LM4908 10kV ESD Rated, Dual 120 mW Headphone Amplifier



Literature Number: SNAS218B



## LM4908 Boomer® Audio Power Amplifier Series 10kV ESD Rated, Dual 120 mW Headphone Amplifier General Description • Output power at 0.1% THD+N

The LM4908 is a dual audio power amplifier capable of delivering 120mW per channel of continuous average power into a  $16\Omega$  load with 0.1% (THD+N) from a 5V power supply.

Boomer audio power amplifiers were designed specifically to provide high quality output power with a minimal amount of external components using surface mount packaging. Since the LM4908 does not require bootstrap capacitors or snubber networks, it is optimally suited for low-power portable systems.

The unity-gain stable LM4908 can be configured by external gain-setting resistors.

## **Key Specifications**

THD+N at 1kHz at 120mW
 continuous average output power
 into 16Ω
 0.1% (typ)
 THD+N at 1kHz at 75mW
 continuous average output power
 into 32Ω
 0.1% (typ)

 Output power at 0.1% THD+N at 1kHz into 32Ω

75mW (typ)

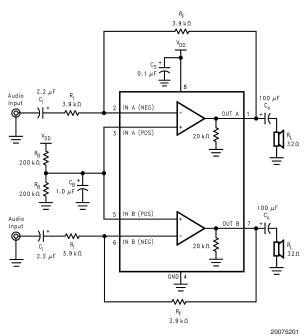
### Features

- Up to 10kV ESD protection on all pins
- MSOP, SOP, and LLP surface mount packaging
- Switch on/off click suppression
- Excellent power supply ripple rejection
- Unity-gain stable
- Minimum external components

### **Applications**

- Headphone Amplifier
- Personal Computers
- Portable electronic devices

## **Typical Application**



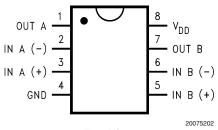
\*Refer to the Application Information Section for information concerning proper selection of the input and output coupling capacitors.

#### FIGURE 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit

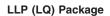
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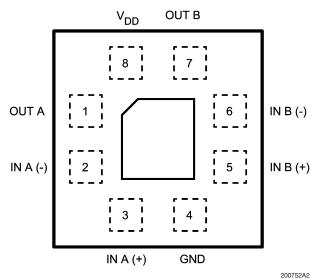
## **Connection Diagrams**

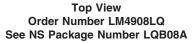












## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 3)

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

Supply Voltage	6.0V
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Input Voltage	–0.3V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V
Power Dissipation (Note 4)	Internally limited
ESD Susceptibility (Note 5)	10.0kV
ESD Susceptibility (Note 6)	500V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Soldering Information (Note 1)	
Small Outline Package	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215°C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220°C
Thermal Resistance	

$\theta_{JC}$ (MSOP)	56°C/W
$\theta_{JA}$ (MSOP)	210°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$ (SOP)	35°C/W
$\theta_{JA}$ (SOP)	170°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$ (LLP)	15°C/W
$\theta_{JA}$ (LLP)	117°C/W (Note 9)
$\theta_{JA}$ (LLP)	150°C/W (Note 10)

### **Operating Ratings**

Temperature Range

$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le 85^{\circ}C$
Supply Voltage	$2.0V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$

**Note 1:** See AN-450 "Surface Mounting and their Effects on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

## Electrical Characteristics (Notes 2, 3)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD}$  = 5V unless otherwise specified, limits apply to  $T_A$  = 25°C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM	Units		
			Тур	Limit	(Limits)	
			(Note 7)	(Note 8)		
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage			2.0	V (min)	
				5.5	V (max)	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0V, I_{O} = 0A$	1.6	3.0	mA (max)	
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total Power Dissipation	$V_{IN} = 0V, I_{O} = 0A$	8	16.5	mW (max)	
V <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$	5	50	mV (max)	
Ibias	Input Bias Current		10		рА	
M			0		V	
V <sub>CM</sub>	Common Mode Voltage		4.3		V	
G <sub>v</sub>	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$R_{L} = 5k\Omega$	67		dB	
lo	Max Output Current	THD+N < 0.1 %	70		mA	
Ro	Output Resistance		0.1		Ω	
Vo	Output Swing	$R_L = 32\Omega$ , 0.1% THD+N, Min	.3		v	
		$R_L = 32\Omega$ , 0.1% THD+N, Max	4.7			
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$Cb = 1.0\mu F$ , Vripple = 100mV <sub>PP</sub> ,	90		dB	
		f = 40Hz				
Crosstalk	Channel Separation	$R_{L} = 32\Omega$ , f = 1kHz	82		dB	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	f = 1 kHz				
		$R_{L} = 16\Omega,$	0.05		%	
		$V_{O} = 3.5 V_{PP}$ (at 0 dB)	66		dB	
		$R_{L} = 32\Omega,$	0.05		%	
		$V_{O} = 3.5 V_{PP}$ (at 0 dB)	66		dB	
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	$V_{O} = 3.5V_{pp}$ (at 0 dB)	100		dB	
f <sub>G</sub>	Unity Gain Frequency	Open Loop, $R_L = 5k\Omega$	25		MHz	
Po	Output Power	THD+N = 0.1%, f = 1 kHz				
		$R_L = 16\Omega$	120		mW	
		$R_L = 32\Omega$	75	60	mW	
		THD+N = 10%, f = 1 kHz				
		$R_L = 16\Omega$	157		mW	
		R <sub>L</sub> = 32Ω	99		mW	
CI	Input Capacitance		3		pF	

### Electrical Characteristics (Notes 2, 3) (Continued)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD}$  = 5V unless otherwise specified, limits apply to  $T_A$  = 25°C.

