

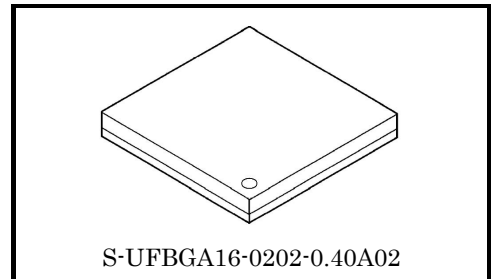
# TC94B06WBG

## Stereo Headphone Amplifier with Electronic Volume

The TC94B06WBG is a G-class stereo headphone amplifier IC with electronic volume function. It is built in a charge pump circuit, so output coupling capacitor isn't needed. And it is suitable for portable audio and mobile phone etc.

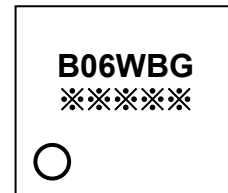
### Features

- It is high efficiency according to headphone circuit adoption of G-Class type.
- Differential inputs
- Capability to drive :  $RL=16$  to  $600 \Omega$
- SGND for Tuner application  
It prevents deterioration by channel separation when a headphone SGND is used as FM tuner antennae.
- I<sup>2</sup>C Bus
- Volume control -59 to +4dB, 32 steps, Mute function
- Channel independent shutdown control and short-circuit protection
- High SNR (AVDD=3.6V, A-weighting)  
S/N=102dB (Typ.)
- Package WCSP 16pin , 0.4mm pitch
- Operating supply voltage range:  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
AVDD (opr) = 2.3 to 4.8 V

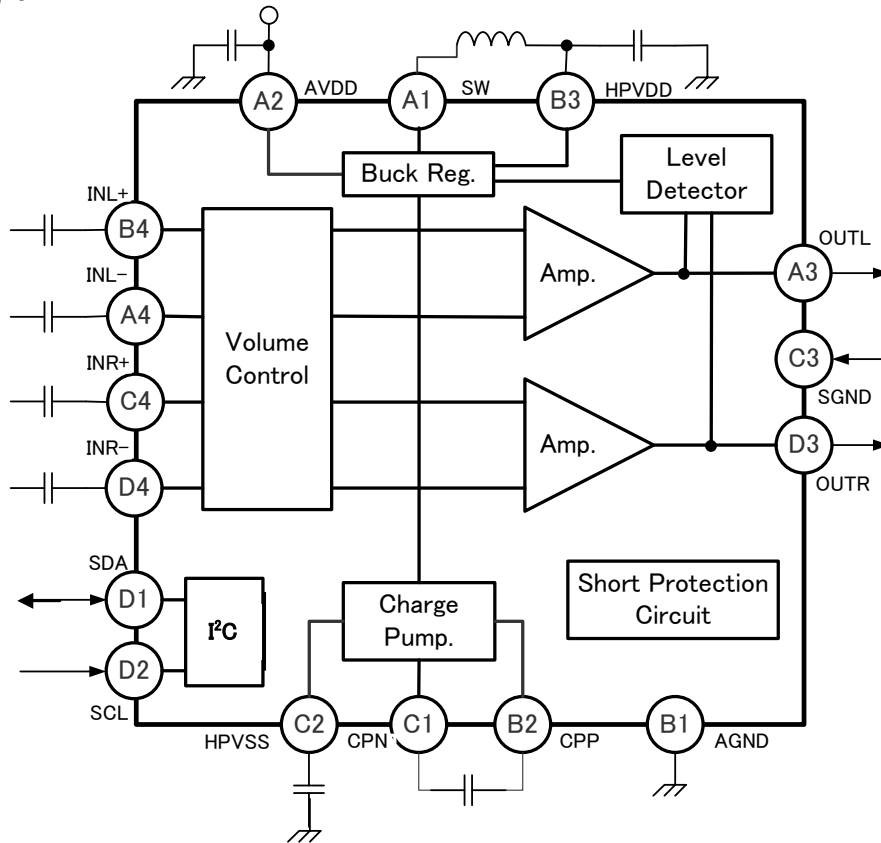


Weight : 3.53mg (typ.)

Marking:



**Block Diagram**



Some of the functional blocks, circuits, or constants in the block diagram may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purpose.

