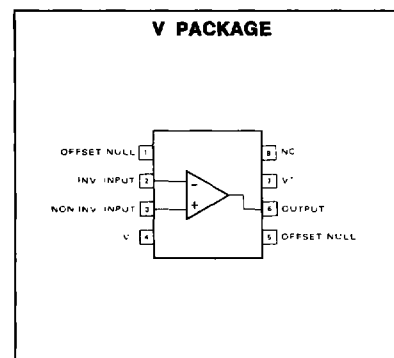
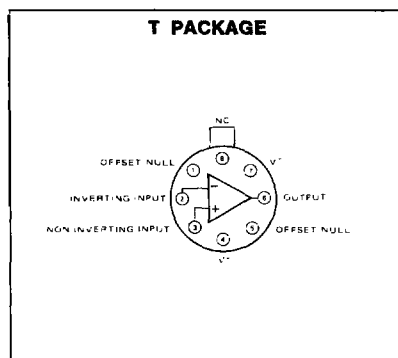
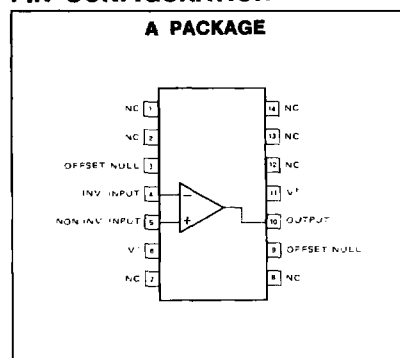


PIN CONFIGURATION



FEATURES

- INTERNAL FREQUENCY COMPENSATION
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- OFFSET VOLTAGE NULL CAPABILITY
- EXCELLENT TEMPERATURE STABILITY
- HIGH INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
- NO LATCH-UP

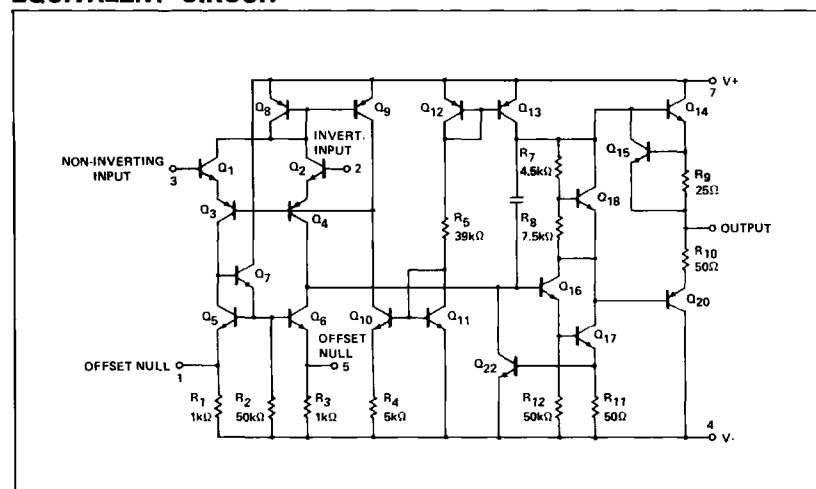
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage	μA741C	±18V
	μA741	±22V
Internal Power Dissipation (Note 1)	500mW	
Differential Input Voltage	±30V	
Input Voltage (Note 2)	±15V	
Voltage between Offset Null and V—	±0.5V	
Operating Temperature Range		
	μA741C	0°C to +70°C
	μA741	—55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	—65°C to +150°C	
Lead Temperature (Solder, 60 sec.)	300°C	
Output Short Circuit Duration (Note 3)	Indefinite	

NOTES:

- Rating applies for case temperatures to 125°C; derate linearly at 6.5mW/°C for ambient temperatures above +75°C.
- For supply voltages less than ±15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.
- Short circuit may be to ground or either supply. Rating applies to +125°C case temperature or +75°C ambient temperature.

