

SA58631

3 W BTL audio amplifier

Rev. 01 — 8 March 2006

Product data sheet

1. General description

The SA58631 is a one channel audio amplifier in an HVSON8 package. It provides power output of 3 W with an 8 Ω load at 9 V supply. The internal circuit is comprised of a BTL (Bridge Tied Load) amplifier with a complementary PNP-NPN output stage and standby/mute logic. The SA58631 is housed in an 8-pin HVSON package which has an exposed die attach paddle enabling reduced thermal resistance and increased power dissipation.

2. Features

- Low junction-to-ambient thermal resistance using exposed die attach paddle
- Gain can be fixed with external resistors from 6 dB to 30 dB
- Standby mode controlled by CMOS-compatible levels
- Low standby current < 10 μ A
- No switch-on/switch-off plops
- High power supply ripple rejection: 50 dB minimum
- ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD) protection
- Output short circuit to ground protection
- Thermal shutdown protection

3. Applications

- Professional and amateur mobile radio
- Portable consumer products: toys and games
- Personal computer remote speakers

PHILIPS

4. Quick reference data

Table 1: Quick reference data

$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $R_L = 8\ \Omega$; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $V_{MODE} = 0\text{ V}$; measured in test circuit [Figure 3](#); unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage	operating	2.2	9	18	V
I_q	quiescent current	$R_L = \infty\ \Omega$	[1] -	8	12	mA
I_{stb}	standby current	$V_{MODE} = V_{CC}$	-	-	10	μA
P_o	output power	THD+N = 10 %	1	1.2	-	W
		THD+N = 0.5 %	0.6	0.9	-	W
		THD+N = 10 %; $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$	-	3.0	-	W
THD+N	total harmonic distortion-plus-noise	$P_o = 0.5\text{ W}$	-	0.15	0.3	%
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio		[2] 50	-	-	dB
			[3] 40	-	-	dB

- [1] With a load connected at the outputs the quiescent current will increase, the maximum of this increase being equal to the DC output offset voltage divided by R_L .
- [2] Supply voltage ripple rejection is measured at the output with a source impedance of $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ at the input. The ripple voltage is a sine wave with a frequency of 1 kHz and an amplitude of 100 mV (RMS), which is applied to the positive supply rail.
- [3] Supply voltage ripple rejection is measured at the output, with a source impedance of $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ at the input. The ripple voltage is a sine wave with a frequency between 100 Hz and 20 kHz and an amplitude of 100 mV (RMS), which is applied to the positive supply rail.

5. Ordering information

Table 2: Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
SA58631TK	HVSON8	plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 4 x 4 x 0.85 mm	SOT909-1