**Pin Assignment (Top View)**

|              |               |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A1)<br>SW   | (A2)<br>AVDD  | (A3)<br>OUTL  | (A4)<br>INL- |
| (B1)<br>AGND | (B2)<br>CPP   | (B3)<br>HPVDD | (B4)<br>INL+ |
| (C1)<br>CPN  | (C2)<br>HPVSS | (C3)<br>SGND  | (C4)<br>INR+ |
| (D1)<br>SDA  | (D2)<br>SCL   | (D3)<br>OUTR  | (D4)<br>INR- |

## Pin Descriptions

The equivalent circuit diagrams maybe simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purpose.

| Pin No. and name |       | I/O | Function  |
|------------------|-------|-----|---|
| A1               | SW    | –   | Buck converter switching node   |
| A2               | AVDD  | –   | Power supply for the device; connected to battery                       |
| A3               | OUTL  | O   | Left channel output   |
| A4               | INL-  | I   | Left channel input, negative terminal                                   |
| B1               | AGND  | –   | Main GND  |
| B2               | CPP   | –   | Charge pump flying capacitor, positive terminal                         |
| B3               | HPVDD | –   | Power supply for headphone amplifier (Output of buck regulator circuit) |
| B4               | INL+  | I   | Left channel input, positive terminal                                   |
| C1               | CPN   | –   | Charge pump flying capacitor, negative terminal                         |
| C2               | HPVSS | –   | Charge pump output  |
| C3               | SGND  | –   | GND sense; connect to headphone jack GND                                |
| C4               | INR+  | I   | Right channel input, positive terminal                                  |
| D1               | SDA   | I/O | I <sup>2</sup> C SDA line   |
| D2               | SCL   | I   | I <sup>2</sup> C SCL line   |
| D3               | OUTR  | O   | Right channel output  |
| D4               | INR-  | I   | Right channel input, negative terminal                                  |

## Functional Description

### 1. I<sup>2</sup>C control

#### 1-1. Slave address

0xC0(Binary 11000000) : Writing mode

0xC1(Binary 11000001) : Reading mode

#### 1-2. Register map

| Register | D7      | D6      | D5     | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1          | D0     | Preset    |           |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|----|----|----|-------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 0x01     | HP_EN_L | HP_EN_R | 0      | 0  | 0  | 0  | Overcurrent | SWS    | 0000 0001 |           |
| 0x02     | Mute_L  | Mute_R  | Volume |    |    |    |             |        | 0         | 1100 0000 |
| 0x03     | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0  | 0  | 0  | Hi-Z_L      | Hi-Z_R | 0000 0000 |           |

Table 1 Register map

#### Note

The register address is for TOSHIBA testing from 0x04. Under no circumstances must any data be written to these registers. Writing to these bits may change the function of the device, or cause complete failure. If read, these bits may assume any value.

#### 0x01

| Bit | Name        | Value | Description                                  |
|-----|-------------|-------|--|
| D7  | HP_EN_L     | 0     | Headphone amp. Lch disabled                  |
|     |             | 1     | Headphone amp. Lch enabled                   |
| D6  | HP_EN_R     | 0     | Headphone amp. Rch disabled                  |
|     |             | 1     | Headphone amp. Rch enabled                   |
| D1  | Overcurrent | 0     | Protection circuit not activated (read only) |
|     |             | 1     | Protection circuit activated (read only)     |
| D0  | SWS         | 0     | Device enabled (Charge pump circuit enabled) |
|     |             | 1     | Device disabled (Software shutdown)          |

Table 2 Register explanation : 0x01

#### 0x02

| Bit   | Name   | Value | Description   |
|-------|--------|-------|---|
| D7    | Mute_L | 0     | Headphone amp. Lch mute off                                     |
|       |        | 1     | Headphone amp. Lch mute on                                      |
| D6    | Mute_R | 0     | Headphone amp. Rch mute off                                     |
|       |        | 1     | Headphone amp. Rch mute on                                      |
| D5:D1 | Volume | -     | These bits set the volume level<br>See volume table of Table 5. |

Table 3 Register explanation : 0x02

#### 0x03

| Bit | Name   | Value | Description                    |
|-----|--------|-------|--------------------------------|
| D1  | Hi-Z_L | 0     | Normal impedance of Lch output |
|     |        | 1     | High impedance of Lch output   |
| D0  | Hi-Z_R | 0     | Normal impedance of Rch output |
|     |        | 1     | High impedance of Rch output   |

