

MD3203N Class-D Stereo Audio Amplifier Datasheet

Version 2.1

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MD3203N Filterless 3W Class-D Stereo Audio Amplifier

Key Features

- SW Output at 10% THD with a 4Ω Load and 5V Power
 Supply
- ♦ Filterless,Low Quiescent Current and Low EMI
- ♦ High Efficiency up to 90%
- ♦ Superior Low Noise
- ♦ Short Circuit Protection
- ♦ Thermal Shutdown
- ♦ Mute ON/OFF
- ♦ Few External Components to Save Space and Cost
- ♦ SOP-16 Packages Available
- ♦ Pb-Free Package

Applications

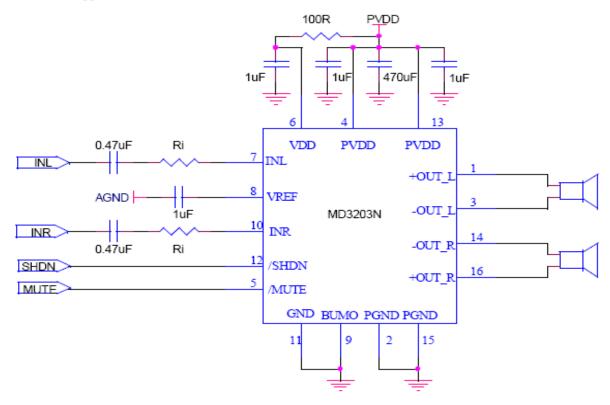
- ♦ LCD Monitors / TV Projectors
- ♦ Notebook Computers
- ♦ Portable Speakers
- ♦ Walkie Takie
- ♦ Handsfree phones/Speaker Phones
- ♦ Cellular Phones

Common Application

General Description

The MD3203N is a 3w class-D audio amplifier. Its low THD+N feature offers high-quality sound reproduction. The new filterless architecture allows the device to drive speaker directly instead of using low-pass output filters, therefore save system cost and PCB area.

With the same number of external components, the efficiency of the MD3203N is much better than that of class-AB cousins. It can optimize battery life thus is ideal for portable applications.

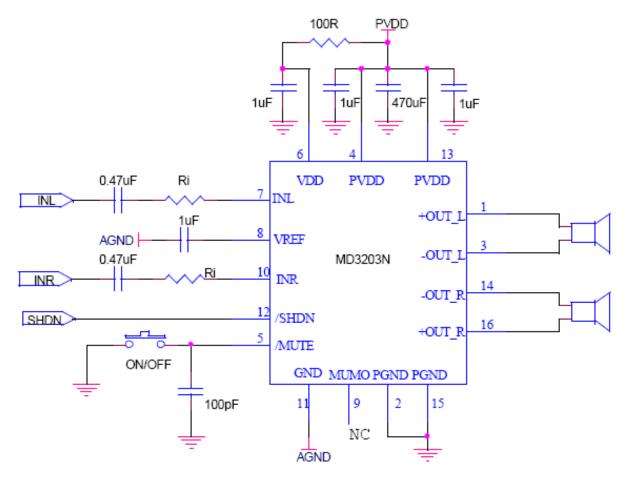


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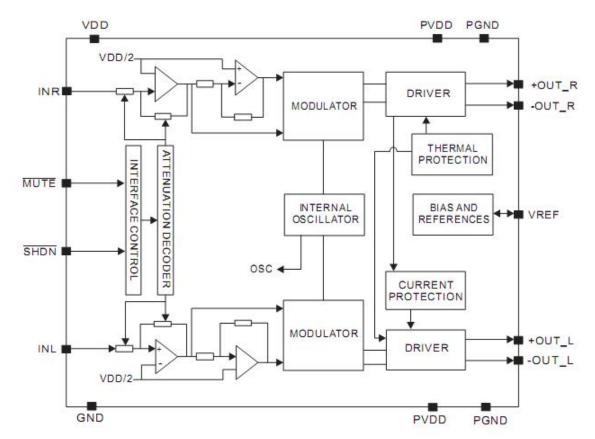






