

TDA7563B

4 x 50W multifunction quad power amplifier with built-in diagnostics feature

Features

- Multipower BCD technology
- MOSFET output power stage
- DMOS power output
- New high efficiency (class SB)
- High output power capability 4 x 28 W/4 Ω @ 14.4 V, 1 kHz 10% THD, 4 x 50 W max, power
- Max. output power 4 x 72 W /2 Ω
- Full I²C bus driving:
 - Standby
 - Independent front/rear soft play/mute
 - Selectable gain 30 dB /16 dB (for low noise line output function)
 - High efficiency enable/disable
 - I²C bus digital diagnostics (including DC bus AC load detection)
- Full fault protection
- DC offset detection
- Four independent short circuit protection
- Clipping detector pin with selectable threshold (2 % / 10 %)
- Standby/mute pin
- Linear thermal shutdown with multiple thermal warning
- ESD protection





Flexiwatt27 (Horizontal)

PowerSO36 (Slug up)

Flexiwatt27 (Vertical)

Description

The TDA7563B is a new BCD technology quad bridge type of car radio amplifier in Flexiwatt27 package specially intended for car radio applications.

Thanks to the DMOS output stage the TDA7563B has a very low distortion allowing a clear powerful sound. Among the features, its superior efficiency performance coming from the internal exclusive structure, makes it the most suitable device to simplify the thermal management in high power sets.

The dissipated output power under average listening condition is in fact reduced up to 50 % when compared to the level provided by conventional class AB solutions.

This device is equipped with a full diagnostics array that communicates the status of each speaker through the I²C bus.

Table 1. Device summary

Order code	Package	Packing
TDA7563B	Flexiwatt27 (vertical)	Tube
TDA7563BH	Flexiwatt27 (horizontal)	Tube
TDA7563BPD	PowerSO36	Tube
TDA7563BPDTR	PowerSO36	Tape and reel

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1 Block diagram and application circuit

Figure 1. Block diagram

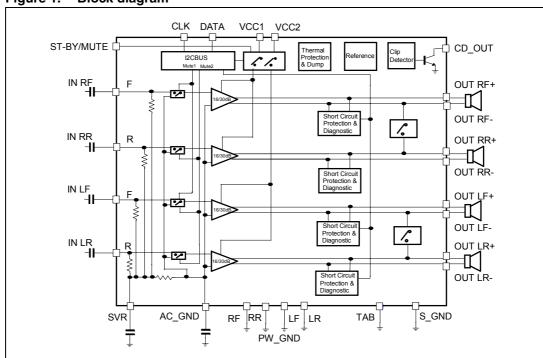
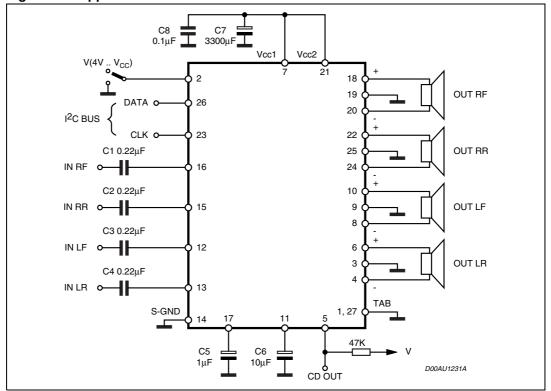


Figure 2. Application circuit



TDA7563B Pins description

2 Pins description

Figure 3. Pins connection diagram of the Flexiwatt27 (top of view)

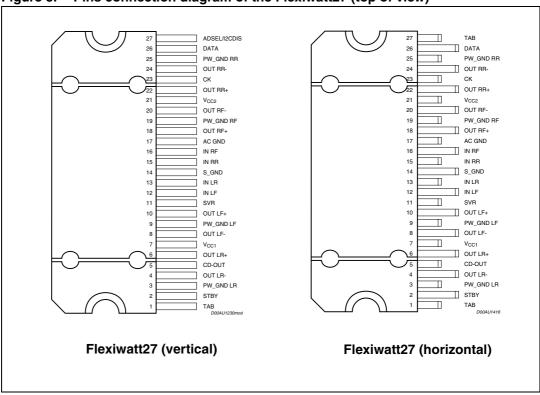
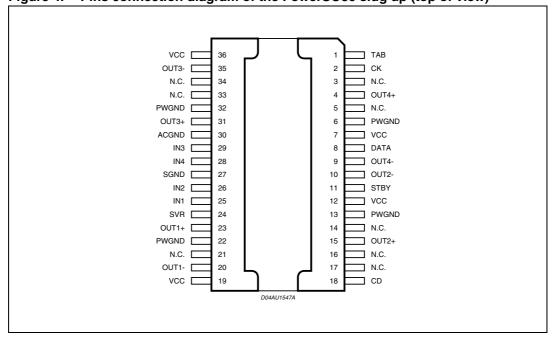


Figure 4. Pins connection diagram of the PowerSO36 slug up (top of view)



3 Electrical specifications

3.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{op}	Operating supply voltage	18	V
V _S	DC supply voltage	28	V
V _{peak}	Peak supply voltage (for t = 50ms)	50	V
V _{CK}	CK pin voltage	6	V
V _{DATA}	Data pin voltage	6	V
Io	Output peak current (not repetitive t = 100ms)	8	Α
Io	Output peak current (repetitive f > 10Hz)	6	Α
P _{tot}	Power dissipation T _{case} = 70°C	85	W
T _{stg} , T _j	Storage and junction temperature	-55 to 150	°C

3.2 Thermal data

Table 3. Thermal data

Symbol	nbol Parameter		Flexiwatt	Unit
R _{th j-case}	Thermal resistance junction-to-case Max.	1	1	°C/W

3.3 Electrical characteristics

Refer to the test circuit, V_S = 14.4 V; R_L = 4 Ω ; f = 1 kHz; G_V = 30 dB; T_{amb} = 25 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Table 4. Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Power amplifier							
Vs	Supply voltage range	-	8	-	18	V	
I _d	Total quiescent drain current	-	-	170	300	mA	
P _O	Output power	Max. power (V _S = 15.2 V, square wave input (2Vrms))	-	50	-	W	
		THD = 10% THD = 1%	25 20	28 22	-	W	

Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
P _O	Output power	$R_L = 2 \Omega$; EIAJ ($V_S = 13.7 V$) $R_L = 2 \Omega$; THD 10 % $R_L = 2 \Omega$; THD 1 % $R_L = 2 \Omega$; max power	55 40 32 60	68 50 40 75	-	W
		P_O = 1 W to 10 W; STD mode HE mode; P_O = 1.5 W HE mode; P_O = 8 W	-	0.03 0.02 0.15	0.1 0.1 0.5	%
THD	Total harmonic distortion	P _O = 1-10 W, f = 10 kHz	-	0.2	0.5	%
		G_V = 16d B; STD mode V_O = 0.1 to 5 V_{RMS}	-	0.02	0.05	%
C _T	Cross talk	f = 1 kHz to 10 kHz, R_g = 600 Ω	50	60	ı	dB
R _{IN}	Input impedance	-	60	100	130	kΩ
G _{V1}	Voltage gain 1	-	29.5	30	30.5	dB
∆G _{V1}	Voltage gain match 1	-	-1	-	1	dB
G _{V2}	Voltage gain 2	-	15.5	16	16.5	dB
ΔG _{V2}	Voltage gain match 2	-	-1	-	1	dB
E _{IN1}	Output noise voltage 1	R_g = 600 Ω 20 Hz to 22 kHz	-	50	100	μV
E _{IN2}	Output noise voltage 2	$R_g = 600 \Omega$; $G_V = 16 dB$ 20 Hz to 22 kHz	-	15	30	μV
SVR	Supply voltage rejection	f = 100 Hz to 10 kHz; V_r = 1 Vpk; R_g = 600 Ω	50	60	-	dB
BW	Power bandwidth	-	100	-	-	kHz
A _{SB}	Standby attenuation	-	90	110	-	dB
I _{SB}	Standby current	$V_{\text{st-by}} = 0$	-	1	10	μΑ
A _M	Mute attenuation	-	80	100	-	dB
V _{OS}	Offset voltage	Mute and play	-100	0	100	mV
V _{AM}	Min. supply mute threshold	-	7	7.5	8	V
T _{ON}	Turn on delay	D2/D1 (IB1) 0 to 1	-	5	20	ms
T _{OFF}	Turn off delay	D2/D1 (IB1) 1 to 0	-	5	20	ms
V _{SBY}	Standby/mute pin for st-by	-	0	-	1.5	V
V _{MU}	Standby/mute pin for mute	-	3.5	-	5	V
CMRR	Input CMRR	$V_{CM} = 1 \text{ Vpk-pk}; \text{ Rg} = 0 \Omega$	-	55	-	dB
V _{OP}	Standby/mute pin for operating	-	7	-	V _S	V
	Charadles //www.t	V _{st-by/mute} = 8.5 V	-	20	40	μA
I _{MU}	Standby/mute pin current	V _{st-by/mute} < 1.5 V	-	0	5	μA
CD _{LK}	Clip det high leakage current	CD off / V _{CD} = 6 V	-	0	5	μΑ
CD _{SAT}	Clip det sat. voltage	CD on; I _{CD} = 1 mA	-	-	300	mV



Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
CD	Clin det TUD level	D0 (IB1) = 1	5	10	15	%
CD _{THD}	Clip det THD level	D0 (IB1) = 0	1	2	3	%
Turn on c	liagnostics 1 (Power amplifier m	ode)				
Pgnd	Short to GND det. (below this limit, the Output is considered in short circuit to GND)		-	-	1.2	V
Pvs	Short to Vs det. (above this limit, the output is considered in short circuit to Vs)		Vs -1.2	-	-	V
Pnop	Normal operation thresholds. (within these limits, the output is considered without faults).	Power amplifier in standby	1.8	-	Vs -1.8	V
Lsc	Shorted load det.		-	-	0.5	Ω
Lop	Open load det.		130	-		Ω
Lnop	Normal load det.		1.5	ı	70	Ω
Turn on o	diagnostics 2 (Line driver mode)					
Pgnd	Short to GND det. (below this limit, the output is considered in short circuit to GND)	Power amplifier in standby	-	-	1.2	٧
Pvs	Short to Vs det. (above this limit, the output is considered in short circuit to Vs)		Vs -1.2	-	-	٧
Pnop	Normal operation thresholds. (within these limits, the output is considered without faults).		1.8	-	Vs -1.8	V
Lsc	Shorted load det.		-	-	1.5	Ω
Lop	Open Load det.		400	ı		Ω
Lnop	Normal Load det.		4.5	•	200	Ω
Permane	nt diagnostics 2 (Power amplifie	r mode or line driver mode)				
Pgnd	Short to GND det. (below this limit, the output is considered in short circuit to GND)		-	-	1.2	٧
Pvs	Short to Vs det. (above this limit, the output is considered in short circuit to Vs)	Power amplifier in mute or play, one or more short circuits protection activated	Vs -1.2	-	-	V
Pnop	Normal operation thresholds. (within these limits, the output is considered without faults).		1.8	-	Vs -1.8	V
1	Shorted load det.	Power amplifier mode	-	1	0.5	Ω
L_{SC}	Shorted load det.	Line driver mode	-	1	1.5	Ω

Table 4.	Electrical	characteristics ((continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _O	Offset detection	Power amplifier in play, AC input signals = 0	±1.5	±2	±2.5	V
I _{NL}	Normal load current detection	V _O < (V _S -5)pk	500	-	-	mA
I _{OL}	Open load current detection	ν ₀ < (ν ₈ -σ)ρκ	-	-	250	mA
I ² C bus in	nterface					
S _{CL}	Clock frequency	-	-	-	400	kHz
V _{IL}	Input low voltage	-	-	-	1.5	V
V _{IH}	Input high voltage	-	2.3	-	-	V

3.4 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 5. Quiescent current vs. supply voltage Figure 6. Output power vs. supply voltage (4Ω)

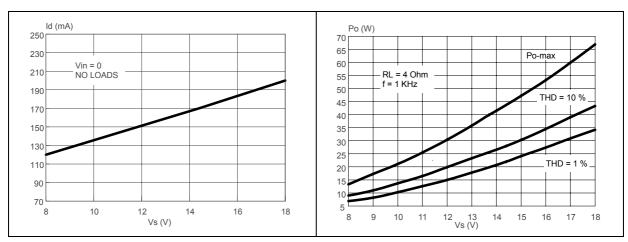


Figure 7. Output power vs. supply voltage (2 Ω) Figure 8. Distortion vs. output power (4 Ω , STD)

