

# DATA SHEET

## **TDA7050**

Low voltage mono/stereo power  
amplifier

Product specification  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC01

June 1989

## Low voltage mono/stereo power amplifier

## TDA7050

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TDA7050 is a low voltage audio amplifier for small radios with headphones (such as watch, pen and pocket radios) in mono (bridge-tied load) or stereo applications.

### Features

- Limited to battery supply application only (typ. 3 and 4 V)
- Operates with supply voltage down to 1,6 V
- No external components required
- Very low quiescent current
- Fixed integrated gain of 26 dB, floating differential input
- Flexibility in use – mono BTL as well as stereo
- Small dimension of encapsulation (see package design example)

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply voltage range	$V_P$		1,6 to 6,0 V
Total quiescent current (at $V_P = 3$ V)	$I_{tot}$	typ.	3,2 mA
<b>Bridge tied load application (BTL)</b>			
Output power at $R_L = 32 \Omega$ $V_P = 3$ V; $d_{tot} = 10\%$	$P_o$	typ.	140 mW
D.C. output offset voltage between the outputs	$ \Delta V $	max.	70 mV
Noise output voltage (r.m.s. value) at $f = 1$ kHz; $R_S = 5$ k $\Omega$	$V_{no(rms)}$	typ.	140 $\mu$ V
<b>Stereo application</b>			
Output power at $R_L = 32 \Omega$ $d_{tot} = 10\%$ ; $V_P = 3$ V	$P_o$	typ.	35 mW
$d_{tot} = 10\%$ ; $V_P = 4,5$ V	$P_o$	typ.	75 mW
Channel separation at $R_S = 0 \Omega$ ; $f = 1$ kHz	$\alpha$	typ.	40 dB
Noise output voltage (r.m.s. value) at $f = 1$ kHz; $R_S = 5$ k $\Omega$	$V_{no(rms)}$	typ.	100 $\mu$ V

### PACKAGE OUTLINE

8-lead DIL; plastic (SOT97); SOT97-1; 1996 July 23.

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**RATINGS**

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

Supply voltage	$V_P$	max.	6 V
Peak output current	$I_{OM}$	max.	150 mA
Total power dissipation			see derating curve Fig.1
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$		-55 to + 150 °C
Crystal temperature	$T_C$	max.	100 °C
A.C. and d.c. short-circuit duration at $V_P = 3,0$ V (during mishandling)	$t_{sc}$	max.	5 s