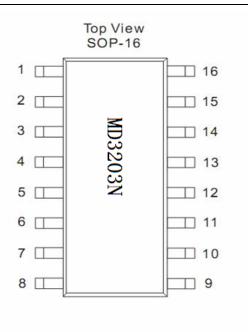


Block Diagram



Pin Configuration & Marking Information





Pin Descriptions

		MD3203N SOP16	
Pin Numbe	Pin Name	Description	
1	+ OUT_L	Left Channel Positive Output	
2	PGND	Power GND	
3	-OUT_L	Left Channel Negative Output	
4	PVDD	Power VDD	
5	/MUTE	When BUMO is NC, Mute Control Input; When BUMO is connect to GND, Mute ON/OFF Mode	
6	VDD	Analog VDD	
7	INL	Left Channel Input	
8	VREF	Internal analog reference, connect a bypass capacitor from VREF to GND	
9	BUMO	Mute ON/OFF Mode(active when it NC)	
10	INR	Right Channel Input	
11	GND	Analog GND	
12	/SHDN	Shutdown Control Input(active low),pull-down	
13	PVDD	Power VDD	
14	-OUT_R	Right Channel Negative Output	
15	PGND	Power GND	
16	+OUT_R	Right Channel Positive Output	

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

These are stress ratings only and functional operation

is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings

periods may affect device reliability. All voltages are with respect to ground. for prolonged time

Supply Voltage	Operation Junction Te
Input Voltage0.3V to Vpp+0.3V	Storage Temperature.
Operation Temperature Range40°C to 85°C	Soldering Temperatur
Maximum Junction Temperature150°C	1227 121

Operation Junction Temperature	40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature	65°C to 150°C
Soldering Temperature	300°C, 5sec

Recommended Operating Conditions

Supply voltage Range	2	.5V	to	5.5	1
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Operation Temperature Range......-40°C to 85°C Junction Temperature Range.....-40°C to 125°C

Thermal Information

Parameter	Symbol	Package	Maximum	Unit
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	θ _{JA}	SOP-16	110	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	SOP-16	23	°C/W

Symbol	Parameter Test Conditions		ions	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
VIN	Supply Power			2.5		5.5	v
			VDD=5.0V		3.2		
		THD+N=10%,f=1kHz, R=4Ω	VDD=3.6V		1.6		W
			VDD=3.0V		1.3		
			VDD=5.0V		2.5		
		THD+N=1%,f=1kHz, R =4 Ω	VDD=3.6V		1.3		W
Ро	Output Power		VDD=3.0V		0.85		
			VDD=5.0V		1.8		
		THD+N=10%,f=1kHz,R=8Ω	VDD=3.6V		0.9		W
			VDD=3.0V		0.6		
			VDD=5.0V		1.4		
		THD+N=1%,f=1kHz,R=8Ω	VDD=3.6V		0.72		W
			VDD=3.0V		0.45		
		V _{DD} =5.0V,Po=0.5W,R =8Ω	f=1kHz		0.15		%
	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus	V _{DD} =3.6V,Po=0.5W,R =8Ω	I-IKHZ		0.11		70
THD+N	Noise	V _{DD} =5.0V,Po=1W,R =4Ω			0.15		0/
		V _{DD} =3.6V,Po=1W,R =4Ω	f=1kHz		0.11		%
Gv	Gain				24		dB

