



LM124 LM224 - LM324

LOW POWER QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

- WIDE GAIN BANDWIDTH : 1.3MHz
- INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE INCLUDES GROUND
- LARGE VOLTAGE GAIN : 100dB
- VERY LOW SUPPLY CURRENT/AMPLI : 375 μ A
- LOW INPUT BIAS CURRENT : 20nA
- LOW INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE : 5mV max.
(for more accurate applications, use the equivalent parts LM124A-LM224A-LM324A which feature 3mV max.)
- LOW INPUT OFFSET CURRENT : 2nA
- WIDE POWER SUPPLY RANGE :
SINGLE SUPPLY : +3V TO +30V
DUAL SUPPLIES : $\pm$ 1.5V TO $\pm$ 15V

DESCRIPTION

These circuits consist of four independent, high gain, internally frequency compensated operational amplifiers. They operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split power supplies is also possible and the low power supply current drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

ORDER CODE

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package		
		N	D	P
LM124	-55°C, +125°C	•	•	•
LM224	-40°C, +105°C	•	•	•
LM324	0°C, +70°C	•	•	•
Example : LM224N				

N = Dual in Line Package (DIP)

D = Small Outline Package (SO) - also available in Tape & Reel (DT)

P = Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP) - only available in Tape & Reel (PT)



N
DIP14
(Plastic Package)

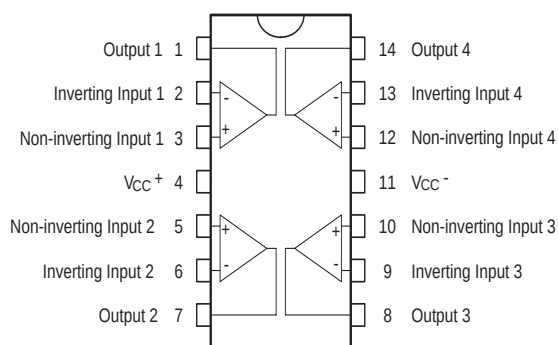


D
SO14
(Plastic Micropackage)

