LM831

LM831 Low Voltage Audio Power Amplifier



Literature Number: SNOSBP6A



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General Description

The LM831 is a dual audio power amplifier optimized for very low voltage operation. The LM831 has two independent amplifiers, giving stereo or higher power bridge (BTL) operation from two- or three-cell power supplies.

The LM831 uses a patented compensation technique to reduce high-frequency radiation for optimum performance in AM radio applications. This compensation also results in lower distortion and less wide-band noise.

The input is direct-coupled to the LM831, eliminating the usual coupling capacitor. Voltage gain is adjustable with a single resistor.

■ Low voltage operation, 1.8V to 6.0V ■ High power, 440 mW, 8Ω, BTL, 3V

Features

- Low AM radiation
- Low noise
- Low THD

Applications

- Portable tape recorders
- Portable radios
- Headphone stereo
 - Portable speakers





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Absolute Maximum Ratings							
If Military/Aerospace specified de	vices are required,	Storage Temperature, T _{stg}	-65°C to +150°C				
please contact the National Se	miconductor Sales	Junction Temperature, T	+ 150°C				
Office/Distributors for availability a	nd specifications.	Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 sec.), TL	+ 260°C				
Supply Voltage, V _S	7.5V	Thermal Resistance					
Input Voltage, V _{IN}	\pm 0.4V	$\theta_{\rm JC}$ (DIP)	27°C/W				
Power Dissipation (Note 1), PD	1.3W (M Package)	θ_{JA} (DIP)	75°C/W				
	1.4W (N Package)	$\theta_{\rm JC}$ (SO Package)	20°C/W				
Operating Temperature (Note 1), T _{opr}	-40°C to +85°C	θ_{JA} (SO Package)	95°C/W				

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, $V_S = 3$ V, f = 1 kHz, test circuit is dual or BTL amplifier with minimum parts.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Tested Limit	Unit (Limit)
VS	Operating Voltage		3 3	1.8 6	V(Min) V(Max)
Ι _Q	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0$, Dual Mode $V_{IN} = 0$, BTL Mode	5 6	10 15	mA (Max) mA (Max)
V _{OS}	Output DC Offset	$V_{IN} = 0$, BTL Mode	10	50	mV (Max)
R _{IN}	Input Resistance		25	15 35	k (Min) k (Max)
A _V	Voltage Gain	$V_{IN} = 2.25 \text{ mV}_{rms}$, f = 1 kHz, Dual Mode	46	44 48	dB (Min) dB (Max)
PSRR	Supply Rejection	$V_{S} = 3V + 200 \text{ mV}_{rms} @ f = 1 \text{ kHz}$	46	30	dB (Min)
P _{OD}	Power Out	$V_{S} = 3V, R_{L} = 4\Omega,$ 10% THD, Dual Mode	220	150	mW (Min)
P _{ODL}	Power Out Low, V _S	$V_{S} = 1.8V, R_{L} = 4\Omega,$ 10% THD, Dual Mode	45	10	mW (Min)
P _{OB}	Power Out	$V_{S} = 3V, R_{L} = 8\Omega,$ 10% THD, BTL Mode	440	300	mW (Min)
P _{OBL}	Power Out Low, V _S	$V_{S} = 1.8V, R_{L} = 8\Omega,$ 10% THD, BTL Mode	90	20	mW (Min)
Sep	Channel Separation	Referenced to $V_0 = 200 \text{ mV}_{rms}$	52	40	dB (Min)
IB	Input Bias Current		1	2	μA (Max)
E _{n0}	Output Noise	Wide Band (250 ~ 35 kHz)	250	500	μV (Max)
THD	Distortion	$V_{S} = 3V, P_{O} = 50 \text{ mW},$ f = 1 kHz, Dual	0.25	1	% (Max)

Note 1: For operation in ambient temperatures above 25°C, the device must be derated based on a 150°C maximum junction temperature and a thermal resistance of 98°C/W junction to ambient for the M package or 90°C/W junction to ambient for the N package.

Connection Diagram















LM831 Circuit Description Refer to the external component diagram and equivalent schematic.

The power supply is applied to Pin 9 and is filtered by resistor R_1 and capacitor C_{BY} on Pin 16. This filtered voltage at Pin 16 is used to bias all of the LM831 circuits except the power output stage. Resistor R_0 generates a biasing current that sets the output DC voltage for optimum output power for any given supply voltage.

The capacitor $C_{\mbox{NF}}$ on Pin 2 provides unity DC gain for maximum DC accuracy.

 Q_2 provides voltage gain and the rest of the devices buffer the output load from $Q_2{\,}{}^{\prime}{}^{\prime}{}^{\prime}$ collector.

Bootstrapping of Pin 5 by $C_{\mbox{\scriptsize BS}}$ allows maximum output swing and improved supply rejection.

R₅ is provided for bridge (BTL) operation.

