



# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

MAX9701

## General Description

The MAX9701 stereo Class D audio power amplifier provides Class AB amplifier audio performance with the benefits of Class D efficiency, eliminating the need for a heatsink while extending battery life. The MAX9701 delivers up to 1.3W per channel into an  $8\Omega$  load while offering 87% efficiency. Maxim's next-generation, low-EMI modulation scheme allows the amplifier to operate without an external LC filter while still meeting FCC EMI emission levels.

The MAX9701 offers two modulation schemes: a fixed-frequency (FFM) mode, and a spread-spectrum (SSM) mode that reduces EMI-radiated emissions. The MAX9701 oscillator can be synchronized to an external clock through the SYNC input, allowing synchronization of multiple Maxim Class D amplifiers. The sync output (SYNC\_OUT) can be used for a master-slave application where more channels are required. The MAX9701 features a fully differential architecture, a full bridge-tied load (BTL) output, and comprehensive click-and-pop suppression. The device features internally set gains of 0dB, 6dB, 12dB, and 18dB selected through two gain-select inputs, further reducing external component count.

The MAX9701 features high 80dB PSRR, less than 0.1% THD+N, and SNR in excess of 88dB. Short-circuit and thermal-overload protection prevent the device from being damaged during a fault condition. The MAX9701 is available in 24-pin thin QFN-EP (4mm x 4mm x 0.8mm), and 20-bump UCSP™ (2mm x 2.5mm x 0.6mm) packages. The MAX9701 is specified over the extended -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

## Applications

Cellular Phones  
Notebooks  
Handheld Gaming Consoles  
Docking Stations  
MP3 Players

*Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.*

*UCSP is a trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.*

## Features

- ◆ Patented Spread-Spectrum Modulation Lowers Radiated Emissions
- ◆ Single-Supply Operation (2.5V to 5.5V)
- ◆ 1.3W Stereo Output ( $8\Omega$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5V$ , THD+N = 1%)
- ◆ No LC Output Filter Required
- ◆ 87% Efficiency ( $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $P_{OUT} = 1000mW$ )
- ◆ Less Than 0.1% THD+N
- ◆ High 80dB PSRR
- ◆ Fully Differential Inputs
- ◆ Integrated Click-and-Pop Suppression
- ◆ Typical Low Quiescent Current (9mA)
- ◆ Typical Low-Power Shutdown Mode (0.1 $\mu$ A)
- ◆ Short-Circuit and Thermal-Overload Protection
- ◆ Available in Thermally Efficient, Space-Saving Packages
  - 24-Pin Thin QFN-EP (4mm x 4mm x 0.8mm)
  - 20-Bump UCSP (2mm x 2.5mm x 0.6mm)

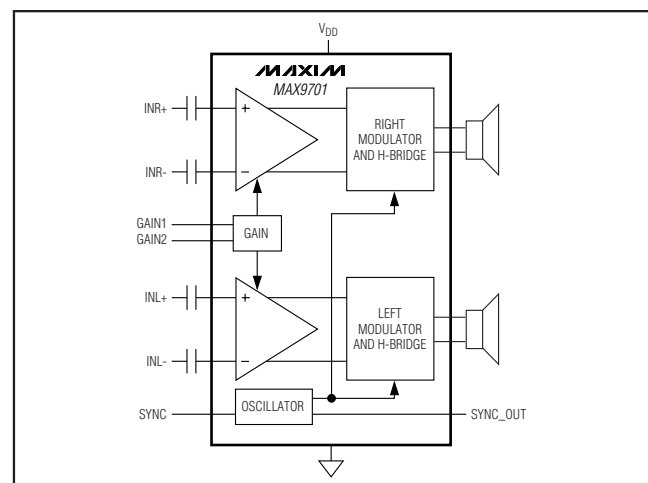
## Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	PKG CODE
MAX9701EBP-T	-40°C to +85°C	20 UCSP-20	B20-1
MAX9701ETG+	-40°C to +85°C	24 TQFN-EP*	T2444-4

+Denotes lead-free package.

\*EP = Exposed paddle.

## Block Diagram



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**For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at [www.maxim-ic.com](http://www.maxim-ic.com).**

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	.....6V
V <sub>DD</sub> to PV <sub>DD</sub>	.....-0.3V to +0.3V
PV <sub>DD</sub> to PGND	.....6V
GND to PGND	.....-0.3V to +0.3V
All Other Pins to GND	.....-0.3V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V)
Continuous Current In/Out of PV <sub>DD</sub> , PGND, OUT <sub>-</sub>	.....±800mA
Continuous Input Current (all other pins)	.....±20mA
Duration of OUT <sub>-</sub> Short Circuit to GND or PV <sub>DD</sub>	.....Continuous
Duration of Short Circuit Between OUT <sub>+</sub> and OUT <sub>-</sub>	.....Continuous

Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	
20-Bump UCSP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C)	.....800mW
24-Pin Thin QFN (derate 20.8mW/°C above +70°C)	..1666.7mW
Junction Temperature	.....+150°C
Operating Temperature Range	.....-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	.....-65°C to +150°C
Bump Temperature (soldering) Reflow	.....+235°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	.....+300°C

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

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>DD</sub> = PV<sub>DD</sub> =  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  = 3.3V, GND = PGND = 0V, SYNC = 0V (FFM), gain = 6dB (GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1), R<sub>L</sub> connected between OUT<sub>+</sub> and OUT<sub>-</sub>, R<sub>L</sub> = ∞, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>GENERAL</b>						
Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>DD</sub>	Inferred from PSRR test	2.5		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, per channel		4.5	8	mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, per channel		6.3	10	
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SHDN</sub>			0.1	10	μA
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	f <sub>IN</sub> = 1kHz		66		dB
Input Bias Voltage	V <sub>BIAS</sub>		1.125	1.25	1.375	V
Turn-On Time	t <sub>ON</sub>			40		ms
Output Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		±10	±30	mV
		T <sub>MIN</sub> < T <sub>A</sub> < T <sub>MAX</sub>			±55	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 5.5V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	60	80		dB
		100mV <sub>P-P</sub> ripple, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V		72		
Output Power (Note 3)	P <sub>OUT</sub>	THD+N = 1%, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V	R <sub>L</sub> = 8Ω	460	mW
				R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω	750	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V	R <sub>L</sub> = 8Ω	1300		
			R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω	2200		
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise (Note 3)	THD+N	R <sub>L</sub> = 8Ω (P <sub>OUT</sub> = 300mW), f = 1kHz		0.08		%
		R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω (P <sub>OUT</sub> = 400mW), f = 1kHz		0.15		
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1V <sub>RMS</sub>	BW = 22Hz to 22kHz	FFM	86	dB
				SSM	86	
			A-weighted	FFM	88.5	
				SSM	88.5	
Oscillator Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	SYNC = GND	950	1100	1250	kHz
		SYNC = unconnected	1200	1400	1600	
		SYNC = V <sub>DD</sub>	1200		±60	
Minimum On-Time	t <sub>MIN</sub>			200		ns
SYNC Frequency Lock Range	f <sub>SYNC</sub>		1000		1600	kHz

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{DD} = PV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.3V$ ,  $GND = PGND = 0V$ ,  $SYNC = 0V$  (FFM), gain = 6dB (GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1),  $R_L$  connected between OUT+ and OUT-,  $R_L = \infty$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SYNC_OUT Capacitance Drive	$C_{SYNC\_OUT}$			100		pF
Capacitive Drive	$C_L$	Bridge-tied capacitance		200		pF
		Single ended		400		
Click-and-Pop Level	$K_{CP}$	Peak reading, THD+N = 1% A-weighted, 32 samples per second (Note 4)	Into shutdown	66.16		dB
			Out of shutdown	66.26		
Efficiency	$\eta$	$V_{DD} = 3.3V$ , $P_{OUT} = 500mW$ per channel, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$ , $R_L = 8\Omega$		87		%
		$V_{DD} = 5V$ , $P_{OUT} = 1000mW$ per channel, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$ , $R_L = 8\Omega$		87.4		
Input Resistance	$R_{IN}$	GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 0	10.5	15	19.5	k $\Omega$
		GAIN1 = 1, GAIN2 = 0		25		
		GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1		37.4		
		GAIN1 = 1, GAIN2 = 1		50		
Gain	$A_V$	GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 0		18		dB
		GAIN1 = 1, GAIN2 = 0		12		
		GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1		6		
		GAIN1 = 1, GAIN2 = 1		0		
Channel-to-Channel Gain Tracking			1		%	
Crosstalk		L to R, R to L, $f = 10kHz$ , $R_L = 8\Omega$ , $P_{OUT} = 300mW$		70		dB
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS (<math>\overline{SHDN}</math>, SYNC, GAIN1, GAIN2)</b>						
Input-Voltage High	$V_{INH}$		2			V
Input-Voltage Low	$V_{INL}$				0.8	V
Input Leakage Current ( $\overline{SHDN}$ , GAIN1, GAIN2)					$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Input Leakage Current (SYNC)		$V_{IN} = GND$ , normal operation	-15	-7		$\mu A$
		$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ , normal operation		12	25	
<b>DIGITAL OUTPUTS (SYNC_OUT)</b>						
Output-Voltage High	$V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = 3mA$ , $V_{DD} = 3.3V$	2.4			V
Output-Voltage Low	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 3mA$		0.08		V

**Note 1:** All devices are 100% production tested at  $+25^\circ C$ . All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

**Note 2:** Testing performed with a resistive load in series with an inductor to simulate an actual speaker load. For  $R_L = 4\Omega$ ,  $L = 33\mu H$ . For  $R_L = 8\Omega$ ,  $L = 68\mu H$ .

