

RC5534/RC5534A

High Performance Low Noise Operational Amplifier

Features

- Small signal bandwidth – 10 MHz
- Output drive capability – 600Ω, 10 V_{RMS} at V_S = ±18V
- Input noise voltage – 4 nV/√Hz
- DC voltage gain – 100,000
- AC voltage gain – 6000 at 10 kHz
- Power bandwidth – 200 kHz
- Slew rate – 13 V/μS
- Large supply voltage range – ±3V to ±20V

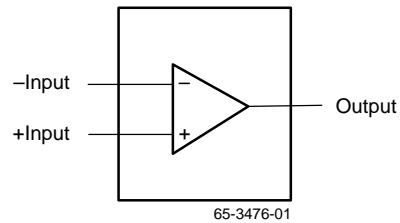
Description

The RC5534 is a high performance, low noise operational amplifier. This amplifier features popular pin-out, superior noise performance, and high output drive capability.

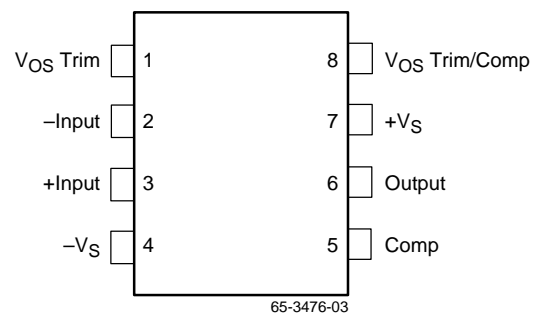
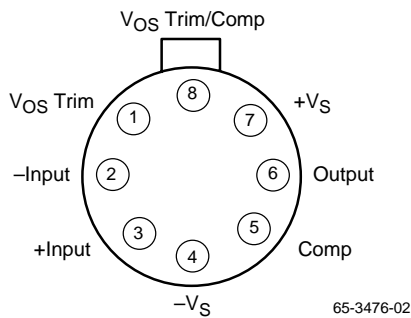
This amplifier also features guaranteed noise performance with substantially higher gain-bandwidth product, power bandwidth, and slew rate which far exceeds that of the 741 type amplifiers. The RC5534 is internally compensated for a gain of three or higher and may be externally compensated for optimizing specific performance requirements of various applications such as unity-gain voltage followers, drivers for capacitive loads or fast settling.

The specially designed low noise input transistors allow the RC5534 to be used in very low noise signal processing applications such as audio preamplifiers and servo error amplifiers.

Block Diagram



Pin Assignments



Absolute Maximum Ratings

(beyond which the device may be damaged)¹

| Parameter | | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Supply Voltage | | | | ±22 | V |
| Input Voltage | | | | ±VS | V |
| Differential Input Voltage | | | | 0.5 | V |
| PDTA < 50°C | PDIP | | | 468 | mW |
| | CerDIP | | | 833 | |
| | SOIC | | | 658 | |
| Junction Temperature | PDIP | | | 125 | °C |
| | CerDIP, TO-99 | | | 175 | |
| Storage Temperature | | -65 | | 150 | °C |
| Operating Temperature | RM5534/A | -55 | | 125 | °C |
| | RC5534/A | 0 | | 70 | |
| Lead Soldering Temperature (60 sec) | | | | 300 | °C |
| Output Short Circuit Duration ² | | Indefinite | | | |

Notes:

- Functional operation under any of these conditions is NOT implied. Performance and reliability are guaranteed only if Operating Conditions are not exceeded.
- Short circuit may be to ground only. Rating applies to +125°C case temperature or +175°C junction temperature.

Operating Conditions

| Parameter | | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--|--------------------|--------|------|-----|-------|
| θ_{JC} | Thermal resistance | CerDIP | | 45 | °C/W |
| | | TO-99 | | 50 | |
| θ_{JA} | Thermal resistance | PDIP | | 160 | °C/W |
| | | CerDIP | | 150 | |
| | | TO-99 | | 190 | |
| For $T_A > 50^\circ\text{C}$ Derate at | PDIP | | 6.25 | | mW/°C |
| | CerDIP | | 8.33 | | |
| | TO-99 | | 5.26 | | |

Operating Conditions

(RM = $-55^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$; RC = $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$)

| Parameter | Test Conditions | RM5534/A | | RC5534/A | | Units |
|---------------------------|---|----------|------|----------|------|-------|
| Input Offset Voltage | $R_S \leq 1\text{ k}\Omega$ | | 3.0 | | 5.0 | mV |
| Input Offset Current | | | 500 | | 400 | nA |
| Input Bias Current | | | 1500 | | 2000 | nA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | $R_L \geq 600\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 10\text{V}$ | 25 | | 15 | | V/mV |
| Output Voltage Swing | $R_L \geq 600\Omega$ | ±10 | | ±10 | | V |
| Supply Current | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = \infty$ | | 9.0 | | 14 | mA |

