TS419, TS421

360 mW mono amplifier with standby mode

Features

- Operating from $V_{CC} = 2$ V to 5.5 V
- Standby mode active high (TS419) or low (TS421)
- Output power into 16 Ω: 367 mW @ 5 V with 10% THD+N max or 295 mW @ 5 V and 110 mW @ 3.3 V with 1% THD+N max.
- Low current consumption: 2.5 mA max.
- High signal-to-noise ratio: 95 dB (A) at 5 V
- PSRR: 56 dB typ. at 1 kHz, 46 dB at 217 Hz
- Short-circuit limitation
- ON/OFF click reduction circuitry
- Available in MiniSO8 and DFN 3x3

Applications

- 16 / 32 Ω earpiece or receiver speaker driver
- Mobile and cordless phones (analog / digital)
- PDAs & computers
- Portable appliances

Description

The TS419 / TS421 is a monaural audio power amplifier driving in BTL mode a 16 or 32 Ω earpiece or receiver speaker. The main advantage of this configuration is to get rid of bulky output capacitors.

Capable of descending to low voltages, it delivers up to 220 mW per channel (into 16 Ω loads) of continuous average power with 0.2% THD+N in the audio bandwidth from a 5 V power supply.

An externally controlled standby mode reduces the supply current to 10 nA (typ.). The TS419 / TS421 can be configured by external gain-setting resistors.
## Maximum ratings

### Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Supply voltage (1)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>-0.3 V to +0.3 V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;stg&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>-65 to +150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;j&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Maximum junction temperature</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&lt;sub&gt;thja&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiniSO8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFN8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Power dissipation (2)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiniSO8</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFN8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Human body model (pin to pin): TS419 (3), TS421</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Machine Model - 220 pF - 240 pF (pin to pin)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latch-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latch-up Immunity (All pins)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead temperature (soldering, 10 s)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output short-circuit to V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt; or GND</td>
<td>continuous (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
2. P<sub>d</sub> has been calculated with Tamb = 25 °C, T<sub>j</sub> = 150 °C.
3. TS419 stands 1.5 KV on all pins except standby pin which stands 1 KV
4. Attention must be paid to continuous power dissipation (V<sub>DD</sub> x 300 mA). Exposure of the IC to a short circuit for an extended time period is dramatically reducing product life expectancy.
## Table 2. Operating conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>2 to 5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_L )</td>
<td>Load resistor</td>
<td>≥ 16</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{oper} )</td>
<td>Operating free air temperature range</td>
<td>-40 to +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_L )</td>
<td>Load capacitor ( R_L = 16 ) to 100 Ω</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L &gt; 100 ) Ω</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{ICM} )</td>
<td>Common mode input voltage range</td>
<td>GND to ( V_{CC} - 1 ) V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{STB} )</td>
<td>Standby voltage input ( )</td>
<td>( 1.5 \leq V_{STB} \leq V_{CC} )</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( ) TS421 ACTIVE / TS419 in STANDBY</td>
<td>( ) GND \leq V_{STB} \leq 0.4 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{thja} )</td>
<td>Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient (2)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MiniSO8</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DFN8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{wu} )</td>
<td>Wake-up time from standby to active mode (( C_b = 1 ) μF) (3)</td>
<td>≥ 0.12</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The minimum current consumption (\( I_{STANDBY} \)) is guaranteed at \( V_{CC} \) (TS419) or GND (TS421) for the whole temperature range.
2. When mounted on a 4-layer PCB.
3. For more details on \( T_{wu} \), please refer to application note section on wake-up time page 28.
## 2 Typical application schematics

### Figure 1. Application schematics

![Application Schematic](image)

### Table 3. Application components information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Functional description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$R_{IN}$</td>
<td>Inverting input resistor which sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with $R_{FEED}$. This resistor also forms a high pass filter with $C_{IN}$ ($f_{cl} = 1 / (2 \times P_i \times R_{IN} \times C_{IN})$).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{IN}$</td>
<td>Input coupling capacitor which blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier’s input terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{FEED}$</td>
<td>Feedback resistor which sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with $R_{IN}$. $A_V = \text{Closed Loop Gain} = 2 \times R_{FEED} / R_{IN}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_S$</td>
<td>Supply bypass capacitor which provides power supply filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_B$</td>
<td>Bypass capacitor which provides half supply filtering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Electrical characteristics

