

## 2.4W Stereo Fully Differential Audio Power Amplifier With Stereo Class AB Cap-free Headphone Driver and LDO

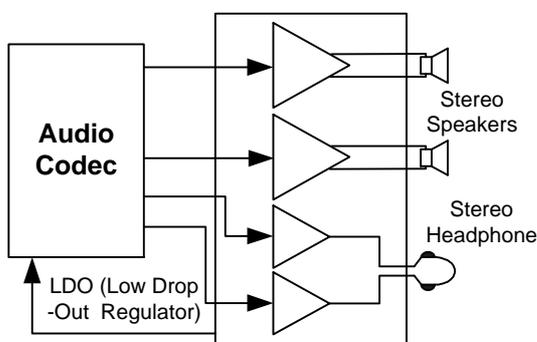
### Features

- Meeting VISTA™ Requirement
- Fully Differential Power Amplifier with Excellent RF Rectification Immunity
- No Output Capacitor Required for Head Phone Driver
- Integrated LDO (Low Dropout Regulator) for Audio Codec (3.3V)
- Adjustable Gain Setting for Power Amplifier
- $A_v = -1.5V/V$  Fixed Gain Setting for Headphone Driver
- Fast Start-up Time
- Integrated De-Pop Circuitry
- High PSRR (Power Supply Rejection Ratio)
- Thermal and Over-Current Protections
- Less External Components Required
- Space Saving Package  
– TQFN5x5-32A
- Lead Free and Green Devices Available (RoHS Compliant)

### Applications

- LCD Monitor
- Notebook
- Portable DVD

### Simplified Application Circuit



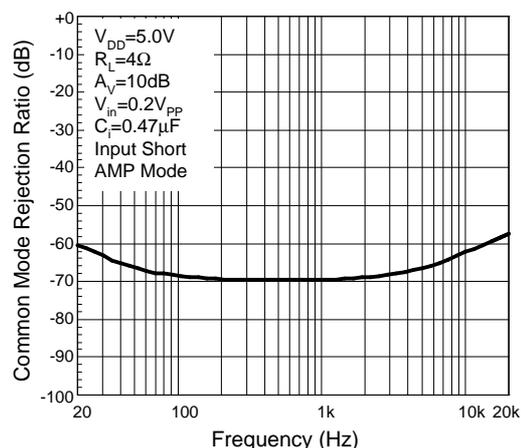
### General Description

The APA2061 is a stereo fully differential audio power amplifier with stereo Class-AB cap-free headphone driver and LDO available in a TQFN5X5-32A pins package.

The built-in gain setting at power amplifier can minimize the external component counts. For the flexible application, the gain can be set to 4-steps, 10, 12, 15.6, and 21.6dB by gain control pins (GAIN0 and GAIN1). The power amplifier's fully differential architecture provides high PSRR, increased immunity to noise and RF rectification.

The APA2061 power amplifiers are capable of driving 2.4W at  $V_{DD} = 5V$  into  $4\Omega$  speaker, the cap-free headphone drivers can provide 180mW at  $HV_{DD} = 3.3V$  into 16 $\Omega$  headphones, and the LDO has a maximum 120mA (3.3V) driver current for audio codec. The APA2061 provides thermal and over-current protections.

The cap-free headphone driver eliminates the DC blocking capacitors at outputs and saves the PCB space. The integration of fully differential power amplifier, cap-free headphone driver, and LDO is a best solution for VISTA™ requirement and it can lower the total BOM costs.



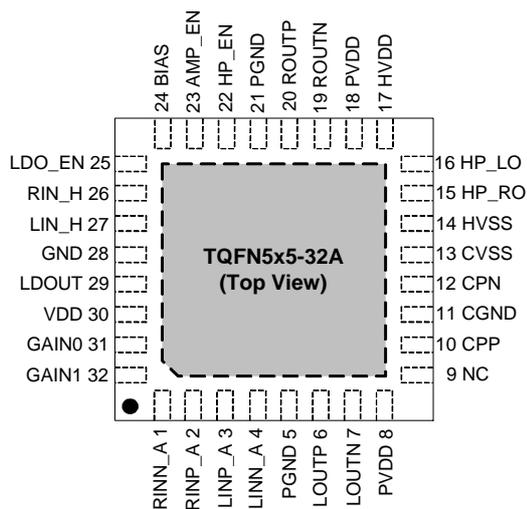
ANPEC reserves the right to make changes to improve reliability or manufacturability without notice, and advise customers to obtain the latest version of relevant information to verify before placing orders.

## Ordering and Marking Information

<p>APA2061 <span style="font-family: monospace;">□□□-□□ □</span></p> <p> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">└─ Assembly Material</span>  <span style="margin-left: 80px;">└─ Handling Code</span>  <span style="margin-left: 60px;">└─ Temperature Range</span>  <span style="margin-left: 40px;">└─ Package Code</span> </p>	<p>Package Code                  QB : TQFN5x5-32A                  Operating Ambient Temperature Range                  I : -40 to 85 °C                  Handling Code                  TR : Tape &amp; Reel                  Assembly Material                  G : Halogen and Lead Free Device</p>
<p>APA2061 QB :  XXXXX</p>	<p>XXXXX - Date Code</p>

Note : ANPEC lead-free products contain molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish; which are fully compliant with RoHS. ANPEC lead-free products meet or exceed the lead-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D for MSL classification at lead-free peak reflow temperature. ANPEC defines "Green" to mean lead-free (RoHS compliant) and halogen free (Br or Cl does not exceed 900ppm by weight in homogeneous material and total of Br and Cl does not exceed 1500ppm by weight).

## Pin Configuration



=Thermal-Pad (connected the Thermal-Pad to GND plane for better heat dissipation)

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage (VDD to GND, PVDD to PGND)	-0.3 to 6	V
HV <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage (HVDD to GND)	-0.3 to 6	
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Voltage (HVSS, CVSS to GND)	-6 to +0.3	
	Input Voltage (RINN_A, RINP_A, LINN_A, LINP_A to GND)	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	
	Input Voltage (RIN_H, LIN_H to GND)	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3 to HV <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	
	Input Voltage (GAIN0, GAIN1, LDO_EN, AMP_EN, HP_EN to GND)	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	
	Input Voltage (PGND, CGND to GND)	-0.3 to +0.3	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Cont.) (Note 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
T <sub>J</sub>	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	
T <sub>SDR</sub>	Maximum Lead Soldering Temperature, 10 Seconds	260	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation	Internally Limited	W

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Typical Value	Unit
θ <sub>JA</sub>	Thermal Resistance -Junction to Ambient <sup>(Note 2)</sup> TQFN5X5-32A	40	°C/W
θ <sub>JC</sub>	Thermal Resistance -Junction to Case <sup>(Note 3)</sup> TQFN5X5-32A	8	

Note 2: Please refer to “Layout Recommendation”, the Thermal-Pad on the bottom of the IC should soldered directly to the PCB’s Thermal-Pad area that with several thermal vias connect to the ground plan, and the PCB is a 2-layer, 5-inch square area with 2oz copper thickness.

Note 3: The case temperature is measured at the center of the Thermal-Pad on the underside of the TQFN5X5-32A package.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Range	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage	4.5 ~ 5.5	V
HV <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage	3.0 ~ 5.5	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	GAIN0, GAIN1, LDO_EN, AMP_EN, HP_EN 2 ~ V <sub>DD</sub>	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	GAIN0, GAIN1, LDO_EN, AMP_EN, HP_EN 0 ~ 0.5	
V <sub>IC</sub>	Common Mode Input Voltage	For Power Amplifier 0.5 ~ V <sub>DD</sub> -0.5 For Headphone Amplifier HV <sub>SS</sub> ~ HV <sub>DD</sub>	
I <sub>LDOOUT</sub>	Output Current (LDOOUT)	0 ~ 200	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature Range	-40 ~ 85	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature Range	-40 ~ 125	
C <sub>OUT</sub>	LDO Output Capacitor (MLCC type)	1 ~ 100	μF
R <sub>L</sub>	Speaker Resistance	4 ~	Ω
R <sub>L</sub>	Headphone Resistance	16 ~	

## Electrical Characteristics

Refer to the typical application circuits. V<sub>DD</sub>=5V, HV<sub>DD</sub>=3.3V, GND=0V, T<sub>A</sub>=25°C (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	APA2061			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
I <sub>DD(HVDD)</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>AMP_EN</sub> =V <sub>HP_EN</sub> =V <sub>LDO_EN</sub> =5V	HV <sub>DD</sub>	-	2.5	5	mA
I <sub>DD(VDD)</sub>			V <sub>DD</sub>	-	9	18	

## Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

Refer to the typical application circuits.  $V_{DD}=5V$ ,  $HV_{DD}=3.3V$ ,  $GND=0V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	APA2061			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
$I_{AMP(HVDD)}$	Power Amplifier Supply Current	$V_{AMP\_EN}=5V$ , $V_{HP\_EN}=V_{LDO\_EN}=0V$	$HV_{DD}$	-	0.1	0.2	mA
$I_{AMP(VDD)}$			$V_{DD}$	-	4.5	11	
$I_{HP(HVDD)}$	Headphone Driver Supply Current	$V_{HP\_EN}=5$ , $V_{AMP\_EN}=V_{LDO\_EN}=0V$	$HV_{DD}$	-	2.5	5	
$I_{HP(VDD)}$			$V_{DD}$	-	6	12	
$I_{LDO(HVDD)}$	LDO Supply Current	$V_{LDO\_EN}=5V$ , $V_{AMP\_EN}=V_{HP\_EN}=0V$	$HV_{DD}$	-	0.1	0.2	
$I_{LDO(VDD)}$			$V_{DD}$	-	0.4	0.65	
$I_{SD(HVDD)}$	Shutdown Current	$V_{AMP\_EN}=V_{HP\_EN}=V_{LDO\_EN}=0V$	$HV_{DD}$	-	-	2	$\mu A$
$I_{SD(VDD)}$			$V_{DD}$	-	-	5	
$I_i$	Input Current	GAIN0, GAIN1, LDO_EN, AMP_EN, HP_EN	-	-	1		
<b>SPEAKER MODE, <math>A_V=10dB</math></b>							
$T_{START-UP}$	Start-Up Time from Shutdown	$C_B=0.47\mu F$	-	25	-	ms	
$R_i$	Input Resistor	$A_V=10dB$	-	76	-	$k\Omega$	
		$A_V=12dB$	-	60	-		
		$A_V=15.6dB$	-	40	-		
		$A_V=21.6dB$	17	20	-		
$A_V$	Closed-Loop Gain	$V_{GAIN0}=V_{GAIN1}=0V$	9.5	10	10.5	dB	
		$V_{GAIN0}=0V$ , $V_{GAIN1}=V_{DD}$	11.5	12	12.5		
		$V_{GAIN0}=V_{DD}$ , $V_{GAIN1}=0V$	15.1	15.6	16.1		
		$V_{GAIN0}=V_{GAIN1}=V_{DD}$	21.1	21.6	22.1		
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset Voltage	$R_L=8\Omega$	-	5	20	mV	
$P_o$	Output Power	THD+N=1%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=4\Omega$ $R_L=8\Omega$	1	1.9 1.3	-	W	
		THD+N=10%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=4\Omega$ $R_L=8\Omega$	-	2.4 1.5	-		
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	$f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=4\Omega$ , $P_o=1.4W$ $R_L=8\Omega$ , $P_o=0.9W$	-	0.07 0.05	-	%	
Crosstalk	Channel Separation	$f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=4\Omega$ , $P_o=200mW$ $R_L=8\Omega$ , $P_o=130mW$	-	-110 -110	-	dB	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$f_{in}=217Hz$ , $V_{rr}=0.2V_{rms}$ , $R_L=8\Omega$	-	-75	-		
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$f_{in}=1kHz$ , $V_{in}=0.2V_{rms}$ , $R_L=8\Omega$	-	-65	-		
S/N	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	$f_{in}=20\sim 20kHz$ , With A-weighting Filter $R_L=4\Omega$ , $P_o=1.4W$ $R_L=8\Omega$ , $P_o=0.9W$	-	100 100	-		
$V_n$	Noise Output Voltage	$f_{in}=20\sim 20kHz$ , With A-weighting Filter $R_L=8\Omega$	-	22	-	$\mu V_{rms}$	