Table 4 Register explanation : 0x03

1-3. Volume table

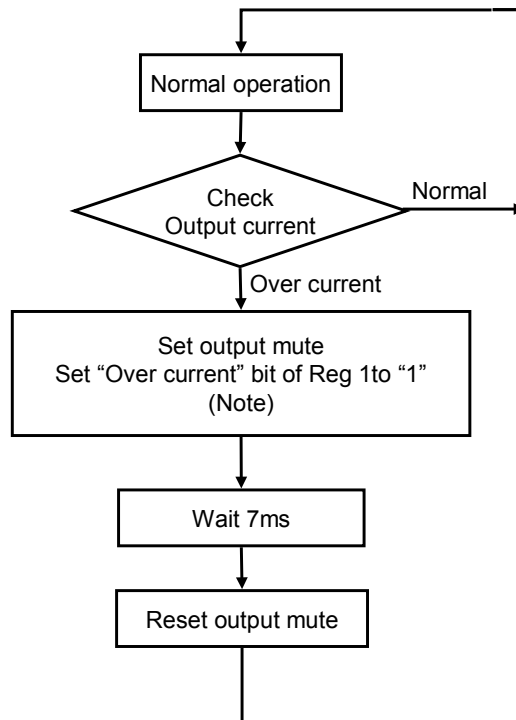
| Gain control<br>Mute[7:6], Volume[5:0] | Gain<br>[dB] | Gain control<br>Mute[7:6], Volume[5:0] | Gain<br>[dB] |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| 10xx xxxx                              | Mute_Lch     | 0001 111x                              | -13          |
| 01xx xxxx                              | Mute_Rch     | 0010 000x                              | -11          |
| 0000 000x                              | -59          | 0010 001x                              | -10          |
| 0000 001x                              | -55          | 0010 010x                              | -9           |
| 0000 010x                              | -51          | 0010 011x                              | -8           |
| 0000 011x                              | -47          | 0010 100x                              | -7           |
| 0000 100x                              | -43          | 0010 101x                              | -6           |
| 0000 101x                              | -39          | 0010 110x                              | -5           |
| 0000 110x                              | -35          | 0010 111x                              | -4           |
| 0000 111x                              | -31          | 0011 000x                              | -3           |
| 0001 000x                              | -27          | 0011 001x                              | -2           |
| 0001 001x                              | -25          | 0011 010x                              | -1           |
| 0001 010x                              | -23          | 0011 011x                              | 0            |
| 0001 011x                              | -21          | 0011 100x                              | +1           |
| 0001 100x                              | -19          | 0011 101x                              | +2           |
| 0001 101x                              | -17          | 0011 110x                              | +3           |
| 0001 110x                              | -15          | 0011 111x                              | +4           |

Table 5 Volume Table

2. Over current protection circuit.

This IC built in the over current detection type of protection circuit.

The flow chart of the protection circuit is the following.



(Note) Over current bit is reset Reg 1 is read by I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

