# LM48822

LM48822 Ground-Referenced, Ultra High PSRR, Ultra Low Noise,
35mW/Channel Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Common Mode Sense, and I 2 C
Volume Control



Literature Number: SNAS456B

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### LM48822

**Boomer**® Audio Power Amplifier Series

# Ground-Referenced, Ultra High PSRR, Ultra Low Noise, 35mW/Channel Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Common Mode Sense, and I<sup>2</sup>C Volume Control

### **General Description**

The LM48822 is a single supply, ground-referenced stereo headphone amplifier designed for portable devices, such as cell phones, where board space is at a premium. The LM48822 features National's ground-referenced architecture. which eliminates the large DC blocking capacitor required by traditional headphone amplifiers, saving board space and minimizing system cost.

The LM48822 features common-mode sensing that corrects for any differences between the amplifier ground and the potential at the headphone return terminal, minimizing noise created by any ground mismatches.

The LM48822 delivers 35mW/channel into a  $16\Omega$  load with <1% THD+N with a 3.6V supply. High power supply rejection ratio (PSRR), of 110dB at 217Hz, allows the device to operate in noisy environments without additional power supply conditioning. Flexible power supply requirements allow operation from 2.4V to 5.5V. The LM48822 has a differential inputs for improved noise rejection. High output impedance in Shutdown mode, combined with a charge pump-only mode allows the LM48822's outputs to be driven by an external source without degrading the source signal. Additionally, the LM48822 features a 64-step I<sup>2</sup>C volume control and mute function. The low power Shutdown mode reduces supply current consumption to 0.06µA.

Superior click and pop suppression eliminates audible transients on power-up/down and during shutdown. The LM48822 is available in an ultra-small 16-bump micro SMD package (2mmx2mm).

### **Key Specifications**

■ Output Power/channel at V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.6V  $R_1 = 16\Omega$ , THD+N  $\leq 1\%$ 

35mW (typ)

March 9, 2011

■ Output Power/channel at V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.6V  $R_1 = 32\Omega$ , THD+N  $\leq 1\%$ 

40mW (typ)

 Quiescent Power Supply Current at 3.6V

3.5mA (typ)

PSRR at 217Hz

110dB (typ)

Shutdown current

0.06µA (typ)

#### **Features**

- Ground Referenced Outputs Eliminates Output Coupling Capacitors
- Common-Mode Sense
- Ultra-High PSRR
- I2C Volume and Mode Control
- High Output Impedance in Shutdown
- Differential Inputs
- Advanced Click-and-Pop Suppression
- Low Supply Current
- Minimum external components
- Micro-power shutdown
- Available in space-saving 16-bump µSMD package

# **Applications**

- Mobile Phones
- **PDAs**
- Notebook PCs
- Portable Electronic Devices
- MP3 Plavers

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# **Typical Application**

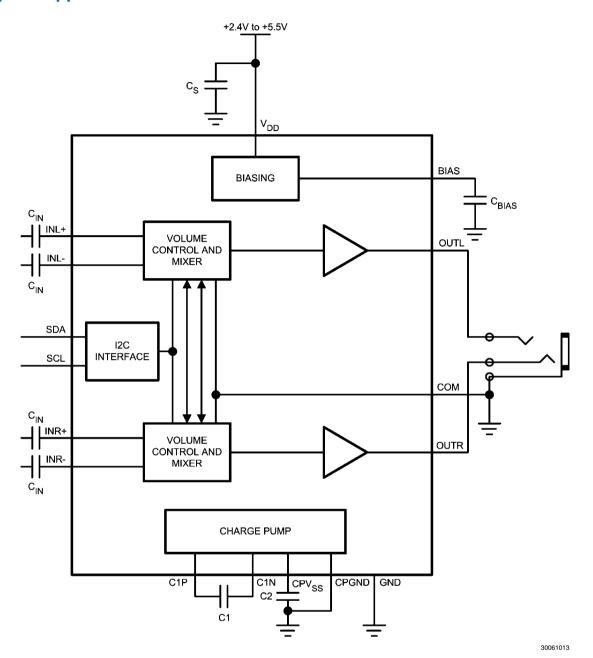
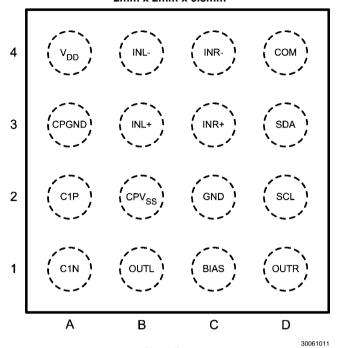


