



# PM-108A/PM-2108A

## LOW-INPUT-CURRENT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

PM-108A/PM-208A/PM-308A/PM-108/PM-208/PM-308/PM-2108A/PM-2108

Precision Monolithics Inc.

### FEATURES

- Low Offset Current ..... 200pA Max
- Low Bias Current ..... 2nA Max
- Low Power Consumption ..... 18mW Max @  $\pm 15V$
- Wide Supply Range .....  $\pm 3V$  to  $\pm 20V$
- High Power-Supply Rejection Ratio ..... 96dB Min
- Low Offset Voltage Drift .....  $5\mu V/^\circ C$  Max
- High Common-Mode Input Range .....  $\pm 13.5V$  Min
- High Common-Mode Rejection Ratio ..... 96dB Min
- MIL-STD-883 Processing Models Available
- Silicon-Nitride Passivation

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PM-108A series of precision operational amplifiers feature very low input offset and bias currents. Although

directly interchangeable with industry-standard types, Precision Monolithics' advanced processing provides the PM-108A series with a significant improvement in input noise voltage. Low supply current drain over a wide power-supply range makes the PM-108A attractive in battery operated and other low-power applications. The low bias current provides excellent performance with piezoelectric and capacitive transducers and in such high-impedance circuits as long-period integrators and sample-and-holds. For improved performance see OP-08, OP-12, OP-20, OP-21, and OP-22.

The PM-2108A contains two superbeta, PM-108A op amps in a single 16-pin DIP. Compared to the single PM-108A types, this model offers higher packaging density, closer thermal tracking between the two amplifiers, and reduced insertion cost.

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

PM 108

### ORDERING INFORMATION†

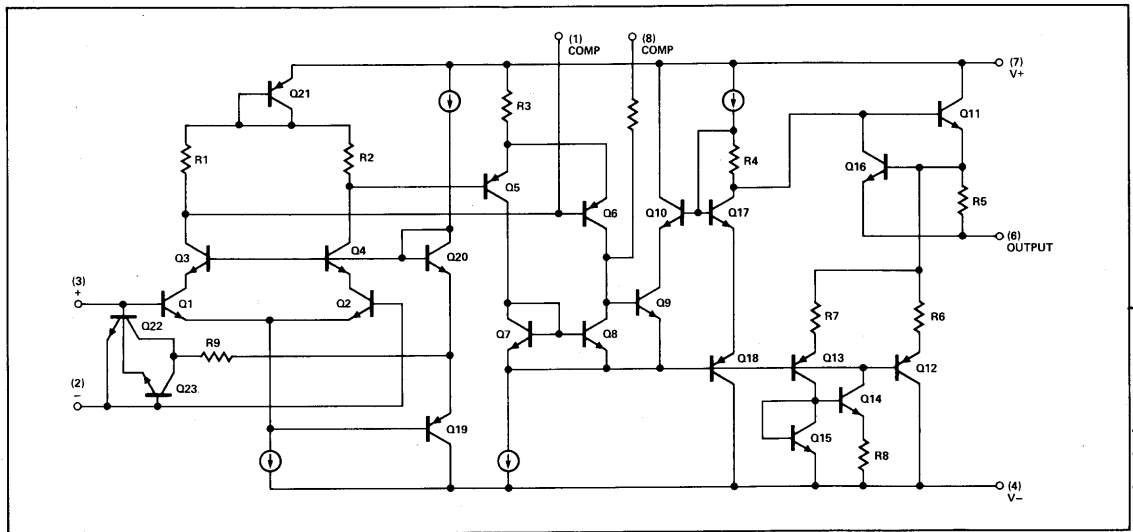
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C V <sub>OS</sub> MAX (mV)	PACKAGE					OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE
	HERMETIC				PLASTIC DIP 8-PIN	
	TO-99 8-PIN	DIP		LCC		
		8-PIN	16-PIN			
0.5	PM108AJ/883	PM108AZ*	PM2108AQ	PM108ARC/883	—	MIL
0.5	PM208AJ	PM208AZ	—	—	—	IND
0.5	PM308AJ	PM308AZ	—	—	PM308AP	COM
2.0	PM108J/883	PM108Z*	PM2108Q	—	—	MIL
2.0	PM208J	PM208Z	—	—	—	IND
7.5	PM308J	PM308Z	—	—	—	COM

\* For devices processed in total compliance to MIL-STD-883, add /883 after part number. Consult factory for 883 data sheet.

cerdip, plastic dip, and TO-can packages. For ordering information, see 1988 Data Book, Section 2.

