

12 to 20 W HI-FI AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

The TDA1512A is a monolithic integrated hi-fi audio power amplifier designed for asymmetrical power supplies for mains-fed apparatus.

Special features are:

- Thermal protection
- Low intermodulation distortion
- Low transient intermodulation distortion
- Built-in output current limiter
- Low input offset voltage
- Output stage with low cross-over distortion
- Single in-line (SIL) power package

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply voltage range	V_P	15 to 35 V	
Total quiescent current at $V_P = .25$ V	I_{tot}	typ.	65 mA
Output power at $d_{tot} = 0,7\%$			
sine-wave power			
$V_P = 25$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	13 W
$V_P = 25$ V; $R_L = 8 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	7 W
music power			
$V_P = 32$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	21 W
$V_P = 32$ V; $R_L = 8 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	12 W
Closed-loop voltage gain (externally determined)	G_c	typ.	30 dB
Input resistance (externally determined)	R_i	typ.	20 kΩ
Signal-to-noise ratio at $P_o = 50$ mW	S/N	typ.	72 dB
Supply voltage ripple rejection at $f = 100$ Hz	RR	typ.	50 dB

PACKAGE OUTLINES

TDA1512A: 9-lead SIL; plastic power (SOT131).

TDA1512AQ: 9-lead SIL-bent-to-DIL; plastic power (SOT157).

