8.0W Anti-Clipping Mono Class D Audio Amplifier with Boost Converter

■ FEATURE

- Anti-Clipping Function (ACF)
- Filter-less Modulation, Eliminating Output Filter
- Output Power
  - 6.5W (V_{BAT}=4.2V, PVDD = 7.0V, R_L=4Ω, THD+N=10%)
  - 8.0W (V_{BAT}=4.2V, PVDD = 7.0V, R_L=3Ω, THD+N=10%)
  - 3.5W (V_{BAT}=4.2V, PVDD = 7.0V, R_L=8Ω, THD+N=10%)
- Power Supply
  - -Boost Input V_{BAT}： 2.5V to 5.5V
  - -Boost Output PVDD： V_{BAT} to 7.5V
- Adjustable BOOST Output Voltage
- Class AB / Class D
- Over Current Protection, Thermal Protection, Low voltage malfunction prevention function included
- Pb-Free Packages , SOP16L-PP/SOP16L

■ APPLICATIONS

- Bluetooth Speakers
- 2.1 Channel Speakers
- iphone/ipod/ipod docking
- Tablet PC/Note Book
- LCD TV/Monitor
- Portable Speakers
- Megaphone
- MP4/GPS
- Smart Phones
- Portable Gamers

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

HT8692 integrates a boost converter with a filter-less stereo class D audio power amplifier to provide 6.5W continuous power into a 4Ω speaker, and 8.0W continuous power into a 3Ω speaker when operating from a Li-battery voltage boosted to 7.0V. Meanwhile, the boost output voltage is adjustable.

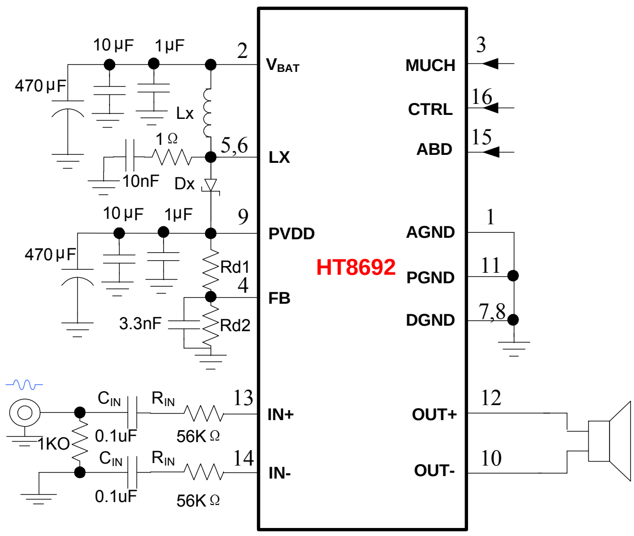
HT8692 features Anti-Clipping Function (ACF) which detects output signal clip due to the over input signal and suppresses the output signal clip automatically. Also, the ACF function can adapt the output clip caused by power supply voltage down with battery. It can significantly improve the sound quality, creating a very comfortable musical enjoyment, and to protect the speakers from overload damage. It also supplies ACF OFF mode.

Class AB amplifier mode is also available for HT8692. Once the EMI Interference from class D and Boost Converter becomes an annoying problem, HT8692 can be changed into Class AB mode.

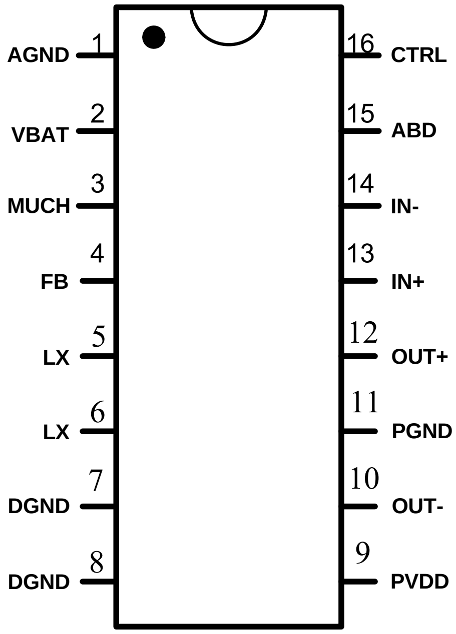
HT8692 has a filter-less modulation circuit which directly drives speakers while realizes low distortion and low noise characteristics. Thanks to filter-less, circuit design with fewer external parts can be made in portable applications.

HT8692 has the independent Shutdown function which can minimize the power consumption at standby and MUTE function. As for protection function, over current protection function for speaker output terminals, over temperature protection function, and low supply voltage malfunction preventing function are also prepared.

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION



■ TERMINAL CONFIGURATION



SOP16L-PP/SOP16L Top View

■ TERMINAL FUNCTION [*1]

SOP Terminal No.	Name	I/O	ESD Protection	Function
1	AGND	GND	PN	Analog Ground
2	V_{BAT}	Power	PN	Power Supply
3	MUCH	I	PN	Mute Control Terminal
4	FB	I	PN	Regulator Feedback Input
5,6	LX	I	-	Internal Switch Input
7,8	DGND	GND	-	Power Ground for Boost converter
9	PVDD	Power	-	Boost Converter Output Voltage
10	OUT-	O	-	Negative Output Terminal (BTL-)
11	PGND	GND		Power Ground for Class D
12	OUT+	O		Positive Output (BTL+)
13	IN+	I	PN	Positive Input Terminal (differential +)
14	IN-	I	PN	Negative Input Terminal (differential -)
15	ABD	I	PN	Class D or Class AB Amplifier Mode Control Terminal
16	CTRL	I	PN	Shutdown and ACF Control Terminal

*1 I: Input O:Output

■ ORDERING INFORMATION

H T 8 6 9 2 xx

xx: Package type

Part Number	Package Type	Marking	Operating Temperature Range	MOQ/Shipping Package
HT8692SP	SOP16L-PP	HT8692SP K##### *2	-40℃～85℃	Tape 50PCS
HT8692SP	SOP16L	HT8692SP B##### *2	-40℃～85℃	Tape 50PCS

*2：##### is production track code.

● ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC

● Absolute Maximum Ratings *3

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage range	V_{BAT}	-0.3	6.0	V
BOOST converter output voltage range	PVDD	V_{BAT}	7.8	V
Input terminal voltage range (IN+, IN-)	V_{IN}	$V_{SS}-0.6$	PVDD+0.6	V
Input terminal voltage range (except IN+, IN-)	V_{IN}	$V_{SS}-0.3$	PVDD+0.3	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40	85	℃
Junction Temperature	T_J	-40	150	℃
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-50	150	℃

*3: Absolute Maximum Ratings is values which must not be exceeded to guarantee device reliability. With a system in which supply voltage might exceed supply voltage of PVDD/GND, external diodes are recommended to be used to assure that the voltage does not exceed the absolute maximum rating.

● Recommended Operating Condition

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Voltage *4	V_{BAT}		2.5	3.6	5.5	V
BOOST converter output voltage range	PVDD		V_{BAT}	7.0	7.5	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_a		-40	25	85	℃
Speaker Impedance	R_L	SOP16L-PP	2			Ω
Speaker Impedance	R_L	SOP16L	4			Ω

*4: The rising time of V_{BAT} should be more than 1μs.

Electrical Specification [*5]

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
BOOST Converter						
Boost converter output voltage	PVDD		V_{BAT}	7.0	7.5	V
Boost converter frequency	f_{SW}			410		kHz
Boost converter input current limit	$I_{LIMTRIP}$			3.2		A
Class D Channel V_{SS}=0V, V_{BAT} =3.6V, R_{IN} = 56K, Ta=25℃, C_{IN}=0.1uF, ACF-Off mode, unless otherwise specified						
Carrier clock frequency	f_{PWM}			410		kHz
Over current protection	Imax				5	A
System Gain	Av_0	R_{IN}=56 kΩ		26		dB
Start-up time (power-on or shutdown release)	t_{STUP}			280		ms
ACF attenuation gain	Aa		-16		0	dB
Consumption current in shutdown mode	I_{SD}	CTRL=V_{SS}		25		μA
PVDD = 6.5V						
Output Power	P_O	R_L=4Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		5.6		W
		R_L=3Ω[*9]; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		7.0		W
		R_L=8Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		3.1		W
		R_L=4Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		4.5		W
		R_L=3Ω[*9]; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		5.6		W
		R_L=8Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		2.5		W
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	P_O=0.1W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.23		%
		P_O=1.0W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.12		%
		P_O=3.0W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.15		%
Output Noise	V_N	f=20Hz~20kHz, A weighted, Av=26dB		150		$μV_{rms}$
Signal to Noise Ratio	SNR	A weighted, Av=26dB, THD+N = 1%		90		dB
Output offset voltage	V_{OS}			±2		mV
Efficiency (Class D + Boost)	η	V_{BAT}=3.6V, R_L=4Ω+22uH, THD+N = 10%		70		%
		V_{BAT}=3.6V, R_L=8Ω+33uH, THD+N = 10%		75		%
Quiescent current	I_{BAT}	No Load; Input Grounded		20		mA
		With Load[*6]; Input Grounded		20		mA
Quiescent current in mute mode	I_{MUTE}	No Load; Input Grounded, MUCH = H		8		mA
		With Load[*6]; Input Grounded, MUCH = H		8		mA
Maximum Input Signal	$V_{IN}max$	f_{IN} = 1kHz, THD+N≤10%, ACF-1 ON		1.2		Vrms
PVDD = 7.0V						
Output Power	P_O	R_L=4Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		6.6		W
		R_L=3Ω[*9]; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		8.2		W
		R_L=8Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		3.5		W
		R_L=4Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		5.3		W
		R_L=3Ω[*9]; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		6.6		W
		R_L=8Ω; V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		2.9		W
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	P_O=0.1W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.23		%
		P_O=1.0W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.12		%
		P_O=3.0W; R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.15		%
Output Noise	V_N	f=20Hz~20kHz, A weighted, Av=26dB		150		$μV_{rms}$

