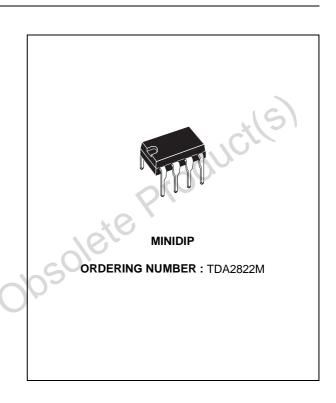




## **DUAL LOW-VOLTAGE POWER AMPLIFIER**

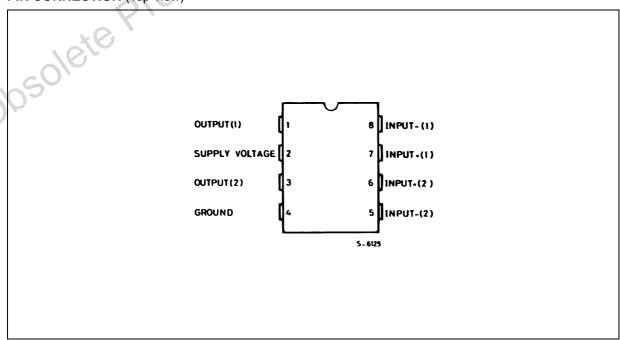
- SUPPLY VOLTAGE DOWN TO 1.8V
- LOW CROSSOVER DISTORSION
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT
- BRIDGE OR STEREO CONFIGURATION



#### **DESCRIPTION**

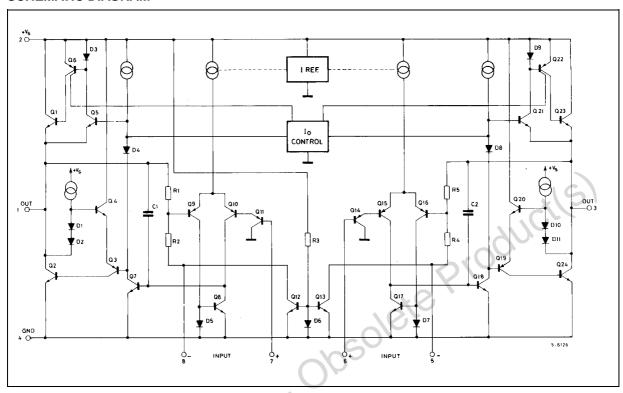
The TDA2822M is a monolithic integrated circuit in 8 lead Minidip package. It is intended for use as dual audio power amplifier in portable cassette players and radios.

### PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



September 2003

#### **SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage	15	V
Io	Peak Output Current	1	Α
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total Power Dissipation at T <sub>amb</sub> = 50 °C at T <sub>case</sub> = 50 °C	1 1.4	W
T <sub>stg</sub> , T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature	- 40, <b>+</b> 150	°C

### THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient Max.	100	°C/W
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-pin (4) Max.	70	°C/W

