HIGH PERFORMANCE QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SINGLE OR SPLIT SUPPLY OPERATION

SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

- VERY LOW POWER CONSUMPTION
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- LOW DISTORTION, LOW NOISE
- HIGH GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT
- HIGH CHANNEL SEPARATION

DESCRIPTION

The LS404 is a high performance quad operational amplifier with frequency and phase compensation built into the chip. The internal phase compensation allows stable operation as voltage follower in spite of its high gain-bandwidth product. The circuit presents very stable electrical characteristics over the entire supply voltage range, and it is particularly intended for professional and telecom applications (active filters, etc.).

The patented input stage circuit allows small input signal swings below the negative supply voltage and prevents phase inversion when the input is over driven.



LS404

CONNECTION DIAGRAM AND ORDERING NUMBERS (top view)

			DUTPUT A	[] ¹	14	OUTPUT
			INV.INP. A	2	13	INV. INP
			NON INV. INP. A	2	12	NON INV. INP.
Туре	DIP 14	SO-14	+ "c	П4	11	· ·
S404 S404C	LS404CB	LS404D1 LS404CD1	NON INV. INP. B	5	10	NON INV. 111
			INV. INP. B	[e	9	INV. INF
			OUTPUT B	7	8	OUTPUT
					5-3901	

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (one section)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol		Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage		± 18	V
Vi	Input Voltage	(positive) (negative)	$+ V_{s} - V_{s} - 0.5$	v
Vi	Differential Input Voltage		± (V _s - 1)	
T _{op}	Operating Temperature	LS404 LS404C	- 25 to + 85 0 to + 70	°C ℃
Ptot	Power Dissipation	$(T_{amb} = 70^{\circ}C)$	400	mW
Tstg	Storage Temperature		- 55 to + 150	°C

THERMAL DATA

			DIP 14	SO-14 J
R _{thj-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	200°C/W	200°C/W

(*) Measured with the device mounted on a ceramic substrate (25 x 16 x 0.6 mm).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_s = \pm 12 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

	Parameter Test Conditions				LS404		LS404C			11-14
Symbol	Parameter	Test Co	onditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
I _s	Supply Current				1.3	2		1.5	3	mA
l _b	Input Bias Current				50	200		100	300	nA
Ri	Input Resistance	f = 1 KHz			0.7	2.5		0.5	5	MΩ
Vos	Input Offset Voltage	$R_g = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$			1			1		mV
	Input Offset Voltage Drift	$R_g = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $T_{min} < T_{op} <$	Fmax		5			5		µV/°C
los	Input Offset Current				10	40		20	80	nA
ΔI_{os} ΔT	Input Offset Current Drift	T _{min} < T _{op} < 7	T _{max}		0.08			0.1		nA °C
l _{sc}	Output Short Circuit Current				23			23		mA
Gv	Large Signal Open Loop Voltage Gain	$R_{L} = 2 K\Omega$	$V_s = \pm 12 V$ $V_s = \pm 4 V$	90	100 95		86	100 95		dB
В	Gain-bandwidth Product	f = 20 KHz		1.8	3		1.5	2.5		MHz
e _N	Total Input Noise Voltage	$f = 1 \text{ KHz}$ $R_g = 50 \Omega$ $R_g = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_g = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$			8 10 18	15		10 12 20		nV √Hz
d	Distortion	Unity Gain R _L = 2 KΩ V _o = 2 V _{PP}	f = 1 KHz f = 20 KHz		0.01 0.03	0.04		0.01 0.03		%
Vo	DC Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2 K\Omega$	$V_{s} = \pm 12 V$ $V_{s} = \pm 4 V$	± 10	± 3		± 10	± 3		V



Quarter	Deservator Test Conditions				LS404	l –	L	Unit		
Symbol	Parameter	lest C	Test Conditions			Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vo	Large Signal Voltage Swing	f = 10 KHz	$\begin{array}{r} R_L = 10 \ \text{K}\Omega \\ R_L = 1 \ \text{K}\Omega \end{array}$		22 20			22 20		V _{pp}
SR	Slew Rate	Unity Gain $R_L = 2 K\Omega$		0.8	1.5			1		V/µs
CMR	Common Mode Rejection	V _i = 10 V		90	94		80	90		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	V, = 1 V	f = 100 Hz	90	94		86	90		dB
CS	Channel Separation	f = 1 KHz		100	120			120		dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Figure 1: Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage.



