# UNISONIC TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.

## **TEA2025**

## LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

## STEREO AUDIO AMPLIFIER

#### DESCRIPTION

The UTC TEA2025 is a monolithic integrated audio amplifier in a 16-pin plastic dual in line package. It is designed for portable cassette players and radios.

#### FEATURES

\*Working Voltage down to 3V

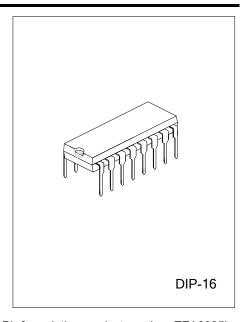
\*Few External components

\*High Channel isolation

\*Voltage gain up to 45dB(Adjustable with external resistor)

\*Soft clipping

\*Internal Thermal protection

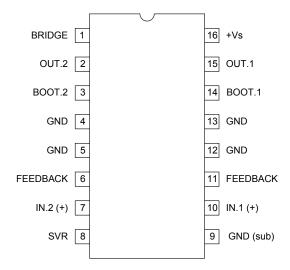


<sup>\*</sup>Pb-free plating product number: TEA2025L

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

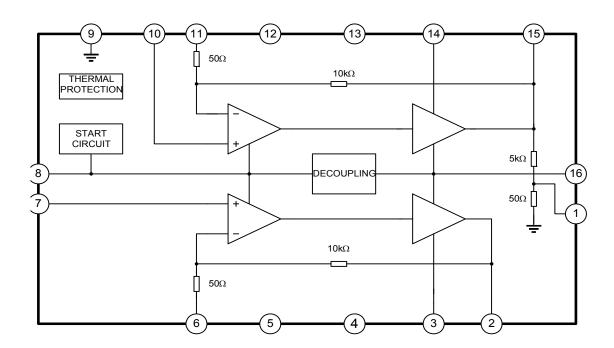
Order	Dookogo	Dooking		
Normal	Lead Free Plating	Package	Packing	
TEA2025-D16-T	TEA2025L-D16-T	DIP-16	Tube	

#### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



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## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>SS</sub>	15	V
Peak Output Current	I <sub>O (peak)</sub>	1.5	А
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	150	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 ~ +150	°C

- Note 1. Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.
  - 2. The device is guaranteed to meet performance specification within  $0^{\circ}$ C  $\sim$ 70 $^{\circ}$ C operating temperature range and assured by design from  $-20^{\circ}$ C  $\sim$ 85 $^{\circ}$ C.

### ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=9V, Stereo, unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETE	ΕR	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Supply Voltage		V <sub>SS</sub>		3		12	V	
Quiescent Current		ΙQ			40	50	mA	
Quiescent Output V	oltage	$V_{OUT}$			4.5		V	
Voltage Gain			Stereo	43	45	47	dB	
		G <sub>V</sub>	Bridge	49	51	53		
Voltage Gain Differe	ence	$\Delta G_V$				+-1	dB	
Input Impedance		$R_{IN}$			30		kΩ	
	$R_L$ =4 $\Omega$		f=1kHz,THD=10%, V <sub>CC</sub> =9V	1.7	2.3		W	
Output Power	$R_L=8\Omega$		Stereo per channel		1.3			
	$R_L=4\Omega$	P <sub>OUT</sub> V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	0.7	1			
	$R_L=8\Omega$				0.6			
	$R_L=4\Omega$		V <sub>CC</sub> =3V		0.1		- vv   -	
	$R_L=8\Omega$		Bridge, V <sub>CC</sub> =9V		4.7			
	$R_L=4\Omega$		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V		2.8			
Total Harmonic	Stereo	THD	$V_{CC}$ =9V, $R_L$ =4 $\Omega$ , f=1kHz, $P_{OUT}$ =250mW		0.3	1.5	1.5 %	
Distortion	Bridge	טחו			0.5			
Supply Voltage Reje	ection	SVR	R <sub>G</sub> =0,AV=45Db,V <sub>RIPPLE</sub> =150mV F <sub>RIPPLE</sub> =100Hz	40	46		dB	
Input Noise Voltage	R <sub>G</sub> =0				1.5	3	μV	
	R <sub>G</sub> =10kΩ	Vn	A <sub>V</sub> =200, Bandwidth:20Hz ~ 20kHz		3	6		
Cross-Talk		C.T.	$R_G$ =10k $\Omega$ , f=1kHz, $R_L$ =4 $\Omega$ , $P_{OUT}$ =1W	40	55		dB	

#### ■ THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Thermal Resistance Junction to ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	60	°C ////
Thermal Resistance Junction to case	$\theta_{ m JC}$	15	°C/W

#### ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### **Input Capacitor**

Input capacitor is PNP type allowing source to be referenced to ground. In this way no input coupling capacitor is required. However, a series capacitor (0.22 uF)to the input side can be useful in case of noise due to variable resistor contact.

#### **Bootstrap**

The bootstrap connection allows to increase the output swing. The suggested value for the bootstrap capacitors (100uF) avoids a reduction of the output signal also at low frequencies and low supply voltages.

#### **Voltage Gain Adjust**

STEREO MODE (Figure 1)

The voltage gain is determined by on-chip resistors R1 and R2 together with the external RfC1 series connected between pin 6 (11) and ground. The frequency response is given approximated by:

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_1}{R_f + R_2 + \frac{1}{JWC1}}$$

With  $R_f$ =0,  $C_1$ =100 $\mu F$ , the gain results 46 dB with pole at f=32 Hz.

