General-Purpose Operational Amplifier (Frequency Compensated)

HITACHI

ADE-204-043 (Z) Rev. 0 Dec. 2000

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

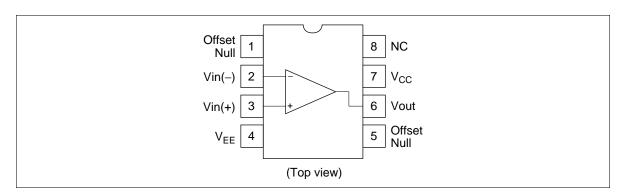
Adjustable offset voltage

• Internal phase compensation

Ordering Information

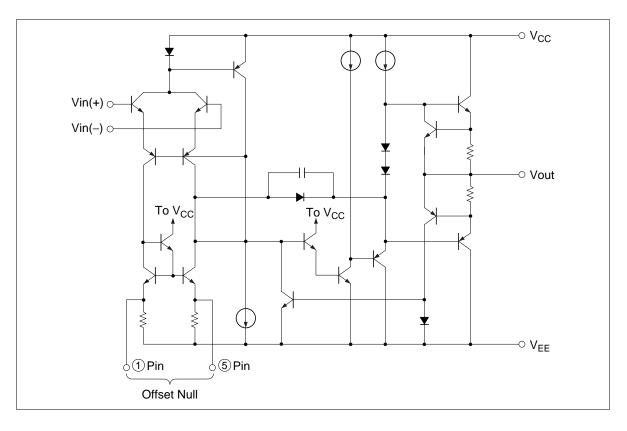
| Application | Type No. | Package | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|--|
| Industrial use | HA17741PS | DP-8 | |
| Commercial use | HA17741 | | |

Pin Arrangement





Circuit Structure



Absolute Maximum Ratings ($Ta = 25^{\circ}C$)

| | | Ratings | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| Item | Symbol | HA17741PS | HA17741 | Unit |
| Power-supply voltage | V _{cc} | +18 | +18 | V |
| | V_{EE} | –18 | -18 | V |
| Input voltage | Vin | ±15 | ±15 | V |
| Differential input voltage | Vin(diff) | ±30 | ±30 | V |
| Allowable power dissipation | P_{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 _{IO} | _ | 1.0 | 6.0 | mV | $R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| Input offset current | I _{IO} | _ | 18 | 200 | nA | |
| Input bias current | I _{IB} | _ | 75 | 500 | nA | |
| Power-supply | $\Delta V_{IO} / \Delta V_{CC}$ | _ | 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_{VD} | 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 _{CM} | ±12 | ±13 | _ | V | $R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| Maximum output | V _{OP-P} | ±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 _r | _ | 0.3 | _ | μs | Vin = 20 mV, $R_L = 2 k\Omega$, |
| Overshoot | Vover | _ | 5.0 | _ | % | C _L = 100 pF |
| Input resistance | Rin | 0.3 | 1.0 | | $M\Omega$ | |

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 _{IO} | _ | _ | 400 | nA | |
| Input bias current | I _{IB} | _ | _ | 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 _{OP-P} | ±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

