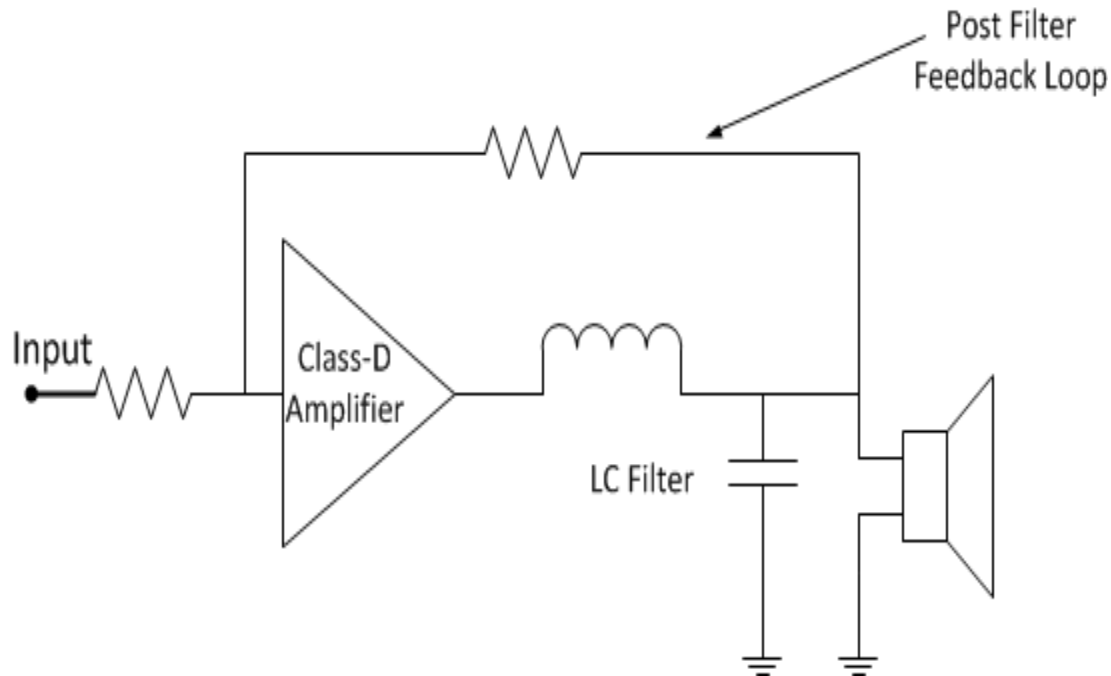


# Post Filter Feedback (PFFB)

# PFFB– What is it?

- PFFB is a secondary external feedback loop that feeds back a portion of the output signal after the LC filter to the input of the amplifier.

