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General Description

The MAX4063 is a differential-input microphone preamplifier optimized for high-performance, portable applications. The device features two selectable inputs, differential outputs, adjustable gain, an integrated lownoise bias source, and a low-power shutdown mode. Two input paths provide both differential and singleended microphone sensing. The high-noise rejection of the differential input is ideally suited to an internal microphone where system noise and long-run PC board traces can degrade low-level signals. The single-ended input provides a simple connection to an external microphone.

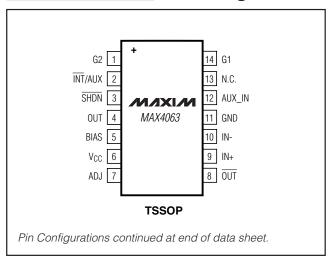
The differential and single-ended inputs have independent, adjustable gains that are set with a single external resistor. Differential outputs provide a full-scale signal of up to 6VP-P from a single 3V supply, optimizing the dynamic range of the amplified signal. A complete shutdown mode reduces the supply current to only 0.3µA and disables the microphone bias for the ultimate in power savings.

The MAX4063 operates from 2.4V to 5.5V and is specified over the extended -40°C to +85°C operating temperature range. The MAX4063 is available in both 16-pin TQFN (4mm x 4mm x 0.8mm) and 14-pin TSSOP packages.

Applications

Notebook Audio Systems **Tablet PCs** PDA Audio Systems Signal Conditioning

Pin Configurations



Features

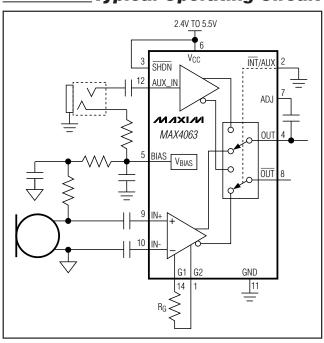
- ♦ 2.4V to 5.5V Single-Supply Operation
- **♦ Differential Inputs and Outputs**
- ♦ Adjustable Gain
- ♦ High 95dB PSRR
- ♦ High 79dB CMRR
- **♦ Low-Noise, Integrated Microphone Bias**
- ♦ 750µA Supply Current
- ♦ 0.3µA Shutdown Current
- ♦ ±4kV ESD Protection (AUX_IN)
- ♦ THD+N: 0.05% at 1kHz
- **♦** Available in Space-Saving Packages 14-Pin TSSOP 16-Pin TQFN (4mm x 4mm x 0.8mm)

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4063ETE+	-40°C to +85°C	16 TQFN-EP*
MAX4063EUD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP

^{*}EP = Exposed pad.

Typical Operating Circuit



⁺Denotes a lead(pB)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (VCC to GND)	0.3V to +6V
Any Other Pin to GND	0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
Duration of Short Circuit to GND or VCC	Continuous
Continuous Input Current (any pin)	±10mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70$	D°C)
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 10 0mW/°C abo	ove +70°C) 796 8mW