6. Block diagram

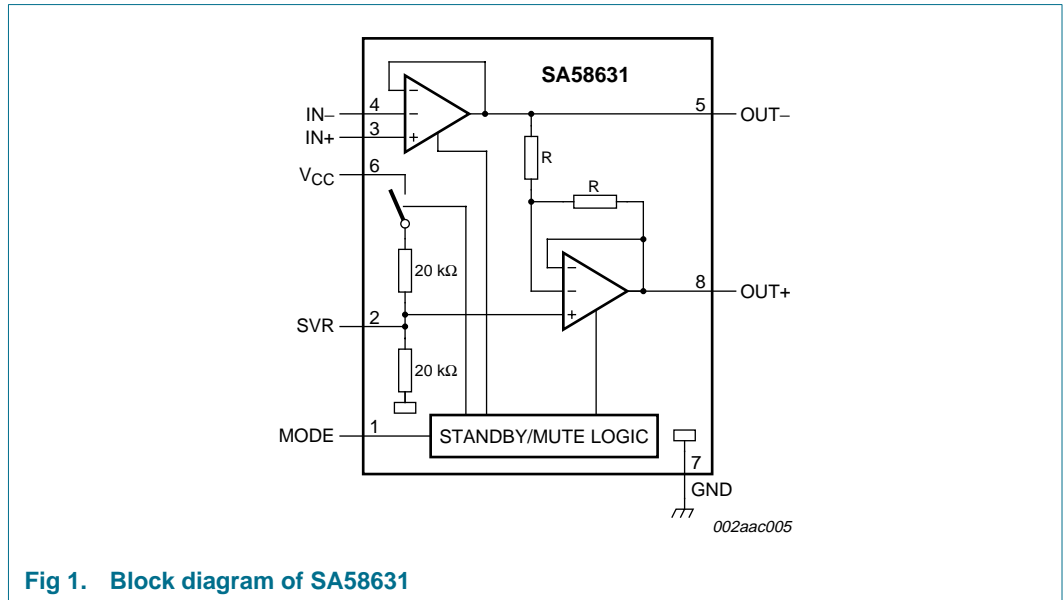


Fig 1. Block diagram of SA58631

7. Pinning information

7.1 Pinning

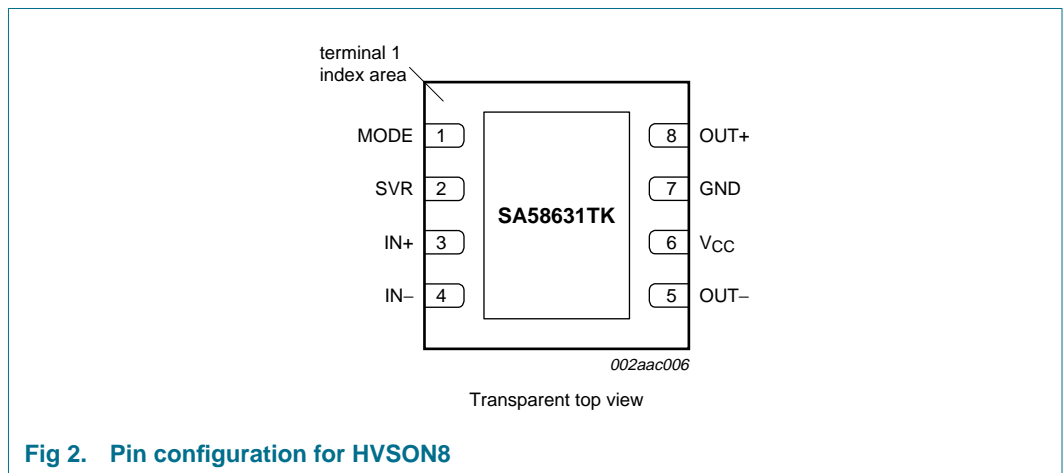


Fig 2. Pin configuration for HVSON8

7.2 Pin description

Table 3: Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
MODE	1	operating mode select (standby, mute, operating)
SVR	2	half supply voltage, decoupling ripple rejection
IN+	3	positive input
IN-	4	negative input
OUT-	5	negative output terminal
V _{CC}	6	supply voltage
GND	7	ground
OUT+	8	positive output terminal

8. Functional description

The SA58631 is a single-channel BTL audio amplifier capable of delivering 3 W output power to an 8 Ω load at THD+N = 10 % using a 9 V power supply. Using the MODE pin, the device can be switched to standby and mute condition. The device is protected by an internal thermal shutdown protection mechanism. The gain can be set within a range of 6 dB to 30 dB by external feedback resistors.

8.1 Power amplifier

The power amplifier is a Bridge Tied Load (BTL) amplifier with a complementary PNP-NPN output stage. The voltage loss on the positive supply line is the saturation voltage of a PNP power transistor, on the negative side the saturation voltage of an NPN power transistor. The total voltage loss is < 1 V. With a supply voltage of 9 V and an 8 Ω loudspeaker, an output power of 3 W can be delivered to the load.

8.2 Mode select pin (MODE)

The device is in Standby mode (with a very low current consumption) if the voltage at the MODE pin is greater than $V_{CC} - 0.5$ V, or if this pin is floating. At a MODE voltage in the range between 1.5 V and $V_{CC} - 1.5$ V the amplifier is in a mute condition. The mute condition is useful to suppress plop noise at the output, caused by charging of the input capacitor.

9. Limiting values

Table 4: Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage	operating	-0.3	+18	V
V_I	input voltage		-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
I_{ORM}	repetitive peak output current		-	1	A
T_{stg}	storage temperature	non-operating	-55	+150	°C
T_{amb}	ambient temperature	operating	-40	+85	°C
$V_{P(sc)}$	short-circuit supply voltage		[1] -	10	V
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	HVSON8	-	2.3	W

[1] AC and DC short-circuit safe voltage.

10. Thermal characteristics

Table 5: Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	free air	80	K/W
		9.7 cm ² (1.5 in ²) heat spreader	[1] 32	K/W
		32 cm ² (5 in ²) heat spreader	[1] 28	K/W
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point		5	K/W

[1] Thermal resistance is 28 K/W with DAP soldered to 32 cm² (5 in²), 35 μm copper (1 ounce copper) heat spreader.

11. Static characteristics

Table 6: Static characteristics

$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $R_L = 8\ \Omega$; $V_{MODE} = 0\text{ V}$; measured in test circuit [Figure 3](#); unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage	operating	2.2	9	18	V
I_q	quiescent current	$R_L = \infty\ \Omega$	[1] -	8	12	mA
I_{stb}	standby current	$V_{MODE} = V_{CC}$	-	-	10	μA
V_O	output voltage		[2] -	2.2	-	V
$\Delta V_{O(\text{offset})}$	differential output voltage offset		-	-	50	mV
$I_{B(\text{IN+})}$	input bias current on pin IN+		-	-	500	nA
$I_{B(\text{IN-})}$	input bias current on pin IN-		-	-	500	nA
V_{MODE}	voltage on pin MODE	operating	0	-	0.5	V
		mute	1.5	-	$V_{CC} - 1.5$	V
		standby	$V_{CC} - 0.5$	-	V_{CC}	V
I_{MODE}	current on pin MODE	$0\text{ V} < V_{MODE} < V_{CC}$	-	-	20	μA

[1] With a load connected at the outputs the quiescent current will increase, the maximum of this increase being equal to the DC output offset voltage divided by R_L .

[2] The DC output voltage with respect to ground is approximately $0.5 \times V_{CC}$.

12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 7: Dynamic characteristics

$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $R_L = 8\ \Omega$; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $V_{MODE} = 0\text{ V}$; measured in test circuit [Figure 3](#); unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
P_o	output power	THD+N = 10 %	1	1.2	-	W
		THD+N = 0.5 %	0.6	0.9	-	W
		THD+N = 10 %; $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$	-	3.0	-	W
THD+N	total harmonic distortion plus noise	$P_o = 0.5\text{ W}$	-	0.15	0.3	%
$G_{V(\text{cl})}$	closed-loop voltage gain		[1] 6	-	30	dB
ΔZ_i	differential input impedance		-	100	-	k Ω
$V_{n(o)}$	noise output voltage		[2] -	-	100	μV
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio		[3] 50	-	-	dB
			[4] 40	-	-	dB
V_O	output voltage	mute condition	[5] -	-	200	μV

[1] Gain of the amplifier is $2 \times (R_2 / R_1)$ in test circuit of [Figure 3](#).

