Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

TS486
TS487

100mW STEREO HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER WITH STANDBY MODE

- OPERATING FROM Vcc=2V to 5.5V
- **STANDBY MODE** ACTIVE LOW (TS486) or HIGH (TS487)
- OUTPUT POWER: 102mW @5V, 38mW @3.3V into 16Ω with 0.1% THD+N max (1kHz)
- **LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION**: 2.5mA max
- High Signal-to-Noise ratio: 103dB(A) at 5V
- High Crosstalk immunity: 83dB (F=1kHz)
- PSRR: 58 dB (F=1kHz), inputs grounded
- ON/OFF click reduction circuitry
- Unity-Gain Stable
- **SHORT CIRCUIT LIMITATION**
- Available in SO8, MiniSO8 & DFN 3x3mm

DESCRIPTION

The TS486/7 is a dual audio power amplifier capable of driving, in single-ended mode, either a 16 or a 32Ω stereo headset.

Capable of descending to low voltages, it delivers up to 90mW per channel (into 16Ω loads) of continuous average power with 0.3% THD+N in the audio bandwitdth from a 5V power supply.

An externally-controlled standby mode reduces the supply current to 10nA (typ.). The unity gain stable TS486/7 can be configured by external gain-setting resistors or used in a fixed gain version.

APPLICATIONS

- Headphone Amplifier
- Mobile phone, PDA, computer motherboard
- High end TV, portable audio player

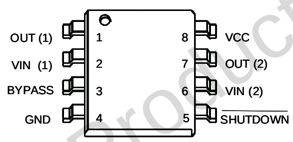
ORDER CODE

Part Number	Temperature Range: I	Package			Gain	Marking
		D	S	Q		
TS486	-40, +85°C	•			external	TS486I
TS487		•			external	TS487I
TS486			•	•	external	K86A
TS486-1			tba	tba	x1/0dB	K86B
TS486-2			tba	tba	x2/6dB	K86C
TS486-4			tba	tba	x4/12dB	K86D
TS487			•	•	external	K87A
TS487-1			tba	tba	x1/0dB	K87B
TS487-2			tba	tba	x2/6dB	K87C
TS487-4			tba	tba	x4/12dB	K87D

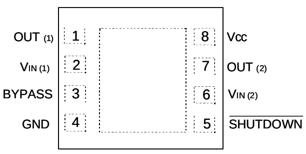
MiniSO & DFN only available in Tape & Reel with T suffix,
SO is available in Tube (D) and in Tape & Reel (DT)

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)

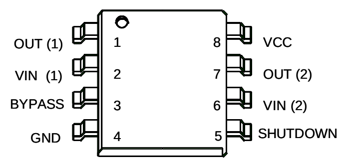
TS486IDT: SO8, TS486IST, TS486-1IST, TS486-2IST, TS486-4IST: MiniSO8



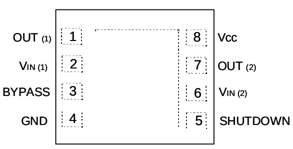
TS486-IQT, TS486-1IQT, TS486-2IQT, TS486-4IQT: DFN8



TS487IDT: SO8, TS487IST, TS487-1IST, TS487-2IST, TS487-4IST: MiniSO8



TS487-IQT, TS487-1IQT, TS487-2IQT, TS487-4IQT: DFN8



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage [1]	6	V
V_i	Input Voltage	-0.3v to V_{CC} +0.3v	V
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T_j	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
R_{thja}	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient SO8 MiniSO8 DFN8	 175 215 70	°C/W
Pd	Power Dissipation [2] SO8 MiniSO8 DFN8	 0.71 0.58 1.79	W
ESD	Human Body Model (pin to pin): TS486, TS487[3]	1.5	kV
ESD	Machine Model - 220pF - 240pF (pin to pin)	100	V
Latch-up	Latch-up Immunity (All pins)	200	mA
	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	250	°C
	Output Short-Circuit to Vcc or GND	continous [4]	

1. All voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
2. Pd has been calculated with Tamb = 25°C, Tjunction = 150°C.
3. TS487 stands 1.5KV on all pins except standby pin which stands 1KV.
4. Attention must be paid to continous power dissipation (V_{DD} x 300mA). Exposure of the IC to a short circuit for an extended time period is dramatically reducing product life expectancy.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	2 to 5.5	V
R_L	Load Resistor	≥ 16	Ω
T_{oper}	Operating Free Air Temperature Range	-40 to + 85	°C
C_L	Load Capacitor R_L = 16 to 100Ω R_L > 100Ω	 400 100	pF
V_{STB}	Standby Voltage Input TS486 ACTIVE / TS487 in STANDBY TS486 in STANDBY / TS487 ACTIVE	$1.5 \leq V_{STB} \leq V_{CC}$ GND $\leq V_{STB} \leq 0.4$ [1]	V
R_{THJA}	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient SO8 MiniSO8 DFN8[2]	 150 190 41	°C/W

1. The minimum current consumption ($I_{STANDBY}$) is guaranteed at GND (TS486) or V_{CC} (TS487) for the whole temperature range.
2. When mounted on a 4-layer PCB.

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

FIXED GAIN VERSION SPECIFIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} from **+5V to +2V**, GND = **0V**, T_{amb} = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

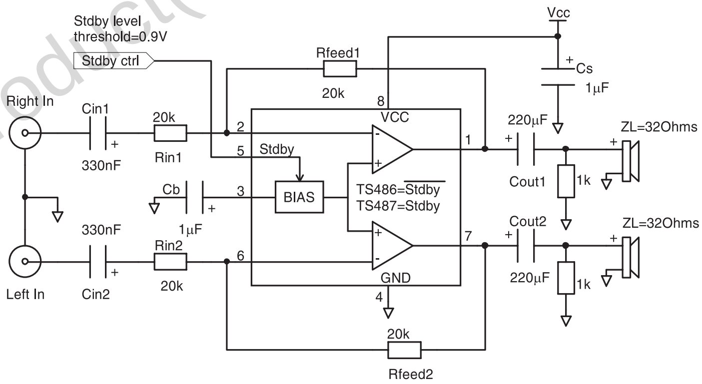
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$R_{IN\ 1,2}$	Input Resistance 1)		20		kΩ
G	Gain value for Gain TS486/TS487-1 Gain value for Gain TS486/TS487-2 Gain value for Gain TS486/TS487-4		0dB 6dB 12dB		dB

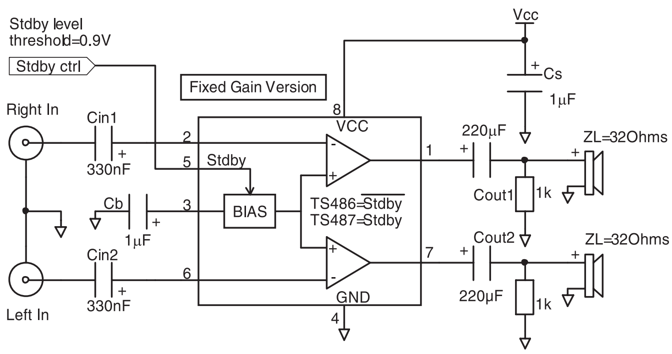
1. See figure 30 to establish the value of Cin vs. -3dB cut off frequency.

APPLICATION COMPONENTS INFORMATION

Components	Functional Description
$R_{IN1,2}$	Inverting input resistor which sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with R_{FEED}. This resistor also forms a high pass filter with C_{IN} (fc = 1 / (2 x Pi x R_{IN} x C_{IN})) . **Not needed in fixed gain versions.**
$C_{IN1,2}$	Input coupling capacitor which blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier's input terminal.
$R_{FEED1,2}$	Feedback resistor which sets the closed loop gain in conjunction with R_{IN}. A_V= Closed Loop Gain= $-R_{FEED}/R_{IN}$. **Not needed in fixed gain versions.**
C_S	Supply Bypass capacitor which provides power supply filtering.
C_B	Bypass capacitor which provides half supply filtering.
$C_{OUT1,2}$	Output coupling capacitor which blocks the DC voltage at the load input terminal. This capacitor also forms a high pass filter with RL (fc = 1 / (2 x Pi x R_L x C_{OUT})).

TYPICAL APPLICATION SCHEMATICS





Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = **+5V**, GND = **0V**, T_{amb} = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Supply Current No input signal, no load		1.8	2.5	mA
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=GND for TS486, R_L=32Ω No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=Vcc for TS487, R_L=32Ω		10	1000	nA
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2)		1		mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2) [1]		90	200	nA
P_O	Output Power				mW
	THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω		64		
	THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω	60	65		
	THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω		102		
	THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω	95	108		
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (A_V=-1)				%
	R_L = 32Ω, P_{out} = 60mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz		0.3		
	R_L = 16Ω, P_{out} = 90mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz		0.3		
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio, inputs grounded [2] (A_V=-1), RL>=16Ω, C_B=1µF, F = 1kHz, Vripple = 200mVpp	53	58		dB
I_O	Max Output Current THD +N ≤ 1%, R_L = 16Ω connected between out and V_{CC}/2	106	115		mA
V_O	Output Swing				V
	V_{OL} : R_L = 32Ω		0.45	0.5	
	V_{OH} : R_L = 32Ω	4.45	4.52		
	V_{OL} : R_L = 16Ω		0.6	0.7	
	V_{OH} : R_L = 16Ω	4.2	4.35		
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio (A weighted, A_V=-1) [2] (R_L = 32Ω, THD +N < 0.4%, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz)	80	103		dB
Crosstalk	Channel Separation, R_L = 32Ω, A_V=-1				dB
	F = 1kHz		83		
	F = 20Hz to 20kHz		79		
	Channel Separation, R_L = 16Ω, A_V=-1				
	F = 1kHz		80		
	F = 20Hz to 20kHz		72		
C_I	Input Capacitance		1		pF
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product (R_L = 32Ω)		1.1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate, Unity Gain Inverting (R_L = 16Ω)		0.4		V/µs

1. Only for external gain version.
2. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = **+3.3V**, GND = **0V**, T_{amb} = 25°C (unless otherwise specified) [1)]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Supply Current No input signal, no load		1.8	2.5	mA
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=GND for TS486, R_L=32Ω No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=Vcc for TS487, R_L=32Ω		10	1000	nA
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2)		1		mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2) [2)]		90	200	nA
P_O	Output Power THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω	23 36	26 28 38 42		mW
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (A_V=-1) R_L = 32Ω, P_{out} = 16mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz R_L = 16Ω, P_{out} = 35mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz		0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio, inputs grounded [3)] (A_v=-1), RL>=16Ω, C_B=1µF, F = 1kHz, Vripple = 200mVpp	53	58		dB
I_O	Max Output Current THD +N ≤ 1%, R_L = 16Ω connected between out and V_{CC}/2	64	75		mA
V_O	Output Swing V_{OL} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OL} : R_L = 16Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 16Ω	 2.85 2.68	0.3 3 0.45 2.85	0.38 0.52	V
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio (A weighted, A_v=-1) [3)] (R_L = 32Ω, THD +N < 0.4%, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz)	80	98		dB
Crosstalk	Channel Separation, R_L = 32Ω, A_v=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz Channel Separation, R_L = 16Ω, A_v=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		 80 76 77 69		dB
C_I	Input Capacitance		1		pF
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product (R_L = 32Ω)		1.1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate, Unity Gain Inverting (R_L = 16Ω)		0.4		V/µs

1. All electrical values are guaranted with correlation measurements at 2V and 5V.
2. Only for external gain version.
3. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = **+2.5V**, GND = **0V**, T_{amb} = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)[1)]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Supply Current No input signal, no load		1.7	2.5	mA
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=GND for TS486, R_L=32Ω No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=Vcc for TS487, R_L=32Ω		10	1000	nA
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage ($V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2$)		1		mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current ($V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2$) [2)]		90	200	nA
P_O	Output Power THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω	12.5 17.5	13 14 21 22		mW
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (A_V=-1) R_L = 32Ω, P_{out} = 10mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz R_L = 16Ω, P_{out} = 16mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz		0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio, inputs grounded [3)] (A_V=-1), RL>=16Ω, C_B=1µF, F = 1kHz, Vripple = 200mVpp	53	58		dB
I_O	Max Output Current THD +N ≤ 1%, R_L = 16Ω connected between out and $V_{CC}/2$	45	56		mA
V_O	Output Swing V_{OL} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OL} : R_L = 16Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 16Ω	2.14 1.97	0.25 2.25 0.35 2.15	0.32 0.45	V
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio (A weighted, A_V=-1) [3)] (R_L = 32Ω, THD +N < 0.4%, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz)	80	95		dB
Crosstalk	Channel Separation, R_L = 32Ω, A_V=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz Channel Separation, R_L = 16Ω, A_V=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		80 76 77 69		dB
C_I	Input Capacitance		1		pF
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product (R_L = 32Ω)		1.1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate, Unity Gain Inverting (R_L = 16Ω)		0.4		V/µs

