

SNAS482F-MARCH 2009-REVISED MARCH 2013

LM49151 Boomer[™] Audio Power Amplifier Series Mono Class D Audio Subsystem with Earpiece Driver, Ground Referenced Headphone Amplifiers, Speaker Protection and No **Clip with Clip Control**

Check for Samples: LM49151

FEATURES

- E²S Class D Amplifier
- **Ground Referenced Outputs Eliminates Output Coupling Capacitors**
- I²C Programmable No Clip Function with Clip Control
- **Voltage Limiter Speaker Protection**
- I²C Volume and Mode Control
- Ear Piece Amplifier
- **Advanced Click-and-Pop Suppression**
- Low Supply Current
- **Micro-Power Shutdown**
- 20-bump DSBGA Package

APPLICATIONS

- **Mobile Phones**
- **PDAs**
- **Notebook PCs**
- **Portable Electronics Devices**
- **MP3 Players**

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Output Power at V_{DD} = 3.3V THD+N \leq 1%
 - LS Mode, $R_1 = 8\Omega$ 520mW (Typ)
 - HP Mode, $R_L = 32\Omega 40 mW$ (Typ)
 - Output Power at $V_{DD} = 5V \text{ THD+N} \le 1\%$
 - LS Mode, $R_L = 8\Omega 1.25W$ (Typ)
 - HP Mode, $R_L = 32\Omega 42mW$ (Typ)
- Output Offset
 - LS Mode 15 6mV (Typ)
 - HP Mode 15 2mV (Typ)

DESCRIPTION

The LM49151 is a fully integrated audio subsystem designed for portable handheld applications such as cellular phones. The LM49151 combines a 1.25W mono E^{'2}S class D amplifier, 125mW Class AB earpiece driver, 42mW/channel stereo ground referenced headphone drivers, volume control, input mixer/multiplexer, and speaker protection into a single device.

The LM49151 class D speaker amplifier features Texas Instruments' unique Automatic Level Control (ALC) that provides both a I²C programmable no-clip feature with Clip Controls and speaker protection. The E²S (Enhanced Emission Suppression) class D amplifier features a patented, ultra low EMI PWM architecture that significantly reduces RF emissions while preserving audio quality and efficiency while delivering 1.25W into an 8Ω load with <1% THD+N with a 5V supply. The 42mW/channel headphone drivers feature Texas Instruments' ground referenced architecture that creates a ground-referenced output from a single supply, eliminating the need for bulky and expensive DC-blocking capacitors, saving space and minimizing system cost.

The LM49151 features separate volume controls for the loudspeaker and headphone inputs. Mode selection, shutdown control, and volume are controlled through an I²C compatible interface. The LM49151's superior click and pop suppression eliminates audible transients on power-up/down and during shutdown.



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Typical Application

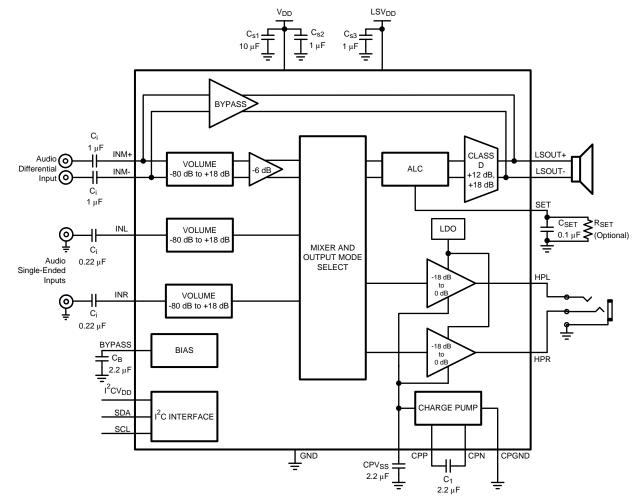


Figure 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit



Connection Diagram

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LSV_{DD} LSOUT-CPVSS CPGND 4 C1P 3 SCL BYPASS C1N HPL LSOUT 2 GND SDA INR SET HPR 1 INL CVDE V_{DD} INM-INM+ А В С D Е Figure 2. 20 Bump DSBGA Package

Top View (See Package Number YZR0020)

BUMP DESCRIPTIONS

Bump	Name	Description
A1	I ² CV _{DD}	I ² C Power Supply
A2	GND	Ground
A3	LSOUT-	Inverting Loudspeaker Output
A4	LSOUT+	Non-Inverting Loudspeaker Output
B1	V _{DD}	Analog Power Supply
B2	SDA	I ² C Data Input
B3	SCL	I ² C Clock Input
B4	LSV _{DD}	Loudspeaker Power Supply
C1	INL	Left Channel Input
C2	INR	Right Channel Input
C3	BYPASS	Mid-Rail Supply Bypass
C4	CPV _{SS}	Charge Pump Output
D1	INM-	Mono Channel Inverting Input
D2	SET	ALC Timing Control
D3	CPN	Charge Pump Flying Capacitor - Negative Terminal
D4	CPP	Charge Pump Flying Capacitor - Positive Terminal
E1	INM+	Mono Channel Non-Inverting Input
E2	HPR	Right Channel Headphone Amplifier Output
E3	HPL	Left Channel Headphone Amplifier Output
E4	CPGND	Charge Pump Ground



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



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Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Supply Voltage ⁽¹⁾		6.0V		
Storage Temperature		−65°C to +150°C		
Input Voltage		-0.3 to V _{DD} +0.3		
Power Dissipation ⁽⁴⁾		Internally Limited		
ESD Rating ⁽⁵⁾	2.0kV			
ESD Rating ⁽⁶⁾		200V		
Junction Temperature		150°C		
Soldering Information	See AN-1112 (SNVA009) "DSBGA Wafer	See AN-1112 (SNVA009) "DSBGA Wafer Level Chip Scale Package"		
Thermal Resistance	θ _{JA} (typ) - YZR0020	46.1°C/W		

(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 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

(2) The Electrical Characteristics tables list ensured 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 ensured.

(3) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

(4) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{JMAX} , θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature, T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation is $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ or the number given in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower.

(5) Human body model, applicable std. JESD22-A114C.

(6) Machine model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A.

Operating Ratings

Temperature Range	-40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C
Supply Voltage (V _{DD} , LSV _{DD})	$2.7 \text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5 \text{V}$
$\mathcal{L}_{\text{upply}}(z)$	$1.7 \text{V} \le \text{I}^2 \text{CV}_{\text{DD}} \le 5.5 \text{V}$
Supply Voltage (I ² CV _{DD})	$I^2 CV_{DD} \le V_{DD}$

Electrical Characteristics 3.3V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω + 30μ H (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

			LM49151		Units
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical ⁽³⁾	Limits (4)	(Limits)
		V _{IN} = 0, No Load			
		LS mode 1	3.7	5.5	mA (max)
	Supply Current	LS Mode 1, ALC enabled	4	6	mA (max)
		HP Mode 8	4.9	7	mA (max)
I _{DD}		EP Bypass Mode	0.8	1.3	mA (max)
		LS+HP Mode 5 and 10	7	10.5	mA (max)
		LS Mode 1, GAMP_SD = 1	3		mA
		HP Mode 8, GAMP_SD = 1	4.3		mA

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(3) 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 ensured.

(4) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by test or statistical analysis.

