

### Middle Power Class-D Speaker Amplifiers

# **Analog Input / BTL Output Class-D Speaker Amplifier**



BD5424EFS No.10075EBT04

### Description

BD5424EFS is a 20W + 20W stereo class-D power amplifier IC, developed for space-saving and low heat-generation applications such as low-profile TV sets. The IC employs state-of-the-art Bipolar, CMOS, and DMOS (BCD) process technology that eliminates turn-on resistance in the output power stage and internal loss due to line resistances up to an ultimate level. With this technology, the IC has achieved high efficiency of 91% (10W + 10W output with 8 $\Omega$  load), which is the top class in the industry. The IC, in addition, employs a compact back-surface heat radiation type power package to achieve low power consumption and low heat generation and eliminates necessity of installing an external radiator, up to a total output of 40W. This product satisfies both needs for drastic downsizing, low-profile structures and powerful, high-quality playback of the sound system.

### Features

- 1) A high efficiency of 91% (10W + 10W output with  $8\Omega$  load), which is the highest grade in the industry and low heat-generation.
- 2) An output of 20W + 20W (17V, with  $8\Omega$  load) is allowed without an external heat radiator.
- 3) Driving a lowest rating load of  $3.6\Omega$  is allowed.
- 4) Pop noise upon turning power on/off and power interruption has been reduced.
- 5) High-quality audio muting is implemented by soft-switching technology.
- 6) An output power limiter function limits excessive output to speakers.
- 7) High-reliability design provided with built-in protection circuits against high temperatures, against VCC shorting and GND shorting, against reduced-voltage, and against applying DC voltage to speaker.
- 8) A master/slave function allowing synchronization of multiple devices reduces beat noises.
- Adjustment of internal PWM sampling clock frequencies (350kHz to 500kHz) allows easy protective measures against unwanted radio emission to AM radio band.
- 10) A compact back-surface heat radiation type power package is employed. HTSSOP-A44 (5mm × 7.5mm × 1.0mm, pitch 0.8mm)

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

A circuit must be designed and evaluated not to exceed absolute maximum rating in any cases and even momentarily, to prevent reduction in functional performances and thermal destruction of a semiconductor product and secure useful life and reliability.

The following values assume  $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ . For latest values, refer to delivery specifications.

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	Vcc	+20	٧	Pin 7, 8, 15, 16, 29, 30, 37, 38, 40 (Note 1, 2)
Power dissipation	Pd	2.0	W	(Note 3)
Fower dissipation	Fü	4.5	W	(Note 4)
Input voltage for signal pin	VIN	-0.2 ~ +7.2	V	Pin 1, 44 (Note 1)
Input voltage for control pin	VCONT	-0.2 ~ Vcc+0.2	V	Pin 20, 24 (Note 1)
Input voltage for clock pin	Vosc	-0.2 ~ +7.2	V	Pin 23 (Note 1)
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C	
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 ~ +150	°C	
Maximum junction temperature	Tjmax	+150	°C	

<sup>(</sup>Note 1) A voltage that can be applied with reference to GND (pins 11, 12, 33, 34, and 43)

<sup>(</sup>Note 2) Pd and Tjmax=150°C must not be exceeded.

<sup>(</sup>Note 3) 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm FR4 One-sided glass epoxy board (Back copper foil 0%) installed.

If used under Ta=25°C or higher, reduce 16mW for increase of every 1°C. The board is provided with thermal via.

<sup>(</sup>Note 4) 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm FR4 Both-sided glass epoxy board (Back copper foil 100%) installed.

If used under Ta=25°C or higher, reduce 36mW for increase of every 1°C. The board is provided with thermal via.

### Operating Conditions

The following values assume Ta = 25°C. Check for latest values in delivery specifications.

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	Vcc	+10 ~ +18	V	Pin 7, 8, 15, 16, 29, 30, 37, 38, 40
Minimum load resistance	RL	3.6	Ω	(Note 5)

(Note 5) Pd should not be exceeded.

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Except otherwise specified Ta = 25°C, Vcc = 12V, fIN = 1kHz, Rg =  $0\Omega$ , RL =  $8\Omega$ , MUTEX="H", MS="L", SDX="H". For latest values, refer to delivery specifications.

