

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

PIN CONNECTIONS

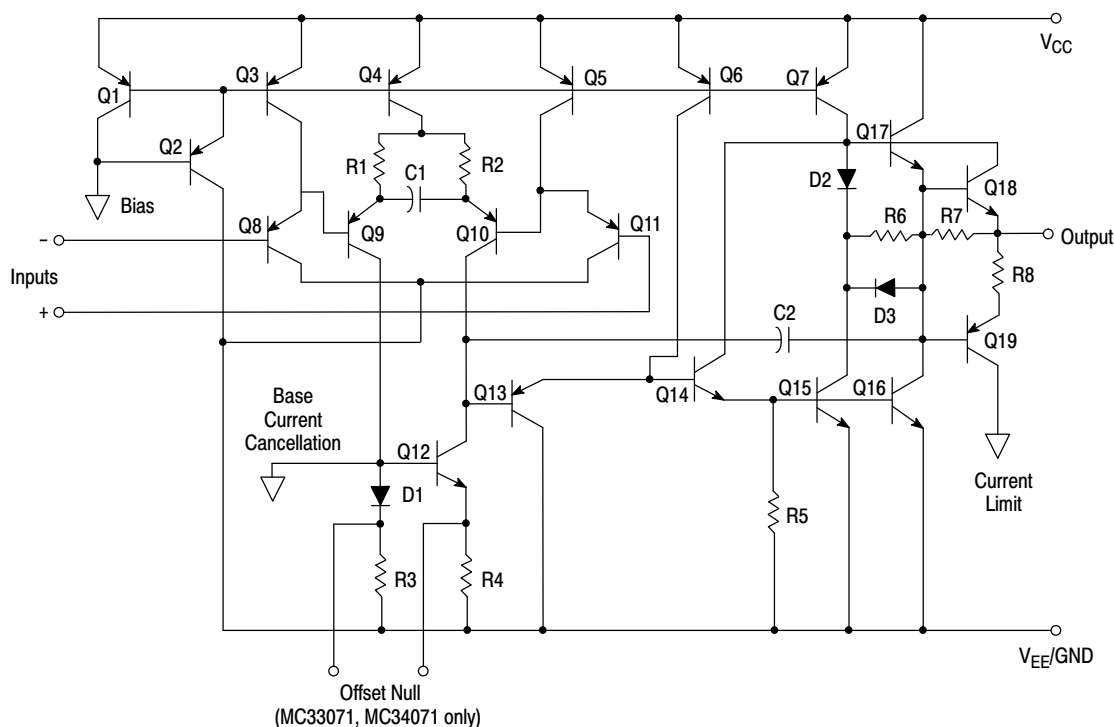
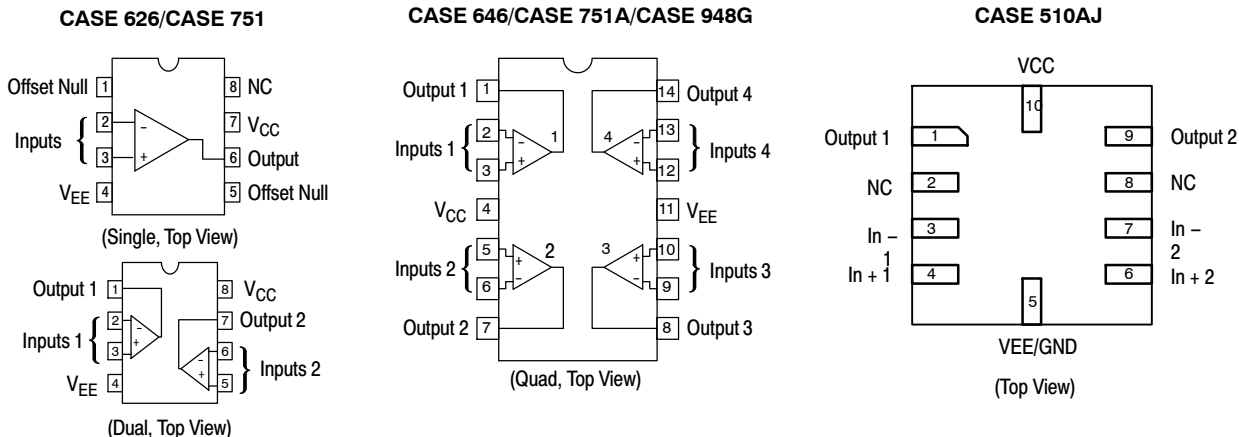


Figure 1. Representative Schematic Diagram
(Each Amplifier)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage (from V_{EE} to V_{CC})	V_S	+44	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_{SC}	Indefinite	Sec
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-60 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

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

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L =$ connected to ground, unless otherwise noted. See Note 3 for $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high})

Characteristics	Symbol	A Suffix			Non-Suffix			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage ($R_S = 100\ \Omega$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$) $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	V_{IO}	– – –	0.5 0.5 –	3.0 3.0 5.0	– – –	1.0 1.5 –	5.0 5.0 7.0	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage $R_S = 10\ \Omega$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	–	10	–	–	10	–	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current ($V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	I_{IB}	– –	100 –	500 700	– –	100 –	500 700	nA
Input Offset Current ($V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	I_{IO}	– –	6.0 –	50 300	– –	6.0 –	75 300	nA
Input Common Mode Voltage Range $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	V_{ICR}	V_{EE} to $(V_{CC} - 1.8)$ V_{EE} to $(V_{CC} - 2.2)$			V_{EE} to $(V_{CC} - 1.8)$ V_{EE} to $(V_{CC} - 2.2)$			V
Large Signal Voltage Gain ($V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	A_{VOL}	50 25	100 –	– –	25 20	100 –	– –	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing ($V_{ID} = \pm 1.0\text{ V}$) $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high} $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	V_{OH}	3.7 13.6 13.4	4.0 14 –	– – –	3.7 13.6 13.4	4.0 14 –	– – –	V
	V_{OL}	– – –	0.1 –14.7 –	0.3 –14.3 –13.5	– – –	0.1 –14.7 –	0.3 –14.3 –13.5	V
Output Short Circuit Current ($V_{ID} = 1.0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$) Source Sink	I_{SC}	10 20	30 30	– –	10 20	30 30	– –	mA
Common Mode Rejection $R_S \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CM} = V_{ICR}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	CMR	80	97	–	70	97	–	dB
Power Supply Rejection ($R_S = 100\ \Omega$) $V_{CC}/V_{EE} = +16.5\text{ V}/-16.5\text{ V}$ to $+13.5\text{ V}/-13.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	PSR	80	97	–	70	97	–	dB
Power Supply Current (Per Amplifier, No Load) $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_O = +2.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	I_D	– – –	1.6 1.9 –	2.0 2.5 2.8	– – –	1.6 1.9 –	2.0 2.5 2.8	mA

3. $T_{low} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ for MC33071, 2, 4, /A $T_{high} = +85^\circ\text{C}$ for MC33071, 2, 4, /A
 $= 0^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34071, 2, 4, /A $= +70^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34071, 2, 4, /A
 $= -40^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34072, 4/V, NCV33072,4A $= +125^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34072, 4/V, NCV33072,4A
Case 510AJ T_{low}/T_{high} guaranteed by product characterization.

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{ V}$, $R_L = \text{connected to ground}$. $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Symbol	A Suffix			Non-Suffix			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Slew Rate ($V_{in} = -10\text{ V to }+10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 500\text{ pF}$) $A_V = +1.0$ $A_V = -1.0$	SR	8.0 –	10 13	– –	8.0 –	10 13	– –	V/ μs
Setting Time (10 V Step, $A_V = -1.0$) To 0.1% (+1/2 LSB of 9-Bits) To 0.01% (+1/2 LSB of 12-Bits)	t_s	– –	1.1 2.2	– –	– –	1.1 2.2	– –	μs
Gain Bandwidth Product ($f = 100\text{ kHz}$)	GBW	3.5	4.5	–	3.5	4.5	–	MHz
Power Bandwidth $A_V = +1.0$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 20\text{ V}_{pp}$, THD = 5.0%	BW	–	160	–	–	160	–	kHz
Phase margin $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 300\text{ pF}$	f_m	– –	60 40	– –	– –	60 40	– –	Deg
Gain Margin $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 300\text{ pF}$	A_m	– –	12 4.0	– –	– –	12 4.0	– –	dB
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $R_S = 100\text{ }\Omega$, $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$	e_n	–	32	–	–	32	–	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Equivalent Input Noise Current $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$	i_n	–	0.22	–	–	0.22	–	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Differential Input Resistance $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$	R_{in}	–	150	–	–	150	–	M Ω
Differential Input Capacitance $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$	C_{in}	–	2.5	–	–	2.5	–	pF
Total Harmonic Distortion $A_V = +10$, $R_L = 2.0\text{ k}\Omega$, $2.0\text{ V}_{pp} \leq V_O \leq 20\text{ V}_{pp}$, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$	THD	–	0.02	–	–	0.02	–	%
Channel Separation ($f = 10\text{ kHz}$)	–	–	120	–	–	120	–	dB
Open Loop Output Impedance ($f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)	$ Z_O $	–	30	–	–	30	–	W

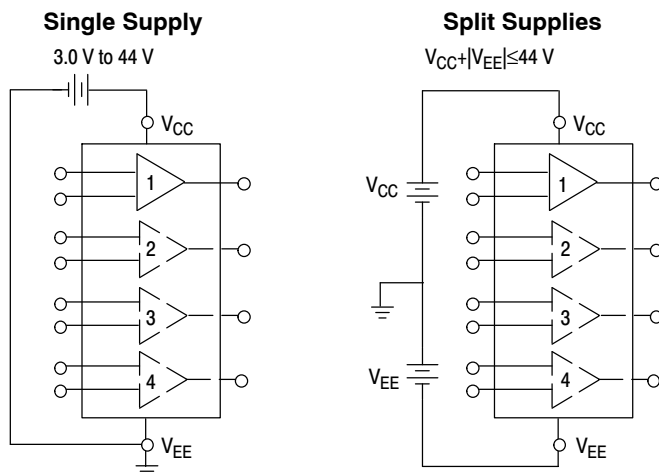
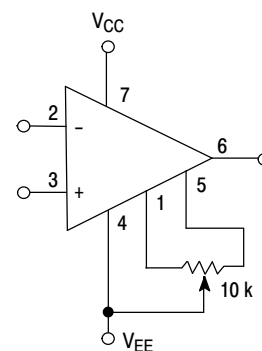


Figure 2. Power Supply Configurations



Offset nulling range is approximately $\pm 80\text{ mV}$ with a 10 k potentiometer (MC33071, MC34071 only).

