15-W Stereo Class-D Audio Power Amplifier with Speaker Protection

DESCRIPTION

The EUA2318 is a high efficiency, 2 channel bridged-tied load (BTL), class-D audio power amplifier. Operating from a 16V power supply, EUA2318 is capable of delivering 15W/ channel of continuous output power to a 8Ω load with 10% THD+N. The EUA2318 features a differential input architecture offering improved noise immunity over a single-ended (SE) input amplifier. Amplifier gain is internally configured and can be selected to 20, 26, 32 or 36dB utilizing the G0 and G1 gain select pins. Advanced EMI suppression technology enables the use of inexpensive ferrite bead at the outputs while meeting EMC requirements.

The speaker protection circuitry is integrated into EUA2318 to limit the amount of current through the speaker. Meanwhile, the AGC detects output signal clip due to the over level input signal and suppresses it automatically. The EUA2318 also features short-circuit and thermal protection preventing the device from being damaged during a fault condition. The EUA2318 is available in thermally efficient 28-pin TSSOP package.

FEATURES

- Wide Supply Voltage: 5V to 26V
- Unique Modulation Scheme Reduces EMI Emission
- Peak Power 20-W/ch into an 8-Ω Load From a 18-V Supply
- 15-W/ch into an 8-Ω Load From a 16-V Supply
- 10-W/ch into an 8-Ω Load From a 13-V Supply
- 30W into a 4-Ω Mono Load From a 16-V Supply
- 87% Efficient Class-D Operation Eliminates Need for Heat Sinks
- Four Selectable, Gain Settings
- Differential Inputs
- Speaker Protection Circuitry
- Auto Gain Control
- AM Avoidance
- Thermal and Short-Circuit Protection
- 28-pin TSSOP Package with Thermal Pad
- RoHS compliant and 100% lead(Pb)-free Halogen-Free

APPLICATIONS

- Televisions
- Mini Speaker
- Consumer Audio Equipment

Typical Application Circuit

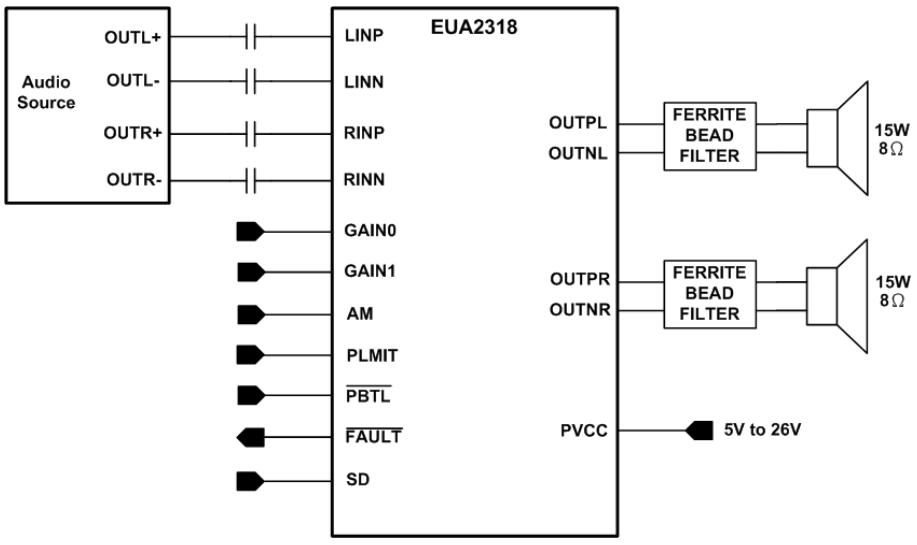
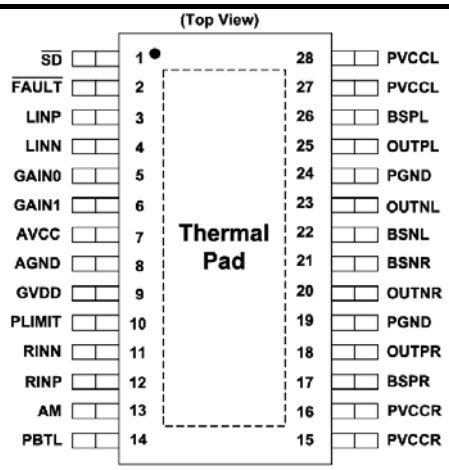


Figure1. Simplified Application Schematic

Pin Configurations

Package Type	Pin Configurations
TSSOP-28 (EP)	

Pin Description

PIN	TSSOP-28(EP)	I/O/P	DESCRIPTION
$\overline{SD}$	1	I	Shutdown logic input for audio amp (LOW = outputs Hi-Z, HIGH = outputs enabled). TTL logic levels with compliance to AVCC.
$\overline{FAULT}$	2	O	Open drain output used to display short circuit or dc detect fault status. Voltage compliant to AVCC.
LINP	3	I	Positive audio input for left channel.
LINN	4	I	Negative audio input for left channel.
GAIN0	5	I	Gain select least significant bit. TTL logic levels with compliance to AVCC.
GAIN1	6	I	Gain select most significant bit. TTL logic levels with compliance to AVCC.
AVCC	7	P	Analog supply
AGND	8	P	Analog signal ground. Connect to the thermal pad.
GVDD	9	O	High-side FET gate drive supply. Nominal voltage is 4.8V. Also should be used as supply for PLIMIT and AM function.
PLIMIT	10	I	Power limit level adjust. Connect a resistor divider from GVDD to 0.3V to set power limit. Connect directly to GND for MUTE.Connect directly to GVDD for no power limit.
RINN	11	I	Negative audio input for right channel.
RINP	12	I	Positive audio input for right channel.
AM	13	I	AM Avoidance Frequency Selection.
PBTL	14	I	Parallel BTL mode switch
PVCCR	15,16	P	Power supply for right channel H-bridge. Right channel and left channel power supply inputs are connect internally.
BSPR	17	I	Bootstrap I/O for right channel, positive high-side FET.
OUTPR	18	O	Class-D H-bridge positive output for right channel.
PGND	19		Power ground for the H-bridges.
OUTNR	20	O	Class-D H-bridge negative output for right channel.
BSNR	21	I	Bootstrap I/O for right channel, negative high-side FET.
BSNL	22	I	Bootstrap I/O for left channel, negative high-side FET.

Pin Description (Continued)

PIN	TSSOP-28(EP)	I/O	DESCRIPTION
OUTNL	23	O	Class-D H-bridge negative output for left channel.
PGND	24		Power ground for the H-bridges.
OUTPL	25	O	Class-D H-bridge positive output for left channel.
BSPL	26	I	Bootstrap I/O for left channel, positive high-side FET.
PVCCL	27,28	P	Power supply for left channel H-bridge. Right channel and left channel power supply inputs are connect internally.

