

## LME49710 High-Performance, High-Fidelity Audio Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LME49710](#)

### FEATURES

- Easily Drives 600Ω Loads
- Optimized for Superior Audio Signal Fidelity
- Output Short Circuit Protection
- PSRR and CMRR Exceed 120dB (Typ)
- SOIC, PDIP, and TO-99 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

### 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%

### 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 ( $2.5\text{nV}/\text{Hz}$ ) 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  $600\Omega$  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.

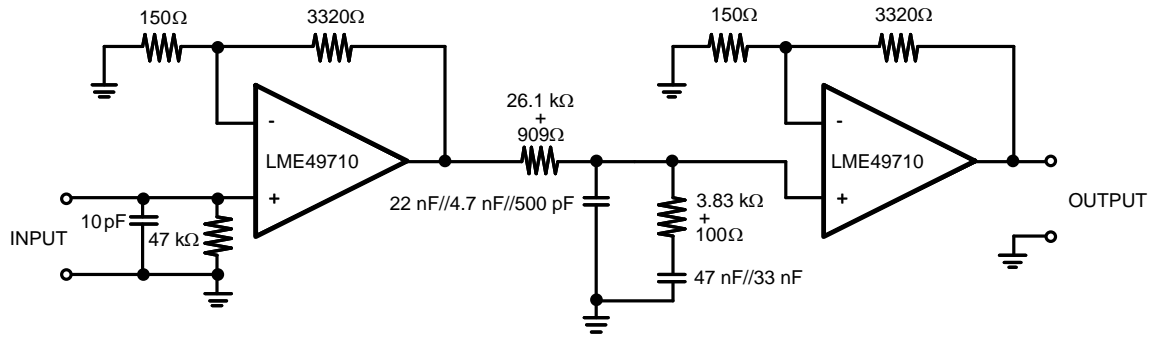
The LME49710 is available in an 8-lead narrow body SOIC, an 8-lead PDIP, and an 8-lead TO-99. Demonstration boards are available for each package.



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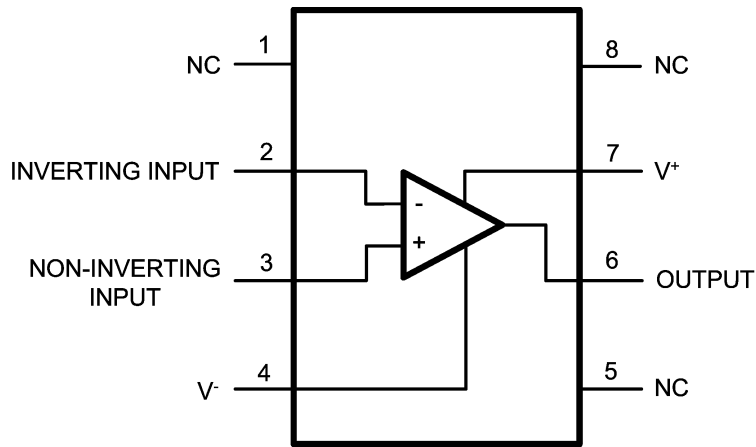
**TYPICAL APPLICATION**



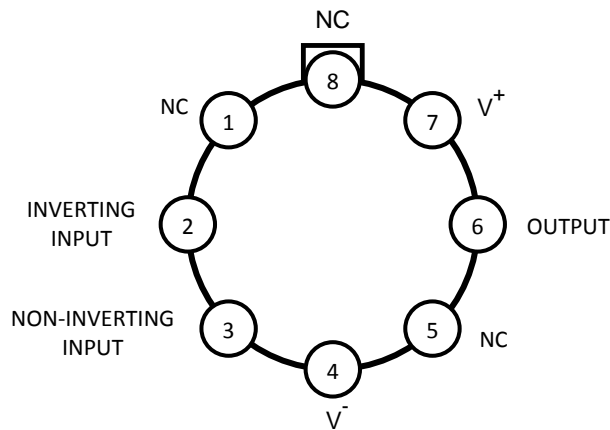
Note: 1% metal film resistors, 5% polypropylene capacitors

**Figure 1. Passively Equalized RIAA Phono Preamp**

**CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**



**Figure 2. 8-Lead SOIC (D Package)  
8-Lead PDIP (P Package)**



**Figure 3. 8-Lead TO-99 (LMC Package)**



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<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

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 <sup>(4)</sup>		Continuous
Power Dissipation		Internally Limited
ESD Susceptibility <sup>(5)</sup>		2000V
ESD Susceptibility <sup>(6)</sup>		200V
Junction Temperature		150°C
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$ (D)	145°C/W
	$\theta_{JA}$ (P)	102°C/W
	$\theta_{JA}$ (LMC)	150°C/W
	$\theta_{JC}$ (LMC)	35°C/W
Temperature Range ( $T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$ )		-40°C $\leq$ $T_A$ $\leq$ 85°C
Supply Voltage Range		$\pm 2.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 17V$

- (1) *Absolute Maximum Ratings* indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.
- (2) Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The ensured specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.
- (3) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (4) Amplifier output connected to GND, any number of amplifiers within a package.
- (5) Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor.
- (6) 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 50 $\Omega$ ).

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

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 <sup>(3)</sup>	Limit <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	$A_V = 1$ , $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$ $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.00003 0.00003	0.00009	% (max) % (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		$\pm 20$	$\pm 15$	V/ $\mu s$ (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		$\mu s$
$e_n$	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$f_{BW} = 20Hz$ to 20kHz	0.34	0.65	$\mu V_{RMS}$
	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	$f = 1kHz$	1.6		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
		$f = 10Hz$	3.1		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$

- (1) *Absolute Maximum Ratings* indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.
- (2) Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The ensured specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.
- (3) Typical specifications are specified at +25°C and represent the most likely parametric norm.
- (4) Tested limits are specified to AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (5) Datasheet min/max specification limits are ensured by design, test, or statistical analysis.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)(2)</sup> (continued)**

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 <sup>(3)</sup>	Limit <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	
$V_{OS}$	Offset Voltage		$\pm 0.05$	$\pm 0.7$	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	$\Delta V_S = 20V^{(6)}$	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/°C
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	5	65	nA (max)
$V_{IN-CM}$	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range		+14.1 -13.9	(V+) – 2.0 (V-) + 2.0	V (min) V (min)
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	$-10V < V_{CM} < 10V$	120	110	dB (min)
$Z_{IN}$	Differential Input Impedance		30		k $\Omega$
	Common Mode Input Impedance	$-10V < V_{CM} < 10V$	1000		M $\Omega$
$A_{VOL}$	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
$V_{OUTMAX}$	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$	$\pm 13.6$	$\pm 12.5$	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	$\pm 14.0$		V
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$	$\pm 14.1$		V
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current	$R_L = 600\Omega$ , $V_S = \pm 17V$	$\pm 26$	$\pm 23$	mA (min)
$I_{OUT-CC}$	Short Circuit Current		+53 -42		mA mA
$R_{OUT}$	Output Impedance	$f_{IN} = 10kHz$ Closed-Loop	0.01		$\Omega$
		Open-Loop	13		$\Omega$
$C_{LOAD}$	Capacitive Load Drive Overshoot	100pF	16		%
$I_S$	Quiescent Current	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$	4.8	5.5	mA (max)

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

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

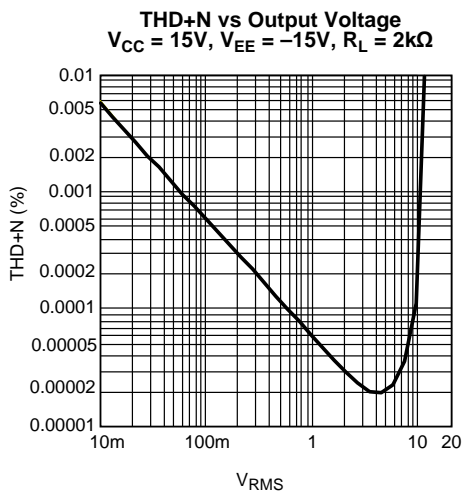


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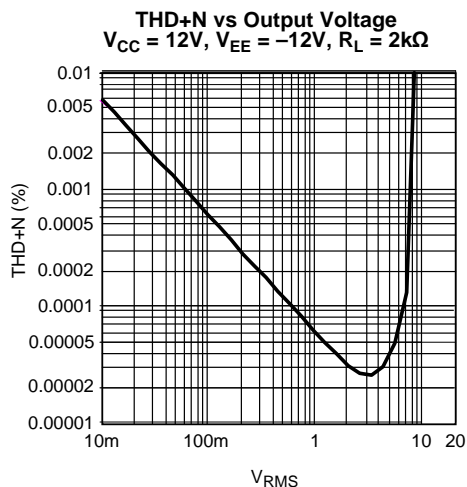


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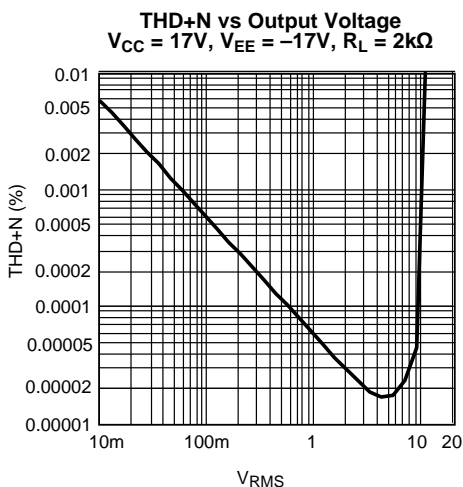


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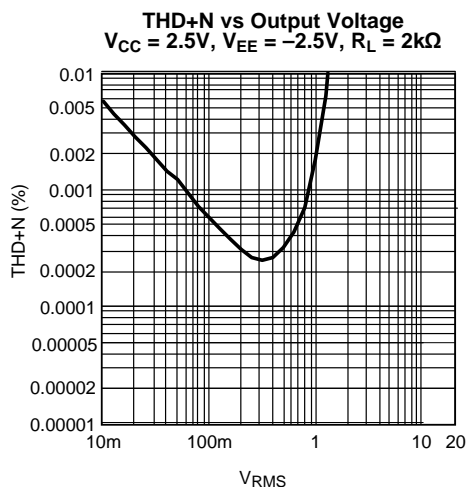


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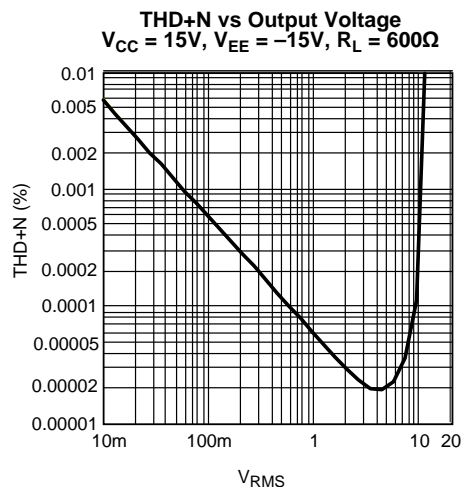


