National Semiconductor

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LM6152/LM6154
Dual and Quad 75 MHz GBW Rail-to-Rail I/O Operational Amplifiers

General Description

Using patented circuit topologies, the LM6152/LM6154 provides new levels of speed vs. power performance in applications where low voltage supplies or power limitations previously made compromise necessary. With only 1.4 mA/amplifier supply current, the 75 MHz gain bandwidth of this device supports new portable applications where higher power devices unacceptably drain battery life. The slew rate of the devices increases with increasing input differential voltage, thus allowing the device to handle capacitive loads while maintaining large signal amplitude.

The LM6152/LM6154 can be driven by voltages that exceed both power supply rails, thus eliminating concerns about exceeding the common-mode voltage range. The rail-to-rail output swing capability provides the maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages.

Operating on supplies from 2.7V to over 24V, the LM6152/LM6154 is excellent for a very wide range of applications, from battery operated systems with large bandwidth requirements to high speed instrumentation.

Features

At V_S = 5V, typical unless noted.

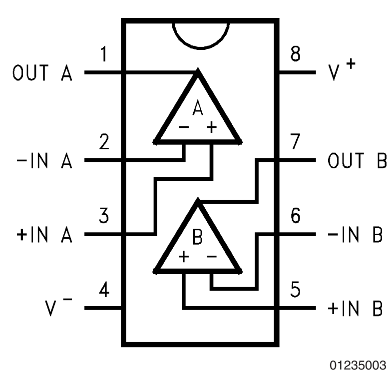
- Greater than rail-to-rail input CMVR −0.25V to 5.25V
- Rail-to-rail output swing 0.01V to 4.99V
- Wide gain-bandwidth 75 MHz @ 100 kHz
- Slew rate
  - — Small signal 5 V/µs
  - — Large signal 45 V/µs
- Low supply current 1.4 mA/amplifier
- Wide supply range 2.7V to 24V
- Fast settling time of 1.1 µs for 2V step (to 0.01%)
- PSRR 91 dB
- CMRR 84 dB

Applications

- Portable high speed instrumentation
- Signal conditioning amplifier/ADC buffers
- Barcode scanners

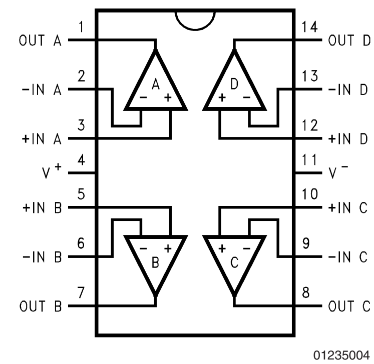
Connection Diagrams

8-Pin SOIC



Top View

14-Pin SOIC



Top View

Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
8-Pin SOIC	LM6152ACM	LM6152ACM	95 Units/Rails	M08A
	LM6152ACMX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	
	LM6152BCM	LM6152BCM	95 Units/Rails	
	LM6152BCMX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	
14-Pin SOIC	LM6154BCM	LM6154BCM	55 Units/Rails	M14A
	LM6154BCMX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	

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	±10 mA
Current at Output Pin (Note 3)	±25 mA
Current at Power Supply Pin	50 mA
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 sec)	260˚C
Storage Temperature Range	-65˚C to +150˚C
Junction Temperature (Note 4)	150˚C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	$2.7V \le V^+ \le 24V$
Junction Temperature Range	
LM6152,LM6154	$0˚C \le T_J \le + 70˚C$
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	
8-pin SOIC	193˚C/W
14-pin SOIC	126˚C/W

5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.54	2 **4**	5 **7**	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		**10**			μV/˚C
I_B	Input Bias Current	$0V \le V_{CM} \le 5V$	500 **750**	980 **1500**	980 **1500**	nA max
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		32 **40**	100 **160**	100 **160**	nA max
R_{IN}	Input Resistance, CM	$0V \le V_{CM} \le 4V$	30			MΩ
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0V \le V_{CM} \le 4V$	94	70	70	dB min
		$0V \le V_{CM} \le 5V$	84	60	60	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$5V \le V^+ \le 24V$	91	80	80	dB min
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	Low	−0.25	0	0	V
		High	5.25	**5.0**	**5.0**	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 10 kΩ	214	50	50	V/mV min
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 100 kΩ	0.006	0.02 **0.03**	0.02 **0.03**	V max
			4.992	4.97 **4.96**	4.97 **4.96**	V min
		R_L = 2 kΩ	0.04	0.10 **0.12**	0.10 **0.12**	V max
			4.89	4.80 **4.70**	4.80 **4.70**	V min
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing	6.2	3 **2.5**	3 **2.5**	mA min
				27 **17**	27 **17**	mA max
		Sinking	16.9	7 **5**	7 **5**	mA min
				40	40	mA max

