

## 1.25 Watt Fully Differential Audio Power Amplifier

### General Description

The ETK4992 is a fully differential audio power amplifier designed for portable communication device applications. It is capable of delivering 1.25 watt of continuous average power to an 8Ω BTL load with less than 1% distortion (THD+N) from a 5V battery voltage. It operates from 2.2 to 5.5V.

Features like 90dB PSRR at 217Hz, improved RF-rectification immunity, the space-saving 8-bump WLCSP package, the advanced pop & click circuitry, a minimal count of external components and low-power shutdown mode make ETK4992 ideal for wireless handsets.

The ETK4992 is unity-gain stable, and the gain can be configured by external resistors.

### Features

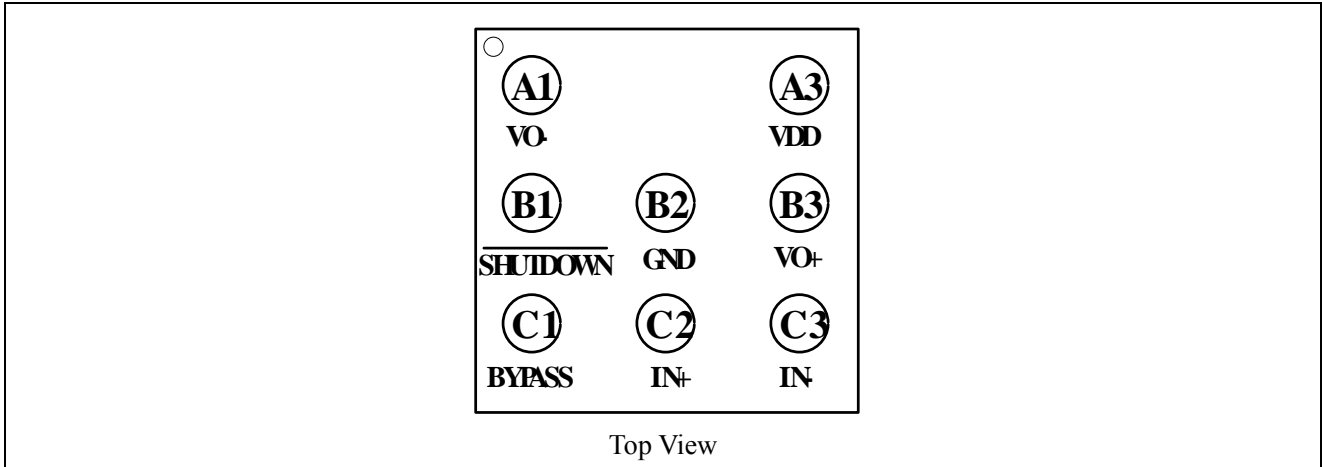
- Fully differential amplifier
- Improved PSRR at 217Hz (VDD>3.0V) 90dB (typ)
- Power output at 5.0V & 1% THD&8Ω 1.25W (typ)
- Power output at 5.0V & 1% THD&4Ω 2.25W (typ)
- Power output at 4.2V & 1% THD&8Ω 0.92W (typ)
- Power output at 4.2V & 1% THD&4Ω 1.56W (typ)
- Power output at 3.6V & 1% THD&8Ω 0.7W (typ)
- Power output at 3.6V & 1% THD&4Ω 1.1W (typ)
- Ultra low shutdown current 0.01μA (typ)
- Improved pop & click circuitry eliminates noises during turn-on and turn-off transitions
- Thermal overload protection circuitry
- No output coupling capacitors, bootstrap capacitors required
- Unity-gain stable
- External gain configuration capability
- Available in space-saving package: 8-bump WLCSP

### Applications

- Wireless handsets
- Portable electronic devices
- PDAs, Handheld computers

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## Pin Configuration



## Pin Function

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
A1	VO-	O	Negative differential output.
B1	$\overline{\text{SHUTDOWN}}$	I	Shutdown Pin, active low.
C1	BYPASS	I	Common mode voltage. Connect a bypass capacitor to GND for common mode voltage filtering. The bypass capacitor is optional.
B2	GND	POWER	Ground.
C2	IN+	I	Positive differential input.
A3	VDD	POWER	Power supply.
B3	VO+	O	Positive differential output.
C3	IN-	I	Negative differential input.