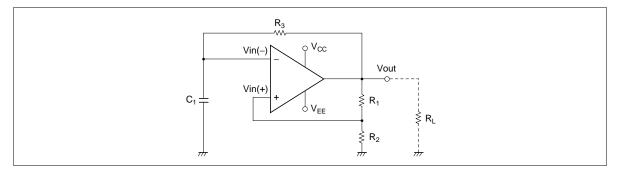


Figure 1 Astable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

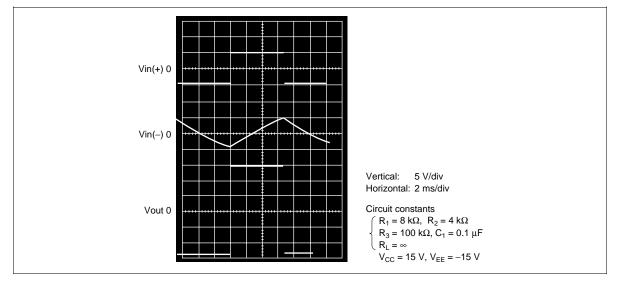


Figure 2 HA17741 Astable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

2. Monostable Multivibrator

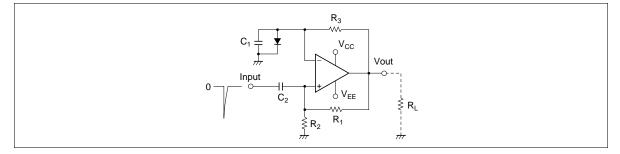


Figure 3 Monostable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

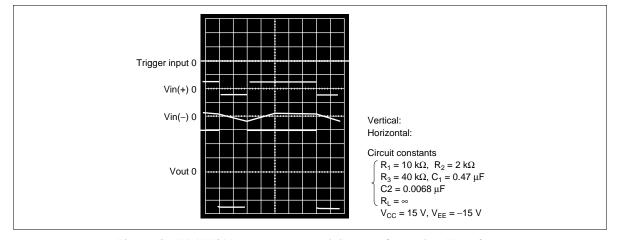


Figure 4 HA17741 Monostable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

3. Bistable Multivibrator

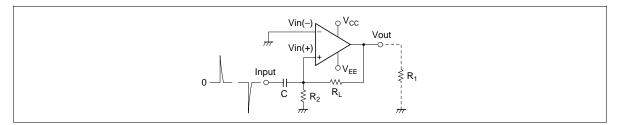


Figure 5 Bistable Multivibrator Operating Circuit

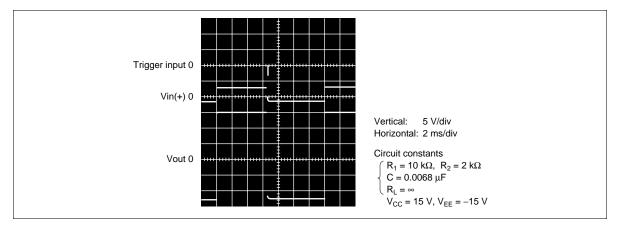


Figure 6 HA17741 Bistable Multivibrator Operating Waveform

Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator

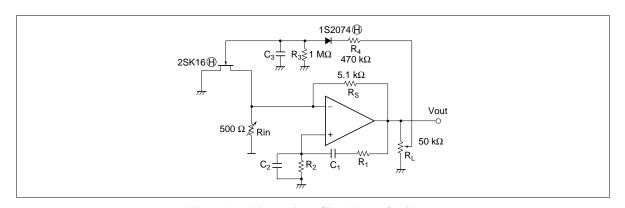


Figure 7 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator

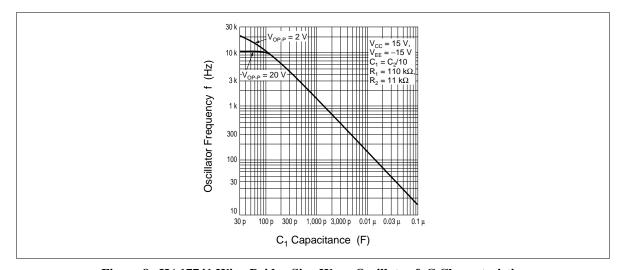


Figure 8 HA17741 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator f-C Characteristics

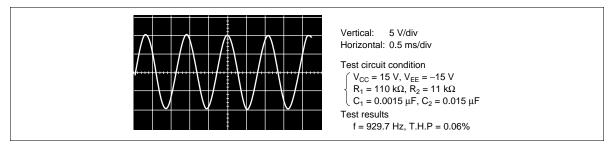


Figure 9 HA17741 Wien Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator Operating Waveform

Quadrature Oscillator

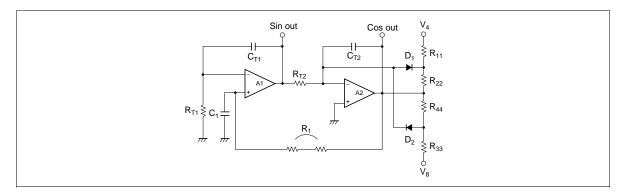


Figure 10 Quadrature Sine Wave Oscillator

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.