† Burn-in is available on commercial and industrial temperature range parts in

### SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC (Pin numbers for PM-108 only. Circuit is 1/2 2108)



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

## Supply Voltage

PM-108A, PM-108, PM-208A, PM-208,	
PM-2108A, PM-2108, PM-108ARC	±20V
PM-308A, PM-308	±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

PM-108A, PM-108, PM-2108A,	
PM-2108, PM-108ARC	-55°C to +125°C
PM-208A, PM-208	-25°C to +85°C
PM-308A, PM-308	0°C to +70°C

## Storage Temperature Range

(Q-, J-, Z- or ARC-Package)	-65°C to +150°C
(P-Package)	-65°C to +125°C

Lead Temperature Range (Soldering, 60 sec) 300°C

**NOTES:**

1. Maximum package power dissipation vs. ambient temperature.

PACKAGE TYPE	MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE FOR RATING	DERATE ABOVE MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	
		MIN	MAX
TO-99 (J)	80°C	7.1mW/°C	
Plastic 8-Pin DIP (P)	36°C	5.6mW/°C	
Hermetic 8-Pin DIP (Z)	75°C	6.7mW/°C	
Hermetic 16-Pin DIP (Q)	100°C	10.0mW/°C	
LCC (RC)	80°C	7.8mW/°C	

2. The inputs are shunted with back-to-back diodes for overvoltage protection. Therefore, if a differential input voltage in excess of 1V is applied between the inputs, excessive current will flow, unless some limiting resistance is provided.
3. For supply voltages less than ±15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at ±5V ≤ V<sub>S</sub> ≤ ±20V and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	PM-108A/PM-2108A PM-208A			PM-108/PM-2108 PM-208			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
			Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>		—	0.3	0.5	
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>		—	0.05	0.2	—	0.05	0.2	nA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		—	0.8	2.0	—	0.8	2.0	nA
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	(Note 1)	30	70	—	30	70	—	MΩ
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>VO</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = ±10V, R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 10kΩ	80	300	—	50	300	—	V/mV
Supply Current	I <sub>SY</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0, Each Amplifier	—	0.3	0.6	—	0.3	0.6	mA

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at ±5V ≤ V<sub>S</sub> ≤ ±20V, -55°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°C for PM-108A, PM-108, PM-2108A and PM-2108, -25°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C for PM-208A, PM-208, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	PM-108A/PM-2108A PM-208A			PM-108/PM-2108 PM-208			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
			Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>		—	0.4	1.0	
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	TCV <sub>OS</sub>	(Note 2)	—	1	5	—	3	15	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>		—	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	nA
Average Input Offset Current Drift	TCI <sub>OS</sub>	(Note 2)	—	0.5	2.5	—	0.5	2.5	pA/°C
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		—	1	3	—	1	3	nA
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>VO</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = ±10V, R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 10kΩ	40	200	—	25	200	—	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	V <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ	±13	±14	—	±13	±14	—	V
Input Voltage Range	IVR	V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V	±13.5	—	—	±13.5	—	—	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, V <sub>CM</sub> = ±13.5V	96	110	—	85	100	—	dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>S</sub> = ±5V to ±20V	—	3	15	—	15	100	μV/V
Supply Current	I <sub>SY</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0, T <sub>A</sub> = MAX, Each Amplifier	—	0.15	0.4	—	0.15	0.4	mA

**NOTES:**

1. Guaranteed by input bias current.

2. Sample tested.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at  $\pm 5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 15V$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

