

LM6142/LM6144

17 MHz Rail-to-Rail Input-Output Operational Amplifiers

General Description

Using patent pending new circuit topologies, the LM6142/LM6144 provides new levels of performance in applications where low voltage supplies or power limitations previously made compromise necessary. Operating on supplies of 1.8V to over 24V, the LM6142/LM6144 is an excellent choice for battery operated systems, portable instrumentation and others.

The greater than rail-to-rail input voltage range eliminates concern over exceeding the common-mode voltage range. The rail-to-rail output swing provides the maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages.

High gain-bandwidth with 650 μ A/Amplifier supply current opens new battery powered applications where previous higher power consumption reduced battery life to unacceptable levels. The ability to drive large capacitive loads without oscillating functionally removes this common problem.

Features

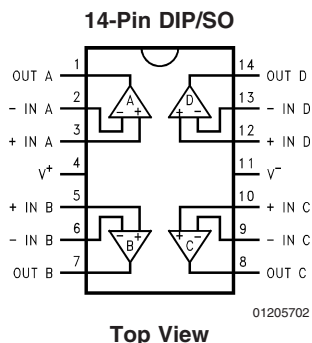
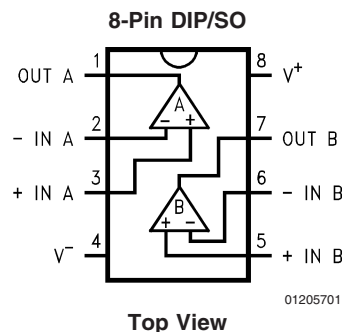
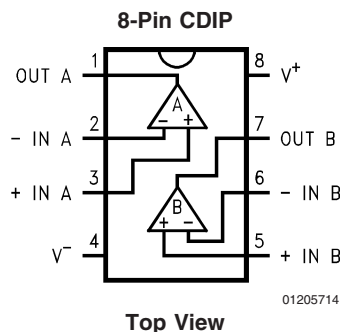
At $V_S = 5V$. Typ unless noted.

- Rail-to-rail input CMVR $-0.25V$ to $5.25V$
- Rail-to-rail output swing $0.005V$ to $4.995V$
- Wide gain-bandwidth: 17MHz at 50kHz (typ)
- Slew rate:
 - Small signal, 5V/ μ s
 - Large signal, 30V/ μ s
- Low supply current 650 μ A/Amplifier
- Wide supply range 1.8V to 24V
- CMRR 107dB
- Gain 108dB with $R_L = 10k$
- PSRR 87dB

Applications

- Battery operated instrumentation
- Depth sounders/fish finders
- Barcode scanners
- Wireless communications
- Rail-to-rail in-out instrumentation amps

Connection Diagrams



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	2500V
Differential Input Voltage	15V
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	$(V^+) + 0.3V, (V^-) - 0.3V$
Supply Voltage ($V^+ - V^-$)	35V
Current at Input Pin	$\pm 10mA$
Current at Output Pin (Note 3)	$\pm 25mA$
Current at Power Supply Pin	50mA
Lead Temperature	
(soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Storage Temp. Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature (Note 4)	150°C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	$1.8V \leq V^+ \leq 24V$
Temperature Range	
LM6142, LM6144	$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ C$
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	
N Package, 8-Pin Molded DIP	115°C/W
M Package, 8-Pin Surface Mount	193°C/W
N Package, 14-Pin Molded DIP	81°C/W
M Package, 14-Pin Surface Mount	126°C/W

5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 8)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V^+ = 5.0V$, $V^- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1 M\Omega$ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface limits** apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6144AI LM6142AI Limit (Note 6)	LM6144BI LM6142BI Limit (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.3	1.0 2.2	2.5 3.3	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		3			$\mu V/^\circ C$
I_B	Input Bias Current		170	250	300	nA max
		$0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 5V$	180	280 526	526	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		3	30 80	30 80	nA max
R_{IN}	Input Resistance, C_M		126			M Ω
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 4V$	107	84 78	84 78	dB min
		$0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 5V$	82 79	66 64	66 64	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$5V \leq V^+ \leq 24V$	87	80 78	80 78	
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range		-0.25 5.25	0 5.0	0 5.0	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 10k$	270 70	100 33	80 25	V/mV min
V_O	Output Swing	$R_L = 100k$	0.005	0.01 0.013	0.01 0.013	V max
			4.995	4.98 4.93	4.98 4.93	V min
		$R_L = 10k$	0.02			V max
			4.97			V min
		$R_L = 2k$	0.06	0.1 0.133	0.1 0.133	V max
			4.90	4.86	4.86	V

24V Electrical Characteristics (Note 8)

Unless Otherwise Specified, All Limits Guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 24\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6144AI LM6142AI Limit (Note 6)	LM6144BI LM6142BI Limit (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		1.3	2 4.8	3.8 4.8	mV max
I_B	Input Bias Current		174			nA max
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		5			nA max
R_{IN}	Input Resistance		288			$\text{M}\Omega$
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 23\text{V}$	114			dB min
		$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 24\text{V}$	100			
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 24\text{V}$	87			
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range		-0.25	0	0	V min
			24.25	24	24	V max
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 10\text{k}$	500			V/mV min
V_O	Output Swing	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	0.07	0.15 0.185	0.15 0.185	V max
			23.85	23.81 23.62	23.81 23.62	V min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	750	1100 1150	1100 1150	μA max
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f = 50\text{ kHz}$	18			MHz

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Human body model, $1.5\text{k}\Omega$ in series with 100pF .

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C .

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(\text{MAX})}$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(\text{MAX})} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Note 5: Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 7: For guaranteed military specifications see military datasheet MNLM6142AM-X.

Note 8: Electrical Table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device such that $T_J = T_A$. No guarantee of parametric performance is indicated in the electrical tables under conditions of the internal self heating where $T_J > T_A$.