LM4949 Boomer® Audio Power Amplifier Series Stereo Class D Audio Subsystem with OCL Headphone Amplifier

Check for Samples: LM4949

FEATURES

- **Output Short Circuit Protection**
- **Thermal Shutdown**
- **Stereo Filterless Class D Operation**
- **Selectable OCL/CC Headphone Drivers**
- **RF Suppression**
- **I^2C Control Interface**
- **32-step Digital Volume Control**
- **Independent Speaker and Headphone Gain Settings**
- **Minimum External Components**
- **Click and Pop suppression**
- **Micro-Power Shutdown**
- **Available in Space-Saving 25-Bump DSBGA Package**

APPLICATIONS

- **Mobile Phones**
- **PDAs**
- **Laptops**

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- **Efficiency V_{DD} = 3.6V, 400mW into 8Ω: 86.5 %**
- **Efficiency V_{DD} = 5V, 1W into 8Ω: 87.4 %**
- **Quiescent Power Supply Current @ 3.6V : 9.36 mA**
- **Power Output at V_{DD} = 5V**
  - **Speaker:**
    - **R_L = 4Ω, THD+N ≤ 1%: 2 W**
    - **R_L = 8Ω, THD+N ≤ 1%: 1.19 W**
    - **R_L = 4Ω, THD+N ≤ 10%: 2.5 W**
  - **Headphone:**
    - **R_L = 16Ω, THD+N ≤ 1%: 153 mW**
    - **R_L = 32Ω, THD+N ≤ 1%: 89 mW**
- **Shutdown Current: 0.1 µA**

DESCRIPTION

The LM4949 is a fully integrated audio subsystem designed for stereo cell phone applications. The LM4949 combines a 2.5W stereo Class D amplifier plus a separate 190mW stereo headphone amplifier, volume control, and input mixer into a single device. The filterless class D amplifiers deliver 1.19W/channel into an 8Ω load with <1% THD+N from a 5V supply. The headphone amplifier features TI's Output Capacitor-less (OCL) architecture that eliminates the output coupling capacitors required by traditional headphone amplifiers. Additionally, the headphone amplifiers can be configured with capacitively coupled (CC)loads, or used to drive an external headphone amplifier. When configured for an external amplifier, the $V_{DD}/2$ output (VOC) controls the external amplifier's shutdown input.

For improved noise immunity, the LM4949 features fully differential left, right and mono inputs. The three inputs can be mixed/multiplexed to either the speaker or headphone amplifiers. The left and right inputs can be used as separate single-ended inputs, mixing multiple stereo audio sources. The mixer, volume control, and device mode select are controlled through an I^2C compatible interface.

Output short circuit and thermal shutdown protection prevent the device from being damaged during fault conditions. Superior click and pop suppression eliminates audible transients on power-up/down and during shutdown.

Typical Application

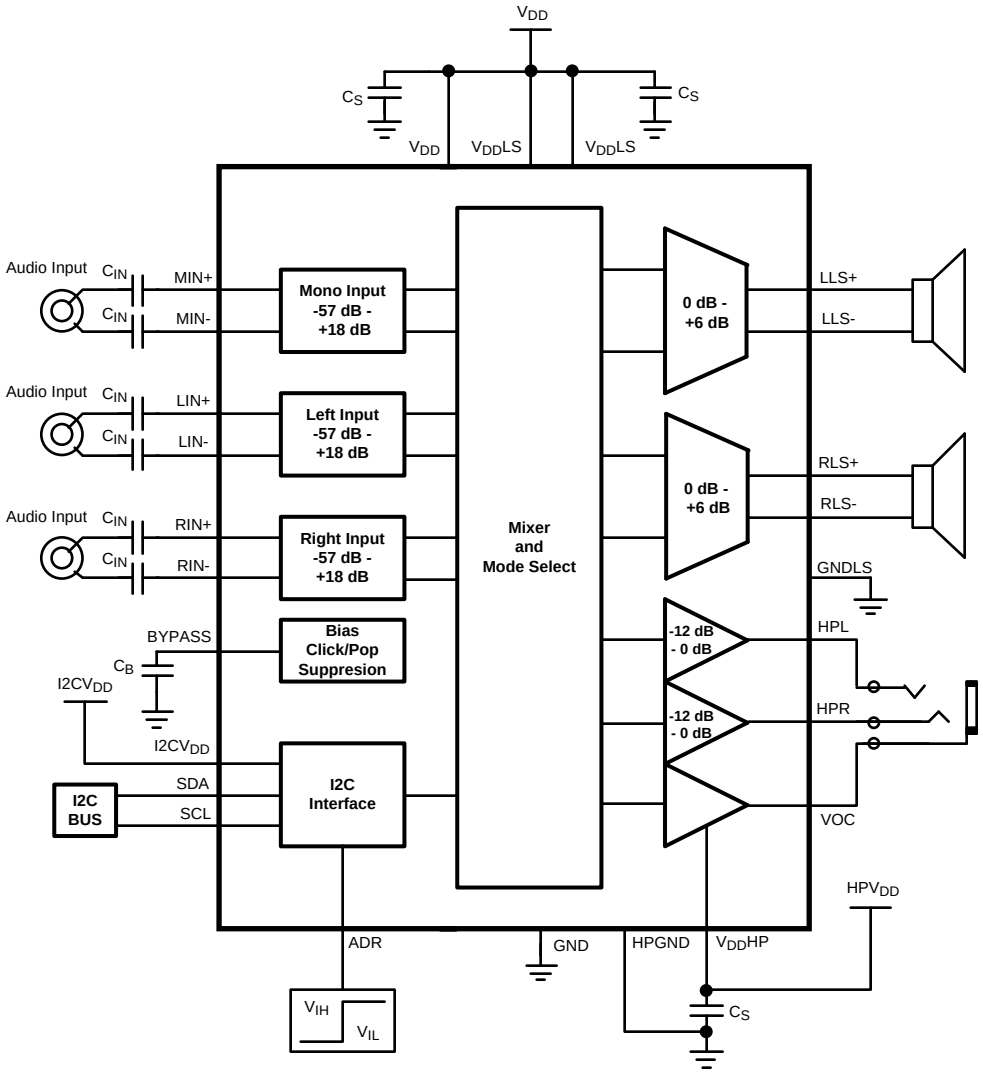


Figure 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit

Connection Diagram

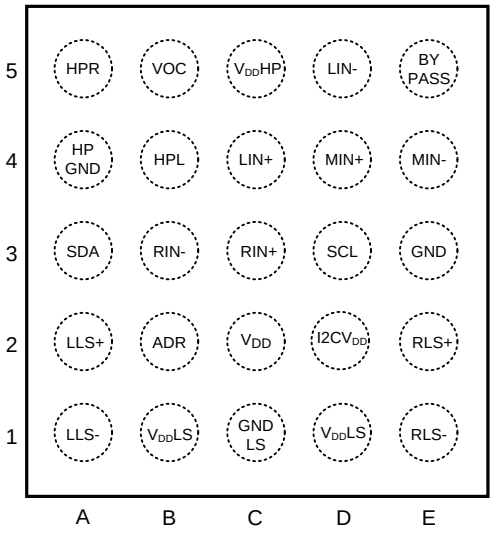


Figure 2. 25-Bump DSBGA (Top View)
See YZR0025 Package

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.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)(2)

Supply Voltage(3)	6.0V
Storage Temperature	−65°C to +150°C
Input Voltage	−0.3V to V_{DD} +0.3V
Power Dissipation(4)	Internally Limited
ESD Susceptibility(5)	2000V
ESD Susceptibility(6)	200V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	35.1°C/W

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
(2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
(3) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
(4) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{JMAX}, θ_{JA}, and the ambient temperature T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation is $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ or the number given in Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower. For the LM4949, see power derating currents for additional information.
(5) Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor.
(6) Machine Model, 220pF – 240pF discharged through all pins.

OPERATING RATINGS

Temperature Range ($T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$)	$-40°C \le T_A \le +85°C$
Supply Voltage (V_{DD}, V_{DD}LS, V_{DD}HP)	$2.7V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5V$
I^2C Voltage (I^2CV_{DD})	$2.4V \le I^2CV_{DD} \le 5.5V$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.0V (1) (2)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical (3)	Limit (4) (5)	
I_{DD}	Supply Current	LS Mode Stereo Mono	 6 4.5	 8.75	 mA (max) mA
		OCL HP Mode Stereo Mono	 5.0 4.3	 6.5	 mA (max) mA
		CC HP Mode Stereo Mono	 4.0 3.3	 5.25	 mA (max) mA
		Stereo LS + HP Mode	8.6		mA
I_{SD}	Shutdown Supply Current		0.03	2	µA (max)
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	Speaker (mode 1) OCL HP (mode 1)	8.9 5.6	48.9 24.5	mV (max) mV (max)
P_{OUT}	Output Power	LS Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 1%	 820 662 515 415	 340	 mW mW mW mW (min)
		OCP HP Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	 62.5 50 37.5 30.3	 	 mW mW mW mW
		CC HP Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	 63 50 38 30	 	 mW mW mW mW (min)
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Differential Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 35mW OCL CC	 0.015 0.012	 	 % %
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 20mW OCL CC	 0.017 0.018	 	 % %
		LS Mode R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 300mW R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 150mW	 0.023 0.02	 	 % %
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Single-Ended Input Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 35mW OCL CC	 0.023 0.017	 	 % %
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 20mW OCL CC	 0.019 0.013	 	 % %
		LS Mode R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 300mW R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 150mW	 0.05 0.03	 	 % %

(1) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
(2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
(3) Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
(4) Limits are specified to AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
(5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by design, test or statistical analysis.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.0V[1][2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
e_N	Noise	Differential Input, A-weighted, Input Referred			
		Mono Input OCL CC LS	 16.4 15.5 43		 µV µV µV
		All Inputs ON OCL CC LS	 29.8 29.2 46.6		 µV µV µV
		Single-Ended Input, A-weighted, Input Referred			
		Stereo Input OCL CC LA	 12 11 45		 µV µV µV
		All Inputs ON OCL CC LS	 23.7 22.9 52		 µV µV µV
η	Efficiency	LS Mode, P_{OUT} = 400mW, R_L = 8Ω	85.3		%
Xtalk	Crosstalk	LS Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 8Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	84.7		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	68		dB
T_{ON}	Turn on Time	CC Mode OCL Mode LS Mode	68 14 29		ms ms ms
T_{OFF}	Turn off Time	From any mode	683		ms
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance	Maximum Gain Minimum Gain	24.8 222.7		kΩ kΩ
A_V	Gain	Volume Control Minimum Gain Maximum Gain	 –57 18		 dB dB
		LS Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 6 12		 dB dB
		Step 1 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 4 10		 dB dB
		Step 2 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 2 8		 dB dB
		Step 3 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 0 6		 dB dB
		HP Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Step 1 Step 2	0 -6 -12		dB dB dB
Mute	Mute Attenuation	Speaker Mode	–103		dB
		Headphone Mode	–123		dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.0V[1][2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	Speaker Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	66.1		dB
		OCL Headphone Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	70		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Differential Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 1kHz	78.1 75.4 74 72.9		dB dB dB dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 70.31kHz72.8	77.5 81 69 81		dB dB dB dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	All Inputs ON, Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 1kHz	66.1 70.5 65.4 72.2		dB dB dB dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.6V[1][2]

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
I_{DD}	Supply Current	LS Mode Stereo Mono	 6.8 4.9	 7.3 5.3	 mA (max) mA (max)
		OCL HP Mode Stereo Mono	 5.8 4.9	 6.5 5.5	 mA (max) mA (max)
		CC HP Mode Stereo Mono	 4.7 4.1	 5.2 4.6	 mA (max) mA (max)
		Stereo LS + HP Mode	9.36		mA
I_{SD}	Shutdown Supply Current		0.03	1	µA (max)
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	Headphone Speaker	6.7 8.9	20 49	mV (max) mV (max)

(1) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
(2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
(3) Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
(4) Limits are specified to AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
(5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by design, test or statistical analysis.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.6V[1][2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
P_{OUT}	Output Power	LS Mode, f = 1 kHz			
		R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 10%	1.24		W
		R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 1%	1		W
		R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 10%	0.765		W
		R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 1%	0.615		W
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1 kHz			
		R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10%	94		mW
		R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1%	76		mW
		R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10%	55		mW
		R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	45		mW
		CC HP Mode, f = 1 kHz			
		R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10%	93		mW
		R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1%	75		mW
		R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10%	56		mW
		R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	45		mW
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Differential Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 50mW			
		OCL	0.021		%
		CC	0.021		%
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 30mW			
		OCL	0.01		%
		CC	0.01		%
		LS Mode			
		R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 400mW	0.023		%
		R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 300mW	0.02		%
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Single-Ended Input Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 50mW			
		OCL	0.021		%
		CC	0.017		%
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 30mW			
		OCL	0.02		%
		CC	0.015		%
		LS Mode			
		R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 400mW	0.05		%
		R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 300mW	0.034		%
e_N	Noise	Differential Mode, A-weighted, Input Referred			
		Mono Input			
		OCL	16.4		µV
		CC	15.5		µV
		LS	43		µV
		All Inputs ON			
		OCL	29.8		µV
		CC	29.2		µV
		LS	46.6		µV
		Single-Ended Input, A-weighted, Input Referred			
		Stereo Input			
		OCL	12		µV
		CC	11		µV
		LS	45		µV
		All Inputs ON			
		OCL	23.7		µV
		CC	22.9		µV
		LS	52		µV
η	Efficiency	LS Mode, P_{OUT} = 400mW, R_L = 8Ω	86.5		%

