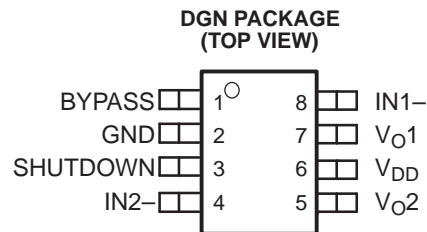


## 150-mW STEREO AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

Check for Samples: [TPA6110A2](#)

### FEATURES

- 150 mW Stereo Output
- PC Power Supply Compatible
  - Fully Specified for 3.3 V and 5 V Operation
  - Operation to 2.5 V
- Pop Reduction Circuitry
- Internal Mid-Rail Generation
- Thermal and Short-Circuit Protection
- Surface-Mount Packaging
  - PowerPAD™ MSOP
- Pin Compatible With LM4881

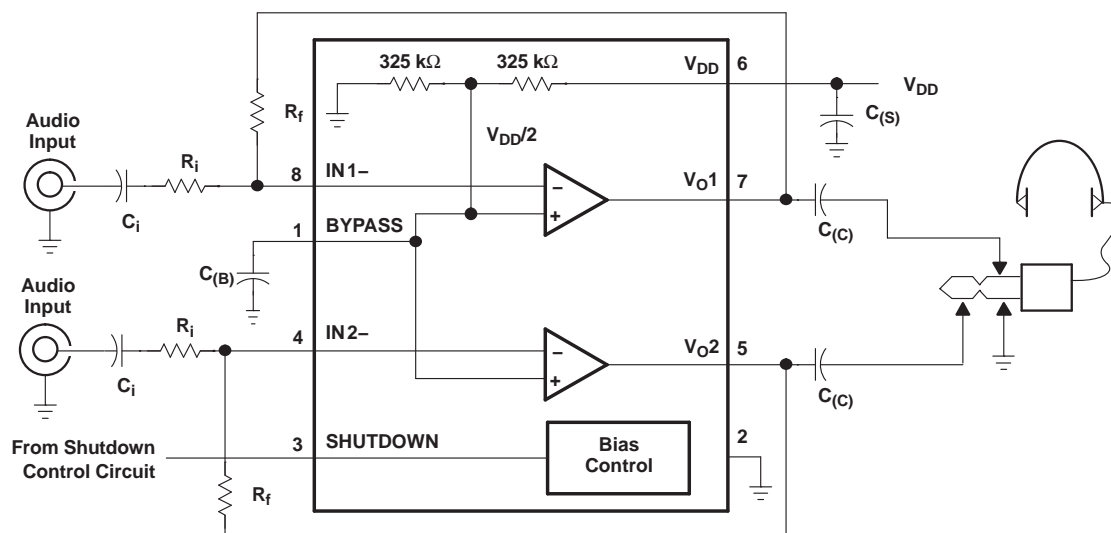


### DESCRIPTION

The TPA6110A2 is a stereo audio power amplifier packaged in an 8-pin PowerPAD™ MSOP package capable of delivering 150 mW of continuous RMS power per channel into 16-Ω loads. Amplifier gain is externally configured by means of two resistors per input channel and does not require external compensation for settings of 1 to 10.

THD+N when driving a 16-Ω load from 5 V is 0.03% at 1 kHz, and less than 1% across the audio band of 20 Hz to 20 kHz. For 32-Ω loads, the THD+N is reduced to less than 0.02% at 1 kHz, and is less than 1% across the audio band of 20 Hz to 20 kHz. For 10-kΩ loads, the THD+N performance is 0.005% at 1 kHz, and less than 0.5% across the audio band of 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of the Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

Copyright © 2000–2011, Texas Instruments Incorporated



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGED DEVICE	MSOP SYMBOLIZATION
	MSOP <sup>(1)</sup>	
-40°C to 85°C	TPA6110A2DGN	TI AIZ

(1) The DGN package is available in left-ended tape and reel only (e.g., TPA6110A2DGNR).

### PinFunctions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
BYPASS	1	I	Tap to voltage divider for internal mid-supply bias supply. Connect to a 0.1 µF to 1 µF low ESR capacitor for best performance.
GND	2	I	GND is the ground connection.
IN1–	8	I	IN1– is the inverting input for channel 1.
IN2–	4	I	IN2– is the inverting input for channel 2.
SHUTDOWN	3	I	Puts the device in a low quiescent current mode when held high.
V <sub>DD</sub>	6	I	V <sub>DD</sub> is the supply voltage terminal.
V <sub>O1</sub>	7	O	V <sub>O1</sub> is the audio output for channel 1.
V <sub>O2</sub>	5	O	V <sub>O2</sub> is the audio output for channel 2.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

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

	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub> Supply voltage	6 V
V <sub>I</sub> Input voltage	–0.3 V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V
Continuous total power dissipation	Internally limited
T <sub>J</sub> Operating junction temperature range	–40°C to 150°C
T <sub>stg</sub> Storage temperature range	–65°C to 150°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING
DGN	2.14 W <sup>(1)</sup>	17.1 mW/°C	1.37 W	1.11 W

(1) See the Texas Instruments document, *PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package Application Report* (SLMA002), for more information on the PowerPAD™ package. The thermal data was measured on a PCB layout based on the information in the section entitled *Texas Instruments Recommended Board for PowerPAD* on page 33 of the before mentioned document.

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub> Supply voltage	2.5	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub> Operating free-air temperature	–40	85	°C
V <sub>IH</sub> High-level input voltage (SHUTDOWN)	60% x V <sub>DD</sub>		V
V <sub>IL</sub> Low-level input voltage (SHUTDOWN)		25% x V <sub>DD</sub>	V

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OO}$	Output offset voltage	$A_V = 2\text{ V/V}$			15	mV
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{DD} = 3.2\text{ V to } 3.4\text{ V}$		83		dB
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	SHUTDOWN = 0 V		1.5	3	mA
$I_{DD(SD)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	SHUTDOWN = $V_{DD}$		1	10	$\mu\text{A}$

## AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ 

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$P_O$	Output power (each channel)	THD $\leq 0.1\%$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		60		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$P_O = 40\text{ mW}$ , 20 - 20 kHz		0.4%		
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output power BW	$G = 10$ , THD < 5%		> 20		kHz
	Phase margin	Open loop		96°		
	Supply ripple rejection ratio	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		71		dB
	Channel/channel output separation	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $P_O = 40\text{ mW}$		89		dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	$P_O = 50\text{ mW}$ , $A_V = 1$		100		dB
$V_n$	Noise output voltage	$A_V = 1$		11		$\mu\text{V(rms)}$

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OO}$	Output offset voltage	$A_V = 2\text{ V/V}$			15	mV
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{DD} = 4.9\text{ V to } 5.1\text{ V}$		76		dB
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	SHUTDOWN = 0 V		1.5	3	mA
$I_{DD(SD)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	SHUTDOWN = $V_{DD}$		1	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$ I_{IH} $	High-level input current (SHUTDOWN)	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_I = V_{DD}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$ I_{IL} $	Low-level input current (SHUTDOWN)	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 0\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$Z_i$	Input impedance			>1		M $\Omega$

## AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ 

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$P_O$	Output power (each channel)	THD $\leq 0.1\%$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		150		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$P_O = 100\text{ mW}$ , 20 - 20 kHz		0.6%		
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output power BW	$G = 10$ , THD < 5%		> 20		kHz
	Phase margin	Open loop		96°		
	Supply ripple rejection ratio	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		61		dB
	Channel/Channel output separation	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $P_O = 100\text{ mW}$		90		dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	$P_O = 100\text{ mW}$ , $A_V = 1$		100		dB
$V_n$	Noise output voltage	$A_V = 1$		11.7		$\mu\text{V(rms)}$

## AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ 

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$P_O$	Output power (each channel)	THD $\leq 0.1\%$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		40		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$P_O = 30\text{ mW}$ , 20 - 20 kHz		0.4%		
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output power BW	$A_V = 10$ , THD < 2%		> 20		kHz

**AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)** $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ 

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Phase margin	Open loop		96°		
Supply ripple rejection ratio	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		71		dB
Channel/channel output separation	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		95		dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio		100		dB
$V_n$	Noise output voltage		11		$\mu\text{V(rms)}$

**AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS** $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ 

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$P_O$	Output power (each channel)		90		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise		0.4%		
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output power BW		> 20		kHz
Phase margin	Open loop		97°		
Supply ripple rejection ratio	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		61		dB
Channel/channel output separation	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		98		dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio		100		dB
$V_n$	Noise output voltage		11.7		$\mu\text{V(rms)}$

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS****Table of Graphs**

		FIGURE
THD+N	vs Frequency	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13
	vs Output power	2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14
	Supply ripple rejection ratio	15, 16
$V_n$	Output noise voltage	17, 18
	Crosstalk	19–24
	Shutdown attenuation	25, 26
	Open-loop gain and phase margin	27, 28
	Output power	29, 30
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	31
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	32
	Power dissipation/amplifier	33, 34

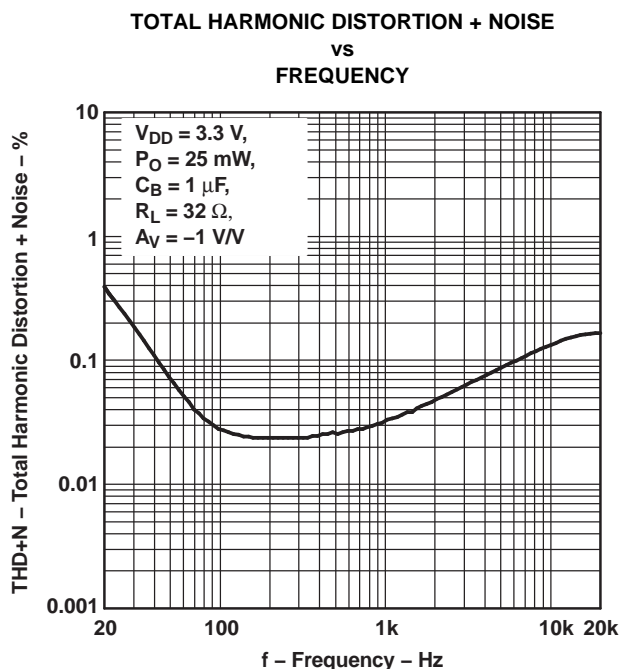


Figure 1.