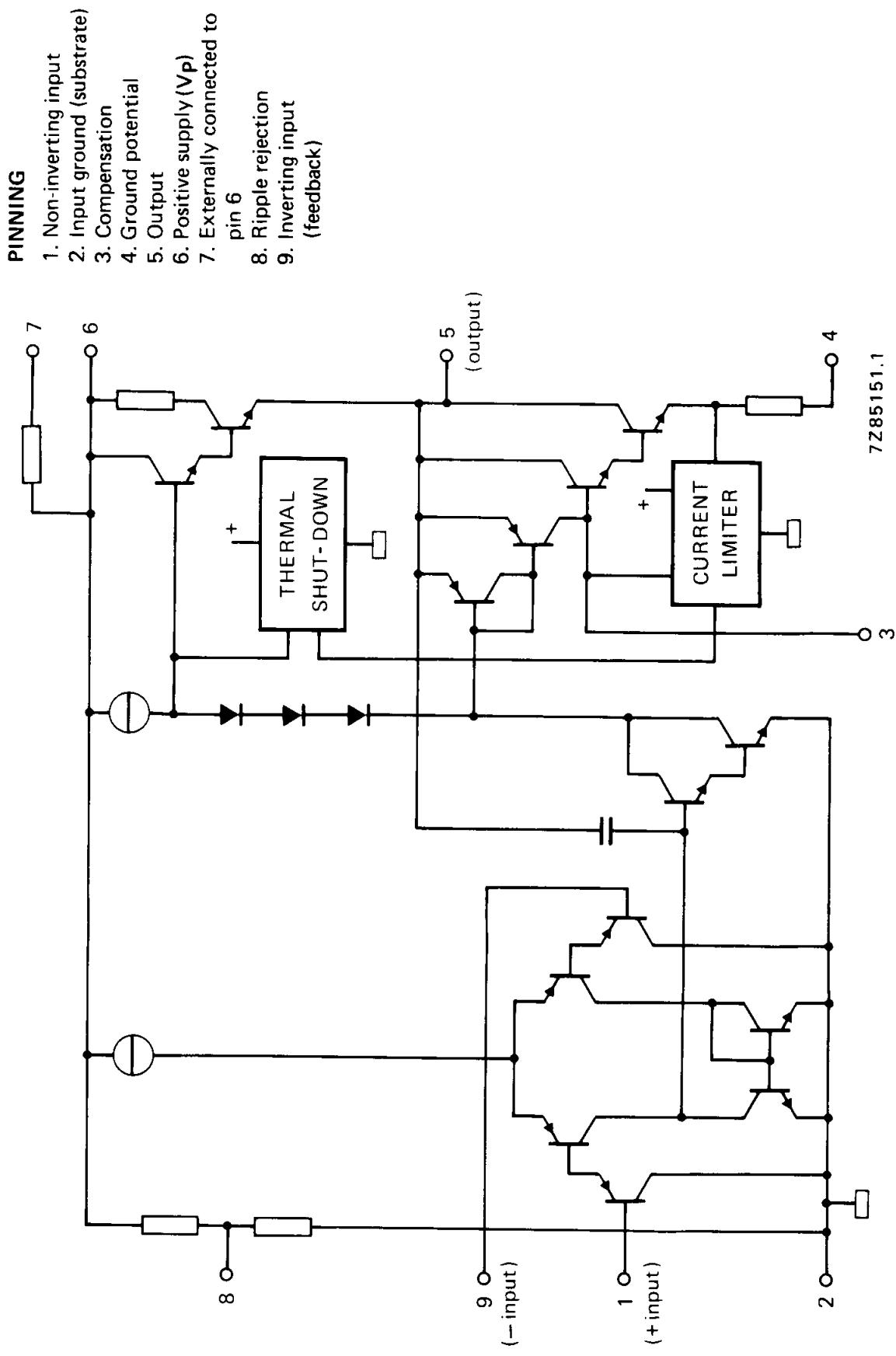


Fig. 1 Simplified internal circuit diagram.

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Supply voltage	V_P	max.	35 V
Repetitive peak output current	I_{ORM}	max.	3,2 A
Non-repetitive peak output current	I_{OSM}	max.	5 A
Total power dissipation		see derating curve Fig. 2	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-55 to +150 °C
Operating ambient temperature	T_{amb}		-25 to +150 °C
A.C. short-circuit duration of load during full-load sine-wave drive $R_L = 0$; $V_P = 30$ V with $R_j = 4 \Omega$	t_{sc}	max.	100 hours

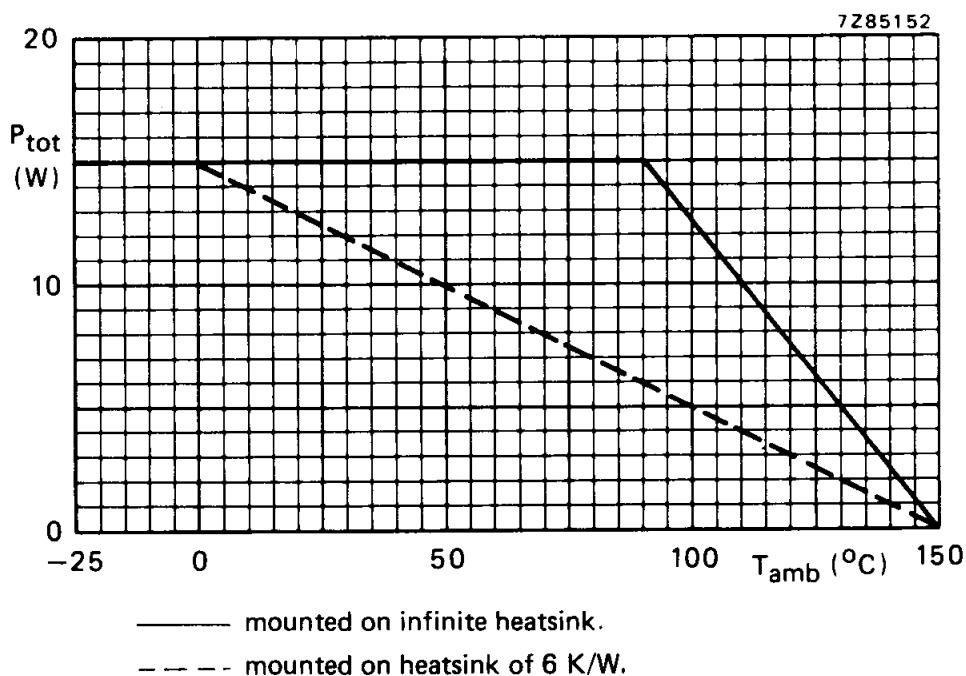


Fig. 2 Power derating curves.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to mounting base

 $R_{th\ j\text{-}mb}$ typ. \leqslant 3 K/W
4 K/W

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage range	V_P	15 to 35 V	
Total quiescent current at $V_P = 25$ V	I_{tot}	typ.	65 mA

