

LM4930 Boomer™ Audio Power Amplifier Series Audio Subsystem with Stereo Headphone & Mono Speaker Amplifiers

Check for Samples: [LM4930](#)

FEATURES

- 16-bit resolution 48kHz stereo DAC
- 16-bit resolution 8kHz voice codec
- I²S digital audio data serial interface
- Two-wire serial control interface
- PCM voice audio data serial interface
- 25mW/channel stereo headphone amplifier
- 330mW mono 8Ω amplifier (at AV_{DD} = 3.0V)
- 32-step volume control for audio output amplifiers
- No snubber networks or bootstrap capacitors are required by the headphone or hands-free

amplifiers

- Digital sidetone generation with adjustable attenuation
- Gain controllable headphone amp, mono BTL amp, mic preamp
- Available in the 36–bump micro SMD and 44–lead LLP packages

APPLICATIONS

- Mobile Phones
- Mobile/low power audio appliances
- PDAs

DESCRIPTION

The LM4930 is an integrated audio subsystem that supports voice and digital audio functions. The LM4930 includes a high quality I²S input stereo DAC, a voice band codec, a stereo headphone amplifier and a high-power mono speaker amplifier. It is primarily designed for demanding applications in mobile phones and other portable devices.

The LM4930 features an I²S serial interface for full range audio, a 16-bit PCM bi-directional serial interface for the voice band codec and an two-wire interface for control. The full range music path features an SNR of 86dB with a 16-bit 48kHz input. The stereo DAC can also be used while the voice codec is in use. The headphone amplifier delivers 25mW_{RMS} to a 32Ω single-ended stereo load with less than 0.5% distortion (THD+N) when AV_{DD} = 3V. The mono speaker amplifier delivers up to 330mW into an 8Ω load with less than 1% distortion when AV_{DD} = 3V.

The LM4930 employs advanced techniques to reduce power consumption, to reduce controller overhead and to eliminate click and pop. Boomer audio power amplifiers were designed specifically to provide high quality output power with a minimal amount of external components. It is, therefore, ideally suited for mobile phone and other low voltage applications where minimal power consumption is a primary requirement.

Table 1. Key Specifications

| | VALUE | UNIT |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| P _{LS OUT} at AV _{DD} = 5.0V, 8Ω | | |
| | 1% THD+N | 1 |
| | | W (typ) |
| P _{LS OUT} at AV _{DD} = 3.0V, 8Ω | | |
| | 1% THD+N | 330 |
| | | mW (typ) |
| P _{H/P OUT} at AV _{DD} = 3.0V, 32Ω | | |
| | 0.5% THD+N | 25 |
| | | mW (typ) |
| Supply voltage range | | |
| | DV _{DD} ⁽¹⁾ | 2.6V to 4.5 |
| | AV _{DD} ⁽¹⁾ | 2.6V to 5.5 |
| | | V |

(1) Best operation is achieved by maintaining 3.0V ≤ AV_{DD} ≤ 5.0 and 3.0V ≤ DV_{DD} ≤ 3.6V. AV_{DD} must be equal to or greater than DV_{DD}. for proper operation.



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Table 1. Key Specifications (continued)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----------|
| Total shutdown current | 2 | μA (typ) |
| PSRR at 217Hz, AV _{DD} = 3V | 50 | dB (typ) |

Typical Application

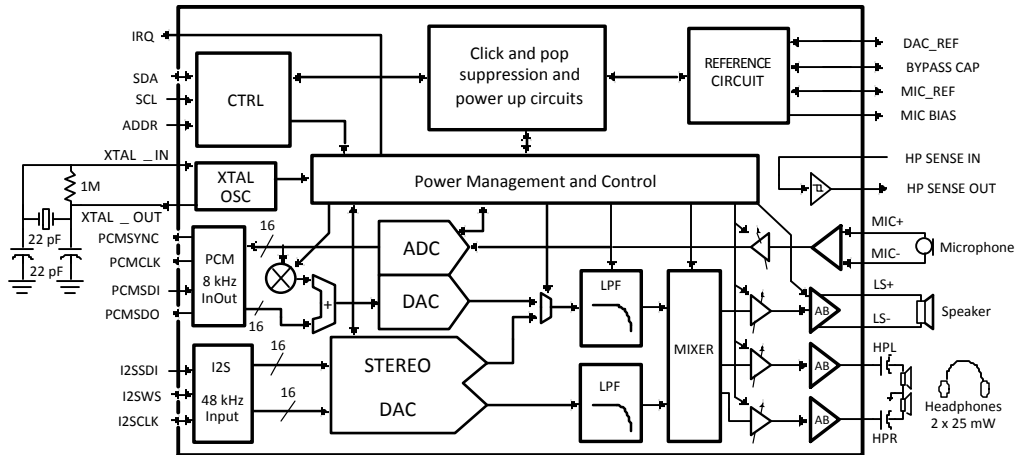


Figure 1. Typical I²S + Voice codec application circuit for mobile phones

Connection Diagram

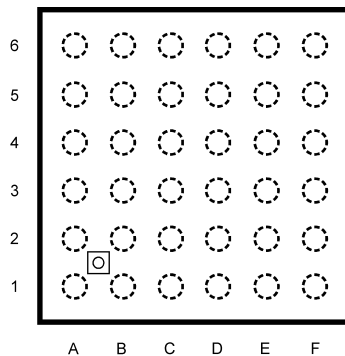


Figure 2. 36-Bump micro SMD (Top View)

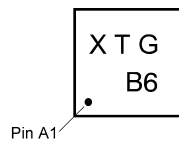


Figure 3. micro SMD Marking (Top View)

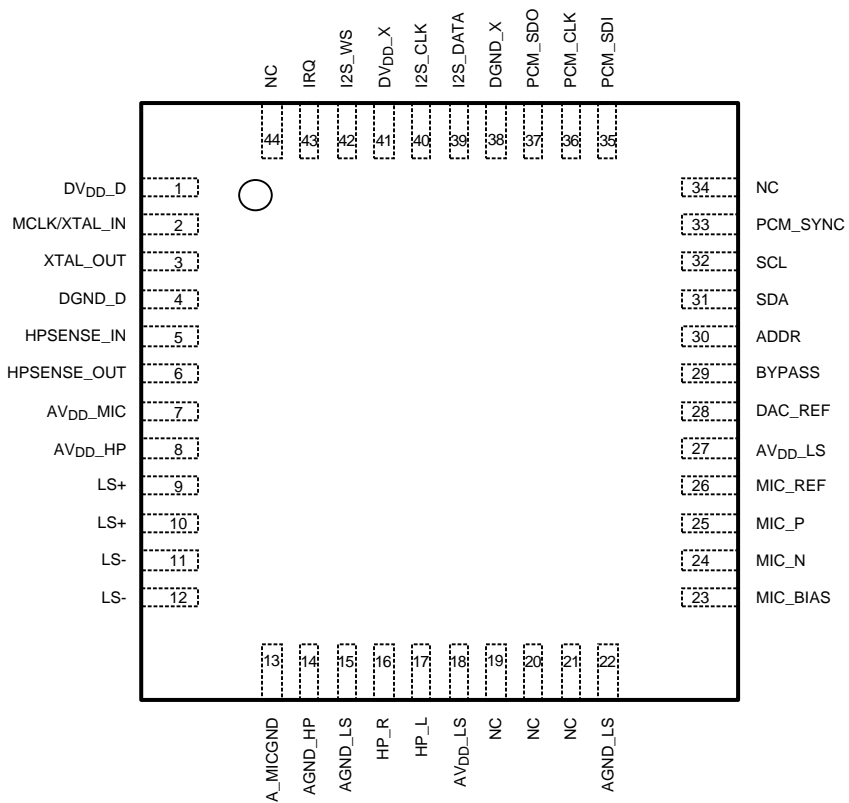


Figure 4. 44 – Lead LLP (Top View)

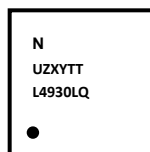


Figure 5. 44 – Lead LLP Marking (Top View)

Table 2. Pin Descriptions

| | | |
|----|----------|--|
| A1 | MIC_P | Microphone positive differential input |
| A2 | MIC_N | Microphone negative differential input |
| A3 | AVDD_MIC | Analog V_{dd} for microphone preamp |
| A4 | DAC_REF | D/A converter reference voltage |
| A5 | SDA | Two-wire control interface serial data pin |
| A6 | SCL | Two-wire control interface serial clock pin |
| B1 | AGND_MIC | Analog ground for microphone preamp |
| B2 | MIC_BIAS | Microphone bias supply output (2V) |
| B3 | MIC_REF | Internal fixed-reference bypass capacitor decoupling pin |
| B4 | ADDR | Control bus address select pin |
| B5 | PCM_SDI | PCM serial data in |

Table 2. Pin Descriptions (continued)

| | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| B6 | PCM_CLK | PCM Serial clock pin |
| C1 | AVDD_HP | Analog V_{dd} for headphone amplifier |
| C2 | NC | No Connect |
| C3 | BYPASS | Half-supply bypass capacitor decoupling pin |
| C4 | PCM_SYNC | PCM Frame sync pin |
| C5 | I2S_DATA | I ² S serial data input |
| C6 | DGND_D | Digital ground |
| D1 | HP_L | Headphone amplifier connection (Left) |
| D2 | HP_R | Headphone amplifier connection (Right) |
| D3 | HPSENSE_IN | Connection for sense pin of headphone jack |
| D4 | PCM_SDO | PCM serial data out |
| D5 | I2S_CLK | I ² S serial bit clock |
| D6 | DVDD_D | Digital V_{dd} |
| E1 | AGND_HP | Analog ground for headphone amplifier |
| E2 | LS- | Loudspeaker amplifier BTL negative out (-) |
| E3 | HPSENSE_OUT | Logic output pin to indicate headphone connection status. Outputs logic high when HPSENSE_IN is high and outputs logic low when HPSENSE_IN is low. See Figure 9 for suggested application circuit |
| E4 | IRQ | LM4930 mode status indicator pin |
| E5 | I2S_WS | I ² S word select |
| E6 | XTAL_OUT | Negative feedback source for external crystal MCLK |
| F1 | AGND_LS | Analog ground for loudspeaker amplifier |
| F2 | LS+ | Loudspeaker amplifier BTL positive out (+) |
| F3 | AVDD_LS | Analog V_{DD} for loudspeaker amplifier |
| F4 | DGND_X | Digital ground |
| F5 | DVDD_X | Digital V_{DD} |
| F6 | MCLK/XTAL_IN | 12.288MHz or 24.576MHz Master Clock from crystal (via XTAL OUT) or external source |

System Control Registers

The LM4930 is controlled with a two-wire serial interface. This interface is used to configure the operating mode, digital interfaces, and delta-sigma modulators. The LM4930 is controlled by writing information into a series of write-only registers, each with its own unique 7 bit address. The following registers are programmable:

Table 3. BASIC CONFIG REGISTER ⁽¹⁾

| BASIC CONFIGURATION (XX1000). (Set = logic 1, Clear = logic 0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| BIT | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| RESET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Address | Register | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3:0 | MODE | The LM4930 can be placed in one of several modes that dictate the basic operation. When a new mode is selected the LM4930 will change operation silently and will re-configure the power management profile automatically. The modes are described as follows. ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mode | Mono Speaker Amplifier Source | Headphone Left Source | Headphone Right Source | Comment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0000 | None | None | None | Powerdown mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0001 | None | None | None | Standby mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0010 | Voice | None | None | Mono speaker mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0011 | None | Voice | Voice | Headphone call mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0100 | Voice | Voice | Voice | Conference call mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0101 | Audio (L+R) | None | None | L+R mixed to mono speaker | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0110 | None | Audio (Left) | Audio (Right) | Headphone stereo audio | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0111 | Audio (L+R) | Audio (Left) | Audio (Right) | L+R mixed to mono speaker + stereo headphone audio | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1000 | Audio (Left) | Voice | Voice | Mixed Mode | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1001 | Voice + Audio (Left) | Voice | Voice | Mixed mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1010 | Voice | Audio (Left) | Audio (Left) | Mixed Mode | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | SOFT_RESET | Resets the LM4930, excluding the control registers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | PCM_LONG | If set the PCM interface uses a long frame sync. ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | PCM_COMPANDED | If set the 8 MSBs are presumed to be companded data and the 8 LSBs are ignored. ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | PCM_LAW | If set, the companded G711 data is set to be A-law, else μ -law is assumed ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8:9 | PCM_SYNC_MODE | Sets 1 (00h), 2 (01h) or 4(10h) 16 bit frames per sync. The PCM_SDO pin is tri-stated during the latter frames. ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | PCM_ALWAYS_ON | This bit should be set if another codec is using the PCM bus. When set, the LM4930 will drive the clock and sync signals in all modes except Powerdown ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | I2S_M/S | I2S master or slave select. If set then I2S = master. Cleared = slave | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | I2S_RES | I2S resolution select. If set then 32 bits per frame. If cleared then 16 bits per frame | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | RSVD | RESERVED ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | RSVD | RESERVED ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | RSVD | RESERVED ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1) This register is used to configure the I2S and PCM interfaces as well as the 48kHz DAC module. The 7 bit address for the BASICCONFIG register is XX10000.

(X = 0 if ADDR is set to logic 0)

(X = 1 if ADDR is set to logic 1)

(2) With the exception of Standby Mode, rapid switching between modes should be avoided. Rapid switching between modes will not ensure that the desired mode will be activated.

(3) It is recommended to alter this bit only while the part is in Powerdown Mode.

