

# AN6574, AN6574S

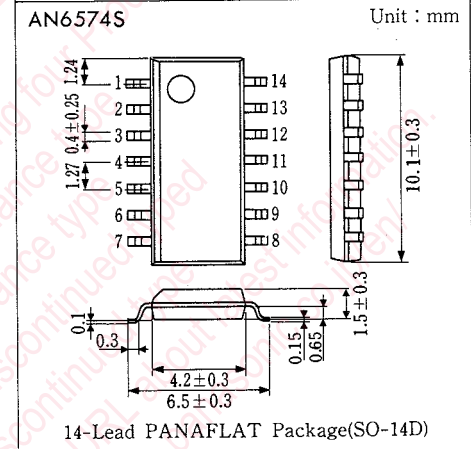
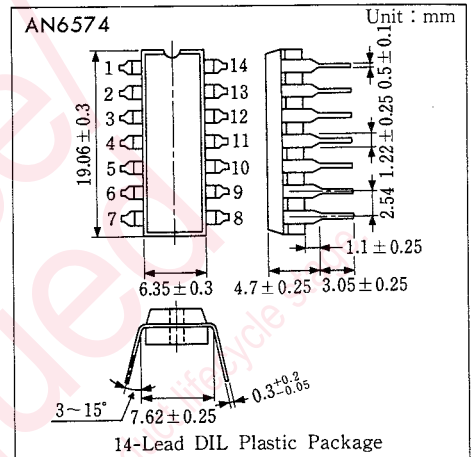
## Low Noise, High Slew Rate Operational Amplifiers

### ■ Outline

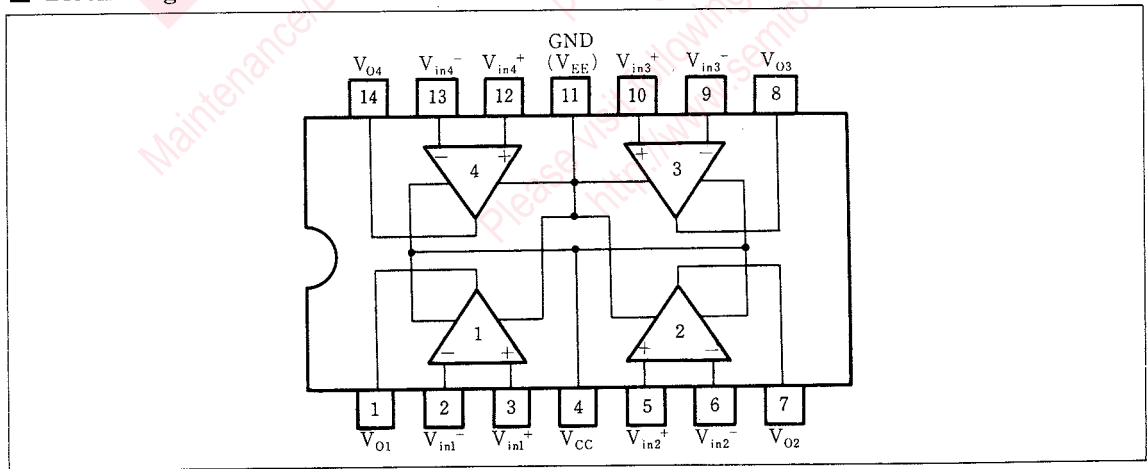
The AN6574 and the AN6574S are low noise, high slew rate quadruple operational amplifiers with phase compensation circuits built-in. They are wideband with high stability and suited for application to various electronic circuits such as active filters and audio preamplifiers.

### ■ Features

- Phase compensation circuit
- High gain :  $G_v = 110\text{dB typ.}$
- Low noise :  $V_{ni} = 0.9\mu\text{V}_{\text{rms}}\text{typ.}$
- High slew rate :  $SR = 6\text{V}/\mu\text{s typ.}$
- High stability.



