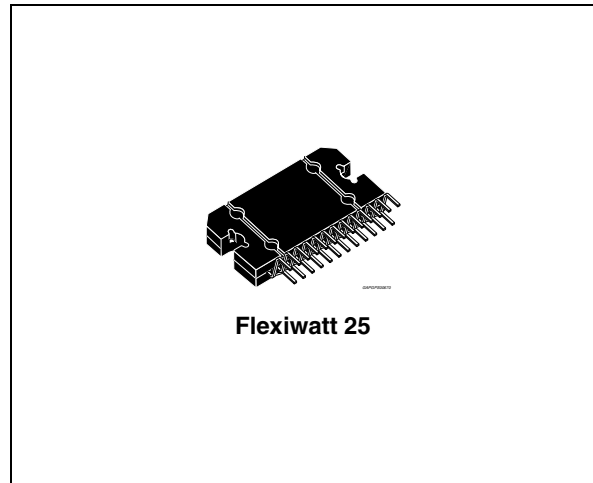


## 4 x 48 W MOSFET quad bridge power amplifier

Datasheet – production data

### Features

- Multipower BCD technology
- High output power capability:
  - 4 x 48 W/4  $\Omega$  Max.
  - 4 x 28 W/4  $\Omega$  @ 14.4 V, 1 kHz, 10 %
  - 4 x 72 W/2  $\Omega$  Max.
- MOSFET output power stage
- Excellent 2  $\Omega$  driving capability
- Hi-Fi class distortion
- Low output noise
- Standby function
- Mute function
- Automute at min. supply voltage detection
- Low external component count:
  - Internally fixed gain (26 dB)
  - No external compensation
  - No bootstrap capacitors
- Protections:
  - Output short circuit to GND, to  $V_S$ , across the load
  - Very inductive loads
  - Overrating chip temperature with soft thermal limiter
  - Load dump voltage
  - Fortuitous open GND



Flexiwatt 25

- Reversed battery
- ESD

### Description

The TDA7851L is a breakthrough MOSFET technology class AB audio power amplifier in Flexiwatt25 package designed for high power car radio.

The fully complementary P-Channel/N-Channel output structure allows a rail-to-rail output voltage swing which, combined with high output current and minimized saturation losses sets new power references in the car-radio field, with unparalleled distortion performances.

Table 1. Device summary

Order code	Package	Packing
TDA7851L	Flexiwatt 25	Tube

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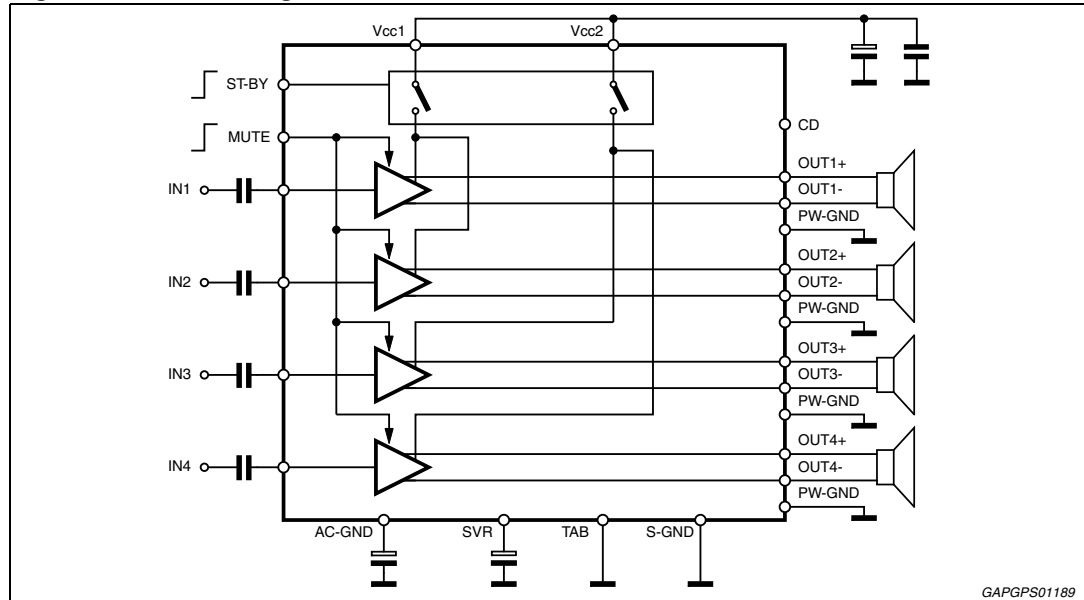
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# 1 Block diagram and application circuit

