









TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

TAS576xM 2x 50W/4Ω PurePath™スマート・アンプ

1 特長

Texas

PurePath スマート・アンプ

INSTRUMENTS

- ダイナミック・ラウドスピーカーを最適化し保護
- 低音 Q 補償と周波数拡張:より大きな音量、低音 強調、優れた明瞭性、高い忠実性
- 熱とエクスカーションの制限
- ステレオ Class-D アンプ
 - 広い電源電圧範囲:4.5V~26.4V
 - 広い負荷範囲:2Ω~8Ω
 - 大出力電流:2x 7.5A
 - ピーク出力電力:2x 50W/4Ω
 - 連続電力:2x 20W (ヒート・シンクなし)
 - クリックやポップ音の発生なし:電源、ミュート、およびスタンバイ ON/OFF
 - 小さい出力ノイズ:60µVrms 未満 (12V 電源)、
 90µVrms 未満 (24V 電源)
 - 小さい THD+N:0.02% 未満 (1W/4Ω、1kHz 時)
 - 熱、過電流、短絡保護
- 構成可能なデジタル・オーディオ・プロセッサ
 - 10 バイカッドのダウン・ミキシングおよびカスタム
 EQ
- デジタル・オーディオ・インターフェイス: I²S または TDM 入力で以下をサポート
 - 44.1kHz および 48kHz FS
 - 構成可能なデジタル出力
- ジッタ抑制に優れたマルチセグメント DAC
- 高性能オーディオ PLL を統合
- I²C 制御
- 48 ピンの PowerPAD™付き HTSSOP または VQFN パッケージ

- 2 アプリケーション
- オーディオ・ドック
- サウンドバー
- ノート PC
- オール・イン・ワン・コンピュータ
- デジタル・テレビ

3 概要

TAS576xM PurePath スマート・アンプは低音を強調し、 音の忠実性を高め、より大きな音を出すとともに、スピー カーを熱的および機械的限界まで駆動します。

TAS576xM には 2 つの BTL Class-D アンプが内蔵さ れ、2x 50W のピーク電力を 4Ω 負荷に供給できます。こ のアンプは一般的なスピーカーに合わせて熱設計されて おり、スピーカーのボイス・コイルの温度が上がるまでは高 いピークに対応し、その後、安全な限度まで平均電力を下 げることができます。

電源電圧範囲が 4.5V~26.4V と広いため、2 セルのリチ ウムイオン・バッテリから固定 24V 電源まで、広範な種類 の電源を使用できます。

TIの PurePath スマート・アンプ・テクノロジを使うと、平均 電力定格よりも大きなピーク電力でスピーカーを駆動でき ます。過剰なエクスカーション(偏位)や熱的過負荷でス ピーカーに損傷を与える心配はありません。

製品情報 ⁽¹⁾					
型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)			
TAS5766M	HTSSOP(48)	12.50 mm × 6.10 mm			
TAS5768M	VQFN (48)	7.00mm×5.00mm			

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末 尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

スマート・アンプの概要





目次

1	特長	
2	アプ	リケーション
3	概要	[[] 1
4	改訂	「履歴2
5	Pin	Configuration and Functions 3
6	Spe	cifications
	6.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings 6
	6.2	ESD Ratings 6
	6.3	Recommended Operating Conditions 6
	6.4	Thermal Information 7
	6.5	DC Electrical Characteristics7
	6.6	AC Electrical Characteristics8
	6.7	Electrical Characteristics9
	6.8	Timing Requirements - I ² C Bus Timing 10
	6.9	Typical Characteristics 11
7	Deta	ailed Description 16
	7.1	Overview 16
	7.2	Functional Block Diagram 16
	7.3	Feature Description 17
	7.4	Device Functional Modes 20

	7.5	Programming	36
	7.6	Register Maps	38
8	App	lications and Implementation	39
	8.1	Application Information	39
	8.2	Typical Applications	40
9	Pow	er Supply Recommendations	47
	9.1	AVDD, DVDD, CPVDD Supply	47
	9.2	GVDD Supply	47
	9.3	PVCC, AVCC Power Supply	47
10	Laye	out	48
	10.1	Layout Guidelines	48
	10.2	Layout Examples	49
11	Reg	ister Map Information	51
	11.1	Detailed Register Map Descriptions	51
12	デバ	イスおよびドキュメントのサポート	75
	12.1	関連リンク	75
	12.2	商標	75
	12.3	静電気放電に関する注意事項	75
	12.4	Glossary	75
13	メカニ	ニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報	75

4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

evision C (September 2014) から Revision D に変更				
Added paragraph to clarify the 3-wire mode of I2S operation	41			
Revision B (September 2014) から Revision C に変更	Page			
Added NOTE and additional descriptive text to Applications and Implementation section.	39			
Moved Detailed Register Map Descriptions section	51			
Revision A (June 2014) から Revision B に変更	Page			
 Added descriptions for CDST[5] through CDST[0] in Register 94 (Hex 0x5E); and changed Bit 6 desc CDST[6:0] to CDST[6]. 	cription from 69			
2013年9月発行のものから更新	Page			
• データシートを新しいフォーマットに変更、最初のページに製品情報を追加	1			

•	TAS5768M デバイスを追加	1
•	RMT パッケージ・オプションを追加	1

2

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions



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Pin	Functions	S

SYMBOL	HTTSOP PIN No.	VQFN PIN No.	TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
ADR1	26	45	I	LSB address select bit for I ² C
ADR2	20	39	I	2nd LSB address select bit for I ² C
AVCC	41	12	PI	Analog Supply – connect to PVCC
AVDD	14	33	PI	Analog Supply
BCLK	23	42	I	Audio data bit clock input
BSNL	48	19	BST	Boot strap negative Left channel output, connect to 220 nF X7R ceramic cap to OUTNL
BSNR	1	20	BST	Boot strap negative Right channel output, connect to 220 nF X7R ceramic cap to OUTNR
BSPL	44	17	BST	Boot strap positive Left channel output, connect to 220 nF X7R ceramic cap to OUTPL
BSPR	5	22	BST	Boot strap positive Right channel output, connect to 220 nF X7R ceramic cap to OUTPR
CAPM	34	5		Charge pump flying capacitor pin for negative rail
CAPP	32	3		Charge pump flying capacitor pin for positive rail
CPVDD	31	2	PI	Charge pump power supply, 3.3 V
DACL	36	7	0	Analog output from DAC left channel, ground centered
DACR	13	32	0	Analog output from DAC Right channel, ground centered
DIN	24	43	I	Audio data input
DVDD	30	1	PI	Digital power supply, 3. 3 V
FAULT	40	11	OD	General fault reporting, Open Drain, High = normal operation, Low = fault condition
GAIN/FSW	9	28	I	Sets power stage Gain and selects output switching frequency
GND	3, 10, 15, 29, 33, 39, 46	4, 10, 14, 15, 24, 25, 29, 34, 48	G	Ground
GPIO1	18	37	I/O	General purpose digital input and output port
GPIO2	19	38	I/O	General purpose digital input and output port
GPIO3	21	40	I/O	General purpose digital input and output port
GVDD	8	27	PBY	Internal Gate drive supply, connect 1uF to GND
INNL	38	9	I	Negative audio input for Left channel. Internally biased at 3 V
INNR	11	30	I	Negative audio input for Right channel. Internally biased at 3 V
INPL	37	8	I	Positive audio input for Left channel. Internally biased at 3 V
INPR	12	31	I	Positive audio input for Right channel. Internally biased at 3 V
LDOO	28	47	PBY	Internal logic supply rail pin for decoupling, 1.8 V, connect 1 µF to GND
LRCLK	25	44	1	Audio data word clock input
OUTNL	47	18	PO	Negative Left channel output
OUTNR	2	21	PO	Negative Right channel output
OUTPL	45	16	PO	Positive Left channel output
OUTPR	4	23	PO	Positive Right channel output
PVCC	6, 7, 42, 43	13, 26	PI	4.5-V to 26.4-V Power supply
SCL	17	36	I	Input clock for I ² C
SCLK	22	41	I	System clock input (also referred to as master clock input)
SDA	16	35	I/O	Input data for I ² C
Thermal pad	49	49	G	Connect Thermal Pad to Ground
VNEG	35	6	PO	Negative charge pump rail pin for decoupling -3.3 V
XSMT/UVP	27	46	1	Soft mute control : Soft mute (Low) / soft un-mute (High)

(1) TYPE: BST=Boot Strap, PO=Power Output, G = General Ground, I= Input, O= Output, I/O = Input or Output, , PBY=Power Bypass, , PI=Power Input,.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V	Supply Voltage: PVCC, AVCC	-0.3	30	V
VCC	AVDD, DVDD, CPVDD	-0.3	3.9	V
VI	Input Voltage: INPL, INNL, INPR, INNR	-0.3	6.3	V
	Input Voltage: GAIN/FSW, FAULT	-0.3	GVDD+0.3	V
	Digital Input Voltage: DVDD=3.3V	-0.3	3.9	V
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C
TJ	Operating Junction temperature, digital die	-40	125	°C
	Operating Junction temperature, power die	-40	150	°C
Storage	temperature, T _{stg}	-40	125	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT	
V _(ESD) ⁽¹⁾	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽²⁾	±2000		
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽³⁾	±500		

(1) Electrostatic discharge (ESD) measures device sensitivity and immunity to damage caused by assembly line electrostatic discharges in to the device.

(2) Level listed above is the passing level per ANSI, ESDA, and JEDEC JS-001. JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(3) Level listed above is the passing level per EIA-JEDEC JESD22-C101. JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Vcc	Cumple Maltage	PVCC, AVCC	4.5		26.4	V
Vdd	Supply Vollage	AVDD, DVDD, CPVDD	3	3.3	3.6	v
VIH	High level input voltage		2			V
V _{IL}	Low level input voltage				0.8	V
V _{OL}	Low level output voltage	FAULT, $R_{pullup} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$, PVCC = 26 V			0.8	V
	Minimum load impedance	PVCC = 24 V	3.2	4		Ω
Р		PVCC = 18 V	2.5	3		
ĸL		PVCC = 12 V	1.8	2		
		PVCC = 6 V	0.9	1		
		PVCC = 24 V	1.8	2.2		
R _{L_PBTL}	PBTL Minimum load	PVCC = 18 V	1.4	1.6		Ω
	impedance	PVCC = 12 V	1.0	1.2		
		PVCC = 6 V	0.5	0.6		
Lo	Output filter inductance	Minimum output filter inductance under short-circuit condition	1	4.7		μH

6.4 Thermal Information

		TAS5		
	THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	RMT (48 PINS)	DCA (48 PINS)	UNIT
		4 LAYER PCB ⁽²⁾	2 LAYER PCB ⁽³⁾	ONIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	30	30	
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	15	14	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	6	13	°C ///
ΨJT	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	0.6	C/W
Ψјв	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	6	13	
R _{0JC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	1.9	0.7	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

(2) For the PCB layout see the TAS576xMRMTEVM User Guide. A 4 layer 60x60mm 1oc PCB was used

(3) For the PCB layout see the TAS576xMDCAEVM User Guide. A 2 layer 60x60mm 1oc PCB was used

6.5 DC Electrical Characteristics

All specifications at $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, AVDD = CPVDD = DVDD = 3.3 V, $f_S = 48$ kHz, system clock = 512 f_S and 24-bit data, $V_{CC} = 12$ V to 24 V, $R_L = 4$ Ω (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Class-D output offset voltage (measured	PV_{CC} = 12 V, gain set to 14 dB		1	10	mV
vos	differentially) Input is Bipolar Zero data	$PV_{CC} = 24 V$, gain set to 20 dB		1.5	15	mV
R _{DS(on)}	Drain-source on-state resistance, measured pin to pin	VCC = 24 V, I_{out} = 500 mA, T_J = 25°C		120		mΩ
G	Analog Gain from INxx to OUTxx	Gain pin voltage < 3 V	13	14	15	dB
		Gain pin voltage > 3.3 V	19	20	21	dB
t _{on}	Turn-on time	XSMT = 2 V		1.5		ms
t _{OFF}	Turn-off time	XSMT = 0.8 V		0.8		ms
GVDD	Gate Drive Supply Voltage	IGVDD ≤ 200 μA		6.9		V

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6.6 AC Electrical Characteristics

All specifications at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, AVDD = CPVDD = DVDD = 3.3V, $f_S = 48$ kHz, system clock = 512 f_S and 24-bit data, $V_{CC} = 12$ V to 24V, $R_L = 4 \Omega$ unless otherwise noted

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
K _{SVR}	Power supply ripple rejection	200 mV _{PP} ripple at 1 kHz, gain = 20 dB, zero input signal	-60		dB
D		THD+N = 10%, 1 kHz, 24-V supply, 8-Ω load	30		W
F0	Peak output power	THD+N = 10%, 1 kHz, 24-V supply, 4- Ω load	50		W
		Ra = 100 k Ω , Rb = open	8		
_	Output switch frequency multiple of FS Gain	$Ra = 20 k\Omega$, $Rb = 100 k\Omega$	10		
Fsw	set to 14 dB	Ra = 39 kΩ, Rb = 100 kΩ	12		
		$Ra = 47 k\Omega$, $Rb = 75 k\Omega$	16		
	Output switch frequency multiple of FS Gain set to 20 dB	Ra = 51 kΩ, Rb = 51 kΩ	8		
_		$Ra = 75 k\Omega$, $Rb = 47 k\Omega$	10		
Fsw		Ra = 100 kΩ, Rb = 39 kΩ	12		
		$Ra = 100k\Omega$, $Rb = 20 k\Omega$	16		
	Total Harmonia Distortion - Noise	1W, 1 kHz, 4R load, 12 V supply	0.05%		
	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	1W, 1 kHz, 8R load, 24 V supply	0.05%		
V	Output integrated pains	20-22 kHz, A-weighted, 14 dB gain, 12 V supply	60		μV
۷N	Output integrated noise	20-22 kHz, A-weighted, 20 dB gain, 24 V supply	85		μV
CNID	Signal to Naise Datia	20-22 kHz, A-weighted, 14 dB gain, 12 V supply	103		dB
SINK	Signal to Noise Ratio	20-22 kHz, A-weighted, 20 dB gain, 24 V supply	106		dB
	Crosstalk	V_{O} = 1 V_{rms} , 20 dB gain, 1 kHz, 4- Ω load	-90		dB
I _P	Peak output current	1 kHz, 10 ms, 3-Ω load, 24-V supply	7.5		А



