

LH2108/2208/2308 LH2108A/2208A/2308A

Dual Operational Amplifiers

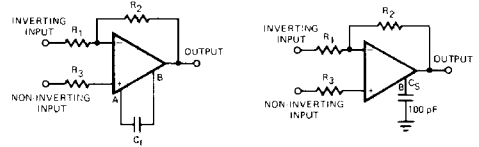
Description: The 2108, 2208, 2308, 2108A, 2208A, and 2308A monolithic operational amplifiers are functionally, electrically and pin-for-pin equivalents to the National

LH2108, LH2208, LH2308, LH2108A, LH2208A and LH2308A.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

These dual differential input, precision amplifiers provide low input current and offset voltage competitive with FET and chopper stabilized amplifiers. They feature low power consumption over a supply voltage range of $\pm 2V$ to $\pm 20V$. The amplifiers may be frequency compensated with a single external capacitor. The 2108A, 2208A, and 2308A are high performance selections from the 2108/2208/2308 amplifier family.

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM Frequency Compensation Circuits

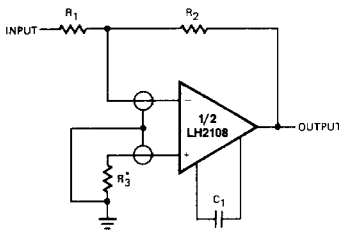


$$C_1 \geq C_c \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \right)$$

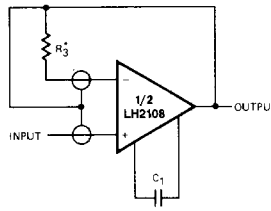
$C_c = 30 \text{ pF}$

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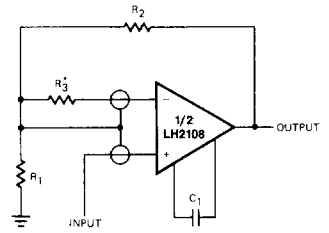
APPLICATIONS Connection of Input Guards



INVERTING AMPLIFIER



FOLLOWER



NON-INVERTING AMPLIFIER

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*Use to compensate for large source resistances.

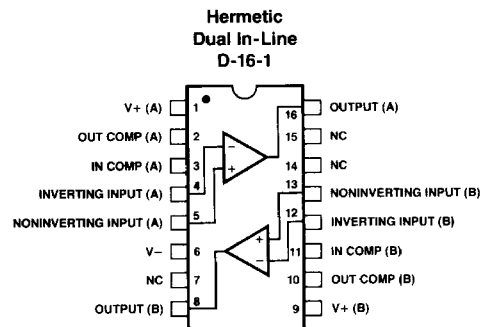
NOTE: $\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ Must be LOW impedance

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Package Type | Temperature Range | Order Number |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| LH2308 | Hermetic DIP | 0 to +70°C | LH2308D |
| LH2208 | Hermetic DIP | -25 to +85°C | LH2208D |
| LH2108 | Hermetic DIP | -55 to +125°C | LH2108D |
| LH2308A | Hermetic DIP | 0 to +70°C | LH2308AD |
| LH2208A | Hermetic DIP | -25 to +85°C | LH2208AD |
| LH2108A | Hermetic DIP | -55 to +125°C | LH2108AD |

Also available with burn-in processing. To order, add suffix B to the part number.

CONNECTION DIAGRAM — Top View



Note: Pin 1 is marked for orientation.

