

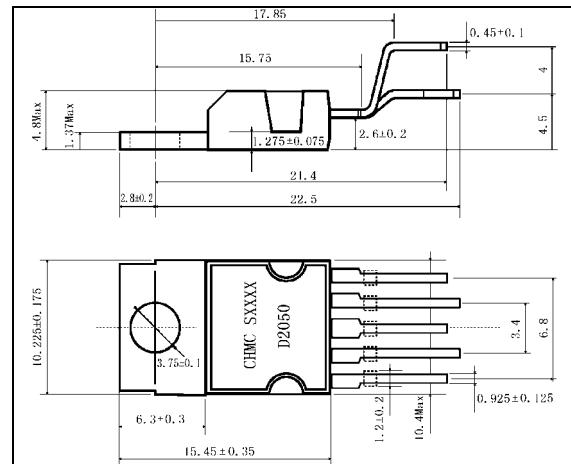


## 32W Hi-Fi AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER TDA2050

### DESCRIPTION

The TDA2050 is a monolithic integrated circuit in Pentawatt package, intended for use as an audio class AB audio amplifier. Thanks to its high power capability the TDA2050 is able to provide up to 35W true rms power into 4 ohm load @ THD = 10%, Vs = ±18V, f = 1KHz and up to 32W into 8ohm load @THD = 10%, Vs = ±22V, f = 1KHz. Moreover, the TDA2050 delivers typically 50W music power into 4 ohm load over 1 sec at Vs=22.5V, f = 1KHz. The high power and very low harmonic and crossover distortion (THD = 0.05% typ, @ Vs = ±22V, Po = 0.1 to 15W, RL=8ohm, f = 100Hz to 15KHz) make the device most suitable for both HiFi and high class TV sets.

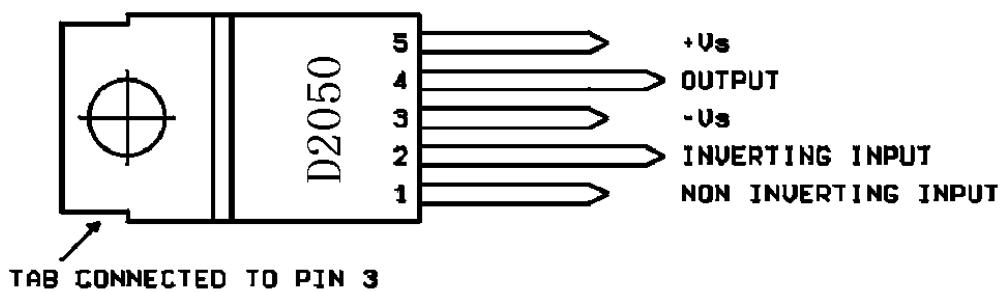
### Outline Drawing

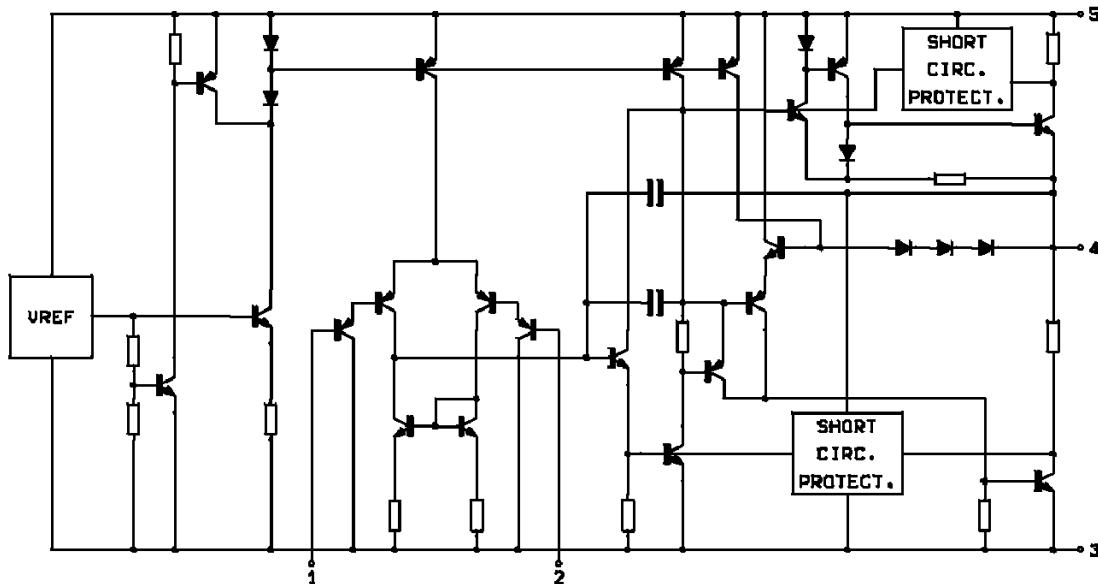


### FEATURE

- High output power(50W music power IEC 268.3 RULES)
- High operating supply voltage (50V)
- Single or split supply operations
- Very low distortion
- Short circuit protection (out to GND)
- Thermal shutdown

