



80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

General Description

The MAX4411 fixed-gain, stereo headphone amplifier is designed for portable equipment where board space is at a premium. The MAX4411 uses a unique, patented DirectDrive architecture to produce a ground-referenced output from a single supply, eliminating the need for large DC-blocking capacitors, saving cost, board space, and component height. Additionally, the gain of the amplifier is set internally to -1.5V/V , further reducing component count.

The MAX4411 delivers up to 80mW per channel into a 16Ω load and has low 0.003% THD + N. A high power-supply rejection ratio (PSRR) (86dB at 1kHz) allows this device to operate from noisy digital supplies without an additional linear regulator. The MAX4411 includes $\pm 8\text{kV}$ ESD protection on the headphone outputs. Comprehensive click-and-pop circuitry suppresses audible clicks and pops on startup and shutdown. Independent left/right, low-power shutdown controls make it possible to optimize power savings in mixed-mode, mono/stereo applications.

The MAX4411 operates from a single 1.8V to 3.6V supply, consumes only 5mA of supply current, has short-circuit and thermal-overload protection, and is specified over the extended -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range. The MAX4411 is available in a tiny ($2\text{mm} \times 2\text{mm} \times 0.6\text{mm}$), 16-bump chip-scale package (UCSP™) and a 20-pin thin QFN package ($4\text{mm} \times 4\text{mm} \times 0.8\text{mm}$).

Applications

Notebooks	MP3 Players
Cellular Phones	Smart Phones
PDA's	Portable Audio Equipment

Features

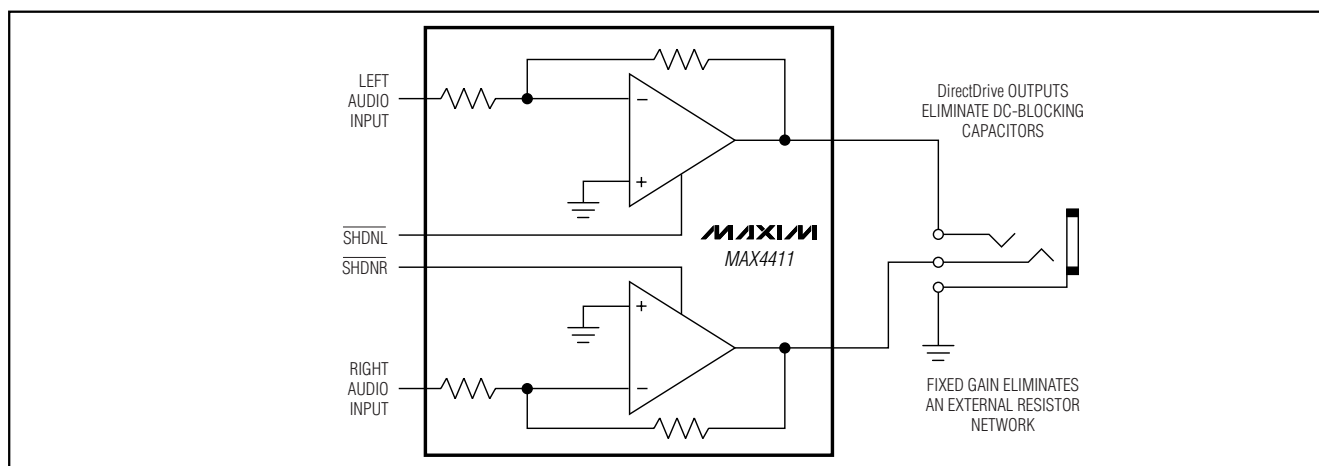
- ◆ No Bulky DC-Blocking Capacitors Required
- ◆ Fixed -1.5V/V Gain Eliminates External Feedback Network
- ◆ Ground-Referenced Outputs Eliminate DC-Bias Voltages on Headphone Ground Pin
- ◆ No Degradation of Low-Frequency Response Due to Output Capacitors
- ◆ 80mW per Channel into 16Ω
- ◆ Low 0.003% THD + N
- ◆ High PSRR (86dB at 1kHz)
- ◆ Integrated Click-and-Pop Suppression
- ◆ 1.8V to 3.6V Single-Supply Operation
- ◆ Low Quiescent Current (5mA)
- ◆ Independent Left/Right, Low-Power Shutdown Controls
- ◆ Short-Circuit and Thermal-Overload Protection
- ◆ $\pm 8\text{kV}$ ESD-Protected Amplifier Outputs
- ◆ Available in Space-Saving Packages
 - 16-Bump UCSP ($2\text{mm} \times 2\text{mm} \times 0.6\text{mm}$)
 - 20-Pin Thin QFN ($4\text{mm} \times 4\text{mm} \times 0.8\text{mm}$)

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN/BUMP-PACKAGE
MAX4411EBE-T*	-40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	16 UCSP-16
MAX4411ETP	-40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	20 Thin QFN

*Future product—contact factory for availability.

Functional Diagram



UCSP is a trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

Pin Configurations and Typical Application Circuit appear at end of data sheet.



Maxim Integrated Products 1

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.

MAX4411

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PGND to SGND	-0.3V to +0.3V
PV _{DD} to SV _{DD}	-0.3V to +0.3V
PV _{SS} to SV _{SS}	-0.3V to +0.3V
PV _{DD} and SV _{DD} to PGND or SGND	-0.3V to +4V
PV _{SS} and SV _{SS} to PGND or SGND	-4V to +0.3V
IN ₋ to SGND	(SV _{SS} - 0.3V) to (SV _{DD} + 0.3V)
SHDN ₋ to SGND	(SGND - 0.3V) to (SV _{DD} + 0.3V)
OUT ₋ to SGND	(SV _{SS} - 0.3V) to (SV _{DD} + 0.3V)
C1P to PGND	(PGND - 0.3V) to (PV _{DD} + 0.3V)
C1N to PGND	(PV _{SS} - 0.3V) to (PGND + 0.3V)
Output Short Circuit to GND or V _{DD}	Continuous

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)

16-Bump UCSP (derate 15.2mW/°C above +70°C) 1212mW

20-Pin Thin QFN (derate 16.9mW/°C above +70°C) .. 1349mW

Junction Temperature

Operating Temperature Range

Storage Temperature Range

Bump Temperature (soldering) (Note 1)

Infrared (15s)

Vapor Phase (60s)

Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)

Note 1: This device is constructed using a unique set of packaging techniques that impose a limit on the thermal profile the device can be exposed to during board-level solder attach and rework. This limit permits only the use of the solder profiles recommended in the industry-standard specification, JEDEC 020A, paragraph 7.6, Table 3 for IR/VPR and convection reflow. Preheating is required. Hand or wave soldering is not allowed.

