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## Dual mode low power 150 mW stereo headphone amplifier with capacitor-less and single-ended outputs

Datasheet – production data

### Features

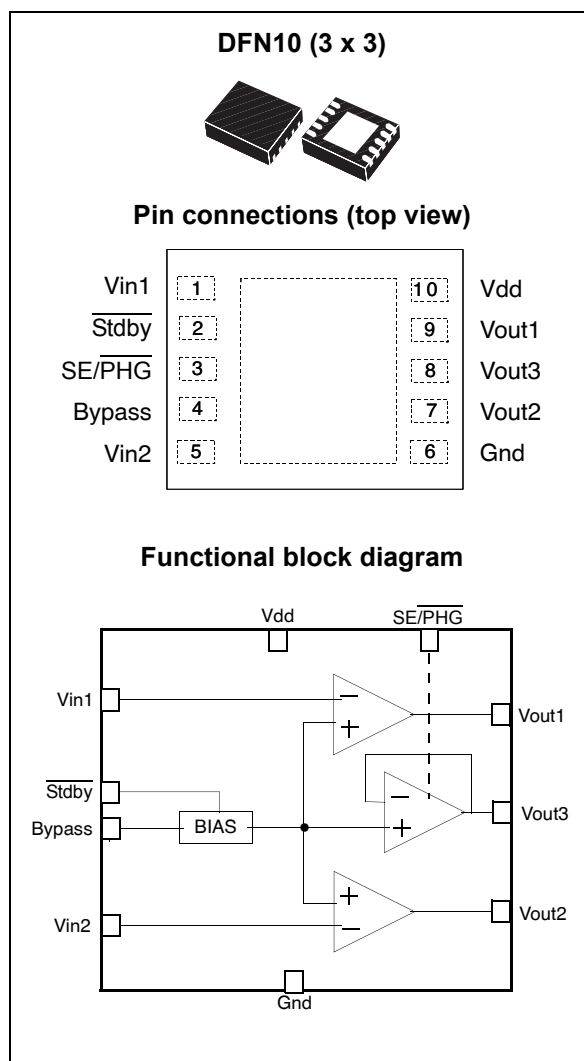
- No output coupling capacitors necessary
- Pop-and-click noise reduction circuitry
- Operating from  $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$
- Standby mode active low
- Output power:
  - 158 mW at 5 V, into  $16\ \Omega$  with 1% THD+N max (1 kHz)
  - 52 mW at 3.0 V into  $16\ \Omega$  with 1% THD+N max (1 kHz)
- Ultra-low current consumption: 2.0 mA typ. at 3 V
- Ultra-low standby consumption: 10 nA typ.
- High signal-to-noise ratio: 105 dB typ. at 5 V
- High crosstalk immunity: 110 dB ( $F = 1\text{ kHz}$ ) for single-ended outputs
- PSRR: 72 dB ( $F = 1\text{ kHz}$ ), inputs grounded, for phantom ground outputs
- Low  $t_{WU}$ : 50 ms in PG mode, 100 ms in SE mode
- Available in lead-free DFN10 3 x 3 mm

### Applications

- Headphone amplifier
- Mobile phone
- PDA, portable audio player

### Description

The TS4909 is a stereo audio amplifier designed to drive headphones in portable applications. The integrated phantom ground is a circuit topology that eliminates the heavy output coupling capacitors. This is of primary importance in portable applications where space constraints are very high. A single-ended configuration is also available, offering even lower power consumption because the phantom ground can be switched off. Pop-and-click noise during switch-on and switch-off phases is eliminated by integrated circuitry.



Specially designed for applications requiring low power supplies, the TS4909 is capable of delivering 31 mW of continuous average power into a  $32\ \Omega$  load with less than 1% THD+N from a 3 V power supply. Featuring an active low standby mode, the TS4909 reduces the supply current to only 10 nA (typ.). The TS4909 is unity gain stable and can be configured by external gain-setting resistors.

# Contents

- 1      Typical application schematics ..... 5**
- 2      Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions ..... 6**
- 3      Electrical characteristics ..... 7**
- 4      Application information ..... 23**
  - 4.1    General description ..... 23
  - 4.2    Frequency response ..... 23
  - 4.3    Gain using the typical application schematics ..... 24
  - 4.4    Power dissipation and efficiency ..... 25
    - 4.4.1    Single-ended configuration ..... 25
    - 4.4.2    Phantom ground configuration ..... 26
    - 4.4.3    Total power dissipation ..... 27
  - 4.5    Decoupling of the circuit ..... 27
  - 4.6    Wake-up time ..... 28
  - 4.7    Pop performance ..... 28
  - 4.8    Standby mode ..... 29
- 5      Package information ..... 30**
- 6      Ordering information ..... 33**
- 7      Revision history ..... 34**



## List of figures

Figure 1.	Typical applications for the TS4909	4
Figure 2.	Open-loop frequency response, $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	9
Figure 3.	Open-loop frequency response, $R_L = 100 \text{ }\Omega$ , $C_L = 400 \text{ pF}$	9
Figure 4.	Open-loop frequency response, $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	9
Figure 5.	Open-loop frequency response, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$	9
Figure 6.	Open-loop frequency response, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $C_L = 400 \text{ pF}$	9
Figure 7.	Output swing vs. power supply voltage	9
Figure 8.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 9.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 10.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 11.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 12.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 13.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	10
Figure 14.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	11
Figure 15.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	11
Figure 16.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	11
Figure 17.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	11
Figure 18.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	11
Figure 19.	THD+N vs. output power, PHG, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	11
Figure 20.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	12
Figure 21.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	12
Figure 22.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	12
Figure 23.	THD+N vs. output power, SE, $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	12
Figure 24.	THD+N vs. frequency, PHG, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	12
Figure 25.	THD+N vs. frequency, PHG, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	12
Figure 26.	THD+N vs. frequency, SE, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	13
Figure 27.	THD+N vs. frequency, SE, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	13
Figure 28.	THD+N vs. frequency, PHG, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	13
Figure 29.	THD+N vs. frequency, PHG, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	13
Figure 30.	THD+N vs. frequency, SE, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	13
Figure 31.	THD+N vs. frequency, SE, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 4$	13
Figure 32.	Output power vs. power supply voltage, PHG, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$	14
Figure 33.	Output power vs. power supply voltage, PHG, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$	14
Figure 34.	Output power vs. power supply voltage, SE, $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$	14
Figure 35.	Output power vs. power supply voltage, SE, $R_L = 32 \text{ }\Omega$ , $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$	14
Figure 36.	Output power vs. load resistance, PHG, $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$	14
Figure 37.	Output power vs. load resistance, SE, $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$	14
Figure 38.	Output power vs. load resistance, PHG, $V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 39.	Output power vs. load resistance, SE, $V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 40.	Output power vs. load resistance, PHG, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 41.	Output power vs. load resistance, SE, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 42.	Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG, $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 43.	Power dissipation vs. output power, SE, $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$	15
Figure 44.	Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG, $V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$	16
Figure 45.	Power dissipation vs. output power, SE, $V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$	16
Figure 46.	Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	16
Figure 47.	Power dissipation vs. output power, SE, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	16
Figure 48.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 16 \text{ }\Omega$ , $A_v = 1$	16

Figure 49.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ , $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	16
Figure 50.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ , $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	17
Figure 51.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ , $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	17
Figure 52.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, PHG, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	17
Figure 53.	Crosstalk vs. frequency, PHG, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	17
Figure 54.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, unweighted, $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	17
Figure 55.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, unweighted, $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	17
Figure 56.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, A-weighted, $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	18
Figure 57.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, A-weighted, $A_v = 1$ . . . . .	18
Figure 58.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, unweighted, $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	18
Figure 59.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, unweighted, $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	18
Figure 60.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, A-weighted, $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	18
Figure 61.	SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, A-weighted, $A_v = 4$ . . . . .	18
Figure 62.	Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. $V_{CC}$ , PHG . . . . .	19
Figure 63.	Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. $V_{CC}$ , SE . . . . .	19
Figure 64.	Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. gain, PHG . . . . .	19
Figure 65.	Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. gain, SE . . . . .	19
Figure 66.	PSRR vs. frequency vs. bypass capacitor, PHG . . . . .	19
Figure 67.	PSRR vs. frequency vs. bypass capacitor, SE . . . . .	19
Figure 68.	Current consumption vs. power supply voltage, PHG . . . . .	20
Figure 69.	Current consumption vs. power supply voltage, SE . . . . .	20
Figure 70.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 2.6\text{ V}$ , PHG . . . . .	20
Figure 71.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 2.6\text{ V}$ , SE . . . . .	20
Figure 72.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ , PHG . . . . .	20
Figure 73.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ , SE . . . . .	20
Figure 74.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , PHG . . . . .	21
Figure 75.	Current consumption vs. standby voltage, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , SE . . . . .	21
Figure 76.	Power derating curves . . . . .	21
Figure 77.	Higher cut-off frequency vs. feedback capacitor. . . . .	22
Figure 78.	Lower cut-off frequency vs. input capacitor . . . . .	23
Figure 79.	Lower cut-off frequency vs. output capacitor . . . . .	23
Figure 80.	Current delivered by power supply voltage in single-ended configuration . . . . .	24
Figure 81.	Current delivered by power supply voltage in phantom ground configuration . . . . .	25
Figure 82.	Typical wake-up time vs. bypass capacitance . . . . .	27
Figure 83.	Internal equivalent circuit schematics of the TS4909 in standby mode . . . . .	28
Figure 84.	TS4909 footprint recommendation . . . . .	29
Figure 85.	DFN10 3 x 3 pitch 0.5 mm exposed pad package mechanical drawing . . . . .	30

# 1 Typical application schematics

Figure 1. Typical applications for the TS4909

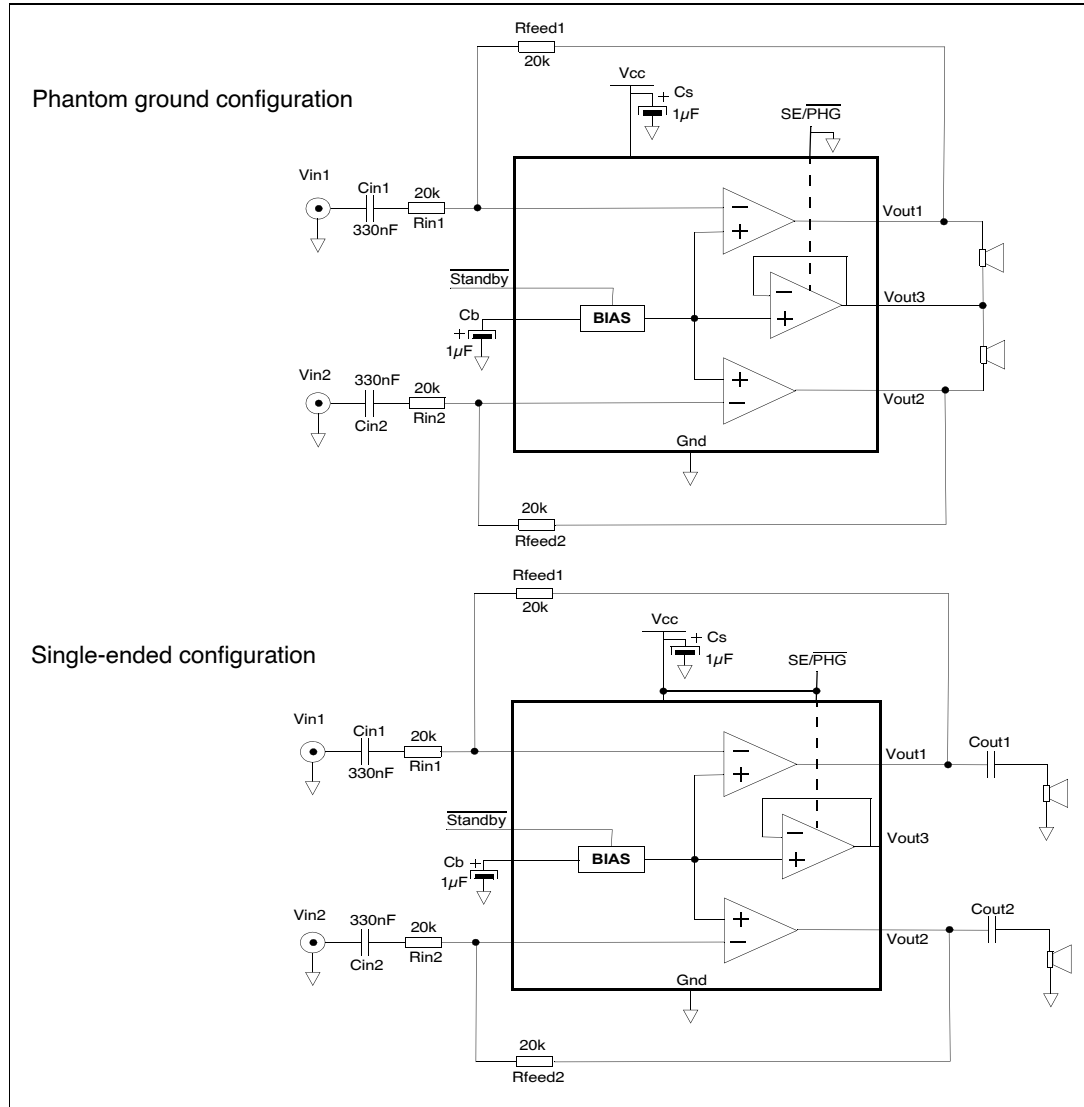


Table 1. Application component information

Component	Functional description
$R_{in1,2}$	Inverting input resistor that sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with $R_{feed}$ . This resistor also forms a high pass filter with $C_{in}$ ( $f_c = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times R_{in} \times C_{in})$ ).
$C_{in1,2}$	Input coupling capacitor that blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier's input terminal.
$R_{feed1,2}$	Feedback resistor that sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with $R_{in}$ . $A_V = \text{closed loop gain} = -R_{feed}/R_{in}$ .
$C_b$	Half supply bypass capacitor
$C_s$	Supply bypass capacitor that provides power supply filtering.

