

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

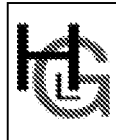
FOR

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
PRODUCING TRIANGULAR WAVEFORM
WITH LOW AUDIO BAND NOISE CONTENT**

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional patent application, Serial
5 No. 60/886,643, filed on January 25, 2007, the disclosure of which is incorporated in its
entirety by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to class D amplifier circuits. More particularly, the
invention relates to apparatus and method for producing triangular waveform with low
10 audio band noise content.

BACKGROUND

A Class D audio amplifier is an electronic amplifier in which the active devices in
the output stage are operated in on/off mode, i.e. as switches. The audio input signal is
converted to a sequence of pulses whose average value is directly proportional to the
15 amplitude of the signal. These types of amplifiers may use PWM (Pulse Width
Modulation), pulse frequency modulation or sigma delta modulation. The frequency of
the pulses is preferably much higher than the highest frequency of interest in the input
signal. The switching output includes pulse trains whose width is a function of the

amplitude and frequency of the signal being amplified. The output, however, typically contains undesirable spectral components (the pulse frequency and its harmonics) that may lead to distortion.

A typical Class D audio amplifier generates a PWM output signal by feeding a
5 comparator **10** (Fig. 1) with an analog audio input **12** (Fig. 1) and an oscillator ramp input **14** from a triangular wave generator (not shown). Audio band noise present in the triangle wave is reproduced in the square waveform PWM output signal **16** (Fig. 1).

Conventional negative feedback techniques attempt to reduce the noise introduced in this stage. However, the loop gain of a class D amplifier is typically low at the high end of
10 the audio bandwidth, thereby limiting the effectiveness of these techniques. The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by reducing audio noise that is present on oscillator ramp input **14** (Fig. 1) instead.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Some embodiments disclosed herein are generally directed to an apparatus and method for generating triangular waveform with low audio band noise content for use in Class D amplifier circuits and for other applications.

5 In one or more embodiments of the present invention, a triangular waveform generating apparatus includes a square waveform clock circuit and an active integrator. The active integrator receives input from the square waveform clock circuit and generates a triangular waveform output. An active feedback network is operatively added to the active integrator to reduce the audio band noise content in the triangular waveform
10 output. The feedback network acts as a DC balance without significant sacrifice in the linearity of the triangular waveform output.

In one or more embodiments, the triangular waveform generating method of the invention includes the steps of:

- (a) utilizing a square waveform clock circuit;
- 15 (b) providing an active integrator which receives input from the square waveform clock circuit;
- (c) configuring the active integrator to generate a triangular waveform output;
- (d) operatively coupling an active feedback network to the active integrator; and
- (e) adapting the operatively coupled active feedback network to help reduce the
20 audio band noise content in the triangular waveform output.

These and other aspects of the invention will become apparent from a review of the accompanying drawings and the following detailed description of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a typical Class D amplifier design of the prior art.

Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of a conventional triangular waveform
5 generator of the prior art.

Figure 3 is a graphical representation of the output signal produced by the triangular waveform generator of Fig. 2.

Figure 4 depicts a Bode magnitude plot of the active integrator gain of the triangular waveform generator of Fig. 2.

10 Figure 5 is a schematic illustration of a triangular waveform generator constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a schematic illustration of a triangular waveform generator constructed in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a Bode magnitude plot of the active integrator gain of the triangular
15 waveform generator of Fig. 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The detailed description set forth below in connection with the appended drawings is intended as a description of illustrated exemplary embodiments and is not intended to represent the only forms in which these embodiments may be constructed and/or utilized. The description sets forth the functions and sequence of steps for
5 constructing and operating the present invention in connection with the illustrated embodiments. However, it is to be understood that the same or equivalent functions and/or sequences may be accomplished by different embodiments that are also intended to be encompassed within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Some embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with
10 reference to an apparatus and method for producing triangular waveform with low audio band noise content, as generally depicted in reference to Figures 5 – 7. Additional embodiments, features and/or advantages of the invention will become apparent from the ensuing description or may be learned by practicing the invention. In the attached figures, the various drawings are not to scale with like numerals referring to like features
15 throughout both the drawings and the description.

Figure 2 shows a conventional triangular waveform generator **18** with limited DC gain which receives input from a square wave clock **20** and outputs a triangular waveform **22**. A person skilled in the art would readily appreciate that one disadvantage of triangular waveform generator **18** is that the DC gain limit must be low enough to
20 provide acceptable DC offset of triangular waveform output **22**. This, however, compromises the linearity of the triangle wave produced by triangular waveform generator **18**, as generally depicted in reference to Figure 3. Another disadvantage of

using this type of design is the high gain in the audio bandwidth which causes any noise present on square wave clock **20** to be amplified, as shown in the Bode plot of Figure 4.