Ordering Information

Order Number	Package Type	Marking	Operating Temperature Range
EUA2318XIR1	TSSOP-28 (EP)	xxxxx EUA2318	-40 °C to +85°C

EUA2318 □ □ □ □

- Lead Free Code
  1: Lead Free, Halogen Free
- Packing
  R: Tape & Reel
- Operating temperature range
  I: Industry Standard
- Package Type
  X:TSSOP (EP)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

- Supply Voltage, AVCC,PVCC, ---------- -0.3 V to 30V
- Input Voltage, $\overline{SD}$,GAIN0,GAIN1,PBTL, $\overline{FAULT}$ ---------- -0.3 V to V_{CC} +0.3V
- Input Voltage, AM, PLIMIT ---------- -0.3 V to GVDD +0.3V
- Input Voltage, RINN,RINP,LINN,LINP ---------- -0.3 V to 6.3V
- Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} (TSSOP-28_EP) ---------- 34°C /W
- Free-air Temperature Range, T_A ---------- -40°C to +85°C
- Junction Temperature Range, T_J ---------- -40°C to +150°C
- Storage Temperature Rang, T_{stg} ---------- -65°C to +150°C
- Lead Temperature ---------- 260°C
- Load Resistance, R_{LOAD} ---------- 3.2Ω Minimum

Recommended Operating Conditions

		Min.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage, V_{CC}	PVCC,AVCC	5	26	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}	$\overline{SD}$	2		V
	GAIN0,GAIN1,PBTL	4		
Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}	$\overline{SD}$,GAIN0,GAIN1,PBTL		0.8	V
High-level input current, I_{IH}	$\overline{SD}$,GAIN0,GAIN1,PBTL,V_I=2V,V_{CC}=18V		50	μA
Low-level input current, I_{IL}	$\overline{SD}$,GAIN0,GAIN1,PBTL,V_I=0.8V,V_{CC}=18V		5	μA
Low-level output voltage, V_{OL}	$\overline{FAULT}$, $R_{PULL-UP}$=100k, V_{CC}=26V		0.8	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		-40	85	°C

DC Characteristics T_A = +25°C ,V_{CC}=12V to 24V, R_L=8Ω (Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		EUA2318			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$\|V_{OS}\|$	Class-D output offset voltage (measured differentially)	V_I= 0V			5	50	mV
I_{CC}	Quiescent supply current	$\overline{SD}$ =2V, no load, PV_{CC}=12V				45	mA
$I_{CC(SD)}$	Quiescent supply current in shutdown mode	$\overline{SD}$ =0.8V, no load, PV_{CC}=12V			200	1000	μA
r_{DS}(on)	Drain-source on-state resistance	V_{CC}=12V, I_O=500mA, T_J=25°C	High Side		240		mΩ
			Low Side		240		
G	Gain	GAIN1=0.8V	GAIN0=0.8V	19	20	21	dB
			GAIN0=4V	25	26	27	
		GAIN1=4V	GAIN0=0.8V	31	32	33	dB
			GAIN0=4V	35	36	37	
t_{ON}	Turn-on time	$\overline{SD}$ =2V			112		ms
t_{OFF}	Turn-off time	$\overline{SD}$ =0.8V			28		ms
GVDD	Gate Drive Supply	I_{GVDD}=2mA		4.4	4.8	5.2	V
t_{DCDET}	DC Detect time	$V_{(RINN)}$=5V, VRINP=0V			420		ms

AC Characteristics T_A = +25°C ,V_{CC}=12V to 24V, R_L=8Ω (Unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	EUA2318			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
K_{SVR}	Power supply ripple rejection	200mV_{PP} ripple at 1kHz, Gain= 20dB, Inputs ac-coupled to AGND		-65		dB
P_O	Continuous output power	THD+N=10%, f=1kHz, V_{CC}=13V		10		
		THD+N=10%, f=1kHz, V_{CC}=16V		15		W
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion +noise	V_{CC}=12V, f=1kHz, Po=5W(half-power)		0.1		
		V_{CC}=24V, f=1kHz, Po=15W(half-power)		0.2		%
Vn	Output integrated noise	20Hz to 22kHz, A-weighted filter, Gain=20dB		150		μV
				-77		dBV
Crosstalk	Crosstalk	V_O=1Vrms, Gain=20dB, f=1kHz		-100		dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	Maximum output at THD+N< 1%, f=1kHz,Gain=20dB, A-weighted		90		dB
f_{OSC}	Oscillator frequency	VCC=12V, AM=Floting		300		KHz
		VCC=12V, AM=1.3V		400		
		VCC=12V, AM=1.8V		500		
		VCC=12V, AM=2.3V		600		
		VCC=12V, AM=2.9V		900		
		VCC=12V, AM=3.3V		1000		
	Thermal trip point			150		°C
	Thermal hysteresis			30		°C

