National Semiconductor

LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/ LMV774

September 13, 2010

Single/Dual/Quad, Low Offset, Low Noise, RRO Operational Amplifiers

General Description

The LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 are Single, Dual, and Quad low noise precision operational amplifiers intended for use in a wide range of applications. Other important characteristics of the family include: an extended operating temperature range of −40°C to 125°C, the tiny SC70-5 package for the LMV771, and low input bias current.

The extended temperature range of −40°C to 125°C allows the LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 to accommodate a broad range of applications. The LMV771 expands National Semiconductor's Silicon Dust™ amplifier portfolio offering enhancements in size, speed, and power savings. The LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 are guaranteed to operate over the voltage range of 2.7V to 5.0V and all have rail-to-rail output.

The LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 family is designed for precision, low noise, low voltage, and miniature systems. These amplifiers provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The maximum input offset voltage for the LMV771 is 850 μV at room temperature and the input common mode voltage range includes ground.

The LMV771 is offered in the tiny SC70-5 package, LMV772/LMV772Q in the space saving MSOP-8 and SOIC-8, and the LMV774 in TSSOP-14.

Features

(Unless otherwise noted, typical values at V_S = 2.7V)

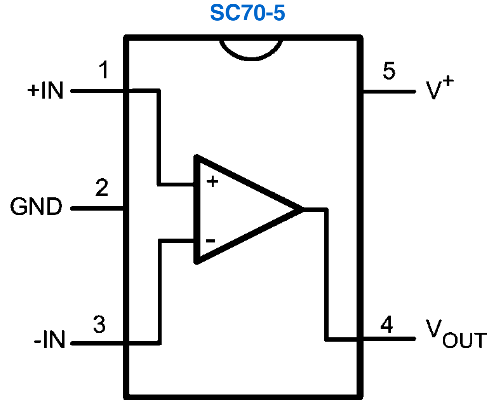
- Guaranteed 2.7V and 5V specifications
- Maximum V_{OS} (LMV771) 850μV (limit)
- Voltage noise
  - — f = 100 Hz 12.5nV/√Hz
  - — f = 10 kHz 7.5nV/√Hz
- Rail-to-Rail output swing
  - — R_L = 600Ω 100mV from rail
  - — R_L = 2kΩ 50mV from rail
- Open loop gain with R_L = 2kΩ 100dB
- V_{CM} 0 to V^+ −0.9V
- Supply current (per amplifier) 550μA
- Gain bandwidth product 3.5MHz
- Temperature range −40°C to 125°C
- LMV772Q is AEC-Q100 Grade 1 qualified and is manufactured on Automotive grade flow

Applications

- Transducer amplifier
- Instrumentation amplifier
- Precision current sensing
- Data acquisition systems
- Active filters and buffers
- Sample and hold
- Portable/battery powered electronics
- Automotive

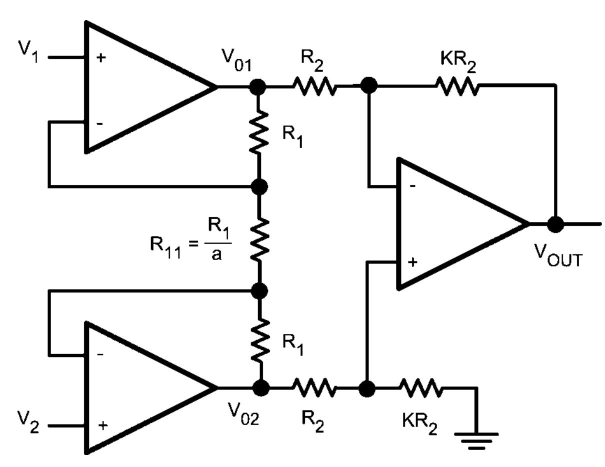
Connection Diagram

SC70-5



Top View

Instrumentation Amplifier



$V_O = -K(2a + 1)(V_1 - V_2)$

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	
Machine Model	200V
Human Body Model	2000V
Differential Input Voltage	± Supply Voltage
Voltage at Input Pins	(V^+) + 0.3V, (V^-) – 0.3V
Current at Input Pins	±10 mA
Supply Voltage (V^+–V^-)	5.75V
Output Short Circuit to V^+	(Note 3)
Output Short Circuit to V^-	(Note 4)
Mounting Temperture	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec)	235°C
Wave Soldering Lead Temp (10 sec)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature (Note 5)	150°C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	2.7V to 5.5V
Temperature Range	−40°C to 125°C
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	
SC70-5 Package	440 °C/W
8-Pin MSOP	235°C/W
8-Pin SOIC	190°C/W
14-Pin TSSOP	155°C/W

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 13)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V^+/2, V_O = V^+/2 and R_L > 1MΩ. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 7)	Typ (Note 6)	Max (Note 7)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LMV771		0.3	0.85 **1.0**	mV
		LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774		0.3	1.0 **1.2**	
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			−0.45		μV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current (Note 8)	V_{CM} = 1V		−0.1	100 **250**	pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current (Note 8)			0.004	100	pA
I_S	Supply Current (Per Amplifier)			550	900 **910**	μA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0.5 ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 1.2V	74 **72**	80		dB
PSSR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	2.7V ≤ V^+ ≤ 5V	82 **76**	90		dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR ≥ 50dB	0		1.8	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 9)	R_L = 600Ω to 1.35V, V_O = 0.2V to 2.5V, (Note 10)	92 **80**	100		dB
		R_L = 2kΩ to 1.35V, V_O = 0.2V to 2.5V, (Note 11)	98 **86**	100		
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 600Ω to 1.35V V_{IN} = ± 100mV, (Note 10)	0.11 **0.14**	0.084 to 2.62	2.59 **2.56**	V
		R_L = 2kΩ to 1.35V V_{IN} = ± 100mV, (Note 11)	0.05 **0.06**	0.026 to 2.68	2.65 **2.64**	
I_O	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, V_O = 0V V_{IN} = 100mV	18 **11**	24		mA
		Sinking, V_O = 2.7V V_{IN} = −100mV	18 **11**	22		

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 13)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 5.0V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = $V^+/2$, V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1MΩ. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 7)	Typ (Note 6)	Max (Note 7)	Units
SR	Slew Rate (Note 12)	A_V = +1, R_L = 10 kΩ		1.4		V/µs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			3.5		MHz
Φ_m	Phase Margin			79		Deg
G_m	Gain Margin			–15		dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise (Flatband)	f = 10kHz		7.5		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise (l/f)	f = 100Hz		12.5		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	f = 1kHz		0.001		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 1kHz, A_V = +1 R_L = 600Ω, V_{IN} = 1 V_{PP}		0.007		%

5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 13)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 5.0V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = $V^+/2$, V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1MΩ. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 7)	Typ (Note 6)	Max (Note 7)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LMV771		0.25	0.85 **1.0**	mV
		LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774		0.25	1.0 **1.2**	
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			–0.35		µV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current (Note 8)	V_{CM} = 1V		–0.23	100 **250**	pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current (Note 8)			0.017	100	pA
I_S	Supply Current (Per Amplifier)			600	950 **960**	µA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0.5 ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 3.5V	80 **79**	90		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	2.7V ≤ V^+ ≤ 5V	82 **76**	90		dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR ≥ 50dB	0		4.1	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 9)	R_L = 600Ω to 2.5V, V_O = 0.2V to 4.8V, (Note 10)	92 **89**	100		dB
		R_L = 2kΩ to 2.5V, V_O = 0.2V to 4.8V, (Note 11)	98 **95**	100		
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 600Ω to 2.5V V_{IN} = ± 100mV, (Note 10)	0.15 **0.23**	0.112 to 4.9	4.85 **4.77**	V
		R_L = 2kΩ to 2.5V V_{IN} = ± 100mV, (Note 11)	0.06 **0.07**	0.035 to 4.97	4.94 **4.93**	
I_O	Output Short Circuit Current (Note 8, Note 14)	Sourcing, V_O = 0V V_{IN} = 100mV	35 **35**	75		mA
		Sinking, V_O = 2.7V V_{IN} = –100mV	35 **35**	66		

5.0V AC Electrical Characteristics (*Note 13*)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_A = 25°C. V^+ = 5.0V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = $V^+/2$, V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1MΩ. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (*Note 7*)	Typ (*Note 6*)	Max (*Note 7*)	Units
SR	Slew Rate (*Note 12*)	A_V = +1, R_L = 10 kΩ		1.4		V/μs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			3.5		MHz
Φ_m	Phase Margin			79		Deg
G_m	Gain Margin			−15		dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise (Flatband)	f = 10kHz		6.5		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise (l/f)	f = 100Hz		12		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	f = 1kHz		0.001		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 1kHz, A_V = +1 R_L = 600Ω, V_{IN} = 1 V_{PP}		0.007		%

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Human Body Model is 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF. Machine Model is 0Ω in series with 20 pF.

Note 3: Shorting output to V^+ will adversely affect reliability.

Note 4: Shorting output to V^- will adversely affect reliability.

Note 5: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, θ_{JA}, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Note 6: Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 7: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 8: Limits guaranteed by design.

