National Semiconductor

January 14, 2008

LME49870
44V Single High Performance, High Fidelity Audio Operational Amplifier

General Description

The LME49870 is part of the ultra-low distortion, low noise, high slew rate operational amplifier series optimized and fully specified for high performance, high fidelity applications. Combining advanced leading-edge process technology with state-of-the-art circuit design, the LME49870 audio operational amplifier delivers superior audio signal amplification for outstanding audio performance. The LME49870 combines extremely low voltage noise density ($2.7nV/\sqrt{Hz}$) with vanishingly low THD+N (0.00003%) to easily satisfy the most demanding audio applications. To ensure that the most challenging loads are driven without compromise, the LME49870 has a high slew rate of ±20V/μs and an output current capability of ±26mA. Further, dynamic range is maximized by an output stage that drives 2kΩ loads to within 1V of either power supply voltage and to within 1.4V when driving 600Ω loads.

The LME49870's outstanding CMRR (120dB), PSRR (120dB), and V_{OS} (0.1mV) give the amplifier excellent operational amplifier DC performance.

The LME49870 has a wide supply range of ±2.5V to ±22V. Over this supply range the LME49870 maintains excellent common-mode rejection, power supply rejection, and low input bias current. The LME49870 is unity gain stable. This Audio Operational Amplifier achieves outstanding AC performance while driving complex loads with values as high as 100pF.

The LME49870 is available in 8–lead narrow body SOIC. Demonstration boards are available for each package.

Key Specifications

- Power Supply Voltage Range: ±2.5V to ±22V
- THD+N ($A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$)
  - $R_L = 2k\Omega$: 0.00003% (typ)
  - $R_L = 600\Omega$: 0.00003% (typ)
- Input Noise Density: $2.7nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ (typ)
- Slew Rate: ±20V/μs (typ)
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 55MHz (typ)
- Open Loop Gain ($R_L = 600\Omega$): 140dB (typ)
- Input Bias Current: 10nA (typ)
- Input Offset Voltage: 0.1mV (typ)
- DC Gain Linearity Error: 0.000009%

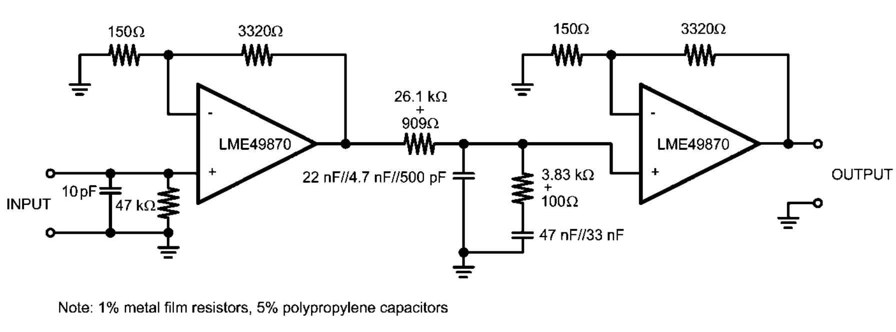
Features

- Easily drives 600Ω loads
- Optimized for superior audio signal fidelity
- Output short circuit protection
- PSRR and CMRR exceed 120dB (typ)

Applications

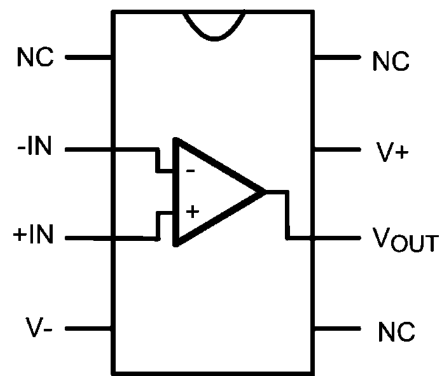
- High quality audio amplification
- High fidelity preamplifiers, phono preamps, and multimedia
- High performance professional audio
- High fidelity equalization and crossover networks with active filters
- High performance line drivers and receivers
- Low noise industrial applications including test, measurement, and ultrasound

Typical Application



Passively Equalized RIAA Phono Preamplifier

Connection Diagrams



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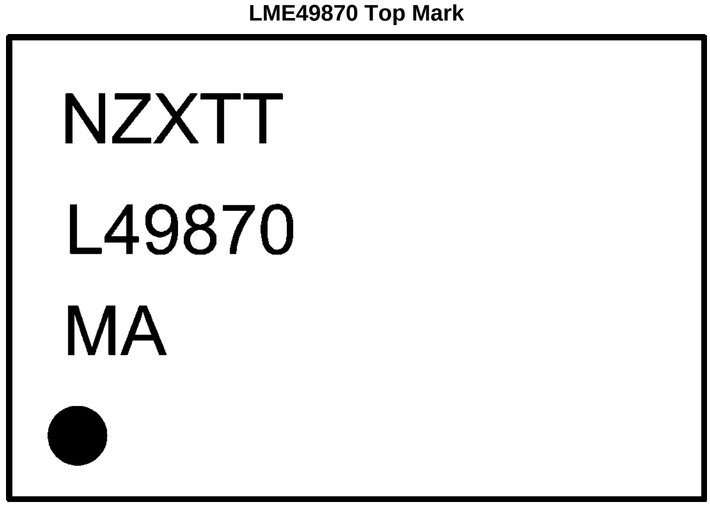
Order Number LME49870MA
See NS Package Number — M08A

LME49870 Top Mark



30019402

N — National Logo
Z — Assembly Plant code
X — 1 Digit Date code
TT — Die Traceability
L49870 — LME49870
MA — Package code

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.

Power Supply Voltage ($V_S = V^+ - V^-$)	46V
Storage Temperature	−65°C to 150°C
Input Voltage	(V-) - 0.7V to (V+) + 0.7V
Output Short Circuit (Note 3)	Continuous
Power Dissipation	Internally Limited
ESD Rating (Note 4)	2000V
ESD Rating (Note 5)	
Pins 1, 4, 7 and 8	200V
Pins 2, 3, 5 and 6	100V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Resistance	
θ_{JA} (SO)	145°C/W

Operating Ratings

Temperature Range	
$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$	$-40°C \le T_A \le 85°C$
Supply Voltage Range	$\pm2.5V \le V_S \le \pm22V$

Electrical Characteristics for the LME49870 (Note 1)

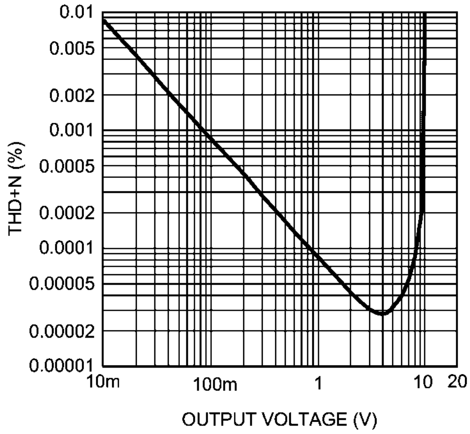
The following specifications apply for V_S = ±18V and ±22V, R_L = 2kΩ, R_{SOURCE} = 10Ω, f_{IN} = 1kHz, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LME49870 Typical (Note 6)	LME49870 Limit (Note 7)	Units (Limits)
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	A_V = 1, V_{OUT} = $3V_{rms}$ R_L = 2kΩ R_L = 600Ω	 0.00003 0.00003	 0.00009	% (max)
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion	A_V = 1, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$ Two-tone, 60Hz & 7kHz 4:1	0.00005		%
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product		55	45	MHz (min)
SR	Slew Rate		±20	±15	V/μs (min)
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	V_{OUT} = $1V_{P-P}$, –3dB referenced to output magnitude at f = 1kHz	10		MHz
t_s	Settling time	A_V = –1, 10V step, C_L = 100pF 0.1% error range	1.2		μs
e_n	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	f_{BW} = 20Hz to 20kHz	0.34	0.65	μV_{RMS} (max)
	Equivalent Input Noise Density	f = 1kHz f = 10Hz	2.5 6.4	4.7	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ (max)
i_n	Current Noise Density	f = 1kHz f = 10Hz	1.6 3.1		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage	V_S = ±18V	±0.12		mV (max)
		V_S = ±22V	±0.14	±0.7	mV (max)
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift vs Temperature	$-40°C \le T_A \le 85°C$	0.1		μV/°C
PSRR	Average Input Offset Voltage Shift vs Power Supply Voltage	V_S = ±18V, ΔV_S = 24V (Note 8) V_S = ±22V, ΔV_S = 30V	120 120	 110	dB (min)
I_B	Input Bias Current	V_{CM} = 0V	10	72	nA (max)
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Input Bias Current Drift vs Temperature	$-40°C \le T_A \le 85°C$	0.2		nA/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	V_{CM} = 0V	11	65	nA (max)
V_{IN-CM}	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V_S = ±18V	+17.1 –16.9		V (min) V (min)
		V_S = ±22V	+21.0 –20.8		

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LME49870		Units (Limits)
			Typical	Limit	
			(Note 6)	(Note 7)	
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	V_S = ±18V –12V≤Vcm≤12V	120		dB (min)
		V_S = ±22V –15V≤Vcm≤15V	120	110	dB (min)
Z_{IN}	Differential Input Impedance		30		kΩ
	Common Mode Input Impedance	–10V<Vcm<10V	1000		MΩ
A_{VOL}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V_S = ±18V –12V≤Vout≤12V R_L = 600Ω R_L = 2kΩ R_L = 10Ω	140 140 140		dB dB dB
		V_S = ±22V –15V≤Vout≤15V R_L = 600Ω R_L = 2kΩ R_L = 10Ω	140 140 140	125	dB dB dB
R_L V_{OUTMAX}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 600Ω V_S = ±18V V_S = ±22V			

Typical Performance Characteristics

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 2kΩ



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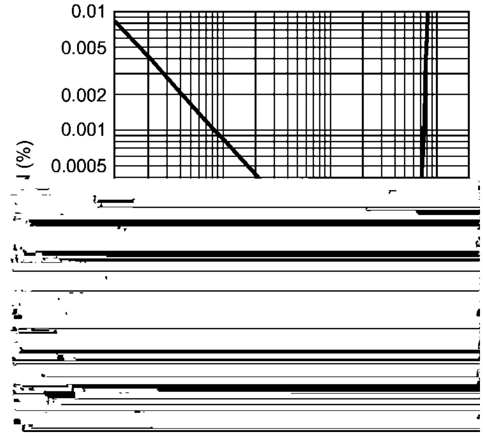
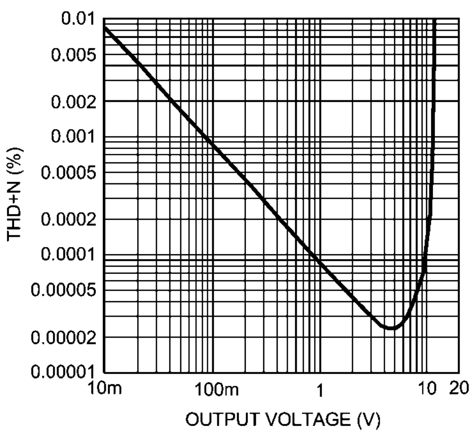
THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 2kΩ



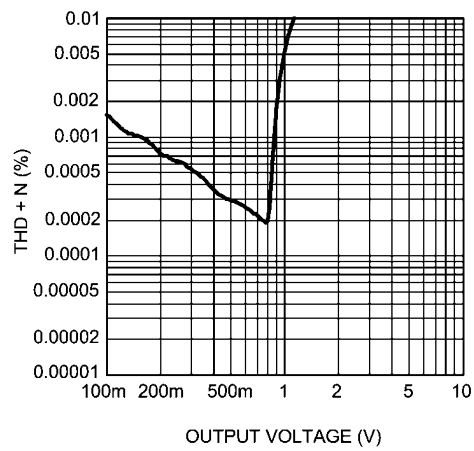
300194k7

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 2kΩ



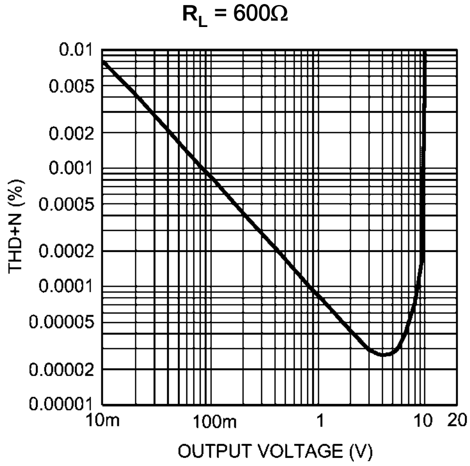
300194k8

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ



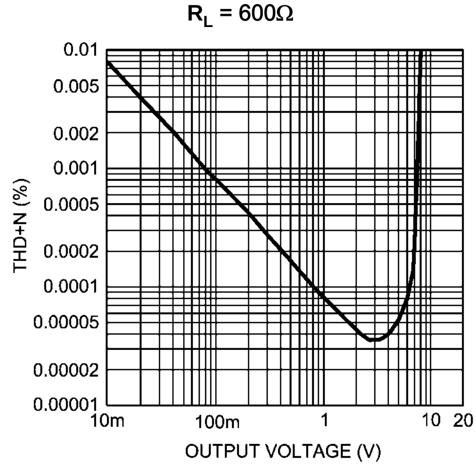
300194i4

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 600Ω



300194k9

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 600Ω



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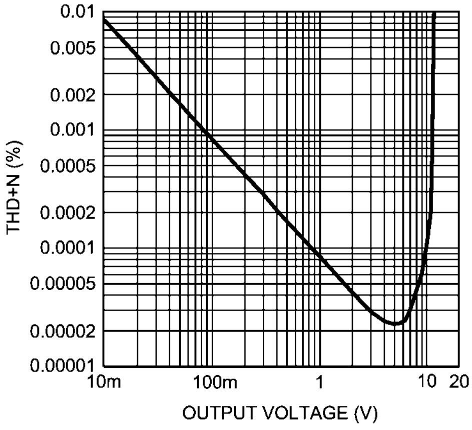
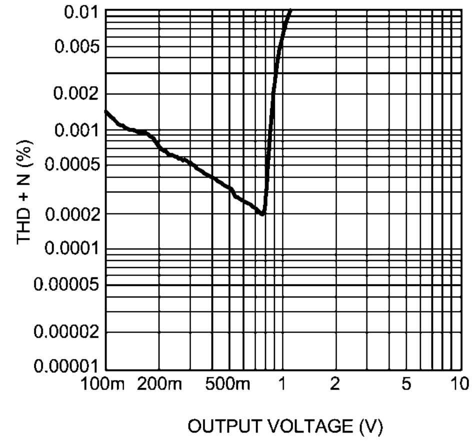
THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 600Ω



