National Semiconductor

April 21, 2010

LME49721

High Performance, High Fidelity Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Audio Operational Amplifier

General Description

The LME49721 is a low distortion, low noise Rail-to-Rail Input/ Output operational amplifier optimized and fully specified for high performance, high fidelity applications. Combining advanced leading-edge process technology with state-of-the-art circuit design, the LME49721 Rail-to-Rail Input/Output operational amplifier delivers superior signal amplification for outstanding performance. The LME49721 combines a very high slew rate with low THD+N to easily satisfy demanding applications. To ensure that the most challenging loads are driven without compromise, the LME49721 has a high slew rate of ±8.5V/µs and an output current capability of ±9.7mA. Further, dynamic range is maximized by an output stage that drives 10kΩ loads to within 10mV of either power supply voltage.

The LME49721 has a wide supply range of 2.2V to 5.5V. Over this supply range the LME49721's input circuitry maintains excellent common-mode and power supply rejection, as well as maintaining its low input bias current. The LME49721 is unity gain stable.

Key Specifications

- Power Supply Voltage Range — 2.2V to 5.5V
- Quiescent Current — 2.15mA (typ)
- THD+N
  ($A_V = 2$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{p-p}$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$)
  - $R_L = 2k\Omega$ — 0.00008% (typ)
  - $R_L = 600\Omega$ — 0.0001% (typ)
- Input Noise Density — $4nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ (typ), @ 1kHz

- Slew Rate — ±8.5V/µs (typ)
- Gain Bandwidth Product — 20MHz (typ)
- Open Loop Gain ($R_L = 600\Omega$) — 118dB (typ)
- Input Bias Current — 40fA (typ)
- Input Offset Voltage — 0.3mV (typ)
- PSRR — 103dB (typ)

Features

- Rail-to-rail Input and Output
- Easily drives 10kΩ loads to within 10mV of each power supply voltage
- Optimized for superior audio signal fidelity
- Output short circuit protection

Applications

- Ultra high quality portable audio amplification
- High fidelity preamplifiers
- High fidelity multimedia
- State of the art phono pre amps
- High performance professional audio
- High fidelity equalization and crossover networks
- High performance line drivers
- High performance line receivers
- High fidelity active filters
- DAC I–V converter
- ADC front-end signal conditioning

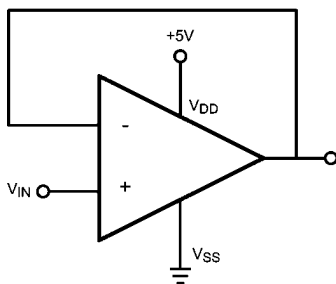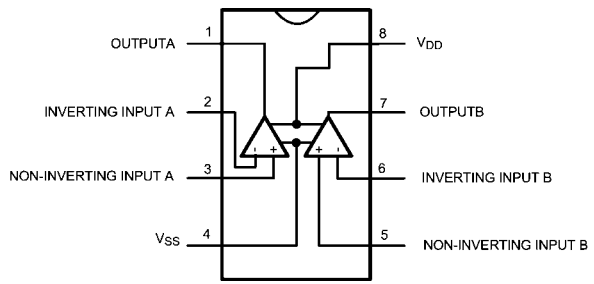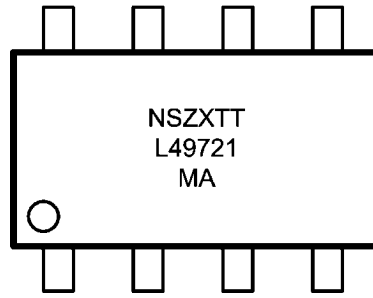## Typical Connection, Pinout, and Package Marking

20204909
FIGURE 1. Buffer Amplifier

20204910
Order Number LME49721MA
Se NS Package Number M08A

Package Marking

NSZXTT
L49721
MA

202049x1

NS = National Logo
Z = Assembly plant code
X = 1 Digit date code
TT = Lot traceability
L49721 = LME49721
MA = Narrow SOIC package code

Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
8 – Pin Narrow SOIC	LME49721MA/NOPB	L49721	95 units/Rail	M08A
	LME49721MAE/NOPB		250 units Tape and Reel	
	LME49721MAX/NOPB		2.5K units Tape and Reel	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (*Note 1*, *Note 2*)

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

Power Supply Voltage ($V_S = V^+ - V^-$)	6V
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)	200V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Resistance	
θ_{JA} (SO)	165°C/W
Temperature Range	
$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	−40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C
Supply Voltage Range	2.2V ≤ V_S ≤ 5.5V

Electrical Characteristics for the LME49721

The following specifications apply for the circuit shown in Figure 1. V_S = 5V, R_L = 10kΩ, R_{SOURCE} = 10Ω, f_{IN} = 1kHz, and T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LME49721 Typical (*Note 6*)	LME49721 Limit (*Note 7*)	Units (Limits)
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	A_V = +1, V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}, R_L = 2kΩ R_L = 600Ω	0.0002 0.0002	 0.001	% (max)
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion	A_V = +1, V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}, Two-tone, 60Hz & 7kHz 4:1	0.0004		%
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product		20	15	MHz (min)
SR	Slew Rate	A_V = +1	8.5		V/µs (min)
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	V_{OUT} = 1V_{P-P}, −3dB referenced to output magnitude at f = 1kHz	2.2		MHz
t_s	Settling time	A_V = 1, 4V step 0.1% error range	800		ns
e_n	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	f_{BW} = 20Hz to 20kHz, A-weighted	.707	1.13	μV_{P-P} (max)
	Equivalent Input Noise Density	f = 1kHz A-weighted	4	6	nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ (max)
I_n	Current Noise Density	f = 10kHz	4.0		fA/$\sqrt{Hz}$
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage		0.3	1.5	mV (max)
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift vs Temperature	40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	1.1		µV/°C
PSRR	Average Input Offset Voltage Shift vs Power Supply Voltage		103	85	dB (min)
ISO_{CH-CH}	Channel-to-Channel Isolation	f_{IN} = 1kHz	117		dB
I_B	Input Bias Current	V_{CM} = V_S/2	40		fA
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Input Bias Current Drift vs Temperature	−40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	48		fA/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	V_{CM} = V_S/2	60		fA
V_{IN-CM}	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range			(V+) − 0.1 (V-) + 0.1	V (min)
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	V_{SS} - 100mV < V_{CM} < V_{DD} + 100mV	93	70	dB (min)
	1/f Corner Frequency		2000		Hz
A_{VOL}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	V_{SS} - 200mV < V_{OUT} < V_{DD} + 200mV			
		R_L = 600Ω	118	100	dB (min)
		R_L = 2kΩ	122		dB (min)
		R_L = 10kΩ	130	115	dB (min)

www.national.com

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | LME49721 | | Units (Limits) |
| | | | Typical | Limit | |
			(*Note 6*)	(*Note 7*)	
V$_{OUTMIN}$	Output Voltage Swing	R$_L$ = 600Ω	V$_{DD}$ − 30mV	V$_{DD}$ − 80mV	V (min)
			V$_{SS}$ + 30mV	V$_{SS}$ + 80mV	V (min)
		R$_L$ = 10kΩ, V$_S$ = 5.0V	V$_{DD}$ − 10mV	V$_{DD}$ − 20mV	V (min)
			V$_{SS}$ + 10mV	V$_{SS}$ + 20mV	V (min)
I$_{OUT}$	Output Current	R$_L$ = 250Ω, V$_S$ = 5.0V	9.7	9.3	mA (min)
I$_{OUT-SC}$	Short Circuit Current		100		mA
R$_{OUT}$	Output Impedance	f$_{IN}$ = 10kHz Closed-Loop Open-Loop	0.01 46		Ω
I$_S$	Quiescent Current per Amplifier	I$_{OUT}$ = 0mA	2.15	3.25	mA (max)

Note 1: "*Absolute Maximum Ratings*" indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur, including inoperability and degradation of device reliability and/or performance. Functional operation of the device and/or non-degradation at the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* or other conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. The *Recommended Operating Conditions* indicate conditions at which the device is functional and the device should not be operated beyond such conditions. All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified

Note 2: The *Electrical Characteristics* tables list guaranteed specifications under the listed *Recommended Operating Conditions* except as otherwise modified or specified by the *Electrical Characteristics Conditions* and/or Notes. Typical specifications are estimations only and are not guaranteed.

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$_A$) / θ$_{JA}$ or the number given in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower.

Note 4: Human body model, applicable std. JESD22-A114C.

Note 5: Machine model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A.

Note 6: Typical values represent most likely parametric norms at T$_A$ = +25ºC, and at the *Recommended Operation Conditions* at the time of product characterization and are not guaranteed.

Note 7: Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by test or statistical analysis.

Typical Performance Characteristics Graphs were taken in dual supply configuration.

