

## 3 W filter-free Class D audio power amplifier with 6-12 dB fixed gain select

### Features

- Operating range from  $V_{CC} = 2.4\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$
- Standby mode active low
- Output power:  $1.4\text{ W}$  at  $5\text{ V}$  or  $0.45\text{ W}$  at  $3.0\text{ V}$  into  $8\ \Omega$  with 1% THD+N max.
- Output power:  $2.3\text{ W}$  at  $5\text{ V}$  or  $0.75\text{ W}$  at  $3.0\text{ V}$  into  $4\ \Omega$  with 1% THD+N max.
- Fixed gain select: 6 dB or 12 dB
- Low current consumption
- Efficiency: 88% typ.
- Signal-to-noise ratio: 94 dB typ.
- PSRR: 63 dB typ at 217 Hz with 6 dB gain
- PWM base frequency: 280 kHz
- Low pop & click noise
- Thermal shutdown protection
- DFN8 3 x 3 mm package

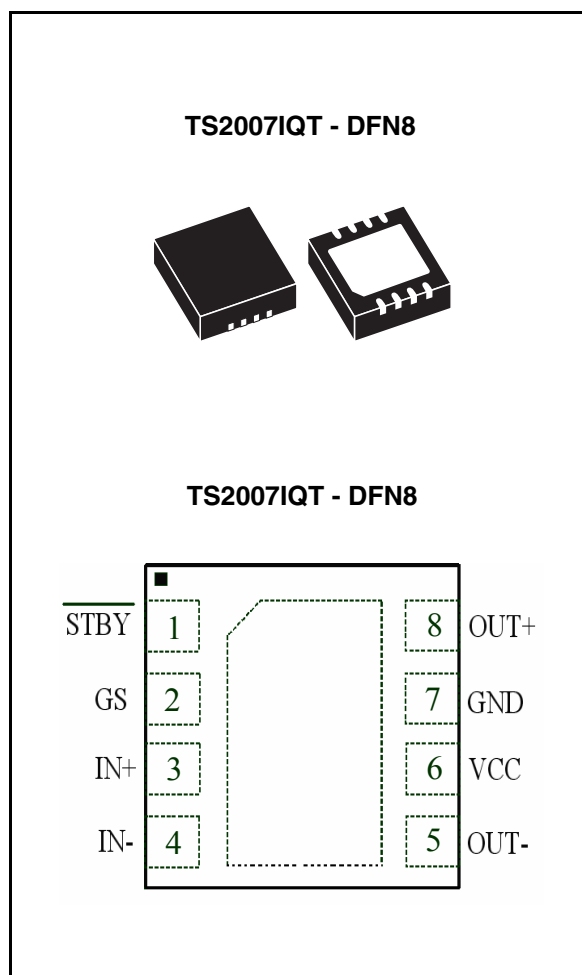
### Applications

- Cellular phones
- PDAs
- Notebook PCs

### Description

The TS2007 is a class D power audio amplifier. Able to drive up to  $1.4\text{ W}$  into an  $8\ \Omega$  load at  $5\text{ V}$ , it achieves outstanding efficiency compared to typical class AB audio power amplifiers.

This device allows switching between two different gains: 6 or 12dB via a logic signal on the GS pin. A pop & click reduction circuitry provides low on/off switching noise while allowing the device to start within 5 ms. A standby function (active low) allows lowering the current consumption down to 10 nA typ.



The TS2007 is available in DFN8 3 x 3 mm lead-free packages.

# Contents

- 1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions . . . . . 3**
- 2 Typical application . . . . . 4**
- 3 Electrical characteristics . . . . . 6**
  - 3.1 Electrical characteristic tables . . . . . 6
  - 3.2 Electrical characteristic curves . . . . . 12
- 4 Application information . . . . . 22**
  - 4.1 Differential configuration principle . . . . . 22
  - 4.2 Gain settings . . . . . 22
  - 4.3 Common-mode feedback loop limitations . . . . . 22
  - 4.4 Low frequency response . . . . . 22
  - 4.5 Decoupling of the circuit . . . . . 23
  - 4.6 Wake-up time ( $t_{wu}$ ) . . . . . 23
  - 4.7 Shutdown time . . . . . 24
  - 4.8 Consumption in shutdown mode . . . . . 24
  - 4.9 Single-ended input configuration . . . . . 24
  - 4.10 Output filter considerations . . . . . 25
- 5 Package information . . . . . 26**
- 6 Ordering information . . . . . 28**
- 7 Revision history . . . . . 28**

# 1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	6	V
$V_i$	Input voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	GND to $V_{CC}$	V
$T_{oper}$	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to + 85	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
$T_j$	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
$R_{thja}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient <sup>(3)</sup>	200	°C/W
$P_d$	Power dissipation	Internally limited <sup>(4)</sup>	
ESD	HBM: human body model	2	kV
ESD	MM: machine model	200	V
Latch-up	Latch-up immunity	Class A	
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 sec)	260	°C
$R_L$	Minimum load resistor	3.2	$\Omega$

1. All voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
2. The magnitude of the input signal must never exceed  $V_{CC} + 0.3 \text{ V} / \text{GND} - 0.3 \text{ V}$ .
3. The device is protected in case of over temperature by a thermal shutdown active @ 150 °C.
4. Exceeding the power derating curves during a long period will cause abnormal operation.

**Table 2. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	2.4 to 5.5	V
$V_i$	Input voltage range	GND to $V_{CC}$	V
$V_{ic}$	Input common mode voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	GND+0.15 V to $V_{CC}$ -0.7 V	V
$V_{STBY}$	Standby voltage input <sup>(2)</sup> Device ON Device OFF	$1.4 \leq V_{STBY} \leq V_{CC}$ $\text{GND} \leq V_{STBY} \leq 0.4$ <sup>(3)</sup>	V
GS	Gain select input: Gain = 12dB Gain = 6dB	$\text{GND} \leq V_{GS} \leq 0.4$ $1.4 \leq V_{GS} \leq V_{CC}$	V
$R_L$	Load resistor	$\geq 4$	$\Omega$
$R_{thja}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient <sup>(4)</sup>	40	°C/W

1.  $|V_{oo}| \leq 35 \text{ mV}$  max with both differential gains.
2. Without any signal on  $V_{STBY}$ , the device is in standby (internal 300 k $\Omega$  pull down resistor).
3. Minimum current consumption is obtained when  $V_{STBY} = \text{GND}$ .
4. When mounted on 4-layer PCB.

## 2 Typical application

Figure 1. Typical application schematics

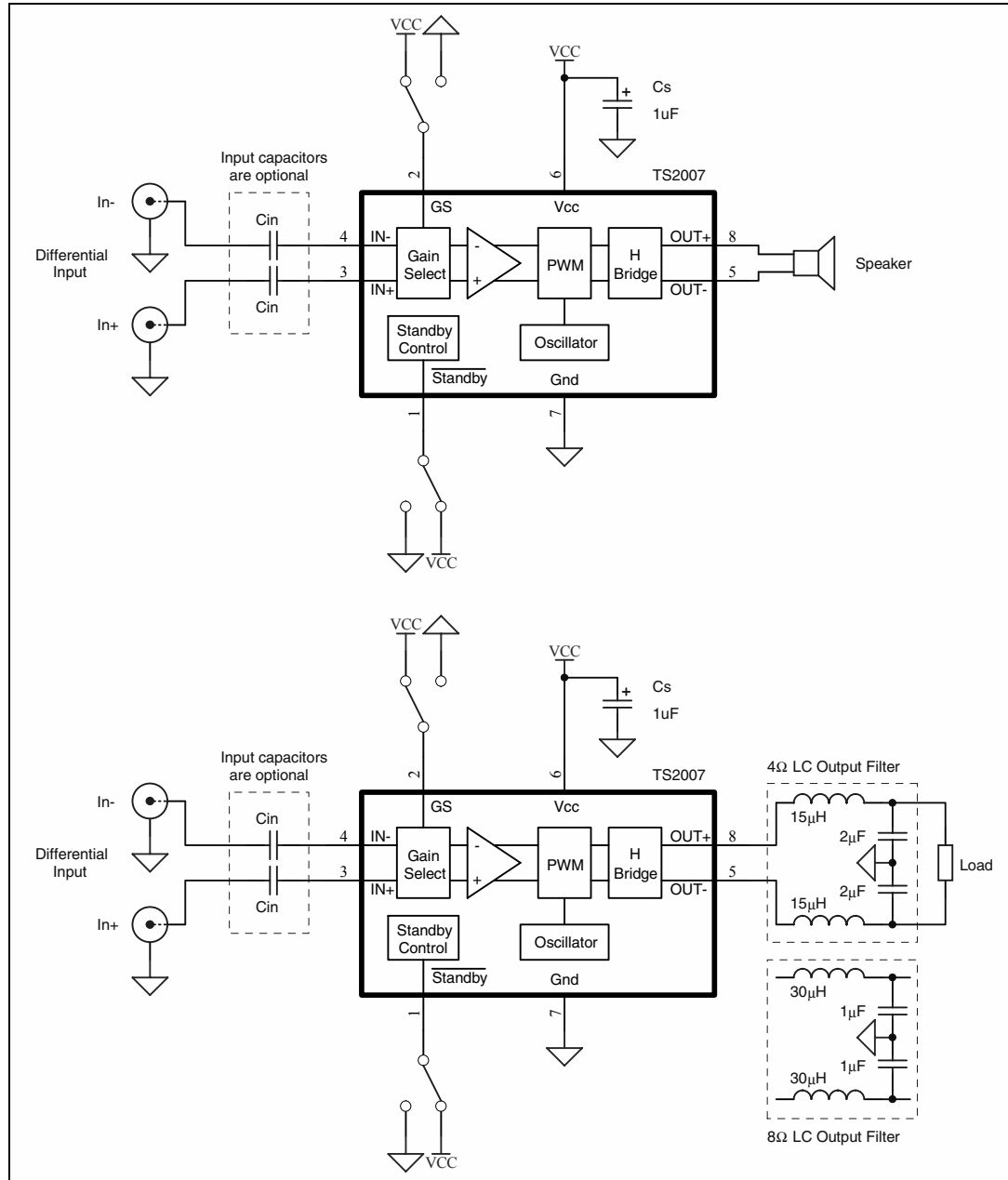


Table 3. External component descriptions

Components	Functional description
C <sub>S</sub>	Supply capacitor that provides power supply filtering.
C <sub>in</sub>	Input coupling capacitors (optional) that block the DC voltage at the amplifier input terminal. The capacitors also form a high pass filter with Z <sub>in</sub> ( $F_{cl} = 1 / (2 \times \text{Pi} \times Z_{in} \times C_{in})$ ).