Signal to Noise Ratio	SNR	A weighted, Av=26dB, THD+N = 1%		90		dB
Output offset voltage	V_{OS}			±2		mV
Efficiency (Class D + Boost)	η	V_{BAT}=3.6V, R_L=4Ω+22uH, THD+N = 10%		70		%
		V_{BAT}=3.6V, R_L=8Ω+33uH, THD+N = 10%		75		%
Quiescent current	I_{BAT}	No Load, Input Grounded		30		mA
		With Load[*6], Input Grounded		30		mA
Consumption current in mute mode	I_{MUTE}	No Load, Input Grounded, MUCH = H		10		mA
		With Load[*6], Input Grounded, MUCH = H		10		mA
Maximum Input Signal	V_{IN}max	f_{IN} = 1kHz, THD+N≤10%, ACF-1 ON		1.35		Vrms
Class AB Channel[*7] V_{SS}=0V, V_{BAT} =3.6V, Av=20dB, Ta=25ºC, C_{IN}=0.1uF, unless otherwise specified						
Output Power	P_O	R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=3.6V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		1.3		W
		R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		1.8		
		R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=5.0V, f=1kHz, THD+N=10%		2.65		W
		R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=3.6V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		1.0		W
		R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=4.2V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		1.5		
		R_L=4Ω, V_{BAT}=5.0V, f=1kHz, THD+N=1%		2.1		W
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	P_O=0.01W, R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.12		%
		P_O=0.1W, R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz		0.1		%
Output Noise	V_N	f=20Hz~20kHz, A weighted, Av=20dB		75		μVrms
Signal to Noise Ratio	SNR	A weighted, Av=20dB, THD+N = 1%		90		dB
Output offset voltage	V_{OS}			±4		mV
Efficiency	η	R_L=4Ω+22uH, THD+N = 10%		70		%
		R_L=8Ω+33uH, THD+N = 10%		74.5		%
Quiescent current	I_{BAT}	No Load, Input Grounded		20		mA
		With Load, Input Grounded		20		mA
Consumption current in mute mode	I_{MUTE}	No Load, Input Grounded, MUCH = H		2.0		mA
		With Load, Input Grounded, MUCH = H		2.0		mA
Consumption current in shutdown mode	I_{SD}	CTRL=V_{SS}		36		μA
System Gain	Av_0	R_{IN}=56 kΩ		20		dB
Start-up time (power-on, shutdown release, or switch from Class D to Class AB)	t_{STUP}			270		ms
Digital Input/Output						
ACF-Off mode setting threshold voltage	V_{MOD1}		0.75× PVDD		PVDD	V
ACF-1 mode setting threshold voltage	V_{MOD2}		0.45× PVDD		0.70× PVDD	V
ACF-2 mode setting threshold voltage[*8]	V_{MOD3}		0.10× PVDD		0.40× PVDD	V
SD mode setting threshold voltage	V_{MOD4}		V_{SS}		0.06× PVDD	V
SD wake up voltage	V_{CTRL_ON}		0.8			
Internal pull-down Resistor of CTRL	R_{CTRL}	Class D		125		KΩ
		Class AB		+∞		KΩ
ABD, MUCH Input High	V_{IH}		1.5			V

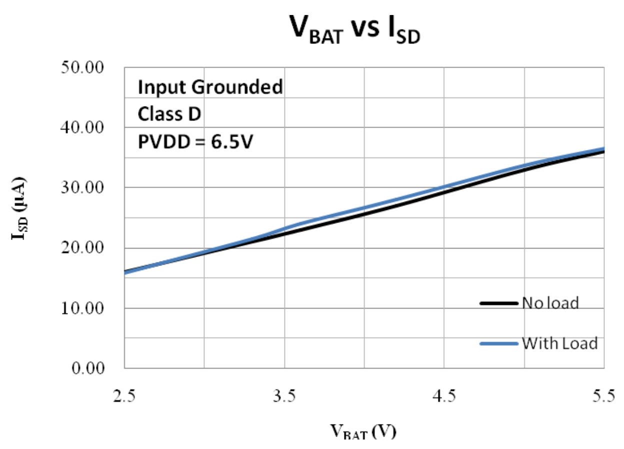
ABD, MUCH Input Low	V_{IL}				0.4	V
Internal pull-down Resistor of ABD	R_{ABD}			250		KΩ
Internal pull-down Resistor of MUCH	R_{MUCH}			300		KΩ
MISCELLANEOUS						
V_{BAT} start-up threshold voltage	V_{UVLH}			2.5		V
V_{BAT} shut-down threshold voltage	V_{UVLL}			2.3		V

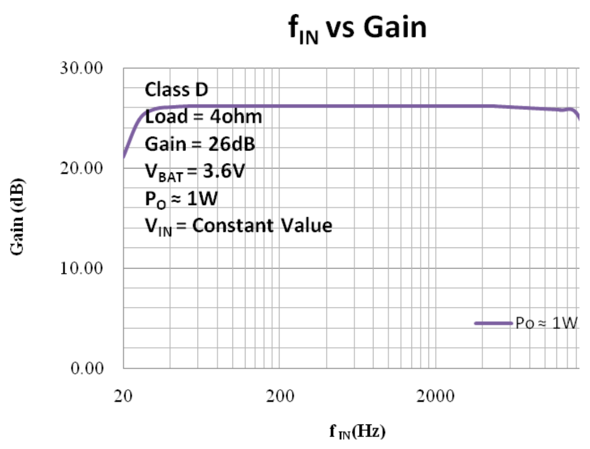
*5: Depending on parts and pattern layout, characteristics may be changed.
*6: 4ohm resistor and 22uH coil are used as an output load in order to simulate a speaker.
*7: In Class AB amplifier mode, boost converter is shutdown automatically. Due to the schottky rectifier, the voltage of PVDD terminal can be lower than VBAT, depending on the forward voltage of the rectifier.
*8: ACF-1 and ACF-2 mode is only available in Class D amplifier mode.
*9: Only for HT8692 SOP16L-PP.

■ TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

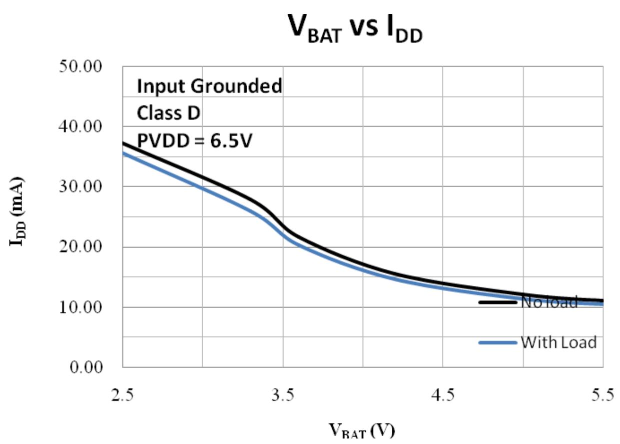
Class D Channel

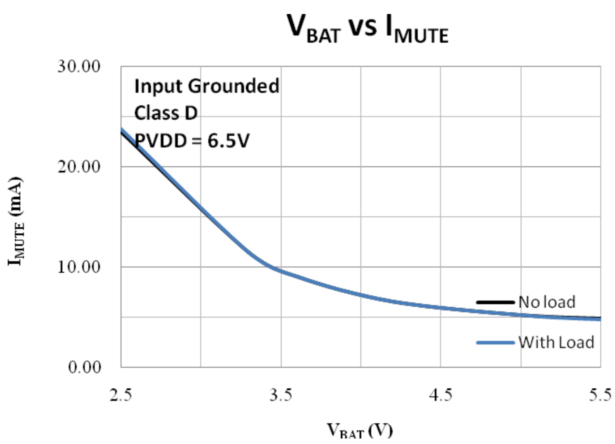
Condition: Class D mode, V_{BAT} = 3.6V, f_{IN} = 1kHz, R_{IN} = 56k, Gain = 26dB, ACF off, Output = Load + Filter, Load = 4ohm, Filter = 100ohm + 47nF, unless otherwise specified

