

LM4864 Boomer® Audio Power Amplifier Series **725mW Audio Power Amplifier with Shutdown Mode**

Check for Samples: [LM4864](#)

FEATURES

- **VSSOP, SOIC, PDIP⁽¹⁾, and WSON Packaging**
- **No Output Coupling Capacitors, Bootstrap Capacitors, or Snubber Circuits are Necessary**
- **Thermal Shutdown Protection Circuitry**
- **Unity-Gain Stable**
- **External Gain Configuration Capability**

APPLICATIONS

- **Cellular phones**
- **Personal computers**
- **General purpose audio**

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- **P_O at 1% THD+N with V_{DD} = 5V, 1kHz**
 - **LM4864LD, 4Ω load 625 mW (typ)**
 - **LM4864LD, 8Ω load 725 mW (typ)**
 - **LM4864M & LM4864N⁽¹⁾, 8Ω load 675 mW (typ)**
 - **LM4864MM, 8Ω load ⁽²⁾ 300 mW (typ)**
 - **LM4864, 16Ω load 550 mW (typ)**
 - **Shutdown current 0.7 μA (typ)**

(1) Not recommended for new designs. Contact TI Audio Marketing.

(2) The DGK0008BA package is thermally limited to 595 mW of power dissipation at room temperature. Referring to [Figure 21](#) in [Typical Performance Characteristics](#), the power dissipation limitation for the package occurs at 300 mW of output power. This package limitation is based on 25°C ambient temperature and $\theta_{JA} = 210^{\circ}\text{C}$. For higher output power possibilities refer to [POWER DISSIPATION](#).

DESCRIPTION

The LM4864 is a bridged audio power amplifier capable of delivering 725mW of continuous average power into an 8Ω load with 1% THD+N from a 5V power supply.

Boomer® audio power amplifiers were designed specifically to provide high quality output power from a low supply voltage while requiring a minimal amount of external components. Since the LM4864 does not require output coupling capacitors, bootstrap capacitors or snubber networks, it is optimally suited for low-power portable applications.

The LM4864 features an externally controlled, low power consumption shutdown mode, and thermal shutdown protection.

The closed loop response of the unity-gain stable LM4864 can be configured by external gain-setting resistors. The device is available in multiple package types to suit various applications.



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Typical Application

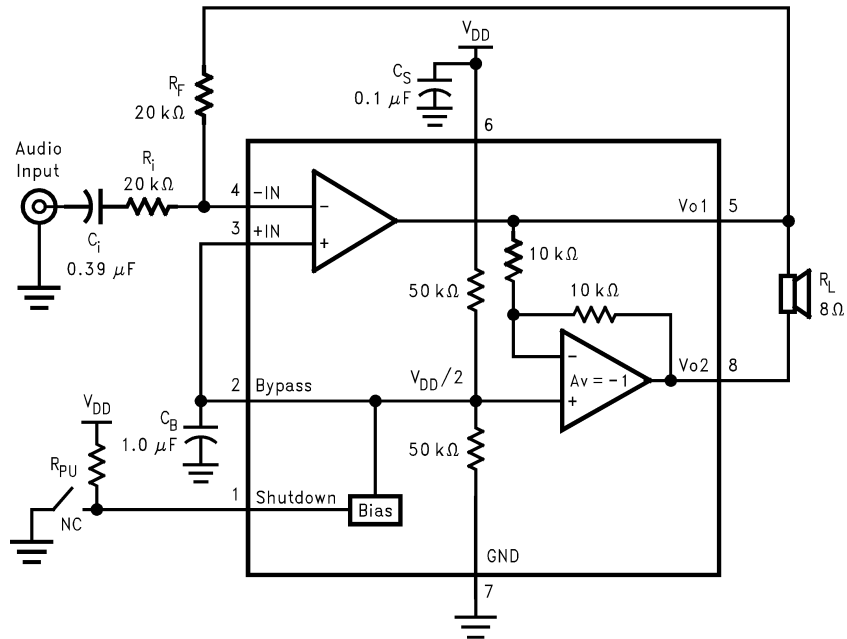


Figure 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit

Connection Diagram

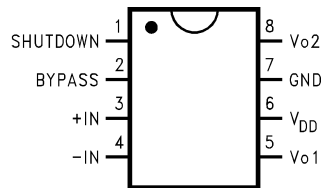


Figure 2. VSSOP, SOIC, and PDIP Package- Top View See Package Number DGK0008A, D0008A or P0008E⁽³⁾

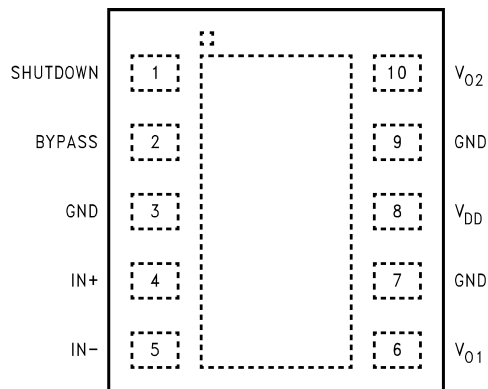


Figure 3. WSON Package- Top View See Package Number NGY0010A

(3) Not recommended for new designs. Contact TI Audio Marketing.

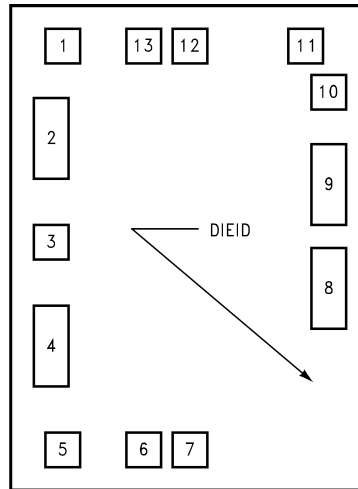


Figure 4. DIE LAYOUT (B-STEP)



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Supply Voltage		6.0V
Storage Temperature		-65°C to +150°C
Input Voltage		-0.3V to V _{DD} + 0.3V
Power Dissipation ⁽³⁾		Internally limited
ESD Susceptibility ⁽⁴⁾		2000V
ESD Susceptibility ⁽⁵⁾		200V
Junction Temperature		150°C
Soldering Information	Small Outline Package	Vapor Phase (60 sec.) Infrared (15 sec.)
		215°C 220°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JC} (VSSOP)	56° C/W
	θ_{JA} (VSSOP)	210°C/W
	θ_{JC} (SOIC)	35°C/W
	θ_{JA} (SOIC)	170°C/W
	θ_{JC} (PDIP) [†]	37°C/W
	θ_{JA} (PDIP) [†]	107°C/W
	θ_{JA} (WSON) ⁽⁶⁾	63°C/W
	θ_{JC} (WSON) ⁽⁶⁾	12°C/W

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not specified for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (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 the Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower. For the LM4864, T_{JMAX} = 150°C. The typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, when board mounted, is 230°C/W for package number DGK0008A, 170°C/W for package number D0008A and is 107°C/W for package number P0008E[†].
- (4) Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor.
- (5) Machine Model, 220pF – 240pF discharged through all pins.
- (6) The NGY0010A package has its exposed-DAP soldered to an exposed 1.2in² area of 1 oz printed circuit board copper.

