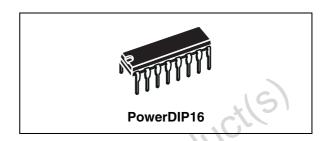


# Stereo audio amplifier

Datasheet - production data

## **Features**

- Dual or bridge connection modes
- Few external components
- Supply voltage 3 V to 15 V
- High channel separation
- Very low switch-on/off noise
- Max gain of 45 dB with adjustable external resistor
- Soft clipping
- Thermal protection
- $P_O = 2 \cdot 1 \text{ W}, V_S = 6 \text{ V}, R_L = 4 \Omega$
- Arr P<sub>O</sub> = 2 · 2.3 W, V<sub>S</sub> = 9 V, R<sub>L</sub> = 4 Ω
- Arr P<sub>O</sub> = 2 · 0.1 W, V<sub>S</sub> = 3 V, R<sub>L</sub> = 4 Ω



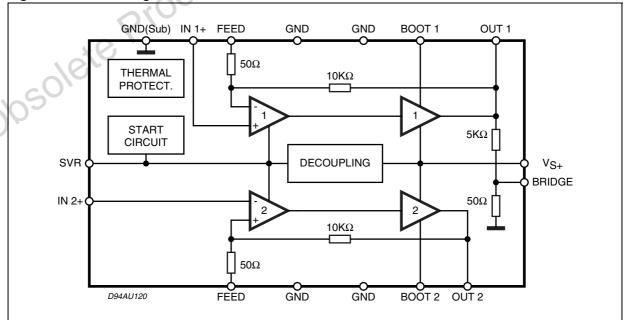
# **Description**

The TEA2025B is a monolithic integrated circuit housed in the 12+2+2 PowerDIP16 package, intended for use as a dual or bridge power audio amplifier in portable radio cassette players.

Table 1. Device summary

Part number	Package
TEA2025B	PowerDIP16 (12+2+2)





# 1 Device overview and electrical specifications

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>S</sub>	Supply voltage	15	V
I <sub>O</sub>	Ouput peak current	1.5	Α
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	150	°C

Figure 2. Pin connections PowerDIP16 (12+2+2)

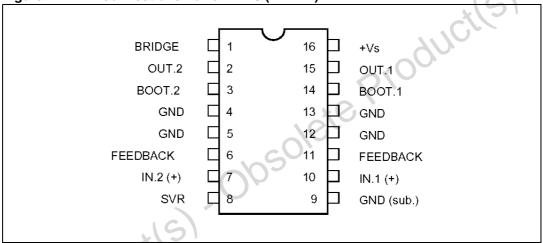


Table 3. Thermal data

Symbol	Description	PowerDIP16 (12+2+2) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-case Max	15	°C/W
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-ambient Max	60	°C/W

<sup>1.</sup> R<sub>th j-amb</sub> is measured on devices bonded on a 10 x 5 x 0.15 cm glass-epoxy substrate with a 35 mm thick copper surface of 5 cm<sup>2</sup>.

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Table 4. Electrical characteristcs ( $T_{amb} = 25$  °C,  $V_S = 9$  V, stereo unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>S</sub>	Supply voltage				3		12	V
IQ	Quiescent current					35	50	mA
Vo	Quiescent output voltage					4.5		V
۸	Voltage gain	Stereo			43	45	47	dB
$A_V$	Voltage galli	Bridge		49	51	53	dB	
$\Delta A_V$	Voltage gain difference						±1	dB
Rj	Input Impedance					30		kΩ
			9 V	4 Ω	1.7	2.3	10	W
			9 V	8 Ω		1.3		W
			6 V	4 Ω	0.7	11	)	W
			6 V	8Ω	4O	0.6		W
		Stereo 8 (per channel)	6 V	16 Ω		0.25		W
			6 V	32 Ω		0.13		W
Po	Output power (d = 10%)		3 V	4 Ω		0.1		W
Γ0	Output power (d = 10 %)	1250	3 V	32 Ω		0.02		W
		Ob	12 V	8 Ω		2.4		W
			9 V	8 Ω		4.7		W
		(5)	6 V	4 Ω		2.8		W
	, c'	Bridge	6 V	8 Ω		1.5		W
	400		3 V	16 Ω		0.18		W
	Scoduci		3 V	32 Ω		0.06		W
d	Distortion	$Vs = 9 V; R_L = 4 \Omega$		reo		0.3	1.5	%
	48	_		dge		0.5		
SVR	Supply voltage rejection	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_R = 0.5 \text{ V}, R_g =$	0		40	46		dB
E <sub>N(IN)</sub>	Input noise voltage	$R_G = 0$				1.5	3	mV
Jan (IIV)	,	$R_G = 10 4 \Omega$			3	6	mV	
СТ	Crosstalk	$f = 1 \text{ kHz},$ $R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			40	52		dB