Table 4. Electrical characteristics $V_{\text{CC}} = +5 \text{ V}$, $\text{GND} = 0 \text{ V}$, $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \degree \text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>Supply current No input signal, no load</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{STANDBY}}$</td>
<td>Standby current No input signal, $V_{\text{STANDBY}} = \text{GND}$ for TS421 No input signal, $V_{\text{STANDBY}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ for TS419</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{OO}}$</td>
<td>Output offset voltage No input signal, $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$ or $32 \ \Omega$, $R_{\text{feed}} = 20 \ \text{k}\Omega$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_O$</td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 0.1% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 32 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 1% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 32 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 10% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 32 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 0.1% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 1% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power $\text{THD+N} = 10% \text{ Max}, F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>367</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{THD+N}$</td>
<td>Total harmonic distortion + noise ($Av = 2$) $R_L = 32 \ \Omega$, $P_{\text{out}} = 150 \ \text{mW}$, $20 \ \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \ \text{kHz}$ $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$, $P_{\text{out}} = 220 \ \text{mW}$, $20 \ \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \ \text{kHz}$</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{PSRR}$</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio ($Av = 2$) $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $V_{\text{ripple}} = 200 \ \text{mVpp}$, input grounded, $C_B = 1 \ \mu\text{F}$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{SNR}$</td>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Filter Type A, $Av = 2$) ($R_L = 32 \ \Omega$, $\text{THD+N} &lt; 0.5%$, $20 \ \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \ \text{kHz}$)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_M$</td>
<td>Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$, $C_L = 400 \ \text{pF}$</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$GM$</td>
<td>Gain margin $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$, $C_L = 400 \ \text{pF}$</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$GBP$</td>
<td>Gain bandwidth product $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$SR$</td>
<td>Slew rate $R_L = 16 \ \Omega$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/\mu\text{S}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.
Table 5. Electrical characteristics $V_{CC} = +3.3\,V$, GND = 0 V, $T_{amb} = 25\,^\circ C$ (unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply current&lt;br&gt;No input signal, no load</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{STANDBY}$</td>
<td>Standby current&lt;br&gt;No input signal, $V_{STANDBY} = GND$ for TS421&lt;br&gt;No input signal, $V_{STANDBY} = V_{CC}$ for TS419</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OO}$</td>
<td>Output offset voltage&lt;br&gt;No input signal, $R_L = 16,\Omega$ or $32,\Omega$, $R_{feed} = 20,k\Omega$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_O$</td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 0.1% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 32,\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 1% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 32,\Omega$</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 10% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 32,\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 0.1% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 16,\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 1% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 16,\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;THD+N = 10% Max, $F = 1,kHz$, $R_L = 16,\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| $THD+N$ | Total harmonic distortion + noise ($Av = 2$)<br>$R_L = 32\,\Omega$, $P_{out} = 150\,mW$, $20\,Hz \leq F \leq 20\,kHz$
|        | $R_L = 16\,\Omega$, $P_{out} = 220\,mW$, $20\,Hz \leq F \leq 20\,kHz$ | 0.15 | 0.2  |      | %    |
| $PSRR$ | Power supply rejection ratio ($Av = 2$)<br>$F = 1\,kHz$, $V_{ripple} = 200\,mVpp$, input grounded, $C_P = 1\,\mu F$ | 50   | 56   |      | dB   |
| $SNR$  | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Weighted A, $Av = 2$)<br>($R_L = 32\,\Omega$, THD+N $< 0.5\%$, $20\,Hz \leq F \leq 20\,kHz$) | 82   | 94   |      | dB   |
| $\phi_M$ | Phase margin at unity gain<br>$R_L = 16\,\Omega$, $C_L = 400\,pF$     | 58   |      |      | Degrees |
| $GM$   | Gain margin<br>$R_L = 16\,\Omega$, $C_L = 400\,pF$                    | 18   |      |      | dB   |
| $GBP$  | Gain bandwidth product<br>$R_L = 16\,\Omega$                              | 1.1  |      |      | MHz  |
| $SR$   | Slew rate<br>$R_L = 16\,\Omega$                                        | 0.4  |      |      | V/µS |