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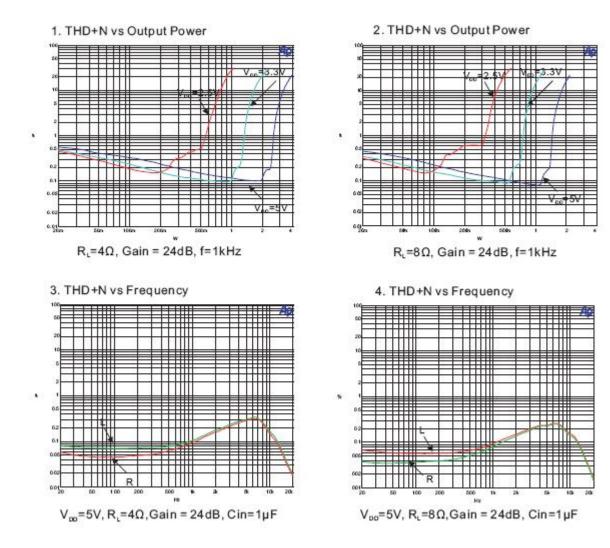
	PSRR Power Supply Ripple Rejection	V_{DD} =5V,Inputs ac-grounded with	f=100Hz	-59	ПĻ
PSRR		Cin =0.47µF	f=1kHz	-58	dB
Cs	Crosstalk	V_{DD} =3.6V,Po=1W,R =4 Ω	f=1kHz	-95	dB
SNR	Signal-to-noiseratio	V _{DD} =5V, Vorms=1v,Gv=20dB	f=1kHz	80	dB
Vn	Outputnoise	V_{DD} =5V,Inputs ac-grounded with	A-weighting	100	u V
V II	Outputnoise	Cin =0.47µF	NoA-weighting	150	μV
Dyn	Dynamicrange	V _{DD} =5.0V,THD=1%	f=1kHz	90	dB
n		R L =8Ω,THD=10%	f=1kHz	87	%
η	Efficiency	R _L =4Ω,THD=10%	I-TKIIZ	83	70
		$V_{DD}=5.0V$		16	
Iq	Quiescent Current	V _{DD} =3.6V	Noload	10	mA
		V _{DD} =3.0V		8	

 $\label{eq:continued} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Electrical Characteristic} \ (\texttt{Continued}) \\ V_{\texttt{DD}} = 5V \ \texttt{Gain} = 24 \ \texttt{dB}, \ \texttt{R}_\texttt{L} = 8\Omega, \ \texttt{T}_\texttt{A} = 25^\circ \texttt{C}, \ \texttt{unless otherwise noted}. \end{array}$

Symbol	bol Parameter Test Conditions		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
IMUTE	Muting Current	Vpp=5.0V	V _{MUTE} =0.3V		3.5		mA	
lso	Shutdown Current	V _{DD} =2.5V to 5.5V	Vsd=0.3V		<1		μA	
Delasar	Static Drain-to-source On-state		PMOS		180			
Rdson	Resistor	I _{DS} =500mA,Vgs=5V	NMOS		140	m	mΩ	
fsw	Switching Frequency	V _{DD} =3V to 5V			260		kHz	
Vos	Output Offset Voltage	Vin=0V, Vpp=5V			10		mV	
V _{IH}	Enable Input High Voltage	V ₀₀ =5.0V		1.5	1.4		N	
VIL	Enable Input Low Voltage	V _{DD} =5.0V			0.7	0.4	V	
ViH	MUTE Input High Voltage	V _{DD} =5.0V		1.5	1.4		v	
VIL	MUTE Input Low Voltage	V _{DD} =5.0V			0.7	0.4	v	
OTP	Over Temperature Protection	No Load, Junction Temperature Vop=5V			140		-	
OTH	Over Temperature Hysterisis				30		°C	

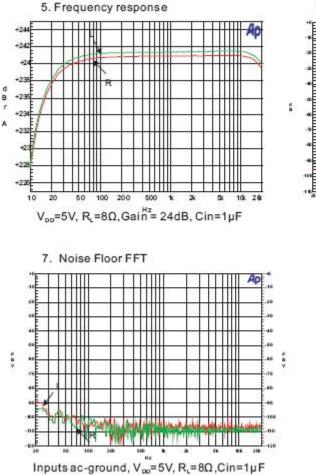


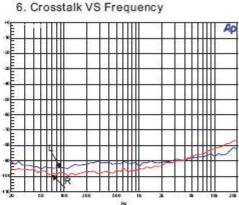
Typical Operating Characteristics (T_=25°C)





Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)





V₀₀=5V, R_L=4Ω, Gv=24dB, Po=0.5W

Application Notes

1. When then MD3203N works with LC filters, it should be connected with the speaker before it's powered on,otherwise it will be damaged easily.

2. When the MD3203N works without LC filters, it's better to add a ferrite chip bead at the outgoing line of speaker for suppressing the possible electromagnetic interference.

