CA810Q, CA810QM

7-Watt Audio Power Amplifier MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute Maximum Values With Thermal Shut-Down

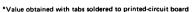
The RCA-CA810Q and CA810QM are monolithic audio amplifiers intended for class B operation. They are specifically designed for mobile equipment operating from 12-V battery supplies. They operate over a wide range of supply voltages (4 to 20 V) with very low harmonic and crossover distortion. The maximum repetitive peak output current is 2.5 A, and an integral thermal limiting circuit shuts the device down in case of output overload or excessive package temperature.

The CA810Q and CA810QM are supplied in modified 16-lead quad-in-line plastic packages ("Q" suffix) with integral wingtab heat sinks. The tabs on the CA810Q are bent down for p.c. board insertion, and on the CA810QM they are flat and pierced for easy attachment to an external heat sink.

The CA810Q and CA810QM are electrically and mechanically equivalent to types TBA810S and TBA810AS, respectively. It should be noted that pin-numbering conventions for these devices may differ from manufacturer to manufacturer, however the devices are pin compatible and interchangeability is not affected.

Preliminary Data

at / A = 25 C			
SUPPLY VOLTAGE			. 20 V
PEAK OUTPUT CURRENT			
(non-repetitive)			. 3.5 A
PEAK OUTPUT CURRENT (r	epetitive)		. 2.5 A
DEVICE DISSIPATION:			
At TA = 70°C			. 1 W
At T _{tab} = 100°C			
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE F			
Operating	–40	^D C to (Refer to F	ig. 7 for
	typica	al high-temperatu	re limit)
Storage		40 to	+150°C
THERMAL RESISTANCE:	CA810Q	CA810QM	
Junction to tab	12	- 10	°C/W
Junction to ambient	70°	80	°C/W



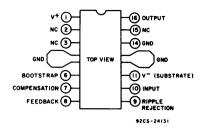
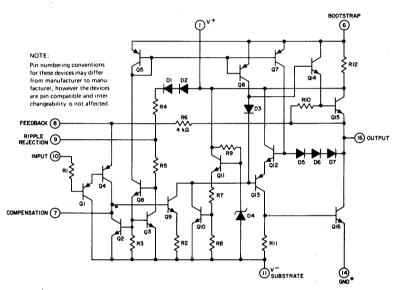


Fig. 1 — Terminal diagram of CA810Q and CA810QM. The wing tabs on the CA810Q are bent down, and on the CA810QM they are flat and pierced.

Features

- Power output 7 W with 4Ω load
- Supply voltage range 4 to 20 V
- Peak output current 2.5 A (max.)
- Very low harmonic and cross-over distortion



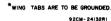


Fig. 2 — Schematic diagram of CA810Q, CA810QM.

C3 1500 pF Fig. 3 — Test and circuit application for the CA810Q and CA810QM.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, at $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$

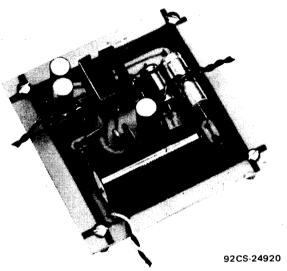
CHARACTERISTIC SYMBOL		TEST CONDITIONS		LIMITS			UNIT
	SYMBOL	Supply Voltage (V ⁺) = 14.4 V Unless Otherwise Specified		CA810Q CA810QM			
				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Supply Voltage	V ⁺			4	-	20	V
Input Voitage	VI			-	-	220	mV
Input Sensitivity	eį	P_{O} =6 W, R _L =4 Ω, R1 = 56 Ω, f = 1 kHz		-	80	-	. mV
Quiescent Output Voltage	v _o			6.4	7.2	8	V
Quiescent Current Drain	10			-	12	20	mA
Input Noise Voltage	e _N	R _g =0, BW (-3 dB) =20 to 20,000 Hz		-	2	-	μV
Bias Current	Iв			-	0.4	-	μΑ
Output Power PO	Po	f=1 kHz, R _L =4Ω, THD = 10%	V ⁺ = 14.4 V	-	6	_	w
	'0		V+= 6 V	-	1	_	
Input Resistance	RI			-	5	_	МΩ
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	P_O =50 mW to 3W, R_L 4 Ω , f = 1 kHz		-	0.3	-	%
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	$R_L = 4 \Omega$, $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$		-	80	-	dB
Closed-Loop Voltage Gain	Α	$R_L = 4 \Omega$, $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R1 = 56 \Omega$		34	37	40	dB
Efficiency	η	$P_0 = 5 \text{ W}, R_L = 4 \Omega, f = 1 \text{ kHz}$		-	70	-	%

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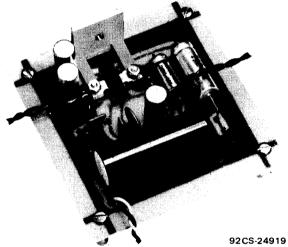
92CS-25042

Fig. 4 — Bottom view of printed-circuit boards shown in Figs. 5 and 6.



Circuit heat is dissipated by a combination of free air and printed-circuit board foil.

Fig. 5 - Component view of printed-circuit board for CA810Q.

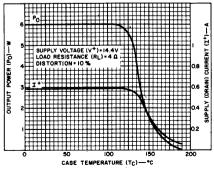


Circuit arrangement for use with chassis having a thermal resistance of $\leqslant 5^{\text{O}}\text{C/W}.$ Vertical bracket should make good thermal contact to chassis.

Fig. 6 — Component view of printed-circuit board for CA810QM.

The thermal-limiting network incorporated in the CA810 Series circuits provides protection against damage due to excessive semiconductor temperatures that may result from high ambient

temperatures and/or excessive dissipation, e.g., as encountered in sustained overloads. As indicated in Fig. 7, the thermallimiting feature automatically reduces the supply current (and output power) at the higher temperatures.



92CS-25043 Fig. 7 — Typical output power and drain current vs. case temperature