

LME49710

High Performance, High Fidelity Audio Operational Amplifier

General Description

The LME49710 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 LME49710 audio operational amplifiers deliver superior audio signal amplification for outstanding audio performance. The LME49710 combines extremely low voltage noise density ($2.5\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$) 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 LME49710 has a high slew rate of $\pm 20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ and an output current capability of $\pm 26\text{mA}$. Further, dynamic range is maximized by an output stage that drives $2\text{k}\Omega$ loads to within 1V of either power supply voltage and to within 1.4V when driving 600Ω loads.

The LME49710's outstanding CMRR (120dB), PSRR (120dB), and V_{OS} (0.05mV) give the amplifier excellent operational amplifier DC performance.

The LME49710 has a wide supply range of $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 17\text{V}$. Over this supply range the LME49710's input circuitry maintains excellent common-mode and power supply rejection, as well as maintaining its low input bias current. The LME49710 is unity gain stable. The Audio Operational Amplifier achieves outstanding AC performance while driving complex loads with values as high as 100pF .

The LME49710 is available in 8-lead narrow body SOIC, 8-lead plastic DIP, and 8-lead metal can TO-99. Demonstration boards are available for each package.

Key Specifications

■ Power Supply Voltage Range	$\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 17\text{V}$
■ THD+N ($A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$, $f_{IN} = 1\text{kHz}$)	
$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$	0.00003% (typ)
$R_L = 600\Omega$	0.00003% (typ)
■ Input Noise Density	$2.5\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (typ)
■ Slew Rate	$\pm 20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ (typ)
■ Gain Bandwidth Product	55MHz (typ)
■ Open Loop Gain ($R_L = 600\Omega$)	140dB (typ)
■ Input Bias Current	7nA (typ)
■ Input Offset Voltage	0.05mV (typ)
■ DC Gain Linearity Error	0.000009%

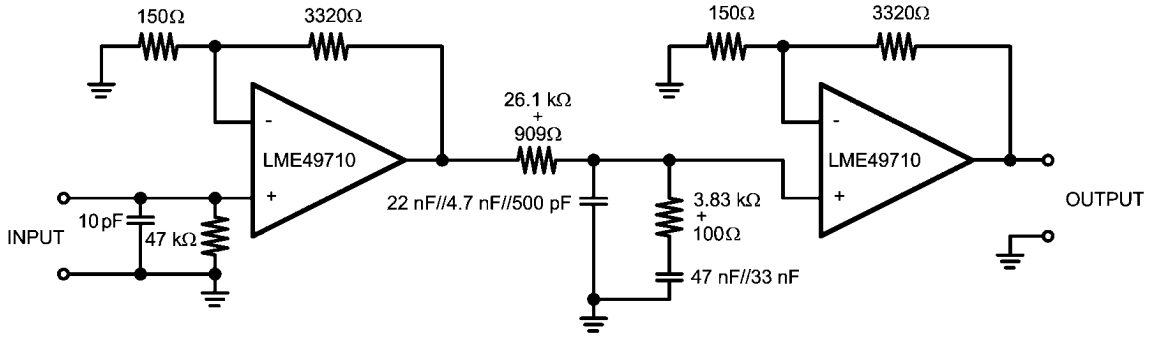
Features

- Easily drives 600Ω loads
- Optimized for superior audio signal fidelity
- Output short circuit protection
- PSRR and CMRR exceed 120dB (typ)
- SOIC, DIP, TO-99 metal can packages

Applications

- Ultra high quality 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

Typical Application

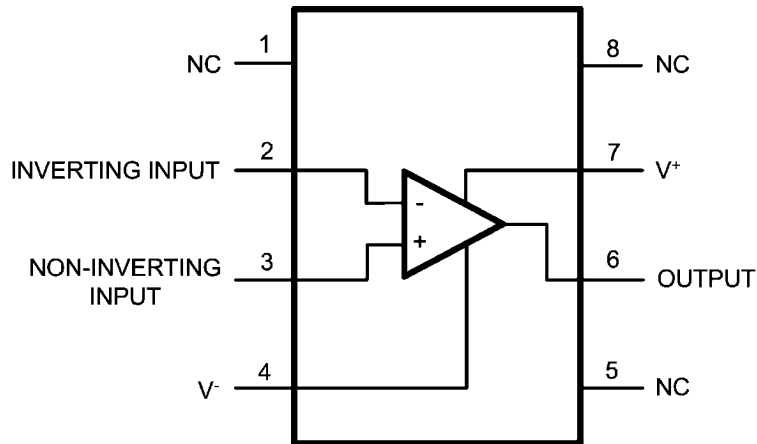


Note: 1% metal film resistors, 5% polypropylene capacitors

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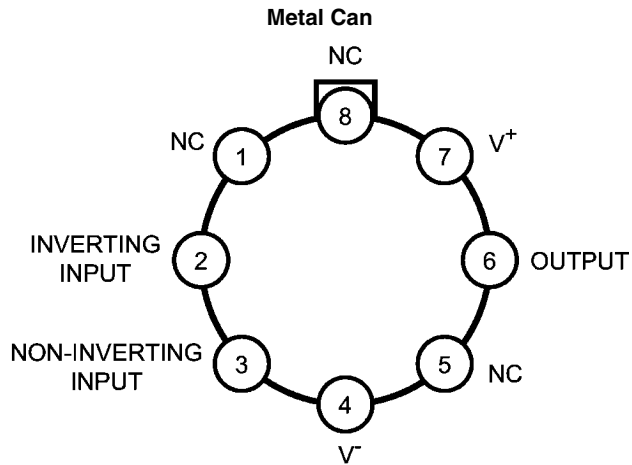
FIGURE 1. Passively Equalized RIAA Phono Preamp

Connection Diagrams



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Order Number LME49710MA
See NS Package Number — M08A
Order Number LME49710NA
See NS Package Number — N08E



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Order Number LME49710HA
See NS Package Number — H08C

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 ($V_S = V^+ - V^-$)	36V
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 Susceptibility (Note 4)	2000V

ESD Susceptibility (Note 5)	200V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Resistance	
θ_{JA} (SO)	145°C/W
θ_{JA} (NA)	102°C/W
θ_{JA} (HA)	150°C/W
θ_{JC} (HA)	35°C/W
Temperature Range	
$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	-40°C \leq T_A \leq 85°C
Supply Voltage Range	$\pm 2.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 17V$

Electrical Characteristics (Notes 1, 2)

The following specifications apply for $V_S = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$, and $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LME49710		Units (Limits)
			Typical	Limit	
			(Note 6)	(Notes 7, 8)	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	$A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$ $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.00003	0.00009	% (max)
			0.00003		% (max)
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion	$A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$ Two-tone, 60Hz & 7kHz 4:1	0.00005		% (max)
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}
	Equivalent Input Noise Density	$f = 1kHz$ $f = 10Hz$	2.5 6.4	4.7	nV/ \sqrt{Hz} nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
i_n	Current Noise Density	$f = 1kHz$ $f = 10Hz$	1.6		pA/ \sqrt{Hz}
			3.1		pA/ \sqrt{Hz}
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage		± 0.05	± 0.7	mV (max)
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift vs Temperature	$40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	0.2		$\mu V/^\circ C$
PSRR	Average Input Offset Voltage Shift vs Power Supply Voltage	$\Delta V_S = 20V$ (Note 9)	125	110	dB (min)
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	7	72	nA (max)
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Input Bias Current Drift vs Temperature	$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	0.1		nA/ $^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	5	65	nA (max)
V_{IN-CM}	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range		+14.1	(V+) - 2.0	V (min)
			-13.9	(V-) + 2.0	V (min)
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	$-10V < V_{CM} < 10V$	120	110	dB (min)
Z_{IN}	Differential Input Impedance		30		k Ω
	Common Mode Input Impedance	$-10V < V_{CM} < 10V$	1000		M Ω
A_{VOL}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$-10V < V_{OUT} < 10V$, $R_L = 600\Omega$	140		dB
		$-10V < V_{OUT} < 10V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$	140	125	dB
		$-10V < V_{OUT} < 10V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	140		dB

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LME49710		Units (Limits)
			Typical	Limit	
			(Note 6)	(Notes 7, 8)	
V _{OUTMAX}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R _L = 600Ω	±13.6	±12.5	V
		R _L = 2kΩ	±14.0		V
		R _L = 10kΩ	±14.1		V
I _{OUT}	Output Current	R _L = 600Ω, V _S = ±17V	±26	±23	mA (min)
I _{OUT-CC}	Short Circuit Current		+53 -42		mA mA
R _{OUT}	Output Impedance	f _{IN} = 10kHz			
		Closed-Loop Open-Loop	0.01 13		Ω Ω
C _{LOAD}	Capacitive Load Drive Overshoot	100pF	16		%
I _S	Quiescent Current	I _{OUT} = 0mA	4.8	5.5	mA (max)

Note 1: *Absolute Maximum Ratings* indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.

Note 2: *Operating Ratings* indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

Note 3: Amplifier output connected to GND, any number of amplifiers within a package.

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

Note 5: Machine Model ESD test is covered by specification EIAJ IC-121-1981. A 200pF cap is charged to the specified voltage and then discharged directly into the IC with no external series resistor (resistance of discharge path must be under 50Ω).

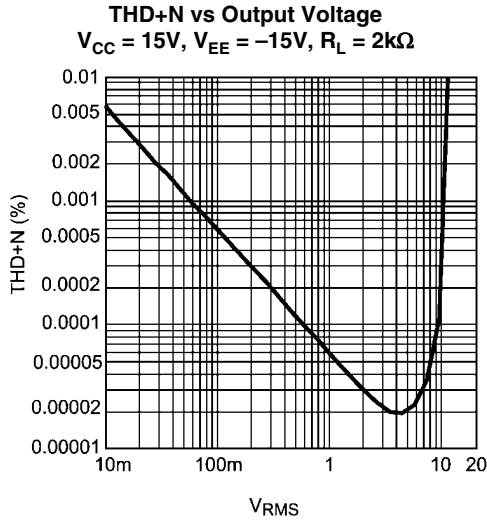
Note 6: Typical specifications are specified at +25°C and represent the most likely parametric norm.

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

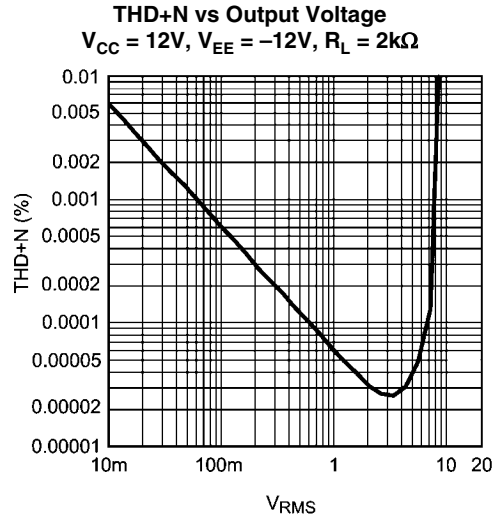
Note 8: Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.

Note 9: PSRR is measured as follows: V_{OS} is measured at two supply voltages, ±5V and ±15V. PSRR = |20log(ΔV_{OS}/ΔV_S)|.