Symbol Parameter		Conditions	LM4908		Units
			<b>Typ</b> (Note 7)	Limit (Note 8)	(Limits)
CL	Load Capacitance			200	pF
SR	Slew Rate	Unity Gain Inverting	3		V/µs

### Electrical Characteristics (Notes 2, 3)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V$  unless otherwise specified, limits apply to  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Cond	Conditions	
			Тур	Limit	(Limits)
			(Note 7)	(Note 8)	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0V, I_O = 0A$	1.4		mA (max)
V <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$	5		mV (max)
Po	Output Power	THD+N = 0.1%, f = 1 kHz			
		$R_{L} = 16\Omega$	43		mW
		$R_{L} = 32\Omega$	30		mW
		THD+N = 10%, f = 1 kHz			
		$R_L = 16\Omega$	61		mW
		$R_L = 32\Omega$	41		mW

### Electrical Characteristics (Notes 2, 3)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{DD} = 2.6V$  unless otherwise specified, limits apply to  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Conc	Conditions	
			Typ Limit		(Limits)
			(Note 7)	(Note 8)	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0V, I_O = 0A$	1.3		mA (max)
V <sub>os</sub>	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$	5		mV (max)
Po	Output Power	THD+N = 0.1%, f = 1 kHz			
		$R_L = 16\Omega$	20		mW
		$R_L = 32\Omega$	16		mW
		THD+N = 10%, f = 1 kHz			
		$R_L = 16\Omega$	34		mW
		$R_L = 32\Omega$	24		mW

Note 2: All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.

Note 3: 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 guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

**Note 4:** The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by  $T_{JMAX}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and the ambient temperature  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation is  $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ . For the LM4908,  $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}$ C, and the typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, when board mounted, is 210°C/W for package MUA08A and 170°C/W for package M08A.

Note 5: Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor.

Note 6: Machine Model, 220pF-240pF discharged through all pins.

Note 7: Typicals are measured at 25°C and represent the parametric norm.

Note 8: Tested limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level). Datasheet min/max specification limits are guaranteed by design, test, or statistical analysis.

Note 9: The given  $\theta_{JA}$  is for an LM4908 packaged in an LQB08A with the Exposed-DAP soldered to a printed circuit board copper pad with an area equivalent to that of the Exposed-DAP itself.

Note 10: The given  $\theta_{JA}$  is for an LM4908 packaged in an LQB08A with the Exposed-DAP not soldered to any printed circuit board copper.

#### External Components Description (Figure 1) Components **Functional Description** The inverting input resistance, along with $R_{f}$ , set the closed-loop gain. $R_{i}$ , along with $C_{i}$ , form a high 1. R<sub>i</sub> pass filter with $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_i C_i)$ . The input coupling capacitor blocks DC voltage at the amplifier's input terminals. C<sub>i</sub>, along with R<sub>i</sub>, 2. C<sub>i</sub> create a highpass filter with $f_{\rm C} = 1/(2\pi R_i C_i)$ . Refer to the section, Selecting Proper External **Components**, for an explanation of determining the value of C<sub>i</sub>. 3. R<sub>f</sub> The feedback resistance, along with R<sub>i</sub>, set closed-loop gain. This is the supply bypass capacitor. It provides power supply filtering. Refer to the Application 4. C<sub>s</sub> Information section for proper placement and selection of the supply bypass capacitor. This is the half-supply bypass pin capacitor. It provides half-supply filtering. Refer to the section, Selecting Proper External Components, for information concerning proper placement and selection 5. C<sub>B</sub> of C<sub>B</sub>. This is the output coupling capacitor. It blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier's output and forms a high

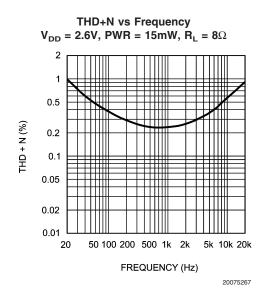
This is the resistor which forms a voltage divider that provides 1/2 V<sub>DD</sub> to the non-inverting input of the

### Typical Performance Characteristics

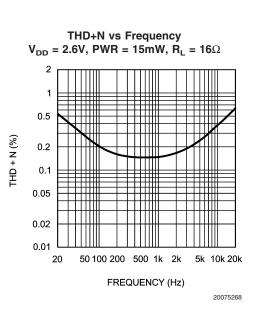
amplifier.