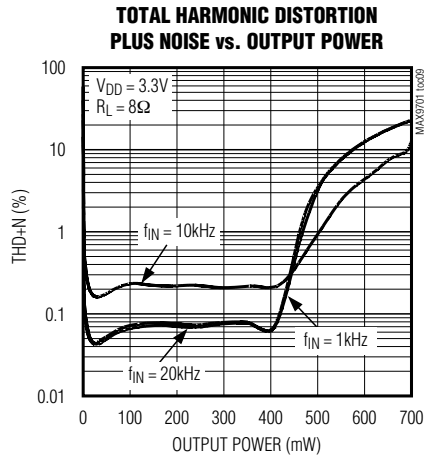
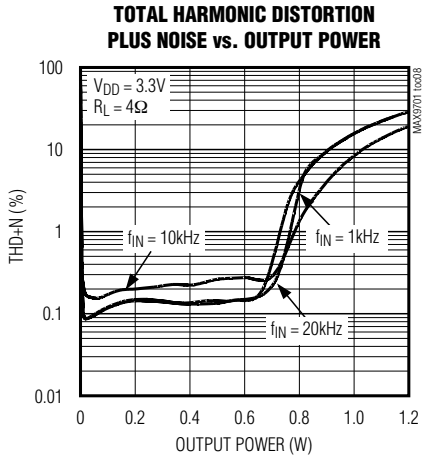
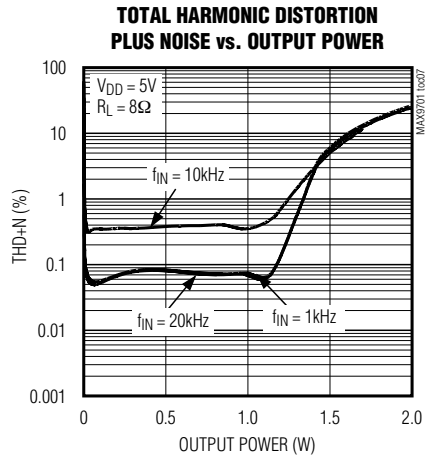
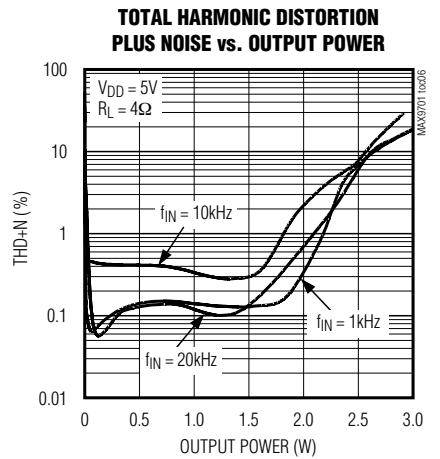
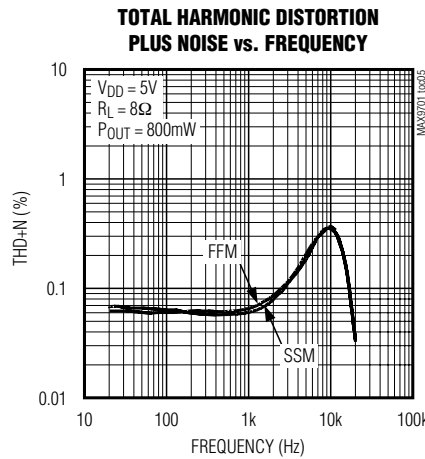
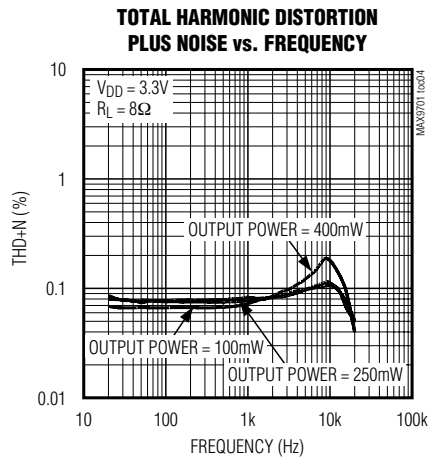
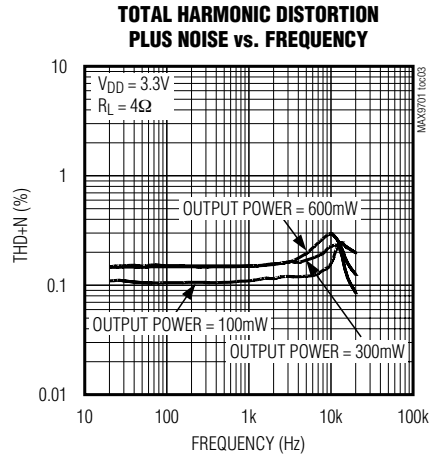
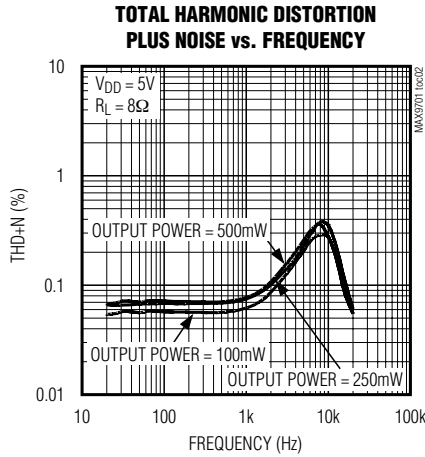
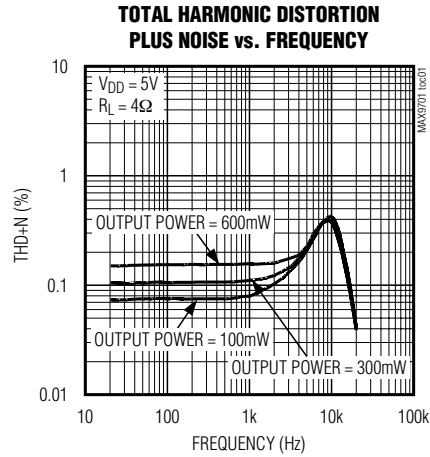
**Note 3:** When driving speakers below  $4\Omega$  with large signals, exercise care to avoid violating the absolute maximum rating for continuous output current.

**Note 4:** Testing performed with  $8\Omega$  resistive load in series with  $68\mu H$  inductive load connected across the BTL output. Mode transitions are controlled by  $\overline{SHDN}$ .  $K_{CP}$  level is calculated as:  $20 \times \log[(\text{peak voltage under normal operation at rated power level}) / (\text{peak voltage during mode transition, no input signal})]$ . Units are expressed in dB.

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## Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_{DD} = PV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.3V$ ,  $GND = PGND = 0V$ ,  $SYNC = V_{DD}$  (SSM),  $gain = 6dB$  (GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1)).

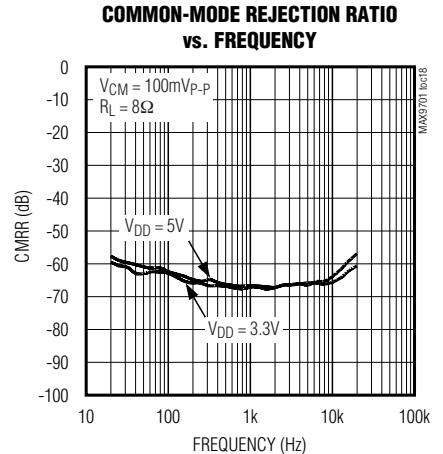
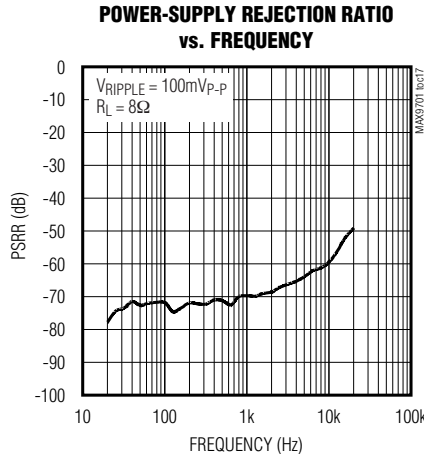
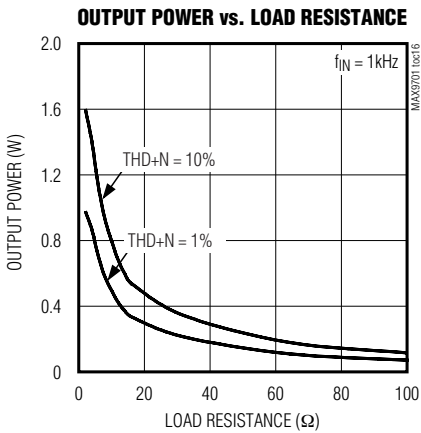
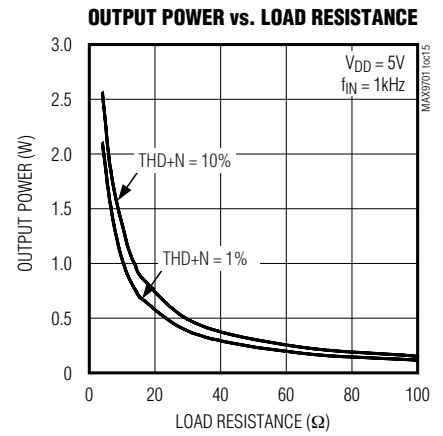
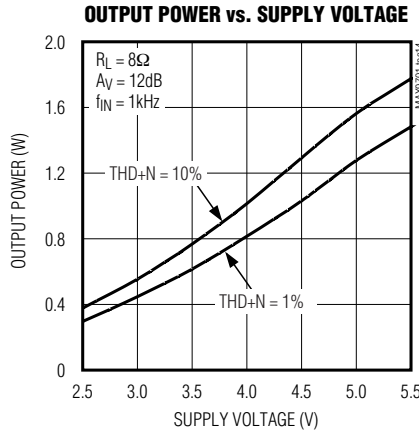
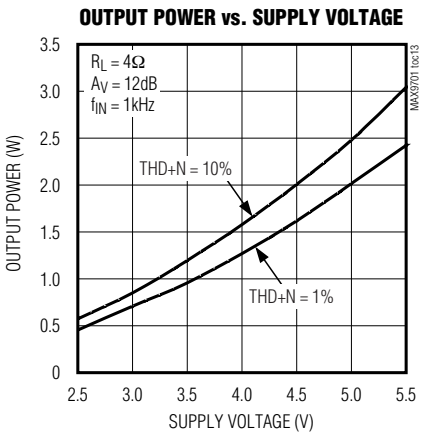
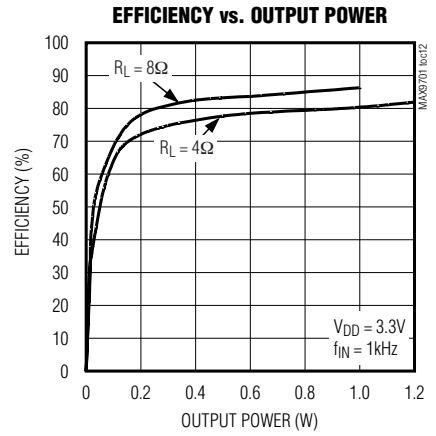
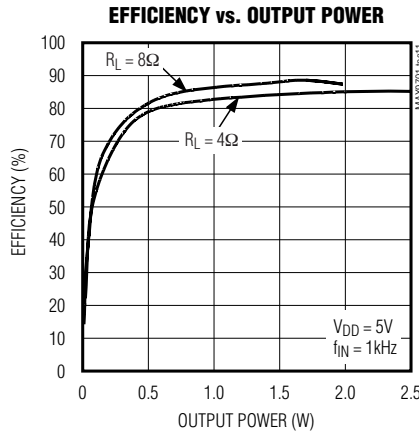
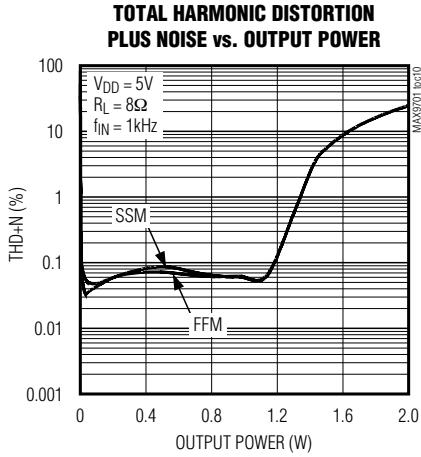


# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

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## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

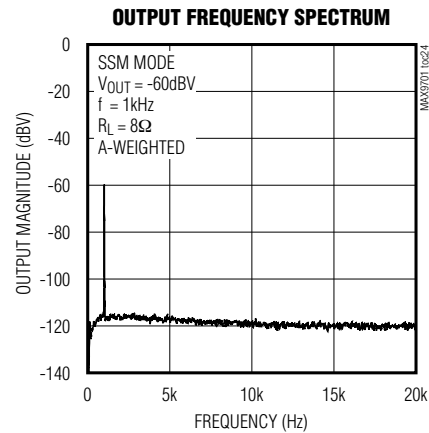
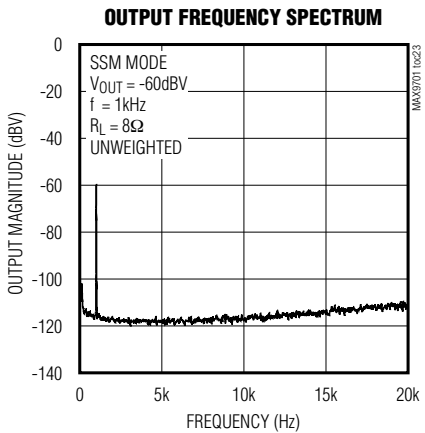
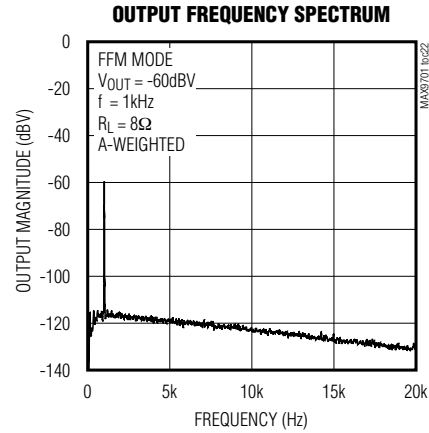
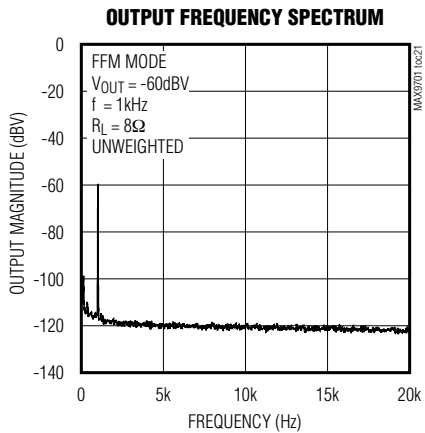
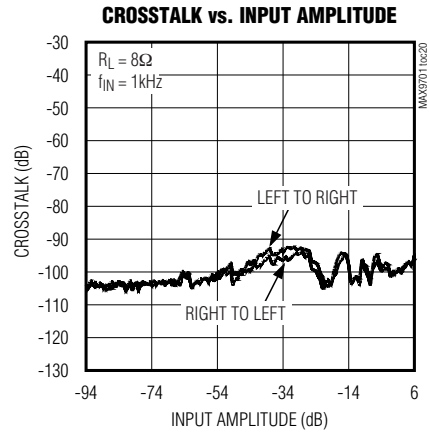
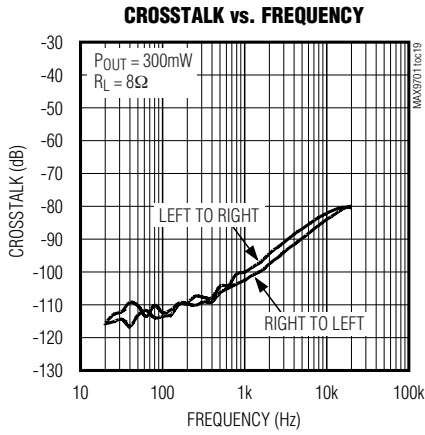
( $V_{DD} = PV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.3V$ ,  $GND = PGND = 0V$ ,  $SYNC = V_{DD}$  (SSM),  $gain = 6dB$  (GAIN1 = 0, GAIN2 = 1)).



# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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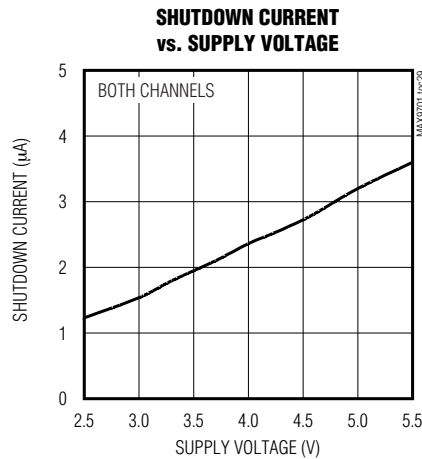
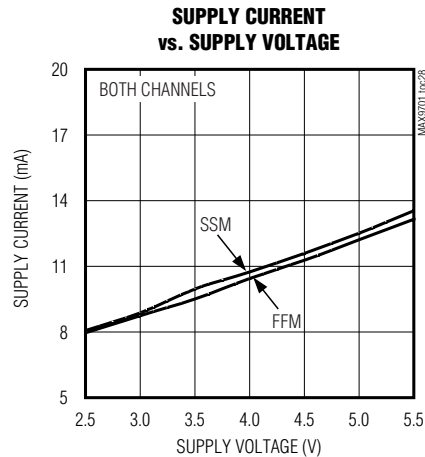
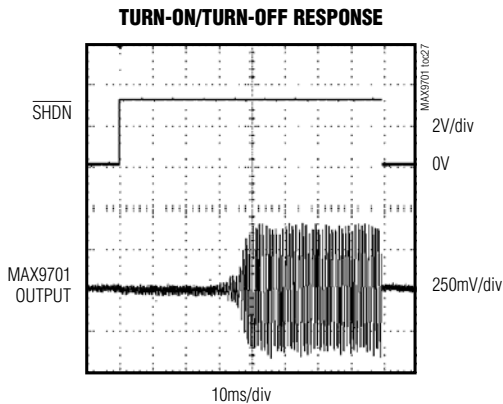
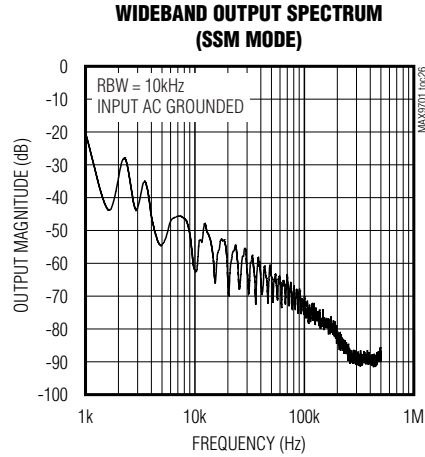
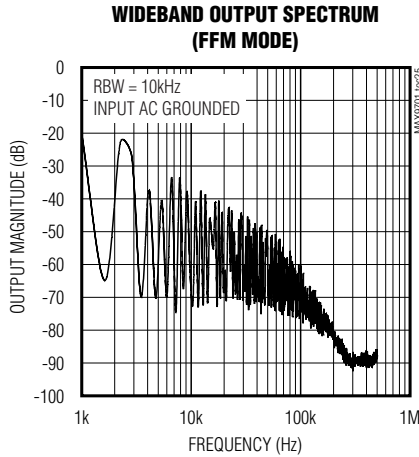


# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

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## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Pin Description

