



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

General Description

The MAX4298 and MAX4299 are audio system ICs designed for single +5V applications. The MAX4299 features a stereo headphone driver, a microphone amplifier, and a +3.3V linear regulator; the MAX4298 features the stereo headphone driver only. The MAX4298/ MAX4299 are designed specifically for harsh digital environments where board space is at a premium and the digital power supply is noisy. The design uses innovative design techniques to achieve ultra-high power-supply rejection across the audio signal band while, at the same time, delivering a high-current Rail-to-Rail® output drive capability. The chip is designed to drive highly capacitive loads that may be encountered when driving long cables to a remote load such as desktop/notebook headphones or speakers. These devices are fully compliant with PC99 standards.

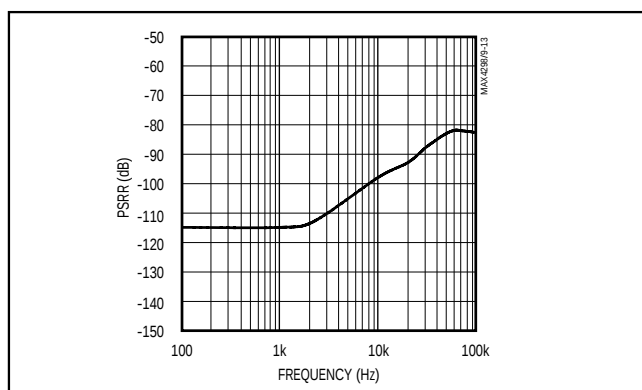
The amplifiers exhibit 115dB of DC power-supply rejection and 80dB at 100kHz. The output amplifiers are capable of driving a 1.5VRMS signal into a 10kΩ load with 0.0008% THD+N. They can also drive 32Ω headphones to 1.2VRMS with 0.02% distortion. At +3.3V, the linear regulator can output 100mA of current. The MAX4298 is available in a tiny 10-pin μMAX while the MAX4299 is available in the space-saving 16-pin TSSOP package.

Applications

Notebook and Desktop Audio
Hands-Free Headsets
USB Audio Peripherals
IP Telephones
Wireless Internet Devices
MP3 Players/Recorders

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

PSRR vs. Frequency



Features

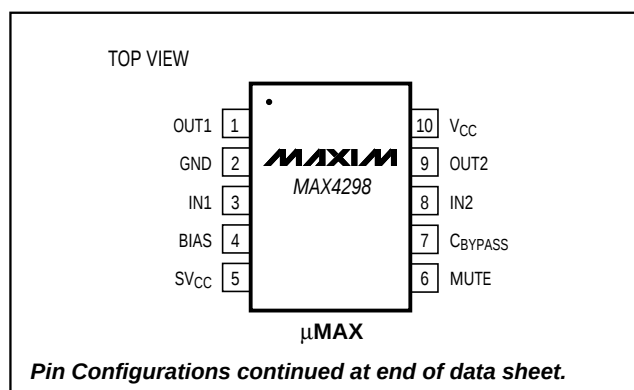
- ♦ **Audio System IC (MAX4299)**
Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Headphone Driver
Ultra-High PSRR Microphone Amp
100mA, 3.3V Linear Regulator
- ♦ **93dB typ PSRR at 20kHz Operates Directly from Noisy Digital Supplies**
- ♦ **Clickless/Popless Power-Up, Power-Down, Mute and Unmute**
- ♦ **PC99-Compliant Output Drivers:**
Better than 1VRMS Output into 16Ω Load and 1.5VRMS and 0.0008% THD+N into 10kΩ Load
- ♦ **PC99-Compliant Microphone Amplifier:**
0.005% THD+N into 10kΩ Load
- ♦ **22nF Capacitive Load Drive Capability**
- ♦ **4.5V to 5.5V Single-Supply Operation**
- ♦ **Internally Generated Bias Voltage**
- ♦ **All Gains Externally Adjustable**
- ♦ **Available in Space-Saving Packages**
10-Pin μMAX (MAX4298)
16-Pin TSSOP (MAX4299)

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4298EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μMAX
MAX4298ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX4299EWP	-40°C to +85°C	20 SO
MAX4299EUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP

Typical Operating Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations



MAX4298/MAX4299

Supply Voltage (V _{CC}) to GND	+6V
Standby Supply Voltage (SV _{CC}) to GND	+6V
REG, FB, REGON to GND	-0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
BIAS, C _{BYPASS} , MUTE, IN ₋ , MICIN to GND	-0.3V to the Larger of (V _{CC} + 0.3V) or (SV _{CC} + 0.3V)
OUT ₋ , MICOUT to GND	-0.3V to the Smaller of +5.5V, or (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
Duration of Output Short-Circuit to GND or V _{CC}	10min

10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)	444mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
20-Pin SO (derate 10.0mW/°C above +70°C)	800mW
16-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.4mW/°C above +70°C)	755mW
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V _{CC}	Inferred from PSRR test	4.5		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	I _{CC}	MAX4298		10.2	17.5	mA
		MAX4299		10.6	18.0	
Mute Quiescent Current		MAX4298		10.2	17.5	mA
		MAX4299		10.6	18.0	
SV _{CC} Current (Note 2)	I _{SVCC}	V _{BIAS} = 1.125V, V _{CC} = 0		300	500	μA
		V _{BIAS} = 2.25V, V _{CC} = 5.0V		7		
DRIVER AMPLIFIERS						
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OS}			±1	±10	mV
Input Bias Current	I _{BIAS}			0.2		nA
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	DC, V _{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V		115		dB
		f = 20kHz		93		
		f = 100kHz		80		
Output Drive	V _{OUT}	R _L = 10kΩ	1.45	1.59		V _{RMS}
		R _L = 32Ω	1.2	1.53		
		R _L = 16Ω	1.0	1.48		
THD + Noise		A _V = -1V/V, f = 1kHz, R _L = 10kΩ, V _{OUT} = 1.5V _{RMS}		0.0008		%
		A _V = -1V/V, f = 1kHz, R _L = 32Ω, V _{OUT} = 1.2V _{RMS} , (Notes 3, 4)		0.02	0.1	
		A _V = -1V/V, f = 1kHz, R _L = 16Ω, V _{OUT} = 1.0V _{RMS}		0.04		
Full-Scale Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Note 4)	SNR	R _L = 10kΩ, V _{OUT} = 1.06V _{RMS} , A _V = -1V/V		105		dB
Capacitive Drive				22		nF
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A _{VOL}	R _L = 32Ω, 0.55V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ V _{CC} - 0.55V	76	87		dB
Unity-Gain Bandwidth	GBW			1.3		MHz

Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

MAX4298/MAX4299

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = SV_{CC} = +5V$, $R_L = \infty$ on all outputs, $C_{BYPASS} = 1\mu F$, $C_{BIAS} = 1\mu F$, $C_{REG} = 10\mu F$ (MAX4299), $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Load resistors (R_L) are terminated to 2.25V. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications apply to both MAX4298 and MAX4299, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
BIAS VOLTAGE OUTPUT						
DC BIAS Voltage	V_{BIAS}	$I_L = 0$	2.13	2.25	2.37	V
Line Regulation				120		dB
Load Regulation		$I_L = 0$ to $1\mu A$		50		mV
DIGITAL INPUTS (MUTE for MAX4298/MAX4299, and REG_{ON} for MAX4299)						
Input Voltage High	V_{INH}		2.4			V
Input Voltage Low	V_{INL}				0.8	V
Input Leakage Current	I_{IN}	$V_{IN} = 0$ or V_{CC}			± 1	μA
MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER (MAX4299 only)						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			± 2	± 10	mV
Input Bias Current	I_{BIAS}			0.2		nA
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	DC, $V_{CC} = 4.5V$ to $5.5V$		115		dB
		$f = 20kHz$		93		
		$f = 100kHz$		80		
Voltage Gain	A_{VOL}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $0.13V \leq V_{MICOUT} \leq V_{CC} - 0.13V$	80	100		dB
Output Drive	V_{OUT}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	1.4	1.58		V_{RMS}
THD + Noise (Note 4)	THD+N	$f = 1kHz$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$, $V_{MICOUT} = 1.5V_{RMS}$	$A_V = -1V/V$		0.005	%
			$A_V = -10V/V$		0.03	
Full-Scale Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Note 4)	SNR	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $V_{MICOUT} = 1.06V_{RMS}$, $A_V = -10V/V$		80		dB
All-Hostile Crosstalk		$f = 10kHz$ (Note 5)		80		dB
Unity Gain Bandwidth	GBW			1		MHz
REGULATOR (MAX4299 only)						
Regulator Output Voltage	V_{REG}	$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ to $5.5V$. $I_L = 0$ to $100mA$, using internal feedback	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
Line Regulation		$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ to $5.5V$, $I_L = 50mA$		0.2		mV
Load Regulation		$I_L = 10mA$ to $100mA$		30		mV
		$I_L = 0$ to $100mA$		50		mV
FB Voltage	V_{FB}	Reference for regulator adjustment		1.233		V

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: Current drawn from SV_{CC} when $V_{CC} < 4V$.

Note 3: Guaranteed by design.

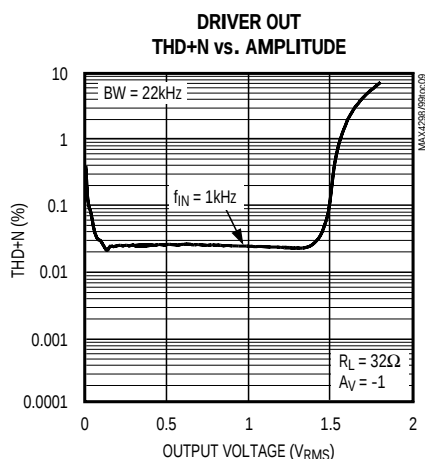
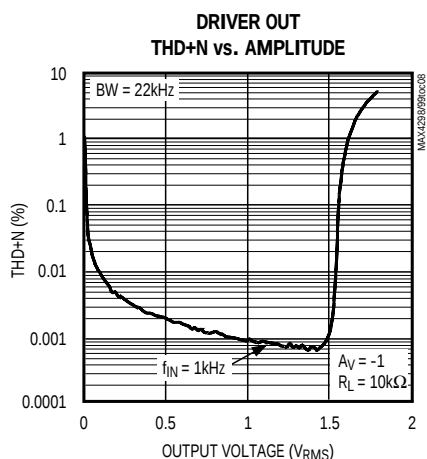
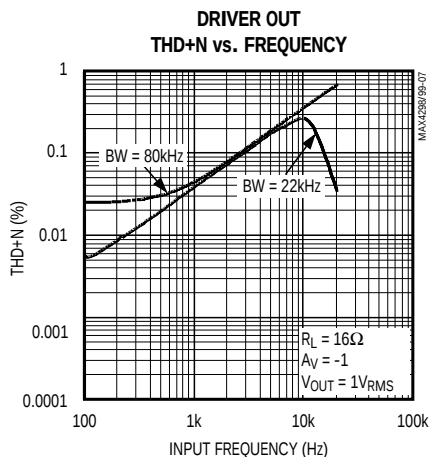
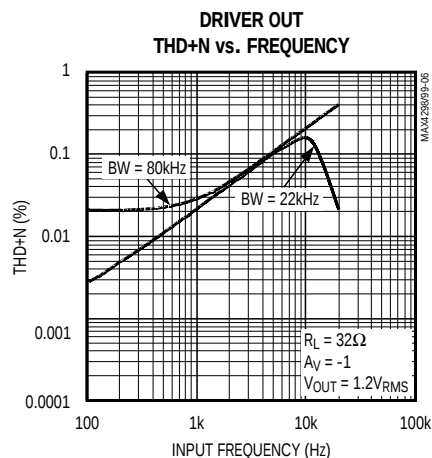
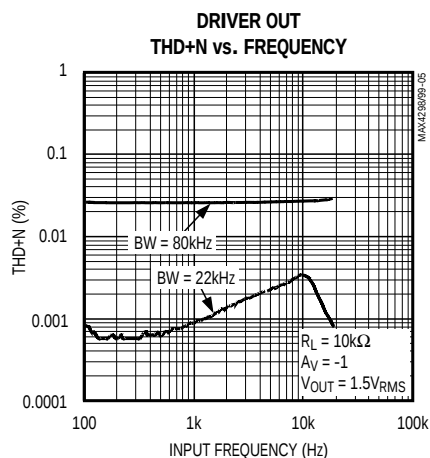
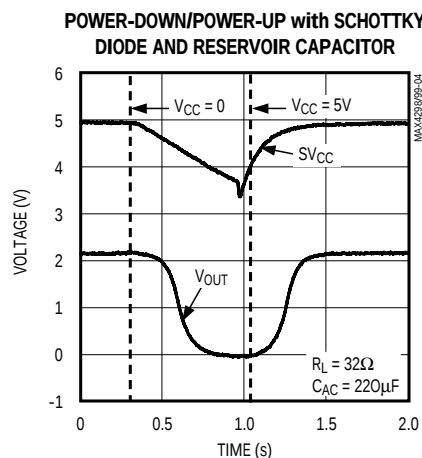
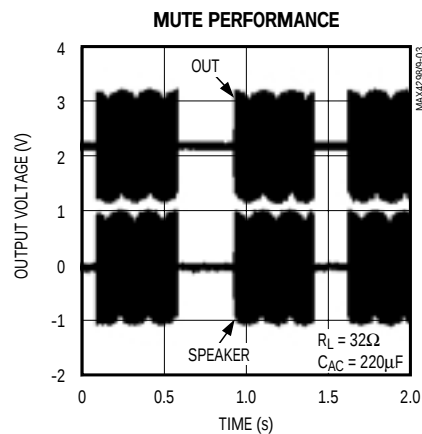
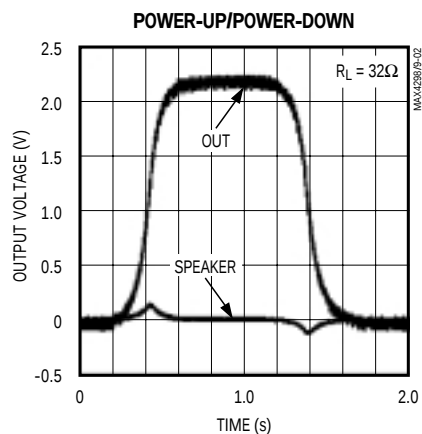
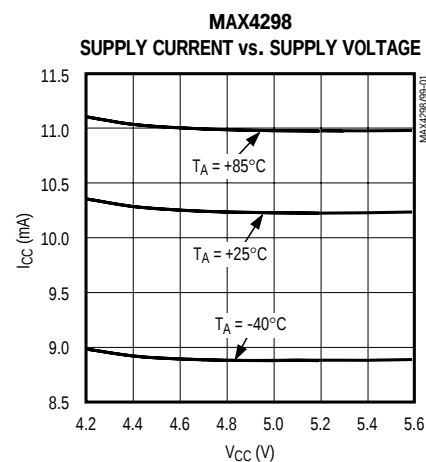
Note 4: Measurement bandwidth is 20Hz to 22kHz.