1. All electrical values are guaranted with correlation measurements at 2V and 5V.
2. Only for external gain version.
3. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = **+2V**, GND = **0V**, T_{amb} = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Supply Current No input signal, no load		1.7	2.5	mA
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=GND for TS486, R_L=32Ω No input signal, $V_{STANDBY}$=Vcc for TS487, R_L=32Ω		10	1000	nA
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2)		1		mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current (V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2) [1]		90	200	nA
P_O	Output Power THD+N = 0.1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 32Ω THD+N = 0.3% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω THD+N = 1% Max, F = 1kHz, R_L = 16Ω	 7 9.5	 8 9 12 13		mW
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (A_V=-1) R_L = 32Ω, P_{out} = 6.5mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz R_L = 16Ω, P_{out} = 8mW, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz		 0.3 0.3		%
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio, inputs grounded [2] (A_V=-1), RL>=16Ω, C_B=1µF, F = 1kHz, Vripple = 200mVpp	52	57		dB
I_O	Max Output Current THD +N ≤ 1%, R_L = 16Ω connected between out and V_{CC}/2	33	41		mA
V_O	Output Swing V_{OL} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 32Ω V_{OL} : R_L = 16Ω V_{OH} : R_L = 16Ω	 1.67 1.53	 0.24 1.73 0.33 1.63	 0.29 0.41 	V
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio (A weighted, A_V=-1) [2] (R_L = 32Ω, THD +N < 0.4%, 20Hz ≤ F ≤ 20kHz)	80	93		dB
Crosstalk	Channel Separation, R_L = 32Ω, A_V=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz Channel Separation, R_L = 16Ω, A_V=-1 F = 1kHz F = 20Hz to 20kHz		 80 76 77 69		dB
C_I	Input Capacitance		1		pF
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product (R_L = 32Ω)		1.1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate, Unity Gain Inverting (R_L = 16Ω)		0.4		V/µs

1. Only for external gain version.
2. Guaranteed by design and evaluation.

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Index of Graphs

Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 1: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

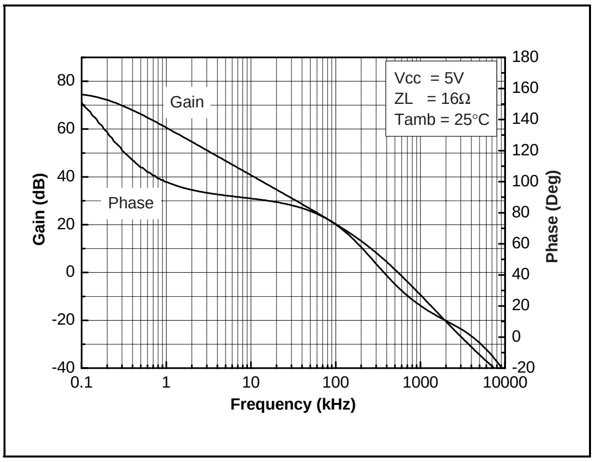


Fig. 2: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

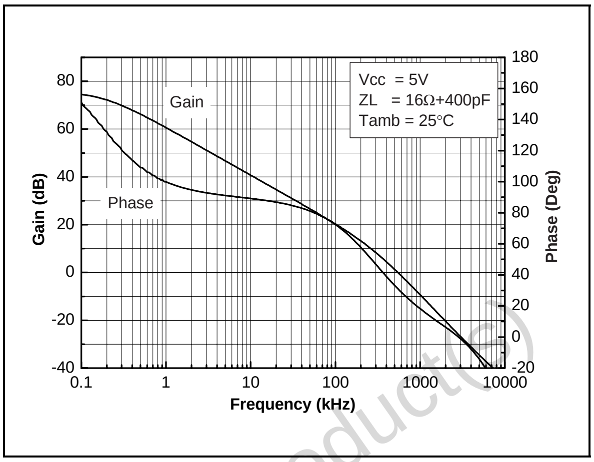


Fig. 3: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

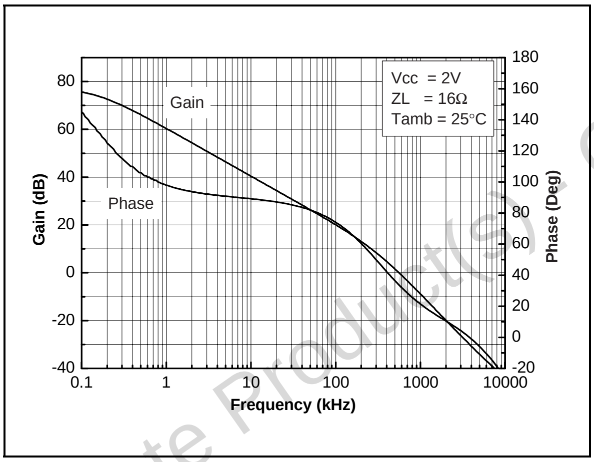


Fig. 4: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

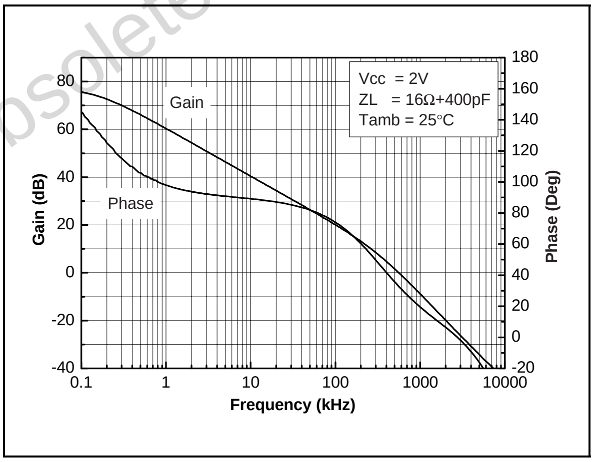


Fig. 5: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

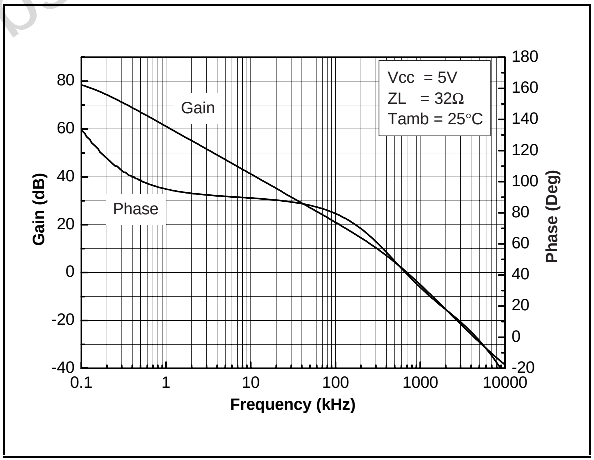
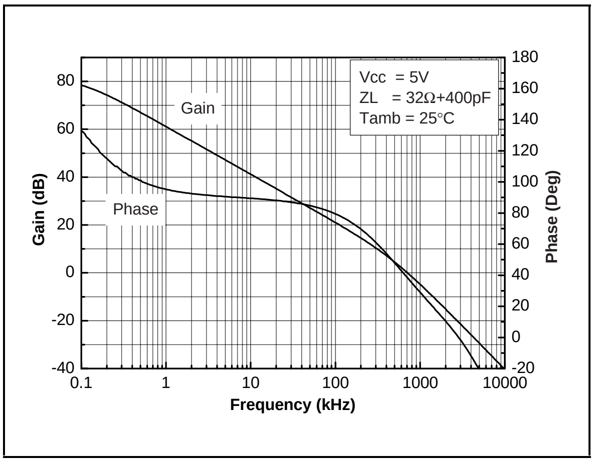


Fig. 6: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 7: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

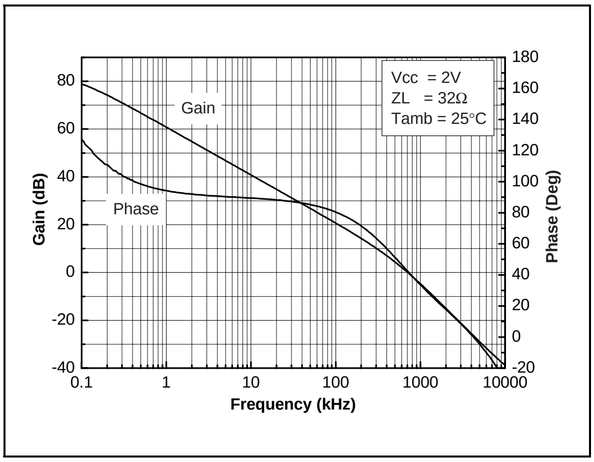


Fig. 8: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

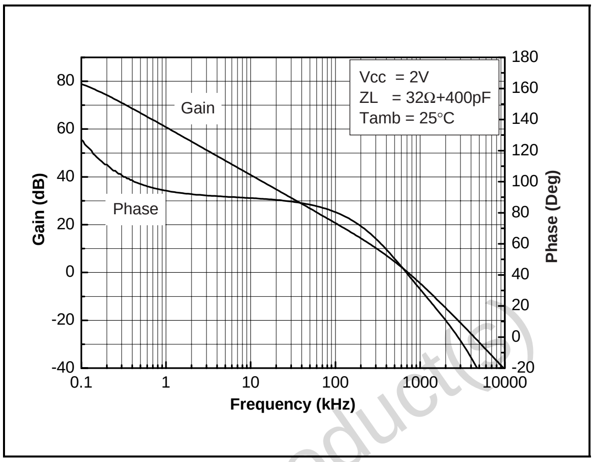


Fig. 9: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

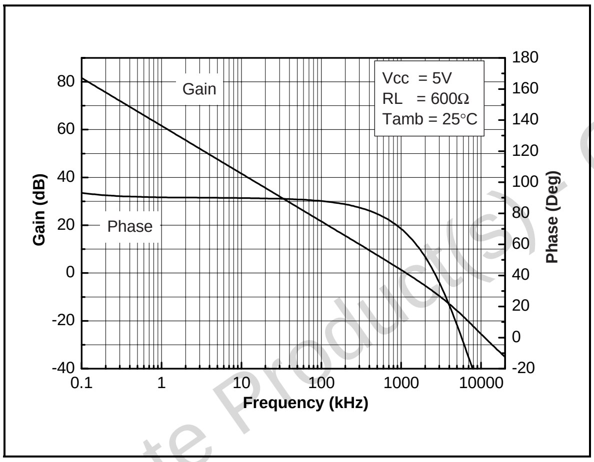


Fig. 10: Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

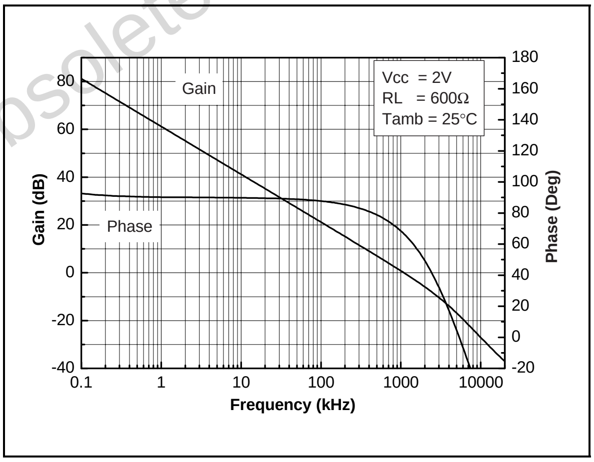


Fig. 11: Current Consumption vs Power Supply Voltage

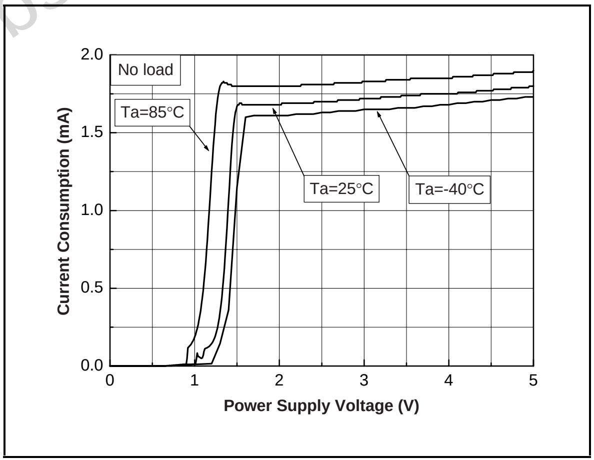
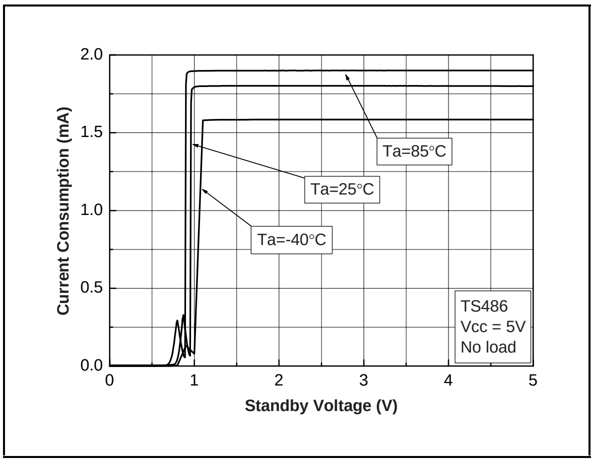


Fig. 12: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 13: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage

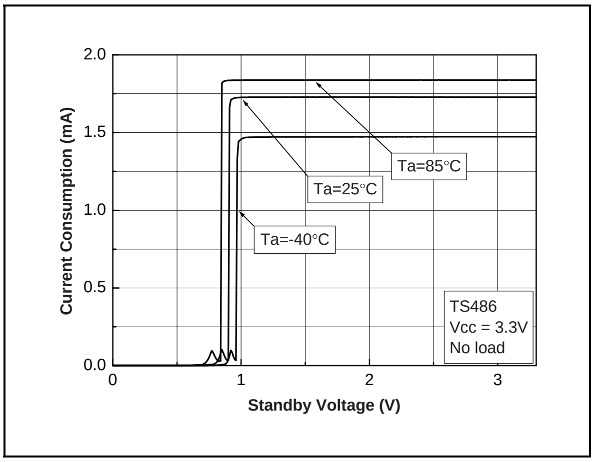


Fig. 14: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage

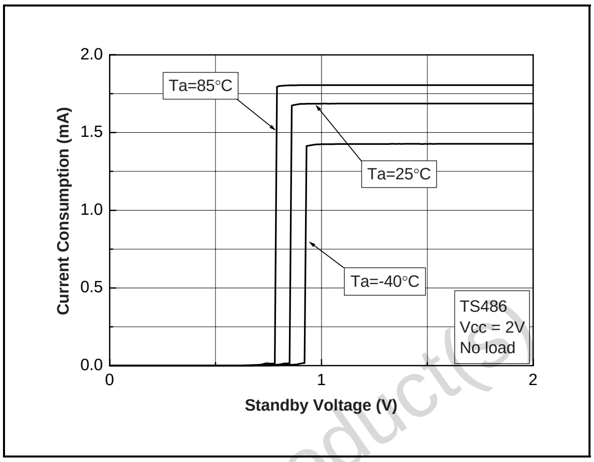


Fig. 15: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage

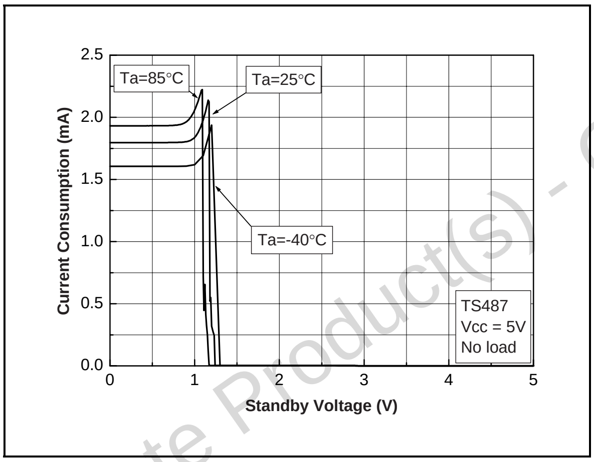


Fig. 16: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage

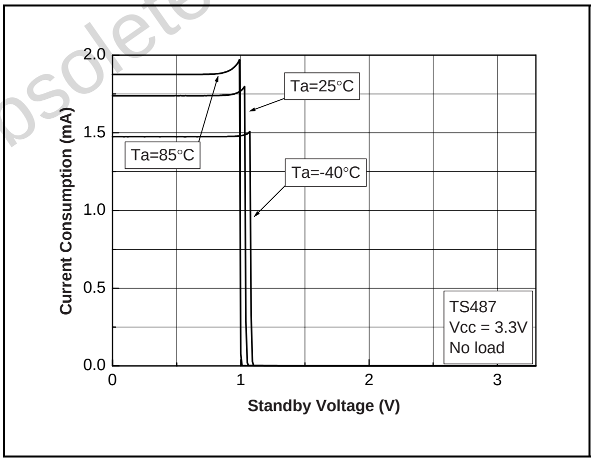


Fig. 17: Current Consumption vs Standby Voltage

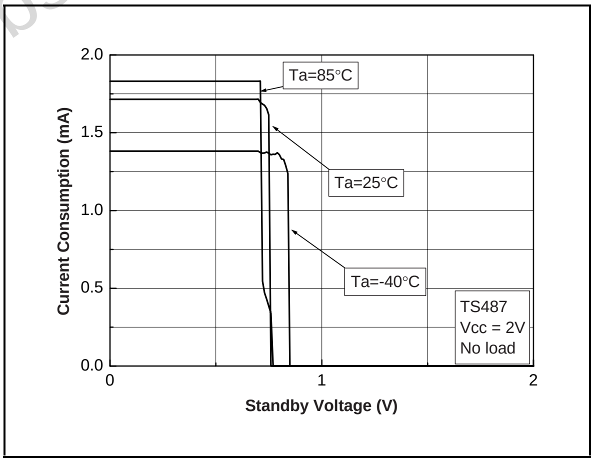
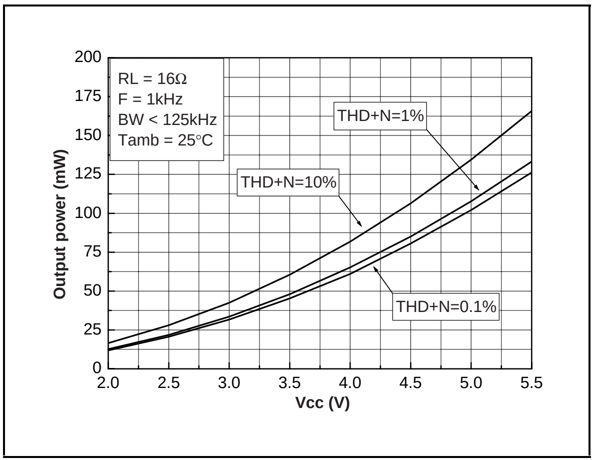


Fig. 18: Output Power vs Power Supply Voltage



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 19: Output Power vs Power Supply Voltage

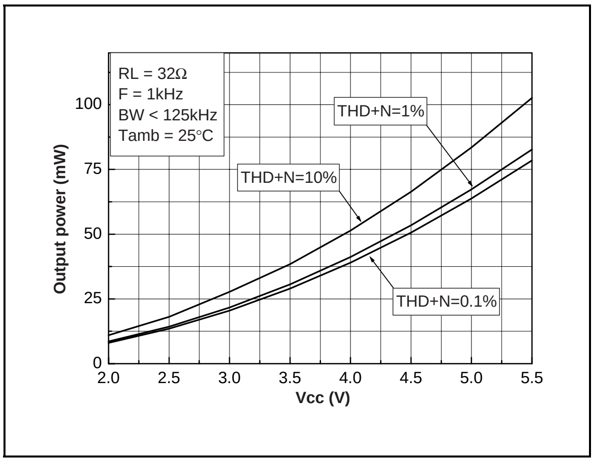


Fig. 20: Output Power vs Load Resistor

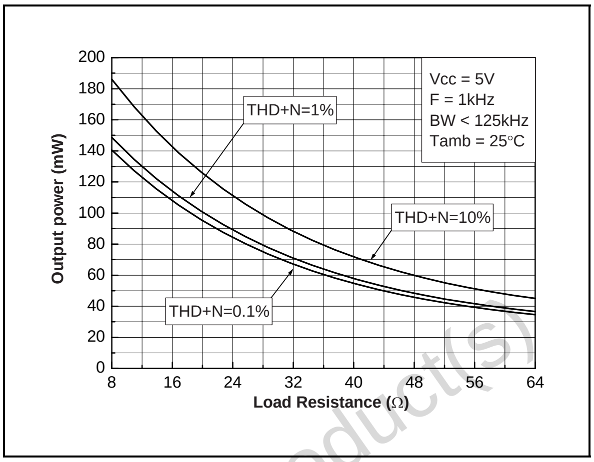


Fig. 21: Output Power vs Load Resistor

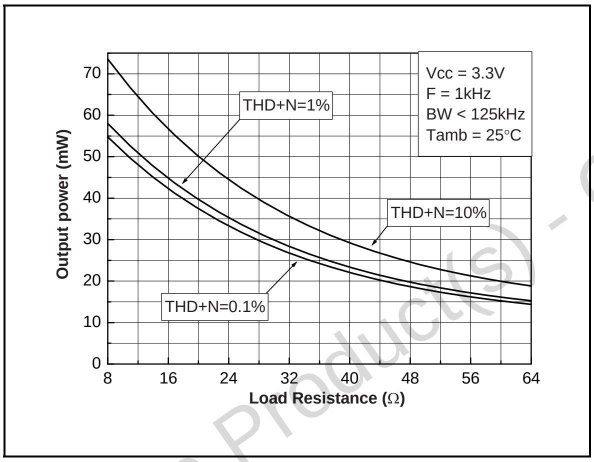


Fig. 22: Output Power vs Load Resistor

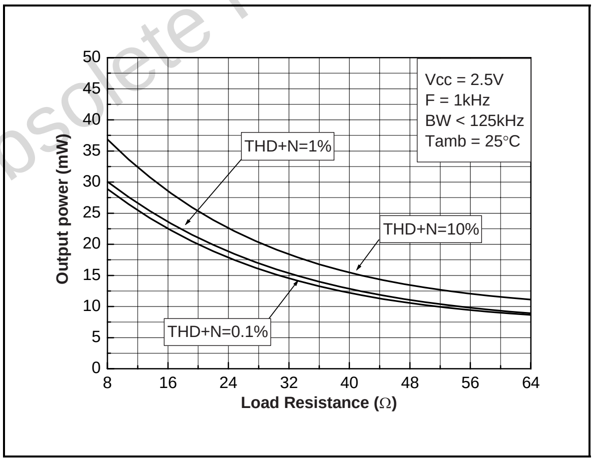


Fig. 23: Output Power vs Load Resistor

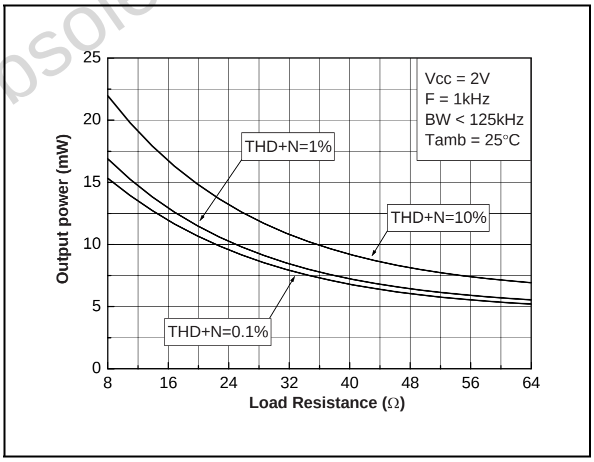
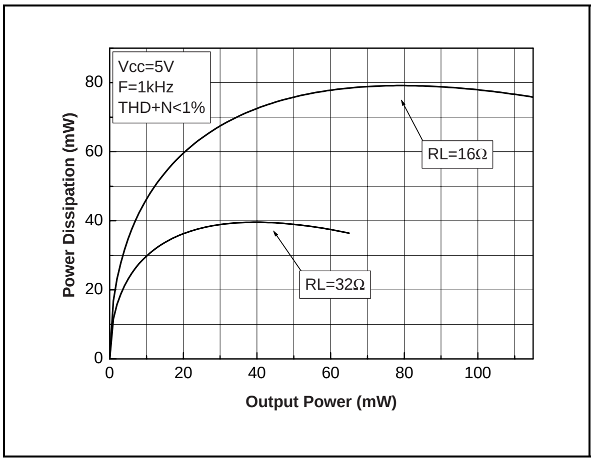


Fig. 24: Power Dissipation vs Output Power



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 25: Power Dissipation vs Output Power

