3-W 单声道D类音频放大器，此放大器具有 智能增益 SmartGain™ 自动增益控制(AGC)/动态范围压缩(DRC)

查询样品: TPA2029D1

特性

- 无滤波器D类架构
- **5 V** 和 **4 Ω** 时，输出功率 **3 W** （**10%** 总谐波失真+D）
- **3.6 V** 和 **8 Ω** 时，输出功率 **880 mW** （**10%** 总谐波失真+D）
- 电源范围： **2.5 V** 至 **5.5 V**
- **3** 个可选 **AGC** 功能
- 低电源电流： **1.8 mA**
- 低关断电流 **0.2 μA**
- 高电源抑制比 **(PSRR)**： **80 dB**
- 快速启动时间： **5 ms**
- **AGC**启用/禁用功能
- 限制器启用/禁用功能
- 短路和热保护
- 节省空间的
  - **1.63 mm × 1.63 mm** 晶圆级芯片封装 **(WCSP) (YZF)**

应用范围

- 无线或蜂窝手机及 **PDA**
- 便携式导航设备
- 便携式 **DVD** 播放器
- 笔记本电脑
- 便携式收音机
- 便携式游戏机
- 教育玩具
- **USB** 扬声器

说明

TPA2029D1 是一款单声道，无滤波器D类音频功率放大器，此放大器具有动态范围压缩 (DRC) 和自动增益控制 (AGC)。 它采用 1.63 mm x 1.63 mm WCSP 封装。

TPA2029D1 的 DRC/AGC 功能可被打开和关闭。 DRC/AGC 功能被配置为自动防止音频信号失真并且提高在正常情况下无法听见的静默信息的传输能力。 DRC/AGC 功能还可被配置为保护扬声器在高功率水平下不受损害并且压缩音乐的动态范围以适合扬声器的动态范围。 TPA2029D1 能够在 5 V 时驱动 3 W 4Ω负载或者在 3.6 V 时驱动 880 mW 8Ω 负载。 此器件特有一个使能引脚并提供过热和短路保护。

除了这些特性之外，一个快速启动时间和小封装尺寸使得 TPA2029D1 成为笔记本个人电脑，PDA 和其它便携式应用的理想选择。

TPA2029D1 采用不同的默认 AGC/DRC 设置以满足多样的系统需求。 要获得更多细节，请参见Table 2。

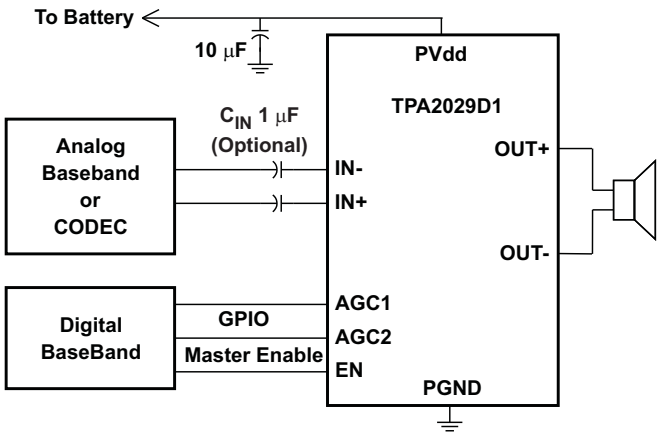
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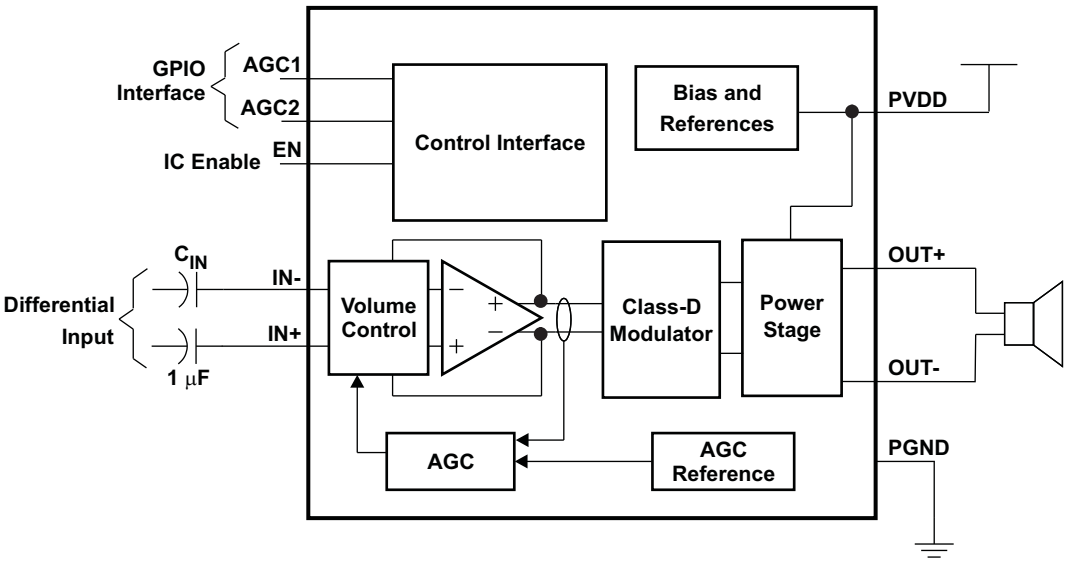
简化的应用图



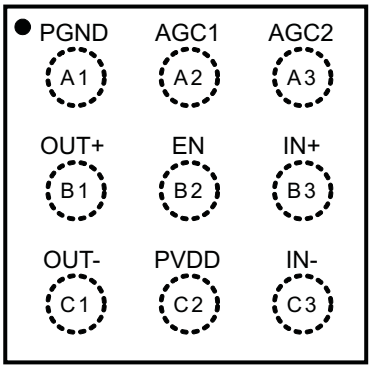
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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