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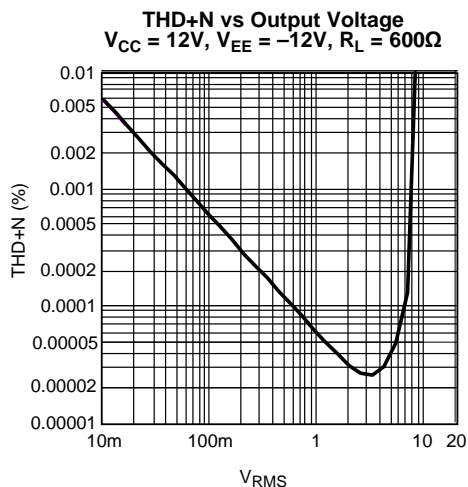


Figure 9.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

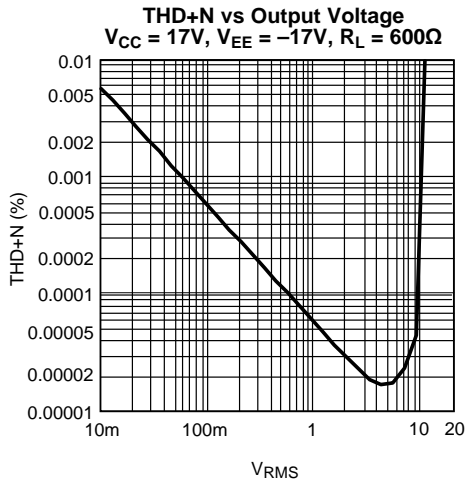


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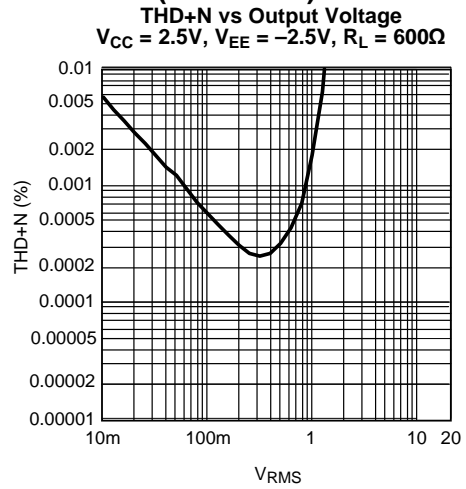


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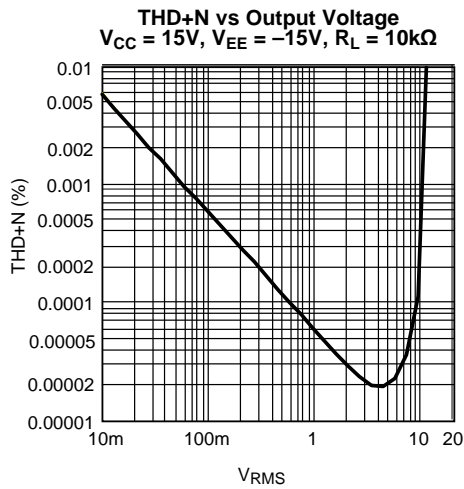


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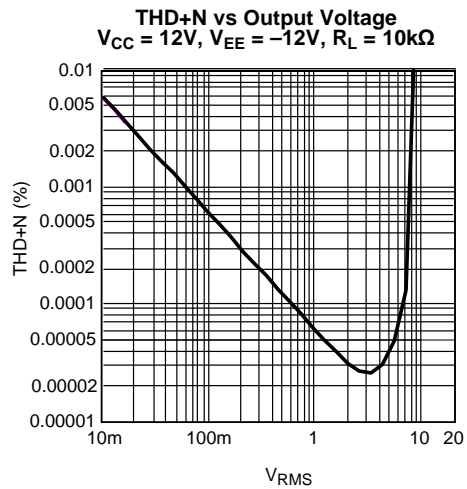


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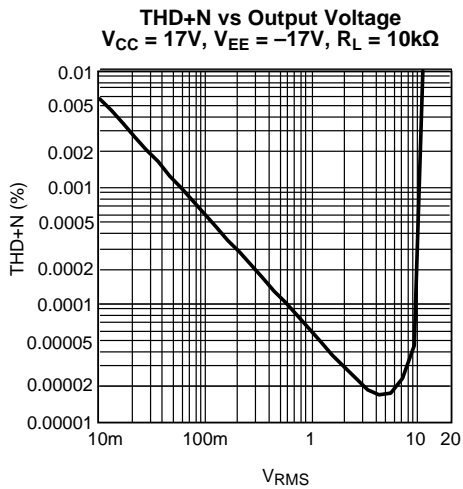


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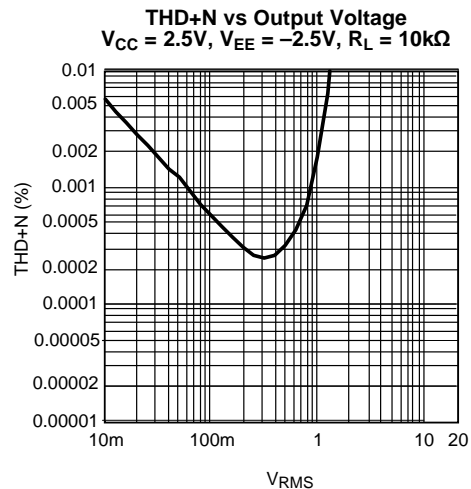


Figure 15.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

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

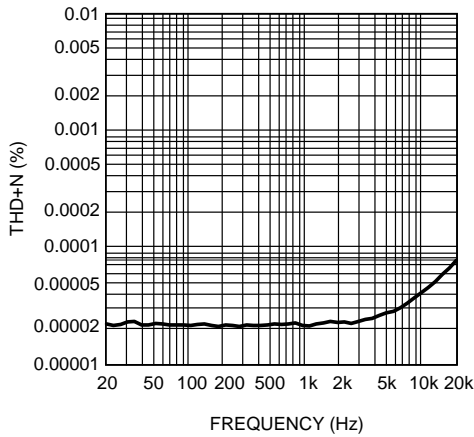


Figure 16.

**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$   
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$

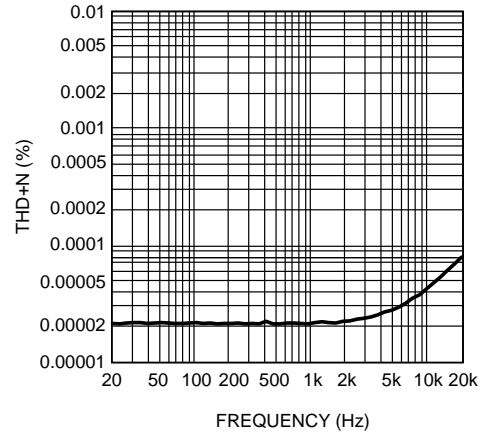


Figure 17.

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

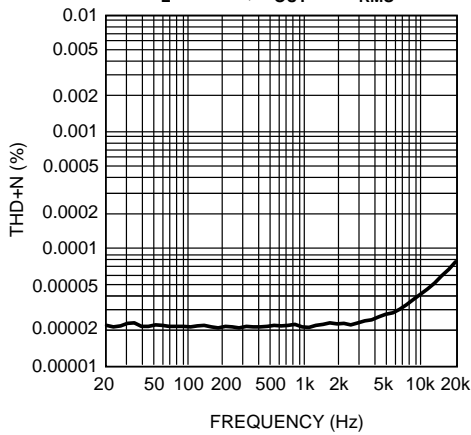


Figure 18.

**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V,$   
 $R_L = 600\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$

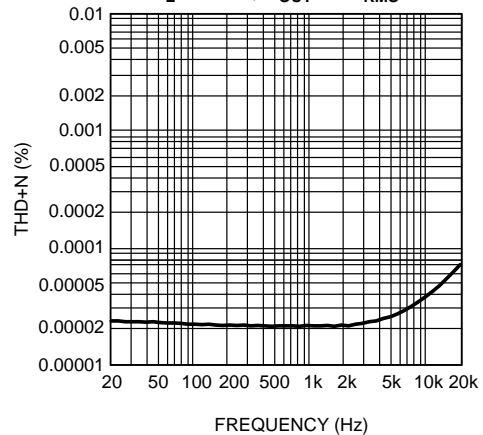


Figure 19.

**THD+N vs Frequency**  
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$   
 $R_L = 10k\Omega, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$

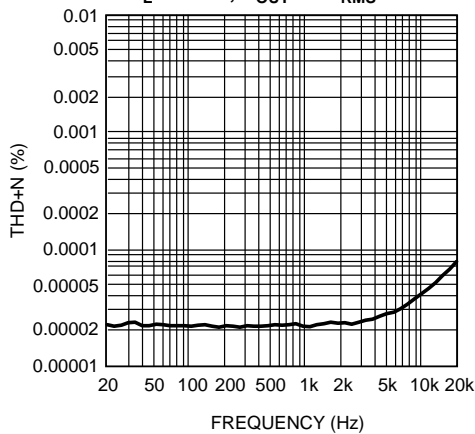


Figure 20.