Note: All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at 2 V and 5 V.
Table 6. Electrical characteristics \( V_{CC} = +2.5 \text{ V}, \quad \text{GND} = 0 \text{ V}, \quad T_{\text{amb}} = 25 ^\circ \text{C} \) (unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( I_{CC} )</td>
<td>Supply current&lt;br&gt;No input signal, no load</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{STANDBY}} )</td>
<td>Standby current&lt;br&gt;No input signal, ( V_{\text{STANDBY}} = \text{GND} ) for TS421&lt;br&gt;No input signal, ( V_{\text{STANDBY}} = V_{CC} ) for TS419</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OO} )</td>
<td>Output offset voltage&lt;br&gt;No input signal, ( R_L = 16 \Omega ) or ( 32 \Omega ), ( R_{\text{feed}} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_O )</td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 0.1% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 32 \Omega )</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 1% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 32 \Omega )</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 10% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 32 \Omega )</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 0.1% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 16 \Omega )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 1% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 16 \Omega )</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power&lt;br&gt;( \text{THD+N} = 10% \text{ Max, } F = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_L = 16 \Omega )</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{THD+N} )</td>
<td>Total harmonic distortion + noise (( Av = 2 ))&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 32 \Omega ), ( P_{\text{out}} = 150 \text{ mW, } 20 \text{ Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \text{ kHz} )&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 16 \Omega ), ( P_{\text{out}} = 220 \text{ mW, } 20 \text{ Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \text{ kHz} )</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{PSRR} )</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio (( Av = 2 ))&lt;br&gt;( F = 1 \text{ kHz, } V_{\text{ripple}} = 200 \text{ mVpp, input grounded, } C_P = 1 \mu\text{F} )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{SNR} )</td>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Weighted A, ( Av = 2 ))&lt;br&gt;(( R_L = 32 \Omega ), ( \text{THD+N} &lt; 0.5%, 20 \text{ Hz} \leq F \leq 20 \text{ kHz} ))</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \phi_M )</td>
<td>Phase margin at unity gain&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 16 \Omega, C_L = 400 \text{ p}\Omega )</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( GM )</td>
<td>Gain margin&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 16 \Omega, C_L = 400 \text{ p}\Omega )</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{GBP} )</td>
<td>Gain bandwidth product&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 16 \Omega )</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( SR )</td>
<td>Slew rate&lt;br&gt;( R_L = 16 \Omega )</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/\mu S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at \( 2 \text{ V} \) and \( 5 \text{ V} \).
Table 7. Electrical characteristics $V_{CC} = +2\, \text{V}$, $GND = 0\, \text{V}$, $T_{amb} = 25\, ^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No input signal, no load</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{STANDBY}$</td>
<td>Standby current</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No input signal, $V_{STANDBY} = \text{GND}$ for TS421</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No input signal, $V_{STANDBY} = V_{CC}$ for TS419</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OO}$</td>
<td>Output offset voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No input signal, $R_L = 16, \Omega$ or $32, \Omega$, $R_{feed} = 20, \kOmega$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_O$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 0.1% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 32, \Omega$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 1% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 32, \Omega$</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 10% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 32, \Omega$</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 0.1% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 16, \Omega$</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 1% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 16, \Omega$</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THD+N = 10% Max, $F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $R_L = 16, \Omega$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\text{THD + N}$</td>
<td>Total harmonic distortion + noise ($Av = 2$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 32, \Omega$, $P_{out} = 150, \text{mW}$, $20, \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20, \text{kHz}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<td>$R_L = 16, \Omega$, $P_{out} = 220, \text{mW}$, $20, \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20, \text{kHz}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio ($Av = 2$) (1)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$F = 1, \text{kHz}$, $V_{ripple} = 200, \text{mVpp}$, input grounded, $C_B = 1, \muF$</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Weighted A, $Av = 2$) (1)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>($R_L = 32, \Omega$, $\text{THD +N &lt; 0.5%, } 20, \text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20, \text{kHz}$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_M$</td>
<td>Phase margin at unity gain</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 16, \Omega$, $C_L = 400, \muF$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Gain margin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 16, \Omega$, $C_L = 400, \muF$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>Gain bandwidth product</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 16, \Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew rate</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/\muS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 16, \Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.
4 Electrical characteristics curves

