

20W HI-FI AUDIO AMPLIFIER**TDA1520A****GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The TDA1520A is a monolithic integrated hi-fi audio power amplifier designed for asymmetrical or symmetrical power supplies for mains-fed apparatus.

Features

- Low input offset voltage
- Output stage with low cross-over distortion
- Single in-line (SIL) power package
- A.C. short-circuit protected
- Very low internal thermal resistance
- Thermal protection
- Very low intermodulation distortion
- Very low transient intermodulation distortion
- Complete SOAR protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply voltage range	V_P	15 to 50	V
Total quiescent current at $V_P = 33$ V	I_{tot}	typ.	70 mA
Output power at $d_{tot} = 0.5\%$ sine-wave power			
$V_P = 33$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$	P_O	typ.	22 W
$V_P = 33$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$	P_O	>	20 W
$V_P = 42$ V; $R_L = 8 \Omega$	P_O	typ.	20 W
Closed-loop voltage gain (externally determined)	G_C	typ.	30 dB
Input resistance (externally determined by R_{g-1})	R_i	typ.	20 kΩ
Signal-to-noise ratio at $P_O = 50$ mW	S/N	typ.	76 dB
Supply voltage ripple rejection at $f = 100$ Hz	RR	typ.	60 dB

PACKAGE OUTLINE

TDA1520A : 9-lead SIL; plastic power (SOT-131A).

TDA1520AQ: 9-lead SIL-bent-to-DIL; plastic power (SOT-157A).

20W HI-FI AUDIO AMPLIFIER

TDA1520A

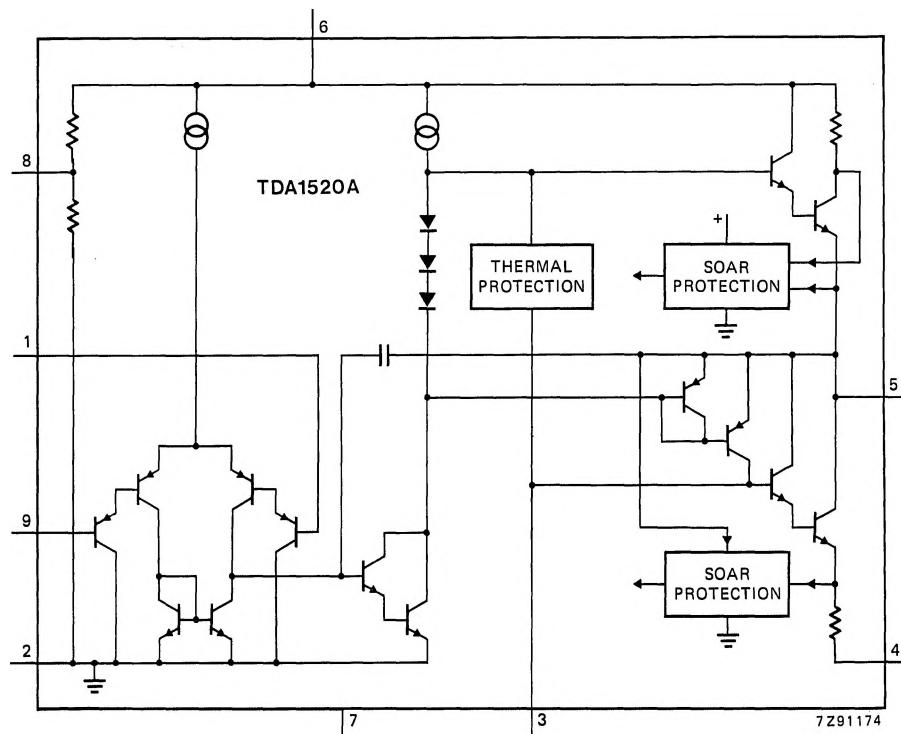


Fig. 1 Simplified internal circuit diagram.