5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	1.4	2 **2.25**	2 **2.25**	mA max

5.0V AC Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
SR	Slew Rate	±4V Step @ V_S = ±6V, R_S < 1 kΩ	30	24 **15**	24 **15**	V/μs min
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	f = 100 kHz	75			MHz
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	R_L = 10 kΩ	125			dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	f = 1 kHz	9			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	f = 1 kHz	0.34			$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
T.H.D	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 100 kHz, R_L = 10 kΩ A_V = –1, V_O = 2.5 V_{PP}	–65			dBc
ts	Settling Time	2V Step to 0.01%	1.1			μs

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.8	2 **5**	5 **8**	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		**10**			μV/˚C
I_B	Input Bias Current		500			nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		50			nA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance, CM	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 1.8V	30			MΩ
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 1.8V	88			dB
		0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 2.7V	78			
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	3V ≤ V^+ ≤ 5V	69			dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	Low	–0.25	0	0	V
		High	2.95	2.7	2.7	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 10 kΩ	5.5			V/mV
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 10 kΩ	0.032	0.07 **0.11**	0.07 **0.11**	V max
			2.68	2.64 **2.62**	2.64 **2.62**	V min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	1.35			mA

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2 and R_L > 1 MΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	f = 100 kHz	80			MHz

24V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 24V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2 and R_L > 1 MΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.3	2 **4**	7 **9**	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		**10**			μV/˚C
I_B	Input Bias Current		500			nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		32			nA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance, CM	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 23V	60			Meg Ω
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 23V	94			dB
		0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 24V	84			
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 24V	95			dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	Low	–0.25	0	0	V
		High	24.25	24	24	V
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 10 kΩ	55			V/mV
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 10 kΩ	0.044	0.075 **0.090**	0.075 **0.090**	V max
			23.91	23.8 **23.7**	23.8 **23.7**	V min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	1.6	2.25 **2.50**	2.25 **2.50**	mA max

24V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 24V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2 and R_L > 1 MΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	LM6154AC LM6152AC Limit (Note 6)	LM6154BC LM6152BC Limt (Note 6)	Units
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	f = 100 kHz	80			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 is 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.

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.

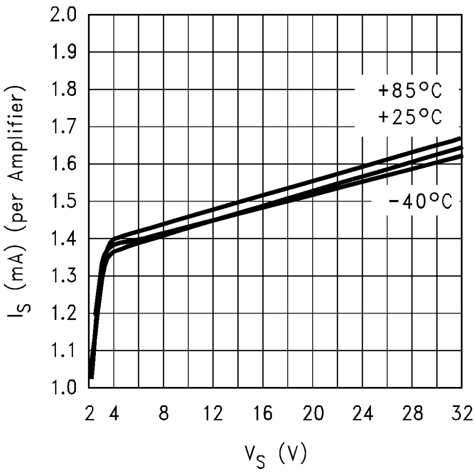
Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, θ_{JA}, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

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

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

Typical Performance Characteristics

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



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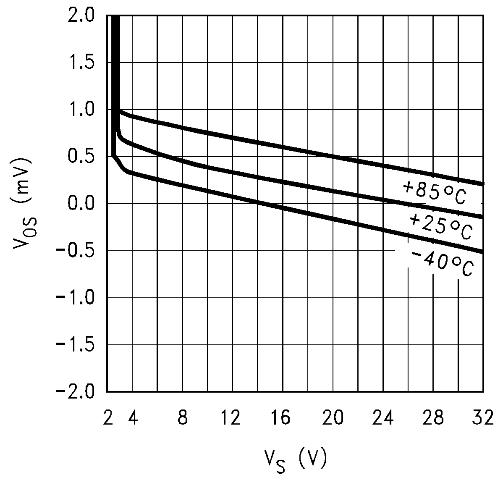
Offset Voltage vs. Supply voltage



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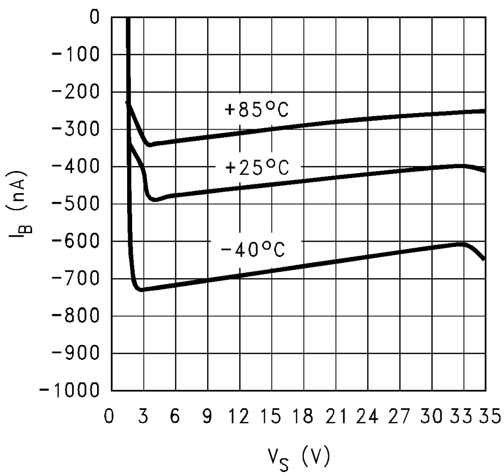
Bias Current vs. Supply voltage



