

LM4970 Boomer® Audio Power Amplifier Series

Audio Synchronized Color LED Driver

General Description

The LM4970 is a LED driver with an audio synchronization mode that virtually eliminates the need for real time software processing for LED lighting effects. The LM4970 includes three individual PWM color LED drivers that provide up to 42mA of current drive for each PWM LED output.

The LM4970 features an audio synchronization mode where the audio input signal that is mixed in from three audio inputs is filtered into three frequency bands, with each frequency band assigned to a specific PWM LED driver.

The PWM LED drivers can also be directly programmed through an I²C compatible interface for applications where user defined LED pattern, color, and intensity programmability is a priority.

The LM4970 also features an audio input gain control which allows the user to increase the gain if the audio input signal does not create a bright enough effect on the LEDs. The LM4970 is a feature rich LED driver that is available in a space saving 14 pin non-pullback LLP package.

Key Specifications

- LED Drive Current per channel
V_{DD} = 5V 42mA (2X setting)
- Shutdown Current, V_{DD} = 5V 1.5μA (typ)

Features

- Audio synchronized color LED driver
- User defined LED pattern, color, and intensity capability
- Programmable:
 - LED Drive current
 - PWM frequency
 - High pass filter frequency select
 - Audio input signal gain
- Eliminates external LED current limiting resistors
- I²C compatible interface
- Ultra low shutdown current

Applications

- Cell Phones
- Portable MP3, CD, DVD, AAC players
- PDA's

Block Diagram

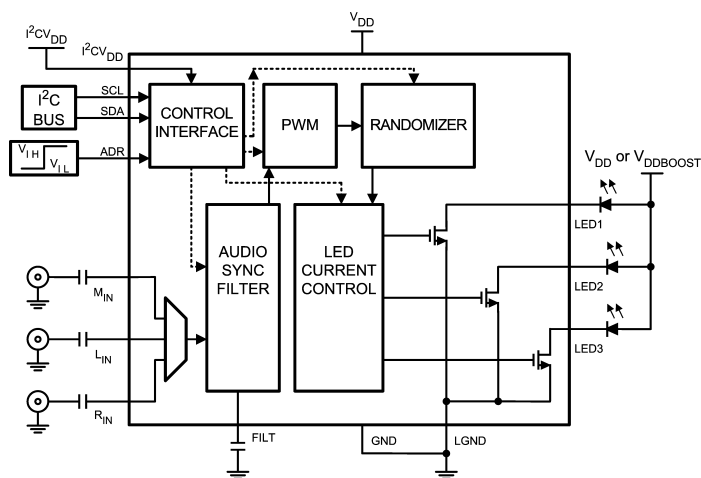
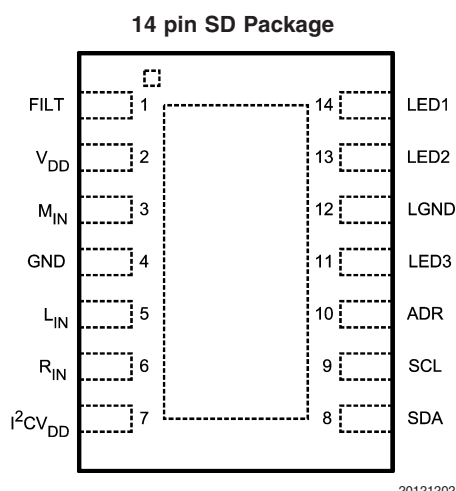


FIGURE 1. Block Diagram

Connection Diagram



Top View
Order Number LM4970SD
See NS Package Number SDA14A

Pin Connection

| Pin | Name | Pin Description |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | FILT | Low Pass Filter Input |
| 2 | V _{DD} | Power Supply Pin |
| 3 | M _{IN} | Mono Audio Input |
| 4 | GND | Ground |
| 5 | L _{IN} | Left Audio Input |
| 6 | R _{IN} | Right Audio Input |
| 7 | I ² CV _{DD} | I ² C Interface Power Supply |
| 8 | SDA | I ² C Data |
| 9 | SCL | I ² C Clock |
| 10 | ADR | I ² C Address Select |
| 11 | LED3 | LED output 3 |
| 12 | LGND | LED ground |
| 13 | LED2 | LED output 2 |
| 14 | LED1 | LED output 1 |

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Notes 1, 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Supply Voltage | 6.0V |
| Storage Temperature | –65°C to +150°C |
| Input Voltage | –0.3V to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$ |
| Power Dissipation (Note 3) | Internally Limited |
| ESD Susceptibility (Note 4) | 2000V |
| ESD Susceptibility (Note 5) | 200V |
| ESD Susceptibility (Note 12) | 100V |
| Junction Temperature | 150°C |

Thermal Resistance

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| θ_{JA} (SDA14A) | 57°C/W |
| θ_{JC} (SDA14A) | 12°C/W |

Operating Ratings

Temperature Range

$$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX} \quad -40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$$

Supply Voltage

$$2.7V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V \text{ (Note 13)}$$

$$2.5V \leq I^2CV_{DD} \leq 5.5V$$

Control Interface Electrical Characteristics (Notes 1, 2)

