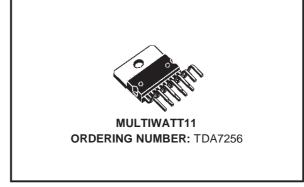


# 30W BRIDGE CAR RADIO AMPLIFIER

- NO AUDIBLE POP DURING MUTE AND STANDBY OPERATIONS
- MUTING TTL COMPATIBLE
- VERY LOW STANDBY CONSUMPTION
- PROGRAMMABLE TURN ON DELAY
- DIFFERENTIAL INPUT
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTIONS: RL SHORT - OUT TO GROUND - OUT TO V<sub>S</sub>
- OTHER PROTECTIONS:
  - Load dump voltage surge
  - Loudspeaker DC current
  - Very inductive load
  - Overrating temperature
  - Open ground

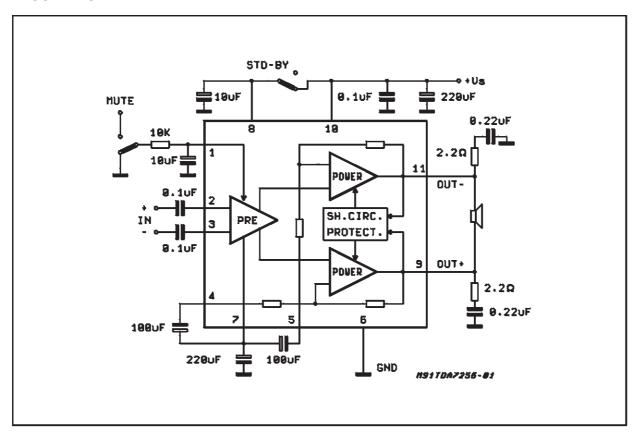


tions. The high current capability allows to drive low impedance loads (up to  $2\Omega$ ). The differential inputs availability makes it particularly suitable for boosters and active loudspeakers applications.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

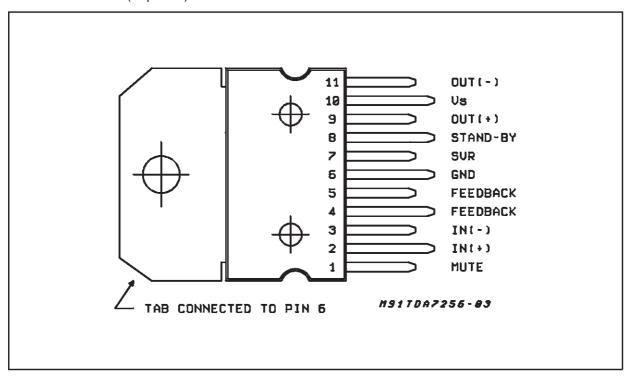
The TDA7256 is a class AB fully protected bridge power amplifier, designed for car radio applica-

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



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# PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Unit
Vs	Operating Supply Voltage	18	V
Vs	DC Supply Voltage	28	V
Vs	Peak Supply Voltage (for 50ms)	40	V
Ιο	Output Peak Current (non repetiitive t = 0.1ms)	internally limited	
Io	Output Peak Current Repetitive f > 10Hz	5.5	А
P <sub>tot</sub>	Power Dissipation (Tcase = 85°C)	36	W
T <sub>stg,</sub> T <sub>J</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +150	°C

## **THERMAL DATA**

Symbol	Description		Unit
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-case Max		°C/W