Note 9: R_L is connected to mid-supply. The output voltage is set at 200mV from the rails. V_O = GND + 0.2V and V_O = V^+ −0.2V

Note 10: For LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774, temperature limits apply to −40°C to 85°C.

Note 11: For LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774, temperature limits apply to −40°C to 85°C. If R_L is relaxed to 10 kΩ, then for LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 temperature limits apply to −40°C to 125°C.

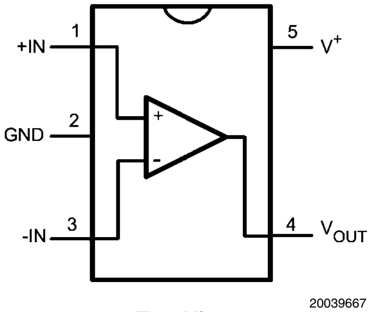
Note 12: The number specified is the slower of positive and negative slew rates.

Note 13: Electrical Table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device such that $T_J = T_A$.

Note 14: Continuous operation of the device with an output short circuit current larger than 35mA may cause permanent damage to the device.

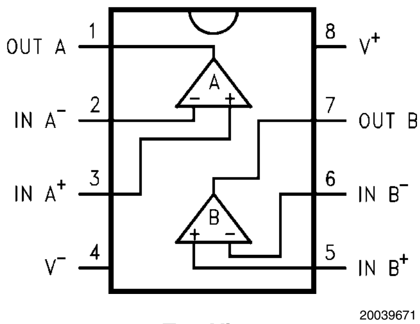
Connection Diagrams

SC70-5



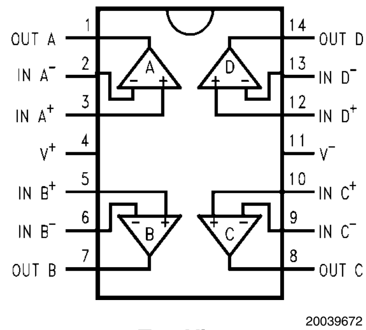
Top View

8-Pin MSOP/SOIC



Top View

14-Pin TSSOP



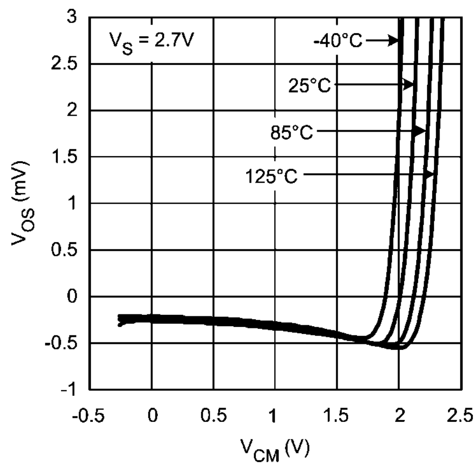
Top View

Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
SC70-5	LMV771MG	A75	1k Units Tape and Reel	MAA05A
	LMV771MGX		3k Units Tape and Reel	
8-Pin SOIC	LMV772MA	LMV772MA	95 Units/Rail	M08A
	LMV772MAX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	
8-Pin MSOP	LMV772MM	A91A	1k Units Tape and Reel	MUA08A
	LMV772MMX		3.5k Units Tape and Reel	
	LMV772QMM	AJ7A	1k Units Tape and Reel	MUA08A
	LMV772QMMX		3.5k Units Tape and Reel	
14-Pin TSSOP	LMV774MT	LMV774MT	94 Units/Rail	MTC14
	LMV774MTX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	

Typical Performance Characteristics

V_{OS} vs. V_{CM} Over Temperature



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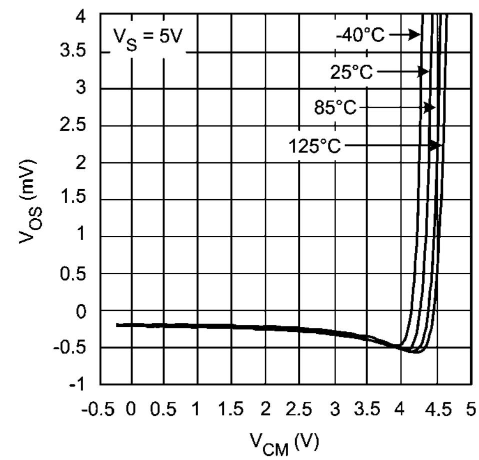
V_{OS} vs. V_{CM} Over Temperature



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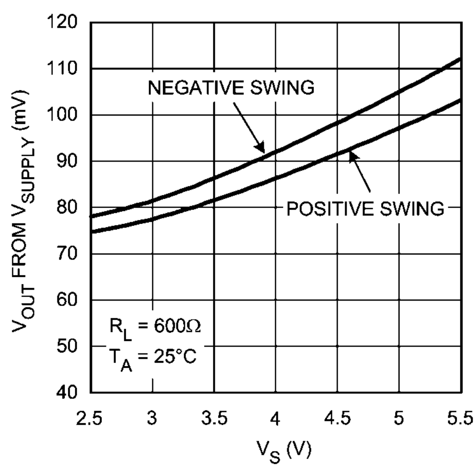
Output Swing vs. V_S



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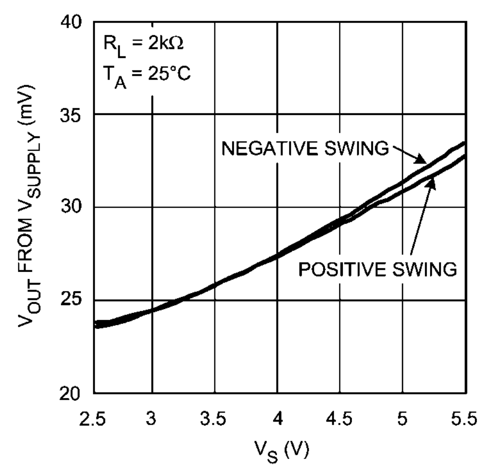
Output Swing vs. V_S



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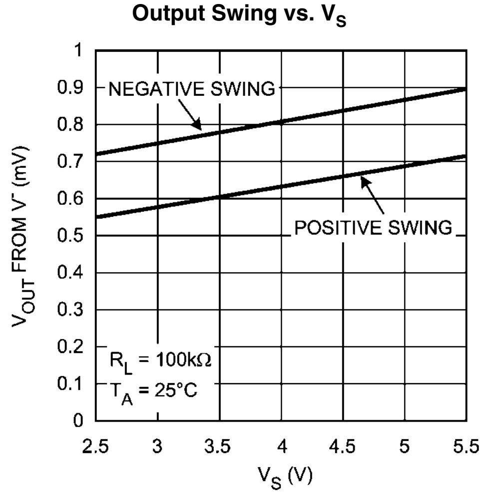
Output Swing vs. V_S



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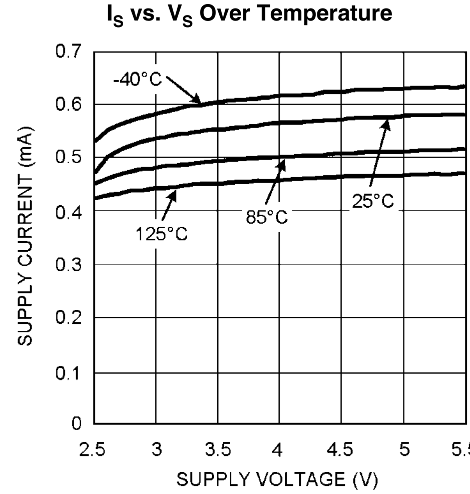
I_S vs. V_S Over Temperature



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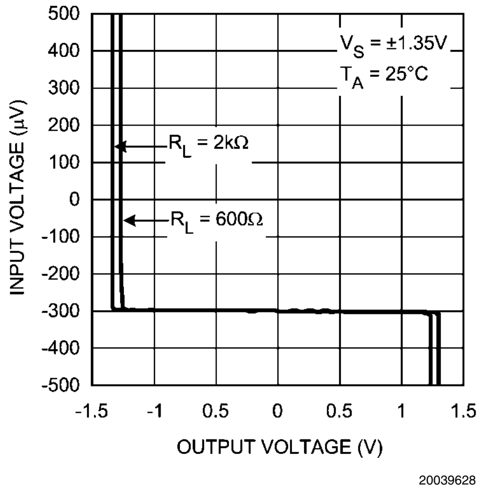
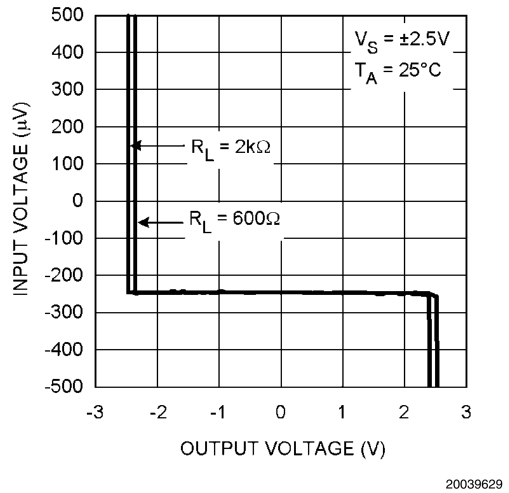
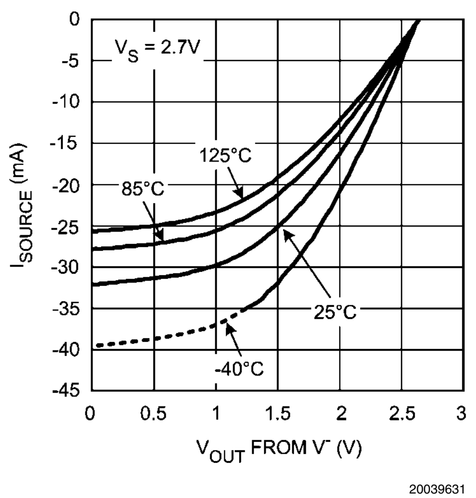
V_{IN} vs. V_{OUT}



