Low EMI 3.0W Mono Class D Audio Amplifier

Features

- 3.0W@10% THD Output with a 4Ω Load at 5V Supply
- High Efficiency Up to 90% @1W with an 8Ω Speaker
- Supply Voltage from 2.5V to 5.5V
- Shutdown Current <1μA
- Superior Low Noise without Input
- EMI Suppressing by Soft-Driving
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- Available in Space Saving DFN2x2-8, MSOP8 and SOP8 Green Package

Application

- Speakers
- Shared-Bikes
- POS
- Telephone Watches
- IPCs
- Portable Devices
- AIOTs

Description

The TMS8007 is a mono filter-less class-D amplifier with high SNR and differential input that eliminate noise.

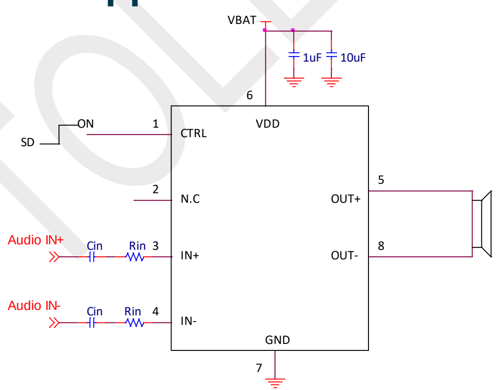
Features like higher than 90% efficiency and small PCB area make the TMS8007 class-D amplifier ideal for portable devices. The filter-less architecture requires no external output filter, fewer external components, less PCB area and lower system costs, and simplifies application design.

With the soft-driving technology, the edge of the PWM at output stage is very flat which is very useful for EMI suppressing.

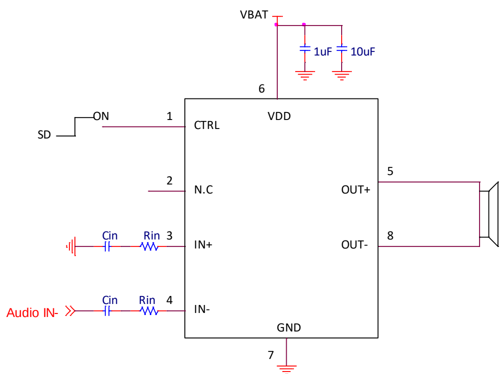
The TMS8007 features short circuit protection, thermal shutdown and under voltage lock-out.

The TMS8007 is available in DFN2x2-8, MSOP8 and SOP8 green packages.

Typical Application



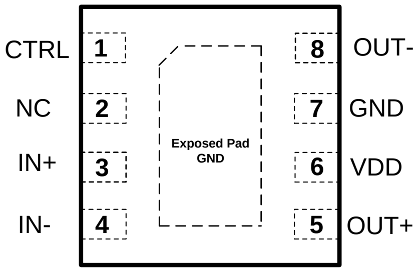
Differential Input



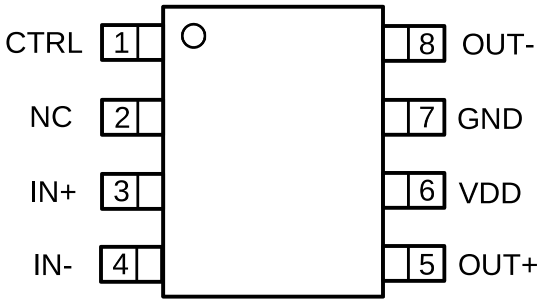
Single-end Input

Figure 1. TMS8007 Typical Application Circuit

Package



DFN2x2-8(Top View)



MSOP8/SOP8(Top View)

Order Information

Part Number	Package	Top Marking	Quantity/ Reel
TMS8007UP-TR	DFN2x2-8	TA3x xx	3000
TMS8007SP-TR	MSOP8	T8007SP xxxxx	3000
TMS8007DP-TR	SOP8	T8007DP xxxxx	3000

TMS8007 devices are Pb-free and RoHS compliant.

