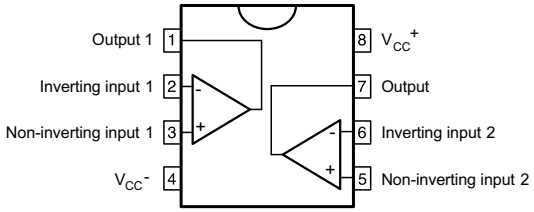
RT512A

RobuST precision dual operational amplifier

Datasheet - production data

D
SO8
(plastic micropackage)

Pin connections (top view)



Features

- Low input offset voltage: 500 µV max. (A version)
- Low power consumption
- Short-circuit protection
- Low distortion, low noise
- High gain bandwidth product: 3 MHz
- High channel separation
- ESD protection 2 kV
- Macromodel included in this specification
- 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 125 °C)

Applications

- Aerospace and defense
- Harsh environments

Description

The RT512A device is a high-performance, dual operational amplifier with frequency and phase compensation built into the chip. The internal phase compensation allows stable operation in voltage follower configurations in spite of its high gain bandwidth.

The circuit presents very stable electrical characteristics over the entire supply voltage range and it is particularly intended for aerospace and defense applications.

Contents

1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	±18	V
V_{in}	Input voltage	±V_{CC}	
V_{id}	Differential input voltage	±(V_{CC} - 1)	
R_{thja}	Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient(1)	125	°C/W
R_{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction-to-case(1)	40	
T_j	Junction temperature	150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65 to 150	
ESD	HBM: human body model(2)	2	kV
	MM: machine model(3)	200	V
	CDM: charged device model(4)	1.5	kV

1. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. R_{th} are typical values.
2. Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
3. 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.
4. Charged device model: all pins and the package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to ground through only one pin. This is done for all pins.

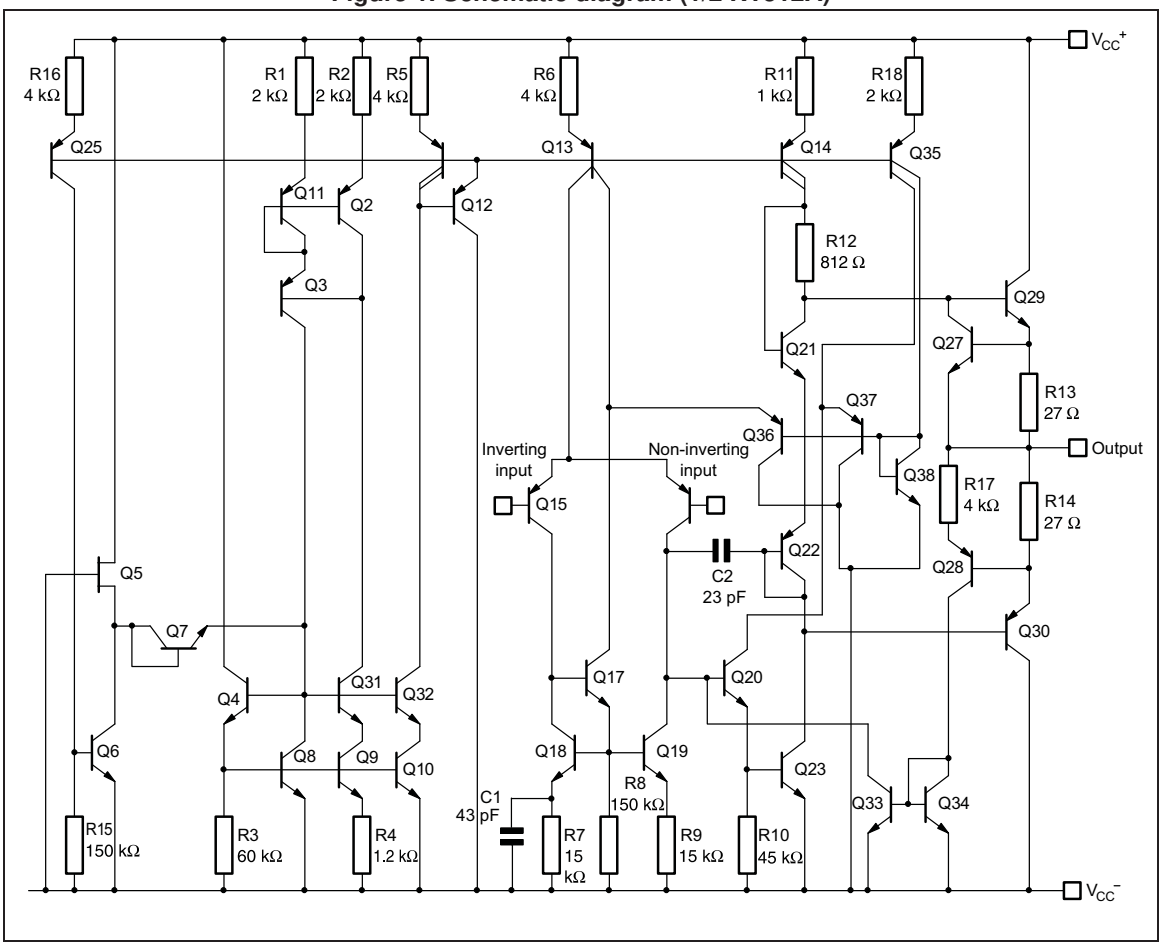
Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage(1)	6 to 30V	V
V_{icm}	Common mode input voltage range	(V_{CC-}) +1.5 to (V_{CC+}) -1.5	
T_{oper}	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to 125	°C