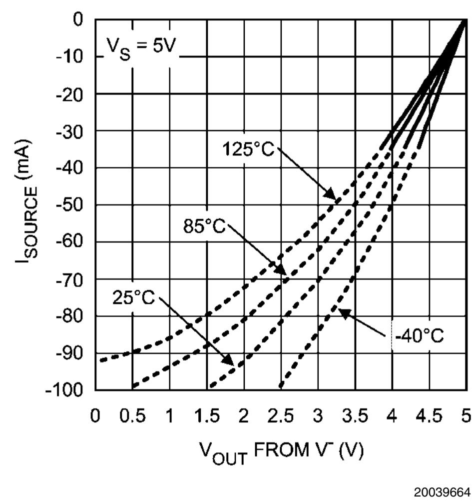
V_{IN} vs. V_{OUT}



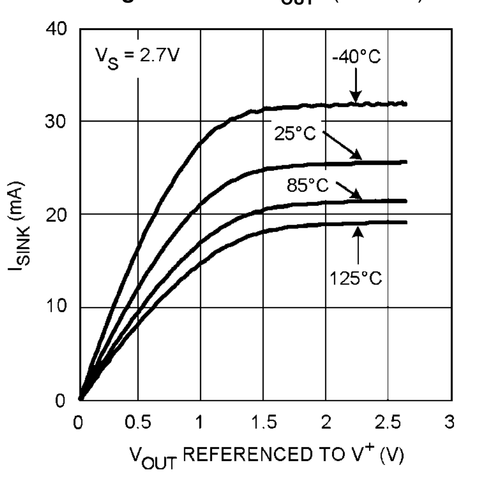
Sourcing Current vs. V_{OUT} (*Note 14*)



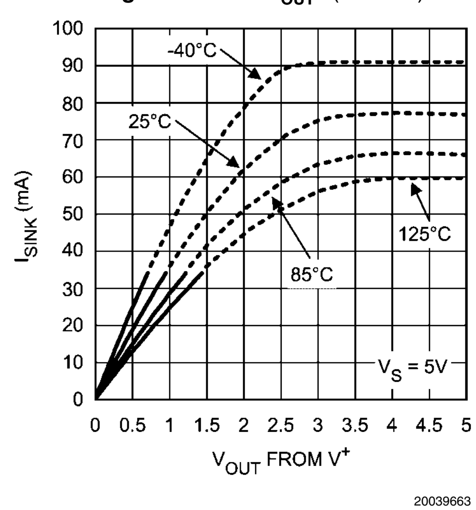
Sourcing Current vs. V_{OUT} (*Note 14*)



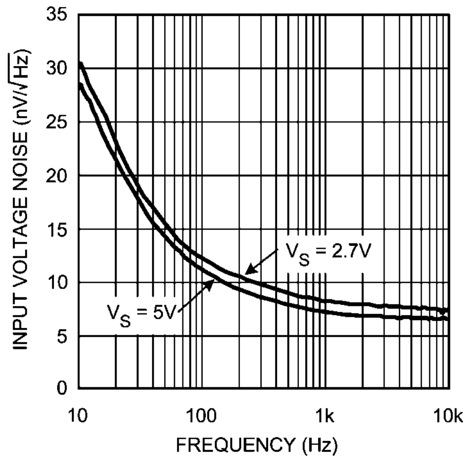
Sinking Current vs. V_{OUT} (*Note 14*)



Sinking Current vs. V_{OUT} (*Note 14*)



Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency



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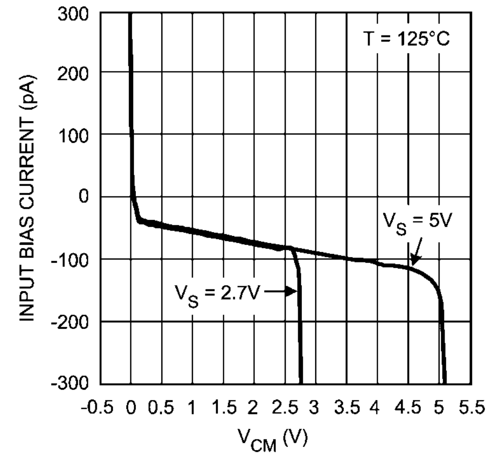
Input Bias Current Over Temperature



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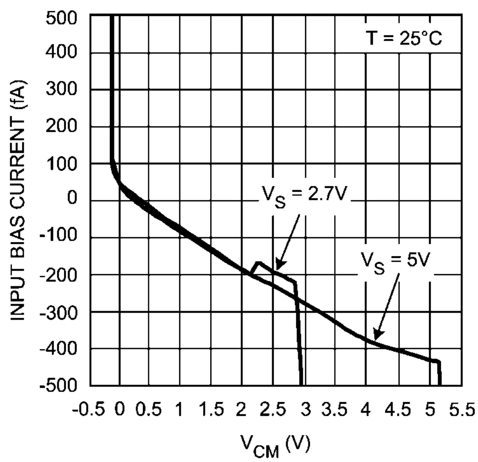
Input Bias Current Over Temperature



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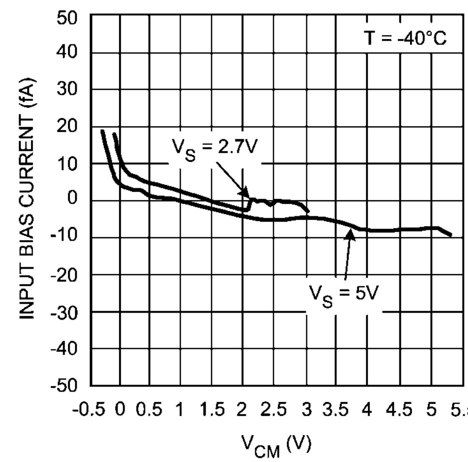
Input Bias Current Over Temperature



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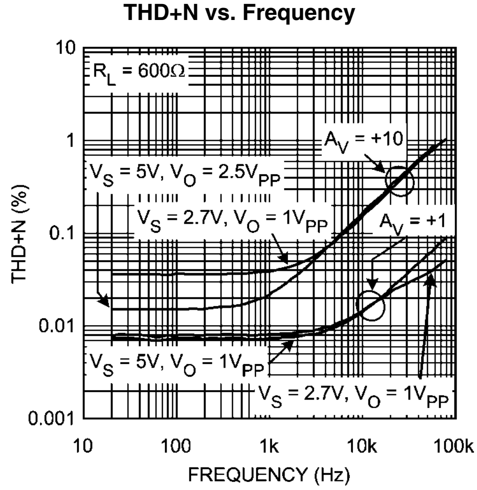
THD+N vs. Frequency



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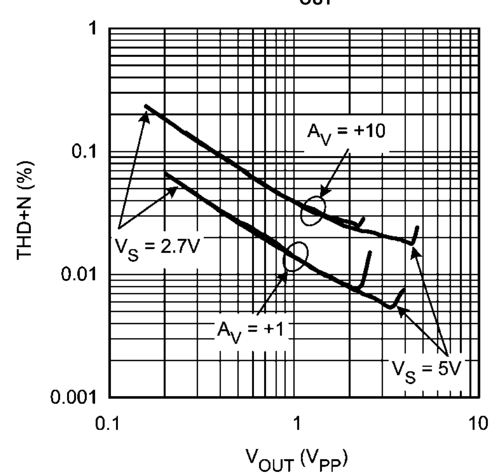
THD+N vs. V_{OUT}



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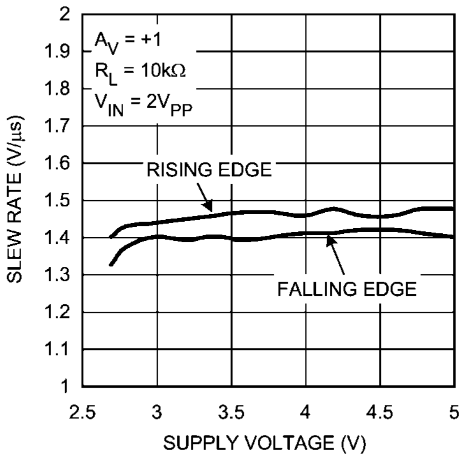
Slew Rate vs. Supply Voltage



