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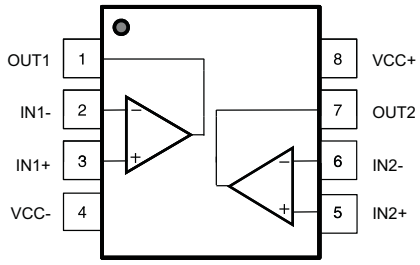
RT2904WH

RobuST low-power dual operational amplifier

Datasheet - production data

D
SO8
(plastic micropackage)

Pin connections (top view)



Features

- Frequency compensation implemented internally
- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1.1 MHz (temperature compensated)
- Very low supply current/amplifier, essentially independent of supply voltage
- Low input bias current: 20 nA (temperature compensated)
- Low input offset current: 2 nA
- Input common-mode voltage range includes negative rail
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Large output voltage swing 0 V to (V_{CC+}) - 1.5V
- Intended for use in aerospace and defense applications:
  - Dedicated traceability and part marking
  - Approval documents available for production parts
  - Adapted extended life time and obsolescence management
  - Extended product change notification process
  - Designed and manufactured to meet sub ppm quality goals
  - Advanced mold and frame designs for superior resilience to harsh environments (acceleration, EMI, thermal, humidity)
  - Extended screening capability on request
  - Single fabrication, assembly, and test site
  - Temperature range (-40 °C to 150 °C)

Applications

- Aerospace and defense
- Harsh environments

Description

This circuit consists of two independent, high gain operational amplifiers with frequency compensation implemented internally. It is designed specifically for aerospace and defense applications. The circuit operates from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Low power supply drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

In linear mode, the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from a single power supply.

Contents

1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}^+	Supply voltage	32	V
V_{id}	Differential input voltage	-0.3 to V_{CC}+0.3	
V_{in}	Input voltage	-0.3 to V_{CC}+0.3	
	Output short-circuit to ground(1)	40	mA
T_j	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
R_{thja}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient(2)	125	°C/W
R_{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction to case(2)	40	
I_{in}	Input current(3)	5	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65 to 150	°C
ESD	HBM: human body model(4)	2	kV
	MM: machine model(5)	200	V
	CDM: charged device model(6)	1.5	kV

1. Short-circuits from the output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating if $V_{CC}^+ > 15$ V. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA, independent of the magnitude of V_{CC}. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuits on all amplifiers.
2. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. Values are typical.
3. This input current only exists when the voltage values applied on the inputs is beyond the supply voltage line limits. This is not destructive if the current does not exceed 5 mA as indicated, and normal output is restored for input voltages above -0.3 V.
4. Human body model: A 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
5. Machine model: A 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
6. Charged device model: all pins and the package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground through only one pin. This is done for all pins.

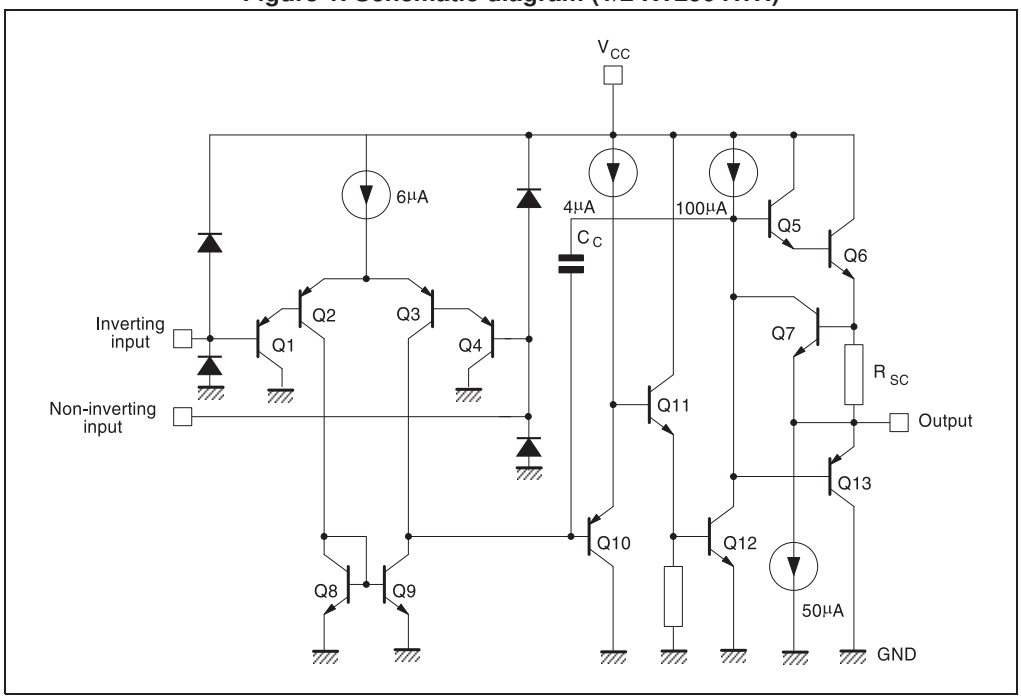
Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}^+	Supply voltage	3 to 30	V
T_{oper}	Operating free-air temperature range	-40 to 150	°C
V_{icm}	Input common mode voltage range (V_{CC}^+=+30V)(1) T_{amb} = 25 °C $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	 0 to (V_{CC}^+) - 1.5 0 to (V_{CC}^+) - 2	V