Operating Ratings

Temperature Range	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply Voltage		$2.7\text{V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{V}$

Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$ ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4864		Units (Limits)
			Typical ⁽³⁾	Limit ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	
I_{DD}	Quiescent Power Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$, $I_O = 0\text{A}$ ⁽⁶⁾	3.6	6.0	mA (max)
I_{SD}	Shutdown Current	$V_{PIN1} = V_{DD}$	0.7	5	μA (max)
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	5	50	mV (max)
P_O	Output Power	THD = 1% (max); $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 4\Omega$; LM4864LD ⁽⁷⁾	625		mW (min)
		THD = 1% (max); $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; LM4864LD ⁽⁷⁾	725		mW (min)
		THD = 1% (max); $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; LM4864MM ⁽⁸⁾		300	mW (min)
		THD = 1% (max); $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; LM4864M and LM4864N	675	300	mW (min)
		THD+N = 1%; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 16\Omega$;	550		mW
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion+Noise	$P_O = 300\text{ mWrms}$; $A_{VD} = 2$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; $20\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 20\text{ kHz}$, $BW < 80\text{ kHz}$	0.7		%
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{DD} = 4.9\text{V} - 5.1\text{V}$	50		dB

- (1) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not specified for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (3) Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.
- (4) Limits are specified to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by design, test, or statistical analysis.
- (6) The quiescent power supply current depends on the offset voltage when a practical load is connected to the amplifier.
- (7) The NGY0010A package has its exposed-DAP soldered to an exposed 1.2in^2 area of 1oz printed circuit board copper.
- (8) The DGK008BA package is thermally limited to 595 mW of power dissipation at room temperature. Referring to [Figure 21](#) in [Typical Performance Characteristics](#), the power dissipation limitation for the package occurs at 300 mW of output power. This package limitation is based on 25°C ambient temperature and $\theta_{JA} = 210^{\circ}\text{C}$. For higher output power possibilities refer to [POWER DISSIPATION](#).

Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 3V$ ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

The following specifications apply for $V_{DD} = 3V$, for all available packages, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for $T_A = 25^\circ C$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4864		Units (Limits)
			Typical ⁽³⁾	Limit ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	
I_{DD}	Quiescent Power Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0V, I_O = 0A$ ⁽⁶⁾	1.0	3.0	mA (max)
I_{SD}	Shutdown Current	$V_{PIN1} = V_{DD}$	0.3	2.0	μA (max)
V_{OS}	Output Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$	5		mV
P_O	Output Power	THD = 1% (max); $f = 1$ kHz; $R_L = 8\Omega$	200		mW
		THD = 1% (max); $f = 1$ kHz; $R_L = 16\Omega$	175		mW
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion+Noise	$P_O = 100$ mWrms; $A_{VD} = 2$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; 20 Hz $\leq f \leq 20$ kHz, BW < 80 kHz	1.5		%
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{DD} = 2.9V-3.1V$	50		dB

- (1) All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not specified for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (3) Typicals are measured at $25^\circ C$ and represent the parametric norm.
- (4) Limits are specified to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are specified by design, test, or statistical analysis.
- (6) The quiescent power supply current depends on the offset voltage when a practical load is connected to the amplifier.

External Components Description

(See [Figure 1](#))

Components	Functional Description
1. R_i	Inverting input resistance which sets the closed-loop gain in conjunction with R_F . This resistor also forms a high pass filter with C_i at $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_i C_i)$.
2. C_i	Input coupling capacitor which blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier's input terminals. Also creates a highpass filter with R_i at $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_i C_i)$. Refer to PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS for an explanation of how to determine the value of C_i .
3. R_F	Feedback resistance which sets the closed-loop gain in conjunction with R_i .
4. C_S	Supply bypass capacitor which provides power supply filtering. Refer to POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING section for information concerning proper placement and selection of the supply bypass capacitor.
5. C_B	Bypass pin capacitor which provides half-supply filtering. Refer to PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS for information concerning proper placement and selection of C_B .

Typical Performance Characteristics

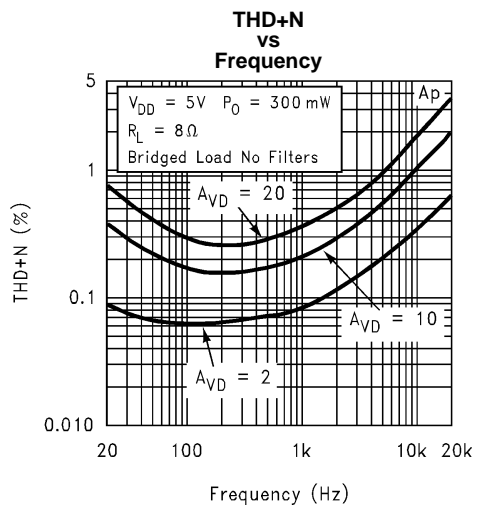


Figure 5.

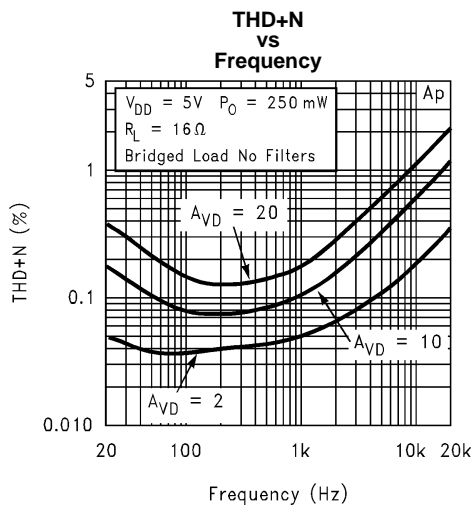


Figure 6.

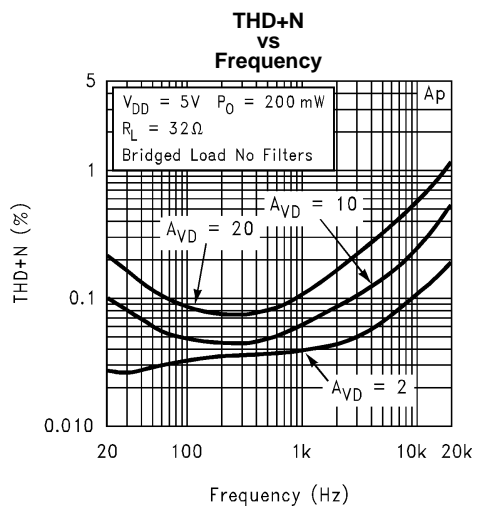


Figure 7.

