

# UNISONIC TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.

# **TEA2025A**

# LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# STEREO AUDIO AMPLIFIER

#### ■ DESCRIPTION

The UTC **TEA2025A** is a monolithic integrated circuit, consisting of a 2-channel power amplifier. It is suitable for stereo and bridge amplifier application of radio cassette tape recorders.

#### **■ FEATURES**

\* High output power

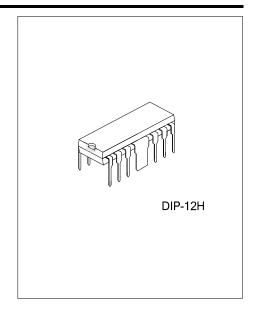
Stereo: Po=2.3W (Typ) at Vcc=9V, R<sub>L</sub>=4  $\Omega$  Bridge: Po=4.7W (Typ) at Vcc=9V, R<sub>L</sub>=8 $\Omega$ 

- \* Low switching distortion at high frequency
- \* Small shock noise at the time of power on/off dur to a built-in muting circuit
- \* Good ripple rejection due to a built-in ripple filter
- \* Good channel separation
- \* Soft tone at the time of output straiten
- \* Closed loop voltage gain fixed 45dB (Bridge: 51dB) but availability with external resistor added
- \* Minimum number of external parts required
- \* Easy to design radiator fin

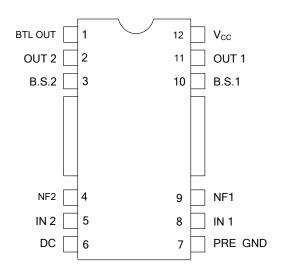
#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Order Number		Dealtons	Dealing	
Lead Free	Halogen Free	Package	Packing	
TEA2025AL-D12-H-T	TEA2025AG-D12-H-T	DIP-12H	Tube	

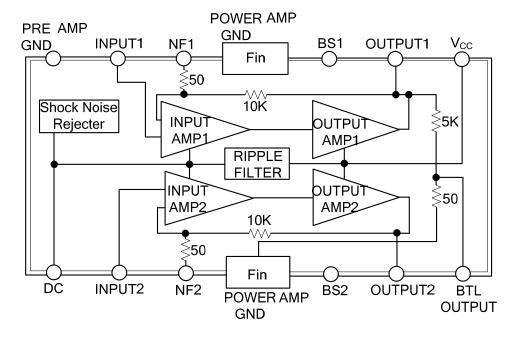
TEA2025AL-D12-H-T (1)Packing Type (2)Package Type (3)Lead Plating	(1) T: Tube (2) D12-H: DIP-12H (3) G: Halogen Free, L: Lead Free
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## **■ PIN CONFIGURATION**



## **■ BLOCK DIAGRAM**



# ■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Vs	15	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	4	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20~+70	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40~+150	°C

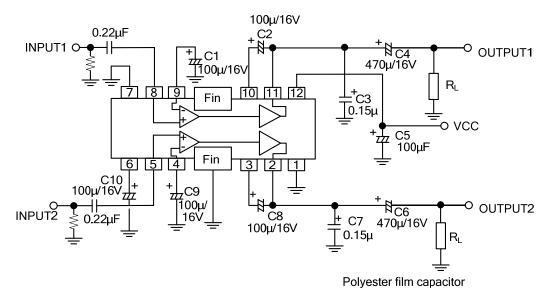
Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