FIGURE 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit

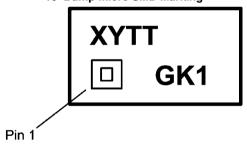
# **Connection Diagrams**

TL Package 2mm x 2mm x 0.8mm



Top View Order Number LM48822TL See NS Package Number TLA1611A

16-Bump micro SMD Marking



Top View
XY = Date code
TT = Die traceability
G = Boomer Family
K1 = LM48822TL

30061017

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1, Note

2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage (Note 1) 6VStorage Temperature  $-65^{\circ}$ C to  $+150^{\circ}$ C Input Voltage -0.3V to  $V_{DD} + 0.3V$ Power Dissipation (*Note 3*) Internally Limited ESD Rating(*Note 4*) 2000VESD Rating (*Note 5*) 150V Junction Temperature 150°C

Thermal Resistance

 $\theta_{JA}$  TLA1611A 63°C/W

Soldering Information

See AN-1112 "Micro SMD Wafer Level Chip Scale package"

# **Operating Ratings**

Temperature Range

 $\begin{aligned} T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_{\text{A}} \leq T_{\text{MAX}} & -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{\text{A}} \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Supply Voltage (V}_{\text{DD}}) & 2.4\text{V} \leq V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{V} \end{aligned}$ 

### Electrical Characteristics V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.6V (Note 1, Note 2)

The following specifications apply for  $A_V = 0$ dB,  $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply to  $T_A = 25$ °C.

			LM	Units		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 6)	Limit (Note 7)	(Limits)	
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V, both channels active				
$I_{DD}$	Quiescent Power Supply Current	$R_L = 16\Omega$	3.5	4.5	mA (max)	
		$R_L = \infty$	3.5	4.5	mA (max)	
I <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown Current	Shutdown Enabled	0.06	1.2	μA (max)	
V <sub>OS</sub>	Differential Output Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V, R_L = 16\Omega$	1	5	mV (max)	
T <sub>WU</sub>	Wake Up Time		200		μs	
		Minimum Gain Setting	-59.5	+0.5 -0.5	dB (max) dB (min)	
$A_V$	Voltage Gain	Maximum Gain Setting	3.8	+0.5 -0.5	dB (max) dB (min)	
	Input Desistance	$A_V = 4dB$	25	30	kΩ (max)	
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance	$A_V = -60 dB$	60	70	kΩ (max)	
D	Output Davies	$R_L$ = 16 $\Omega$ , f = 1kHz, THD+N = 1% Single channel Two channels in phase	70 35	27	mW mW (min)	
P <sub>O</sub> Out	Output Power	$R_L$ = 32 $\Omega$ , f = 1kHz, THD+N = 1% Single channel Two channels in phase	65 40		mW mW	
TUD: N	Total Harmonic Distortion +	$P_O = 50$ mW, $f = 1$ kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ single channel	0.04		%	
THD+N	Noise	$P_O = 40$ mW, f = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ single channel	0.02		%	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{RIPPLE}$ = 200m $V_{P.P}$ , Inputs AC GND $C_{IN}$ = 1 $\mu$ F, input referred, SD_BIAS = 0 $f_{RIPPLE}$ = 217Hz $f_{RIPPLE}$ = 1kHz	110 100	100	dB (min) dB	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>RIPPLE</sub> = 1V <sub>P-P</sub>	95		dB	
		$R_L \ge 16\Omega$ , $P_{OUT} = 1.6$ mW, $f = 1$ kHz	80	70	dB (min)	
X <sub>TALK</sub>	Crosstalk	$R_L \ge 10k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = 1V_{RMS}$ , $f = 1kHz$	95	85	dB (min)	
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	$R_1 = 16\Omega$ , $f = 1$ kHz	100		dB	
€os	Output Noise	A <sub>V</sub> = 4dB, Input referred A-Weighted Filter	7		μV	

			LM	Units		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 6)	Limit (Note 7)	(Limits)	
R <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Impedance	Charge pump-only mode enabled	40	25	kΩ (min)	
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Maximum Voltage Swing	Voltage applied to amplifier outputs in charge pump-only mode		2	V <sub>RMS</sub> (min)	

# I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Characteristics V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.6V (Note 1, Note 2)

The following specifications apply for  $A_V = 0$ dB,  $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply to  $T_A = 25$ °C.

