The NCP2890 is an audio power amplifier designed for portable communication device applications such as mobile phone applications. The NCP2890 is capable of delivering 1.0 W of continuous average power to an 8.0 Ω BTL load from a 5.0 V power supply, and 320 mW to a 4.0 Ω BTL load from a 2.6 V power supply.

The NCP2890 provides high quality audio while requiring few external components and minimal power consumption. It features a low-power consumption shutdown mode, which is achieved by driving the SHUTDOWN pin with logic low.

The NCP2890 contains circuitry to prevent from “pop and click” noise that would otherwise occur during turn-on and turn-off transitions.

For maximum flexibility, the NCP2890 provides an externally controlled gain (with resistors), as well as an externally controlled turn-on time (with the bypass capacitor).

Due to its excellent PSRR, it can be directly connected to the battery, saving the use of an LDO.

This device is available in a 9-Pin Flip-Chip CSP (standard Tin-Lead and Lead-Free versions) and a Micro8™ package.

Features
- 1.0 W to an 8.0 Ω BTL Load from a 5.0 V Power Supply
- Excellent PSRR: Direct Connection to the Battery
- “Pop and Click” Noise Protection Circuit
- Ultra Low Current Shutdown Mode
- 2.2 V–5.5 V Operation
- External Gain Configuration Capability
- External Turn-on Time Configuration Capability
- Up to 1.0 nF Capacitive Load Driving Capability
- Thermal Overload Protection Circuitry
- AEC–Q100 Qualified Part Available
- Pb-Free Packages are Available
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Control Changes

Typical Applications
- Portable Electronic Devices
- PDAs
- Wireless Phones

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 14 of this data sheet.
NCP2890, NCV2890

Figure 1. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit with Single Ended Input

Figure 2. Typical Audio Amplifier Application Circuit with a Differential Input

This device contains 671 active transistors and 1899 MOS gates.
### PIN DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9−Pin Flip−Chip CSP</th>
<th>Micro8</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>INM</td>
<td>Negative input of the first amplifier, receives the audio input signal. Connected to the feedback resistor Rf and to the input resistor Rin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>OUTA</td>
<td>Negative output of the NCP2890. Connected to the load and to the feedback resistor Rf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>INP</td>
<td>Positive input of the first amplifier, receives the common mode voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>VM_P</td>
<td>Power Analog Ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>VM</td>
<td>Core Analog Ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>VP</td>
<td>Positive analog supply of the cell. Range: 2.2 V−5.5 V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>BYPASS</td>
<td>Bypass capacitor pin which provides the common mode voltage (VP/2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>OUTB</td>
<td>Positive output of the NCP2890. Connected to the load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>SHUTDOWN</td>
<td>The device enters in shutdown mode when a low level is applied on this pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>Vp</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Supply Voltage</td>
<td>Op Vp</td>
<td>2.2 to 5.5 V</td>
<td>2.0 V = Functional Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>Vin</td>
<td>−0.3 to Vcc +0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Output Current</td>
<td>Iout</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation (Note 2)</td>
<td>Pd</td>
<td>Internally Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Ambient Temperature</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>−40 to +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Junction Temperature</td>
<td>TJ</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>−65 to +150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance Junction−to−Air Micro8 9−Pin Flip−Chip CSP</td>
<td>RinJA</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD Protection</td>
<td>Human Body Model (HBM) (Note 4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Model (MM) (Note 5)</td>
<td>&gt;250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Maximum electrical ratings are defined as those values beyond which damage to the device may occur at TA = +25°C.
2. The thermal shutdown set to 160°C (typical) avoids irreversible damage on the device due to power dissipation. For further information see page 10.
3. For the 9−Pin Flip−Chip CSP package, the RinJA is highly dependent of the PCB Heatsink area. For example, RinJA can equal 195°C/W with 50 mm² total area and also 135°C/W with 500 mm². For further information see page 10. The bumps have the same thermal resistance and all need to be connected to optimize the power dissipation.
4. Human Body Model, 100 pF discharge through a 1.5 kΩ resistor following specification JESD22/A114.
5. Machine Model, 200 pF discharged through all pins following specification JESD22/A115.
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Limits apply for $T_A$ between $-40^\circ$C to $+85^\circ$C (Unless otherwise noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min (Note 6)</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max (Note 6)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Quiescent Current</td>
<td>$I_{dd}$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$ V, No Load, $V_p = 5.0$ V, No Load</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Mode Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{cm}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$V_p/2$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Current</td>
<td>$I_{SD}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600  nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Voltage High</td>
<td>$V_{SDIH}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Voltage Low</td>
<td>$V_{SDL}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning On Time (Note 8)</td>
<td>$T_{WO}$</td>
<td>$C_{by} = 1$ $\mu$F</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Swing</td>
<td>$V_{loadpeak}$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$ (Note 7)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rms Output Power</td>
<td>$P_O$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $R_L = 4$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Power Dissipation (Note 8)</td>
<td>$P_{D_{max}}$</td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Offset Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$ V</td>
<td>–30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio</td>
<td>$SNR$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $G = 2.0$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10$ Hz $&lt; F &lt; 20$ kHz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$PSRR V+$</td>
<td>$G = 2.0$, $R_L = 8$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{ripple_{pp}} = 200$ mV</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$C_{by} = 1$ $\mu$F</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Input Terminated with $10$ $\Omega$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$F = 217$ Hz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 3$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 2$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$F = 1$ kHz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 3$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 2$ V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $P_{rms} = 320$ mW</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $P_{rms} = 1.0$ W</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 9)</td>
<td>$T_{sd}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>$^\circ$C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>$THD$</td>
<td>$V_p = 2.6$, $F = 1$ kHz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 4$ $\Omega$, $A_V = 2.0$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$P_O = 0.32$ W</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_p = 5.0$, $F = 1$ kHz</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 8$ $\Omega$, $A_V = 2.0$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$P_O = 1.0$ W</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Min/Max limits are guaranteed by design, test or statistical analysis.
7. This parameter is not tested in production for 9–Pin Flip–Chip CSP package in case of a 5.0 V power supply.
8. See page 11 for a theoretical approach of this parameter.
9. For this parameter, the Min/Max values are given for information.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1. THD + N versus Frequency