PINNING

1. Non-inverting input
2. Input ground (substrate)
3. Compensation
4. Negative supply (ground)
5. Output
6. Positive supply (V_p)
7. Not connected
8. Ripple rejection
9. Inverting input
(feedback)

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Supply voltage	V_P	max.	50 V
Repetitive peak output current	I_{ORM}	max.	4 A
Non-repetitive peak output current	I_{OSM}	max.	5 A
Total power dissipation		see derating curve Fig. 2	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to + 150 °C	
Operating ambient temperature	T_{amb}	-25 to + 150 °C	
Duration of a.c. short-circuit of load ($R_L = 0 \Omega$) during full-load sine-wave drive at: $V_S = \pm 20$ V (symmetrical) and $R_{supply} = 0 \Omega$; or $V_S = 35$ V (asymmetrical) and $R_{supply} \geq 4 \Omega$	t_{sc}	max.	100 hours

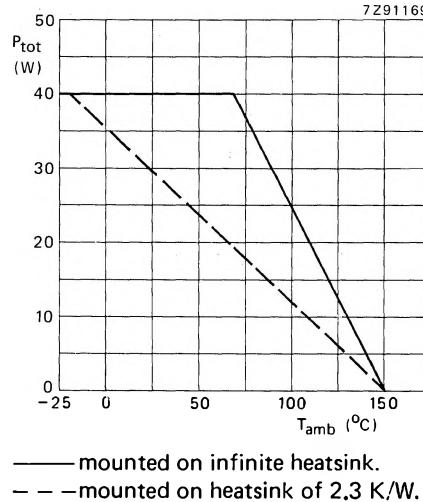


Fig. 2 Power derating curves.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

From junction to mounting base

$$R_{th\ j\cdot mb} \leq 2 \text{ K/W}$$

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D.C. CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage range	V_P	15 to 50	V
Total quiescent current at $V_P = 33$ V	I_{tot}	typ. \leq	70 mA 105 mA
Minimum guaranteed output current (peak value)	I_{ORM}	\geq	3.2 A

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

$V_P = 33$ V; $R_L = 4 \Omega$; $f = 1$ kHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; measured in test circuit of Fig. 3; unless otherwise specified

Output power

sine-wave power at $d_{tot} = 0.5\%$

$R_L = 4 \Omega$

$R_L = 4 \Omega$

$R_L = 8 \Omega$; $V_P = 42$ V

(Fig. 4)

P_O typ. 22 W

P_O > 20 W

P_O typ. 20 W

Power bandwidth at $d_{tot} = 0.5\%$ from $P_O = 50$ mW to 10 W

B 20 Hz to 20 kHz

Voltage gain

open-loop

G_O typ. 74 dB

closed-loop

G_C typ. 30 dB

Internal resistance of pin 1 (at $R_{1.8} = \infty$)

R_i > 1 MΩ

Input resistance of test circuit at pin 1 (Fig. 3)

R_i typ. 20 kΩ

Input sensitivity

for $P_O = 16$ W

V_i typ. 260 mV

Signal-to-noise ratio

at $P_O = 50$ mW; $R_{source} = 2$ kΩ

S/N typ. 76 dB

$f = 20$ Hz to 20 kHz; unweighted

weighted; measured according to
IEC 179 (A-curve)

S/N typ. 80 dB

Ripple rejection at $f = 100$ Hz; $R_S = 0$ Ω

RR typ. 60 dB

Total harmonic distortion at $P_O = 16$ W

d_{tot} typ. 0.01 %

Output resistance (pin 5)