6. C<sub>O</sub>

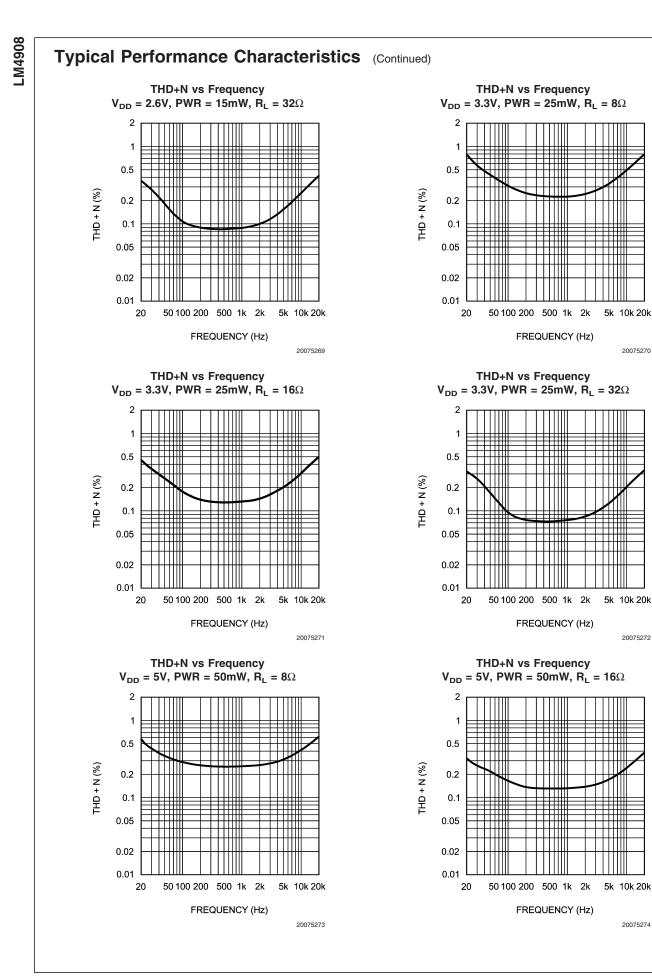
7. R<sub>B</sub>

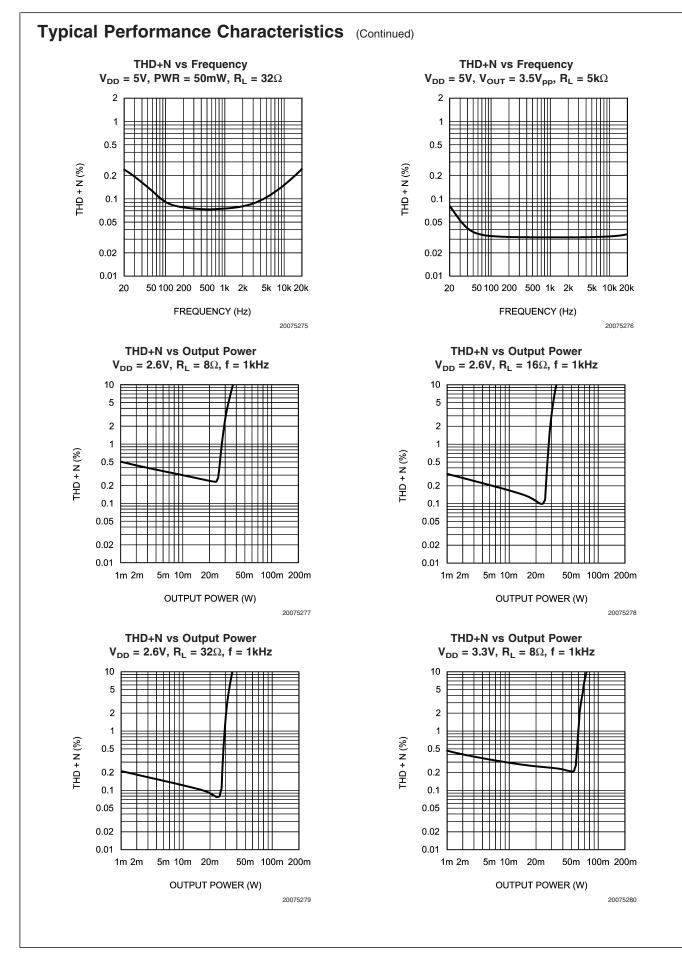


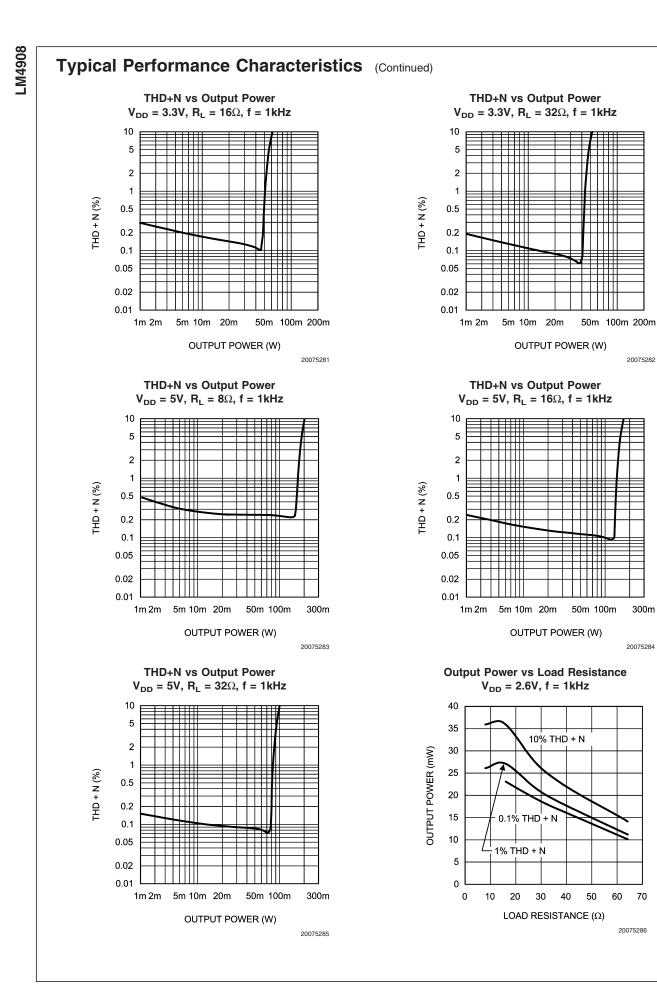
pass filter with  $R_L$  at  $f_O = 1/(2\pi R_L C_O)$ 