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit	Conditions
Whole circuit			1	
Circuit current 1 (Sampling mode)	ICC1	30	mA	With no signal
Circuit current 2 (Muting mode)	ICC2	12	mA	MUTEX = "L"
Control circuit				
"H" level input voltage	VIH	2.3 ~ 12	V	SDX, MUTEX, MS
"L" level input voltage	VIL	0 ~ 0.8	V	SDX, MUTEX, MS
Audio circuit				
Voltage gain	G۷	28	dB	Po = 1W
Maximum output power 1 (Note 6)	Po <sub>1</sub>	10	W	THD+N = 10%
Maximum output power 2 (Note 6)	Po <sub>2</sub>	20	W	Vcc=17V, THD+N = 10%
Total harmonic distortion (Note 6)	THD	0.1	%	Po = 1W, BW=20Hz ~ 20kHz
Crosstalk	СТ	85	dB	Po = 1W, Rg = $0\Omega$ , BW = IHF-A
Output noise voltage (Sampling mode)	Vno	80	μVrms	$Rg = 0\Omega$ , $BW = IHF-A$
Residual noise voltage (Muting mode)	Vnom	35	μVrms	$Rg = 0\Omega$ , $BW = IHF-A$ , $MUTEX = "L"$
Mute Attenuation	Gvm	98	dB	Po =1W, BW =IHF-A, MUTEX = "L"
Internal sampling clock frequency	Fosc	350	kHz	MS = "L" (In master operation)

(Note 6) The rated values of items above indicate average performances of the device, which largely depend on circuit layouts, components, and power supplies. The reference values are those applicable to the device and components directly installed on a board specified by us.

### ●Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data)

(1) Under Stereo Operation (RL=8Ω)