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Electrical Characteristics 3.3V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω +30µH (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

			LM4	LM49151				
Symbol	Parameter Conditions		Typical (3)	Limits (4)	Units (Limits)			
I _{SD}	Shutdown Current		0.04	1	μA (max)			
		V _{IN} = 0						
		LS Mode 5, mono input	10		mV			
		HP Mode 5, mono input	2	6	mV (max)			
		EP Bypass Mode, 1mono input	0.8	5	mV (max)			
V _{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	LS Mode 10, stereo input	10		mV			
		HP Mode 10, stereo input	2	6	mV (max)			
		LS Mode 15, stereo + mono input	10		mV			
		HP Mode 15, stereo + mono input	2	6	mV (max)			
t _{WU}	Wake Up Time	HP Mode, C _{BYPASS} = 2.2µF Normal, TURN_ON_TIME = 0 Fast, TURN_ON_TIME = 1	27 15		ms ms			
A _{VOL}	Volume Control	Minimum Gain Setting	-80		dB (min) dB (max)			
, OL		Maximum Gain Setting	18		dB			
	Volume Control Step Error		±0.2		dB			
		LS Mode						
		Gain 0	12		dB			
		Gain 1	18		dB			
	Gain	HP Mode	HP Mode					
		Gain 0	0		dB			
		Gain 1	-1.5		dB			
A _V		Gain 2	-3		dB			
		Gain 3	-6		dB			
		Gain 4	-9		dB			
		Gain 5	-12		dB			
		Gain 6	-15		dB			
		Gain 7	-18		dB			
٨		LS Output, HP Mode P _{OUT} = 20mW	-96		dB			
A _{VMUTE}	Mute Attention	HP Output, LS Mode P _{OUT} = 250mW	-96		dB			
		MONO, RIN, LIN, Inputs						
-		Maximum Gain Setting	13	11 15.5 90	kΩ (min) kΩ (max)			
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	Minimum Gain Setting	Minimum Gain Setting 110		kΩ (min) kΩ (max)			
		EP Bypass Mode	62	50 80	kΩ (min) kΩ (max)			
		f = 1kHz, THD+N = 1% Two channels in phase						
Р	Output Dowor	LS Mode 1	520	450	mW (min)			
Po	Output Power	HP Mode 8, $R_L = 16\Omega$	40		mW			
		HP Mode 8, $R_L = 32\Omega$	40	30	mW (min)			
		EP Bypass Mode, $R_L = 8\Omega$	35	26	mW (min)			



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Electrical Characteristics 3.3V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω + 30μ H (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

			LM49151		Units	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical ⁽³⁾	Limits	(Limits)	
		f = 1kHz		L III		
	Total Harmonia Distortian - Naisa	LS Mode 1, P _O = 250mW	0.02		%	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	HP Mode 8, P _O = 20mW	0.015		%	
		EP Bypass Mode, $R_L = 8\Omega$	0.15		%	
		$f = 217Hz$, $V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{PP}$; $C_B = 2.2\mu F$ All audio inputs terminated to AC GND, output	referred			
		LS Mode 1, mono input	72		dB	
		LS Mode 2, stereo input	67		dB	
PSRR	RR Power Supply Rejection Ratio	LS mode 3, mono + stereo input	71		dB	
		HP Mode 4, mono input	91		dB	
		HP Mode 8, stereo input	83		dB	
		HP Mode 12, mono + stereo input	81		dB	
		EP Bypass Mode, mono input	95		dB	
		$V_{RIPPLE} = 200 m V_{P-P}$, $f_{RIPPLE} = 217 Hz$, mono in	put			
	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	LS Mode 1	55		dB	
CMRR		HP Mode 4	61		dB	
		EP Bypass Mode	55		dB	
η	Efficiency	LS Mode, P _O = 500mW	88		%	
X _{TALK}	Crosstalk	HP Mode 8, $P_O = 12mW$, $R_L = 32\Omega$, $f = 1kHz$	78		dB	
		A-weighted, Inputs AC GND				
		LS Mode 1, mono input	40		μV	
		LS Mode 2, stereo input	47		μV	
		LS Mode 3, mono + stereo input	48		μV	
ε _{OS}	Output Noise	HP Mode 4, mono input	9		μV	
		HP Mode 8, stereo input	10		μV	
		HP Mode 12, mono + stereo input	11		μV	
		EP Bypass Mode, mono input	10		μV	
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio	LS Mode 1, P _O = 500mW HP Mode 4, P _O = 40mW	90 102		dB dB	
T _A	Attack Time	ATTACK_TIME = 00	0.75		ms	
T _R	Release Time	RELEASE_TIME = 00	1		S	
V _{LIMIT}	Output Voltage Limit	LS Mode 1, THD+N ≤ 1%, VOLTAGE_LEVEL 001 010 011	4 4.8 5.6		V _{P-P} V _{P-P} V _{P-P}	



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Electrical Characteristics 5.0V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω + 30μ H (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

0	Deremeter	0	LM4	9151	Units
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical ⁽³⁾	Limits ⁽⁴⁾	(Limits)
		V _{IN} = 0, No Load			
		LS mode 1, ALC disabled	4.6		mA
		LS Mode 1, ALC enabled	5.0		mA
	O mate O mark	HP Mode 8	5.0		mA
I _{DD}	Supply Current	EP Bypass Mode	0.9		mA
		LS+HP Mode 5 and 10	7.7		mA
		LS Mode 1, GAMP_SD = 1	3.7		mA
		HP Mode 8, GAMP_SD = 1	4.4		mA
I _{SD}	Shutdown Current		0.04	1	µA (max)
	V _{IN} = 0	1			
		LS Mode 5, mono input	10		mV
		HP Mode 5, mono input	2	6	mV (max)
		EP Bypass Mode, mono input	1.2	5	mV (max)
V _{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	LS Mode 10, stereo input	10		mV
		HP Mode 10, stereo input	2	6	mV (max)
		LS Mode 15, stereo + mono input	10		mV
		HP Mode 15, stereo + mono input	2	6	mV (max)
t _{WU}	Wake Up Time	HP Mode, C _{BYPASS} = 2.2µF Normal, TURN_ON_TIME = 0 Fast, TURN_ON_TIME = 1	27 15		ms ms
A _{VOL}	Volume Control	Minimum Gain Setting	-80		dB (min) dB (max)
102		Maximum Gain Setting	18		dB
	Volume Control Step Error		±0.2		dB
		LS Mode			
		Gain 0	12		dB
		Gain 1	18		dB
		HP Mode			
		Gain 0	0		dB
^	Coin	Gain 1	-1.5		dB
A_V	Gain	Gain 2	-3		dB
		Gain 3	-6		dB
		Gain 4	-9		dB
		Gain 5	-12		dB
		Gain 6	-15		dB
		Gain 7	-18		dB

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Electrical Characteristics 5.0V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω +30µH (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

Sumbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM49151		Units	
Symbol	raidilieter	Conditions	Typical ⁽³⁾ Limits ⁽⁴⁾		(Limits)	
Δ	Mute Attention	LS Output, HP Mode P _{OUT} = 20mW	-96		dB	
A _{VMUTE}		HP Output, LS Mode P _{OUT} = 250mW	-96		dB	
		MONO, RIN, LIN, Inputs				
P	Innut Desistance	Maximum Gain Setting	13		kΩ	
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	Minimum Gain Setting	110		kΩ	
		EP Bypass Mode	62		kΩ	
		f = 1kHz, THD+N = 1% Two channels in phase				
_		LS Mode 1	1.25		W	
Po	Output Power	HP Mode 8, $R_L = 16\Omega$	42		mW	
		HP Mode 8, $R_L = 32\Omega$	43		mW	
		EP Bypass Mode, $R_L = 8\Omega$	137		mW	
		f = 1kHz				
	Total Harmonia Distantian + Nation	LS Mode 1, P _O = 600mW	0.015		%	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	HP Mode 8, P _O = 20mW	0.01		%	
		EP Bypass Mode, P _O = 60mW	0.09		%	
		f = 217Hz, V_{RIPPLE} = 200m V_{PP} ; C_B = 2.2µF All audio inputs terminated to AC GND, output referred				
	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	LS Mode 1, mono input, $A_V = 6dB$	75		dB	
		LS Mode 2, stereo input, $A_V = 6dB$	71		dB	
PSRR		LS mode 3, mono + stereo input, $A_V = 6dB$	71		dB	
		HP Mode 4, mono input	91		dB	
		HP Mode 8, stereo input	80		dB	
		HP Mode 12, mono + stereo input	79		dB	
		EP Bypass Mode, mono input	97		dB	
		$V_{RIPPLE} = 200 \text{mV}_{P-P}, f_{RIPPLE} = 217 \text{Hz}, \text{ mono in}$	put			
CMDD	Common Mode Dejection Datio	LS Mode 1	55		dB	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	HP Mode 4	61		dB	
		EP Bypass Mode	55		dB	
η	Efficiency	LS Mode, P _O = 1W	88		%	
X _{TALK}	Crosstalk	HP Mode 8, $P_O = 12mW$, $R_L = 32\Omega$, $f = 1kHz$	78		dB	
		A-weighted, Inputs AC GND				
		LS Mode 1, mono input	41		μV	
		LS Mode 2, stereo input	41		μV	
	Output Noise	LS Mode 3, mono + stereo input	43		μV	
ε _{OS}	Output Noise	HP Mode 4, mono input	9		μV	
		HP Mode 8, stereo input	10		μV	
		HP Mode 12, mono + stereo input	12		μV	
		EP Bypass Mode, mono input	11		μV	
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio	LS Mode 1, P _O = 1.25W HP Mode 4, P _O = 40mW	96 102		dB dB	



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Electrical Characteristics 5.0V⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM49151		Units
		Conditions	Typical ⁽³⁾	Limits ⁽⁴⁾	(Limits)
V _{LIMIT}	Output Voltage Limit	LS Mode 1, THD+N ≤ 1%, VOLTAGE_LEVEL 001 010 011 101 110	4 4.8 5.6 6.4 7.2 8		V _{P-P} V _{P-P} V _{P-P} V _{P-P} V _{P-P}

$$\label{eq:VDD} \begin{split} I^2C \text{ Interface Characteristics} \\ V_{\text{DD}} = 5V, \ 2.2V \leq I^2 C V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5 V^{(1)(2)} \end{split}$$

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN = 12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8Ω +30µH (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8Ω (Earpiece), CSET = 0.1μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25° C. (Note 7).

	Parameter	Conditions		LM49151	
Symbol			Typical	Limits (3)	Units (Limits)
t ₁	SCL Period			2.5	µs (min)
t ₂	SDA Setup Time			100	ns (min)
t ₃	SDA Stable Time			0	ns (min)
t ₄	Start Condition Time			100	ns (min)
t ₅	Stop Condition Time			100	ns (min)
t ₆	SDA Data Hold Time			100	ns (min)
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage			0.7xl ² CV _{DD}	V (min)
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage			0.3xl ² CV _{DD}	V (max)

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I^2C Interface Characteristics V_{DD} = 3.3V, 1.7V $\leq I^2CV_{\text{DD}} \leq 2.2V^{(1)(2)}$

The following specifications apply for LS and HP VOLUMEGAIN = 0dB, LSGAIN =12dB, HPGAIN = 0dB R_L = 8 Ω (Loudspeaker), R_L = 32 Ω (Headphone), R_L = 8 Ω (Earpiece), C_{SET} = 0.1 μ F, ALC disabled, f = 1kHz, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C. (Note 7).

	Parameter	Conditions	LM49151		Unite
Symbol			Typical	Limits (3)	Units (Limits)
t ₁	SCL Period Time			2.5	µs (min)
t ₂	SCL Setup Time			250	ns (min)
t ₃	SDA Stable Time			0	ns (min)
t ₄	Start Condition Time			250	ns (min)
t ₅	Stop Condition Time			250	ns (min)
t ₆	I ² C Data Hold Time			250	ns (min)
V _{IH}	Input Voltage High			0.7xl ² CV _{DD}	V (min)
V _{IL}	Input Voltage Low			0.3xl ² CV _{DD}	V (max)

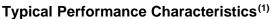
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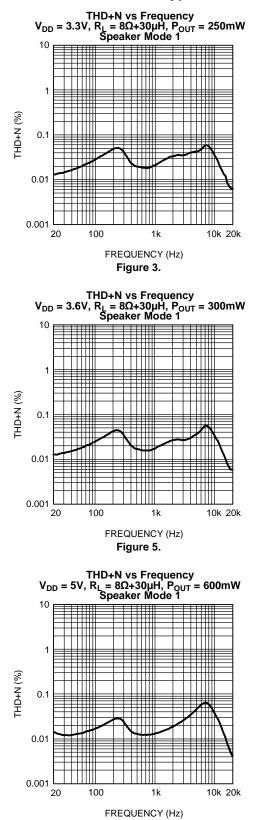
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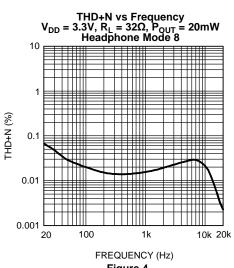
(3) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by test or statistical analysis.



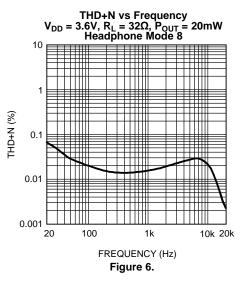












THD+N vs Frequency V_{DD} = 5V, R_L = 32Ω, P_{OUT} = 20mW Headphone Mode 8

10

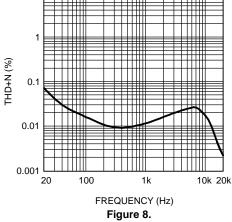


Figure 7.



