# Calculation Report: Monolithic Power Amplifier PRO-Q2

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EQ2.a
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# 1 Introduction

In this calculation report the monolithic power amplifier is determined and calculated.

## 2 Monolithic Power Amplifier

### 2.1 Requirements

The power amplifier has the following specifications:

- Input impedance of at least 50 k$\Omega$
- Output power: 15 W sine in $R_{load}$ = 8 $\Omega$ at 1 kHz
- Frequency range: 10 Hz to 100 kHz ($-3$ dB) at $P_{load}$ = 0.5 W in 8 $\Omega$

### 2.2 Chosen Power Amplifier

For the power amplifier, the LM1875 (Farnell code: 1468913) was chosen. This specific power amplifier has been chosen because the LM1875 meets the specified requirements.

### 2.3 Calculations

Since the LM1875 is used as an inverting amplifier, the impedance $Z_{in}$ will be equal to $R_1$ as depicted in the following diagram.

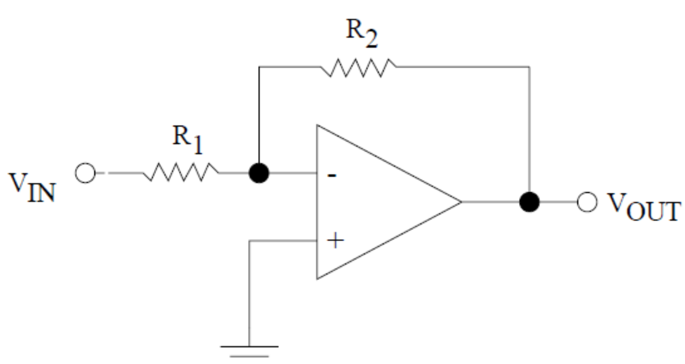


Figure 1: Inverting amplifier diagram

$Z_{in}$ is required to be at least 50 k$\Omega$. Thus, the chosen value of $R_1$ will have to be at least 50 k$\Omega$ in order to meet the specified requirement.

For determining the maximum output voltage and current, it is assumed the amplifier drives an 8 Ω load at 15 W.

The formula for the power equals to:

$$P = U \cdot I \tag{1}$$

Therefore the following formulas can be derived:

$$U_{OUT,max} = \sqrt{P \cdot R} = \sqrt{15 \cdot 8} = 11V \tag{2}$$

$$I_{OUT,max} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}} = 1,37A \tag{3}$$

The amplifier has a bandwidth of 70 kHz at 20 W output power. However, the desired dynamic range of 10 Hz to 100 kHz can be easily achieved at lower power outputs. No additional calculations need to be done for the power amplifier in order to realize a frequency range of 10 Hz to 10 kHz. The dynamic range can be controlled through software since the filters on the preamplifier are controlled by the digital control unit. According to the datasheet from LM1875 [1] the supply voltage needs to be approximately ±18 V to accomodate to the 15 W output power.

With this information, the voltage gain can be determined by using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}} \tag{4}$$

Since $\mathrm{U_{out}} = \mathrm{U_{out,max}} = 11$ V and $\mathrm{U_{in}} = 18$ V (the voltage delivered by the supply), the gain will be $\frac{11}{18} \approx 0,61$. Expressed in decibels, this is equal to $20 \cdot \log(\frac{11}{18}) \approx -4,28$ dB.

It is now also possible to deduce the output impedance $\mathrm{Z_{out}}$ using the following equation:

$$\frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}} = \frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{in}} \tag{5}$$

Filling in the known values, $\mathrm{Z_{out}}$ can be determined as follows:

$$\frac{11}{18} = \frac{Z_{out}}{50 \cdot 10^3} \Longrightarrow Z_{out} = 50 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{11}{18} \approx 30,6\Omega \tag{6}$$

# References


[1] Texas Instruments. (2004, May). “*LM1875 20W Audio Power Amplifier*” [online]. Available: http://www.farnell.com/datasheets/1703151.pdf [April 3, 2015].