The following specifications apply for $3V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5V$ unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4970 | | Units (Limits) |
|----------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Typical (Note 6) | Limits (Notes 7, 8) | |
| t_1 | SCL period | | | 2.5 | μs (min) |
| t_2 | SDA Setup Time | | | 100 | ns (min) |
| t_3 | SDA Stable Time | | | 0 | ns (min) |
| t_4 | Start Condition Time | | | 100 | ns (min) |
| t_5 | Stop Condition Time | | | 100 | ns (min) |
| V_{IH} | Digital Input High Voltage | | | $0.7 \times I^2CV_{DD}$ | V (min) |
| V_{IL} | Digital Input Low Voltage | | | $0.3 \times I^2CV_{DD}$ | V (max) |

Color LED Driver Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ (Notes 1, 2, 9)

The following specifications apply for $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4970 | | Units (Limits) |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Typical (Note 6) | Limits (Notes 7, 8) | |
| I_{DDRGB} | Supply Current | | 2.5 | 4 | mA (max) |
| I_{SDRGB} | Shutdown Current | Shutdown Mode | 1.5 | 3.5 | μA (max) |
| I_{LED} | LED Drive Current | .66X current drive setting | 14 | | mA |
| | | 1X current drive setting | 21 | | mA |
| | | 1.33X current drive setting | 30 | | mA |
| | | 2X current drive setting | 42 | 23 | mA (min) |
| f_{PWM} | PWM Frequency | $PWM_F < 1:0 > = '01'$ | 60 | | Hz |
| | Input Signal Level Gain Control | Maximum setting | 12 | | dB |
| | | Minimum setting | –11 | | dB |

Color LED Driver Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ (Notes 1, 2, 9)

The following specifications apply for $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4970 | | Units (Limits) |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Typical (Note 6) | Limits (Notes 7, 8) | |
| I_{DDRGB} | Supply Current | | 2.2 | 3 | mA (max) |
| I_{SDRGB} | Shutdown Current | Shutdown Mode | 0.5 | 2 | μA (max) |
| I_{LED} | LED Drive Current | .66X current drive setting | 12 | | mA |
| | | 1X current drive setting | 18 | | mA |
| | | 1.33X current drive setting | 27 | | mA |
| | | 2X current drive setting | 35 | 21 | mA (min) |

Color LED Driver Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ (Notes 1, 2, 9) (Continued)

The following specifications apply for $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LM4970 | | Units (Limits) |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Typical (Note 6) | Limits (Notes 7, 8) | |
| f_{PWM} | PWM Frequency | PWM_F<1:0> = '01' | 60 | | Hz |
| | Input Signal Level Gain Control | Maximum setting | 12 | | dB |
| | | Minimum setting | -11 | | dB |

Note 1: All voltages are measured with respect to the GND pin unless otherwise specified.

Note 2: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

Note 3: The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{JMAX} , θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature, T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation is $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ or the number given in Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower.

Note 4: Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor.

Note 5: Machine Model, 200pF–220pF discharged through all pins, except pins 13 and 14.

Note 6: Typicals are measured at $+25^\circ C$ and represent the parametric norm.

Note 7: Limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

Note 8: Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.

Note 9: Shutdown current and supply current are measured in a normal room environment. All digital input pins are connected to $I^2C V_{DD}$.

Note 10: The given θ_{JA} is for an LM4970SD mounted on a PCB with a 2in² area of 1oz printed circuit board copper ground plane.

Note 11: Audio input level set at 1V_{RMS}. The input summing amplifier gain is set to 12dB.

Note 12: Machine Model, 200pF–220pF discharge through pins 13 and 14 (LED1 and LED2).

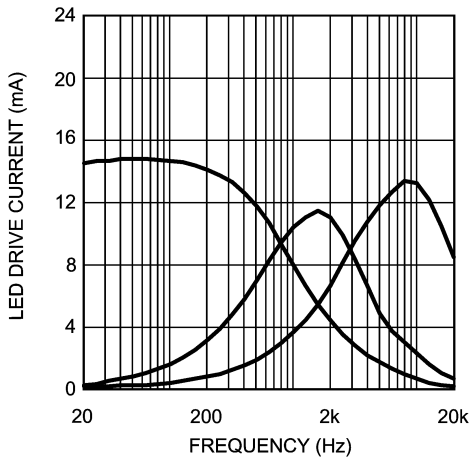
Note 13: V_{DD} may be used to power the LEDs. It may be necessary to drive the LEDs from a boost ($V_{DDBOOST}$) found within the system.

External Components Description

| Components | | Functional Description |
|------------|------------|--|
| 1. | C_i | This is the input coupling capacitor. It blocks the DC voltage and couples the input signal to the amplifier's input terminals. C_{IN} also creates a highpass filter with an internal 20k Ω resistor at $f_c = 1/(2\pi \cdot 20000 \cdot C_i)$. |
| 2. | C_S | This is the supply bypass capacitor. It filters the supply voltage applied to the V_{DD} pin and helps reduce the noise at the V_{DD} pin. |
| 3. | C_{filt} | This capacitor creates a low pass filter with an internal 4k Ω resistor at $f_c = 1/(2\pi \cdot 4000 \cdot C_{filt})$. This pole set at f_c determines the high cutoff frequency for the low band PWM color LED driver output, LED1. |

