

M5201AL/P/FP**GENERAL PURPOSE SWITCHING OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
(DUAL INPUT, SINGLE OUTPUT TYPE)****DESCRIPTION**

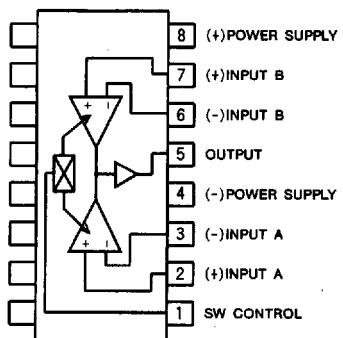
The M5201A is a semiconductor integrated circuit designed for an operational amplifier with analog switching, dual A and B input, and a single output. The device comes in an 8-pin SIP, DIP or FP and contains input differential A and B circuits, single output circuit and operational amplifier switching circuit, and can be used as a conventional operational amplifier, activating on A or B input by externally setting the control pin level high or low. For a voltage follower condition where $G_v=0$ dB, the device functions merely as an analog switch, but, for switching amplifier function, gain can be set independently for A and B input. The M5201A operational amplifier has basic characteristics similar to those of the M5218/M5R4558P and can be used in audio, video and musical instrument equipment.

FEATURES

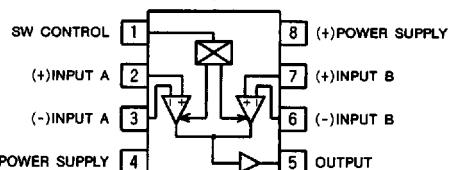
- Operational amplifier A and B input and gain can be set independently
- Applicable to both single and dual power supplies
- High gain, low distortion $G_v = 100$ dB, THD = 0.002% (typ.)
- High slew rate, high frequency SR = 2.2V/ μ s, f_r = 7MHz (typ.)
- Low noise ($R_s=1\text{ k}\Omega$) FLAT V_N = 2 μ Vrms (typ.)
- Low switching shock noise
- High load current, high power dissipation I_P = ±50mA, P_d = 800mW(SIP)
P_d = 625mW(DIP)
P_d = 440mW(FP)

APPLICATION

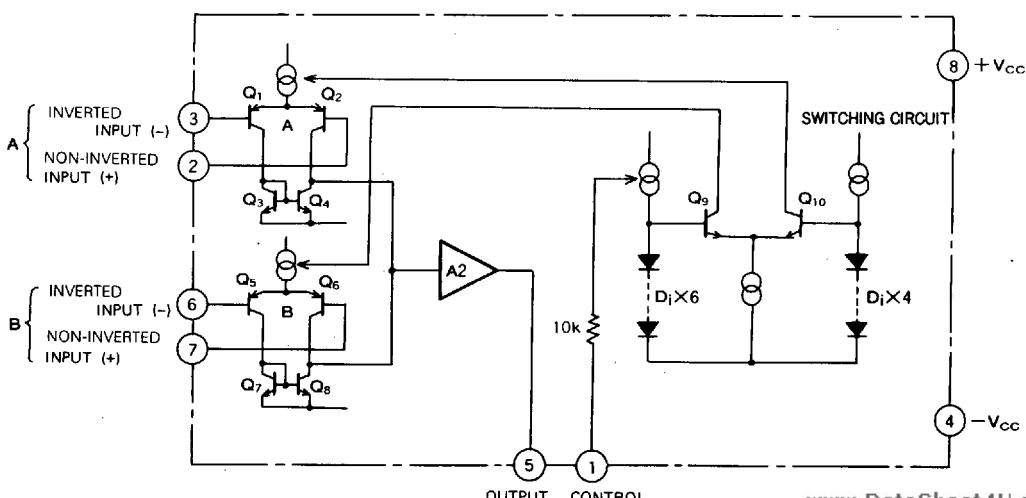
Component audio equipment, VCR, Tape recorder unit, etc.