DC Electrical Characteristics

($V_S = \pm 15V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted)

| Parameters | Test Conditions | RM5534/A | | | RC5534/A | | | Units |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|------|------------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Input Offset Voltage | $R_S \leq 1k\Omega$ | | 0.5 | 2.0 | | 0.5 | 4.0 | mV |
| Input Offset Current | | | 10 | 200 | | 20 | 300 | nA |
| Input Bias Current | | | 400 | 800 | | 500 | 1500 | nA |
| Input Resistance (Diff. Mode) | | | 100 | | | 100 | | k Ω |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | $R_L \geq 600\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$ | 50 | 100 | | 25 | 100 | | V/mV |
| Output Voltage Swing | $R_L \geq 600\Omega$ | ± 12 | ± 13 | | ± 12 | ± 13 | | V |
| Input Voltage Range | | ± 12 | ± 13 | | ± 12 | ± 13 | | V |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $R_S \leq 1k\Omega$ | 80 | 100 | | 70 | 100 | | dB |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $R_S \leq 1k\Omega$ | 86 | 100 | | 86 | 100 | | dB |
| Supply Current | $R_L = \infty$ | | 4.0 | 6.5 | | 4.0 | 8.0 | mA |
| Transient Response Rise Time | $V_{IN} = 50\text{ mV}$, $R_L = 600\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $C_C = 22\text{ pF}$ | | 35 | | | 35 | | nS |
| Overshoot | | | 17 | | | 17 | | % |
| Slew Rate | $C_C = 0$ | | 13 | | | 13 | | V/ μ S |
| Gain Bandwidth Product | $C_C = 22\text{ pF}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ | | 10 | | | 10 | | MHz |
| Power Bandwidth | $V_{OUT} = 20V_{p-p}$, $C_C = 0$ | | 200 | | | 200 | | kHz |
| Input Noise Voltage | $F = 20\text{ Hz to } 20\text{ kHz}$ | | 1.0 | | | 1.0 | | μ V _{RMS} |
| Input Noise Current | $F = 20\text{ Hz to } 20\text{ kHz}$ | | 25 | | | 25 | | pA _{RMS} |
| Channel Separation | $F = 1\text{ kHz}$, $R_S = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ | | 110 | | | 110 | | dB |

AC Electrical Characteristics

($V_S = \pm 15V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted)

| Parameters | Test Conditions | RC/RM5534A | | | RC/RM5534 | | | Units |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|--|---------------------------|
| Input Noise Voltage Density | $F_O = 30\text{ Hz}$ | | 5.5 | 7.0 | | 7.0 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| | $F_O = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 3.5 | 4.5 | | 4.0 | | |
| Input Noise Current Density | $F_O = 30\text{ Hz}$ | | 1.5 | | | 2.5 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| | $F_O = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 0.4 | | | 0.6 | | |
| Broadband Noise Figure | $F = 10\text{ Hz} - 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_S = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ | | 0.9 | | | | | dB |