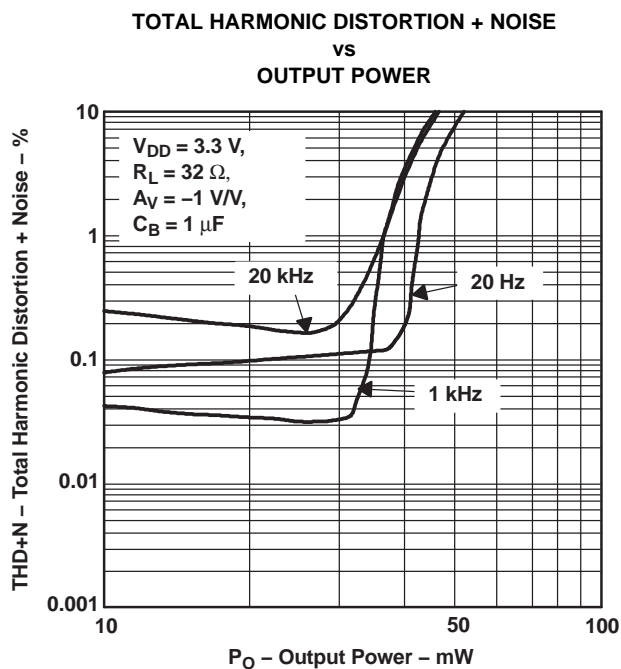


Figure 2.

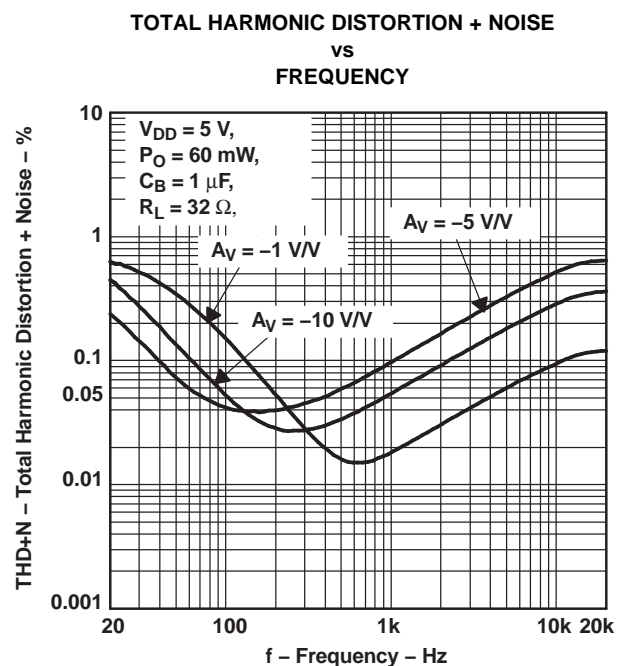


Figure 3.

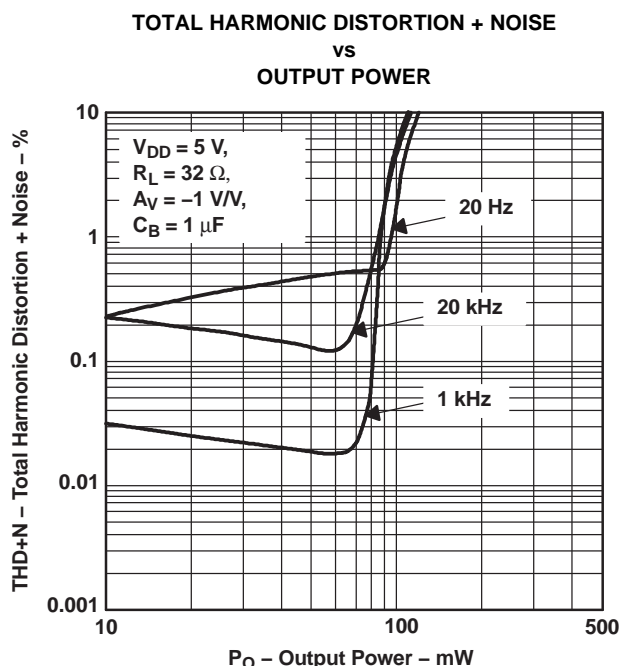


Figure 4.

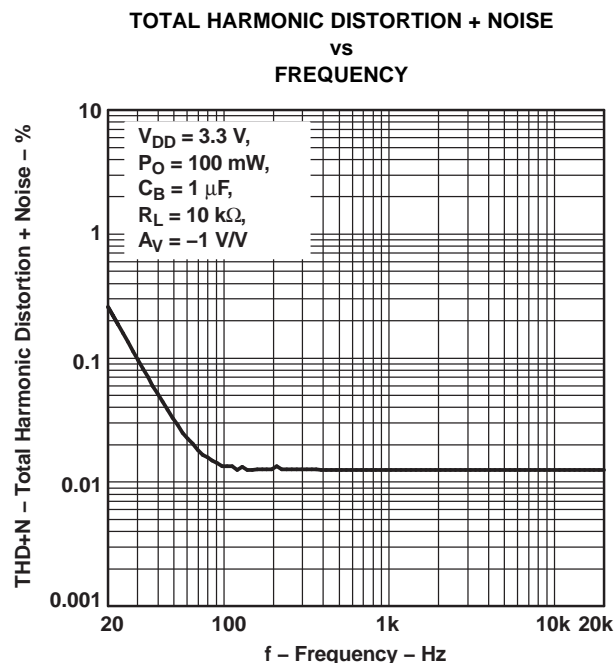


Figure 5.

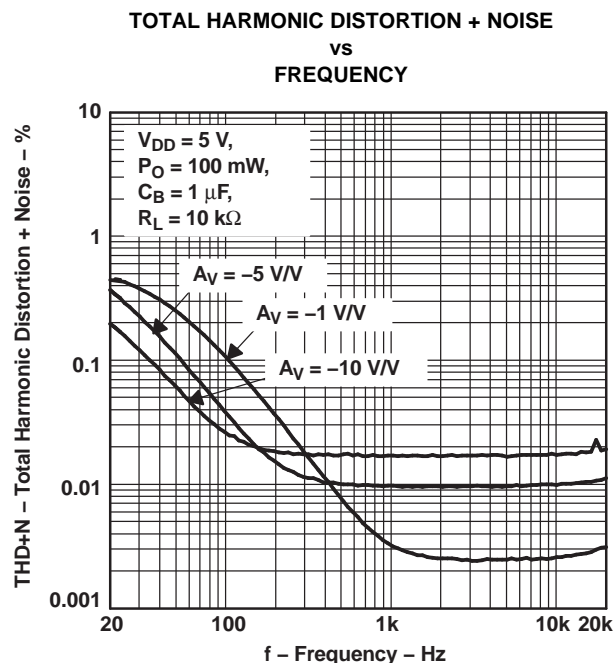


Figure 6.

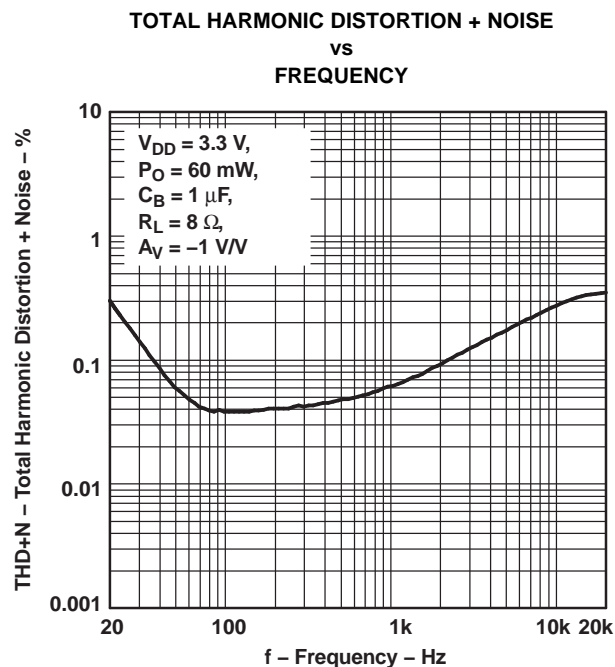


Figure 7.