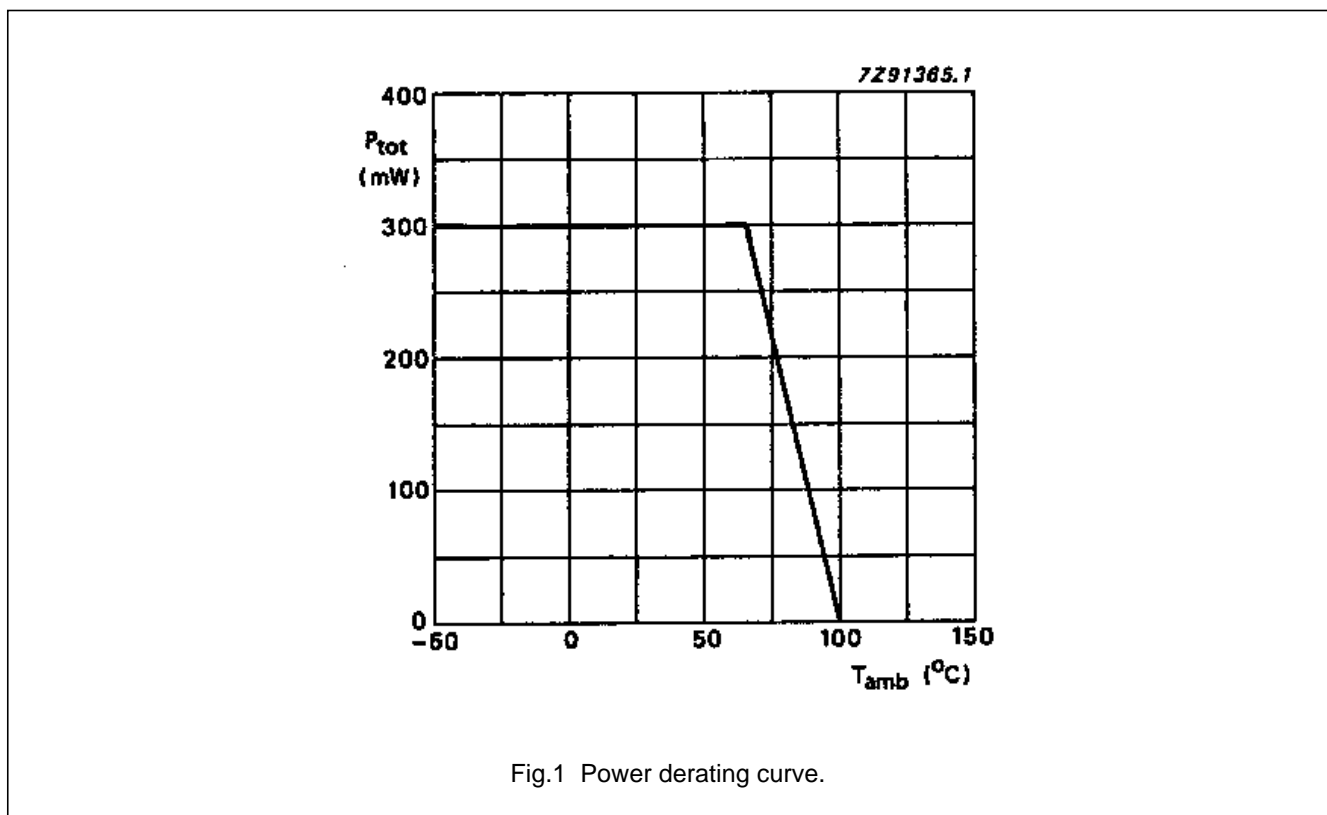


Fig.1 Power derating curve.

**THERMAL RESISTANCE**

From junction to ambient

$$R_{thj-a} = 110 \text{ K/W}$$

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**CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_P = 3\text{ V}$ ;  $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ ;  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Supply</b>					
Supply voltage	$V_P$	1,6	–	6,0	V
Total quiescent current	$I_{tot}$	–	3,2	4	mA
<b>Bridge-tied load application (BTL); see Fig.4</b>					
Output power; note 1					
$V_P = 3,0\text{ V}$ ; $d_{tot} = 10\%$	$P_o$	–	140	–	mW
$V_P = 4,5\text{ V}$ ; $d_{tot} = 10\%$ ( $R_L = 64\ \Omega$ )	$P_o$	–	150	–	mW
Voltage gain	$G_v$	–	32	–	dB
Noise output voltage (r.m.s. value)					
$R_S = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ ; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	$V_{no(rms)}$	–	140	–	$\mu\text{V}$
$R_S = 0\ \Omega$ ; $f = 500\text{ kHz}$ ; $B = 5\text{ kHz}$	$V_{no(rms)}$	–	tbf	–	$\mu\text{V}$
D.C. output offset voltage (at $R_S = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$ \Delta V $	–	–	70	mV
Input impedance (at $R_S = \infty$ )	$ Z_i $	1	–	–	$\text{M}\Omega$
Input bias current	$I_i$	–	40	–	nA
<b>Stereo application; see Fig.5</b>					
Output power; note 1					
$V_P = 3,0\text{ V}$ ; $d_{tot} = 10\%$	$P_o$	–	35	–	mW
$V_P = 4,5\text{ V}$ ; $d_{tot} = 10\%$	$P_o$	–	75	–	mW
Voltage gain	$G_v$	24.5	26	27.5	dB
Noise output voltage (r.m.s. value)					
$R_S = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ ; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	$V_{no(rms)}$	–	100	–	$\mu\text{V}$
$R_S = 0\ \Omega$ ; $f = 500\text{ kHz}$ ; $B = 5\text{ kHz}$	$V_{no(rms)}$	–	tbf	–	$\mu\text{V}$
Channel separation					
$R_S = 0\ \Omega$ ; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	$\alpha$	30	40	–	dB
Input impedance (at $R_S = \infty$ )	$ Z_i $	2	–	–	$\text{M}\Omega$
Input bias current	$I_i$	–	20	–	nA

**Note**

- Output power is measured directly at the output pins of the IC. It is shown as a function of the supply voltage in Fig.2 (BTL application) and Fig.3 (stereo application).