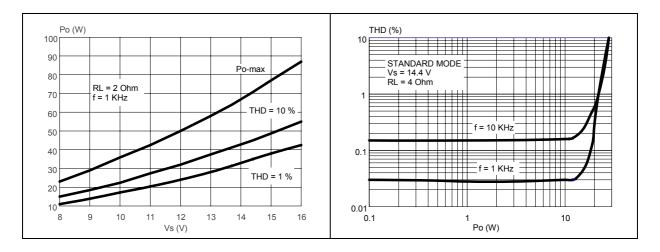


Figure 9. Distortion vs. output power (4 Ω , HI- Figure 10. Distortion vs. output power (2 Ω , EFF)

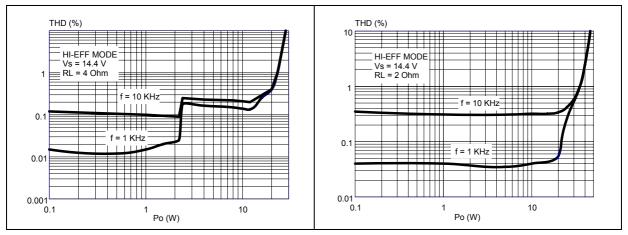


Figure 11. Distortion vs. frequency (4 Ω)

Figure 12. Distortion vs. frequency (2 Ω)

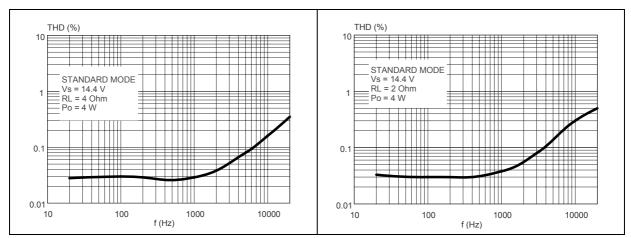
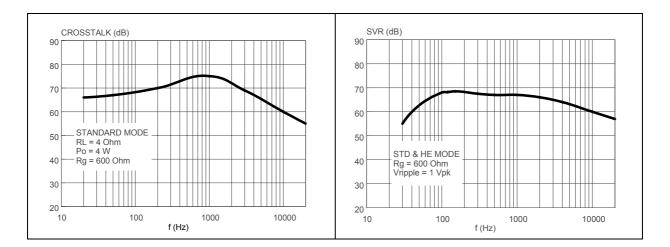


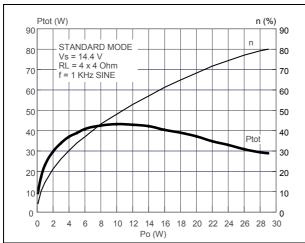
Figure 13. Crosstalk vs. frequency

Figure 14. Supply voltage rejection vs. freq.



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Figure 15. Power dissipation and efficiency vs. Figure 16. Power dissipation and efficiency vs. output power (4 Ω , STD, SINE) output power (4W, HI-EFF, SINE)



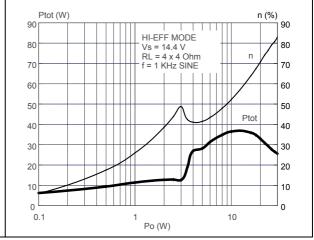
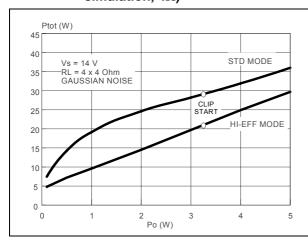
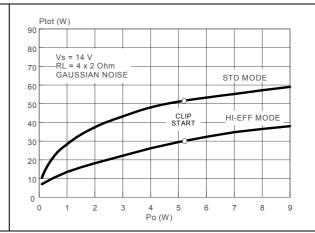


Figure 17. Power dissipation vs. average output power (audio program simulation, 4Ω)

Figure 18. Power dissipation vs. average output power (audio program simulation, 2Ω)





4 Diagnostics functional description

4.1 Turn-on diagnostic

It is activated at the turn-on (standby out) under I²C bus request. Detectable output faults are:

- Short to GND
- Short to Vs
- Short across the speaker

without turn-on diagnostic.

Open speaker

To verify if any of the above misconnections are in place, a subsonic (inaudible) current pulse (*Figure 19*) is internally generated, sent through the speaker(s) and sunk back. The turn on diagnostic status is internally stored until a successive diagnostic pulse is requested (after a I²C reading).

If the "standby out" and "diag. enable" commands are both given through a single programming step, the pulse takes place first (power stage still in standby mode, low, outputs= high impedance).

Afterwards, when the amplifier is biased, the permanent diagnostic takes place. The previous turn on state is kept until a short appears at the outputs.

Figure 19. Turn-on diagnostic: working principle

Figure 20 and 21 show SVR and output waveforms at the turn-on (standby out) with and

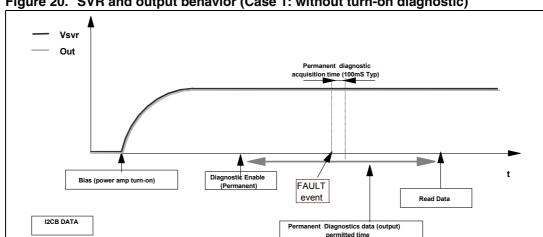


Figure 20. SVR and output behavior (Case 1: without turn-on diagnostic)

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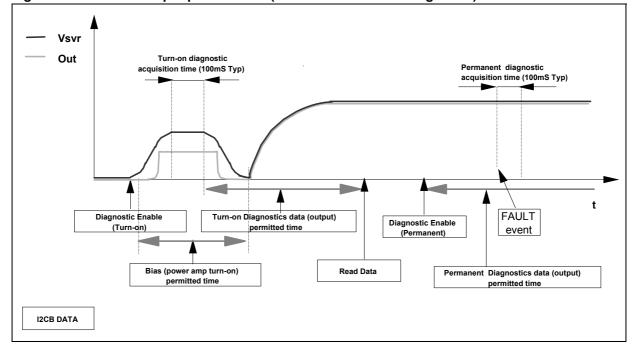
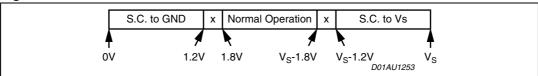


