

# LM2005 20 Watt Automotive Power Amplifier

### **General Description**

The LM2005 is a dual high power amplifier, designed to deliver optimum performance and reliability for automotive applications. High current capability (3.5A) enables the device to deliver 10W/channel into  $2\Omega$  (LM2005T-S), or 20W bridged monaural (LM2005T-M) into  $4\Omega$ , with low distortion.

#### **Features**

- Wide supply range (8V-18V)
- Externally programmable gain
- With or without bootstrap
- Low distortion
- Low noise

- High peak current capability
- P<sub>O</sub>=20W bridge
- High voltage protection
- AC and DC output short circuit protection to ground or across load
- Thermal protection
- Inductive load protection
- Accidental open ground protection
- Immunity to 40V power supply transients
- 3°C/W device dissipation
- Pin for pin compatible with TDA2005

### **Connection Diagram**

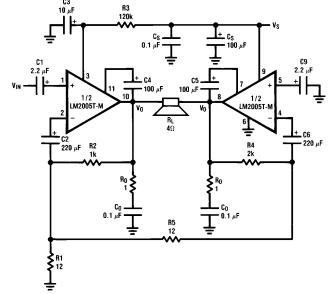
Plastic Package
TAB CONNECTED
TO PIN 6

BOOTSTRAP 1

BOOTSTRAP 2 D GND INPUT + 2 D INPUT - 2 BYPASS D INPUT - 1 INPUT + 1

TL/H/5129-1

# **Typical Application**



TL/H/5129-2

Order Number LM2005T-S or LM2005T-M See NS Package Number TA11A

TOP VIEW

FIGURE 1. 20W Bridge Amplifier Application and Test Circuit

### **LM2005T-M and LM2005T-S Absolute Maximum Ratings**

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

Operating Supply Voltage DC Supply Voltage (Note 1) 28V Peak Supply Voltage (50 ms) 40V Output Current Repetitive (Note 2) 3.5A Non-Repetitive 4.5A Power Dissipation 30W Operating Temperature -40°C to +85°C Storage Temperature  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 seconds) 260°C

### LM2005T-M

 $\textbf{Electrical Characteristics} \ \ \text{Refer to the bridge application circuit, } \ \ \textit{Figure 1}, \ \ \textit{T}_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, \ \textit{A}_{V} = 50 \ \textit{dB}, \ \ \textit{A}_{V} = 50 \ \textit{A}_{V} = 50 \ \textit{dB}, \ \ \textit{A}_{V} =$ R<sub>th (heatsink)</sub> = 4°C/W, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test C	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Supply Voltage			8		18	V
Output Offset Voltage (Note 3) (between Pin 8 and 10)	$V_S = 14.4V$ $V_S = 13.2V$			±20	± 150 ± 150	mV mV
Total Quiescent Drain Current Includes Current in Feedback Resistors	$V_S = 14.4V$ $V_S = 13.2V$	_		75 70	150 160	mA mA
Output Power	$d = 10\%$ $V_S = 14.4V$ $V_S = 13.2V$	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$	18 20 17	20 22 19		w w w
THD	$\begin{split} f &= 1 \text{ kHz} \\ V_S &= 14.4 \text{V} \\ P_O &= 50 \text{ mW to} \\ V_S &= 13.2 \text{V} \\ P_O &= 50 \text{ mW to} \end{split}$	$0.15W$ $R_L = 3.2\Omega$			1	%
Input Sensitivity	f = 1  kHz $P_O = 2W$ $P_O = 2W$	_		9		mV mV
Input Resistance	f = 1 kHz		70			kΩ
Low Frequency Roll Off (-3 dB)	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$				40	Hz
High Frequency Roll Off (−3 dB)	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$		20			kHz
Closed Loop Voltage Gain	f = 1 kHz		45	50		dB
Total Input Noise Voltage	$R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (Note 4)}$			3	10	μV
Supply Voltage Rejection	$R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $C_4 = 10 \mu\text{F}$	$f_{ripple} = 100 \text{ Hz}$ $V_{ripple} = 0.5 V$	45	55		dB
Efficiency	$V_S = 14.4V$ $P_O = 20W$ $P_O = 22W$ $V_S = 13.2V$ $P_O = 19W$	$\begin{aligned} R_L &= 4\Omega \\ R_L &= 3.2\Omega \\ f &= 1 \; kHz \end{aligned}$		60 60 58		% %
Output Voltage with One Side of the Speaker Shorted to Ground  Note 1: Internal voltage limit. Shuts down above 20V	$V_S = 14.4V$ $V_S = 13.2V$	$R_L = 4\Omega$ $R_L = 3.2V$			2	V

Note 2: Internal current limit. Note 3: For LM2005T-M only.