**Figure 2.** Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency

![Graph showing open loop gain and phase vs. frequency for Vcc = 5V, RL = 8Ω, Tamb = 25°C.](image)

**Figure 3.** Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency

![Graph showing open loop gain and phase vs. frequency for Vcc = 2V, RL = 8Ω, Tamb = 25°C.](image)

**Figure 4.** Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency

![Graph showing open loop gain and phase vs. frequency for Vcc = 5V, ZL = 8Ω + 400pF, Tamb = 25°C.](image)

**Figure 5.** Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency

![Graph showing open loop gain and phase vs. frequency for Vcc = 2V, ZL = 8Ω + 400pF, Tamb = 25°C.](image)
Figure 6. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\( RL = 16 \, \Omega \)

Figure 7. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\( RL = 16 \, \Omega, \ Vcc = 2 \, V \)

Figure 8. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\( ZL = 16 \, \Omega, \ Vcc = 5 \, V \)

Figure 9. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\( ZL = 16 \, \Omega, \ Vcc = 2 \, V \)
Figure 10. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\[RL = 32 \, \Omega\]

Figure 11. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\[RL = 32 \, \Omega, \, Vcc = 2 \, V\]

Figure 12. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\[ZL = 32 \, \Omega\]

Figure 13. Open loop gain and phase vs. frequency
\[ZL = 32 \, \Omega, \, Vcc = 2 \, V\]
Figure 14. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage

Figure 15. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 5 V

Figure 16. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 3.3 V

Figure 17. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 2 V
Figure 18. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 5 V (TS421)

Figure 19. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 3.3 V (TS421)

Figure 20. Current consumption vs. standby voltage Vcc = 2 V (TS421)

Figure 21. Output power vs. power supply voltage RL = 8 Ω

THD+N = 10%
THD+N = 0.1%
THD+N = 1%
Figure 22. Output power vs. power supply voltage
RL = 16 Ω

Figure 23. Output power vs. power supply voltage
RL = 32 Ω

Figure 24. Output power vs. power supply voltage
RL = 64 Ω

Figure 25. Output power vs. load resistor Vcc = 5 V
Figure 26. Output power vs. load resistor  
Vcc = 3.3 V

Figure 27. Output power vs. load resistor  
Vcc = 2.5 V

Figure 28. Output power vs. load resistor  
Vcc = 2 V

Figure 29. Power dissipation vs. output power  
Vcc = 5 V
Figure 30. Power dissipation vs. output power
Vcc = 3.3 V

Figure 31. Power dissipation vs. output power
Vcc = 2.5 V

Figure 32. Power dissipation vs. output power
Vcc = 2 V

Figure 33. Power derating curves
Figure 34. Output voltage swing for one Amp. vs. power supply voltage

Figure 35. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω

Figure 36. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω

Figure 37. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω

Figure 38. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω, Av = 2
Figure 39. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω, Av = 2

Figure 40. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Av = 2

Figure 41. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω, Cb = 1 µF

Figure 42. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω, Cb = 1 µF
Figure 43. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Cb = 1 µF

![Graph showing THD + N vs. output power for RL = 32 Ω, Cb = 1 µF.](image)

- RL = 32Ω
- F = 20kHz
- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- BW < 125kHz
- Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V
Vcc=3.3V
Vcc=2V

Figure 44. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 8 Ω

![Graph showing THD + N vs. frequency for RL = 8 Ω.](image)

- RL = 8Ω
- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- BW < 125kHz
- Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=2V, Po=28mW
Vcc=5V, Po=300mW

Figure 45. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 16 Ω

![Graph showing THD + N vs. frequency for RL = 16 Ω.](image)

- RL = 16Ω
- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- BW < 125kHz
- Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=2V, Po=20mW
Vcc=5V, Po=220mW

Figure 46. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 32 Ω

![Graph showing THD + N vs. frequency for RL = 32 Ω.](image)

- RL = 32Ω
- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- BW < 125kHz
- Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=2V, Po=13mW
Vcc=5V, Po=150mW

Figure 47. Signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage with unweighted filter (20 Hz to 20 kHz)

![Graph showing signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage.](image)

- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- THD+N < 0.5%
- Tamb = 25°C