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

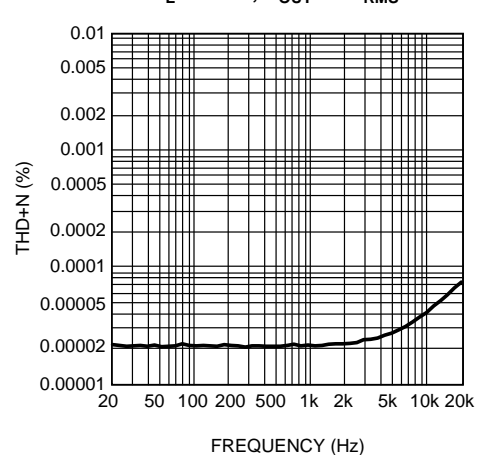


Figure 21.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

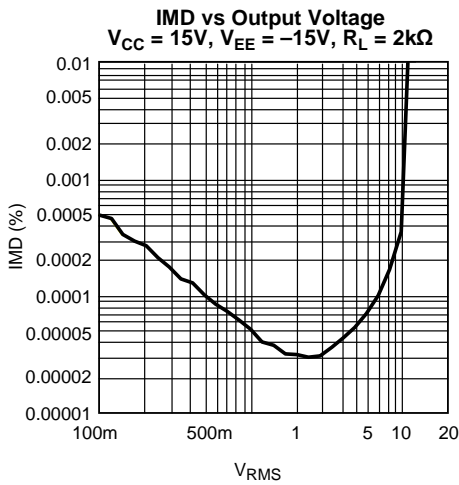


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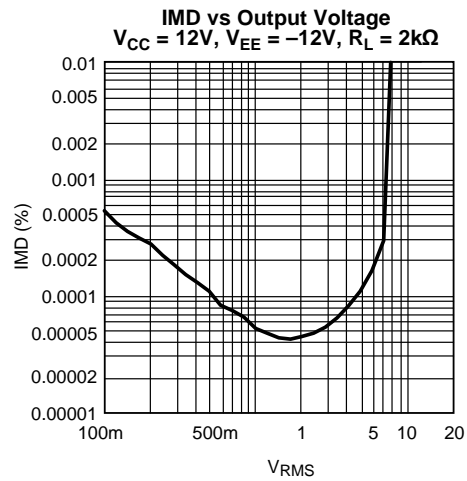


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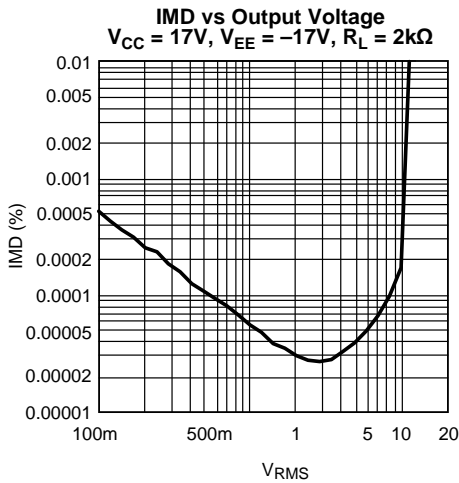


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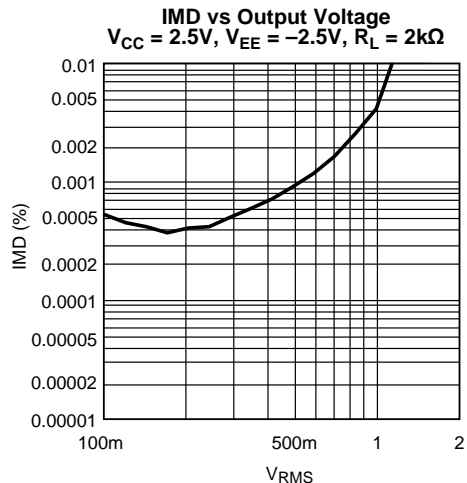


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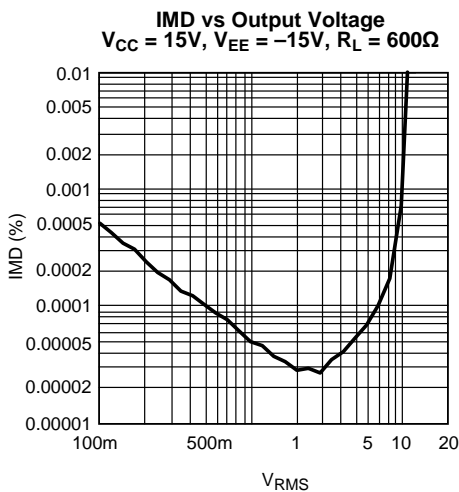


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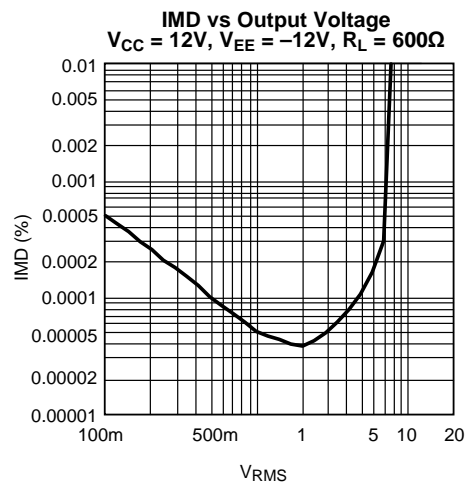


Figure 27.



**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

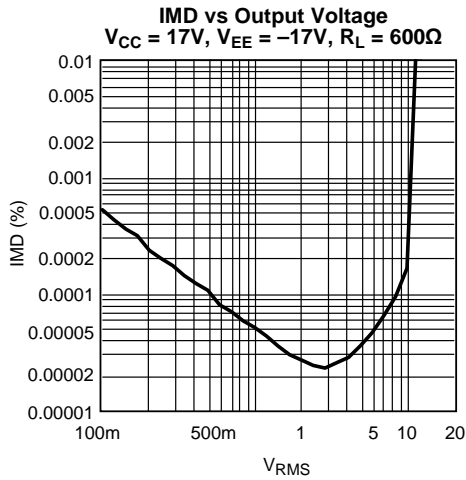


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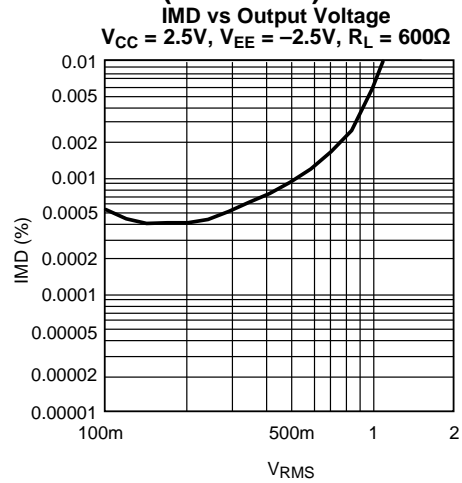


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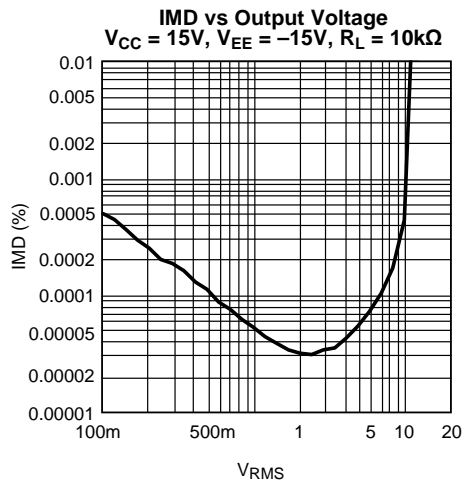


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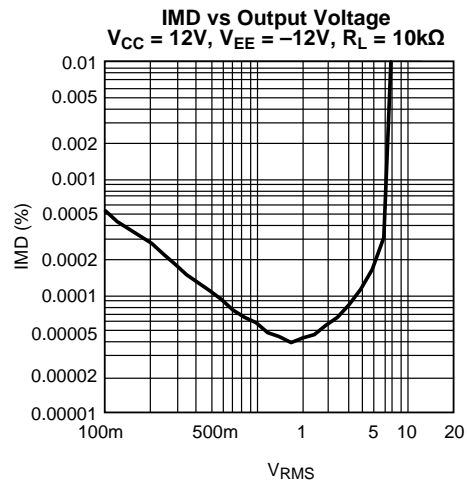


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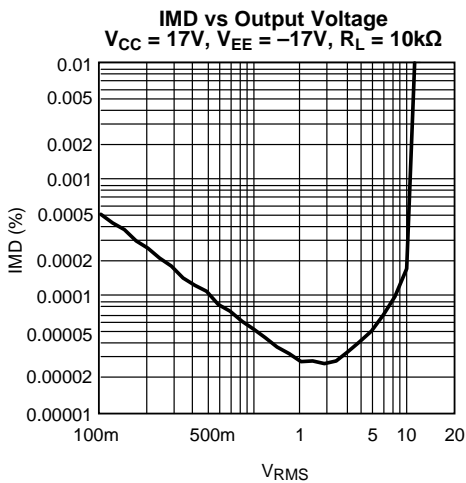


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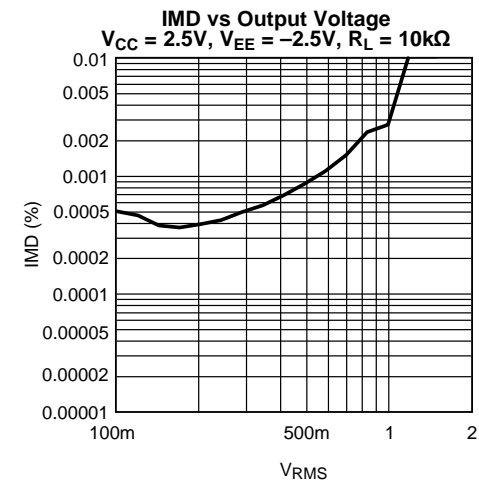


Figure 33.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

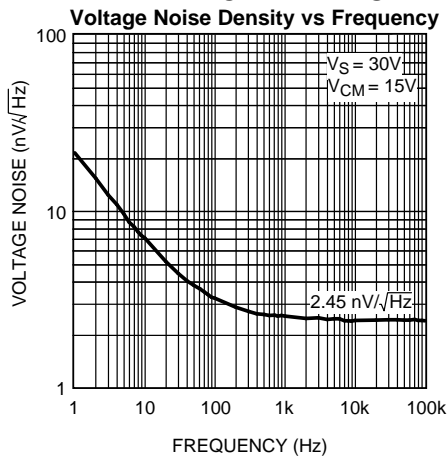


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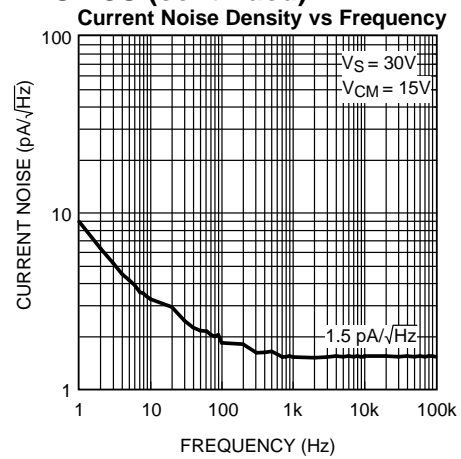


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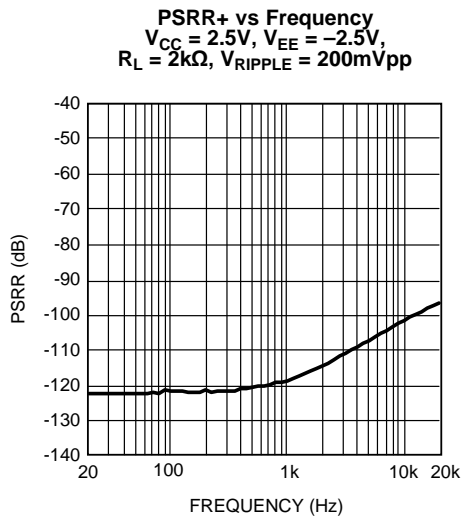


