LM386

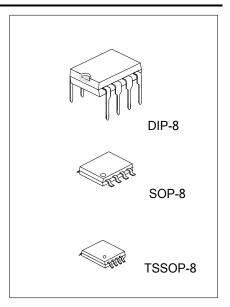
LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

LOW VOLTAGE AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

DESCRIPTION

The UTC LM386 is a power amplifier, designed for use in low voltage consumer applications. The gain is internally set to 20 to keep external part count low, but the addition of an external resistor and capacitor between pin 1 and pin 8 will increase the gain to any value up from 20 to 200.

The inputs are ground referenced while the output automatically biases to one-half the supply voltage. The guiescent power drain is only 24 milliwatts when operating from a 6 volt supply, making the LM386 ideal for battery operation.



FEATURES

*Battery Operation

*Minimum External Parts

*Wide Supply Voltage Range: 4V~12V *Low Quiescent Current Drain:4mA

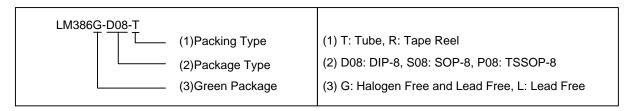
*Voltage Gains: 20~200 *Ground Referenced Input

*Self-Centering Output Quiescent Voltage

*Low Distortion: 0.2% (Av=20, $V_S=6V$, $R_L=8\Omega$, $P_O=125mW$, f=1kHz)

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Ordering | Dookogo | Dooking | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--|
| Lead Free | Halogen Free | Package | Packing | |
| LM386L-D08-T | LM386G-D08-T | DIP-8 | Tube | |
| LM386L-S08-R | LM386G-S08-R | SOP-8 | Tape Reel | |
| LM386L-P08-R | LM386G-P08-R | TSSOP-8 | Tape Reel | |

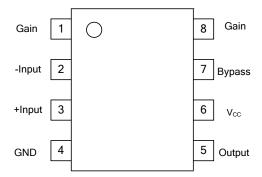


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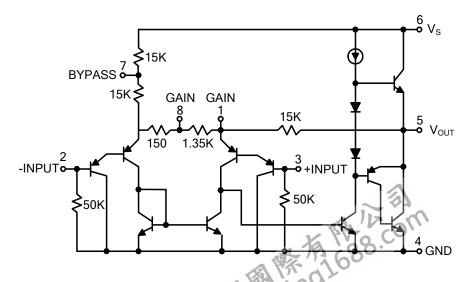
MARKING

| PACKAGE | MARKING | | |
|---------|---|--|--|
| DIP-8 | Date Code UTC DDDD LM386 C: Lead Free G: Halogen Free Lot Code | | |
| SOP-8 | B 7 6 5 UTC DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD | | |
| TSSOP-8 | Date Code LM386 Li Lead Free G: Halogen F Lot Code | | |

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| PARAMETER | | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNIT |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | | V _{CC} | 15 | V |
| Input Voltage | | V_{IN} | -0.4V ~ +0.4V | V |
| Power Dissipation | DIP-8 | P _D | 1250 | mW |
| | SOP-8 | | 600 | mW |
| | TSSOP-8 | | 600 | mW |
| Junction Temperature | | T_J | +125 | °C |
| Operating Temperature | | T _{OPR} | -40 ~ +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | | T _{STG} | -40 ~ + 150 | °C |

Note:1. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied. The device could be damaged beyond Absolute maximum ratings.

■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T_A=25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Operating Supply Voltage | Vs | | 4 | | 12 | V |
| Quiescent Current | I_{Q} | V _S =6V, V _{IN} =0 | | 4 | 8 | mA |
| Output Power | Pout | $V_S=6V$, $R_L=8\Omega$, $THD=10\%$ | 250 | 325 | | mW |
| | | $V_S=9V$, $R_L=8\Omega$, $THD=10\%$ | 500 | 700 | | |
| Voltage Gain | G∨ | V _S =6V, f=1kHz | | 26 | | dB |
| | | 10µF from pin 1 to pin 8 | | 46 | | dB |
| Bandwidth | BW | V _S =6V , Pin1 and pin 8 open | | 300 | | kHz |
| Total Harmonic Distortion | THD | P _{OUT} =125mW, V _S =6V, f=1kHz | 0.2 | | % | |
| | | R _L =8Ω pin1 and pin 8 open | 0.2 | | | |
| Rejection Ratio | RR | V _S =6V, f=1kHz, C _{BYPASS} =10μF | 50 | | | dB |
| | | pin1and pin 8 open, Referred to output | | | | uБ |
| Input Resistance | R _{IN} | | | 50 | | kΩ |
| Input Bias Current | I _{BIAS} | V _S =6V Pin2 and pin 3 open | | 250 | | nA |



APPLICATION NOTES

GAIN CONTROL

To make the **LM386** a more versatile amplifier, two pins(1and 8) are provided for gain control. With pins 1 and 8 open the 1.35 $k\Omega$ resistor sets the gain at 20 (26dB), If a capacitor is put from pin 1 to 8, bypassing the 1.35 $k\Omega$ resistor, the gain will go up to 200 (46dB). If a resistor is placed in series with the capacitor, the gain can be set to any value from 20 to 200. Gain control can also be done by capacitively coupling a resistor (or FET) from pin 1 to ground.