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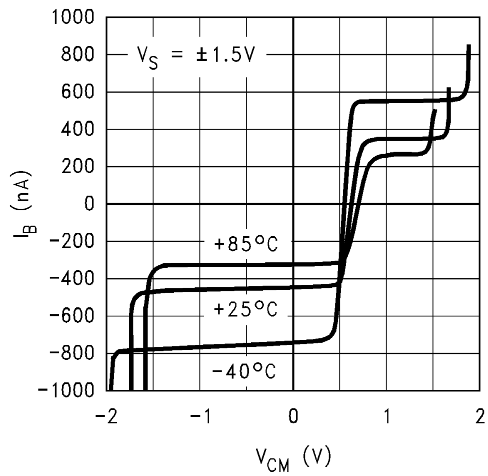
Bias Current vs. V_{CM}



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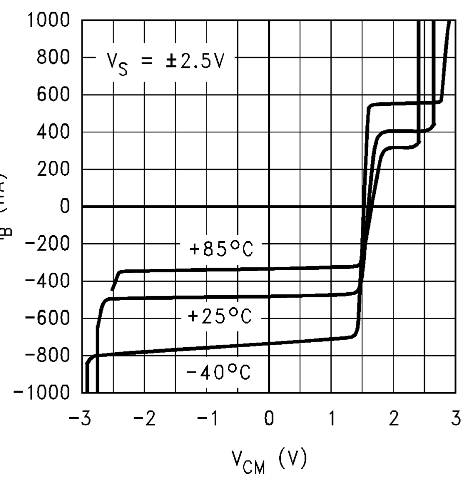
Bias Current vs. V_{CM}



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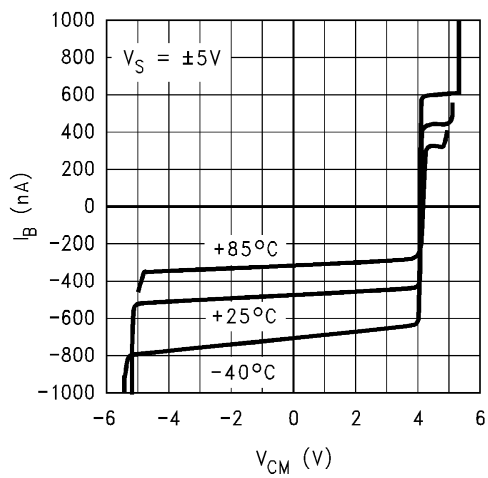
Bias Current vs. V_{CM}



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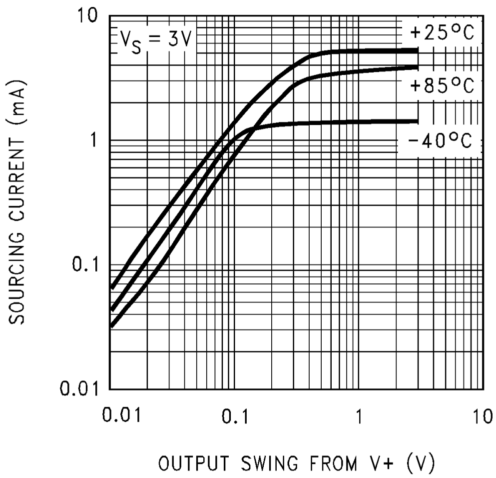
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Output Voltage vs. Source Current



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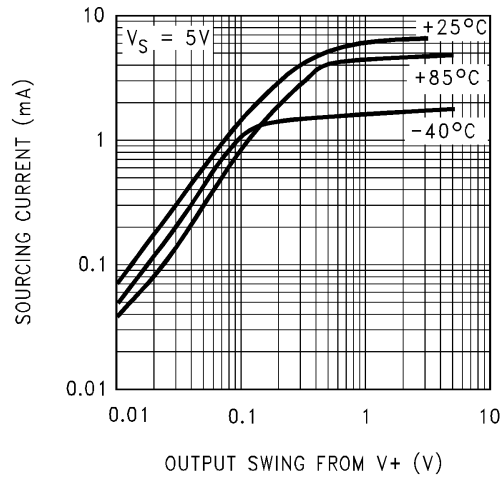
Output Voltage vs. Source Current



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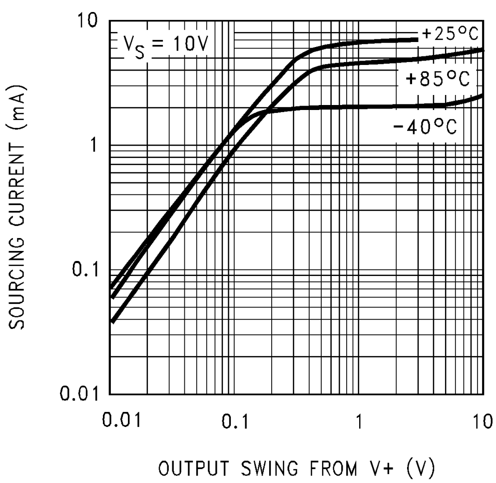
Output Voltage vs. Source Current