Figure 3. Offset Null Circuit

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

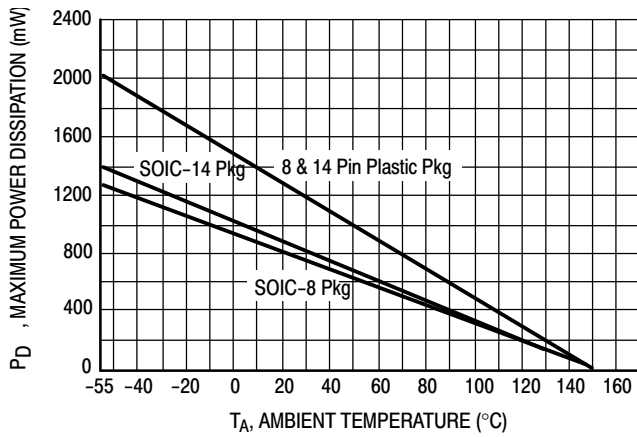


Figure 4. Maximum Power Dissipation versus Temperature for Package Types

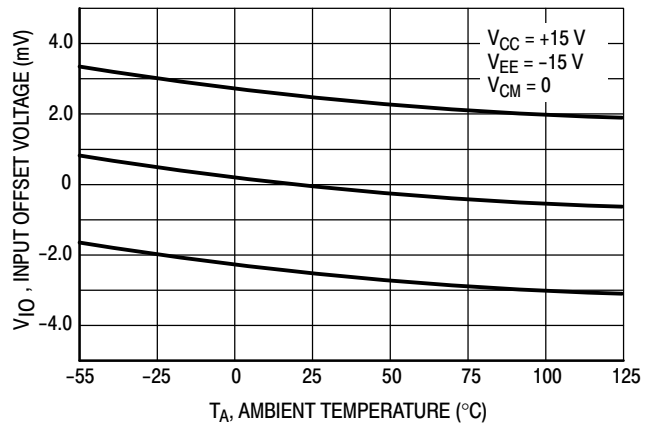


Figure 5. Input Offset Voltage versus Temperature for Representative Units

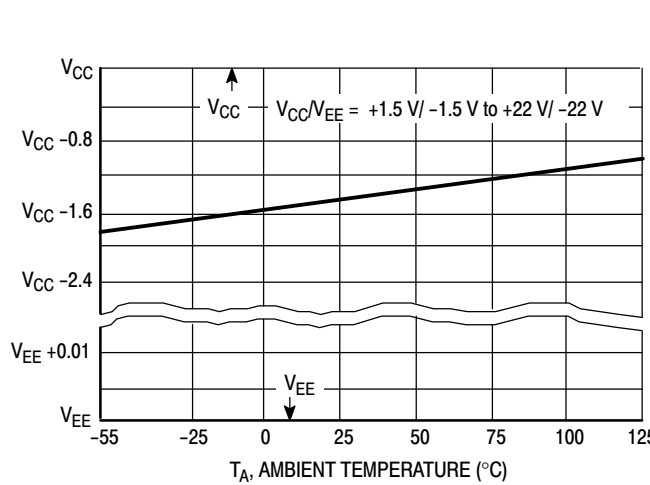


Figure 6. Input Common Mode Voltage Range versus Temperature

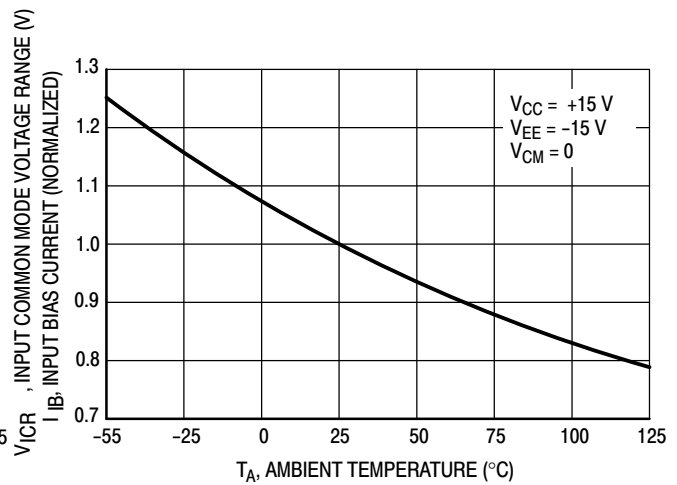


Figure 7. Normalized Input Bias Current versus Temperature

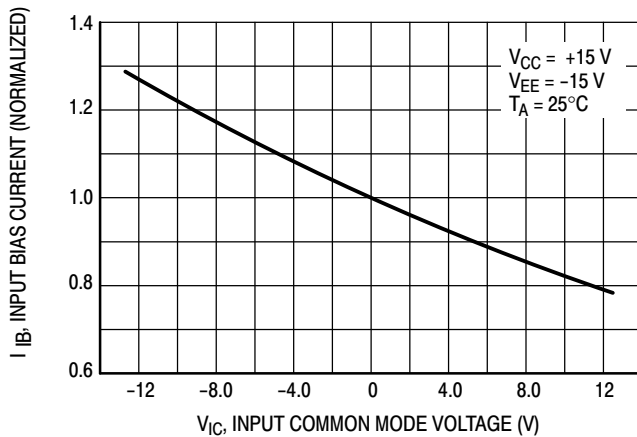


Figure 8. Normalized Input Bias Current versus Input Common Mode Voltage

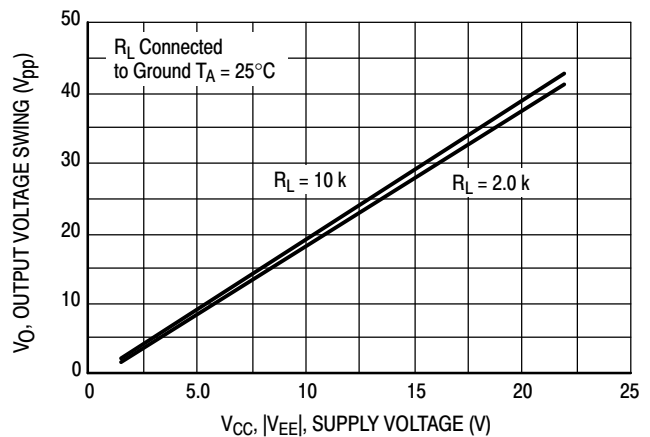


Figure 9. Split Supply Output Voltage Swing versus Supply Voltage

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

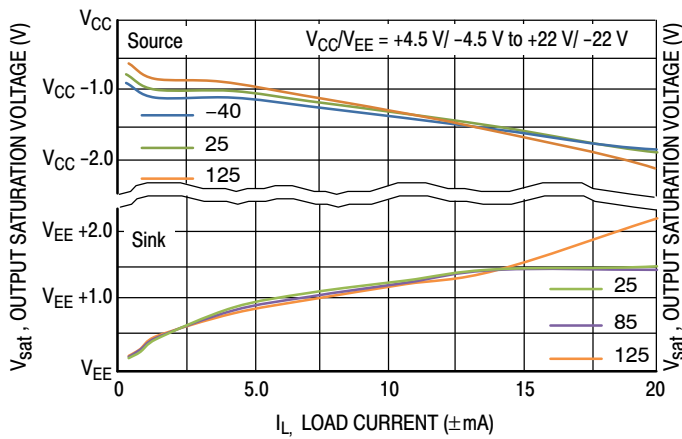


Figure 10. Split Supply Output Saturation versus Load Current

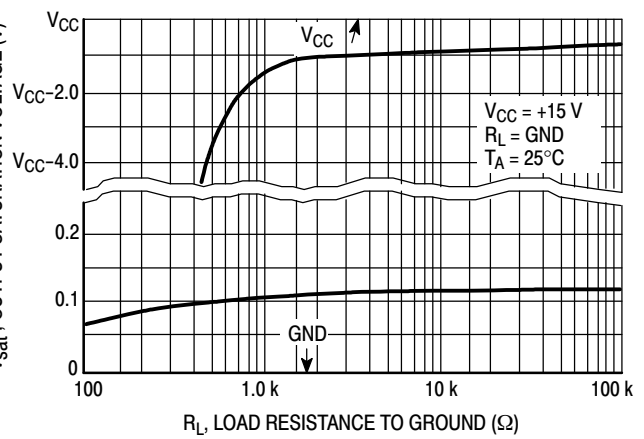


Figure 11. Single Supply Output Saturation versus Load Resistance to Ground

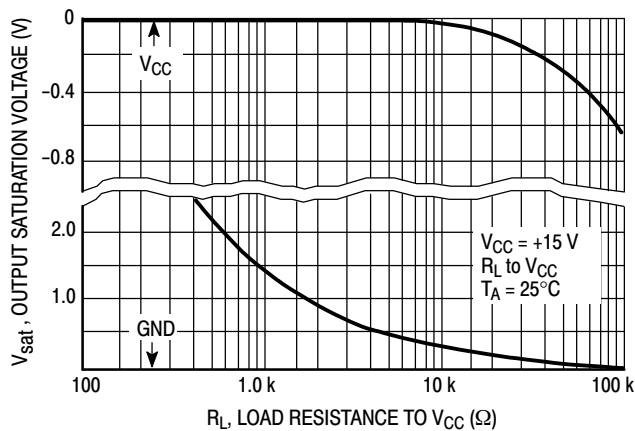


Figure 12. Single Supply Output Saturation versus Load Resistance to V_{CC}

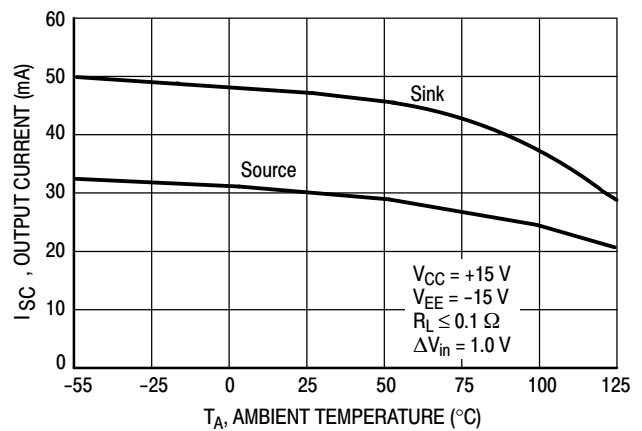


Figure 13. Output Short Circuit Current versus Temperature

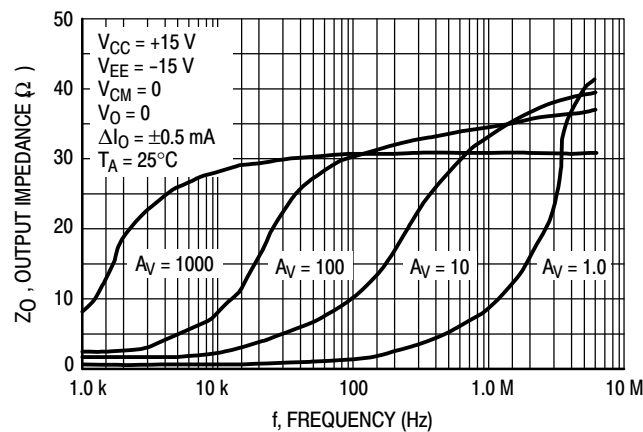


Figure 14. Output Impedance versus Frequency

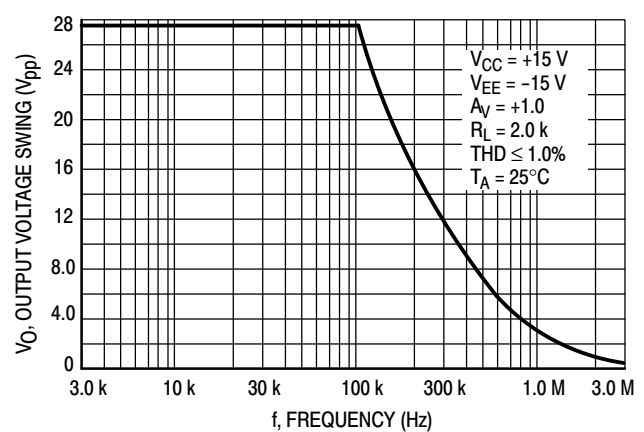


Figure 15. Output Voltage Swing versus Frequency

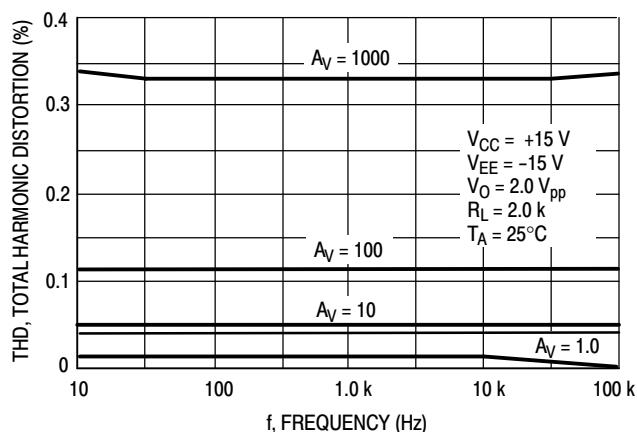


Figure 16. Total Harmonic Distortion versus Frequency

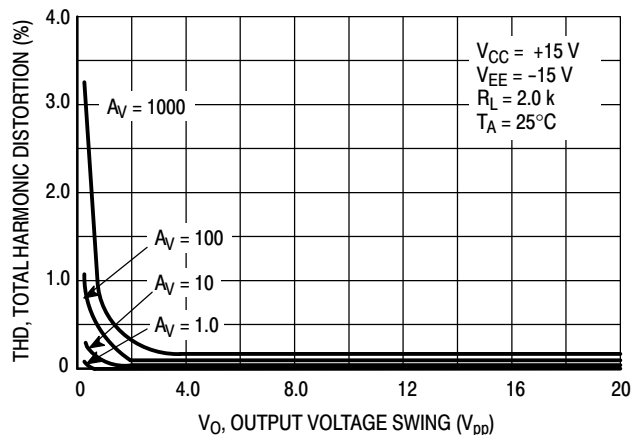


Figure 17. Total Harmonic Distortion versus Output Voltage Swing

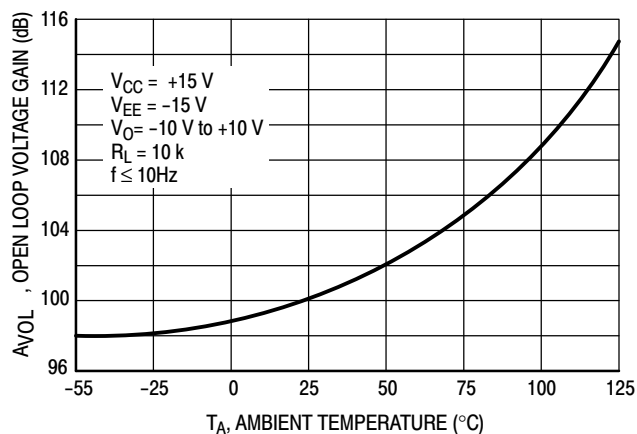


Figure 18. Open Loop Voltage Gain versus Temperature

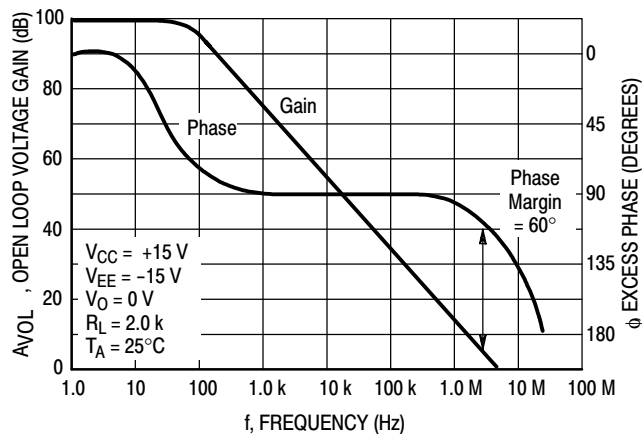


Figure 19. Open Loop Voltage Gain and Phase versus Frequency

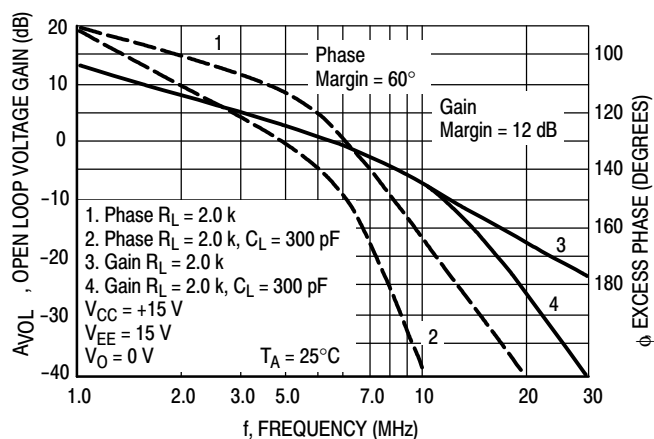


Figure 20. Open Loop Voltage Gain and Phase versus Frequency

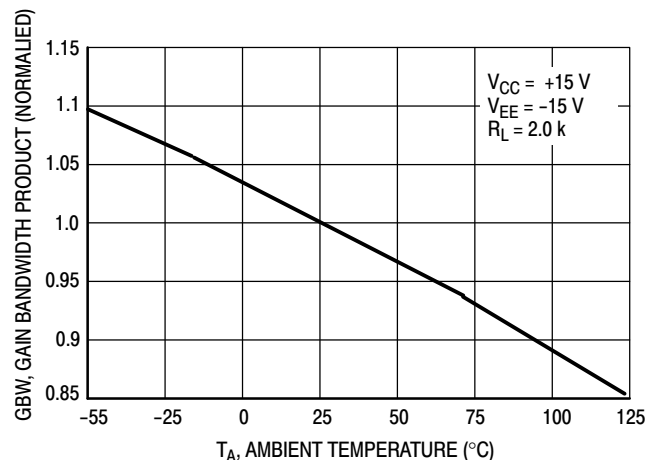


Figure 21. Normalized Gain Bandwidth Product versus Temperature

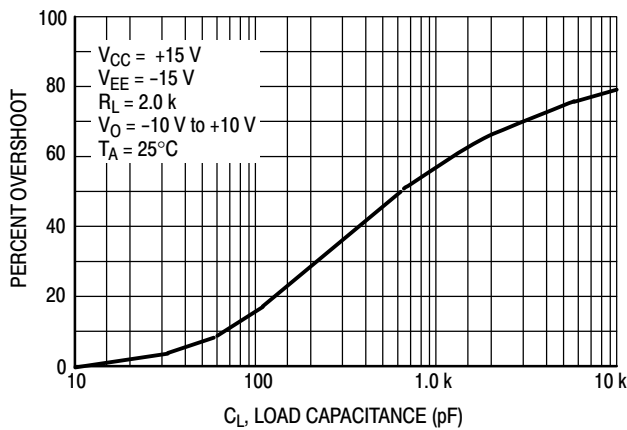


Figure 22. Percent Overshoot versus Load Capacitance