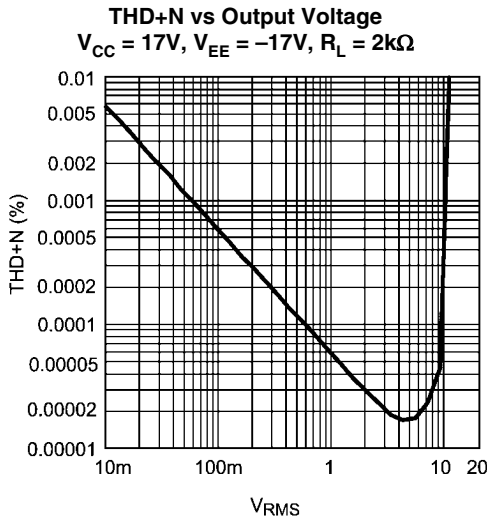
Typical Performance Characteristics



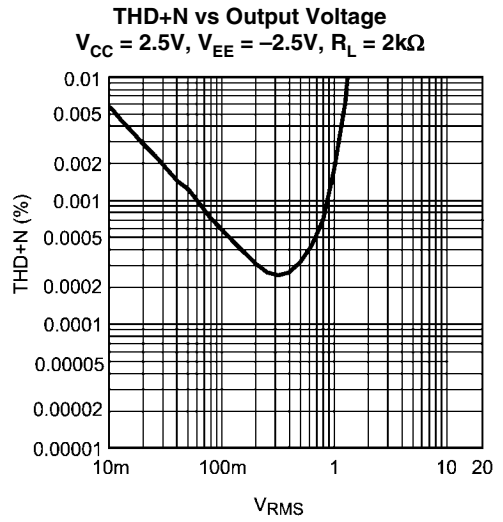
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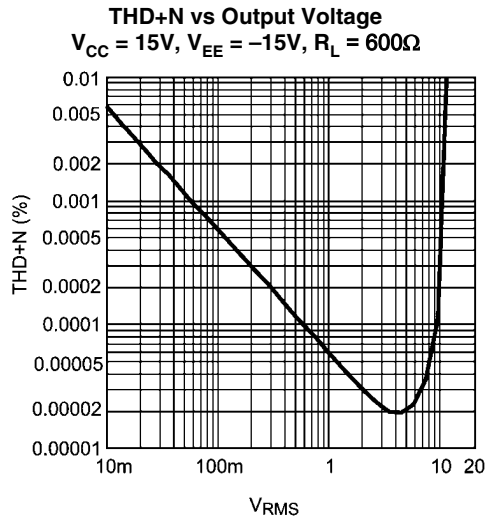
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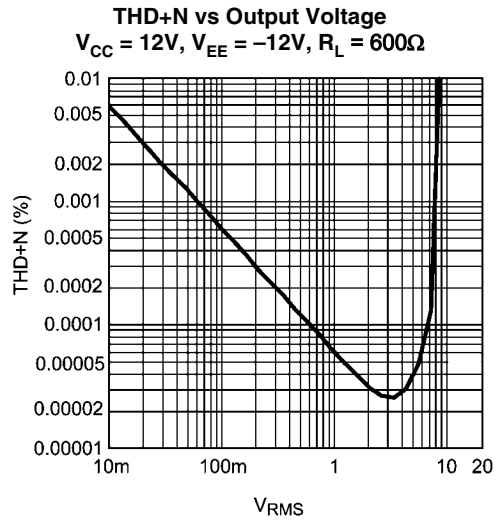
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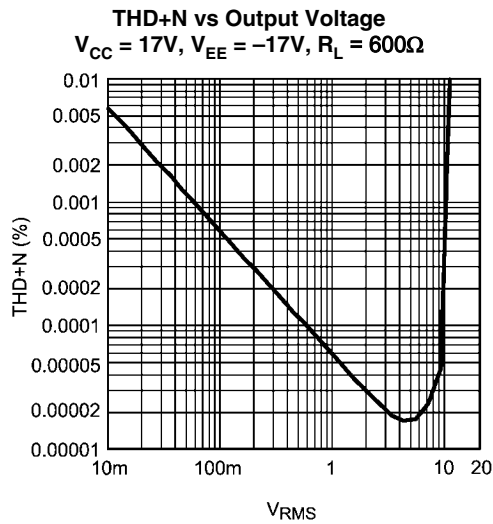
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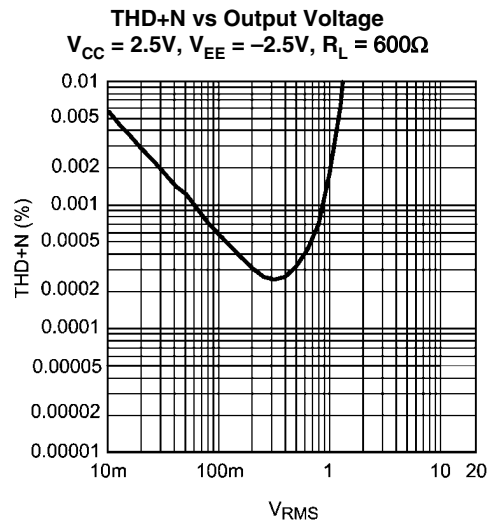
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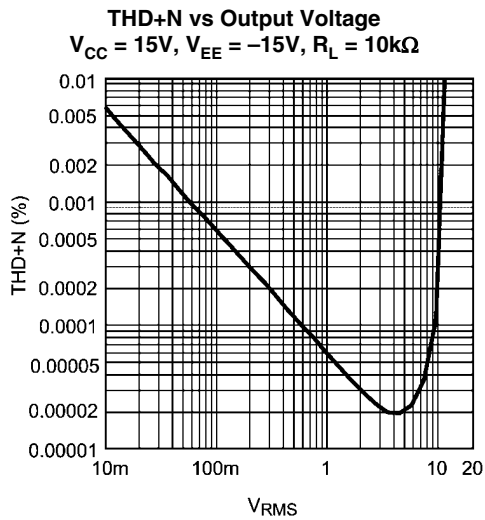
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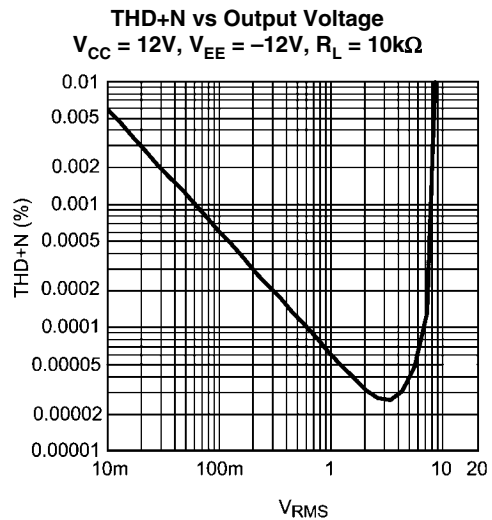
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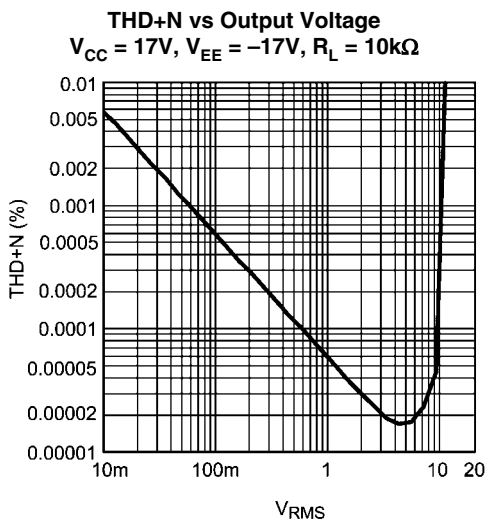
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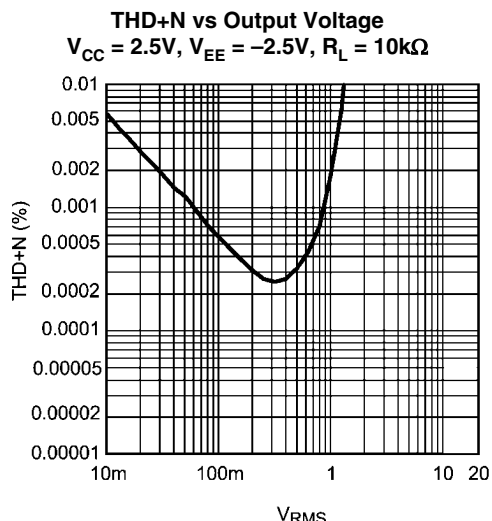
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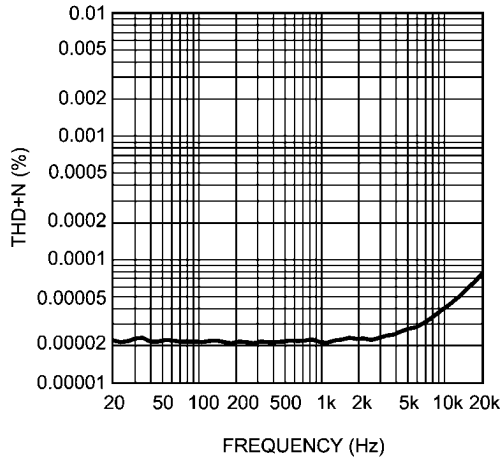


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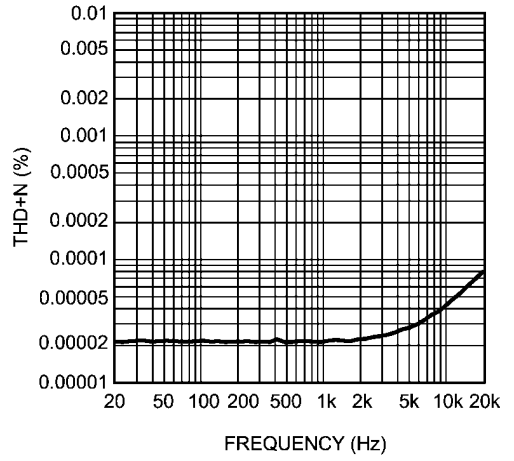
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THD+N vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$



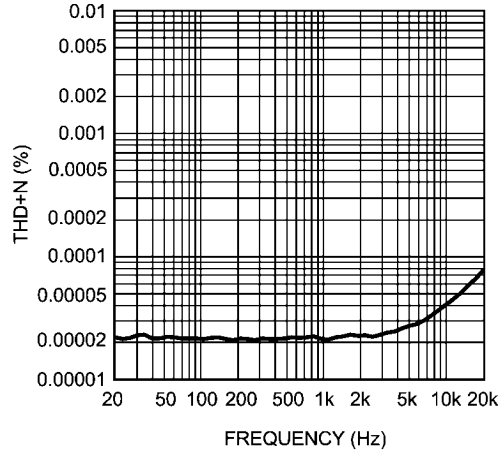
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THD+N vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$



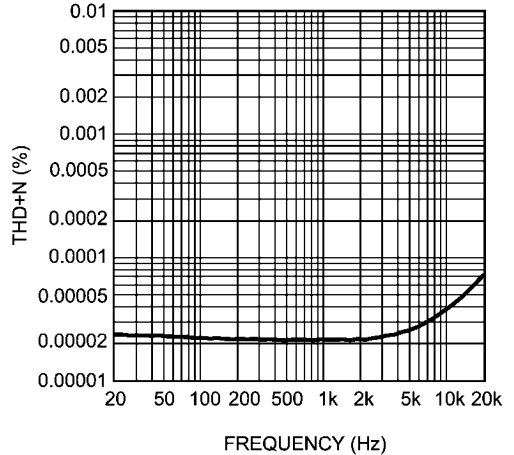
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THD+N vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$