Term. N° (PowerDIP16)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DC volt. (V)	0.04	4.5	8.9	0	0	0.6	0.04	8.5	0	0.04	0.6	0	0	8.9	4.5	9

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Figure 3. Bridge application

Figure 4. Stereo application

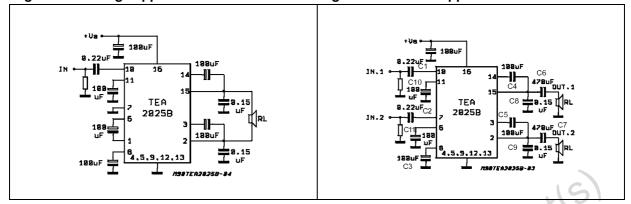


Figure 5. Supply current vs. supply voltage Figure 6. Output voltage vs. supply voltage ( $R_L = 4~\Omega$ )

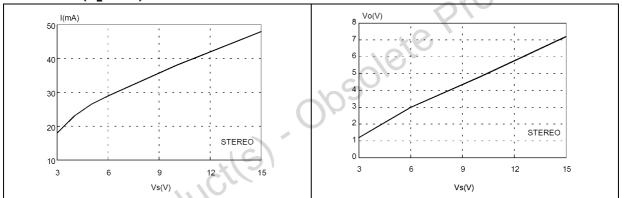
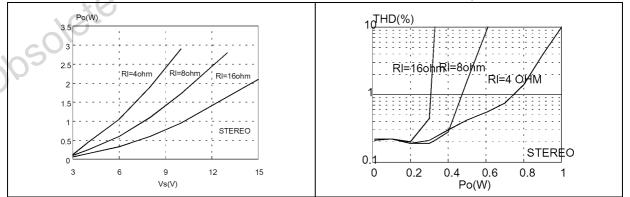


Figure 7. Output power vs. supply voltage Figure 8. THD vs. output power  $(THD=10\%,\,f=1\,kHz)$   $(f=1\,kHz,\,V_S=6\,V)$ 



### 2 **Application information**

#### 2.1 Input capacitor

The input capacitor is PNP type allowing the source to be referenced to ground. In this way no input coupling capacitor is required. However, a series capacitor (0.22 µF) to the input side can be useful in case of noise due to variable resistor contact.

#### **Bootstrap** 2.2

The bootstrap connection allows increasing the output swing.

The recommended value for the bootstrap capacitors (100 µF) avoids a reduction of the output signal also at low frequencies and low supply voltages. Produ

#### 2.3 Voltage gain adjustment

#### 2.3.1 Stereo mode

The voltage gain is determined by on-chip resistors R1 and R2 together with the external RfC1 series connected between pin 6 (11) and ground. The frequency response is approximated by:

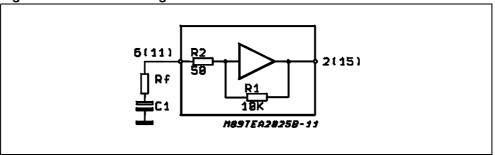
$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R1}{Rf \div R2 + \frac{1}{IWC1}}$$

With Rf = 0, C1 = 100  $\mu$ F, the gain results in 46 dB with pole at f = 32 Hz.

The purpose of Rf is to reduce the gain. It is recommended to not reduce it under 36 dB.

## **Bridge mode**

Figure 9. Internal voltage divider



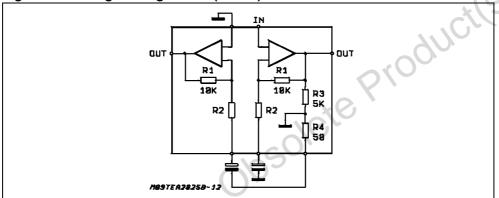
The bridge configuration is realized very easily thanks to an internal voltage divider which provides (at pin 1) the CH 1 output signal after reduction.

