MC3302 For Specifications, See LM139 Data.

MOTOROLA
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA

2

MC3403
MC3503
MC3303

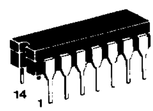
QUAD LOW POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

The MC3503 is a low-cost, quad operational amplifier with true differential inputs. The device has electrical characteristics similar to the popular MC1741. However, the MC3503 has several distinct advantages over standard operational amplifier types in single supply applications. The quad amplifier can operate at supply voltages as low as 3.0 Volts or as high as 36 Volts with quiescent currents about one third of those associated with the MC1741 (on a per amplifier basis). The common mode input range includes the negative supply, thereby eliminating the necessity for external biasing components in many applications. The output voltage range also includes the negative power supply voltage.

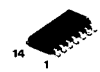
- Short Circuit Protected Outputs
- Class AB Output Stage for Minimal Crossover Distortion
- True Differential Input Stage
- Single Supply Operation: 3.0 to 36 Volts
- Split Supply Operation: ±1.5 to ±18 Volts
- Low Input Bias Currents: 500 nA Max
- Four Amplifiers Per Package
- Internally Compensated
- Similar Performance to Popular MC1741
- Industry Standard Pinouts

QUAD DIFFERENTIAL INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

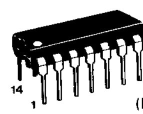
SILICON MONOLITHIC
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



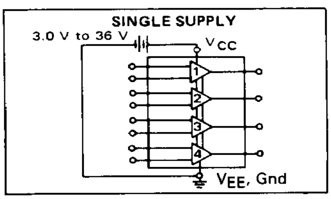
L SUFFIX
CERAMIC PACKAGE
CASE 632

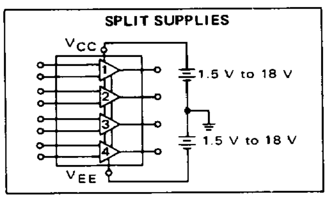


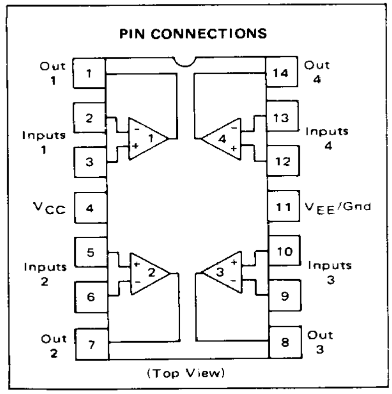
D SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 751A
(SO-14)



P SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 646
(MC3403 and MC3303 Only)







MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltages Single Supply Split Supplies	 V_{CC} V_{CC} V_{EE}	 36 +18 -18	Vdc
Input Differential Voltage Range (1)	V_{IDR}	±36	Vdc
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (1) (2)	V_{ICR}	±18	Vdc
Storage Temperature Range Ceramic Package Plastic Package	T_{stg}	 -65 to +150 -55 to +125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range MC3503 MC3403 MC3303	T_A	 -55 to +125 0 to +70 -40 to +85	°C
Junction Temperature Ceramic Package Plastic Package	T_J	 175 150	°C

(1) Split Power Supplies.
(2) For Supply Voltages less than ±18 V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Type	Temperature Range	Package
MC3303D MC3303L MC3303P	−40°C to +85°C	SO-14 Ceramic DIP Plastic DIP
MC3403D MC3403L MC3403P	0°C to +70°C	SO-14 Ceramic DIP Plastic DIP
MC3503L	−55°C to +125°C	Ceramic DIP