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)

Outline 8P5(AL)

Outline 8P4 (AP)
8P2S-A(AFP)**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION**

Supply voltage range ±2.5~±16V
Rated supply voltage ±15V

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

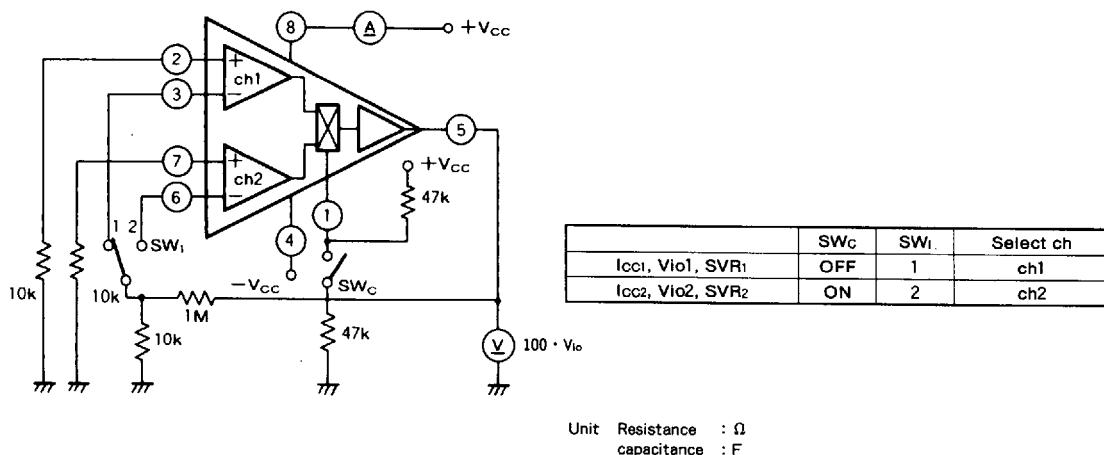
**GENERAL PURPOSE SWITCHING OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
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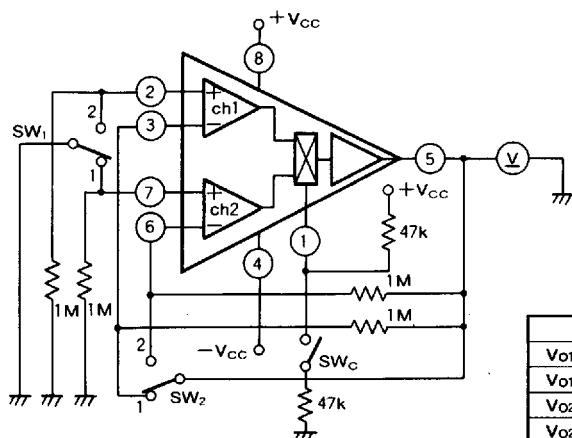
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	±18 (36)	V
V _{ID}	Differential input voltage	±30	V
V _{IC}	Common phase input voltage	±15	V
I _{LP}	Load current	±50	mA
P _d	Power dissipation	800 (SIP)/625 (DIP)/440 (FP)	mW
T _{OPR}	Operating temperature	-20~75	°C
T _{STG}	Storage temperature	-55~125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=\pm 15\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I _{CC}	Circuit current	V _{IN}	SW ON	2.3	6.0	mA
			SW OFF	2.1	6.0	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	R _S =10kΩ		0.8	6.0	μV
I _B	Input bias current			80	500	nA
G _{VO}	Open loop voltage gain	R _L =2kΩ		100		dB
V _{OM}	Maximum output voltage	R _L ≥10kΩ	±12	±14		V
THD	Total harmonic distortion	f=1kHz, V _O =5Vrms, G _V =20dB		0.002		%
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio			20	150	μV/V
C·S	Channel separation	f=1kHz		82		dB
f _r	Gain bandwidth product	G _V =0dB		7		MHz
SR	Slew rate	G _V =0dB, R _L =2kΩ//100pF		2.2		V/μs
V _{NI}	Input referred noise voltage	R _S =1kΩ, BW=10Hz~30kHz, Flat		2.0		μVrms