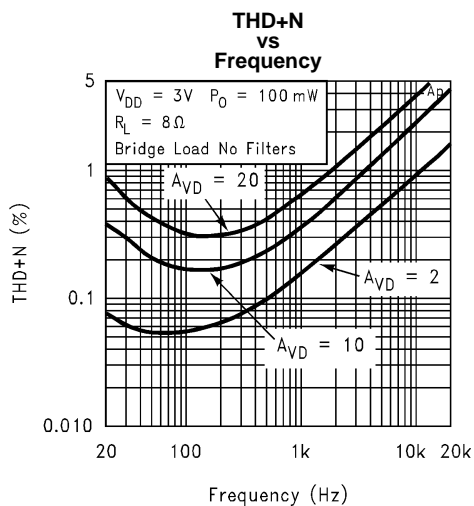


Figure 8.

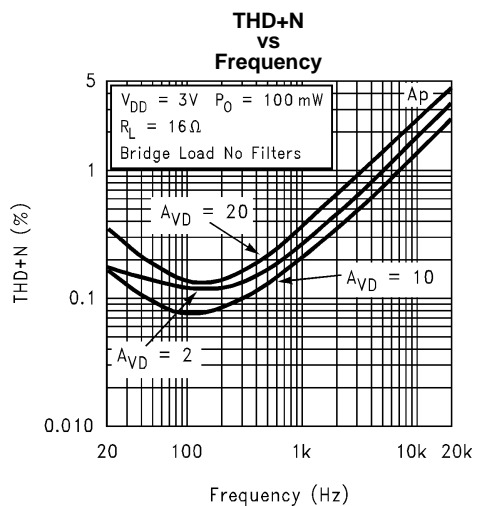


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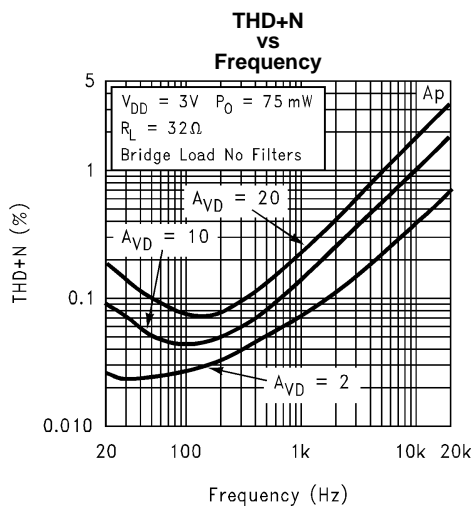


Figure 10.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

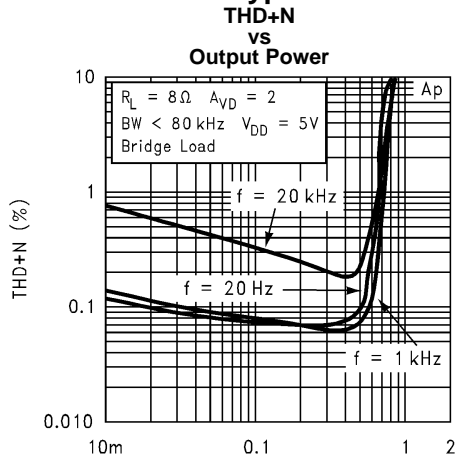


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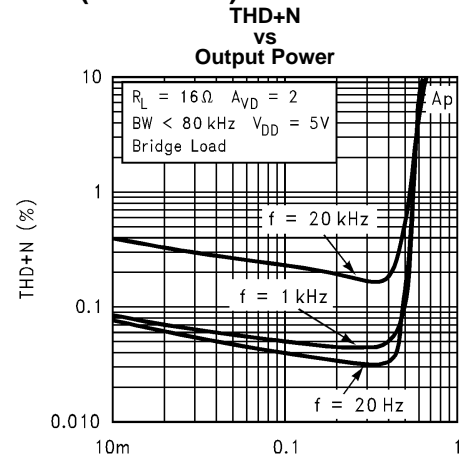


Figure 12.

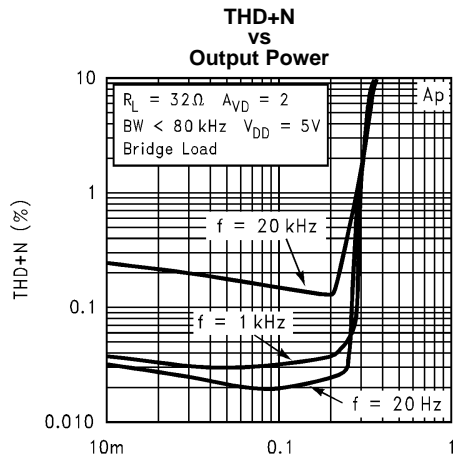


Figure 13.

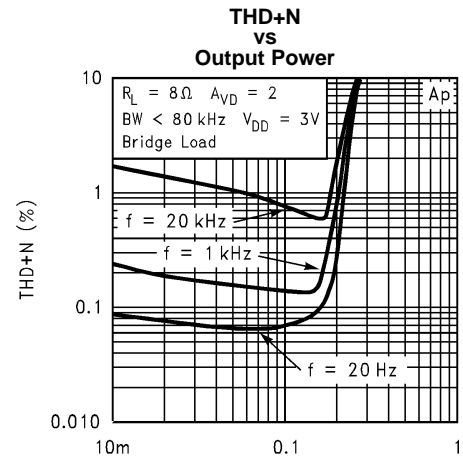


Figure 14.

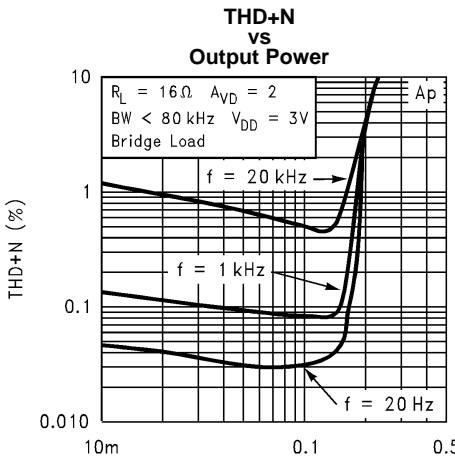


Figure 15.