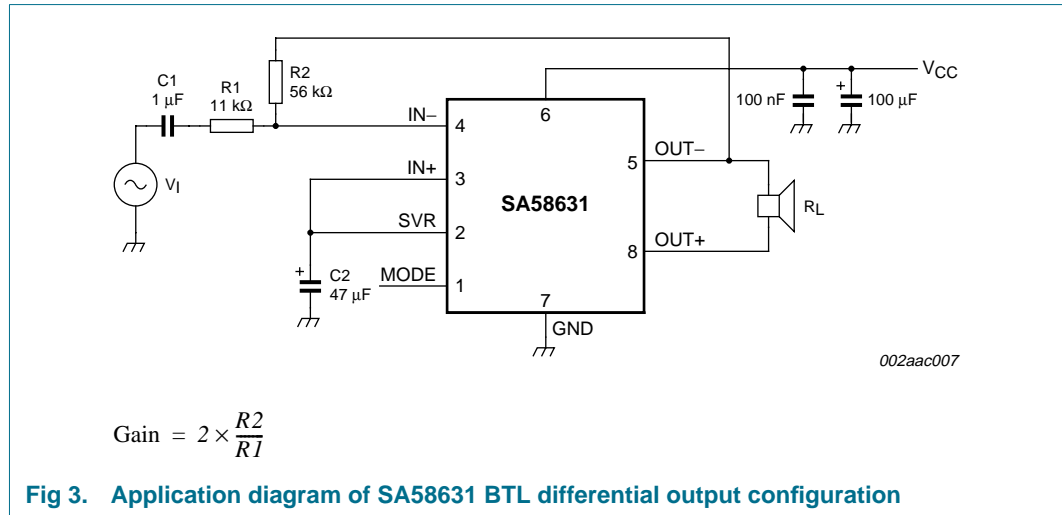
[2] The noise output voltage is measured at the output in a frequency range from 20 Hz to 20 kHz (unweighted), with a source impedance of $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ at the input.

[3] Supply voltage ripple rejection is measured at the output with a source impedance of $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ at the input. The ripple voltage is a sine wave with a frequency of 1 kHz and an amplitude of 100 mV (RMS), which is applied to the positive supply rail.

[4] Supply voltage ripple rejection is measured at the output, with a source impedance of $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ at the input. The ripple voltage is a sine wave with a frequency between 100 Hz and 20 kHz and an amplitude of 100 mV (RMS), which is applied to the positive supply rail.

[5] Output voltage in mute position is measured with an input voltage of 1 V (RMS) in a bandwidth of 20 kHz, which includes noise.

13. Application information



14. Test information

14.1 Test conditions

The junction to ambient thermal resistance, $R_{th(j-a)} = 27.7$ K/W for the HVSON8 package when the exposed die attach paddle is soldered to 32 cm² (5 in²) area of 35 μm (1 ounce) copper heat spreader on the demo PCB. The maximum sine wave power dissipation for $T_{amb} = 25$ °C is:

$$\frac{150 - 25}{27.7} = 4.5 \text{ W}$$

Thus, for $T_{amb} = +85$ °C the maximum total power dissipation is:

$$\frac{150 - 85}{27.7} = 2.35 \text{ W}$$

The power dissipation versus ambient temperature curve ([Figure 5](#)) shows the power derating profiles with ambient temperature for three sizes of heat spreaders. For a more modest heat spreader using 9.7 cm² (1.5 in²) area on the top side of the PCB, the $R_{th(j-a)}$ is 31.25 K/W. When the package is not soldered to a heat spreader, the $R_{th(j-a)}$ increases to 83.3 K/W.

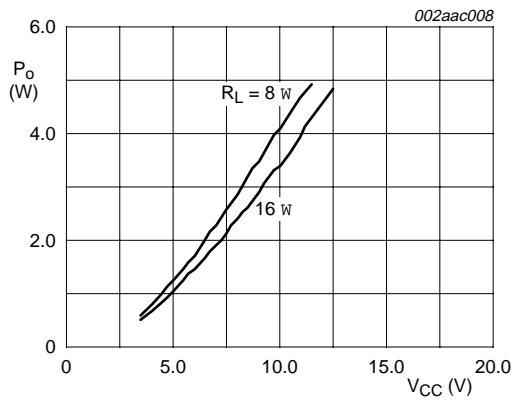
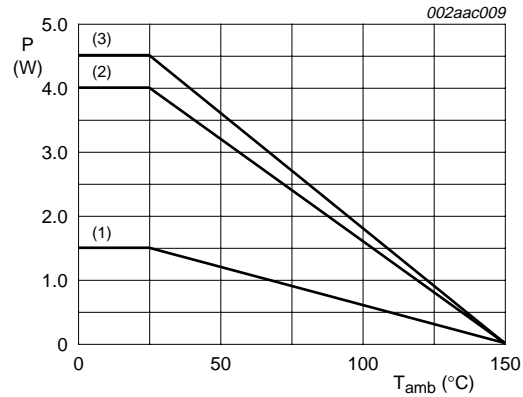


Fig 4. Output power versus supply voltage @ THD+N = 10 %; 32 cm² (5 in²) heat spreader



(1) No heat spreader.
 (2) Top only heat spreader (9.7 cm² (1.5 in²), 35 µm (1 ounce) copper).
 (3) Both top and bottom heat spreader (approximately 32 cm² (5 in²), 35 µm (1 ounce) copper).
 Fig 5. Power dissipation versus ambient temperature

14.2 BTL application

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 8\text{ }\Omega$, $G_v = 20\text{ dB}$, audio band-pass 20 Hz to 20 kHz. The BTL diagram is shown in [Figure 3](#).