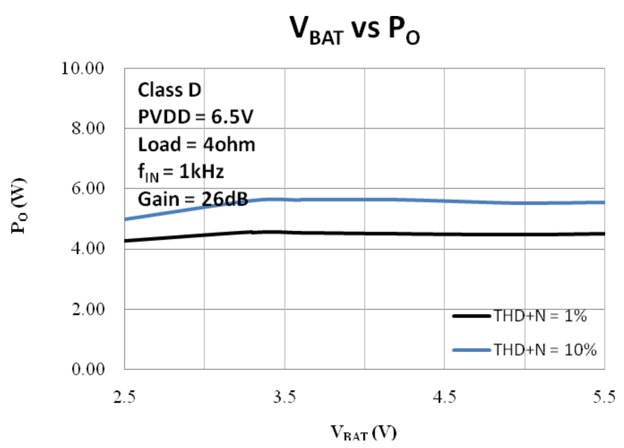


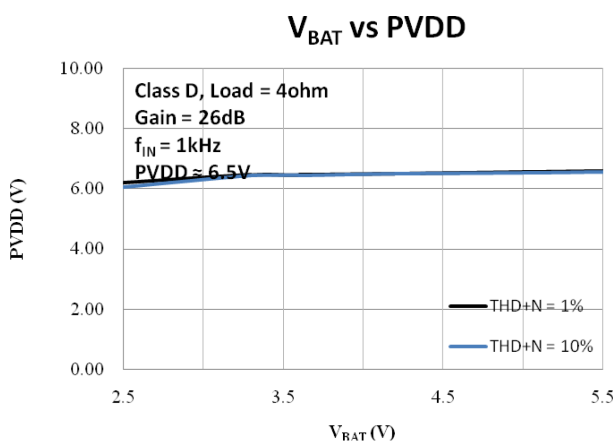


PVDD = 6.5V

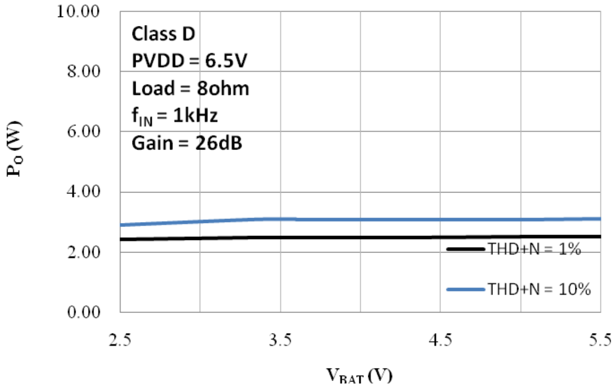




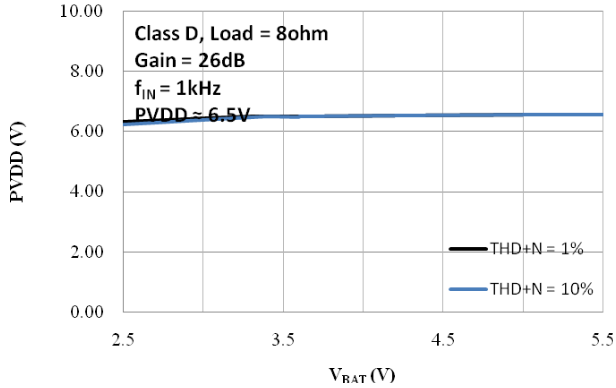




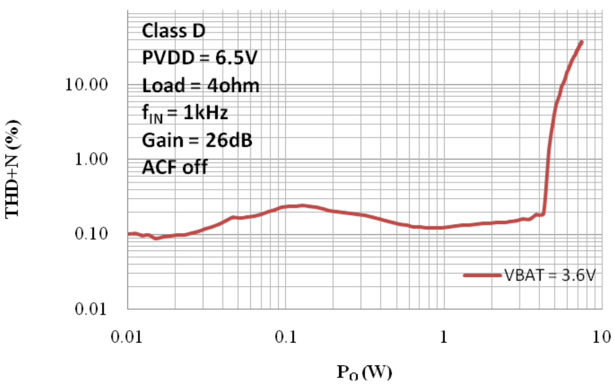
V_{BAT} vs P_O



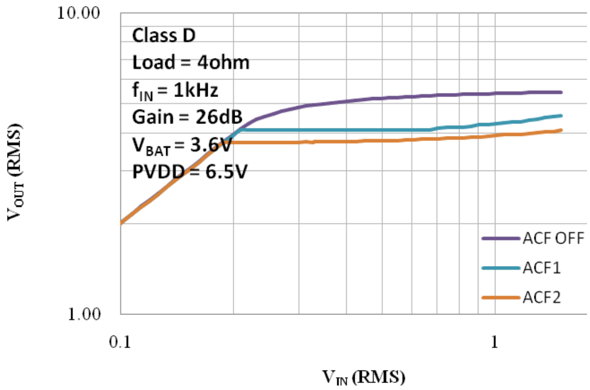
V_{BAT} vs PVDD



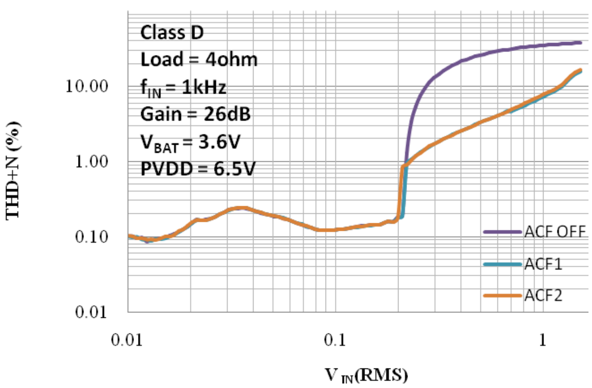
P_O vs THD+N



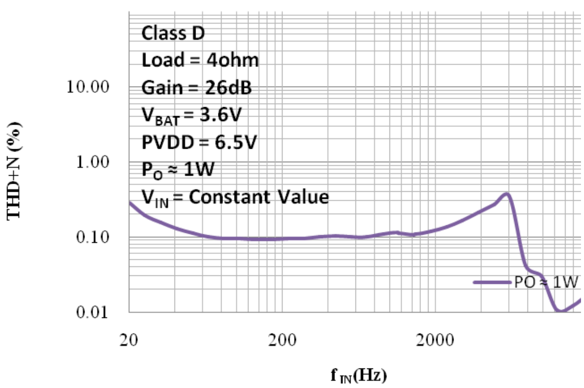
V_{IN} vs V_{OUT}



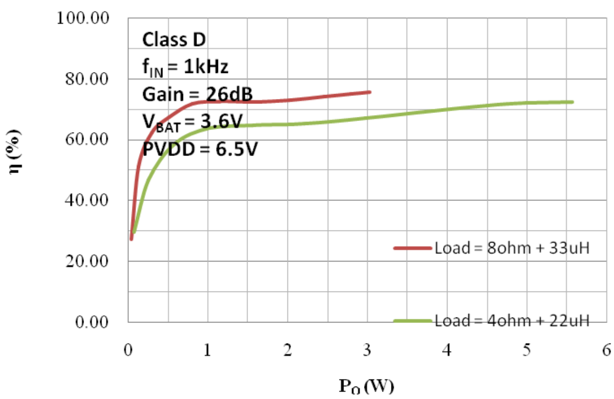
V_{IN} vs THD+N



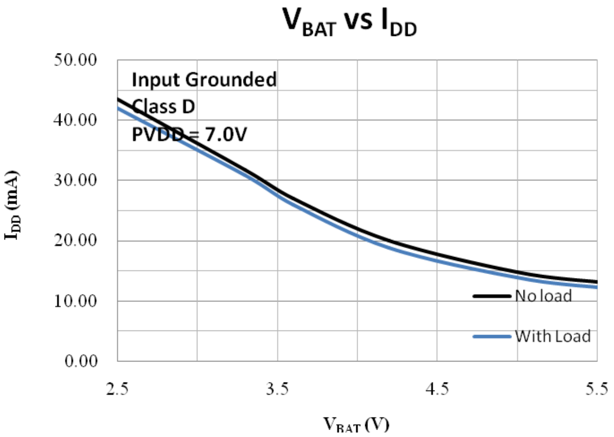
f_{IN} vs THD+N

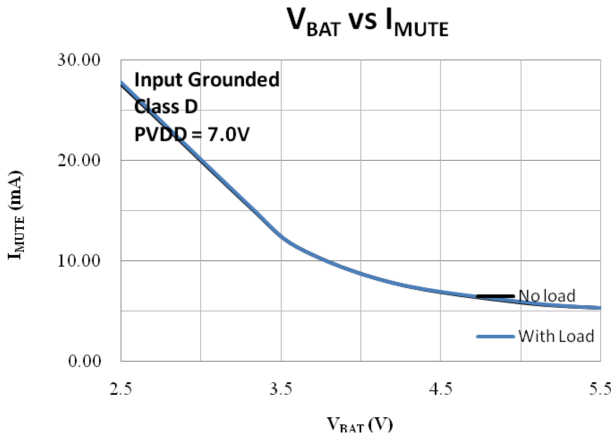


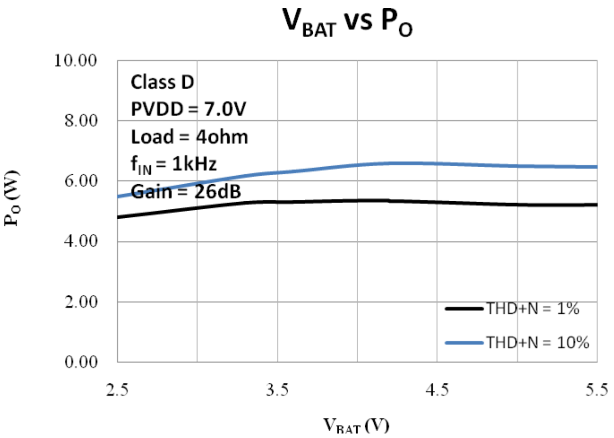
P_O vs η

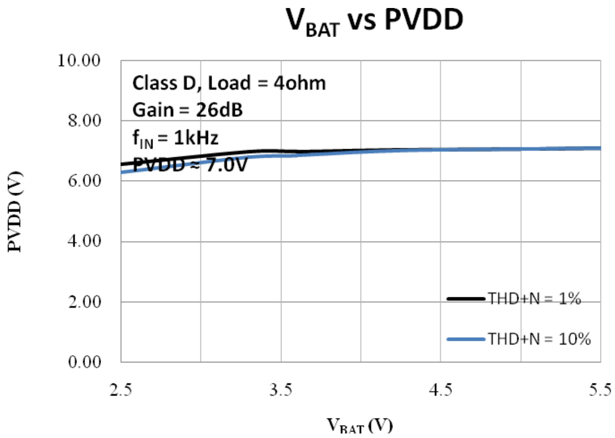


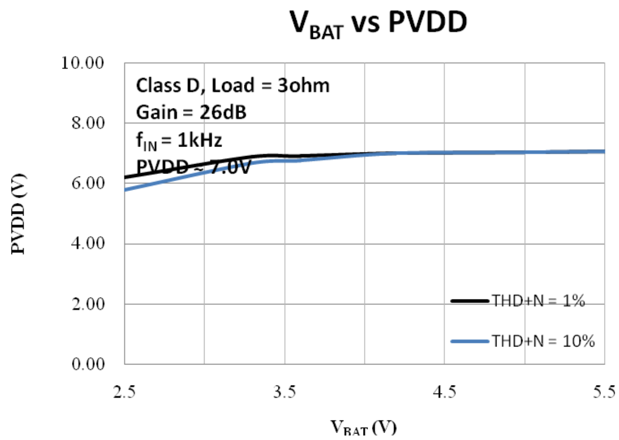
PVDD = 7.0V

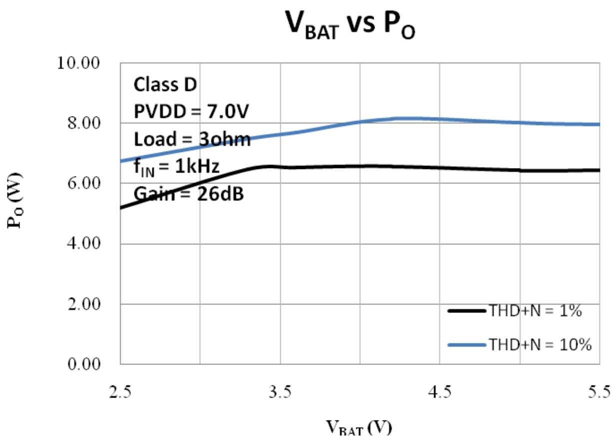

V_{BAT} vs I_{DD}
Input Grounded
Class D
PVDD = 7.0V
No load
With Load
I_{DD} (mA)
V_{BAT} (V)
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5

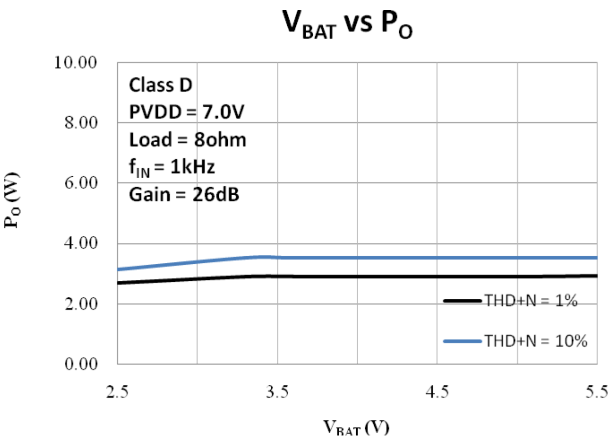

V_{BAT} vs I_{MUTE}
Input Grounded
Class D
PVDD = 7.0V
No load
With Load
I_{MUTE} (mA)
V_{BAT} (V)
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5