DEVICE PINOUT
WCSP (YZF) PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



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PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN		I/O/P	DESCRIPTION
NAME	WCSP		
IN+	B3	I	Positive audio input
IN–	C3	I	Negative audio input
EN	B2	I	Enable terminal (active high)
AGC2	A3	I	AGC select function pin 2
AGC1	A2	I	AGC select function pin 1
OUT+	B1	O	Positive differential output
OUT–	C1	O	Negative differential output
PVDD	C2	P	Power supply
PGND	A1	P	Power ground

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

			VALUE / UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	PVDD	–0.3 V to 6 V
	Input voltage	EN, INR+, INR–, INL+, INL–	–0.3 V to V_{DD}+0.3 V
		AGC1, AGC2	–0.3 V to 6 V
	Continuous total power dissipation		See Dissipation Ratings Table
T_A	Operating free-air temperature range		–40°C to 85°C
T_J	Operating junction temperature range		–40°C to 150°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65°C to 150°C
ESD	Electro-Static Discharge Tolerance, all pins	Human Body Model (HBM)	2 KV
		Charged Device Model (CDM)	500 V
R_{LOAD}	Minimum load resistance		3.6 Ω

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DISSIPATION RATINGS TABLE(1)

PACKAGE	$T_A \le 25°C$	DERATING FACTOR	$T_A = 70°C$	$T_A = 85°C$
9-ball WCSP	1.19 W	9.52 mW/°C	0.76 W	0.62 W

(1) Dissipations ratings are for a 2-side, 2-plane PCB.

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AVAILABLE OPTIONS(1)

T_A	PACKAGED DEVICES(2)	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL
–40°C to 85°C	9-pin, 1.63 mm × 1.63 mm WCSP	TPA2029D1YZFR	QWI
		TPA2029D1YZFT	QWI

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI Web site at www.ti.com
(2) The YZF packages are only available taped and reeled. The suffix R indicates a reel of 3000; the suffix T indicates a reel of 250.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	PVDD	2.5	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	EN, AGC1, AGC2	1.3		V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	EN, AGC1, AGC2		0.6	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	85	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 3.6 V, EN = 1.3 V, and R_L = 8 Ω + 33 µH (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage range		2.5	3.6	5.5	V
I_{SDZ}	Shutdown quiescent current	EN = 0.35 V, V_{DD} = 2.5 V		0.1	1	µA
		EN = 0.35 V, V_{DD} = 3.6 V		0.2	1	
		EN = 0.35 V, V_{DD} = 5.5 V		0.3	1	
I_{DD}	Supply current	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		1.6	4.5	mA
		V_{DD} = 3.6 V		1.8	4.7	
		V_{DD} = 5.5 V		2.1	5.5	
f_{SW}	Class D Switching Frequency		275	300	325	kHz
I_{IH}	High-level input current	V_{DD} = 5.5 V, EN = 5.8 V			1	µA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	V_{DD} = 5.5 V, EN = –0.3 V	–1			µA
t_{START}	Start-up time	2.5 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V no pop, C_{IN} ≤ 1 µF		5		ms
POR	Power on reset ON threshold			2	2.3	V
	Power on reset hysteresis			0.2		V
CMRR	Input common mode rejection	R_L = 8 Ω, V_{icm} = 0.5 V and V_{icm} = V_{DD} – 0.8 V, differential inputs shorted		–75		dB
V_{oo}	Output offset voltage	V_{DD} = 3.6 V, A_V = 6 dB, R_L = 8 Ω, inputs ac grounded		1.5	10	mV
Z_O	Output Impedance in shutdown mode	EN = 0.35 V		2		kΩ
	Gain accuracy	Compression and limiter disabled, Gain = 0 to 30 dB	–0.5		0.5	dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	V_{DD} = 2.5 V to 4.7 V		–80		dB

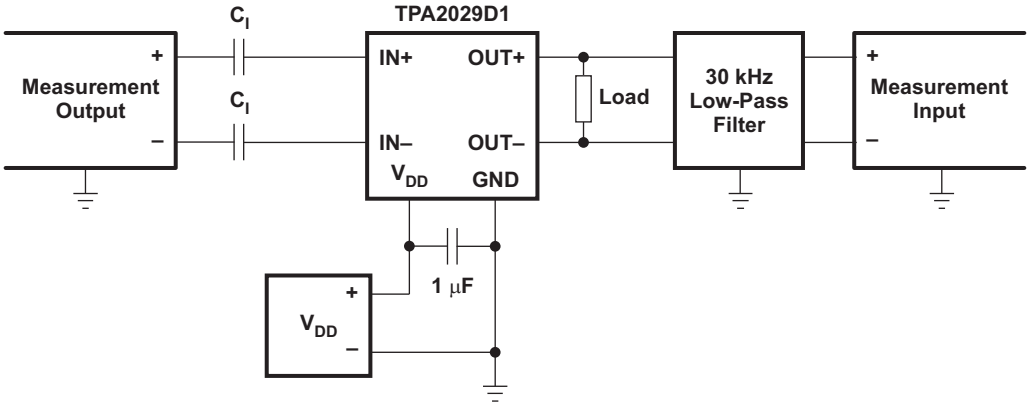
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OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 3.6V, EN = 1.3 V, R_L = 8 Ω +33 µH, and A_V = 6 dB (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
k_{SVR}	power-supply ripple rejection ratio	V_{DD} = 3.6 Vdc with ac of 200 mV_{PP} at 217 Hz		–70		dB
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	f_{aud_in} = 1 kHz; P_O = 550 mW; V_{DD} = 3.6 V		0.1%		
		f_{aud_in} = 1 kHz; P_O = 1.25 W; V_{DD} = 5 V		0.1%		
		f_{aud_in} = 1 kHz; P_O = 710 mW; V_{DD} = 3.6 V		1%		
		f_{aud_in} = 1 kHz; P_O = 1.4 W; V_{DD} = 5 V		1%		
N_r	Output integrated noise	Av = 6 dB		42		µV
		Av = 6 dB floor, A-weighted		30		µV
f	Frequency response	Av = 6 dB	20		20000	Hz
$P_{O(max)}$	Maximum output power	THD+N = 10%, V_{DD} = 5 V, R_L = 8 Ω		1.72		W
		THD+N = 10%, V_{DD} = 3.6 V, R_L = 8 Ω		880		mW
		THD+N = 1%, V_{DD} = 5 V, R_L = 8 Ω		1.4		W
		THD+N = 1% , V_{DD} = 3.6 V, R_L = 8 Ω		710		mW
		THD+N = 10% , V_{DD} = 5 V, R_L = 4 Ω		3		W
η	Efficiency	THD+N = 1%, V_{DD} = 3.6 V, R_L = 8 Ω, P_O= 0.71 W		91%		
		THD+N = 1%, V_{DD} = 5 V, R_L = 8 Ω, P_O = 1.4 W		93%		

Figure 1. TEST SET-UP FOR GRAPHS



(1) All measurements were taken with a 1-µF C_I (unless otherwise noted.)