Additional external components can be placed in parallel with the internal feedback resistors to tailor the gain and frequency response for individual applications. For example we can compensate poor speaker bass response by frequency shaping the feedback path. This is done with a series RC from pin 1 to 5 (paralleling the internal 15 k Ω resistor). For 6 dB effective bass boost: R=15 k Ω , the lowest value for good stable operation is R=10 k Ω , if pin 8 is open, If pins 1 and 8 are bypassed then R as low as 2 k Ω can be used. This restriction is because the amplifier is only compensated for closed-loop gains greater than 9.

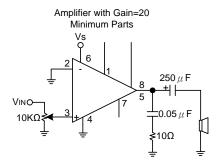
INPUT BIASING

The schematic shows that both inputs are biased to ground with a 50 k Ω resistor. The base current of the input transistors is about 250nA, so the inputs are at about 12.5mW when left open. If the dc source resistance driving the **LM386** is higher than 250 k Ω it will contribute very little additional offset (about 2.5mW at the input, 50mW at the output). If the dc source resistance is less than 10 k Ω , then shorting the unused input to ground will keep the offset low (about 2.5mV at the input, 50 mV at the output). For dc source resistances between these values we can eliminate excess offset by putting a resistor from the unused input to ground, equal in value to the dc source resistance. Of course all offset problems are eliminated if the input is capacitively coupled.

When using the **LM386** with higher gains (bypassing the 1.35 k Ω resistor between pins 1 and 8) it is necessary to bypass the unused input, preventing degradation of gain and possible instabilities. This is done with a 0.1 μ F capacitor or a short to ground depending on the dc source resistance on the driven input.



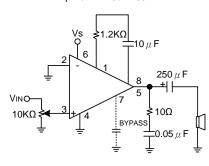
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT



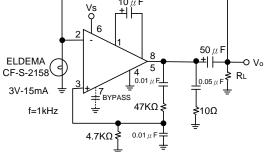
250 μ F 0.05 μ F 10ΚΩ

Amplifier with Gain=200

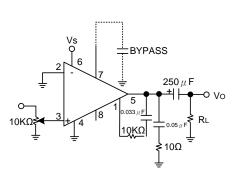
Amplifier with Gain=50



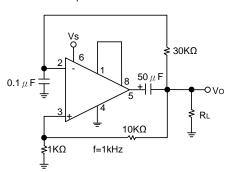
Low Distortion Power Wienbridge Oscillator 390Ω



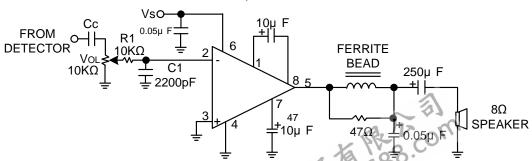
Amplifier with Bass Boost



Square Ware Oscillator



AM Radio Power Amplifier



- Notes: 1: Twist Supply lead and supply ground very tightly.

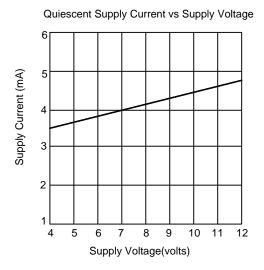
 - 2. . Mol Speaker read and ground very tightly.

 3: Ferrite bead in Ferroxcube K5-001-001/3B with 3 turns of wire.

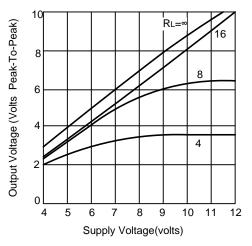
 4: R1C1 band limits input signals.

 5: All components must be spaced very closely to IC.

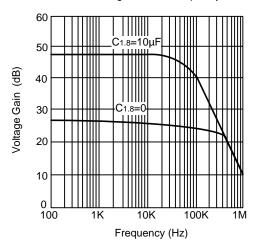
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



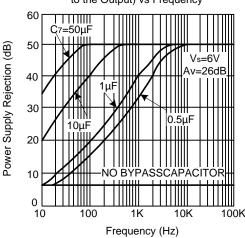
Peak-to -Peak Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage



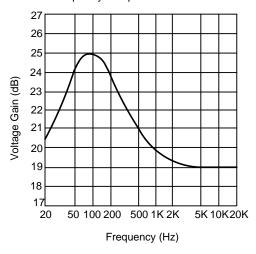
Voltage Gain vs Frequency



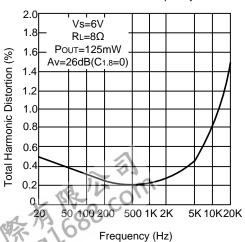
Power Supply Rejection Ratio(Referred to the Output) vs Frequency



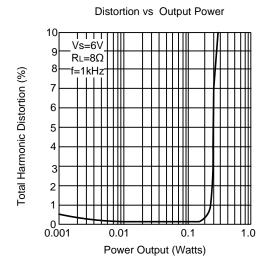
Frequency Response With Bass Boost

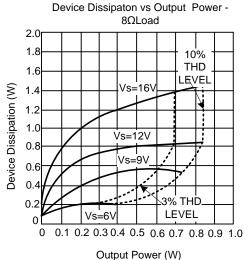


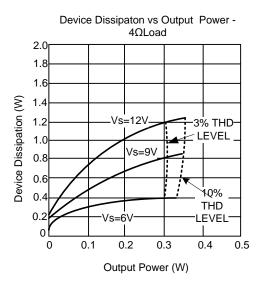
Distortion vs Frequency

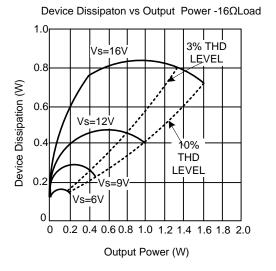


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)









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