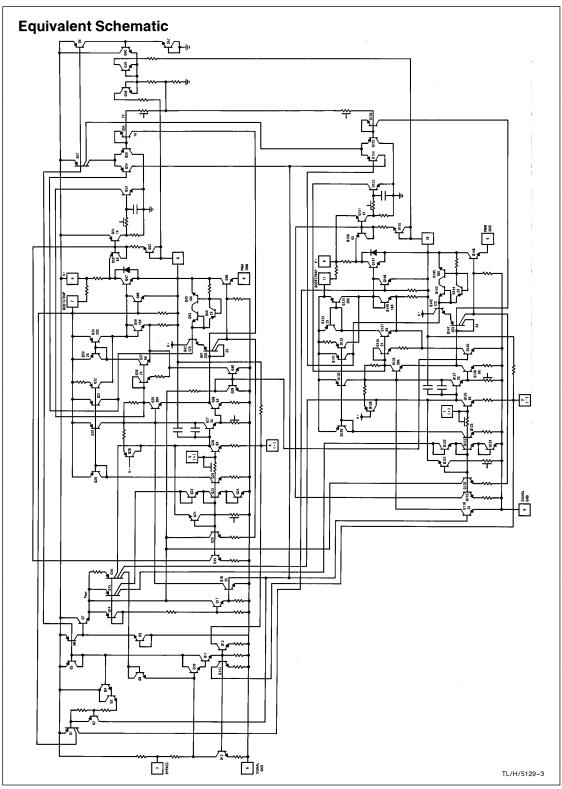
Note 4: Bandwidth filter: 22 Hz to 22 kHz.

 $\label{eq:LM2005T-S} \textbf{Electrical Characteristics} \text{ Refer to the stereo application circuit, } \textit{Figure 2, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}$C, $G_{v} = 50$ dB, $R_{th (heatsink)} = 4^{\circ}$C/W, unless otherwise specified}$ 

Parameter	Test	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Supply Voltage			8		18	V
Quiescent Output Voltage	V <sub>S</sub> = 14.4V		6.6	7.2	7.8	V
	V <sub>S</sub> = 13.2V		6	6.6	7.2	V
Total Quiescent Drain Current	$V_{S} = 14.4V$			65	120	mA
Includes Current in Feedback Resistors	V <sub>S</sub> = 13.2V	1. 100/		62	120	mA
Output Power (Each Channel)	f = 1  kHz $V_S = 14.4 \text{ V}$	$d = 10\%$ $R_1 = 4\Omega$	6	6.5		w
(Lash shamo)	*5	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$	7	8		W
		$R_L = 2\Omega$	9	10		W
		$R_L = 1.6\Omega$	10	11		W
	$V_{S} = 13.2V$	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$	6	6.5		W
	V <sub>S</sub> = 16V	$R_L = 1.6\Omega$ $R_L = 2\Omega$	9	10 12		W
THD	f = 1 kHz	11[ 212		12		- **
(Each Channel)	$V_{S} = 14.4V$	$R_1 = 4\Omega$				
(Zaon ename)	$P_O = 50 \text{ mW to}$	-		0.2	1	%
	V <sub>S</sub> = 14.4V	$R_L = 2\Omega$				
	$P_O = 50 \text{ mW to}$			0.3	1	%
	$V_S = 13.2V$	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$		0.2	1	%
	$P_0 = 50 \text{ mW to}$ $V_S = 13.2 \text{V}$	$R_{l} = 1.6\Omega$	1	0.2	'	7/0
	$P_O = 40 \text{ mW to}$	-		0.3	1	%
Cross Talk	$V_{S} = 14.4V$		40	-00		ID.
(Note 5)	$R_L = 4\Omega$	f = 1 kHz	40	60		dB
	$V_{O} = 4 V_{rms}$	f = 40 kH=		40		40
	$R_g = 5 k\Omega$	f = 10 kHz		40		dB
Input Saturation Voltage			300			mV
Input Sensitivity	f = 1  kHz	$P_O = 1W$				
		$R_L = 4\Omega$		6		mV
Innut Decistance	f = 1 kHz	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$	70	5.5		1.0
Input Resistance	I — I KHZ	Non-Inverting Input Inverting Input	70	200		kΩ kΩ
Low Frequency Roll Off (-3 dB)	$R_L = 2\Omega$	Inverting input		10	50	Hz
High Frequency Roll Off (-3 dB)	$R_L = 2\Omega$		15		30	kHz
Voltage Gain (Open Loop)	f = 1 kHz		13	90		dB
Voltage Gain (Closed Loop)	f = 1 kHz		48	50	51	dB
Closed Loop Gain Matching	1 1 1112		40	0.5	31	dB
Total Input Noise Voltage	$R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (Note 6)}$			1.5	5	μV
Supply Voltage Rejection	$R_0 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	f <sub>ripple</sub> =100 Hz				
Supply Voltage Hejection	$C_3 = 10 \mu\text{F}$	V <sub>ripple</sub> =0.5V	35	45		dB
Efficiency	V <sub>S</sub> = 14.4V	f = 1 kHz				
-	$R_L = 4\Omega$	$P_{O} = 6.5W$		70		%
	$R_L = 2\Omega$	$P_0 = 10W$		60		%
	$V_{S} = 13.2V$	f = 1 kHz				
	$R_L = 3.2\Omega$	$P_{O} = 6.5W$	1	70	I	%