Figure 3 : Output Short Circuit Current vs. Ambient Temperature.



Figure 2 : Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature.



Figure 4: Open Loop Frequency and Phase Response.





Gv (dB) 105 100 95 90 -50 0 50 100 Tamb^(°C)

Figure 5: Open Loop Gain vs. Ambient Temperature.







Figure 6 : Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Frequency.



Figure 8 : Output Voltage Swing vs. Load Resistance.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Active low-pass filter :

BUTTERWORTH

The Butterworth is a "maximally flat" amplitude response filter. Butterworth filters are used for filtering signals in data acquisition systems to prevent aliasing errors in sampled-data applications and for general purpose low-pass filtering.

The cutoff frequency, f_c is the frequency at which the amplitude response in down 3 dB. The attenuation rate beyond the cutoff frequency is - n6 dB per octave of frequency where n is the order (number of poles) of the filter.

Other characteristics :

- · Flattest possible amplitude response.
- Excellent gain accuracy at low frequency end of passband.

Figure 10 : Amplitude Response.



BESSEL

The Bessel is a type of "linear phase" filter. Because of their linear phase characteristics, these filters approximate a constant time delay over a limited frequency range. Bessel filters pass transient waveforms with a minimum of distortion. They are also used to provide time delays for low pass filtering of modulated waveforms and as a "running average" type filter.

The maximum phase shift is $\frac{-n\pi}{2}$ radians where n is the order (number of poles) of the filter. The cutoff frequency, f_c, is defined as the frequency at which the phase shift is one half to this value. For accurate delay, the cutoff frequency should be twice the maximum signal frequency. The following table can be used to obtain the -3 dB frequency of the filter.

	2	pole	4	Pole	6	Po	le	8	Po	le
- 3dB Frequency	0	.77 f _c	0	.67 f _c	0	.57	fc	0	.50	t _c

Other characteristics :

- Selectivity not as great as Chebyschev or Butterworth.
- Very small overshoot response to step inputs.
- · Fast rise time.

Figure 11 : Amplitude Response.



CHEBYSCHEV

Chebyschev filters have greater selectivity than either Bessel or Butterworth at the expense of ripple in the passband.

Figure 12 : Amplitude Response (±1 dB ripple).





APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Chebyschev filters are normally designed with peakto-peak ripple values from 0.2 dB to 2 dB.

Increased ripple in the passband allows increased attenuation above the cutoff frequency.

The cutoff frequency is defined as the frequency at which the amplitude response passes through the

specified maximum ripple band and enters the stop band.

Other characteristics :

- Greater selectivity.
- Very nonlinear phase response.
- High overshoot response to step inputs.

The table below shows the typical overshoot and setting time response of the low pass filter to a step input.

	Number of	Peak Overshoot	Settling Time (% of final value)					
	Poles	% Overshoot	± 1%	± 0.1%	± 0.01%			
Butterworth	2	4	1.1/fc sec.	1.7/fc sec.	1.9/fc sec.			
	4	11	1.7/fc	2.8/fc	3.8/fc			
	6	14	2.4/fc	3.9/fc	5.0/fc			
	8	16	3.1/fc	5.1/f _c	7.1/fc			
Bessel	2	0.4	0.8/fc	1.4/fc	1.7/fc			
	4	0.8	1.0/fc	1.8/fc	2.4/fc			
	6	0.6	1.3/fc	2.1/fc	2.7/fc			
	8	0.3	1.6/fc	2.3/fc	3.2/fc			
Chebyschev (ripple ± 0.25dB)	2	11	1.1/fc	1.6/fc	_			
	4	18	3.0/fc	5.4/fc	-			
	6	21	5.9/fc	10.4/fc	_			
	8	23	8.4/fc	16.4/fc	-			
Chebyschev (ripple ± 1dB)	2	21	1.6/fc	2.7/fc	_			
	4	28	4.8/fc	8.4/fc	-			
	6	32	8.2/fc	16.3/fc	_			
	8	34	11.6/fc	24.8/fc	_			

Design of 2nd order active low pass filter (Sallen and Key configuration unity gain op-amp).

Figure 13 : Filter Configuration.