Typical Performance Characteristics

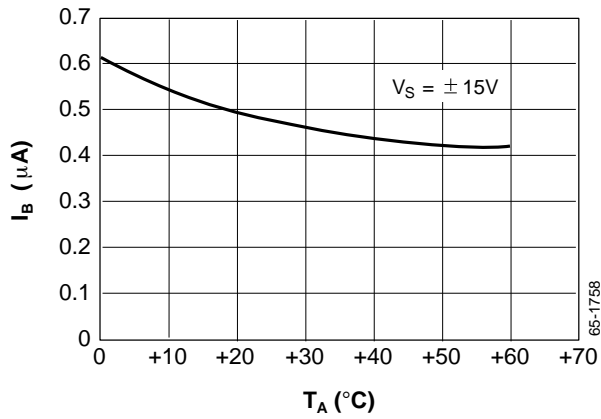


Figure 1. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

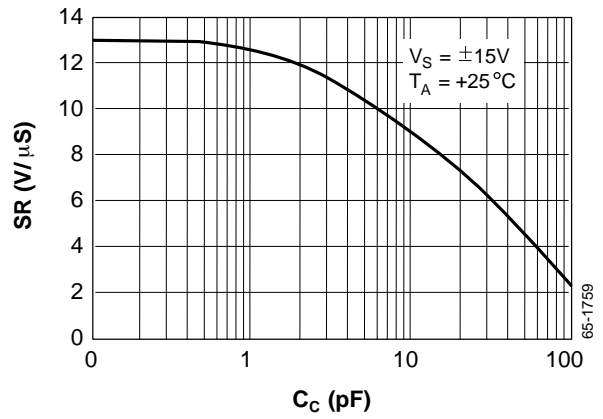


Figure 2. Slew Rate vs. Compensation Capacitor

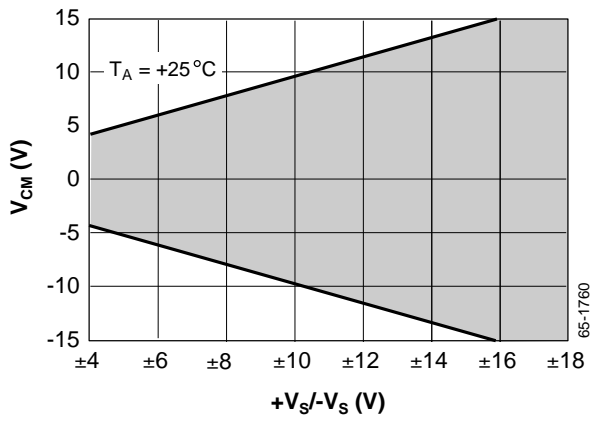


Figure 3. Common Mode Input Range vs. Supply Voltage

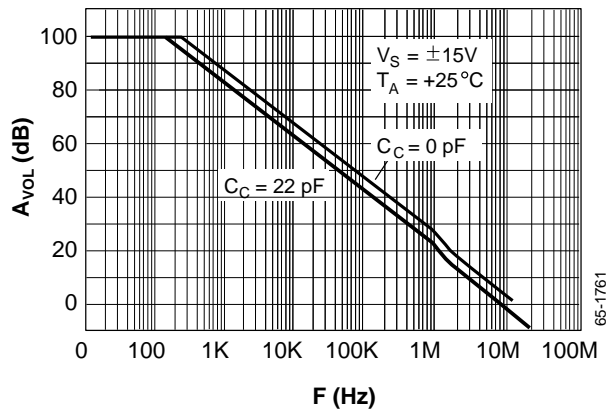


Figure 4. Open Loop Gain vs. Frequency

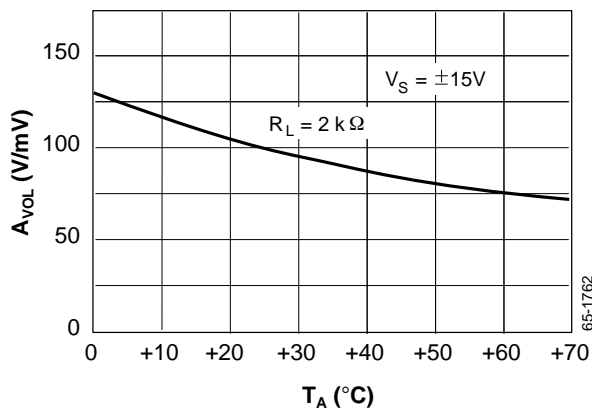