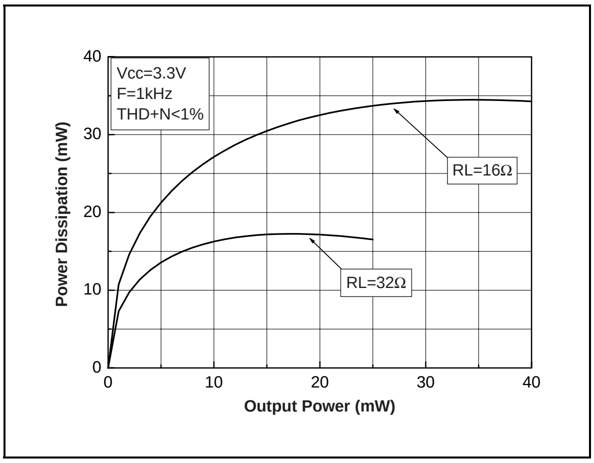


Fig. 26: Power Dissipation vs Output Power

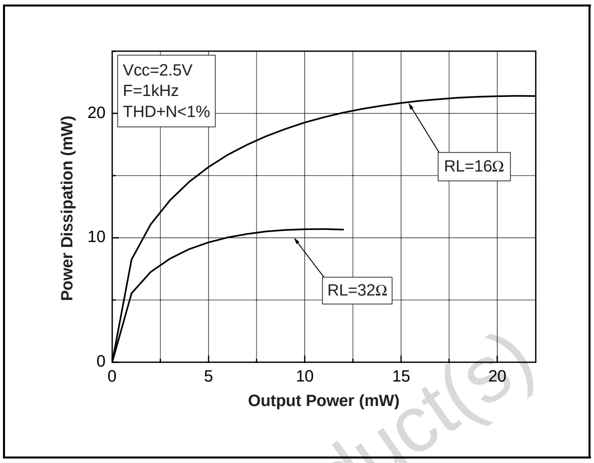


Fig. 27: Power Dissipation vs Output Power

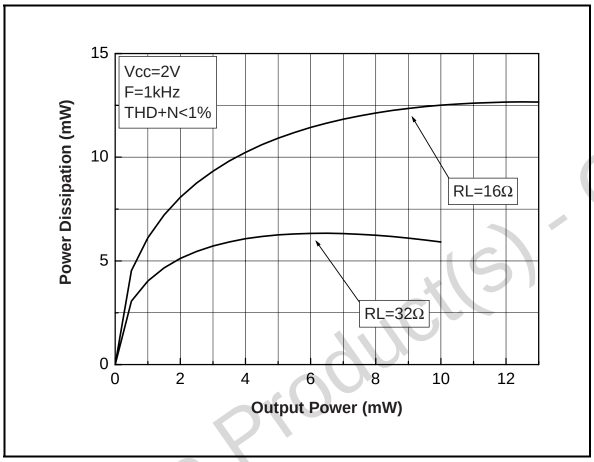


Fig. 28: Power Derating vs Ambiant Temperature

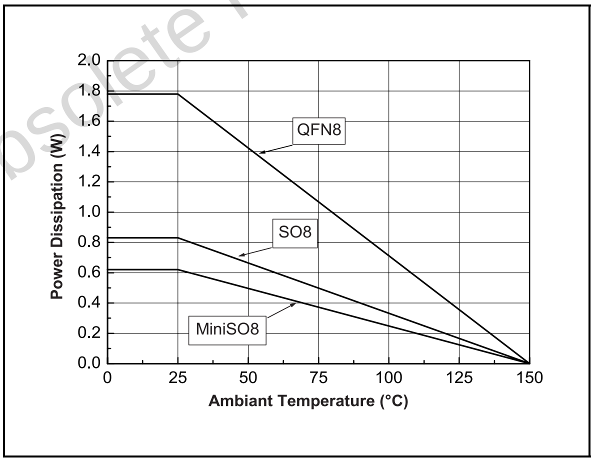


Fig. 29: Output Voltage Swing vs Power Supply Voltage

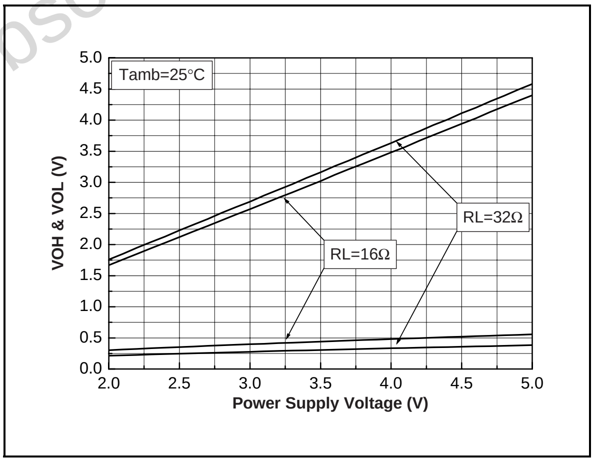
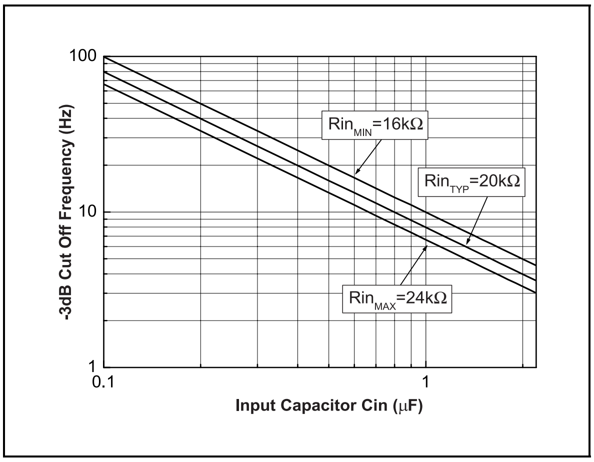


Fig. 30: Low Frequency Cut Off vs Input Capacitor for fixed gain versions.



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 31: THD + N vs Output Power

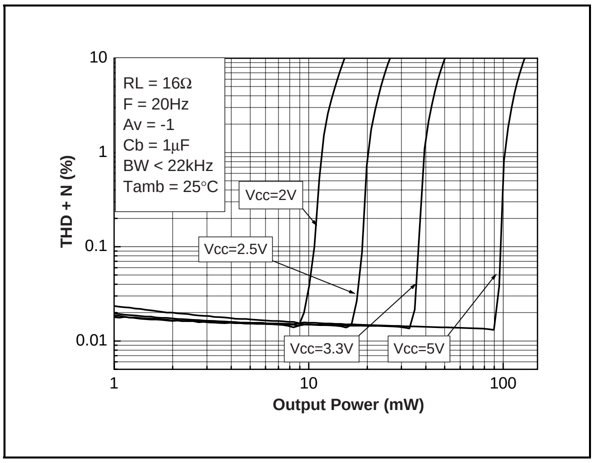


Fig. 32: THD + N vs Output Power

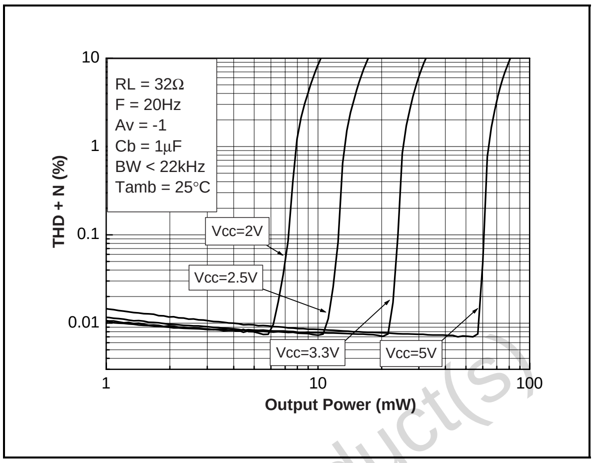


Fig. 33: THD + N vs Output Power

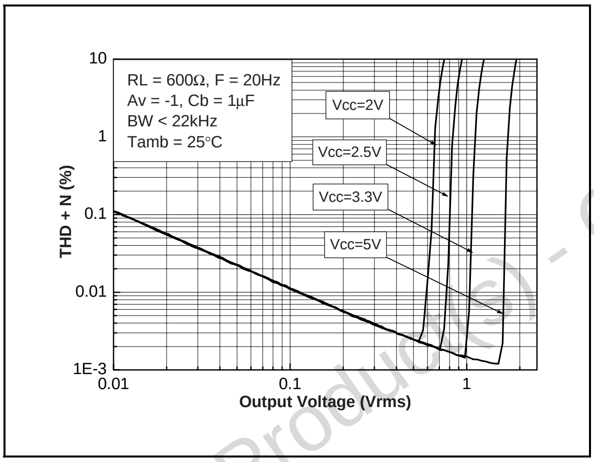


Fig. 34: THD + N vs Output Power

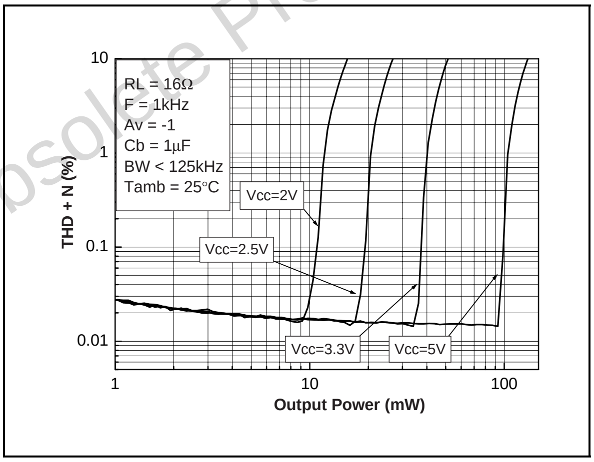


Fig. 35: THD + N vs Output Power

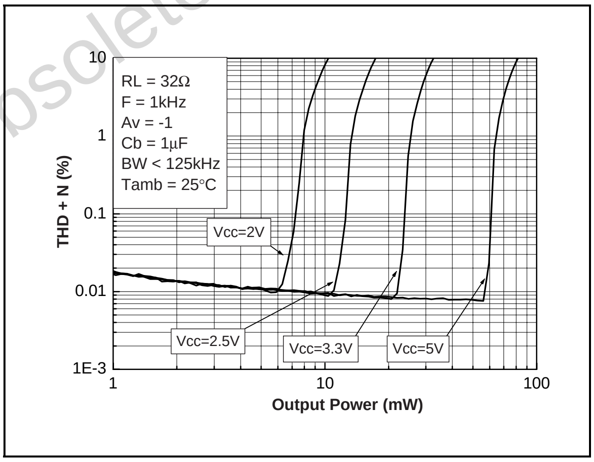
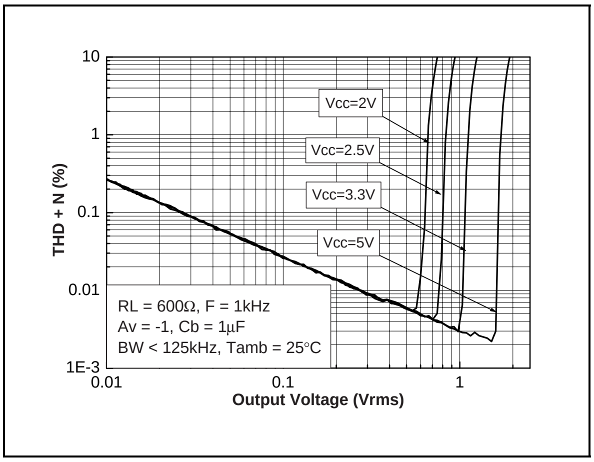


Fig. 36: THD + N vs Output Power



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 37: THD + N vs Output Power

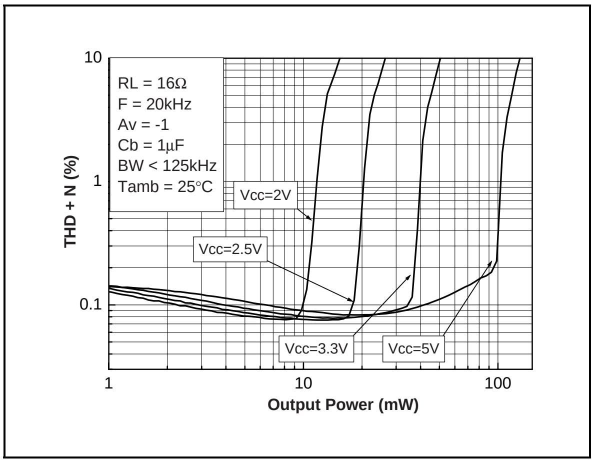


Fig. 38: THD + N vs Output Power

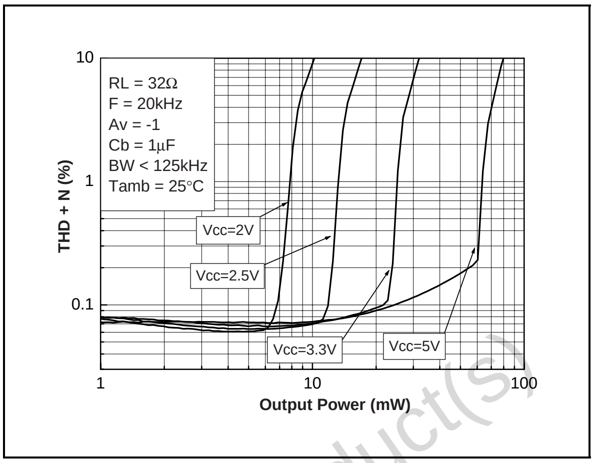


Fig. 39: THD + N vs Output Power

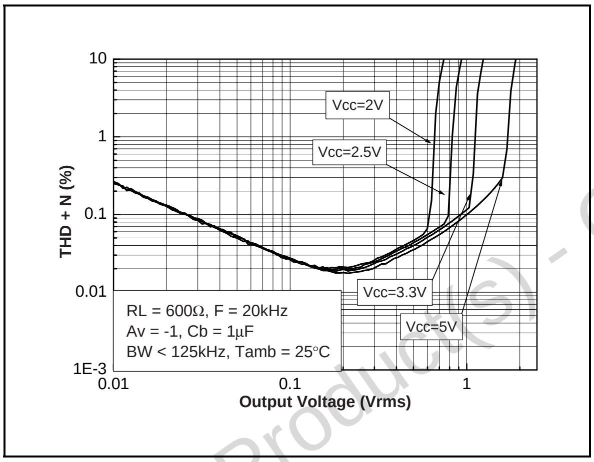


Fig. 40: THD + N vs Frequency

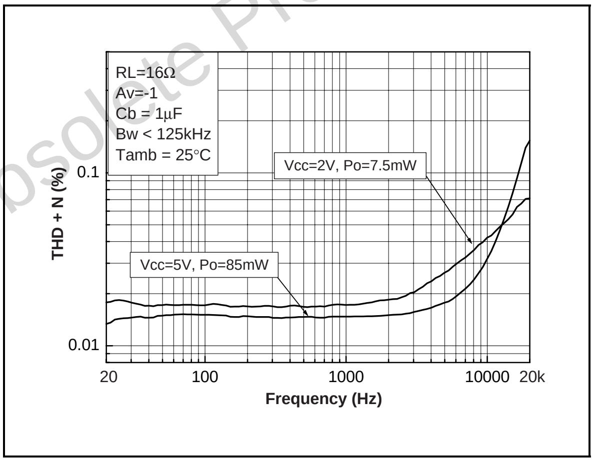


Fig. 41: THD + N vs Frequency

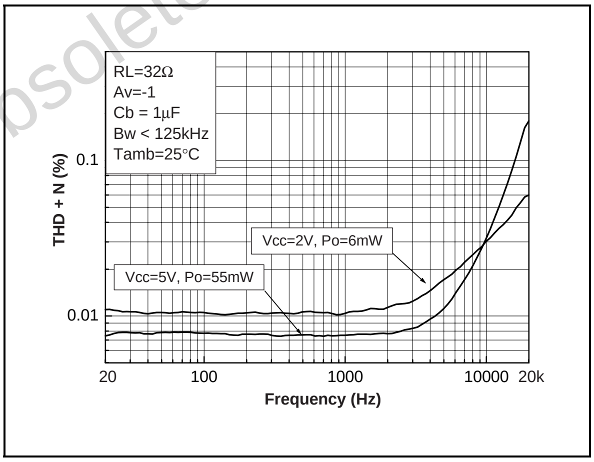
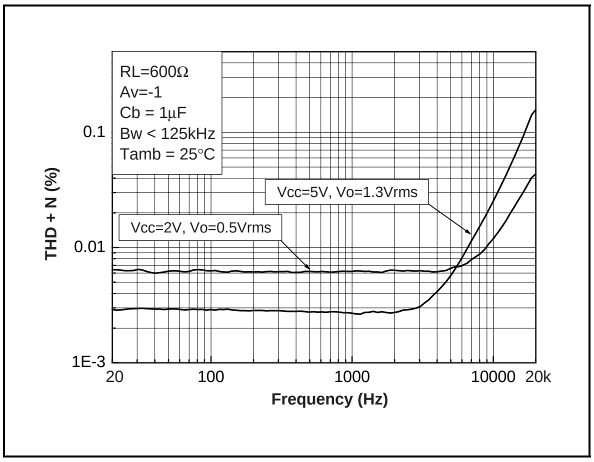