Block Diagram

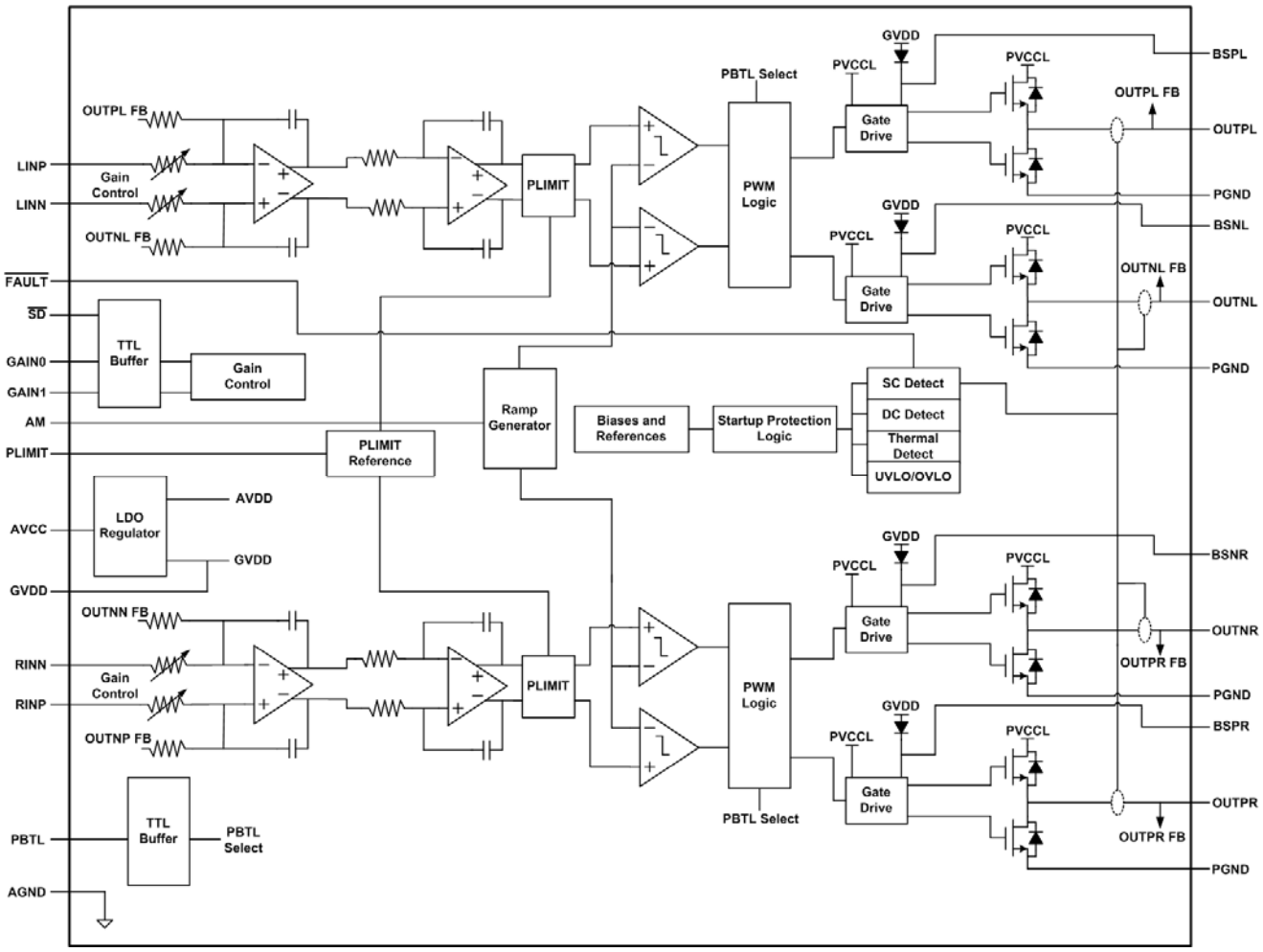


Figure2.

Typical Characteristics

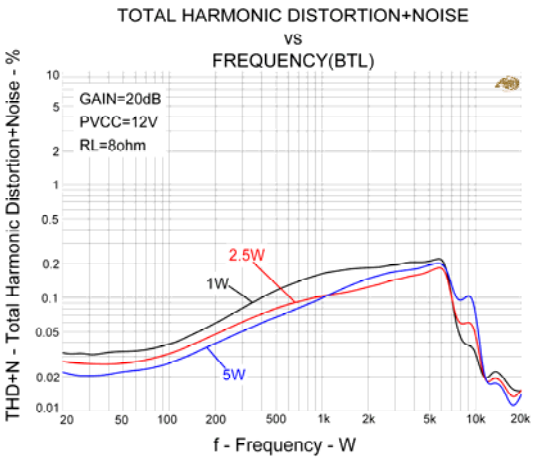


Figure3.

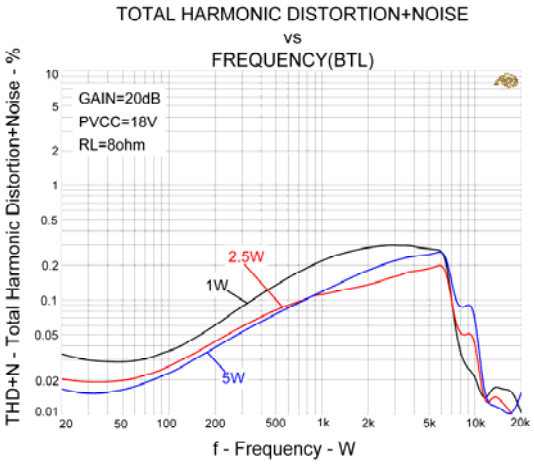


Figure4.

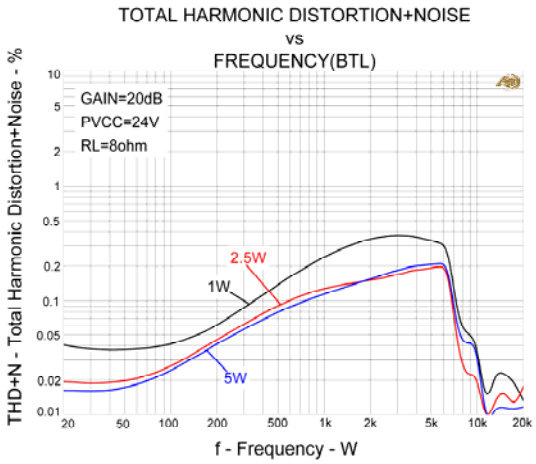
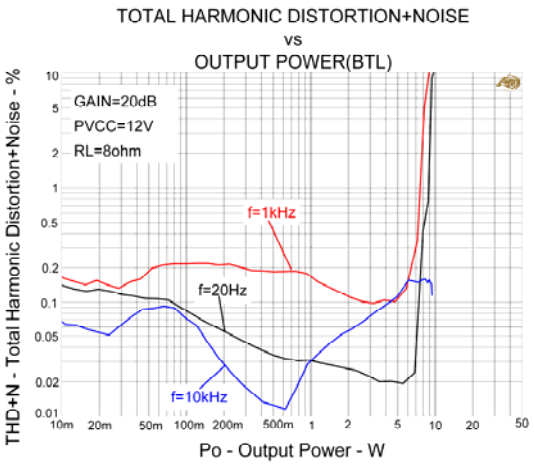


Figure5.



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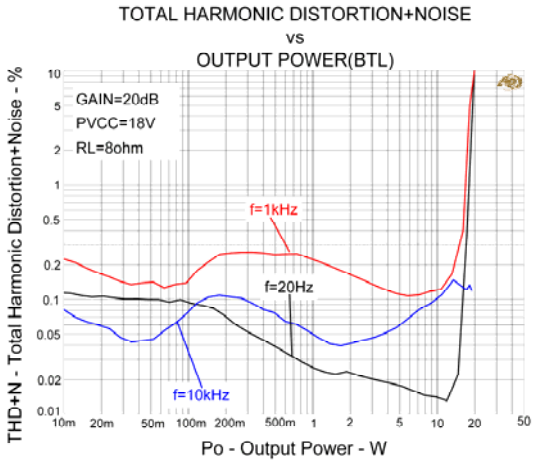

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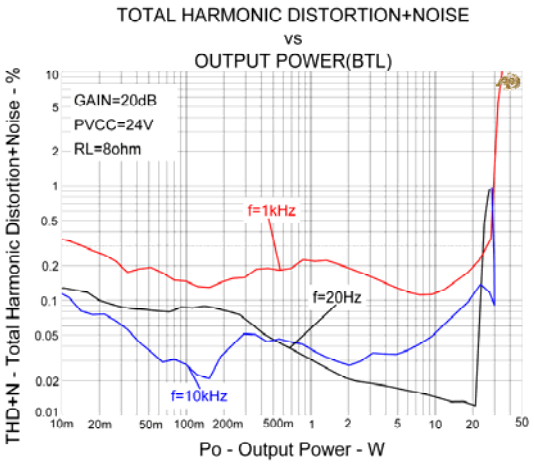
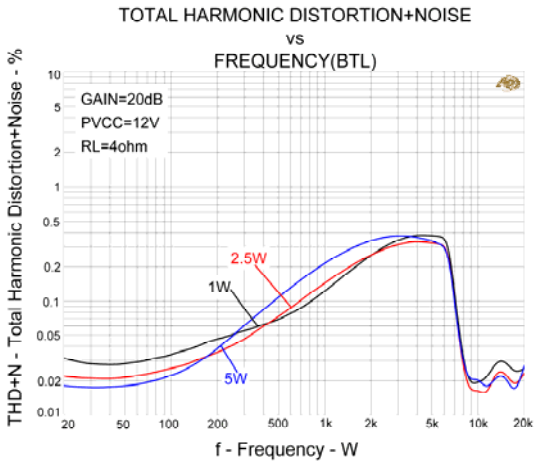


Figure8.