6.7 Electrical Characteristics

All specifications at $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, AVDD = CPVDD = DVDD = 3.3 V, $f_S = 48$ kHz, system clock = 512 f_S and 24-bit data, $V_{CC} = 12$ V to 24 V, $R_L = 4$ Ω (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Resolution		16	24	32	Bits
DATA FC	ORMAT (PCM MODE)		_			
	Audio data interface format		I2S, left justified, right justified and TDM			
	Audio data bit length		16, 24, 32-bit acceptable			
	Audio data format		MSB First, 2	2s Compl	ement	
f _S	Sampling frequency		8		48	kHz
CLOCKS	System clock frequency		64, 128, 192 768, 1024, 115 3072 F _{SCLK}	, 256, 38 52, 1536, , up to 50	4, 512, 2048, or 0MHz	
	PLL input frequency /SCL Clock	Clock divider uses fractional divide D>0, P=1	6.7		20	MHz
	Frequency 400kHz)	Clock divider uses integer divide D=0, P=1	1		20	MHz
DIGITAL	INPUT/OUTPUT					
Logic Far	nily: 3.3V LVCMOS compatible					
V _{IH}	High level input voltage		0.7xDV _{DD}			V
V _{IL}	low level input voltage				0.3 x DV _{DD}	V
I _{IH}	High level input current	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$			10	μA
IIL	low level input current	$V_{IN} = 0 V$			-10	μA
V _{OH}	High level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	$0.8 \text{xDV}_{\text{DD}}$			V
V _{OL}	low level output voltage	I _{OL} = 4 mA			0.22 x DV _{DD}	V
DAC DYN	NAMIC PERFORMANCE, MEASURED	ON DACL and DACR				
	THD+N at –1dB			-90		dB
	Dynamic range			109		dB
	Signal to noise ratio			109		dB
	Channel separation			109		dB
DAC ANA	ALOG OUTPUT, MEASURED ON DAG	CL and DACR				
	Output voltage			2.1		Vrms
	Gain error	% of FSR		2%	6%	
	Gain mismatch, channel to channel	% of FSR		1/2%	6%	
	Bipolar zero error	At bipolar zero		1	5	mV
POWER	SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS					
DV _{DD}	Digital Supply Voltage		3	3.3	3.6	V
AV _{DD}	Analog Supply Voltage		3	3.3	3.6	V
	Charge-pump supply voltage		3	3.3	3.6	V
		f _s = 48 kHz, Input is Bipolar Zero data		12	15	mA
I _{DD}	DV _{DD} supply current at 3.3V	$f_s = 48$ kHz, Input is 1 kHz -1 dBFS data		12	15	mA
		$f_s = N/A$, power Down Mode		0.5	0.8	mA
	AVDD/ CPVDD supply current at	$f_s = 48$ kHz, Input is Bipolar Zero data		11	16	mA
	3.3V	$f_s = 48$ kHz, Input is 1kHz -1 dBFS data		24	32	mA
ICC		$f_s = N/A$, power Down Mode		0.2	0.4	mA
	PVCC Quiescent supply current	$XSWI = 2 V$, no load, $PV_{CC} = 12 V$		20	35	mA
		$X_{\text{CMT}} = 2 \text{ V}, \text{ no load}, \text{PV}_{\text{CC}} = 24 \text{ V}$		32	50	mA
I _{CC(SD)}	PVCC Quiescent supply current in shutdown mode	$X_{\text{SWI}} = 0.8 \text{ V}, \text{ no load, } P_{\text{VCC}} = 12 \text{ V}$		30	400	μΑ
		$XSIVII = 0.8 V$, no load, $PV_{CC} = 24 V$		50	400	μA

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6.8 Timing Requirements - I²C Bus Timing

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
	SCI electrificationer	Standard		100	
SCL	SCL Clock frequency	Fast		400	КПД
	Due free time between a STOD and STADT condition	Standard	4.7		
^L BUF	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	Fast	1.3		μs
	Low paried of the SCL clock	Standard	4.7		
LOW		Fast	1.3		μs
	Lick paried of the CCL clock	Standard	4		
чн	High period of the SCL clock	Fast	0.6		μs
	Satur time for (reported) START condition	Standard	4.7		
IRS-SU	Setup time for (repeated) START condition	Fast	0.6		μs
t _{S-HD}	Held time for (repeated) START condition	Standard	4		
t _{RS-HD}	Hold lime for (repeated) START condition	Fast	0.6		μs
	Data actus tima	Standard	0.25		
'D-SU	Data setup time	Fast	0.1		μs
	Data hald time	Standard	0	0.9	
^t D-HD		Fast	0	0.9	μο
	Disc time of CCL signal	Standard	20+ 0.1C _B	1	
ISCL-R	Rise time of SCL signal	Fast	20+ 0.1C _B	0.3	μs
	Rise time of SCL signal after a repeated START condition and after an	Standard	20+ 0.1C _B	1	
ISCL-R1	acknowledge bit	Fast	20+ 0.1C _B	0.3	μs
+	Fall time of SCL aignal	Standard	20+ 0.1C _B	1	- 9
SCL-F	Fair time of SCL signal	Fast	20+ 0.1C _B	0.3	μs
+	Rice time of SDA signal	Standard	20+ 0.1C _B	1	- 9
'SDA-R	Rise time of SDA signal	Fast	20+ 0.1C _B	0.3	μs
	Fall time of SDA signal	Standard	20+ 0.1C _B	1	
'SDA-F	Fail time of SDA signal	Fast	20+ 0.1C _B	0.3	μs
	Satur time for STOR condition	Standard	4		
^I P-SU		Fast	0.6		μs
C _B	Capacitive load for SDA and SCL line			400	pF
t _{SP}	Pulse width of spike suppressed	Fast		50	ns
V _{NH}	Noise margin at high level for each connected device (including hysteresis)		0.2 V _{DD}		V



Figure 1. Register Access Timing



6.9 Typical Characteristics



Typical Characteristics (continued)





Typical Characteristics (continued)



Typical Characteristics (continued)





Typical Characteristics (continued)



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7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TAS576xM PurePath Smart Amp enhance the bass, sound fidelity and increased loudness by driving the speaker to its thermal and mechanical limits.

The TAS576xM contains two BTL class-D amplifiers that supply up to 2 x 50W peak power into 4 Ω . The amplifier is thermally designed to match the typical speaker so it can withstand high peaks for the time it takes the speaker voice-coil to heat up; it then lowers the average power to safe operating limits.

The wide supply range of 4.5 V to 26.4 V enables the use of different power supply options from 2-cell Li-Ion batteries to fixed 24-V supply.

The Smart Amp is available with two different class-D amplifier modulations: BD-mode in the TAS5766M; and, 1SPW-mode in the TAS5768M.

TI's PurePath Smart Amp technology allows speakers to be driven with more peak power than their averagepower rating, without damage to the speaker by voice coil over excursion or thermal overload.

Sophisticated speaker models (electro-mechanical-thermal) are used as a foundation for the protection and enhancement of the system. This is done by modeling the loudspeaker in the on-chip miniDSP and running an adaptive algorithm that modifies the output based on the modeled conditions of the speaker.

TI provides a PurePath Console (PPC) GUI, including a TI learning board that measures the loudspeaker parameters. The PPC GUI generates the code for download to the device on boot-up.

Smart Amp technology in the TAS576xM uses information from the SOA (Safe Operating Area) characterization details for the loudspeaker, as well as real-world temperature, and uses this data in an adaptive control algorithm in order to control Smart Bass and Smart DRP (Dynamic Range Preservation). The protection side of the algorithm is also used for thermal protection and mechanical voice coil excursion protection.



7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Smart SOA

The "Safe Operating Area" (SOA) for a loudspeaker is based on its electro-mechanical-thermal model. Depending on a speaker's inefficiency, some of the power is dissipated as heat rather than mechanical/acoustic energy. By understanding the characteristics of the speaker, Smart Amp is able to drive the speaker harder, without causing the speaker to thermally overload; or, suffer voice coil over-exclusion and fail. SMART SOA are parameters that are differentiated by a PPC GUI into coefficients that the algorithm uses.

7.3.2 Smart BASS

Smart Bass is an intelligent True Bass Alignment algorithm. Smart Bass uses the combination of the speaker model and a desired target response selected by the user to equalize the speaker in the bass region. This target response is critical for the sound character and the user can apply the same target response to very different speakers and get the same sound.

In conventional adaptive Bass Boost Algorithms, designers need to vary the amount of bass boost whenever the output volume is changed. This approach is very much an "open loop" process. Smart Bass is a new proprietary algorithm that combines: True bass extension (in bandwidth and amplitude) and Psycho-acoustic bass extension, with a smart adaptive control.

Smart Bass varies the mix of True Bass extension and Psycho-acoustic bass extension in real time, depending on the loudspeakers position in its SOA.

Smart Bass dynamically switches between True Bass and Psycho-acoustic extension based on a number of parameters such as:

- Capabilities and properties of the speaker, including Q compensation
- Music type
- Volume setting
- Temperature
- User preferences
- Designer preferences

7.3.3 Smart Protection

The two main failure mechanisms for loudspeakers are over temperature and over excursion. By modeling the current state of the speaker, Smart Protection adaptively changes various settings in Smart Amplifier to avoid over temperature and over excursion. Design engineers must first provide details of the loudspeaker (driver and enclosure) into the GUI. From there the appropriate coefficients are generated for the algorithm.

7.3.4 Implementing a Real World Design

Traditionally, system developers and hardware engineers use graphic equalizers in trial-and-error fashion to boost the bass for each new speaker until the sound is right (or "good enough" in many cases). However, this typically results in a strange combined response with too much phase shift. This process must be repeated every time a new speaker is selected. The Smart Bass concept uses the GUI to select a desired target response takes the speaker out of the equation. By this approach users can obtain a target response with minimum phase warp and time domain ringing which gives a speedy and tight bass. Conversely, users can select a target response that has lots of ringing to give a classical heavy 'oomph' bass.

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Feature Description (continued)

7.3.5 Modulation Schemes

7.3.5.1 BD-Modulation

The TAS5766M uses this modulation, it is a modulation scheme that allows operation without the classic LC reconstruction filter when the amp is driving an inductive load with short speaker wires. Each output is switching from 0 volts to the supply voltage. The OUTPx and OUTNx are in phase with each other with no input so that there is little or no current in the speaker. The duty cycle of OUTPx is greater than 50% and OUTNx is less than 50% for positive output voltages. The duty cycle of OUTPx is less than 50% and OUTNx is greater than 50% for negative output voltages. The voltage across the load sits at 0 V throughout most of the switching period, reducing the switching current, which reduces any I²R losses in the load.





Feature Description (continued)

7.3.5.2 1SPW-Modulation

The TAS5768M uses this modulation, the 1SPW mode alters the normal modulation scheme in order to achieve higher efficiency with a slight penalty in THD degradation and more attention required in the output filter selection. In 1SPW mode the outputs operate at ~15% modulation during idle conditions. When an audio signal is applied one output will decrease and one will increase. The decreasing output signal will quickly rail to GND at which point all the audio modulation takes place through the rising output. The result is that only one output is switching during a majority of the audio cycle. Efficiency is improved in this mode due to the reduction of switching losses. The THD penalty in 1SPW mode is minimized by the high performance feedback loop. The resulting audio signal at each half output has a discontinuity each time the output rails to GND. This can cause ringing in the audio reconstruction filter unless care is taken in the selection of the filter components and type of filter used.



7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Device Protection System

The TAS576xM contains a complete set of protection circuits carefully designed to make system design efficient as well as to protect the device against any kind of per<u>manent</u> failures due to short circuits, overload, over temperature, and under-voltage. If an error is detected, the FAULT pin signals according to Table 1.

FAULT	TRIGGERING CONDITION (TYPICAL VALUE)	FAULT	ACTION	LATCHED/ SELF-CLEARING
Over Current	Output short or short to PVCC or GND	Low	Output high impedance	Self-clearing
Over Temperature	T _J > 150°C	Low	Output high impedance	Self-clearing
Too High DC offset	DC output voltage	Low	Output high impedance	Self-clearing
Under Voltage on PVCC	PVCC < 4.5 V	High	Output high impedance	Self-clearing
Over voltage on PVCC	PVCC > 27 V	High	Output high impedance	Self-clearing

Table 1. TAS576xM Device Protections

7.4.1.1 Over Current Protection

The TAS576xM has protection from over current conditions caused by a short circuit or over load on the output stage. The fault is reported on the FAULT pin as a low state. The amplifier outputs are switched to a high impedance state when the over current is detected. The outputs are automatically re-engaged after a 1.3s off time.

7.4.1.2 Thermal Protection

Thermal protection on the TAS576xM prevents damage to the device when the internal die temperature exceeds 150°C. There is a 15°C hysteresis on this trip point. When the die temperature exceeds the thermal trip point, the device enters into the shutdown state and the outputs are put in high impedance mode. The outputs are automatically re-engaged after a 1.3s off time if the temperature is below the trip point.

7.4.1.3 DC Protection

DC protection on the TAS576xM prevents damage to the attached speaker when the output DC voltage exceeds 20% of supply voltage. When the voltage exceeds the trip point, the device enters into the shutdown state and the outputs are put in high impedance mode. The outputs are automatically re-engaged after a 0.65 s off time if the voltage is below the trip point.

7.4.2 Reset and System Clock Functions

7.4.2.1 Power-On Reset Function

The TAS576xM includes a power-on reset function shown in Figure 32. With DVDD > 2.8 V, the power-on reset function is enabled. After the initialization period, the TAS576xM is set to its default reset state.



Figure 32. Power-On Reset Timing, DVDD = 3.3V



7.4.2.2 System Clock Input

The TAS576xM requires a system clock to operate the digital interpolation filters and advanced segment DAC modulators. The system clock is applied at the SCLK input (pin 12) and supports up to 50MHz. The TAS576xM system-clock detection circuit automatically senses the system-clock frequency. The Smart AMP processing block only supports 44.1 kHz and 48kHz sampling rates even though the hardware supports all the common audio sampling frequencies in the bands of 8 kHz, 16 kHz, (32 kHz–44.1 kHz–48kHz), (88.2 kHz–96 kHz), (176.4 kHz–192 kHz), and 384 kHz with ±4% tolerance.

Values in the parentheses are "grouped" when detected, e.g. 88.2 kHZ and 96 kHz are detected as "double rate", 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz and 48 kHz will be detected as "single rate". The sampling frequency detector sets the clock for the digital filter, Delta Sigma Modulator (DSM) and the Negative Charge Pump (NCP) automatically. Table 2 shows examples of system clock frequencies for common audio sampling rates.

SCLK rates that are not common to standard audio clocks, between 1 MHz and 50 MHz, are only supported in software mode by configuring various PLL and clock-divider registers. This programmability allows the device to become a clock master and drive the host serial port with LRCLK and BCLK, from a non-audio related clock (for example, using 12 MHz to generate 44.1 kHz (LRCLK) and 2.8224 MHz (BCLK))

Figure 33 shows the timing requirements for the system clock input. For optimal performance, use a clock source with low phase jitter and noise.

	SYSTEM CLOCK FREQUENCY (f _{SCLK}) (MHz)						
SAMPLING FREQUENCY	128 fs	192 f _s	256 f _s	384 f _s	512 f _s	768 f _s	1024 f _s
44.1 kHz	5.6488	8.4672	11.2896	16.9344	22.5792	33.8688	45.1584
48 kHz	6.1440	9.2160	12.2880	18.4320	24.5760	36.8640	49.1520

 Table 2. System Master Clock Inputs for Audio Related Clocks



Figure 33. Timing Requirement for SCLK Input

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t _{SCY}	System clock pulse cycle time	20	1000	ns
t _{SCLK} н	System clock pulse width, High	8		ns
t _{SCLK} L	System clock pulse width, Low	9		ns

Table 3. Timing Requirements for SCLK Input

7.4.3 System Clock PLL Mode

The system clock PLL mode allows designers to use a simple 3-wire I²S audio source when driving the output. The 3-wire source reduces the need for a high frequency SCLK, making PCB layout easier, and reduces high frequency electromagnetic interference.