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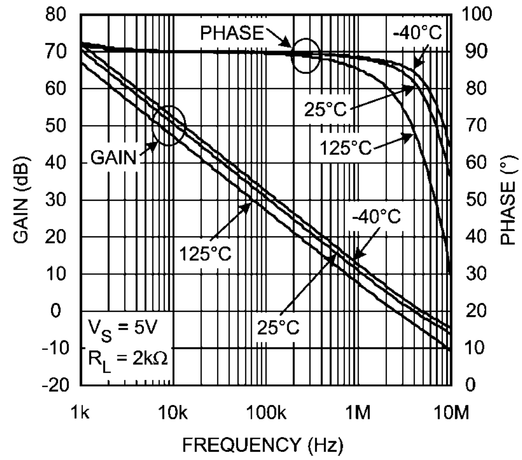
Open Loop Frequency Response Over Temperature



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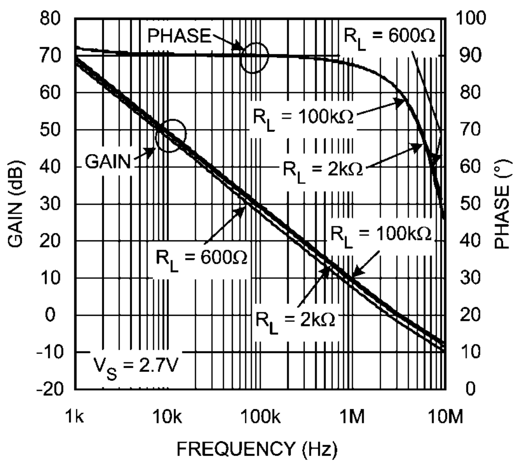
Open Loop Frequency Response



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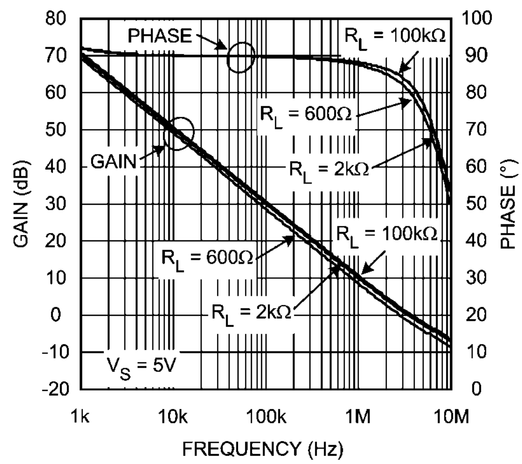
Open Loop Frequency Response



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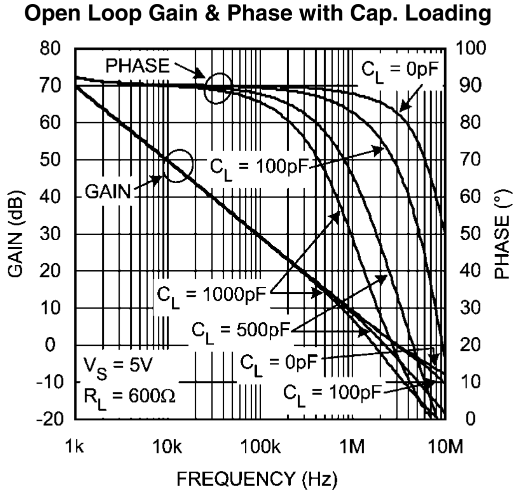
Open Loop Gain & Phase with Cap. Loading



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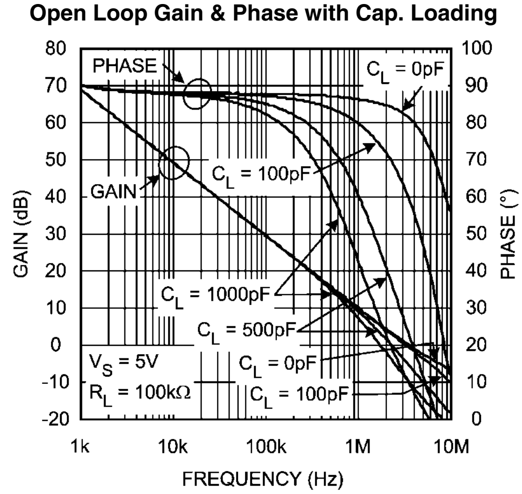

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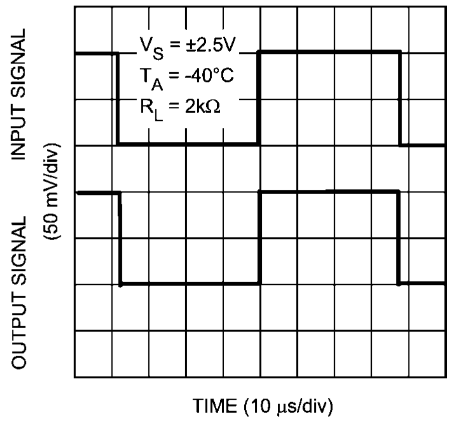
Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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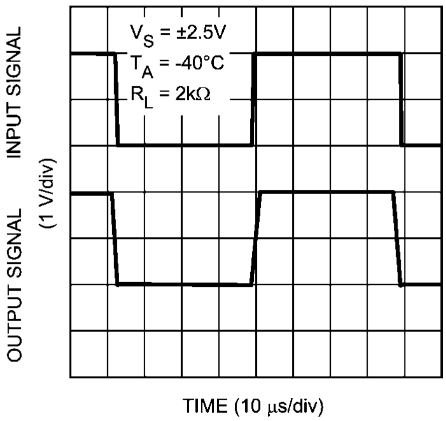
Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



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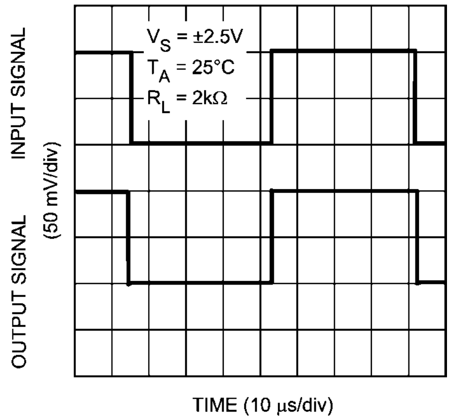
Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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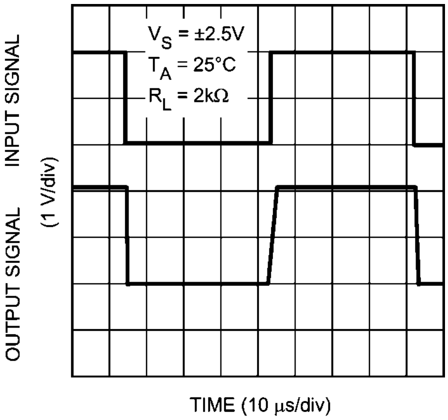
Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



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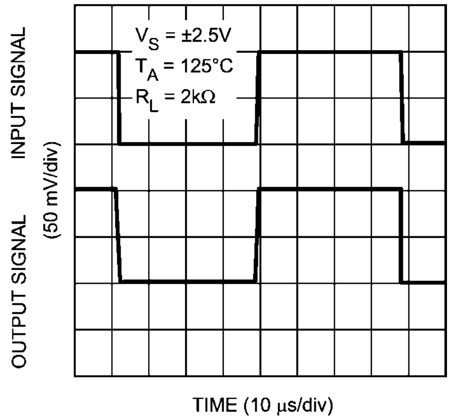
Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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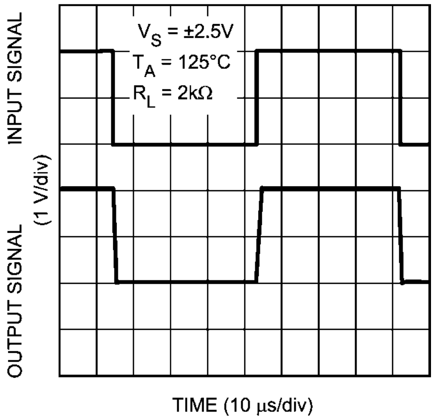
Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



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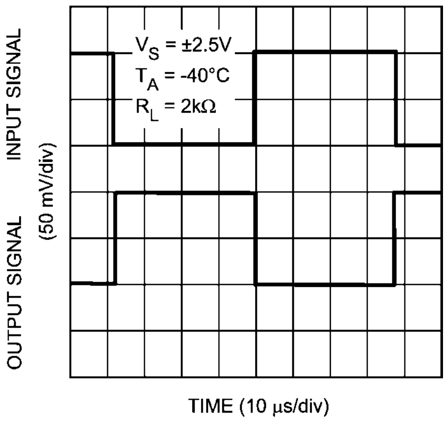
Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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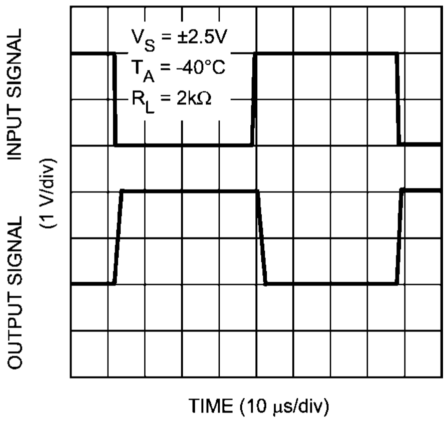
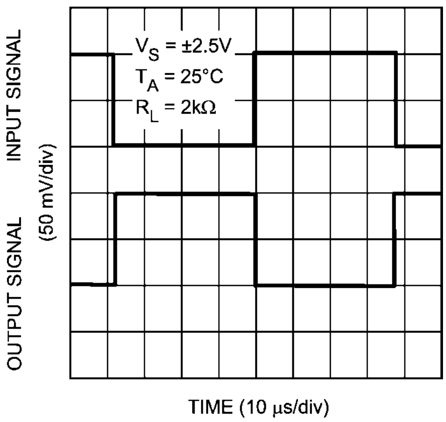
Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



