

**MOTOROLA**  
**SEMICONDUCTOR**  
**TECHNICAL DATA**

**MC33272**  
**MC33274**

**SINGLE SUPPLY, HIGH SLEW RATE**  
**LOW INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE,**  
**BIPOLAR OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

The MC33272/4 series of monolithic operational amplifiers are quality fabricated with innovative Bipolar design concepts. This dual and quad operational amplifier series incorporates Bipolar inputs along with a patented Zip-R-Trim element for input offset voltage reduction. The MC33272/4 series of operational amplifiers exhibits a low input offset voltage and high gain bandwidth product. Dual-doublet frequency compensation is used to increase the slew rate while maintaining low input noise characteristics. Its all NPN output stage exhibits no deadband crossover distortion, large output voltage swing, and an excellent phase and gain margin. It also provides a low open-loop high frequency output impedance with symmetrical source and sink AC frequency performance.

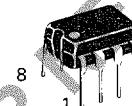
The MC33272/4 series is specified over  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is available in the plastic DIP and SOIC surface mount packages (P and D suffixes).

- Input Offset Voltage Trimmed to  $100\ \mu\text{V}$  (Typ)
- Low Input Bias Current: 300 nA
- Low Input Offset Current: 3.0 nA
- High Input Resistance:  $16\ \text{M}\Omega$
- Low Noise:  $18\ \text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  ( $\omega$  1.0 kHz)
- High Gain Bandwidth Product: 24 MHz ( $\omega$  100 kHz)
- High Slew Rate:  $10\ \text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
- Power Bandwidth: 160 kHz
- Excellent Frequency Stability
- Unity Gain Stable: w/ Capacitance Loads to 500 pF
- Large Output Voltage Swing:  $+14.1\ \text{V}/-14.6\ \text{V}$
- Low Total Harmonic Distortion: 0.003%
- Power Supply Drain Current: 2.15 mA per Amplifier
- Single or Split Supply Operation:  $+3.0\ \text{V}$  to  $+36\ \text{V}$  or  $\pm 1.5\ \text{V}$  to  $\pm 18\ \text{V}$

**HIGH PERFORMANCE**  
**OPERATIONAL**  
**AMPLIFIERS**

**SILICON MONOLITHIC**  
**INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**

**MC33272**

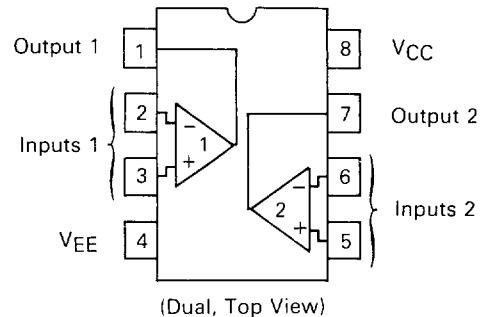


**P SUFFIX**  
 PLASTIC PACKAGE  
 CASE 626

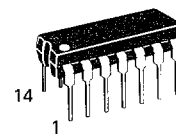


**D SUFFIX**  
 PLASTIC PACKAGE  
 CASE 751  
 (SO-8)

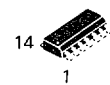
**PIN ASSIGNMENTS**



**MC33274**

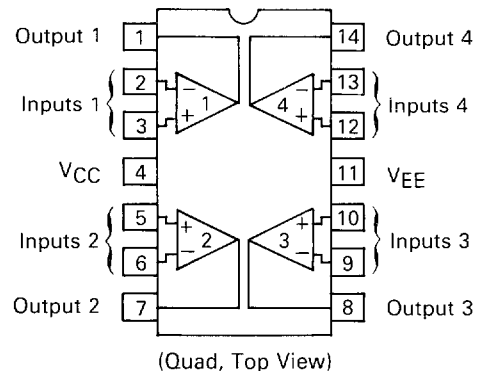


**P SUFFIX**  
 PLASTIC PACKAGE  
 CASE 646



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

**PIN ASSIGNMENTS**



**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Op Amp Function	Device	Specified Ambient Temperature Range	Package
Dual	MC33272D	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$	SO-8
	MC33272P		Plastic DIP
Quad	MC33274D		SO-14
	MC33274P		Plastic DIP

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$	+36	V
Input Differential Voltage Range	$V_{IDR}$	(Note 1)	V
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IR}$	(Note 1)	V
Output Short Circuit Duration (Note 2)	$t_S$	Indefinite	Seconds
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_J$	+150	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-60 to +150	°C
Maximum Power Dissipation	$P_D$	(Note 2)	mW