			LM	Units		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 6)	Limit (Note 7)	(Limits)	
t <sub>1</sub>	SCL Period			2.5	μs (min)	
t <sub>2</sub>	SDA Setup Time			100	ns (min)	
t <sub>3</sub>	SDA Stable Time			0	ns (min)	
t <sub>4</sub>	Start Condition Time			100	ns (min)	
t <sub>5</sub>	Stop Condition Time			100	ns (min)	
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage			1.3	V (min)	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage			0.4	V (max)	

**Note 1:** "Absolute Maximum Ratings" indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur, including inoperability and degradation of device reliability and/or performance. Functional operation of the device and/or non-degradation at the Absolute Maximum Ratings Ratings or other conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. The Recommended Operating Conditions indicate conditions at which the device is functional and the device should not be operated beyond such conditions. All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified

Note 2: The Electrical Characteristics tables list guaranteed specifications under the listed Recommended Operating Conditions except as otherwise modified or specified by the Electrical Characteristics Conditions and/or Notes. Typical specifications are estimations only and are not guaranteed.

Note 3: maximum allowable power dissipation is  $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$  or the number given in Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower.

Note 4: Human body model, applicable std. JESD22-A114C.

Note 5: Machine model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A.

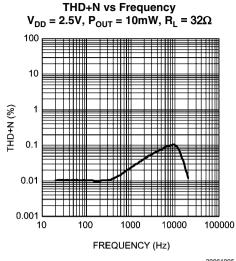
**Note 6:** Typical values represent most likely parametric norms at  $T_A = +25$ °C, and at the *Recommended Operation Conditions* at the time of product characterization and are not guaranteed.

Note 7: Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by test or statistical analysis.

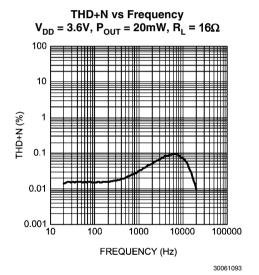
# **Bump Descriptions**

Pin	Name	Function
A1	C1N	Charge Pump Flying Capacitor Negative Terminal
A2	C1P	Charge Pump Flying Capacitor Positive Terminal
A3	CPGND	Charge Pump Ground
A4	$V_{DD}$	Power Supply
B1	OUTL	Left Channel Output
B2	CPV <sub>SS</sub>	Charge Pump Output
B3	INL+	Left Channel Non-Inverting Input
B4	INL-	Left Channel Inverting Input
C1	BIAS	Bias Voltage Bypass
C2	GND	Ground
C3	INR+	Right Channel Non-Inverting Input
C4	INR-	Right Channel Inverting Input
D1	OUTR	Right Channel Output
D2	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C Serial Clock Input
D3	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C Serial Data Input
D4	COM	Common-Mode Sense Input

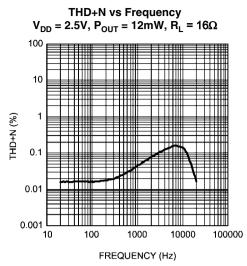
# **Typical Performance Characteristics**



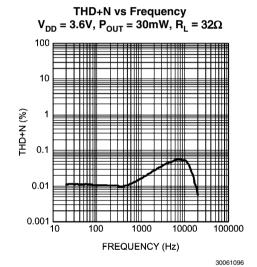
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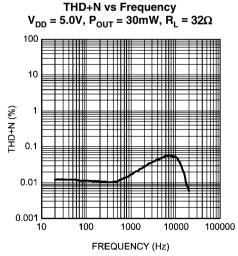


THD+N vs Frequency  $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ ,  $P_{OUT} = 20$ mW,  $R_L = 16\Omega$ 



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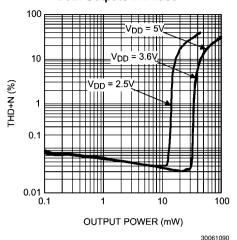




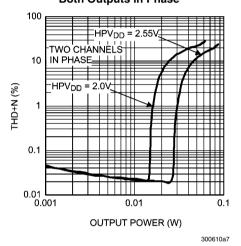
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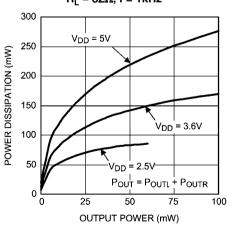
# THD+N vs Output Power $A_V = 0$ dB, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz Both Outputs in Phase



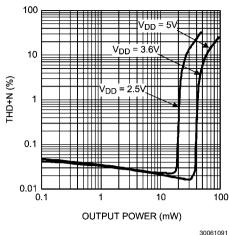
# THD+N vs Output Power $A_V = 9dB$ , $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz Both Outputs in Phase



# Power Dissipation vs Output Power $R_L = 32\Omega, f = 1 \text{kHz}$

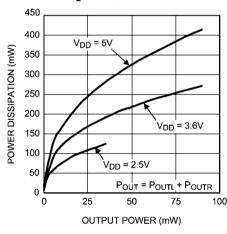


# THD+N vs Output Power $A_V = 0$ dB, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , f = 1kHz Both Outputs in Phase



