

LM348/LM248

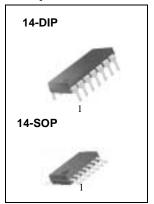
Quad Operational Amplifier

Features

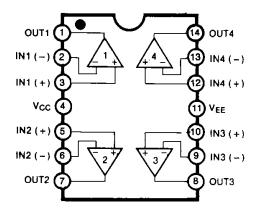
- LM741 OP Amp operating characteristics
- · Low supply current drain
- · Class AB output stage no crossover distortion
- Pin compatible with the LM324/LM248
- Low input offset voltage: 1mV Typ.
- Low input offset current : 4nA Typ.
- Low input bias current: 30nA Typ.
- Gain bandwidth (unity gain): 1.0MHz Typ.
- High degree of isolation between amplifiers: 120dB
- · Overload protection for inputs and outputs

Description

TheLM348/LM248 is a true quad LM741. It consists of four independent, high-gain, internally compensated, low power operational amplifiers which have been designed to provide functional characteristics identical to those of the familiar LM741 operational amplifier. In addition the total supply current for all four amplifiers is comparable to the supply current of a single LM741 type OP Amp. Other features include input offset currents and input bias current which are much less than those of a standard LM741. Also, excellent isolation between amplifiers has been achieved by independently biasing each amplifier and using layout techniques which minimize thermal coupling.

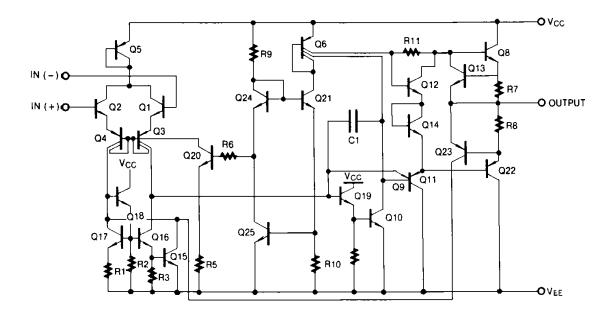


Internal Block Diagram



Schematic Diagram

(One Section Only)



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|----------|----------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | Vcc | ±18 | V |
| Differential Input Voltage | VI(DIFF) | 36 | V |
| Input Voltage | VI | ±18 | V |
| Output Short Circuit Duration | - | Continuous | - |
| Operating Temperature LM348 LM248 | TOPR | 0 ~ +70 -25 ~ +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | TSTG | - 65~ +150 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics

(VCC =15V, VEE= -15V, TA=25 $^{\circ}\text{C},$ unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Cymphal | Ol Conditions | | LM248 | | LM348 | | Unit | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Parameter | Symbol | | | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Onit |
| Input Offact Voltage | | Rs≤10KΩ | | - | 1 | 6.0 | - | 1 | 6.0 | m\/ |
| Input Offset Voltage | Vio | | Note 1 | - | - | 7.5 | - | - | 7.5 | - mV |
| Input Offset Current | lio | | | - | 4 | 50 | - | 4 | 50 | nA |
| | | | Note 1 | - | - | 125 | - | - | 100 | |
| Input Bias Current | Inua | | | - | 30 | 200 | - | 30 | 200 | nA |
| | IBIAS | | Note 1 | - | - | 500 | - | - | 400 | |
| Input Resistance | Rı | - | | 0.8 | 2.5 | - | 0.8 | 2.5 | - | $M\Omega$ |
| Supply Current (all Amplifiers) | Icc | - | | - | 2.4 | 4.5 | - | 2.4 | 4.5 | mA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | G _V RL≥ | R _L ≥2KΩ | | 25 | 160 | - | 25 | 160 | - | V/mV |
| | | | Note 1 | 15 | - | - | 15 | - | - | V/IIIV |
| Channel Separation | CS | f = 1KHz to | 20KHz | - | 120 | - | - | 120 | - | dB |
| Common Mode Input Voltage Range | VI(R) | Note 1 | | ±12 | - | - | ±12 | - | - | V |
| Small Signal Bandwidth | BW | G∨ = 1 | | - | 1.0 | - | - | 1.0 | - | MHz |
| Phase Margin (Note2) | MPH | G _V = 1 | | - | 60 | - | - | 60 | - | Degree |
| Slew Rate (Note2) | SR | G∨ = 1 | | - | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | V/µs |
| Output Short Circuit Current | Isc | - | | - | 25 | - | - | 25 | - | mA |
| Output Voltage Swing | VO(P-P) | RL≥10KΩ | Note 1 | ±12 | ±13 | - | ±12 | ±13 | - | V |
| | | R _L ≥2KΩ | | ±10 | ±12 | - | ±10 | ±12 | - | v |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR | Rs≥10KΩ | Note 1 | 70 | 90 | | 70 | 90 | | dB |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | Rs≥10KΩ | Note 1 | 77 | 96 | - | 77 | 96 | - | dB |

Note:

^{1.} LM348: $0 \le T_A \le +70~^{\circ}C$, LM248: $-25 \le T_A \le +85~^{\circ}C$

^{2.} Guaranteed by design.