### NOTES:

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

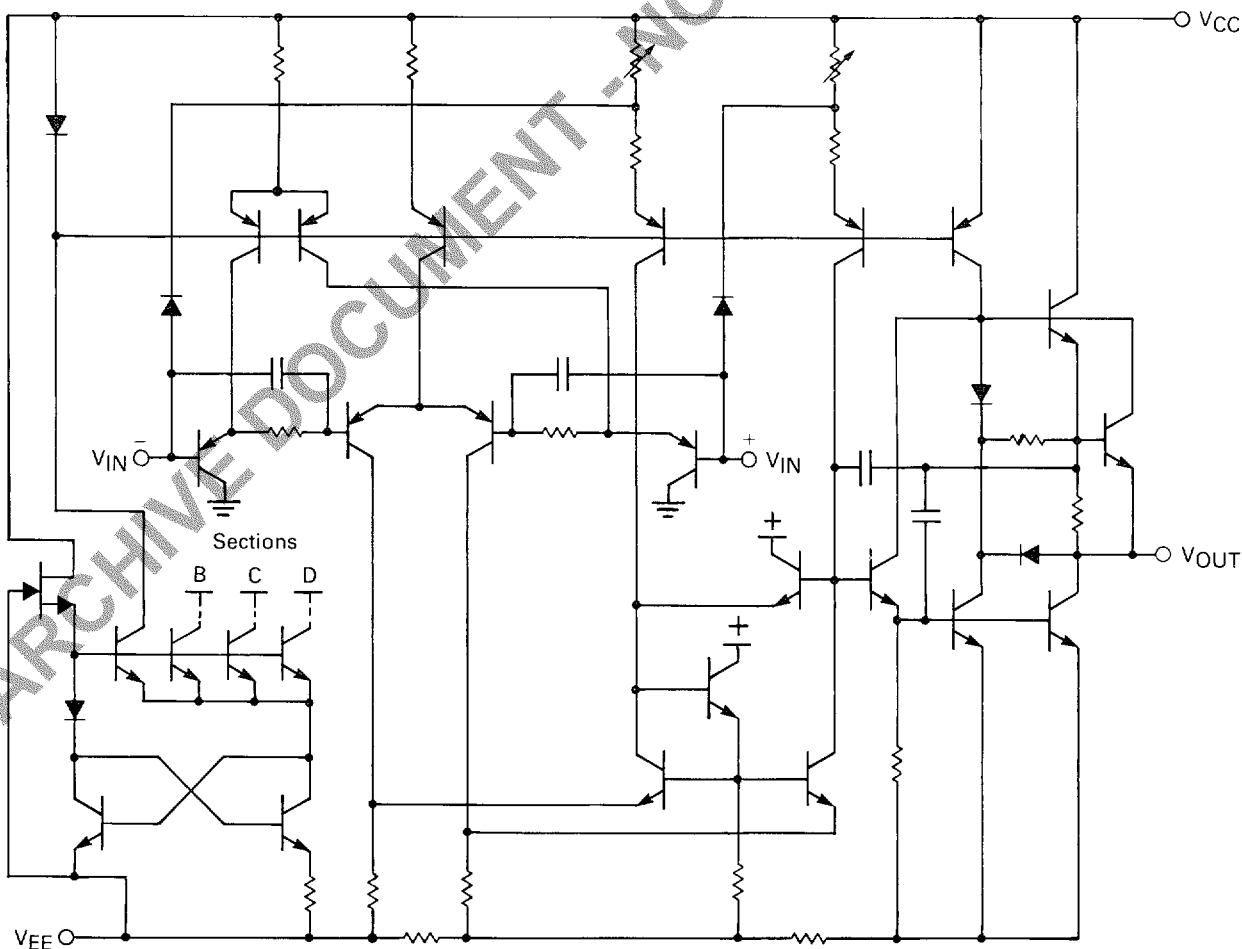
## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = +15$ V, $V_{EE} = -15$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Figure	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S = 10 \Omega$ , $V_{CM} = 0$ V, $V_O = 0$ V) ( $V_{CC} = +15$ V, $V_{EE} = -15$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ( $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V, $V_{EE} = 0$ ) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	3	$ V_{IO} $	—	0.1	1.0 1.8 2.0	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage $R_S = 10 \Omega$ , $V_{CM} = 0$ V, $V_O = 0$ V, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	3	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	—	2.0	—	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current ( $V_{CM} = 0$ V, $V_O = 0$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	4, 5	$I_{IB}$	—	300	650 800	nA
Input Offset Current ( $V_{CM} = 0$ V, $V_O = 0$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$ I_{IO} $	—	3.0	65 80	nA
Common Mode Input Voltage Range ( $\Delta V_{IO} = 5.0$ mV, $V_O = 0$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	6	$V_{ICR}$	$V_{EE}$ to $(V_{CC} - 1.8)$			V
Large Signal Voltage Gain ( $V_O = 0$ to $10$ V, $R_L = 2.0$ k $\Omega$ ) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	7	$A_{VOL}$	90 86	100	—	dB
Output Voltage Swing ( $V_{ID} = \pm 1.0$ V) ( $V_{CC} = +15$ V, $V_{EE} = -15$ V) $R_L = 2.0$ k $\Omega$ $R_L = 2.0$ k $\Omega$ $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ ( $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V, $V_{EE} = 0$ V) $R_L = 2.0$ k $\Omega$ $R_L = 2.0$ k $\Omega$	8, 9, 12      10, 11	$V_{O+}$ $V_{O-}$ $V_{O+}$ $V_{O-}$ $V_{OH}$ $V_{OL}$	13.4 — 13.4 — — 3.7	13.9 -13.9 14 -14.7 — —	— -13.5 — -14.1 0.2 5.0	V
Common Mode Rejection ( $V_{in} = +13.2$ V to $-15$ V)	13	CMR	90	100	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection $V_{CC}/V_{EE} = +15$ V/ $-15$ V, $+5.0$ V/ $-15$ V, $+15$ V/ $-5.0$ V	14, 15	PSR	90	105	—	dB
Output Short Circuit Current ( $V_{ID} = 1.0$ V, Output to Ground) Source Sink	16	$I_{SC}$	+25 -25	+37 -37	— —	mA
Power Supply Current Per Amplifier ( $V_O = 0$ V) ( $V_{CC} = +15$ V, $V_{EE} = -15$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ( $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V, $V_{EE} = 0$ V) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	17	$I_{CC}$	— — —	2.15 — —	2.75 3.0 2.75	mA

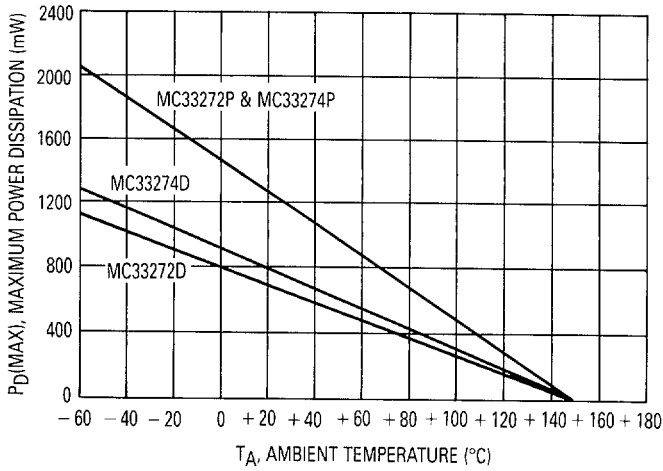
**AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{CC} = -15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Figure	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew Rate ( $V_{in} = -10\text{ V}$ to $+10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ , $A_V = +1.0$ )	18, 33	SR	8.0	10	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Gain Bandwidth Product ( $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ )	19	GBW	17	24	—	MHz
AC Voltage Gain ( $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$ )	20, 21, 22	$A_{VO}$	—	65	—	dB
Unity Gain Frequency (Open-Loop)		$f_U$	—	5.5	—	MHz
Gain Margin ( $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 0\text{ pF}$ )	23, 24, 26	$A_m$	—	12	—	dB
Phase Margin ( $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 0\text{ pF}$ )	23, 25, 26	$\phi_m$	—	55	—	Deg
Channel Separation ( $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ )	27	CS	—	-120	—	dB
Power Bandwidth ( $V_O = 20\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $\text{THD} \leq 1.0\%$ )		BWP	—	160	—	kHz
Total Harmonic Distortion ( $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $V_O = 3.0\text{ V}_{rms}$ , $A_V = +1.0$ )	28	THD	—	0.003	—	%
Open-Loop Output Impedance ( $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 6.0\text{ MHz}$ )	29	$ Z_O $	—	35	—	$\Omega$
Differential Input Resistance ( $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$ )		$R_{IN}$	—	16	—	$\text{M}\Omega$
Differential Input Capacitance ( $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$ )		$C_{IN}$	—	3.0	—	pF
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage ( $R_S = 100\ \Omega$ , $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	30	$e_n$	—	18	—	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Equivalent Input Noise Current ( $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ )	31	$i_n$	—	0.5	—	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

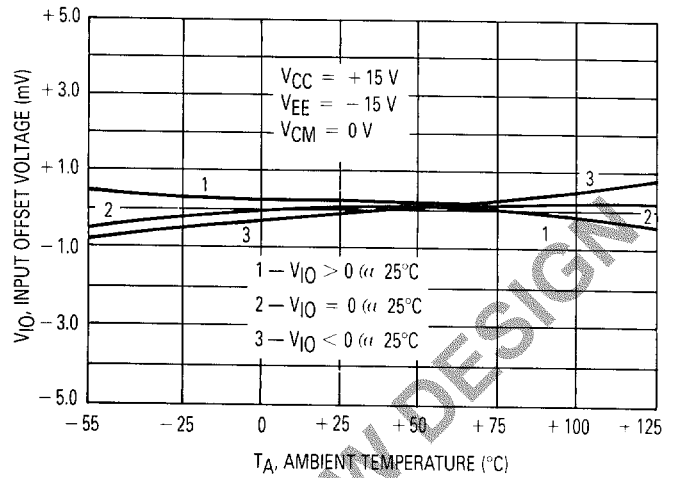
**FIGURE 1 — EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC (EACH AMPLIFIER)**