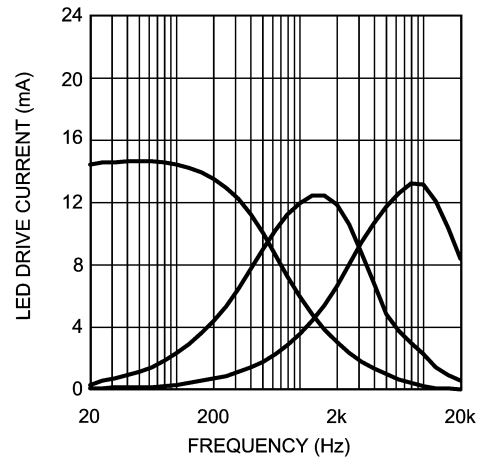
Typical Performance Characteristics (Note 11)

Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
($C_{filt} = 0.047\mu F$, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



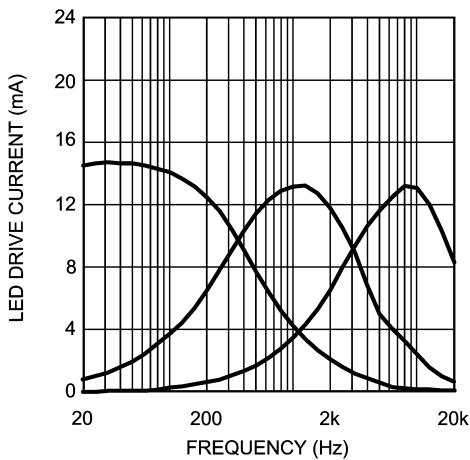
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Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
($C_{filt} = 0.068\mu F$, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



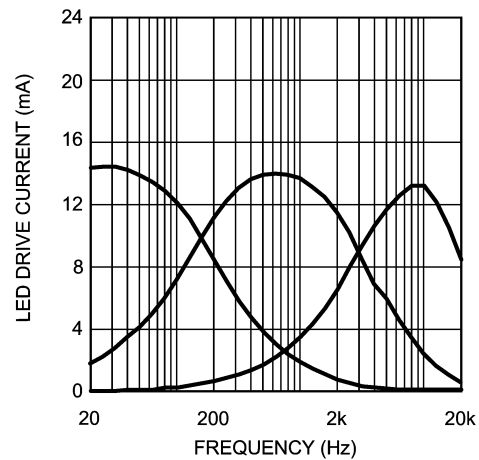
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Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
($C_{filt} = 0.1\mu F$, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



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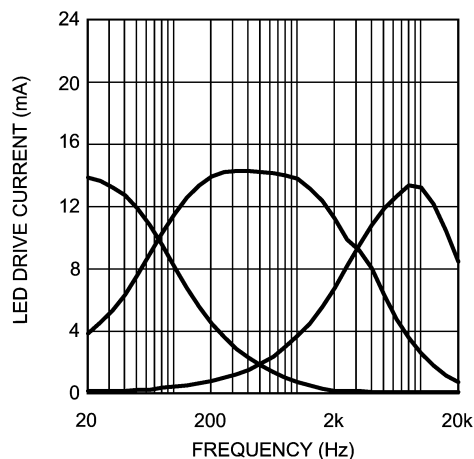
Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
($C_{filt} = 0.22\mu F$, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



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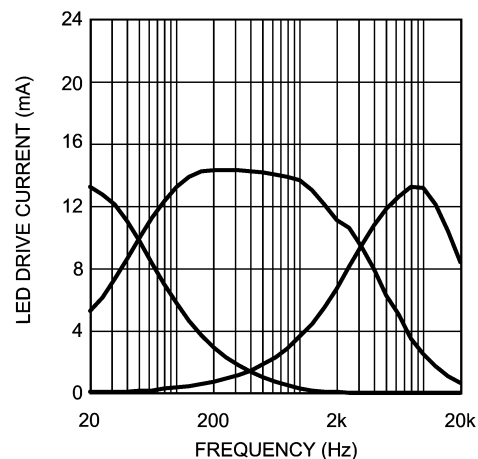
Typical Performance Characteristics (Note 11) (Continued)

Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
(Cfilt = 0.47 μ F, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



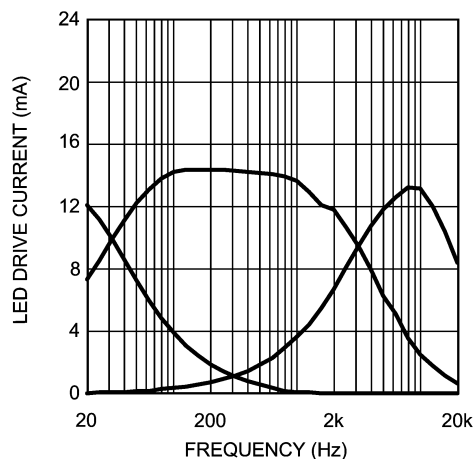
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Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
(Cfilt = 0.68 μ F, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



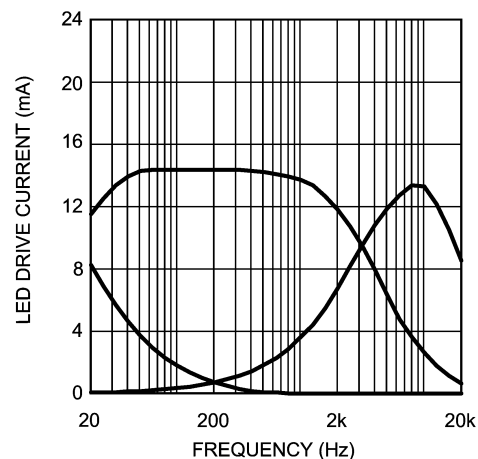
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Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
(Cfilt = 1 μ F, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