Typical Characteristics



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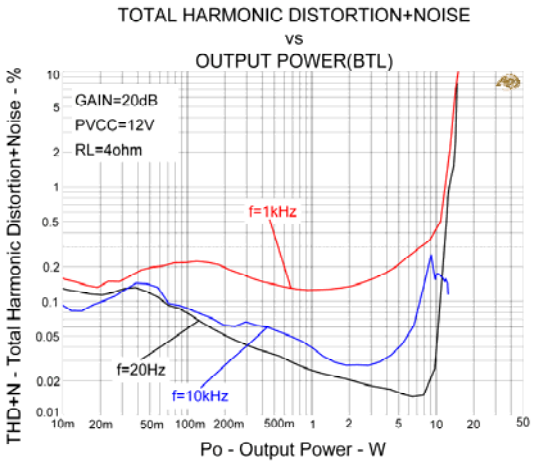
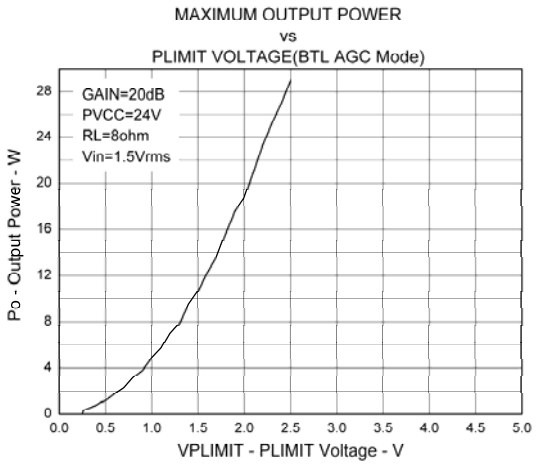


Figure10.



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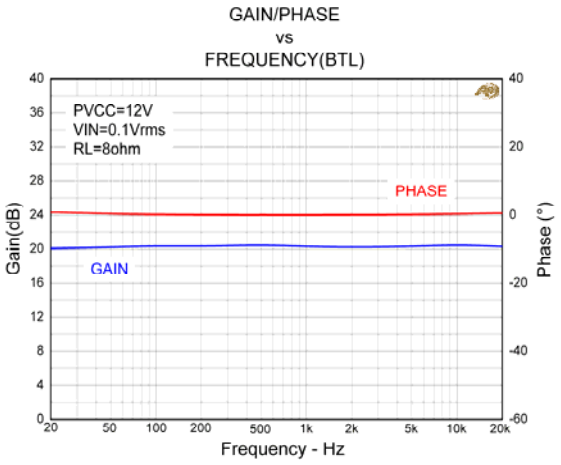


Figure12.

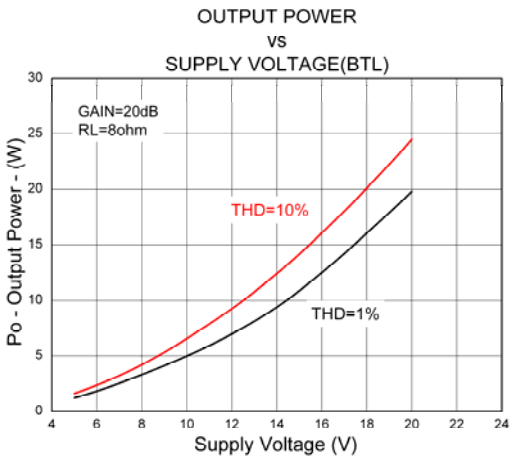


Figure13.

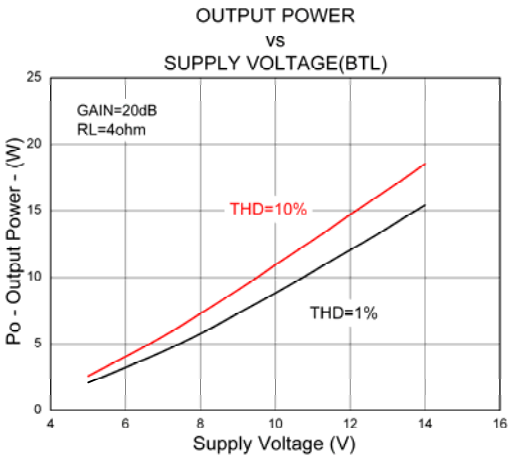


Figure14.

Typical Characteristics

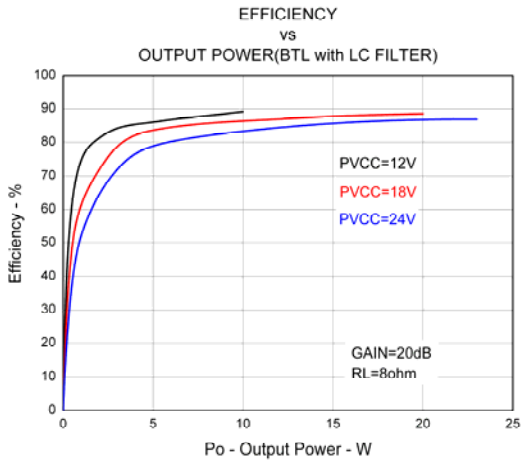
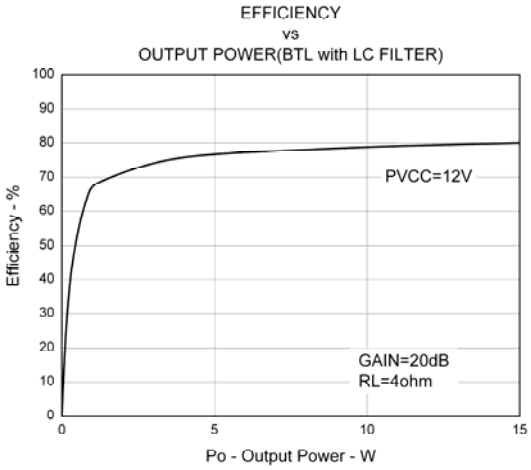


Figure15.



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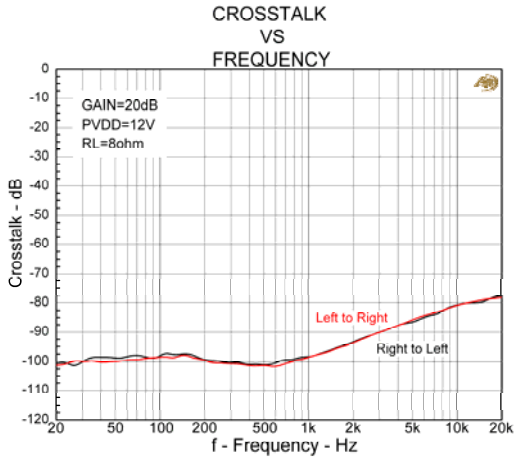


Figure17.