1. Value with respect to V_{CC-} pin

2 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 RT512A)



3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. V_{CC} = ±15 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{CC}	Supply current (per channel) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		0.5	0.6 0.75	mA
I_{ib}	Input bias current $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		50	150 300	nA
R_{in}	Input resistance, f = 1 kHz		1		MΩ
V_{io}	Input offset voltage $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$			0.5 1.5	mV
ΔV_{io}	Input offset voltage drift, $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		2		µV/°C
I_{io}	Input offset current $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5	20 40	nA
ΔI_{io}	Input offset current drift, $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		0.08		nA/°C
I_{os}	Output short-circuit current		23		mA
A_{vd}	Large signal voltage gain R_L = 2 kΩ, V_{CC} = ±15 V, $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ V_{CC} = ± 4 V	90	100 95		dB
GBP	Gain bandwidth product, f = 100 kHz	1.8	3		MHz
e_n	Equivalent input noise voltage, f = 1 kHz Rs = 50 Ω Rs = 1 kΩ Rs = 10 kΩ		8 10 18		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion Av = 20 dB, R_L = 2 kΩ V_o = 2 V_{pp}, f = 1 kHz		0.03		%
±V_{opp}	Output voltage swing R_L = 2 kΩ, V_{CC} = ±15 V, $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ V_{CC} = ± 4 V	±13	 ±3		V
V_{opp}	Large signal voltage swing R_L = 10 kΩ, f = 10 kHz		28		V_{pp}
SR	Slew rate Unity gain, R_L = 2 kΩ	0.8	1.5		V/µs
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio CMR = 20 log ($\Delta V_{ic}/\Delta V_{io}$) ($V_{ic}$ = -10 V to 10 V, Vout = V_{CC}/2, R_L > 1 MΩ)	90			dB
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio 20 log ($\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{io}$) ($V_{CC}$ = ±4 V to ±15 V, V_{out} = V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2)	90			
V_{o1}/V_{o2}	Channel separation, f = 1 kHz		120		