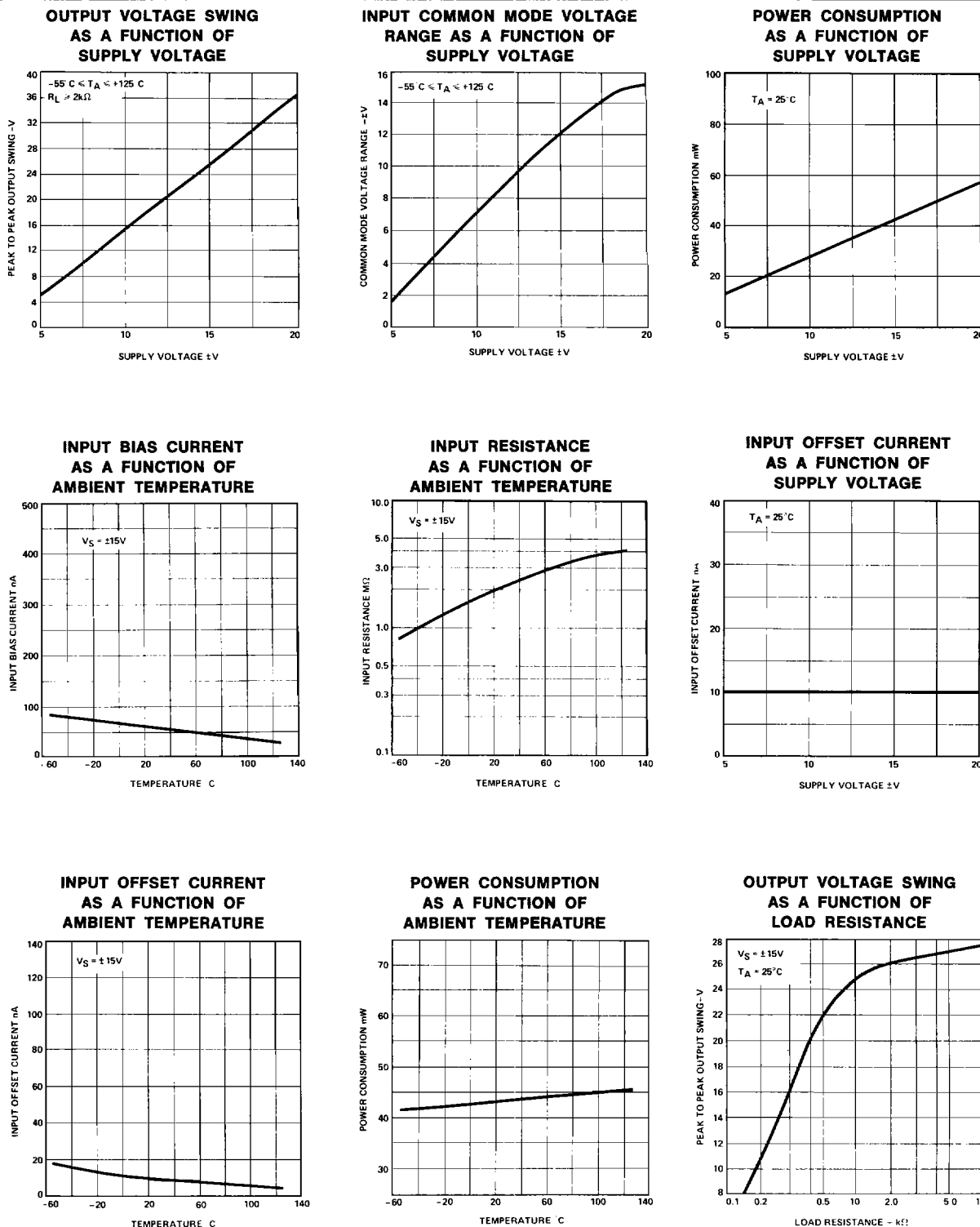
EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

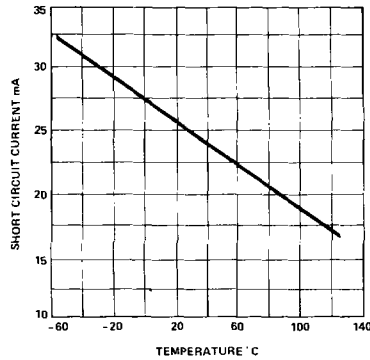
Parameter	Test Conditions	LIMITS	Units
		Typ	
Input Capacitance		1.4	pF
Offset Voltage Adjustment Range		±15	mV
Output Resistance		75	
Transient Response	$V_{IN} = 20\text{mV}$, $R_L = 2\text{K}\Omega$, $C_L \leq 100\text{pF}$		
Rise Time		0.3	μs
Overshoot		5.0	%
Slew Rate	$R_L \geq 2\text{K}\Omega$	0.5	V/μs