## 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	6	V
$V_i$	Input voltage	-0.3V to $V_{CC}+0.3V$	V
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
$T_j$	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
$R_{thja}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient DFN10	120	°C/W
$P_{diss}$	Power dissipation <sup>(2)</sup> DFN10	1.79	W
ESD	Human body model (pin to pin)	2	kV
ESD	Machine model 220pF - 240pF (pin to pin)	200	V
Latch-up	Latch-up immunity (all pins)	200	mA
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 sec)	260	°C
	Output current	170 <sup>(3)</sup>	mA

1. All voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
2.  $P_d$  is calculated with  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{junction} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ .
3. Caution: this device is not protected in the event of abnormal operating conditions, such as for example, short-circuiting between any one output pin and ground, between any one output pin and  $V_{CC}$ , and between individual output pins.

**Table 3. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	2.2 to 5.5	V
$R_L$	Load resistor	$\geq 16$	$\Omega$
$T_{oper}$	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to + 85	°C
$C_L$	Load capacitor $R_L = 16$ to $100\Omega$ $R_L > 100\Omega$	400 100	pF
$V_{STBY}$	Standby voltage input TS4909 in STANDBY TS4909 in active state	$GND \leq V_{STBY} \leq 0.4$ <sup>(1)</sup> $1.35V \leq V_{STBY} \leq V_{CC}$	V
$V_{SE/PHG}$	Single-ended or phantom ground configuration voltage input TS4909 outputs in single-ended configuration TS4909 outputs in phantom ground configuration	$V_{SE/PHG} = V_{CC}$ $V_{SE/PHG} = 0$	V
$R_{thja}$	Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient DFN10 <sup>(2)</sup>	41	°C/W

1. The minimum current consumption ( $I_{STBY}$ ) is guaranteed at ground for the whole temperature range.
2. When mounted on a 4-layer PCB.

### 3 Electrical characteristics

**Table 4. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC} = +5\text{ V}$  with  $GND = 0\text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	No input signal, no load, single-ended No input signal, no load, phantom ground		2.1 3.1	3.2 4.8	mA
$I_{STBY}$	Standby current	No input signal, $R_L = 32\Omega$		10	1000	nA
$P_{out}$	Output power	THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , phantom ground THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , phantom ground	60 95 60 95	88 158 85 150		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise ( $A_v=-1$ )	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 60\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 90\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 60\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 90\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground		0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Inputs grounded <sup>(1)</sup> , $A_v = -1$ , $R_L \geq 16\Omega$ , $C_b = 1\mu\text{F}$ , F = 217Hz, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{mVpp}$ Single-ended output referenced to phantom ground Single-ended output referenced to ground	66 61	72 67		dB
$I_{out}$	Max output current	THD +N $\leq 1\%$ , $R_L = 16\Omega$ connected between out and $V_{CC}/2$		140		mA
$V_O$	Output swing	$V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$	4.39 4.17	0.14 4.75 0.25 4.55	0.47 0.69	V
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	A-weighted, $A_v=-1$ , $R_L = 32\Omega$ , THD +N < 0.4%, $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ Single-ended Phantom ground		104 105		dB
Cross-talk	Channel separation	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , phantom ground F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , single-ended F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		-73 -68 -110 -90		dB
$V_{OO}$	Output offset voltage	Phantom ground configuration, floating inputs, $R_{feed}=22\text{K}\Omega$		5	20	mV
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time	Phantom ground configuration Single-ended configuration		50 100	80 160	ms

1. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.



**Table 5. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC} = +3.0\text{ V}$   
with  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	No input signal, no load, single-ended No input signal, no load, phantom ground		2 2.8	2.8 4.2	mA
$I_{STBY}$	Standby current	No input signal, $R_L=32\Omega$		10	1000	nA
$P_{out}$	Output power	THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , phantom ground THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , phantom ground	20 30 20 30	31 52 31 54		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise ( $A_v=-1$ )	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 25\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 25\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 40\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground		0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Inputs grounded <sup>(2)</sup> , $A_v=-1$ , $R_L \geq 16\Omega$ , $C_b=1\mu\text{F}$ , F = 217Hz, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{mVpp}$ Single-ended output referenced to phantom ground Single-ended output referenced to ground	64 59	70 65		dB
$I_{out}$	Max output current	THD +N $\leq 1\%$ , $R_L = 16\Omega$ connected between out and $V_{CC}/2$		82		mA
$V_O$	Output swing	$V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$	2.6 2.45	0.12 2.83 0.19 2.70	0.34 0.49	V
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	A-weighted, $A_v=-1$ , $R_L = 32\Omega$ , THD +N < 0.4%, $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ Single-ended Phantom ground		100 101		dB
Cross-talk	Channel separation	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , phantom ground F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , single-ended F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		-73 -68 -110 -90		dB
$V_{OO}$	Output offset voltage	Phantom ground configuration, floating inputs, $R_{feed}=22\text{K}\Omega$		5	20	mV
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time	Phantom ground configuration Single-ended configuration		50 100	80 160	ms

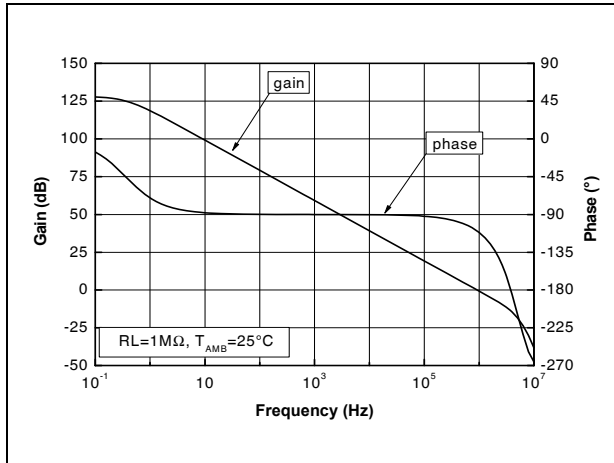
1. All electrical values are guaranteed with correlation measurements at 2.6 and 5 V.
2. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

**Table 6. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC} = +2.6\text{ V}$   
with  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

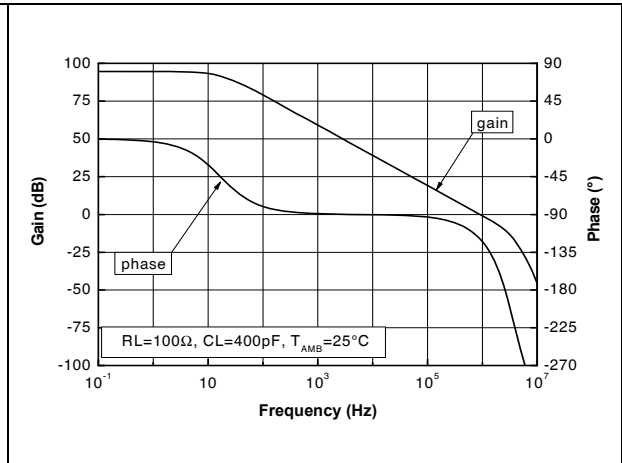
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	No input signal, no load, single-ended No input signal, no load, phantom ground		1.9 2.8	2.7 4	mA
$I_{STBY}$	Standby current	No input signal, $R_L=32\Omega$		10	1000	nA
$P_{out}$	Output power	THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , single-ended THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 32\Omega$ , phantom ground THD+N = 1% max, F = 1kHz, $R_L = 16\Omega$ , phantom ground	15 22 15 22	23 38 23 39		mW
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise ( $A_v=-1$ )	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 20\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 30\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , single-ended $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 20\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground $R_L = 16\Omega$ , $P_{out} = 30\text{mW}$ , $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ , phantom ground		0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Inputs grounded <sup>(1)</sup> , $A_v=-1$ , $R_L \geq 16\Omega$ , $C_b=1\mu\text{F}$ , F = 217Hz, $V_{ripple} = 200\text{mVpp}$ Single-ended output referenced to phantom ground Single-ended output referenced to ground	64 59	70 65		dB
$I_{out}$	Max output current	THD +N $\leq 1\%$ , $R_L = 16\Omega$ connected between out and $V_{CC}/2$		70		mA
$V_O$	Output swing	$V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{OL}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$ $V_{OH}$ : $R_L = 16\Omega$	2.25 2.11	0.11 2.45 0.18 2.32	0.3 0.44	V
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	A weighted, $A_v=-1$ , $R_L = 32\Omega$ , THD +N < 0.4%, $20\text{Hz} \leq F \leq 20\text{kHz}$ Single-ended Phantom ground		99 100		dB
Cross-talk	Channel separation	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , phantom ground F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz $R_L = 32\Omega$ , $A_v=-1$ , single-ended F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		-73 -68 -110 -90		dB
$V_{OO}$	Output offset voltage	Phantom ground configuration, floating inputs, $R_{feed}=22\text{k}\Omega$		5	20	mV
$t_{WU}$	Wake-up time	Phantom ground configuration Single-ended configuration		50 100	80 160	ms

1. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

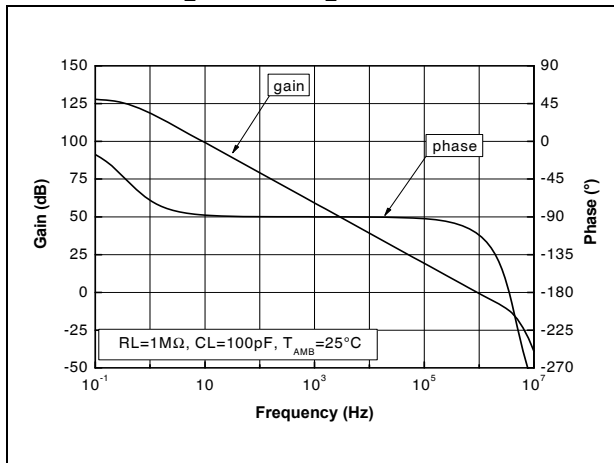
**Figure 2. Open-loop frequency response,  $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$**



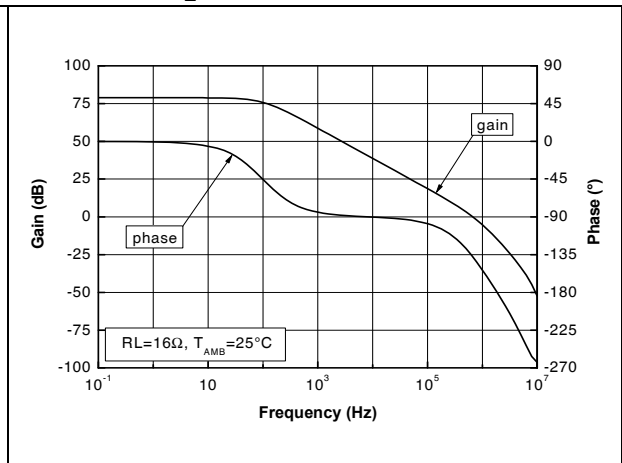
**Figure 3. Open-loop frequency response,  $R_L = 100\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 400\text{ pF}$**



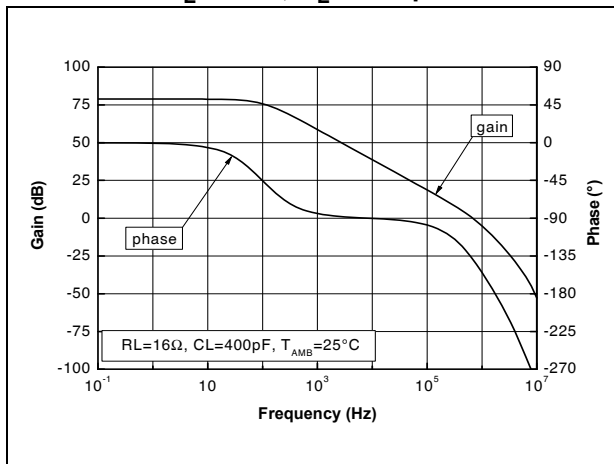
**Figure 4. Open-loop frequency response,  $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$**