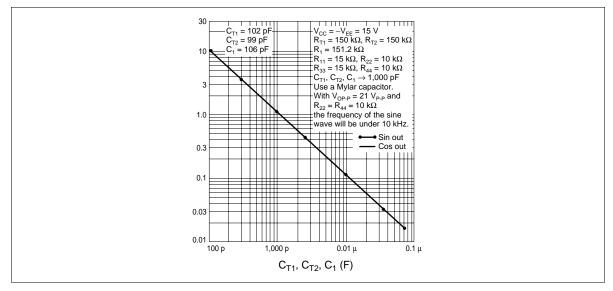


Figure 11 HA17741 Quadrature Sine Wave Oscillator

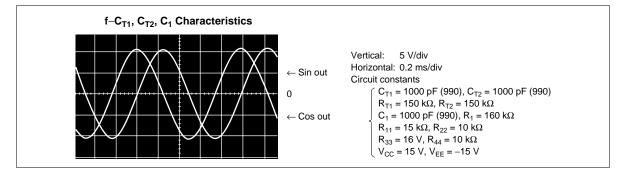


Figure 12 Sine and Cosine Output Waveforms

Triangular Wave Generator

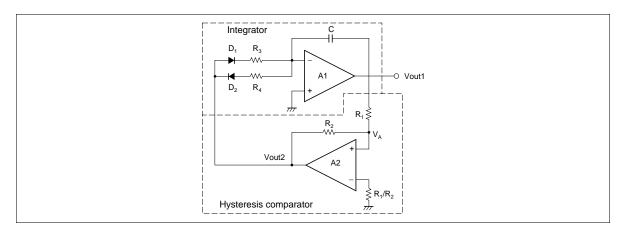


Figure 13 Triangular Wave Generator Operating Circuit

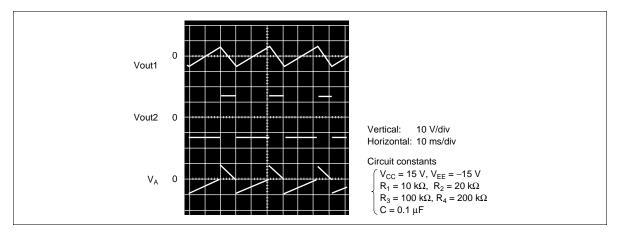


Figure 14 HA17741 Triangular Wave Generator Operating Waveform

Sawtooth Waveform Generator

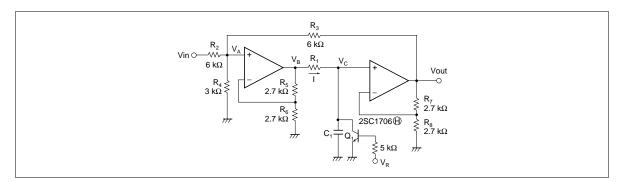


Figure 15 Sawtooth Waveform Generator

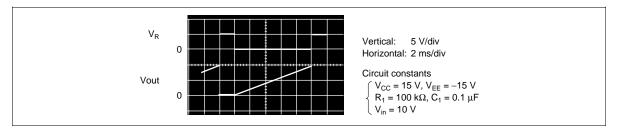
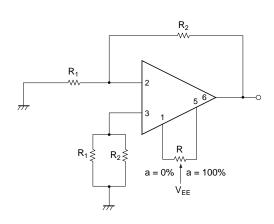


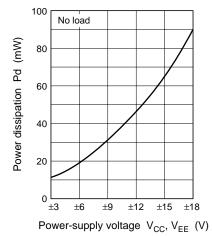
Figure 16 HA17741 Sawtooth Waveform Generator Operating Waveform