The quiescent current has been measured without any load impedance. The total harmonic distortion + noise (THD+N) as a function of frequency was measured with a low-pass filter of 80 kHz. The value of capacitor C2 influences the behavior of PSRR at low frequencies; increasing the value of C2 increases the performance of PSRR. [Figure 6](#) shows three areas: operating, mute and standby. It shows that the DC switching levels of the mute and standby respectively depends on the supply voltage level.

The following characterization curves show the room temperature performance for SA58631 using the demo PCB shown in [Figure 21](#). The 8 curves for power dissipation versus output power ([Figure 10](#) through [Figure 17](#)) as a function of supply voltage, heat spreader area, load resistance and voltage gain show that there is very little difference in performance with voltage gain; however, there are significant differences with supply voltage and load resistance.

The curves for THD+N versus output power ([Figure 18](#)) show that the SA58631 yields the best power output using an 8 Ω load at 9 V supply. Under these conditions the part delivers typically 3 W output power for THD+N = 10 %.

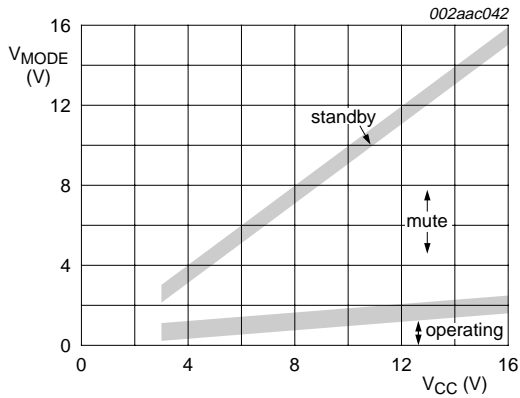


Fig 6. V_{MODE} versus V_{CC}

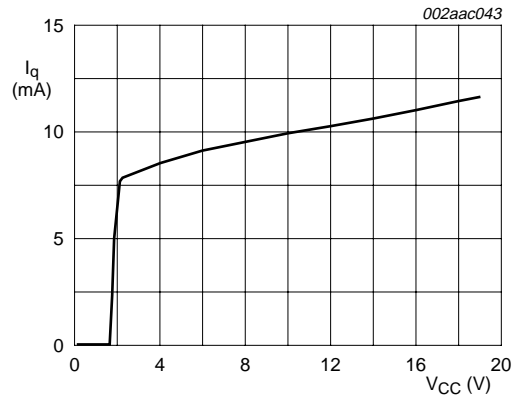
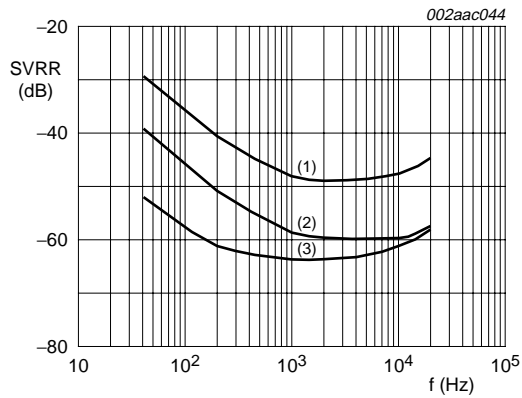


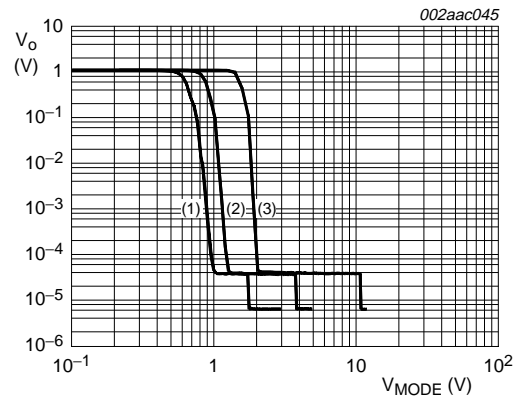
Fig 7. I_q versus V_{CC}



$V_{CC} = 5$ V, $R_L = 8 \Omega$; $R_s = 0 \Omega$; $V_i = 100$ mV.

- (1) $G_v = 30$ dB
- (2) $G_v = 20$ dB
- (3) $G_v = 6$ dB

Fig 8. SVRR versus frequency



Band-pass = 22 Hz to 22 kHz.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 3$ V
- (2) $V_{CC} = 5$ V
- (3) $V_{CC} = 12$ V

Fig 9. V_o versus V_{MODE}

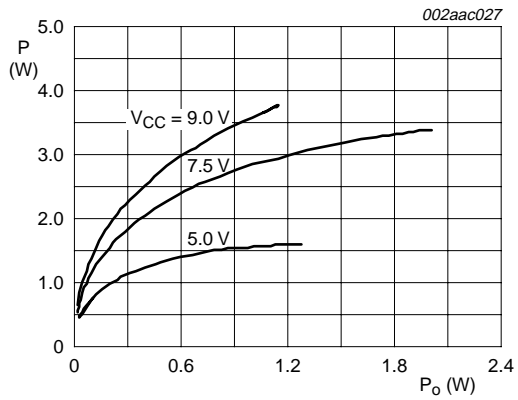


Fig 10. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 4.0 \Omega$; $G_v = 10 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

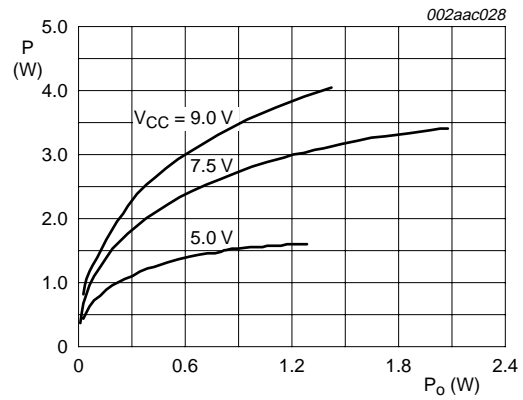


Fig 11. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 4.0 \Omega$; $G_v = 20 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