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz

202049t6

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$
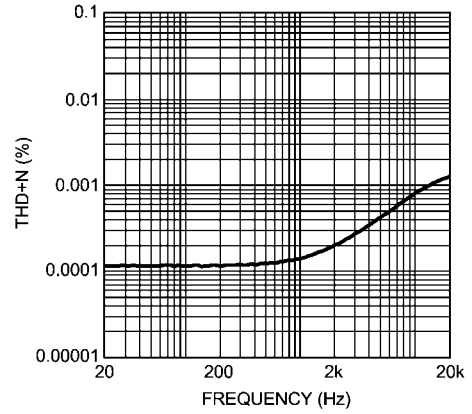

202049t5

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
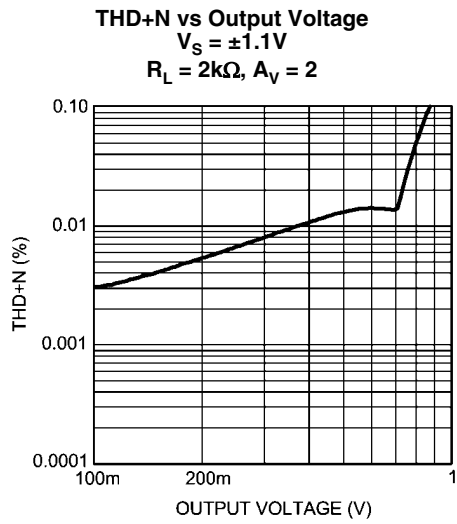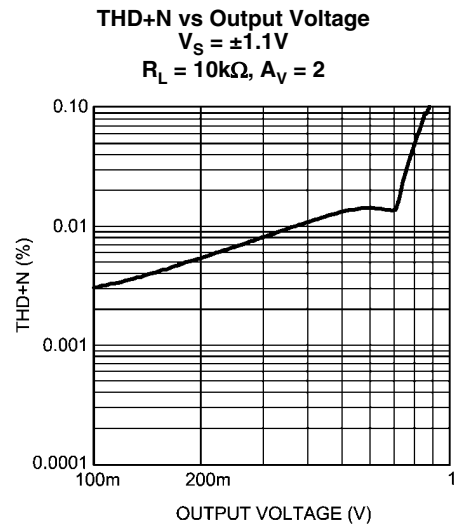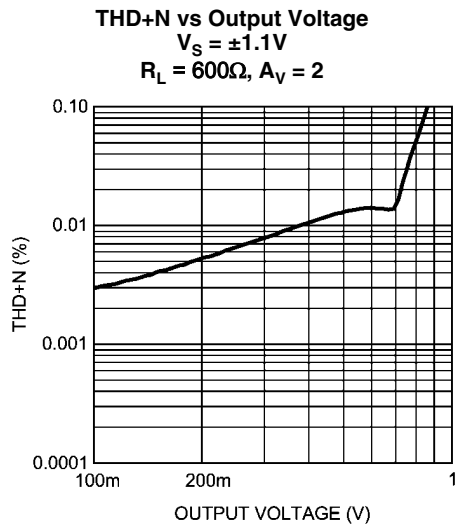$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz

202049t8

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049t7

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz

202049u0

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$
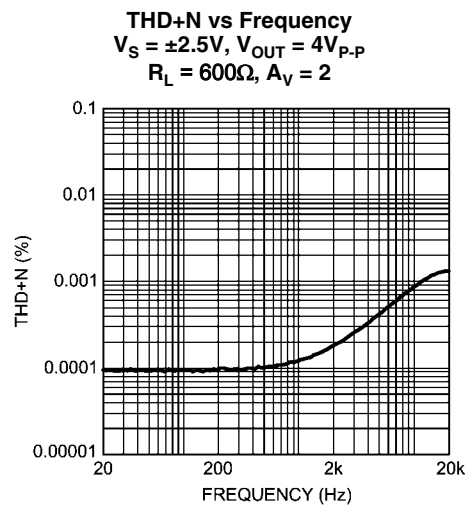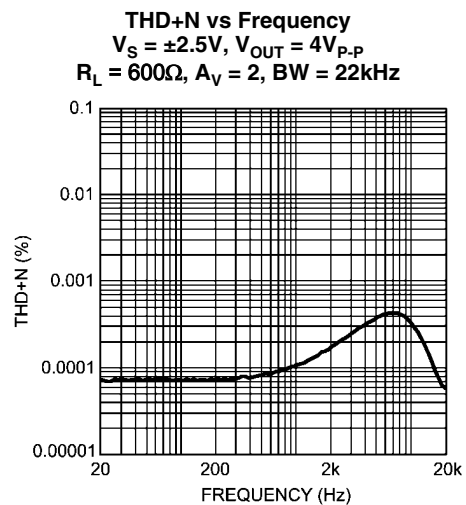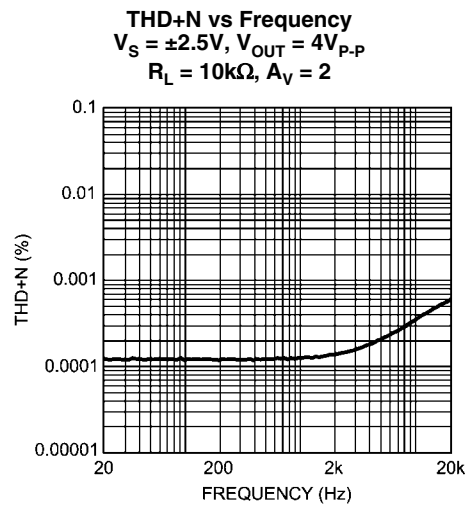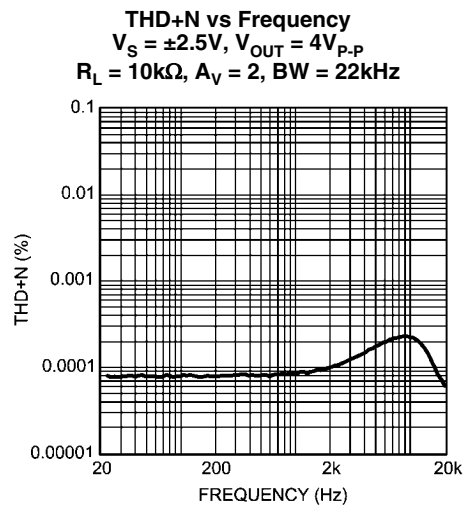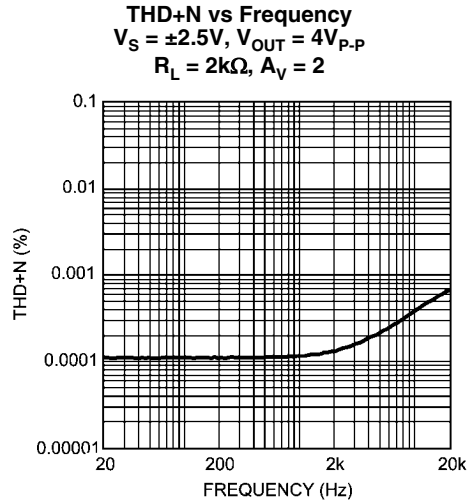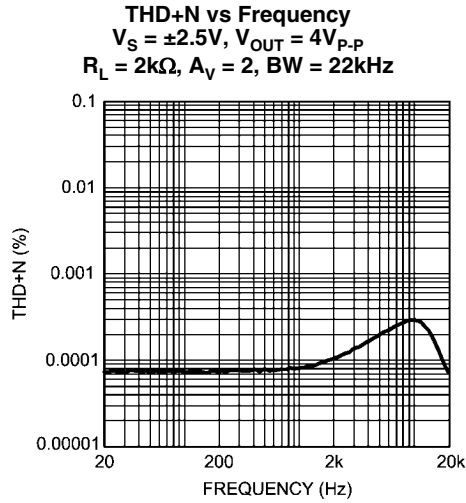
202049t9

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz
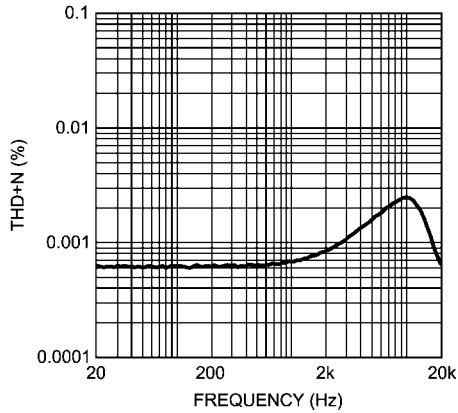
202049u2

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$
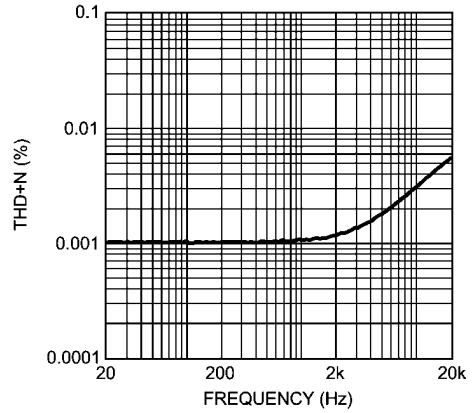
202049u1

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz
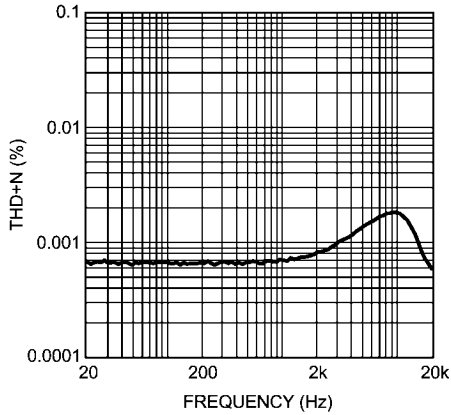
202049u4

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$
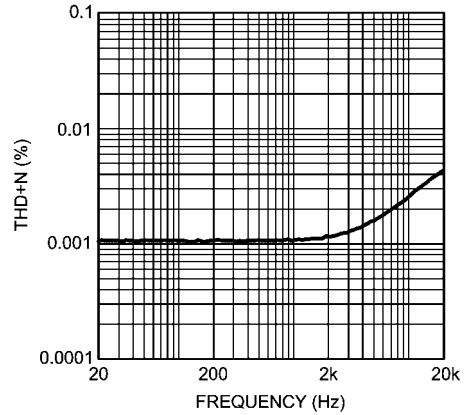
202049u3

