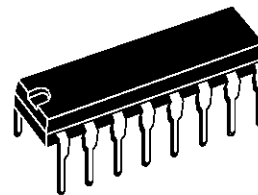


DUAL POWER AMPLIFIER

- SUPPLY VOLTAGE DOWN TO 3 V
- LOW CROSSOVER DISTORSION
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT
- BRIDGE OR STEREO CONFIGURATION



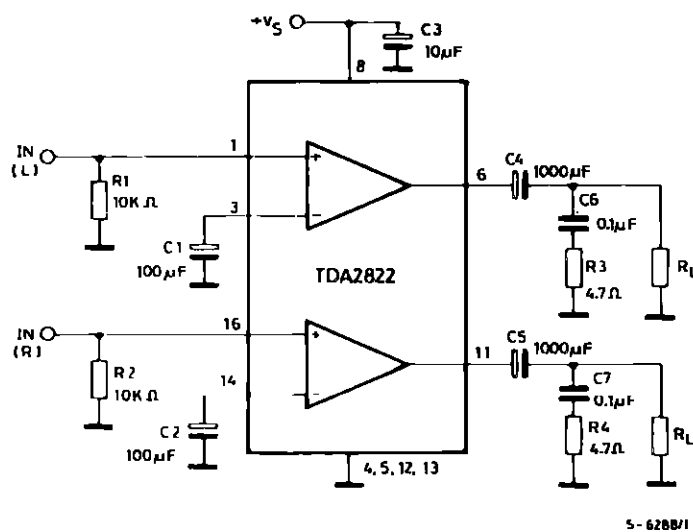
POWERDIP
(Plastic 12+2+2)

ORDERING NUMBER : TDA2822

DESCRIPTION

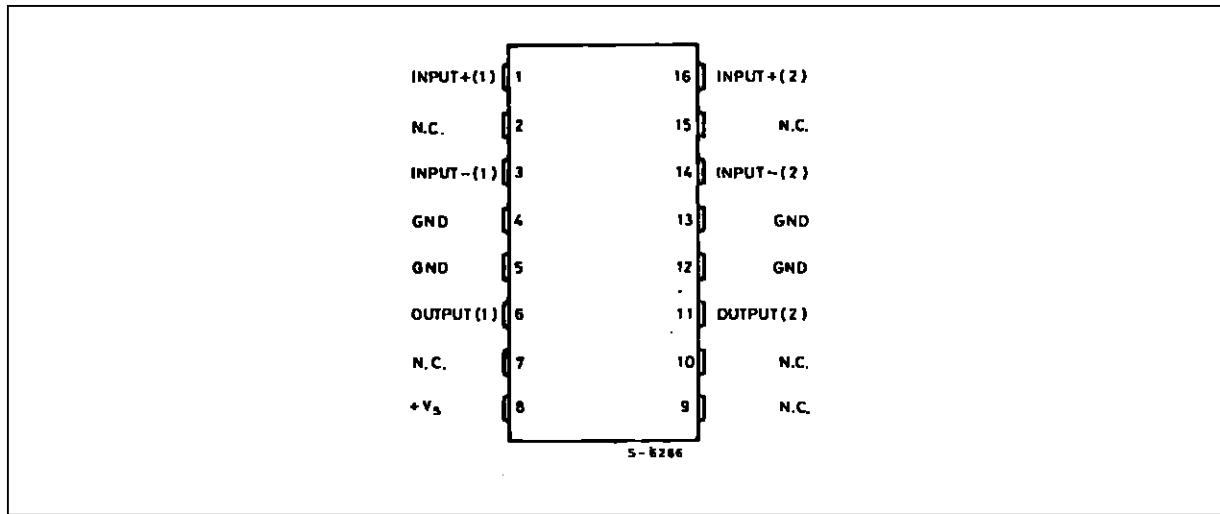
The TDA2822 is a monolithic integrated circuit in 12+2+2 powerdip, intended for use as dual audio power amplifier in portable radios and TS sets.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT (STEREO)