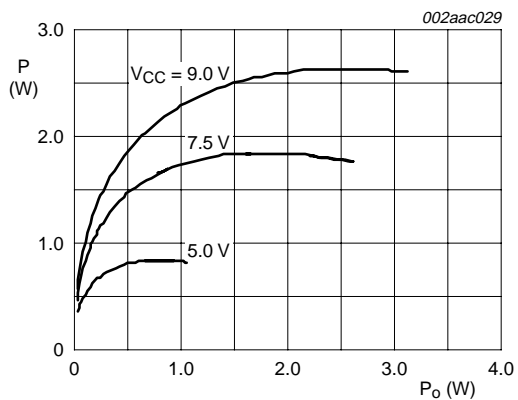


Fig 12. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 8.0 \Omega$; $G_v = 10 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

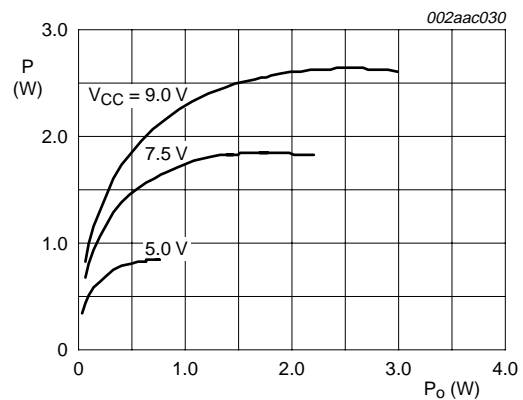


Fig 13. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 8.0 \Omega$; $G_v = 20 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

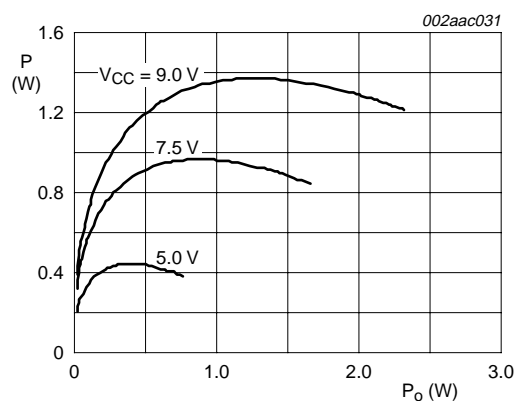


Fig 14. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 16 \Omega$; $G_v = 10 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

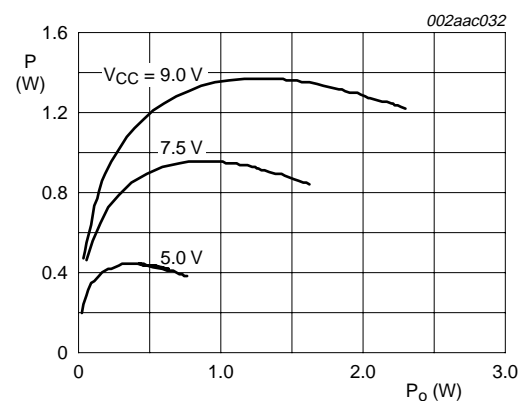


Fig 15. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 16 \Omega$; $G_v = 20 \text{ dB}$; $9.7 \text{ cm}^2 (1.5 \text{ in}^2)$ heat spreader

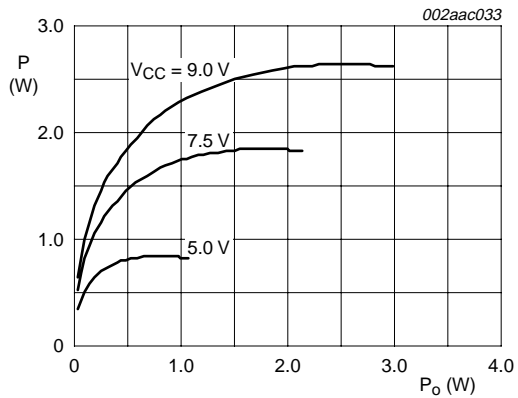


Fig 16. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 8.0 \Omega$; $G_V = 20 \text{ dB}$; 32 cm^2 (5 in^2) heat spreader

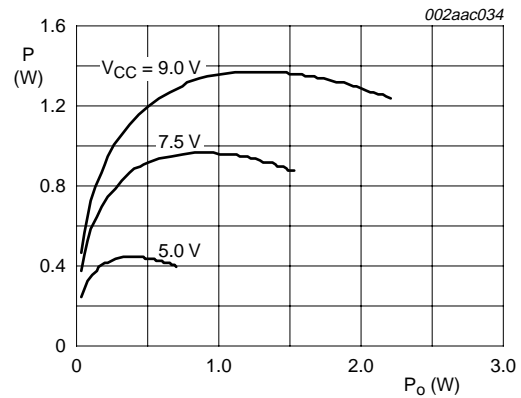
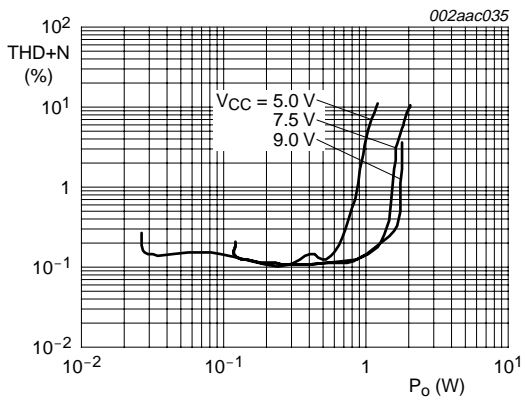
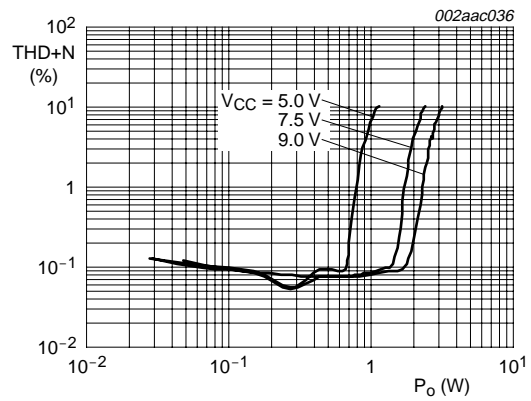