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

(PV_{DD} = SV_{DD} = 3V, PGND = SGND = 0V, SHDN₋ = SHDN_R = SV_{DD}, C1 = C2 = 2.2μF, C_{IN} = 1μF, R_L = ∞, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V _{DD}	Guaranteed by PSRR test	1.8		3.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{DD}	One channel enabled		3.2		mA
		Two channels enabled		5	8.4	
Shutdown Supply Current	I _{SHDN}	SHDN _L = SHDN _R = GND		6	10	μA
SHDN ₋ Thresholds		V _{IH}	0.7 x			V
		V _{IL}			0.3 x	
SHDN ₋ Input Leakage Current			-1		+1	μA
SHDN ₋ to Full Operation	t _{SON}			175		μs
CHARGE PUMP						
Oscillator Frequency	f _{OSC}		272	320	368	kHz
AMPLIFIERS						
Voltage Gain	A _V		-1.55	-1.5	-1.45	V/V
Gain Match	ΔA _V			1		%
Total Output Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	Input AC-coupled		0.7	2.8	mV
Input Resistance	R _{IN}		10	14	18	kΩ
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	1.8V ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 3.6V	DC (Note 3)	72	86	dB
		V _{DD} = 3.0V, 200mVp-p ripple	f _{RIPPLE} = 1kHz		75	
			f _{RIPPLE} = 20kHz		53	

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($P_{VDD} = S_{VDD} = 3V$, $PGND = SGND = 0V$, $\overline{SHDNL} = \overline{SHDNR} = S_{VDD}$, $C_1 = C_2 = 2.2\mu F$, $C_{IN} = 1\mu F$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 2)

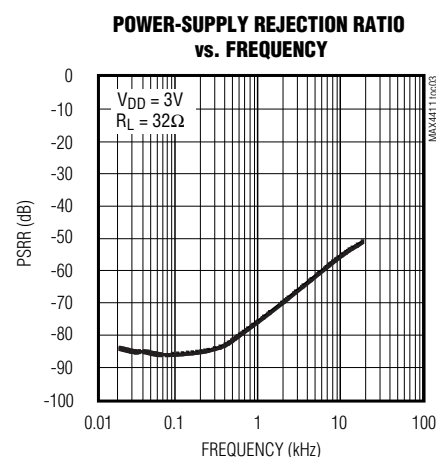
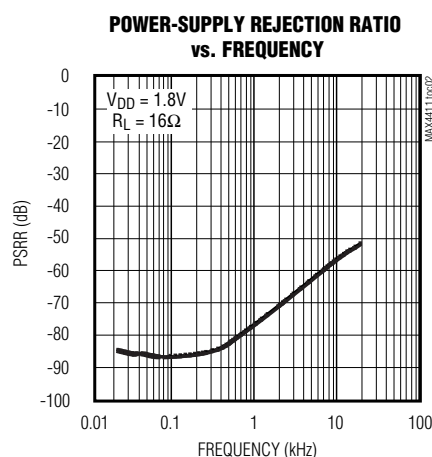
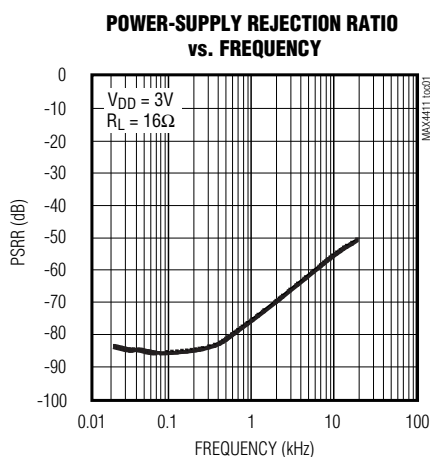
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Power	P_{OUT}	THD + N $\leq 1\%$	$R_L = 32\Omega$	65		mW
			$R_L = 16\Omega$	40	80	
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD + N	$f_{IN} = 1kHz$	$R_L = 32\Omega$, $P_{OUT} = 50mW$	0.002		%
			$R_L = 16\Omega$, $P_{OUT} = 60mW$	0.003		
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	$R_L = 32\Omega$, $P_{OUT} = 20mW$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$, BW = 22Hz to 22kHz		94		dB
Slew Rate	SR			0.8		V/ μs
Maximum Capacitive Load	C_L	No sustained oscillations		150		pF
Crosstalk		$R_L = 16\Omega$, $P_{OUT} = 1.6mW$, $f_{IN} = 10kHz$		72		dB
Thermal Shutdown Threshold				140		$^\circ C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis				15		$^\circ C$

Note 2: All specifications are 100% tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$; temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 3: Inputs are connected directly to GND.

Typical Operating Characteristics

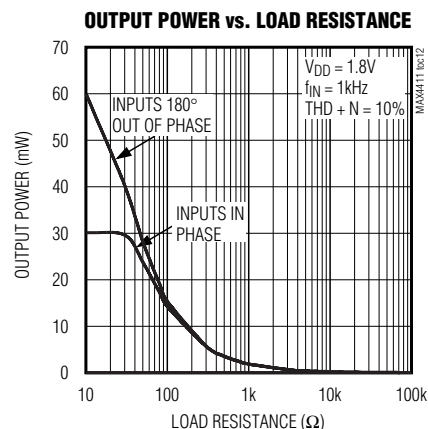
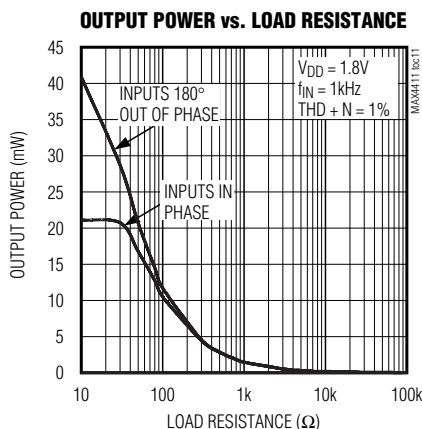
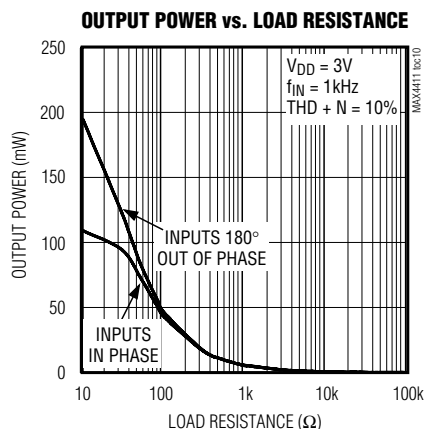
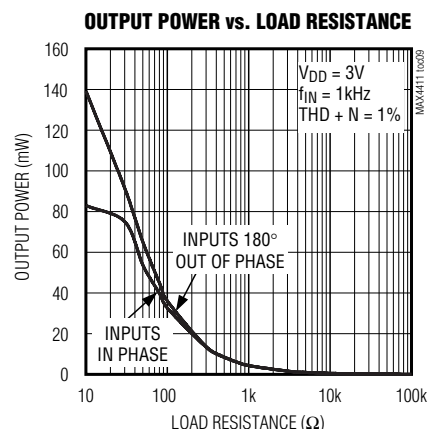
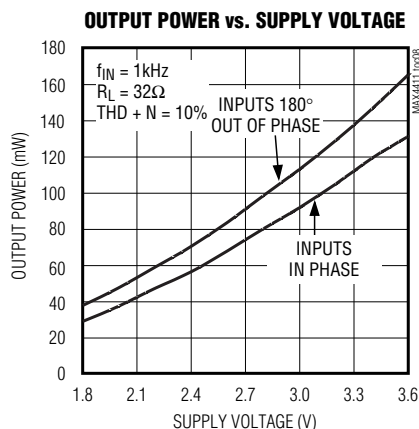
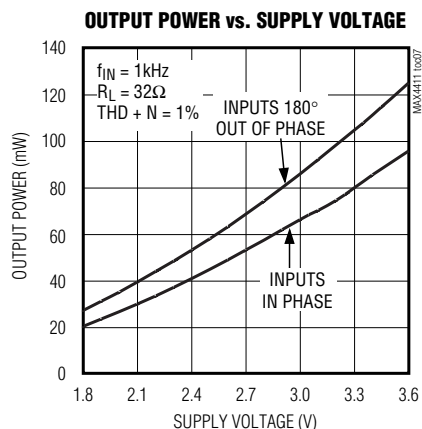
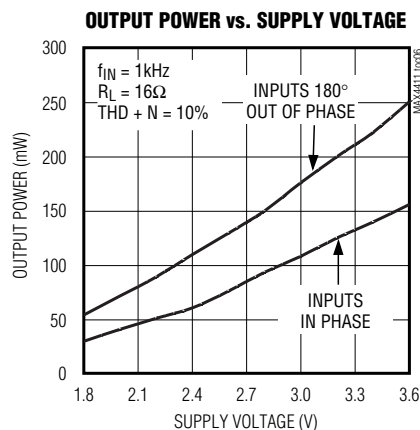
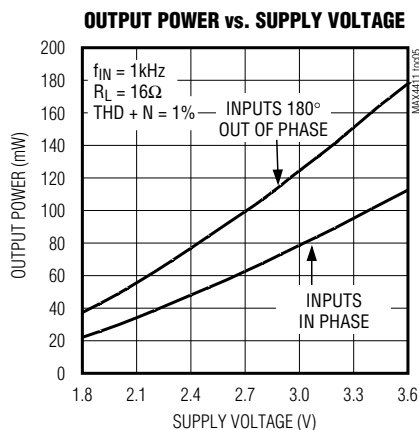
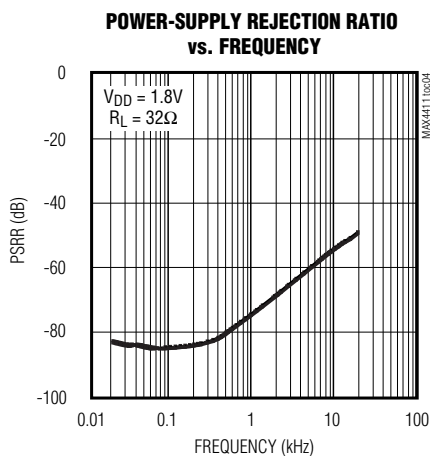
($C_1 = C_2 = 2.2\mu F$, THD + N measurement bandwidth = 22Hz to 22kHz, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