# ■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, R<sub>G</sub>=600V, Stereo, unless otherwise specified.)

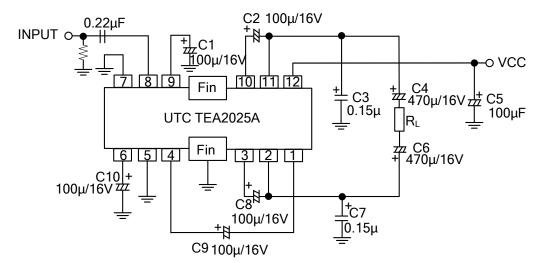
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Operating Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		3		12	V
Quiescent Current	Icc	Vi=0, Stereo		40	50	mA
Clased Lean Valtage Cain	A <sub>V</sub>	Stereo, Vi=-45dBm	43	45	47	dB
Closed Loop Voltage Gain		Bridge, Vi=-45dBm	49	51	53	dB
Channel Balance	Св	Stereo	-1	0	+1	dB
	Po	Stereo, R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω, THD=10%	1.7	2.3		W
Output Power		Stereo, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω, THD=10%		1.3		W
		Bridge, $R_L=8\Omega$ , THD=10%		4.7		W
Total Harmania Diatantian	T <sub>HD</sub>	Stereo, Po=250mW, R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω		0.3	1.5	%
Total Harmonic Distortion		Bridge, Po=250mW, $R_L$ =4 $\Omega$		0.5		%
Input Resistance	$R_{l}$		21	30		ΚΩ
Rijpple Rejection	$R_R$	Stereo, Rg=0Ω, Vr=150mV, f=100Hz	40	46		dB
Output Naisa Valtaga	V <sub>NO</sub>	Stereo, Rg=0Ω		1.5	3	mV
Output Noise Voltage		Stereo, Rg=10KΩ		3	6	mV
Cross-Talk	$C_T$	Stereo, Rg=10KΩ, Vo=0dBm	40	55		dB

## ■ APPLICATION IN FORMATION

#### Stereo Amplifier



# **Bridge Amplifier**



Polyester film capacitor

#### 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.

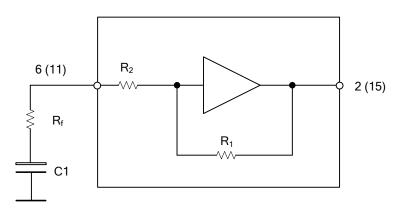


Figure 1

#### 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<sub>f</sub> = 0) means: Gv = 52 dB with first pole at f = 32 Hz

# ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION(Cont.)

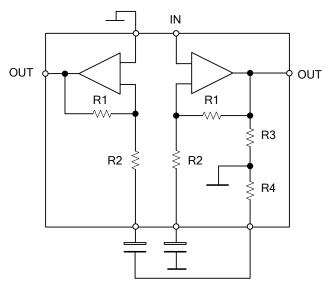


Figure 2

#### **Output Capacitors**

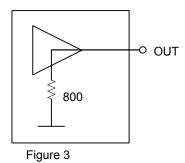
The low cut off frequency due to output capacitor depending on the load is given by:

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

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

#### Pop Noise (Figure 3)

Most amplifiers similar to UTC **TEA2025A** need external resistors between DC outputs and ground in order to optimize the pop on/off performance and crossover distortion.



The UTC **TEA2025A** solution allows to save components because of such resistors (800 ohm) are included into the chip.

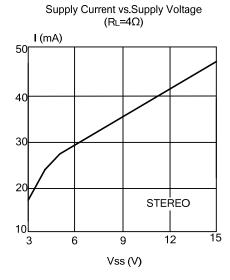
# Stability

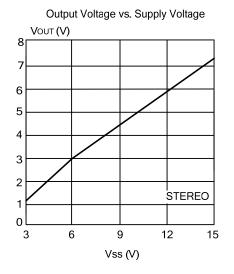
A good layout is recommended in order to avoid oscillations. Generally the designer must pay attention on the following points:

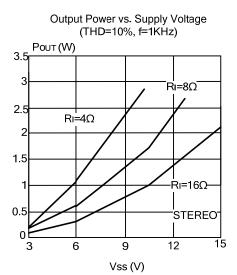
- Short wires of components and short connections.
- No ground loops.
- Bypass of supply voltage with capacitors as nearest as possible to the supply I. C. pin. The low value (poliester) capacitors must have good temperature and frequency characteristics.
  - No sockets.

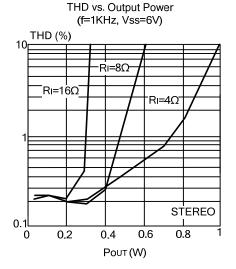
The heatsink can have a smaller factor of safety compared with that of a conventional circuit. There is no device damage in the case of excessive junction temperature: all that happens is that P<sub>0</sub> (and therefore P<sub>tot</sub>) and Id are reduced.

## **■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**









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