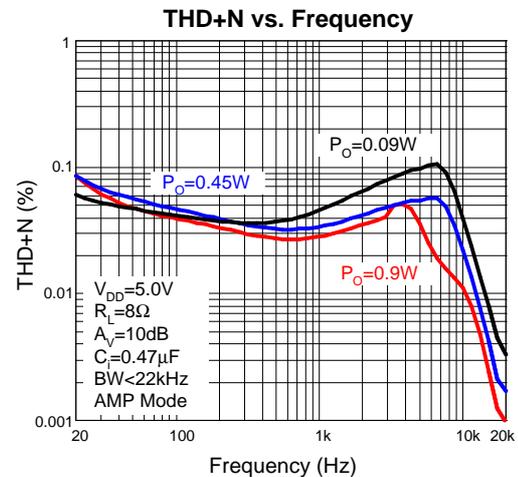
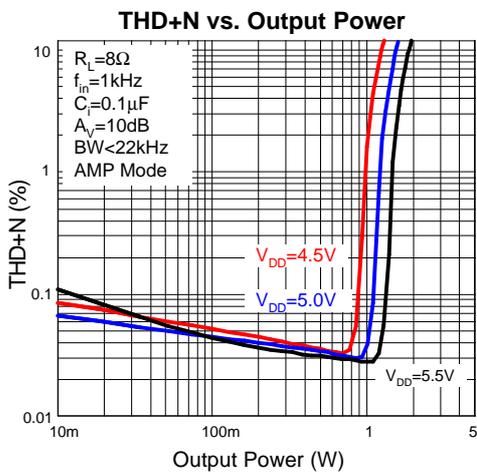
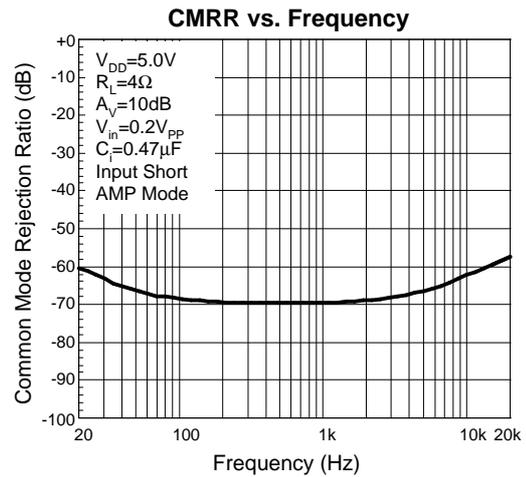
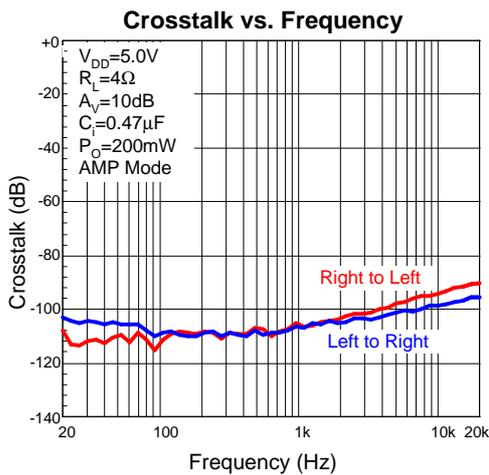
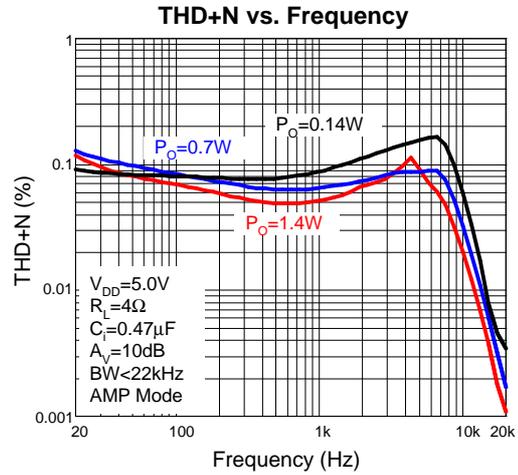
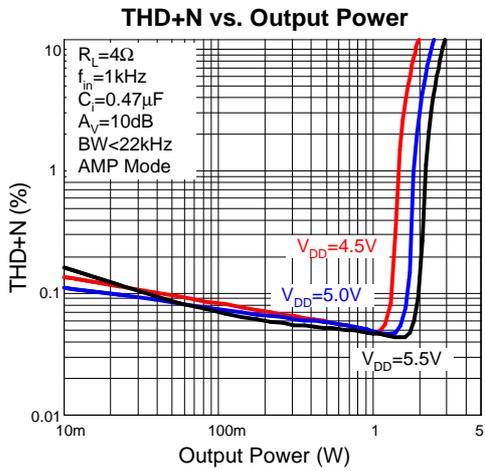
## Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

Refer to the typical application circuits.  $V_{DD}=5V$ ,  $HV_{DD}=3.3V$ ,  $GND=0V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	APA2061			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
<b>HEADPHONE MODE, <math>A_V = -1.5V/V</math>, <math>C_{PF}=C_{PO}=1mF(X5R\ TYPE)</math></b>						
$T_{START-UP}$	Start-Up Time from Shutdown	$C_B=0.47\mu F$	-	10	-	ms
$R_i$	Input Resistor		17	20	-	k $\Omega$
$A_V$	Closed-Loop Gain		-1.45	-1.5	-1.55	V/V
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset Voltage	$R_L=32\Omega$	-	1	5	mV
$P_O$	Output Power	THD+N=1%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=16\Omega$ $R_L=32\Omega$	100	140 120	-	mW
		THD+N=10%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=16\Omega$ $R_L=32\Omega$	150	180 160	-	
$V_O$	Output Swing Voltage	THD+N=1%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=320\Omega$ $R_L=10k\Omega$	1.8	2.0 2.1	-	V
		THD+N=10%, $f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=320\Omega$ $R_L=10k\Omega$	-	2.45 2.6	-	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	$f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=16\Omega$ , $P_O=125mW$ $R_L=32\Omega$ , $P_O=88mW$ $R_L=320\Omega$ , $V_O=1.5V$ $R_L=10k\Omega$ , $V_O=1.6V$	-	0.03 0.02 0.005 0.004	-	%
Crosstalk	Channel Separation	$f_{in}=1kHz$ $R_L=16\Omega$ , $P_O=16mW$ $R_L=32\Omega$ , $P_O=12mW$ $R_L=320\Omega$ , $V_O=0.22V$ $R_L=10k\Omega$ , $V_O=0.22V$	-	-82 -82 -77 -77	-	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$f_{in}=217Hz$ , $V_{rr}=0.2V_{rms}$ $R_L=32\Omega$	-	-80	-	
S/N	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	$f_{in}=20\sim 20kHz$ , With A-weighting Filter $R_L=16\Omega$ , $P_O=125mW$ $R_L=32\Omega$ , $P_O=88mW$ $R_L=320\Omega$ , $V_O=1.5V$ $R_L=10k\Omega$ , $V_O=1.6V$	-	99 100 100 100	-	
$V_n$	Noise Output Voltage	$f_{in}=20\sim 20kHz$ , With A-weighting Filter $R_L=32\Omega$	-	15	-	$\mu V_{rms}$
<b>LDO (LOW DROP-OUT REGULATOR)</b>						
$I_O$	Output Current		-	-	120	mA
$V_O$	Output Voltage	$I_O=1mA$	3.2	3.3	3.4	V
	Line Regulation	$I_O=1mA$ , $V_{DD}=4.5V$ to $5.5V$	-	1.5	5	mV
	Load Regulation	$I_O=1mA$ to $200mA$	-	0.03	0.1	mV/mA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$I_O=1mA$ , $f_{in}=120Hz$ , $V_{rr}=0.2V_{rms}$	-	-50	-	dB
$R_{DIS}$	Discharge Resistor		-	50	-	k $\Omega$
<b>CHARGE PUMP, <math>C_{PF}=C_{PO}=1mF(X5R\ TYPE)</math></b>						
$F_{OSC}$	Oscillator Frequency		-	450	-	kHz
$R_{EQ}$	Equivalent Resistance		-	10	-	$\Omega$
$V_{SS}$	Negative Output Voltage	No load	-5.1	-5	-4.9	V
$R_{DIS}$	Discharge Resistor		-	5	-	k $\Omega$

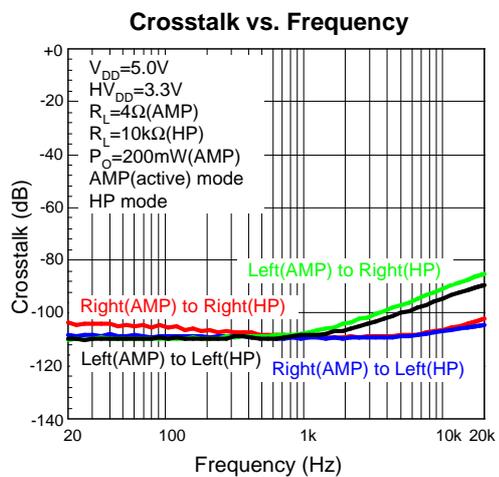
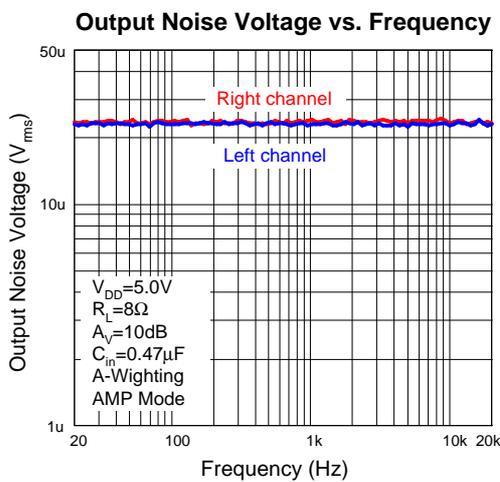
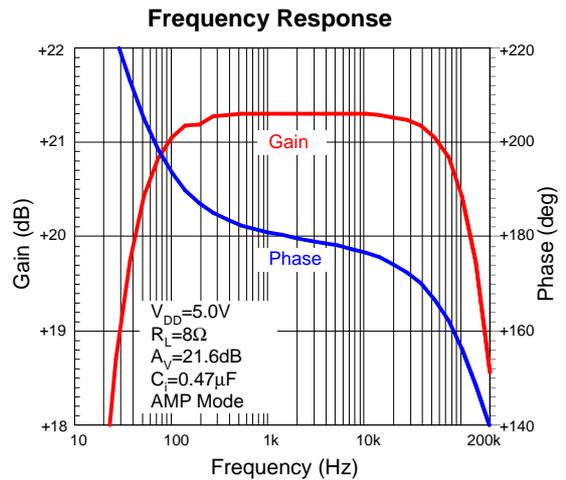
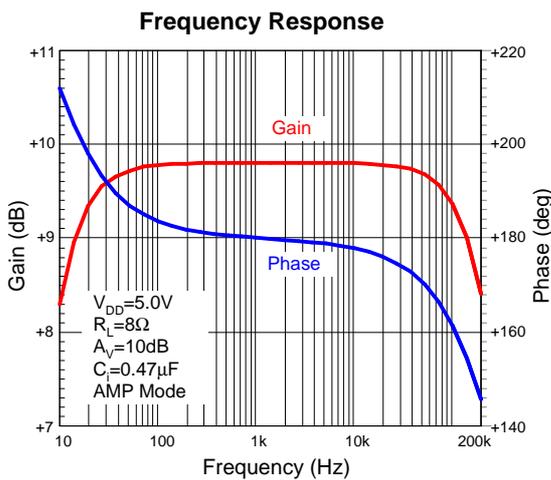
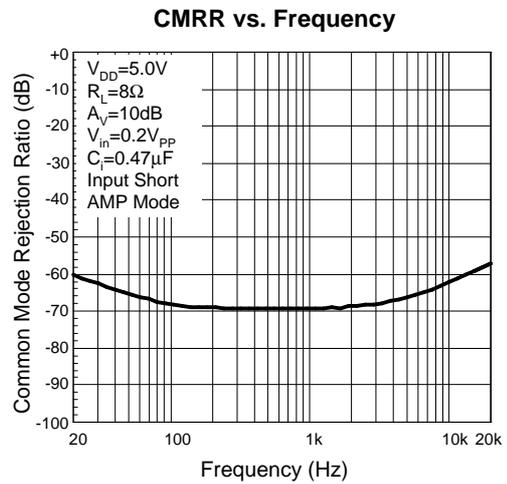
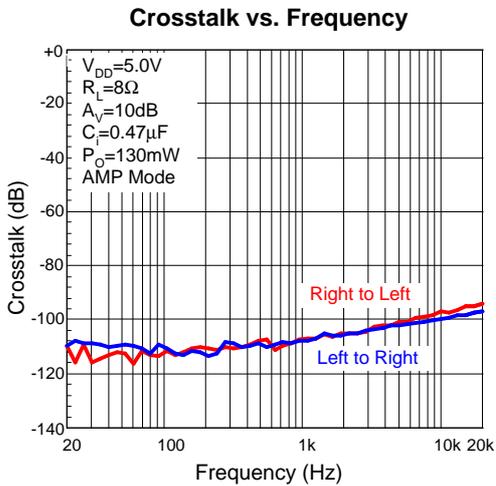
### Typical Operating Characteristics

