

**MOTOROLA  
SEMICONDUCTOR  
TECHNICAL DATA**

2

**MONOLITHIC OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER**

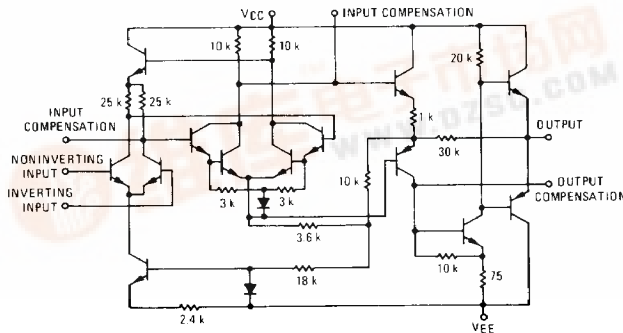
... designed for use as a summing amplifier, integrator, or amplifier with operating characteristics as a function of the external feedback components.

- High-Performance Open Loop Gain Characteristics  
 $A_{VOL} = 45,000$  typical
- Low Temperature Drift  $-\pm 3.0 \mu V/^{\circ}C$  typical (MC1709)
- Large Output Voltage Swing  $-\pm 14 V$  typical @  $\pm 15 V$  Supply
- Low Output Impedance  $-z_o = 150$  ohms typical

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$ $V_{EE}$	+18 -18	Vdc	
Input Differential Voltage Range	$V_{IDR}$	$\pm 5.0$	Volts	
Input Common-Mode Range	$V_{ICR}$	$\pm 10$	Volts	
Output Load Current	$I_L$	10	mA	
Output Short-Circuit Duration	$t_S$	5.0	s	
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation)	$P_D$	Metal Can	680	mW
		Derate above $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	4.6	mW/ $^{\circ}C$
		Plastic Dual In-Line Packages (MC1709C only)	625	mW
		Derate above $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	5.0	mW/ $^{\circ}C$
		Ceramic Dual In-Line Package	750	mW/ $^{\circ}C$
Derate above $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	6.0	mW/ $^{\circ}C$		
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	MC1709A, MC1709 MC1709C $T_A$	-55 to +125 0 to +70	$^{\circ}C$	
Storage Temperature Range	Metal and Ceramic Packages Plastic Packages $T_{stg}$	-65 to +150 -55 to +125	$^{\circ}C$	

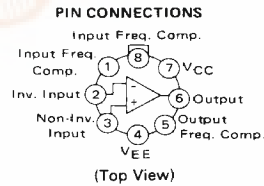
FIGURE 1 - EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



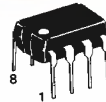
**MC1709  
MC1709A  
MC1709C**

**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER**

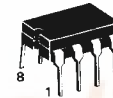
**SILICON MONOLITHIC  
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**



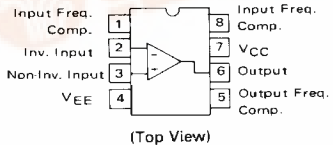
**G SUFFIX  
METAL PACKAGE  
CASE 601**



**P1 SUFFIX  
PLASTIC PACKAGE  
CASE 626  
(MC1709C Only)**



**U SUFFIX  
CERAMIC PACKAGE  
CASE 693**



**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Temperature Range	Package
MC1709CG	0 $^{\circ}C$ to -70 $^{\circ}C$	Metal Can
MC1709CU		Ceramic DIP
MC1709CP1		Plastic DIP
MC1709AG	-55 $^{\circ}C$ to +125 $^{\circ}C$	Metal Can
MC1709AU		Ceramic DIP



