Class-AB stereo headphone driver Rev. 04 — 25 January 2007

General description 1.

The TDA1308; TDA1308A is an integrated class-AB stereo headphone driver contained in an SO8, DIP8 or a TSSOP8 plastic package. The TDA1308AUK is available in an 8 bump wafer level chip-size package (WLCSP8). The device is fabricated in a 1 μ m Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) process and has been primarily developed for portable digital audio applications.

The difference between the TDA1308 and the TDA1308A is that the TDA1308A can be used at low supply voltages.

Features 2.

- Wide temperature range
- No switch ON/OFF clicks
- Excellent power supply ripple rejection
- Low power consumption
- Short-circuit resistant
- High performance
 - High signal-to-noise ratio
 - High slew rate
 - Low distortion
- Large output voltage swing

3. Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

 $V_{DD} = 5 V$; $V_{SS} = 0 V$; $T_{amb} = 25 \circ C$; $f_i = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 32 \Omega$; unless otherwise specified.

				-		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{DD}	supply voltage	TDA1308				
		single supply	3.0	5.0	7.0	V
		dual supply	1.5	2.5	3.5	V
		TDA1308A				
		single supply	2.4	5.0	7.0	V
		dual supply	1.2	2.5	3.5	V
V _{SS}	negative supply voltage	TDA1308; dual supply	-1.5	-2.5	-3.5	V
		TDA1308A; dual supply	-1.2	-2.5	-3.5	V
I _{DD}	supply current	no load	-	3	5	mA



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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	no load	-	15	25	mW
Po	maximum output power	(THD + N)/S < 0.1 %	<u>[1]</u> _	40	80	mW
(THD + N)/S	total harmonic		<u>[1]</u> -	0.03	0.06	%
	distortion plus noise-to-signal ratio		<u>[1]</u> -	-70	-65	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[2] _	-92	-89	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[3] _	-52	-40	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	-	-101	-	dB
S/N	signal-to-noise ratio		100	110	-	dB
α_{cs}	channel		-	70	-	dB
	separation	$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	<u>[1]</u> _	105	-	dB
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection	$f_i = 100 \text{ Hz};$ V _{ripple(p-p)} = 100 mV	-	90	-	dB
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	-	+85	°C

Table 1. Quick reference data ... continued

 $\label{eq:VDD} [1] \quad V_{DD} = 5 \ V; \ V_{O(p\text{-}p)} = 3.5 \ V \ (at \ 0 \ dB).$

[2] $V_{DD} = 2.4$ V; $V_{O(p-p)} = 1.62$ V (at -4.8 dBV); for TDA1308A only.

[3] $V_{DD} = 2.4 \text{ V}; V_{O(p-p)} = 1.19 \text{ V} (at -7.96 \text{ dBV}); \text{ for TDA1308A only.}$

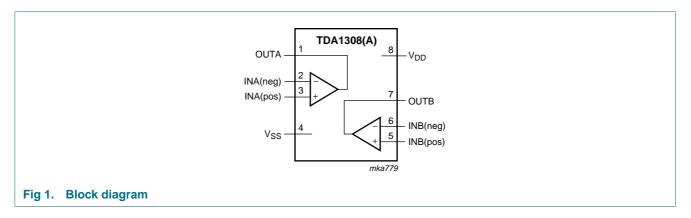
Ordering information 4.

Table 2. **Ordering information**

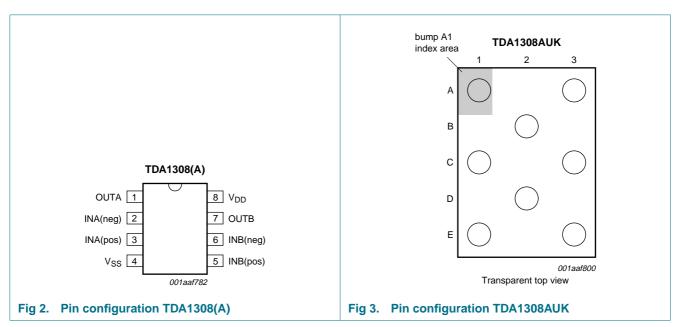
Type number	Package					
	Name	Description	Version			
TDA1308	DIP8	plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)	SOT97-1			
TDA1308T	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1			
TDA1308AT	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1			
TDA1308AUK	WLCSP8	wafer level chip-size package; 8 bumps; 0.61 \times 0.84 \times 0.38 mm	TDA1308AUK			
TDA1308TT	TSSOP8	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm	SOT505-1			