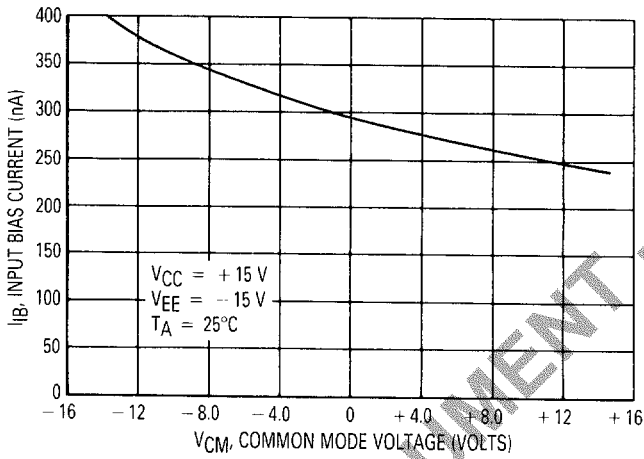
**FIGURE 2 — MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION versus TEMPERATURE**



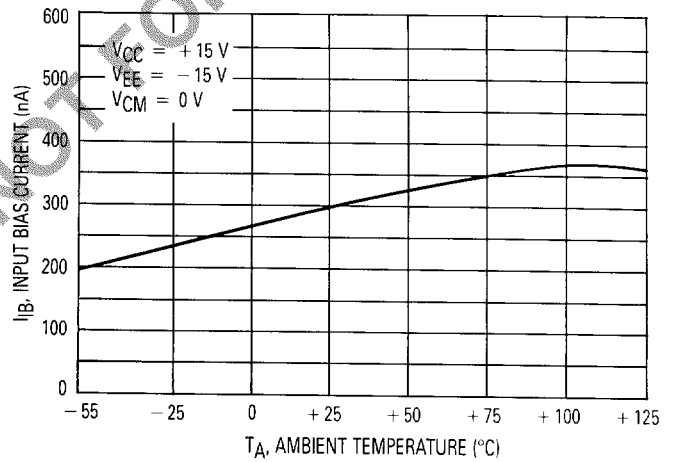
**FIGURE 3 — INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE versus TEMPERATURE FOR TYPICAL UNITS**



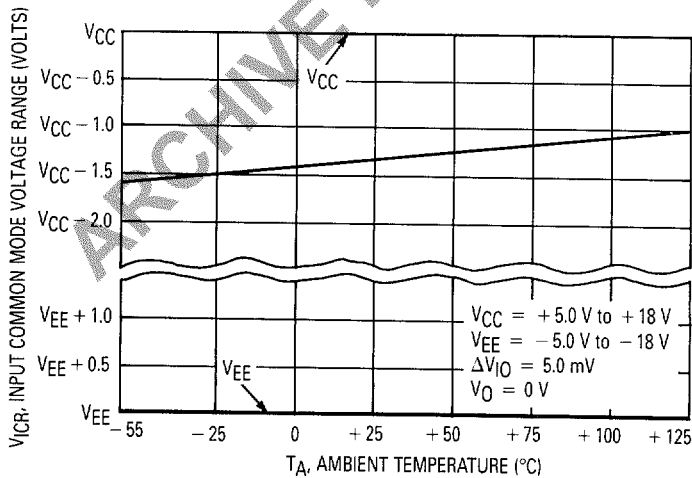
**FIGURE 4 — INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus COMMON MODE VOLTAGE**



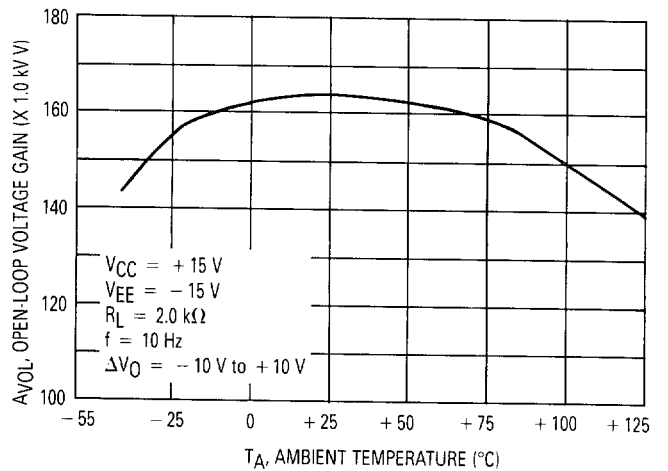
**FIGURE 5 — INPUT BIAS CURRENT versus TEMPERATURE**



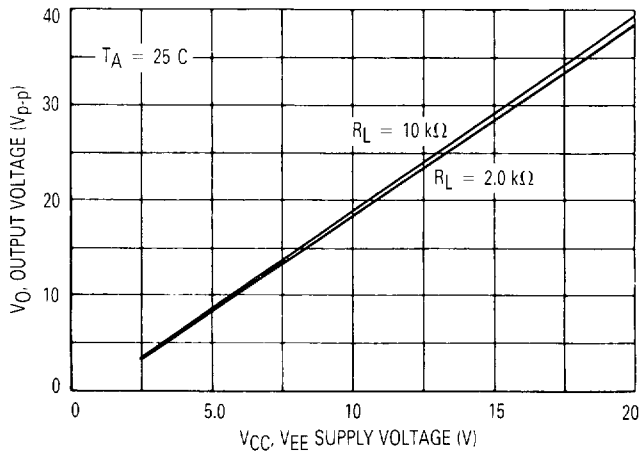
**FIGURE 6 — INPUT COMMON MODE VOLTAGE RANGE versus TEMPERATURE**



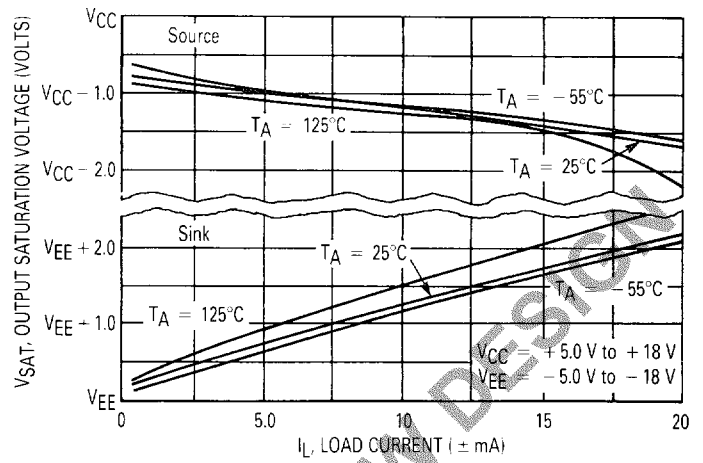
**FIGURE 7 — OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN versus TEMPERATURE**



