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Jameco Part Number 1309253



LM833

Dual Audio Operational Amplifier

General Description

The LM833 is a dual general purpose operational amplifier designed with particular emphasis on performance in audio systems.

This dual amplifier IC utilizes new circuit and processing techniques to deliver low noise, high speed and wide bandwidth without increasing external components or decreasing stability. The LM833 is internally compensated for all closed loop gains and is therefore optimized for all preamp and high level stages in PCM and HiFi systems.

The LM833 is pin-for-pin compatible with industry standard dual operational amplifiers.

Features

■ Wide dynamic range:

>140dB

Low input noise voltage:

4.5nV/√Hz 7 V/μs (typ); 5V/μs (min)

High slew rate:High gain bandwidth:

15MHz (typ); 10MHz (min)

■ Wide power bandwidth:

120KHz 0.002%

■ Low distortion:

0.002%

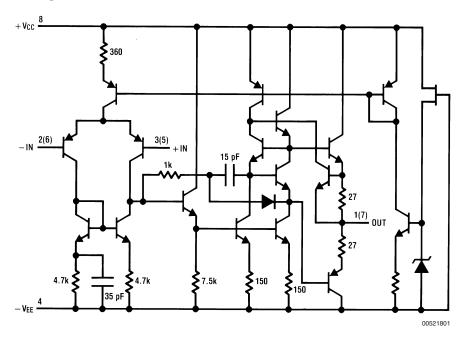
■ Low offset voltage:

0.3mV 60°

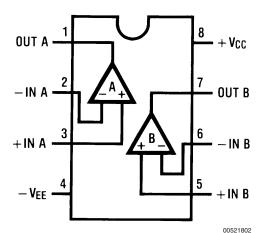
■ Large phase margin:

Available in 8 pin MSOP package

Schematic Diagram (1/2 LM833)



Connection Diagram



Order Number LM833M, LM833MX, LM833N, LM833MM or LM833MMX See NS Package Number M08A, N08E or MUA08A

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage $V_{CC}-V_{EE}$ 36V Differential Input Voltage (Note 3) V_{I} $\pm 30V$ Input Voltage Range (Note 3) V_{IC} $\pm 15V$ Power Dissipation (Note 4) P_{D} 500 mW Operating Temperature Range T_{OPR} $-40 \sim 85^{\circ}C$

DC Electrical Characteristics (Notes 1, 2)

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_S = \pm 15V)$

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| V _{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | $R_S = 10\Omega$ | | 0.3 | 5 | mV |
| I _{os} | Input Offset Current | | | 10 | 200 | nA |
| I _B | Input Bias Current | | | 500 | 1000 | nA |
| A _V | Voltage Gain | $R_L = 2 k\Omega, V_O = \pm 10V$ | 90 | 110 | | dB |
| V _{OM} | Output Voltage Swing | $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ | ±12 | ±13.5 | | V |
| | | $R_L = 2 k\Omega$ | ±10 | ±13.4 | | V |
| V _{CM} | Input Common-Mode Range | | ±12 | ±14.0 | | V |
| CMRR | Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | $V_{IN} = \pm 12V$ | 80 | 100 | | dB |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | V _S = 15~5V, -15~-5V | 80 | 100 | | dB |
| IQ | Supply Current | V _O = 0V, Both Amps | | 5 | 8 | mA |

AC Electrical Characteristics

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_S = \pm 15V, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega)$

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| SR | Slew Rate | $R_L = 2 k\Omega$ | 5 | 7 | | V/µs |
| GBW | Gain Bandwidth Product | f = 100 kHz | 10 | 15 | | MHz |

Design Electrical Characteristics

 $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_S = \pm 15V)$ The following parameters are not tested or guaranteed.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Тур | Units |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------|--------------------|
| $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | Average Temperature Coefficient | | 2 | μV/°C |
| | of Input Offset Voltage | | | |
| THD | Distortion | $R_L = 2 k\Omega$, $f = 20~20 \text{ kHz}$ | 0.002 | % |
| | | $V_{OUT} = 3 \text{ Vrms}, A_V = 1$ | | |
| e _n | Input Referred Noise Voltage | $R_S = 100\Omega$, $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ | 4.5 | nV/√ Hz |
| i _n | Input Referred Noise Current | f = 1 kHz | 0.7 | pA/√ Hz |
| PBW | Power Bandwidth | $V_O = 27 V_{pp}, R_L = 2 k\Omega, THD \le 1\%$ | 120 | kHz |
| f _U | Unity Gain Frequency | Open Loop | 9 | MHz |
| φм | Phase Margin | Open Loop | 60 | deg |
| | Input Referred Cross Talk | f = 20~20 kHz | -120 | dB |

Design Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

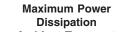
Note 2: All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.