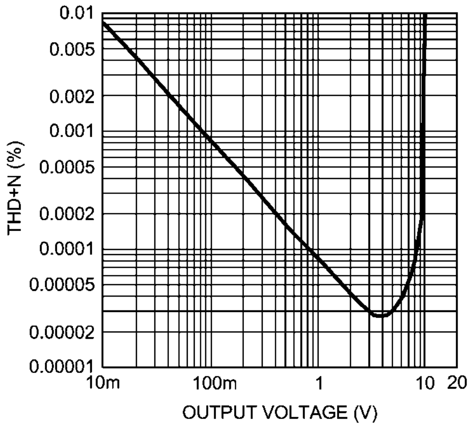
300194l1

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 600Ω



300194i6

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 10kΩ



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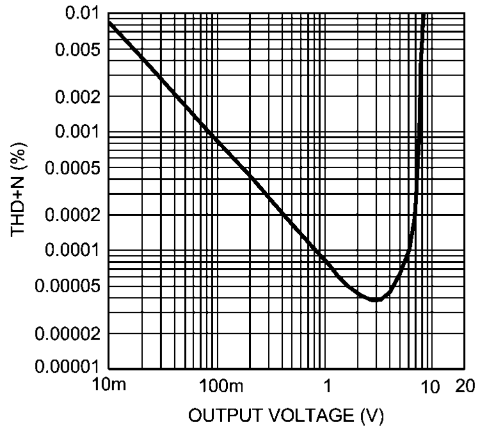
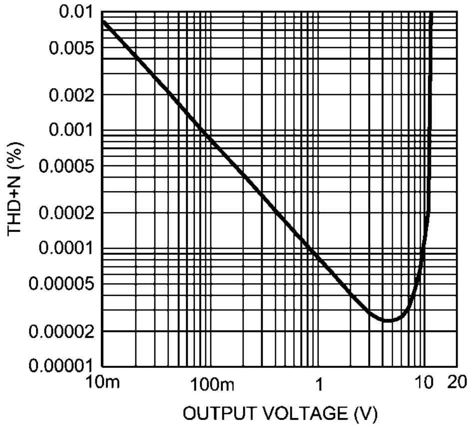
THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 10kΩ



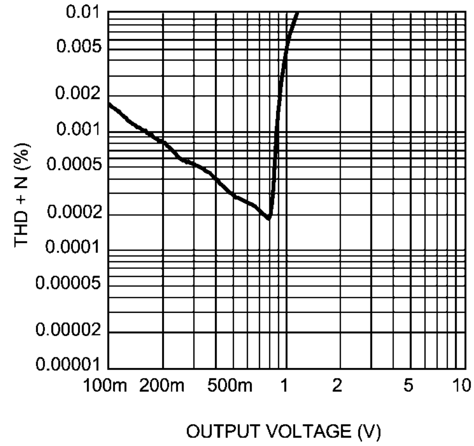
300194l3

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 10kΩ



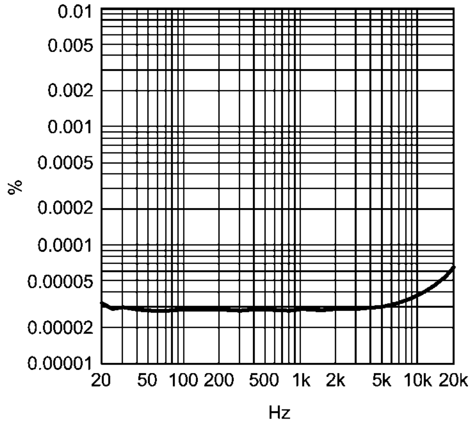
300194l4

THD+N vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ



300194i5

THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 2kΩ



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THD+N vs Frequency
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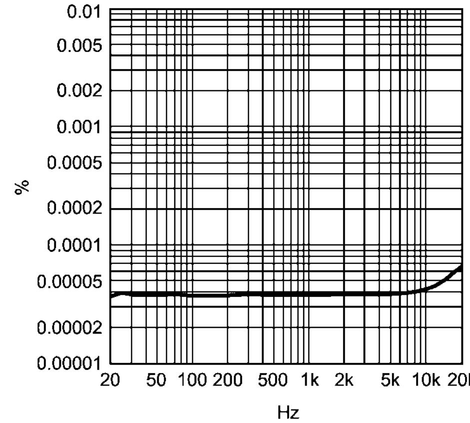
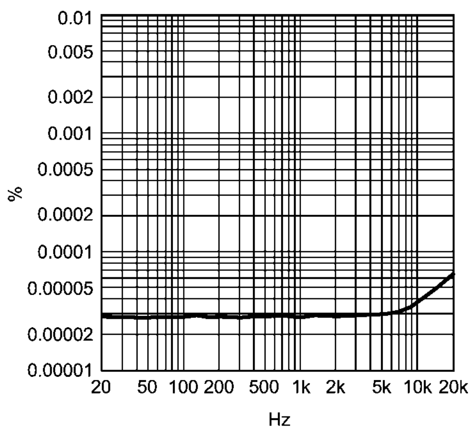
R_L = 2kΩ



30019462

THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 2kΩ



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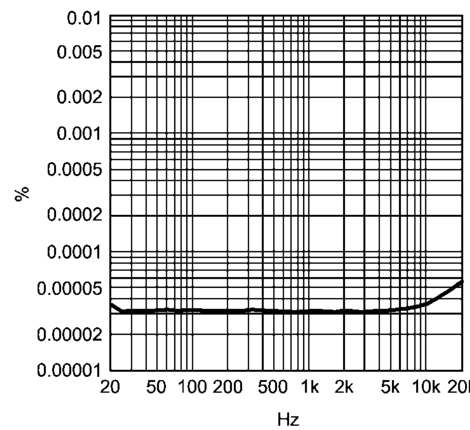
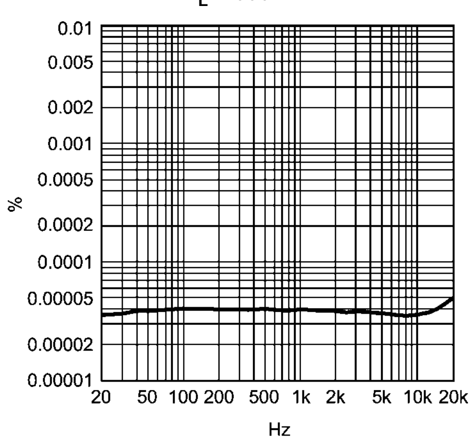
THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 600Ω



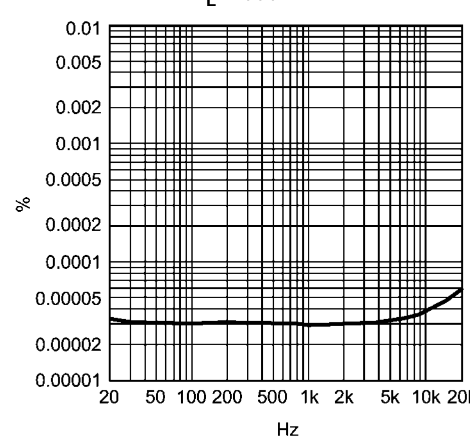
30019459

THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 600Ω



300194k3

THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 600Ω



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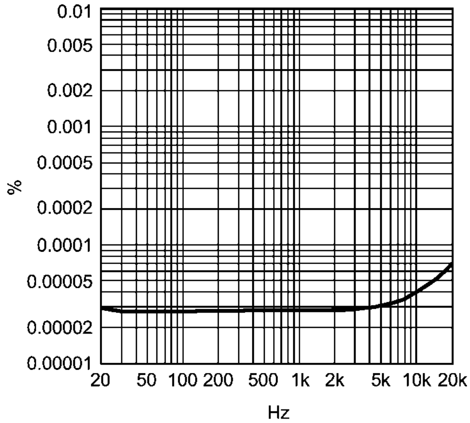
THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 10kΩ



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THD+N vs Frequency
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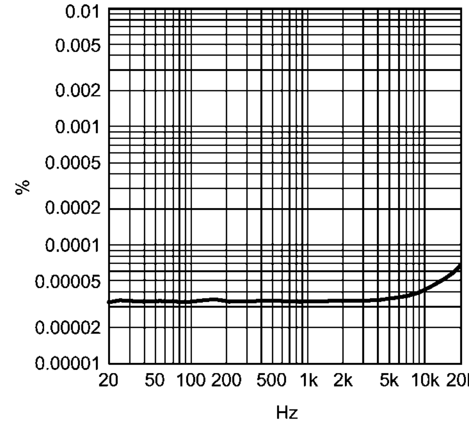
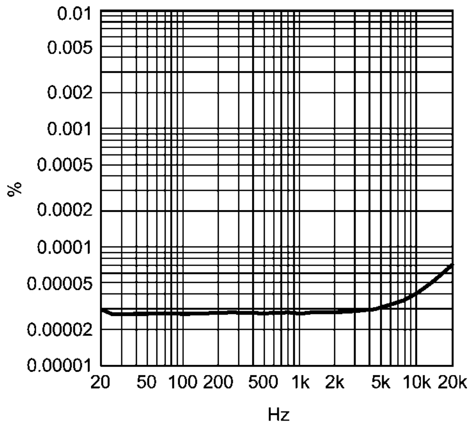
R_L = 10kΩ



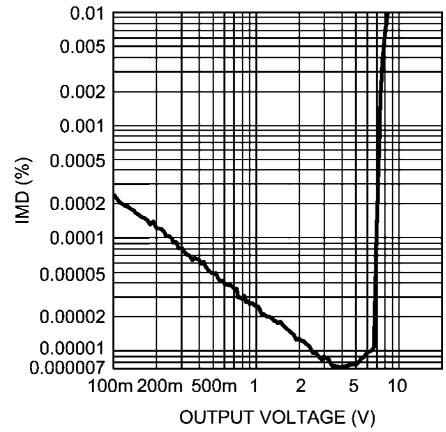
30019466

THD+N vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V, V_{OUT} = $3V_{RMS}$
R_L = 10kΩ



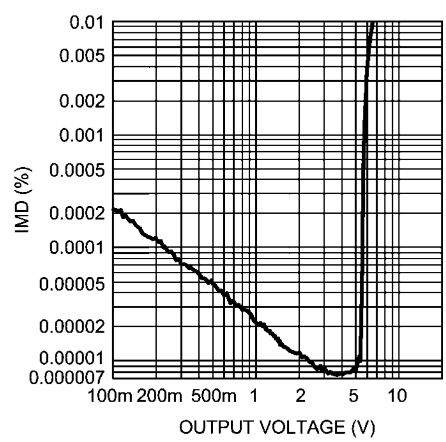
30019468

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 2kΩ



300194e6

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 2kΩ



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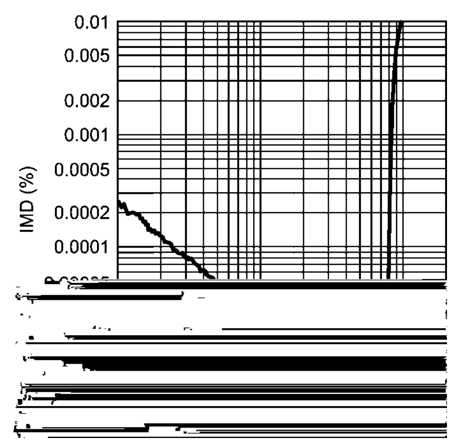
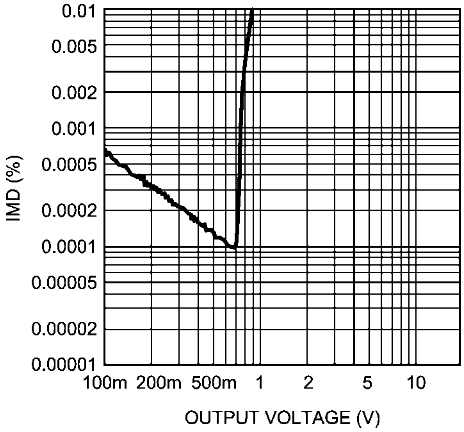
IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 2kΩ