Application Circuit

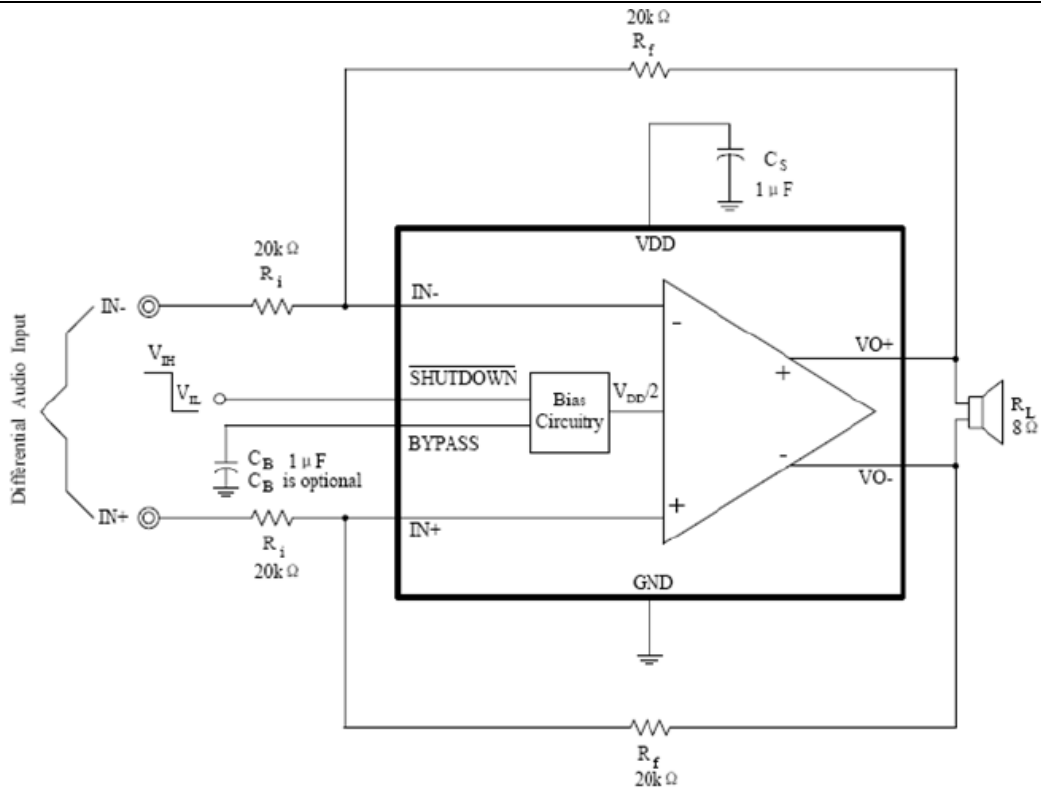


Figure1. Typical Differential Input Application

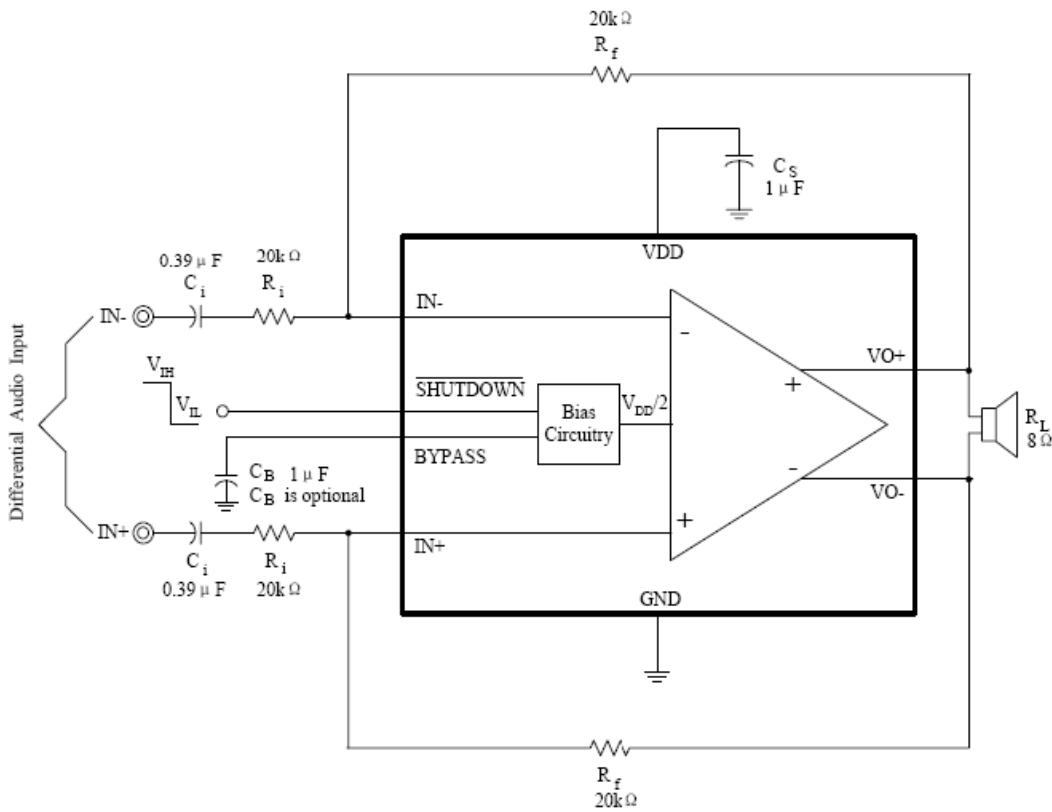


Figure2. Differential Input Application With Input Capacitors

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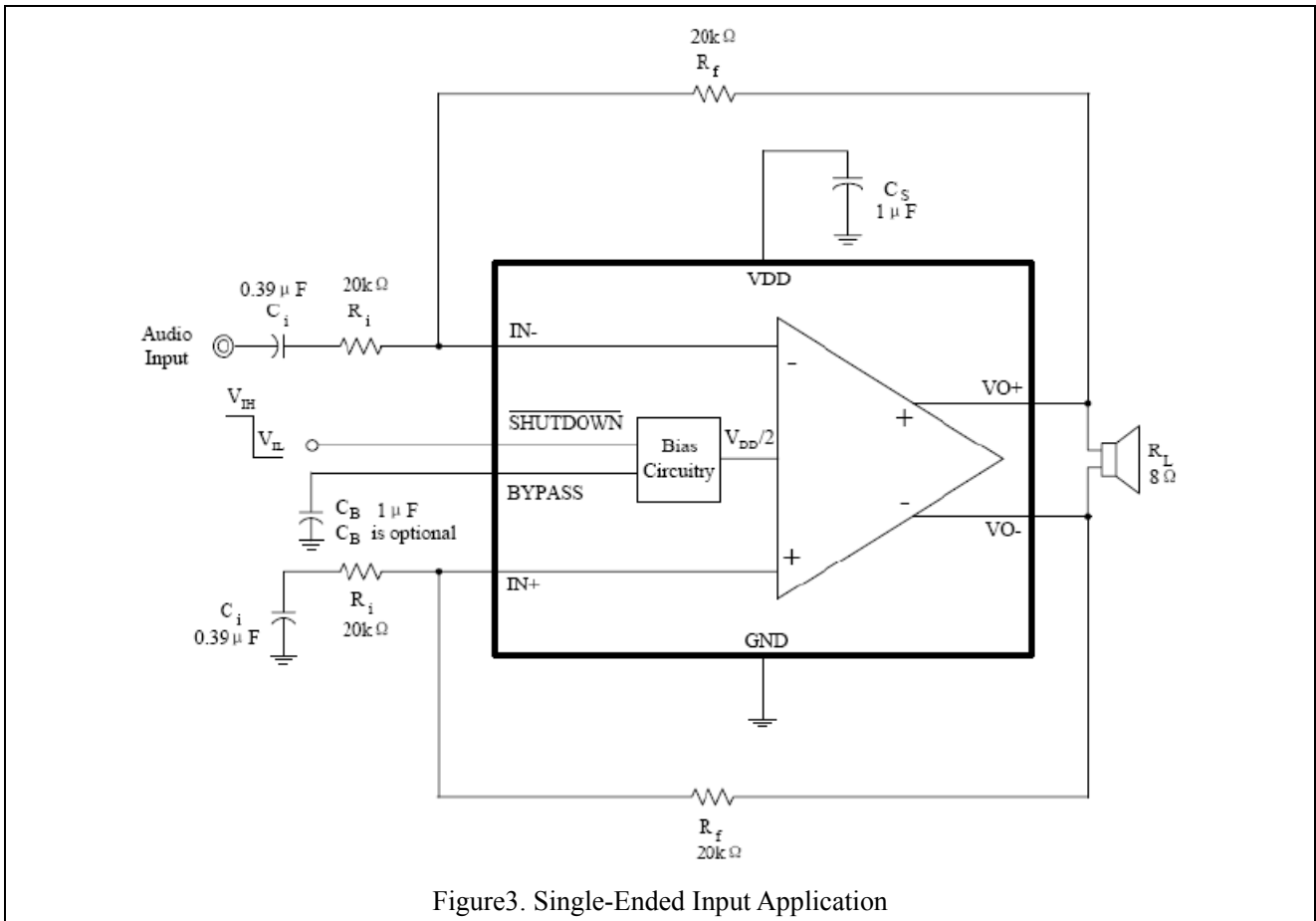


Figure3. Single-Ended Input Application

## External Components Description

Components	Functional Description
R <sub>i</sub>	The input (R <sub>i</sub> ) and feedback resistors (R <sub>f</sub> ) set the gain of the amplifier according to Equation :Gain=R <sub>f</sub> / R <sub>i</sub> , R <sub>f</sub> and R <sub>i</sub> should be in range from 10kΩ to 120kΩ, It is recommended to use 1% tolerance or better resistors to keep the performance optimized. *see figure 1~3
C <sub>i</sub>	The ETK4992 does not require input coupling capacitor if using a differential input source that is biased from 0.5V to VDD-0.8V, In the single-ended input application, an input capacitor C <sub>i</sub> is required to allow the amplifier to bias the input signal to the proper dc level. *see figure 1~3
R <sub>f</sub>	Feedback resistance which sets the closed-loop gain in conjunction with R <sub>i</sub> . *see figure 1~3
C <sub>S</sub>	Supply bypass capacitor which provides power supply filtering. *see figure 1~3
C <sub>B</sub>	Bypass pin capacitor which provides half-supply filtering. Refer to the section. *see figure 15,16

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings(note1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Range	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	0.3~6	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3~ $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Storage Temperature	$T_{OPR}$	-65~+150	°C
Power Dissipation(note2)		Internally Limited	
<b>ESD Parameters:</b>			
ESD Protection(HBM)		2000	V
ESD Protection(MM)		200	V
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-40~150	°C
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$	220	°C/W

Note1: Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note2: The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by  $T_{JMAX}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , 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.