20039614

Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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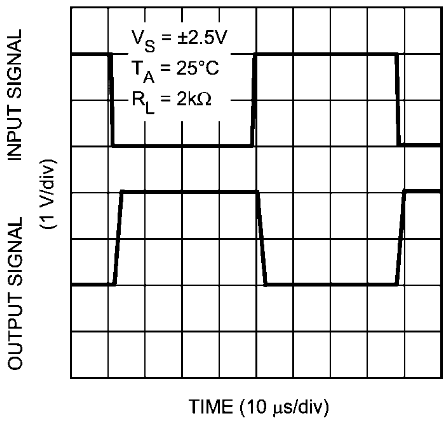
Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



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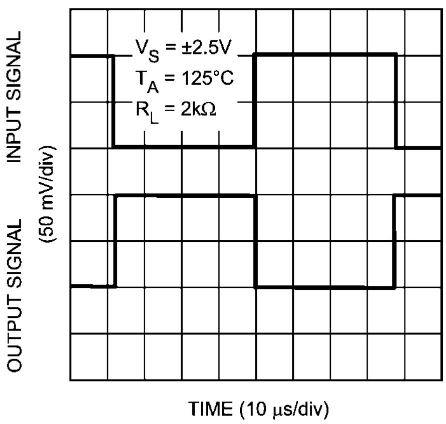
Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



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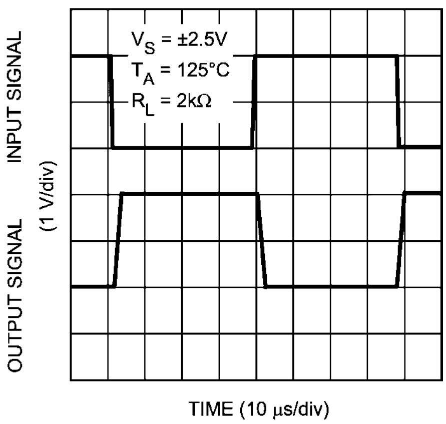
Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



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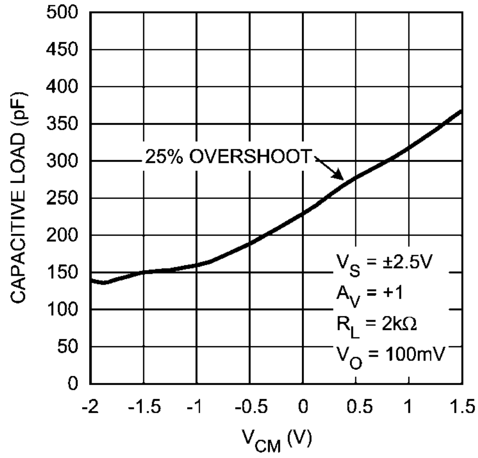
Stability vs. V_{CM}



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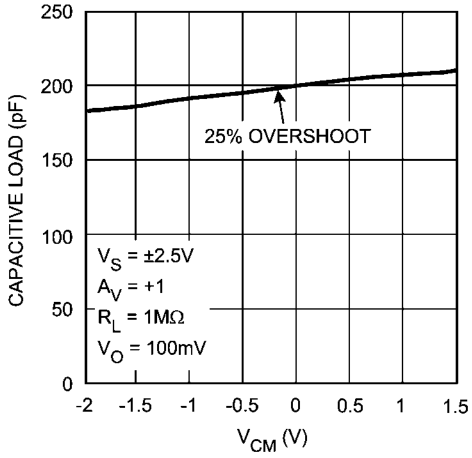
Stability vs. V_{CM}



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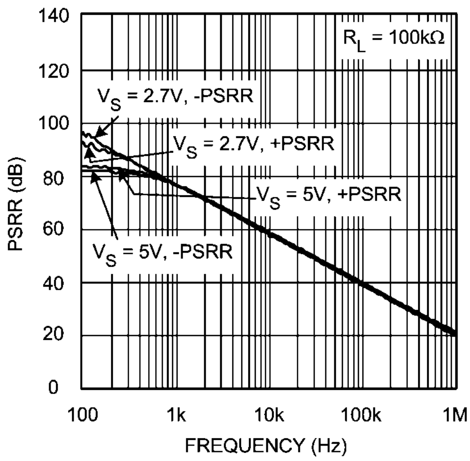
PSRR vs. Frequency



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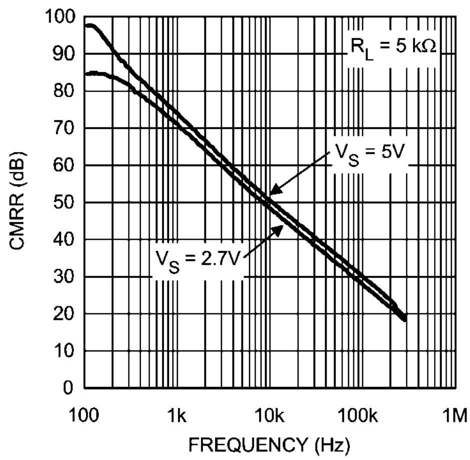
CMRR vs. Frequency



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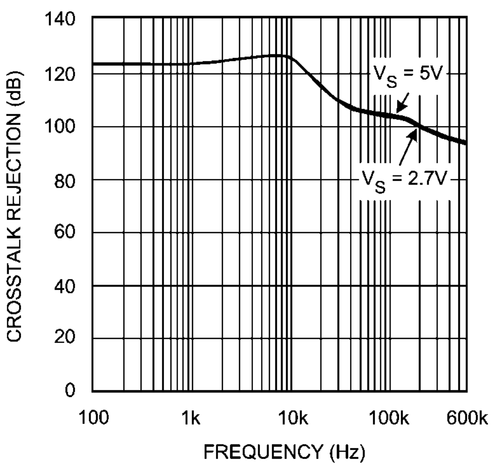
Crosstalk Rejection vs. Frequency (LMV772/LMV772Q/ LMV774)



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Application Note

LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774

The LMV771/LMV772LMV772Q/LMV774 are a family of precision amplifiers with very low noise and ultra low offset voltage. LMV771/LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774's extended temperature range of −40°C to 125°C enables the user to design this family of products into a variety of applications including automotive.

The LMV771 has a maximum offset voltage of 1mV over the extended temperature range. This makes the LMV771 ideal for applications where precision is important.

The LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 have a maximum offset voltage of 1mV at room temperature and 1.2mV over the extended temperature range of −40°C to 125°C. Care must be taken when the LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774 are designed into applications with heavy loads under extreme temperature conditions. As indicated in the DC tables, the LMV772/LMV772Q/LMV774's gain and output swing may be reduced at temperatures between 85°C and 125°C with loads heavier than 2kΩ.

INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

Measurement of very small signals with an amplifier requires close attention to the input impedance of the amplifier, gain of the overall signal on the inputs, and the gain on each input since we are only interested in the difference of the two inputs and the common signal is considered noise. A classic solution is an instrumentation amplifier. Instrumentation amplifiers have a finite, accurate, and stable gain. Also they have extremely high input impedances and very low output impedances. Finally they have an extremely high CMRR so that the amplifier can only respond to the differential signal. A typical instrumentation amplifier is shown in *Figure 1*.

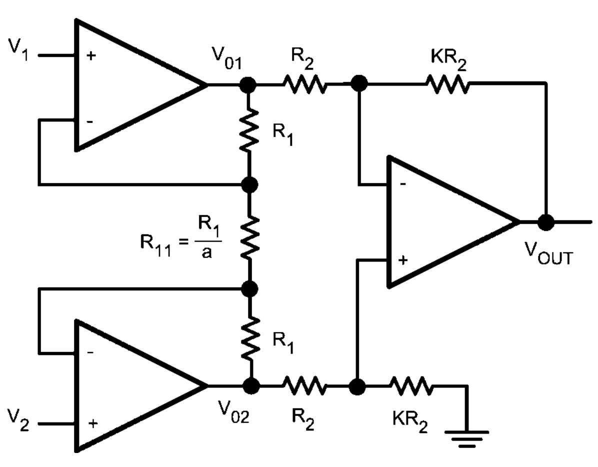

FIGURE 1. Instrumentation Amplifier

There are two stages in this amplifier. The last stage, output stage, is a differential amplifier. In an ideal case the two amplifiers of the first stage, input stage, would be set up as buffers to isolate the inputs. However they cannot be connected as followers because of real amplifier's mismatch. That is why there is a balancing resistor between the two. The product of the two stages of gain will give the gain of the instrumentation amplifier. Ideally, the CMRR should be infinite. However the output stage has a small non-zero common mode gain which results from resistor mismatch.