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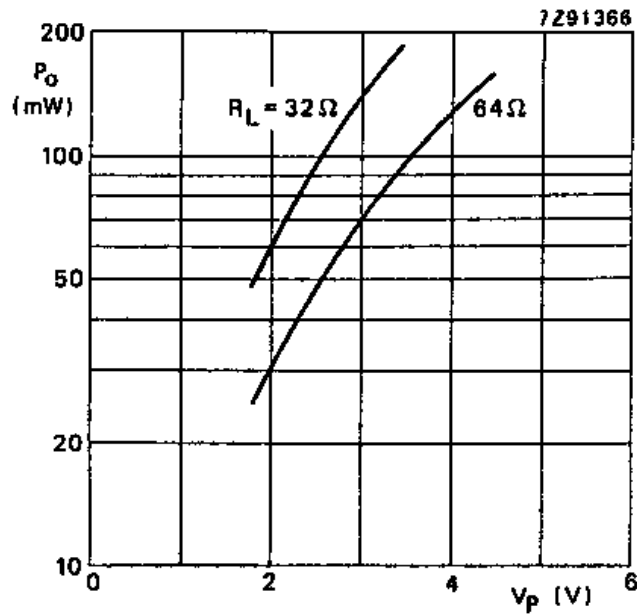


Fig.2 Output power across the load impedance ( $R_L$ ) as a function of supply voltage ( $V_p$ ) in BTL application. Measurements were made at  $f = 1$  kHz;  $d_{tot} = 10\%$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ .

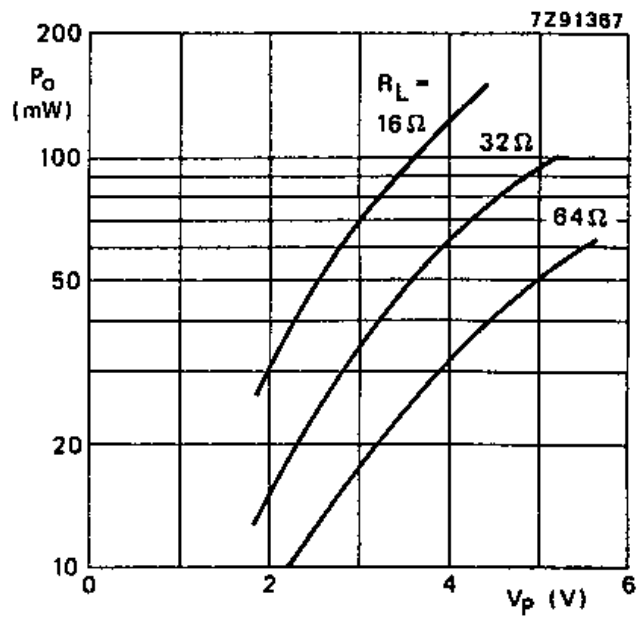
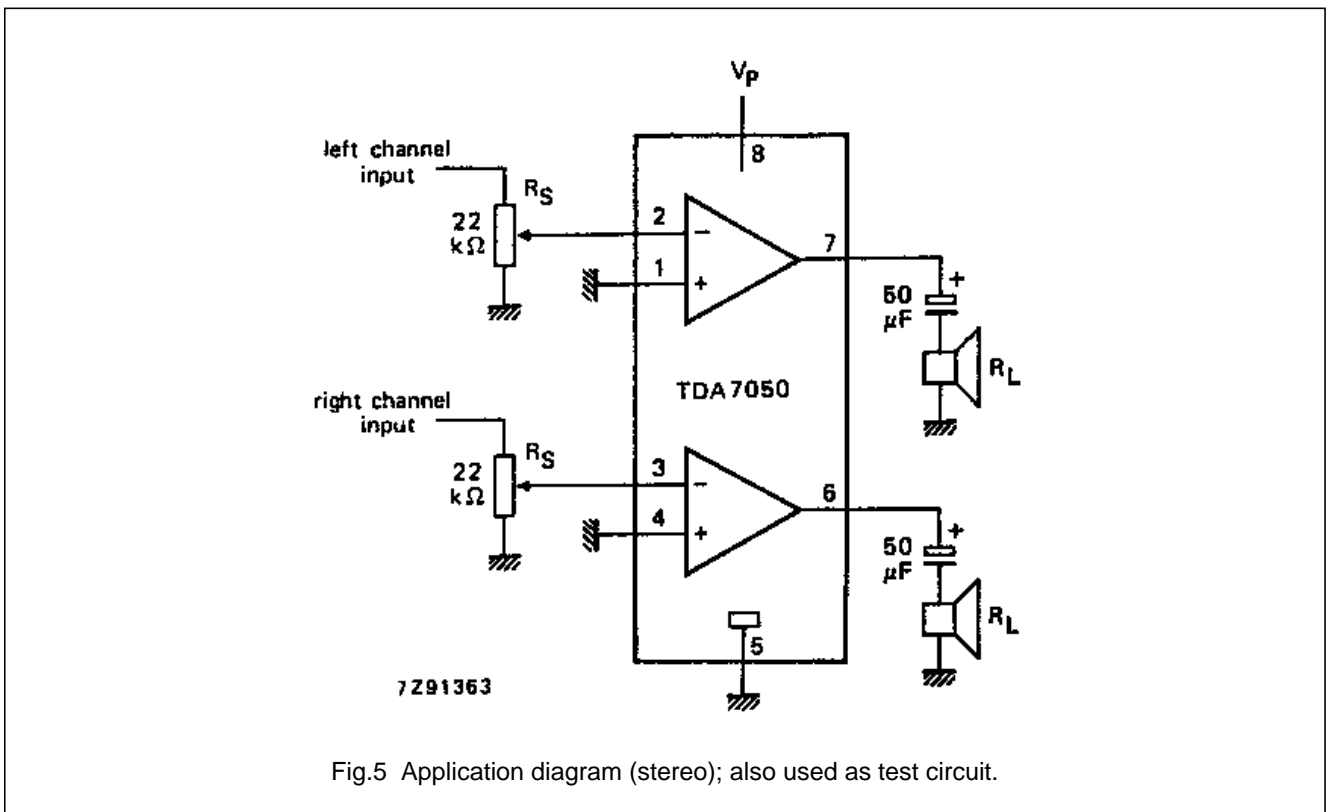
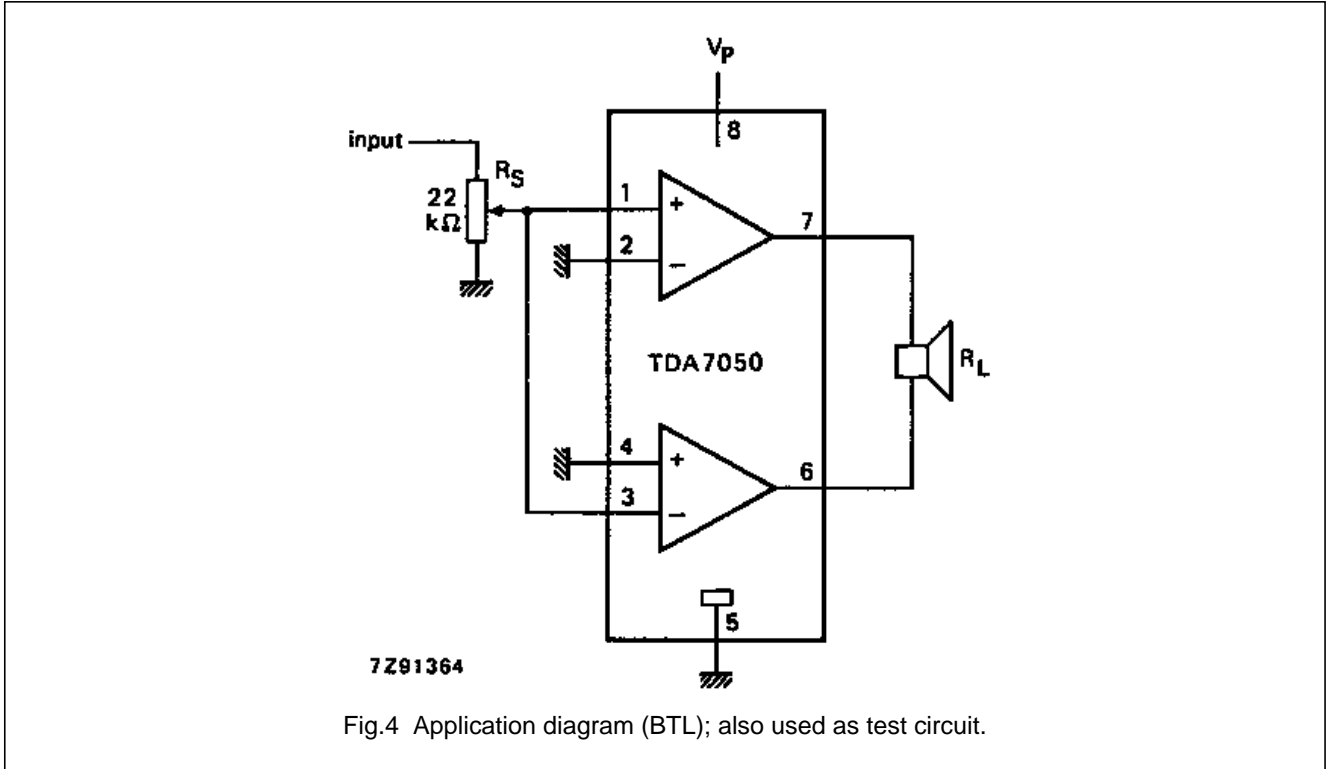