Figure 21. SVR and output pin behavior (Case 2: with turn-on diagnostic)

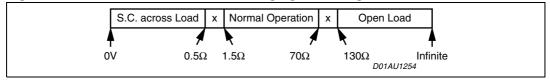
The information related to the outputs status is read and memorized at the end of the current pulse top. The acquisition time is 100 ms (typ.). No audible noise is generated in the process. As for short to GND / Vs the fault-detection thresholds remain unchanged from 30 dB to 16 dB gain setting. They are as follows:

Figure 22. Short circuit detection thresholds



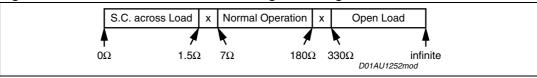
Concerning short across the speaker / open speaker, the threshold varies from 30 dB to 16 dB gain setting, since different loads are expected (either normal speaker's impedance or high impedance). The values in case of 30 dB gain are as follows:

Figure 23. Load detection thresholds - high gain setting



If the line-driver mode (Gv= 16 dB and line driver mode diagnostic = 1) is selected, the same thresholds will change as follows:

Figure 24. Load detection threshold - low gain setting



4.2 Permanent diagnostics

Detectable conventional faults are:

- Short to GND
- Short to Vs
- Short across the speaker

The following additional features are provided:

Output offset detection

The TDA7563B has 2 operating statuses:

- Restart mode. The diagnostic is not enabled. Each audio channel operates independently from each other. If any of the a.m. faults occurs, only the channel(s) interested is shut down. A check of the output status is made every 1 ms (*Figure 25*). Restart takes place when the overload is removed.
- 2. Diagnostic mode. It is enabled via I²C bus and self activates if an output overload (such to cause the intervention of the short-circuit protection) occurs to the speakers outputs. Once activated, the diagnostics procedure develops as follows (*Figure 26*):
 - To avoid momentary re-circulation spikes from giving erroneous diagnostics, a check of the output status is made after 1ms: if normal situation (no overloads) is detected, the diagnostic is not performed and the channel returns back active.
 - Instead, if an overload is detected during the check after 1 ms, then a diagnostic cycle having a duration of about 100 ms is started.
 - After a diagnostic cycle, the audio channel interested by the fault is switched to restart mode. The relevant data are stored inside the device and can be read by the microprocessor. When one cycle has terminated, the next one is activated by an I²C reading. This is to ensure continuous diagnostics throughout the car-radio operating time.
 - To check the status of the device a sampling system is needed. The timing is chosen at microprocessor level (over half a second is recommended).

Figure 25. Restart timing without diagnostic enable (permanent) - Each 1mS time, a sampling of the fault is done

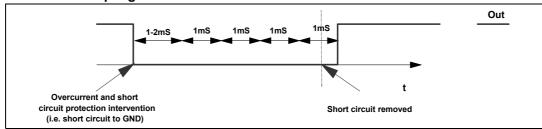
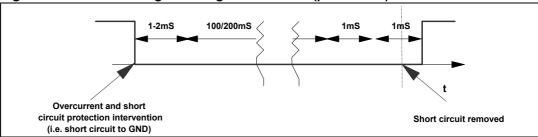


Figure 26. Restart timing with diagnostic enable (permanent)



4.3 Output DC offset detection

Any DC output offset exceeding ±2 V are signalled out. This inconvenient might occur as a consequence of initially defective or aged and worn-out input capacitors feeding a DC component to the inputs, so putting the speakers at risk of overheating.

This diagnostic has to be performed with low-level output AC signal (or Vin = 0).

The test is run with selectable time duration by microprocessor (from a "start" to a "stop" command):

- Start = Last reading operation or setting IB1 D5 (offset enable) to 1
- Stop = Actual reading operation

Excess offset is signalled out if persistent throughout the assigned testing time. This feature is disabled if any overloads leading to activation of the short-circuit protection occurs in the process.

4.4 AC diagnostic

It is targeted at detecting accidental disconnection of tweeters in 2-way speaker and, more in general, presence of capacitively (AC) coupled loads.

This diagnostic is based on the notion that the overall speaker's impedance (woofer + parallel tweeter) will tend to increase towards high frequencies if the tweeter gets disconnected, because the remaining speaker (woofer) would be out of its operating range (high impedance). The diagnostic decision is made according to peak output current thresholds, as follows:

lout > 500 mApk = normal status lout < 250 mApk = open tweeter</pre>

To correctly implement this feature, it is necessary to briefly provide a signal tone (with the amplifier in "play") whose frequency and magnitude are such to determine an output current higher than 500 mApk with in normal conditions and lower than 250 mApk should the parallel tweeter be missing.

The test has to last for a minimum number of 3 sine cycles starting from the activation of the AC diagnostic function IB2 < D2 > 0 up to the I²C reading of the results (measuring period). To confirm presence of tweeter, it is necessary to find at least 3 current pulses over 500 mA over all the measuring period, else an "open tweeter" message will be issued.

The frequency / magnitude setting of the test tone depends on the impedance characteristics of each specific speaker being used, with or without the tweeter connected (to be calculated case by case). High-frequency tones (> 10 kHz) or even ultrasonic signals are recommended for their negligible acoustic impact and also to maximize the impedance module's ratio between with tweeter-on and tweeter-off.

Figure 27 shows the load impedance as a function of the peak output voltage and the relevant diagnostic fields.

This feature is disabled if any overloads leading to activation of the short-circuit protection occurs in the process.

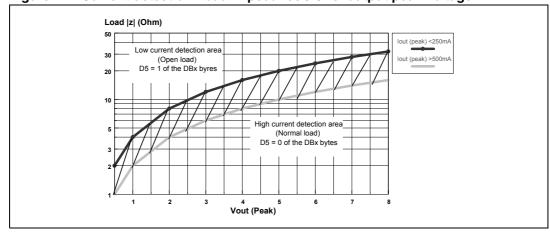


Figure 27. Current detection: load impedance |Z| vs. output peak voltage

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TDA7563B Multiple faults

5 Multiple faults

When more misconnections are simultaneously in place at the audio outputs, it is guaranteed that at least one of them is initially read out. The others are notified after successive cycles of I²C reading and faults removal, provided that the diagnostic is enabled. This is true for both kinds of diagnostic (Turn on and Permanent).