Note 5: Voltage at MICOUT with $OUT1 = OUT2 = 1V_{RMS}$ into 32Ω .

Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = SV_{CC} = +5V$, typical operating circuit, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

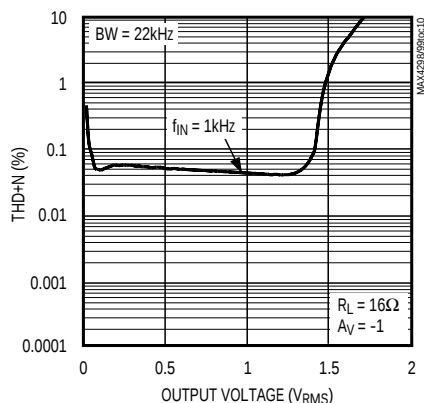


Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

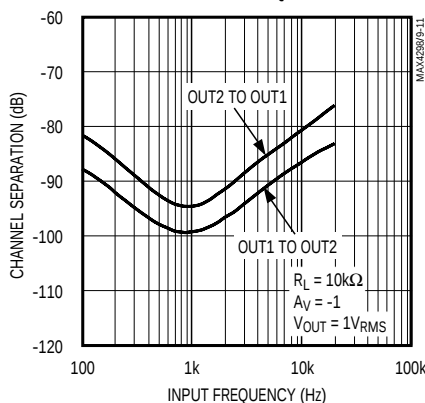
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = SV_{CC} = +5V$, typical operating circuit, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

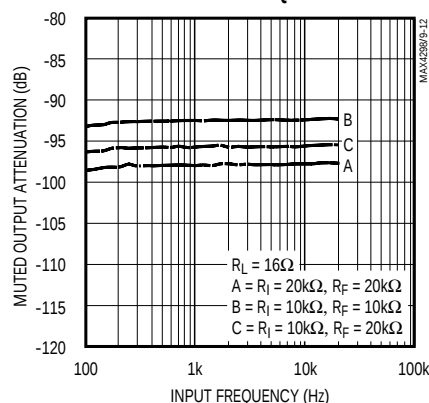
**DRIVER OUT
THD+N vs. AMPLITUDE**



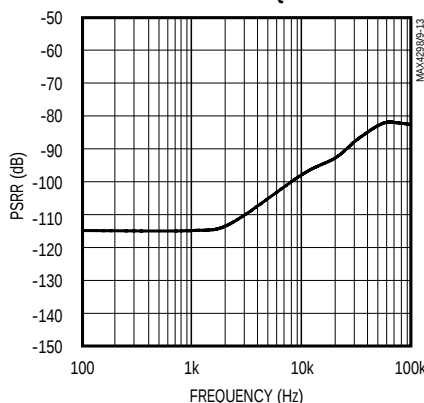
**DRIVER OUT
CHANNEL SEPARATION
vs. INPUT FREQUENCY**



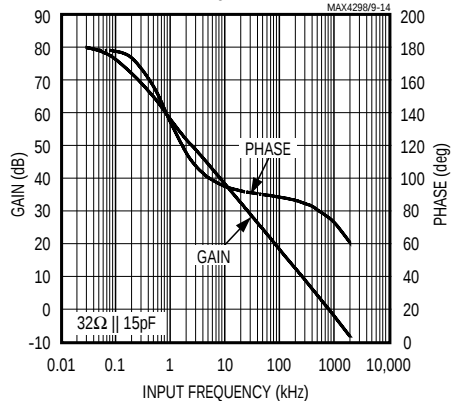
**DRIVER OUT
MUTED OUTPUT ATTENUATION
vs. INPUT FREQUENCY**



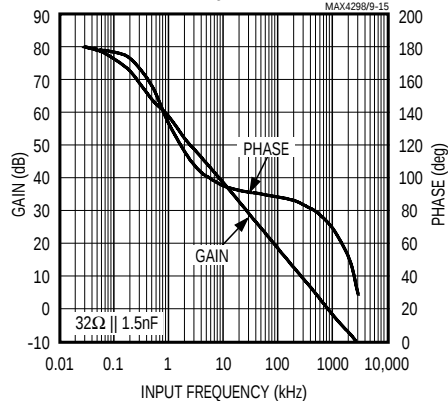
**DRIVER OUT
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION
RATIO vs. FREQUENCY**



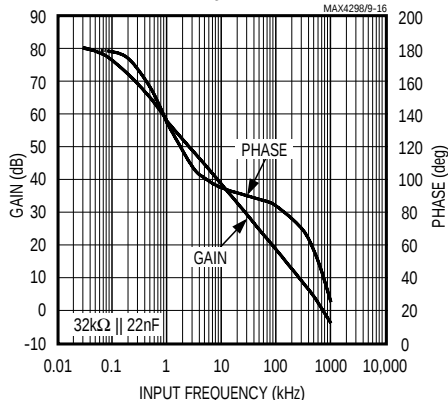
**DRIVER OUT
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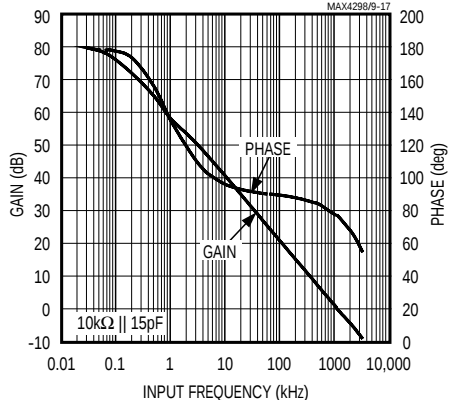
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OPEN-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



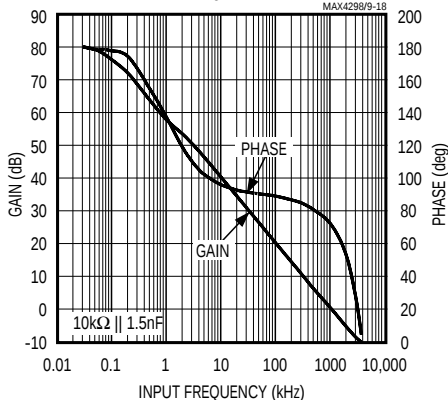
**DRIVER OUT
OPEN-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