**Figure 5. Open-loop frequency response,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$**



**Figure 6. Open-loop frequency response,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 400\text{ pF}$**



**Figure 7. Output swing vs. power supply voltage**

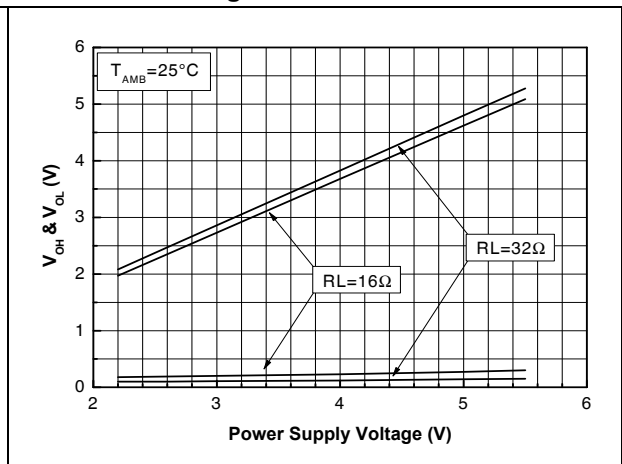


Figure 8. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 1 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 16 Ω, Av = 1

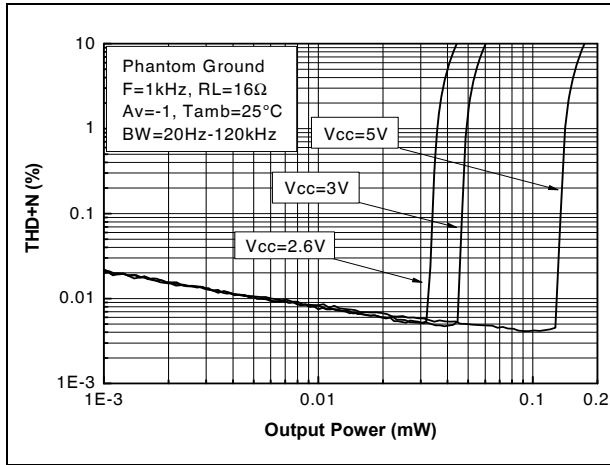


Figure 9. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 20 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 16 Ω, Av = 1

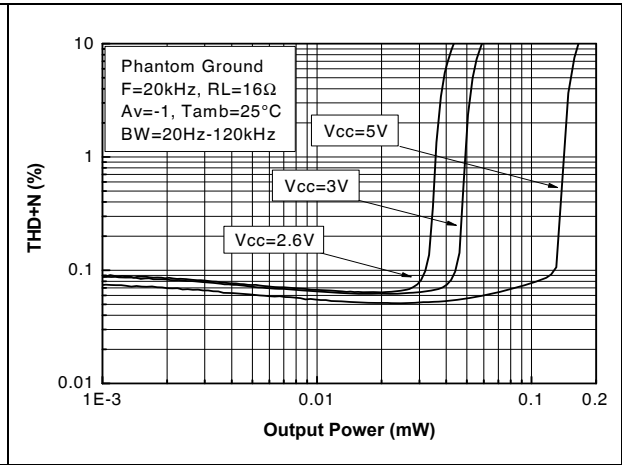


Figure 10. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 1 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 32 Ω, Av = 1

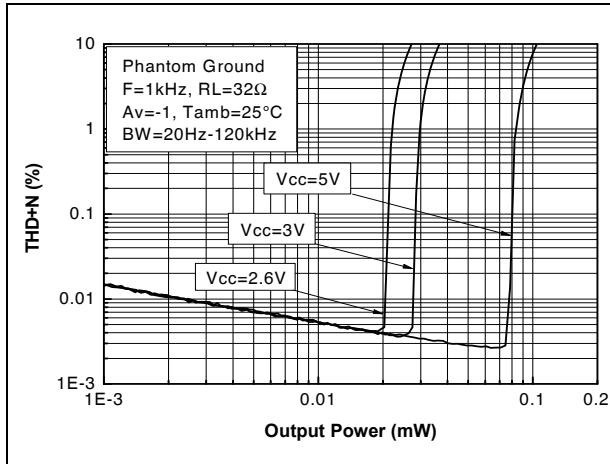


Figure 11. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 20 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 32 Ω, Av = 1

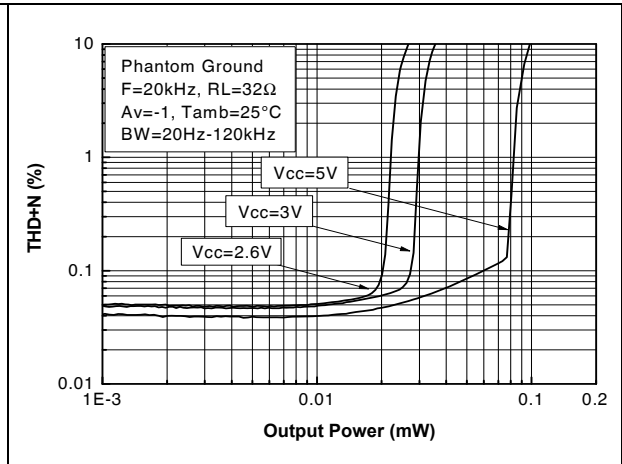


Figure 12. THD+N vs. output power, SE, F = 1 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 16 Ω, Av = 1

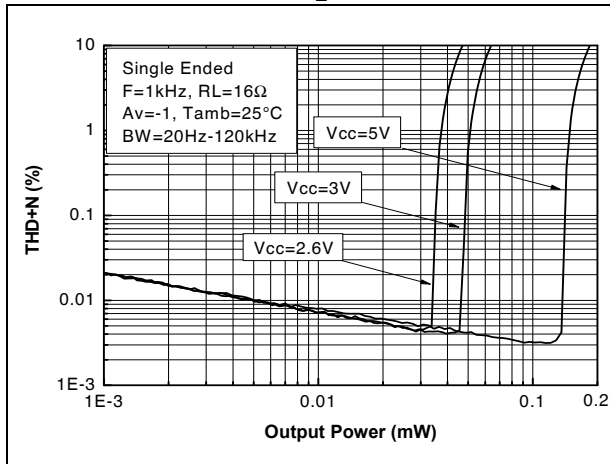


Figure 13. THD+N vs. output power, SE, F = 20 kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 16 Ω, Av = 1

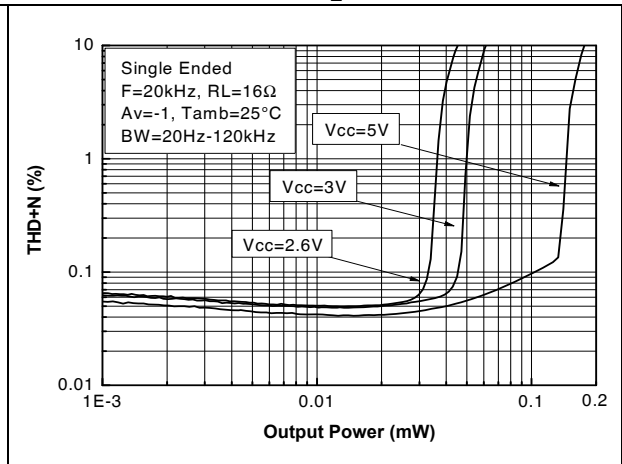


Figure 14. THD+N vs. output power, SE, F = 1 kHz,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

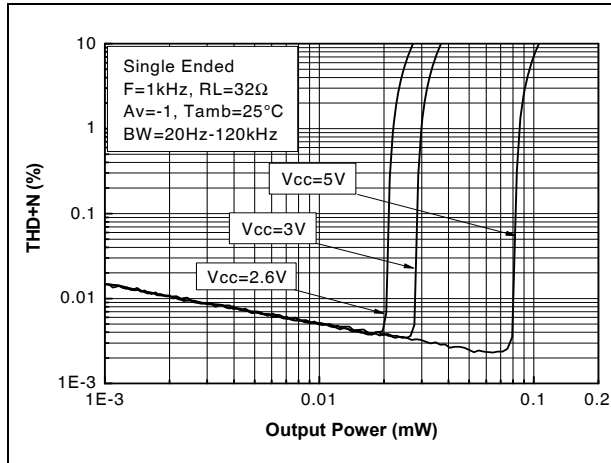


Figure 15. THD+N vs. output power, SE, F = 20 kHz,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

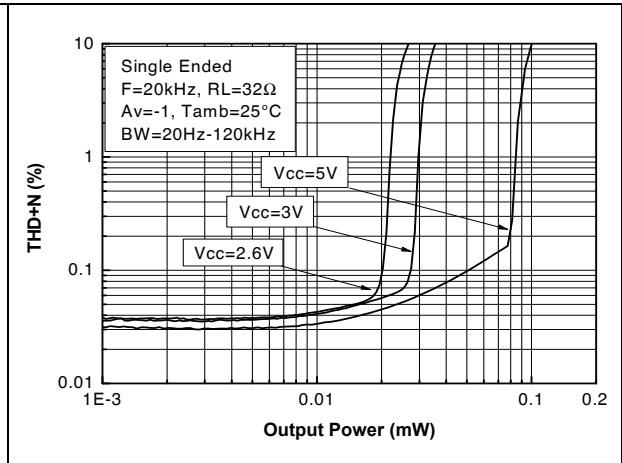


Figure 16. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 1 kHz,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

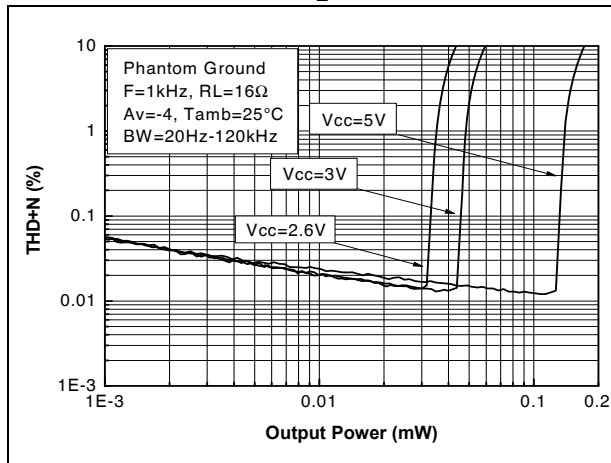


Figure 17. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 20 kHz,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

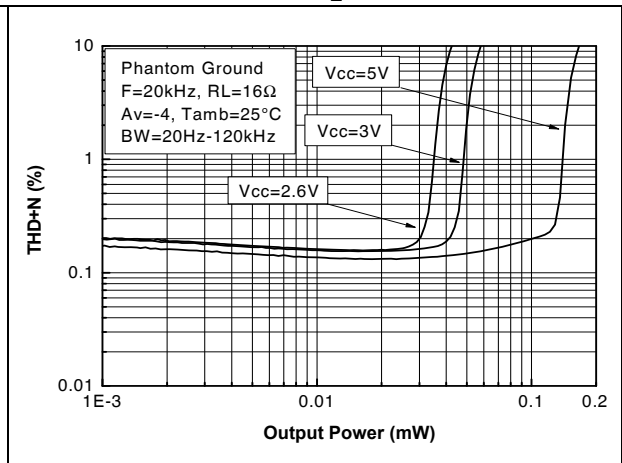


Figure 18. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 1 kHz,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

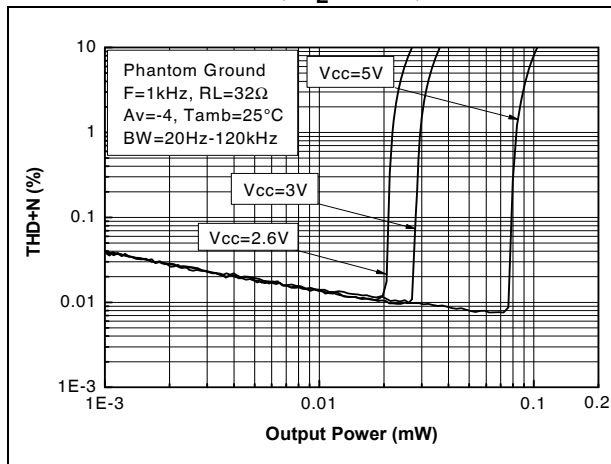


Figure 19. THD+N vs. output power, PHG, F = 20 kHz,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

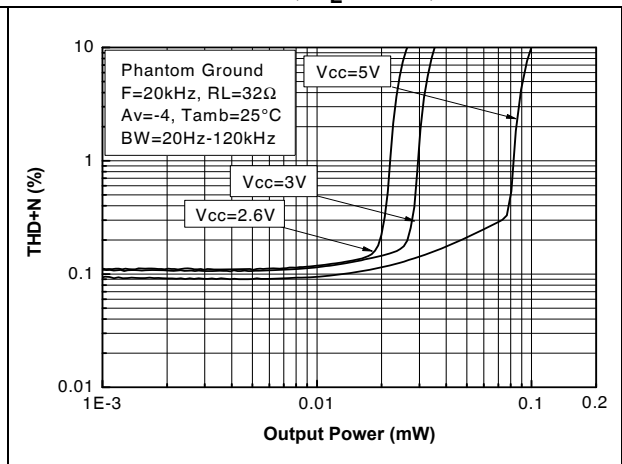




Figure 20. THD+N vs. output power, SE,  
 $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

