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# 4 X 41W QUAD BRIDGE CAR RADIO AMPLIFIER

# **1 FEATURES**

- HIGH OUTPUT POWER CAPABILITY:
- 4 x 41W/4Ω MAX.
- 4 x 25W/4Ω @ 14.4V, 1KHz, 10%
- LOW DISTORTION
- LOW OUTPUT NOISE
- ST-BY FUNCTION
- MUTE FUNCTION
- AUTOMUTE AT MIN. SUPPLY VOLTAGE DETECTION
- LOW EXTERNAL COMPONENT COUNT:
  - INTERNALLY FIXED GAIN (26dB)
  - NO EXTERNAL COMPENSATION
  - NO BOOTSTRAP CAPACITORS

# 2 **PROTECTIONS**:

- OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND, TO V<sub>S</sub>, ACROSS THE LOAD
- VERY INDUCTIVE LOADS
- OVERRATING CHIP TEMPERATURE WITH SOFT THERMAL LIMITER
- LOAD DUMP VOLTAGE
- FORTUITOUS OPEN GND

#### Figure 2. Block and Application Diagram

#### Figure 1. Package



#### Table 1. Order Codes

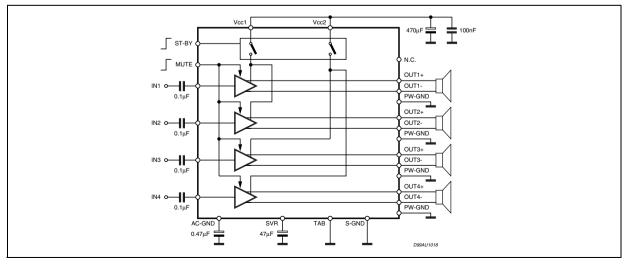
Part Number	Package
TDA7388	Flexiwatt25

- REVERSED BATTERY
- ESD

# **3 DESCRIPTION**

The TDA7388 is a new technology class AB Audio Power Amplifier in Flexiwatt 25 package designed for high end car radio applications.

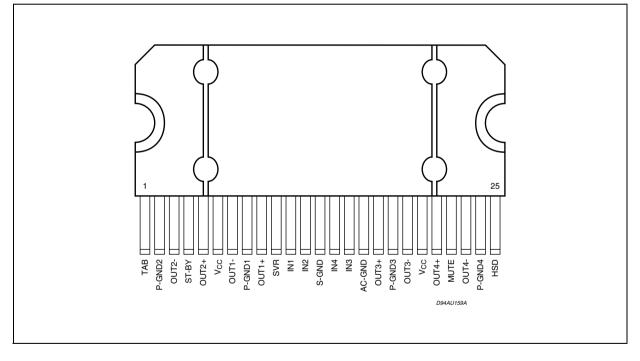
Thanks to the fully complementary PNP/NPN output configuration the TDA7388 allows a rail to rail output voltage swing with no need of bootstrap capacitors. The extremely reduced components count allows very compact sets.



Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating Supply Voltage	18	V
V <sub>CC (DC)</sub>	DC Supply Voltage	28	V
V <sub>CC (pk)</sub>	Peak Supply Voltage (t = 50ms)	upply Voltage (t = 50ms) 50	
Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	Output Peak Current: Repetitive (Duty Cycle 10% at f = 10Hz) Non Repetitive (t = $100\mu$ s)	4.5 5.5	A A
Ptot	Power dissipation, (T <sub>case</sub> = 70°C)	80	W
Tj	Junction Temperature	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature	– 55 to 150	°C

### **Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

## Figure 3. Pin Connection



### Table 3. Thermal Data

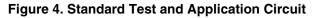
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction to Case max	1	°C/W