300194e7

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ



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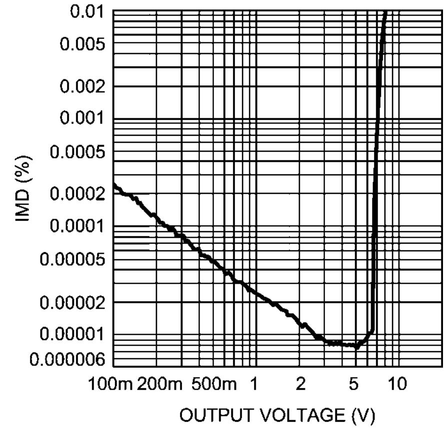
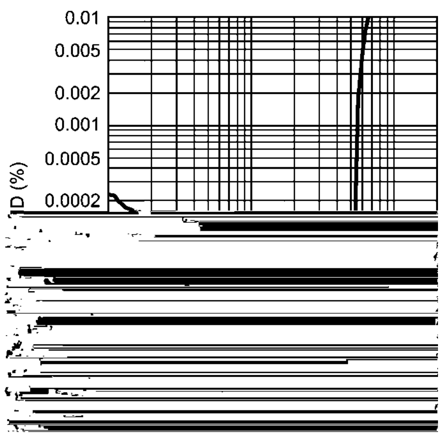
IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 600Ω



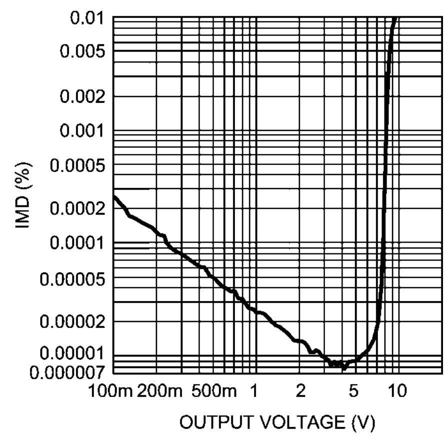
300194e2

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 600Ω



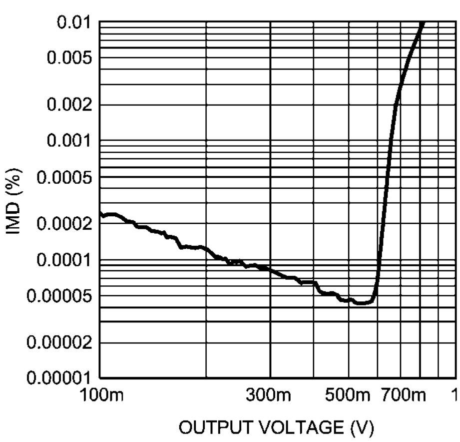
300194e0

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 600Ω



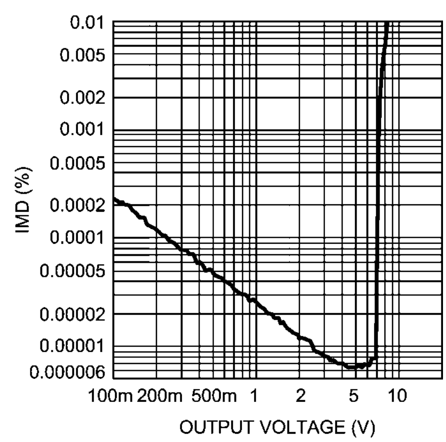
300194e3

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 600Ω



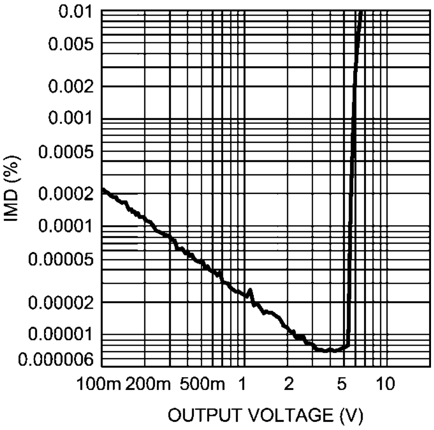
300194e1

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 10kΩ



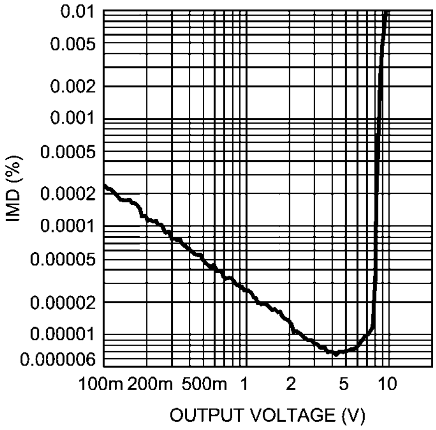
300194f1

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 10kΩ



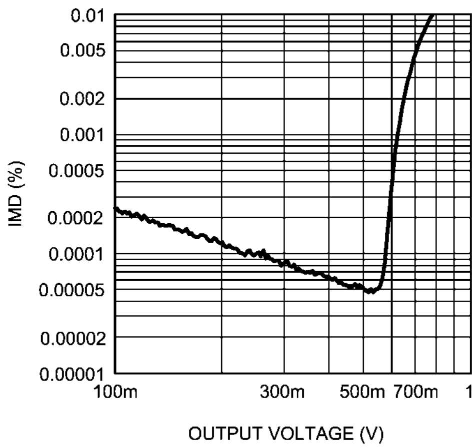
300194f0

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 10kΩ



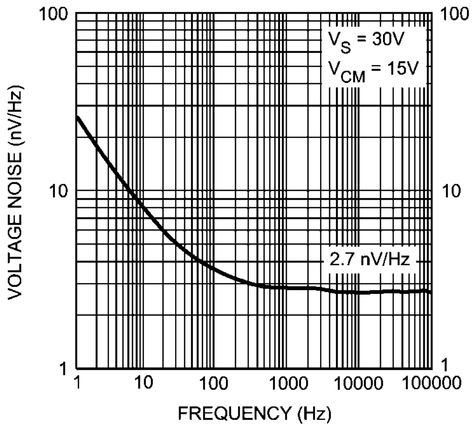
300194f2

IMD vs Output Voltage
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ



300194l6

Voltage Noise Density vs Frequency



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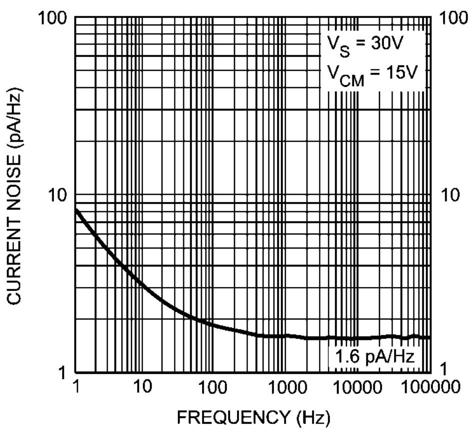
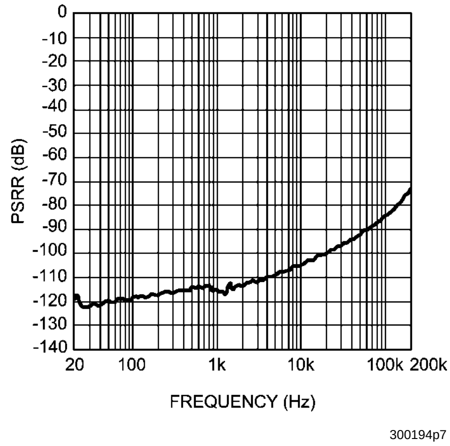
Current Noise Density vs Frequency



