

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

Check for Samples: [LMV1032](#)

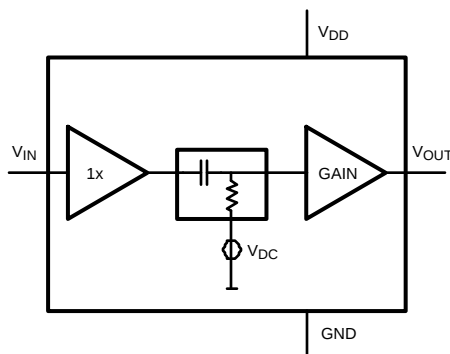
FEATURES

- (Typical LMV1032-15, 1.7V Supply; Unless Otherwise Noted)
- Output Voltage Noise (A-weighted) –89 dBV
- Low Supply Current 60 μ A
- Supply Voltage 1.7V to 5V
- PSRR 70 dB
- Signal to Noise Ratio 61 dB
- Input Capacitance 2 pF
- Input Impedance >100 M Ω
- Output Impedance <200 Ω
- Max Input Signal 170 mV_{PP}
- Temperature Range –40°C to 85°C
- Large Dome 4-Bump DSBGA Package with Improved Adhesion Technology.

APPLICATIONS

- Mobile Communications - Bluetooth
- Automotive Accessories
- Cellular Phones
- PDAs
- Accessory Microphone Products

Block Diagram



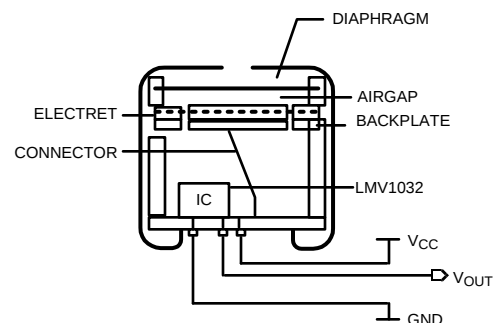
DESCRIPTION

The LMV1032s are an audio amplifier series for small form factor electret microphones. They are 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 to an electret microphones that incorporates an 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 μ A, assuring longer battery life. The LMV1032 series is specified 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 DSBGA lead free packages and are thus ideally suited for the form factor of miniature electret microphone packages. These extremely miniature packages have the Large Dome Bump (LDB) technology. This DSBGA technology is designed for microphone PCBs requiring 1 kg adhesion criteria.

Electret Microphone



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



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Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

ESD Tolerance ⁽³⁾	Human Body Model	2500V
	Machine Model	250V
Supply Voltage	V _{DD} - GND	5.5V
Storage Temperature Range		-65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature ⁽⁴⁾		150°C max
Mounting Temperature	Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235°C

- (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 ensured. For ensured specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) The Human Body Model (HBM) is 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF. The Machine Model is 0Ω in series with 200 pF.
- (4) 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)/θ_{JA}. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PC board.

Operating Ratings⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage	1.7V to 5V
Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C

- (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 ensured. For ensured specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

1.7V and 5V Electrical Characteristics⁽¹⁾

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 ⁽²⁾	Typ ⁽³⁾	Max ⁽²⁾	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 = 1 kHz 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		

- (1) 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 specification of parametric performance is indicated in the electrical tables under conditions of internal self-heating where T_J > T_A.
- (2) All limits are specified by design or statistical analysis.
- (3) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

1.7V and 5V Electrical Characteristics⁽¹⁾ (continued)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min ⁽²⁾	Typ ⁽³⁾	Max ⁽²⁾	Units
e_n	Output Noise	A-Weighted	LMV1032-06		–97		dBV
			LMV1032-15		–89		
			LMV1032-25		–80		
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = \text{GND}$	LMV1032-06	100	300	500	mV
			LMV1032-15	250	500	750	
			LMV1032-25	300	600	1000	
R_O	Output Impedance	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$			<200		Ω
I_O	Output Current	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.7\text{V}$, Sinking		0.9 0.5	2.3		mA
		$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$, Sourcing		0.3 0.2	0.64		
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.7\text{V}$, Sinking		0.9 0.5	2.4		
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$, Sourcing		0.4 0.1	1.46		
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ $V_{IN} = 18\text{ mV}_{PP}$	LMV1032-06		0.11		%
			LMV1032-15		0.13		
			LMV1032-25		0.35		
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance				2		pF
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance				>100		M Ω
A_V	Gain	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ $V_{IN} = 18\text{ mV}_{PP}$	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	