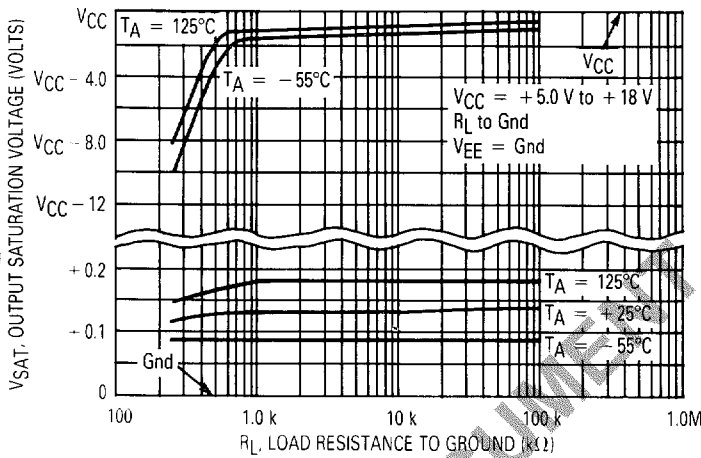
**FIGURE 8 — SPLIT SUPPLY OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



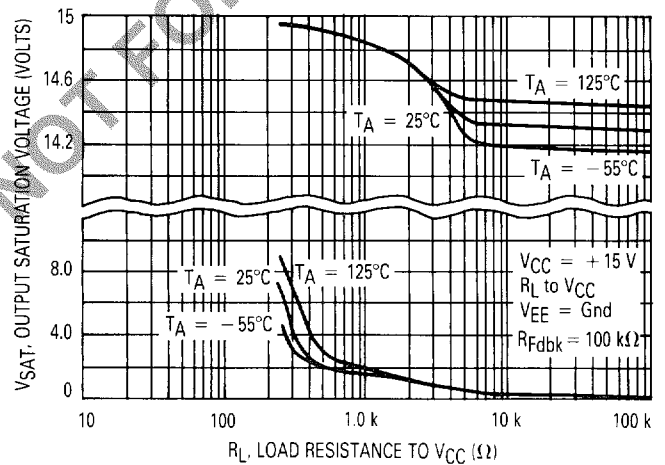
**FIGURE 9 — SPLIT SUPPLY OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD CURRENT**



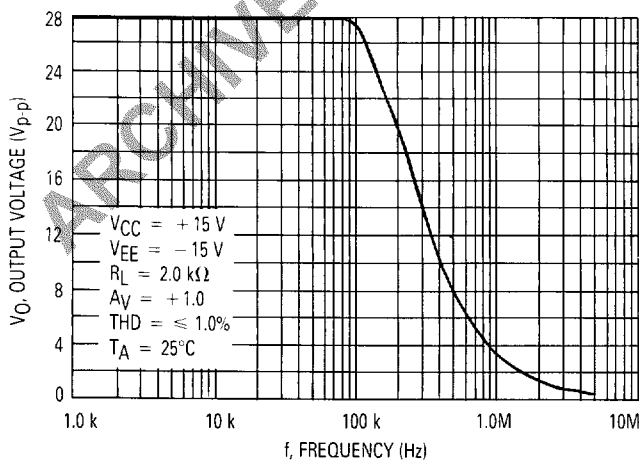
**FIGURE 10 — SINGLE SUPPLY OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD RESISTANCE TO GROUND**



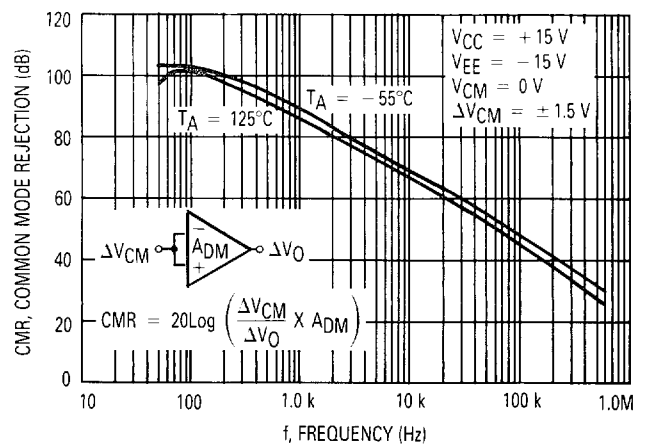
**FIGURE 11 — SINGLE SUPPLY OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE versus LOAD RESISTANCE TO V\_CC**



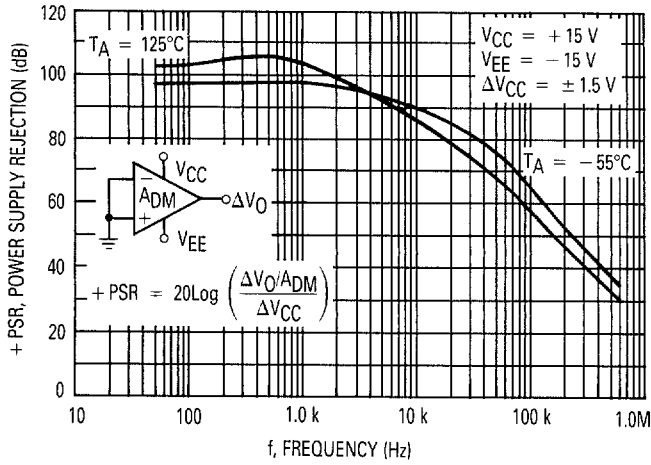
**FIGURE 12 — OUTPUT VOLTAGE versus FREQUENCY**



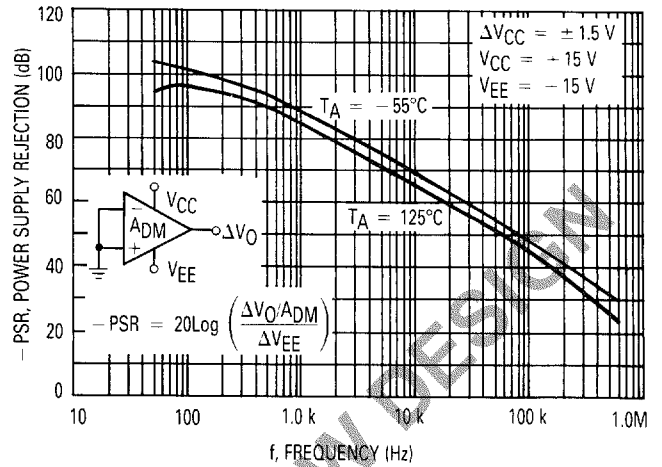
**FIGURE 13 — COMMON MODE REJECTION versus FREQUENCY**



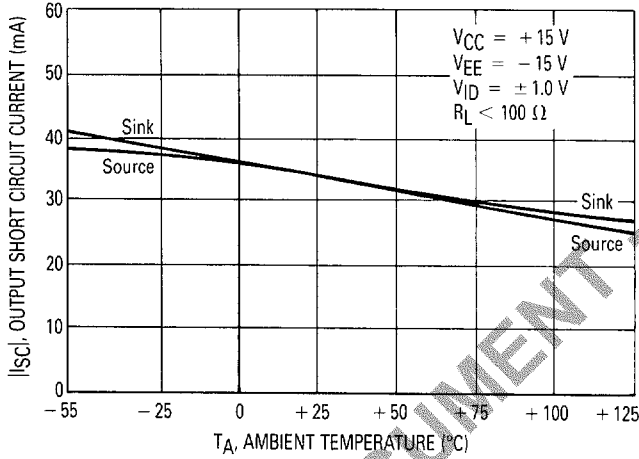
**FIGURE 14 — POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION  
versus FREQUENCY**



