

# **TDA7285**

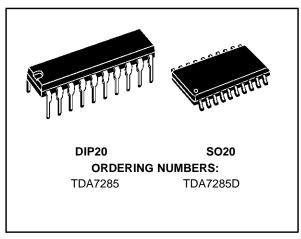
# STEREO CASSETTE PLAYER AND MOTOR SPEED CONTROLLER

**ADVANCE DATA** 

- WIDE OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGE (1.8V to 6V)
- HIGH OUTPUT POWER (30mW/32Ω/3V)
- LOW DISTORTION DC VOLUME CONTROL
- NO BOUCHEROT CELL
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT (15mA)
- NO INPUT CAPACITORS FOR PREAMPLIFIERS
- LOW MOTOR REFERENCE VOLTAGE (200mV)

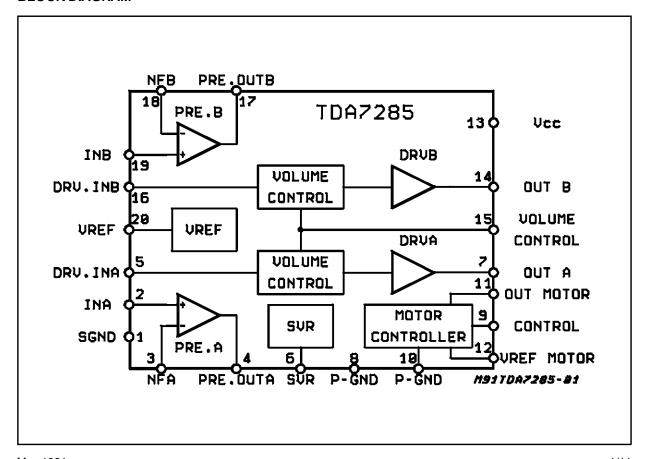
#### **DESCRIPTION**

The TDA7285 is a monolithic integrated circuit designed for the portable players market and assembled in a plastic DIP20 and SO20. The internal functions are: preamplifier, DC volume con-



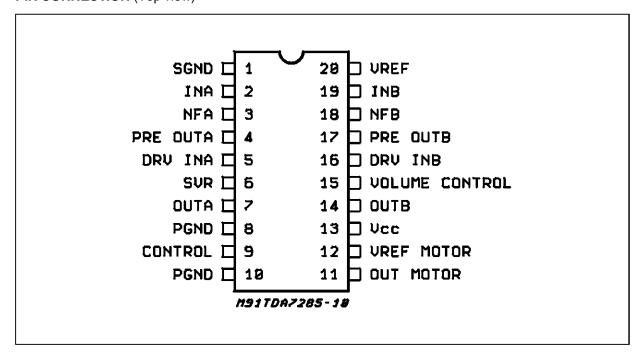
trol, headphone driver and motor speed controller.

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



May 1991 1/11

#### **PIN CONNECTION** (Top view)



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage	8	V
I <sub>Omax</sub>	Maximum Output Current	70	mA
I <sub>m max</sub>	Maximum Motor Current	700	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total Power Dissipation T <sub>amb</sub> = 90°C	0.9	W
Top	Operating Temperature	-20 to +70	°C
T <sub>stg</sub> , T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C

## THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Description	SO20	DIP20	Unit
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	150	100	°C/W

**DC CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ ;  $V_{S} = 3V$ ;  $R_{L} = 32\Omega$  (Headphone) and  $R_{L} = 10K\Omega$  (Preamplifier);  $V_{i} = 0$ ; VOL. Control =  $V_{ref}$ ).