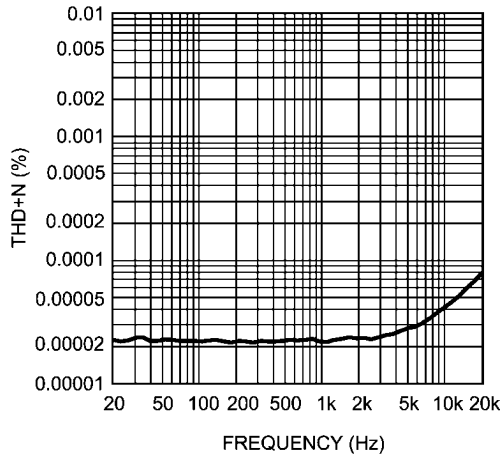
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THD+N vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$



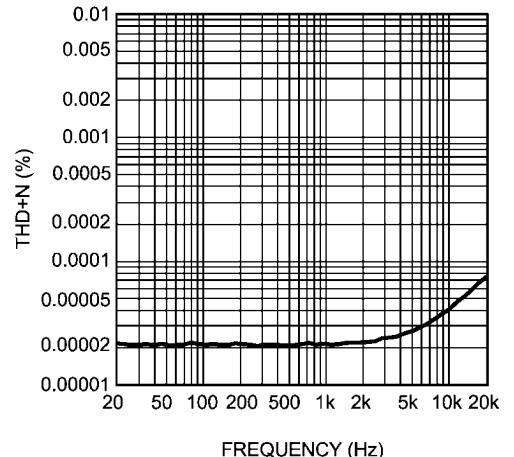
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THD+N vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$

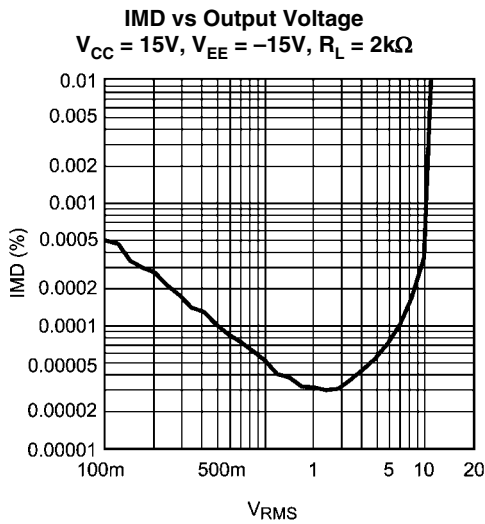


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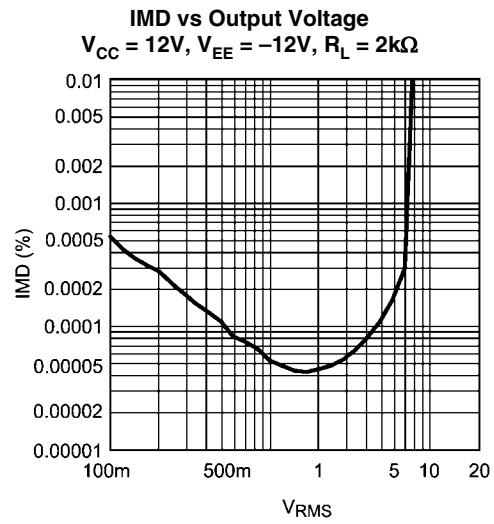
THD+N vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$



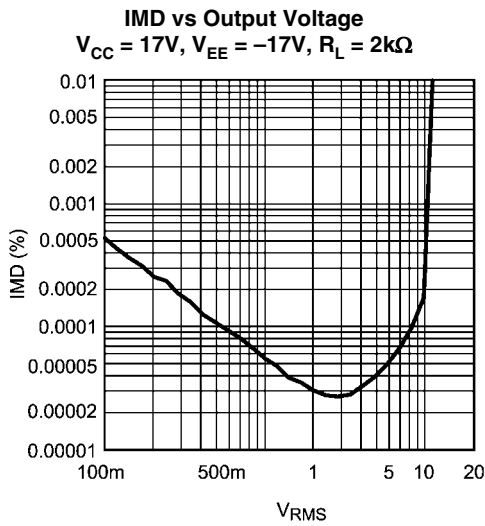
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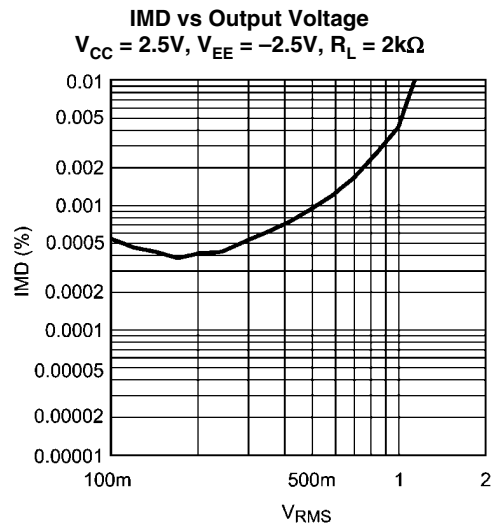
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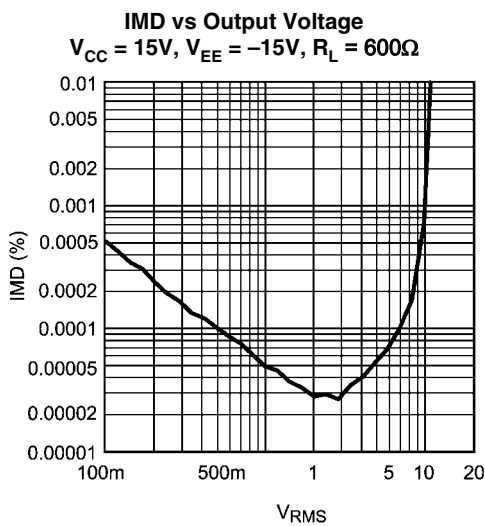
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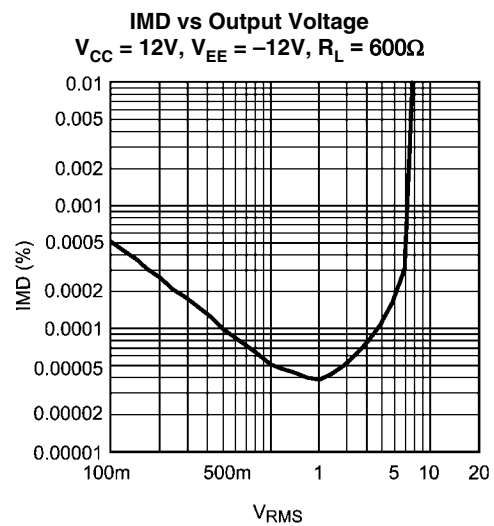
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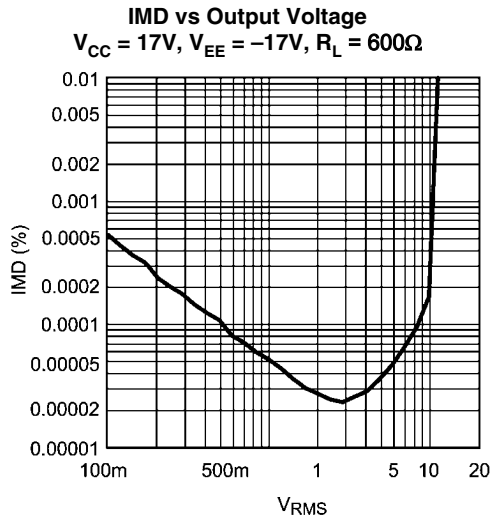
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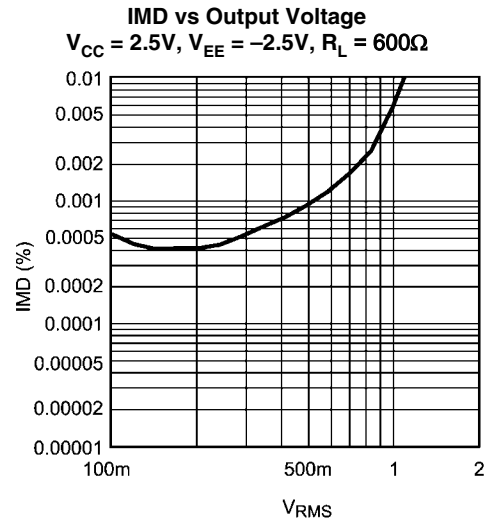
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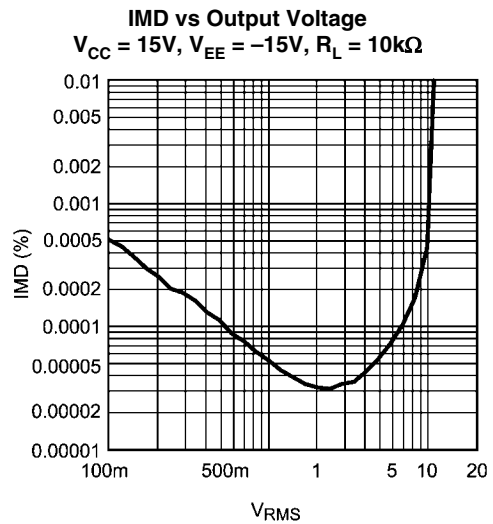
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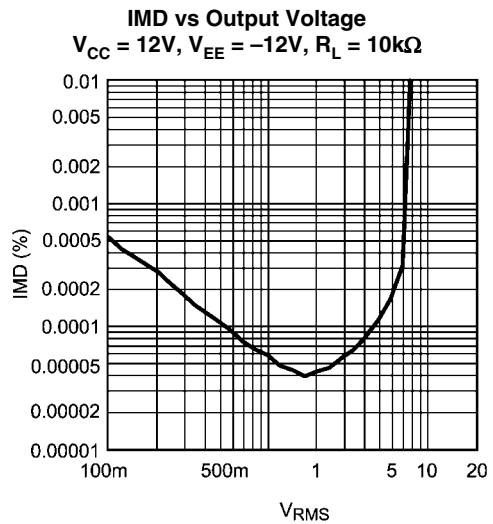
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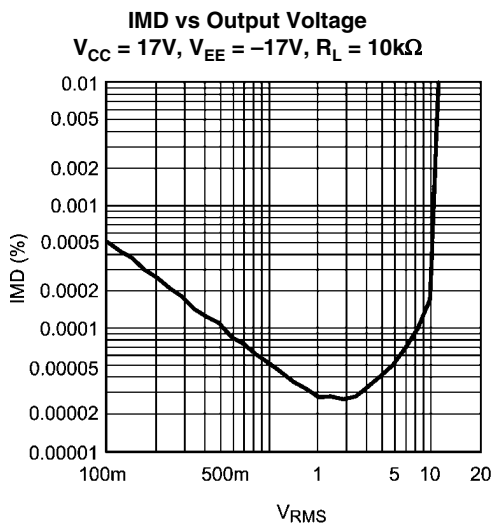
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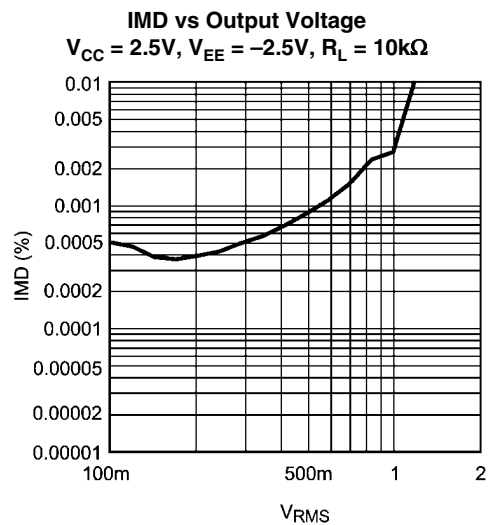
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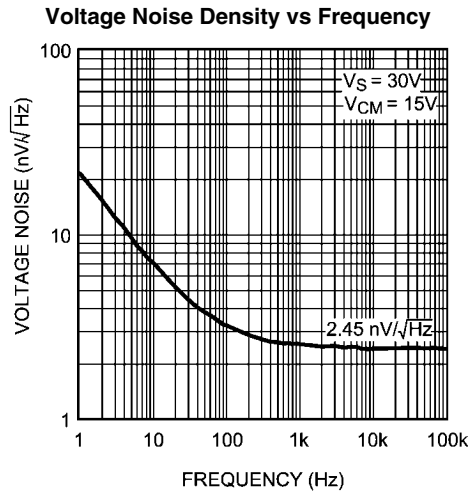
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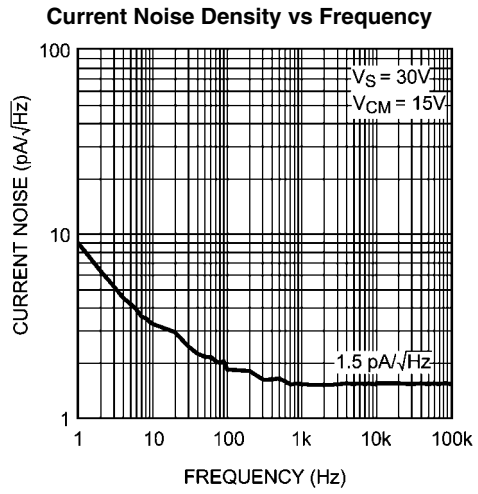
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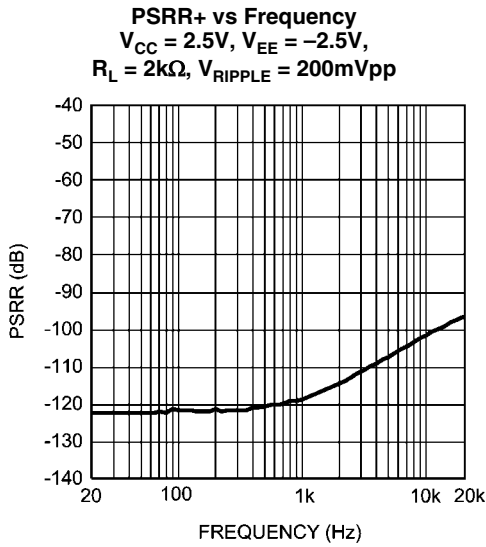
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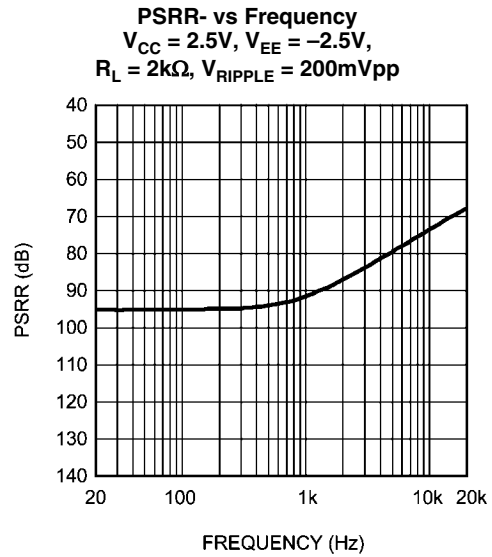
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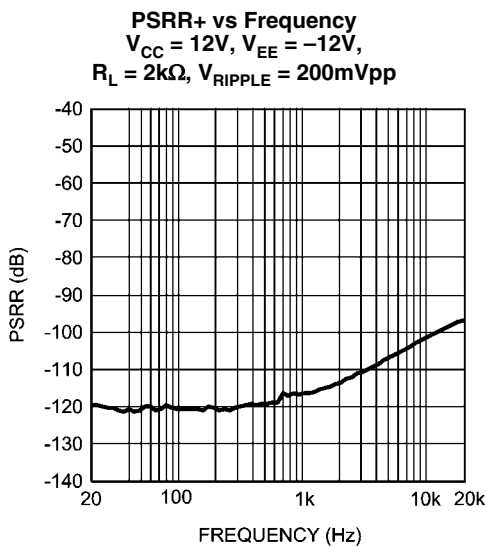
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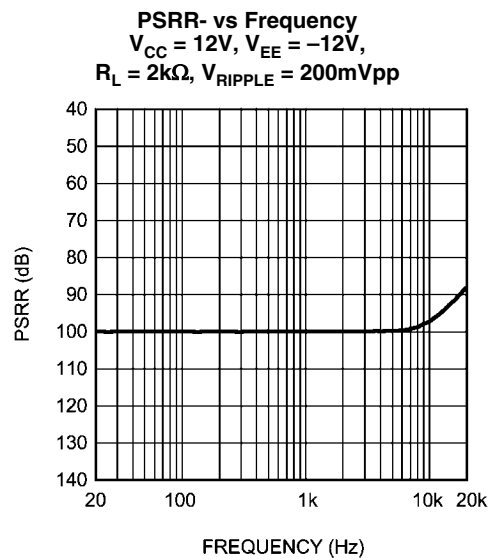
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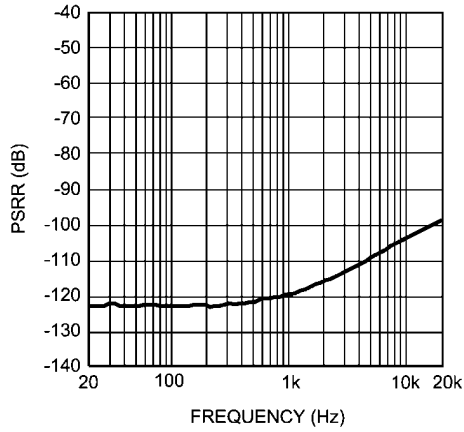