Figure 1 : Flow of over current protection circuit

3. I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Characteristics

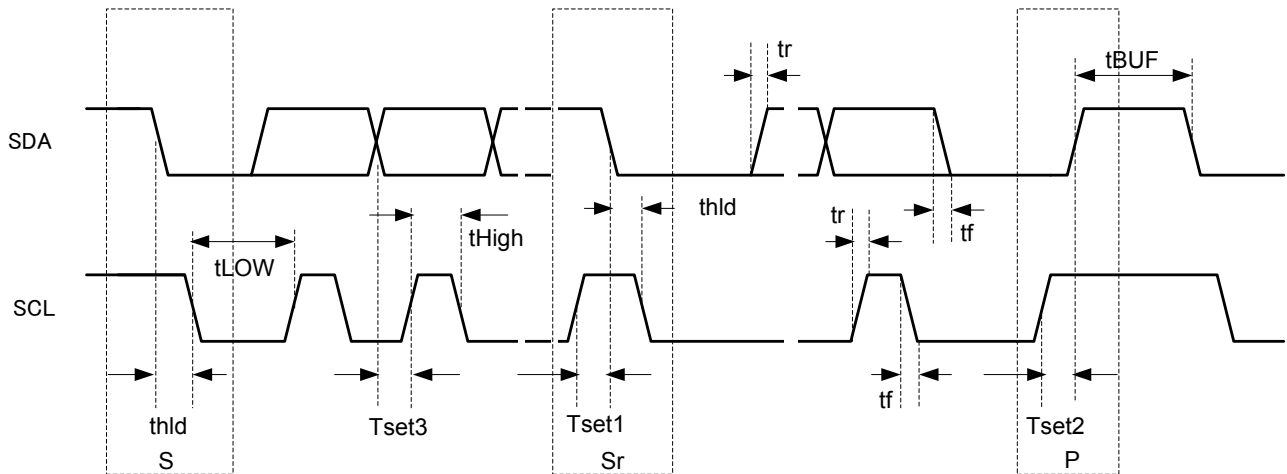


Figure 2 : I<sup>2</sup>C timing

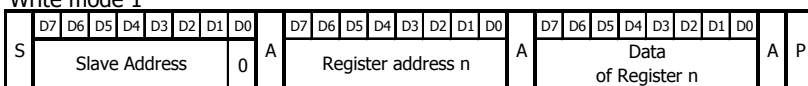
| Characteristics                                | Symbol | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--|--------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| SCL Clock frequency                            | fSCL   | —              | —    | —    | 400  | kHz  |
| Hold time, start condition to SCL              | thld   | —              | 0.6  | —    | —    | μs   |
| Setup time, SCL to start condition             | Tset1  | —              | 0.6  | —    | —    | μs   |
| Setup time, SCL to stop condition              | Tset2  | —              | 0.6  | —    | —    | μs   |
| Data setup time                                | Tset3  | —              | 100  | —    | —    | ns   |
| Bus free time between stop and start condition | tBUF   | —              | 1.3  | —    | —    | μs   |
| SCL clock width "Low"                          | tLOW   | —              | 1.3  | —    | —    | μs   |
| SCL clock width "High"                         | tHigh  | —              | 0.6  | —    | —    | μs   |
| SCL/SDA rise time                              | tr     | —              | —    | —    | 300  | ns   |
| SCL/SDA fall time                              | tf     | —              | —    | —    | 300  | ns   |

4. I<sup>2</sup>C BUS format

4-1. Write mode

This IC support the 3 formats.

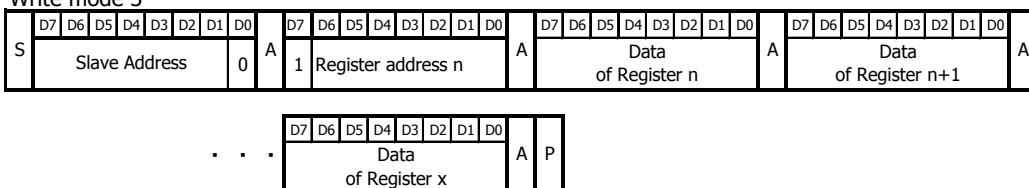
Write mode 1



Write mode 2



Write mode 3

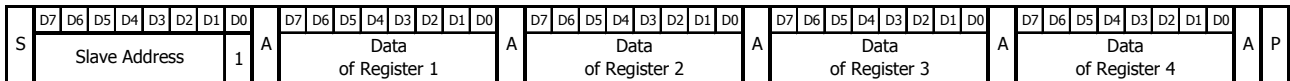


S : Start condition, A : Acknowledge, P : Stop condition

Figure 3 : Format of write mode

## 4-2. Read mode

This IC support the following format.



S : Start condition, A : Acknowledge, P : Stop condition

Figure 4 : Format of read mode.

## 5. Hi-Z mode

This is built in a high impedance mode of amplifier output.

When this function is operated, HP\_EN of resistor 1 is set "0" and Hi-Z of resistor 3 is set "1".

## 6. SGND

This terminal is used when it is combined as an FM tuner antenna and the headphone GND.

A current connection is showed in figure 5.

In case of this connection, the separation characteristic becomes bad by inductor.

But this IC can prevent deterioration of separation by a connection of Figure 6.