The user must set all the PLL registers and clock divider registers for referencing BCLK. See *Clock Generation* and *PLL* for more information.

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Table 4. BCLK Rates (MHz) by LRCLK Sample Rate for PLL Operation

Comple f (kUz)	BCLK (f _S)			
Sample f (KHZ)	32	64		
44.1	1.4112	2.8224		
48	1.536	3.072		

7.4.4 Clock Generation and PLL

The TAS576xM supports a wide range of options to generate the required clocks for the DAC section as well as interface and other control blocks as shown in Figure 34.

The clocks for the PLL require a source reference clock. This clock is sourced as the incoming BCLK or SCLK. The source reference clock for the PLL reference clock is selected by programming the SRCREF value on Page 0, Register 13, D(6:4). The PLL reference clock can then be routed through highly-flexible clock dividers shown in Table 5 to generate the various clocks required for the DAC, Negative Charge Pump (NCP), Internal modulator and sections. The TAS576xM provides several programmable clock dividers to achieve a variety of sampling rates for the DAC and clocks for the NCP, OSR, and the OSRCK for OSR must be set at 16fS frequency by DOSR on Page0, Register 30, D(6:0).

If PLL functionality isn't required, set the PLLEN value on Page 0, Register 4, D(0) to 0. In this situation, an external SCLK is required.

CLOCK MULTIPLEXER	FUNCTION	BITS
SRCREF	PLL Reference	Page 0, Register 13, D(6:4)
DIVIDER	FUNCTION	BITS
DDSP	Clock divider	Page 0, Register 27, D(6:0)
DDAC	DAC clock divider	Page 0, Register 28, D(6:0)
DNCOP	NCP clock divider	Page 0, Register 29, D(6:0)
DOSR	OSR clock divider	Page 0, Register 30, D(6:0)
DBCLK	External BCLK Div	Page 0, Register 32, D(6:0)
DLRK	External LRCLK Div	Page 0, Register 33, D(7:0)

Table 5. PLL Configuration Registers





Figure 34. PLL Clock Source and Clock Distribution

7.4.5 PLL Calculation

The TAS576xM has an on-chip PLL with fractional multiplication to generate the clock frequency needed by the audio DAC, Negative Charge Pump, Modulator and Digital Signal Processing blocks. The programmability of the PLL allows operation from a wide variety of clocks that may be available in the system. The PLL input (PLLCKIN) supports clock frequencies from 512 kHz to 50 MHz and is register programmable to enable generation of required sampling rates with fine precision.

The PLL is enabled by default. The PLL can be turned on by writing to Page 0, Register 4, D(0). When the PLL is enabled, the PLL output clock PLLCK is given by Equation 1:

$$PLLCK = \frac{PLLCKIN \times R \times J.D}{P} \quad \text{or} \quad PLLCK = \frac{PLLCKIN \times R \times K}{P}$$
(1)

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{R} = 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots 15, 16 \\ \mathsf{J} = 0 \; 4, 5, 6, \ldots 63 \; \text{and} \; \mathsf{D} = 0000, \; 0001, \; 0002, \ldots \; 9999 \\ \mathsf{K} = [\mathsf{J} \; \mathsf{value}].[\mathsf{D} \; \mathsf{value}] \\ \mathsf{P} \; 0 \; 1, 2, 3, \ldots \; 15 \\ \mathsf{R}, \; \mathsf{J}, \; \mathsf{D} \; \mathsf{and} \; \mathsf{P} \; \mathsf{are} \; \mathsf{programmable}. \; \mathsf{J} \; \mathsf{is} \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{integer} \; \mathsf{portion} \; \mathsf{of} \; \mathsf{K} \; (\mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{number} \; \mathsf{to} \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{left} \; \mathsf{of} \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{decimal} \; \mathsf{point}) \\ \mathsf{while} \; \mathsf{D} \; \mathsf{is} \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{fraction} \; \mathsf{portion} \; \mathsf{of} \; \mathsf{K} \; (\mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{number} \; \mathsf{to} \; \mathsf{the} \; \mathsf{decimal} \; \mathsf{point}, \; \mathsf{assuming} \; \mathsf{four} \; \mathsf{digits} \; \mathsf{of} \; \mathsf{precision}). \end{array}$

Examples:

- If K = 8.5, then J = 8, D = 5000
- If K = 7.12, then J = 7, D = 1200
- If K = 14.03, then J = 14, D = 0300



• If K = 6.0004, then J = 6, D = 0004

When the PLL is enabled and D = 0000, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- 1 MHz ≤ (PLLCKIN / P) ≤20 MHz
- 64 MHz ≤ (PLLCKIN x K x R / P) ≤ 100 MHz
- 1 ≤ J ≤ 63

When the PLL is enabled and $D \neq 0000$, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- 6.667 MHz \leq PLLCLKIN / P \leq 20 MHz
- 64 MHz \leq (PLLCKIN x K x R / P) \leq 100 MHz
- 4 ≤ J ≤ 11
- R = 1

When the PLL is enabled:

- $fS = (PLLCLKIN \times K \times R) / (2048 \times P)$
- The value of N is selected so that fS x N = PLLCLKIN x K x R / P is in the allowable range.

Example: MCLK = 12 MHz and fS = 44.1 kHz, (N=2048)

Select P = 1, R = 1, K = 7.5264, which results in J = 7, D = 5264

Example: MCLK = 12 MHz and fS = 48.0 kHz, (N=2048)

Select P = 1, R = 1, K = 8.192, which results in J = 8, D = 1920

Values are written to the registers in Table 6.

Table	6.	PLL	Req	isters

DIVIDER	FUNCTION	BITS
PLLE	PLL enable	Page 0, Register 4, D(0)
PPDV	PLL P	Page 0, Register 20, D(3:0)
PJDV	PLL J	Page 0, Register 21, D(5:0)
PDDV	PLL D	Page 0, Register 22, D(5:0)
		Page 0, Register 23, D(7:0)
PRDV	PLL R	Page 0, Register 24, D(3:0)

Table 7. PLL Configuration Recommendations

COLUMN	DESCRIPTION
f _S (kHz)	Sampling frequency
RSCLK	Ration between sampling frequency and SCLK frequency (SCLK frequency = RSCLK x sampling frequency)
SCLK (MHz)	System master clock frequency at SCLK input (pin 22)
PLL VCO (MHz)	PLL VCO frequency as PLLCK
Ρ	One of the PLL coefficients
PLL REF (MHz)	Internal reference clock frequency which is produced by SCLK / P
$M = K \times R$	The final PLL multiplication factor computed from K and R as described in Equation 1
K = J.D	One of the PLL coefficients
R	One of the PLL coefficients
PLL f _S	Ratio between fS and PLL VCO frequency (PLL VCO / fS)
DSP f _S	Ratio between operating clock rate and fS (PLL fS / NMAC)
NMAC	The clock divider value in Table 4
DSP CLK (MHz)	The operating frequency as DSPCK in Clock Generation and PLL
MOD fS	Ratio between DAC operating clock frequency and fS (PLL fS / NDAC)
MOD f(kHz)	DAC operating frequency as DACCK in Clock Generation and PLL
NDAC	DAC clock divider value in Table 4
DOSR	OSR clock divider value in Table DOSR 7 for generating OSRCK in Clock Generation and PLL. DOSR must be chosen so that MOD fS / DOSR = 16 for correct operation.

Table 7. PLL Configuration Recommendations (continued)

COLUMN	DESCRIPTION	
NCP	NCP (negative charge pump) clock divider value in Table 4	
CP f	Negative charge pump clock frequency (fS × MOD fS / NCP)	
% Error	Percentage of error between PLL VCO / PLL fS and fS (mismatch error).	
	• This number is typically zero but can be non-zero especially when K is not an integer (D is % Error not zero).	
	This number may be non-zero only when the TAS576xM acts as a master	

Table 8. Recommended Clock Divider Settings for PLL as Master Clock

44.1 kHz									
RSCLK	32	64	128	192	256	384	512	768	1024
SCLK (MHz)	1.4112	2.8224	5.6448	8.4672	11.2896	16.9344	22.5792	33.8688	45.1584
PLL VCO (MHz)	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168	90.3168
Р	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
PLL REF (MHz)	1.4112	2.8224	5.6448	2.8224	5.6448	5.6448	7.526	11.29	15.053
M = K×R	64	32	16	32	16	16	12	8	6
K = J.D	32	16	16	32	16	16	12	8	6
R	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PLL f _S	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048
DSP f _S	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
NMAC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSP CLK (MHz)	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584	45.1584
MOD f _S	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
MOD f (kHz)	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8	5644.8
NDAC	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
DOSR	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
% ERROR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCP	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
CP f (kHz)	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2	1411.2
				48kHz					
RSCLK	32	64	128	192	256	384	512	768	1024
SCLK (MHz)	1.536	3.072	6.144	9.216	12.288	18.432	24.576	36.864	49.152
PLL VCO (MHz)	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304	98.304
Р	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
PLL REF (MHz)	1.536	3.072	6.144	3.072	6.144	6.144	8.192	12.288	16.384
M = K×R	64	32	16	32	16	16	12	8	6
K = J.D	32	16	16	32	16	16	12	8	6
R	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PLL fS	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048	2048
DSP f _S	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
NMAC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSP CLK (MHz)	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152	49.152
MOD f _S	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
MOD f (kHz)	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144
NDAC	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
DOSR	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
% ERROR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCP	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
CP f (kHz)	1536	1536	1536	1536	1536	1536	1536	1536	1536



7.4.6 Audio Data Interface

7.4.6.1 Audio Serial Interface

The audio interface port is a 3-wire serial port with the signals LRCLK (pin 15), BCLK (pin 13), and DIN (pin 14). BCLK is the serial audio bit clock, used to clock the serial data present on DIN into the serial shift register of the audio interface. Serial data is clocked into the TAS576xM on the rising edge of BCLK. LRCLK is the serial audio left/right word clock.

FORMAT	DATA BITS	LRCLK	SCH RATE	BCLK RATE
I ² S/LJ	32, 24, 20, 16	44.1 or 48 kHz	128–3072	64, 48, 32
TDM	32, 24, 20, 16	44.1 or 48 kHz	128–3072	128, 265

Table 9. TAS576xM Audio Data Formats, Bit Depths and Clock rates

The TAS576xM requires the synchronization of LRCLK and system clock, but does not require a specific phase relation between LRCLK and system clock.

If the relationship between LRCLK and system clock changes more than ±5 SCLK, internal operation is initialized within one sample period and analog outputs are forced to the bipolar zero level until resynchronization between LRCLK and system clock is completed.

7.4.6.2 PCM Audio Data Formats and Timing

The TAS576xM supports industry-standard audio data formats, including standard I2S and left-justified. Data formats are selected via Register (Pg0Reg40). All formats require binary 2s-complement, MSB-first audio data, up to 32-bit audio data is accepted.

The TAS576xM also supports right-justified and TDM. I2S, LJ, RJ, and TDM are selected using Register (Pg0Reg40). All formats require binary 2s complement, MSB-first audio data. Up to 32 bits are accepted. Default setting is I2S and 24 bit word length. The I2S slave timing is shown in Figure 35.



Figure 35. TAS576xM Serial Audio Timing – Slave



Table 10. Audio Interface Slave Timing

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t _{BCY}	BCLK pulse Cycle Time	40		ns
t _{BCL}	BCLK pulse Width LOW	16		ns
t _{BCH}	BCLK pulse Width HIGH	16		ns
t _{BL}	BCLK Rising Edge to LRCLK Edge	8		ns
t _{BCLK}	BCLK frequency at DVDD = 3.3V		24.576	MHz
t _{LB}	LRCLK Edge to BCLK Rising Edge	8		ns
t _{DS}	DATA set Up time	8		ns
t _{DH}	DATA Hold Time	8		ns
t _{DOD}	DATA delay time from BCLK falling edge		15	ns

The TAS576xM can act as an I²S master, generating BCLK and LRCLK as outputs from the SCLK input.

REGISTER	FUNCTION	
Page 0, register 9, D(0), D(4) and D85)	I ² S master Mode select	
Register 32, D(6:0)	BCLK divider and LRCLK divider	
Register 33, D(7:0)		

The I²S master timing is shown in Figure 36 and Table 12.



Figure 36. TAS576xM Serial Audio Timing - Master

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Table 12. Audio Interface Maste	er Timina
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		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t _{BCY}	BCLK pulse Cycle Time	40		ns
t _{BCL}	BCLK pulse Width LOW	16		ns
t _{BCH}	BCLK pulse Width HIGH	16		ns
t _{BL}	BCLK Rising Edge to LRCLK Edge	8		ns
t _{BCLK}	BCLK frequency at DVDD = 3.3V		24.576	MHz
t _{LB}	LRCLK Edge to BCLK Rising Edge	8		ns
t _{DS}	DATA set Up time	8		ns
t _{DH}	DATA Hold Time	8		ns
t _{DOD}	DATA delay time from BCLK falling edge		15	ns



Figure 37. Left Justified Audio Data Format

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Figure 38. I²S Audio Data Format



Figure 39. Right Justified Audio Data Format





LSB

MSB



MSB

LSB





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EXAS





Figure 42. TDM 3 Audio Data Format

7.4.7 TAS576xM Audio Processing Options

7.4.7.1 Overview

The TAS576xM features a configurable miniDSP core. The algorithms for the miniDSP are loaded into the device after power up. The miniDSP has direct access to the digital stereo audio stream, offering the possibility for advanced DSP algorithms with very low group delay. The miniDSP can run up to 1024 instructions on every audio sample at a 48 kHz sample rate.

The TAS576xM Smart Amplifier uses a mix of code sources. ROM based process flow and RAM based process flow. In the program, different algorithms are called from ROM – such as EQ, DRC and Zero Crossing volume control enabling a faster program load.

7.4.7.2 miniDSP Instruction Register

Registers on Register Pages 152-169 are 25-bit instructions for the miniDSP engine. For details, see Table 21. Seven (7) bits of Instr(32:25) in Base register +0 are reserved bits. 1 bit of Instr(24) – (LSB) in Base register +0 is MSB bit of 25-bit instruction. These instructions control miniDSP operation. When the fully programmable miniDSP mode is enabled and the DAC channel is powered up, the read and write access to these registers is disabled

7.4.7.3 Digital Output

The TAS576xM supports an SDOUT output. This can be selected within the process flow, and driven out of a GPIO pin selected in the register map (e.g. Page 0 / Register 80). The I2S output can be fed back to the signal host and used for echo cancellation.

7.4.7.4 Software

Software selection for the TAS576xM is supported through TI's comprehensive PurePath Console Development Environment; a powerful, easy-to-use tool designed specifically to simplify development on the TAS576xM platform. Visit the TAS576xM product folder on www.ti.com to learn more about PurePath Console and the latest status on available, ready-to-use DSP algorithms.

7.4.7.5 Process Flow

An example of the default Process Flow available for the TAS576xM in the PurePath Console target is shown below:



Figure 43. Example Process Flow

This process flow has from input to output:

• Volume block, from -110 db to +6 dB with 0.5 dB steps, including a fixed gain block of 0dB to 12 dB gain

• monobass mixer – mixes the bass into mono below the set frequency, useful for systems where left and right speaker shares the same cabinet volume, bypassed when not needed.