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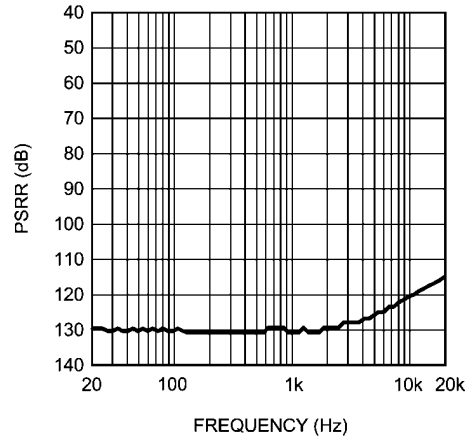
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



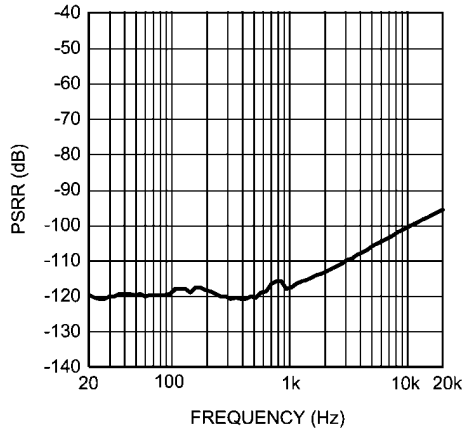
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PSRR- vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



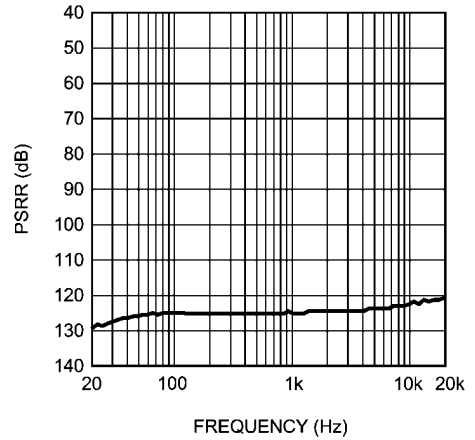
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



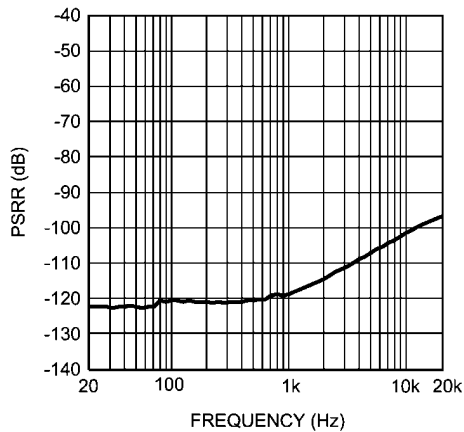
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PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



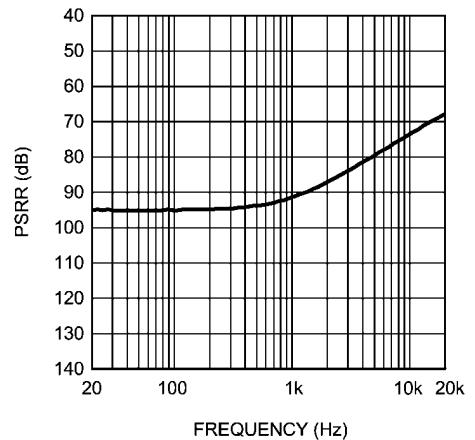
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



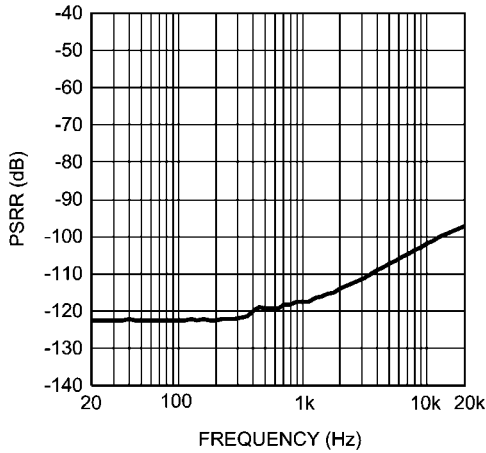
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PSRR- vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



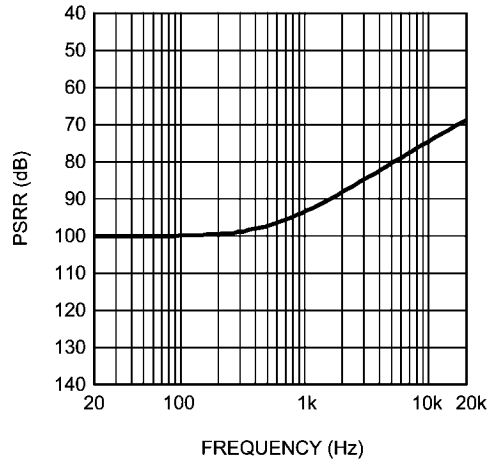
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