Figure 5. Open Loop Gain vs. Temperature

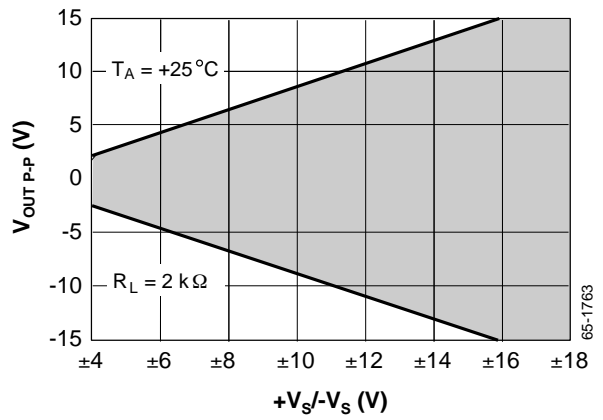


Figure 6. Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

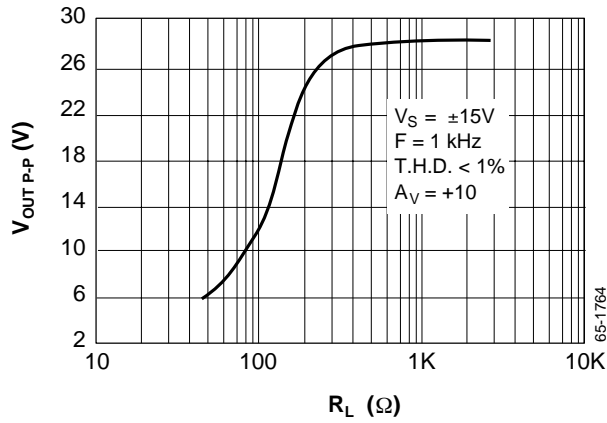


Figure 7. Output Voltage Swing vs. Load Resistance

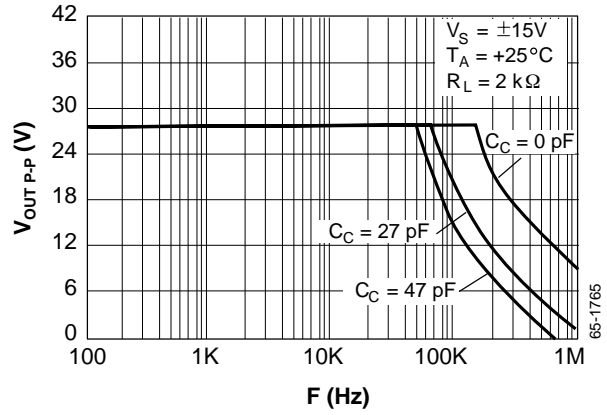


Figure 8. Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency

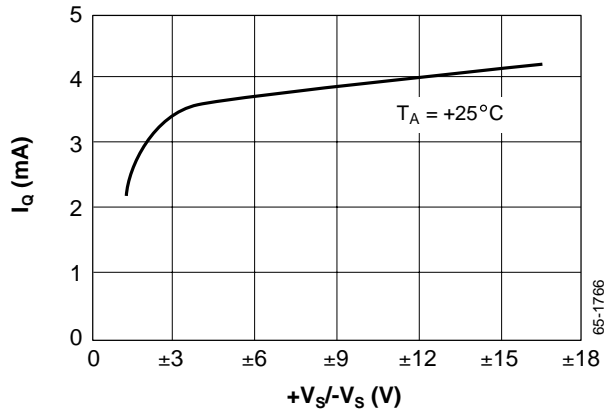


Figure 9. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