(2) A 33-µH inductor was placed in series with the load resistor to emulate a small speaker for efficiency measurements.

(3) The 30-kHz low-pass filter is required, even if the analyzer has an internal low-pass filter. An RC low-pass filter (1 kΩ 4.7 nF) is used on each output for the data sheet graphs.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

with $C_{(DECOUPLE)}$ = 1 µF, C_I = 1 µF.
All THD + N graphs are taken with outputs out of phase (unless otherwise noted).
All data is taken on left channel.

Table of Graphs

		FIGURE
Quiescent supply current	vs Supply voltage	Figure 2
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	Figure 3
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	Figure 4
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Output power	Figure 5
Supply ripple rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 6
Efficiency	vs Output power (per channel)	Figure 7
Total power dissipation	vs Total output power	Figure 8
Total supply current	vs Total output power	Figure 9
Output power	vs Supply voltage	Figure 10 , Figure 11
Shutdown time		Figure 12
Startup time		Figure 13

QUIESCENT SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

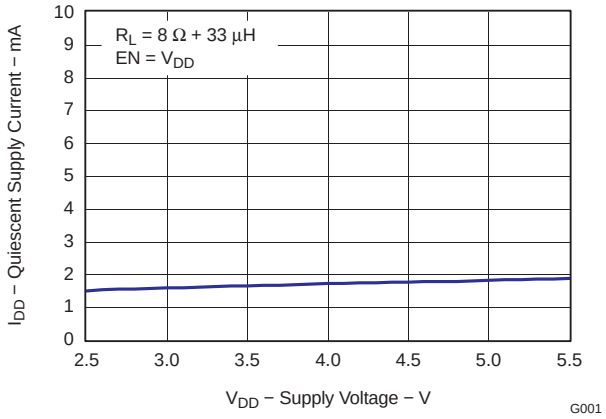


Figure 2.

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE
vs
FREQUENCY

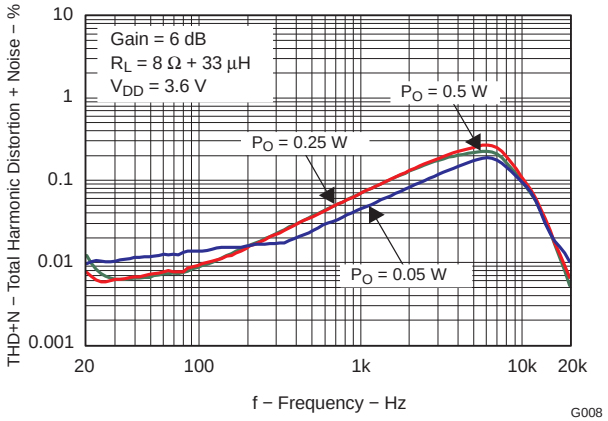


Figure 3.

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TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs FREQUENCY

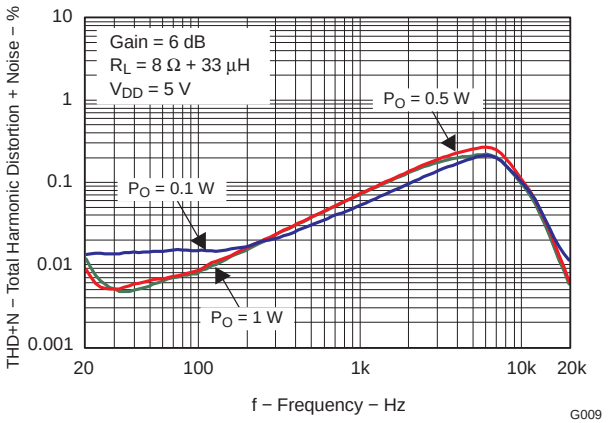


Figure 4.

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs OUTPUT POWER

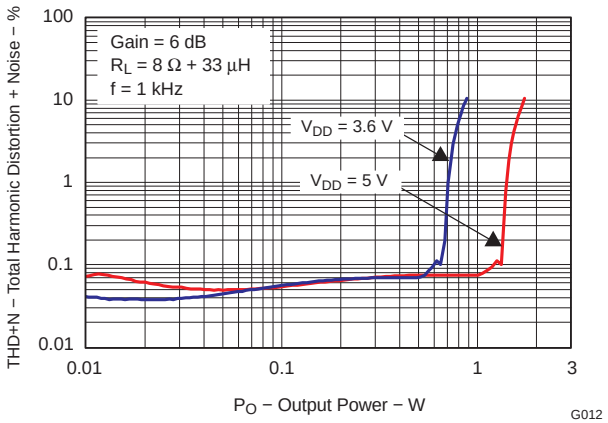


Figure 5.

SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO

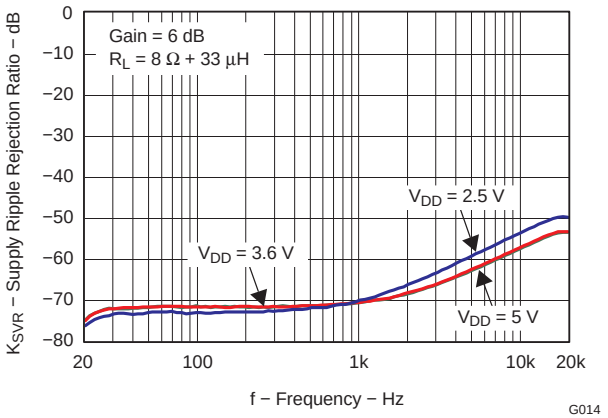


Figure 6.