Characteristic Curves

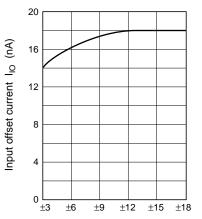
Voltage Offset Adjustment Circuit



Power Dissipation vs. Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics

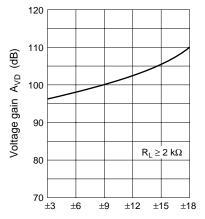


Input Offset Current vs.
Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



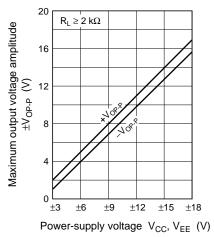
Power-supply voltage V_{CC} , V_{EE} (V)

Voltage Gain vs.
Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics

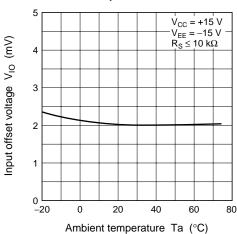


Power-supply voltage V_{CC} , V_{EE} (V)

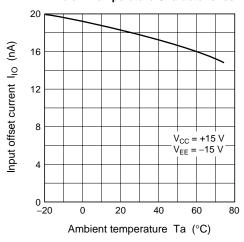
Maximum Output Voltage Amplitude vs. Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



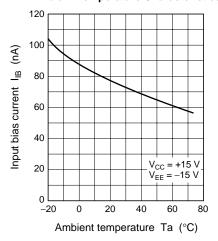
Input Offset Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

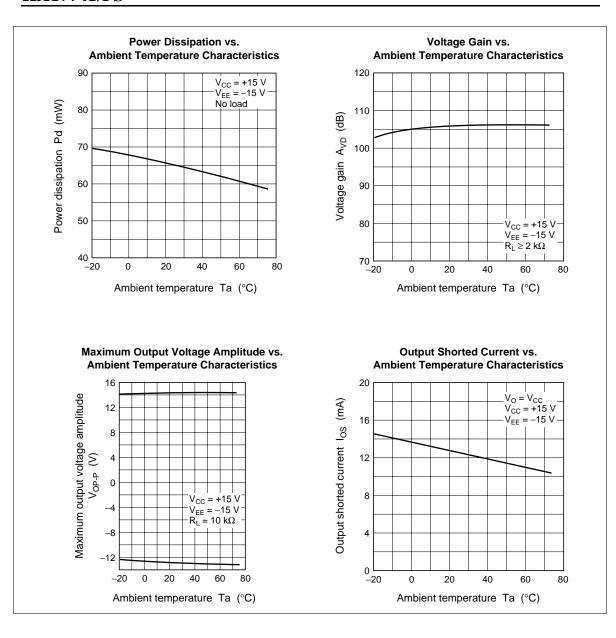


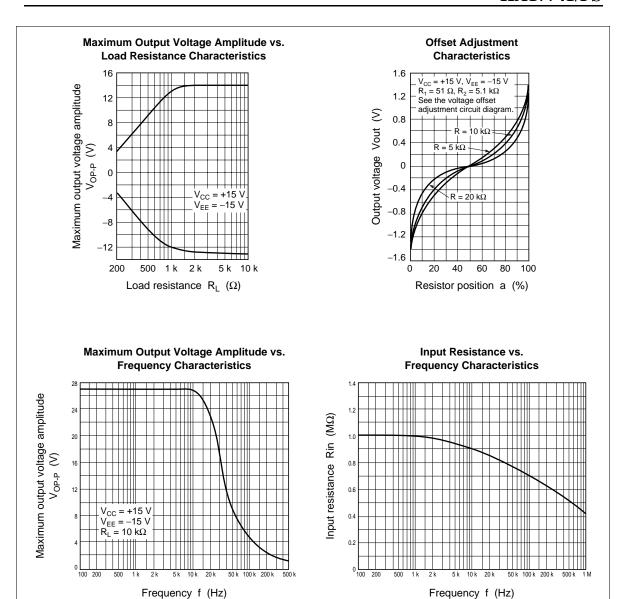
Input Offset Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

