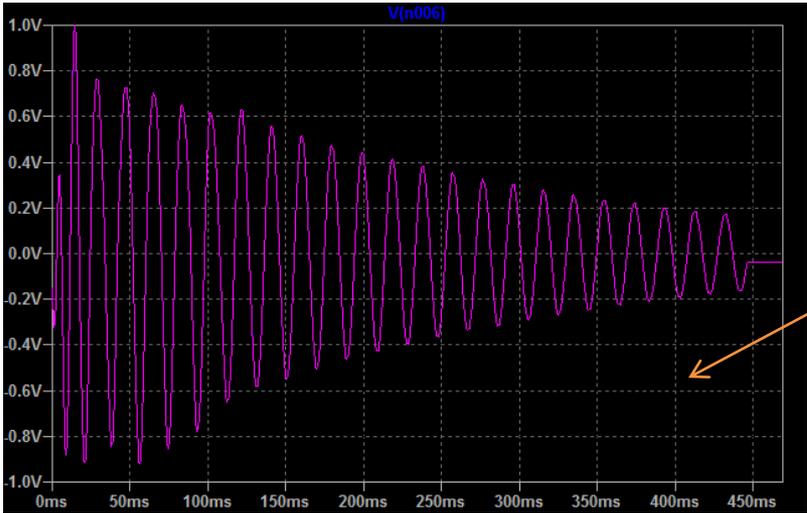




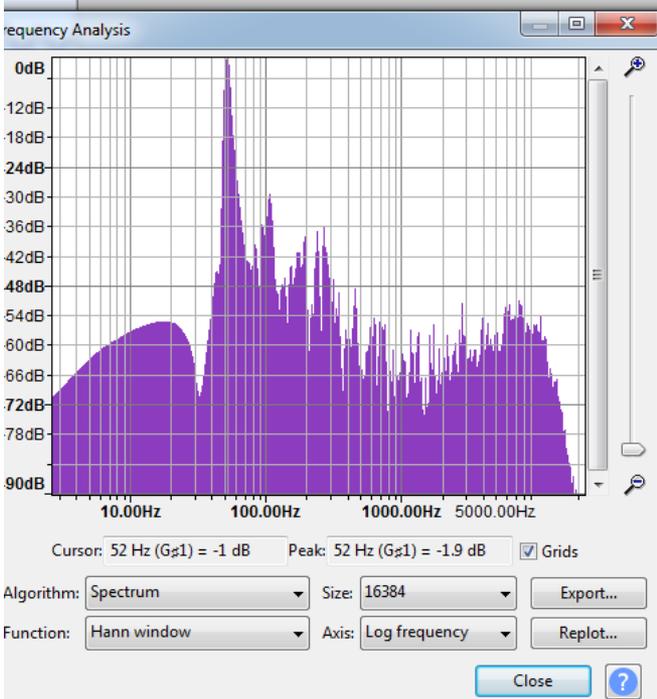
Bass drum hit in Bicep - Glue

Fundamental = 52 Hz