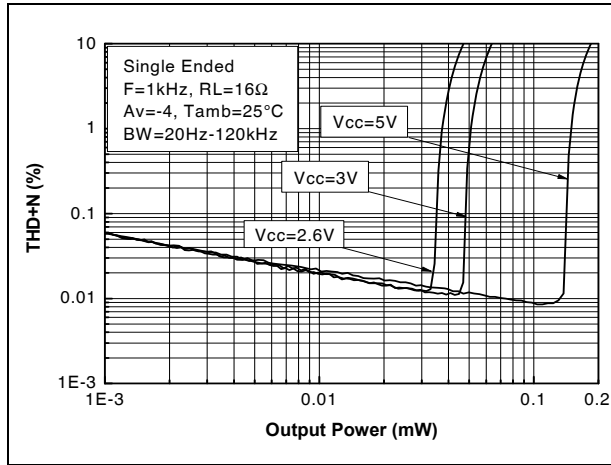


Figure 21. THD+N vs. output power, SE,  
 $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

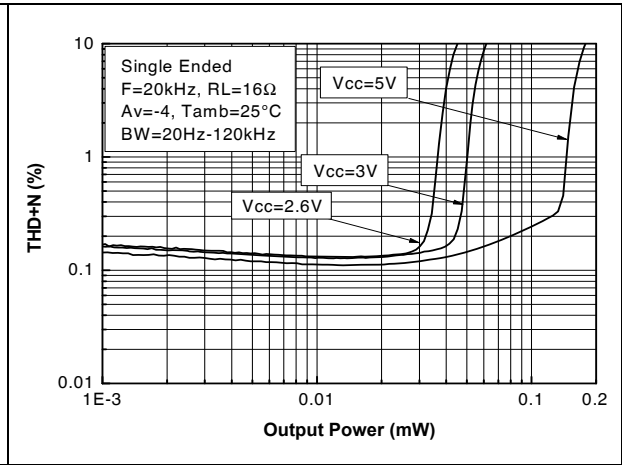


Figure 22. THD+N vs. output power, SE,  
 $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

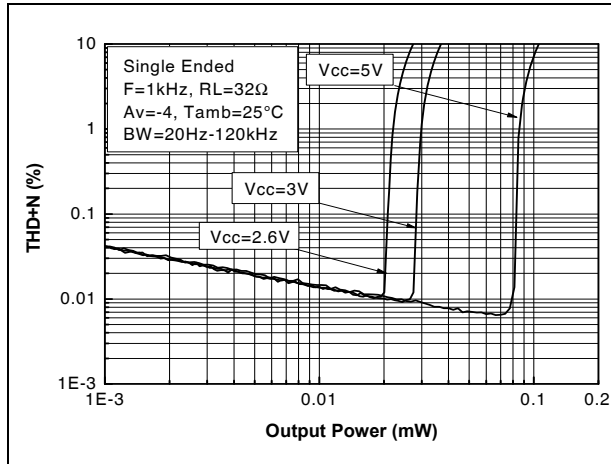


Figure 23. THD+N vs. output power, SE,  
 $F = 20 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

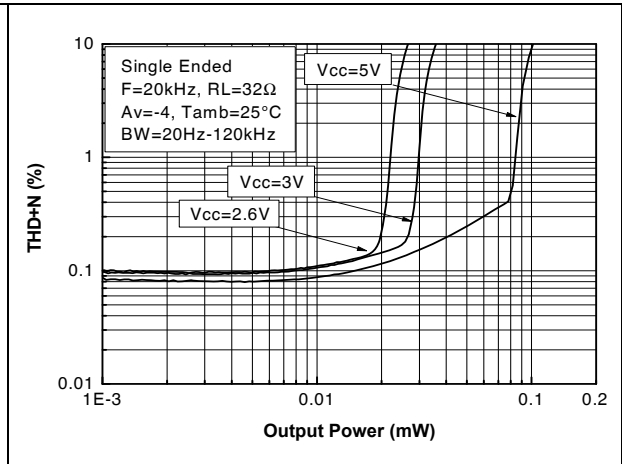


Figure 24. THD+N vs. frequency, PHG,  
 $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

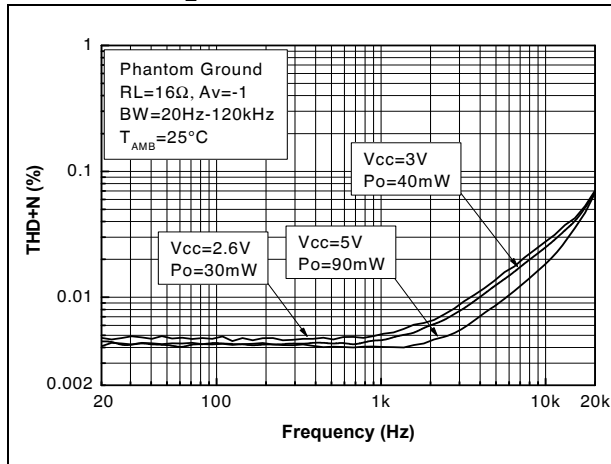


Figure 25. THD+N vs. frequency, PHG,  
 $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

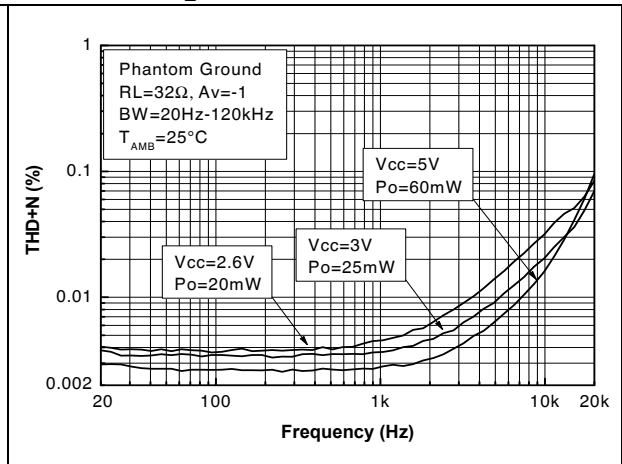


Figure 26. THD+N vs. frequency, SE,  
 $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

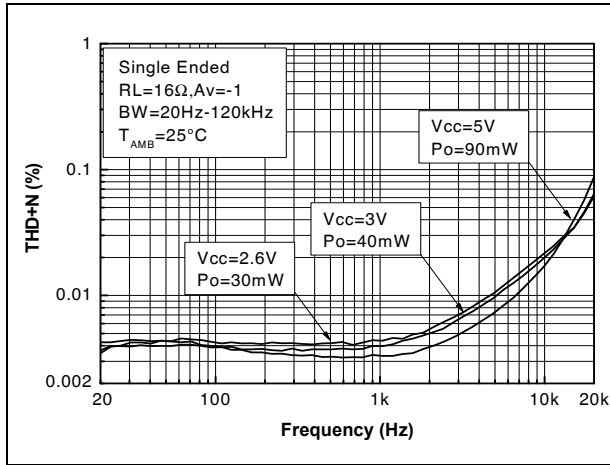


Figure 27. THD+N vs. frequency, SE,  
 $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

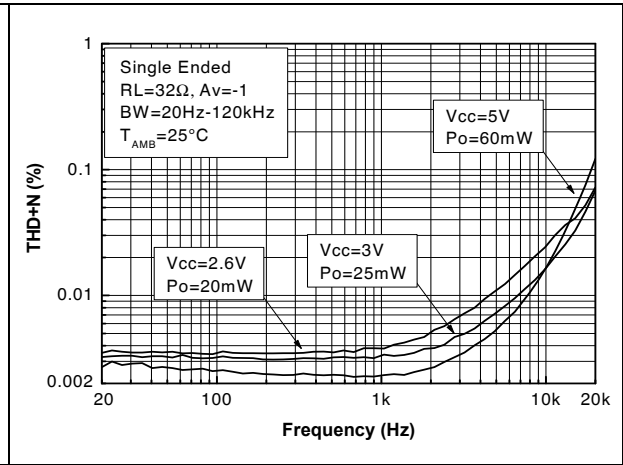


Figure 28. THD+N vs. frequency, PHG,  
 $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

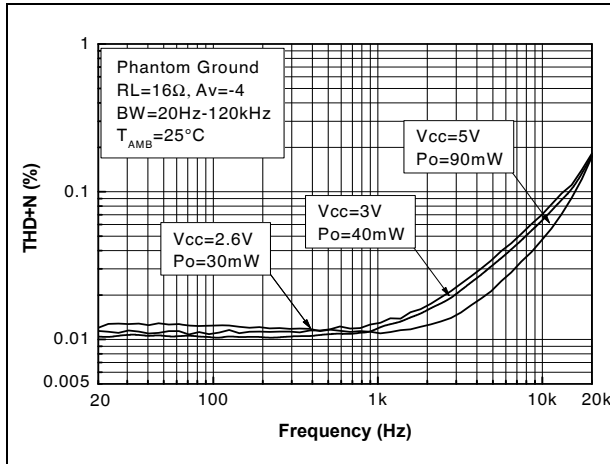


Figure 29. THD+N vs. frequency, PHG,  
 $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

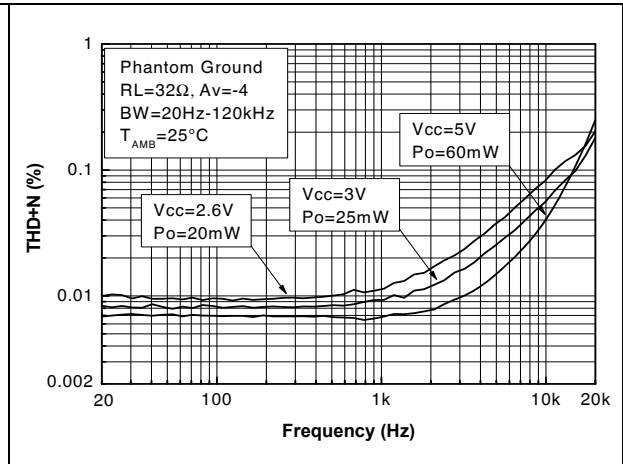


Figure 30. THD+N vs. frequency, SE,  
 $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

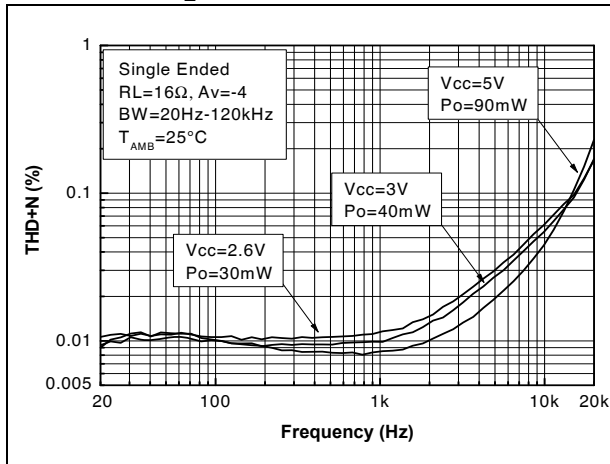


Figure 31. THD+N vs. frequency, SE,  
 $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

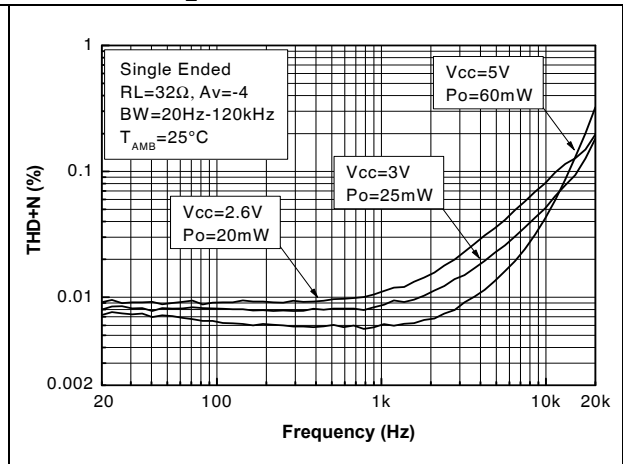


Figure 32. Output power vs. power supply voltage, PHG,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$

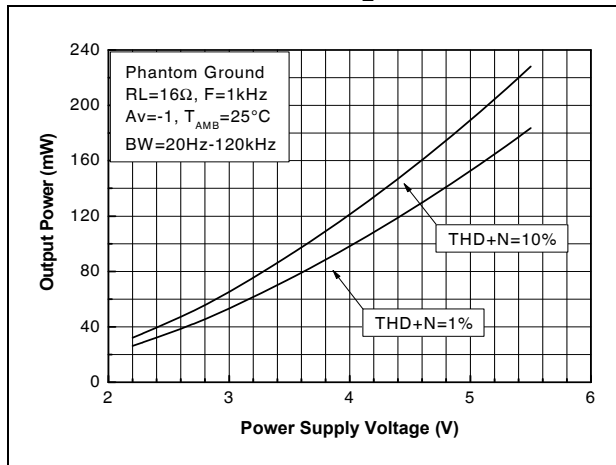


Figure 33. Output power vs. power supply voltage, PHG,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$