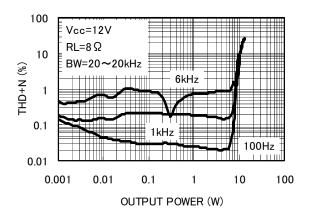


Fig. 1 THD+N — Output power

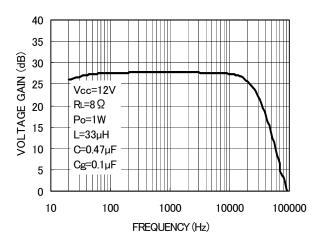


Fig. 3 Voltage gain - Frequency

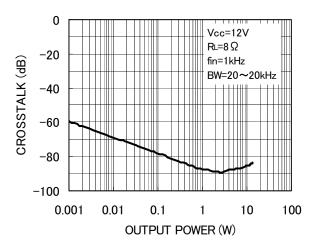


Fig. 5 Crosstalk - Output power

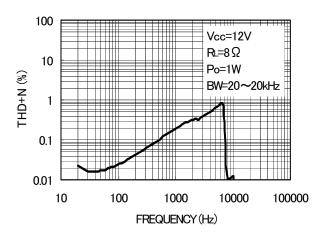


Fig. 2 THD+N - Frequency

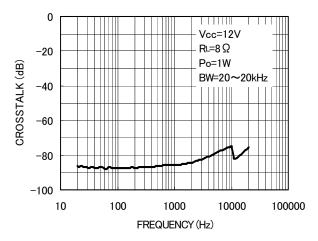


Fig. 4 Crosstalk - Frequency

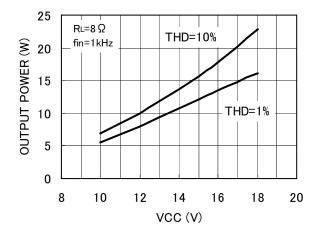


Fig. 6 Output power - Power supply voltage

### ● Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) – Continued

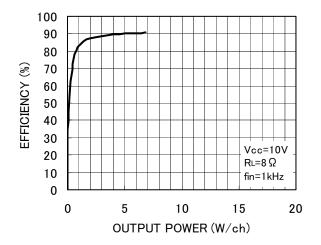


Fig. 7 Efficiency - Output power

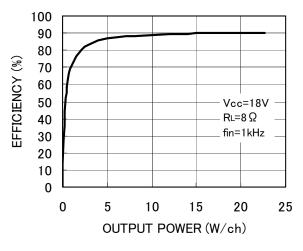


Fig. 9 Efficiency - Output power

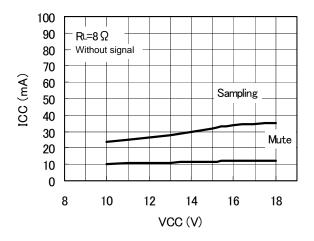


Fig. 11 Current consumption - Power supply voltage

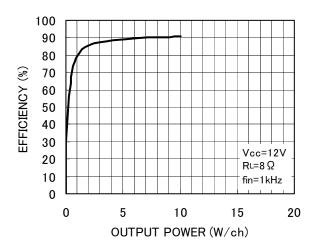


Fig. 8 Efficiency - Output power

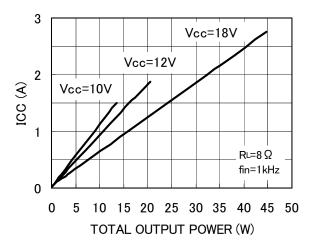


Fig. 10 Current consumption - Output power

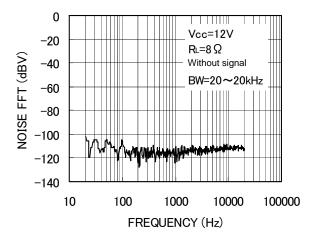


Fig. 12 FFT of Output Noise Voltage

### ● Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) - Continued

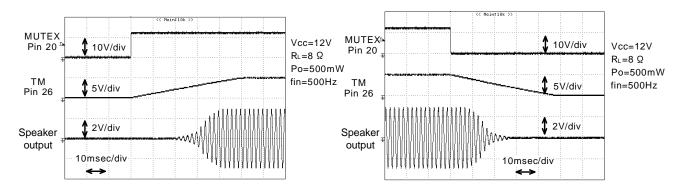


Fig. 13 Wave form when Releasing Soft-mute

Fig. 14 Wave form when Activating Soft-mute

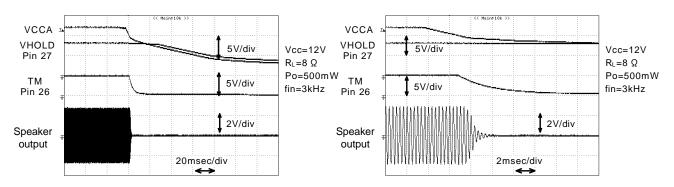


Fig. 15 Wave form on Instantaneous Power Interruption (20msec / div)

Fig. 16 Wave form on Instantaneous Power Interruption (2msec / div)

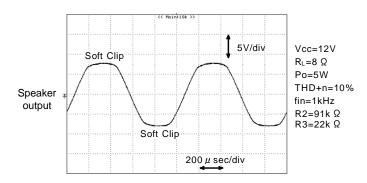


Fig. 17 Wave form on Output Power Limiter function (Po = 5W)

## Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) – Continued (2)Under Stereo Operation (RL=6Ω)

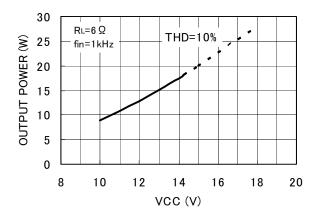


Fig. 18 Output power - Power supply voltage

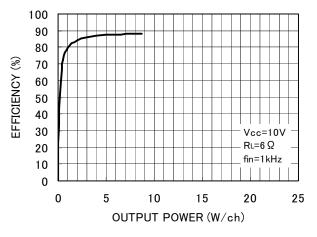


Fig. 19 Efficiency - Output power

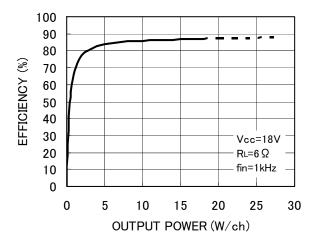


Fig. 21 Efficiency - Output power

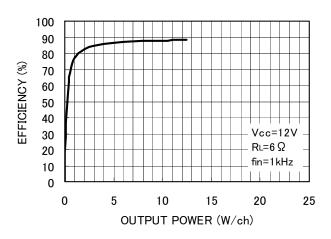


Fig. 20 Efficiency - Output power

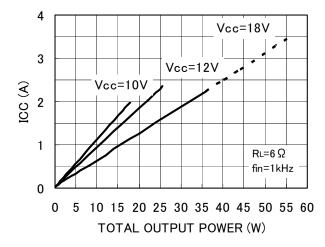


Fig. 22 Current consumption - Output power

Dotted lines of the graphs indicate continuous output power to be obtained on musical signal source or by installing additional heat sinks.

## Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) – Continued (3)Under Stereo Operation (RL=4Ω)

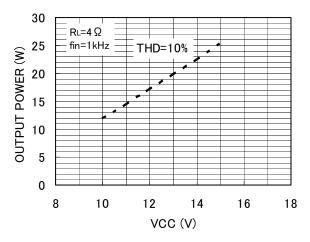


Fig. 23 Output power - Power supply voltage

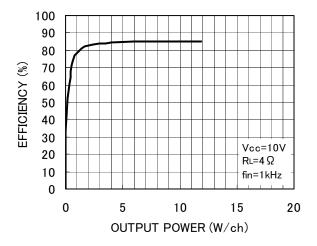


Fig. 24 Efficiency - Output power

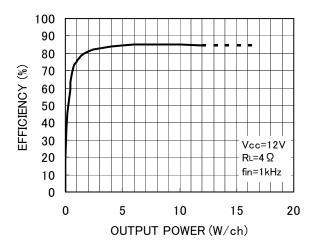
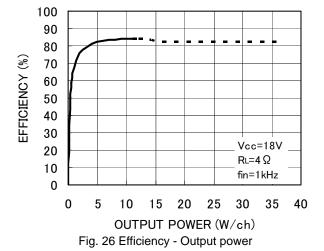


Fig. 25 Efficiency - Output power



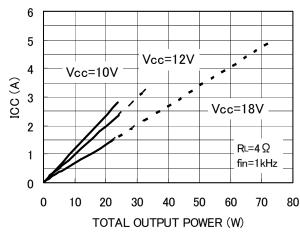
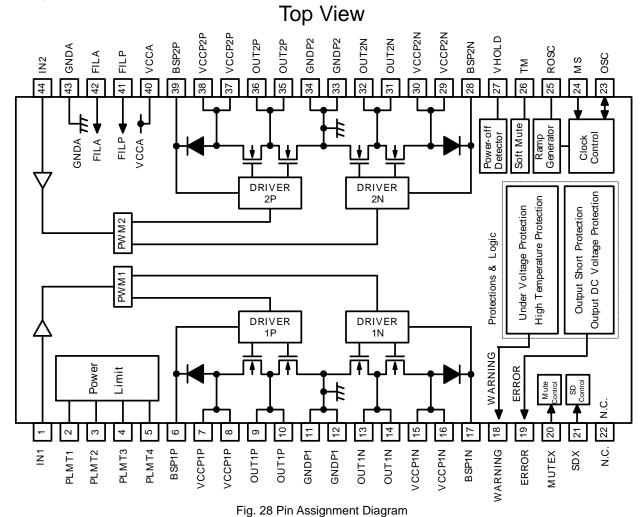


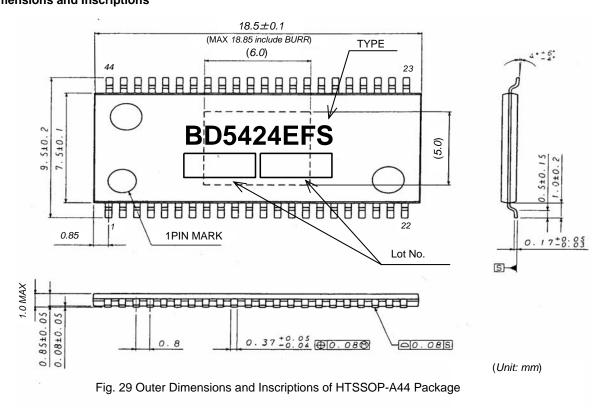
Fig. 27 Current consumption - Output power

Dotted lines of the graphs indicate continuous output power to be obtained on musical signal source or by installing additional heat sinks.

### ●Pin Assignment



Outer Dimensions and Inscriptions



● Explanation of Pin Functions (Provided pin voltages are typical values.)