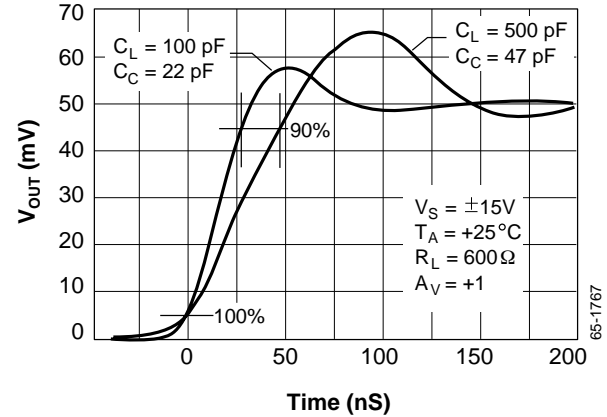


Figure 10. Transient Response Output Voltage vs. Time

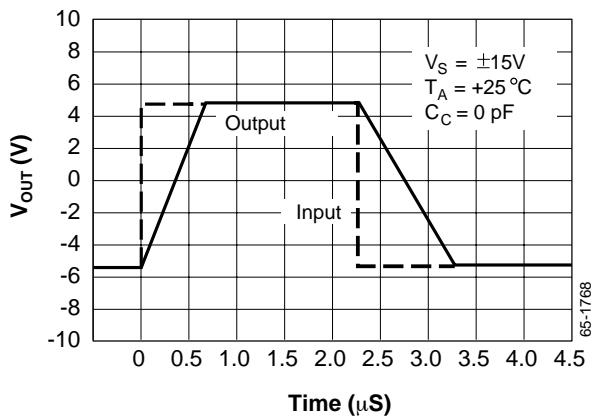


Figure 11. Follower Large Signal Pulse Response Output Voltage vs. Time

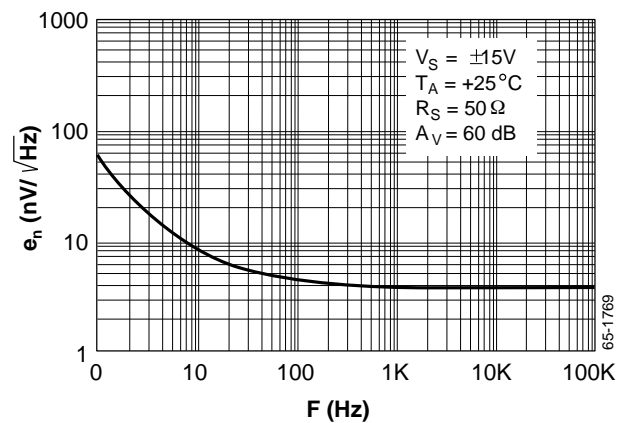


Figure 12. Input Noise Density vs. Frequency

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

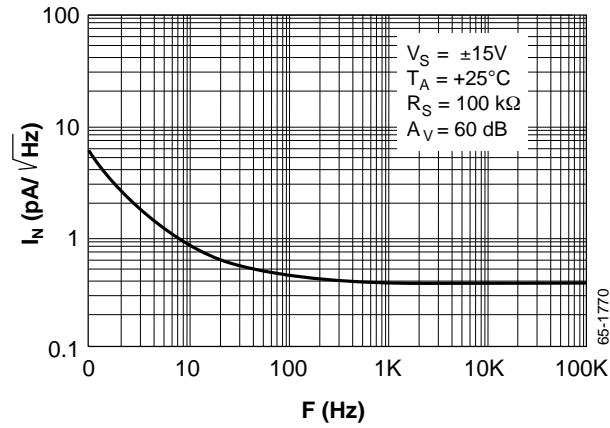