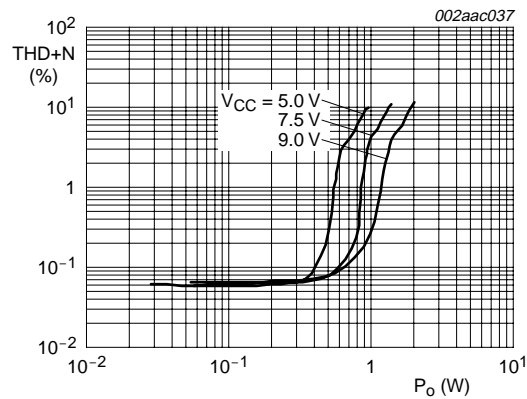
Fig 17. Power dissipation versus output power; $R_L = 16 \Omega$; $G_V = 20 \text{ dB}$; 32 cm^2 (5 in^2) heat spreader



a. $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 4 \Omega$

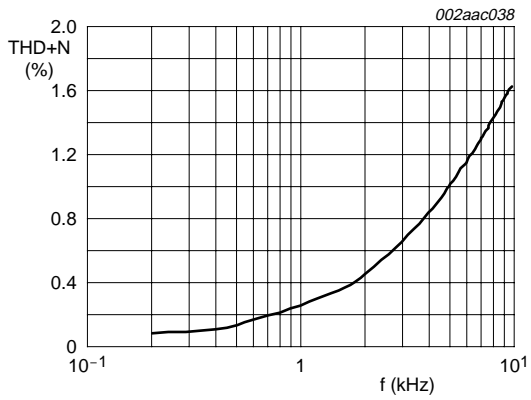


b. $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 8 \Omega$

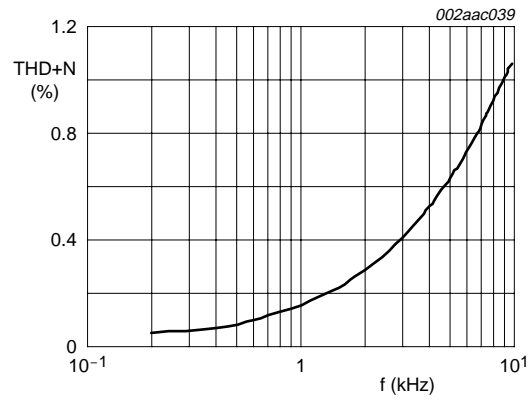


c. $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 16 \Omega$

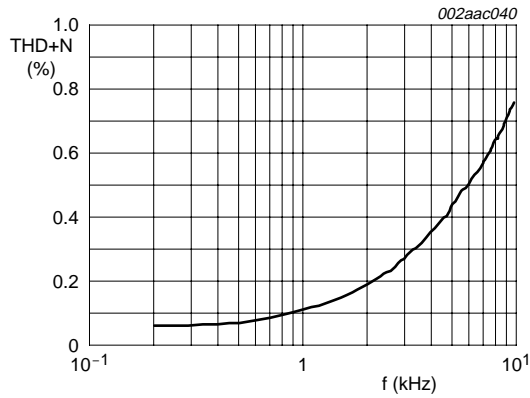
Fig 18. THD+N versus output power



a. $R_L = 4 \Omega$



b. $R_L = 8 \Omega$



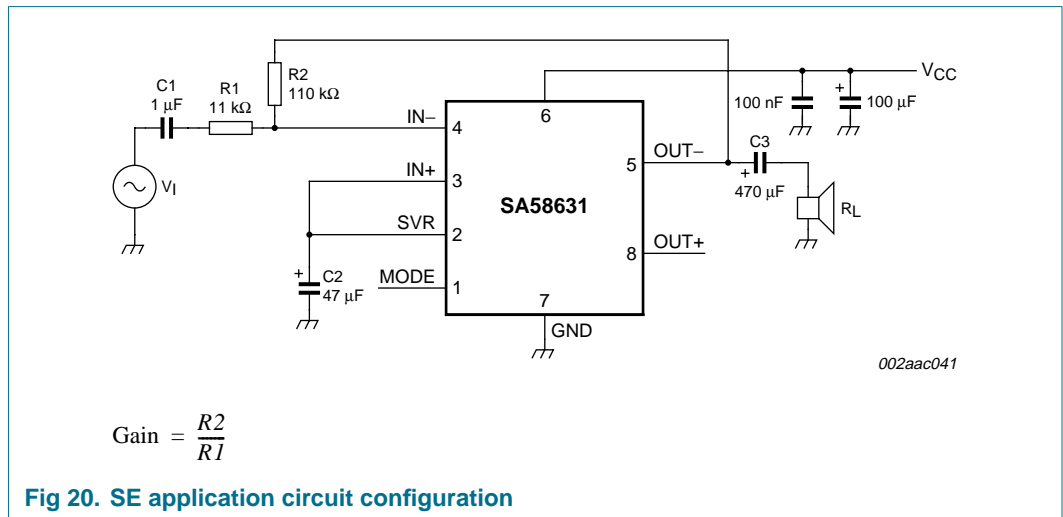
c. $R_L = 16 \Omega$

Fig 19. THD+N versus frequency

14.3 Single-ended application

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 7.5\text{ V}$; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 8\text{ }\Omega$; $G_v = 20\text{ dB}$; audio band-pass 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

The Single-Ended (SE) application diagram is shown in [Figure 20](#).