Fig. 42: THD + N vs Frequency



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 43: Crosstalk vs Frequency

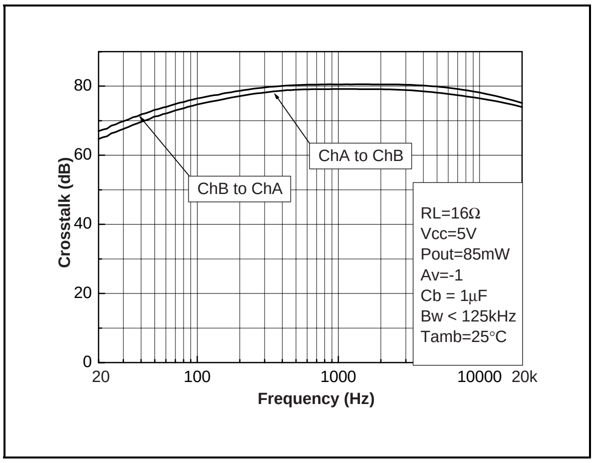


Fig. 44: Crosstalk vs Frequency

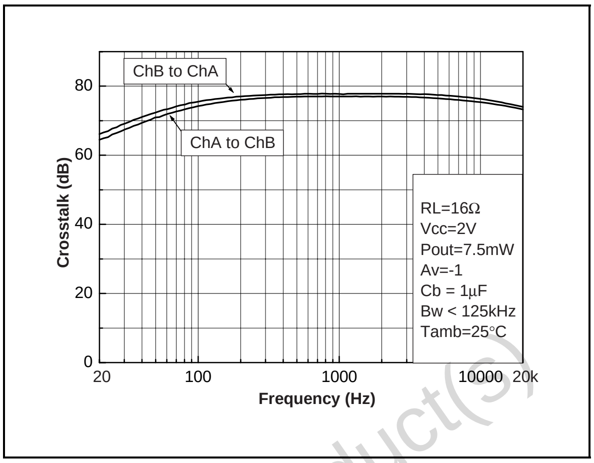


Fig. 45: Crosstalk vs Frequency

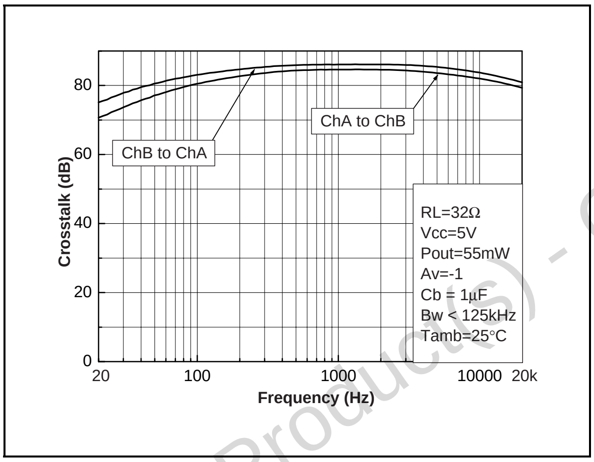


Fig. 46: Crosstalk vs Frequency

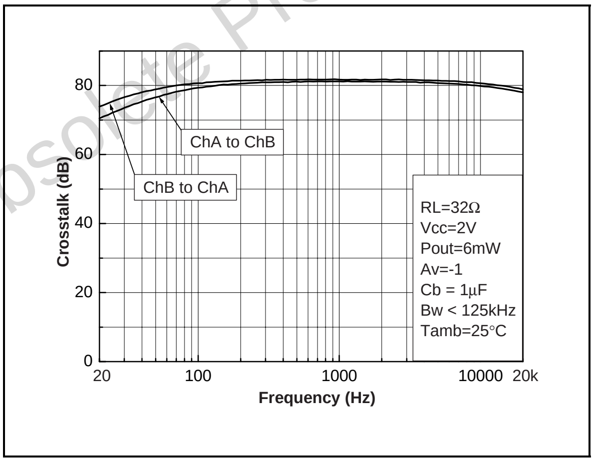


Fig. 47: Crosstalk vs Frequency

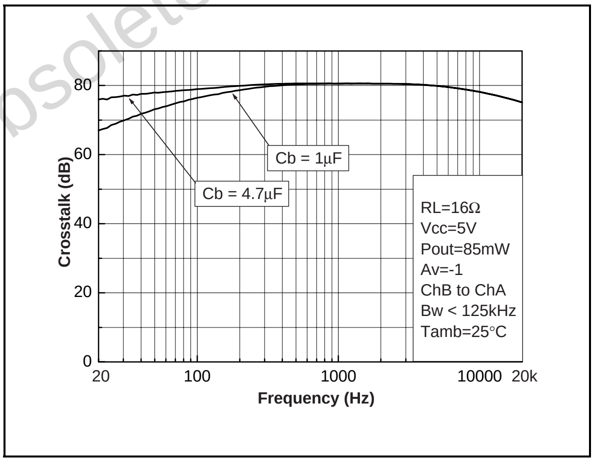
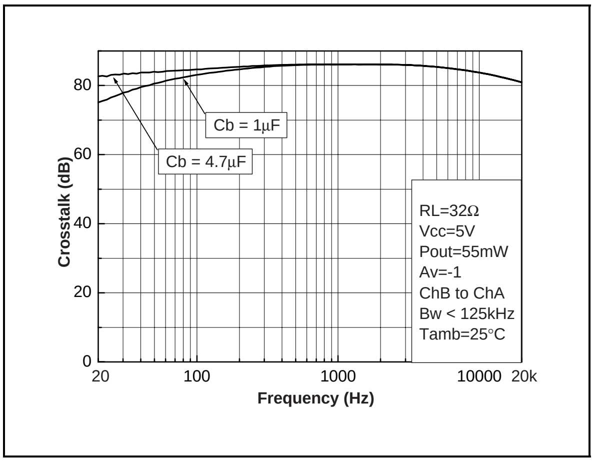


Fig. 48: Crosstalk vs Frequency



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 49: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Unweighted Filter (20Hz to 20kHz)

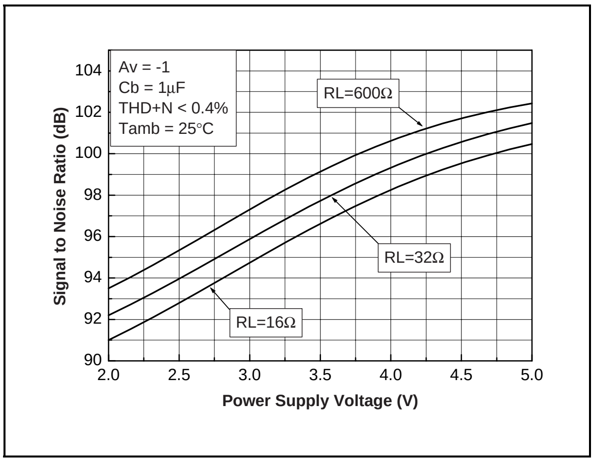


Fig. 50: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Weighted Filter Type A

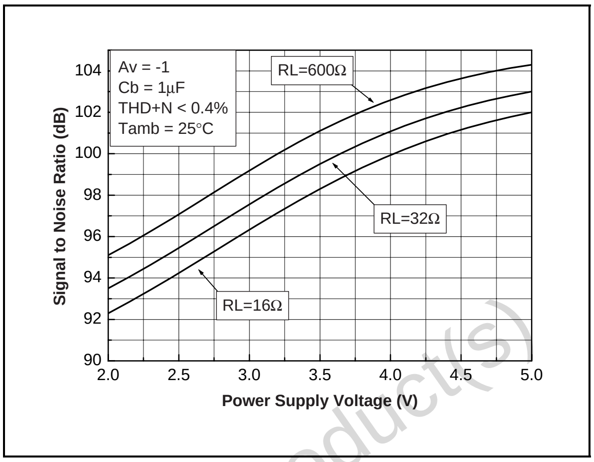


Fig. 51: PSRR vs Power Supply Voltage

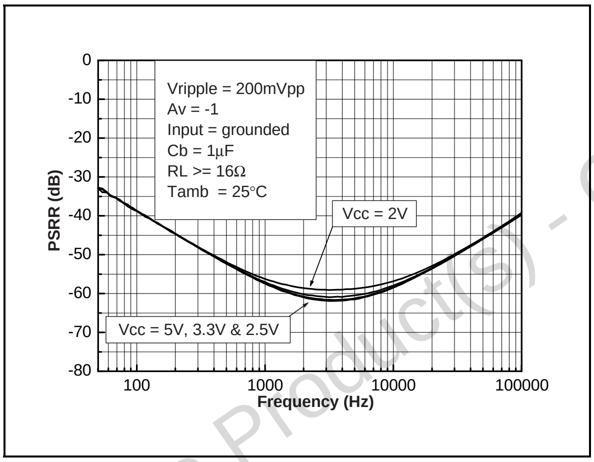


Fig. 52: PSRR vs Bypass Capacitor

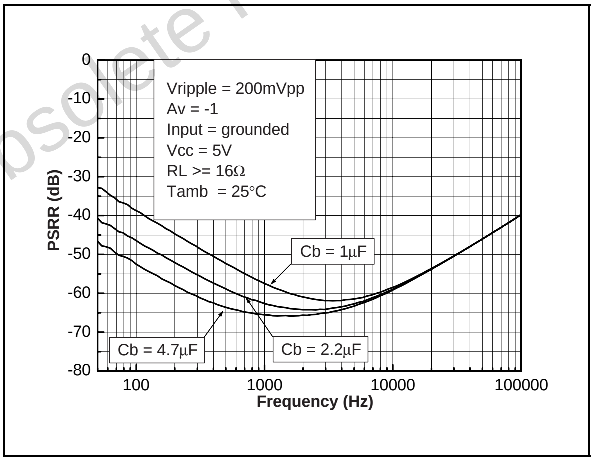


Fig. 53: PSRR vs Input Capacitor

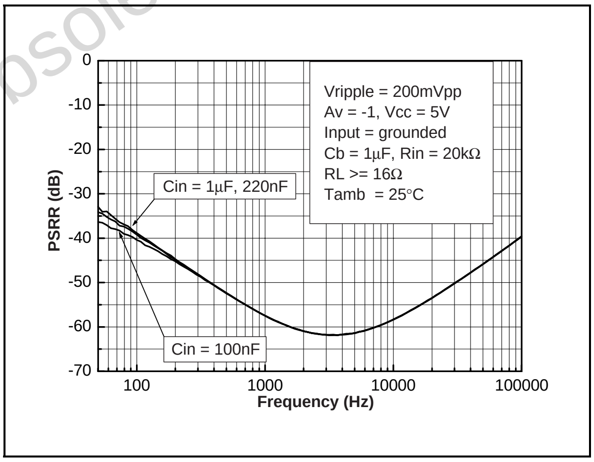
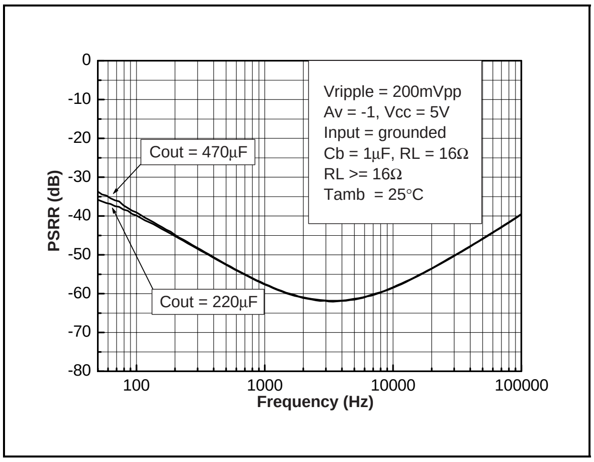


Fig. 54: PSRR vs Output Capacitor



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 55: PSRR vs Output Capacitor

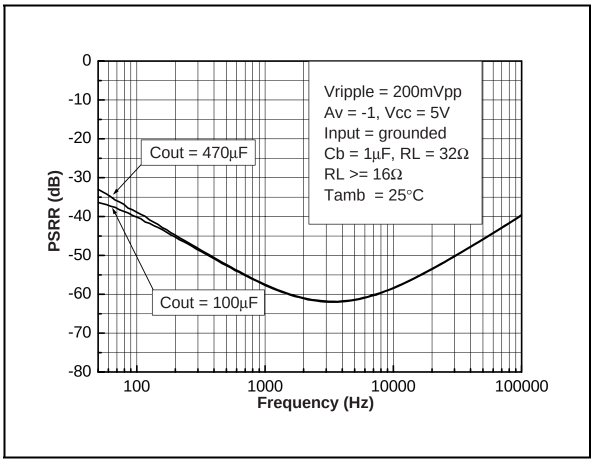
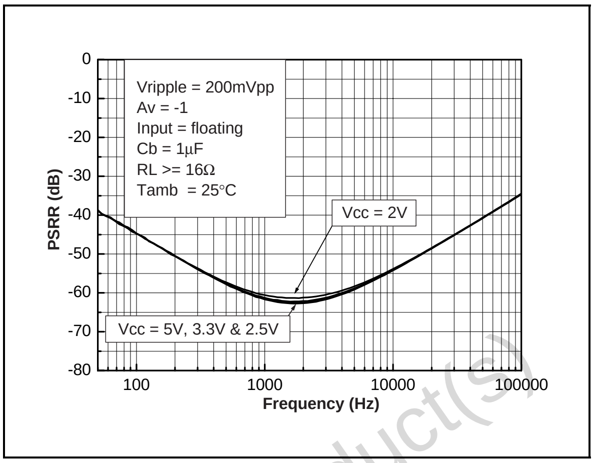