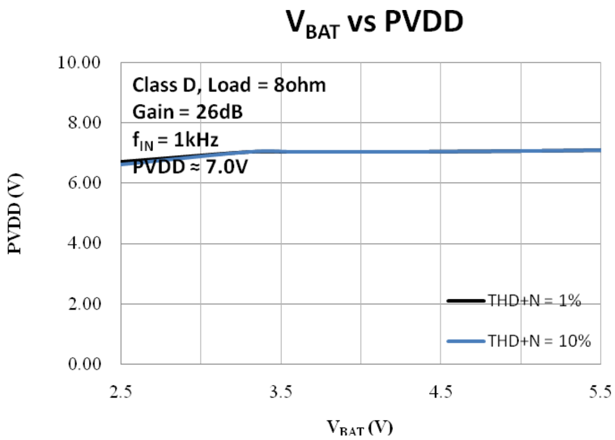

V_{BAT} vs P_O
Class D
PVDD = 7.0V
Load = 4ohm
f_{IN} = 1kHz
Gain = 26dB
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
P_O (W)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5


V_{BAT} vs PVDD
Class D, Load = 4ohm
Gain = 26dB
f_{IN} = 1kHz
PVDD ≈ 7.0V
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
PVDD (V)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5

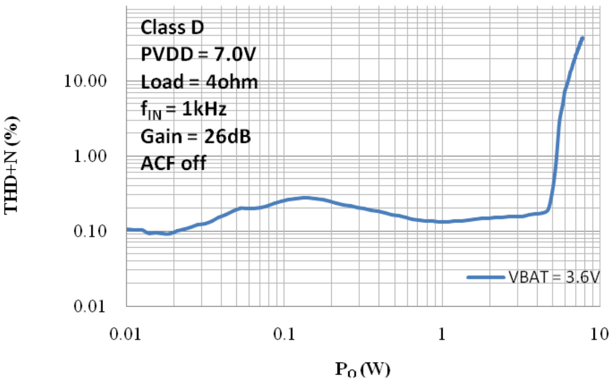

V_{BAT} vs PVDD
Class D, Load = 3ohm
Gain = 26dB
f_{IN} = 1kHz
PVDD ≈ 7.0V
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
PVDD (V)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5


V_{BAT} vs P_O
Class D
PVDD = 7.0V
Load = 3ohm
f_{IN} = 1kHz
Gain = 26dB
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
P_O (W)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5

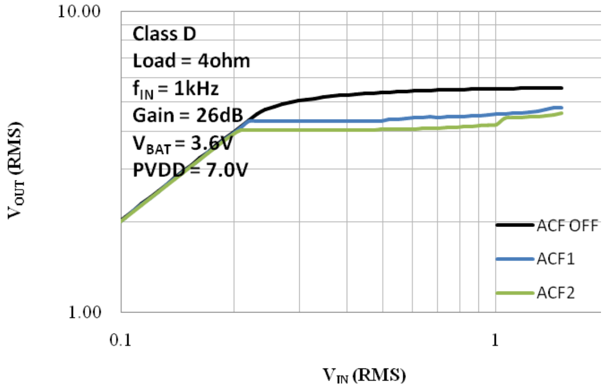

V_{BAT} vs P_O
Class D
PVDD = 7.0V
Load = 8ohm
f_{IN} = 1kHz
Gain = 26dB
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
P_O (W)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5