Figure 2. V_{io} distribution at V_{CC} = ±15 V and T = 25 °C

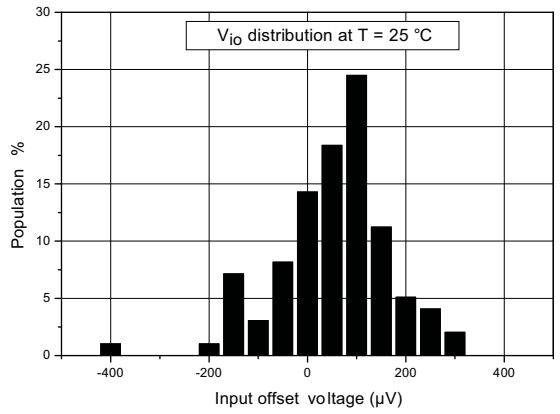


Figure 3. V_{io} distribution at V_{CC} = ±15 V and T = 125 °C

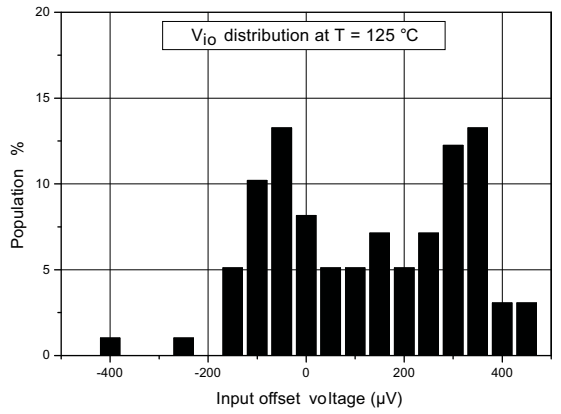


Figure 4. Input offset voltage vs. input common mode voltage at V_{CC} = 10 V

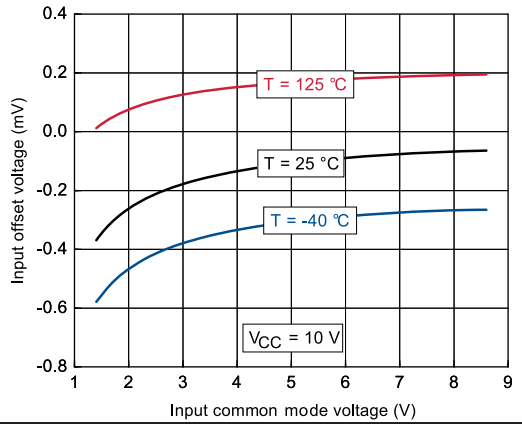


Figure 5. Input offset voltage vs. input common mode voltage at V_{CC} = 30 V

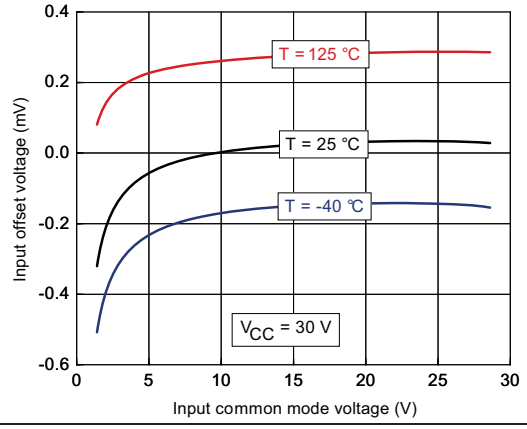


Figure 6. Supply current (per channel) vs. supply voltage at $V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2$

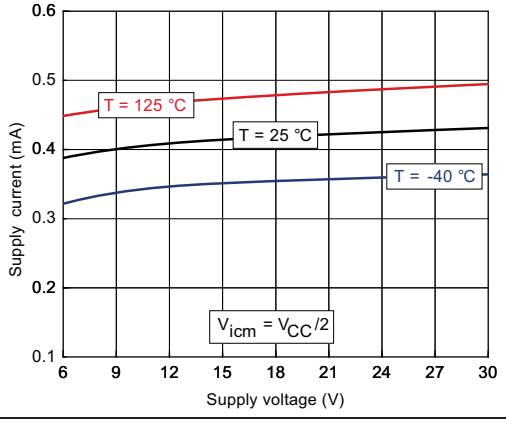


Figure 7. Supply current (per channel) vs. input common mode voltage at V_{CC} = 6 V

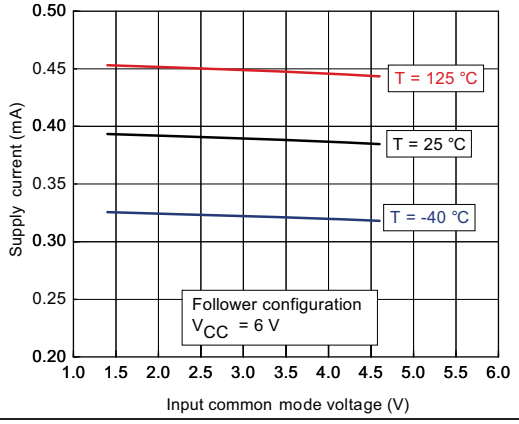


Figure 8. Supply current (per channel) vs. input common mode voltage at V_{CC} = 10 V