**DRIVER OUT
OPEN-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



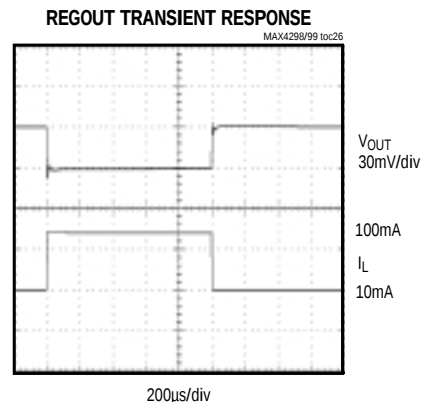
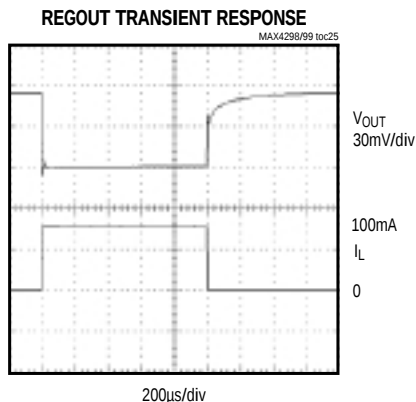
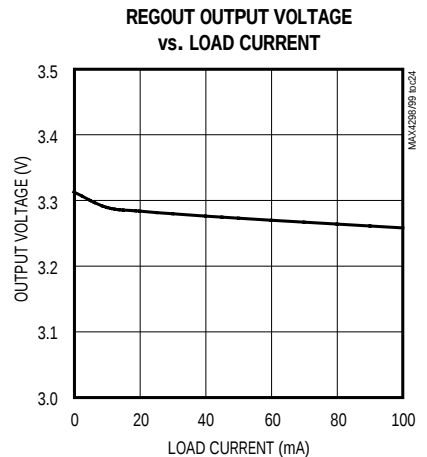
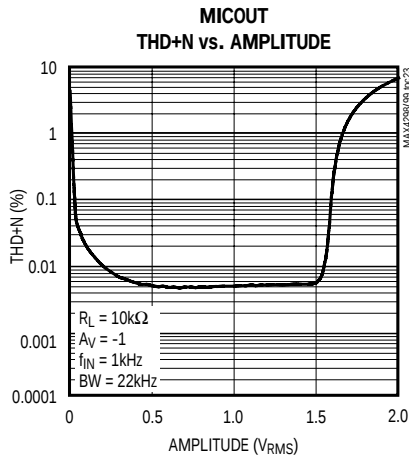
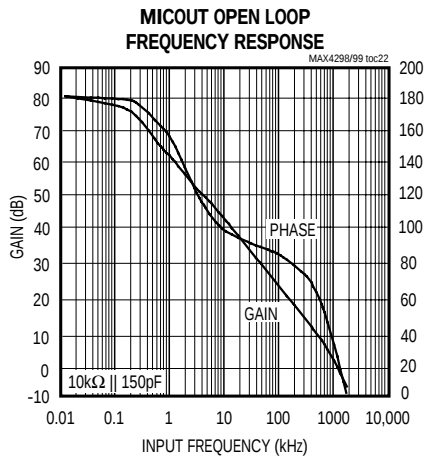
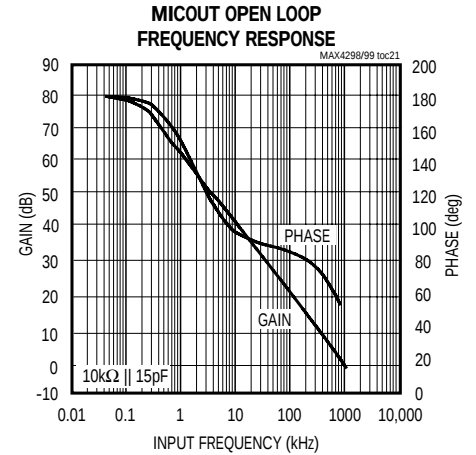
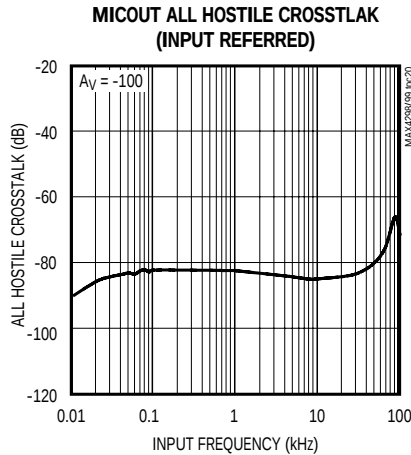
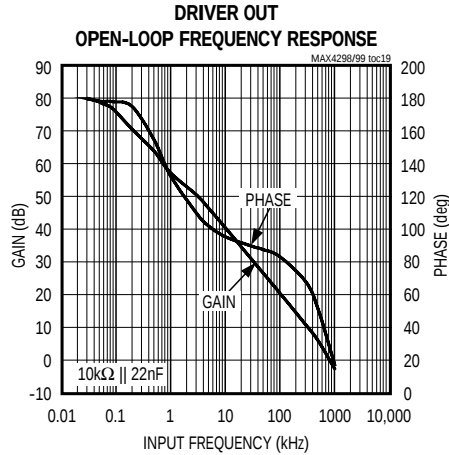
**DRIVER OUT
OPEN-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = SV_{CC} = +5V$, typical operating circuit, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Pin Description

PIN				NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4298	MAX4298	MAX4299	MAX4299		
10-PIN μMAX	14-PIN SO	16-PIN TSSOP	20-PIN SO		
—	—	16	1	REG	Regulator Output. Bypass REG to GND with a 10μF capacitor.
—	—	1	2	FB	Regulator Feedback. Internal resistors from this point to REG and GND define the regulator output value. Adjustments can be made to the output value by adding resistors in the same place externally.
1	2	2	4	OUT1	Driver Amplifier Output
—	—	3	5	PGND	Power Ground for Driver Outputs
2	3	4	6	GND	Ground
3	4	5	7	IN1	Inverting Input for Driver Amplifier
4	5	6	8	BIAS	Bias Point for Amplifiers. Bypass BIAS to GND with a 1μF capacitor.
5	6	7	9	SVCC	Standby Power Supply. Connect to a standby +5V supply that is always on, or bypass with 220μF and connect a Schottky diode from V _{CC} to SV _{CC} . Short to V _{CC} if clickless power-down is not essential.
—	—	8	10	MICOUT	Microphone Amplifier Output
—	—	9	11	MICIN	Inverting Input for Microphone Amplifier
6	9	10	13	MUTE	Mute Digital Input. Connect to GND for normal operation. When MUTE is connected to V _{CC} , OUT1 and OUT2 are muted, REG stays on, and MICOUT stays on.
7	10	11	14	CBYPASS	Bypass to GND with a 1μF Capacitor
8	11	12	15	IN2	Inverting Input for Driver Amplifier
9	12	13	16	OUT2	Driver Amplifier Output
10	13	14	17	V _{CC}	Power Supply. Connect to +5V.
—	1, 7, 8, 14	—	3, 12, 18, 19	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
—	—	15	20	REGON	Regulator Control. Connect to V _{CC} for normal operation. Connect to GND to shut off the regulator.