16-Pin TQFN (derate 25.0mW/°C above	+70°C)2000mW
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)	+260°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC}=3V, V_{GND}=0V, V_{\overline{SHDN}}=V_{CC}, V_{\overline{INT}/AUX}=0V, R_G=11.11k\Omega, R_L=100k\Omega$ to 1.5V, $R_{BIAS}=\infty$, V_{OUT} is measured between OUT and \overline{OUT} . $T_A=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A=+25^{\circ}C$.) (Notes 1 and 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	IDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR test		2.4		5.5	V	
Supply Current	Icc				0.75	1.1	mA	
Output Common-Mode Voltage	Vocm			1.25	1.5	1.75	V	
Slew Rate	SR	$A_V = 20V/V$			±1		V/µs	
Supply Current in Shutdown	ISHDN	VSHDN = 0V			0.001	1	μΑ	
Output Chart Circuit Ourse	1	To GND			30		то Л	
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc	To Vcc			30		- mA	
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT (VINT/AUX = 0	V)			•			•	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C$			±1		mV	
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Inferred from CMRR test		1		2	V	
Maximum Differential Input Voltage	VDIFFMAX	$A_V = 2V/V$			1		V	
Small-Signal Bandwidth	BW _{-3dB}				600		kHz	
Input Resistance	R _{IN}	Either differential input			100		kΩ	
Input Resistance Match	Rматсн				1		%	
		$A_V = 20V/V, f = 1kH$	Z		70		\// \ \	
Input Noise-Voltage Density	en	$A_V = 200V/V, f = 1kHz$			12		nV/√Hz	
RMS Output Noise Voltage	V _{NRMS}	$A_V = 20V/V$, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz			225		μV _{RMS}	
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	$A_V = 20V/V$, $f = 1kHz$, $V_{OUT} = 0.7V_{RMS}$, $BW = 22Hz$ to $22kHz$			0.05		%	
	AVDIFF	/DIFF 1V < V _{CM} < 2V, V _{OUT} = 0.7V _{RMS}	RG = open		2			
Differential Gain			$RG = 11.11k\Omega$	19.2	20	20.8	V/V	
			$RG = 1.01k\Omega$		200			
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = 500 \text{mV}_{P-P}, f = 1 \text{kHz}$			70		dB	
		T _A = +25°C			95			
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$T_A = T_{MIN} - T_{MAX}$			85		dB	
		V _{CC} = 5V ±100mV, f = 1kHz			86			

2 ______*MIXI/*M

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC}=3V,\,V_{GND}=0V,\,V_{\overline{SHDN}}=V_{CC},\,V_{\overline{INT}/AUX}=0V,\,R_G=11.11k\Omega,\,R_L=100k\Omega$ to 1.5V, $R_{BIAS}=\infty,\,V_{OUT}$ is measured between OUT and \overline{OUT} . $T_A=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A=+25^{\circ}C$.) (Notes 1 and 2)