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 3.6V[1][2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
Xtalk	Crosstalk	LS Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 8Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	86		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	68		dB
T_{ON}	Turn on Time	CC Mode OCL Mode LS Mode	75 14 31		ms ms
T_{OFF}	Turn off Time	From any mode	692		ms
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance	Maximum Gain Minimum Gain	24.8 222.7		kΩ kΩ
A_V	Gain	Volume Control Minimum Gain Maximum Gain	 –57 18		 dB dB
		LS Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 6 12		 dB dB
		Step 2 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 4 10		 dB dB
		Step 2 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 2 8		 dB dB
		Step 3 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 0 6		 dB dB
		HP Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Step 1 Step 2	0 –6 –12		 dB dB
Mute	Mute Attenuation	Speaker Mode	–84		dB
		Headphone Mode	–95		dB
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	Speaker Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	66		dB
		OCL Headphone Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	68.6		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Differential Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 1kHz	75 75 73 73		dB dB dB dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 1kHz	75 75 67 71		dB dB dB dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	All Inputs ON, Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz LS Mode, f = 217Hz LS Mode, f = 1kHz	72 70 60 65		dB dB dB dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 5.0V (1) (2)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical (3)	Limit (4)(5)	
I_{DD}	Supply Current	LS Mode Stereo Mono	 9.9 6.6	 10.9 7.2	 mA (max) mA (max)
		OCL HP Mode Stereo Mono	 6.6 5.5	 7.3 6.2	 mA (max) mA (max)
		CC HP Mode Stereo Mono	 5.4 4.3	 5.9 4.8	 mA (max) mA (max)
		Stereo LS + HP Mode	13		mA
I_{SD}	Shutdown Supply Current		0.1	1	µA (max)
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	Headphone Speaker	10 9.6	52 50	mV (max) mV (max)
P_{OUT}	Output Power	LS Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 4Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 8Ω, THD+N = 1%	 2.5 2.01 1.48 1.19		 W W W W
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	 190 154 109 89		 mW mW mW mW
		CC HP Mode, f = 1 kHz R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 16Ω, THD+N = 1% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 10% R_L = 32Ω, THD+N = 1%	 188 153 105 88		 mW mW mW mW
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Differential Input Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 100mW OCL CC	 0.02 0.027		 % %
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 50mW OCL CC	 0.02 0.022		 % %
		LS Mode R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 1W R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 600mW	 0.022 0.02		 % %
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	Single-Ended Input Mode, f = 1kHz			
		HP Mode, R_L = 16Ω, P_{OUT} = 100mW OCL CC	 0.021 0.02		 % %
		HP Mode, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 50mW OCL CC	 0.02 0.017		 % %
		LS Mode R_L = 4Ω, P_{OUT} = 1W R_L = 8Ω, P_{OUT} = 600mW	 0.05 0.033		 % %

(1) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
(2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
(3) Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
(4) Limits are specified to AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
(5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by design, test or statistical analysis.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 5.0V[1] [2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
e_N	Noise	Differential Input, A-weighted, Input Referred			
		Mono Input OCL CC LS	 16.4 15.5 43		 µV µV µV
		All Inputs ON OCL CC LS	 29.8 29.2 46.6		 µV µV µV
		Single-Ended Input, A-weighted, Input Rrferred			
		Stereo Input OCL CC LS	 12 11 45		 µV µV µV
		All Inputs ON OCL CC LS	 23.7 22.9 52		 µV µV µV
η	Efficiency	LS Mode, P_{OUT} = 1W, R_L = 8Ω	87.4		%
Xtalk	Crosstalk	LS Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 8Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	105.8		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω, V_{IN} = 1V_{P-P}			
		Differential Input Mode	69.6		dB
T_{ON}	Turn on Time	CC Mode OCL Mode LS Mode	89 14 35		ms ms ms
T_{OFF}	Turn off Time	From any mode	716		ms
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance	Maximum Gain Minimum Gain	24.8 222.7		kΩ kΩ
A_V	Gain	Volume Control Minimum Gain Maximum Gain	 –57 18		 dB dB
		LS Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 6 12		 dB dB
		Step 1 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 4 10		 dB dB
		Step 2 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 8 2		 dB dB
		Step 3 Differential Input Single-Ended Input	 0 6		 dB dB
		HP Second Gain Stage			
		Step 0 Step 1 Step 2	0 –6 –12		dB dB dB
Mute	Mute Attenuation	Speaker Mode	–102.7		dB
		Headphone Mode	–123		dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 5.0V[1] [2] (continued)

The following specifications apply for A_V = 0dB, $R_{L(SP)}$ = 15µH + 8Ω + 15µH, $R_{L(HP)}$ = 32Ω, f = 1kHz unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4949		Units (Limits)
			Typical[3]	Limit[4][5]	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	Speaker Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	64.4		dB
		OCL Headphone Mode, f = 1kHz, V_{IN} = 200mV_{P-P}	74.3		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Differential Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz	68.3		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz	67.9		dB
		LS Mode, f = 217Hz	73.8		dB
		LS Mode, f = 1kHz	72		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz	70.55		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz	63.05		dB
		LS Mode, f = 217Hz	64.6		dB
		LS Mode, f = 1kHz	70.3		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	All Inputs ON, Single-Ended Input Mode, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}			
		OCL HP Mode, f = 217Hz	63.1		dB
		OCL HP Mode, f = 1kHz	66.4		dB
		LS Mode, f = 217Hz	59.1		dB
		LS Mode, f = 1kHz	69.3		dB

Table 1. Bump Description

BUMP	NAME	DESCRIPTION
A1	LLS-	Left Channel Loudspeaker Inverting Output
A2	LLS+	Left Channel Loudspeaker Non-inverting Output
A3	SDA	Serial Data Input
A4	HPGND	Headphone Ground
A5	HPR	Right Channel Headphone Output
B1	VDDLS	Speaker Power Supply
B2	ADR	Address Select Bit
B3	RIN-	Right Channel Inverting Input
B4	HPL	Left Channel Headphone Output
B5	VOC	Headphone Return Bias Output
C1	GNDLS	Speaker Ground
C2	VDD	Power Supply
C3	RIN+	Right Channel Non-Inverting Input
C4	LIN+	Left Channel Non-inverting Input
C5	VDDHP	Headphone Power Supply
D1	VDDLS	Speaker Power Supply
D2	I^2CVDD	I2C Power Supply
D3	SCL	Serial Clock Input
D4	MIN+	Mono Channel Non-inverting Input
D5	LIN-	Left Channel Inverting Input
E1	RLS-	Right Channel Loudspeaker Inverting Output
E2	RLS+	Right Channel Loudspeaker Non-inverting Output
E3	GND	Ground
E4	MIN-	Mono Channel Inverting Input
E5	BYPASS	Mid-rail Bias Bypass

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 300mW, R_L = 4Ω

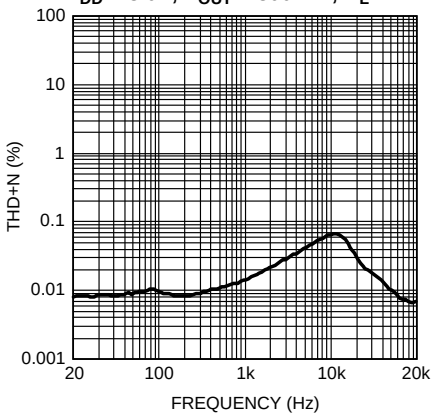


Figure 3.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 400mW, R_L = 4Ω

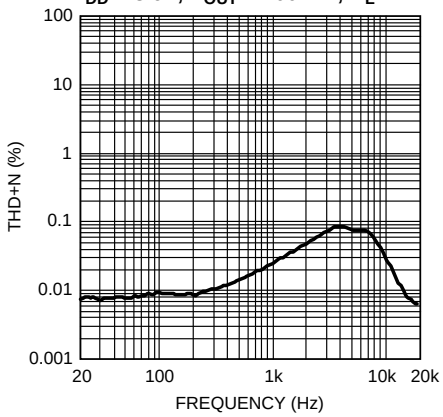


Figure 4.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 1W, R_L = 4Ω

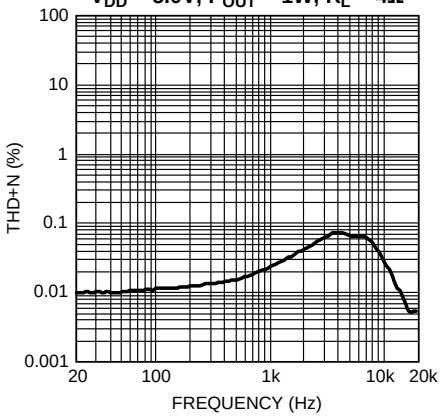


Figure 5.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 150mW, R_L = 8Ω

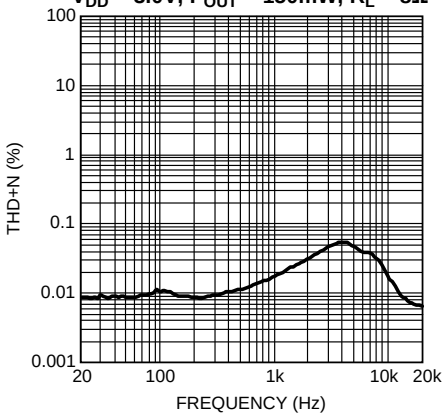


Figure 6.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 300mW, R_L = 8Ω

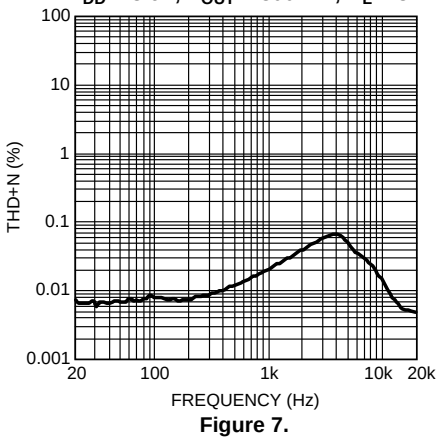


Figure 7.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 600mW, R_L = 8Ω

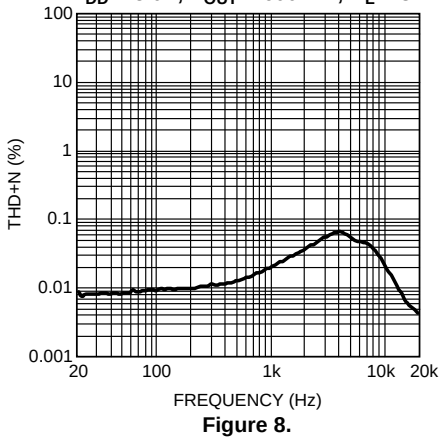


Figure 8.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 300mW, R_L = 4Ω

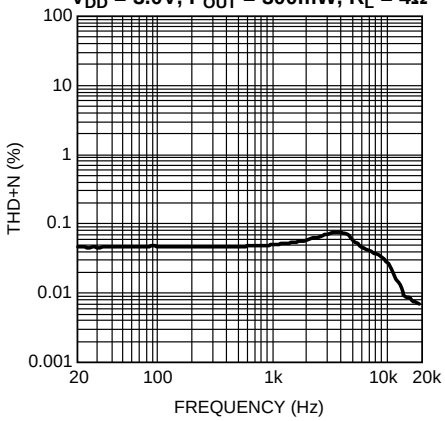


Figure 9.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 400mW, R_L = 4Ω

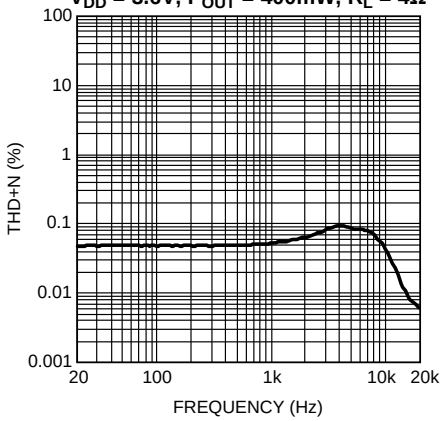


Figure 10.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 1W, R_L = 4Ω

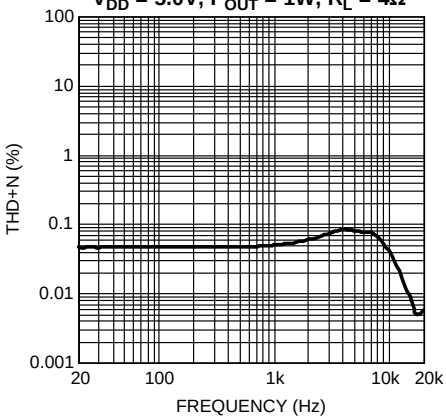


Figure 11.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 150mW, R_L = 8Ω

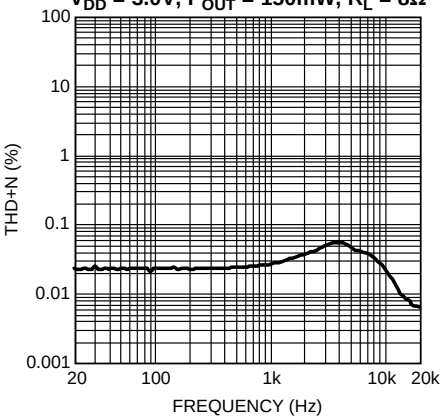


Figure 12.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 300mW, R_L = 8Ω

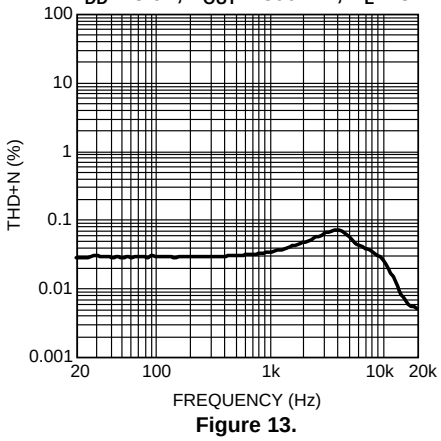


Figure 13.