V_{BAT} vs PVDD
Class D, Load = 8ohm
Gain = 26dB
f_{IN} = 1kHz
PVDD ≈ 7.0V
THD+N = 1%
THD+N = 10%
PVDD (V)
V_{BAT} (V)
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2.5
3.5
4.5
5.5

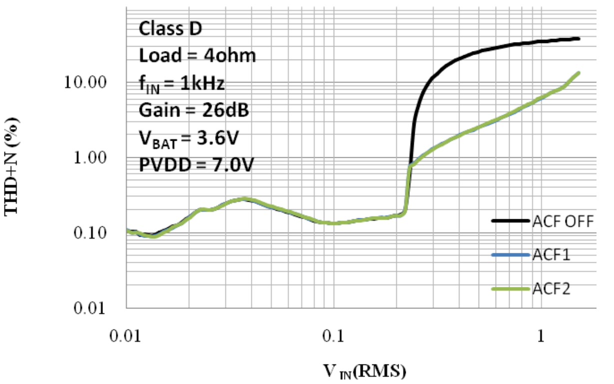
P_O vs THD+N



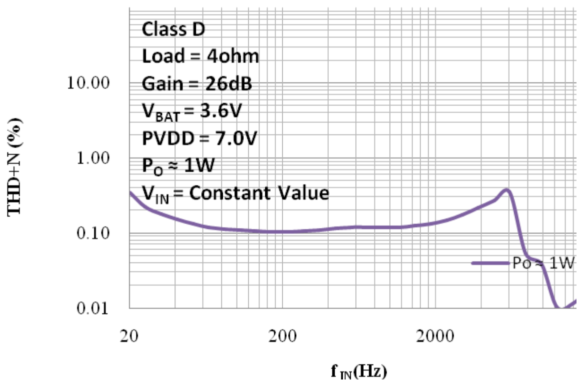
V_{IN} vs V_{OUT}



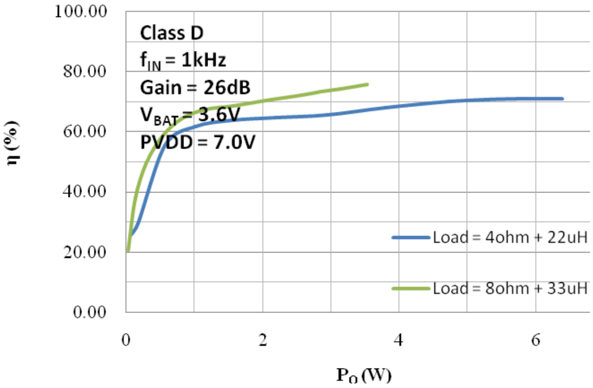
V_{IN} vs THD+N



f_{IN} vs THD+N

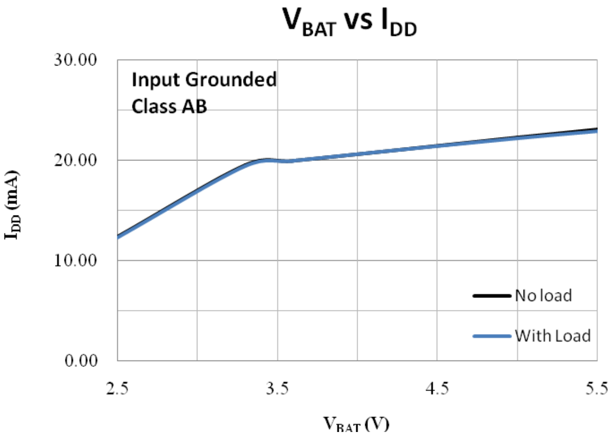


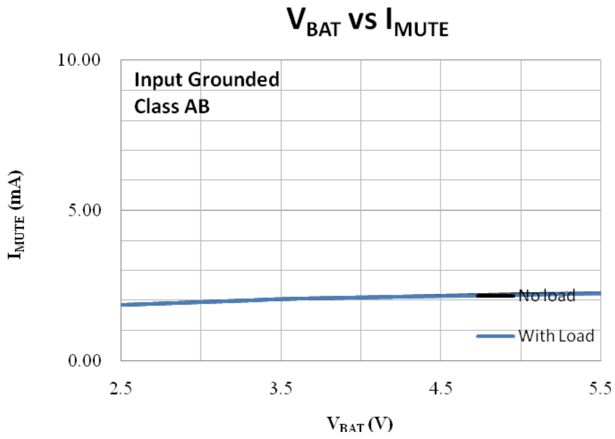
P_O vs η

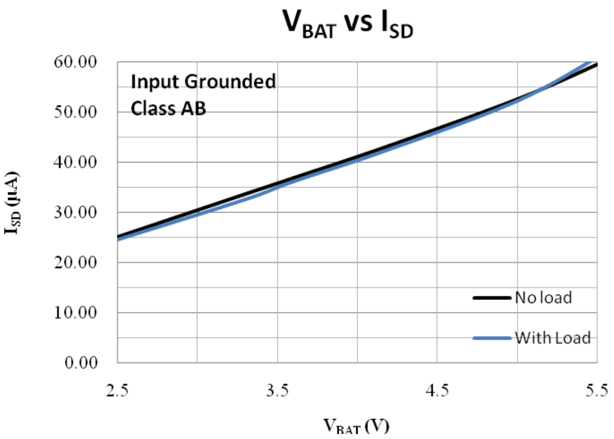


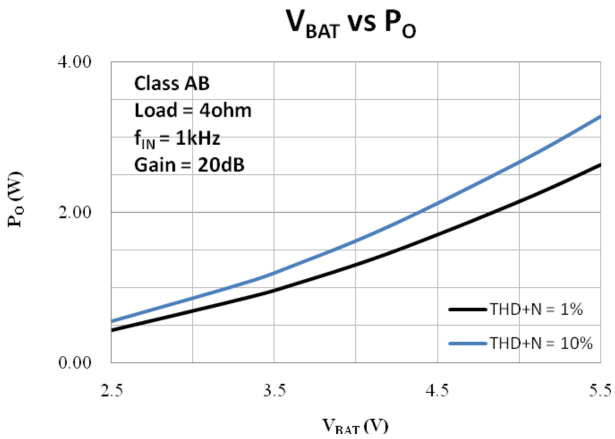
Class AB Channel

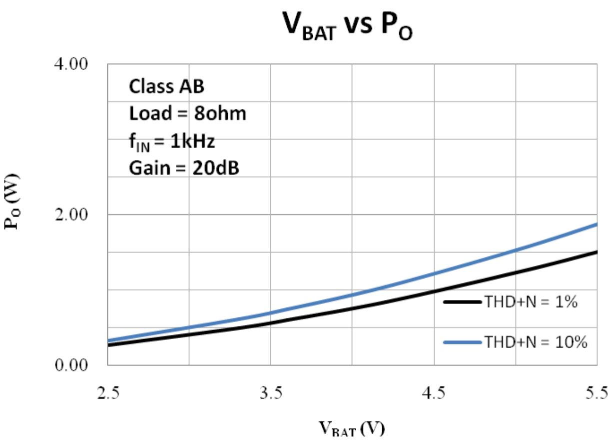
Condition: Class AB mode, V_{BAT} = 3.6V, f_{IN} = 1kHz, R_{IN} = 56k, Gain = 20dB, Output = Load = 4ohm, unless otherwise specified