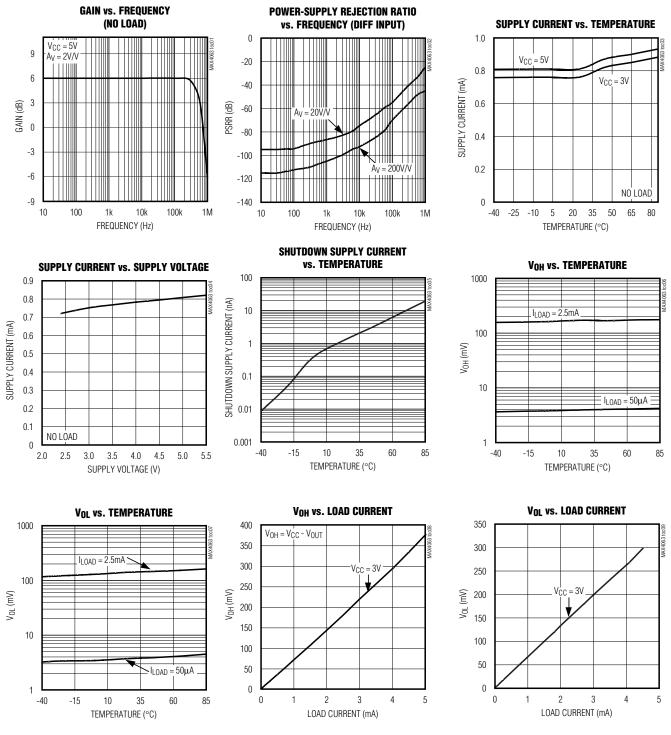
AUXILIARY INPUT (INT/AUX = Vcc) Small-Signal Bandwidth BW-3dB 230 Input Resistance RIN 100 Input Noise-Voltage Density en f = 1kHz 200 RMS Output Noise Voltage VNRMS BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 620 Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise THD+N f = 1kHz, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 0.007 Power-Supply Rejection Ratio PSRR TA = +25°C 80 100 TA = TMIN - TMAX 72 72 72 72 Voltage Gain AVAUX VOUT = 0.7VRMS -19.5 -20 -20 BIAS OUTPUT Output Voltage VOUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 2 2.2 Output Resistance ROUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 Output Noise Voltage VNRMS IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74 Power-Supply Rejection Ratio PSRB IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 3V + 100mVp p 100mVp p 100mVp p	kHz kΩ nV/√Hz μVRMS % dB
Input Resistance	kΩ nV/√Hz μVRMS % dB
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	nV/√Hz µVRMS % dB
RMS Output Noise Voltage VNRMS BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 620 Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise THD+N f = 1kHz, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 0.007 Power-Supply Rejection Ratio PSRR TA = +25°C 80 100 TA = TMIN - TMAX 72 72 Voltage Gain AVAUX VOUT = 0.7VRMS -19.5 -20 -20 BIAS OUTPUT Output Voltage VOUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 2 2.2 Output Resistance ROUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 Output Noise Voltage VNRMS IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	μVRMS % — dB
	% dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio $PSRR = \frac{T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C}{T_{A} = T_{MIN} - T_{MAX}} = \frac{72}{72}$ Voltage Gain $AVAUX = 0.7V_{RMS} = 0.5 \text{ MA to GND}$ Output Voltage $VOUT = 0.5 \text{ MA to GND}$ Output Resistance $VOUT = 0.5 \text{ MA to GND}$	- dB
Power-Supply Rejection Hatio PSHR TA = TMIN - TMAX 72 Voltage Gain AVAUX VOUT = 0.7VRMS -19.5 -20 -20 BIAS OUTPUT Output Voltage VOUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 2 2.2 Output Resistance ROUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 16 30 Output Noise Voltage VNRMS IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	
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BIAS OUTPUT Output Voltage Vout IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 2 2.2 Output Resistance ROUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 16 30 Output Noise Voltage VNRMS IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	V/V
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Output Resistance ROUT IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND 16 30 Output Noise Voltage VNRMS IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 IBIAS = 0.5mA to GND, VCC = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	
Output Noise Voltage V _{NRMS} I _{BIAS} = 0.5mA to GND, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz 20 I _{BIAS} = 0.5mA to GND, V _{CC} = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	V
I _{BIAS} = 0.5mA to GND, V _{CC} = 2.4V to 5.5V 60 74	Ω
	μV _{RMS}
Power Cumply Pointing Potio	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio $PSRR$ $I_{BIAS} = 0.5mA, V_{CC} = 3V + 100mV_{P-P}, f = 1kHz$ 71	dB
DIGITAL INPUTS (SHDN and INT/AUX)	
Input Leakage Current I_{IN} $V_{IN} = 0V$ or V_{CC} ± 1	μΑ
Input Voltage High V _{INH} 0.7 × V _{CC}	V
Input Voltage Low V _{INL} 0.3×V	C V
Shutdown Enable Time toN 10	μs
Shutdown Disable Time toff 10	μs

Note 1: All specifications are 100% tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. Specification limits over temperature ($T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}) are guaranteed by design, not production tested.

Note 2: MAX4063 requires a 1µF capacitor from BIAS to ground and a 10pF capacitor from ADJ to OUT.

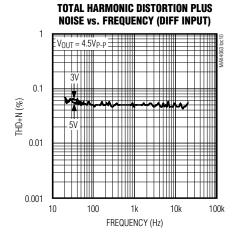
Typical Operating Characteristics

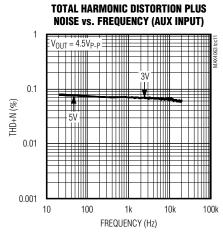
 $(V_{CC} = 3V, A_V = 20V/V, R_L \ge 100k\Omega$ to 1.5V, $V_{\overline{SHDN}} = V_{CC}, V_{OUT}$ is measured between OUT and \overline{OUT} . $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)



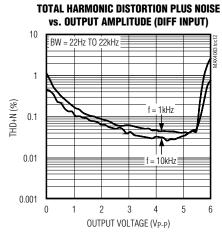
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

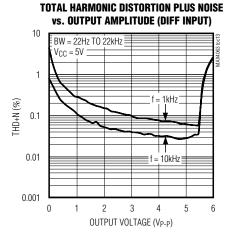
 $(V_{CC} = 3V, A_V = 20V/V, R_L \ge 100k\Omega$ to 1.5V, $V_{\overline{SHDN}} = V_{CC}, V_{OUT}$ is measured between OUT and \overline{OUT} . $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

