

MC34181,2,4
MC35181,2,4
MC33181,2,4

**LOW POWER, HIGH SLEW RATE, WIDE BANDWIDTH,
 JFET INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

Quality bipolar fabrication with innovative design concepts are employed for the MC33181/2/4, MC34181/2/4, MC35181/2/4 series of monolithic operational amplifiers. This JFET input series of operational amplifiers operate at 210 μ A per amplifier and offer 4.0 MHz of gain bandwidth product and 10 V/ μ s slew rate. Precision matching and an innovative trim technique of the single and dual versions provide low input offset voltages. With a JFET input stage, this series exhibits high input resistance, low input offset voltage and high gain. The all NPN output stage, characterized by no deadband crossover distortion and large output voltage swing, provides high capacitance drive capability, excellent phase and gain margins, low open-loop high frequency output impedance and symmetrical source/sink ac frequency response.

The MC33181/2/4, MC34181/2/4, MC35181/2/4 series of devices are specified over the commercial, industrial/vehicular or military temperature ranges. The complete series of single, dual and quad operational amplifiers are available in the plastic and ceramic DIP as well as the SOIC surface mount packages.

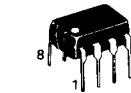
- Low Supply Current: 210 μ A (Per Amplifier)
- Wide Supply Operating Range: ± 1.5 V to ± 18 V
- Wide Bandwidth: 4.0 MHz
- High Slew Rate: 10 V/ μ s
- Low Input Offset Voltage: 2.0 mV
- Large Output Voltage Swing: -14 V to $+14$ V (with ± 15 V Supplies)
- Large Capacitance Drive Capability: 0 to 500 pF
- Low Total Harmonic Distortion: 0.04%
- Excellent Phase Margin: 67°
- Excellent Gain Margin: 6.7 dB
- Output Short Circuit Protection

ORDERING INFORMATION

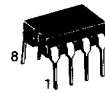
Op Amp Function	Device	Test Temperature Range	Package
Single	MC34181P	0 to +70°C	Plastic DIP SO-8
	MC34181D		
	MC33181P	-40 to +85°C	Plastic DIP SO-8
	MC33181D		
	MC35181U	-55 to +125°C	Ceramic DIP
Dual	MC34182P	0 to +70°C	Plastic DIP SO-8
	MC34182D		
	MC33182P	-40 to +85°C	Plastic DIP SO-8
	MC33182D		
	MC35182U	-55 to +125°C	Ceramic DIP
Quad	MC34184P	0 to +70°C	Plastic DIP SO-14
	MC34184D		
	MC33184P	-40 to +85°C	Plastic DIP SO-14
	MC33184D		
		MC35184L	-55 to +125°C

**LOW POWER
 JFET INPUT
 OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

**SILICON MONOLITHIC
 INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**



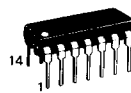
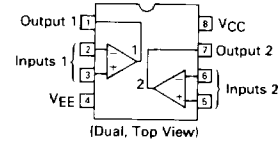
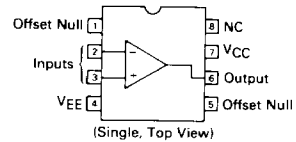
P SUFFIX
 PLASTIC PACKAGE
 CASE 626



U SUFFIX
 CERAMIC PACKAGE
 CASE 693



D SUFFIX
 PLASTIC PACKAGE
 CASE 751
 (SO-8)