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = +15 V, V_{EE} = −15 V for MC3503, MC3403; V_{CC} = +14 V, V_{EE} = Gnd for MCC3303, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	MC3503 Min	MC3503 Typ	MC3503 Max	MC3403 Min	MC3403 Typ	MC3403 Max	MC3303 Min	MC3303 Typ	MC3303 Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (1)	V_{IO}	– –	2.0 –	5.0 6.0	– –	2.0 –	10 12	– –	2.0 –	8.0 10	mV
Input Offset Current $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	I_{IO}	– –	30 –	50 200	– –	30 –	50 200	– –	30 –	75 250	nA
Large Signal Open-Loop Voltage Gain V_O = ±10 V, R_L = 2.0 kΩ, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	A_{VOL}	50 25	200 –	– –	20 15	200 –	– –	20 15	200 –	– –	V/mV
Input Bias Current $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	I_{IB}	– –	-200 -300	-500 -1500	– –	-200 –	-500 -800	– –	-200 –	-500 -1000	nA
Output Impedance f = 20 Hz	z_o	–	75	–	–	75	–	–	75	–	Ω
Input Impedance f = 20 Hz	z_i	0.3	1.0	–	0.3	1.0	–	0.3	1.0	–	MΩ
Output Voltage Range R_L = 10 kΩ R_L = 2.0 kΩ R_L = 2.0 kΩ, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	V_{OR}	±12 ±10 ±10	±13.5 ±13 –	– – –	±12 ±10 ±10	±13.5 ±13 –	– – –	+12 +10 +10	+12.5 +12 –	– – –	V
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{ICR}	+13 V −V_{EE}	+13.5 V −V_{EE}	–	+13 V −V_{EE}	+13.5 V −V_{EE}	–	+12 V −V_{EE}	+12.5 V −V_{EE}	–	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio R_S ≤ 10 kΩ	CMRR	70	90	–	70	90	–	70	90	–	dB
Power Supply Current (V_o = 0) R_L = ∞	I_{CC}, I_{EE}	–	2.8	4.0	–	2.8	7.0	–	2.8	7.0	mA
Individual Output Short-Circuit Current (2)	$I_{OS\pm}$	±10	±30	±45	±10	±20	±45	±10	±30	±45	mA
Positive Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR+	–	30	150	–	30	150	–	30	150	μV/V
Negative Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR−	–	30	150	–	30	150	–	–	–	μV/V
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	$\Delta I_{IO}/\Delta T$	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	pA/°C
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	μV/°C
Power Bandwidth A_V = 1, R_L = 2.0 kΩ, V_o = 20 V(p-p), THD = 5%	BW_p	–	9.0	–	–	9.0	–	–	9.0	–	kHz
Small-Signal Bandwidth A_V = 1, R_L = 10 kΩ, V_o = 50 mV	BW	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	MHz
Slew Rate A_V = 1, V_i = −10 V to +10 V	SR	–	0.6	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.6	–	V/μs
Rise Time A_V = 1, R_L = 10 kΩ, V_o = 50 mV	t_{TLH}	–	0.35	–	–	0.35	–	–	0.35	–	μs
Fall Time A_V = 1, R_L = 10 kΩ, V_o = 50 mV	t_{THL}	–	0.35	–	–	0.35	–	–	0.35	–	μs
Overshoot A_V = 1, R_L = 10 kΩ, V_o = 50 mV	OS	–	20	–	–	20	–	–	20	–	%
Phase Margin A_V = 1, R_L = 2.0 kΩ, C_L = 200 pF	φm	–	60	–	–	60	–	–	60	–	Degrees
Crossover Distortion (V_{in} = 30 mVp-p, V_{out} = 2.0 Vp-p, f = 10 kHz)	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	%

(1) T_{high} = 125°C for MC3503, 70°C for MC3403, 85°C for MC3303
T_{low} = −55°C for MC3503, 0°C for MC3403, −40°C for MC3303

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_{EE} = Gnd, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	MC3503 Min	MC3503 Typ	MC3503 Max	MC3403 Min	MC3403 Typ	MC3403 Max	MC3303 Min	MC3303 Typ	MC3303 Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	–	2.0	5.0	–	2.0	10	–	–	10	mV
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}	–	30	50	–	30	50	–	–	75	nA
Input Bias Current	I_{IB}	–	-200	-500	–	-200	-500	–	–	-500	nA
Large-Signal Open-Loop Voltage Gain R_L = 2.0 kΩ	A_{VOL}	10	200	–	10	200	–	10	200	–	V/mV
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	μV/V
Output Voltage Range (3) R_L = 10 kΩ, V_{CC} = 5.0 V R_L = 10 kΩ, 5.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 30 V	V_{OR}	3.3 V_{CC} − 2.0	3.5 V_{CC} − 1.7	– –	3.3 V_{CC} − 2.0	3.5 V_{CC} − 1.7	– –	3.3 V_{CC} − 2.0	3.5 V_{CC} − 1.7	– –	Vp-p
Power Supply Current	I_{CC}	–	2.5	4.0	–	2.5	7.0	–	2.5	7.0	mA
Channel Separation f = 1.0 kHz to 20 kHz (Input Referenced)	–	–	-120	–	–	-120	–	–	-120	–	dB