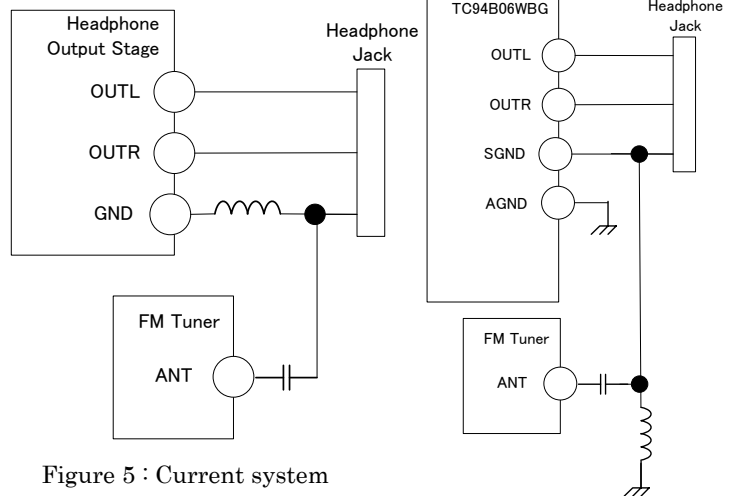


Figure 5 : Current system

Figure 6 : Connection of this IC

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

These protection functions are intended to avoid some output short circuits or other abnormal conditions temporarily. These protect functions do not warrant to prevent the IC from being damaged.

In case of the product would be operated with exceeded guaranteed operating ranges, these protection features may result in the IC being damaged.

The over current protection feature is only intended to protect the IC from a temporary short circuit.

Long time short circuit may stress excessively on the IC to be damaged. The system must be configured so that any over current condition will be eliminated as soon as possible.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)**

| Characteristics                            | Symbol                      | Rating  | Unit |
|--|-----------------------------|---|------|
| Supply voltage range                       | AVDD                        | -0.3 to 5.5                                       | V    |
| Differential input voltage (rms)           | V <sub>in</sub>             | HPV <sub>ss</sub> +0.5V to HPV <sub>DD</sub> -0.5 | V    |
| I <sup>2</sup> C voltage range             | V <sub>I<sup>2</sup>C</sub> | -0.3 to AVDD                                      | V    |
| Breakdown Voltage at amplifier outputs     | V <sub>o</sub>              | 5.5   | V    |
| Output protection diodes breakdown current | I <sub>o</sub>              | 200   | mA   |
| Power dissipation                          | P <sub>D</sub> (Note)       | 1.4   | W    |
| Operating temperature                      | T <sub>opr</sub>            | -30 to 85   | °C   |
| Storage temperature                        | T <sub>stg</sub>            | -55 to 85   | °C   |

Note: Derated by 14mW/°C above Ta = 25°C

The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of specified parameter values, which must not be exceeded during operation, even for an instant.

If any of these rating would be exceeded during operation, the device electrical characteristics may be irreparably altered and the reliability and lifetime of the device can no longer be guaranteed.

Moreover, these operations with exceeded ratings may cause break down, damage and/or degradation to any other equipment.

Applications using the device should be designed such that each absolute maximum rating will never be exceeded in any operating conditions.

Before using, creating and/or producing designs, refer to and comply with the precautions and conditions set forth in this documents.