**Table 4. Pin descriptions**

Pin number	Pin name	Pin description
1	STBY	Standby pin ( active low )
2	GS	Gain select input
3	IN+	Positive differential input
4	IN-	Negative differential input
5	OUT-	Negative differential output
6	VCC	Power supply
7	GND	Ground
8	OUT+	Positive differential output

### 3 Electrical characteristics

#### 3.1 Electrical characteristic tables

Table 5.  $V_{CC} = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC}=2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current No input signal, no load		2.3	3.3	mA
$I_{CC-STBY}$	Standby current <sup>(1)</sup> No input signal, $V_{STBY} = GND$		10	1000	nA
$V_{oo}$	Output offset voltage Floating inputs, $R_L = 8\Omega$			25	mV
$P_o$	Output power THD = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		2.3 1.4 2.8 1.7		W
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion + noise $P_o = 1W_{RMS}$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.4		%
Efficiency	Efficiency $P_o = 2.1\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter) $P_o = 1.3\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		84 90		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio with inputs grounded, $C_{in}=1\mu\text{F}$ <sup>(2)</sup> $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=6 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$ $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=12 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$		63 60		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio 20 Hz < $f$ < 20 kHz		60		dB
Gain	Gain value $G_S = 0\text{ V}$ $G_S = V_{CC}$	11.5 5.5	12 6	12.5 6.5	dB
$Z_{in}$	Single input impedance <sup>(3)</sup>	68	75	82	k $\Omega$
$F_{PWM}$	Pulse width modulator base frequency	190	280	370	kHz
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighting) $P_o=1.5\text{ W}$ , $R_L=4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		94		dB
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time		5	10	ms

Table 5.  $V_{CC} = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{STBY}$	Standby time		5		ms
$V_N$	Output voltage noise $f = 20\text{ Hz to } 20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$				$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$
	Unweighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ )		74		
	A-weighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ )		50		
	Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ )		69		
	A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ )		49		
	Unweighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		94		
	A-weighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		65		
	Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		86		
A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		64			

- Standby mode is active when  $V_{STBY}$  is tied to GND.
- Dynamic measurements -  $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}(V_{out})/\text{rms}(V_{ripple}))$ .  $V_{ripple}$  is the superimposed sinus signal to  $V_{CC}$  @  $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ .
- Independent of Gain configuration (6 or 12 dB) and between IN+ or IN- and GND.

**Table 6.**  $V_{CC} = +4.2\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC}=2.1\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current No input signal, no load		2.1	3	mA
$I_{CC-STBY}$	Standby current <sup>(2)</sup> No input signal, $V_{STBY} = GND$		10	1000	nA
$V_{oo}$	Output offset voltage Floating inputs, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$			25	mV
$P_o$	Output power THD = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		1.6 0.95 1.95 1.1		W
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion + noise $P_o = 800\text{ mW}_{RMS}$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.45		%
Efficiency	Efficiency $P_o = 1.5\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter) $P_o = 0.95\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		85 90		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio with inputs grounded, $C_{in} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ <sup>(3)</sup> $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$ $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , $G = 12\text{ dB}$ , $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$		63 60		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio $20\text{ Hz} < f < 20\text{ kHz}$		60		dB
Gain	Gain value $G_S = 0\text{ V}$ $G_S = V_{CC}$	11.5 5.5	12 6	12.5 6.5	dB
$Z_{in}$	Single input impedance <sup>(4)</sup>	68	75	82	k $\Omega$
$F_{PWM}$	Pulse width modulator base frequency	190	280	370	kHz
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighting) $P_o=1.2\text{ W}$ , $R_L=4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		93		dB
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time		5	10	ms
$t_{STBY}$	Standby time		5		ms
$V_N$	Output voltage noise $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L=4\ \Omega$ Unweighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		72 50 68 49 93 65 85 64		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$

1. All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at 2.4 V and 5 V.
2. Standby mode is active when  $V_{STBY}$  is tied to GND.
3. Dynamic measurements -  $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}(V_{out})/\text{rms}(V_{ripple}))$ .  $V_{ripple}$  is the superimposed sinus signal to  $V_{CC}$  @  $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ .
4. Independent of Gain configuration (6 or 12 dB) and between IN+ or IN- and GND.



Table 7.  $V_{CC} = +3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current No input signal, no load		2	2.8	mA
$I_{CC-STBY}$	Standby current <sup>(2)</sup> No input signal, $V_{STBY} = GND$		10	1000	nA
$V_{oo}$	Output offset voltage Floating inputs, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$			25	mV
$P_o$	Output power THD+N = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD+N = 1% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 10% max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		1.1 0.65 1.4 0.85		W
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion + noise $P_o = 500\text{ mW}_{RMS}$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.3		%
Efficiency	Efficiency $P_o = 1.1\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter) $P_o = 0.65\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		84 90		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio with inputs grounded, $C_{in} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ <sup>(3)</sup> $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , $\text{Gain} = 6\text{ dB}$ , $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$ $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , $\text{Gain} = 12\text{ dB}$ , $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$		63 60		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio $20\text{ Hz} < f < 20\text{ kHz}$		60		dB
Gain	Gain value $G_S = 0\text{ V}$ $G_S = V_{CC}$	11.5 5.5	12 6	12.5 6.5	dB
$Z_{in}$	Single input impedance <sup>(4)</sup>	68	75	82	k $\Omega$
$F_{PWM}$	Pulse width modulator base frequency	190	280	370	kHz
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighting) $P_o = 0.9\text{ W}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		92		dB
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time		5	10	ms
$t_{STBY}$	Standby time		5		ms
$V_N$	Output voltage noise $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ Unweighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		72 50 68 49 93 65 85 64		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$

1. All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at 2.4 V and 5 V.

2. Standby mode is active when  $V_{STBY}$  is tied to GND.

3. Dynamic measurements -  $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}(V_{out})/\text{rms}(V_{ripple}))$ .  $V_{ripple}$  is the superimposed sinus signal to  $V_{CC}$  @  $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ .

4. Independent of Gain configuration (6 or 12 dB) and between IN+ or IN- and GND.

Table 8.  $V_{CC} = +3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{ic}=1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current No input signal, no load		1.9	2.7	mA
$I_{CC-STBY}$	Standby current <sup>(2)</sup> No input signal, $V_{STBY} = GND$		10	1000	nA
$V_{oo}$	Output offset voltage Floating inputs, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$			25	mV
$P_o$	Output power THD+N = 1% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD+N = 1% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ THD = 10% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 10% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.75 0.45 1 0.6		W
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion + noise $P_o = 400\text{ mW}_{RMS}$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.5		%
Efficiency	Efficiency $P_o = 0.75\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter) $P_o = 0.45\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		83 90		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio with inputs grounded, $C_{in} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ <sup>(3)</sup> $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=6 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$ $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=12 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$		63 60		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio $20\text{ Hz} < f < 20\text{ kHz}$		60		dB
Gain	Gain value $G_S = 0\text{ V}$ $G_S = V_{CC}$	11.5 5.5	12 6	12.5 6.5	dB
$Z_{in}$	Single input impedance <sup>(4)</sup>	68	75	82	k $\Omega$
$F_{PWM}$	Pulse width modulator base frequency	190	280	370	kHz
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighting) $P_o = 0.6\text{ W}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		90		dB
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time		5	10	ms
$t_{STBY}$	Standby time		5		ms
$V_N$	Output voltage noise $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L=4\ \Omega$ Unweighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (Filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		71 50 67 49 92 65 85 64		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$

1. All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at 2.4 V and 5 V.

2. Standby mode is active when  $V_{STBY}$  is tied to GND.

3. Dynamic measurements -  $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}(V_{out})/\text{rms}(V_{ripple}))$ .  $V_{ripple}$  is the superimposed sinus signal to  $V_{CC}$  @  $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ .

4. Independent of Gain configuration (6 or 12 dB) and between IN+ or IN- and GND.

**Table 9.**  $V_{CC} = +2.4\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current No input signal, no load		1.7	2.4	mA
$I_{CC-STBY}$	Standby current <sup>(1)</sup> No input signal, $V_{STBY} = GND$		10	1000	nA
$V_{oo}$	Output offset voltage Floating inputs, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$			25	mV
$P_o$	Output power THD+N = 1% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD+N = 1% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ THD = 10% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ THD = 10% Max, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.48 0.3 0.6 0.36		W
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion + noise $P_o = 200\text{ mW}_{RMS}$ , $G = 6\text{ dB}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		0.1		%
Efficiency	Efficiency $P_o = 0.38\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter) $P_o = 0.25\text{ W}_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		82 90		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio with inputs grounded, $C_{in} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ <sup>(2)</sup> $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=6 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$ $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ , $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ , Gain=12 dB, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{ mV}_{pp}$		63 60		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio $20\text{ Hz} < f < 20\text{ kHz}$		60		dB
Gain	Gain value $G_S = 0\text{ V}$ $G_S = V_{CC}$	11.5 5.5	12 6	12.5 6.5	dB
$Z_{in}$	Single input impedance <sup>(3)</sup>	68	75	82	k $\Omega$
$F_{PWM}$	Pulse width modulator base frequency	190	280	370	kHz
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighting) $P_o = 0.4\text{ W}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ (with LC output filter)		88		dB
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time		5	10	ms
$t_{STBY}$	Standby time		5		ms
$V_N$	Output voltage noise $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ Unweighted (filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (filterless, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=6\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (filterless, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) Unweighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ ) A-weighted (with LC output filter, $G=12\text{ dB}$ )		70 50 66 49 91 65 84 64		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$

1. Standby mode is active when  $V_{STBY}$  is tied to GND.

2. Dynamic measurements -  $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}(V_{out})/\text{rms}(V_{ripple}))$ .  $V_{ripple}$  is the superimposed sinus signal to  $V_{CC}$  @  $f = 217\text{ Hz}$ .

3. Independent of Gain configuration (6 or 12 dB) and between IN+ or IN- and GND.

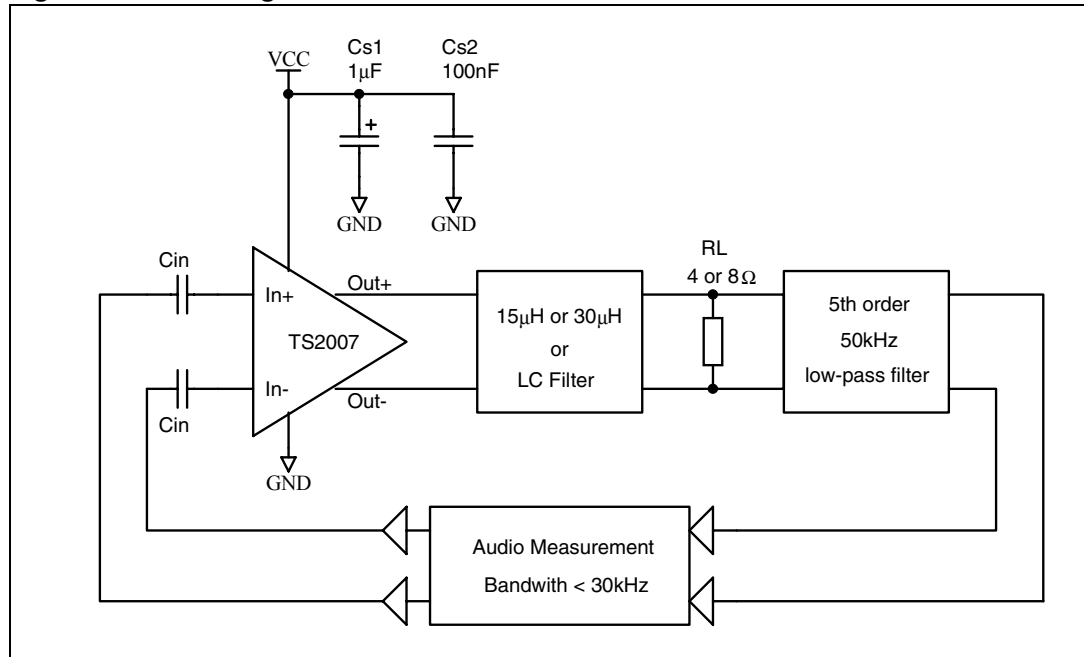
### 3.2 Electrical characteristic curves