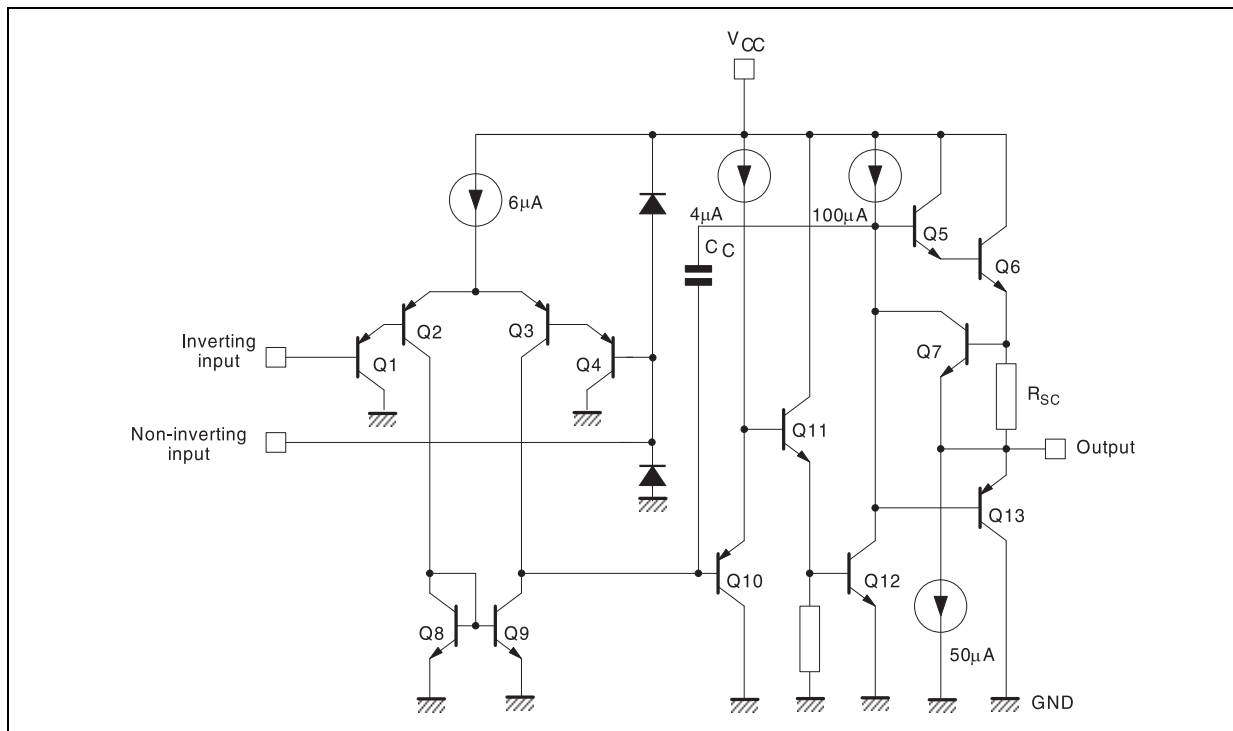


P
TSSOP14
(Thin Shrink Small Outline Package)

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (1/4 LM124)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	LM124	LM224	LM324	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	± 16 or 32			V
V_i	Input Voltage	-0.3 to +32			V
V_{id}	Differential Input Voltage ¹⁾	+32			V
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation	500	500	500	mW
	N Suffix		400	400	mW
	D Suffix				
	Output Short-circuit Duration ²⁾	Infinite			
I_{in}	Input Current ³⁾	50	50	50	mA
T_{oper}	Operating Free-air Temperature Range	-55 to +125	-40 to +105	0 to +70	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150			°C

1. Either or both input voltages must not exceed the magnitude of V_{CC}^+ or V_{CC}^- .
2. Short-circuits from the output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating if $V_{CC} > 15V$. The maximum output current is approximately 40mA independent of the magnitude of V_{CC} . Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuit on all amplifiers.
3. This input current only exists when the voltage at any of the input leads is driven negative. It is due to the collector-base junction of the input PNP transistor becoming forward biased and thereby acting as input diode clamps. In addition to this diode action, there is also NPN parasitic action on the IC chip. This transistor action can cause the output voltages of the Op-amps to go to the V_{CC} voltage level (or to ground for a large overdrive) for the time duration than an input is driven negative. This is not destructive and normal output will set up again for input voltage higher than -0.3V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC}^+ = +5V$, $V_{CC}^- = \text{Ground}$, $V_O = 1.4V$, $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{io}	Input Offset Voltage - note ¹⁾ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ LM324 $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ LM324		2	5 7 7 9	mV
I_{io}	Input Offset Current $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		2	30 100	nA
I_{ib}	Input Bias Current - note ²⁾ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		20	150 300	nA
A_{vd}	Large Signal Voltage Gain $V_{CC}^+ = +15V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $V_O = 1.4V$ to $11.4V$ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	50 25	100		V/mV
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio ($R_S \leq 10k\Omega$) $V_{CC}^+ = 5V$ to $30V$ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	65 65	110		dB
I_{CC}	Supply Current, all Amp, no load $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $V_{CC} = +5V$ $V_{CC} = +30V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ $V_{CC} = +5V$ $V_{CC} = +30V$		0.7 1.5 0.8 1.5	1.2 3 1.2 3	mA
V_{icm}	Input Common Mode Voltage Range $V_{CC} = +30V$ - note ³⁾ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	0 0		$V_{CC} - 1.5$ $V_{CC} - 2$	V
CMR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio ($R_S \leq 10k\Omega$) $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	70 60	80		dB
I_{source}	Output Current Source ($V_{id} = +1V$) $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_O = +2V$	20	40	70	mA
I_{sink}	Output Sink Current ($V_{id} = -1V$) $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_O = +2V$ $V_{CC} = +15V$, $V_O = +0.2V$	10 12	20 50		mA μA
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage $V_{CC} = +30V$ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ $V_{CC} = +5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$ $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$	26 26 27 27 3.5 3	27 28		V