(4) Reserved bits should be set to zero when programming the associated register.

Table 4. VOICE/TEST CONFIG REGISTERS⁽¹⁾

| VOICETESTCONFIG (XX10001). (Set = logic 1, Clear = logic 0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIT | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address | Register | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | CLASS | If set, configures the chip for use with an external class D or linear amplifier and turns the BTL speaker output into a buffer. ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4:1 | SIDESTONE_ATTEN | Programs the attenuation of the digital sidetone. Attenuation is set as follows: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4:1 | Sidetone Attenuation | 4:1 | Sidetone Attenuation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0000 | Mute | 1000 | -9dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0001 | -30dB | 1001 | -6dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0010 | -27dB | 1010 | -3dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0011 | -24dB | 1011 | 0dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0100 | -21dB | 1100 | Mute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0101 | -18dB | 1101 | Mute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0110 | -15dB | 1110 | Mute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0111 | -12dB | 1111 | Mute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | AUTOSIDE | This feature is included for use with the mono speaker in hands-free applications where sidetones may not be desirable. If set, the sidetone is always muted in modes when voice is played on the mono speaker (0010, 0100, 1001, and 1010), otherwise the sidetone is present at whatever level is set in the attenuation control register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | CLOCK_DIV | If set, allows for the use of a 24.576MHz crystal. Default setting is for 12.288MHz crystal. ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | ZXD_DISABLE | Disables the zero crossing detect in the stereo DAC to guarantee immediate mode changes rather than waiting for a zero cross. ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8:9 | RSVD | RESERVED ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10:11 | CAP_SIZE | Set to accomodate different bypass capacitor values to give correct turn-off delay and click/pop performance. Value is set as follows: ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10:11 | Delay | Bypass Capacitor Size | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 00 | 25ms | 0.1µF | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 01 | 50ms | 0.39µF | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | 85ms | 1µF | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | RESERVED | RESERVED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | ZXDS_SLOW | If set, this forces the stereo DAC outputs to wait for a zero crossing before powering down | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | MUTE_LS | If set, mutes the loudspeaker amplifier in any mode where it is not already muted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | MUTE_HP | If set, mutes the headphone amplifier in any mode where it is not already muted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | MUTE_MIC | If set, mutes the microphone preamp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- (1) This register configures the voiceband codec, sidetone attenuation, and selected control functions. The 7 bit address for the VOICE TESTCONFIG register is XX10001.
(X = 0 if ADDR is set to logic 0)
(X = 1 if ADDR is set to logic 1)
- (2) It is recommended to alter this bit only while the part is in Powerdown Mode.
- (3) To ensure a successful transistion into Powerdown Mode, ZXD_DISABLE must be set whenever there is no audio input signal present.
- (4) Reserved bits should be set to zero when programming the associated register.

Table 5. GAIN CONFIG REGISTERS⁽¹⁾

| GAINCONFIG (XX10010). (Set = logic 1, Clear = logic 0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| BIT | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| RESET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Address | Register | | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4:0 | LOUDSPKR_GAIN | | Programs the gain of the loudspeaker amplifier. Gain is set as follows: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 4:0 | Loudspeaker Gain | 4:0 | Loudspeaker Gain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00000 | -34.5dB | 10000 | -10.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00001 | -33dB | 10001 | -9dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00010 | -31.5dB | 10010 | -7.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00011 | -30dB | 10011 | -6dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00100 | -28.5dB | 10100 | -4.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00101 | -27dB | 10101 | -3dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00110 | -25.5dB | 10110 | -1.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00111 | -24dB | 10111 | 0dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01000 | -22.5dB | 11000 | 1.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01001 | -21dB | 11001 | 3dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01010 | -19.5dB | 11010 | 4.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01011 | -18dB | 11011 | 6dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01100 | -16.5dB | 11100 | 7.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01101 | -15dB | 11101 | 9dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01110 | -13.5dB | 11110 | 10.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01111 | -12dB | 11111 | 12dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9:5 | HP_GAIN | | Programs the gain of the headphone amplifier. Gain is set as follows: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9:5 | Headphone Gain | 9:5 | Headphone Gain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00000 | -46dB | 10000 | -22.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00001 | -45dB | 10001 | -21dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00010 | -43.5dB | 10010 | -19.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00011 | -42db | 10011 | -18dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00100 | -40.5dB | 10100 | -16.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00101 | -39dB | 10101 | -15dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00110 | -37.5dB | 10110 | -13.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 00111 | -36dB | 10111 | -12dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01000 | -34.5dB | 11000 | -10.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01001 | -33dB | 11001 | -9dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01010 | -31.5dB | 11010 | -7.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01011 | -30dB | 11011 | -6dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01100 | -28.5dB | 11100 | -4.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 01101 | -27dB | 11101 | -3dB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01110 | -25.5dB | 11110 | -1.5dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01111 | -24dB | 11111 | 0dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13:10 | MIC_GAIN | | Programs the gain of the microphone amplifier. Gain is set as follows: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1) This register is used to control the gain of the headphone amplifier, the loudspeaker amplifier, and the microphone preamplifier. The 7 bit address for the GAINCONFIG register is XX10010.

(X = 0 if ADDR is set to logic 0)

(X = 1 if ADDR is set to logic 1)

Table 5. GAIN CONFIG REGISTERS⁽¹⁾ (continued)

| | | 13:10 | Mic Preamp Gain |
|-------|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 0000 | 17dB |
| | | 0001 | 19dB |
| | | 0010 | 21dB |
| | | 0011 | 23dB |
| | | 0100 | 25dB |
| | | 0101 | 27dB |
| | | 0110 | 29dB |
| | | 0111 | 31dB |
| | | 1000 | 33dB |
| | | 1001 | 35dB |
| | | 1010 | 37dB |
| | | 1011 | 39dB |
| | | 1100 | 41dB |
| | | 1101 | 43dB |
| | | 1110 | 45dB |
| | | 1111 | 47dB |
| 15:14 | RSVD | RESERVED ⁽²⁾ | |

(2) Reserved bits should be set to zero when programming the associated register.

Timing Diagrams

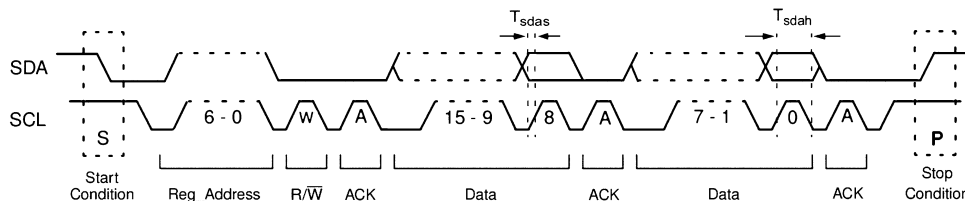


Figure 6. Two-wire Control Interface Timing Diagram

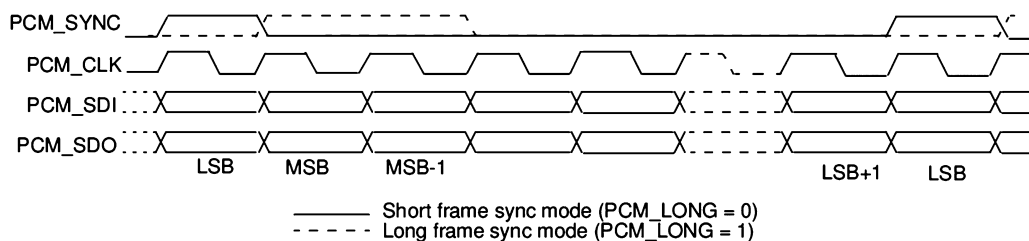


Figure 7. PCM Receive Timing Diagram

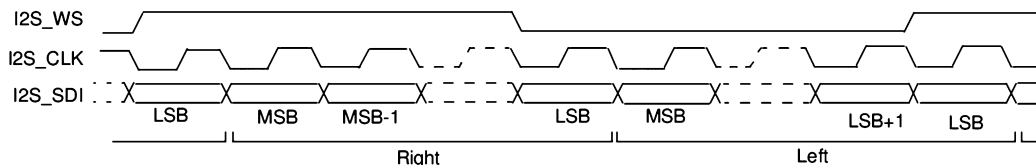


Figure 8. I²S Transmit Timing Diagram



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.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ^{(1) (2)}

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Analog Supply Voltage | 6.0V |
| Digital Storage Supply Voltage | 6.0V |
| Storage temperature | -65°C to +150°C |
| Power Dissipation ⁽³⁾ | Internally Limited |
| ESD Susceptibility | |
| Human Body Model ⁽⁴⁾ | 2000V |
| Machine Model ⁽⁵⁾ | 200V |
| Junction temperature | 150°C |
| Thermal Resistance | |
| θ_{JA} - TLA36KRA | 105°C/W |
| θ_{JA} - LQA44A ⁽⁶⁾ | 27°C/W |

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) All voltages are measured with respect to the relevant GND pin unless otherwise specified.
- (3) 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. For the LM4930, see power derating currents for more information.
- (4) Human body model: 100pF discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor.
- (5) Machine model: 220pF - 240pF discharged through all pins.
- (6) The given θ_A is for an LM4930 packaged in an LQA44A with the Exposed-DAP soldered to an exposed 2in² area of 1oz printed circuit board copper with 16 thermal vias as described in National AN-1187.

Operating Ratings ⁽¹⁾

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Temperature Range | |
| $T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$ | -30°C \leq T_A \leq +85°C |
| Supply Voltage | |
| DV_{DD} ⁽²⁾ | 2.6V - 4.5V |
| AV_{DD} ⁽²⁾ | 2.6V - 5.5V |

- (1) 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. For the LM4930, see power derating currents for more information.
- (2) Best operation is achieved by maintaining $3.0V \leq AV_{DD} \leq 5.0$ and $3.0V \leq DV_{DD} \leq 3.6V$. AV_{DD} must be equal to or greater than DV_{DD} for proper operation.

Electrical Characteristics $DV_{DD} = 3.3V$, $AV_{DD} = 5V$, $R_{LHP} = 32\Omega$, $R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ (1) (2) (3)

 The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Typical (4) | Limits (5) (6) | |
| DI _{DD} | Digital Power Supply Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz | | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0010" Output Mode = "0011" Output Mode = "0100" | 2 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0101" Output Mode = "0110" Output Mode = "0111" | 4.4 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "1000" Output Mode = "1001" Output Mode = "1010" | 4.9 | 8 | mA (max) |
| AI _{DD} | Analog Power Supply Quiescent Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz; No Load | | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0010" | 7.0 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0011" | 6.3 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0100" | 8.0 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0101" | 8.2 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0110" | 7.4 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0111" | 8.7 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "1000" Output Mode = "1001" Output Mode = "1010" | 9.5 | 14 | mA (max) |
| DI _{SD} | Digital Powerdown Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0000" Powerdown Mode | 1 | 7 | μA (max) |
| AI _{SD} | Analog Powerdown Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0000" Powerdown Mode | 1 | 2 | μA (max) |
| DI _{ST} | Digital Standby Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0001" Standby Mode | 1.4 | 2 | mA (max) |
| AI _{ST} | Analog Standby Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0001" Standby Mode | 230 | 1000 | μA (max) |
| V _{FS_LS} | Full-Scale Output Voltage (Mono speaker amplifier) | CLASS = 0; 0dB gain setting; 8Ω BTL load ⁽⁷⁾ | 2.5 | | V _{P-P} |
| V _{FS_HP} | Full-Scale Output Voltage (Headphone amplifier) | 0dB gain setting; 32Ω Stereo Load ⁽⁷⁾ | 2.5 | | V _{P-P} |
| V _{MIC_BIAS} | Mic Bias Voltage | | 2.0 | | V |
| THD+N | Headphone Amplifier Total Harmonic Motion Distortion + Noise | f _{IN} = 1 kHz, P _{OUT} = 7.5mW; 32Ω Stereo Load | 0.07 | | % |
| P _{OHP} | Headphone Amplifier Output Power | THD+N = 0.5%, f _{OUT} = 1kHz | 27 | 20 | mW (min) |
| P _{OLS} | Mono Speaker Amplifier Output Power | THD+N = 1%, f _{OUT} = 1kHz | 1 | | W |

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) All voltages are measured with respect to the relevant GND pin unless otherwise specified.
- (3) Best operation is achieved by maintaining $3.0V \leq AV_{DD} \leq 5.0$ and $3.0V \leq DV_{DD} \leq 3.6V$. AV_{DD} must be equal to or greater than DV_{DD} for proper operation.
- (4) Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
- (5) Limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (6) Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.
- (7) This value represents the 0dB output level of the given amplifier for the given analog supply voltage. Gain values given in the GAINCONFIG register are relative to these full-scale values for each output amplifier.

Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $AV_{DD} = 5V$, $R_{LHP} = 32\Omega$, $R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ (continued)

The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|----------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | Typical ⁽⁴⁾ | Limits ⁽⁵⁾ _{⁽⁶⁾} | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $C_{BYPASS} = 1.0\mu F$ $C_{DAC_REF} = 1.0\mu F$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$ @ 217Hz, MIC_P, MIC_N terminated with 10Ω to ground | 55 | 45 | dB (min) |
| SNR (Voice) | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Voice DAC Path) | Signal = V_o at $f = 1kHz$ @1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise = digital zero, A-weighted, 0dB gain setting | 72 | | dB |
| SNR (Music) | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Music Audio Path) | Signal = V_o at $f = 1kHz$ @1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise = digital zero, A-weighted; 0dB gain setting | 86 | | dB |
| DR (Voice) | Dynamic Range (Voice DAC Path) | Signal = V_o at $f = 1kHz$ @1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted; 0dB gain setting | 72 | | dB |
| DR (Music) | Dynamic Range (Music Audio Path) | Signal = V_o at $f=1kHz$ @1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted, 0dB gain setting | 86 | | dB |
| SNR _{ADC} | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Voice ADC Path) | Reference signal = 0dBFS MIC_P, MIC_N terminated with 10Ω to ground; A-weighted; 47dB MIC preamp gain setting | 75 | | dB |
| DR _{ADC} | Dynamic Range (Voice ADC Path) | Reference signal = 0dBFS Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted; 47dB MIC preamp gain setting | 75 | | dB |
| X _{TALK} | Stereo Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk | $f_s = 48kHz$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$ sinewave at -3dB _{FS} | 75 | | dB |
| V _{MIC-IN} | Maximum Differential MIC Input Voltage | 17dB MIC Preamp gain setting | 570 | | mV _{P-P} |
| R _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Ripple | 300Hz - 3.3kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.15 | +/-0.2 | dB (max) |
| R _{VADC} | Voice ADC Ripple | 300Hz - 3.3kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.25 | +/-0.3 | dB (max) |
| PB _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Passband | -3dB Point | 3.46 | | kHz |
| SBA _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Stopband Attenuation | Above 4kHz | 72 | | dB |
| UPB _{VADC} | Voice ADC Upper Passband Cutoff Frequency. | Upper -3dB Point | 3.47 | | kHz |
| LPB _{VADC} | Voice ADC Lower Passband Cutoff Frequency. | Lower -3dB Point | 0.230 | | kHz |
| SBA _{VADC} | Voice ADC Stopband Attenuation | Above 4kHz | 65 | | dB |
| SBA _{NOTCH} | Voice ADC Notch Attenuation | Centered on 55Hz, figure gives worst case attenuation for 50Hz & 60Hz. | 58 | | dB |
| R _{DAC} | Audio DAC Ripple | 20Hz - 20kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.1 | +/-0.2 | dB (max) |
| PB _{DAC} | Audio DAC Passband Width | -3dB point | 22.7 | | kHz |
| SBA _{DAC} | Audio DAC Stopband Attenuation | Above 24kHz | 76 | | dB |
| DR _{DAC} | Audio DAC Dynamic Range Digital Filter Section | Signal = V_o at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N; $f = 1kHz$; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; 0dB gain; A-weighted | 97 | | dB |
| SNR _{DAC} | Audio DAC SNR Digital Filter Section | Signal = V_o at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N; $f = 1kHz$; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; 0dB gain; A-weighted | 97 | | dB |
| ΔA_{CH-CH} | Stereo Channel-to-Channel Gain Mismatch | | 0.3 | | dB |
| V _{IL} | Digital Input: Logic Low Voltage Level | | 0.4 | | V |
| V _{IH} | Digital Input: Logic High Voltage Level | | 1.4 | | V |

Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 3.3V$, $A_{V_{DD}} = 5V$, $R_{LHP} = 32\Omega$, $R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ (continued)

 The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|---------------|---|--|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | Typical ⁽⁴⁾ | Limits ⁽⁵⁾ _{⁽⁶⁾} | |
| | Volume Control Range (Headphone amplifiers) | Maximum Attenuation Minimum Attenuation | -46.5 0 | | dB dB |
| | Volume Control Range (Mono speaker amplifier) | Minimum Gain Maximum Gain | -34.5 12 | | dB dB |
| | Volume Control Step Size (Output amplifiers) | | 1.5 | | dB |
| | Volume Control Range (Microphone Preamp) | Minimum Gain Maximum Gain | 17 47 | | dB dB |
| | Volume Control Step Size (Microphone Preamp) | | 2 | | dB |
| | Side Tone Attenuation Range | Maximum Attenuation Minimum Attenuation | -30 0 | | dB dB |
| | Side Tone Attenuation Step Size | | 3 | | dB |
| f_{MCLK} | MCLK frequency | CLOCK_DIV = 0 CLOCK_DIV = 1 | 12.288 24.576 | | MHz MHz |
| | MCLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |
| f_{CONV} | Sampling Clock Frequency ⁽⁸⁾ | | 48 | | kHz |
| f_{CLKSCL} | SCL_CLK Frequency | | 400 | | kHz |
| $t_{RISESCL}$ | SCL_CLK, SCL_DATA Rise Time | | 300 | | ns |
| $t_{FALLSCL}$ | SCL_CLK, SDA_DATA Fall Time | | 300 | | ns |
| t_{SDAH} | SDA_DATA Hold Time | | 500 | | ns |
| t_{SDAS} | SDA_DATA Setup Time | | 500 | | ns |
| f_{CLKPCM} | PCM_CLK Frequency | PCM_SYNC_MODE = 00 PCM_SYNC_MODE = 01 PCM_SYNC_MODE = 10 | 128 256 512 | | kHz |
| | PCM_CLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |
| f_{CLKI2S} | I2S_CLK Frequency | I2S_RES = 0 I2S_RES = 1 | 1.536 3.072 | | MHz |
| | I2S_CLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |

(8) The sampling clock frequency is equal to the master clock frequency divided by 256. ($f_{conv} = f_{MCLK}/256$)

Electrical Characteristics $DV_{DD} = 3V, AV_{DD} = 3V, R_{LHP} = 32\Omega, R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ (1) (2) (3)

The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|-----------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Typical (4) | Limits (5) (6) | |
| DI _{DD} | Digital Power Supply Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz | | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0010" Output Mode = "0011" Output Mode = "0100" | 1.6 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0101" Output Mode = "0110" Output Mode = "0111" | 3.8 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "1000" Output Mode = "1001" Output Mode = "1010" | 4.2 | 7 | mA (max) |
| AI _{DD} | Analog Power Supply Quiescent Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz; No Load | | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0010" | 5.8 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0011" | 5.1 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0100" | 6.5 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0101" | 6.4 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0110" | 5.8 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "0111" | 7.0 | | |
| | | Output Mode = "1000" Output Mode = "1001" Output Mode = "1010" | 7.5 | 12 | mA (max) |
| DI _{SD} | Digital Powerdown Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0000" Powerdown Mode | 1 | 7 | μA (max) |
| AI _{SD} | Analog Powerdown Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0000" Powerdown Mode | 0.6 | 1.5 | μA (max) |
| DI _{ST} | Digital Standby Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0001" Standby Mode | 1.1 | 1.7 | mA (max) |
| AI _{ST} | Analog Standby Current | f _{MCLK} = 12.288MHz Output Mode = "0001" Standby Mode | 100 | 300 | μA (max) |
| V _{FS_LS} | Full-Scale Output Voltage (Mono speaker amplifier) | CLASS = 0; 0dB gain setting; 8Ω BTL load ⁽⁷⁾ | 2.5 | | V _{P-P} |
| V _{FS_HP} | Full-Scale Output Voltage (Headphone amplifier) | 0dB gain setting; 32Ω Stereo Load ⁽⁷⁾ | 2.5 | | V _{P-P} |
| V _{MIC_BIAS} | Mic Bias Voltage | | 2 | | V |
| THD+N | Headphone Amplifier Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise | f _{IN} = 1kHz, P _{OUT} = 7.5mW | 0.07 | | % |
| P _{OHP} | Headphone Amplifier Output Power | THD+N = 0.5%, f _{OUT} = 1kHz | 25 | 15 | mW (min) |
| P _{OLS} | Mono Speaker Amplifier Output Power | THD+N = 1%, f _{OUT} = 1kHz | 330 | 270 | mW (min) |

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) All voltages are measured with respect to the relevant GND pin unless otherwise specified.
- (3) 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. For the LM4930, see power derating currents for more information.
- (4) Typical values are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
- (5) Limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (6) Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.
- (7) This value represents the 0dB output level of the given amplifier for the given analog supply voltage. Gain values given in the GAINCONFIG register are relative to these full-scale values for each output amplifier.

Electrical Characteristics $DV_{DD} = 3V$, $AV_{DD} = 3V$, $R_{LHP} = 32\Omega$, $R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ ^{(1) (2) (3)} (continued)

 The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|----------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | Typical ⁽⁴⁾ | Limits ⁽⁵⁾ _{⁽⁶⁾} | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $C_{BYPASS} = 1.0\mu F$ $C_{DAC_REF} = 1.0\mu F$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$ @ 217Hz | 50 | 42 | dB (min) |
| SNR (Voice) | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Voice DAC Path) | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise = digital zero, A-weighted; 0dB gain setting | 72 | | dB |
| SNR (Music) | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Music Audio Path) | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise = digital zero, A-weighted; 0dB gain setting | 86 | | dB |
| DR (Voice) | Dynamic Range (Voice DAC Path) | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted, 0dB gain setting | 72 | | dB |
| DR (Music) | Dynamic Range (Music Audio Path) | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N, 32Ω Stereo Load; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted, 0dB gain setting | 86 | | dB |
| SNR _{ADC} | Signal-to-Noise Ratio (Voice ADC Path) | Reference signal = 0dBFS MIC_P, MIC_N terminated with 10 Ω to ground; A-weighted; 47dB MIC preamp gain setting | 75 | | dB |
| DR _{ADC} | Dynamic Range (Voice ADC Path) | Reference signal = 0dBFS Noise for -60dBFS digital input; A-weighted; 47dB MIC preamp gain setting | 75 | | dB |
| X _{TALK} | Stereo Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk | $f_S = 48kHz$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$ sinewave at -3dB _{FS} | 73 | | dB |
| V _{MIC-IN} | Maximum Differential MIC Input Voltage | 17dB MIC Preamp gain setting | 570 | | mV _{P-P} |
| R _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Ripple | 300Hz - 3.3kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.15 | +/-0.2 | dB (max) |
| R _{VADC} | Voice ADC Ripple | 300Hz - 3.3kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.25 | +/-0.3 | dB (max) |
| PB _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Passband | -3dB Point | 3.46 | | kHz |
| SBA _{VDAC} | Voice DAC Stopband Attenuation | Above 4kHz | 72 | | dB |
| UPB _{VADC} | Voice ADC Upper Passband Cutoff Frequency. | Upper -3dB Point | 3.47 | | kHz |
| LPB _{VADC} | Voice ADC Lower Passband Cutoff Frequency. | Lower -3dB Point | 0.230 | | kHz |
| SBA _{VADC} | Voice ADC Stopband Attenuation | Above 4kHz | 65 | | dB |
| SBA _{NOTCH} | Voice ADC Notch Attenuation | Centered on 55Hz, figure gives worst case attenuation for 50Hz & 60Hz. | 58 | | dB |
| R _{DAC} | Audio DAC Ripple | 20Hz - 20kHz through head-phone output. | +/-0.1 | +/-0.2 | dB (max) |
| PB _{DAC} | Audio DAC Passband Width | -3dB point | 22.7 | | kHz |
| SBA _{DAC} | Audio DAC Stopband Attenuation | Above 24kHz | 76 | | dB |
| DR _{DAC} | Audio DAC Dynamic Range Digital Filter Section | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N; $f = 1kHz$; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; 0dB gain; A-weighted | 97 | | dB |
| SNR _{DAC} | Audio DAC SNR Digital Filter Section | Signal = V_O at $f = 1kHz$ @ 1% THD+N; $f = 1kHz$; Noise for -60dBFS digital input; 0dB gain; A-weighted | 97 | | dB |
| ΔA_{CH-CH} | Stereo Channel-to-Channel Gain Mismatch | | 0.3 | | dB |
| V _{IL} | Digital Input: Logic Low Voltage Level | | 0.4 | | V |
| V _{IH} | Digital Input: Logic High Voltage Level | | 1.4 | | V |

Electrical Characteristics $DV_{DD} = 3V$, $AV_{DD} = 3V$, $R_{LHP} = 32\Omega$, $R_{LHF} = 8\Omega$ ^{(1) (2) (3)} (continued)

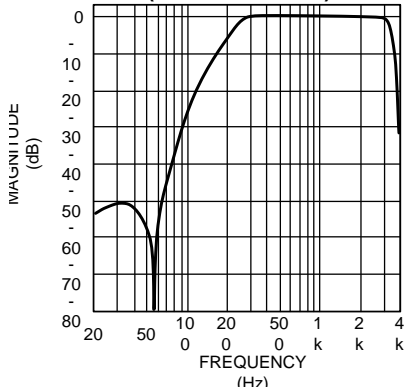
The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in [Figure 1](#), unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4930 | | Units (Limits) |
|---------------|---|--|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | Typical ⁽⁴⁾ | Limits ⁽⁵⁾ _{⁽⁶⁾} | |
| | Volume Control Range (Headphone amplifiers) | Maximum Attenuation Minimum Attenuation | -46.5 0 | | dB dB |
| | Volume Control Range (Mono speaker amplifier) | Minimum Gain Maximum Gain | -34.5 12 | | dB dB |
| | Volume Control Step Size (Output amplifiers) | | 1.5 | | dB |
| | Volume Control Range (Microphone Preamp) | Minimum Gain Maximum Gain | 17 47 | | dB |
| | Volume Control Step Size (Microphone Preamp) | | 2 | | dB |
| | Side Tone Attenuation Range | Maximum Attenuation Minimum Attenuation | -30 0 | | dB dB |
| | Side Tone Attenuation Step Size | | 3 | | dB |
| f_{MCLK} | MCLK frequency | CLOCK_DIV = 0 CLOCK_DIV = 1 | 12.288 24.576 | | MHz MHz |
| | MCLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |
| f_{CONV} | Sampling Clock Frequency | ⁽⁸⁾ | 48 | | kHz |
| f_{CLKSCL} | SCL_CLK Frequency | | 400 | | kHz |
| $t_{RISESCL}$ | SCL_CLK, SCL_DATA Rise Time | | 300 | | ns |
| $t_{FALLSCL}$ | SCL_CLK, SDA_DATA Fall Time | | 300 | | ns |
| t_{SDAH} | SDA_DATA Hold Time | | 500 | | ns |
| t_{SDAS} | SDA_DATA Setup Time | | 500 | | ns |
| f_{CLKPCM} | PCM_CLK Frequency | PCM_SYNC_MODE = 00 PCM_SYNC_MODE = 01 PCM_SYNC_MODE = 10 | 128 256 512 | | kHz kHz kHz |
| | PCM_CLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |
| f_{CLKI2S} | I2S_CLK Frequency | I2S_RES = 0 I2S_RES = 1 | 1.536 3.072 | | MHz MHz |
| | I2S_CLK Duty Cycle | | 50 | 40 60 | % (min) % (max) |

