

Dual high slew rate, low noise operational amplifier

BA15218 / BA15218F / BA15218N

The BA15218, BA15218F, and BA15218N are monolithic ICs with two built-in low-noise, low-distortion operational amplifiers featuring internal phase compensation.

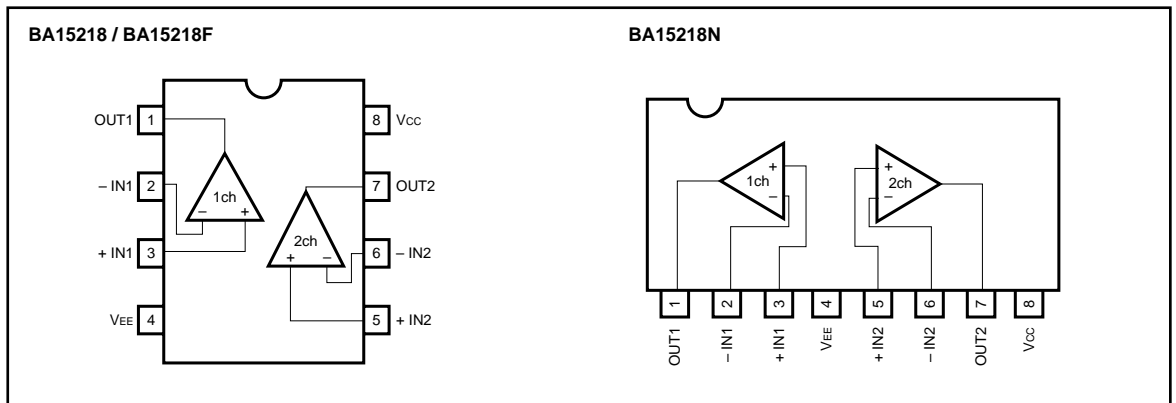
Either a dual or single power supply can be driven, and these products can be driven by a digital system 5V single power supply.

The following packages are available: 8-pin DIP (BA15218), 8-pin SOP (BA15218F), and 8-pin SIP (BA15218N).

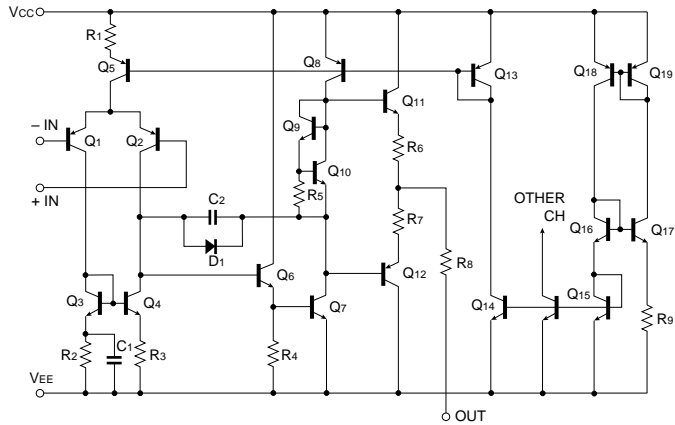
●Features

- 1) Low-voltage operation and single power supply drive enabled.
(Single power supply: 4 to 32V, dual power supply: ± 3 to ± 16 V)
- 2) Low noise level. ($V_n = 1.0\mu V_{rms}$ typ. : RIAA)
- 3) High slew rate. (SR = 3V / μs , GBW = 10MHz typ.)
- 4) Low offset voltage. ($V_{IO} = 0.5mV$ typ.)
- 5) High gain and low distortion. ($G_{VO} = 110dB$, THD = 0.0015%)
- 6) Pin connections are the same as with standard dual operational amplifiers, and outstanding characteristics make these products compatible with the 4558 and 4560 models.

●Block diagram



● Internal circuit configuration



● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit
		BA15218	BA15218F	BA15218N	
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	± 18	± 18	± 18	V
Power dissipation	P _d	800*	550*	900*	mW
Differential input voltage	V _{ID}	± V _{CC}	± V _{CC}	± V _{CC}	V
Common-mode input voltage	V _I	- V _{CC} ~ V _{CC}	- V _{CC} ~ V _{CC}	- V _{CC} ~ V _{CC}	V
Load current	I _{OMAX}	± 50	± 50	± 50	mA
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	- 40 ~ + 85	- 40 ~ + 85	- 40 ~ + 85	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	- 55 ~ + 125	- 55 ~ + 125	- 55 ~ + 125	°C

* Refer to P_d characteristics diagram.

The values for the BA15218F are those when it is mounted on a glass epoxy board (50mm × 50mm × 1.6mm).

●Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +15\text{V}$, $V_{EE} = -15\text{V}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input offset voltage	V_{io}	—	0.5	5	mV	$R_s \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$
Input offset current	I_{io}	—	5	200	nA	—
Input bias current	I_B	—	50	500	nA	—
High-amplitude voltage gain	A_v	86	110	—	dB	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$, $V_o = \pm 10\text{V}$
Common-mode input voltage	V_{ICM}	± 12	± 14	—	V	—
Maximum output voltage	V_{OH}	± 12	± 14	—	V	$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$
Maximum output voltage	V_{OL}	± 10	± 13	—	V	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$
Common-mode rejection ratio	CMRR	70	90	—	dB	$R_s \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	76	90	—	dB	$R_s \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$
Quiescent current	I_Q	—	5	8	mA	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$, $R_L = \infty$
Slew rate	S.R.	—	3	—	V / μs	$A_v = 1$, $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$
Channel separation	CS	—	120	—	dB	$f = 1\text{kHz}$ input conversion
Voltage gain band width	GBW	—	10	—	MHz	$f = 10\text{kHz}$
Input conversion noise voltage	V_n	—	1.0	—	μV_{rms}	RIAA, $R_s = 1\text{k}\Omega$, 10Hz ~ 30kHz

●Electrical characteristic curves

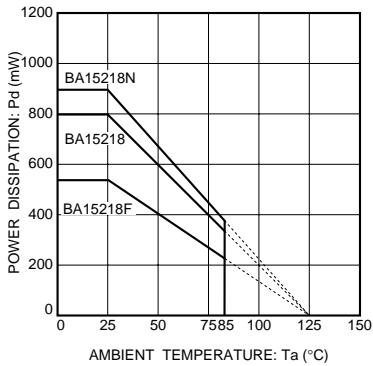


Fig.1 Power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

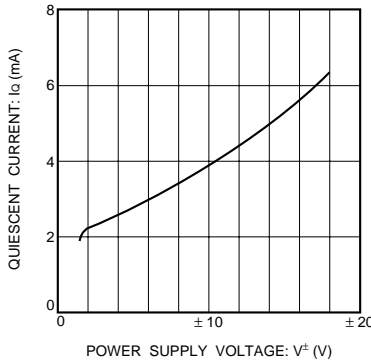


Fig.2 Quiescent current vs. power supply voltage

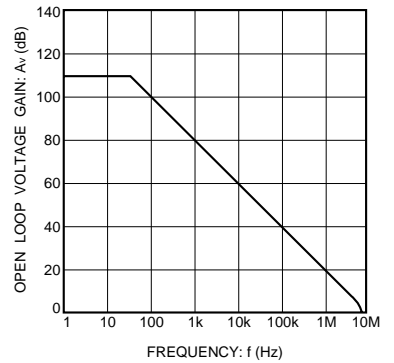


Fig.3 Open loop voltage gain vs. frequency

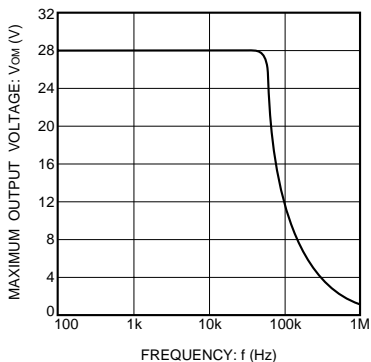


Fig.4 Maximum output voltage vs. frequency

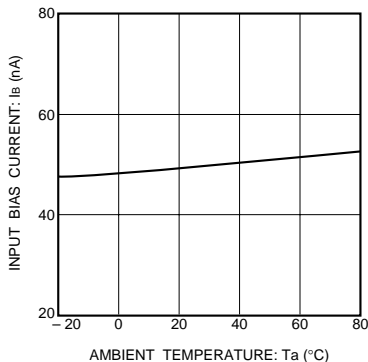


Fig.5 Input bias current vs. ambient temperature

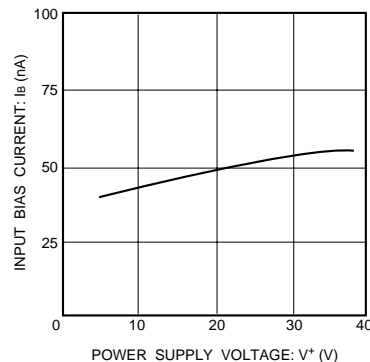


Fig.6 Input bias current vs. power supply voltage

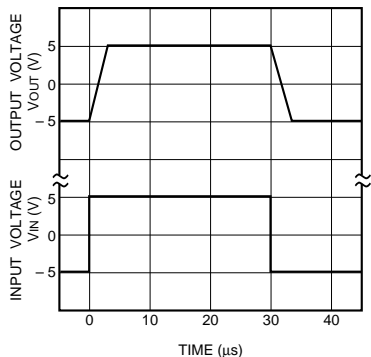


Fig.7 Output response characteristics

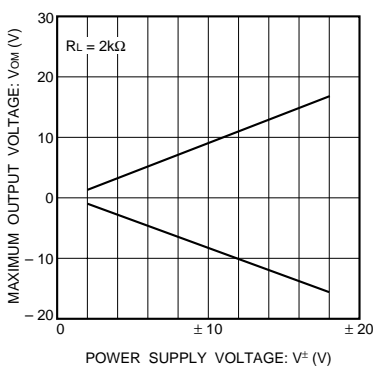


Fig.8 Maximum output voltage vs. power supply voltage

●Operation notes

(1) Unused circuit connections

If there are any circuits which are not being used, we recommend making connections as shown in Figure 9, with the non-inverted input pin connected to the potential within the in-phase input voltage range (V_{ICM}).

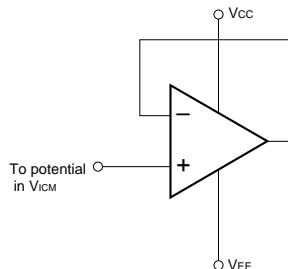


Fig.9 Unused circuit connections

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