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 6V$ , $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Te	st Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
STEREO (1	test circuit of Figure 1)						
Vs	Supply Voltage			1.8		15	V
Vo	Quiescent Output Voltage	V <sub>s</sub> = 3V			2.7 1.2		V
I <sub>d</sub>	Quiescent Drain Current				6	9	mA
I <sub>b</sub>	Input Bias Current				100		nA
Po	Output Power (each channel) (f = 1kHz, d = 10%)	$R_L = 32\Omega$ $R_L = 16\Omega$ $R_L = 8\Omega$ $R_L = 4\Omega$	V <sub>S</sub> = 9V V <sub>S</sub> = 6V V <sub>S</sub> = 4.5V V <sub>S</sub> = 3V V <sub>S</sub> = 2V V <sub>S</sub> = 6V V <sub>S</sub> = 6V V <sub>S</sub> = 6V V <sub>S</sub> = 6V V <sub>S</sub> = 4.5V V <sub>S</sub> = 3V	90 15 170 300 450	300 120 60 20 5 220 1000 380 650 320 110	ile	mW
d	Distortion (f = 1kHz)	$R_L = 32\Omega$ $R_L = 16\Omega$ $R_L = 8\Omega$	$P_o = 40$ mW $P_o = 75$ mW $P_o = 150$ mW		0.2 0.2 0.2		% % %
G <sub>v</sub>	Closed Loop Voltage Gain	f = 1kHz	7/6,	36	39	41	dB
$\Delta G_V$	Channel Balance		c0,			± 1	dB
Ri	Input Resistance	f = 1kHz		100			kΩ
e <sub>N</sub>	Total Input Noise	$R_s = 10k\Omega$	B = Curve A B = 22Hz to 22kHz		2 2.5		μV μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	f = 100Hz, 0	C1 = C2 = 100μF	24	30		dB
Cs	Channel Separation	f = 1kHz	·		50		dB
BRIDGE (t	est circuit of Figure 2)						
Vs	Supply Voltage			1.8		15	V
I <sub>d</sub>	Quiescent Drain Current	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞			6	9	mΑ
V <sub>os</sub>	Output Offset Voltage (between the outputs)	$R_L = 8\Omega$				± 50	mV
I <sub>b</sub>	Input Bias Current				100		nA
Po	Output Power (f = 1kHz, d = 10%)	$R_L = 32\Omega$ $R_L = 16\Omega$ $R_L = 8\Omega$	$V_S = 9V$ $V_S = 6V$ $V_S = 4.5V$ $V_S = 3V$ $V_S = 2V$ $V_S = 9V$ $V_S = 6V$ $V_S = 6V$ $V_S = 6V$	320 50 900	1000 400 200 65 8 2000 800 120		mW
d	Distortion	$R_L = 4\Omega$ $P_o = 0.5W$ ,	$V_S = 4.5V$ $V_S = 3V$ $V_S = 4.5V$ $V_S = 3V$ $V_S = 2V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, f = 1kHz$	200	700 220 1000 350 80		%
G <sub>v</sub>	Closed Loop Voltage Gain	f = 1kHz	•		39		dB
Ri	Input Resistance	f = 1kHz		100			kΩ
e <sub>N</sub>	Total Input Noise	$R_s = 10k\Omega$	B = Curve A B = 22Hz to 22kHz		2.5 3		μV μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	f = 100Hz			40		dB

Figure 1 : Test Circuit (Stereo)

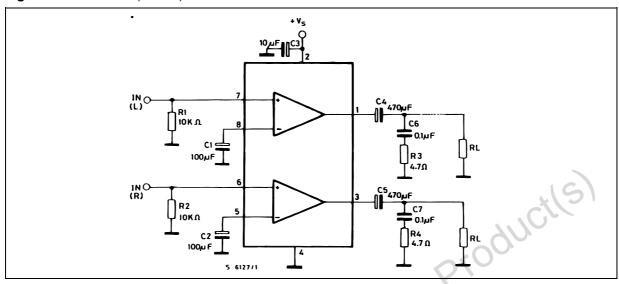
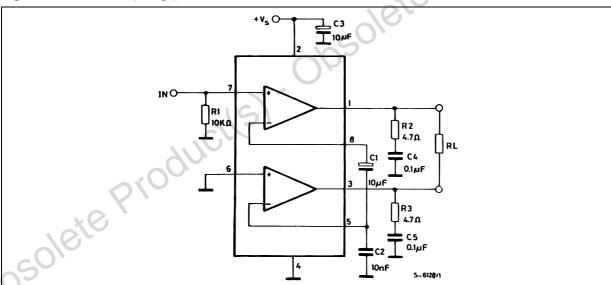
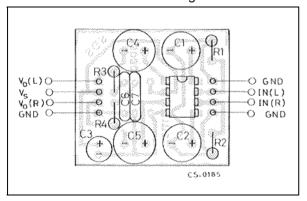


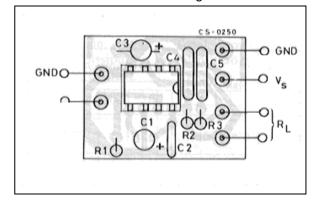
Figure 2 : Test Circuit (Bridge)



**Figure 3 :** P.C. Board and Components Layout of the Circuit of Figure 1



**Figure 4 :** P.C. Board and Components Layout of the Circuit of Figure 2



**Figure 5 :** Quiescent Current versus Supply Voltage

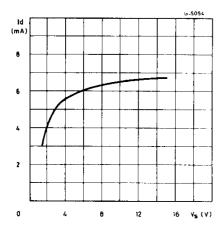


Figure 7 : Output Power versus Supply Voltage (THD = 10%, f = 1kHz Stereo)

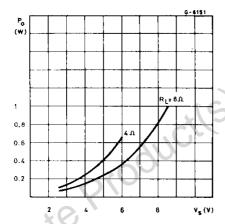
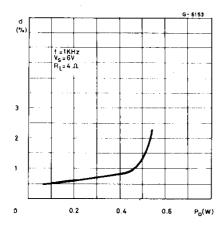