![Graph showing THD + N versus Frequency for Vp = 5 V, RL = 8 Ω, Pout = 250 mW, AV = 2.]

Figure 2. THD + N versus Frequency

![Graph showing THD + N versus Frequency for Vp = 3.3 V, RL = 8 Ω, Pout = 150 mW, AV = 2.]

Figure 3. THD + N versus Frequency

![Graph showing THD + N versus Frequency for Vp = 3 V, RL = 8 Ω, Pout = 250 mW, AV = 2.]

Figure 4. THD + N versus Frequency

![Graph showing THD + N versus Frequency for Vp = 2.6 V, RL = 8 Ω, Pout = 100 mW, AV = 2.]

Figure 5. THD + N versus Frequency

![Graph showing THD + N versus Frequency for Vp = 2.6 V, RL = 4 Ω, Pout = 100 mW, AV = 2.]

Figure 6. THD + N versus Power Out

![Graph showing THD + N versus Power Out for Vp = 5 V, RL = 8 Ω, 1 kHz, AV = 2.]

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 7. THD + N versus Power Out

Figure 8. THD + N versus Power Out

Figure 9. THD + N versus Power Out

Figure 10. THD + N versus Power Out

Figure 11. Output Power versus Power Supply

Figure 12. PSRR @ $V_p = 5\, \text{V}$
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 13. PSRR @ $V_p = 5$ V

Figure 14. PSRR @ $V_p = 5$ V

Figure 15. PSRR @ $V_p = 5$ V

Figure 16. PSRR @ $V_p = 3$ V

Figure 17. PSRR @ $V_p = 3$ V

Figure 18. PSRR @ $V_p = 3$ V
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

Figure 19. $P_{SRR} @ V_p = 3$ V

- $V_p = 3$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = $ Float
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF

Figure 20. $P_{SRR} @ V_p = 3.3$ V

- $V_p = 3.3$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = 10$ Ω
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF

Figure 21. $P_{SRR} @ V_p = 3.3$ V

- $V_p = 2.6$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = $ Float
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF

Figure 22. $P_{SRR} @ V_p = 2.6$ V

- $V_p = 2.6$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = 10$ Ω
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF

Figure 23. $P_{SRR} @ V_p = 2.6$ V

- $V_p = 2.6$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = $ Float
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF

Figure 24. $P_{SRR}$ versus $C_{bypass} @ V_p = 5$ V

- $V_p = 5$ V
- $R_L = 8$ Ω
- $R_{in} = 10$ Ω
- $A_V = 2$
- $V_{ripple} = 200$ mV pk-pk
- $C_{bypass} = 1$ μF
- $C_{bypass} = 2.2$ μF
NCP2890, NCV2890

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 25. PSRR versus $C_{\text{bypass}}$ @ $V_p = 3$ V

Figure 26. PSRR @ DC Output Voltage

Figure 27. PSRR @ DC Output Voltage

Figure 28. PSRR @ DC Output Voltage

Figure 29. Turning On Time – $V_p = 5$ V

Figure 30. Turning Off Time – $V_p = 5$ V
### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Figure 31. Power Dissipation versus Output Power**