(2) Not to exceed maximum package power dissipation.
(3) Output will swing to ground

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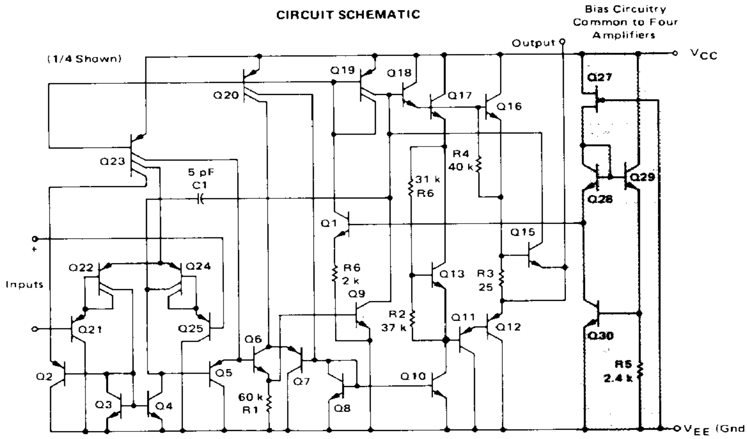
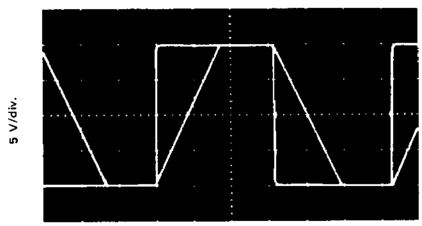
CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



INVERTER PULSE RESPONSE



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The MC3503/3403/3303 is made using four internally compensated, two-stage operational amplifiers. The first stage of each consists of differential input devices Q24 and Q22 with input buffer transistors Q25 and Q21 and the differential to single ended converter Q3 and Q4. The first stage performs not only the first stage gain function but also performs the level shifting and transconductance reduction functions. By reducing the transconductance a smaller compensation capacitor (only 5 pF) can be employed, thus saving chip area. The transconductance reduction is accomplished by splitting the collectors of Q24 and Q22. Another feature of this input stage is that the input common-mode range can include the negative supply or ground, in single supply operation, without saturating either the input devices or the differential to single-ended converter. The second stage consists of a standard current source load amplifier stage.

The output stage is unique because it allows the output to swing to ground in single supply operation and yet does not exhibit any crossover distortion in split supply operation. This is possible because class AB operation is utilized.

Each amplifier is biased from an internal-voltage regulator which has a low temperature coefficient thus giving each amplifier good temperature characteristics as well as excellent power supply rejection.