EFFICIENCY vs OUTPUT POWER (PER CHANNEL)

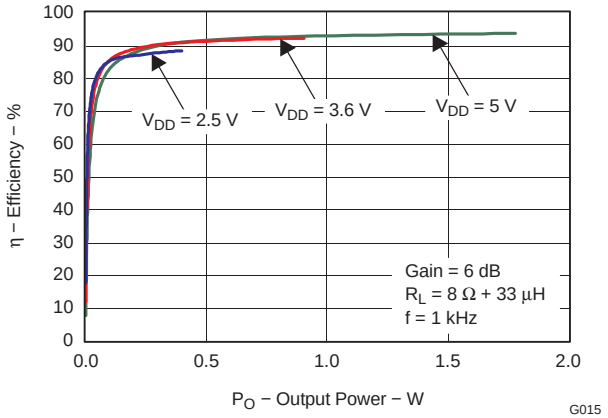


Figure 7.

TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs TOTAL OUTPUT POWER

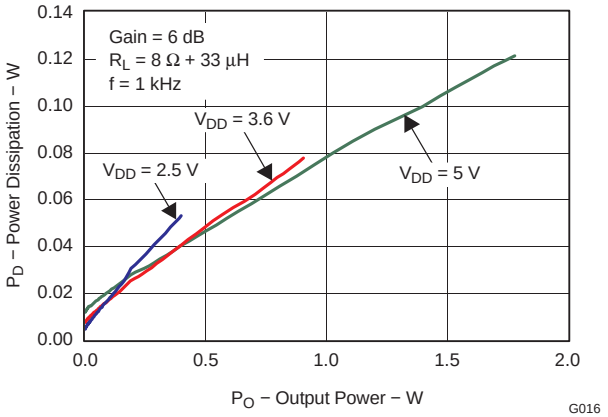


Figure 8.

TOTAL SUPPLY CURRENT vs TOTAL OUTPUT POWER

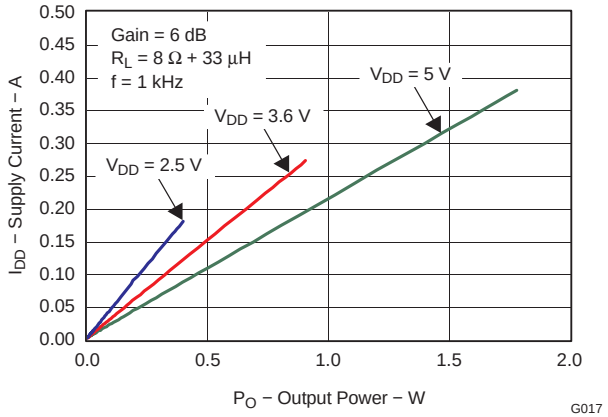


Figure 9.

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OUTPUT POWER vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

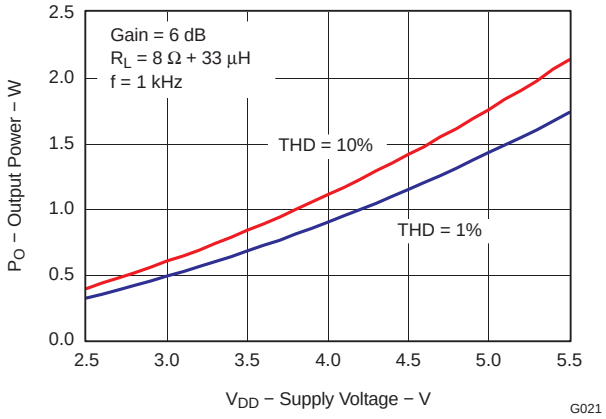


Figure 10.

OUTPUT POWER vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

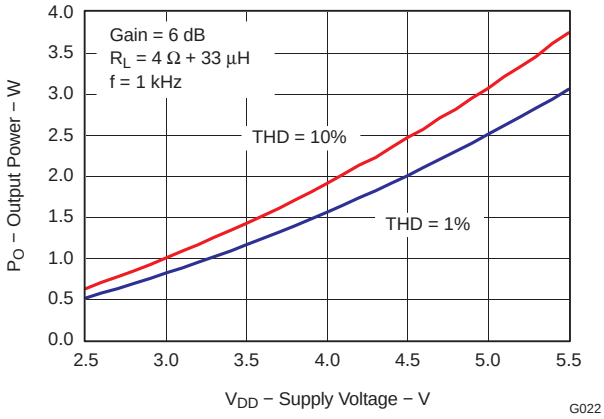


Figure 11.

VOLTAGE vs SHUTDOWN TIME

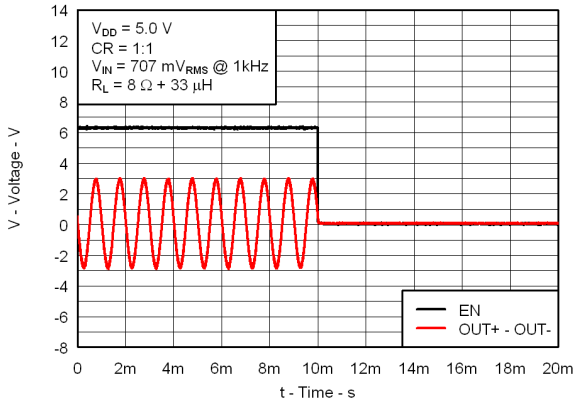


Figure 12.

VOLTAGE vs STARTUP TIME

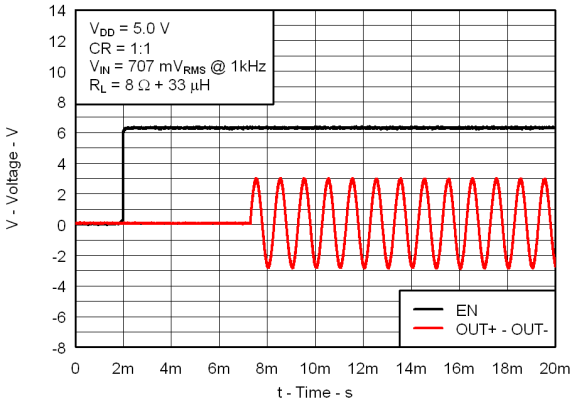


Figure 13.