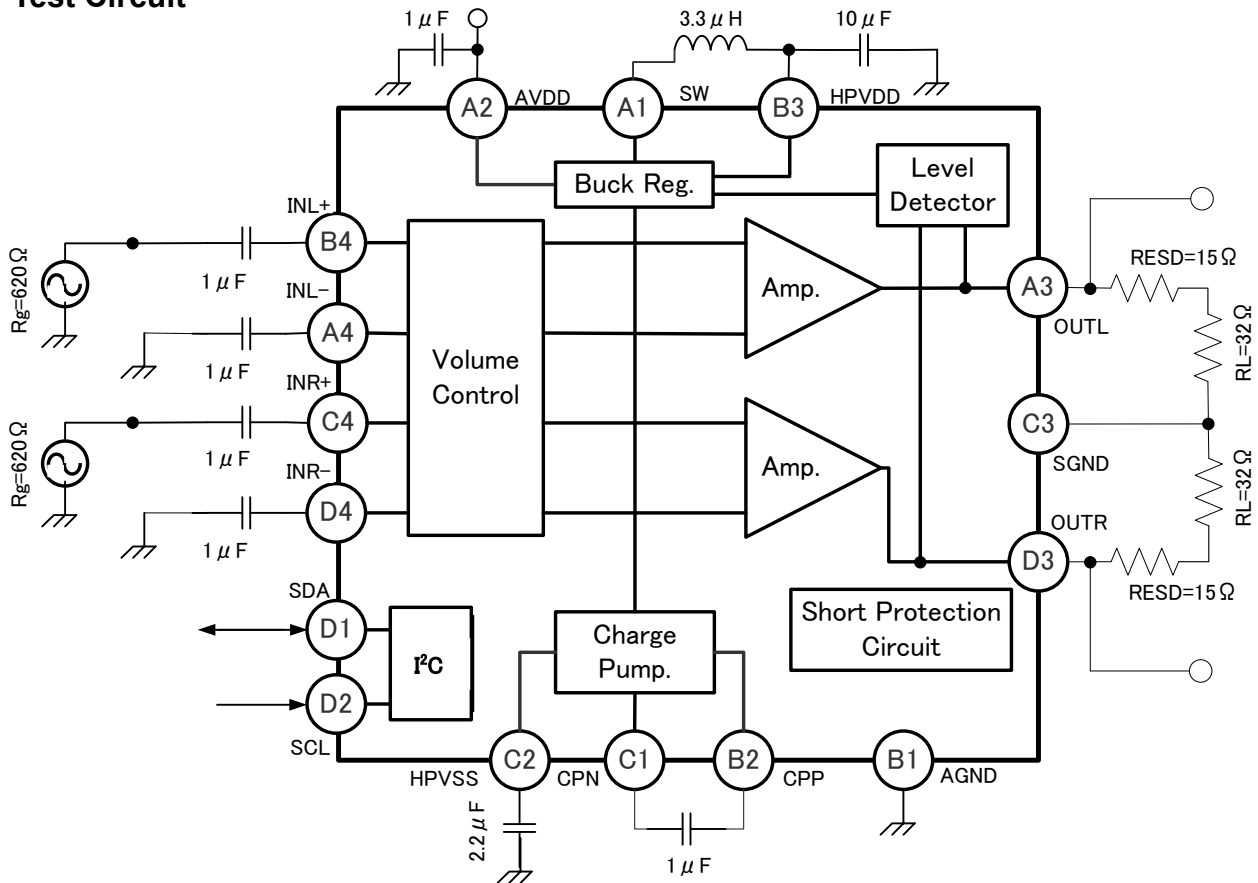


## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified,  
**AVDD = 3.6 V, Gv=+4dB, Rg = 600 Ω, RL = 15 Ω+32 Ω (Measure point is both ends of 32Ω), f = 1 kHz, Ta = 25°C**