Fig. 56: PSRR vs Power Supply Voltage



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 57: THD + N vs Output Power

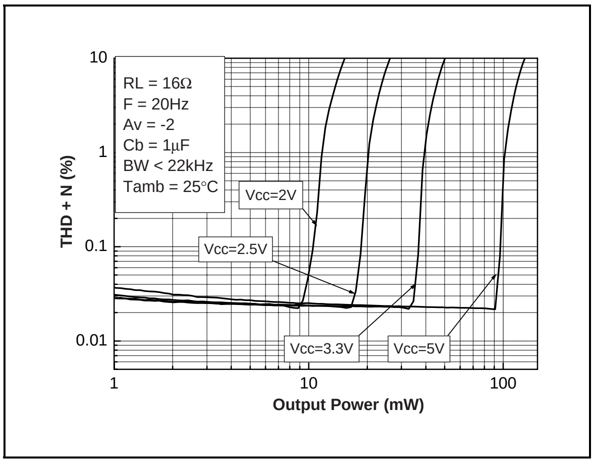


Fig. 58: THD + N vs Output Power

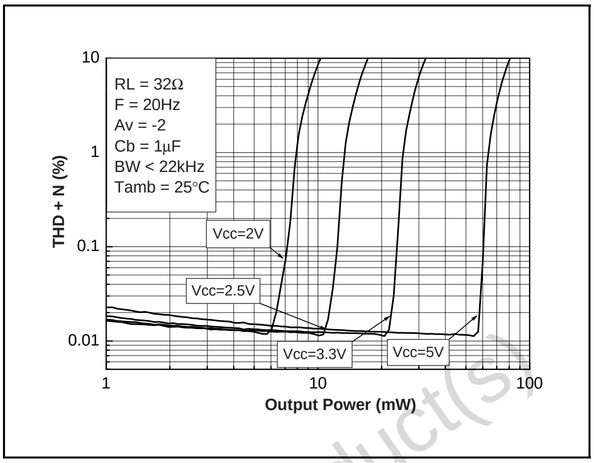


Fig. 59: THD + N vs Output Power

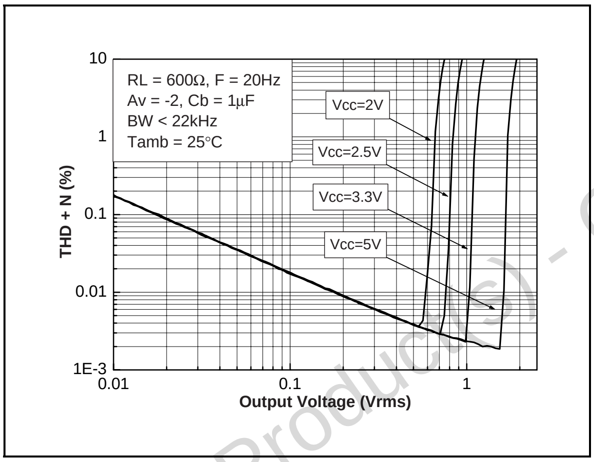


Fig. 60: THD + N vs Output Power

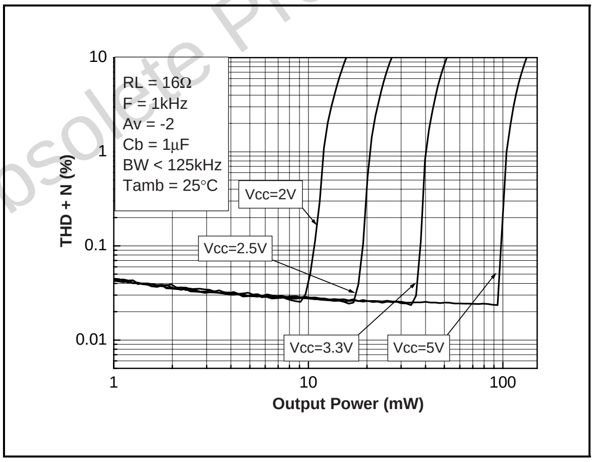


Fig. 61: THD + N vs Output Power

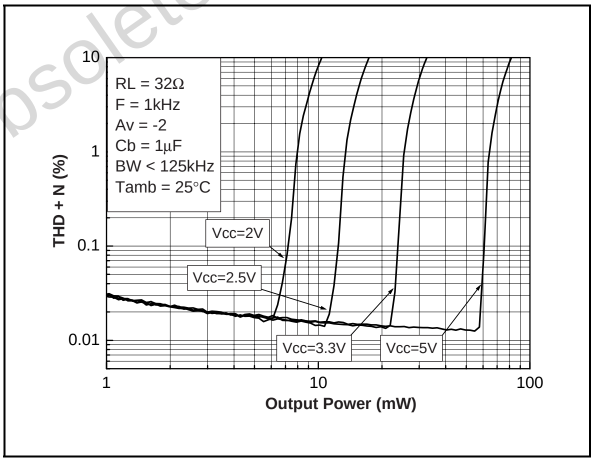
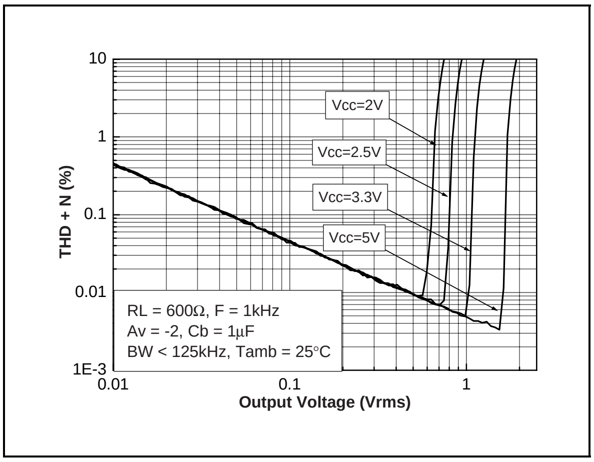


Fig. 62: THD + N vs Output Power



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 63: THD + N vs Output Power

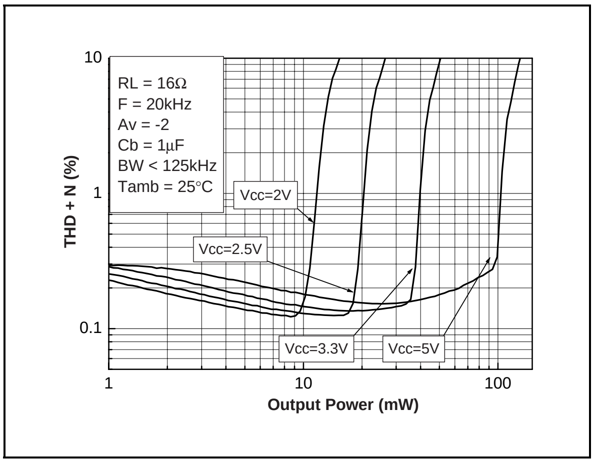


Fig. 64: THD + N vs Output Power

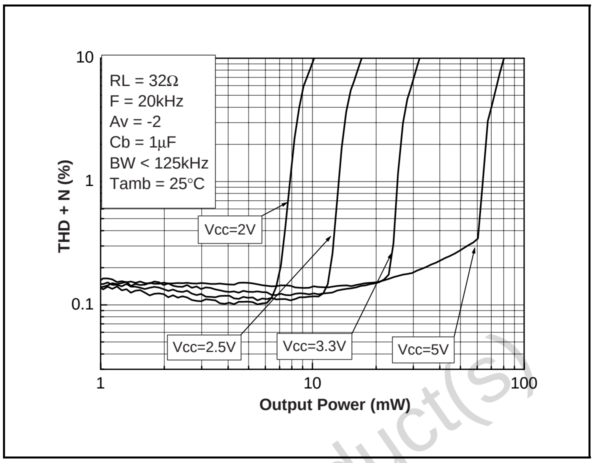


Fig. 65: THD + N vs Output Power

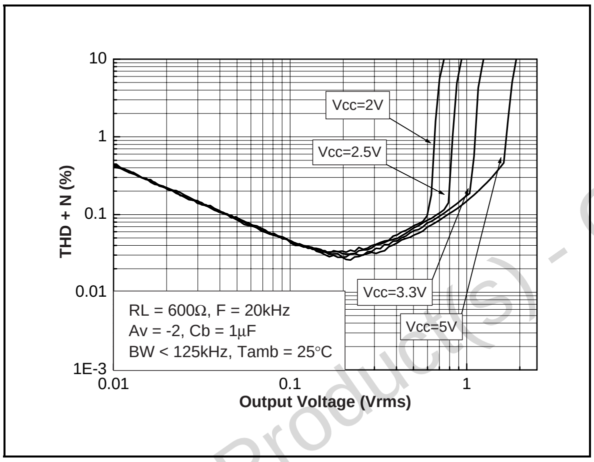


Fig. 66: THD + N vs Frequency

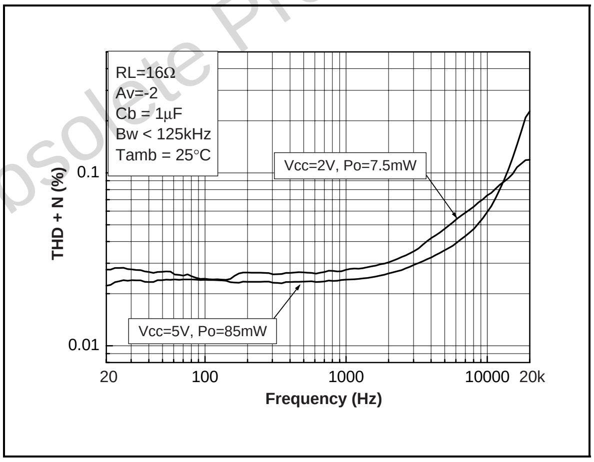


Fig. 67: THD + N vs Frequency

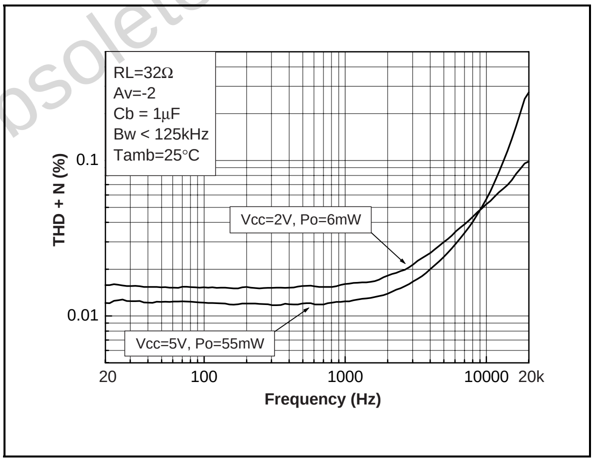
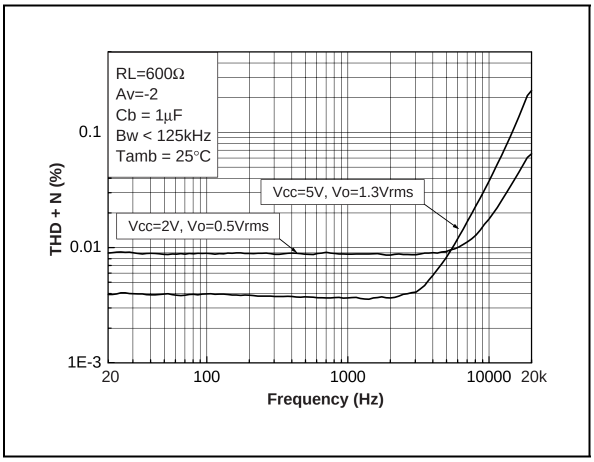


