

**MATCHED DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

... designed for use as summing amplifiers, integrators, or amplifiers with operating characteristics as a function of the external feedback components. Ideal for chopper stabilized applications where extremely high gain is required with excellent stability.

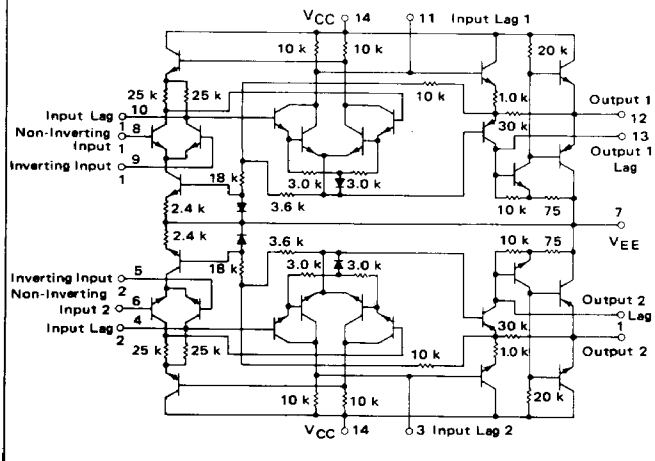
Typical Amplifier Features:

- High-Performance Open Loop Gain Characteristics –  $A_{VOL} = 45,000$  typical
- Low Temperature Drift –  $\pm 3 \mu V/^\circ C$
- Large Output Voltage Swing –  $\pm 14 V$  typical @  $\pm 15 V$  Supply

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = +25^\circ C$ )

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$ $V_{EE}$	+18 -18	Vdc
Differential Input Voltage Range	$V_{IDR}$	$\pm 5.0$	Volts
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	$V_{ICR}$	$\pm V_{CC}$	Volts
Output Short Circuit Duration	$t_S$	5.0	s
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation)	$P_D$		
Ceramic Package		750	mW
Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ C$		6.0	mW/ $^\circ C$
Plastic Package MC1437P		625	mW
Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ C$		5.0	mW/ $^\circ C$
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	$T_A$	-55 to +125 0 to +70	$^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{Stg}$	-65 to +150	$^\circ C$

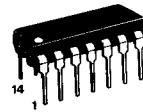
**FIGURE 1 – CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC**



**MC1437**  
**MC1537**

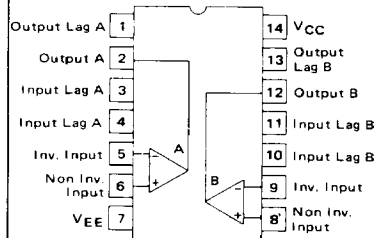
**DUAL MC1709**  
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

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



**P SUFFIX**  
**PLASTIC PACKAGE**  
**CASE 646**  
**(MC1437P Only)**

**PIN CONNECTIONS**



**L SUFFIX**  
**CERAMIC PACKAGE**  
**CASE 632**

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Temperature Range	Package
MC1437L	0 $^\circ C$ to +70 $^\circ C$	Ceramic DIP
MC1437P		Plastic DIP
MC1537L	-55 $^\circ C$ to +125 $^\circ C$	Ceramic DIP