Pin Functions

Pin	Name	Description
1	CTRL	Control Terminal
2	NC	No Connected
3	IN+	Positive Differential Input
4	IN-	Negative Differential Input
5	OUT+	Positive BTL Output
6	V_{DD}	Power Supply
7	GND	Ground
8	OUT-	Negative BTL Output

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Items	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	6.0	V
Minimum Output Impedance	3.0	Ω
Input Voltage (IN+, IN-, CTRL)	-0.3 to V_{DD}+0.3	V
Storage Temperature	-65 to 150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Items	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	2.5	5.5	V
Operating Ambient Temperature Range，T_A	-40	85	°C
Junction Temperature Range. (T_J)	-40	125	°C

ESD Rating

Items	Description	Value	Unit
V_{ESD_HBM}	Human Body Model	±4000	V
V_{ESD_CDM}	Charge Device Model	±750	V

Electrical Characteristics

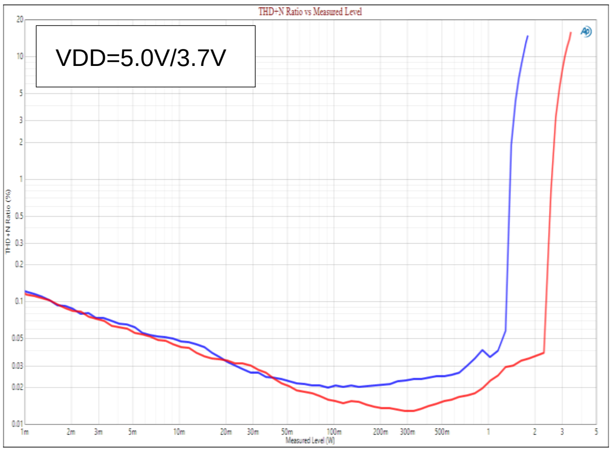
T_A=25°C, V_{DD}=5V, R_{IN}=33kΩ, C_{IN}=0.22μF, R_L=L(33μH)+R+L(33μH), unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Po	Output Power	THD+N=10%, f=1kHz, R_L=4Ω	V_{DD}=5.0V		3.0		W
			V_{DD}=3.7V		1.65		
		THD+N=1%, f=1kHz, R_L=4Ω	V_{DD}=5.0V		2.55		W
			V_{DD}=3.7V		1.36		
		THD+N=10%, f=1kHz, R_L=8Ω	V_{DD}=5.0V		1.72		W
			V_{DD}=3.7V		0.94		
		THD+N=1%, f=1kHz, R_L=8Ω	V_{DD}=5.0V		1.40		W
			V_{DD}=3.7V		0.75		
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	V_{DD}=5.0V, Po=0.25W	f=1kHz, R_L =8Ω		0.035		%
		V_{DD}=3.7V, Po=0.25W			0.015		
		V_{DD}=5.0V, Po=0.5W	f=1kHz, R_L =4Ω		0.02		%
		V_{DD}=3.7V, Po=0.5W			0.026		
PSRR	Power Supply Ripple Rejection	V_{DD}=5V, Inputs AC-Grounded	f=1kHz		-65		dB
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	V_{DD}=5V, THD=1%, f=1kHz	A-weighting		98		dB
Vn	Output Noise	Inputs AC-Grounded, G_V=6dB	No A-weighting		42		μV
			A-weighting		36		
G_V	Closed-loop Gain	V_{DD}= 5V			300K/ Rin		V/V
fsw	Switching Frequency	V_{DD}= 5V			590		kHz
η	Efficiency	R_L=8Ω, THD=10%	f=1kHz		91		%
		R_L=4Ω, THD=10%			87		
I_Q	Quiescent Current	V_{DD}=5V	No Load		2.2		mA
		V_{DD}=3.7V			1.7		mA
DC Parameters							
I_{SD}	Shutdown Current	V_{DD}=2.5V to 5.5V	CTRL=0V			1	μA
R_{SDON}	Static Drain-to Source On-state Resistor	High Side + Low Side	V_{DD}=5.0V, I=500mA		400		mΩ
T_{ON}	Turn On Time	V_{DD}=5V			32		mS
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	V_{DD}=5V	AC-Ground		3.5		mV
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	V_{DD}=5V		1.4			V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	V_{DD}=5V				1.0	

