

## **The Data Book Project**

DatasheetArchive.com has launched an ambitious effort to digitize thousands of obsolete data books and technical manuals, making them searchable via the DatasheetArchive website.

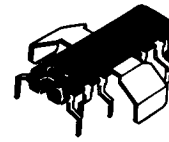
**Scroll down to see the scanned document.**

# TBA800

## 5W AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

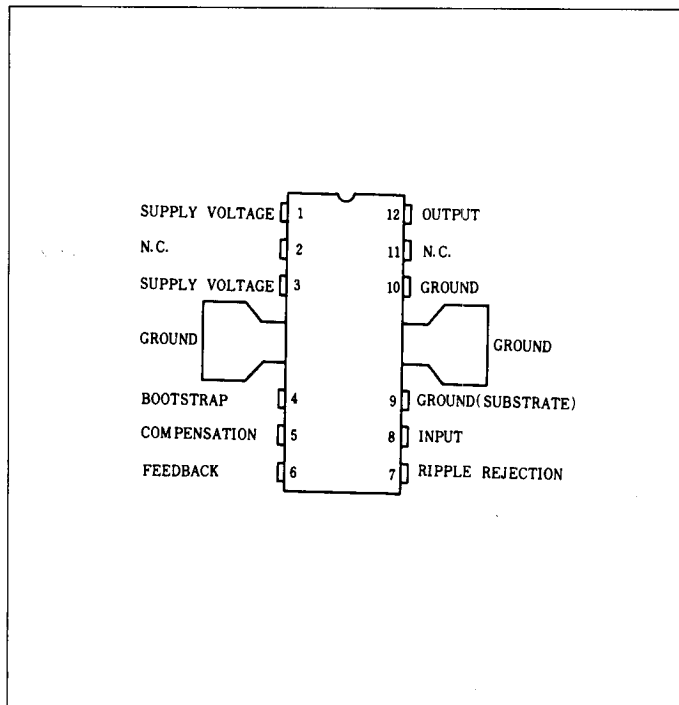
### ■ FEATURES

- High Output Power  
5W typ. ( $V_{CC} = 24V$ ,  $R_L = 16\Omega$ , T.H.D. = 10%)  
3.5W typ. ( $V_{CC} = 20V$ ,  $R_L = 16\Omega$ , T.H.D. = 10%)  
3.4W type. ( $V_{CC} = 16V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ , T.H.D. = 10%)
- Wide Range of Supply Voltage from 5 to 30V
- High Output Current up to 1.5A
- High Efficiency 75% at 5W Output
- Very Low Harmonic and Crossover Distortion
- TBA800 is provided with a thermal-limiting circuit which fundamentally changes the criteria normally used in determining the heat sink size.

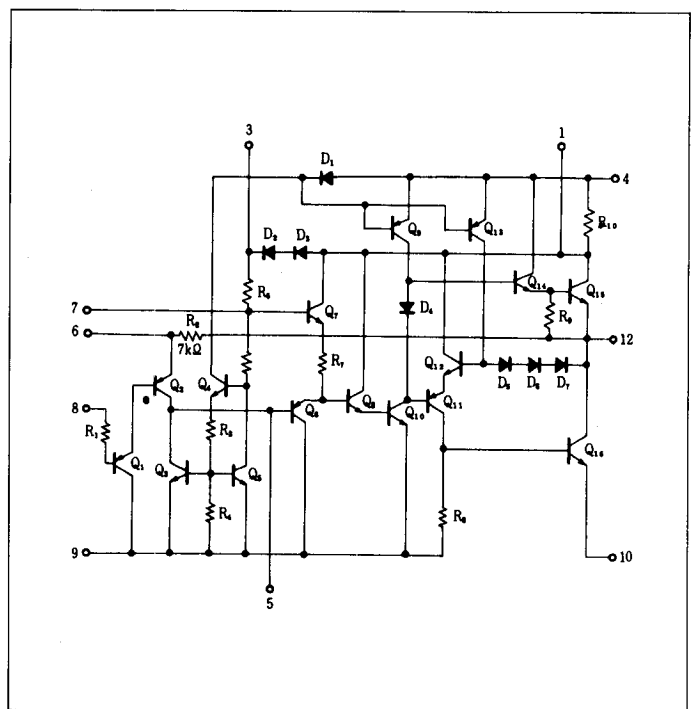


(QP-12T)