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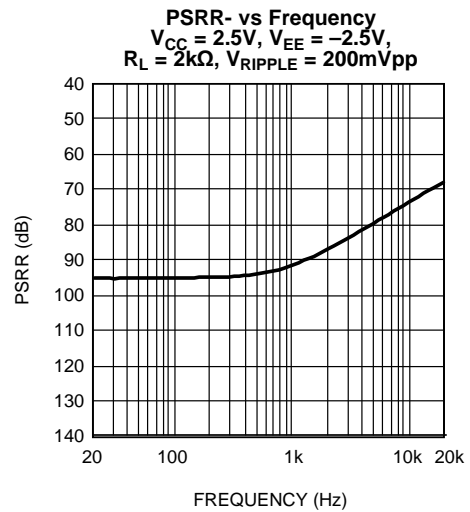


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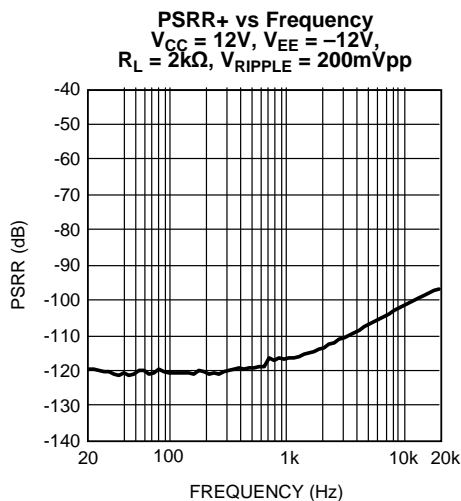


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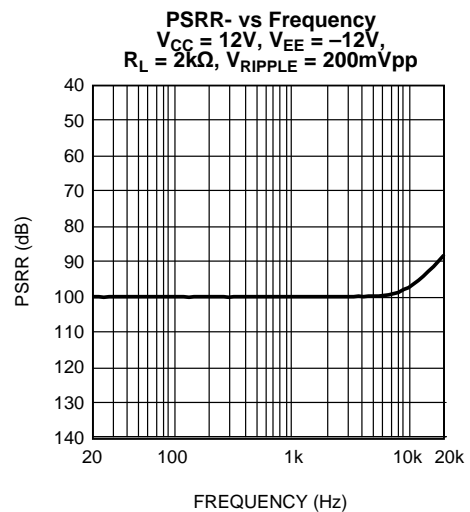


Figure 39.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

**PSRR+ vs Frequency**  
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$   
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$

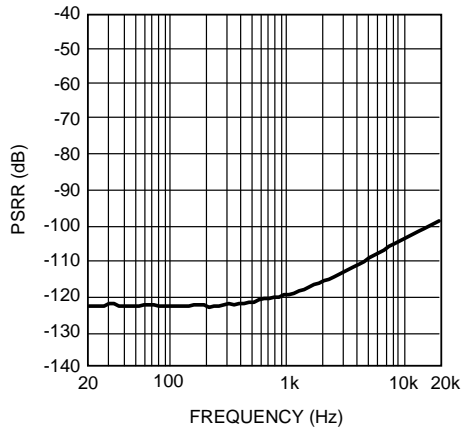


Figure 40.

**PSRR- vs Frequency**  
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V,$   
 $R_L = 2k\Omega, V_{RIPPLE} = 200mV_{pp}$

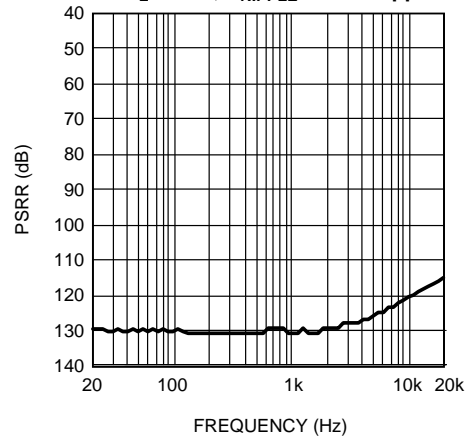


Figure 41.

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

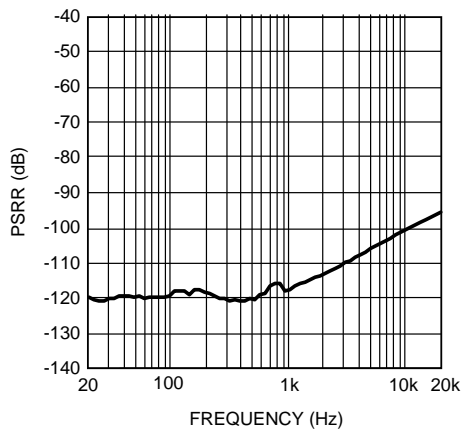


Figure 42.

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

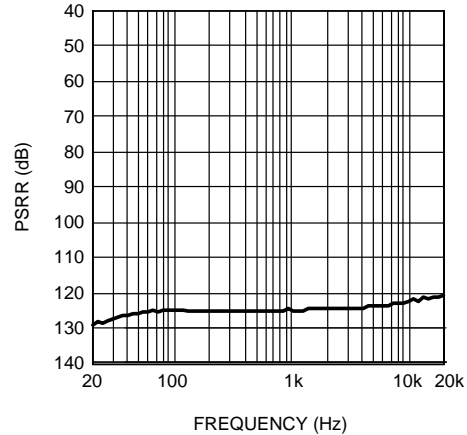


Figure 43.

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

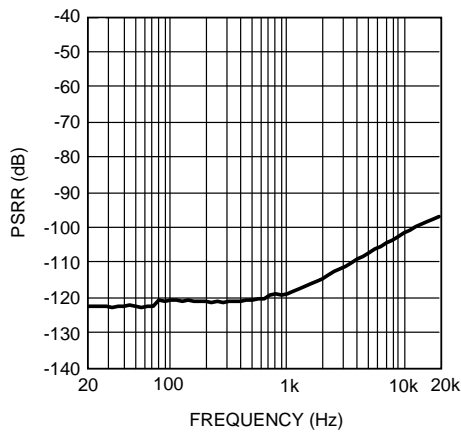


Figure 44.

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

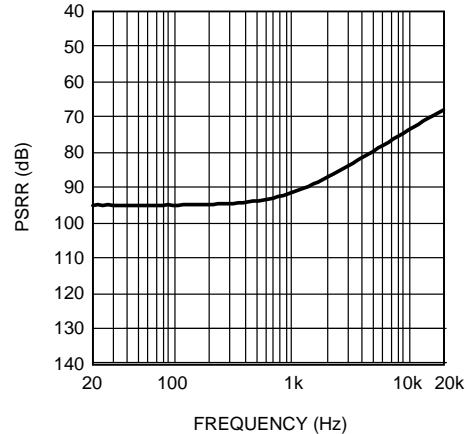


Figure 45.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

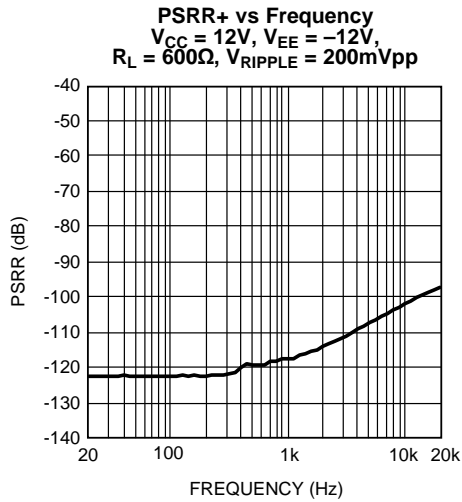


Figure 46.

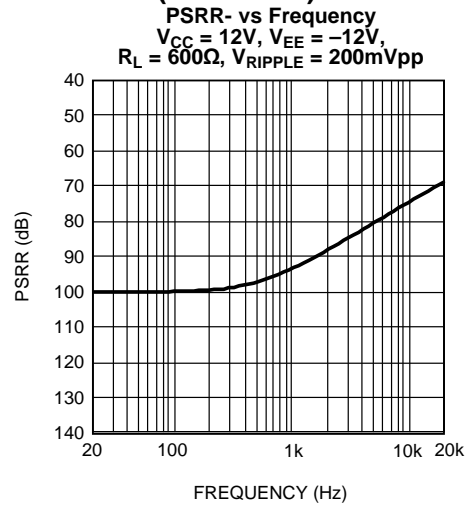


Figure 47.

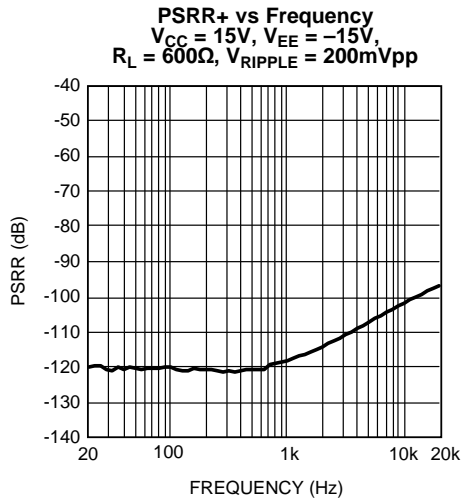


Figure 48.

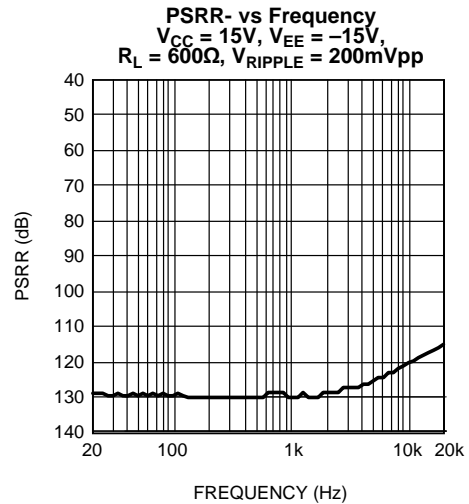


Figure 49.

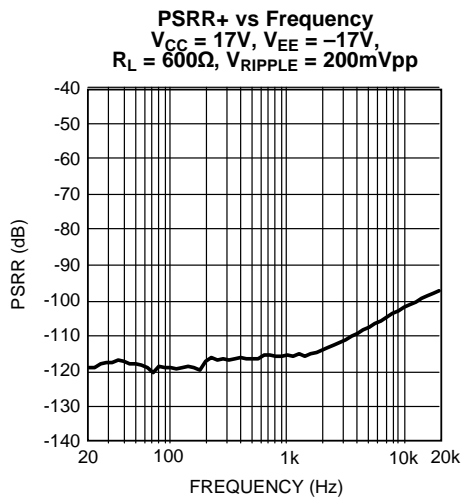


Figure 50.