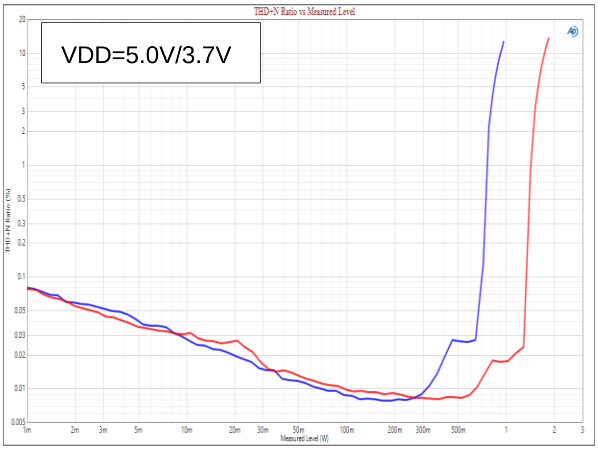
Performance Characteristics

T_A=25°C, V_{DD}=5V, R_{IN}=33kΩ, C_{IN}=0.22μF, unless otherwise noted.

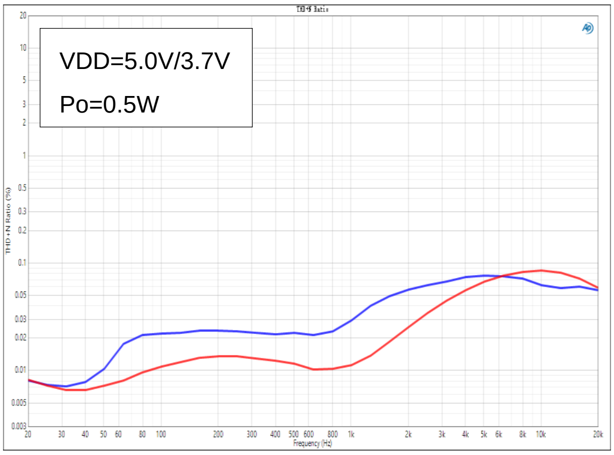
THD+N Vs. Output Power (R_L=4Ω)



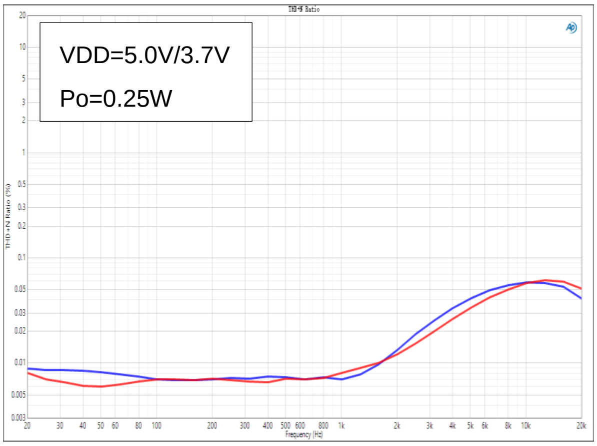
THD+N Vs. Output Power (R_L=8Ω)



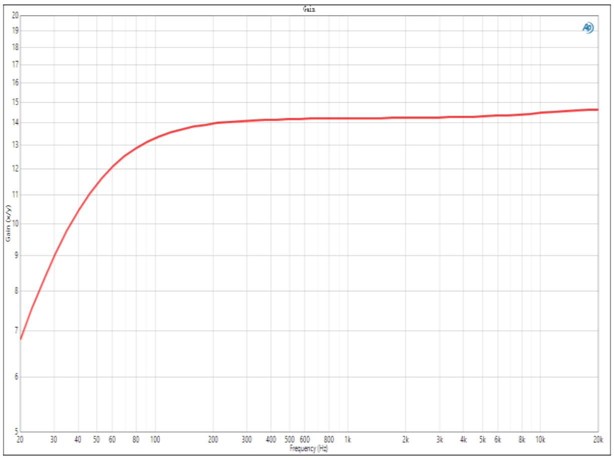
THD+N Vs. Frequency (RL=4Ω)