Connection Diagram

Large Dome 4-Bump DSBGA

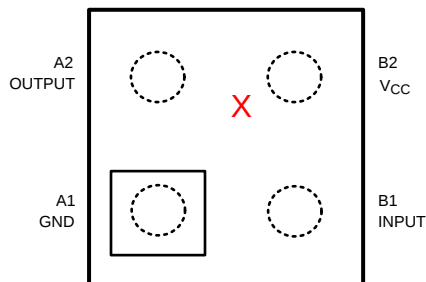


Figure 1. Top View

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.

Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = 1.7V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-06)

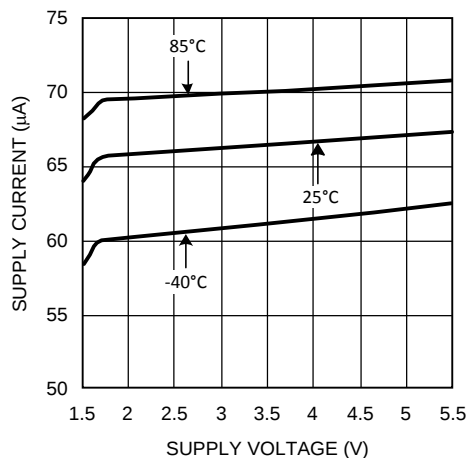


Figure 2.

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-15)

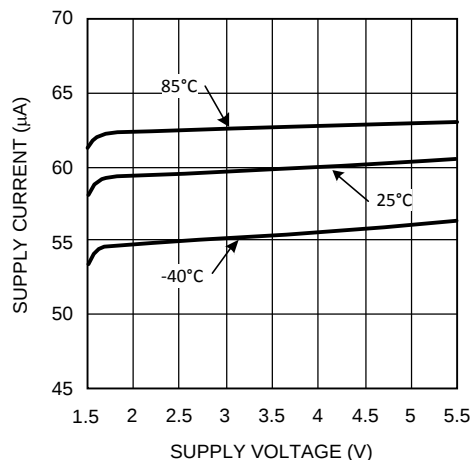


Figure 3.

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV1032-25)

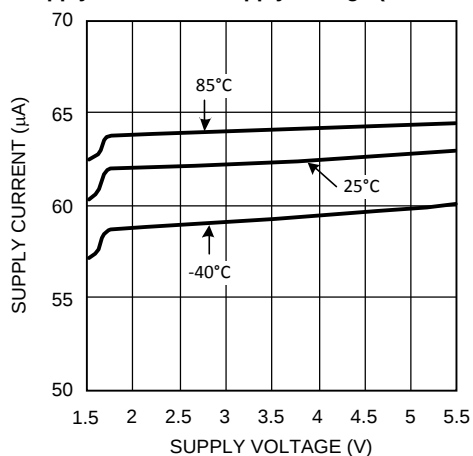


Figure 4.

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

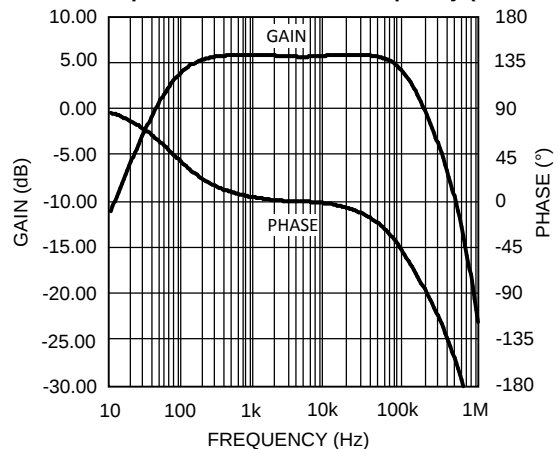


Figure 5.