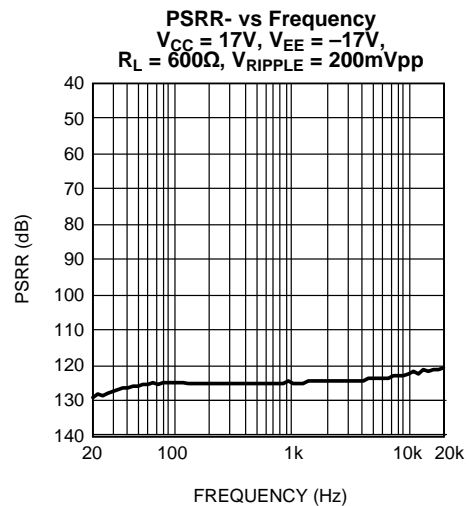


Figure 51.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

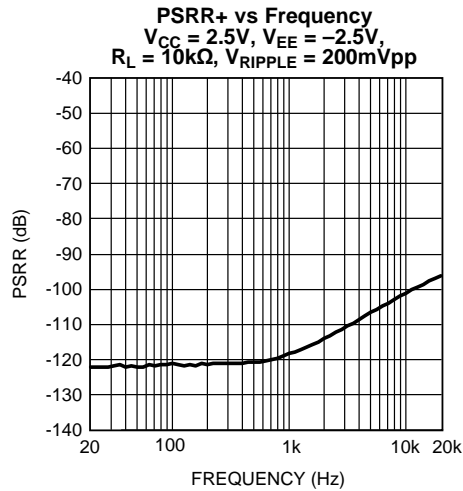


Figure 52.

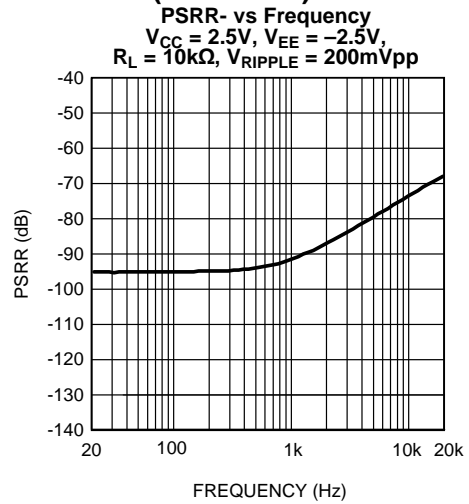


Figure 53.

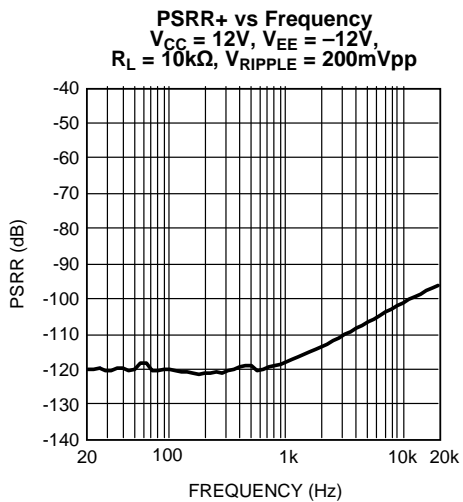


Figure 54.

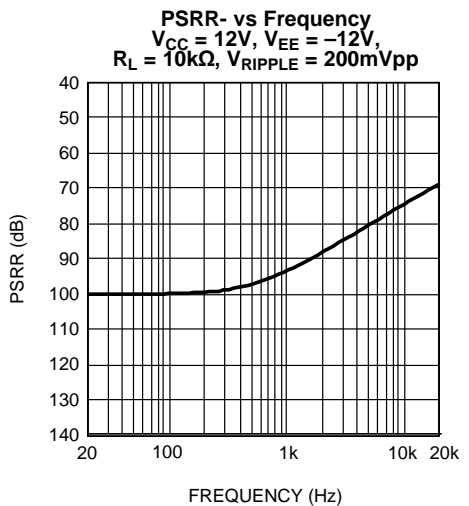


Figure 55.

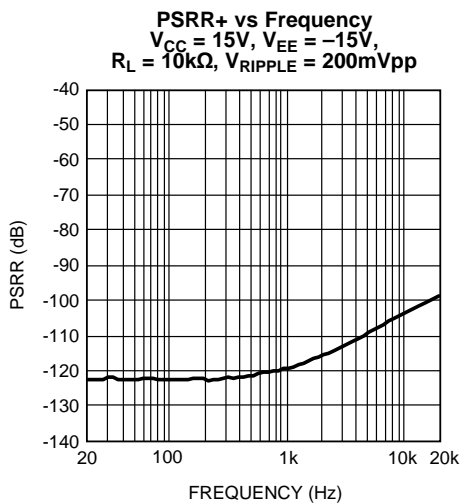


Figure 56.

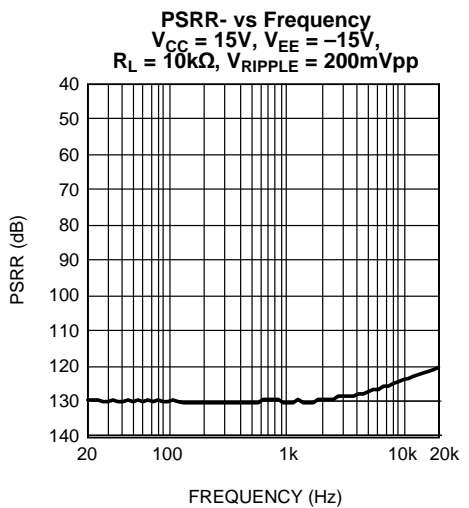


Figure 57.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

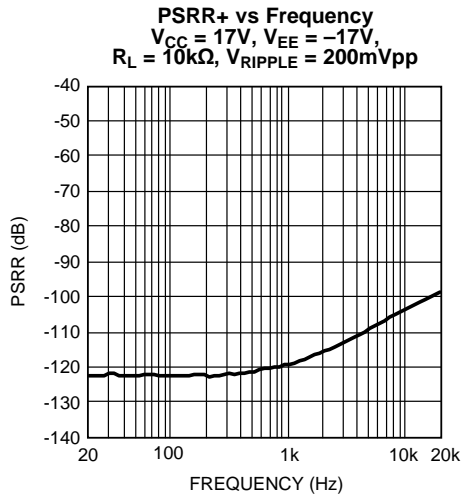


Figure 58.

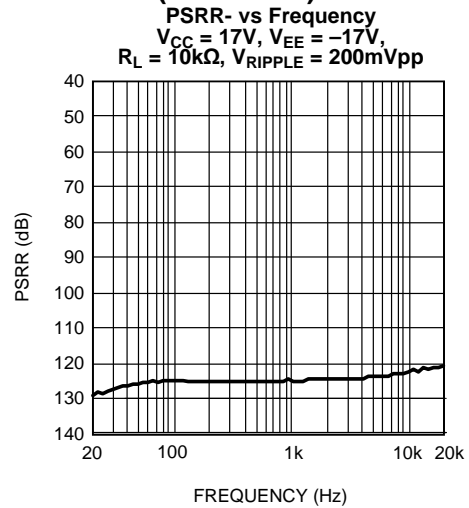


Figure 59.

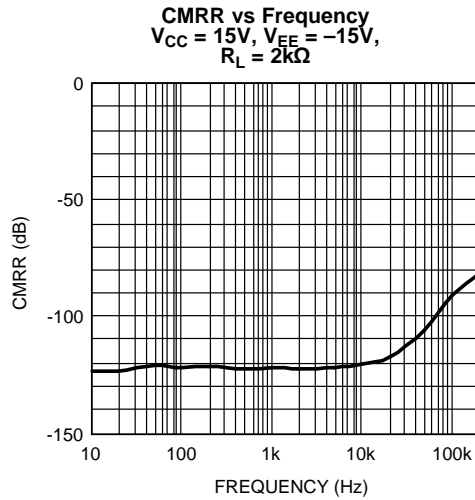


Figure 60.

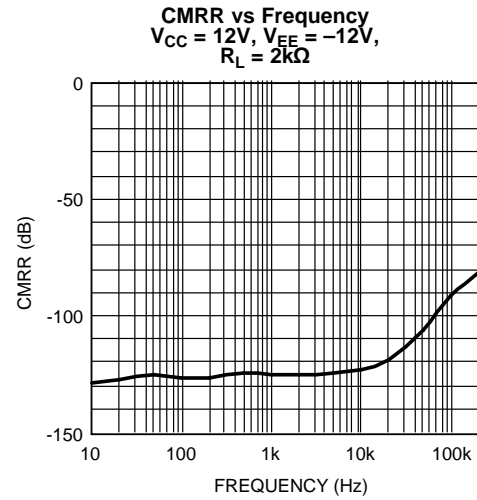


Figure 61.

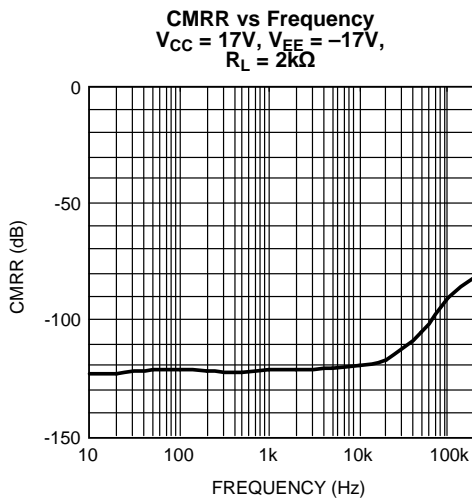


Figure 62.

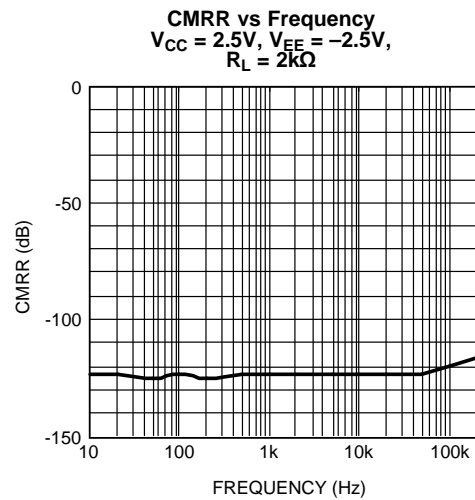


Figure 63.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

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

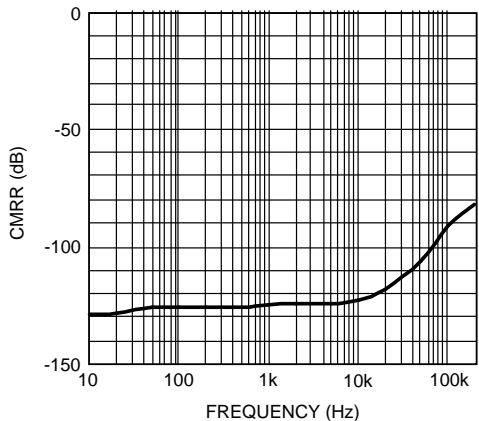


Figure 64.