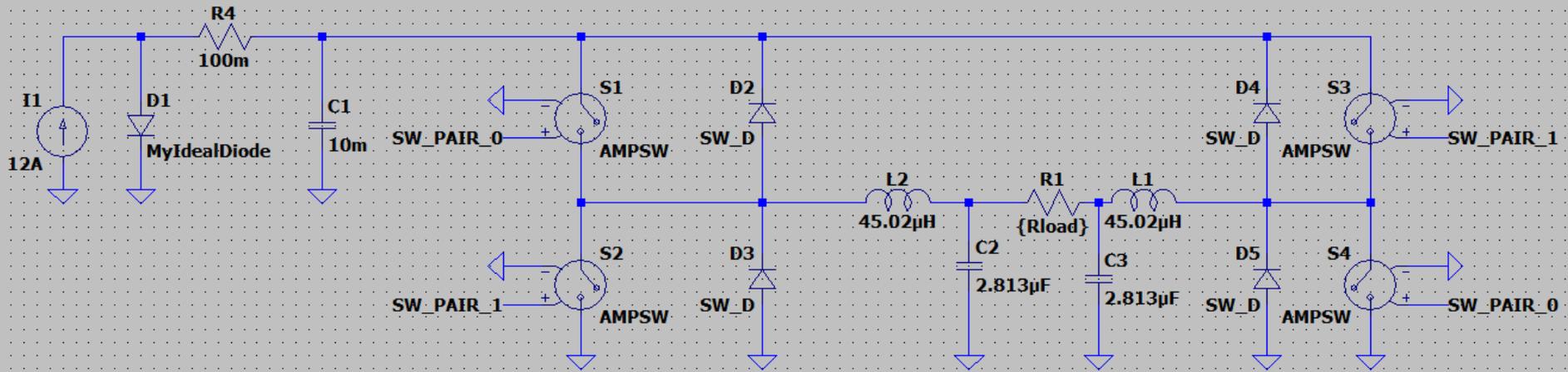
Minimum time between hits = 0.7s



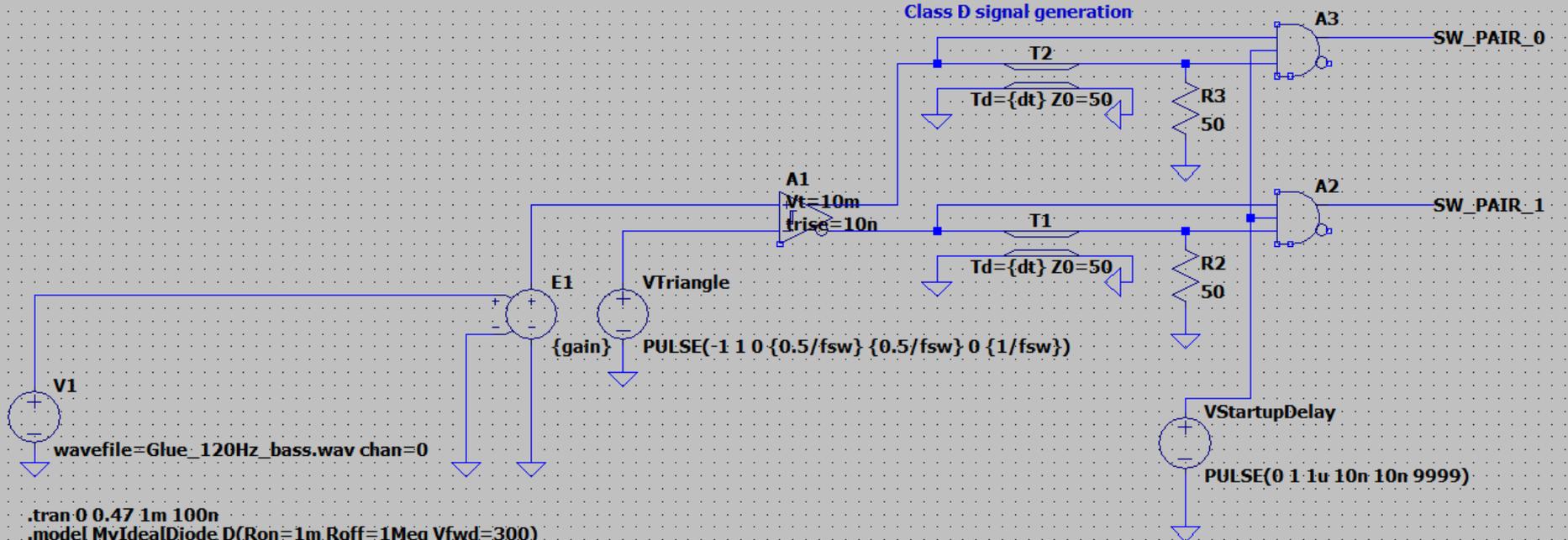
Imported into LTSPICE after 120Hz 4th order LP filter