TEST CIRCUIT(1) I_{CC}, V_{IO}, SVR

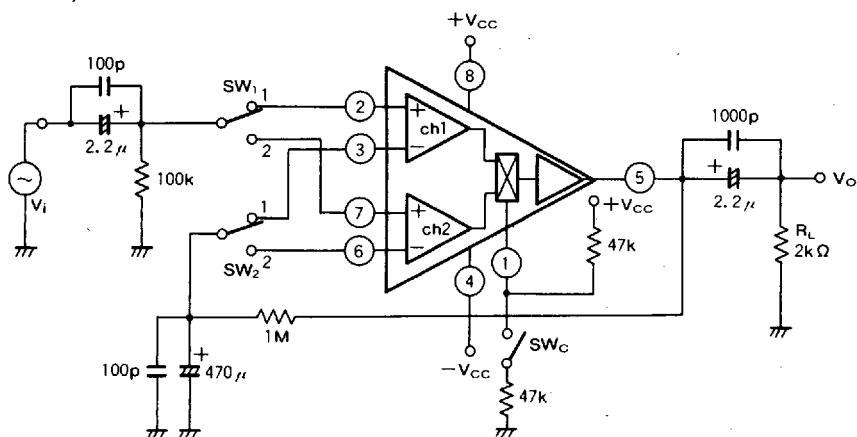
**GENERAL PURPOSE SWITCHING OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
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(2) I_b , I_{io} 

$$I_b^+ = V_o^+ / 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$I_b^- = V_o^- / 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$I_{io} = |I_b^+ - I_b^-|$$

	SW _c	SW ₁	SW ₂	Select ch
V _{o1}	OFF	1	1	ch1
V _{o1}	OFF	2	2	ch1
V _{o2}	ON	2	2	ch2
V _{o2}	ON	1	1	ch2

(3) f_t , G_v 

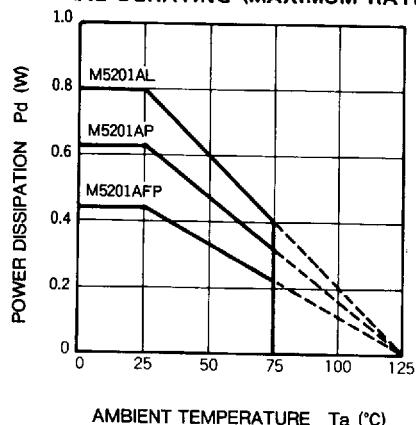
	SW _c	SW ₁	SW ₂	Select ch
f_{t1} , G_{v1}	OFF	1	1	ch1
f_{t2} , G_{v2}	ON	2	2	ch2

Unit Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

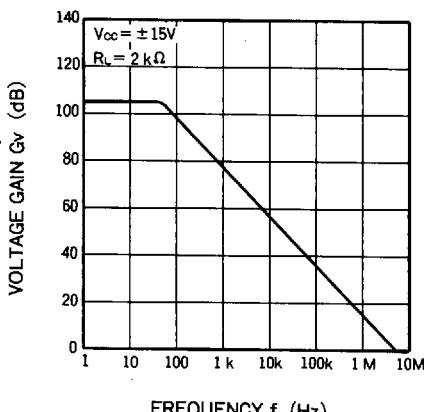
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

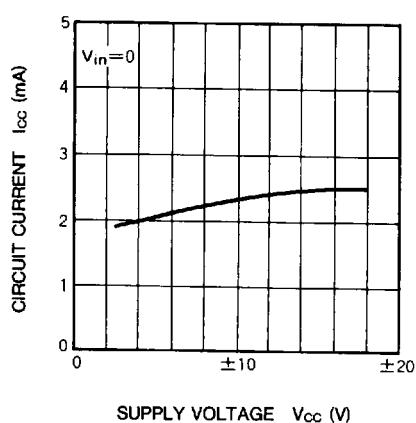
THERMAL DERATING (MAXIMUM RATING)