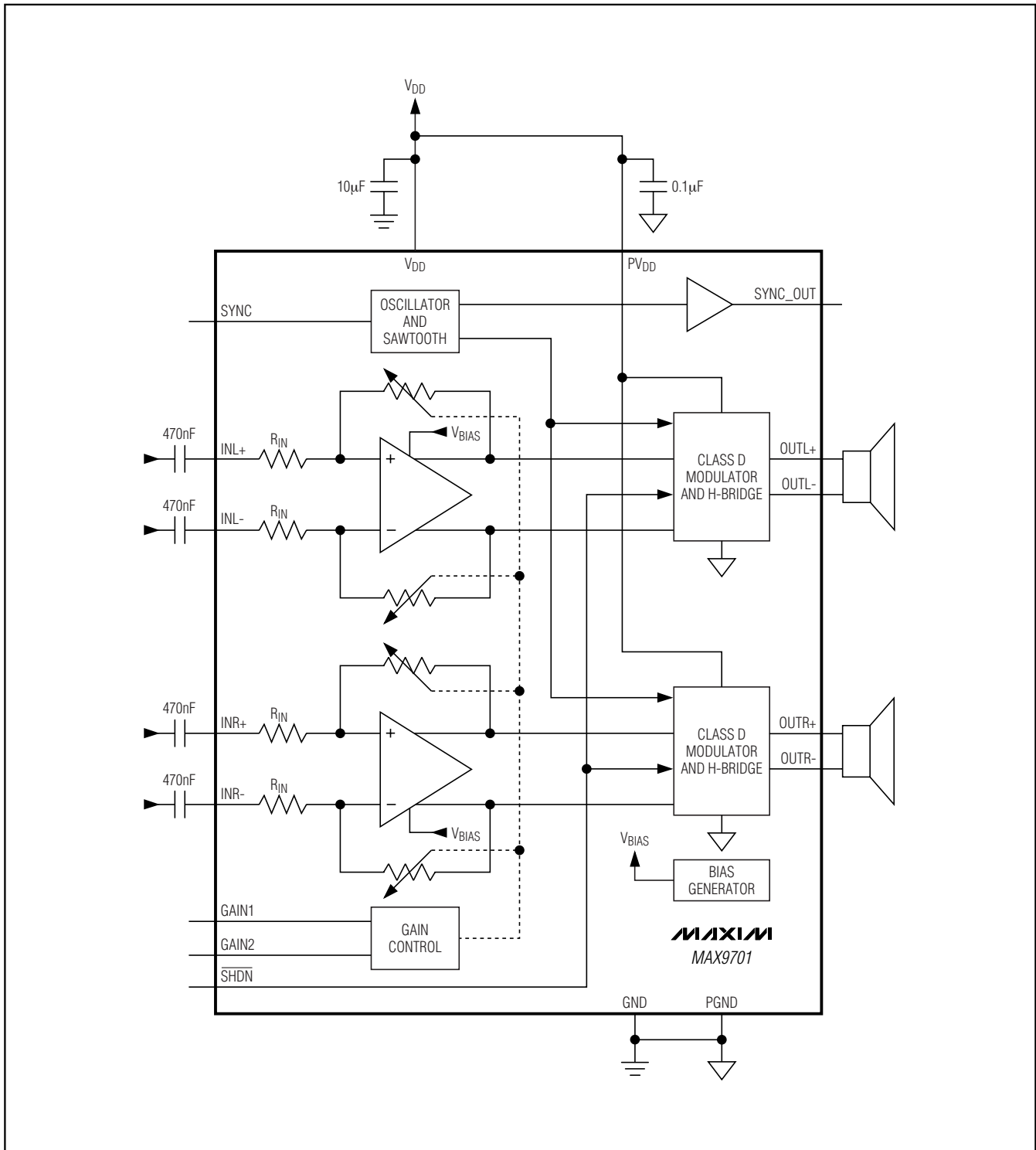
PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
TQFN	UCSP		
1	A2	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	Active-Low Shutdown. Connect to $V_{DD}$ for normal operation.
2	B3	SYNC	Frequency Select and External Clock Input. SYNC = GND: Fixed-frequency mode with $f_S = 1100\text{kHz}$ . SYNC = Unconnected: Fixed-frequency mode with $f_S = 1400\text{kHz}$ . SYNC = $V_{DD}$ : Spread-spectrum mode with $f_S = 1200\text{kHz} \pm 60\text{kHz}$ . SYNC = Clocked: Fixed-frequency mode with $f_S = \text{external clock frequency}$ .
3, 8, 11, 16	—	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
4	A3	OUTL+	Left-Channel Amplifier Output Positive Phase
5, 14	A4, D4	PVDD	H-Bridge Power Supply. Connect to $V_{DD}$ . Bypass with a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to PGND.
6, 13	B4, C4	PGND	Power Ground
7	A5	OUTL-	Left-Channel Amplifier Output Negative Phase
9, 22	B1, B5	GND	Analog Ground
10	C5	SYNC_OUT	Clock Signal Output
12	D5	OUTR-	Right-Channel Amplifier Output Negative Phase
15	D3	OUTR+	Right-Channel Amplifier Output Positive Phase
17	C3	GAIN1	Gain-Select Input 1
18	D2	GAIN2	Gain-Select Input 2
19	D1	INR-	Right-Channel Inverting Input
20	C2	INR+	Right-Channel Noninverting Input
21	C1	$V_{DD}$	Analog Power Supply. Connect to PVDD. Bypass with a $10\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to GND.
23	B2	INL+	Left-Channel Noninverting Input
24	A1	INL-	Left-Channel Inverting Input
EP	—	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect the exposed thermal pad to the GND plane (see the <i>Supply Bypassing, Layout, and Grounding</i> section).



# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Functional Diagram

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# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

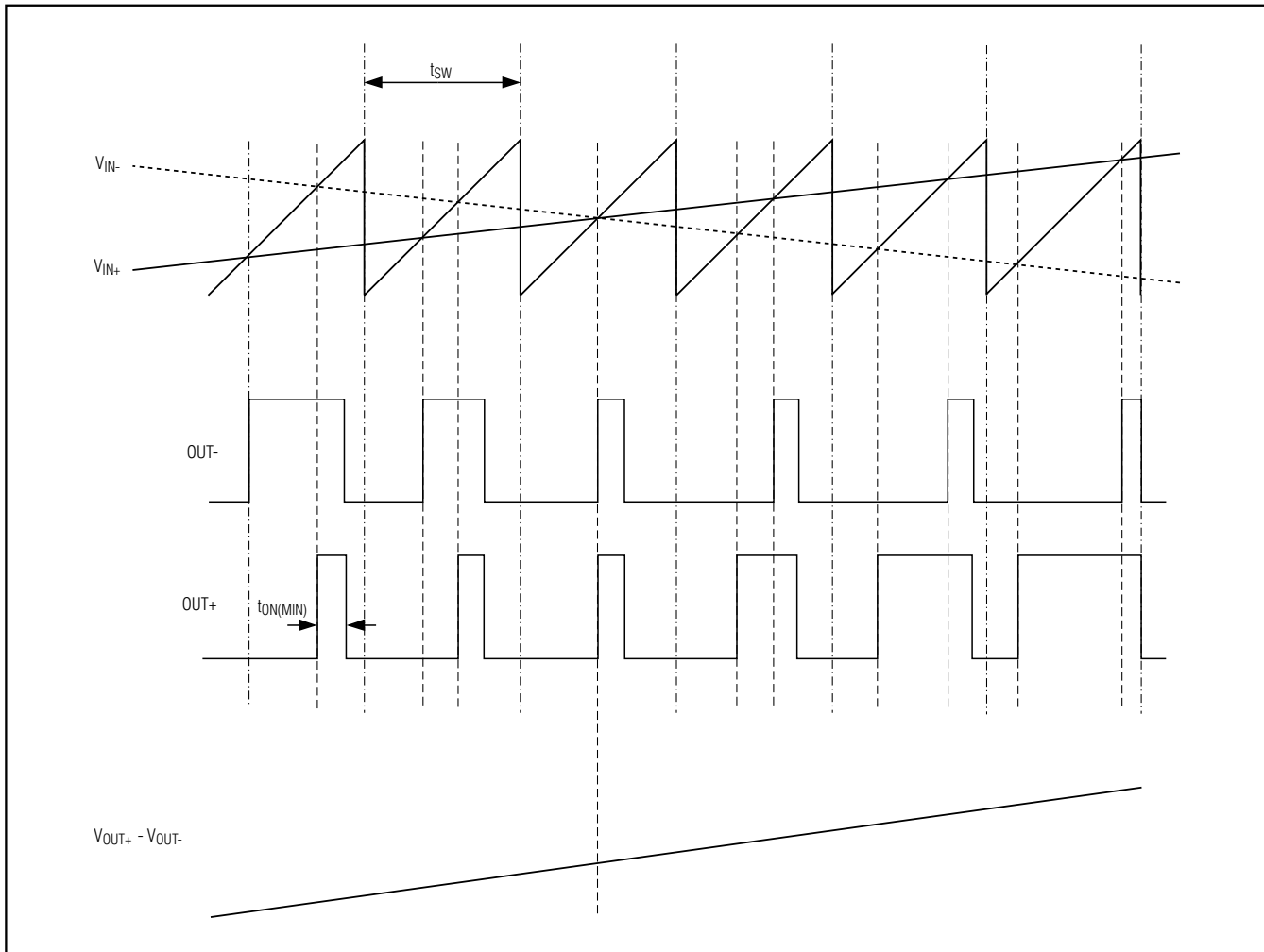


Figure 1. MAX9701 Outputs with an Input Signal Applied

## Detailed Description

The MAX9701 filterless, stereo Class D audio power amplifier features several improvements to switch-mode amplifier technology. The MAX9701 offers Class AB performance with Class D efficiency, while occupying minimal board space. A unique, filterless modulation scheme, synchronizable switching frequency, and spread-spectrum switching mode create a compact, flexible, low-noise, efficient audio power amplifier. The differential input architecture reduces common-mode noise pickup, and can be used without input-coupling capacitors. The inputs can also be configured to accept a single-ended input signal.