1. The input common-mode voltage of either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3 V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is V_{CC}^+ –1.5 V, but either or both inputs can go to +32 V without damage.

2 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 RT2904WH)



3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. V_{CC}^+ = 5V, V_{CC}^- = ground, V_o = 1.4 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{io}	Input offset voltage(1) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		2	7 9	mV
I_{io}	Input offset current $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		2	30 40	nA
I_{ib}	Input bias current(2) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		20	150 200	
A_{vd}	Large signal voltage gain V_{CC}^+ = 15 V, R_L=2 kΩ, V_o = 1.4 V to 11.4 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	50 2.5	100		V/mV
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio V_{CC}^+ = 5 to 30 V, $R_S \le 10$ kΩ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	65 65	100		dB
I_{CC}	Supply current, all amps, no load V_{CC}^+ = 5 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$, V_{CC} = 30 V		0.7	1.2 2	mA
CMR	Common-mode rejection ratio (R_S = 10 kΩ) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	70 60	85		dB
I_{source}	Output short-circuit current V_{CC}^+= 15 V, V_o = 2 V, V_{id} = 1 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	20 10	40	60	mA
I_{sink}	Output sink current V_O = 2 V, V_{CC}^+ = 5 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ V_O = 0.2 V, V_{CC}^+ = 15 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	10 5 12 10	20 50		mA µA
V_{OPP}	Output voltage swing (R_L = 2 kΩ) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	0 0		(V_{CC}^+) - 1.5 (V_{CC}^+) - 2	V
V_{OH}	High level output voltage (V_{CC}^+ = 30 V) R_L = 2 kΩ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ R_L = 10 kΩ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	26 26 27 27	27 28		
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage (R_L = 10 kΩ) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5	20 20	mV

Table 3. V_{CC}^+ = 5V, V_{CC}^- = ground, V_o = 1.4 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SR	Slew rate (unity gain) V_{CC}^+ = 15 V, Vi = 0.5 to 3 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	0.3 0.2	0.6		V/µs
GBP	Gain bandwidth product f = 100 kHz V_{CC}^+ = 30 V, V_{in} = 10 mV, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	0.7 0.45	1.1		MHz
THD	Total harmonic distortion f = 1 kHz, A_V = 20 dB, R_L = 2 kΩ, V_o = 2 V_{pp}, C_L = 100 pF, V_{CC} = 30 V		0.02		%
e_n	Equivalent input noise voltage, f = 1 kHz, R_S = 100 Ω, V_{CC} = 30 V		55		nV/√Hz
DV_{io}	Input offset voltage drift		7	30	µV/°C
DI_{io}	Input offset current drift		10	300	pA/°C
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Channel separation(3) 1 kHz ≤ f ≤ 20 kHz		120		dB

1. V_O = 1.4 V, R_S = 0 Ω, 5 V < V_{CC}^+ < 30 V, 0 V < V_{ic} < (V_{CC}^+) - 1.5 V.
2. The direction of the input current is out of the IC. This current is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output, so there is no change in the loading charge on the input lines.
3. Due to the proximity of external components, ensure that stray capacitance does not cause coupling between these external parts. Typically, this can be detected because this type of capacitance increases at higher frequencies.