## Electrical Characteristics

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

**VDD=5V**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Quiescent Power Supply Current	$I_{DD}$		1.6	4	mA	$V_{IN}=0\text{V}$ , no Load
			1.6	4		$V_{IN}=0\text{V}$ , $R_L=8\Omega$
Shutdown Current	$I_{SD}$		0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{SHUTDOWN}=\text{GND}$
Output Power	$P_O$		1.25		W	THD=1%(max), $f=1\text{kHz}$ , $R_L=8\Omega$
			2.25			THD=1%(max), $f=1\text{kHz}$ , $R_L=4\Omega$
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N		0.02		%	$f=1\text{kHz}$ , $P_o=0.6\text{Wrms}$ , $R_L=8\Omega$
Wake-up Time	$T_{WU}$		170		ms	$C_B=1\mu\text{F}$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		-90		dB	Vripple=200mV sine p-p
			-85			$f=217\text{Hz}$ (note1)
			-85			$f=1\text{KHz}$ (note1)
			-85			$f=217\text{Hz}$ (note2)
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR		-80		dB	$f=217\text{Hz}$ , $V_{CM}=200\text{mVpp}$
			-85			$f=1\text{KHz}$ (note2)
Output Offset	$V_{OS}$		2	8	mV	$V_{IN}=0\text{V}$

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Shutdown Voltage Input High	V <sub>SDIH</sub>	1.5			V	
Shutdown Voltage Input Low	V <sub>SDIL</sub>			0.4	V	

Note1:Unterminated input

Note2:10Ω terminated input

### VDD=4.2V

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Quiescent Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		1.5	3.8	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, no Load
			1.5	3.8		V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>		0.01	1	μA	V <sub>SHUTDOWN</sub> =GND
Output Power	P <sub>O</sub>		0.92		W	THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
			1.56			THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N		0.02		%	f=1kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =0.5W <sub>rms</sub> ,R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω

### VDD=3.6V

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Quiescent Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		1.3	3.5	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, no Load
			1.3	3.5		V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>		0.01	1	μA	V <sub>SHUTDOWN</sub> =GND
Output Power	P <sub>O</sub>		0.7		W	THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
			1.1			THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N		0.02		%	f=1kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =0.4W <sub>rms</sub> , R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
Wake-up Time	T <sub>WU</sub>		140		ms	C <sub>B</sub> =1μF
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		-88		dB	V <sub>ripple</sub> =200mV sine p-p
			-85			f=217Hz (note1)
			-85			f=1KHz(note1)
			-85			f=217Hz (note2)
			-85			f=1KHz(note2)
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR		-78		dB	f=217Hz, V <sub>CM</sub> =200mV <sub>pp</sub>
Output Offset	V <sub>OS</sub>		2	8	mV	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V
Shutdown Voltage Input High	V <sub>SDIH</sub>	1.5			V	
Shutdown Voltage Input Low	V <sub>SDIL</sub>			0.4	V	

Note1:Unterminated input

Note2:10Ω terminated input

# ETK4992

VDD=2.5V

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Quiescent Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		1.2	3.2	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, no Load
			1.2	3.2		V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>		0.01	1	μA	V <sub>SHUTDOWN</sub> =GND
Output Power	P <sub>O</sub>		0.25		W	THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
			0.5			THD=1%(max), f=1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =4Ω
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N		0.02		%	f=1kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =0.15W <sub>rms</sub> , R <sub>L</sub> =8Ω
Wake-up Time	T <sub>WU</sub>		100		ms	C <sub>B</sub> =1μF
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		-80		dB	V <sub>ripple</sub> =200mV sine p-p
			-75			f=217Hz (note1)
			-75			f=1KHz(note1)
			-75			f=217Hz (note2)
			-75			f=1KHz(note2)
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR		-75		dB	f=217Hz, V <sub>CM</sub> =200mV <sub>pp</sub>
Output Offset	V <sub>OS</sub>		2	8	mV	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V
Shutdown Voltage Input High	V <sub>SDIH</sub>	1.2			V	
Shutdown Voltage Input Low	V <sub>SDIL</sub>			0.3	V	