Note 5: For LM2005T-S only.

Note 6: Bandwidth filter: 22 Hz to 22 kHz.



## **External Components** (Figure 2)

Components 1. R1, R2	Comments Sets voltage gain,	Components 5. C4, C5	Comments Bootstrap capacitors, used to increase			
R5, R4			drive to output stage.			
	$A_V \approx 1 + \frac{R'}{R1}$ for one channel,	6. C3	Improves power supply rejection. Increasing C3 increases turn-on delay (approximately 2 ms per μF).			
	$A_V = 1 + \frac{R'}{R5}$ for the other. Where R' is the equivalent resistance	7. C2, C6	Inverting input DC decouple. Low frequency pole:			
re	of R2 in parallel with an internal 10k resistor:		$F_L 2 = \frac{1}{2\pi Z \text{(inverting)C2}}$			
	$R' = \frac{10k \bullet R2}{R2 + 10k}.$		Z (inverting) $\approx$ 10 k $\Omega$ .			
	H2+10k If R2 ≤ 10k, then	8. C <sub>C</sub>	Output coupling capacitor. Isolates pins 10 and 8 from load. Low			
$A_{V} \cong 1 + \frac{R2}{R1}.$			frequency pole;			
2. R3	Adjusts output symmetry for maximum power output.		$F_L 3 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_L C_C}$			
3. R <sub>O</sub> , C <sub>O</sub>	Works to stabilize internal output stage. Necessary for stability. Co should be ceramic disc or equivalently good high frequency capacitor.	9. C <sub>S</sub>	Power supply filtering.			
4. C1, C9	Input coupling capacitor. Low frequency pole set by					
	$F_L 1 = \frac{1}{2\pi Z \text{ (non-inverting) C1}}$ . Decreasing capacitor value will also					

# Typical Applications (Continued)

increase noise.

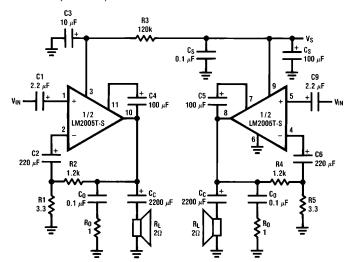
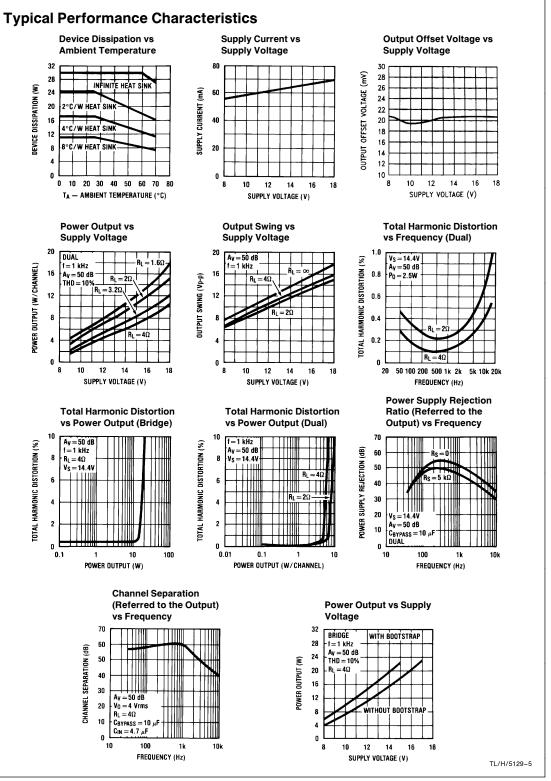