Figure 5 schematically illustrates a triangular waveform generator **24** constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Particularly, triangular waveform generator **24** incorporates an active feedback network **26** (Fig. 5) to advantageously produce a triangular waveform output **28** (Fig. 5) with low audio band noise. Triangular waveform generator **24** receives input from a square wave clock **25** (Fig. 5) which introduces noise into the system. Triangular waveform generator **24** also includes an active integrator **27** which is operatively coupled to feedback network **26**.

Active feedback network **26** (Fig. 5) is configured to have high gain at audio frequencies and low gain at the switching frequency to avoid the output nonlinearity of Figure 3. The feedback signal includes a region of nearly flat gain in order to satisfy system stability needs. A Bode plot showing the forward gain and the feedback gain, respectively is depicted in Figure 7.

Figure 6 schematically illustrates a triangular waveform generator **30** constructed in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention. Particularly, triangular waveform generator **30** incorporates an active feedback network **32** (Fig. 6) which helps reduce the audio band noise in triangular waveform output **34** (Fig. 6). Triangular waveform generator **30** receives input from a square wave clock **36** (Fig. 6) which introduces noise into the system. Triangular waveform generator **30** also includes an active integrator **31** which is operatively coupled to feedback network **32**.

Active feedback network **32** is configured to have high gain at audio frequencies and low gain at the switching frequency to avoid the output nonlinearity of Figure 3. The feedback signal has a region of nearly flat gain to satisfy system stability needs.

A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the addition of an active feedback
5 network (such as the one shown in reference to Fig. 5 or Fig. 6) with one or more poles below the crossover frequency and one or more poles above the crossover frequency to a triangular waveform generator results in substantial reduction of the audio band noise of the output signal. This in turn reduces the audio band noise of the pulse width modulator and therefore the audio band noise of the entire Class D amplifier.

10 A person skilled in the art would also appreciate that the incorporation of an active feedback network in accordance with the general principles of the present invention carries the added benefit of acting as a DC (Direct Current) balance without significant sacrifice in triangular waveform output linearity.

The low-audio triangular waveform generator of the present invention is suited for
15 use as the comparator input of a Class D amplifier, as well as for other applications where a low-audio noise triangular waveform is desired.

The exemplary embodiments described hereinabove are merely illustrative of the general principles of the present invention. Various design modifications may be employed that would reside within the scope of the invention. For example, a person
20 skilled in the art would appreciate that the triangular waveform generator of the present invention may be implemented by various other configurations with off-the-shelf components. Thus, by way of example, but not of limitation, various alternative configurations may be utilized in accordance with the teachings herein. Accordingly, the

drawings and description are illustrative and not meant to be a limitation thereof. Thus, it is intended that the invention cover all embodiments and variations thereof as long as such embodiments and variations come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrical circuit, comprising a triangular waveform generator comprising:

a square waveform generator having a pulse frequency;

an active integrator receiving input from said square waveform generator, said
5 active integrator configured to generate a triangular waveform output;

an active feedback network operatively coupled to said active integrator.
2. The electronic circuit of claim 1 further comprising a comparator that receives
said triangular waveform output and an audio input signal.
3. The electronic circuit of claim 1 wherein said active feedback network exhibits
10 high gain at audio frequencies and low gain at said pulse frequency.
4. The electronic circuit of claim 1 wherein said active feedback network has at least
one pole below a crossover frequency.
5. The electronic circuit of claim 1 wherein said active feedback network has at least
one pole above a crossover frequency.
- 15 6. The electronic circuit of claim 4 wherein said active feedback network has at least
one pole above said crossover frequency.
7. The electronic circuit of claim 2 wherein said comparator provides an output
signal comprising pulses based on an amplitude and frequency of said audio input signal.

8. A method for generating a triangular waveform, said method comprising the steps of:

generating a square waveform having a pulse frequency;

integrating said square waveform to produce a triangular waveform;

5 generating a feedback signal from said triangular waveform;

modifying said feedback signal by applying a transfer function having a high gain at audio frequencies and a low gain at said pulse frequency;

combining said modified feedback signal with said square waveform.

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of comparing said triangular
10 waveform to an audio input signal.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein said transfer function has at least one pole below a crossover frequency.

11. The method of claim 8 wherein said transfer function has at least one pole above a crossover frequency.

15 12. The method of claim 10 wherein said transfer function has at least one pole above said crossover frequency.

13. The method of claim 9 further comprising the step of generating an output signal comprising pulses based on an amplitude and frequency of said audio input signal.