Note1: Unterminated input

Note2: 10Ω terminated input

## Typical Performance Characteristics

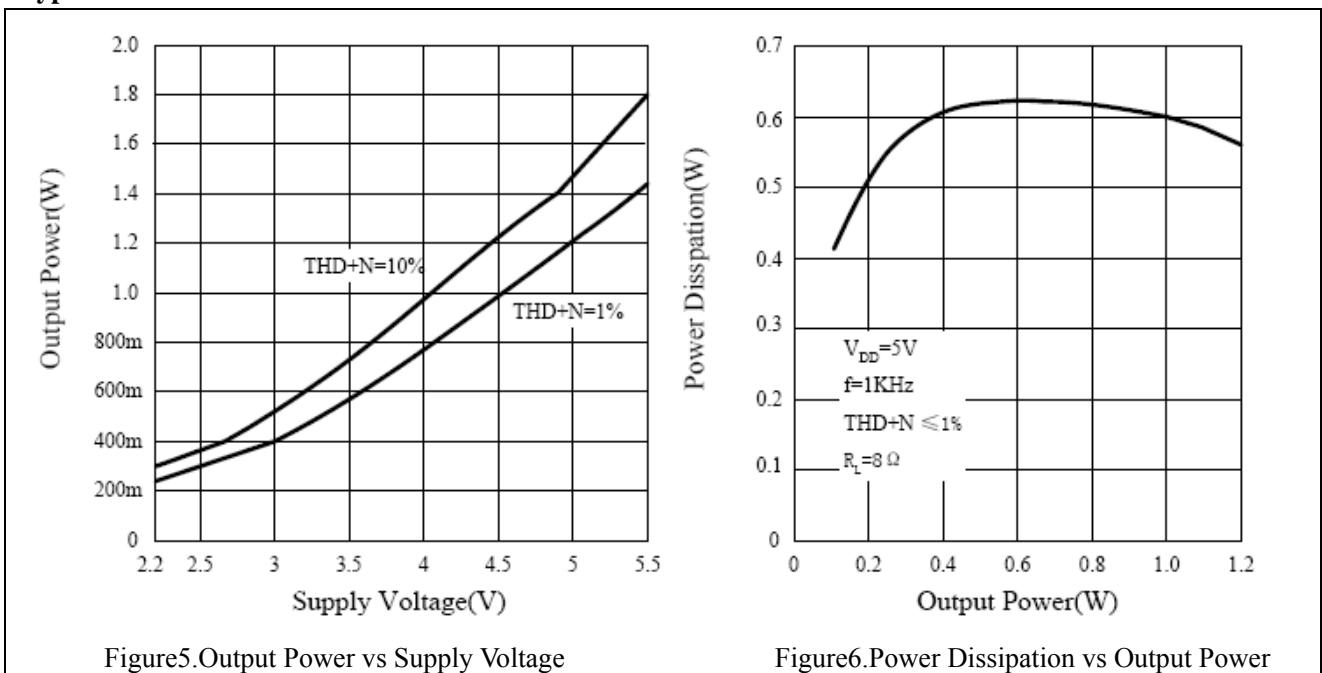


Figure5. Output Power vs Supply Voltage

Figure6. Power Dissipation vs Output Power

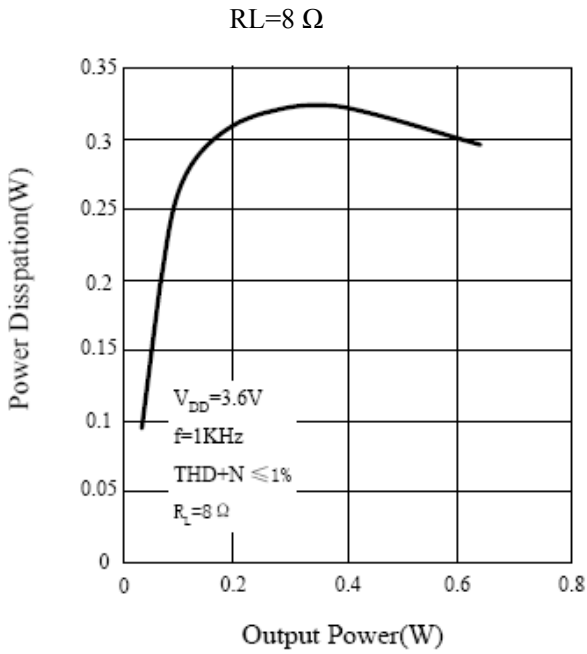


Figure7.Power Dissipation vs Output Power

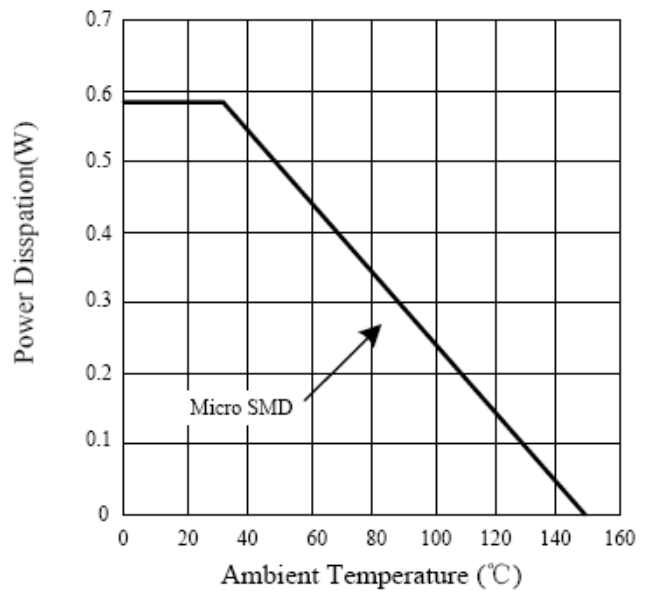


Figure8.Power Derating curve

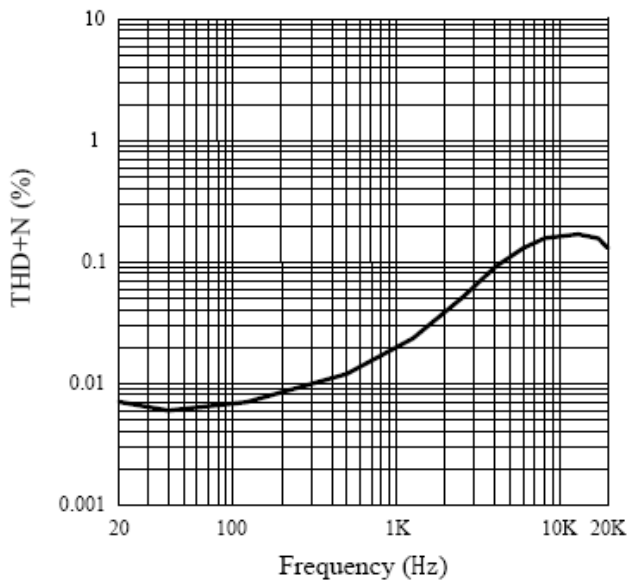