1

1

2

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10

1

0.1

0.01

0.001

10

1

0.1

0.01

0.001

10

1

0.1

0.01

0.001

20

THD+N (%)

20

100

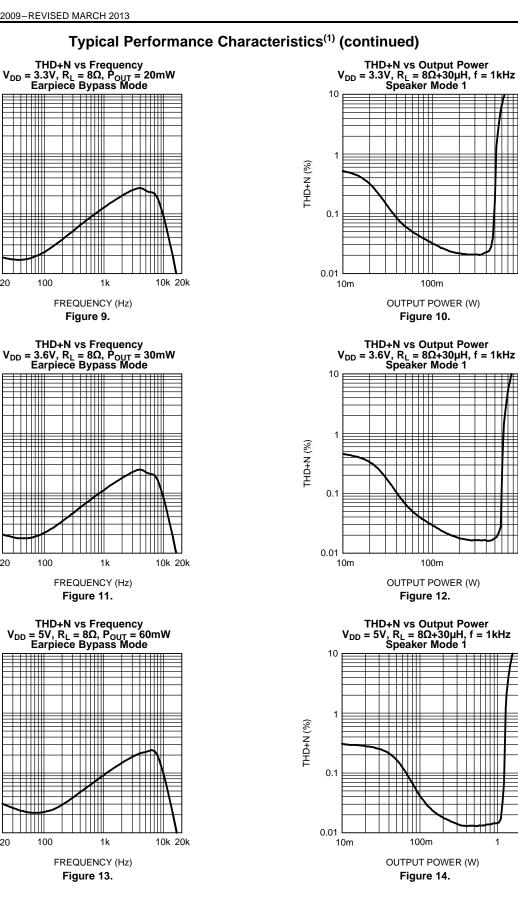
THD+N (%)

20

100

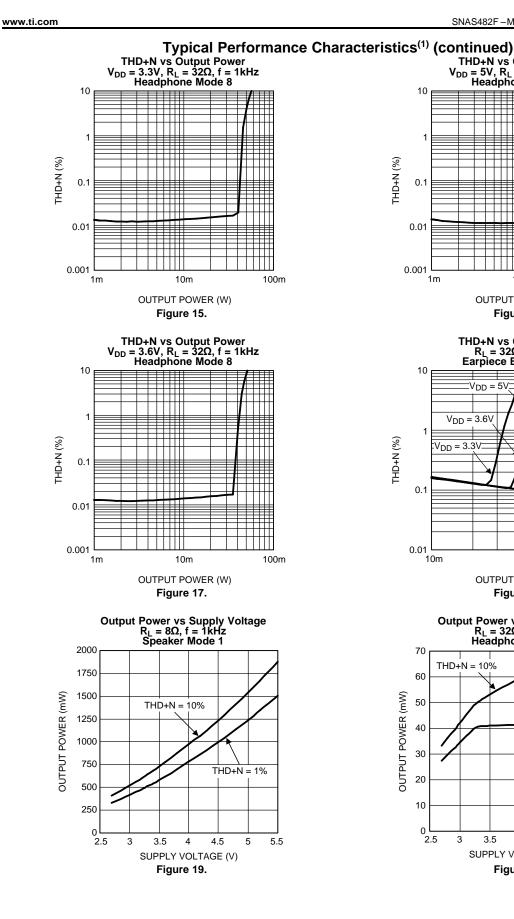
THD+N (%)

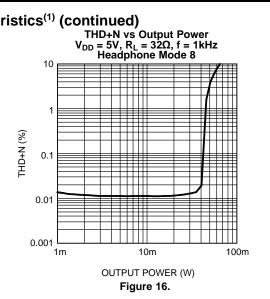
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100







THD+N vs Output Power $R_L = 32\Omega$, f = 1kHz Earpiece Bypass Mode

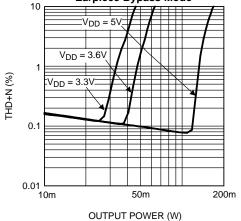
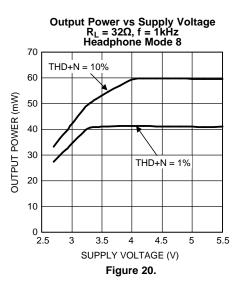


Figure 18.





10k

1k

1k

1k

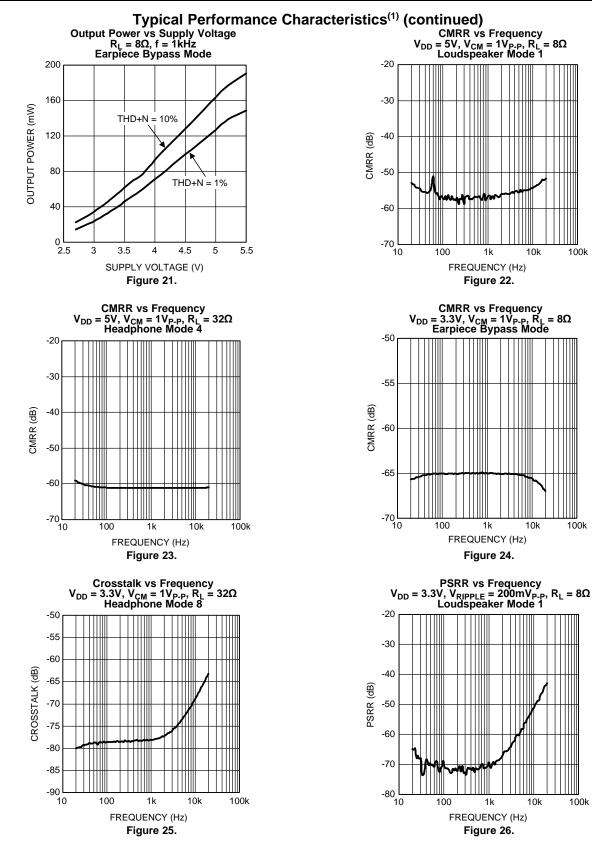
10k

100k

100k

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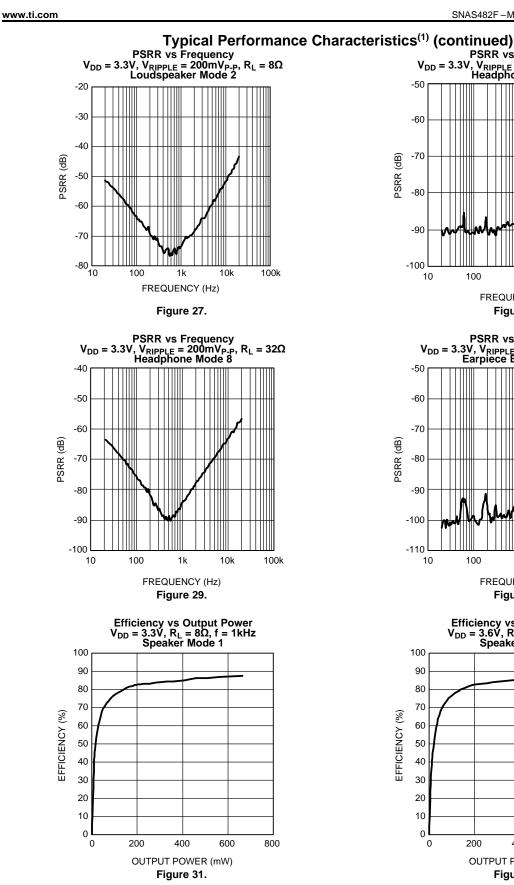
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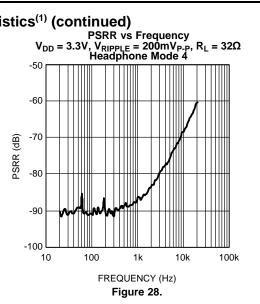