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

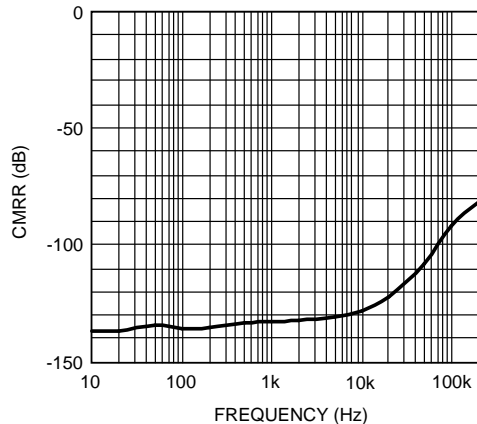


Figure 65.

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

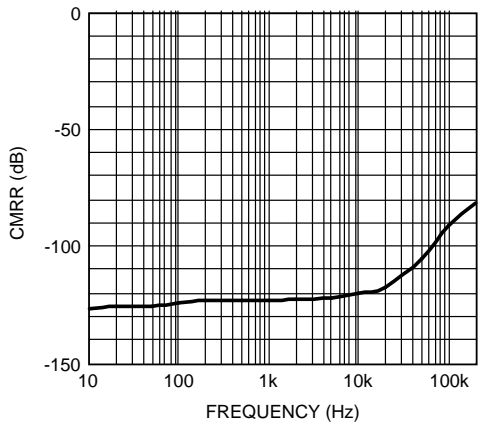


Figure 66.

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

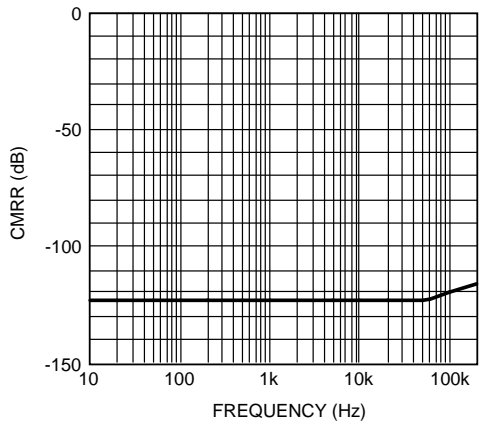


Figure 67.

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

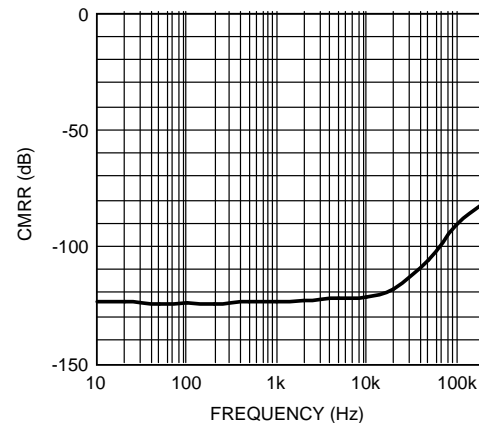


Figure 68.

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

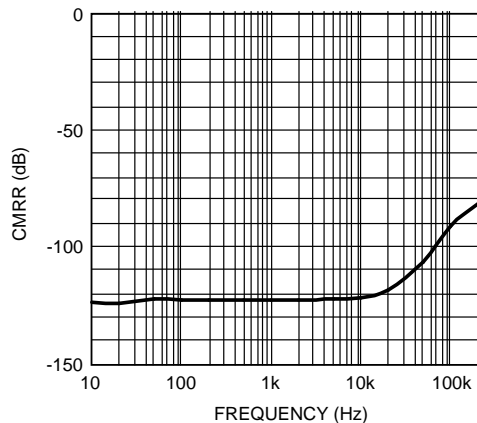


Figure 69.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

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

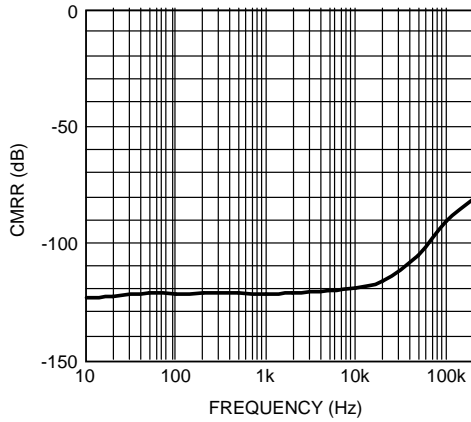


Figure 70.

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

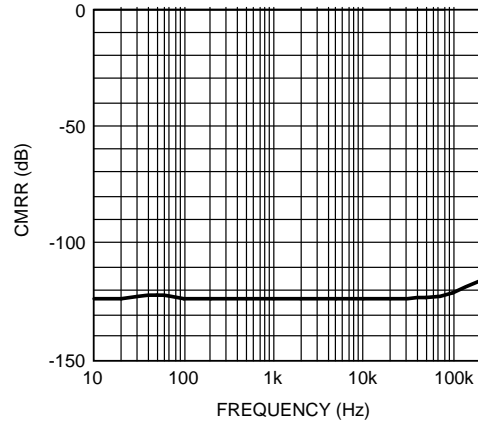


Figure 71.

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

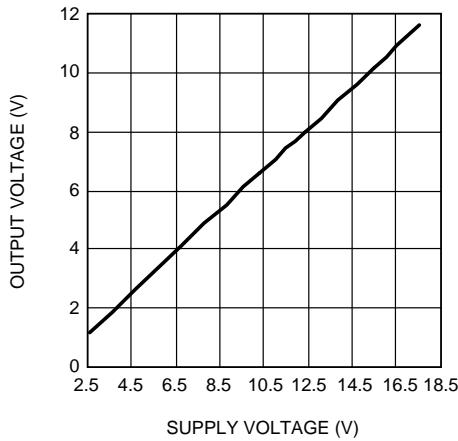


Figure 72.

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

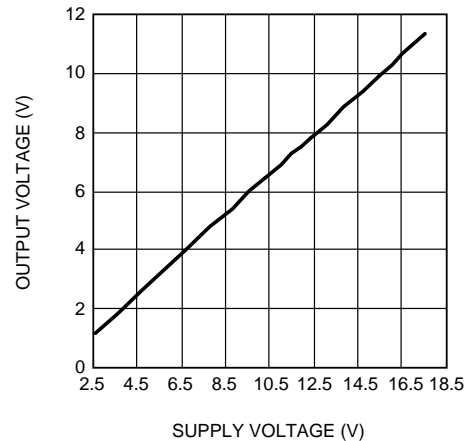


Figure 73.

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

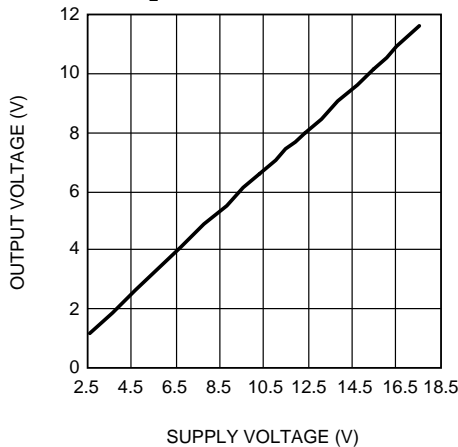


Figure 74.

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

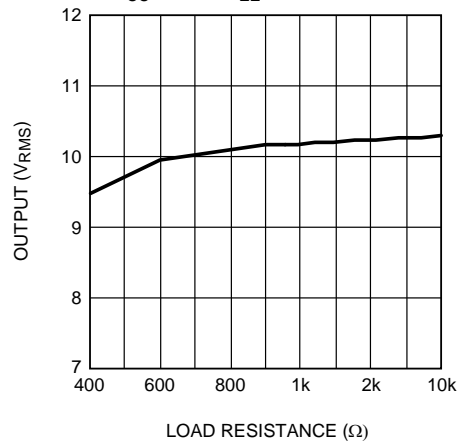


Figure 75.



**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

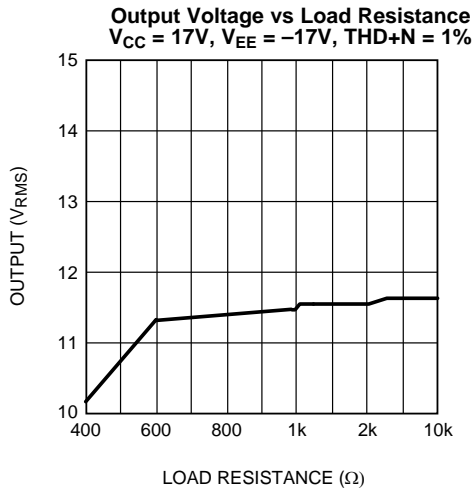


Figure 76.

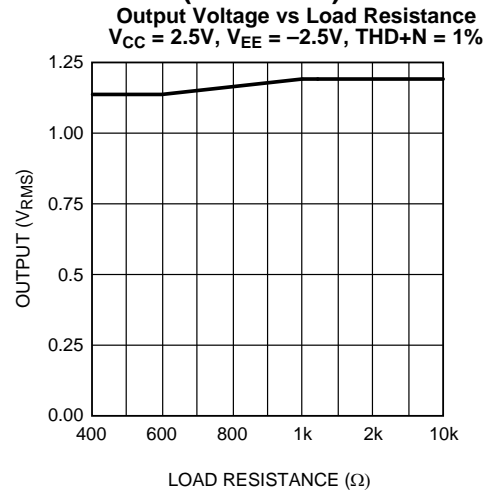


Figure 77.

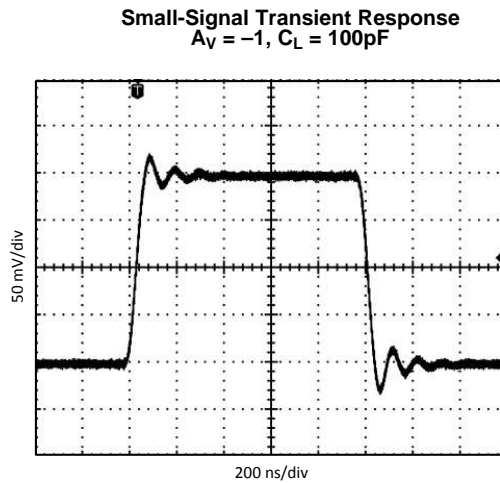


Figure 78.