THE purpose of Rf is to reduce the gain. It is recommended to not reduce it under 36 dB.

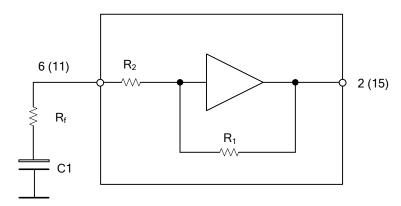


Figure 1

BRIDGE MODE (Figure 2)

The bridge configuration is realized very easily thanks to an internal voltage divider which provides (at pin 1) the CH 1 output signal after reduction. It is enough to connect pin 6 (inverting input of CH 2) with a capacitor to pin 1 and to connect to ground the pin 7.

The total gain of the bridge is given by:

$$\frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}} = \frac{R_1}{R_f + R_2 + \frac{1}{JWC1}} \left( 1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4} \frac{R_1}{R_2 + R_4 + \frac{1}{JWC1}} \right)$$

and with the suggested values (C1 = C2 = 100 uF,  $R_f$  = 0) means: Gv = 52 dB with first pole at f = 32 Hz

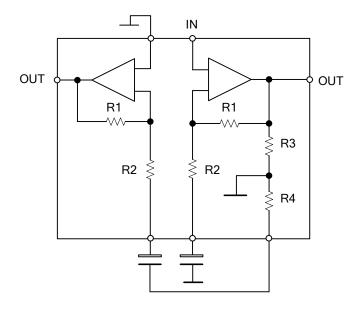


Figure 2

#### **Output Capacitors**

The low cut off frequency due to output capacitor depending on the load is given by:

$$F_L = \frac{1}{2 \pi C_{OUT} \times R_L}$$

with  $C_{OUT}$  470uF and  $R_L$  = 4 ohm it means  $F_L$  = 80Hz.

#### Pop Noise (Figure 3)

Most amplifiers similar to UTC **TEA2025** need external resistors between DC outputs and ground in order to optimize the pop on/off performance and crossover distortion.

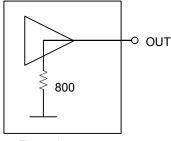


Figure 3

The UTC **TEA2025** solution allows to save components because of such resistors (800 ohm) are included into the chip.

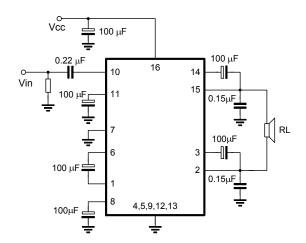
#### Stability

A good layout is recommended in order to avoid oscillations. Generally the designer must pay attention on the following points:

- Short wires of components and short connections.
- No ground loops.
- Bypass of supply voltage with capacitors as nearest as possible to the supply I. C. pin. The low value (poliester) capacitors must have good temperature and frequency characteristics.
- No sockets.

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  $P_0$  (and therefore  $P_{tot}$ ) and Id are reduced.

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



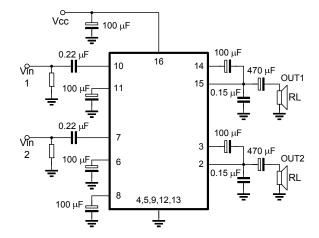
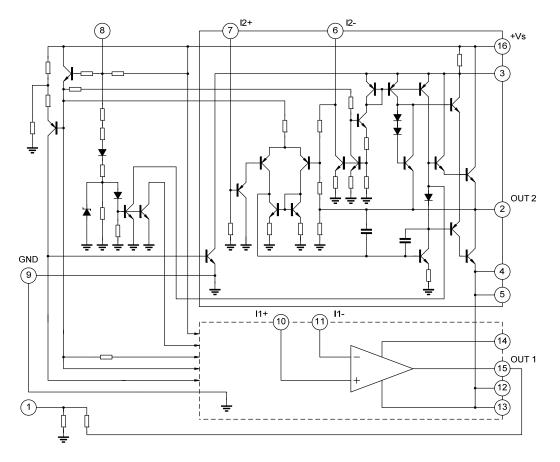


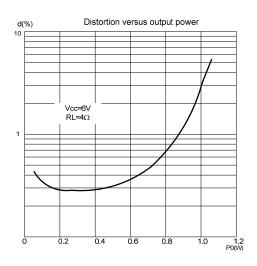
Fig. 4 Bridge Application

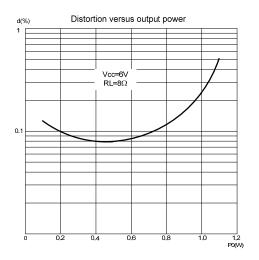
Fig.5 Stereo Application

#### ■ SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

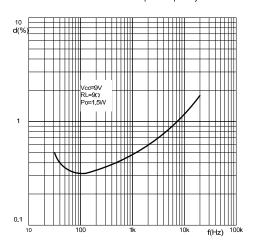


#### ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

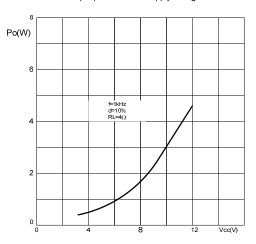




Distortion versus output Frequency



Output power/versus supply voltage



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