### PIN CONNECTION



**BLOCK DIAGRAM****ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)**

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>s</sub>	±25	V
Input voltage	V <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>s</sub>	V
Differential input voltage	V <sub>i</sub>	±15	V
Output peak current(internally limited)	I <sub>o</sub>	5	A
Power dissipation T <sub>case</sub> =75°C	P <sub>tot</sub>	25	W
Storage and junction temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub> , T <sub>j</sub>	-40~+150	°C

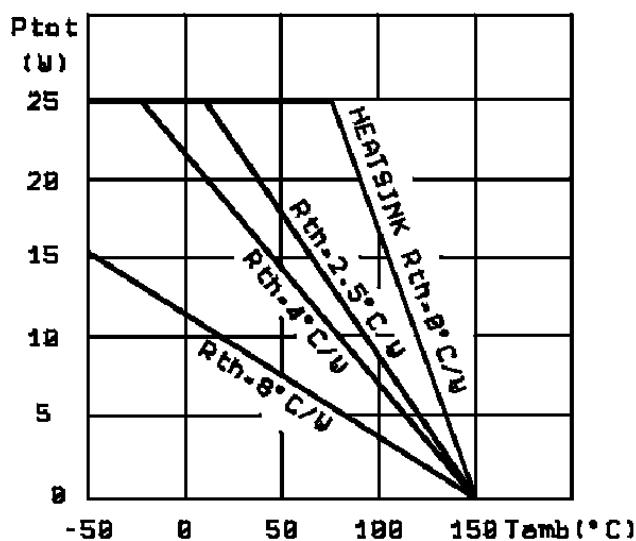
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**(Unless otherwise specified: V<sub>s</sub>=±18V ; f=1KHz ; Ta=25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage range	V <sub>s</sub>		±4.5		±25	V
Quiescent drain current	I <sub>d</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> =±4.5V V <sub>s</sub> =±25V		30 55	50 90	mA
Input bias current	I <sub>b</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> =±22V		0.1	0.5	μA
Input offset voltage	V <sub>os</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> =±22V			±15	mV
Input offset current	I <sub>os</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> =±22V			±200	nA
RMS output power	P <sub>o</sub>	d=0.5% R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω V <sub>s</sub> =±22V R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω	24	28		
		d=10% R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω V <sub>s</sub> =±22V R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω	22	25		
		d=10%, T=1s V <sub>s</sub> =±22.5V R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω		35 22 32		W
				50		

Continue:

