

# LM4947 Boomer® Audio Power Amplifier Series

## Mono Class D and Stereo Audio Subsystem with OCL Headphone Amplifier and National 3D

### General Description

The LM4947 is an audio subsystem capable of efficiently delivering 500mW (Class D operation) of continuous average power into a mono 8 $\Omega$  bridged-tied load (BTL) with 1% THD+N, 36mW (Class AB operation) power channel of continuous average power into stereo 32 $\Omega$  single-ended (SE) loads with 1% THD+N, or an output capacitor-less (OCL) configuration with identical specification as the SE configuration, from a 3.3V power supply.

The LM4947 has six input channels: one pair for a two-channel stereo signal, the second pair for a secondary two-channel stereo input, and the third pair for a differential single-channel mono input. Additionally, the two sets of stereo inputs may be configured as a single stereo differential input (differential left and differential right). The LM4947 features a 32-step digital volume control and eight distinct output modes. The digital volume control, 3D enhancement, and output modes are programmed through a two-wire I<sup>2</sup>C compatible interface that allows flexibility in routing and mixing audio channels.

The RF suppression circuitry in the LM4947 makes it well-suited for GSM mobile phones and other portable applications in which strong RF signals generated by an antenna (and long output traces) may couple audibly into the amplifier.

The LM4947 is designed for cellular phones, PDAs, and other portable handheld applications. It delivers high quality output power from a surface-mount package and requires only eight external components in the OCL mode (two additional components in SE mode).

### Key Specifications

■ THD+N at 1kHz, 500mW into 8 $\Omega$ BTL (3.3V)	1.0% (typ)
■ THD+N at 1kHz, 36mW into 32 $\Omega$ SE (3.3V)	1.0% (typ)
■ Single Supply Operation ( $V_{DD}$ )	2.7 to 5.5V
■ I <sup>2</sup> C Single Supply Operation	2.2 to 5.5V

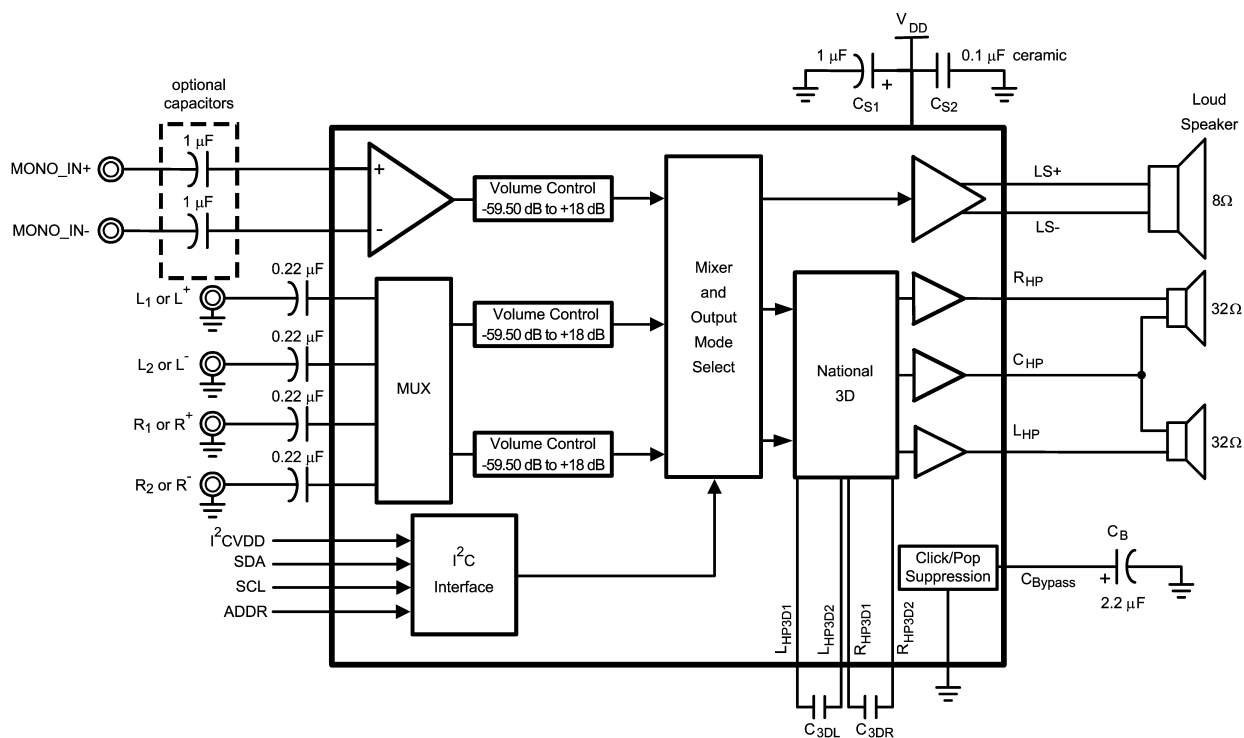
### Features

- I<sup>2</sup>C Control Interface
- I<sup>2</sup>C programmable National 3D Audio
- I<sup>2</sup>C controlled 32 step digital volume control (-59.5dB to +18dB)
- Three independent volume channels (Left, Right, Mono)
- Eight distinct output modes
- Small, 25-bump micro SMD packaging
- "Click and Pop" suppression circuitry
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Low shutdown current (0.1 $\mu$ A, typ)
- RF suppression
- Differential mono and stereo inputs
- Stereo input mux

### Applications

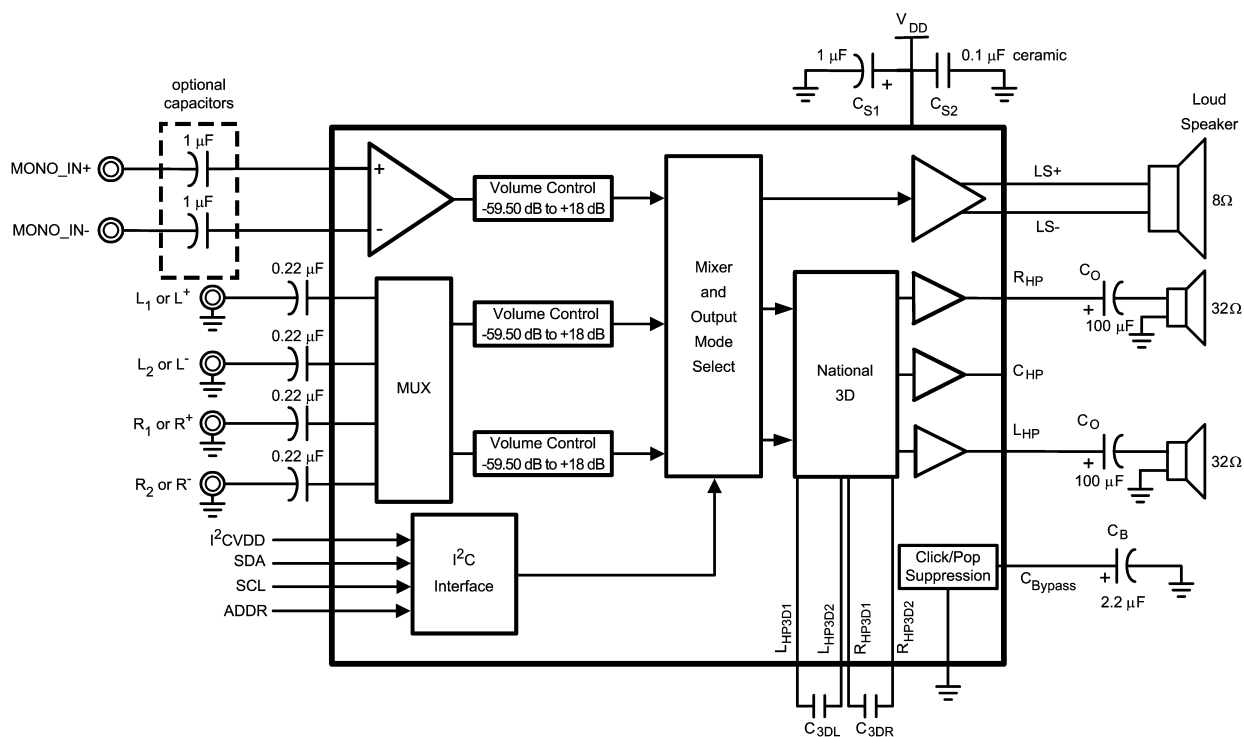
- Mobile Phones
- PDAs

## Typical Application



20173511

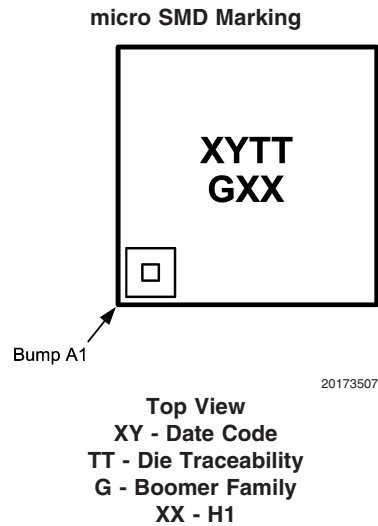
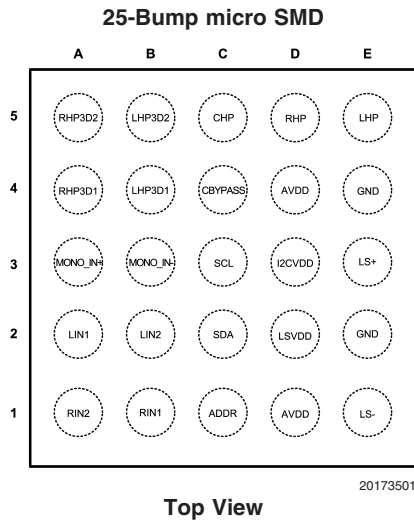
FIGURE 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit-Output Capacitor-less



20173512

FIGURE 2. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit-Single Ended

## Connection Diagrams



## Pin Descriptions

Bump	Name	Description
A1	$R_{IN2}$	Right Input Channel 2 or Right Differential Input -
A2	$L_{IN1}$	Left Input Channel 1 or Left Differential Input +
A3	MONO_IN+	Loudspeaker Positive Input
A4	$RHP_{3D1}$	Right Headphone 3D Input 1
A5	$RHP_{3D2}$	Right Headphone 3D Input 2
B1	$R_{IN1}$	Right Input Channel 1 or Right Differential Input +
B2	$L_{IN2}$	Left Input Channel 2 or Left Differential Input -
B3	MONO_IN-	Loudspeaker Negative Input
B4	$L_{HP3D1}$	Left Headphone 3D Input 2
B5	$L_{HP3D2}$	Left Headphone 3D Input 1
C1	ADDR	Address Identification
C2	SDA	Data
C3	SCL	Clock
C4	$C_{BYPASS}$	Half-Supply Bypass Capacitor
C5	$C_{HP}$	Center Amplifier Output
D1	$AV_{DD}$	Analog Power Supply
D2	$LSV_{DD}$	Loudspeaker Power Supply
D3	$I2CV_{DD}$	I2C Interface Power Supply
D4	$AV_{DD}$	Analog Power Supply
D5	$R_{HP}$	Right Headphone Output
E1	LS-	Loudspeaker Output Negative
E2	GND	Ground
E3	LS+	Loudspeaker Output Positive
E4	GND	Ground
E5	$L_{HP}$	Left Headphone Output

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 2)

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

Supply Voltage	6.0V
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Input Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$
ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)	2.0kV
ESD Machine model (Note 6)	200V
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	150°C
Solder Information	

Vapor Phase (60 sec.) 215°C

Infrared (15 sec.) 220°C

Thermal Resistance  
 $\theta_{JA}$  (typ) - TLA25CBA 65°C/W

**Operating Ratings**

Temperature Range	-40°C to 85°C
Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )	$2.7V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$
Supply Voltage ( $I^2C$ )	$2.2V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$
Supply Voltage (Loudspeaker $V_{DD}$ )	$2.7V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$