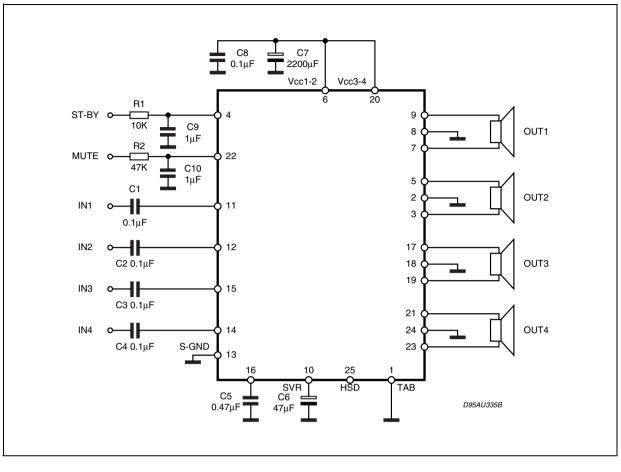
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Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>q1</sub>	Quiescent Current	$R_L = \infty$	120	190	350	mA
V <sub>OS</sub>	Output Offset Voltage	Play Mode			±80	mV
$\Delta V_{OS}$	During Mute ON/OFF Output Offset Voltage				±80	mV
Gv	Voltage Gain		25	26	27	dB
Po	Output Power	THD = 10%; V <sub>S</sub> = 14.4V	22	26		W
P <sub>o max</sub>	Max.Output Power (*)	V <sub>S</sub> = 14.4V	38	41		W
THD	Distortion	$P_0 = 4W$		0.04	0.15	%
e <sub>No</sub>	Output Noise	"A" Weighted		50	70	μV
		Bw = 20Hz to 20KHz		70	100	μV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$f = 100Hz; V_r = 1V_{rms}$	50	65		dB
f <sub>ch</sub>	High Cut-Off Frequency	$P_0 = 0.5W$	100	200		KH
R <sub>i</sub>	Input Impedance		70	100		KΩ
CT	Cross Talk	f = 1KHz; Po = 4W	60	70		dB
		f = 10KHz; Po = 4W	50	60		dB
I <sub>SB</sub>	St-By Current Consumption				50	μA
V <sub>SB out</sub>	St-By OUT Threshold Voltage	(Amp: ON)	3.5			V
V <sub>SB IN</sub>	St-By IN Threshold Voltage	(Amp: OFF)			1.5	V
A <sub>M</sub>	Mute Attenuation	P <sub>Oref</sub> = 4W	80	90		dB
V <sub>M out</sub>	Mute OUT Threshold Voltage	(Amp: Play)	3.5			V
$V_{M \text{ in}}$	Mute IN Threshold Voltage	(Amp: Mute)			1.5	V
$V_{AMin}$	V <sub>S</sub> Automute Threshold	$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{(Amp: Mute); Att } \geq \mbox{80dB; } \mbox{P}_{Oref} = 4\Omega \\ \mbox{(Amp: Play); Att } < \mbox{0.1dB; } \mbox{P}_{O} = \mbox{0.5}\Omega \end{array}$		7.6	6.5 8.5	V V
I <sub>pin22</sub>	Muting Pin Current	V <sub>MUTE</sub> = 1.5V (Source Current)	5	11	20	μA

**Table 4. Electrical Characteristcs** ( $V_S = 14.4V$ ; f = 1KHz;  $R_g = 600\Omega$ ;  $R_L = 4\Omega$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ ; Refer to the Test and application diagram, unless otherwise specified.)

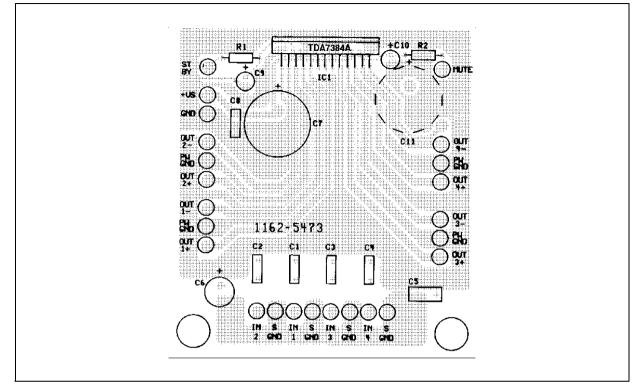
(\*) Saturated square wave output.





# 4 P.C.B. AND COMPONENT LAYOUT OF THE FIGURE 4

### Figure 5. Components & Top Copper Layer



### Figure 6. Bottom Copper Layer

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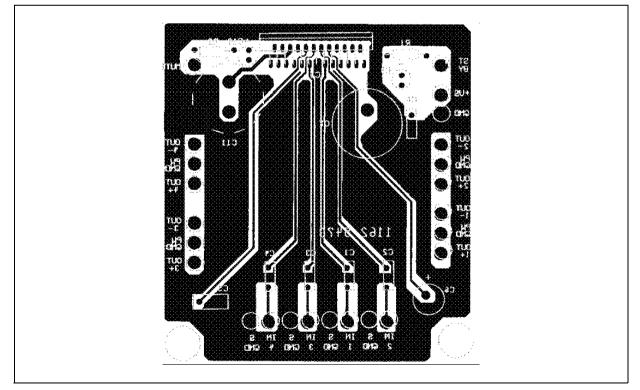