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

$V_P = 25$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$; $f = 1$ kHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; measured in test circuit of Fig. 3; unless otherwise specified

Output power

sine-wave power at $d_{tot} = 0,7$ %

$R_L = 4 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	13 W
$R_L = 8 \Omega$	P_o	typ.	7 W
music power at $V_P = 32$ V			
$R_L = 4 \Omega$; $d_{tot} = 0,7$ %	P_o	typ.	21 W
$R_L = 4 \Omega$; $d_{tot} = 10$ %	P_o	typ.	25 W
$R_L = 8 \Omega$; $d_{tot} = 0,7$ %	P_o	typ.	12 W
$R_L = 8 \Omega$; $d_{tot} = 10$ %	P_o	typ.	15 W

Power bandwidth; $-1,5$ dB; $d_{tot} = 0,7\%$

B 40 Hz to 16 kHz

Voltage gain

open-loop	G_o	typ.	74 dB
closed-loop	G_c	typ.	30 dB

Input resistance (pin 1)

R_i > 100 kΩ

Input resistance of test circuit (Fig. 3)

R_i typ. 20 kΩ

Input sensitivity

for $P_o = 50$ mW	V_i	typ.	16 mV
for $P_o = 10$ W	V_i	typ.	210 mV

Signal-to-noise ratio

at $P_o = 50$ mW; $R_S = 2$ kΩ; $f = 20$ Hz to 20 kHz; unweighted	S/N	>	68 dB
weighted; measured according to IEC 173 (A-curve)	S/N	typ.	76 dB

Ripple rejection at $f = 100$ Hz

RR typ. 50 dB

Total harmonic distortion at $P_o = 10$ W

d_{tot} typ. 0,1 %
 < 0,3 %

Output resistance (pin 5)