Nominal Input Impedance - Per Leg

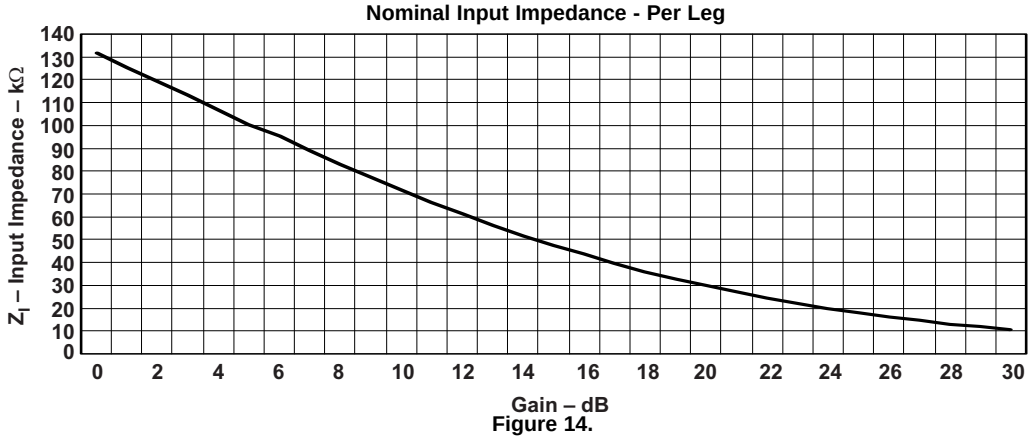


Figure 14.

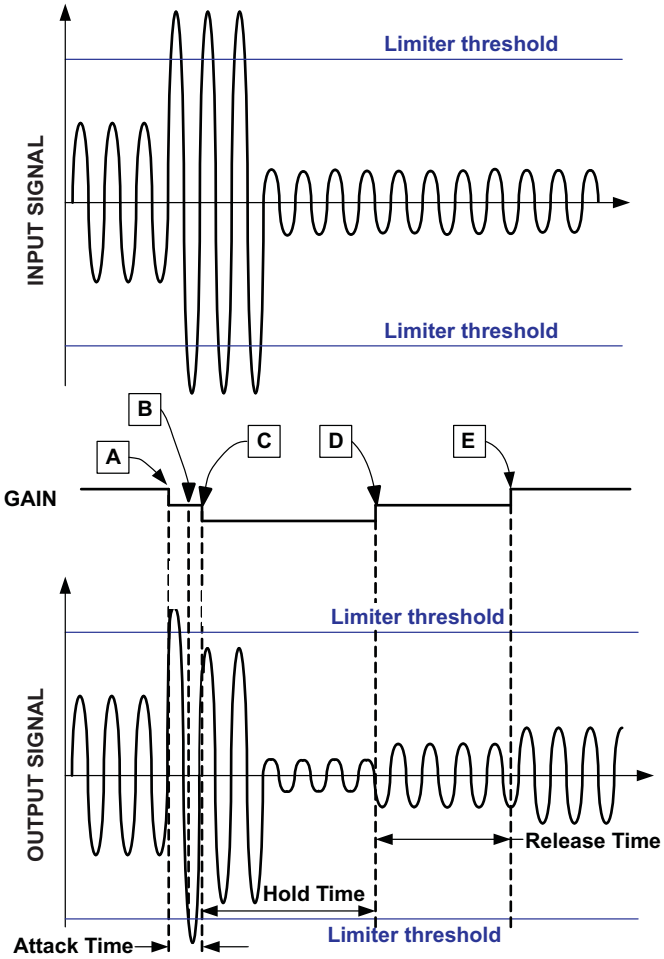
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

The Automatic Gain Control (AGC) feature provides continuous automatic gain adjustment to the amplifier through an internal PGA. This feature enhances the perceived audio loudness and at the same time prevents speaker damage from occurring (Limiter function).

The AGC works by detecting the audio input envelope. The gain changes depending on the amplitude, the limiter level, the compression ratio, and the attack and release time. The gain changes constantly as the audio signal increases and/or decreases to create the compression effect. The gain step size for the AGC is 0.5 dB. If the audio signal has near-constant amplitude, the gain does not change. Figure 15 shows how the AGC works.



A. Gain decreases with no delay; attack time is reset. Release time and hold time are reset.

B. Signal amplitude above limiter level, but gain cannot change because attack time is not over.

C. Attack time ends; gain is allowed to decrease from this point forward by one step. Gain decreases because the amplitude remains above limiter threshold. All times are reset

D. Gain increases after release time finishes and signal amplitude remains below desired level. All times are reset after the gain increase.

E. Gain increases after release time is finished again because signal amplitude remains below desired level. All times are reset after the gain increase.

Figure 15. Input and Output Audio Signal vs Time

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Since the number of gain steps is limited the compression region is limited as well. The following figure shows how the gain changes vs. the input signal amplitude in the compression region.

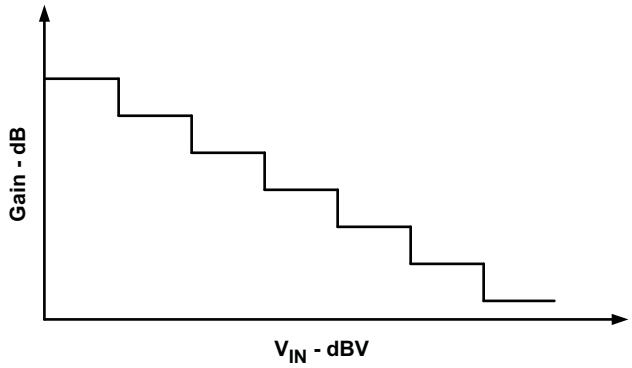


Figure 16. Input Signal Voltage vs Gain

Thus the AGC performs a mapping of the input signal vs. the output signal amplitude.