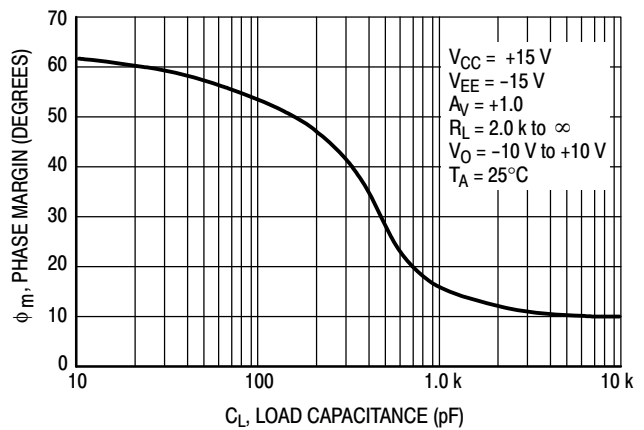


Figure 23. Phase Margin versus Load Capacitance

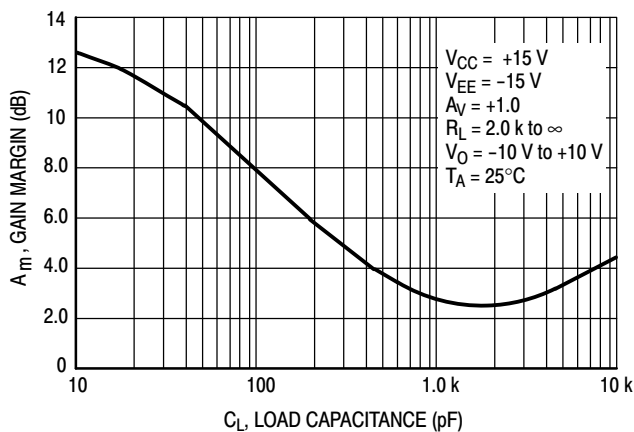


Figure 24. Gain Margin versus Load Capacitance

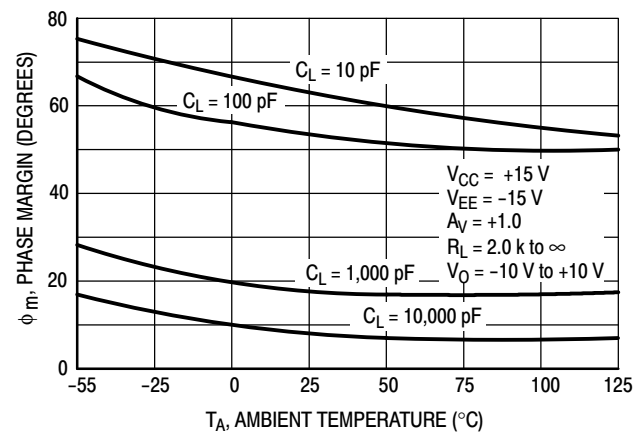


Figure 25. Phase Margin versus Temperature

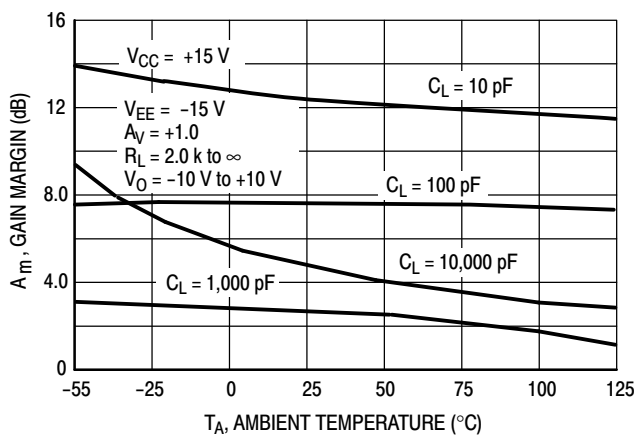


Figure 26. Gain Margin versus Temperature

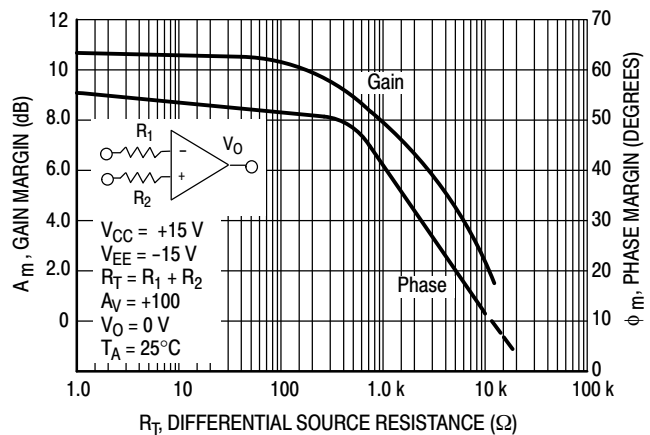


Figure 27. Phase Margin and Gain Margin versus Differential Source Resistance

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

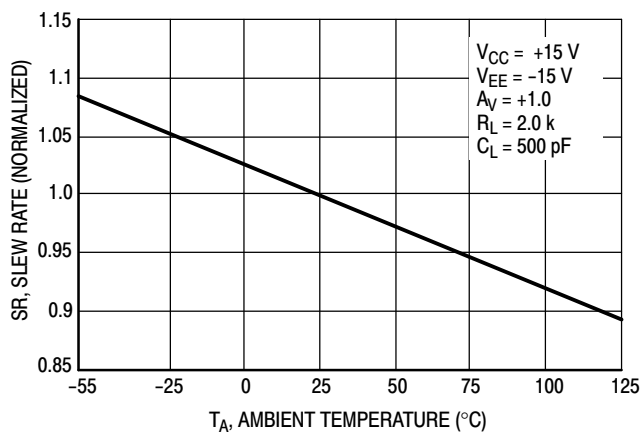


Figure 28. Normalized Slew Rate versus Temperature

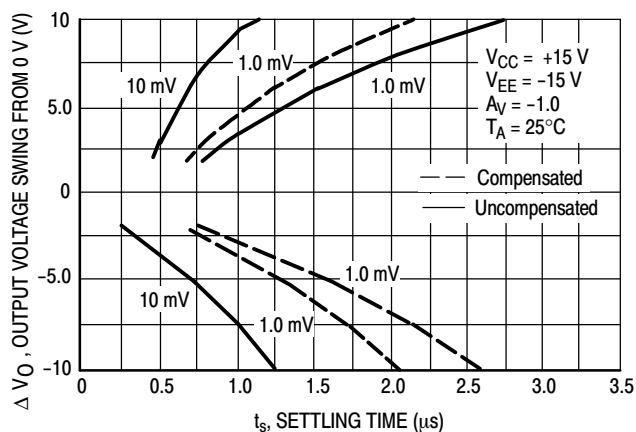


Figure 29. Output Settling Time

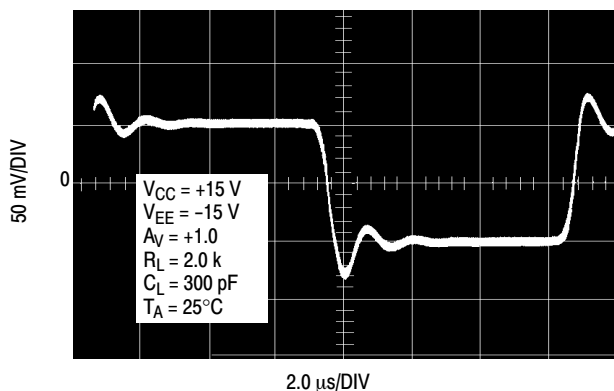


Figure 30. Small Signal Transient Response

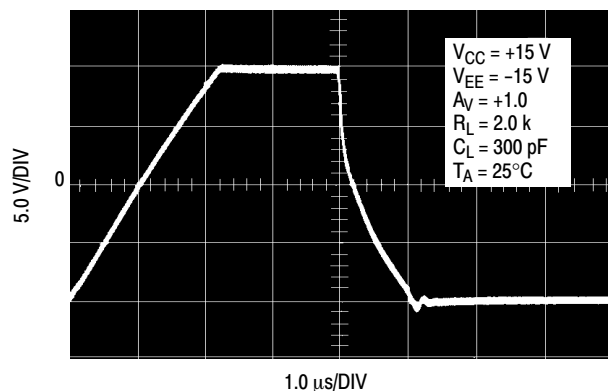


Figure 31. Large Signal Transient Response

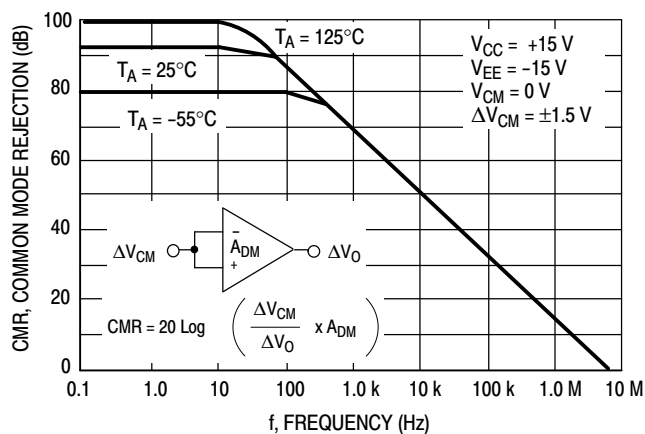


Figure 32. Common Mode Rejection versus Frequency

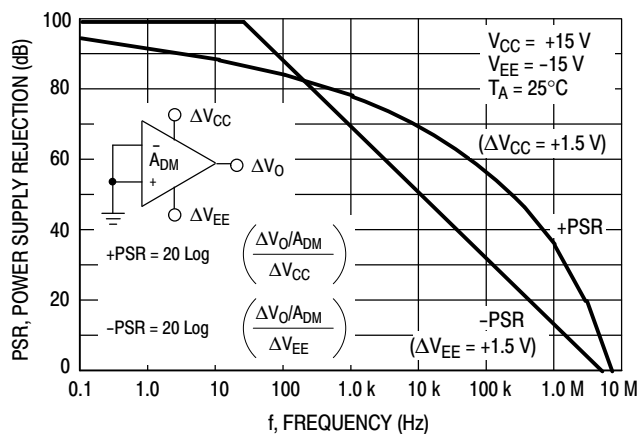


Figure 33. Power Supply Rejection versus Frequency

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

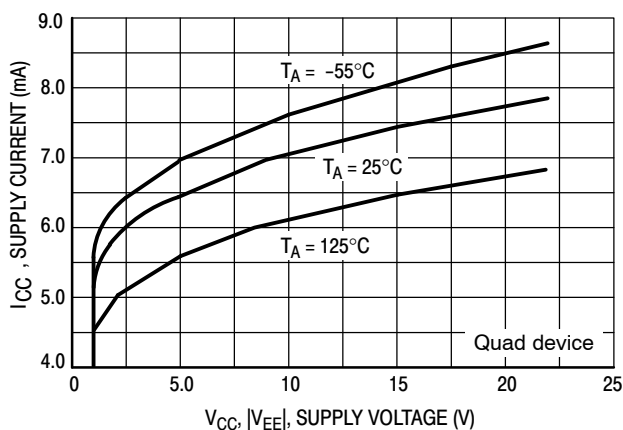


Figure 34. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage

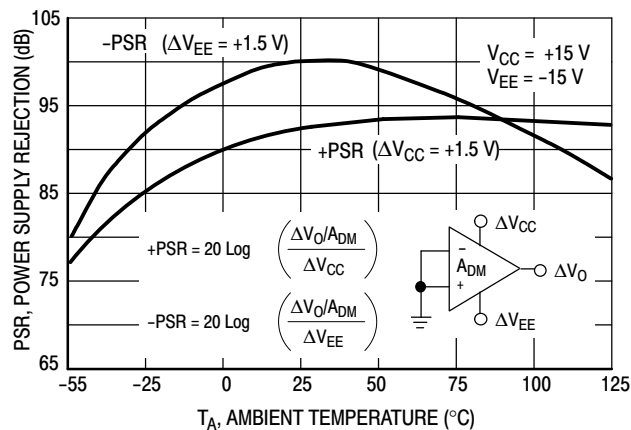


Figure 35. Power Supply Rejection versus Temperature

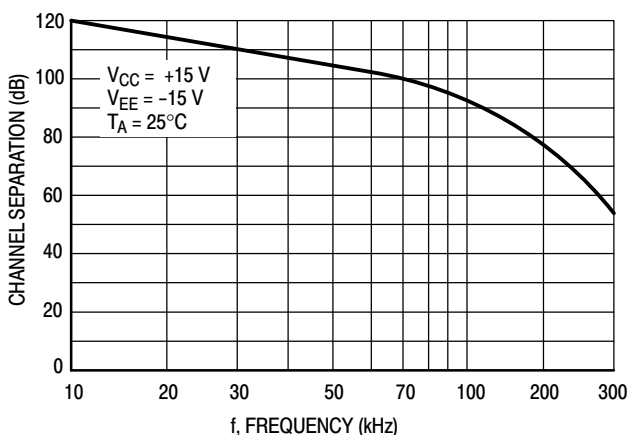


Figure 36. Channel Separation versus Frequency

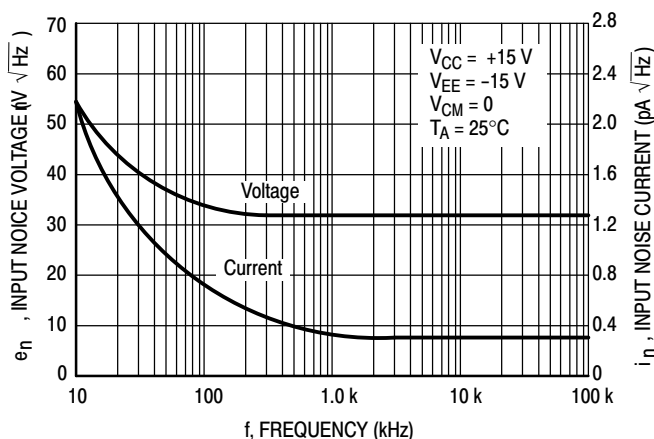


Figure 37. Input Noise versus Frequency

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION/PERFORMANCE FEATURES

Although the bandwidth, slew rate, and settling time of the MC34071 amplifier series are similar to op amp products utilizing JFET input devices, these amplifiers offer other additional distinct advantages as a result of the PNP transistor differential input stage and an all NPN transistor output stage.

Since the input common mode voltage range of this input stage includes the V_{EE} potential, single supply operation is feasible to as low as 3.0 V with the common mode input voltage at ground potential.