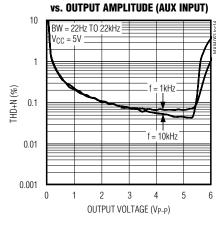


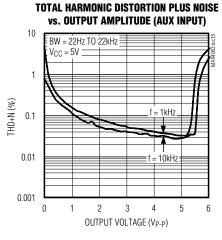


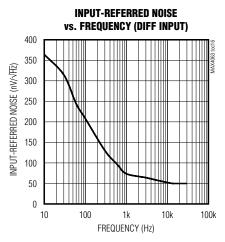
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE

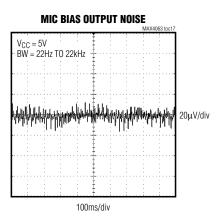


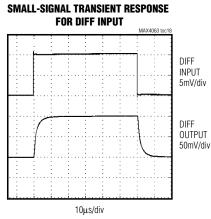








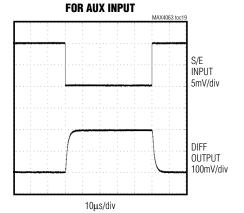




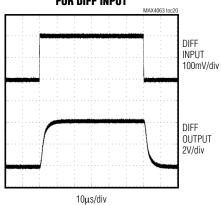
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = 3V, A_V = 20V/V, R_L \ge 100k\Omega$ to 1.5V, $V_{\overline{SHDN}} = V_{CC}, V_{OUT}$ is measured between OUT and \overline{OUT} . $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

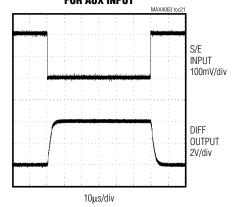
SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



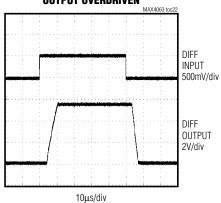
LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE FOR DIFF INPUT



LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE FOR AUX INPUT



OUTPUT OVERDRIVEN



Pin Description

PIN			FUNCTION		
TSSOP	TQFN	NAME	FUNCTION		
1	15	G2	Gain-Selectable Input. Connect an external resistor between G1 and G2 to set the gain for the differential amplifier (see <i>Adjustable Differential Gain-Setting</i> section).		
2	16	ĪNT/AUX	Internal (Differential) or Auxiliary (Single-Ended) Input Select. Drive INT/AUX low to select differential in or high to select auxiliary in.		
3	1	SHDN	Shutdown Input. Drive SHDN high for normal operation. Drive SHDN low for shutdown mode.		
4	2	OUT	Amplifier Output. OUT is high impedance when in shutdown mode.		
5	3	BIAS	External Electret Microphone Capsule Bias Output. Bypass BIAS with a 1µF capacitor to ground.		
6	4	Vcc	Power Supply. Bypass the V _{CC} to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.		
7	5	ADJ	Adjustable Gain Select for AUX_IN (see <i>Auxiliary Input-Gain Adjustment</i> section). Connect a 10pF capacitor between OUT and ADJ.		
8	7	OUT	Complementary Amplifier Output. OUT is high impedance in shutdown mode.		
9	9	IN+	Noninverting Differential Amplifier Input. AC-couple the audio signal into IN+.		
10	10	IN-	Inverting Differential Amplifier Input. AC-couple the audio signal into IN		
11	11	GND	Ground		
12	12	AUX_IN	Single-Ended Input for Auxiliary Microphone. AC-couple the audio signal into AUX_IN.		
13	6, 8, 14	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.		
14	13	G1	Gain-Selectable Input. Connect an external resistor between G1 and G2 to set the gain for the differential amplifier.		
_	_	EP	Exposed Pad (TQFN Only). Internally connected to GND. Connect to a large ground plane to maximize thermal performance. Not intended as an electrical connection point.		

Detailed Description

The MAX4063 is a differential microphone preamplifier providing high-quality amplification, optimized for use in computer and mobile applications. This device features adjustable gain, very high power-supply rejection (95dB), and common-mode rejection (79dB), making it ideal for low-noise applications. The MAX4063 provides a differential input stage, making the device particularly effective when layout constraints force the microphone amplifier to be physically remote from the ECM microphone.