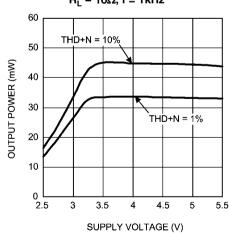
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# Power Dissipation vs Output Power $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz



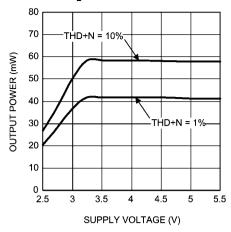
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# Output Power vs Supply Voltage $R_L = 16\Omega$ , f = 1kHz



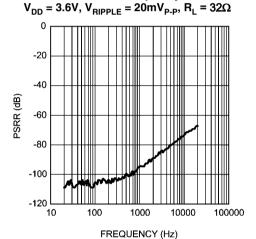
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# Output Power vs Supply Voltage $R_1 = 32\Omega$ , f = 1kHz



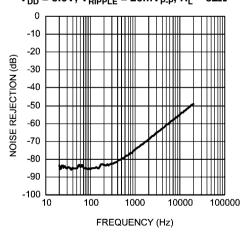
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### PSRR vs Frequency



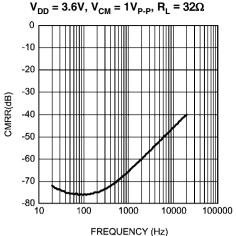
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# Ground Noise vs Frequency $V_{DD}$ = 3.6V, $V_{RIPPLE}$ = 20m $V_{P-P}$ , $R_L$ = 32 $\Omega$



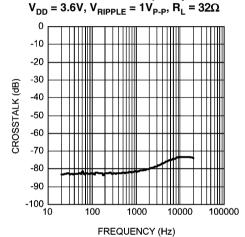
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### CMRR vs Frequency



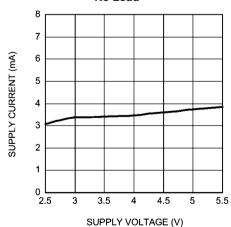
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### Crosstalk vs Frequency



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# Supply Current vs Supply Voltage No Load



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## **Application Information**

#### **I2C COMPATIBLE INTERFACE**

The LM48822 is controlled through an I²C compatible serial interface that consists of a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock (SCL). The clock line is uni-directional. The data line is bi-directional (open collector). The LM48822 and the master can communicate at clock rates up to 400kHz. *Figure 2* shows the I²C interface timing diagram. Data on the SDA line must be stable during the HIGH period of SCL. The LM48822 is a transmit/receive slave-only device, reliant upon the master to generate the SCL signal. Each transmission sequence is framed by a START condition and a STOP condition *Figure 3*. Each data word, device address and data, transmitted over the bus is 8 bits long as is always followed by an acknowledge pulse (Figure 4). The LM48822 device address is 1100000.

#### **I<sup>2</sup>C BUS FORMAT**

The I<sup>2</sup>C bus format is shown in *Figure 4*. The START signal, the transition of SDA from HIGH to LOW while SDA is HIGH,

is generated, altering all devices on the bus that a device address is being written to the bus.

The 7-bit device address is written to the bus, most significant bit (MSB) first, followed by the  $R/\overline{W}$  bit.  $R/\overline{W}=0$  indicates the master is writing to the slave device,  $R/\overline{W}=1$  indicates the master wants to read data from the slave device. The LM48822 is a WRITE-ONLY device and will not respond the  $R/\overline{W}=1$ . The data is latched in on the rising edge of the clock. Each address bit must be stable while SDA is HIGH. After the last address bit is transmitted, the master device releases SDA, during which time, an acknowledge clock pulse is generated by the slave device. If the LM48822 receives the correct address, the device pulls the SDA line low, generating and acknowledge bit (ACK).

Once the master device registers the ACK bit, the 8-bit register data word is sent. Each data bit should be stable while SCL is HIGH. After the 8-bit register data word is sent, the LM48822 sends another ACK bit. Following the acknowledgement of the register data word, the master issues a STOP bit, allowing SDA to go high while SDA is high.

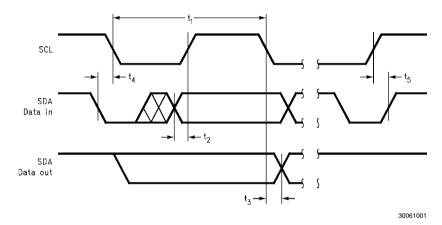


FIGURE 2. I2C Timing Diagram

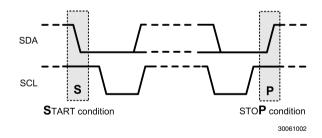


FIGURE 3. Start and Stop Diagram

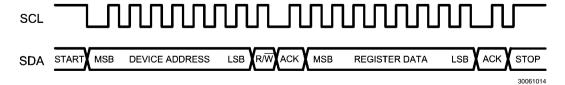


FIGURE 4. Example I<sup>2</sup>C Write Cycle

#### **TABLE 1. Device Address**

	B7	В6	B5	B4	В3	B2	B1	B0 (R/W)
Device Address	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### TABLE 2. I2C Control Registers