- $V_p = 5 \text{ V}$
- $R_L = 8 \Omega$
- $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$
- $\text{THD + N} < 0.1\%$

**Figure 32. Power Dissipation versus Output Power**

- $V_p = 3.3 \text{ V}$
- $R_L = 8 \Omega$
- $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$
- $\text{THD + N} < 0.1\%$

**Figure 33. Power Dissipation versus Output Power**

- $V_p = 3 \text{ V}$
- $R_L = 8 \Omega$
- $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$
- $\text{THD + N} < 0.1\%$

**Figure 34. Power Dissipation versus Output Power**

- $R_L = 4 \Omega$
- $V_p = 2.6 \text{ V}$
- $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$
- $\text{THD + N} < 0.1\%$

**Figure 35. Power Derating – 9-Pin Flip-Chip CSP**

- $P_{D_{\text{max}}} = 633 \text{ mW}$
- for $V_p = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 8 \Omega$

**Figure 36. Maximum Die Temperature versus PCB Heatsink Area**

- Maximum Die Temperature 150$^\circ$C
- $V_p = 5 \text{ V}$
- $R_L = 8 \Omega$
- $V_p = 4.2 \text{ V}$
- $V_p = 3.3 \text{ V}$
- $V_p = 2.6 \text{ V}$
- $V_p = 1.5 \text{ V}$
Detailed Description

The NCP2890 audio amplifier can operate under 2.6 V until 5.5 V power supply. It delivers 320 mW rms output power to 4.0 \( \Omega \) load (\( V_p = 2.6 \) V) and 1.0 W rms output power to 8.0 \( \Omega \) load (\( V_p = 5.0 \) V).

The structure of the NCP2890 is basically composed of two identical internal power amplifiers; the first one is externally configurable with gain-setting resistors \( R_{in} \) and \( R_f \) (the closed-loop gain is fixed by the ratios of these resistors) and the second is internally fixed in an inverting unity-gain configuration by two resistors of 20 k\( \Omega \). So the load is driven differentially through OUTA and OUTB outputs. This configuration eliminates the need for an output coupling capacitor.

Internal Power Amplifier

The output PMOS and NMOS transistors of the amplifier were designed to deliver the output power of the specifications without clipping. The channel resistance \((R_{on})\) of the NMOS and PMOS transistors does not exceed 0.6 \( \Omega \) when they drive current.

The structure of the internal power amplifier is composed of three symmetrical gain stages, first and medium gain stages are transconductance gain stages to obtain maximum bandwidth and DC gain.

Turn-On and Turn-Off Transitions

A cycle with a turn-on and turn-off transition is illustrated with plots that show both single ended signals on the previous page.

In order to eliminate “pop and click” noises during transitions, output power in the load must be slowly established or cut. When logic high is applied to the shutdown pin, the bypass voltage begins to rise exponentially and once the output DC level is around the common mode voltage, the gain is established slowly (50 ms). This way to turn-on the device is optimized in terms of rejection of “pop and click” noises.

The device has the same behavior when it is turned-off by a logic low on the shutdown pin. During the shutdown mode, amplifier outputs are connected to the ground.

When a shutdown low level is applied, it takes 350 ms before the DC output level is tied to Ground. However, as shown on Figure 30, the turn off time of the audio signal is 40 ms.

A theoretical value of turn-on time at 25°C is given by the following formula.

\[
C_{by}: \text{bypass capacitor} \\
R: \text{internal}\ 300 \ \text{k}\Omega \text{resistor with a 25}\% \text{accuracy} \\
T_{on} = 0.95 \times R \times C_{by} \ (285 \text{ ms with } C_{by} = 1 \ \mu F)
\]

If a faster turn on time is required then a lower bypass capacitor can be used. The other option is to use NCP2892 which offers 100 ms with 1 \( \mu \)F bypass capacitor.

Shutdown Function

The device enters shutdown mode when shutdown signal is low. During the shutdown mode, the DC quiescent current of the circuit does not exceed 100 nA.

Current Limit Circuit

The maximum output power of the circuit (\( P_{orms} = 1.0 \) W, \( V_p = 5.0 \) V, \( R_L = 8.0 \) \( \Omega \)) requires a peak current in the load of 500 mA.

In order to limit the excessive power dissipation in the load when a short-circuit occurs, the current limit in the load is fixed to 800 mA. The current in the four output MOS transistors are real-time controlled, and when one current exceeds 800 mA, the gate voltage of the MOS transistor is clipped and no more current can be delivered.

Thermal Overload Protection

Internal amplifiers are switched off when the temperature exceeds 160°C, and will be switched on again only when the temperature decreases fewer than 140°C.