The graphs shown in this section use the following abbreviations:

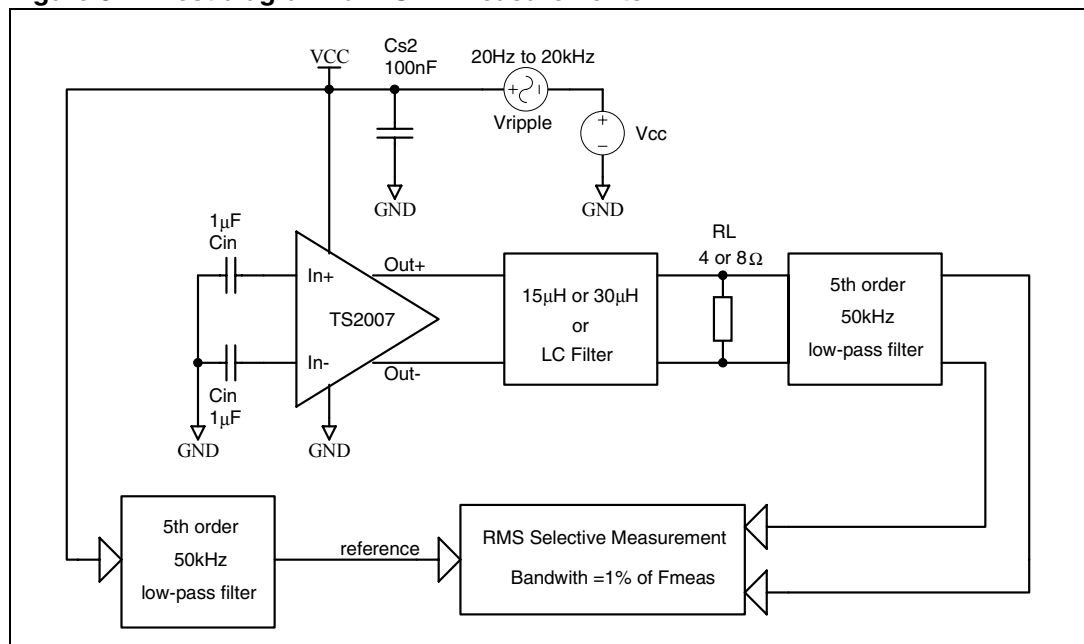
- $R_L + 15\ \mu\text{H}$  or  $30\ \mu\text{H}$  = pure resistor + very low series resistance inductor
- Filter = LC output filter ( $1\ \mu\text{F} + 30\ \mu\text{H}$  for  $4\ \Omega$  and  $0.5\ \mu\text{F} + 60\ \mu\text{H}$  for  $8\ \Omega$ )

All measurements are done with  $C_{S1} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$  and  $C_{S2} = 100\ \text{nF}$  (see [Figure 2](#), except for the PSRR where  $C_{S1}$  is removed (see [Figure 3](#)).

**Figure 2. Test diagram for measurements**



**Figure 3. Test diagram for PSRR measurements**



**Table 10. Index of graphics**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Figure</b>
Current consumption vs. power supply voltage	<a href="#">Figure 4</a>
Current consumption vs. standby voltage	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
Efficiency vs. output power	<a href="#">Figure 6 - Figure 9</a>
Output power vs. power supply voltage	<a href="#">Figure 10, Figure 11</a>
PSRR vs. common mode input voltage	<a href="#">Figure 12</a>
PSRR vs. frequency	<a href="#">Figure 13 - Figure 17</a>
CMRR vs. common mode input voltage	<a href="#">Figure 18</a>
CMRR vs. frequency	<a href="#">Figure 19 - Figure 23</a>
Gain vs. frequency	<a href="#">Figure 24, Figure 25</a>
THD+N vs. output power	<a href="#">Figure 26 - Figure 33</a>
THD+N vs. frequency	<a href="#">Figure 34 - Figure 45</a>
Power derating curves	<a href="#">Figure 46</a>
Startup and shutdown time	<a href="#">Figure 47 - Figure 49</a>

