## LME49721 Evaluation Board

National Semiconductor Application Note 1767 Gerardine Salazar February 22, 2008



### Introduction

This application note provides information on how to use the LME49721 demonstration board for evaluation of the LME49721 Rail-to-Rail Input/Output, high performance, high fidelity operational amplifier. The LME49721 demonstration board is designed for the user to fully evaluate the LME49721 in either inverting, non-inverting, or unity gain voltage follower configuration. This board is shown in Figure 1.

## **General Description**

The LME49721 is a low distortion (THD+N = 0.00008%,  $A_V = 2$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$ ,  $f_{IN} = 1$ kHz), low noise (4nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ) Rail-to-Rail Input/Output operational amplifier optimized and fully speci-

fied for high performance, high fidelity applications. The Rail-to-Rail Input/Output operational amplifier delivers superior signal amplification for outstanding performance. The LME49721 has a slew rate of  $\pm 8.5 \text{V/µs}$ , an output current capability of  $\pm 9.7 \text{mA}$ , and an input bias current of 40fA. This operational amplifier can easily drive  $10 \text{k}\Omega$  loads to within 10 mV of each power supply voltage.

## **Operating Conditions**

The LME49721 has a supply voltage range from  $\pm 2.2V$  to  $\pm 5.5V$  single supply or  $\pm 1.1V$  to  $\pm 2.75V$  dual supply. Please note the demonstration board is designed for dual supply operation only.

### **Demonstration Board Schematic**

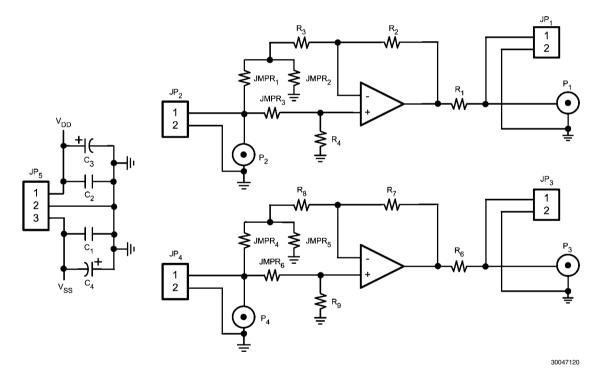


FIGURE 1. LME49721 Demo Board Schematic

### **TABLE 1. Demo Board Connections**

Designator	Label	Function	
JP1	OUT_1	Output Signal A	
JP2	IN_1	Input Signal A	
JP3	OUT_2	Output Signal B	
JP4	IN_2	Input Signal B	
JP5	+V <sub>DD</sub> GND -V <sub>SS</sub>	Power Supply Connections	
P1	OUT_1	Output Signal A	
P2	IN_1	Input Signal A	
P3	OUT_2	Output Signal B	
P4	IN_2	Input Signal B	

## **Configuring the LME49721 Amplifier**

 $\rm R_2/R_3$ . Table 2 shows the recommended Build of Materials for an inverting amplifier.

### **INVERTING CONFIGURATION**

Figure 2 shows the typical connection for a inverting amplifier. The output voltage is centered on zero with a gain of  $A_V = -$ 

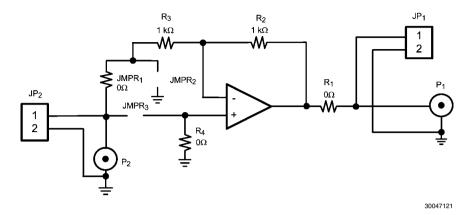


FIGURE 2. Inverting Amplifier

The user configure the LME49721 demonstration board in an inverting configuration by making the following changes:

Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short) JMPR<sub>1</sub> (JMPR<sub>4</sub>) Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short) R<sub>4</sub> (R<sub>0</sub>) Place the desired value resistor (1k $\Omega$  minimum) to set the inverting gain in  $R_3(R_8)$  and  $R_2(R_7)$ 

Leave the JMPR $_2$  (JMPR $_5$ ) and JMPR $_3$  (JMPR $_6$ ) open Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short) R $_1$  (R $_6$ )