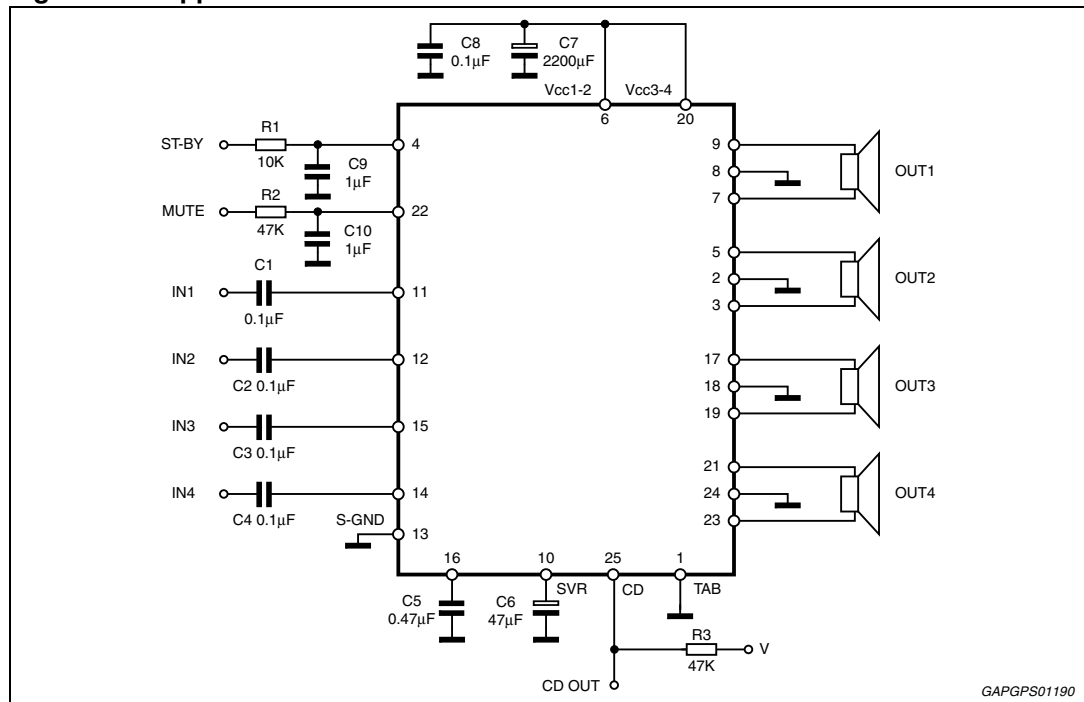
## 1.1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram



