

LME49722

Low Noise, High Performance, High Fidelity Dual Audio **Operational Amplifier**

General Description

The LME49722 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 LME49722 audio operational amplifiers deliver superior audio signal amplification for outstanding audio performance. The LME49722 combines extremely low voltage noise density (1.9nV/√Hz) rate with vanishingly low THD+N (0.00002%) to easily satisfy the most demanding audio applications. To ensure that the most challenging loads are driven without compromise, the LME49722 has a high slew rate of ±22V/µs and an output current capability of ±28mA. Further, dynamic range is maximized by an output stage that drives $2k\Omega$ loads to within 1V of either power supply voltage.

The LME49722 has a wide supply range of ±2.5V to ±18V. Over this supply range the LME49722 maintains excellent common-mode and power supply rejection, and low input bias current. This Audio Operational Amplifier achieves outstanding AC performance while driving complex loads with values as high as 100pF with gain value greater than 2. Directly interchangeable with LME49720, LM4562 and LME49860 for similar operating voltages.

Key Specifications

	Wide Operating	Voltage Range	±2.5V to ±18V
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•	Equivalent Noise
	(Frequency = 1kHz)

1.9nV/√Hz (typ)

■ Equivalent Noise $2.8 \text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (typ) (Frequency = 10Hz)

■ PSRR	120dB (typ)
■ Slew Rate	±22V/μs (typ)

■ THD+N

$$(A_V = 1, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}, f_{IN} = 1kHz)$$

$R_L = 2k\Omega$	0.00002% (typ)
$R_L = 600\Omega$	0.00002% (typ)

■ Open Loop Gain (R_I = 600Ω) 135dB (typ)

■ Input Bias Current 50nA (typ)

 Voltage Offset ±0.02mV (typ)

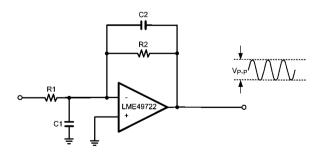
Features

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

Applications

- Ultra 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

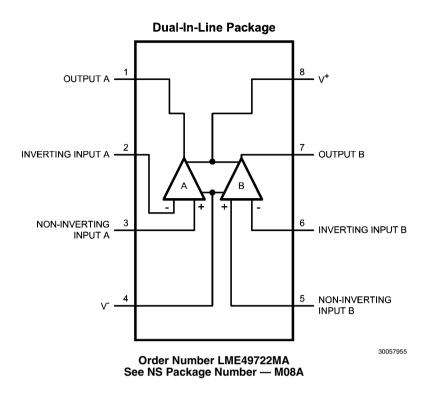


 f_{MAX} = > 300 kHz for V_{P-P} = 20V, R2 C2 \approx R1 C1

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FIGURE 1. Wide Bandwidth Low Noise Low Drift Amplifier

Connection Diagram



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 ($V_S = V_{CC}$ - V_{EE}) 38V Storage Temperature -65°C to 150°C Input Voltage (V-) - 0.7V to (V+) + 0.7V Output Short Circuit (Note 3) Continuous ESD Susceptibility (Note 4) 2000V

ESD Susceptibility (Note 5)

Junction Temperature (T $_{\rm JMAX}$) 150°C Thermal Resistance $\theta_{\rm JA}$ 154°C/W $\theta_{\rm JC}$ 27°C/W

Operating Ratings

Temperature Range

 $T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ $-40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le 85^{\circ}C$ Supply Voltage Range $\pm 2.5V \le V_S \le \pm 18V$

Electrical Characteristics for the LME49722 (Notes 1, 2) The following specifications apply for $V_S = \pm 15 V$ and $\pm 18 V$, $R_L = 2 k \Omega$, $f_{IN} = 1 k Hz$ unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25 ^{\circ} C$,