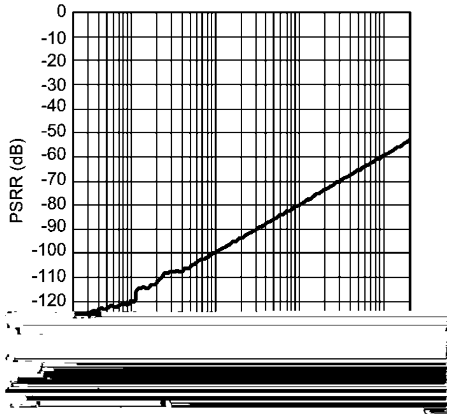
300194h7

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



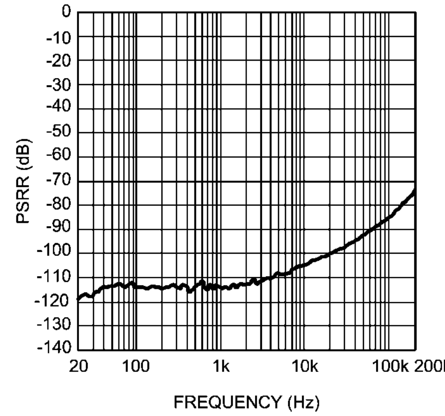
300194p7

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



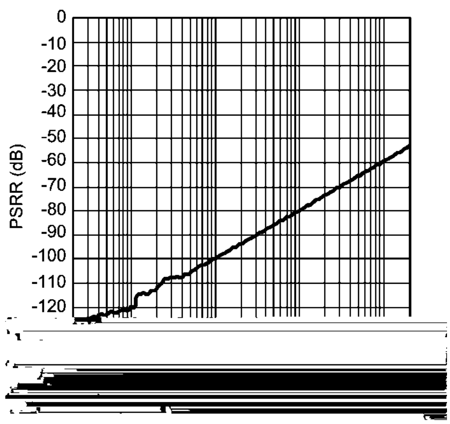
300194r2

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



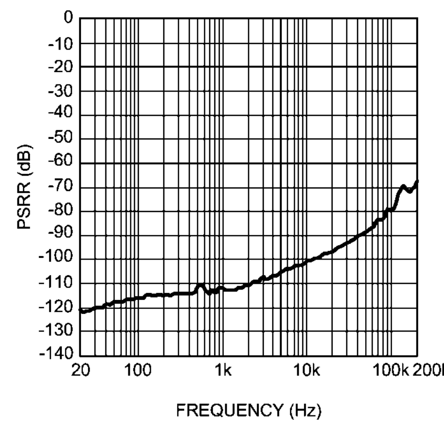
300194q0

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



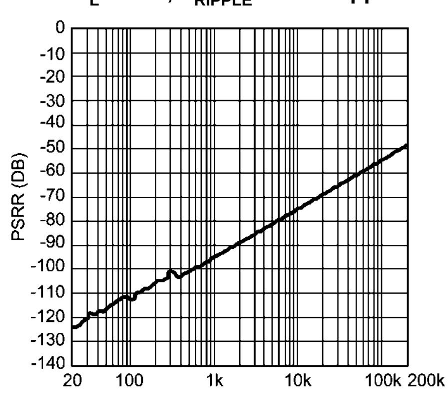
300194r2

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



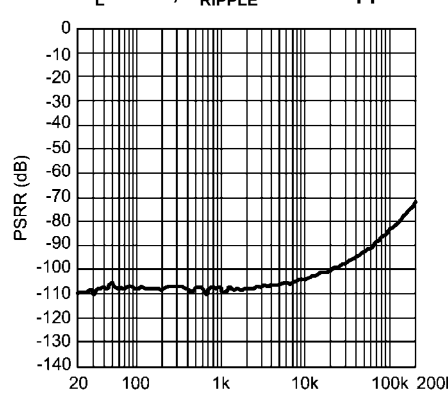
300194p4

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



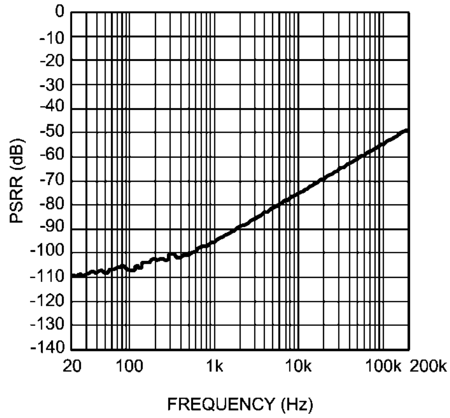
300194q9

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



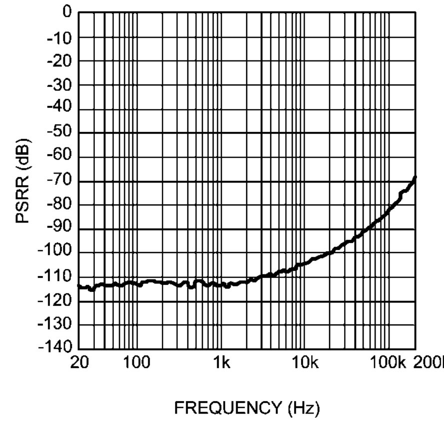
300194q3

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



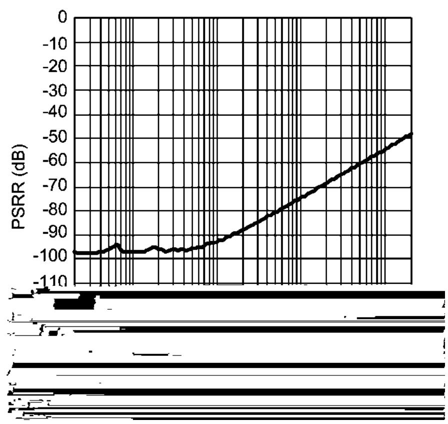
300194r8

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



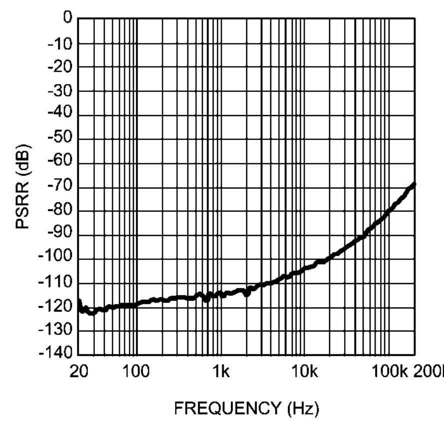
300194p1

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



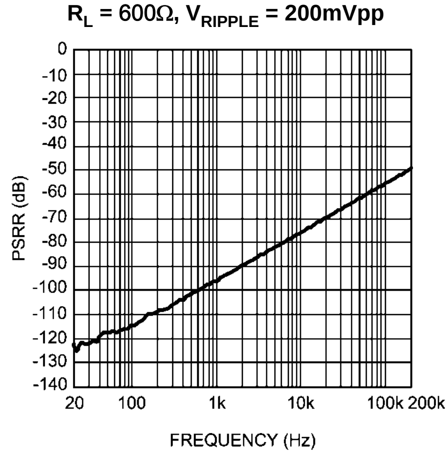
300194q6

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



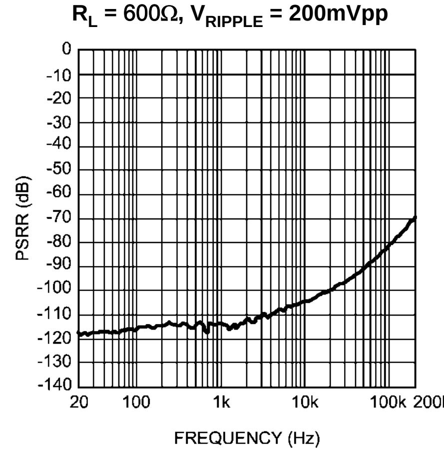
300194p9

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



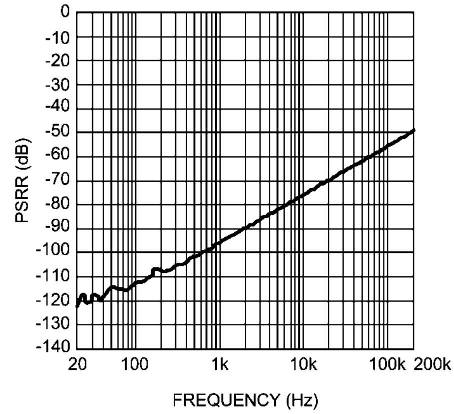
300194r4

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



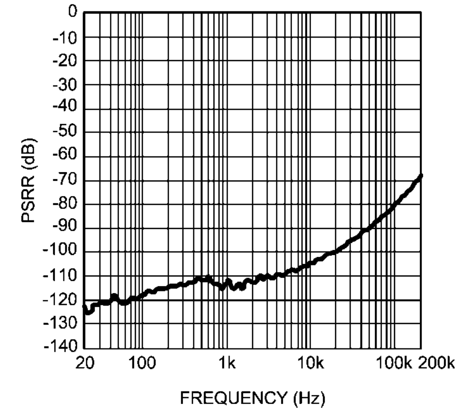
300194q2

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



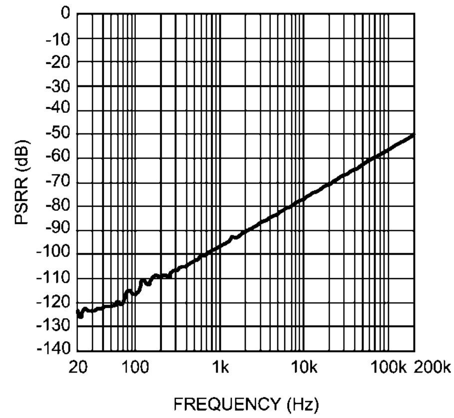
300194r7

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



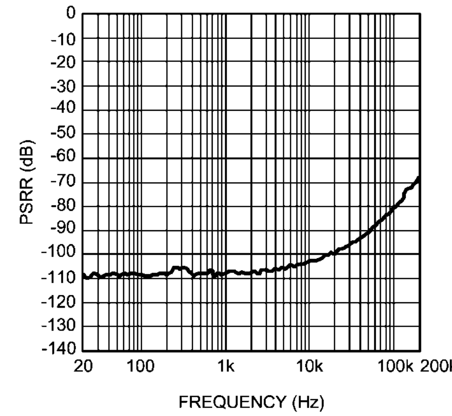
300194p6

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



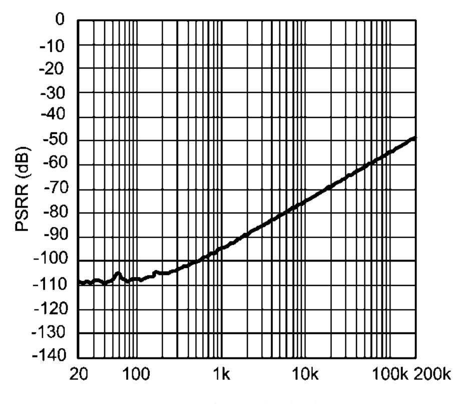
300194r1

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



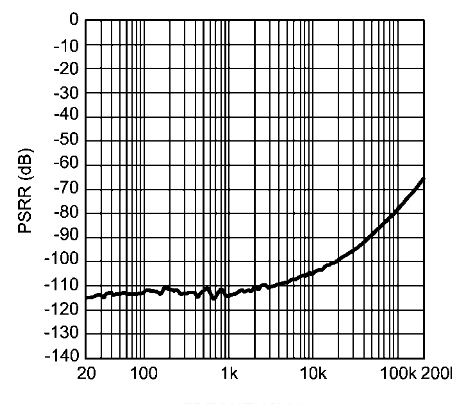
300194q5

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



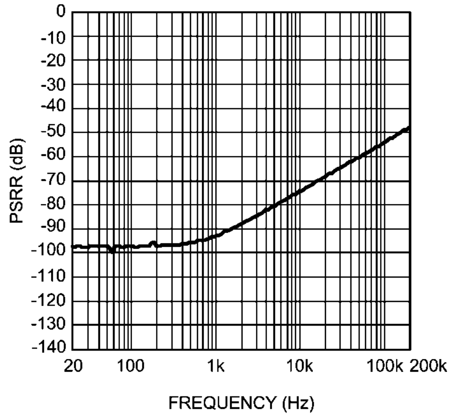
300194s0

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



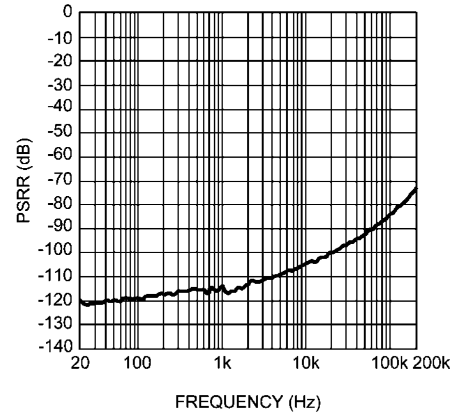
300194p3

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 600Ω, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



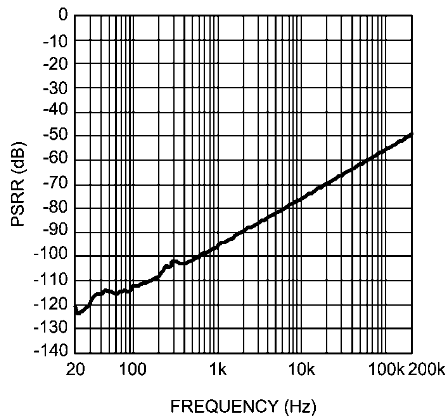
300194q8

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



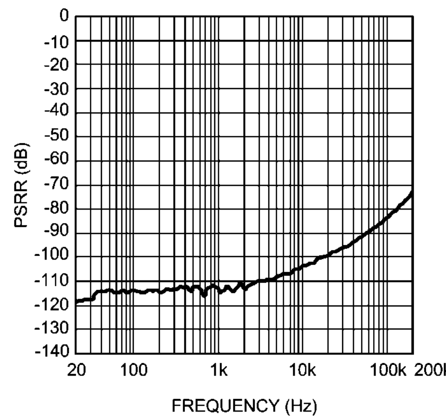
300194p8

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



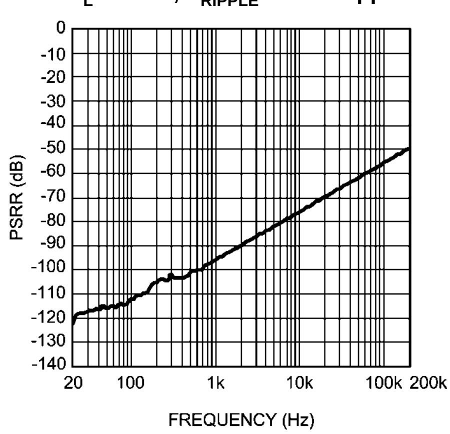
300194r3

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



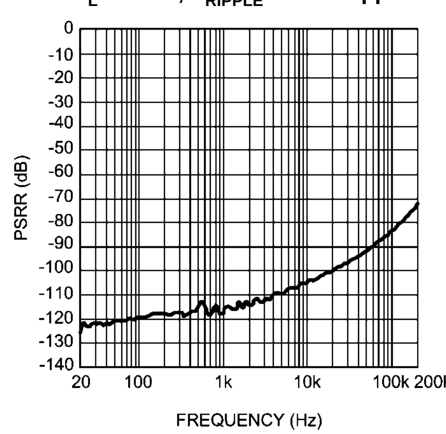
300194q1

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = –17V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



