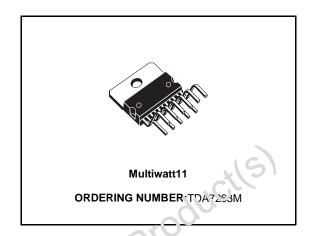


12 +12W STEREO AMPLIFIER WITH MUTING

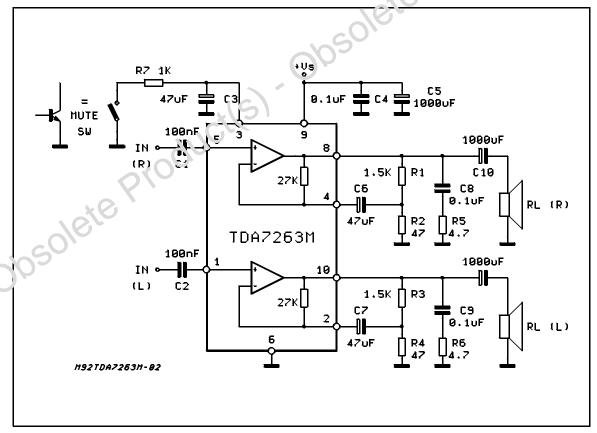
- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE
- HIGH OUTPUT POWER 12+12W @ V_S =28V, R_L = 8 Ω , THD=10%
- MUTE FACILITY (POP FREE) WITH LOW CONSUMPTION
- AC SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

DESCRIPTION

The TDA7263M is class AB dual audio power amplifier assembled in the Multiwatt package, specially designed for high quality sound application as HI-FI music centers and stereo TV sets.



APPLICATION CIRCUIT



September 2003

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage without load	35	V
lo	Output Peak Current (repetitive f >20Hz)	2	Α
P _{tot}	Total Power Dissipation (T _{case} = 70°C)	30	W
T _{op}	Operating Temperature Range	0 to 70	°C
$T_{stg,Tj}$	Storage & Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C

PIN CONNECTION (Top view)

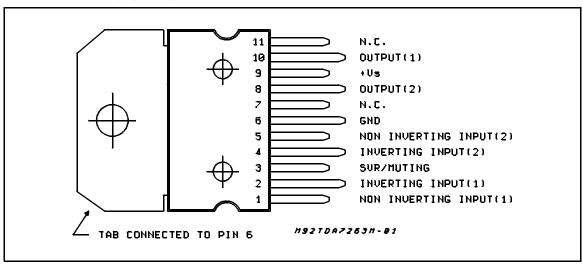
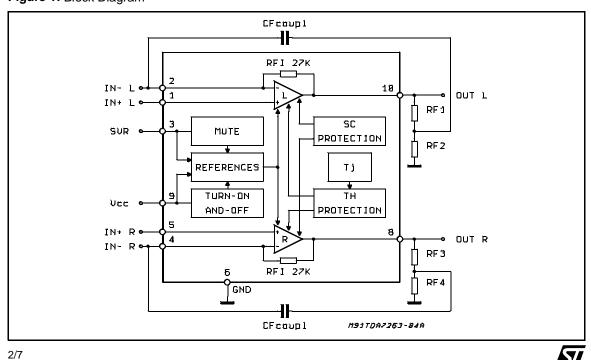