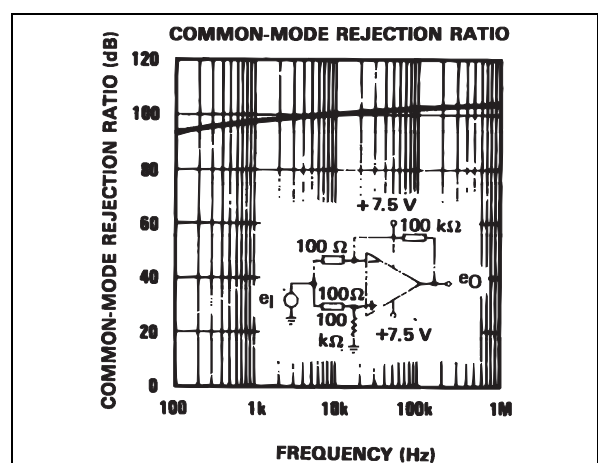
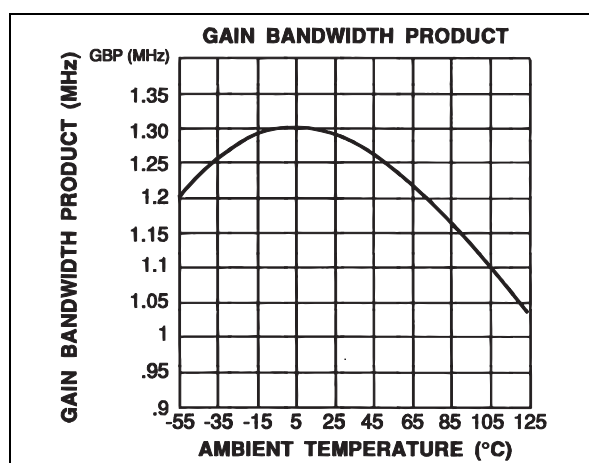
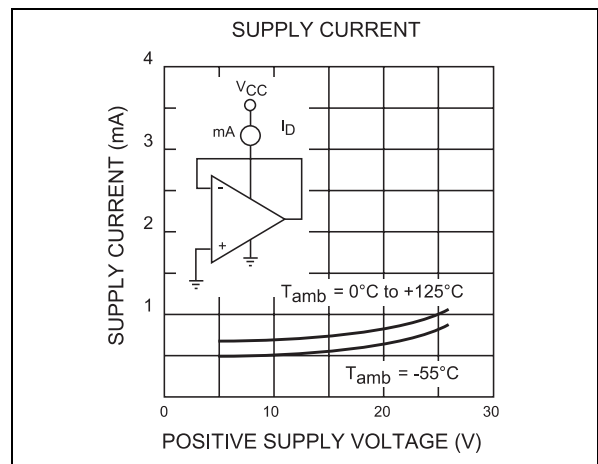
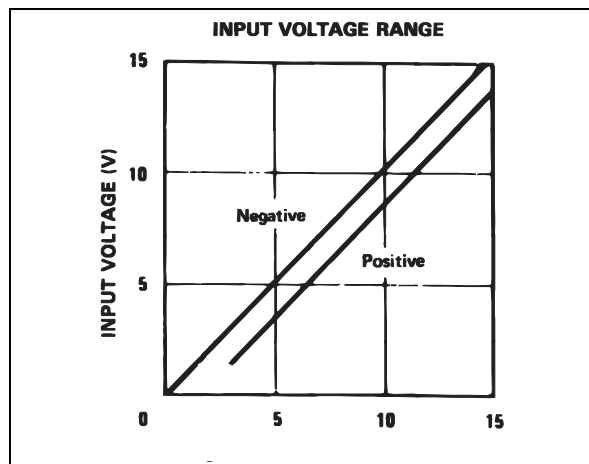
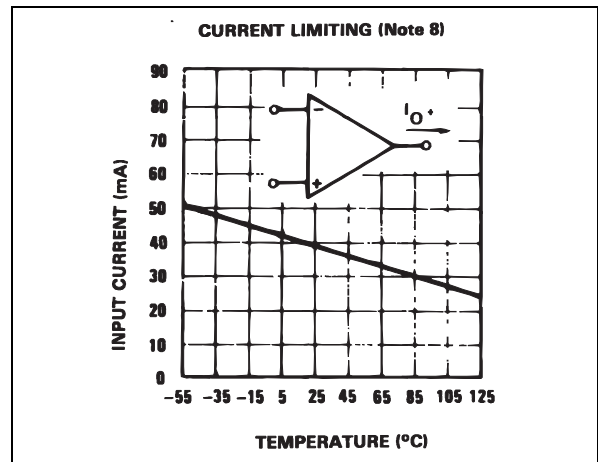
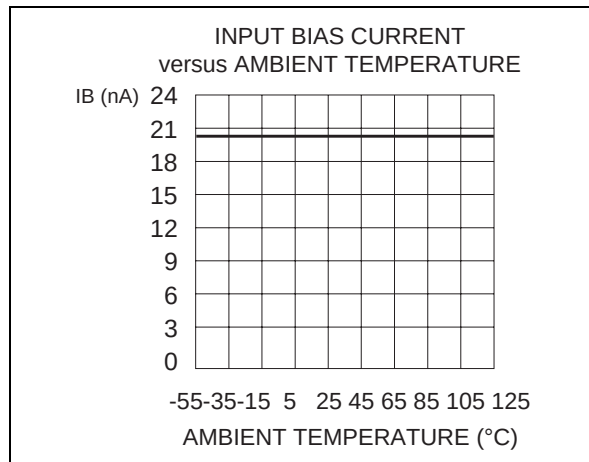
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage ($R_L = 10k\Omega$) $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		5	20 20	mV
SR	Slew Rate $V_{CC} = 15V$, $V_i = 0.5$ to $3V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$, unity Gain		0.4		V/ μs
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product $V_{CC} = 30V$, $f = 100kHz$, $V_{in} = 10mV$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$		1.3		MHz
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion $f = 1kHz$, $A_v = 20dB$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $V_o = 2V_{pp}$, $C_L = 100pF$, $V_{CC} = 30V$		0.015		%
e_n	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $f = 1kHz$, $R_s = 100\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 30V$		40		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
DV_{io}	Input Offset Voltage Drift		7	30	$\mu V/^\circ C$
DI_{io}	Input Offset Current Drift		10	200	pA/ $^\circ C$
V_{o1}/V_{o2}	Channel Separation - note ⁴⁾ $1kHz \leq f \leq 20kHz$		120		dB