| Characteristics                    | Symbol | Test Condition                              | Min  | Typ.  | Max  | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--------|---|------|-------|------|------|
| Shutdown Current                   | ISD    | SW shutdown                                 | —    | —     | 5    | μA   |
| Quiescent Current                  | IDDQ   | Both channels enabled. No audio signal      | —    | 1.3   | 1.5  | mA   |
| Drive Current                      | IDD    | 0.1mW*2ch, 3dB@Crest Factor                 | —    | 2.9   | 3.5  | mA   |
|                                    |        | 0.5mW*2ch, 3dB@Crest Factor                 | —    | 4.8   | 5.5  | mA   |
|                                    |        | 1mW*2ch, 3dB@Crest Factor                   | —    | 6.2   | 7.5  | mA   |
| Amplifier Output Voltage (rms)     | Vo1    | RL=16Ω only(RESD=0), THD+N=1%, L+R in phase | 0.62 | 0.76  | —    | V    |
|                                    | Vo2    | RL=32Ω only(RESD=0), THD+N=1%, L+R in phase | 0.9  | 0.95  | —    | V    |
| Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise  | THD+N  | Vo=500mVrms                                 | —    | 0.015 | 0.02 | %    |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio       | PSRR   | Gv=0dB, fr=217Hz(Square), 300mVrms          | 90   | 102   | —    | dB   |
| Common-mode Rejection Ratio        | CMRR   | Gv=0dB, Vin=0.7Vrms                         | —    | 50    | —    | dB   |
| Signal to Noise Ratio              | S/N    | f=1kHz, Vo=1Vrms, A-Weight                  | 100  | 102   | —    | dB   |
| Channel Separation                 | SEP1   | RL=16Ω, Vo=0.63Vrms                         | 60   | 82    | —    | dB   |
|                                    | SEP2   | RL=10kΩ, Vo=0.63Vrms                        | 80   | 85    | —    | dB   |
| Output Noise (rms)                 | Vno    | Gv=0, Rg=0, A-weight                        | —    | 7.5   | 9    | μV   |
| Output DC offset                   | ΔVo    | Both channels enabled, Mute on              | -500 | 0     | 500  | μV   |
| Input Impedance                    | Zin    | Differential                                | 50   | 97    | —    | kΩ   |
| Wake-up time                       | Tstart |   | —    | 2     | 3    | ms   |
| Output Impedance                   | Zout1  | HiZ mode, f<40kHz                           | 10   | 45    | —    | kΩ   |
|                                    | Zout2  | HiZ mode, f=6MHz                            | —    | 640   | —    | Ω    |
|                                    | Zout3  | HiZ mode, f=36MHz                           | —    | 135   | —    | Ω    |
| Control Voltage (H)                | Vih    | AVDD=2.9~4.5V                               | 1.2  | —     | —    | V    |
| Control Voltage (L)                | Vil    | AVDD=2.9~4.5V                               | —    | —     | 0.6  | V    |
| Input Current (H)                  | Iih    | SCL/SDA, Vih=AVDD                           | —    | —     | 1    | μA   |
| Input Current (L)                  | Iil    | SCL/SDA, Vil=0V                             | —    | —     | 1    | μA   |
| Buck Regulator Switching Frequency | fBUCK  |   | —    | 2     | —    | MHz  |
| Charge pump Switching Frequency 1  | fPUMP1 | Po=0.1mW                                    | —    | 250   | —    | kHz  |
| Charge pump Switching Frequency 2  | fPUMP2 | Po=10mW                                     | —    | 500   | —    | kHz  |
| IC protection operating Current    | IPRT   | IC output stage current                     | —    | 150   | —    | mA   |
| Common mode Voltage Range          | VCM    |   | 0    |       | 1.2  | V    |

**Test Circuit**



Inductor  
Type No. MDT2520-CR3R3M (TOKO)