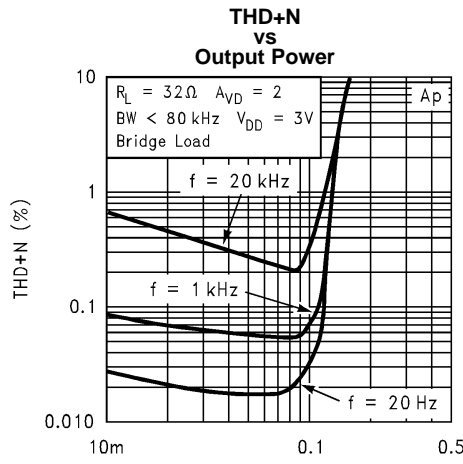


Figure 16.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

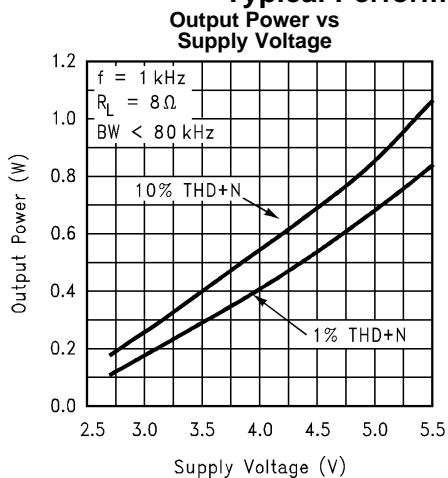


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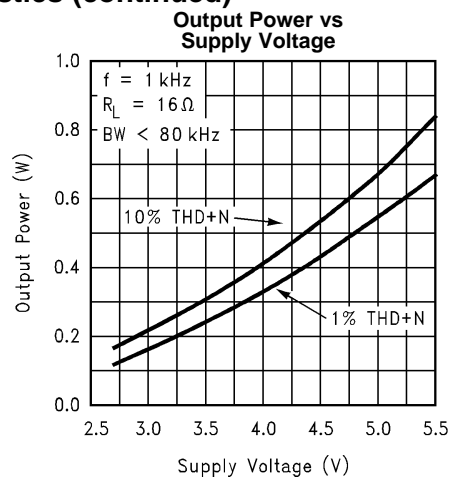


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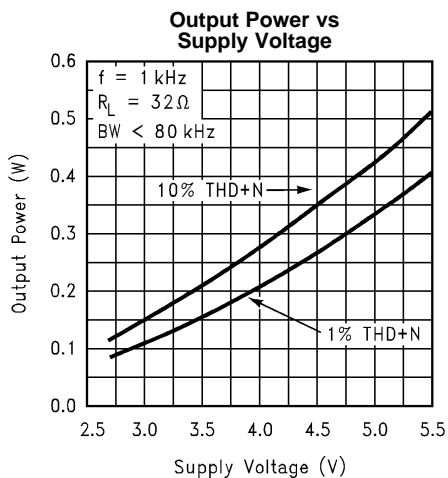


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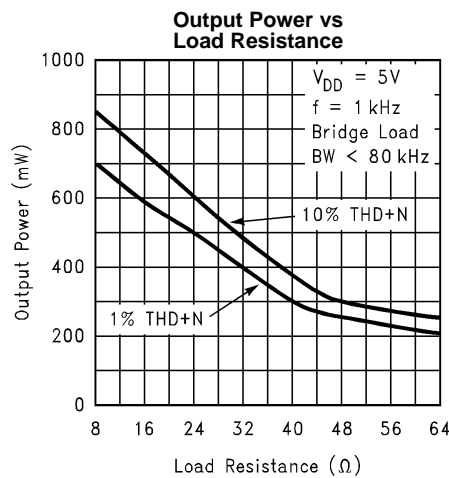


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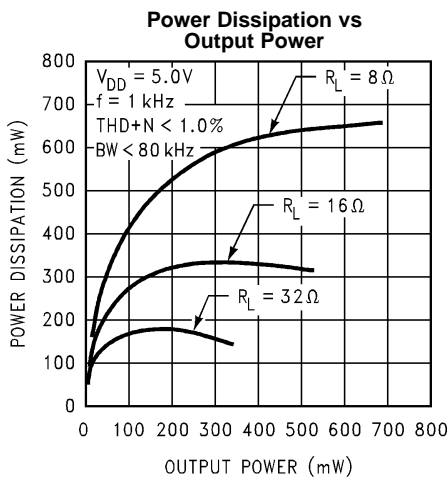


Figure 21.

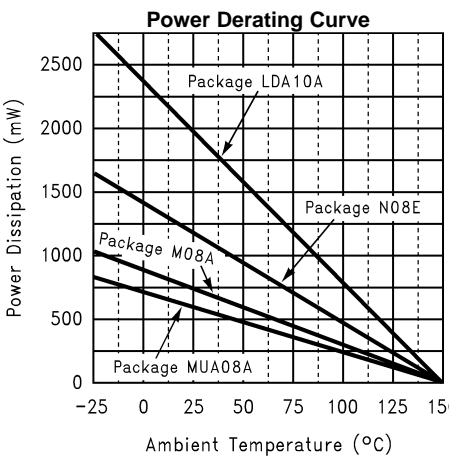


Figure 22.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

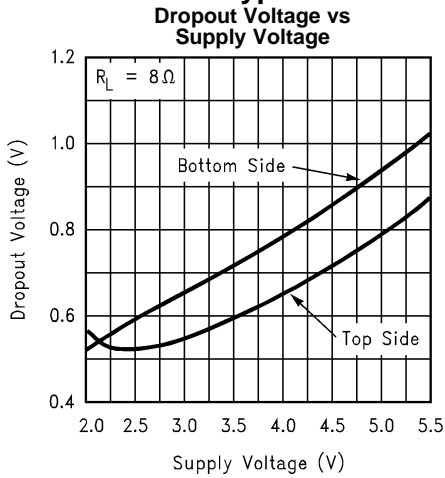


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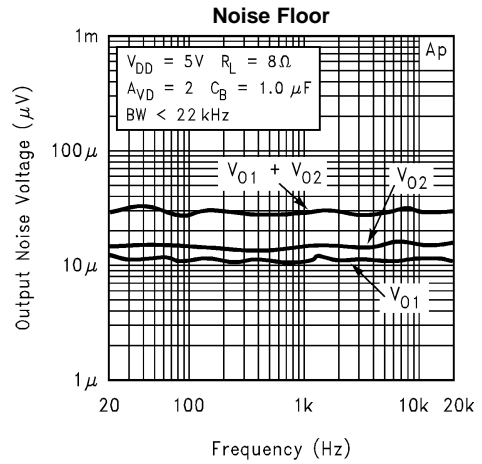


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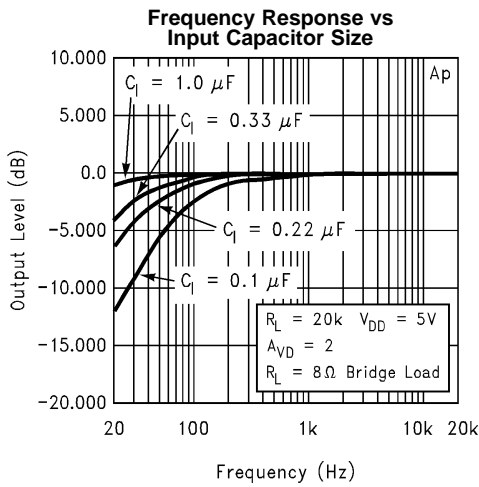


Figure 25.