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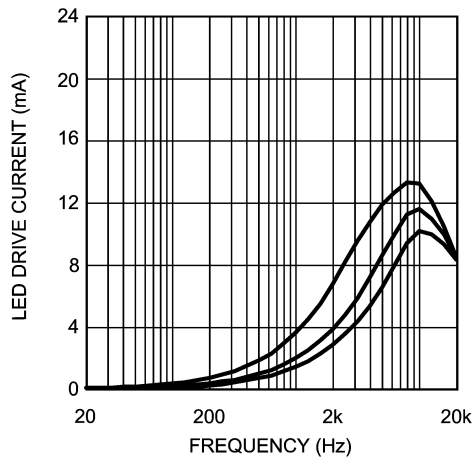
Audio Sync LED Frequency Response
(Left - lowband, Mid - midband, Right - highband)
(Cfilt = 2.2 μ F, HPF = 3.5kHz setting)



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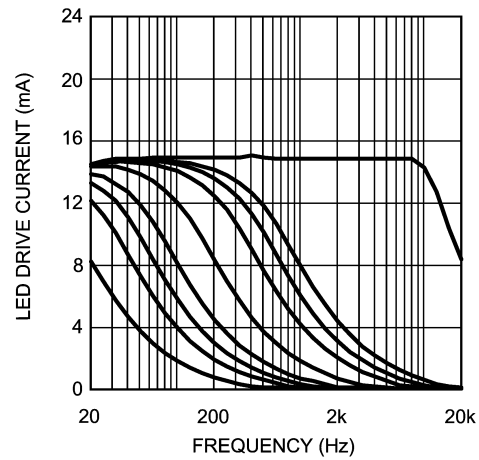
Typical Performance Characteristics (Note 11) (Continued)

**Highpass Filter Frequency Response
vs HPF_F<1:0> setting**
(Top - 3.5kHz setting, Mid - 6.3kHz setting, Bot -8.9kHz
setting)



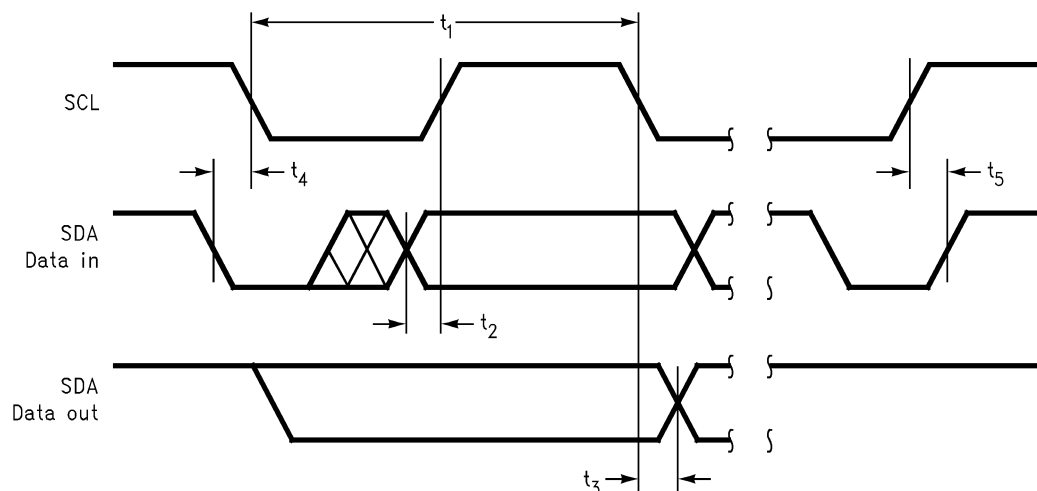
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Low Pass Filter Frequency Responsevs Cfilt
(From Left to Right: Cfilt (μ F) = 2.2, 1.0, 0.68, 0.47, 0.22,
0.1, 0.068, 0.047, No Cfilt)



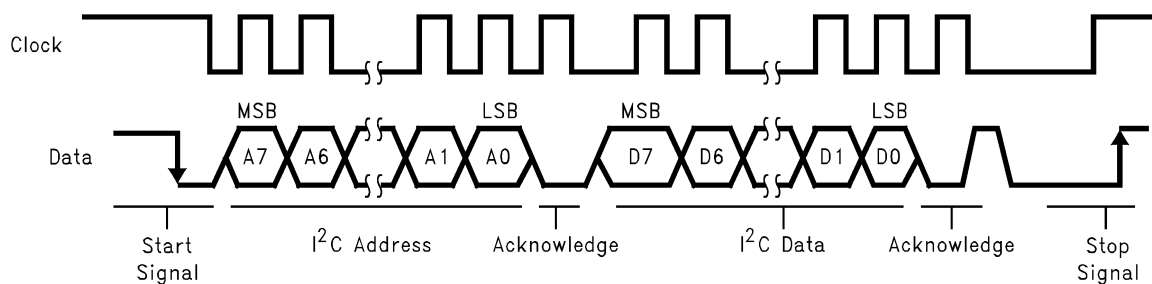
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Application Information



201212F4

FIGURE 2. I²C Timing Diagram



201212F5

FIGURE 3. I²C Bus Format

TABLE 1. Color LED Driver Chip Address

| | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Chip Address | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | EC | 0 |
| ADR = 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ADR = 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