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

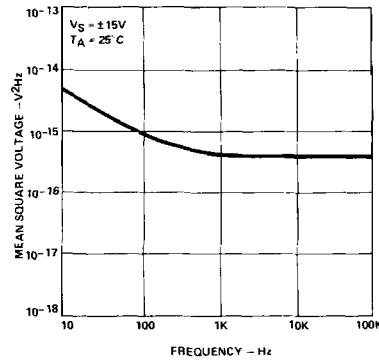


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (Cont'd)

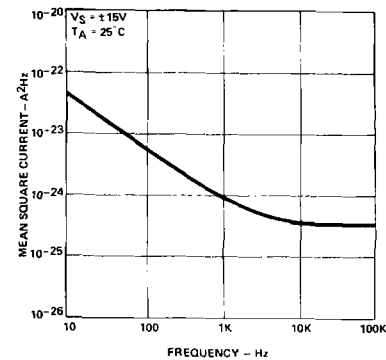
**OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT
AS A FUNCTION OF
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**



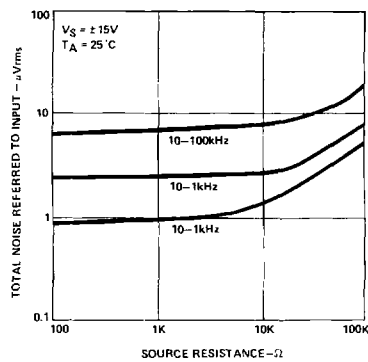
**INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



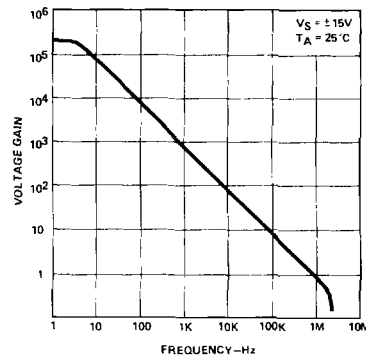
**INPUT NOISE CURRENT
AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



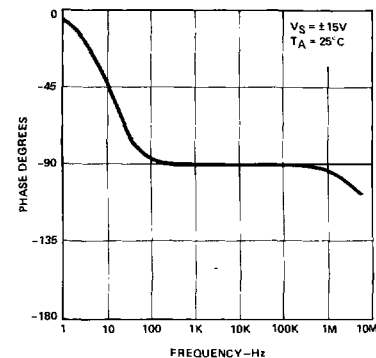
**BROADBAND NOISE FOR
VARIOUS BANDWIDTHS**



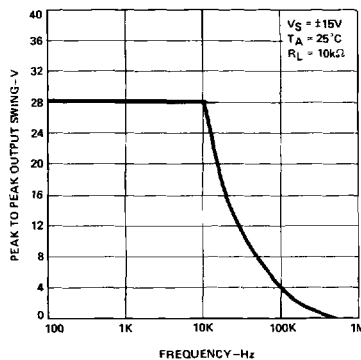
**OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN
AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



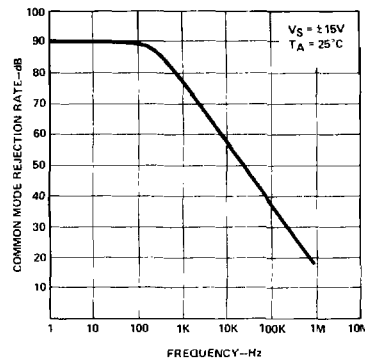
**OPEN LOOP PHASE RESPONSE
AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



**OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING
AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



**COMMON MODE REJECTION
RATIO AS A FUNCTION OF
FREQUENCY**



TRANSIENT RESPONSE