The input stage also allows differential input voltages up to ± 44 V, provided the maximum input voltage range is not exceeded. Specifically, the input voltages must range between V_{EE} and V_{CC} supply voltages as shown by the maximum rating table. In practice, although not recommended, the input voltages can exceed the V_{CC} voltage by approximately 3.0 V and decrease below the V_{EE} voltage by 0.3 V without causing product damage, although output phase reversal may occur. It is also possible to source

up to approximately 5.0 mA of current from V_{EE} through either inputs clamping diode without damage or latching, although phase reversal may again occur.

If one or both inputs exceed the upper common mode voltage limit, the amplifier output is readily predictable and may be in a low or high state depending on the existing input bias conditions.

Since the input capacitance associated with the small geometry input device is substantially lower (2.5 pF) than the typical JFET input gate capacitance (5.0 pF), better frequency response for a given input source resistance can be achieved using the MC34071 series of amplifiers. This performance feature becomes evident, for example, in fast settling D-to-A current to voltage conversion applications where the feedback resistance can form an input pole with the input capacitance of the op amp. This input pole creates a 2nd order system with the single pole op amp and is therefore detrimental to its settling time. In this context, lower input capacitance is desirable especially for higher

values of feedback resistances (lower current DACs). This input pole can be compensated for by creating a feedback zero with a capacitance across the feedback resistance, if necessary, to reduce overshoot. For 2.0 k Ω of feedback resistance, the MC34071 series can settle to within 1/2 LSB of 8-bits in 1.0 μ s, and within 1/2 LSB of 12-bits in 2.2 μ s for a 10 V step. In a inverting unity gain fast settling configuration, the symmetrical slew rate is ± 13 V/ μ s. In the classic noninverting unity gain configuration, the output positive slew rate is +10 V/ μ s, and the corresponding negative slew rate will exceed the positive slew rate as a function of the fall time of the input waveform.