## 1.2 Application circuit

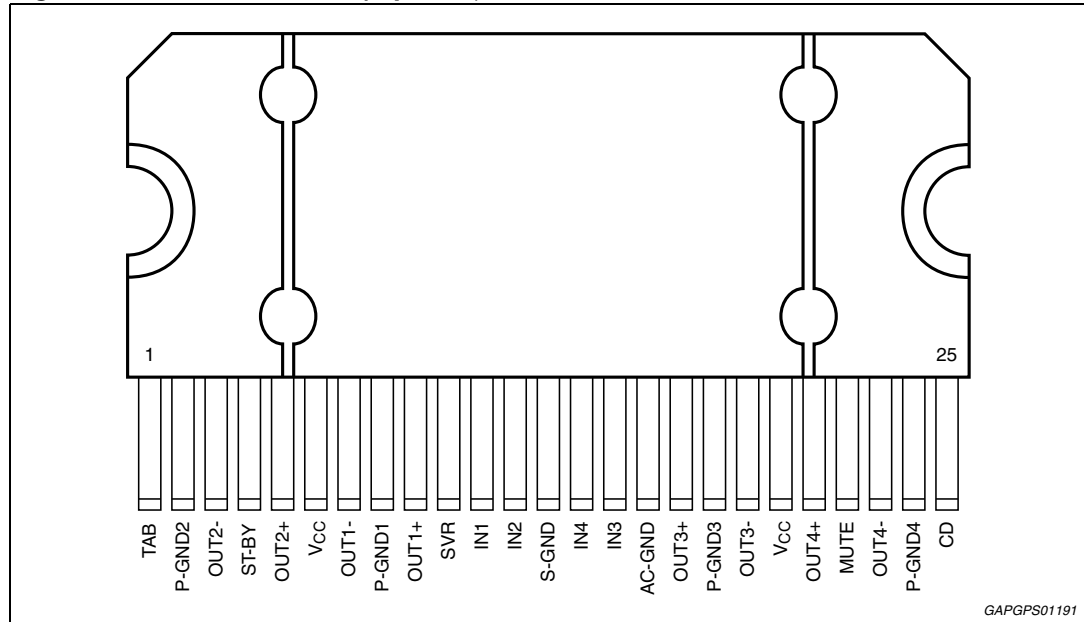
Figure 2. Application circuit



## 2 Pin description

### 2.1 Pin connection

Figure 3. Pin connection (top view)



### 2.2 Thermal data

Table 2. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-to-case	Max 1	°C/W

## 3 Electrical specifications

### 3.1 Absolute maximum ratings

**Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_S$	Operating supply voltage	18	V
$V_{S(DC)}$	DC supply voltage	28	V
$V_{S(pk)}$	Peak supply voltage (for $t = 50$ ms)	50	V
$I_O$	Output peak current Non repetitive ( $t = 100$ $\mu$ s)	10	A
	Repetitive (duty cycle 10 % at $f = 10$ Hz)	9	A
$P_{tot}$	Power dissipation $T_{case} = 70$ °C	85	W
$T_j$	Junction temperature	150	°C
$T_{amb}$	Operating temperature range	-40 to 105	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	°C

### 3.2 Electrical characteristics

Refer to the test and application diagram,  $V_S = 14.4$  V;  $R_L = 4$   $\Omega$ ;  $R_g = 600$   $\Omega$ ;  $f = 1$  kHz;  
 $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; unless otherwise specified.

**Table 4. Electrical characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_S$	Supply voltage range	-	8	-	18	V
$I_{q1}$	Quiescent current	$R_L = \infty$	100	150	300	mA
$V_{OS}$	Output offset voltage	Play mode / Mute mode	-60	-	+60	mV
$dV_{OS}$	During mute on/off output offset voltage	ITU R-ARM weighted see <a href="#">Figure 18</a>	-10	-	+10	mV
	During standby on/off output offset voltage		-10	-	+10	mV
$G_V$	Voltage gain	-	25	26	27	dB
$dG_V$	Channel gain unbalance	-			$\pm 1$	dB
$P_o$	Output power	$V_S = 14.4$ V; THD = 10 %	25	28	-	W
		$V_S = 14.4$ V; THD = 1 %	-	22	-	W
		$V_S = 14.4$ V; THD = 10 %, 2 $\Omega$	-	48	-	W
		$V_S = 14.4$ V; THD = 1 %, 2 $\Omega$	-	38	-	W
$P_{o max.}$	Max. output power <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_S = 14.4$ V; $R_L = 4$ $\Omega$	-	45	-	W
		$V_S = 14.4$ V; $R_L = 2$ $\Omega$	-	75	-	W
		$V_S = 15.2$ V; $R_L = 4$ $\Omega$	-	48	-	W

**Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)**

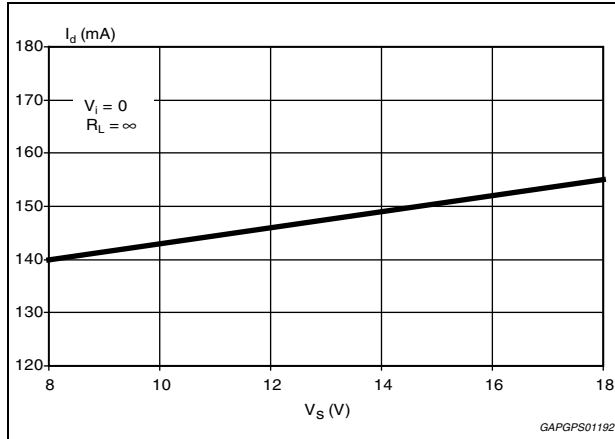
Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
THD	Distortion	$P_O = 4\text{ W}$	-	0.01	0.05	%
$e_{No}$	Output noise	"A" Weighted $Bw = 20\text{ Hz to } 20\text{ kHz}$	-	35 50	- 100	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$
SVR	Supply voltage rejection	$f = 100\text{ Hz}; V_r = 1\text{ Vrms}$	50	70	-	dB
$f_{ch}$	High cut-off frequency	$P_O = 0.5\text{ W}$	100	300	-	kHz
$R_i$	Input impedance	-	70	100	130	$k\Omega$
$C_T$	Cross talk	$f = 1\text{ kHz } P_O = 4\text{ W}$	60	70	-	dB
		$f = 10\text{ kHz } P_O = 4\text{ W}$	-	60	-	dB
$I_{SB}$	Standby current consumption	$V_{St-by} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	20	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{St-by} = 0$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{pin5}$	Standby pin current	$V_{St-by} = 1.2\text{ V to } 2.6\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{SB\ out}$	Standby out threshold voltage	(Amp: ON)	2.6	-	-	V
$V_{SB\ in}$	Standby in threshold voltage	(Amp: OFF)	-	-	1.2	V
$A_M$	Mute attenuation	$P_{Oref} = 4\text{ W}$	80	90	-	dB
$V_{M\ out}$	Mute out threshold voltage	(Amp: Play)	2.6	-	-	V
$V_{M\ in}$	Mute in threshold voltage	(Amp: Mute)	-	-	1.2	V
$V_{AM\ in}$	$V_S$ automute threshold	(Amp: Mute) $Att \geq 80\text{ dB}; P_{Oref} = 4\text{ W}$	6.7	7	-	V
		(Amp: Play) $Att < 0.1\text{ dB}; P_O = 0.5\text{ W}$	-	7.5	8	V
$I_{pin23}$	Muting pin current	$V_{MUTE} = 1.2\text{ V}$ (Sourced current)	7	12	18	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{MUTE} = 2.6\text{ V}$	-5	-	18	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Clipping detector</b>						
$CD_{LK}$	Clip detector high leakage current	Cd off	-	0	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$CD_{SAT}$	Clip detector saturation voltage	DC On; $I_{CD} = 1\text{ mA}$	-	0.2	0.4	V
$CD_{THD}$	Clip detector THD level	-	-	2	-	%

1. Saturated square wave output.

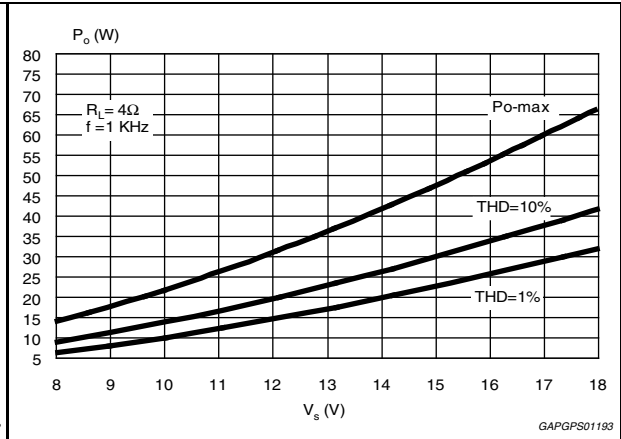


### 3.3 Electrical characteristic curves

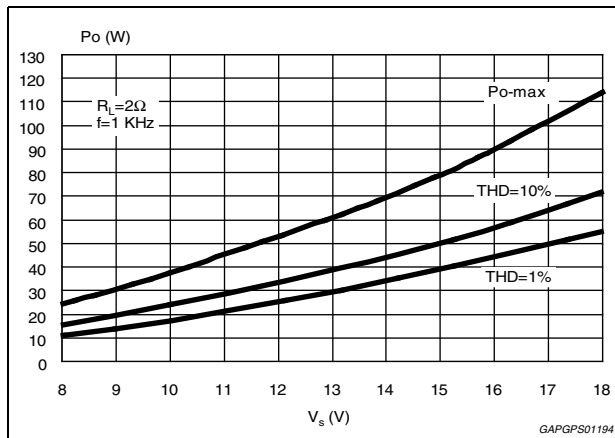
**Figure 4. Quiescent current vs. supply voltage**