Figure 2. Open-loop frequency response

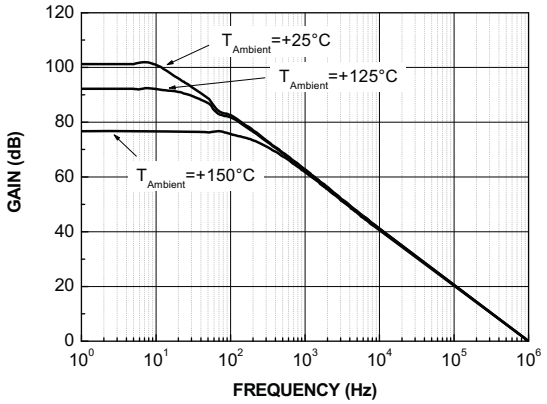


Figure 3. Large signal frequency response

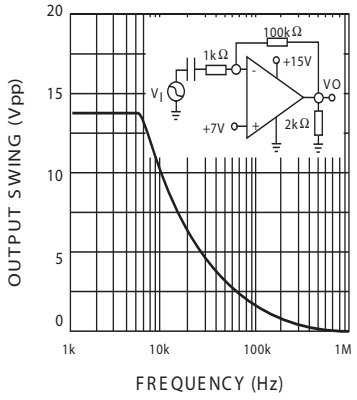


Figure 4. Voltage follower pulse response

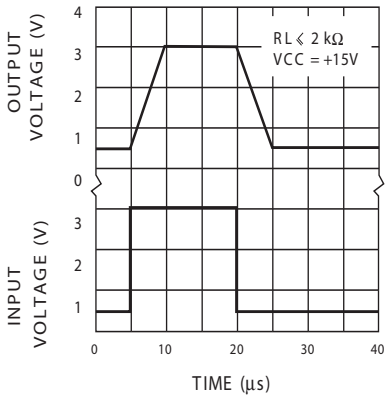


Figure 5. Input bias current

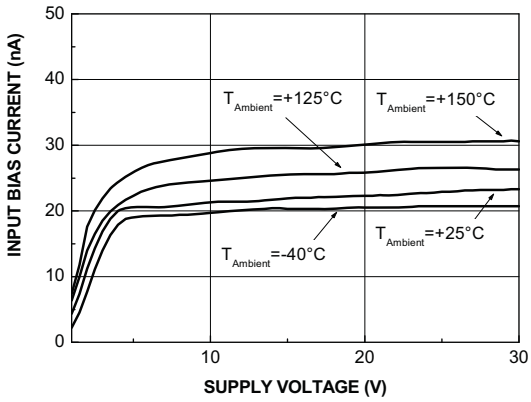


Figure 6. Supply current

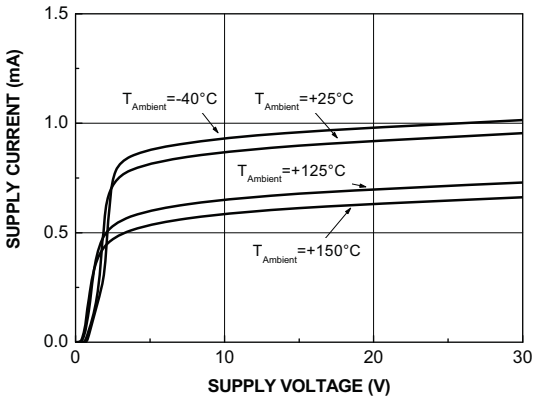


Figure 7. Output characteristics vs. +V_{CC}

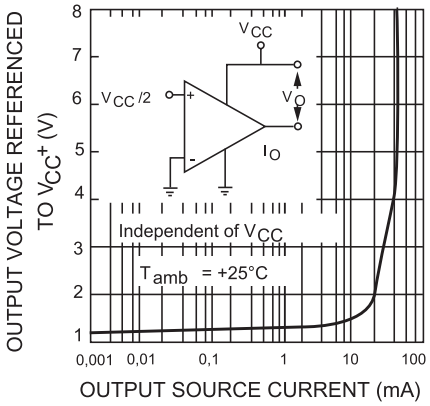


Figure 8. Output characteristics vs. GND

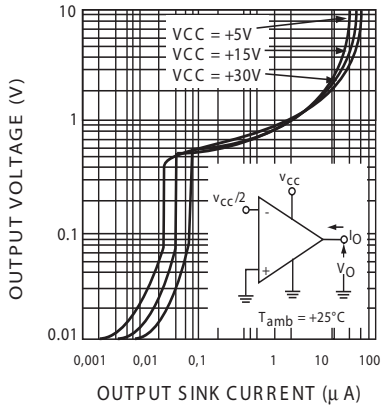


Figure 9. Current limiting

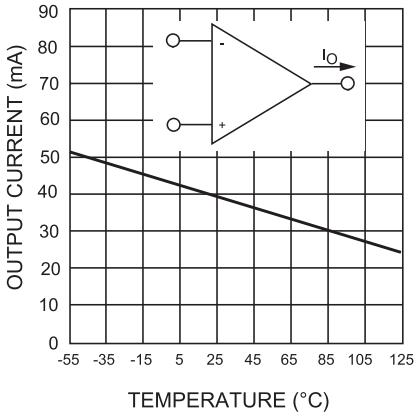


Figure 10. Voltage follower pulse response on 50 pF

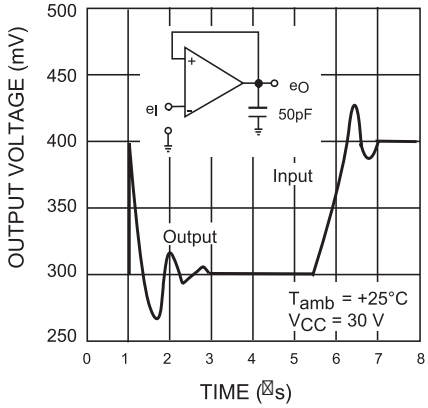