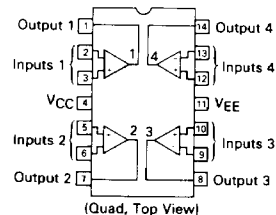
P SUFFIX
 PLASTIC PACKAGE
 CASE 646



L SUFFIX
 CERAMIC PACKAGE
 CASE 632



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



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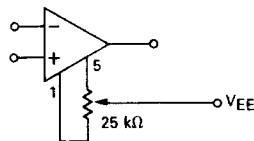
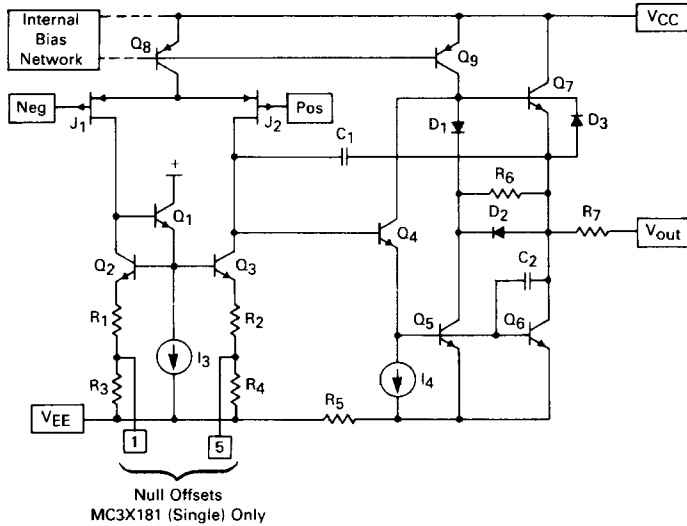
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage (from V_{CC} to V_{EE})	V_S	+36	Volts
Input Differential Voltage Range	V_{IDR}	Note 1	Volts
Input Voltage Range	V_{IR}	Note 1	Volts
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 2)	t_S	Indefinite	Seconds
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+160	°C
		+150	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +160	°C
		-60 to +150	

NOTES:

1. Either or both input voltages must not exceed the magnitude of V_{CC} or V_{EE} .
2. Power dissipation must be considered to ensure maximum junction temperature (T_J) is not exceeded (see Figure 1).

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC (EACH AMPLIFIER)



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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = +15 V, V_{EE} = -15 V, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage (R _S = 50 Ω, V _O = 0 V)	V _{IO}				mV
Single					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = 0°C to +70°C (MC34181)					
T _A = -40°C to +85°C (MC33181)					
T _A = -55°C to +125°C (MC35181)					
Dual					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = 0°C to +70°C (MC34182)					
T _A = -40°C to +85°C (MC33182)					
T _A = -55°C to +125°C (MC35182)					
Quad					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = 0°C to +70°C (MC34184)					
T _A = -40°C to +85°C (MC33184)					
T _A = -55°C to +125°C (MC35184)					
Average Temperature Coefficient of V _{IO} (R _S = 50 Ω, V _O = 0 V)	ΔV _{IO} /ΔT	—	10	—	μV/°C
Input Offset Current (V _{CM} = 0 V, V _O = 0 V)	I _{IO}				nA
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = 0°C to +70°C					
T _A = -40°C to +85°C					
T _A = -55°C to +125°C					
Input Bias Current (V _{CM} = 0 V, V _O = 0 V)	I _{IB}				nA
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = 0°C to +70°C					
T _A = -40°C to +85°C					
T _A = -55°C to +125°C					
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V _{ICR}	(V _{EE} + 4.0 V) to (V _{CC} - 2.0 V)			V
Large Signal Voltage Gain (R _L = 10 kΩ, V _O = ±10 V)	A _{VOL}	25 15	60 —	— —	V/mV
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = T _{low} to T _{high}					
Output Voltage Swing (V _{ID} = 1.0 V, R _L = 10 kΩ)	V _{O+} V _{O-}	+13.5 —	+14 -14	— -13.5	V
T _A = +25°C					
Common Mode Rejection (R _S = 50 Ω, V _{CM} = V _{ICR} , V _O = 0 V)	CMR	70	86	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection (R _S = 50 Ω, V _{CM} = 0 V, V _O = 0 V)	PSR	70	84	—	dB
Output Short Circuit Current (V _{ID} = 1.0 V, Output to Ground)	I _{SC}	3.0 8.0	8.0 11	— —	mA
Source					
Sink					
Power Supply Current (No Load, V _O = 0 V)	I _D				μA
Single					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = T _{low} to T _{high}					
Dual					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = T _{low} to T _{high}					
Quad					
T _A = +25°C					
T _A = T _{low} to T _{high}					