Feedback is provided to the input transistor Q_1 emitter by R_6 and $\mathsf{R}_7.$





Described to stability			IVIIII	Max
Required to stabilize output stage.			0.33 μF	1 μF
Output coupling capacitors for Dual Mode. Sets a low-frequency pole in the frequency response. $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi C_c R_L}$			100 µF	10,000 µl
Bootstrap capacitors. Sets a low-frequency pole in the power BW. Recommended value is $C_{BS} = \frac{1}{10^{\bullet}2\pi^{\bullet}f_{L}^{\bullet}R_{L}}$			22 μF or (short Pins 4 & 12 to 9)	470 μF
Supply bypass. Larger values improve low-battery performance by reducing supply ripple.			47 μF	10,000 μ
Filters the supply for turn-on delay.	improved low-voltage op	eration. Also sets	47 μF	470 μF
$\label{eq:sets} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Sets a low-frequency response. Also affects turn-on delay.} \\ f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi^{\bullet}C_{NF}^{\bullet}(R_{AV}+80)} \\ \mbox{In BTL Mode, C_{NF} on Pin 15 can be reduced without affecting the frequency response. However, the turn-on "POP" will be worsened.} \end{array}$			10 µF	100 μF
Used only in the Bridge Mode. Connects the output of the first amplifier to the inverting input of the other through an internal resistor. Sets a low-frequency pole in one-half the frequency response. $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \bullet C_{BTL} \bullet 16k}$			0.1 µF	1 μF
Improves clipping wa Works with an intern For 46 dB applicatio	lipping waveform and sets the high-frequency bandwidth. an internal 16k resistor. (This equation applies for $R_{AV} \neq 0$. application, see $BW-C_{BW}$ curve.) $f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi^{\bullet}C_{BW}^{\bullet}16k}$		See table below	
Used to reduce the gamma this is desired, C_{BW}	gain and improve the disto must also be used.	ortion and signal to noise. If	See table	e below
				
Av	R _{AV}	Min	-BM M	ax
3	Short	Open	4700	0 pF
3	-82	100 pF	4700 pF	
3	240	270 pF	4700 pF	
3	560	500 pF	4700 pF	
	Bootstrap capacitors Recommended value Supply bypass. Larg reducing supply rippl Filters the supply for turn-on delay. Sets a low-frequency Sets a low-frequency In BTL Mode, C _{NF} or frequency response. Used only in the Bric the inverting input of frequency pole in on Improves clipping wa Works with an interm For 46 dB application Used to reduce the g this is desired, C _{BW} in Av	$f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{C}R_{L}}$ Bootstrap capacitors. Sets a low-frequency prediction of the set of	$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi C_C R_L}$ Bootstrap capacitors. Sets a low-frequency pole in the power BW. Recommended value is $C_{BS} = \frac{1}{10 \cdot 2\pi \cdot f_L \cdot R_L}$ Supply bypass. Larger values improve low-battery performance by reducing supply ripple. Filters the supply for improved low-voltage operation. Also sets turn-on delay. Sets a low-frequency response. Also affects turn-on delay. $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_N F} \cdot (R_{AV} + 80)$ In BTL Mode, C_{NF} on Pin 15 can be reduced without affecting the frequency response. However, the turn-on "POP" will be worsened. Used only in the Bridge Mode. Connects the output of the first amplifier to the inverting input of the other through an internal resistor. Sets a low- frequency pole in one-half the frequency response. $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_B T \cdot 16k}$ Improves clipping waveform and sets the high-frequency bandwidth. Works with an internal 16k resistor. (This equation applies for $R_{AV} \neq 0$. For 46 dB application, see BW- C_{BW} curve.) $f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_B W} \cdot 16k$ Used to reduce the gain and improve the distortion and signal to noise. If this is desired, C_{BW} must also be used. $A_V \qquad R_{AV} \qquad Min$ $3 \qquad Short \qquad Open$ $3 \qquad 240 \qquad 270 \text{ pF}$ $3 \qquad 560 \qquad 500 \text{ pF}$	$f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{c} R_{L}}$ Bootstrap capacitors. Sets a low-frequency pole in the power BW. Recommended value is $C_{BS} = \frac{1}{10 \bullet 2\pi \bullet f_{L} \bullet R_{L}}$ Supply bypass. Larger values improve low-battery performance by reducing supply ripple. Filters the supply for improved low-voltage operation. Also sets turn-on delay. Sets a low-frequency response. Also affects turn-on delay. $f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi \bullet C_{NF} \bullet (R_{AV} + 80)}$ In BTL Mode, C_{NF} on Pin 15 can be reduced without affecting the frequency response. However, the turn-on "POP" will be worsened. Used only in the Bridge Mode. Connects the output of the first amplifier to the inverting input of the other through an internal resistor. Sets a low- frequency pole in one-half the frequency tesponse. $f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi \bullet C_{BT} \bullet 16k}$ Improves clipping waveform and sets the high-frequency bandwidth. Works with an internal 16k resistor. (This equation applies for $R_{AV} \neq 0$. For 46 dB application, see BW – C_{BW} wrele). $f_{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi \bullet C_{BW} \bullet 16k}$ Used to reduce the gain and improve the distortion and signal to noise. If this is desired, C_{BW} must also be used. $A_{V} \qquad R_{AV} \qquad Min \qquad Min \qquad Mi$ a Short Open 4700 a 240 270 pF 4700 b 500 pF 500







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