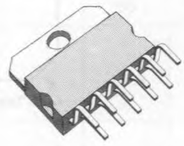
10+10W SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTED STEREO AMPLIFIER

The TDA2009A is class AB dual Hi-Fi Audio power amplifier assembled in Multiwatt® package, specially designed for high quality stereo application as Hi-Fi and music centers. Its main features are:

- High output power (10 + 10W min. @ d = 1%)
- High current capability (up to 3.5A)
- AC short circuit protection
- Thermal overload protection
- Space and cost saving: very low number of external components and simple mounting thanks to the Multiwatt® package.



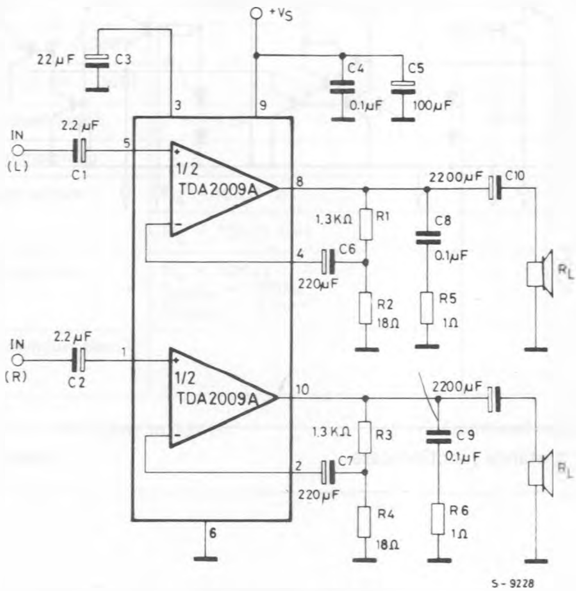
Multiwatt-11

ORDERING NUMBER: TDA2009A

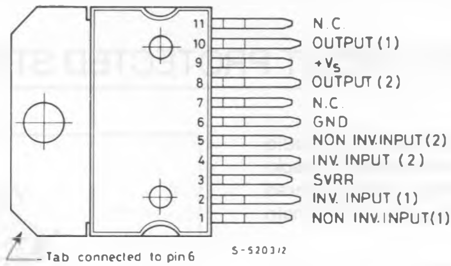
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_s	Supply voltage	28	V
I_o	Output peak current (repetitive f ⩾ 20Hz)	3.5	A
I_o	Output peak current (non repetitive, t = 100μs)	4.5	A
P_{tot}	Power dissipation at T_{case} = 90°C	20	W
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to 150	°C

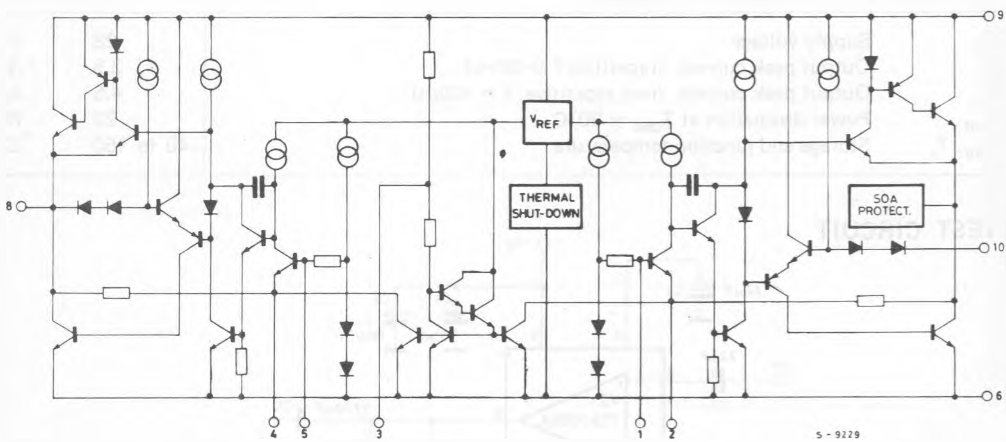
TEST CIRCUIT



CONNECTION DIAGRAM
(Top view)