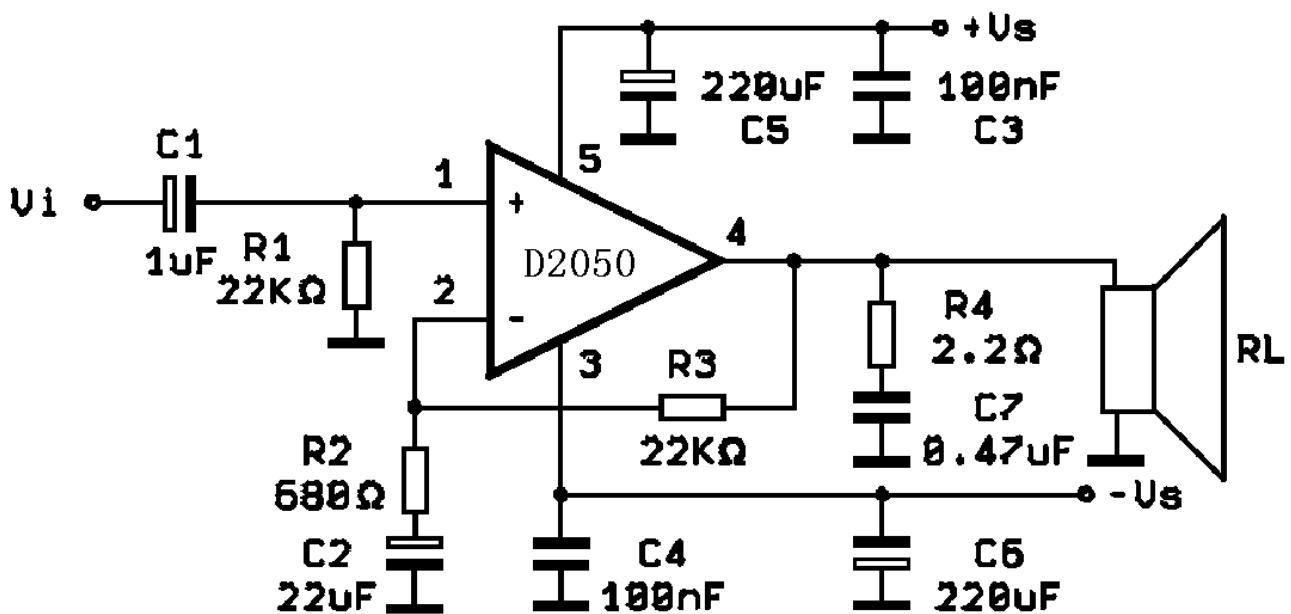
Characteristics	Symbol	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Total harmonic distortion	d	$R_L=4\Omega$ $f=1\text{kHz}, P_o=0.1 \text{ to } 24\text{W}$ $f=100\text{Hz} \text{ to } 10\text{kHz}, P_o=0.1 \text{ to } 18\text{W}$		0.03	0.5	%
		$V_s=\pm 22\text{V} R_L=8\Omega$ $f=1\text{kHz}, P_o=0.1 \text{ to } 20\text{W}$ $f=100\text{Hz} \text{ to } 10\text{kHz}, P_o=0.1 \text{ to } 15\text{W}$		0.02	0.5	%
Slew Rate	SR		5	8		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Open loop voltage gain	Gv			80		dB
Closed loop voltage gain	Gv		30	30.5	31	dB
Power bandwidth(-3dB)	BW	$R_L=4\Omega V_i=200\text{mV}$	20 to 80000			Hz
Total input noise	eN	Curve A B=22Hz to 22kHz		4 5	10	$\mu\text{V}$
Input resistance(pin 1)	Ri		500			$\text{k}\Omega$
Supply voltage rejection	SVR	$R_s=22\text{k}\Omega; f=100\text{Hz}$ Vripple=0.5Vrms		45		dB
Efficiency	$\eta$	$P_o=28\text{W}; R_L=4\Omega$		65		%
		$P_o=25\text{W}; R_L=8\Omega$ $V_s=\pm 22\text{V}$		67		%
Thermal shut-down Junction temperature	Tsd-j			150		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Maximum Allowable Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