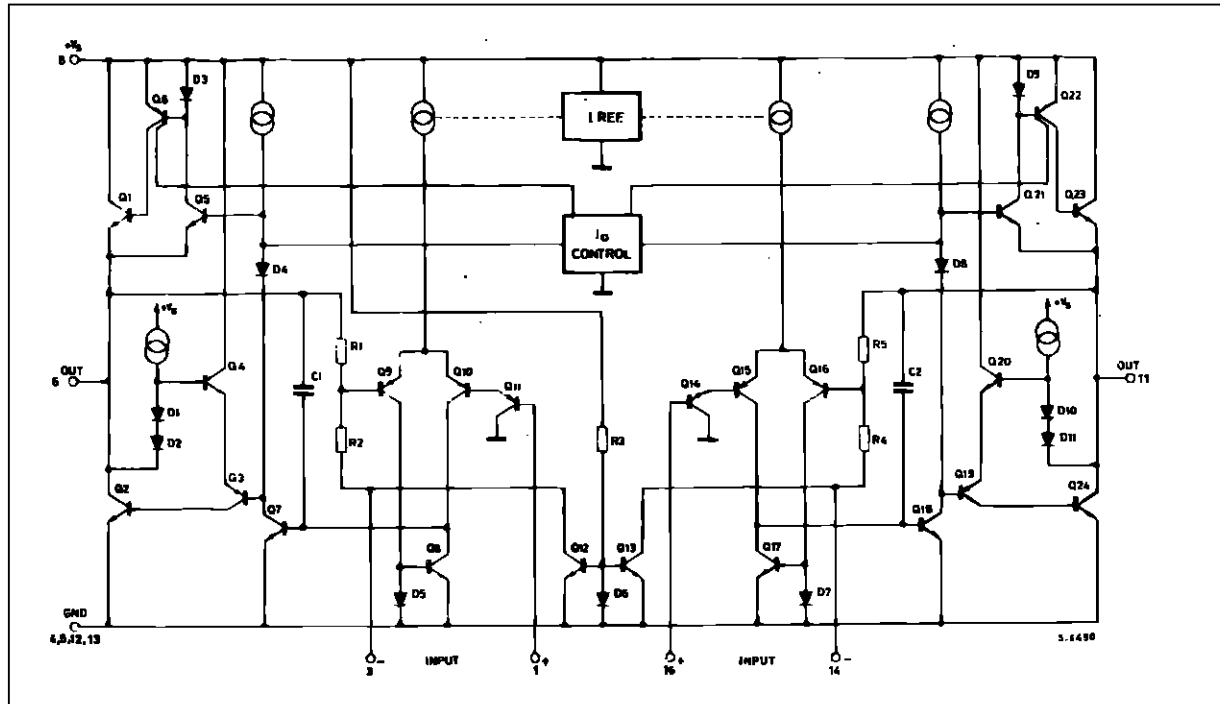


TDA2822

PIN CONNECTION (top view)



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_s	Supply Voltage	15	V
I_o	Output Peak Current	1.5	A
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation at $T_{amb} = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $T_{case} = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.25 4	W W
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max 80	$^{\circ}C/W$
$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-pins	Max 20	$^{\circ}C/W$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_s = 6\ V$, $T_{amb} = 25\ ^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified)

STEREO (test circuit of fig. 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_s	Supply Voltage		3		15	V
V_c	Quiescent Output Voltage	$V_s = 9\ V$ $V_s = 6\ V$		4 2.7		V V
I_d	Quiescent Drain Current			6	12	mA
I_b	Input Bias Current			100		nA
P_o	Output Power (each channel)	$d = 10\ %$ $f = 1\ kHz$ $V_s = 9\ V$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ $V_s = 6\ V$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ $V_s = 4.5\ V$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$	1.3 0.45	1.7 0.65 0.32		W W W
G_v	Closed Loop Voltage Gain	$f = 1\ kHz$	36	39	41	dB
R_i	Input Resistance	$f = 1\ kHz$	100			k Ω
e_N	Total Input Noise	$R_s = 10\ k\Omega$ $B = 22\ Hz\ to\ 22\ kHz$ Curve A		2.5 2		μV μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$f = 100\ Hz$	24	30		dB
CS	Channel Separation	$R_g = 10\ k\Omega$ $f = 1\ kHz$		50		dB

BRIDGE (test circuit of fig. 2)

V_s	Supply Voltage		3		15	V
I_d	Quiescent Drain Current	$R_L = \infty$		6	12	mA
V_{os}	Output Offset Voltage	$R_L = 8\ \Omega$		10	60	mV
I_b	Input Bias Current			100		nA
P_o	Output Power	$d = 10\ %$ $f = 1\ kHz$ $V_s = 9\ V$ $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ $V_s = 6\ V$ $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ $V_s = 4.5\ V$ $R_L = 4\ \Omega$	2.7 0.9	3.2 1.35 1		W W W
d	Distortion ($f = 1\ kHz$)	$R_L = 8\ \Omega$ $P_o = 0.5\ W$		0.2		%
G_v	Closed Loop Voltage Gain	$f = 1\ kHz$		39		dB
R_i	Input Resistance	$f = 1\ kHz$	100			k Ω
e_N	Total Input Noise	$R_s = 10\ k\Omega$ $B = 22\ Hz\ to\ 22\ kHz$ Curve A		3 2.5		μV μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$f = 100\ Hz$		40		dB

TDA2822

Figure 1 : Test Circuit (stereo).