R_o typ. 0,1 Ω

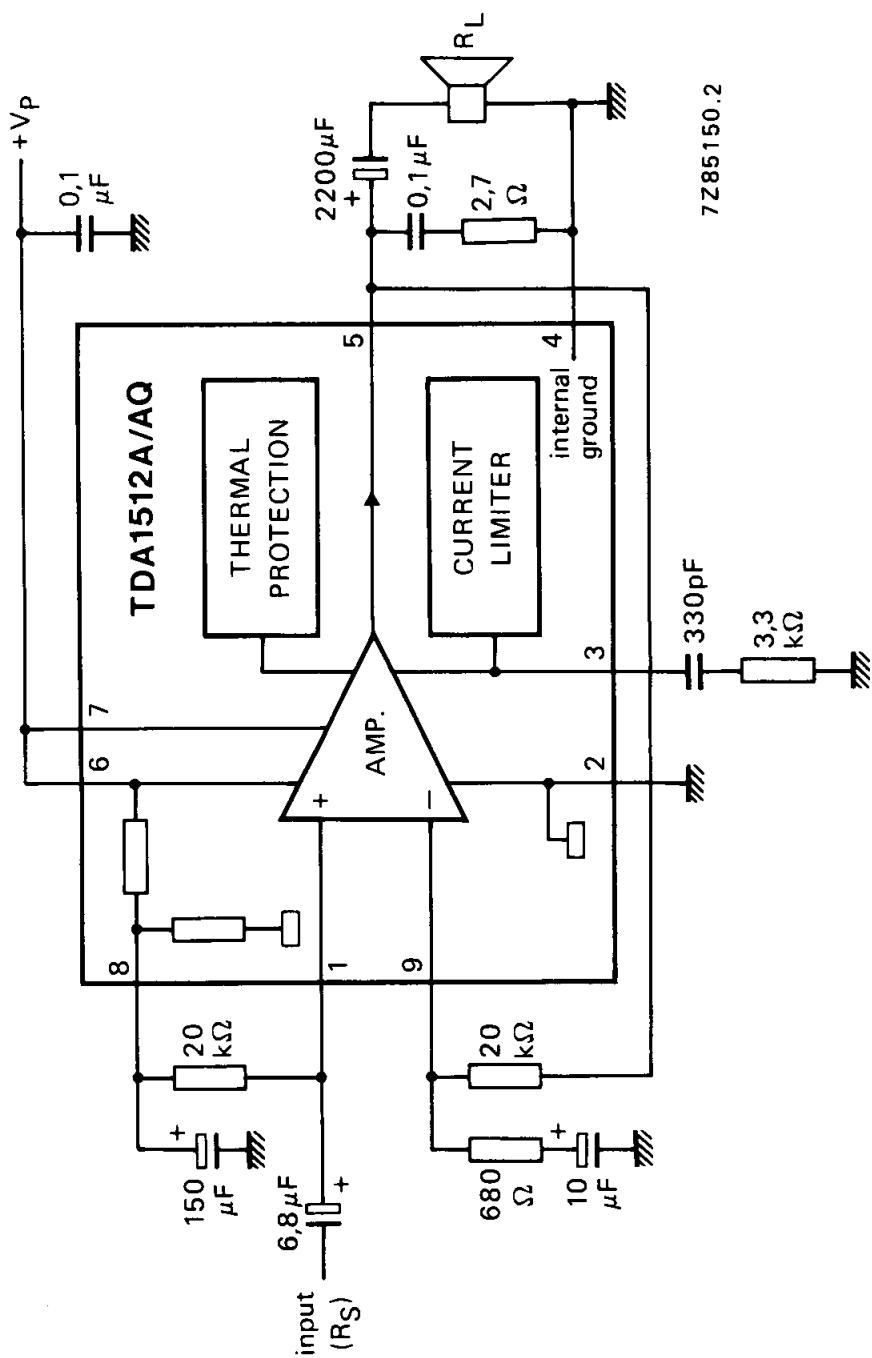


Fig. 3 Test circuit.