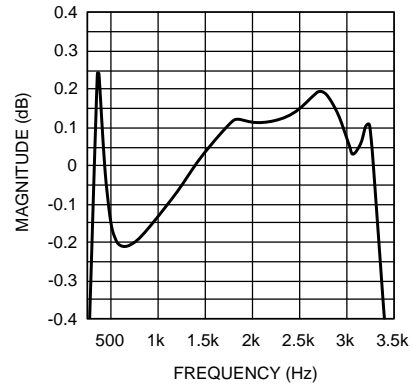
(8) The sampling clock frequency is equal to the master clock frequency divided by 256. ($f_{conv} = f_{MCLK}/256$)

Typical Performance Characteristics (1)

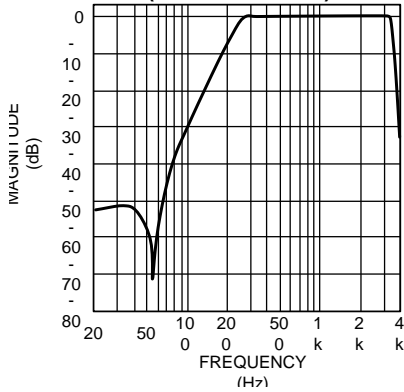
MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response (MIC Gain = 17dB)



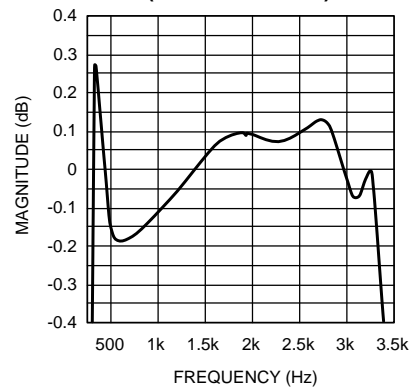
MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response Zoom (MIC Gain = 17dB)



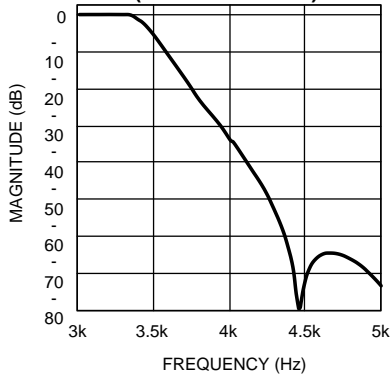
MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response (MIC Gain = 47dB)



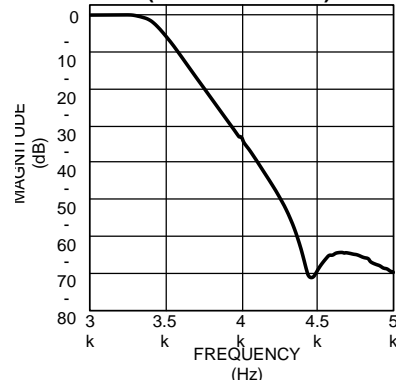
MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response Zoom (MIC Gain = 47dB)



MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response High Cutoff (MIC Gain = 17dB)



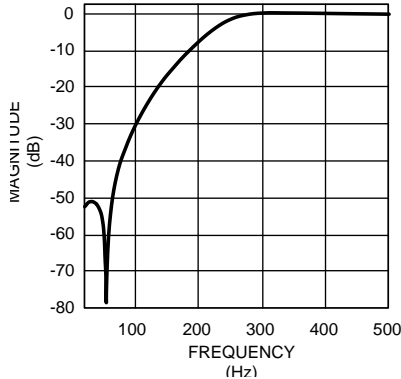
MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response High Cutoff (MIC Gain = 47dB)



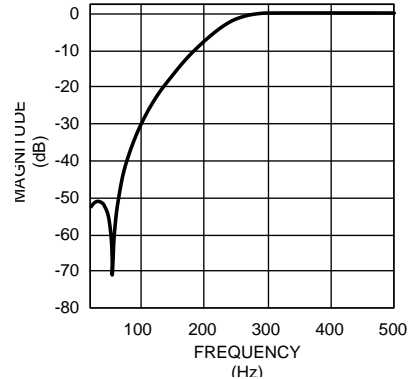
(1) 0dBm0 = -3dBFS for the PCM voice codec and 0dBm0 = -1dBFS for the I²S DAC, unless otherwise specified.

Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

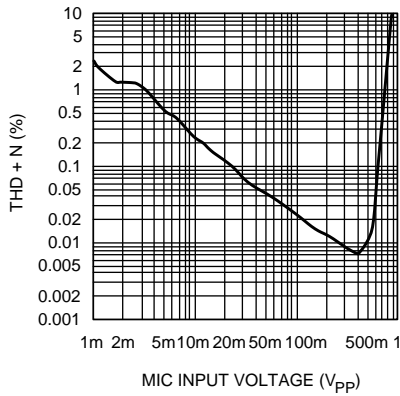
**MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response Low Cutoff
(MIC Gain = 17dB)**



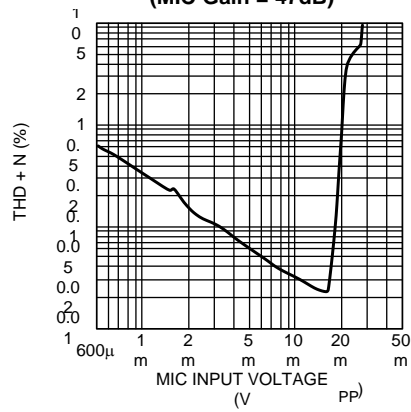
**MIC PreAmp + ADC Frequency Response Low Cutoff
(MIC Gain = 47dB)**



**ADC THD+N
vs
MIC Input Voltage
(MIC Gain = 17dB)**

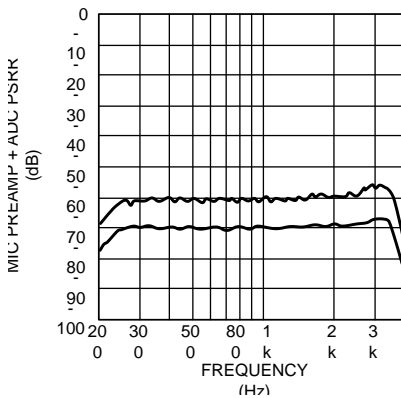


**ADC THD+N
vs
MIC Input Voltage
(MIC Gain = 47dB)**

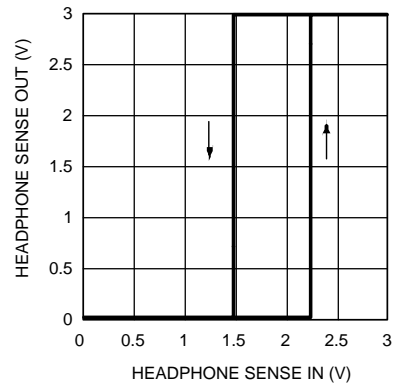


**MIC PreAmp + ADC PSRR
vs
Frequency**

Top Trace = 47dB MIC Gain, Bottom Trace = 17dB MIC Gain

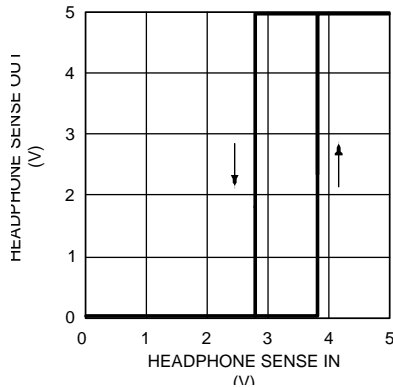


**Headphone Sense In Hysteresis Loop
(AV_{DD} = 3V)**

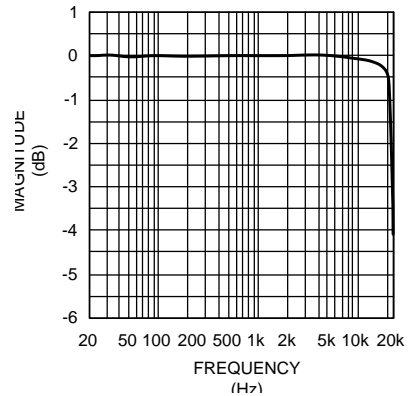


Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

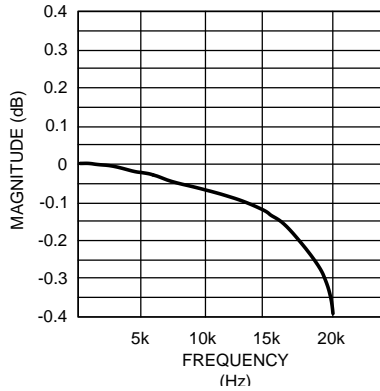
Headphone Sense In Hysteresis Loop
($A_{V_{DD}} = 5V$)



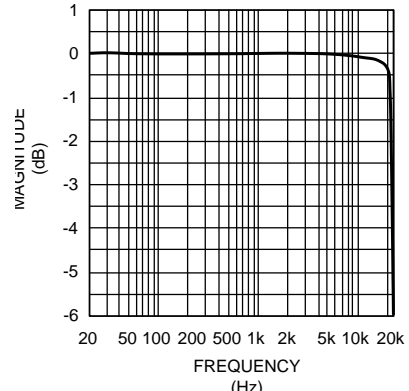
I²S DAC Frequency Response
(Handsfree Output)



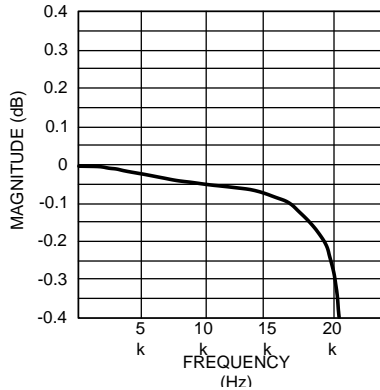
I²S DAC Frequency Response Zoom
(Handsfree Output)



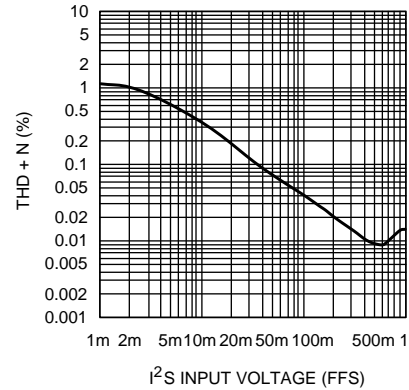
I²S DAC Frequency Response Zoom
(Headphone Output)



I²S DAC Frequency Response Zoom
(Headphone Output)

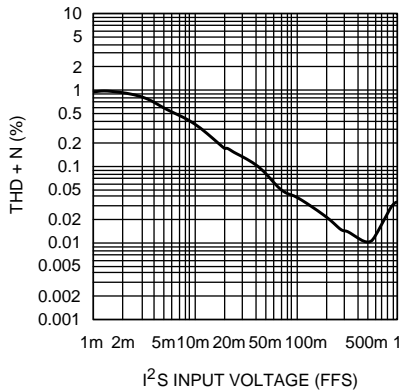


THD+N
vs
I²S Input Voltage
(Handsfree Output, 0dB Handsfree Gain)

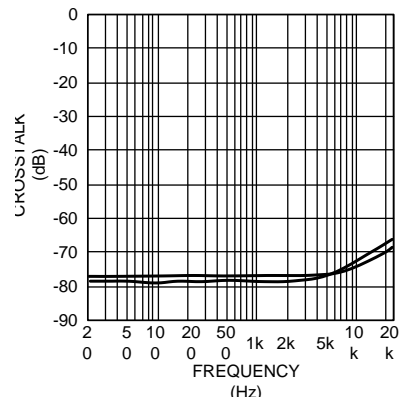


Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

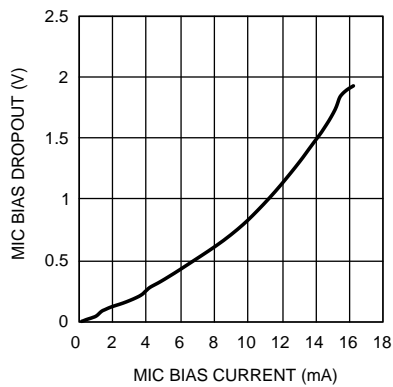
THD+N vs I²S Input Voltage (Headphone Output, 0dB Headphone Gain)