Pins AGC1 and AGC 2 are used to enable/disable the limiter, compression, and noise gate function. Table 1 shows each function.

Table 1. FUNCTION DEFINITION FOR AGC1 AND AGC2

AGC1	AGC2	Function
0	0	AGC Function disabled
0	1	AGC Limiter Function enabled
1	0	AGC, Limiter, and Compression Functions enabled
1	1	AGC, Limiter, Compression, and Noise Gate Functions enabled

The default values for the TPA2029D1 AGC function are given in Table 2. The default values can be changed at the factory during production. Refer to the TI representative for assistance with different default value requests.

Table 2. AGC DEFAULT VALUES

AGC Parameters	TPA2029D1
Attack Time	**14.084 ms / 6 dB step**
Release Time	822 ms/ 6 dB step
Hold Time	off
Fixed Gain	9 dB
NoiseGate Threshold	4 mV
Output Limiter Level	9 dBV
Max Gain	30 dB
Compression Ratio	2:1

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DECOUPLING CAPACITOR (C_S)

The TPA2029D1 is a high-performance Class-D audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the efficiency is high and total harmonic distortion (THD) is low. For higher frequency transients, spikes, or digital hash on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) 1-µF ceramic capacitor (typically) placed as close as possible to the device PVDD lead works best. Placing this decoupling capacitor close to the TPA2029D1 is important for the efficiency of the Class-D amplifier, because any resistance or inductance in the trace between the device and the capacitor can cause a loss in efficiency. For filtering lower-frequency noise signals, a 4.7 µF or greater capacitor placed near the audio power amplifier would also help, but it is not required in most applications because of the high PSRR of this device.

INPUT CAPACITORS (C_I)

The input capacitors and input resistors form a high-pass filter with the corner frequency, f_C, determined in Equation 1.

$$f_C = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times R_I \times C_I)} \tag{1}$$

The value of the input capacitor is important to consider as it directly affects the bass (low frequency) performance of the circuit. Speakers in wireless phones cannot usually respond well to low frequencies, so the corner frequency can be set to block low frequencies in this application. Not using input capacitors can increase output offset. Equation 2 is used to solve for the input coupling capacitance. If the corner frequency is within the audio band, the capacitors should have a tolerance of ±10% or better, because any mismatch in capacitance causes an impedance mismatch at the corner frequency and below.

$$C_I = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times R_I \times f_C)} \tag{2}$$

COMPONENT LOCATION

Place all the external components very close to the TPA2029D1. Placing the decoupling capacitor, C_S, close to the TPA2029D1 is important for the efficiency of the Class-D amplifier. Any resistance or inductance in the trace between the device and the capacitor can cause a loss in efficiency.

EFFICIENCY AND THERMAL INFORMATION

The maximum ambient temperature depends on the heat-sinking ability of the PCB system. The derating factor for the packages are shown in the dissipation rating table. Converting this to θ_{JA} for the WCSP package:

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{1}{\text{Derating Factor}} = \frac{1}{0.0095} = 105^{o}\text{C/W} \tag{3}$$

Given θ_{JA} of 100°C/W, the maximum allowable junction temperature of 150°C, and the maximum internal dissipation of 0.4 W for 3 W output power into 4-Ω load, 5-V supply, from Figure 7, the maximum ambient temperature can be calculated with the following equation.

$$T_A\text{Max} = T_J\text{Max} - \theta_{JA}P_{DMAX} = 150 - 105\ (0.4) = 108^{\circ}\text{C} \tag{4}$$

Equation 4 shows that the calculated maximum ambient temperature is 108°C at maximum power dissipation with a 5-V supply and 4-Ω a load. The TPA2029D1 is designed with thermal protection that turns the device off when the junction temperature surpasses 150°C to prevent damage to the IC. Also, using speakers more resistive than 8-Ω dramatically increases the thermal performance by reducing the output current and increasing the efficiency of the amplifier.

OPERATION WITH DACS AND CODECS

In using Class-D amplifiers with CODECs and DACs, sometimes there is an increase in the output noise floor from the audio amplifier. This occurs when mixing of the output frequencies of the CODEC/DAC mix with the switching frequencies of the audio amplifier input stage. The noise increase can be solved by placing a low-pass filter between the CODEC/DAC and audio amplifier. This filters off the high frequencies that cause the problem and allow proper performance. See the functional block diagram.

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FILTER FREE OPERATION AND FERRITE BEAD FILTERS

A ferrite bead filter can often be used if the design is failing radiated emissions without an LC filter and the frequency sensitive circuit is greater than 1 MHz. This filter functions well for circuits that just have to pass FCC and CE because FCC and CE only test radiated emissions greater than 30 MHz. When choosing a ferrite bead, choose one with high impedance at high frequencies, and low impedance at low frequencies. In addition, select a ferrite bead with adequate current rating to prevent distortion of the output signal.

Use an LC output filter if there are low frequency (< 1 MHz) EMI sensitive circuits and/or there are long leads from amplifier to speaker. Figure 17 shows typical ferrite bead and LC output filters.

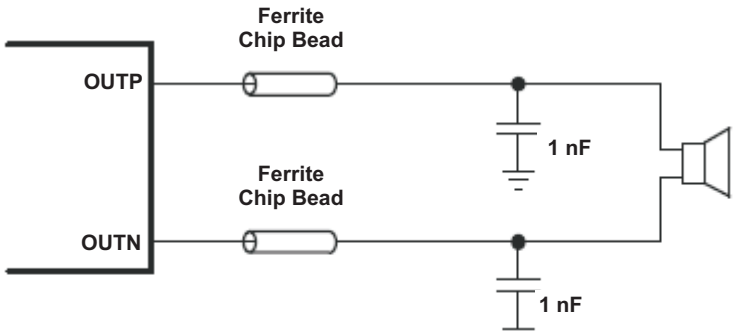


Figure 17. Typical Ferrite Bead Filter (Chip bead example: TDK: MPZ1608S221A)

PACKAGE INFORMATION

Package Dimensions

The package dimensions for this YZF package are shown in the table below. See the package drawing at the end of this data sheet for more details.