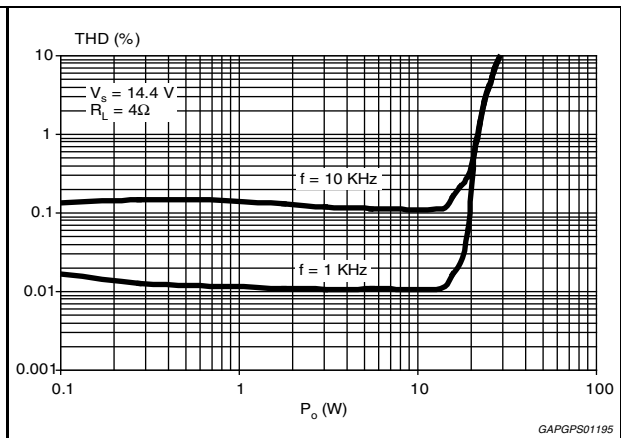
**Figure 5. Output power vs. supply voltage ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ )**



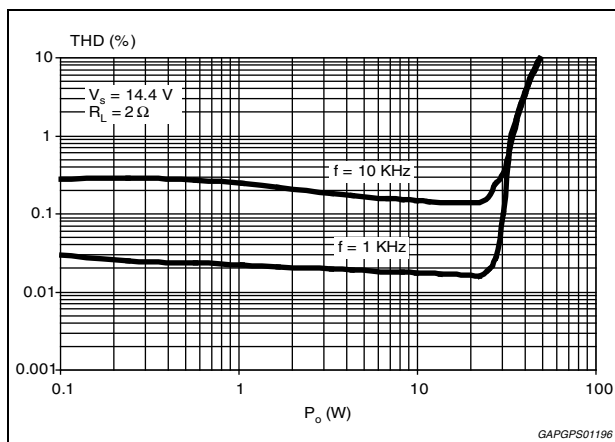
**Figure 6. Output power vs. supply voltage ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ )**



**Figure 7. Distortion vs. output power ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ )**



**Figure 8. Distortion vs. output power ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ )**



**Figure 9. Distortion vs. frequency ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ )**

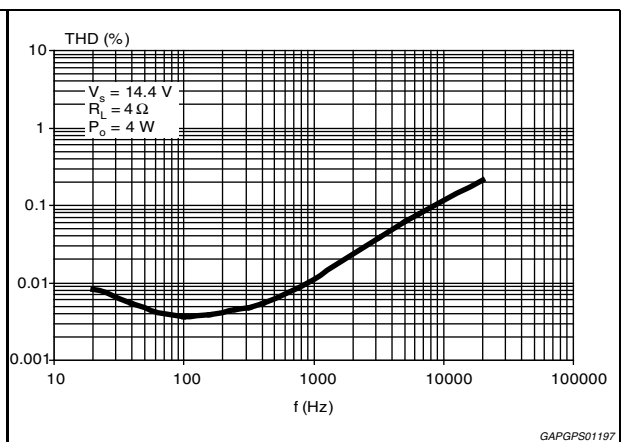


Figure 10. Distortion vs. frequency ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ )