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



THERMAL DATA

$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	3	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the stereo application circuit, T_{amb} = 25°C, V_s = 24V, G_v = 36 dB, unless otherwise specified)

	Parameters	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_s	Supply voltage			8		28	V
V_o	Quiescent output voltage	V_s = 24V			11.5		V
I_d	Total quiescent drain current	V_s = 24V			60	120	mA
P_o	Output power (each channel)	d = 1% V_s = 24V f = 1KHz	R_L = 4Ω R_L = 8Ω		12.5 7		W W
		f = 40Hz to 12.5KHz R_L = 4Ω R_L = 8Ω		10 5			W W
		V_s = 18V f = 1KHz	R_L = 4Ω R_L = 8Ω		7 4		W W
d	Distortion (each channel)	f = 1KHz V_s = 24V P_o = 0.1 to 7W P_o = 0.1 to 3.5W	R_L = 4Ω R_L = 8Ω		0.2 0.1		% %
		V_s = 18V P_o = 0.1 to 5W P_o = 0.1 to 2.5W	R_L = 4Ω R_L = 8Ω		0.2 0.1		% %
CT	Cross talk (°°°)	R_L = ∞	f = 1KHz		60		dB
		R_g = 10KΩ	f = 10KHz		50		dB
V_I	Input saturation voltage (rms)			300			mV
R_i	Input resistance	f = 1KHz	non inverting input	70	200		KΩ
f_L	Low frequency roll of (-3dB)	R_L = 4Ω			20		Hz
f_H	High frequency roll off (-3dB)				80		KHz
G_v	Voltage gain (closed loop)	f = 1KHz		35.5	36	36.5	dB
ΔG_v	Closed loop gain matching				0.5		dB
e_N	Total input noise voltage	R_g = 10KΩ (°)			1.5		μV
		R_g = 10KΩ (°°)			2.5	8	μV
SVR	Supply voltage rejection (each channel)	R_g = 10KΩ f_{ripple} = 100Hz V_{ripple} = 0.5V			55		dB
T_J	Thermal shut-down junction temperature				145		°C

(°) Curve A (°°) 22Hz to 22KHz (°°°) Optimized test box.

Fig. 1 - Test and application circuit (G_v = 36dB)

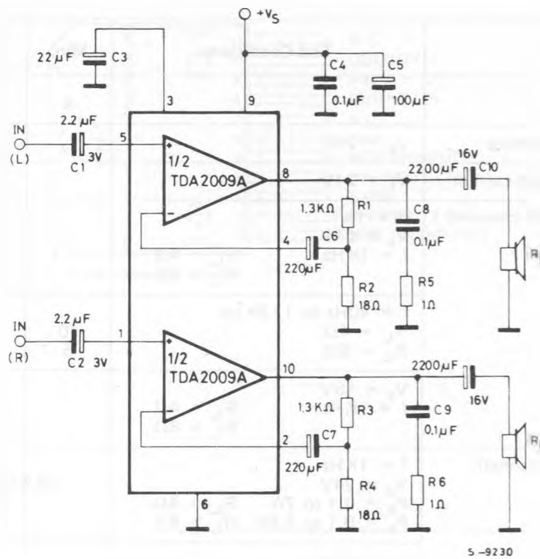


Fig. 2 - P.C. board components layout of the circuit of fig. 1 (1 : 1 scale)