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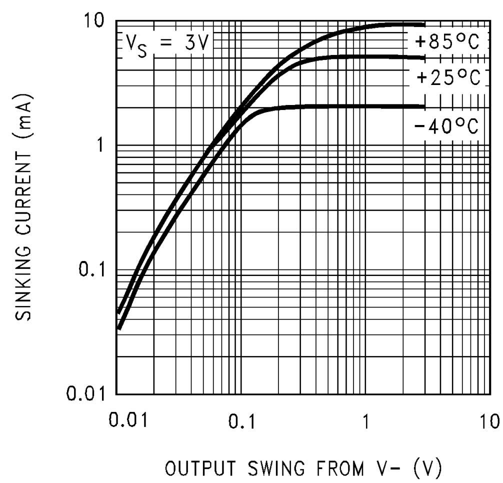
Output Voltage vs. Sink Current



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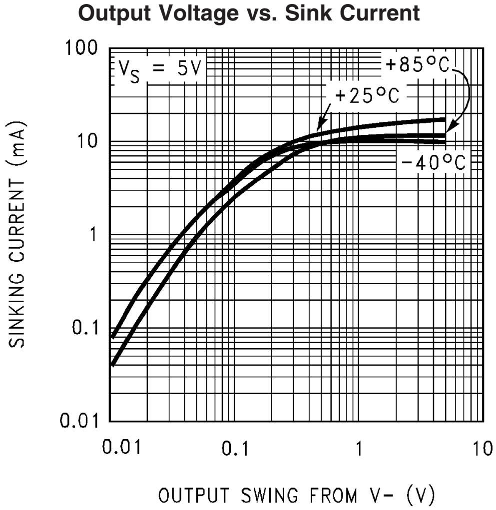
Output Voltage vs. Sink Current



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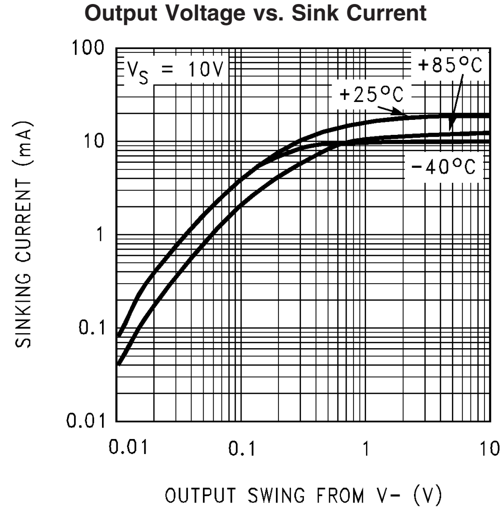
Output Voltage vs. Sink Current



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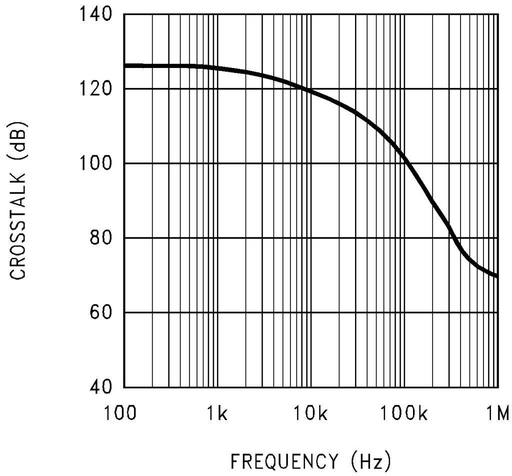
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Crosstalk (dB) vs. Frequency



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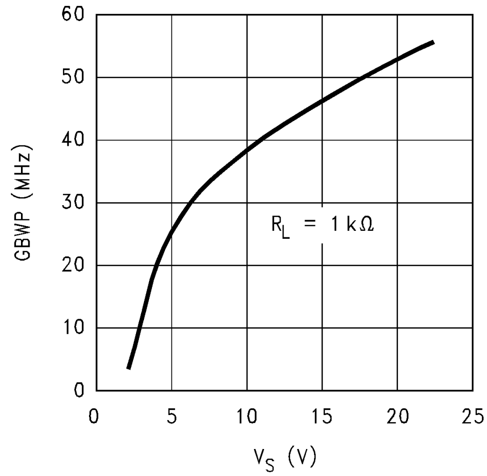
GBWP (@ 100 kHz) vs. Supply Voltage



