National Semiconductor

LMV1032-06/LMV1032-15/LMV1032-25 Amplifiers for 3 Wire Analog Electret Microphones

General Description

The LMV1032 is an audio amplifier series for small form factor electret microphones. It is designed to replace the JFET preamp currently being used. The LMV1032 series is ideal for extended battery life applications, such as a bluetooth communication link. The addition of a third pin in electret microphones that incorporate the LMV1032 allows for a dramatic reduction in supply current as compared to the JFET equipped electret microphone. Microphone supply current is thus reduced to 60 µA, assuring longer battery life. The LMV1032 series is guaranteed for supply voltages from 1.7V to 5V, and has fixed voltage gains of 6 dB, 15 dB and 25 dB.

The LMV1032 series offers low output impedance over the voice bandwidth, excellent power supply rejection (PSRR), and stability over temperature.

The devices are offered in space saving 4-bump ultra thin micro SMD (TM) lead free package and are thus ideally suited for the form factor of miniature electret microphone packages.

Features

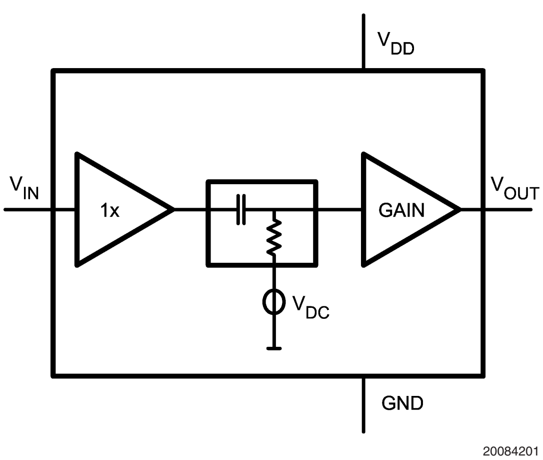
(Typical LMV1032-06, 1.7V Supply; Unless Otherwise Noted)

- Output voltage noise (A-weighted) –97 dBV
- Low supply current 60 µA
- Supply voltage 1.7V to 5V
- PSRR 84 dB
- Signal to noise ratio 58 dB
- Input capacitance 2 pF
- Input impedance >100 MΩ
- Output impedance <200Ω
- Max input signal 300 mV_{PP}
- Temperature range –40˚C to 85˚C
- Offered in 1.13 x 1.13 x 0.4mm Ultra Thin micro SMD lead free (NOPB) package

Applications

- Mobile communications - Bluetooth
- Automotive accessories
- Cellular phones
- PDAs
- Accessory microphone products

Block Diagram



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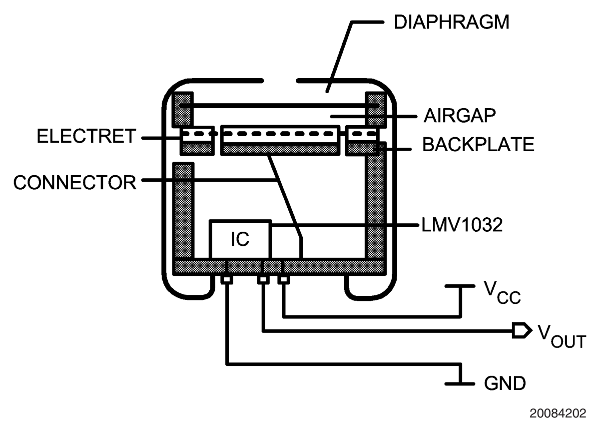
Electret Microphone



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	
Human Body Model	2500V
Machine Model	250V
Supply Voltage	
V_{DD} - GND	5.5V
Storage Temperature Range	−65˚C to 150˚C
Junction Temperature (Note 6)	150˚C max
Mounting Temperature	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235˚C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	1.7V to 5V
Temperature Range	−40˚C to +85˚C