**Improves system performance!**

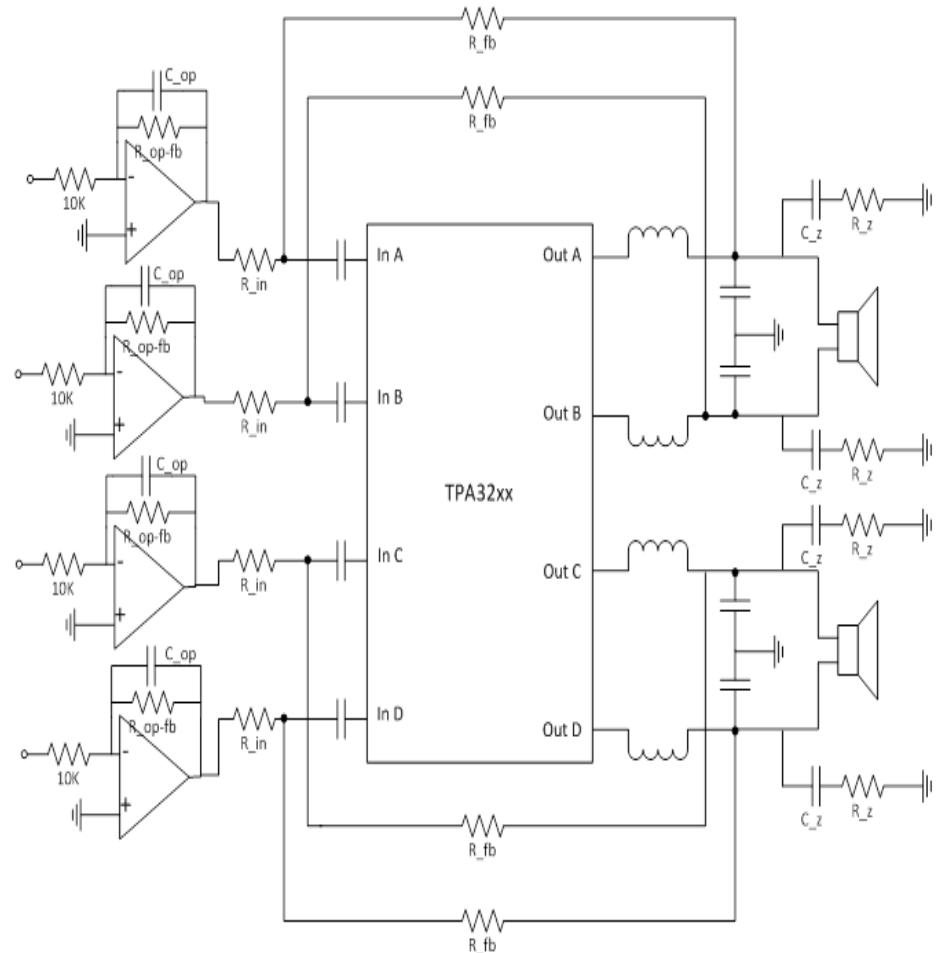


# PFFB– TPA32xx EVM Implementation

TPA32xx EVM family has component pads to implement PFFB.

- $R_{fb}$ : Feedback resistor
- $R_{in}$ : Input summing junction resistor
- $C_z$ : Zobel capacitor
- $R_z$ : Zobel Resistor
- $C_{op}$ : Op-Amp feedback capacitor
- $R_{op-fb}$ : Op-Amp feedback resistor

PFFB Designator	EVM Schematic Location/Designator	TPA3251 (PVDD=36V Fpwm=600KHz)	TPA3255 (PVDD=51V Fpwm=450KHz)
$R_{fb}$	R47 R49 R50 R51	18K	20K
$R_{in}$	R4 R12 R44 R46	2.7K	2.7K
$C_z$	C77 C78 C79 C80	1uF	1uF//.33uF
$R_z$	R54 R55 R56 R57	2.7R	3.3R
$C_{op}$	C18 C23 C57 C65	330pF	330pF
$R_{op-fb}$	R8 R41 R21 R25	10K	10K



# PFFB– Calculating PFFB Gain

$$A_f = \frac{A_0}{(1 + A_0\beta)} \quad \text{Closed Loop Gain}$$

$A_0 = 20dB = 10$  Standard Gain of TPA3251

$$\beta = \frac{2.7K}{(2.7K+18K)} = 0.13 \quad \text{Feedback factor for TPA3251}$$

(Based on R\_fb and R\_in resistor values)

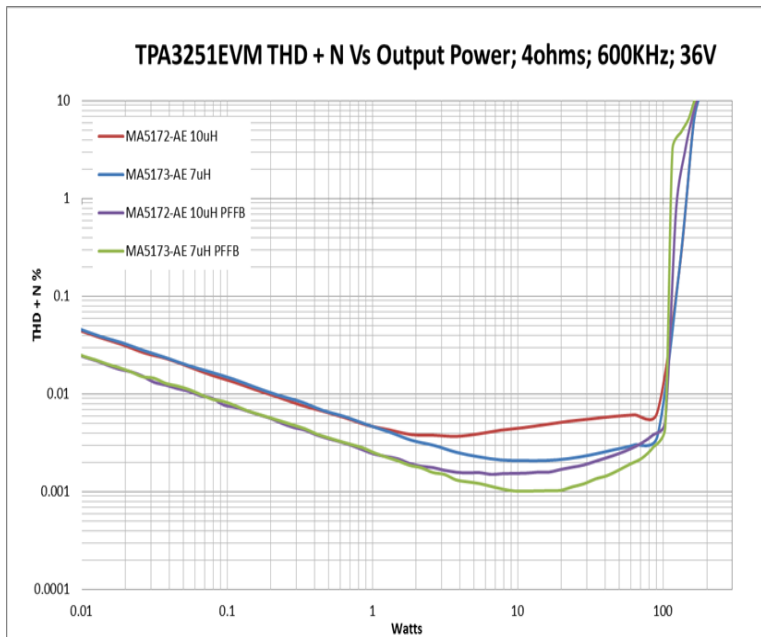
$$A_f = \frac{10}{(1 + (10 \times 0.13))} = 4.35 = 12.8dB$$