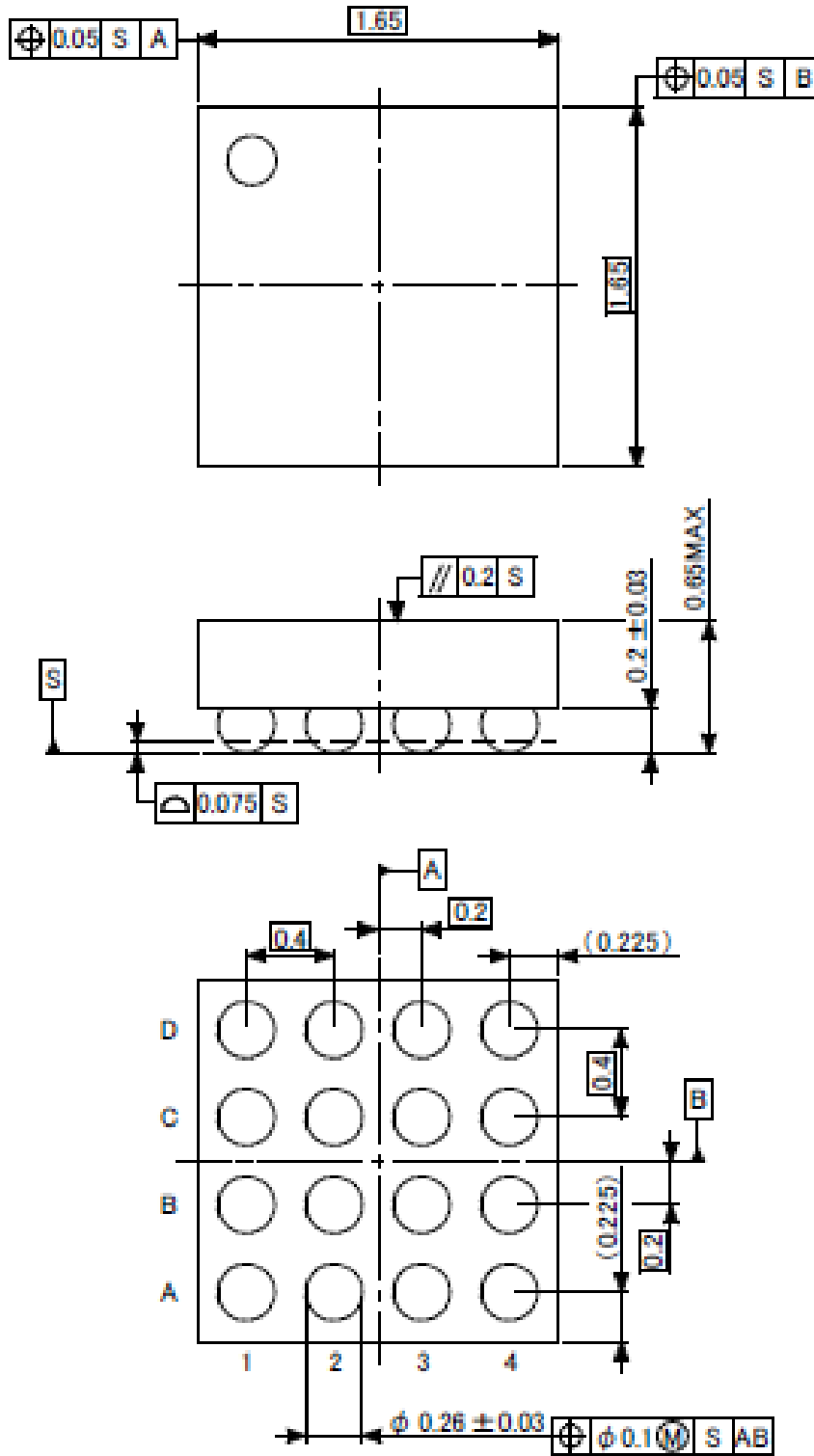
It is necessary to connect RESD to keep the oscillation margin in the application.

Components in the test circuits are only used to obtain and confirm the device characteristics. These components and circuits do not warrant to prevent the application equipment from malfunction or failure.

**Package Dimensions**

Unit : mm

S-UFBGA16-0202-0.40A02



- Use an appropriate power supply fuse to ensure that a large current does not continuously flow in case of over current and/or IC failure. The IC will fully break down when used under conditions that exceed its absolute maximum ratings, when the wiring is routed improperly or when an abnormal pulse noise occurs from the wiring or load, causing a large current to continuously flow and the breakdown can lead smoke or ignition. To minimize the effects of the flow of a large current in case of breakdown, appropriate settings, such as fuse capacity, fusing time and insertion circuit location, are required.
- If your design includes an inductive load such as a motor coil, incorporate a protection circuit into the design to prevent device malfunction or breakdown caused by the current resulting from the inrush current at power ON or the negative current resulting from the back electromotive force at power OFF. For details on how to connect a protection circuit such as a current limiting resistor or back electromotive force adsorption diode, refer to individual IC datasheets or the IC databook. IC breakdown may cause injury, smoke or ignition.
- Use a stable power supply with ICs with built-in protection functions. If the power supply is unstable, the protection function may not operate, causing IC breakdown. IC breakdown may cause injury, smoke or ignition.
- Carefully select external components (such as inputs and negative feedback capacitors) and load components (such as speakers), for example, power amp and regulator. If there is a large amount of leakage current such as input or negative feedback condenser, the IC output DC voltage will increase. If this output voltage is connected to a speaker with low input withstand voltage, overcurrent or IC failure can cause smoke or ignition. (The over current can cause smoke or ignition from the IC itself.) In particular, please pay attention when using a Bridge Tied Load (BTL) connection type IC that inputs output DC voltage to a speaker directly.
- Over current Protection Circuit  
Over current protection circuits (referred to as current limiter circuits) do not necessarily protect ICs under all circumstances. If the Over current protection circuits operate against the over current, clear the over current status immediately. Depending on the method of use and usage conditions, such as exceeding absolute maximum ratings can cause the over current protection circuit to not operate properly or IC breakdown before operation. In addition, depending on the method of use and usage conditions, if over current continues to flow for a long time after operation, the IC may generate heat resulting in breakdown. •

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