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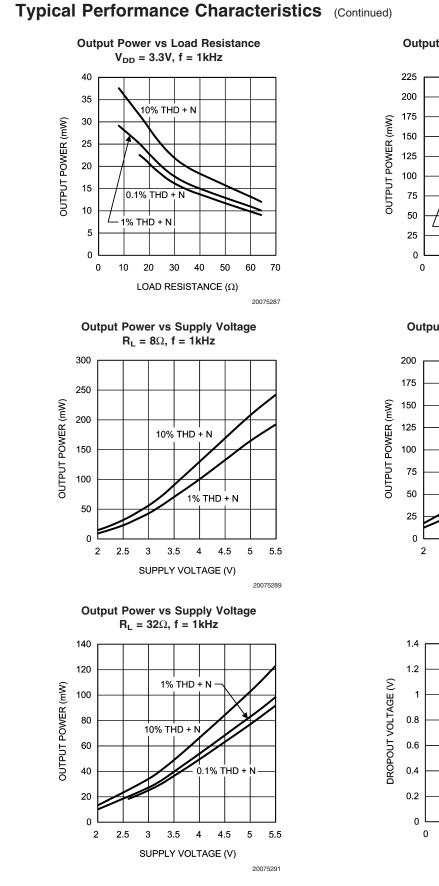


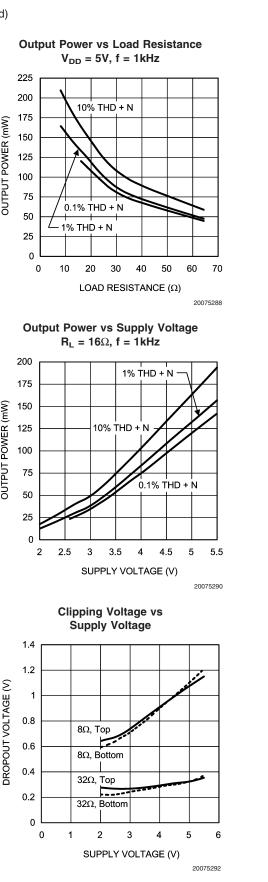




300m

70







#### Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued) **Power Dissipation vs Power Dissipation vs Output Power Output Power** 45 80 = 3.3V V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.6V BW < 80 kHzV<sub>DD</sub> $= 1 \, \text{kHz}$ 40 70 f = 1 kHzTHD+N < 1% THD+N < 1.0% $R_{L}$ = 8Ω POWER DISSIPATION (mW) POWER DISSIPATION (mW) 35 60 - 1 $A_V =$ - 1 $A_V$ = 30 50 25 40 20 RL 16Ω = 30 15 20 10 RL = 32Ω 10 5 0 0 0 5 10 15 20 25 0 10 OUTPUT POWER (mW) 20075229 Power Dissipation vs **Crosstalk vs Frequency** Output Power $V_{DD} = 5V, R_L = 8\Omega$ 180 = 51 0 V<sub>DD</sub> BW < 80 kHz-10 160 1 kHz R = 8Ω THD+N < 1.0% -20 POWER DISSIPATION (mW) 140 - 1 = Α<sub>V</sub> -30 120 OUTPUT LEVEL (dB) -40 100 -50 80 -60 = 16Ω RL 60 -70 -80 40 R = 32Ω -90 20 -100 0 -110 60 80 100 120 140 160 0 20 40 -120 OUTPUT POWER (mW) 20 50 100 20075231 **Crosstalk vs Frequency Output Noise vs Frequency** $V_{DD} = 5V, R_L = 32\Omega$ $V_{DD} = 5V, R_L = 32\Omega$ 0 24μ -10 22µ -20 20μ **OUTPUT NOISE LEVEL (V)** -30 18µ OUTPUT LEVEL (dB) -40 16µ -50 14μ -60 12μ -70 10µ -80 8μ -90 ШТ 6μ -100 4μ -110 2μ -120 0 20 50 100 500 1k 2k 5k10k 20k 50 100 200 500 1k 2k 20 FREQUENCY (Hz) 20075294

5k 10k 20k

FREQUENCY (Hz) 20075295

BW < 80 kHz

 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{L}}$  $= 32\Omega$ 

40

50 60

20075230

5k10k 20k

20075293

30

OUTPUT POWER (mW)

500 1k 2k

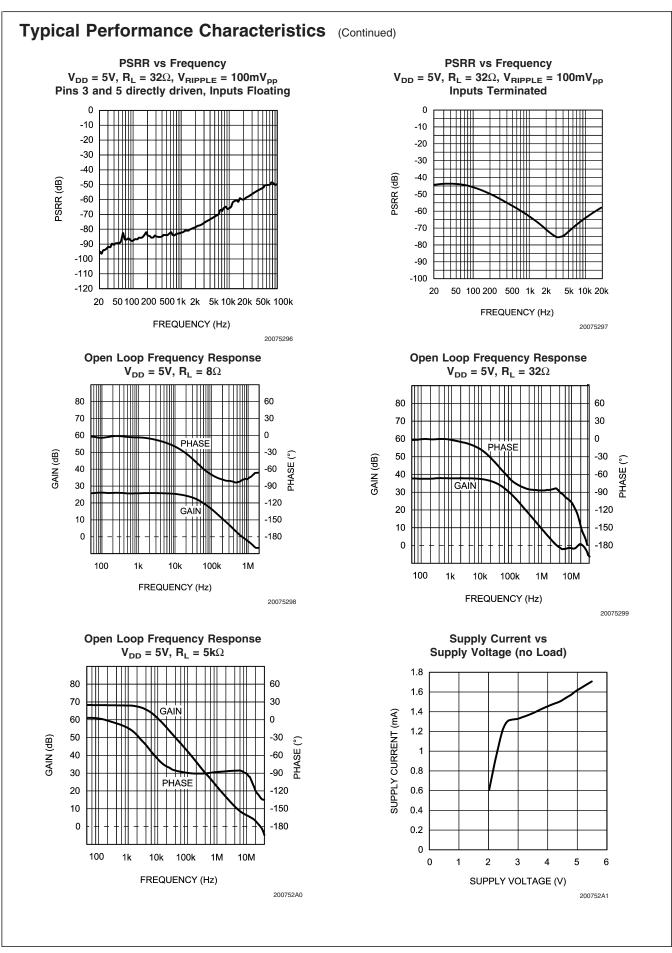
FREQUENCY (Hz)