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

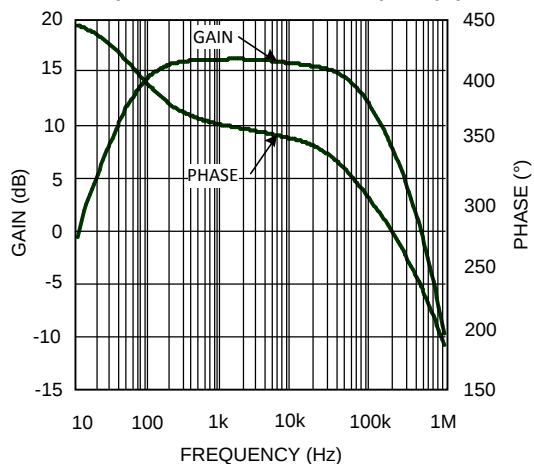


Figure 6.

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

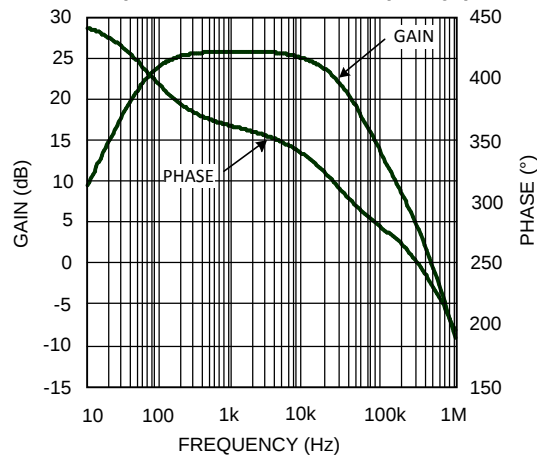


Figure 7.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = 1.7V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)

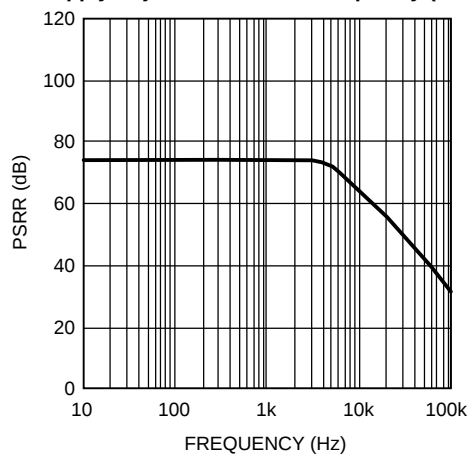


Figure 8.

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

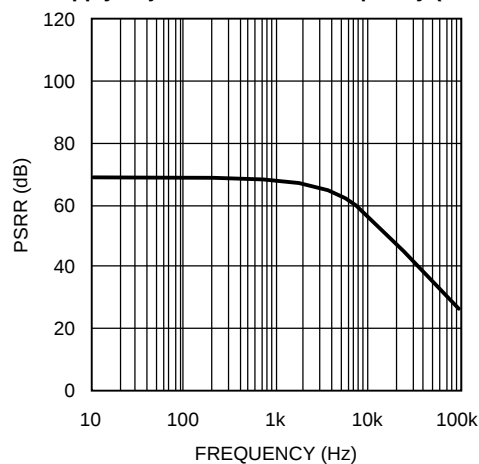


Figure 9.

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

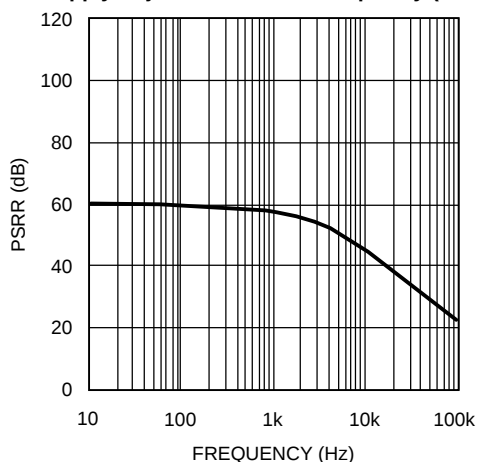


Figure 10.

Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)

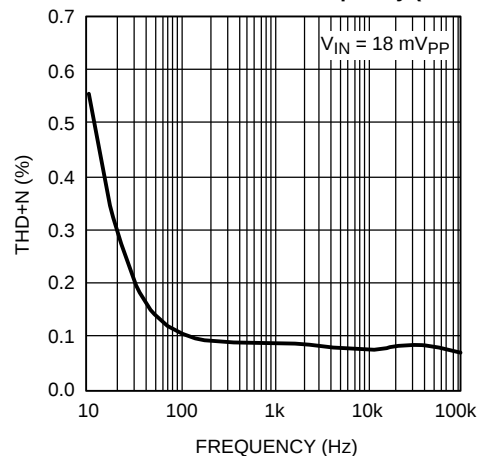


Figure 11.

Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)

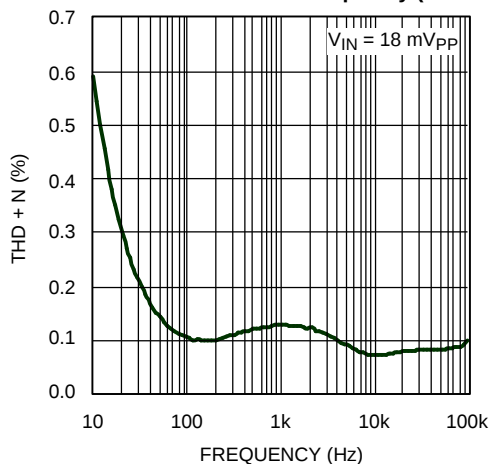


Figure 12.

Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)

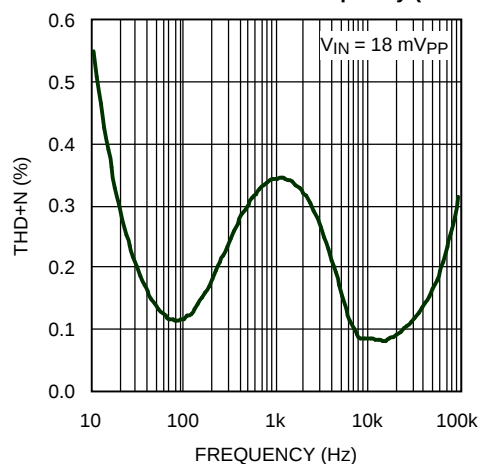


Figure 13.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = 1.7V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$

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

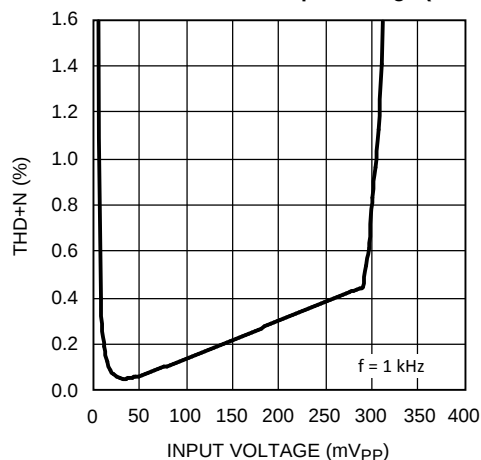


Figure 14.

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

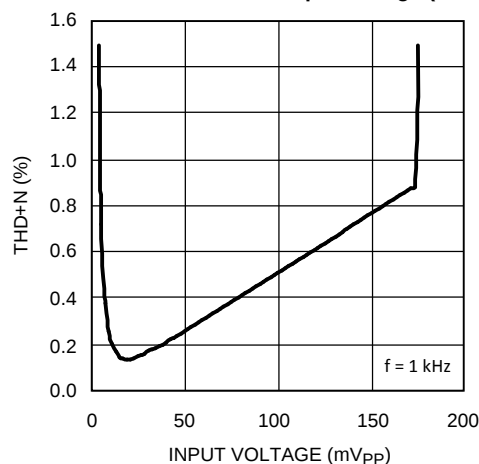


Figure 15.

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

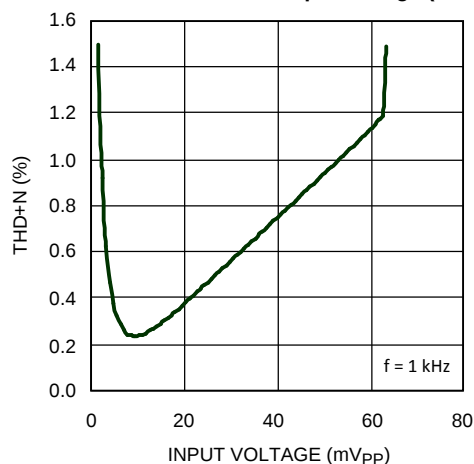


Figure 16.

Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-06)

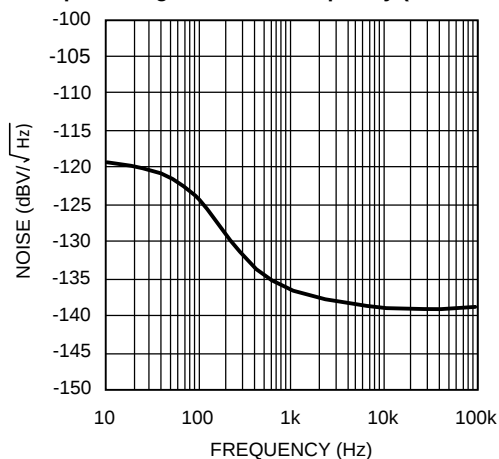


Figure 17.

Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-15)

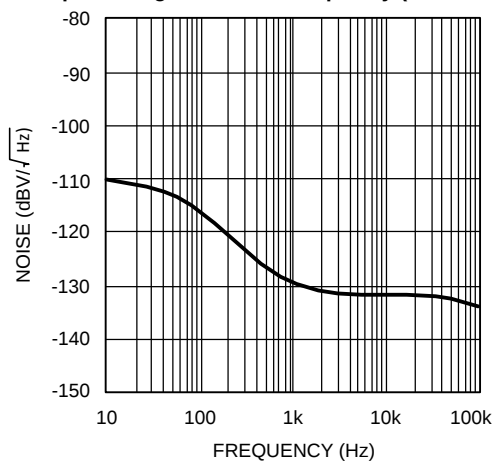


Figure 18.

Output Voltage Noise vs. Frequency (LMV1032-25)

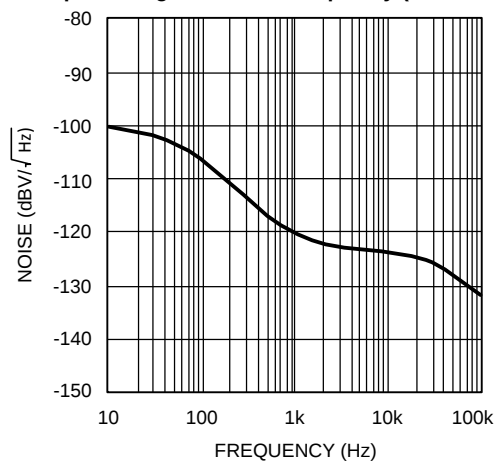


Figure 19.

APPLICATION SECTION

LOW CURRENT

The LMV1032 has a low supply current which allows for a longer battery life. The low supply current of 60 μ A makes this amplifier optimal for microphone applications which need to be always on.

BUILT-IN GAIN

The LMV1032 is offered in the space saving small DSBGA package which fits perfectly into the metal can of a microphone. This allows the LMV1032 to be 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 to the microphone via the PCB.

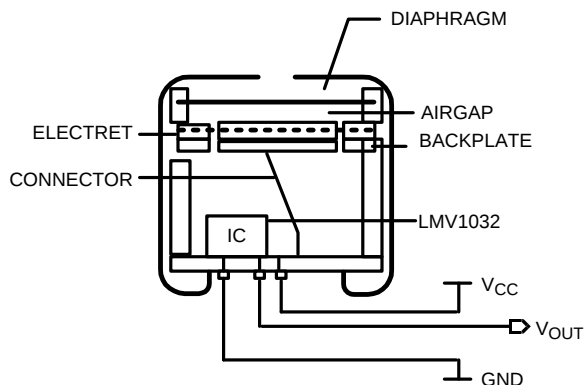


Figure 20. Built-in Gain

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.

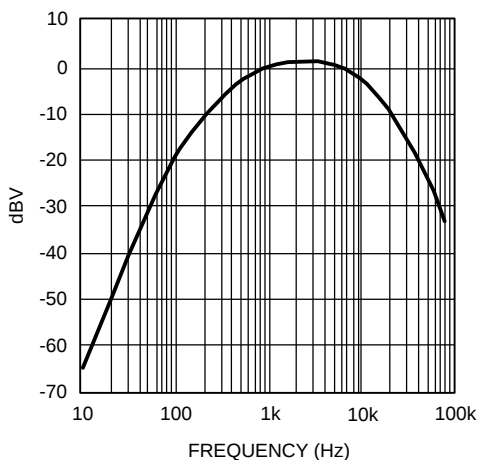


Figure 21. A-Weighted Filter

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.