Figure 9: Distorsion versus Output Power (Stereo)



**Figure 6 :** Supply Voltage Rejection versus Frequency

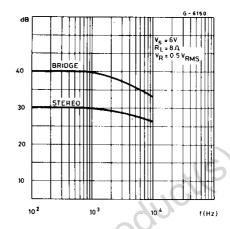
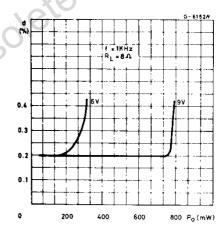
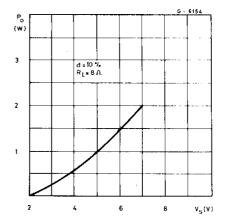


Figure 8 : Distorsion versus Output Power (Stereo)



**Figure 10 :** Output Power versus Supply Voltage (Bridge)



**Figure 11 :** Distorsion versus Output Power (Bridge)

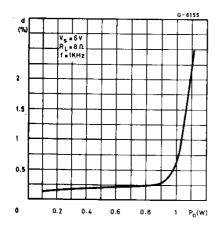


Figure 13: Total Power Dissipation versus Output Power (Bridge)

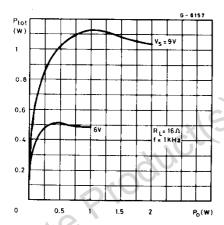
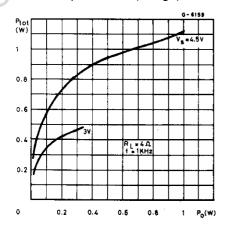


Figure 15: Total Power Dissipation versus Output Power (Bridge)



**Figure 12 :** Total Power Dissipation versus Output Power (Bridge)

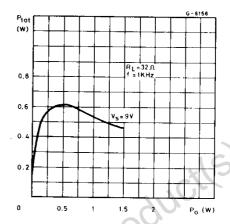


Figure 14: Total Power Dissipation versus Output Power (Bridge)