Terminal No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Term. Volt. (V)	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.4	0	2.8	0	1.6	3	3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 3V$ ;  $R_L = 32\Omega$ , Vol. Control = 2/3  $V_{ref (pin 20)}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; f = 1KHz; unless otherwise specified

	Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	Vs	Supply Range		1.8		6	V
ſ	ld	Total Quiescent Drain Current			15	22	mA

### PLAYBACK AMPLIFIER

G <sub>vo</sub>	Open Loop Gain			70		dB
G <sub>v</sub>	Close Loop Gain			33		dB
Vo	Output Voltage	THD = 1%	600	750		mV
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	V <sub>O</sub> = 330mVrms		0.05	0.25	%
lb	Bias Current			3		μΑ
Ct	Cross Talk	$R_S = 2.2K\Omega$ ; $V_O = 330$ mVrms		74		dB
en	Total Input Noise	$R_S = 2.2K\Omega$ ; B = 22Hz to 22KHz		1.2		μV
SVR1	Ripple Rejection	$R_S = 2.2K\Omega$ ; $Vr = 100mVrms$ $f = 100Hz$ ; $C_{SVR} = 100\mu F$		50		dB

# HEADPHONE DRIVER

V <sub>DC</sub>	Output DC Voltage			1.4		V
Po	Output Power	THD = 10%	20	30		mW
P <sub>O1</sub>	Transient Output Power	THD = 10% $R_L$ = 16Ω		50		mW
G <sub>V</sub>	Close Loop Gain	$P_0 = 5mW$		31		dB
	Volume Control range		66	75		dB
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$P_0 = 5mW$		0.3	1	%
$C_{t}$	Cross Talk	$P_O = 5 \text{mW}$ ; $R_S = 10 \text{K}\Omega$		50		dB
SVR2	Ripple Rejection	$R_S = 600\Omega$ ; $Vr = 100mV$ $f = 100Hz$ ; $C_{SVR} = 100\mu F$		47		dB

# MOTOR SPEED CONTROL

V <sub>ref</sub>	Motor Reference Voltage (pin 12)		0.18	0.20	0.22	V
K	Shunt Ratio	I <sub>m</sub> = 100mA	45	50	55	-
V <sub>sat</sub>	Residual Voltage	I <sub>m</sub> = 100mA		0.13	0.30	V
$\frac{\Delta  V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} /  \Delta  V_{S}$	Line Regulation	$I_{m} = 100 \text{mA};$ $V_{S} = 1.8 \text{ to } 6V$		0.20	0.8	%/V
$\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta V_S$	Voltage Characteristics of Shunt Ratio	$I_{m} = 100 \text{mA};$ $V_{S} = 1.8 \text{ to } 6V$		0.80	3	%/V
$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{ref}}}{V} / \Delta I_{\text{m}}$	Load Regulation	I <sub>m</sub> = 30 to 200mA		0.015	0.08	%/mA
$\frac{\frac{\Delta \text{ V}_{\text{ref}}}{\sqrt{\Delta \text{ I}_{\text{m}}}}}{\frac{\Delta \text{ V}_{\text{ref}}}{\sqrt{\Delta \text{ I}_{\text{m}}}}}$	Current Characteristics of Shunt Ratio	I <sub>m</sub> = 30 to 200mA		0.03	0.1	%/mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta T_{amb}$	•	I <sub>m</sub> = 100mA T <sub>amb</sub> = -20 to +60°C		0.04		%/°C
$\frac{\Delta \text{ K}}{\text{K}} / \Delta \text{ T}_{\text{amb}}$	Temperature Characteristics of Shunt Ratio	I <sub>m</sub> = 100mA T <sub>amb</sub> = -20 to +60°C		0.02		%/°C

Figure 1: Test and Application Circuit

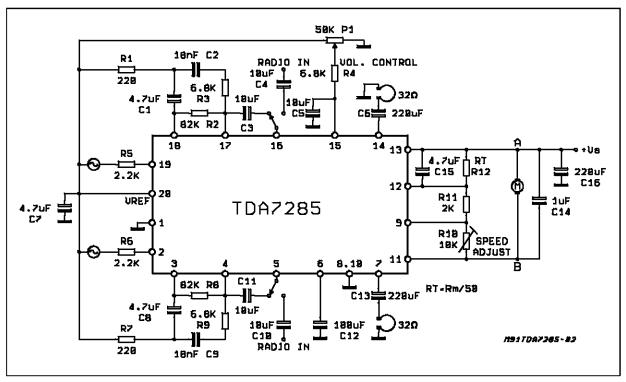


Figure 2: P.C. Board and Component Layout of the Circuit of Figure 2 (1:1 scale)