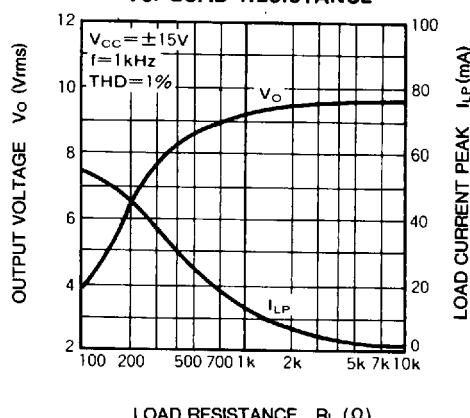
**VOLTAGE GAIN VS.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



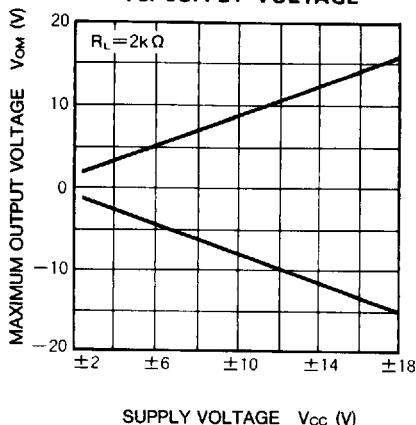
CIRCUIT CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



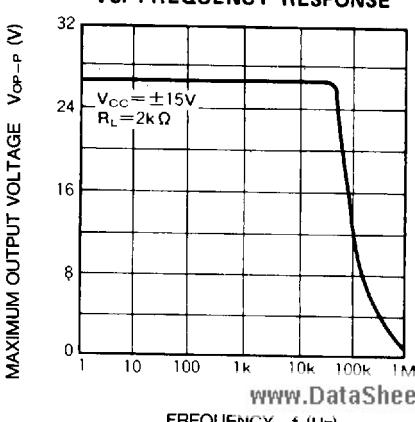
**OUTPUT VOLTAGE/LOAD CURRENT PEAK
VS. LOAD RESISTANCE**



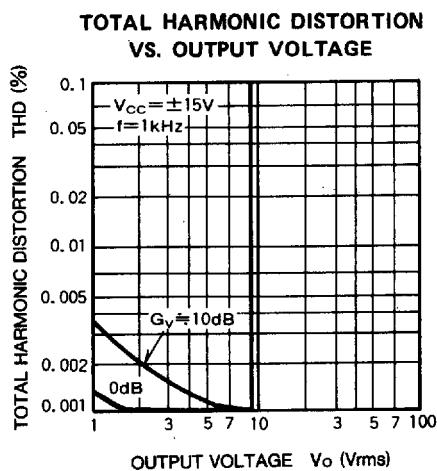
**MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS. FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