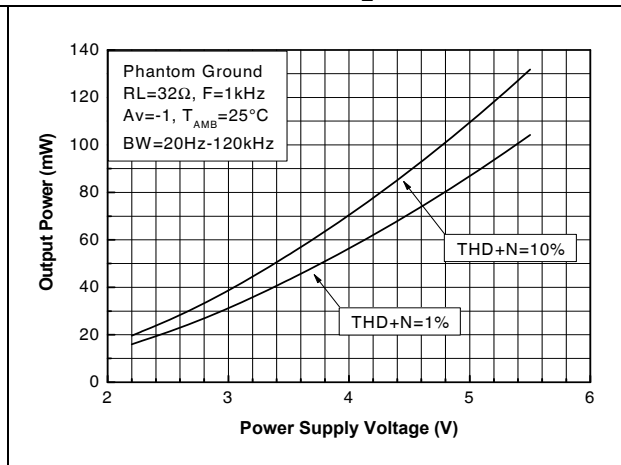


Figure 34. Output power vs. power supply voltage, SE,  $R_L = 16 \Omega$ ,  $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$

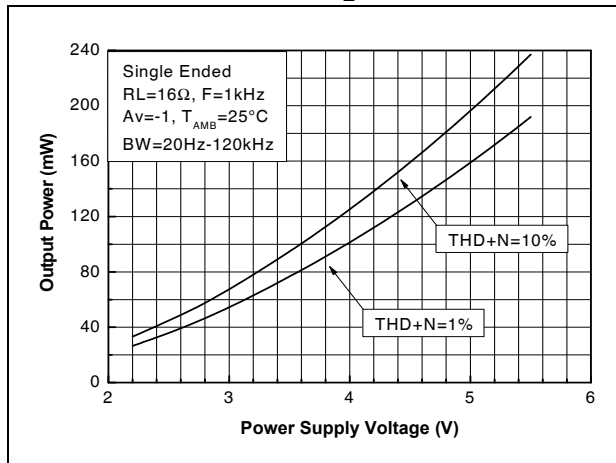


Figure 35. Output power vs. power supply voltage, SE,  $R_L = 32 \Omega$ ,  $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$

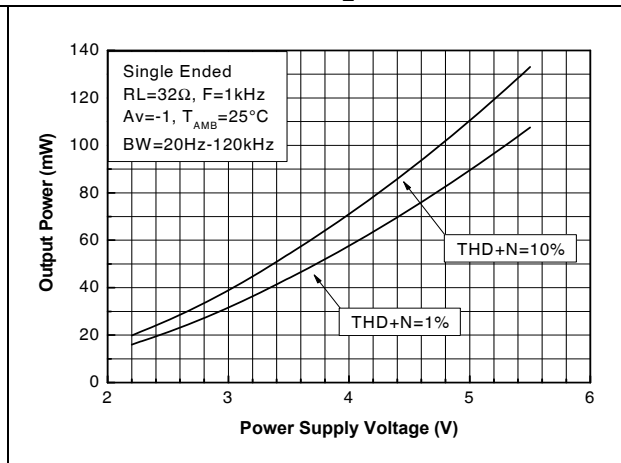


Figure 36. Output power vs. load resistance, PHG,  $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$

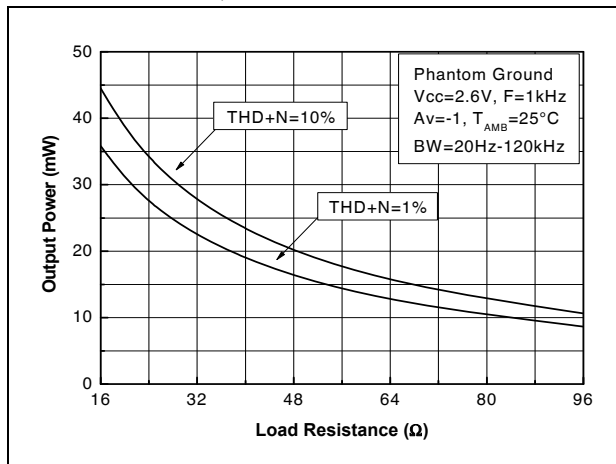


Figure 37. Output power vs. load resistance, SE,  $V_{CC} = 2.6 \text{ V}$

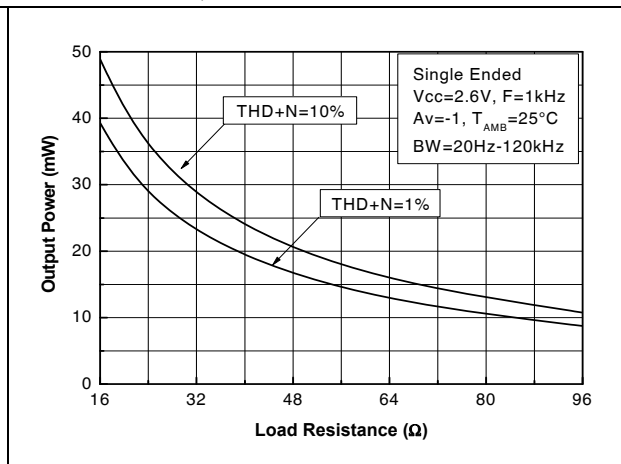


Figure 38. Output power vs. load resistance, PHG, Vcc = 3 V

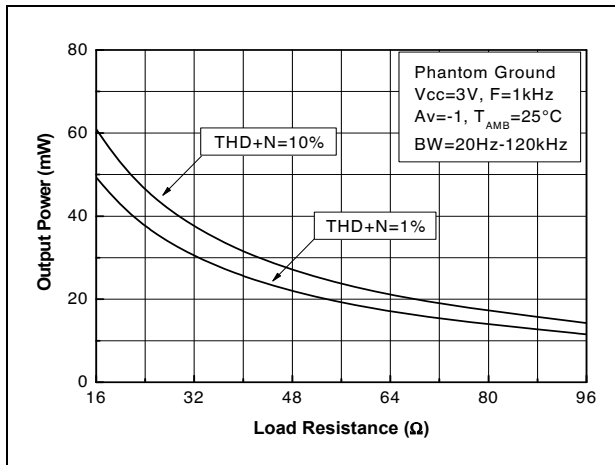


Figure 39. Output power vs. load resistance, SE, Vcc = 3 V

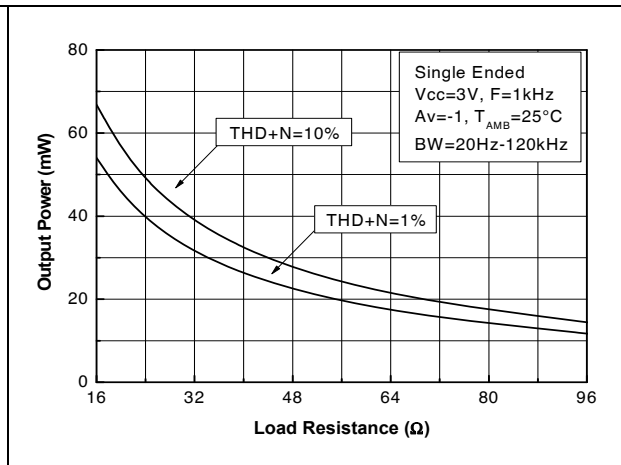


Figure 40. Output power vs. load resistance, PHG, Vcc = 5 V

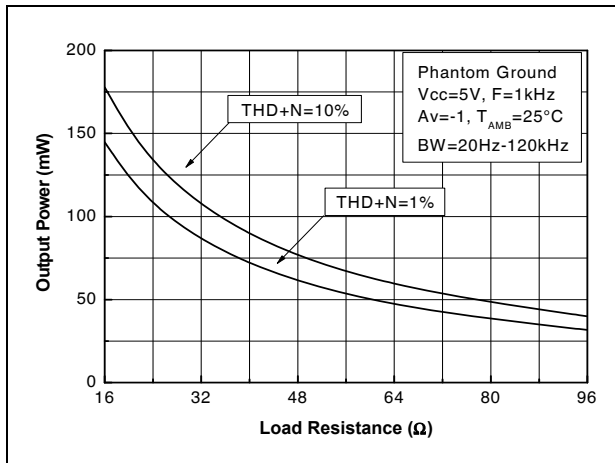


Figure 41. Output power vs. load resistance, SE, Vcc = 5 V

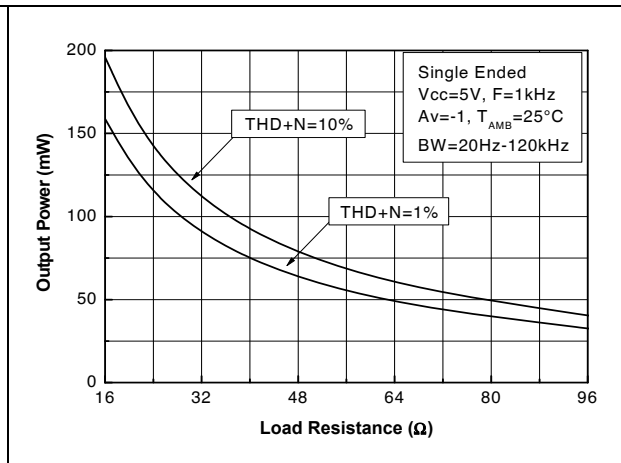


Figure 42. Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG, Vcc = 2.6 V

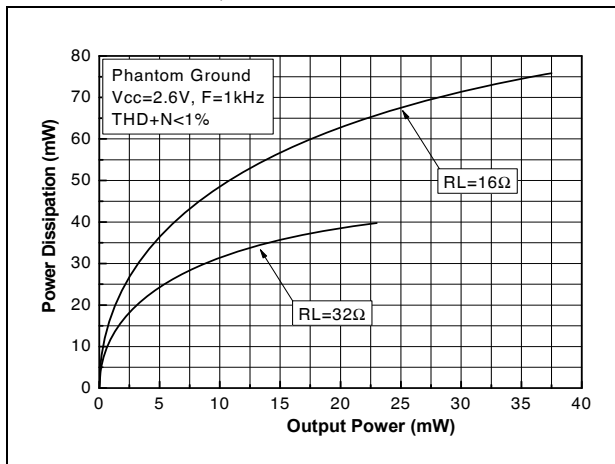


Figure 43. Power dissipation vs. output power, SE, Vcc = 2.6 V

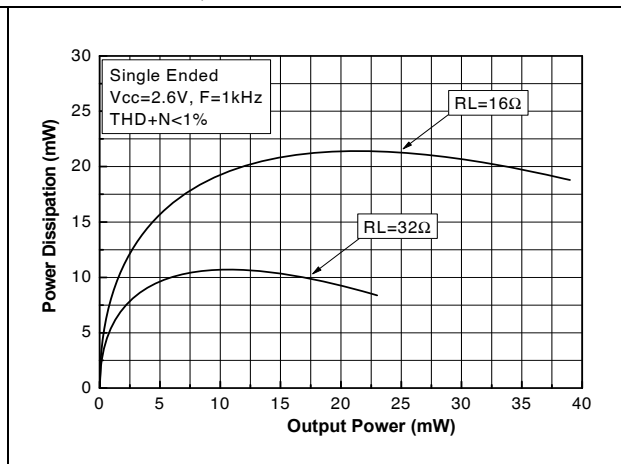


Figure 44. Power dissipation vs. output power, Figure 45. Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG,  $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$

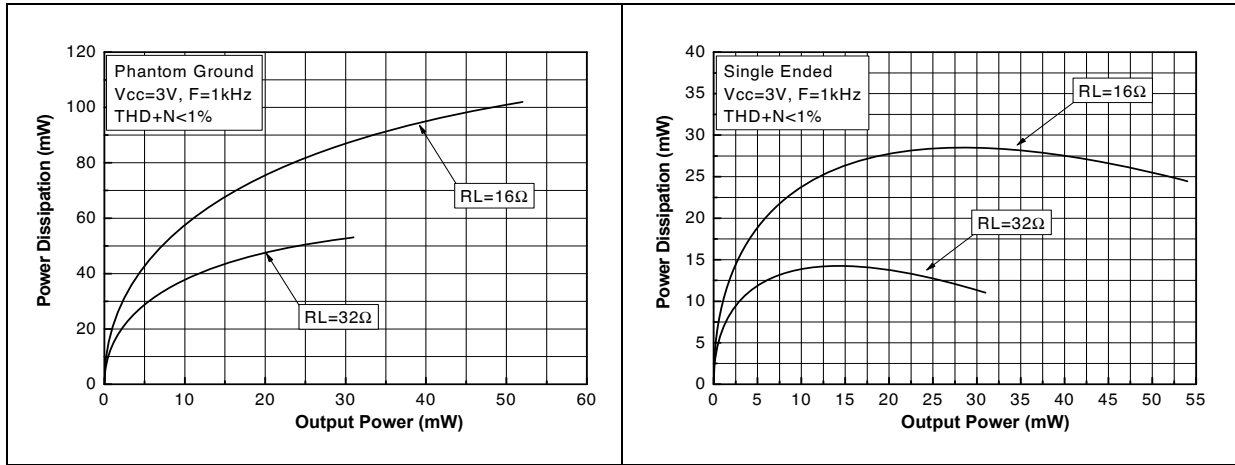


Figure 46. Power dissipation vs. output power, Figure 47. Power dissipation vs. output power, PHG,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$