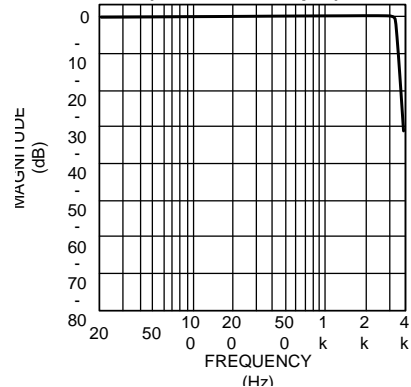
I²S DAC Crosstalk (Top Trace = Left to Right, Bottom Trace = Right to Left)



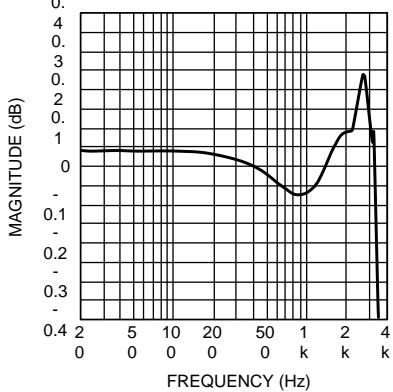
MIC Bias Dropout Voltage vs MIC Bias Current



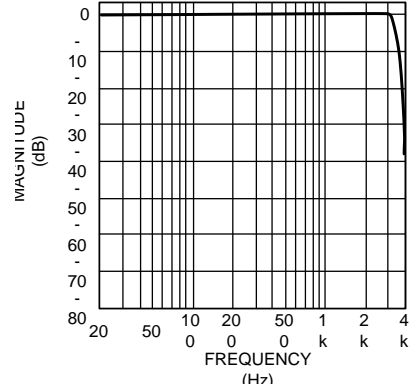
PCM DAC Frequency Response (Handsfree Output)



PCM DAC Frequency Response Zoom (Handsfree Output)

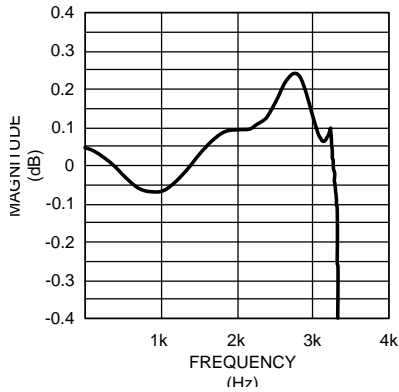


PCM DAC Frequency Response (Headphone Output)

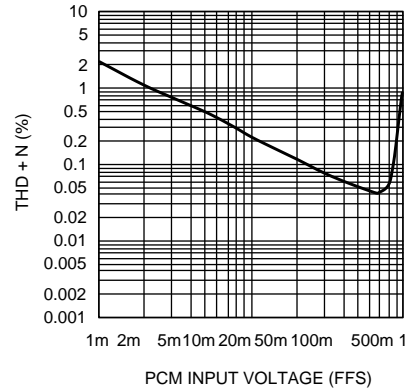


Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

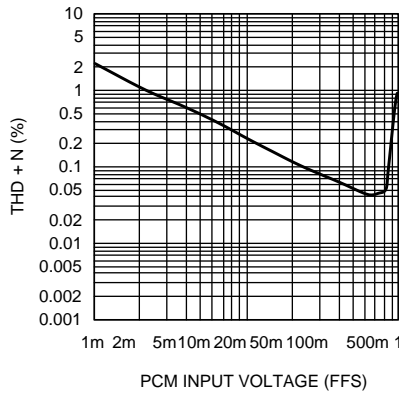
PCM DAC Frequency Response Zoom
(Headphone Output)



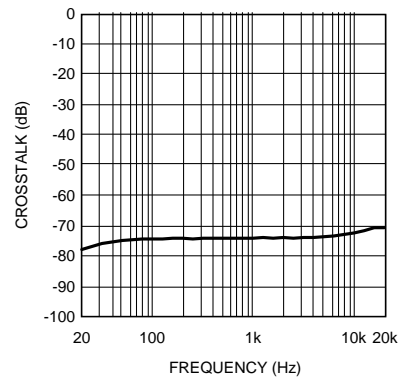
THD+N
vs
PCM Input Voltage
(Handsfree Output, 0dB Handsfree Gain)



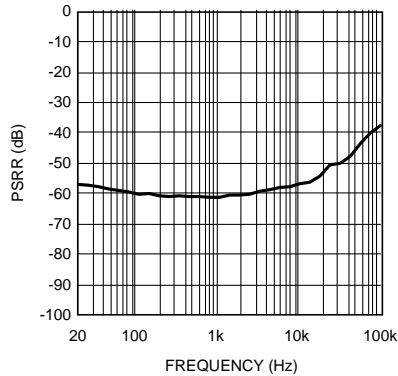
THD+N
vs
PCM Input Voltage
(Headphone Output, 0dB Headphone Gain)



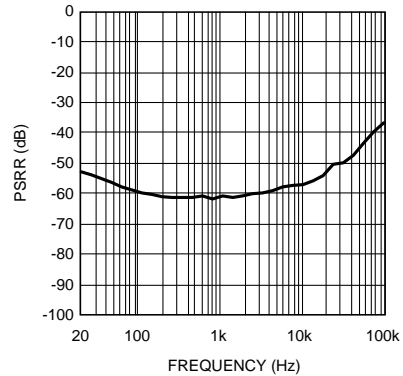
Crosstalk
(AV_{DD} = 5V and AV_{DD} = 3V, Headphone Output)



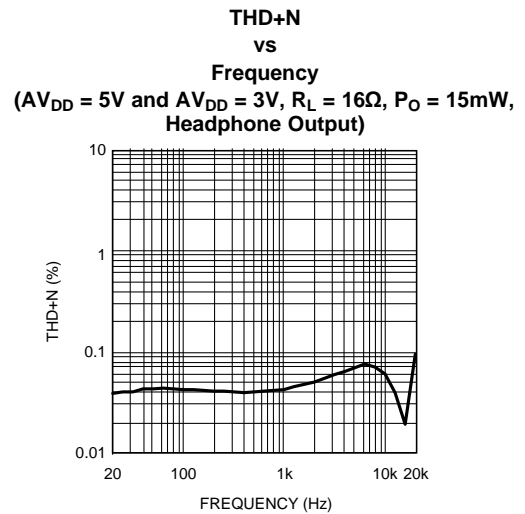
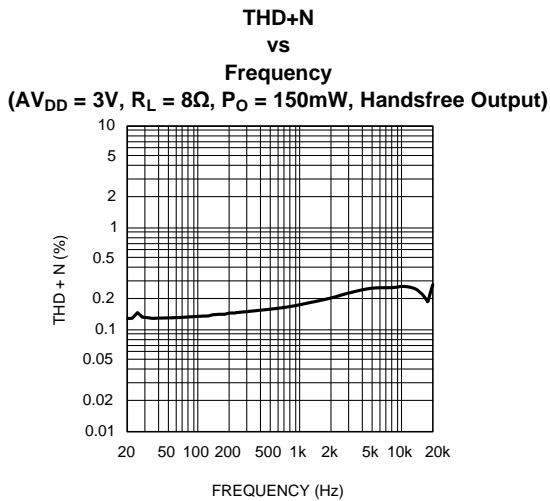
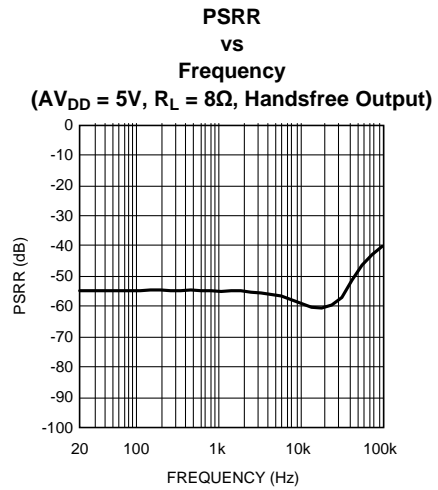
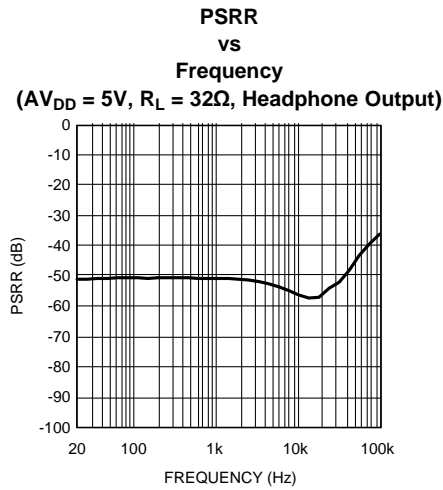
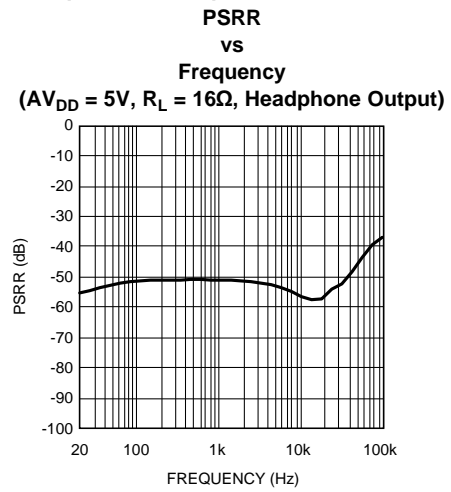
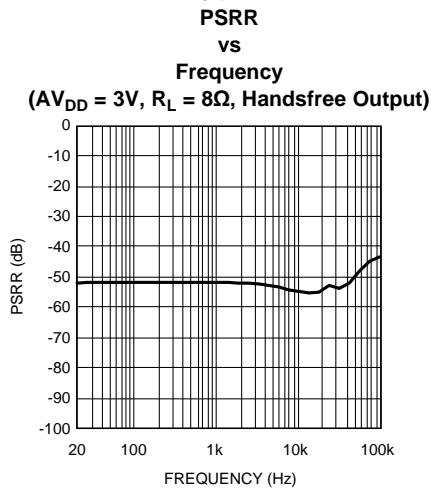
PSRR
vs
Frequency
(AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 16Ω, Headphone Output)



PSRR
vs
Frequency
(AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 32Ω, Headphone Output)

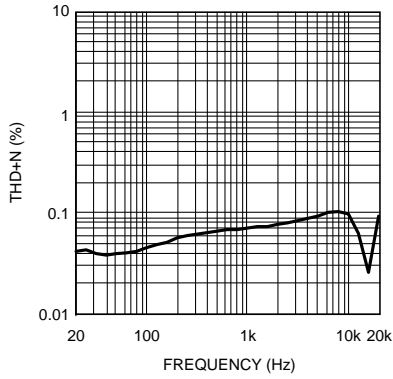


Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

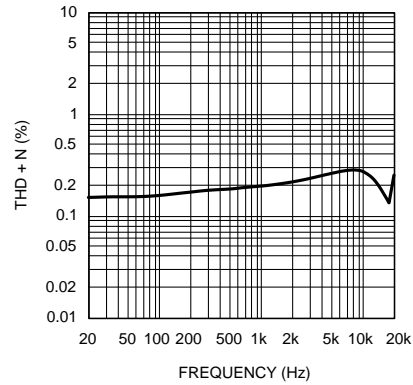


Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

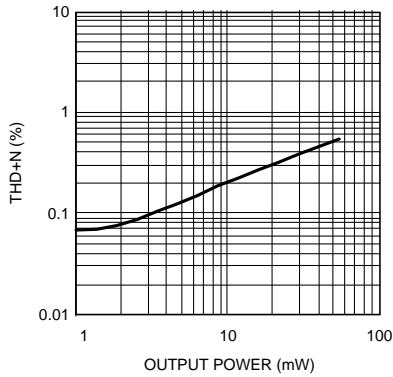
THD+N vs Frequency
 (AV_{DD} = 5V and AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 32Ω, P_O = 7.5mW, Headphone Output)



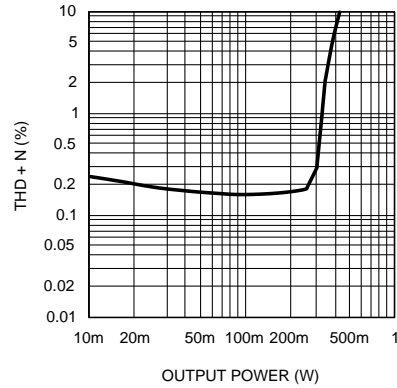
THD+N vs Frequency
 (AV_{DD} = 5V, R_L = 8Ω, P_O = 250mW, Handsfree Output)



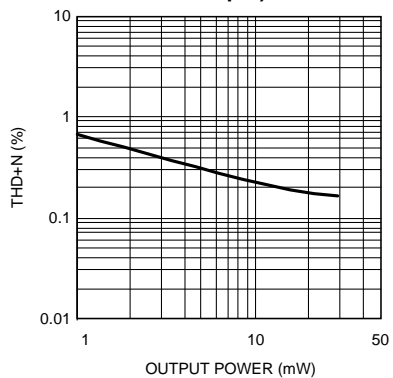
THD+N vs Output Power
 AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz, Headphone Output)



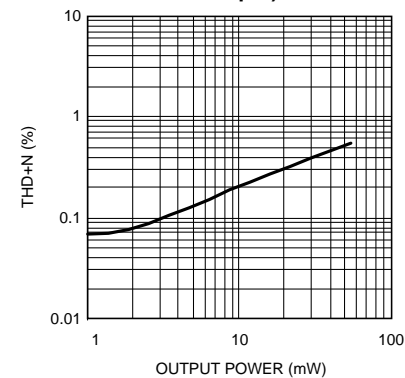
THD+N vs Output Power
 (AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1kHz, Handsfree Output)