1.7V and 5V Electrical Characteristics (Note 3)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C and V_{DD} = 1.7V and 5V. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min (Note 4)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 4)	Units
I_{DD}	Supply Current	V_{IN} = GND			60	85 **100**	μA
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio	V_{DD} = 1.7V V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP} f = 1 kHz	LMV1032-06		58		dB
			LMV1032-15		61		
			LMV1032-25		61		
		V_{DD} = 5V V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP} f = 1 kHz	LMV1032-06		59		
			LMV1036-15		61		
			LMV1032-25		62		
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	1.7V < V_{DD} < 5V	LMV1032-06	65 **60**	75		dB
			LMV1032-15	60 **55**	70		
			LMV1032-25	55 **50**	65		
V_{IN}	Max Input Signal	f = 1kHz and THD+N < 1%	LMV1032-06		300		mV_{PP}
			LMV1032-15		170		
			LMV1032-25		60		
f_{LOW}	Lower −3 dB Roll Off Frequency	R_{SOURCE} = 50Ω V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP}			70		Hz
f_{HIGH}	Upper −3 dB Roll Off Frequency	R_{SOURCE} = 50Ω V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP}	LMV1032-06		120		kHz
			LMV1032-15		75		
			LMV1032-25		21		
e_n	Output Noise	A-Weighted	LMV1032-06		−97		dBV
			LMV1032-15		−89		
			LMV1032-25		−80		
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = GND	LMV1032-06	**100**	300	**500**	mV
			LMV1032-15	**250**	500	**750**	
			LMV1032-25	**300**	600	**1000**	
R_O	Output Impedance	f = 1 kHz			<200		Ω
I_O	Output Current	V_{DD} = 1.7V, V_{OUT} = 1.7V, Sinking		0.9 **0.5**	2.3		mA
		V_{DD} = 1.7V, V_{OUT} = 0V, Sourcing		0.3 **0.2**	0.64		
		V_{DD} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.7V, Sinking		0.9 **0.5**	2.4		
		V_{DD} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 0V, Sourcing		0.4 **0.1**	1.46		

1.7V and 5V Electrical Characteristics (Note 3) (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C and V_{DD} = 1.7V and 5V. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min (Note 4)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 4)	Units
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 1 kHz V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP}	LMV1032-06		0.11		%
			LMV1032-15		0.13		
			LMV1032-25		0.35		
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance				2		pF
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance				>100		MΩ
A_V	Gain	f = 1 kHz V_{IN} = 18 mV_{PP}	LMV1032-06	5.5 **4.5**	6.2	6.7 **7.7**	dB
			LMV1032-15	14.8 **14**	15.4	16 **17**	
			LMV1032-25	24.8 **24**	25.5	26.2 **27**	

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Human Body Model (HBM) is 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.

Note 3: Electrical Table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device such that $T_J = T_A$. No guarantee of parametric performance is indicated in the electrical tables under conditions of internal self-heating where $T_J > T_A$.

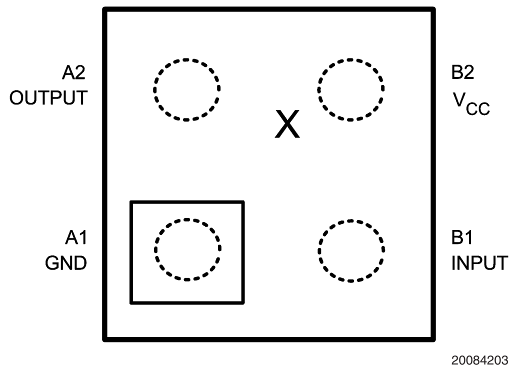
Note 4: All limits are guaranteed by design or statistical analysis.

Note 5: Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, θ_{JA} and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Connection Diagram

4-Bump Ultra Thin micro SMD



Top View

Note: - Pin numbers are referenced to package marking text orientation.

- The actual physical placement of the package marking will vary slightly from part to part. The package will designate the date code and will vary considerably. Package marking does not correlate to device type in any way.

Ordering Information

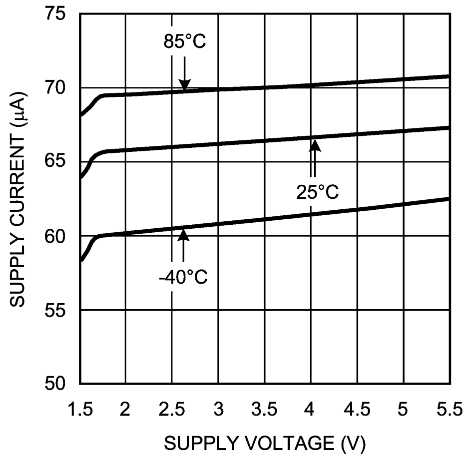
Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
4-Bump Ultra Thin micro SMD lead free	LMV1032UP-06	Date Code	250 Units Tape and Reel	UPA04QQA
	LMV1032UPX-06		3k Units Tape and Reel	
	LMV1032UP-15	Date Code	250 Units Tape and Reel	
	LMV1032UPX-15		3k Units Tape and Reel	
	LMV1032UP-25	Date Code	250 Units Tape and Reel	
	LMV1032UPX-25		3k Units Tape and Reel	

Note: The LMV1032 series is offered **only** with lead free (NOPB) solder bumps.