# MC1437, MC1537

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Each Amplifier ( $V_{CC} = +15 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{EE} = -15 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	MC1537			MC1437			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Open Loop Voltage Gain ( $R_L = 5.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1}$ to $T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2}$ )	$A_{VOL}$	25,000	45,000	70,000	15,000	45,000	–	–
Output Impedance ( $f = 20 \text{ Hz}$ )	$z_o$	–	30	–	–	30	–	$\Omega$
Input Impedance ( $f = 20 \text{ Hz}$ )	$z_i$	150	400	–	50	150	–	$\text{k}\Omega$
Output Voltage Range ( $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) ( $R_L = 2.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ )	$V_{OR}$	$\pm 12$ $\pm 10$	$\pm 14$ $\pm 13$	–	$\pm 12$ –	$\pm 14$ –	–	$V_{\text{peak}}$
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICR}$	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 10$	–	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 10$	–	$V_{\text{peak}}$
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	70	100	–	65	100	–	dB
Input Bias Current $\left( I_B = \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \right)$ ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) $(I_B = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1})$	$I_{IB}$	–	0.2 0.5	0.5 1.5	–	0.4 –	1.5 2.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Current $(I_{IO} = I_1 - I_2)$ $(I_{IO} = I_1 - I_2, T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1})$ $(I_{IO} = I_1 - I_2, T_A = T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2})$	$I_{IO}$	–	0.05 –	0.2 0.5	–	0.05 –	0.5 0.75	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Voltage ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1}$ to $T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2}$ )	$V_{IO}$	–	1.0 –	5.0 6.0	–	1.0 –	7.5 10	mV
Step Response { Gain = 100, 5% overshoot, $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_2 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_3 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_1 = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $C_2 = 3.0 \text{ pF}$ }	$t_{TLH}$ $t_{PLH}$ - $t_{PHL}$ SR	–	0.8 0.38	–	–	0.8 0.38	–	$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
{ Gain = 10, 10% overshoot, $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_3 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_1 = 500 \text{ pF}$ , $C_2 = 20 \text{ pF}$ }	$t_{TLH}$ $t_{PLH}$ - $t_{PHL}$ SR	–	0.6 0.34	–	–	0.6 0.34	–	$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
{ Gain = 1, 5% overshoot, $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_3 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_1 = 5000 \text{ pF}$ , $C_2 = 200 \text{ pF}$ }	$t_{TLH}$ $t_{PLH}$ - $t_{PHL}$ SR	–	2.2 1.3	–	–	2.2 1.3	–	$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S = 50 \Omega$ , $T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1}$ to $T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2}$ ) ( $R_S \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1}$ to $T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2}$ )	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	–	1.5 3.0	–	–	1.5 3.0	–	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage ( $T_A = T_{\text{low}} \textcircled{1}$ to $+25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{\text{high}} \textcircled{2}$ )	$\Delta I_{IO}/\Delta T$	–	0.7 0.7	–	–	0.7 0.7	–	$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
DC Power Consumption (Total) (Power Supply = $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0$ )	$P_C$	–	160	225	–	160	225	mW
Positive Supply Sensitivity ( $V_{EE}$ constant)	PSS+	–	10	150	–	10	200	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Negative Supply Sensitivity ( $V_{CC}$ constant)	PSS-	–	10	150	–	10	200	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$

$\textcircled{1} T_{\text{low}} = 0^\circ\text{C}$  for MC1437  
 $= -55^\circ\text{C}$  for MC1537

$\textcircled{2} T_{\text{high}} = +70^\circ\text{C}$  for MC1437  
 $= +125^\circ\text{C}$  for MC1537

### MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Open Loop Voltage Gain	$A_{VOL1} \cdot A_{VOL2}$	–	$\pm 1.0$	–	–	$\pm 1.0$	–	dB
Input Bias Current	$I_{B1} \cdot I_{B2}$	–	$\pm 0.15$	–	–	$\pm 0.15$	–	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO1} \cdot I_{IO2}$	–	$\pm 0.02$	–	–	$\pm 0.02$	–	$\mu\text{A}$
Average Temperature Coefficient	$\left  \frac{\Delta I_{IO1}}{\Delta T} \right  \cdot \left  \frac{\Delta I_{IO2}}{\Delta T} \right $	–	$\pm 0.2$	–	–	$\pm 0.2$	–	$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO1} \cdot V_{IO2}$	–	$\pm 0.2$	–	–	$\pm 0.2$	–	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient	$\left  \frac{\Delta V_{IO1}}{\Delta T} \right  \cdot \left  \frac{\Delta V_{IO2}}{\Delta T} \right $	–	$\pm 0.5$	–	–	$\pm 0.5$	–	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Channel Separation ( $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ )	$\frac{e_{o1}}{e_{o2}}$	–	90	–	–	90	–	dB