In the input stage of the circuit, current is the same across all resistors. This is due to the high input impedance and low input bias current of the LMV771. With the node equations we have:

$$\text{GIVEN: } I_{R_1} = I_{R_{11}} \qquad (1)$$

By Ohm's Law:

$$V_{O1} - V_{O2} = (2R_1 + R_{11})\, I_{R_{11}}$$

$$= (2a + 1)\, R_{11} \bullet I_{R_{11}}$$

$$= (2a + 1)\, V_{R_{11}} \qquad (2)$$

However:

$$V_{R_{11}} = V_1 - V_2 \qquad (3)$$

So we have:

$$V_{O1} - V_{O2} = (2a + 1)\,(V_1 - V_2) \qquad (4)$$

Now looking at the output of the instrumentation amplifier:

$$V_O = \frac{KR_2}{R_2}\,(V_{O2} - V_{O1})$$

$$= -K\,(V_{O1} - V_{O2}) \qquad (5)$$

Substituting from *Equation 4*:

$$V_O = -K\,(2a + 1)\,(V_1 - V_2) \qquad (6)$$

This shows the gain of the instrumentation amplifier to be:

$$-K(2a+1)$$

Typical values for this circuit can be obtained by setting: a = 12 and K= 4. This results in an overall gain of −100.

Figure 2 shows typical CMRR characteristics of this Instrumentation amplifier over frequency. Three LMV771 amplifiers are used along with 1% resistors to minimize resistor mismatch. Resistors used to build the circuit are: R_1 = 21.6kΩ, R_{11} = 1.8kΩ, R_2 = 2.5kΩ with K = 40 and a = 12. This results in an overall gain of −1000, −K(2a+1) = −1000.

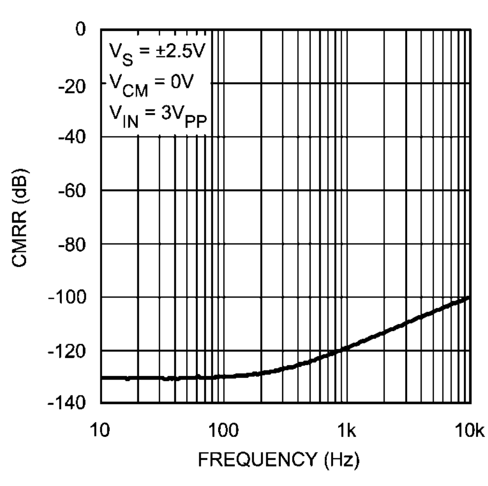

FIGURE 2. CMRR vs. Frequency

ACTIVE FILTER

Active filters are circuits with amplifiers, resistors, and capacitors. The use of amplifiers instead of inductors, which are used in passive filters, enhances the circuit performance while reducing the size and complexity of the filter.

The simplest active filters are designed using an inverting op amp configuration where at least one reactive element has been added to the configuration. This means that the op amp will provide "frequency-dependent" amplification, since reactive elements are frequency dependent devices.

LOW PASS FILTER

The following shows a very simple low pass filter.

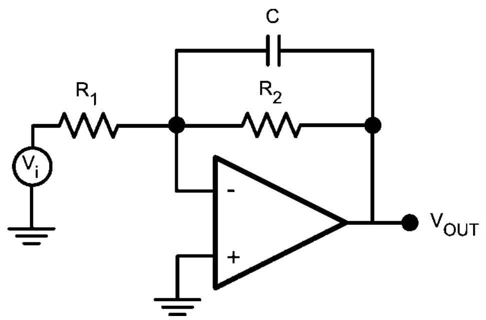

FIGURE 3. Lowpass Filter

The transfer function can be expressed as follows:

By KCL:

$$\frac{-V_i}{R_1} - \frac{V_O}{\left[\frac{1}{jwc}\right]} - \frac{V_O}{R_2} = O \qquad (7)$$

Simplifying this further results in:

$$V_O = \frac{-R_2}{R_1}\left[\frac{1}{jwcR_2+1}\right]V_i \qquad (8)$$

or

$$\frac{V_O}{V_i} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1}\left[\frac{1}{jwcR_2+1}\right] \qquad (9)$$

Now, substituting ω=2πf, so that the calculations are in f(Hz) and not ω(rad/s), and setting the DC gain $H_O = -R_2/R_1$ and $H = V_O/V_i$

$$H = H_O\left[\frac{1}{j2\pi fcR_2+1}\right] \qquad (10)$$

Set: $f_o = 1/(2\pi R_1C)$

$$H = H_O\left[\frac{1}{1+j\,(f/f_o)}\right] \qquad (11)$$

Low pass filters are known as lossy integrators because they only behave as an integrator at higher frequencies. Just by looking at the transfer function one can predict the general form of the bode plot. When the f/f_O ratio is small, the capacitor is in effect an open circuit and the amplifier behaves at a set DC gain. Starting at f_O, −3dB corner, the capacitor will have the dominant impedance and hence the circuit will behave as an integrator and the signal will be attenuated and eventually cut. The bode plot for this filter is shown in the following picture:

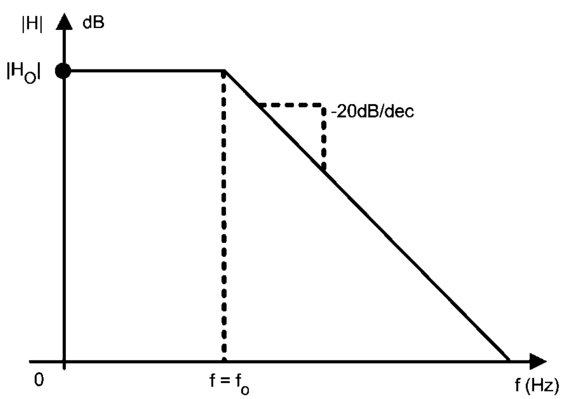

FIGURE 4. Lowpass Filter Transfer Function

HIGH PASS FILTER

In a similar approach, one can derive the transfer function of a high pass filter. A typical first order high pass filter is shown below:

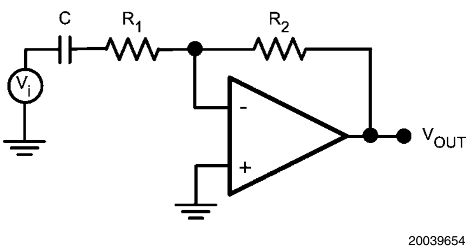

FIGURE 5. Highpass FIlter

Writing the KCL for this circuit :
(V_1 denotes the voltage between C and R_1)

$$\frac{V_1 - V_i}{\frac{1}{jwC}} = \frac{V_1 - V^-}{R_1} \qquad (12)$$

$$\frac{V^- + V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V^- + V_O}{R_2} \qquad (13)$$

Solving these two equations to find the transfer function and using:

$$f_O = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C}$$

(high frequency gain) $H_O = \frac{-R_2}{R_1}$ and $H = \frac{V_O}{V_i}$

Which results:

$$H = H_O \frac{j\,(f/f_o)}{1 + j\,(f/f_o)} \qquad (14)$$

Looking at the transfer function, it is clear that when f/f_O is small, the capacitor is open and hence no signal is getting in to the amplifier. As the frequency increases the amplifier starts operating. At $f = f_O$ the capacitor behaves like a short circuit and the amplifier will have a constant, high frequency, gain of H_O. *Figure 6* shows the transfer function of this high pass filter:

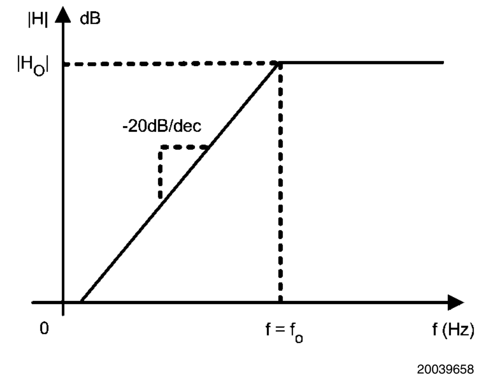

FIGURE 6. Highpass Filter Transfer Function

BAND PASS FILTER

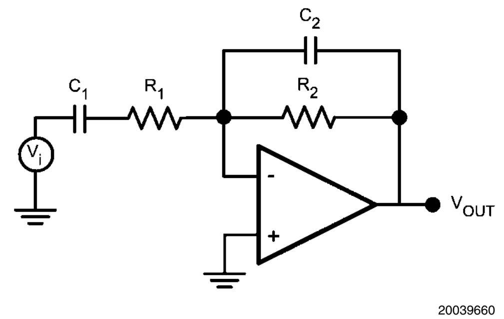

FIGURE 7. Bandpass Filter

Combining a low pass filter and a high pass filter will generate a band pass filter. In this network the input impedance forms the high pass filter while the feedback impedance forms the low pass filter. Choosing the corner frequencies so that $f_1 < f_2$, then all the frequencies in between, $f_1 \le f \le f_2$, will pass through the filter while frequencies below f_1 and above f_2 will be cut off.