The LMV1032 series replaces the LMV1014.

Typical Performance Characteristics
Unless otherwise specified, V_S = 1.7V, single supply, T_A = 25˚C

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-06)



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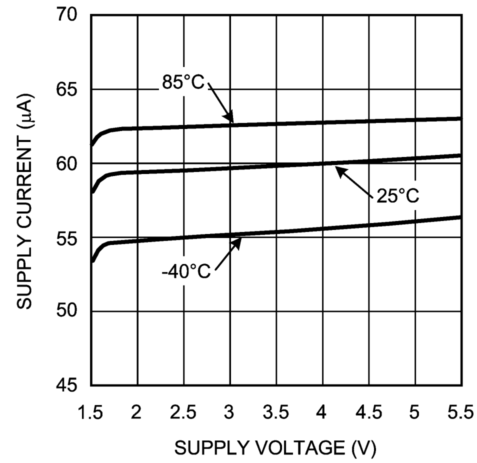
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-15)



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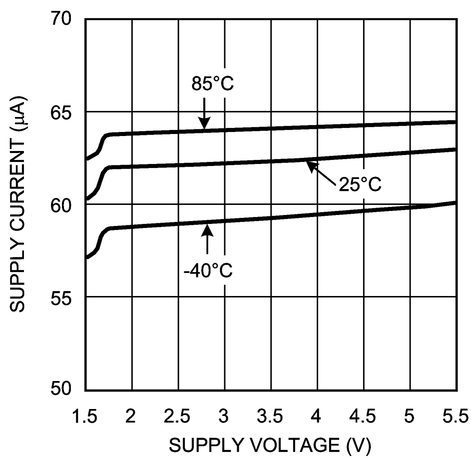
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-25)



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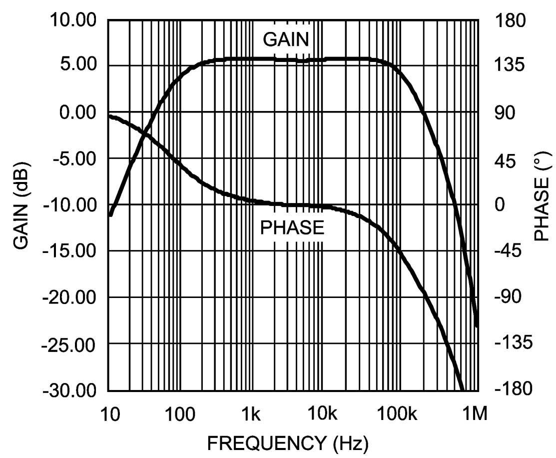
Closed Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)



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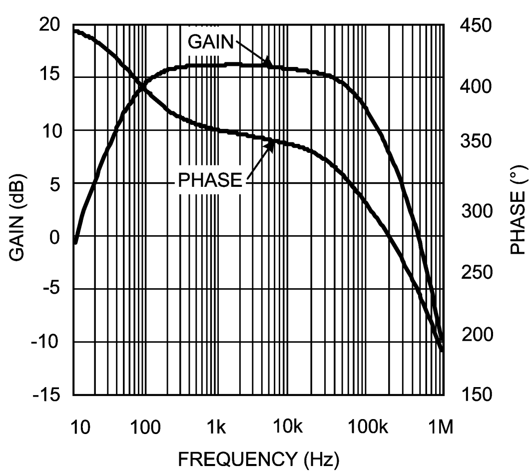
Closed Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)



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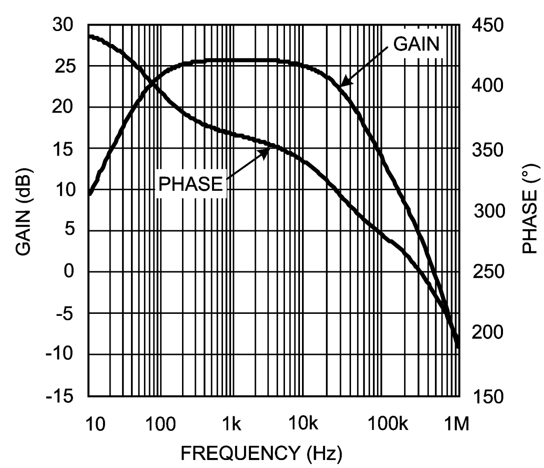
Closed Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)