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Vs = 14.4V, R<sub>L</sub> =  $4\Omega$ , f = 1KHz; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage		8		18	V
Iq	Quiescent Drain Current			80	150	mA
R <sub>i</sub>	Input Resistance		50			ΚΩ
CMR	Common Mode Rejection	f = 1KHz, V <sub>in</sub> = 100mV		60		dB
Vos	Output Offset Voltage				150	mV
P <sub>o</sub>	Output Power	$d = 10\%$ $R_L = 4\Omega$ $R_L = 3.2\Omega$ $R_L = 2\Omega$	18	22 26 30		W W W
d	Distortion	$P_0 = 0.1W \text{ to } 13W$		0.05	0.5	%
G∨	Voltage Gain (CL)			36		dB
e <sub>N</sub>	Total Input Noise Voltage	$R_g = 10K\Omega$ , B = 22Hz to 22KHz		3	10	μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$R_g = 10K\Omega$ , $V_r = 1Vrms$ , $f = 300Hz$	45	60		dB
	Muting Attenuation	$V_{ref} = 1Vrms,$ f = 100Hz to 10KHz	60			dB
	Muting-in Threshold Voltage	Pin 1	2.4			V
	Muting-out Threshold Voltage	Pin 1			0.8	V
	Stand-by Attenuation	Vref = 1Vrms	60			dB
	Stand-by Current Consumption				100	μΑ
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal Shut-down Junction Temperature			145		°C

Figure 1: Test and Application Circuit

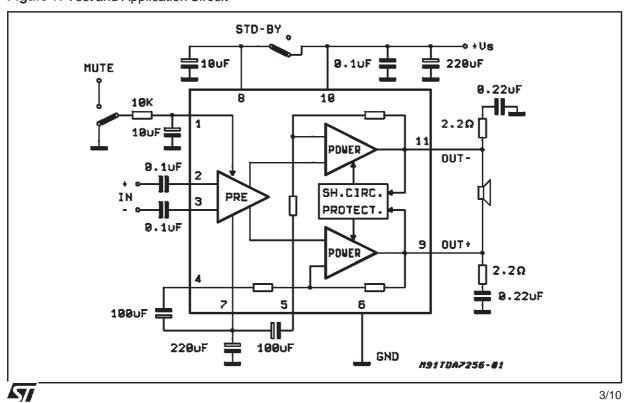


Figure 2: P.C. and Layout of the fig.1 (1:1 scale)

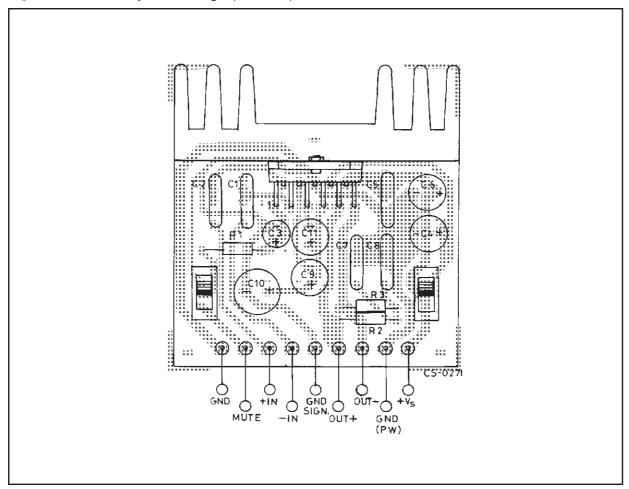


Figure 3: Drain Current vs. Supply Voltage

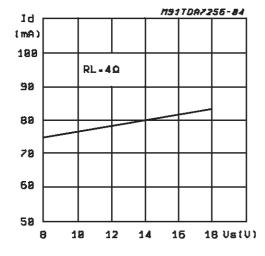
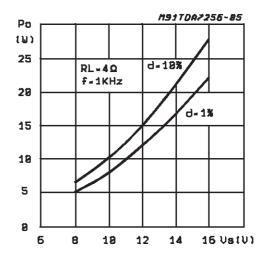


Figure 4: Output Power vs. Supply Voltage



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Figure 5: Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