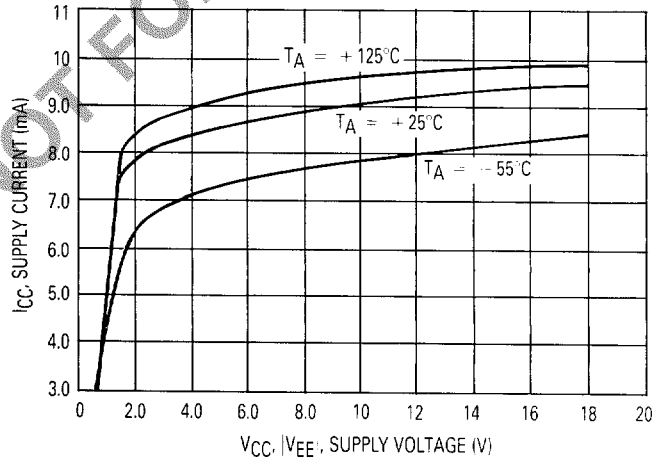
**FIGURE 15 — NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION  
versus FREQUENCY**



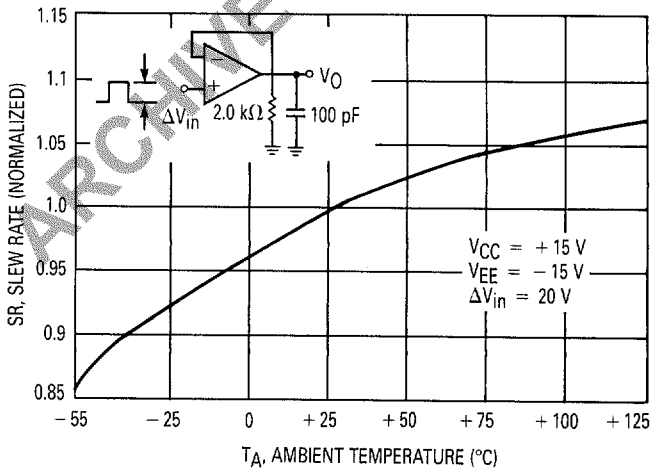
**FIGURE 16 — OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT  
versus TEMPERATURE**



**FIGURE 17 — SUPPLY CURRENT versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**FIGURE 18 — NORMALIZED SLEW RATE  
versus TEMPERATURE**



**FIGURE 19 — GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT  
versus TEMPERATURE**

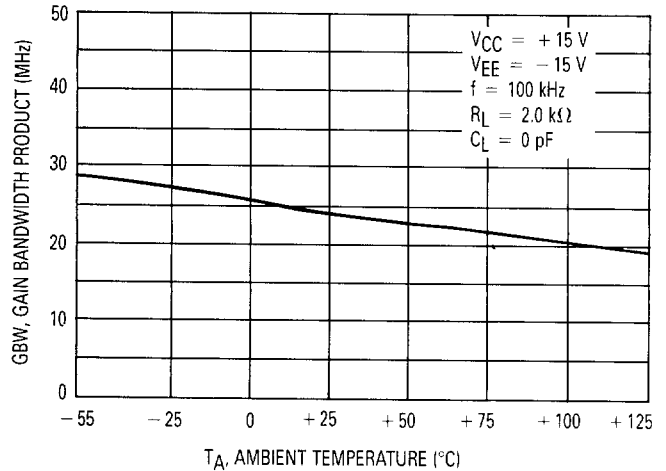


FIGURE 20 — VOLTAGE GAIN & PHASE versus FREQUENCY

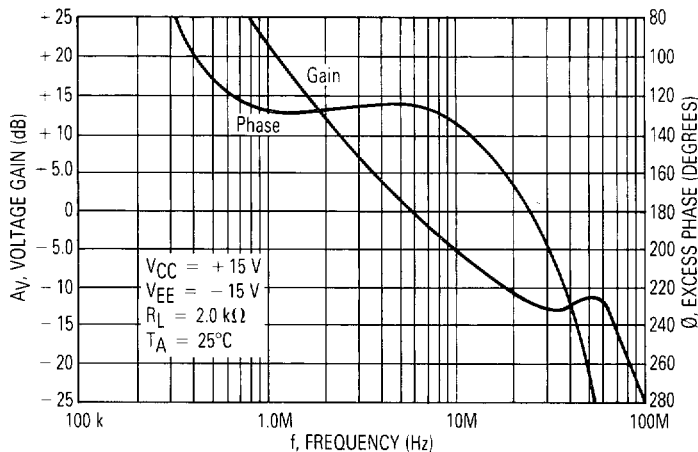


FIGURE 21 — GAIN AND PHASE versus FREQUENCY

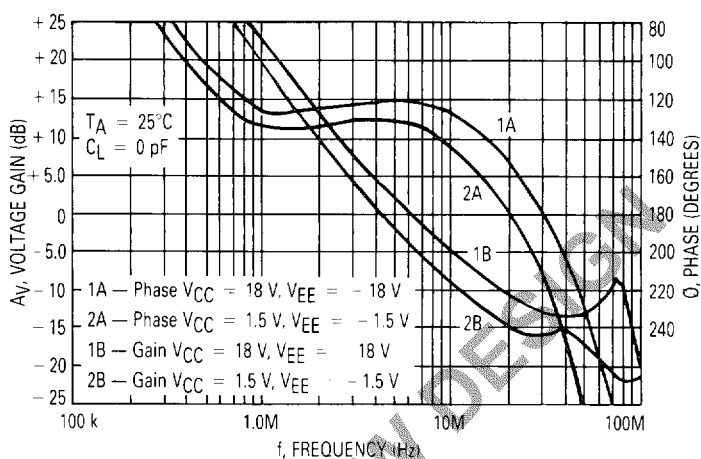


FIGURE 22 — OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN & PHASE versus FREQUENCY