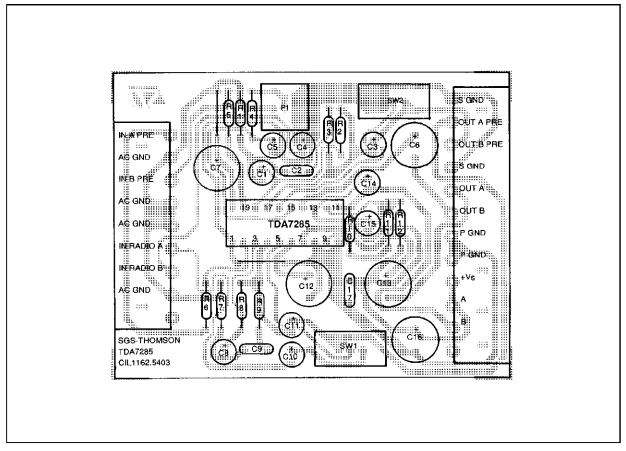


Figure 3: Quiescent Drain Current vs. Supply Voltage

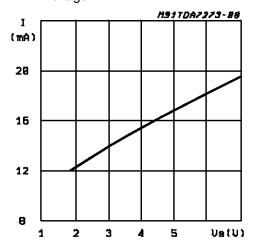
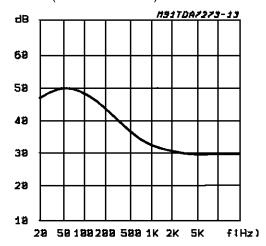
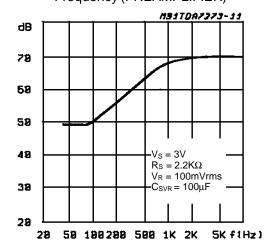


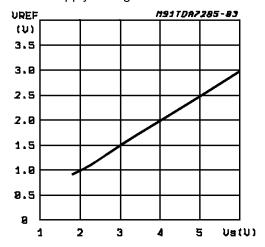
Figure 5: Closed Loop Gain vs. Frequency (PREAMPLIFIER)



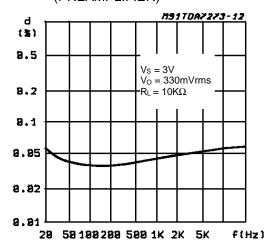
**Figure 7:** Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency (PREAMPLIFIER)



**Figure 4:** Reference voltage Vs/2 (pin 20) vs. Supply Voltage



**Figure 6:** Distortion vs. Frequency (PREAMPLIFIER)



**Figure 8:** Quiescent Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage (DRIVER)

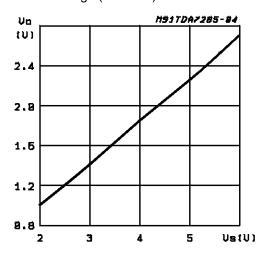


Figure 9: Closed Loop Gain vs. Frequency (DRIVER)

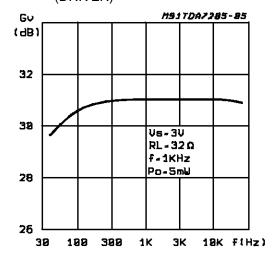
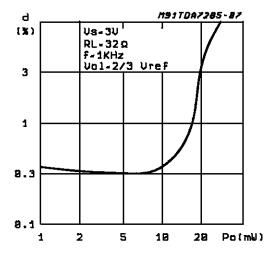
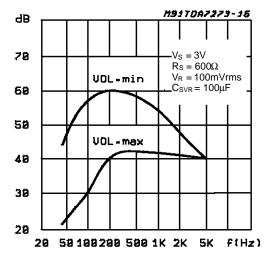


