# General-Purpose Operational Amplifier (Frequency Compensated)

## **HITACHI**

### **Description**

The HA17741/PS is an internal phase compensation high-performance operational amplifier, that is appropriate for use in a wide range of applications in the test and control fields.

#### **Features**

• High voltage gain : 106 dB (Typ)

• Wide output amplitude :  $\pm 13 \text{ V (Typ)}$  (at  $R_L \ge 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ )

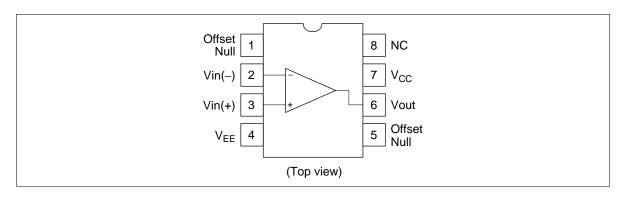
Shorted output protection

- Adjustable offset voltage
- Internal phase compensation

### **Ordering Information**

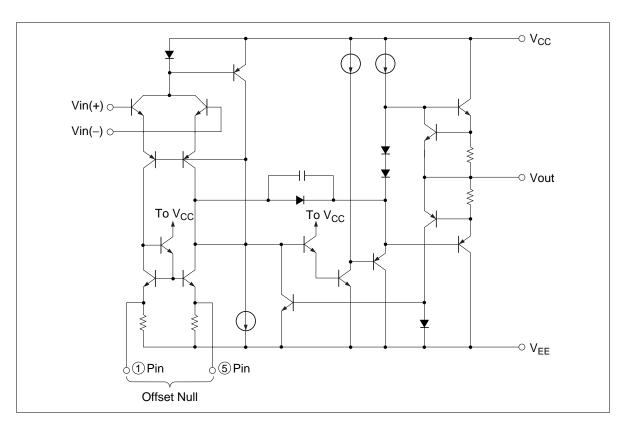
Application	Type No.	Package	
Industrial use	HA17741PS	DP-8	
Commercial use	HA17741	_	

### **Pin Arrangement**





### **Circuit Structure**



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Ta = 25°C)

		Ratings			
Item	Symbol	HA17741PS	HA17741	Unit	
Power-supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	+18	+18	V	
	V <sub>EE</sub>	<b>–18</b>	-18	V	
Input voltage	Vin	±15	±15	V	
Differential input voltage	Vin(diff)	±30	±30	V	
Allowable power dissipation	$P_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$	670 *	670 *	mW	
Operating temperature	Topr	–20 to +75	-20 to +75	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	-55 to +125	°C	

Note: These are the allowable values up to  $Ta = 45^{\circ}C$ . Derate by 8.3 mW/°C above that temperature.

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Electrical Characteristics-1 ( $V_{CC} = -V_{EE} = 15 \text{ V}, Ta = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	V <sub>IO</sub>	_	1.0	6.0	mV	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Input offset current	I <sub>IO</sub>	_	18	200	nA	
Input bias current	I <sub>IB</sub>	_	75	500	nA	
Power-supply	$\Delta V_{\text{IO}} / \Delta V_{\text{CC}}$	_	30	150	$\mu V/V$	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
rejection ratio	$\Delta V_{\text{IO}}\!/\!\Delta V_{\text{EE}}$	_	30	150	$\mu V/V$	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Voltage gain	A <sub>VD</sub>	86	106	_	dB	$R_L \ge 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , Vout = $\pm 10 \text{ V}$
Common-mode rejection ratio	CMR	70	90	_	dB	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Common-mode input voltage range	V <sub>CM</sub>	±12	±13	_	V	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Maximum output	V <sub>OP-P</sub>	±12	±14	_	V	$R_L \ge 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
voltage amplitude		±10	±13	_	V	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$
Power dissipation	Pd	_	65	100	mW	No load
Slew rate	SR	_	1.0	_	V/μs	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	_	0.3	_	μs	Vin = 20 mV, $R_L = 2 k\Omega$ ,
Overshoot	Vover	_	5.0	_	%	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF
Input resistance	Rin	0.3	1.0	_	ΜΩ	

### Electrical Characteristics-2 ( $V_{CC} = -V_{EE} = 15~V,\, Ta = -20~to~+75^{\circ}C$ )

Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	$V_{IO}$	_	_	9.0	mV	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Input offset current	I <sub>IO</sub>	_	_	400	nA	
Input bias current	I <sub>IB</sub>	_	_	1,100	nA	
Voltage gain	$A_{VD}$	80	_	_	dB	$R_L \ge 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , Vout = $\pm 10 \text{ V}$
Maximum output voltage amplitude	V <sub>OP-P</sub>	±10	_	_	V	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$

### **IC Operational Amplifier Application Examples**

#### Multivibrator

A multivibrator is a square wave generator that uses an RC circuit charge/discharge operation to generate the waveform. Multivibrators are widely used as the square wave source in such applications as power supplies and electronic switches.