( $T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)



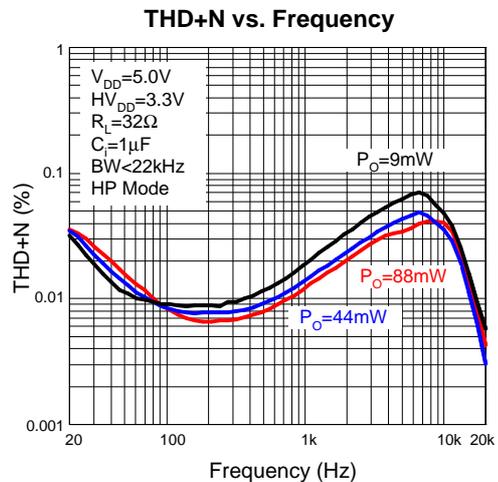
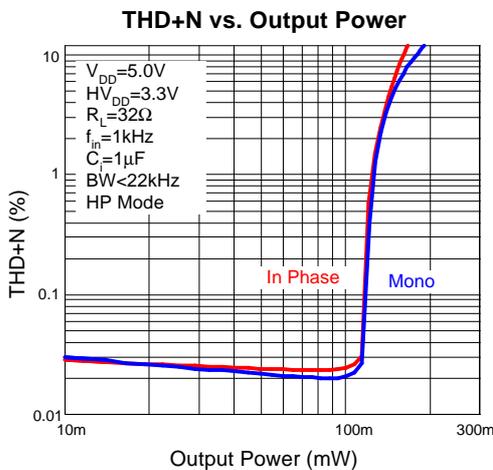
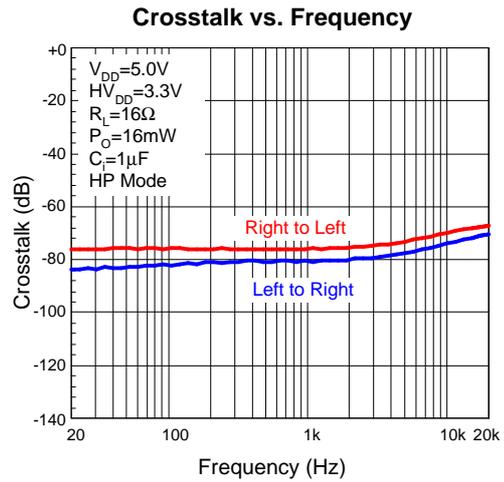
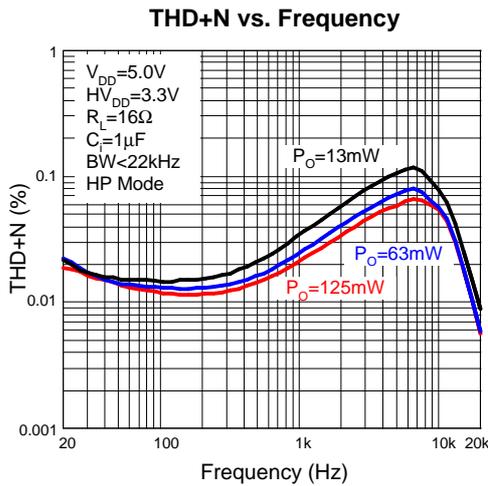
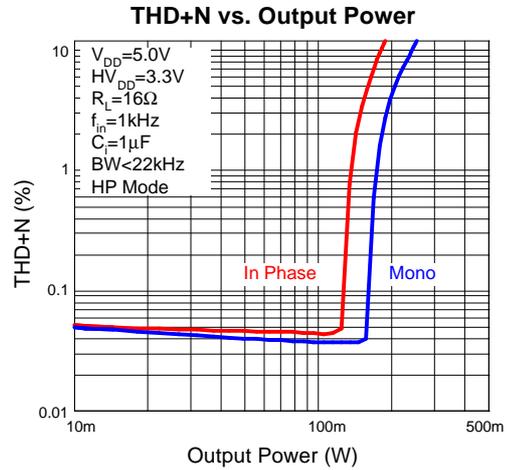
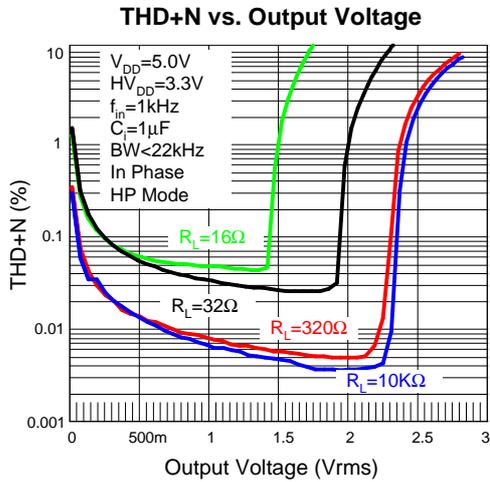
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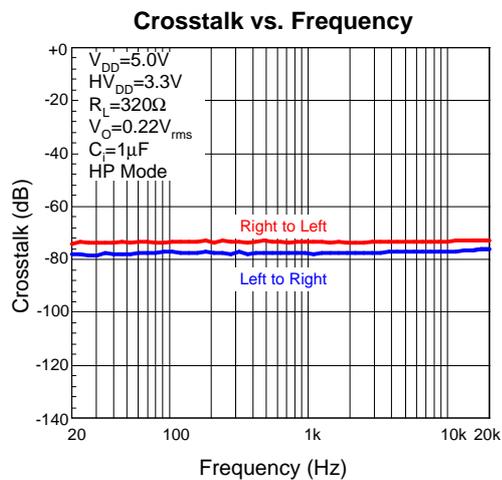
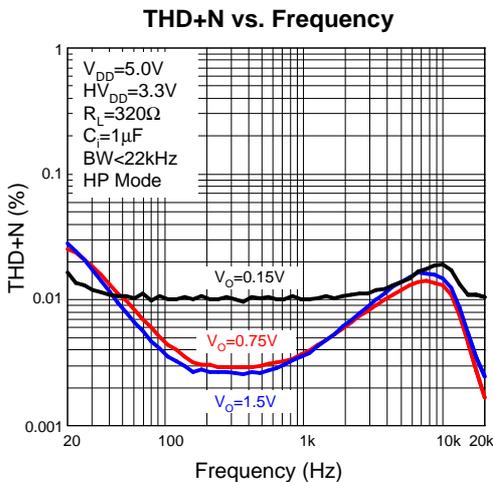
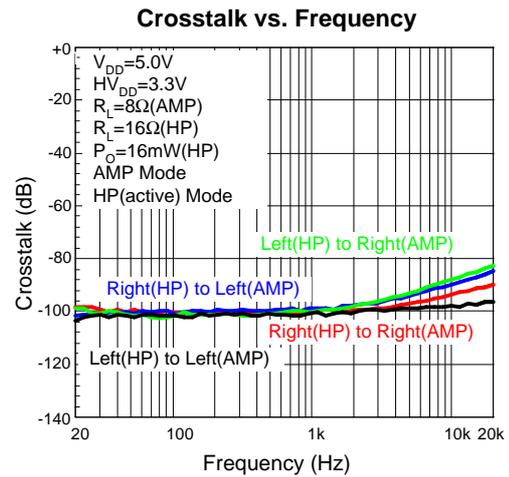
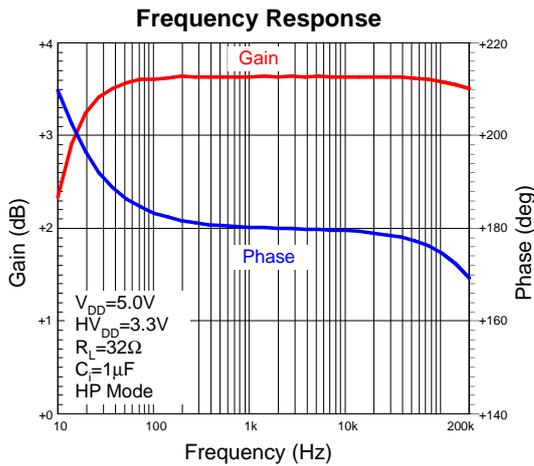
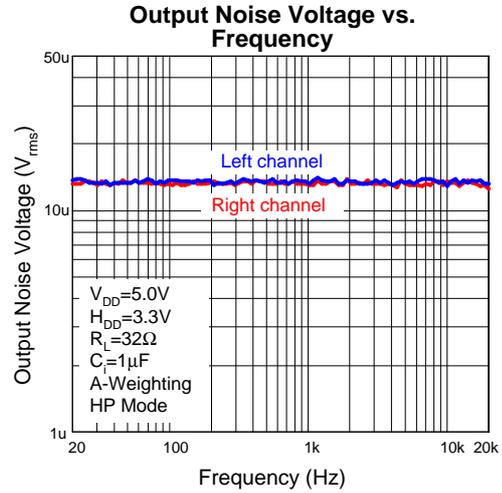
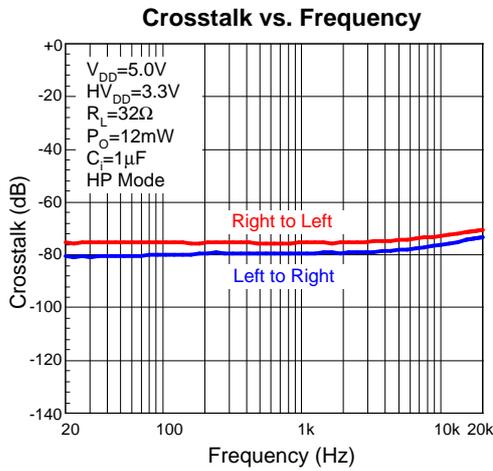
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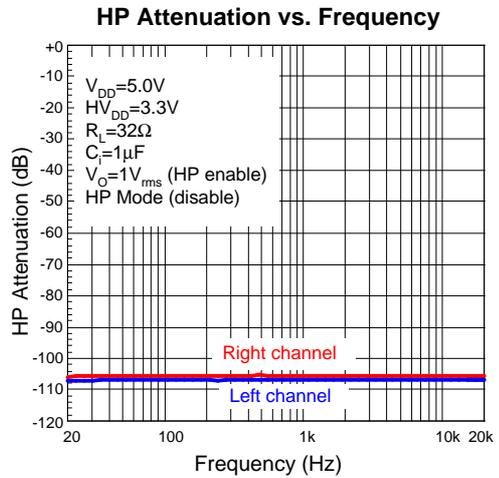
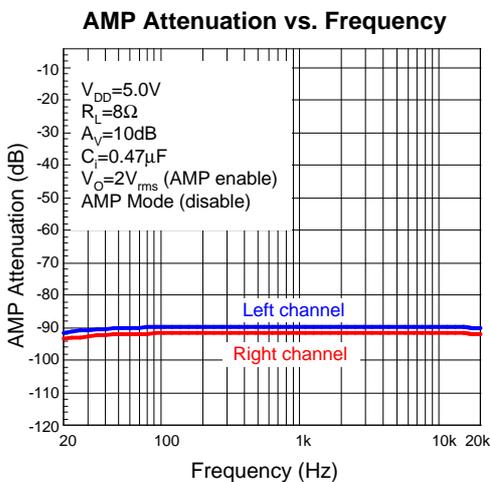
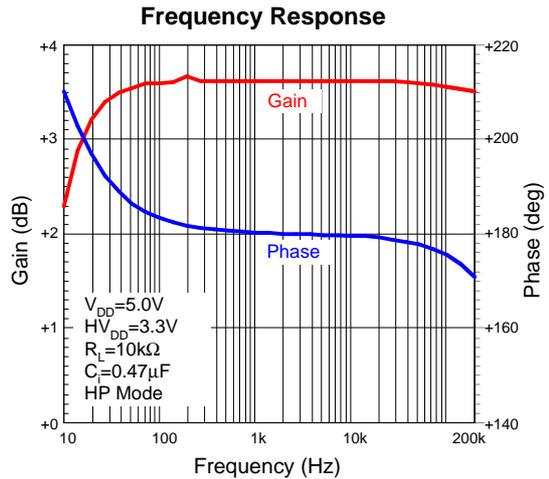
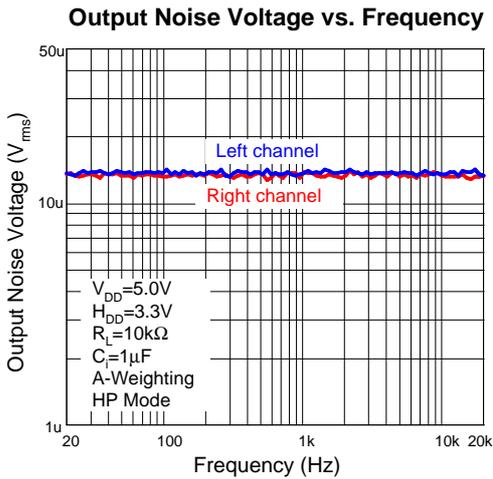
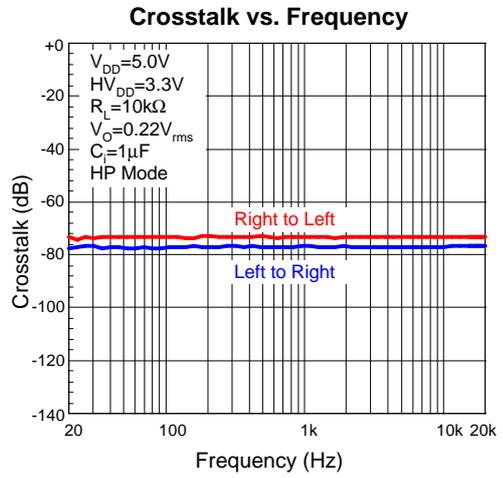
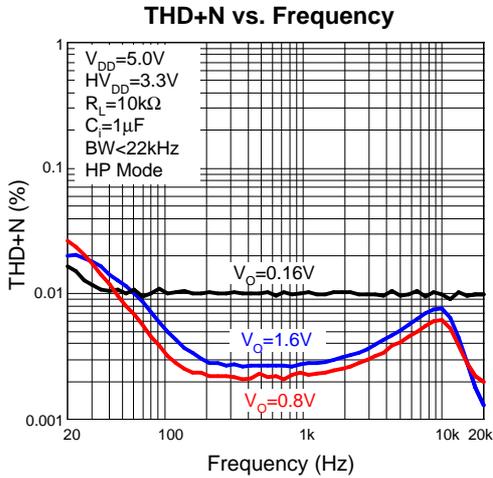
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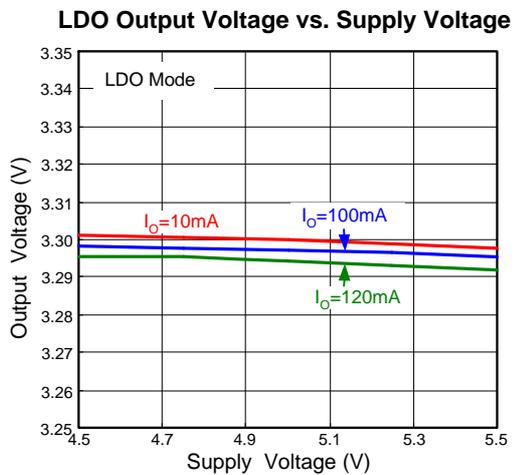
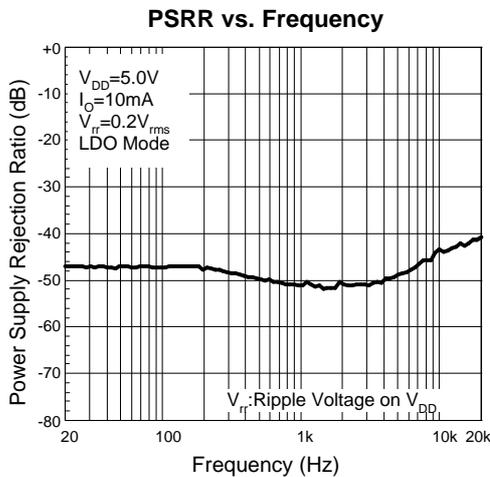
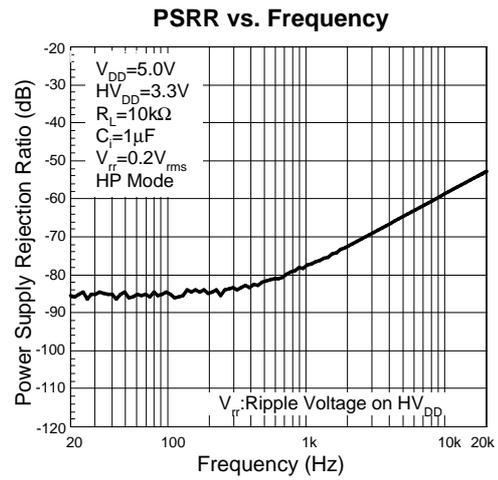
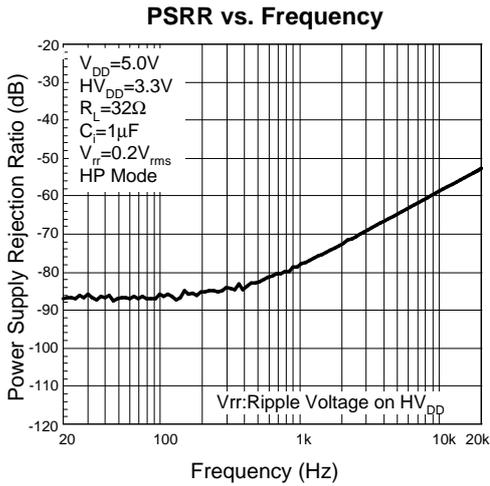
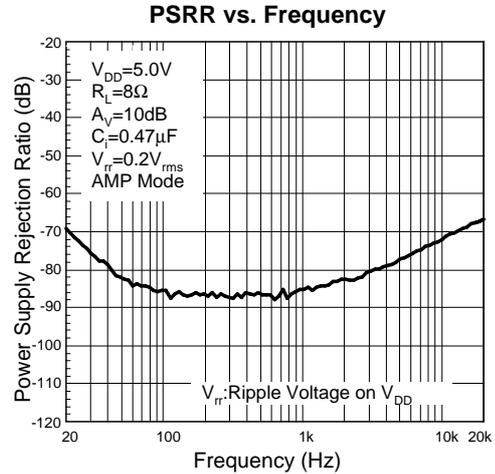
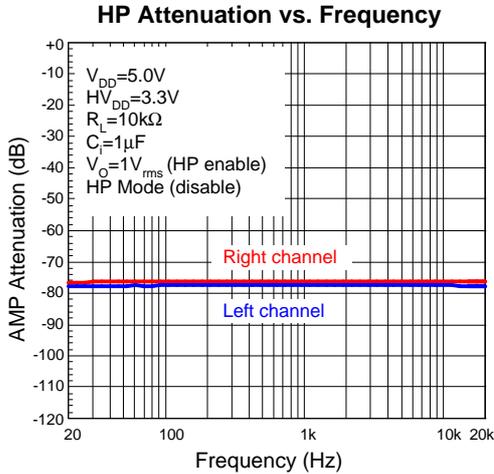
## Typical Operating Characteristics (Cont.)

( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)



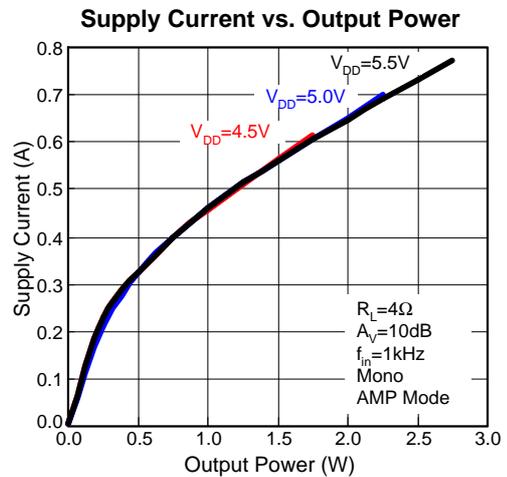
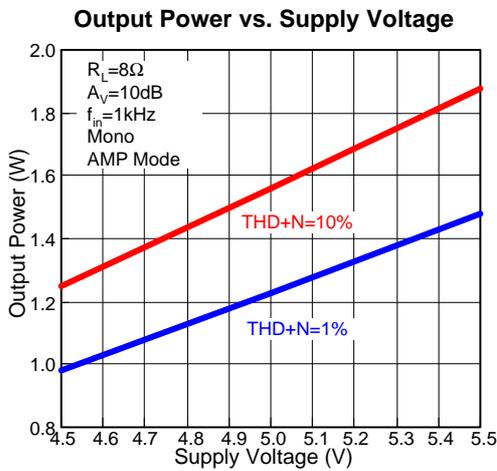
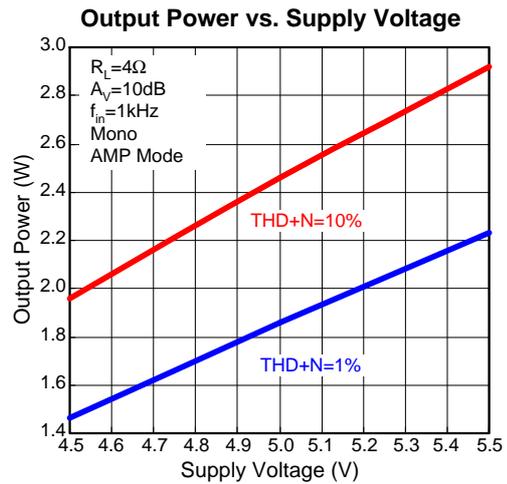
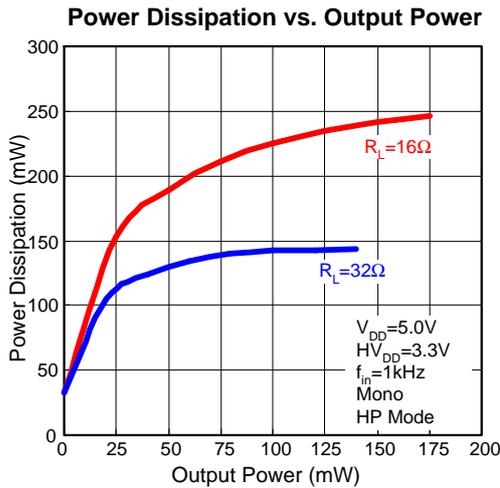
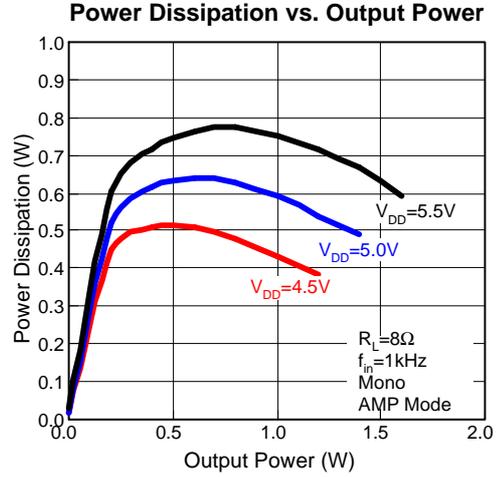
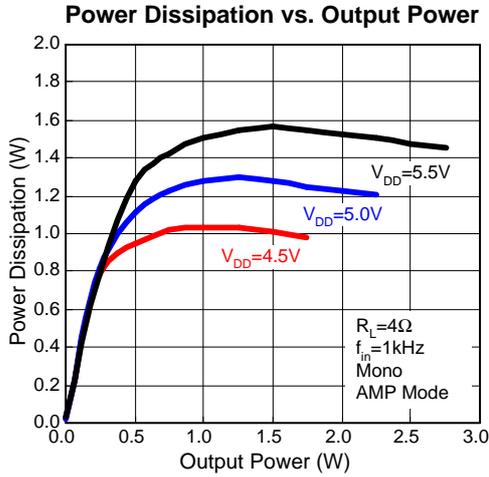
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( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)