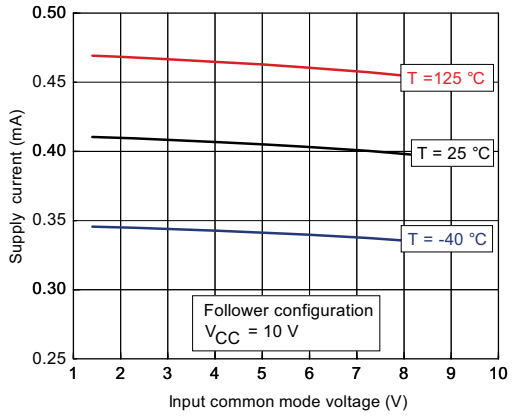


Figure 9. Supply current (per channel) vs. input common mode voltage at V_{CC} = 30 V

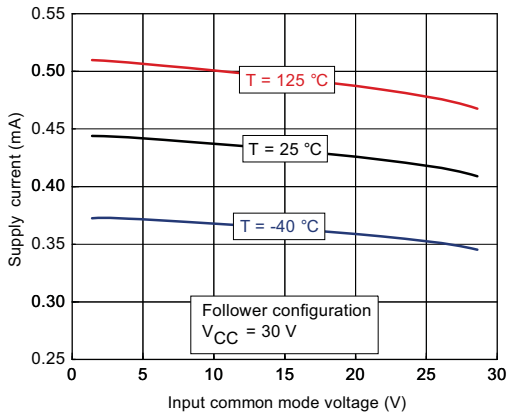


Figure 10. Output current vs. supply voltage at $V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2$

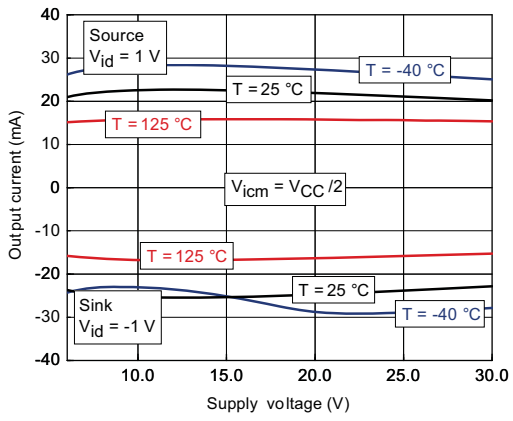


Figure 11. Output current vs. output voltage at V_{CC} = 5 V

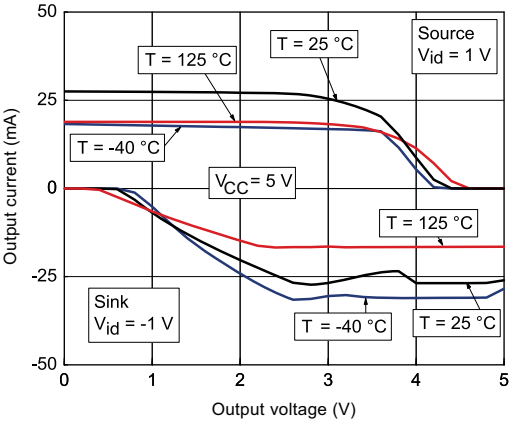


Figure 12. Output current vs. output voltage at V_{CC} = 30 V

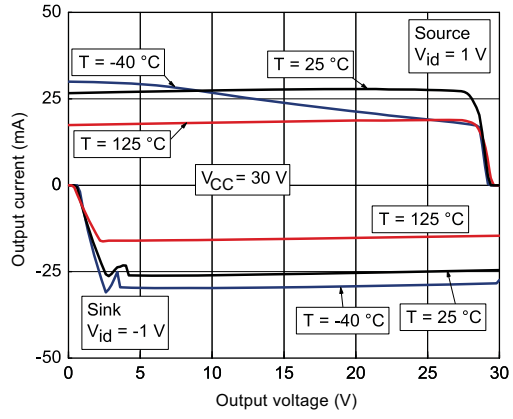


Figure 13. Voltage gain and phase for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 6 V, V_{icm} = 3 V and T = 25 °C

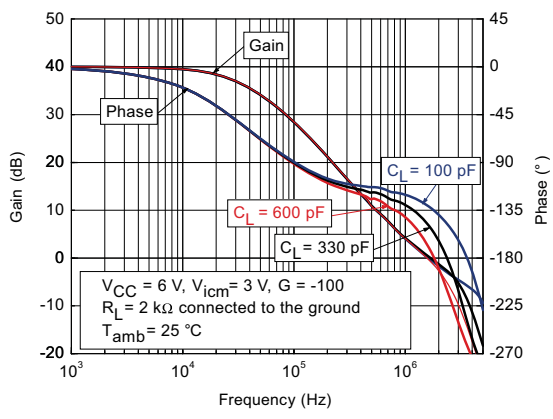


Figure 14. Voltage gain and phase for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 10 V, V_{icm} = 5 V and T = 25 °C