Figure 11: Distortion vs. Output Power (DRIVER)



**Figure 13:** Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency (DRIVER



**Figure 10:** Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (DRIVER)

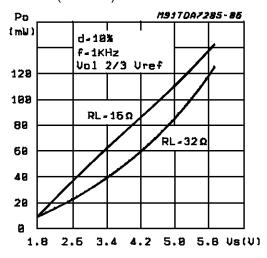


Figure 12: Distortion vs. Frequency (DRIVER)

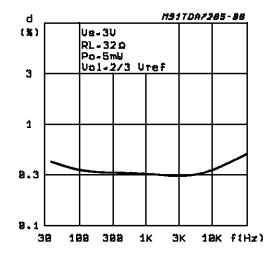
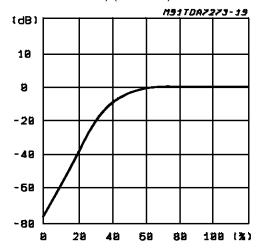


Figure 14: Volume Control (0dB = 10mW;  $V_S = 3V$ ;  $R_{VOL} = 50K\Omega$ ;  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ; f = 1KHz) (DRIVER)



**Figure 15:** Reference Voltage (Pin 12) vs. Supply Voltage (MOTOR)

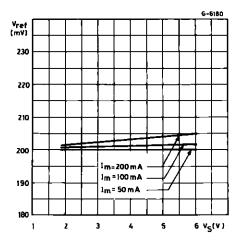
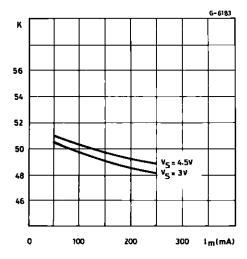
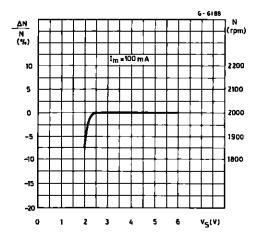


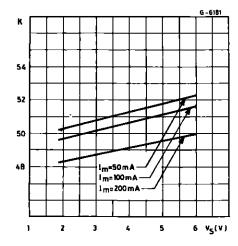
Figure 17: Sunt Ratio vs. Load Current (MOTOR)



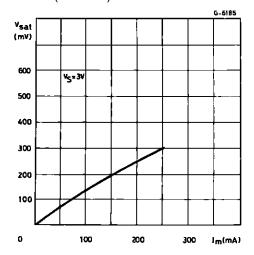
**Figure 19:** Speed Variations vs. Supply Voltage (MOTOR)



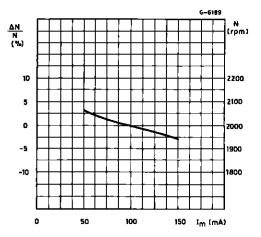
**Figure 16:** Shunt Ratio vs. Supply Voltage (MOTOR)



**Figure 18:** Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current (MOTOR)

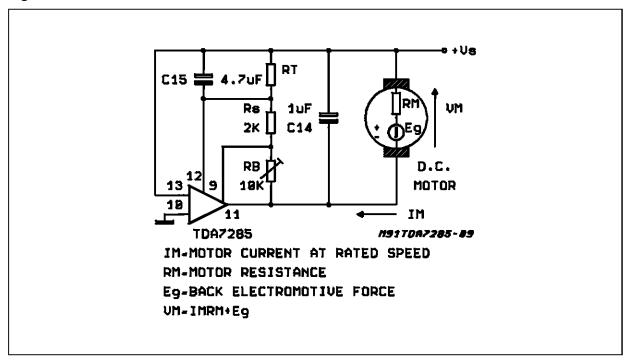


**Figure 20:** Speed Variations vs. Motor Current (MOTOR)



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### Figure 21.



$$\begin{split} E_g = R_T \, I_d + I_M \, (\, \frac{R_T}{K} - R_M \,) + V_{ref} \\ \big[ \, 1 + \frac{R_b}{R_S} + \frac{R_T}{R_S} \, (\, 1 + \frac{1}{K} \,) \, \big] \\ R_S \text{ has to be adjusted so that the applied voltage} \\ V_M \text{ is suitable for a given motor, the speed is then} \\ Indeed by adjust to blooming Research adjust to blooming Research.} \end{split}$$

linearly adjustable varing R<sub>B</sub>.