# MC1437, MC1537

## TYPICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

FIGURE 3 – TEST CIRCUIT  
 $V_{CC} = +15 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $V_{EE} = 15 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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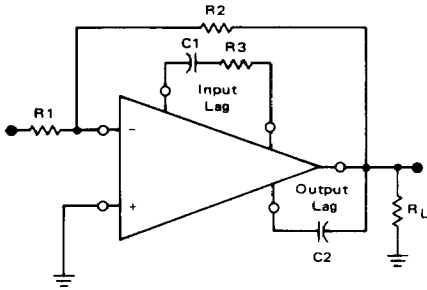


FIGURE NO.	CURVE NO.	VOLTAGE GAIN	TEST CONDITIONS					OUTPUT NOISE (mV <sub>rms</sub> )
			R <sub>1</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	R <sub>2</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	R <sub>3</sub> ( $\Omega$ )	C <sub>1</sub> (pF)	C <sub>2</sub> (pF)	
4	1	1	10 k	10 k	1.5 k	5.0 k	200	0.10
	2	10	10 k	100 k	1.5 k	500	20	0.14
	3	100	10 k	1.0 M	1.5 k	100	3.0	0.7
	4	1000	1.0 k	1.0 M	0	10	3.0	5.2
5	1	1	10 k	10 k	1.5 k	5.0 k	200	0.10
	2	10	10 k	100 k	1.5 k	500	20	0.14
	3	100	10 k	1.0 M	1.5 k	100	3.0	0.7
	4	1000	1.0 k	1.0 M	0	10	3.0	5.2
6	1	AVOL	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	5.0 k	200	5.5
	2	AVOL	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	500	20	10.5
	3	AVOL	0	$\infty$	1.5 k	100	3.0	21.0
	4	AVOL	0	$\infty$	0	10	3.0	39.0
	5	AVOL	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	3.0	—

FIGURE 4 – LARGE SIGNAL SWING versus FREQUENCY

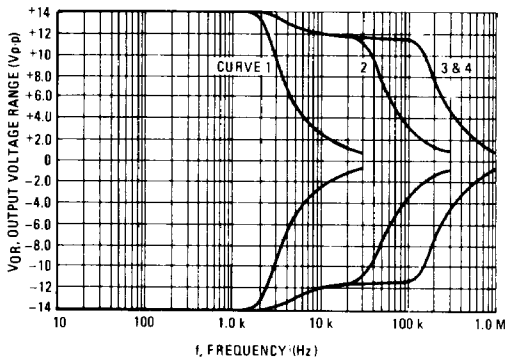


FIGURE 5 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY

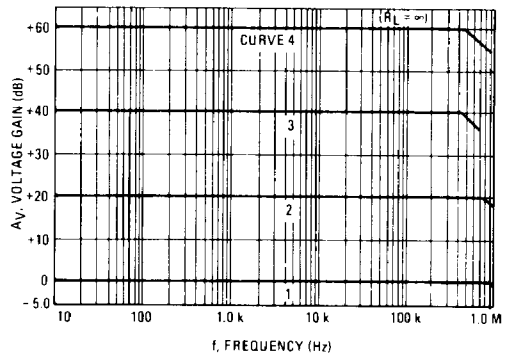


FIGURE 6 – OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY

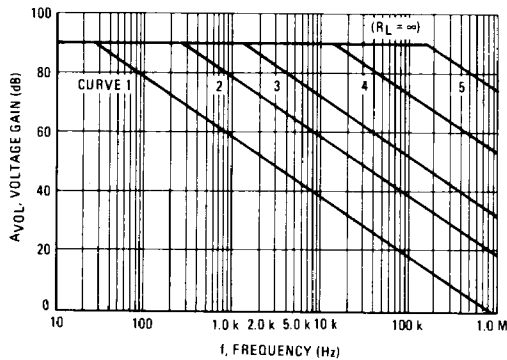
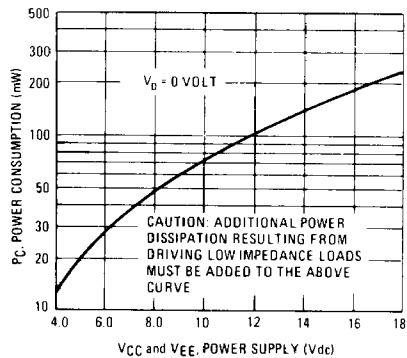