200V

	Parameter	Conditions	LME49722		
Symbol			Typical	Limit	Units
			(Note 6)	(Note 7)	(Limits)
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	$A_{V} = 1, V_{OUT} = 3V_{rms}$ $R_{L} = 2k\Omega$ $R_{L} = 600\Omega$	0.00002 0.00002	0.00009	% % (max)
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion	A _V = 1, V _{OUT} = 3V _{RMS} Two-tone, 60Hz & 7kHz 4:1	0.00002		%
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product	f _{IN} = 100kHz	55	45	MHz (min)
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 1, V_{OUT} = 10V_{P-P}$	±22	±15	V/µs (min)
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	V _{OUT} = 1V _{P-P} , -3dB referenced to output magnitude at f = 1kHz	12		MHz
t _s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, 10V step, $C_L = 100$ pF 0.1% error range	1.2		μs
e _{INV}	Equivalent Input Voltage Noise	f _{BW} = 20Hz to 20kHz	0.25	0.35	μV _{RMS} (max)
e _N	Equivalent Input Voltage Density	$ f = 1kHz V_S = \pm 15V V_S = \pm 18V f = 10Hz V_S = \pm 15V $	1.9 1.9 2.8	2.5	nV√Hz nV√Hz (max)
		$V_S = \pm 18V$	3.2		nV√ Hz
I _n	Current Noise Density	f = 1kHz f = 10Hz	2.6 6		pA/√ Hz pA/√ Hz
Vos	Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$	±0.02	±0.7	mV (max)
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$\Delta V_S = 20V \text{ (Note 8)}$	120	110	dB (min)
ISO _{CH-CH}	Channel-to-Channel Isolation	$\begin{aligned} &f_{\text{IN}} = 1 \text{kHz} \\ &f_{\text{IN}} = 20 \text{kHz} \end{aligned}$	136 135		dB dB
I _B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$ $V_{S} = \pm 15V$ $V_{S} = \pm 18V$	50 53	200	nA nA (max)
ΔI _{OS} / ΔTemp	Input Bias Current Drift vs Temperature	-40°C ≤ T _A ≤ 85°C	0.1		nA/°C
I _{os}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$ $V_{S} = \pm 15V$ $V_{S} = \pm 18V$	25 32	100	nA nA (max)

	Parameter	Conditions	LME49722		
Symbol			Typical	Limit	Units (Limits)
			(Note 6)	(Note 7)	(Limits)
	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V _S = ±15V	+14.0	(V _{CC)} – 2.0	V (min)
V		V _S = ±13V	-13.9	(V _{EE}) + 2.0	V (min)
$V_{\text{IN-CM}}$		$V_{S} = \pm 18V$	+17.0	(V _{CC}) – 2.0	V (min)
		VS - ±10V	-16.9	(V _{EE}) + 2.0	V (min)
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	$-10V \le V_{CM} \le 10V$	128	110	dB (min)
Z _{IN}	Differential Input Impedance		30		kΩ
Z _{CM}	Common Mode Input Impedance	-10V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 10V	1000		ΜΩ
	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$-12V \le V_{OUT} \le 12V, R_1 = 600\Omega$	135	120	dB
A_{VOL}		$-12V \le V_{OUT} \le 12V, R_1 = 2k\Omega$	140		dB
		$-12V \le V_{OUT} \le 12V, R_L = 10k\Omega$	140		dB
		V _S = ±15V			
		$R_L = 600\Omega$	+13.7/-14		V_{PEAK}
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	±14.0		V _{PEAK}
V	Outsit Voltage Swing	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	±14.1		V _{PEAK}
V_{OM}	Output Voltage Swing	V _S = ±18V			
		$R_L = 600\Omega$	+16.6/-16.8	5.8 ±15.5	V _{PEAK} (min)
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	±17.0	±10.0	V _{PEAK}
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$	±17.1		V_{PEAK}
	Output Current	$R_L = 600\Omega$			
I_{OUT}		$V_S = \pm 15V$	±23		mA
		$V_S = \pm 18V$	±27.6/–28	±23	mA (min)
1	Short Circuit Current	Sink to Source	+43		mA
I _{OUT-CC}	Short Gircuit Guireit		-40		mA
		f _{IN} = 10kHz			
Z_{OUT}	Output Impedance	Closed-Loop	0.01		Ω
		Open-Loop	13		Ω
	Total Quiescent Power Supply Current	I _{OUT} = 0mA			
l _S		$V_S = \pm 15V$	12.1		mA
		$V_S = \pm 18V$	12.3	16	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 $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ or the number given in Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower. For the LME49722, $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}$ C and the typical θ_{JC} is 27° C/W.