Figure 13. Input Noise Current Density vs. Frequency

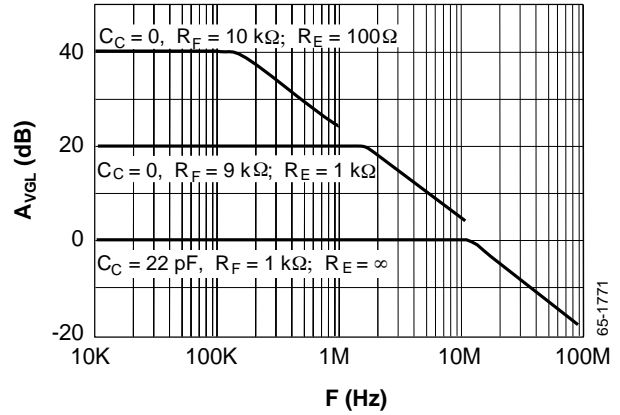


Figure 14. Closed Loop Gain vs. Frequency

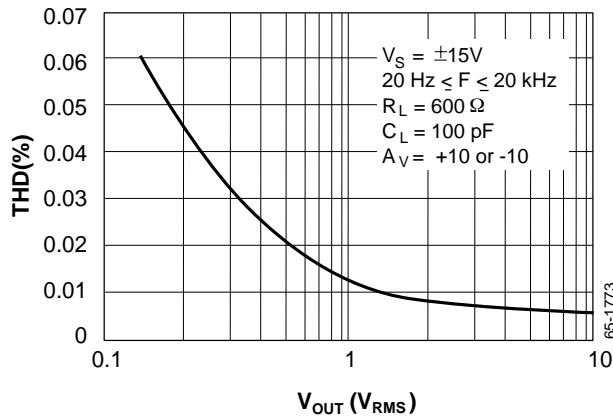


Figure 15. Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Voltage

Typical Test Circuits

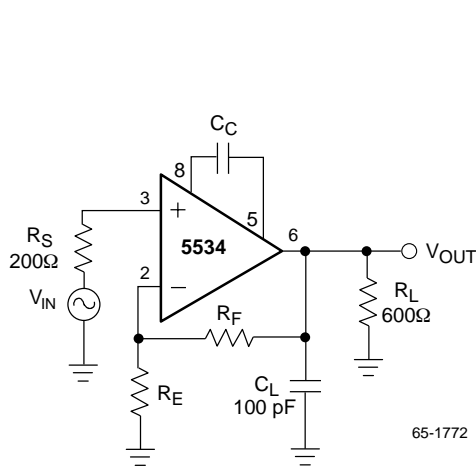


Figure 16. Closed Loop Frequency Response Test Circuit

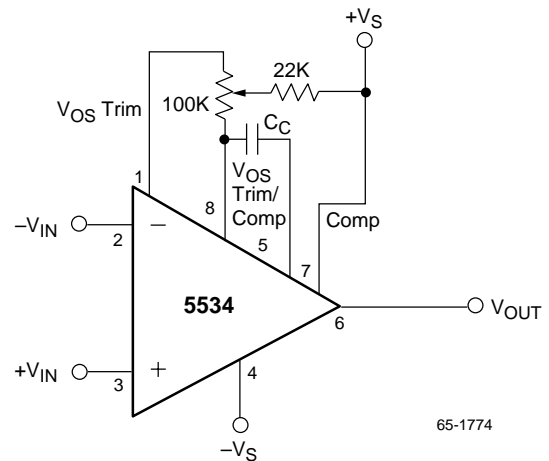
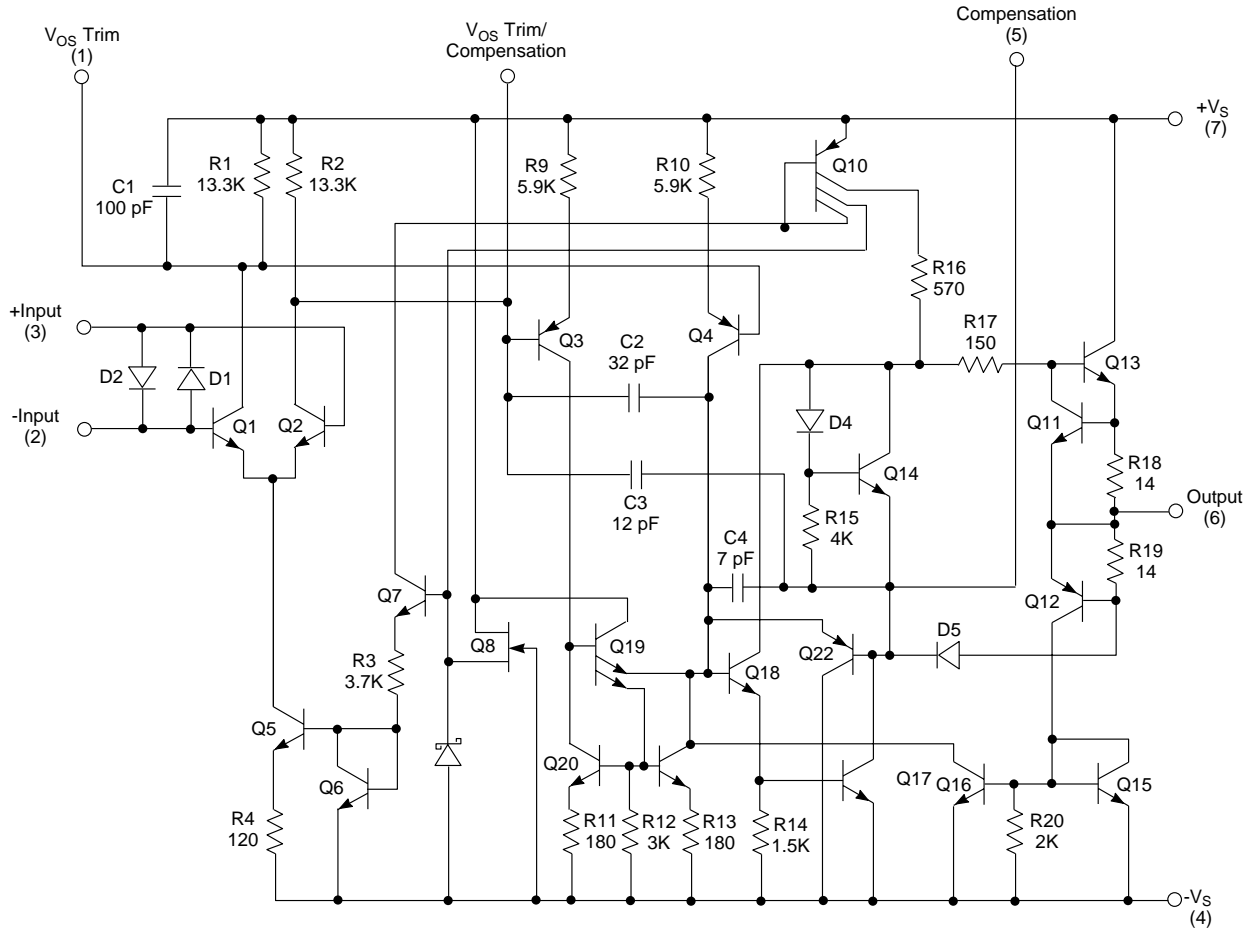