- RL = 32Ω
- RL = 16Ω
- RL = 8Ω

Figure 48. Signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage with weighted filter Type A

![Graph showing signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage with weighted filter Type A.](image)

- Av = 2
- Cb = 1µF
- THD+N < 0.5%
- Tamb = 25°C

- RL = 32Ω
- RL = 16Ω
- RL = 8Ω
Figure 49. Noise floor $V_{cc} = 5 \, V$

- Standby=OFF
- $V_l=5\,V$
- $A_v=2$
- $C_b=1\,\mu F$
- Input grounded
- $B_w<125\,kHz$
- $T_{amb}=25^\circ C$

Figure 50. Noise floor $V_{cc} = 2 \, V$

- Standby=OFF
- $V_l=2\,V$
- $A_v=2$
- $C_b=1\,\mu F$
- Input grounded
- $B_w<125\,kHz$
- $T_{amb}=25^\circ C$

Figure 51. PSRR vs. input capacitor

- $V_{ripple}=200\,mVpp$
- $A_v=2$, $V_{cc}=5\,V$
- $C_{in}=1\,\mu F$, $220\,nF$
- $C_{in}=1\,\mu F$
- $V_{cc}=2\,V$
- $V_{cc}=5\,V$, $3.3\,V$ & $2.5\,V$

Figure 52. PSRR vs. power supply voltage

- $V_{ripple}=100\,mVrms$
- $R_{feed}=20\,k\Omega$
- $C_{in}=1\,\mu F$
- $C_{in}=1\,\mu F$
- $C_{in}=1\,\mu F$
- $V_{cc}=2\,V$
- $V_{cc}=5\,V$, $3.3\,V$ & $2.5\,V$

Figure 53. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor

- $C_b=C_{in}=1\,\mu F$

Figure 54. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor $C_b=4.7\,\mu F$
Figure 55. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor Cb = 10 µF

Figure 56. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω

Figure 57. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω

Figure 58. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω

Figure 59. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω, Av = 4

Figure 60. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω, Av = 4
### Electrical characteristics curves

**Figure 61. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Av = 4**

![THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Av = 4](image1)

**Figure 62. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω**

![THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω](image2)

**Figure 63. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω**

![THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω](image3)

**Figure 64. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω**

![THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω](image4)

**Figure 65. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 8 Ω**

![THD + N vs. frequency RL = 8 Ω](image5)

**Figure 66. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 16 Ω**

![THD + N vs. frequency RL = 16 Ω](image6)
Figure 73. PSRR vs. input capacitor

Vripple = 200mVpp
Av = 4, Vcc = 5V
Input = grounded
Cb = 1µF, Rin = 20kΩ
RL >= 16Ω
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc = 2V

Cin = 100nF

PSRR (dB)

Frequency (Hz)

Figure 74. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor

Cb = Cin = 1 µF

Vripple = 200mVpp
Av = 4, Vcc = 5V
Input = grounded
Cb = Cin = 1µF
RL >= 16Ω
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc = 2V

PSRR (dB)

Frequency (Hz)

Figure 75. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor

Cb = Cin = 4.7 µF

Vripple = 200mVpp
Av = 4, Vcc = 5V
Input = grounded
Cb = 4.7µF
Cin = 1µF
RL >= 16Ω
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc = 2V

PSRR (dB)

Frequency (Hz)

Figure 76. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor

Cb = Cin = 10 µF

Vripple = 200mVpp
Av = 4, Vcc = 5V
Input = grounded
Cb = 10µF
Cin = 1µF
RL >= 16Ω
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc = 2V

PSRR (dB)

Frequency (Hz)

Figure 77. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω

RL = 8Ω
F = 20Hz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 22kHz
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V

THD + N (%)

Output Power (mW)

Figure 78. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω

RL = 16Ω
F = 20Hz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 22kHz
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V

THD + N (%)

Output Power (mW)
Figure 79. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω

Figure 80. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω, Av = 8

Figure 81. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω, Av = 8

Figure 82. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Av = 8

Vcc=5V
Vcc=3.3V
Vcc=2.5V
Vcc=2V
RL = 32Ω
F = 20Hz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 22kHz
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V
Vcc=3.3V
Vcc=2.5V
Vcc=2V
RL = 8Ω
F = 1kHz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 125kHz
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V
Vcc=3.3V
Vcc=2.5V
Vcc=2V
RL = 16Ω
F = 1kHz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 125kHz
Tamb = 25°C