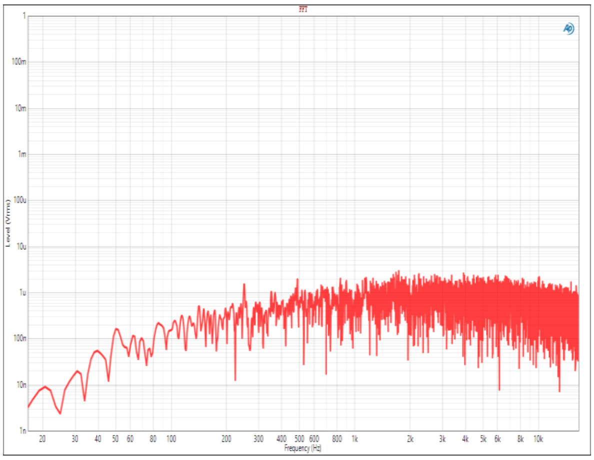
THD+N Vs. Frequency (RL=8Ω)



Frequency Response



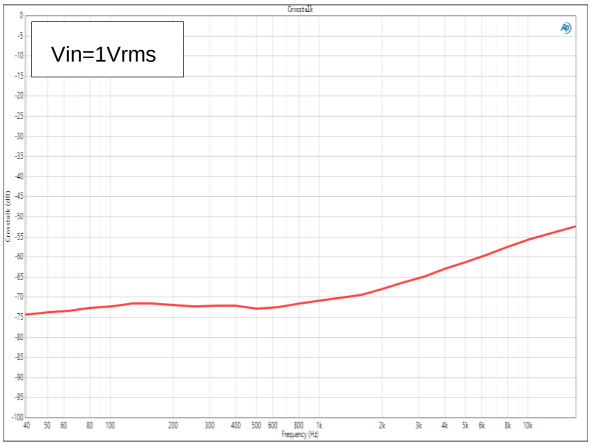
Noise Floor



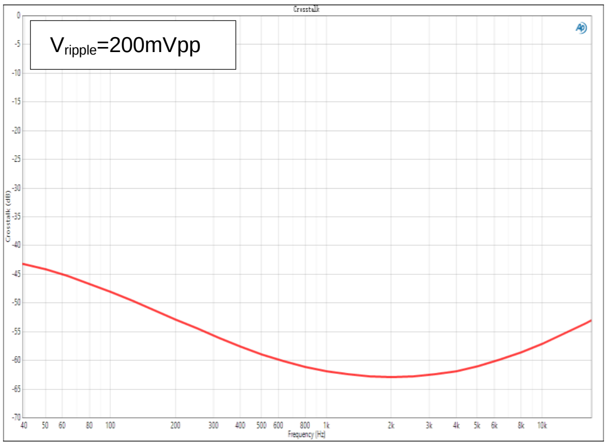
Performance Characteristics

T_A=25°C, V_{DD}=5V, R_{IN}=33kΩ, C_{IN}=0.22μF, unless otherwise noted.