Since the bipolar input device matching characteristics are superior to that of JFETs, a low untrimmed maximum offset voltage of 3.0 mV prime and 5.0 mV downgrade can be economically offered with high frequency performance characteristics. This combination is ideal for low cost precision, high speed quad op amp applications.

The all NPN output stage, shown in its basic form on the equivalent circuit schematic, offers unique advantages over the more conventional NPN/PNP transistor Class AB output stage. A 10 k Ω load resistance can swing within 1.0 V of the positive rail (V_{CC}), and within 0.3 V of the negative rail (V_{EE}), providing a 28.7 V_{pp} swing from ± 15 V supplies. This large output swing becomes most noticeable at lower supply voltages.

The positive swing is limited by the saturation voltage of the current source transistor Q₇, and V_{BE} of the NPN pull up transistor Q₁₇, and the voltage drop associated with the short circuit resistance, R₇. The negative swing is limited by the saturation voltage of the pull-down transistor Q₁₆, the voltage drop $I_L R_6$, and the voltage drop associated with resistance R₇, where I_L is the sink load current. For small valued sink currents, the above voltage drops are negligible, allowing the negative swing voltage to approach within millivolts of V_{EE} . For large valued sink currents (>5.0 mA), diode D3 clamps the voltage across R₆, thus limiting the negative swing to the saturation voltage of Q₁₆, plus the forward diode drop of D3 ($\approx V_{EE} + 1.0$ V). Thus for a given supply voltage, unprecedented peak-to-peak output voltage swing is possible as indicated by the output swing specifications.

If the load resistance is referenced to V_{CC} instead of ground for single supply applications, the maximum possible output swing can be achieved for a given supply voltage. For light load currents, the load resistance will pull the output to V_{CC} during the positive swing and the output will pull the load resistance near ground during the negative swing. The load resistance value should be much less than that of the feedback resistance to maximize pull up capability.

Because the PNP output emitter-follower transistor has been eliminated, the MC34071 series offers a 20 mA minimum current sink capability, typically to an output voltage of ($V_{EE} + 1.8$ V). In single supply applications the output can directly source or sink base current from a common emitter NPN transistor for fast high current switching applications.

In addition, the all NPN transistor output stage is inherently fast, contributing to the bipolar amplifier's high gain bandwidth product and fast settling capability. The associated high frequency low output impedance (30 Ω typ @ 1.0 MHz) allows capacitive drive capability from 0 pF to 10,000 pF without oscillation in the unity closed loop gain configuration. The 60° phase margin and 12 dB gain margin as well as the general gain and phase characteristics are virtually independent of the source/sink output swing conditions. This allows easier system phase compensation, since output swing will not be a phase consideration. The high frequency characteristics of the MC34071 series also allow excellent high frequency active filter capability, especially for low voltage single supply applications.

Although the single supply specifications is defined at 5.0 V, these amplifiers are functional to 3.0 V @ 25°C although slight changes in parametrics such as bandwidth, slew rate, and DC gain may occur.

If power to this integrated circuit is applied in reverse polarity or if the IC is installed backwards in a socket, large unlimited current surges will occur through the device that may result in device destruction.

Special static precautions are not necessary for these bipolar amplifiers since there are no MOS transistors on the die.

As with most high frequency amplifiers, proper lead dress, component placement, and PC board layout should be exercised for optimum frequency performance. For example, long unshielded input or output leads may result in unwanted input-output coupling. In order to preserve the relatively low input capacitance associated with these amplifiers, resistors connected to the inputs should be immediately adjacent to the input pin to minimize additional stray input capacitance. This not only minimizes the input pole for optimum frequency response, but also minimizes extraneous "pick up" at this node. Supply decoupling with adequate capacitance immediately adjacent to the supply pin is also important, particularly over temperature, since many types of decoupling capacitors exhibit great impedance changes over temperature.

The output of any one amplifier is current limited and thus protected from a direct short to ground. However, under such conditions, it is important not to allow the device to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating. Typically for ± 15 V supplies, any one output can be shorted continuously to ground without exceeding the maximum temperature rating.

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

(Typical Single Supply Applications $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$)

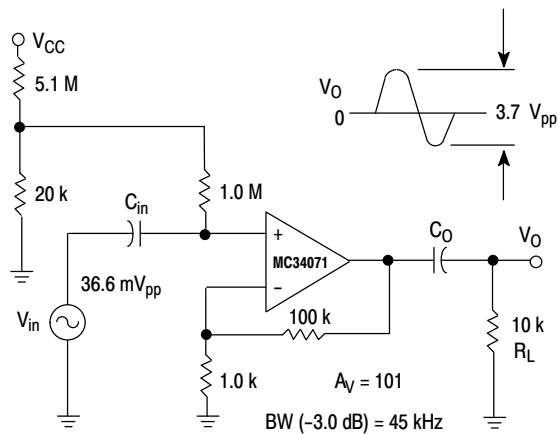


Figure 38. AC Coupled Noninverting Amplifier

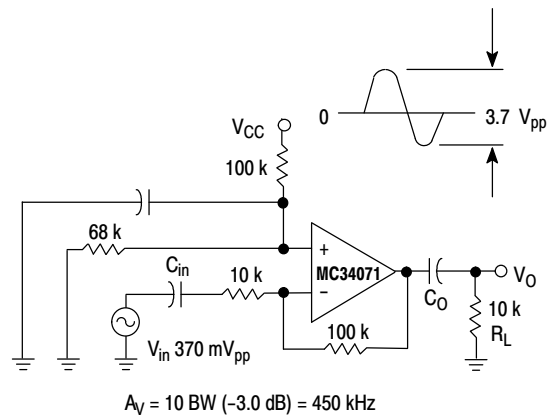


Figure 39. AC Coupled Inverting Amplifier

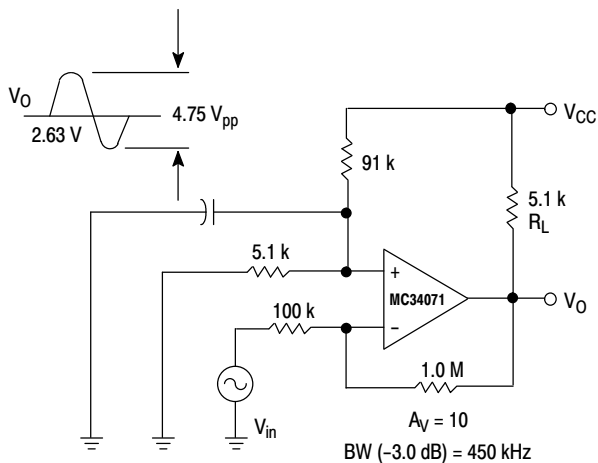


Figure 40. DC Coupled Inverting Amplifier
Maximum Output Swing

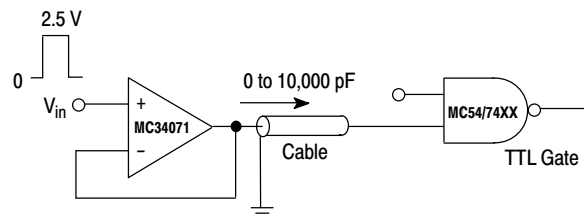


Figure 41. Unity Gain Buffer TTL Driver

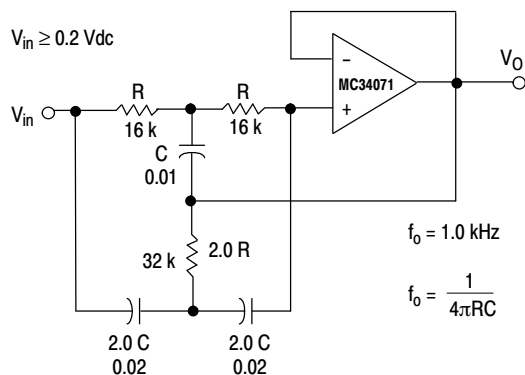
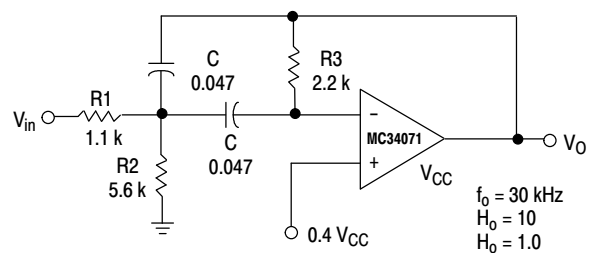


Figure 42. Active High-Q Notch Filter



Given f_0 = Center Frequency
 A_0 = Gain at Center Frequency
Choose Value f_0 , Q , A_0 , C

$$\text{Then: } R_3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_0 C} \quad R_1 = \frac{R_3}{2H_0} \quad R_2 = \frac{R_1 R_3}{4Q^2 R_1 - R_3}$$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier $\frac{Q_0 f_0}{GBW} < 0.1$

where f_0 and GBW are expressed in Hz.

GBW = 4.5 MHz Typ.