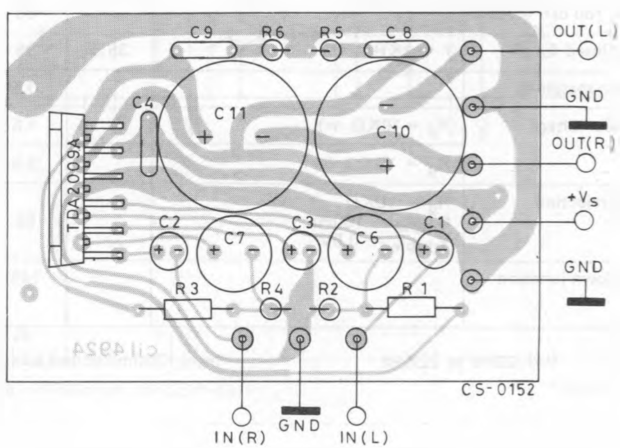


Fig. 3 - Output power vs. supply voltage

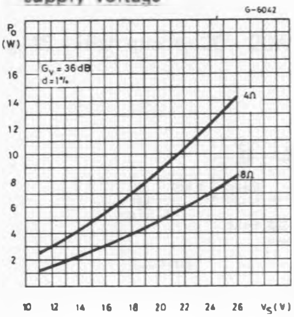


Fig. 4 - Output power vs. supply voltage

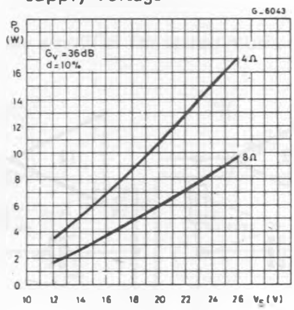


Fig. 5 - Distortion vs. output power

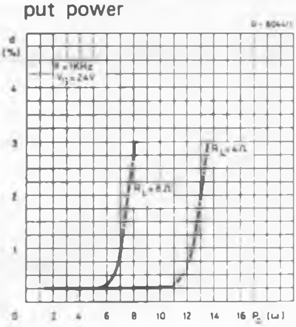


Fig. 6 - Distortion vs. frequency

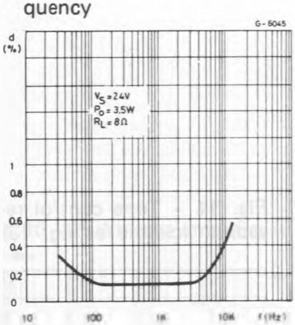


Fig. 7 - Distortion vs. frequency

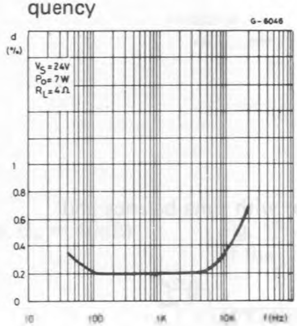


Fig. 8 - Quiescent current vs. supply voltage

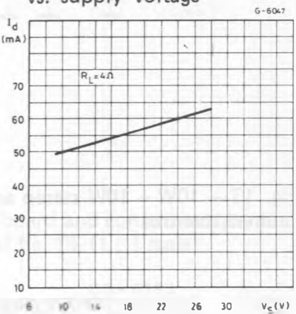


Fig. 9 - Supply voltage rejection vs. frequency

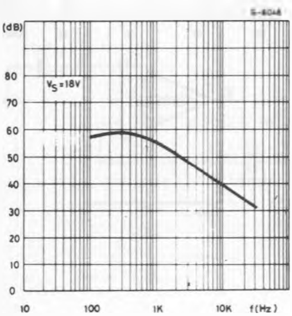


Fig. 10 - Total power dissipation and efficiency vs. output power

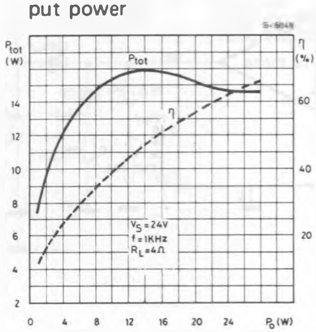
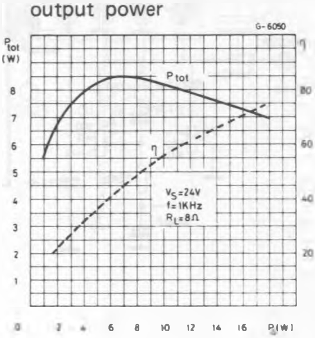


Fig. 11 - Total power dissipation and efficiency vs. output power



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Fig. 12 - Example of muting circuit