Register Address	Register Name	В7	В6	B5	B4	В3	B2	B1	В0
0	MODE CONTROL	0	SDL	SD_BIAS	CP_ONLY	0	MUTE_ LEFT	SDR	MUTE_ RIGHT
1	VOLUME CONTROL	1	SHDN	VOL5	VOL4	VOL3	VOL2	VOL1	VOL0

#### **TABLE 3. Mode Control Register**

Bit	Name	Value	Description
B6	SDL	0	Left channel enabled
Бб	SDL	1	Left channel disabled
B5	SD BIAS	0	Bias enabled
D3	OD_DIAG	1	Bias disabled
B4	CP ONLY	0	Normal operation
D4	CP_ONLY	1	Charge-pump only mode. Amplifiers and Bias disabled.
В3	UNUSED	0	Set B3 to 0
B2	MUTE_LEFT	0	Left channel Normal Operation
62	WOTE_LEFT	1	Left channel Mute
		0	Right channel enabled
B1	B1 SDR	1	Right channel disabled. Right channel audio inputs summed
		'	with left channel audio inputs and routed to OUTL
В0	MUTE_RIGHT	0	Right channel Normal Operation
50	WOTE_MIGHT	1	Right channel Mute

#### **GENERAL AMPLIFIER FUNCTION**

The LM48822 headphone amplifier feature National's ground referenced architecture that eliminates the large DC-blocking capacitors required at the outputs of traditional headphone amplifiers. A low-noise inverting charge pump creates a negative supply (CPV $_{SS}$ ) from the positive supply voltage (V $_{DD}$ ). The headphone amplifiers operate from these bipolar supplies, with the amplifier outputs biased about GND, instead of a nominal DC voltage (typically  $V_{DD}/2$ ), like traditional amplifiers. Because there is no DC component to the headphone output signals, the large DC-blocking capacitors (typically  $220\mu F$ ) are not necessary, conserving board space and system cost, while improving frequency response.

#### **GENERAL AMPLIFIER EXPLANATION**

The LM48822 features a differential input stage, which offers improved noise rejection compared to a single-ended input amplifier. Because a differential input amplifier amplifies the difference between the two input signals, any component common to both signals is cancelled. An additional benefit of the differential input structure is the possible elimination of the DC input blocking capacitors. Since the DC component is common to both inputs, and thus cancelled by the amplifier, the LM48822 can be used without input coupling capacitors when configured with a differential input signal.

#### **CHARGE PUMP ONLY MODE**

In applications where the headphone jack is used as both an output and input port, signals such as a microphone input can appear on the headphone amplifier output. Traditional charge pump headphone amplifiers can clamp or distort the signals that appear on their output. Without the charge pump active, generating the negative voltage supply, the internal protection diodes of the amplifier clamp the incoming signal, distorting the negative half cycle, see Figure 5. The LM48822 charge pump only mode eliminates this problem. In charge pump only mode, the amplifiers are disabled, while the charge pump remains active. The disabled amplifier outputs present a high impedance  $(1 \text{M}\Omega)$  load to the incoming signal. The charge pump maintains the negative rail, allowing the incoming signal to swing between  $V_{\text{DD}}$  and  $V_{\text{SS}}$  without any interference from the device.

Set bit B4 (CP\_ONLY) of the MODE CONTROL register to 1 for charge pump only mode. Setting CP\_ONLY = 1 disables both the left and right channels, regardless of the status of the shutdown control bits. Set CP\_ONLY = 0 for normal operation.

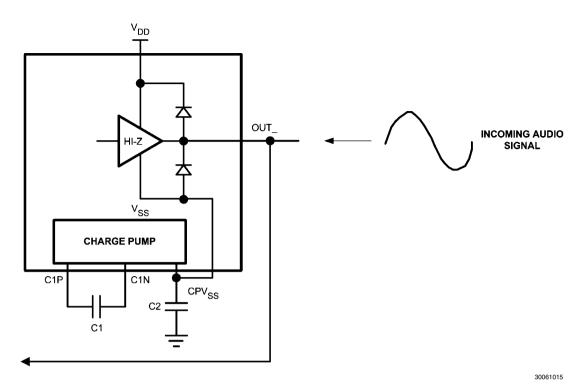


FIGURE 5. Back-Driving the LM48822 Outputs

#### **COMMON MODE SENSE**

The LM48822 features a ground (common mode) sensing feature. In noisy applications, or where the headphone jack is used as a line out to other devices, noise pick up and ground imbalance can degrade audio quality. The LM48822 COM input senses and corrects any noise at the headphone return,

or any ground imbalance between the headphone return and device ground, improving audio reproduction. Connect COM directly to the headphone return terminal of the headphone jack *Figure 6*. No additional external components are required. Connect COM to GND if the common-mode sense feature is not in use.