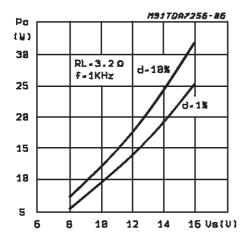


Figure 7: Distortion vs. Output Power

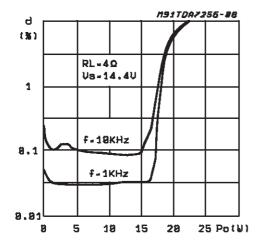


Figure 9: Distortion vs. Output Power

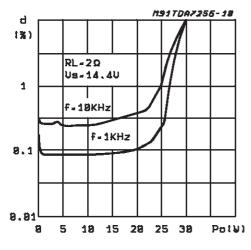


Figure 6: Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

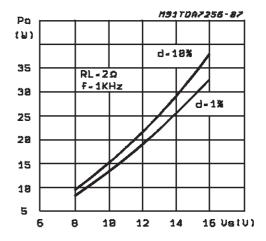


Figure 8: Distortion vs. Output Power

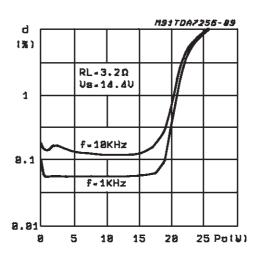
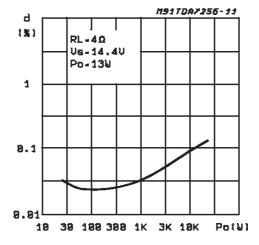


Figure 10: Distortion vs. Frequency



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Figure 11: Distortion vs. Frequency

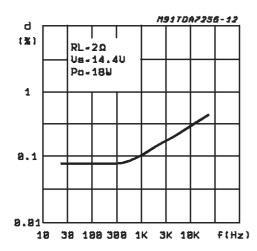
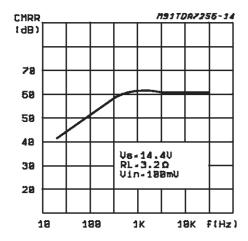


Figure 13: CMRR vs. Frequency



**Figure 15:** Power Dissipation & Efficiency vs. Output Power

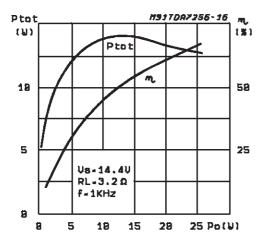
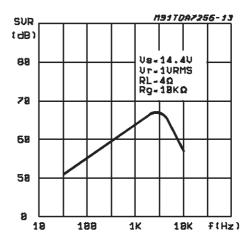
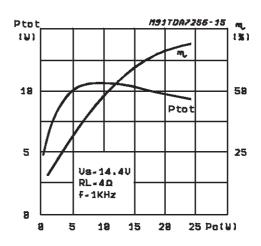


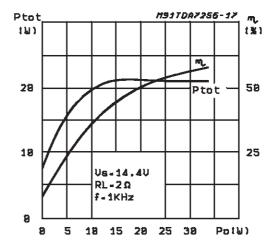
Figure 12: SVR vs. Frequency



**Figure 14:** Power Dissipation & Efficiency vs. Output Power



**Figure 16:** Power Dissipation & Efficiency vs. Output Power



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#### **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

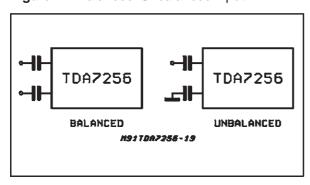
#### **INPUT STAGE**

The input stage is a differential type preamplifier stage with two independent inputs and two outputs in phase opposition.

It is designed for particular linearity characteristics in order to have output amplitude large enough (1VPP) yet maintaining low distortion.

The voltage gain of the stage is 6 dB. The possibility to use the differential input allows the system immunity to common-mode noise in case of long wire connections (fig. 17)

Figure 17: Balanced-Unbalanced Input

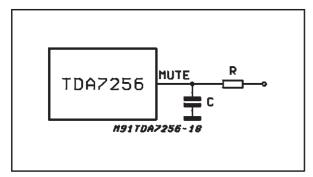


#### **MUTE**

The mute circuit (TTL compatible) acts at preamplifier level and disables the inputs without changing the DC voltage values. In such a way the operation is fully popless. The use of a RC network produces a soft reduction of the audio signal providing the best effect from the acoustic point of view (fig 18).

The mute circuit is also activated during turnon/turn-off operations when the voltage at standby pin is lower than about 2 volt

Figure 18: Soft Muting



#### **TURN-ON**

The TDA7256 is fully popless at turn-on thanks to a delay circuit which keeps the output low during the capacitors charge transient.