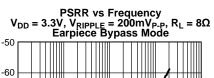
10k

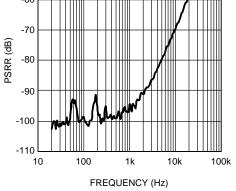
100k

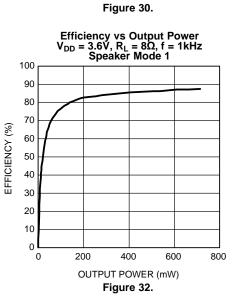






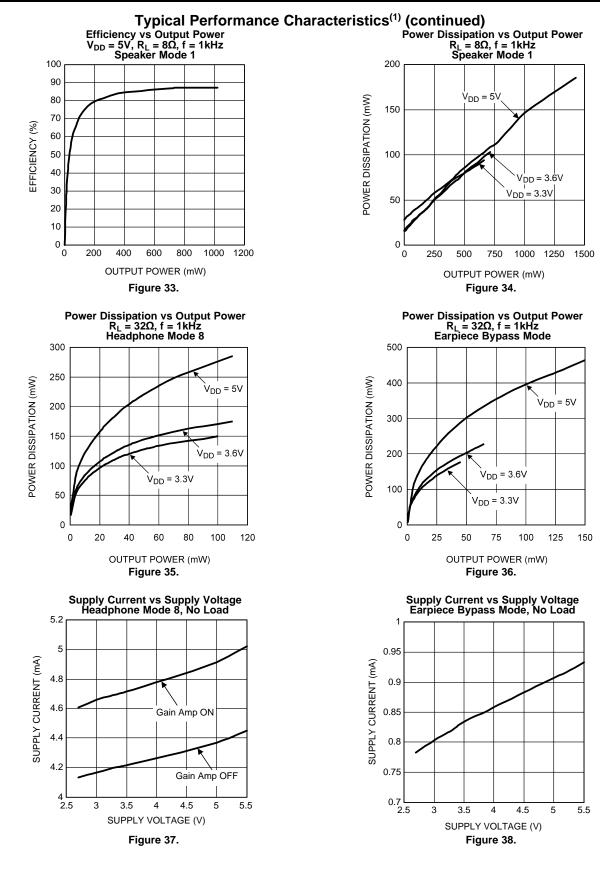




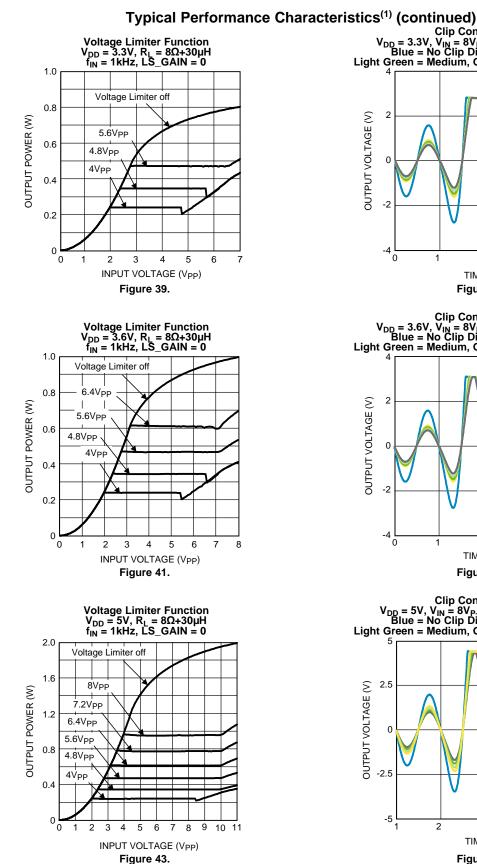


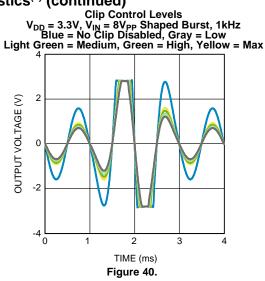


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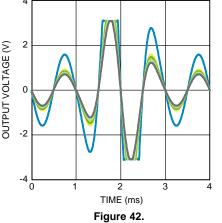




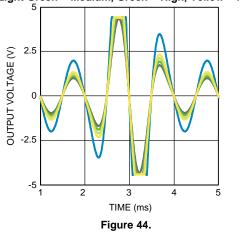




Clip Control Levels V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{IN} = 8V_{PP} Shaped Burst, 1kHz Blue = No Clip Disabled, Gray = Low Light Green = Medium, Green = High, Yellow = Max

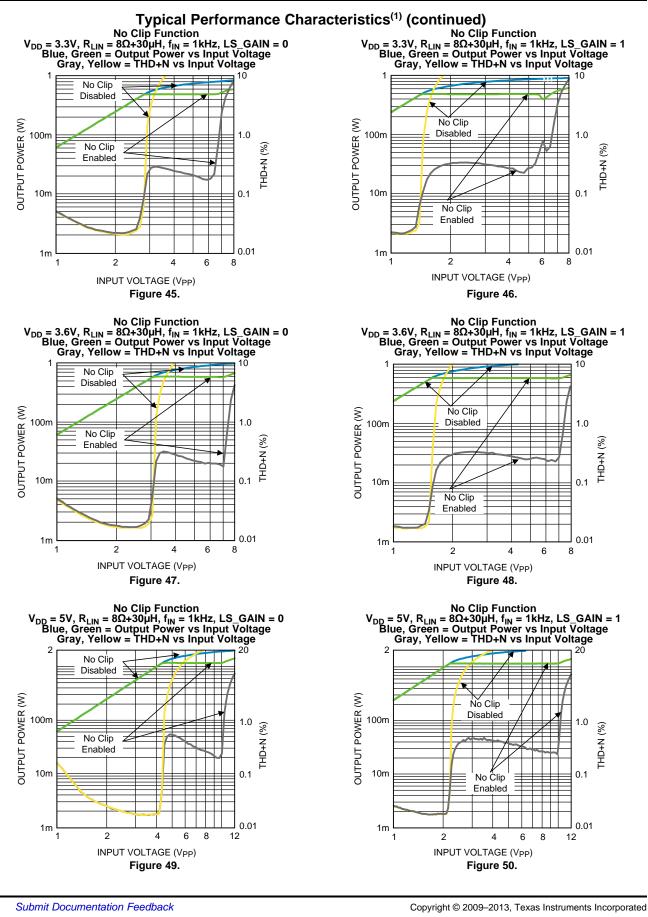


Clip Control Levels V_{DD} = 5V, V_{IN} = 8V_{P-P} Shaped Burst, 1kHz Blue = No Clip Disabled, Gray = Low Light Green = Medium, Green = High, Yellow = Max





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APPLICATION INFORMATION

WRITE-ONLY I²C COMPATIBLE INTERFACE

The LM49151 is controlled through an I²C compatible serial interface that consists of a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock (SCL). The SCL and SDA lines are uni-directional write only interface. The LM49151 and the master can communicate at clock rates up to 400kHz. Figure 51 shows the I²C interface timing diagram. Data on the SDA line must be stable during the HIGH period of SCL. The LM49151 is a 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 52). Each data word and device address transmitted over the bus is 8 bits long and is always followed by an acknowledge pulse (Figure 53). The LM49151 device address is 11111000.

I²C BUS FORMAT

The bus format for the I²C interface is shown in Figure 53. 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 I²C 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 LM49151 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 LM49151. 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 LM49151 received the data. If the master has more data bytes to send to the LM49151, then the master can repeat the previous two steps until all data bytes have been sent. 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.

I²C INTERFACE POWER SUPPLY PIN (I²CV_{DD})

The LM49151's I²C interface is powered up through the I²CV_{DD} pin. The LM49151 I²C interface operates at a voltage level set by the I²CV_{DD} pin which can be set independent to that of the main power supply pin V_{DD}. This is ideal whenever logic levels for the I²C interface are dictated by a microcontroller or microprocessor that is operating at a lower supply voltage than the main battery of a portable system.