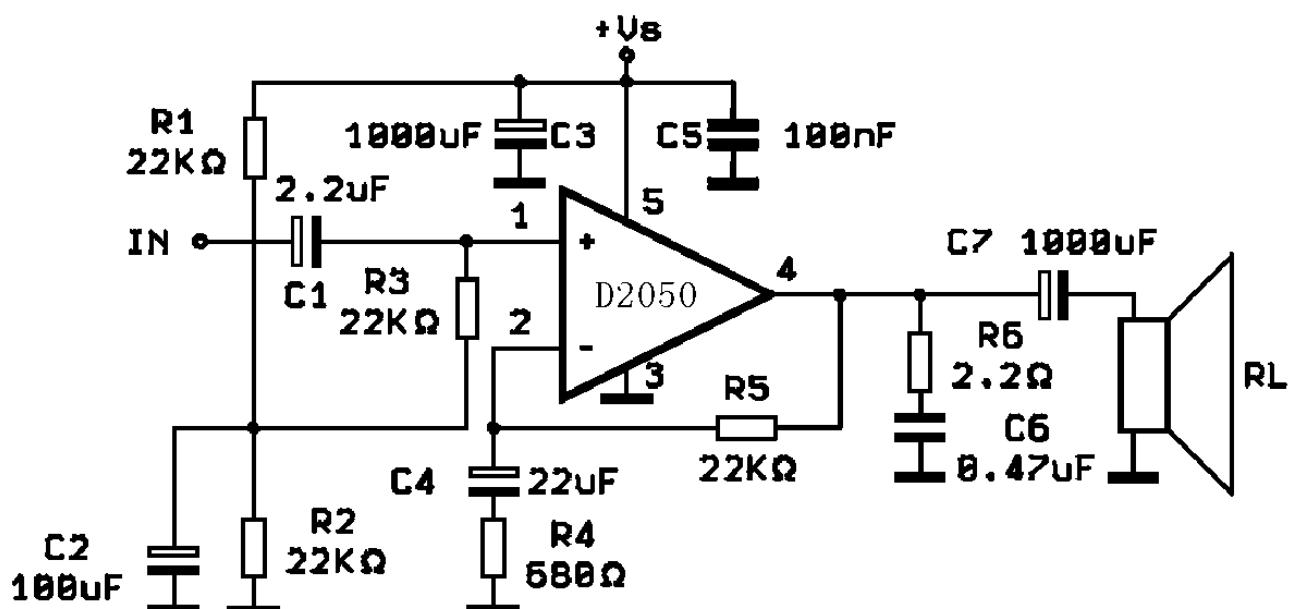


## APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Split Supply Typical Application Circuit

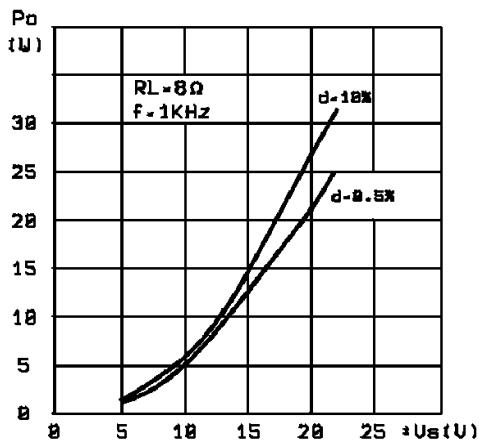


Single Supply Typical Application Circuit

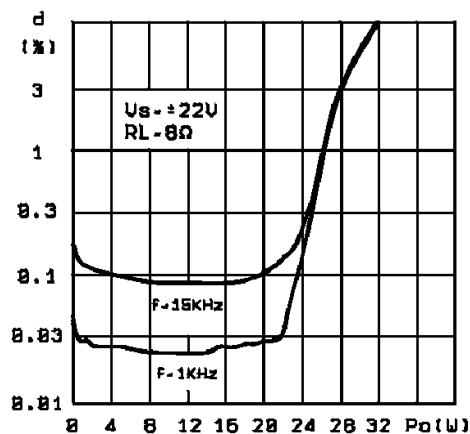


## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

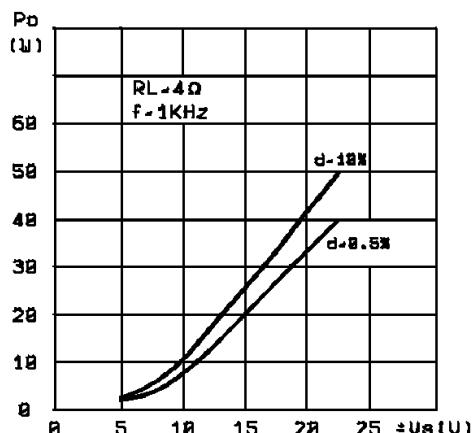
Output Power vs. Supply Voltage



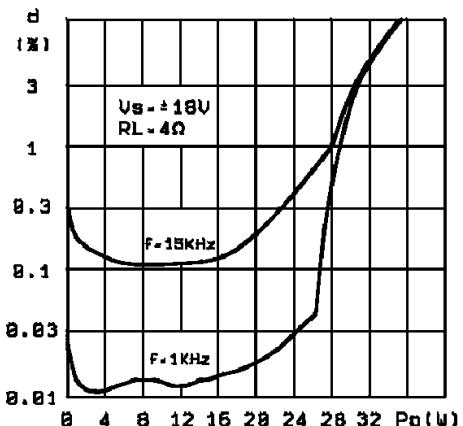
Distortion vs. Output Power



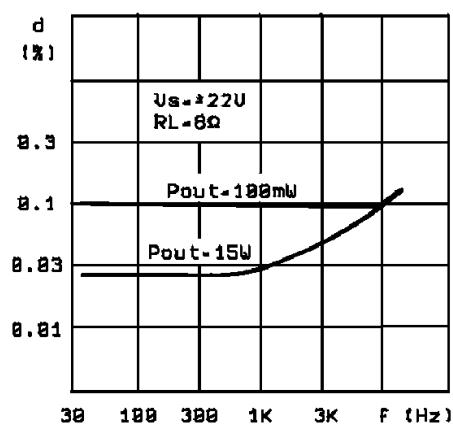
Output Power vs. Supply Voltage



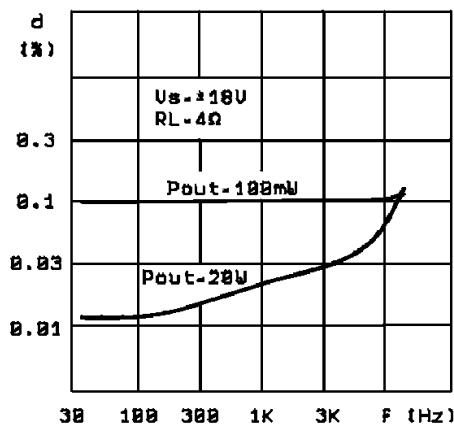
Distortion vs. Output Power



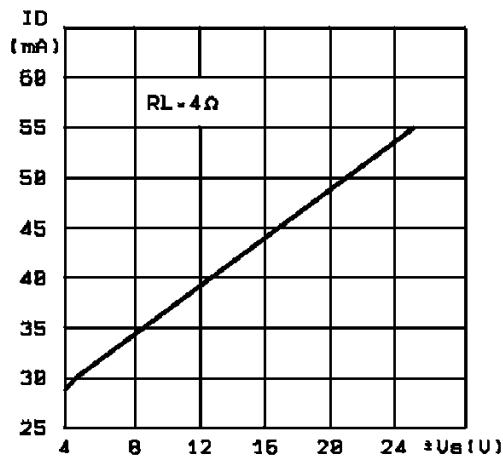
Distortion vs. Frequency



