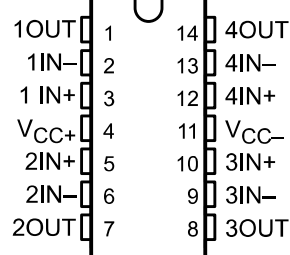


LM148, LM248, LM348 QUADRUPLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS058C – OCTOBER 1979 – REVISED DECEMBER 2002

- μ A741 Operating Characteristics
- Low Supply-Current Drain . . . 0.6 mA Typ (per amplifier)
- Low Input Offset Voltage
- Low Input Offset Current
- Class AB Output Stage
- Input/Output Overload Protection
- Designed to Be Interchangeable With Industry Standard LM148, LM248, and LM348

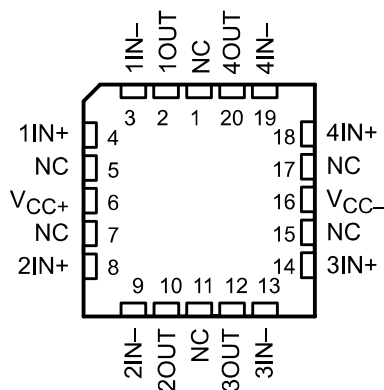
LM148 . . . J PACKAGE
LM248 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
LM348 . . . D, N, OR NS PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description/ordering information

The LM148, LM248, and LM348 are quadruple, independent, high-gain, internally compensated operational amplifiers designed to have operating characteristics similar to the μ A741. These amplifiers exhibit low supply-current drain and input bias and offset currents that are much less than those of the μ A741.

LM148 . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

ORDERING INFORMATION

T _A	V _I Omax AT 25°C	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 70°C	6 mV	PDIP (N)	Tube of 25	LM348N	LM348N
		SOIC (D)	Tube of 50	LM348D	LM348
			Reel of 2500	LM348DR	
		SOP (NS)	Reel of 2000	LM348NSR	LM348
–25°C to 85°C	6 mV	PDIP (N)	Tube of 25	LM248N	LM248N
		SOIC (D)	Tube of 50	LM248D	LM248
			Reel of 2500	LM248DR	
–55°C to 125°C	5 mV	CDIP (J)	Tube of 25	LM148J	LM148J
		LCCC (FK)	Tube of 50	LM148FK	LM148FK

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

 **TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

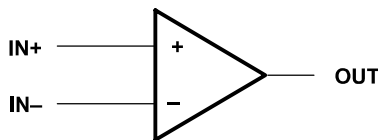
POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

Copyright © 2002, Texas Instruments Incorporated
On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, all parameters are tested unless otherwise noted. On all other products, production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

LM148, LM248, LM348 QUADRUPLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS058C – OCTOBER 1979 – REVISED DECEMBER 2002

symbol (each amplifier)



absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} (see Note 1):	LM148	.....	22 V
	LM248, LM348	.....	18 V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-} (see Note 1):	LM148	.....	-22 V
	LM248, LM348	.....	-18 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2):	LM148	.....	44 V
	LM248, LM348	.....	36 V
Input voltage, V_I (either input, see Notes 1 and 3):	LM148	.....	-22 V
	LM248, LM348	.....	-18 V
Duration of output short circuit (see Note 4)		.....	Unlimited
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J		.....	150°C
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Notes 5 and 6):	D package	.....	86°C/W
	N package	.....	80°C/W
	NS package	.....	76°C/W
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JC} (see Notes 7 and 8):	FK package	.....	5.61°C/W
	J package	.....	15.05°C/W
Case temperature for 60 seconds: FK package		.....	260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: J package		.....	300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: D, N, or NS package		.....	260°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}		.....	-65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES:
1. All voltage values, unless otherwise noted, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} .
 2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$.
 3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or the value specified in the table, whichever is less.
 4. The output may be shorted to ground or either power supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the dissipation rating is not exceeded.
 5. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
 6. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.
 7. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, θ_{JC} , and T_C . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_C)/\theta_{JC}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
 8. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with MIL-STD-883.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC+}	4	18	V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}	-4	-18	V