The table below shows all the couples of double-fault possible. It should be taken into account that a short circuit with the 4 ohm speaker unconnected is considered as double fault.

-	S. GND (so)	S. GND (sk)	S. Vs	S. Across L.	Open L.
S. GND (so)	S. GND	S. GND	S. Vs + S. GND	S. GND	S. GND
S. GND (sk)	/	S. GND	S. Vs	S. GND	Open L. (*)
S. Vs	/	/	S. Vs	S. Vs	S. Vs
S. Across L.	/	/	/	S. Across L.	N.A.
Open L.	/	/	/	/	Open L. (*)

Table 5. Double fault table for turn on diagnostic

S. GND (so) / S. GND (sk) in the above table make a distinction according to which of the 2 outputs is shorted to ground (test-current source side= so, test-current sink side = sk). More precisely, in Channels LF and RR, so = CH+, sk = CH-; in Channels LR and RF, so = CH-, sk = CH+.

In permanent diagnostic the table is the same, with only a difference concerning open load (*), which is not among the recognizable faults. Should an open load be present during the device's normal working, it would be detected at a subsequent Turn on Diagnostic cycle (i.e. at the successive car radio turn-on).

5.1 Faults availability

All the results coming from I²C bus, by read operations, are the consequence of measurements inside a defined period of time. If the fault is stable throughout the whole period, it will be sent out.

To guarantee always resident functions, every kind of diagnostic cycles (turn-on, permanent, offset) will be reactivate after any I^2C reading operation. So, when the micro reads the I^2C , a new cycle will be able to start, but the read data will come from the previous diag. cycle (i.e. The device is in turn-on state, with a short to GND, then the short is removed and micro reads I^2C . The short to GND is still present in bytes, because it is the result of the previous cycle. If another I^2C reading operation occurs, the bytes do not show the short). In general to observe a change in diagnostic bytes, two I^2C reading operations are necessary.

Thermal protection TDA7563B

6 Thermal protection

Thermal protection is implemented through thermal foldback (Figure 28).

Thermal foldback begins limiting the audio input to the amplifier stage as the junction temperatures rise above the normal operating range. This effectively limits the output power capability of the device thus reducing the temperature to acceptable levels without totally interrupting the operation of the device.

The output power will decrease to the point at which thermal equilibrium is reached. Thermal equilibrium will be reached when the reduction in output power reduces the dissipated power such that the die temperature falls below the thermal foldback threshold. Should the device cool, the audio level will increase until a new thermal equilibrium is reached or the amplifier reaches full power. Thermal foldback will reduce the audio output level in a linear manner.

Three thermal warning are available through the I²C bus data.

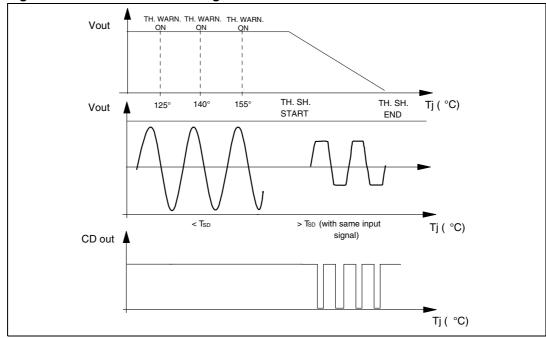


Figure 28. Thermal foldback diagram

6.1 Fast muting

The muting time can be shortened to less than 1.5 ms by setting (IB2) D5 = 1. This option can be useful in transient battery situations (i.e. during car engine cranking) to quickly turnoff the amplifier for avoiding any audible effects caused by noise/transients being injected by preamp stages. The bit must be set back to "0" shortly after the mute transition.

TDA7563B

7 I^2C bus

7.1 I²C programming/reading sequences

A correct turn on/off sequence respectful of the diagnostic timings and producing no audible noises could be as follows (after battery connection):

- TURN-ON: PIN2 > 7 V --- 10 ms --- (STANDBY OUT + DIAG ENABLE) --- 500 ms (min) --- MUTING OUT
- TURN-OFF: MUTING IN --- 20 ms --- (DIAG DISABLE + STANDBY IN) --- 10 ms -- PIN2 = 0
- Car radio installation: PIN2 > 7V --- 10ms DIAG ENABLE (write) --- 200 ms --- I²C read (repeat until All faults disappear).
- OFFSET TEST: Device in play (no signal) -- OFFSET ENABLE 30 ms I²C reading (repeat I²C reading until high-offset message disappears).

7.2 I²C bus interface

Data transmission from microprocessor to the TDA7563B and viceversa takes place through the 2 wires I²C bus interface, consisting of the two lines SDA and SCL (pull-up resistors to positive supply voltage must be connected).

7.2.1 Data validity

As shown by *Figure 29*, the data on the SDA line must be stable during the high period of the clock. The high and low state of the data line can only change when the clock signal on the SCL line is low.

7.2.2 Start and stop conditions

As shown by *Figure 30* a start condition is a high to low transition of the SDA line while SCL is high. The stop condition is a low to high transition of the SDA line while SCL is high.

7.2.3 Byte format

Every byte transferred to the SDA line must contain 8 bits. Each byte must be followed by an acknowledge bit. The MSB is transferred first.

I²C bus TDA7563B

7.2.4 Acknowledge

The transmitter* puts a resistive HIGH level on the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse (see *Figure 31*). The receiver** the acknowledges has to pull-down (LOW) the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during this clock pulse.