The transfer function can be easily calculated using the same methodology as before.

$$H = H_O \frac{j\,(f/f_1)}{[1 + j\,(f/f_1)]\ \ [1 + j\,(f/f_2)]} \qquad (15)$$

Where

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2}$$

$$H_O = \frac{-R_2}{R_1}$$

The transfer function is presented in the following figure.

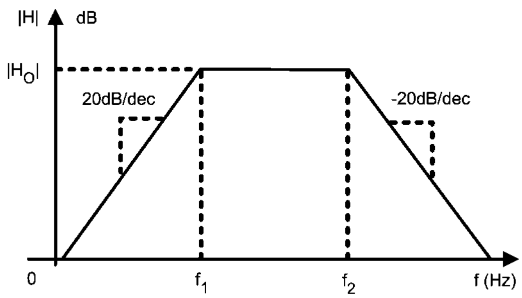

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FIGURE 8. Bandpass filter Transfer Function

STATE VARIABLE ACTIVE FILTER

State variable active filters are circuits that can simultaneously represent high pass, band pass, and low pass filters. The state variable active filter uses three separate amplifiers to achieve this task. A typical state variable active filter is shown in *Figure 9*. The first amplifier in the circuit is connected as a gain stage. The second and third amplifiers are connected as integrators, which means they behave as low pass filters. The feedback path from the output of the third amplifier to the first amplifier enables this low frequency signal to be fed back with a finite and fairly low closed loop gain. This is while the high frequency signal on the input is still gained up by the open loop gain of the 1st amplifier. This makes the first amplifier a high pass filter. The high pass signal is then fed into a low pass filter. The outcome is a band pass signal, meaning the second amplifier is a band pass filter. This signal is then fed into the third amplifiers input and so, the third amplifier behaves as a simple low pass filter.

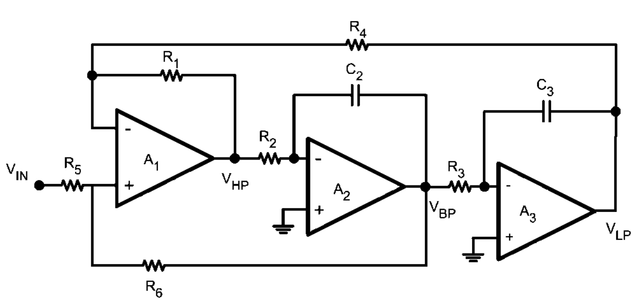

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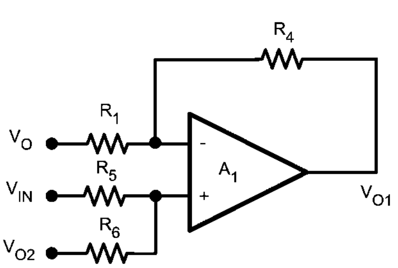
FIGURE 9. State Variable Active Filter

The transfer function of each filter needs to be calculated. The derivations will be more trivial if each stage of the filter is shown on its own.

The three components are:



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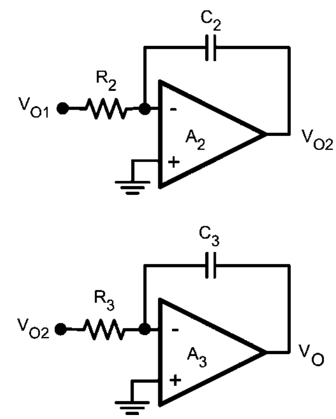

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For A_1 the relationship between input and output is:

$$V_{O1} = \frac{-R_4}{R_1} V_O + \left[\frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right] V_{IN} + \left[\frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right] V_{O2}$$

This relationship depends on the output of all the filters. The input-output relationship for A_2 can be expressed as:

$$V_{O2} = \frac{-1}{s\,C_2R_2} V_{O1}$$

And finally this relationship for A_3 is as follows:

$$V_O = \frac{-1}{s\,C_3R_3} V_{O2}$$

Re-arranging these equations, one can find the relationship between V_O and V_{IN} (transfer function of the lowpass filter), V_{O1} and V_{IN} (transfer function of the highpass filter), and V_{O2} and V_{IN} (transfer function of the bandpass filter) These relationships are as follows:

Lowpass Filter

$$\frac{V_O}{V_{IN}} = \frac{\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right]\left[\frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}\right]\left[\frac{1}{C_2C_3R_2R_3}\right]}{s^2 + s\left[\frac{1}{C_2R_2}\right]\left[\frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{C_2C_3R_2R_3}\right]}$$

Highpass Filter

$$\frac{V_{O1}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{s^2\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right]\left[\frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}\right]}{s^2 + s\left[\frac{1}{C_2R_2}\right]\left[\frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1 + R_4}{R_1}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{C_2C_3R_2R_3}\right]}$$

Bandpass Filter

$$\frac{V_{O2}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{s\left[\frac{1}{C_2R_2}\right]\left[\frac{R_1+R_4}{R_1}\right]\left[\frac{R_6}{R_5+R_6}\right]}{s^2 + s\left[\frac{1}{C_2R_2}\right]\left[\frac{R_5}{R_5+R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1+R_4}{R_1}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{C_2C_3R_2R_3}\right]}$$

The center frequency and Quality Factor for all of these filters is the same. The values can be calculated in the following manner:

$$\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{C_2C_3R_2R_3}}$$

and

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{C_2R_2}{C_3R_3}}\left[\frac{R_5+R_6}{R_6}\right]\left[\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_4}\right]$$

A design example is shown here:

Designing a bandpass filter with center frequency of 10kHz and Quality Factor of 5.5

To do this, first consider the Quality Factor. It is best to pick convenient values for the capacitors. $C_2 = C_3 = 1000pF$. Also, choose $R_1 = R_4 = 30k\Omega$. Now values of R_5 and R_6 need to be calculated. With the chosen values for the capacitors and resistors, Q reduces to:

$$Q = \frac{11}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{R_5+R_6}{R_6}\right]$$

or

$$R_5 = 10R_6$$
$$R_6 = 1.5k\Omega$$
$$R_5 = 15k\Omega$$

Also, for f = 10kHz, the center frequency is $\omega_c = 2\pi f = 62.8kHz$.

Using the expressions above, the appropriate resistor values will be $R_2 = R_3 = 16k\Omega$.

The following graphs show the transfer function of each of the filters. The DC gain of this circuit is:

$$\text{DC GAIN} = \left[\frac{R_1+R_4}{R_1}\right]\left[\frac{R_6}{R_5+R_6}\right] = -14.8\text{ dB}$$

20039690

The frequency responses of each stage of the state variable active filter when implemented with the LMV774 are shown in the following figures:

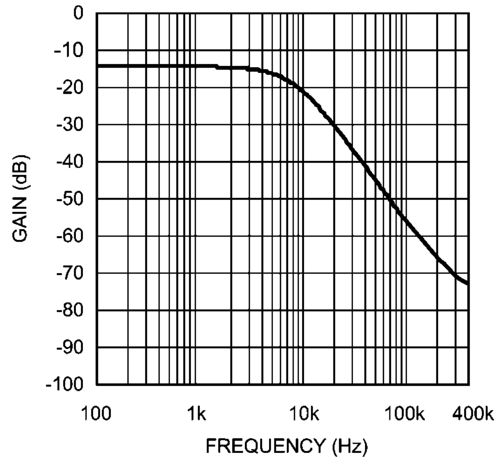

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FIGURE 10. Lowpass Filter Frequency Response

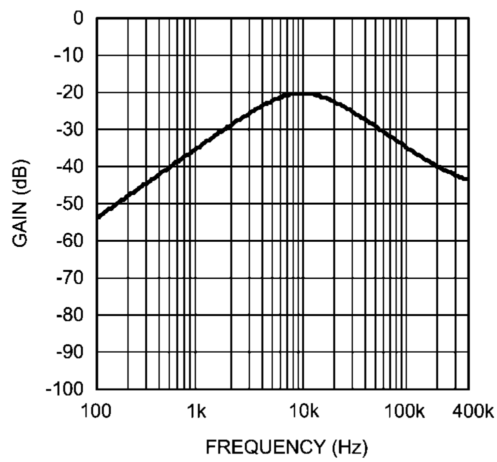

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FIGURE 11. Bandpass Filter Frequency Response