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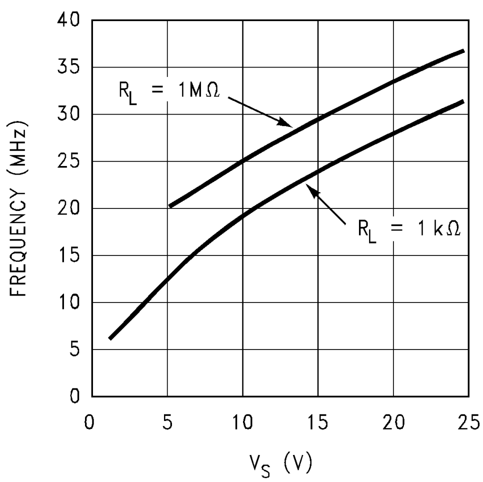
Unity Gain Frequency vs. Supply Voltage for Various Loads



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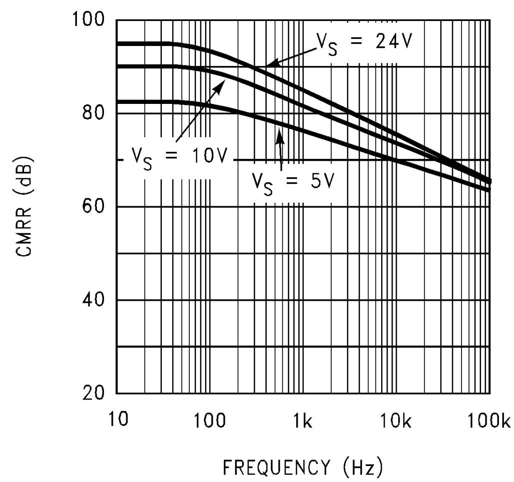
CMRR



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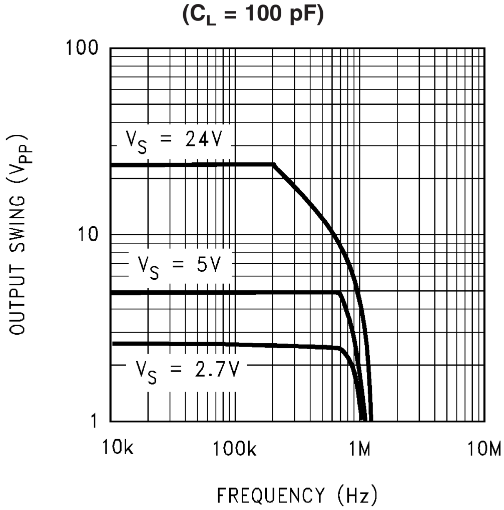
Voltage Swing vs. Frequency (C_L = 100 pF)



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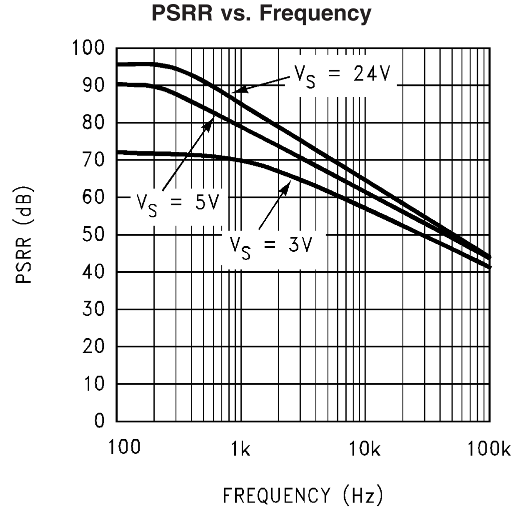
PSRR vs. Frequency



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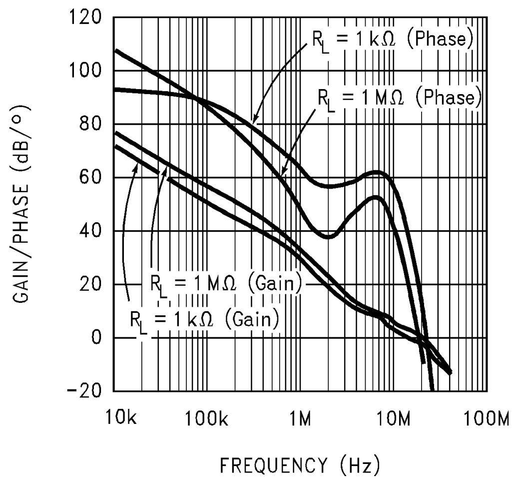
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Open Loop Gain/Phase (V_S = 5V)