Figure 4. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage

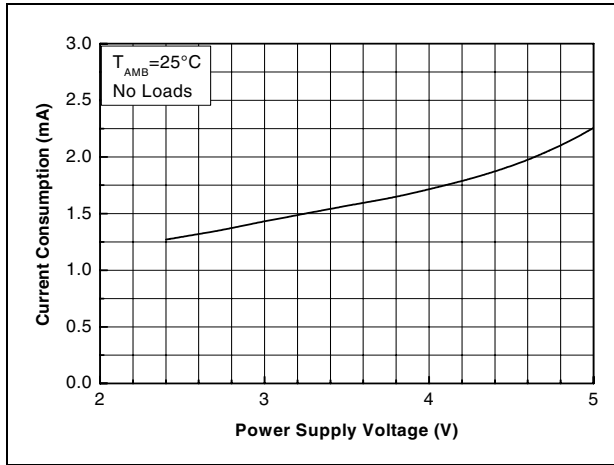


Figure 5. Current consumption vs. standby voltage

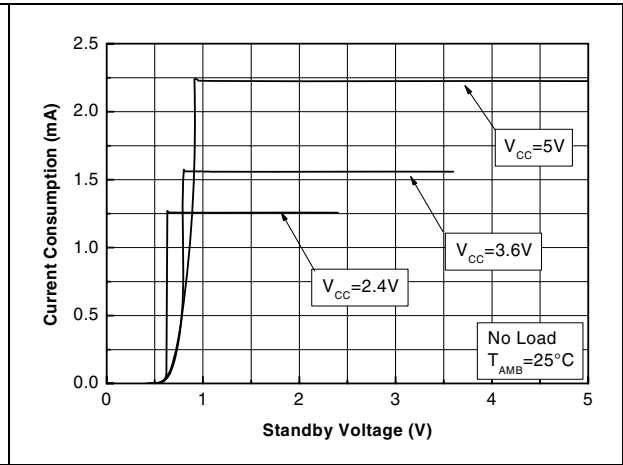


Figure 6. Efficiency vs. output power

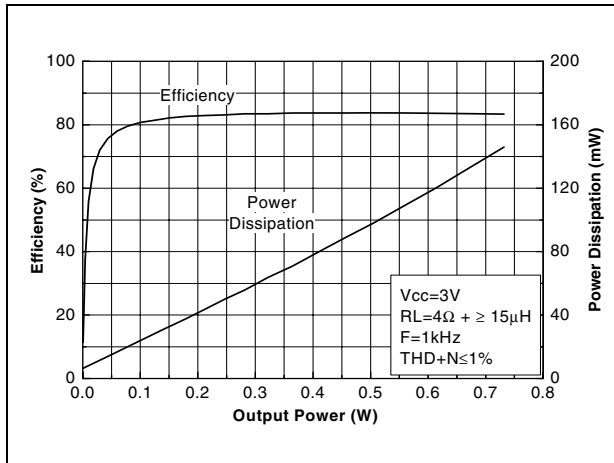


Figure 7. Efficiency vs. output power

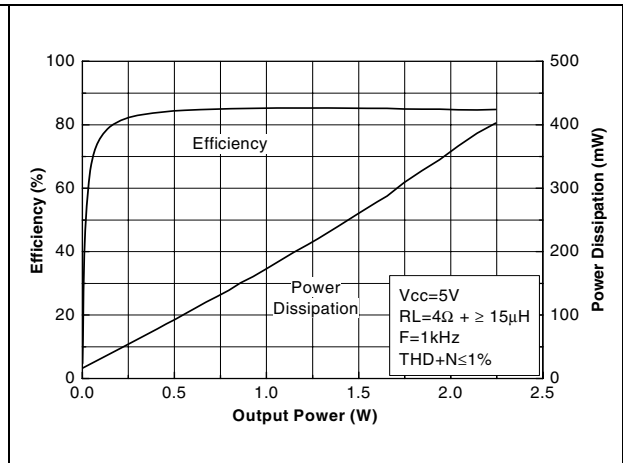


Figure 8. Efficiency vs. output power

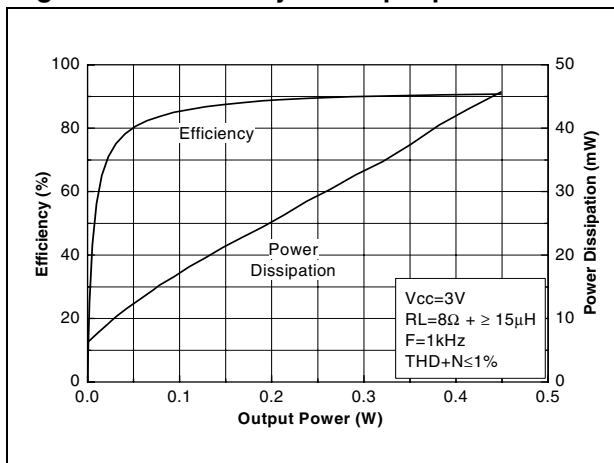


Figure 9. Efficiency vs. output power

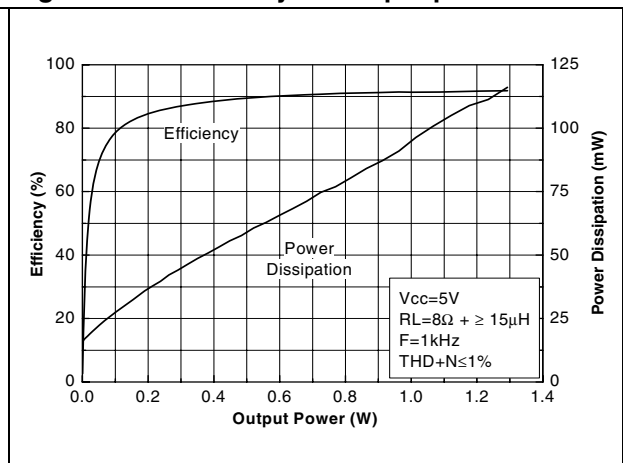


Figure 10. Output power vs. power supply voltage

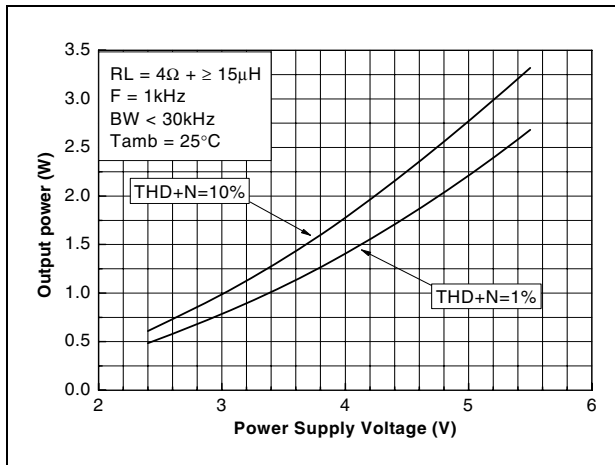


Figure 11. Output power vs. power supply voltage

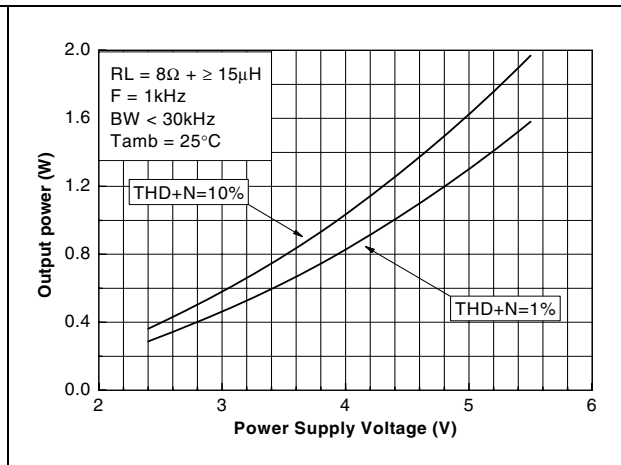


Figure 12. PSRR vs. common mode input voltage

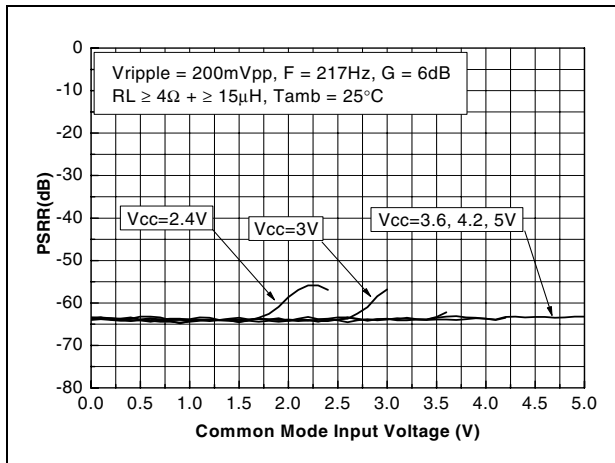


Figure 13. PSRR vs. frequency

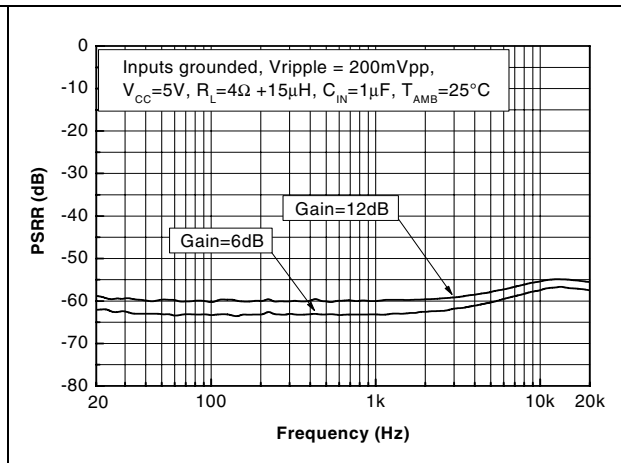


Figure 14. PSRR vs. frequency

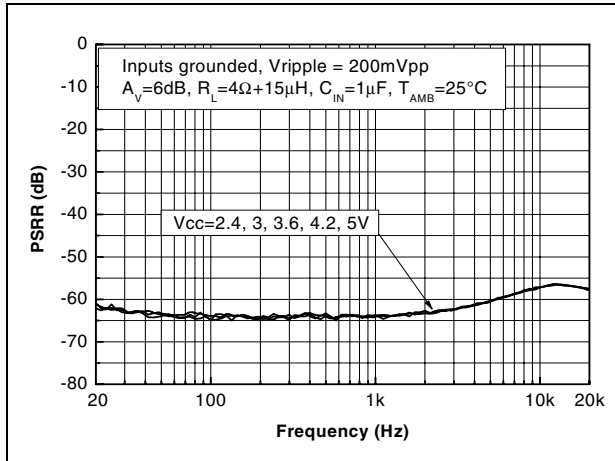


Figure 15. PSRR vs. frequency

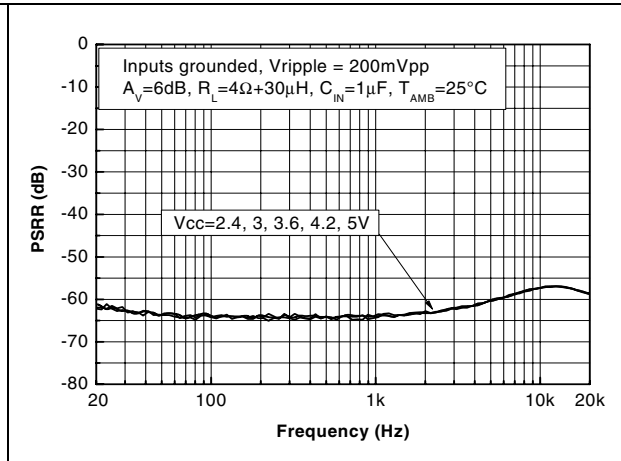


Figure 16. PSRR vs. frequency

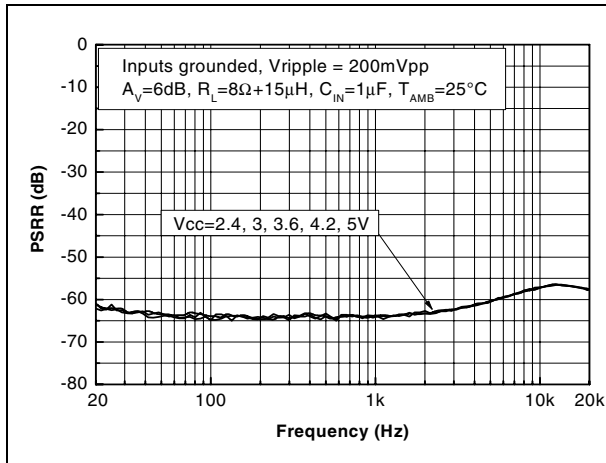


Figure 17. PSRR vs. frequency

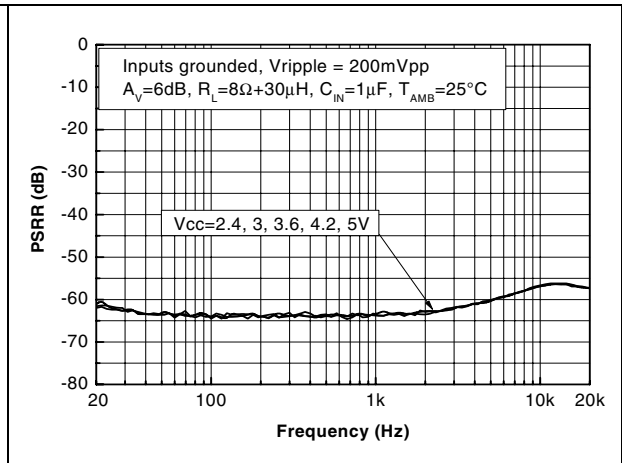