THD+N vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 600mW, R_L = 8Ω

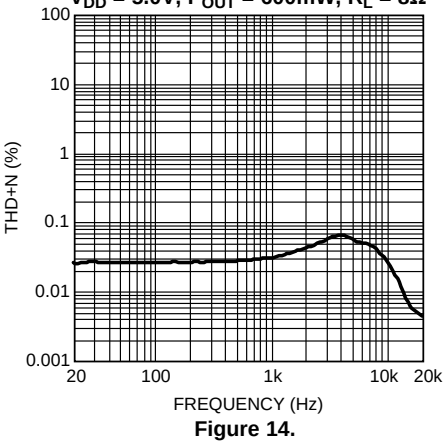


Figure 14.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 35mW, R_L = 16Ω

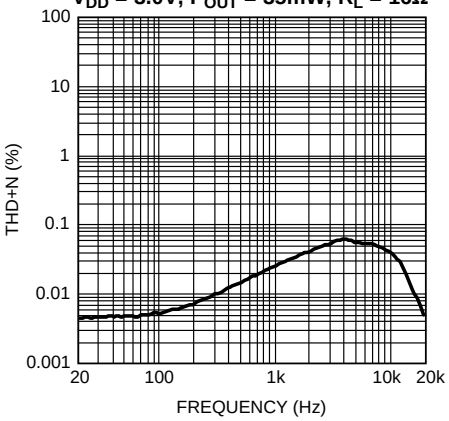


Figure 15.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 16Ω

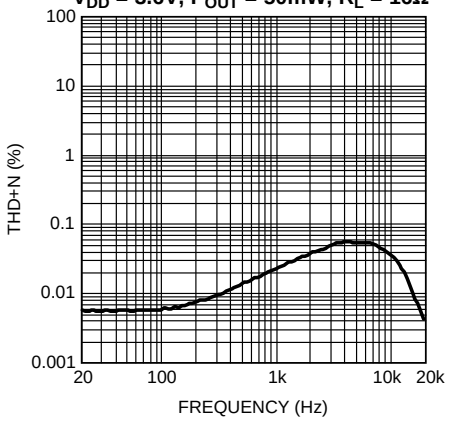


Figure 16.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 100mW, R_L = 16Ω

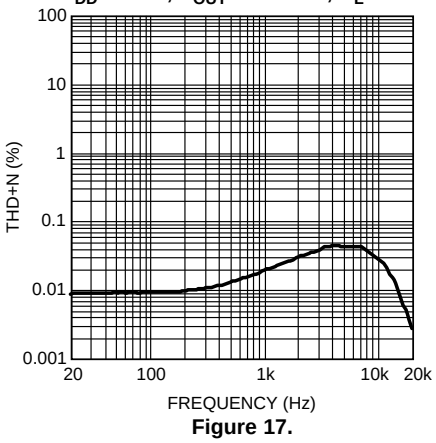


Figure 17.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 20mW, R_L = 32Ω

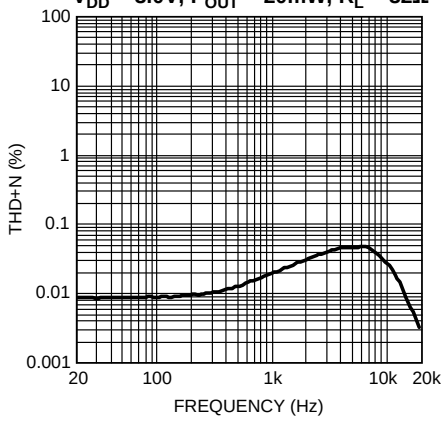


Figure 18.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 30mW, R_L = 32Ω

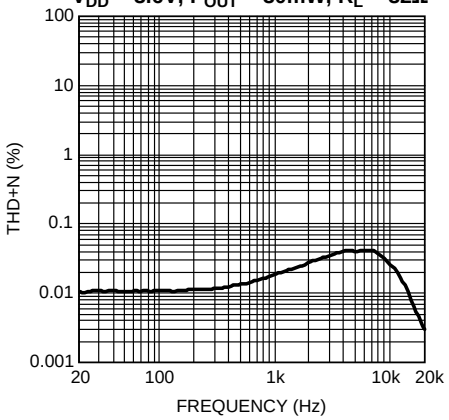


Figure 19.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 32Ω

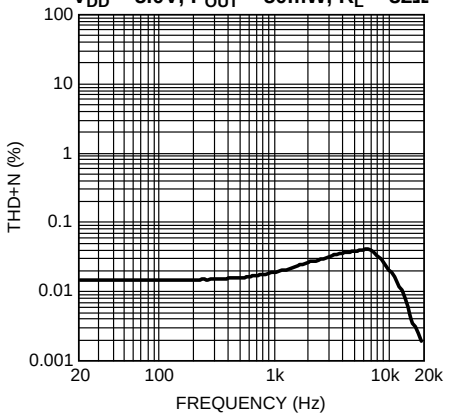


Figure 20.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 35mW, R_L = 16Ω

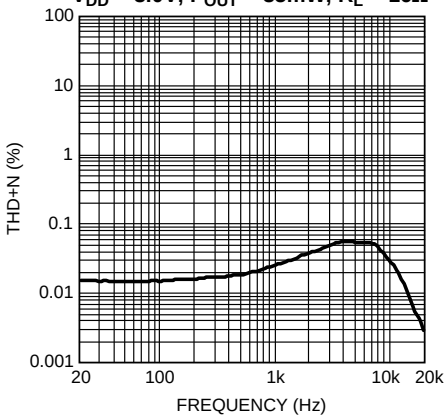


Figure 21.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 16Ω

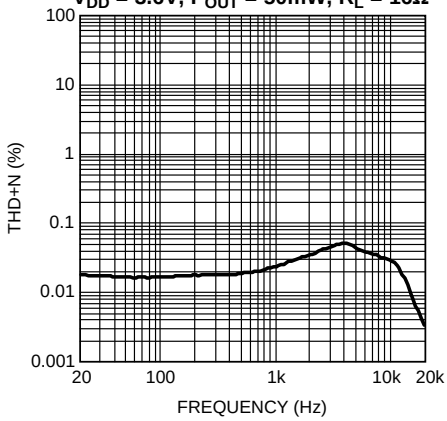


Figure 22.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 100mW, R_L = 16Ω

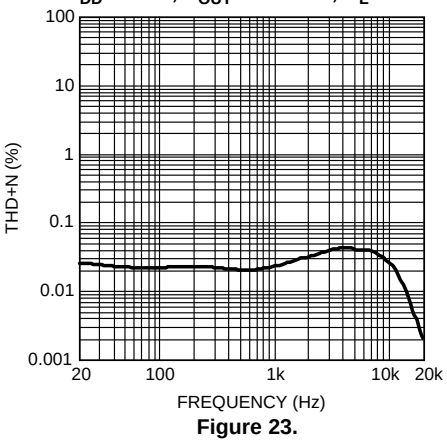


Figure 23.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 20mW, R_L = 32Ω

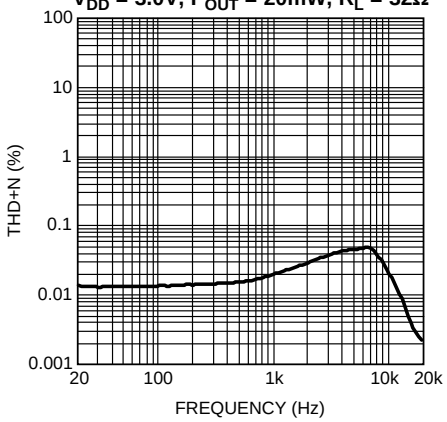


Figure 24.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 30mW, R_L = 32Ω

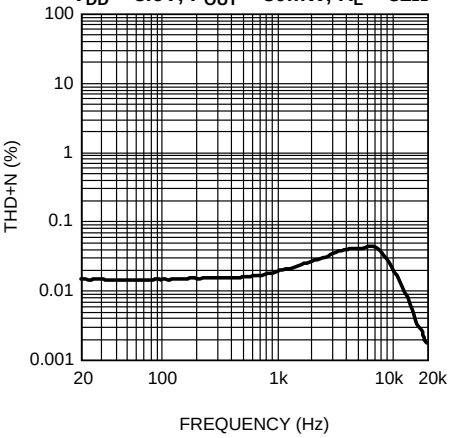


Figure 25.

THD+N vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 32Ω

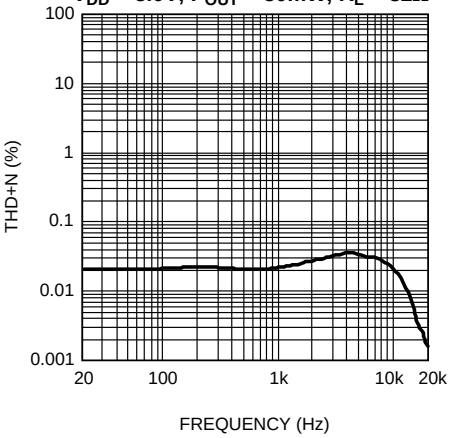


Figure 26.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 35mW, R_L = 16Ω

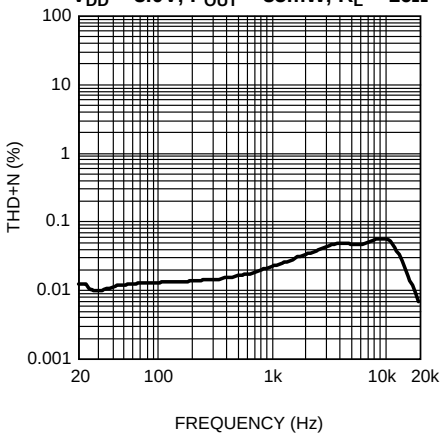


Figure 27.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 16Ω

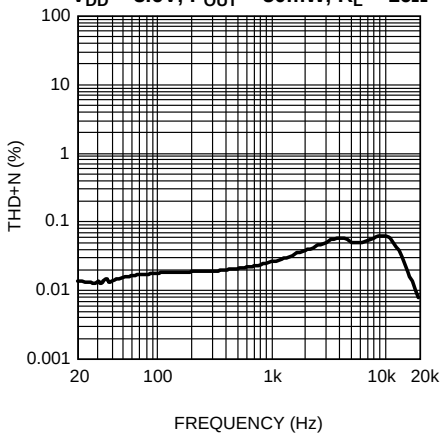


Figure 28.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 100mW, R_L = 16Ω

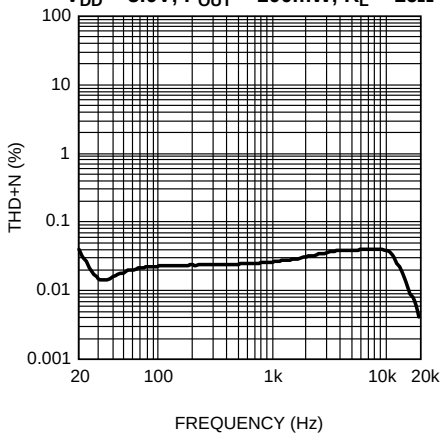


Figure 29.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 20mW, R_L = 32Ω

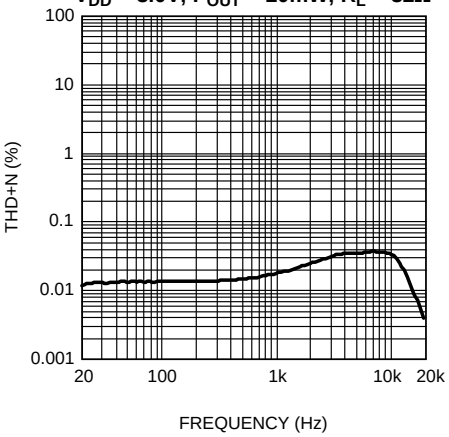


Figure 30.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 30mW, R_L = 32Ω

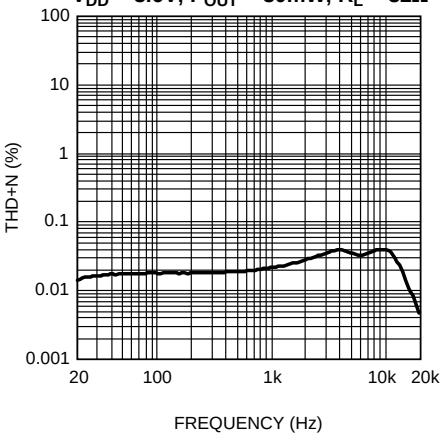


Figure 31.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 32Ω

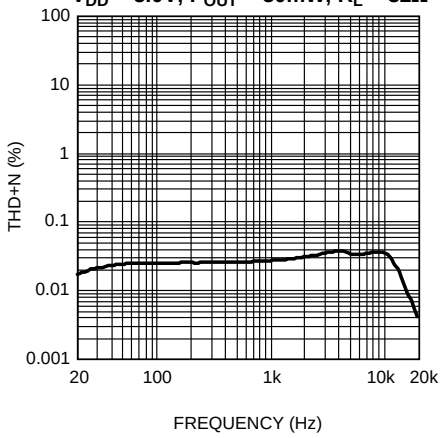


Figure 32.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 35mW, R_L = 16Ω

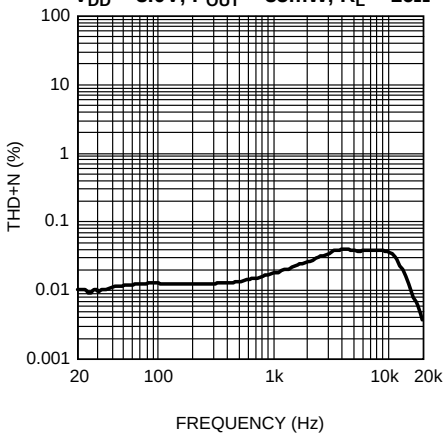


Figure 33.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 16Ω

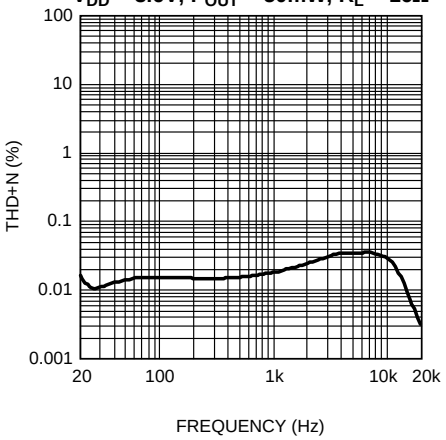


Figure 34.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 100mW, R_L = 16Ω

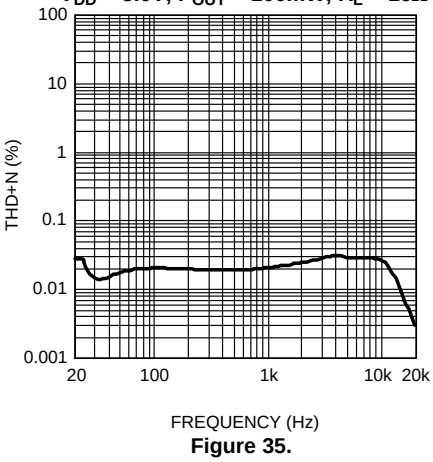


Figure 35.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.0V, P_{OUT} = 20mW, R_L = 32Ω

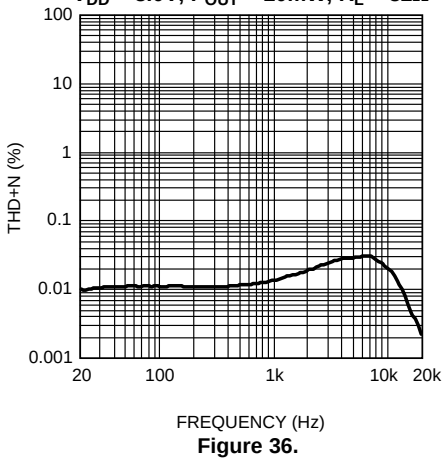


Figure 36.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, P_{OUT} = 30mW, R_L = 32Ω

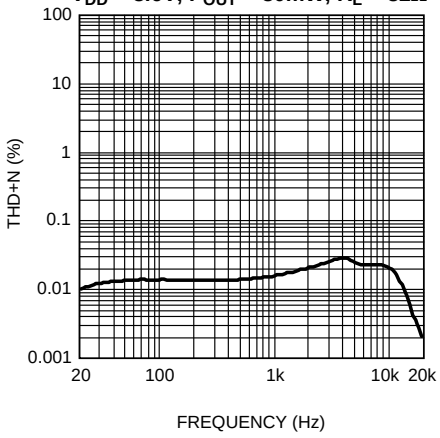


Figure 37.