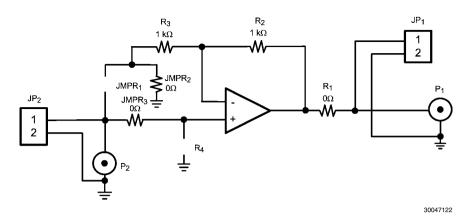
TABLE 2. Example Demonstration Board Build of Materials for Inverting Configuration

Description	Designator	Part Number	Mfg.
Ceramic Capacitor 0.1µF, 10% 50V 0805 SMD	C1, C2	C0805C104K3RAC7533	Kemet
Tantalum Capacitor 10µF, 10% 20V, B-size	C3, C4	T491B106K025AT	Kemet
Resistor 0 Ω, 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD	$ \begin{array}{c} JMPR_1,JMPR_4,R_1,R_4,R_6,\\ R_9 \end{array} $	CRCW0805000020EA	Vishay
Resistor 10kΩ, 1/8W, 1% 0805 SMD	R <sub>2</sub> , R <sub>3</sub> , R <sub>8</sub> , R <sub>7</sub>	CRCW080510KOFKEA	Vishay
Header, 2-Pin	JP <sub>1</sub> , JP <sub>2</sub> , JP <sub>3</sub> , JP <sub>4</sub>		
Header, 3-Pin	JP <sub>5</sub>		
SMA standup connectors	P1-P4 (Optional)	132134	Amphenol Connex

#### NON-INVERTING CONFIGURATION

Figure 3 shows the typical connection for a non-inveting amplifier. Again the output voltage is centered on zero but with

a gain of  $A_V = 1 + (R_2/R_3)$ . Table 3 shows the recommended Build of Materials for a non-inverting amplifier.



**FIGURE 3. Non-Inverting Amplifier** 

The user configure the LME49721 demonstration board in Non-Inverting configuration by making the following changes:

Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short)  $\rm JMPR_2$  (JMPR\_5) and JMPR\_3 (JMPR\_6)

Place the desired value resistors (1k $\Omega$  minimum) to set inverting gain in R<sub>3</sub>(R<sub>8</sub>) and R<sub>2</sub>(R<sub>7</sub>)

Leave the JMPR $_1$  (JMPR $_4$ ) and R $_4$  (R $_9$ ) open Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short) R $_1$  (R $_6$ )

TABLE 3. Example Demonstration Board Build of Materials for Non-Inverting Configuration

Description	Designator	Part Number	Mfg. Kemet	
Ceramic Capacitor 0.1µF, 10% 50V 0805 SMD	C1, C2	C0805C104K3RAC7533		
Tantalum Capacitor 10µF, 10% 20V, B-size	C3, C4	T491B106K025AT	Kemet	
Resistor 0 Ω, 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD	$JMPR_2$ , $JMPR_3$ , $JMPR_5$ , $JMPR_6$ , $R_1$ , $R_6$	CRCW0805000020EA	Vishay	
Resistor 10kΩ, 1/8W, 1% 0805 SMD	R <sub>2</sub> , R <sub>3</sub> , R <sub>7</sub> , R <sub>8</sub>	CRCW080510KOFKEA	Vishay	
Header, 2–Pin	JP <sub>1</sub> , JP <sub>2</sub> , JP <sub>3</sub> , JP <sub>4</sub>			
Header, 3–Pin	JP <sub>5</sub>			
SMA standup connectors	P1-P4 (Optional)	132134	Amphenol Connex	

### **VOLTAGE FOLLOWER CONFIGURATION**

Figure 4 shows the typical connection for a Voltage Follower amplifier or also called a Buffer. A Voltage Follower Amplifier can be used to solve impedance matching problems, to reduce power consumption in the source, or to drive heavy

loads. The input impedance of the LME49721 is very high. Therefore, the input of the LME49721 does not load down the source. The Voltage Follower is a unity stable amplifier,  $1\mbox{V}$  V. Table 4 shows the recommended Build of Materials for an inverting amplifier.