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

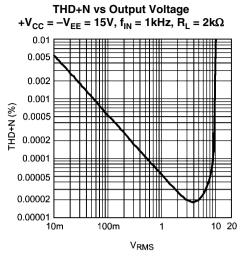
Note 5: Machine model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A.

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

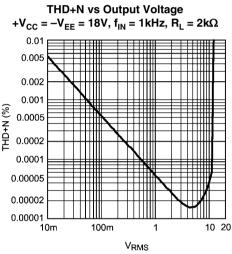
Note 7: Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by test or statistical analysis.

Note 8: PSRR is measured as follow: V_{OS} is measured at two supply voltages, $\pm 5V$ and $\pm 15V$. PSRR = | $20log(\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_S)$ |.

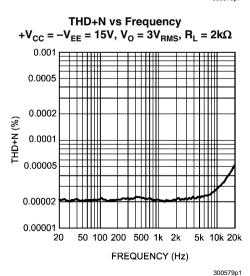
Typical Performance Characteristics



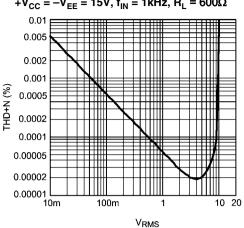
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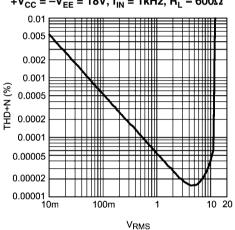


THD+N vs Output Voltage $+V_{CC} = -V_{EE} = 15V$, $f_{IN} = 1$ kHz, $R_L = 600\Omega$



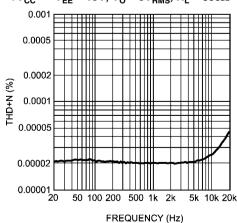
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THD+N vs Output Voltage $+ {\rm V_{CC}} = - {\rm V_{EE}} = 18 {\rm V, f_{IN}} = 1 {\rm kHz, R_L} = 600 \Omega$

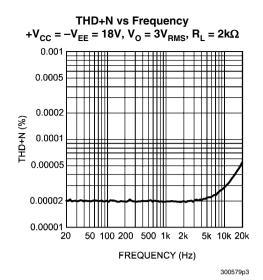


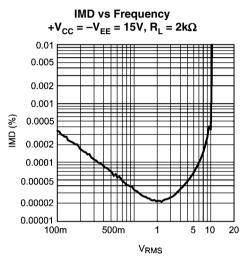
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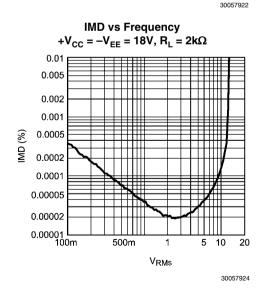
THD+N vs Frequency $+ V_{CC} = - V_{EE} = 15 V, \, V_O = 3 V_{RMS}, \, R_L = 600 \Omega$

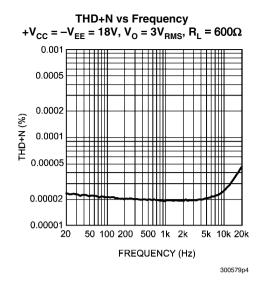


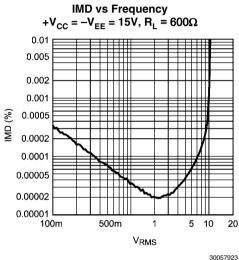
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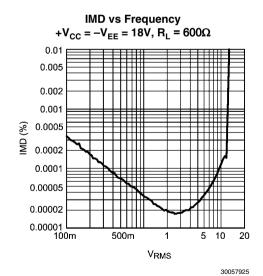