* Transmitter

- master (μ P) when it writes an address to the TDA7563B
- slave (TDA7563B) when the μP reads a data byte from TDA7563B

** Receiver

- slave (TDA7563B) when the μP writes an address to the TDA7563B
- master (μP) when it reads a data byte from TDA7563B

Figure 29. Data validity on the I²C bus

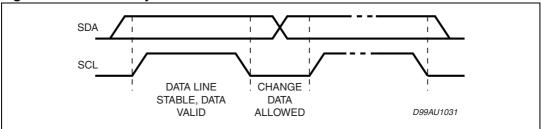


Figure 30. Timing diagram on the I²C bus

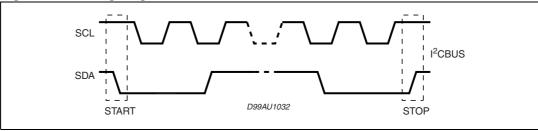
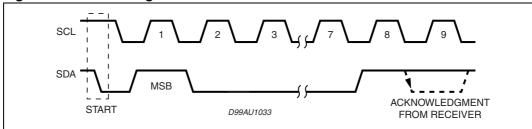


Figure 31. Acknowledge on the I²C bus

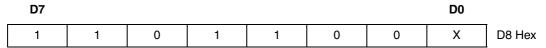


8 Software specifications

All the functions of the TDA7563B are activated by I^2C interface.

The bit 0 of the "Address Byte" defines if the next bytes are write instruction (from μP to TDA7563B) or read instruction (from TDA7563B to μP).

Chip address



X = 0 Write to device

X = 1 Read from device

If R/W = 0, the μ P sends 2 "Instruction Bytes": IB1 and IB2.

Table 6. IB1

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	0
D6	Diagnostic enable (D6 = 1) Diagnostic defeat (D6 = 0)
D5	Offset detection enable (D5 = 1) Offset detection defeat (D5 = 0)
D4	Front channel Gain = 30 dB (D4 = 0) Gain = 16 dB (D4 = 1)
D3	Rear channel Gain = 30 dB (D3 = 0) Gain = 16 dB (D3 = 1)
D2	Mute front channels (D2 = 0) Unmute front channels (D2 = 1)
D1	Mute rear channels (D1 = 0) Unmute rear channels (D1 = 1)
D0	CD 2% (D0 = 0) CD 10% (D0 = 1)

Table 7. IB2

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	0
D6	0
D5	Normal muting time (D5 = 0) Fast muting time (D5 = 1)
D4	Standby on - Amplifier not working - (D4 = 0)
D-1	Standby off - Amplifier working - (D4 = 1)
D3	Power amplifier mode diagnostic (D3 = 0)
	Line driver mode diagnostic (D3 = 1)
D2	Current detection diagnostic enabled (D2 =1)
D2	Current detection diagnostic defeat (D2 =0)
D1	Right channel power amplifier working in standard mode (D1 = 0)
	Power amplifier working in high efficiency mode (D1 = 1)
D0	Left channel power amplifier working in standard mode (D0 = 0)
	Power amplifier working in high efficiency mode (D0 = 1)

If R/W = 1, the TDA7563B sends 4 "Diagnostics Bytes" to μP : DB1, DB2, DB3 and DB4.

Table 8. DB1

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	Thermal warning 1 active (D7 = 1), T _j =155°C
D6	Diag. cycle not activated or not terminated (D6 = 0) Diag. cycle terminated (D6 = 1)
D5	Channel LF Current Detection Output peak current < 250mA - Output load (D5 = 1) Output peak current > 500mA - Output load (D5 = 0)
D4	Channel LF Turn-on diagnostic (D4 = 0) Permanent diagnostic (D4 = 1)
D3	Channel LF Normal load (D3 = 0) Short load (D3 = 1)
D2	Channel LF Turn-on diag.: No open load (D2 = 0) Open load detection (D2 = 1) Offset diag.: No output offset (D2 = 0) Output offset detection (D2 = 1)
D1	Channel LF No short to Vcc (D1 = 0) Short to Vcc (D1 = 1)
D0	Channel LF No short to GND (D1 = 0) Short to GND (D1 = 1)

Table 9. DB2

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	Offset detection not activated (D7 = 0) Offset detection activated (D7 = 1)
D6	X
D5	Channel LR Current Detection Output peak current < 250mA - Output load (D5 = 1) Output peak current > 500mA - Output load (D5 = 0)
D4	Channel LR Turn-on diagnostic (D4 = 0) Permanent diagnostic (D4 = 1)
D3	Channel LR Normal load (D3 = 0) Short load (D3 = 1)
D2	Channel LR Turn-on diag.: No open load (D2 = 0) Open load detection (D2 = 1) Permanent diag.: No output offset (D2 = 0) Output offset detection (D2 = 1)
D1	Channel LR No short to Vcc (D1 = 0) Short to Vcc (D1 = 1)
D0	Channel LR No short to GND (D1 = 0) Short to GND (D1 = 1)

Table 10. DB3

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	Standby status (= IB2 - D4)
D6	Diagnostic status (= IB1 - D6)
D5	Channel RF Current detection Output peak current <250mA - Output load (D5 = 1) Output peak current >500mA - Output load (D5 = 0)
D4	Channel RF Turn-on diagnostic (D4 = 0) Permanent diagnostic (D4 = 1)
D3	Channel RF Normal load (D3 = 0) Short load (D3 = 1)
D2	Channel RF Turn-on diag.: No open load (D2 = 0) Open load detection (D2 = 1) Permanent diag.: No output offset (D2 = 0) Output offset detection (D2 = 1)
D1	Channel RF No short to Vcc (D1 = 0) Short to Vcc (D1 = 1)
D0	Channel RF No short to GND (D1 = 0) Short to GND (D1 = 1)

Table 11. DB4

Bit	Instruction decoding bit
D7	Thermal warning 2 active (D7 = 1), T _j = 140°C
D6	Thermal warning 3 active (D6 = 1) T _j = 120°C
D5	Channel RR Current detection Output peak current <250mA - Output load (D5 = 1) Output peak current >500mA - Output load (D5 = 0)
D4	Channel RR Turn-on diagnostic (D4 = 0) Permanent diagnostic (D4 = 1)
D3	Channel R R Normal load (D3 = 0) Short load (D3 = 1)
D2	Channel RR Turn-on diag.: No open load (D2 = 0) Open load detection (D2 = 1) Permanent diag.: No output offset (D2 = 0) Output offset detection (D2 = 1)
D1	Channel RR No short to Vcc (D1 = 0) Short to Vcc (D1 = 1)
D0	Channel RR No short to GND (D1 = 0) Short to GND (D1 = 1)

9 Examples of bytes sequence

1 - Turn-On diagnostic - write operation

Start Address byte with D0 = 0	ACK	IB1 with D6 = 1	ACK	IB2	ACK	STOP
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2 - Turn-On diagnostic - read operation