Vcc=5V
Vcc=3.3V
Vcc=2.5V
Vcc=2V
RL = 32Ω
F = 1kHz
Av = 8
Cb = 1µF
BW < 125kHz
Tamb = 25°C
Figure 83. THD + N vs. output power RL = 8 Ω, Cb = 1 µF

Figure 84. THD + N vs. output power RL = 16 Ω, Cb = 1 µF

Figure 85. THD + N vs. output power RL = 32 Ω, Cb = 1 µF

Figure 86. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 8 Ω

Figure 87. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 16 Ω

Figure 88. THD + N vs. frequency RL = 32 Ω
**Figure 89. Signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage with unweighted filter (20 Hz to 20 kHz)**

Av = 8  
Cb = 1μF  
THD+N < 0.5%  
Tamb = 25°C

**Figure 90. Signal to noise ratio vs. power supply voltage with weighted filter Type A**

Av = 8  
Cb = 1μF  
THD+N < 0.5%  
Tamb = 25°C

**Figure 91. Noise floor Vcc = 5 V**

Standby=OFF  
Standby=ON  
RL>=16Ω  
Vcc=5V  
Av=8  
Cb = 1μF  
Input Grounded  
Bw < 125kHz  
Tamb=25°C

**Figure 92. Noise floor Vcc = 2 V**

Standby=OFF  
Standby=ON  
RL>=16Ω  
Vcc=2V  
Av=8  
Cb = 1μF  
Input Grounded  
Bw < 125kHz  
Tamb=25°C

**Figure 93. PSRR vs. power supply voltage**

Vripple = 100mVrms  
Rfeed = 80kΩ  
Input = floating  
Cb = 1μF  
RL >= 16Ω  
Vcc = 5V, 3.3V & 2.5V

**Figure 94. PSRR vs. input capacitor**

Vripple = 200mVpp  
Av = 8, Vcc = 5V  
Input = grounded  
Cb = 1μF, Rin = 20kΩ  
RL >= 16Ω  
Tamb = 25°C
Figure 95. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor $C_b = C_{in} = 1 \, \mu F$

- Vripple = 200mVpp
- Input = Grounded
- $C_b = C_{in} = 1\, \mu F$
- $R_L \geq 16\, \Omega$
- $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$

Vcc = 2V, 5V, 3.3V & 2.5V

Figure 96. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor $C_b = 4.7 \, \mu F$

- Vripple = 200mVpp
- Input = Grounded
- $C_b = 4.7\, \mu F$
- $C_{in} = 1\, \mu F$
- $R_L \geq 16\, \Omega$
- $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$

Vcc = 2V, 5V, 3.3V & 2.5V

Figure 97. PSRR vs. bypass capacitor $C_b = 1 \, \mu F$

- Vripple = 200mVpp
- Input = Grounded
- $C_b = 10\, \mu F$
- $C_{in} = 1\, \mu F$
- $R_L \geq 16\, \Omega$
- $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$

Vcc = 2V, 5V, 3.3V & 2.5V
5 Application information

5.1 BTL configuration principle
The TS419 and TS421 are monolithic power amplifiers with a BTL output type. BTL (Bridge Tied Load) means that each end of the load is connected to two single-ended output amplifiers. Thus, we have:

Single ended output 1 = \( V_{out1} = V_{out} \) (V)
Single ended output 2 = \( V_{out2} = -V_{out} \) (V)
And \( V_{out1} - V_{out2} = 2V_{out} \) (V)

The output power is:
\[ P_{out} = \frac{(2V_{out\text{RMS}})^2}{R_L} \text{ (W)} \]

For the same power supply voltage, the output power in BTL configuration is four times higher than the output power in single ended configuration.