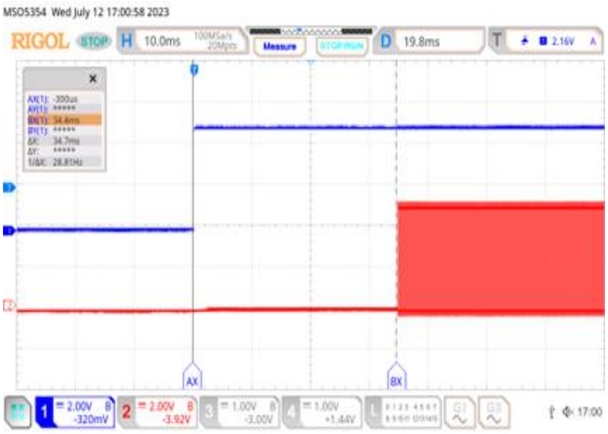
CMRR



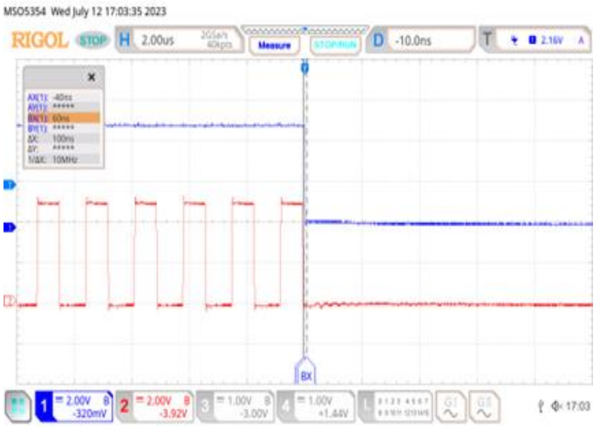
PSRR



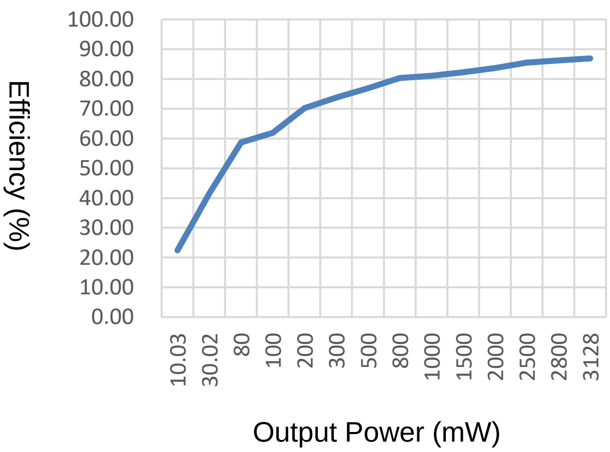
Start-up Response



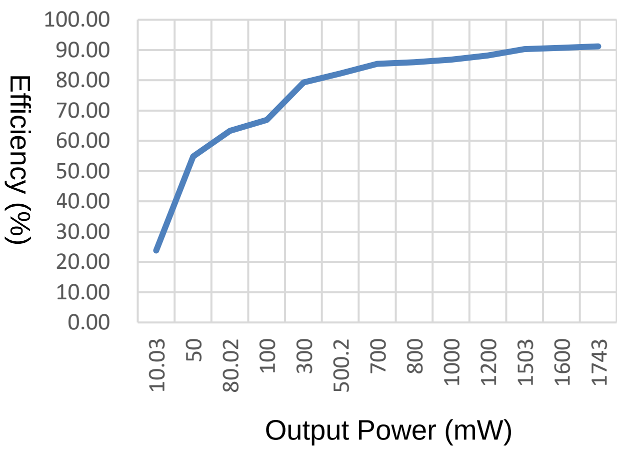
Shutdown Response



Efficiency Vs. Output Power (R_L=4Ω)



Efficiency Vs. Output Power (R_L=8Ω)