**Electrical Characteristics 3.3V** (Notes 2, 7)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , and all gains are set for 0dB unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4947		Units (Limits)
			Typical (Note 4)	Limits (Note 5)	
$I_{DD}$	Supply Current	Output Modes 2, 4, 6 $V_{IN} = 0V$ ; No load, OCL = 0 (Table 2)	4.5		mA (max)
		Output Modes 1, 3, 5, 7 $V_{IN} = 0V$ ; No load, BTL, OCL = 0 (Table 2)	6.5		mA (max)
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown Current	Output Mode 0	0.1	1	$\mu A$ (max)
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , Mode 7, Mono	2	15	mV (max)
		$V_{IN} = 0V$ , Mode 7, Headphones	2	15	
$P_O$	Output Power	MONO $O_{UT}$ ; $R_L = 8\Omega$ THD+N = 1%; $f = 1kHz$ , BTL, Mode 1	500	400	mW (min)
		$R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$ ; $R_L = 32\Omega$ THD+N = 1%; $f = 1kHz$ , SE, Mode 4	37	33	mW (min)
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	MONO $O_{UT}$ $f = 1kHz$ , $P_{OUT} = 250mW$ ; $R_L = 8\Omega$ , BTL, Mode 1	0.04		%
		$R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$ $f = 1kHz$ , $P_{OUT} = 12mW$ ; $R_L = 32\Omega$ , SE, Mode 4	0.07		%
$N_{OUT}$	Output Noise	A-weighted, 0dB inputs terminated, output referred			
		Speaker; Mode 1	39		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 3	39		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 5	42		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 7	38		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 2	15		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 4	15		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 6	17		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 2	12		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 4	15		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 6	17		$\mu V$

**Electrical Characteristics 3.3V** (Notes 2, 7) (Continued)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , and all gains are set for 0dB unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4947		Units (Limits)
			Typical (Note 4)	Limits (Note 5)	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio Loudspeaker out	$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{PP}$ ; $f = 217Hz$ , $R_L = 8\Omega$ , $C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , BTL All audio inputs terminated to GND; output referred			
		BTL, Output Mode 1	79		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 3	78		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 5	79		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 7	80		dB
	Power Supply Rejection Ratio $R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$	$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{PP}$ ; $f = 217Hz$ , $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , BTL All audio inputs terminated to GND; output referred			
		SE, Output Mode 2	78		dB
		SE, Output Mode 4	71		dB
		SE, Output Mode 6	71		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 2	83		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 4	74		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 6	74		dB
$\eta$	Class D Efficiency	Output Mode 1, 3, 5	86		%
CMRR	Common-Mode-Rejection Ratio	$f = 217Hz$ , $V_{CM} = 1V_{pp}$ , Mode 1, BTL, $R_L = 8\Omega$	-80		dB
		$f = 217Hz$ , $V_{CM} = 1V_{pp}$ , Mode 2, $R_L = 32\Omega$	-59		
XTALK	Crosstalk	Headphone, $P_O = 12mW$ , $f = 1kHz$ , OCL, Mode 4, $R_L = 32\Omega$	-58		dB
		Headphone, $P_O = 12mW$ , $f = 1kHz$ , SE, Mode 4, $R_L = 32\Omega$	-73		
$T_{WU}$	Wake-Up Time from Shutdown	$C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , OCL, $R_L = 32\Omega$	90		ms
		$C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , SE, $R_L = 32\Omega$	115		
	Volume Control Step Size Error		$\pm 0.2$		dB
	Digital Volume Range	Input referred maximum attenuation	-59.5	-60.25 -58.75	dB (min) dB (max)
		Input referred maximum gain	+18	17.25 18.75	dB (min) dB (max)
	Mute Attenuation	Output Mode 1, 3, 5	87		dB
	MONO_IN Input Impedance $R_{IN}$ and $L_{IN}$ Input Impedance	Maximum gain setting	12	8 14	k $\Omega$ (min) k $\Omega$ (max)
		Maximum attenuation setting	100	75 125	k $\Omega$ (min) k $\Omega$ (max)

## Electrical Characteristics 5V (Notes 2, 7)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  and all gains are set for 0dB unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4947		Units (Limits)
			Typical (Note 4)	Limits (Note 5)	
$I_{DD}$	Supply Current	Output Modes 2, 4, 6 $V_{IN} = 0V$ ; No load, OCL = 0 (Table 2)	5.4		mA
		Output Modes 1, 3, 5, 7 $V_{IN} = 0V$ ; No load, BTL, OCL = 0 (Table 2)	7.6		mA
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown Current	Output Mode 0	0.1	1	$\mu A$ (max)
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , Mode 7, Mono	2	15	mV (max)
		$V_{IN} = 0V$ , Mode 7, Headphones	2	15	
$P_O$	Output Power	MONO <sub>OUT</sub> ; $R_L = 8\Omega$ THD+N = 1%; $f = 1kHz$ , BTL, Mode 1	1.19		W
		$R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$ ; $R_L = 32\Omega$ THD+N = 1%; $f = 1kHz$ , SE, Mode 4	87		mW
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	MONO <sub>OUT</sub> $f = 1kHz$ , $P_{OUT} = 500mW$ ; $R_L = 8\Omega$ , BTL, Mode 1	0.09		%
		$R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$ $f = 1kHz$ , $P_{OUT} = 30mW$ ; $R_L = 32\Omega$ , SE, Mode 4	0.1		%
$N_{OUT}$	Output Noise	A-weighted, 0dB inputs terminated, output referred			
		Speaker; Mode 1	38		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 3	38		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 5	39		$\mu V$
		Speaker; Mode 7	36		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 2	21		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 4	21		$\mu V$
		Headphone; SE, Mode 6	24		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 2	16		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 4	16		$\mu V$
		Headphone; OCL, Mode 6	19		$\mu V$

**Electrical Characteristics 5V** (Notes 2, 7) (Continued)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  and all gains are set for 0dB unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4947		Units (Limits)
			Typical (Note 4)	Limits (Note 5)	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio Loudspeaker out	$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{PP}$ ; $f = 217Hz$ , $R_L = 8\Omega$ , $C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , BTL All audio inputs terminated to GND; output referred			
		BTL, Output Mode 1	70		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 3	61		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 5	64		dB
		BTL, Output Mode 7	61		dB
	Power Supply Rejection Ratio $R_{OUT}$ and $L_{OUT}$	$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{PP}$ ; $f = 217Hz$ , $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , BTL All audio inputs terminated to GND; output referred			
		SE, Output Mode 2	72		dB
		SE, Output Mode 4	70		dB
		SE, Output Mode 6	65		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 2	76		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 4	72		dB
		OCL, Output Mode 6	70		dB
$\eta$	Class D Efficiency	Output Mode 1, 3, 5	79		%
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$f = 1kHz$ , $V_{CM} = 1V_{pp}$ , 0dB gain, Mode 1, BTL, $R_L = 8\Omega$	-80		dB
		$f = 1kHz$ , $V_{CM} = 1V_{pp}$ , 0dB gain, Mode 2, $R_L = 32\Omega$	-59		
XTALK	Crosstalk	Headphone, $P_O = 30mW$ , $f = 1kHz$ , OCL, Mode 4	-55		dB
		Headphone, $P_O = 30mW$ , $f = 1kHz$ , SE, Mode 4	-72		
$T_{WU}$	Wake-Up Time from Shutdown	$C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , OCL, $R_L = 32\Omega$	116		ms
		$C_B = 2.2\mu F$ , SE, $R_L = 32\Omega$	150		
	Volume Control Step Size Error		$\pm 0.2$		dB
	Digital Volume Range	Input referred maximum attenuation	-59.5		dB
		Input referred maximum gain	+18		dB
	Mute Attenuation	Output Mode 1, 3, 5	85		dB
	MONO_IN Input Impedance	Maximum gain setting	11		k $\Omega$
	$R_{IN}$ and $L_{IN}$ Input Impedance	Maximum attenuation setting	100		k $\Omega$

**I<sup>2</sup>C** (Notes 2, 7)

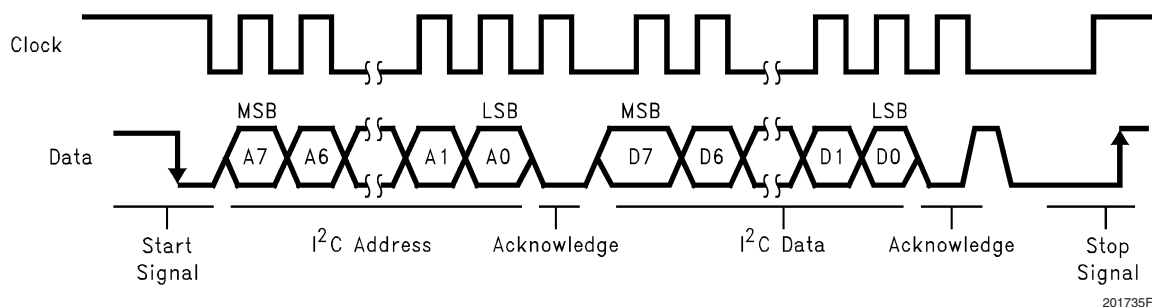
The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 5V$  and  $3.3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4947		Units (Limits)
			Typical (Note 4)	Limits (Note 5)	
$t_1$	Clock Period			2.5	$\mu s$ (max)
$t_2$	Clock Setup Time			100	ns (min)
$t_3$	Data Hold Time			100	ns (min)
$t_4$	Start Condition Time			100	ns (min)
$t_5$	Stop Condition Time			100	ns (min)
$V_{IH}$	SPI Input Voltage High			$0.7 \times I^2C V_{DD}$	V (min)
$V_{IL}$	SPI Input Voltage Low			$0.3 \times I^2C V_{DD}$	V (max)

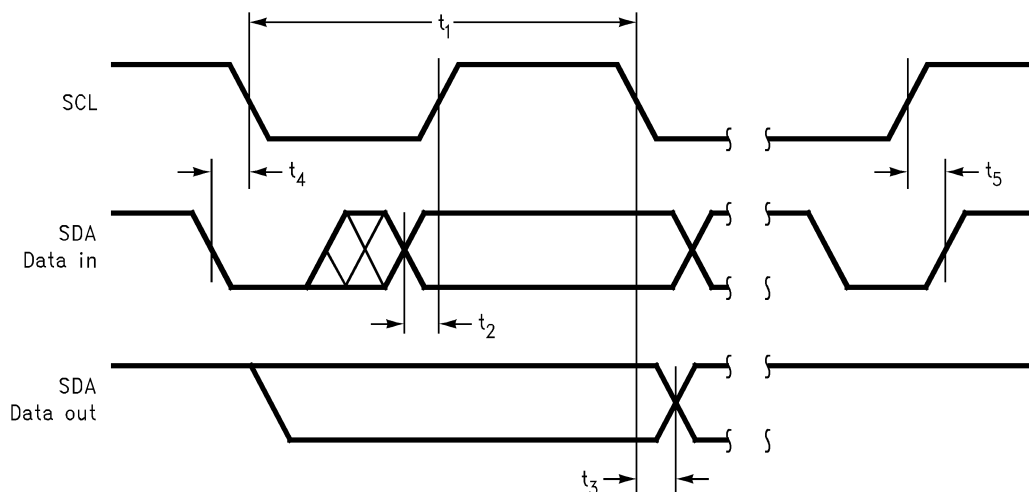
**I<sup>2</sup>C Protocol Information**

The I<sup>2</sup>C address for the LM4947 is determined using the ID\_ENB pin. The LM4947's two possible I<sup>2</sup>C chip addresses are of the form 111110X<sub>1</sub>0 (binary), where X<sub>1</sub> = 0, if

ID\_ADDR is logic LOW; and X<sub>1</sub> = 1, if ID\_ENB is logic HIGH. If the I<sup>2</sup>C interface is used to address a number of chips in a system, the LM4947's chip address can be changed to avoid any possible address conflicts.



201735F5

**FIGURE 3. I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Format**

201735F4

**FIGURE 4. I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram**



**Note 1:** See AN-450 "Surface Mounting and their effects on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

**Note 2:** Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

**Note 3:** Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor.

**Note 4:** Typical specifications are specified at +25°C and represent the most likely parametric norm.

**Note 5:** Tested limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

**Note 6:** Machine Model ESD test is covered by specification EIAJ IC-121-1981. A 200pF cap is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly into the IC with no external series resistor (resistance of discharge path must be under 50 $\Omega$ ).