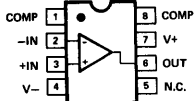
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	PM-308A			PM-308			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$		—	0.3	0.5	—	2.0	7.5	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$		—	0.2	1.0	—	0.2	1.0	nA
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		—	1.5	7.0	—	1.5	7.0	nA
Input Resistance	$R_{IN}$	(Note 1)	10	40	—	10	40	—	M $\Omega$
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$A_{VO}$	$V_S = \pm 15V, V_{OUT} = \pm 10V, R_L \geq 10k\Omega$	80	300	—	25	300	—	V/mV
Supply Current	$I_{SY}$	$I_{OUT} = 0, V_{OUT} = 0,$ Each Amplifier	—	0.3	0.8	—	0.3	0.8	mA

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at  $\pm 5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 15V$  and  $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

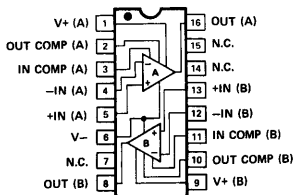
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	PM-308A			PM-308			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$		—	0.4	0.73	—	3.0	10.0	mV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	$TCV_{OS}$	(Note 1)	—	1	5	—	6	30	$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$		—	0.3	1.5	—	0.3	1.5	nA
Average Input Offset Current Drift	$TCI_{OS}$	(Note 1)	—	2	10	—	2	10	$pA/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		—	2	10	—	2	10	nA
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$A_{VO}$	$V_S = \pm 15V, V_{OUT} = \pm 10V, R_L \geq 10k\Omega$	60	200	—	15	100	—	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$V_O$	$V_S = \pm 15V, R_L = 10k\Omega$	$\pm 13$	$\pm 14$	—	$\pm 13$	$\pm 14$	—	V
Input Voltage Range	IVR	$V_S = \pm 15V$	$\pm 14$	—	—	$\pm 13$	—	—	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13.5V$	96	110	—	80	100	—	dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 5V$ to $\pm 15V$	—	3	15	—	15	100	$\mu V/V$
Supply Current	$I_{SY}$	$V_{OUT} = 0, T_A = MAX,$ Each Amplifier	—	0.23	—	—	0.23	—	mA

**NOTE:**

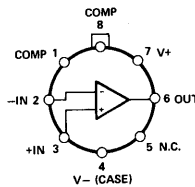
- Guaranteed by input bias current.

**PIN CONNECTIONS**


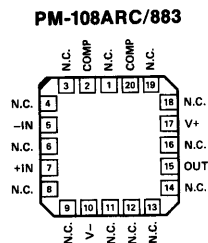
**EPOXY MINI-DIP  
(P-Suffix)  
AND  
8-PIN HERMETIC DIP  
(Z-Suffix)**



**16-PIN HERMETIC DIP  
(Q-Suffix)**

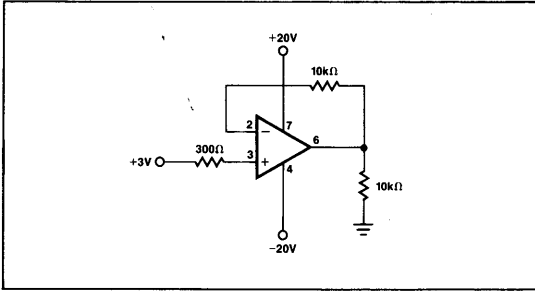


**TO-99  
(J-Suffix)**



**LCC PACKAGE  
(RC-Suffix)**

### BURN-IN CIRCUIT

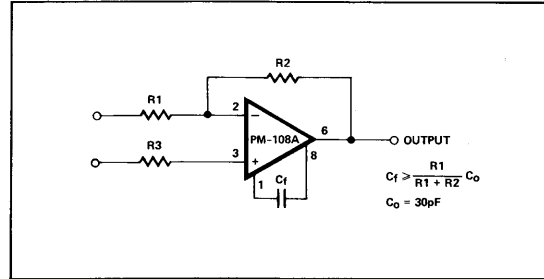


### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The PM-108A series has very low input offset and bias currents; the user is cautioned that printed circuit board leakages can produce significant errors, especially at high board temperatures. Careful attention to board layout and cleaning procedure is required to achieve the PM-108A's rated performance. It is suggested that board leakage be minimized by encircling the input pins with a guard ring maintained at a potential close to that of the inputs. The guard ring should be driven by a low impedance source such as an amplifier's output or ground.

### COMPENSATION CIRCUITS

#### STANDARD



#### ALTERNATE