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew Rate ($V_{in} = -10\text{ V to } +10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$) $A_V = +1.0$ $A_V = -1.0$	SR	7.0	10	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Settling Time ($A_V = -1.0$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 0\text{ V to } +10\text{ V Step}$) To Within 0.10% To Within 0.01%	t_s	—	1.1	—	μs
Gain Bandwidth Product ($f = 100\text{ kHz}$)	GBW	3.0	4.0	—	MHz
Power Bandwidth ($A_V = +1.0$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 20\text{ V}_{p-p}$, THD = 5%)	BW_p	—	200	—	kHz
Phase Margin ($-10\text{ V} < V_O < +10\text{ V}$) $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	ϕ_m	—	67	—	Degrees
Gain Margin ($-10\text{ V} < V_O < +10\text{ V}$) $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	A_m	—	6.7	—	dB
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $R_S = 100\ \Omega$, $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$	e_n	—	38	—	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Equivalent Input Noise Current $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$	i_n	—	0.01	—	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Differential Input Capacitance	C_i	—	3.0	—	pF
Differential Input Resistance	R_i	—	10^{12}	—	Ω
Total Harmonic Distortion $A_V = 10$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $2\text{ V}_{p-p} < V_O < 20\text{ V}_{p-p}$, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$	THD	—	0.04	—	%
Channel Separation ($R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $-10\text{ V} < V_O < +10\text{ V}$, $0\text{ Hz} < f < 10\text{ kHz}$)	—	—	120	—	dB
Open-Loop Output Impedance ($f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	$ Z_o $	—	200	—	Ω

FIGURE 1 — MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION versus TEMPERATURE FOR PACKAGE VARIATIONS

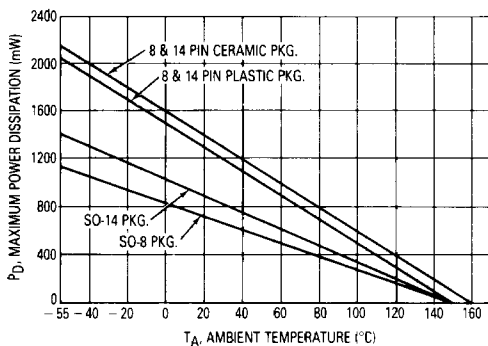
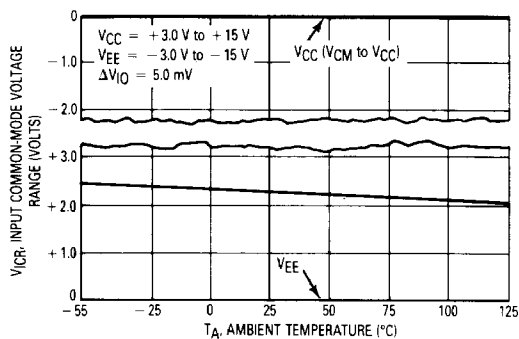


FIGURE 2 — INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE versus TEMPERATURE



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FIGURE 3 — INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE

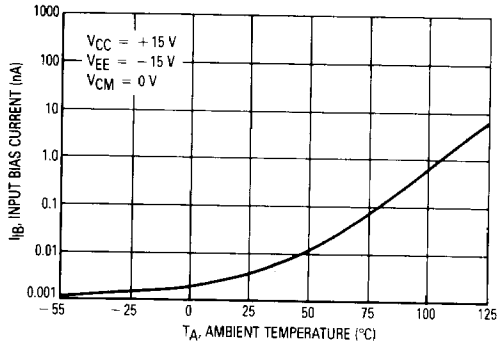


FIGURE 4 — INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE

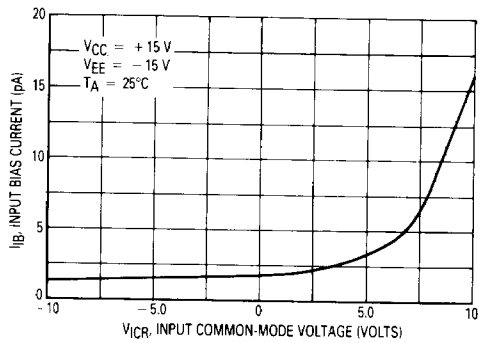


FIGURE 5 — OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE

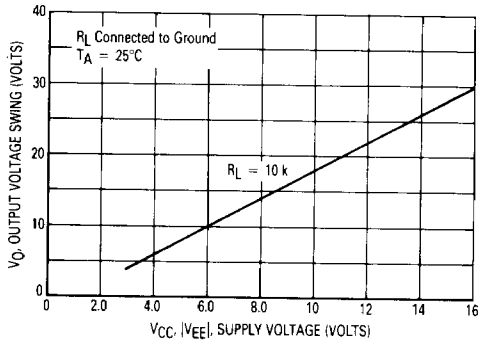


FIGURE 6 — OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD CURRENT

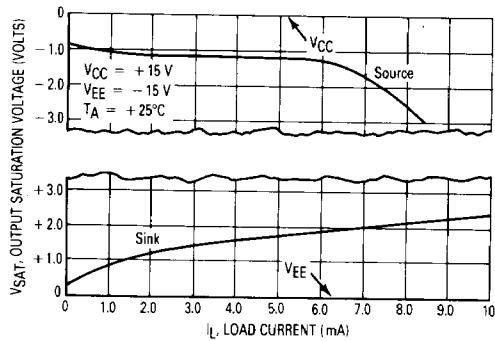


FIGURE 7 — OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD RESISTANCE TO GROUND

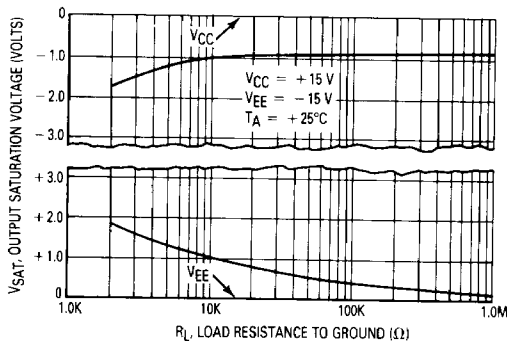
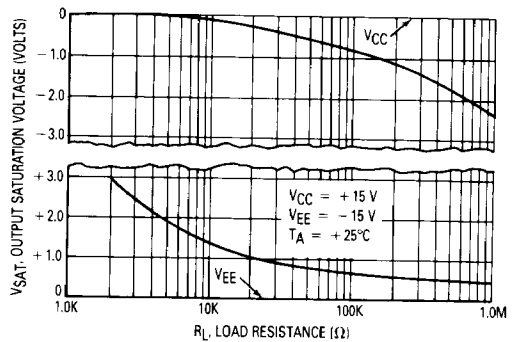


FIGURE 8 — OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD RESISTANCE TO V_{CC}



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FIGURE 9 — OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE

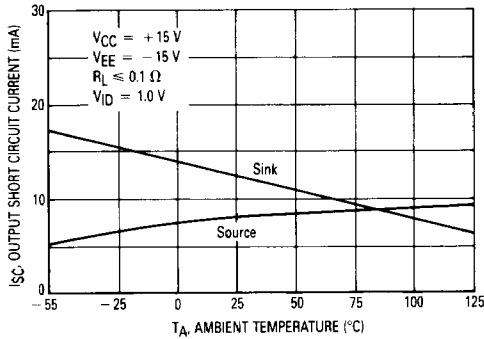


FIGURE 10 — OUTPUT IMPEDANCE versus FREQUENCY

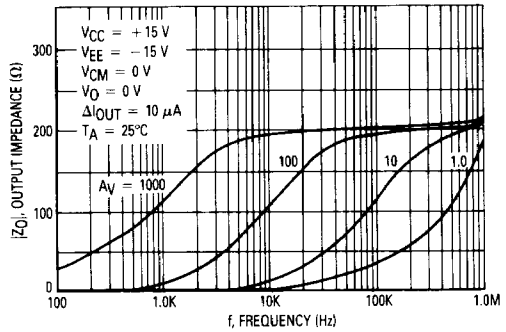


FIGURE 11 — OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING versus FREQUENCY