### ■ Block Diagram



## ■ Pin

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name
1	Ch. 1 Output	8	Ch. 3 Output
2	Ch. 1 Invert Input	9	Ch. 3 Invert Input
3	Ch. 1 Non Invert Input	10	Ch. 3 Non Invert Input
4	V <sub>CC</sub>	11	GND(V <sub>EE</sub> )
5	Ch. 2 Non Invert Input	12	Ch. 4 Non Invert Input
6	Ch. 2 Invert Input	13	Ch. 4 Invert Input
7	Ch. 2 Output	14	Ch. 4 Output

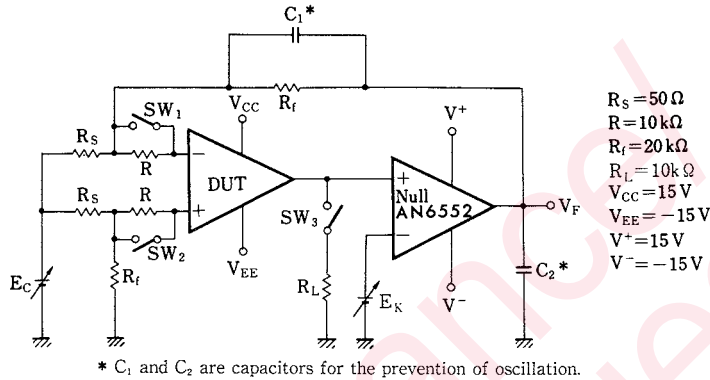
■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Item		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Voltage	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	±18	V
	Differential Input Voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	±30	V
	Common-Mode Input Voltage	V <sub>ICM</sub>	±15	V
Power Dissipation	AN6574	P <sub>D</sub>	570	mW
	AN6574S		380	
Operating Ambient Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-20 ~ +75	°C
Storage Temperature	AN6574	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C
	AN6574S		-55 ~ +125	

■ Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>CC</sub>=15V, V<sub>EE</sub>=-15V, T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

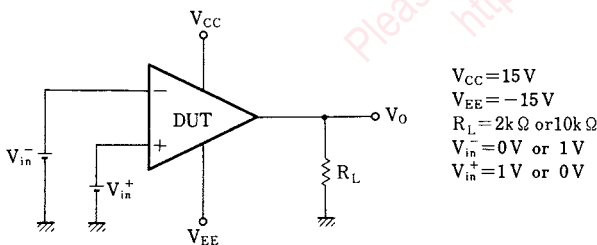
Item	Symbol	Test Circuit	Condition	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>I(offset)</sub>	1	R <sub>s</sub> ≤ 10kΩ		0.3	5	mV
Input Offset Current	I <sub>IO</sub>	1			5	200	nA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>Bias</sub>	1			300	1000	nA
Voltage Gain	G <sub>v</sub>	1	R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 2kΩ, V <sub>o</sub> ±10V	90	110		dB
Maximum Output Voltage	V <sub>O(max.)</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 10kΩ	±12	±13.5		V
Maximum Output Voltage	V <sub>O(max.)</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 2kΩ	±10	±13.4		V
Common-Mode Input Voltage Width	V <sub>CM</sub>	3		±12	±14		V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	1		80	100		dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	1			10	100	μV/V
Power Consumption	P <sub>c</sub>	4	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞		210	360	mW
Slew Rate	SR	5	R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 2kΩ		6		V/μs
Zero-Cross Frequency	f <sub>(T)</sub>	6	A <sub>v</sub> = 1		7		MHz
Input Referred Noise Voltage	V <sub>ni</sub>	7	R <sub>s</sub> = 1kΩ, DIN/AUDIO		0.9		μV <sub>rms</sub>