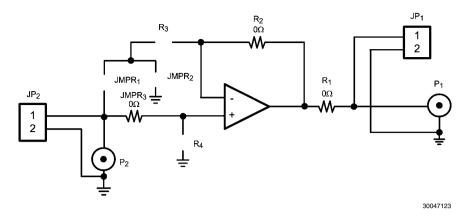


FIGURE 4. Voltage Follower Amplifier

The user configure the LME49721 demonstration board in a Voltage Follower configuration by making the following changes:

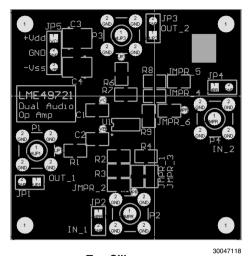
Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short)  $R_2$  ( $R_7$ ) and  $R_1$  ( $R_6$ )

Place  $0\Omega$  resistor (or short) JMPR $_3$  (JMPR $_6$ ) Leave R $_3$ (R $_8$ ) and R $_4$ (R $_9$ ) open Leave JMPR $_4$ (JMPR $_4$ ) and JMPR $_2$ (JMPR $_5$ ) open

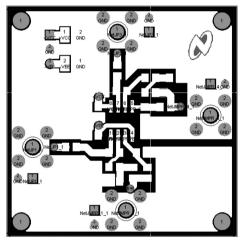
TABLE 4. Example Demonstration Board Build of Materials for Voltage Follower Configuration

Description	Designator	Part Number	Mfg.
Ceramic Capacitor 0.1µF, 10% 50V 0805 SMD	C1, C2	C0805C104K3RAC7533	Kemet
Tantalum Capacitor 10µF, 10% 20V, B-size	C3, C4	T491B106K025AT	Kemet
Resistor 0 Ω, 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD	$ \begin{array}{c} JMPR_3,JMPR_6,R_1,R_2,R_6,\\ R_7 \end{array} $	CRCW0805000020EA	Vishay
Header, 2-Pin	JP <sub>1</sub> , JP <sub>2</sub> , JP <sub>3</sub> , JP <sub>4</sub>		
Header, 3-Pin	JP <sub>5</sub>		
SMA standup connectors	P1-P4 (Optional)	132134	Amphenol Connex

# **Demonstration Board Layout**

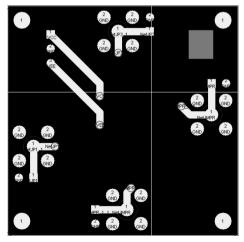


Top Silkscreen



Top Layer

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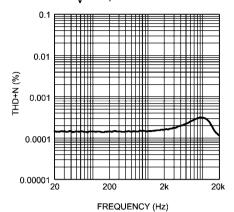


**Bottom Layer** 

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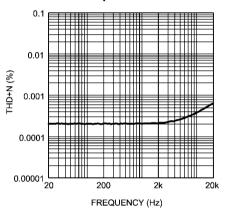
## **Typical Performance Characteristics**

# THD+N vs Frequency $\begin{aligned} &V_S = 2.5V, \, V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}, \, R_L = 2k\Omega \\ &A_V = +1, \, 22kHz \; BW \end{aligned}$



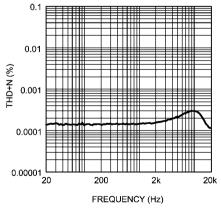
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THD+N vs Frequency  $V_S = 2.5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P.P}$ ,  $R_L = 2k\Omega$ 



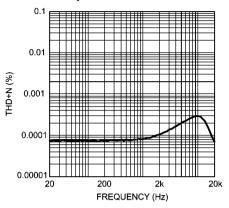
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THD+N vs Frequency 
$$\begin{aligned} &V_S = 2.5V, \, V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}, \, R_L = 10k\Omega \\ &A_V = +1, \, 22kHz \; BW \end{aligned}$$