Table 3. YZF Package Dimensions

Packaged Devices	D	E
TPA2029D1YZF	Min = 1594µm Max = 1654µm	Min = 1594µm Max = 1654µm

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision December 2011 (*) to Revision A **Page**

- Added Figure 14 9

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TPA2029D1YZFR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) | 9	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI
TPA2029D1YZFR.B	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) | 9	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI
TPA2029D1YZFT	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) | 9	250 | SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI
TPA2029D1YZFT.B	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) | 9	250 | SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

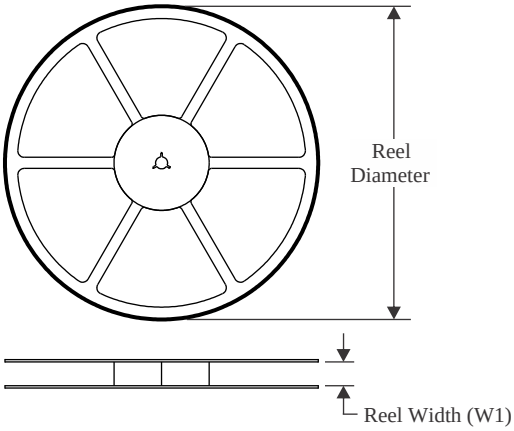
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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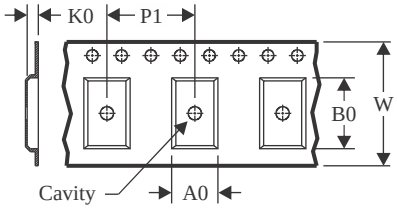
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

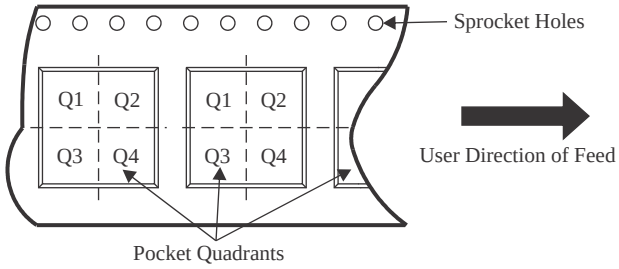


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

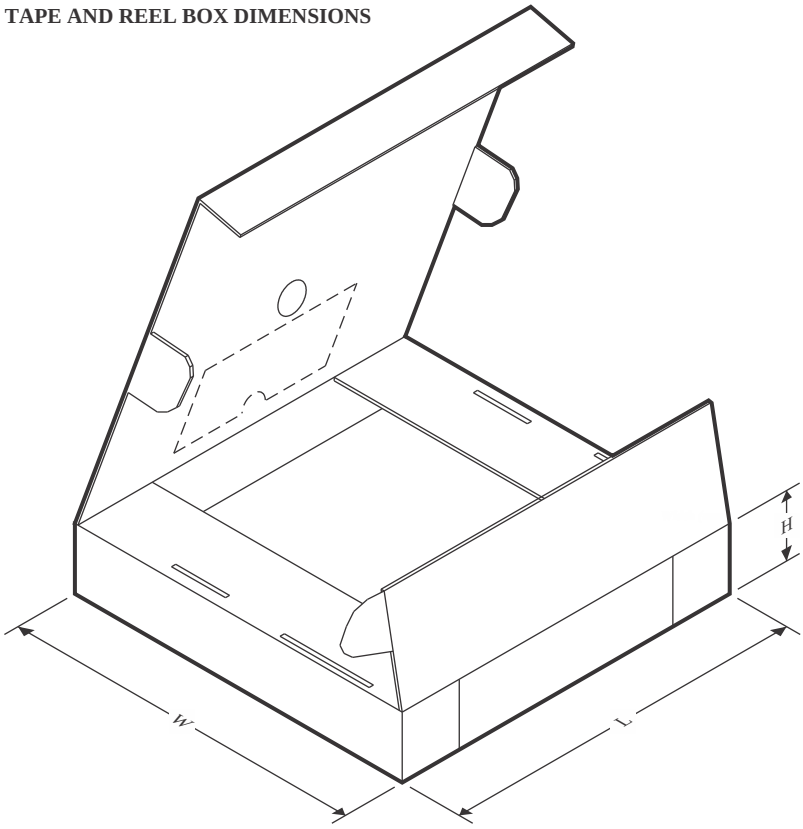
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPA2029D1YZFR	DSBGA	YZF	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.71	1.71	0.81	4.0	8.0	Q1
TPA2029D1YZFT	DSBGA	YZF	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.71	1.71	0.81	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