Block Diagram

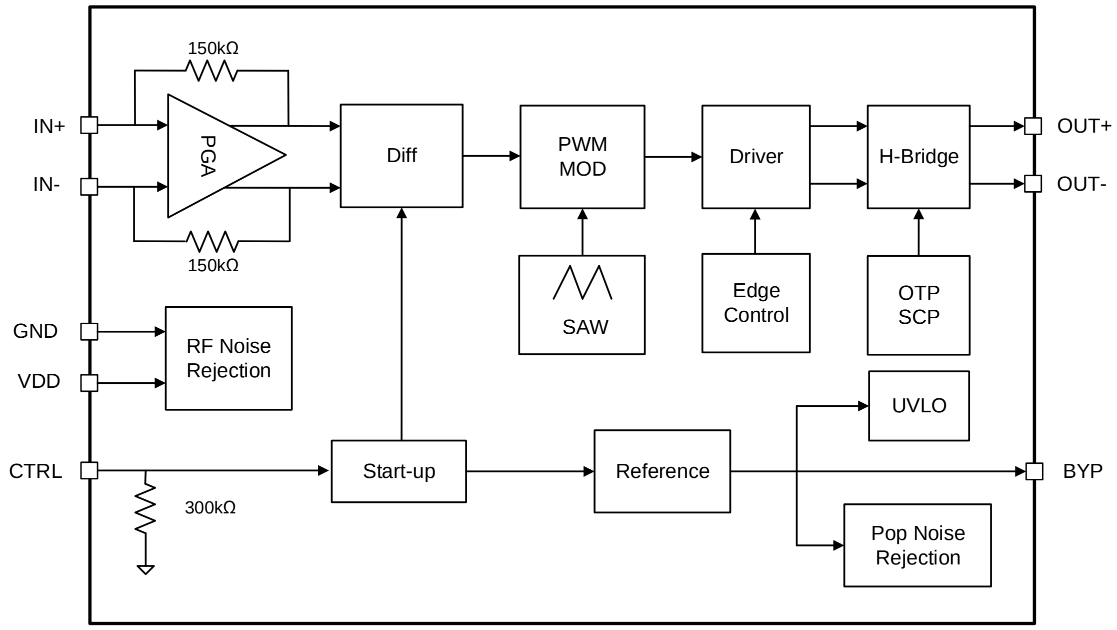


Figure 2: TMS8007 Block Diagram

Application Information

Input Resistor (Ri) and Gain Setting

The input resistors (Ri) and feedback resistors(150kΩ) internally set the gain of the amplifier according to the following equation.

$$Gain=\frac{2*150k}{Ri}(V/V)$$

Resistor matching is very important in fully differential amplifiers. The balance of the output on the reference voltage depends on matched ratios of the resistors. CMRR, PSRR, and cancellation of the second harmonic distortion diminish if resistor mismatch occurs. Therefore, it is recommended to use 1% tolerance resistors or better to keep the performance optimized. Matching is more important than overall tolerance. Resistor arrays with 1% matching can be used with a tolerance greater than 1%. Place the input resistors very close to the TMS8007 to limit noise injection on the high-impedance nodes. For optimal performance, the gain should be set to 2V/V or lower. Lower gain allows the TMS8007 to operate at its best, and keeps a high voltage at the input making the inputs less susceptible to noise.

Input Capacitors (Ci)

In the typical application, an input capacitor, Ci, is required to allow the amplifier to bias the input signal to the proper DC level for optimum operation. In this case, Ci and the minimum input impedance Ri form is a high-pass filter with the corner frequency determined in the follow equation:

$$f_C=\frac{1}{(2\pi RiCi)}$$

It is important to consider the value of Ci as it directly affects the low frequency performance of the circuit. For example, when Ri is 150kΩ and the specification calls for a flat bass response are down to 150Hz. Equation is reconfigured as followed:

$$Ci = \frac{1}{(2\pi R_i f_c)}$$

When input resistance variation is considered, the Ci is 7nF, so one would likely choose a value of 10nF. A further consideration for this capacitor is the leakage path from the input source through the input network (Ci, Ri + Rf) to the load. This leakage current creates a DC offset voltage at the input to the amplifier that reduces useful headroom, especially in high gain applications. For this reason, a low-leakage tantalum or ceramic capacitor is the best choice. When polarized capacitors are used, the positive side of the capacitor should face the amplifier input in most applications as the DC level is held at VDD/2, which is likely higher than the source DC level. Please note that it is important to confirm the capacitor polarity in the application.

Decoupling Capacitor (CS)

The TMS8007 is a high-performance CMOS audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the output total harmonic distortion (THD) as low as possible. Power supply decoupling also prevents the oscillations causing by long lead length between the amplifier and the speaker.

The optimum decoupling is achieved by using two different types of capacitors that target on 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 1μF, is placed as close as possible to the device VDD pin for the best operation. For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a large ceramic capacitor of 10μF or greater placed near the audio power amplifier is recommended. Long conducting wires on VDD or & and GND (>1m) will cause big power pumping which may damage the chip, that an additional 100uF or greater capacitance placed near the TMS8007 is needed.

How to Reduce EMI

Most applications require a ferrite bead filter for EMI elimination shown at Figure 3. The ferrite filter reduces EMI around 1MHz and higher. When selecting a ferrite bead, choose one with high impedance at high frequencies, but low impedance at low frequencies.

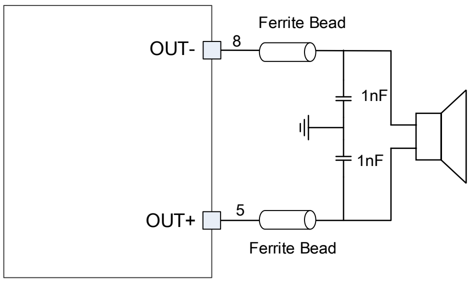


Figure 3: Ferrite Bead Filter to Reduce EMI

Under Voltage Lock-out (UVLO)

The TMS8007 incorporates circuitry designed to detect low supply voltage. When the supply voltage drops to 2.4V or below, the TMS8007 goes into a state of shutdown, and the device comes out of its shutdown state and restore to normal function only when VDD higher than 2.5V.