20

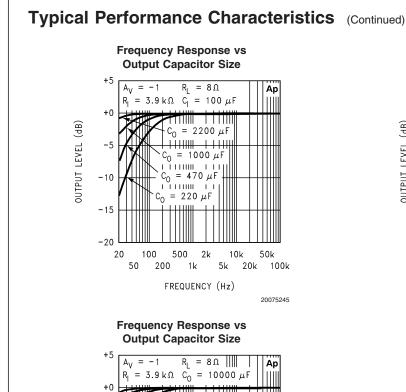
 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{L}}$ 8Ω

 $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{L}}$ = 16Ω

=



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=  $4.7 \ \mu F$ 

2.2 μF

1 1 11

....΄..Ť 0.47 μF

10k

5k 20k

 $= 1 \mu F$ 

500 2k

1k

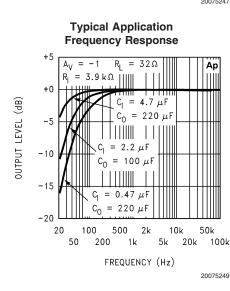
FREQUENCY (Hz)

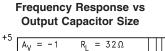
C<sub>1</sub> =

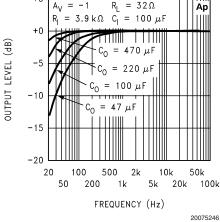
20075247

100k

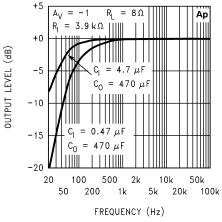
50k







Typical Application Frequency Response



20075248

LM4908

OUTPUT LEVEL (dB)

-5

-10

-15

-20

20

50

100

200

### **Application Information**

# EXPOSED-DAP PACKAGE PCB MOUNTING CONSIDERATION

The LM4908's exposed-dap (die attach paddle) package (LQ) 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 LQ 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.

However, since the LM4908 is designed for headphone applications, connecting a copper plane to the DAP's PCB copper pad is not required. The LM4908's Power Dissipation vs Output Power Curve in the **Typical Performance Characteristics** shows that the maximum power dissipated is just 45mW per amplifier with a 5V power supply and a  $32\Omega$  load.

Further detailed and specific information concerning PCB layout, fabrication, and mounting an LQ (LLP) package is available from National Semiconductor's Package Engineering Group under application note AN1187.

#### POWER DISSIPATION

Power dissipation is a major concern when using any power amplifier and must be thoroughly understood to ensure a successful design. Equation 1 states the maximum power dissipation point for a single-ended amplifier operating at a given supply voltage and driving a specified output load.

$$P_{DMAX} = (V_{DD})^{2} / (2\pi^{2}R_{L})$$
(1)

Since the LM4908 has two operational amplifiers in one package, the maximum internal power dissipation point is twice that of the number which results from Equation 1. Even with the large internal power dissipation, the LM4908 does not require heat sinking over a large range of ambient temperature. From Equation 1, assuming a 5V power supply and a 32 $\Omega$  load, the maximum power dissipation point is 40mW per amplifier. Thus the maximum package dissipation point is 80mW. The maximum power dissipation point obtained must not be greater than the power dissipation that results from Equation 2:

$$P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$
(2)

For package MUA08A,  $\theta_{JA} = 210^{\circ}C/W$ . T<sub>JMAX</sub> = 150°C for the LM4908. Depending on the ambient temperature,  $T_A$ , of the system surroundings, Equation 2 can be used to find the maximum internal power dissipation supported by the IC packaging. If the result of Equation 1 is greater than that of Equation 2, then either the supply voltage must be decreased, the load impedance increased or TA reduced. For the typical application of a 5V power supply, with a  $32\Omega$  load, the maximum ambient temperature possible without violating the maximum junction temperature is approximately 133.2°C provided that device operation is around the maximum power dissipation point. Power dissipation is a function of output power and thus, if typical operation is not around the maximum power dissipation point, the ambient temperature may be increased accordingly. Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics curves for power dissipation information for lower output powers.

#### POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

As with any power amplifier, proper supply bypassing is critical for low noise performance and high power supply rejection. Applications that employ a 5V regulator typically use a 10µF in parallel with a 0.1µF filter capacitors to stabilize the regulator's output, reduce noise on the supply line, and improve the supply's transient response. However, their presence does not eliminate the need for a local 0.1µF supply bypass capacitor,  $C_S$ , connected between the LM4908's supply pins and ground. Keep the length of leads and traces that connect capacitors between the LM4908's power supply pin and ground as short as possible. Connecting a 1.0 $\mu$ F capacitor, C<sub>B</sub>, between the IN A(+) / IN B(+) node and ground improves the internal bias voltage's stability and improves the amplifier's PSRR. The PSRR improvements increase as the bypass pin capacitor value increases. Too large, however, increases the amplifier's turn-on time. The selection of bypass capacitor values, especially C<sub>B</sub>, depends on desired PSRR requirements, click and pop performance (as explained in the section, Selecting Proper External Components), system cost, and size constraints.

#### SELECTING PROPER EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

Optimizing the LM4908's performance requires properly selecting external components. Though the LM4908 operates well when using external components with wide tolerances, best performance is achieved by optimizing component values.

The LM4908 is unity-gain stable, giving a designer maximum design flexibility. The gain should be set to no more than a given application requires. This allows the amplifier to achieve minimum THD+N and maximum signal-to-noise ratio. These parameters are compromised as the closed-loop gain increases. However, low gain demands input signals with greater voltage swings to achieve maximum output power. Fortunately, many signal sources such as audio CODECs have outputs of  $1V_{RMS}$  (2.83V<sub>P-P</sub>). Please refer to the **Audio Power Amplifier Design** section for more information on selecting the proper gain.