3. The recommended operating voltage is 5.5V. When the MD3203N is powered with 4 battery cells, it should be noted that the voltage of 4 new dry or alkaline batteries is over 6.0V, higher than its operation voltage, which will

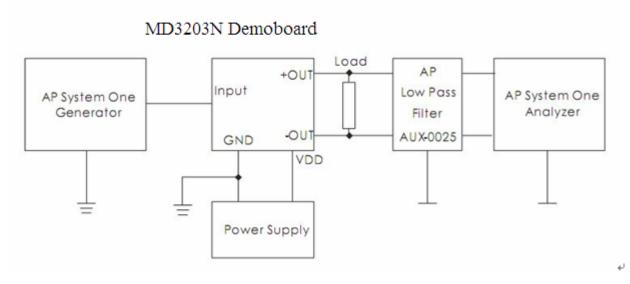
Tel:+86-0755-27595155 27595165 Fax:+86-0755-27594792 device. Therefore, it's recommened to use either 4 NI-MH(Nickel Metal Hydride)rechargeable batteries or 3 dry or alkaline batteries.

4. One should not make the input signal too large. Large signal can cause the clipping of output signal when increasing the volume. This will damage the device because of big gain of the MD3203N

5. When testing the MD3203N without LC filters by using resistor instead of speaker as the output load, the test results, e.g. THD or efficiency, will be worse than those of using speaker as load.



Test Setup for Performance Testing



Notes

1. The AP AUX-0025 low pass filter is necessary for class-D amplifier measurement with AP analyzer.

Application Information

Maximum Gain

As shown in block diagram(page 2), the MD3203N has two internal amplifier stages. The first stage's gain is externally configurable, while the second stage's is internally fixed. The closed-loop gain of the first stage is set by selecting the ratio of $\mathbf{R}_{\rm f}$ to $\mathbf{R}_{\rm i}$ while the second stage's gain is fixed at 2x. The output of amplifier 1 serves as the

Mute Operation

The MUTE pin is an input for controlling the output state of the MD3203N. When the BUMO is connect to GND, a logic low on this pin disables the outputs, and a logic high on this pin enables the outputs, This pin may be used as quick disable or

Shutdown operation

In order to reduce power consumption while not in use, the MD3203N contains shutdown circuitry to turn off the amplifier's bias circuitry. This shutdown

Tel:+86-0755-27595155 27595165 Fax:+86-0755-27594792 2. Two 22µH inductors are used in series with load resistor to emulate the small speaker for efficiency measurement.

input to amplifier 2, thus the two amplifiers produce signals identical in magnitude, but different in phase by 180°. Consequentl, the differential gain for the IC is $A_{VD}=20*log[2*(\mathbf{R}_{f}/\mathbf{R}_{i})]$ The MD3203 sets maximum $R_{f}=142k$ Ω , minimum $R_{i}=18k \Omega$, so the maximum closed-gain is 24dB.

enable of theOutputs without a volume fade. When the BUMO is NC, into Mute ON/OFF mode.Quiescent current is listed in the electrical characteristic table.Te MUTE pin can be left floating due to the internal pull-up.

applied to the SHDN pin, By switching the SHDN pin connected to GND, the MD3203N supply current draw will be minimized in idle mode, The SHDN pin can be left



feature turns the amplifier off when logic low is

Power supply decoupling

The MD3203N is a high performance CMOS audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the output THD and PSRR as low as possible . Power supply decoupling affects low as possible . Power supply decoupling affects low frequency response. Optimum decoupling is achieved by using two capacitors of different types targeting to different types of noise on the power supply leads. For higher

Input Capacitor (C_i)

Large input capacitors are both expensive and space hungry for portable designs. Clearly, acertain sized capacitor is needed to couple in low frequencies without severe attenuation. But in many cases the speakers used inportable systems, whether internal or external, have little ability to reproduce signals below 100Hz to 150Hz, Thus, using a large input capacitor may not increase actual system performance . In this case, input capacitor (C_i) and input resistance (R_i) of the amplifier form a high-pass

Analog Reference Bypass Capacitor (C_{BYP})

The analog Reference Bypass Capacitor (C_{BYP}) is the most critical capacitor and serves several important functions. During start-up or recovery from shutdown mode, C_{BYP} determines the rate at which the amplifier starts up. The second function is to reduce noise caused by the power supply coupling into the output drive signal. This noise is from the internal analog floating due to the internal pull-up.

frequency transients, spikes, or digital has on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically $1.0 \,\mu$ F, works best, placing it as close as possible to the device VDD terminal. For filtering lower-frequency noise signals, a large capacitor of 20 μ F (ceramic) or greater is recommended, placing it near the audio power amplifier.

