# A14-133

Psychoacoustic Model Based Adaptive Impedance Speaker Power Management System

基於人耳聽覺模型的 適應性喇叭功率負載管理系統

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## 作品摘要

隨著可攜式行動裝置的普及,許多電子產品都希望能夠做到輕薄,內部所使用的喇叭受到體積的限制,無法滿足高功率、高音質的需求,在播放低頻的聲音時,也易於損壞,適應性喇叭功率負載管理系統可以有效地改進上述的問題。除了手機以及平板電腦、筆記型電腦外,LCD、LED平面電視也朝向螢幕更大,尺寸更薄的方向發展,由於它需要更高瓦數的輸出,本系統更能在此一展長才,以D類放大器(Class D)增大音訊,配合直流對直流升壓轉換器(DC-DC Boost Converter),提供動態電源,改善電視喇叭音量不足的困擾。



本作品實現一基於人耳聽覺模型的適應性喇叭功率負載管理系統。近年來,個人隨身行動裝置以及家用電視的發展皆朝向高功率的喇叭輸出以及更佳的音質。特別在標榜輕薄的電子產品內,喇叭的輸出效率更是所需關注的重點。因此,如何能夠在不損耗喇叭的狀況下,輸出最大的音樂訊號,同時又不影響音質,是本系統最終的目標。若需要高分貝音量時,我們可以加大輸出電壓或是縮小喇叭阻抗,現今隨身電子產品所使用的小型喇叭相對脆弱,在播放較大的音量時,內部音圈表面膠膜可能因為電流訊號太大、溫度過高而融化;另外,當播出強烈的重低音時,可能使得喇叭的鼓膜振動幅度過大,造成鬆弛或爆裂。在此,動態喇叭功率負載管理為喇叭保護的最佳解決方法。

適應性喇叭功率負載管理系統是一基於頻域上的音訊處理系統,有別於過去一般在時域上處理音樂訊號,相較之下更能有效率的掌控所輸入之資料,進而發揮喇叭最大的輸出功率。由於系統是頻域上的音訊處理,演算法更能輕易地導入人耳聽覺模型,將整體效率提升到最大的境界。除此之外,此系統能夠即時偵測喇叭動態阻抗以及負載功率,經由內部電路精確的演算法,預測出下一時段喇叭即將輸出的功率,於此同時,我們便能基於人耳聽覺模型之頻寬增益控制(BGC,Band-width gain control)配合適應性增益控制(AGC)以及動態電源電壓調整(DVS)等技術,控制下一時段即將輸出的功率,達到最佳的效率以及保護喇叭的目的。

### 本專題特色包括以下幾點:

- 1. 主動式喇叭保護:系統改變了原本被動式喇叭保護的方式, 將音樂訊號預先存進記憶體,配合測量所得之動態喇叭阻 抗,預估下一個時段的輸出功率;若估出的功率過大,則可 以在喇叭播出聲音之前及時的調整訊號大小,因此,喇叭便 不會因為訊號的延遲而損壞。
- 2. 動態喇叭阻抗:本系統在聲音持續撥放時,即時偵測喇叭的阻抗,證明了喇叭在不同的輸出功率時,會有不同的阻抗特性曲線,與一般所認知的固定阻抗特性曲線不同。
- 3. 頻域功率控制演算法:本系統將訊號轉換到頻域上做處理。 本系統演算法利用了人耳的掩蔽效應(Masking Effects),保 護喇叭之餘又讓耳朵感覺不出有任何音質的變化。



## 指導教授 陳科宏/交通大學電控工程研究所

臺灣大學電機工程學系博士。2000 年進入信億科技擔任專案經理,2003 年進入擔任裕邦科技研發部經理,2004 年起進入交通大學任教,並於 2011 年起擔任交通大學電機系教授一職。2011 年起擔任 IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics Associate Editor,2012 年擔任 IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems I & II Associate Editor。現職交通大學電機工程學系教授兼電機與控制工程研究所所長。

## 研究領域

VLSI、低功率電路設計,混合訊號電路設計、電源管理 IC 設計。

## **Abstract**

Audible devices such as cell phones or televisions tend to produce higher speaker output power and achieve higher sound quality. Especially the portable devices featuring ultra slim and light in recent years, system power efficiency and speaker size are main concerns also. Mobile device speakers nowadays are relatively small and fragile. Hence, optimizing the signal-to-noise and distortion ratio (SNDR), maximizing output signal power with small size speakers and providing reliable protection simultaneously is the ultimate aim for audible systems.

As shown in Fig, when a sound is so loud that loading speaker could be damaged, there are two methods to solve the problem traditionally, signal clipping and AGC. Clipping methods include soft clipping and hard clipping. Soft clipping suffers less distortion than hard clipping; however, hard clipping can suppress more power. Both methods have drawbacks. Although clipping input signal is the simplest way to reduce power, it produces abundant extra harmonic components compared to unclipped input signal, especially during hard clipping. Thus, signal clipping greatly increases THD during continuous high output power operation. In addition, clipped signal experiences amplitude compression, whereby all notes would be sound equally loud because the louder notes are clipped to the same output level as softer notes. On the other hand, although AGC pose little negative effects on THD, it is not an effective technique to suppress audio signal. AGC diminishes full band of audio from 20 Hz to 20 kHz over a period of time without taking dynamic loading impedance (DLI) characteristics into account. Besides, according to human hearing model, it does not necessarily to suppress every frequency band. The proposed psychoacoustic model based APM system can process audio signal in z-domain instead of time domain. For example, with a fivetone input signal, APM can suppress the higher two main tones in z-domain without affecting other tones. Moreover, with the z-domain RT-DLI monitoring, accurate power control, low exceed distortion and highly efficient speaker protection can be accomplished concurrently. And the defects of traditional ways mentioned above are also revealed. Clipping method generates lots of external noise points, which results in loud noise at output. On the other hand, the points within the dash line square in AGC will not damage a speaker; however, they are suppressed also. Consequently, power efficiency is decreased.

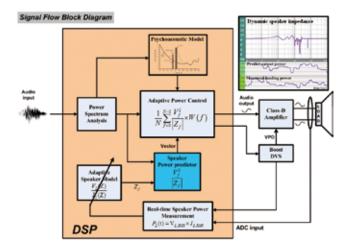


Fig.1 > Adaptive Speaker Impedance Power Management System

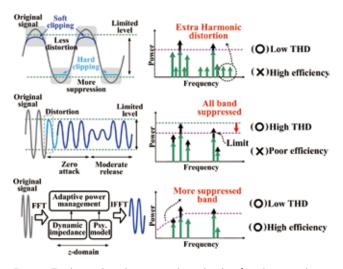


Fig.2 > Traditional and proposed methods of audio signal power suppression.