Comparators monitor the MAX9701 inputs and compare the complementary input voltages to the sawtooth waveform. The comparators trip when the input magnitude of the sawtooth exceeds their corresponding input voltage. Both comparators reset at a fixed time after the rising edge of the second comparator trip point, generating a minimum-width pulse ( $t_{ON(MIN)}$ ) at the output of the second comparator (Figure 1). As the input voltage increases or decreases, the duration of the pulse at one output increases while the other output pulse duration remains the same. This causes the net voltage across the speaker ( $V_{OUT+} - V_{OUT-}$ ) to change. The minimum-width pulse helps the device to achieve high levels of linearity.

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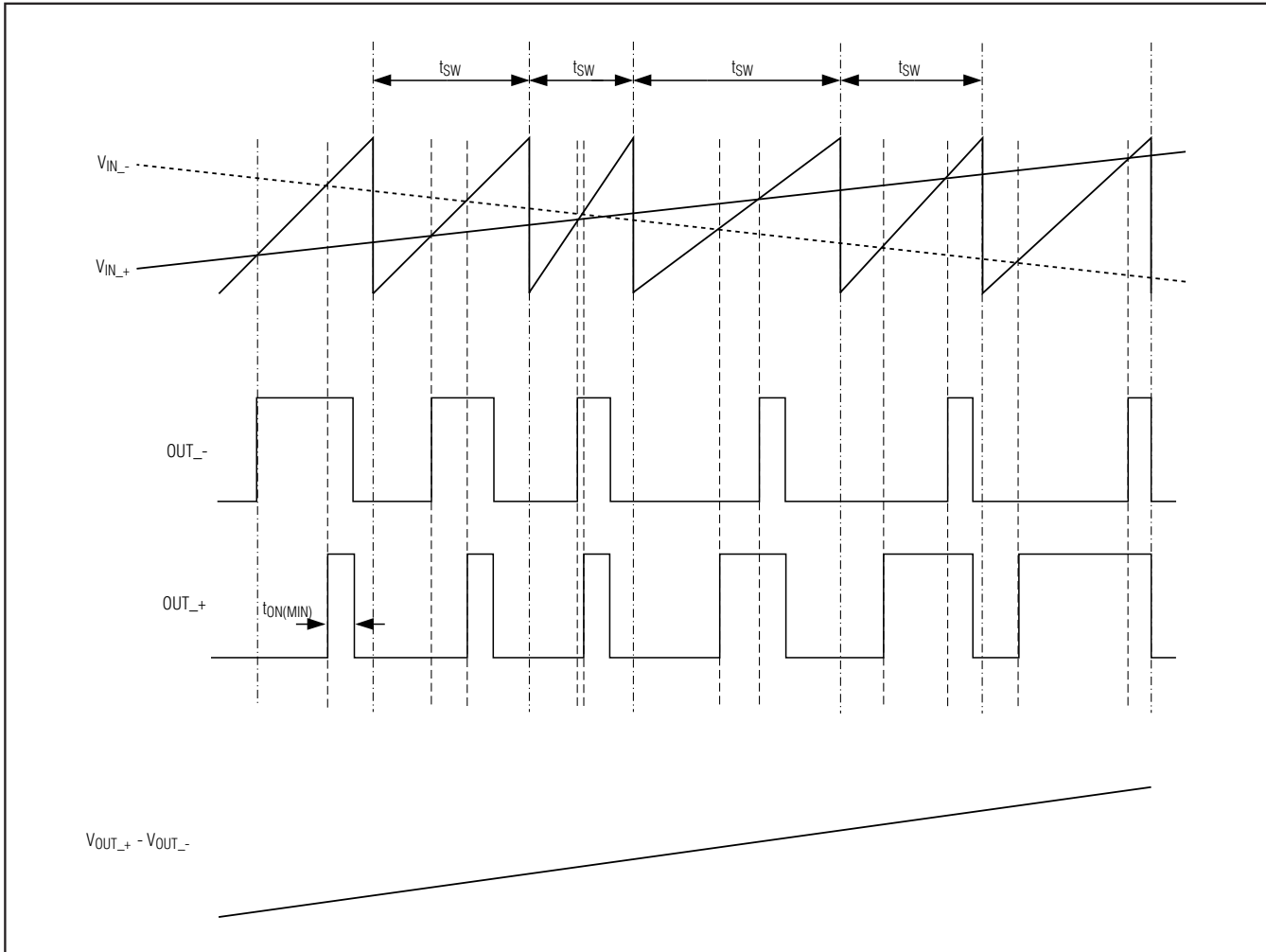


Figure 2. MAX9701 Outputs with an Input Signal Applied (SSM Mode)

## Operating Modes

### Fixed-Frequency (FFM) Mode

The MAX9701 features two fixed-frequency modes. Connect SYNC to GND to select a 1.1MHz switching frequency. Leave SYNC unconnected to select a 1.4MHz switching frequency. The frequency spectrum of the MAX9701 consists of the fundamental switching frequency and its associated harmonics (see the Wideband Output Spectrum (FFM Mode) graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*). Program the switching frequency so the harmonics do not fall within a sensitive frequency band (Table 1). Audio reproduction is not affected by changing the switching frequency.

Table 1. Operating Modes

SYNC	MODE
GND	FFM with $f_{OSC} = 1100\text{kHz}$
Unconnected	FFM with $f_{OSC} = 1400\text{kHz}$
V <sub>DD</sub>	SSM with $f_{OSC} = 1200\text{kHz} \pm 60\text{kHz}$
Clocked	FFM with $f_{OSC} = \text{external clock frequency}$

# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

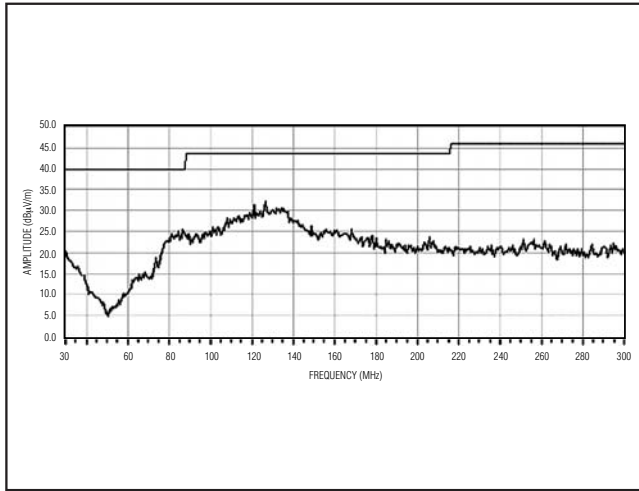


Figure 3. MAX9701 with 76mm of Speaker Cable with TDK Common-Mode Choke: TDK ACM4532-801-20-X

## Spread-Spectrum (SSM) Mode

The MAX9701 features a unique, patented spread-spectrum mode that flattens the wideband spectral components, improving EMI emissions that may be radiated by the speaker and cables. This mode is enabled by setting  $SYNC = V_{DD}$  (Table 1). In SSM mode, the switching frequency varies randomly by  $\pm 60\text{kHz}$  around the center frequency (1.2MHz). The modulation scheme remains the same, but the period of the sawtooth waveform changes from cycle to cycle (Figure 2). Instead of a large amount of spectral energy present at multiples of the switching frequency, the energy is now spread over a bandwidth that increases with frequency. Above a few megahertz, the wideband spectrum looks like white noise for EMI purposes (Figure 3). A proprietary amplifier topology ensures this does not corrupt the noise floor in the audio bandwidth.

## Synchronous Switching Mode

### SYNC

The SYNC input allows the MAX9701 to be synchronized to a user-defined clock, or another Maxim Class D amplifier, creating a fully synchronous system, minimizing clock intermodulation, and allocating spectral components of the switching harmonics to insensitive frequency bands. Applying a TTL clock signal between 1000kHz and 1600kHz to SYNC synchronizes the MAX9701. The period of the SYNC clock can be randomized, allowing the MAX9701 to be synchronized to another Maxim Class D amplifier operating in SSM mode.

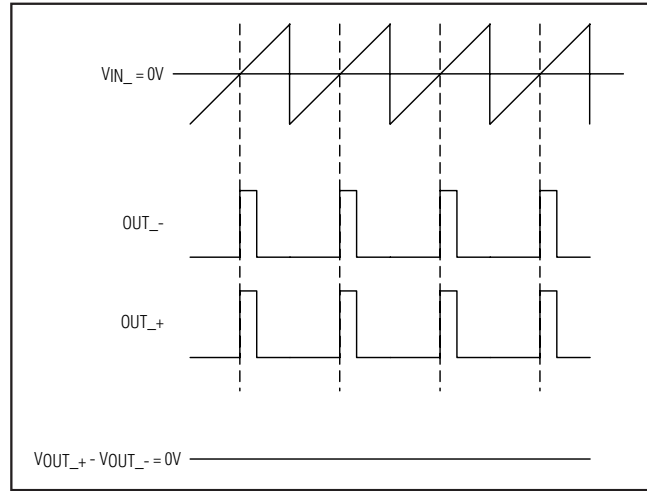


Figure 4. MAX9701 Outputs with No Input Signal

### SYNC\_OUT

SYNC\_OUT allows several MAX9701s as well as other Class D amplifiers (such as the MAX9700) to be cascaded. The synchronized output minimizes interference due to clock intermodulation caused by the switching spread between single devices. Using SYNC\_OUT, the modulation scheme remains the same and audio reproduction is not affected by changing the switching frequency.