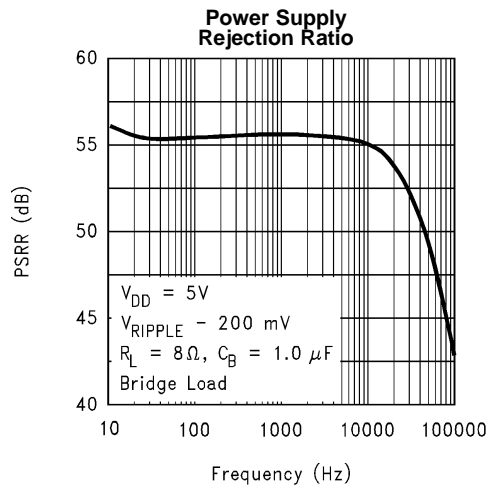


Figure 26.

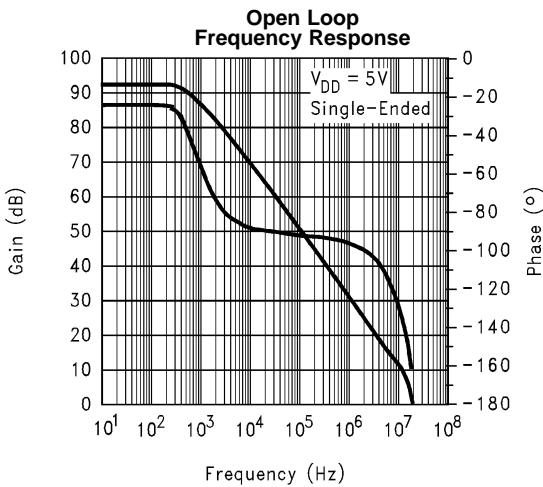


Figure 27.

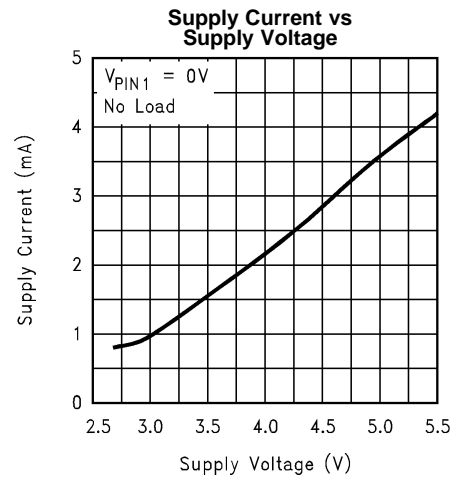


Figure 28.

Typical Performance Characteristics for the LM4864LD (1)

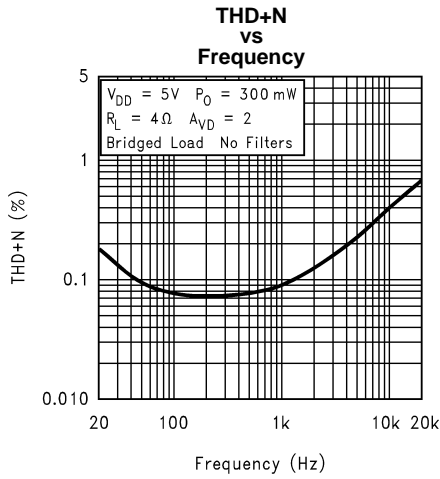


Figure 29.

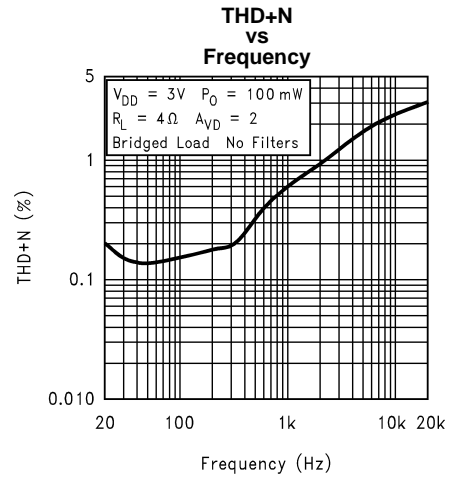


Figure 30.

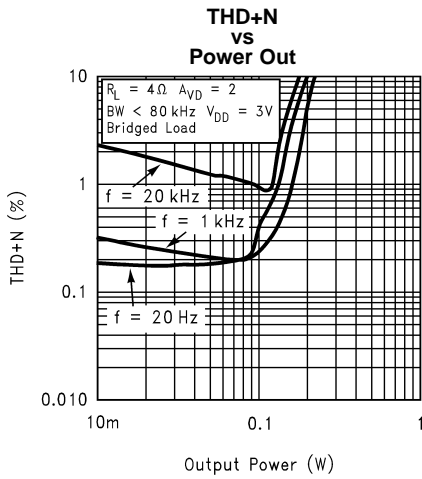


Figure 31.

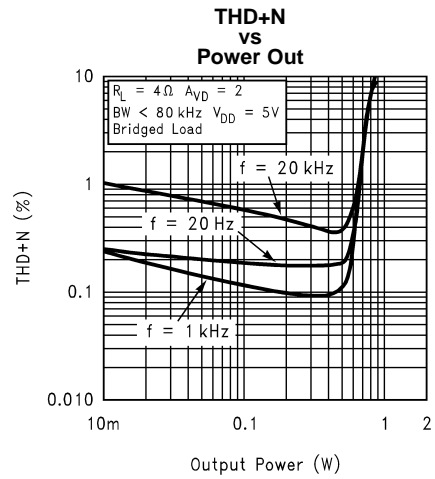


Figure 32.

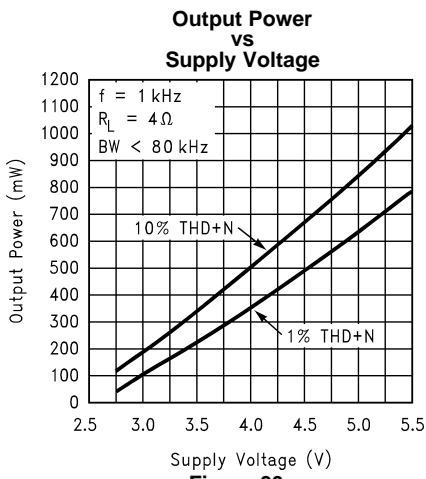


Figure 33.

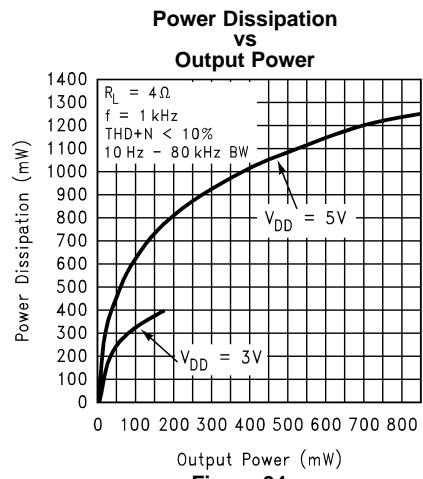


Figure 34.