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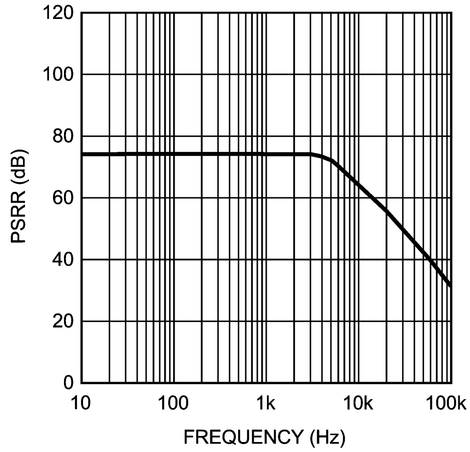
Typical Performance Characteristics
Unless otherwise specified, V_S = 1.7V, single supply, T_A = 25˚C (Continued)

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency (LMV1036-06)



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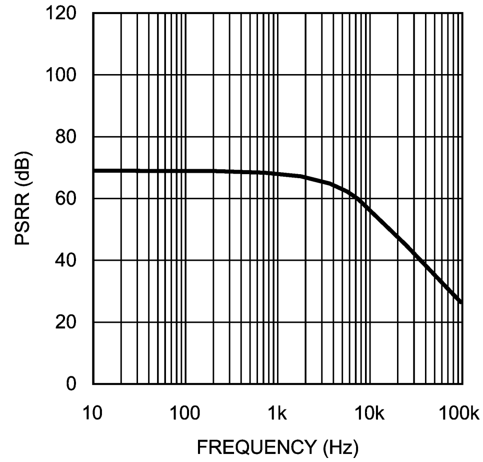
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)



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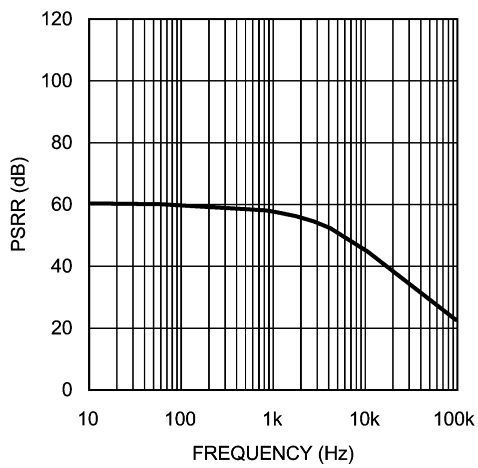
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)



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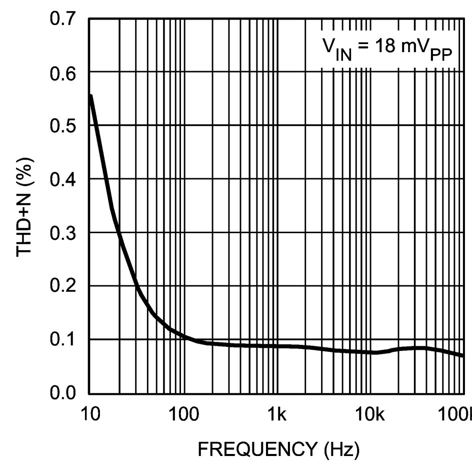
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)



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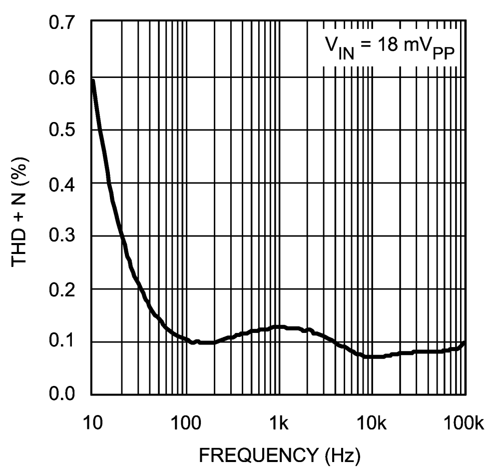
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)



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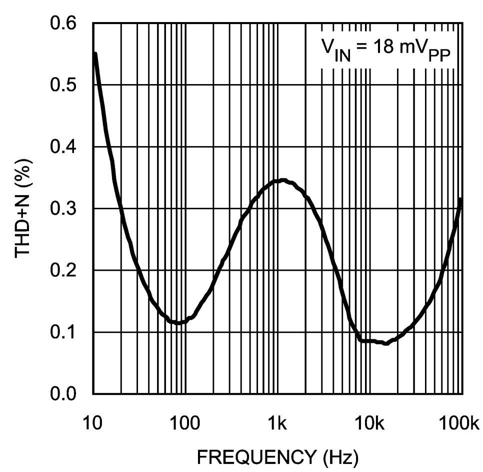
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)



