



## 20W BRIDGE AMPLIFIER FOR CAR RADIO

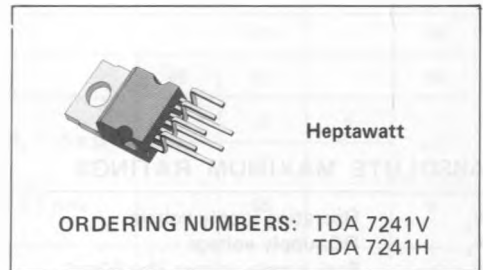
ADVANCE DATA

- VERY LOW STAND-BY CURRENT
- GAIN = 26dB
- OUTPUT PROTECTED AGAINST SHORT CIRCUITS TO GROUND AND ACROSS LOAD
- COMPACT HEPTAWATT PACKAGE
- DUMP TRANSIENT
- THERMAL SHUTDOWN
- LOUDSPEAKER PROTECTION
- HIGH CURRENT CAPABILITY
- LOW DISTORTION / LOW NOISE

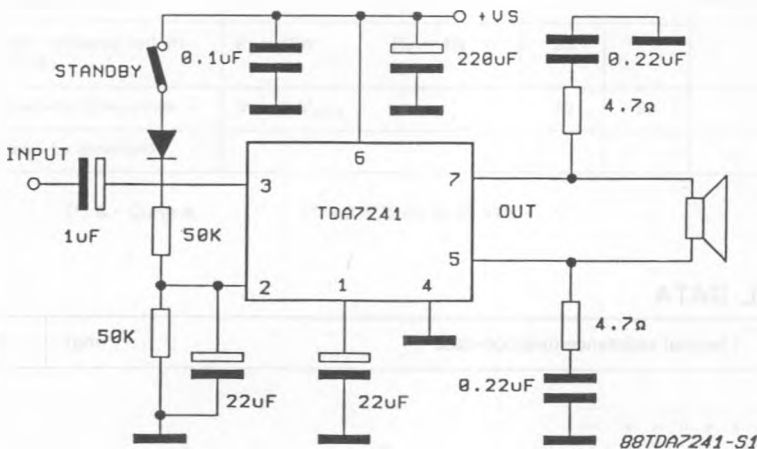
Reliable operation is guaranteed by a comprehensive array of on-chip protection features.

These include protection against AC and DC output short circuits (to ground and across the load), load dump transients, and junction overtemperature. Additionally, the TDA7241 protects the loudspeaker when one output is short-circuited to ground.

The TDA7241 is a 20W bridge audio amplifier IC designed specially for car radio applications. Thanks to the low external part count and compact Heptawatt 7-pin power package the TDA7241 occupies little space on the printed circuit board.

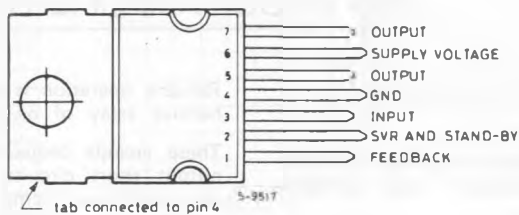


### TEST CIRCUIT



## CONNECTION DIAGRAM

(Top view)



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$V_s$	Operating supply voltage	18	V
$V_s$	DC supply voltage	28	V
$V_s$	Peak supply voltage (for 50ms)	40	V
$I_o$ (*)	Peak output current (non repetitive $t = 0.1\text{ms}$ )	4.5	A
$I_o$ (*)	Peak output current (repetitive $f \geq 10\text{Hz}$ )	3.5	A
$P_{tot}$	Power dissipation at $T_{case} = 70^\circ\text{C}$	20	W
$T_{stg}, T_j$	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

(\*) Internally limited

## THERMAL DATA

$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Refer to the circuit of Fig. 1,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $R_{th}(\text{heatsink}) = 4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ,  $V_s = 14.4\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$V_s$	Supply voltage			18	V	
$V_{os}$	Output offset voltage			150	mV	
$I_d$	Total quiescent current	$R_L = 4\Omega$	65	120	mA	
$P_o$	Output power	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$ $d = 10\%$	$R_L = 4\Omega$ 18	20	W	
			$R_L = 8\Omega$ 10	12		
d	Distortion	$R_L = 4\Omega$ $P_o = 50\text{ mW to }12\text{W}$	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$	0.1	0.5	%
		$R_L = 8\Omega$ $P_o = 50\text{ mW to }6\text{W}$	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$	0.05	0.5	
$G_v$	Voltage gain	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$	26		dB	
SVR	Supply voltage rejection	$f = 100\text{ Hz}$	45	52	dB	
$E_n$	Total input noise	(*)	$R_s = 10\text{ K}\Omega$	2	4	$\mu\text{V}$
		(**)		3		
$\eta$	Efficiency	$R_L = 4\Omega$ $P_o = 20\text{W}$	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$	65	%	
$I_{sb}$	Stand-by current		1		$\mu\text{A}$	
$R_{i_1}$	Input resistance	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$	70		$\text{K}\Omega$	
$V_i$	Input sensitivity	$f = 1\text{ KHz}$ $P_o = 2\text{W}$	$R_L = 4\Omega$	140	mV	
$f_L$	Low frequency roll off (-3 dB)	$P_o = 15\text{W}$	$R_L = 4\Omega$		30	Hz
$f_H$	High frequency roll off (-3 dB)	$P_o = 15\text{W}$	$R_L = 4\Omega$	25		KHz
$A_s$	Stand-by attenuation	$V_o = 2\text{ V}_{rms}$	70	90	dB	
$V_{TH}(\text{pin. 2})$	Stand-by threshold			1	V	

Bandwidth

(\*) B = Curve A

(\*\*) B = 22 Hz to 22 KHz