FIGURE 2. 10W/Channel Stereo Amplifier Application and Test Circuit



### **Application Hints**

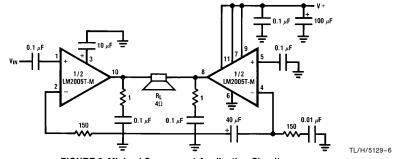
The high current capability of the LM2005 allows it to continuously endure either AC or DC short circuit of the output with a maximum supply voltage of 16V. This will protect the loudspeaker in a bridge mode, when a DC short of the output occurs on one side of the speaker. The device will prevent the speaker from destruction by reducing the DC across the load (bridge mode) to typically less than 2  $V_{\rm DC}(V_{\rm S}\!=\!14.4V,~R_{\rm L}\!=\!4\Omega),$  by an internal current pullback method.

The LM2005 can withstand a constant 28  $V_{DC}$  on the supply with no damage (maximum operating voltage is 18V). The device is also protected from load dump or dangerous transients up to 40V for 50 ms (every 1000 ms) on the supply with no damage.

Protection diodes protect the device driving inductive loads, during which the load can generate voltages greater than

supply or less than ground levels. The protection diodes will clamp these transients to a safe  $V_{\mbox{\footnotesize{BE}}}$  above and below the rails

The bridge configuration in Figure 3 is designed for applications requiring minimal printed circuit board area and maximum cost effectiveness. The circuit will function with the elimination of bootstrap components R3, C4 and C5 (refer to Figure 1). This will result in less output power by decreasing output voltage swing to the load. By using internal feedback resistors (typically 10 k $\Omega$ ), feedback components R2, R3 and C2 (Figure 1) may be omitted where closed loop voltage gain accuracy is not critical. The net result is a stable, cost effective circuit that will satisfy many application needs.



 $A_V = 41.5 dB @ 1 kHz$ 

FIGURE 3. Minimal Component Application Circuit

#### Component Side (Scale 2:1)

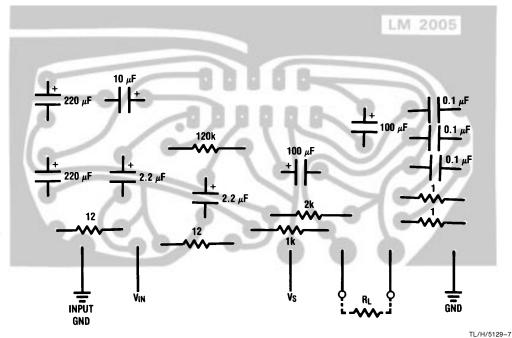
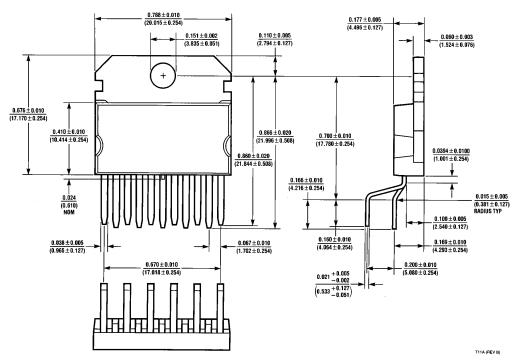


FIGURE 4. Printed Circuit Board Layout for LM2005

### Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)

Lit. # 107847



11-Lead TO-220 Power Package (T) Order Number LM2005T-S or LM2005T-M NS Package Number T11A

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**National Semiconductor** 

National Semiconducto Corporation 1111 West Bardin Road Arlington, TX 76017 Tel: 1(800) 272-9959 Fax: 1(800) 737-7018

**National Semiconductor** Europe

Fax: (+49) 0-180-530 85 86 Fax: (+49) U-18U-35U oo oo Email: onjwge@tevm2.nsc.com Deutsch Tel: (+49) 0-180-530 85 85 English Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 78 32 Français Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 93 58 Italiano Tel: (+49) 0-180-534 16 80 **National Semiconductor** 

Hong Kong Ltd.

13th Floor, Straight Block,
Ocean Centre, 5 Canton Rd.
Tsimshatsui, Kowloon Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2737-1600 Fax: (852) 2736-9960

National Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Tel: 81-043-299-2309
Fax: 81-043-299-2408