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

LM148, LM248, LM348 QUADRUPLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS058C – OCTOBER 1979 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2002

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	LM148			LM248			LM348			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	$V_O = 0$										
	25°C	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	mV
	Full range										
	25°C	4	25	75	4	25	75	4	25	75	nA
	Full range										
I_{IB}	$V_O = 0$										
	25°C	30	100	325	30	100	325	30	100	325	nA
	Full range										
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range										
	Full range										V
	25°C	± 12	± 12	± 13	± 12	± 12	± 13	± 12	± 12	± 13	
	Full range										
	25°C	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	± 12	V
	Full range										
	25°C	± 10	± 10	± 12	± 10	± 10	± 12	± 10	± 10	± 12	
	Full range										
	25°C	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10	V
	Full range										
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification										
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$										V/mV
	25°C	50	160	160	25	160	160	25	160	160	
	Full range										
	25°C	25	25	15	25	25	15	25	25	15	
	Full range										
	25°C	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.8	2.5	2.5	0.8	2.5	2.5	M Ω
	Full range										
r_i	Input resistance‡										
	25°C										MHz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth										
	25°C										
ϕ_m	Phase margin										
	25°C										
	25°C	60°	60°	60°	60°	60°	60°	60°	60°	60°	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio										
	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}$, $V_O = 0$										dB
	25°C	70	90	90	70	90	90	70	90	90	
	Full range										
	25°C	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
	Full range										
kSVR	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)										
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 9\text{ V}$ to $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$										dB
	25°C	77	96	96	77	96	96	77	96	96	
	Full range										
	25°C	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	
	Full range										
IOS	Short-circuit output current										
	25°C										mA
	25°C	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	
I_{CC}	Supply current (four amplifiers)										
	No load										mA
	$V_O = 0$										
	$V_O = V_{OM}$										
	25°C	2.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	4.5	4.5	
	Full range										
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation										
	$f = 1\text{ Hz}$ to 20 kHz										dB
	25°C	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified. Full range for T_A is -55°C to 125°C for LM148, -25°C to 85°C for LM248, and 0°C to 70°C for LM348.
‡ This parameter is not production tested.



LM148, LM248, LM348 QUADRUPLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS058C – OCTOBER 1979 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2002

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, See Figure 1		0.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

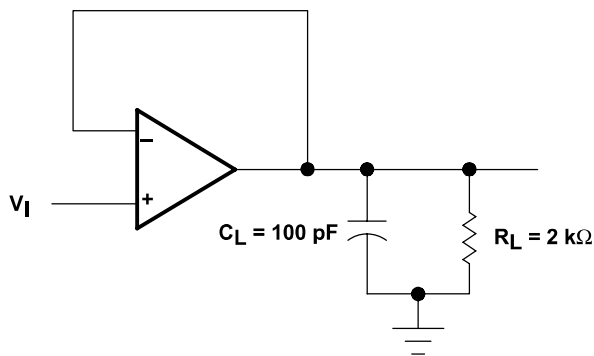


Figure 1. Unity-Gain Amplifier

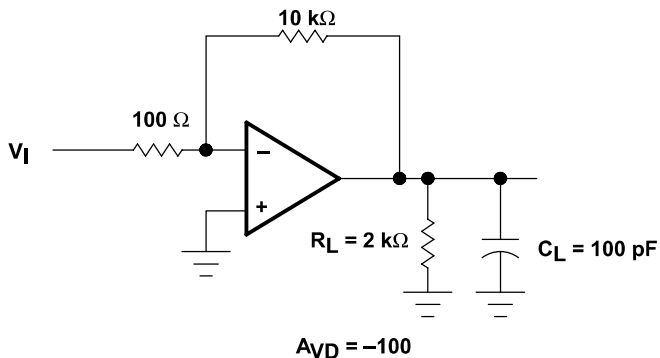


Figure 2. Inverting Amplifier