EC - externally configured by ADR pin

TABLE 2. Color LED Driver Control Registers

| Register Name | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
|------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mode Select | 0 | 0 | 0 | MS4 | MS3 | MS2 | MS1 | MS0 |
| Frequency Select | 0 | 1 | 0 | FS4 | FS3 | FS2 | FS1 | FS0 |
| Pattern Select | 0 | 1 | 1 | PS4 | PS3 | PS2 | PS1 | PS0 |
| Current Select | 1 | 0 | CS5 | CS4 | CS3 | CS2 | CS1 | CS0 |
| Gain Select | 1 | 1 | GS5 | GS4 | GS3 | GS2 | GS1 | GS0 |

Application Information (Continued)

TABLE 3. Mode Select Register

| Data Bit | Bit Name | Default Value | Condition | Function |
|----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| MS0 | I ² C_SD | 1 | 0 | Enables device power up mode |
| | | | 1 | Enables device shutdown mode |
| MS1 | I ² C_RST | 0 | 0 | Enables device normal operation |
| | | | 1 | Enables device RESET, excluding the I ² C register settings |
| MS2 | RAND | 1 | 0 | Disables the audio synchronization randomizer |
| | | | 1 | Enables the audio synchronization randomizer |
| MS3 | RSVD | 0 | 0 | RESERVED |
| | | | 1 | |
| MS4 | RSVD | 0 | 0 | RESERVED |
| | | | 1 | |

TABLE 4. Frequency Select Register

| Data Bit | Bit Name | Default Value | Condition | Function | |
|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FS0 | PWM_F0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the oscillation frequency of the PWM. PWM oscillation frequency is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | PWM_F<1:0> | PWM Frequency |
| FS1 | PWM_F1 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 15kHz |
| | | | | 01 | 60Hz |
| | | | 1 | 10 | 7Hz |
| | | | | 11 | 4Hz |
| FS2 | RSVD | 0 | 0 | RESERVED | |
| | | | 1 | | |
| FS3 | HPF_F0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the internal high pass filter cutoff frequency. High pass filter cutoff frequency is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | | |
| FS4 | HPF_F1 | 1 | 0 | HPF_F<1:0> | High Pass Filter Cutoff Frequency |
| | | | 1 | 00 | 3.5kHz |
| | | | | 01 | 6.3kHz |
| | | | | 10 | 6.3kHz |
| | | | | 11 | 8.9kHz |

Application Information (Continued)

TABLE 5. Pattern Select Register

| Data Bit | Bit Name | Default Value | Condition | Function |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| PS0 | I ² C_SEL | 0 | 0 | Enables LED drivers to be controlled by audio synchronization |
| | | | 1 | Enables LED drivers to be controlled through I ² C |
| PS1 | I ² C_LED1 | 0 | 0 | Disables the LED1 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| | | | 1 | Enables the LED1 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| PS2 | I ² C_LED2 | 0 | 0 | Disables the LED2 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| | | | 1 | Enables the LED2 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| PS3 | I ² C_LED3 | 0 | 0 | Disables the LED3 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| | | | 1 | Enables the LED3 driver, if I ² C_SEL is set |
| PS4 | RSVD | 0 | 0 | RESERVED |
| | | | 1 | RESERVED |

TABLE 6. Current Select Register

| Data Bit | Bit Name | Default Value | Condition | Function | |
|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| CS0 | ILED1_0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the current drive of the LED1 driver. Current drive for LED1 is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | ILED1<1:0> | Current Drive Setting |
| CS1 | ILED1_1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 0.66X |
| | | | | 01 | 1X |
| | | | 1 | 10 | 1.33X |
| | | | | 11 | 2X |
| CS2 | ILED2_0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the current drive of the LED2 driver. Current drive for LED2 is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | ILED2<1:0> | Current Drive Setting |
| CS3 | ILED2_1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 0.66X |
| | | | | 01 | 1X |
| | | | 1 | 10 | 1.33X |
| | | | | 11 | 2X |
| CS4 | ILED3_0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the current drive of the LED3 driver. Current drive for LED3 is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | ILED3<1:0> | Current Drive Setting |
| CS5 | ILED3_1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 0.66X |
| | | | | 01 | 1X |
| | | | 1 | 10 | 1.33X |
| | | | | 11 | 2X |

Application Information (Continued)

TABLE 7. Gain Select Register

| Data Bit | Bit Name | Default Value | Condition | Function | |
|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| GSO | MGAIN0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the gain response of the midband audio synchronized filter which drives the LED2 PWM color LED driver for the midband audio frequencies. Gain is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | | |
| GS1 | MGAIN1 | 1 | 0 | MGAIN<2:0> | Midband Filter Gain |
| | | | 1 | | |
| GS2 | MGAIN2 | 0 | 0 | 000 | minimum |
| | | | 1 | 001 | low |
| | | | | 010 | medium |
| | | | | 011 | high |
| | | | | 100 | maximum |
| GS3 | SGAIN0 | 0 | 0 | Programs the audio gain of the input summing amplifier. Gain is set as follows: | |
| | | | 1 | | |
| GS4 | SGAIN1 | 1 | 0 | SGAIN<2:0> | Input Signal Gain |
| | | | 1 | 000 | –11dB |
| GS5 | SGAIN2 | 0 | 0 | 001 | –6.5dB |
| | | | | 010 | 0dB |
| | | | 1 | 011 | 3.5dB |
| | | | | 100 | 6dB |
| | | | | 101 | 10dB |
| | | | | 110 | 12dB |

Application Information (Continued)

I²C COMPATIBLE INTERFACE

The LM4970 uses a serial bus which conforms to the I²C protocol to control the chip's functions with two wires: clock (SCL) and data (SDA). The clock line is uni-directional. The data line is bi-directional (open-collector) with a pullup resistor (typically 10kΩ). The maximum clock frequency specified by the I²C standard is 400kHz. In this discussion, the master is the controlling microcontroller and the slave is the LM4970.