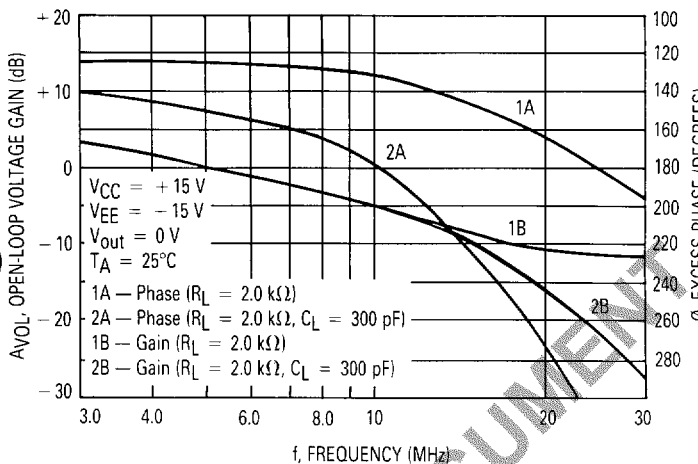


FIGURE 23 — OPEN-LOOP GAIN MARGIN AND PHASE MARGIN versus OUTPUT LOAD CAPACITANCE

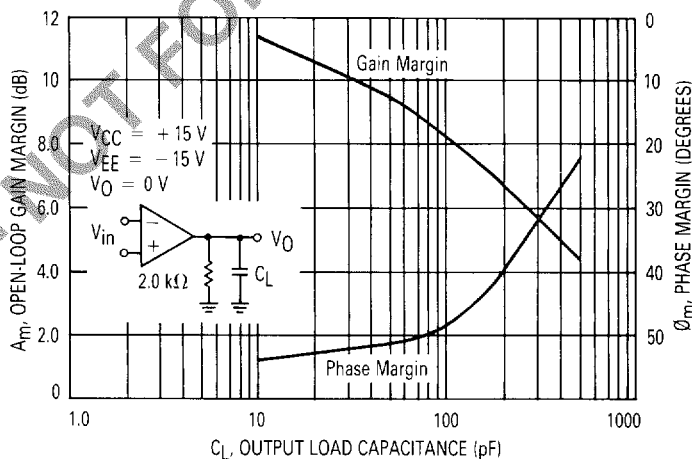


FIGURE 24 — OPEN-LOOP GAIN MARGIN versus TEMPERATURE

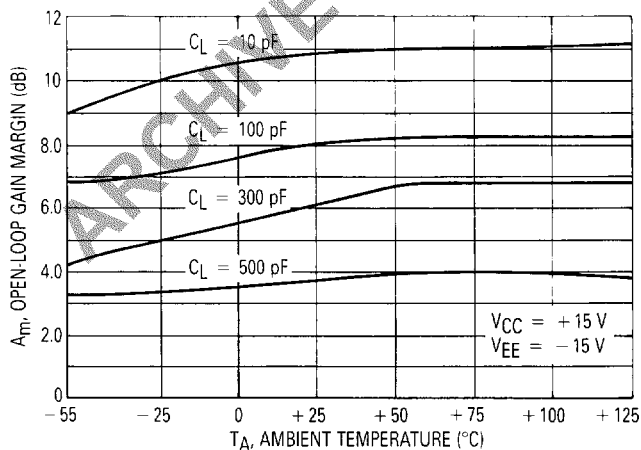
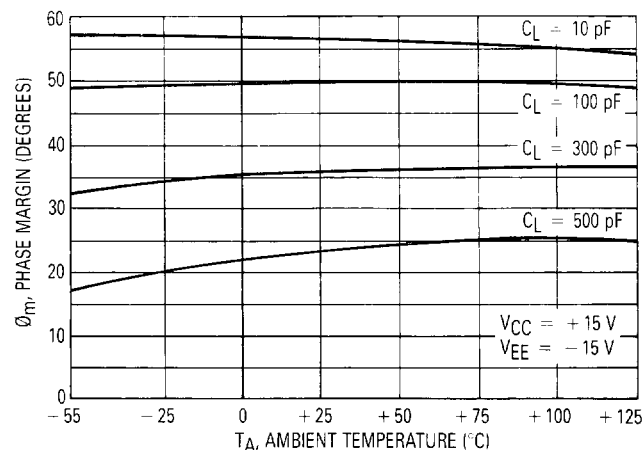
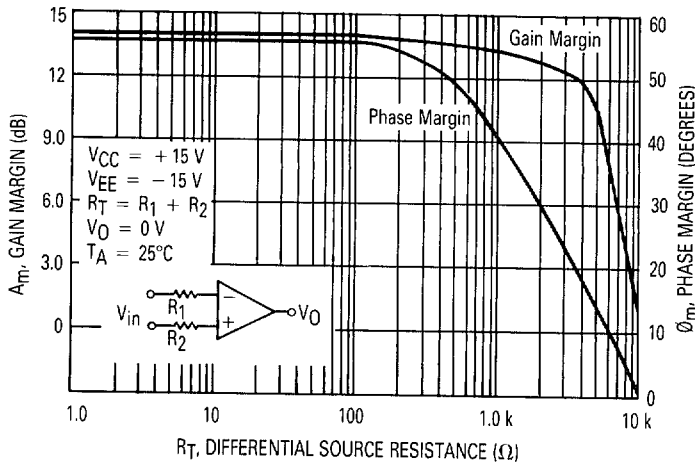


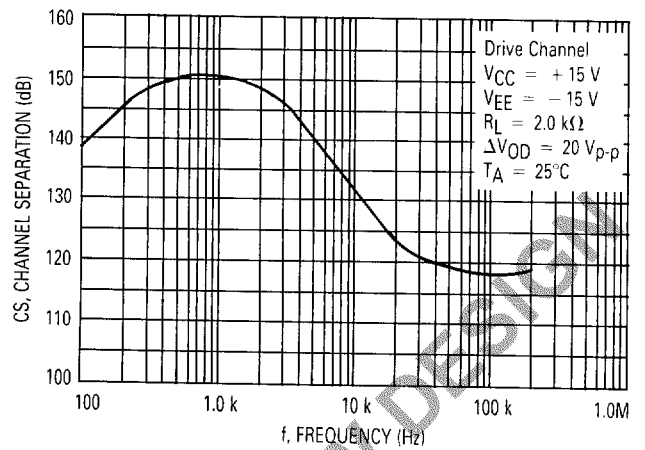
FIGURE 25 — PHASE MARGIN versus TEMPERATURE



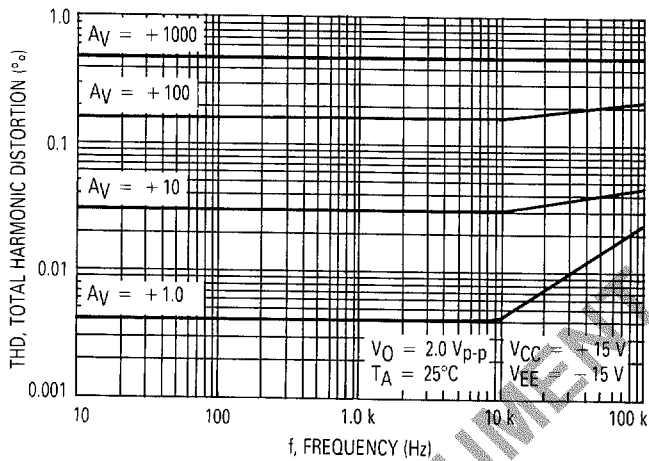
**FIGURE 26 — PHASE MARGIN AND GAIN MARGIN versus DIFFERENTIAL SOURCE RESISTANCE**



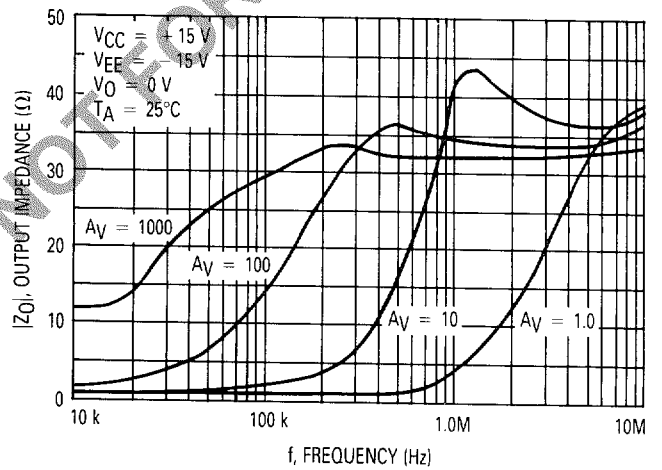
**FIGURE 27 — CHANNEL SEPARATION versus FREQUENCY**