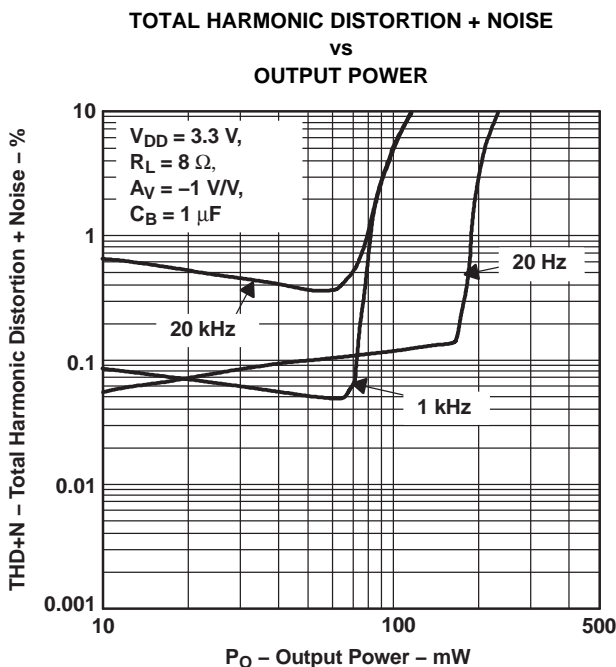


Figure 8.

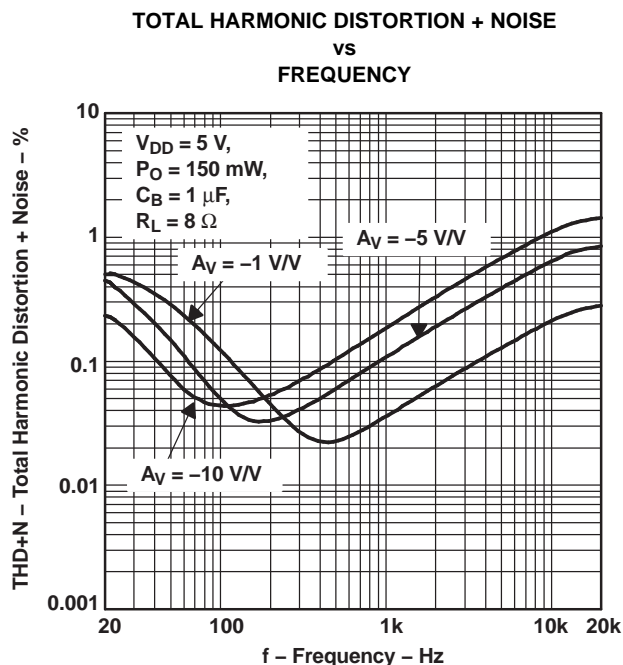


Figure 9.

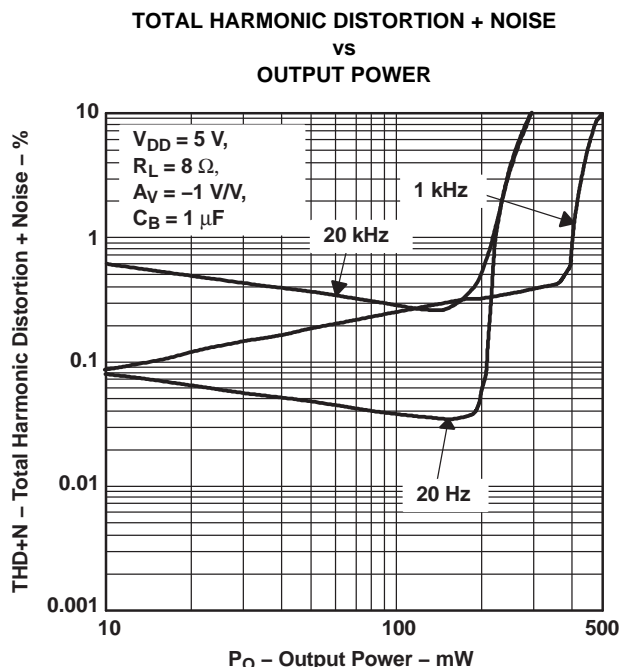


Figure 10.

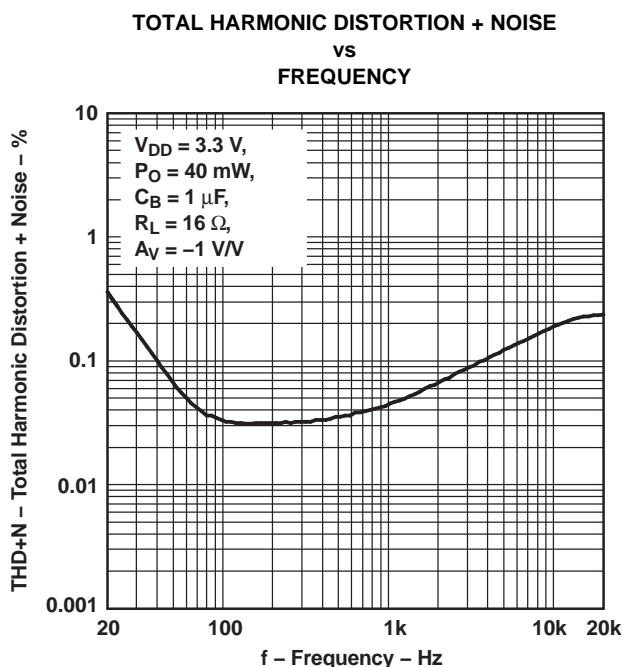


Figure 11.

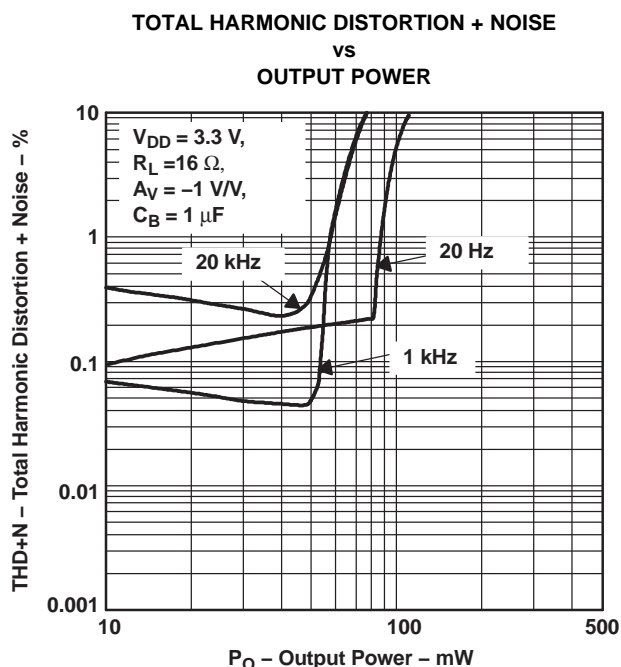


Figure 12.

**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE**  
vs  
**FREQUENCY**

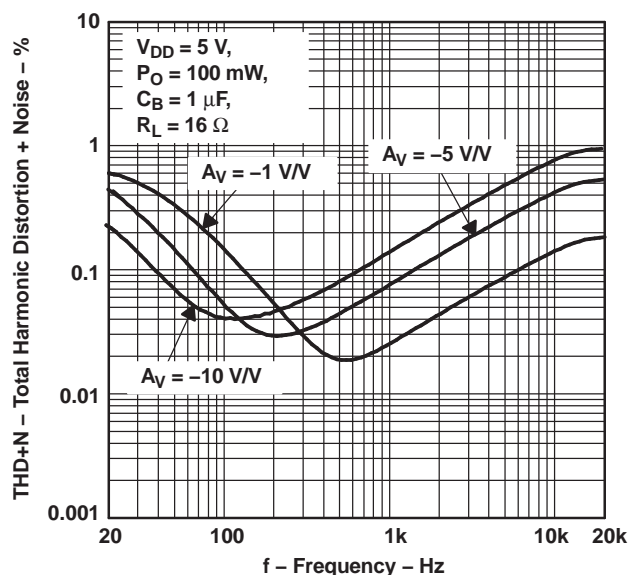


Figure 13.

**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE**  
vs  
**OUTPUT POWER**

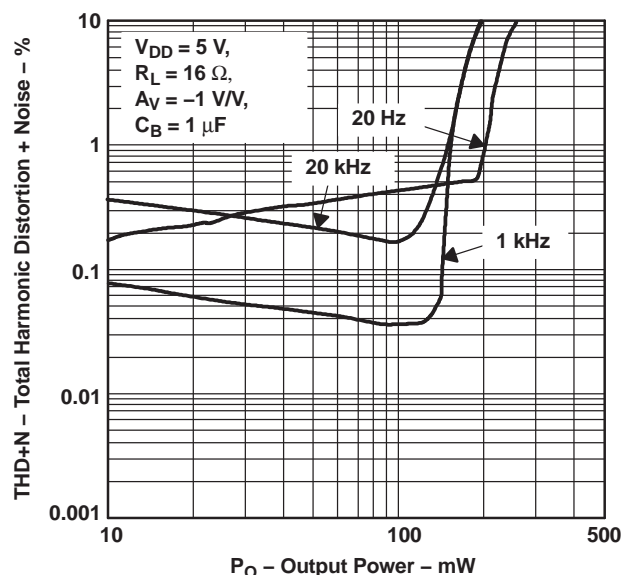


Figure 14.

**SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO**  
vs  
**FREQUENCY**

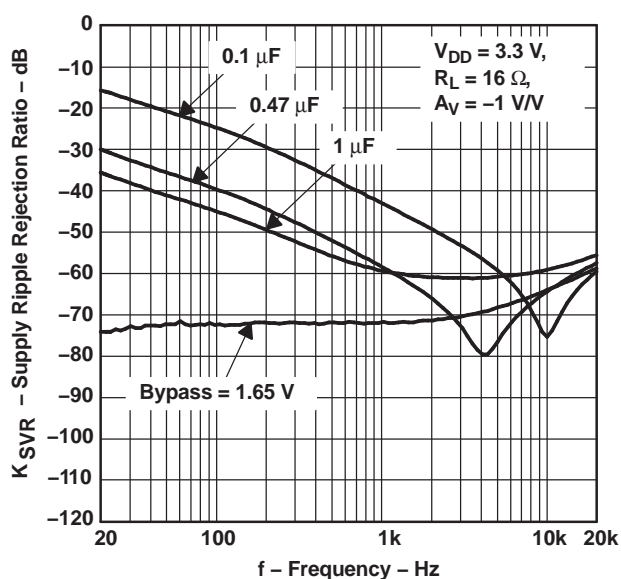


Figure 15.

**SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO**  
vs  
**FREQUENCY**

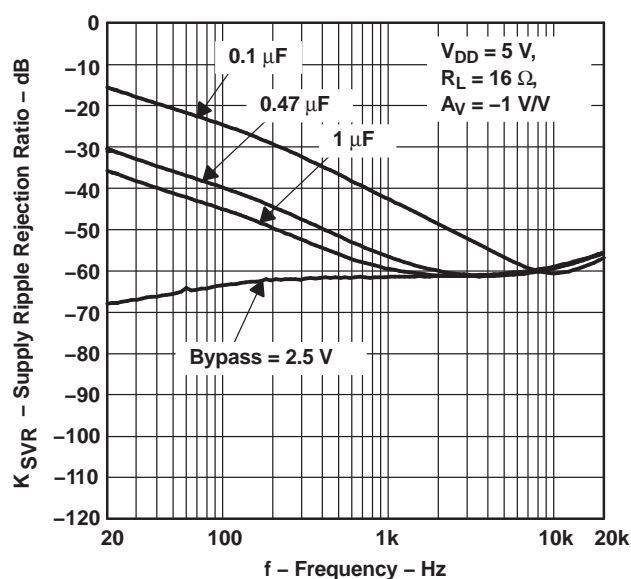


Figure 16.



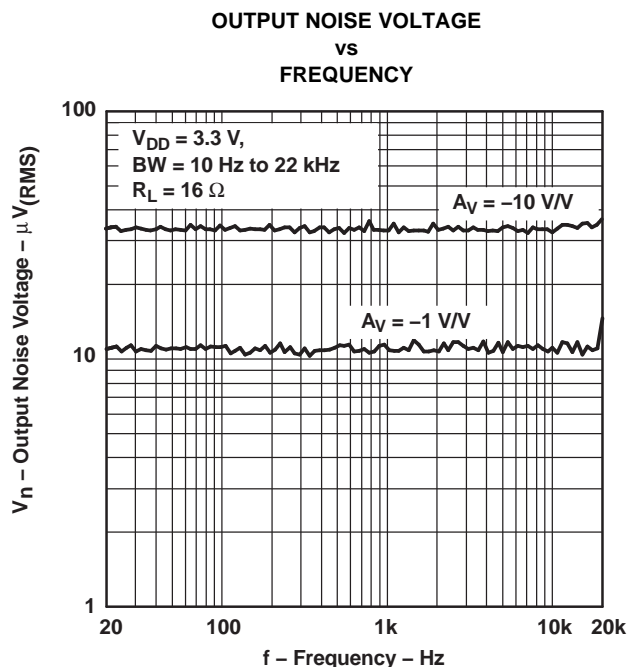


Figure 17.

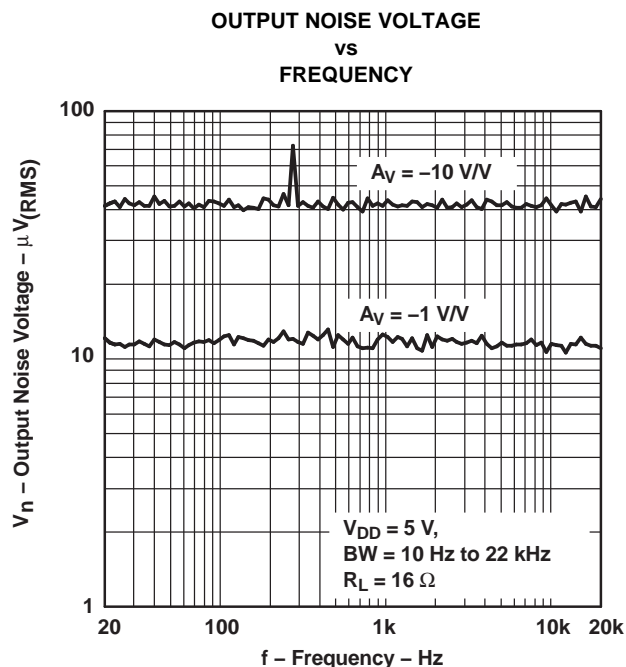


Figure 18.

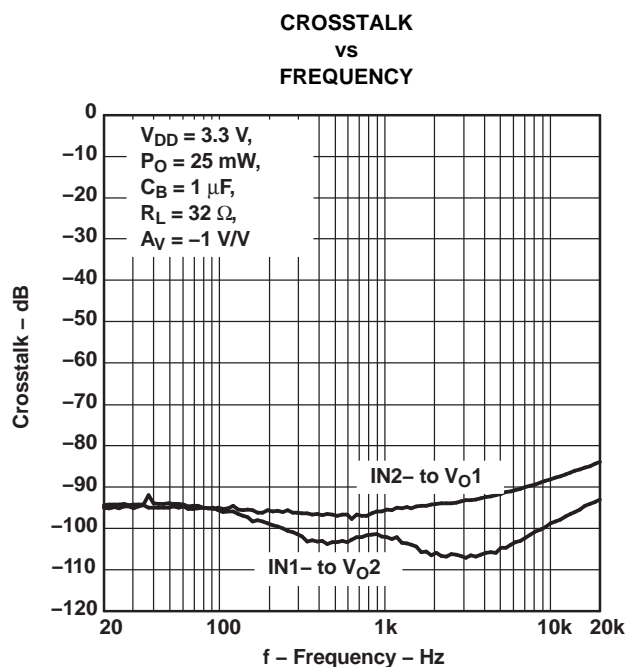


Figure 19.

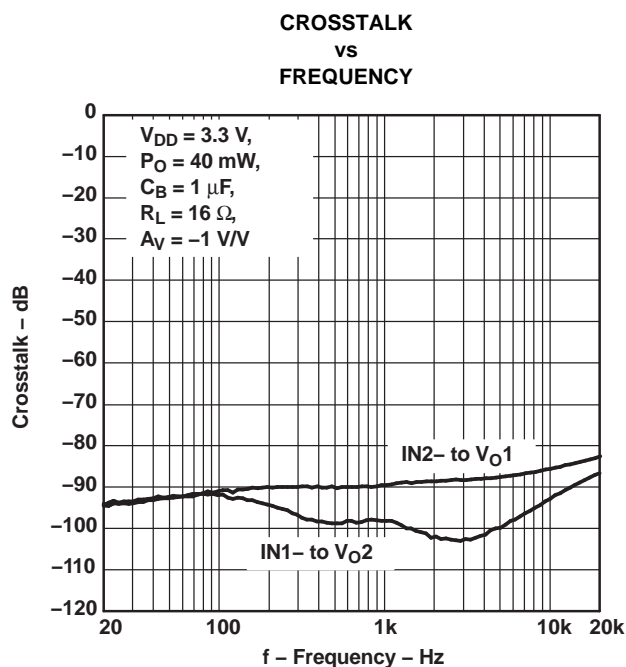


Figure 20.

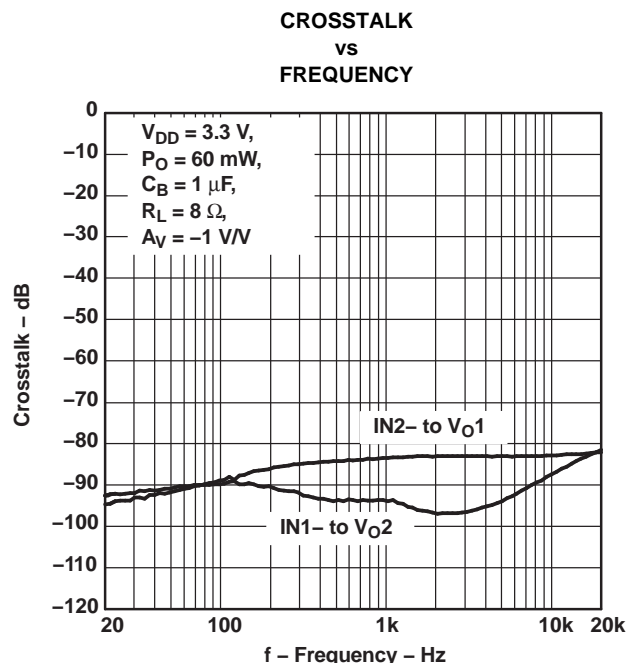


Figure 21.