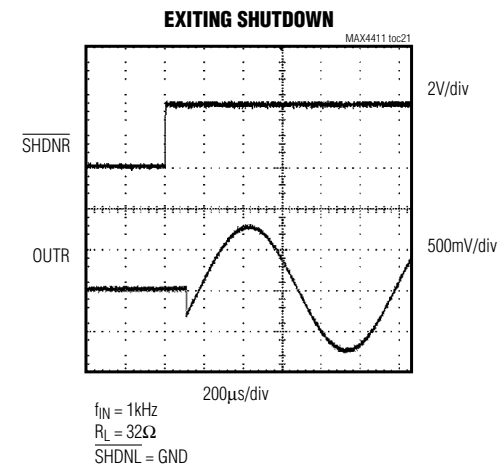
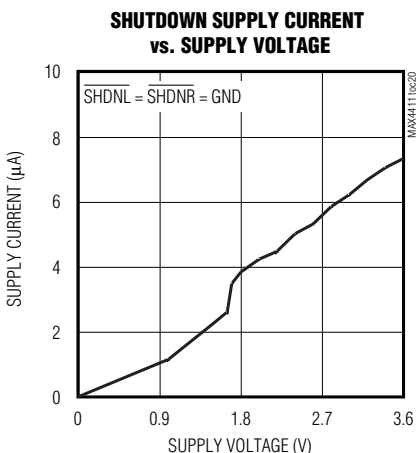
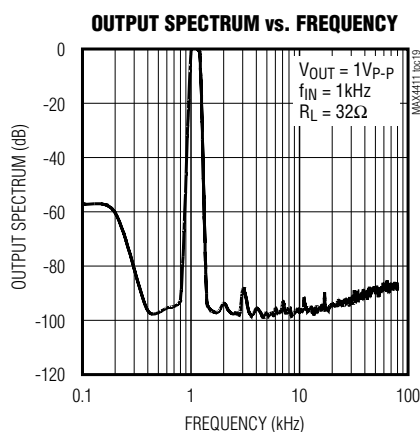
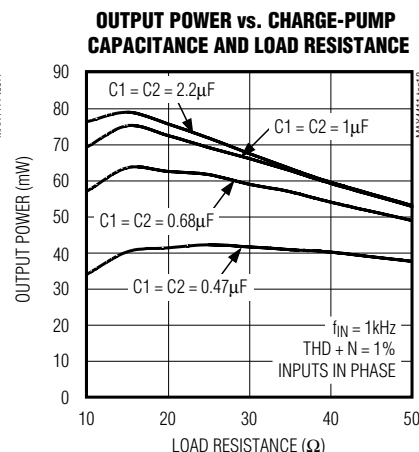
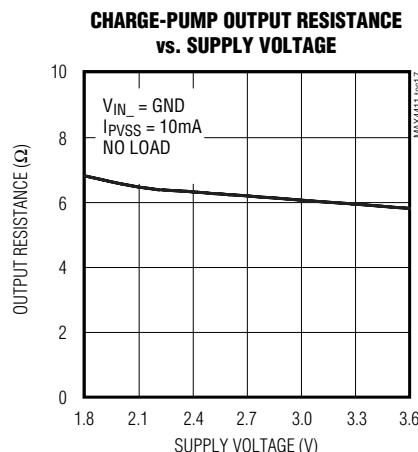
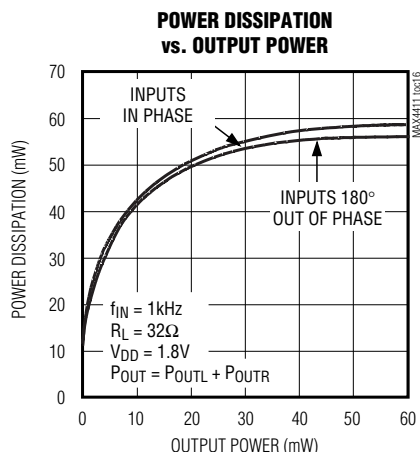
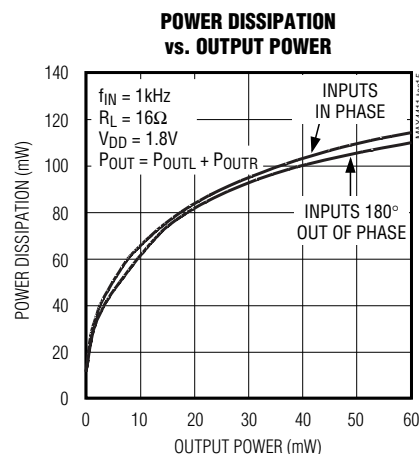
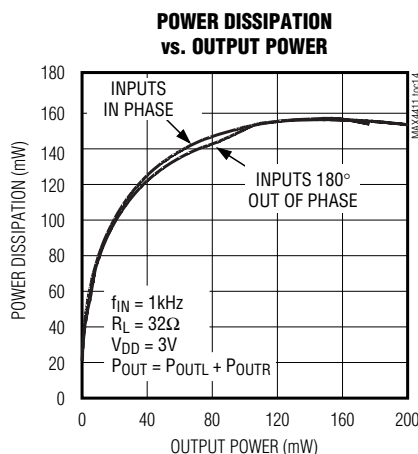
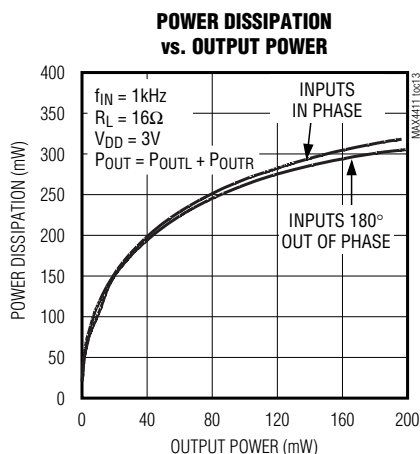
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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