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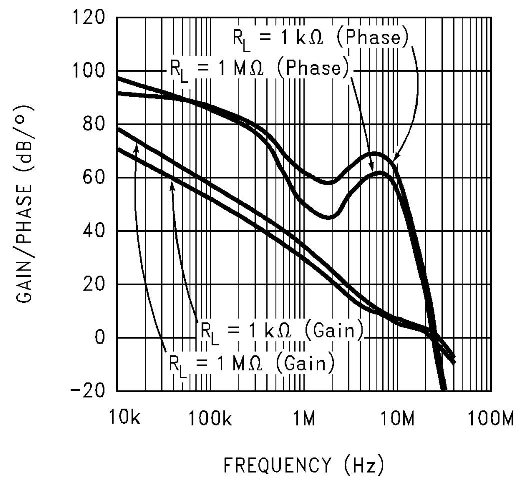
Open Loop Gain/Phase (V_S = 10V)



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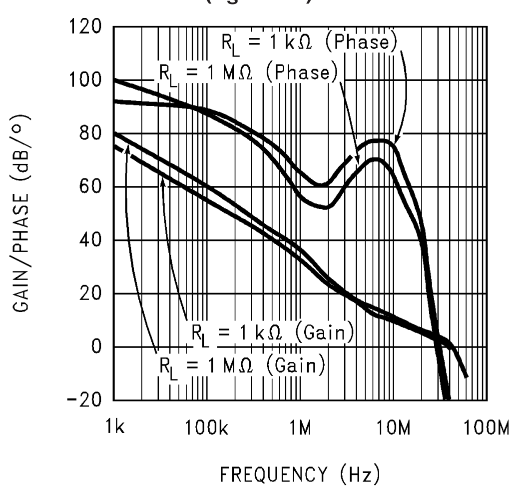
Open Loop Gain/Phase (V_S = 24V)



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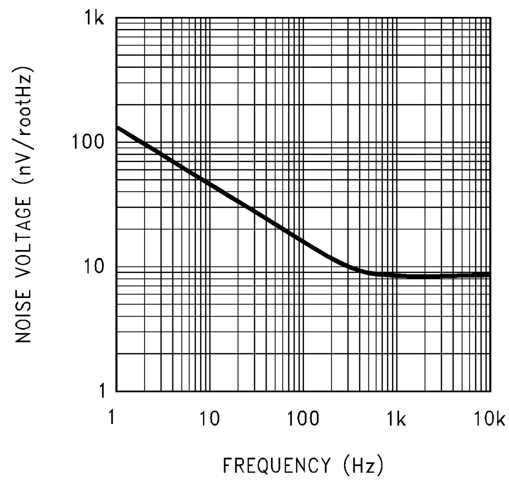
Noise Voltage vs. Frequency



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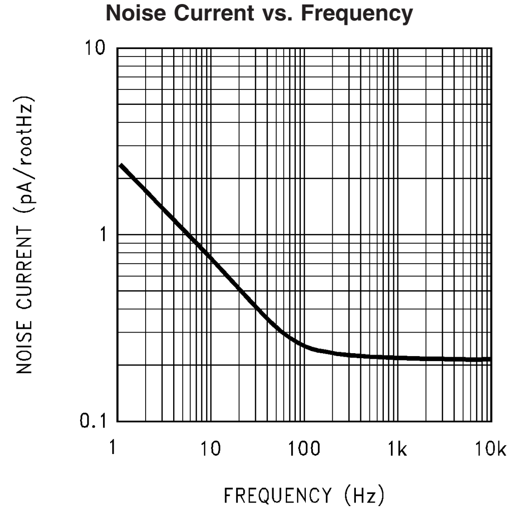
Noise Current vs. Frequency



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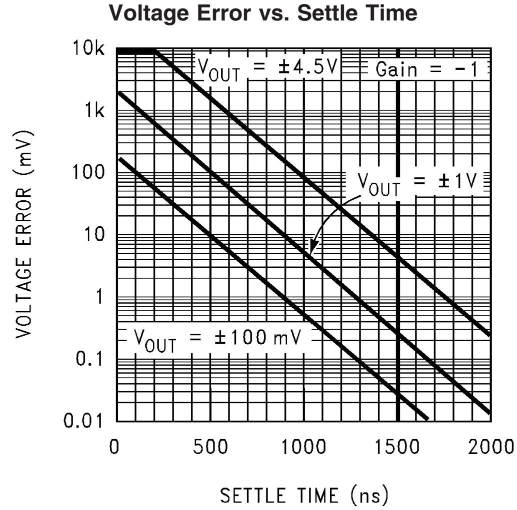
Voltage Error vs. Settle Time



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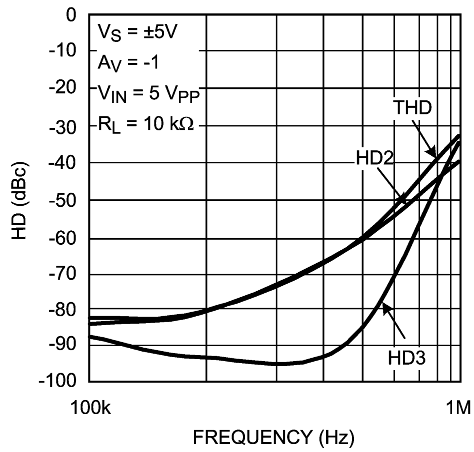
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Distortion vs. Frequency



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Application Information

The LM6152/LM6154 is ideally suited for operation with about 10 kΩ (Feedback Resistor, R_F) between the output and the negative input terminal.