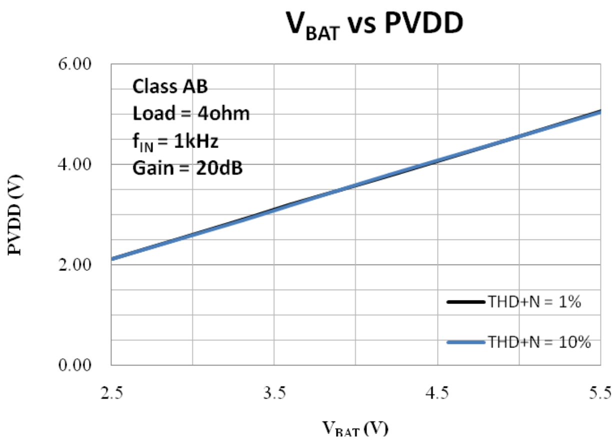


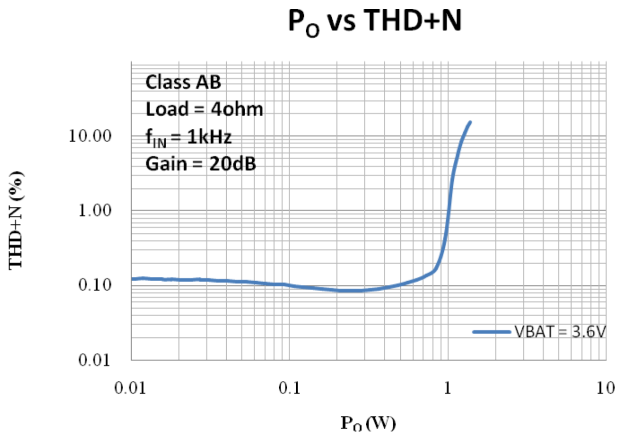


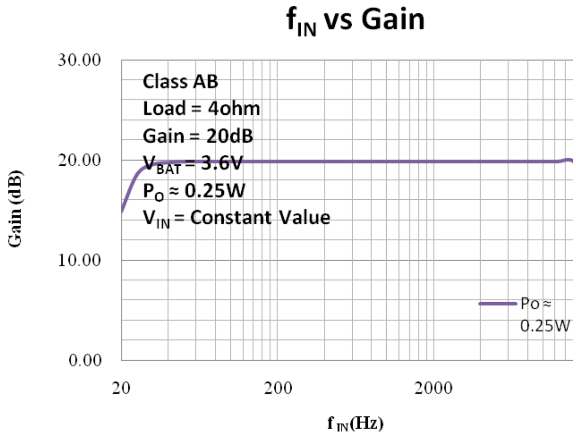


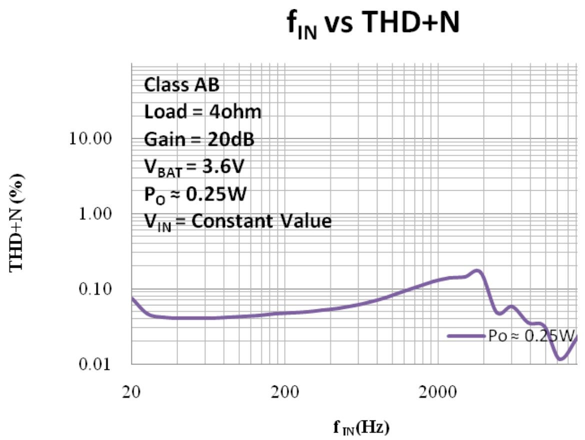


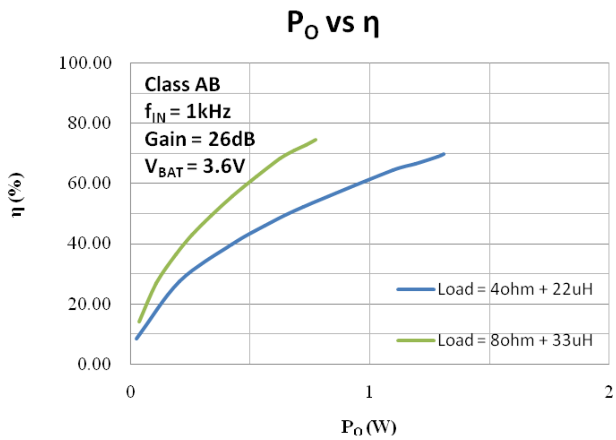





P_O vs THD+N
Class AB
Load = 4ohm
f_{IN} = 1kHz
Gain = 20dB
VBAT = 3.6V
THD+N (%)
10.00
1.00
0.10
0.01
0.01
0.1
1
10
P_O (W)


f_{IN} vs Gain
Class AB
Load = 4ohm
Gain = 20dB
V_{BAT} = 3.6V
P_O ≈ 0.25W
V_{IN} = Constant Value
Po ≈ 0.25W
Gain (dB)
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
20
200
2000
f_{IN}(Hz)


f_{IN} vs THD+N
Class AB
Load = 4ohm
Gain = 20dB
V_{BAT} = 3.6V
P_O ≈ 0.25W
V_{IN} = Constant Value
Po ≈ 0.25W
THD+N (%)
10.00
1.00
0.10
0.01
20
200
2000
f_{IN}(Hz)


P_O vs η
Class AB
f_{IN} = 1kHz
Gain = 26dB
V_{BAT} = 3.6V
Load = 4ohm + 22uH
Load = 8ohm + 33uH
η (%)
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
0
1
2
P_O (W)

■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

● BOOST Converter

(1) Setting Output Voltage

The output voltage is set by a resistive voltage divider from the output voltage to FB terminal, which is shown below. The output voltage can be calculated by PVDD = 1.24*(Rd1+Rd2)/Rd2.

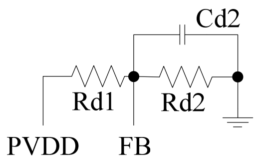


Fig. 1 FB Terminal Configuration

Some typical output voltages can be got by following settings.

Table 1. Output Voltage Setting

PVDD	Rd1	Rd2	Cd2
5.0V	120K	39.5K	3.3nF
6.5V	120K	28K	3.3nF
7.0V	120K	25.5K	3.3nF

(2) LX Terminal

It is strongly recommended to place an RC circuit from the terminal of LX to Ground, shown as following, so that the ripple current of Boost Converter can be decreased. Meanwhile, the total consumption current of the system will be larger so that the efficiency of the system will be lower. Specifications in this file is measured under the condition with RC.

Notes: RC should be placed as closely to LX pin as possible.

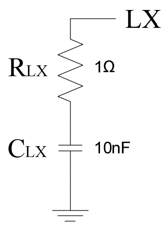


Fig. 2 LX Terminal Configuration

(3) Capacitor Selection

The input and output capacitor (C_{IN} and C_{OUT}) is required to maintain the DC voltage. Low ESR capacitors are preferred to reduce the output voltage ripple. 1uF//10uF//470uF (paralleled) is highly recommended to be placed in both input and output terminal as closely to the pin as possible.

(4) Inductor Selection

Inductance value is decided based on different condition. L ≥ 4.7uH, DCR<1ohm, I_{SAT} ≥ 3.5 A is recommended for general application circuit.

(5) Schottky Diode Selection

V_{RRM} > 12V, V_{FM} < 0.5V, I_F ≥ 2 A is recommended for general application circuit.

(6) Layout Consideration

1. The power traces, consisting of the GND, LX, V_{BAT} and PVDD trace should be kept short, direct, wide, and as closely to the pin as possible. The switching node LX should be paid more attention for EMI and

reliability consideration.

2. Place C_{IN} and C_{OUT} near V_{BAT} and PVDD as closely as possible to maintain voltage steady, and filter out the pulsing current.
3. The resistive divider R should be connected to pin directly as closely as possible. FB is a sensitive node. Please keep it away from switching node, LX.
4. The GND of the IC, C_{IN} and C_{OUT} should be connected close together directly to ground plane.

- **Analog Signal Input Configuration**

HT8692 is an amplifier with analog input (single-ended or differential). For a differential input between IN+ and IN- pins, signals input via DC-cut capacitors (C_{IN}). The input signal gain is calculated by $Av \approx 1200k/R_{IN}$ (Class D mode) or $Av \approx 600k/R_{IN}$ (Class AB mode). And, the low pass cut-off frequency of input signal, can be calculated by $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN})$.

For a single-ended input at IN+ pin, signal input via a DC-cut capacitor (C_{IN}). IN- pin should be connected to ground via a DC-cut capacitor (with the same value of CIN). The Gain and low pass Cut-off frequency are the same as the above case.

The output impedance (Zout) of the former source circuit, including signal paths up to IN+ terminal and IN- terminal should be designed to be 600Ω or lower.

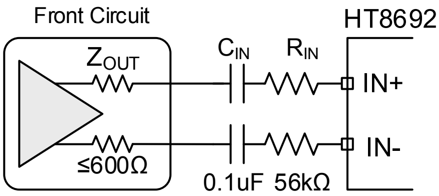
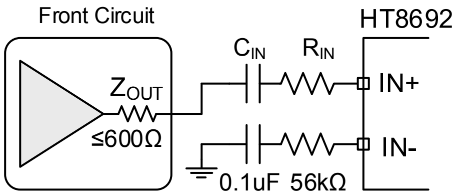


Fig. 3 (1) Differential Input;



(2) Single-ended Input

- **Output Configuration**

As mentioned, HT8692 can directly drive speakers without any other components. But there are exceptions. Once HT8692 works in class D mode, the cable lined to the speaker is very long, and EMI is concerned, ferrite beads or L-C filter is needed.

If the BOOST output voltage is high (≥7V), the power supply ripple for class D amplifier is high, the voltage level of input signals is high (≥1.0Vrms), or the impedance of the load speaker is low (≤4Ω), a bigger value of capacitance (≥470uF) in the terminal of PVDD needs to be added, and a Snubber circuit and two Schottky diodes added in the output terminal can be a choice to protect the chip from damage.