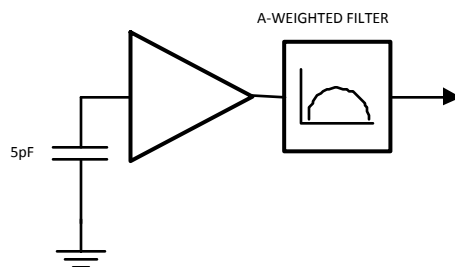


Figure 22. Noise Measurement Setup

The 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 the pressure level with respect to the threshold of hearing of the human ear. The sound pressure level (SPL) in decibels is defined by:

$$\text{Sound pressure level (dB)} = 20 \log P_m / P_o$$

Where,

P_m is the measured sound pressure

P_o is the threshold of hearing (20 μPa)

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 which is referred to as 1 Pascal (Pa).

The conversion is given by:

$$\text{dBPa} = \text{dB SPL} + 20 \log 20 \mu\text{Pa}$$

$$\text{dBPa} = \text{dB SPL} - 94 \text{ dB}$$

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.

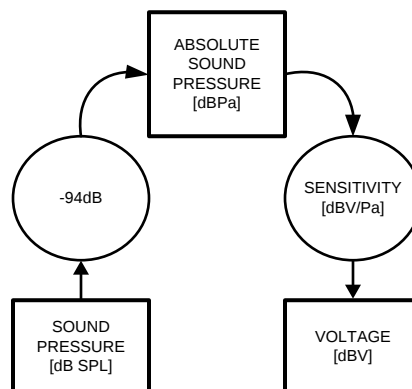


Figure 23. dB SPL to dBV Conversion

Example: Busy traffic is 70 dB SPL

$$V_{OUT} = 70 - 94 - 44 = -68 \text{ dBV}$$

This is equivalent to 1.13 mV_{PP}

Since the LMV1032-15 has a gain of 5.6 (15 dB) over the JFET, the output voltage of the microphone is 6.35 mV_{PP}. By replacing the JFET with the LMV1032-15, the sensitivity of the microphone is -29 dBV/Pa (-44 + 15).

LOW FREQUENCY CUT OFF FILTER

To reduce noise on the output of the microphone a low cut filter has been implemented in the LMV1032. 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.

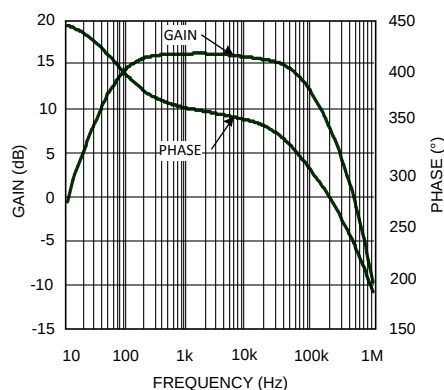


Figure 24. Gain vs. Frequency

The LMV1032 is optimized to be used in audio band applications. The LMV1032 provides a flat gain response within the audio band and offers linearity and excellent temperature stability.

ADVANTAGE OF THREE PINS

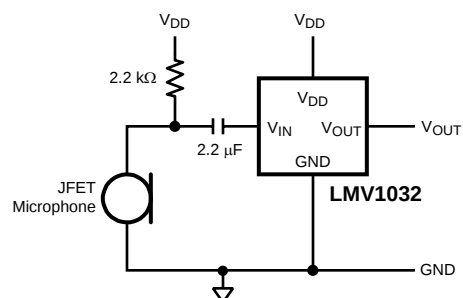
The LMV1032 ECM solution has three pins instead of the two pins provided in the case of a JFET solution. The third pin provides the advantage of a low supply current, high PSRR and eliminates the need for additional components.

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 among 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. This is shown in Figure 25. The input of the LMV1032 is connected to the microphone via the 2.2 μF capacitor. The advantage of this circuit over one with only a JFET microphone are the additional gain and the high pass filter supplied by the LMV1032. The high pass filter makes the output signal more robust and less sensitive to low frequency disturbances. In this configuration the LMV1032 should be placed as close as possible to the microphone.