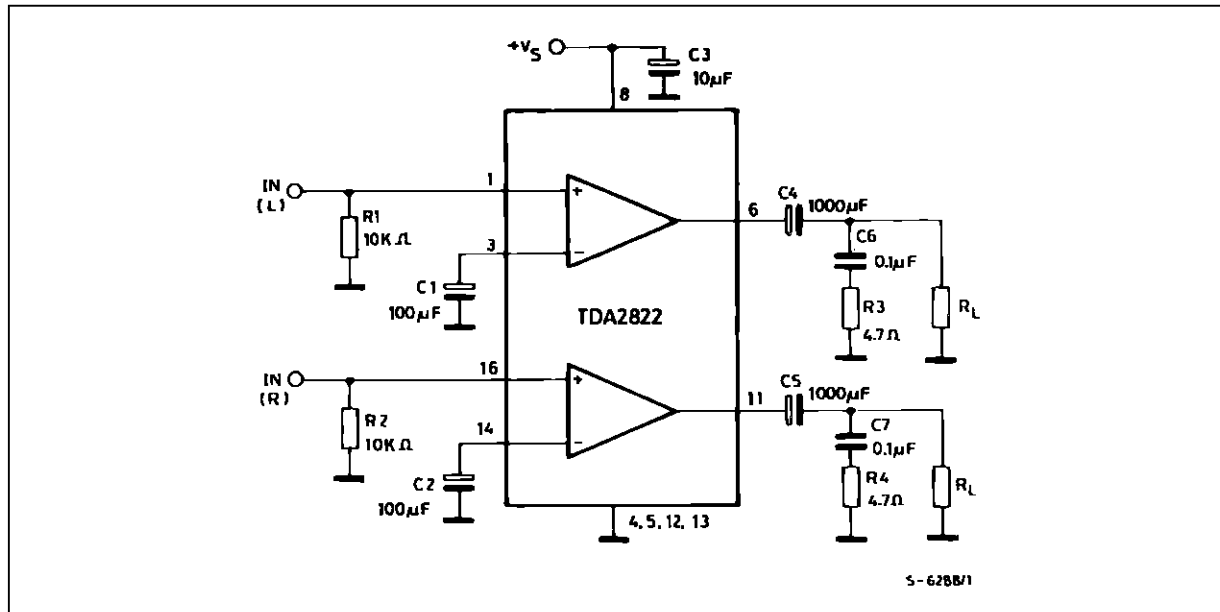
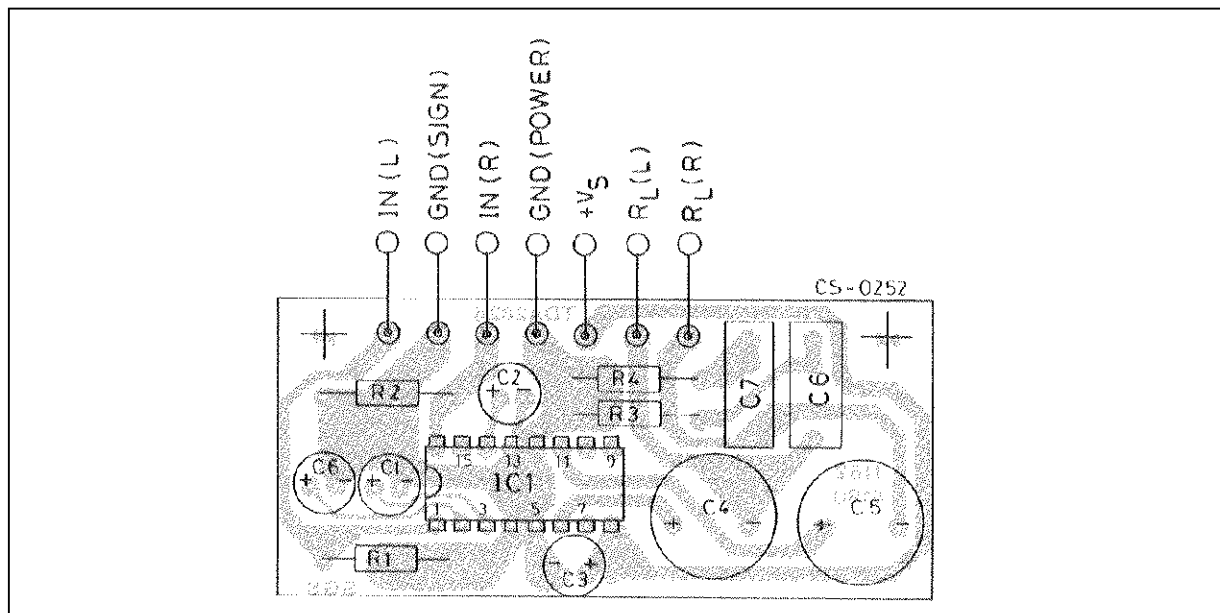
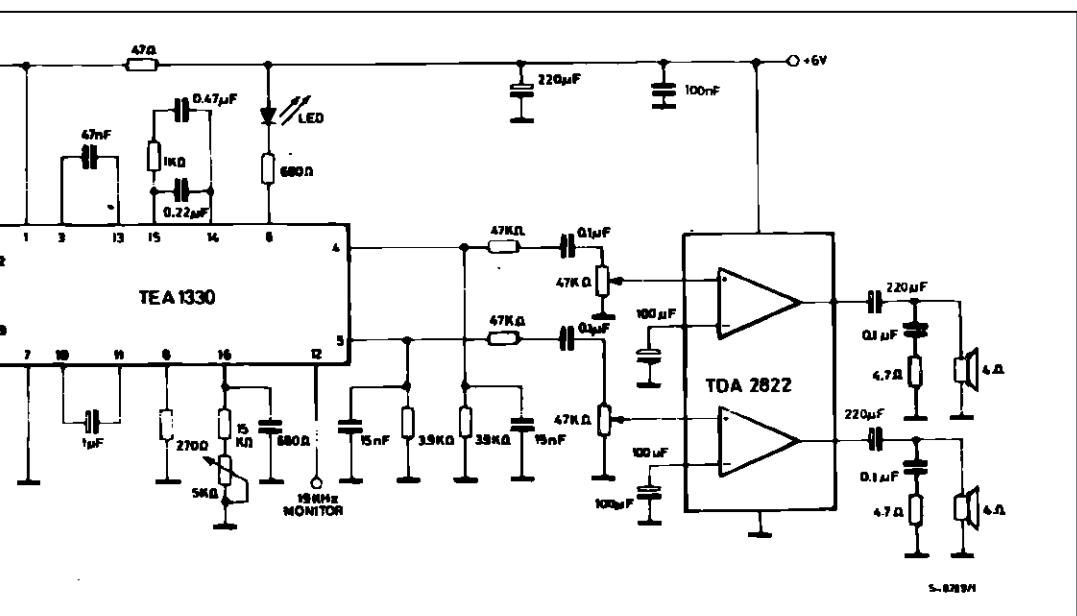