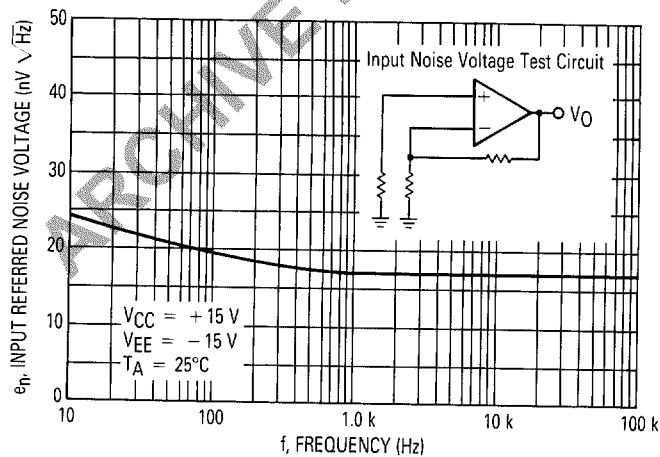
**FIGURE 28 — TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION versus FREQUENCY**



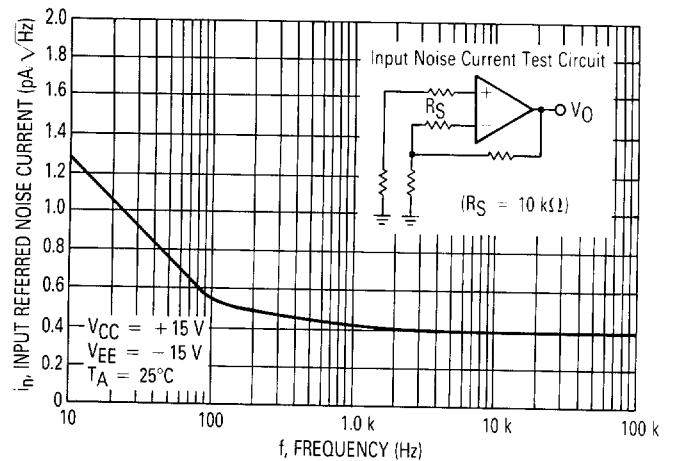
**FIGURE 29 — OUTPUT IMPEDANCE versus FREQUENCY**



**FIGURE 30 — INPUT REFERRED NOISE VOLTAGE versus FREQUENCY**

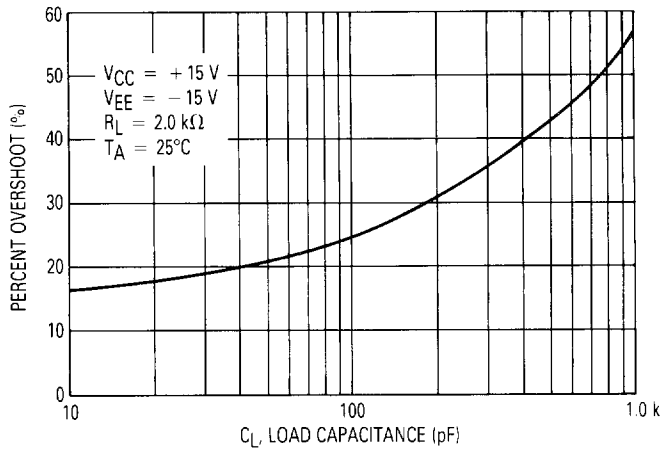


**FIGURE 31 — INPUT REFERRED NOISE CURRENT versus FREQUENCY**

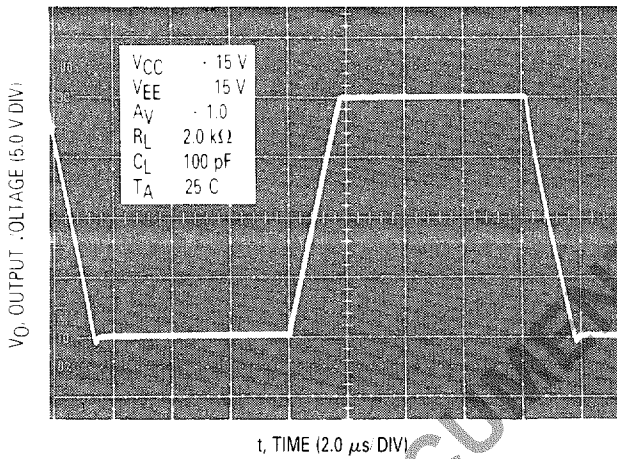




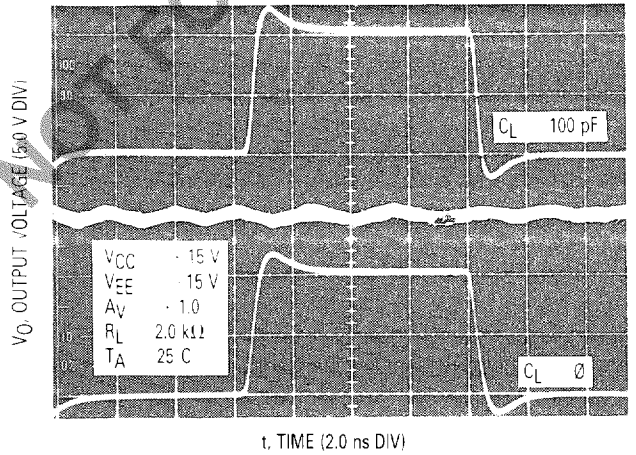
**FIGURE 32 — PERCENT OVERSHOOT versus LOAD CAPACITANCE**



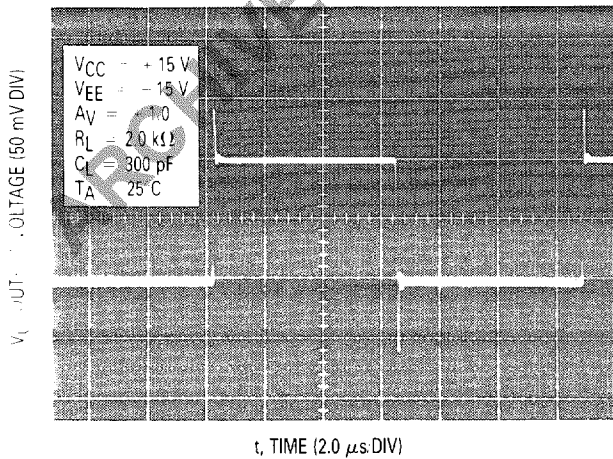
**FIGURE 33 — NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER SLEW RATE FOR THE MC33274**



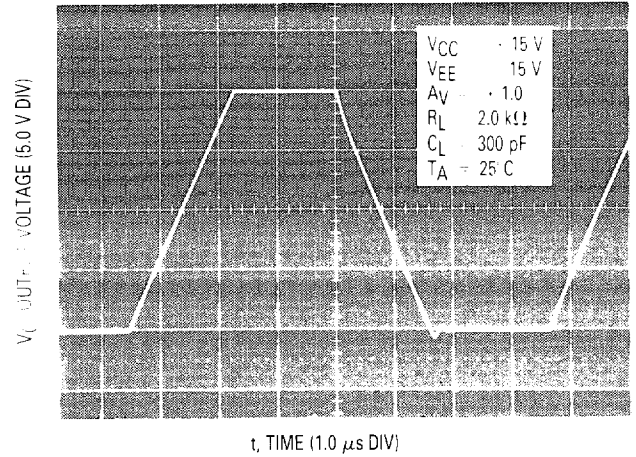
**FIGURE 34 — NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER OVERSHOOT FOR THE MC33274**