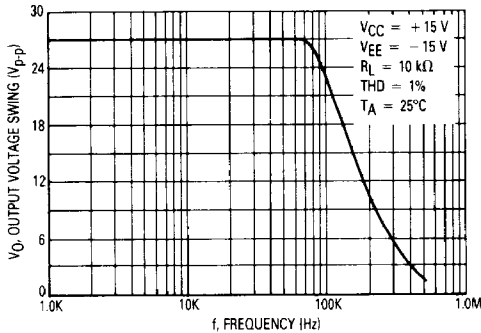


FIGURE 12 — OUTPUT DISTORTION versus FREQUENCY

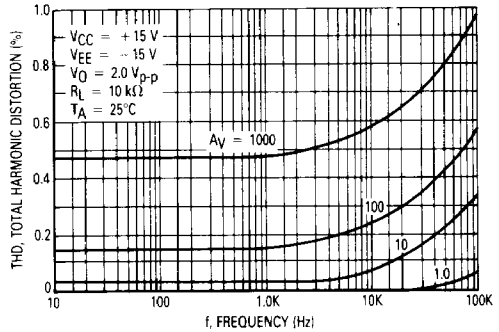


FIGURE 13 — OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN versus TEMPERATURE

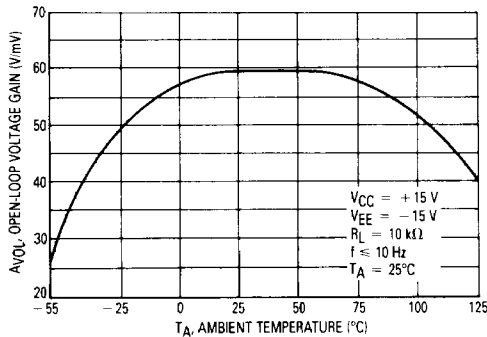
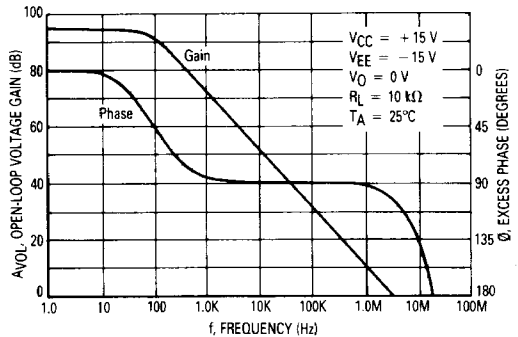


FIGURE 14 — OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE versus FREQUENCY



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FIGURE 15 — NORMALIZED GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT versus TEMPERATURE