Figure 43. Active Bandpass Filter

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

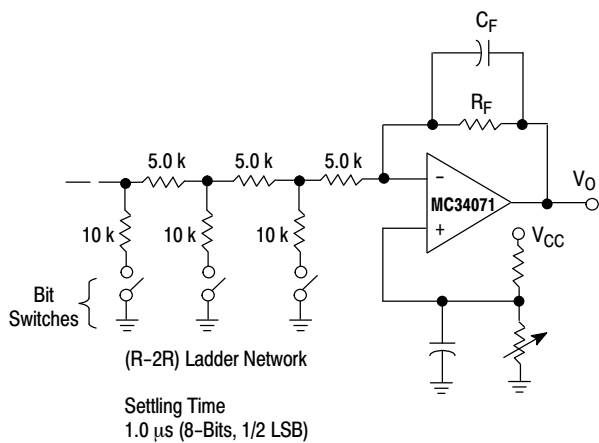


Figure 44. Low Voltage Fast D/A Converter

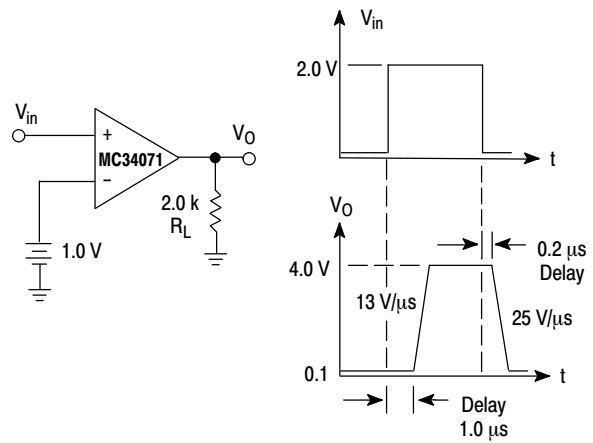


Figure 45. High Speed Low Voltage Comparator

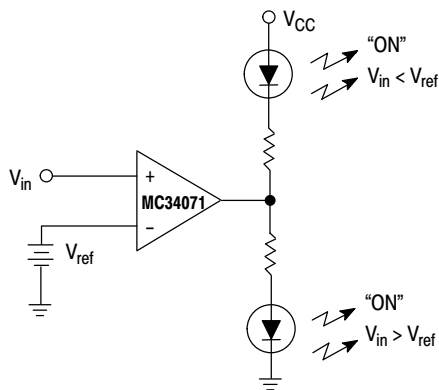


Figure 46. LED Driver

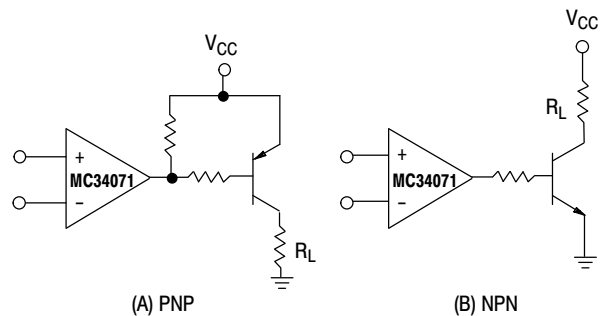


Figure 47. Transistor Driver

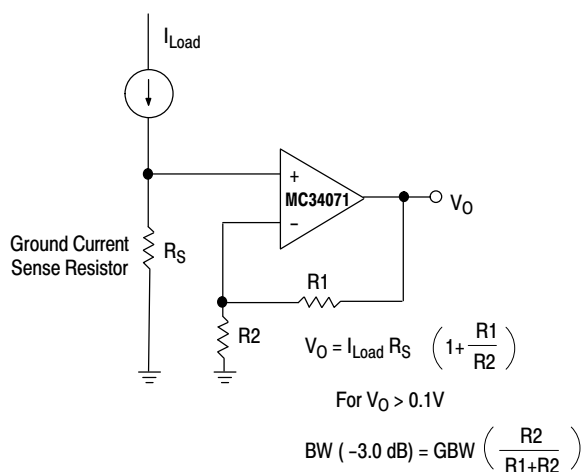


Figure 48. AC/DC Ground Current Monitor

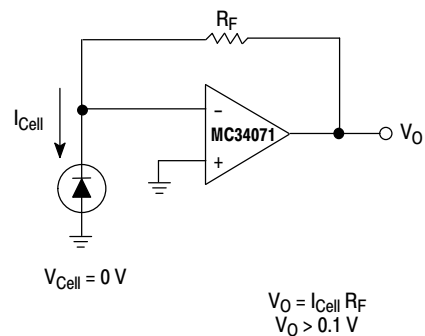


Figure 49. Photovoltaic Cell Amplifier

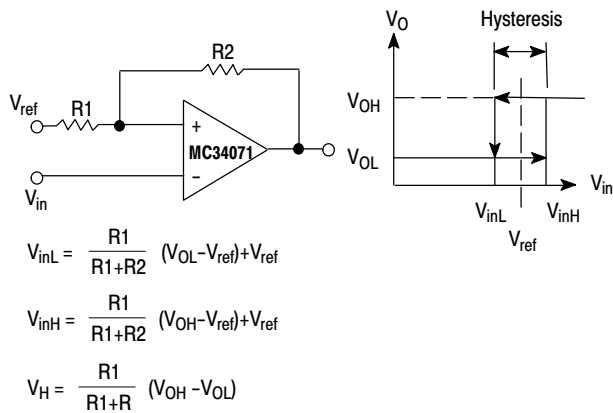


Figure 50. Low Input Voltage Comparator with Hysteresis

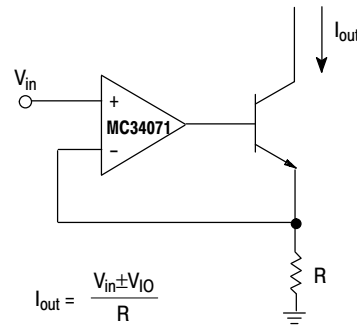


Figure 51. High Compliance Voltage to Sink Current Converter

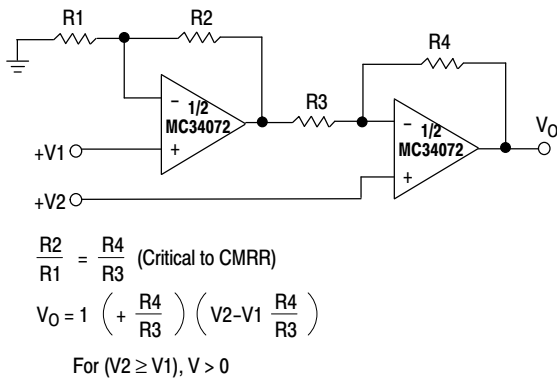


Figure 52. High Input Impedance Differential Amplifier

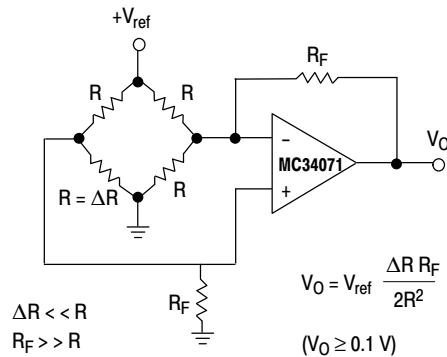


Figure 53. Bridge Current Amplifier

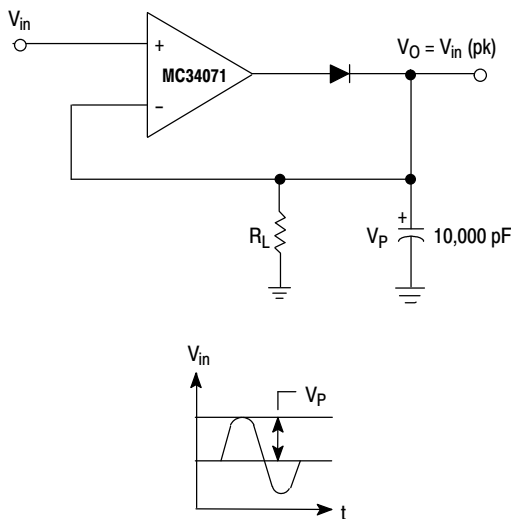


Figure 54. Low Voltage Peak Detector

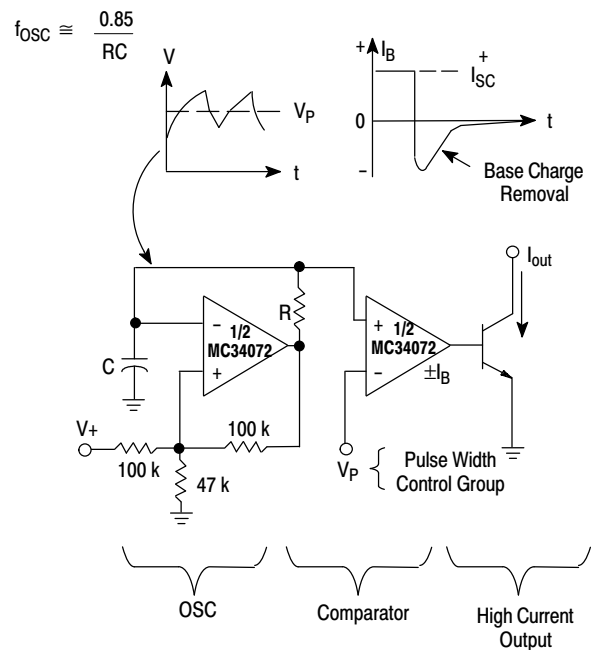


Figure 55. High Frequency Pulse Width Modulation

GENERAL ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS INFORMATION $V_S = \pm 15.0\text{ V}$

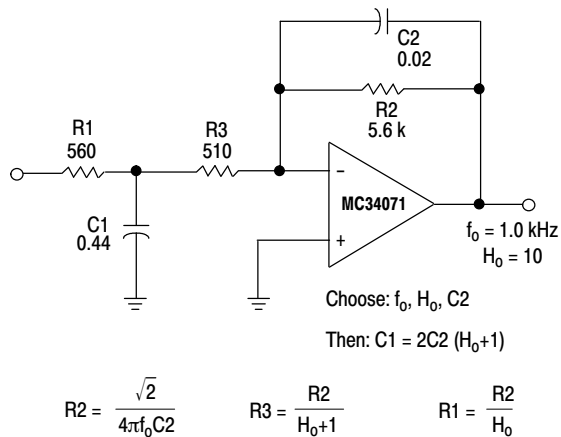


Figure 56. Second Order Low-Pass Active Filter

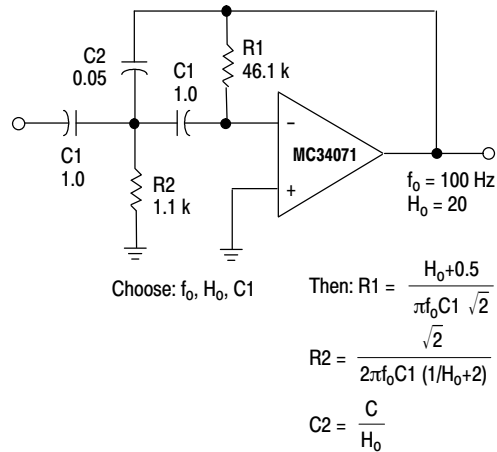


Figure 57. Second Order High-Pass Active Filter

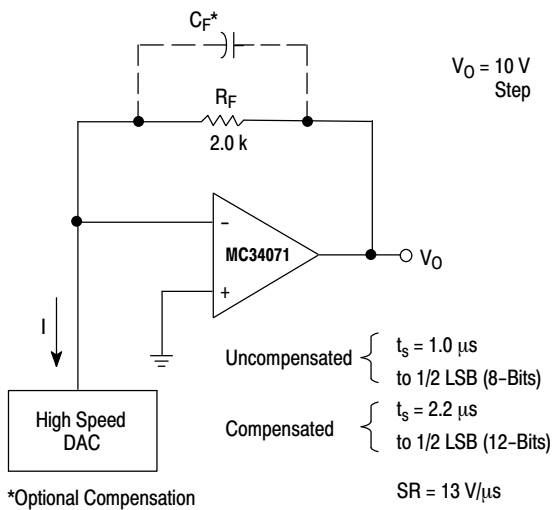


Figure 58. Fast Settling Inverter

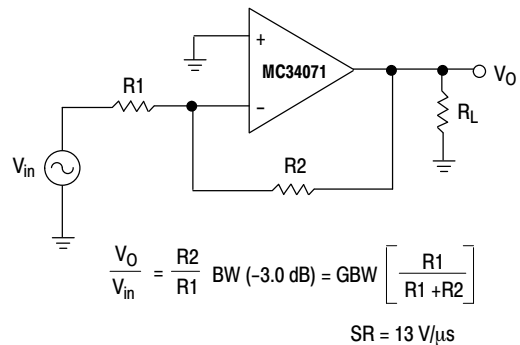


Figure 59. Basic Inverting Amplifier

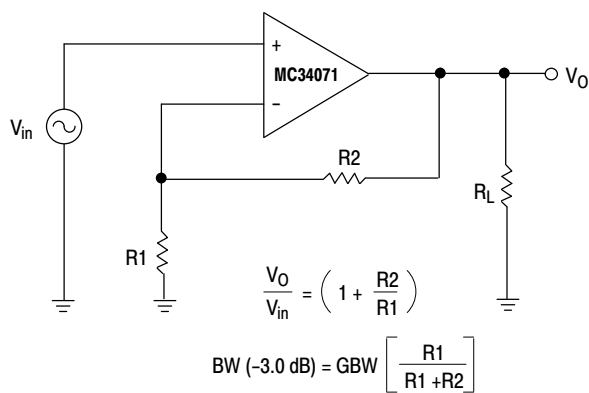


Figure 60. Basic Noninverting Amplifier

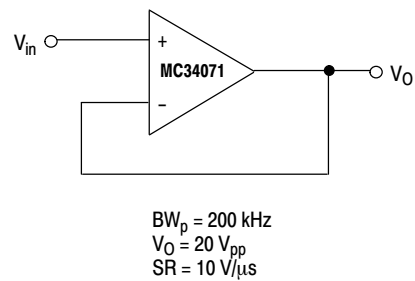


Figure 61. Unity Gain Buffer ($A_V = +1.0$)