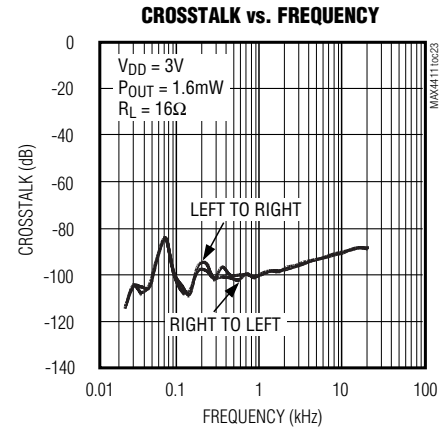
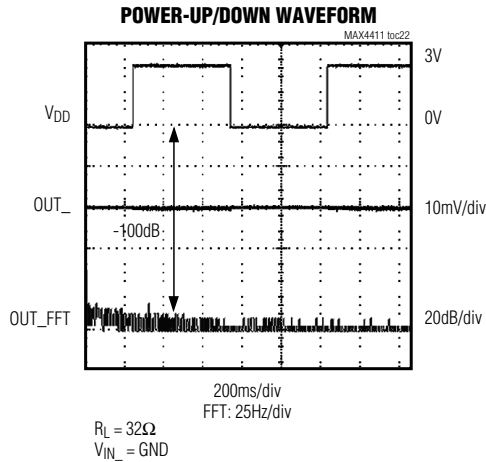
($C_1 = C_2 = 2.2\mu\text{F}$, THD + N measurement bandwidth = 22Hz to 22kHz, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)



80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(C1 = C2 = 2.2μF, THD + N measurement bandwidth = 22Hz to 22kHz, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

PIN	BUMP	NAME	FUNCTION
QFN	UCSP		
1	A4	C1P	Flying Capacitor Positive Terminal
2	B4	PGND	Power Ground. Connect to ground (0V).
3	C4	C1N	Flying Capacitor Negative Terminal
4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20	—	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
5	D4	PVSS	Charge-Pump Output
7	D3	SVSS	Amplifier Negative Power Supply. Connect to PVSS.
9	D2	OUTL	Left-Channel Output
10	D1	SVDD	Amplifier Positive Power Supply. Connect to positive supply (1.8V to 3.6V).
11	C2	OUTR	Right-Channel Output
13	C1	INL	Left-Channel Audio Input
14	B1	SHDNR	Active-Low Right-Channel Shutdown. Connect to V _{DD} for normal operation.
15	A1	INR	Right-Channel Audio Input
17	A2	SGND	Signal Ground. Connect to ground (0V).
18	B2	SHDNL	Active-Low Left-Channel Shutdown. Connect to V _{DD} for normal operation.
19	A3	PVDD	Charge-Pump Power Supply. Powers charge-pump inverter, charge-pump logic, and oscillator. Connect to positive supply (1.8V to 3.6V).

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Detailed Description

The MAX4411 fixed-gain, stereo headphone driver features Maxim's patented DirectDrive architecture, eliminating the large output-coupling capacitors required by conventional single-supply headphone drivers. The device consists of two 80mW Class AB headphone drivers, internal feedback network (fixed -1.5V/V gain), undervoltage lockout (UVLO)/shutdown control, charge pump, and comprehensive click-and-pop suppression circuitry (see *Typical Application Circuit*). The charge pump inverts the positive supply (PV_{DD}), creating a negative supply (PV_{SS}). The headphone drivers operate from these bipolar supplies with their outputs biased about GND (Figure 1). The drivers have almost twice the supply range compared to other 3V single-supply drivers, increasing the available output power. The benefit of this GND bias is that the driver outputs do not have a DC component typically $V_{DD}/2$. The large DC-blocking capacitors required with conventional headphone drivers are unnecessary, thus conserving board space, system cost, and improving frequency response.

Each channel has independent left/right, active-low shutdown controls, optimizing power savings in mixed-mode, mono/stereo operation. The device features an undervoltage lockout that prevents operation from an insufficient power supply and click-and-pop suppression that eliminates audible transients on startup and shutdown. Additionally, the MAX4411 features thermal-overload and short-circuit protection and can withstand $\pm 8\text{kV}$ ESD strikes on the output pins.

DirectDrive

Conventional single-supply headphone drivers have their outputs biased about a nominal DC voltage (typically half the supply) for maximum dynamic range. Large coupling capacitors are needed to block this DC bias from the headphone. Without these capacitors, a significant amount of DC current flows to the headphone, resulting in unnecessary power dissipation and possible damage to both headphone and headphone driver.

Maxim's patented DirectDrive architecture uses a charge pump to create an internal negative supply voltage. This allows the MAX4411 outputs to be biased about GND, almost doubling dynamic range while operating from a single supply. With no DC component, there is no need for the large DC-blocking capacitors. Instead of two large ($220\mu\text{F}$, typ) tantalum capacitors, the MAX4411 charge pump requires two small ceramic capacitors, conserving board space, reducing cost, and improving the frequency response of the headphone driver. See the Output Power vs. Charge-Pump

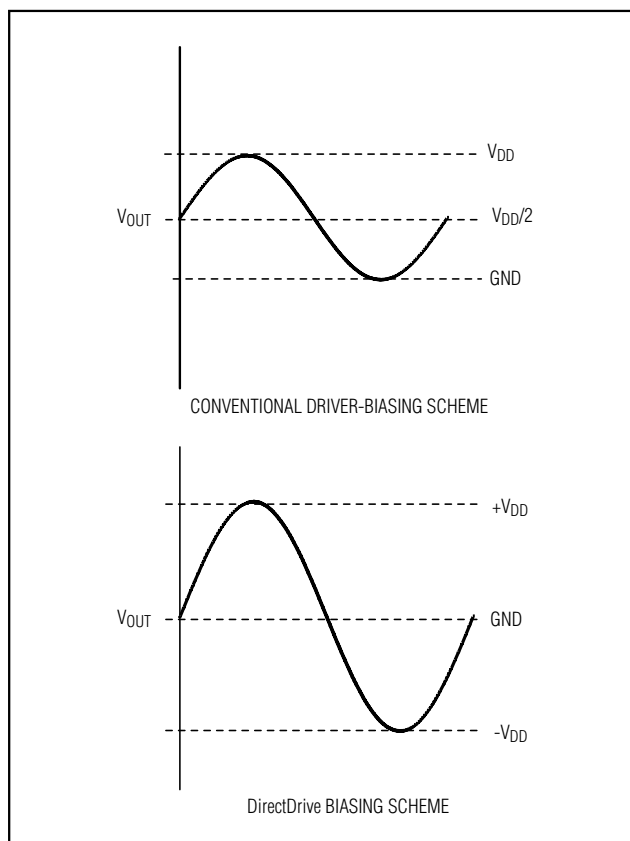


Figure 1. Conventional Driver Output Waveform vs. MAX4411 Output Waveform

Capacitance and Load Resistance graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for details of the possible capacitor sizes. There is a low DC voltage on the driver outputs due to amplifier offset. However, the offset of the MAX4411 is typically 0.7mV , which, when combined with a 32Ω load, results in less than $23\mu\text{A}$ of DC current flow to the headphones.

Previous attempts to eliminate the output-coupling capacitors involved biasing the headphone return (sleeve) to the DC-bias voltage of the headphone amplifiers. This method raises some issues:

- 1) The sleeve is typically grounded to the chassis. Using this biasing approach, the sleeve must be isolated from system ground, complicating product design.
- 2) During an ESD strike, the driver's ESD structures are the only path to system ground. Thus, the driver must be able to withstand the full ESD strike.