Figure 11. Input voltage range

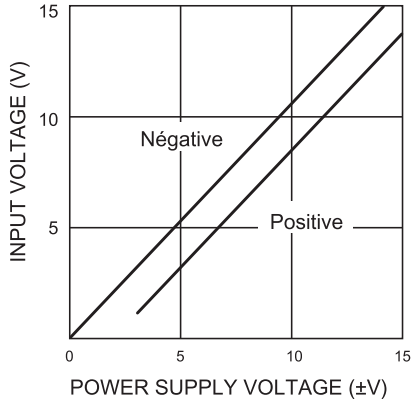


Figure 12. Voltage gain

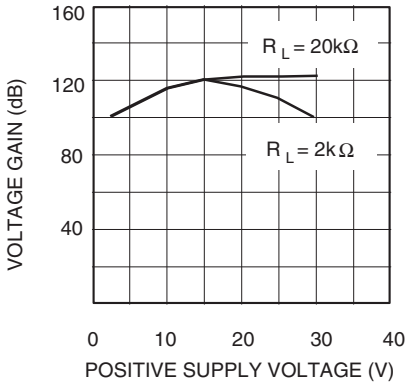


Figure 13. Gain bandwidth product

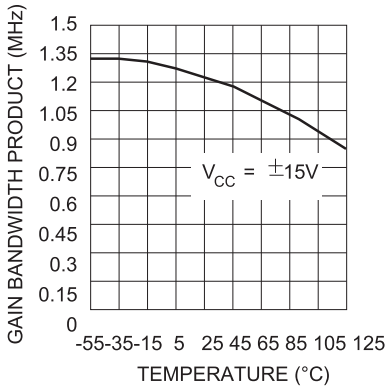


Figure 14. Power supply rejection ratio versus temperature

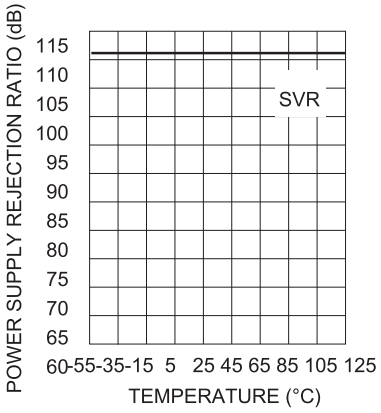
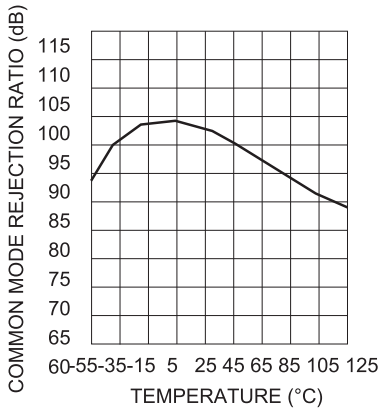


Figure 15. Common mode rejection ratio versus temperature



4 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: *www.st.com*. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

4.1 SO8 package information

Figure 16. SO8 package mechanical drawing

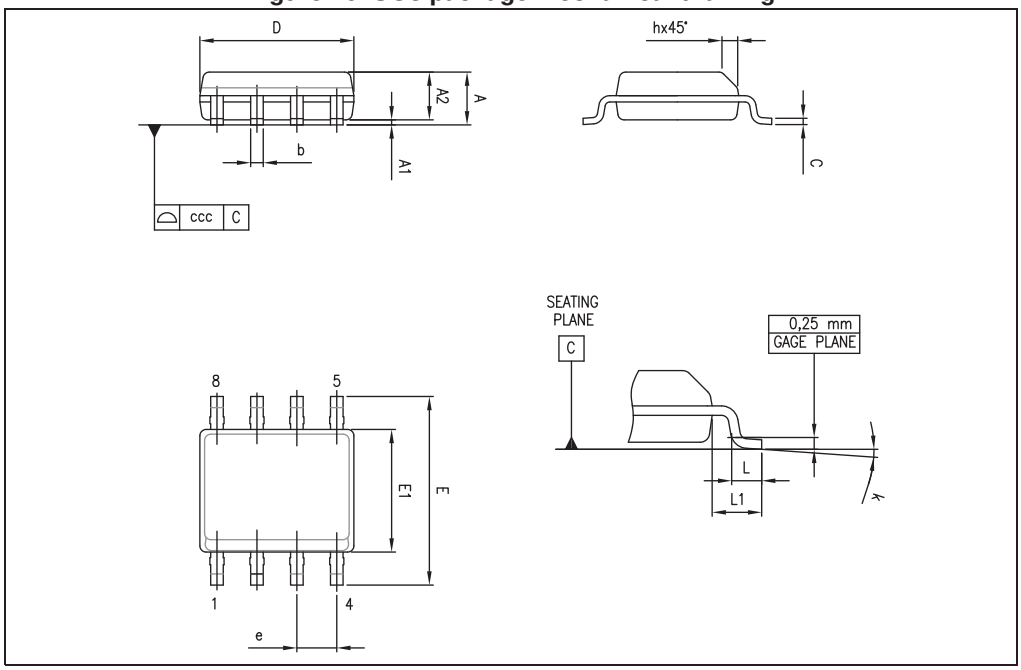


Table 4. SO8 package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.75			0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25			0.049		
b	0.28		0.48	0.011		0.019
c	0.17		0.23	0.007		0.010
D	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
E	5.80	6.00	6.20	0.228	0.236	0.244
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00	0.150	0.154	0.157
e		1.27			0.050	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
L1		1.04			0.040	
k	1°		8°	1°		8°
ccc			0.10			0.004

5 Ordering information

Table 5. Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packing	Marking
RT2904WHYDT	-40 °C to 150 °C	SO8	Tape and reel	R2904WHY

6 Revision history

Table 6. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
08-Oct-2014	1	Initial release.