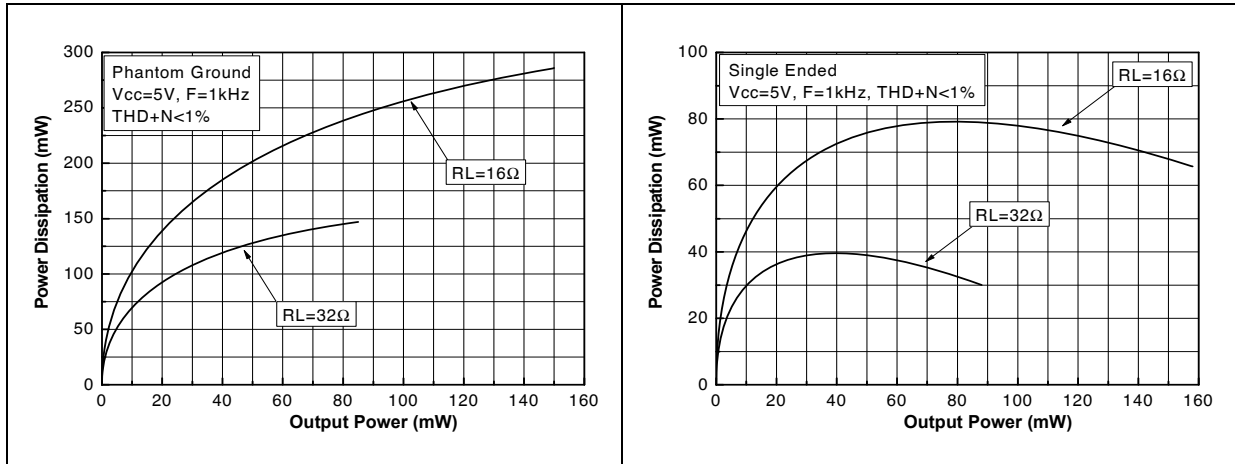


Figure 48. Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

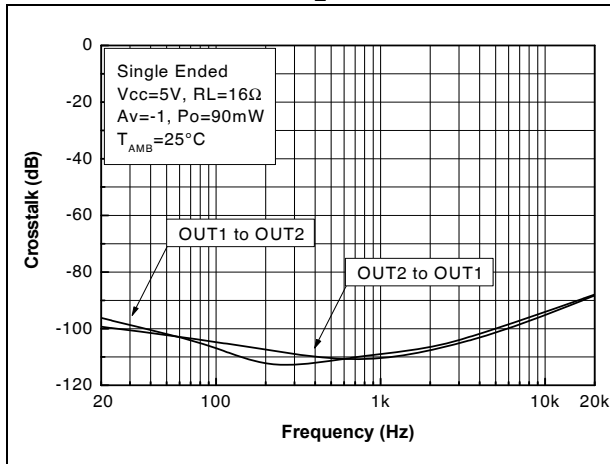


Figure 49. Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 1$

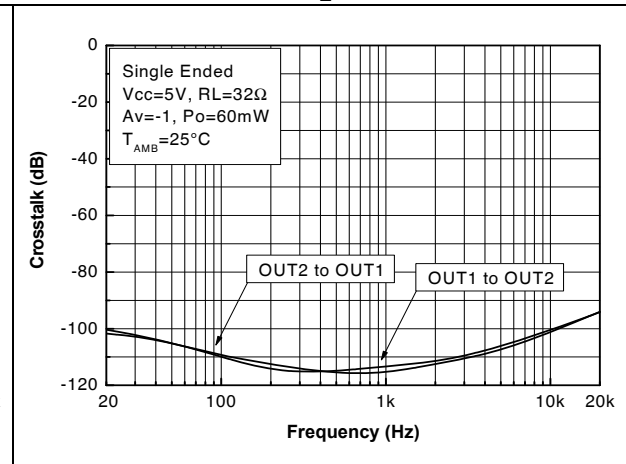




Figure 50. Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 16\ \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

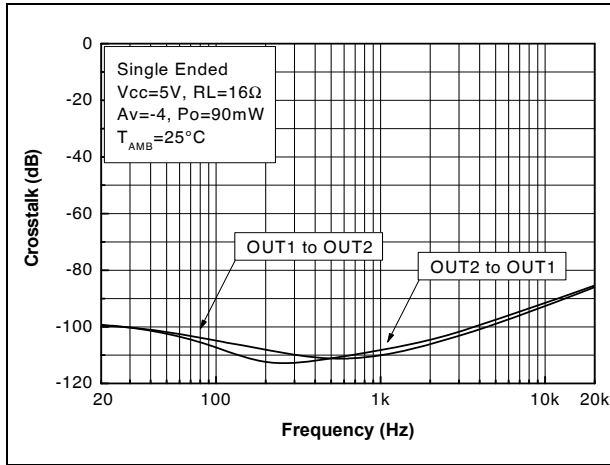


Figure 51. Crosstalk vs. frequency, SE,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 32\ \Omega$ ,  $A_v = 4$

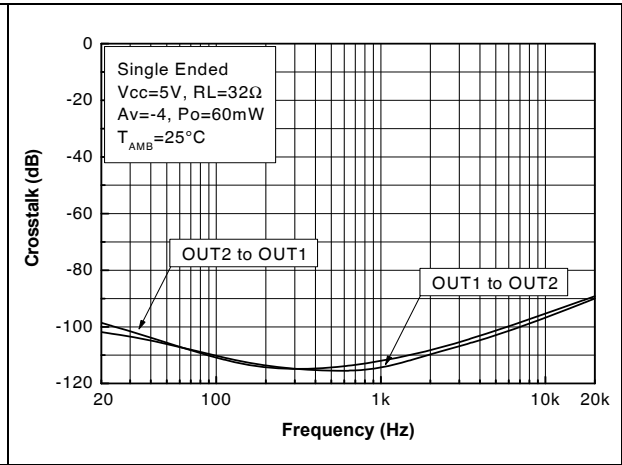


Figure 52. Crosstalk vs. frequency, PHG,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $A_v = 1$

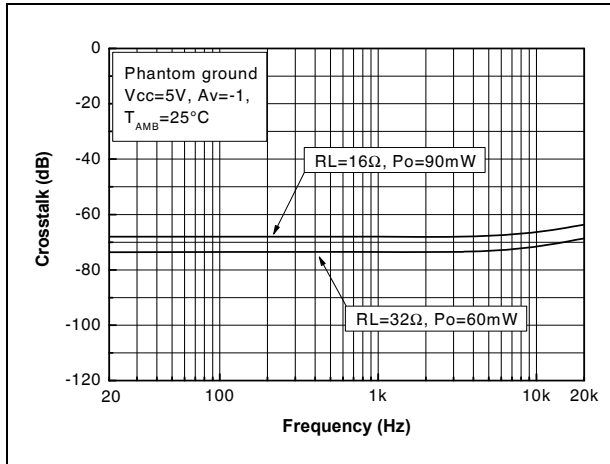


Figure 53. Crosstalk vs. frequency, PHG,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $A_v = 4$

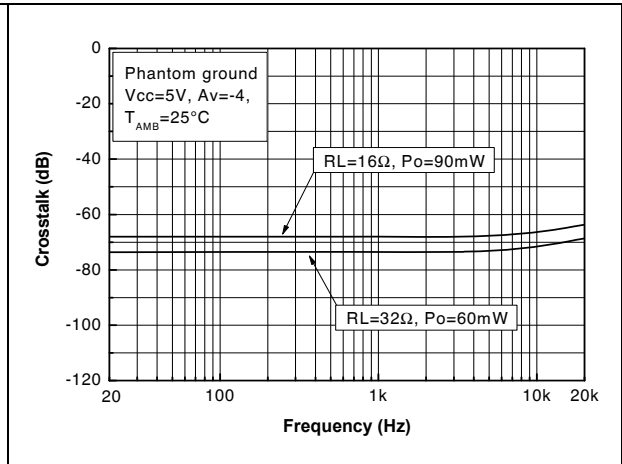


Figure 54. SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, unweighted,  $A_v = 1$

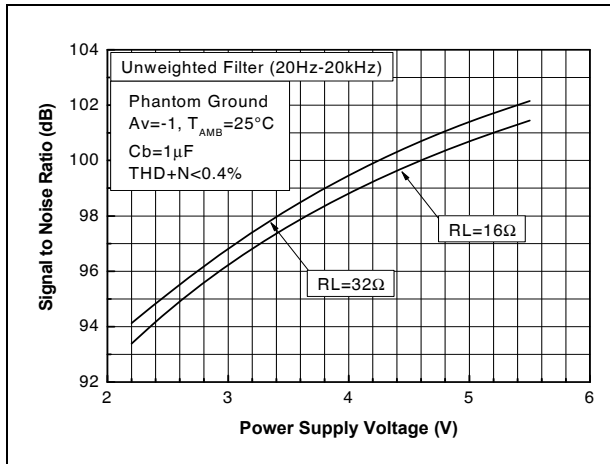


Figure 55. SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, unweighted,  $A_v = 1$

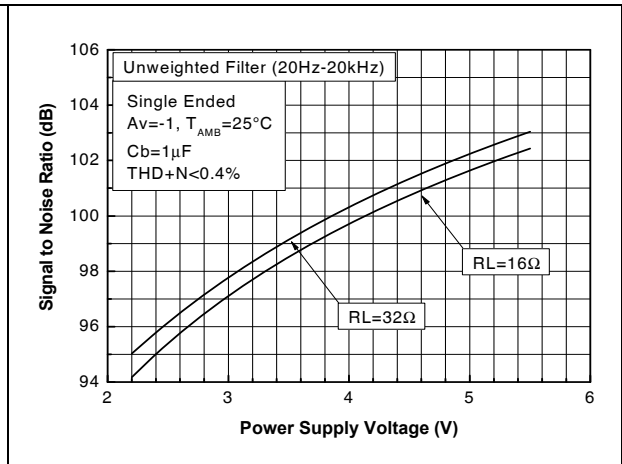


Figure 56. SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, A-weighted, Av = 1

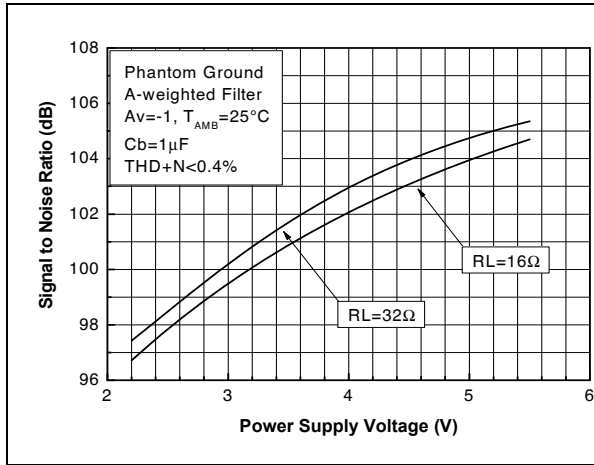


Figure 57. SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, A-weighted, Av = 1

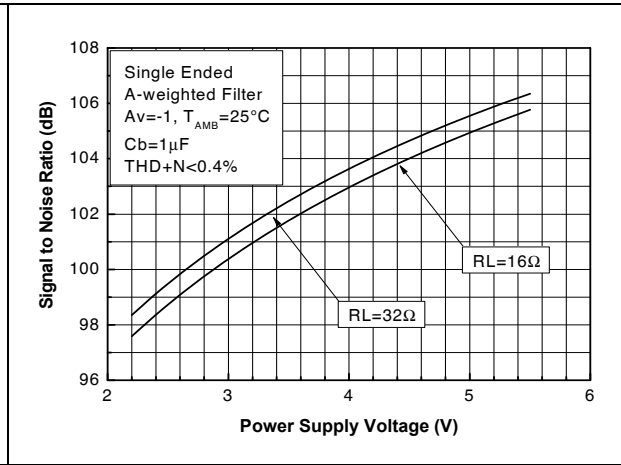


Figure 58. SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, unweighted, Av = 4

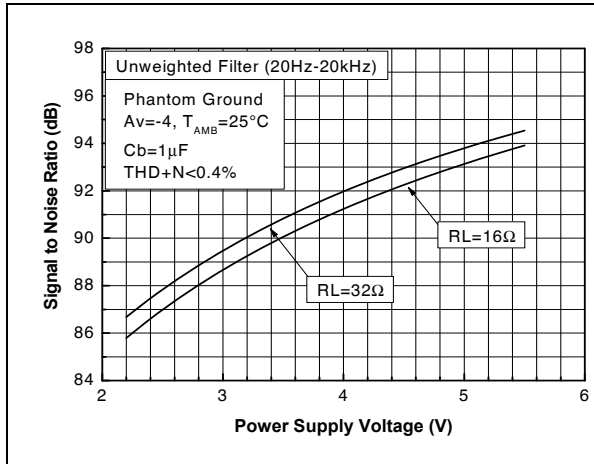


Figure 59. SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, unweighted, Av = 4