The delay-time is given by the following formula:

$$T_0 = 800 \text{ C}10 + 600 \text{ (C}9 + \text{C}11\text{) (} \frac{\text{C}10}{\text{C}9 + \text{C}11} + 1\text{)}$$

#### **TURN-OFF**

The ground compatible structures and the choice of a soft turn-off circuit ensure a fully popless operation.

### **OUTPUT STAGE**

It is a power stage designed in a way of being able to drive loads up to 2 ohm in bridge configuration without bootstrap capacitors (22 W with  $R_L$ =4 ohm, 30W with  $R_L$ =2 ohm).

#### **SVR**

The noises coming from the car environment are essentially inside the bandwith from 300 Hz to 6 KHz.

The ripple rejection circuit which utilizes also the gain capacitors C11,C9 ensures in this frequency range a rejection typ. of 60dB.

#### SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The short circuit protection circuits intervene in the following cases:

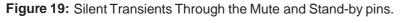
- s.c. between one output and ground
- s.c. between one output and +Vs
- s.c. between the outputs

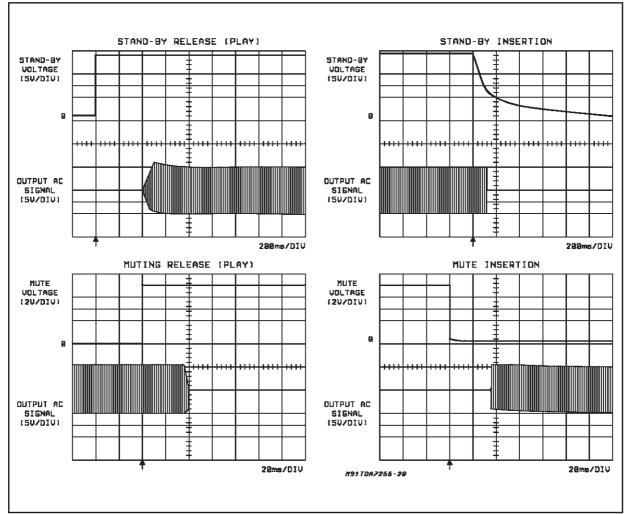
In the first two cases they stop the current in both the final stages, allowing also loudspeaker protection. In the last case the current is limited, thus avoiding the load point to reach the SOA of the output transistors.

#### STAND-BY

In stand-by condition the current generators are disabled: the current drops to a very low value (few  $\mu$ A). Also this function is fully popless.

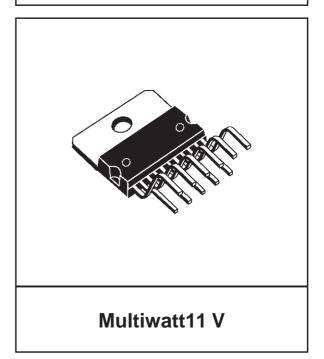
Fig. 19 shows the silent transients of turn-on and turn-off operations through both the mute and the stand-by pins.

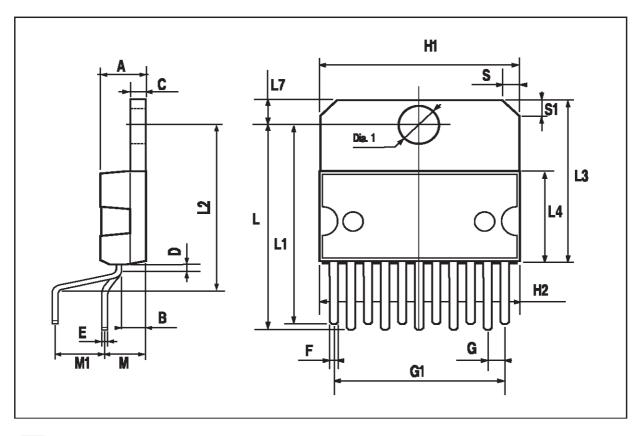




DIM.		mm			inch	
DIN.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А			5			0.197
В			2.65			0.104
С			1.6			0.063
D		1			0.039	
Е	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.88		0.95	0.035		0.037
G	1.45	1.7	1.95	0.057	0.067	0.077
G1	16.75	17	17.25	0.659	0.669	0.679
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886
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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