The I²C address for the LM4970 is determined using the ADR pin. The LM4970's two possible I²C chip addresses are of the form 111101X₁0 (binary), where X₁ = 0, if ADR is logic low; and X₁ = 1, if ADR is logic high. If the I²C interface is used to address a number of chips in a system, the LM4970's chip address can be changed to avoid any possible address conflicts.

The bus format for the I²C interface is shown in Figure 3. The data is latched in on the rising edge of the clock. The bus format diagram is broken up into six major sections:

The "start" signal is generated by lowering the data signal while the clock signal is high. The start signal will alert all devices attached to the I²C bus to check the incoming address against their own address.

The 8-bit chip address is sent next, most significant bit first. Each address bit must be stable while the clock level is high. After the last bit of the address bit is sent, the master checks for the LM4970's acknowledge. The master releases the data line high (through a pullup resistor). Then the master sends a clock pulse. If the LM4970 has received the address correctly, then it holds the data line low during the clock pulse. If the data line is not low, then the master should send a "stop" signal (discussed later) and abort the transfer.

The 8 bits of data are sent next, most significant bit first. Each data bit should be valid while the clock level is stable high.

After the data byte is sent, the master must check for another acknowledge to see if the LM4970 received the data.

If the master has more data bytes to send to the LM4970, then the master can repeat the previous two steps until all data bytes have been sent.

The "stop" signal ends the transfer. To signal "stop", the data signal goes high while the clock signal is high. The data line should be held high when not in use.

AUDIO SYNCHRONIZATION MODE

The LM4970 features an audio synchronization mode where each PWM color LED driver output is dependent on the audio input signal. The audio synchronization mode allows each LED output to react to the amplitude of the audio input signal, according to the LED output's assigned frequency band. Audio synchronization mode is activated by clearing the I2C_SEL bit in the Pattern Select Register.

The audio synchronization filter separates the mixed audio signal into three frequency bands: lowband, midband, and highband. Each frequency band is assigned to a particular PWM LED output, with lowband controlling the duty cycle of the LED1 output, midband controlling the duty cycle of the LED2 output, and highband controlling the duty cycle of the LED3 output. This occurs whenever the audio synchronization randomizer is not turned on. The operation of the audio synchronization randomizer is explained in the **Audio Synchronization Randomizer** section. The duty cycle of any

given LED output is dependent upon the amplitude of the audio signal for its particular frequency band. An increase in the amplitude of the audio signal will increase the duty cycle of the PWM LED driver. LEDs driven with a higher duty cycle results in a brighter lighting effect.

The LM4970 has three single-ended analog audio inputs designated M_{IN}, L_{IN}, and R_{IN}, where mono voice data is routed to M_{IN} and stereo MP3 or stereo FM radio data is routed to L_{IN} and R_{IN}. Audio signals coupled in from M_{IN}, L_{IN}, and R_{IN} are mixed together by an audio input summing amplifier. The gain of the audio input summing amplifier is programmed by the SGAIN<2:0> bits of the Gain Select Register. Increasing the gain of the audio input summing amplifier will increase the intensity of the LEDs in audio synchronization mode.

The pole of the low pass filter band is set by the filter cap, Cfilt, and an internal 4kΩ resistor. The pole of the high pass filter band is internally set by programming the HPF_F<1:0> bits of the Frequency Select Register. The midband frequency band is a function of the lowband and highband poles. The gain response of the midband frequency band can be set by programming the MGAIN<2:0> bits of the Gain Select Register.

AUDIO SYNCHRONIZATION RANDOMIZER

The LM4970 features a randomizer block that randomizes the frequency band assigned to each PWM LED driver during audio synchronization operation. The randomizer is activated by setting the RAND bit in the Mode Select Register. Clearing the RAND bit will disable the randomizer. The randomizer can only be activated when the LM4970 is programmed to audio synchronization mode. The interval at which randomizer assigns a new frequency band is set to occur once every 3.2 seconds. The randomizer ensures that all the colored LEDs will light up over a long duration even if the audio input has a fixed frequency.

I²C PATTERN MODE

The LM4970 features an I²C pattern mode for applications where direct control of the LED outputs is required. I²C pattern mode is activated by setting the I2C_SEL bit in the Pattern Select Register. The LED1 output duty cycle can be programmed to 100% by setting the I2C_LED1 bit in the Pattern Select Register. Clearing the I2C_LED1 bit sets the LED1 output duty cycle to 0%. The LED2 output duty cycle can be programmed to 100% by setting the I2C_LED2 bit in the Pattern Select Register. Clearing the I2C_LED2 bit sets the LED2 output duty cycle to 0%. The LED3 output duty cycle can be programmed to 100% by setting the I2C_LED3 bit in the Pattern Select Register. Clearing the I2C_LED3 bit sets the LED3 output duty cycle to 0%. Color LEDs driven at 100% duty cycle are fully on, and driven at 0% duty cycle are fully off.