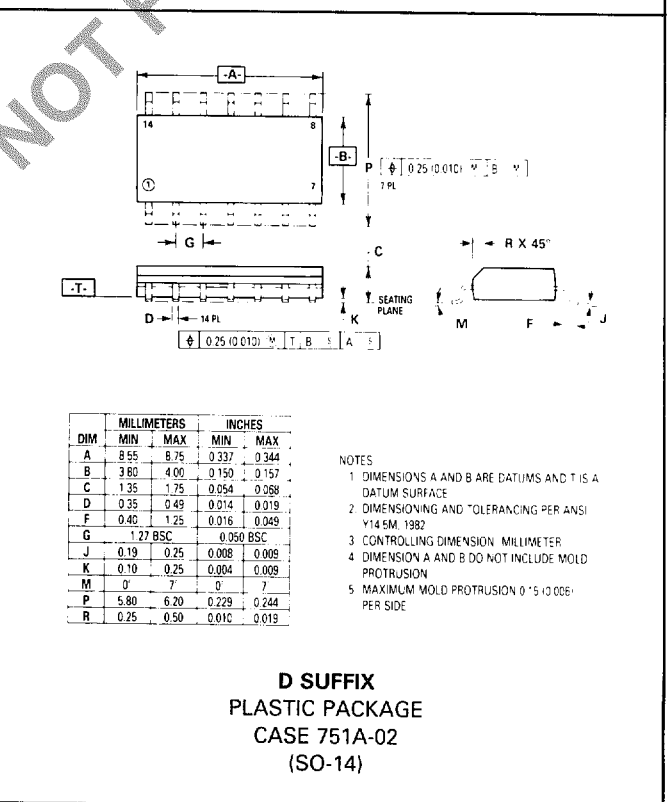
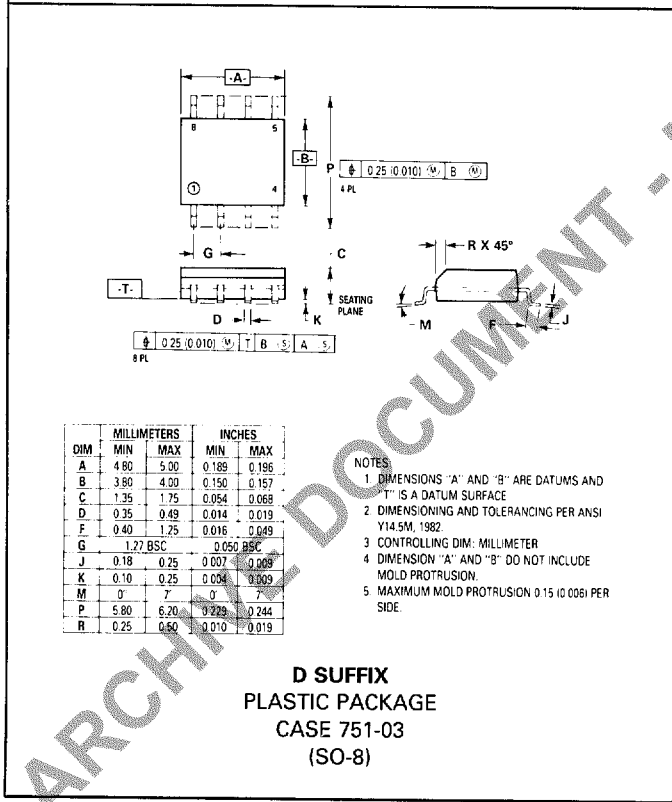
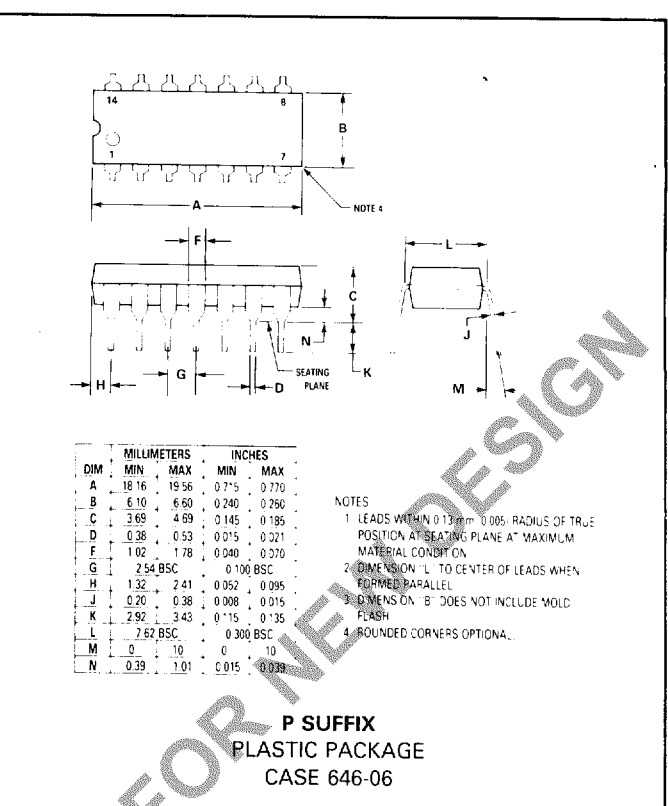
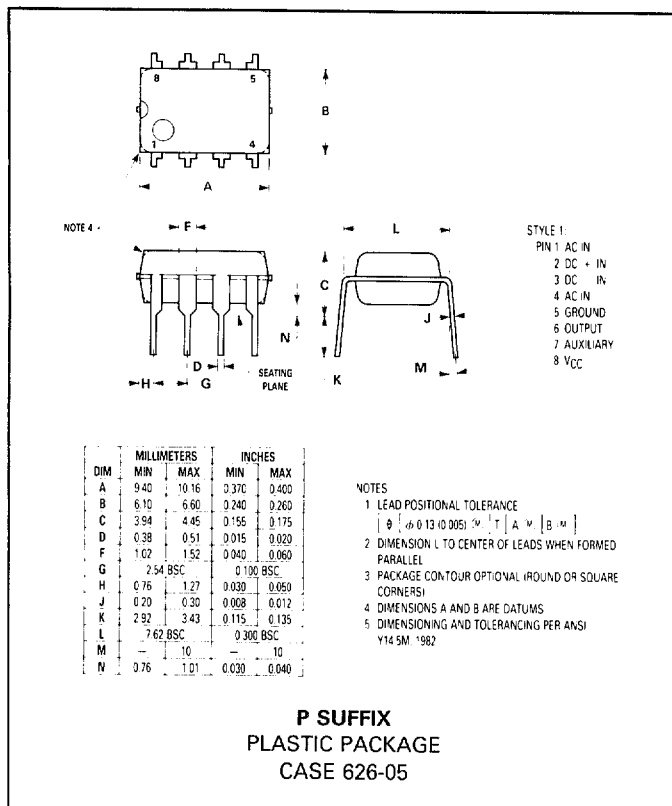
**FIGURE 35 — SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE FOR MC33274**



**FIGURE 36 — LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE FOR MC33274**



# OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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