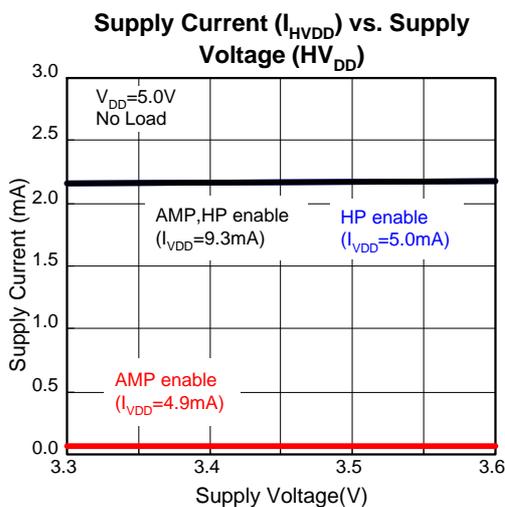
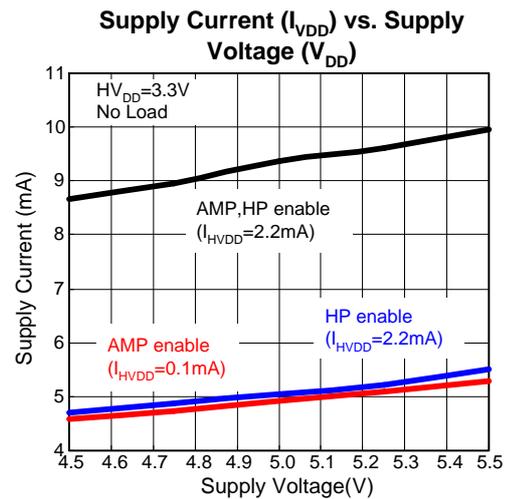
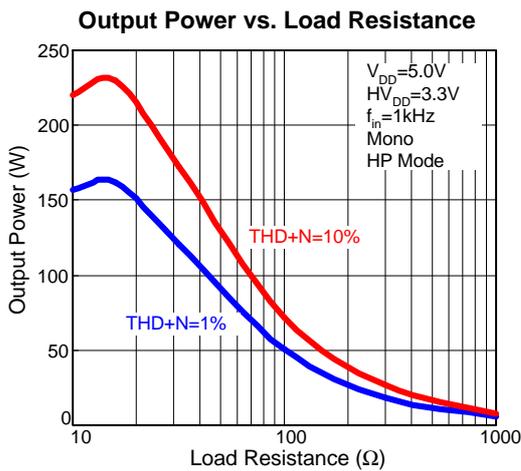
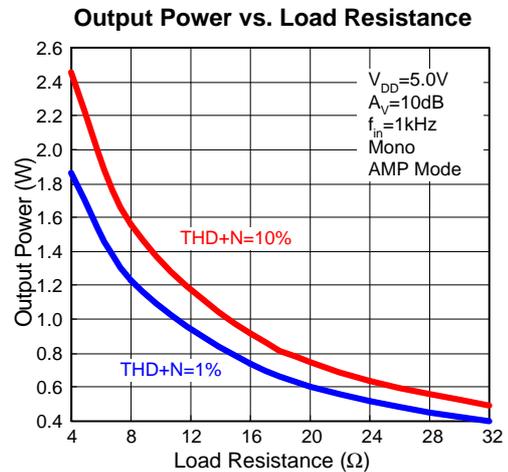
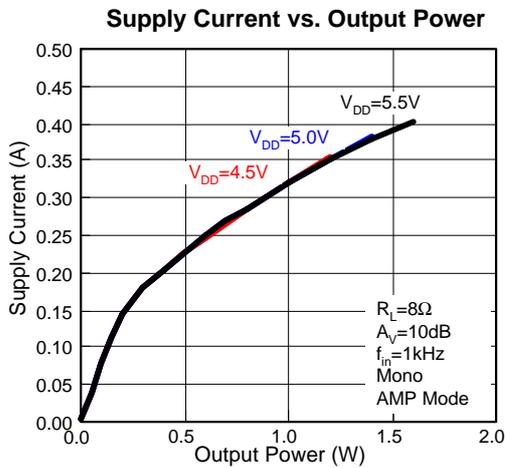
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( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)



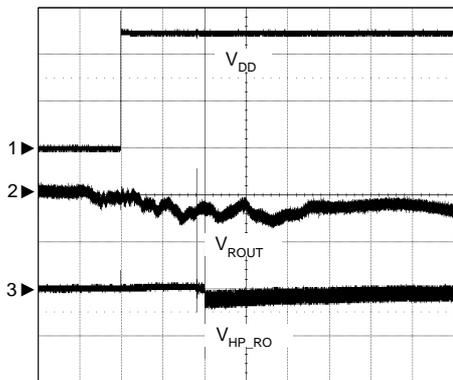
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( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)



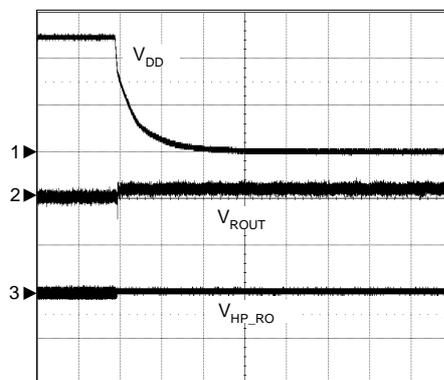
## Operating Waveforms

Power On



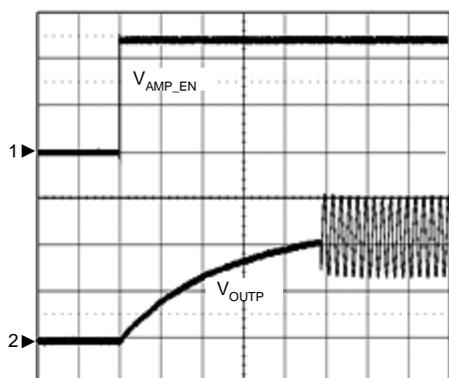
CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{ROUT}$ , 20mV/Div, DC  
 CH3:  $V_{HP\_RO}$ , 20mV/Div, DC  
 TIME: 5ms/Div

Power Off



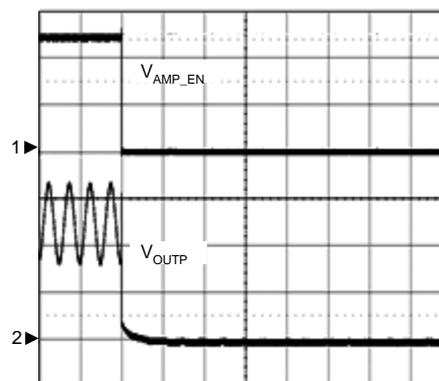
CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{ROUT}$ , 20mV/Div, DC  
 CH3:  $V_{HP\_RO}$ , 20mV/Div, DC  
 TIME: 20ms/Div

Speaker Enable



CH1:  $V_{AMP\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{OUTP}$ , 1V/Div, AC  
 TIME: 5ms/Div

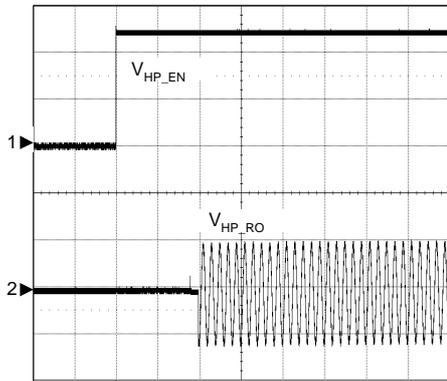
Speaker Disable



CH1:  $V_{AMP\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{OUTP}$ , 1V/Div, AC  
 TIME: 1ms/Div

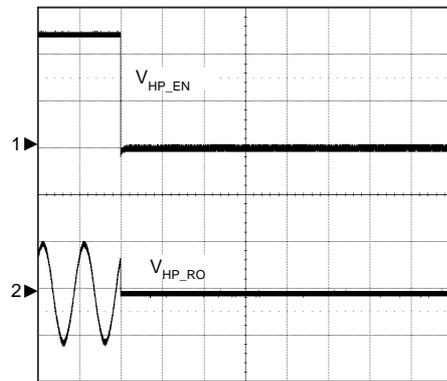
Operating Waveforms (Cont.)

Headphone Enable



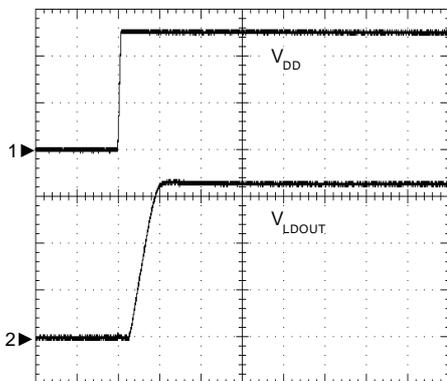
CH1:  $V_{HP\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{HP\_LO}$ , 1V/Div, AC  
 TIME: 5ms/Div

Headphone Disable



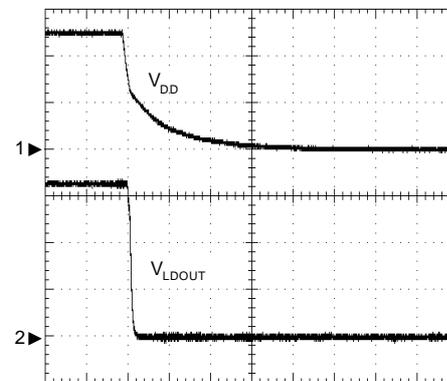
CH1:  $V_{HP\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{HP\_LO}$ , 1V/Div, AC  
 TIME: 1ms/Div

LDO Power On



$I_O=120mA$   
 CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 1V/Div, DC  
 TIME: 100µs/Div

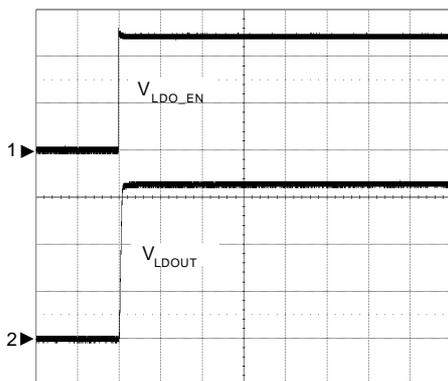
LDO Power Off



$I_O=120mA$   
 CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 1V/Div, DC  
 TIME: 20ms/Div

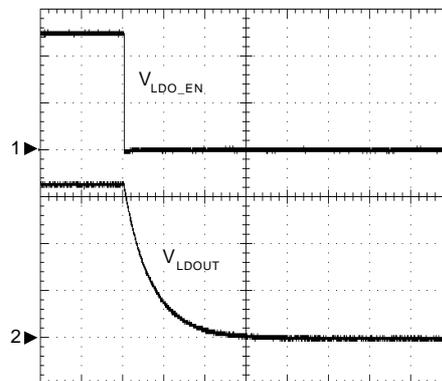
Operating Waveforms (Cont.)