Figure 2 : P.C. Board and Components Layout of the Circuit of Figure 1 (1:1 scale).



Application Circuit for Portable Radios.



INSTRUCTION

of the TDA2822 can be reduced by soldering the pins to a suitable copper area of the PCB (Figure 15) or to an external heatsink (Figure 16).

Figure 17 shows the maximum dissipation P_{tot} and the $R_{th j-amb}$ as a function of the number of equal square copper areas having a side length of 35μ (1.4 mils).

During soldering the pins temperature must not exceed 260 °C and the soldering time must not be longer than 12 seconds.

The external heatsink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

Figure 16 : External Heatsink Mounting Example.

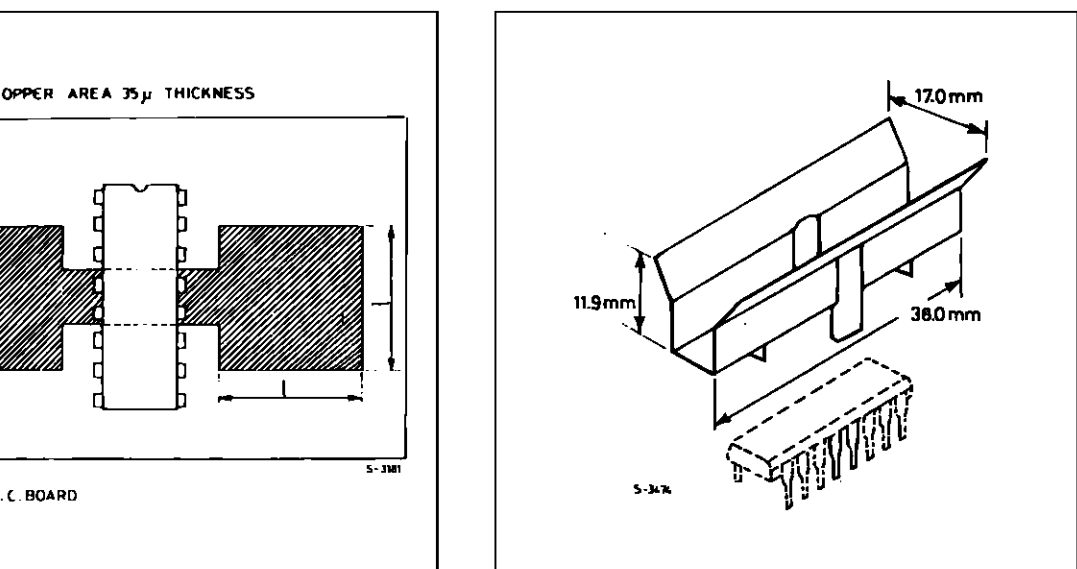


Figure 16 : External Heatsink Mounting Example.