It is sufficient to connect pin 6 (inverting input of CH 2) with a capacitor to pin 1 and to connect pin 7 to ground. The total gain of the bridge is given by:

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R1}{Rf \div R2 + \frac{1}{JWC1}} \left(1 + \frac{R3}{R4} \frac{R1}{R2 + R4 + \frac{1}{JWC1}}\right)$$

and with the recommended values (C1 = C2 = 100  $\mu F$ , Rf= 0), then Gv = 52 dB with first pole at f = 32 Hz

Figure 10. Bridge configuration (stereo)



## **Output capacitors** 2.4

The low cutoff frequency due to the output capacitor depending on the load is given by:

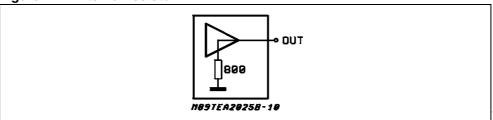
$$F_L = \frac{1}{2\Pi C_{OUT} \cdot R_L}$$

 $\cdot_L = \frac{\iota}{2\Pi C_{OUT} \cdot R_L}$  with  $C_{OUT}$  470  $\mu F$  and  $R_L = 4$  ohm, then  $F_L = 80$  Hz.

## 2.5 Pop noise

Most amplifiers similar to the TEA2025B need external resistors between the DC outputs and ground in order to minimize pop on/off noise and crossover distortion.

Figure 11. Internal resistor



The TEA2025B requires less components as these resistors (800 ohm) are in the device.

## 2.6 Stability

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A good layout is recommended in order to avoid oscillations.

Generally the designer must pay attention to the following points:

- Short wires of components and short connections.
- No ground loops
- Bypass of supply voltage with capacitors as close as possible to the supply IC pin. The low value (polyester) capacitors must have suitable temperature and frequency characteristics.
- No sockets

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:  $P_O$  (and therefore  $P_{tot}$ ) and  $I_d$  are simply reduced.

# 3 Application suggestions

The recommended values of the components are those shown in the stereo application circuit of *Figure 4*, although different values can be used (refer to the following table).

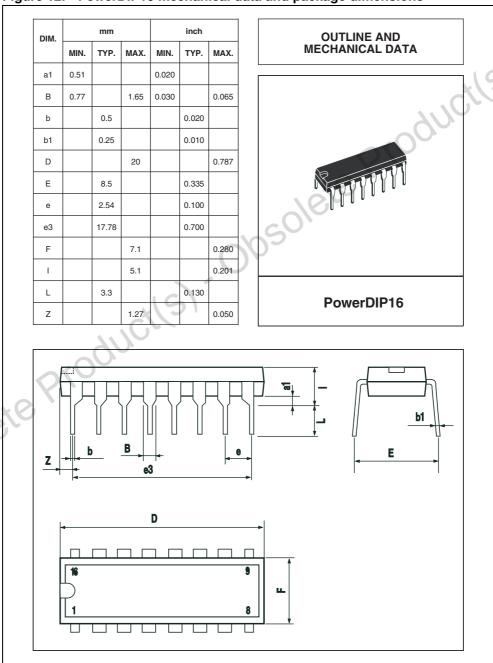
Table 5. Recommended values for stereo applications

Component	Recommended value	Purpose	Larger than	Smaller than
C1, C2	0.22 μF	Input DC decoupling in case of slider contact noise of variable resistor		
C3	100 μF	Ripple rejecton	Ripple rejecton Deg	
C4, C5	100 μF	Bootstrap		4010
C6, C7	470 μF	Output DC decoupling		Increase of low frequency cutoff
C8, C9	0.15 μF	Frequency stability		Danger of oscillations
C10, C11	100 μF	Inverting input DC decoupling	Α. (	
			olei	Increase of low frequency cutoff
			Olei	increase of low frequency cutoff

# 4 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: <a href="https://www.st.com">www.st.com</a>. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

Figure 12. PowerDIP16 mechanical data and package dimensions



Revision history TEA2025

# 5 Revision history

Table 6. Revision history

	Date	Revision	Changes
	September 2003	2	Updates not recorded
	30-Apr-2010	3	Updated title and added environmental compliance statement for package
	01-Oct-2012	4	Removed SO20 package option from datasheet Minor textual updates Revised document presentation
Obsole	e Prod	ucils	nevised document presentation

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