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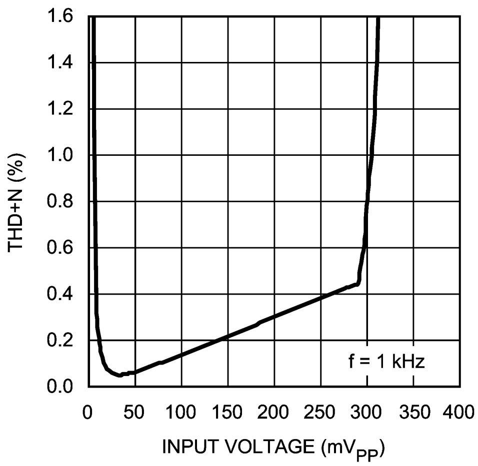
Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, V_S = 1.7V, single supply, T_A = 25˚C (Continued)

Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Input Voltage (LMV1032-06)



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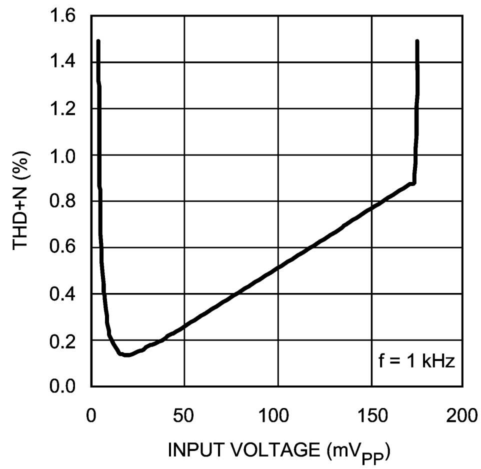
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Input Voltage (LMV1032-15)



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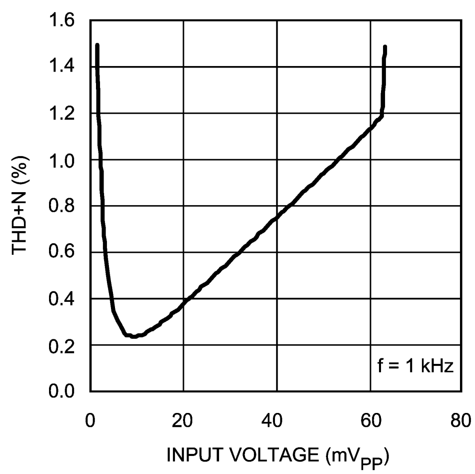
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Input Voltage (LMV1032-25)



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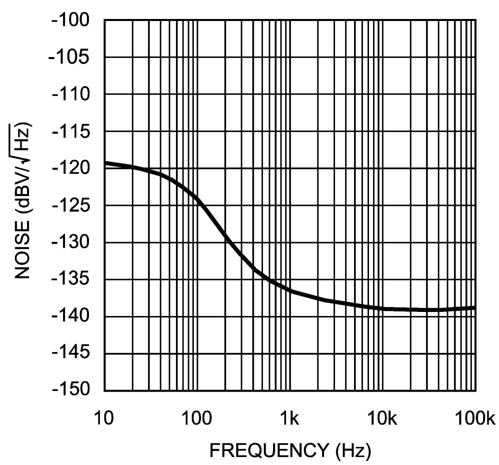
Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)



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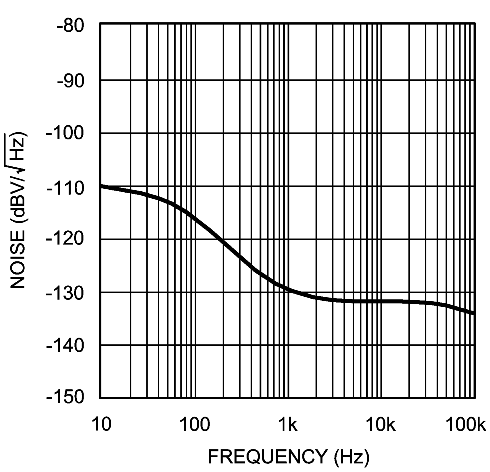
Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)



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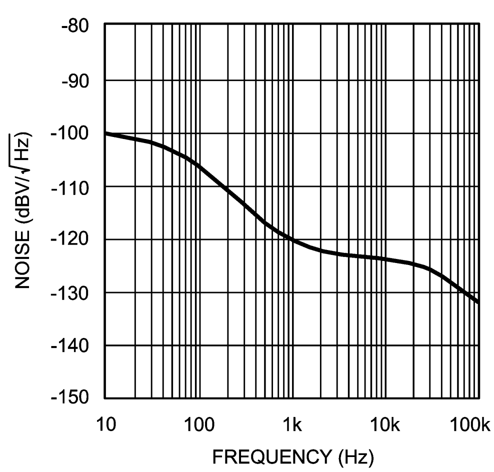
Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)



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Application Section

LOW CURRENT

The LMV1032 has low supply current for a longer battery life. The low supply current makes this amplifier suitable for microphone applications which need to be always on.