Figure9.TH D+N vs Frequency  
 $V_{DD}=5V, R_L=8\Omega, P_O=600mW$

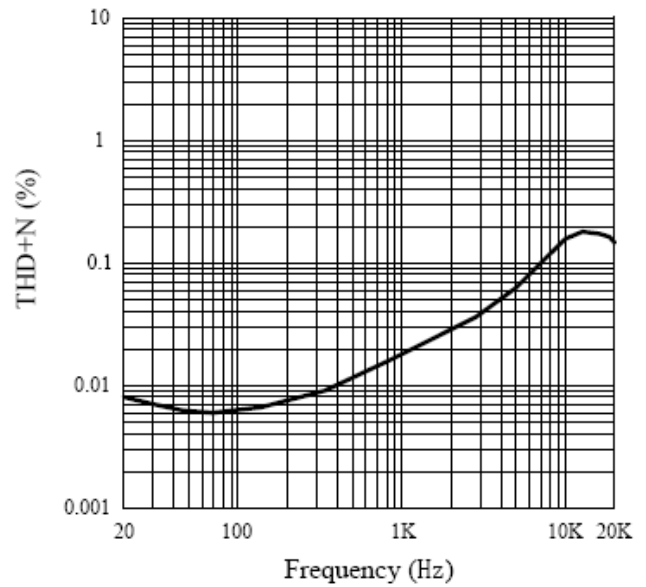


Figure10.TH D+N vs Frequency  
 $V_{DD}=3.6V, R_L=8\Omega, P_O=400mW$



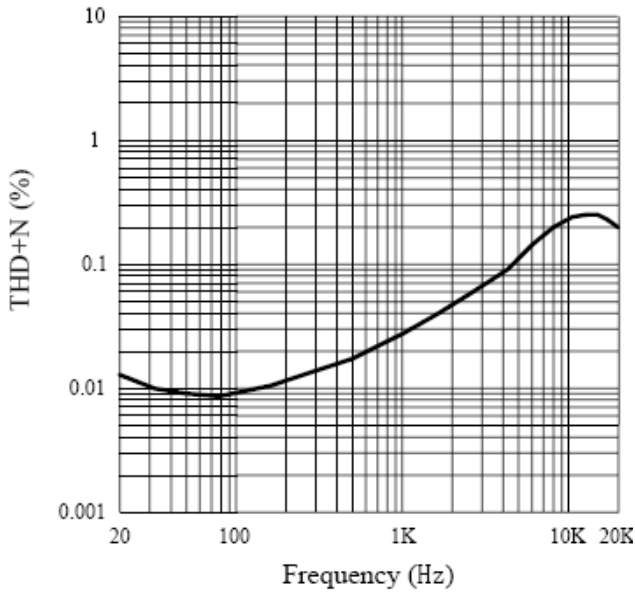


Figure11. THD+N vs Frequency  
 $V_{DD}=2.5V, R_L=8\Omega, P_O=1$

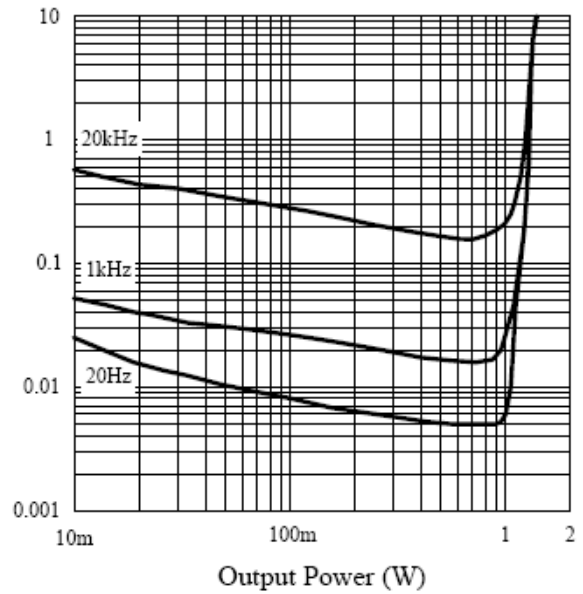


Figure12. THD+N vs Output Power  
 $V_{DD}=5V, R_L=8\Omega$

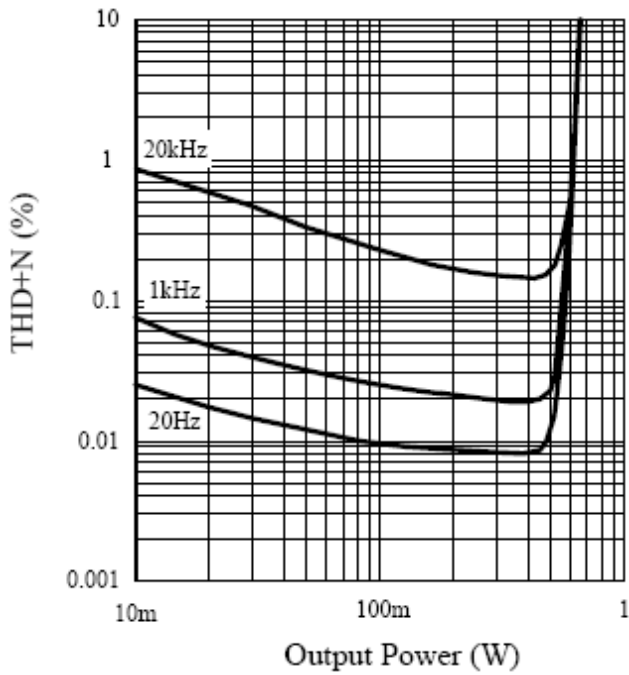