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5. Block diagram



6. Pinning information



6.1 Pinning

6.2 Pin description

Table 3.	Pin desc	n description TDA1308(A)		
Symbol	Pin	Description		
OUTA	1	output A		
INA(neg)	2	inverting input A		
INA(pos)	3	non-inverting input A		
V _{SS}	4	negative supply		
INB(pos)	5	non-inverting input B		

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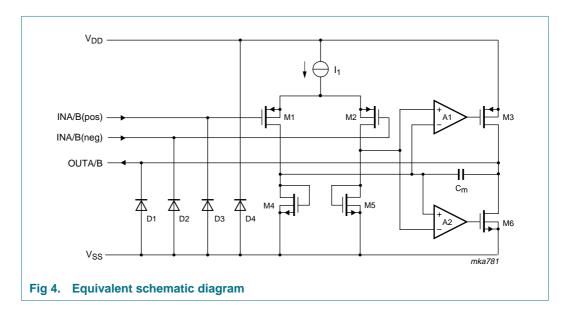
Table 3.	Pin descr	iption TDA1308(A)continued
Symbol	Pin	Description
INB(neg)	6	inverting input B
OUTB	7	output B
V _{DD}	8	positive supply
Table 4.	Pin descr	iption TDA1308AUK
Symbol	Pin	Description
OUTA	A1	output A
V _{SS}	A3	negative supply
INA(pos)	B2	non-inverting input A
OUTB	C1	output B
INA(neg)	C3	inverting input A
INB(neg)	D2	inverting input B
V_{DD}	E1	positive supply

7. Internal circuitry

INB(pos)

E3

non-inverting input B



8. Limiting values

Table 5. In accord	Table 5. Limiting values In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).						
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit		
V_{DD}	supply voltage		0	8.0	V		
t _{SC(O)}	output short-circuit duration	$T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C;$ $P_{tot} = 1 \ W$	20	-	S		
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C		
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C		
V_{esd}	electrostatic discharge	HBM	<u>[1]</u> –2	+2	kV		
	voltage	MM	[2] –200	+200	V		

[1] Human body model (HBM): C = 100 pF; R = 1500 Ω ; 3 pulses positive plus 3 pulses negative.

[2] Machine model (MM): C = 200 pF; L = 0.5 mH; R = 0 Ω ; 3 pulses positive plus 3 pulses negative.

9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6.	Thermal characteristics			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R _{th(j-a)}	thermal resistance from junction to ambient			
	DIP8		109	K/W
	SO8		210	K/W
	TSSOP8		220	K/W
	WLCSP8		1000	K/W

10. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

 $V_{DD} = 5 V$; $V_{SS} = 0 V$; $T_{amb} = 25 \circ C$; $f_i = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 32 \Omega$; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supplies							
V _{DD}	supply voltage	TDA1308					
		single supply		3.0	5.0	7.0	V
		dual supply		1.5	2.5	3.5	V
		TDA1308A					
		single supply		2.4	5.0	7.0	V
		dual supply		1.2	2.5	3.5	V
V _{SS}	negative supply voltage	TDA1308; dual supply		–1.5	-2.5	-3.5	V
		TDA1308A; dual supply		-1.2	-2.5	-3.5	V
I _{DD}	supply current	no load		-	3	5	mA
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	no load		-	15	25	mW
Static charac	cteristics						
V _{I(os)}	input offset voltage			-	10	-	mV
l _{bias}	input bias current			-	10	-	pА
V _{CM}	common mode voltage			0	-	3.5	pА
Gv	open-loop voltage gain	$R_L = 5 \ k\Omega$		-	70	-	dB
lo	maximum output current			-	60	-	mA
R _O	output resistance	(THD + N)/S < 0.1 %		-	0.25	-	Ω
Vo	output voltage swing		<u>[1]</u>	0.75	-	4.25	V
		$R_L = 16 \Omega$	<u>[1]</u>	1.5	-	3.5	V
		$R_L = 5 \ k\Omega$	<u>[1]</u>	0.1	-	4.9	V
α _{cs}	channel separation			-	70	-	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	<u>[1]</u>	-	105	-	dB
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection	$f_i = 100 \text{ Hz}; V_{ripple(p-p)} = 100 \text{ mV}$		-	90	-	dB
CL	load capacitance			-	-	200	pF
Dynamic cha	aracteristics						
(THD + N)/S	total harmonic distortion		[2]	-	0.03	0.06	%
	plus noise-to-signal ratio		[2]	-	-70	-65	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[3]	-	-92	-89	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[3]	-	-52	-40	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[3]	-	0.25	1.0	%
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[2]	-	-101	-	dB
		$R_L = 5 k\Omega$	[2]	-	0.0009	-	%
S/N	signal-to-noise ratio			100	110	-	dB
f _G	unity gain frequency	open-loop; $R_L = 5 \ k\Omega$		-	5.5	-	MHz
Po	maximum output power	(THD + N)/S < 0.1 %		-	40	80	mW

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Table 7. Characteristics ... continued

 V_{DD} = 5 V; V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; f_i = 1 kHz; R_L = 32 Ω ; unless otherwise specified.

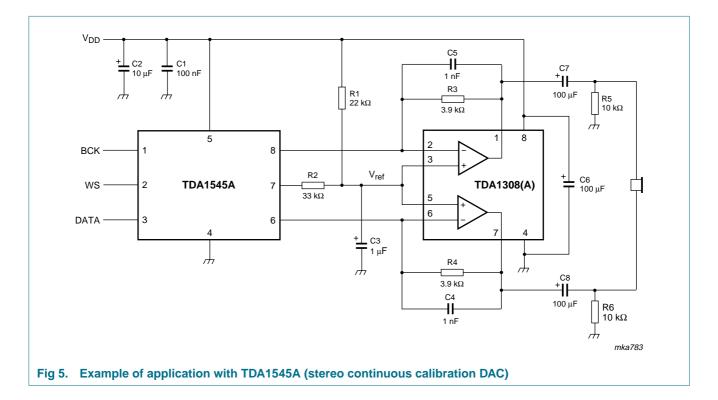
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Ci	input capacitance		-	3	-	pF
SR	slew rate	unity gain inverting	-	5	-	V/μs
В	bandwidth	unity gain inverting	-	20	-	kHz

[1] Values are proportional to V_{DD} ; (THD + N)/S < 0.1 %.

[2] $V_{DD} = 5 V$; $V_{O(p-p)} = 3.5 V$ (at 0 dB).

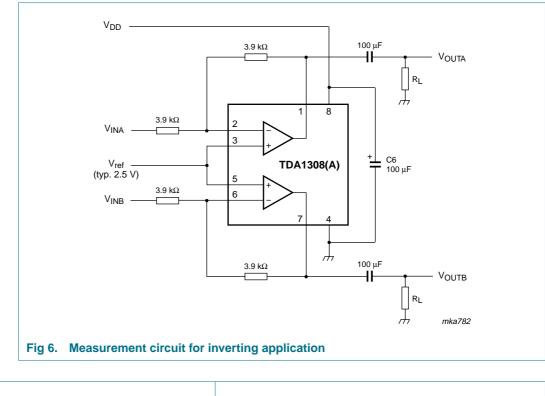
[3] $V_{DD} = 2.4 \text{ V}; V_{O(p-p)} = 1.19 \text{ V} (at -7.96 \text{ dBV}); for TDA1308A only.$