BUILT IN GAIN

The LMV1032 is offered in space saving small micro SMD package in order to fit in the metal can of a microphone. The LMV1032 is placed on the PCB inside the microphone.

The bottom side of the PCB has the pins that connect the supply voltage to the amplifier and make the output available. The input of the amplifier is connected inside the metal can via the PCB to the microphone.

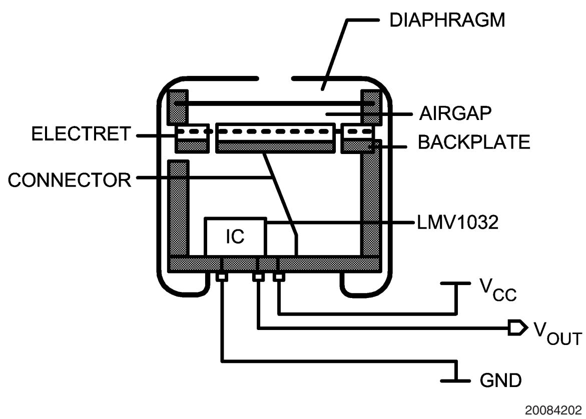


FIGURE 1. Built-in Gain

A-WEIGHTED FILTER

The human ear has a frequency range from 20 Hz to about 20 kHz. Within this range the sensitivity of the human ear is not equal for each frequency. To approach the hearing response weighting filters are introduced. One of those filters is the A-weighted filter.

The A-weighted filter is usually used in signal to noise ratio measurements, where sound is compared to device noise. It improves the correlation of the measured data to the signal to noise ratio perceived by the human ear.

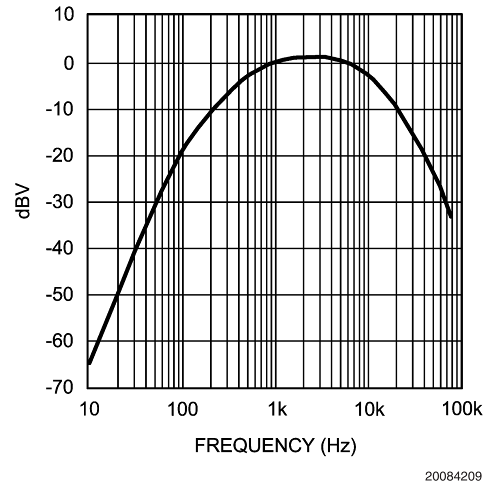


FIGURE 2. A-Weighted Filter

MEASURING NOISE AND SNR

The overall noise of the LMV1032 is measured within the frequency band from 10 Hz to 22 kHz using an A-weighted filter. The input of the LMV1032 is connected to ground with a 5 pF capacitor.

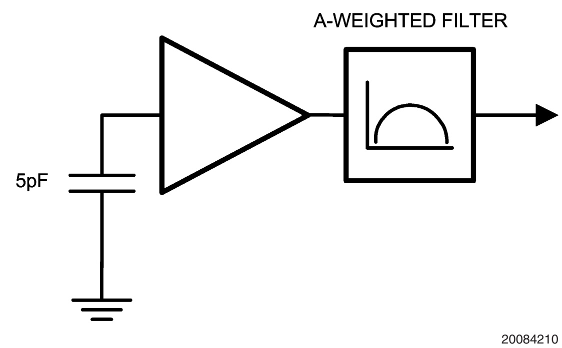


FIGURE 3. Noise Measurement Setup

Signal to noise ratio (SNR) is measured with a 1 kHz input signal of 18 mV_{PP} using an A-weighted filter. This represents a sound pressure level of 94 dB SPL. No input capacitor is connected.

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL

The volume of sound applied to a microphone is usually stated as a pressure level referred to the threshold of hearing of the human ear. The sound pressure level (SPL) in decibels is defined by:

Sound pressure level (dB) = 20 log P_m/P_O

Where,

P_m is the measured sound pressure

P_O is the threshold of hearing (20µPa)

In order to be able to calculate the resulting output voltage of the microphone for a given SPL, the sound pressure in dB SPL needs to be converted to the absolute sound pressure in dBPa. This is the sound pressure level in decibels referred to 1 Pascal (Pa).