The NCP2890 is unity-gain stable and requires no external components besides gain-setting resistors, an input coupling capacitor and a proper bypassing capacitor in the typical application.

The first amplifier is externally configurable (\( R_f \) and \( R_{in} \)), while the second is fixed in an inverting unity gain configuration.

The differential-ended amplifier presents two major advantages:

- The possible output power is four times larger (the output swing is doubled) as compared to a single-ended amplifier under the same conditions.
- Output pins (OUTA and OUTB) are biased at the same potential \( V_p/2 \), this eliminates the need for an output coupling capacitor required with a single-ended amplifier configuration.

The differential closed loop-gain of the amplifier is given by

\[
A_{vd} = 2 \times \frac{R_f}{R_{in}} = \frac{V_{orms}}{V_{inrms}}
\]

Output power delivered to the load is given by

\[
P_{orms} = \frac{(V_{opeak})^2}{2 \times R_L} \ (V_{opeak} \text{ is the peak differential output voltage})
\]

When choosing gain configuration to obtain the desired output power, check that the amplifier is not current limited or clipped.

The maximum current which can be delivered to the load is 500 mA \( I_{opeak} = \frac{V_{opeak}}{R_L} \).
Gain–Setting Resistor Selection ($R_{in}$ and $R_f$)

$R_{in}$ and $R_f$ set the closed–loop gain of the amplifier. In order to optimize device and system performance, the NCP2890 should be used in low gain configurations.

The low gain configuration minimizes THD + noise values and maximizes the signal to noise ratio, and the amplifier can still be used without running into the bandwidth limitations.

A closed loop gain in the range from 2 to 5 is recommended to optimize overall system performance.

An input resistor ($R_{in}$) value of 22 kΩ is realistic in most applications, and doesn’t require the use of a too large capacitor $C_{in}$.

Input Capacitor Selection ($C_{in}$)

The input coupling capacitor blocks the DC voltage at the amplifier input terminal. This capacitor creates a high–pass filter with $R_{in}$, the cut–off frequency is given by $f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{in} C_{in}}$.

The size of the capacitor must be large enough to couple in low frequencies without severe attenuation. However a large input coupling capacitor requires more time to reach its quiescent DC voltage ($V_p/2$) and can increase the turn–on pops.

An input capacitor value between 0.1 μ and 0.39 μF performs well in many applications (With $R_{in} = 22$ KΩ).

Bypass Capacitor Selection ($C_{by}$)

The bypass capacitor $C_{by}$ provides half–supply filtering and determines how fast the NCP2890 turns on.

This capacitor is a critical component to minimize the turn–on pop. A 1.0 μF bypass capacitor value ($C_{in} < 0.39$ μF) should produce clickless and popless shutdown transitions. The amplifier is still functional with a 0.1 μF capacitor value but is more susceptible to “pop and click” noises.

Thus, a 1.0 μF bypassing capacitor is recommended.

![Schematic of the Demonstration Board of the 9–Pin Flip–Chip CSP Device](http://onsemi.com)
Figure 38. Demonstration Board for 9−Pin Flip−Chip CSP Device − PCB Layers
# BILL OF MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Description</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>PCB Footprint</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NCP2890 Audio Amplifier</td>
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# ORDERING INFORMATION

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NOTE: This product is offered with either eutectic (SnPb–tin/lead) or lead−free solder bumps (G suffix) depending on the PCB assembly process. The NCP2890AFCT2G version requires a lead−free solder paste and should not be used with a SnPb solder paste.

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Micro8 is a trademark of International Rectifier Corporation.

http://onsemi.com
9 PIN FLIP–CHIP
CASE 499E–01
ISSUE A

DATE 30 JUN 2004

NOTES:
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO SPHERICAL CROWNS OF SOLDER BALLS.

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**GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM**

XXXX = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
WW = Work Week
G or ∗ = Pb–Free Package

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb–Free indicator, “G” or microdot “∗”, may or may not be present.
**MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE**

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

Micro8  
CASE 846A-02  
ISSUE K  

**DATE 16 JUL 2020**

**NOTES:**

2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE BANDAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.010 mm IN EXCESS OF MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.025 mm PER SIDE. DIMENSION E DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.025 mm PER SIDE. DIMENSIONS B AND C ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM F.
5. DATUM A AND B ARE TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM F.
6. A1 IS DEFINED AS THE VERTICAL DISTANCE FROM THE SEATING PLANE TO THE LOWEST POINT ON THE PACKAGE BODY.

---

**RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT**

**DIM**

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**DOCUMENT NUMBER:** 98ASB14087C  
**DESCRIPTION:** MICRO8  

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