The value R<sub>T</sub> is calculated so that

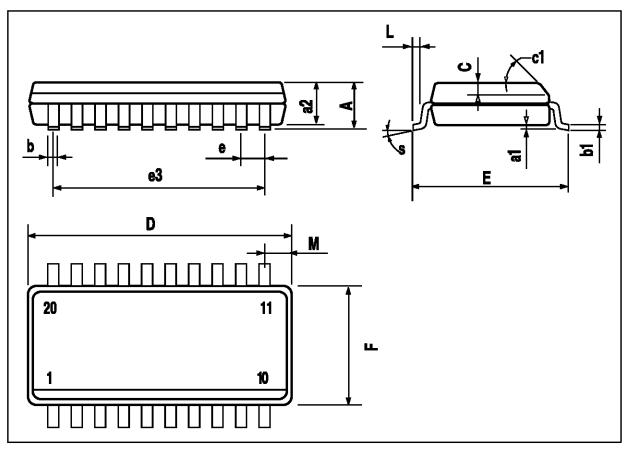
 $R_{T (max.)} > K_{(min.)} * R_{M (min.)}$ 

if  $R_{T \text{ (max.)}} > K * R_M$ , instability may occur.

The values of C15 (4.7 $\mu F$  typ.) and C14 (1 $\mu F$  typ.) depend on the type of motor used. C15 adjusts WOW and flutter of the system. C14 suppresses motor spikes.

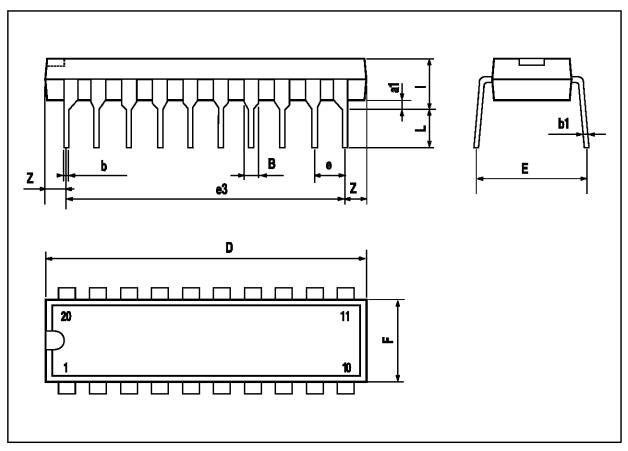
# **SO20 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.		mm		inch					
Dilvi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.			
А			2.65			0.104			
a1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012			
a2			2.45			0.096			
b	0.35		0.49	0.014		0.019			
b1	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013			
С		0.5			0.020				
c1			45	(typ.)					
D	12.6		13.0	0.496		0.512			
Е	10		10.65	0.394		0.419			
е		1.27			0.050				
e3		11.43			0.450				
F	7.4		7.6	0.291		0.299			
L	0.5		1.27	0.020		0.050			
М			0.75			0.030			
S			8 (r	nax.)					



# **DIP20 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.		mm		inch				
<b>5</b>	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
a1	0.254			0.010				
В	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065		
b		0.45			0.018			
b1		0.25			0.010			
D			25.4			1.000		
E		8.5			0.335			
е		2.54			0.100			
e3		22.86			0.900			
F			7.1			0.280		
I			3.93			0.155		
L		3.3			0.130			
Z			1.34			0.053		



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