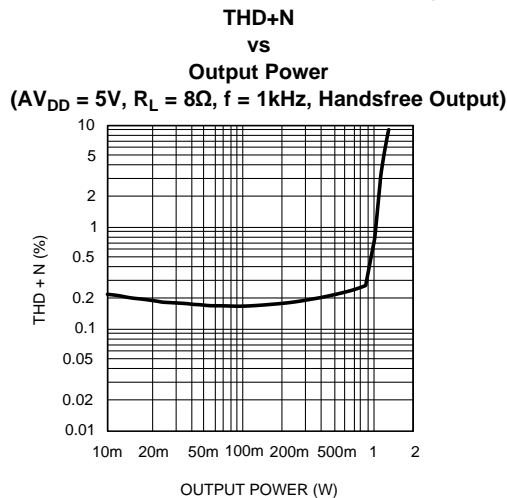
THD+N vs Output Power
 (AV_{DD} = 5V and AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 32Ω, f = 1kHz, Headphone Output)



THD+N vs Output Power
 (AV_{DD} = 5V and AV_{DD} = 3V, R_L = 16Ω, f = 1kHz, Headphone Output)



Typical Performance Characteristics ⁽¹⁾ (continued)



Application Information

REFERENCE DESIGN BOARD AND LAYOUT

LM4930ITL Board Layout

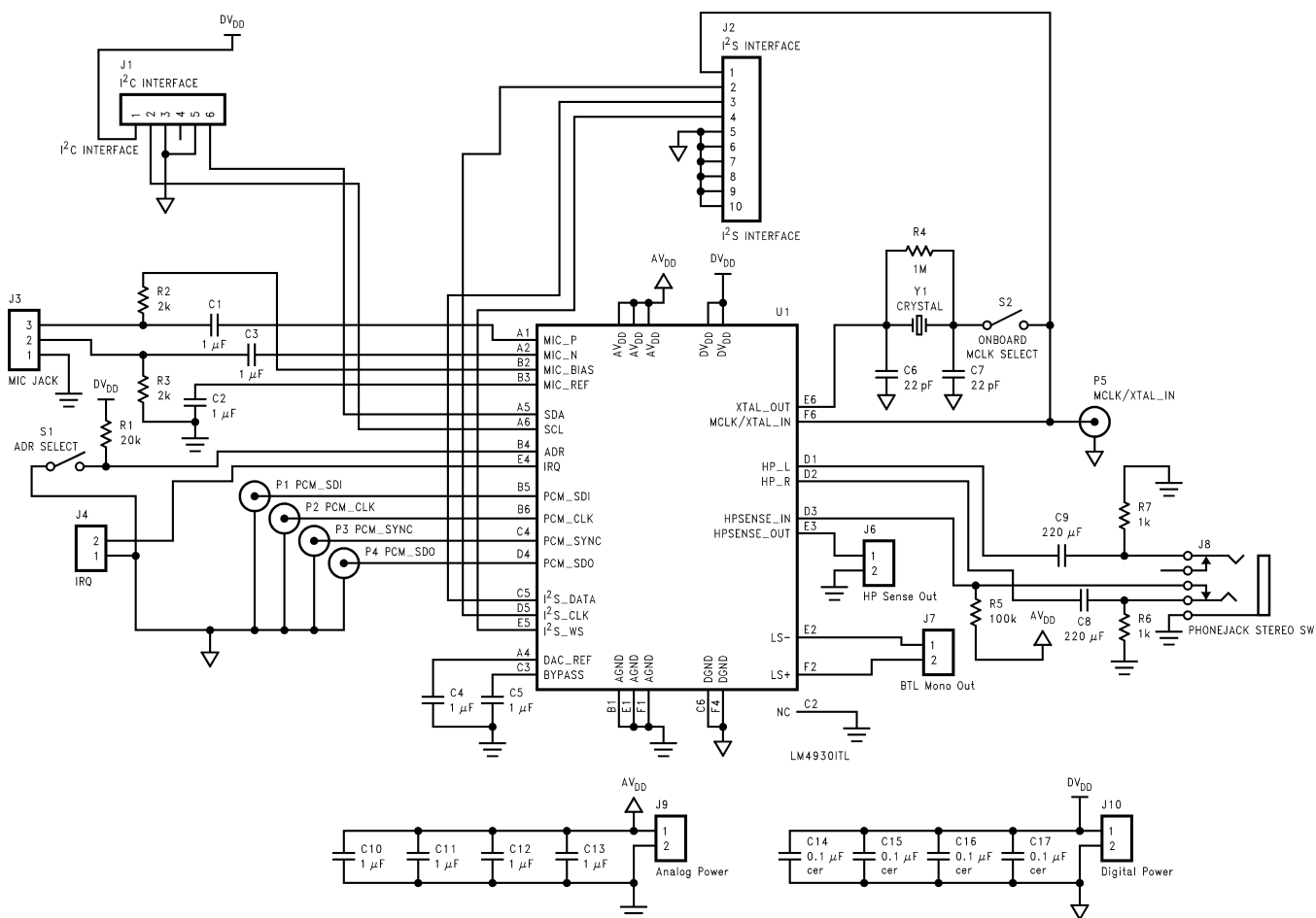


Figure 9. LM4930ITL Demo Board Schematic

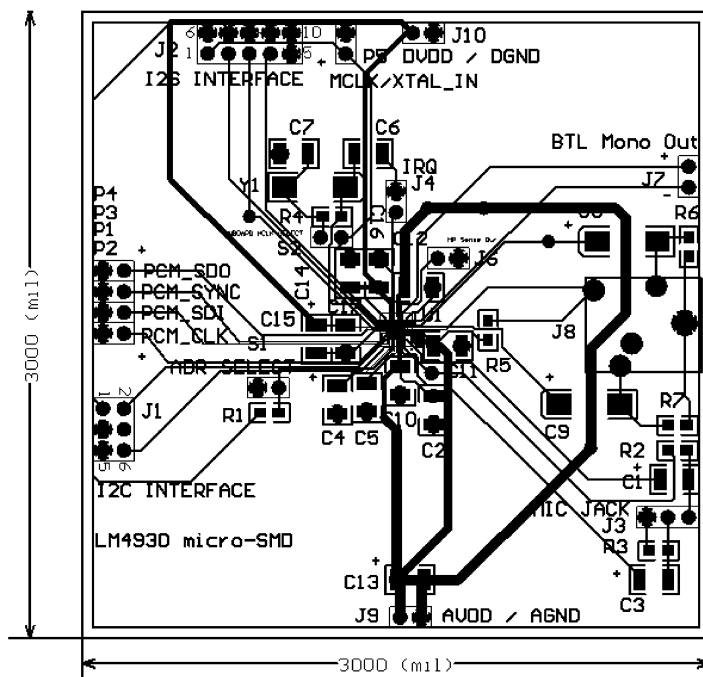


Figure 10. LM4930ITL Demo Board Composite View

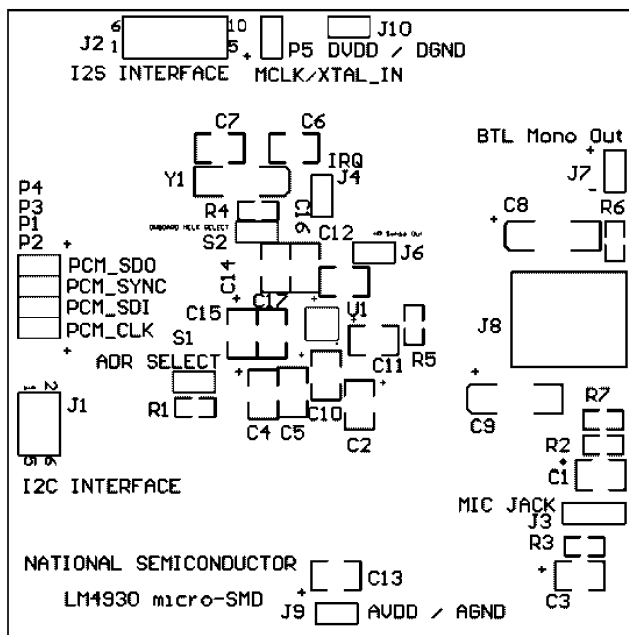


Figure 11. LM4930ITL Demo Board Silkscreen

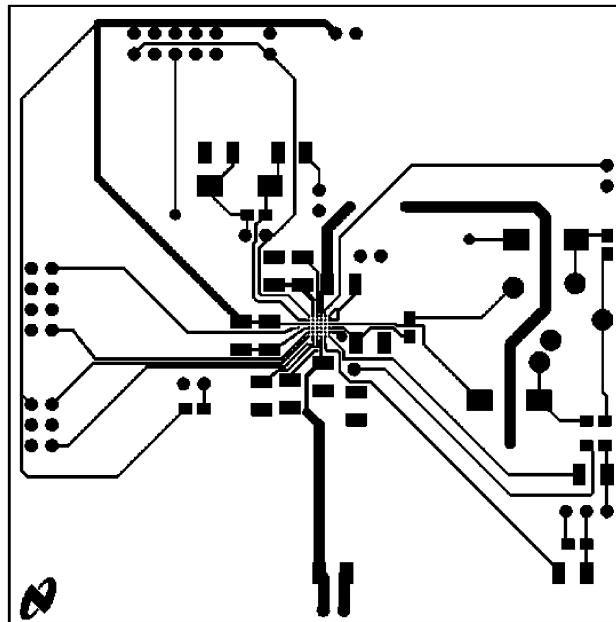


Figure 12. LM4930ITL Demo Board Top Layer

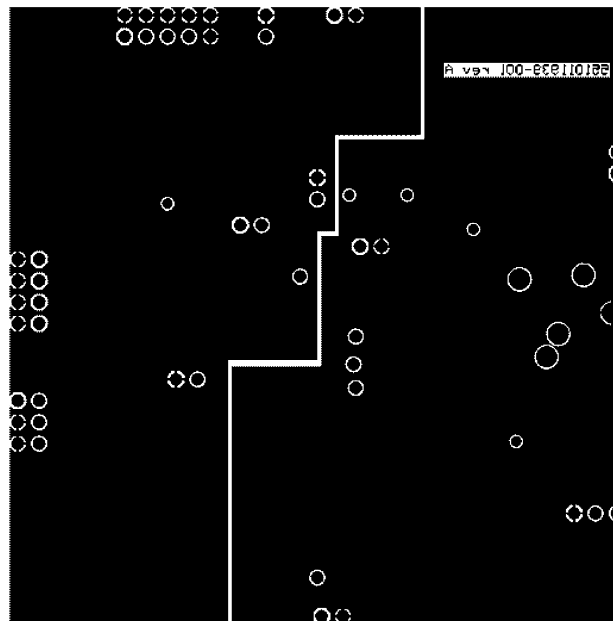


Figure 13. LM4930ITL Demo Board Bottom Layer

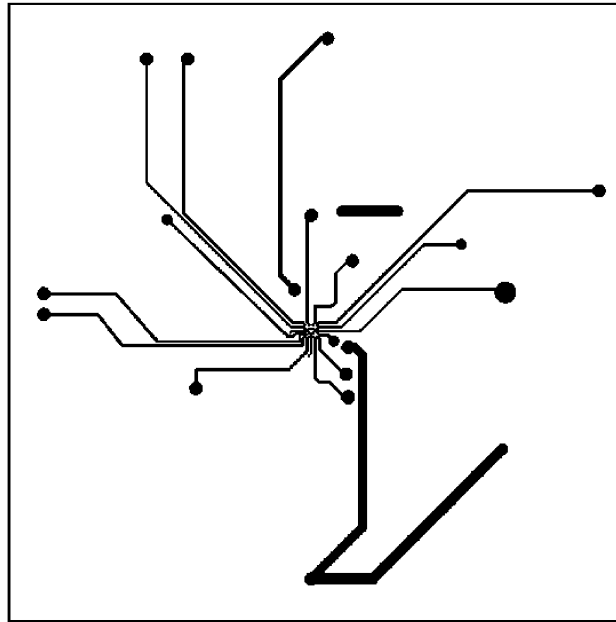


Figure 14. LM4930ITL Demo Board Inner Layer 1

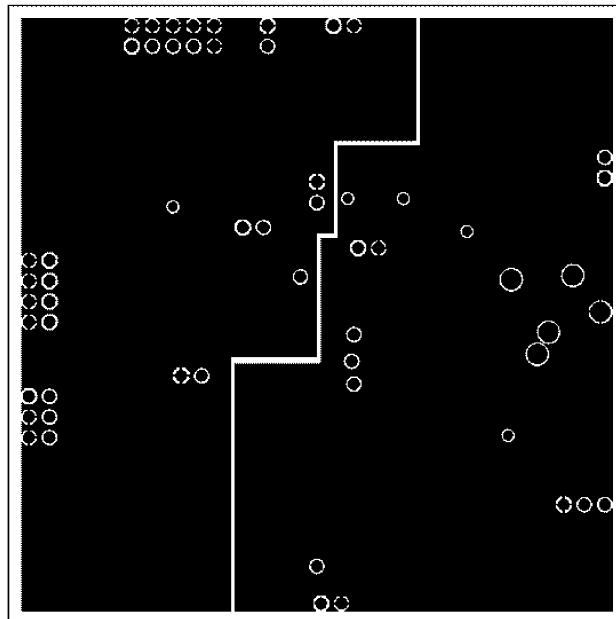


Figure 15. LM4930ITL Demo Board Inner Layer 2

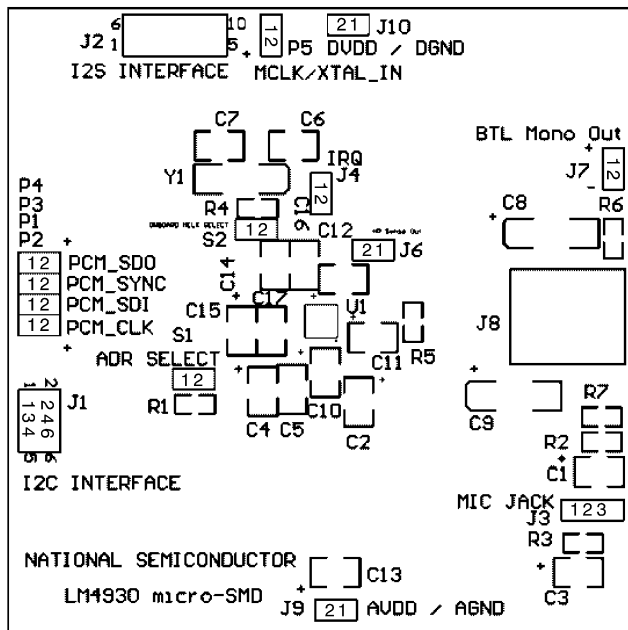


Figure 16. Pin Markings for LM4930ITL demo board

BILL OF MATERIALS FOR LM4930

Table 6. LM4930 Demo Board Bill Of Materials

| Comment | Footprint | Designators |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 1k | 0805 | R6, R7 |
| 2k | 0805 | R2, R3 |
| 20k | 0805 | R1 |
| 100k | 0805 | R5 |
| 1M | 0805 | R4 |
| 22pF | 1210 | C6, C7 |
| 0.01µF cer | 1210 | C16, C17 |
| 0.1µF cer | 1210 | C14, C15 |
| 1µF | 1210 | C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C10, C11, C12, C13 |
| 220µF | 7243 | C8, C9 |
| CRYSTAL | 7243 | Y1 |