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APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Three parameters are needed to characterize the frequency and phase response of a 2^{nd} order active filter : the gain (G_v), the damping factor (ξ) or the Q-factor (Q = (2 ξ)⁻¹), and the cutoff frequency (f_c). The higher order responses are obtained with a se-

ries of 2nd order sections. A simple RC section is introduced when an odd filter is required.

The choice of '§' (or Q-factor) determines the filter response (see table).

Table 1.

Filter Response	ξ	Q	Cutoff Frequency fc				
Bessel	<u> \sqrt{3} 2 } </u>	1 √3	Frequency at which Phase Shift is - 90°C				
Butterworth	<u>v2</u> 2	1	Frequency at which G _v = - 3dB				
Chebyschev	$<\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	> 1/2	Frequency at which the amplitude response passes through specified max. ripple band and enters the stop band.				

Figure 14 : Filter Response vs. Damping Factor.



Fixed $R = R_1 = R_2$, we have (see fig. 13)

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\xi}{\omega_c}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{\xi\omega_c}$$

The diagram of fig.14 shows the amplitude response for different values of damping factor ξ in 2^{nd} order filters.







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APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

In the circuit of fig. 15, for $f_c = 3.4$ KHz and $R_i = R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10$ K Ω , we obtain :

Ci	= 1.354	1 R	$\frac{1}{2\pi f_c}$	= 6.33nF
C1	= 0.421 -	1 R	1 2πfc	= 1.97 nF
C2	= 1.753	1 R	1 2πfc	= 8.20 nF
C ₃	= 0.309 ·	1 R	$\frac{1}{2\pi f_c}$	= 1.45 nF
C4	= 3.325	1 R	$\frac{1}{2\pi f_c}$	=15.14 nF
The att	enuation han 60 dB	of the 3 at 15	filter is 5 KHz.	30 dB at 6.8 KHz and

The same method, referring to Tab. II and fig. 16, is used to design high-pass filter. In this case the damping factor is found by taking the reciprocal of the numbers in Tab. II. For $f_c = 5$ KHz and $C_i = C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = C_4 = 1$ nF we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{R}_{i} &= \frac{1}{1.354} \quad \frac{1}{\mathsf{C}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\mathsf{f}_{c}} \quad = 23.5 \text{ K}\Omega \\ \mathsf{R}_{1} &= \frac{1}{0.421} \quad \frac{1}{\mathsf{C}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\mathsf{f}_{c}} \quad = 75.6 \text{ K}\Omega \\ \mathsf{R}_{2} &= \frac{1}{1.753} \quad \frac{1}{\mathsf{C}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\mathsf{f}_{c}} \quad = 18.2 \text{ K}\Omega \\ \mathsf{R}_{3} &= \frac{1}{0.309} \quad \frac{1}{\mathsf{C}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\mathsf{f}_{c}} \quad = 103 \text{ K}\Omega \\ \mathsf{R}_{4} &= \frac{1}{3.325} \quad \frac{1}{\mathsf{C}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\mathsf{f}_{c}} \quad = 9.6 \text{ K}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Table II : Damping Factor for Low-pass Butterworth Filters.

Order	Ci	C1	C ₂	C3	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	C ₇	C ₈
2		0.707	1.41						
3	1.392	0.202	3.54						
4		0.92	1.08	0.38	2.61				
5	1.354	0.421	1.75	0.309	3.235				
6		0.966	1.035	0.707	1.414	0.259	3.86		
7	1.336	0.488	1.53	0.623	1.604	0.222	4.49		
8		0.98	1.02	0.83	1.20	0.556	1.80	0.195	5.125





APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Figure 17 : Multiple Feedback 8-pole Bandpass Filter.



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Figure 18 : Frequency Response of Band-pass

Figure 19 : Bandwidth of Band-pass Filter.





This is a 6-pole Chebychev type with ± 0.25 dB ripple in the passband. A decoupling stage is used to avoid the influence of the input impedance on the filter's characteristics. The attenuation is about 55 dB at 710 Hz and reaches 80 dB at 1065 Hz. The in band attenuation is limited in practice to the ± 0.25 dB ripple and does not exceed 0.5 dB at 0.9 fc.

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Figure 22 : High Cut Filter ($G_V = 0 \text{ dB}$).