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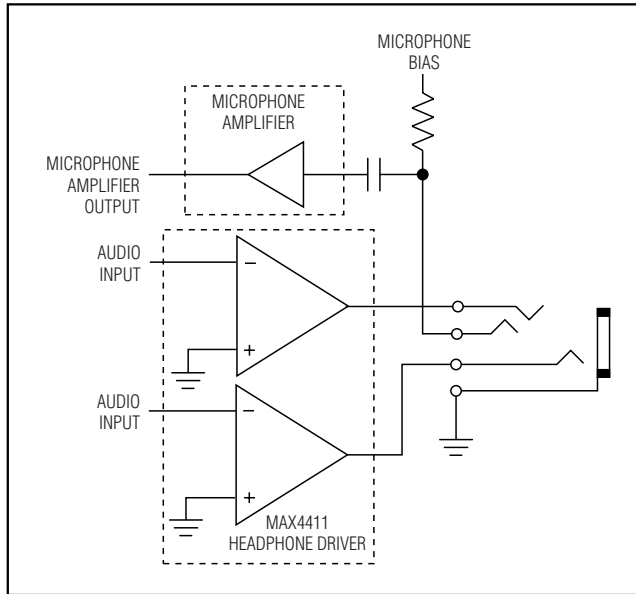


Figure 2. Earbud Speaker/Microphone Combination Headset Configuration

- 3) When using the headphone jack as a line out to other equipment, the bias voltage on the sleeve may conflict with the ground potential from other equipment, resulting in possible damage to the drivers.
- 4) When using a combination microphone and speaker headset, the microphone typically requires a GND reference. The driver DC bias on the sleeve conflicts with the microphone requirements (Figure 2).

Low-Frequency Response

In addition to the cost and size disadvantages of the DC-blocking capacitors required by conventional headphone amplifiers, these capacitors limit the amplifier's low-frequency response and can distort the audio signal:

- 1) The impedance of the headphone load and the DC-blocking capacitor forms a highpass filter with the -3dB point set by:

$$f_{-3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_L C_{OUT}}$$

where R_L is the impedance of the headphone and C_{OUT} is the value of the DC-blocking capacitor.

The highpass filter is required by conventional single-ended, single power-supply headphone drivers to block the midrail DC-bias component of the audio

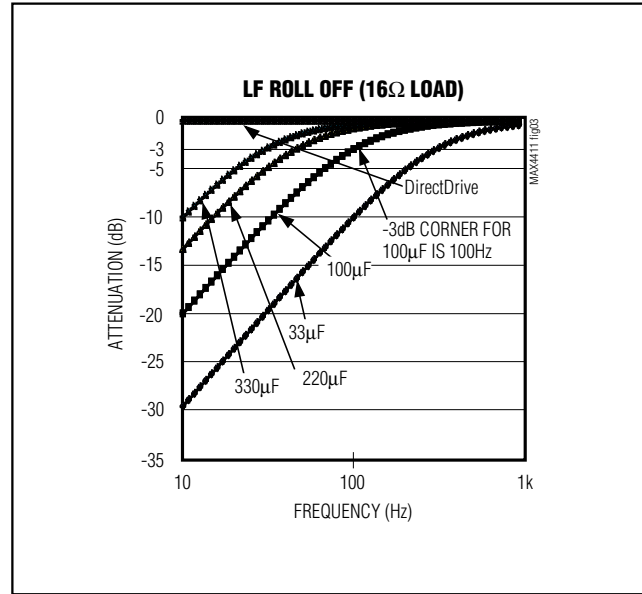


Figure 3. Low-Frequency Attenuation for Common DC-Blocking Capacitor Values

signal from the headphones. The drawback to the filter is that it can attenuate low-frequency signals. Larger values of C_{OUT} reduce this effect but result in physically larger, more expensive capacitors. Figure 3 shows the relationship between the size of C_{OUT} and the resulting low-frequency attenuation. Note that the -3dB point for a 16Ω headphone with a $100\mu F$ blocking capacitor is 100Hz, well within the normal audio band, resulting in low-frequency attenuation of the reproduced signal.

- 2) The voltage coefficient of the DC-blocking capacitor contributes distortion to the reproduced audio signal as the capacitance value varies as the function of the voltage across the capacitor changes. At low frequencies, the reactance of the capacitor dominates at frequencies below the -3dB point and the voltage coefficient appears as frequency-dependent distortion. Figure 4 shows the THD + N introduced by two different capacitor dielectric types. Note that below 100Hz, THD + N increases rapidly.

The combination of low-frequency attenuation and frequency-dependent distortion compromises audio reproduction in portable audio equipment that emphasizes low-frequency effects such as multimedia laptops, as well as MP3, CD, and DVD players. By eliminating the DC-blocking capacitors through DirectDrive technology, these capacitor-related deficiencies are eliminated.

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MAX4411

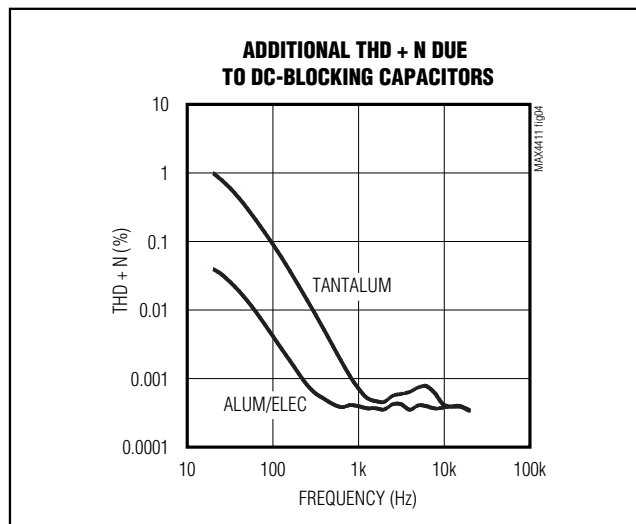


Figure 4. Distortion Contributed by DC-Blocking Capacitors

Charge Pump

The MAX4411 features a low-noise charge pump. The 320kHz switching frequency is well beyond the audio range, and thus does not interfere with the audio signals. The switch drivers feature a controlled switching speed that minimizes noise generated by turn-on and turn-off transients. By limiting the switching speed of the charge pump, the di/dt noise caused by the parasitic bond wire and trace inductance is minimized. Although not typically required, additional high-frequency noise attenuation can be achieved by increasing the size of C2 (see *Typical Application Circuit*).

Shutdown

The MAX4411 features two shutdown controls allowing either channel to be shut down or muted independently. $\overline{\text{SHDNL}}$ controls the left channel while $\overline{\text{SHDNR}}$ controls the right channel. Driving either $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ low disables the respective channel, sets the driver output impedance to 1k Ω , and reduces the supply current. When both $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ inputs are driven low, the charge pump is also disabled, further reducing supply current draw to 6 μA . The charge pump is enabled once either $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ input is driven high.

Click-and-Pop Suppression

In conventional single-supply audio drivers, the output-coupling capacitor is a major contributor of audible clicks and pops. Upon startup, the driver charges the coupling capacitor to its bias voltage, typically half the supply. Likewise, on shutdown the capacitor is discharged to GND. This results in a DC shift across the capacitor, which in turn, appears as an audible transient

at the speaker. Since the MAX4411 does not require output-coupling capacitors, this does not arise.

Additionally, the MAX4411 features extensive click-and-pop suppression that eliminates any audible transient sources internal to the device. The Power-Up/Down Waveform in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* shows that there are minimal spectral components in the audible range at the output upon startup or shutdown.

In most applications, the output of the preamplifier driving the MAX4411 has a DC bias of typically half the supply. At startup, the input-coupling capacitor is charged to the preamplifier's DC-bias voltage through the R_{F} of the MAX4411, resulting in a DC shift across the capacitor and an audible click/pop. Delaying the rise of the MAX4411's $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ signals 4 to 5 time constants (80ms to 100ms) based on R_{IN} and C_{IN} , relative to the startup of the preamplifier, eliminate this click/pop caused by the input filter.