# MC1709, MC1709A, MC1709C

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (unless otherwise noted,  $+9.0\text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 15\text{ V}$ ,  $-9.0\text{ V} \geq V_{EE} \geq -15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	MC1709A			MC1709			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{IO}$	—	0.6	2.0	—	1.0	5.0	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$	—	10	50	—	50	200	nA
Input Bias Current	$I_{IB}$	—	100	200	—	200	500	nA
Input Resistance	$r_i$	350	700	—	150	400	—	k $\Omega$
Output Resistance	$r_o$	—	150	—	—	150	—	$\Omega$
Power Supply Currents ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ )	$I_{CC}/I_{EE}$	—	2.5	3.6	—	—	—	mA
Power Consumption ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ )	$P_C$	—	75	108	—	80	165	mW
Transient Response ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ) See Figure 8								
Risetime	$t_{LH}$	—	—	1.5	—	0.3	1.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Overshoot	OS	—	—	30	—	10	30	%



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (unless otherwise noted,  $+9.0\text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 15\text{ V}$ ,  $-9.0\text{ V} \geq V_{EE} \geq -15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	MC1709A			MC1709			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{IO}$	—	—	3.0	—	—	6.0	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $R_S = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $R_S = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $R_S = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	—	1.8	10	—	—	—	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Current ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{IO}$	—	40	250	—	100	500	nA
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{IO}/\Delta T$	—	0.45	2.8	—	—	—	$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{IB}$	—	300	600	—	500	1500	nA
Input Resistance ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ )	$r_i$	85	170	—	40	100	—	k $\Omega$
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ )	$V_{ICR}$	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 10$	—	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 10$	—	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	CMRR	80	110	—	70	90	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ , $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	PSRR	—	40	100	—	25	150	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Large Signal Voltage Gain ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ , $R_L \geq 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 15\text{ V}$ )	$A_V$	25	45	70	25	45	70	V/mV
Output Voltage Range ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ) ( $R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $R_L \geq 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{OR}$	$\pm 12$ $\pm 10$	$\pm 14$ $\pm 13$	—	$\pm 12$ $\pm 10$	$\pm 14$ $\pm 13$	—	V
Power Supply Currents ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ) ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{CC}/I_{EE}$	—	2.7	4.5	—	—	—	mA
Power Consumption ( $V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ) ( $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	$P_C$	—	81	135	—	—	—	mW
		—	63	90	—	—	—	

## MC1709, MC1709A, MC1709C

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

Characteristic	Symbol	MC1709C			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $9.0\text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 15\text{ V}$ , $-9.0\text{ V} \geq V_{EE} \geq -15\text{ V}$ )	$V_{IO}$	—	2.0	7.5	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$	—	100	500	nA
Input Bias Current	$I_{IB}$	—	300	1500	nA
Input Resistance	$r_i$	50	250	—	k $\Omega$
Output Resistance	$r_o$	—	150	—	$\Omega$
Power Consumption	$P_C$	—	80	200	mW
Large Signal Voltage Gain ( $R_L \geq 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ )	$A_V$	15	45	—	V/mV
Output Voltage Range ( $R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $R_L \geq 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{OR}$	$\pm 12$ $\pm 10$	$\pm 14$ $\pm 13$	—	V
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICR}$	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 10$	—	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	CMRR	65	90	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )	PSRR	—	25	200	$\mu\text{V/V}$
Transient Response See Figure 8					
Rise Time	$t_{RH}$	—	0.3	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Overshoot	OS	—	10	—	%

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (unless otherwise specified,  $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	MC1709C			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $9.0\text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 15\text{ V}$ , $-9.0\text{ V} \geq V_{EE} \geq -15\text{ V}$ )	$V_{IO}$	—	—	10	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$	—	—	750	nA
Input Bias Current	$I_{IB}$	—	—	2.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Large Signal Voltage Gain ( $R_L \geq 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ )	$A_V$	12	—	—	V/mV
Input Resistance	$r_i$	35	—	—	k $\Omega$

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**FIGURE 2 – TEST CIRCUIT**  
( $V_{CC} = +15\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{EE} = -15\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