Figure 18. CMRR vs. common mode input voltage

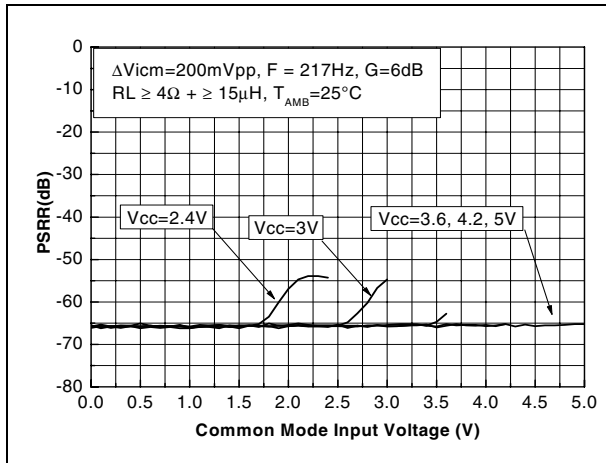


Figure 19. CMRR vs. frequency

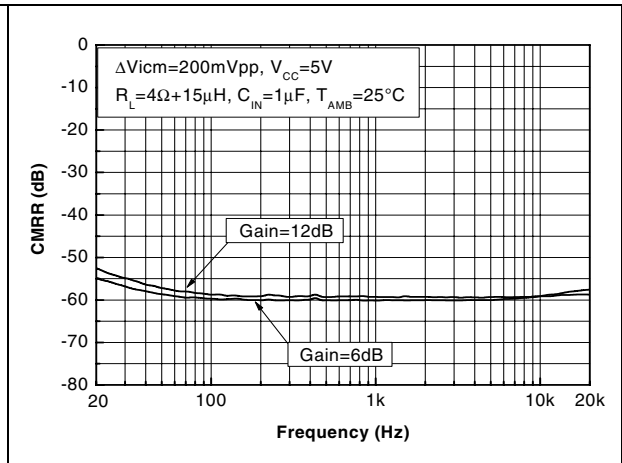


Figure 20. CMRR vs. frequency

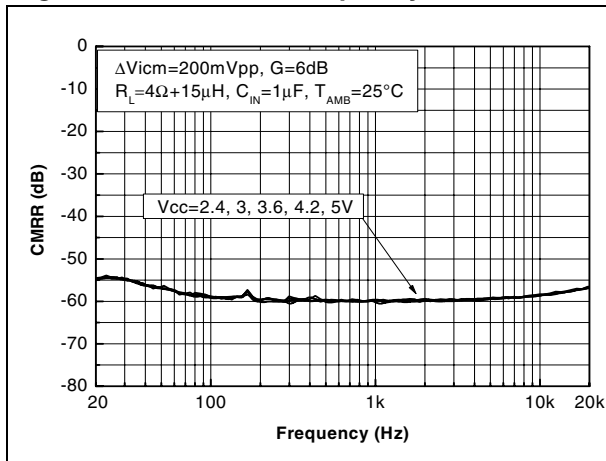


Figure 21. CMRR vs. frequency

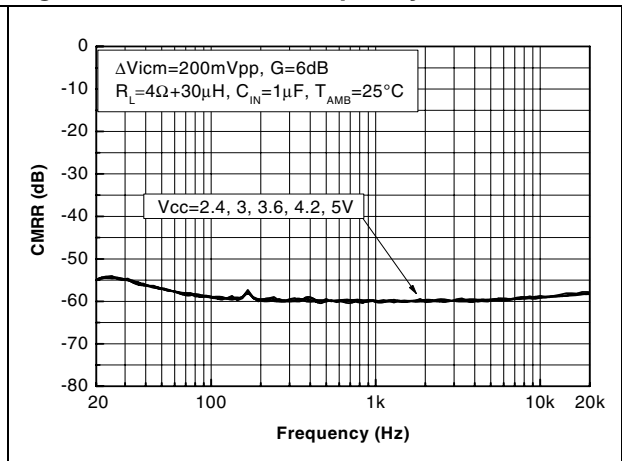




Figure 22. CMRR vs. frequency

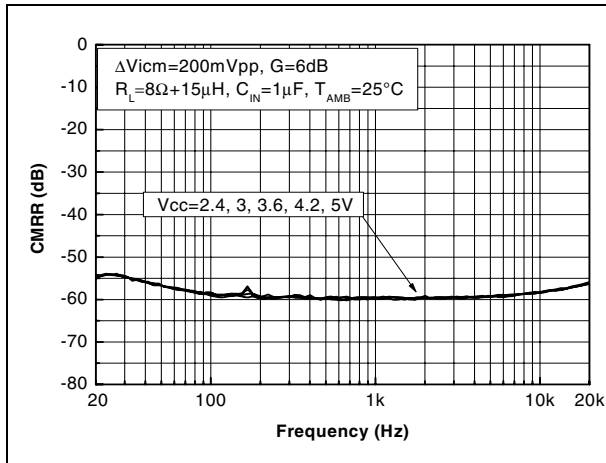


Figure 23. CMRR vs. frequency

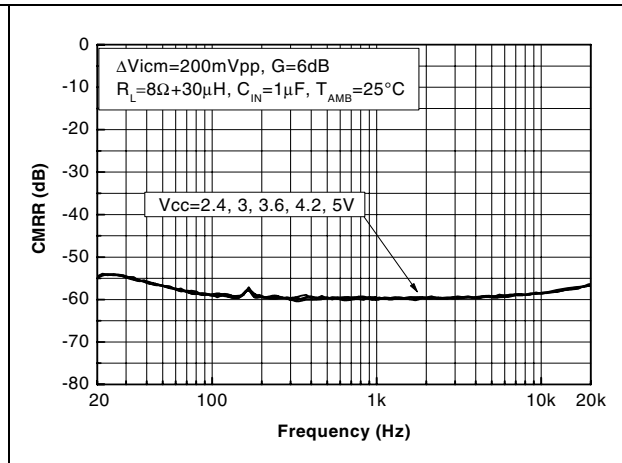


Figure 24. Gain vs. frequency

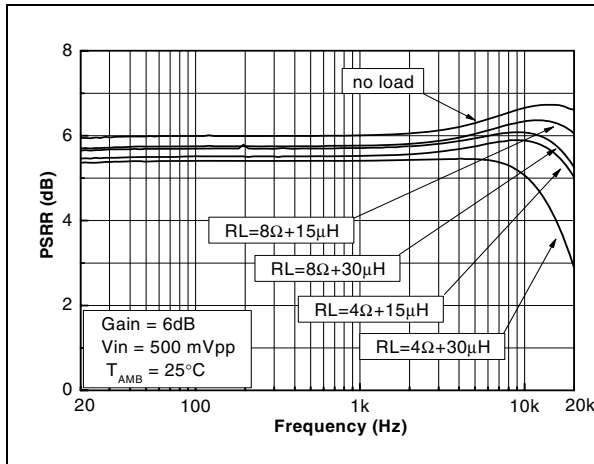


Figure 25. Gain vs. frequency

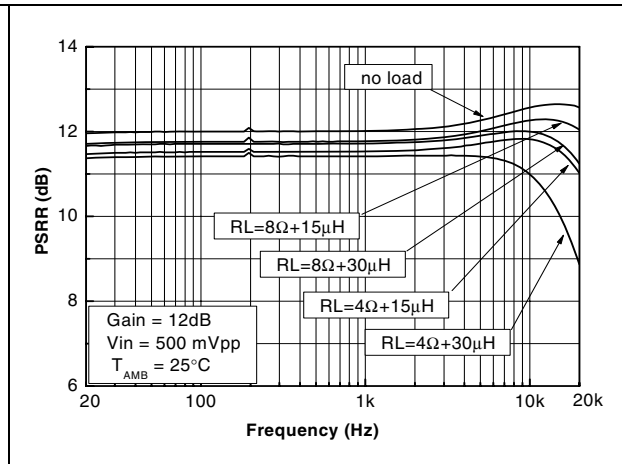


Figure 26. THD+N vs. output power

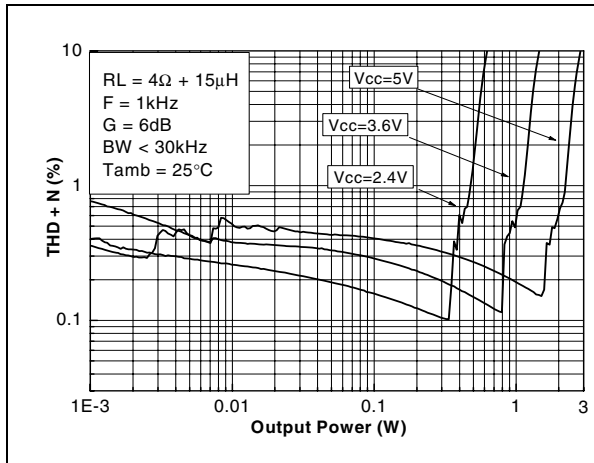


Figure 27. THD+N vs. output power

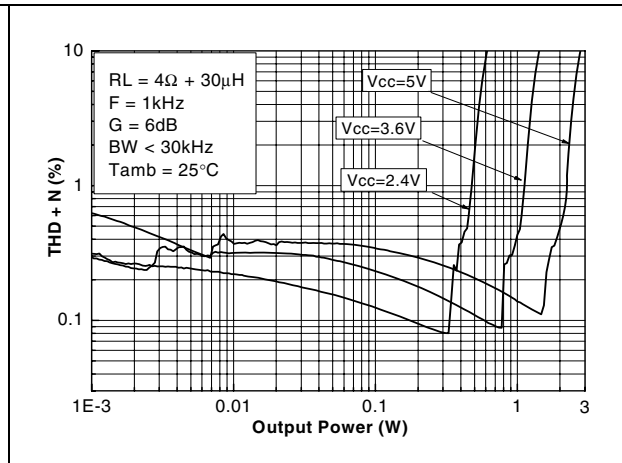


Figure 28. THD+N vs. output power

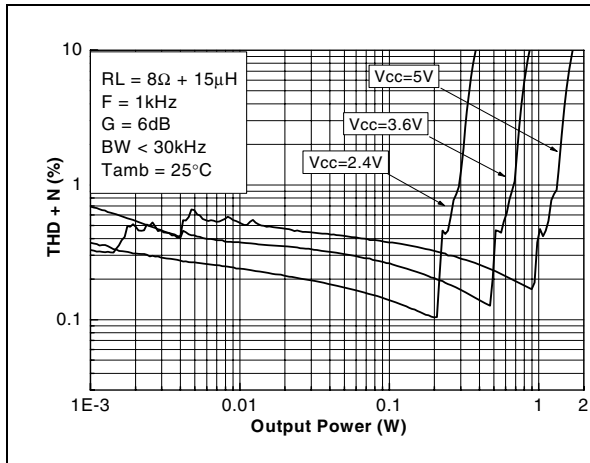


Figure 29. THD+N vs. output power

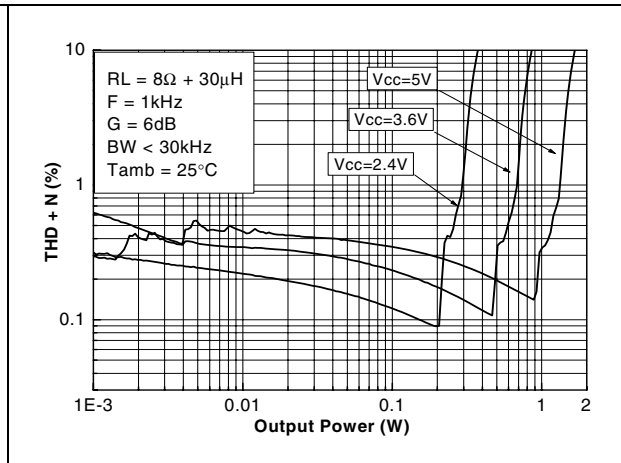


Figure 30. THD+N vs. output power

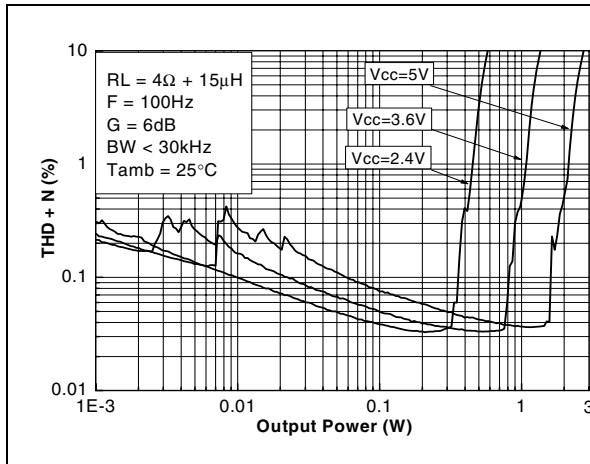


Figure 31. THD+N vs. output power

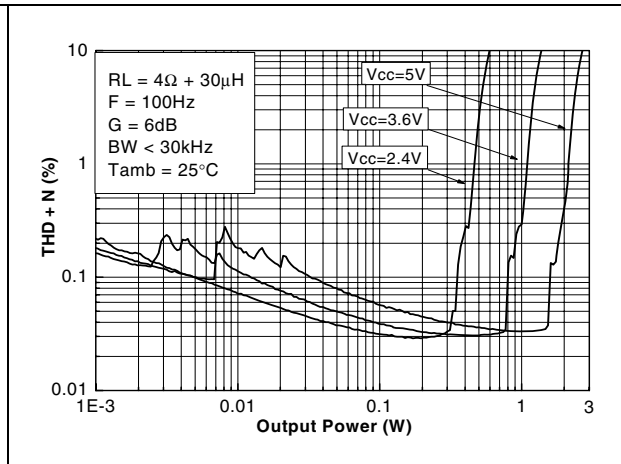


Figure 32. THD+N vs. output power

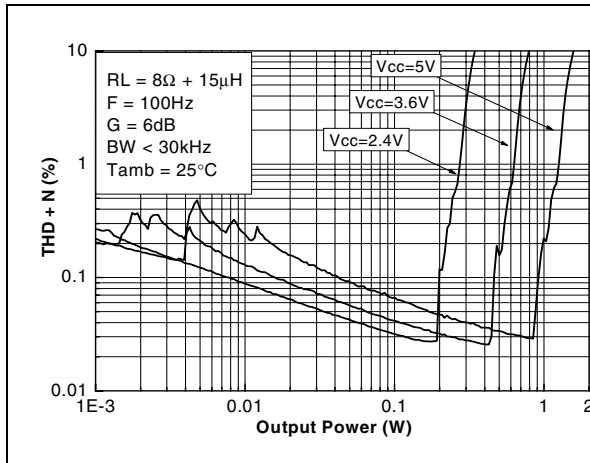


Figure 33. THD+N vs. output power