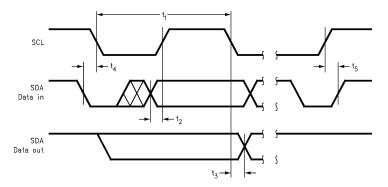
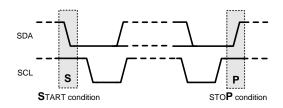


Figure 51. I²C Timing Diagram





TEXAS INSTRUMENTS



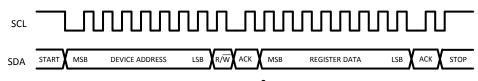


Figure 53. Example I²C Write Cycle

DEVICE ADDRESS REGISTER

Table 1. Device Address

	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0 (W)
Device Address	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

I²C CONTROL REGISTER

Table 2. I ² C Control								
	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Shutdown Control	0	0	0	GAMP_SD	HPR_SD	I ² CV _{DD} SD	TURN_ON _TIME	PWR_ON
Mode Control	0	0	1	EP_BYPASS		MODE_0	CONTROL	•
Voltage Limit Control	0	1	0	ATTACK_TIME VOLTAGE_LEVEL		_		
No Clip Control	0	1	1	RELEASE TIME OUTPUT_CLIP_CONTROL		ROL		
Gain Control	1	0	0	INPUT_MUTE LS_GAIN HP_GAIN				
Mono Volume Control	1	0	1	MONO_VOL				
Stereo Volume Control	1	1	0	STEREO_VOL				
SS Control	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	SS_EN

SHUTDOWN CONTROL REGISTER

This register is used to control shutdown operation of the device.

Table 3. Shutdown Control

Bit	Name	Value	Description		
		This enables or disables the device.			
PO		PWR_ON	Status		
B0	PWR_ON	0	Device disabled		
		1	Device enabled		
		This control the turn or	time of the device.		
B1		TURN_ON_TIME	Status		
ы	TURN_ON_TIME	0	Normal turn on time (27ms)		
		1	Fast turn on time (15ms)		
			I ² CV _{DD} _SD	Status	
B2	I ² CV _{DD} SD	0	$\rm I^2CV_{DD}$ acts as an active low RESET input. If $\rm I^2CV_{DD}$ drops below 1.1V, the device resets and the $\rm I^2C$ registers are restored to their default state.		
		1	Normal Operation. I^2CV_{DD} voltage does not reset the device.		
		This disables the right	headphone output.		
D2		HPR_SD	Status		
B3	HPR_SD	0	Normal Operation		
		1	Headphone right disabled		



Table 3. Shutdown Control (continued)

Bit	Name	Value	Description			
	B4 GAMP SD	This disables the gain amplifiers that are not in use to minimize I_{DD} . This setting is recommended for output modes 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.				
B4		GAMP_SD	Status			
		0	Normal operation			
		1	Disable the unused gain amplifiers			

MODE CONTROL REGISTER

This register is used to control shutdown operation of the device.

Bits	Field			Desc	ription		
B3:B0	MODE	This set the	different mix	ers output modes.			
	CONTROL	Mode Control	Mode	Loudspeaker	Headphone Right	Headphone Left	
		0000	0	SD	SD	SD	
		0001	1	G _M x M	SD	SD	
		0010	2	2 x (G _L x L + G _R x R)	SD	SD	
		0011	3	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \times (G_L \times L + G_R \times R) \\ + G_M \times M \end{array}$	SD	SD	
		0100	4	SD	G _M x M/2	G _M x M/2	
		0101	5	GM x M	G _M x M/2	G _M x M/2	
		0110	6	2 x (GL x L + GR x R)	G _M x M/2	G _M x M/2	
		0111	7	2 x (GL x L + GR x R) + GM x M	G _M x M/2	G _M x M/2	
		1000	8	SD	G _R x R	G _L x L	
		1001	9	GM x M	G _R x R	G _L x L	
		1010	10	2 x (G _L x L + G _R x R)	G _R x R	G _L x L	
		1011	11	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \times (G_L \times L + G_R \times R) \\ + G_M \times M \end{array}$	G _R x R	G _L x L	
		1100	12	SD	$G_R \times R + G_M \times M/2$	$G_L \times L + G_M \times M/2$	
		1101	13	G _M x M	$G_R \times R + G_M \times M/2$	$G_L \times L + G_M \times M/2$	
		1110	14	2 x (G _L x L + G _R x R)	$G_R \times R + G_M \times M/2$	$G_L \times L + G_M \times M/2$	
		1111	15	2 x (G _L x L + G _R x R) + G _M x M	$G_R \times R + G_M \times M/2$	$G_L \ge L + G_M \ge M/2$	
B4	EP_BYPASS	This makes t path.	he loudspea	aker and headphone amplifie	rs into shutdown mode and	enables receiver bypass	
		0		Normal	output mode operation		
		1	Enable the receiver bypass path				

Table 4. Output Mode Selection (see legend below⁽¹⁾)

(1) M: Mono differential input

R: Right channel stereo input

L: Left channel stereo input

SD: Shutdown

 G_M : Differential input gain path G_R : Right channel input gain path G_L : Left channel input gain path



VOLTAGE LIMIT CONTROL REGISTER

This register is used to control output voltage limiter settings and attack time of the automatic level circuit:

Bits	Field	Description	
B2:B0	VOLTAGE_LEVEL	This sets the output voltage limit le	evel.
		000	Voltage limit disabled
		001	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 4V_{P-P}$
		010	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 4.8V_{P-P}$
		011	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 5.6V_{P-P}$
		100	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 6.4 V_{P-P}$
		101	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 7.2V_{P-P}$
		110	$V_{TH(VLIM)} = 8V_{P-P}$
		111	Voltage limit disabled
B4:B3	ATTACK _TIME	_TIME This sets the Attack time of automatic level control circu on characterization data and $C_{SET} = 0.1 \mu F$ (see ATTAC section)	
		00	0.75ms
		01	1ms
		10	1.5ms
		11	2ms

Table 5. Voltage Limit Control

NO CLIP CONTROL REGISTER

This register is used to control output clip control settings and release time of the automatic level circuit:

Table 6. No Clip Control

Bits	Field		Description	
B2:B0	OUTPUT_CLIP_CONTROL	This sets the output clip limit level.		
		000	No Clip disabled, output clip control disabled	
		001	No Clip enabled, output clip control disabled	
		010	Low	
		011	Medium	
		100	High	
		101	Max	
		110	No Clip enabled, output clip control disabled	
		111	No Clip enabled, output clip control disabled	
B4:B3	RELEASE_TIME		of automatic level control circuit. It is data and $C_{SET} = 0.1 \mu F$ (see RELEASE	
		00	1s	
		01	0.8s	
		10	0.65s	
		11	0.4s	



GAIN CONTROL REGISTER

This register is used to control gain level for on the outputs:

Table 7. Gain Control

Bits	Field	Description		
B2:B0	HP_GAIN	This sets the headphone output gain level.		
		000	0dB	
		001	-1.5dB	
		010	–3dB	
		011	–6dB	
		100	–9dB	
		101	-12dB	
		110	-15dB	
		111	-18dB	
B3	LS_GAIN	This sets the loudspeake	r output gain level.	
		0	12dB	
		1	18dB	
B4	B4 INPUT_MUTE	This sets the inputs into I	ower power mute mode.	
		0	Normal operation	
		1	Device inputs are in mute mode	