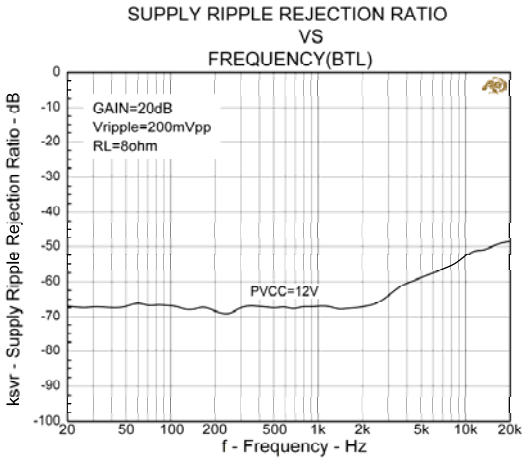
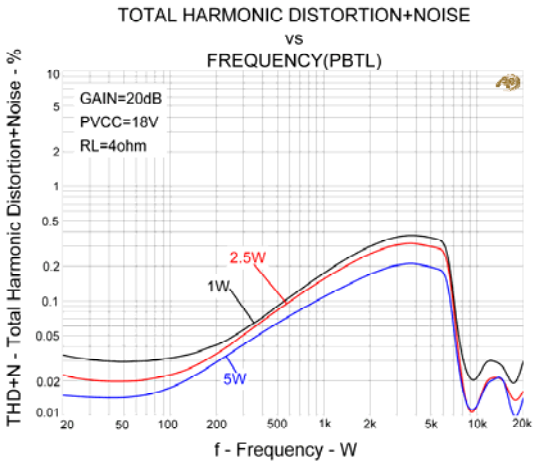


Figure18.



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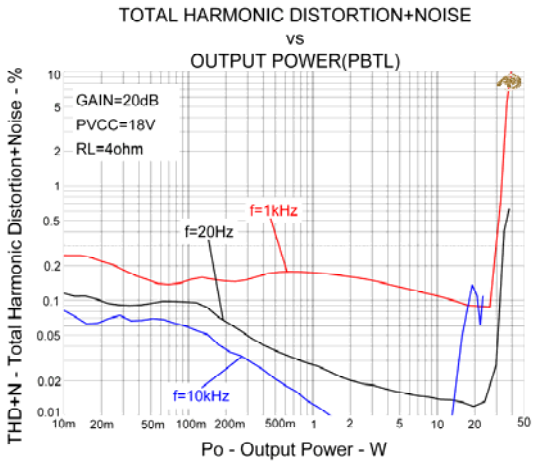


Figure20.

Typical Characteristics

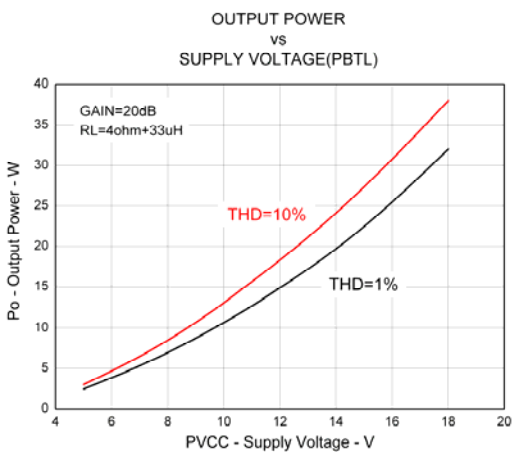


Figure21.

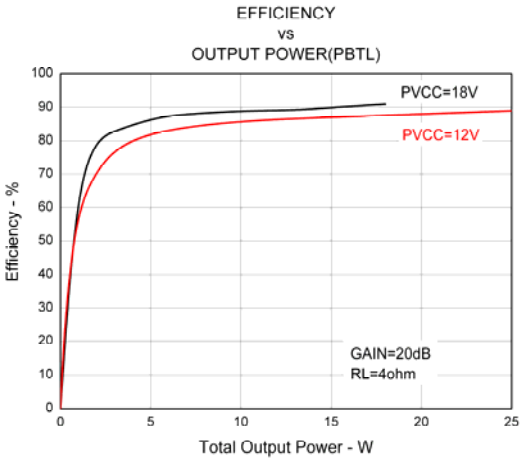


Figure22.

Application Information

Differential Input

The differential input stage of the amplifier cancels any common-mode noise that appears on both input lines of the audio channel. To use the EUA2318 with a differential source, connect the positive signal of the audio source to the INP pin and the negative signal from the audio source to the INN pin (Figure 23).

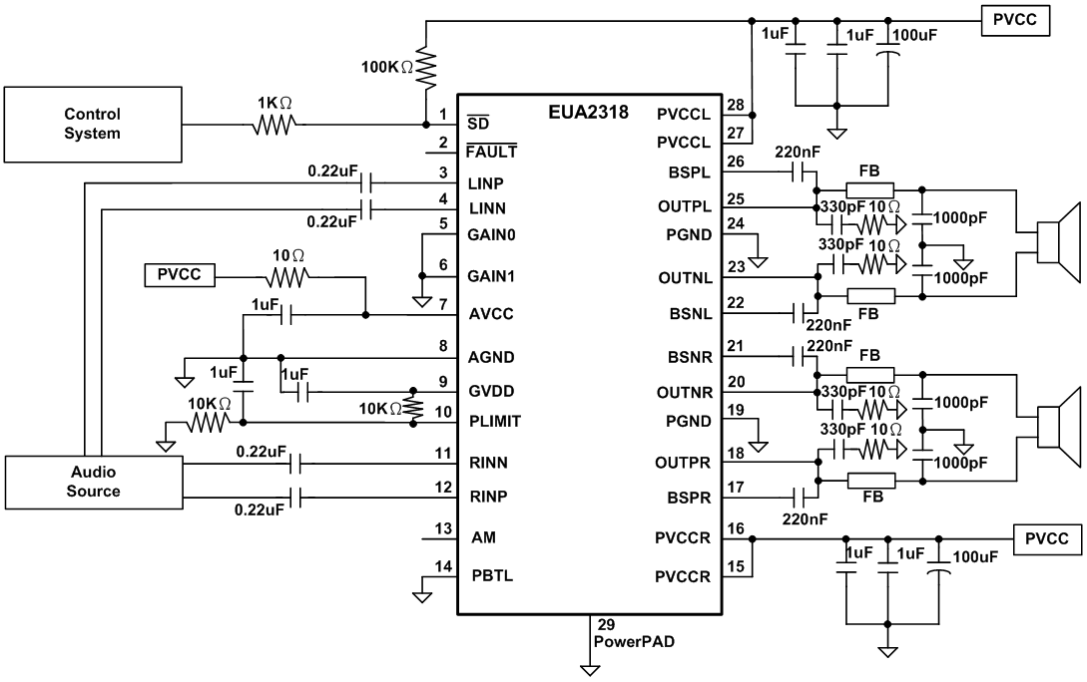


Figure 23. Differential Input

Single-Ended Input

When using an audio source with a single-ended “out”, it is important to connect the RINN and LINN pins to the GND of the audio source with coupling capacitors. (Figure 24).