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$, BW = 22kHz
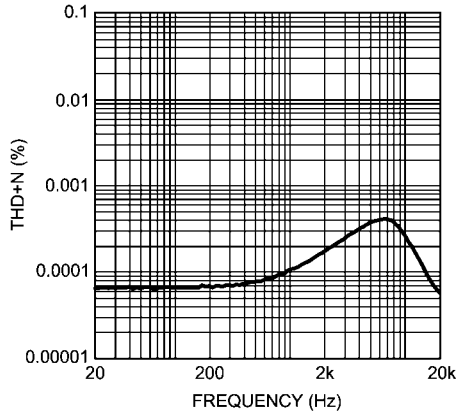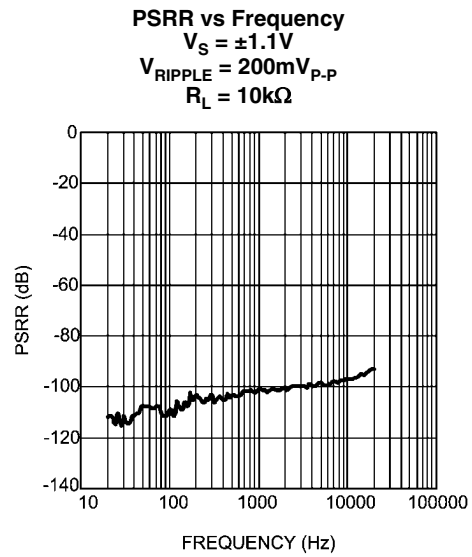

202049u5

THD+N vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$, $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049u6

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049u7

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049u8

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049u9

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.5V$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049v0

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.5V$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $A_V = 2$

202049v1
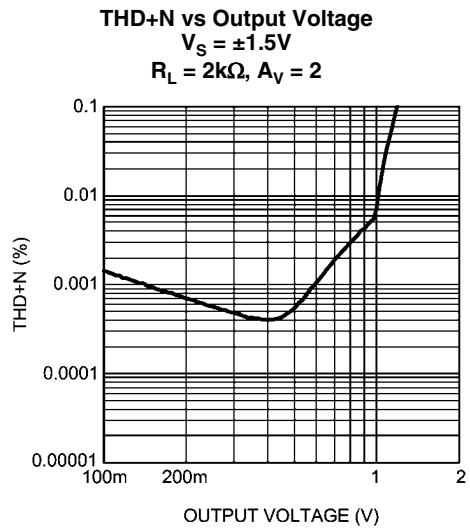
THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm 1.5V$
$R_L = 600\Omega$, $A_V = 2$
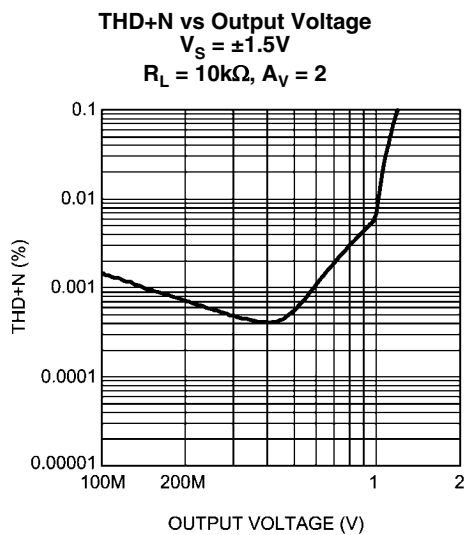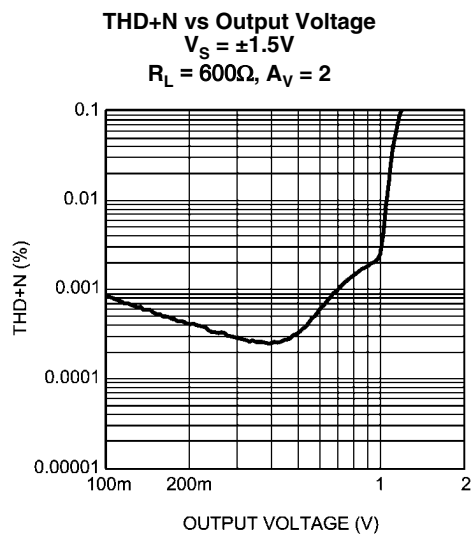
202049v2

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$R_L = 2k\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)
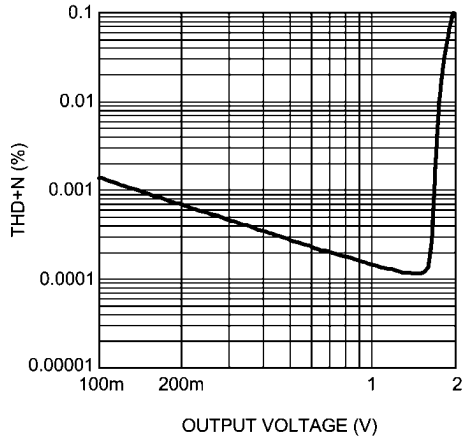
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v3

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$R_L = 10k\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)
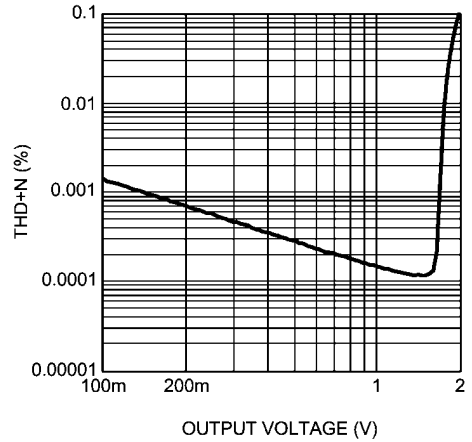
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v4

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$R_L = 600\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)
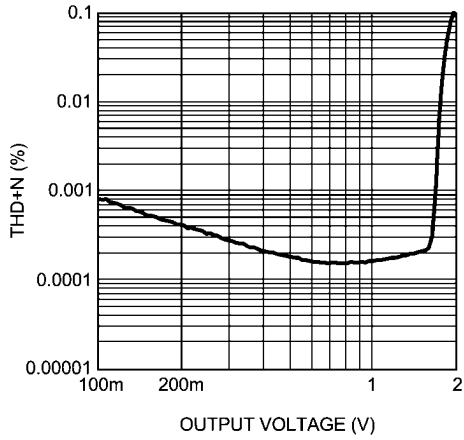
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v5

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 2k\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)
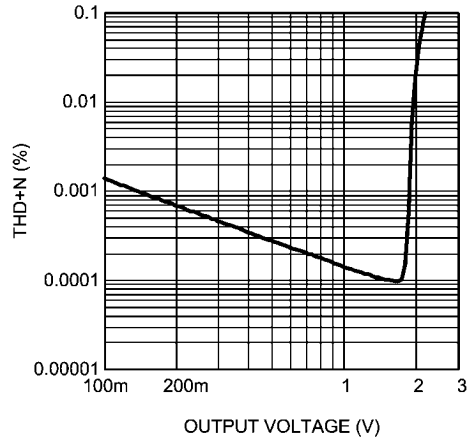
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v6

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 10k\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)
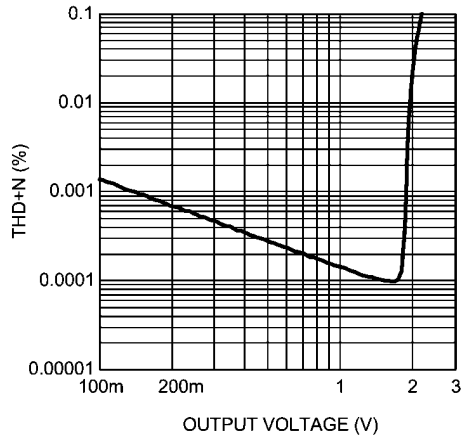
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v7

THD+N vs Output Voltage
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 600\Omega, A_V = 2$

THD+N (%)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

202049v8

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$

202049r4

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$

202049r5

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.1V$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$

202049r6

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.5V,$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$