No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	ed pin voltages are typical values.) Pin description	Internal equalizing circuit
1 44	IN1 IN2	3.5V	ch1 Analog signal input pin ch2 Analog signal input pin Input audio signal via a capacitor.	40 1/44 20k W
2	PLMT1	3.5V	Voltage-to-current conversion pin for output power limiter function  Connect a register.	2 8
3	PLMT2	-	Current-to-voltage conversion pin for output power limiter function  Connect a register.	3
4	PLMT3	-	Current-to-voltage conversion pin for output power limiter function  Connect a register.	40
5	PLMT4	3.5V	Bias pin for output power limiter function  Connect a register and a capacitor.	40 5 43

● Explanation of Pin Functions - Continued

xplanation of Pin Functions - Continued										
No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Pin description	Internal equalizing circuit						
6	BSP1P	-	ch1 positive bootstrap pin Connect a capacitor.	7,8						
7, 8	VCCP1P	Vcc	ch1 positive power system power supply pin	9,10						
9, 10	OUT1P	Vcc ~ 0V	ch1 positive PWM signal output pin Connect with output LPF.							
11, 12	GNDP1	0V	ch1 power system GND pin	(11,12)						
13, 14	OUT1N	Vcc ~ 0V	ch1 negative PWM signal output pin Connect with output LPF.	17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
15, 16	VCCP1N	Vcc	ch1 negative power system power supply pin	**						
17	BSP1N	-	ch1 negative bootstrap pin Connect a capacitor.	(11,12)						
18	WARNING	H: 5V L: 0V	Warning output pin Pin to notify operation warning. H: Under warning L: Normal operation	40 18 2k 100k						
19	ERROR	H: 5V L: 0V	Error output pin  A pin for notifying operation errors. H: Error L: Normal operation	40 19 2k 100k						
20	MUTEX	-	Audio mute control pin H: Mute off L: Mute on	20 120k × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×						

● Explanation of Pin Functions - Continued

Explanation of Pin Functions - Continued										
No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Pin description	Internal equalizing circuit						
21	SDX	-	Shutdown control pin H: Shutdown off L: Shutdown on	40 21 120k 3 8 8						
22	N.C.	-	N.C. pin Nothing is connected with IC internal circuit.							
23	osc	-	Sampling clock signal input/output pin When using two or more sampling clocks, connect via a capacitor.	23						
24	MS	-	Master/Slave switching pin  Switching of master/slave functions on a sampling clock signal.  H: Slave operation  L: Master operation	40 120k 24 W 3 3 3 43						
25	ROSC	5.6V	Internal PWM sampling clock frequency setting pin  Usually the pin is used open. To adjust an internal sampling clock frequency, connect a resister.	25						
26	ТМ	0 ~ 5V	Audio muting constant setting pin  Connect a capacitor.	26						

11/17

**Explanation of Pin Functions - Continued** 

xplanation of Pin Functions - Continued									
No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Pin description	Internal equalizing circuit					
27	HOLD	0.68×Vcc	Instantaneous power interruption detecting voltage setting pin  Connect a capacitor.  To adjust a detecting voltage, connect a resister.	40 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N					
28	BSP2N	-	ch2 negative bootstrap pin Connect a capacitor.	29,30					
29, 30	VCCP2N	Vcc	ch2 negative power system power supply pin	(31,32) The state of the state					
31, 32	OUT2N	Vcc ~ 0V	ch2 negative PWM signal output pin Connect an output LPF.						
33, 34	GNDP2	0V	ch2 power system GND pin	37,38					
35, 36	OUT2P	Vcc ~ 0V	ch2 positive PWM signal output pin Connect an output LPF.	39 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +					
37, 38	VCCP2P	Vcc	ch2 positive power system power supply pin						
39	BSP2P	-	ch2 positive bootstrap pin Connect a capacitor.	33,34					
40	VCCA	Vcc	Analog system power pin						
41	FILP	<u>Vcc+35</u> 12	PWM system bias pin Connect a capacitor.	41					

**Explanation of Pin Functions - Continued** 

No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Pin description	Internal equalizing circuit			
42	FILA	3.5V	Analog signal system bias pin  Connect a capacitor.	40 42 43			
43	GNDA	0 V	Analog system power supply pin				