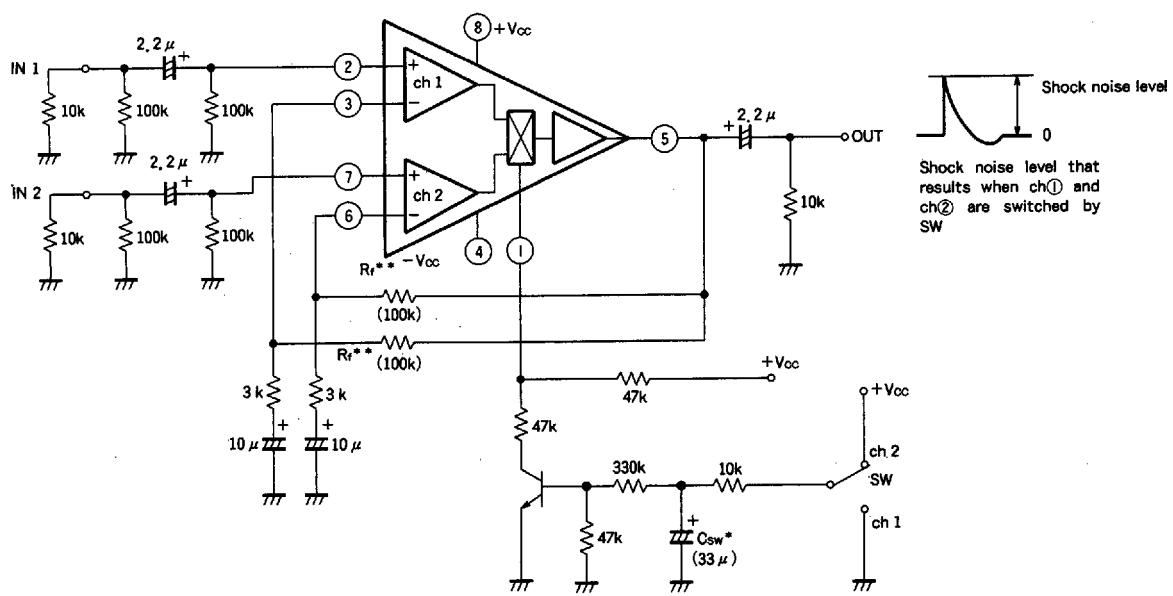


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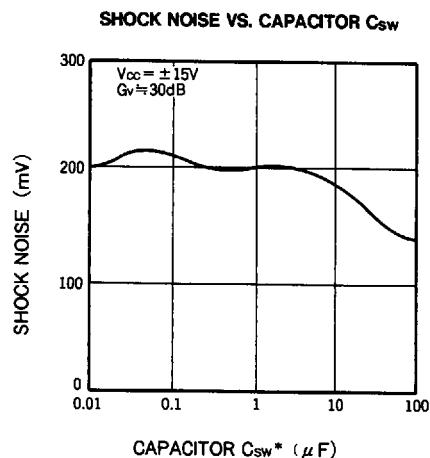


SHOCK NOISE MEASUREMENT

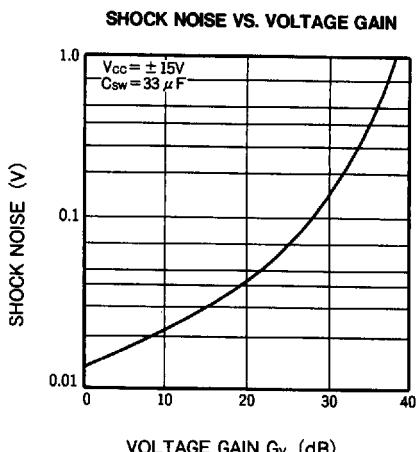
TEST CIRCUIT



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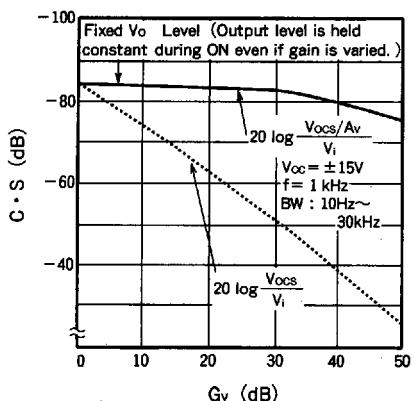
* Characteristics of shock noise with respect to change of C_{sw}



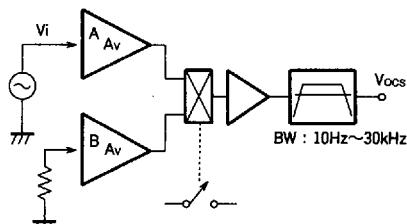
* * Characteristics of shock noise with respect to voltage gain varied by R_1 .