### Filterless Modulation/Common-Mode Idle

The MAX9701 uses Maxim's unique, patented modulation scheme that eliminates the LC filter required by traditional class D amplifiers, improving efficiency, reducing component count, conserving board space and system cost. Conventional Class D amplifiers output a 50% duty cycle,  $180^\circ$  out-of-phase square wave when no signal is present. With no filter, the square wave appears across the load as a DC voltage, resulting in finite load current, which increases power consumption especially when idling. When no signal is present at the input of the MAX9701, the amplifiers will output an in-phase square wave as shown in Figure 4. Because the MAX9701 drives the speaker differentially, the two outputs cancel each other, resulting in no net idle mode voltage across the speaker, minimizing power consumption.

### Efficiency

Efficiency of a Class D amplifier is due to the switching operation of the output stage transistors. In a Class D amplifier, the output transistors act as current-steering switches and consume negligible additional power. Any power loss associated with the Class D output stage is mostly due to the  $I^2R$  loss of the MOSFET on-resistance, and quiescent-current overhead.

# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

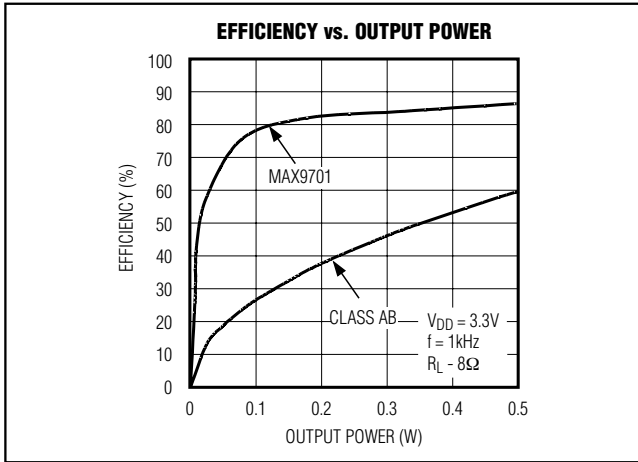


Figure 5. MAX9701 Efficiency vs. Class AB Efficiency

The theoretical best efficiency of a linear amplifier is 78%, however that efficiency is only exhibited at peak output powers. Under normal operating levels (typical music reproduction levels), efficiency falls below 30%, whereas the MAX9701 still exhibits >80% efficiencies under the same conditions (Figure 5).

### Shutdown

The MAX9701 has a shutdown mode that reduces power consumption and extends battery life. Driving  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  low places the MAX9701 in a low-power (0.1 $\mu\text{A}$ ) shutdown mode. Connect  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  to  $V_{\text{DD}}$  for normal operation.

### Click-and-Pop Suppression

The MAX9701 features comprehensive click-and-pop suppression that eliminates audible transients on startup and shutdown. While in shutdown, the H-bridge is in a high-impedance state. During startup, or power-up, the input amplifiers are muted and an internal loop sets the modulator bias voltages to the correct levels, preventing clicks and pops when the H-bridge is subsequently enabled. For 40ms following startup, a soft-start function gradually unmutes the input amplifiers.

## Applications Information

### Filterless Operation

Traditional Class D amplifiers require an output filter to recover the audio signal from the amplifier's PWM output. The filters add cost, increase the solution size of the amplifier, and can decrease efficiency. The traditional PWM scheme uses large differential output swings ( $2 \times V_{\text{DD(P-P)}}$ ) and causes large ripple currents. Any parasitic resistance in the filter components results in a loss of power, lowering the efficiency.

The MAX9701 does not require an output filter. The device relies on the inherent inductance of the speaker coil and the natural filtering of both the speaker and the human ear to recover the audio component of the square-wave output. Eliminating the output filter results in a smaller, less costly, more efficient solution.

Because the frequency of the MAX9701 output is well beyond the bandwidth of most speakers, voice coil movement due to the square-wave frequency is very small. Although this movement is small, a speaker not designed to handle the additional power can be damaged. For optimum results, use a speaker with a series inductance  $>10\mu\text{H}$ . Typical  $8\Omega$  speakers, for portable audio applications, exhibit series inductances in the range of  $20\mu\text{H}$  to  $100\mu\text{H}$ .

### Output Offset

Unlike a Class AB amplifier, the output offset voltage of a Class D amplifier does not noticeably increase quiescent current draw when a load is applied. This is due to the power conversion of the Class D amplifier. For example, an 8mV DC offset across an  $8\Omega$  load results in 1mA extra current consumption in a Class AB device. In the Class D case, an 8mV offset into  $8\Omega$  equates to an additional power drain of  $8\mu\text{W}$ . Due to the high efficiency of the Class D amplifier, this represents an additional quiescent current draw of:  $8\mu\text{W}/(V_{\text{DD}} / 100 \times \eta)$ , which is on the order of a few  $\mu\text{A}$ .

### Selectable Gain

The MAX9701 features four selectable gain settings, minimizing external component count. Gains of 0dB, 3dB, 12dB, and 18dB are set through gain-select inputs, GAIN1 and GAIN2. GAIN1 and GAIN2 can be hard-wired or digitally controlled. Table 2 shows the suggested gain settings to attain a maximum output power from a given peak input voltage and given load at  $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.3\text{V}$  and  $\text{THD+N} = 10\%$ .

Table 2. Gain Settings

GAIN1	GAIN2	GAIN (dB)	INPUT ( $V_{\text{RMS}}$ )	$R_{\text{L}}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$P_{\text{OUT}}$ (mW)
0	0	+18	0.305	4	1100
1	0	+12	0.615	4	1100
0	1	+6	1.213	4	1100
1	1	0	2.105	4	1100
0	0	+18	0.345	8	725
1	0	+12	0.686	8	725
0	1	+6	1.360	8	725
1	1	0	2.705	8	725

# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

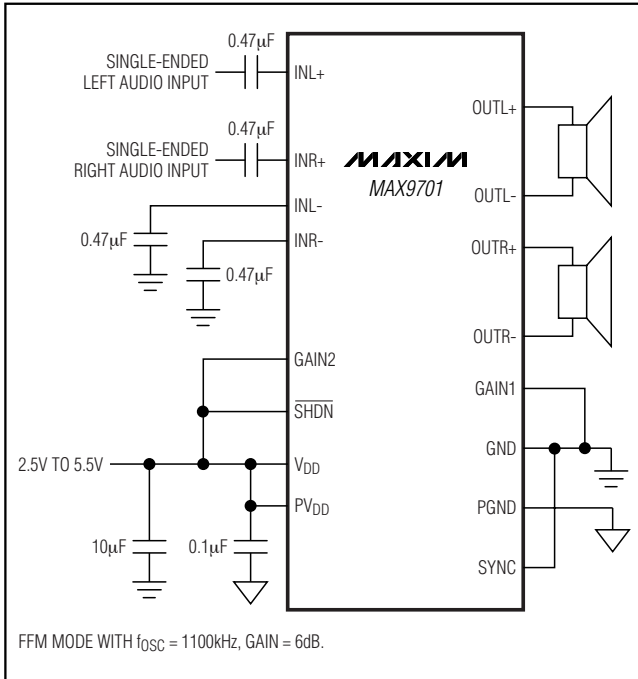


Figure 6. Single-Ended Input

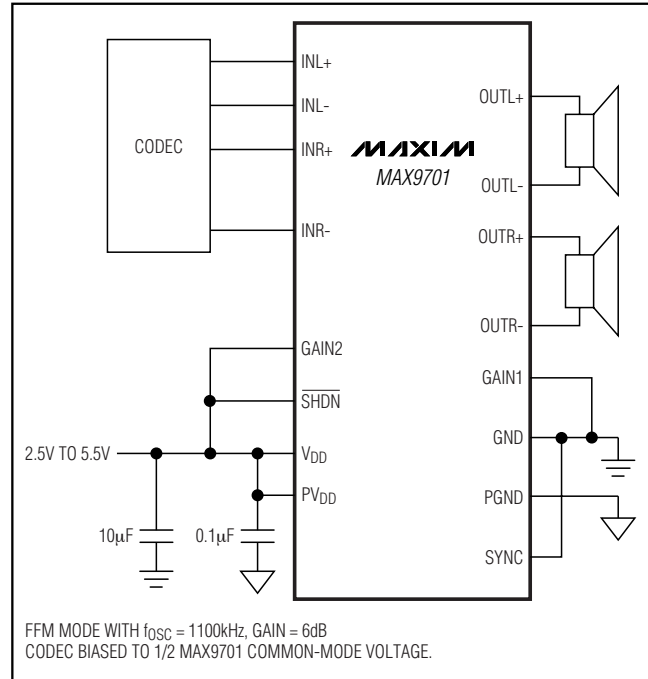


Figure 7. DC-Coupled Inputs

## Input Amplifier

### Differential Input

The MAX9701 features a differential input structure, making it compatible with many CODECs and offers improved noise immunity over a single-ended input amplifier. In devices such as cellular phones, high-frequency signals from the RF transmitter can be picked up by the amplifier's input traces. The signals appear at the amplifier's inputs as common-mode noise. A differential input amplifier amplifies the difference of the two inputs, any signal common to both inputs is canceled.

### Single-Ended Input

The MAX9701 can be configured as a single-ended input amplifier by capacitively coupling either input to GND, and driving the other input (Figure 6).

### DC-Coupled Inputs

The input amplifier can accept DC-coupled inputs that are biased within the amplifier's common-mode range (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*). DC coupling eliminates the input-coupling capacitors, reducing component count to potentially two external components (Figure 7). However, the highpass filtering effect of the capacitors is lost, allowing low-frequency signals to feed through to the load.

## Component Selection

### Input Filter

An input capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , in conjunction with the MAX9701 input impedance ( $R_{IN}$ ) forms a highpass filter that removes the DC bias from an incoming signal. The AC-coupling capacitor allows the amplifier to automatically bias the signal to an optimum DC level. Assuming zero-source impedance, the  $-3\text{dB}$  point of the highpass filter is given by:

$$f_{-3\text{dB}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN}}$$

Choose  $C_{IN}$  so  $f_{-3\text{dB}}$  is well below the lowest frequency of interest. Use capacitors whose dielectrics have low-voltage coefficients, such as tantalum or aluminum electrolytic. Capacitors with high-voltage coefficients, such as ceramics, may result in increased distortion at low frequencies.