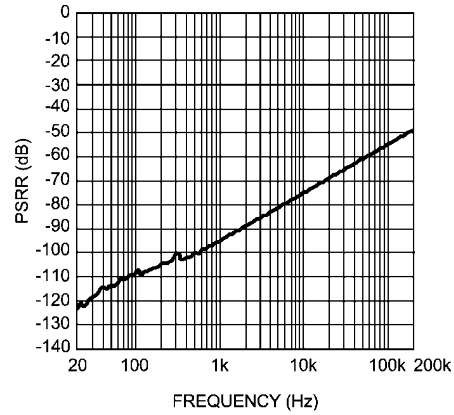
300194r6

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



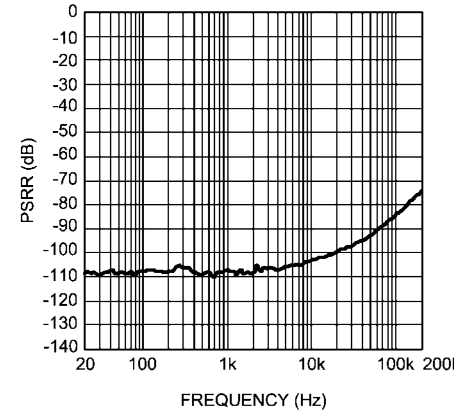
300194p5

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



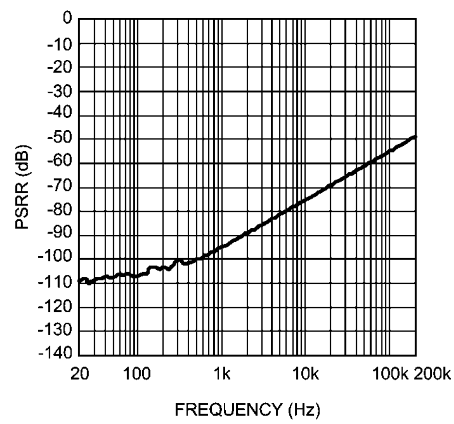
300194r0

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



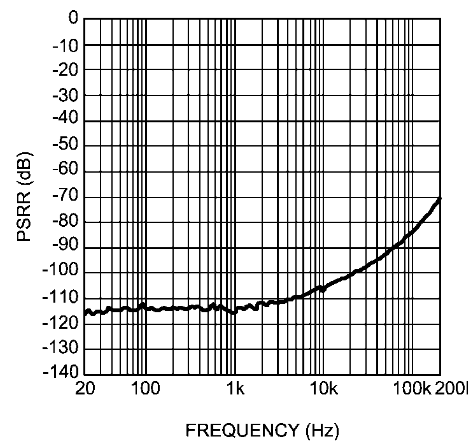
300194q4

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



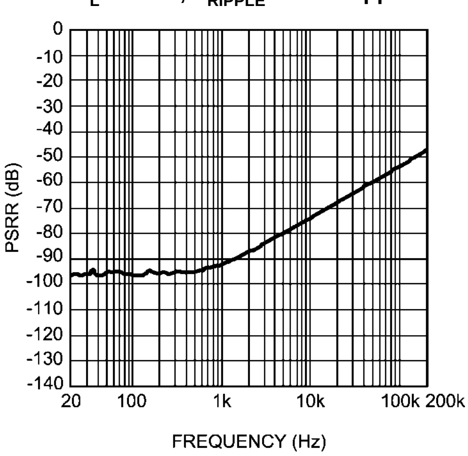
300194r9

PSRR+ vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



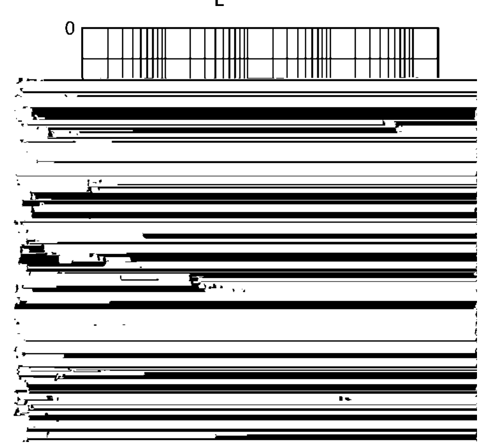
300194p2

PSRR- vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mVpp



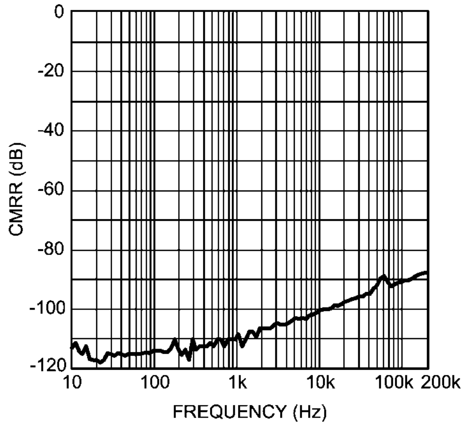
300194q7

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 2kΩ



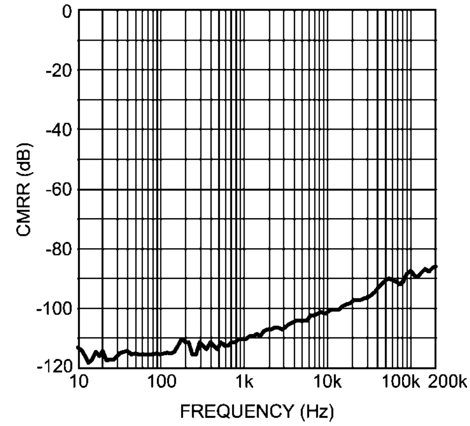
300194g0

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 2kΩ



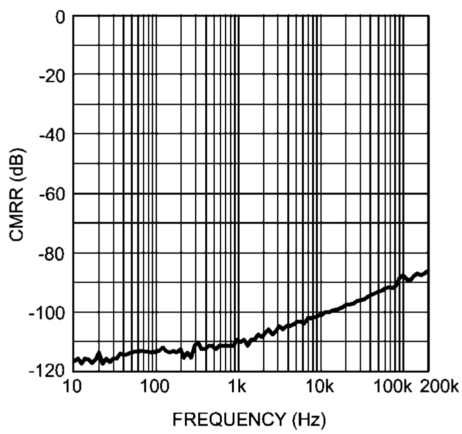
300194f7

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 2kΩ



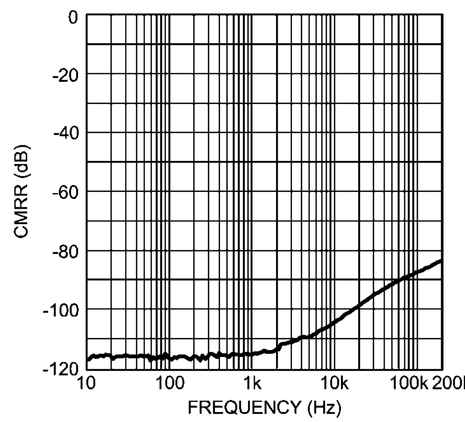
300194g3

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ



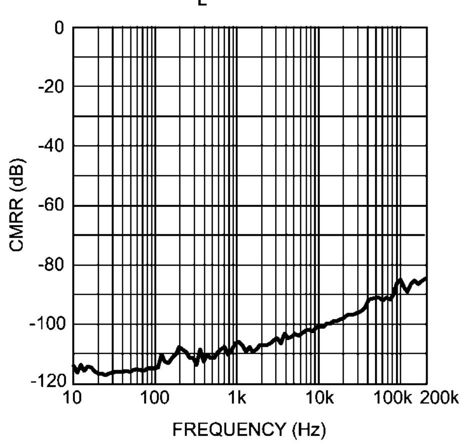
300194f4

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 600Ω



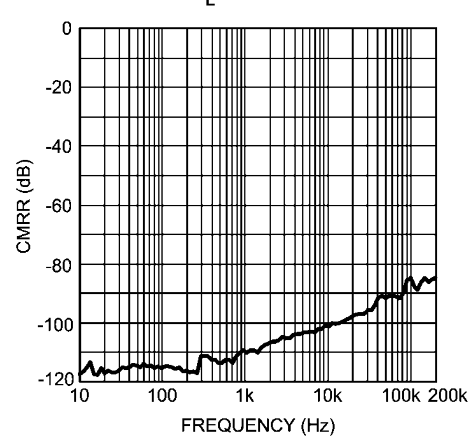
300194o9

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 600Ω



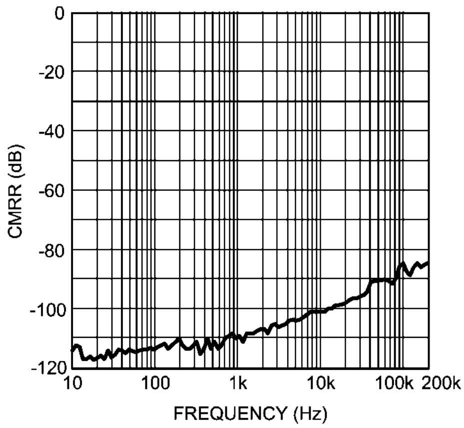
300194f9

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 600Ω



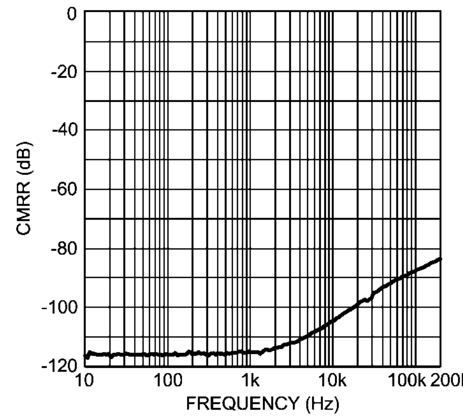
300194g5

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 600Ω



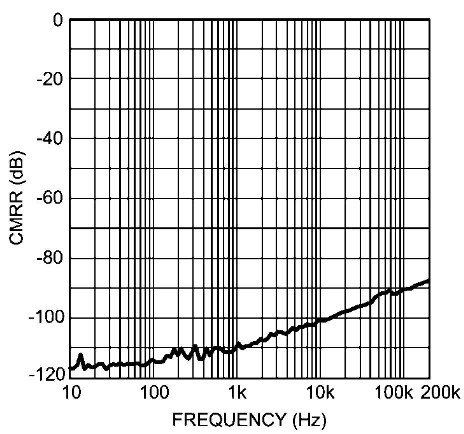
300194f6

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
R_L = 10kΩ



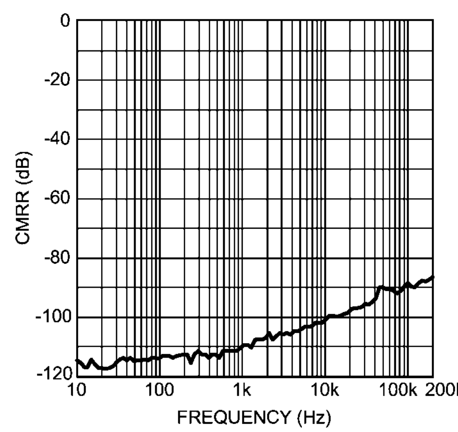
300194o8

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
R_L = 10kΩ



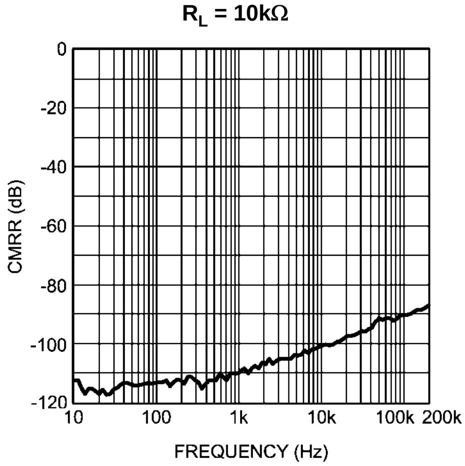
300194f8

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
R_L = 10kΩ



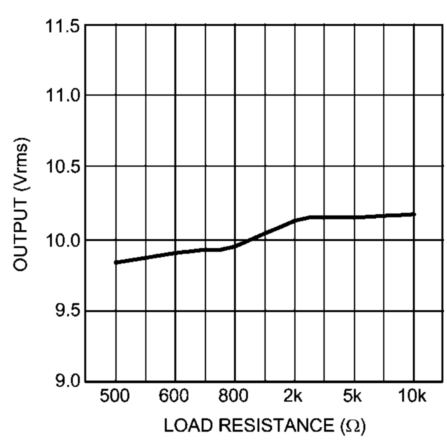
300194g4

CMRR vs Frequency
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ



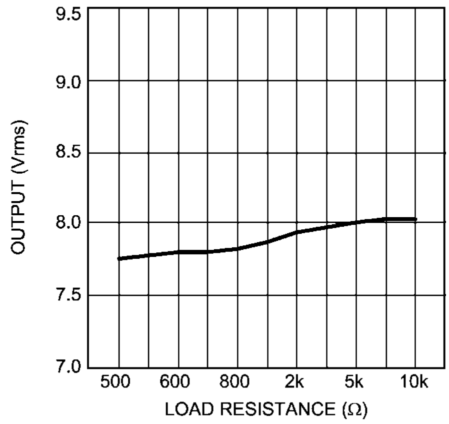
300194f5

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = –15V
THD+N = 1%



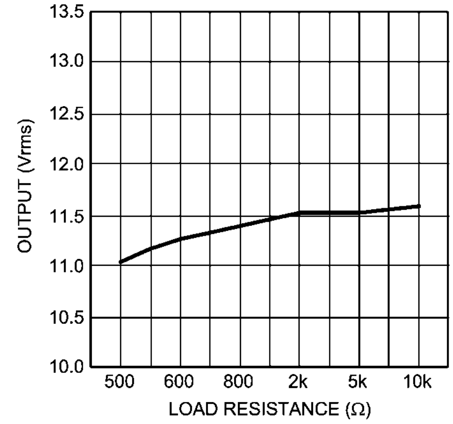
300194h1

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = –12V
THD+N = 1%



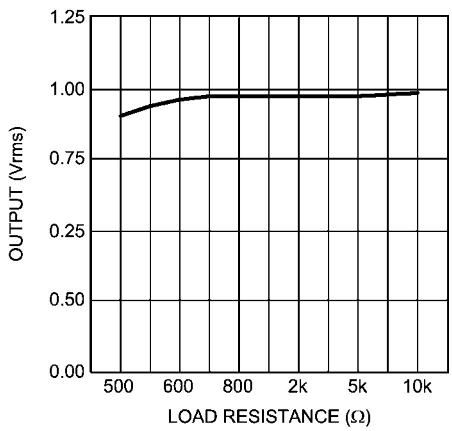
300194h0

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
V_{CC} = 22V, V_{EE} = –22V
THD+N = 1%



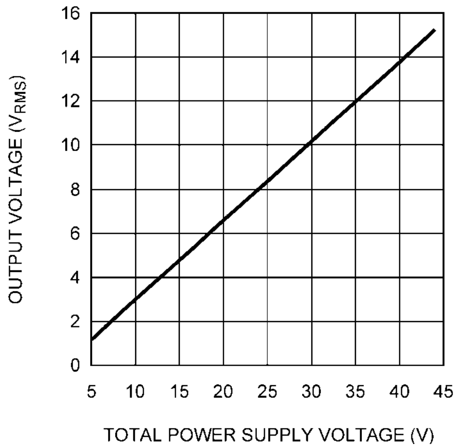
300194h2

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = –2.5V
THD+N = 1%



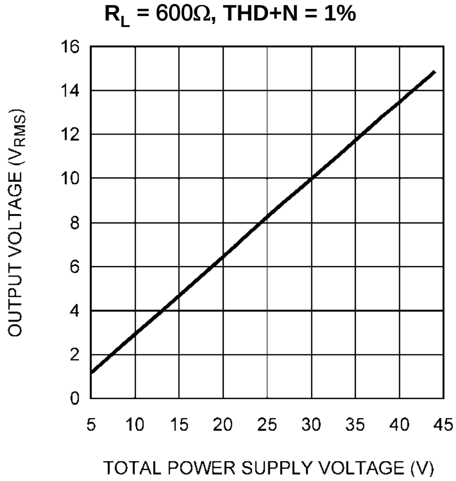
300194g9

Output Voltage vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 2kΩ, THD+N = 1%