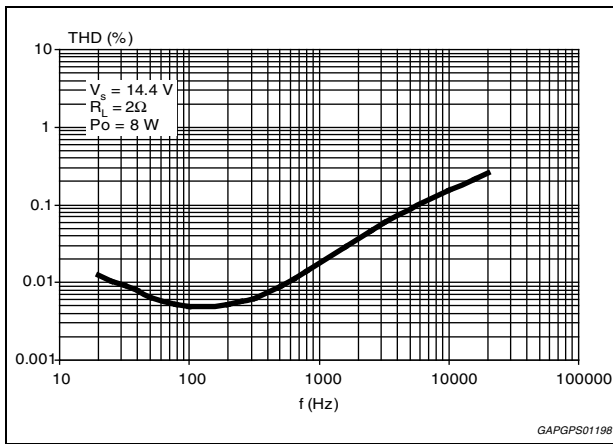


Figure 11. Crosstalk vs. frequency

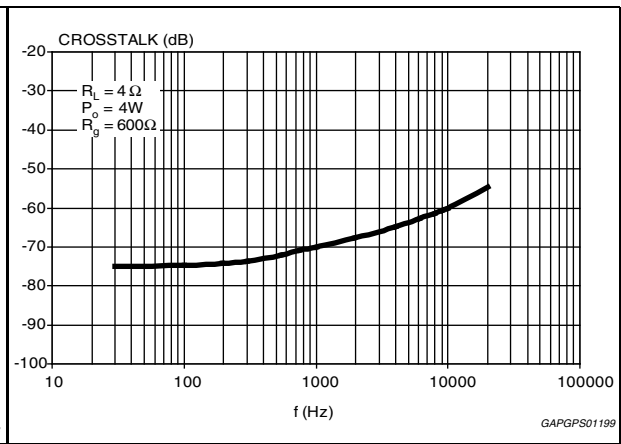


Figure 12. Supply voltage rejection vs. frequency

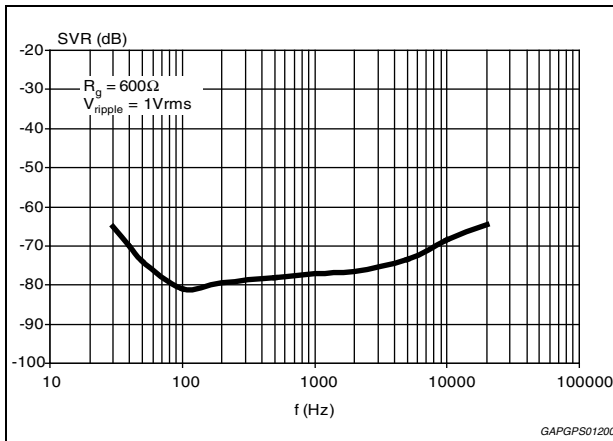


Figure 13. Output attenuation vs. supply voltage

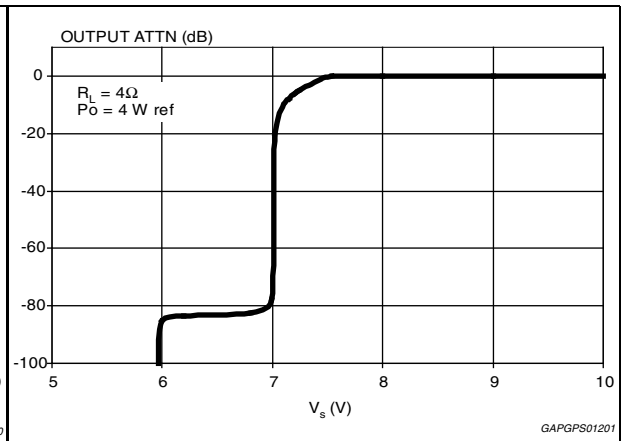


Figure 14. Power dissipation and efficiency vs. output power ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ , SINE)

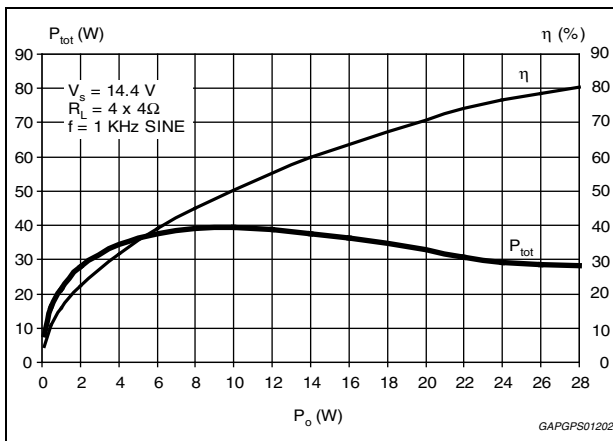
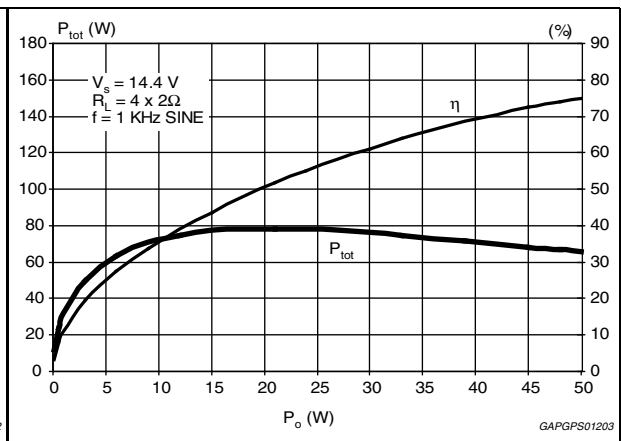
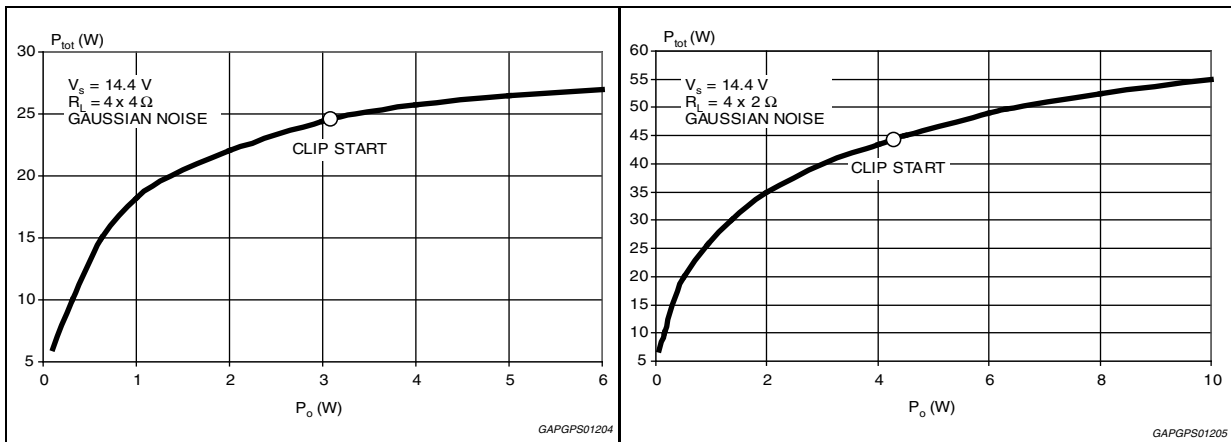