THD+N vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 5.0V, P_{OUT} = 50mW, R_L = 32Ω

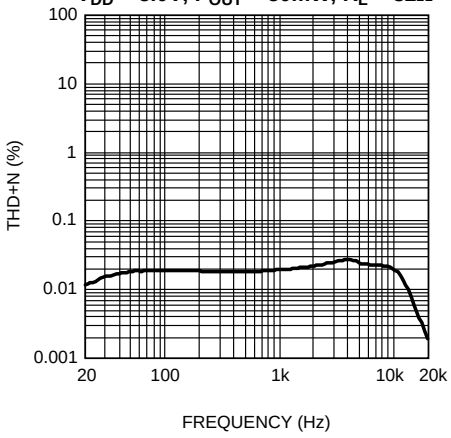


Figure 38.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Output Power
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 6dB, R_L = 4Ω, f = 1kHz

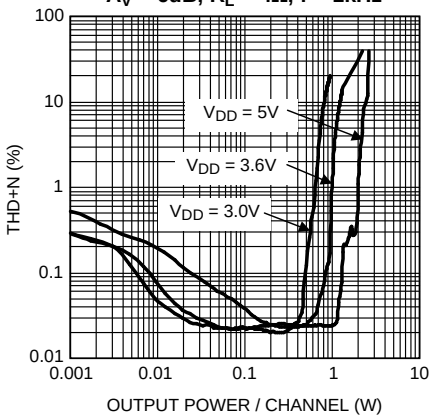


Figure 39.

THD+N vs Output Power
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 6dB, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

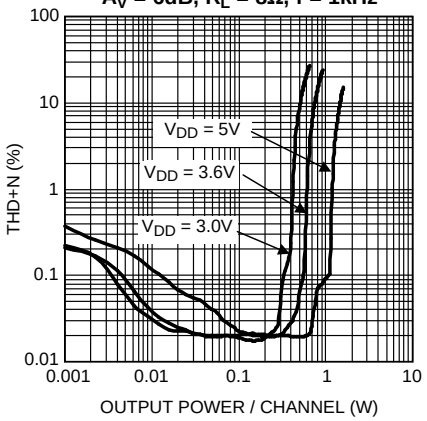


Figure 40.

THD+N vs Output Power
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 6dB, R_L = 4Ω, f = 1kHz

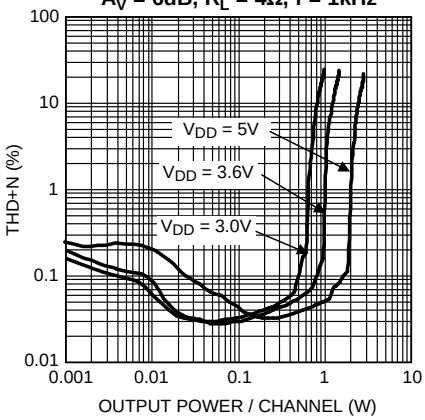


Figure 41.

THD+N vs Output Power
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 6dB, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

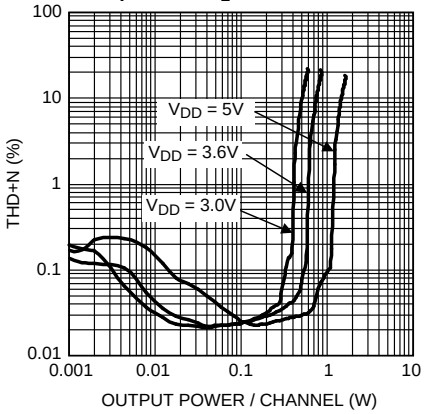


Figure 42.

THD+N vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

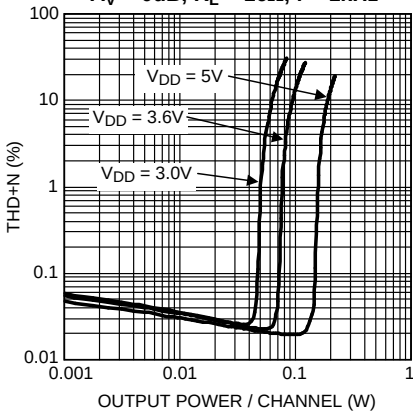


Figure 43.

THD+N vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

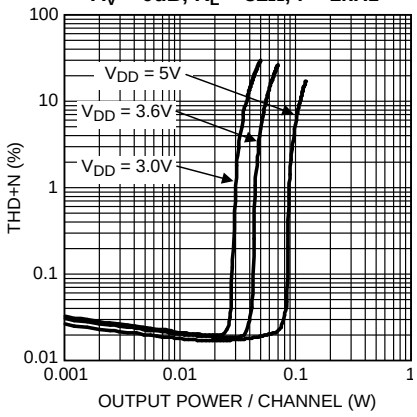


Figure 44.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

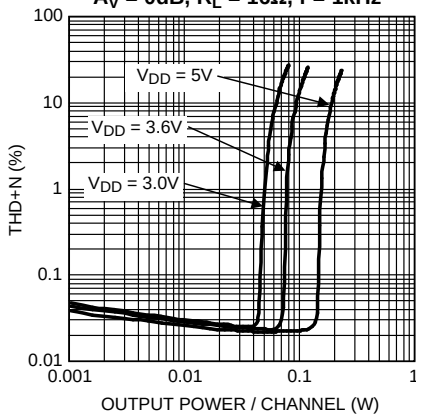


Figure 45.

THD+N vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

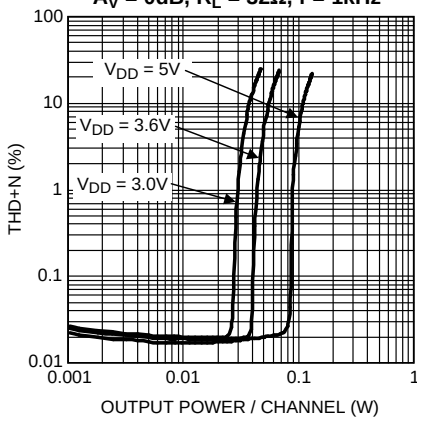


Figure 46.

THD+N vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

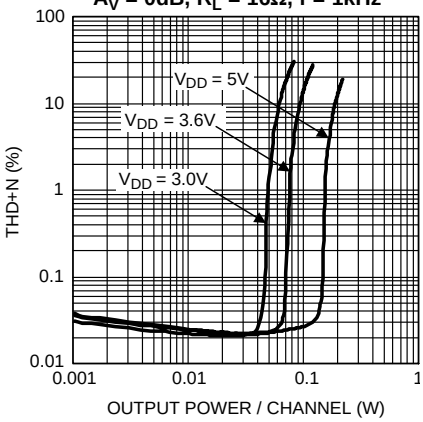


Figure 47.

THD+N vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

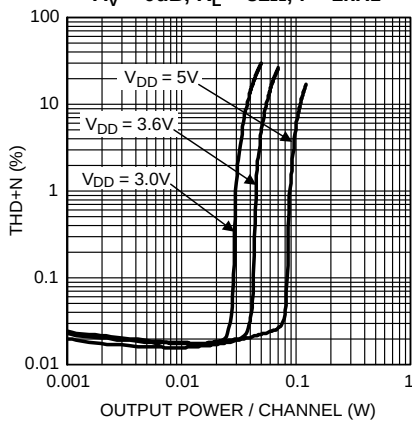


Figure 48.

THD+N vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

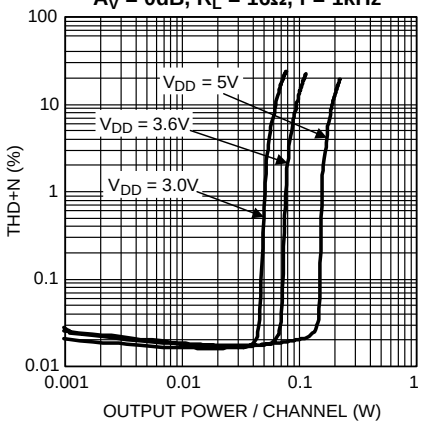


Figure 49.

THD+N vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
A_V = 0dB, R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

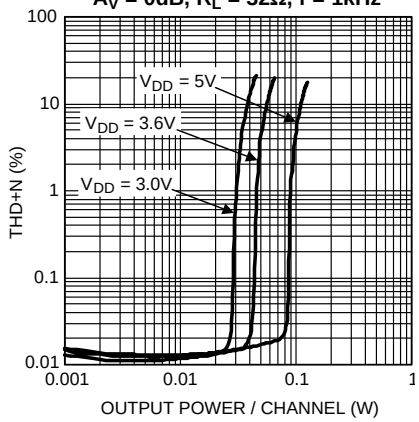


Figure 50.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

PSRR vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 8Ω

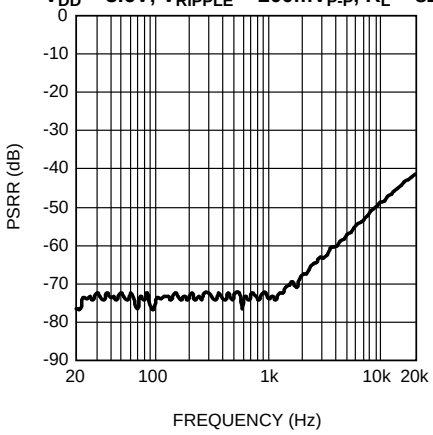


Figure 51.

PSRR vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 8Ω

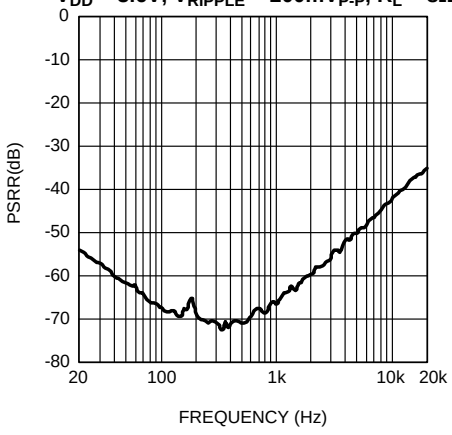


Figure 52.

PSRR vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 8Ω

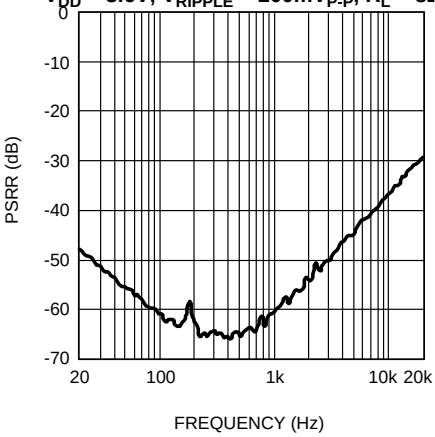


Figure 53.

PSRR vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

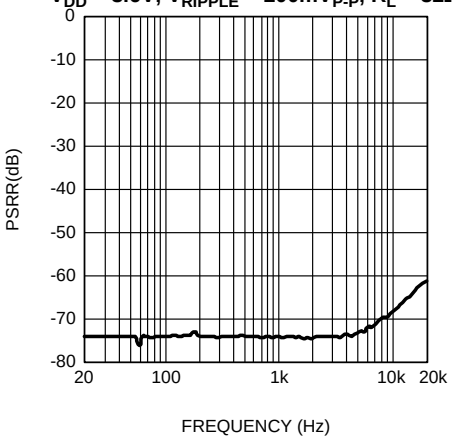


Figure 54.

PSRR vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

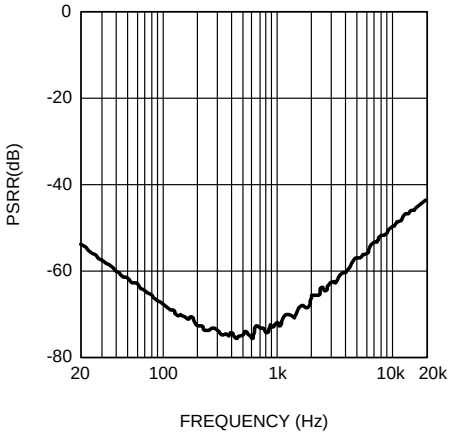


Figure 55.

PSRR vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

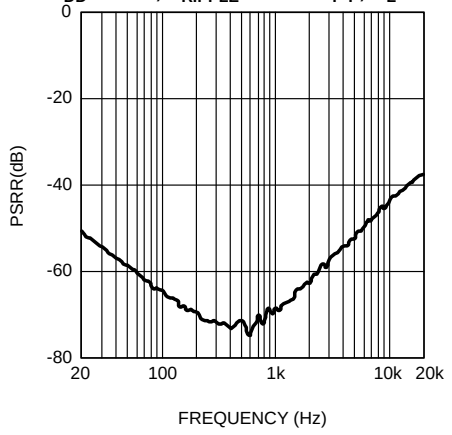


Figure 56.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

PSRR vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

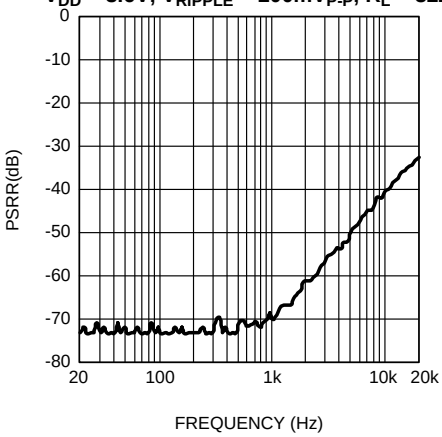


Figure 57.

PSRR vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

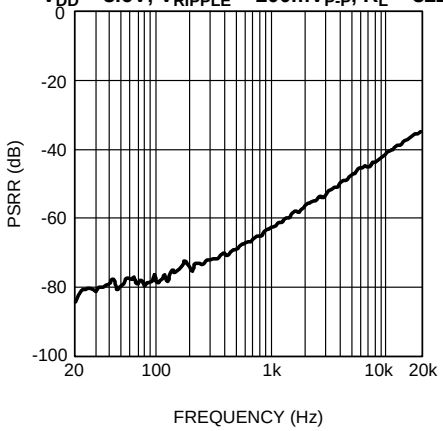


Figure 58.