VOLUME CONTROL REGISTER

These registers are used to control output volume control levels for Loudspeaker and Headphone:

Bits	Field	C	Description
B4:B0	MONO_VOL STEREO_VOL	This programs the Earpiece, I level.	oudspeaker, and Headphone volume
		VOL	Level (dB)
		00000	MUTE
		00001	-46.5
		00010	-40.5
		00011	-34.5
		00100	-30
		00101	-27
		00110	-24
		00111	-21
		01000	-18
		01001	-15
		01010	-13.5
		01011	-12
		01100	-10.5
		01101	-9
		01110	-7.5
		01111	-6
		10000	-4.5
		10001	-3
		10010	-1.5
		10011	0
		10100	1.5
		10101	3
		10110	4.5
		10111	6
		11000	7.5
		11001	9
		11010	10.5
		11011	12
		11100	13.5
		11101	15
		11110	16.5
		11111	18

Table 8. LS GAIN / HP GAIN

SPREAD SPECTRUM CONTROL REGISTER

This register controls the spread spectrum mode of the class D amplifier:

Table 9. SS Control

Bits	Field		Description	
В0	SS_ENB	This sets the spread spec	ctrum mode of the Class D amplifier.	
		0	Spread Spectrum Disabled	
		1	Spread Spectrum Enabled	



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DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER EXPLANATION

The LM49151 features a differential input stage, which offers improved noise rejection compared to a singleended 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 LM49151 can be used without input coupling capacitors when configured with a differential input signal.

INPUT MIXER/MULTIPLEXER

The LM49151 includes a comprehensive mixer multiplexer controlled through the I²C interface. The mixer/multiplexer allows any input combination to appear on any output of LM49151. Multiple input paths can be selected simultaneously. Under these conditions, the selected inputs are mixed together and output on the selected channel. Table 5 (MODE CONTROL) shows how the input signals are mixed together for each possible input selection.

SHUTDOWN FUNCTION

The LM49151 features the following shutdown controls: Bit B4 (GAMP_SD) of the SHUTDOWN CONTROL register controls the gain amplifiers. When GAMP_SD = 1, it disables the gain amplifiers that are not in use. For example, in Modes 1, 4 and 5, the Mono inputs are in use, so the Left and Right input gain amplifiers are disabled, causing the I_{DD} to be minimized. Bit B0 (PWR_ON) of the SHUTDOWN CONTROL register is the global shutdown control for the entire device. Set PWR_ON = 0 for normal operation. PWR_ON = 1 overrides any other shutdown control bit.

CLASS D AMPLIFIER

The LM49151 features a mono class D audio power amplifier with a filterless modulation scheme that reduces external component count, conserving board space and reducing system cost. With no signal applied, the outputs (LSOUT+ and LSOUT-) switch between VDD and GND with 50% duty cycle, in phase, causing the two outputs to cancel. This cancellation results in no net voltage across the speaker, thus there is no current to the load in the idle state.

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

ENHANCED EMISSIONS SUPPRESSION (E²S)

The LM49151 class D amplifier features Texas Instruments' patent-pending E²S system that reduces EMI, while maintaining high quality audio reproduction and efficiency. The E²S system features selectable spread spectrum and advanced edge rate control (ERC). The LM49151 class D ERC greatly reduces the high frequency components of the output square waves by controlling the output rise and fall times, slowing the transitions to reduces RF emissions, while maximizing THD+N and efficiency performance.

FIXED FREQUENCY

The LM49151 class D amplifier features two modulation schemes, a fixed frequency mode and a spread spectrum mode. Select the fixed frequency mode by setting bit B0 (SS_EN) of the SS CONTROL register to 0. In fixed frequency mode, the loudspeaker outputs switch at a constant 300kHz. The output spectrum consists of the 300kHz fundamental and its associated harmonics.

SPREAD SPECTRUM

The selectable spread spectrum mode minimizes the need for output filters, ferrite beads or chokes. In spread spectrum mode, the switching frequency varies randomly by 30% about a 300kHz center frequency, reducing the wideband spectral content, improving EMI emission radiated by the speaker and associated cables and traces. Where a fixed frequency class D exhibits large amounts of spectral energy at multiples of the switching frequency, the spread spectrum architecture spreads that energy over a larger bandwidth. The cycle-to-cycle variation of the switching period does not affect the audio reproduction, efficiency, or PSRR. Set bit B0 (SS_EN) of the SS CONTROL register to 1 to enable spread spectrum mode.

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GROUND REFERENCED HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER

The LM49151 features a low noise inverting charge pump that generates an internal negative supply voltage. This allows the headphone outputs to be biased about GND instead of a nominal DC voltage, like traditional headphone amplifiers. Because there is no DC component, the large DC blocking capacitors (typically 220µF) are not necessary. The coupling capacitors are replaced by two small ceramic charge pump capacitors, saving board space and cost. Eliminating the output coupling capacitors also improves low frequency response. In traditional headphone amplifiers, the headphone impedance and the output capacitor from a high-pass filter that not only blocks the DC component of the output, but also attenuates low frequencies, impacting the bass response. Because the LM49151 does not require the output coupling capacitors, the low frequency response of the device is not degraded by external components. In addition to eliminating the output coupling capacitors, the ground referenced output nearly doubles the available dynamic range of the LM49151 headphone amplifiers when compared to a traditional headphone amplifier operating from the same supply voltage.

EARPIECE (EP) BYPASS

When B4 of MODE_CONTROL register is set to 1, earpiece amplifier is enabled and differential inputs are passed down to speaker outputs. This in turn disables the class D amplifier.

AUTOMATIC LIMITER CONTROL (ALC)

When enabled, the ALC continuously monitors and adjusts the gain of the loudspeaker amplifier signal path if necessary. The ALC serves two functions: voltage limiter/speaker protection and output clip prevention (No-Clip) with four clip controls levels. The voltage limiter/speaker protection prevents an output overload condition by maintaining the loudspeaker output signal below a preset amplitude (See VOLTAGE LIMITER section). The No Clip feature monitors the output signal and maintains audio quality by preventing the loudspeaker output from exceeding the amplifier's headroom (see NO CLIP/OUTPUT CLIP CONTROL section). The voltage limiter thresholds, clip control levels, attack and release times are configured through the I²C interface.

VOLTAGE LIMITER

The voltage limiter function of the ALC monitors and prevents the audio signal from exceeding the voltage limit threshold (Figure 54). The voltage limit threshold ($V_{TH(VLIM)}$) is set by bits B2:B0 in the Voltage Limit Threshold Register (see Table 6). Although the ALC reduces the gain of the speaker path to maintain the audio signal below the voltage limit threshold, it is still possible to overdrive the speaker output in which case loudspeaker output will exceed the voltage limit threshold and cause clipping on the output, and speaker damage is possible. Please see the ALC HEADROOM section for further details.

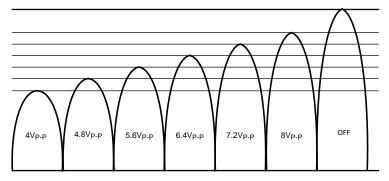


Figure 54. Voltage Limit Output Level

NO CLIP/OUTPUT CLIP CONTROL

The LM49151 No Clip circuitry detects when the loudspeaker output is near clipping and reduces the signal gain to prevent output clipping and preserve audio quality (Figure 55). Although the ALC reduces the gain of the speaker path to prevent output clipping, it is still possible to overdrive the speaker output. Please see the ALC HEADROOM section for further details.