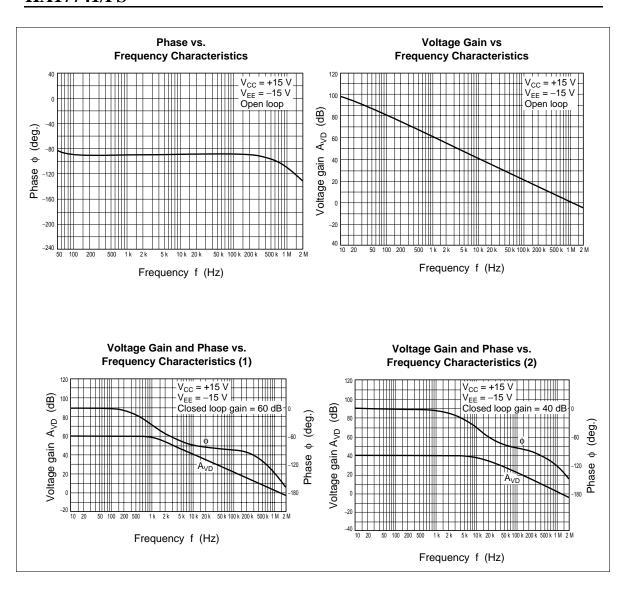


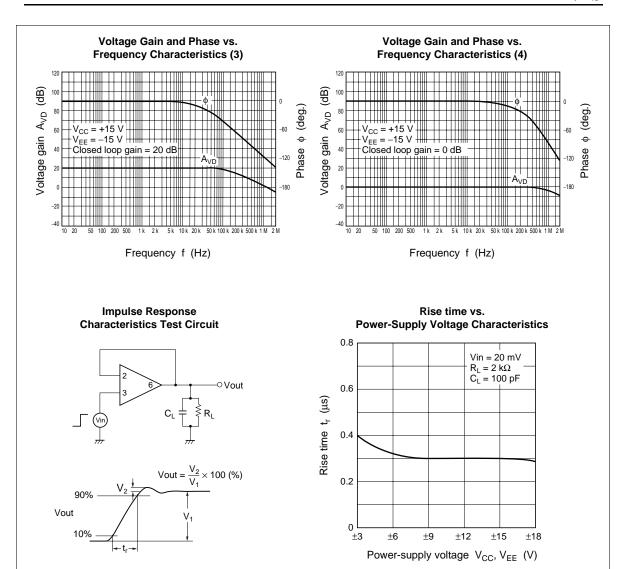
Input Bias Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics

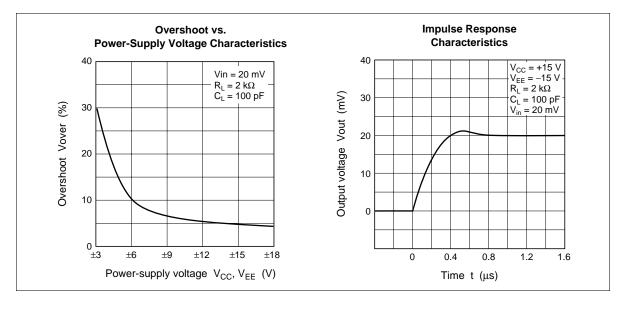




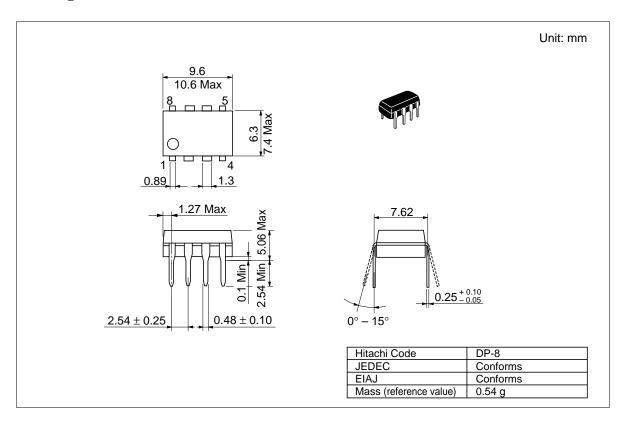








Package Dimensions



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