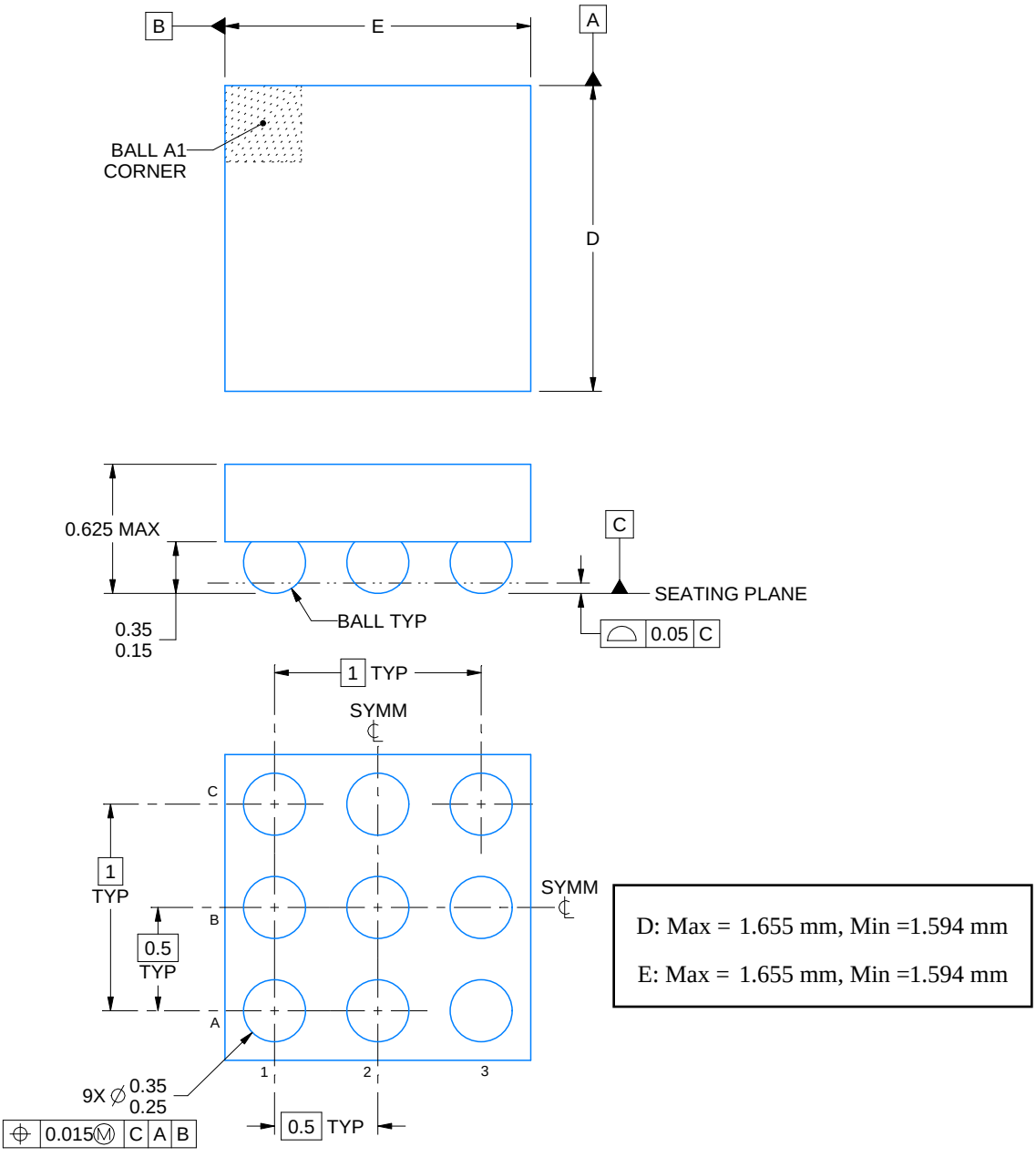
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPA2029D1YZFR	DSBGA	YZF	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPA2029D1YZFT	DSBGA	YZF	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

YZF0009

DSBGA - 0.625 mm max height

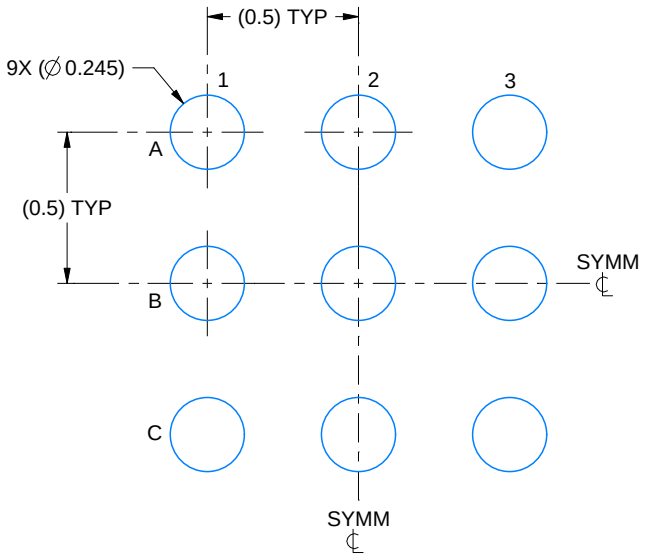
DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



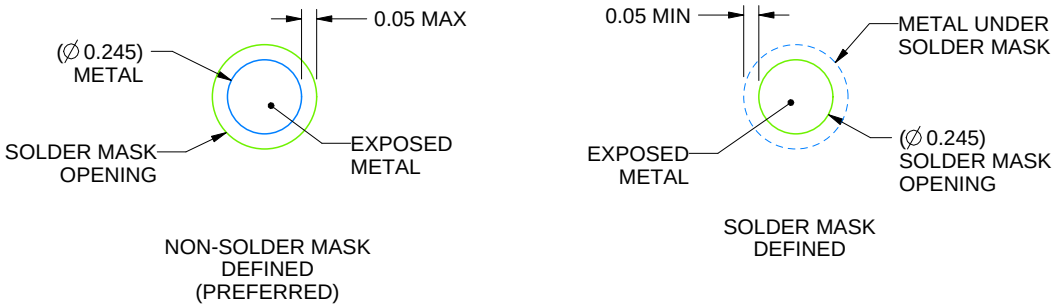
4219558/A 10/2018

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 40X

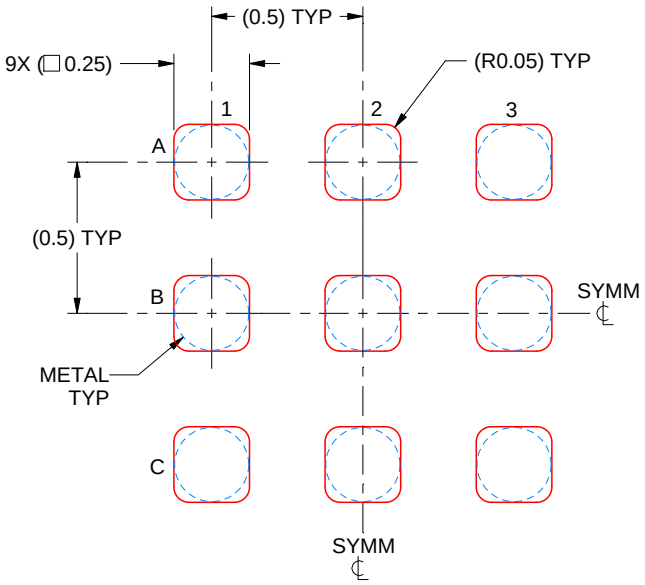


SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES: (continued)

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints.
   See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 40X

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NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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