Current limited supply with energy storage



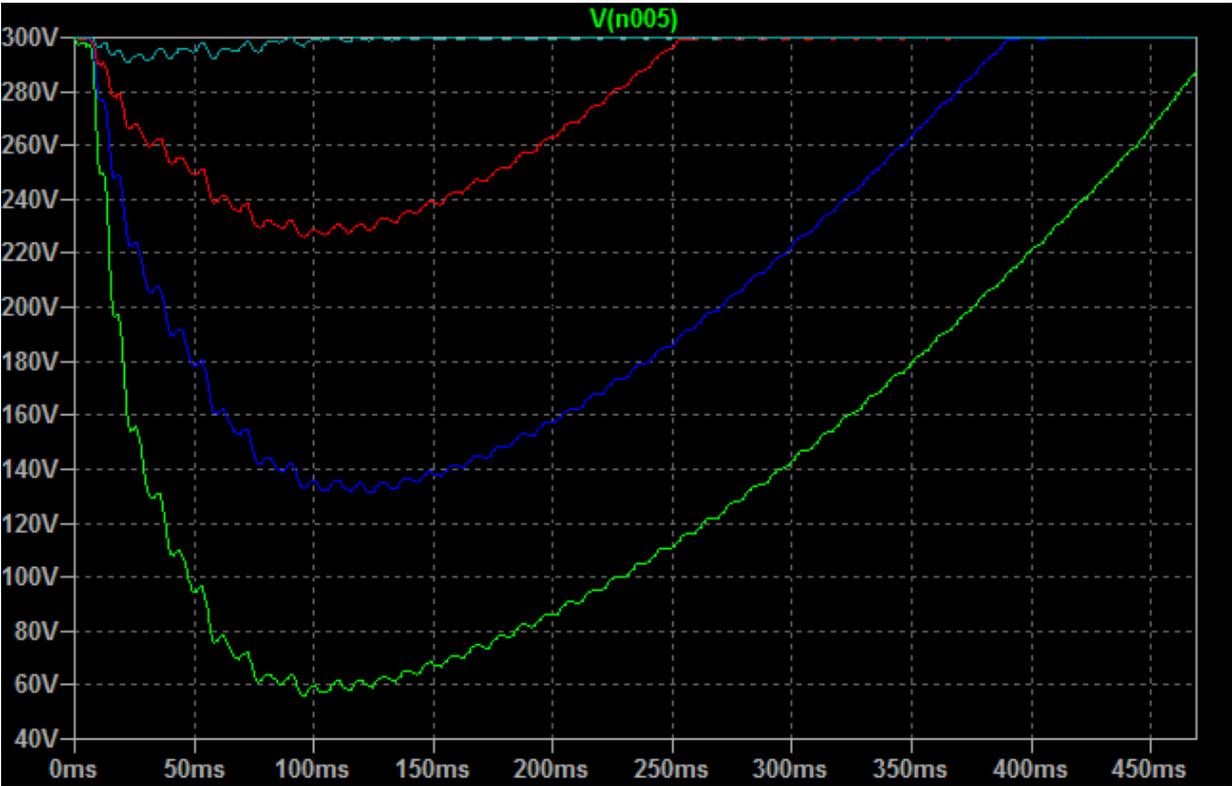
Class D signal generation



```
.tran 0 0.47 1m 100n
.model MyIdealDiode D(Ron=1m Roff=1Meg Vfwd=300)
.model SW_D D(Ron=1m Roff=1Meg Vfwd=0.2 Vrev=3000)
.model AMPSW SW(Ron=1m Roff=10Meg Vt=.5 Vh=-.4)
.param fsw=50e3 dt=250n rload=8 gain=1.25
.step param rload list 1 2 4 8
```

LT spice simulation of current limited supply with large capacitive storage

Supply voltage sag with different resistive loads (8/4/2/1Ω) @ 300V nominal bus.
 Peak level set to 100% modulation (clipping point).

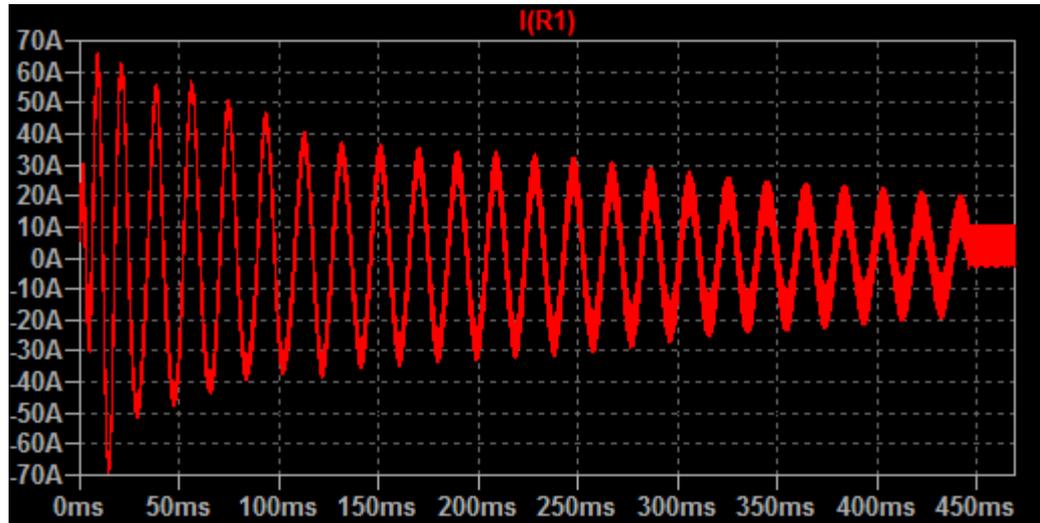


Results indicate running with 300V bus is sane for 8/4ohm and amplifier will be essentially distortion free for 8ohm at peak output.