202049k1

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.5V$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$
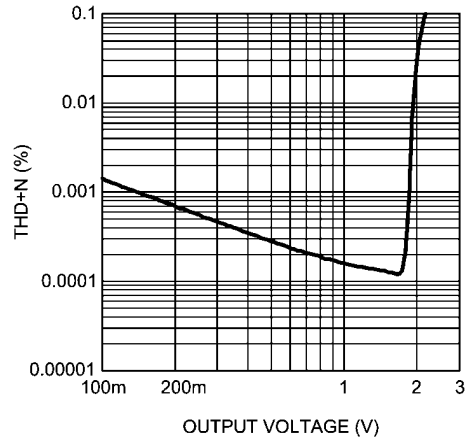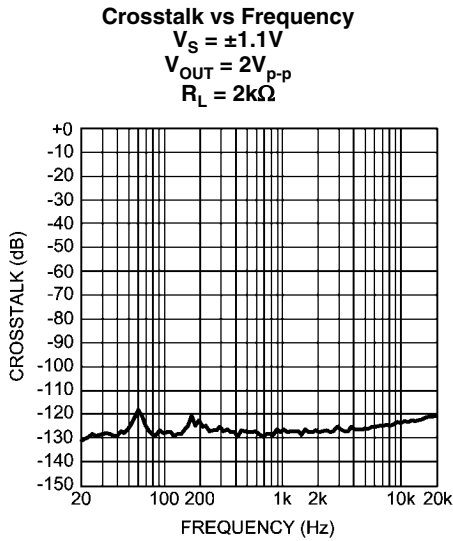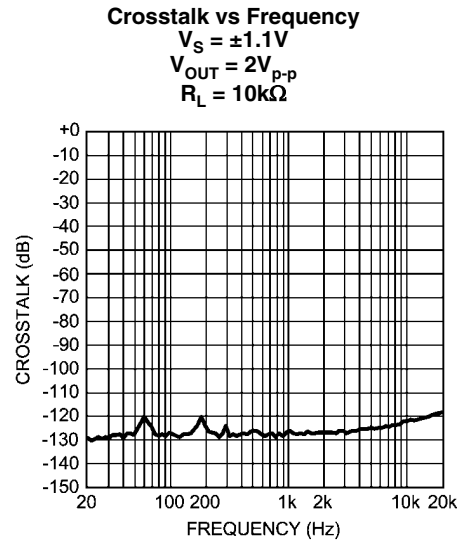
202049k2
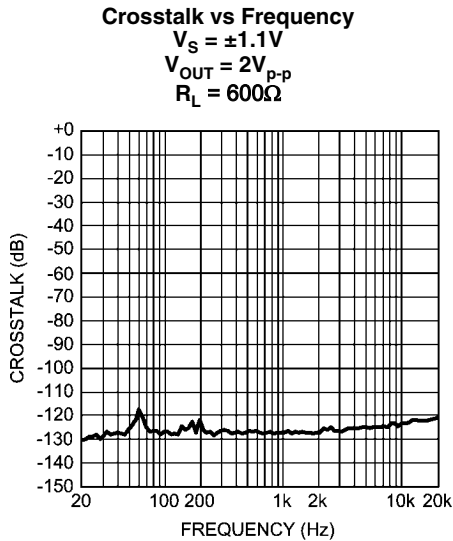
Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm 1.5V$
$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$
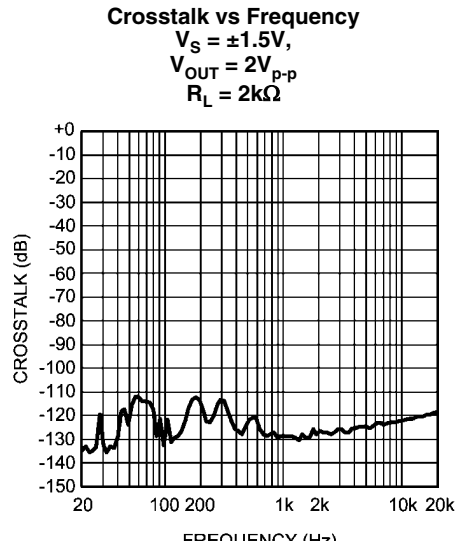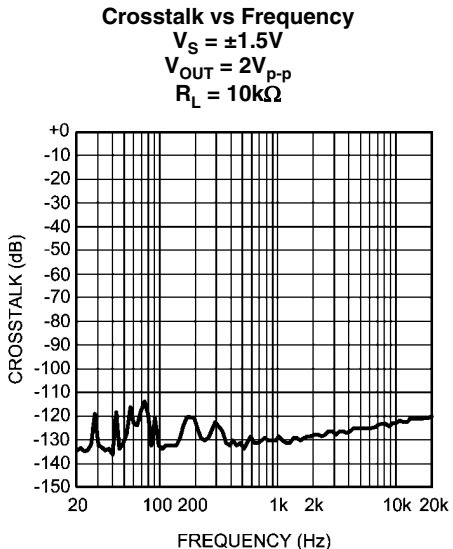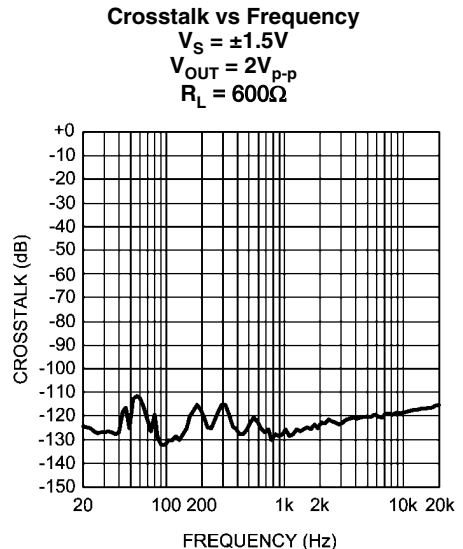
202049k3

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$
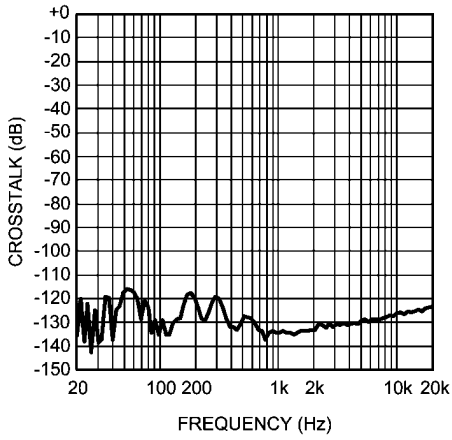
Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$

Crosstalk vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$

Crosstalk vs Frequency
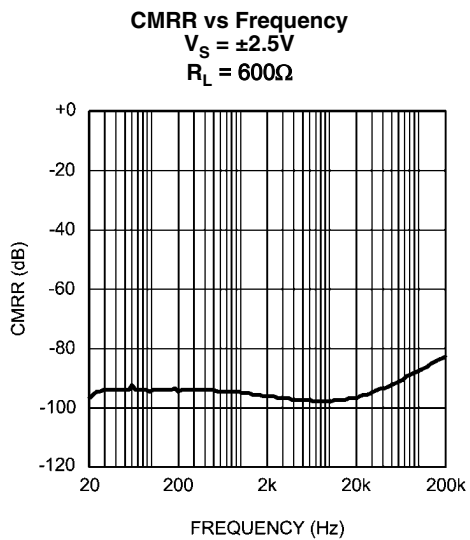$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{OUT} = 4V_{p\text{-}p}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$

202049k4

202049k5

202049k6

202049k7

202049k8

202049k9

PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.1V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 2kΩ

202049v9

PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.1V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 10kΩ

202049w0

PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.1V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 600Ω

202049w1

PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 2kΩ

202049w2

PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 10kΩ
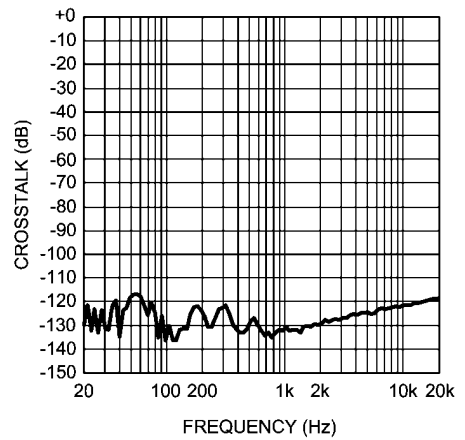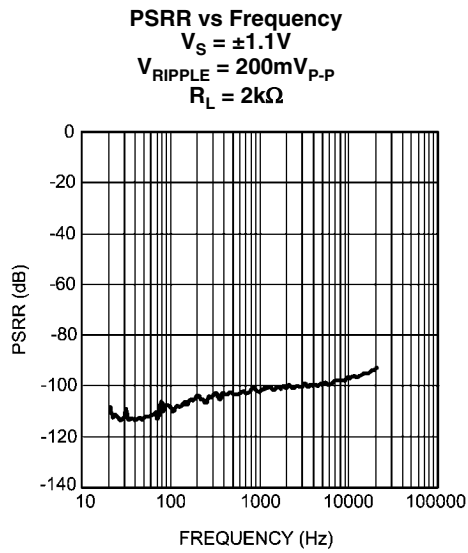
202049w3
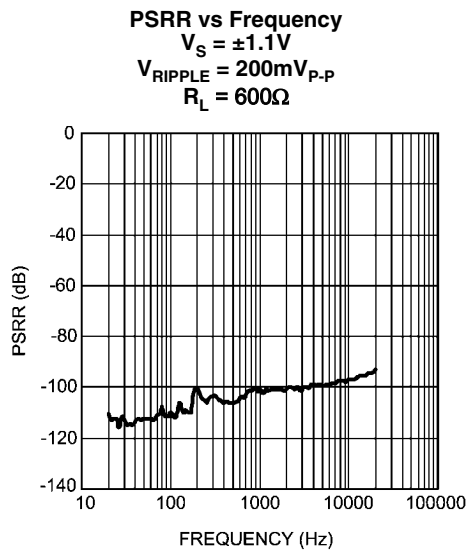
PSRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}
R_L = 600Ω
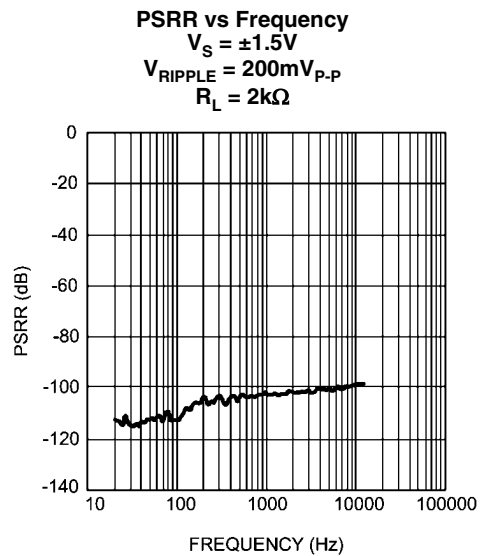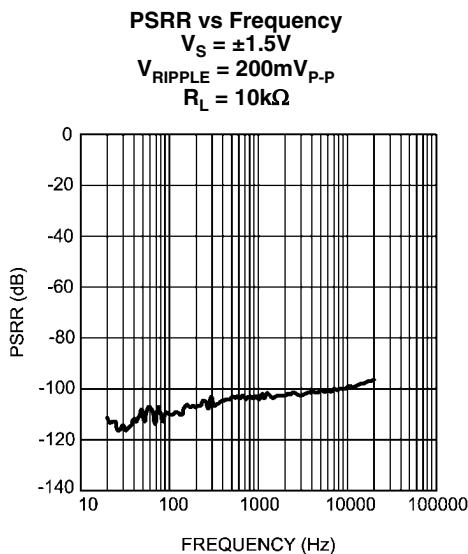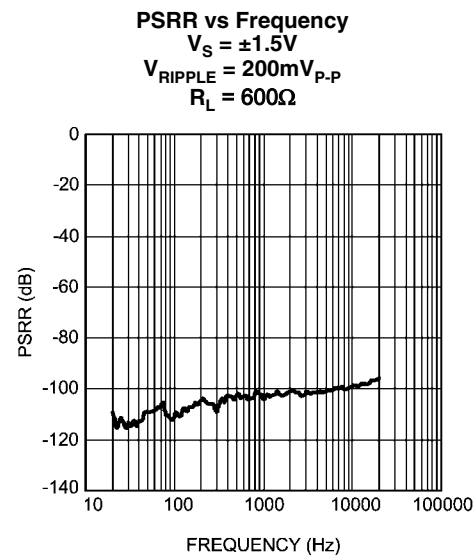
202049x4