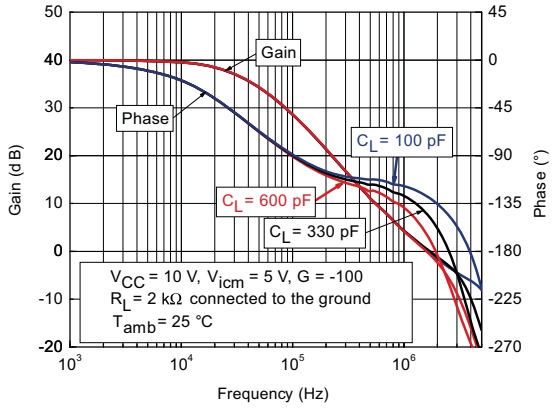


Figure 15. Voltage gain and phase for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 30 V, V_{icm} = 15 V and T = 25 °C

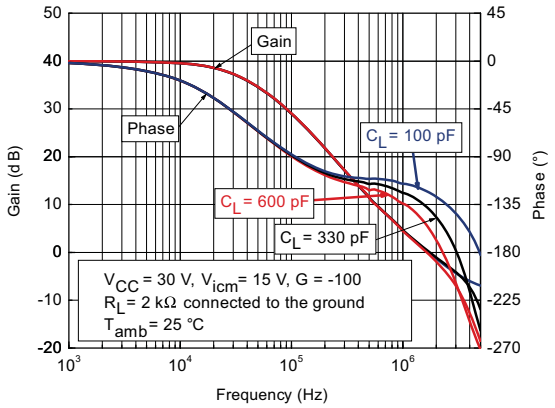


Figure 16. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 6 V, V_{icm} = 3 V and T = 25 °C

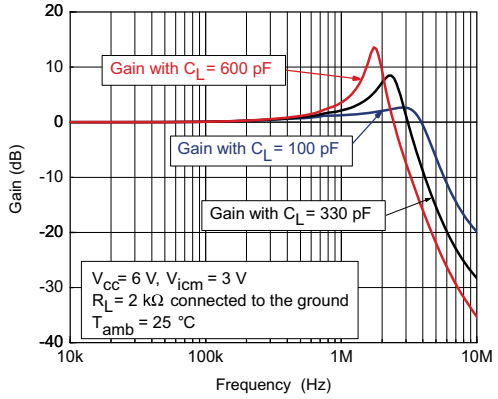


Figure 17. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 10 V, V_{icm} = 5 V and T = 25 °C

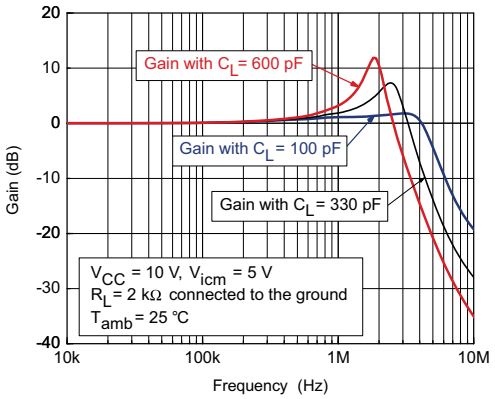


Figure 18. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at V_{CC} = 30 V, V_{icm} = 15 V and T = 25 °C

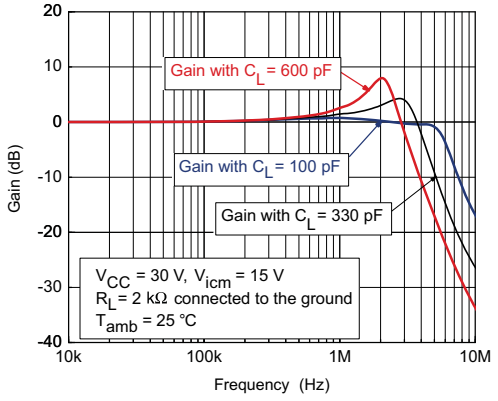


Figure 19. Phase margin vs. output current, at V_{CC} = 6 V, V_{icm} = 3 V and T = 25 °C