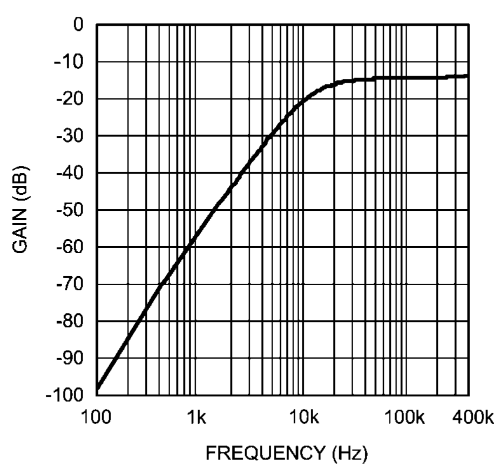

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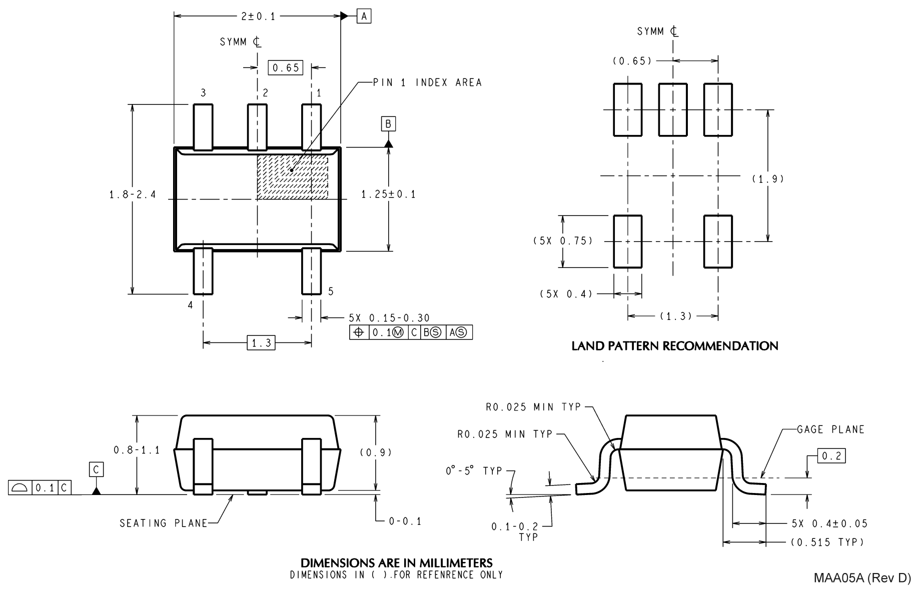
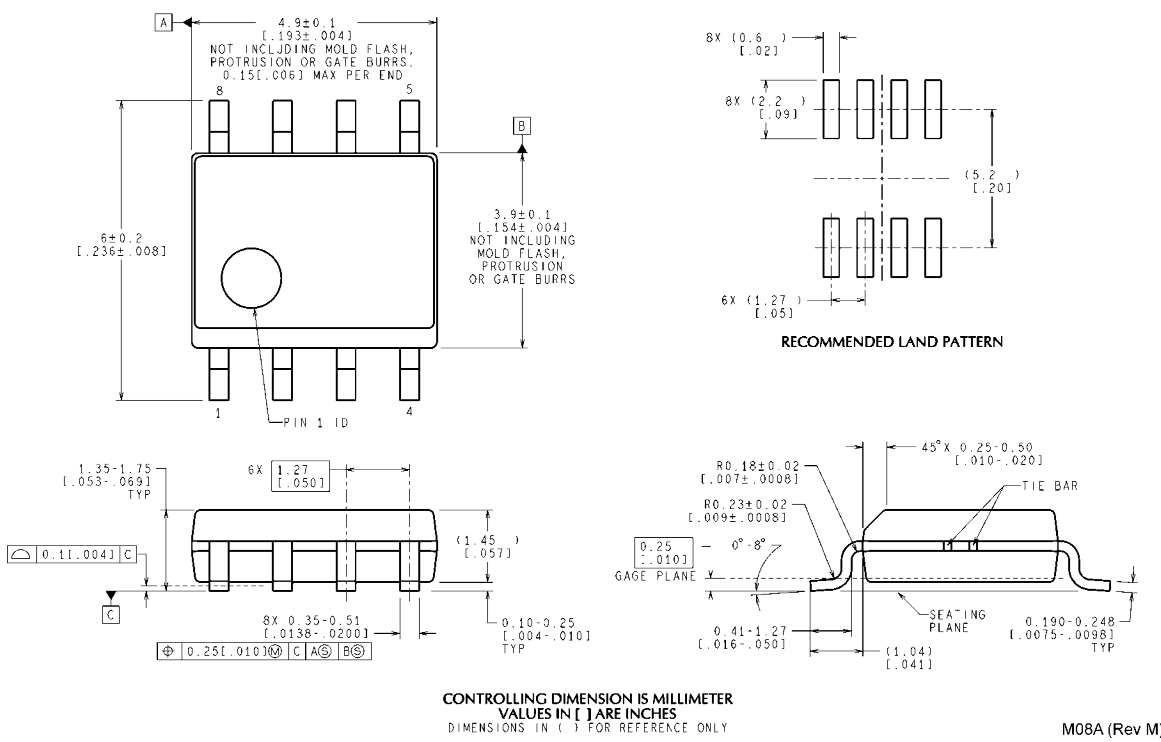
FIGURE 12. Highpass Filter Frequency Response

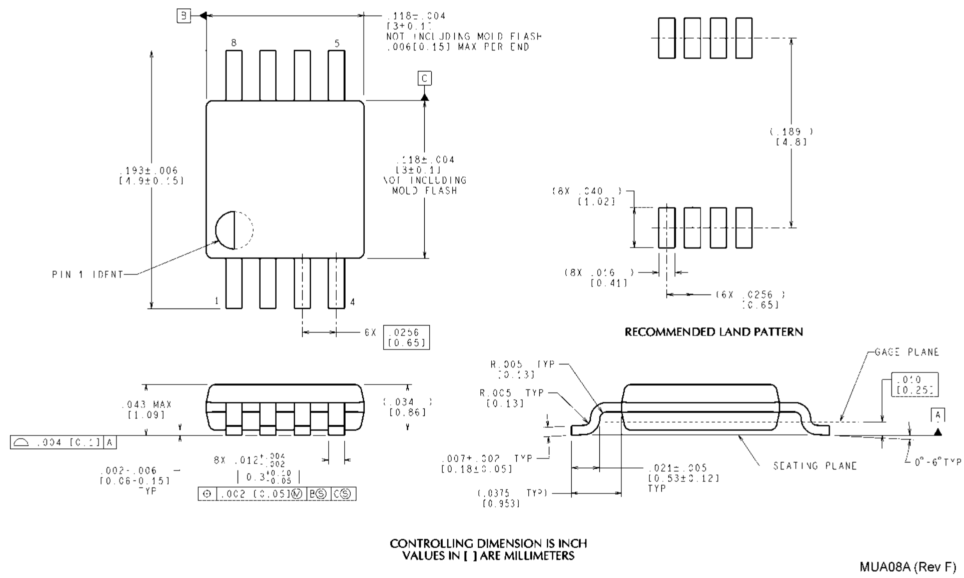
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



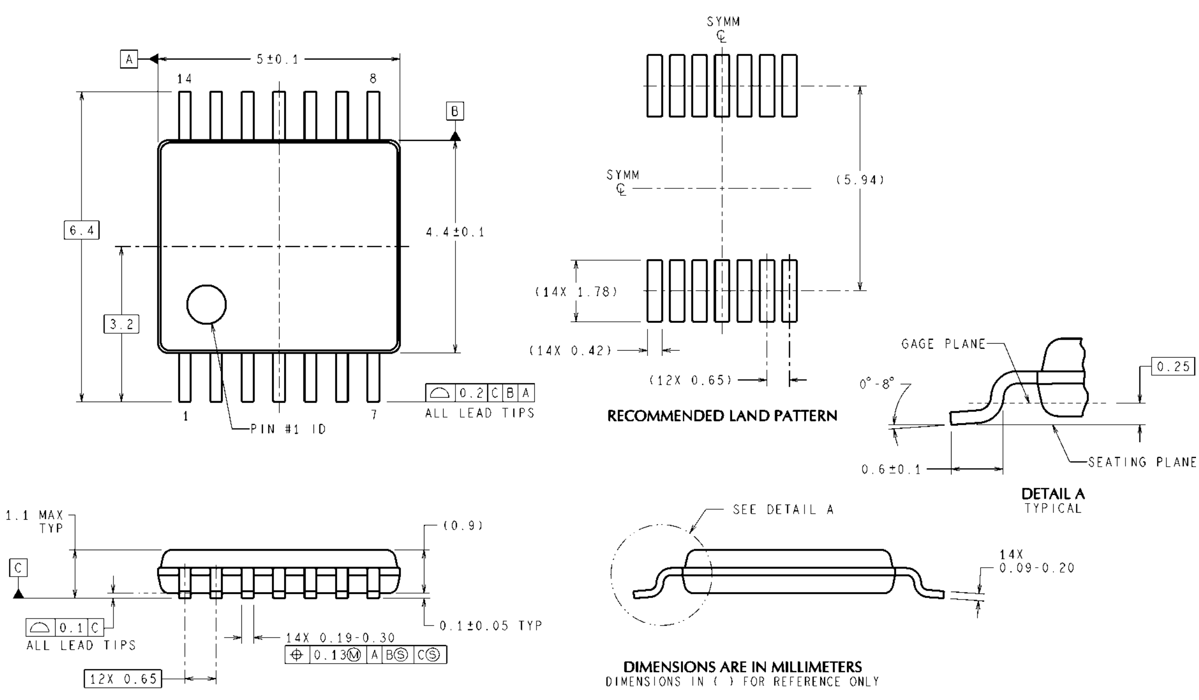
SC70-5
NS Package Number MAA05A



8-Pin SOIC
NS Package Number M08A



8-Pin MSOP
NS Package Number MUA08A



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