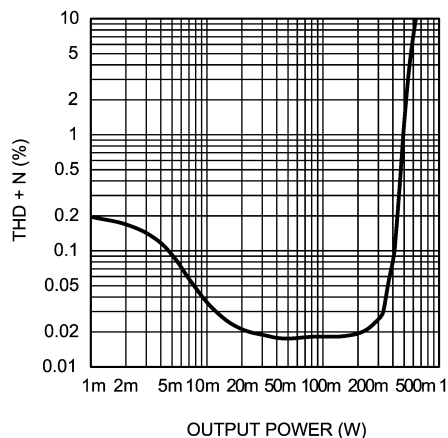
**Note 7:** All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.

**Note 8:** The given  $\theta_{JA}$  for an LM4947TL mounted on a demonstration board with a 9in<sup>2</sup> area of 1oz printed circuit board copper ground plane.

**Note 9:** Datasheet min/max specifications are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.

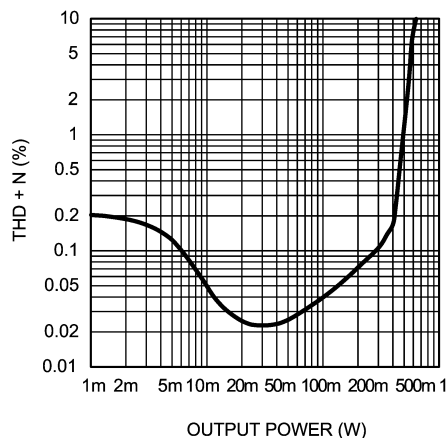
## Typical Performance Characteristics

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 1, MONO



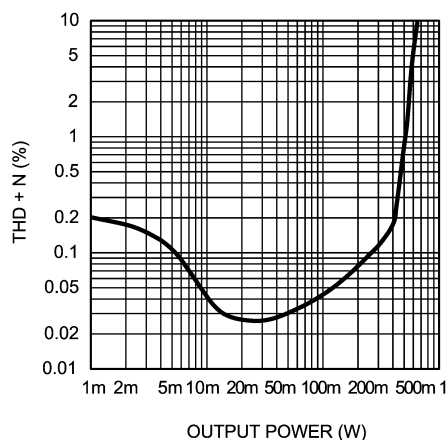
20173543

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 3, MONO



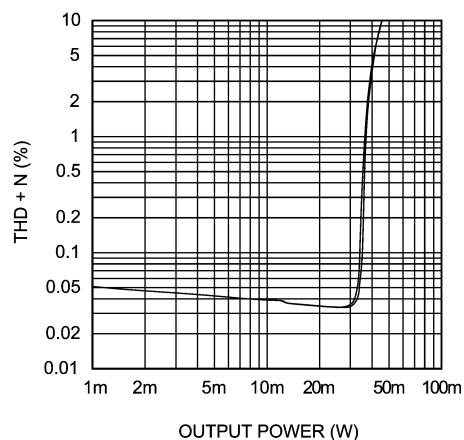
20173544

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 5, MONO



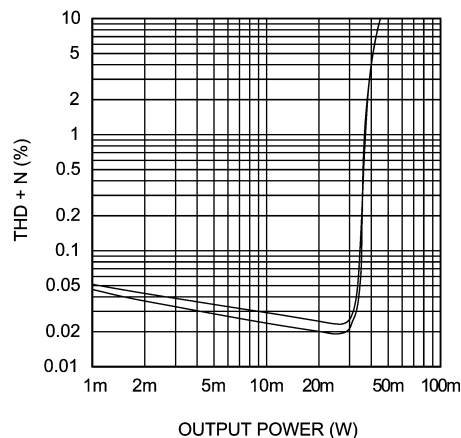
20173545

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 2, OCL



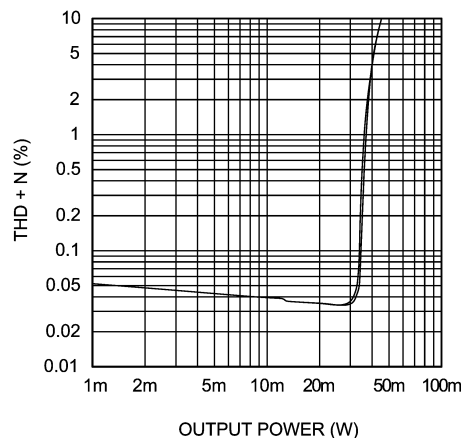
20173546

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 2, SE



20173547

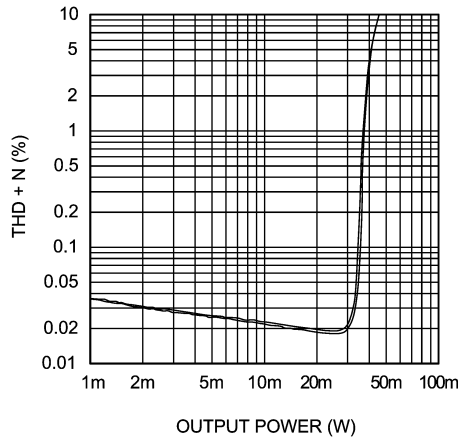
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 4, OCL



20173548

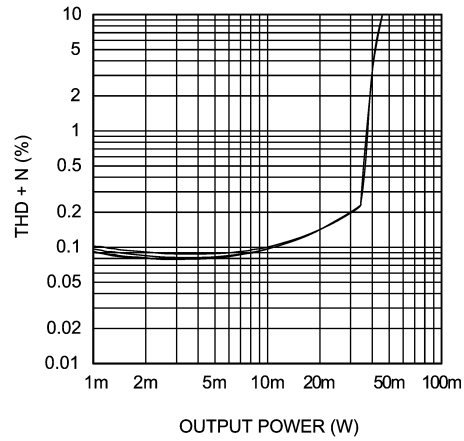
# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 4, SE



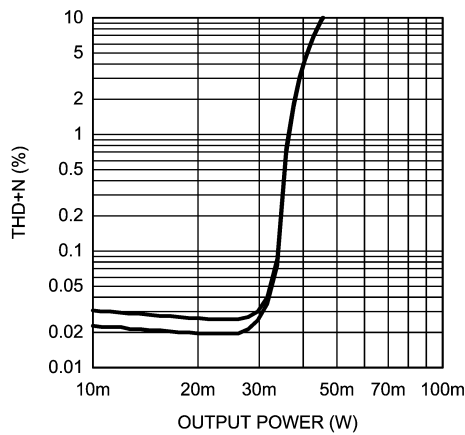
20173549

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 6, OCL



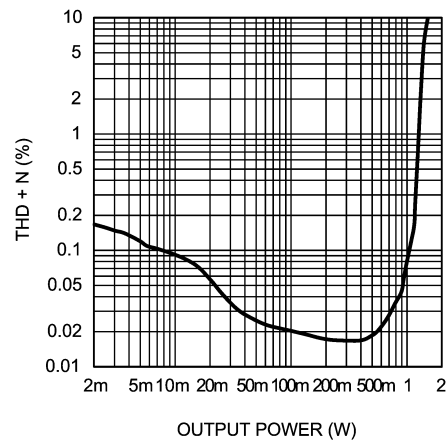
20173550

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 6, SE



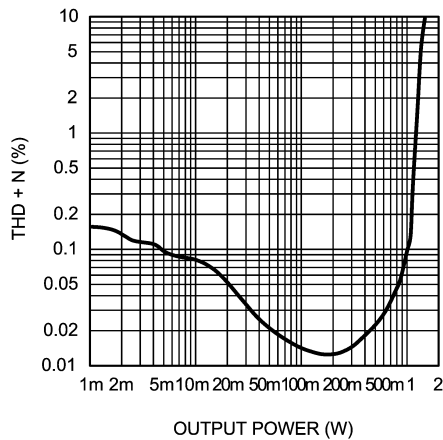
20173515

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 1, MONO



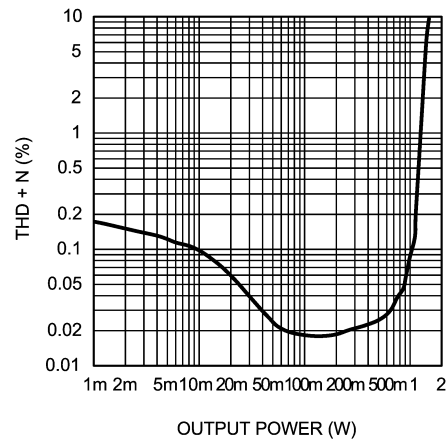
20173552

**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 3, MONO



20173553

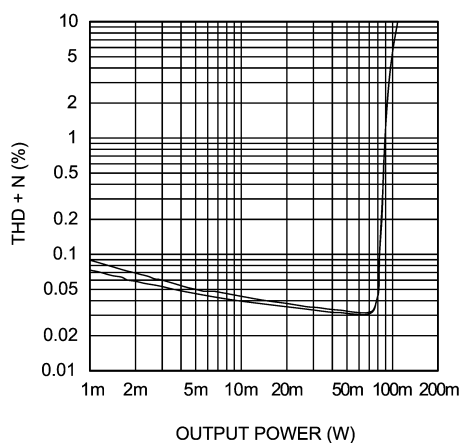
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 5, MONO



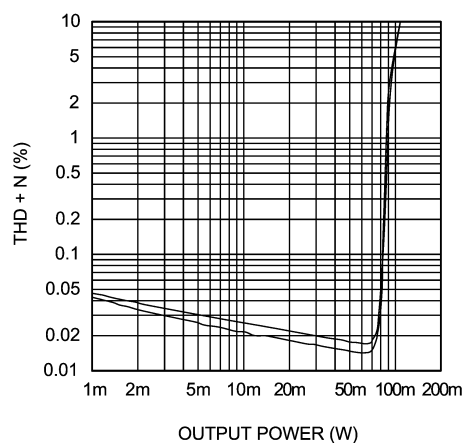
20173554

# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

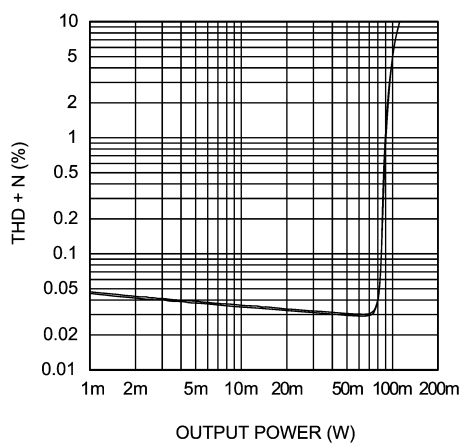
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 2, OCL



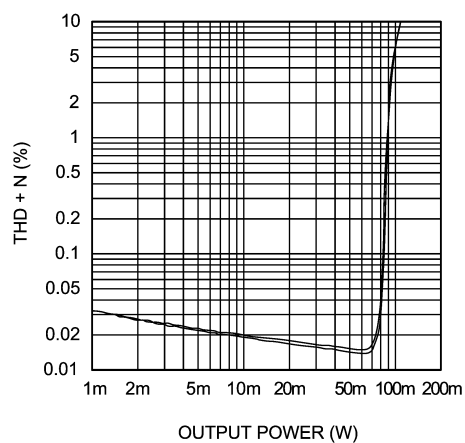
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 2, SE



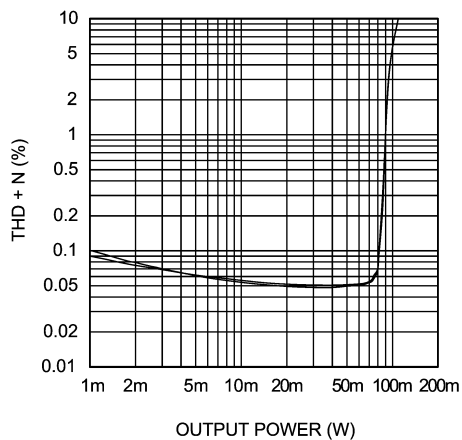
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 4, OCL



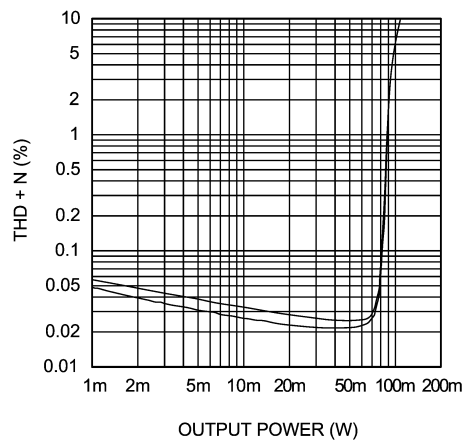
**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 4, SE