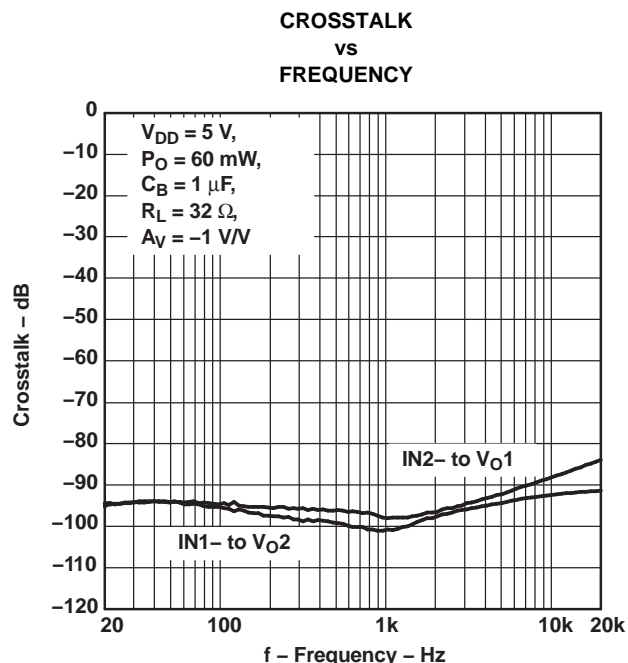


Figure 22.

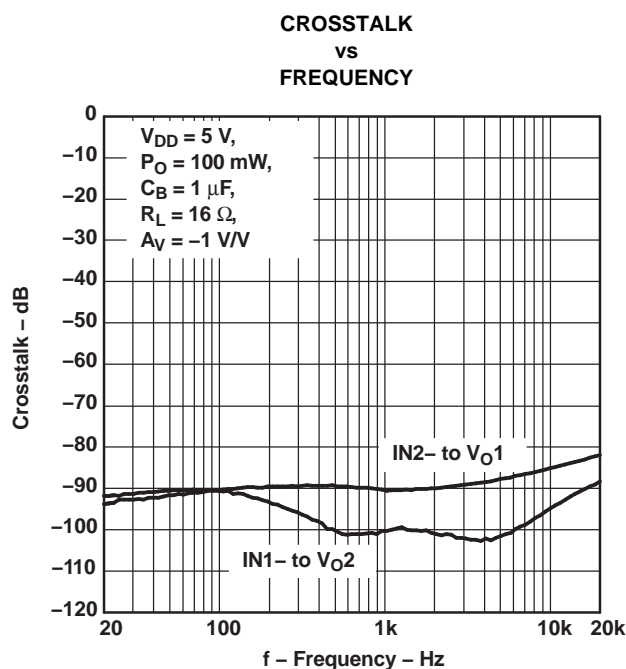


Figure 23.

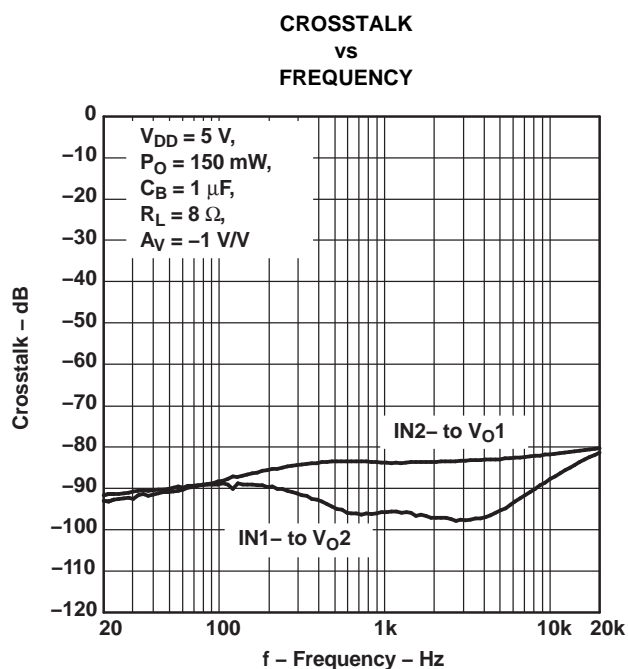


Figure 24.

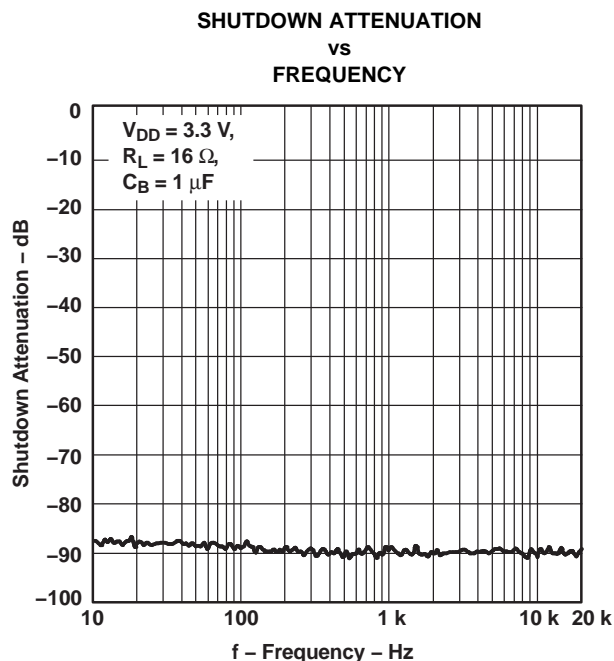


Figure 25.

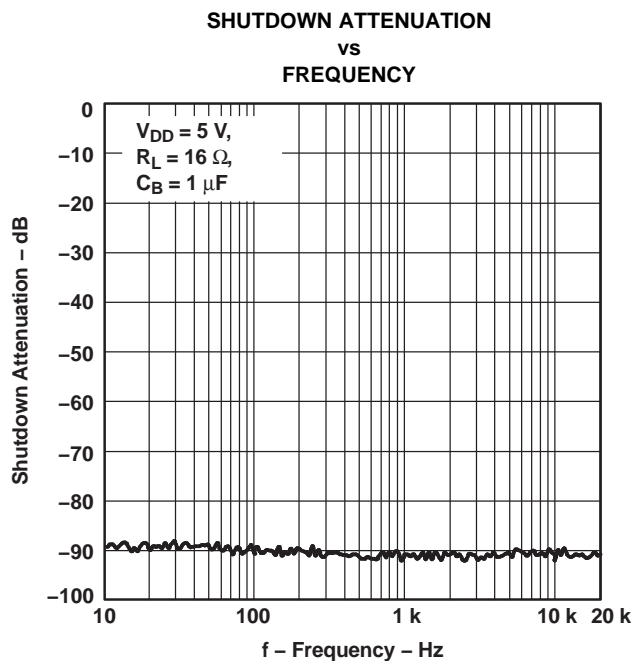


Figure 26.

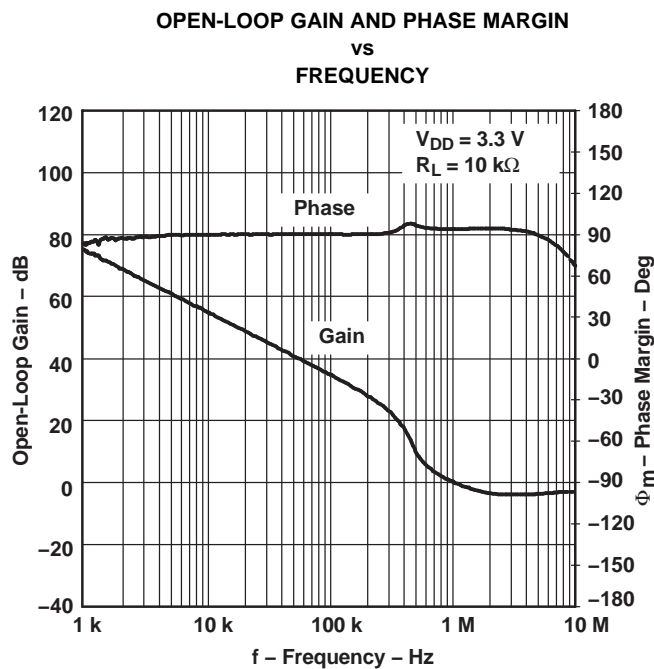


Figure 27.

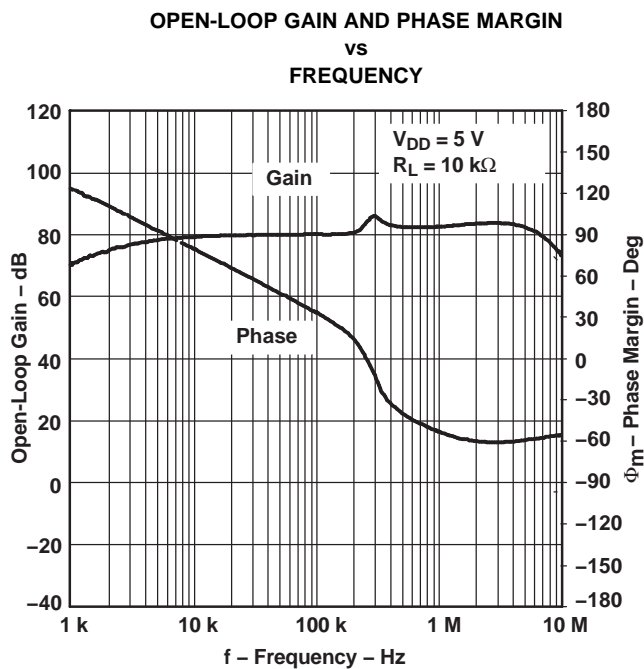


Figure 28.