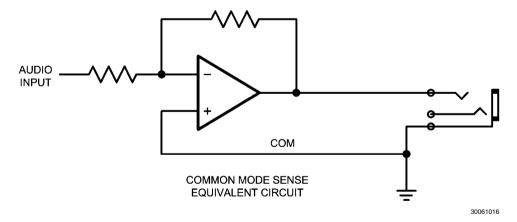


FIGURE 6. COM Connection Example

### **VOLUME CONTROL**

#### **Volume Control Table**

VOLUME STEP	VOL5	VOL4	VOL3	VOL2	VOL1	VOL0	HP GAIN (dB)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-96
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	-60
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	-57
4	0	0	0	0	1	1	-54
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	-51
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	-48
7	0	0	0	1	1	0	-45
8	0	0	0	1	1	1	-42
9	0	0	1	0	0	0	-39
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	-36
11	0	0	1	0	1	0	-34.5
12	0	0	1	0	1	1	-33
13	0	0	1	1	0	0	-31.5
14	0	0	1	1	0	1	-30
15	0	0	1	1	1	0	-28.5
16	0	0	1	1	1	1	-27
17	0	1	0	0	0	0	-25.5
18	0	1	0	0	0	1	-24
19	0	1	0	0	1	0	-22.5
20	0	1	0	0	1	1	-21
21	0	1	0	1	0	0	-19.5
22	0	1	0	1	0	1	-18
23	0	1	0	1	1	0	-16.5
24	0	1	0	1	1	1	-16
25	0	1	1	0	0	0	-15.5
26	0	1	1	0	0	1	-15
27	0	1	1	0	1	0	-14.5
28	0	1	1	0	1	1	-14
29	0	1	1	1	0	0	-13.5
30	0	1	1	1	0	1	-13
31	0	1	1	1	1	0	-12.5
32	0	1	1	1	1	1	-12
33	1	0	0	0	0	0	-11.5
34	1	0	0	0	0	1	-11
35	1	0	0	0	1	0	-10.5
36	1	0	0	0	1	1	-10
37	1	0	0	1	0	0	-9.5
38	1	0	0	1	0	1	-9
39	1	0	0	1	1	0	-8.5
40	1	0	0	1	1	1	-8
41	1	0	1	0	0	0	-7.5
42	1	0	1	0	0	1	-7
43	1	0	1	0	1	0	-6.5
44	1	0	1	0	1	1	-6
45	1	0	1	1	0	0	-5.5
46	1	0	1	1	0	1	<b>-</b> 5
47	1	0	1	1	1	0	-4.5

VOLUME STEP	VOL5	VOL4	VOL3	VOL2	VOL1	VOL0	HP GAIN (dB)
48	1	0	1	1	1	1	-4
49	1	1	0	0	0	0	-3.5
50	1	1	0	0	0	1	-3
51	1	1	0	0	1	0	-2.5
52	1	1	0	0	1	1	-2
53	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1.5
54	1	1	0	1	0	1	-1
55	1	1	0	1	1	0	-0.5
56	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
57	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.5
58	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
59	1	1	1	0	1	0	1.5
60	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
61	1	1	1	1	0	0	2.5
62	1	1	1	1	0	1	3
63	1	1	1	1	1	0	3.5
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

#### **SHUTDOWN FUNCTION**

The LM48822 features three shutdown controls. Bits B6 (SDL) and B1 (SDR) of the MODE CONTROL register control the left and right channels, respectively. Set the control bits to 1 to disable the corresponding channel. When SDR = 1 and SDL = 0, the right channel is disabled, the right and left inputs are summed and output as a mono signal on the OUTL. When SDL = 1 and SDR = 0, the left channel is disabled, while only the right input signal is output on OUTR. Setting both SDL and SDR = 1 disables both channels, while the charge pump remains active. Bit B6 (SHDN) of the VOLUME CONTROL register is the global shutdown control for the entire device. Set SHDN = 1 to disable the entire device; both amplifiers and charge pump are disabled. Set SHDN = 0 for normal operation. SHDN = 1 overrides any other shutdown control bit.

#### **MUTE FUNCTION**

Set bits B2 (MUTE\_LEFT) and B0 (MUTE\_RIGHT) of the MODE CONTROL register to 1 to mute the respective channels. Set MUTE\_LEFT and MUTE\_RIGHT to 0 for normal operation.