Detailed Description

The MAX4298/MAX4299 are audio system ICs designed for single +5V applications. The MAX4299 has a stereo headphone driver, a microphone amplifier, and a 100mA +3.3V linear regulator; the MAX4298 has the stereo headphone driver only. The MAX4298/MAX4299 are designed specifically for harsh digital environments where board space is at a premium and the digital

power supply is noisy. The design uses innovative design techniques to achieve ultra-high power-supply rejection across the audio signal band while, at the same time, delivering a high current rail-to-rail output drive capability. These devices are designed to drive highly capacitive loads that may be encountered when driving long cables to a remote load such as desktop/notebook headphones or speakers. They are fully compliant to PC99 standards. Figure 1 is the

Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

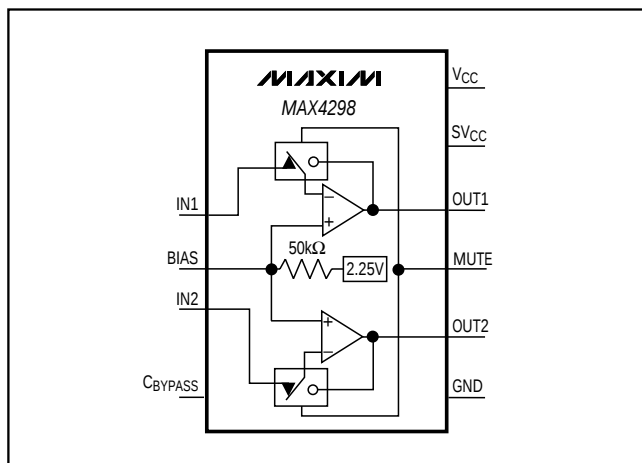


Figure 1. MAX4298 Block Diagram

MAX4298 block diagram and Figure 2 is the MAX4299 block diagram.

The amplifiers exhibit better than 115dB of DC power-supply rejection and 93dB at 20kHz. The output amplifiers are capable of driving a 1.5VRMS signal into 10kΩ load with 0.0008% distortion. They can also drive 32Ω headphones to 1.2VRMS with 0.02% distortion. At +3.3V, the linear regulator can output 100mA of current.

BIAS

The common-mode bias point for the amplifiers is set to 2.25V by internal circuitry that has two functions. It provides a clickless/popless power-up/power-down waveform for the amplifiers. Also, it generates a ground-referenced bias voltage with ultra-high power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR). BIAS should be bypassed with 1μF to GND. The output impedance of the BIAS pin is 50kΩ.

Clickless/Popless Function

The MAX4298/MAX4299 are designed for high-fidelity audio performance into AC-coupled loads. Patented design techniques achieve a clickless/popless power-up sequence, and the use of a low-current standby supply (SVCC) or external Schottky diode/reservoir capacitor combination allows clickless/popless power-down. A clickless/popless mute function is also provided to maintain a low impedance output when the input signal is switched off.

Mute Function

The MAX4298/MAX4299 have a MUTE pin that allows the user to mute the outputs of the device. This feature disconnects the input signal from the power amplifiers when a logic high is present at the MUTE pin. To ensure proper functionality, the MUTE pin should always be tied to either VCC or GND. MUTE only affects the headphone driver outputs. REG, BIAS, and MICOUT are unaffected. OUT1

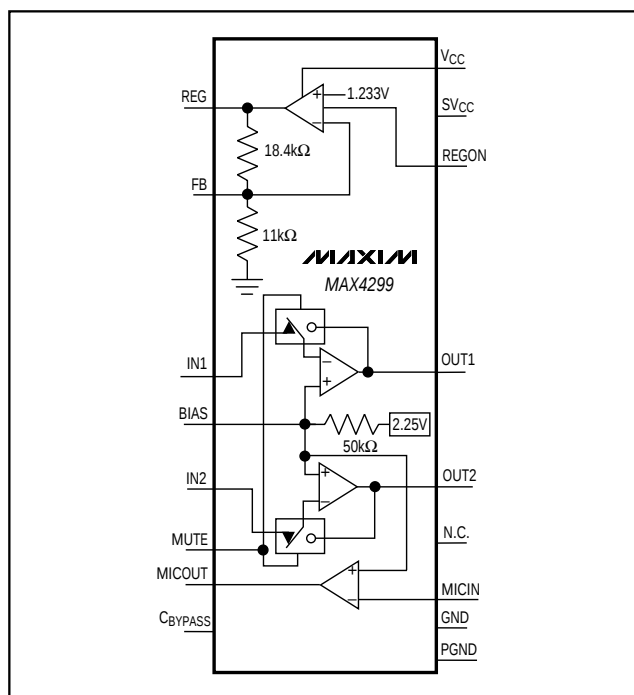


Figure 2. MAX4299 Block Diagram

and OUT2 are muted, but remain in a low-impedance state to ensure clickless/popless operation.

SVCC

The MAX4298/MAX4299 provide a fully clickless power-down sequence. SVCC can either be connected to a low-current +5V power source or alternatively can be connected with a reservoir capacitor to ground and a Schottky diode to VCC. A reservoir capacitor of 220μF or higher provides enough charge for the clickless power-down sequence when CBIAS = 1μF. For larger values of CBIAS, increase the reservoir capacitor accordingly. Short to VCC if clickless power-down is not needed.

Driver Amplifier

The headphone driver amplifier is a class AB amplifier designed to drive 16Ω loads. The amplifiers have innovative architectures for both the input and output stages to achieve ultra-high PSRR while maintaining rail-to-rail output drive capability. The output stage can drive high capacitive loads encountered when driving long cables used for desktop speakers or headphones.

Microphone Preamplifier (MAX4299)

The MAX4299 provides a microphone preamplifier that is a low-power version of the audio amplifier. It is intended to be used for low-level signal amplification. This microphone preamplifier provides rail-to-rail output with very high PSRR.

Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Regulator (MAX4299)

The MAX4299 also has an additional 100mA low-dropout (LDO) regulator to provide clean analog power for other sensitive analog circuitry on the PC board, such as a typical PC99 audio codec or microphone biasing. It is designed to provide good AC line regulation. The nominal output voltage of REG is 3.3V, and is adjustable between 1.2V and 4.5V by connecting a resistor-divider from REG to GND. Connect FB to the junction of the resistor-divider. The input impedance at FB is typically 7k Ω , which should be considered in output voltage calculations. REG should be bypassed to GND with at least 10 μ F.

Applications Information

Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability

Normally, use a 10 μ F capacitor on REG (MAX4299 only) and a 1 μ F capacitor on CBYPASS. Larger capacitor values and lower ESRs provide better supply-noise rejection and line-transient response. Reduce noise and improve load-transient response, stability, and power-supply rejection by using larger capacitors. For stable operation over the full temperature range and load currents up to 100mA, a minimum of 10 μ F (REG) and 1 μ F (CBYPASS) is recommended.

