## Mono, 2W - Switch-Mode (Class D) Audio Power Amplifier

This is a compact size, mono, switch-mode (Class-D) audio power amplifier intended for multimedia and general-purpose high-power applications. It has greater than $87 \%$ efficiency and is capable of delivering 2 W maximum continuous power to a $4 \Omega$ load. The project is designed to be driven by the line-out or headphone jack of a CD/MP3 player or to be directly connected to any audio source. The project includes header connectors for speakers, power supply, and audio input for quick connection. The project also has $3 \times$ jumpers for frequency selection and shutdown action. The project is built using the MAX4295 chip.

## Undervoltage Lockout

At low supply voltages, the MOSFETs in the H-bridge may have inadequate gate drive thus dissipating excessive power. The Undervoltage lockout circuit prevents the device from operating at supply voltages below +2.2 Vdc .

## Low-Power Shutdown Mode (Jumper J3 for Shutdown)

The MAX4295 has a shutdown mode that reduces power consumption and extends battery life. Driving SHDN low disables the $H$-bridge, turns off the circuit, and places the MAX4295 in a low-power shutdown mode. Connect SHDN to VCC using jumper 3 for normal operation.

## Frequency Selection (Jumper J1 and J2 For Frequency Selection)

The MAX4295 has an internal logic-programmable oscillator controlled by FS1 and FS2 (see table below). The oscillator can be programmed to frequencies of 125 kHz , $250 \mathrm{kHz}, 500 \mathrm{kHz}$, and 1 MHz . The working frequency should be chosen to best fit the user application. As a rule of thumb, choose fOSC to be $10 x$ times the audio bandwidth. A lower switching frequency offers higher amplifier efficiency and lower THD but requires larger external filter components. A higher switching frequency reduces the size and cost of the filter components at the expense of THD and efficiency. In most applications, the optimal fOSC is 250 kHz .

## Connections and Other Details

- CN1: Pin 1 and Pin $2=$ VCC, Pin and Pin $4=$ GND (VCC Supply 2.7 V to 5.5 V DC)
- LS1: Pin 1 and Pin $2=$ Speaker 1, Pin 3 and Pin $4=$ Speaker 2
- CN2: Pin 2 Audio Signal Input, Pin 1 GND
- Jumpers J1 and J2: Frequency select pins FS1 and FS2. See Table for the shunt positions.
- Jumper J3: Shutdown selection, GND= Shutdown
- D1:PowerLED


## Features

- Operating PowerSupply+2.7V to +5.5 V Input Range (1.5A)
- 2 W Channel Output Powerat 5 V
- $0.7 \mathrm{~W} /$ Channel Output Power at 3 V
- $87 \%$ Efficiency ( $\mathrm{RL}=4 \Omega$, POUT $=2 \mathrm{~W}$ )
- Programmable PWM Oscillator Frequency Selection ( $125 \mathrm{kHz}, 250 \mathrm{kHz}, 500 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
- Low 0.4\% THD $+\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{RL}=4 \Omega, \mathrm{fIN}=1 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{fOSC}=250 \mathrm{kHz})$
- Low-Power Shutdown Mode

www.electronics-lab.com
- 1A Current Limit and Thermal Protection
- Click less Transitions into and Out of Shutdown
- PCB Dimensions 31.59MM x28.42MM

The MAX4295 switch-mode, Class D audio power amplifier is intended for portable multimedia and general-purpose audio applications. Linear amplifiers in the 1W to 2 W output range are inefficient; they overheat when operated near rated output power levels. The efficiency of linear amplifiers is $<50 \%$ when the output voltage is equal to $1 / 2$ the supply. The MAX4295 Class D amplifier achieves efficiencies of $87 \%$ or greater and is capable of delivering up to 2 W of continuous maximum power to a $4 \Omega$ load. The lost power is due mainly to the on-resistance of the power switches and ripple current in the output. In a Class D amplifier, a PWM controller converts the analog input to a variable pulse-width signal. The pulse width is proportional to the input voltage, ideally $0 \%$ for a 0 V input signal and $100 \%$ for full-scale input voltages. A passive lowpass LC network filter the PWM output waveform to reconstruct the analog signal. The switching frequency is selected much higher than the maximum input frequencies so that intermodulation products are outside the input signal bandwidth. Higher switching frequencies also simplify the filtering requirements. The MAX4295 consists of an inverting input operational amplifier, a PWM ramp oscillator, a controller that converts the analog input to a variable pulse-width signal, and a MOSFET H-bridge power stage. The control signal is generated by the PWM comparator; its pulse width is proportional to the input voltage. Ideally the pulse width varies linearly between $0 \%$ for a OV input signal and $100 \%$ for full-scale input voltages. This signal controls the H -bridge. The switches work in pairs to reverse the polarity of the signal in the load. Break-before-make switching of the H bridge MOSFETs by the driver circuit keeps supply current glitches and crowbar current in the MOSFETs at a low level. The output swing of the H -bridge is a direct function of the supply voltage. Varying the oscillator swing in proportion to the supply voltage maintains constant gain with varying supply voltage. FS1 and FS2 program the oscillator to a frequency of $125 \mathrm{kHz}, 250 \mathrm{kHz}, 500 \mathrm{kHz}$, and 1 MHz . The sawtooth oscillator swings between GND and $0.6 \times \mathrm{VCC}$. The input signal is typically AC-coupled to the internal input op amp, whose gain can be controlled through external feedback components. The commonmode voltage of the input amplifier is $0.3 \times \mathrm{VCC}$ and is internally generated from the same resistive divider used to generate the $0.6 \times$ VCC reference for the PWM oscillator.
www.electronics-lab.com



www.electronics-lab.com
Author Rajkumar Sharma

www.electronics-lab.com $\square$