Note 3: If supply voltage is less than ±15V, it is equal to supply voltage.

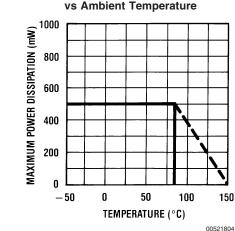
Note 4: This is the permissible value at $T_A \le 85^{\circ}C$.

Note 5: Human body model, 1.5 k Ω in series with 100 pF.

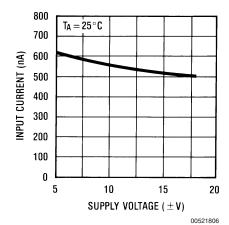
Typical Performance Characteristics



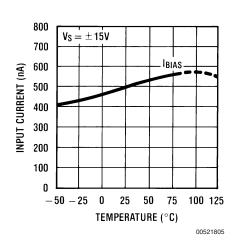




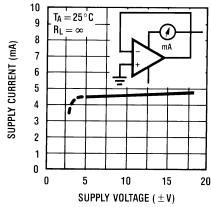
Input Bias Current vs **Supply Voltage**



Input Bias Current vs **Ambient Temperature**

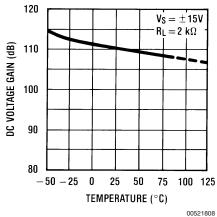


Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

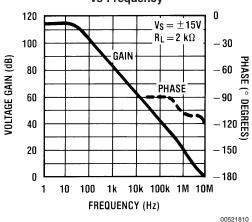


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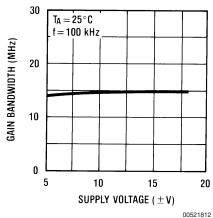


Voltage Gain & Phase vs Frequency

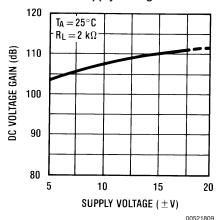


Gain Bandwidth

vs Supply Voltage



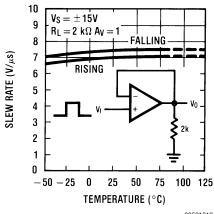
DC Voltage Gain vs Supply Voltage



Gain Bandwidth Product vs Ambient Temperature

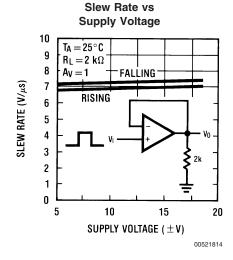
$V_S = \pm 15V$ GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT (MHz) f=100 kHz 20 10 0 -50 - 250 25 50 75 100 125 TEMPERATURE (°C)

Slew Rate vs **Ambient Temperature**

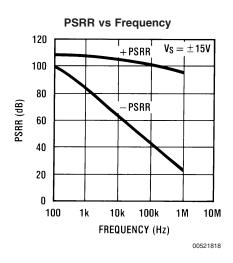


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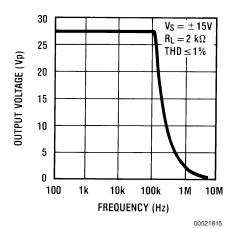
00521811



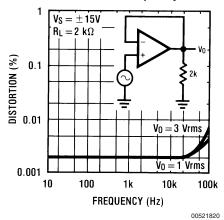
CMR vs Frequency 120 $V_S = \pm 15V$ 100 80 CMR (dB) 60 40 20 0 100k 100 1k 10k 1M 10M FREQUENCY (Hz) 00521819



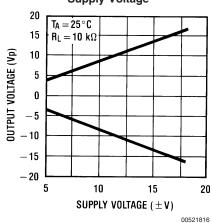
Power Bandwidth



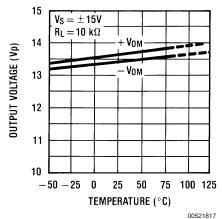
Distortion vs Frequency



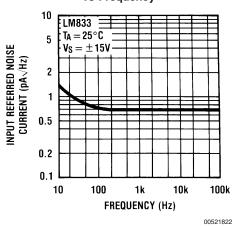
Maximum Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage



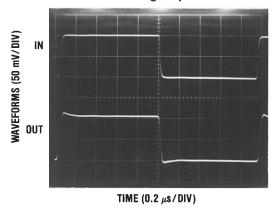
Maximum Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