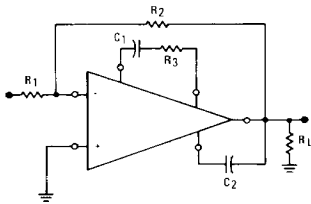


Fig. No.	Curve No.	Test Conditions				
		$R_1$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_2$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_3$ ( $\Omega$ )	$C_1$ (pF)	$C_2$ (pF)
3	1	10 k	10 k	1.5 k	5.0 k	200
	2	10 k	100 k	1.5 k	500	20
	3	10 k	1.0 M	1.5 k	100	3.0
	4	1.0 k	1.0 M	0	10	3.0
4	1	1.0 k	1.0 M	0	10	3.0
	2	10 k	1.0 M	1.5 k	100	3.0
	3	10 k	100 k	1.5 k	500	20
	4	10 k	10 k	1.5 k	5.0 k	200
5	1	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	5.0 k	200
	2	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	500	20
	3	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	100	3.0
	4	0	$\infty$	0	10	3.0

# MC1709, MC1709A, MC1709C

FIGURE 3 – LARGE SIGNAL SWING versus FREQUENCY

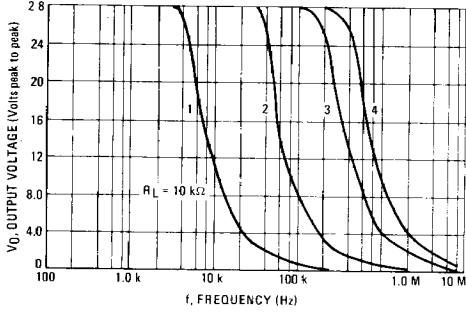


FIGURE 4 – CLOSED LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY

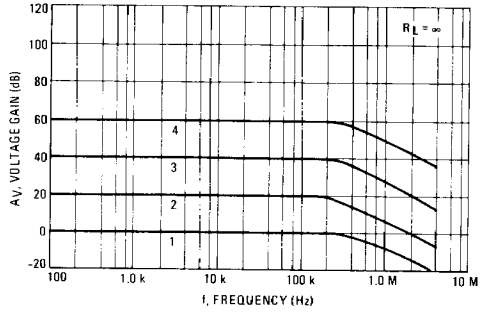


FIGURE 5 – OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY

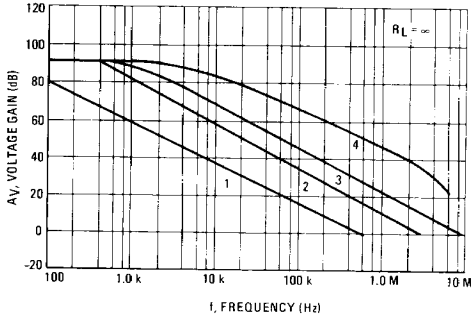


FIGURE 6 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

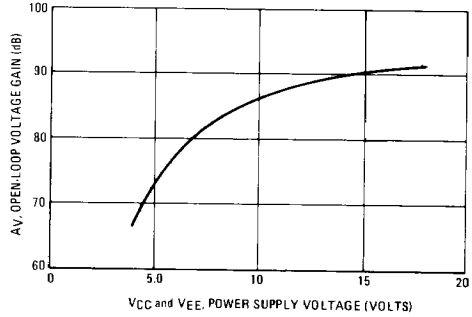


FIGURE 7 – SLEW RATE versus CLOSED LOOP GAIN USING RECOMMENDED COMPENSATION NETWORKS

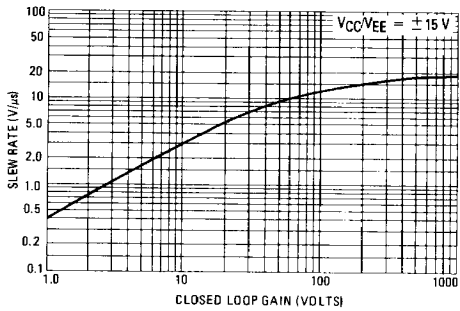


FIGURE 8 – TRANSIENT RESPONSE TEST CIRCUIT