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$
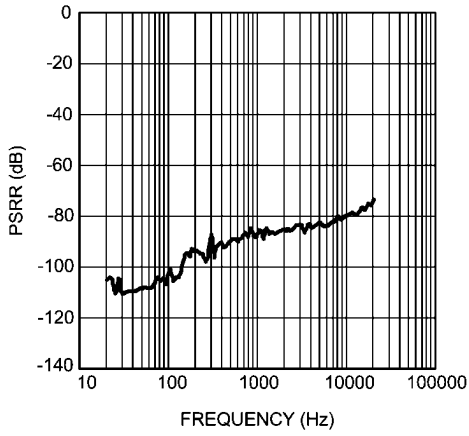
202049w5

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$
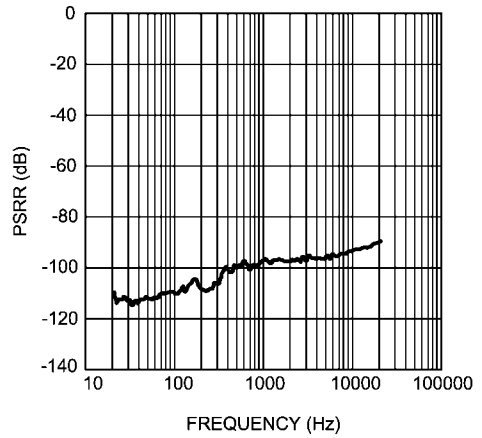
202049w6

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.5V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$
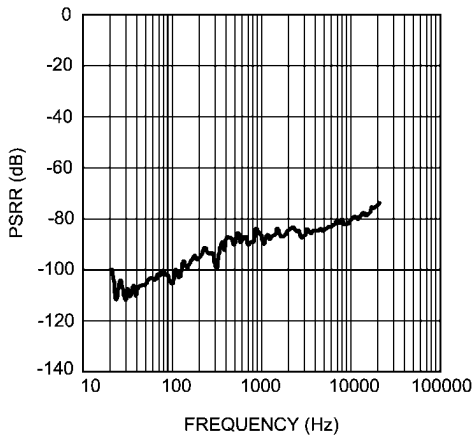
202049w7

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$
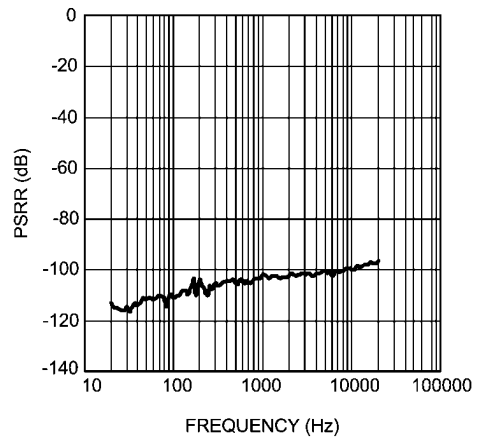
202049w8

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$
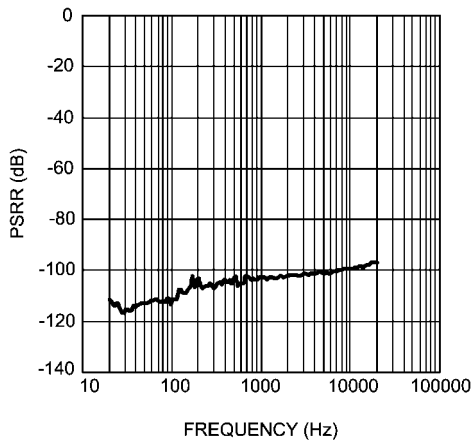
202049w9

PSRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{P-P}$
$R_L = 600\Omega$

202049x0

CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
R_L = 2kΩ

20204913

CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
R_L = 10kΩ

20204914

CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±1.5V
R_L = 600Ω

20204915

CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±2.5V
R_L = 2kΩ

20204916
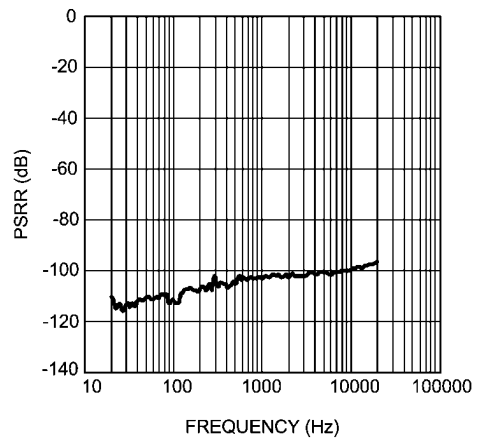
CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±2.5V
R_L = 10kΩ
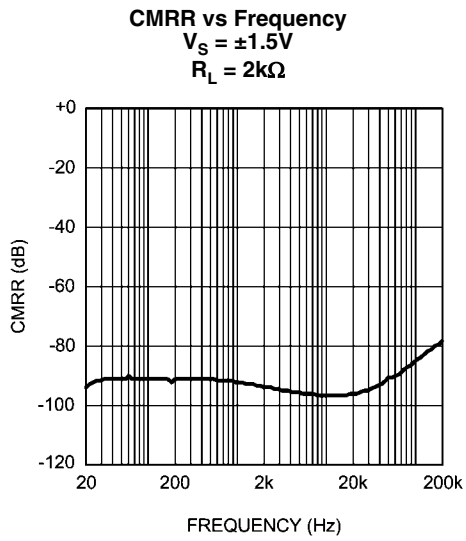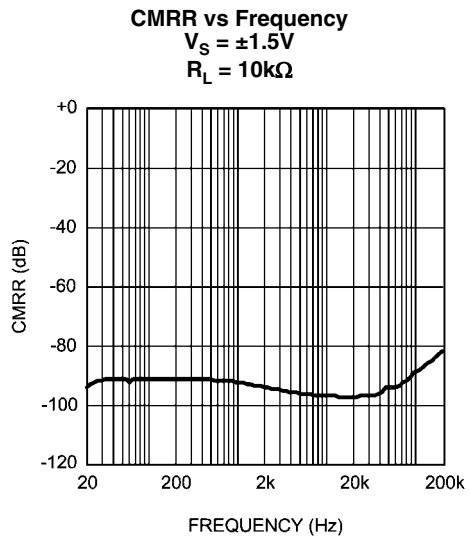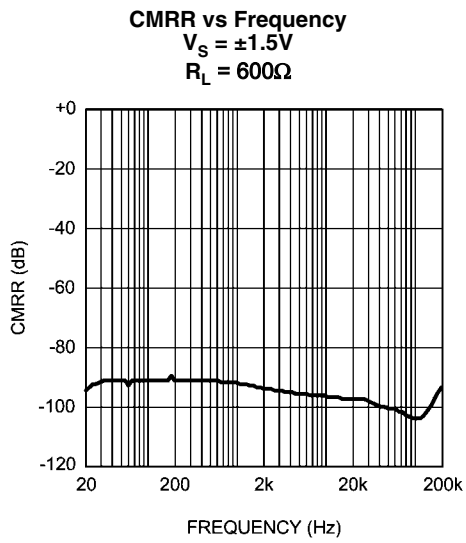
20204917
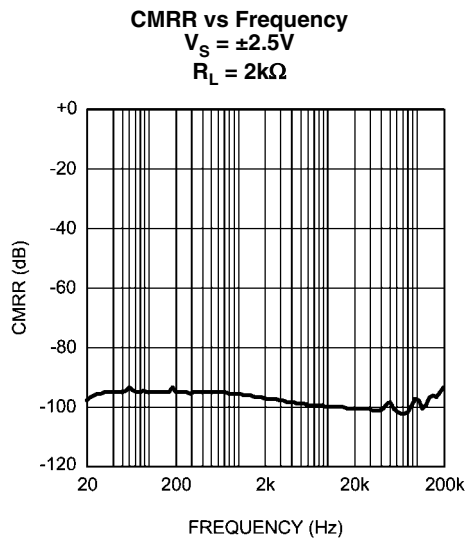
CMRR vs Frequency
V_S = ±2.5V
R_L = 600Ω
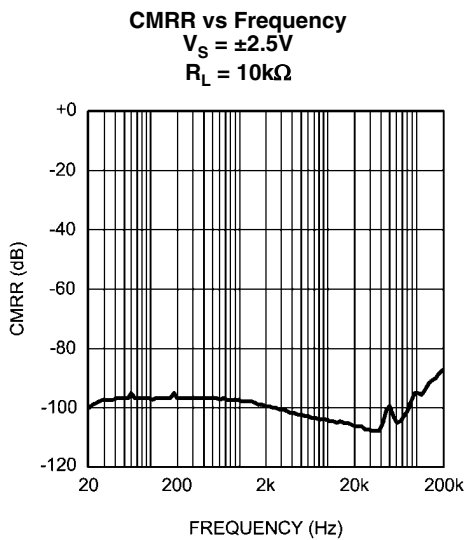
20204918

CMRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 2k\Omega$
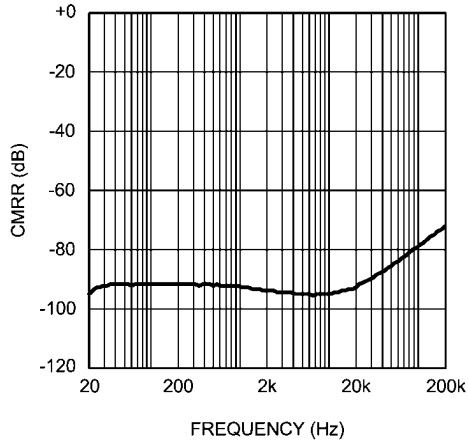
202049l9

CMRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 10k\Omega$
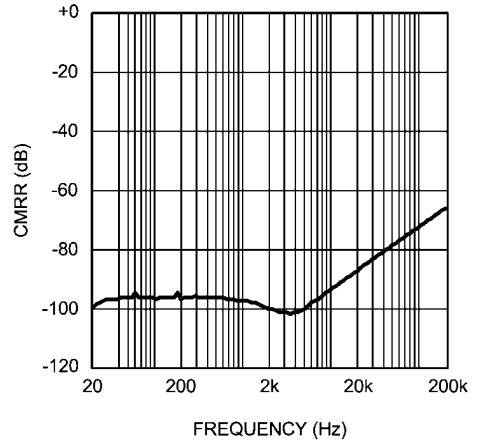
202049m0

CMRR vs Frequency
$V_S = \pm2.75V$
$R_L = 600\Omega$
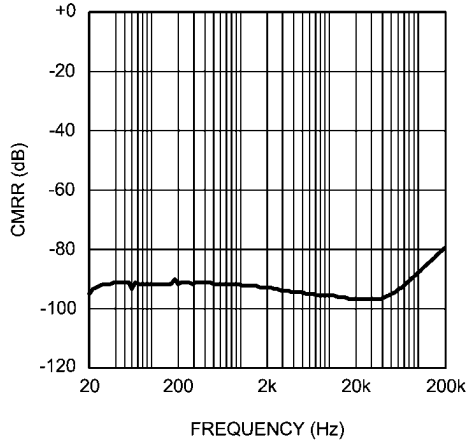
202049m1

Output Voltage Swing Neg vs Power Supply
$R_L = 2k\Omega$
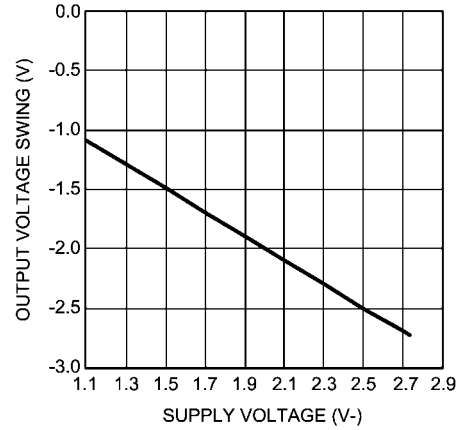
202049s9

Output Voltage Swing Neg vs Power Supply
$R_L = 10k\Omega$
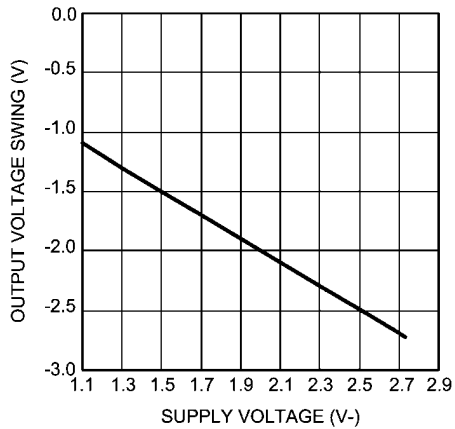
202049t0

Output Voltage Swing Neg vs Power Supply
$R_L = 600\Omega$
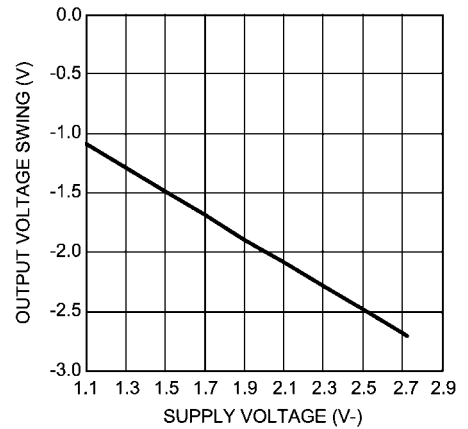
202049t1

Output Voltage Swing Pos vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 2kΩ
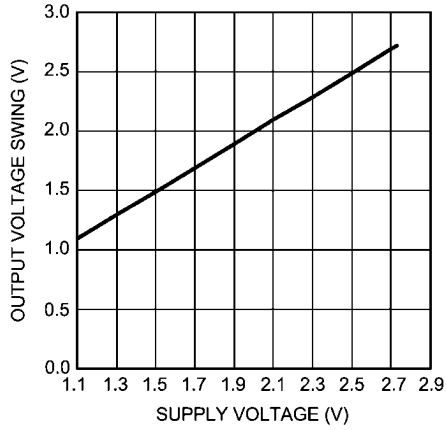
202049t2

Output Voltage Swing Pos vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 10kΩ
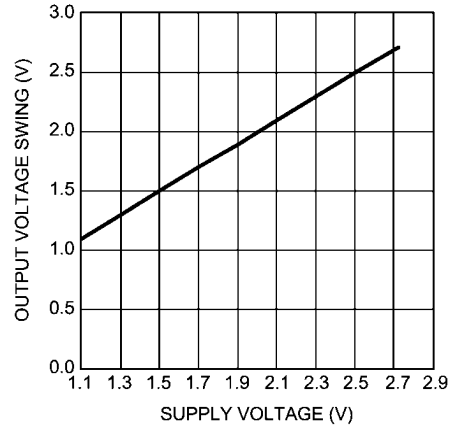
202049t3

Output Voltage Swing Pos vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 600Ω
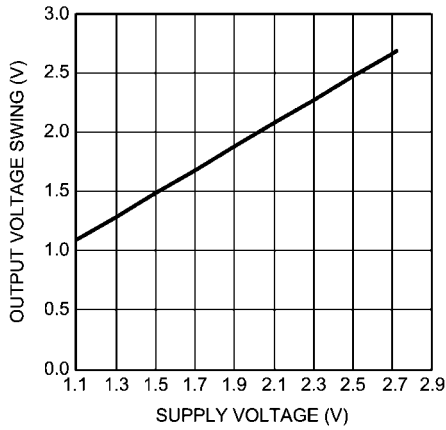
202049t4

Supply Current per amplifier vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 2kΩ, Dual Supply
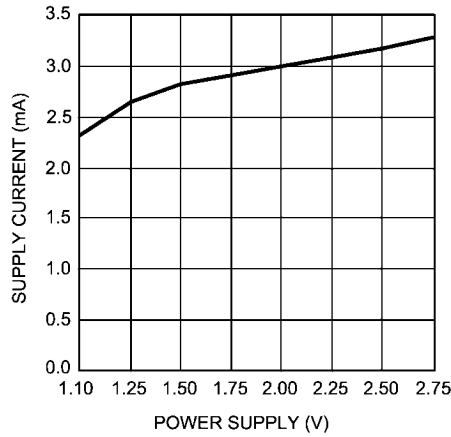
20204953

Supply Current per amplifier vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 10kΩ, Dual Supply
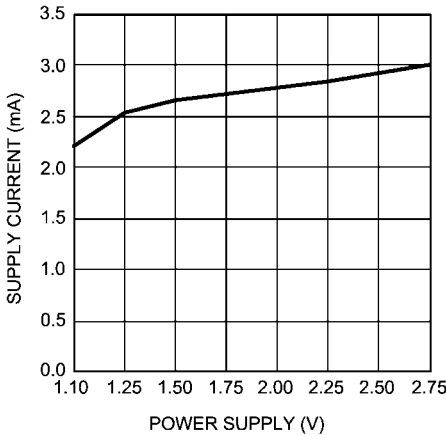
20204954

Supply Current per amplifier vs Power Supply
R$_L$ = 600Ω, Dual Supply
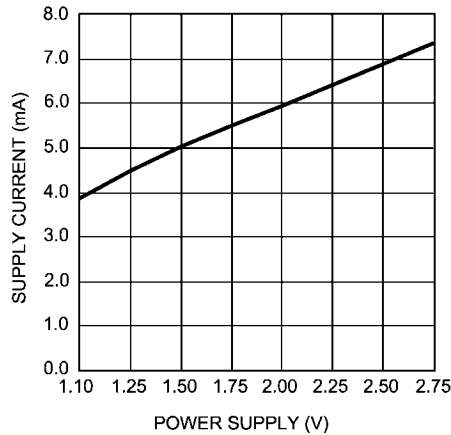
20204956

Application Information

DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS

The vanishingly low residual distortion produced by LME49721 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 LME49721's low residual is an input referred internal error. As shown in Figure 1, adding the 10Ω resistor connected between athe 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. 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 equipments capabilities. This datasheet's THD+N and IMD values were generated using the above described circuit connected to an Audio Precision System Two Cascade.

Distortion Signal Gain = 1 + (R2/R3)
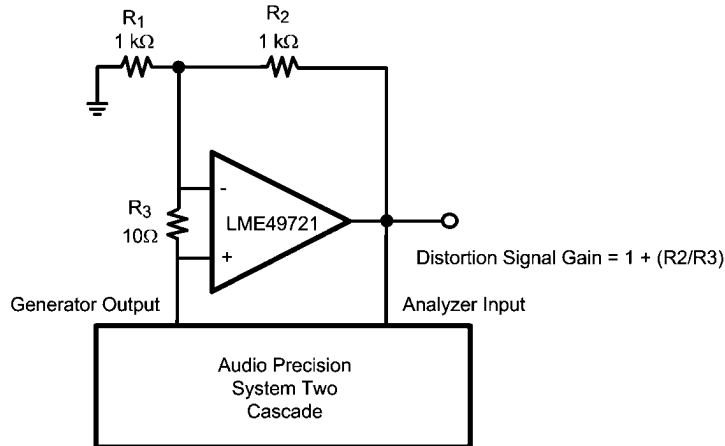
202049x2

FIGURE 1. THD+N and IMD Distortion Test Circuit with A$_V$ = 2

OPERATING RATINGS AND BASIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

The LME49721 has a supply voltage range from +2.2V to +5.5V single supply or ±1.1 to ±2.75V dual supply.