Figure 15. Power dissipation and efficiency vs. output power ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ , SINE)

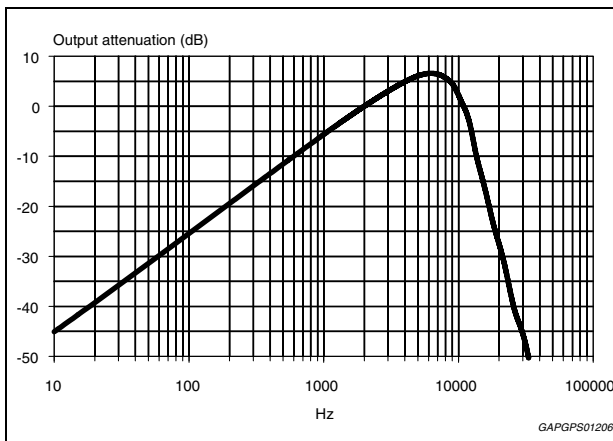


**Figure 16. Power dissipation vs. output power ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ , audio program simulation)**

**Figure 17. Power dissipation vs. output power ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ , audio program simulation)**



**Figure 18. ITU R-ARM frequency response, weighting filter for transient pop**



## 4 Application hints

### 4.1 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  $\mu$ F**.

### 4.2 Input stage

The TDA7851L's inputs are ground-compatible and support very high input signals ( $\pm 8$  Vpk) 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.

The input capacitors should be 1/4 of the capacitor connected to AC-GND pin for optimum pop performances.

### 4.3 Standby and muting

Standby and muting facilities are both CMOS-compatible. In absence of true CMOS ports or microprocessors, a direct connection to  $V_s$  of these two pins is admissible but a 470 k $\Omega$  equivalent resistance should be present between the power supply and the muting and stand-by pins.

R-C cells have always to be used in order to smooth down the transitions from preventing any audible transient noises.

About the standby, the time constant to be assigned in order to obtain a virtually pop-free transition has to be slower than 2.5 V/ms.

### 4.4 Heatsink definition

Under normal usage (4  $\Omega$  speakers) the heatsink's thermal requirements have to be deduced from [Figure 16](#), which reports the simulated power dissipation when real music/speech programmes are played out. Noise with gaussian-distributed amplitude was employed for this simulation. Based on that, frequent clipping occurrence (worst-case) will cause  $P_{diss} = 26$  W. Assuming  $T_{amb} = 70^\circ$  C and  $T_{CHIP} = 150^\circ$  C as boundary conditions, the heatsink's thermal resistance should be approximately 2  $^\circ$ C/W. This would avoid any thermal shutdown occurrence even after long-term and full-volume operation.



## 6 Revision history

**Table 5. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
23-Nov-2011	1	Initial release.
13-Jun-2012	2	Updated <a href="#">Features on page 1</a> ; Updated <a href="#">Section 3.2: Electrical characteristics on page 7</a> .
18-Sep-2013	3	Updated Disclaimer.

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