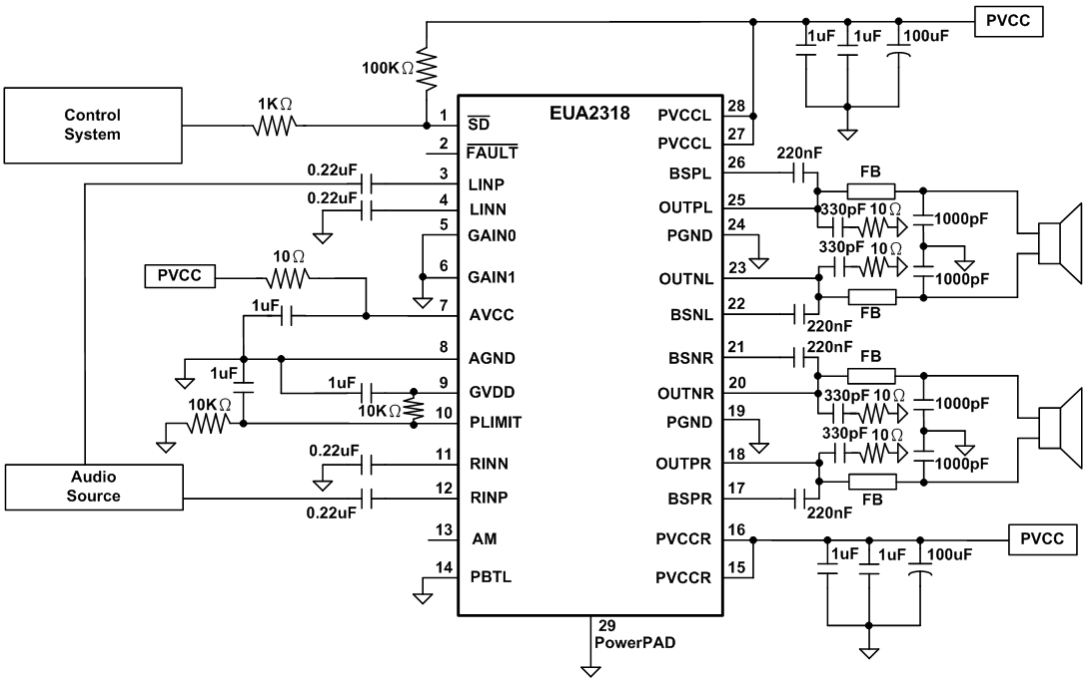


Figure 24. Single Ended Input

Application Information (continued)

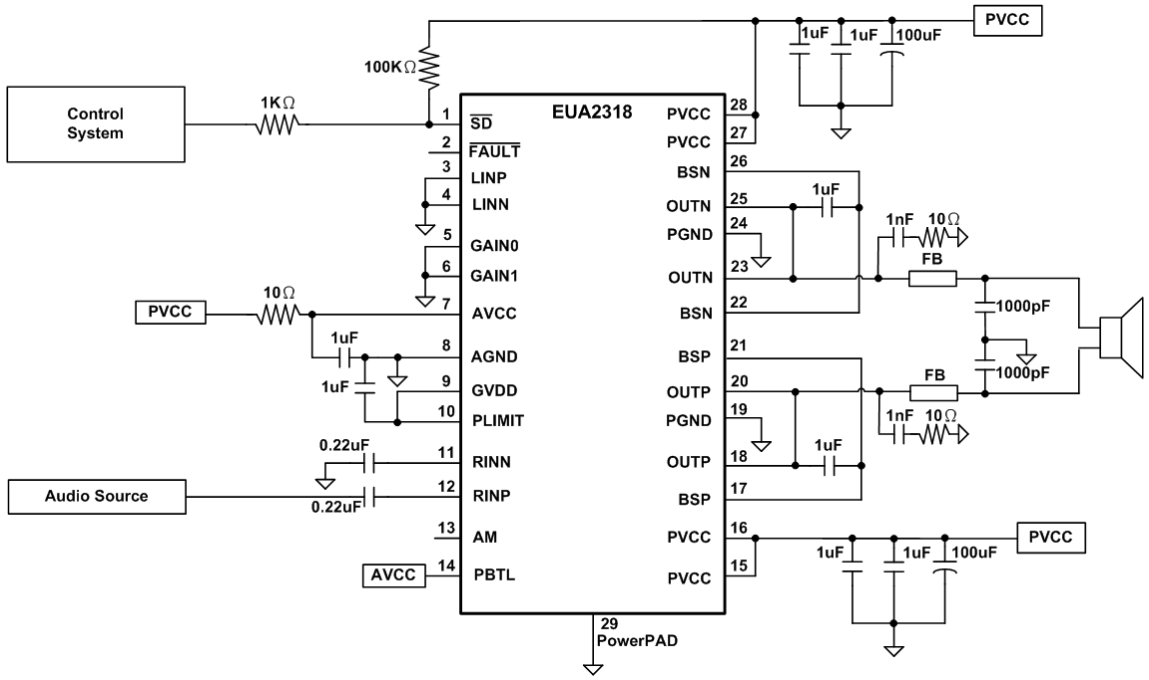


Figure 25. 4Ω/30W PBTL Output

Gain Selection

The gain of the EUA2318 is set by two input terminals, GAIN0 and GAIN1.

The gains listed in Table 1 are realized by changing the taps on the input resistors and feedback resistors inside the amplifier. This causes the input impedance (Z_I) to be dependent on the gain setting. The actual gain settings are controlled by ratios of resistors, so the gain variation from part-to-part is small. However, the input impedance from part-to-part at the same gain may shift by ±20% due to shifts in the actual resistance of the input resistors.

For design purposes, the input network should be designed assuming an input impedance of 30 kΩ, which is the absolute minimum input impedance of the EUA2318. At the lower gain settings, the input impedance could increase as high as 100 kΩ.

Table.1 Gain Setting

GAIN1	GAIN0	AMPLIFIER GAIN (dB)	INPUT IMPEDANCE (kΩ)
		TYP	TYP
0	0	20	100
0	1	26	50
1	0	32	35
1	1	36	30

$\overline{SD}$ Operation

Connect $\overline{SD}$ to a logic high for normal operation. Pulling $\overline{SD}$ low causes the outputs to mute and the amplifier to enter a low-current state. Never leave $\overline{SD}$ unconnected, because amplifier operation would be unpredictable.

For the best power-off pop performance, place the amplifier in the shutdown prior to removing the power supply voltage.