Use a 1 μ F bypass capacitor on BIAS to ensure a fully clickless/popless power-up sequence. Smaller capacitor values may be used here to decrease the power-up time, but may cause the power-up transient to become audible. Larger bypass capacitors are not necessary to reduce noise and/or improve AC power-supply rejection.

SVCC is the standby power supply. If using an external diode for charging, a 220 μ F reservoir capacitor on SVCC provides standby power for the clickless power-down sequence. Smaller capacitors here may cause an audible output transient on power-down; 220 μ F or higher provides enough energy when CBIAS = 1 μ F. For larger values of CBIAS, increase the reservoir capacitor accordingly.

Mic Biasing (MAX4299)

Common microphone elements require resistive biasing to power their internal circuitry. A 2k Ω resistor is typically used, and the microphone is AC-coupled to the microphone amplifier. If the microphone element allows low-voltage operation, biasing to the REG output provides excellent power-supply rejection.

Power Supply and Bypassing

The excellent PSRR of the MAX4298/MAX4299 allows them to operate from noisy power supplies. In most applications, a 0.1 μ F capacitor from VCC to GND is sufficient. This bypass capacitor should be placed close to the VCC pin.

Layout

Good layout improves performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance and noise at the power amplifier's inputs and output. To decrease stray capacitance, minimize PC board trace lengths and resistor leads, and place external components as close to the pins as possible.

Power Dissipation

The first equation below indicates the maximum power dissipation point for a package that has two power amplifiers operating at identical known supply voltages and loads with sine wave inputs:

$$P_{IC(DISS)} = (V_{CC})^2 / (\pi^2 R_L) \quad [W]$$

For example, with a 5V power supply and a load of 16 Ω , the maximum power dissipation of the amplifiers alone is 317mW.

The additional power dissipation due to the 100mA regulator operating at maximum current is nominally 170mW, but will increase if the output is reduced externally from its nominal 3.3V. The regulator power consumption is given by:

$$P_{REG} = (V_{CC} - V_{REG}) \times 100mA \quad [W]$$

To avoid thermal shutdown the sum of the regulator and amplifier power dissipation must not exceed the absolute maximum power-dissipation rating of the package.

Short-Circuit Protection and Thermal Shutdown

The MAX4298/MAX4299 have short-circuit current protection on all outputs. They also have a thermal shutdown function designed to protect the chip from junction temperatures in excess of +150°C that may arise from temporary short circuits or operation beyond the power dissipation limit of the package. The driver amplifier outputs limit at around $\pm 220mA$, the regulator at 150mA, and the microphone amplifier at +1.5mA/-12mA.

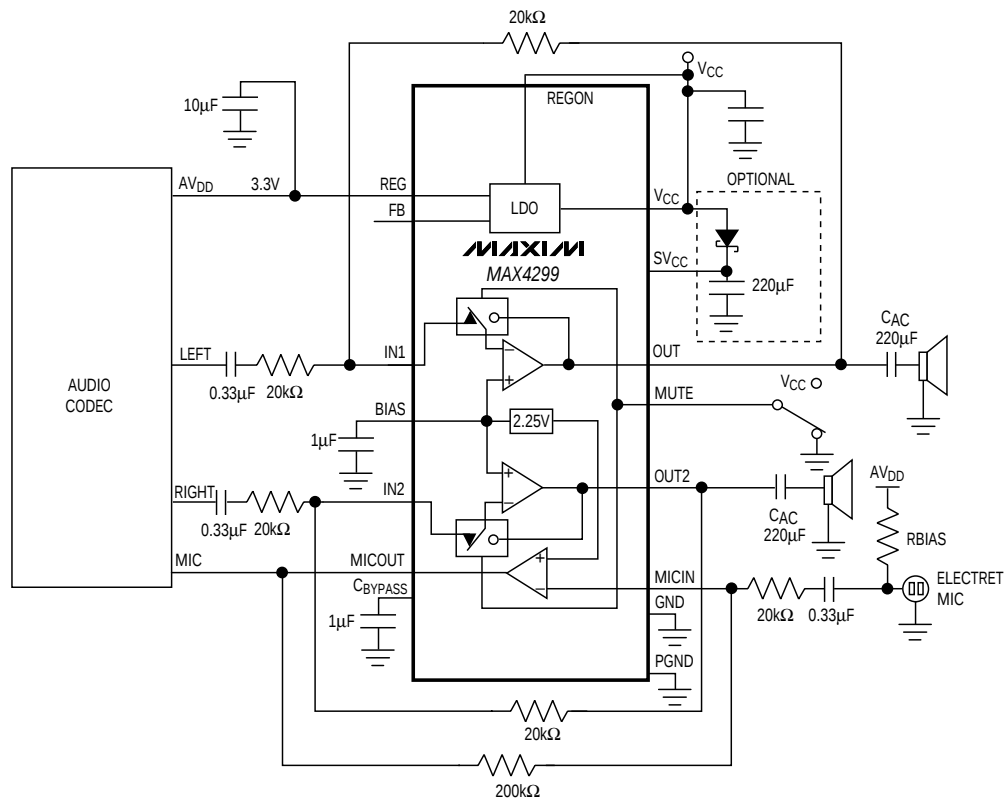
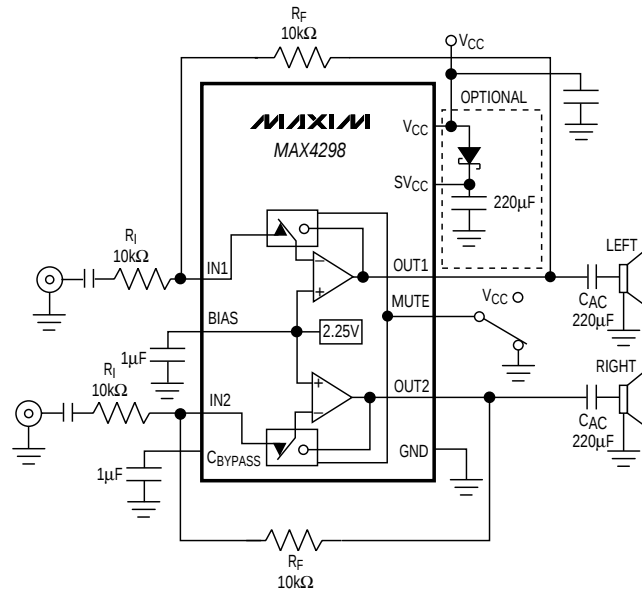
USB Applications

Universal serial bus (USB) interfaces are an increasingly popular method of interfacing medium-speed (up to 12Mbps) PC peripherals. One of the great benefits of the USB interface is the inclusion of a +5V supply. While this supply works well for a mouse or keyboard, its susceptibility for noise pickup can be unsuitable for high-fidelity audio applications. The MAX4298/MAX4299s' excellent PSRR make them ideal candidates for USB applications due to their insensitivity to the supply noise.

Of particular interest is an Internet-Protocol (IP) phone. This PC peripheral uses the local internet service provider as a free long-distance phone. The MAX4299, with its integral microphone amp, headphone driver, and linear regulator, can be a key element in the implementation of an IP phone that interfaces to the PC through the USB.