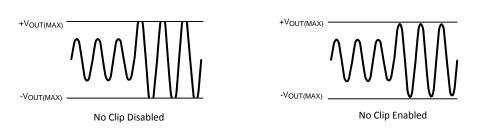


Figure 55. No Clip Function

The LM49151 also features an output clip control that allows a certain amount of clipping at the output in order to increase the loudspeaker output power. The clip level is set by B2:B0 in the No Clip Control Register (see Table 7). The clip control works by allowing the output to enter clipping before the ALC turns on and maintains the output level. The clip control has four levels: low, medium, high and max. The low and max clip level control settings give the lowest distortion and highest distortion respectively on the output (see Figure 56). The actual output level of the device will depend upon the supply voltage, and the output power will depend upon the load impedance.

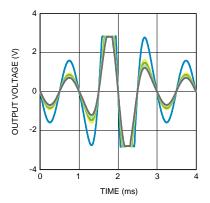


Figure 56. Clip Control Levels $V_{DD} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 8V_{PP}$ Shaped Burst, 1kHz Blue = No Clip Disabled, Gray = Low, Light Green = Medium Green = High, Yellow = Max

ALC HEADROOM

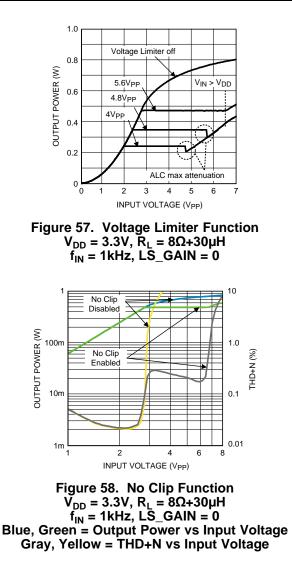
When either voltage limiter or no clip is enabled, it is still possible to drive LM49151 into clipping by overdriving the input volume stage of the signal path beyond its output dynamic range. In this case, clipping occurs at the input volume stage, and although ALC is active, the gain reduction will have no effect on the output clipping. The maximum input that can safely pass through the input volume stage can be calculated by following formula:

(1)

So in the case of 0 dB volume gain, audio input has to be less than V_{DD} for both voltage limiter or No clip settings.

When voltage limiter is enabled, ALC can reach its max attenuation for lower voltage limit levels as shown in the Figure 57. Typically, after the ALC started working, with 6 dB of audio input change ALC is well within its regulation. Voltage limiter Input headroom can be increased by switching to the LS_GAIN to 18dB in the Gain Control Register (see Table 7).

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When No Clip is enabled, class D speaker output reduces when it's about to enter clipping region and power stay constant as long as V_{IN} is less than V_{DD} for 0 dB volume gain (see Figure 58). For example, in the case of V_{DD} = 3.3V, there is a 6 dB of headroom for the change in input. Please see the ALC typical performance curves for additional plots relating to different supply voltages and LS_GAIN settings for specific application parameters.

ATTACK TIME

Attack time (t_{ATK}) is the time it takes for the gain to be reduced by 6dB (LS_GAIN=0) once the audio signal exceeds the ALC threshold. Fast attack times allow the ALC to react quickly and prevent transients such as symbol crashes from being distorted. However, fast attack times can lead to volume pumping, where the gain reduction and release becomes noticeable, as the ALC cycles quickly. Slower attack times cause the ALC to ignore the fast transients, and instead act upon longer, louder passages. Selecting an attack time that is too slow can lead to increased distortion in the case of the No Clip function, and possible output overload conditions in the case of the Voltage limiter. The attack time is set by a combination of the value of C_{SET} and the attack time coefficient as given by Equation 2:

$$t_{ATK} = 20k\Omega C_{SET} / \alpha_{ATK}$$
 (s)

(2)

Where α_{ATK} is the attack time coefficient (Table 10) set by bits B4:B3 in the Voltage Limit Control Register (see Table 7). The attack time coefficient allows the user to set a nominal attack time. The internal 20k Ω resistor is subject to temperature change, and it has tolerance between -11% to +20%.



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 Table 10. Attack Time Coefficient

B5	B4	α _{ATK}		
0	0	2.667		
0	1	2		
1	0	1.333		
1	1	1		

RELEASE TIME

Release time (t_{RL}) is the time it takes for the gain to return from 6dB (LS_GAIN=0) to its normal level once the audio signal returns below the ALC threshold. A fast release time allows the ALC to react quickly to transients, preserving the original dynamics of the audio source. However, similar to a fast attack time, a fast release time contributes to volume pumping. A slow release time reduces the effect of volume pumping. The release time is set by a combination of the value of C_{SET} and release time coefficient as given by Equation 3:

 $t_{RL} = 20M\Omega C_{SET} / \alpha_{RL}$ (s)

where α_{RL} is the release time coefficient (Table 11) set by bits B4:B3 in the No Clip Control Register. The release time coefficient allows the user to set a nominal release time. The internal 20M Ω is subject to temperature change, and it has tolerance between -11% to +20%.

B5	B4	α _{RL}		
0	0	2		
0	1	2.5		
1	0	3		
1	1	5		

Table 11. Release Time Coefficient

PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

ALC Timing (C_{SET}) Capacitor Selection

The recommended range value of C_{SET} is between .01µF to 1µF. Lowering the value below .01µF can increase the attack time but LM49151 ALC ability to regulate its output can be disrupted and approaches the hard limiter circuit. This in turn increases the THD+N and audio quality will be severely affected.

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), see Figure 1, 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 2.2μ F, the RDS(ON) of the charge pump switches and the ESR of C1 and CPV_{SS} dominate the output impedance. A lower value capacitor can be used in systems with low maximum output power requirements.

Charge Pump Hold Capacitor (CPV_{SS})

The value and ESR of the hold capacitor (CPV_{SS}) directly affects the ripple on CPV_{SS} . (see Figure 1) Increasing the value of CPV_{SS} reduces output ripple. Decreasing the ESR of CPV_{SS} reduces both output ripple and charge pump output impedance. A lower value capacitor can be used in systems with low maximum output power requirements.

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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 LM49151. The input capacitors create a high-pass filter with the input resistors RIN. The -3dB point of the high-pass filter is found using Equation 4 below.

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

Where the value of R_{IN} is given in the Electrical Characteristics Table.

High-pass filtering the audio signal helps protect the speakers. When the LM49151 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.

Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
0.01	02/12/09	Initial PDF.
0.02	02/23/09	Text edits.
0.03	03/05/09	Text edits.
0.04	03/24/09	Text edits and added more graphs.
0.05	03/25/09	Cosmetic fixes.
0.06	03/26/09	Released 1–4 pages.
0.07	04/01/09	Text edits.
0.08	04/09/09	Text edits and edited the Ordering Information table.
0.09	04/15/09	Text edits.
0.10	05/19/09	Text edits.
0.11	09/04/09	Text edits.
0.12	09/18/09	Text edits.
0.13	10/29/09	Fixed typos on Table 4.
0.14	08/20/12	Full D/S to be released.
F	03/21/2013	Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format



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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM49151TL/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	20	250	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GL7	Samples
LM49151TLX/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	20	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GL7	Samples

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

⁽⁴⁾ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

⁽⁵⁾ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

⁽⁶⁾ Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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