LIC-908

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Supply Voltage | LH2108, 2208, 2108A, 2208A LH2308, 2308A | ±20V ±18V |
| Internal Power Dissipation (Note 1) | | 500mW |
| Differential Input Current (Note 2) | | ±10mA |
| Input Voltage (Note 3) | | ±15V |
| Output Short-Circuit Duration | | Indefinite |
| Operating Temperature Range | LH2108, 2108A LH2208, 2208A LH2308, 2308A | -55 to +125°C -25 to +85°C 0 to +70°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | | -65 to +150°C |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec) | | 300°C |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified) (Note 4)

| Parameters (See definitions) | Test Conditions | LH2308 | | | LH2308A | | | LH2108 LH2208 | | | LH2108A LH2208A | | | Units |
|---|---|--------|-----|-----|---------|-----|------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------|------|-----|------------------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Input Offset Voltage | | | 2.0 | 7.5 | | 0.3 | 0.5 | | 0.7 | 2.0 | | 0.3 | 0.5 | mV |
| Input Offset Current | | | 0.2 | 1.0 | | 0.2 | 1.0 | | 0.05 | 0.2 | | 0.05 | 0.2 | nA |
| Input Bias Current | | | 1.5 | 7 | | 1.5 | 7 | | 0.8 | 2.0 | | 0.8 | 2.0 | nA |
| Input Resistance | | 10 | 40 | | 10 | 40 | | 30 | 70 | | 30 | 70 | | MΩ |
| Supply Current | $V_S = \pm 20\text{V}$ $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ | | | | | | | | 0.3 | 0.6 | | 0.3 | 0.6 | mA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$ | 25 | 300 | | 80 | 300 | | 50 | 300 | | 80 | 300 | | V/mV |
| The Following Specifications Apply Over the Operating Temperature Ranges | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Offset Voltage | | | | 10 | | | 0.73 | | | 3.0 | | | 1.0 | mV |
| Input Offset Current | | | | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | | | 0.4 | | | 0.4 | nA |
| Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage | | | 6.0 | 30 | | 1.0 | 5.0 | | 3.0 | 15 | | 1.0 | 5.0 | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current | | | 2 | 10 | | 2.0 | 10 | | 0.5 | 2.5 | | 0.5 | 2.5 | $\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Input Bias Current | | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 3.0 | | | 3.0 | nA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$ | 15 | | | 60 | | | 25 | | | 40 | | | V/mV |
| Input Voltage Range | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ | ±13.5 | | | ±13.5 | | | ±13.5 | | | ±13.5 | | | V |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | | 80 | 100 | | 96 | 110 | | 85 | 100 | | 96 | 110 | | dB |
| Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio | | 80 | 96 | | 96 | 110 | | 80 | 96 | | 96 | 110 | | dB |
| Output Voltage Swing | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ | ±13 | ±14 | | ±13 | ±14 | | ±13 | ±14 | | ±13 | ±14 | | V |
| Supply Current (each amplifier) | $V_S = \pm 20\text{V}$ $T_A = T_{HIGH}$ | | | | | | | | 0.15 | 0.4 | | 0.15 | 0.4 | mA |
| | $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ $T_A = T_{HIGH}$ | | 0.6 | 1.0 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | | | | | | | |

- Notes: 1. Derate the Dual In-Line package at 9mW/°C for operation at ambient temperature above 95°C.
 2. The inputs are shunted with back-to-back diodes for overvoltage protection. Therefore, excessive current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of 1V is applied between the inputs unless some limiting resistance is used.
 3. For supply voltages less than ±15V, the maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.
 4. Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply for supply voltages from ±5 to ±20V for the 2108, 2208, 2108A and 2208A and from ±5V to ±15V for the 2308 and 2308A.