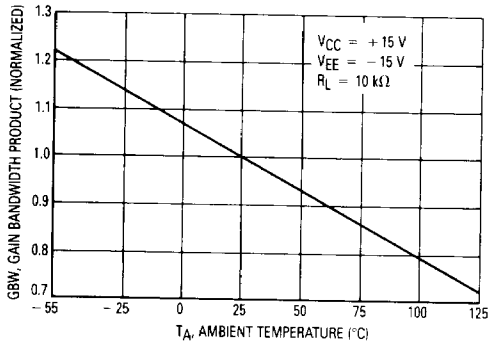


FIGURE 16 — OUTPUT VOLTAGE OVERSHOOT versus LOAD CAPACITANCE

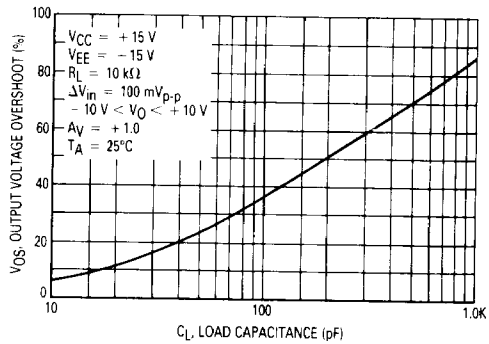


FIGURE 17 — PHASE MARGIN versus LOAD CAPACITANCE

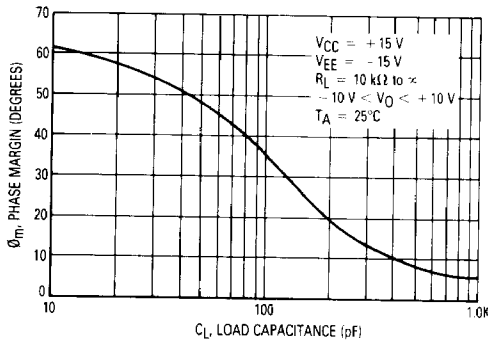


FIGURE 18 — GAIN MARGIN versus LOAD CAPACITANCE

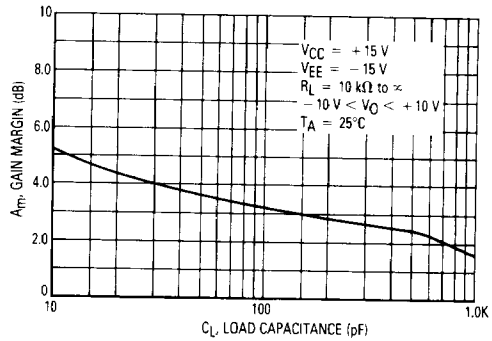


FIGURE 19 — PHASE MARGIN versus TEMPERATURE

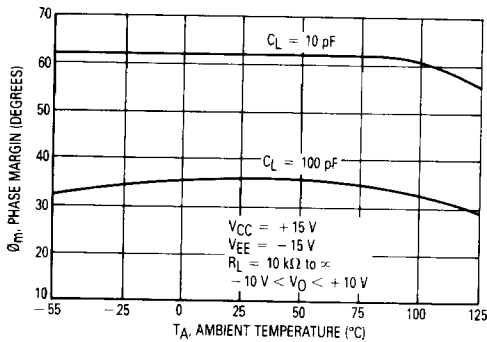
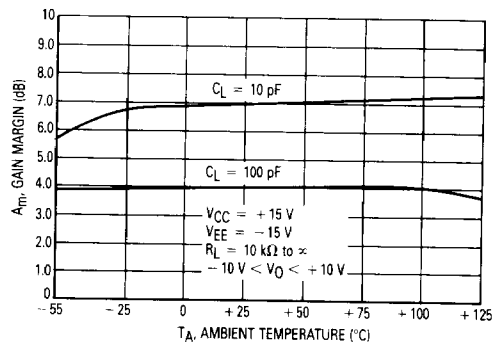
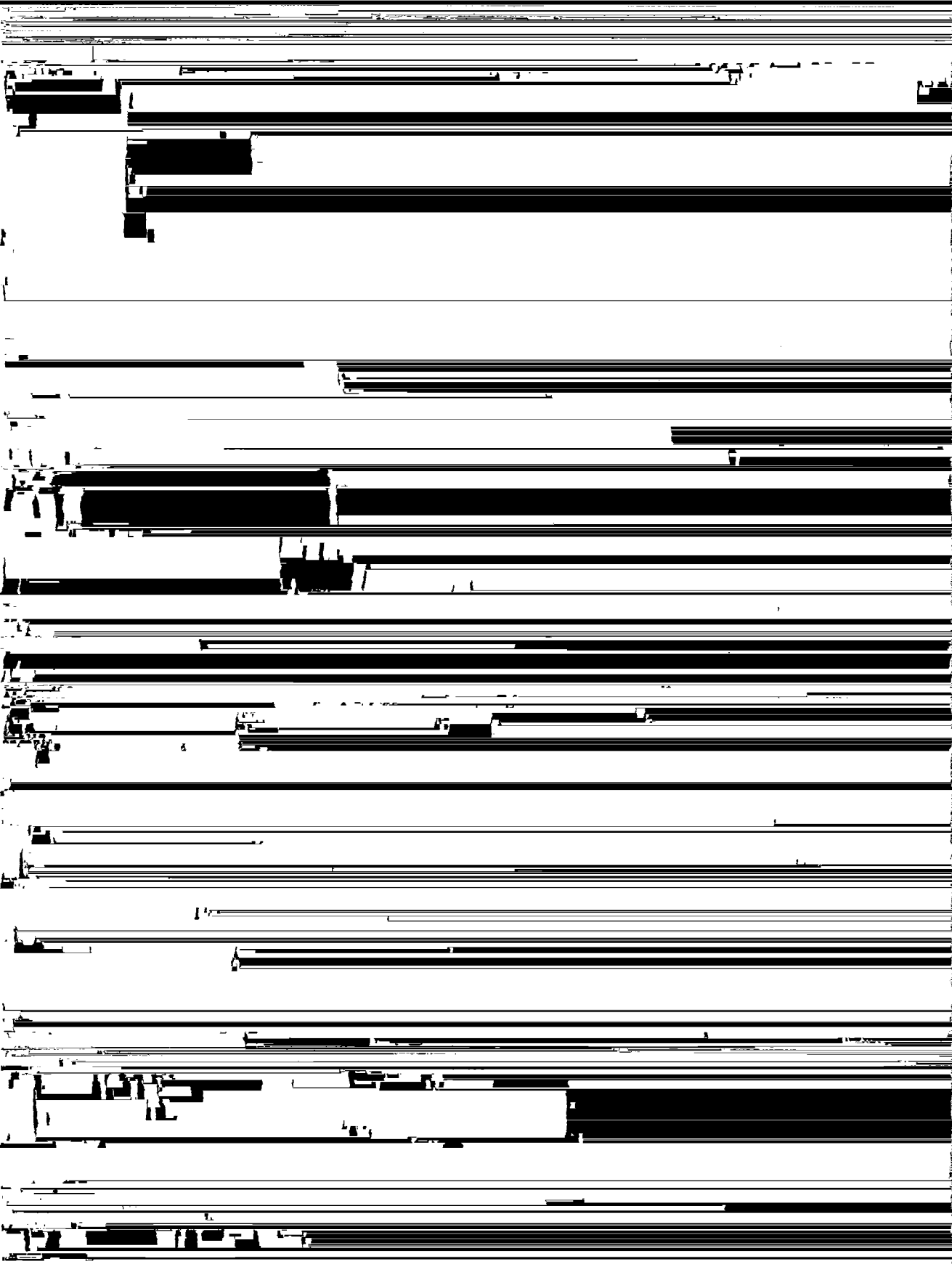