Figure 1: Block Diagram



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R _{th j-case}	Thermal resistance junction to case Max	2.5	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the stereo test and application circuit, $V_S = 28V$; $R_L = 8_{\Omega}$; $G_v = 30dB$; f = 1KHz; $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage		10		30	V
Vo	Quiescent Output Voltage			13.5		V
lq	Total Quiescent Current			70	95	mA
Po	Output Power (RMS)	d = 10% Tamb = 85°C d = 1%	10	12 9.5		W W
d	Total Harmonic Distortion	$P_O = 1W$, $f = 1kHz$ $f = 100Hz$ to 10KHz; $P_O = 0.1$ to 8W		0.02	0.2 0.5	%
CT	Cross Talk	$R_S = 10K\Omega$; $f = 1KHz$		70		dB
		$R_S = 10K\Omega$; $f = 10KHz$		60		dB
Rı	Input Resistance		100	200		ΚΩ
f_L	Low Frequency Roll-off (-3dB)			40		Hz
fH	High Frequency Roll-off (-3dB)			80		KHz
en	Total Input Noise Voltage	A Curve; $R_S = 10K\Omega$		1.5		mV
		$f = 22Hz$ to $22KHz$; $Rs = 10K\Omega$		3	10	μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection (each channel)	$R_S = 10K\Omega$; $f = 100Hz$; $Vr = 0.5V$	45	60		dB
Tj	Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature			145		°C
MUTE FUNCTION						
VT _{MUTE}	Mute Threshold		1	1.6		V
VT_{PLAY}	Play Threshold			4.5		V
ATT _{AM}	Mute Attenuation		70	100		dB
I _{qMUTE}	Quiescent Current @ Mute			7	10	mA

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (referred to the typical Application Circuit, $V_S = 28V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, unless otherwise specified)

Figure 1: Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

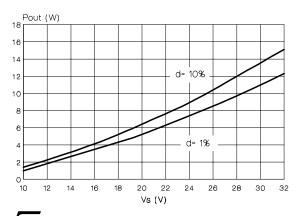


Figure 2: Distortion vs. Output Power

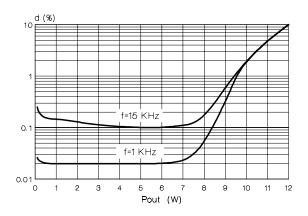


Figure 3: Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

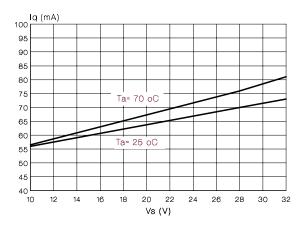


Figure 4: Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency

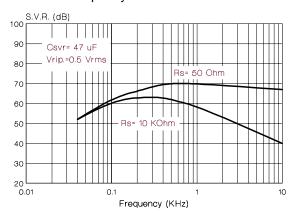


Figure 5: Crosstalk vs. Frequency

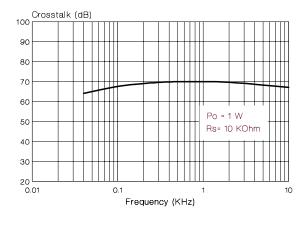


Figure 6: Output Attenuation & Quiescent Current vs. V_{pin3}

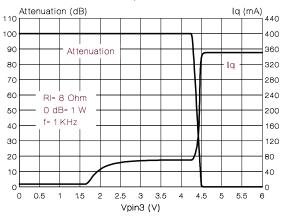
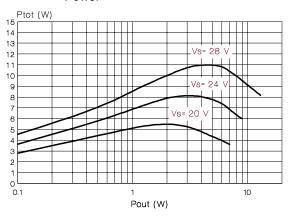


Figure 7: Total Power Dissipation vs. Output Power



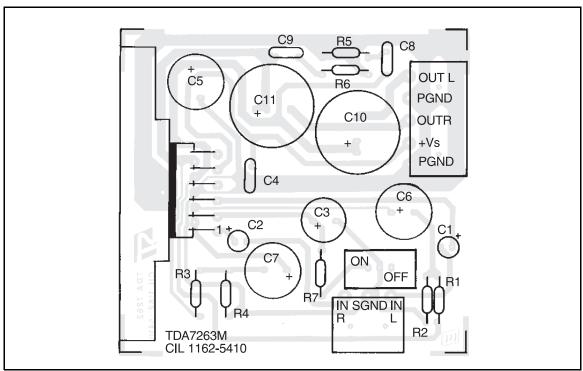
APPLICATION SUGGESTION

The recommended values of the components are those shown on application circuit of figure 1. Different values can be used; the following table can help the designer.