Applications Information

Power Dissipation

Under normal operating conditions, linear power amplifiers can dissipate a significant amount of power. The maximum power dissipation for each package is given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section under Continuous Power Dissipation or can be calculated by the following equation:

$$P_{\text{DISSPKG(MAX)}} = \frac{T_{\text{J(MAX)}} - T_{\text{A}}}{\theta_{\text{JA}}}$$

where $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}$ is +150°C, T_{A} is the ambient temperature, and θ_{JA} is the reciprocal of the derating factor in °C/W as specified in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section. For example, θ_{JA} of the QFN package is +59.3°C/W.

The MAX4411 has two power dissipation sources, the charge pump and the two drivers. If the power dissipation for a given application exceeds the maximum allowed for a given package, either reduce V_{DD} , increase load impedance, decrease the ambient temperature, or add heatsinking to the device. Large output, supply, and ground traces improve the maximum power dissipation in the package.

Thermal overload protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX4411. When the junction temperature exceeds +140°C, the thermal protection circuitry disables the amplifier output stage. The amplifiers are enabled once the junction temperature cools by 15°C. This results in a pulsing output under continuous thermal-overload conditions.

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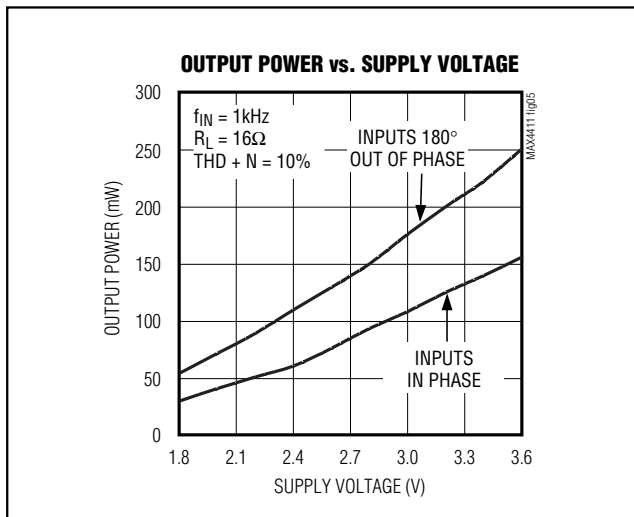


Figure 5. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage with Inputs In/Out of Phase

Output Power

The device has been specified for the worst-case scenario—when both inputs are in phase. Under this condition, the drivers simultaneously draw current from the charge pump, leading to a slight loss in headroom of V_{SS} . In typical stereo audio applications, the left and right signals have differences in both magnitude and phase, subsequently leading to an increase in the maximum attainable output power. Figure 5 shows the two extreme cases for in and out of phase. In reality, the available power lies between these extremes.

Powering Other Circuits from a Negative Supply

An additional benefit of the MAX4411 is the internally generated, negative supply voltage (PV_{SS}). This voltage is used by the MAX4411 to provide the ground-referenced output level. It can, however, also be used to power other devices within a design. Current draw from PV_{SS} should be limited to 5mA; exceeding this affects the headphone driver operation. The negative supply voltage appears on the PV_{SS} pin. A typical application is a negative supply to adjust the contrast of LCD modules.

When considering the use of PV_{SS} in this manner, note that the charge-pump voltage at PV_{SS} is roughly proportional to $-V_{DD}$ and is not a regulated voltage. The charge-pump output impedance must be taken into

account when powering other devices from PV_{SS} . The charge-pump output impedance plot appears in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. For best results, use 2.2μF charge-pump capacitors.

Component Selection

Input Filtering

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

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

R_{IN} is the amplifier's internal input resistance value given in the *Electrical Characteristics*. Choose the C_{IN} such that f_{-3dB} is well below the lowest frequency of interest. Setting f_{-3dB} too high affects the amplifier's low-frequency response. Use capacitors whose dielectrics have low-voltage coefficients, such as tantalum or aluminum electrolytic ones. Capacitors with high-voltage coefficients, such as ceramics, may result in increased distortion at low frequencies.

Charge-Pump Capacitor Selection

Use capacitors with an ESR less than 100mΩ for optimum performance. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors minimize the output resistance of the charge pump. For best performance over the extended temperature range, select capacitors with an X7R dielectric. Table 1 lists suggested manufacturers.

Flying Capacitor (C1)

The value of the flying capacitor ($C1$) affects the charge pump's load regulation and output resistance. A $C1$ value that is too small degrades the device's ability to provide sufficient current drive, which leads to a loss of output voltage. Increasing the value of $C1$ improves load regulation and reduces the charge-pump output resistance to an extent. See the Output Power vs. Charge-Pump Capacitance and Load Resistance graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. Above 2.2μF, the on-resistance of the switches and the ESR of $C1$ and $C2$ dominate.

80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

Table 1. Suggested Capacitor Manufacturers

SUPPLIER	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE
Taiyo Yuden	800-348-2496	847-925-0899	www.t-yuden.com
TDK	847-803-6100	847-390-4405	www.component.tdk.com

Note: Please indicate you are using the MAX4411 when contacting these component suppliers.

Hold Capacitor (C2)

The hold capacitor value and ESR directly affect the ripple at PVSS. Increasing the value of C2 reduces output ripple. Likewise, decreasing the ESR of C2 reduces both ripple and output resistance. Lower capacitance values can be used in systems with low maximum output power levels. See the Output Power vs. Charge-Pump Capacitance and Load Resistance graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

Power-Supply Bypass Capacitor

The power-supply bypass capacitor (C3) lowers the output impedance of the power supply, and reduces the impact of the MAX4411's charge-pump switching transients. Bypass PVDD with C3, the same value as C1, and place it physically close to the PVDD and PGND pins.

Adding Volume Control

The addition of a digital potentiometer provides simple volume control. Figure 6 shows the MAX4411 with the MAX5408 dual log taper digital potentiometer used as an input attenuator. Connect the high terminal of the MAX5408 to the audio input, the low terminal to ground and the wiper to C_{IN}. Setting the wiper to the top position passes the audio signal unattenuated. Setting the wiper to the lowest position fully attenuates the input.

Layout and Grounding

Proper layout and grounding are essential for optimum performance. Connect PGND and SGND together at a single point on the PC board. Connect all components associated with the charge pump (C2 and C3) to the PGND plane. Connect PVDD and SVDD together at the device. Connect PVSS and SVSS together at the device. Bypassing of both supplies is accomplished by charge-pump capacitors C2 and C3 (see *Typical Application Circuit*). Place capacitors C2 and C3 as close to the device as possible. Route PGND and all traces that carry switching transients away from SGND and the traces and components in the audio signal path.

When using the MAX4411 in a UCSP package, make sure the traces to OUTR (bump C2) are wide enough to handle the maximum expected current flow. Multiple traces may be necessary.

UCSP Considerations

For general UCSP information and PC layout considerations, refer to the Maxim Application Note: *Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package*.