Fig. 68: THD + N vs Frequency



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 69: Crosstalk vs Frequency

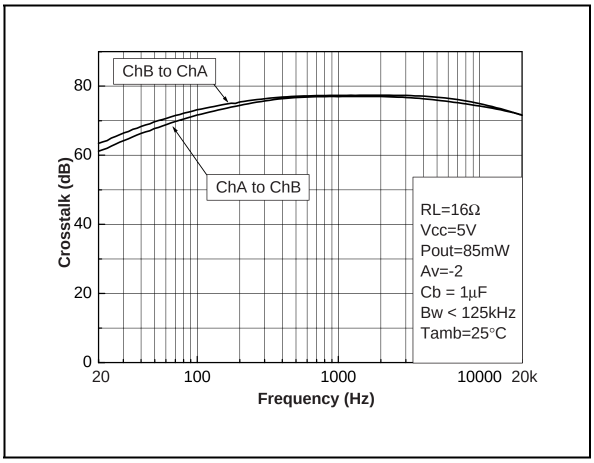


Fig. 70: Crosstalk vs Frequency

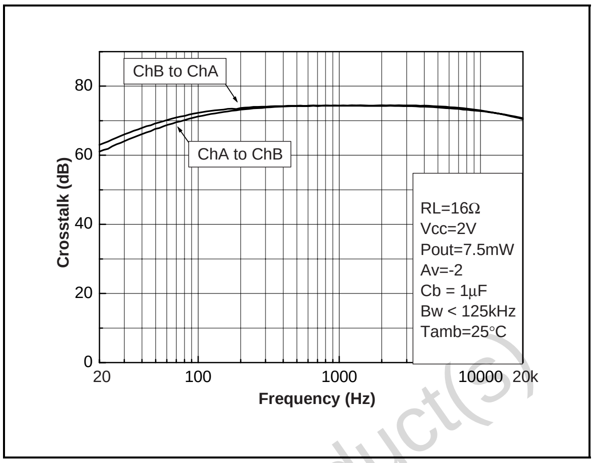


Fig. 71: Crosstalk vs Frequency

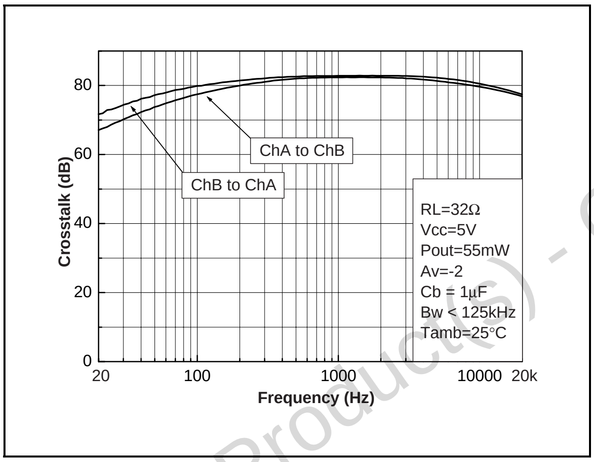


Fig. 72: Crosstalk vs Frequency

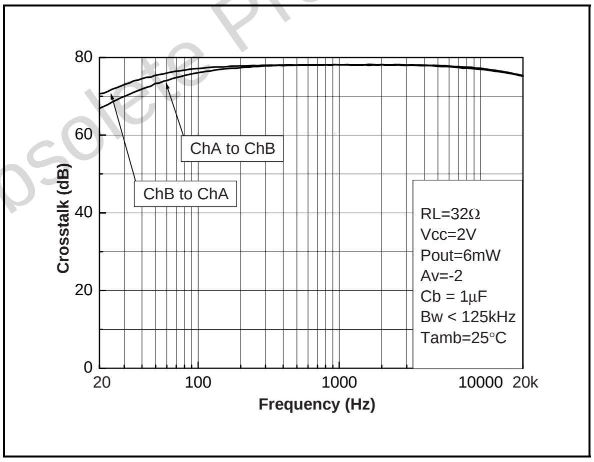


Fig. 73: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Unweighted Filter (20Hz to 20kHz)

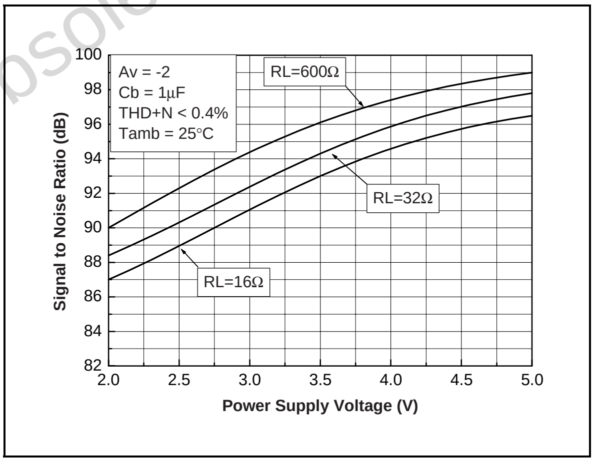
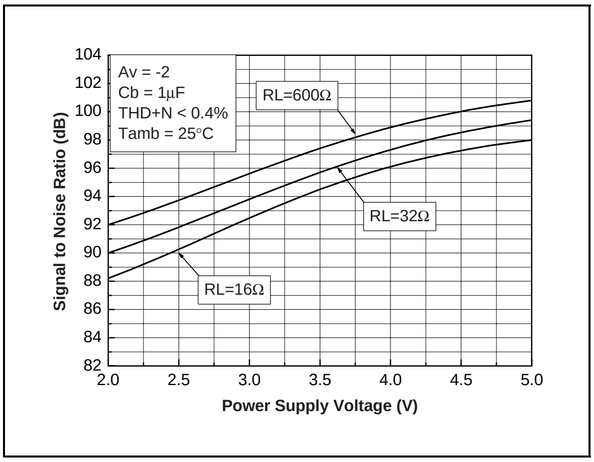


Fig. 74: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Weighted Filter Type A



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 75: PSRR vs Power Supply Voltage

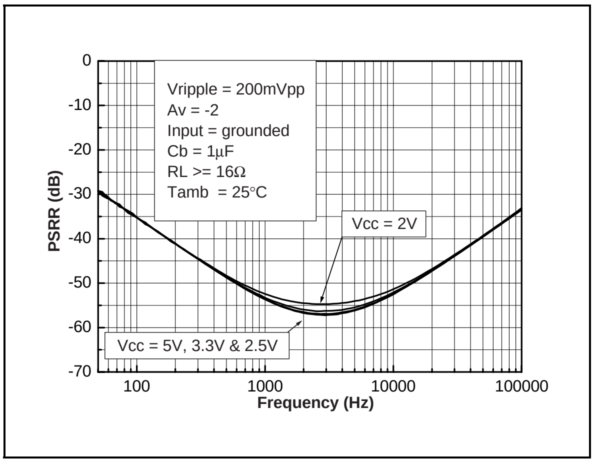


Fig. 76: PSRR vs Bypass Capacitor

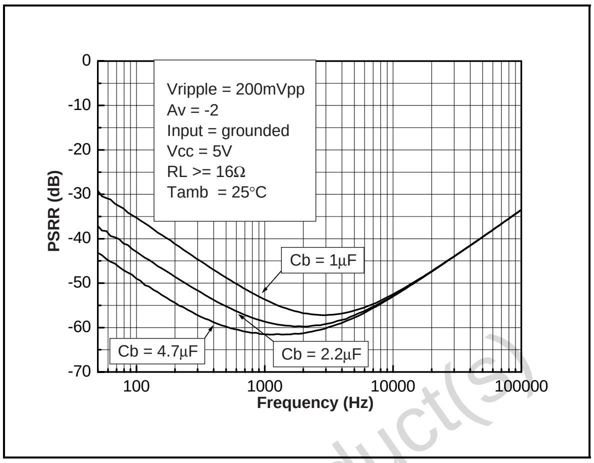


Fig. 77: PSRR vs Input Capacitor

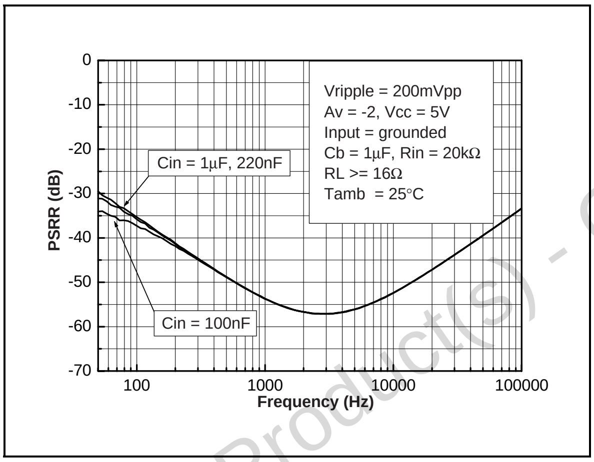


Fig. 78: PSRR vs Output Capacitor

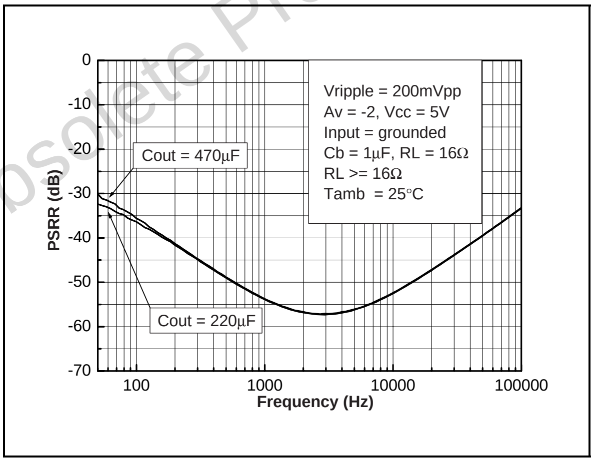


Fig. 79: PSRR vs Output Capacitor

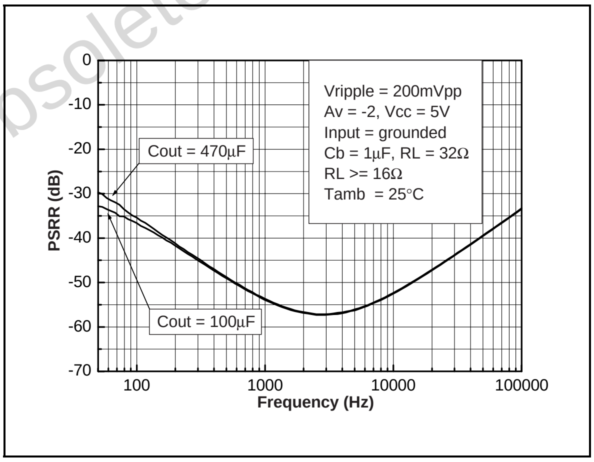
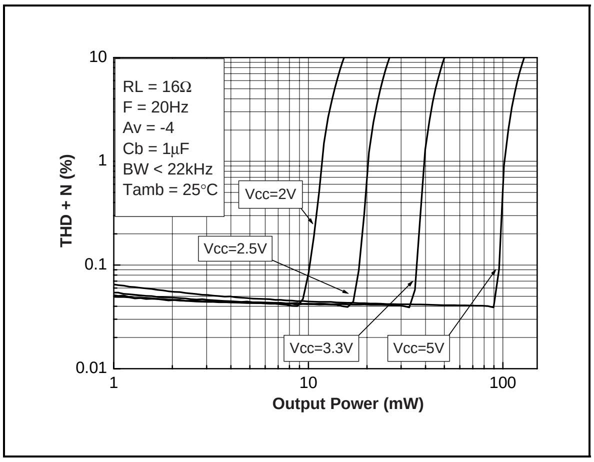


Fig. 80: THD + N vs Output Power



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 81: THD + N vs Output Power

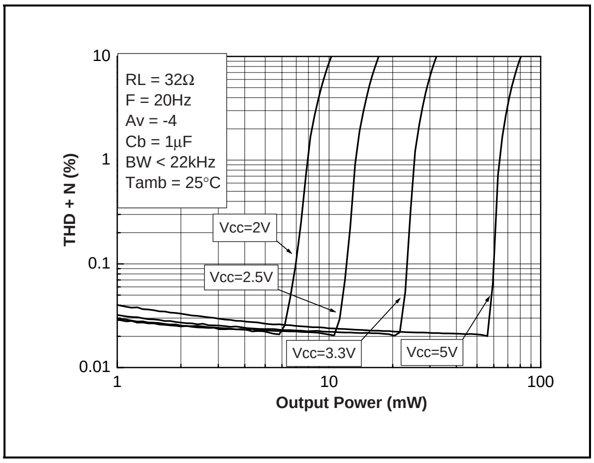


Fig. 82: THD + N vs Output Power

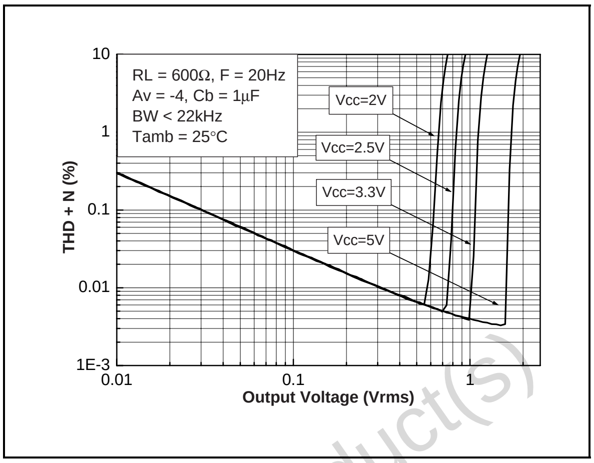


Fig. 83: THD + N vs Output Power

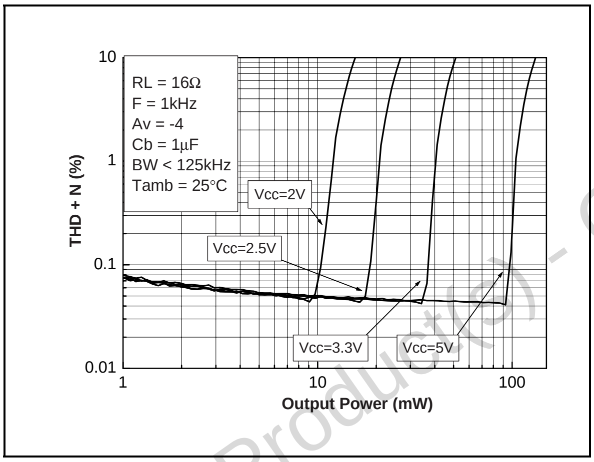


Fig. 84: THD + N vs Output Power

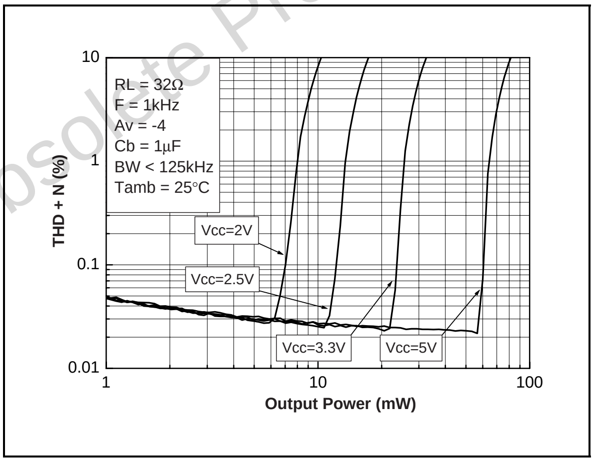


Fig. 85: THD + N vs Output Power

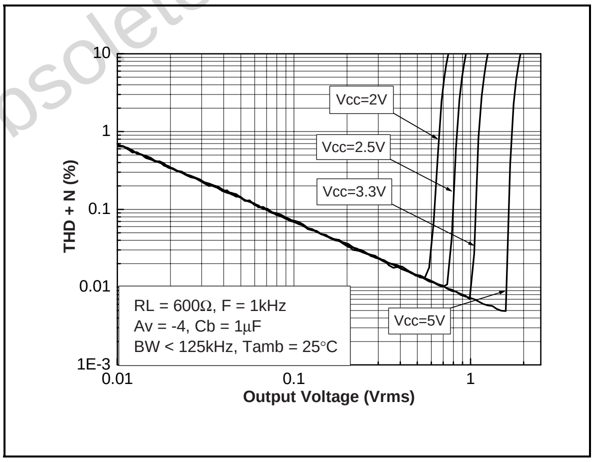
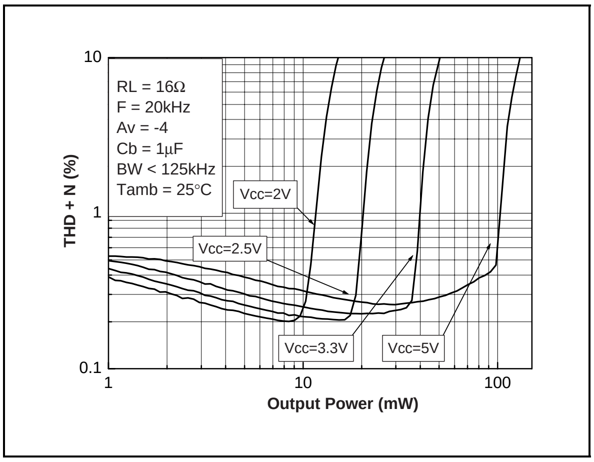