### ■ PIN CONNECTION



### ■ CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



### ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

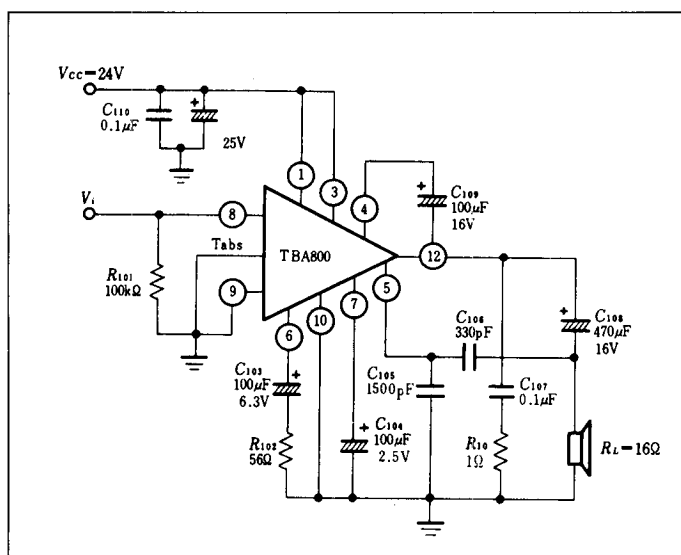
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	30	V
Output Peak Current (nonrepetitive)	$I_{O(\text{peak})}$	2	A
Output Current (repetitive)	$I_O$	1.5	A
Power Dissipation	$P_T$	when $T_a = 80^\circ\text{C}$	1
		when $T_{\text{tab}} = 90^\circ\text{C}$	5
Storage and Junction Temperature	$T_{\text{stg}}, T_J$	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance	junction-to-tab (max)	$\theta_{j-\text{tab}}$	12 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
	junction-to-ambient (max)	$\theta_{j-a}^*$	70 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

\*Obtained with tabs soldered to printed circuit with minimized copper area

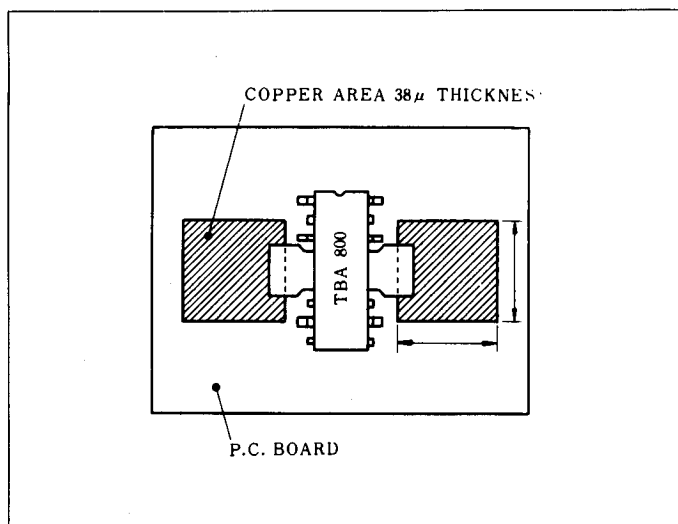
## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC}=24V$ , $R_L=16\Omega$ , $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	min	typ	max	Unit
Quiescent Output Voltage	$V_{out}$		11	12	13	V
Quiescent Current Drain	$I_d$		—	9	20	mA
Bias Current	$I_b$		—	1	5	$\mu A$
Output Power	$P_{out}$	T.H.D = 10%, $f=1kHz$	4.4	5	—	W
Input Saturation Voltage	$V_{(rms)}$		—	—	220	mV
Input Sensitivity	$V_{in}$	$P_{out}=5W$ , $f=1kHz$	—	80	—	mV
Input Resistance	$R_{in}$		—	5	—	$M\Omega$
Frequency Response (-3dB)	B	$C_s=330pF$	—	40 to 20,000	—	Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion	T.H.D	$P_{out}=50mW$ to $2.5W$ , $f=1kHz$	—	0.5	—	%
Voltage Gain (open loop)	$G_v$	$f=1kHz$	—	80	—	dB
Voltage Gain (closed loop)	$G_v$	$f=1kHz$	39	42	45	dB
Input Noise Voltage	$e_n$	$R_s=0$ , $B=40$ to $20,000Hz$	—	5	—	$\mu V$
Efficiency	$\eta$	$P_{out}=5W$ , $f=1kHz$	—	75	—	%
Supply Voltage	SVR	$f_{ripple}=100Hz$	—	$C_s=22\mu F$	—	dB
Rejection Ratio				$C_s=100\mu F$	—	
Total Current Drain	$I_T$	$P_{out}=5W$	—	280	—	mA

## ■ TEST CIRCUIT:



## ■ MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION VS. COPPER AREA OF P.C. BOARD



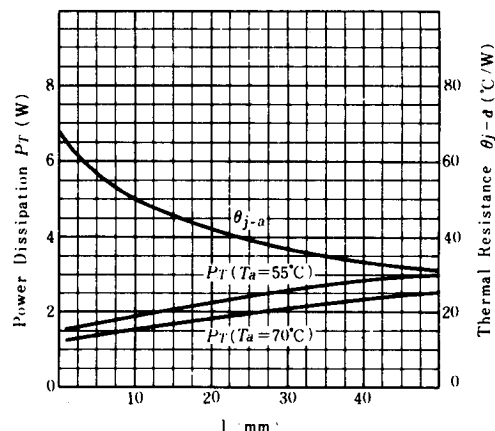
## ■ MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The tabs on the TBA800 can be used to conduct away the heat generated in the integrated in the integrated circuit so that the junction temperature does not exceed the permissible maximum  $150^\circ C$ .