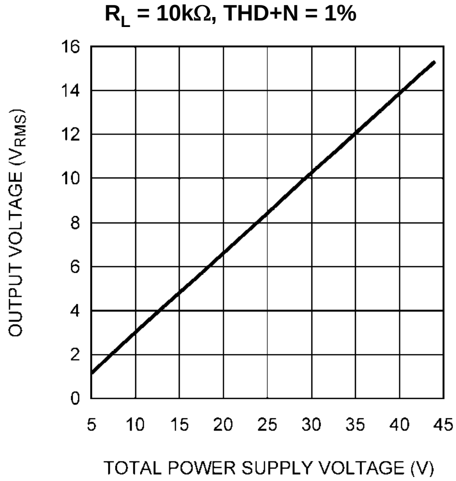
30019407

Output Voltage vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 600Ω, THD+N = 1%



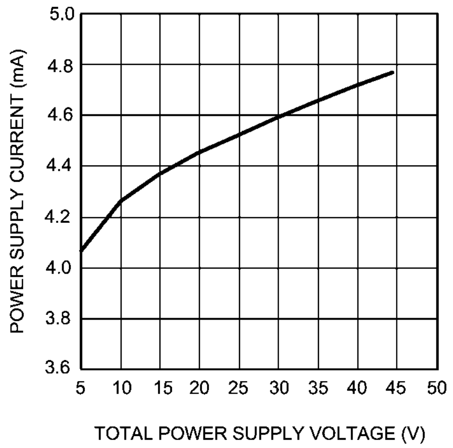
30019409

Output Voltage vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 10kΩ, THD+N = 1%



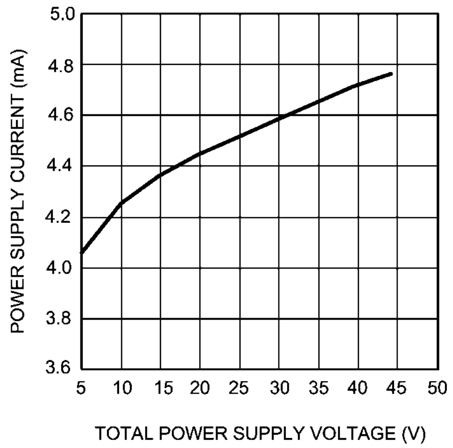
30019408

Power Supply Current vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 2kΩ



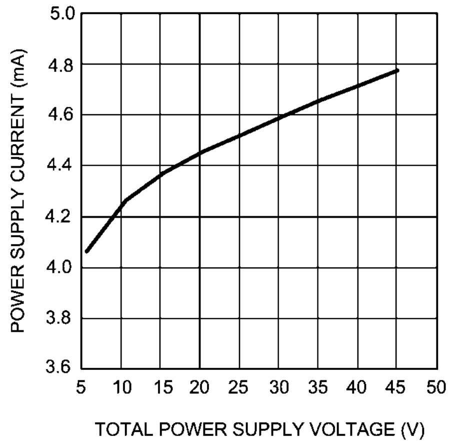
30019413

Power Supply Current vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 600Ω



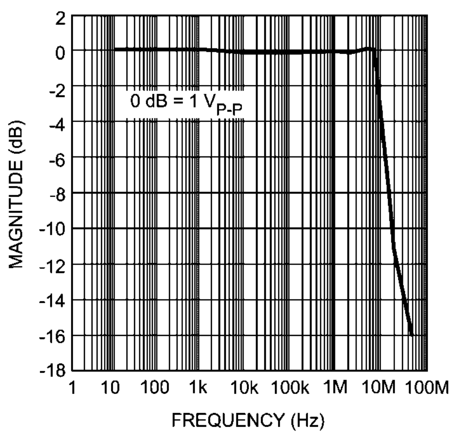
30019415

Power Supply Current vs Total Power Supply Voltage
R_L = 10kΩ



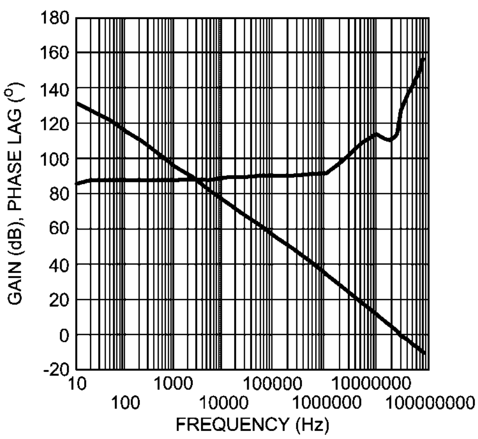
30019414

Full Power Bandwidth vs Frequency
V_S = ±18V, R_L = 2kΩ



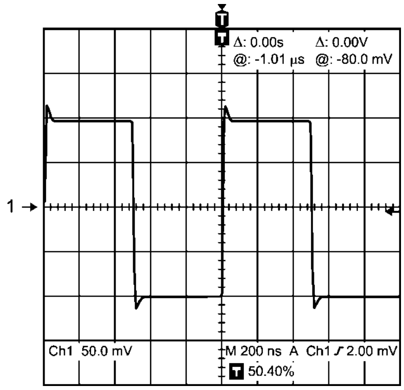
300194j0

Gain Phase vs Frequency
V_S = ±18V, R_L = 2kΩ



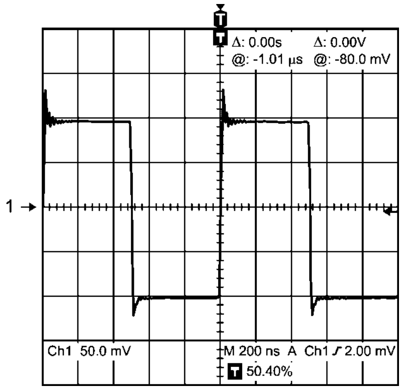
300194j1

Small-Signal Transient Response
A_V = 1, C_L = 10pF



300194i7

Small-Signal Transient Response
A_V = 1, C_L = 100pF



300194i8

Application Information

DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS

The vanishingly low residual distortion produced by LME49870 is below the capabilities of all commercially available equipment. This makes distortion measurements just slightly more difficult than simply connecting a distortion meter to the amplifier's inputs and outputs. The solution, however, is quite simple: an additional resistor. Adding this resistor extends the resolution of the distortion measurement equipment.

The LME49870's low residual distortion is an input referred internal error. As shown in Figure 1, adding the 10Ω resistor connected between the amplifier's inverting and non-inverting inputs changes the amplifier's noise gain. The result is that the error signal (distortion) is amplified by a factor of 101. Although the amplifier's closed-loop gain is unaltered, the feedback available to correct distortion errors is reduced by 101, which means that measurement resolution increases by 101. To ensure minimum effects on distortion measurements, keep the value of R1 low as shown in Figure 1.

This technique is verified by duplicating the measurements with high closed loop gain and/or making the measurements at high frequencies. Doing so produces distortion components that are within the measurement equipment's capabilities. This datasheet's THD+N and IMD values were generated using the above described circuit connected to an Audio Precision System Two Cascade.

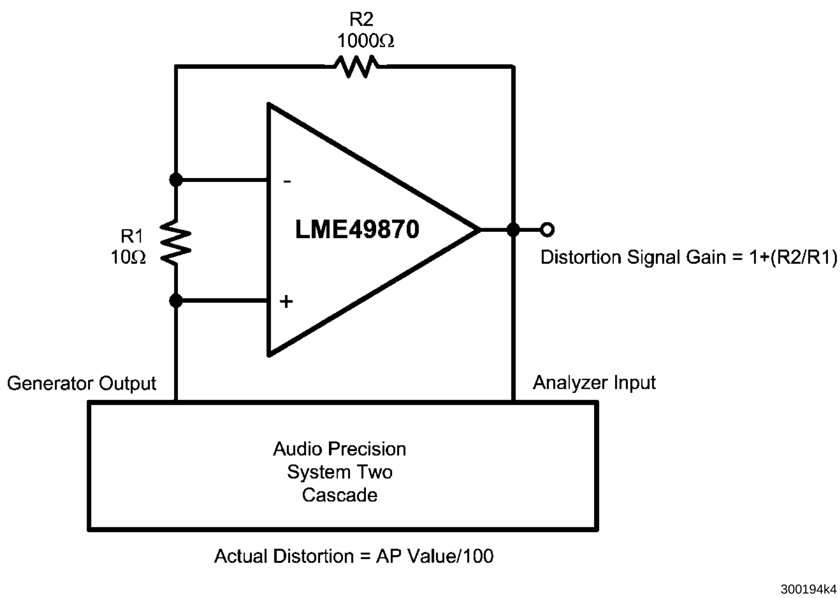
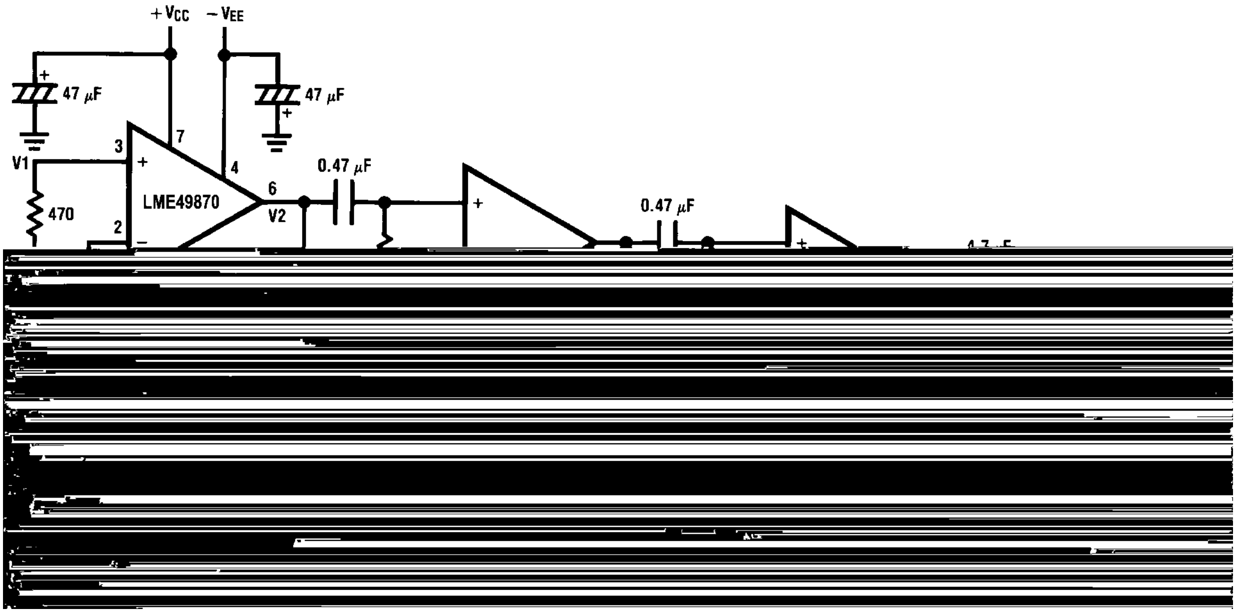


FIGURE 1. THD+N and IMD Distortion Test Circuit

The LME49870 is a high speed op amp with excellent phase margin and stability. Capacitive loads up to 100pF will cause little change in the phase characteristics of the amplifiers and are therefore allowable.

Capacitive loads greater than 100pF must be isolated from the output. The most straightforward way to do this is to put a resistor in series with the output. This resistor will also prevent excess power dissipation if the output is accidentally shorted.



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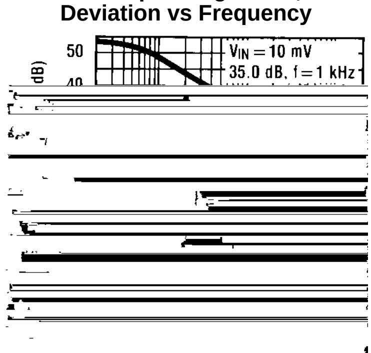
Complete shielding is required to prevent induced pick up from external sources. Always check with oscilloscope for power line noise.