LDO Enable



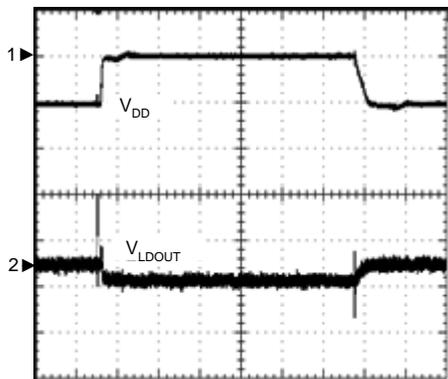
$I_O=120\text{mA}$   
 CH1:  $V_{LDO\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 1V/Div, DC  
 TIME: 1ms/Div

LDO Disable



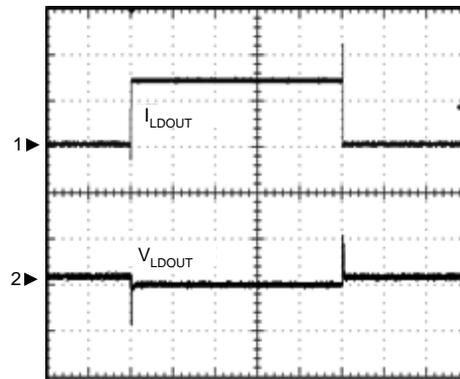
$I_O=120\text{mA}$   
 CH1:  $V_{LDO\_EN}$ , 2V/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 1V/Div, DC  
 TIME: 1ms/Div

LDO Line Transient



CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 1V/Div, DC  
 $V_{DD}$  Offset = 5.5V  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 10mV/Div, DC  
 $V_{LDOUT}$  Offset = 3.3V  
 TIME: 200 $\mu\text{s}$ /Div

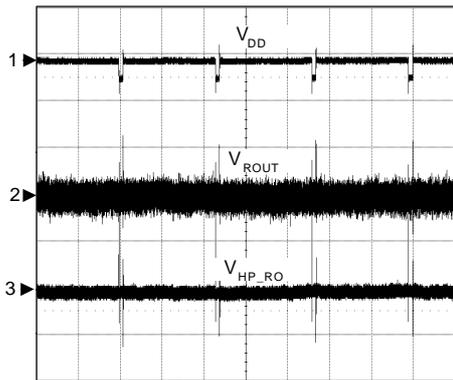
LDO Load Transient



CH1:  $I_{LDOUT}$ , 200mA/Div, DC  
 CH2:  $V_{LDOUT}$ , 5mV/Div, DC  
 $V_{LDOUT}$  Offset = 3.3V  
 TIME: 200 $\mu\text{s}$ /Div

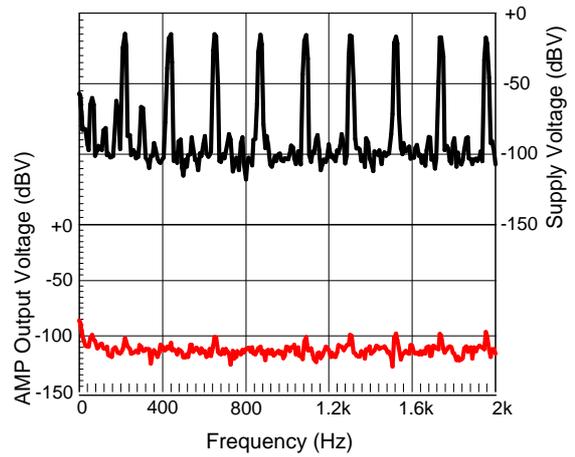
## Operating Waveforms (Cont.)

**GSM Power Supply Rejection vs. Time**

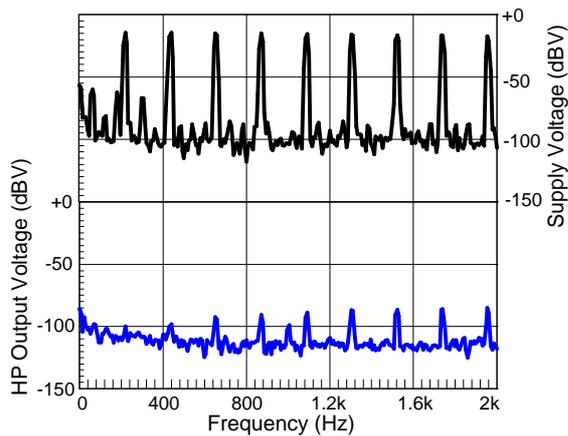


CH1:  $V_{DD}$ , 500mV/Div, DC  
 $V_{DD}$  Offset = 5.0V  
 CH2:  $V_{ROUT}$ , 20mV / Div, DC  
 CH3:  $V_{HP\_RO}$ , 20mV / Div, DC  
 TIME: 2ms/Div

**GSM Power Supply Rejection vs. Frequency**



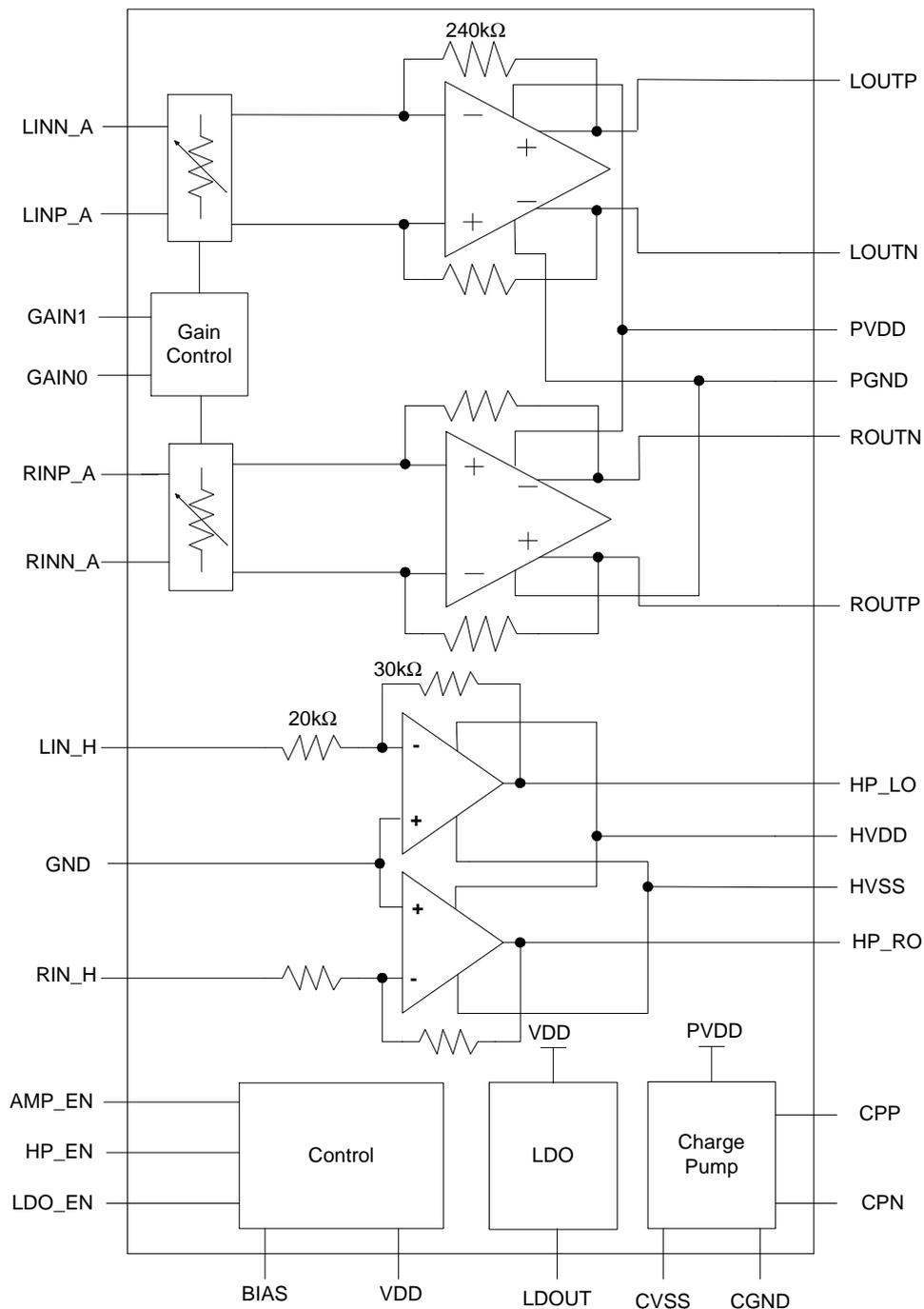
**GSM Power Supply Rejection vs. Frequency**



## Pin Description

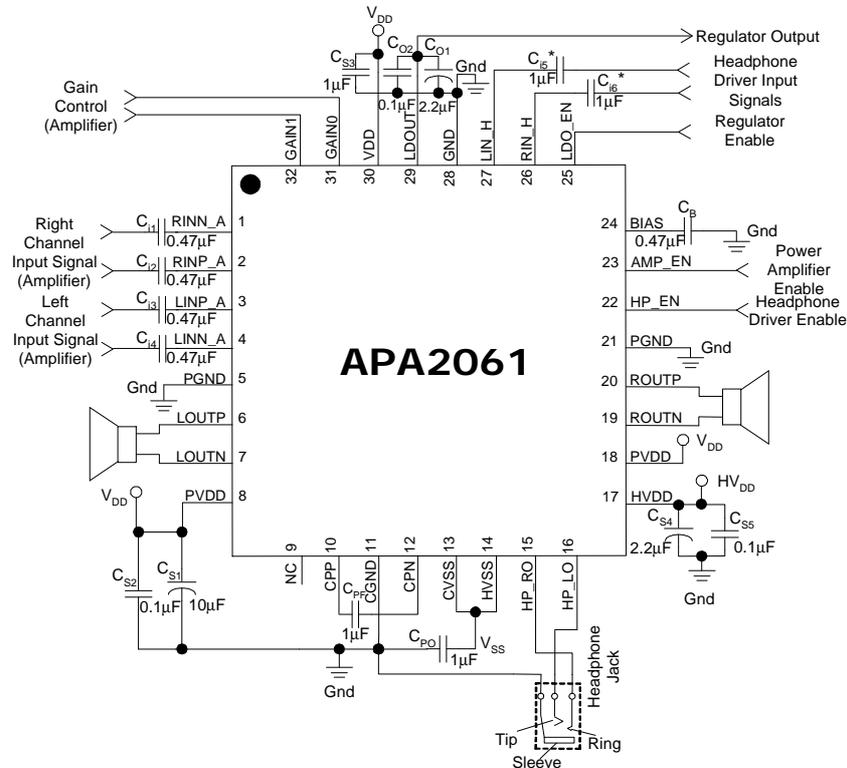
PIN		I/O/P	FUNCTION
NO.	NAME		
1	RINN_A	I	The inverting input pin of right channel power amplifier.
2	RINP_A	I	The non-inverting input pin of right channel power amplifier.
3	LINP_A	I	The non-inverting input pin of left channel power amplifier.
4	LINN_A	I	The inverting input pin of left channel power amplifier.
5,21	PGND	P	Power amplifier's ground
6	LOUTP	O	The positive output pin of left channel power amplifier.
7	LOUTN	O	The negative output pin of left channel power amplifier.
8,18	PVDD	P	Power amplifier's supply voltage pin, connect this pin to VDD.
9	NC	-	No Connection.
10	CPP	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor positive connection.
11	CGND	P	Charge pump's ground.
12	CPN	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor negative connection.
13	CVSS	O	Charge pump output pin, connect this pin to the HVSS.
14	HVSS	P	Headphone driver's negative supply voltage pin, connect this pin to CVSS.
15	HP_RO	O	The output pin of right channel headphone driver.
16	HP_LO	O	The output pin of left channel headphone driver.
17	HVDD	P	Headphone driver's positive supply voltage pin.
19	ROUTN	O	The negative output pin of right channel power amplifier.
20	ROUTP	O	The positive output pin of right channel power amplifier.
22	HP_EN	I	Headphone drivers enable input pin; High=Enable.
23	AMP_EN	I	Power amplifiers enable input pin; High=Enable.
24	BIAS	P	Bias voltage for power amplifiers.
25	LDO_EN	I	LDO (Low Drop-Out Regulator) enables input pin; High=Enable.
26	RIN_H	I	The input pin of right channel headphone driver.
27	LIN_H	I	The input pin of left channel headphone driver.
28	GND	P	Control block's ground, connect this pin to CGND and PGND.
29	LDOUT	O	LDO (Low Drop-Out Regulator)'s output pin.
30	VDD	P	Control block and LDO supply voltage pin, connect this pin to PVDD.
31	GAIN0	I	Control pin for internal gain setting, MSB, Bit 1.
32	GAIN1	I	Control pin for internal gain setting, LSB, Bit 0.