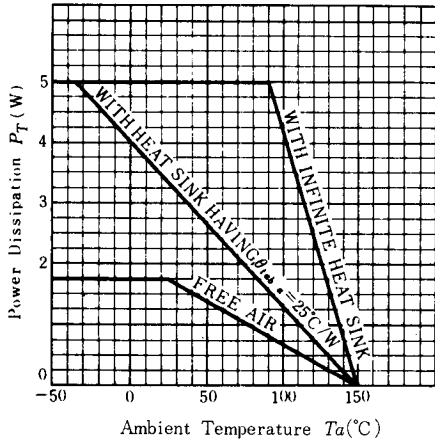
This may be done by connecting tabs to an external heat sink, or by soldering them to a suitable copper area of the printed circuit board.

External heat sink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

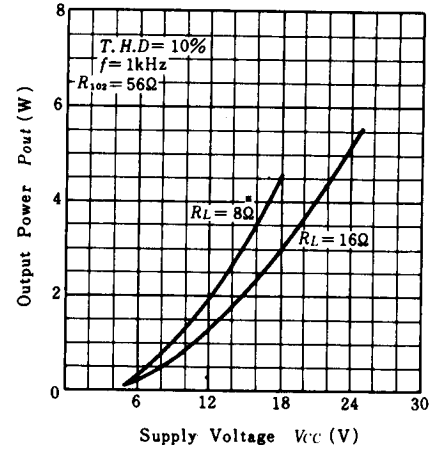
## POWER DISSIPATION VS. "Q"



## POWER RATING CHARACTERISTICS

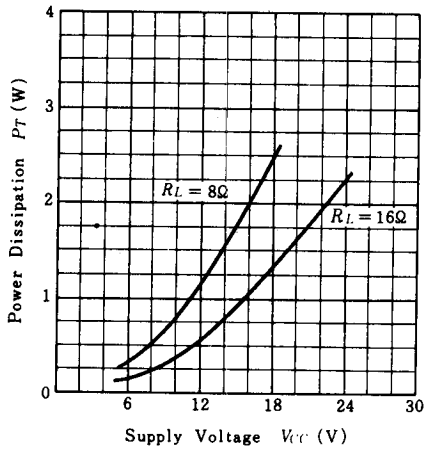


## OUTPUT POWER VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

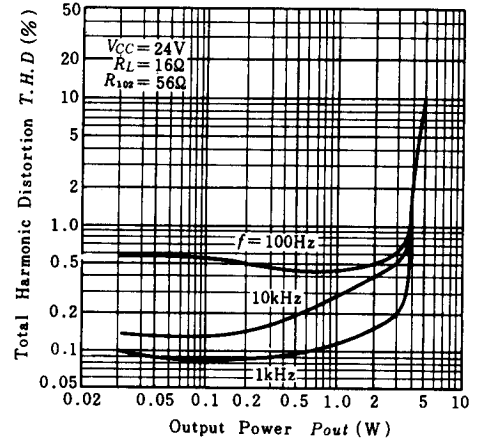


▪ 220 $\Omega$  is recommended to be bridged between ① pin and ④ pin when  $R_L$  is 8 $\Omega$ .

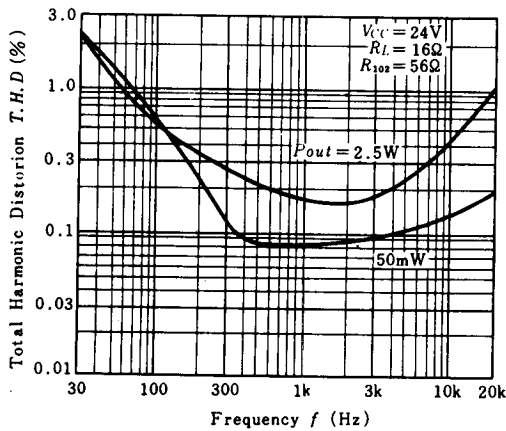
## POWER DISSIPATION VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