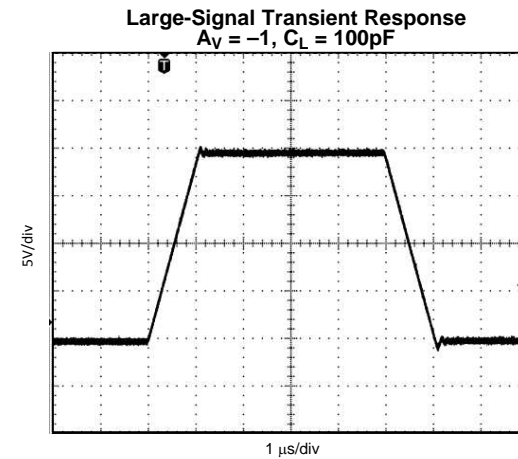
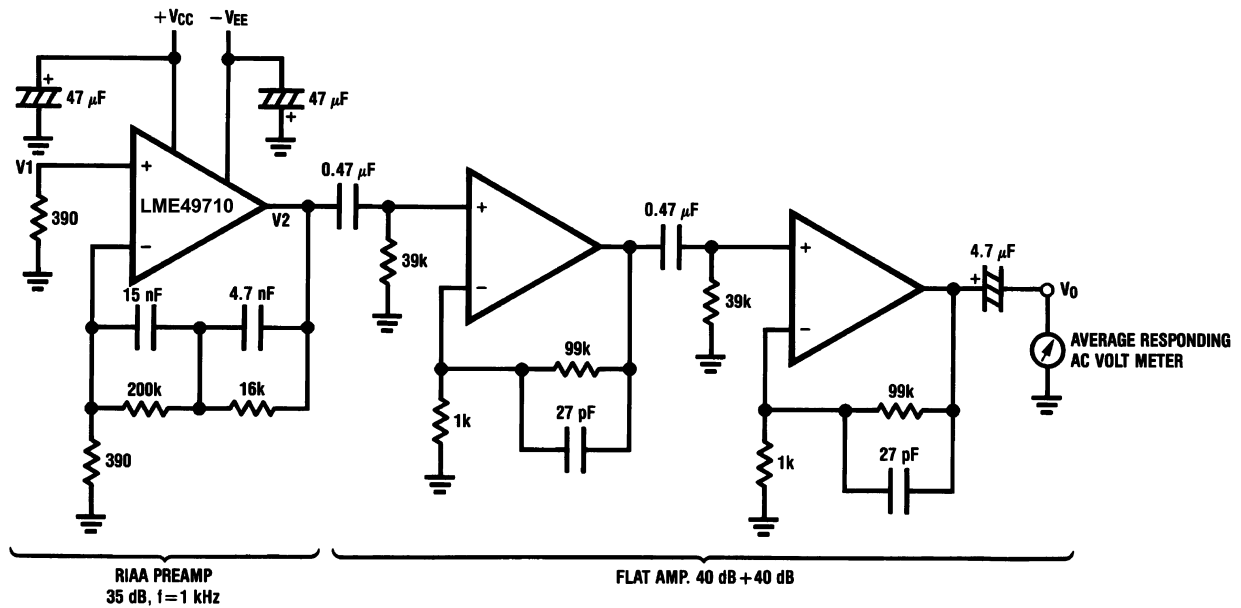


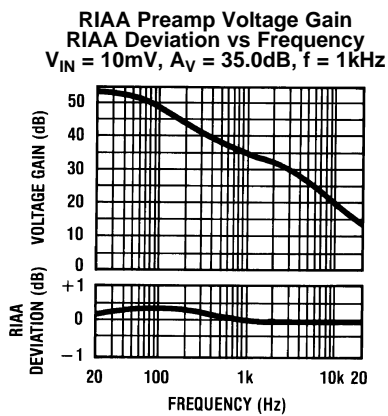
Figure 79.

NOISE MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

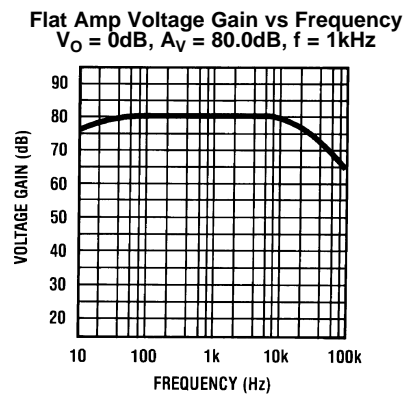


- A. Complete shielding is required to prevent induced pick up from external sources. Always check with oscilloscope for power line noise.

**Figure 80. Total Gain: 115 dB at f = 1 kHz**  
 Input Referred Noise Voltage:  $e_n = V_o / 560,000$  (V)



**Figure 81.**



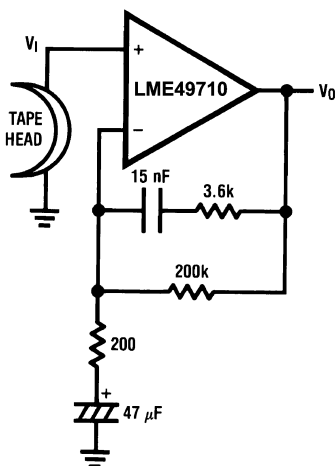
**Figure 82.**

### 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.

### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



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

Figure 83. NAB Preamp

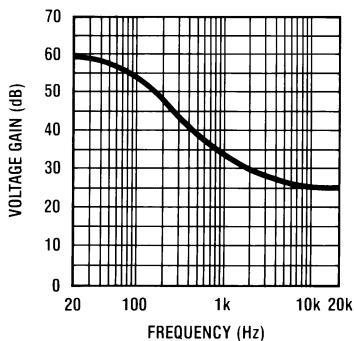
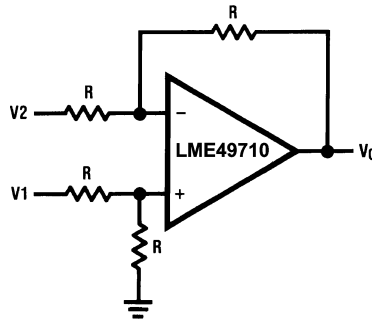
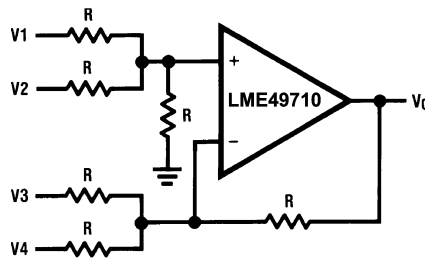


Figure 84. NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency  
 $V_{IN} = 10\text{mV}$ ,  $34.5\text{dB}$ ,  $f = 1\text{kHz}$



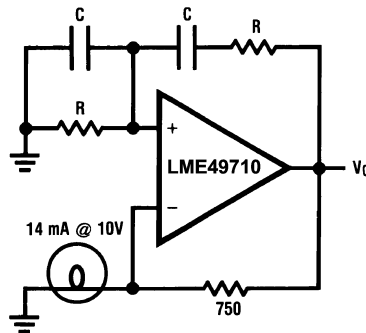
$$V_O = V_1 - V_2$$

Figure 85. Balanced to Single Ended Converter



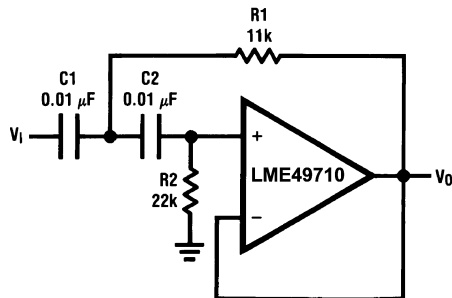
$$V_O = V_1 + V_2 - V_3 - V_4$$

Figure 86. Adder/Subtractor



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

Figure 87. Sine Wave Oscillator



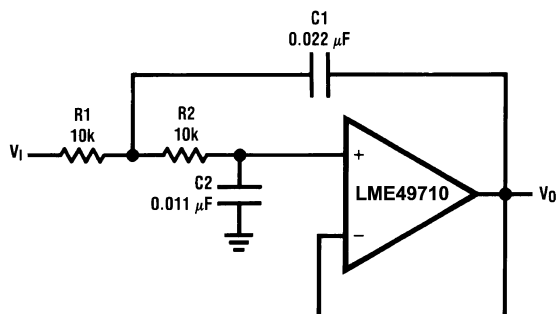
if  $C_1 = C_2 = C$

$$R_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\omega_0 C}$$

$$R_2 = 2 \cdot R_1$$

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

**Figure 88. Second-Order High-Pass Filter (Butterworth)**



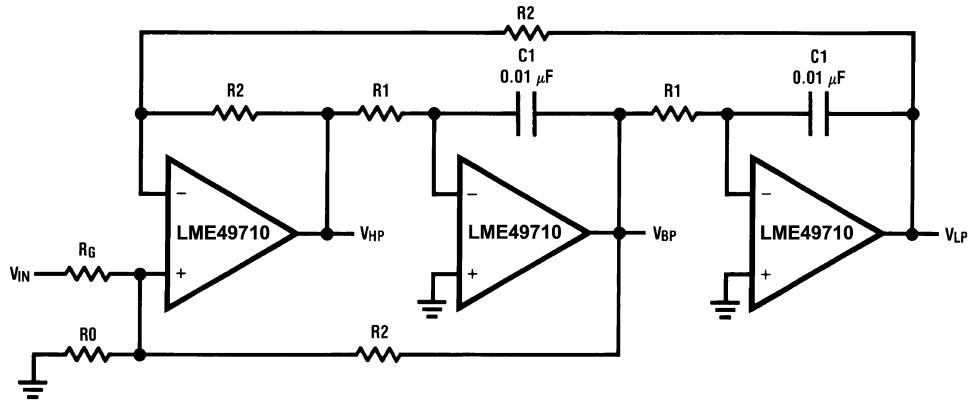
if  $R_1 = R_2 = R$

$$C_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 R}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1}{2}$$

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

**Figure 89. Second-Order Low-Pass Filter (Butterworth)**



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

Figure 90. State Variable Filter

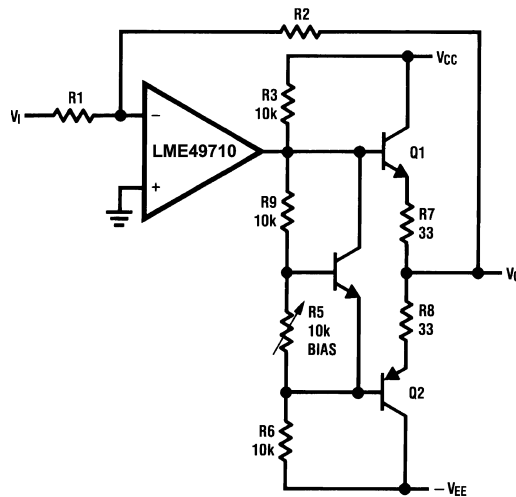
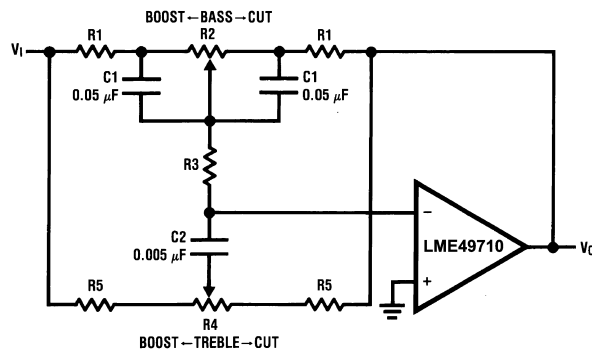