Other considerations when designing the input filter include the constraints of the overall system and the actual frequency band of interest. Although high-fidelity audio calls for a flat-gain response between 20Hz and 20kHz, portable voice-reproduction devices such as cellular phones and two-way radios need only concentrate on the frequency range of the spoken human voice (typically 300Hz to 3.5kHz). In addition, speakers used

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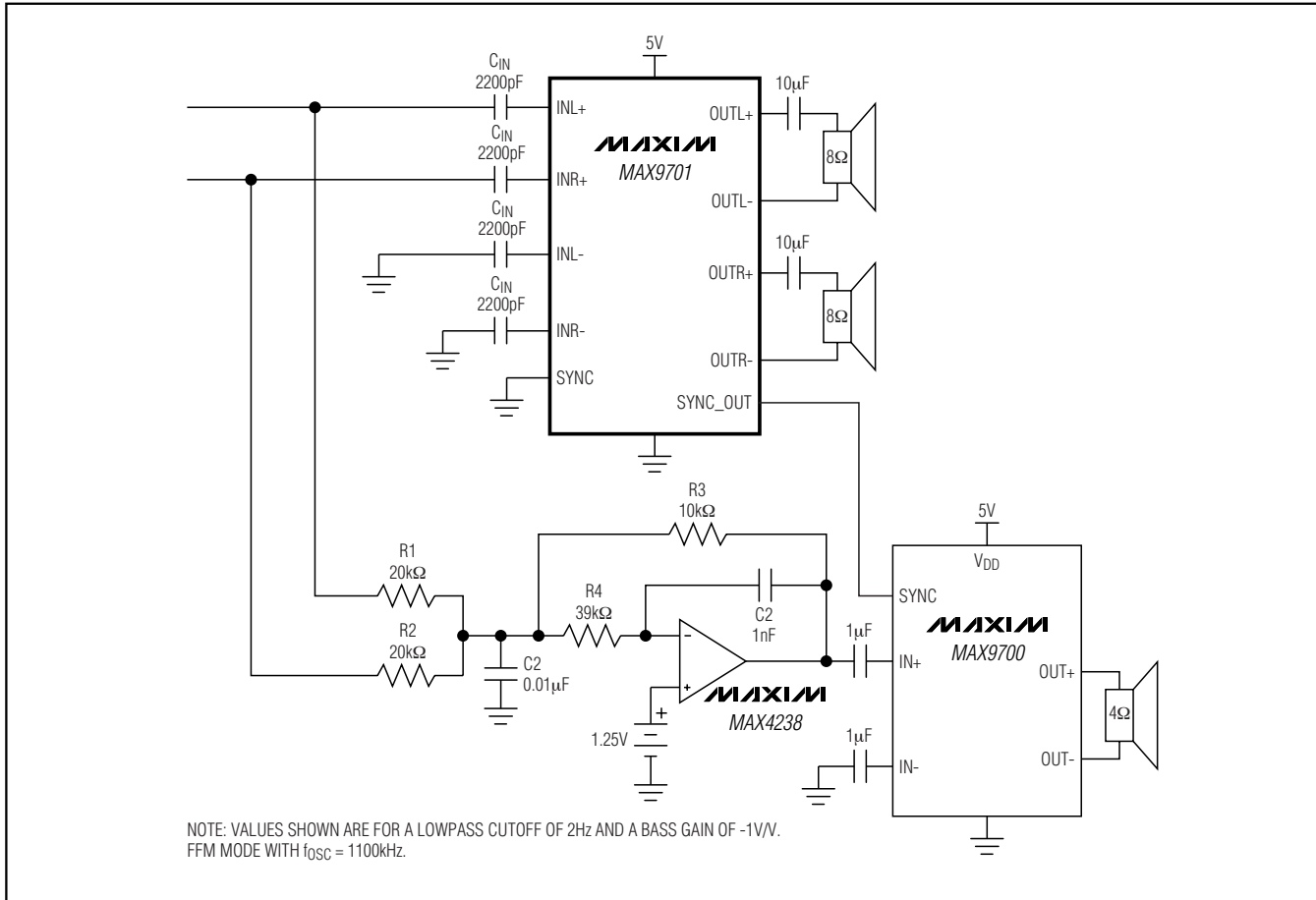


Figure 8. 2.1 Channel Application Circuit

in portable devices typically have a poor response below 300Hz. Taking these two factors into consideration, the input filter may not need to be designed for a 20Hz to 20kHz response, saving both board space and cost due to the use of smaller capacitors.

### Output Filter

The MAX9701 does not require an output filter. The device passes FCC emissions standards with 76mm of unshielded speaker cables. However, output filtering can be used if a design is failing radiated emissions due to board layout or cable length, or if the circuit is near EMI-sensitive devices. Use a ferrite bead filter when radiated frequencies above 10MHz are of concern. Use an LC filter or a common-mode choke when radiated emissions below 10MHz are of concern, or when long leads (>76mm) connect the amplifier to the speaker.

### 2.1 Channel Configuration

The typical 2.1 channel application circuit (Figure 8) shows the MAX9701 configured as a mid-/high-frequency amplifier and the MAX9700 configured as a mono bass amplifier. Input capacitors ( $C_{IN}$ ) set the highpass cutoff frequency according to the following equation:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{IN} \times C_{IN}}$$

where  $R_{IN}$  is the typical input resistance of the MAX9701. The 10μF capacitors on the output of the MAX9701 ensure a two-pole highpass filter.

## 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

Low frequencies are summed through a two-pole low-pass filter and sent to the MAX9700 mono speaker amplifier. The passband gain of the lowpass filter is unity for in-phase stereo signals,

$$\frac{-2 \times R_3}{R_1}$$

where  $R_1 = R_2$  and  $R_3 = R_1/R_2$ . The cutoff frequency of the lowpass filter is set by the following equation:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{C_1 \times C_2 \times R_3 \times R_4}}$$

### Supply Bypassing, Layout, and Grounding

Proper layout and grounding are essential for optimum performance. Use large traces for the power-supply inputs and amplifier outputs to minimize losses due to parasitic trace resistance. Large traces also aid in moving heat away from the package. Proper grounding improves audio performance, minimizes crosstalk between channels, and prevents any switching noise from coupling into the audio signal. Connect PGND and GND together at a single point on the PC board. Route all traces that carry switching transients away from GND and the traces/components in the audio signal path.

Bypass  $V_{DD}$  with 10 $\mu$ F to GND and  $PV_{DD}$  with 0.1 $\mu$ F to PGND. Place the bypass capacitors as close to the MAX9701 as possible. Use large, low-resistance output traces. Current drawn from the outputs increases as load impedance decreases. High-output trace resistance decreases the power delivered to the load. Large output, supply, and GND traces allow more heat to move from the MAX9701 to the air, decreasing the thermal impedance of the circuit.

The MAX9701 thin QFN-EP package features an exposed thermal pad on its underside. This pad lowers the package's thermal impedance by providing a direct heat conduction path from the die to the printed circuit board. Connect the exposed thermal pad to the GND plane.

### UCSP Applications Information

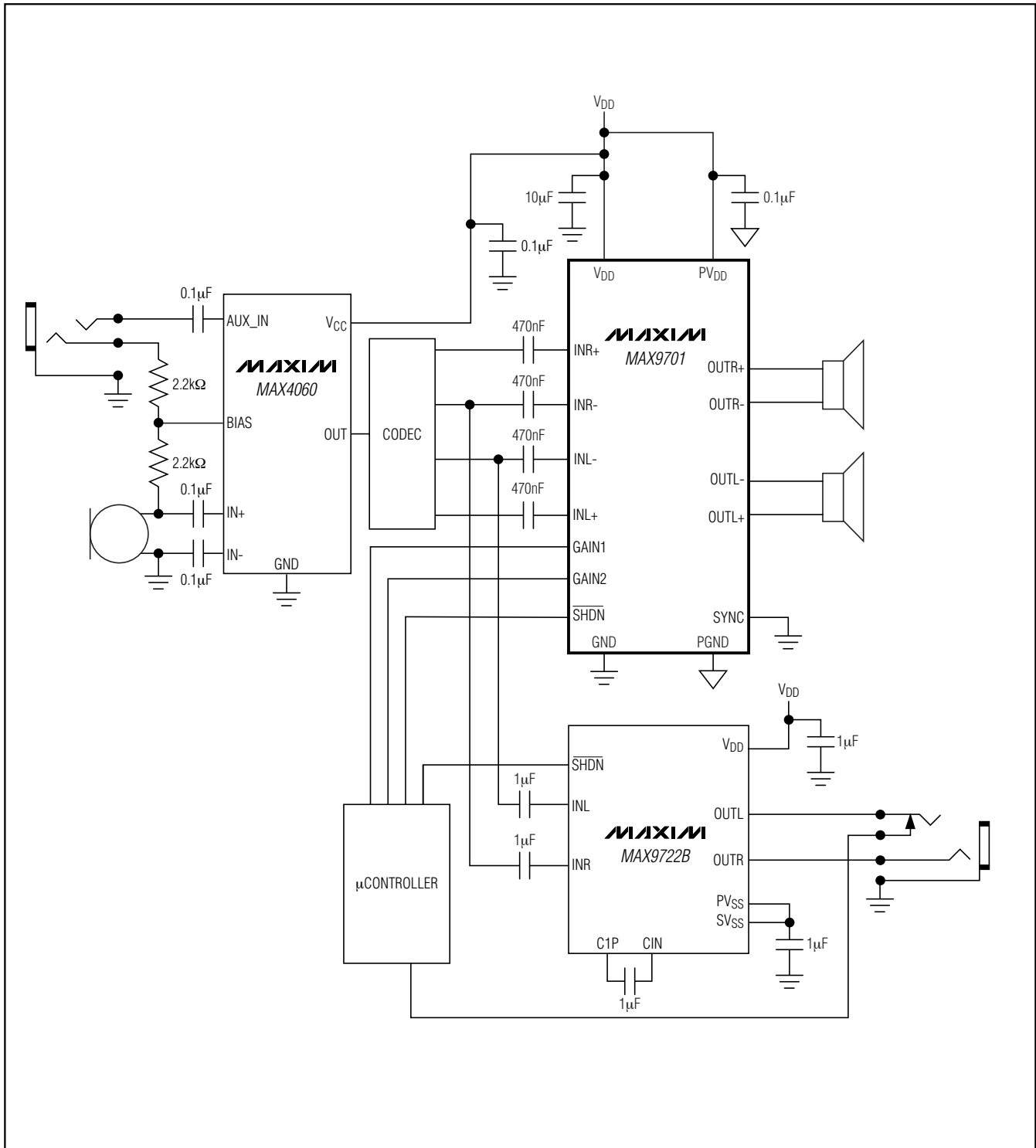
For the latest application details on UCSP construction, dimensions, tape carrier information, printed circuit board techniques, bump-pad layout, and recommended reflow temperature profile as well as the latest information on reliability testing results, refer to Application Note: *UCSP—A Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package* available on Maxim's website at [www.maxim-ic.com/ucsp](http://www.maxim-ic.com/ucsp).