Figure13. THD+N vs Output Power  
 $V_{DD}=3.6V, R_L=8\Omega$

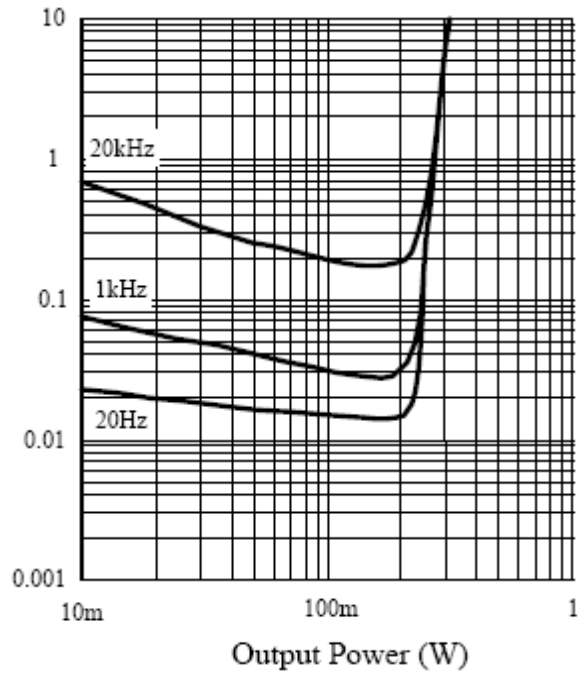


Figure14. THD+N vs Output Power  
 $V_{DD}=2.5V, R_L=8\Omega$

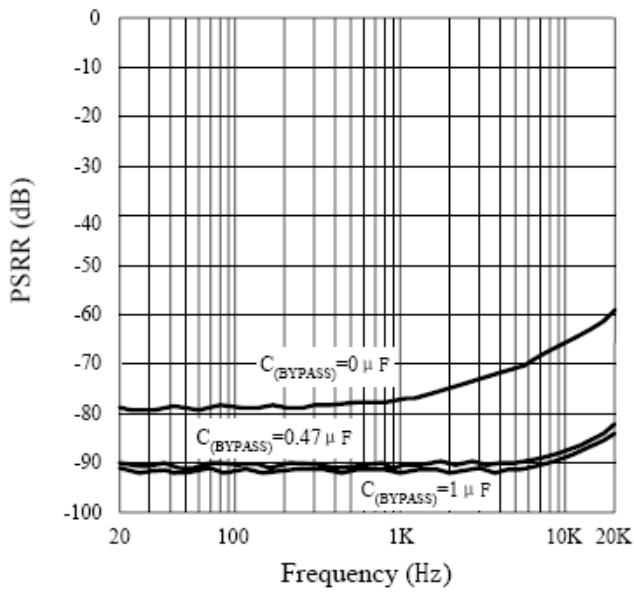


Figure15.PSRR vs Frequency  
 $V_{DD}=5V, R_L=8\Omega$ , input  $10\Omega$  Terminated

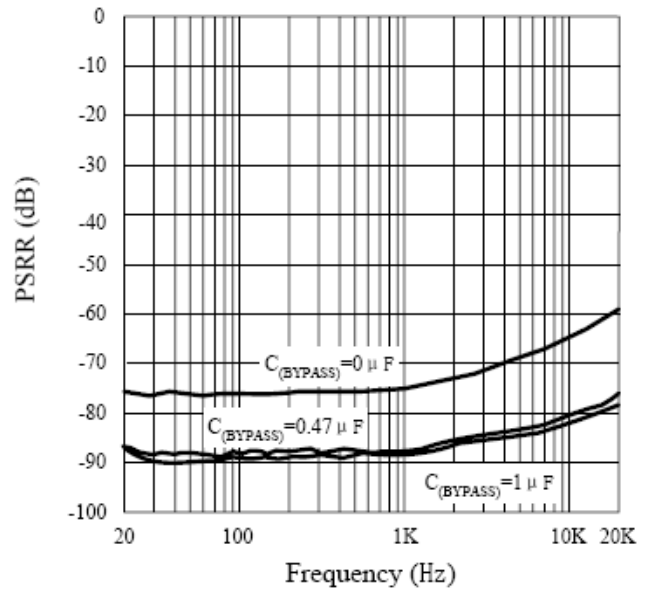


Figure16.PSRR vs Frequency  
 $V_{DD}=3.6V, R_L=8\Omega$ , input  $10\Omega$  Terminated