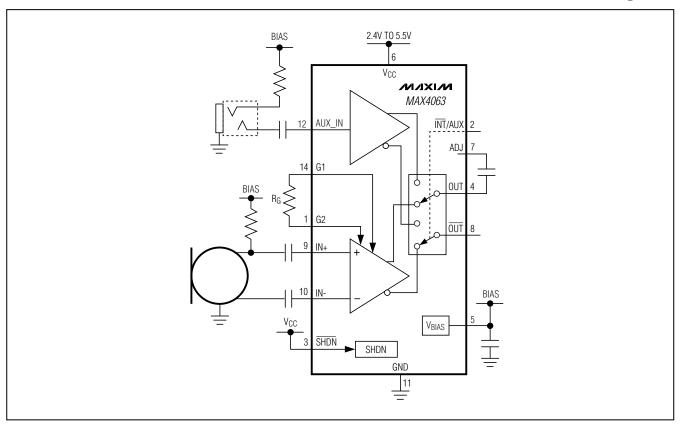
The MAX4063 is capable of switching its output between the differential input and an inverting single-ended input. INT/AUX selects either the differential input or single-ended auxiliary input. In addition, the MAX4063 has an integrated microphone bias source, simplifying system design and eliminating the need for

external components. The MAX4063 has a complementary output allowing CODECs and other devices with differential inputs to be optimally driven (see *Functional Diagram*). The MAX4063 includes a 0.3µA shutdown mode for ultimate power savings. The differential gain of the MAX4063 is set with a single resistor connected between the G1 and G2 pins. The MAX4063 has an internal default gain of 20V/V on the AUX_IN input. The AUX_IN gain can be increased with a single external resistor (see the *Differential-Gain Adjustment and Auxiliary Input-Gain Adjustment* sections).

Differential Input

The main microphone amplifier is a low-noise, differential input structure. This is an almost essential element when faced with amplification of low-amplitude analog signals in digitally intense environments such as note-

Functional Diagram



book PCs or PDAs. Used correctly, the advantages over a single-ended solution are:

- Better power-supply noise rejection.
- Less degradation from noise in PC board ground planes
- The microphone and preamplifier may be placed physically further apart, easing PC board layout restrictions.

Differential-Gain Adjustment

The MAX4063 allows the user to alter the differential gain to optimize the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of their system. The gain is set by a single external resistor (RG) connected between the G1 and G2 pins:

$$R_G = \frac{200k\Omega}{A_{VD} - 2}$$

where Ay is the required voltage gain.

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Hence, an $11.11k\Omega$ resistor yields a gain of 20V/V, or 26dB. Leaving the pins unconnected results in a gain of 2V/V. Gain is defined as:

For differential out:

$$A_{VD} = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{OUT}}{V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}}$$

The resistor can be either fixed or variable, allowing the use of a digitally controlled potentiometer to alter the gain under software control.

Auxiliary Input-Gain Adjustment

The MAX4063 provides an option to increase the AUX_IN (see Figure 3). To increase the gain, connect resistor RADJ between the ADJ and AUX_IN pins. RADJ is calculated from the following formula:

$$R_{ADJ} = \frac{2M\Omega}{AV_{ALIX} - 20}$$
 (to increase the gain)

______*NIXI/N*

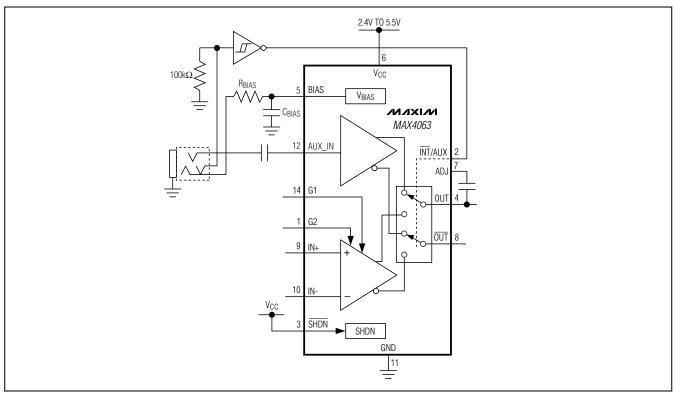


Figure 1. MAX4063 with Auxiliary Input Configuration

where:

$$AV_{AUX} = \frac{V_{OUT} - \overline{V_{OUT}}}{V_{AUX \ IN}}$$

RADJ is placed between AUX_IN and ADJ.