**Figure 25. LMV1032 as External Pre-Amplifier**

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LMV1032UP-06/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM			Samples
LMV1032UP-15/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM			Samples
LMV1032UP-25/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM			Samples
LMV1032UPX-06/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85		Samples
LMV1032UPX-15/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85		Samples
LMV1032UPX-25/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPC	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85		Samples
LMV1032UR-15/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM			Samples
LMV1032UR-25/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM			Samples
LMV1032URX-15/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85		Samples
LMV1032URX-25/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85		Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

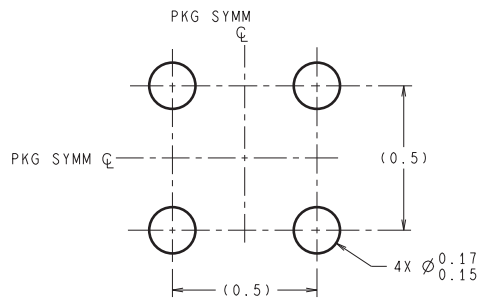
⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

⁽⁴⁾ Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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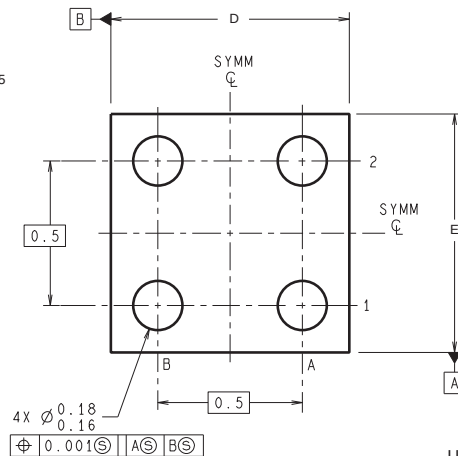
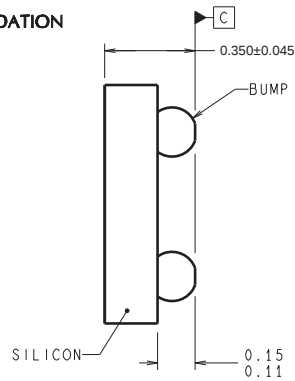
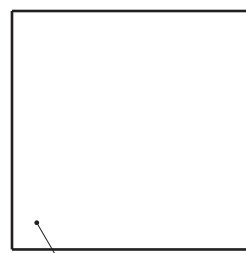
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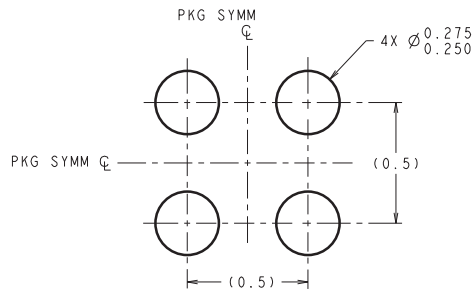
D: Max = 1.204 mm, Min = 1.103 mm

E: Max = 1.204 mm, Min = 1.103 mm

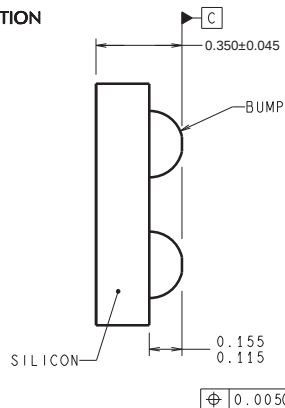
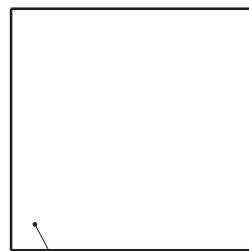
4215139/A 12/12

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

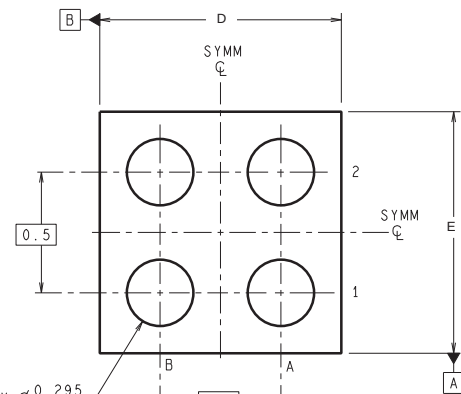
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URA04XXX (Rev D)

D: Max = 1.204 mm, Min = 1.103 mm

E: Max = 1.204 mm, Min = 1.103 mm

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