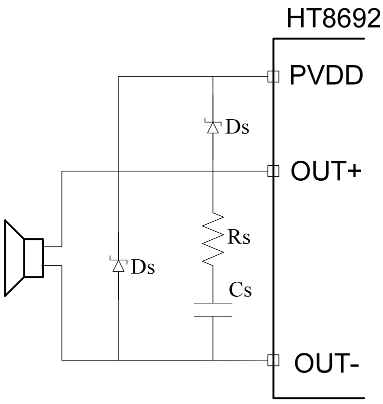


Fig. 4 Snubber Circuit and Schottky Diodes for Output Terminal

Recommended component parameters:

Rs: 1.5 ~ 2Ω;

Cs: 330pF~680pF;

Ds: Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current $I_{AV} \geq$ 3A; Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage ≤ 0.5V; Peak Forward Surge Current $I_{FSM} \geq$ 6A.

- **CTRL Terminal Mode Control**

HT8692 can work in different modes by setting the CTRL terminal, shown as follow.

Table. 2 CTRL Terminal Mode Control

MODE	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
CTRL voltage for ACF-Off	V_{MOD1}	0.75PVDD		PVDD	V
CTRL voltage for ACF-1	V_{MOD2}	0.45PVDD		0.70PVDD	V
CTRL voltage for ACF-2	V_{MOD3}	0.10PVDD		0.40PVDD	V
CTRL voltage for SD(Shutdown)	V_{MOD4}	VSS		0.06PVDD	V

Notes: ACF-1 and ACF-2 mode can only be worked in class D mode. A 120kΩ pull-down resistor are inside of the CTRL terminal, shown as follows, but the pull-down resistor will be gone in Class AB mode. An outside pull down resistor is still needed for stability.

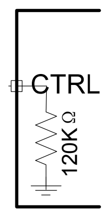


Fig. 5 CTRL Terminal

To wake up from SD mode to other working modes, the voltage of CTRL terminal should be no less than 0.8V.

- **Ani-Clipping Function (ACF) Configuration**

(1) ACF ON Mode

In ACF-1 and ACF-2 modes, HT8692 attenuates system gain to an appropriate value when an excessive input is applied, so as not to cause the clipping at the differential signal output. In this way, the output audio signal is controlled in order to obtain a maximum output level without distortion. And HT8692 also follows to the clips of the output waveform due to the decrease in the power-supply voltage.

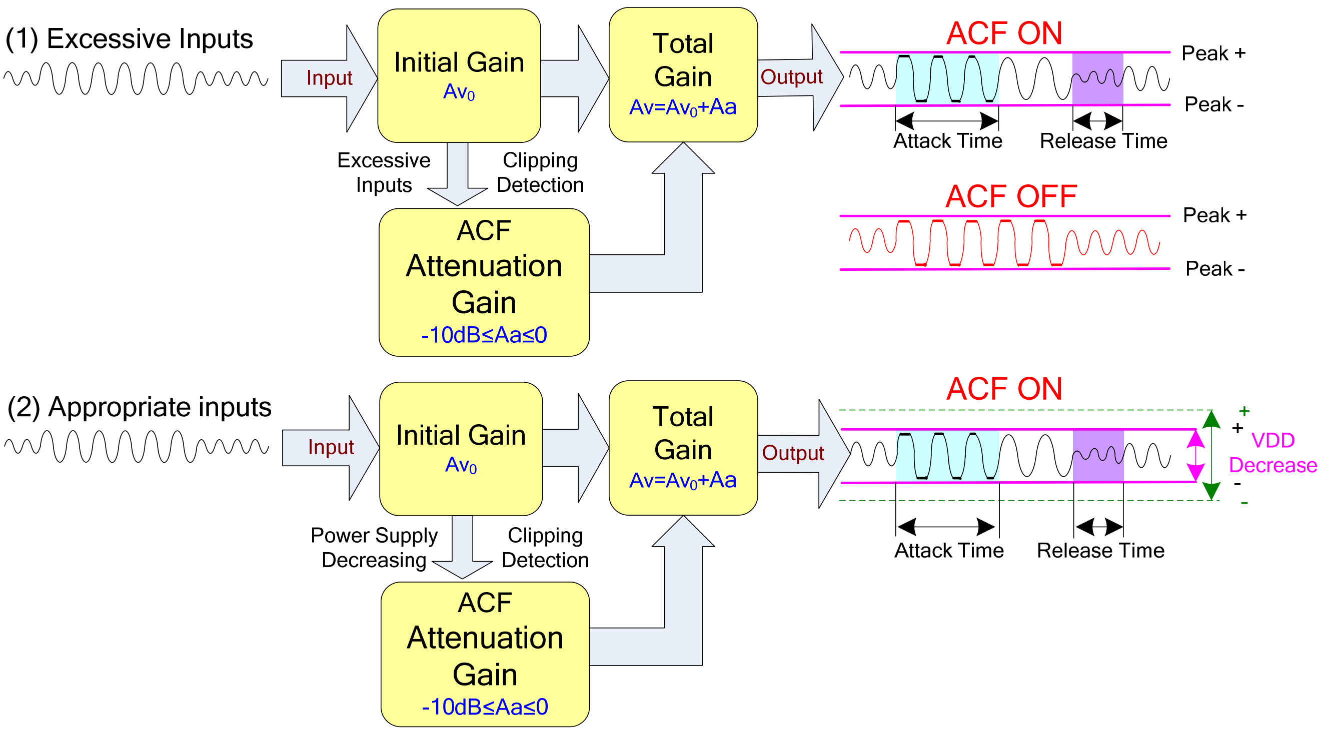


Fig. 6 the ACF Function Operation Outline

The Attack time of ACF Function is a time interval until system gain falls to target attenuation gain -3dB when a big enough signal inputs. And, the Release Time is a time from target attenuation gain to not working of ACF. The maximum attenuation gain is 16dB.

Table 3 Attack time and Release time

ACF mode	Attack time	Release time
ACF-1	50ms	64ms
ACF-2	2.5ms	1200ms

(2) ACF OFF Mode

In ACF-Off mode, ACF function is disenabled. HT8692 will not detect output clipping and the system gain is kept to be $Av=Av_0$. The audio quality would worsen due to clipping distortion.

(3) SD Mode

In shutdown mode, HT8692 shuts all circuit down and minimizes the power consumption. And, the output terminals become Weak Low (A high resistance grounded state).

- **ABD, MUCH Terminal Setting**

HT8692 can work in different modes by setting the ABD and MUCH terminal, shown as follow.

Table 4 Mode Setting for ABD and MUCH

Logic Level / Terminal	Logic High (H)	Logic Low (L)
ABD	Class D, Boost ON	Class AB, Boost OFF
MUCH	AMP mute	AMP ON

Notes: ABD and MUCH terminal can be floating as pull-up and pull-down resistors are inside them, which is shown as follow.

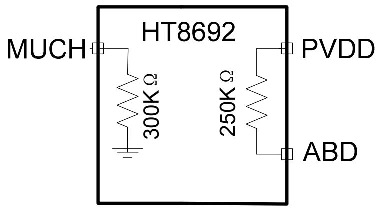


Fig. 7 ABD, MUCH Terminal

- **Pop-Click Noise Reduction**

The Pop-Click Noise Reduction Function of HT8692 works in the cases of Power-on, Power-off, Shutdown on, and Shutdown off. To achieve a more excellent noise reduction performance, it is recommended to use a DC-cut capacitor (C_{IN}) of 0.1μF or less.

Besides, POP noise can be minimal according to the following procedure of shutdown (mute) control.

・During power-on, Shutdown (mute) mode is not cancelled until the power supply is stabilized enough.
・Before Power-off, set Shutdown (mute) mode first.

The pop-click noise: Power-on/-off > Shutdown on/off > Mute on/off.

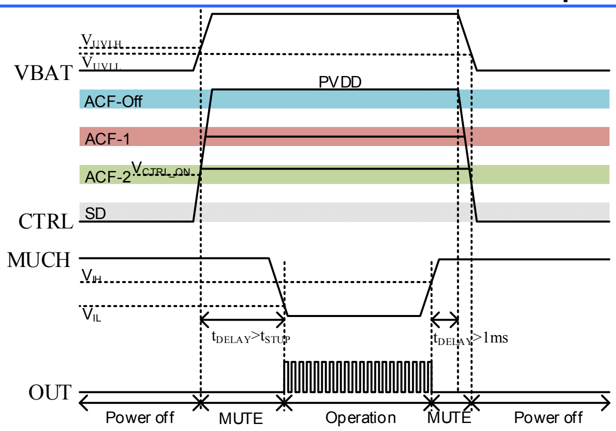


Fig. 8 Pop-Click Noise Reduction by MUTE

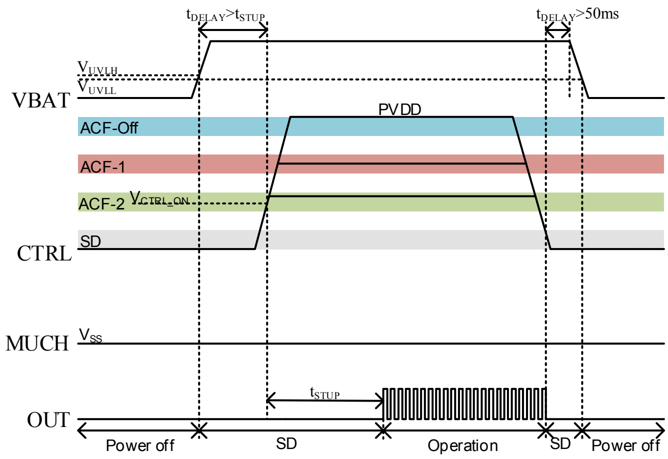


Fig. 9 Pop-Click Noise Reduction by Shutdown

● Protection Function

HT8692 has the protection functions such as Over-Current Protection function, Thermal Protection function, and Low Voltage Malfunction Prevention function.