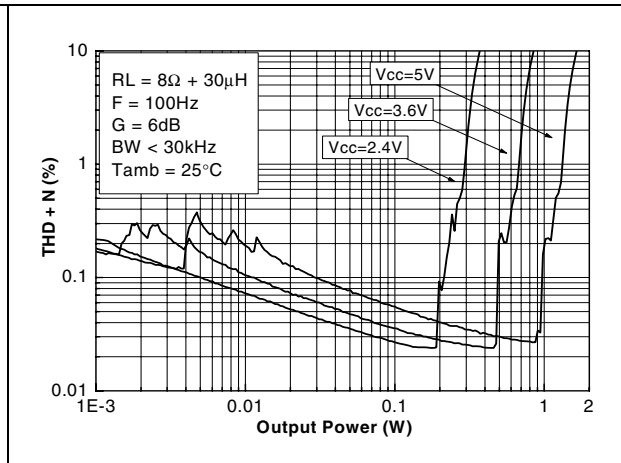


Figure 34. THD+N vs. frequency

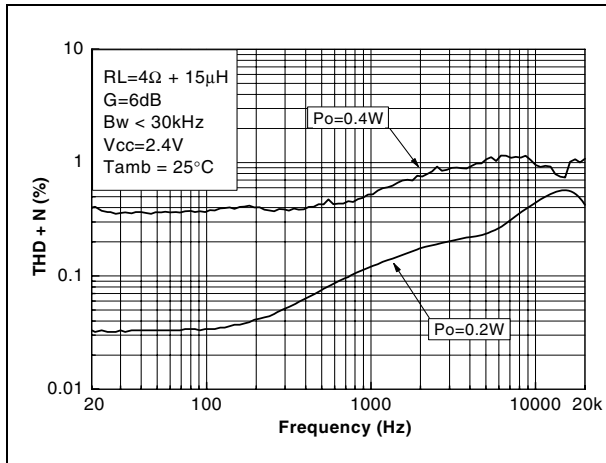


Figure 35. THD+N vs. frequency

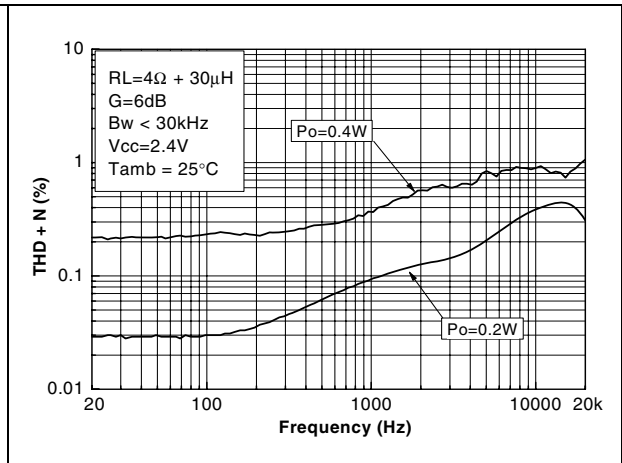


Figure 36. THD+N vs. frequency

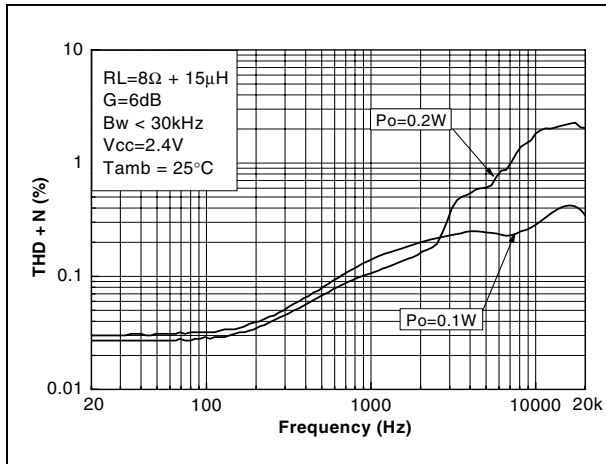


Figure 37. THD+N vs. frequency

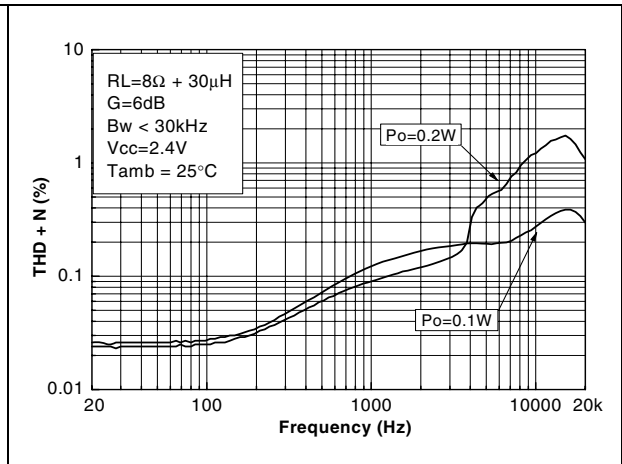


Figure 38. THD+N vs. frequency

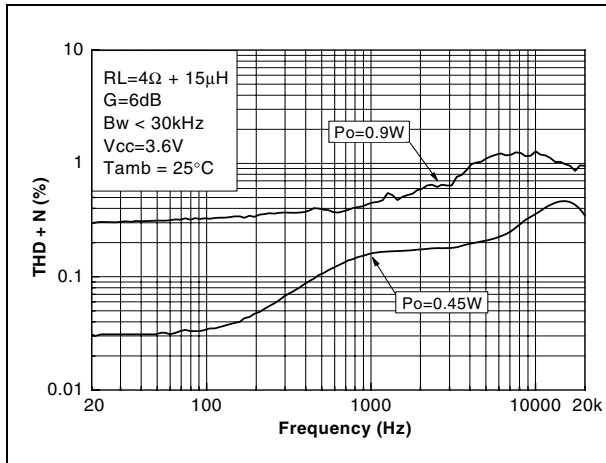


Figure 39. THD+N vs. frequency

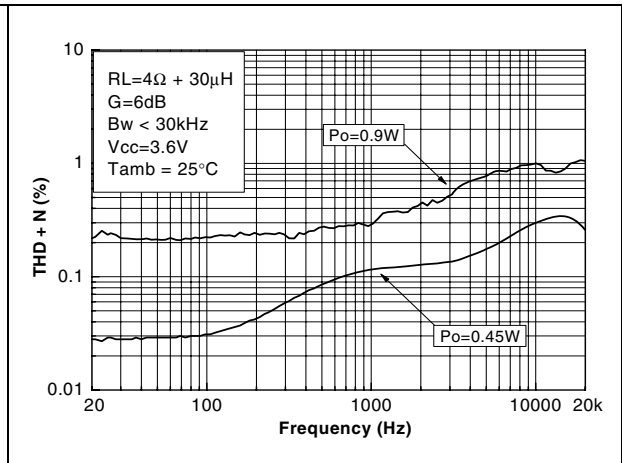


Figure 40. THD+N vs. frequency

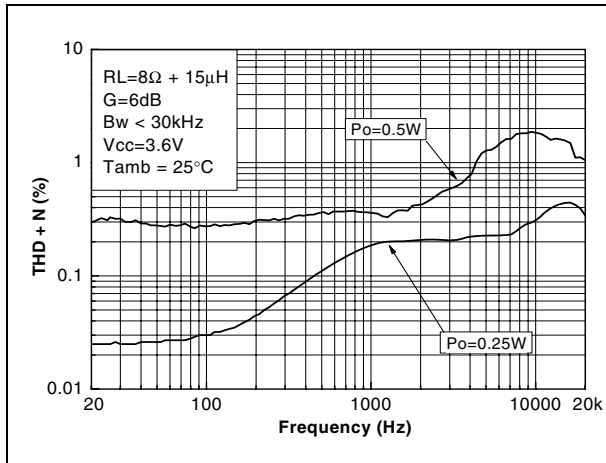


Figure 41. THD+N vs. frequency

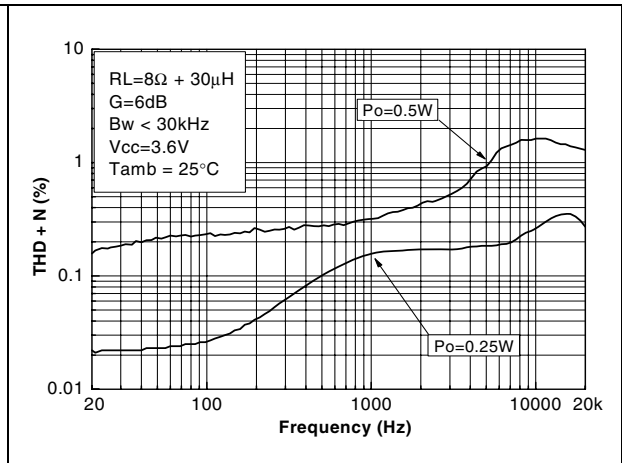


Figure 42. THD+N vs. frequency

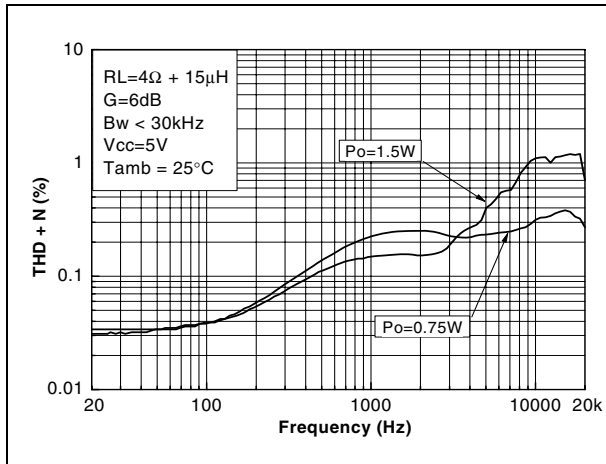


Figure 43. THD+N vs. frequency

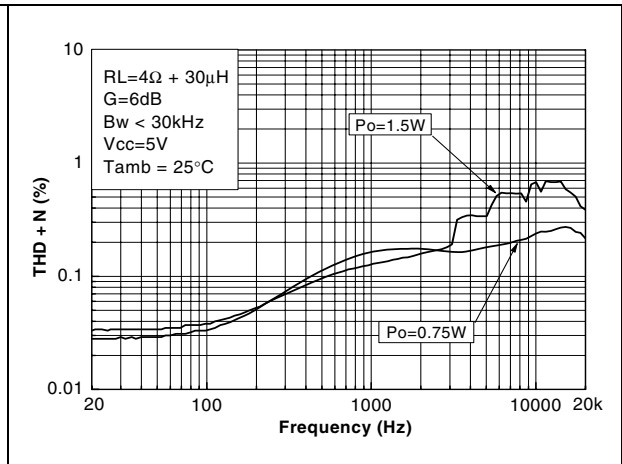


Figure 44. THD+N vs. frequency

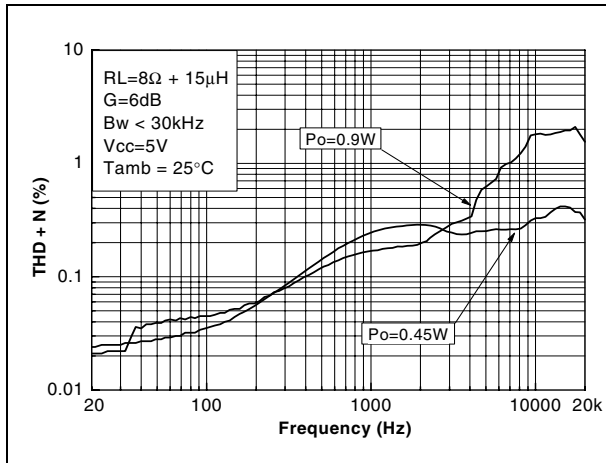


Figure 45. THD+N vs. frequency

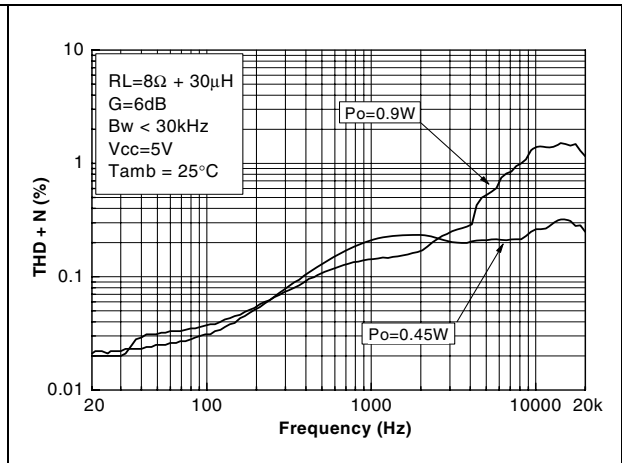


Figure 46. Power derating curves

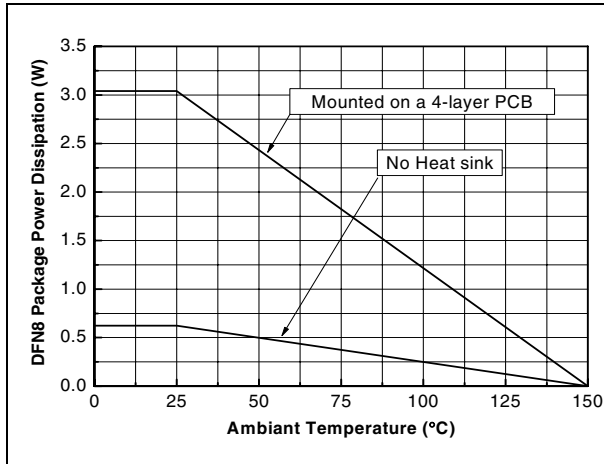


Figure 47. Startup and shutdown phase  
 $V_{CC}=5\text{ V}$ ,  $G=6\text{ dB}$ ,  $C_{in}=1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , inputs grounded