PHONE JACK STEREO SW STEREO HEADPHONE JACK (3.5MM) J8

Table 7. Two-wire control Interface (J1)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | DVDD |
| 2 | SCL |
| 3 | DGND |
| 4 | NC |
| 5 | DGND |
| 6 | SDA |

Table 8. PCM Interface (P4, P3, P1, P2)

| Header | Function |
|--------|----------|
| P1 | PCM_SDI |
| P2 | PCM_CLK |
| P3 | PCM_SYNC |
| P4 | PCM_SDO |

Table 9. I2S Interface (J2)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | MCLK |
| 2 | I2S-CLK |
| 3 | I2S-DATA |
| 4 | I2S-WS |
| 5 | DGND |
| 6 | DGND |
| 7 | DGND |
| 8 | DGND |
| 9 | DGND |
| 10 | DGND |

Table 10. MIC Jack

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | AGND |
| 2 | MIC- |
| 3 | MIC+ |

**Table 11. Misc Jumpers and Headers
DVDD/DGND (J10)**

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | DGND |
| 2 | AVDD |

**Table 12. Misc Jumpers and Headers
AVDD/AGND (J9)**

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | AGND |
| 2 | AVDD |

**Table 13. Misc Jumpers and Headers
MCLK/XTAL_IN (P5)**

| Pin | Function |
|-----|--------------|
| 1 | DGND |
| 2 | MCLK/XTAL_IN |

ADR SELECT (S1)

Jumper IN = LOW

Control interface responds to addresses 001000b (BASICCONFIG), 0010001b (VOICETESTCONFIG), and 0010010b (GAINCONFIG)

Jumper OUT = HIGH

Control interface responds to addresses 111000b (BASICCONFIG), 1110001b (VOICETESTCONFIG), and 1110010b (GAINCONFIG)

Table 14. HP Sense Out (J6)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|-------------|
| 1 | AGND |
| 2 | HPsense_Out |

Table 15. IRQ (J4)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | DGND |
| 2 | IRQ |

Onboard MCLK Select (S2)

Jumper IN = Onboard MCLK

Jumper OUT = External MCLK

LM4930ITL DEMO BOARD OPERATION

The LM4930ITL demo board is a complete evaluation platform, designed to give easy access to the control pins of the part and comprise all the necessary external passive components. Besides the separate analog (J9) and digital (J10) supply connectors, the board features seven other major input and control blocks: a two wire interface bus (J1) for the control lines, a PCM interface bus (P1-P4) for voiceband digital audio, an I2S interface bus (J2) for full-range digital audio, an analog mic jack input (J3) for connection to an external microphone, a BTL mono output (J7) for connection to an external speaker, a stereo headphone output (J8), and an external MCLK input (P5) for use in place of the crystal on the demoboard.

Two-wire Interface Bus (J1)

This is the main control bus for the LM4930. It is a two-wire interface with an SDA line (data) and SCL line (clock). Each transmission from the baseband controller to the LM4930 is given MSB first and must follow the timing intervals given in the Electrical Characteristics section of the datasheet to create the start and stop conditions for a proper transmission. The start condition is detected if SCL is high on the falling edge of SDA. The stop condition is detected if SCL is high on the rising edge of SDA. Repeated start signals are handled correctly. Data is then transmitted as shown in [Figure 6](#). After the start condition has been achieved the chip address is sent, followed by a set write bit, wait for ack (SDA will be pulled low by LM4930), data bits 15-8, wait for ACK (SDA will be pulled low by LM4930), data bits 7-0, wait for ACK (SDA will be pulled low by LM4930) and finally the stop condition is given.

This same sequence follows for any control bus transmission to the LM4930. The chip address is hardware selected by the ADR Select pin which may be jumpered high or low with its application at S1 on the demo board. The chip address is then given as a combination of the identifying bits for the LM4930 plus the 2-bit address of the desired control register (00b = BasicConfig, 01b = VoicetestConfig, 10b = GainConfig). Acceptable addresses are shown here in [Table 16](#).

Table 16. LM4930 Control Bus Addresses

| Address Bits | | | | | Register Address | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|
| ADR = 0 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ADR = 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Data is sampled only if the address is in range and the R/\overline{W} bit is clear. Data for each register is given in the System Control Registers section of the datasheet. National Semiconductor also features a special control board for quick evaluation of the LM4930 demo board with your PC. This is a serial control interface board, complete with header compatible with the interface header (J1) on the LM4930 board. This also features demonstration software to allow for complete control and evaluation of the various modes and functions of the LM4930 through the bus.

Pullup resistors are required to achieve reliable operation. 750 Ω pullup resistors on the SDA and SCL lines achieves best results when used with National's parallel-to-serial interface board. Lower value pullup resistors will decrease the rise and fall times on the bus which will in turn decrease susceptibility to bus noise that may cause a false trigger. The cost comes at extra current use. Control bus reliability will thus depend largely on bus noise and may vary from design to design. Low noise is critical for reliable operation.

PCM Bus Interface (P1, P2, P3, P4)

PCM_SDO (P4), PCM_SYNC (P3), PCM_SDI (P1), and PCM_CLK (P2) form the PCM interface bus for simple communication with most baseband ICs with voiceband communications and follow the PCM-1900 communications standard. The PCM interface features frame lengths of 16, 32, or 64 bits, A-law and u-law companding, linear mode, short or long frame sync, an energy-saving power down mode, and master only operation.

The PCM bus does not support a slave mode. It operates as a master only. Thus PCM_SYNC and PCM_CLK are solely generated by the LM4930. PCM_SYNC is the word sync line for the bus. It operates at a fixed frequency of 8kHz and may be set in the BASICCONFIG register (bit 5 PCM_LONG) for short or long frame sync. A short frame sync is 1 PCM_CLK cycle (PCM_LONG=0), a long frame sync is 2 PCM_CLK cycles long (PCM_LONG=1). A long sync pulse is also delayed one clock cycle relative to a short sync pulse. This is illustrated in [Figure 7](#). PCM_CLK is the bit clock for the bus. It's frequency depends on the number of 16-bit frames per sync pulse and can be 128kHz, 256kHz, 512kHz.

The other two lines, PCM_SDO and PCM_SDI, are for serial data out and serial data in, respectively. The type of data may also be set in the BASICCONFIG register by bits 6 and 7. Bit 6 controls whether the data is linear or companded. If set to 1, the 8 MSBs are presumed to be companded data and the 8 LSBs are ignored. If cleared to 0, the data is treated as 2's complement PCM data. Bit 7 controls which PCM law is used if Bit 6 is set for companded (G711) data. If set to 1, the companded data is assumed to be A-law. If cleared to 0, the companded data is treated as μ -law.

Bits 8:9 of the BASICCONFIG register set the PCM_SYNC_MODE settings. This controls the number of 16 bit frames per sync pulse. The feature allows the LM4930 to function harmoniously with other devices or channels on the PCM bus by adjusting the number of 16 bit frames per sync pulse to 1 (00b), 2 (01b), or 4 (10b). The LM4930 will transmit PCM data in the first frame and then tri-state the PCM_SDO pin on later frames.

In addition, the LM4930 provides control to allow the PCM_CLK and PCM_SYNC clocks to continue functioning even when the LM4930 is in Standby mode. By setting bit 10 of the BASICCONFIG register to 1 PCM_ALWAYS_ON is enabled and the LM4930 will continue to drive the PCM clock and sync lines when in Standby mode. This bit should be set if another codec is using the PCM bus. Powerdown mode will disable these outputs.

I2S Interface Bus (J2)

The I2S standard provides a uni-directional serial interface designed specifically for digital audio. For the LM4930, the interface provides access to a 48kHz, 16 bit full-range stereo audio DAC. This interface uses a three port system of clock (I2S_CLK), data (I2S_DATA), and word (I2S_WS). The clock and word lines can be either master or slave as set by bit 11 in the BASICCONFIG register.

A bit clock (I2S_CLK) at 32 or 64 times the sample frequency is established by the I2S system master and a word select (I2S_WS) line is driven at a frequency equal to the sampling rate of the audio data, in this case 48kHz. The word line is registered to change on the negative edge of the bit clock. The serial data (I2S_DATA) is sent MSB first, again registered on the negative edge of the bit clock, delayed by 1 bit clock cycle relative to the changing of the word line (typical I2S format - see [Figure 8](#)).

The resolution of the I2S interface may be set by modifying the I2S_RES bit (bit 12) in the BASICCONFIG register. If set to 1, the LM4930 operates at 32 bits per frame (3.072MHz). If cleared to 0, then 16 bits per frame is selected (1.536MHz). This has a corresponding effect on the bit clock.

The I2S Interface Bus also provides for an additional MCLK connection to an external device from the LM4930 demo board. This may be used in conjunction with National Semiconductors SPDIF->I2S Conversion Board for quick evaluation. This board features a connection header that interfaces with pins 1-5 of the I2S Interface Bus. Pins 6-10 are provided as digital ground references for the case of discrete connections.

MCLK/XTAL_IN (P5)

This is the input for an external Master Clock. The jumper at S2 must be removed (disconnecting the onboard crystal from the circuit) when using an external Master Clock.

BTL Mono Out (J7)

This is the mono speaker output, designed for use with an 8 ohm speaker. The outputs are driven in bridge-tied-load (BTL) mode, so both sides have signal. Outputs are normally biased at one half AVDD when the LM4930 is in active mode.

Additionally, if the CLASS bit is set to 1 in the VOICETESTCONFIG register (bit 0) the BTL mono output is internally configured as a buffer amplifier designed for use with an external class D amp.

Stereo Headphone Out (J8)

This is the stereo headphone output. Each channel is single-ended, with 220uF DC blocking capacitors mounted on the demo board. The jack features a typical stereo headphone pinout.

A headphone sense pin is provided at J6. This pin provides a clean logic high or low output to indicate the presence of headphones in the headphone jack. A common application circuit for this is given in the Reference Board Schematic shown in [Figure 9](#). In this application HPSENSE_IN is pulled low by the 1k ohm resistor when no headphone is present. This gives a corresponding logic low output on the HPSENSE_OUT pin. When a headphone is placed in the jack the 1k ohm pull-down is disconnected and a 100k ohm pull-up resistor creates a high voltage condition on HPSENSE_IN. This in turn creates a logic high on HPSENSE_OUT. This output may be used to reliably drive an external microcontroller with headphone status.

MIC Jack (J3)

This jack is for connection to an external microphone like the kind typically found in mobile phones. Pin 1 is GND, pin 2 is the negative input pin, and pin 3 is the positive pin, with phantom voltage supplied by MIC_BIAS on the LM4930.

IRQ (J4)

This pin provides simple status updates from the LM4930 to an external microcontroller if desired. IRQ is logic high when the LM4930 is in a stable state and changes to low when changing modes. This can also be useful for simple software/driver development to monitor mode changes, or as a simple debugging tool.

BASIC OPERATION

The LM4930 is a highly integrated audio subsystem with many different operating modes available. These modes may be controlled in the BASICCONFIG register in bits 3:0. These mode settings are shown in the BASICCONFIG register table and are described here below:

Powerdown Mode (0000b)

Part is powered down, analog outputs are not biased. This is a minimum current mode. All part features are shut down.

Standby Mode (0001b)

The LM4930 is powered down, but outputs are still biased at one half AVDD. This comes at some current cost, but provides a much faster turn-on time with zero "click and pop" transients on the headphone out. Standby mode can be toggled into and out of rapidly and is ideal for saving power whenever continuous audio is not a requirement. All other part functions are suspended unless PCM_ALWAYS_ON (bit 10 in BASICCONFIG register) is enabled, in which case PCM_CLK and PCM_SYNC will continue to function.