AM Avoidance

The EUA2318 advanced oscillator circuit employs a multiple switching frequency option to avoid AM interferences. 300KHz to 1MHz Switching Frequency.

PLIMIT

The voltage at pin 10 can be used to limit the power to levels below that which is possible based on the supply rail. Add a resistor divider from GVDD to Ground to set the voltage at the PLIMIT pin. An external reference may also be used if tighter tolerance is required. Also add a 1uF capacitor from pin 10 to ground.

Connect a resistor divider from GVDD to 0.3V to set power limit. Connect directly to GND for MUTE.Connect directly to GVDD for no power limit.

Auto Gain Control circuit is adopted to limit the output peak-to-peak voltage, by adjusting the gain of the amplifier. The gain changes depending on the input amplitude, the PLIMIT level, and the attack/release time. The gain changes constantly as audio signal increase and/or decrease to suppress the clipped output signal. The maximum attenuation is -18dB. The attack time is 24uSec/step and the released time is 24mSec/step.

$$P_{OUT} = \frac{\left(\left(\frac{R_L}{R_L + 2 \times R_S}\right) \times 2V_P\right)^2}{2 \times R_L} \quad \text{---------- (1)}$$

For unclipped power

Where:

R_S is the total series resistance including $R_{DS(on)}$, and any resistance in the output filter.

R_L is the load resistance.

V_P is the peak amplitude of the output, V_{IN} is the input amplitude.

$$V_P = 4.7 \times V_{\text{PLIMIT}} < 2.5V$$

Table.2 PLIMIT Typical Operation

Test Conditions	PLIMIT Voltage	Output Power (W)
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω, Gain=26dB	0.5	1
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω,Gain=26dB	0.8	3
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω, Gain=26dB	1	5
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω, Gain=26dB	1.3	8
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω, Gain=26dB	1.5	10
PVCC=24V, VIN=1Vrms, R_L =8Ω, Gain=26dB	1.8	15

Auto Gain Control Function

The AGC works by detecting the audio input envelope. The gain changes depending on the amplitude, the power supply level, and the attack and release time. The gain changes constantly as the audio signal increases and/or decreases to suppress the clipped output signal. The maximum attenuation is -12dB. The attack time is 24mSec and the released time is 24mSec per step.

GVDD Supply

The GVDD Supply is used to power the gates of the output full bridge transistors. It can also be used to supply the PLIMIT voltage divider circuit. Add a 1μF capacitor to ground at this pin.

DC Detect

EUA2318 has circuitry which will protect the speakers from DC current which might occur due to defective capacitors on the input or shorts on the printed circuit board at the inputs. A DC detect fault will be reported on the FAULT pin as a low state. The DC Detect fault will also cause the amplifier to shutdown by changing the state of the outputs to Hi-Z. To clear the DC Detect it is necessary to cycle the PVCC supply. Cycling SD will NOT clear a DC detect fault.

A DC Detect Fault is issued when the output differential duty-cycle of either channel exceeds 20% (for example, +60%, -40%) for more than 420 mSec at the same polarity. This feature protects the speaker from large DC currents or AC currents less than 2Hz. To avoid nuisance faults due to the DC detect circuit, hold the SD pin low at power-up until the signals at the inputs are stable. Also, take care to match the impedance seen at the positive and negative inputs to avoid nuisance DC detect faults.

PBTL Select

EUA2318 offers the feature of parallel BTL operation with two outputs of each channel connected directly. If the PBTL pin (pin 14) is tied high, the positive and negative outputs of each channel (left and right) are synchronized and in phase. To operate in this PBTL (mono) mode, apply the input signal to the RIGHT input and place the speaker between the LEFT and RIGHT outputs. Connect the positive and negative output together for best efficiency. For an example of the PBTL connection, see the schematic in the APPLICATION INFORMATION section.

For normal BTL operation, connect the PBTL pin to local ground.

Short-Circuit Protection and Automatic Recovery Feature

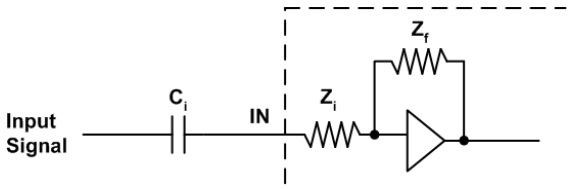
The EUA2318 has short-circuit protection circuitry on the outputs that prevents damage to the device during output-to-output shorts, output-to-GND shorts, and output-to-VCC shorts. When a short circuit is detected on the outputs, the part disables the output drive. A latched fault flag is resulted. The EUA2318 can automatic recover for normal operation if short was removed. If the short was not removed, the protection circuitry again activates.

Thermal Protection

Thermal protection on the EUA2318 prevents damage to the device when the internal die temperature exceeds 150°C. There is a 10°C tolerance on this trip point from device to device. Once the die temperature exceeds the thermal set point, the device enters into the shutdown state and the outputs are disabled. This is not a latched fault. The thermal fault is cleared once the temperature of the die is reduced by 30°C. The device begins normal operation at this point with no external system interaction.

Input Resistance

Changing the gain setting can vary the input resistance of the amplifier from its smallest value, 30 kΩ ±20%, to the largest value, 100 kΩ ±20%. As a result, if a single capacitor is used in the input high-pass filter, the -3 dB or cutoff frequency may change when changing gain steps.

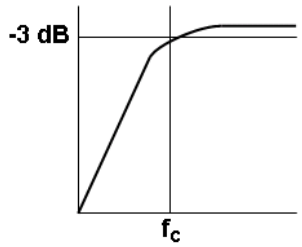


The -3dB frequency can be calculated using Equation 2. Use the Z_I values given in Table 1.

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi Z_i C_i} \quad \text{---------- (2)}$$

Input Capacitor, C_I

In the typical application, an input capacitor (C_I) is required to allow the amplifier to bias the input signal to the proper dc level for optimum operation. In this case, C_I and the input impedance of the amplifier (Z_I) form a high-pass filter with the corner frequency determined in Equation 3.



$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi Z_i C_i} \quad \text{----------(3)}$$

The value of C_I is important, as it directly affects the bass (low-frequency) performance of the circuit. Consider the example where Z_I is 30 kΩ and the specification calls for a flat bass response down to 20 Hz. Equation 3 is reconfigured as Equation 4.

$$C_i = \frac{1}{2\pi Z_i f_c} \quad \text{----------(4)}$$

In this example, C_I is 0.16µF; so, one would likely choose a value of 0.22µF as this value is commonly used. If the gain is known and is constant, use Z_I from Table 1 to calculate C_I.

Power Supply Decoupling, C_S

The EUA2318 is a high-performance CMOS audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure that the output total harmonic distortion (THD) is as low as possible. Power supply decoupling also prevents oscillations for long lead lengths between the amplifier and the speaker. The optimum decoupling is achieved by using two capacitors of different types that target different types of noise on the power supply leads. For higher frequency transients, spikes, or digital hash on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically 0.1µF to 1µF placed as close as possible to the device VCC lead works best. For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a larger aluminum electrolytic capacitor of 220µF or greater placed near the audio power amplifier is recommended. The 220µF capacitor also serves as local storage capacitor for supplying current during large signal transients on the amplifier outputs. The PVCC terminals provide the power to the output transistors, so a 220µF or larger capacitor should be placed on each PVCC terminal. A 10µF capacitor on the AVCC terminal is adequate.

BSN and BSP Capacitors

The full H-bridge output stages use only NMOS transistors, that require bootstrap capacitors for the high side of each output to turn on correctly. A 220nF~1uF ceramic capacitor, rated for at least 25V, must be connected from each output to its corresponding bootstrap input. (See application circuit diagram in Figure 23,24,25.)

The bootstrap capacitors connected between the BSxx pins and corresponding output function as a floating power supply for the high-side N-channel power MOSFET gate drive circuitry. During each high-side switching cycle, the bootstrap capacitors hold the gate-to-source voltage high enough to keep the high-side MOSFETs turned on.

Using Low-ESR Capacitors

Use capacitors with an ESR less than 100mΩ for optimum performance. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors minimize the output resistance. For best performance over the extended temperature range, select X7R capacitors.

Output Filter

Most applications require a ferrite bead filter. The ferrite filter reduces EMI around 1 MHz and higher (FCC and CE only test radiated emissions greater than 30 MHz). When selecting a ferrite bead, choose one with high impedance at high frequencies, but low impedance at low frequencies.

Use an LC output filter if there are low frequency (<1 MHz) EMI-sensitive circuits and/or there are long wires from the amplifier to the speaker.

When both an LC filter and a ferrite bead filter are used, the LC filter should be placed as close as possible to the IC followed by the ferrite bead filter.

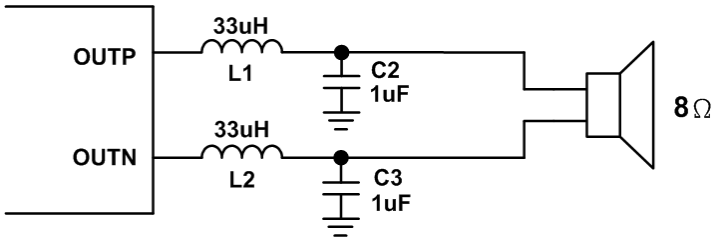


Figure26.

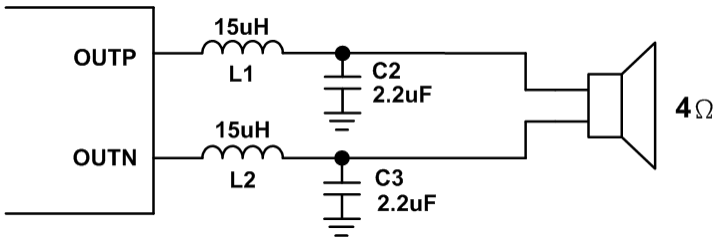


Figure27.

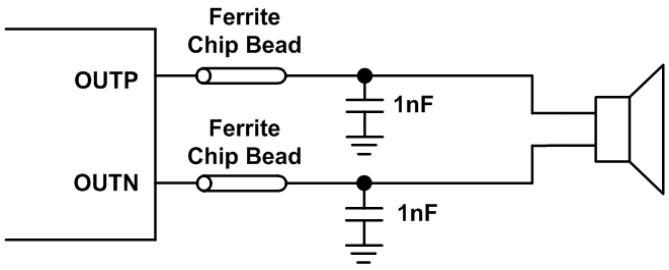
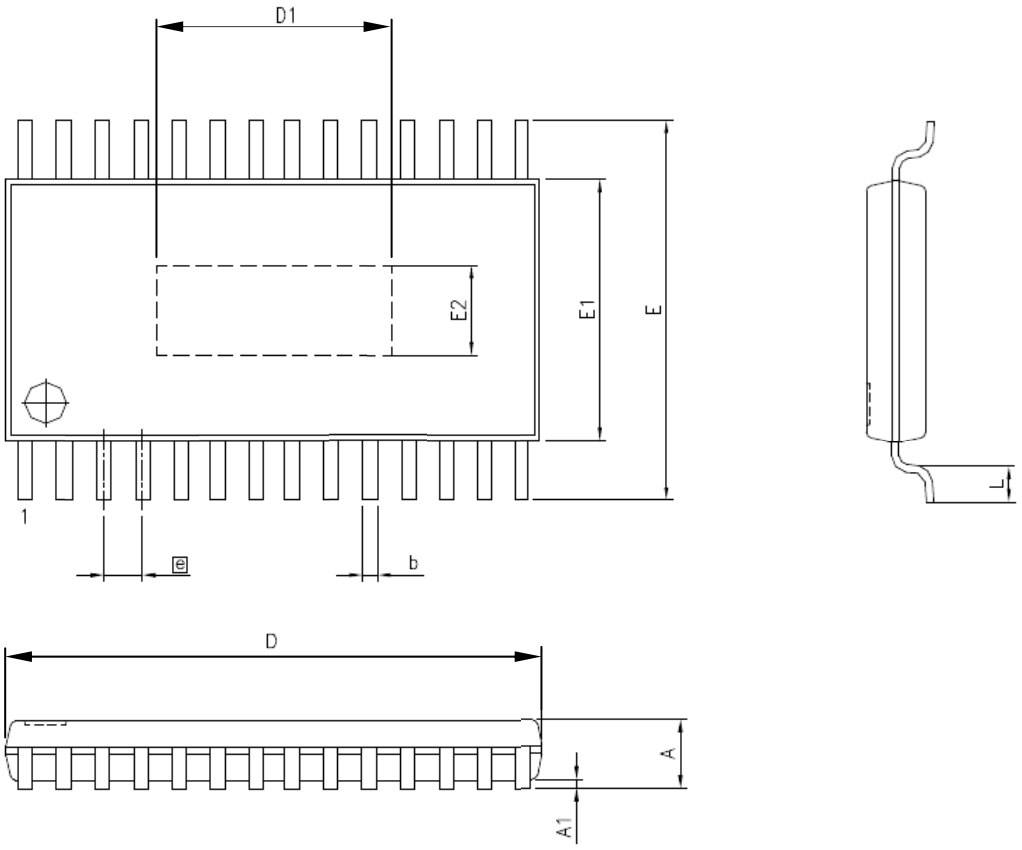


Figure28.

Package Information

TSSOP-28 (EP)



Note: Exposed pad outline drawing is for reference only.

SYMBOLS	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	-	1.20	-	0.047
A1	0.00	0.15	0.000	0.006
b	0.19	0.30	0.007	0.012
E1	4.40 REF		0.173 REF	
D	9.60	9.80	0.378	0.386
D1	2.80	6.30	0.110	0.248
E	6.20	6.60	0.244	0.260
E2	2.10	3.30	0.083	0.130
e	0.65 REF		0.026 REF	
L	0.45	0.75	0.018	0.030