**GENERAL PURPOSE SWITCHING OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
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CHANNEL SEPARATION CHARACTERISTICS



(A : OFF/B : IN ON MODE)



$$C \cdot S = 20 \log \left[\frac{\text{INPUT LEAK LEVEL}}{\text{SIGNAL LEVEL}} \right] (\text{dB})$$

$$= 20 \log \frac{V_{oCS}/A_v}{V_i} (\text{dB})$$

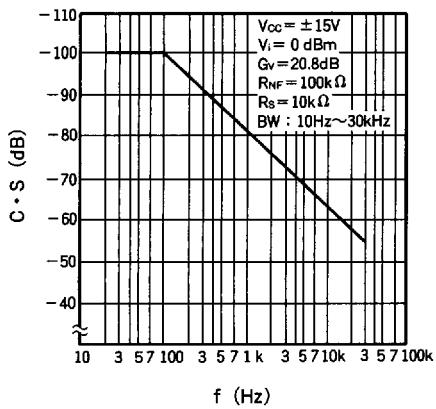
Channel separation is defined as ratio of leak signal (scaled on assumption it is present in input) to input signal.

$$(20 \log \frac{V_{oCS}/A_v}{V_i})$$

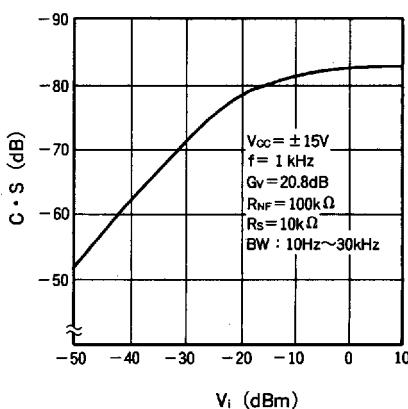
However, as indicated by above dashed line, if gain (Av) is not scaled channel separation appears to deteriorate as much as amplified amount.