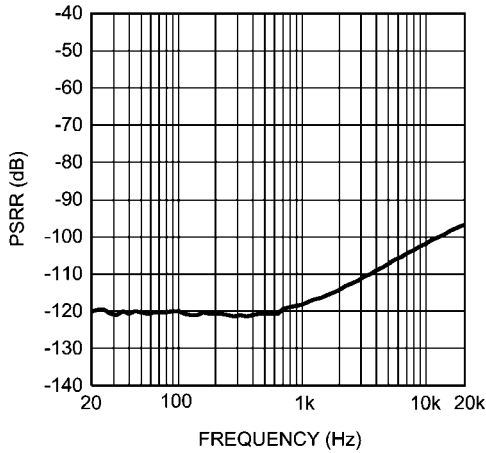
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PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



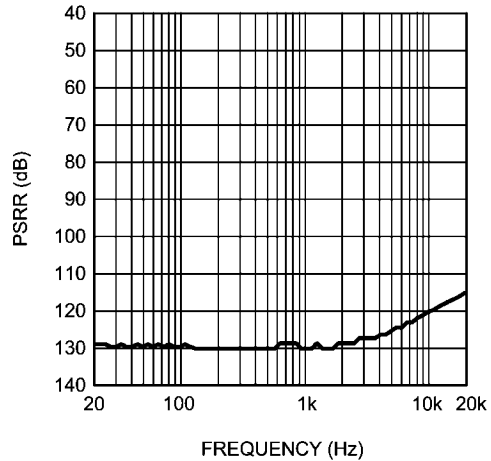
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



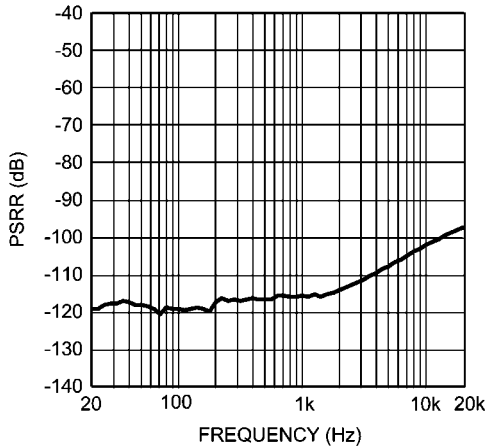
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PSRR- vs Frequency
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 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



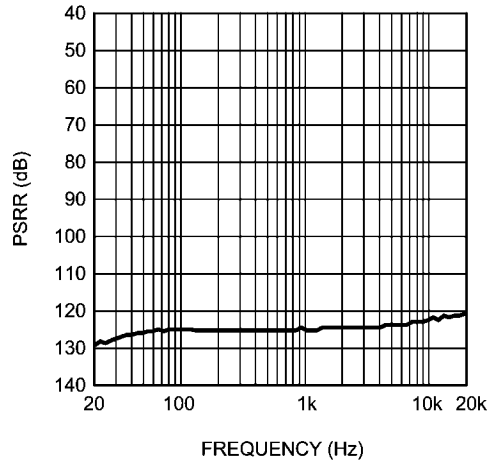
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PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