Bypassed capacitors for the supplies should be placed as close to the amplifier as possible. This will help minimize any inductance between the power supply and the supply pins. In addition to a 10µF capacitor, a 0.1µF capacitor is also recommended in CMOS amplifiers.

The amplifier's inputs lead lengths should also be as short as possible. If the op amp does not have a bypass capacitor, it may oscillate.

BASIC AMPLIFIER CONFIGURATIONS

The LME49721 may be operated with either a single supply or dual supplies. Figure 2 shows the typical connection for a single supply inverting amplifier. The output voltage for a single supply amplifier will be centered around the common-mode voltage Vcm. Note, the voltage applied to the Vcm insures the 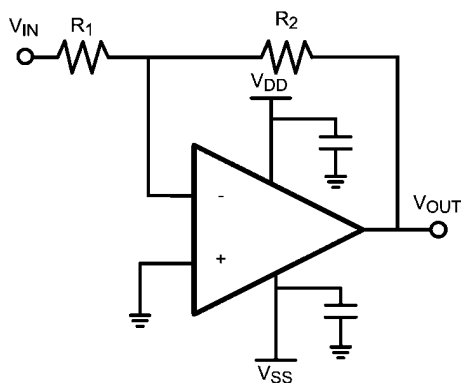output stays above ground. Typically, the Vcm should be equal to V$_{DD}$/2. This is done by putting a resistor divider ckt at this node, see Figure 2.
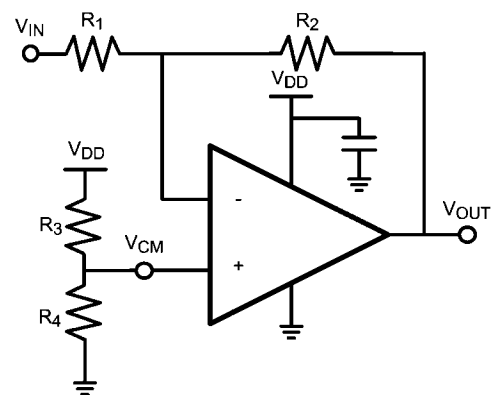
202049n3

FIGURE 2. Single Supply Inverting Op Amp

Figure 3 shows the typical connection for a dual supply inverting amplifier. The output voltage is centered on zero.


FIGURE 3. Dual Supply Inverting Op Amp

Figure 4 shows the typical connection for the Buffer Amplifier or also called a Voltage Follower. A Buffer Amplifier can be used to solve impedance matching problems, to reduce power consumption in the source, or to drive heavy loads. The input impedance of the op amp is very high. Therefore, the input of the op amp does not load down the source. The output impedance on the other hand is very low. It allows the load to either supply or absorb energy to a circuit while a secondary voltage source dissipates energy from a circuit. The Buffer is a unity stable amplifier, 1V/V. Although the feedback loop is tied from the output of the amplifier to the inverting input, the gain is still positive. Note, if a positive feedback is used, the amplifier will most likely drive to either rail at the output.
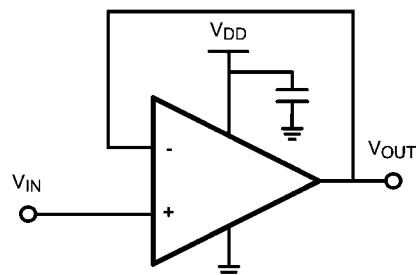
FIGURE 4. Buffer

Typical Applications

ANAB Preamp
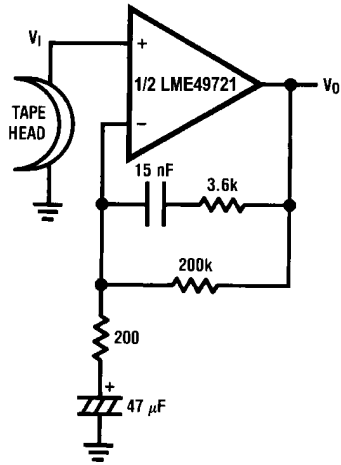
202049n4

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

NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency

$V_{IN} = 10\ mV$
34.5 dB, f = 1 kHz
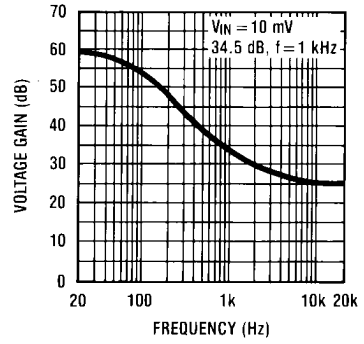
202049n5

Balanced to Single Ended Converter
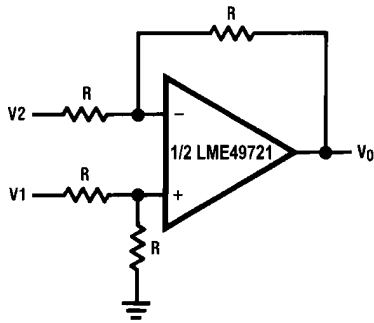
202049n6

$V_O = V1 - V2$

Adder/Subtracter
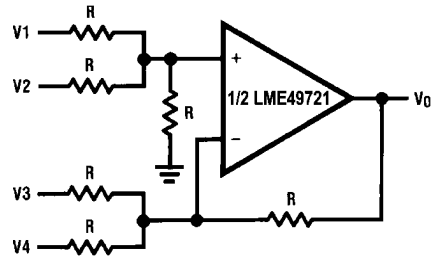
202049n7

$V_O = V1 + V2 - V3 - V4$

Sine Wave Oscillator

14 mA @ 10V

750
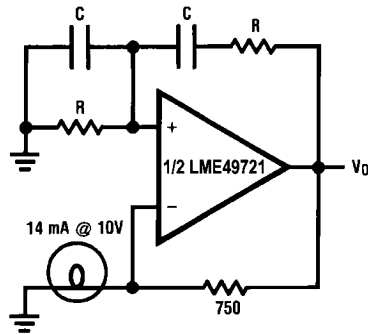
202049n8

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

Second Order High Pass Filter (Butterworth)

R1
11k

C1
0.01 μF

C2
0.01 μF

V_I

R2
22k

1/2 LME49721

V_0
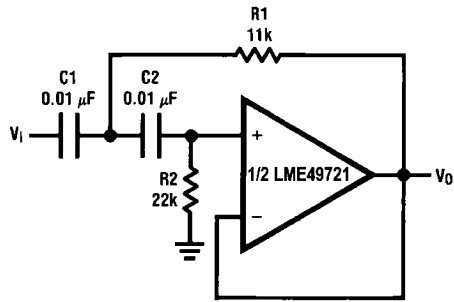
202049n9

if C1 = C2 = C

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

$$R2 = 2 \cdot R1$$

Illustration is f_0 = 1 kHz

Second Order Low Pass Filter (Butterworth)