Application Section (Continued)

The conversion is given by:

dBPa = dB SPL + 20*log 20 μPa

dBPa = dB SPL - 94 dB

Translation from absolute sound pressure level to a voltage is specified by the sensitivity of the microphone. A conventional microphone has a sensitivity of –44 dBV/Pa.

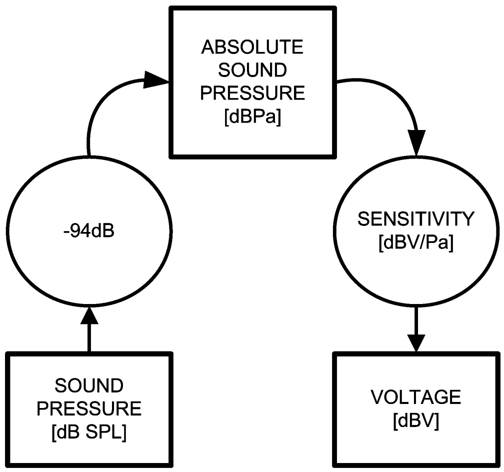


FIGURE 4. dB SPL to dBV Conversion

Example: Busy traffic is 70 dB SPL

V_{OUT} = 70 –94 –44 = –68 dBV

This is equivalent to 1.13 mV_{PP}

Since the LMV1032-06 has a gain of 2 (6 dB) over the JFET, the output voltage of the microphone is 2.26 mV_{PP}. By implementing the LMV1032-06, the sensitivity of the microphone is –38 dBV/Pa (–44 + 6).

LOW FREQUENCY CUT OFF FILTER

To reduce noise on the output of the microphone a low cut filter has been implemented. This filter reduces the effect of wind and handling noise.

It's also helpful to reduce the proximity effect in directional microphones. This effect occurs when the sound source is very close to the microphone. The lower frequencies are amplified which gives a bass sound. This amplification can cause an overload, which results in a distortion of the signal.

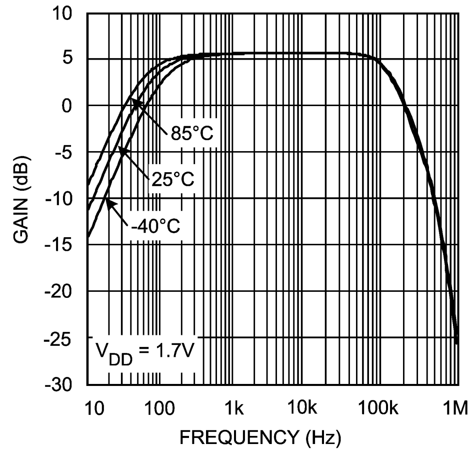


FIGURE 5. Gain vs. Frequency Over Temperature

The LMV1032 is optimized to be used in audio band applications. By using the LMV1032, the gain response is flat within the audio band and has the linearity and temperature stability.

ADVANTAGE OF THREE PINS

The LMV1032 ECM solution has three pins instead of two pins as in the case of a JFET solution. The third pin provides the advantage of a low supply current, high PSRR and eliminates the need for additional components.

Noise pick-up by a microphone in a cell phone is a well-known problem. A conventional JFET circuit is sensitive for noise pick-up because of its high output impedance. The output impedance is usually around 2.2 kΩ. By providing separate output and supply pins a much lower output impedance is achieved and therefore is less sensitive to noise pick-up.

RF noise is amongst other caused by non-linear behavior. The non-linear behavior of the amplifier at high frequencies, well above the usable bandwidth of the device, causes AM-demodulation of high frequency signals. The AM modulation contained in such signals folds back into the audio band, thereby disturbing the intended microphone signal. The GSM signal of a cell phone is such an AM-modulated signal. The modulation frequency of 216 Hz and its harmonics can be observed in the audio band. This type of noise is called bumblebee noise.

EXTERNAL PRE-AMPLIFIER APPLICATION

The LMV1032 can also be used outside of an ECM as a space saving external pre-amplifier. In this application, the LMV1032 follows a phantom biased JFET microphone in the circuit (*Figure 6*). The input of the LMV1032 is connected to the microphone via the 2.2 µF capacitor. The advantage of this circuit versus one with only a JFET microphone are the additional gain and the high pass filter of the LMV1032. The high pass filter makes the output signal more robust and less sensitive to low frequency disturbances. The LMV1032 should be placed as close as possible to the microphone.