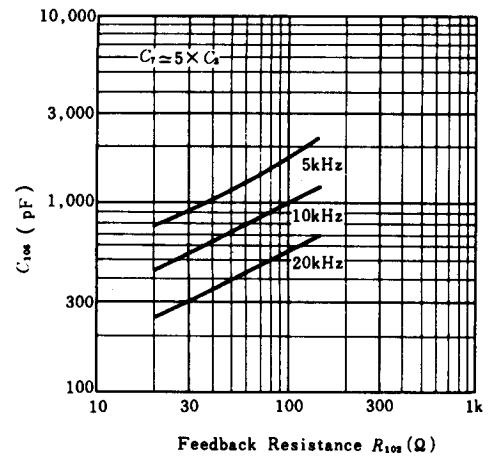
## TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION VS. OUTPUT POWER



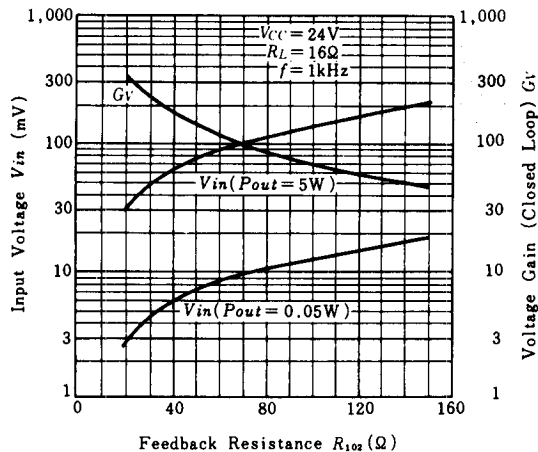
## TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION VS. FREQUENCY



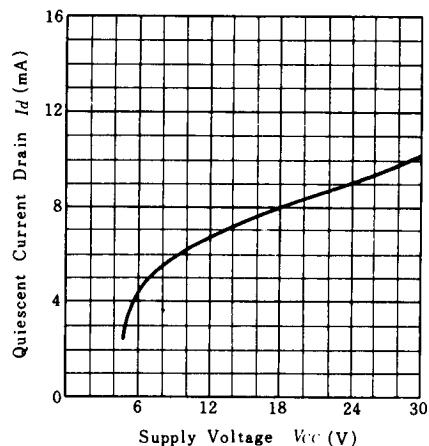
## VALUE OF $C_{106}$ VS. $R_{102}$ FOR VARIOUS VALUE OF B



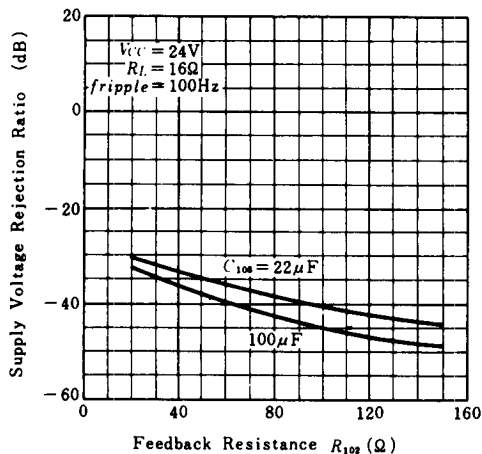
**INPUT VOLTAGE AND VOLTAGE GAIN VS. FEEDBACK RESISTANCE**



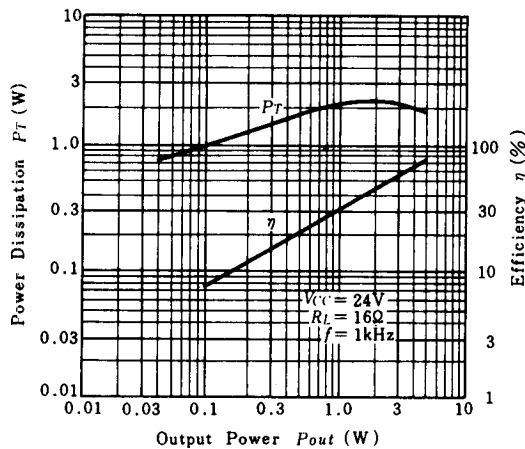
**QUIESCENT CURRENT DRAIN VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



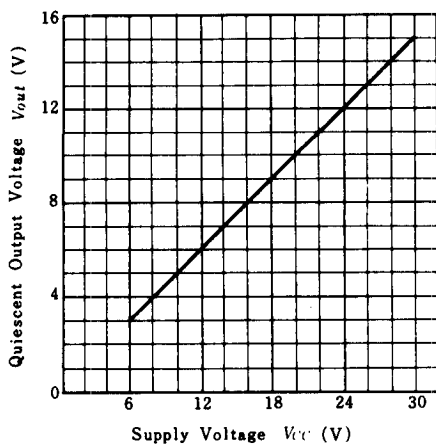
**SUPPLY VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO VS. FEEDBACK RESISTANCE**



**POWER DISSIPATION AND EFFICIENCY VS. OUTPUT POWER**



**QUIESCENT OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



The following figure shows a method, of mounting the TBA800 that is satisfactory both from the point of view of heat dissipation and from mechanical considerations.