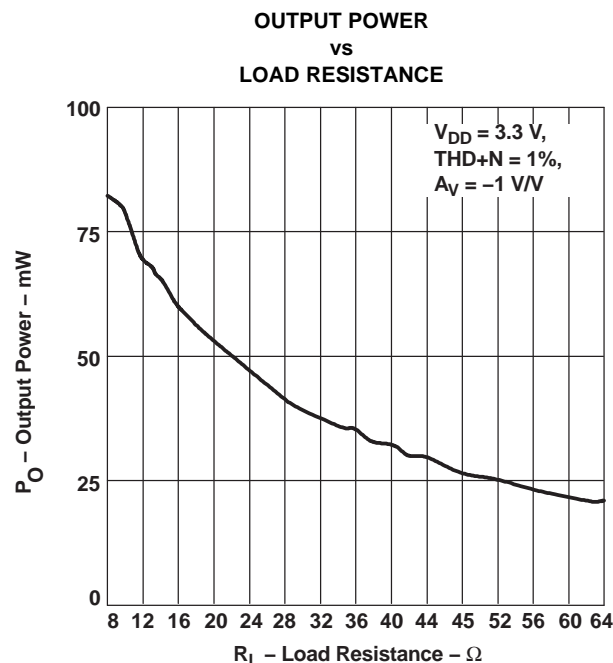


Figure 29.

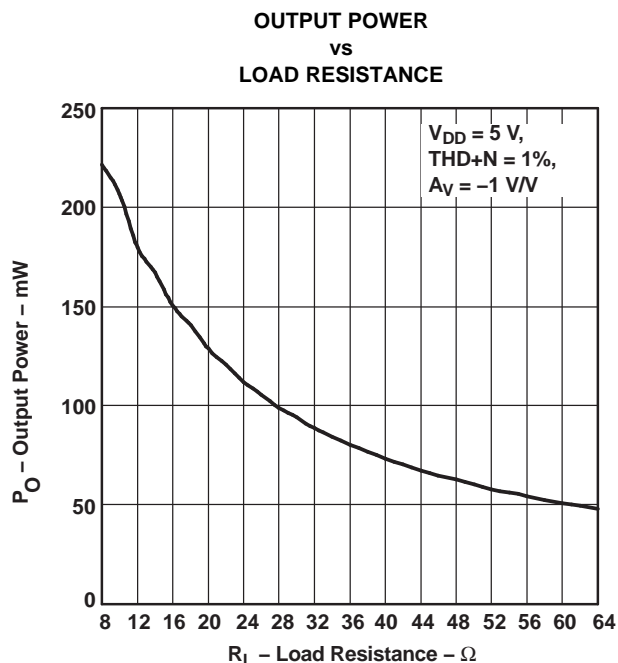


Figure 30.

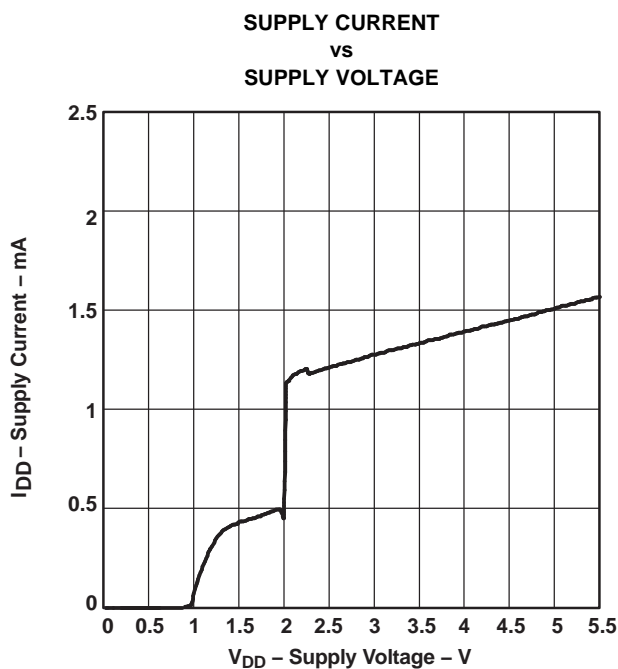


Figure 31.

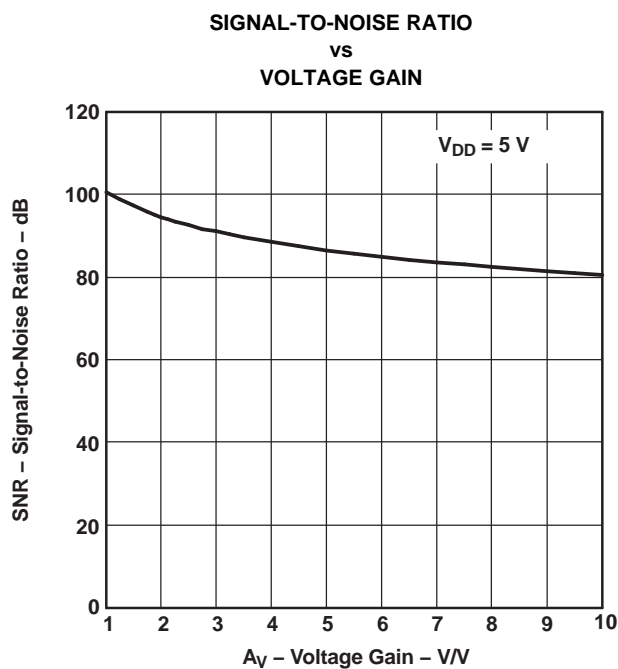
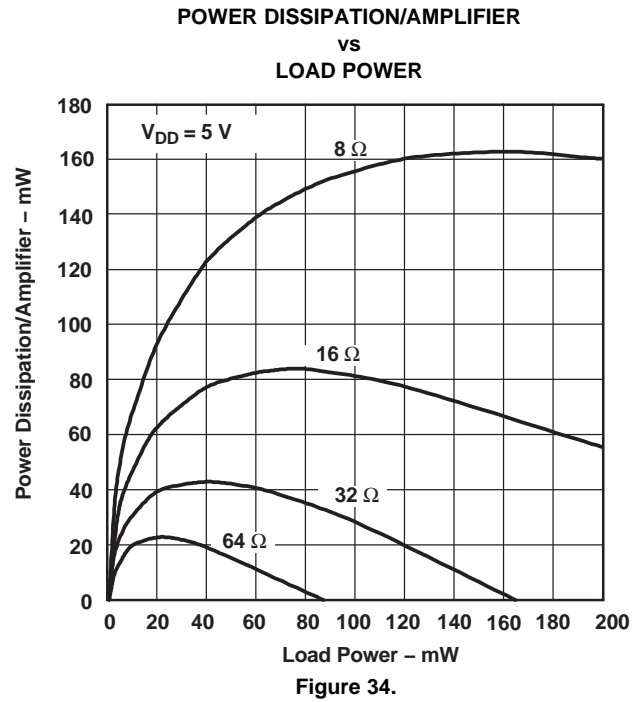
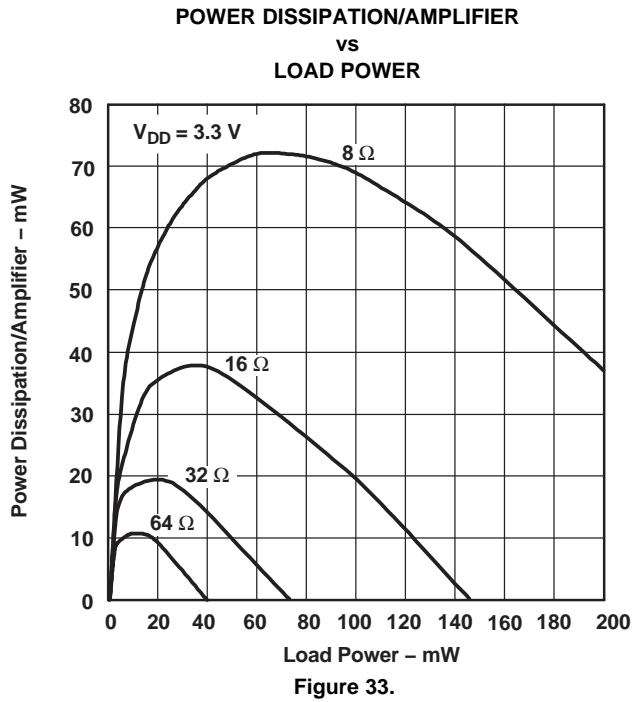


Figure 32.



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### GAIN SETTING RESISTORS, $R_f$ and $R_i$

The gain for the TPA6110A2 is set by resistors  $R_f$  and  $R_i$  according to [Equation 1](#).

$$\text{Gain} = - \left( \frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \quad (1)$$

Given that the TPA6110A2 is a MOS amplifier, the input impedance is very high. Consequently input leakage currents are not generally a concern. However, noise in the circuit increases as the value of  $R_f$  increases. In addition, a certain range of  $R_f$  values is required for proper start-up operation of the amplifier. Considering these factors, it is recommended that the effective impedance seen by the inverting node of the amplifier be set between 5 k $\Omega$  and 20 k $\Omega$ . The effective impedance is calculated using [Equation 2](#).

$$\text{Effective Impedance} = \frac{R_f R_i}{R_f + R_i} \quad (2)$$

For example, if the input resistance is 20 k $\Omega$  and the feedback resistor is 20 k $\Omega$ , the gain of the amplifier is -1, and the effective impedance at the inverting terminal is 10 k $\Omega$ , a value within the recommended range.