Start Ac	ddress byte with D0 = 1	ACK	DB1	ACK	DB2	ACK	DB3	ACK	DB4	ACK	STOP
----------	-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

The delay from 1 to 2 can be selected by software, starting from 1ms

3a - Turn-on of the power amplifier with 30dB gain, mute on, diagnostic defeat, CD = 2%

Start	Address byte with D0 = 0	ACK	IB1	ACK	IB2	ACK	STOP
			X0000000		XXX1XX11		

3b - Turn-off of the power amplifier

Start	Address byte with D0 = 0	ACK	IB1	ACK	IB2	ACK	STOP
			X0XXXXXX		XXX0XXXX		

4 - Offset detection procedure enable

Start	Address byte with D0 = 0	ACK	IB1	ACK	IB2	ACK	STOP
			XX1XX11X		XXX1XXXX		

5 - Offset detection procedure stop and reading operation (the results are valid only for the offset detection bits (D2 of the bytes DB1, DB2, DB3, DB4)

Start Address byte with D0 = 1 ACK DB1 ACK DB2 ACK DB3 ACK DB4 ACK
--

- The purpose of this test is to check if a D.C. offset (2V typ.) is present on the outputs, produced by input capacitor with anomalous leakage current or humidity between pins.
- The delay from 4 to 5 can be selected by software, starting from 1ms

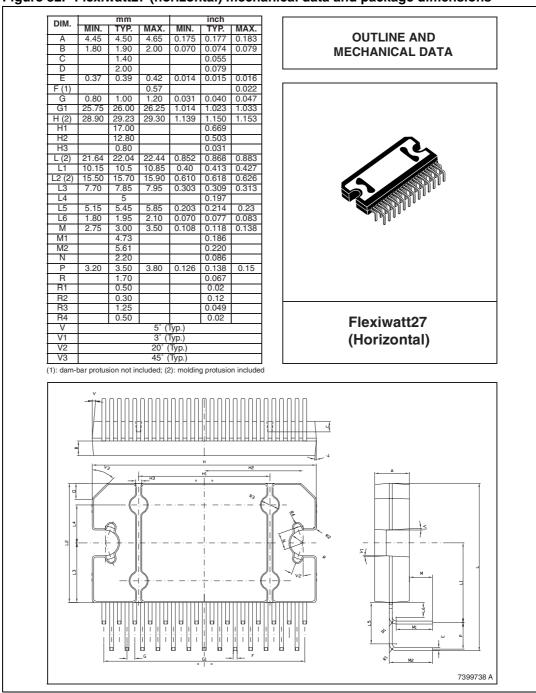
TDA7563B Package information

10 Package information

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: <u>www.st.com</u>.

ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Figure 32. Flexiwatt27 (horizontal) mechanical data and package dimensions