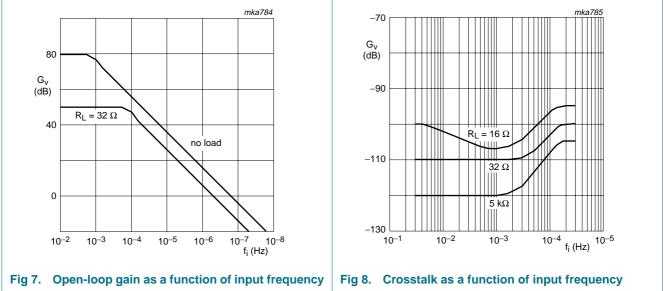
11. Application information



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12. Test information

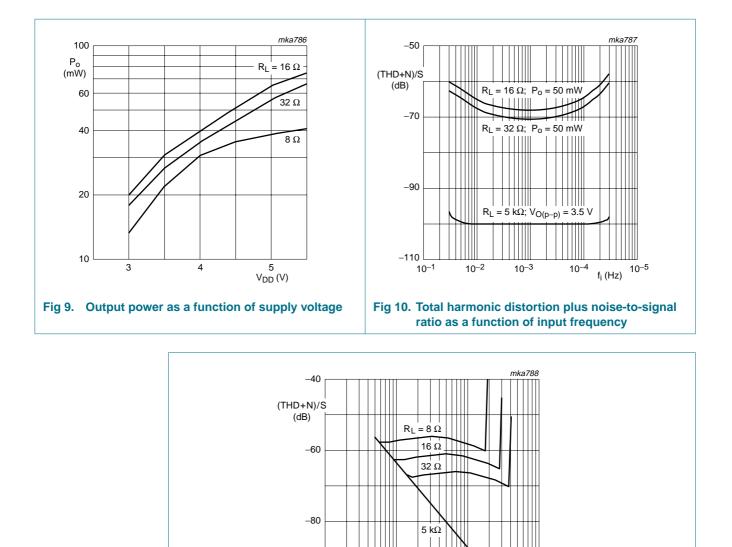


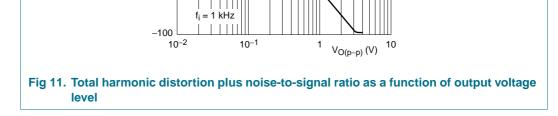


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12.1 Quality information

The General Quality Specification for Integrated Circuits, SNW-FQ-611 is applicable.