### ● Application Circuit Diagram

Vcc=10V ~ 18V

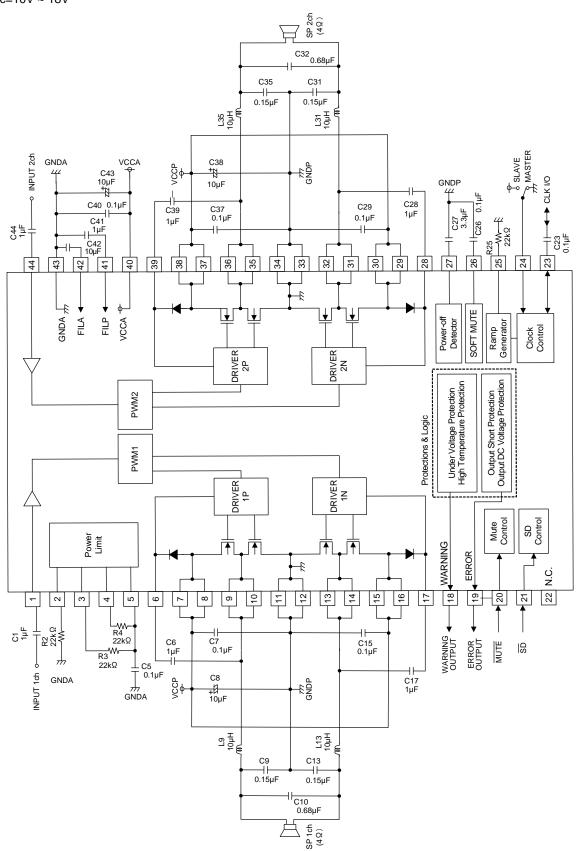


Fig. 30 Circuit Diagram of Stereo Operation with  $4\Omega$  Load

Table 1 BOM List of Stereo Operation with  $4\Omega$  Load

N-	14	Don't Novelland	Vandar	Configuration			Rated	JII WILLI 422	Temperature	O z z tit	Defenses
No.	Item	Part Number	Vendor mm inch Value		voltage	voltage Tolerance		Quantity	Reference		
1	IC	BD5424EFS	ROHM	HTSSC	)P-A44	-	1	-	-	1	IC1
2	С	GRM21BB31H105KA12	MURATA	2012	0805	1µF	50V	±10%	±10%	4	C6, C17, C28, C39
3	С	GRM188R11H104KA93	MURATA	1608	0603	0.1µF	50V	±10%	±10%	5	C7, C15, C29, C37, C40
4	С	GRM21BB31H154KA88	MURATA	2012	0805	0.15µF	50V	±10%	±10%	4	C9, C13, C31, C35
5	С	GRM188B31C105KA92	MURATA	1608	0603	1μF	16V	±10%	±10%	2	C1, C44
6	С	GRM31MR71H684KA88	MURATA	3216	1206	0.68µF	50V	±10%	±15%	2	C10, C32
7	С	GRM21BB31E335KA75	MURATA	2012	0805	3.3µF	25V	±10%	±10%	1	C27
8	С	GRM188B11E104KA01	MURATA	1608	0603	0.1µF	25V	±10%	±10%	3	C5, C23, C26
9	С	GRM21BB11C105KA	MURATA	2012	0805	1µF	16V	±10%	±10%	1	C41
10	С	GRM21BB31C106KE15	MURATA	2012	0805	10µF	16V	±10%	±10%	1	C42
11	С	25SVPD10M	SANYO	6666	2626	10μF	25V	±20%	±25%	3	C8, C38, C43
12	R	MCR01MZPF2202	ROHM	1005	0402	22kΩ	50V	±1%	±200ppm/°C	3	R2, R3, R4,R25

	No.	Item	Part Number	Vendor	Configuration	Value	Tolerance	DC Resistance	Rated DC Current	Quantity	Reference
	INO.				mm						
Ī	13	L	A7502BY-100M	TOKO	φ13×16.0	10µH	±20%	30mΩmax.	5.09A max.	4	L9, L13, L31, L35

#### Notes for use Notes for use

1. About absolute maximum ratings

If an applied voltage or an operating temperature exceeds an absolute maximum rating, it may cause destruction of a device. A result of destruction, whether it is short mode or open mode, is not predictable. Therefore, provide a physical safety measure such as fuse, against a special mode that may violate conditions of absolute maximum ratings.