Figure 17. Offset Voltage Trim Circuit

Simplified Schematic Diagram



65-1726

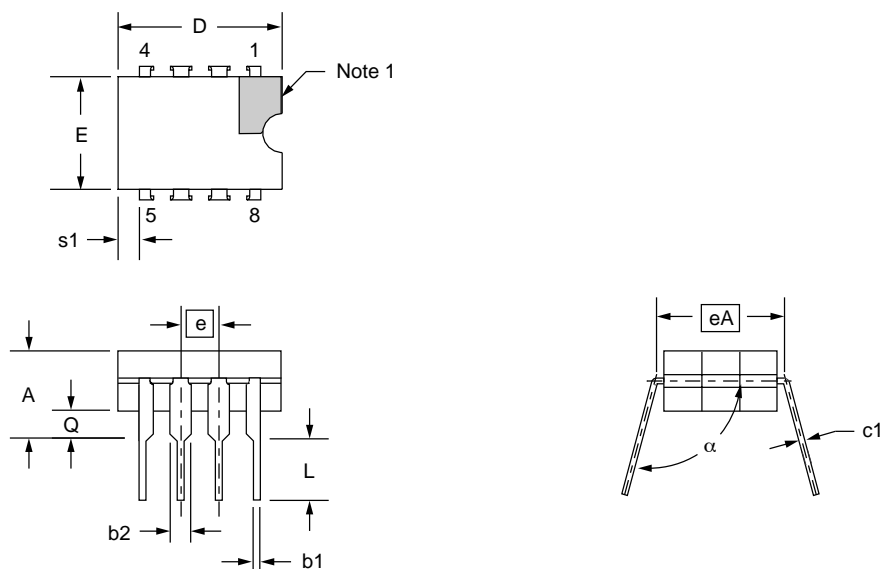
Mechanical Dimensions

8-Lead Ceramic DIP Package

| Symbol | Inches | | Millimeters | | Notes |
|----------|----------|------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | |
| A | — | .200 | — | 5.08 | |
| b1 | .014 | .023 | .36 | .58 | 8 |
| b2 | .045 | .065 | 1.14 | 1.65 | 2, 8 |
| c1 | .008 | .015 | .20 | .38 | 8 |
| D | — | .405 | — | 10.29 | 4 |
| E | .220 | .310 | 5.59 | 7.87 | 4 |
| e | .100 BSC | | 2.54 BSC | | 5, 9 |
| eA | .300 BSC | | 7.62 BSC | | 7 |
| L | .125 | .200 | 3.18 | 5.08 | |
| Q | .015 | .060 | .38 | 1.52 | 3 |
| s1 | .005 | — | .13 | — | 6 |
| α | 90° | 105° | 90° | 105° | |

Notes:

1. Index area: a notch or a pin one identification mark shall be located adjacent to pin one. The manufacturer's identification shall not be used as pin one identification mark.
2. The minimum limit for dimension "b2" may be .023 (.58mm) for leads number 1, 4, 5 and 8 only.
3. Dimension "Q" shall be measured from the seating plane to the base plane.
4. This dimension allows for off-center lid, meniscus and glass overrun.
5. The basic pin spacing is .100 (2.54mm) between centerlines. Each pin centerline shall be located within ± 0.010 (.25mm) of its exact longitudinal position relative to pins 1 and 8.
6. Applies to all four corners (leads number 1, 4, 5, and 8).
7. "eA" shall be measured at the center of the lead bends or at the centerline of the leads when " α " is 90°.
8. All leads – Increase maximum limit by .003 (.08mm) measured at the center of the flat, when lead finish applied.
9. Six spaces.



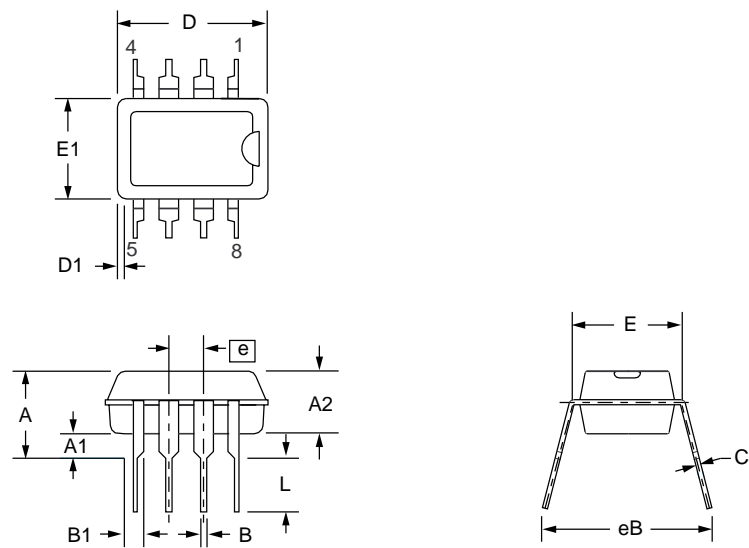
Mechanical Dimensions (continued)

8-Lead Plastic DIP Package

| Symbol | Inches | | Millimeters | | Notes |
|--------|----------|------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | |
| A | — | .210 | — | 5.33 | |
| A1 | .015 | — | .38 | — | |
| A2 | .115 | .195 | 2.93 | 4.95 | |
| B | .014 | .022 | .36 | .56 | |
| B1 | .045 | .070 | 1.14 | 1.78 | |
| C | .008 | .015 | .20 | .38 | 4 |
| D | .348 | .430 | 8.84 | 10.92 | 2 |
| D1 | .005 | — | .13 | — | |
| E | .300 | .325 | 7.62 | 8.26 | |
| E1 | .240 | .280 | 6.10 | 7.11 | 2 |
| e | .100 BSC | | 2.54 BSC | | |
| eB | — | .430 | — | 10.92 | |
| L | .115 | .160 | 2.92 | 4.06 | |
| N | 8° | | 8° | | 5 |