Noise Measurement Circuit
Total Gain: 115 dB @f = 1 kHz
Input Referred Noise Voltage: e_n = V0/560,000 (V)

RIAA Preamp Voltage Gain, RIAA Deviation vs Frequency



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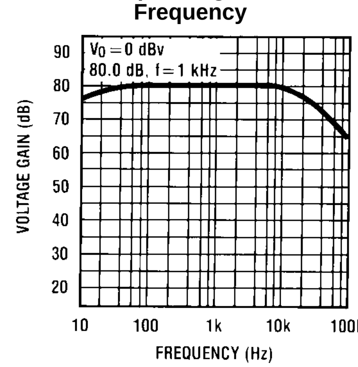
Flat Amp Voltage Gain vs Frequency



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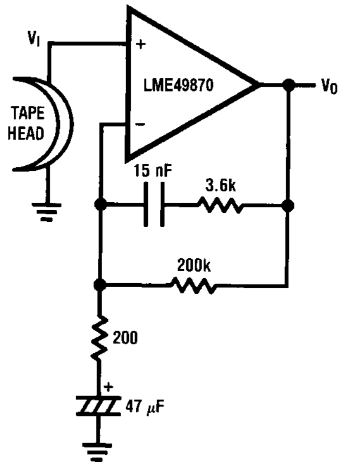
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

NAB Preamp



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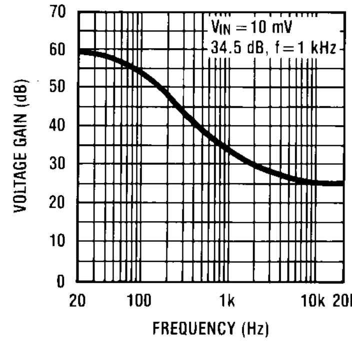
NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency



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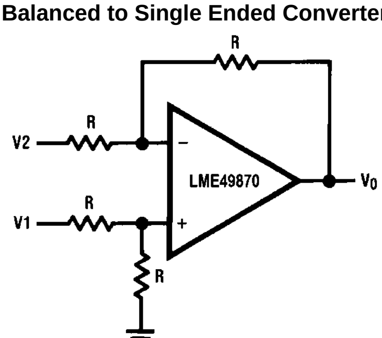
$A_V = 34.5$
F = 1 kHz
$E_n = 0.38\ \mu V$
A Weighted

Balanced to Single Ended Converter



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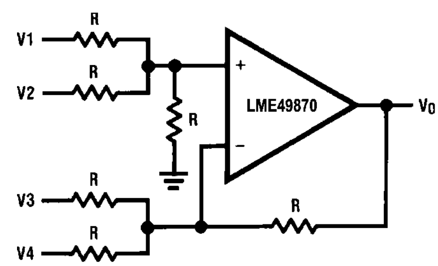
$V_O = V1–V2$

Adder/Subtracter



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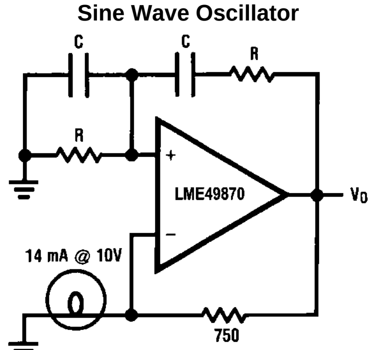
$V_O = V1 + V2 − V3 − V4$

Sine Wave Oscillator



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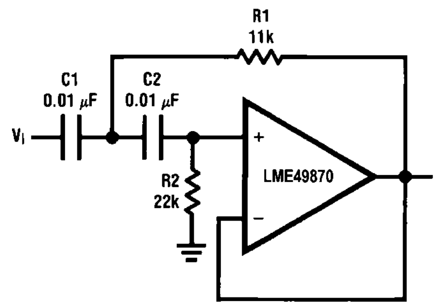
$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

Second Order High Pass Filter (Butterworth)



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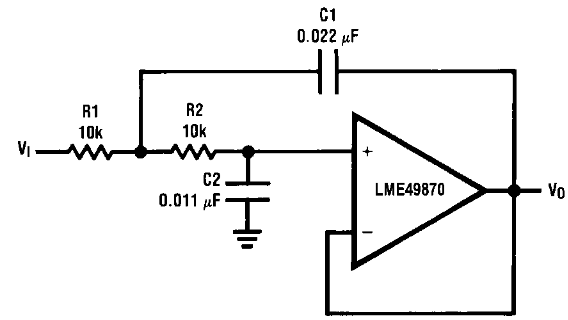
if C1 = C2 = C

$$R1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\omega_0 C}$$

$$R2 = 2 \bullet R1$$

Illustration is f_0 = 1 kHz

Second Order Low Pass Filter (Butterworth)



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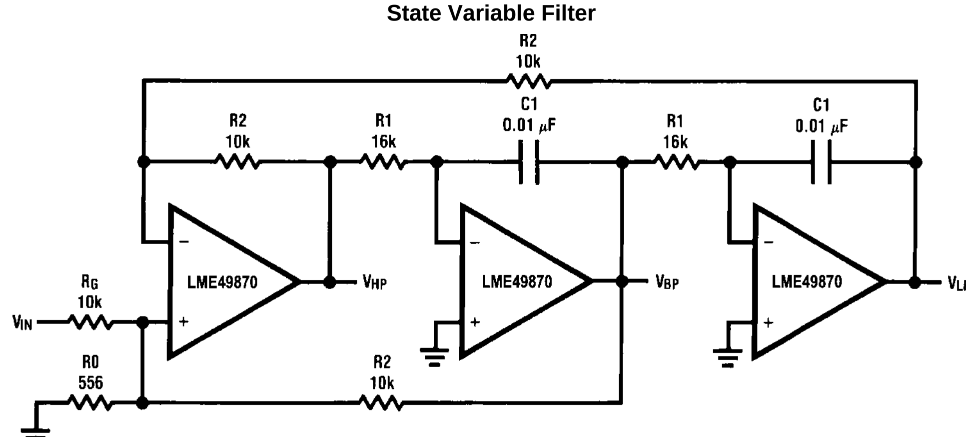
if R1 = R2 = R

$$C1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 R}$$

$$C2 = \frac{C1}{2}$$

Illustration is f_0 = 1 kHz

State Variable Filter



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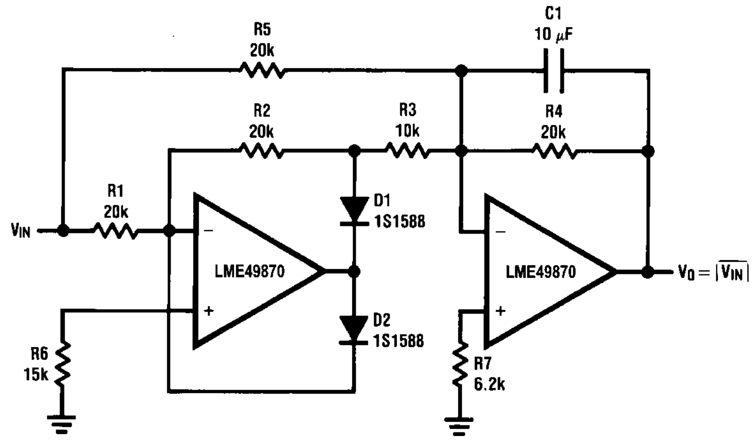
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi C1R1}, Q = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R0} + \frac{R2}{RG}\right), A_{BP} = QA_{LP} = QA_{LH} = \frac{R2}{RG}$$

Illustration is f_0 = 1 kHz, Q = 10, A_{BP} = 1

AC/DC Converter



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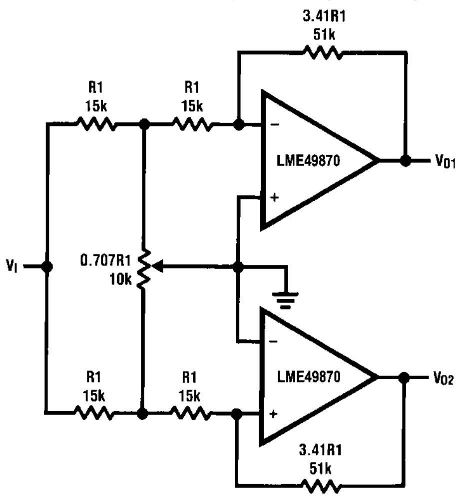
2 Channel Panning Circuit (Pan Pot)



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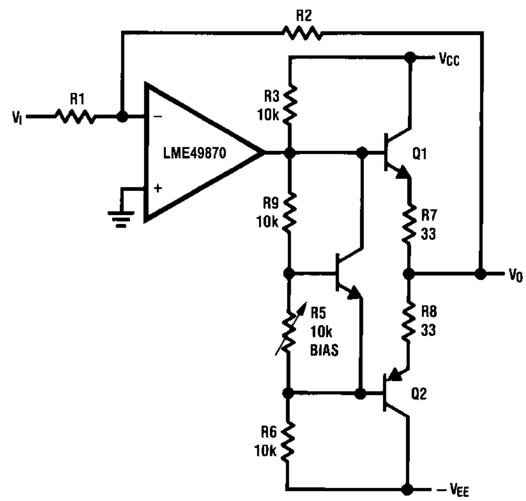
Line Driver



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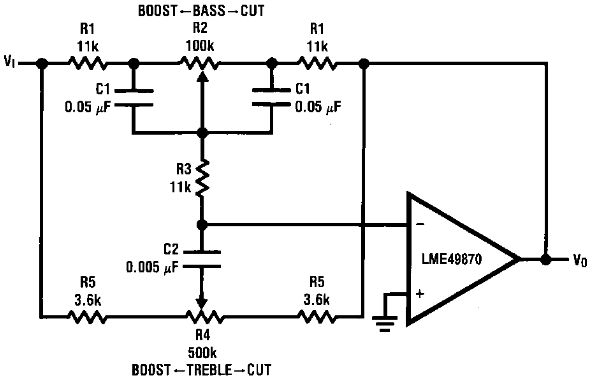
Tone Control



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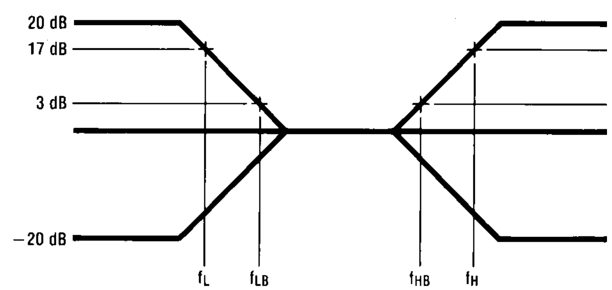
$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R2C1}, f_{LB} = \frac{1}{2\pi R1C1}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R5C2}, f_{HB} = \frac{1}{2\pi (R1 + R5 + 2R3)C2}$$

Illustration is:

f_L = 32 Hz, f_{LB} = 320 Hz

f_H =11 kHz, f_{HB} = 1.1 kHz



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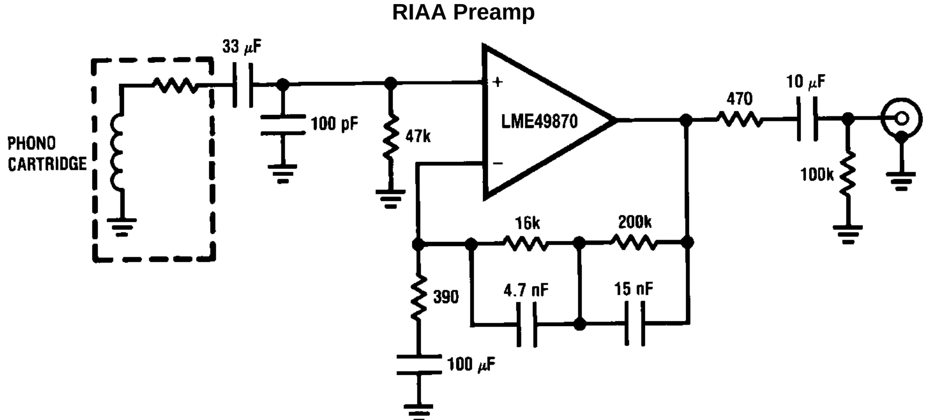
RIAA Preamp