5.2 Gain in typical application schematic
In flat region (no effect of \( C_{in} \)), the output voltage of the first stage is:
\[ V_{out} = -V_{in} \frac{R_{feed}}{R_{in}} \text{ (V)} \] (1)

For the second stage : \( V_{out2} = -V_{out1} \) (V)
The differential output voltage is:
\[ V_{out2} - V_{out1} = 2V_{in} \frac{R_{feed}}{R_{in}} \text{ (V)} \] (2)

The differential gain named gain (\( G_v \)) for more convenient usage is:
\[ G_v = \frac{V_{out2} - V_{out1}}{V_{in}} = 2 \frac{R_{feed}}{R_{in}} \] (3)

Remark : \( V_{out2} \) is in phase with \( V_{in} \) and \( V_{out1} \) is 180° phased with \( V_{in} \). It means that the positive terminal of the loud speaker should be connected to \( V_{out2} \) and the negative to \( V_{out1} \).

5.3 Low and high frequency response
In low frequency region, the effect of \( C_{in} \) starts. \( C_{in} \) with \( R_{in} \) forms a high pass filter with a -3 dB cut-off frequency:
\[ F_{CL} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{in} C_{in}} \text{ (Hz)} \]

In high frequency region, you can limit the bandwidth by adding a capacitor \( (C_{feed}) \) in parallel on \( R_{feed} \). It forms a low pass filter with a -3 dB cut-off frequency.
\[ F_{CH} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{feed} C_{feed}} \text{ (Hz)} \]

5.4 Power dissipation and efficiency
Hypothesis:
• Voltage and current in the load are sinusoidal (\( V_{out} \) and \( I_{out} \))
• Supply voltage is a pure DC source (\( V_{cc} \))

Regarding the load we have:
\[ V_{OUT} = V_{PEAK \sin{\omega t}} \text{ (V)} \] (4)

and
\[ I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L} \text{ (A)} \] (5)

\[ P_{OUT} = \frac{V_{PEAK}^2}{2R_L} \text{ (W)} \] (6)

Then, the average current delivered by the supply voltage is:
The power delivered by the supply voltage is \( P_{\text{supply}} = V_{cc} I_{cc AVG} \) (W).

Then, the power dissipated by the amplifier is \( P_{\text{diss}} = P_{\text{supply}} - P_{\text{out}} \) (W).

\[
P_{\text{diss}} = \frac{2V_{cc}}{\pi R_L} \sqrt{P_{\text{out}}} - P_{\text{out}} \]  \( \text{(8)} \)

and the maximum value is obtained when:

\[
\frac{\partial P_{\text{diss}}}{\partial P_{\text{out}}} = 0 \]  \( \text{(9)} \)

and its value is:

\[
P_{\text{diss max}} = \frac{2V_{cc}^2}{\pi^2 R_L} \]  \( \text{(10)} \)

Remark: This maximum value is only depending on power supply voltage and load values.

The efficiency is the ratio between the output power and the power supply:

\[
\eta = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{supply}}} = \frac{\pi V_{\text{PEAK}}}{4V_{cc}} \]  \( \text{(11)} \)

The maximum theoretical value is reached when \( V_{\text{peak}} = V_{cc} \), so

\[
\frac{\pi}{4} = 78.5 \% \]  \( \text{(12)} \)

### 5.5 Decoupling of the circuit

Two capacitors are needed to bypass properly the TS419/TS421. A power supply bypass capacitor \( C_S \) and a bias voltage bypass capacitor \( C_B \).

\( C_S \) has particular influence on the THD+N in the high frequency region (above 7 kHz) and an indirect influence on power supply disturbances.

With 1 \( \mu \)F, you can expect similar THD+N performances to those shown in the datasheet.

In the high frequency region, if \( C_S \) is lower than 1 \( \mu \)F, it increases THD+N and disturbances on the power supply rail are less filtered.

On the other hand, if \( C_S \) is higher than 1 \( \mu \)F, those disturbances on the power supply rail are more filtered.

\( C_B \) has an influence on THD+N at lower frequencies, but its function is critical to the final result of PSRR (with input grounded and in the lower frequency region).

If \( C_B \) is lower than 1 \( \mu \)F, THD+N increases at lower frequencies and PSRR worsens.