Fig. 86: THD + N vs Output Power



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 87: THD + N vs Output Power

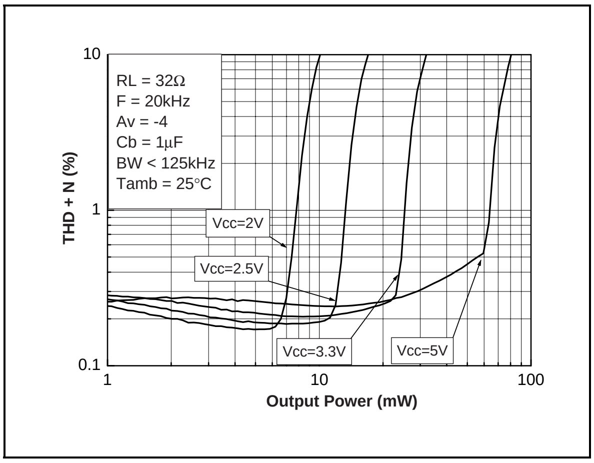


Fig. 88: THD + N vs Output Power

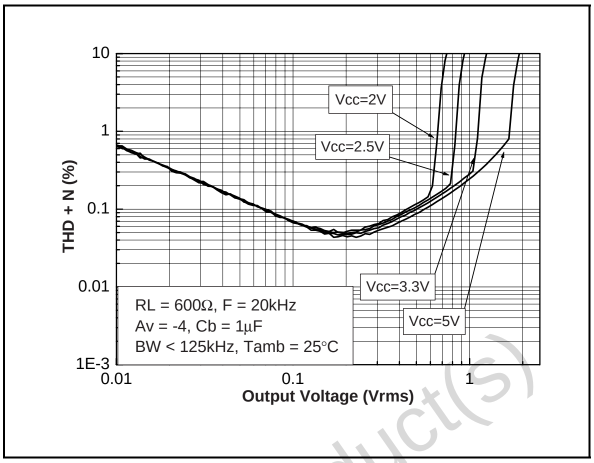


Fig. 89: THD + N vs Frequency

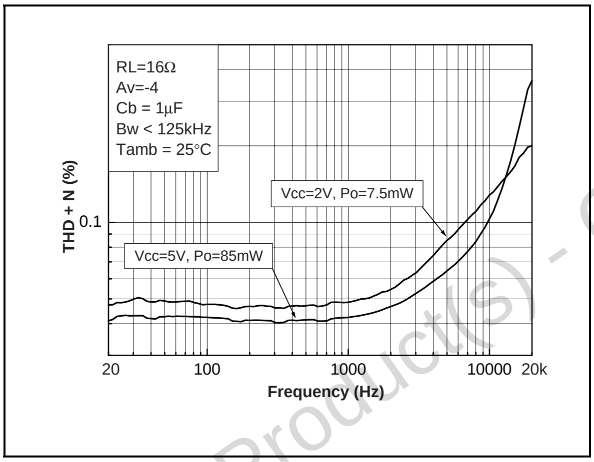


Fig. 90: THD + N vs Frequency

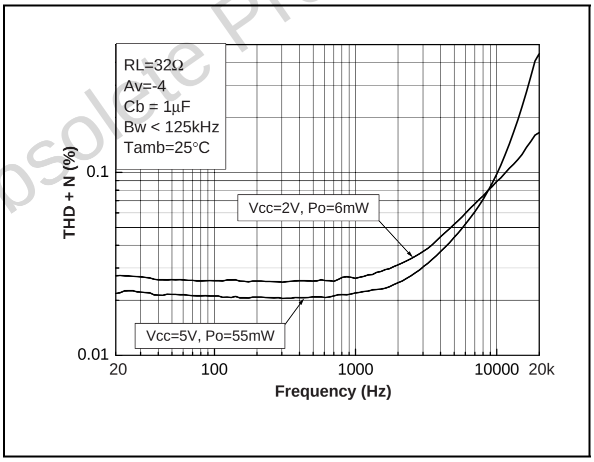


Fig. 91: THD + N vs Frequency

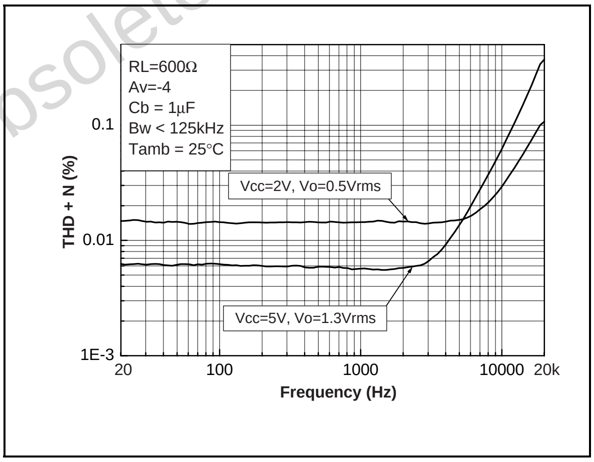
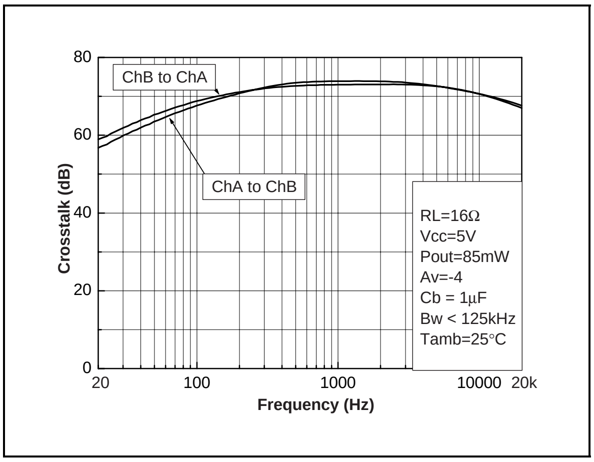


Fig. 92: Crosstalk vs Frequency



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)

Fig. 93: Crosstalk vs Frequency

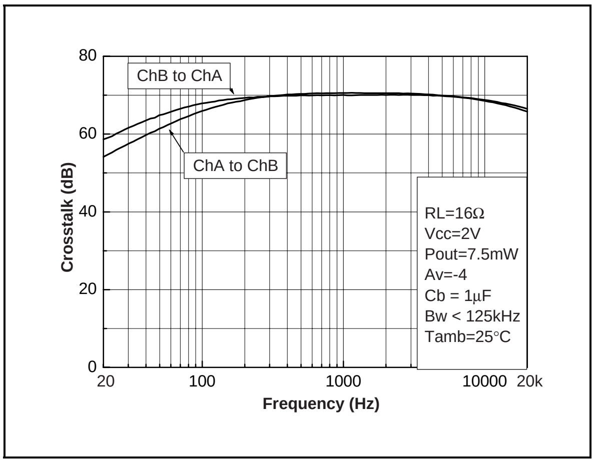


Fig. 94: Crosstalk vs Frequency

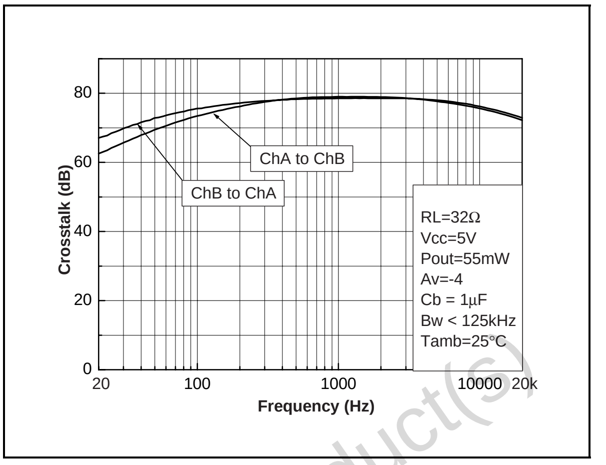


Fig. 95: Crosstalk vs Frequency

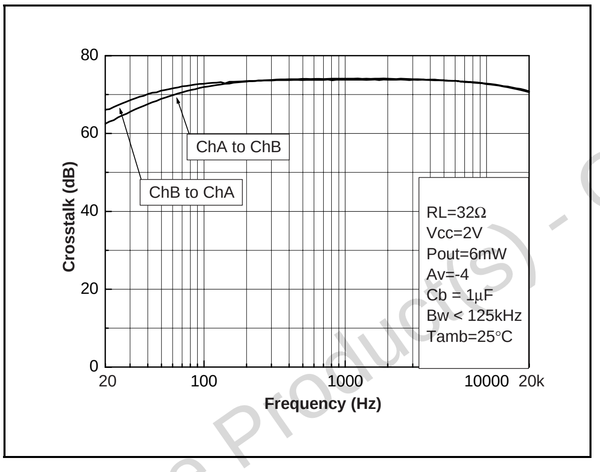


Fig. 96: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Unweighted Filter (20Hz to 20kHz)

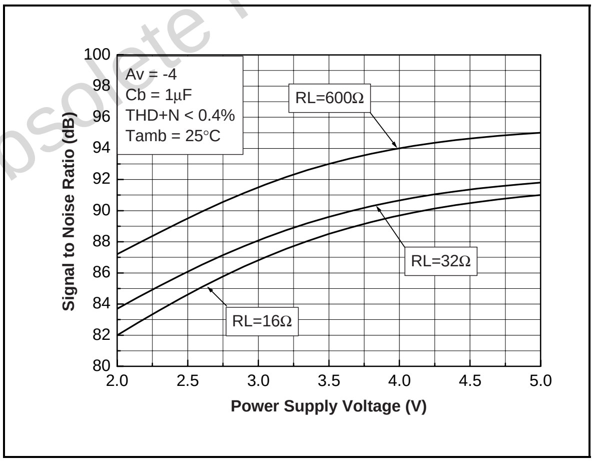


Fig. 97: Signal to Noise Ratio vs Power Supply Voltage with Weighted Filter Type A

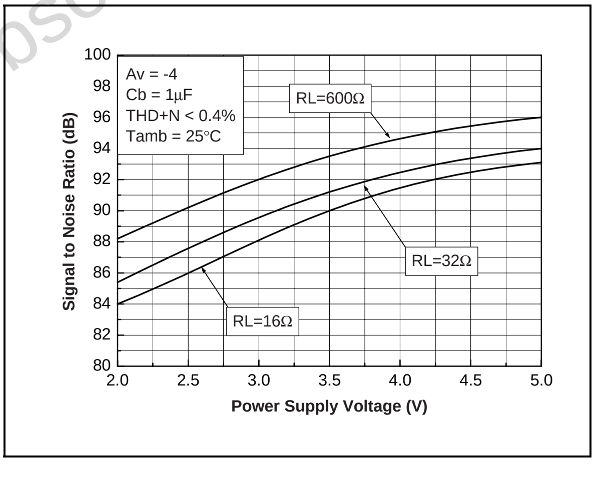
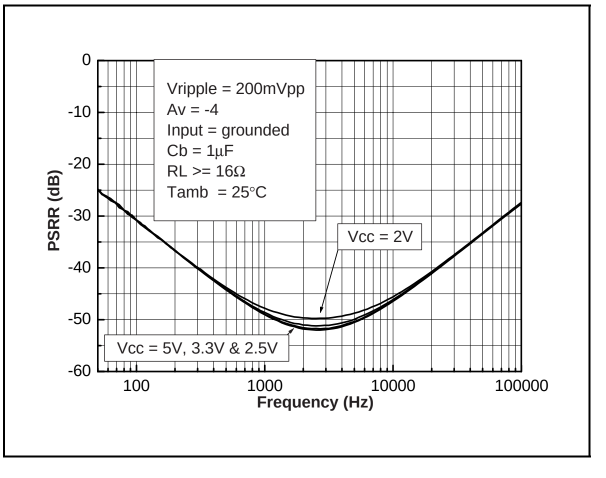


Fig. 98: PSRR vs Power Supply Voltage



Obsolete Product(s) - Obsolete Product(s)