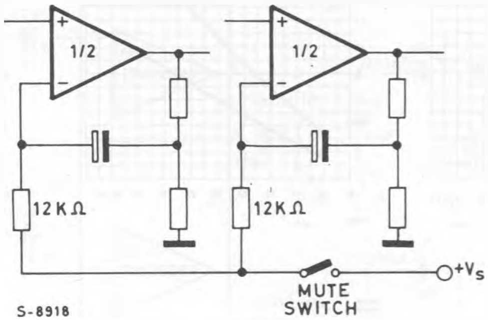


Fig. 13 - 10W + 10W stereo amplifier with tone balance and loudness control

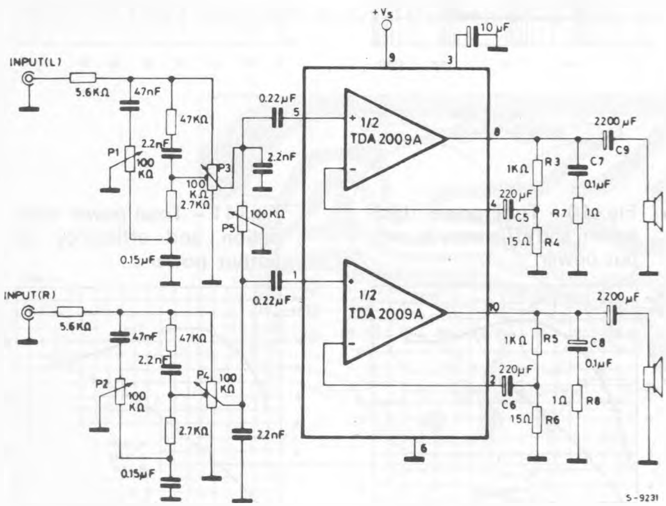
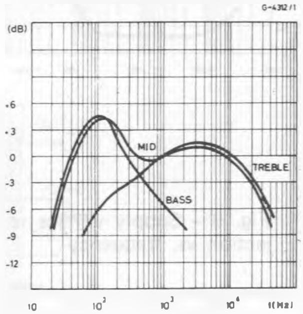


Fig. 14 - Tone control response (circuit of fig. 13)



APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Fig. 15 - High quality 20 + 20W two way amplifier for stereo music center (one challel only)

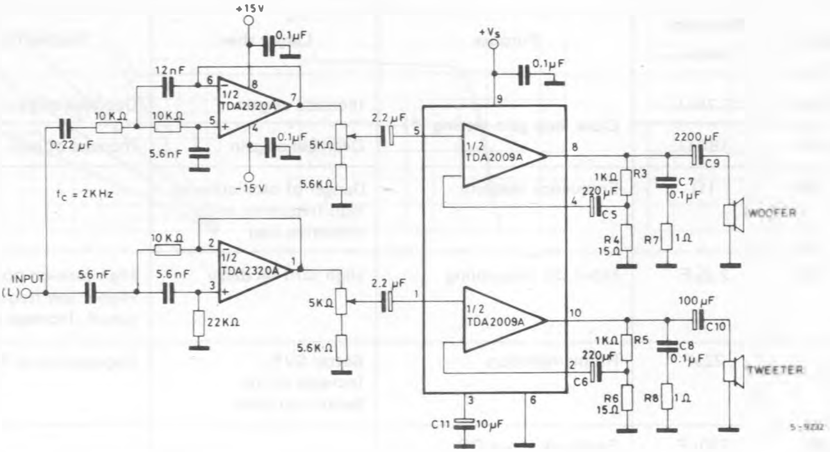


Fig. 16 - 18 Wbridge amplifier (d = 1%, G_v = 40dB)