Spot Noise Current vs Frequency

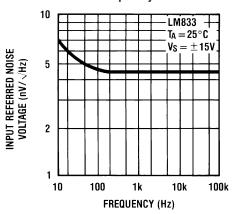


Noninverting Amp



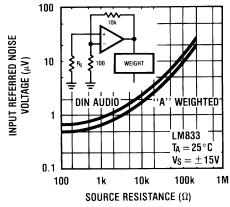
00521824

Spot Noise Voltage vs Frequency



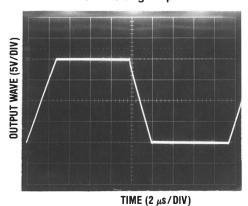
00521821

Input Referred Noise Voltage vs Source Resistance



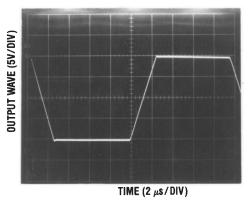
00521823

Noninverting Amp



00521825

Inverting Amp



00521826

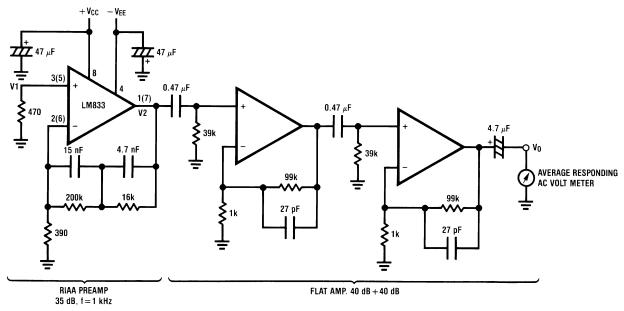
Application Hints

The LM833 is a high speed op amp with excellent phase margin and stability. Capacitive loads up to 50 pF will cause little change in the phase characteristics of the amplifiers and are therefore allowable.

Capacitive loads greater than 50 pF must be isolated from the output. The most straightforward way to do this is to put

a resistor in series with the output. This resistor will also prevent excess power dissipation if the output is accidentally shorted.

Noise Measurement Circuit

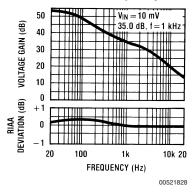


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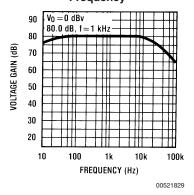
Complete shielding is required to prevent induced pick up from external sources. Always check with oscilloscope for power line noise.

Total Gain: 115 dB @f = 1 kHz Input Referred Noise Voltage: e_n = V0/560,000 (V)

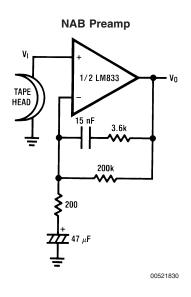
RIAA Preamp Voltage Gain, RIAA Deviation vs Frequency



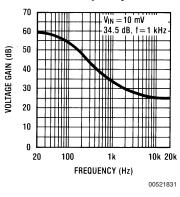
Flat Amp Voltage Gain vs Frequency



Typical Applications

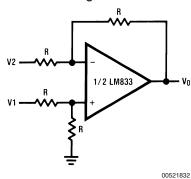


NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency



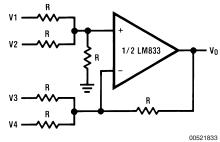
 $A_V = 34.5$ F = 1 kHz $E_n = 0.38 \ \mu\text{V}$ A Weighted

Balanced to Single Ended Converter

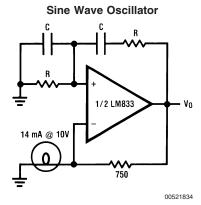


 $V_O = V1-V2$

Adder/Subtracter

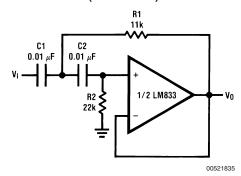


 $V_0 = V1 + V2 - V3 - V4$



$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

Second Order High Pass Filter (Butterworth)

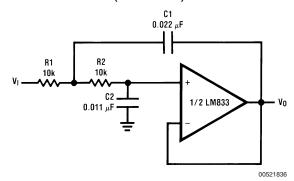


if
$$C1 = C2 = C$$

$$R1 \, = \, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\omega_0 C}$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Second Order Low Pass Filter (Butterworth)