The capacitor value of C3 in combination with the load impedance determines the low frequency behavior. The total harmonic distortion + noise as a function of frequency was measured with a low-pass filter of 80 kHz. The value of the capacitor C2 influences the behavior of the PSRR at low frequencies; increasing the value of C2 increases the performance of PSRR.

14.4 General remarks

The frequency characteristics can be adapted by connecting a small capacitor across the feedback resistor. To improve the immunity of HF radiation in radio circuit applications, a small capacitor can be connected in parallel with the feedback resistor (56 kΩ); this creates a low-pass filter.

14.5 SA58631TK PCB demo

The application demo board may be used for evaluation in either BTL or SE configuration as shown in the schematics in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 20](#). The demo PCB is laid out for the 37 cm² (5 in²) heat spreader (total of top and bottom heat spreader area).

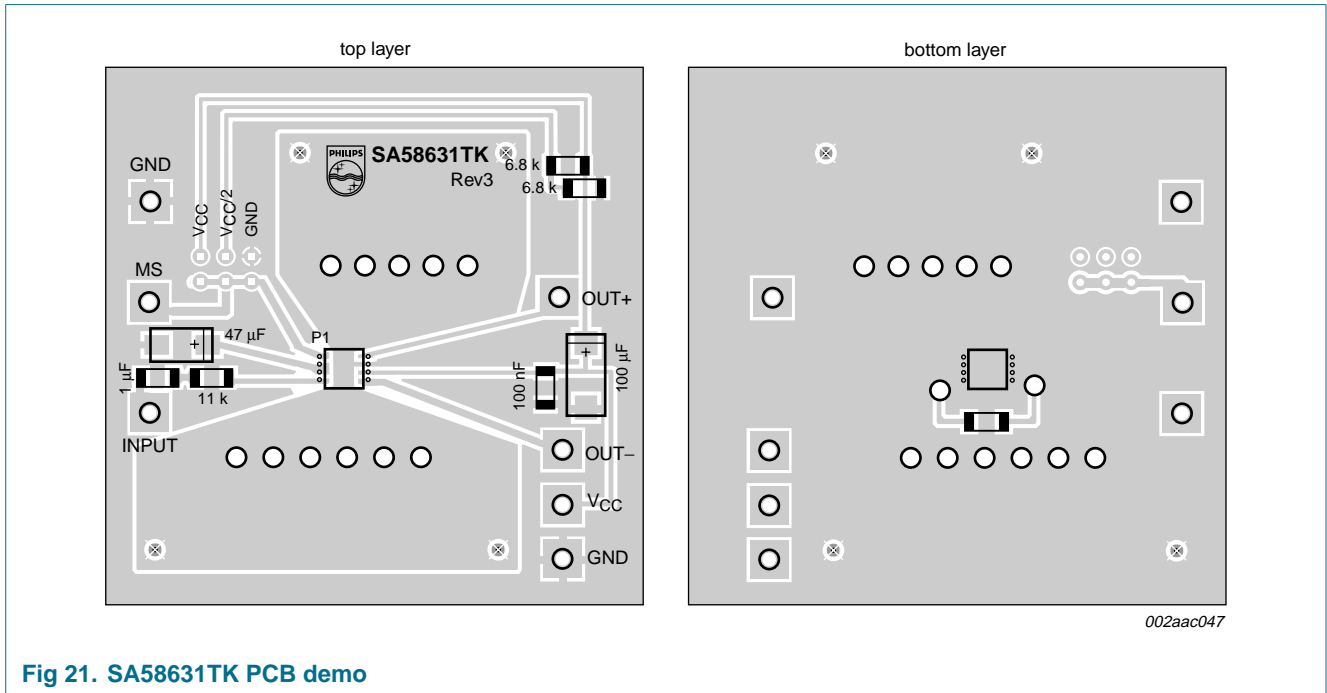


Fig 21. SA58631TK PCB demo

15. Package outline

HVSON8: plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 4 x 4 x 0.85 mm

SOT909-1

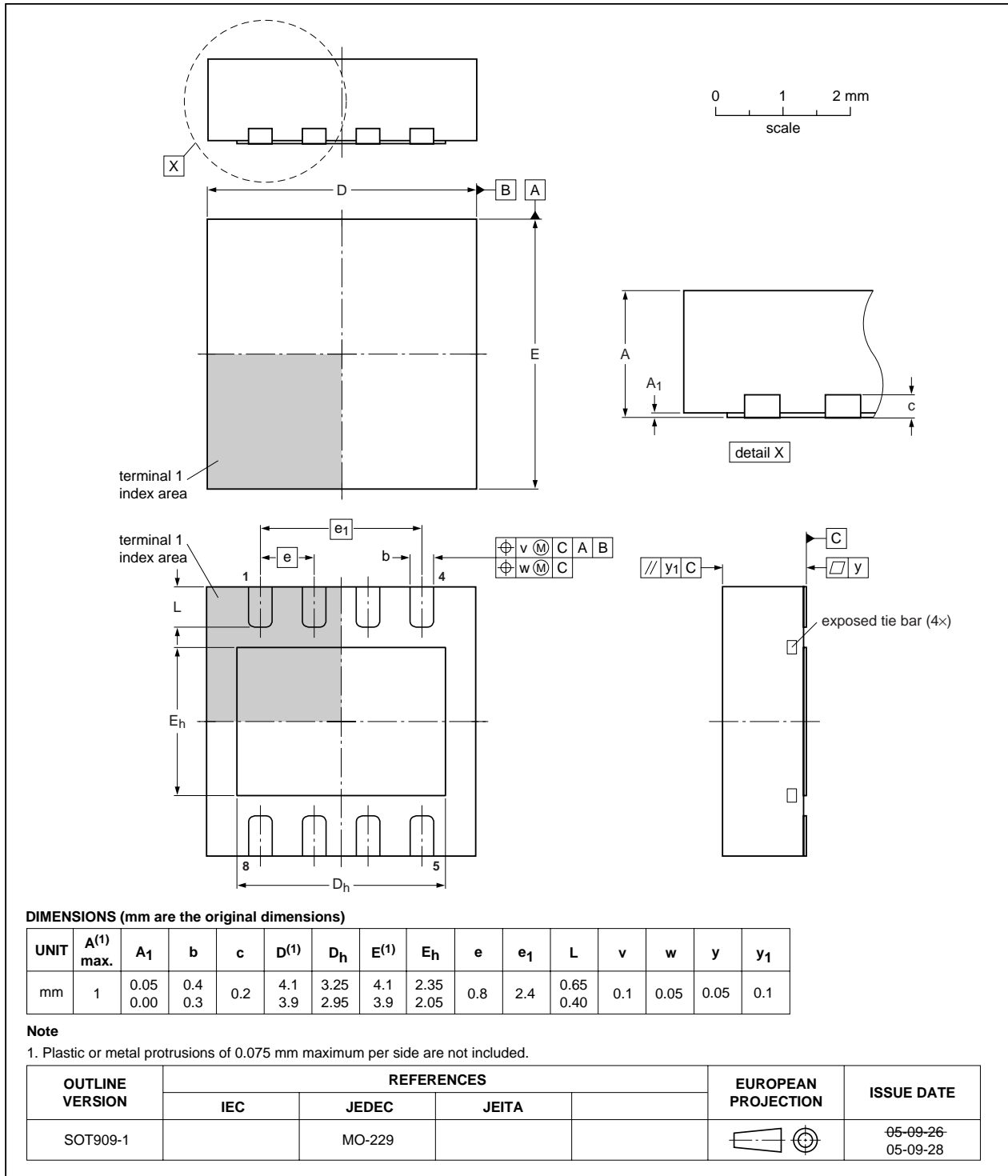


Fig 22. Package outline SOT909-1 (HVSON8)

16. Soldering

16.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

16.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement. Driven by legislation and environmental forces the worldwide use of lead-free solder pastes is increasing.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 seconds and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 °C to 270 °C depending on solder paste material. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept:

- below 225 °C (SnPb process) or below 245 °C (Pb-free process)
 - for all BGA, HTSSON..T and SSOP..T packages
 - for packages with a thickness ≥ 2.5 mm
 - for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume ≥ 350 mm³ so called thick/large packages.
- below 240 °C (SnPb process) or below 260 °C (Pb-free process) for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume < 350 mm³ so called small/thin packages.

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

16.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;

- smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time of the leads in the wave ranges from 3 seconds to 4 seconds at 250 °C or 265 °C, depending on solder material applied, SnPb or Pb-free respectively.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

16.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 seconds to 5 seconds between 270 °C and 320 °C.

16.5 Package related soldering information

Table 8: Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

Package [1]	Soldering method	
	Wave	Reflow [2]
BGA, HTSSON..T [3], LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, SSOP..T [3], TFBGA, VFBGA, XSON	not suitable	suitable
DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSO, HSOP, HSQFP, HSSON, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS	not suitable [4]	suitable
PLCC [5], SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended [5] [6]	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP	not recommended [7]	suitable
CWQCCN..L [8], PMFP [9], WQCCN..L [8]	not suitable	not suitable

[1] For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the *(LF)BGA Application Note (AN01026)*; order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.

[2] All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods*.

[3] These transparent plastic packages are extremely sensitive to reflow soldering conditions and must on no account be processed through more than one soldering cycle or subjected to infrared reflow soldering with peak temperature exceeding 217 °C ± 10 °C measured in the atmosphere of the reflow oven. The package body peak temperature must be kept as low as possible.

- [4] These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
- [5] If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- [6] Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, QFP and TQFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- [7] Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP, TSSOP, VSO and VSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.
- [8] Image sensor packages in principle should not be soldered. They are mounted in sockets or delivered pre-mounted on flex foil. However, the image sensor package can be mounted by the client on a flex foil by using a hot bar soldering process. The appropriate soldering profile can be provided on request.
- [9] Hot bar soldering or manual soldering is suitable for PMFP packages.

17. Abbreviations

Table 9: Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
BTL	Bridge Tied Load
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Silicon
DAP	Die Attach Paddle
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
NPN	Negative-Positive-Negative
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
PNP	Positive-Negative-Positive
RMS	Root Mean Squared
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion

18. Revision history

Table 10: Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Doc. number	Supersedes
SA58631_1	20060308	Product data sheet	-	-	-

19. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status ^[1]	Product status ^{[2] [3]}	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
III	Product data	Production	This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN).

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

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

20. Definitions

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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