### 2. About power supply line

As return of current regenerated by back EMF of output coil happens, take steps such as putting capacitor between power supply and GND as a electric pathway for the regenerated current. Be sure that there is no problem with each property such as emptied capacity at lower temperature regarding electrolytic capacitor to decide capacity value. If the connected power supply does not have sufficient current absorption capacity, regenerative current will cause the voltage on the power supply line to rise, which combined with the product and its peripheral circuitry may exceed the absolute maximum ratings. It is recommended to implement a physical safety measure such as the insertion of a voltage clamp diode between the power supply and GND pins.

3. Potential of GND (11, 12, 33, 34, and 43 pins)

Potential of the GND terminal must be the lowest under any operating conditions.

### 4. About thermal design

Perform thermal design with sufficient margins, in consideration of maximum power dissipation Pd under actual operating conditions. This product has an exposed frame on the back of the package, and it is assumed that the frame is used with measures to improve efficiency of heat dissipation. In addition to front surface of board, provide a heat dissipation pattern as widely as possible on the back also.

A class-D power amplifier has heat dissipation efficiency far higher than that of conventional analog power amplifier and generates less heat. However, extra attention must be paid in thermal design so that a power dissipation Pdiss should not exceed the maximum power dissipation Pd.

Maximum power dissipation

$$Pd = \frac{T_{jmax} - Ta}{\theta_{ja}} \quad [W]$$

Power dissipation  $P_{diss} = Po \left( \frac{1}{\eta} - 1 \right) \ \left[ W \right]$ 

Tjmax: Maximum temperature junction = 150[°C]

Ta: Operating ambient temperature [°C]  $\theta$  ja: Package thermal resistance [°C/W]

Po: Output power [W]

n: Efficiency

5. About operations in strong electric field

Note that the device may malfunction in a strong electric field.

6. Thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit

This product is provided with a built-in thermal shutdown circuit. When the thermal shutdown circuit operates, the output transistors are placed under open status. The thermal shutdown circuit is primarily intended to shut down the IC avoiding thermal runaway under abnormal conditions with a chip temperature exceeding Timax = 150°C.

7. About shorting between pins and installation failure

Be careful about direction and displacement of an LSI when installing it onto the board. Faulty installation may destroy the LSI when the device is energized. In addition, a foreign matter getting in between LSI pins, pins and power supply, and pins and GND may cause shorting and destruction of the LSI.

8. About power supply startup and shutdown

When starting up a power supply, be sure to place the MUTEX pin (pin 20) and SDX pin (pin 21), at "L" level. When shutting down a power supply also, be sure to place the pin at "L" level. Those processes reduce pop noises generated upon turning on and off the power supply. In addition, all power supply pins must be started up and shut down at the same time.

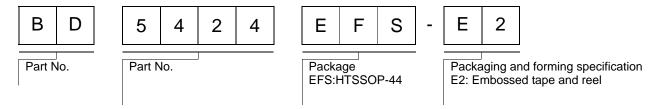
9. About WARNING output pin (pin 18) and ERROR output pin (pin 19)

A WARNING flag is output from the WARNING output pin upon operation of the high-temperature protection function and under-voltage protection function. And an ERROR flag is output from the ERROR output pin upon operation of VCC/GND shorting protection function and speaker DC voltage applying protection function. These flags are the function which the condition of this product is shown in. The use which aimed at the protection except for this product is prohibition.

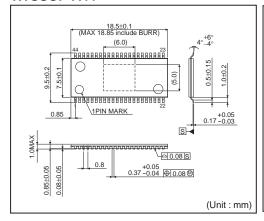
10. About N.C. pins (pin 22)

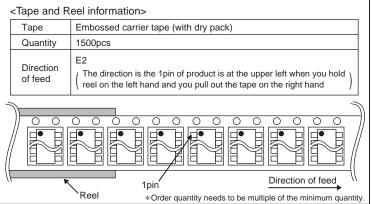
The N.C. (Non connection) pins are not connected with an internal circuit. Leave the pins open or connect them to GND.

### Ordering part number



### HTSSOP-A44





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