**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 6, OCL

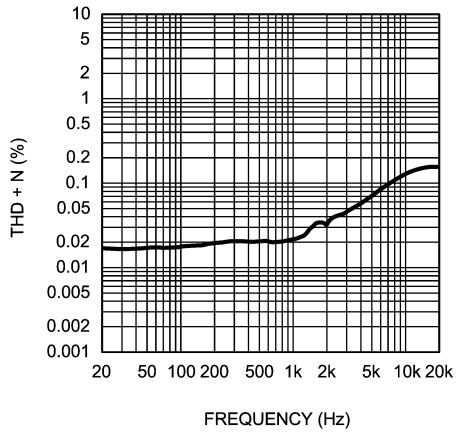


**THD+N vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$ , Diff In  
 Mode 6, SE

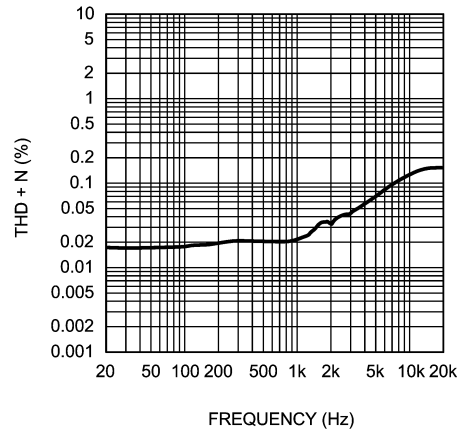


# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

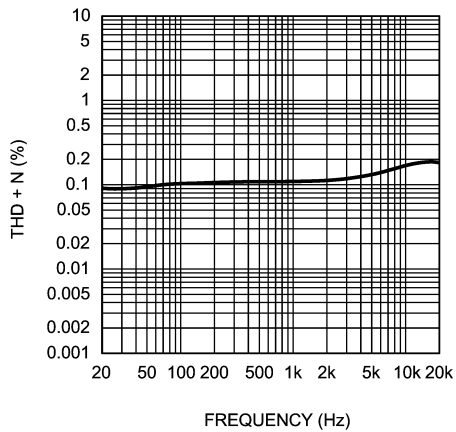
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 250mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 1



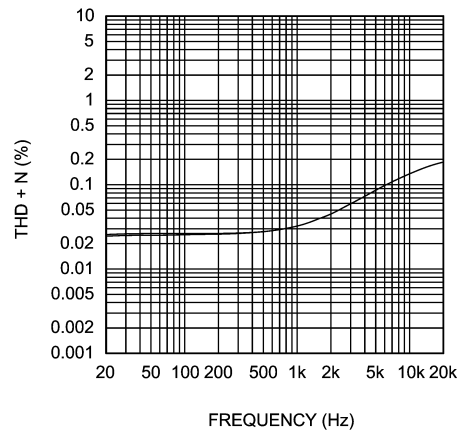
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 250mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 5



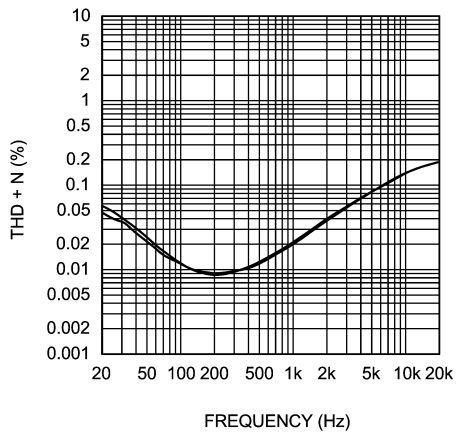
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 250mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 3



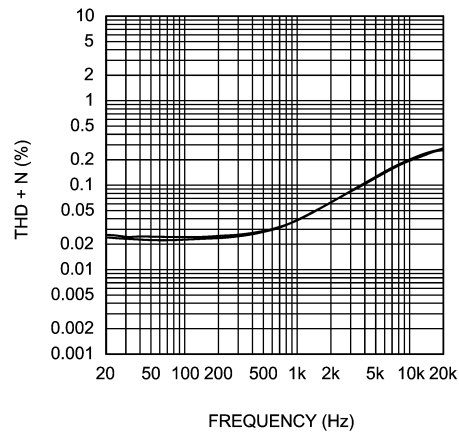
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 2, OCL



**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 2, SE

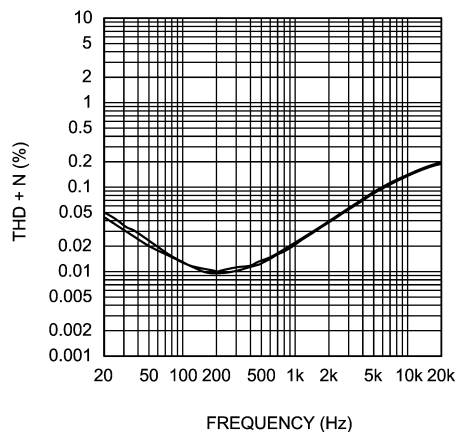


**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 4,7, OCL

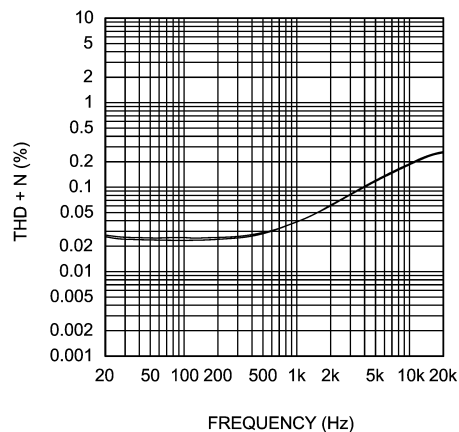


# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

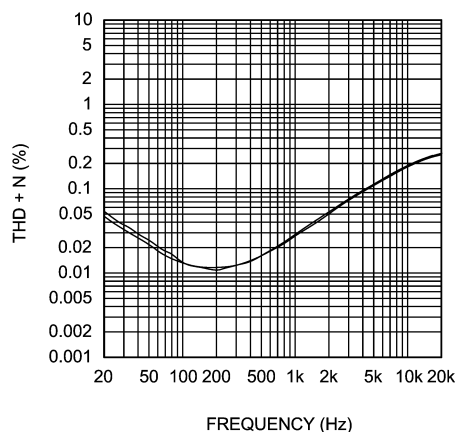
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 4,7, SE



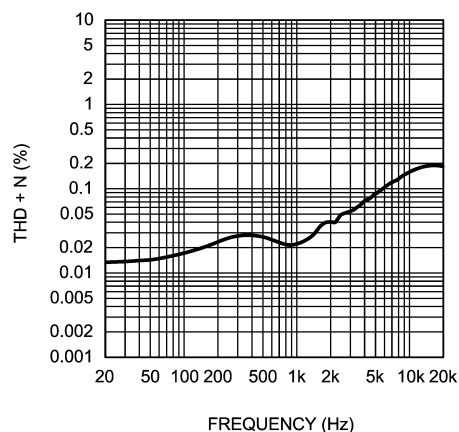
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 6, OCL



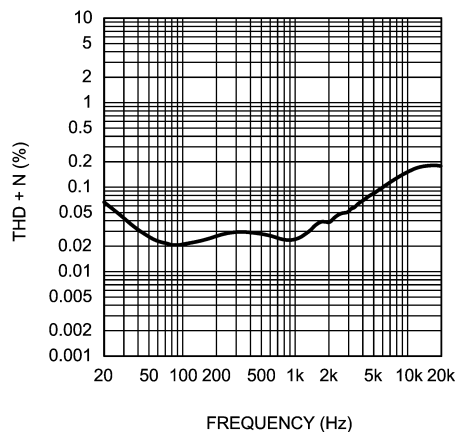
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
 Mode 6, SE



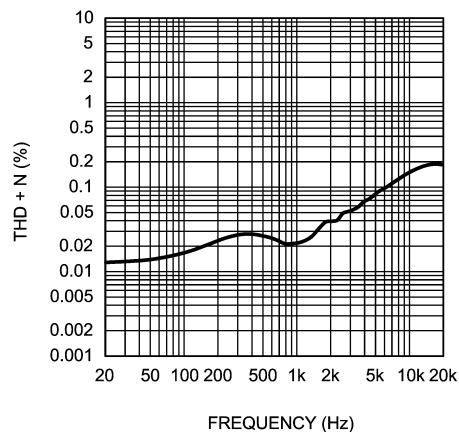
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 500mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 1



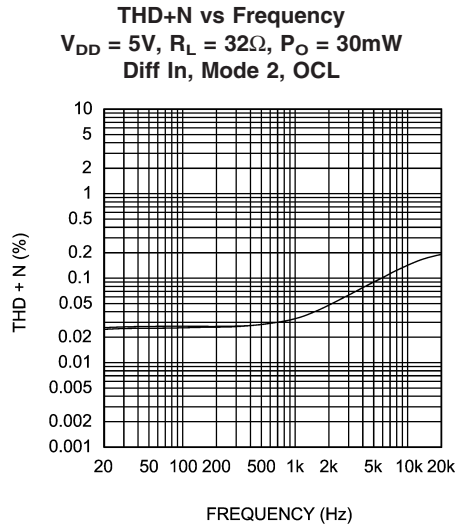
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 500mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 3



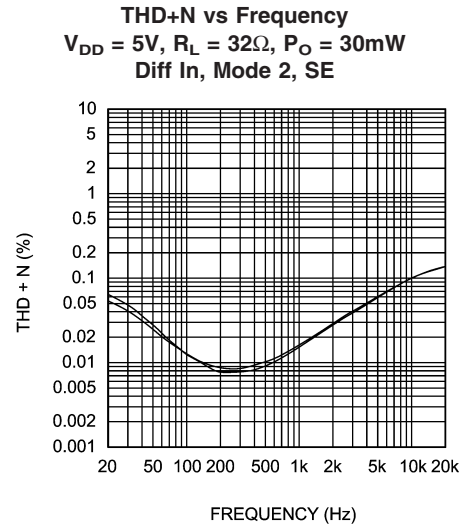
**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 500mW$   
 Diff In, Mode 5



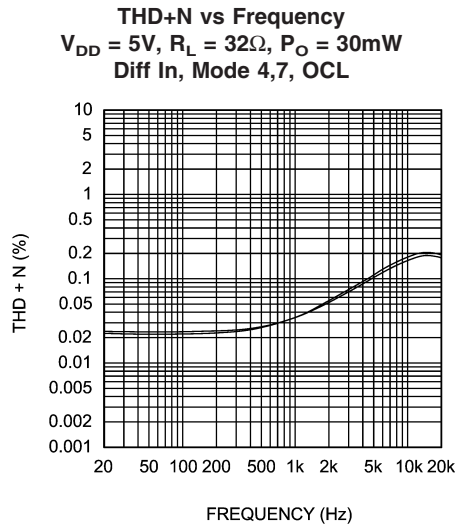
# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