(1) Over-current Protection function

When a short circuit occurs between one output terminal and Ground, Power, or the other output, the over-current protection mode starts up. In the over current protection mode, the differential output terminal becomes a high impedance state. Once the short circuit conditions are eliminated, the over current protection mode can be cancelled automatically.

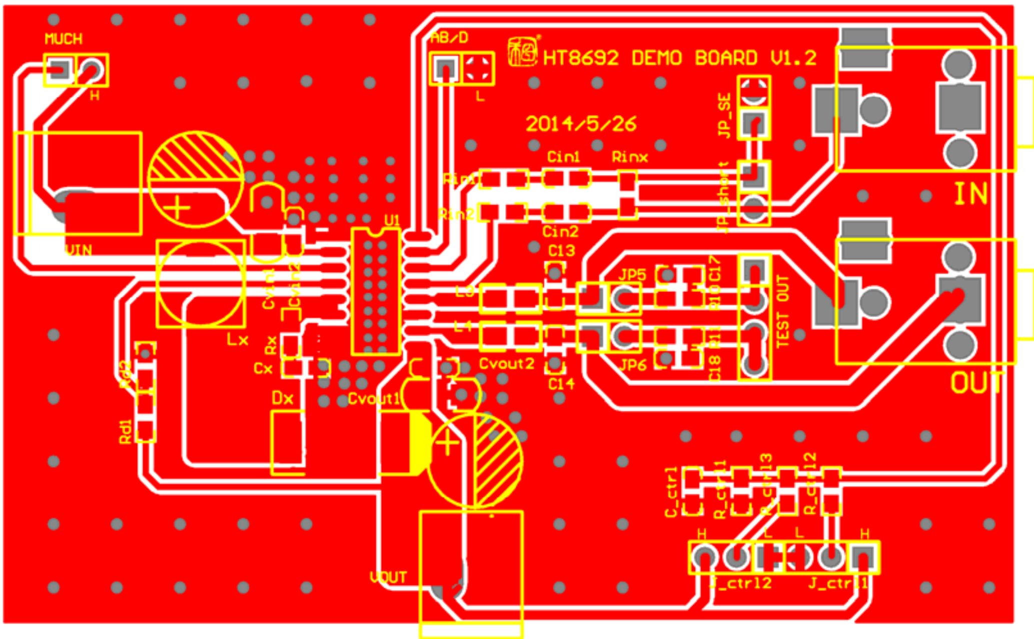
(2) Thermal Protection function

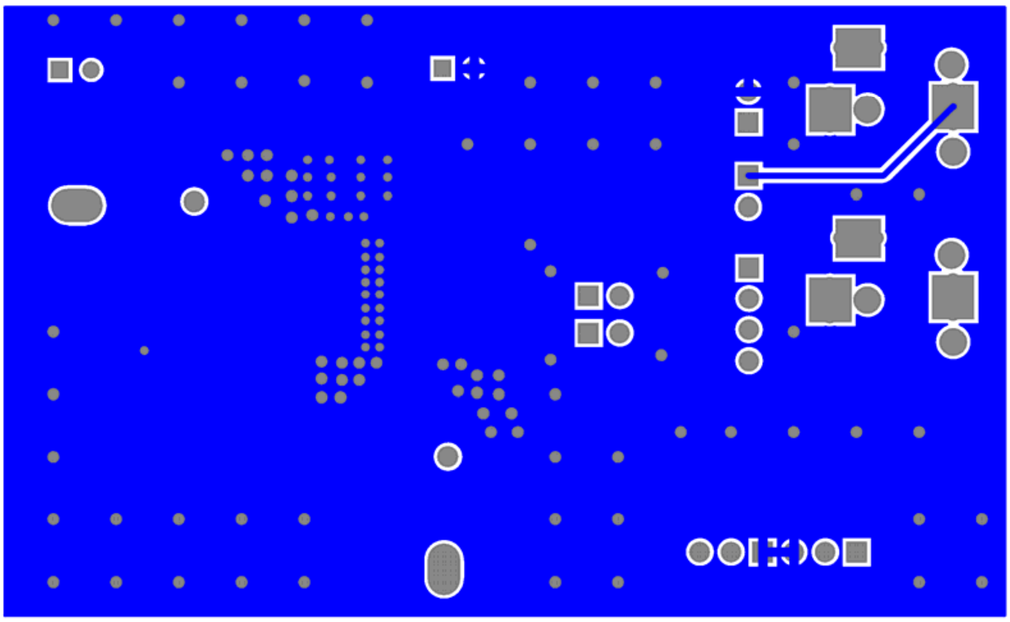
When excessive high temperature of HT8692 (150℃) is detected, the thermal protection mode starts up. In the thermal protection mode, the differential output terminal becomes Weak Low state (a state grounded through high impedance).

(3) Low voltage Malfunction Prevention function

This is the function to establish the low voltage protection mode when VDD terminal voltage becomes lower than the detection voltage (V_{UVLL}) for the low voltage malfunction prevention. And the protection mode is canceled when VDD terminal voltage becomes higher than the threshold voltage (V_{UVLH}). In the low voltage protection mode, the differential output pin becomes Weak Low state (a state grounded through high impedance). HT8692 will start up within the start-up time (T_{STUP}) when the low voltage protection mode is cancelled.

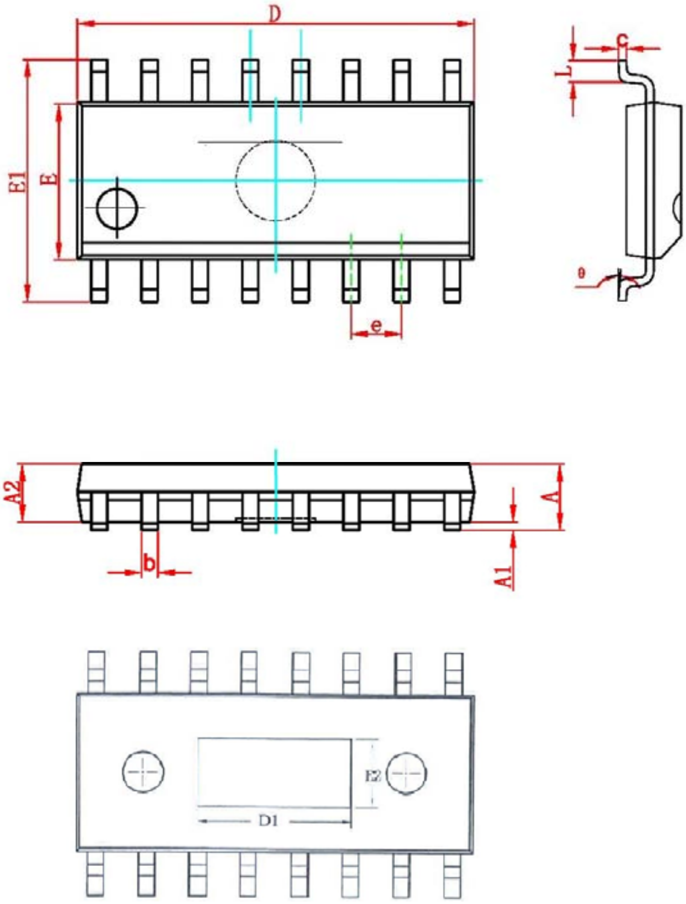
- **PCB Layout**





■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

- **SOP16L-PP**



Symbol	Size (mm)	
	MIN	MAX
A	-	1.75
A1	0.05	0.15
A2	1.30	1.50
b	0.39	0.48
c	0.21	0.26
D	9.70	10.10
D1	4.57(REF) None for SOP16L	
E	3.70	4.10
E1	5.80	6.20
E2	2.41(REF) None for SOP16L	
e	1.27(BSC)	
L	0.50	0.80
θ	0°	8°

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