PSRR vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

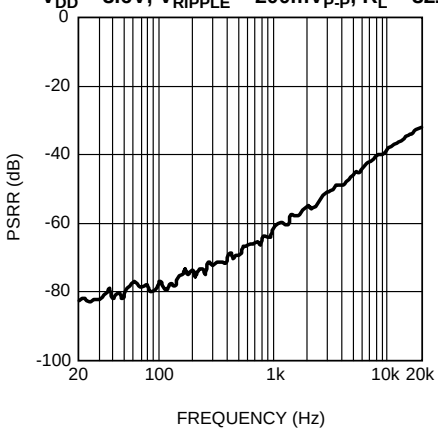


Figure 59.

Efficiency vs Output Power
Speaker Mode
R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

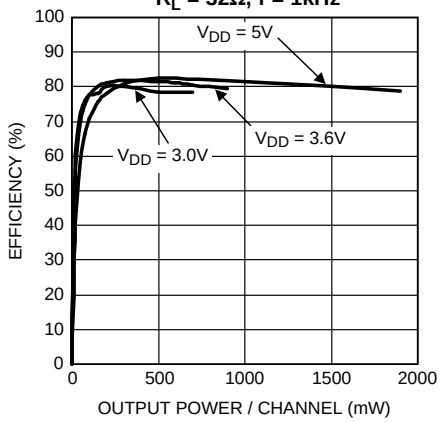


Figure 60.

Efficiency vs Output Power
Speaker Mode
R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

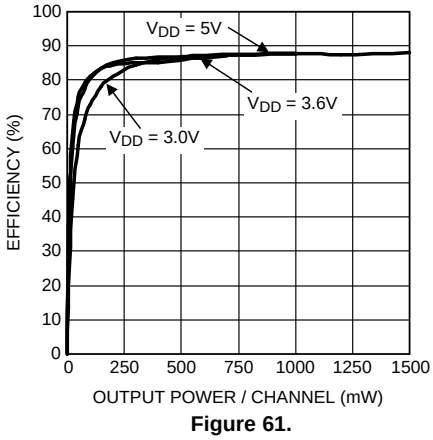


Figure 61.

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
Speaker Mode
R_L = 4Ω, f = 1kHz

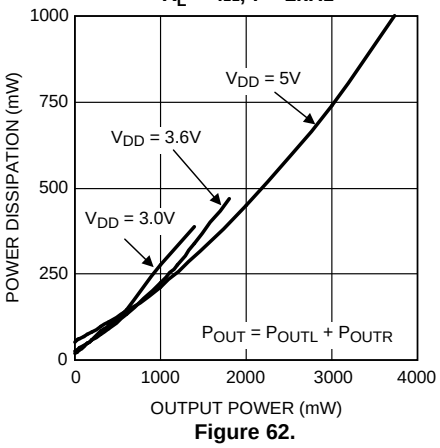


Figure 62.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
Speaker Mode
R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

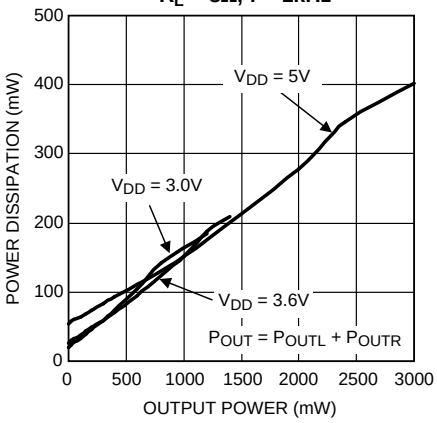


Figure 63.

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode
R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

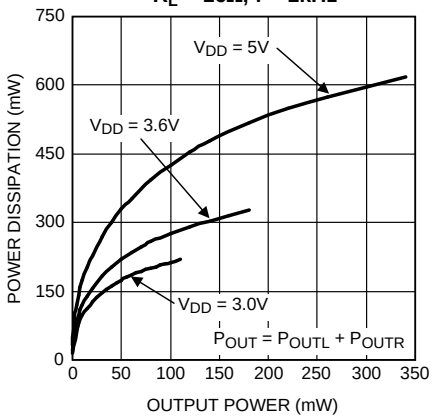


Figure 64.

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
OCL Headphone Mode
R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

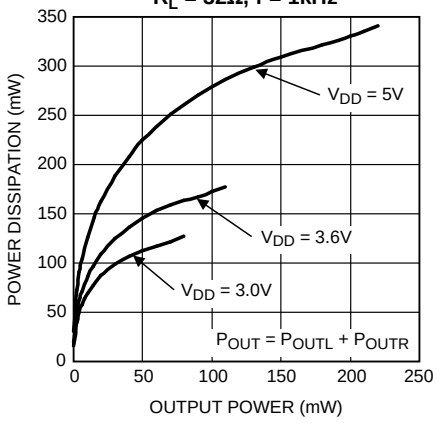


Figure 65.

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode
R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

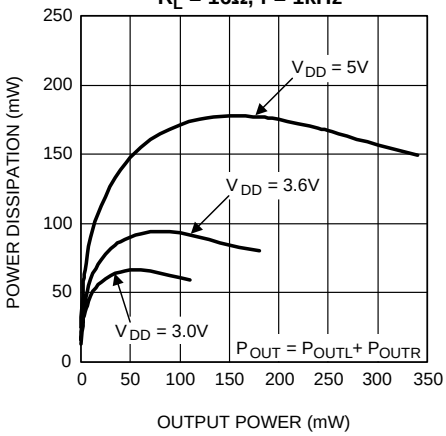


Figure 66.

Power Dissipation vs Output Power
CC Headphone Mode
R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

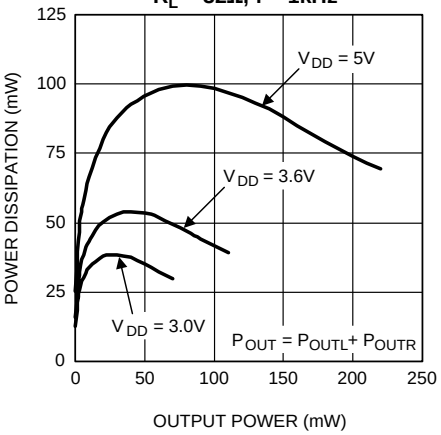


Figure 67.

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
Speaker Mode
R_L = 4Ω, f = 1kHz

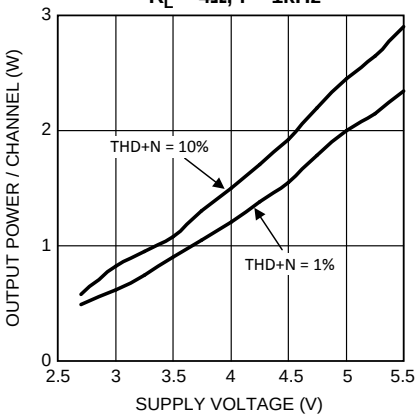


Figure 68.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
Speaker Mode
R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

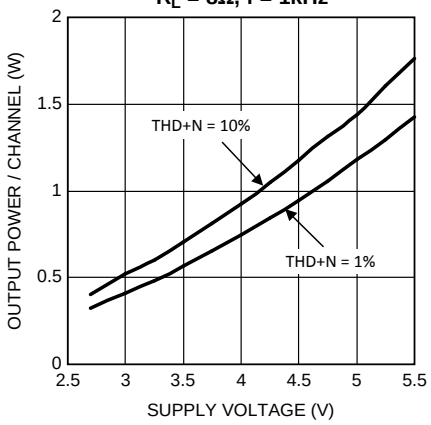


Figure 69.

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
OCL Headphone Mode
R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

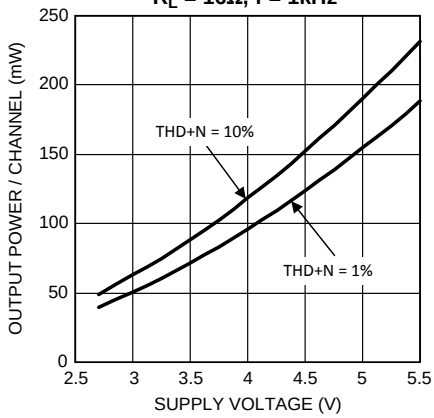


Figure 70.

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
OCL Headphone Mode
R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

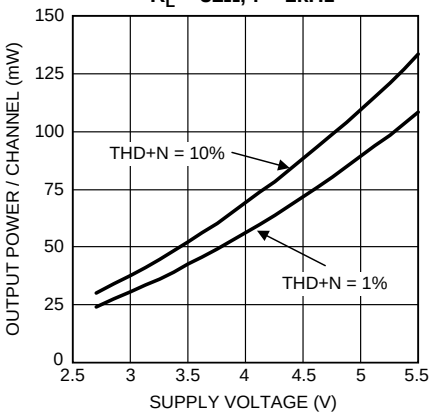


Figure 71.

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
CC Headphone Mode
R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz

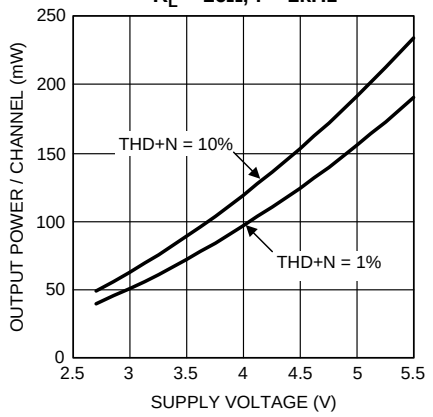


Figure 72.

Output Power vs Supply Voltage
CC Headphone Mode
R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz

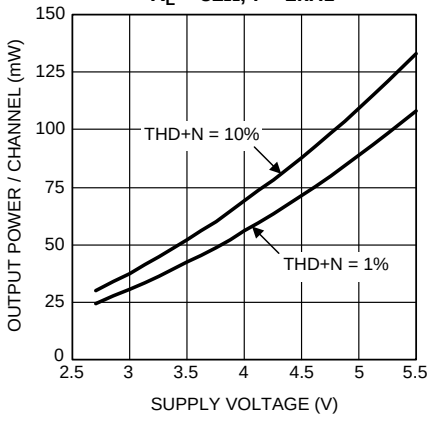


Figure 73.

CMRR vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Differential Input
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{CM} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz

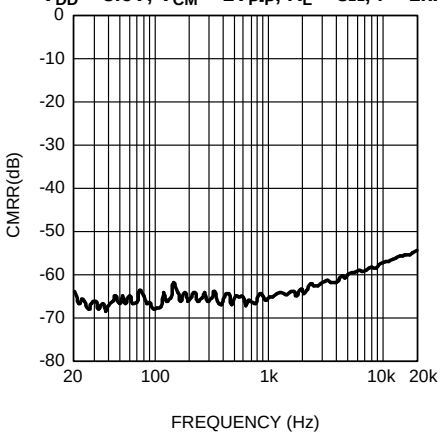


Figure 74.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

CMRR vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{CM} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

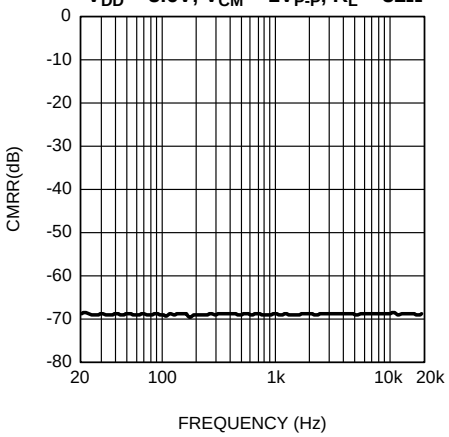


Figure 75.

CMRR vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{CM} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

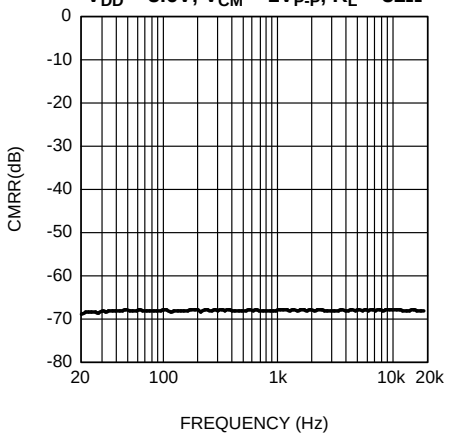


Figure 76.

Output Noise vs Frequency
Speaker Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, R_L = 8Ω

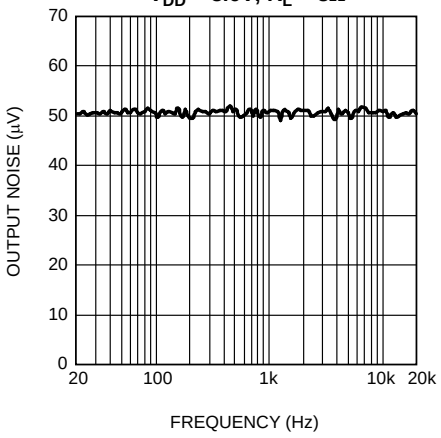


Figure 77.

Output Noise vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, R_L = 32Ω

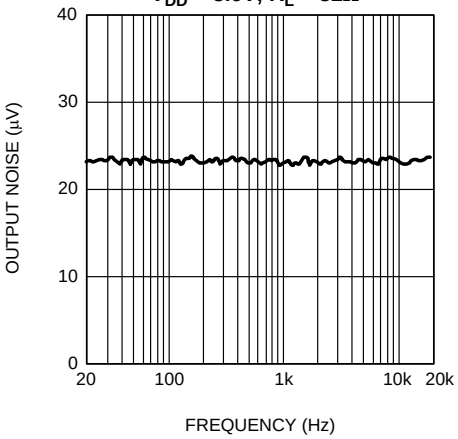


Figure 78.

Output Noise vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode, Single-Ended Input
Stereo and Mono Inputs Active
V_{DD} = 3.6V, R_L = 32Ω

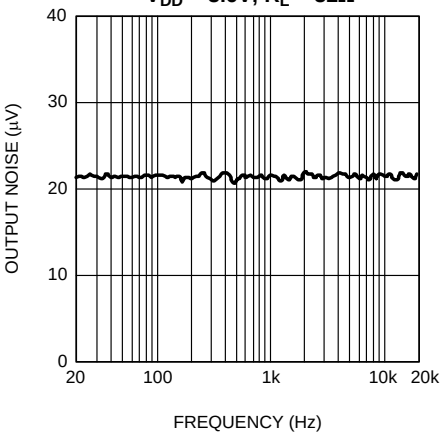


Figure 79.