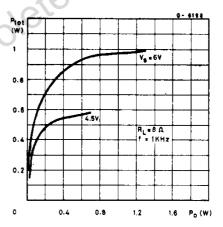


Figure 16: Typical Application in Portable Players

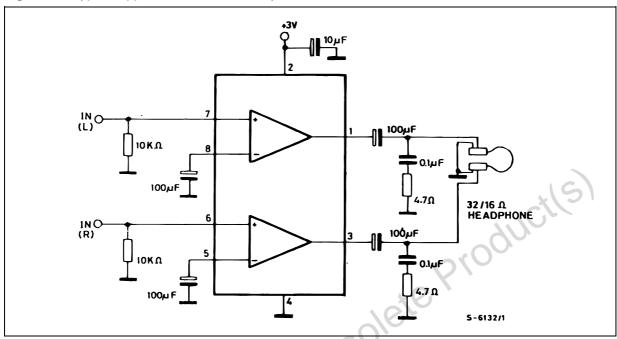


Figure 17: Application in Portable Radio Receivers

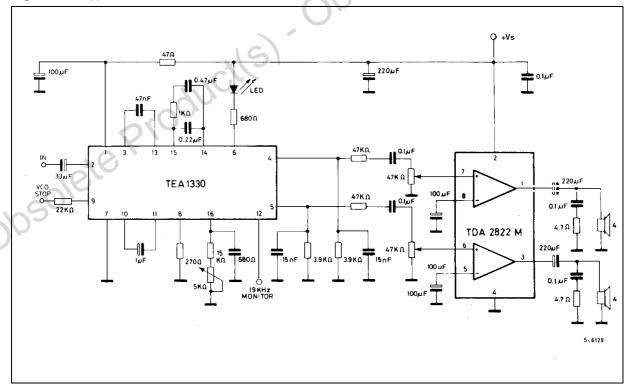


Figure 18: Portable Radio Cassette Players

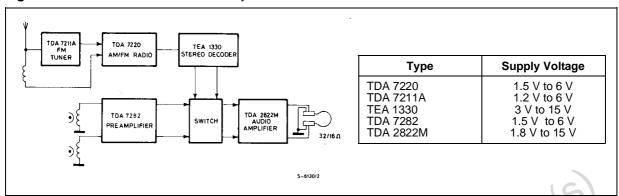


Figure 19: Portable Stereo Radios

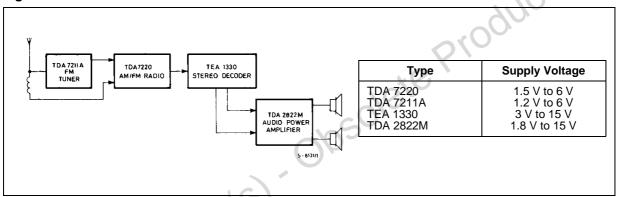
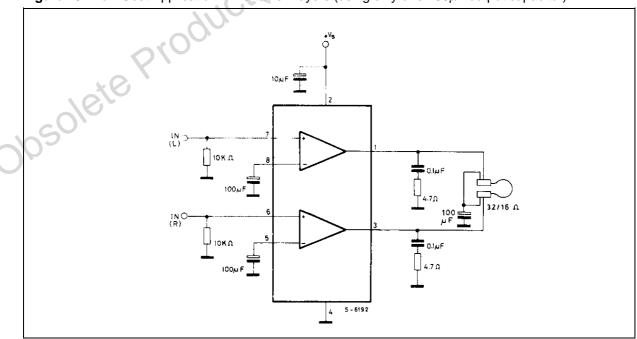


Figure 20 : Low Cost Application in Portable Players (using only one 100μF output capacitor)



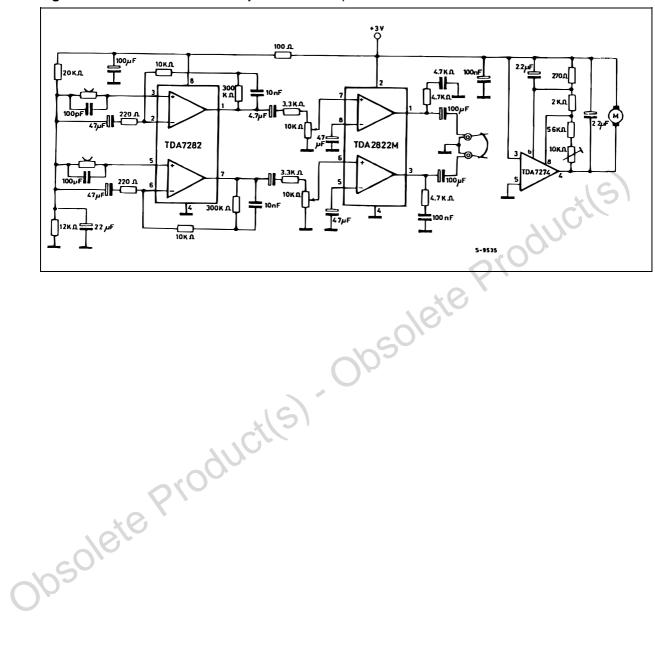
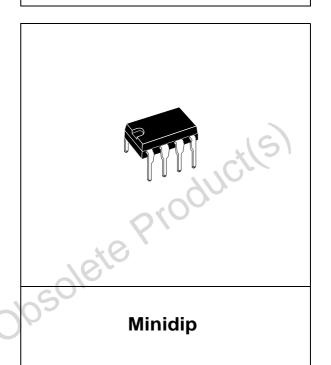


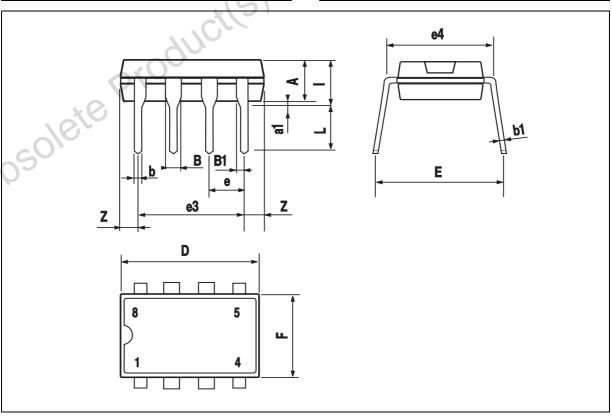
Figure 21: 3V Stereo Cassette Player with Motot Speed Control

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DIM.	mm			inch			
DIW.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Α		3.32			0.131		
a1	0.51			0.020			
В	1.15		1.65	0.045		0.065	
b	0.356		0.55	0.014		0.022	
b1	0.204		0.304	0.008		0.012	
D			10.92			0.430	
E	7.95		9.75	0.313		0.384	
е		2.54			0.100		
еЗ		7.62			0.300		
e4		7.62			0.300		
F			6.6			0.260	
I			5.08			0.200	
L	3.18		3.81	0.125		0.150	
Z			1.52			0.060	

# OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA







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