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A_V = 35 dB

E_n = 0.33 µV

S/N = 90 dB

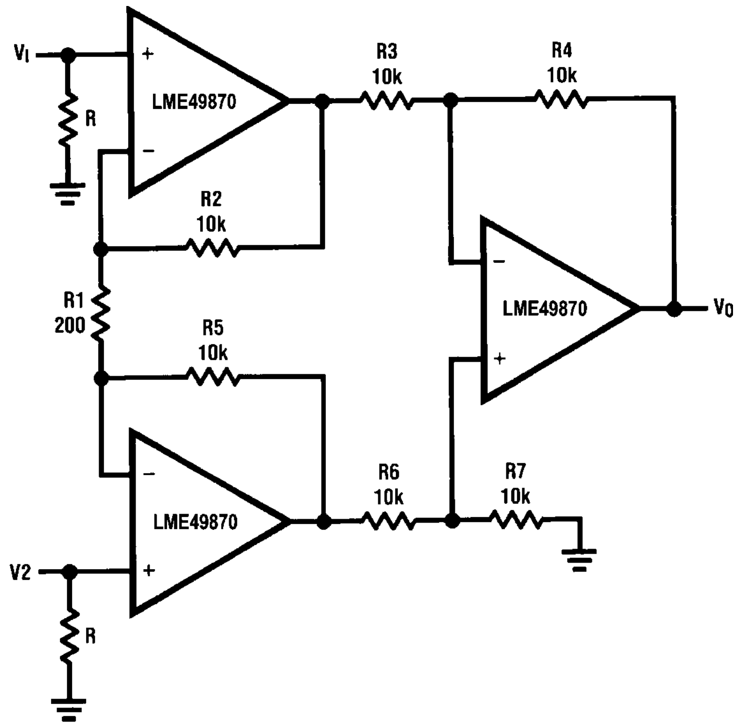
f = 1 kHz

A Weighted

A Weighted, V_{IN} = 10 mV

@f = 1 kHz

Balanced Input Mic Amp



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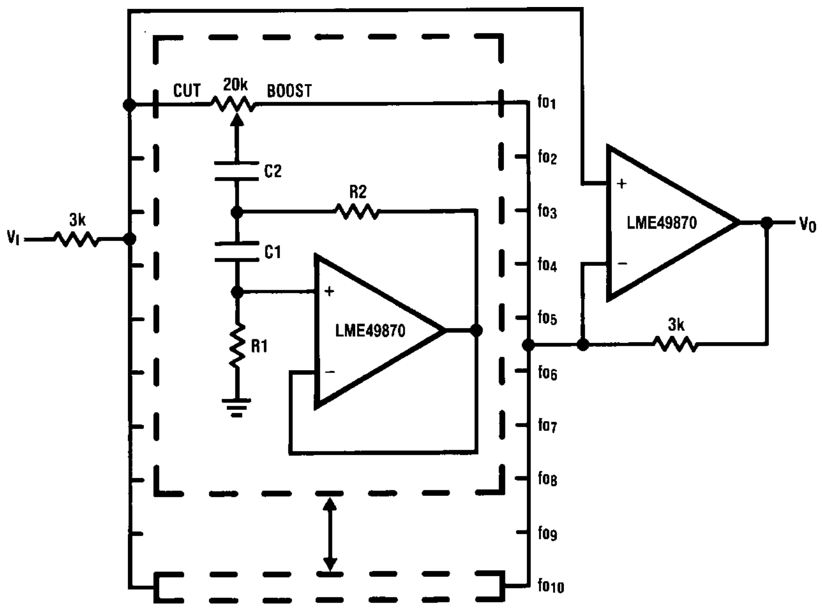
If R2 = R5, R3 = R6, R4 = R7

$$V0 = \left(1 + \frac{2R2}{R1}\right)\frac{R4}{R3}(V2 - V1)$$

Illustration is:

V0 = 101(V2 − V1)

10 Band Graphic Equalizer



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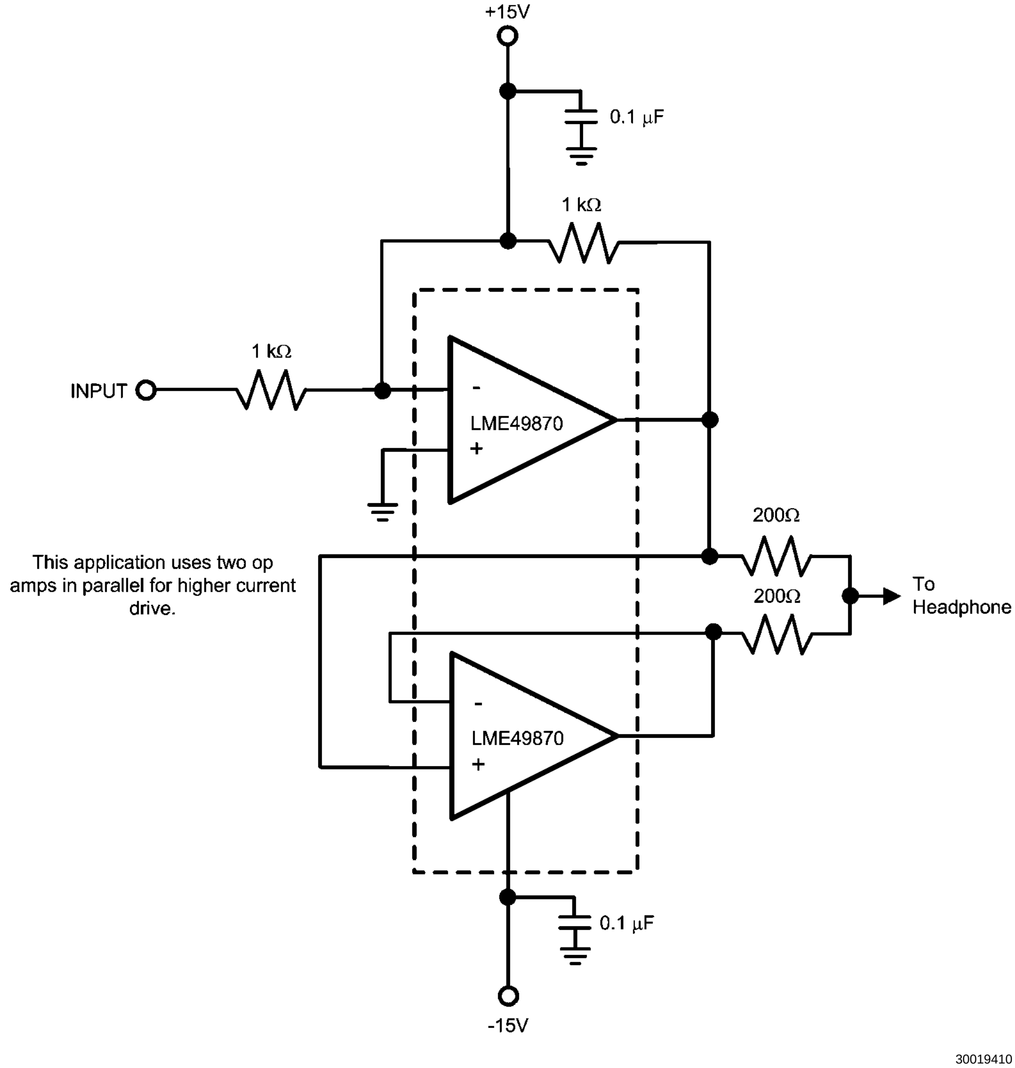
fo (Hz)	C_1	C_2	R_1	R_2
32	0.12µF	4.7µF	75kΩ	500Ω
64	0.056µF	3.3µF	68kΩ	510Ω
125	0.033µF	1.5µF	62kΩ	510Ω
250	0.015µF	0.82µF	68kΩ	470Ω
500	8200pF	0.39µF	62kΩ	470Ω
1k	3900pF	0.22µF	68kΩ	470Ω
2k	2000pF	0.1µF	68kΩ	470Ω
4k	1100pF	0.056µF	62kΩ	470Ω
8k	510pF	0.022µF	68kΩ	510Ω
16k	330pF	0.012µF	51kΩ	510Ω

Note 9: At volume of change = ±12 dB

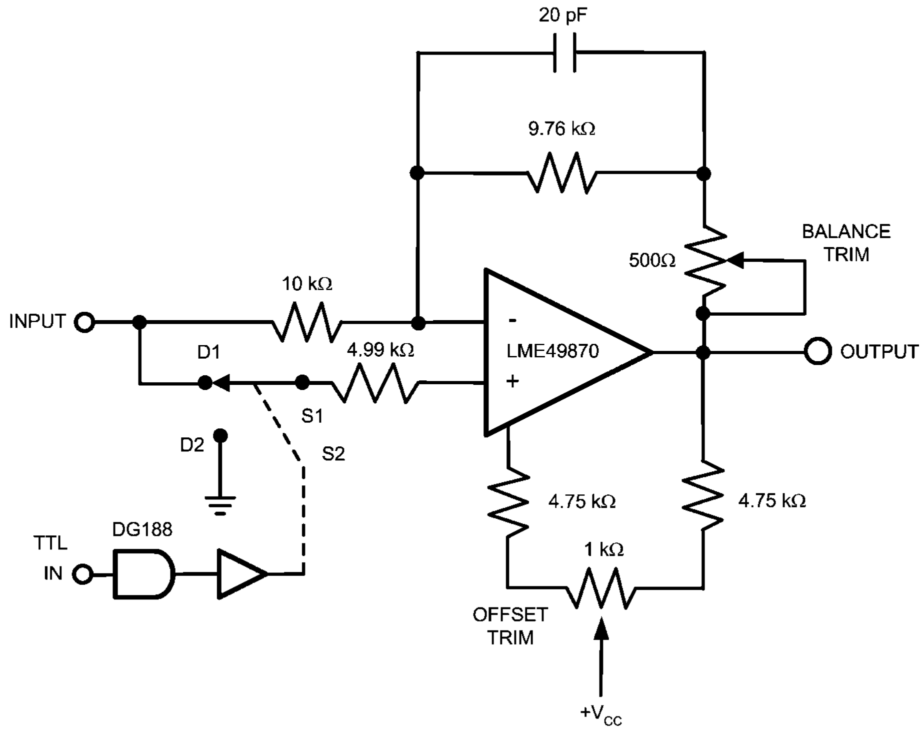
Q = 1.7

Reference: “AUDIO/RADIO HANDBOOK”, National Semiconductor, 1980, Page 2–61

Headphone Amplifier



High Performance Synchronous Demodulator



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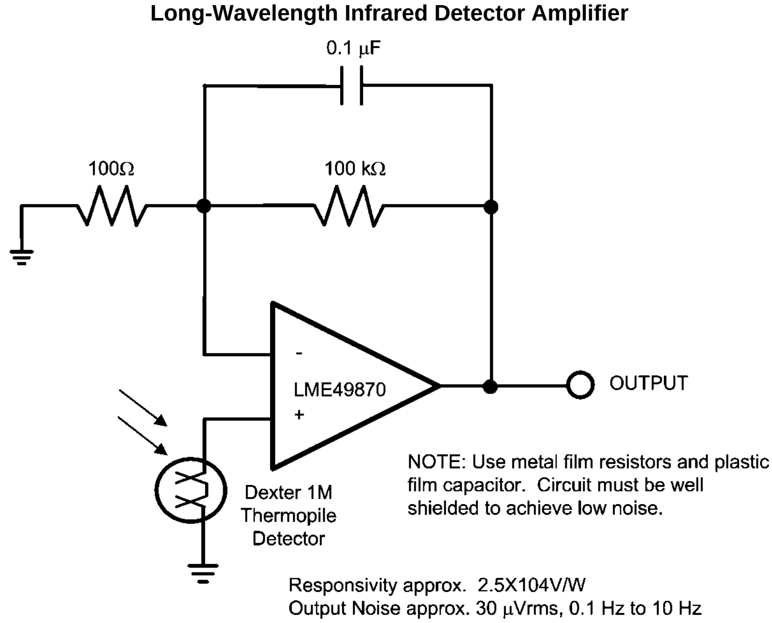
Long-Wavelength Infrared Detector Amplifier



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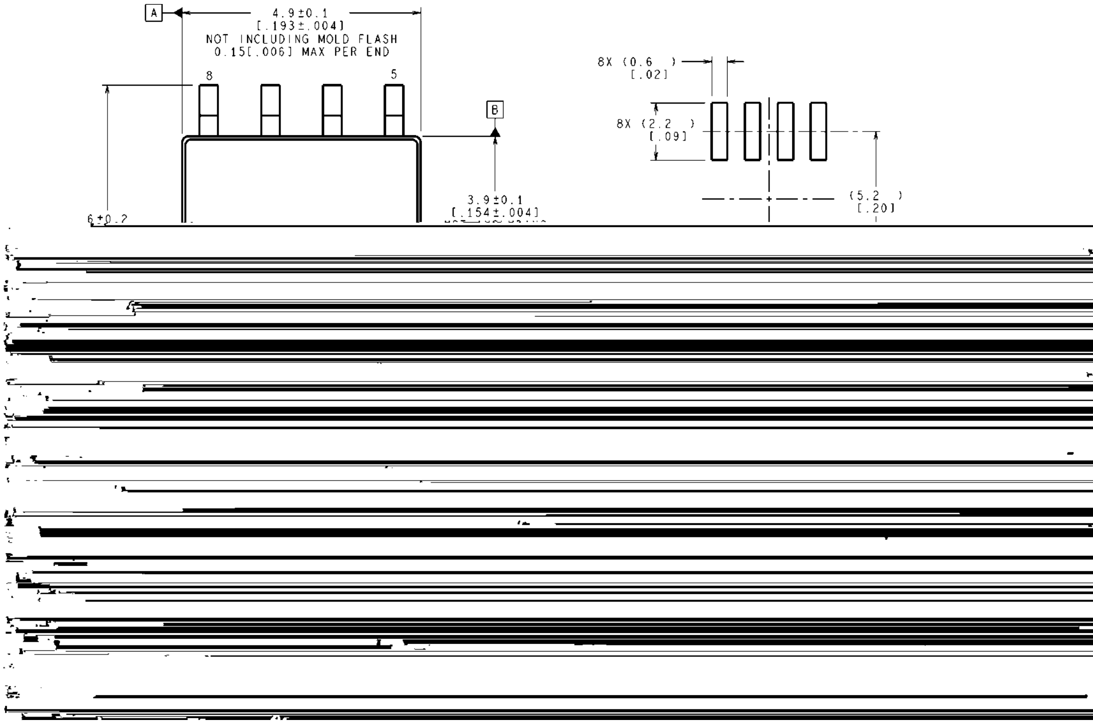
Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	09/20/07	Initial release.
1.1	09/27/07	Updated Notes 1–7 (per National standard).
1.2	12/20/07	Deleted all Crosstalk vs Frequency curves.
1.3	01/14/08	Edited some graphics.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



Narrow SOIC Package
Order Number LME49870MA
NS Package Number M08A

Notes

Notes

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