• 10 Biquads for filtering and EQ. The PPC GUI have an advanced biquad control where various filter and eq options can be set and controlled.

• SmartAmp block, containing all the blocks for bass Q compensation, bass alignment, excursion control and power limited

• Digital monitor output enabled on GPIO3

7.4.7.6 Zero Data Detect

The TAS576xM has a zero-detect function. When the device detects the continuous zero data for both L-ch and R-cn, or separate L-cn and R-ch, Analog mutes are set to both OUTL and OUTR, or separate OUTL and OUTR. These are controlled by Page0, Register 65, D(2:1) as shown in Table 13.

Continuous Zero data cycles are counted by LRCLK, and the threshold of decision for analog mute can be set by Page 0, Register 59, D(6:4) for L-ch, and D(2:0) for Rch as shown in Table 14. Default values are 0 for both channels.

ATMUTECTL	VALUE FUNCTION			
Ditro	0	Independently L-ch or R-ch are zero data for zero detection		
DII.2	1 (Default)	Both L-ch and R-ch have to be zero data for zero detection		
Ditt	0	Zero detection and analog mute are disabled for R-ch		
DIL. I	1 (Default)	Zero detection and analog mute are enabled for R-ch		
Ditto	0	Zero detection and analog mute are disabled for L-ch		
BIt:0	1 (Default)	Zero detection and analog mute are enabled for L-ch		

Table 13. Zero Detection Mode

Table 14. Zero Data Detection Time

ATMUTETIML /ATMUTETIMR	NUMBER of LRCLKs	TIME at 48 kHz
0 0 0	1024	21 ms
0 0 1	5120	106 ms
0 1 0	10240	213 ms
0 1 1	25600	533 ms
100	51200	1.07 sec
101	102400	2.13 sec
1 1 0	256000	5.33 sec
1 1 1	512000	10.66 sec



7.4.7.7 Power Save Modes

The TAS576xM offers two power-save modes; standby and power-down.

When a clock error (SCLK, BCLK, and LRCLK) or clock halt is detected, the TAS576xM automatically enters standby mode. The DAC and power amplifier are also powered down. The device can also be placed in standby mode via software command.

When BCLK and LRCLK remain at a low level for more than 1 second, the TAS576xM automatically enters power-down mode. Power-down mode disables the negative charge pump and bias/reference circuit, in addition to those disabled in standby mode. The device can also be placed in power-down mode via I²C command.

When expected Audio clocks (SCLK, BCLK, LRCLK) are applied to the TAS576xM, the device starts its powerup sequence automatically.

REGISTER	DESCRIPTION
Page 0, register 2, D(4)	I ² C standby-mode command
Page 0, register 2, D(0)	I ² C power-down command
Page 0, register 2, D(4) and D(0)	I ² C power-up sequence command (required after I ² C standby or power-down command)
Page 0, register 44, D(2:0)	Detection time of BCLK and LRCLK halt

7.4.7.8 XSMT Pin (Soft Mute/Soft Un-Mute)

An external digital host controls the TAS576xM soft mute function by driving the XSMT pin with a specific minimum rise time (tr) and fall time (tf) for soft mute and soft un-mute. The TAS576xM requires tr and tf times of less than 20ns. In the majority of applications, this is no problem, however, traces with high capacitance may have issues.

When the XSMT pin is shifted from high to low (3.3V to 0V), a soft digital attenuation ramp begins. -1dB attenuation is then applied every sample time from 0dBFS to -104dBFS.

When the XSMT pin is shifted from low to high (0V to 3.3V), a soft digital "un-mute" is started. 1dB gain steps are applied every sample time from –104dBFS to 0dBFS.



Figure 44. XSMT Timing for Soft Mute and Soft Un-Mute

7.4.7.9 External Power Sense Undervoltage Protection Mode

The XSMT pin can also be used to monitor a system voltage, such as the 24-VDC LCD TV back light, or 12-VDC system supply using a voltage divider created with two resistors. See Figure 45.

- * If the XSMT pin makes a transition from "1" to "0" over 6ms or more, the device switches into external undervoltage protection mode. This mode uses two trigger levels.
- * When the XSMT pin level reaches 2 V, soft mute process begins.
- * When the XSMT pin level reaches 1.2 V, analog mute engages, regardless of digital audio level, and analog shutdown begins. (DAC and related circuitry powers down).

A timing diagram describing this is shown in Figure 46.

NOTE

The XSMT input pin voltage range is from -0.3 V to DVDD + 0.3 V.The ratio of external resistors must produce a voltage within this input range. Any increase in power supply (such as power supply positive noise or ripple) can pull the XSMT pin higher than DVDD +0.3V.

For example, if the TAS576xM is monitoring a 12 V input, and dividing the voltage by 4, then the voltage at XSMT during ideal power supply conditions is 3 V. A voltage spike higher than 14.4 V causes a voltage greater than 3.6 V (DVDD+0.3) on the XSMT pin, potentially damaging the device. Providing the divider is set appropriately, any DC voltage can be monitored.



Figure 46. XSMT Timing for Undervoltage Protection

7.4.7.10 Recommended Power Down Sequence

With inadequate system design, the TAS576xM can exhibit pop on power down. Pops are caused by the device not having enough time to detect power loss and start the muting process.

The TAS576xM evaluation board avoids audible pop with an electrolytic decoupling capacitor. This capacitor provides enough time between data loss from USB or S/PDIF and power supply loss for the muting process to take place.

The TAS576xM has two auto-mute functions to mute the device upon power loss (intentional or unintentional).



Sense





7.4.7.10.1 XSMT = 0

When the XSMT pin is pulled low, the incoming PCM data is attenuated to 0, then closely followed by a hard analog mute. This process takes 150 sample times (t_s) + 0.2 mS.

7.4.7.10.2 Clock Error Detect

When clock error is detected on the incoming data clock, the TAS576xM family switches to an internal oscillator, and continues to the drive the output, while attenuating the data from the last known value. Once this process is complete, the TAS576xM outputs are pulled to ground with $30k\Omega$.

7.4.7.10.3 Planned Shutdown

These auto-muting processes can be manipulated by system designs to mute before power loss in the following ways: Assert XSMT low $150t_s + 0.2$ ms before power is removed, shown in Figure 47.



Figure 47. Assert XSMT Low Example

Stop I²S clocks (SCLK, BCLK, LRCLK) 3ms before power down as shown in Figure 48 below:



Figure 48. Stop I²S Clocks Example

7.5 Programming

7.5.1 I²C Interface and Slave Address

The TAS576xM supports the I²C serial bus and the data transmission protocol for standard and fast mode as a slave device.

SIGNAL	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION	
SDA	16	I/O	I2C data	
SCL	17	Ι	I2C clock	
ADR2	20	Ι	I2C address 2	
ADR1	26	I	I2C address 1	

Table 16. I²C pins and Functions

7.5.2 Slave Address

Address	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	ADR2	ADR1	R/W
0x98	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	x
0x9A						0	1	
0x9C						1	0	
0x9E						1	1	

Table 17. I²C Slave Address

The TAS576xM has 7 bits for its own slave address. The first five bits (MSBs) of the slave address are factory preset to 10011 (0x9x). The next two bits of the address byte are the device select bits which can be user defined by the ADR1 and ADR0 pins. A maximum of four TAS576xMs can be connected on the same bus at one time. This gives a range of 0x98, 0x9A, 0x9C and 0x9E. Each TAS576xM responds when it receives its own slave address.

7.5.3 Register Address Auto-Increment Mode

Auto-increment mode allows multiple sequential register locations to be written to or read back in a single operation, and is especially useful for block write and read operations.



Figure 49. Auto Increment Mode

7.5.4 Packet Protocol

A master device must control packet protocol, which consists of start condition, slave address, read/write bit, data if write or acknowledge if read, and stop condition. The TAS5766M supports only slave receivers and slave transmitters.




Figure 50. Packet Protocol

		Tub			nie open			i unicito		
Transmitter Write	м	м	М	S	м	S	м	S	S	Μ
Data Type	St	Slave address	W/	ACK	DATA	ACK	DATA	ACK	ACK	Sp
Transmitter Read	м	м	М	S	S	м	S	М	М	S
Data Type	St	Slave address	R/	ACK	DATA	ACK	DATA	ACK	NACK	Sp
	· 0		<u> </u>		a a	0 1111				

Table 18. Read / Write Operation – Basic I²C Framework

M = Master Device; S = Slave Device; St = Start Condition; Sp = Stop Condition

7.5.5 Write Register

A master can write to any TAS576xM registers using single or multiple accesses. The master sends a TAS576xM slave address with a write bit, a register address with auto-increment bit, and the data. If auto-increment is enabled, the address is that of the starting register, followed by the data to be transferred. When the data is received properly, the index register is incremented by 1 automatically. When the index register reaches 0x7F, the next value is 0x0. The following table shows the write operation.

Table 19. Write Operation

Transmitter	М	м	М	S		М	S	М	S	М	S	S	М
Data Type	St	Slave addr	W	ACK	inc	reg addr	ACK	Write data1	ACK	Write data2	ACK	ACK	Sp
M = Master Device; S = Slave Device; St = Start Condition; Sp = Stop Condition; W = Write; ACK = Acknowledge													

7.5.5.1 Read Register

A master can read the TAS576xM register. The value of the register address is stored in a indirect index register in advance. The master sends a TAS576xM slave address with a read bit after storing the register address. Then the TAS576xM transferes the data which the index points to. When auto-increment is enabled, the index register is incremented by 1 automatically. When the index register reaches 0x7F, the next value is 0x0. The following table shows the read operation.

Table 20. Read Operation

Data Type St Slave W ACK inc reg ACK Sr Slave R ACK data ACK NACK Sp	Transmitter	М	М	М	S		М	S	М	М	М	S	S	м	М	М
	Data Type	St	Slave addr	W	ACK	inc	reg addr	ACK	Sr	Slave addr	R	ACK	data	ACK	NACK	Sp

M = Master Device; S = Slave Device; St = Start Condition; Sr = Repeated start condition; Sp = Stop Condition; W = Write; R 0 read; NACK = Acknowledge



7.6 Register Maps

In any page, register 0 is the Page Select Register. The register value selects the Register Page from 0 to 255 for next read or write command.

Register No	Description	Register No	Description
Page 0		44	Clock missing detection period
0	Page Select register	59	Auto mute time
1	Analog control register	60-64	Reserved
2	Standby, Powerdown requests	65-66	Auto mute enable and delay
3	Mute	67-82	Reserved
4	PLL Lock Flag, PLL enable	83-85	GPIOn output selection
5	Reserved	86,87	GPIO control
6	Reserved	88,89	Reserved
7	De-emphasis enable, SDOUT select	90	DSP overflow
8	GPIO enables & Mute Control	91-94	Sample rate status
9	BCLK, LRCLK configuration	95-107	Reserved
10	DSP GPIO Input	108	Analog mute monitor
11	Reserved	109-118	Reserved
12	Master Mode BCLK, LRCLK reset	119	GPIO input
13	PLL clock source select	120	Auto mute flags
14-19	Reserved	121-125	Reserved
20-24	PLL dividers	Page 1	
25,26	Reserved	1	Reserved
27	DSP clock divider	2	Analog gain control
28	DAC clock divider	3,4	Reserved
29	NCP clock divider	5	Undervoltage protection
30	OSR clock divider	6	Analog mute control
31	Reserved	7	Analog gain boost
32,33	Master mode dividers	8	REF BG Fast
34	FS speed mode	9-15	Reserved
35,36	IDAC number of DSP clock cycles available in one audio frame)	Page 44	
37	Ignore various errors	1	Coefficient memory (CRAM) control
38,39	Reserved	Pages 44-52	Coefficient buffer – A (256 coeffs x 24 bits)
40,41	I2S configuration	Pages 62-70	Coefficient buffer – B (256 coeffs x 24 bits)
42	DAC data path	Pages 152-186	Instruction buffer (1024 instruction x 24 bits), I512 – I1023 are reserved
43	Reserved	Pages 187-255	Reserved

Table 21. Register Map Summary⁽¹⁾

(1) See Detailed Register Map Descriptions.



8 Applications and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

One of the most significant benefits of the TAS5766M device is the ability to be used in a variety of applications. This section details the information needed to configure the device for several popular configurations and provides guidance on integrating the TAS5766M device into the larger system.

8.1.1 External Component Selection Criteria

The Supporting Component Requirements table in each application description section lists the details of the supporting required components in each of the System Application Schematics.

Where possible, the supporting component requirements have been consolidated to minimize the number of unique components which are used in the design. Component list consolidation is a method to reduce the number of unique part numbers in a design, to ease inventory management, and reduce the manufacturing steps during board assembly. For this reason, some capacitors are specified at a higher voltage than what would normally be required. An example of this is a 50-V capacitor may be used for decoupling of a 3.3-V power supply net.

In this example, a higher voltage capacitor can be used even on the lower voltage net to consolidate all caps of that value into a single component type. Similarly, a several unique resistors, having all the same size and value but with different power ratings can be consolidated by using the highest rated power resistor for each instance of that resistor value.

While this consolidation may seem excessive, the benefits of having fewer components in the design may far outweigh the trivial cost of a higher voltage capacitor. If lower voltage capacitors are already available elsewhere in the design, they can be used instead of the higher voltage capacitors. In all situations, the voltage rating of the capacitors must be at least 1.45 times the voltage of the voltage which appears across them. The power rating of the capacitors should be 1.5 times to 1.75 times the power dissipated in it during normal use case.

8.1.2 Component Selection Impact on Board Layout, Component Placement, and Trace Routing

Because the layout is important to the overall performance of the circuit, the package size of the components shown in the component list were intentionally chosen to allow for proper board layout, component placement, and trace routing. In some cases, traces are passed in between two surface mount pads or ground plane extends from the TAS5766M device between two pads of a surface mount component and into to the surrounding copper for increased heat-sinking of the device. While components may be offered in smaller or larger package sizes, it is highly recommended that the package size remain identical to that used in the application circuit as shown. This consistency ensures that the layout and routing can be matched very closely, optimizing thermal, electromagnetic, and audio performance of the TAS5766M device in circuit in the final system.

8.1.3 Amplifier Output Filtering

The TAS5766M device is often used with a low-pass filter, which is used to filter out the carrier frequency of the PWM modulated output. This filter is frequently referred to as the L-C Filter, due to the presence of an inductive element L and a capacitive element C to make up the 2-pole filter.



Application Information (continued)

The L-C filter removes the carrier frequency, reducing electromagnetic emissions and smoothing the current waveform which is drawn from the power supply. The presence and size of the L-C filter is determined by several system level constraints. In some low-power use cases that do not have other circuits which are sensitive to EMI, a simple ferrite bead or ferrite bead and capacitor can replace the traditional large inductor and capacitor that are commonly used. In other high-power applications, large toroid inductors are required for maximum power and film capacitors may be preferred due to audio characteristics. Refer to the application report SLOA119 for a detailed description on proper component selection and design of an L-C filter based upon the desired load and response.

8.2 Typical Applications

8.2.1 Stereo Application



Figure 51. Typical Stereo Application



Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The device is configured to have 20 dB analog gain and switch at 768kHz, by the resistor network on the GAIN/FSW pin 9.