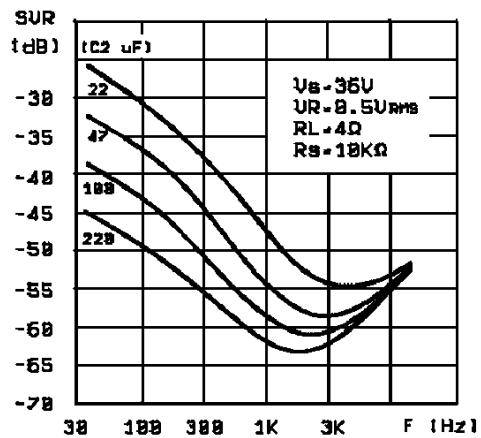
Distortion vs. Frequency



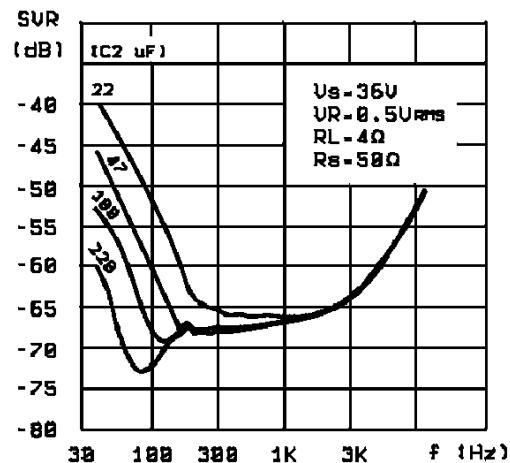
Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage



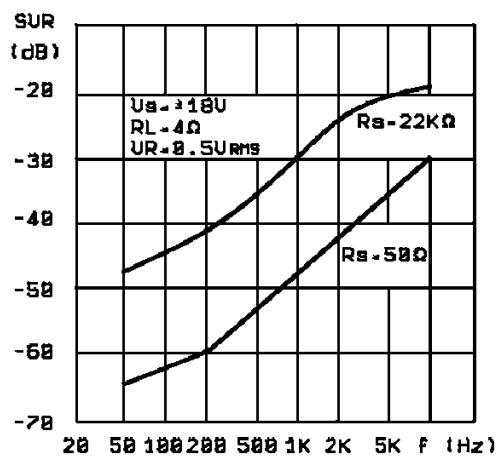
Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency (Single supply) for Different values of C2 (circuit of fig. 3)



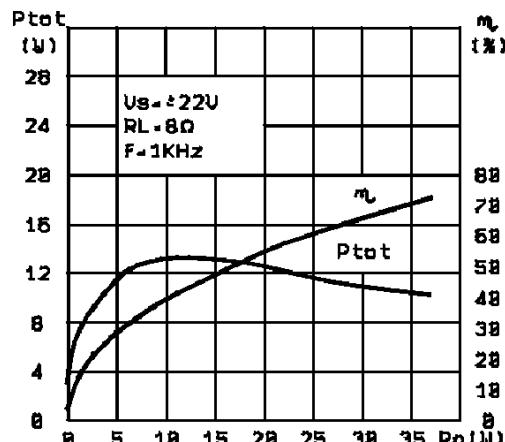
Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency (Single supply) for Different values of C2 (circuit of fig. 3)



Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency



Total Power Dissipation and Efficiency vs. Output Power



Total Power Dissipation and Efficiency vs. Output Power