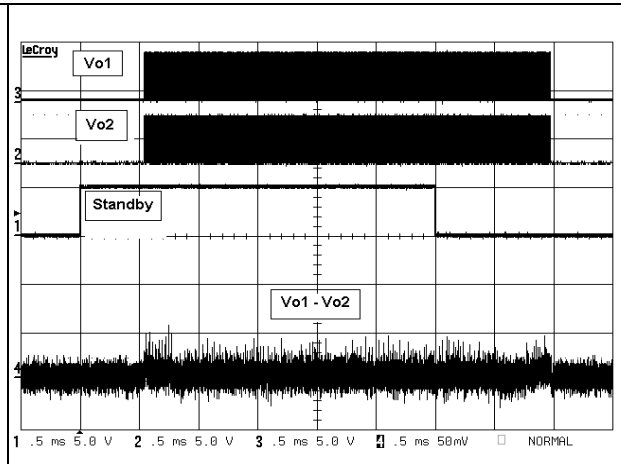


Figure 48. Startup and shutdown phase  
 $V_{CC}=5\text{ V}$ ,  $G=6\text{ dB}$ ,  $C_{in}=1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  
 $V_{in}=1\text{ V}_{pp}$ ,  $F=10\text{ kHz}$

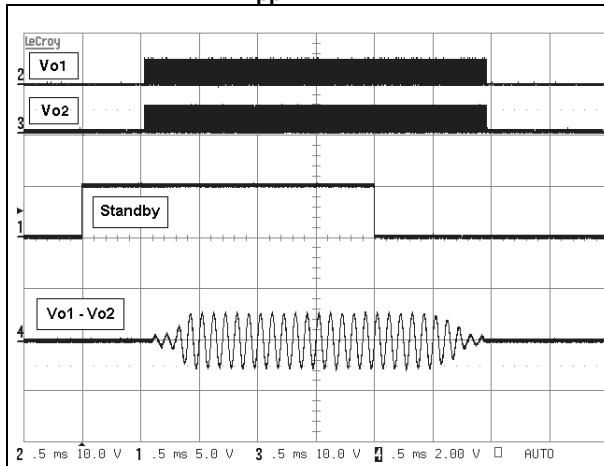
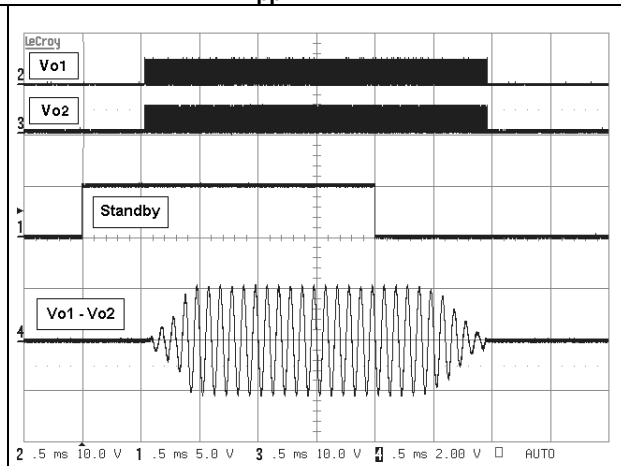


Figure 49. Startup and shutdown phase  
 $V_{CC}=5\text{ V}$ ,  $G=12\text{ dB}$ ,  $C_{in}=1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  
 $V_{in}=1\text{ V}_{pp}$ ,  $F=10\text{ kHz}$



## 4 Application information

### 4.1 Differential configuration principle

The TS2007 is a monolithic fully-differential input/output class D power amplifier. The TS2007 also includes a common-mode feedback loop that controls the output bias value to average it at  $V_{CC}/2$  for any DC common-mode input voltage. This allows the device to always have a maximum output voltage swing, and by consequence, maximize the output power. Moreover, as the load is connected differentially compared to a single-ended topology, the output is four times higher for the same power supply voltage.

The **advantages** of a full-differential amplifier are:

- High PSRR (power supply rejection ratio)
- High common-mode noise rejection
- Virtually zero pop without additional circuitry, giving a faster startup time compared to conventional single-ended input amplifiers
- Easier interfacing with differential output audio DAC
- No input coupling capacitors required thanks to common-mode feedback loop

### 4.2 Gain settings

In the flat region of the frequency-response curve (no input coupling capacitor or internal feedback loop + load effect), the differential gain can be set to either 6 or 12 dB depending on the logic level of the GS pin:

GS	Gain (dB)	Gain (V/V)
1	6 dB	2
0	12 dB	4

*Note:* Between the GS pin and  $V_{CC}$  there is an internal 300 k $\Omega$  resistor. When the pin is floating the gain is 6 dB.

### 4.3 Common-mode feedback loop limitations

As explained previously, the common-mode feedback loop allows the output DC bias voltage to be averaged at  $V_{CC}/2$  for any DC common-mode bias input voltage.

Due to the  $V_{ic}$  limitation of the input stage (see [Table 2: Operating conditions on page 3](#)), the common-mode feedback loop can fulfill its role only within the defined range.

### 4.4 Low frequency response

If a low frequency bandwidth limitation is required, it is possible to use input coupling capacitors. In the low frequency region, the input coupling capacitor  $C_{in}$  starts to have an effect.  $C_{in}$  forms, with the input impedance  $Z_{in}$ , a first order high-pass filter with a -3 dB cutoff frequency (see [Table 5](#) to [Table 9](#)).

$$F_{CL} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot Z_{in} \cdot C_{in}}$$

So, for a desired cutoff frequency  $F_{CL}$  we can calculate  $C_{in}$ :

$$C_{in} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot Z_{in} \cdot F_{CL}}$$

with  $F_{CL}$  in Hz,  $Z_{in}$  in  $\Omega$  and  $C_{in}$  in F.

The input impedance  $Z_{in}$  is for the whole power supply voltage range, typically 75 k $\Omega$ . There is also a tolerance around the typical value (see [Table 5](#) to [Table 9](#)). With regard to the tolerance, you can also calculate tolerance of  $F_{CL}$ :

- $F_{CLmax} = 1.103 \cdot F_{CL}$
- $F_{CLmin} = 0.915 \cdot F_{CL}$

## 4.5 Decoupling of the circuit

A power supply capacitor, referred to as  $C_S$ , is needed to correctly bypass the TS2007.

The TS2007 has a typical switching frequency of 280 kHz and output fall and rise time of about 5 ns. Due to these very fast transients, careful decoupling is mandatory.

A 1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is enough, but it must be located very close to the TS2007 in order to avoid any extra parasitic inductance created by a long track wire. Parasitic loop inductance, in relation with di/dt, introduces overvoltage that decreases the global efficiency of the device and may cause, if this parasitic inductance is too high, a TS2007 breakdown.

In addition, even if a ceramic capacitor has an adequate high frequency ESR value, its current capability is also important. A 0603 size is a good compromise, particularly when a 4  $\Omega$  load is used.

Another important parameter is the rated voltage of the capacitor. A 1  $\mu$ F/6.3V capacitor used at 5 V, loses about 50% of its value. With a power supply voltage of 5 V, the decoupling value, instead of 1  $\mu$ F, could be reduced to 0.5  $\mu$ F. As  $C_S$  has particular influence on the THD+N in the medium to high frequency region, this capacitor variation becomes decisive. In addition, less decoupling means higher overshoots which can be problematic if they reach the power supply AMR value (6 V).

## 4.6 Wake-up time ( $t_{wu}$ )

When the standby is released to set the device ON, there is a wait of 5 ms typically. The TS2007 has an internal digital delay that mutes the outputs and releases them after this time in order to avoid any pop noise.

*Note:* The gain increases smoothly (see [Figure 49](#)) from the mute to the gain selected by the GS pin ([Section 4.2](#)).

### 4.7 Shutdown time

When the standby command is set, the time required to put the two output stages into high impedance and to put the internal circuitry in shutdown mode, is typically 5 ms. This time is used to decrease the gain and avoid any pop noise during shutdown.

*Note:* The gain decreases smoothly until the outputs are muted (see Figure 49).

### 4.8 Consumption in shutdown mode

Between the shutdown pin and GND there is an internal 300 kΩ resistor. This resistor forces the TS2007 to be in shutdown when the shutdown input is left floating.

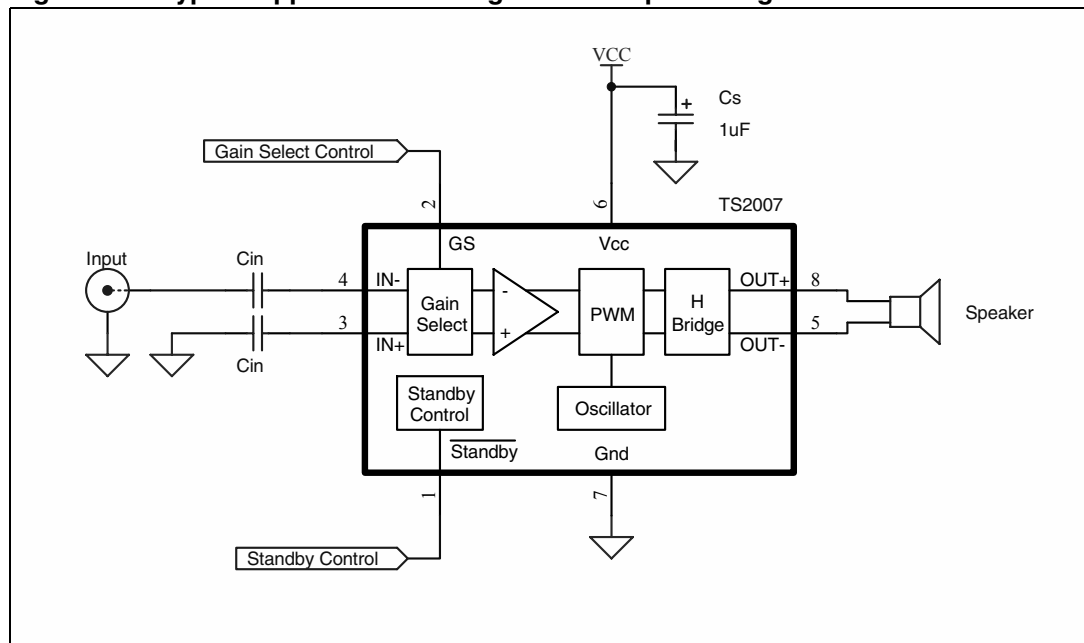
However, this resistor also introduces additional shutdown power consumption if the shutdown pin voltage is not 0 V.

Referring to [Table 2: Operating conditions on page 3](#), with a 0.4 V shutdown voltage pin for example, you must add  $0.4V/300k = 1.3 \mu A$  in typical ( $0.4V/273 k = 1.46 \mu A$  in maximum) to the shutdown current specified in [Table 5](#) to [Table 9](#).