Multivibrators are classified into three types, astable multivibrators, which have no stable states, monostable multivibrators, which have one stable state, and bistable multivibrators, which have two stable states.

#### 1. Astable Multivibrator

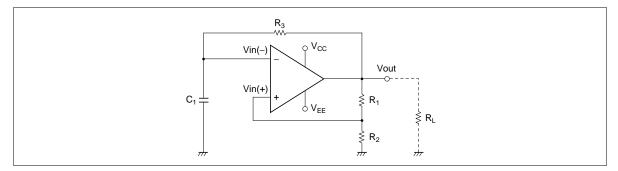


Figure 1 Astable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

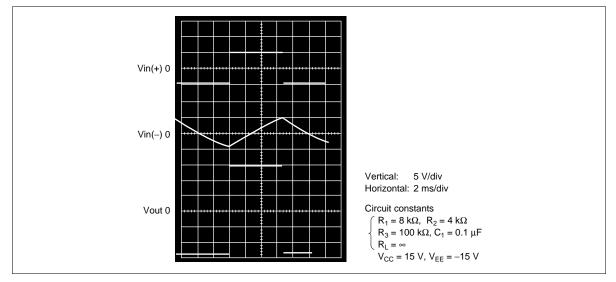


Figure 2 HA17741 Astable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

#### 2. Monostable Multivibrator

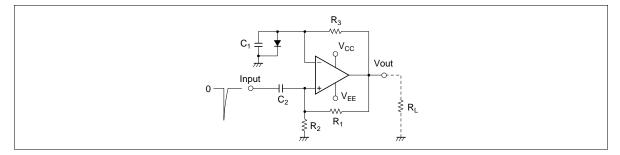


Figure 3 Monostable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

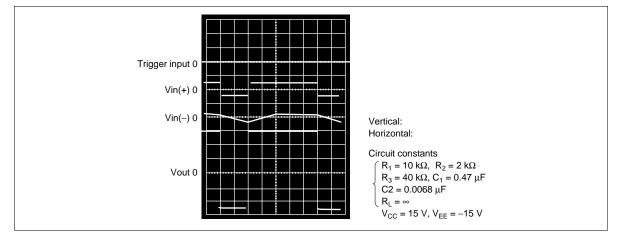


Figure 4 HA17741 Monostable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

#### 3. Bistable Multivibrator

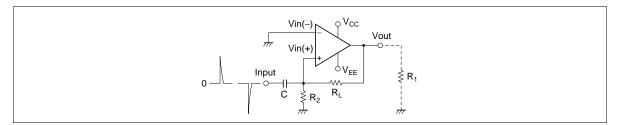


Figure 5 Bistable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

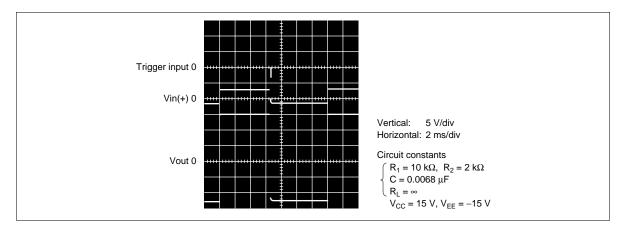


Figure 6 HA17741 Bistable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

#### Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator

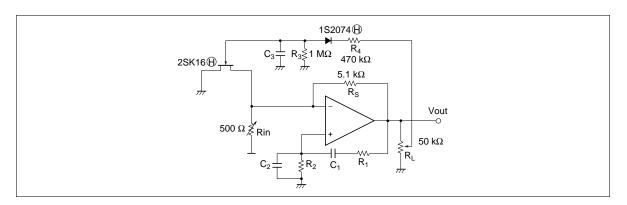


Figure 7 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator

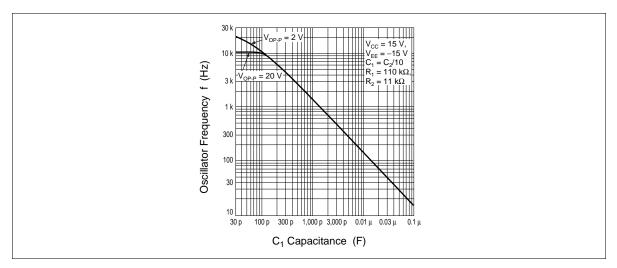


Figure 8 HA17741 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator f-C Characteristics