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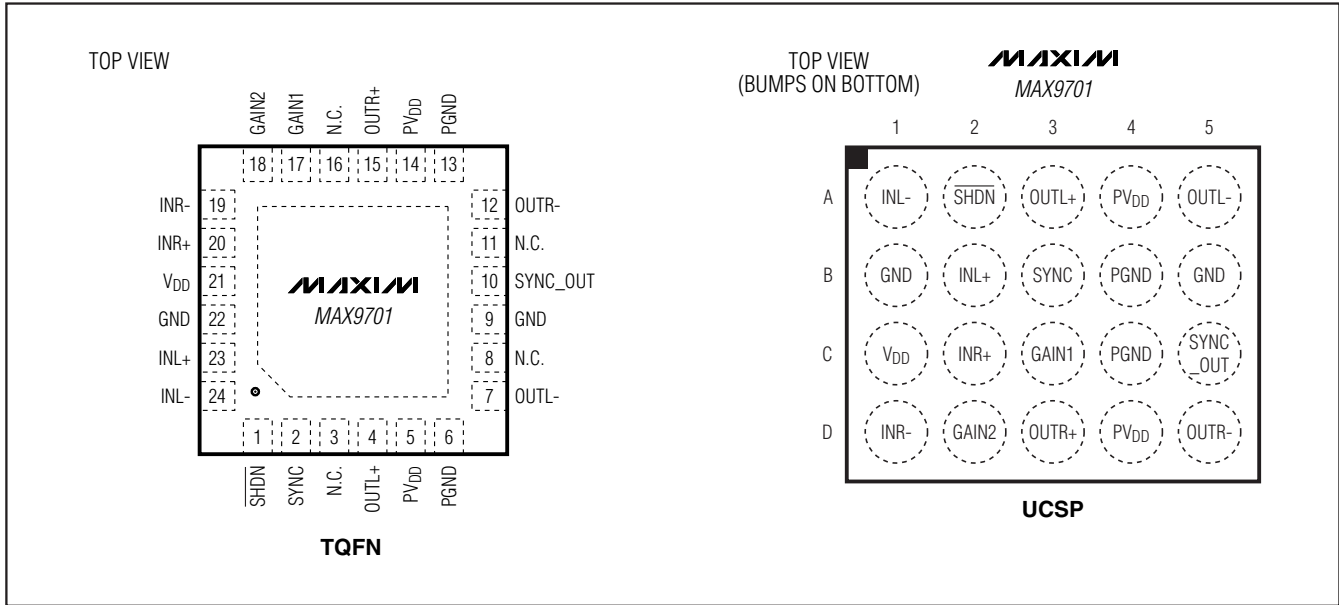
## System Diagram

MAX9701



# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Pin Configurations



## Chip Information

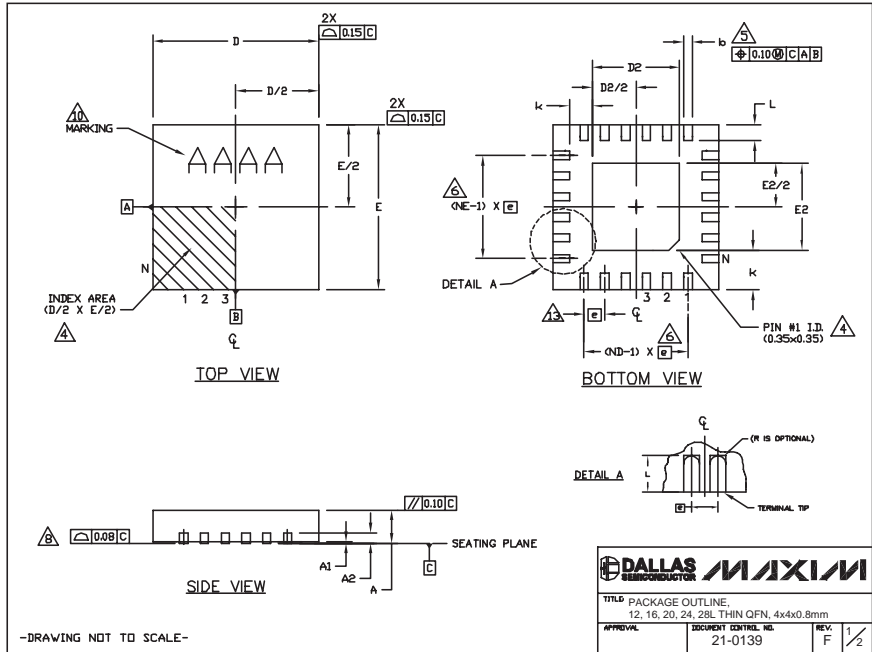
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# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages).)

MAX9701



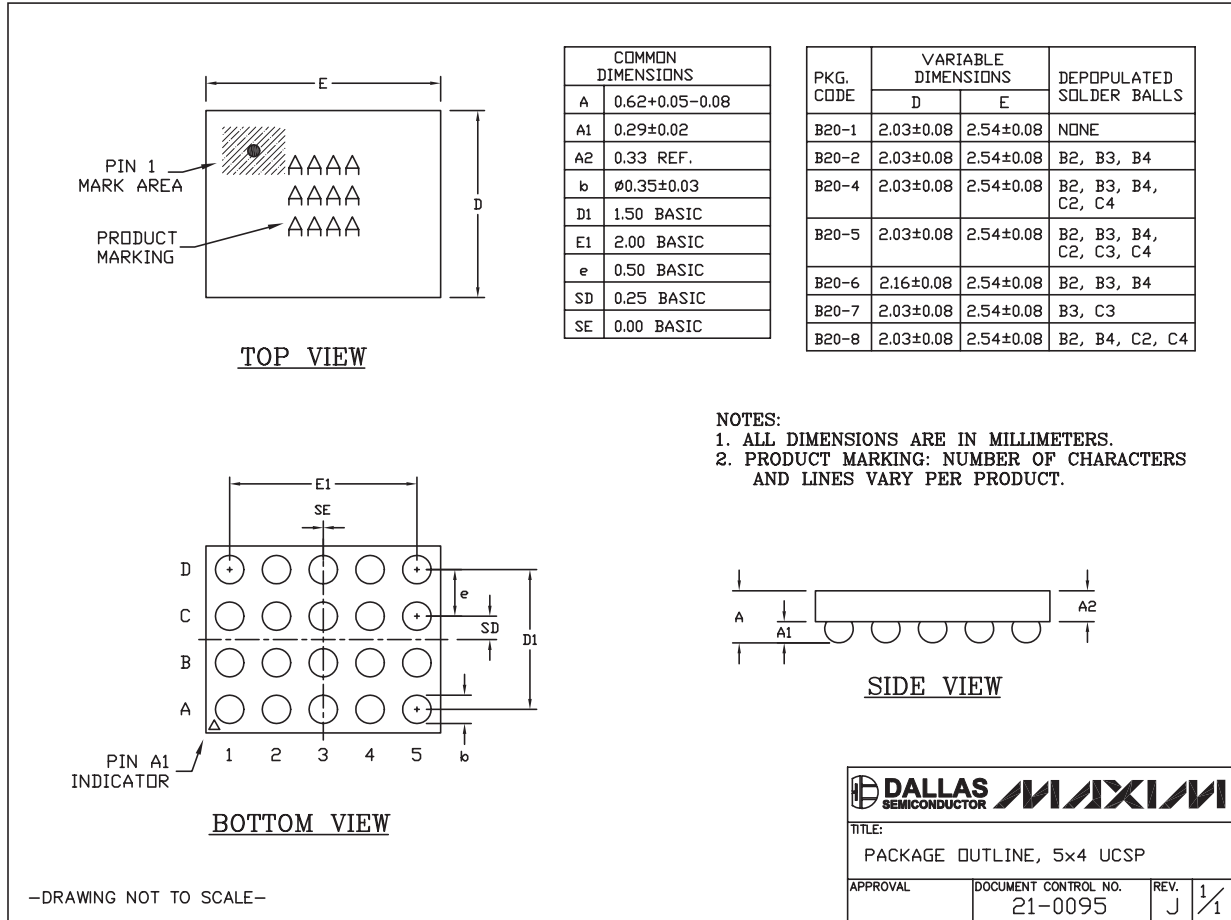
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**MAX9701 Package Code: T2444-4**

# 1.3W, Filterless, Stereo Class D Audio Power Amplifier

## Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages).)



MAX9701 Package Code: B20-1

## Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 2: 1, 5, 20

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