PWM FREQUENCY

The PWM frequency of the color LED drivers is programmed through the PWM_F<1:0> bits of the Frequency Select Register. The LM4970 features four different PWM frequency settings: 15kHz, 60Hz, 7Hz, and 4Hz. PWM frequency is analogous to the sampling rate of the audio input signal. A higher PWM frequency setting will result in a more accurate LED representation of the audio input signal in the audio synchronization mode. However, a PWM frequency that is set too high will decrease the ON time of the LED

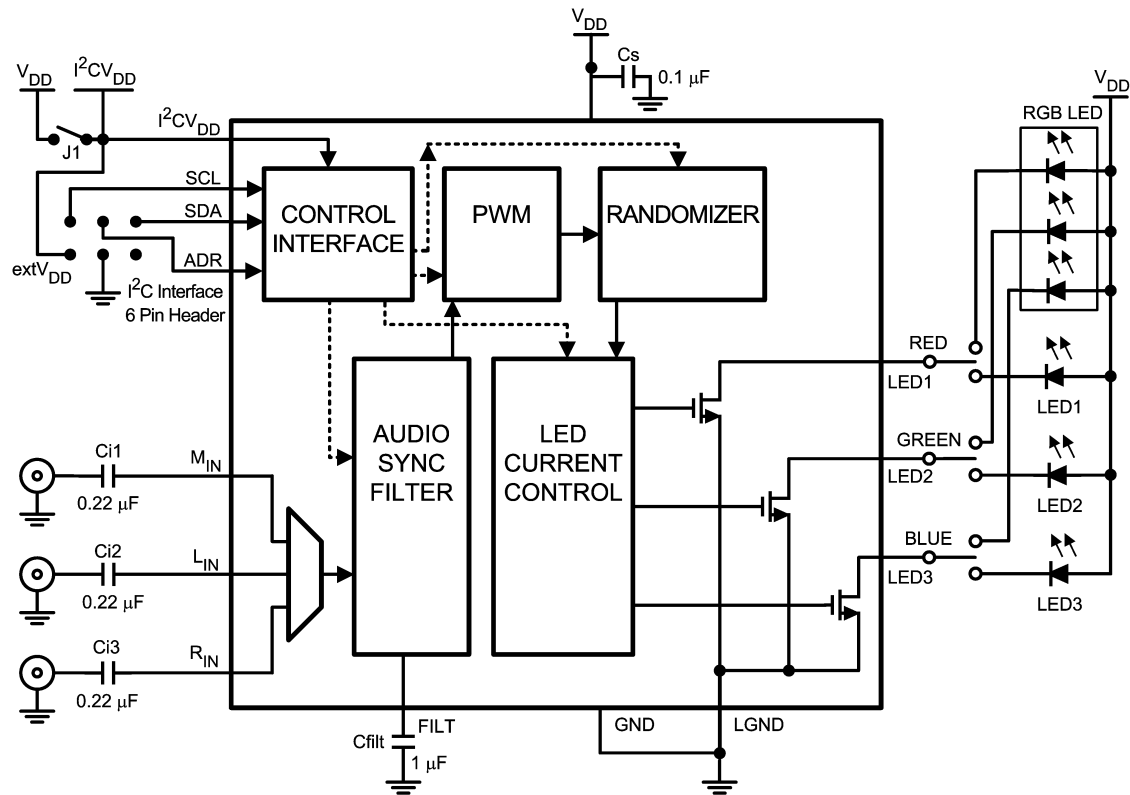
Application Information (Continued)

which will result in reduced LED intensity. A PWM frequency setting of 60Hz results in an optimal balance between LED accuracy and intensity.

DRIVING RGB LED MODULES

The LM4970's PWM LED outputs can be used to drive individual color LEDs or RGB LED modules. When driving RGB LED modules in audio synchronization mode, the color

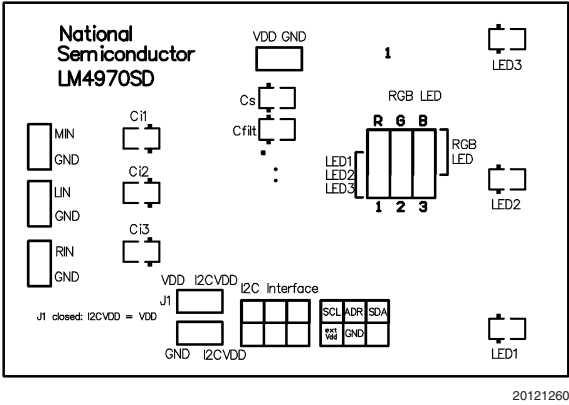
and intensity of the RGB LED module will be dependent on the audio input signal. In I²C pattern mode, the RGB LED module can be set to any of seven distinct colors, based on the status of the I2C_LED1, I2C_LED2, and I2C_LED3 bit settings.