Crosstalk vs Frequency
Speaker Mode
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 8Ω

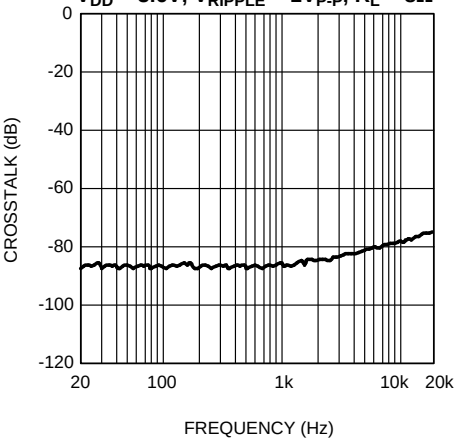


Figure 80.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Crosstalk vs Frequency
OCL Headphone Mode
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

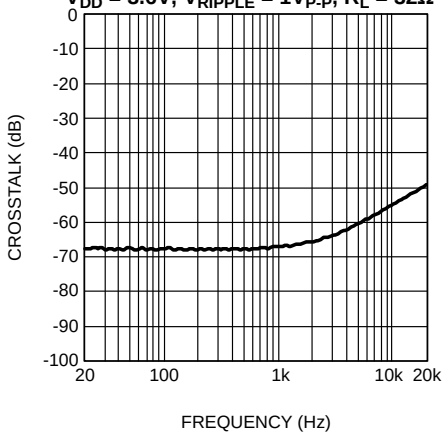


Figure 81.

Crosstalk vs Frequency
CC Headphone Mode
V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{RIPPLE} = 1V_{P-P}, R_L = 32Ω

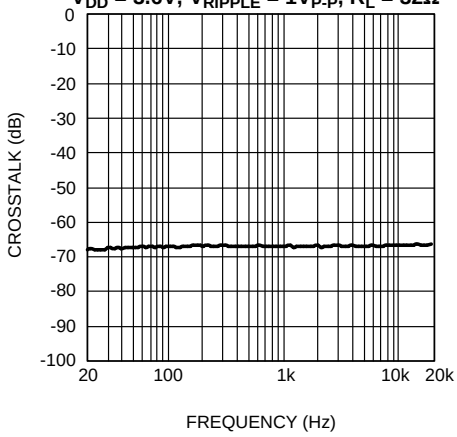


Figure 82.

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
Speaker Mode, No Load

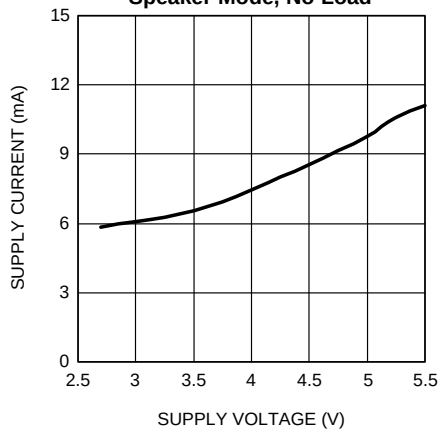


Figure 83.

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
OCL Headphone Mode, No Load

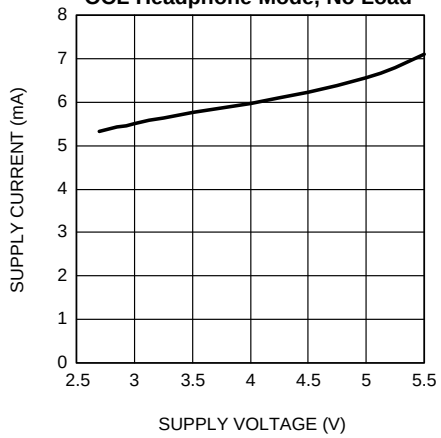


Figure 84.

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
CC Headphone Mode, No Load

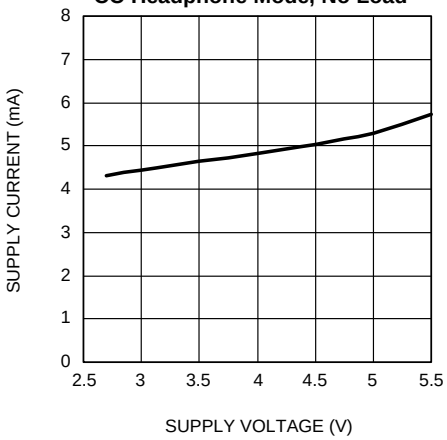


Figure 85.

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
Speaker and OCL Headphone Mode, No Load

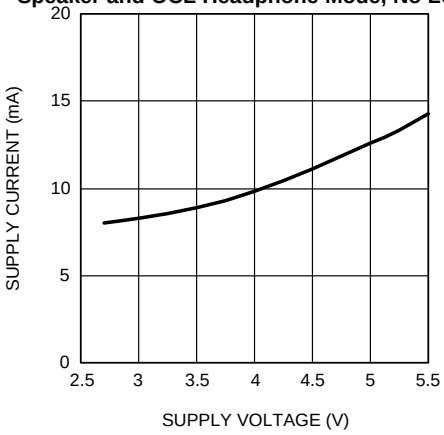


Figure 86.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
Shutdown Mode, No Load

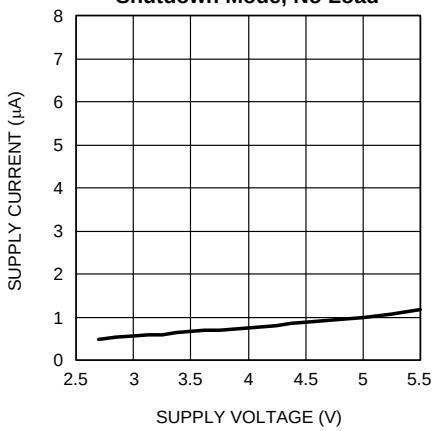


Figure 87.

Turn-On
OCL Headphone Mode

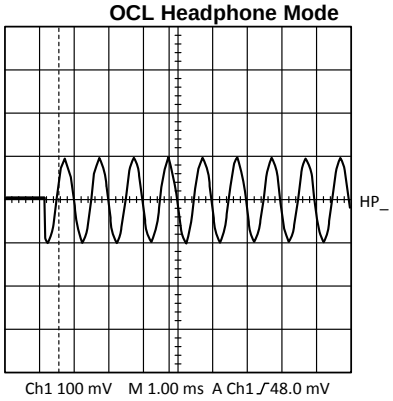


Figure 88.

Turn-Off
OCL Headphone Mode

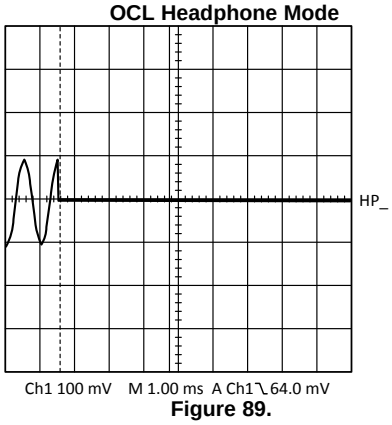


Figure 89.

Turn-On
CC Headphone Mode

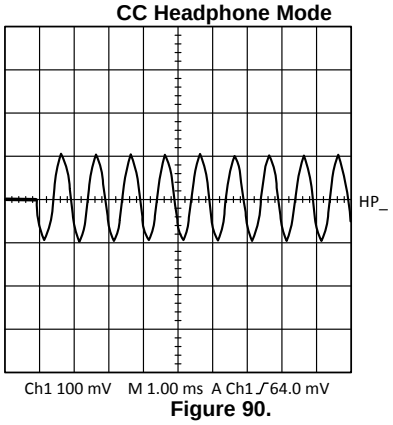


Figure 90.

Turn-Off
CC Headphone Mode

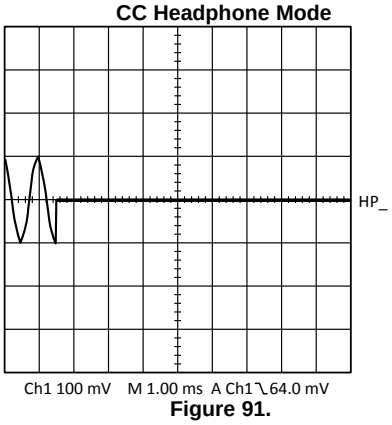


Figure 91.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

I2C COMPATIBLE INTERFACE

The LM4949 is controlled through an I^2C compatible serial interface that consists of two wires; clock (SCL) and data (SDA). The clock line is uni-directional. The data line is bi-directional (open-collector) although the LM4949 does not write to the I^2C bus. The maximum clock frequency specified by the I^2C standard is 400kHz.

To avoid an address conflict with another device on the I^2C bus, the LM4949 address is determined by the ADR pin, the state of ADR determines address bit A1 (Table 2). When ADR = 0, the address is 1111 1000. When ADR = 1 the device address is 1111 1010.

Table 2. Device Address

ADR	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
X	1	1	1	1	1	0	X	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0

BUS FORMAT

The I^2C bus format is shown in Figure 92. The “start” signal is generated by lowering the data signal while the clock is high. The start signal alerts all devices on the bus that a device address is being written to the bus.

The 8-bit device address is written to the bus next, most significant bit first. The data is latched in on the rising edge of the clock. Each address bit must be stable while the clock is high.

After the last address bit is sent, the master device releases the data line, during which time, an acknowledge clock pulse is generated. If the LM4949 receives the address correctly, then the LM4949 pulls the data line low, generating an acknowledge bit (ACK).

Once the master device has registered the ACK bit, the 8-bit register address/data word is sent. Each data bit should be stable while the clock level is high. After the 8–bit word is sent, the LM4949 sends another ACK bit. Following the acknowledgment of the data word, the master device issues a “stop” bit, allowing SDA to go high while the clock signal is high.

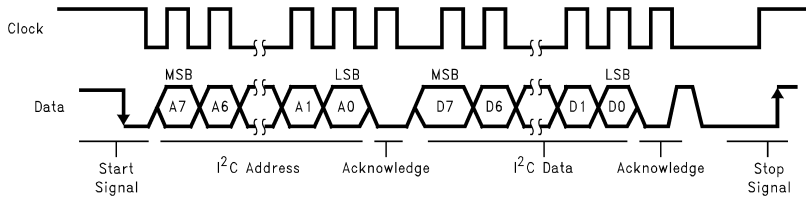


Figure 92. I2C Bus Format

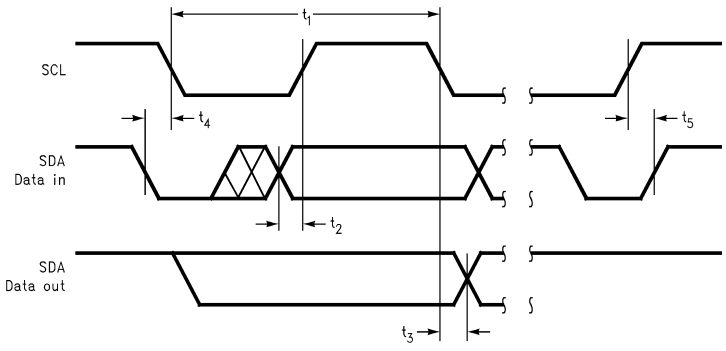


Figure 93. I2C Timing Diagram

Table 3. I²C Control Registers

REGISTER	REGISTER NAME	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0.0	Shutdown Control	0	0	0	0	0	OCL_LGC(1)	OCL(1)	PWR_ON
0.1	Stereo Input Mode Control	0	0	0	1	L1_INSEL	L2_INSEL	SDB_HPSEL	SDB_MUXSEL
1	Speaker Output Mux Control	0	0	1	LS_XSEL	LSR_MSEL	LSR_SSEL	LSL_MSEL	LSL_SSEL
2	Headphone Output Mux Control	0	1	0	HP_XSEL	HPR_MSEL	HPR_SSEL	HPL_MSEL	HPL_SSEL
3.0	Output On/Off Control	0	1	1	0	HPR_ON	HPL_ON	LSR_ON	LSL_ON
3.1	Reserved	0	1	1	1	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
4.0	Headphone Output Stage Gain Control	1	0	0	0	HPG1	HPG0	RESERVED	RESERVED
4.1	Speaker Output Stage Gain Control	1	0	0	1	LSRG1	LSRG0	LSLG1	LSLG0
5	Mono Input Gain Control	1	0	1	MG4	MG3	MG2	MG1	MG0
6	Left Input Gain Control	1	1	0	LG4	LG3	LG2	LG1	LG0
7	Right Input Gain Control	1	1	1	RG4	RG3	RG2	RG1	RG0

(1) OCL_LGC = 1 and OCL = 1 at the same time is not allowed.

GENERAL AMPLIFIER FUNCTION

Class D Amplifier

The LM4949 features a high-efficiency, filterless, Class D stereo amplifier. The LM4949 Class D amplifiers feature a filterless modulation scheme, the differential outputs of each channel switch at 300khz, from V_{DD} to GND. When there is no input signal applied, the two outputs (_LS+ and _LS-) switch with a 50% duty cycle, with both outputs in phase. Because the outputs of the LM4949 are differential, the two signals cancel each other. This results in no net voltage across the speaker, thus no load current during the idle state, conserving power.

When an input signal is applied, the duty cycle (pulse width) changes. For increasing output voltages, the duty cycle of _LS+ increases, while the duty cycle of _LS- decreases. For decreasing output voltages, the converse occurs, the duty cycle of _LS- increases while the duty cycle of _LS+ decreases. The difference between the two pulse widths yields the differential output voltage.

Headphone Amplifier

The LM4949 headphone amplifier features three different operating modes, output capacitorless (OCL), capacitor-coupled (CC), and external amplifier mode.

The OCL architecture eliminates the bulky, expensive output coupling capacitors required by traditional headphone amplifiers. The LM4949 headphone section uses three amplifiers. Two amplifiers drive the headphones while the third (VOC) is set to the internally generated bias voltage (typically $V_{DD}/2$). The third amplifier is connected to the return terminal of the headphone jack. In this configuration, the signal side of the headphones are biased to $V_{DD}/2$, the return is biased to $V_{DD}/2$, thus there is no net DC voltage across the headphone, eliminating the need for an output coupling capacitor. Removing the output coupling capacitors from the headphone signal path reduces component count, reducing system cost and board space consumption, as well as improving low frequency performance.

In OCL mode, the headphone return sleeve is biased to $V_{DD}/2$. When driving headphones, the voltage on the return sleeve is not an issue. However, if the headphone output is used as a line out, the $V_{DD}/2$ can conflict with the GND potential that a line-in would expect on the return sleeve. When the return of the headphone jack is connected to GND, the VOC amplifier of the LM4949 detects an output short circuit condition and is disabled, preventing damage to the LM4949, and allowing the headphone return to be biased at GND.