FIGURE 7 – TOTAL POWER CONSUMPTION versus POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

FIGURE 8 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

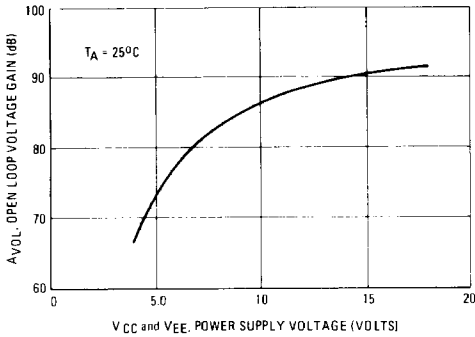


FIGURE 9 – COMMON INPUT SWING versus POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

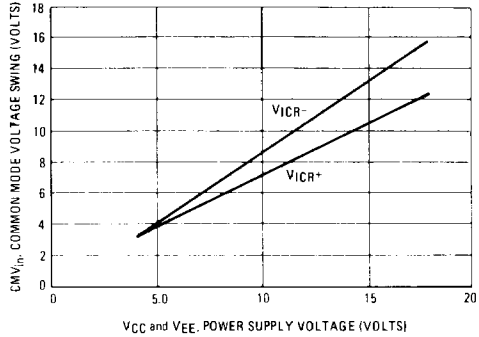


FIGURE 10 – INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE versus TEMPERATURE

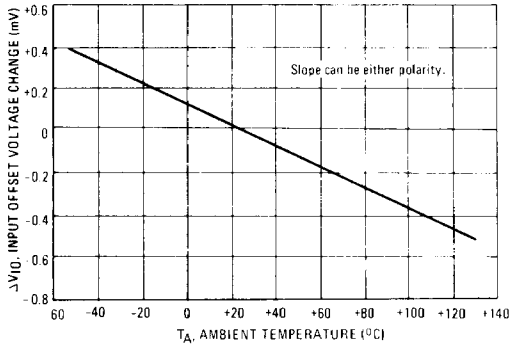


FIGURE 11 – OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE versus SOURCE RESISTANCE

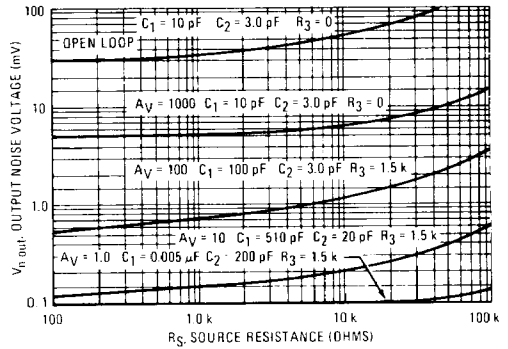
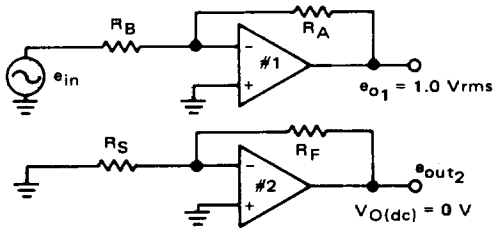
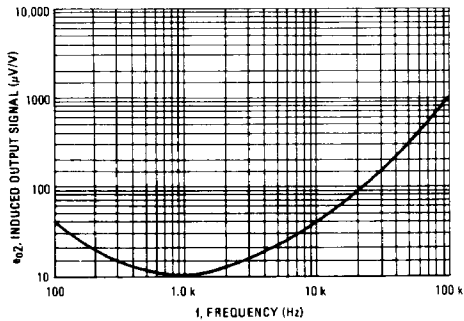


FIGURE 12 – INDUCED OUTPUT SIGNAL (CHANNEL SEPARATION) versus FREQUENCY



Induced output signal (μV of induced output signal in amplifier #2 per volt of output signal at amplifier #1).