(1) The NGY0010A package has its exposed-DAP soldered to an exposed 1.2in² area of 1oz printed circuit board copper.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

BRIDGE CONFIGURATION EXPLANATION

As shown in [Figure 1](#), the LM4864 has two operational amplifiers internally, allowing for a few different amplifier configurations. The first amplifier's gain is externally configurable, while the second amplifier is internally fixed in a unity-gain, inverting configuration. The closed-loop gain of the first amplifier is set by selecting the ratio of R_F to R_i while the second amplifier's gain is fixed by the two internal 10k Ω resistors. [Figure 1](#) shows that the output of amplifier one serves as the input to amplifier two which results in both amplifiers producing signals identical in magnitude, but out of phase 180°. Consequently, the differential gain for the IC is

$$A_{VD} = 2 \cdot (R_F/R_i) \quad (1)$$

By driving the load differentially through outputs V_{o1} and V_{o2} , an amplifier configuration commonly referred to as "bridged mode" is established. Bridged mode operation is different from the classical single-ended amplifier configuration where one side of its load is connected to ground.

A bridge amplifier design has a few distinct advantages over the single-ended configuration, as it provides differential drive to the load, thus doubling output swing for a specified supply voltage. Four times the output power is possible as compared to a single-ended amplifier under the same conditions. This increase in attainable output power assumes that the amplifier is not current limited or clipped. In order to choose an amplifier's closed-loop gain without causing excessive clipping, please refer to [AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER DESIGN](#) section.

A bridge configuration, such as the one used in LM4864, also creates a second advantage over single-ended amplifiers. Since the differential outputs, V_{o1} and V_{o2} , are biased at half-supply, no net DC voltage exists across the load. This eliminates the need for an output coupling capacitor which is required in a single supply, single-ended amplifier configuration. If an output coupling capacitor is not used in a single-ended configuration, the half-supply bias across the load would result in both increased internal IC power dissipation as well as permanent loudspeaker damage.

POWER DISSIPATION

Power dissipation is a major concern when designing a successful amplifier, whether the amplifier is bridged or single-ended. [Equation 2](#) states the maximum power dissipation point for a bridge amplifier operating at a given supply voltage and driving a specified output load.

$$P_{DMAX} = (V_{DD})^2 / (2\pi^2 R_L) \quad \text{Single-Ended (1)} \quad (2)$$

However, a direct consequence of the increased power delivered to the load by a bridge amplifier is an increase in internal power dissipation point for a bridge amplifier operating at the same conditions.

$$P_{DMAX} = 4(V_{DD})^2 / (2\pi^2 R_L) \quad \text{Bridge Mode (2)} \quad (3)$$

Since the LM4864 has two operational amplifiers in one package, the maximum internal power dissipation is 4 times that of a single-ended amplifier. Even with this substantial increase in power dissipation, the LM4864 does not require heatsinking. From [Equation 2](#), assuming a 5V power supply and an 8 Ω load, the maximum power dissipation point is 633 mW. The maximum power dissipation point obtained from [Equation 3](#) must not be greater than the power dissipation that results from [Equation 4](#):

$$P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA} \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

For package DGK0008A, $\theta_{JA} = 210^\circ\text{C/W}$, for package D00008A, $\theta_{JA} = 170^\circ\text{C/W}$, for package P0008E, $\theta_{JA} = 107^\circ\text{C/W}$, and for package NGY0010A, $\theta_{JA} = 63^\circ\text{C/W}$. $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ for the LM4864. Depending on the ambient temperature, T_A , of the system surroundings, [Equation 4](#) can be used to find the maximum internal power dissipation supported by the IC packaging. If the result of [Equation 3](#) is greater than that of [Equation 4](#), then either the supply voltage must be decreased, the load impedance increased, the ambient temperature reduced, or the θ_{JA} reduced with heatsinking. In many cases larger traces near the output, V_{DD} , and GND pins can be used to lower the θ_{JA} . The larger areas of copper provide a form of heatsinking allowing a higher power dissipation. For the typical application of a 5V power supply, with an 8 Ω load, the maximum ambient temperature possible without violating the maximum junction temperature is approximately 44°C provided that device operation is around the maximum power dissipation point and assuming surface mount packaging. Internal power dissipation is a function of output power. If typical operation is not around the maximum power dissipation point, the ambient temperature can be increased. Refer to [Typical Performance Characteristics](#) for power dissipation information for lower output powers.

EXPOSED-DAP PACKAGE PCB MOUNTING CONSIDERATION

The LM4864's exposed-dap (die attach paddle) package (NGY) provides a low thermal resistance between the die and the PCB to which the part is mounted and soldered. This allows rapid heat transfer from the die to the surrounding PCB copper traces, ground plane, and surrounding air.

The NGY package should have its DAP soldered to a copper pad on the PCB. The DAP's PCB copper pad may be connected to a large plane of continuous unbroken copper. This plane forms a thermal mass, heat sink, and radiation area.

Further detailed and specific information concerning PCB layout, fabrication, and mounting an NGY (WSO) package is available from Texas Instruments's Package Engineering Group under application note AN1187.

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

As with any power amplifier, proper supply bypassing is critical for low noise performance and high power supply rejection. The capacitor location on both the bypass and power supply pins should be as close to the device as possible. The effect of a larger half supply bypass capacitor is improved PSRR due to increased half-supply stability. Typical applications employ a 5V regulator with 10 μF and a 0.1 μF bypass capacitors which aid in supply stability, but do not eliminate the need for bypassing the supply nodes of the LM4864. The selection of bypass capacitors, especially C_B , is thus dependent upon desired PSRR requirements, click and pop performance as explained in [PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS](#), system cost, and size constraints.

SHUTDOWN FUNCTION

In order to reduce power consumption while not in use, the LM4864 contains a shutdown pin to externally turn off the amplifier's bias circuitry. This shutdown feature turns the amplifier off when a logic high is placed on the shutdown pin. The trigger point between a logic low and logic high level is typically half supply. It is best to switch between ground and supply to provide maximum device performance. By switching the shutdown pin to V_{DD} , the LM4864 supply current draw will be minimized in idle mode. While the device will be disabled with shutdown pin voltages less than V_{DD} , the idle current may be greater than the typical value of 0.7 μA . In either case, the shutdown pin should be tied to a definite voltage to avoid unwanted state changes.

In many applications, a microcontroller or microprocessor output is used to control the shutdown circuitry which provides a quick, smooth transition into shutdown. Another solution is to use a single-pole, single-throw switch in conjunction with an external pull-up resistor. When the switch is closed, the shutdown pin is connected to ground and enables the amplifier. If the switch is open, then the external pull-up resistor will disable the LM4864. This scheme ensures that the shutdown pin will not float, thus preventing unwanted state changes.