Capacitor Coupled Headphone Mode

In capacitor coupled (CC) mode, the VOC pin is disabled, and the headphone outputs are coupled to the jack through series capacitors, allowing the headphone return to be connected to GND (Figure 94). In CC mode, the LM4949 requires output coupling capacitors to block the DC component of the amplifier output, preventing DC current from flowing to the load. The output capacitor and speaker impedance form a high pass filter with a -3dB roll-off determined by:

$$f_{-3dB} = 1 / 2\pi R_L C_{OUT} \quad (1)$$

Where R_L is the headphone impedance, and C_{OUT} is the output coupling capacitor. Choose C_{OUT} such that f_{-3dB} is well below the lowest frequency of interest. Setting f_{-3dB} too high results in poor low frequency performance. Select capacitor dielectric types with low ESR to minimize signal loss due to capacitor series resistance and maximize power transfer to the load.

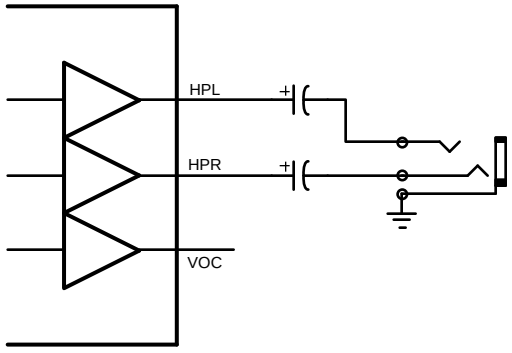


Figure 94. Capacitor Coupled Headphone Mode

External Headphone Amplifier

The LM4949 features the ability to drive and control a separate headphone amplifier for applications that require a True Ground headphone output (Figure 95). Configure the LM4949 into external headphone amplifier mode by setting bit D2 (OCL_LGC) in register 0.0 to 1 and bit D1 (OCL) to 0. In this mode the VOC output becomes a logic output used to drive the shutdown input of the external amplifier. The output level of VOC is controlled by bits D1 (SDB_HPSEL) and D2 (SDB_MUXSEL) in register 0.1. SDB_MUXSEL determines the source of the VOC control signal. With SDB_MUXSEL = 0, the VOC signal comes from the internal start-up circuitry of the LM4949. This allows the external headphone amplifier to be turned on and off simultaneously with the LM4949. When SDB_MUXSEL = 1, the VOC signal comes from the I^2C bus, bit D1. With SDB_HPSEL = 0, VOC is a logic low, with SDB_HPSEL = 1, VOC is a logic high.

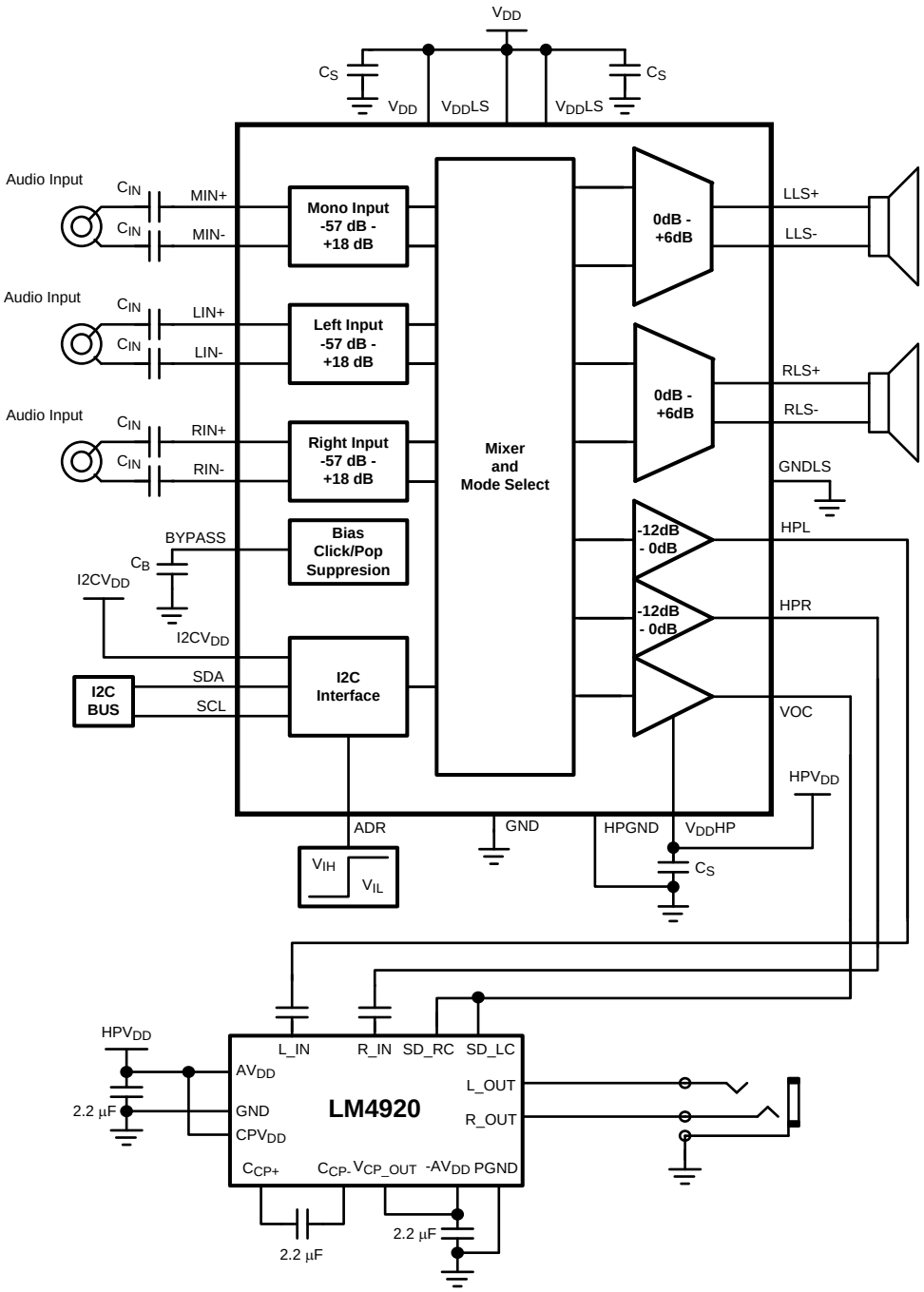


Figure 95. Driving an External Headphone Amplifier

Single-Ended Input

The left and right stereo inputs of the LM4949 can be configured for single-ended sources (Figure 96). In single-ended input mode, the LM4949 can accept up to 4 different single-ended audio sources. Set bits L1_INSEL = 1 and L2_INSEL = 0 to use the RIN+ and LIN+ inputs. Set L1 _INSEL = 0 and L2_INSEL = 1 to use the RIN- and LIN- inputs. Set L1_INSEL = L2_INSEL = 1 to use both input pairs. Table 4 shows the single ended input combinations.

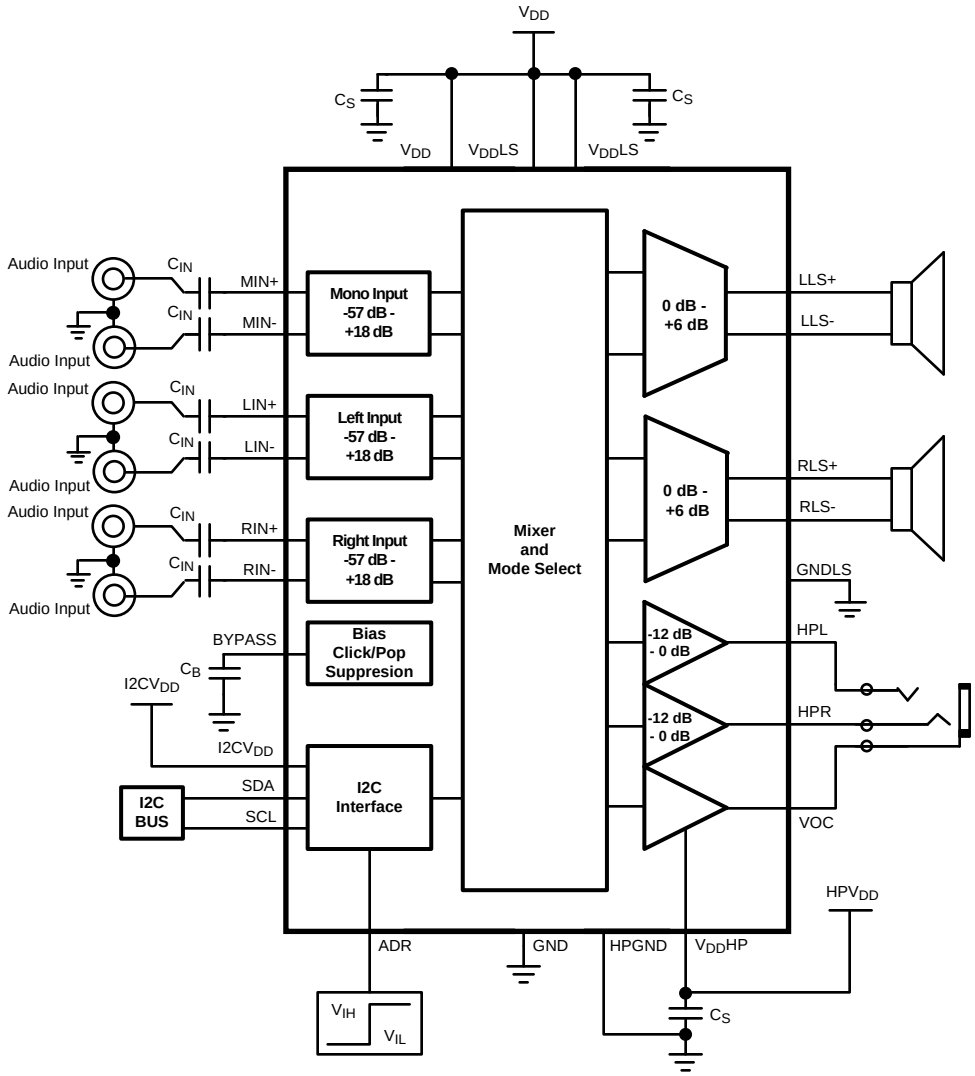


Figure 96. Single-Ended Input Configuration

Table 4. Single-Ended Stereo Input Modes

INPUT MODE	L1_INSEL	L2_INSEL	INPUT DESCRIPTION
0	0	0	Fully Differential Input Mode
1	0	1	Single-ended input. RIN- and LIN- selected
2	1	0	Single-ended input. RIN+ and LIN+ selected
3	1	1	Single-ended input. RIN+ mixed with RIN- and LIN+ mixed with LIN-

Input Mixer / Multiplexer

The LM4949 includes a comprehensive mixer/multiplexer controlled through the I2C interface. The mixer/multiplexer allows any input combination to appear on any output of the LM4949. Control bits LSR_SSEL and LSL_SSEL (loudspeakers), and HPR_SSEL and HPL_SSEL (headphones) select the individual stereo input channels; for example, LSR_SSEL = 1 outputs the right channel stereo input on the right channel loudspeaker, while LSL_SSEL = 1 outputs the left channel stereo input on the left channel loudspeaker. Control bits

LSR_MSEL and LSL_MSEL (loudspeaker), and HPR_MSEL and HPR_LSEL (headphones) direct the mono input to the selected output. Setting HPR_MSEL = 1 outputs the mono input on the right channel headphone. Control bits LS_XSEL (loudspeaker) and HP_XSEL (headphone) selects both stereo input channels and directs the signals to the opposite outputs, for example, LS_XSEL = 1 outputs the right channel stereo input on the left channel loudspeaker, while the left channel stereo input is output on the right channel loudspeaker. Setting __XSEL = selects both stereo inputs simultaneously, unlike the __SSEL controls which select the stereo input channels individually.

Multiple input paths can be selected simultaneously. Under these conditions, the selected inputs are mixed together and output on the selected channel. Table 5 and Table 6 show how the input signals are mixed together for each possible input selection combination.

Table 5. Loudspeaker Multiplexer Control

LS MODE	LS_XSEL	LSR_MSEL/ LSL_MSEL	LSR_SSEL/ LSL_SSEL	LEFT CHANNEL OUTPUT	RIGHT CHANNEL OUTPUT
0		0	0	MUTE	MUTE
1	0	1	0	MONO	MONO
2	0	0	1	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-)	RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
3	0	1	1	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-)	MONO + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
4	1	0	1	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
5	1	1	1	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)

Table 6. Headphone Multiplexer Control

HP MODE	HP_XSEL	HPR_MSEL/ HPL_MSEL	HPR_SSEL/ LSL_SSEL	LEFT CHANNEL OUTPUT	RIGHT CHANNEL OUTPUT
0		0	0	MUTE	MUTE
1	0	1	0	MONO	MONO
2	0	0	1	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-)	RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
3	0	1	1	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-)	MONO + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
4	1	0	1	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)	LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)
5	1	1	1	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)	MONO + LEFT (DIFF)/ /LIN+/LIN-/ (LIN+ - LIN-) + RIGHT (DIFF)/ /RIN+/RIN-/ (RIN+ - RIN-)

Power Supplies

The LM4949 uses different supplies for each portion of the device, allowing for the optimum combination of headroom, power dissipation and noise immunity. The speaker amplifier gain stage is powered from VDD, while the output stage is powered from VDDLS. The headphone amplifiers, input amplifiers and volume control stages are powered from VDDHP. The separate power supplies allow the speakers to operate from a higher voltage for maximum headroom, while the headphones operate from a lower voltage, improving power dissipation. VDDHP may be driven by a linear regulator to further improve performance in noisy environments. The I^2C portion if powered from I^2CVDD, allowing the I^2C portion of the LM4949 to interface with lower voltage digital controllers.

Shutdown Function

The LM4949 features five shutdown modes, configured through the I^2C interface. Bit D0 (PWR_ON) in the Shutdown Control register shuts down/turns on the entire device. Set PWR_ON = 1 to enable the LM4949, set PWR_ON 0 to disable the device. Bits D0 – D3 in the Output On/Off Control shutdown/turn on the individual channels. HPR_ON (D3) controls the right channel headphone output, HPL_ON (D2) controls the left channel headphone output, LSR_ON (D1) controls the right channel loudspeaker output, and LRL_ON (D0) controls the left channel loudspeaker output. The PWR_ON bit takes precedence over the individual channel controls.

Audio Amplifier Gain Setting

The each channel of the LM4949 has two separate gain stages. Each input stage features a 32 step volume control with a range of -57dB to +18dB (Table 7). Each speaker output stage has 4 gain settings (Table 8); 0dB, 2dB, 4dB, and 6dB when either a fully differential signal or two single ended signals are applied on the _IN+ and _IN- pins; and 6dB, 8dB, 10dB and 12dB in single-ended input mode with only one signal applied. The headphone gain is not affected by the input mode. Each headphone output stage has 3 gain settings (Table 9), 0dB, -6dB, and -12dB. This allows for a maximum separation of 24dB between the speaker and headphone outputs when both are active.