Short Circuit Protection (SCP)

The TMS8007 has short circuit protection circuitry on the outputs to prevent the device from damage when output-to-output shorts or output-to-GND shorts occur. When a short circuit occurs, the device immediately goes into shutdown state. Once the short is removed, the device will be reactivated.

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

Thermal protection on the TMS8007 prevents the device from damage when the internal die temperature exceeds 135°C. There is a 15°C tolerance on this trip point from device to device. Once the die temperature exceeds the set point, the device will enter 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 decreased by 15°C. This large hysteresis will prevent motor boating sound well and the device begins normal operation at this point with no external system interaction.

Shutdown Operation

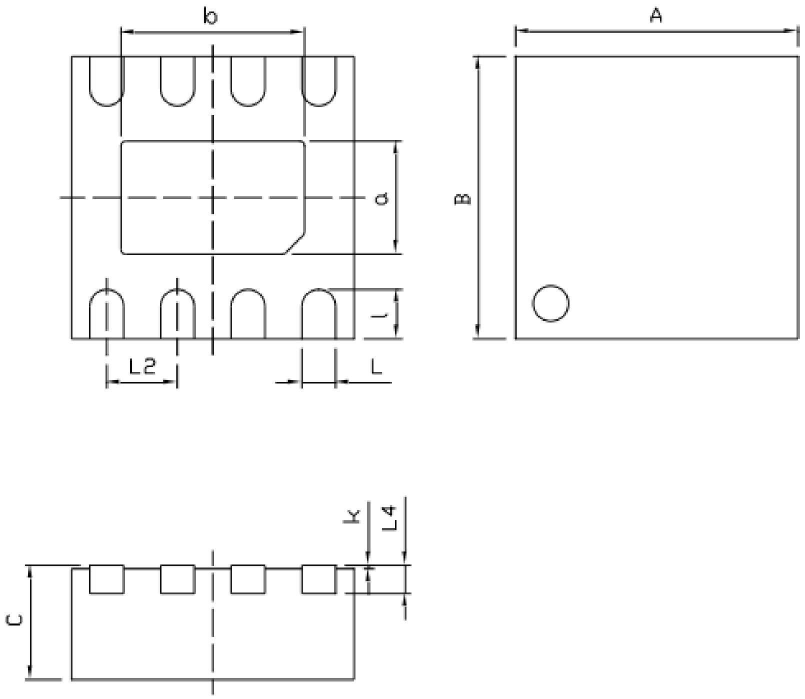
In order to reduce power consumption while not in use, the TMS8007 contains shutdown circuitry amplifier off when logic low is placed on the CTRL pin. By switching the CTRL pin connected to GND, the TMS8007 supply current draw will be minimized in idle mode.

POP and Click Circuitry

The TMS8007 contains circuitry to minimize turn-on and turn-off transients or “click and pops”, where turn-on refers to either power supply turn-on or device recover from shutdown mode. When the device is turned on, the amplifiers are internally muted. An internal current source ramps up the internal reference voltage. The device will remain in mute mode until the reference voltage reach half supply voltage, 1/2 VDD. As soon as the reference voltage is stable, the device will begin full operation. For the best power-off pop performance, the amplifier should be set in shutdown mode prior to removing the power supply voltage.