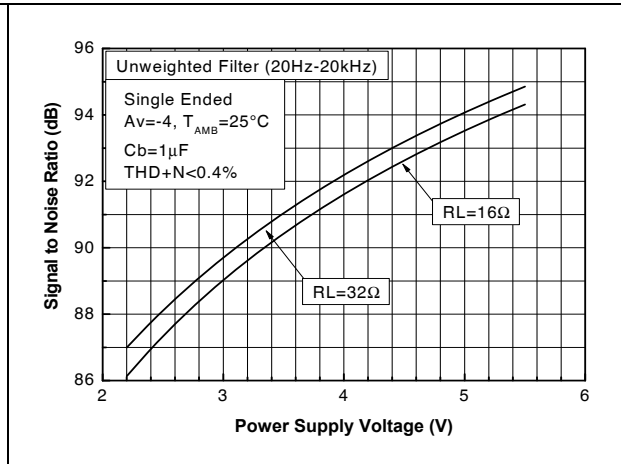


Figure 60. SNR vs. power supply voltage, PHG, A-weighted, Av = 4

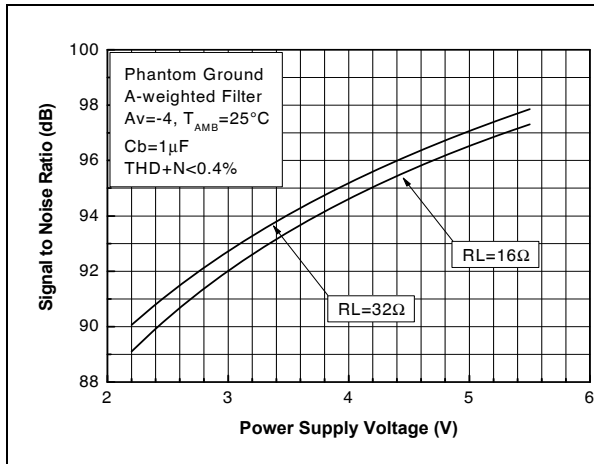


Figure 61. SNR vs. power supply voltage, SE, A-weighted, Av = 4

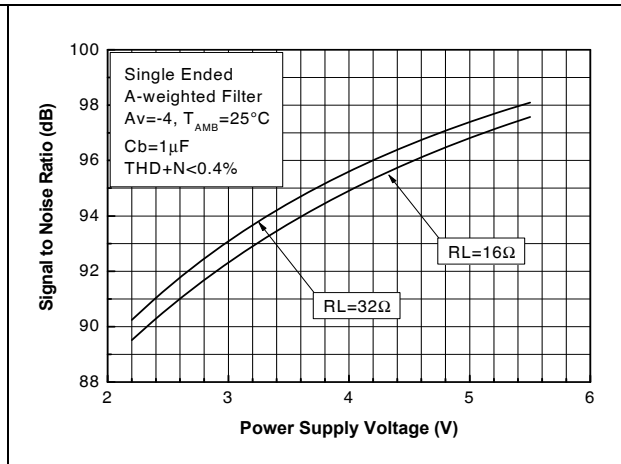


Figure 62. Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. Vcc, PHG

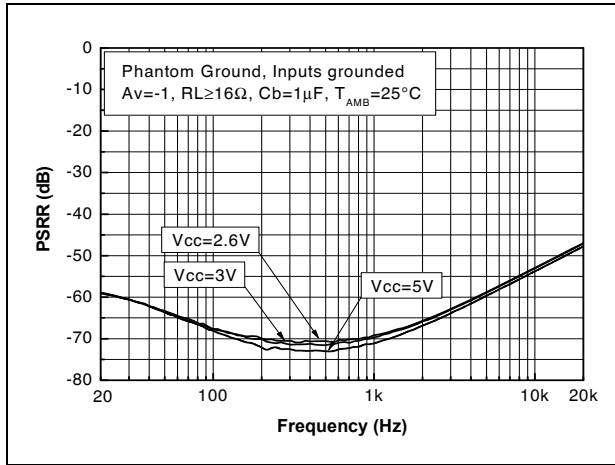


Figure 63. Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. Vcc, SE

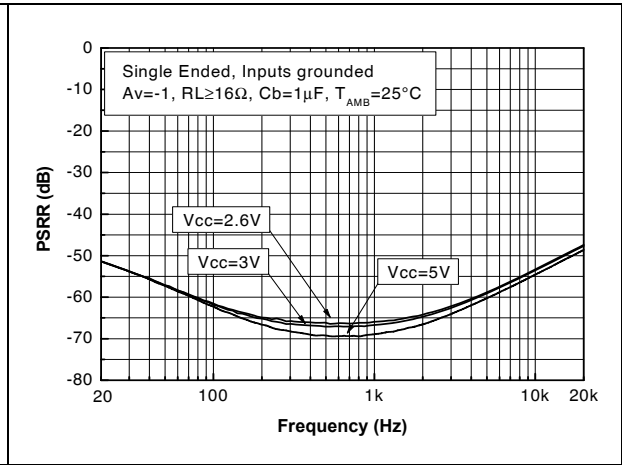


Figure 64. Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. gain, PHG

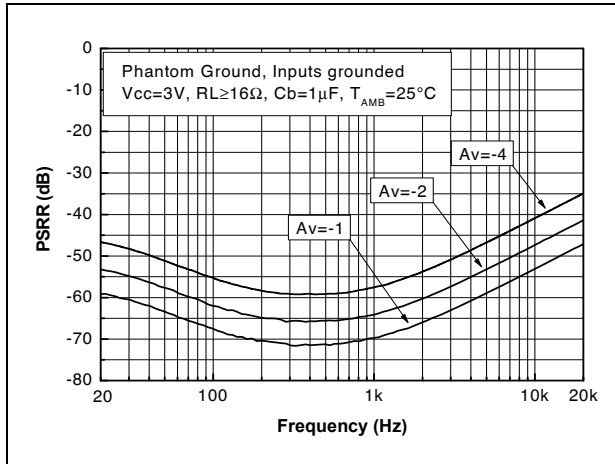


Figure 65. Power supply rejection ratio vs. frequency vs. gain, SE

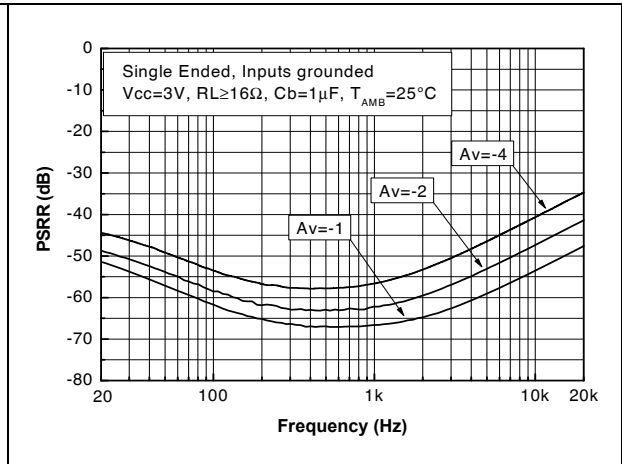


Figure 66. PSRR vs. frequency vs. bypass capacitor, PHG

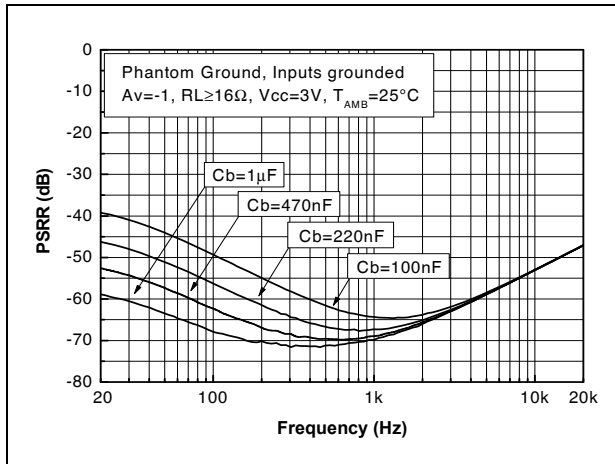


Figure 67. PSRR vs. frequency vs. bypass capacitor, SE

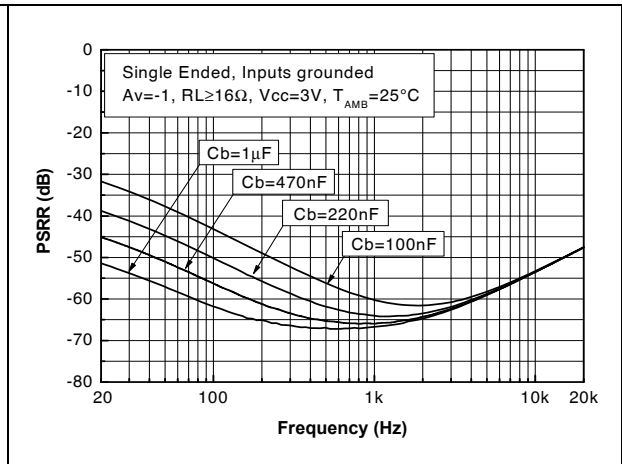


Figure 68. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage, PHG

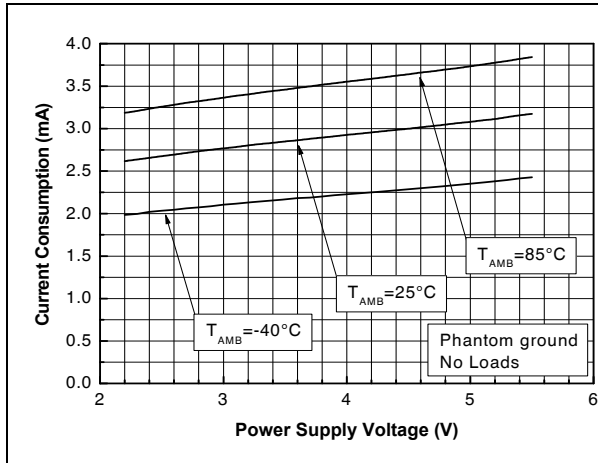


Figure 69. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage, SE

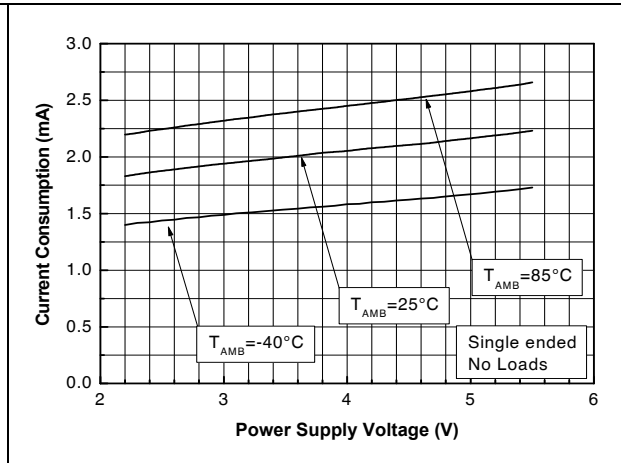


Figure 70. Current consumption vs. standby voltage, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.6 V, PHG

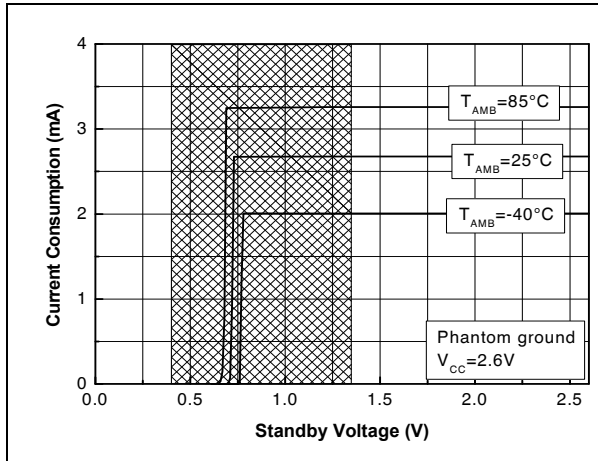


Figure 71. Current consumption vs. standby voltage, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.6 V, SE

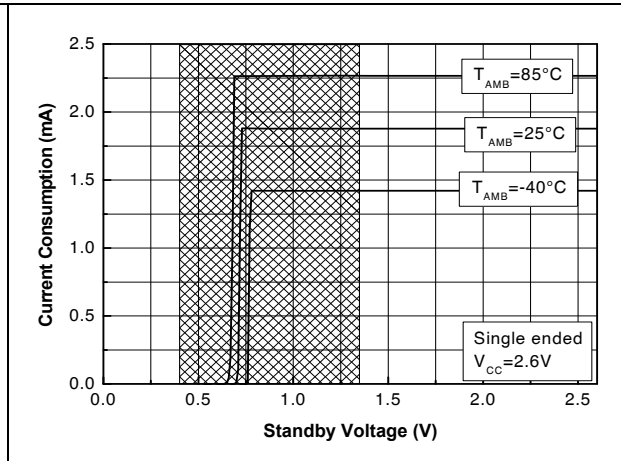


Figure 72. Current consumption vs. standby voltage, V<sub>CC</sub> = 3 V, PHG

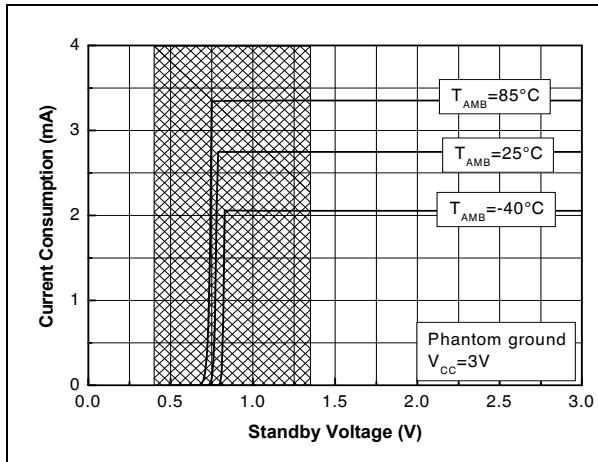


Figure 73. Current consumption vs. standby voltage, V<sub>CC</sub> = 3 V, SE

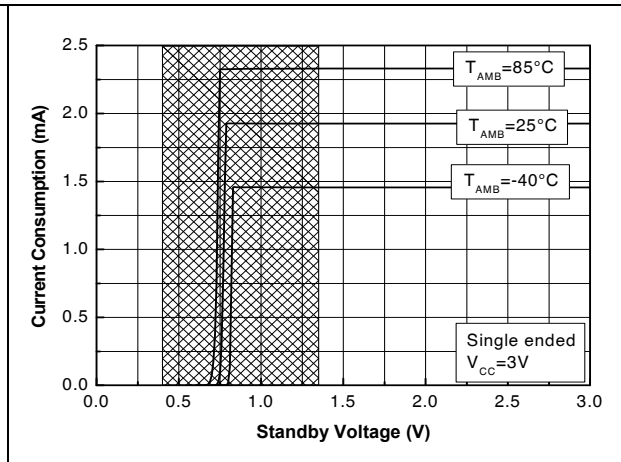


Figure 74. Current consumption vs. standby voltage,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , PHG