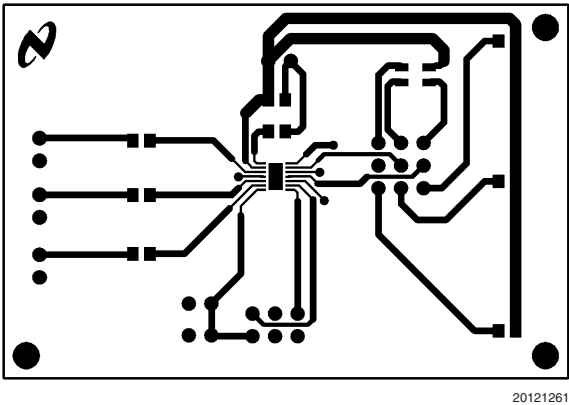
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FIGURE 4. Reference Design Board Schematic

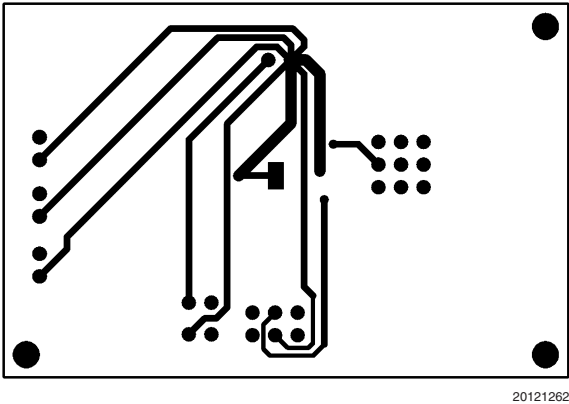
Demonstration Board SD PCB Layout



Recommended SD PCB Layout:
Top Silkscreen



Recommended SD PCB Layout:
Top Layer

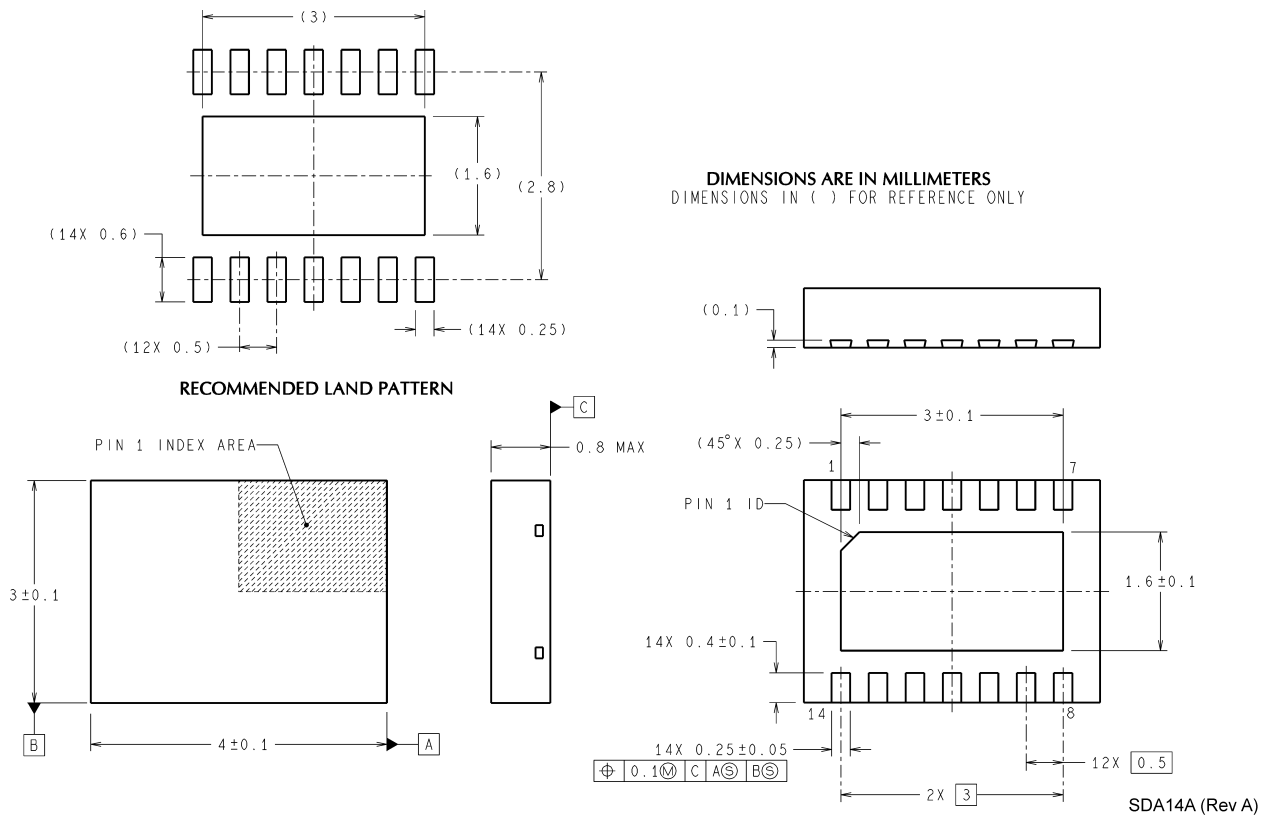


Recommended SD PCB Layout:
Bottom Layer

Revision History

| Rev | Date | Description |
|-----|---------|--|
| 1.1 | 5/26/06 | On Table 2 (pg 8), col D7 for Pattern Select, changed the '1' into '0'; then re-WEBd the D/S (per Alvin F.) (MC) |

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



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 Email: new.feedback@nsc.com
 Tel: 1-800-272-9959

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National Semiconductor
Europe Customer Support Center
 Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86
 Email: europe.support@nsc.com
 Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208
 English Tel: +44 (0) 870 24 0 2171
 Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

National Semiconductor
Asia Pacific Customer
Support Center
 Email: ap.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor
Japan Customer Support Center
 Fax: 81-3-5639-7507
 Email: jpn.feedback@nsc.com
 Tel: 81-3-5639-7560