C1
0.022 μF

R1
10k

R2
10k

V_I

C2
0.011 μF

1/2 LME49721

V_0
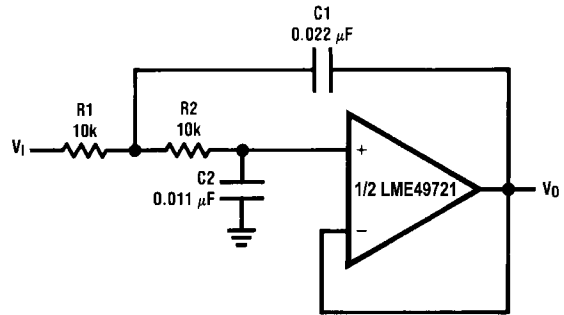
202049o0

if R1 = R2 = R

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

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

Illustration is f_0 = 1 kHz

State Variable Filter

R2
10k

R2
10k

R1
16k

C1
0.01 μF

R1
16k

C1
0.01 μF

R_G
10k

1/2 LME49721

V_{HP}

1/2 LME49721

V_{BP}

1/2 LME49721

V_{LP}

V_{IN}

R0
556

R2
10k
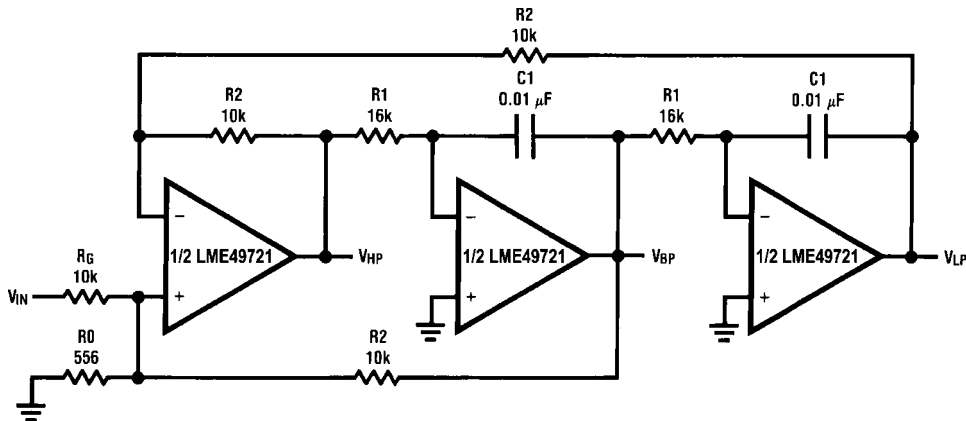
202049o1

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

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

AC/DC Converter

R5
20k

C1
10 μF

R2
20k

R3
10k

R4
20k

R1
20k

V_IN

−

1/2 LME49721

+

D1
1S1588

D2
1S1588

−

1/2 LME49721

+

V_O = V_IN

R6
15k

R7
6.2k
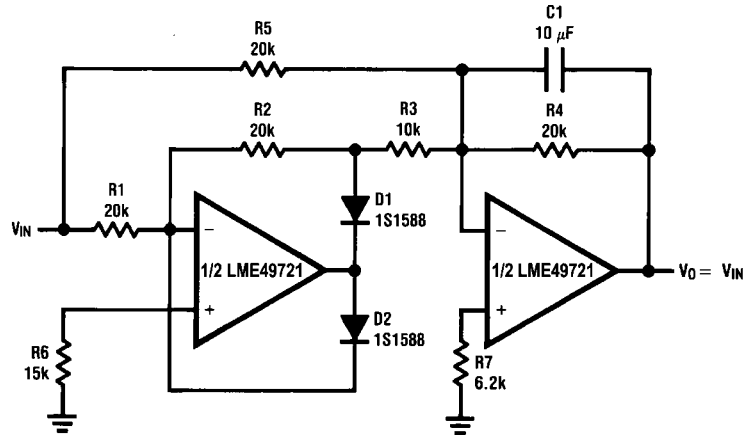
202049o2

2 Channel Panning Circuit (Pan Pot)

3.41R1
51k

R1
15k

R1
15k

−

1/2 LME49721

+

V_O1

V_I

0.707R1
10k

R1
15k

R1
15k

−

1/2 LME49721

+

V_O2

3.41R1
51k

202049o3

Line Driver

R2

V_I

R1

−

1/2 LME49721

+

R3
10k

V_CC

Q1

R9
10k

R7
33

V_O

R5
10k
BIAS

R8
33

Q2

R6
10k

− V_EE
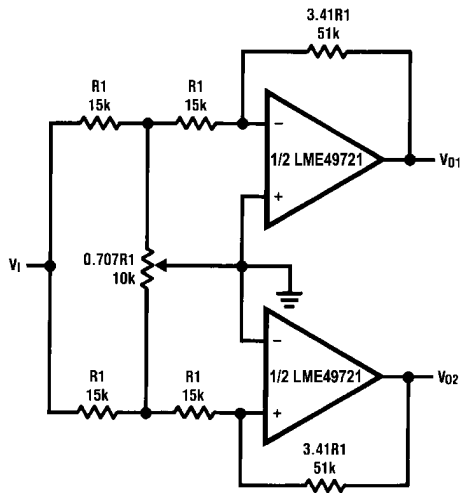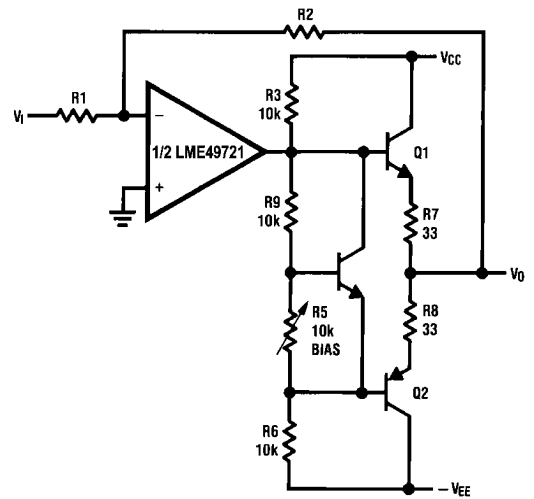
202049o4

Tone Control
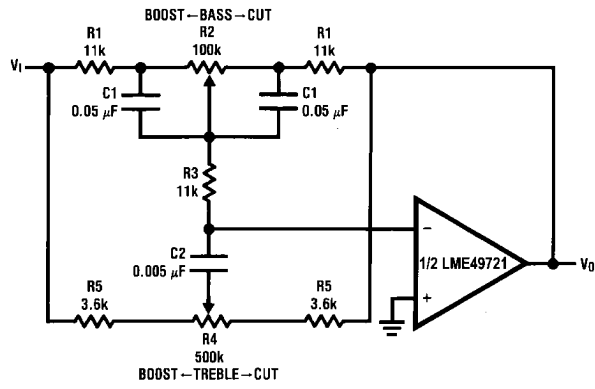
202049o5

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

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

Illustration is:

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

f_H =11 kHz, f_{HB} = 1.1 kHz
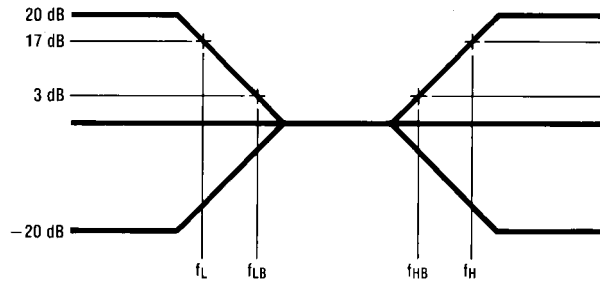
202049o6

RIAA Preamp
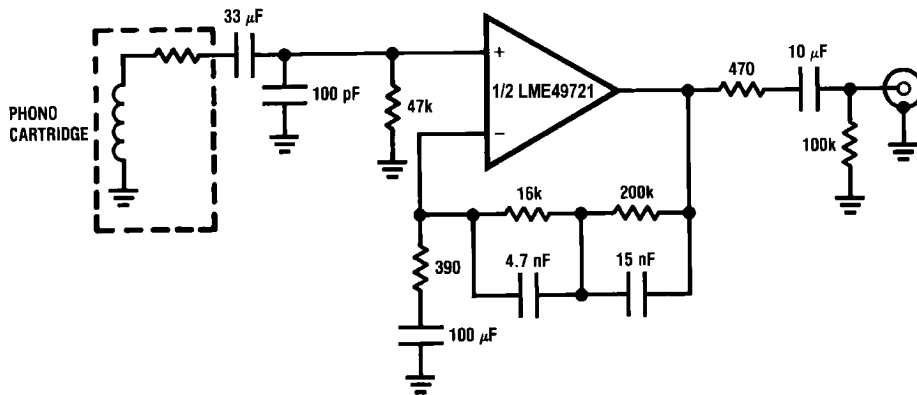
202049o8

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
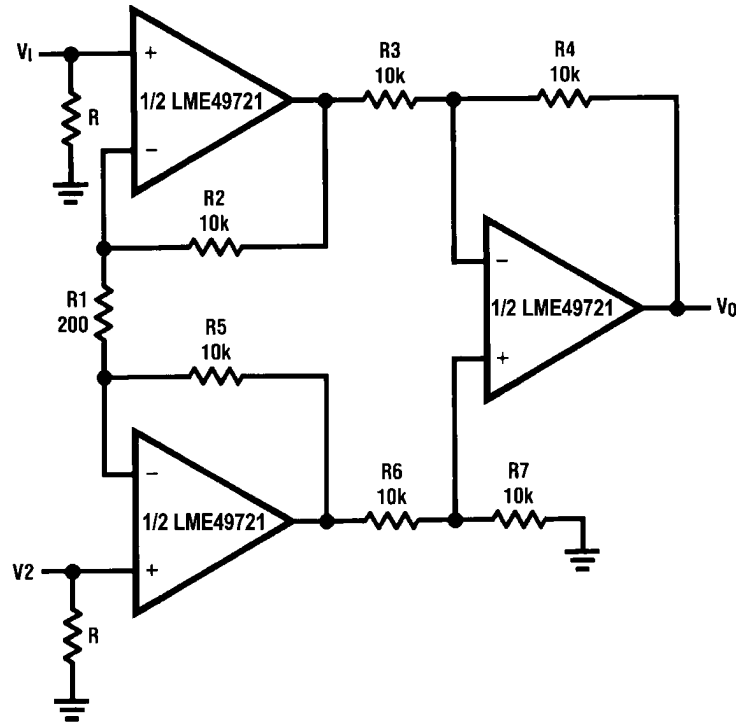
202049o7

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
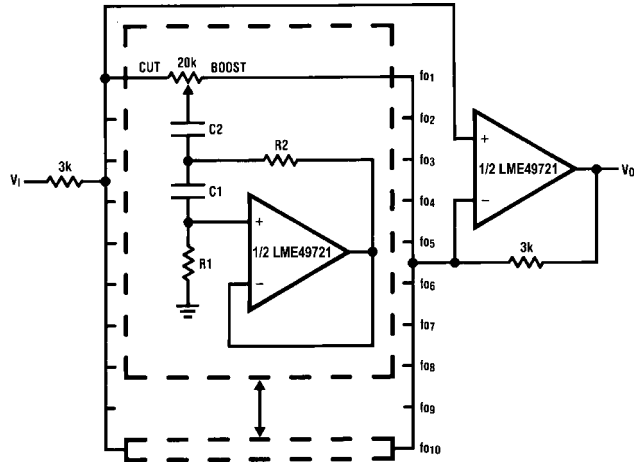
202049p0

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 8: At volume of change = ±12 dB

Q = 1.7

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

Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	09/26/07	Initial release.
1.1	10/01/07	Input more info under the Buffer Amplifier.
1.2	04/21/10	Added the Ordering Information table.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

0.189 − 0.197
(4.800 − 5.004)

8 7 6 5

0.228 − 0.244
(5.791 − 6.198)

0.010 MAX
(0.254)

LEAD NO. 1
IDENT

1 2 3 4

30°
TYP

0.150 − 0.157
(3.810 − 3.988)

0.010 − 0.020 × 45°
(0.254 − 0.508)

8° MAX TYP
ALL LEADS

0.004
(0.102)
ALL LEAD TIPS

0.008 − 0.010
(0.203 − 0.254)
TYP ALL LEADS

0.016 − 0.050
(0.406 − 1.270)
TYP ALL LEADS

0.053 − 0.069
(1.346 − 1.753)

0.004 − 0.010
(0.102 − 0.254)

SEATING
PLANE

0.014
(0.356)

0.050
(1.270)
TYP

0.008 TYP
(0.203)

0.014 − 0.020 TYP
(0.356 − 0.508)

M08A (REV H)

NS Package M08A

Notes