Load	Minimum bus voltage	Compression	Recovery time
8	290.8V	-0.27dB	108mS
4	225V	-2.50dB	255mS
2	131V	-7.20dB	NA
1	56V	-14.60dB	NA

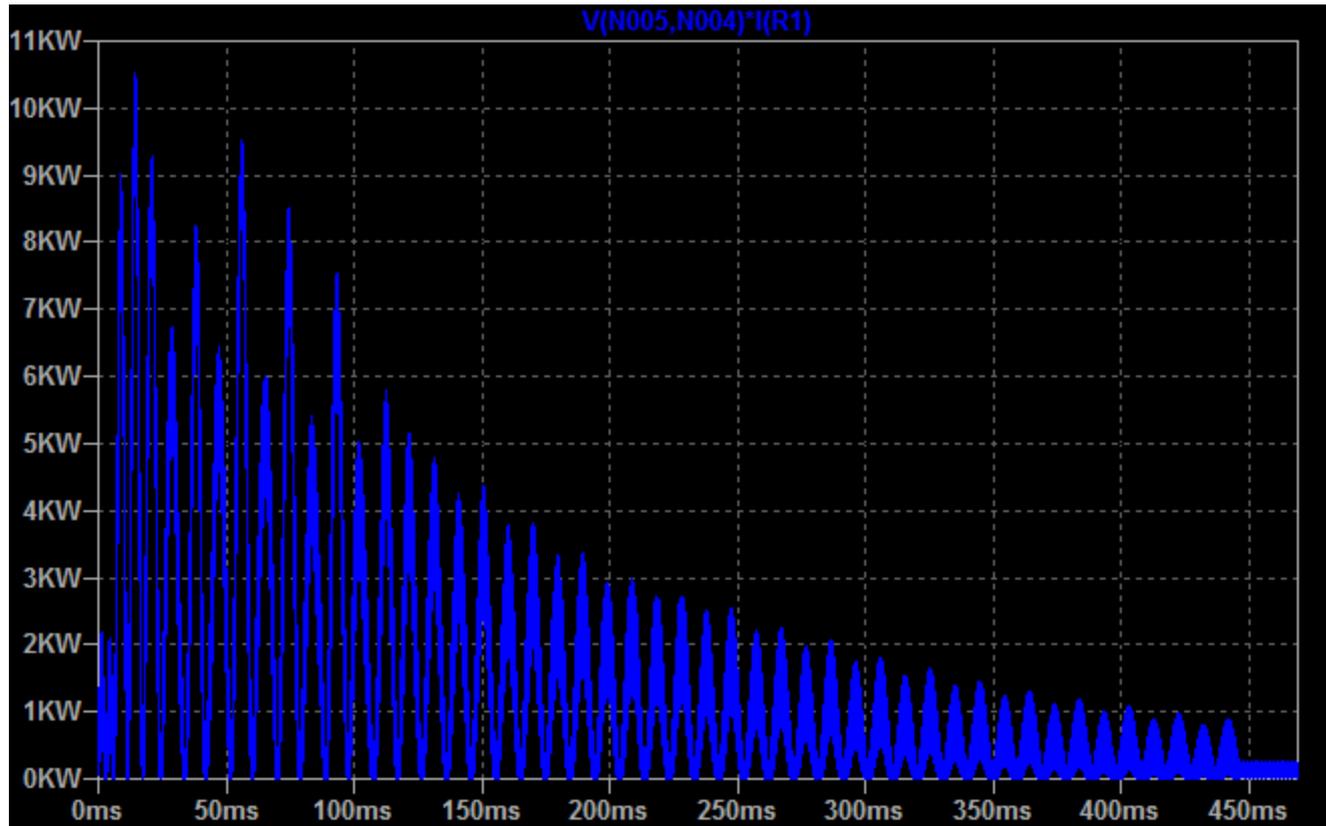
Look ahead limiter will compress input signal to avoid class-D amplifier reaching 100% modulation, the minimum required compression is recorded

Output current into 4Ω (also approximate capacitor ripple)



RMS capacitor: 8ohms 14.365A, 4ohms 21.428A

Power output into 8ohms



1.3235kW average

Strategies for dealing with low ohm load (IPAL etc.)

- Reduced dc bus – Lowers switching loss if problematic
- Restrict maximum duty cycle – lowers effective maximum output amplitude

Limiter

- DAC drives amplifier (modulator), by monitoring rail voltage we can estimate duty cycle
- Rail voltage changes slowly, LP filter rail voltage and use to estimate duty cycle and use zero attack limiter on duty cycle estimate.
- Maximum duty cycle should be restricted to <0.5 for low ohm loads, depending on output device stress it may also be required to lower bus voltage.
- Hold/release adjustable.
- Additional user peak and long term average limiting