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

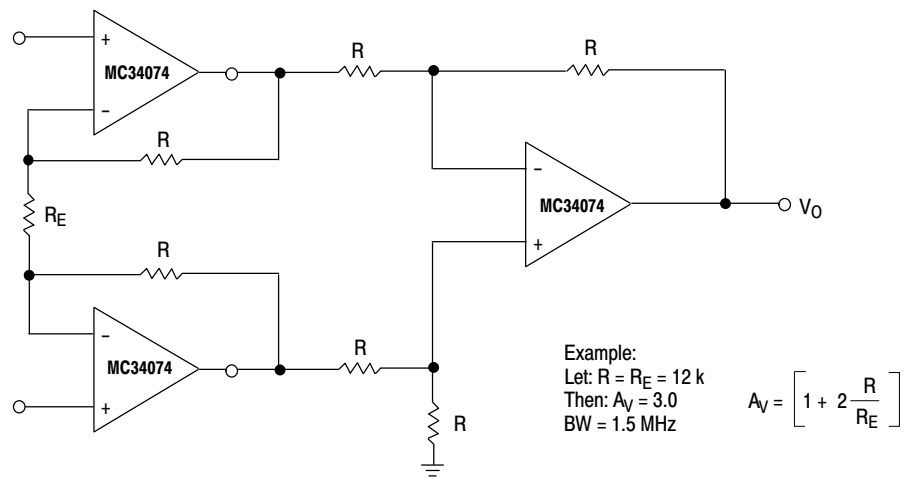


Figure 62. High Impedance Differential Amplifier

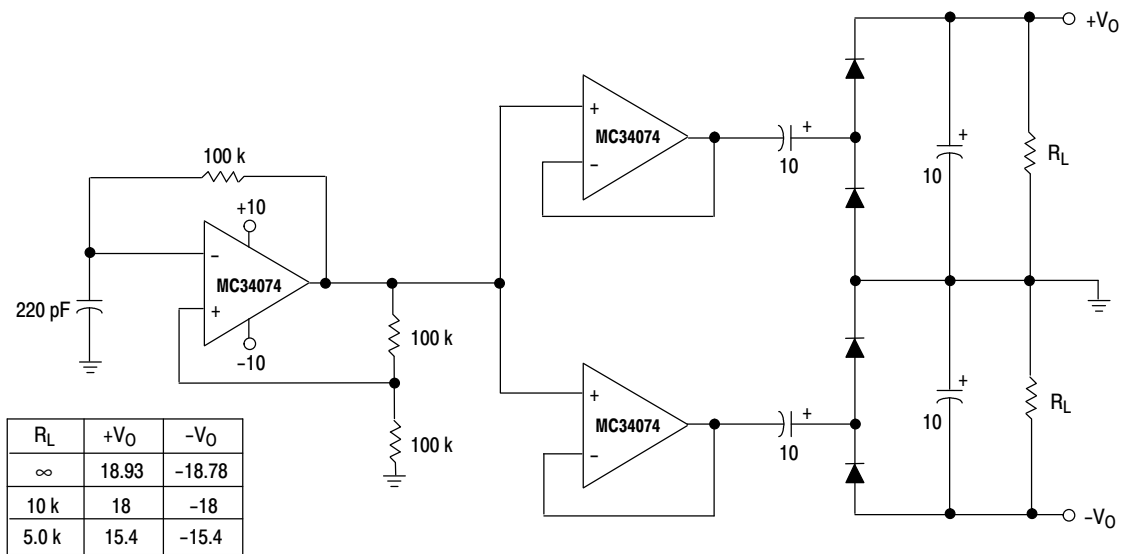


Figure 63. Dual Voltage Doubler

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

ORDERING INFORMATION

Op Amp Function	Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
Single	MC34071P	T _A = 0° to +70°C	PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC34071PG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34071AP		PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC34071APG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34071D		SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC34071DG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34071DR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC34071DR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34071AD		SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC34071ADG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34071ADR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC34071ADR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071D	T _A = -40° to +85°C	SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC33071DG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071DR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33071DR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071AD		SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC33071ADG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071ADR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33071ADR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071AP		PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC33071APG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33071P		PDIP-8	
	MC33071PG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
Dual	MC34072P	T _A = 0° to +70°C	PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC34072PG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072AP		PDIP-8	
	MC34072APG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072D		SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC34072DG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072AD		SOIC-8	
	MC34072ADG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072DR2		SOIC-8	2500 Units / Tape & Reel
	MC34072DR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072ADR2		SOIC-8	
	MC34072ADR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072AMTTBG		WQFN10 (Pb-Free)	3000 Units / Tape & Reel

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

ORDERING INFORMATION (continued)

Op Amp Function	Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
Dual	MC33072P	$T_A = -40^\circ \text{ to } +85^\circ \text{C}$	PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC33072PG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33072AP		PDIP-8	
	MC33072APG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33072D		SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC33072DG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33072AD		SOIC-8	
	MC33072ADG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33072DR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33072DR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33072ADR2		SOIC-8	
	MC33072ADR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072VD	$T_A = -40^\circ \text{ to } +125^\circ \text{C}$	SOIC-8	98 Units / Rail
	MC34072VDG		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072VDR2		SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC34072VDR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34072VP		PDIP-8	50 Units / Rail
	MC34072VPG		PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	
	NCV33072DR2G		SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
Quad	MC34074P	$T_A = 0^\circ \text{ to } +70^\circ \text{C}$	PDIP-14	25 Units / Rail
	MC34074PG		PDIP-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074AP		PDIP-14	
	MC34074APG		PDIP-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074D		SOIC-14	55 Units / Rail
	MC34074DG		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074AD		SOIC-14	
	MC34074ADG		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074ADR2		SOIC-14	2500 Units / Tape & Reel
	MC34074ADR2G		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074DR2		SOIC-14	
	MC34074DR2G		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

ORDERING INFORMATION (continued)

Op Amp Function	Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
Quad	MC33074P	T _A = -40° to +85°C	PDIP-14	25 Units / Rail
	MC33074PG		PDIP-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074AP		PDIP-14	
	MC33074APG		PDIP-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074D		SOIC-14	55 Units / Rail
	MC33074DG		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074AD		SOIC-14	
	MC33074ADG		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074DR2		SOIC-14	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33074DR2G		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074ADR2		SOIC-14	
	MC33074ADR2G		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC33074DTB		TSSOP-14*	96 Units / Rail
	MC33074DTBG		TSSOP-14*	
	MC33074DTBR2		TSSOP-14*	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33074DTBR2G		TSSOP-14*	
	MC33074ADTB		TSSOP-14*	96 Units / Rail
	MC33074ADTBG		TSSOP-14*	
	MC33074ADTBR2		TSSOP-14*	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC33074ADTBR2G		TSSOP-14*	
	MC34074VD	T _A = -40° to +125°C	SOIC-14	55 Units / Rail
	MC34074VDG		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	
	MC34074VDR2		SOIC-14	
	MC34074VDR2G		SOIC-14 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
	MC34074VP		PDIP-14	25 Units / Rail
	MC34074VPG		PDIP-14 (Pb-Free)	
	NCV33074ADTBR2G**	T _A = -40° to +125°C	TSSOP-14*	2500 / Tape & Reel

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

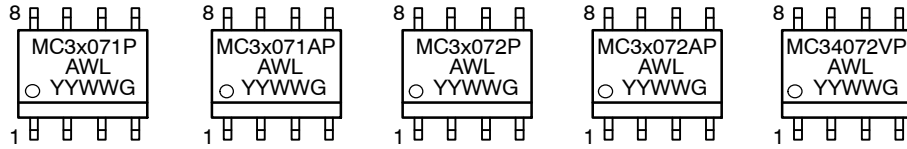
*This package is inherently Pb-Free.

**NCV prefix for automotive and other applications requiring site and control changes.

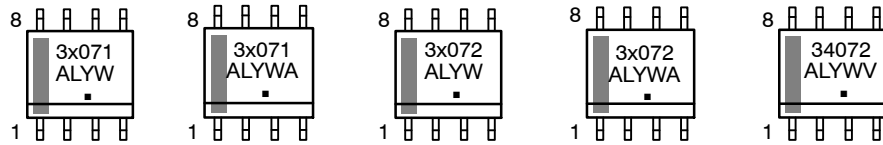
MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

MARKING DIAGRAMS

PDIP-8 P SUFFIX CASE 626



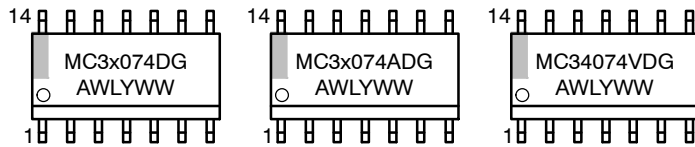
SOIC-8 D SUFFIX CASE 751



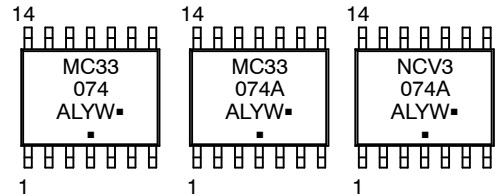
PDIP-14 P SUFFIX CASE 646



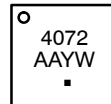
SOIC-14 D SUFFIX CASE 751A



TSSOP-14 DTB SUFFIX CASE 948G



WQFN10 MT SUFFIX CASE 510AJ

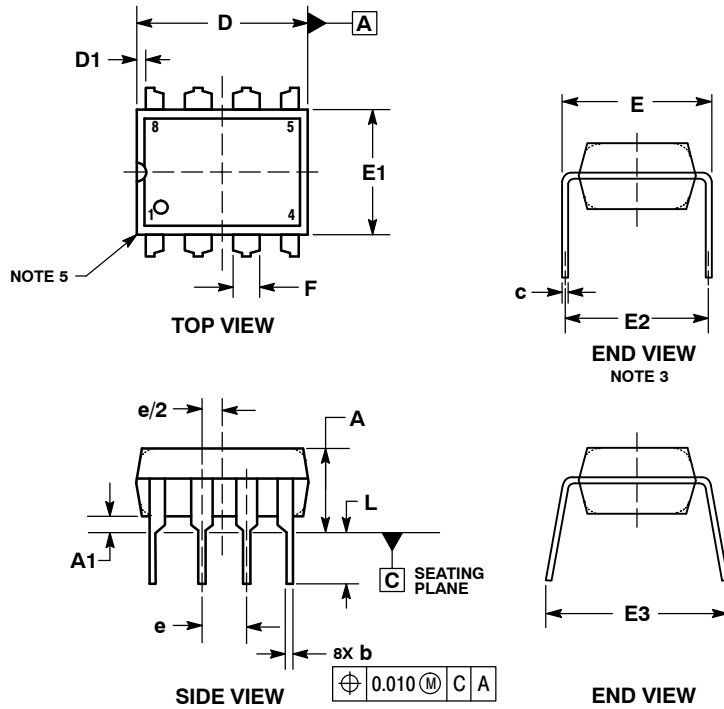


x = 3 or 4
 A = Assembly Location
 WL, L = Wafer Lot
 YY, Y = Year
 WW, W = Work Week
 G or ■ = Pb-Free Package
 (Note: Microdot may be in either location)

MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

8 LEAD PDIP CASE 626-05 ISSUE M

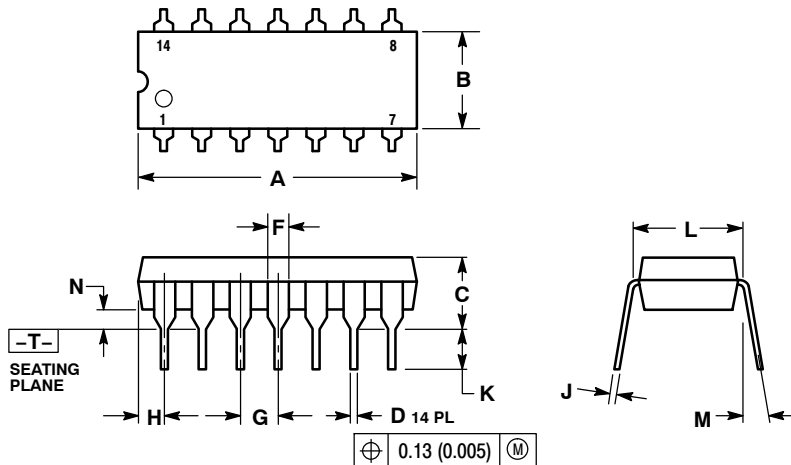


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES.
3. DIMENSION E IS MEASURED WITH THE LEADS RESTRAINED PARALLEL AT WIDTH E2.
4. DIMENSION E1 DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
5. ROUNDED CORNERS OPTIONAL.

DIM	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	---	---	0.210	---	---	5.33
A1	0.015	---	---	0.38	---	---
b	0.014	0.018	0.022	0.35	0.46	0.56
C	0.008	0.010	0.014	0.20	0.25	0.36
D	0.355	0.365	0.400	9.02	9.27	10.02
D1	0.005	---	---	0.13	---	---
E	0.300	0.310	0.325	7.62	7.87	8.26
E1	0.240	0.250	0.280	6.10	6.35	7.11
E2	0.300 BSC			7.62 BSC		
E3	---	---	0.430	---	---	10.92
e	0.100 BSC			2.54 BSC		
L	0.115	0.130	0.150	2.92	3.30	3.81

PDIP-14 CASE 646-06 ISSUE P



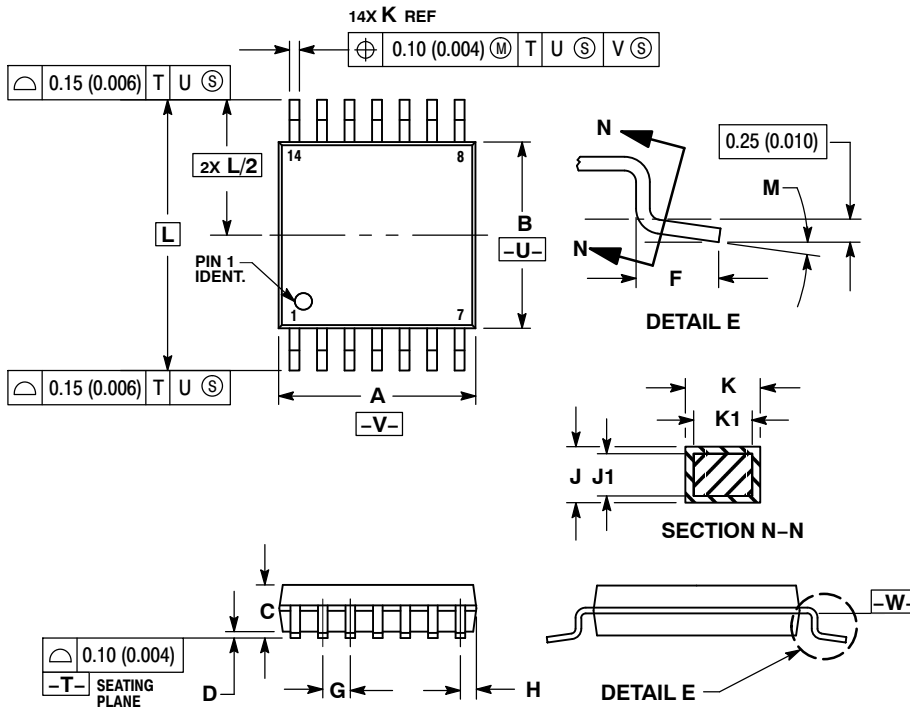
NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION L TO CENTER OF LEADS WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
5. ROUNDED CORNERS OPTIONAL.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.715	0.770	18.16	19.56
B	0.240	0.260	6.10	6.60
C	0.145	0.185	3.69	4.69
D	0.015	0.021	0.38	0.53
F	0.040	0.070	1.02	1.78
G	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
H	0.052	0.095	1.32	2.41
J	0.008	0.015	0.20	0.38
K	0.115	0.135	2.92	3.43
L	0.290	0.310	7.37	7.87
M	---	10 °	---	10 °
N	0.015	0.039	0.38	1.01

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSSOP-14
CASE 948G
ISSUE B

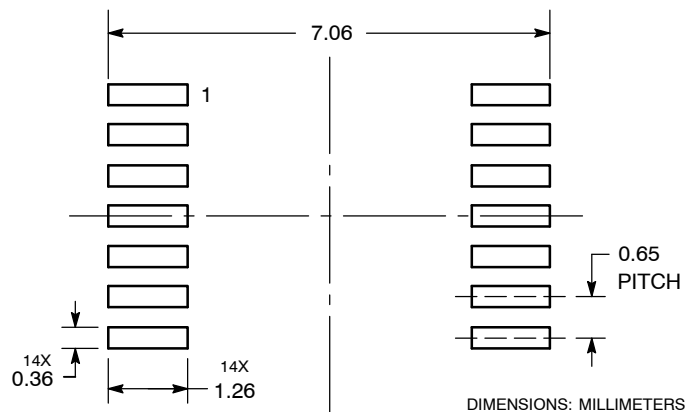


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION K DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08 (0.003) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE K DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

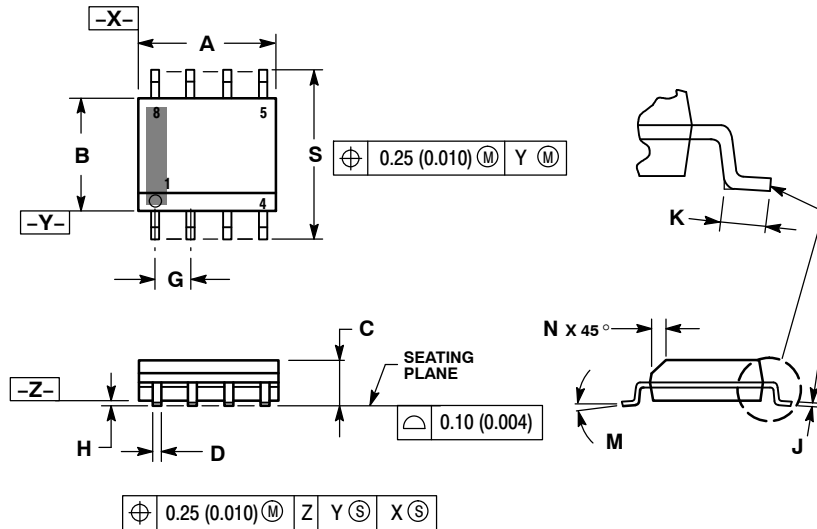
MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
0.193	0.200		
0.169	0.177		
0.020	0.026		
0.004	0.008		
0.004	0.006		
0.007	0.012		
0.007	0.010		
0.252			
0°	8°	0°	8°

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

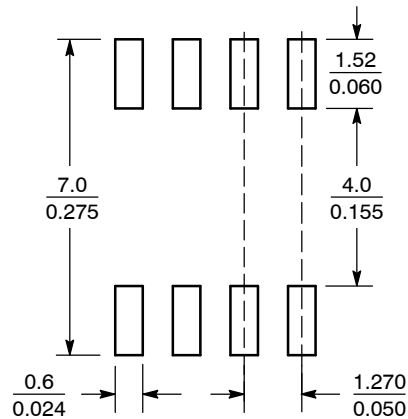
SOIC-8 NB
CASE 751-07
ISSUE AK

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751-01 THRU 751-06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751-07.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
H	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
J	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010
K	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050
M	0°	8°	0°	8°
N	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

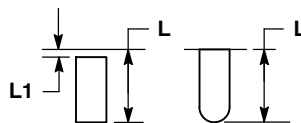
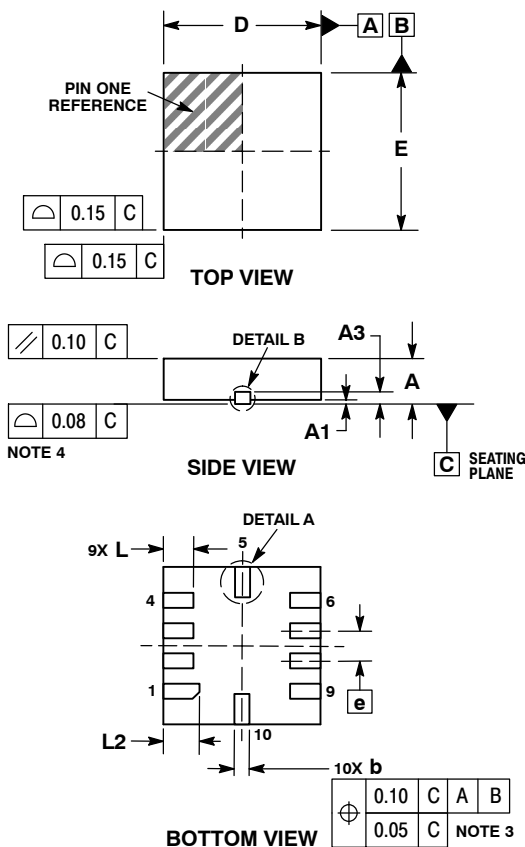
SCALE 6:1 $\left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{inches}}\right)$

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

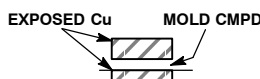
MC34071,2,4,A MC33071,2,4,A, NCV33072,4A

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

WQFN10 CASE 510AJ ISSUE A



DETAIL A
ALTERNATE TERMINAL
CONSTRUCTIONS



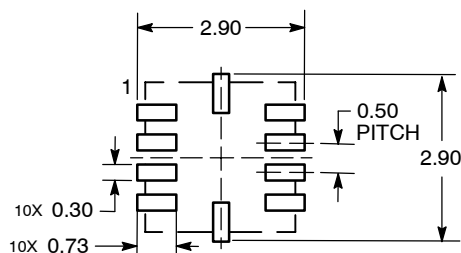
DETAIL B
ALTERNATE
CONSTRUCTIONS

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30mm FROM TERMINAL.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.70	0.80
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.20	REF
b	0.20	0.30
D	2.60	BSC
E	2.60	BSC
e	0.50	BSC
L	0.45	0.55
L1	0.00	0.15
L2	0.55	0.65

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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