For high performance applications, metal-film resistors are recommended because they tend to have lower noise levels than carbon resistors. For values of  $R_f$  above 50 k $\Omega$ , the amplifier tends to become unstable due to a pole formed from  $R_f$  and the inherent input capacitance of the MOS input structure. For this reason, a small compensation capacitor of approximately 5 pF should be placed in parallel with  $R_f$ . This, in effect, creates a low-pass filter network with the cutoff frequency defined by [Equation 3](#).

$$f_{c(\text{lowpass})} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_f C_F} \quad (3)$$

For example, if  $R_f$  is 100 k $\Omega$  and  $C_F$  is 5 pF then  $f_{c(\text{lowpass})}$  is 318 kHz, which is well outside the audio range.

### INPUT CAPACITOR, $C_i$

In the typical application, an input capacitor,  $C_i$ , is required to allow the amplifier to bias the input signal to the proper dc level for optimum operation. In this case,  $C_i$  and  $R_i$  form a high-pass filter with the corner frequency determined in [Equation 4](#).

$$f_{c(\text{highpass})} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_i C_i} \quad (4)$$

The value of  $C_i$  directly affects the bass (low frequency) performance of the circuit. Consider the example where  $R_i$  is 20 k $\Omega$  and the specification calls for a flat bass response down to 20 Hz. [Equation 4](#) is reconfigured as [Equation 5](#).

$$C_i = \frac{1}{2\pi R_i f_{c(\text{highpass})}} \quad (5)$$

In this example,  $C_i$  is 0.40  $\mu\text{F}$ , so one would likely choose a value in the range of 0.47  $\mu\text{F}$  to 1  $\mu\text{F}$ . A further consideration for this capacitor is the leakage path from the input source through the input network formed by  $R_i$ ,  $C_i$ , and the feedback resistor ( $R_f$ ) to the load. This leakage current creates a dc offset voltage at the input to the amplifier that reduces useful headroom, especially in high-gain applications (gain >10). For this reason a low-leakage tantalum or ceramic capacitor is the best choice. When polarized capacitors are used, connect the positive side of the capacitor to the amplifier input in most applications. The dc level there is held at  $V_{DD}/2$ —likely higher than the source dc level. It is important to confirm the capacitor polarity in the application.

### POWER SUPPLY DECOUPLING, $C_{(S)}$

The TPA6110A2 is a high-performance CMOS audio amplifier that requires adequate power-supply decoupling to minimize the output total harmonic distortion (THD). Power-supply decoupling also prevents oscillations when long lead lengths are used between the amplifier and the speaker. The optimum decoupling is achieved by using two capacitors of different types that target different types of noise on the power supply leads. For higher frequency transients, spikes, or digital hash on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ , placed as close as possible to the device  $V_{DD}$  lead, works best. For filtering lower-frequency noise signals, a larger aluminum electrolytic capacitor of 10  $\mu\text{F}$  or greater placed near the power amplifier is recommended.

## MIDRAIL BYPASS CAPACITOR, $C_{(B)}$

The midrail bypass capacitor,  $C_{(B)}$ , serves several important functions. During start up,  $C_{(B)}$  determines the rate at which the amplifier starts up. This helps to push the start-up pop noise into the subaudible range (so low it can not be heard). The second function is to reduce noise produced by the power supply caused by coupling into the output drive signal. This noise is from the midrail generation circuit internal to the amplifier. The capacitor is fed from a 230-k $\Omega$  source inside the amplifier. To keep the start-up pop as low as possible, maintain the relationship shown in Equation 6.

$$\frac{1}{(C_{(B)} \times 230 \text{ k}\Omega)} \leq \frac{1}{(C_i R_i)} \quad (6)$$

Consider an example circuit where  $C_{(B)}$  is 1  $\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_i$  is 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , and  $R_i$  is 20 k $\Omega$ . Substituting these values into the equation 9 results in:  $6.25 \leq 50$  which satisfies the rule. Bypass capacitor,  $C_{(B)}$ , values of 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 1  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic or tantalum low-ESR capacitors are recommended for the best THD and noise performance.

## OUTPUT COUPLING CAPACITOR, $C_{(C)}$

In a typical single-supply, single-ended (SE) configuration, an output coupling capacitor ( $C_{(C)}$ ) is required to block the dc bias at the output of the amplifier, thus preventing dc currents in the load. As with the input coupling capacitor, the output coupling capacitor and impedance of the load form a high-pass filter governed by Equation 7.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_L C_{(C)}} \quad (7)$$

The main disadvantage, from a performance standpoint, is that the typically-small load impedance drives the low-frequency corner higher. Large values of  $C_{(C)}$  are required to pass low frequencies into the load. Consider the example where a  $C_{(C)}$  of 68  $\mu\text{F}$  is chosen and loads vary from 32  $\Omega$  to 47 k $\Omega$ . Table 1 summarizes the frequency response characteristics of each configuration.

**Table 1. Common Load Impedances vs Low-Frequency Output Characteristics in SE Mode**

$R_L$	$C_{(C)}$	LOWEST FREQUENCY
32 $\Omega$	68 $\mu\text{F}$	73 Hz
10,000 $\Omega$	68 $\mu\text{F}$	0.23 Hz
47,000 $\Omega$	68 $\mu\text{F}$	0.05 Hz

As Table 1 indicates, headphone response is adequate, and drive into line level inputs (a home stereo for example) is very good.

The output coupling capacitor required in single-supply SE mode also places additional constraints on the selection of other components in the amplifier circuit. With the rules described earlier still valid, add the following relationship:

$$\frac{1}{(C_{(B)} \times 230 \text{ k}\Omega)} \leq \frac{1}{(C_i R_i)} \ll \frac{1}{R_L C_{(C)}} \quad (8)$$

## USING LOW-ESR CAPACITORS

Low-ESR capacitors are recommended throughout this application. A real capacitor can be modeled simply as a resistor in series with an ideal capacitor. The voltage drop across this resistor minimizes the beneficial effects of the capacitor in the circuit. The lower the equivalent value of this resistance, the more the real capacitor behaves like an ideal capacitor.

## 5-V VERSUS 3.3-V OPERATION

The TPA6110A2 was designed for operation over a supply range of 2.5 V to 5.5 V. This data sheet provides full specifications for 5-V and 3.3-V operation, since these are considered to be the two most common supply voltages. There are no special considerations for 3.3-V versus 5-V operation as far as supply bypassing, gain setting, or stability. The most important consideration is that of output power. Each amplifier in the TPA6110A2 can produce a maximum voltage swing of  $V_{DD} - 1 \text{ V}$ . This means, for 3.3-V operation, clipping starts to occur when  $V_{O(PP)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$  as opposed when  $V_{O(PP)} = 4 \text{ V}$  while operating at 5 V. The reduced voltage swing subsequently reduces maximum output power into the load before distortion becomes significant.

## REVISION HISTORY

### Changes from Original (December 2000) to Revision A Page

- Change the DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS table From  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$  To:  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , updated values ..... 3
- Change the DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS table From  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$  To:  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , updated values ..... 3
- Changed [Figure 8](#), From:  $R_L = 8\text{k}\Omega$  To:  $R_L = 8\Omega$  ..... 6
- Changed [Figure 24](#), From: frequency limit at 1M To: frequency limit at 20K ..... 10
- Changed [Figure 25](#), From: frequency limit at 1M To: frequency limit at 20K ..... 11

### Changes from Revision A (September 2004) to Revision B Page

- Changed the DC Electrical Characteristic ( $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{V}$ ) for  $I_{DD(SD)}$  From: Typ = 10 Max = 50 To: Typ = 1 Max = 10 ..... 3
- Changed the DC Electrical Characteristic ( $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$ ) for  $I_{DD(SD)}$  From: Typ = 60 Max = 100 To: Typ = 1 Max = 10 ..... 3



## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TPA6110A2DGN	ACTIVE	MSOP- PowerPAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	AIZ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPA6110A2DGNG4	ACTIVE	MSOP- PowerPAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	AIZ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPA6110A2DGNR	ACTIVE	MSOP- PowerPAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	AIZ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TPA6110A2DGNRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP- PowerPAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	AIZ	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

---

**Important Information and Disclaimer:** The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*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
TPA6110A2DGNR	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TPA6110A2DGNR	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