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13. Package outline

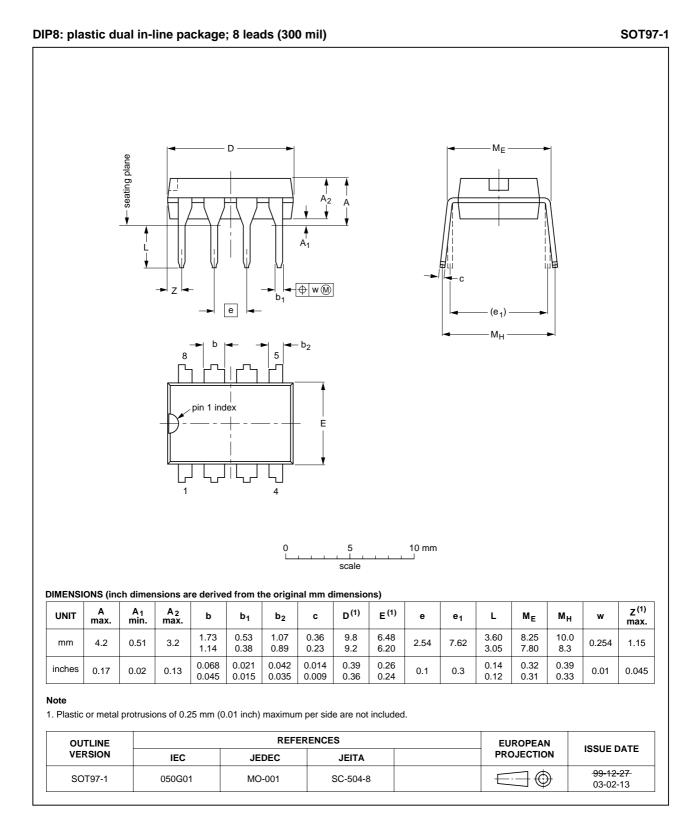


Fig 12. Package outline SOT97-1 (DIP8)

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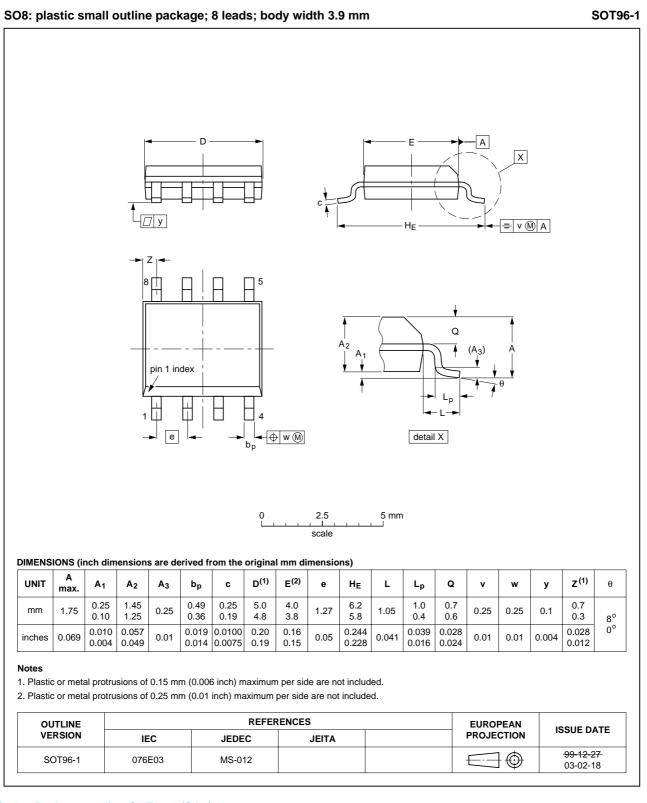


Fig 13. Package outline SOT96-1 (SO8)

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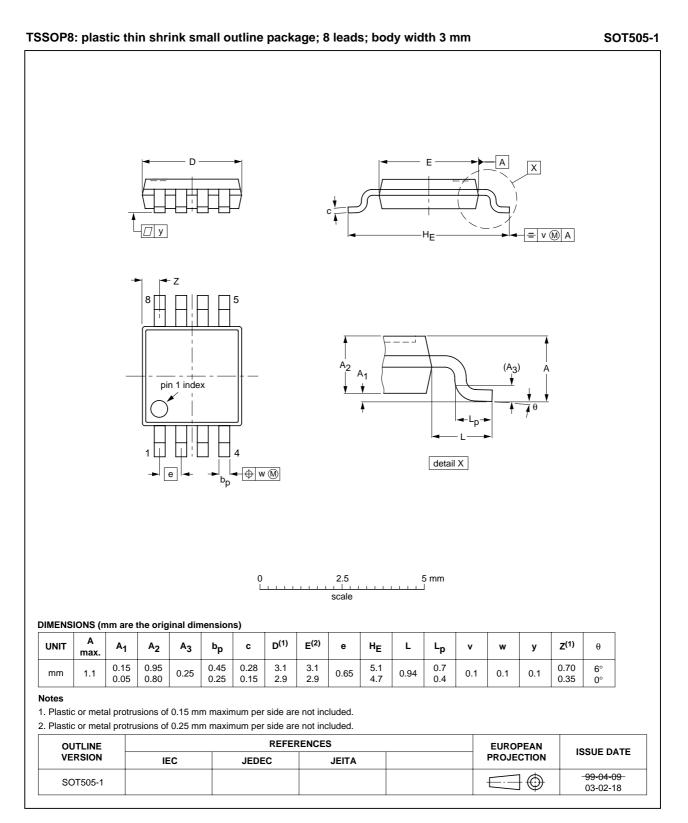