With R_F set to this value, for most applications requiring a close loop gain of 10 or less, an additional small compensation capacitor (C_F) (see *Figure 1*) is recommended across R_F in order to achieve a reasonable overshoot (10%) at the output by compensating for stray capacitance across the inputs.

The optimum value for C_F can best be established experimentally with a trimmer cap in place since its value is dependant on the supply voltage, output driving load, and the operating gain. Below, some typical values used in an inverting configuration and driving a 10 kΩ load have been tabulated for reference:

TABLE 1. Typical BW (–3 dB) at Various Supply Voltage and Gains

V_S Volts	Gain	C_F pF	BW (–3 dB) MHz
3	–1	5.6	4
	–10	6.8	1.97
	–100	None	0.797
24	–1	2.2	6.6
	–10	4.7	2.2
	–100	None	0.962

In the non-inverting configuration, the LM6152/LM6154 can be used for closed loop gains of +2 and above. In this case, also, the compensation capacitor (C_F) is recommended across R_F (= 10 kΩ) for gains of 10 or less.

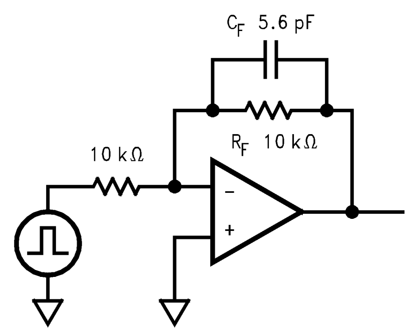

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FIGURE 1. Typical Inverting Gain Circuit A_V = –1

Because of the unique structure of this amplifier, when used at low closed loop gains, the realizable BW will be much less than the GBW product would suggest.

The LM6152/LM6154 brings a new level of ease of use to op amp system design.

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.

The high gain-bandwidth with low supply current opens new battery powered applications where higher power consumption previously reduced battery life to unacceptable levels.

The ability to drive large capacitive loads without oscillating functional removes this common problem.

To take advantage of these features, some ideas should be kept in mind.

The LM6152/LM6154, capacitive loads do not lead to oscillations, in all but the most extreme conditions, but they will result in reduced bandwidth. They also cause increased settling time.

Application Information (Continued)

Unlike most bipolar op amps, the unique phase reversal prevention/speed-up circuit in the input stage, caused the slew rate to be very much a function of the input pulse amplitude. This results in a 10 to 1 increase in slew rate when the differential input signal increases. Large fast pulses will raise the slew-rate to more than 30 V/μs.