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

FIGURE 1 – SINE WAVE RESPONSE

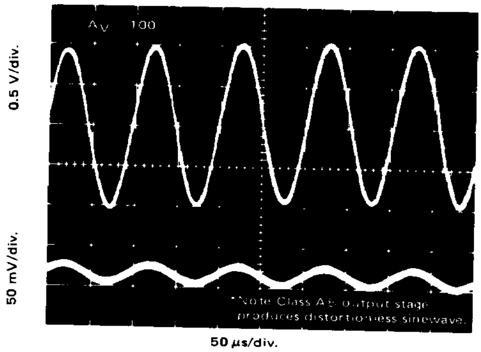


FIGURE 2 – OPEN LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE

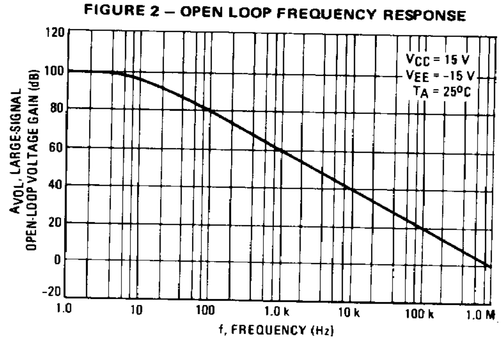


FIGURE 3 – POWER BANDWIDTH

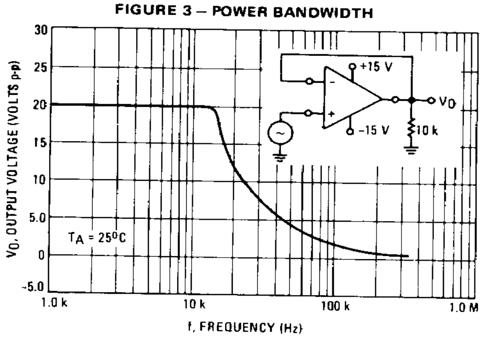


FIGURE 4 – OUTPUT SWING versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

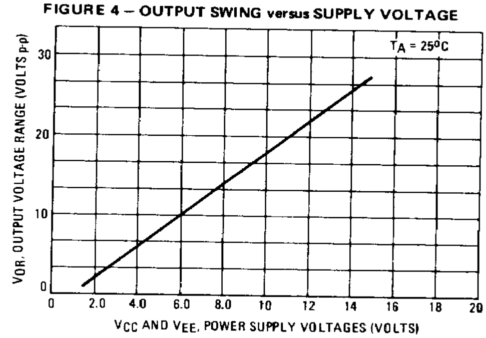


FIGURE 5 – INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE

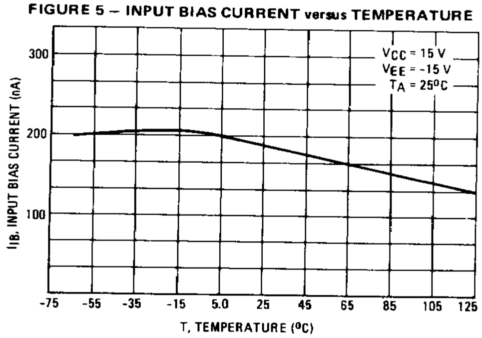
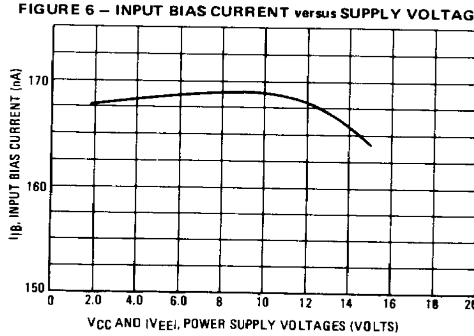


FIGURE 6 – INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE



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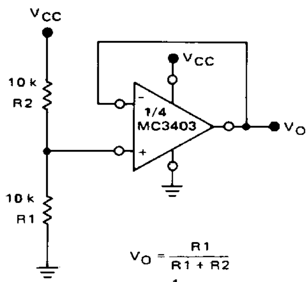
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

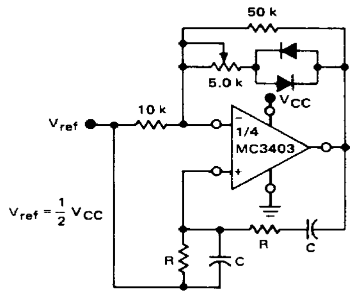
FIGURE 7 – VOLTAGE REFERENCE



$$V_O = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2}$$

$$V_O = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$$

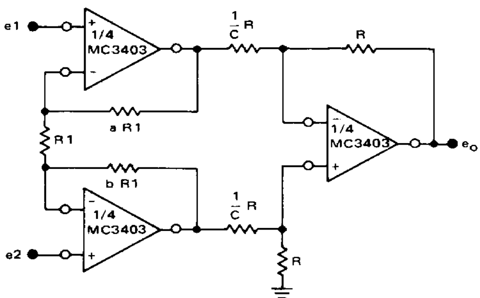
FIGURE 8 — WIEN BRIDGE OSCILLATOR



$$f_o = \frac{1}{2 \pi RC}$$

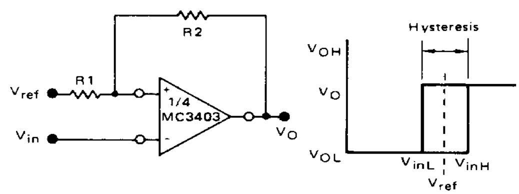
For $f_o = 1$ kHz
$R = 16$ kΩ
$C = 0.01$ µF