Typical Performance Characteristics

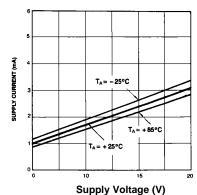


Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply voltage

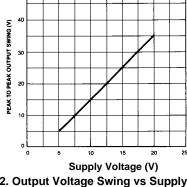


Figure 2. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply voltage

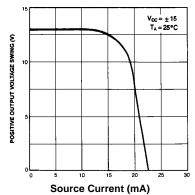


Figure 3. Output voltage swing vs Source Current (mA)

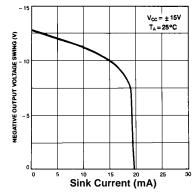


Figure 4. Output voltage swing vs Sink Current (mA)

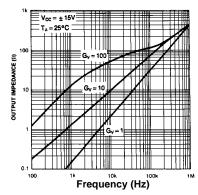


Figure 5. Output Impedance vs Frequency

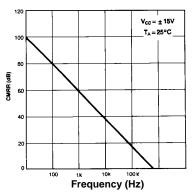


Figure 6. Common-mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

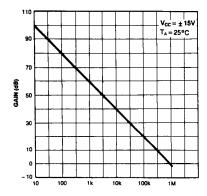


Figure 7. Open Loop Frequency Response

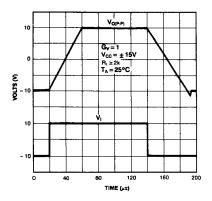


Figure 9. Large Signal Pulse Response

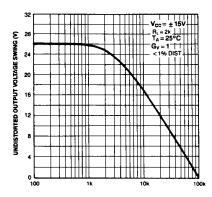


Figure 11. Undistorted Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency

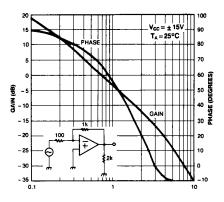


Figure 8. Bode Plot

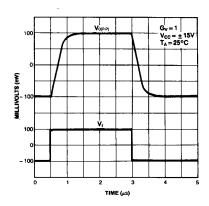


Figure 10. Small Signal Pulse Response

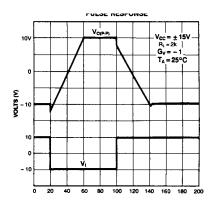
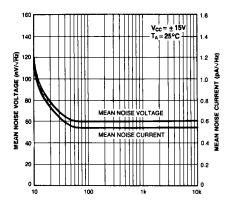


Figure 12. Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



20 -25°C≤T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C -25°C<T_A≤+85°C -25°C -25°C

Figure 13. Input Noise Voltage And Noise Current vs Frequency

Figure 14. Positive Common Mode Input Voltage Limit vs Positiue Supply Voltage

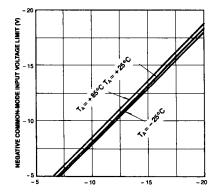
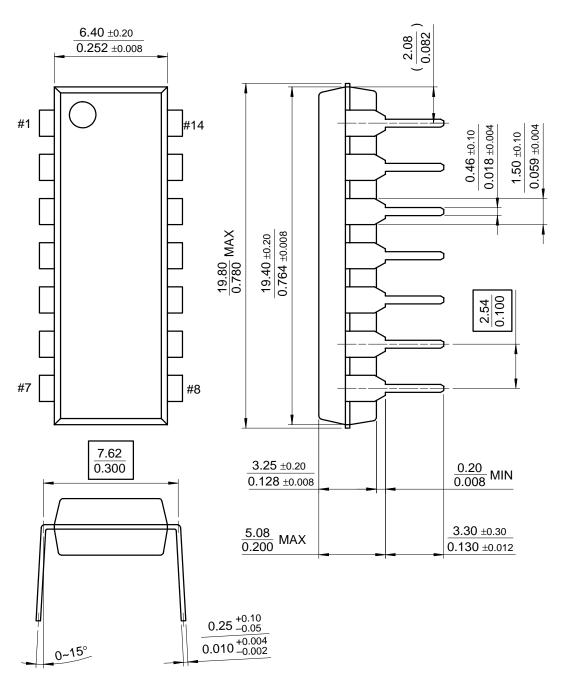


Figure 15. Negative Common.mode Input Voltage Limit vs Negative Supply Voltage

Mechanical Dimensions

Package

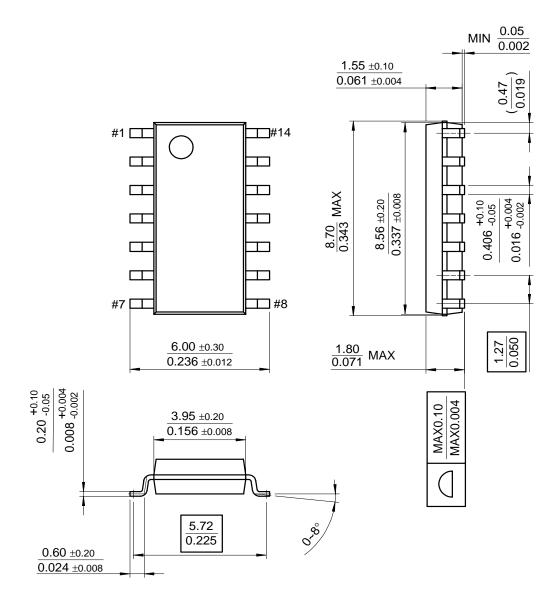
14-DIP



Mechanical Dimensions

Package

14-SOP



Ordering Information

| Product Number | Package | Operating Temperature | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| LM348N | 14-DIP | 0 ~ + 70°C | | | |
| LM348M | 14-SOP | 0~+70 C | | | |
| LM248N | 14-DIP | -25 ~ + 85°C | | | |
| LM248M | 14-SOP | -25 ~ + 65 C | | | |

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

- Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user.
- A critical component in 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.

www.fairchildsemi.com