$$(20 \log \frac{V_{oCS}}{V_i})$$

CHANNEL SEPARATION CHARACTERISTICS



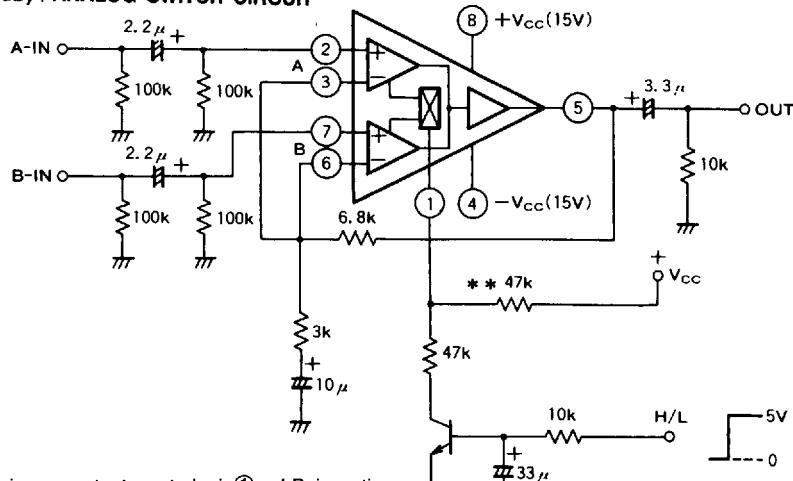
CHANNEL SEPARATION CHARACTERISTICS



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APPLICATION EXAMPLE

(1)FLAT AMPLIFIER ($G_v \approx 10\text{dB}$) + ANALOG SWITCH CIRCUIT

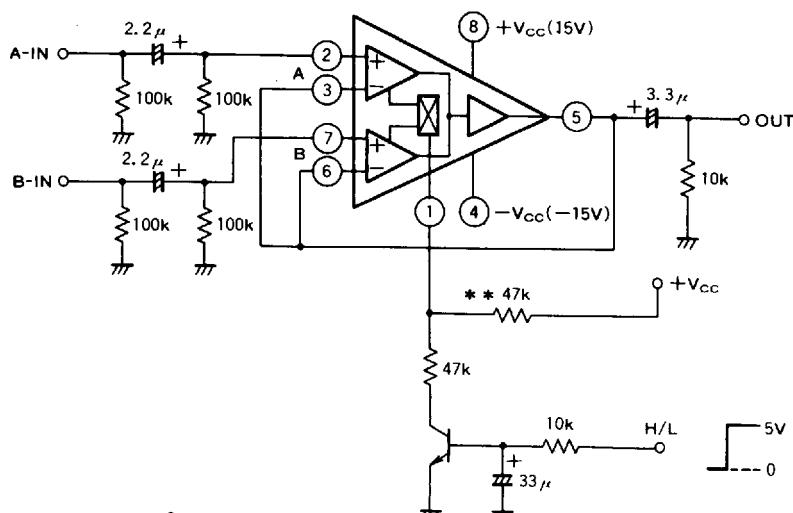


* When current is present at control pin①, chB is active.

When current is not present at control pin①, chA is active.

Unit Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

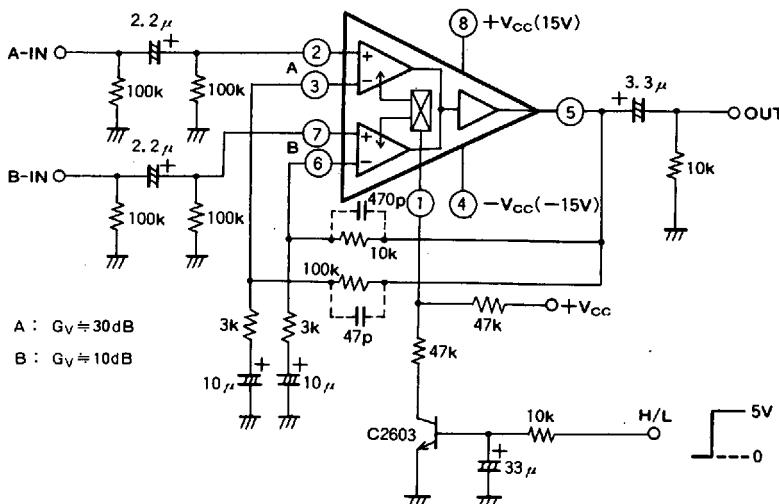
(2)ANALOG SWITCH CIRCUIT($G_v=0\text{dB}$, VOLTAGE FOLLOWER AMPLIFIER)



Unit Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

Resistor indicated by * * is a pull-up resistor to prevent switching pin ① from being activated by leak current from an external circuit.(i.e.TR).

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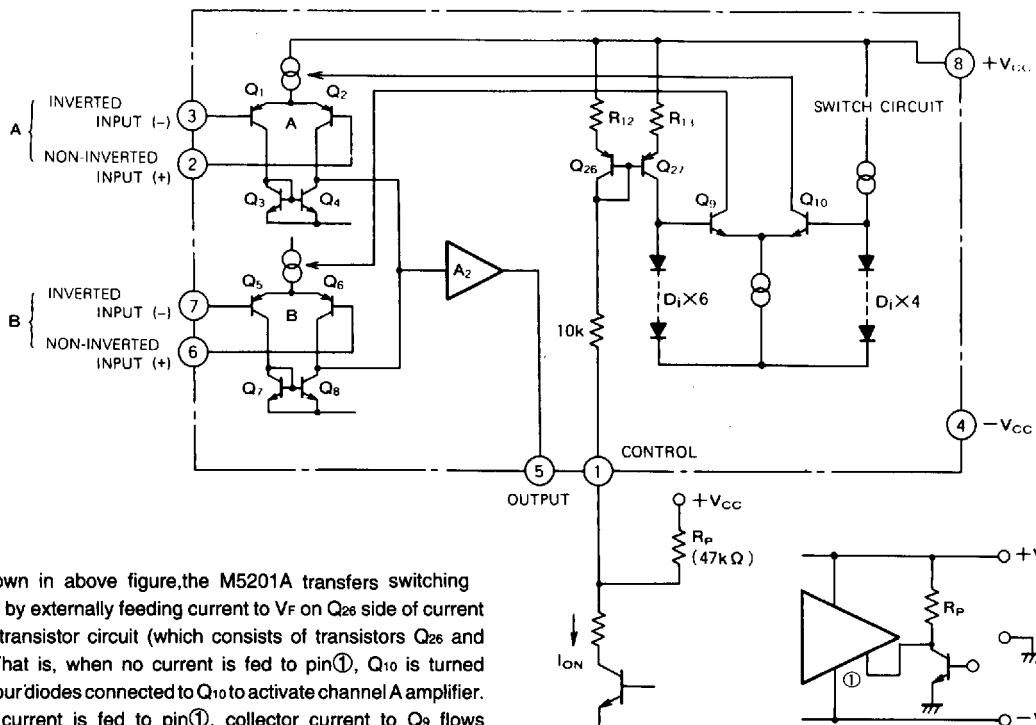
*When current is present at control pin①, chB is active.