filter with the corner frequency determined by equation below, $f_c=1/2\pi R_i C_i$ in addition to system cost and size, click and pop performance is affected by the size of the input coupling capacitor C_i . A larger input coupling capacitor requires more charge to reach its quiescent DC voltage (nominall 1/2 V_{DD}). This charge comes from the internal circuit via the feedback and is apt to create pops upon device enable. Thus, by minimizing the capacitor size based on necessary low frequency response, turn-on pops can be minimized.

reference to the amplifier, which appears as degraded PSRR and THD+N.

A ceramic bypass capacitor ($C_{\rm BYP}$) with values of 0.47 μ F to 1.0 μ F .is recommended for the best THD and noise performance. Increasing the bypass capacitor reduces clicking and popping noise from power on/off and entering and leaving shutdown.



Under Voltage Lock-out (UVLO)

The MD3203N incorporatescircuitrydesignedto detect low supply voltage. When the supply voltagedropsto2.0Vorbelow,the MD3203 outputs are disabled, and the device comes out of this state and starts to normal function when V_{pp} ≥2 2∨

Short Circuit Protection (SCP)

The MD3203N hasshortcircuitprotection circuitry on the outputs to prevent damage to the device when output-to-output or output-to-GND short occurs. When a short circuit is detected on the outputs, the outputs are disabled immediately. If the short was removed, the device activates again.

Over Temperature Protection

Thermalprotectiononthe MD3203N preventsthe device from damage when the internal die temperature exceeds 140°C. There is a 15 degree tolerance on this trip point from device to device. Once the die temperature exceeds the thermal set point, the device outputs are disabled. This is not a latched fault. The thermal fault is cleared once the temperature of the die is reduced by 30°C. This large hysteresis will prevent motor boating sound well and the device begins normal operation at this point without external system intervention.

How to Reduce EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference)

A simple solution is to put an additional capacitor 1000µF at power supply terminal for power line coupling if the traces from amplifier to speakers are short (<20cm).

Most applications require a ferrite bead filter as shown in Figure 2. The ferrite filter reduces EMI of around 1 MHz and higher. When selecting a ferrite bead, choose one with high impedance at high frequencies, and low impedance at low frequencies.

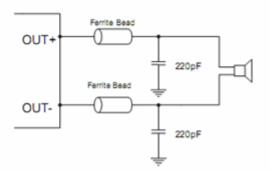


Figure 2: Ferrite Bead Filter to reduce EMI

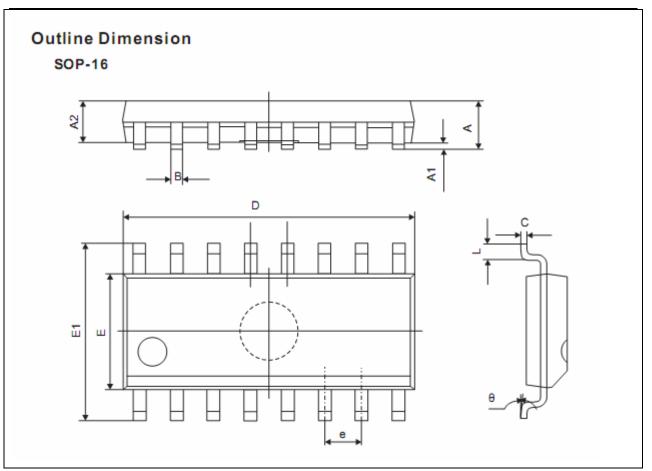
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	Sh	ipping Package	
	Pa	ickage Type	
Part Number	Marking	Package Type	MOQ/Shipping Package
MD3203N	MD3203N 1030V	SOP-16	2,500 Units/Tape&Reel

Ordering Information

MD2202N V V

1030Y





Symbol	Dimensions Millimeters		
	Min	Max	
А	1.350	1.750	
A1	0.100	0.250	
A2	1.350	1.550	
В	0.330	0.510	
С	0.190	0.250	
D	9.800	10.000	
E	3.800	4.000	
E1	5.800	6.300	
е	1.270	(TYP)	
L	0.400	1.270	
θ	0 °	8°	

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