**Test Circuit 1** ( $V_{I(offset)}$ ,  $I_{I0}$ ,  $I_{Bias}$ ,  $G_V$ ,  $CMR$ ,  $SVR$ )

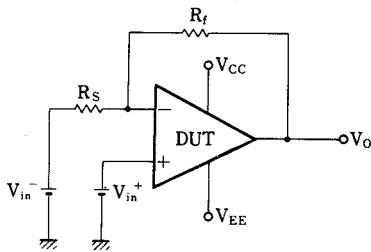


Item	Measurement Conditions
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{F1}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ , $SW_2$ and $SW_3$ set to OFF and $E_C = E_K = 0V$ . Can be given by $V_{I(offset)} = \frac{V_{F1}}{400} (V)$
Input Offset Current	$V_{F2}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ and $SW_2$ set to ON, and the $SW_3$ set to OFF and $E_C = E_K = 0V$ . Can be given by $I_{I0} = \frac{ V_{F2} - V_{F1} }{4 \times 10^6} (A)$
Input Bias Current	$V_{F3}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ set to ON, the $SW_2$ set to OFF, $SW_3$ set to OFF and $E_C = E_K = 0V$ . $V_{F4}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ and $SW_2$ reversed. Can be given by $I_{BIAS} = \frac{ V_{F3} - V_{F4} }{8 \times 10^6} (A)$
Voltage Gain	$V_{F5}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ , $SW_2$ and $SW_3$ set to ON, $E_C = 0V$ and $E_K = 10V$ . $V_{F5}'$ is measured with $E_K = -10V$ . Can be given by $G_V = 20 \log \left( \frac{8000}{ V_{F5} - V_{F5}' } \right)$
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{F6}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ and $SW_2$ set to ON, the $SW_3$ set to OFF, $E_K = 0V$ and $E_C = 5V$ . $V_{F6}'$ is measured with $E_C = -5V$ . Can be given by $CMR = 20 \log \left( \frac{4000}{ V_{F6} - V_{F6}' } \right)$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio I	$V_{F7}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ and $SW_2$ set to ON, the $SW_3$ set to OFF, $E_K = E_C = 0V$ and $V_{CC} = 10V$ . Can be given by $SVR(+) = \frac{ V_{F7} - V_{F2} }{2 \times 10^3}$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio II	$V_{F8}$ is measured with the $SW_1$ and $SW_2$ set to ON, the $SW_3$ set to OFF, $E_K = E_C = 0V$ and $V_{EE} = -10V$ . Can be given by $SVR(-) = \frac{ V_{F8} - V_{F2} }{2 \times 10^3}$

**Test Circuit 2** ( $V_{O(max)}$ )



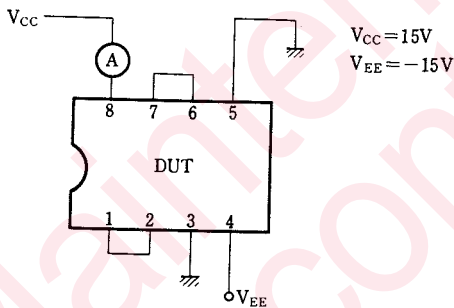
**Test Circuit 3 ( $V_{CM}$ )**



$V_{CC}=15V$   
 $V_{EE}=-15V$   
 $R_S=200\Omega$   
 $R_f=2k\Omega$

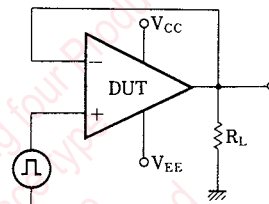
Note) Apply a voltage of  $|V_{in+}| > 12V$  and check  $V_o = V_{in+} + \frac{R_f}{R_s}(V_{in+} - V_{in-})$