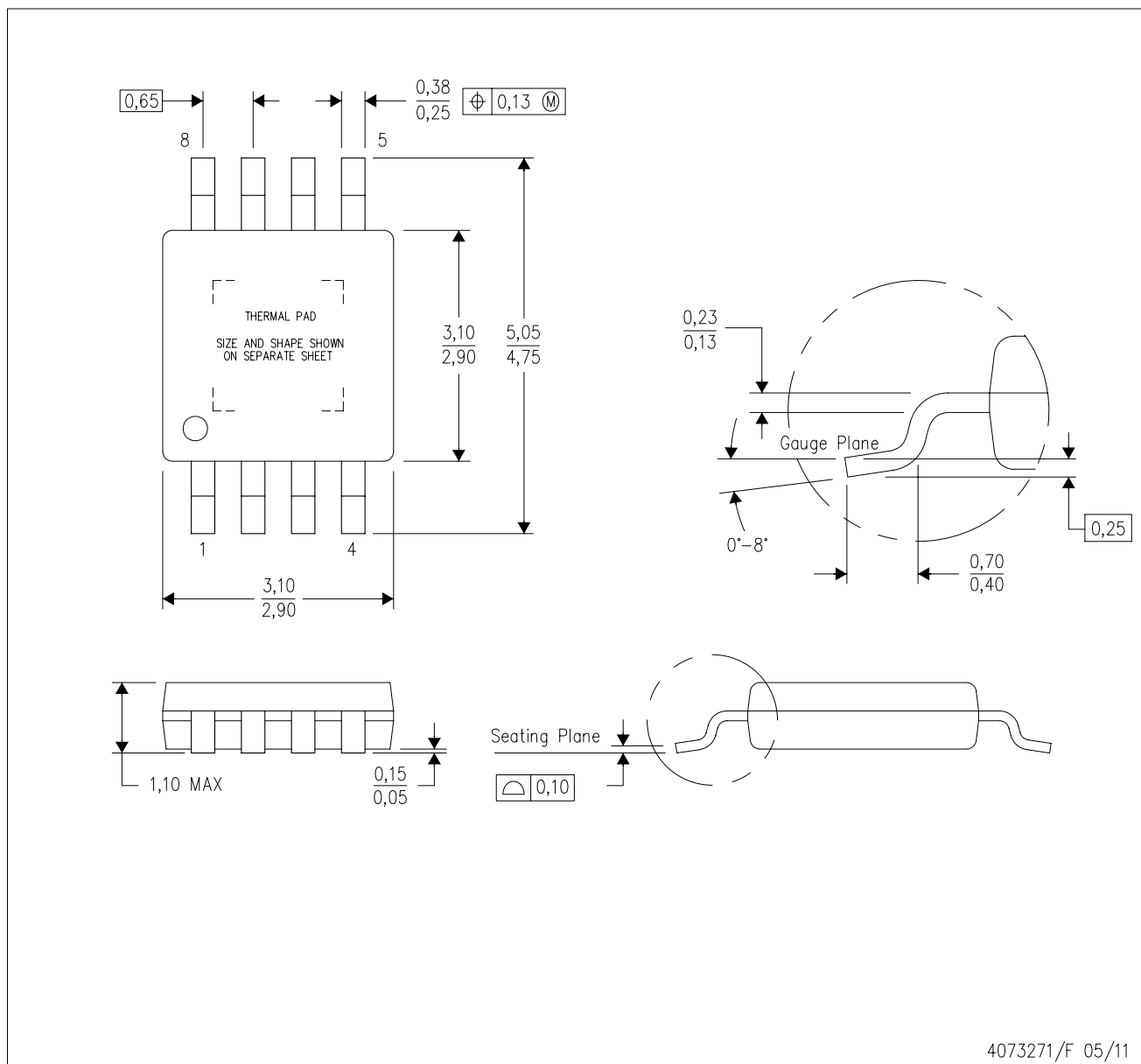


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPA6110A2DGNR	MSOP-PowerPAD	DGN	8	2500	364.0	364.0	27.0
TPA6110A2DGNR	MSOP-PowerPAD	DGN	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0

DGN (S-PDSO-G8)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
  - 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) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
  - Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA-T

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

DGN (S-PDSO-G8)

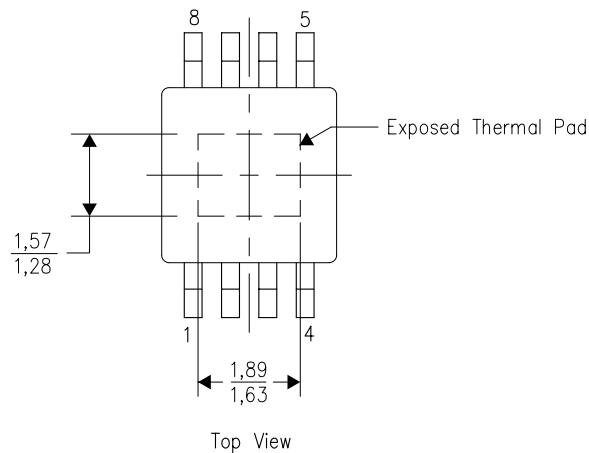
PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ 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](http://www.ti.com).

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



Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

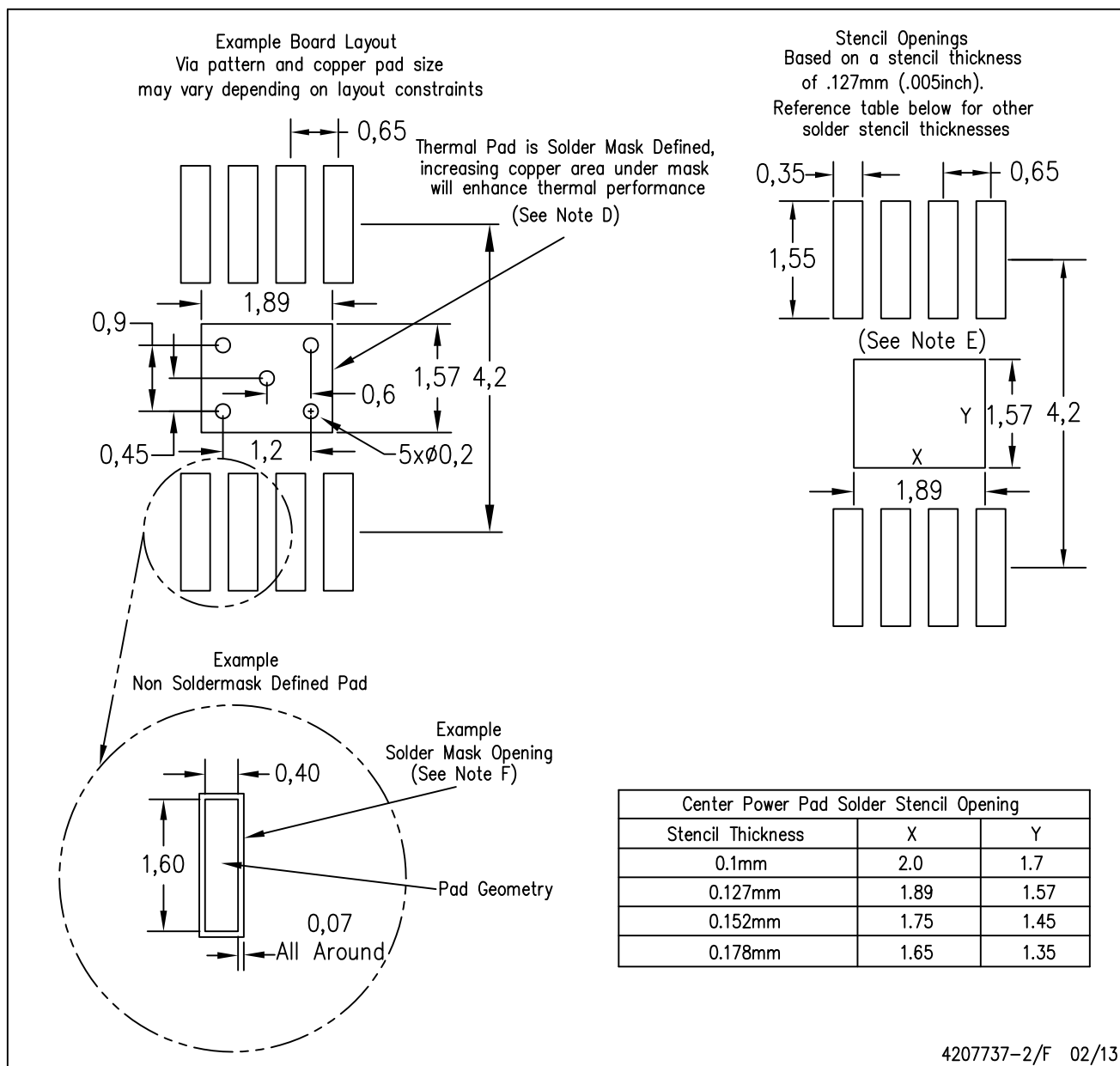
4206323-2/1 12/11

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

DGN (R-PDSO-G8)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4207737-2/F 02/13

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - 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, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

### Products

Audio	<a href="http://www.ti.com/audio">www.ti.com/audio</a>
Amplifiers	<a href="http://amplifier.ti.com">amplifier.ti.com</a>
Data Converters	<a href="http://dataconverter.ti.com">dataconverter.ti.com</a>
DLP® Products	<a href="http://www.dlp.com">www.dlp.com</a>
DSP	<a href="http://dsp.ti.com">dsp.ti.com</a>
Clocks and Timers	<a href="http://www.ti.com/clocks">www.ti.com/clocks</a>
Interface	<a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>
Logic	<a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>
Power Mgmt	<a href="http://power.ti.com">power.ti.com</a>
Microcontrollers	<a href="http://microcontroller.ti.com">microcontroller.ti.com</a>
RFID	<a href="http://www.ti-rfid.com">www.ti-rfid.com</a>
OMAP Applications Processors	<a href="http://www.ti.com/omap">www.ti.com/omap</a>
Wireless Connectivity	<a href="http://www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity">www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity</a>

### Applications

Automotive and Transportation	<a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>
Communications and Telecom	<a href="http://www.ti.com/communications">www.ti.com/communications</a>
Computers and Peripherals	<a href="http://www.ti.com/computers">www.ti.com/computers</a>
Consumer Electronics	<a href="http://www.ti.com/consumer-apps">www.ti.com/consumer-apps</a>
Energy and Lighting	<a href="http://www.ti.com/energy">www.ti.com/energy</a>
Industrial	<a href="http://www.ti.com/industrial">www.ti.com/industrial</a>
Medical	<a href="http://www.ti.com/medical">www.ti.com/medical</a>
Security	<a href="http://www.ti.com/security">www.ti.com/security</a>
Space, Avionics and Defense	<a href="http://www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense">www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense</a>
Video and Imaging	<a href="http://www.ti.com/video">www.ti.com/video</a>

### TI E2E Community

[e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com)