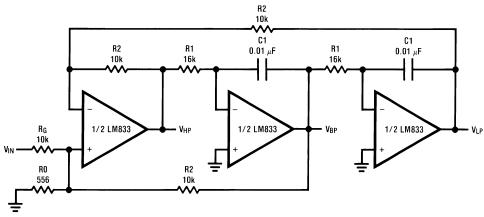
if
$$R1 = R2 = R$$

$$C1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 B}$$

$$C2 = \frac{C1}{2}$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

State Variable Filter

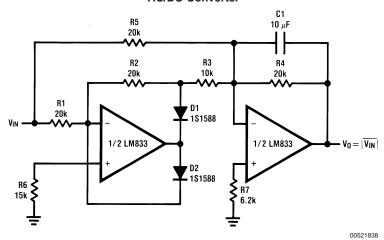


00521837

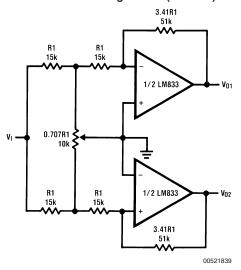
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi C1R1}, Q = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R0} + \frac{R2}{RG}\right), A_{BP} = QA_{LP} = QA_{LH} = \frac{R2}{RG}$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$, Q = 10, $A_{BP} = 1$

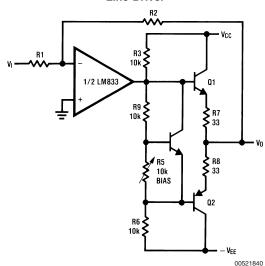
AC/DC Converter



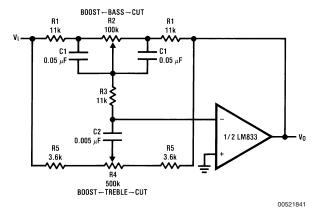
2 Channel Panning Circuit (Pan Pot)



Line Driver



Tone Control

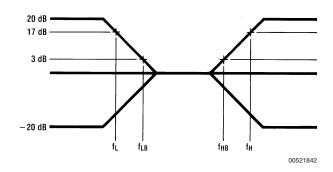


$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{f_L} = \frac{1}{2\pi \text{R2C1}}, \mathbf{f_{LB}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \text{R1C1}} \\ & \mathbf{f_H} = \frac{1}{2\pi \text{R5C2}}, \mathbf{f_{HB}} = \frac{1}{2\pi (\text{R1} + \text{R5} + 2\text{R3})\text{C2}} \end{split}$$

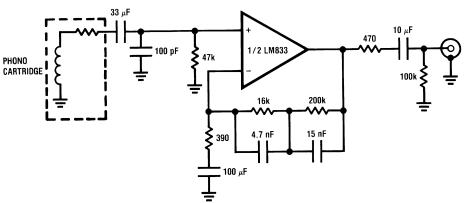
Illustration is:

$$f_L = 32 \text{ Hz}, f_{LB} = 320 \text{ Hz}$$

 $f_H = 11 \text{ kHz}, f_{HB} = 1.1 \text{ kHz}$



RIAA Preamp



00521803

 $A_v = 35 \text{ dB}$

 $E_n = 0.33 \ \mu V$

S/N = 90 dB

f = 1 kHz

A Weighted

A Weighted, $V_{IN} = 10 \text{ mV}$

@f = 1 kHz

Balanced Input Mic Amp

00521843

If R2 = R5, R3 = R6, R4 = R7

$$V0 = \left(1 + \frac{2R2}{R1}\right) \frac{R4}{R3} (V2 - V1)$$

R6 10k

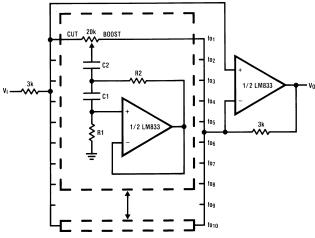
1/2 LM833

R7 10k

Illustration is:

V0 = 101(V2 - V1)

10 Band Graphic Equalizer



00521844

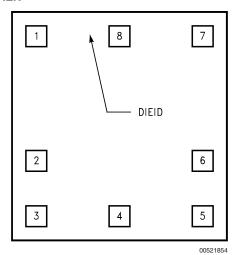
| fo(Hz) | C ₁ | C ₂ | R ₁ | R ₂ |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 32 | 0.12µF | 4.7µF | 75kΩ | 500Ω |
| 64 | 0.056µF | 3.3µF | 68kΩ | 510Ω |
| 125 | 0.033µF | 1.5µF | 62kΩ | 510Ω |
| 250 | 0.015µF | 0.82µF | 68kΩ | 470Ω |
| 500 | 8200pF | 0.39µF | 62kΩ | 470Ω |
| 1k | 3900pF | 0.22µF | 68kΩ | 470Ω |
| 2k | 2000pF | 0.1µF | 68kΩ | 470Ω |
| 4k | 1100pF | 0.056µF | 62kΩ | 470Ω |
| 8k | 510pF | 0.022µF | 68kΩ | 510Ω |
| 16k | 330pF | 0.012µF | 51kΩ | 510Ω |

Note 6: At volume of change = $\pm 12 \text{ dB}$

Q = 1.