Block Diagram

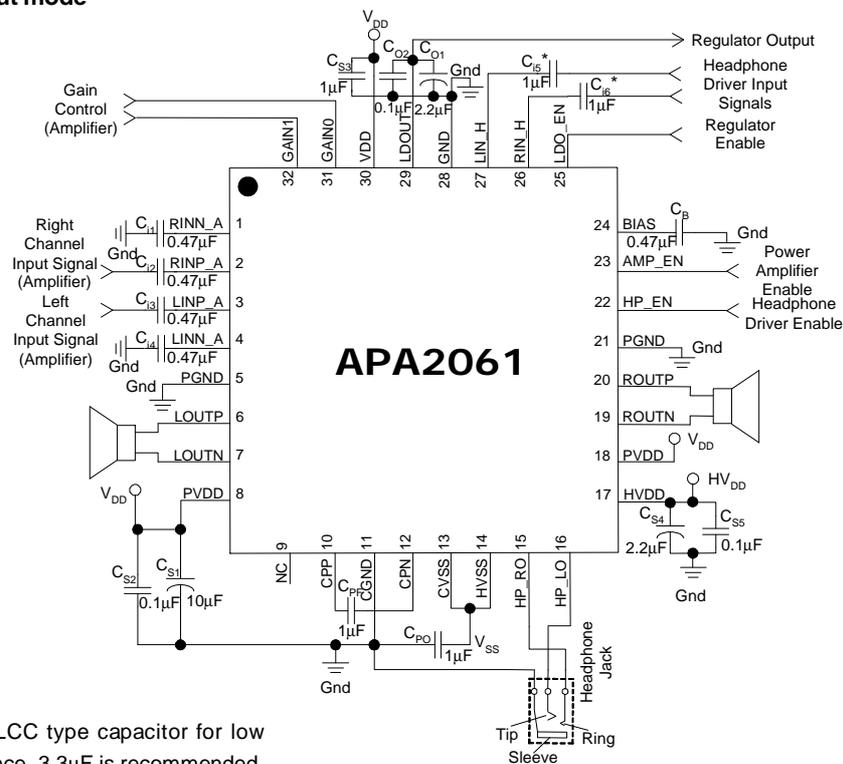


## Typical Application Circuit

### Differential input mode



### Single-ended input mode



Note \* : If using MLCC type capacitor for low frequency performance, 3.3µF is recommended.

## Function Description

### Fully Differential Amplifier

The APA2061's power amplifier is a fully differential amplifier with differential inputs and outputs. The fully differential amplifier has some advantages versus traditional amplifier. Firstly, don't need the input coupling capacitors because the common-mode feedback will compensate the input bias. The inputs can be biased from 0.5V to  $V_{DD}-0.5V$ , and the outputs are still biased at mid-supply voltage of the power amplifier. If the inputs are biased out of the input range, the coupling capacitors are required. Secondly, the fully differential amplifier has outstanding immunity against supply voltage ripple (217Hz) caused by GSM RF transmitters' signal, which is better than the typical audio amplifier.

### Gain Setting Function

For the convenient uses, the APA2061's power amplifiers provide four gain setting options by GAIN0 and GAIN1 pins.

GAIN0	GAIN1	$A_V$ (dB)	$R_i$ (k $\Omega$ )	$R_f$ (k $\Omega$ )
0	0	10	60	240
0	1	12	76	240
1	0	15.6	40	240
1	1	21.6	20	240

### Headphone Mode Operation

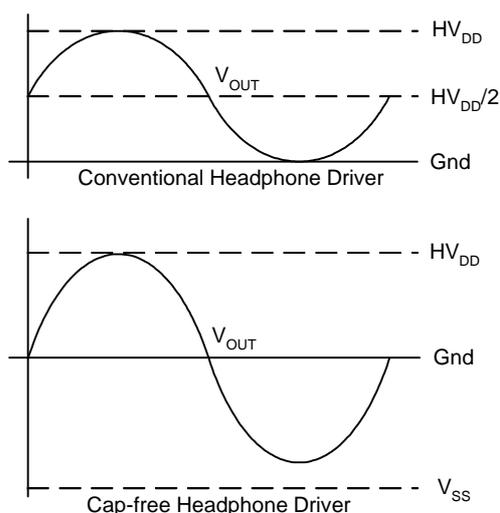


Figure 1: The Cap-Free Headphone Driver's Operation

The Cap-free headphone drivers use a charge pump to invert the positive power supply ( $V_{DD}$ ) to the negative power supply ( $V_{SS}$ ) (see Figure 1). The headphone amplifiers operate at this bipolar power supply, and the outputs reference refers to the ground. This feature eliminates the output capacitor that using in conventional single-ended headphone amplifiers. In addition, the power supply rail for Cap-free headphone drivers has almost 1.5X compare to the single power supply rail headphone drivers.

### Thermal Protection

The thermal protection circuit limits the junction temperature of the APA2061. When the junction temperature exceeds  $T_j = +150^\circ\text{C}$ , a thermal sensor turns off the amplifier, allowing the devices to cool. The thermal sensor allows the amplifier to start-up after the junction temperature down about  $125^\circ\text{C}$ . The thermal protection is designed with a  $25^\circ\text{C}$  hysteresis to lower the average  $T_j$  during continuous thermal overload conditions, increasing lifetime of the ICs.

### Over-Current Protection (OCP)

- The power amplifier monitors the output buffers' current. When the over-current occurs, the output buffers' current will be reduced and limited to a fold-back current level. The power amplifier will go back to normal operation until the over-current current situation has been removed. In addition, if the over-current period is long enough and the IC's junction temperature reaches the thermal protection threshold, the IC enters thermal protection mode.
- The LDO regulator provides a current-limit circuitry, which monitors and controls P-channel MOS's gate voltage, limiting the output current to 0.4A. For reliable operation, the device should not be operated in current-limit for extended period time. When the output voltage drops below 0.6V, which is caused by the over load or short circuit, the internal short circuit current-limit circuitry limits the output current down to 250mA. The short circuit current-limit is used to reduce the power dissipation during short circuit condition. The short circuit current-limit has a blanking time feature after the under-voltage lock-out threshold is reached, therefore, it will avoid the output causing short circuit current-limit protection during start-up; the blanking time is about 600 $\mu\text{s}$ .

## Function Description (Cont.)

### Over-Current Protection (OCP) (Cont.)

- The charge pump monitors the output voltage ( $V_{SS}$ ). In addition, it has an over-voltage protection to avoid over-current occurring on headphone driver's output. When the output voltage ( $V_{SS}$ ) is greater than  $-2V$ , the charge pump will turn off the charge pump's output. The charge pump's output will turn on again if the situation has been removed. Typical under voltage protection threshold is  $-2V$  with  $0.5V$  hysteresis.

### Low Drop-Out (LDO) Regulator

The LDO regulator's output provides maximum 120mA drive capacity for external audio codec. A  $2.2\mu F$  decoupling capacitor with  $0.1\mu f$  capacitor (filtering the high frequency noise) is recommended at LDO regulator's output. The LDO regulator has built-in under-voltage lockout circuits to keep the output shutting off until internal circuitry is operating properly. The under-voltage lockout function initiates a soft-start process after input voltage exceeds its rising under-voltage lockout threshold during power on. The internal soft-start circuit controls the rise rate of the output voltage and limits the current surge during start-up. Approximate  $20\mu s$  delay time after the VDD is over the under-voltage lockout threshold; the LDO regulator's output voltage starts the soft-start. The typical soft-start interval is about  $130\mu s$  and the under-voltage lockout threshold is  $2.5V$  with  $0.15V$  hysteresis.

### Enable Mode

The APA2061 provides the independent enable control functions and allows user disable any main circuit blocks when not in using, and these can save the power consumption. In addition, if either the power amplifier or the headphone driver is disabled, the released time will happen immediately when enable the power amplifier or the headphone driver. However, if both the power amplifier and the headphone driver are disabled at the same time, the released time will be the  $T_{START-UP}$  Time when enable one of them. Disable all blocks ( $V_{AMP\_EN}=V_{HP\_EN}=V_{LDO\_EN}=0V$ ), The APA2061 enters the shutdown mode, and only consumption  $5\mu A$ (Max.) at  $V_{DD}$  supply current and  $2\mu A$ (Max.) at  $HV_{DD}$  supply current.

## Application Information

### Windows Vista™ Premium Mobile Requirement

Device Type	Requirement	Value	APA2061 typical performance
Analog Line Output Jack ( $R_L=10k\Omega$ )	Full Scale Output voltage	$\geq 0.707V_{rms}$	$2.3V_{rms}$
	THD+N	$\leq -65dBFS$ 20Hz~20kHz	-70dB 20Hz~20kHz
	Line output cross-talk	$\leq -50dB$ , 20Hz~15kHz	-70dB 20Hz~20kHz
	Noise level during system activity	$\leq -80dBFS$ A-weighting	-100dBFS A-weighting
Analog Headphone Output Jack ( $R_L=320\Omega$ )	Full Scale Output voltage	$\geq 0.707V_{rms}$	$2.3V_{rms}$
	THD+N	$\leq -65dBFS$ 100Hz~20kHz	-78dB 100Hz~20kHz
	Headphone output cross-talk	$\leq -50 dB$ 100Hz~15kHz	-75 dB 100Hz~15kHz
	Noise level during system activity	$\leq -80dBFS$ A-weighting	-100dBFS A-weighting
Analog Headphone Output Jack ( $R_L=32\Omega$ )	Full Scale Output voltage	$\geq 0.3V_{rms}$	$2.0V_{rms}$
	THD+N	$\leq -45dBFS$ 100Hz~20kHz	-68dB 100Hz~20kHz
	Headphone output cross-talk	$\leq -50dB$ 100Hz~15kHz	-70 dB 100Hz~15kHz
	Noise level during system activity	$\leq -80dBFS$ A-weighting	-100dBFS A-weighting

### 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 minimum input impedance  $R_i$  form a high-pass filter with the corner frequency is determined in the following equation:

$$f_{C(\text{highpass})} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_i C_i} \quad (1)$$

The value of  $C_i$  must be considered carefully because it directly affects the low frequency performance of the circuit. Consider the example where  $R_i$  is 20k $\Omega$  and the specification calls for a flat bass response down to 40Hz. The equation is reconfigured as below :

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

When input resistance variation is considered, the value of  $C_i$  is 0.2 $\mu F$ . Therefore, a value in the range from 0.22 $\mu F$  to 1.0 $\mu F$  would be chosen. A further consideration for this capacitor is the leakage path from the input source through the input network ( $R_i + R_p, C_i$ ) 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 capacitors should face the amplifiers' inputs in most applications because the DC level of the amplifiers' inputs are held at  $V_{DD}/2$ . Please note that it is important to confirm the capacitor polarity in the application.

### Power Supply Decoupling Capacitor, $C_s$

The APA2061 is a high-performance CMOS audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the output total harmonic distortion (THD) to be as low as possible. Power supply decoupling also prevents the oscillations being caused 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, (0.1 $\mu F$  typically) placed as close as possible to the device VDD lead works best.

For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a large aluminum electrolytic capacitor of 10 $\mu F$  or greater placed near the audio power amplifier is recommended.

## Application Information (Cont.)

### Charge Pump Flying Capacitor ( $C_{pf}$ )

The flying capacitor affects the load transient of the charge pump. If the capacitor's value is too small, it will degrade the charge pump's current driver capability and the performance of headphone amplifier. Increasing the flying capacitor's value will improve the load transient of charge pump. Recommend using the low ESR ceramic capacitors (X5R type is recommended) above  $1\mu\text{f}$ .

### Charge Pump Output Capacitor ( $C_{po}$ )

The output capacitor's value affects the power ripple directly at  $V_{ss}$ . Increasing the value of output capacitor will reduce the power ripple. The ESR of output capacitor affects the load transient of  $V_{ss}$ . Low ESR and greater than  $1\mu\text{f}$  ceramic capacitor (X5R type is recommended) is recommendation.

2. The output traces should be short, wide ( $>50\text{mil}$ ), and symmetric.
3. The input trace should be short and symmetric.
4. The power trace width should greater than 50 mil.
5. The TQFN5x5-32A thermal pad should be soldered on PCB, and the ground plane needs soldered mask (to avoid short circuit) except the thermal pad area.