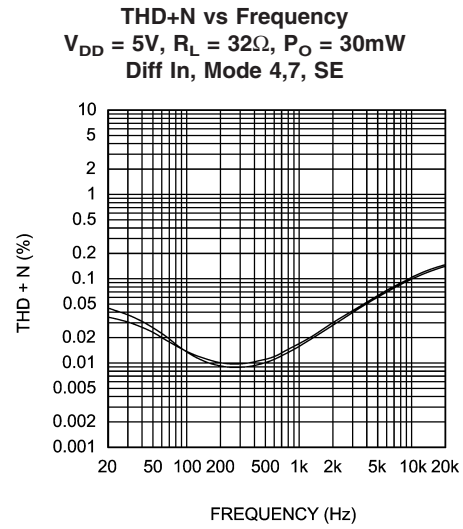
20173537



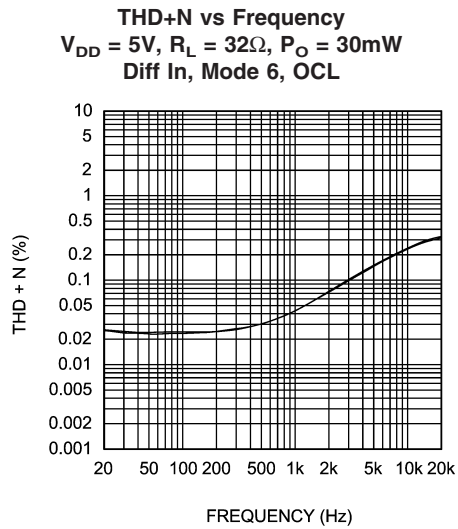
20173538



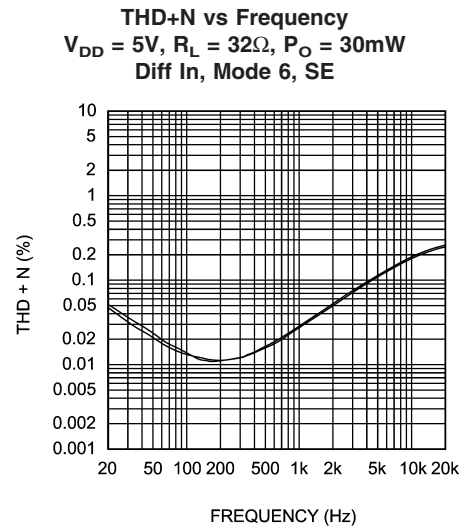
20173539



20173540



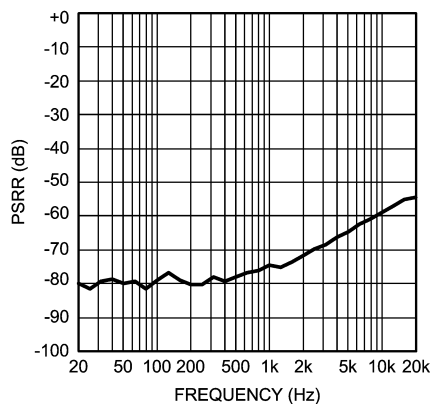
20173541



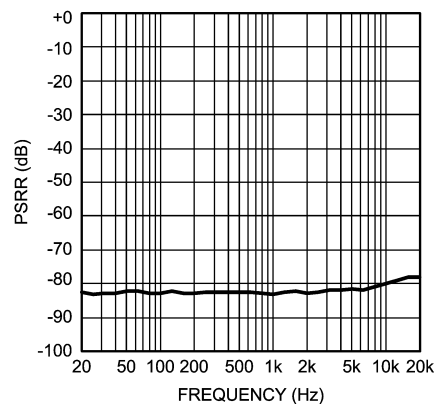
20173542

# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

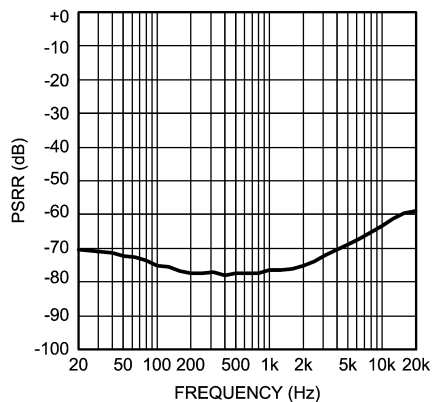
**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 1, MONO



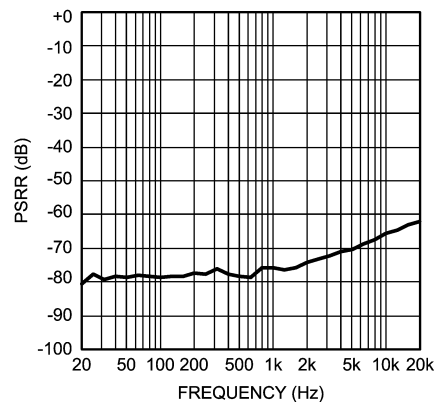
**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 2, OCL



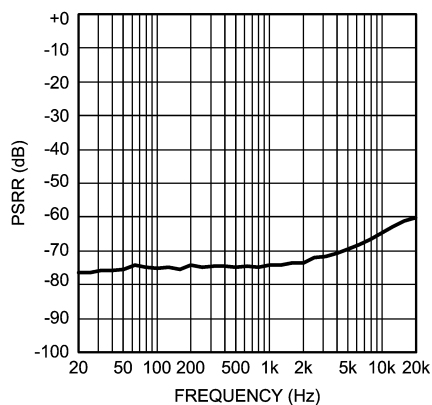
**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 2, SE



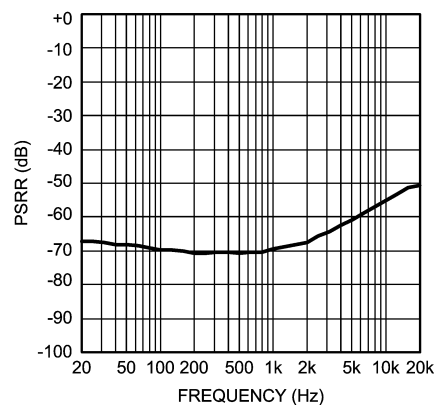
**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 3, MONO



**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 4, OCL



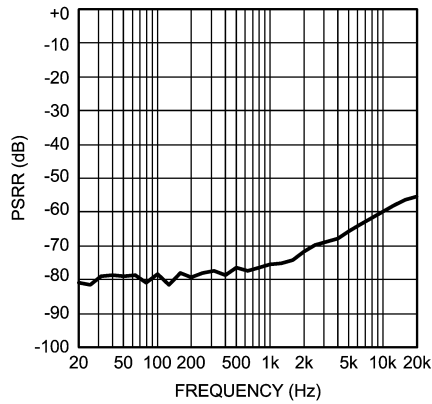
**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 4, SE





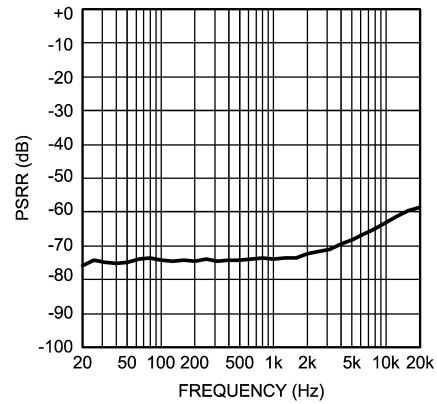
# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 5, MONO



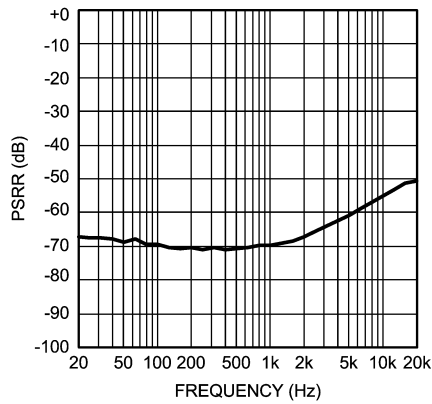
20173522

**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 6, OCL



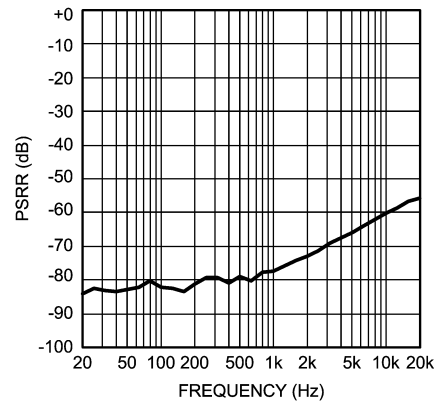
20173523

**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 6, SE



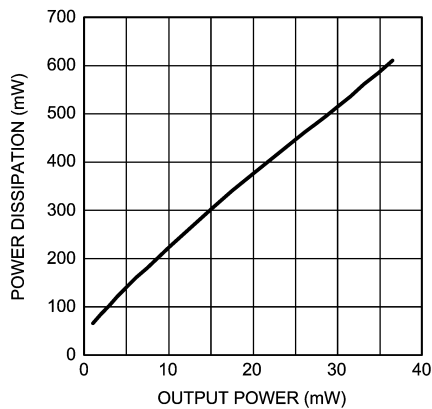
201735A4

**PSRR vs Frequency**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $A_V = 0dB$   
 Mode 7, MONO



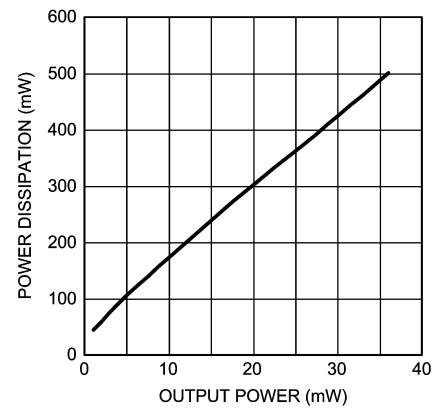
201735A5

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega, 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 7, OCL



20173592

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega, 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
 Mode 7, SE

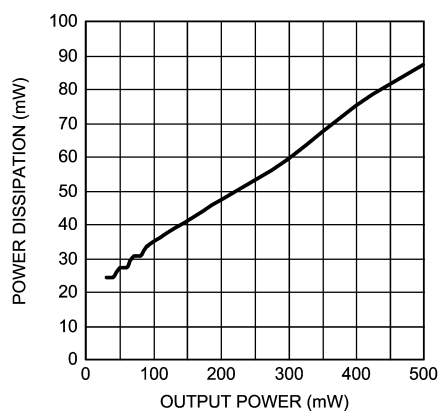


20173593

# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

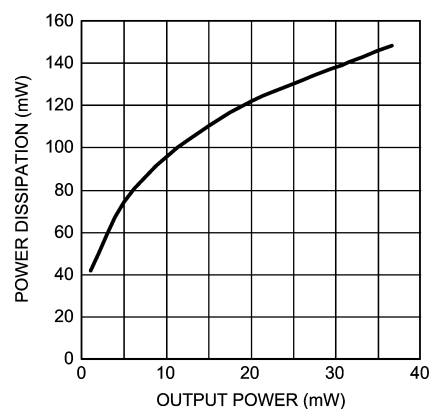
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 1, 3, 5, MONO



20173596

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

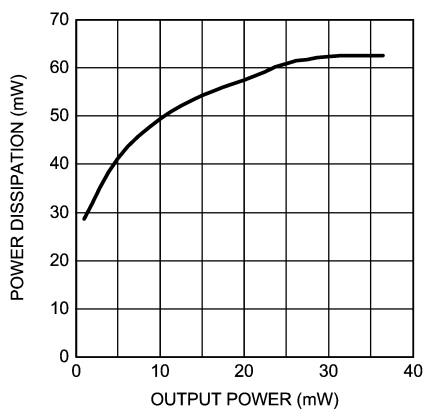
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 2, 4, 6, OCL



20173597

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

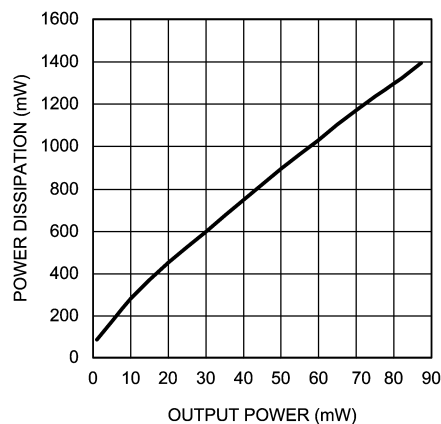
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 2, 4, 6, SE



20173598

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

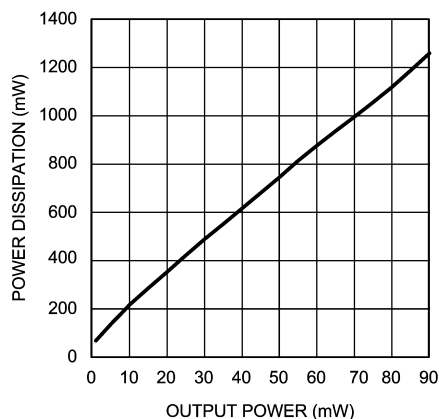
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 7, OCL