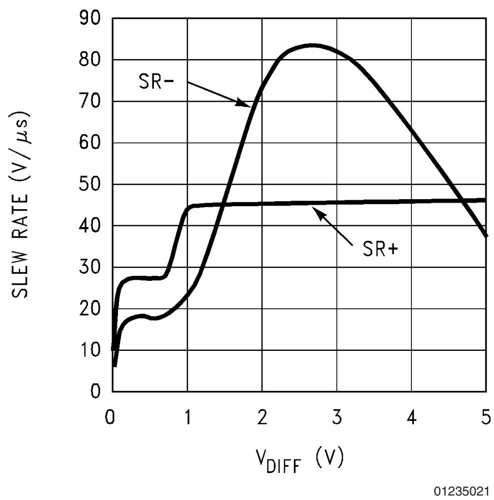


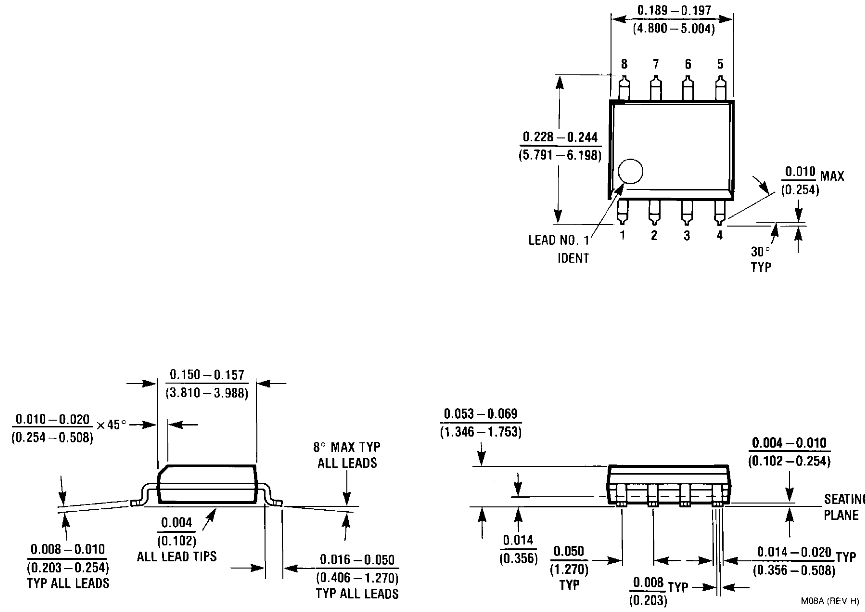
FIGURE 2. Slew Rate vs. V_{DIFF}

The speed-up action adds stability to the system when driving large capacitive loads.

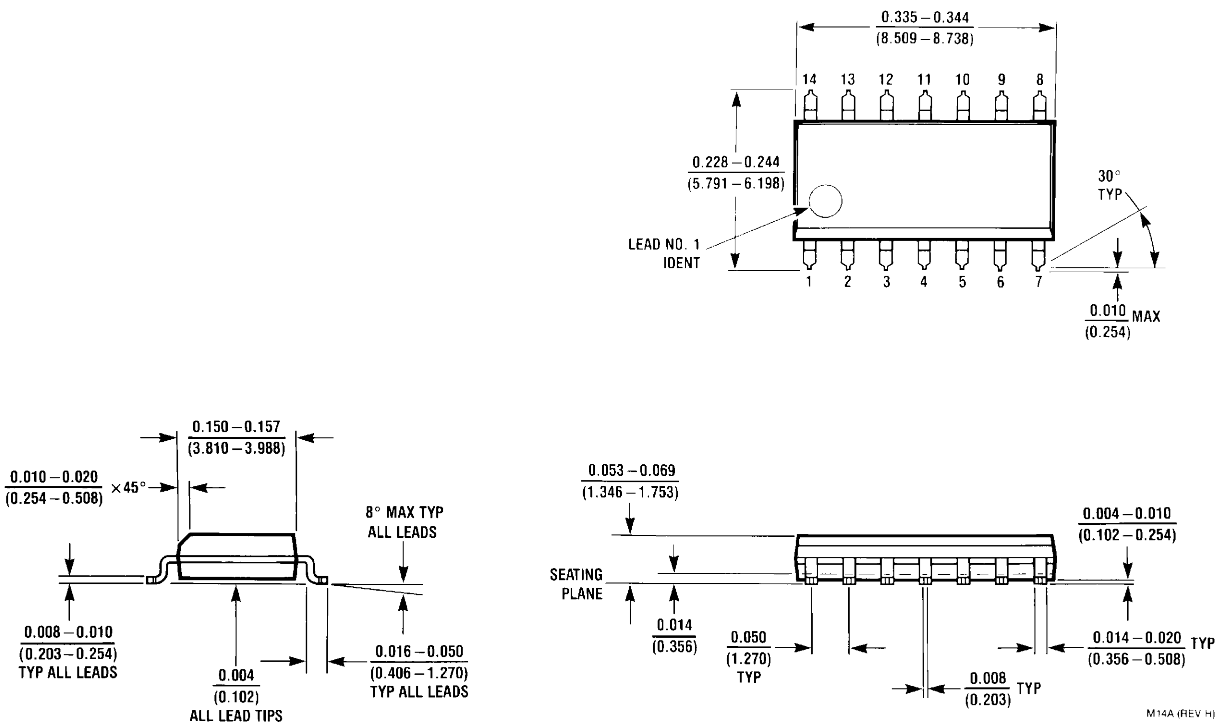
A conventional op amp exhibits a fixed maximum slew-rate even though the differential input voltage rises due to the lagging output voltage. In the LM6152/LM6154, increasing lag causes the differential input voltage to increase but as it does, the increased slew-rate keeps the output following the input much better. This effectively reduces phase lag. As a result, the LM6152/LM6154 can drive capacitive loads as large as 470 pF at gain of 2 and above, and not oscillate.

Capacitive loads decrease the phase margin of all op amps. This can lead to overshoot, ringing and oscillation. This is caused by the output resistance of the amplifier and the load capacitance forming an R-C phase shift network. The LM6152/6154 senses this phase shift and partly compensates for this effect.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



8-Pin SOIC
NSC Package Number M08A



14-Pin SOIC
NSC Package Number M14A

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