#### **SD\_BIAS FUNCTION**

The LM48822 BIAS is controlled through the I²C interface. Set bit B5 (SD\_BIAS) of the MODE CONTROL register to 1 to enable the LM48822 BIAS. BIAS provides the voltage for both the amplifiers and the charge pump. When enabled,  $V_{\rm BIAS}$  will track  $V_{\rm DD}$  for  $V_{\rm DD} < 3V$ . Once  $V_{\rm DD}$  exceeds 3V,  $V_{\rm BIAS}$  remains fixed at 3V, limiting the output swing of the device the  $6V_{\rm P,P}$ . Set SD\_BIAS = 0 to disable BIAS. Disabling BIAS allows the amplifier and charge pump to track  $V_{\rm DD}$ , increasing output swing; however, a slight degradation in PSSR will occur. Limit  $V_{\rm DD}$  to 4.2V or less when BIAS is disabled.

#### PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

#### **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 supply pins as possible. Place a  $1\mu F$  ceramic capacitors from  $V_{DD}$  to GND. Additional bulk capacitance may be added as required.

#### **Charge Pump Capacitor Selection**

Use low ESR ceramic capacitors (less than  $100m\Omega$ ) for optimum performance.

#### **Charge Pump Flying Capacitor (C1)**

The flying capacitor (C1) affects the load regulation and output impedance of the charge pump. A C1 value that is too low results in a loss of current drive, leading to a loss of amplifier headroom. A higher valued C1 improves load regulation and lowers charge pump output impedance to an extent. Above  $2.2\mu F$ , the  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  of the charge pump switches and the ESR of C1 and C2 dominate the output impedance. A lower value capacitor can be used in systems with low maximum output power requirements.

#### **Charge Pump Flying Capacitor (C2)**

The value and ESR of the hold capacitor (C2) directly affects the ripple on  $\mathsf{CPV}_\mathsf{SS}$ . Increasing the value of C2 reduces output ripple. Decreasing the ESR of C2 reduces both output ripple and charge pump output impedance. A lower value capacitor can be used in systems with low maximum output power requirements.

#### **Input Capacitor Selection**

Input capacitors may be required for some applications, or when the audio source is single-ended. Input capacitors block the DC component of the audio signal, eliminating any conflict between the DC component of the audio source and the bias voltage of the LM48822. The input capacitors create a high-pass filter with the input resistors  $R_{\rm IN}$ . The -3dB point of the high pass filter is found using *Equation 1* below.

$$f = 1 / 2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN}$$
 (Hz) (1)

Where the value of  $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}$  is given in the Electrical Characteristics Table.

High pass filtering the audio signal helps protect the speakers. When the LM48822 is using a single-ended source, power supply noise on the ground is seen as an input signal. Setting the high-pass filter point above the power supply noise frequencies, 217Hz in a GSM phone, for example, filters out the noise such that it is not amplified and heard on the output. Capacitors with a tolerance of 10% or better are recommended for impedance matching and improved CMRR and PSRR.

#### SINGLE-ENDED AUDIO AMPLIFIER CONFIGURATION

The LM48822 is compatible with single-ended sources. *Figure 7* shows the typical single-ended applications circuit.

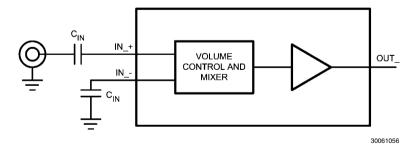


FIGURE 7. Single-Ended Input Configuration

#### **PCB LAYOUT CONFIGURATION**

Minimize trace impedance of the power, ground and all output traces for optimum performance. Voltage loss due to trace resistance between the LM48822 and the load results in decreased output power and efficiency. Trace resistance between the power supply and ground 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 recom-

Place all digital components and route 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. If digital and analog signal lines must cross either over or under each other, ensure that they cross in a perpendicular fashion.

# **LM48822TL Demoboard of Materials**

#### TABLE 4. LM48822TL Demoboard Bill of Materials

Designator	Quantity	Description
C1	1	10μF ±10% 16V 500 $\Omega$ Tantalum Capacitor (B Case) AVX TPSB106K016R0500
C2	1	1μF ±10% 16V X5R Ceramic Capacitor (603) Panasonic ECJ-1VB1C105K
C3, C8, C9	3	2.2μF ±10% 10V X5R Ceramic Capacitor (603) Panasonic ECJ-1VB1A225K
C4 — C7	4	1μF ±10% 16V X7R Ceramic Capacitor (1206) Panasonic ECJ-3YB1C105K
R1, R2	2	$5k\Omega$ ±5% 1/10W Thick Film Resistor (603) Vishay CRCW06035R1KJNEA
J1	1	Stereo Headphone Jack
J2	1	16-Pin Boardmount Socket 3M 8516-4500JL
JU1	1	3 Pin Header
JU2	1	2 Pin Header
LM4822TL	1	LM48822TL (16-Bump microSMD)