When current is not present at control pin①, chA is active.

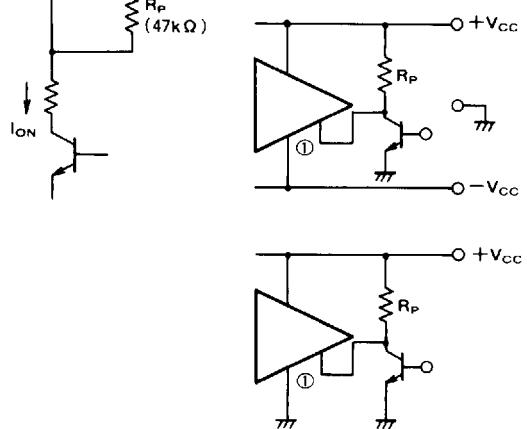
Unit Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

DESCRIPTION OF PIN

Pin No.	Name	Function
①	SW control	A/B channel select pin. By pulling current out from this pin, switching action is available.
②	(+) input A	Channel A op-amp (+) input pin
③	(-) input A	Channel A op-amp (-) input pin
④	(-) power supply	Negative power supply pin
⑤	Output	Output pin
⑥	(-) input B	Channel B op-amp (-) input pin
⑦	(+) input B	Channel B op-amp (+) input pin
⑧	(+) power supply	Positive power supply pin

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SWITCHING MECHANISM

As shown in above figure, the M5201A transfers switching signals by externally feeding current to V_F on Q_{26} side of current mirror transistor circuit (which consists of transistors Q_{26} and Q_{27}). That is, when no current is fed to pin ①, Q_{10} is turned on by four diodes connected to Q_{10} to activate channel A amplifier. When current is fed to pin ①, collector current to Q_8 flows to turn on six diodes connected to Q_8 and channel B is activated. Thus, applying or removing current to/from pin ① switches an active channel. Therefore, M5203A can arbitrarily control drive method regardless of power supply type (single or dual). It is recommended that a pull-up resistor R_P be connected to pin ① to reduce current sensitivity of transistor Q_{26} since very little current can turn on V_F .



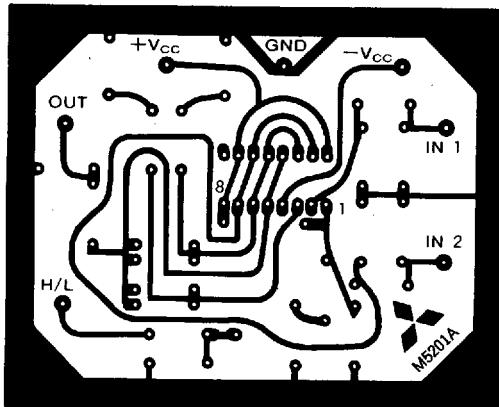
PIN (1) TURN-ON CURRENT WHEN A PULL-UP RESISTOR R_P IS CONNECTED I_{ON} ($R_P = 47k\Omega$)

A-ON/B-OFF AREA B-ON/B-OFF AREA



DO NOT USE THIS UNSTABLE CURRENT AREA.

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PCB FOR CIRCUIT TESTING**WIRING ON THE PCB****(PARTS INSERTION SIDE)**