Package information TDA7563B

Figure 33. Flexiwatt27 (vertical) mechanical data and package dimensions

A 2 B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	MIN. 4.45 1.80 0.75 0.37 0.80 25.75 28.90 22.07 18.57 15.50 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70	mm TYP. 4.50 1.90 1.40 0.99 0.39 1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.30 1.25 0.39	3° (Тур.)	inch TYP. 0.177 0.074 0.055 0.035 0.015 0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 1.031 0.884 0.747 0.157 0.157 0.157 0.066 0.079 0.002 0.12 0.049	0.183 0.079 0.041 0.016 0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313			UTLINE AND HANICAL DATA				
B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1.80 0.75 0.37 0.80 0.80 22.07 18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	1.90 1.40 0.90 0.39 1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 15.70 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.70 0.5 0.3	2.00 1.05 0.42 0.57 1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('3°))	0.070 0.029 0.014 0.031 1.014 1.139 0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	0.074 0.055 0.035 0.015 0.015 0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.157 0.157 0.157 0.066 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.02	0.079 0.041 0.016 0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
C D (E (F (1)) (G 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.75 0.37 0.80 0.80 225.75 28.90 18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	1.40 0.90 0.39 1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	1.05 0.42 0.57 1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40	0.029 0.014 0.031 1.014 1.139 0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303	0.055 0.035 0.015 0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.844 0.844 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.197 0.157 0.066 0.079 0.067	0.041 0.016 0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313		MECI	HANICAL DATA				
D (C E (C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0.37 0.80 25.75 28.90 22.07 18.57 7.70 3.70 3.60	0.90 0.39 1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2.170 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	0.42 0.57 1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('3°))	0.014 0.031 1.014 1.139 0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	0.035 0.015 0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.157 0.157 0.066 0.069 0.067	0.016 0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
E (F (1) G (G1 2) G1 2	0.37 0.80 25.75 28.90 22.07 18.57 7.70 3.70 3.60	0.39 1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	0.42 0.57 1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('3°))	0.014 0.031 1.014 1.139 0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	0.015 0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.157 0.066 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.049	0.016 0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
F (1) G (2) G (3) G (4) H (2) 2 H (4) 2 H (4) 4 H (5) 2 H (7) 4 H (8) 7 H (8)	0.80 225.75 228.90 22.07 18.57 7.70 3.70 3.60	1.00 26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 5 3.5 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	0.57 1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40	0.031 1.014 1.139 0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	0.040 1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.157 0.157 0.066 0.066 0.079 0.067	0.022 0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
G (G) (G) (G) (G) (G) (G) (G) (G) (G) (G	225.75 228.90 222.07 222.07 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	1.20 26.25 29.30 22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40	0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.157 0.157 0.067 0.067	0.047 1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
G1 2 H (2) 2 H (2) 2 H1 H1 H2 H3 L (2) 2 L1 L1 L1 L1 L3 T3 T4 L5 M S T4	225.75 228.90 222.07 222.07 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	26.00 29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	22.87 19.30 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3' ('3' ('3')	0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	1.023 1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.157 0.157 0.067 0.067	1.033 1.153 0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
H (2) 2 H1 H2 H3 L (2) 2 L1 1 1 2 (2) 1 L3 7 L4 L5 N O R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V V1 V2 V3 V3 V3 V1 : dam-ba	28.90 22.07 18.57 15.50 7.70 3.60	29.23 17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('3°)	0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	1.150 0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.157 0.057 0.067 0.079 0.067	0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
H1 H2 H3 H3 L (2) 2 L1 1 L2 (2) 1 L3 7 L4 L5 M 3 N 0 R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V1 V2 V3 V3 V1; dam-ba	22.07 18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	17.00 12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	22.87 19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('3°)	0.869 0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142	0.669 0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.904 0.762 0.626 0.313							
H3	18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	12.80 0.80 22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5* ('3' ('3')	0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142 Typ.)	0.503 0.031 0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.762 0.626 0.313 0.169							
L (2) 2 L1 1 1.2 (2) 1 L3 7 L4 L5 M 3 N 0 R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V1 V2 V3 V4	18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	22.47 18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3°)	0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142 Typ.)	0.884 0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.762 0.626 0.313 0.169							
L1 1 1.2 (2) 1 L3 7 L4 L5 M 3 7 M 1 3 7 M 1 3 7 M 1 3 M 1 3 M 1 3 M 1 3 M 1 4	18.57 15.50 7.70 3.70 3.60	18.97 15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	19.37 15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3°)	0.731 0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142 Typ.)	0.747 0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049	0.762 0.626 0.313 0.169							
2 (2) 1 L3 7 L4 L5 M 3 M1 3 N 0 R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	3.70 3.70 3.60	15.70 7.85 5 3.5 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	15.90 7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('5)	0.610 0.303 0.145 0.142 Typ.)	0.618 0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.626 0.313 0.169							
L3 7 L4 L5 M 3 N 0 R 7 R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 V3 1): dam-ba	3.70 3.60 ar protu	7.85 5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	7.95 4.30 4.40 5° ('3° ('3° ('5)	0.145 0.142 Typ.)	0.309 0.197 0.138 0.157 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.313							
L4 L5 M 3 M1 3 N 0 O R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V1 V2 V3	3.70 3.60	5 3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	4.30 4.40 5° (' 3° ('	0.145 0.142 1Typ.)	0.197 0.138 0.157 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12	0.169							
L5 M 3 M1 3 N O R R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 V3 I1): dam-ba	3.60	3.5 4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	5° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3	0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142	0.138 0.157 0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049	0.169							
M 3 M1 3 N 0 R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3	3.60	4.00 4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	5° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3	0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142	0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049	0.169							
M1 3 N 0 R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 V3 V3 V3 V3 V3 V3 V3 V3 V4 V4 V4 V4 V5 V5 V6 V7 V6 V7	3.60	4.00 2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	5° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3° ('3	0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142	0.157 0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049	0.173			Mon				
N O R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu	2.20 2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	5° ('	Typ.)	0.086 0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049			, The state of the	•				
O R R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 T): dam-ba	par protus	2 1.70 0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	3° (Тур.)	0.079 0.067 0.02 0.12 0.049								
R1 R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu	0.5 0.3 1.25 0.50	3° (Тур.)	0.02 0.12 0.049								
R2 R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu	0.3 1.25 0.50	3° (Тур.)	0.12 0.049								
R3 R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu	1.25 0.50	3° (Тур.)	0.049								
R4 V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu	0.50	3° (Тур.)									
V V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	par protu		3° (Тур.)	0.019								
V1 V2 V3 1): dam-ba	oar protu	ision not	3° (Тур.)									
V2 V3 1): dam-ba	ar protu	ision not			5 (lyp.) Flexiwatt27 (vertical)								
1): dam-ba	ar protu	ision not	20° (Typ.)						,				
1): dam-ba 2): molding	ar protu ng protus	sion not		(Typ.)									
2): moldin <u>(</u>	ng protus	OIOH HUL	included										
27	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	V3		- нз	H H1	R3	R4 V2	C V	L L1 V1 V1 R1 R1				

TDA7563B Package information

Figure 34. PowerSO36 (slug up) mechanical data and package dimensions

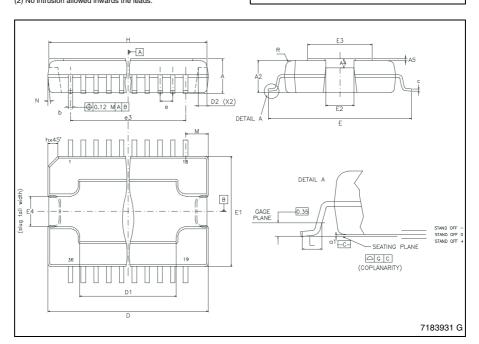
DIM.		mm		inch			
DIW.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Α	3.270	-	3.410	0.1287	-	0.1343	
A2	3.100		3.180	0.1220	-	0.1252	
A4	0.800	-	1.000	0.0315	1	0.0394	
A5	-	0.200	1	1	0.0079	-	
a1	0.030	-	-0.040	0.0012	-	-0.0016	
b	0.220	-	0.380	0.0087	-	0.0150	
С	0.230	-	0.320	0.0091	-	0.0126	
D	15.800	-	16.000	0.6220	-	0.6299	
D1	9.400	-	9.800	0.3701	-	0.3858	
D2	-	1.000	-	-	0.0394	-	
Е	13.900	-	14.500	0.5472	-	0.5709	
E1	10.900	-	11.100	0.4291	1	0.4370	
E2	-	-	2.900	-	-	0.1142	
E3	5.800	-	6.200	0.2283	-	0.2441	
E4	2.900	-	3.200	0.1142	-	0.1260	
е	-	0.650	-	-	0.0256	-	
e3	-	11.050	-	-	0.4350	-	
G	0	-	0.075	0	-	0.0031	
Н	15.500	-	15.900	0.6102	-	0.6260	
h	-	-	1.100	-	-	0.0433	
L	0.800	-	1.100	0.0315	-	0.0433	
N	-	-	10°	-	-	10°	
S	-	-	8°	-	-	8°	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



PowerSO36 (SLUG UP)

 [&]quot;D and E1" do not include mold flash or protusions.
 Mold flash or protusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006").
 No intrusion allowed inwards the leads.



Revision history TDA7563B

11 Revision history

Table 12. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
05-Oct-2006	1	Initial release.
19-Dec-2007	2	Updated Table 3: Thermal data.
14-Dec-2009	3	Updated Figure 34: PowerSO36 (slug up) mechanical data and package dimensions on page 31.

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