Input Capacitors

The two differential microphone inputs and the single-ended auxiliary input of the MAX4063 have on-chip bias components, allowing the user to AC-couple any signals into the input. The input resistance is $100 k\Omega$ (typ), so the capacitor size may be chosen accordingly to define the LF rolloff desired. This can be calculated as:

$$C_{IN} = 1 / (2\pi f_{CUT}R_{IN})$$

This assumes a low source impedance is driving the inputs.

A further consideration for the differential input is the effect of these series input capacitors on low-frequency, common-mode rejection. Any mismatch in the values of these two capacitors degrades the CMRR at frequencies where the impedance of the capacitor is significant

compared to the input resistance of the amplifier—this is usually most noticeable at low frequencies. One way to avoid the need for matched or tight tolerance capacitors is to deliberately oversize the values on the differential inputs and to set the lower 3dB point (fcut) of the amplifier by sizing the output capacitor appropriately.

The input impedance matching on the differential input is typically 1%, allowing input capacitor matching to be effective at improving low-frequency PSRR.

Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

The common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) refers to the amount of rejection that the amplifier is capable of providing to any signal applied equally to the IN+ and IN-inputs. In the case of amplifying low-level microphone signals in noisy digital environments, it is a key figure of merit. In audio circuits, this is generally measured for VIN as an AC signal:

$$CMRR(dB) = A_{DM} / A_{CM}$$

where A_{DM} is the differential gain, A_{CM} is the common-mode gain.

Input voltages should be sufficiently small such that the output is not clipped in either differential or common-

mode application. The topology used in the MAX4063 means that the CMRR actually improves at higher differential gains—another advantage of using differential sensing.

Auxiliary Input

The auxiliary input is a single-ended input intended to be used with a jack-socket type microphone input (Figure 1). Internal DC-bias components (as on the main inputs) allow the input signal to be AC-coupled. Mechanically switched jack sockets can be used in conjunction with the INT/AUX select pin, allowing the auxiliary microphone input to be automatically selected when a jack socket is inserted.

Microphone Bias Voltage

On the MAX4063 thin QFN package, connect the exposed paddle (backside of PRS) to the ground plane. The MAX4063 has an integrated low-noise, low-output impedance bias voltage. An optimum electret bias resistor can be set externally. This gives a low-noise, flexible solution that can run from 2.4V to 5.5V, which is suitable for hand-held devices such as PDAs that typically have audio power supplies in the 3V region (Figure 2).

Output

DC Bias

In shutdown mode, the bias voltage is disabled. OUT and OUT have a low-noise, DC-bias voltage independent of the power supplies, resulting in superior PSRR performance. The MAX4063 outputs are high impedance when the part is in shutdown mode.

Differential Output

The MAX4063 features a differential output stage (OUT and $\overline{\text{OUT}}$), allowing optimum performance when connected to ADCs and CODECs with differential inputs. This differential output is particularly useful in designs where the microphone preamplifier is mounted some distance away from the CODEC/ADC, as the low-impedance, differential line provides excellent noise rejection and immunity (Figure 4).

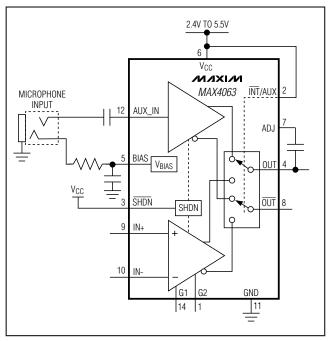


Figure 2. MAX4063 Used for Biasing a Microphone

Applications Information

Shutdown Mode

The MAX4063 features a low-power, complete shutdown mode. When SHDN goes low, the supply current drops to 0.3µA, the output enters a high-impedance state, and the bias current to the microphone is switched off. Driving SHDN high enables the amplifier. SHDN should not be left unconnected.