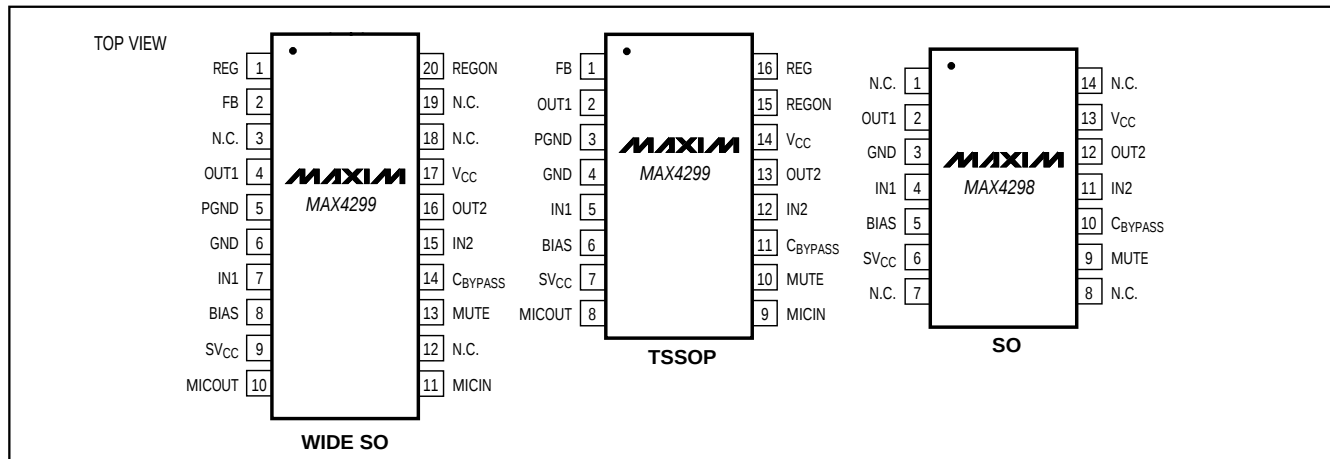
Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Typical Operating Circuits



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Pin Configurations (continued)