PROPER SELECTION OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

Proper selection of external components in applications using integrated power amplifiers is critical to optimize device and system performance. While the LM4864 is tolerant to a variety of external component combinations, consideration to component values must be used to maximize overall system quality.

The LM4864 is unity-gain stable, giving a designer maximum system flexibility. The LM4864 should be used in low gain configurations to minimize THD+N values, and maximize the signal to noise ratio. Low gain configurations require large input signals to obtain a given output power. Input signals equal to or greater than 1 V_{rms} are available from sources such as audio codecs. Please refer to [AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER DESIGN](#), for a more complete explanation of proper gain selection.

Besides gain, one of the major considerations is the closed-loop bandwidth of the amplifier. To a large extent, the bandwidth is dictated by the choice of external components shown in [Figure 1](#). The input coupling capacitor, C_i , forms a first order high pass filter which limits low frequency response. This value should be chosen based on needed frequency response for a few distinct reasons.

Selection of Input Capacitor Size

Large input capacitors are both expensive and space hungry for portable designs. Clearly, a certain sized capacitor is needed to couple in low frequencies without severe attenuation. But in many cases the speakers used in portable systems, whether internal or external, have little ability to reproduce signals below 150 Hz. In this case using a large input capacitor may not increase system performance.

In addition to system cost and size, click and pop performance is effected by the size of the input coupling capacitor, C_i . A larger input coupling capacitor requires more charge to reach its quiescent DC voltage (nominally $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$). This charge comes from the output via the feedback and is apt to create pops upon device enable. Thus, by minimizing the capacitor size based on necessary low frequency response, turn-on pops can be minimized.

Besides minimizing the input capacitor size, careful consideration should be paid to the bypass capacitor value. Bypass capacitor, C_B , is the most critical component to minimize turn-on pops since it determines how fast the LM4864 turns on. The slower the LM4864's outputs ramp to their quiescent DC voltage (nominally $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$), the smaller the turn-on pop. Choosing C_B equal to 1.0 μF along with a small value of C_i (in the range of 0.1 μF to 0.39 μF), should produce a clickless and popless shutdown function. While the device will function properly, (no oscillations or motorboating), with C_B equal to 0.1 μF , the device will be much more susceptible to turn-on clicks and pops. Thus, a value of C_B equal to 1.0 μF or larger is recommended in all but the most cost sensitive designs.

AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER DESIGN

Design a 300 mW/8 Ω Audio Amplifier

Given:	
Power Output	300 mWrms
Load Impedance	8 Ω
Input Level	1 Vrms
Input Impedance	20 k Ω
Bandwidth	100 Hz–20 kHz \pm 0.25 dB

A designer must first determine the minimum supply rail to obtain the specified output power. By extrapolating from [Figure 18](#) and [Figure 19](#) in [Typical Performance Characteristics](#), the supply rail can be easily found. A second way to determine the minimum supply rail is to calculate the required V_{opeak} using [Equation 5](#) and add the dropout voltage. Using this method, the minimum supply voltage would be ($V_{\text{opeak}} + (2 \cdot V_{\text{OD}})$), where V_{OD} is extrapolated from [Figure 23](#) in [Typical Performance Characteristics](#).

$$V_{\text{opeak}} = \sqrt{(2R_L P_O)} \quad (5)$$

Using [Figure 17](#) for an 8 Ω load, the minimum supply rail is 3.5V. But since 5V is a standard supply voltage in most applications, it is chosen for the supply rail. Extra supply voltage creates headroom that allows the LM4864 to reproduce peaks in excess of 500 mW without producing audible distortion. At this time, the designer must make sure that the power supply choice along with the output impedance does not violate the conditions explained in [POWER DISSIPATION](#).

Once the power dissipation equations have been addressed, the required differential gain can be determined from [Equation 6](#).

$$A_{VD} \geq \sqrt{(P_O R_L)} / (V_{IN}) = V_{\text{orms}} / V_{\text{inrms}} \quad (6)$$

$$R_F / R_i = A_{VD} / 2 \quad (7)$$

From [Equation 6](#), the minimum A_{VD} is 1.55; use $A_{VD} = 2$.

Since the desired input impedance was 20 k Ω , and with a A_{VD} of 2, a ratio of 1:1 of R_F to R_i results in an allocation of $R_i = R_F = 20$ k Ω . The final design step is to address the bandwidth requirements which must be stated as a pair of -3 dB frequency points. Five times away from a pole gives 0.17 dB down from passband response which is better than the required ± 0.25 dB specified.

$$f_L = 100 \text{ Hz} / 5 = 20 \text{ Hz} \quad (8)$$

$$f_H = 20 \text{ kHz} \times 5 = 100 \text{ kHz} \quad (9)$$

As stated in [External Components Description](#), R_i in conjunction with C_i create a highpass filter.

$$C_i \geq \frac{1}{2\pi R_i f_c} \quad (10)$$

$$C_i \geq 1 / (2\pi \cdot 20 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 20 \text{ Hz}) = 0.397 \mu\text{F}; \quad \text{use } 0.39 \mu\text{F} \quad (11)$$

The high frequency pole is determined by the product of the desired high frequency pole, f_H , and the differential gain, A_{VD} . With a $A_{VD} = 2$ and $f_H = 100$ kHz, the resulting GBWP = 100 kHz which is much smaller than the LM4864 GBWP of 18 MHz. This figure displays that if a designer has a need to design an amplifier with a higher differential gain, the LM4864 can still be used without running into bandwidth problems.