Power Supplies and Layout

The MAX4063 operates from a 2.4V to 5.5V single supply. Bypass the power supply with a 0.1µF capacitor to ground. In systems where analog and digital grounds are available, the MAX4063 should be connected to the analog ground.

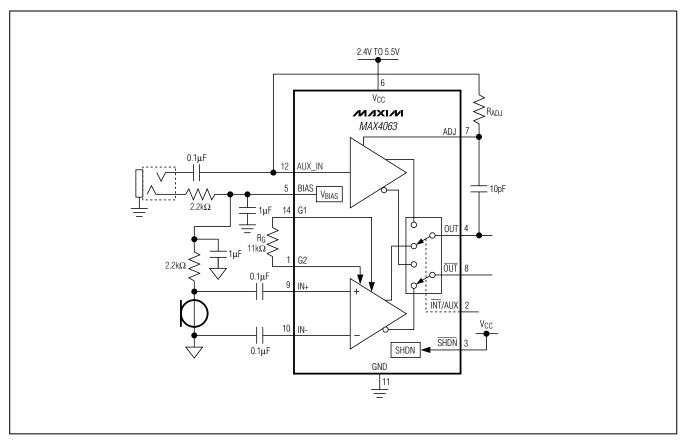


Figure 3. MAX4063 Used to Bias a Microphone Connected to the Auxiliary Input and the Differential Input

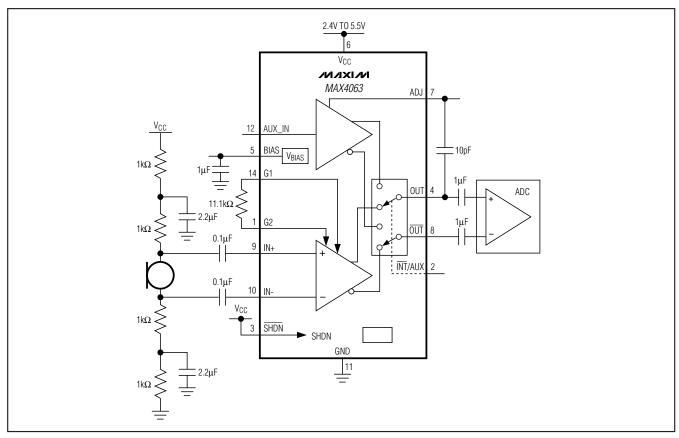
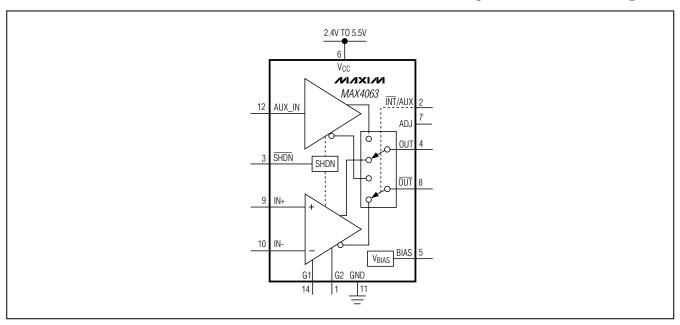


Figure 4. Using the MAX4063 with Differential Input/Differential Output Configuration

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Simplified Block Diagram



Chip Information

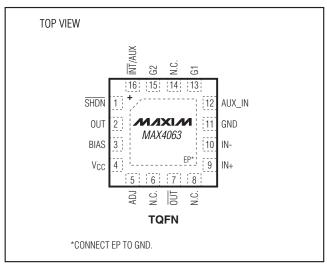
PROCESS: BICMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
14 SSOP	U14+1	<u>21-0066</u>	<u>90-0113</u>
16 TQFN	T1644+4	<u>21-0139</u>	90-0070

_Pin Configurations (continued)



Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	1/03	Initial release	_
1	6/11	Added EP information to <i>Pin Description</i> , updated power dissipation ratings, updated <i>Ordering Information</i> and <i>Pin Configuration</i> for lead-free parts	1, 2, 7, 13

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