Fig.3 Output power across the load impedance ( $R_L$ ) as a function of supply voltage ( $V_p$ ) in stereo application. Measurements were made at  $f = 1$  kHz;  $d_{tot} = 10\%$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ .

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### APPLICATION INFORMATION



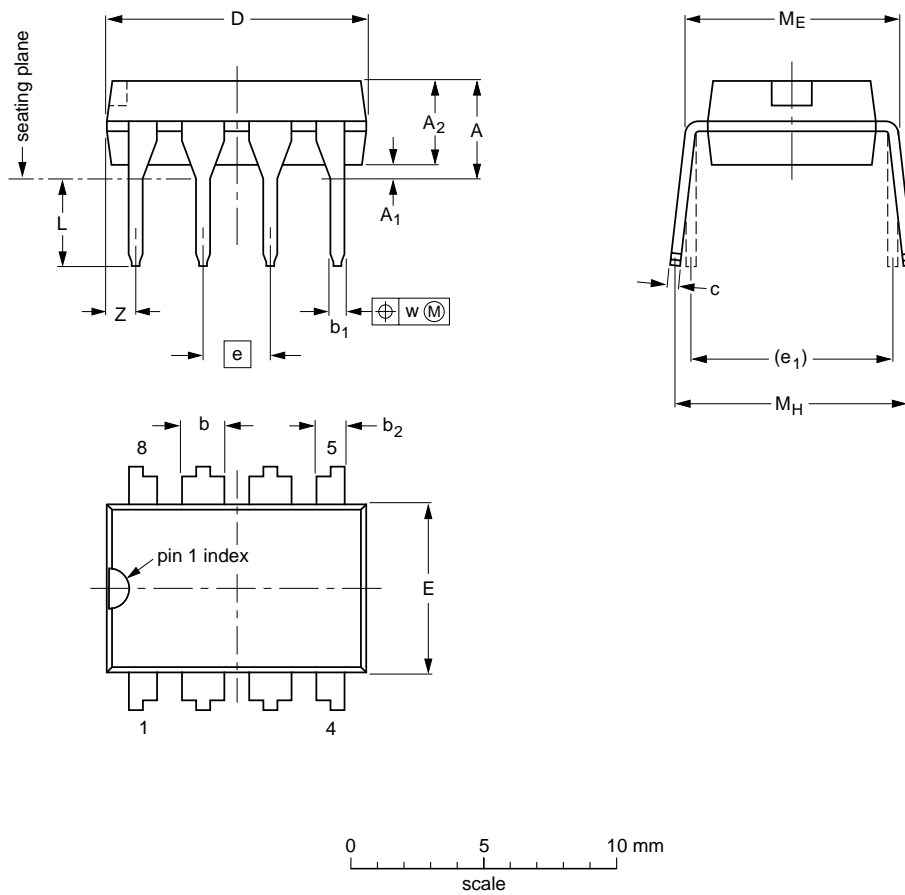
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

DIP8: plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)

SOT97-1



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub> min.	A <sub>2</sub> max.	b	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	e	e <sub>1</sub>	L	M <sub>E</sub>	M <sub>H</sub>	w	Z <sup>(1)</sup> max.
mm	4.2	0.51	3.2	1.73 1.14	0.53 0.38	1.07 0.89	0.36 0.23	9.8 9.2	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.60 3.05	8.25 7.80	10.0 8.3	0.254	1.15
inches	0.17	0.020	0.13	0.068 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.042 0.035	0.014 0.009	0.39 0.36	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.14 0.12	0.32 0.31	0.39 0.33	0.01	0.045

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT97-1	050G01	MO-001AN				92-11-17 95-02-04