R_o typ. 0.01 Ω

Input offset voltage

V_{5-8} typ. 1 mV
< 100 mV

Transient intermodulation distortion

at $P_O = 10$ W

d_{TIM} typ. 0.01 %

Intermodulation distortion at $P_O = 10$ W

d_{IM} typ. 0.01 %

Slew rate

SR typ. 9 V/μs

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

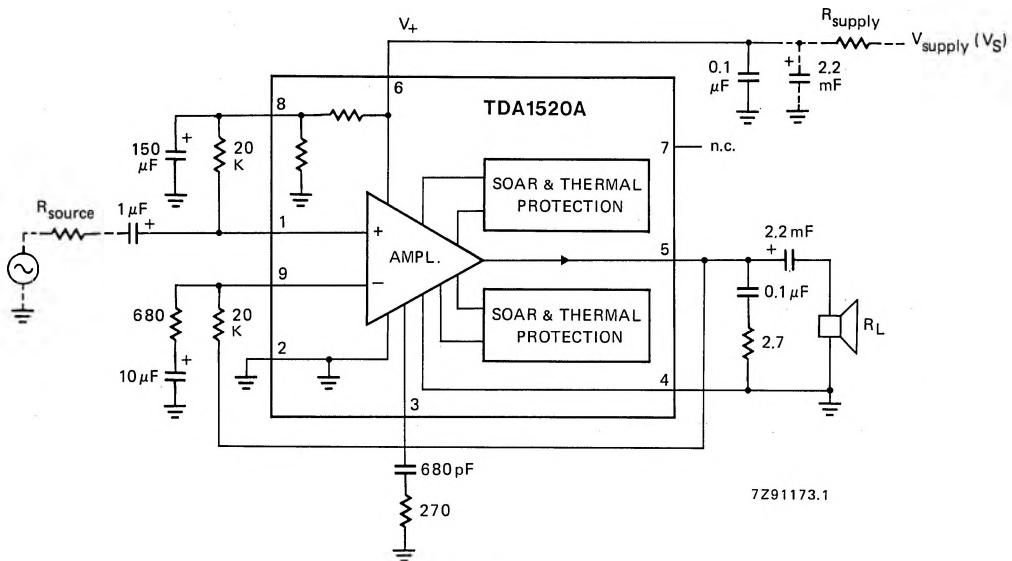
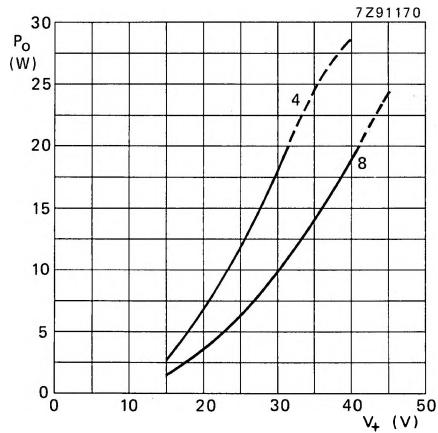


Fig. 3 Test and application circuit.

Fig. 4 Output power (P_o) versus supply voltage (V_p) at $f = 1$ kHz, $d_{tot} = 0.5\%$, $G_V = 30$ dB.

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

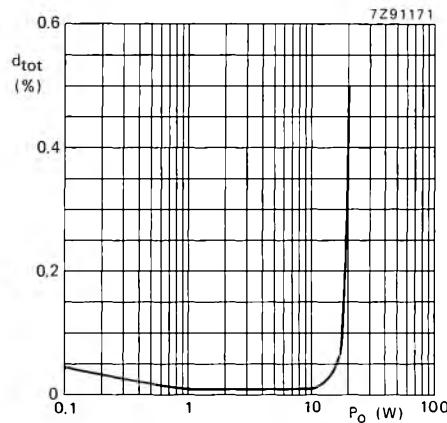


Fig. 5 Total harmonic distortion (d_{tot}) versus output power (P_o) at $V_p = 33$ V, $R_L = 4 \Omega$, $f = 1$ kHz.

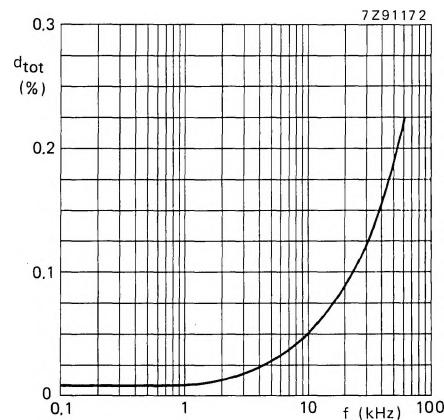


Fig. 6 Total harmonic distortion (d_{tot}) versus operating frequency (f) at $V_p = 33$ V, $R_L = 4 \Omega$, $P_o = 10$ W (constant).