Figure 7. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

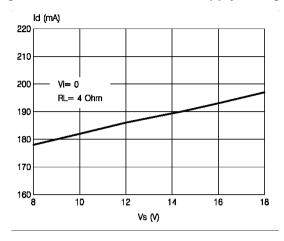


Figure 8. Quiescent Output Voltage Supply Voltage

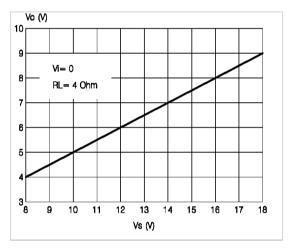


Figure 9. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

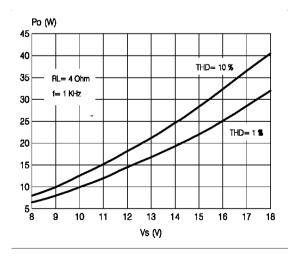


Figure 10. Distortion vs. Output Power

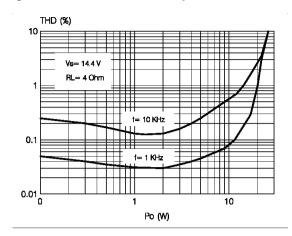


Figure 11. Distortion vs. Frequency

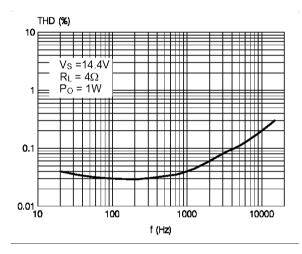
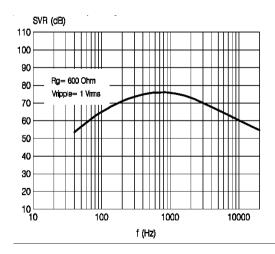
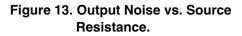
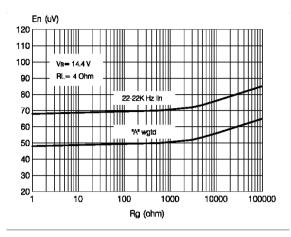


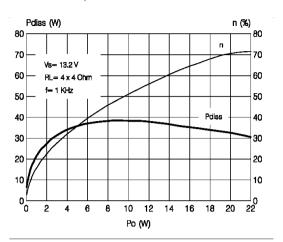
Figure 12. Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency.







#### Figure 14. Power Dissipation & Efficiency vs. Output Power.



# **5 APPLICATION HINTS**

(ref. to the circuit of fig. 4)

### 5.1 SVR

Besides its contribution to the ripple rejection, the SVR capacitor governs the turn ON/OFF time sequence and, consequently, plays an essential role in the pop optimization during ON/OFF transients. To conveniently serve both needs, **ITS MINIMUM RECOMMENDED VALUE IS 10\muF**.

#### 5.2 INPUT STAGE

The TDA7388'S inputs are ground-compatible and can stand very high input signals (± 8Vpk) without any performances degradation. If the standard value for the input capacitors ( $0.1\mu$ F) is adopted, the low frequency cut-off will amount to 16 Hz.

### 5.3 STAND-BY AND MUTING

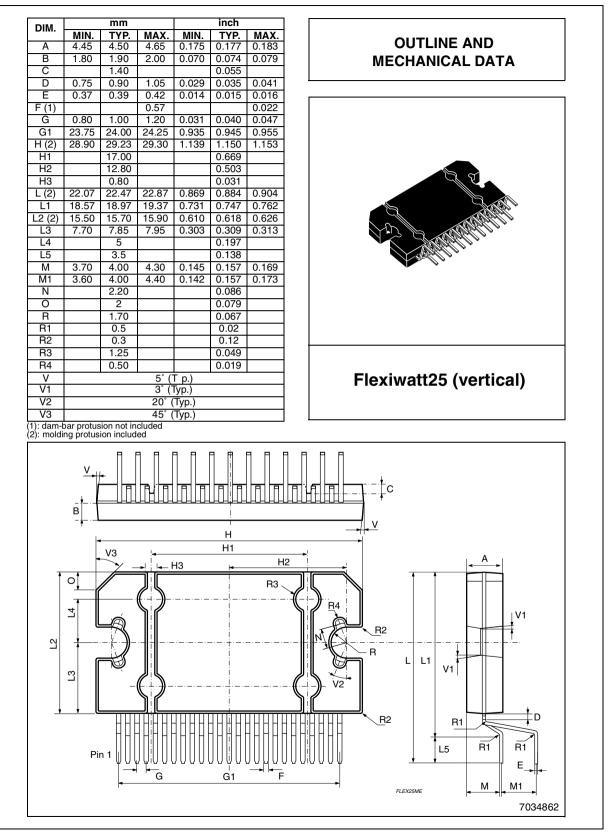
STAND-BY and MUTING facilities are both CMOS-COMPATIBLE. If unused, a straight connection to Vs of their respective pins would be admissible.

Conventional/low-power transistors can be employed to drive muting and stand-by pins in absence of true CMOS ports or microprocessors. R-C cells have always to be used in order to smooth down the transitions for preventing any audible transient noises.

Since a DC current of about 10  $\mu$ A normally flows out of pin 22, the maximum allowable muting-series resistance (R2) is 70K $\Omega$ , which is sufficiently high to permit a muting capacitor reasonably small (about 1 $\mu$ F).

If  $R_2$  is higher than recommended, the involved risk will be that the voltage at pin 22 may rise to above the 1.5 V threshold voltage and the device will consequently fail to turn OFF when the mute line is brought down. About the stand-by, the time constant to be assigned in order to obtain a virtually pop-free transition has to be slower than 2.5V/ms.

#### Figure 15. Flexiwatt 25 Mechanical Data & Package Dimensions



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# **6 REVISION HISTORY**

# Table 5. Revision History

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
July 2005	1	First Issue

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