Mono Speaker Mode (0010b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Audio from the voiceband codec is routed to the mono speaker out. Stereo headphone out is silent.

Headphone Call Mode (0011b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Audio from voiceband codec is routed to the stereo headphones. Both left and right channels are the same. Mono speaker out is silent.

Conference Call Mode (0100b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Audio from the voiceband codec is routed to the mono speaker out and to the stereo headphones.

L+R Mixed to Mono Speaker (0101b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Full-range audio from the 16bit/48kHz audio DAC is mixed together and routed to the mono speaker out. Stereo headphones are silent.

Headphone Stereo Audio (0110b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Full-range audio from the 16bit/48kHz audio DAC is sent to the stereo headphone jack. Each channel is heard discretely. The mono speaker is silent.

L+R Mixed to Mono Speaker + Stereo Headphone Audio (0111b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Full-range audio from the 16bit/48kHz audio DAC is sent discretely to the stereo headphone jack and also mixed together and sent to the mono speaker out.

Mixed Mode (1000b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. This provides one channel (the left channel) of full range audio to the mono speaker out. Audio from the voiceband codec is then sent to the stereo headphones, the same on each channel.

Mixed Mode (1001b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Mixed voiceband and full-range audio (left channel only) is sent to the mono speaker out. Audio from the voiceband codec only is sent to the stereo headphones, the same on each channel.

Mixed Mode (1010b)

Part is active. All analog outputs are biased. Audio from the voiceband codec is sent to the mono speaker out. The left channel only of the full range audio is then sent to both the left and right channels of the stereo headphone out.

REGISTERS

The LM4930 starts on power-up with all registers cleared in Powerdown mode. Powerdown mode is the recommended time to make setup changes to the digital interfaces (PCM bus, I2S bus). Although the configuration registers can be changed in any mode, changes made during Standby or Powerdown prevent unwanted audio artifacts that may occur during rapid mode changes with the outputs active. The LM4930 also features a soft reset. This reset is enabled by setting bit 4 of the BASICCONFIG register.

The VOICETESTCONFIG register is used to set various configuration parameters on the voiceband and full-range audio codecs. SIDETONE_ATTEN (bits 4:1) refers to the level of signal from the MIC input that is fed back into the analog audio output path (commonly used in headphone applications and killed in hands-free applications). Setting the AUTOSIDE bit (bit 5) automatically mutes the sidetone in voice over mono speaker modes so feedback isn't an issue.

Quick mute functions are also located in this register, with bits 13:15 muting the mono speaker amp, the headphone amp, and the mic preamp respectively.

This register also has a CLOCK_DIV bit (bit 6) which, if set, allows for the use of a 24.576MHz clock instead of the default 12.288MHz.

The GAINCONFIG register is used to control the gain of the mono speaker amp, the headphone amp, and the mic preamp. This allows flexible mono speaker gains from -34.5dB to +12dB in 1.5dB steps, headphone amp gains of -46.5dB to 0dB in 1.5dB steps, and mic preamp gains of 17dB to 47dB in 2dB steps. Gain levels may be modified in any mode, but may wait for a zero cross detect in the DAC to eliminate volume control artifacts. This wait for zero cross may be disabled by setting the ZXD_DISABLE bit (bit 7) in the VOICETESTCONFIG register to allow immediate changes.

ANALOG INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The LM4930 features an analog mono BTL output for connection to an 8 Ω external speaker. This output can provide up to 1W of power into an 8 Ω load with a 5V analog supply. A single-ended stereo headphone output is also featured, providing up to 30mW of power per channel into 32 Ω with a 5V analog supply.

A Headphone Sense output is provided on J6 for connection to an external controller. This pin goes high when a headphone is present (when used as shown in [Figure 5](#)) and will function in all modes independent of other operations the LM4930 may be currently processing.

The MIC Jack input (J3) provides for a low level analog input. Pin 3 provides the power to the MIC and the positive input of the LM4930. Gain for the MIC preamp is set in the GAINCONFIG register.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Samples (Requires Login) |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| LM4930ITL/NOPB | ACTIVE | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SNAGCU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | |
| LM4930ITLX/NOPB | ACTIVE | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SNAGCU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | |
| LM4930LQ/NOPB | ACTIVE | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | |
| LM4930LQX/NOPB | ACTIVE | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | |

(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.

OBSELETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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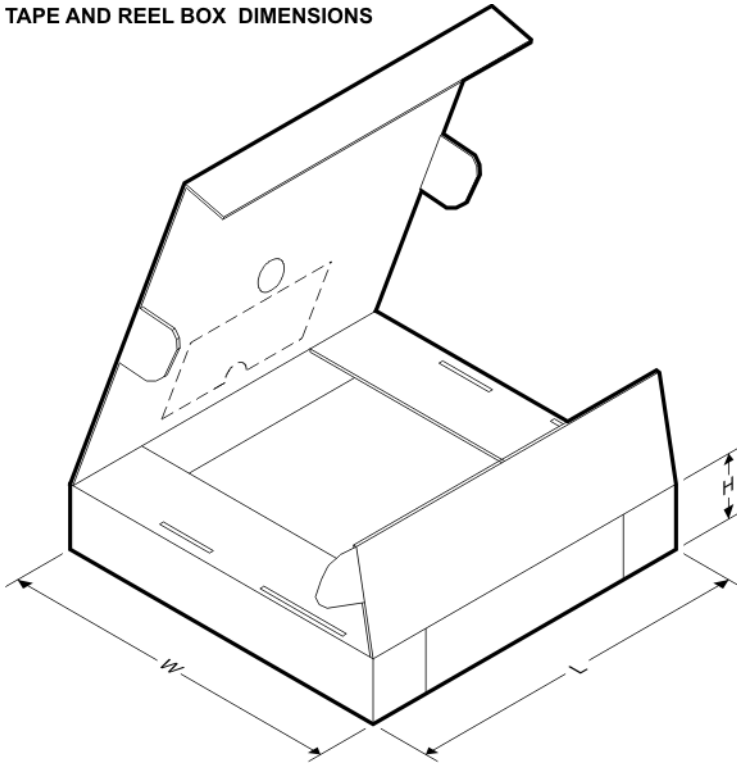
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

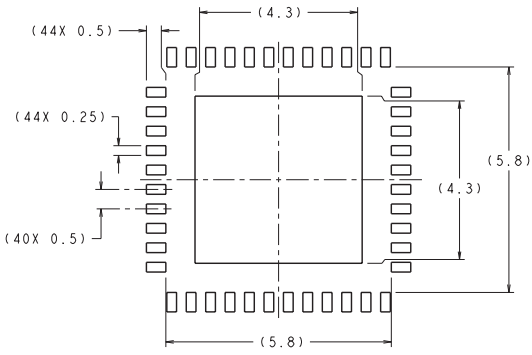
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LM4930ITL/NOPB | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 250 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 3.43 | 3.59 | 0.76 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM4930ITLX/NOPB | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 3.43 | 3.59 | 0.76 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM4930LQ/NOPB | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 250 | 178.0 | 16.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |
| LM4930LQX/NOPB | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 2500 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

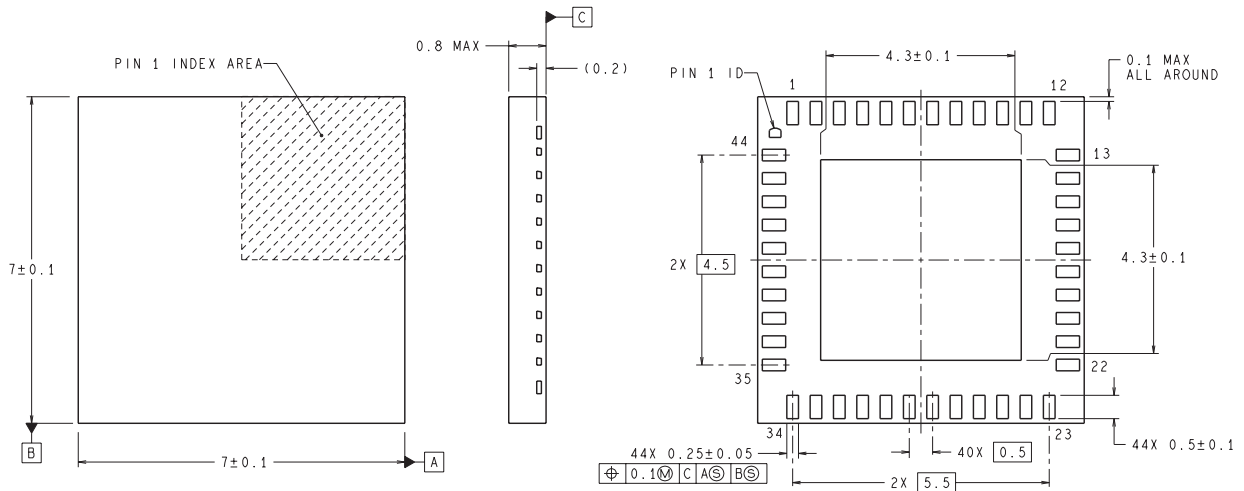
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM4930ITL/NOPB | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 250 | 203.0 | 190.0 | 41.0 |
| LM4930ITLX/NOPB | DSBGA | YZR | 36 | 1000 | 206.0 | 191.0 | 90.0 |
| LM4930LQ/NOPB | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 250 | 203.0 | 190.0 | 41.0 |
| LM4930LQX/NOPB | WQFN | NJN | 44 | 2500 | 358.0 | 343.0 | 63.0 |

NJN0044A



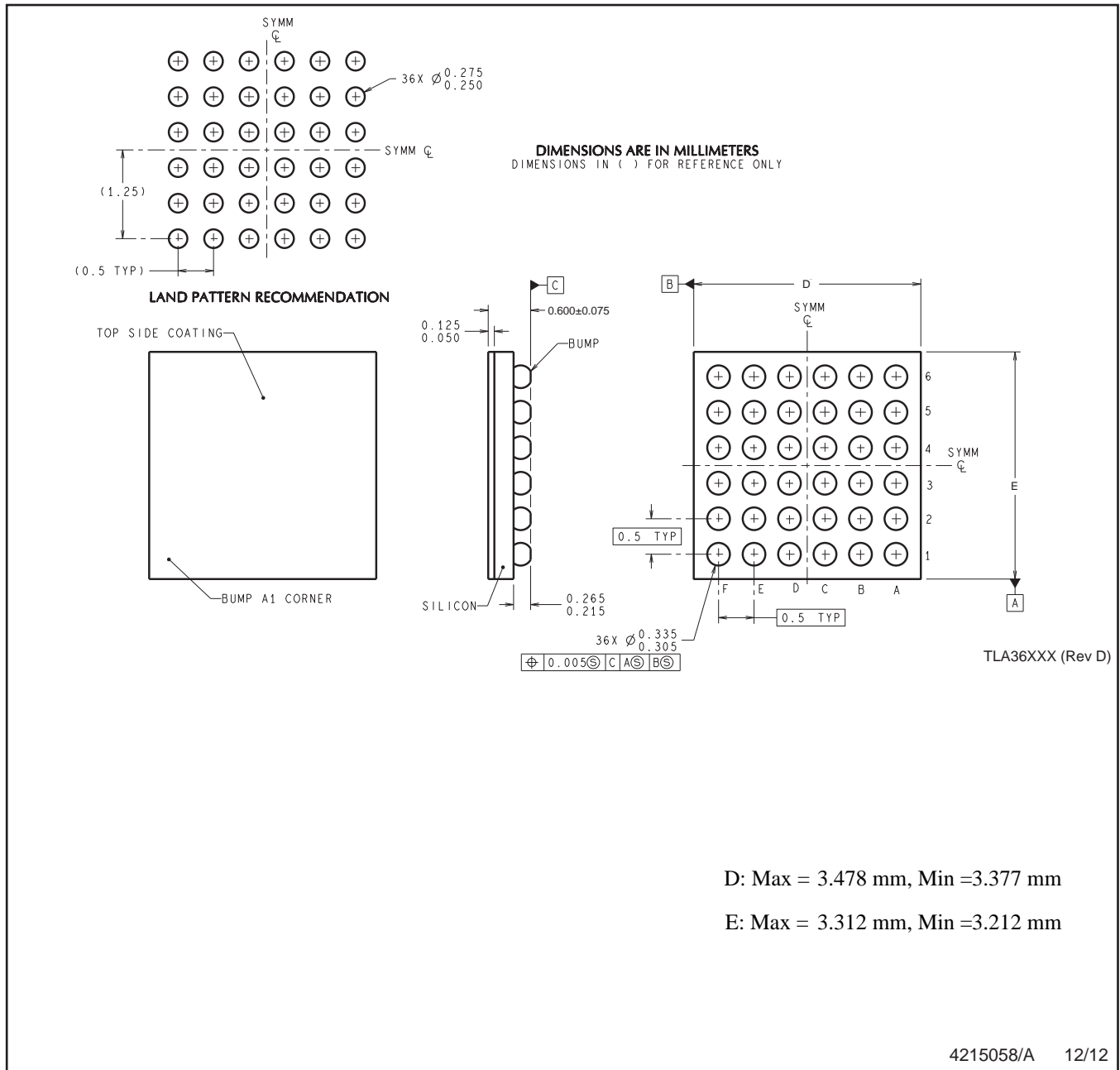
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
1:1 RATION WITH PKG SOLDER PADS

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS



LQA44A (REV B)

YZR0036



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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