Application Section (Continued)

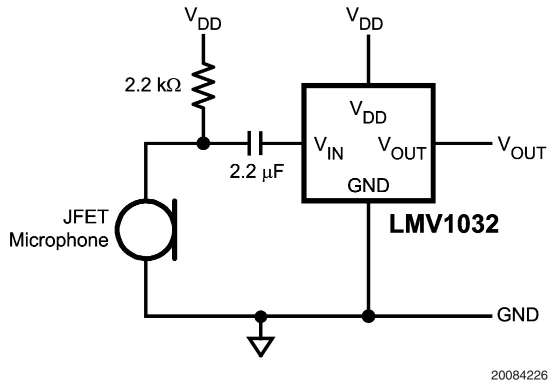
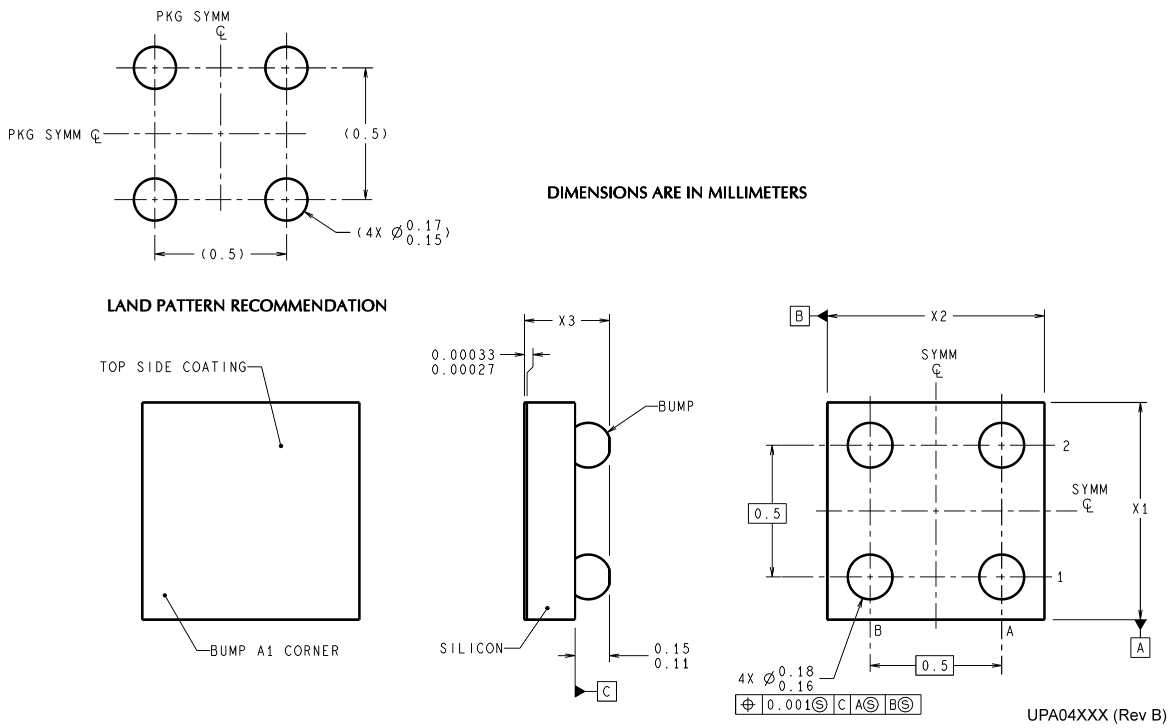


FIGURE 6. LMV1032 as external pre-amplifier

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

1. TITANIUM COATING.
2. FOR SOLDER BUMP COMPOSITION, SEE "SOLDER INFORMATION" IN THE PACKAGING SECTION OF THE NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR WEB PAGE (www.national.com).
3. RECOMMEND NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED LANDING PAD.
4. PIN A1 IS ESTABLISHED BY LOWER LEFT CORNER WITH RESPECT TO TEXT ORIENTATION.
5. XXX IN DRAWING NUMBER REPRESENTS PACKAGE SIZE VARIATION WHERE X1 IS PACKAGE WIDTH, X2 IS PACKAGE LENGTH AND X3 IS PACKAGE HEIGHT.
6. REFERENCE JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-211. VARIATION BC.

4-Bump Ultra Thin micro SMD
NS Package Number UPA04QQA
X1 = 1.133mm   X2 = 1.133mm   X3 = 0.4mm

Notes

National Semiconductor
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Support Center
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Tel: 1-800-272-9959

National Semiconductor
Europe Customer Support Center
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Email: europe.support@nsc.com
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Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

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Asia Pacific Customer
Support Center
Email: ap.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor
Japan Customer Support Center
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