#### Input and Output Capacitor Value Selection

Amplifying the lowest audio frequencies requires high value input and output coupling capacitors ( $C_1$  and  $C_0$  in *Figure 1*). A high value capacitor can be expensive and may compromise space efficiency in portable designs. In many cases, however, the speakers used in portable systems, whether internal or external, have little ability to reproduce signals below 150Hz. Applications using speakers with this limited frequency response reap little improvement by using high value input and output capacitors.

Besides affecting system cost and size,  $C_i$  has an effect on the LM4908's click and pop performance. The magnitude of the pop is directly proportional to the input capacitor's size. Thus, pops can be minimized by selecting an input capacitor value that is no higher than necessary to meet the desired –3dB frequency.

As shown in *Figure 1*, the input resistor,  $R_I$  and the input capacitor,  $C_I$ , produce a -3dB high pass filter cutoff frequency that is found using Equation (3). In addition, the output load  $R_L$ , and the output capacitor  $C_O$ , produce a -3db high pass filter cutoff frequency defined by Equation (4).

$$f_{I-3db} = 1/2\pi R_I C_I$$
(3)

$$f_{O-3db} = 1/2\pi R_L C_O$$
(4)

### Application Information (Continued)

Also, careful consideration must be taken in selecting a certain type of capacitor to be used in the system. Different types of capacitors (tantalum, electrolytic, ceramic) have unique performance characteristics and may affect overall system performance.

#### **Bypass Capacitor Value**

Besides minimizing the input capacitor size, careful consideration should be paid to the value of the bypass capacitor, C<sub>B</sub>. Since C<sub>B</sub> determines how fast the LM4908 settles to quiescent operation, its value is critical when minimizing turn-on pops. The slower the LM4908's outputs ramp to their quiescent DC voltage (nominally 1/2 V<sub>DD</sub>), the smaller the turn-on pop. Choosing C<sub>B</sub> equal to 1.0µF or larger, will minimize turn-on pops. As discussed above, choosing C<sub>i</sub> no larger than necessary for the desired bandwith helps minimize clicks and pops.

#### AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER DESIGN

#### Design a Dual 70mW/32Ω Audio Amplifier

Given:	
Power Output	70mW
Load Impedance	32Ω
Input Level	1Vrms (max)
Input Impedance	20kΩ
Bandwidth	$100Hz-20kHz \pm 0.50dB$

The design begins by specifying the minimum supply voltage necessary to obtain the specified output power. One way to find the minimum supply voltage is to use the Output Power vs Supply Voltage curve in the **Typical Performance Characteristics** section. Another way, using Equation (5), is to calculate the peak output voltage necessary to achieve the desired output power for a given load impedance. To account for the amplifier's dropout voltage, two additional voltages, based on the Dropout Voltage vs Supply Voltage in the **Typical Performance Characteristics** curves, must be added to the result obtained by Equation (5). For a single-ended application, the result is Equation (6).

$$V_{opeak} = \sqrt{(2R_LP_0)}$$
(5)

$$V_{DD} \ge (2V_{OPEAK} + (V_{OD_{TOP}} + V_{OD_{BOT}}))$$
(6)

The Output Power vs Supply Voltage graph for a  $32\Omega$  load indicates a minimum supply voltage of 4.8V. This is easily met by the commonly used 5V supply voltage. The additional voltage creates the benefit of headroom, allowing the LM4908 to produce peak output power in excess of 70mW without clipping or other audible distortion. The choice of supply voltage must also not create a situation that violates maximum power dissipation as explained above in the **Power Dissipation** section. Remember that the maximum power dissipation point from Equation (1) must be multiplied by two since there are two independent amplifiers inside the

package. Once the power dissipation equations have been addressed, the required gain can be determined from Equation (7).

$$A_{V} \geq \sqrt{(P_{0}R_{L})}/(V_{IN}) = V_{orms}/V_{inrms}$$
(7)

Thus, a minimum gain of 1.497 allows the LM4908 to reach full output swing and maintain low noise and THD+N perfromance. For this example, let  $A_V = 1.5$ .

The amplifiers overall gain is set using the input (R<sub>i</sub>) and feedback (R<sub>f</sub>) resistors. With the desired input impedance set at  $20k\Omega$ , the feedback resistor is found using Equation (8).

$$A_{\rm V} = R_{\rm f}/R_{\rm i} \tag{8}$$

The value of  $R_f$  is  $30k\Omega$ .

The last step in this design is setting the amplifier's –3db frequency bandwidth. To achieve the desired  $\pm 0.25$ dB pass band magnitude variation limit, the low frequency response must extend to at lease one–fifth the lower bandwidth limit and the high frequency response must extend to at least five times the upper bandwidth limit. The gain variation for both response limits is 0.17dB, well within the  $\pm 0.25$ dB desired limit. The results are an

$$f_L = 100Hz/5 = 20Hz$$
 (9)