LM4864LD DEMO BOARD ARTWORK

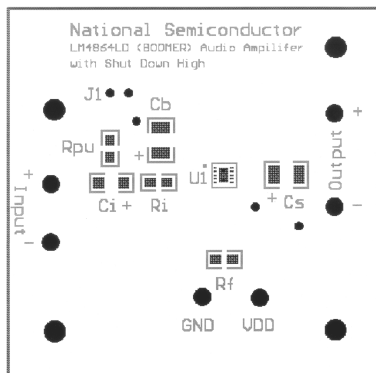


Figure 35. Silk Screen View of LM4864LD

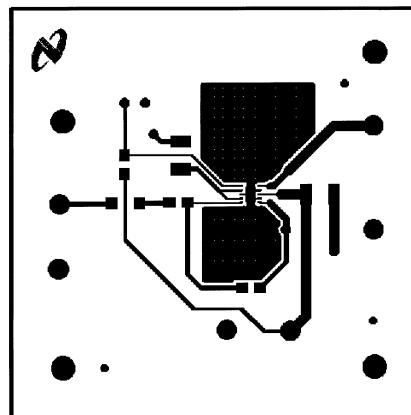


Figure 36. Top Layer of LM4864LD

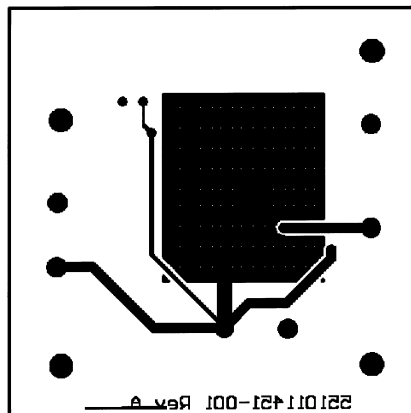
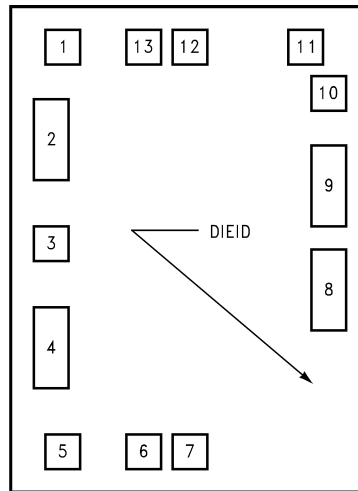


Figure 37. Bottom Layer of LM4864LD

LM4864 MDC MWC
725MW Audio Power Amplifier With Shutdown Mode

Figure 38. Die Layout (B - Step)
Table 1. DIE/WAFER CHARACTERISTICS

Fabrication Attributes		General Die Information	
Physical Die Identification	LM4862B	Bond Pad Opening Size (min)	86 μ m x 86 μ m
Die Step	B	Bond Pad Metalization	ALUMINUM
Physical Attributes		Passivation	NITRIDE
Wafer Diameter	150mm	Back Side Metal	Bare Back
Dise Size (Drawn)	1283 μ m x 952 μ m 51mils x 37mils	Back Side Connection	GND
Thickness	406 μ m Nominal		
Min Pitch	117 μ m Nominal		

Special Assembly Requirements:
Note: Actual die size is rounded to the nearest micron.

Die Bond Pad Coordinate Locations (B - Step)						
(Referenced to die center, coordinates in μ m) NC = No Connection						
SIGNAL NAME	PAD# NUMBER	X/Y COORDINATES		PAD SIZE		
		X	Y	X		Y
BYPASS	1	-322	523	86	x	86
GND	2	-359	259	86	x	188
INPUT +	3	-359	5	86	x	86
GND	4	-359	-259	86	x	188
NC	5	-323	-523	86	x	86
INPUT -	6	-109	-523	86	x	86
VOUT 1	7	8	-523	86	x	86
VDD	8	358	-78	86	x	188
GND	9	358	141	86	x	188
NC	10	359	406	86	x	86
NC	11	323	523	86	x	86
VOUT 2	12	8	523	86	x	86
SHUTDOWN	13	-109	523	86	x	86

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LM4864M/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM48 64M	Samples
LM4864MM	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	1000	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	Z64	Samples
LM4864MM/NOPB	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	Z64	Samples
LM4864MMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	Z64	Samples
LM4864MX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM48 64M	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

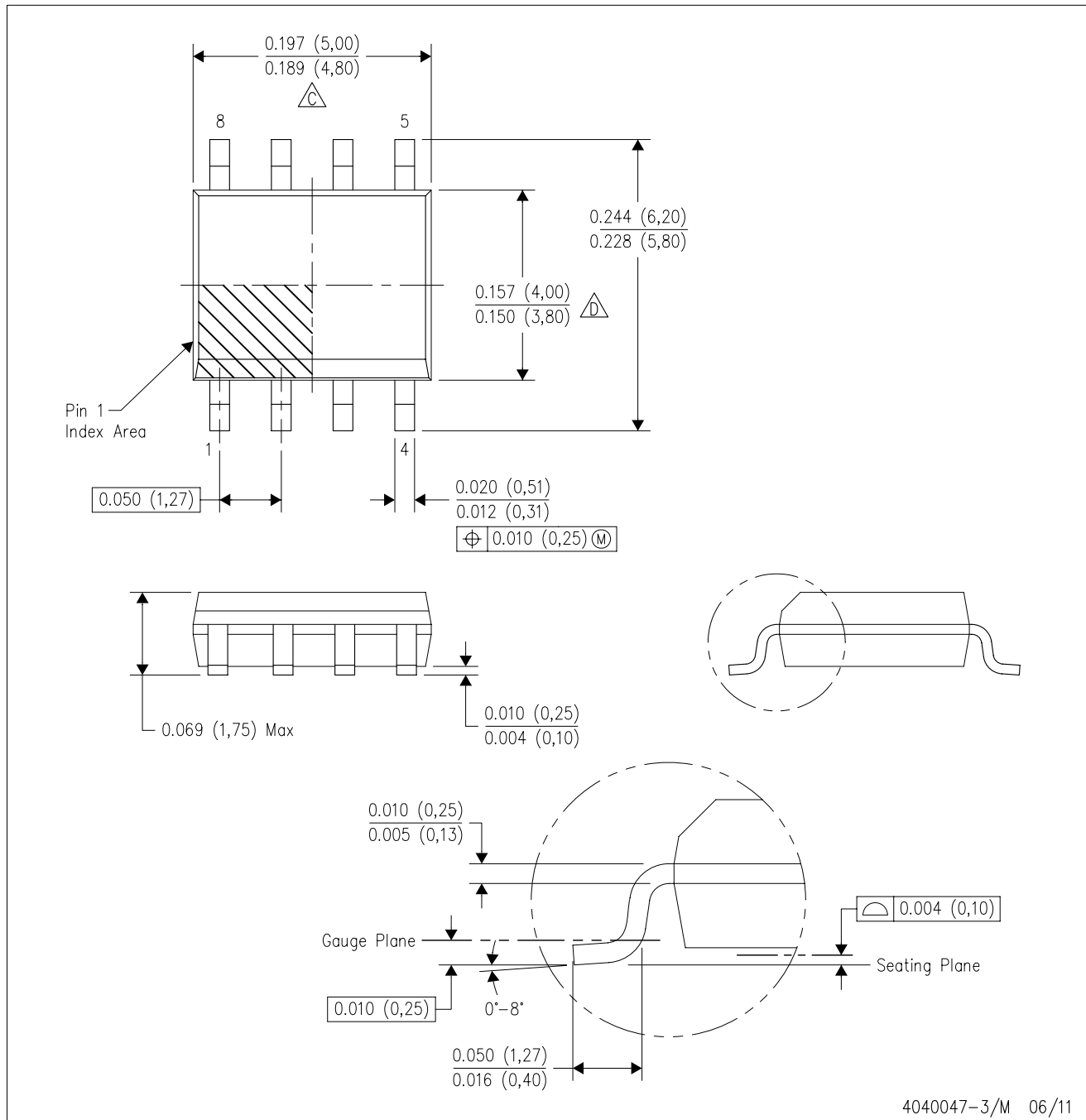
(4) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
 - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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