Figure 91. Line Driver



$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R2 C1}, f_{LB} = \frac{1}{2\pi R1 C1}$$

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

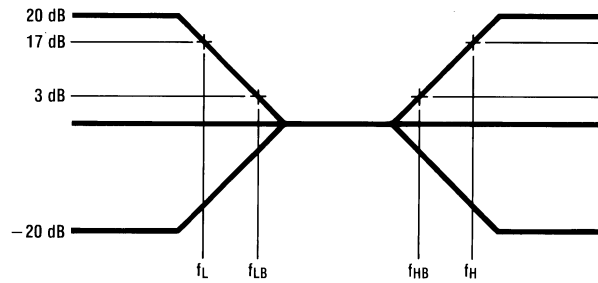
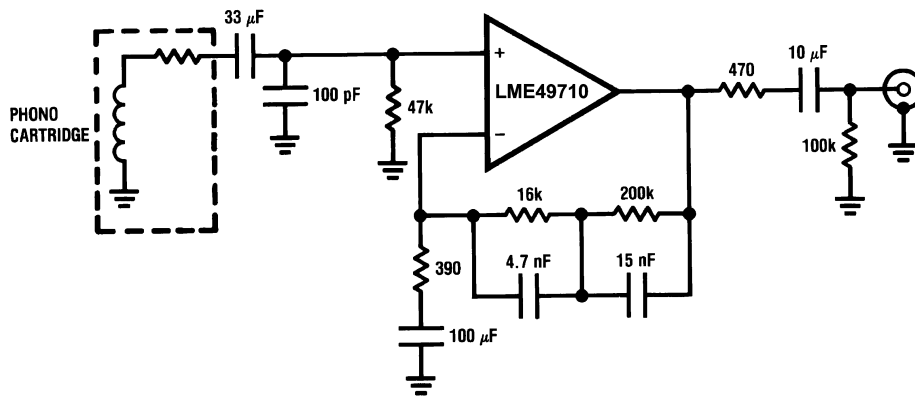
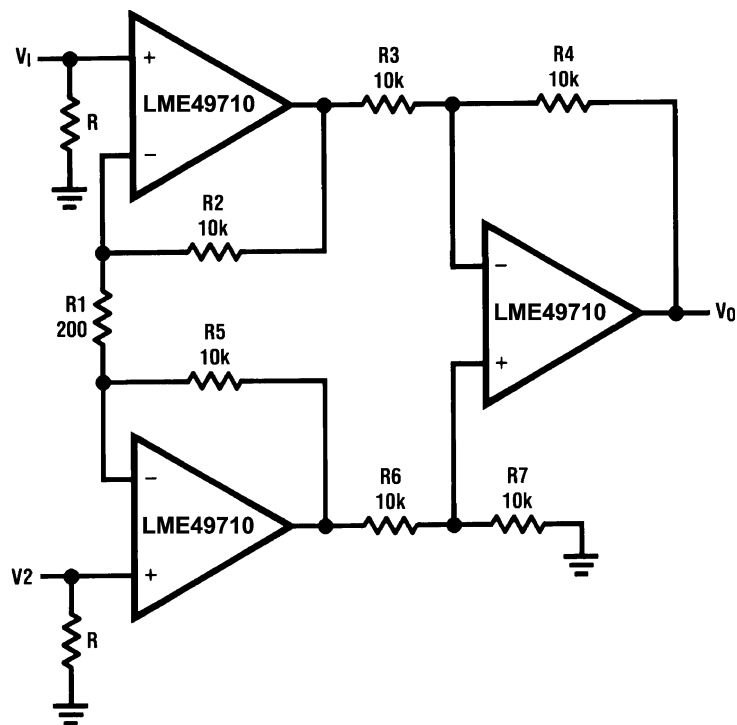


Figure 92. Tone Control



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

Figure 93. RIAA Preamp



If  $R2 = R5$ ,  $R3 = R6$ ,  $R4 = R7$

$$V_0 = \left(1 + \frac{2R2}{R1}\right) \frac{R4}{R3} (V2 - V1)$$

Illustration is:

$$V_0 = 101(V2 - V1)$$

**Figure 94. Balanced Input Mic Amp**



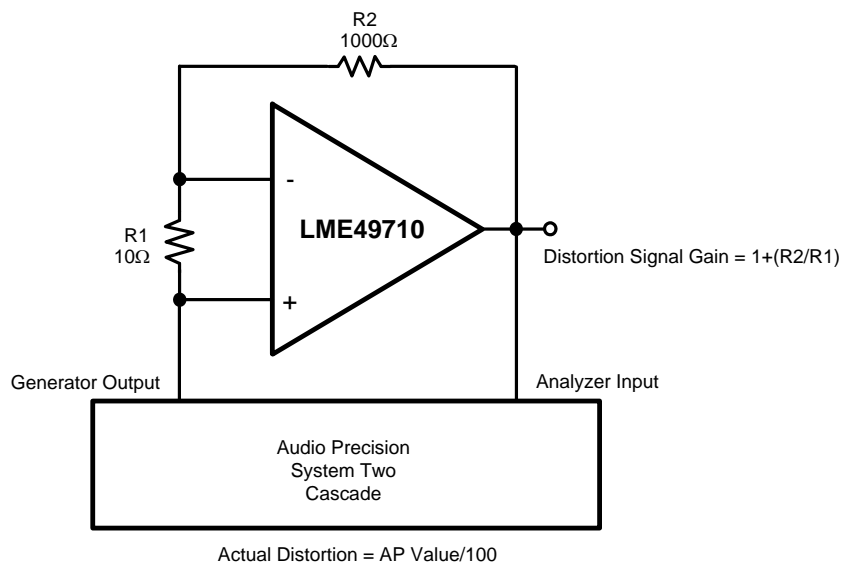
## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### 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 95, 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 95.

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.



**Figure 95. THD+N and IMD Distortion Test Circuit**

**REVISION HISTORY**

<b>Rev</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.
C	04/04/13	Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format.

**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
LME49710HA/NOPB	ACTIVE	TO-99	LMC	8	20	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	POST-PLATE	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LME49710MA/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	L49710 MA	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LME49710MAX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	L49710 MA	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LME49710NA/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LME 49710NA	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LME49710MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

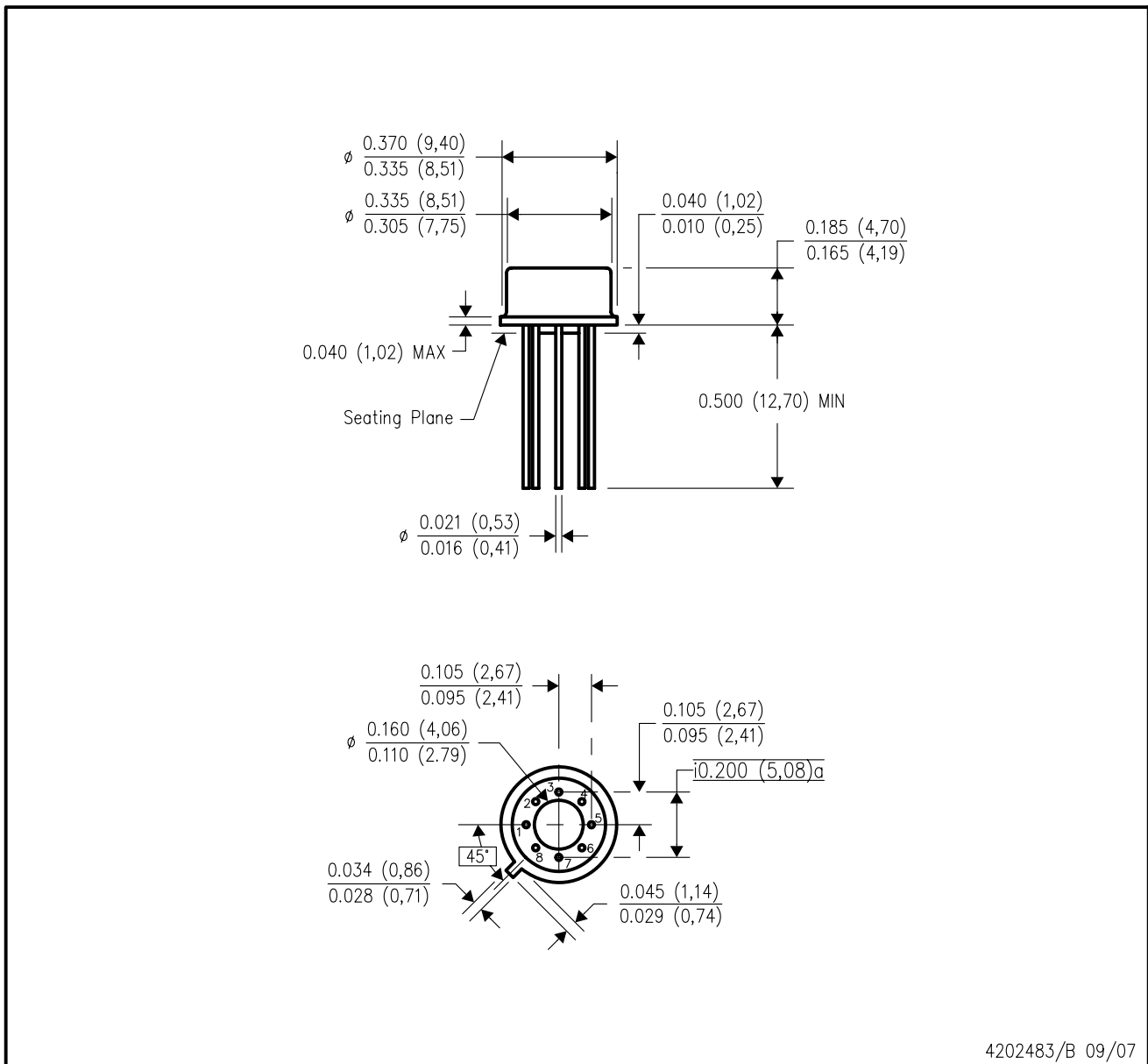


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LME49710MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0

LMC (O-MBCY-W8)

METAL CYLINDRICAL PACKAGE



4202483/B 09/07

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Leads in true position within 0.010 (0,25) R @ MMC at seating plane.
  - D. Pin numbers shown for reference only. Numbers may not be marked on package.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-002/TO-99.

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.





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