I²C slave address is set to default 0x98, as a result of the two address pins (ADR1, pin 26 and ADR2, pin 20) set to ground.

In this setup a master clock is supplied to the device on pin 22 (SCLK). the device can also run with 3-wire I2S by setting the PLL registers as shown in the *Clock Generation and PLL* section.

When the device is configured to operate in 3-wire mode of operation where BCLK is used as reference to PLL (NO SCLK), TI recommends shorting PIN23 (BCLK) and PIN22 (SCLK) and configuring the device to use SCLK as PLL reference.

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

For the stereo (BTL) PCB layout, see examples in the *Layout* section.

A 2.0 system generally refers to a system in which there are two full range speakers without a separate amplifier path for the speakers which reproduce the low-frequency content. In this system, two channels are presented to the amplifier via the digital input signal. These two channels are amplified and then sent to two separate speakers. In some cases, the amplified signal is further separated based upon frequency by a passive crossover network after the L-C filter. Even so, the application is considered 2.0.

Most commonly, the two channels are a pair of signals called a stereo pair, with one channel containing the audio for the left channel and the other channel containing the audio for the right channel. While certainly the two channels can contain any two audio channels, such as two surround channels of a multi-channel speaker system, the most popular occurrence in two channels systems is a stereo pair.

It is important to note that the SmartAmp Flows which have been developed for specifically for stereo applications will apply the same equalizer curves to the left channel and the right channel. This minimizes the needed RAM capabilities of the SmartAmp.

When two signals that are not two separate signals, but instead are derived from a single signal which is separated into low frequency and high frequency by the signal processor, the application is commonly referred to as 1.1 or Bi-Amped systems. The 2.0 (Stereo BTL) System application is shown in Figure 51.

8.2.1.2.1 Gain Setting and Output Switch Frequency

The analog class-D amplifier gain of the TAS576xM is set by the voltage divider connected to the GAIN/FSW control pin. Output Stage switch frequency multiplication is also controlled by the same pin, giving a ratio of 8, 10, 12 or 16x the I2S input sample rate. An internal ADC is used to detect the 8 input states. The first four stages sets the GAIN to 14 dB, while the next four stages sets the GAIN to 20 dB.

A gain setting of 14 dB is recommended for supply voltages of 12V and lower, while a gain of 20 dB is recommended for supply voltages up to 26.4 V. Table 22 shows the recommended resistor values and the state and gain:

Ra (to GND)	Rb (to GVDD)	INPUT IMPEDANCE	GAIN	FSW – RATIO TO LRCLK	FSW w. 44.1 kHz	FSW w. 48 kHz
10 0kΩ	OPEN	120 kΩ	14 dB	8	353 kHz	384 kHz
20 kΩ	100 kΩ	120 kΩ	14 dB	10	441 kHz	480 kHz
38 kΩ	100 kΩ	120 kΩ	14 dB	12	529 kHz	576 kHz
47 kΩ	75 kΩ	120 kΩ	14 dB	16	706 kHz	768 kHz
51 kΩ	51 kΩ	60 kΩ	20 dB	8	353 kHz	384 kHz
75 kΩ	47 kΩ	60 kΩ	20 dB	10	441 kHz	480 kHz
100 kΩ	39 kΩ	60 kΩ	20 dB	12	529 kHz	576 kHz
100 kΩ	20 kΩ	60 kΩ	20 dB	16	706 kHz	768 kHz

Table 22. Gain and FSW



8.2.1.2.2 Gain Setting and Supply Voltage

If the TAS576xM is to be used in systems operating below 6 V it is recommended to change the maximum DAC output voltage from the nominal 2 Vrms FS(0 dB) to 1 Vrms FS (–6 dB), by setting register 2 on page 1 D4(Lch) / D0(Rch), Table 23.

SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE	GAIN (via GAIN/FSW pin)	DAC OUTPUT at FS	Page 1 / Register 2
4.5 V – 6 V	14 dB	1 V _{rms}	00010001
6 V – 12 V	14 dB	2 V _{rms}	default
12 V – 26 V	20 dB	2 V _{rms}	default

Table 23. GAIN and Supply Voltage

8.2.1.2.3 DAC to AMP AC Coupling

The TAS576xM uses an external ac-coupling capacitor between DACx output and AMP INPx input and a capacitor from INNx to ground for minimum dc-offset and click & pop during power on/off. Shown as C13, C14, C19 & C20 in the drawing here.

The AMP INNPx and INNMx input stage is a fully differential input stage and the input impedance changes with the gain setting from 120 k Ω at 14 dB gain to 60 k Ω at 20 dB gain. The tolerance of the input resistor value is ±20%.

The input ac-coupling capacitor together with the input impedance forms a high-pass filter with the following cutoff frequency:



Figure 52. DAC to AMP AC Coupling

If a flat bass response is required down to 20Hz the recommended cut-off frequency is a tenth of that, 2 Hz.

Table 24 lists the recommended ac-coupling capacitors for the two gain step over a range of desired system high pass filter frequency.



GAIN	INPUT IMPEDANCE	0.1 µF	0.22 μF	0.33 µF	0.47 μF	1 µF	2.2 µF
14 dB	120 kΩ	13 Hz	6 Hz	4 Hz	3 Hz	1.3 Hz	0.6 Hz
20 dB	60 kΩ	26 Hz	12 Hz	8 Hz	6 Hz	2.7 Hz	1.2 Hz

Table 24. F3dB Versus Input AC-Coupling Capacitors

The input capacitors used should be a type with low leakage, like film or quality ceramic X5R or X7R with high voltage rating. If a polarized type is used the negative connection should face the DACx output pins. INPx and INMx are biased at 3Vdc.

8.2.1.2.4 Bootstrap Capacitors

The full H-bridge output stages use only NMOS transistors. Therefore, they require bootstrap capacitors for the high side of each output to turn on correctly. A 220-nF ceramic capacitor, rated for at least 16 V, must be connected from each output to its corresponding bootstrap input. See the application circuit diagram in スマート・アンプの概要.

The bootstrap capacitors connected between the BSxx pins and corresponding output function as a floating power supply for the high-side N-channel power MOSFET gate drive circuitry. During each high-side switching cycle, the bootstrap capacitors hold the gate-to-source voltage high enough to keep the high-side MOSFETs turned on.

8.2.1.3 BTL Application Curves

The following graphs shows the frequency response with different output filter configurations: Figure 53: 4- Ω load with 680 nF and 10- μ H output filter, Figure 54: 4- Ω load with 330 nF and 4.7- μ H inductor. Both setups are using 220 nF for the DAC-to-amp AC coupling capacitor.





TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018



8.2.2 Mono/PBTL Application

The TAS576xM can be configured in MONO mode enabling up to 100 W peak output power into 2- Ω speaker. This is done by:

- Connect INPL and INNL directly to GND (without capacitors) this sets the device in Mono mode during power up.
- Connect OUTNR and OUTPR together for the positive speaker terminal and OUTPL and OUTNL together for the negative terminal

In mono mode the right DAC channel, DACR, is used as input for the speaker amplifier, INPR. The left channel DACL can be used for a external AMP if more channels and power is needed.

The combined output can source up to 15A – so be careful to select inductors that can handle that level of current, if inductors with that high saturation current is not available, the PBTL connection can be made after the inductors, this setup is shown in the PBTL application section.





Figure 59. Mono/PBTL Application

8.2.2.1 Design Requirements

See Stereo Application *Design Requirements*.

8.2.2.2 PBTL Application Curves

Figure 60 shows power efficiency of the TAS5766MDCAEVM configured in PBTL mode as described in section *Mono/PBTL Application*.

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8.2.3.1 Design Requirements

See the Stereo *Design Requirements* section.

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The TAS576xM requires two power supplies; a low voltage 3.3 V nominal for the pins, AVDD, DVDD and CPVDD and a high power supply, 4.5 V to 26.5 V for the pins PVCC and AVCC.

There is no requirement for sequencing of DVDD and PVCC, either supplies can ramp first.

9.1 AVDD, DVDD, CPVDD Supply

The AVDD Supply is used to power the DAC analog output stage, and needs a well regulated and filtered 3.3-V supply voltage. The DVDD Supply is used to power the digital circuitry for I2S input, I2C input, GPIO blocks and the audio DSP. DVDD needs a well regulated and filtered 3.3-V supply voltage.

9.2 GVDD Supply

The GVDD Supply is used to power the gates of the output full bridge transistors. It is also used to supply the GAIN/FSW voltage divider. Decouple GVDD with a X7R ceramic 1- μ F capacitor to GND. The GVDD supply is not intended to be used for external supply. It is recommended to limit the current consumption by using resistor voltage dividers for GAIN/FSW of 100 k Ω or more.

9.3 PVCC, AVCC Power Supply

The TAS576xM high performance class-D audio system requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the output total harmonic distortion (THD) and noise is as low as possible.

Optimum decoupling is achieved by placing a good quality low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor larger than 220nF as close to the device PVCC pins and system ground plane as possible.

For filtering lower frequency signals and handling the switching ripple current, a larger aluminum electrolytic capacitor of 470μ F or greater placed near the audio power amplifier is recommended. The 470- μ F capacitor also serves as a local storage capacitor for supplying current during large signal transients on the amplifier outputs.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

The TAS576xM can be used with a small, inexpensive ferrite bead output filter when speaker are placed with short internal wires and supply voltages are 12 V or lower, for systems with longer wires or higher than 12V supply voltage LC filtering is recommended.

Class-D switching edges are fast and swithced currents are high so it is necessary to take care when planning the layout of the printed circuit board. The following suggestions will help to meet audio, thermal and EMC requirements

- TAS576xM uses the PCB for heatsinking therefore the powerPad need to be soldered to the PCB and adquate cobber area and cobber via's connecting the top, bottom and internal layers should be used.
- Decoupling capacitors The high-frequency decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the PVDD and AVCC pins as possible, on the TAS576xM a 1-μF high-quality ceramic capacitor is used. Large (470 μF or greater) bulk power supply decoupling capacitors should be placed near the TAS576xM on the PVDD supplies. Local, high-frequency bypass capacitors should be placed as close to the DVDD, AVDD and CPVDD pins as possible.
- Keep the current loop from each of the outputs through the output inductor and the small filter cap and back to GND as small and tight as possible. The size of this current loop determines its effectiveness as an antenna.
- Grounding A big common GND plane is recommended. The PVDD decoupling capacitors should connect to GND. The TAS576xM power pad should be connected to GND
- Output filter remember to select inductors that can handle the high short circuit current of the device. The LC filter should be placed close to the outputs. The capacitors used in both the ferrite and LC filters should be grounded

The EVM user guide available on www.ti.com shows both schematic, bill of material and more detailed layout plots including gerber files.



10.2 Layout Examples

TOP Layer

- Thermal considerations:
 - Wide open areas for thermal flow
- Lots of via's to connect Top and bottom layer
- No wires cutting the GND layer and obstructing _ the thermal flow
- Traces are star routed away from the device leading to better thermal design



Supply Decoupling:

Bulk Capacitor for good audio decoupling

1uF ceramic SMD caps close to PVCC pins

Short trace loop on boot strap capacitors

Direct low impedance traces for PVCC and output traces

Ceramic SMD caps close to GVDD, DVDD, CPVDD

Bottom Layer

EMI considerations:

Top layer is filled with GND

Solid GND plane for low impedance return path

Lots of via's to connect top and bottom layer

C-RC snubber circuits directly the connector pads

Via's along the PCB egde



Figure 62. HTTSOP PCB Layout Example

Layout Examples (continued)

TOP Layer

Bottom Layer

EMI considerations:

C-RC snubber circuits

directly the connector pads

Top layer is filled with GND

Solid GND plane for low

impedance return path

Lots of via's to connect top and bottom layer

Via's along the PCB egde

Thermal considerations:

Connect thermal pad to top GND plane at the corners

Traces are star routed away from the device leading to better thermal design

. *** 6

Thermal considerations:

Wide open areas for thermal flow

Lots of via's to connect Top and bottom layer

No wires cutting the GND layer and obstructing the thermal flow









11 Register Map Information

11.1 Detailed Register Map Descriptions

Register Map Summary

Page 0									
Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	0x01	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSTM	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSTR
2	0x02	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQST	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQPD
3	0x03	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQML	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQMR
4	0x04	RSV	RSV	RSV	PLCK	RSV	RSV	RSV	PLLE
7	0x07	RSV	RSV	RSV	DEMP	RSV	RSV	RSV	SDSL
8	0x08	RSV	RSV	G3OE	MUTEOE	G10E	G2OE	RSV	RSV
9	0x09	RSV	RSV	BCKP	ВСКО	RSV	RSV	RSV	LRKO
10	0x0A	DSPG7	DSPG6	DSPG5	DSPG4	DSPG3	DSPG2	DSPG1	DSPG0
12	0x0C	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RBCK	RLRK
13	0x0D	RSV	RSV	RSV	SREF	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
20	0x14	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	PPDV3	PPDV2	PPDV1	PPDV0
21	0x15	RSV	RSV	PJDV5	PJDV4	PJDV3	PJDV2	PJDV1	PJDV0
22	0x16	RSV	RSV	PDDV5	PDDV4	PDDV3	PDDV2	PDDV1	PDDV0
23	0x17	PDDV7	PDDV6	PDDV5	PDDV4	PDDV3	PDDV2	PDDV1	PDDV0
24	0x18	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	PRDV3	PRDV2	PRDV1	PRDV0
27	0x1B	RSV	DDSP6	DDSP5	DDSP4	DDSP3	DDSP2	DDSP1	DDSP0
28	0x1C	RSV	DDAC6	DDAC5	DDAC4	DDAC3	DDAC2	DDAC1	DDAC0
29	0x1D	RSV	DNCP6	DNCP5	DNCP4	DNCP3	DNCP2	DNCP1	DNCP0
30	0x1E	RSV	DOSR6	DOSR5	DOSR4	DOSR3	DOSR2	DOSR1	DOSR0
32	0x20	RSV	DBCK6	DBCK5	DBCK4	DBCK3	DBCK2	DBCK1	DBCK0
33	0x21	DLRK7	DLRK6	DLRK5	DLRK4	DLRK3	DLRK2	DLRK1	DLRK0
34	0x22	RSV	RSV	RSV	I16E	RSV	RSV	FSSP1	FSSP0
35	0x23	IDAC_MSB7	IDAC_MSB6	IDAC_MSB5	IDAC_MSB4	IDAC_MSB3	IDAC_MSB2	IDAC_MSB1	IDAC_MSB0
36	0x24	IDAC_LSB7	IDAC_LSB6	IDAC_LSB5	IDAC_LSB4	IDAC_LSB3	IDAC_LSB2	IDAC_LSB1	IDAC_LSB0
37	0x25	RSV	IDFS	IDBK	IDSK	IDCH	IDCM	DCAS	IPLK
40	0x28	RSV	RSV	AFMT1	AFMT0	RSV	RSV	ALEN1	ALEN0
41	0x29	AOFS7	AOFS6	AOFS5	AOFS4	AOFS3	AOFS2	AOFS1	AOFS0
42	0x2A	RSV	RSV	AUPL1	AUPLO	RSV	RSV	AUPR1	AUPR0
43	0x2B	RSV	RSV	RSV	PSEL4	PSEL3	PSEL2	PSEL1	PSEL0
44	0x2C	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	CMDP2	CMDP1	CMDP0
59	0x3B	RSV	AMTL2	AMTL1	AMTL0	RSV	AMTR2	AMTR1	AMTR0
65	0x41	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	ACTL	AMLE	AMRE
66	0x42	ADLY7	ADLY6	ADLY5	ADLY4	ADLY3	ADLY2	ADLY1	ADLY0
82	0x52	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G2SL3	G2SL2	G2SL1	G2SL0
83	0x53	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G1SL3	G1SL2	G1SL1	G1SL0
84	0x54	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	MTSL3	MTSL2	MTSL1	MTSL0
85	0x55	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G3SL3	G3SL2	G3SL1	G3SL0
86	0x56	RSV	RSV	GOUT5	GOUT4	GOUT3	GOUT2	RSV	RSV
87	0x57	RSV	RSV	GINV5	GINV4	GINV3	GINV2	RSV	RSV
90	0x5A	RSV	RSV	RSV	L10V	R10V	L2OV	R2OV	SFOV
91	0x5B	RSV	DTFS2	DTFS1	DTFS0	DTSR3	DTSR2	DTSR1	DTSR0
92	0x5C	RSV	DTBR_MSB						
93	0x5D	DTBR_LSB7	DTBR_LSB6	DTBR_LSB5	DTBR_LSB4	DTBR_LSB3	DTBR_LSB2	DTBR_LSB1	DTBR_LSB0
94	0x5E	RSV	CDST6	CDST5	CDST4	CDST3	CDST2	CDST1	CDST0
95	0x5F	RSV	RSV	RSV	LTSH	RSV	CKMF	CSRF	CERF
108	0x6C	RSV	RSV	ADLM	ADRM	RSV	RSV	AMLM	AMRM
118	0x76	BOTM	RSV	RSV	RSV	PSTM3	PSTM2	PSTM1	PSTM0
119	0x77	RSV	RSV	GPIN5	RSV	3	2	RSV	RSV
120	0x78	RSV	RSV	RSV	AMFL	RSV	RSV	RSV	AMFR
121	0x79	RSV	DAMD						
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Detailed Register Map Descriptions (continued)