Fig 14. Package outline SOT505-1 (TSSOP8)

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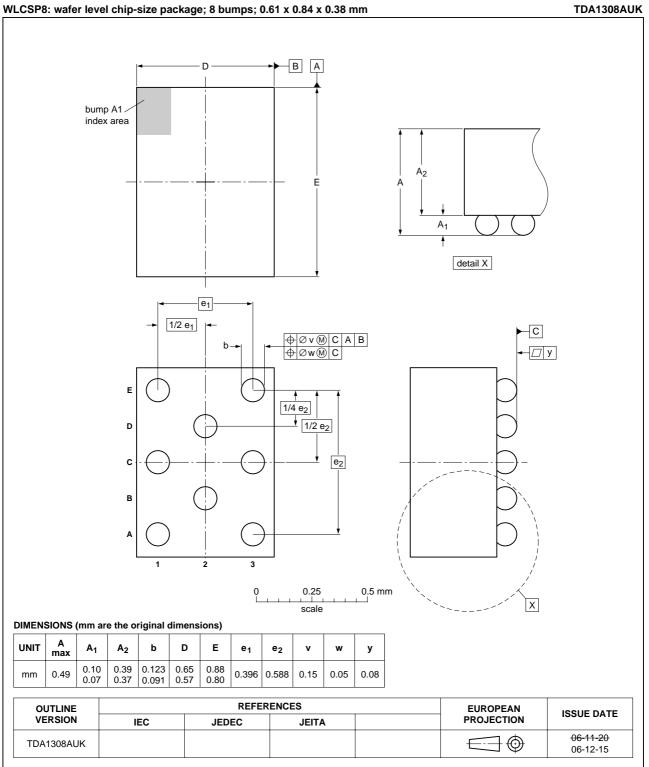


Fig 15. Package outline TDA1308AUK (WLCSP8)

14. Soldering

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

14.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

14.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- · Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- · The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus PbSn soldering

14.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- · Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

14.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see <u>Figure 16</u>) than a PbSn process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with Table 8 and 9

Table 8. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm ³)		
	< 350	≥ 350	
< 2.5	235	220	
≥ 2.5	220	220	

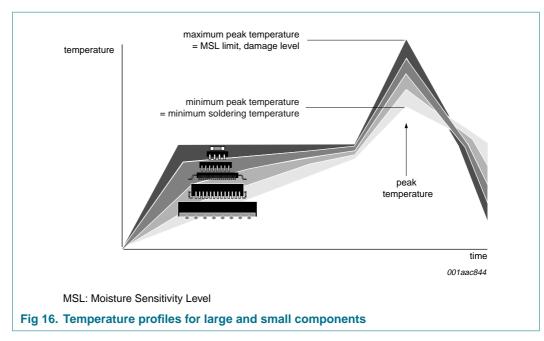
Table 9. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)			
	Volume (mm ³)			
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000	
< 1.6	260	260	260	
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245	
> 2.5	250	245	245	

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see Figure 16.

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For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

15. Revision history

Table 10. Revision history						
Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes		
TDA1308_A_4	20070125	Product data sheet	-	TDA1308_A_3		
Modifications: • The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors						
	 Legal texts h 	ave been adapted to the new o	company name wher	re appropriate		
	 Type number 	TDA1308AUK has been adde	d			
TDA1308_A_3	20020719	Product specification	-	TDA1308_A_2		
TDA1308_A_2	20020227	Product specification	-	TDA1308_1		
TDA1308_1	19940905	Product specification	-	-		

16. Legal information

16.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status ^[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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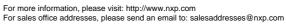
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