Reference: "AUDIO/RADIO HANDBOOK", National Semiconductor, 1980, Page 2-61

LM833 MDC MWC
DUAL AUDIO OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER



Die Layout (A - Step)

DIE/WAFER CHARACTERISTICS

| Fabrication Attributes | General Die Information | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Physical Die Identification | LM833A | Bond Pad Opening Size (min) | 110µm x 110µm | |
| Die Step | A | Bond Pad Metalization | ALUMINUM | |
| Physical Attributes | Passivation | VOM NITRIDE | | |
| Wafer Diameter | 150mm | Back Side Metal | BARE BACK | |
| Dise Size (Drawn) | 1219µm x 1270µm | Back Side Connection | Floating | |
| | 48mils x 50mils | | | |
| Thickness | 406µm Nominal | | · | |
| Min Pitch | 288µm Nominal | | | |

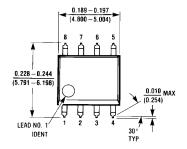
Special Assembly Requirements:

Note: Actual die size is rounded to the nearest micron.

| Die Bond Pad Coordinate Locations (A - Step) | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|------|----------|---|-----|--|
| (Referenced to die center, coordinates in μm) NC = No Connection | | | | | | | |
| SIGNAL NAME | PAD# NUMBER | X/Y COORDINATES | | PAD SIZE | | | |
| | PAD# NUMBER | Х | Y | Х | | Y | |
| OUTPUT A | 1 | -476 | 500 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| INPUT A- | 2 | -476 | -212 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| INPUT A+ | 3 | -476 | -500 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| VEE- | 4 | -0 | -500 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| INPUT B+ | 5 | 476 | -500 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| INPUT B- | 6 | 476 | -212 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| OUTPUT B | 7 | 476 | 500 | 110 | х | 110 | |
| VCC+ | 8 | 0 | 500 | 110 | х | 110 | |

| IN U.S.A | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
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| Fax: 1 207 541 6140 | |
| | |
| IN EUROPE | |
| Tel: | 49 (0) 8141 351492 / 1495 |
| Fax: | 49 (0) 8141 351470 |
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| IN ASIA PACIFIC | |
| Tel: | (852) 27371701 |
| | |
| IN JAPAN | |
| Tel: | 81 043 299 2308 |

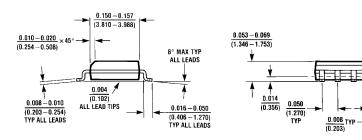
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



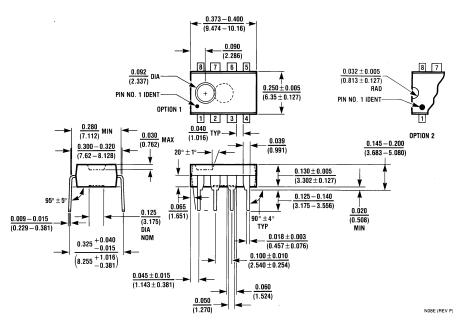
 $\frac{0.004-0.010}{(0.102-0.254)}$

0.014 - 0.020 (0.356 - 0.508)

SEATING

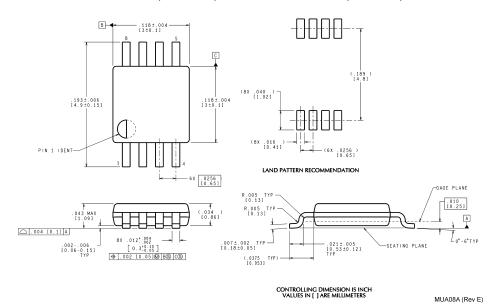


Molded Small Outline Package (M) Order Number LM833M or LM833MX NS Package Number M08A



Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N) Order Number LM833N NS Package Number N08E

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



8-Lead (0.118" Wide) Molded Mini Small Outline Package Order Number LM833MM or LM833MMX NS Package Number MUA08A

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- A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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