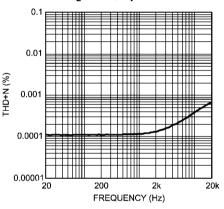
30047126

THD+N vs Frequency  $V_S = \pm 2.5 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 4 V_{P-P}$ ,  $R_L = 2 k \Omega$   $A_V = 2$ , 22 k Hz BW



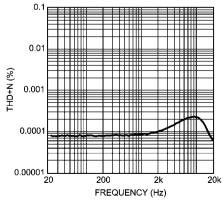
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THD+N vs Frequency  $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$   $R_L = 2k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = 2$ 

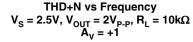


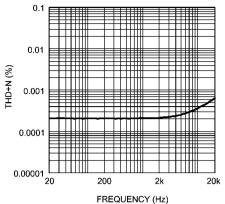
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THD+N vs Frequency 
$$\begin{split} V_S &= \pm 2.5 V, \, V_{OUT} = 4 V_{P-P} \\ R_L &= 10 k \Omega, \, A_V = 2, \, BW = 22 k Hz \end{split}$$

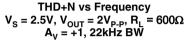


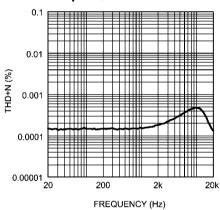
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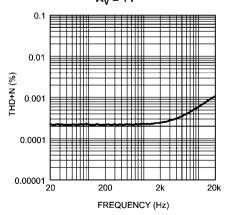
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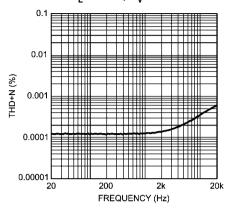
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THD+N vs Frequency
$$V_S = 2.5V$$
,  $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ 



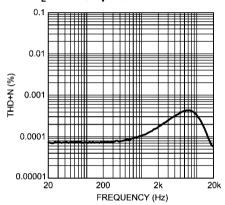
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THD+N vs Frequency  $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = 2$ 



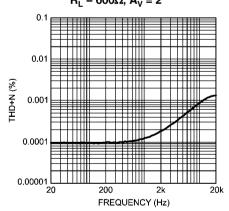
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THD+N vs Frequency  $V_S = \pm 2.5 V, V_{OUT} = 4 V_{P.P}$   $R_L = 600 \Omega, A_V = 2, BW = 22 kHz$ 



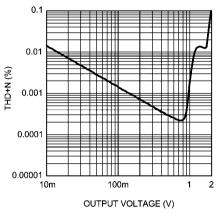
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THD+N vs Frequency  $V_{S} = \pm 2.5V, V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$  $R_L = 600\Omega, A_V = 2$ 



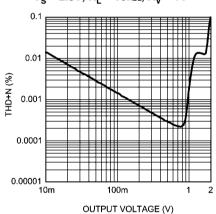
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# THD+N vs Output Voltage $V_S = 2.5V$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ , $A_V = +1$



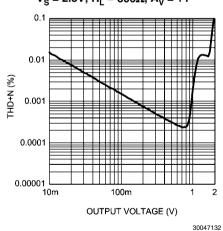
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# THD+N vs Output Voltage $V_S = 2.5V$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $A_V = +1$

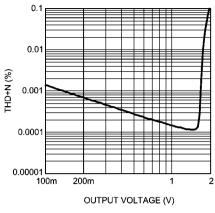


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# THD+N vs Output Voltage $V_S = 2.5V$ , $R_L = 600\Omega$ , $A_V = +1$

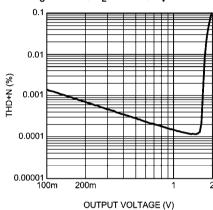


THD+N vs Output Voltage  $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_I = 2k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = 2$ 



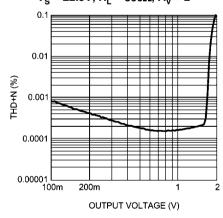
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# THD+N vs Output Voltage $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $A_V = 2$



30047140

# THD+N vs Output Voltage $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ , $R_L = 600\Omega$ , $A_V = 2$



30047141

# **Revision Table**

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	02/22/08	Initial release.

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