MAX4298/MAX4299

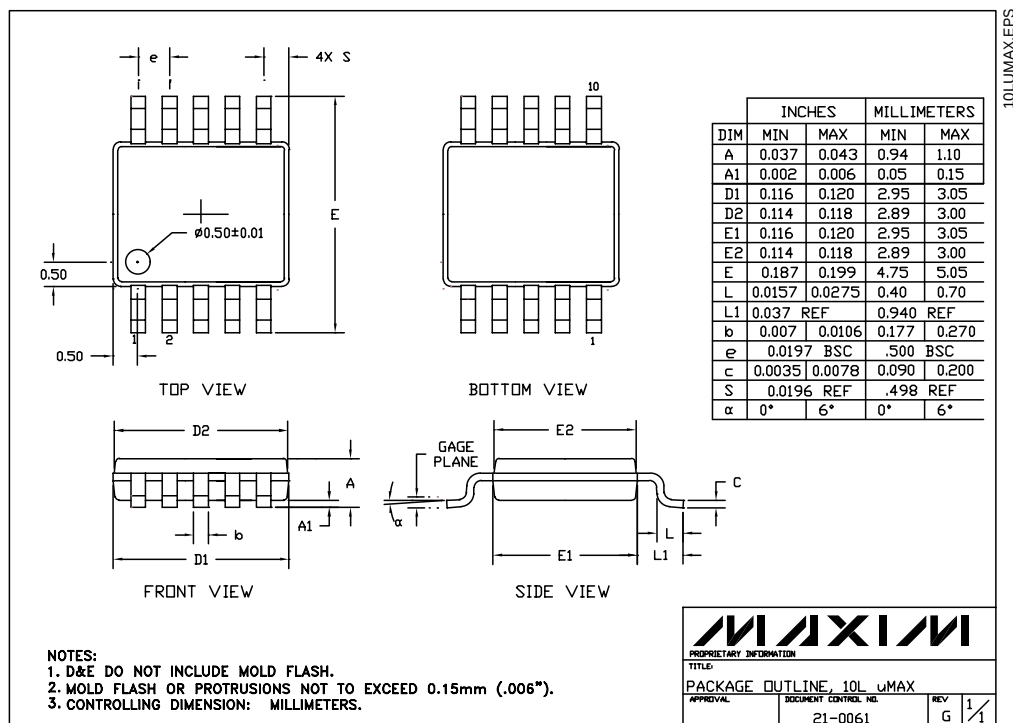
Chip Information

MAX4298 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 760

MAX4299 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 905

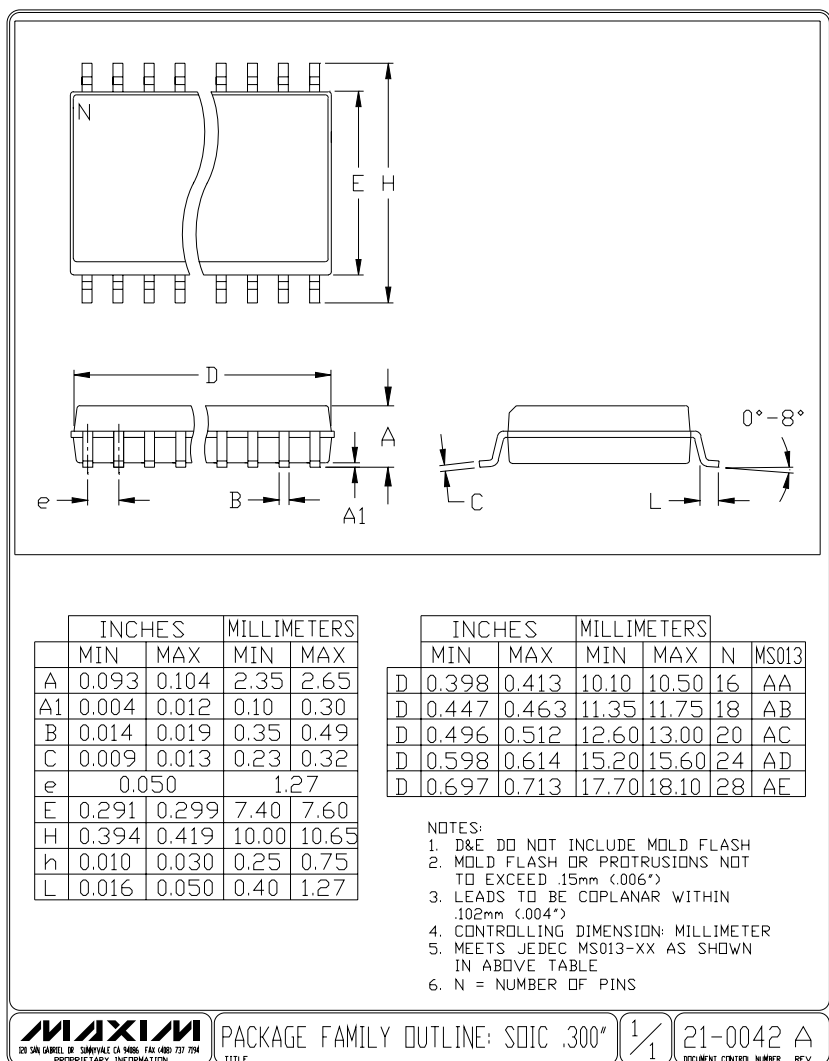
PROCESS: BiCMOS

Package Information



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

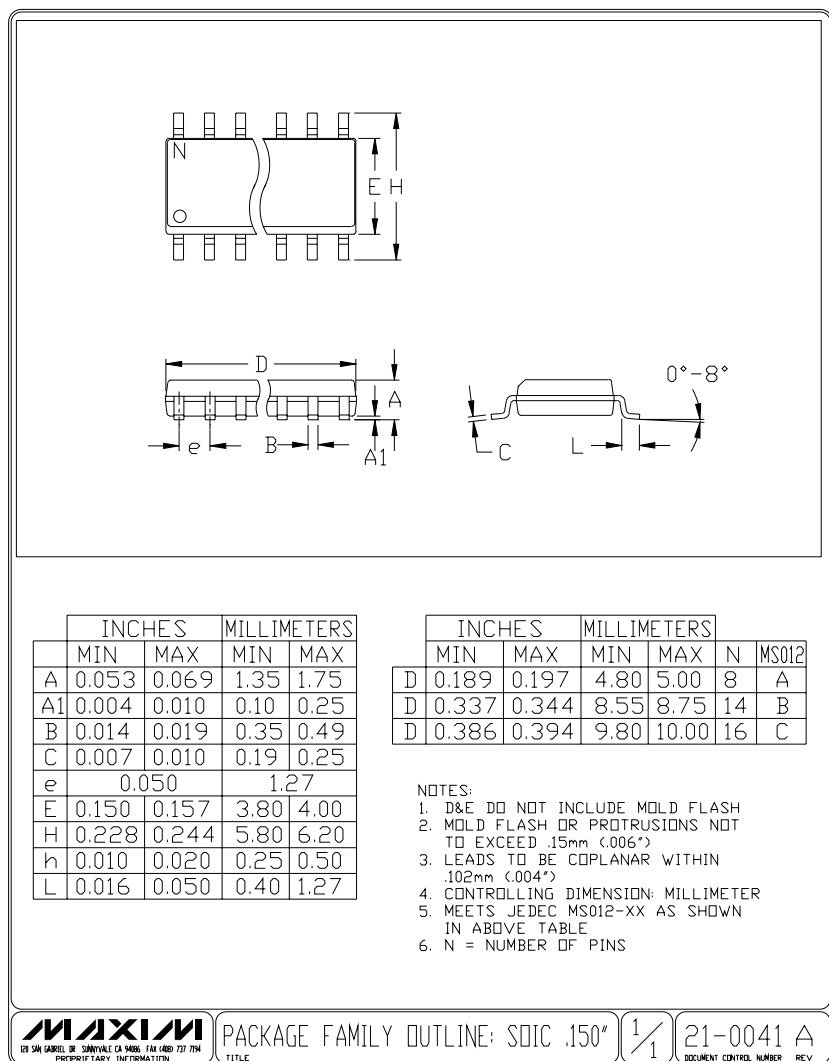
Package Information (continued)



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

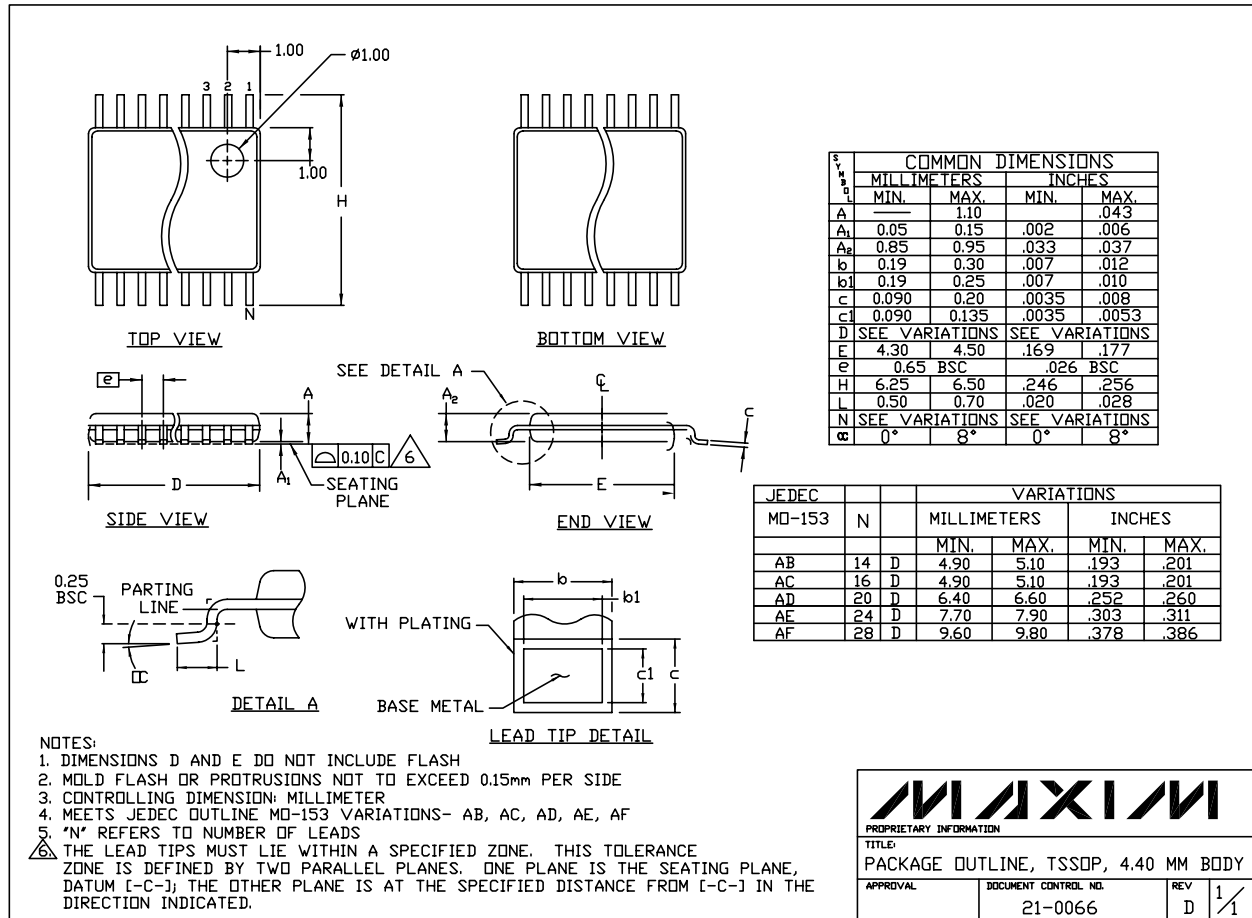
Package Information (continued)

MAX4298/MAX4299



Ultra-High PSRR Stereo Drivers + Microphone Amp + 100mA Linear Regulator

Package Information (continued)



TSSOP, NO PADS, EPS

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