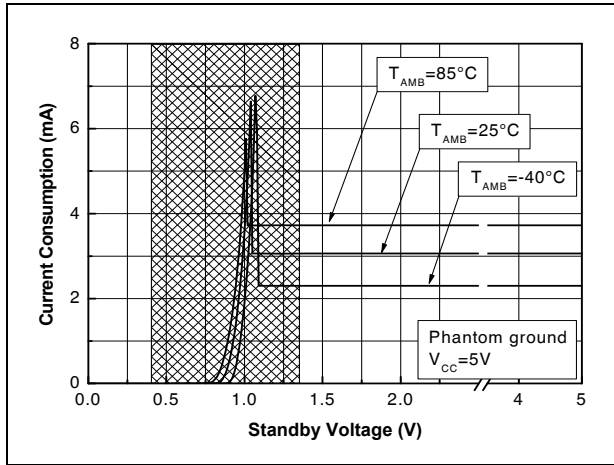


Figure 75. Current consumption vs. standby voltage,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , SE

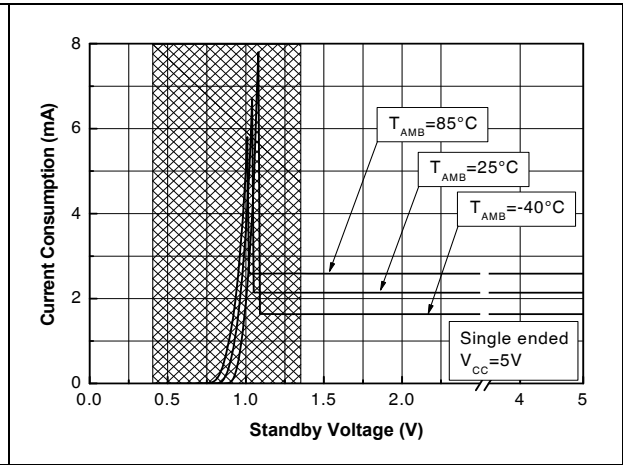
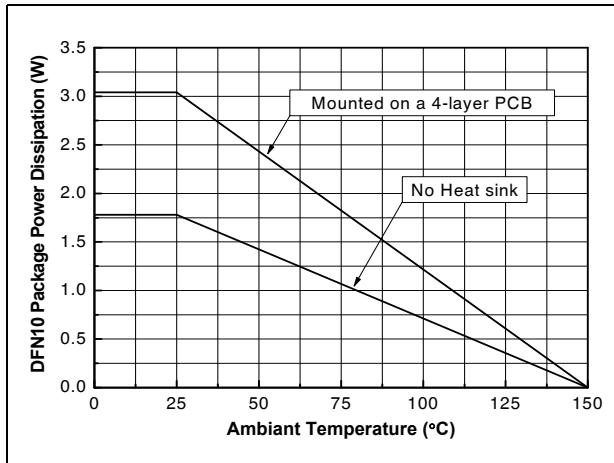


Figure 76. Power derating curves





## 4 Application information

### 4.1 General description

The TS4909 integrates two monolithic power amplifiers. The amplifier output can be configured to provide either single-ended (SE) capacitively-coupled output or phantom ground (PHG) capacitor-less output. [Figure 1: Typical applications for the TS4909 on page 5](#) shows schematics for each of these configurations.

#### Single-ended configuration

In the single-ended configuration, an output coupling capacitor,  $C_{out}$ , on the output of the power amplifier ( $V_{out1}$  and  $V_{out2}$ ) is mandatory. The output of the power amplifier is biased to a DC voltage equal to  $V_{CC}/2$  and the output coupling capacitor blocks this reference voltage.

#### Phantom ground configuration

In the phantom ground configuration, an internal buffer ( $V_{out3}$ ) maintains the  $V_{CC}/2$  voltage and the output of the power amplifiers are also biased to the  $V_{CC}/2$  voltage. Therefore, no output coupling capacitors are needed. This is of primary importance in portable applications where space constraints are continually present.

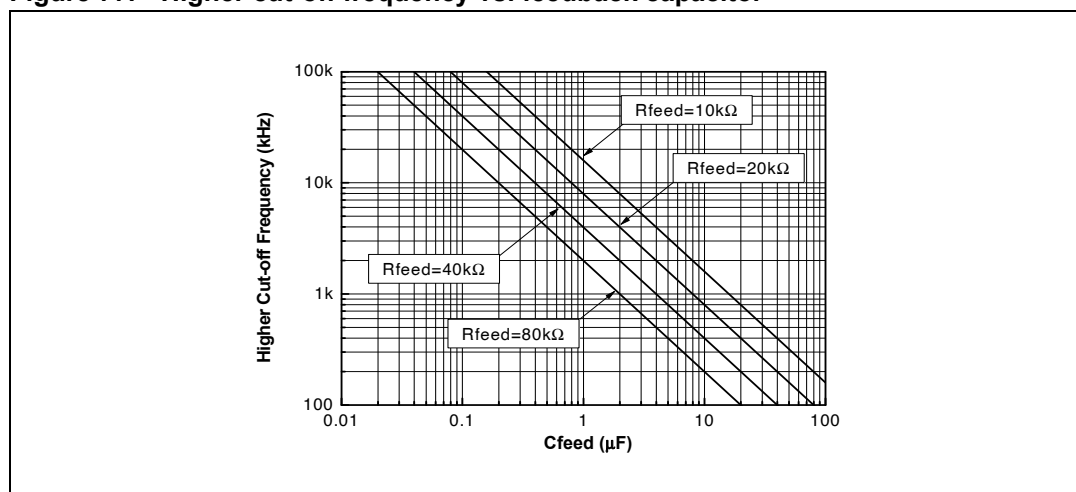
### 4.2 Frequency response

#### Higher cut-off frequency

In the high frequency region, you can limit the bandwidth by adding a capacitor  $C_{feed}$  in parallel with  $R_{feed}$ . It forms a low-pass filter with a -3 dB cut-off frequency  $F_{CH}$ . Assuming that  $F_{CH}$  is the highest frequency to be amplified (with a 3 dB attenuation), the maximum value of  $C_{feed}$  is:

$$F_{CH} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{feed} \cdot C_{feed}}$$

Figure 77. Higher cut-off frequency vs. feedback capacitor



### Lower cut-off frequency

The lower cut-off frequency  $F_{CL}$  of the TS4909 depends on input capacitors  $C_{in1,2}$ . In the single-ended configuration,  $F_{CL}$  depends on output capacitors  $C_{out1,2}$  as well.

The input capacitor  $C_{in}$  in series with the input resistor  $R_{in}$  of the amplifier is equivalent to a first-order high-pass filter. Assuming that  $F_{CL}$  is the lowest frequency to be amplified (with a 3 dB attenuation), the minimum value of  $C_{in}$  is:

$$C_{in} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot F_{CL} \cdot R_{in}}$$

In the single-ended configuration, the capacitor  $C_{out}$  in series with the load resistor  $R_L$  is equivalent to a first-order high-pass filter. Assuming that  $F_{CL}$  is the lowest frequency to be amplified (with a 3 dB attenuation), the minimum value of  $C_{out}$  is:

$$C_{out} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot F_{CL} \cdot R_L}$$

Figure 78. Lower cut-off frequency vs. input capacitor

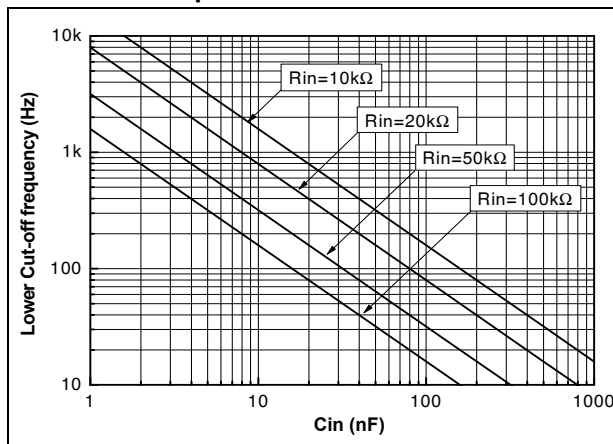
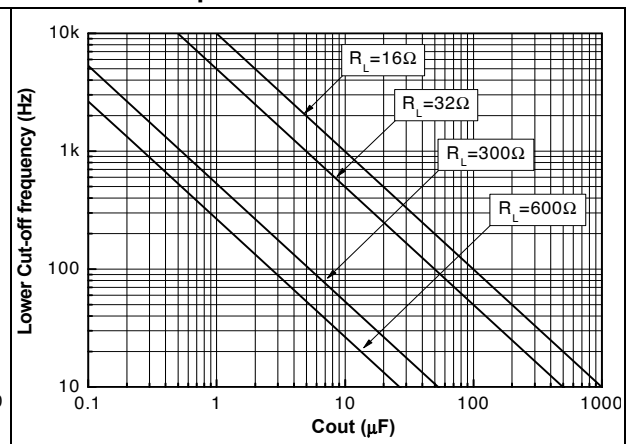


Figure 79. Lower cut-off frequency vs. output capacitor



Note: If  $F_{CL}$  is kept the same for calculation purposes, it must be taken into account that the 1st-order high-pass filter on the input and the 1st-order high-pass filter on the output create a 2nd-order high-pass filter in the audio signal path with an attenuation of 6 dB on  $F_{CL}$  and a roll-off of 40 db/decade.

### 4.3 Gain using the typical application schematics

In the flat region (no  $C_{in}$  effect), the output voltage of a channel is:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} \cdot \left( \frac{R_{feed}}{R_{in}} \right) = V_{IN} \cdot A_V$$

The gain  $A_V$  is:

$$A_V = \frac{R_{feed}}{R_{in}}$$

Note: The configuration (either single-ended or phantom ground) has no effect on the value of the gain.

## 4.4 Power dissipation and efficiency

### Hypotheses

- Voltage and current ( $V_{out}$  and  $I_{out}$ ) in the load are sinusoidal.
- The supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) is a pure DC source.

Regarding the load we have:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{PEAK} \sin \omega t (V)$$

and

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L} (A)$$

and

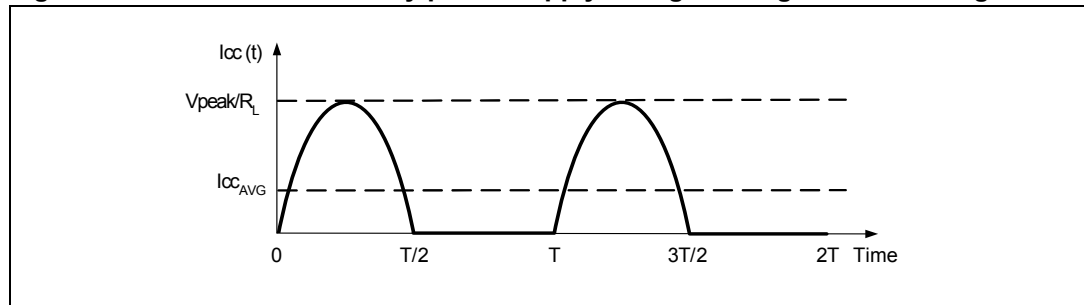
$$P_{OUT} = \frac{V_{PEAK}^2}{2R_L} (A)$$

### 4.4.1 Single-ended configuration

The average current delivered by the power supply voltage is:

$$I_{CC_{AVG}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{V_{PEAK}}{R_L} \sin(t) dt = \frac{V_{PEAK}}{\pi R_L} (A)$$

**Figure 80. Current delivered by power supply voltage in single-ended configuration**



The power delivered by the power supply voltage is:

$$P_{supply} = V_{CC} I_{CC_{AVG}} (W)$$

Therefore, the power dissipation by each power amplifier is:

$$P_{diss} = P_{supply} - P_{OUT} (W)$$

$$P_{diss} = \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{CC}}{\pi \sqrt{R_L}} \sqrt{P_{OUT}} - P_{OUT} (W)$$

and the maximum value is obtained when:

$$\frac{\partial P_{diss}}{\partial P_{OUT}} = 0$$