20173599

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

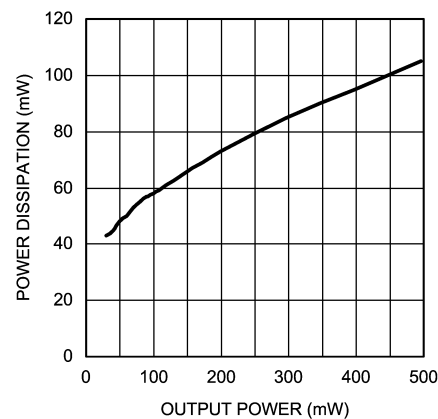
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 7, Headphone SE



201735A0

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 1, 3, 5, MONO

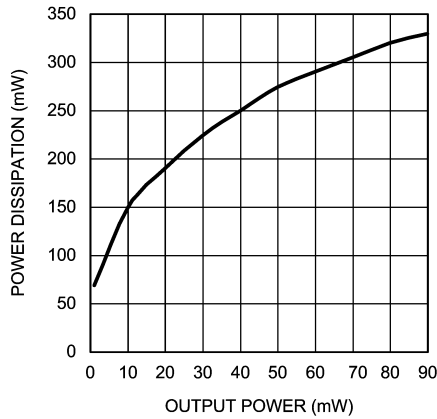


201735A1

# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

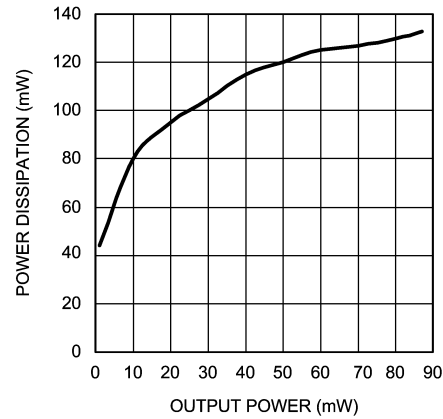
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 2, 4, 6, OCL



201735A2

**Power Dissipation vs Output Power**

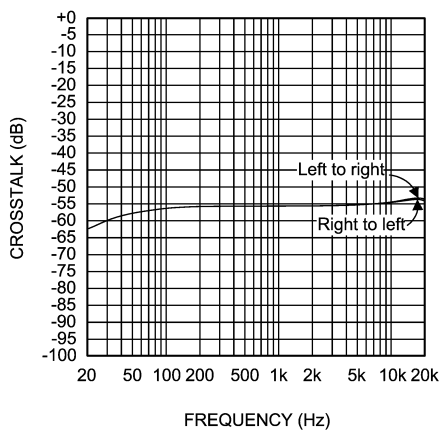
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $f = 1kHz$   
Mode 2, 4, 6, SE



201735A3

**Crosstalk vs Frequency**

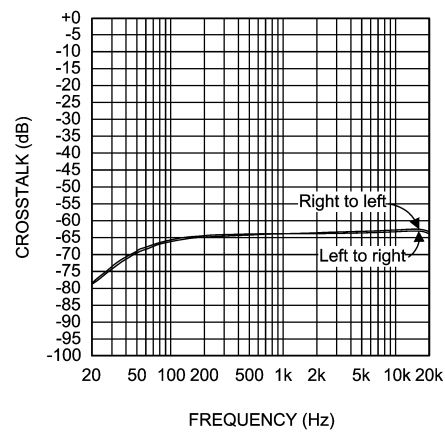
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
Mode 4, OCL



20173573

**Crosstalk vs Frequency**

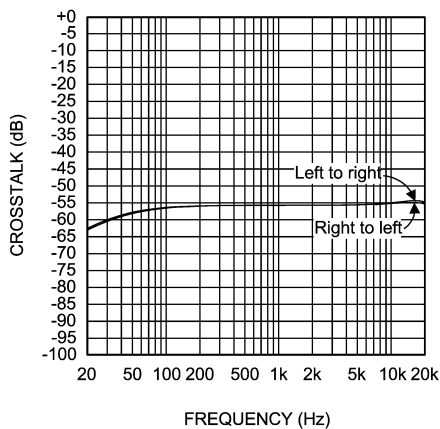
$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 12mW$   
Mode 4, SE



20173574

**Crosstalk vs Frequency**

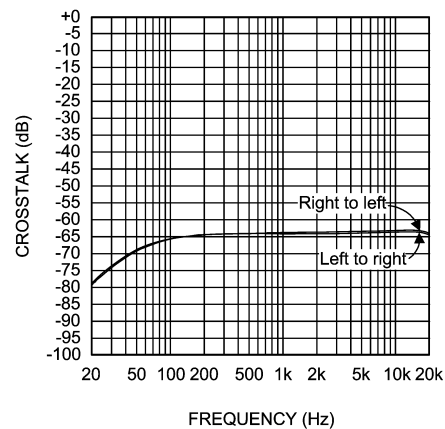
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 30mW$   
Mode 4, OCL



20173575

**Crosstalk vs Frequency**

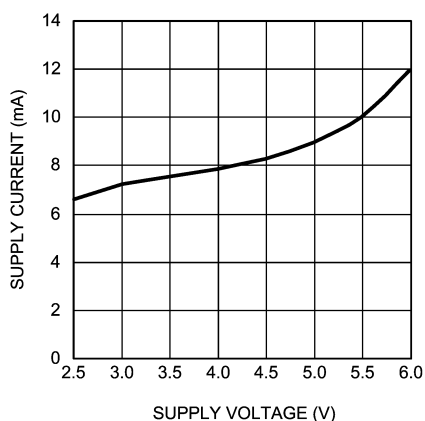
$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 32\Omega$ ,  $P_O = 30mW$   
Mode 4, SE



20173576

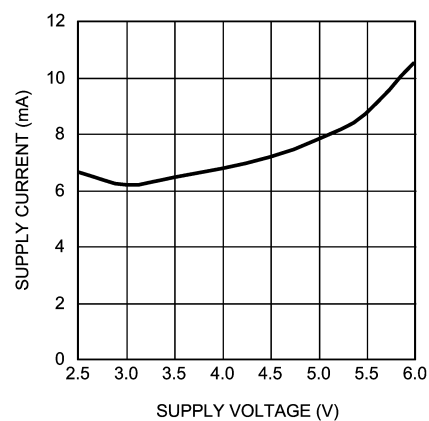
# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**  
No Load, Mode 7, OCL



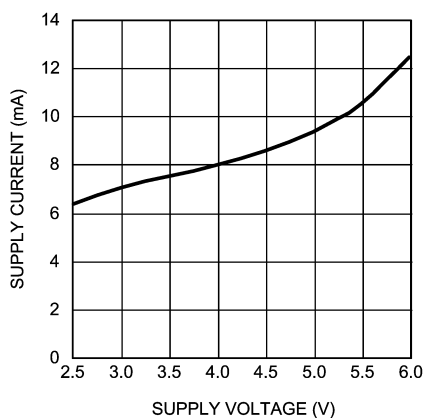
20173577

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**  
No Load, Mode 7, SE



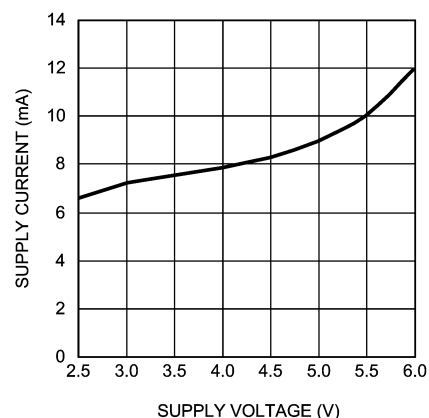
20173578

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**  
No Load, Mode 1, 3, 5, MONO



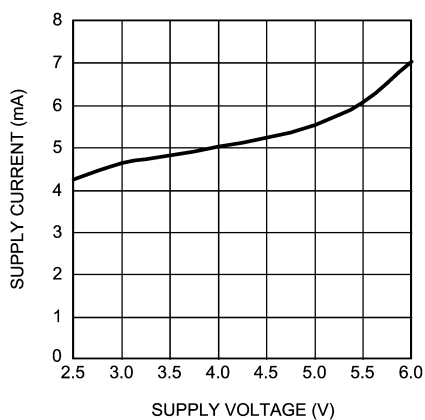
20173579

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**  
No Load, Mode 2, 4, 6, OCL



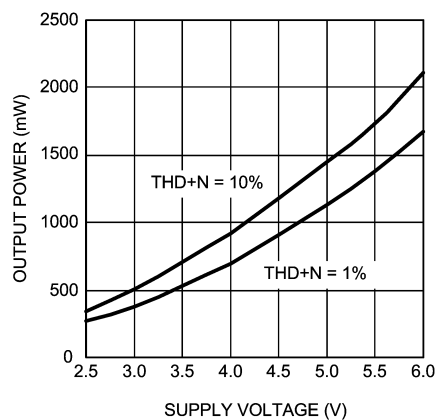
20173580

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**  
No Load, Mode 2, 4, 6, Headphone SE



20173581

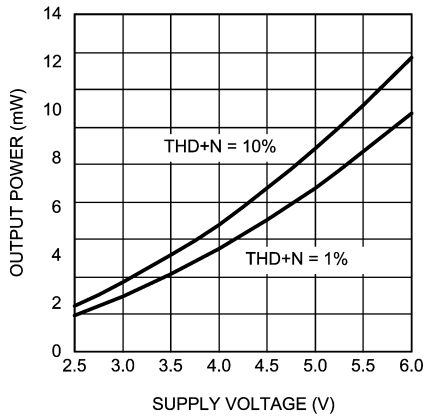
**Output Power vs Supply Voltage**  
 $R_L = 8\Omega$ , Mode 1, 3, 5, MONO



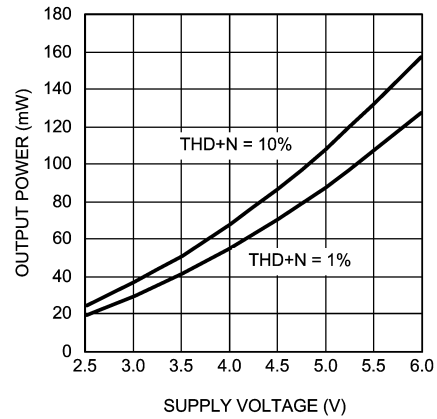
20173587

# Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

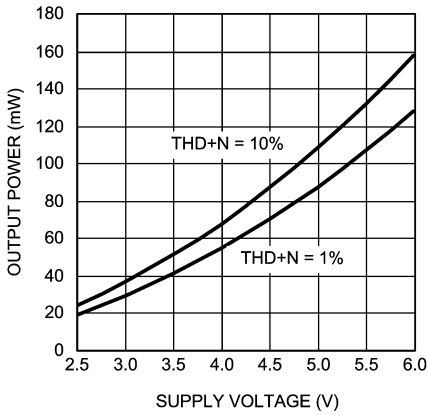
**Output Power vs Supply Voltage**  
 $R_L = 32\Omega$ , Mode 2, 4, 6, OCL



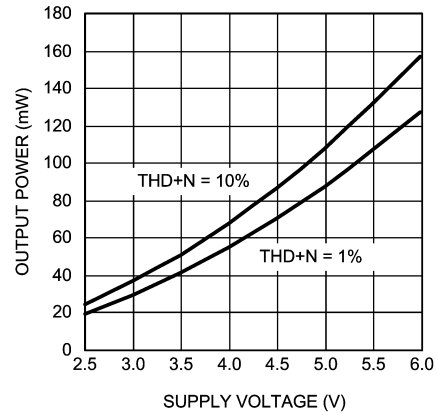
**Output Power vs Supply Voltage**  
 $R_L = 32\Omega$ , Mode 2, 4, 6, SE



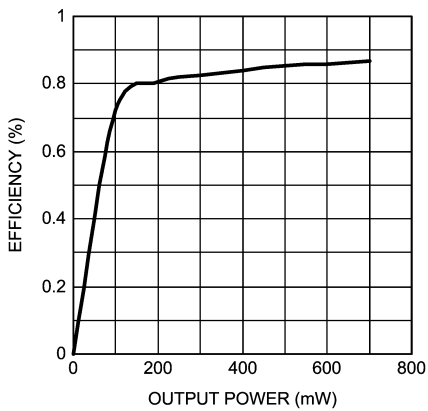
**Output Power vs Supply Voltage**  
 $R_L = 32\Omega$ , Mode 7, OCL



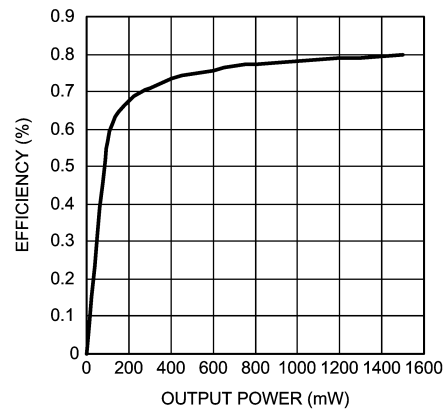
**Output Power vs Supply Voltage**  
 $R_L = 32\Omega$ , Mode 7, SE



**Efficiency vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ , Mode 1, 3, 5, BTL



**Efficiency vs Output Power**  
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $R_L = 8\Omega$ , Mode 1, 3, 5, BTL



## Application Information

### I<sup>2</sup>C PIN DESCRIPTION

SDA: This is the serial data input pin.