FIGURE 9 – HIGH IMPEDANCE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER



$$e_o = C\ (1 + a + b)\ (e2 - e1)$$

FIGURE 10 – COMPARATOR WITH HYSTERESIS

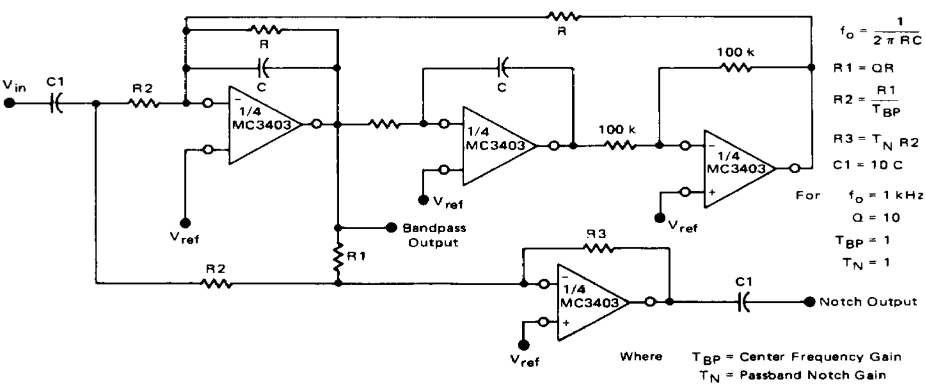


$$V_{inL} = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} (V_{OL} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$$

$$V_{inH} = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} (V_{OH} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$$

$$H = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} (V_{OH} - V_{OL})$$

FIGURE 11 – BI-QUAD FILTER



$$f_o = \frac{1}{2 \pi RC}$$

R1 = QR

$$R2 = \frac{R1}{T_{BP}}$$

$R3 = T_N$ R2

C1 = 10 C

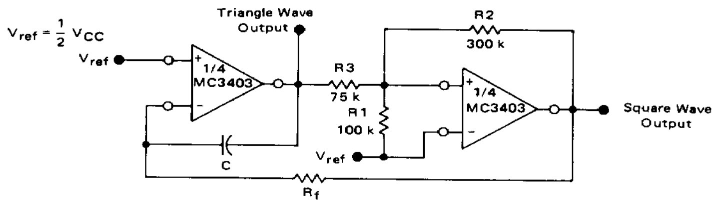
$$V_{ref} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$$

For $f_o = 1$ kHz
Q = 10
$T_{BP} = 1$
$T_N = 1$

R = 160 kΩ
C = 0.001 µF
R1 = 1.6 MΩ
R2 = 1.6 MΩ
R3 = 1.6 MΩ

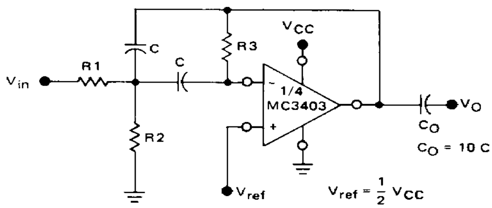
Where T_{BP} = Center Frequency Gain
T_N = Passband Notch Gain

FIGURE 12 — FUNCTION GENERATOR



$$f = \frac{R1 + R_C}{4\, C R_f\, R1} \quad \text{if} \quad R3 = \frac{R2\ R1}{R2 + R1}$$

FIGURE 13 — MULTIPLE FEEDBACK BANDPASS FILTER



Given f_o = Center Frequency
$A(f_o)$ = Gain at Center Frequency

Choose Value f_o, C
Then:

$$R3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_o C}$$

$$R1 = \frac{R3}{2\,A(f_o)}$$

$$R2 = \frac{R1\ R5}{4Q^2\ R1 - R5}$$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier

$$\frac{Q_o\, f_o}{BW} < 0.1 \qquad \text{Where } f_o \text{ and BW are expressed in Hz.}$$

If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.