

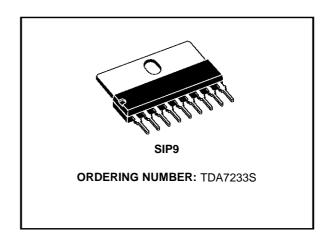


1W AUDIO AMPLIFIER WITH MUTE

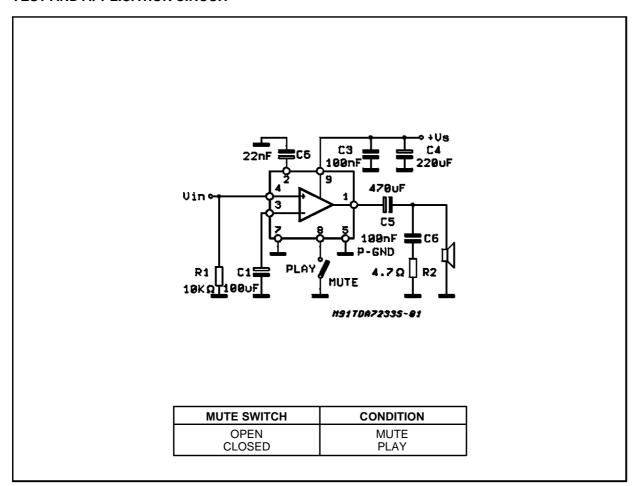
- OPERATING VOLTAGE 1.8 TO 15V
- EXTERNAL MUTE OR POWER DOWN FUNCTION
- IMPROVED SUPPLY VOLTAGE REJECTION
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT
- HIGH POWER CAPABILITY
- LOW CROSSOVER DISTORTION

DESCRIPTION

The TDA7233S is a monolithic integrated circuit in SIP 9, intended for use as class AB power amplifier with a wide range of supply voltage from 1.8V to 15V in portable radios, cassette recorders and players.

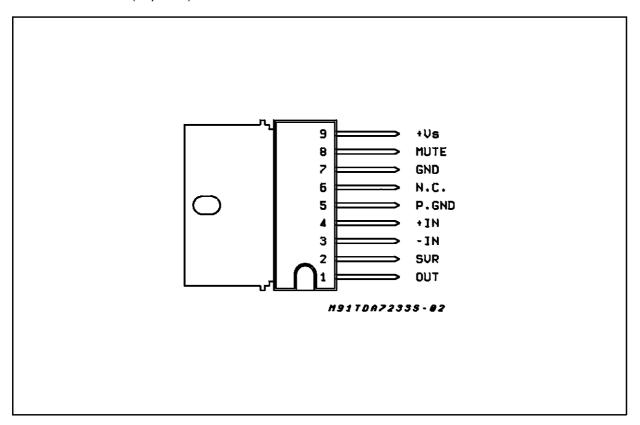


TEST AND APPLICATION CIRCUIT



May 1997 1/6

PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage	16	V
Io	Output Peak Current	1	Α
P _{tot}	Total Power Dissipation T _{amb} = 50°C	1	W
T _{stg} , T _j	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit	
R _{th j-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	70	°C/W
R _{th j-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-pins	Max	10	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = 6V, T_{amb} = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage		1.8		15	V
Vo	Quiescent Output Voltage			27		V
		$V_S = 3V$ $V_S = 9V$		1.2 4.2		V V
I _d	Quiescent Drain Current	PLAY		3.6	9	mA
		MUTE		0.4		mA
I _b	Input Bias Current			100		nA
Po	Output Power	$\begin{array}{lll} d = 10\% & f = 1 \text{kHz} \\ V_S = 12 V & R_L = 8 \Omega \\ V_S = 9 V & R_L = 4 \Omega \\ V_S = 9 V & R_L = 8 \Omega \\ V_S = 6 V & R_L = 8 \Omega \\ V_S = 6 V & R_L = 4 \Omega \\ V_S = 3 V & R_L = 4 \Omega \\ V_S = 3 V & R_L = 8 \Omega \end{array}$	0.8 0.45	1.9 1.6 1 0.4 0.7 110 70		>
d	Distortion	$P_O = 0.5W R_L = 8\Omega$ f = 1KHz V_S = 9V		0.3		%
G_V	Closed Loop Voltage Gain	f = 1KHz		39		dB
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	f = 1KHz	100			KΩ
e _N	Total Input Noise ($R_S = 10K\Omega$)	B = Curve A		2		μV
		B = 22Hz to 22KHz		3		μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$R_g = 10K\Omega$ f = 100Hz	40	45		dB
	MUTE Attenuation	$V_0 = 1V$, $f = 100Hz$ to $10KHz$		70		dB
	MUTE Threshold			0.6		V
I _M	MUTE Current	V _S = 15V		0.4	2	mA

Figure 1: Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

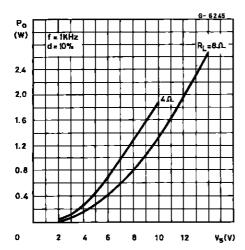


Figure 2: Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency