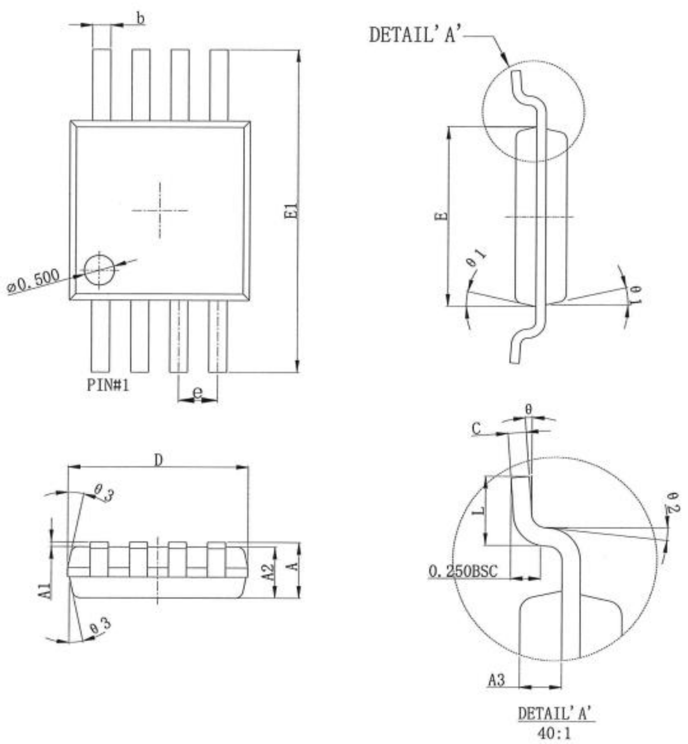
Package Information

Package: DFN2x2-8



Dimensions In Millimeterer			
Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX
A	1.95	2.00	2.05
B	1.95	2.00	2.05
C	0.70	0.75	0.80
L	0.19	0.24	0.29
L2	-	0.50	-
L4	-	0.203	-
a	0.75	0.80	0.85
b	1.25	1.30	1.35
l	0.30	0.35	0.40
k	0.00	-	0.05

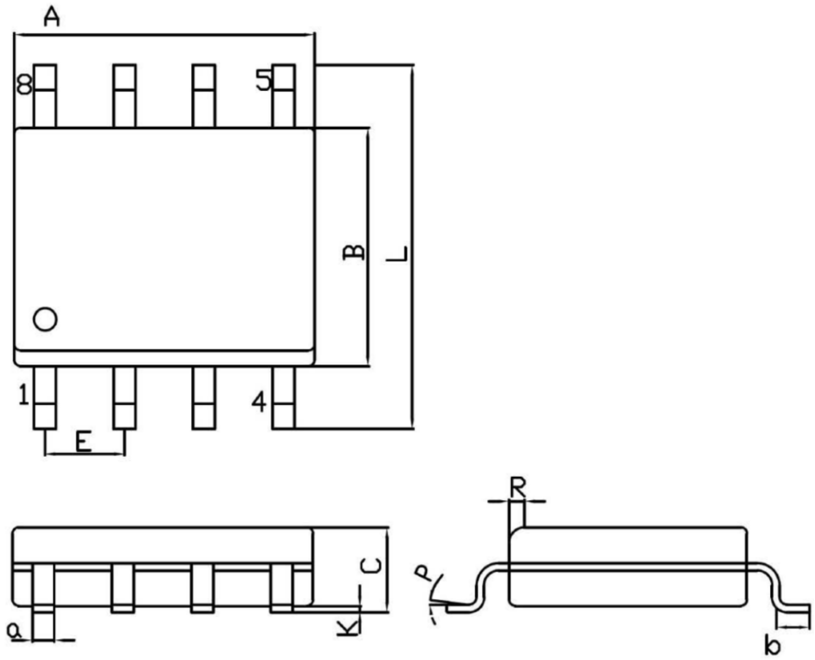
Package: MSOP-8L



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.820	0.930	1.100
A1	0.020	0.080	0.150
A2	0.750	0.850	0.950
A3	0.249	0.349	0.449
c	0.090	0.152	0.230
E	2.900	3.000	3.100
E1	4.750	4.900	5.050
L	0.400	0.600	0.800
b	0.250	0.300	0.380
D	2.900	3.000	3.100
e	0.650BSC		
θ	0°	3°	6°
θ1	12° REF.		
θ2	4° REF.		
θ3	12° REF.		

Package Information

Package: SOP-8L



Unit: mm

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters	
	Min	Max		Min	Max
A	4.70	5.10	C	1.35	1.75
B	3.70	4.10	a	0.35	0.49
L	6.00	6.40	R	0.30	0.60
E	1.27 BSC		P	0°	7°
K	0.12	0.22	b	0.40	1.25

Note:

1) All dimensions are in millimeters.

2) Package length does not include mold flash, protrusion or gate burr.

3) Package width does not include inter lead flash or protrusion.

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