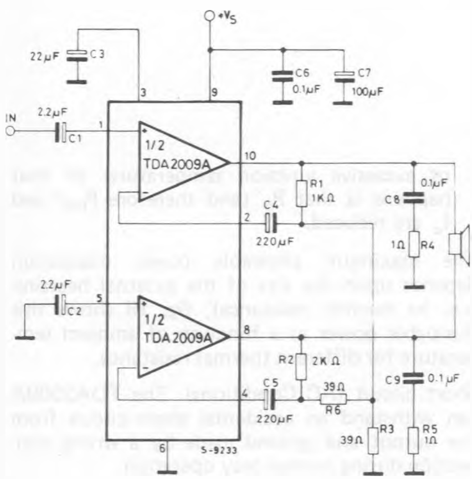
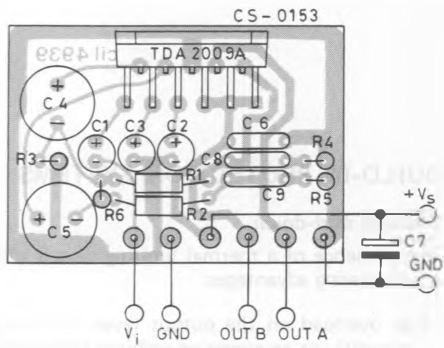


Fig. 17 - P.C. board and components layout of the circuit of fig. 16 (1 : 1 scale)



APPLICATION SUGGESTION

The recommended values of the components are those shown on application circuit of fig. 1. Different values can be used; the following table can help the designer.

Component	Recomm. value	Purpose	Larger than	Smaller than
R1 and R3	1.2KΩ	Close loop gain setting (*)	Increase of gain	Decrease of gain
R2 and R4	18KΩ		Decrease of gain	Increase of gain
R5 and R6	1Ω	Frequency stability	Danger of oscillation at high frequency with inductive load	
C1 and C2	2.2μF	Input DC decoupling	High turn-on delay	High turn-on pop Higher low frequency cutoff. Increase of noise
C3	22μF	Ripple rejection	Better SVR. Increase of the Switch-on time	Degradation of SVR
C6 and C7	220μF	Feedback input DC decoupling.		
C8 and C9	0.1μF	Frequency stability		Danger of oscillation
C10 and C11	1000μF to 2200μF	Output DC decoupling.		Higher low-frequency cut-off

(*) Closed loop gain must be higher than 26dB

BUILD-IN PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Thermal shut-down

The presence of a thermal limiting circuit offers the following advantages:

1) an overload on the output (even if it is permanent), or an excessive ambient temperature can be easily withstood.

2) 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: all that happens is that P_o (and therefore P_{tot}) and I_o are reduced.

The maximum allowable power dissipation depends upon the size of the external heatsink (i.e. its thermal resistance); fig. 18 shows this dissipable power as a function of ambient temperature for different thermal resistance.

Short circuit (AC Conditions). The TDA2009A can withstand an accidental short circuit from the output and ground made by a wrong connection during normal play operation.

Fig. 18 - Maximum allowable power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

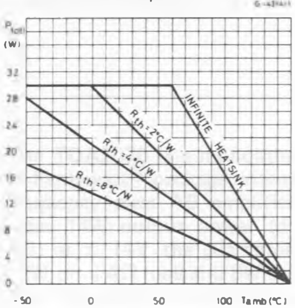


Fig. 19 - Output power vs. case temperature

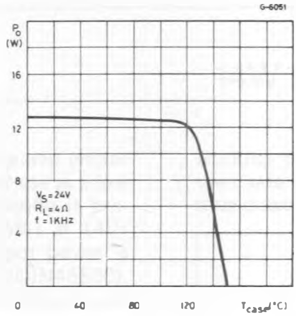
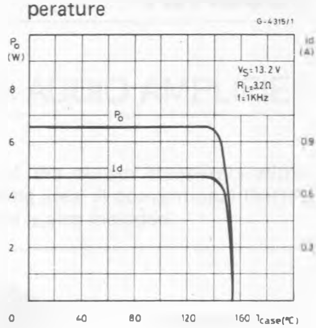


Fig. 20 - Output power and drain current vs. case temperature



MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The power dissipated in the circuit must be removed by adding an external heatsink.

Thanks to the MULTIWATT®package attaching the heatsink is very simple, a screw or a compression spring (clip) being sufficient. Between the heatsink and the package it is better to insert a layer of silicon grease, to optimize the thermal contact; no electrical isolation is needed between the two surfaces.