Register Map Summary (continued)

Page 1									
Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
2	0x02	RSV	RSV	RSV	LAGN	RSV	RSV	RSV	RAGN
5	0x05	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	UEPD	UIPD
6	0x06	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	AMCT
7	0x07	RSV	RSV	RSV	AGBL	RSV	RSV	RSV	AGBR
8	0x08	RSV	RSV	RSV	RBGF	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
Page 44									
Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	0x01	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	ACRM	AMDC	ACRS	ACSW

11.1.1 Page 0 Registers

Page 0 / Register 1 (Hex 0x01)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	0x01	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSTM	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSTR
Reset	Value				0				0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
RSTM	Reset Modules
	This bit resets the interpolation filter and the DAC modules. Since the DSP is also reset, the coeffient RAM content will also be cleared by the DSP. This bit is auto cleared and can be set only in standby mode.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal
	1: Reset modules
RSTR	Reset Registers
	This bit resets the mode registers back to their initial values. The RAM content is not cleared, but the execution source will be back to ROM. This bit is auto cleared and must be set only when the DAC is in standby mode (resetting registers when the DAC is running is prohibited and not supported).
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal
	1: Reset mode registers



Page 0 / Register 2 (Hex 0x02)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
2	0x02	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQST	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQPD
Reset	Value				0				0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
RQST	Standby Request
	When this bit is set, the DAC will be forced into a system standby mode, which is also the mode the system enters in the case of clock errors. In this mode, most subsystems will be powered down but the charge pump and digital power supply.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal operation
	1: Standby mode
RQPD	Powerdown Request
	When this bit is set, the DAC will be forced into powerdown mode, in which the power consumption would be minimum as the charge pump is also powered down. However, it will take longer to restart from this mode. This mode has higher precedence than the standby mode, i.e. setting this bit along with bit 4 for standby mode will result in the DAC going into powerdown mode.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal operation
	1: Powerdown mode

Page 0 / Register 3 (Hex 0x03)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
3	0x03	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQML	RSV	RSV	RSV	RQMR
Reset	Value				0				0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
RQML	Mute Left Channel
	This bit issues soft mute request for the left channel. The volume will be smoothly ramped down/up to avoid pop/click noise.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal volume
	1: Mute
RQMR	Mute Right Channel
	This bit issues soft mute request for the right channel. The volume will be smoothly ramped down/up to avoid pop/click noise.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal volume
	1: Mute

Page 0 / Register 4 (Hex 0x04)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
4	0x04	RSV	RSV	RSV	PLCK	RSV	RSV	RSV	PLLE
Reset	Value								1

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
PLCK	PLL Lock Flag (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the PLL is locked or not. When the PLL is disabled this bit always shows that the PLL is not locked.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

	0: The PLL is locked
	1: The PLL is not locked
PLLE	PLL Enable
	This bit enables or disables the internal PLL. When PLL is disabled, the master clock will be switched to the SCK.
	Default value: 1
	0: Disable PLL
	1: Enable PLL

Page 0 / Register 7 (Hex 0x07)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
7	0x07	RSV	RSV	RSV	DEMP	RSV	RSV	RSV	SDSL
Reset	t Value				0				0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DEMP	De-Emphasis Enable
	This bit enables or disables the de-emphasis filter. The default coefficients are for 44.1kHz sampling rate, but can be changed by reprogramming the appropriate coefficients in RAM.
	Default value: 0
	0: De-emphasis filter is disabled
	1: De-emphasis filter is enabled
SDSL	SDOUT Select
	This bit selects what is being output as SDOUT via GPIO pins.
	Default value: 0
	0: SDOUT is the DSP output (post-processing)
	1: SDOUT is the DSP input (pre-processing)

Page 0 / Register 8 (Hex 0x08)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
8	0x08	RSV	RSV	G3OE	MUTEOE	G10E	G2OE	RSV	RSV
Reset	Value			0	0	0	0		

RSV	Reserved					
	Reserved. Do not access.					
G3OE	GPIO3 Output Enable					
	This bit sets the direction of the GPIO3 pin					
	Default value: 0					
	0: GPIO3 is input					
	1: GPIO3 is output					
MUTEOE	MUTE Control Enable					
	This bit enables MUTE of speaker amplifier					
	Default value: 0					
	0: MUTE control disable					
	1: MUTE control enable					
G10E	GPIO1 Output Enable					
	This bit sets the direction of the GPIO1 pin					
	Default value: 0					
	0: GPIO1 is input					
	1: GPIO1 is output					
G2OE	GPIO2 Output Enable					



TAS5766M, TAS5768M JAJSFJOD – SEPTEMBER 2013 – REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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This bit sets the direction of the GPIO2 pin
Default value: 0
0: GPIO2 is input
1: GPIO2 is output

Page 0 / Register 9 (Hex 0x09)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
9	0x09	RSV	RSV	BCKP	BCKO	RSV	RSV	RSV	LRKO
Reset	Value			0	0				0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
ВСКР	BCK Polarity
	This bit sets the inverted BCK mode. In inverted BCK mode, the DAC assumes that the LRCK and DIN edges are aligned to the rising edge of the BCK. Normally they are assumed to be aligned to the falling edge of the BCK.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal BCK mode
	1: Inverted BCK mode
ВСКО	BCK Output Enable
	This bit sets the BCK pin direction to output for I2S master mode operation. In I2S master mode the device outputs the reference BCK and LRCK, and the external source device provides the DIN according to these clocks. Use Page 0 / Register 32 to program the division factor of the SCK to yield the desired BCK rate (normally 64FS)
	Default value: 0
	0: BCK is input (I2S slave mode)
	1: BCK is output (I2S master mode)
LRKO	LRCLK Output Enable
	This bit sets the LRCK pin direction to output for I2S master mode operation. In I2S master mode the device outputs the reference BCK and LRCK, and the external source device provides the DIN according to these clocks. Use Page 0 / Register 33 to program the division factor of the BCK to yield 1FS for LRCK.
	Default value: 0
	0: LRCK is input (I2S slave mode)
	1: LRCK is output (I2S master mode)

Page 0 / Register 10 (Hex 0x0A)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
10	0x0A	DSPG7	DSPG6	DSPG5	DSPG4	DSPG3	DSPG2	DSPG1	DSPG0
Reset Value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DSPG[7:0]	DSP GPIO Input
	The DSP accepts a 24-bit external control signals input. The value set in this register will go to bit 16:8 of this external input.
	Default value: 0000000

Page 0 / Register 12 (Hex 0x0C)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
12	0x0C	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RBCK	RLRK
Reset	Value							0	0

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RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
RBCK	Master Mode BCK Divider Reset
	This bit, when set to 0, will reset the SCK divider to generate BCK clock for I2S master mode. To use I2S master mode, the divider must be enabled and programmed properly.
	Default value: 0
	0: Master mode BCK clock divider is reset
	1: Master mode BCK clock divider is functional
RLRK	Master Mode LRCK Divider Reset
	This bit, when set to 0, will reset the BCK divider to generate LRCK clock for I2S master mode. To use I2S master mode, the divider must be enabled and programmed properly.
	Default value: 0
	0: Master mode LRCK clock divider is reset
	1: Master mode I RCK clock divider is functional

Page 0 / Register 13 (Hex 0x0D)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
13	0x0D	RSV	RSV	RSV	SREF	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
Reset Value					0				

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
SREF	PLL Reference
	This bit select the source clock for internal PLL. This bit is ignored and overriden in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0
	0: The PLL reference clock is SCK
	1: The PLL reference clock is BCK
	This bit select the source clock for internal PLL. This bit is ignored and overriden in clock auto set mode. Default value: 0 0: The PLL reference clock is SCK 1: The PLL reference clock is BCK

Page 0 / Register 20 (Hex 0x14)

D	ec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
2	20	0x14	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	PPDV3	PPDV2	PPDV1	PPDV0
	Reset Value						0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
PPDV[3:0]	PLL P
	These bits set the PLL divider P factor. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0000
	0000: P=1
	0001: P=2
	1110: P=15
	1111: Prohibited (do not set this value)

Page 0 / Register 21 (Hex 0x15)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
21	0x15	RSV	RSV	PJDV5	PJDV4	PJDV3	PJDV2	PJDV1	PJDV0
Reset Value				0	0	0	0	0	0



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RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
PJDV[5:0]	PLL J
	These bits set the J part of the overall PLL multiplication factor J.D * R. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 000000
	000000: Prohibited (do not set this value)
	000001: J=1
	000010: J=2
	111111: J=63

Page 0 / Register 22 (Hex 0x16)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
22	0x16	RSV	RSV	PDDV5	PDDV4	PDDV3	PDDV2	PDDV1	PDDV0
Reset	Value			0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
PDDV[5:0]	PLL D (MSB)
	Most-significant 6 bits to set the D part of the overall PLL multiplication factor J.D * R These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 000000
	0 (in decimal): D=0000
	1 (in decimal): D=0001
	9999 (in decimal): D=9999
	others: Prohibited (do not set)

Page 0 / Register 23 (Hex 0x17)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
23	0x17	PDDV7	PDDV6	PDDV5	PDDV4	PDDV3	PDDV2	PDDV1	PDDV0
Reset	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PDDV[7:0]	PLL D (LSB)
	Least-significant 8 bits to set the D part of the overall PLL multiplication factor J.D * R.
	Default value: 00000000
	0 (in decimal): D=0000
	1 (in decimal): D=0001
	9999 (in decimal): D=9999
	others: Prohibited (do not set)

Page 0 / Register 24 (Hex 0x18)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
24	0x18	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	PRDV3	PRDV2	PRDV1	PRDV0
Reset	Value					0	0	0	0



RSV

PRDV[3:0]

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...

1111: R=16

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Page 0 / Register 27 (Hex 0x1B)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
27	0x1B	RSV	DDSP6	DDSP5	DDSP4	DDSP3	DDSP2	DDSP1	DDSP0
Reset Value			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DDSP[6:0]	DSP Clock Divider
	These bits set the source clock divider value for the DSP clock. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0000000
	0000000: Divide by 1
	0000001: Divide by 2
	1111111: Divide by 128

Page 0 / Register 28 (Hex 0x1C)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
28	0x1C	RSV	DDAC6	DDAC5	DDAC4	DDAC3	DDAC2	DDAC1	DDAC0
Reset Value			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DDAC[6:0]	DAC Clock Divider
	These bits set the source clock divider value for the DAC clock. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0000000
	0000000: Divide by 1
	0000001: Divide by 2
	1111111: Divide by 128

Page 0 / Register 29 (Hex 0x1D)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
29	0x1D	RSV	DNCP6	DNCP5	DNCP4	DNCP3	DNCP2	DNCP1	DNCP0
Reset Value			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DNCP[6:0]	NCP Clock Divider
	These bits set the source clock divider value for the CP clock. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0000000



TAS5766M, TAS5768M JAJSFJOD – SEPTEMBER 2013 – REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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0000000: Divide by 1	
0000001: Divide by 2	
1111111: Divide by 128	

Page 0 / Register 30 (Hex 0x1E)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
30	0x1E	RSV	DOSR6	DOSR5	DOSR4	DOSR3	DOSR2	DOSR1	DOSR0
Reset Value			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DOSR[6:0]	OSR Clock Divider
	These bits set the source clock divider value for the OSR clock. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 0000000
	0000000: Divide by 1
	0000001: Divide by 2
	1111111: Divide by 128

Page 0 / Register 32 (Hex 0x20)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
32	0x20	RSV	DBCK6	DBCK5	DBCK4	DBCK3	DBCK2	DBCK1	DBCK0
Reset Value			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DBCK[6:0]	Master Mode BCK Divider
	These bits set the SCK divider value to generate I2S master BCK clock.
	Default value: 0000000
	0000000: Divide by 1
	0000001: Divide by 2
	1111111: Divide by 128

Page 0 / Register 33 (Hex 0x21)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
33	0x21	DLRK7	DLRK6	DLRK5	DLRK4	DLRK3	DLRK2	DLRK1	DLRK0
Reset	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DLRK[7:0]	Master Mode LRCK Divider
	These bits set the I2S master BCK clock divider value to generate I2S master LRCK clock.
	Default value: 00000000
	00000000: Divide by 1
	00000001: Divide by 2
	11111111: Divide by 256

TAS5766M, TAS5768M JAJSFJ0D – SEPTEMBER 2013 – REVISED OCTOBER 2018

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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Page 0 / Register 34 (Hex 0x22)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
34	0x22	RSV	RSV	RSV	I16E	RSV	RSV	FSSP1	FSSP0
Reset	t Value				0			0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
I16E	16x Interpolation
	This bit enables or disables the 16x interpolation mode
	Default value: 0
	0: 8x interpolation
	1: 16x interpolation
FSSP[1:0]	FS Speed Mode
	These bits select the FS operation mode, which must be set according to the current audio sampling rate. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 00
	00: Single speed (FS ≤ 48 kHz)
	01: Double speed (48 kHz < FS ≤ 96 kHz)
	10: Quad speed (96 kHz < FS \leq 192 kHz)
	11: Octal speed (192 kHz < FS ≤ 384 kHz)

Page 0 / Register 35 (Hex 0x23)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
35	0x23	IDAC_MSB7	IDAC_MSB6	IDAC_MSB5	IDAC_MSB4	IDAC_MSB3	IDAC_MSB2	IDAC_MSB1	IDAC_MSB0
Reset	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