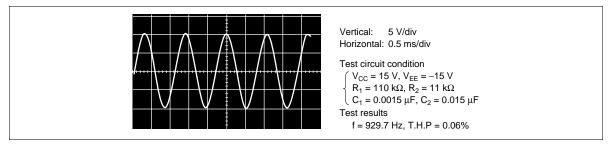


Figure 9 HA17741 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator Operating Waveform

#### **Quadrature Oscillator**

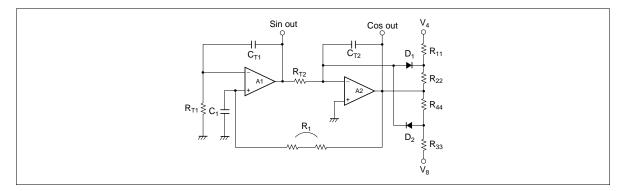


Figure 10 Quadrature Sine Wave Oscillator

Figure 10 shows the circuit diagram for a quadrature sine wave oscillator. This circuit consists of two integrators and a limiter circuit, and provides not only a sine wave output, but also a cosine output, that is, it also supplies the waveform delayed by 90°. The output amplitude is essentially determined by the limiter circuit.

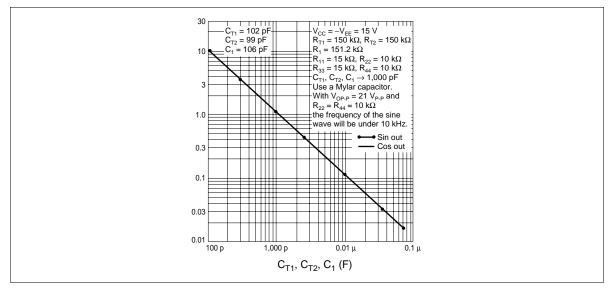


Figure 11 HA17741 Quadrature Sine Wave Oscillator

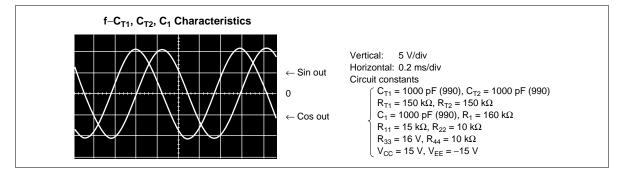


Figure 12 Sine and Cosine Output Waveforms

#### **Triangular Wave Generator**

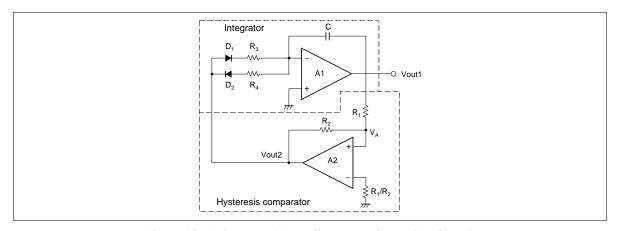


Figure 13 Triangular Wave Generator Operating Circuit

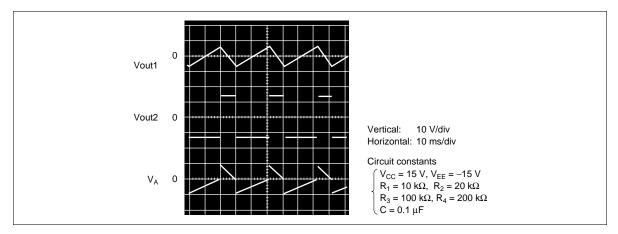


Figure 14 HA17741 Triangular Wave Generator Operating Waveform

#### **Sawtooth Waveform Generator**

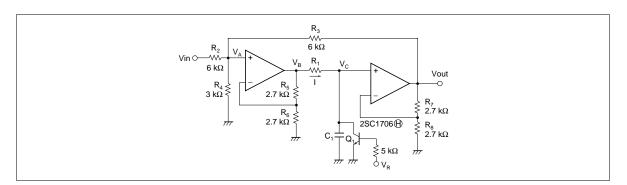


Figure 15 Sawtooth Waveform Generator

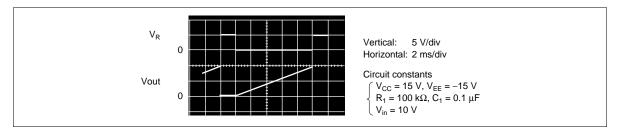
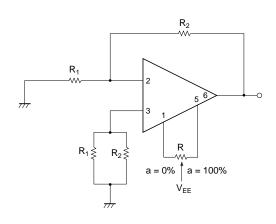