FIGURE 20 — GAIN MARGIN versus TEMPERATURE





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FIGURE 27 — CHANNEL SEPARATION versus FREQUENCY

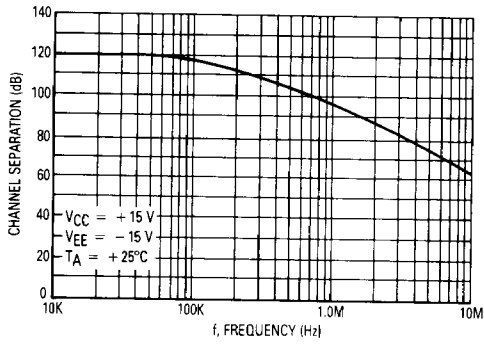


FIGURE 28 — TRANSIENT RESPONSE

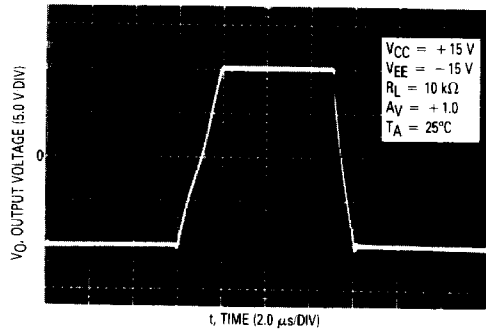
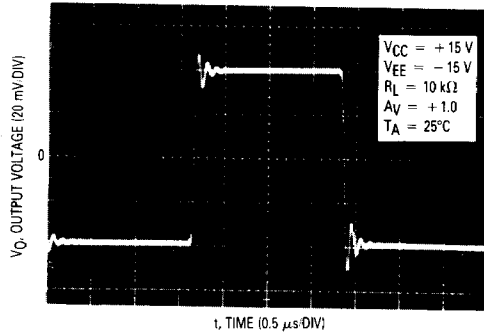


FIGURE 29 — SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



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