Calculate the total gain of a given signal path as follows:

$$A_{VOL} + A_{OS} = A_{TOTAL} \quad (2)$$

where

- A_{VOL} is the volume control level,
- A_{OS} is the gain setting of the output stage, and
- A_{TOTAL} is the total gain for the signal path.

Table 7. 32 Step Volume Control

Volume Step	MG4/LG4/RG4	MG3/LG3/RG3	MG2/LG2/RG2	MG1/LG1/RG1	MG0/LG0/RG0	Gain (dB)
1	0	0	0	0	0	–57
2	0	0	0	0	1	–49
3	0	0	0	1	0	–42
4	0	0	0	1	1	–34.5
5	0	0	1	0	0	–30.5
6	0	0	1	0	1	–27
7	0	0	1	1	0	–24
8	0	0	1	1	1	–21
9	0	1	0	0	0	–18
10	0	1	0	0	1	–15
11	0	1	0	1	0	–13.5
12	0	1	0	1	1	–12
13	0	1	1	0	0	–10.5
14	0	1	1	0	1	–9
15	0	1	1	1	0	–7.5
16	0	1	1	1	1	–6
17	1	0	0	0	0	–4.5
18	1	0	0	0	1	–3
19	1	0	0	1	0	–1.5
20	1	0	0	1	1	0
21	1	0	1	0	0	1.5
22	1	0	1	0	1	3
23	1	0	1	1	0	4.5
24	1	0	1	1	1	6
25	1	1	0	0	0	7.5
26	1	1	0	0	1	9

Table 7. 32 Step Volume Control (continued)

Volume Step	MG4/LG4/RG4	MG3/LG3/RG3	MG2/LG2/RG2	MG1/LG1/RG1	MG0/LG0/RG0	Gain (dB)
27	1	1	0	1	0	10.5
28	1	1	0	1	1	12
29	1	1	1	0	0	13.5
30	1	1	1	0	1	15
31	1	1	1	1	0	16.5
32	1	1	1	1	1	18

Table 8. Loudspeaker Gain Setting

LSRG1/LSLG1	LSRG0/LSLG0	Gain (dB)	
		_IN+ ≠ _IN-	_IN+ =_IN-
0	0	12	6
0	1	10	4
1	0	8	2
1	1	6	0

Table 9. Headphone Gain Setting

HPG1	HPG0	Gain (dB)
0	0	0
0	1	–6
1	0	–12

Differential Audio Amplifier Configuration

As logic supply voltages continue to shrink, system designers increasingly turn to differential signal handling to preserve signal to noise ratio with decreasing voltage swing. The LM4949 can be configured as a fully differential amplifier, amplifying the difference between the two inputs. The advantage of the differential architecture is any signal component that is common to both inputs is rejected, improving common-mode rejection (CMRR) and increasing the SNR of the amplifier by 6dB over a single-ended architecture. The improved CMRR and SNR of a differential amplifier reduce sensitivity to ground offset related noise injection, especially important in noisy applications such as cellular phones. Driving the LM4949 differentially also allows the inputs to be DC coupled, eliminating two external capacitors per channel. Set bits L1_INSEL and L2_INSEL = 0 for differential input mode. The left and right stereo inputs have selectable differential or single-ended input modes, while the mono input is always differential.

Single-Ended Audio Amplifier Configuration

In single-ended input mode, the audio sources must be capacitively coupled to the LM4949. With LIN+ ≠ LIN- and RIN+ ≠ RIN-, the loud speaker gain is 6dB more than in differential input mode, or when LIN+ = LIN- and RIN+ = RIN-. The headphone gain does not change. The mono input channel is not affected by L1_INSEL and L2_INSEL, and is always configured as a differential input.

Power Dissipation and Efficiency

The major benefit of Class D amplifiers is increased efficiency versus Class AB. The efficiency of the LM4949 speaker amplifiers is attributed to the output transistors' region of operation. The Class D output stage acts as current steering switches, consuming negligible amounts of power compared to their Class AB counterparts. Most of the power loss associated with the output stage is due to the IR loss of the MOSFET on-resistance, along with the switching losses due to gate charge.

The maximum power dissipation per headphone channel in Capacitor-Coupled mode is given by:

$$P_{DMAX} = V_{DD}^2 / 2\pi^2 R_L \quad (3)$$

In OCL mode, the maximum power dissipation per headphone channel increases due to the use of a third amplifier as a buffer. The power dissipation is given by:

$$P_{DMAX} = V_{DD}^2 / \pi^2 R_L \quad (4)$$

PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

Audio Amplifier Power Supply Bypassing / Filtering

Proper power supply bypassing is critical for low noise performance and high PSRR. Place the supply bypass capacitors as close to the device as possible. Typical applications employ a voltage regulator with 10µF and 0.1µF bypass capacitors that increase supply stability. These capacitors do not eliminate the need for bypassing of the LM4949 supply pins. A 1µF ceramic capacitor placed close to each supply pin is recommended.

Bypass Capacitor Selection

The LM4949 generates a $V_{DD}/2$ common-mode bias voltage internally. The BYPASS capacitor, C_B, improves PSRR and THD+N by reducing noise at the BYPASS node. Use a 1µF capacitor, placed as close to the device as possible for C_B.

Audio Amplifier Input Capacitor Selection

Input capacitors, C_{IN}, in conjunction with the input impedance of the LM4949 forms a high pass filter that removes the DC bias from an incoming signal. The AC-coupling capacitor allows the amplifier to bias the signal to an optimal DC level. Assuming zero source impedance, the -3dB point of the high pass filter is given by:

$$f_{-3dB} = 1 / 2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN} \quad (5)$$

Choose C_{IN} such that f_{-3dB} is well below the lowest frequency of interest. Setting f_{-3dB} too high affects the low-frequency response of the amplifier. Use capacitors with low voltage coefficient dielectrics, such as tantalum or aluminum electrolytic. Capacitors with high-voltage coefficients, such as ceramics, may result in increased distortion at low frequencies. Other factors to consider when designing the input filter include the constraints of the overall system. Although high fidelity audio requires a flat frequency response between 20Hz and 20kHz, portable devices such as cell phones may only concentrate on the frequency range of the spoken human voice (typically 300Hz to 4kHz). In addition, the physical size of the speakers used in such portable devices limits the low frequency response; in this case, frequencies below 150Hz may be filtered out.

PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

Minimize trace impedance of the power, ground and all output traces for optimum performance. Voltage loss due to trace resistance between the LM4949 and the load results in decreased output power and efficiency. Trace resistance between the power supply and GND of the LM4949 has the same effect as a poorly regulated supply, increased ripple and reduced peak output power. Use wide traces for power-supply inputs and amplifier outputs to minimize losses due to trace resistance, as well as route heat away from the device. Proper grounding improves audio performance, minimizes crosstalk between channels and prevents switching noise from interfering with the audio signal. Use of power and ground planes is recommended.

Place all digital components and digital signal traces as far as possible from analog components and traces. Do not run digital and analog traces in parallel on the same PCB layer.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	09/06/06	Initial release.
1.1	09/27/06	Fixed some of the Typical Performance Curves.
1.2	01/17/07	Added the X1, X2, and X3 numerical values of theTLA25JJA mktg outline (back page).
D	05/03/13	Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LM4949TL/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	25	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GH3	Samples
LM4949TLX/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	25	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GH3	Samples

(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.

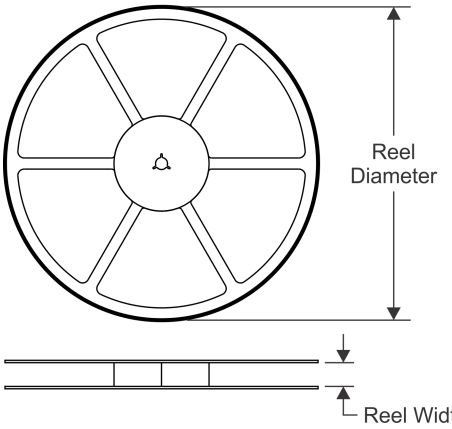
(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been 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.

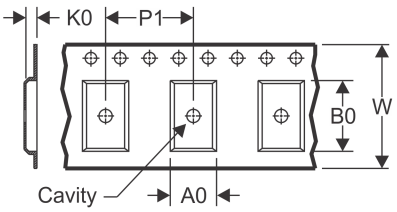
(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

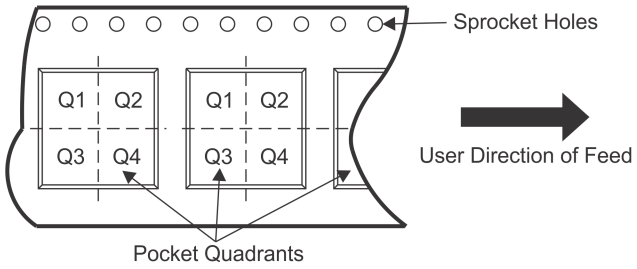


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

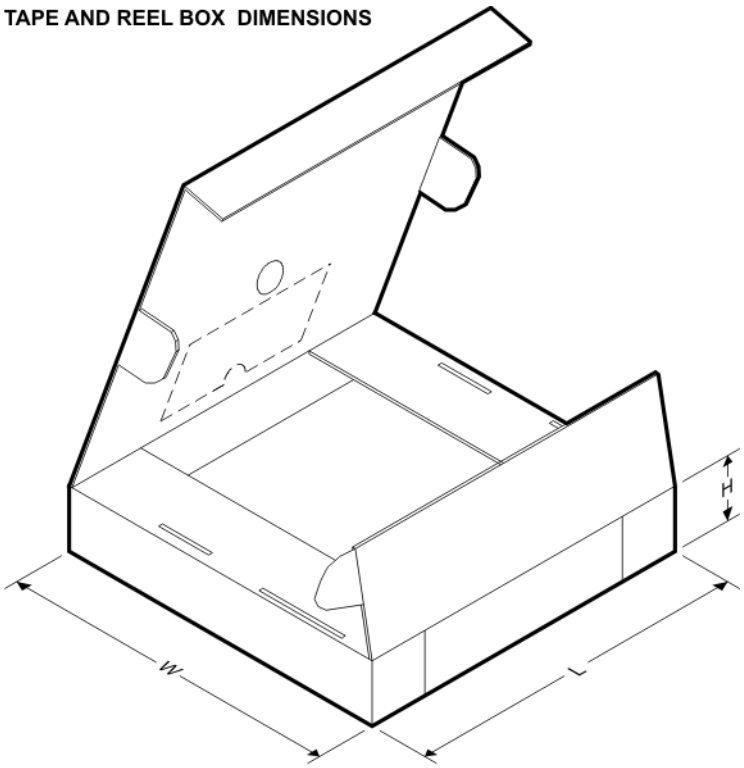
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LM4949TL/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	25	250	178.0	8.4	2.82	2.82	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM4949TLX/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	25	3000	178.0	8.4	2.82	2.82	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1

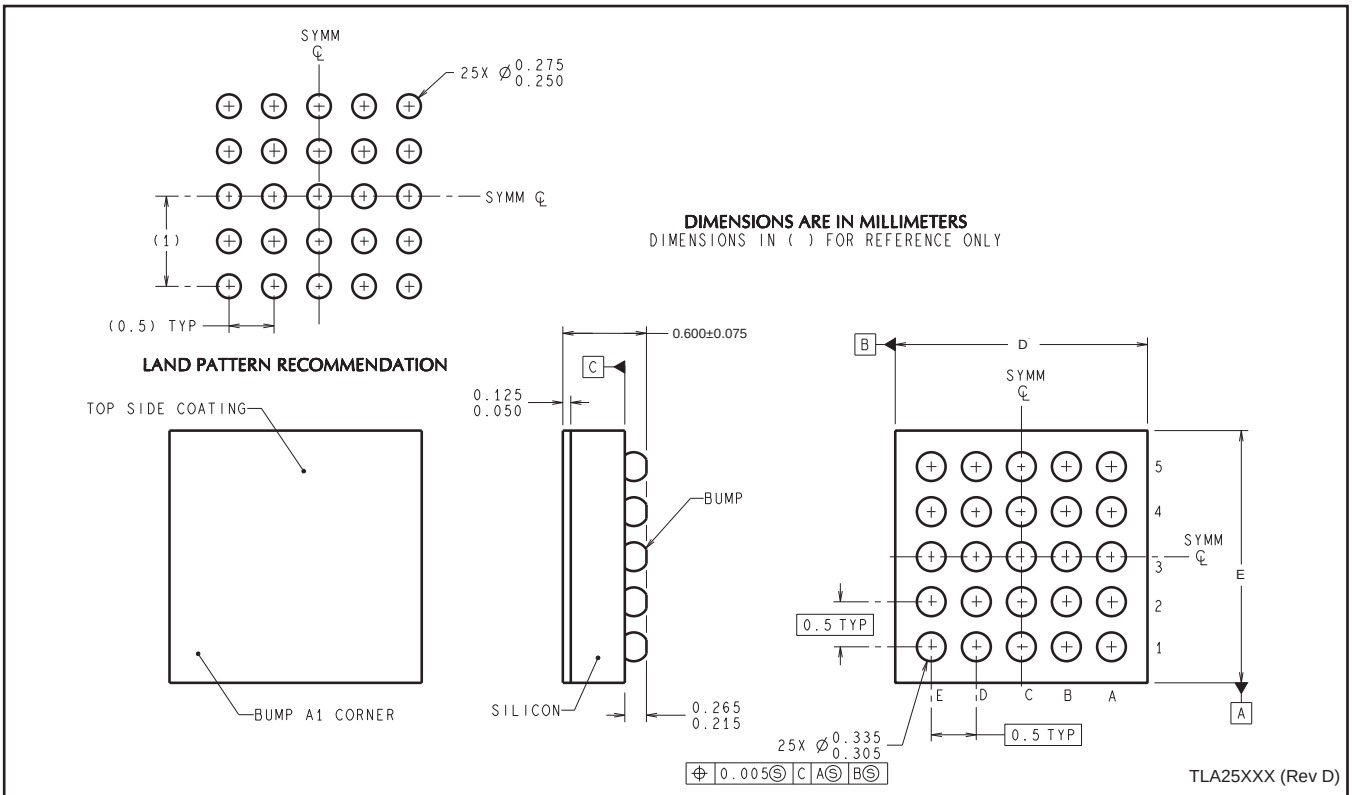
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM4949TL/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	25	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM4949TLX/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	25	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

YZR0025



D: Max = 2.712 mm, Min =2.652 mm

E: Max = 2.712 mm, Min =2.652 mm

4215055/A 12/12

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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