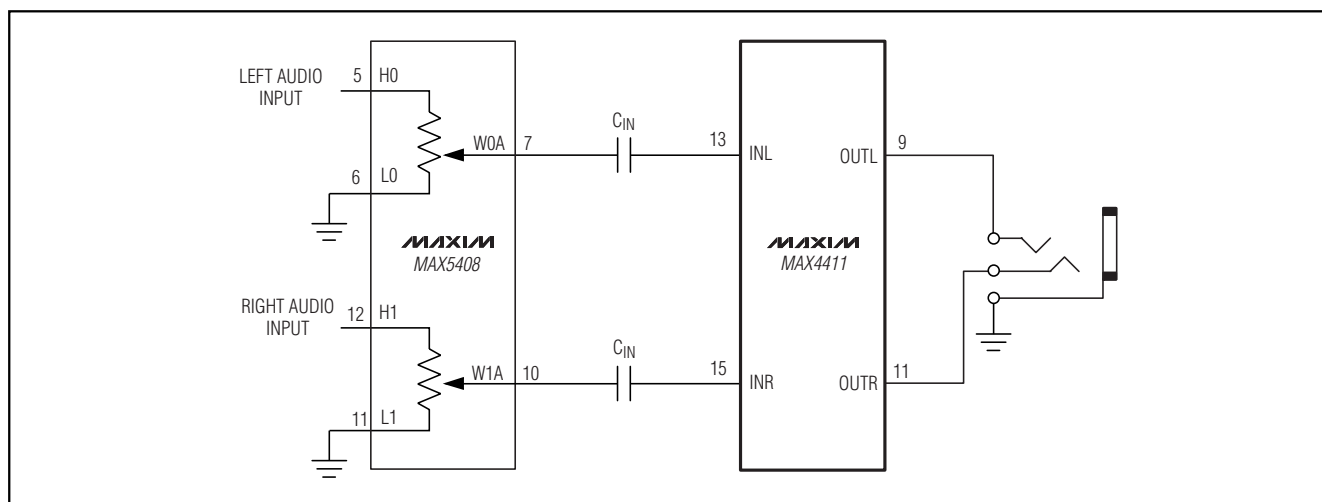
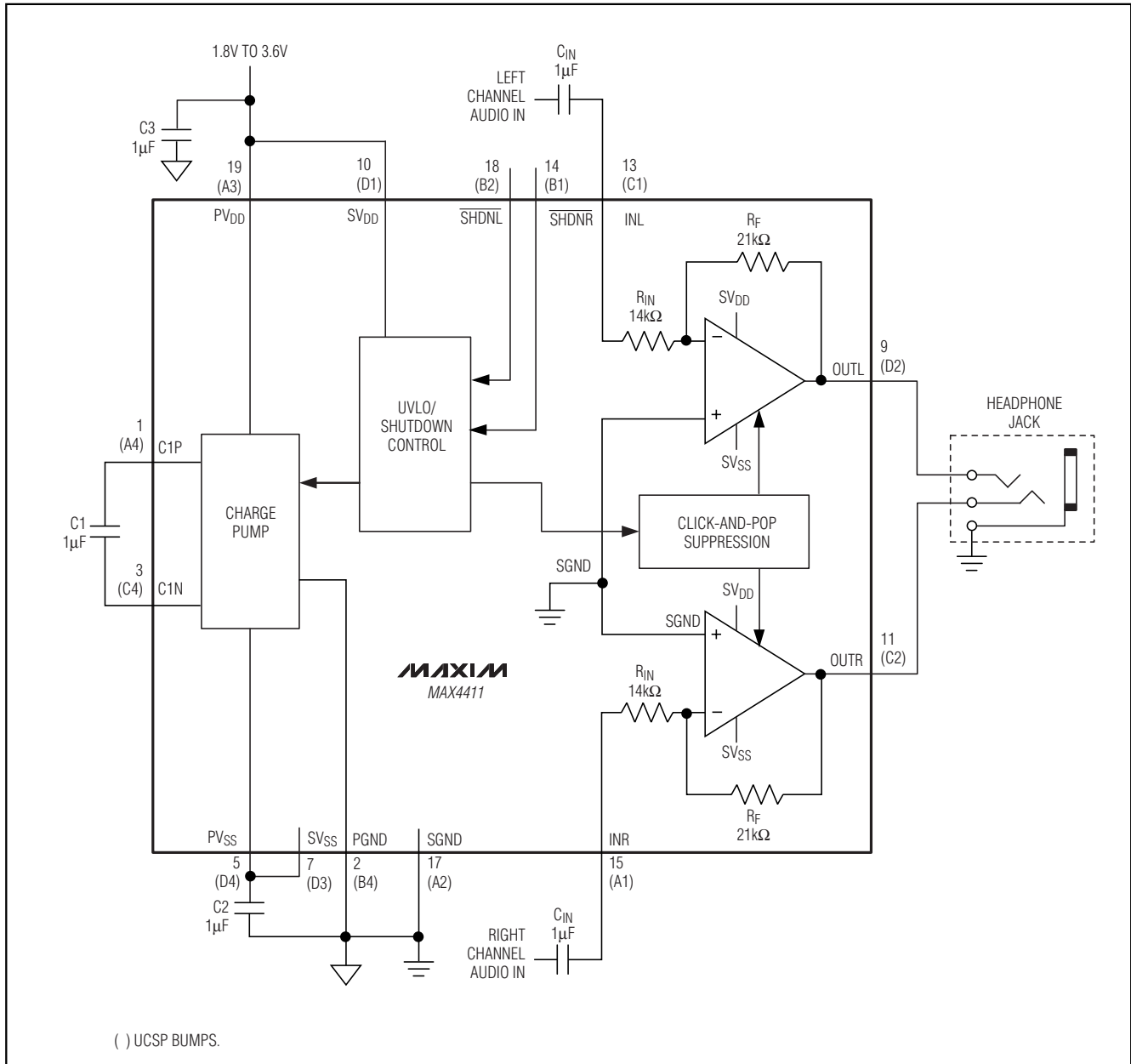