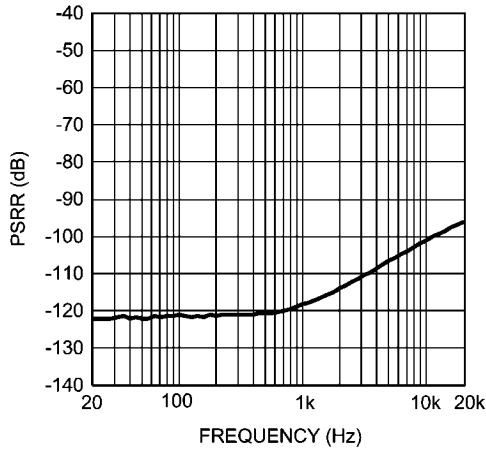
202104a2

PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



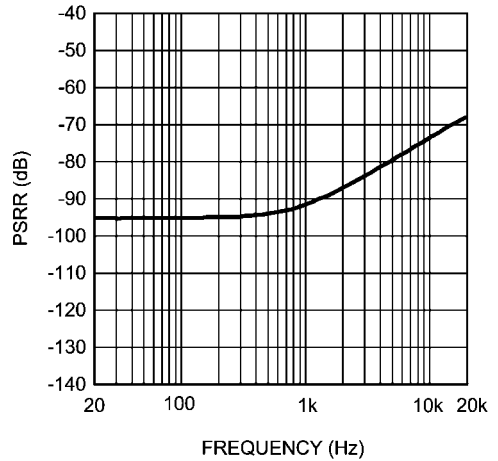
20210444

PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



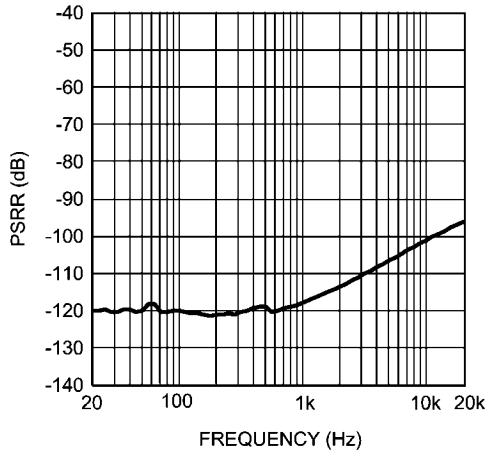
20210492

PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



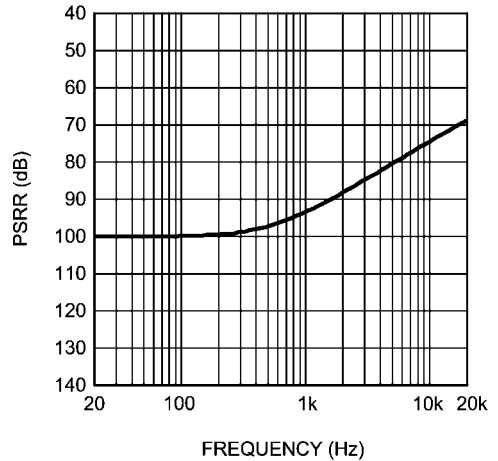
20210488

PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



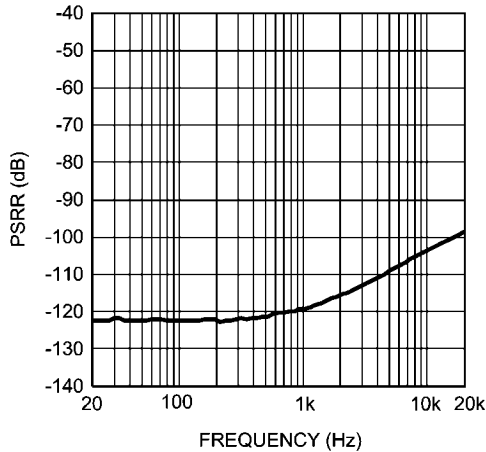
20210495

PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



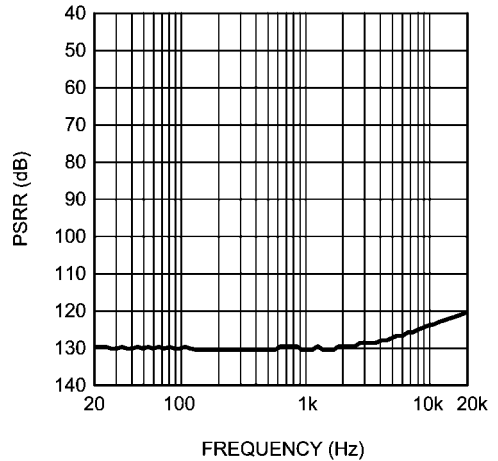
20210423

PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



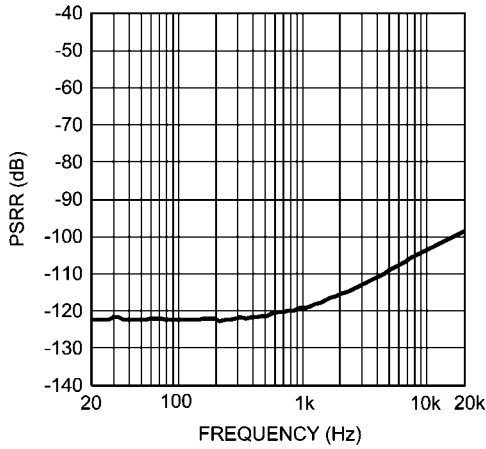
20210498

PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



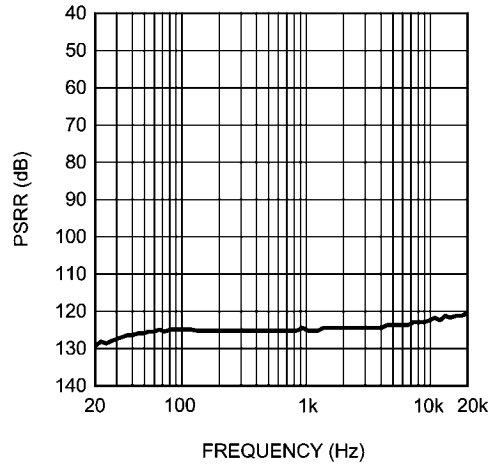
20210426

PSRR+ vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



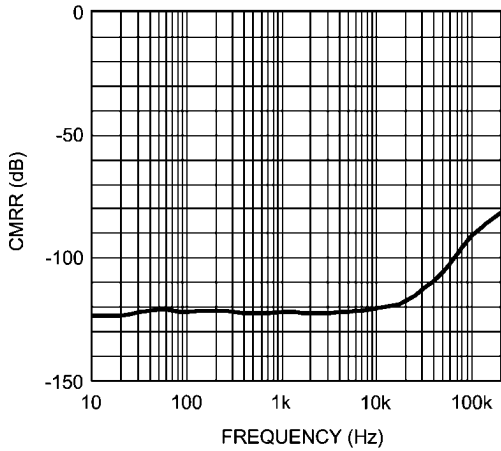
202104a1

PSRR- vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$



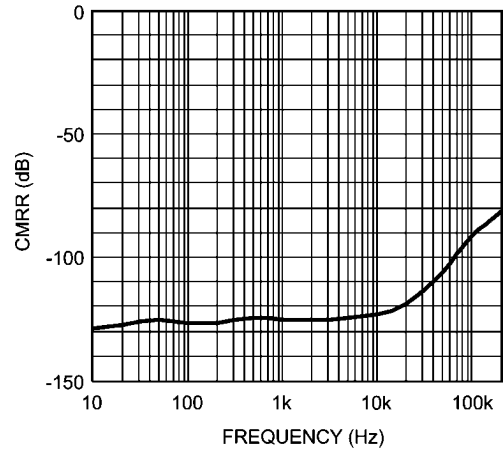
20210439

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega$



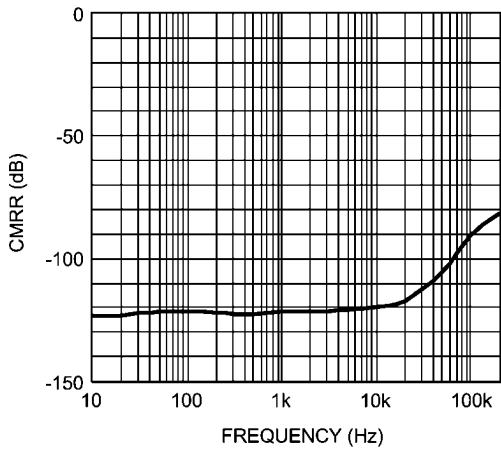
202104b1

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega$



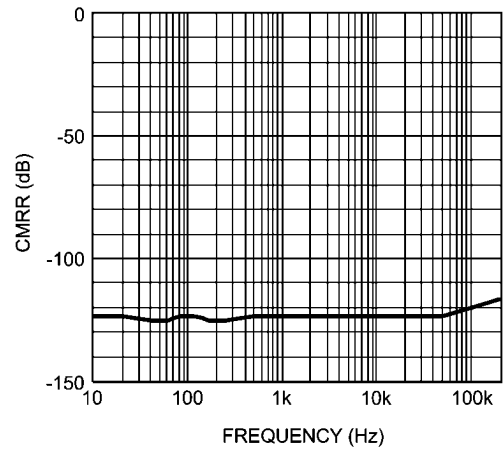
202104a8

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega$



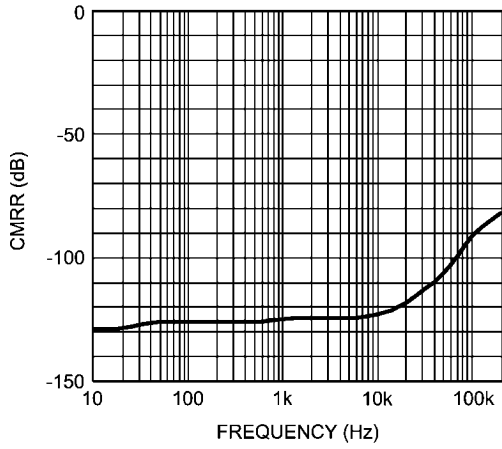
202104b4

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega$



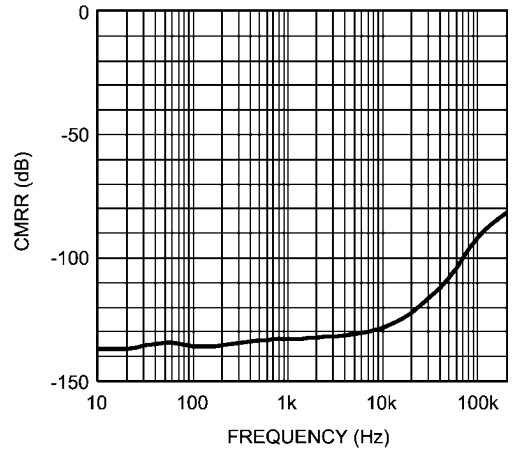
202104a5

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$



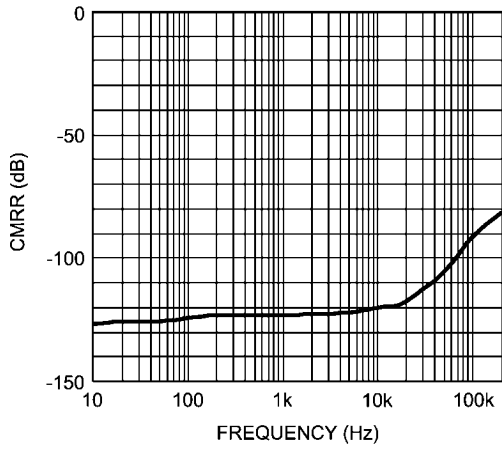
202104b3

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$



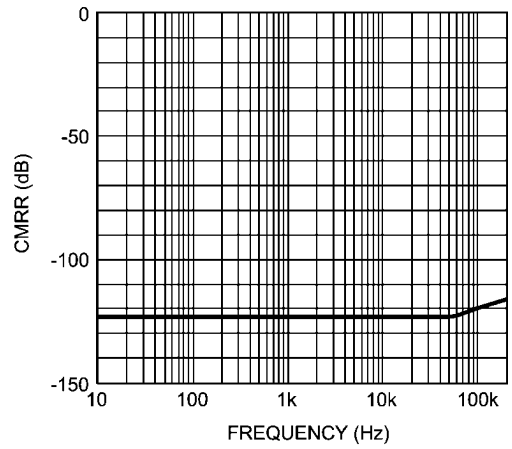
202104b0

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$



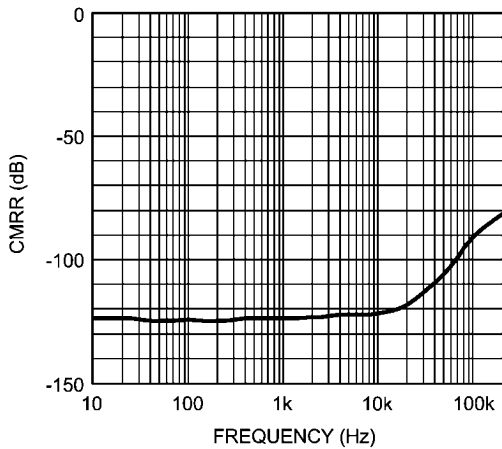
202104b6

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$



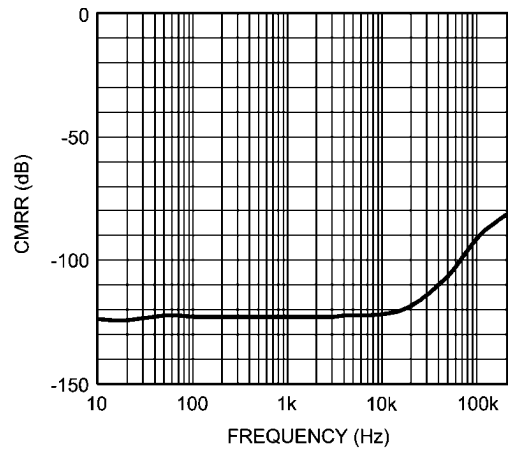
202104a7

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$



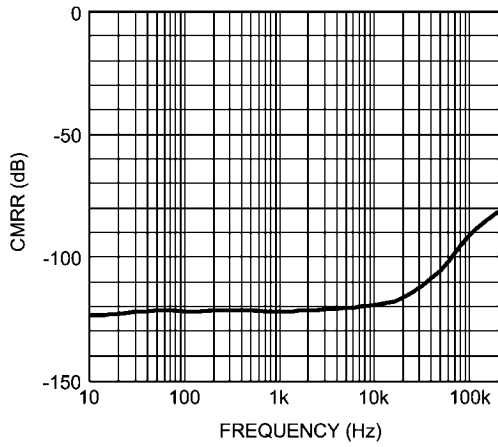
202104b2

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$



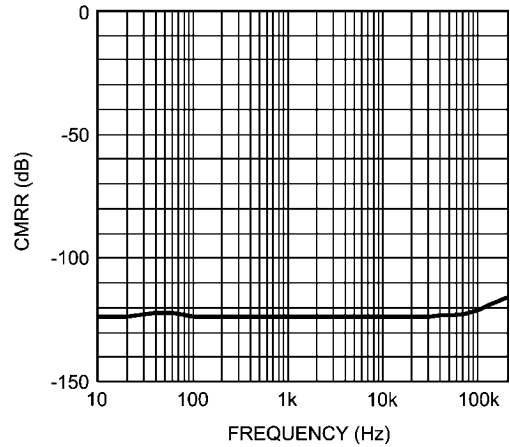
202104a9

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$



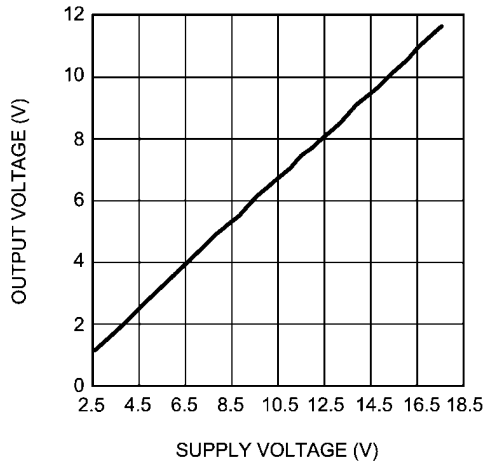
202104b5

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V,$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$