Component	Recomm. Value	Purpose	Larger Than	Smaller Than
R1 and R3	1.5KΩ	Close loop gain setting (*)	Increase of gain	Decrease of gain
R2 and R4	47Ω	Close loop gain setting (*)	Decrease of gain	Increase of gain
R5 and R6	4.7Ω	Frequency stability	Danger of oscillations	
C1 and C2	100nF	Input DC decoupling	Higher SVR	Higher low frequency cutoff
C3	47μF	- Ripple Rejection - Mute time constant	Increase of the Switch-on time	- Degradation of SVR - Worse turn-off pop by muting
C4	100nF	Supply Voltage Bypass		Danger of oscillations
C5	1000μF	Supply Voltage Bypass		
C6 and C7	47μF	Feedback input DC decoupling	Increase of the Switch-on time	Decrease of the Switch-on time
C8 and C9	0.1μF	Frequency stability		Danger of oscillations
C10 and C11	1000μF	Output DC decoupling		Higher low-frequency cut-off

^(*) Closed loop gain must be higher than 26dB

Figure 8: P. C. Board and Component Layout of the Application Circuit (1:1 scale).



BUILT-IN PROTECTION SYSTEMS

THERMAL SHUT-DOWN

The presence of a thermal limiting circuit offers the following advantages:

- 1-an overload on the output (even if it is permanent), or an excessive ambient temperature can be easily withstood.
- 2-the heatsink can have a smaller factor of safety compared with that of a conventional

circuit. There is no device damage in the case of excessive junction temperature; all that happens is that P_O (and therefore P_{tot}) and I_O are reduced.

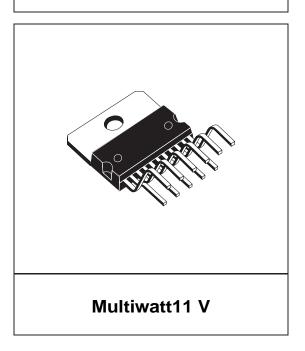
SHORT CIRCUIT (AC CONDITIONS)

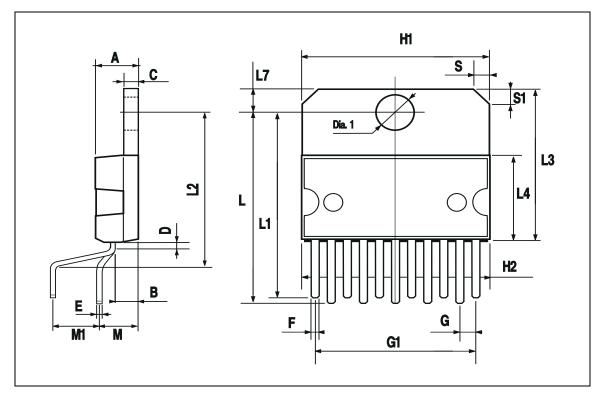
The TDA7263M can withstand accidental short circuits across the speaker made by a wrong connection during normal play operation.



	mm			inch			
DIM.	MIN.	TYP. MAX.		MIN. TYP.		MAX.	
Α			5			0.197	
В			2.65			0.104	
С			1.6			0.063	
D		1			0.039		
Е	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022	
F	0.88		0.95	0.035		0.037	
G	1.45	1.7	1.95	0.057	0.067	0.077	
G1	16.75	17	17.25	0.659	0.669	0.679	
H1	19.6			0.772			
H2			20.2			0.795	
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886	
L1	21.7	22.1	22.5	0.854	0.87	0.886	
L2	17.4		18.1	0.685		0.713	
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699	
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429	
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114	
М	4.25	4.55	4.85	0.167	0.179	0.191	
M1	4.73	5.08	5.43	0.186	0.200	0.214	
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102	
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102	
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA





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