# **Demoboard Schematic**

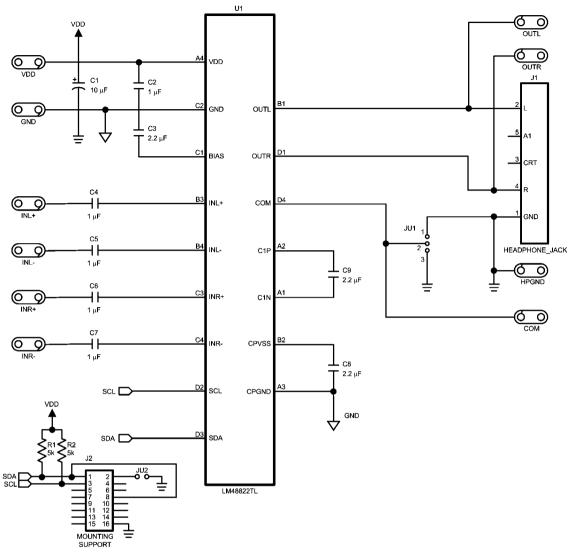


FIGURE 8. LM48822 Demoboard Schematic

30061057

# **Demonstration Board PCB Layout**

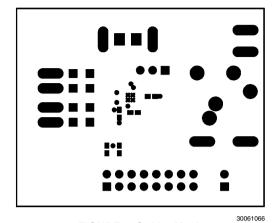


FIGURE 9. Solder Mask

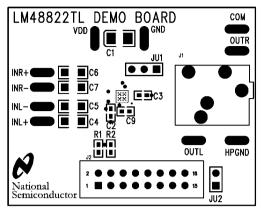


FIGURE 10. Top Silkscreen

30061068

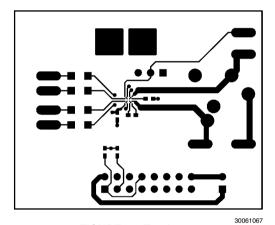


FIGURE 11. Top Layer

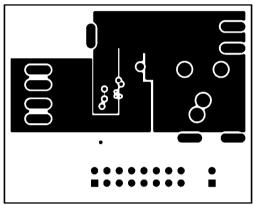


FIGURE 12. Layer 2 (GND)

30061062

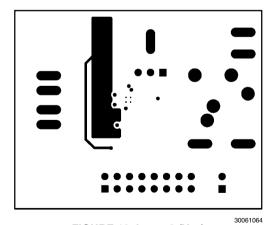


FIGURE 13. Layer 3 (V<sub>DD</sub>)

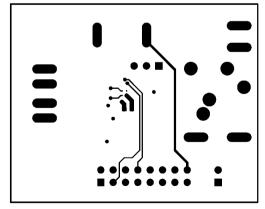


FIGURE 14. Bottom Layer

30061058

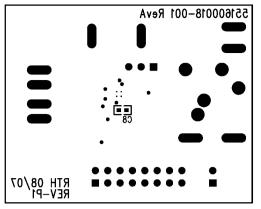
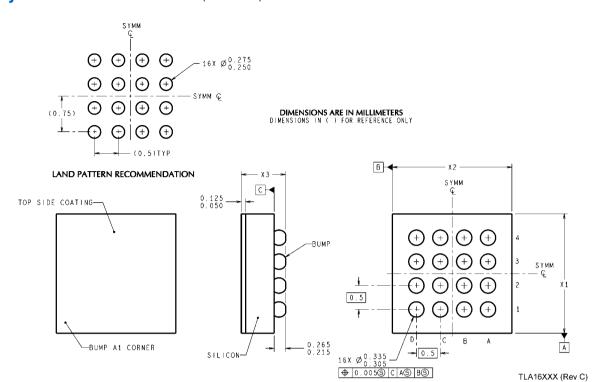


FIGURE 15. Bottom Silkscreen

# **Revision History**

Rev	Date	Description
0.1	04/15/08	Initial PDF.
0.2	04/23/08	Added the demo boards and schematic.
0.3	04/30/08	Text edits.
0.4	07/10/08	Text edits.
0.5	03/09/11	Changed the bit B7 into B6 under the SHUTDOWN FUNCTION section.

# Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



14 – Bump micro SMD Order Number LM48822TL NS Package Number TLA1611A X1 = 1970 X2 = 1970 X3 = 600

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