Figure 6. MAX4411 and MAX5408 Volume Control Circuit

80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

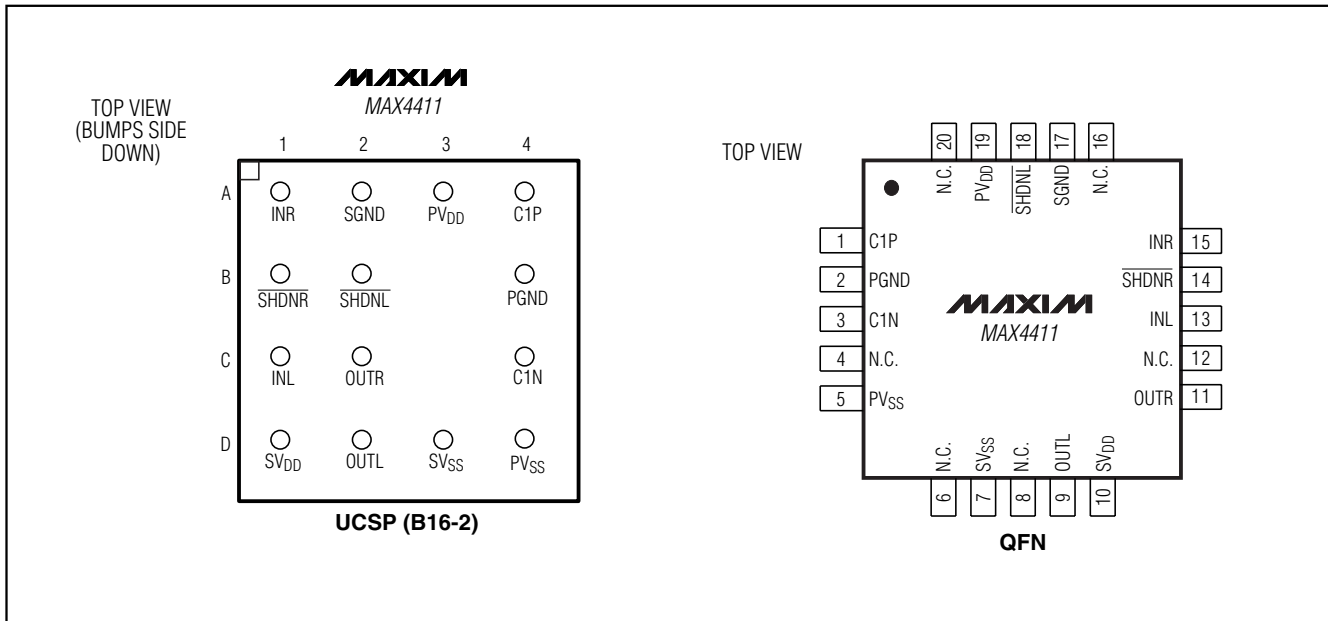
Typical Application Circuit



80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

Pin Configurations

MAX4411



Chip Information

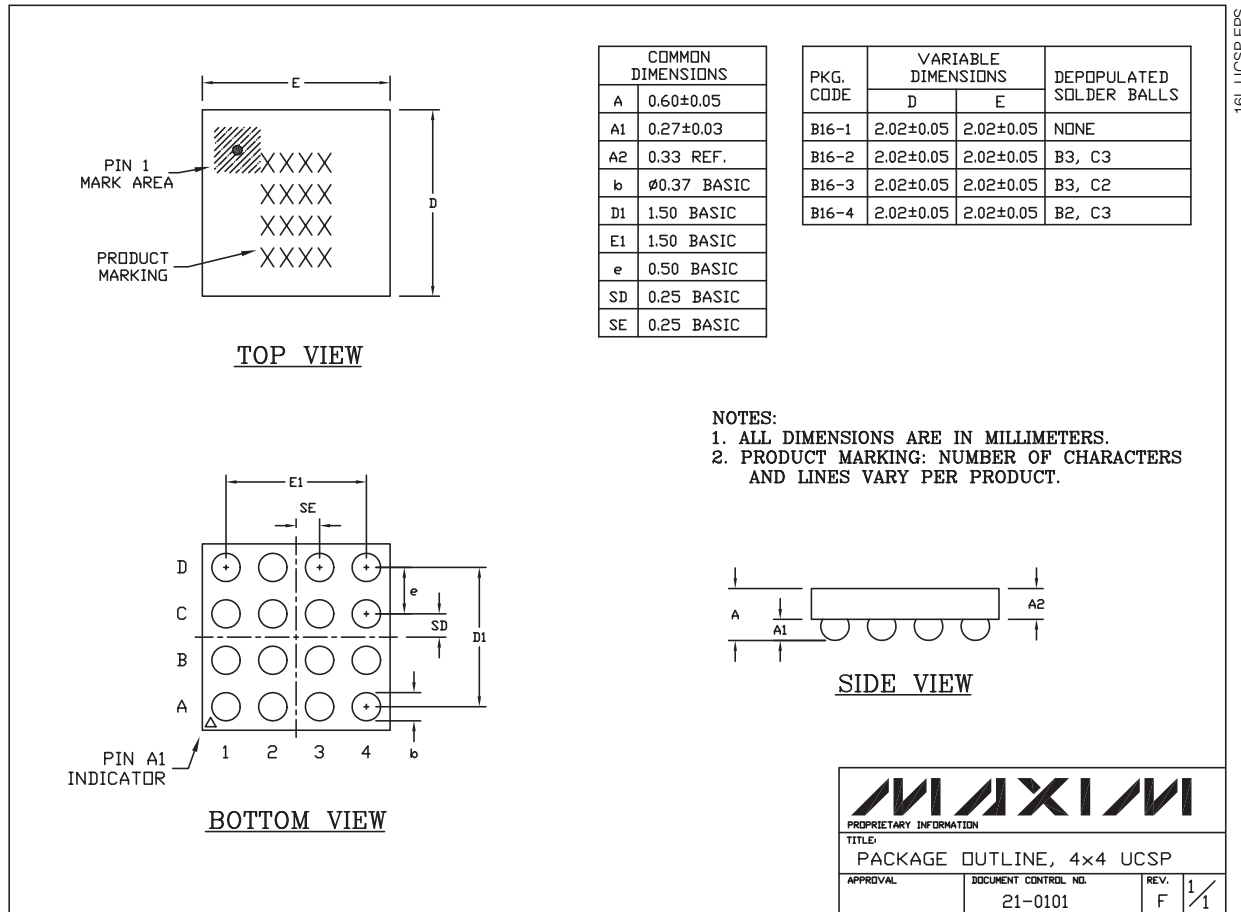
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 4295

PROCESS: BiCMOS

80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

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.)

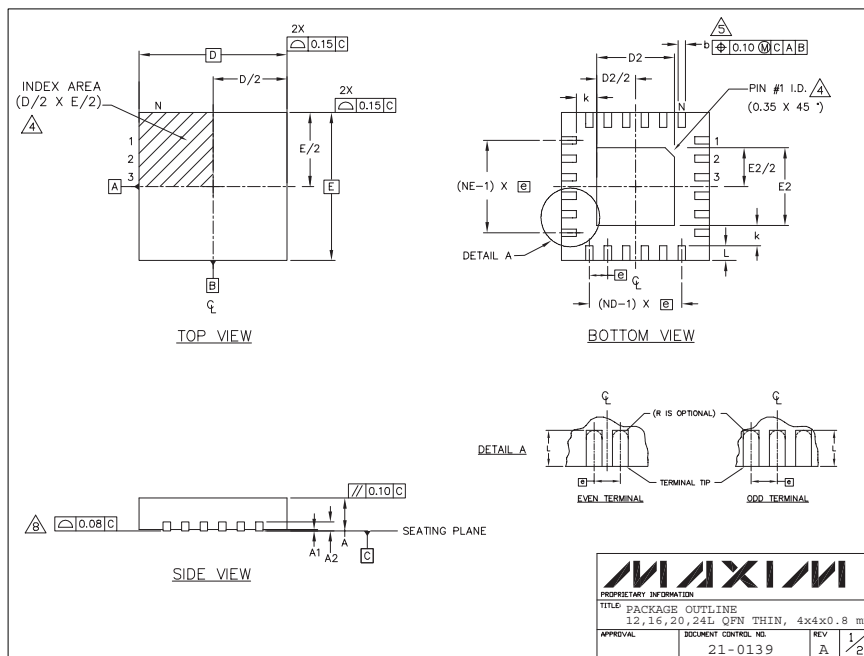


16UCSP:EPS

80mW, Fixed-Gain, DirectDrive, Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Shutdown

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.)



COMMON DIMENSIONS												
PKG	12L 4x4			16L 4x4			20L 4x4			24L 4x4		
REF.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.
A	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05
A2	0.20 REF			0.20 REF			0.20 REF			0.20 REF		
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.18	0.23	0.30
D	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10
E	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10
e	0.80 BSC			0.65 BSC			0.50 BSC			0.50 BSC		
k	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-
L	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.30	0.40	0.50
N	12			16			20			24		
ND	3			4			5			6		
NE	3			4			5			6		
Jedec Vor.	WGGB			WGGB			WGGD-1			WGGD-2		

EXPOSED PAD VARIATIONS												
PKG	D2			E2								
CODES	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.	MIN.	NDM.	MAX.
T1244-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25						
T1644-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25						
T2044-1	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25						
T2444-1	2.45	2.60	2.63	2.45	2.60	2.63						

NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. ANGLES ARE IN DEGREES.
- N IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINALS.
- THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER AND TERMINAL NUMBERING CONVENTION SHALL CONFORM TO JEDEC 95-1 SPP-012. DETAILS OF TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER MAY BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE.
- DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.25 mm AND 0.30 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
- ND AND NE REFER TO THE NUMBER OF TERMINALS ON EACH D AND E SIDE RESPECTIVELY.
- DEPOPULATION IS POSSIBLE IN A SYMMETRICAL FASHION.
- COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED HEAT SINK SLUG AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
- DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO220.

MAXIM

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE PACKAGE OUTLINE

12, 16, 20, 24L QFN THIN, 4x4x0.8 mm

APPROVAL DOCUMENT CONTROL NO. REV

21-0139 A 2/2

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