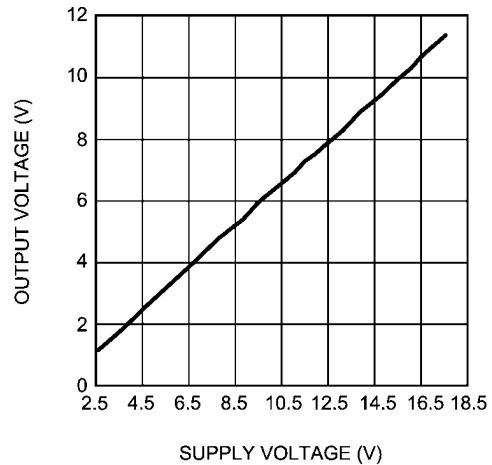
202104a6

Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, THD+N = 1\%$



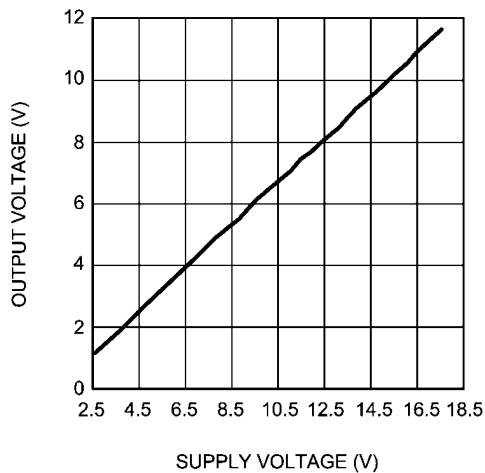
20210485

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



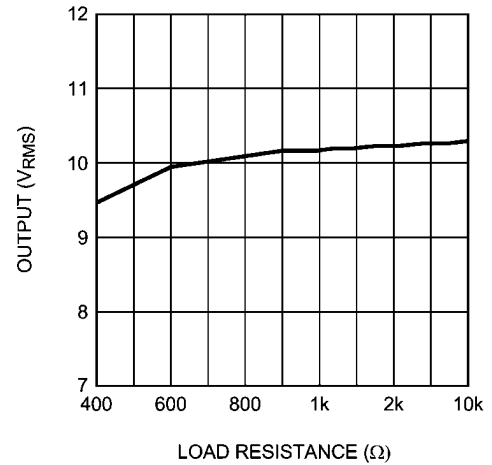
20210487

Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, THD+N = 1\%$



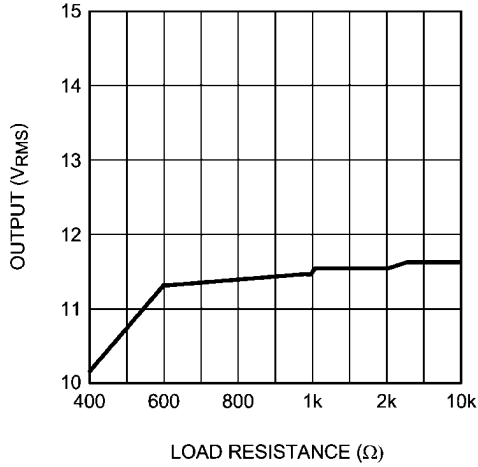
20210486

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



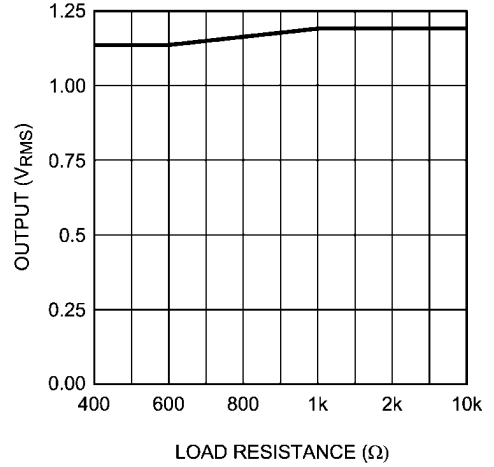
20210483

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V, THD+N = 1\%$



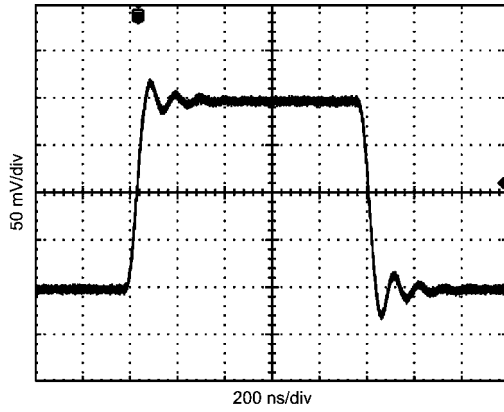
20210484

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



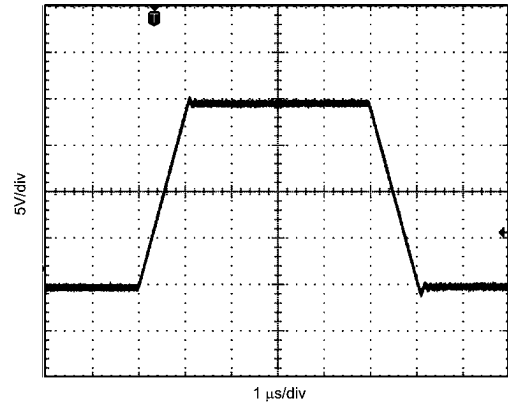
20210482

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



202104a4

Large-Signal Transient Response
 $A_V = -1, C_L = 100pF$



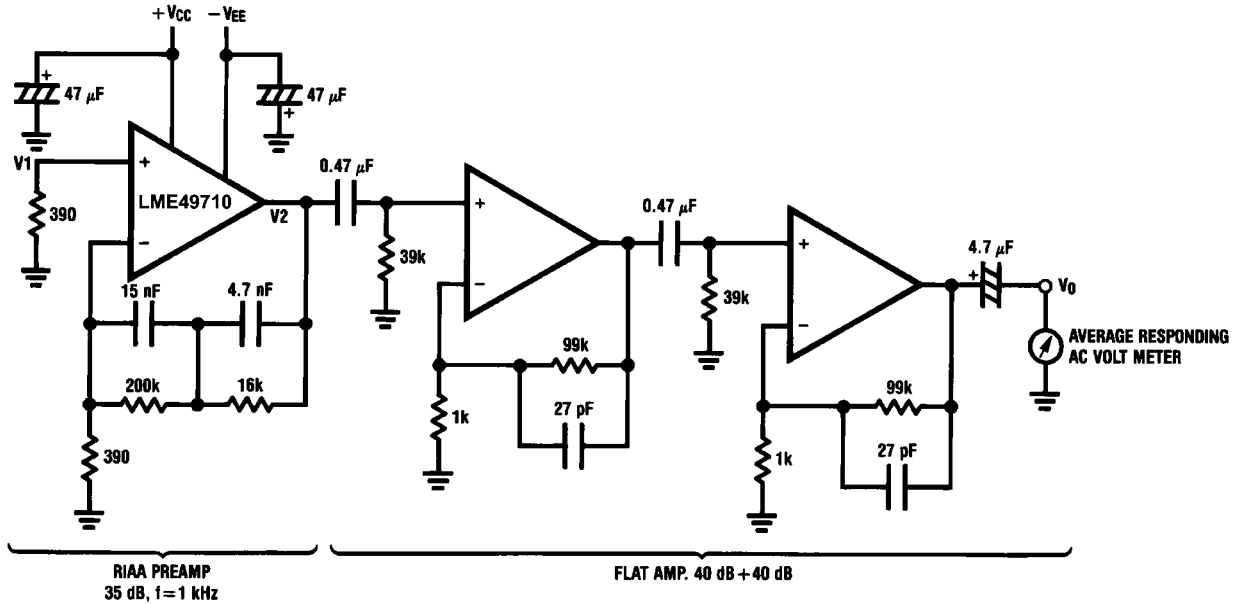
202104a3

Application Hints

The LME49710 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 straight forward 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.

Noise Measurement Circuit

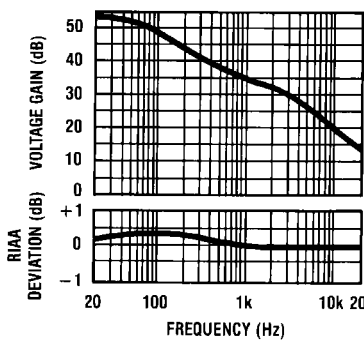


20210427

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

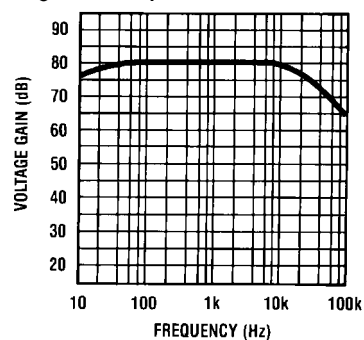
Total Gain: 115 dB at f = 1 kHz
Input Referred Noise Voltage: $e_n = V_o / 560,000$ (V)

RIAA Preamp Voltage Gain
RIAA Deviation vs Frequency
 $V_{IN} = 10mV, A_V = 35.0dB, f = 1kHz$



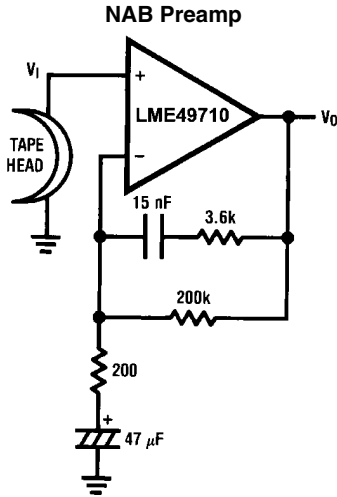
20210428

Flat Amp Voltage Gain vs Frequency
 $V_o = 0dB, A_V = 80.0dB, f = 1kHz$

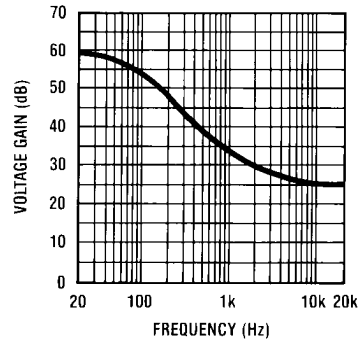


20210429

Typical Applications



NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency
 $V_{IN} = 10\text{mV}$, 34.5dB, $f = 1\text{kHz}$

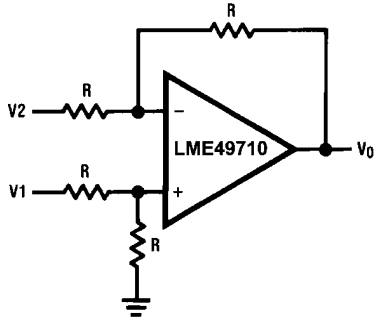


20210431

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

20210430

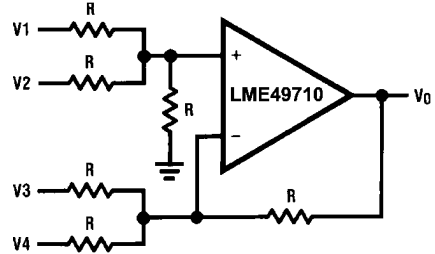
Balanced to Single Ended Converter



$V_O = V1 - V2$

20210432

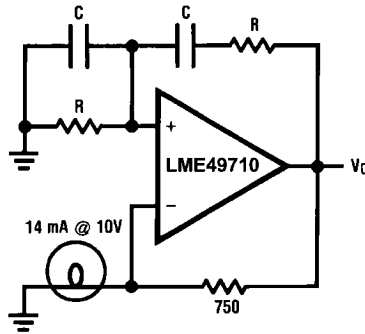
Adder/Subtractor



$V_O = V1 + V2 - V3 - V4$

20210433

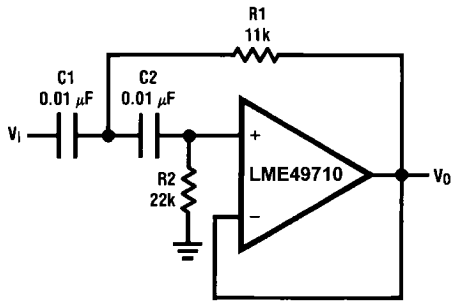
Sine Wave Oscillator



20210434

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

Second Order High Pass Filter (Butterworth)



20210435

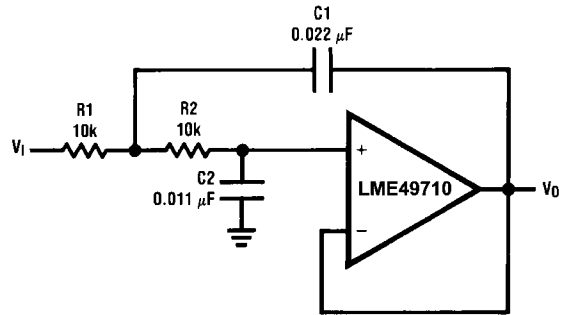
if $C1 = C2 = C$

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

$$R2 = 2 \cdot R1$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Second Order Low Pass Filter (Butterworth)



20210436

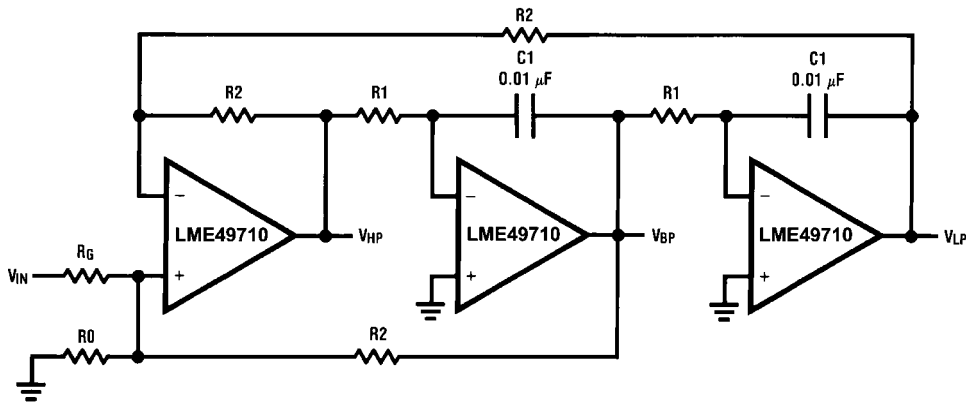
if $R1 = R2 = R$

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

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

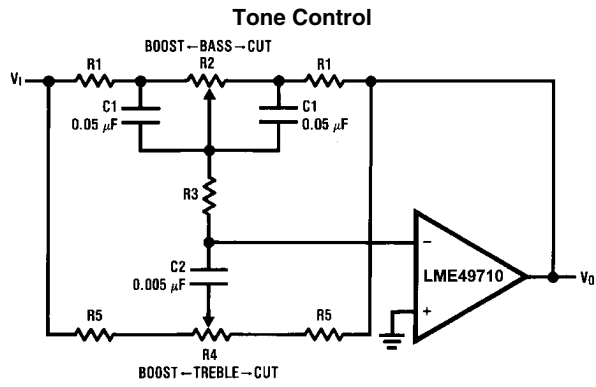
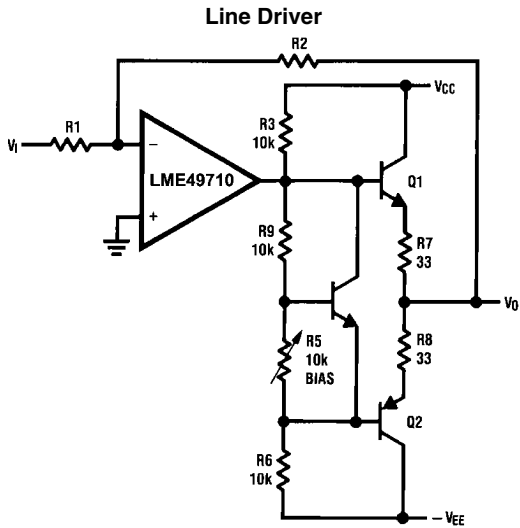
Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