and a

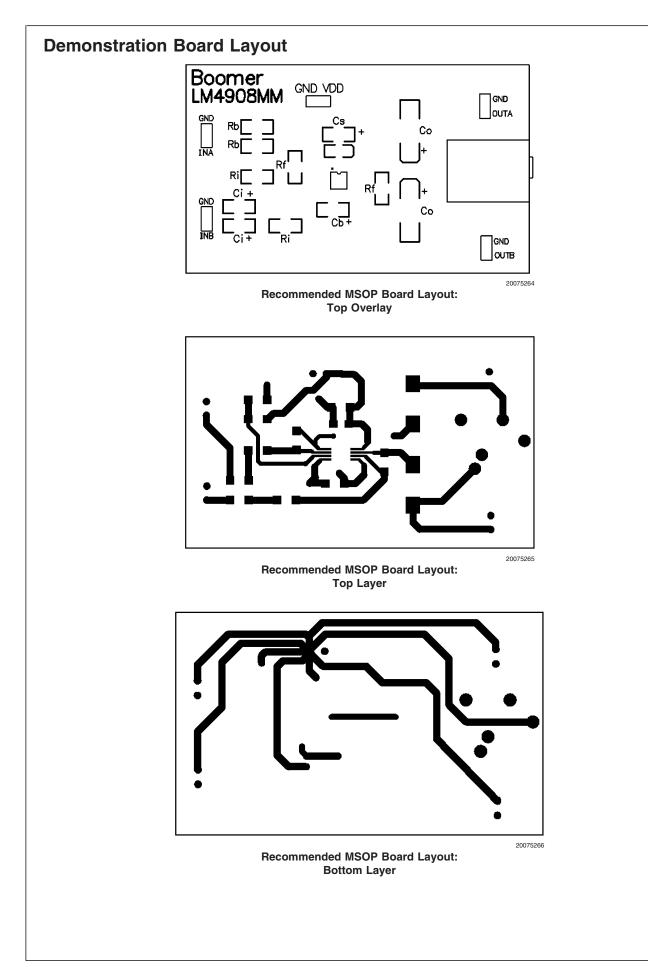
$$f_{\rm H} = 20 \text{kHz}^* 5 = 100 \text{kHz}$$
 (10)

As stated in the **External Components** section, both R<sub>i</sub> in conjunction with C<sub>i</sub>, and C<sub>o</sub> with R<sub>L</sub>, create first order highpass filters. Thus to obtain the desired low frequency response of 100Hz within ±0.5dB, both poles must be taken into consideration. The combination of two single order filters at the same frequency forms a second order response. This results in a signal which is down 0.34dB at five times away from the single order filter –3dB point. Thus, a frequency of 20Hz is used in the following equations to ensure that the response is better than 0.5dB down at 100Hz.

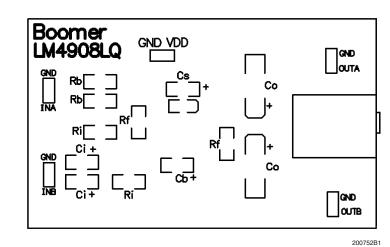
 $C_i \ge 1 / (2\pi * 20 \text{ k}\Omega * 20 \text{ Hz}) = 0.397 \mu\text{F}$ ; use  $0.39 \mu\text{F}$ .

 $C_o \ge 1 / (2\pi * 32\Omega * 20 \text{ Hz}) = 249\mu\text{F}$ ; use 330 $\mu\text{F}$ .

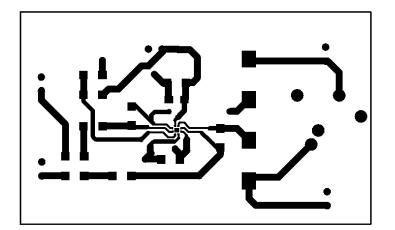
The high frequency pole is determined by the product of the desired high frequency pole,  $f_H$ , and the closed-loop gain,  $A_V$ . With a closed-loop gain of 1.5 and  $f_H = 100$ kHz, the resulting GBWP = 150kHz which is much smaller than the LM4908's GBWP of 3MHz. This figure displays that if a designer has a need to design an amplifier with a higher gain, the LM4908 can still be used without running into bandwidth limitations.



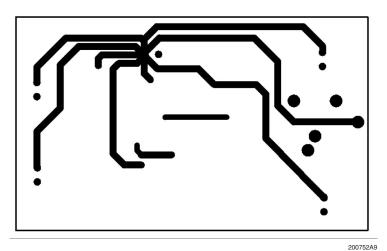
Demonstration Board Layout (Continued)



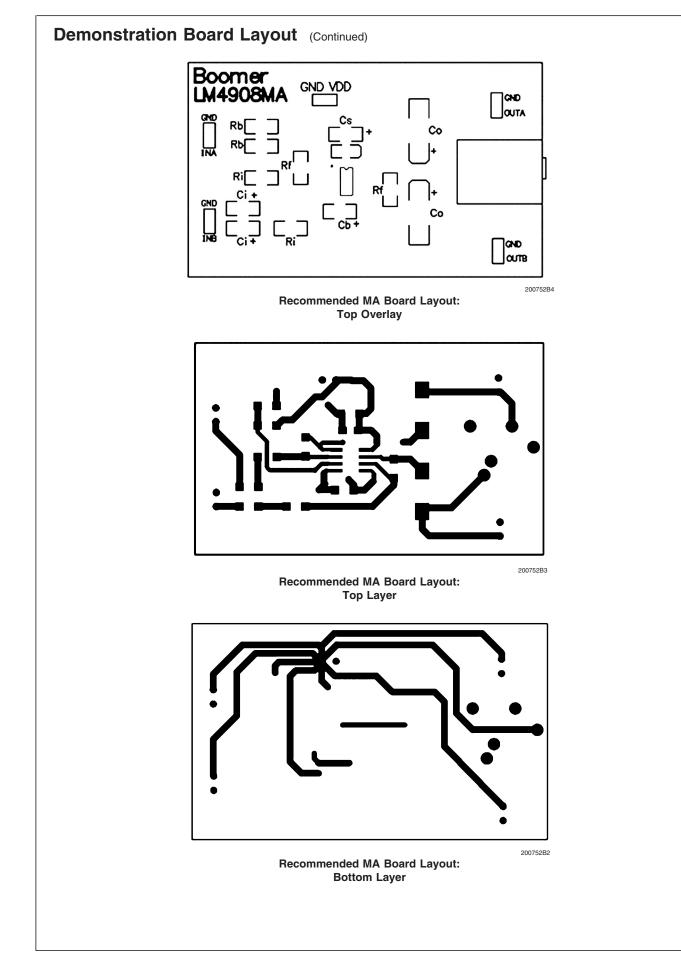
Recommended LQ Board Layout: Top Overlay