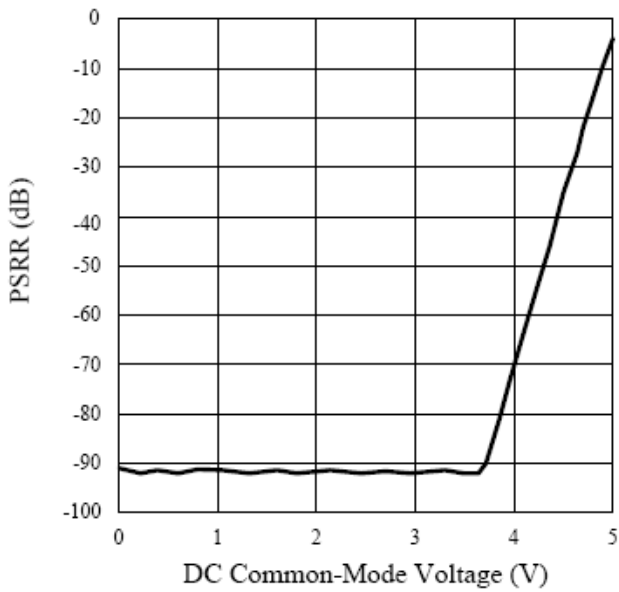


Figure17.PSRR vs Common Mode voltage  
 $V_{DD}=5V, R_L=8\Omega, 217\text{Hz}, 200\text{mV}_{pp}$

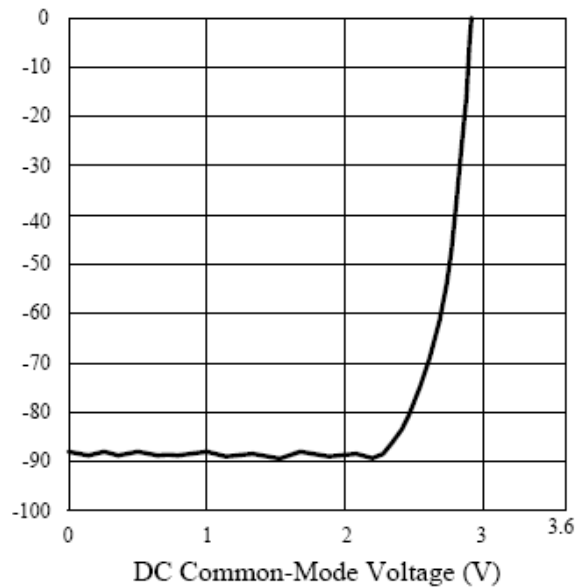
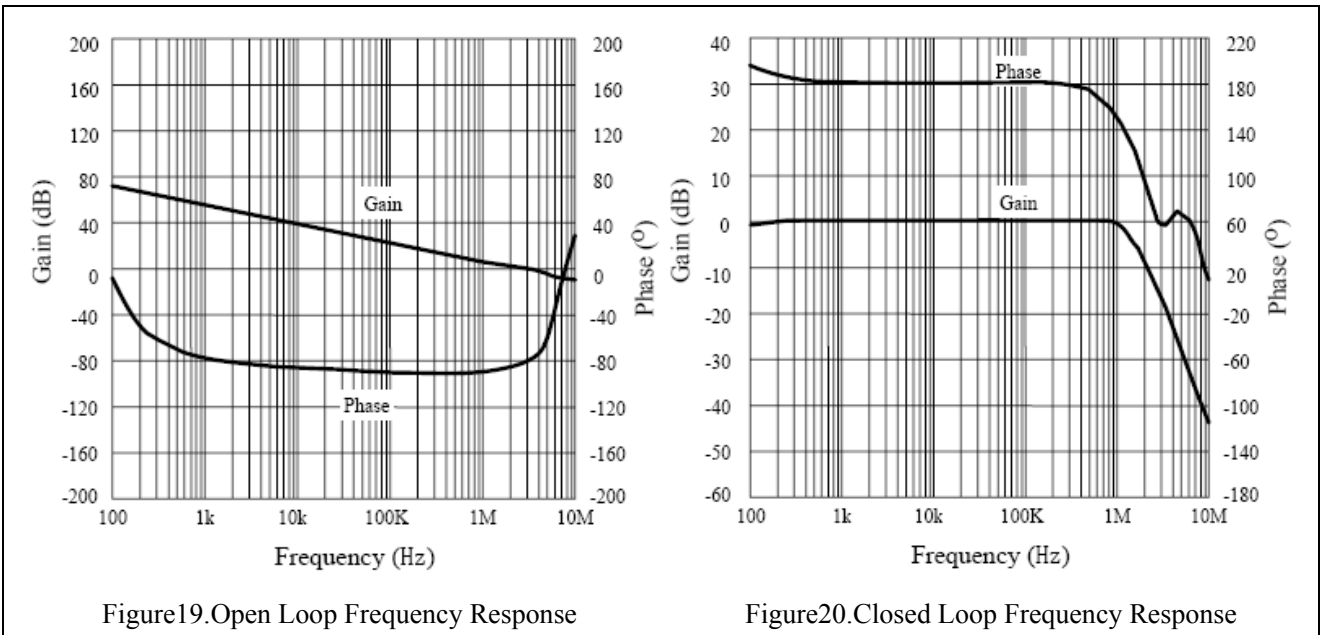


Figure18.PSRR vs Common Mode voltage  
 $V_{DD}=3.6V, R_L=8\Omega, 217\text{Hz}, 200\text{mV}_{pp}$

# ETK4992



## Package Dimension

WLCSP8