IDAC_MSB[7:0]	IDAC (MSB)
	Most-significant 8 bits to specify the number of DSP clock cycles available in one audio frame. The value should match the DSP clock FS ratio. These bits are ignored in clock auto set mode.
	Default value: 00000001

Page 0 / Register 36 (Hex 0x24)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
36	0x24	IDAC_LSB7	IDAC_LSB6	IDAC_LSB5	IDAC_LSB4	IDAC_LSB3	IDAC_LSB2	IDAC_LSB1	IDAC_LSB0
Reset	t Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IDAC_LSB[7:0]	IDAC (LSB)
	Least-significant 8 bits to specify the number of DSP clock cycles available in one audio frame.
	Default value: 00000000

Page 0 / Register 37 (Hex 0x25)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
37	0x25	RSV	IDFS	IDBK	IDSK	IDCH	IDCM	DCAS	IPLK
Reset	Value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
IDFS	Ignore FS Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the FS detection. When ignored, FS error will not cause a clock error.
	Default value: 0
	0: Regard FS detection



JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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	1: Ignore FS detection
IDBK	Ignore BCK Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the BCK detection against LRCK. The BCK must be stable between 32FS and 256FS inclusive or an error will be reported. When ignored, a BCK error will not cause a clock error.
	Default value: 0
	0: Regard BCK detection
	1: Ignore BCK detection
IDSK	Ignore SCK Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the SCK detection against LRCK. Only some certain SCK ratios within some error margin are allowed. When ignored, an SCK error will not cause a clock error.
	Default value: 0
	0: Regard SCK detection
	1: Ignore SCK detection
IDCH	Ignore Clock Halt Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the SCK halt (static or frequency is lower than acceptable) detection. When ignored an SCK halt will not cause a clock error.
	Default value: 0
	0: Regard SCK halt detection
	1: Ignore SCK halt detection
IDCM	Ignore LRCK/BCK Missing Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the LRCK/BCK missing detection. The LRCK/BCK need to be in low state (not only static) to be deemed missing. When ignored an LRCK/BCK missing will not cause the DAC go into powerdown mode.
	Default value: 0
	0: Regard LRCK/BCK missing detection
	1: Ignore LRCK/BCK missing detection
DCAS	Disable Clock Divider Autoset
	This bit enables or disables the clock auto set mode. When dealing with uncommon audio clock configuration, the auto set mode must be disabled and all clock dividers must be set manually. Additionally, some clock detectors might also need to be disabled.
	Default value: 0
	0: Enable clock auto set
	1: Disable clock auto set
IPLK	Ignore PLL Lock Detection
	This bit controls whether to ignore the PLL lock detection. When ignored, PLL unlocks will not cause a clock error. The PLL lock flag at Page 0 / Register 4, bit 4 is always correct regardless of this bit.
	Default value: 0
	0: PLL unlocks raise clock error
	1: PLL unlocks are ignored

Page 0 / Register 40 (Hex 0x28)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
40	0x28	RSV	RSV	AFMT1	AFMT0	RSV	RSV	ALEN1	ALEN0
Reset Value				0	0			1	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
AFMT[1:0]	I2S Data Format
	These bits control both input and output audio interface formats for DAC operation.
	Default value: 00
	00: I2S
	01: DSP



JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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	10: RTJ
	11: LTJ
ALEN[1:0]	I2S Word Length
	These bits control both input and output audio interface sample word lengths for DAC operation.
	Default value: 10
	00: 16 bits
	01: 20 bits
	10: 24 bits
	11: 32 bits

Page 0 / Register 41 (Hex 0x29)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
41	0x29	AOFS7	AOFS6	AOFS5	AOFS4	AOFS3	AOFS2	AOFS1	AOFS0
Reset	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AOFS[7:0]	I2S Shift
	These bits control the offset of audio data in the audio frame for both input and output. The offset is defined as the number of BCK from the starting (MSB) of audio frame to the starting of the desired audio sample.
	Default value: 00000000
	00000000: offset = 0 BCK (no offset)
	00000001: ofsset = 1 BCK
	00000010: offset = 2 BCKs
	11111111: offset = 256 BCKs

Page 0 / Register 42 (Hex 0x2A)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
42	0x2A	RSV	RSV	AUPL1	AUPL0	RSV	RSV	AUPR1	AUPR0
Reset	t Value			0	1			0	1

RSV	Reserved				
	Reserved. Do not access.				
AUPL[1:0]	Left DAC Data Path				
	These bits control the left channel audio data path connection.				
	Default value: 01				
	00: Zero data (mute)				
	01: Left channel data				
	10: Right channel data				
	11: Reserved (do not set)				
AUPR[1:0]	Right DAC Data Path				
	These bits control the right channel audio data path connection.				
	Default value: 01				
	00: Zero data (mute)				
	01: Right channel data				
	10: Left channel data				
	11: Reserved (do not set)				

Page 0 / Register 43 (Hex 0x2B)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
43	0x2B	RSV	RSV	RSV	PSEL4	PSEL3	PSEL2	PSEL1	PSEL0
Reset	t Value				0	0	0	0	1



JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
PSEL[4:0]	DSP Program Selection
	These bits select the DSP program to use for audio processing.
	Default value: 00001
	00000: Reserved (do not set)
	00001: 8x/4x/2x FIR interpolation filter with de-emphasis
	00010: Reserved (do not set)
	00011: Reserved (do not set)
	00100: Reserved (do not set)
	00101: Reserved (do not set)
	00110: Reserved (do not set)
	00111: Reserved (do not set)
	01000: Reserved (do not set)
	11111: User program in RAM
	others: Reserved (do not set)

Page 0 / Register 44 (Hex 0x2C)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
44	0x2C	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	CMDP2	CMDP1	CMDP0
Reset Value							0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
CMDP[2:0]	Clock Missing Detection Period
	These bits set how long both BCK and LRCK keep low before the audio clocks deemed missing and the DAC transitions to powerdown mode.
	Default value: 000
	000: about 1 second
	001: about 2 seconds
	010: about 3 seconds
	111: about 8 seconds

Page 0 / Register 59 (Hex 0x3B)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
59	0x3B	RSV	AMTL2	AMTL1	AMTL0	RSV	AMTR2	AMTR1	AMTR0
Reset Value			0	0	0		0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
AMTL[2:0]	Auto Mute Time for Left Channel
	These bits specify the length of consecutive zero samples at left channel before the channel can be auto muted. The times shown are for 48 kHz sampling rate and will scale with other rates.
	Default value: 000
	000: 21 ms
	001: 106 ms
	010: 213 ms
	011: 533 ms
	100: 1.07 sec
	101: 2.13 sec

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

 110: 5.33 sec

 111: 10.66 sec

 AMTR[2:0]

 Auto Mute Time for Right Channel

 These bits specify the length of consecutive zero samples at right channel before the channel can be auto muted. The times shown are for 48 kHz sampling rate and will scale with other rates.

 Default value: 000

 000: 21 ms

 001: 106 ms

 010: 213 ms

 011: 533 ms

 100: 1.07 sec

 101: 2.13 sec

 110: 5.33 sec

 111: 10.66 sec

Page 0 / Register 65 (Hex 0x41)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
65	0x41	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	ACTL	AMLE	AMRE
Reset	Value						1	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
ACTL	Auto Mute Control
	This bit controls the behavior of the auto mute upon zero sample detection. The time length for zero detection is set with Page 0 / Register 59.
	Default value: 1
	0: Auto mute left channel and right channel independently.
	1: Auto mute left and right channels only when both channels are about to be auto muted.
AMLE	Auto Mute Left Channel
	This bit enables or disables auto mute on right channel. Note that when right channel auto mute is disabled and the Page 0 / Register 65, bit 2 is set to 1, the left channel will also never be auto muted.
	Default value: 0
	0: Disable right channel auto mute
	1: Enable right channel auto mute
AMRE	Auto Mute Right Channel
	This bit enables or disables auto mute on left channel. Note that when left channel auto mute is disabled and the Page 0 / Register 65, bit 2 is set to 1, the right channel will also never be auto muted.
	Default value: 0
	0: Disable left channel auto mute
	1: Enable left channel auto mute

Page 0 / Register 66 (Hex 0x42)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
66	0x42	ADLY7	ADLY6	ADLY5	ADLY4	ADLY3	ADLY2	ADLY1	ADLY0
Reset Value		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

ADLY[7:0]	AMUTE Delay
	These bits control the delay before the complete digital mute to the assertion of analog mute. This is to allow the non-mute audio samples to completely flow out through analog parts before the assertion of the analog mute.
	Default value: 00010100
	00000000: No delay



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TAS5766M, TAS5768M JAJSFJOD – SEPTEMBER 2013 – REVISED OCTOBER 2018

00000001: 1 LRCK delay
00000010: 2 LRCK delay
11111111: 255 LRCK delay

Page 0 / Register 82 (Hex 0x52)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
82	0x52	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G2SL3	G2SL2	G2SL1	G2SL0
Reset Value						0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
G2SL[3:0]	GPIO2 Output Selection
	These bits select the signal to output to GPIO2. To actually output the selected signal, the GPIO2 must be set to output mode at Page 0 / Register 8.
	Default value: 0000
	0000: off (low)
	0001: DSP GPIO2 output
	0010: Register GPIO2 output (Page 0 / Register 86, bit 2)
	0011: Auto mute flag (asserted when both L and R channels are auto muted)
	0100: Auto mute flag for left channel
	0101: Auto mute flag for right channel
	0110: Clock invalid flag (clock error or clock changing or clock missing)
	0111: Serial audio interface data output (SDOUT)
	1000: Analog mute flag for left channel (low active)
	1001: Analog mute flag for right channel (low active)
	1010: PLL lock flag
	1011: Charge pump clock
	1100: DAC clock
	1101: MiniDSP clock/4
	1110: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.7 DVDD
	1111: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.3 DVDD

Page 0 / Register 83 (Hex 0x53)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
83	0x53	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G1SL3	G1SL2	G1SL1	G1SL0
Reset Value						0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
G1SL[3:0]	GPIO1 Output Selection
	These bits select the signal to output to GPIO1. To actually output the selected signal, the GPIO1 must be set to output mode at Page 0 / Register 8.
	Default value: 0000
	0000: off (low)
	0001: DSP GPIO1 output
	0010: Register GPIO1 output (Page 0 / Register 86, bit 3)
	0011: Auto mute flag (asserted when both L and R channels are auto muted)
	0100: Auto mute flag for left channel
	0101: Auto mute flag for right channel
	0110: Clock invalid flag (clock error or clock changing or clock missing)



0111: Serial audio interface data output (SDOUT)
1000: Analog mute flag for left channel (low active)
1001: Analog mute flag for right channel (low active)
1010: PLL lock flag
1011: Charge pump clock
1100: DAC clock
1101: MiniDSP clock/4
1110: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.7 DVDD
1111: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.3 DVDD

Page 0 / Register 84 (Hex 0x54)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
84	0x54	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	MTSL3	MTSL2	MTSL1	MTSL0
Reset Value						0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
MTSL[3:0]	MUTE Output Selection
	These bits select the signal to output to MUTE. To actually output the selected signal, the MUTE must be set to output mode at Page 0 / Register 8.
	Default value: 0000
	0000: off (low)
	0001: DSP MUTE output
	0010: Register MUTE output (Page 0 / Register 86, bit 4)
	0011: Auto mute flag (asserted when both L and R channels are auto muted)
	0100: Auto mute flag for left channel
	0101: Auto mute flag for right channel
	0110: Clock invalid flag (clock error or clock changing or clock missing)
	1110: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.7 DVDD
	1111: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.3 DVDD

Page 0 / Register 85 (Hex 0x55)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
85	0x55	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	G3SL3	G3SL2	G3SL1	G3SL0
Reset	Value					0	0	0	0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
G3SL[3:0]	GPIO3 Output Selection
	These bits select the signal to output to GPIO3. To actually output the selected signal, the GPIO3 must be set to output mode at Page 0 / Register 8.
	Default value: 0000
	0000: off (low)
	0001: DSP GPIO3 output
	0010: Register GPIO3 output (Page 0 / Register 86, bit 5)
	0011: Auto mute flag (asserted when both L and R channels are auto muted)
	0100: Auto mute flag for left channel
	0101: Auto mute flag for right channel
	0110: Clock invalid flag (clock error or clock changing or clock missing)
	0111: Serial audio interface data output (SDOUT)



TAS5766M, TAS5768M JAJSFJOD – SEPTEMBER 2013 – REVISED OCTOBER 2018

1000: Analog mute flag for left channel (low active)
1001: Analog mute flag for right channel (low active)
1010: PLL lock flag
1011: Charge pump clock
1100: DAC clock
1101: MiniDSP clock/4
1110: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.7 DVDD
1111: Under voltage flag, asserted when XSMUTE voltage is higher than 0.3 DVDD

Page 0 / Register 86 (Hex 0x56)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
86	0x56	RSV	RSV	GOUT5	GOUT4	GOUT3	GOUT2	RSV	RSV
Reset	Value			0	0	0	0		

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
GOUT[5:0]	GPIO Output Control
	This bit controls the GPIO3 output when the selection at Page 0 / Register 85 is set to 0010 (register output)
	Default value: 000000
	0: Output low
	1: Output high

Page 0 / Register 87 (Hex 0x57)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
87	0x57	RSV	RSV	GINV5	GINV4	GINV3	GINV2	RSV	RSV
Reset Value				0	0	0	0		

RSV	Reserved			
	Reserved. Do not access.			
GINV[5:0] GPIO Output Inversion				
	This bit controls the polarity of GPIO3 output. When set to 1, the output will be inverted for any signal being selected.			
	Default value: 000000			
	0: Non-inverted			
	1: Inverted			

Page 0 / Register 90 (Hex 0x5A)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
90	0x5A	RSV	RSV	RSV	L1OV	R1OV	L2OV	R2OV	SFOV
Reset Value									

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
L10V	Left1 Overflow (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the left channel of DSP first output port has overflow. This bit is sticky and is cleared when read.
	0: No overflow
	1: Overflow occurred
R10V	Right1 Overflow (Read Only)
	The bit indicates whether the right channel of DSP first output port has overflow. This bit is sticky and is cleared when read.