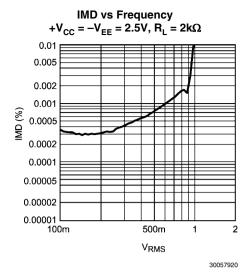


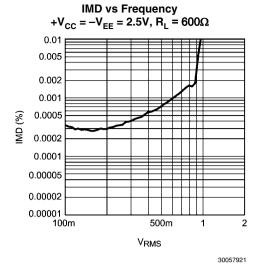




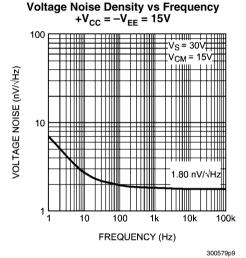


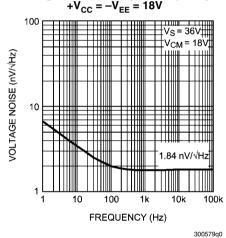




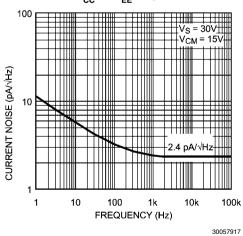


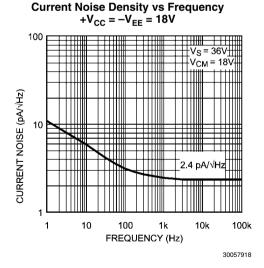
Voltage Noise Density vs Frequency

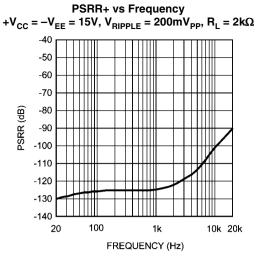




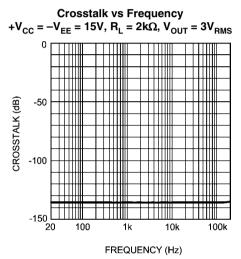
Current Noise Density vs Frequency $+V_{CC} = -V_{EE} = 15V$







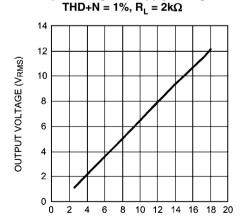
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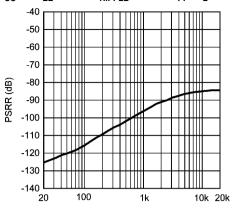
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SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

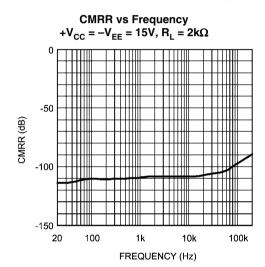
Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{PSRR- vs Frequency} \\ + \text{V}_{\text{CC}} = -\text{V}_{\text{EE}} = 15\text{V}, \, \text{V}_{\text{RIPPLE}} = 200\text{mV}_{\text{PP}}, \, \text{R}_{\text{L}} = 2k\Omega \end{aligned}$

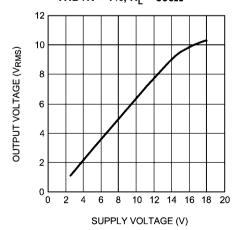


FREQUENCY (Hz)

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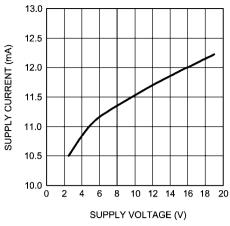


Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage THD+N = 1%, $R_L = 600\Omega$