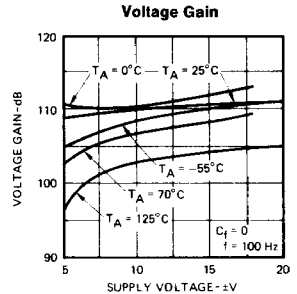
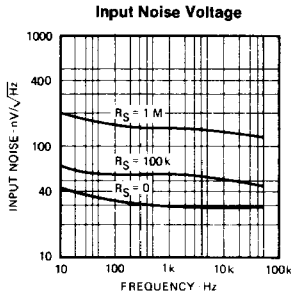
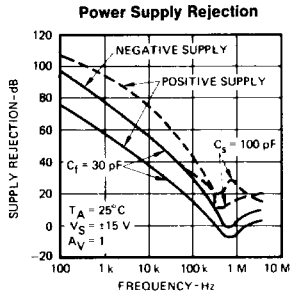
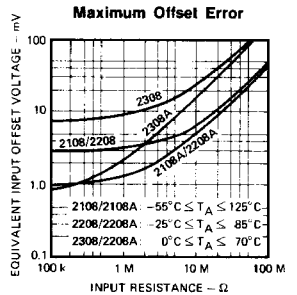
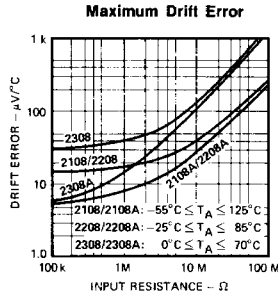
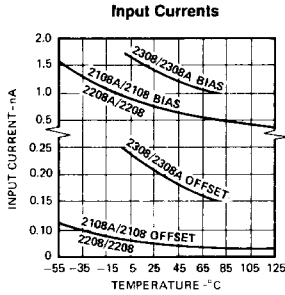
ADDITIONAL APPLICATION INFORMATION
GUARDING

Extra care must be taken in the assembly of printed circuit boards to take full advantage of the low input currents of the 2108 amplifier. Boards must be thoroughly cleaned with TCE or alcohol and blown dry with compressed air. After cleaning, the boards should be coated with epoxy or silicone rubber to prevent contamination.

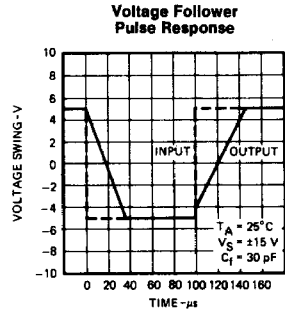
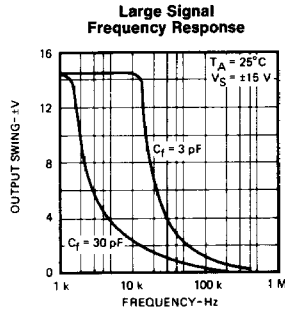
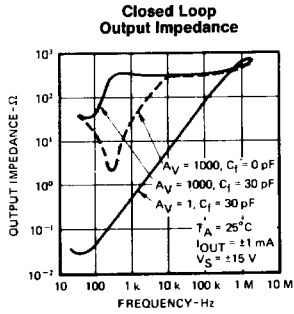
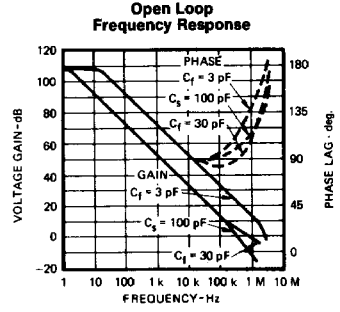
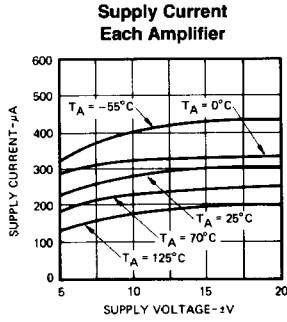
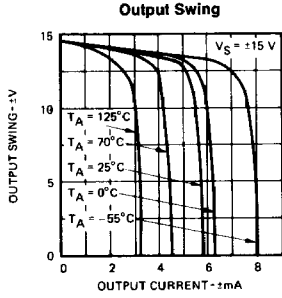
Even with properly cleaned and coated boards, leakage currents may cause trouble at 125°C, particularly since the

input pins are adjacent to pins that are at supply potentials. This leakage can be significantly reduced by using guarding to lower the voltage difference between the inputs and adjacent metal runs. The guard, which is a conductive ring surrounding the inputs, is connected to a low-impedance point that is at approximately the same voltage as the inputs. Leakage currents from high-voltage pins are then absorbed by the guard.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)



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