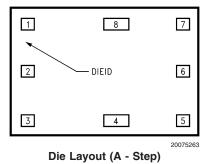
Recommended LQ Board Layout: Top Layer 200752B0



Recommended LQ Board Layout: Bottom Layer



### LM4908 MDC MWC Dual 120MW Headphone Amplifier



### **DIE/WAFER CHARACTERISTICS**

Fabrication Attributes		tributes	5		General Die Information			
Physical Die Identification		LM4	908A	Bond Pad Opening Size		ze (min)	70µm x 70µm	
Die Step		A		Bond Pad Metalization		ı	ALUMINUM	
	Physical Attr	ibutes		Pas	sivation		NITRIDE	
Wafer Diameter		150n	าm	Bac	k Side Metal		BARE BACK	
Dise Size (Drav	/n)	889µ	m x 622µm	Bac	Back Side Connection		Floating	
		35.0	nils x 24.5mils					
Thickness		216µ	m Nominal					
Min Pitch		216µ	m Nominal					
Special Assen	nbly Requirements:							
Note: Actual c	lie size is rounded t	o the nearest r	nicron.					
		Die Bond Pad	Coordinate Loc	ations	(A - Step)			
	(Referenced to die	e center, coordii	nates in µm) NC	= No	Connection, N.U.	= Not Used		
		X/Y CC	/Y COORDINATES PAD SIZE					
SIGNAL NAME	PAD# NUMBER	Х	Y		Х		Y	
INPUT B+	1	-367	232		70	х	70	
INPUT B-	2	-367	15		70	х	70	
OUTPUT B	3	-367	367 -232		70	х	70	
VDD	4	35	-232		155	х	70	
OUTPUT A	5	367	-232		70	х	70	
INPUT A-	6	367	15		70	х	70	
INPUT A+	7	367	232		70	х	70	
	+	1				1	1	

232

68

8

х

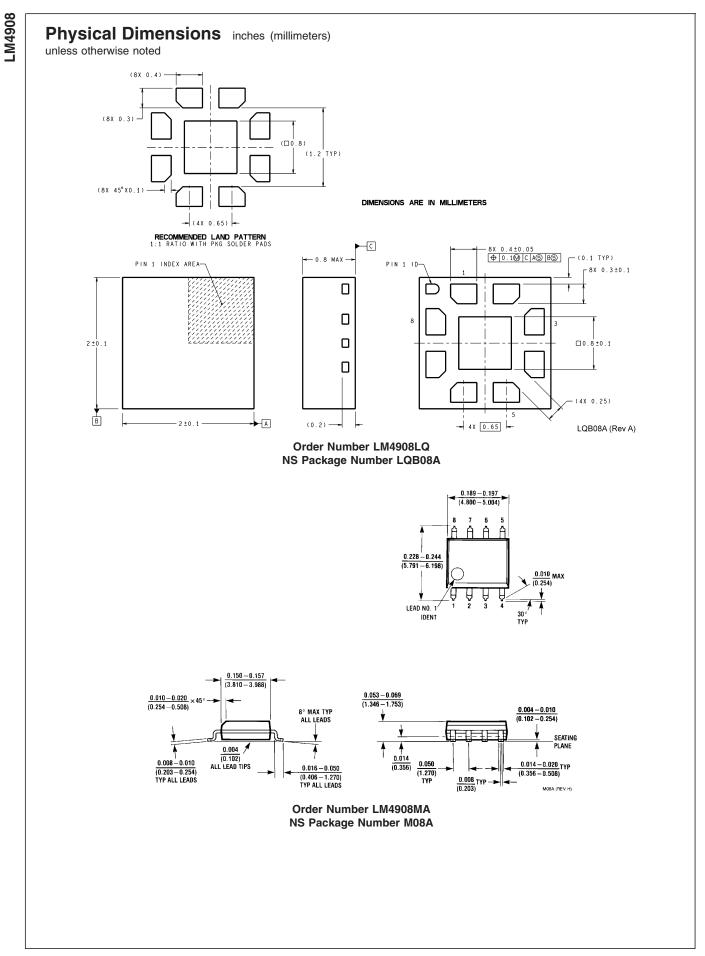
155

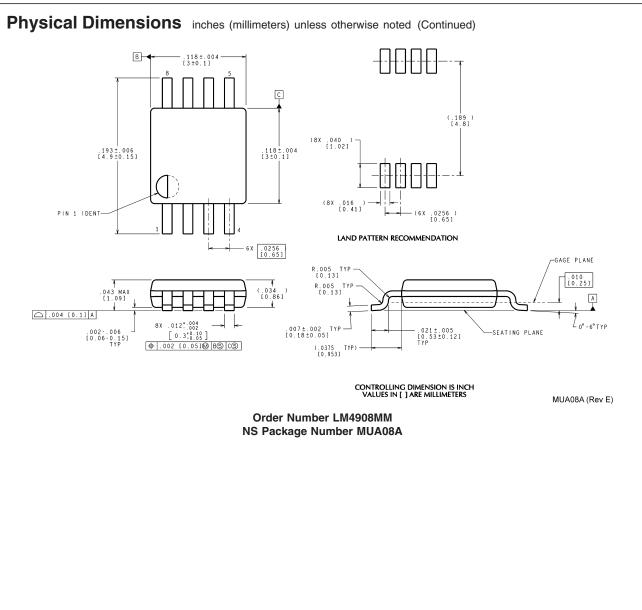
70

GND

## LM4908 MDC MWC Dual 120MW Headphone Amplifier (Continued)

[	1
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