### 4.9 Single-ended input configuration

It is possible to use the TS2007 in a single-ended input configuration. However, input coupling capacitors are needed in this configuration. The following schematic diagram shows a typical single-ended input application.

**Figure 50. Typical application for single-ended input configuration**





## 4.10 Output filter considerations

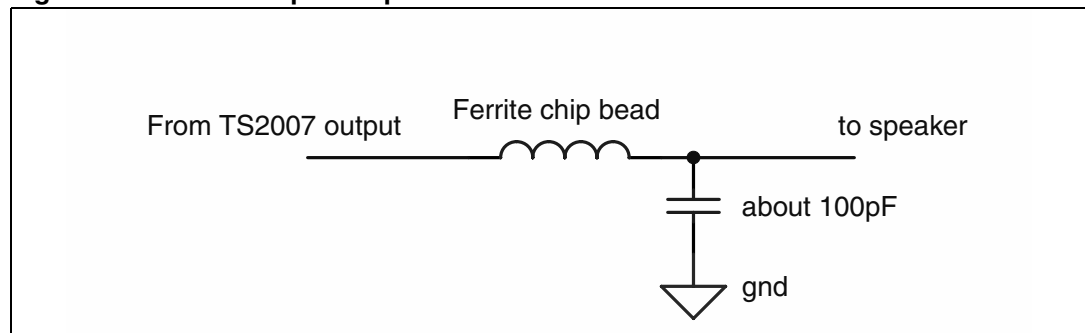
The TS2007 is designed to operate without an output filter. However, due to very sharp transients on the TS2007 output, EMI radiated emissions may cause some standard compliance issues.

These EMI standard compliance issues can appear if the distance between the TS2007 outputs and loudspeaker terminal are long (typically more than 50 mm, or 100 mm in both directions, to the speaker terminals). As the PCB layout and internal equipment device are different for each configuration, it is difficult to provide a one-size-fits-all solution.

However, to decrease the probability of EMI issues, there are several simple rules to follow:

- Reduce, as much as possible, the distance between the TS2007 output pins and the speaker terminals.
- Use a ground plane for “shielding” sensitive wires.
- Place, as close as possible to the TS2007 and in-series with each output, a ferrite bead with a rated current of minimum 2.5 A and impedance greater than 50  $\Omega$  at frequencies above 30 MHz. If, after testing, these ferrite beads are not necessary, replace them by a short-circuit.
- Allow extra footprint to place, if necessary, a capacitor to short perturbations to ground (see [Figure 51](#)).

**Figure 51. Ferrite chip bead placement**

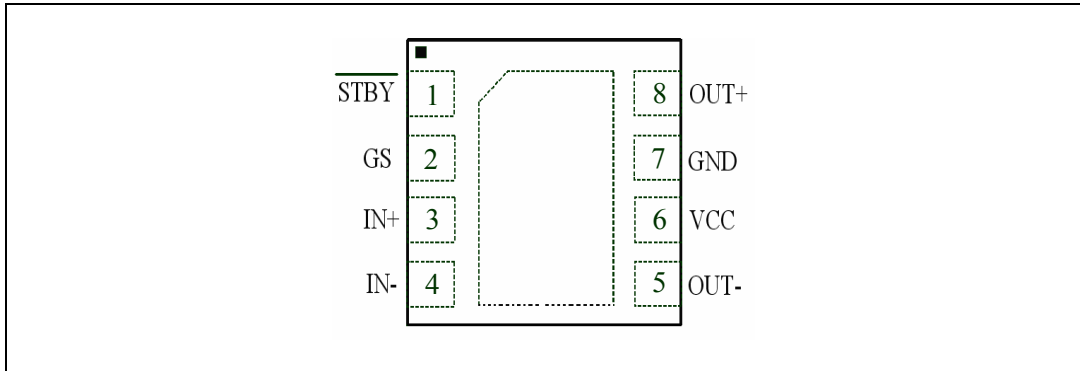


In the case where the distance between the TS2007 output and the speaker terminals is too long, it is possible to have low frequency EMI issues due to the fact that the typical operating frequency is 280 kHz. In this configuration, it is necessary to use the output filter represented in [Figure 1 on page 4](#) as close as possible to the TS2007.

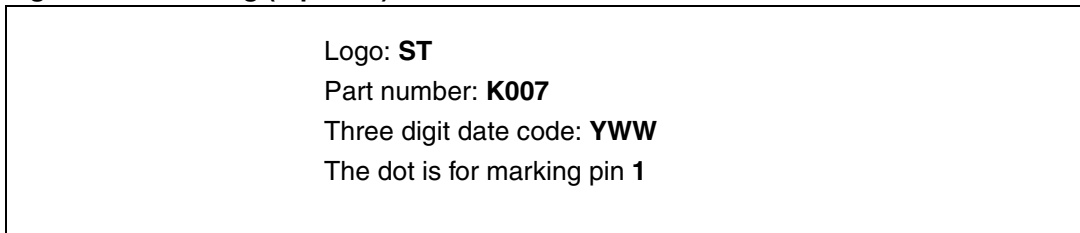
## 5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, STMicroelectronics offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an STMicroelectronics trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

**Figure 52. Pinout (top view)**



**Figure 53. Marking (top view)**



**Figure 54. Recommended footprint for the TS2007 DFN8 package**

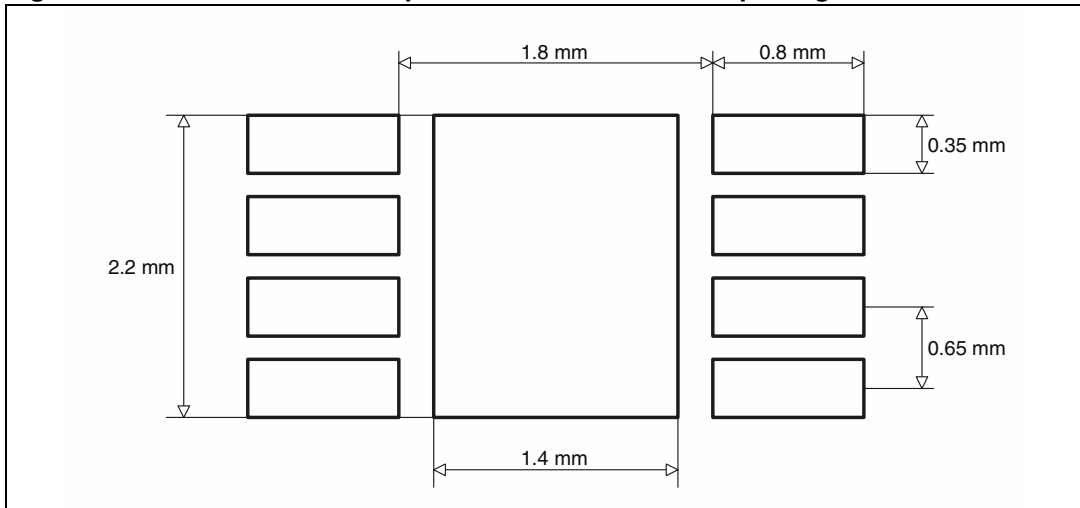
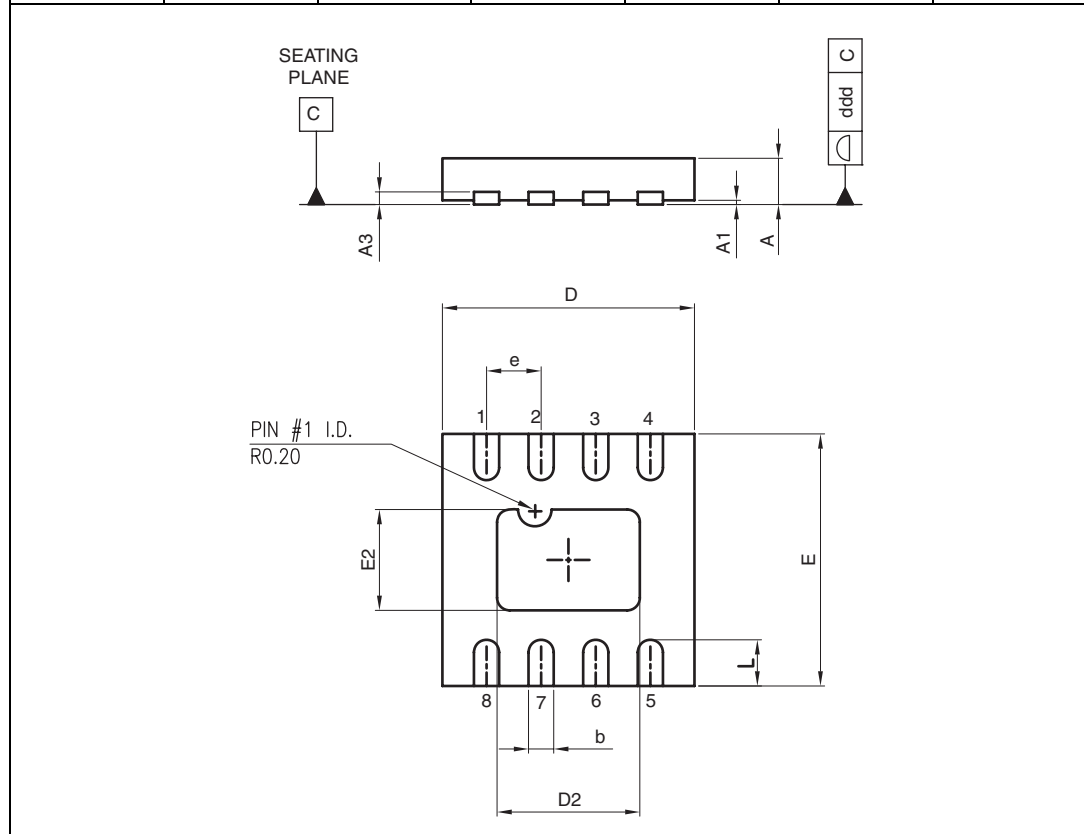


Figure 55. DFN8 package mechanical data

Ref	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Mils		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.50	0.60	0.65	19.6	23.6	25.6
A1		0.02	0.05		0.8	1.9
A3			0.22			8.6
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	9.8	11.8	13.8
D	2.85	3.00	3.15	112.2	118.1	124
D2	1.60	1.70	1.80	63	66.9	70.8
E	2.85	3.00	3.15	112.2	118.1	124
E2	1.10	1.20	1.30	43.3	47.2	51.2
e		0.65			25.5	
L <sup>(1)</sup>	0.50	0.55	0.60	19.6	21.6	23.6
ddd			0.08			3.1



1. The dimension of L is not compliant with JEDEC MO-248 which recommends 0.40 mm +/-0.10 mm.

**Note:** The DFN8 package has an exposed pad E2 x D2. For enhanced thermal performance, the exposed pad must be soldered to a copper area on the PCB, acting as a heatsink. This copper area can be electrically connected to pin 7 or left floating.

## 6 Ordering information

Table 11. Order code

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Marking
TS2007IQT	-40 °C, +85 °C	DFN8	K07

## 7 Revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
11-Jan-2007	1	Initial release (preliminary data).
11-May-2007	2	First complete datasheet. This release of the datasheet includes electrical characteristics curves and application information.
24-May-2007	3	Corrected error in <a href="#">Table 4: Pin descriptions</a> : descriptions of pin 5 and pin 8 were inverted.
02-May-2011	4	Added minimum $R_L$ to <a href="#">Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</a>

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