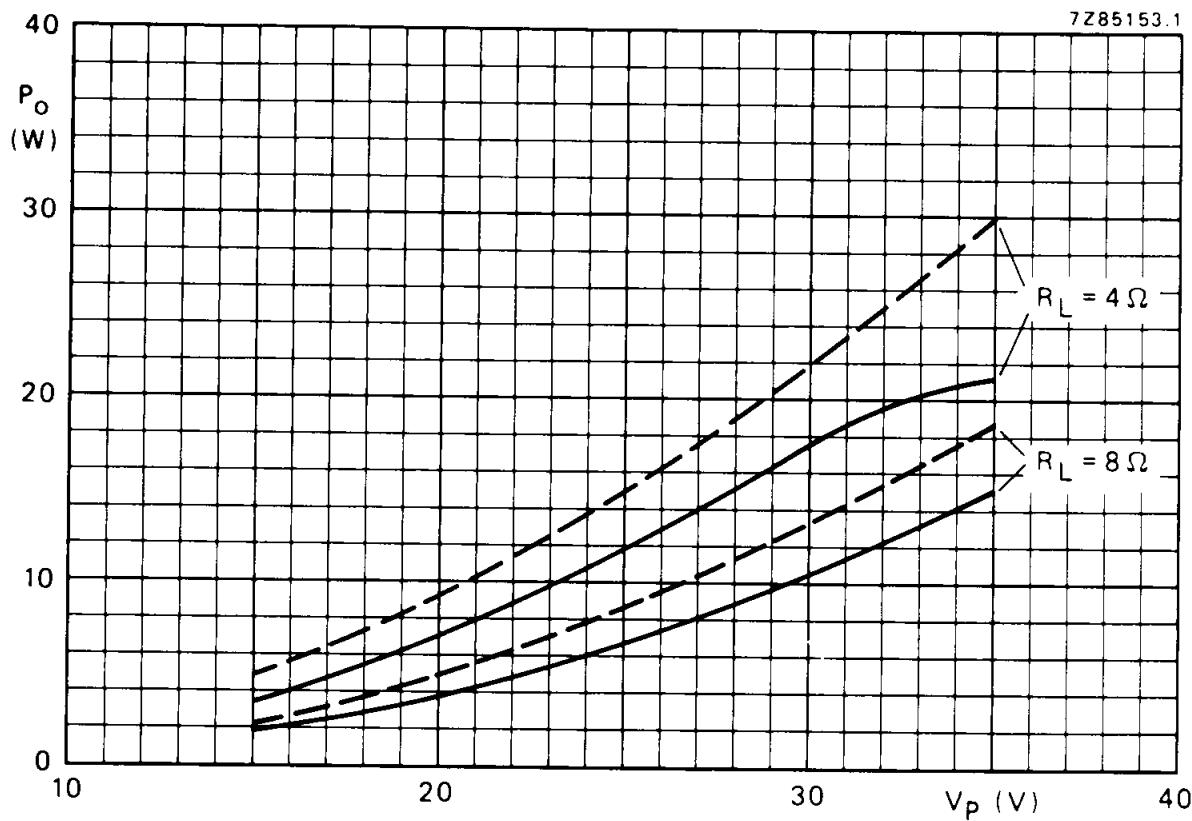


Fig. 4 Output power as a function of the supply voltage; $f = 1$ kHz;
 $d_{tot} = 0.7\%$; $d_{tot} = 10\%$.

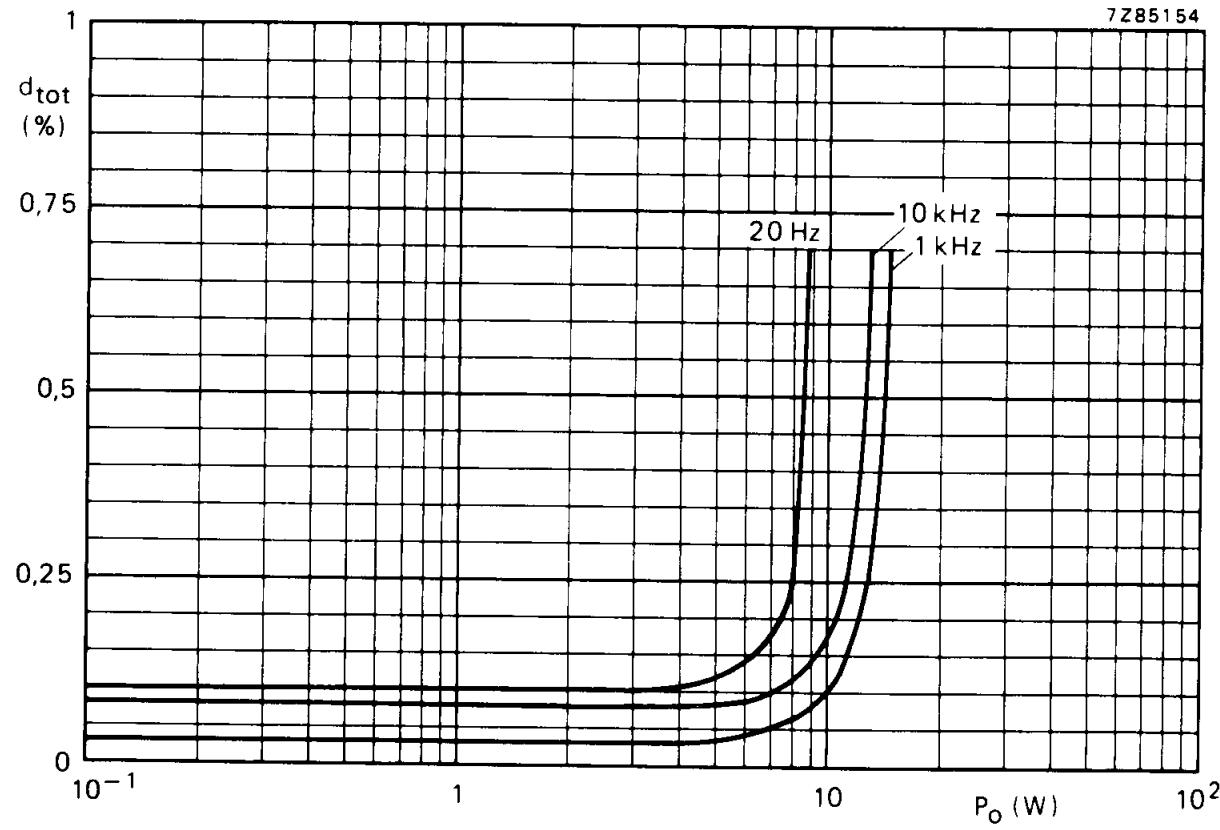


Fig. 5 Total harmonic distortion as a function of the output power.