SCL: This is the clock input pin.

ID\_ENB: This is the address select input pin.

### I<sup>2</sup>C COMPATIBLE INTERFACE

The LM4947 uses a serial bus which conforms to the I<sup>2</sup>C protocol to control the chip's functions with two wires: clock (SCL) and data (SDA). The clock line is uni-directional. The data line is bi-directional (open-collector). The maximum clock frequency specified by the I<sup>2</sup>C standard is 400kHz. In this discussion, the master is the controlling microcontroller and the slave is the LM4947.

The I<sup>2</sup>C address for the LM4947 is determined using the ID\_ENB pin. The LM4947's two possible I<sup>2</sup>C chip addresses are of the form 111110X<sub>1</sub>0 (binary), where X<sub>1</sub> = 0, if ID\_ADDR is logic LOW; and X<sub>1</sub> = 1, if ID\_ENB is logic HIGH. If the I<sup>2</sup>C interface is used to address a number of chips in a system, the LM4947's chip address can be changed to avoid any possible address conflicts.

The bus format for the I<sup>2</sup>C interface is shown in Figure 3. The bus format diagram is broken up into six major sections:

The "start" signal is generated by lowering the data signal while the clock signal is HIGH. The start signal will alert all devices attached to the I<sup>2</sup>C bus to check the incoming address against their own address.

The 8-bit chip address is sent 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 level is HIGH.

After the last bit of the address bit is sent, the master releases the data line HIGH (through a pull-up resistor). Then the master sends an acknowledge clock pulse. If the LM4947 has received the address correctly, then it holds the data line LOW during the clock pulse. If the data line is not held LOW during the acknowledge clock pulse, then the master should abort the rest of the data transfer to the LM4947.

The 8 bits of data are sent next, most significant bit first. Each data bit should be valid while the clock level is stable HIGH.

After the data byte is sent, the master must check for another acknowledge to see if the LM4947 received the data.

The "stop" signal ends the transfer. To signal "stop", the data signal goes HIGH while the clock signal is HIGH. The data line should be held HIGH when not in use.

### I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE POWER SUPPLY PIN (I<sup>2</sup>CV<sub>DD</sub>)

The LM4947's I<sup>2</sup>C interface is powered up through the I<sup>2</sup>CV<sub>DD</sub> pin. The LM4947's I<sup>2</sup>C interface operates at a voltage level set by the I<sup>2</sup>CV<sub>DD</sub> pin which can be set independent to that of the main power supply pin V<sub>DD</sub>. This is ideal whenever logic levels for the I<sup>2</sup>C interface are dictated by a microcontroller or microprocessor that is operating at a lower supply voltage than the main battery of a portable system.

TABLE 1. Chip Address

	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
Chip Address	1	1	1	1	1	0	EC	0
ID_ADDR = 0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
ID_ADDR = 1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0

TABLE 2. Control Registers

	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Mode Control	0	0	SE/Diff (select)	0	OCL (select)	MC2	MC1	MC0
Programmable 3D	0	1	L2R2 (select)	L1R1 (select)	N3D3	N3D2	N3D1	N3D0
Mono Volume Control	1	0	0	MVC4	MVC3	MVC2	MVC1	MVC0
Left Volume Control	1	1	0	LVC4	LVC3	LVC2	LVC1	LVC0
Right Volume Control	1	1	1	RVC4	RVC3	RVC2	RVC1	RVC0

1. Bits MVC0 — MVC4 control 32 step volume control for MONO input
2. Bits LVC0 — LVC4 control 32 step volume control for LEFT input
3. Bits RVC0 — RVC4 control 32 step volume control for RIGHT input
4. Bits MC0 — MC2 control 8 distinct modes
5. Bits N3D3, N3D2, N3D1, N3D0 control programmable 3D function
6. N3D0 turns the 3D function ON (N3D0 = 1) or OFF (N3D0 = 0)
7. Bit OCL selects between SE with output capacitor (OCL = 0) or SE without output capacitors (OCL = 1). **Default is OCL = 0**
8. N3D1 selects between two different 3D configurations
9. SE/Diff-SE/Diff = 0 for SE mode; SE/Diff = 1 for Diff mode

## Application Information (Continued)

**TABLE 3. Programmable National 3D Audio**

	<b>N3D3</b>	<b>N3D2</b>
Low	0	0
Medium	0	1
High	1	0
Maximum	1	1

**TABLE 4. Input/Output Control**

	<b>L1R1</b>	<b>L2R2</b>	<b>SE/DIFF</b>
Select L1 and R1 Stereo Pair	1	0	0
Select L2 and R2 Stereo Pair	0	1	0
Select L1+L2 and R1+R2 Stereo Pair	1	1	0
Sets Stereo Inputs to Differential	x	x	1

X = Don't Care

# Application Information (Continued)

TABLE 5. Output Volume Control Table

Volume Step	xVC4	xVC3	xVC2	xVC1	xVC0	Gain, dB
1	0	0	0	0	0	-59.50
2	0	0	0	0	1	-48.00
3	0	0	0	1	0	-40.50
4	0	0	0	1	1	-34.50
5	0	0	1	0	0	-30.00
6	0	0	1	0	1	-27.00
7	0	0	1	1	0	-24.00
8	0	0	1	1	1	-21.00
9	0	1	0	0	0	-18.00
10	0	1	0	0	1	-15.00
11	0	1	0	1	0	-13.50
12	0	1	0	1	1	-12.00
13	0	1	1	0	0	-10.50
14	0	1	1	0	1	-9.00
15	0	1	1	1	0	-7.50
16	0	1	1	1	1	-6.00
17	1	0	0	0	0	-4.50
18	1	0	0	0	1	-3.00
19	1	0	0	1	0	-1.50
20	1	0	0	1	1	0.00
21	1	0	1	0	0	1.50
22	1	0	1	0	1	3.00
23	1	0	1	1	0	4.50
24	1	0	1	1	1	6.00
25	1	1	0	0	0	7.50
26	1	1	0	0	1	9.00
27	1	1	0	1	0	10.50
28	1	1	0	1	1	12.00
29	1	1	1	0	0	13.50
30	1	1	1	0	1	15.00
31	1	1	1	1	0	16.50
32	1	1	1	1	1	18.00

1. x = M, L, or R



# Application Information (Continued)

**TABLE 6. Output Mode Selection**

Output Mode Number	MC2	MC1	MC0	Handsfree Mono Output	Right HP Output	Left HP Output
0	0	0	0	SD	SD	SD
1	0	0	1	$2 \times G_M \times M$	MUTE	MUTE
2	0	1	0	SD	$G_M \times M$	$G_M \times M$
3	0	1	1	$G_L \times L + G_R \times R$	MUTE	MUTE
4	1	0	0	SD	$G_R \times R$	$G_L \times L$
5	1	0	1	$G_L \times L + G_R \times R + 2(G_M \times M)$	MUTE	MUTE
6	1	1	0	SD	$G_R \times R + G_M \times M$	$G_L \times L + G_M \times M$
7	1	1	1	$G_R \times R + G_L \times L$	$G_R \times R$	$G_L \times L$

Note: L and R are selected by modes from Table 4.

On initial POWER ON, the default mode is 000

M = Mono

R =  $R_{IN}$

L =  $L_{IN}$

SD = Shutdown

MUTE = Mute Mode

$G_M$  = Mono volume control gain

$G_R$  = Right stereo volume control gain

$G_L$  = Left stereo volume control gain

## NATIONAL 3D ENHANCEMENT

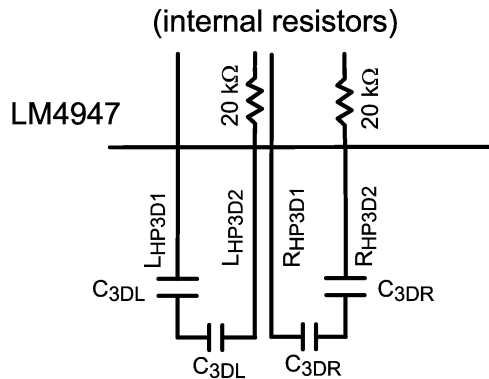
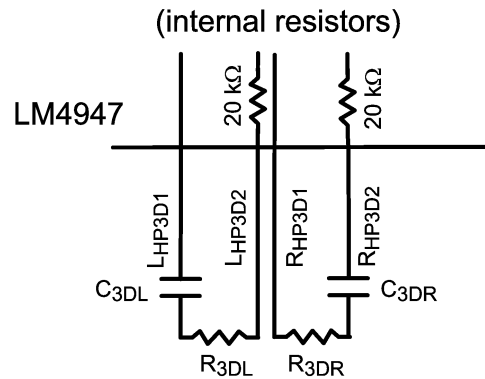
The LM4947 features a stereo headphone, 3D audio enhancement effect that widens the perceived soundstage from a stereo audio signal. The 3D audio enhancement creates a perceived spatial effect optimized for stereo headphone listening. The LM4947 can be programmed for a “narrow” or “wide” soundstage perception. The narrow soundstage has a more focused approaching sound direction, while the wide soundstage has a spatial, theater-like effect. Within each of these two modes, four discrete levels of 3D effect that can be programmed: low, medium, high, and maximum (Table 2), each level with an ever increasing aural effect, respectively. The difference between each level is 3dB.

The external capacitors, shown in Figure 6, are required to enable the 3D effect. The value of the capacitors set the cutoff frequency of the 3D effect, as shown by Equations 1 and 2. Note that the internal 20k $\Omega$  resistor is nominal ( $\pm 25\%$ ).

$$f_{3DL(-3dB)} = 1 / 2\pi * 20k\Omega * C_{3DL} \quad (1)$$

$$f_{3DR(-3dB)} = 1 / 2\pi * 20k\Omega * C_{3DR} \quad (2)$$

Optional resistors  $R_{3DL}$  and  $R_{3DR}$  can also be added (Figure 7) to affect the -3dB frequency and 3D magnitude.


**FIGURE 5. External 3D Effect Capacitors**

**FIGURE 6. External RC Network with Optional  $R_{3DL}$  and  $R_{3DR}$  Resistors**

$$f_{3DL(-3dB)} = 1 / 2\pi * (20k\Omega + R_{3DL}) * C_{3DL} \quad (3)$$

$$f_{3DR(-3dB)} = 1 / 2\pi * (20k\Omega + R_{3DR}) * C_{3DR} \quad (4)$$

## Application Information (Continued)

$\Delta AV$  (change in AC gain) =  $1 / 1 + M$ , where  $M$  represents some ratio of the nominal internal resistor,  $20k\Omega$  (see example below).

$$f_{3dB} (3D) = 1 / 2\pi (1 + M)(20k\Omega * C_{3D}) \quad (5)$$

$$C_{Equivalent} (new) = C_{3D} / 1 + M \quad (6)$$

**TABLE 7. Pole Locations**

$R_{3D}$ (k $\Omega$ ) (optional)	$C_{3D}$ (nF)	$M$	$\Delta AV$ (dB)	$f_{3dB}$ (3D) (Hz)	Value of $C_{3D}$ to keep same pole location (nF)	new Pole Location (Hz)
0	68	0	0	117		
1	68	0.05	-0.4	111	64.8	117
5	68	0.25	-1.9	94	54.4	117
10	68	0.50	-3.5	78	45.3	117
20	68	1.00	-6.0	59	34.0	117

### PCB LAYOUT AND SUPPLY REGULATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR DRIVING 8 $\Omega$ LOAD

Power dissipated by a load is a function of the voltage swing across the load and the load's impedance. As load impedance decreases, load dissipation becomes increasingly dependent on the interconnect (PCB trace and wire) resistance between the amplifier output pins and the load's connections. Residual trace resistance causes a voltage drop, which results in power dissipated in the trace and not in the load as desired. For example,  $0.1\Omega$  trace resistance reduces the output power dissipated by an  $8\Omega$  load from  $158.3mW$  to  $156.4mW$ . The problem of decreased load dissipation is exacerbated as load impedance decreases. Therefore, to maintain the highest load dissipation and widest output voltage swing, PCB traces that connect the output pins to a load must be as wide as possible.