PFFB Gain for TPA3251

Feedback Parameters	TPA3251 (PVDD=36V Fpwm=600KHz)	TPA3255 (PVDD=51V Fpwm=450KHz)
Gain Ao (dB)	20	21.5
Feedback Factor $\beta$	0.13	0.119
PFFB Gain Af (dB)	12.8	13.8
Negative Feedback (dB)	7.2	7.7

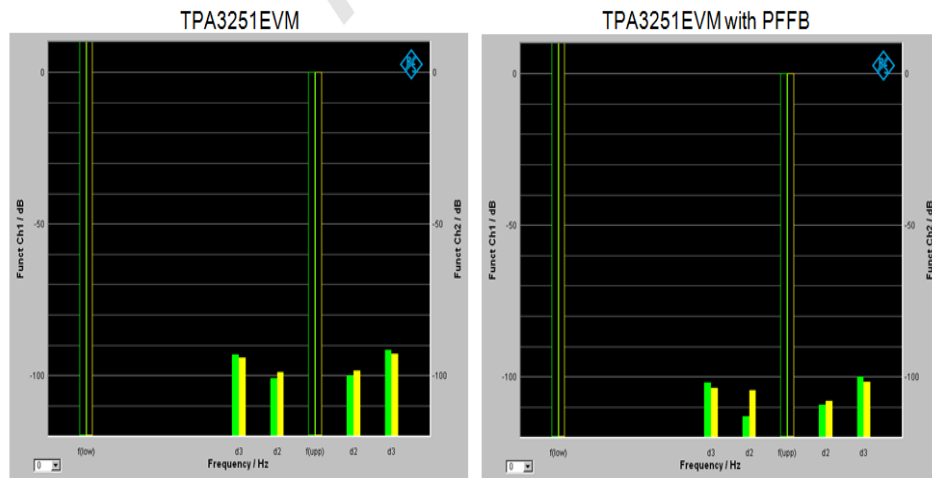
# PFFB– Benefits

- Lower Inductor distortion



- Lower Intermodulation distortion

Test: SMPTE (60Hz + 7KHz Ratio 4:1) 1W 8Ω

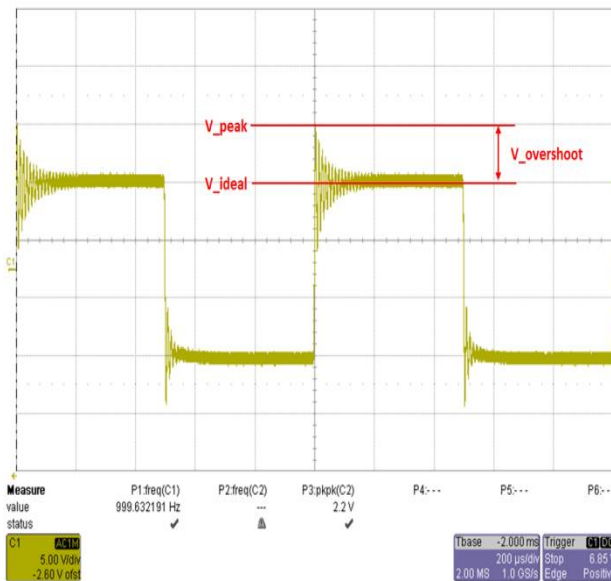


Noise (uV) A-Weighted		
EVM Configuration	TPA3251 (PVDD=36V Fpwm=600KHz)	TPA3255 (PVDD=51V Fpwm=450KHz)
Standard	60uV	86uV
PFFB	35uV	40uV

# PFFB– Assessing Stability

Since the TPA32xx family are internally closed loop devices without access to internal loop, **time domain transient response** analysis is used to assess stability.

Frequency domain gain and phase bode plots **Do Not** give accurate results.



$$\text{Overshoot}(\%) = \left( \frac{V_{peak} - V_{ideal}}{V_{ideal}} \right) \times 100$$