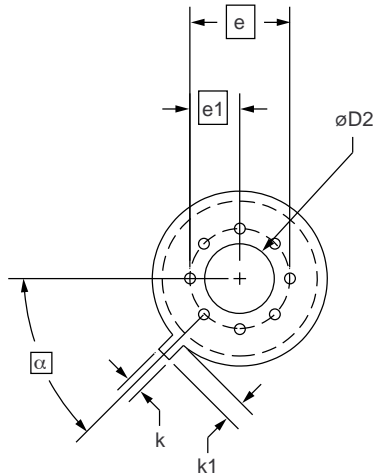
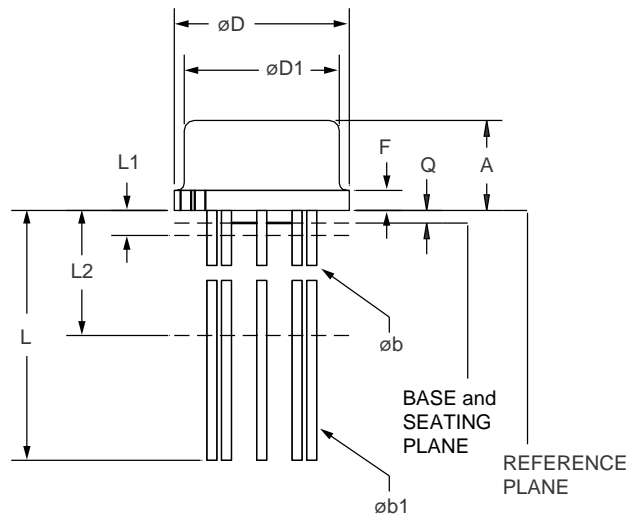
Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. "D" and "E1" do not include mold flashing. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010 inch (0.25mm).
3. Terminal numbers are for reference only.
4. "C" dimension does not include solder finish thickness.
5. Symbol "N" is the maximum number of terminals.



Mechanical Dimensions (continued)

8-Lead Metal Can IC Header Package



| Symbol | Inches | | Millimeters | | Notes |
|-----------|----------|------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | |
| A | .165 | .185 | 4.19 | 4.70 | |
| ϕb | .016 | .019 | .41 | .48 | 1, 5 |
| $\phi b1$ | .016 | .021 | .41 | .53 | 1, 5 |
| ϕD | .335 | .375 | 8.51 | 9.52 | |
| $\phi D1$ | .305 | .335 | 7.75 | 8.51 | |
| $\phi D2$ | .110 | .160 | 2.79 | 4.06 | |
| e | .200 BSC | | 5.08 BSC | | |
| e1 | .100 BSC | | 2.54 BSC | | |
| F | — | .040 | — | 1.02 | |
| k | .027 | .034 | .69 | .86 | |
| k1 | .027 | .045 | .69 | 1.14 | 2 |
| L | .500 | .750 | 12.70 | 19.05 | 1 |
| L1 | — | .050 | — | 1.27 | 1 |
| L2 | .250 | — | 6.35 | — | 1 |
| Q | .010 | .045 | .25 | 1.14 | |
| α | 45° BSC | | 45° BSC | | |

Notes:

1. (All leads) ϕb applies between L1 & L2. $\phi b1$ applies between L2 & .500 (12.70mm) from the reference plane. Diameter is uncontrolled in L1 & beyond .500 (12.70mm) from the reference plane.
2. Measured from the maximum diameter of the product.
3. Leads having a maximum diameter .019 (.48mm) measured in gauging plane, .054 (1.37mm) +.001 (.03mm) –.000 (.00mm) below the reference plane of the product shall be within .007 (.18mm) of their true position relative to a maximum width tab.
4. The product may be measured by direct methods or by gauge.
5. All leads – increase maximum limit by .003 (.08mm) when lead finish is applied.

Ordering Information

| Product Number | Temperature Range | Screening | Package |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| RC5534D/RC5534AD | 0°C to +70°C | Commercial | 8 Pin Ceramic DIP |
| RC5534N/RC5534AN | 0°C to +70°C | Commercial | 8 Pin Plastic DIP |
| RM5534D/RM5534AD | -55°C to +125°C | Commercial | 8 Pin Ceramic DIP |
| RM5534D/883 | -55°C to +125°C | Military | 8 Pin Plastic DIP |
| RM5534AD/883 | -55°C to +125°C | Military | 8 Pin Plastic DIP |
| RM5534T/RM5534AT | -55°C to +125°C | Commercial | 8 Pin TO-99 Metal Can |
| RM5534T/883 | -55°C to +125°C | Military | 8 Pin TO-99 Metal Can |
| RM5534AT/883 | -55°C to +125°C | Military | 8 Pin TO-99 Metal Can |

Note: /883 denotes MIL-STD-883, Par. 1.2.1 compliant device.

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2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.