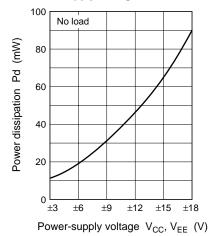
Figure 16 HA17741 Sawtooth Waveform Generator Operating Waveform

#### **Characteristic Curves**

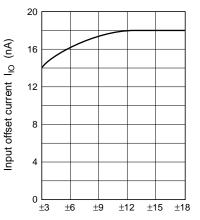
#### Voltage Offset Adjustment Circuit



Power Dissipation vs.
Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics

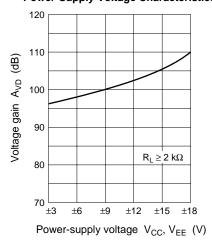


Input Offset Current vs.
Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics

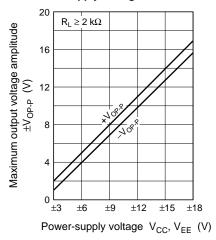


Power-supply voltage V<sub>CC</sub>, V<sub>EE</sub> (V)

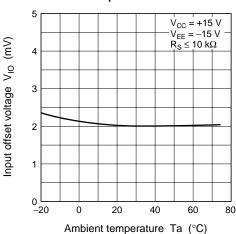
Voltage Gain vs.
Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



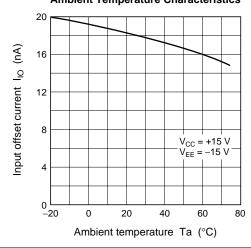
## Maximum Output Voltage Amplitude vs. Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



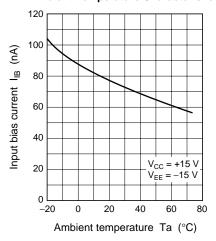
## Input Offset Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

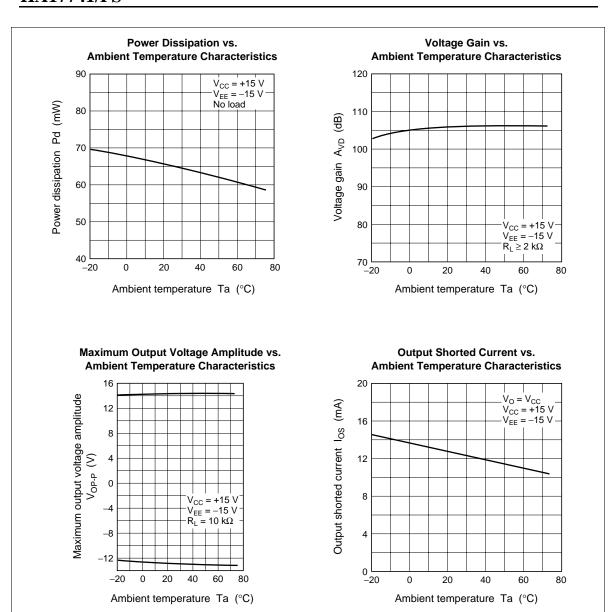


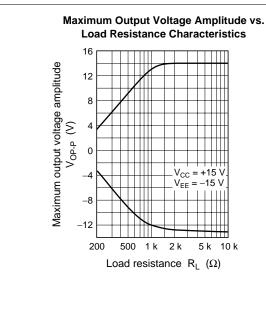
## Input Offset Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

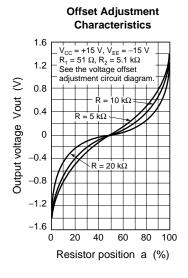


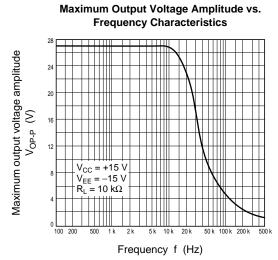
## Input Bias Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