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

	0: No overflow					
	1: Overflow occurred					
L2OV	Left2 Overflow (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether the left channel of DSP second output port has overflow. This bit is sticky and is cleared when read.					
	0: No overflow					
	1: Overflow occurred					
R2OV	Right2 Overflow (Read Only)					
	The bit indicates whether the right channel of DSP second output port has overflow. This bit is sticky and is cleared when read.					
	0: No overflow					
	1: Overflow occurred					
SFOV	Shifter Overflow (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether overflow occurred in the DSP shifter (possible sample corruption). This bit is sticky and is cleared when read.					
	0: No overflow					
	1: Overflow occurred					

Page 0 / Register 91 (Hex 0x5B)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
91	0x5B	RSV	DTFS2	DTFS1	DTFS0	DTSR3	DTSR2	DTSR1	DTSR0
Reset Value									

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DTFS[2:0]	Detected FS (Read Only)
	These bits indicate the currently detected audio sampling rate.
	000: Error (Out of valid range)
	001: 8 kHz
	010: 16 kHz
	011: 32-48 kHz
	100: 88.2-96 kHz
	101: 176.4-192 kHz
	110: 384 kHz
DTSR[3:0]	Detected SCK Ratio (Read Only)
	These bits indicate the currently detected SCK ratio. Note that even if the SCK ratio is not indicated as error, clock error might still be flagged due to incompatible combination with the sampling rate. Specifically the SCK ratio must be high enough to allow enough DSP cycles for minimal audio processing when PLL is disabled. The absolute SCK frequency must also be lower than 50 MHz.
	0000: Ratio error (The SCK ratio is not allowed)
	0001: SCK = 32 FS
	0010: SCK = 48 FS
	0011: SCK = 64 FS
	0100: SCK = 128 FS
	0101: SCK = 192 FS
	0110: SCK = 256 FS
	0111: SCK = 384 FS
	1000: SCK = 512 FS
	1001: SCK = 768 FS
	1010: SCK = 1024 FS
	1011: SCK = 1152 FS
	1100: SCK = 1536 FS



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1101: SCK = 2048 FS	
1110: SCK = 3072 FS	

Page 0 / Register 92 (Hex 0x5C)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
92	0x5C	RSV	DTBR_MSB						
Reset Value									

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
DTBR_MSB	Detected BCK Ratio (MSB) (Read Only)
	Most significant of 9 bits that indicate the currently detected BCK ratio, that is, the number of BCK clocks in one audio frame. Note that for extreme case of BCK = 1 FS (which is not usable anyway), the detected ratio will be unreliable.

Page 0 / Register 93 (Hex 0x5D)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
93	0x5D	DTBR_LSB7	DTBR_LSB6	DTBR_LSB5	DTBR_LSB4	DTBR_LSB3	DTBR_LSB2	DTBR_LSB1	DTBR_LSB0
Reset Value									

DTBR_LSB[7:0]	Detected BCK Ratio (LSB) (Read Only)
	Least significant of 8 bits that indicate the currently detected BCK ratio.

Page 0 / Register 94 (Hex 0x5E)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
94	0x5E	RSV	CDST6	CDST5	CDST4	CDST3	CDST2	CDST1	CDST0
Reset Value									

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
CDST[6]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the SCK clock is present or not.
	0: SCK is present
	1: SCK is missing (halted)
CDST[5]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the PLL is locked or not. The PLL will be reported as unlocked when it is disabled.
	0: PLL is locked
	1: PLL is unlocked
CDST[4]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the both LRCK and BCK are missing (tied low) or not.
	0: LRCK and/or BCK is present
	0: LRCK and BCK are missing
CDST[3]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the combination of current sampling rate and SCK ratio is valid for clock auto set.
	0: The combination of FS/SCK ratio is valid
	1: Error (clock auto set is not possible)
CDST[2]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the SCK is valid or not. The SCK ratio must be detectable to be valid. There is a limitation with this flag; that is, when the low period of LRCK is less than or equal to 5 BCKs, this flag will be asserted (SCK invalid reported).
	0: SCK is valid

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

	1: SCK is invalid
CDST[1]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the BCK is valid or not. The BCK ratio must be stable and in the range of 32-256FS to be valid.
	0: BCK is valid
	1: BCK is invalid
CDST[0]	Clock Detector Status (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the audio sampling rate is valid or not. The sampling rate must be detectable to be valid. There is a limitation with this flag; that is, when this flag is asserted and \$0/37\$ is set to ignore all asserted error flags such that the DAC recovers, this flag will be de-asserted (sampling rate invalid not reported anymore).
	0: Sampling rate is valid
	1: Sampling rate is invalid

Page 0 / Register 95 (Hex 0x5F)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
95	0x5F	RSV	RSV	RSV	LTSH	RSV	CKMF	CSRF	CERF
Reset Value									

RSV	Reserved					
	Reserved. Do not access.					
LTSH	Latched Clock Halt (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether SCK halt has occurred. The bit is cleared when read.					
	0: SCK halt has not occurred					
	1: SCK halt has occurred since last read					
CKMF	Clock Missing (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether the LRCK and BCK are missing (tied low).					
	0: LRCK and/or BCK is present					
	1: LRCK and BCK are missing					
CSRF	Clock Resync Request (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether the clock resynchronization is in progress.					
	0: Not resynchronizing					
	1: Clock resynchronization is in progress					
CERF	Clock Error (Read Only)					
	This bit indicates whether a clock error is being reported.					
	0: Clock is valid					
	1: Clock is invalid (Error)					

Page 0 / Register 108 (Hex 0x6C)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
108	0x6C	RSV	RSV	ADLM	ADRM	RSV	RSV	AMLM	AMRM
Reset	Value								

RSV	Reserved					
	Reserved. Do not access.					
ADLM	AMUTEZ dummy left monitor (Read Only)					
	This bit is a monitor for left channel dummy output analog mute status.					
	0: Mute					
	1: Unmute					
ADRM	AMUTEZ dummy right monitor (Read Only)					
	This bit is a monitor for right channel dummy output analog mute status.					



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JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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	0: Mute					
	1: Unmute					
AMLM	eft Analog Mute Monitor (Read Only)					
	This bit is a monitor for left channel analog mute status.					
	0: Mute					
	1: Unmute					
AMRM	Right Analog Mute Monitor (Read Only)					
	This bit is a monitor for right channel analog mute status.					
	0: Mute					
	1: Unmute					

Page 0 / Register 118 (Hex 0x76)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
118	0x76	BOTM	RSV	RSV	RSV	PSTM3	PSTM2	PSTM1	PSTM0
Reset	Value								

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
BOTM	DSP Boot Done Flag (Read Only)
	This bit indicates whether the DSP boot is completed.
	0: DSP is booting
	1: DSP boot completed
PSTM[3:0]	Power State (Read Only)
	These bits indicate the current power state of the DAC.
	0000: Powerdown
	0001: Wait for CP voltage valid
	0010: Calibration
	0011: Calibration
	0100: Volume ramp up
	0101: Run (Playing)
	0110: Reserved
	0111: Volume ramp down
	1000: Standby

Page 0 / Register 119 (Hex 0x77)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
119	0x77	RSV	RSV	GPIN5	RSV	3	2	RSV	RSV
Reset	Value								

RSV	Reserved				
	Reserved. Do not access.				
GPIN[5:0]	GPIO Input States (Read Only)				
	This bit indicates the logic level at GPIO3 pin.				
	0: Low				
	1: High				

Page 0 / Register 120 (Hex 0x78)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
120	0x78	RSV	RSV	RSV	AMFL	RSV	RSV	RSV	AMFR
Reset	Value								



TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
AMFL	Auto Mute Flag for Left Channel (Read Only)
	This bit indicates the auto mute status for left channel.
	0: Not auto muted
	1: Auto muted
AMFR	Auto Mute Flag for Right Channel (Read Only)
	This bit indicates the auto mute status for right channel.
	0: Not auto muted
	1: Auto muted

Page 0 / Register 121 (Hex 0x79)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
121	0x79	RSV	DAMD						
Reset	Value								0

RSV	Reserved				
	Reserved. Do not access.				
DAMD	DAC Mode				
	This bit controls the DAC mode.				
	Default value: 0				
	0: Mode1				
	1: Mode2				

11.1.2 Page 1 Registers

Page 1 / Register 2 (Hex 0x02)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
2	0x02	RSV	RSV	RSV	LAGN	RSV	RSV	RSV	RAGN
Reset Value					0				0

RSV	Reserved. Do not access.				
LAGN	Analog Gain Control for Left Channel				
	This bit controls the left channel analog gain.				
	Default value: 0				
	0: 0 dB				
	1:-6 dB				
RAGN	Analog Gain Control for Right Channel				
	This bit controls the right channel analog gain.				
	Default value: 0				
	0: 0 dB				
	1: -6 dB				

Page 1 / Register 5 (Hex 0x05)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
5	0x05	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	UEPD	UIPD
Reset Value								0	0


TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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RSV	Reserved								
	Reserved. Do not access.								
UEPD	External UVP Control								
	This bit enables or disables detection of power supply drop via XSMUTE pin (External Under Voltage Protection).								
	Default value: 0								
	0: Enabled								
	1: Disabled								
UIPD	Internal UVP Control								
	This bit enables or disables internal detection of AVDD voltage drop (Internal Under Voltage Protection).								
	Default value: 0								
	0: Enabled								
	1: Disabled								

Page 1 / Register 6 (Hex 0x06)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
6	0x06	RSV	AMCT						
Reset Value									1

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
AMCT	Analog Mute Control
	This bit enables or disables analog mute following digital mute.
	Default value: 1
	0: Enabled
	1: Disabled

Page 1 / Register 7 (Hex 0x07)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
7	0x07	RSV	RSV	RSV	AGBL	RSV	RSV	RSV	AGBR
Reset Value					0				0

RSV	Reserved							
	Reserved. Do not access.							
AGBL	Analog +10% Gain for Left Channel							
	This bit enables or disables amplitude boost mode for left channel.							
	Default value: 0							
	0: Normal amplitude							
	1: +10% (+0.8 dB) boosted amplitude							
AGBR	Analog +10% Gain for Right Channel							
	This bit enables or disables amplitude boost mode for right channel.							
	Default value: 0							
	0: Normal amplitude							
	1: +10% (+0.8 dB) boosted amplitude							

Page 1 / Register 8 (Hex 0x08)

Dec	Hex	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
8	0x08	RSV	RSV	RSV	RBGF	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
Reset Value					0				



TAS5766M, TAS5768M

JAJSFJ0D-SEPTEMBER 2013-REVISED OCTOBER 2018

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RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
RBGF	REF BG Fast
	This bit controls the bandgap voltage ramp up speed.
	Default value: 0
	0: Normal ramp up, ~50ms with external capacitance = 1uF
	1: Fast ramp up, ~1ms with external capacitance = 1 uF

11.1.3 Page 44 Registers

Page 44 / Register 1 (Hex 0x01)

Dec	Hex	b7	b7 b6		b6 b5 b4 b3		b2	b1	b0
1	0x01	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	ACRM	AMDC	ACRS	ACSW
Reset Value							0		0

RSV	Reserved
	Reserved. Do not access.
ACRM	Active CRAM Monitor (Read Only)
	This bit indicates which CRAM is being accessed by the DSP when adaptive mode is disabled. When adaptive mode is enabled, this bit has no meaning.
	0: CRAM A is being used by the DSP
	1: CRAM B is being used by the DSP
AMDC	Adaptive Mode Control
	This bit controls the DSP adaptive mode. When in adaptive mode, only CRAM A is accessible via serial interface when the DSP is disabled (DAC in standby state), while when the DSP is enabled (DAC is run state) the CRAM A can only be accessed by the DSP and the CRAM B can only be accessed by the serial interface, or vice versa depending on the value of CRAMSTAT. When not in adaptive mode, both CRAM A and B can be accessed by the serial interface when the DSP is disabled, but when the DSP is enabled, no CRAM can be accessed by serial interface. The DSP can access either CRAM, which can be monitored at SWPMON.
	Default value: 0
	0: Adaptive mode disabled
	1: Adaptive mode enabled
ACRS	Active CRAM Selection (Read Only)
	This bit indicates which CRAM currently serves as the active one. The other CRAM serves as an update buffer, and can accessed by serial interface (SPI/I2C)
	0: CRAM A is active and being used by the DSP
	1: CRAM B is active and being used by the DSP
ACSW	Switch Active CRAM
	This bit is used to request switching roles of the two buffers, i.e. switching the active buffer role between CRAM A and CRAM B. This bit is cleared automatically when the switching process completed.
	Default value: 0
	0: No switching requested or switching completed
	1: Switching is being requested

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12 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

12.1 関連リンク

次の表に、クイック・アクセス・リンクを示します。カテゴリには、技術資料、サポートおよびコミュニティ・リソース、ツールとソフ トウェア、およびサンプル注文またはご購入へのクイック・アクセスが含まれます。

製品	プロダクト・フォルダ	サンプルとご購入	技術資料	ツールとソフトウェア	サポートとコミュニティ
TAS5766M	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック
TAS5768M	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック

表 25. 関連リンク

12.2 商標

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12.3 静電気放電に関する注意事項



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12.4 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。これらの情報は、指定のデバイスに対して提供されている最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合 もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。



PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	(2) Material type Package Pins Package qty Carrier RoH		Package qty Carrier	(3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
						(4)	(5)		
TAS5766MDCA	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5766M
TAS5766MDCA.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5766M
TAS5766MDCA.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5766MDCAR	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5766M
TAS5766MDCAR.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5766M
TAS5766MDCAR.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5766MRMTR	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5766M
TAS5766MRMTR.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5766M
TAS5766MRMTR.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5766MRMTT	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5766M
TAS5766MRMTT.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5766M
TAS5766MRMTT.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5768MDCA	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5768M
TAS5768MDCA.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5768M
TAS5768MDCA.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5768MDCAR	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5768M
TAS5768MDCAR.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	TAS5768M
TAS5768MDCAR.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (DCA) 48	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5768MRMTR	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5768M
TAS5768MRMTR.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5768M
TAS5768MRMTR.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	3000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	
TAS5768MRMTT	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5768M
TAS5768MRMTT.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-25 to 85	5768M
TAS5768MRMTT.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RMT) 48	250 SMALL T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-25 to 85	

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

⁽²⁾ Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.



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⁽³⁾ RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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Texas

STRUMENTS

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TAS5766MDCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	13.0	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1
TAS5766MRMTR	VQFN	RMT	48	3000	330.0	16.4	5.25	7.25	1.45	8.0	16.0	Q1
TAS5766MRMTT	VQFN	RMT	48	250	180.0	16.4	5.25	7.25	1.45	8.0	16.0	Q1
TAS5768MDCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	13.0	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1
TAS5768MRMTR	VQFN	RMT	48	3000	330.0	16.4	5.25	7.25	1.45	8.0	16.0	Q1
TAS5768MRMTT	VQFN	RMT	48	250	180.0	16.4	5.25	7.25	1.45	8.0	16.0	Q1



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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

18-Jul-2025



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TAS5766MDCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
TAS5766MRMTR	VQFN	RMT	48	3000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TAS5766MRMTT	VQFN	RMT	48	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TAS5768MDCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
TAS5768MRMTR	VQFN	RMT	48	3000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TAS5768MRMTT	VQFN	RMT	48	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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18-Jul-2025

TUBE



- B - Alignment groove width

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	Τ (μm)	B (mm)
TAS5766MDCA	DCA	HTSSOP	48	40	530	11.89	3600	4.9
TAS5766MDCA.A	DCA	HTSSOP	48	40	530	11.89	3600	4.9
TAS5768MDCA	DCA	HTSSOP	48	40	530	11.89	3600	4.9
TAS5768MDCA.A	DCA	HTSSOP	48	40	530	11.89	3600	4.9

DCA 48

12.5 x 6.1, 0.5 mm pitch

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

HTSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.





DCA (R-PDSO-G48)

PowerPAD[™] PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE



- NOTES: Α. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - Β. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15. C.
 - D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com http://www.ti.com. E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

 - F. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



DCA (R-PDSO-G48)

PowerPAD[™] PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD^{\mathbb{N}} package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



RMT0048A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.



RMT0048A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

 This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



RMT0048A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



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