Poor power supply regulation adversely affects maximum output power. A poorly regulated supply's output voltage decreases with increasing load current. Reduced supply voltage causes decreased headroom, output signal clipping, and reduced output power. Even with tightly regulated supplies, trace resistance creates the same effects as poor supply regulation. Therefore, making the power supply traces as wide as possible helps maintain full output voltage swing.

### POWER DISSIPATION AND EFFICIENCY

In general terms, efficiency is considered to be the ratio of useful work output divided by the total energy required to produce it with the difference being the power dissipated, typically, in the IC. The key here is "useful" work. For audio systems, the energy delivered in the audible bands is considered useful including the distortion products of the input signal. Sub-sonic (DC) and super-sonic components ( $>22kHz$ ) are not useful. The difference between the power flowing from the power supply and the audio band power being transduced is dissipated in the LM4947 and in the transducer load. The amount of power dissipation in the LM4947 is very low. This is because the ON resistance of the switches used to form the output waveforms is typically less than  $0.25\Omega$ . This leaves only the transducer load as a potential "sink" for the small excess of input power over audio band output power. The LM4947 dissipates only a fraction of the excess power requiring no additional PCB area or copper plane to act as a heat sink.

The LM4947 also has a pair of single-ended amplifiers driving stereo headphones,  $R_{OUT}$  and  $L_{OUT}$ . The maximum internal power dissipation for  $R_{OUT}$  and  $L_{OUT}$  is given by equation (9) and (10). From Equations (9) and (10), assuming a 5V power supply and a  $32\Omega$  load, the maximum power dissipation for  $L_{OUT}$  and  $R_{OUT}$  is  $40mW$ , or  $80mW$  total.

$$P_{DMAX-LOUT} = (V_{DD})^2 / (2\pi^2 R_L): \text{Single-ended Mode} \quad (7)$$

$$P_{DMAX-ROUT} = (V_{DD})^2 / (2\pi^2 R_L): \text{Single-ended Mode} \quad (8)$$

The maximum internal power dissipation of the LM4947 occurs when all 3 amplifiers pairs are simultaneously on; and is given by Equation (11).

$$P_{DMAX-TOTAL} = P_{DMAX-SPKROUT} + P_{DMAX-LOUT} + P_{DMAX-ROUT} \quad (9)$$

The maximum power dissipation point given by Equation (11) must not exceed the power dissipation given by Equation (12):

$$P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA} \quad (10)$$

The LM4947's  $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ C$ . In the ITL package, the LM4947's  $\theta_{JA}$  is  $65^\circ C/W$ . At any given ambient temperature  $T_A$ , use Equation (12) to find the maximum internal power dissipation supported by the IC packaging. Rearranging Equation (12) and substituting  $P_{DMAX-TOTAL}$  for  $P_{DMAX}$ , results in Equation (13). This equation gives the maximum ambient temperature that still allows maximum stereo power dissipation without violating the LM4947's maximum junction temperature.

$$T_A = T_{JMAX} - P_{DMAX-TOTAL} \theta_{JA} \quad (11)$$

For a typical application with a 5V power supply and an  $8\Omega$  load, the maximum ambient temperature that allows maximum stereo power dissipation without exceeding the maximum junction temperature is approximately  $104^\circ C$  for the ITL package.

$$T_{JMAX} = P_{DMAX-TOTAL} \theta_{JA} + T_A \quad (12)$$

Equation (14) gives the maximum junction temperature  $T_{JMAX}$ . If the result violates the LM4947's  $150^\circ C$ , reduce the

## Application Information (Continued)

maximum junction temperature by reducing the power supply voltage or increasing the load resistance. Further allowance should be made for increased ambient temperatures.

The above examples assume that a device is a surface mount part operating around the maximum power dissipation point. Since internal power dissipation is a function of output power, higher ambient temperatures are allowed as output power or duty cycle decreases. If the result of Equation (11) is greater than that of Equation (12), then decrease the supply voltage, increase the load impedance, or reduce the ambient temperature. If these measures are insufficient, a heat sink can be added to reduce  $\theta_{JA}$ . The heat sink can be created using additional copper area around the package, with connections to the ground pin(s), supply pin and amplifier output pins. External, solder attached SMT heatsinks such as the Thermalloy 7106D can also improve power dissipation. When adding a heat sink, the  $\theta_{JA}$  is the sum of  $\theta_{JC}$ ,  $\theta_{CS}$ , and  $\theta_{SA}$ . ( $\theta_{JC}$  is the junction-to-case thermal impedance,  $\theta_{CS}$  is the case-to-sink thermal impedance, and  $\theta_{SA}$  is the sink-to-ambient thermal impedance). Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics curves for power dissipation information at lower output power levels.

### POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

As with any power amplifier, proper supply bypassing is critical for low noise performance and high power supply rejection. Applications that employ a 5V regulator typically use a 1 $\mu$ F in parallel with a 0.1 $\mu$ F filter capacitors to stabilize the regulator's output, reduce noise on the supply line, and improve the supply's transient response. However, their presence does not eliminate the need for a local 1.1 $\mu$ F tantalum bypass capacitance connected between the LM4947's supply pins and ground. Keep the length of leads and traces that connect capacitors between the LM4947's power supply pin and ground as short as possible. Connecting a 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor,  $C_B$ , between the BYPASS pin and ground improves the internal bias voltage's stability and improves the amplifier's PSRR. The PSRR improvements increase as the bypass pin capacitor value increases. Too large, however, increases turn-on time and can compromise the amplifier's click and pop performance. The selection of bypass capacitor values, especially  $C_B$ , depends on desired PSRR requirements, click and pop performance (as explained in the section, Proper Selection of External Components), system cost, and size constraints.

## SELECTING EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

### Input Capacitor Value Selection

Amplifying the lowest audio frequencies requires high value input coupling capacitor ( $C_i$  in Figures 1 & 2). A high value capacitor can be expensive and may compromise space efficiency in portable designs. In many cases, however, the speakers used in portable systems, whether internal or external, have little ability to reproduce signals below 150Hz. Applications using speakers with this limited frequency response reap little improvement by using large input capacitor.

The internal input resistor ( $R_i$ ), nominal 20k $\Omega$ , and the input capacitor ( $C_i$ ) produce a high pass filter cutoff frequency that is found using Equation (15).

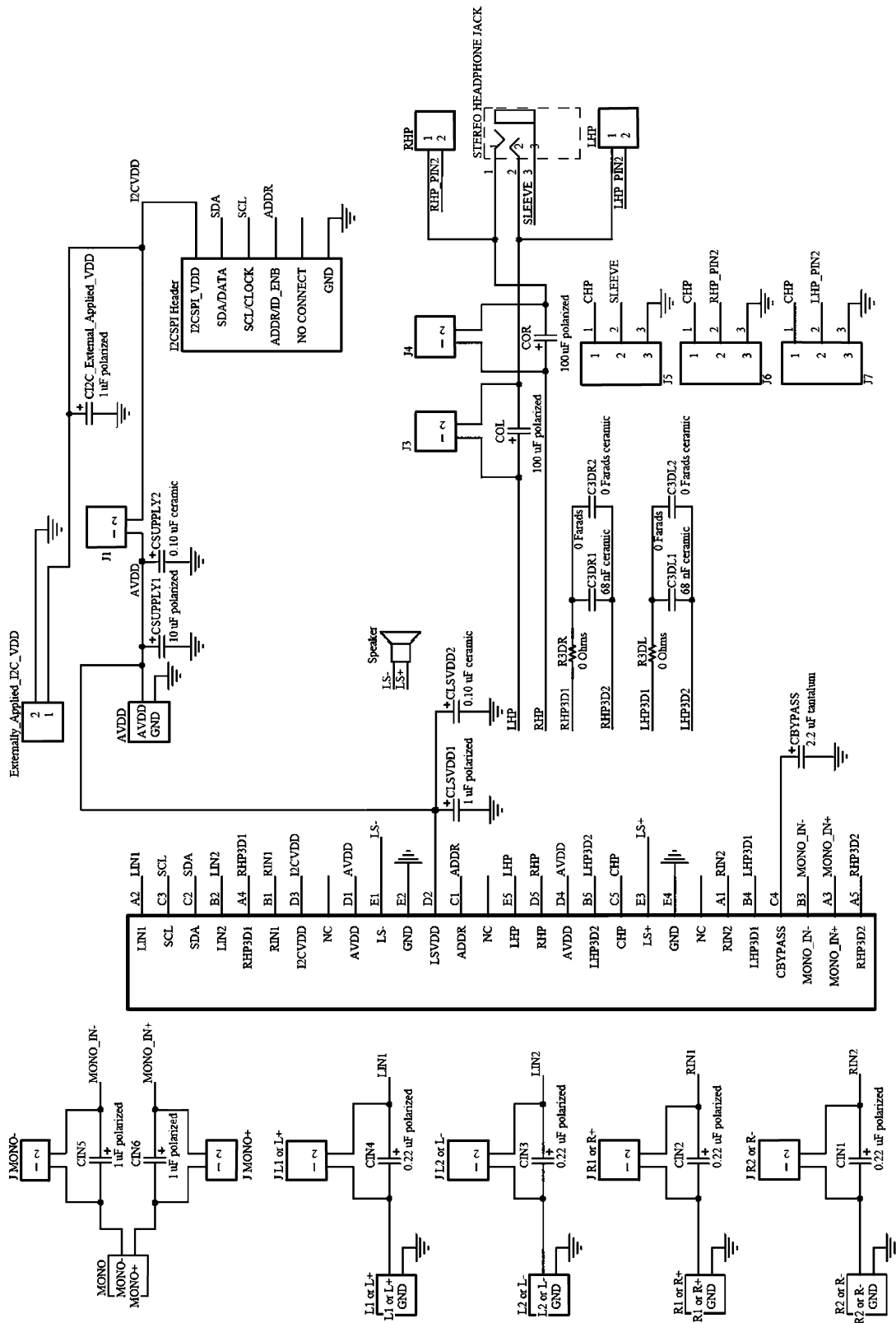
$$f_c = 1 / (2\pi R_i C_i) \quad (13)$$

As an example when using a speaker with a low frequency limit of 150Hz,  $C_i$ , using Equation (15) is 0.053 $\mu$ F. The 0.22 $\mu$ F  $C_i$  shown in *Figure 1* allows the LM4947 to drive high efficiency, full range speaker whose response extends below 40Hz.

### Bypass Capacitor Value Selection

Besides minimizing the input capacitor size, careful consideration should be paid to value of  $C_B$ , the capacitor connected to the BYPASS bump. Since  $C_B$  determines how fast the LM4947 settles to quiescent operation, its value is critical when minimizing turn-on pops. The slower the LM4947's outputs ramp to their quiescent DC voltage (nominally  $V_{DD}/2$ ), the smaller the turn-on pop. Choosing  $C_B$  equal to 1.0 $\mu$ F along with a small value of  $C_i$  (in the range of 0.1 $\mu$ F to 0.39 $\mu$ F), produces a click-less and pop-less shutdown function. As discussed above, choosing  $C_i$  no larger than necessary for the desired bandwidth helps minimize clicks and pops.  $C_B$ 's value should be in the range of 5 times to 7 times the value of  $C_i$ . This ensures that output transients are eliminated when power is first applied or the LM4947 resumes operation after shutdown.

# Application Information (Continued) DEMO BOARD SCHEMATIC



20173510

## Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	06/16/06	Initial WEB release.