If \( C_B \) is higher than 1 \( \mu \)F, the benefit on THD+N at lower frequencies is small, but the benefit to PSRR is substantial.

\[ \text{Note: that } C_{IN} \text{ has a non-negligible effect on PSRR at lower frequencies. The lower the value of } C_{IN} \text{, the higher the PSRR.} \]

### 5.6 Wake-up time: \( T_{WU} \)

When standby is released to put the device ON, the bypass capacitor \( C_B \) will not be charged immediately. As \( C_B \) is directly linked to the bias of the amplifier, the bias will not work properly until the \( C_B \) voltage is correct. The time to reach this voltage is called wake-up time or \( T_{WU} \) and typically equal to:

\[ T_{WU} = 0.15C_B \text{ (s)} \]  \text{with } C_B \text{ in } \mu \text{F}

Due to process tolerances, the range of the wake-up time is:

\[ 0.12xC_B < T_{WU} < 0.18xC_B \text{ (s)} \]  \text{with } C_B \text{ in } \mu \text{F}

\[ \text{Note: When the standby command is set, the time to put the device in shutdown mode is a few microseconds.} \]
5.7 Pop performance

Pop performance is intimately linked with the size of the input capacitor $C_{IN}$ and the bias voltage bypass capacitor $C_B$.

The size of $C_{IN}$ is dependent on the lower cut-off frequency and PSRR values requested. The size of $C_B$ is dependent on THD+N and PSRR values requested at lower frequencies.

Moreover, $C_B$ determines the speed with which the amplifier turns ON. The slower the speed is, the softer the turn ON noise is.

The charge time of $C_B$ is directly proportional to the internal generator resistance 150 kΩ.

Then, the charge time constant for $C_B$ is:

$$\tau_B = 150 \text{ kΩ} \times C_B \text{ (s)}$$

As $C_B$ is directly connected to the non-inverting input (pin 2 & 3) and if we want to minimize, in amplitude and duration, the output spike on Vout1 (pin 5), $C_{IN}$ must be charged faster than $C_B$. The equivalent charge time constant of $C_{IN}$ is:

$$\tau_{IN} = (R_{in} + R_{feed}) \times C_{IN} \text{ (s)}$$

Thus we have the relation:

$$\tau_{IN} < \tau_B \text{ (s)}$$

Proper respect of this relation allows to minimize the pop noise.

Remark: Minimizing $C_{IN}$ and $C_B$ benefits both the pop phenomena, and the cost and size of the application.

5.8 Application: Differential inputs BTL power amplifier

The schematic on figure 98, shows how to design the TS419/21 to work in a differential input mode.

The gain of the amplifier is:

$$G_{VDIFF} = 2 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)$$

In order to reach optimal performances of the differential function, $R_1$ and $R_2$ should be matched at 1% max.

Figure 98. Differential input amplifier configuration

Input capacitance $C$ can be calculated by the following formula using the -3 dB lower frequency required. ($F_L$ is the lower frequency required).

$$C \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 F_L} \left( F \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (14)$$

Note: This formula is true only if:

$$F_{CB} = \frac{1}{942000 \times C_B} \left( \text{Hz} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)$$

is ten times lower than $F_L$.

The following bill of material is an example of a differential amplifier with a gain of 2 and a -3 dB lower cutoff frequency of about 80 Hz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designator</th>
<th>Part type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>20 k / 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>20 k / 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>100 nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_B = C_S$</td>
<td>1 µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1</td>
<td>TS419/21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK is an ST trademark.
6.1 MiniSO-8 mechanical data

Table 9. MiniSO-8 mechanical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim.</th>
<th>mm.</th>
<th>inch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>6°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 99. MiniSO-8 drawing
### 6.2 DFN8 (3x3) mechanical data

#### Table 10. DFN8 (3x3) mechanical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim.</th>
<th>mm.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>A1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
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<tr>
<td>A3</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>2.23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Figure 100. DFN8 (3x3) drawing
# 7 Ordering information

## Table 11. Order codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order code</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Packing</th>
<th>Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TS419IST</td>
<td>-40 °C to 85 °C</td>
<td>miniSO8</td>
<td>Tape and reel</td>
<td>K19A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS421IQT</td>
<td></td>
<td>DFN8</td>
<td></td>
<td>K21A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Revision history

### Table 12. Document revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06-Feb-2013</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>No history because of migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May-2019</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Removed the part numbers TS419IDT, TS421IDT and all its reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Feb-2023</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Updated maturity status link on the cover page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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