### Layout Recommendation

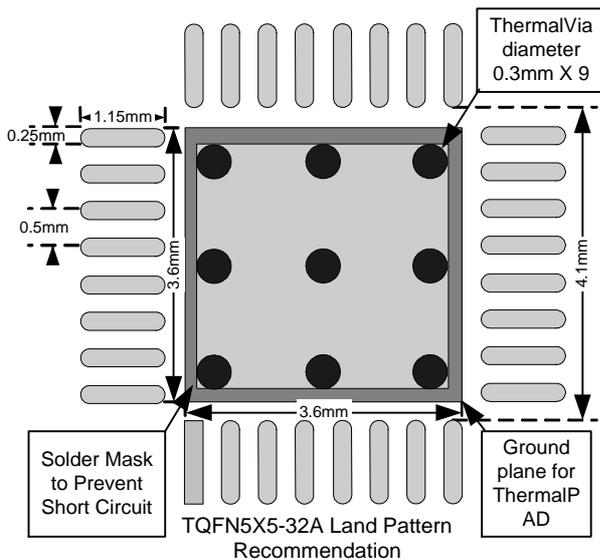
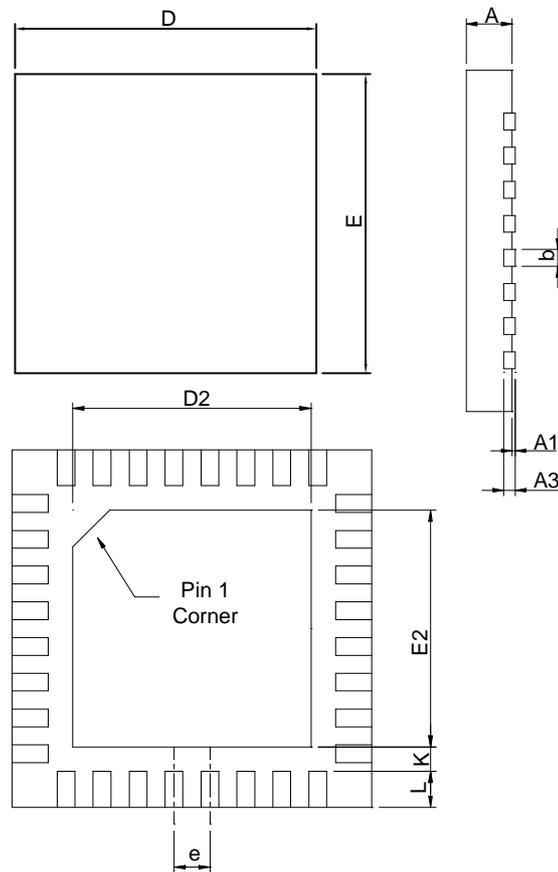


Figure 5. TQFN5X5-32A Land Pattern Recommendation

1. All components should be placed close to the APA2061. For example, the input capacitor ( $C_i$ ) should be close to APA2061's input pins to avoid causing noise coupling to APA2061's high impedance inputs; the decoupling capacitor ( $C_s$ ) should be placed by the APA2061's power pin to decouple the power rail noise.

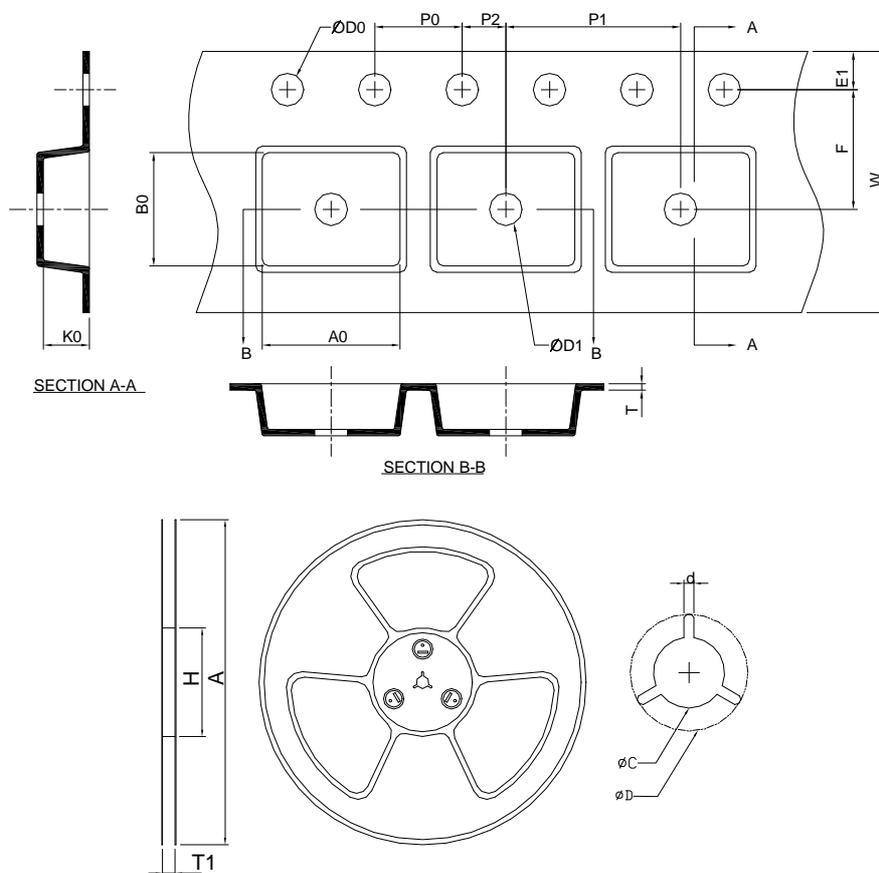
## Package Information

TQFN5x5-32A



SYMBOL	TQFN5x5-32A			
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.70	0.80	0.028	0.031
A1	0.00	0.05	0.000	0.002
A3	0.20 REF		0.008 REF	
b	0.18	0.30	0.007	0.012
D	4.90	5.10	0.193	0.201
D2	3.10	3.50	0.122	0.138
E	4.90	5.10	0.193	0.201
E2	3.10	3.50	0.122	0.138
e	0.50 BSC		0.020 BSC	
L	0.35	0.45	0.014	0.018
K	0.20		0.008	

### Carrier Tape & Reel Dimensions



Application	A	H	T1	C	d	D	W	E1	F
TQFN5x5-32A	330.0 ±0.00	50 MIN.	12.4+2.00 -0.00	13.0+0.50 -0.20	1.5 MIN.	20.2 MIN.	12.0 ±0.30	1.75 ±0.10	5.5 ±0.10
	P0	P1	P2	D0	D1	T	A0	B0	K0
	4.0 ±0.10	8.0 ±0.10	2.0 ±0.10	1.5+0.10 -0.00	1.5 MIN.	0.6+0.00 -0.40	5.30 ±0.20	5.30 ±0.20	1.30 ±0.20

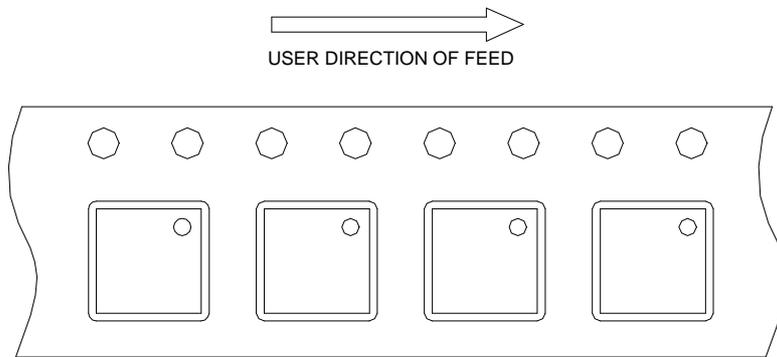
(mm)

### Devices Per Unit

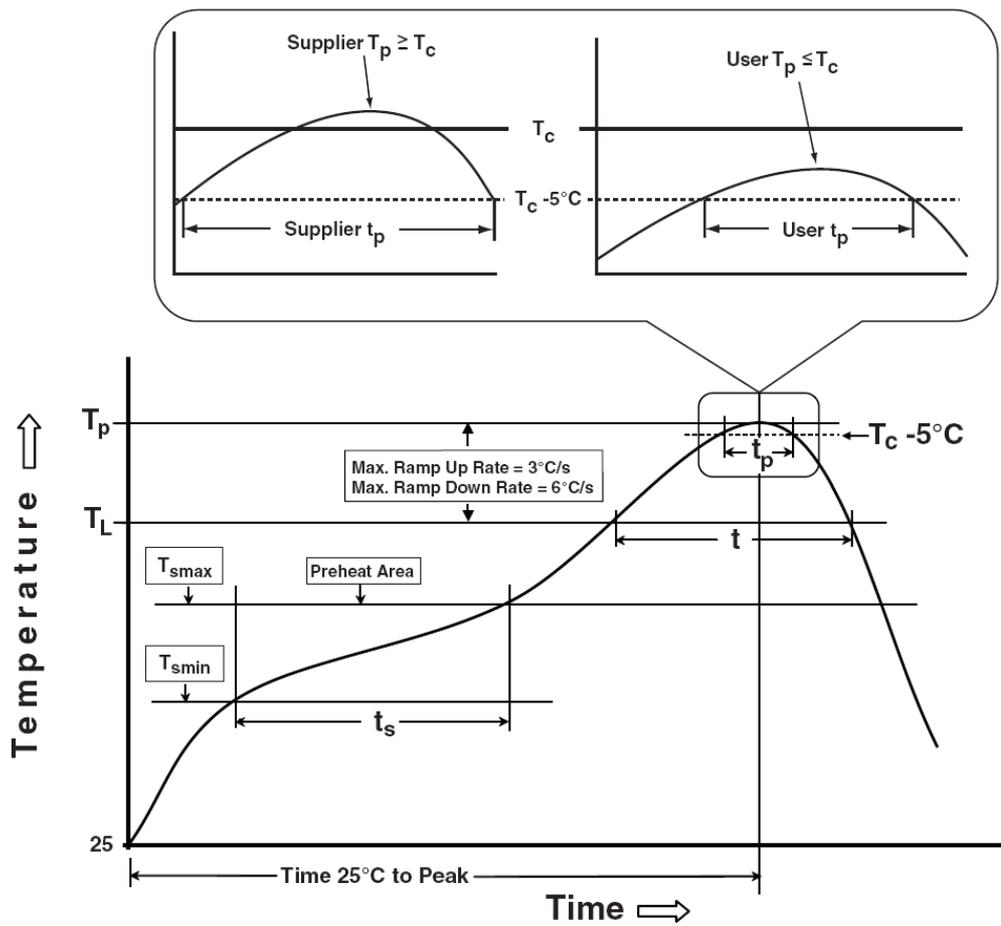
Package Type	Unit	Quantity
TQFN5x5-32A	Tape & Reel	2500

## Taping Direction Information

TQFN5x5-32A



## Classification Profile



## Classification Reflow Profiles

Profile Feature	Sn-Pb Eutectic Assembly	Pb-Free Assembly
<b>Preheat &amp; Soak</b>		
Temperature min ( $T_{smin}$ )	100 °C	150 °C
Temperature max ( $T_{smax}$ )	150 °C	200 °C
Time ( $T_{smin}$ to $T_{smax}$ ) ( $t_s$ )	60-120 seconds	60-120 seconds
Average ramp-up rate ( $T_{smax}$ to $T_p$ )	3 °C/second max.	3°C/second max.
Liquidous temperature ( $T_L$ )	183 °C	217 °C
Time at liquidous ( $t_L$ )	60-150 seconds	60-150 seconds
Peak package body Temperature ( $T_p$ )*	See Classification Temp in table 1	See Classification Temp in table 2
Time ( $t_p$ )** within 5°C of the specified classification temperature ( $T_c$ )	20** seconds	30** seconds
Average ramp-down rate ( $T_p$ to $T_{smax}$ )	6 °C/second max.	6 °C/second max.
Time 25°C to peak temperature	6 minutes max.	8 minutes max.
* Tolerance for peak profile Temperature ( $T_p$ ) is defined as a supplier minimum and a user maximum.		
** Tolerance for time at peak profile temperature ( $t_p$ ) is defined as a supplier minimum and a user maximum.		

Table 1. SnPb Eutectic Process – Classification Temperatures ( $T_c$ )

Package Thickness	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> <350	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> ≥350
<2.5 mm	235 °C	220 °C
≥2.5 mm	220 °C	220 °C

Table 2. Pb-free Process – Classification Temperatures ( $T_c$ )

Package Thickness	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> <350	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> 350-2000	Volume mm <sup>3</sup> >2000
<1.6 mm	260 °C	260 °C	260 °C
1.6 mm – 2.5 mm	260 °C	250 °C	245 °C
≥2.5 mm	250 °C	245 °C	245 °C

## Reliability Test Program

Test item	Method	Description
SOLDERABILITY	JESD-22, B102	5 Sec, 245°C
HOLT	JESD-22, A108	1000 Hrs, Bias @ $T_f=125^\circ\text{C}$
PCT	JESD-22, A102	168 Hrs, 100%RH, 2atm, 121°C
TCT	JESD-22, A104	500 Cycles, -65°C~150°C
HBM	MIL-STD-883-3015.7	VHBM 2KV
MM	JESD-22, A115	VMM 200V
Latch-Up	JESD 78	10ms, 1 <sub>tr</sub> 100mA

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## Customer Service

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