**Test Circuit 4 ( $P_C$ )**



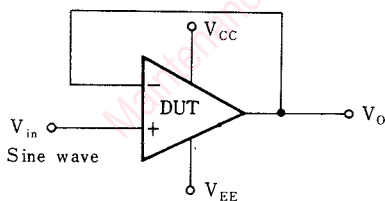
$V_{CC}=15V$   
 $V_{EE}=-15V$

**Test Circuit 5 (SR)**

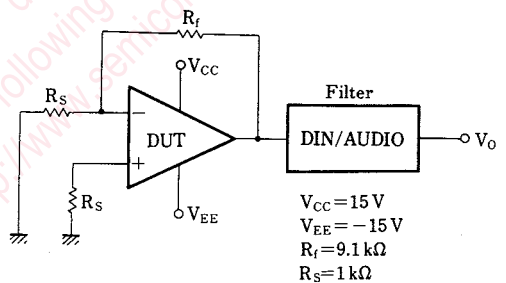


$V_{CC}=15V$   
 $V_{EE}=-15V$   
 $R_L=2k\Omega$

**Test Circuit 6 ( $f_{(T)}$ )**



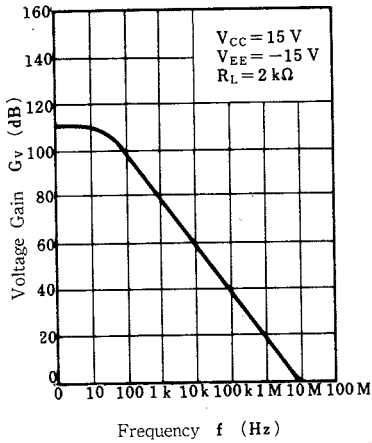
**Test Circuit 7 ( $V_{ni}$ )**



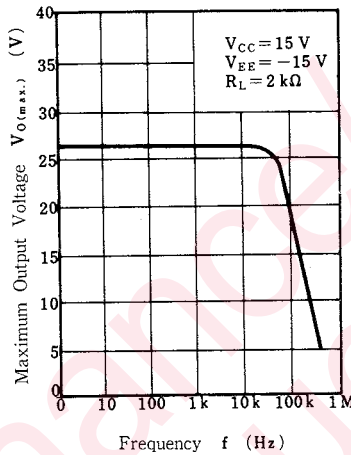
$V_{CC}=15V$   
 $V_{EE}=-15V$   
 $R_f=9.1k\Omega$   
 $R_S=1k\Omega$

Note) An input referred noise voltage  $V_{ni} = \frac{V_o}{(1+R_f/R_s)}$  is given.

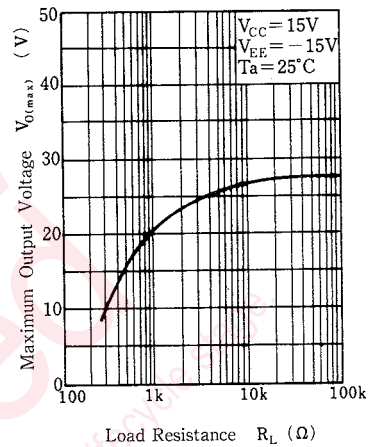
$G_v - f$



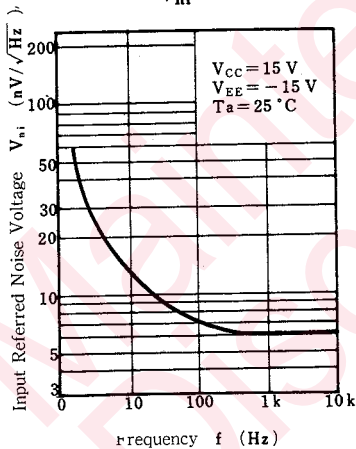
$V_{O(max.)} - f$



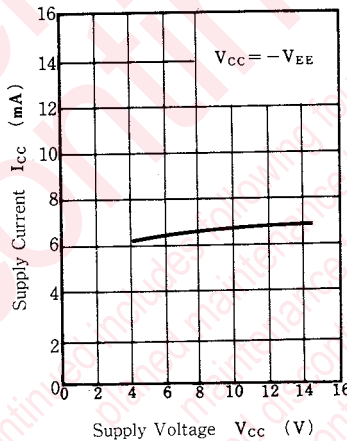
$V_{O(max.)} - R_L$



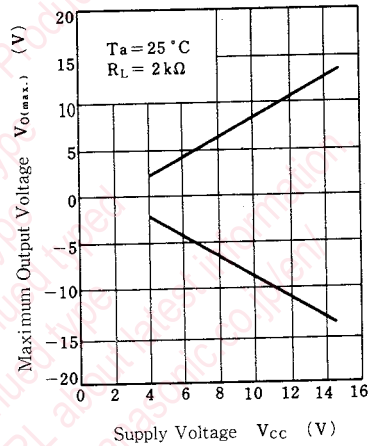
$V_{ni} - f$



$I_{CC} - V_{CC}$

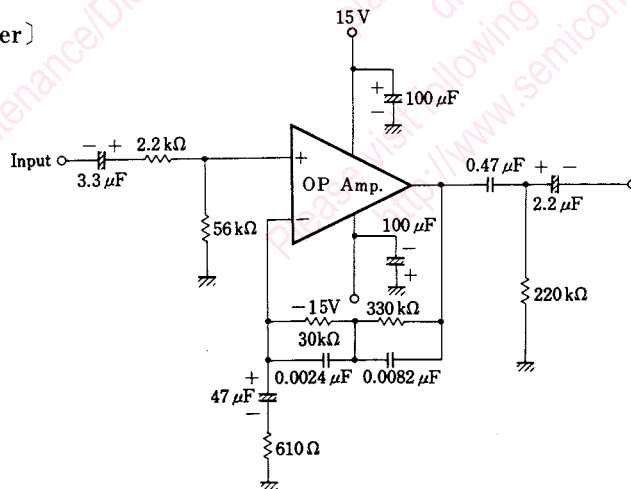


$V_{O(max.)} - V_{CC}$



■ Application Circuit

(RIAA Amplifier)



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