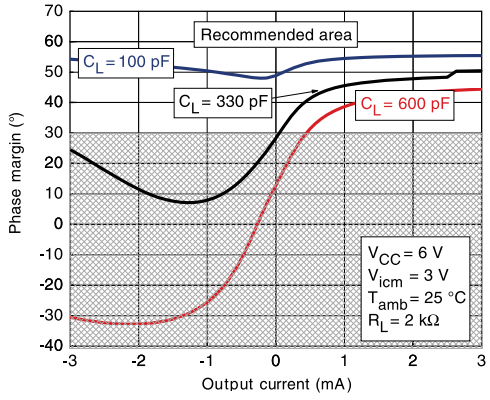


Figure 20. Phase margin vs. output current, at V_{CC} = 10 V, V_{icm} = 5 V and T = 25 °C

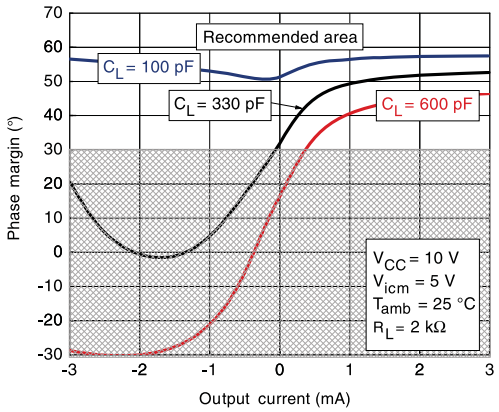
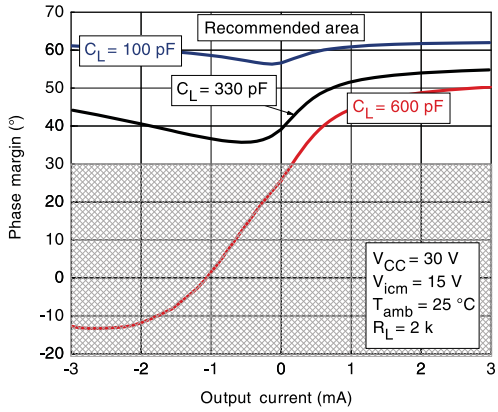


Figure 21. Phase margin vs. output current, at V_{CC} = 30 V, V_{icm} = 15 V and T = 25 °C



4 Macromodel

4.1 Important notes concerning this macromodel

- All models are a trade-off between accuracy and complexity (i.e. simulation time).
- Macromodels are not a substitute for breadboarding; rather, they confirm the validity of a design approach and help to select surrounding component values.
- A macromodel emulates the **nominal** performance of a **typical** device within **specified operating conditions** (for example, temperature, supply voltage). Thus the macromodel is often not as exhaustive as the datasheet, its purpose is to illustrate the main parameters of the product.

Data derived from macromodels used outside of the specified conditions (for example, V_{CC}, temperature) or even worse, outside of the device operating conditions (for example, V_{CC}, V_{icm}), are s not reliable in any way.

Section 4.2 provides the electrical characteristics resulting from the use of the RT512A, macromodel.

4.2 Electrical characteristics from macromodelization

Table 4. Electrical characteristics resulting from macromodel simulation at V_{CC} = ±15 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
V_{io}		0	mV
A_{vd}	R_L = 2 kΩ	100	V/mV
I_{CC}	No load, per channel	350	µA
V_{icm}		-13.4 to 14	V
V_{OH}	R_L = 2 kΩ	+14	
V_{OL}	R_L = 2 kΩ	-14	
I_{sink}	V_o = 0 V	27.5	mA
I_{source}	V_o = 0 V	27.5	
GBP	R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF	2.5	MHz
SR	R_L = 2 kΩ	1.4	V/µs
∅m	R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF	55	Degrees

4.3 Macromodel code

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** Standard Linear Ics Macromodels, 1993.
** CONNECTIONS :
* 1 INVERTING INPUT
* 2 NON-INVERTING INPUT
* 3 OUTPUT
* 4 POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY
* 5 NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY

.SUBCKT TS512 1 3 2 4 5
*******************************************************
.MODEL MDTH D IS=1E-8 KF=6.565195E-17 CJO=10F
* INPUT STAGE
CIP 2 5 1.000000E-12
CIN 1 5 1.000000E-12
EIP 10 5 2 5 1
EIN 16 5 1 5 1
RIP 10 11 2.600000E+01
RIN 15 16 2.600000E+01
RIS 11 15 1.061852E+02
DIP 11 12 MDTH 400E-12
DIN 15 14 MDTH 400E-12
VOFP 12 13 DC 0
VOFN 13 14 DC 0
IPOL 13 5 1.000000E-05
CPS 11 15 12.47E-10
DINN 17 13 MDTH 400E-12
VIN 17 5 1.500000e+00
DINR 15 18 MDTH 400E-12
VIP 4 18 1.500000E+00
FCP 4 5 VOFP 3.400000E+01
FCN 5 4 VOFN 3.400000E+01
FIBP 2 5 VOFN 1.000000E-02
FIBN 5 1 VOFP 1.000000E-02
* AMPLIFYING STAGE
FIP 5 19 VOFP 9.000000E+02
FIN 5 19 VOFN 9.000000E+02
RG1 19 5 1.727221E+06
RG2 19 4 1.727221E+06
CC 19 5 6.000000E-09
DOPM 19 22 MDTH 400E-12
DONM 21 19 MDTH 400E-12
HOPM 22 28 VOUT 6.521739E+03
VIPM 28 4 1.500000E+02
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HONM 21 27 VOUT 6.521739E+03
VINM 5 27 1.500000E+02
GCOMP 5 4 4 5 6.485084E-04
RPM1 5 80 1E+06
RPM2 4 80 1E+06
GAVPH 5 82 19 80 2.59E-03
RAVPHGH 82 4 771
RAVPHGB 82 5 771
RAVPHDH 82 83 1000
RAVPHDB 82 84 1000
CAVPHH 4 83 0.331E-09
CAVPHB 5 84 0.331E-09
EOUT 26 23 82 5 1
VOUT 23 5 0
ROUT 26 3 6.498455E+01
COUT 3 5 1.000000E-12
DOP 19 25 MDTH 400E-12
VOP 4 25 1.742230E+00
DON 24 19 MDTH 400E-12
VON 24 5 1.742230E+00
.ENDS
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5 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.

5.1 SO8 package information

Figure 22. SO8 package mechanical drawing

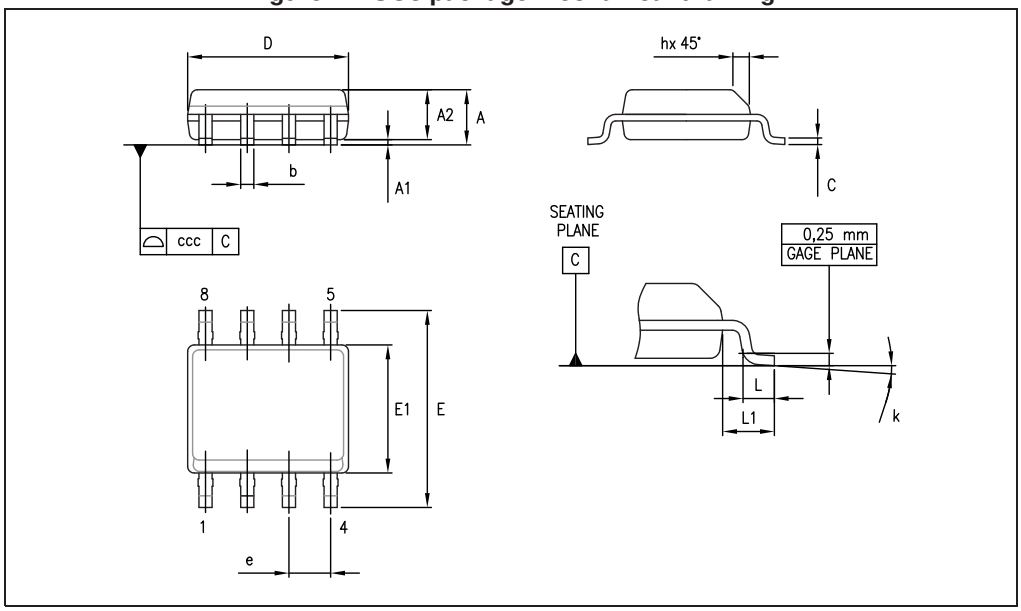

Table 5. SO8 package mechanical data

Symbol	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	0		8°	1°		8°
ccc			0.10			0.004

6 Ordering information

Table 6. Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
RT512AIYDT	-40 °C to 125 °C	SO8	Tape and reel	R512AY

7 Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
08-Oct-2014	1	Initial release