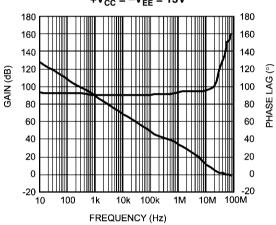
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Supply Current vs Supply Voltage $R_L = 2k\Omega \label{eq:RL}$



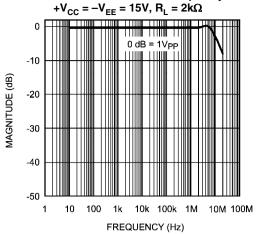
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Gain Phase vs Frequency $+V_{CC} = -V_{EE} = 15V$



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Full Power Bandwidth vs Frequency



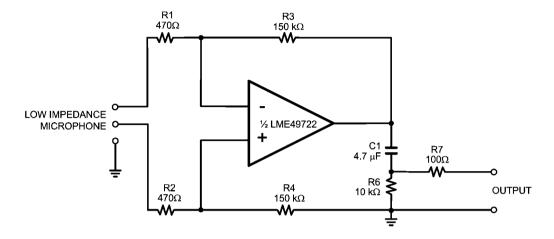
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Application Information

APPLICATION HINTS

The LME49722 is a high speed operational amplifier which can operate stably in most of the applications. For the application with gain greater than 2, capacitive loads up to 100pF will cause little change in the phase characteristics of the am-

plifiers and are therefore allowable. Capacitive loads greater than 10pF must be isolated from the output, if the gain value is less than 2. The most straightforward way to do this is to put a resistor (its value $\geq 20\Omega$) in series with the output. The resistor will also prevent unnecessary power dissipation if the output is accidentally shorted.



- Total voltage noise density: $e_{N_{-}total}^2 \approx e_{N}^2 + e_{N_{-}R1}^2 + e_{N_{-}R2}^2 = 1.9^2 + 2 (2.7^2)$, then $e_{N_{-}total} = 4.3 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$. For $e_{N_{-}R1} = e_{N_{-}R2} \approx 2.7 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, if R1 = R2 $\approx 470\Omega$.
- Or total voltage noise = 0.13 μV input referred in a 1 kHz noise bandwidth.

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FIGURE 2. Low Impedance Microphone Pre-amplifier

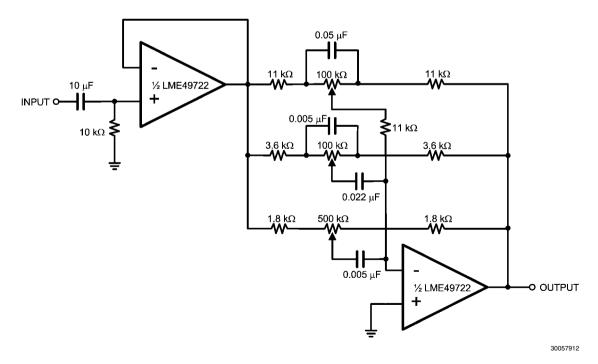
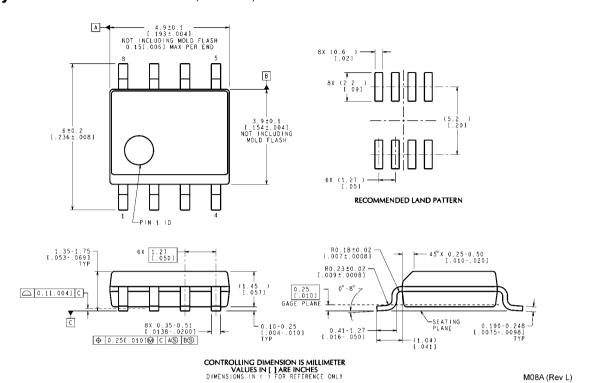


FIGURE 3. Three-Band Active Tone Control

Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	03/27/08	Initial release.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



Narrow SOIC Package Order Number LME49722MA NS Package Number M08A

Notes

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