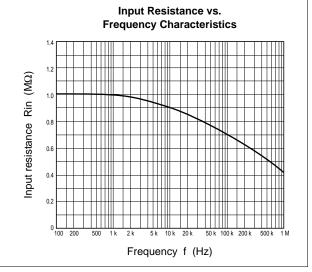


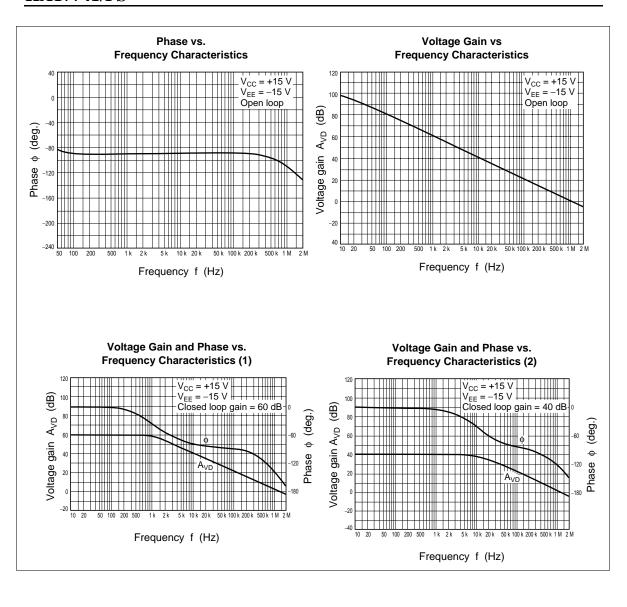


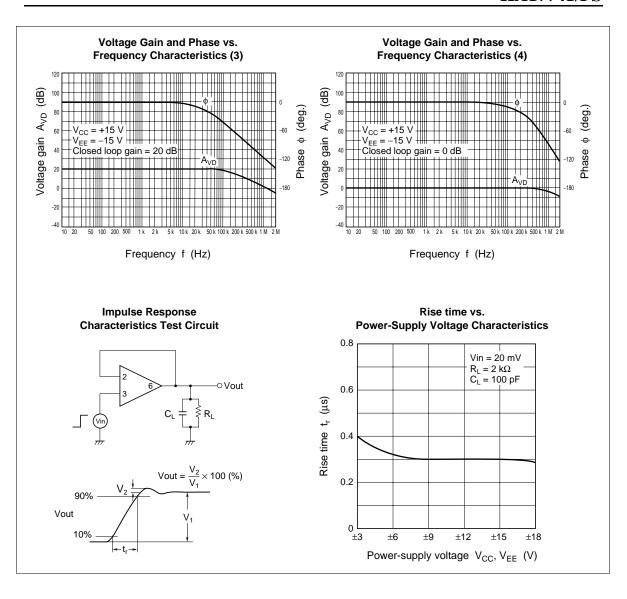


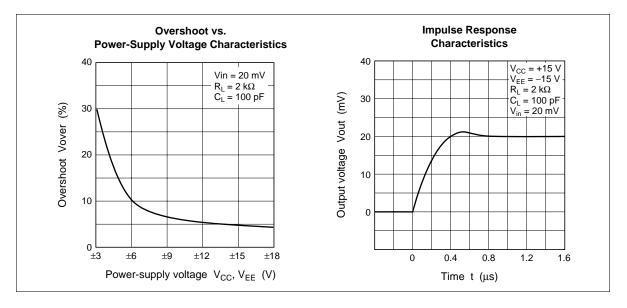




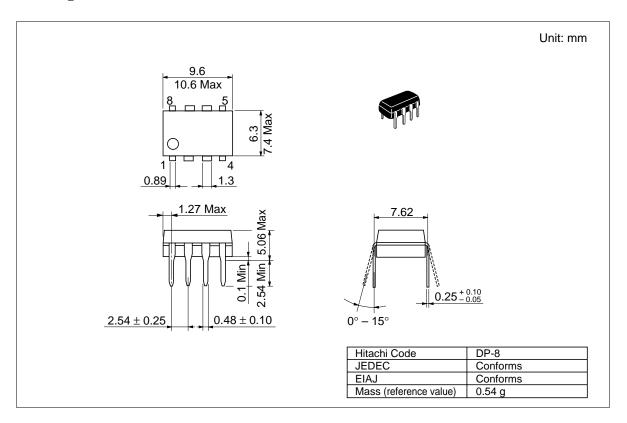








## **Package Dimensions**



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