State Variable Filter



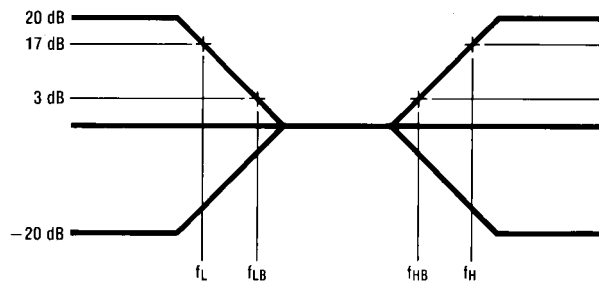
20210437

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi C1 R1}, Q = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R0} + \frac{R2}{RG} \right), A_{BP} = Q A_{LP} = Q A_{LH} = \frac{R2}{RG}$$

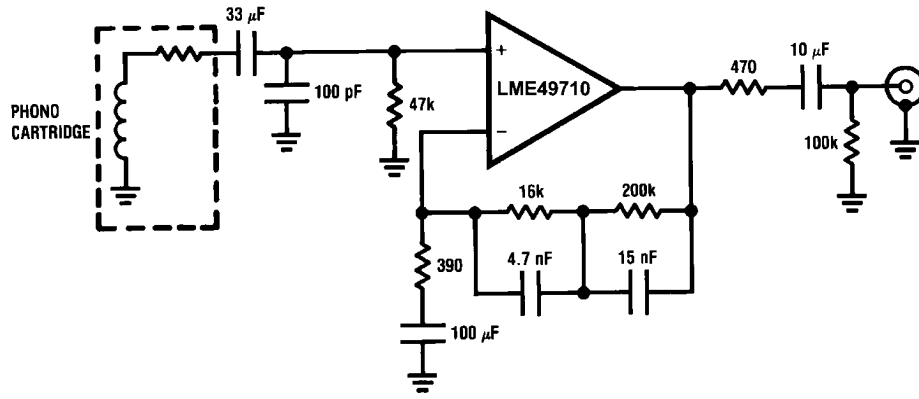


$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_1}, f_{LB} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R_5 C_2}, f_{HB} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_1 + R_5 + 2R_3)C_2}$$



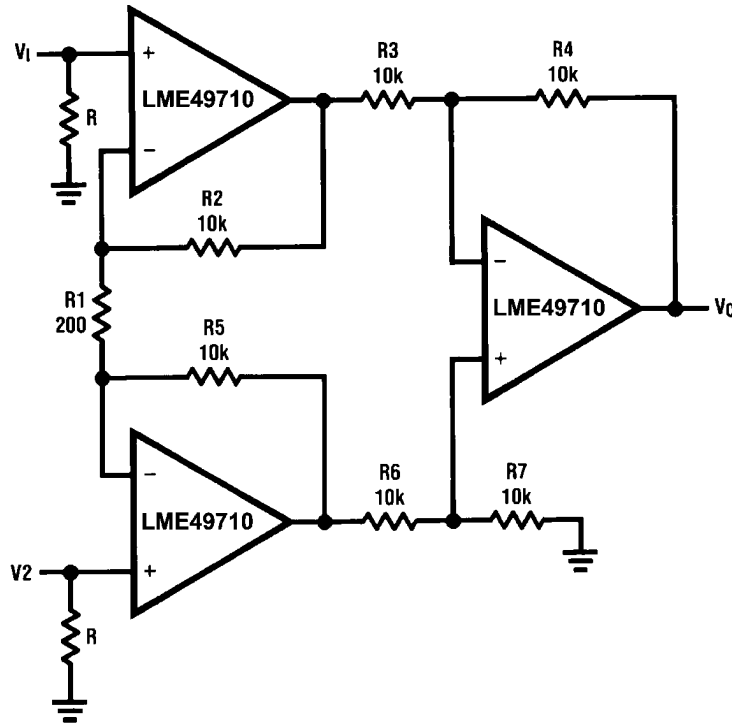
RIAA Preamp



20210403

$A_v = 35 \text{ dB}$
 $E_n = 0.33 \mu\text{V}$
 $S/N = 90 \text{ dB}$
 $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$
 A Weighted
 A Weighted, $V_{IN} = 10 \text{ mV}$
 @ $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Balanced Input Mic Amp



20210443

If $R_2 = R_5, R_3 = R_6, R_4 = R_7$

$$V_0 = \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_3} (V_2 - V_1)$$

Illustration is:
 $V_0 = 101(V_2 - V_1)$

Application Information

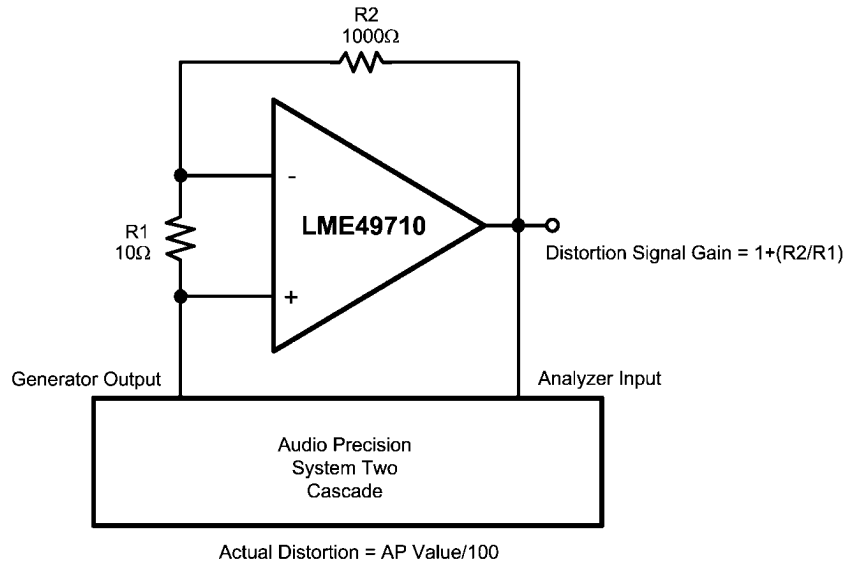
DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS

The vanishingly low residual distortion produced by LME49710 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 LME49710's low residual distortion is an input referred internal error. As shown in Figure 2, 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 2.

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.

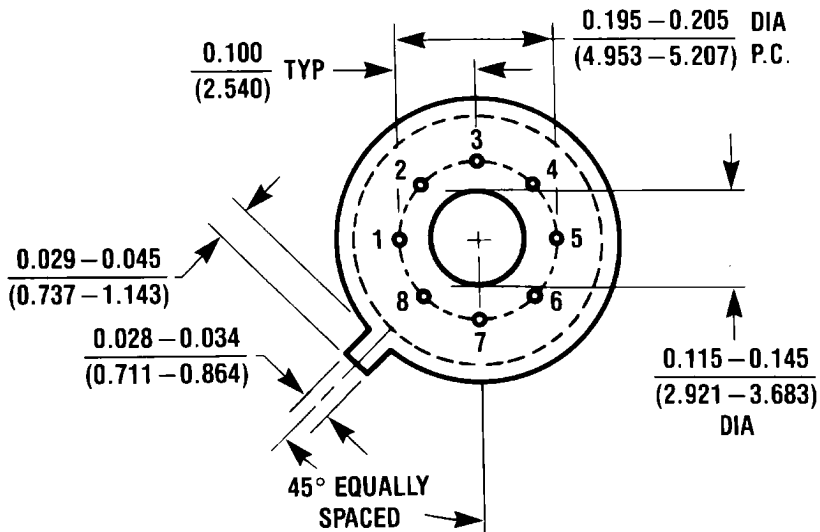
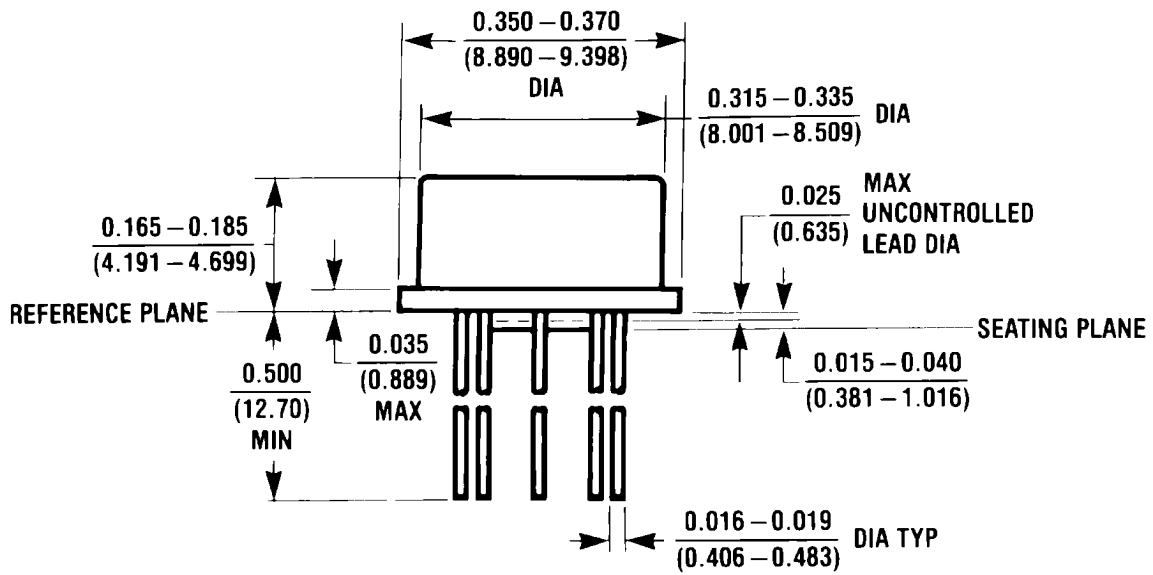


20210407

FIGURE 2. THD+N and IMD Distortion Test Circuit

Revision History

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	11/16/07	Initial release.
1.1	12/12/06	Added the Typical Performance curves.
1.2	01/15/07	Added more curves and input some text edits.
1.3	03/09/07	Fixed graphics 20210489 and 90.



TO-99 Metal Can
Order Number LME49710HA
NS Package Number H08C

H08C (REV E)

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