1. $V_o = 1.4V$, $R_s = 0\Omega$, $5V < V_{CC} < 30V$, $0 < V_{ic} < V_{CC} - 1.5V$

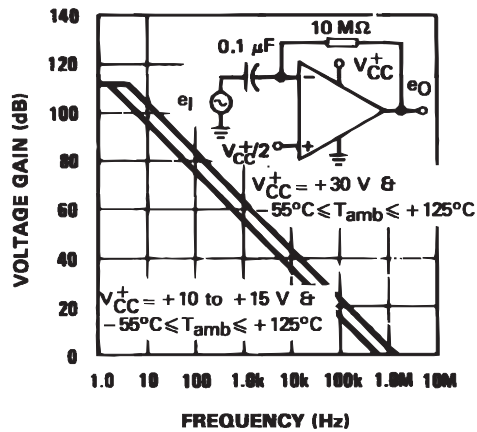
2. The direction of the input current is out of the IC. This current is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output so no loading change exists on the input lines.

3. The input common-mode voltage of either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is $V_{CC} - 1.5V$, but either or both inputs can go to +32V without damage.

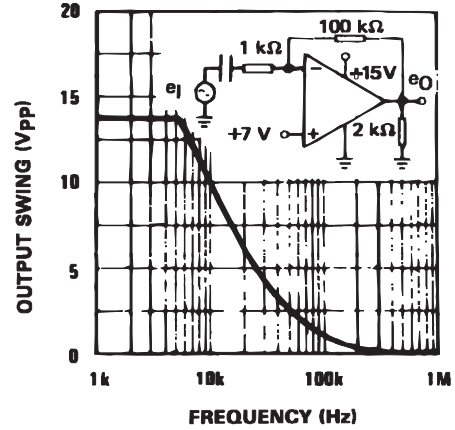
4. Due to the proximity of external components insure that coupling is not originating via stray capacitance between these external parts. This typically can be detected as this type of capacitance increases at higher frequencies.



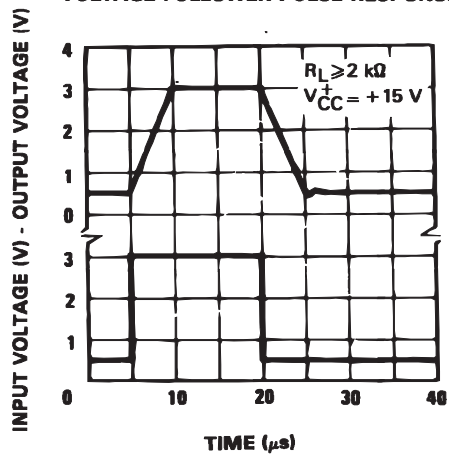
OPEN LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE



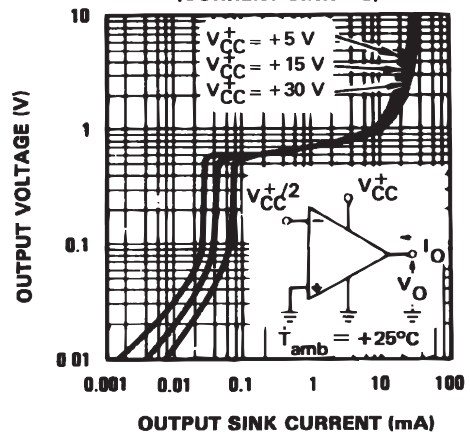
LARGE SIGNAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE



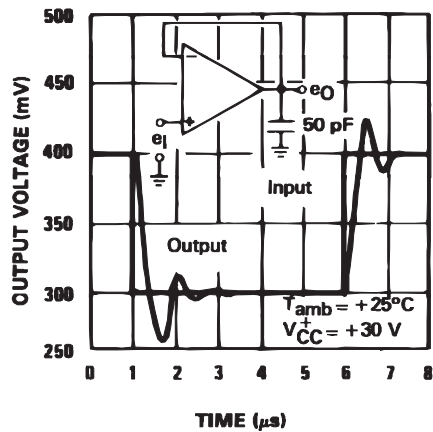
VOLTAGE FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



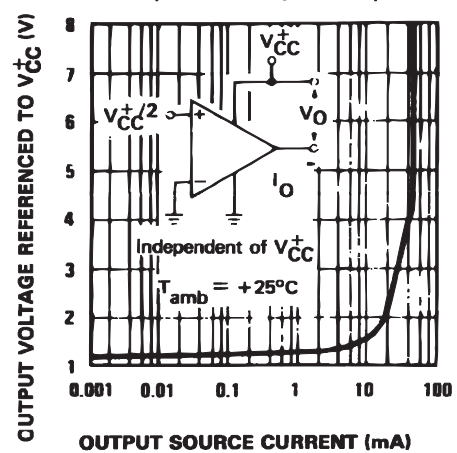
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (CURRENT SINKING)

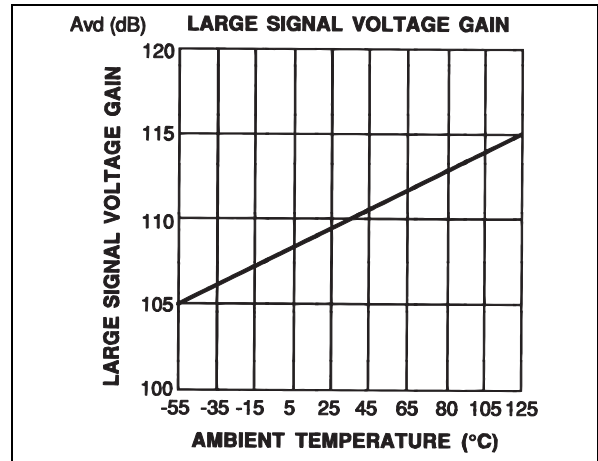
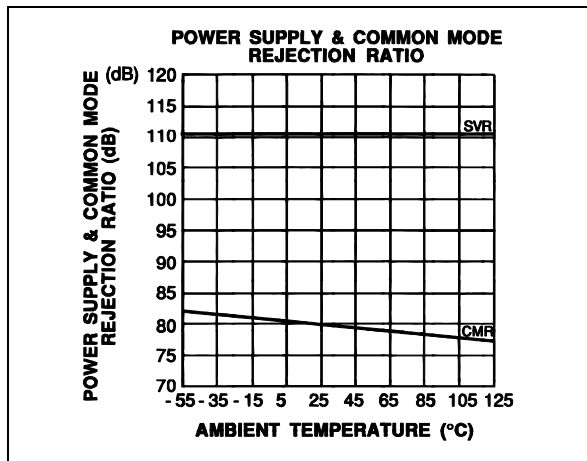
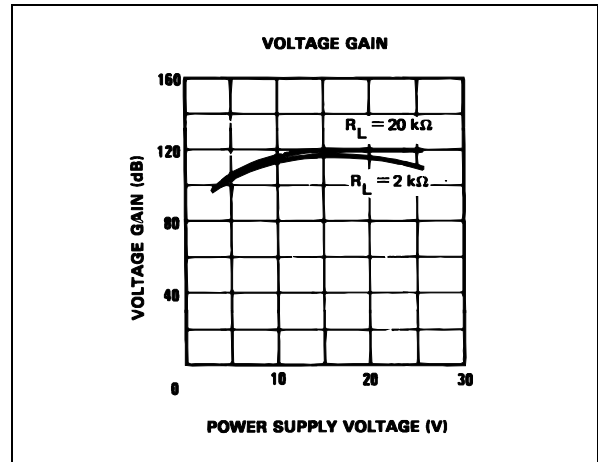
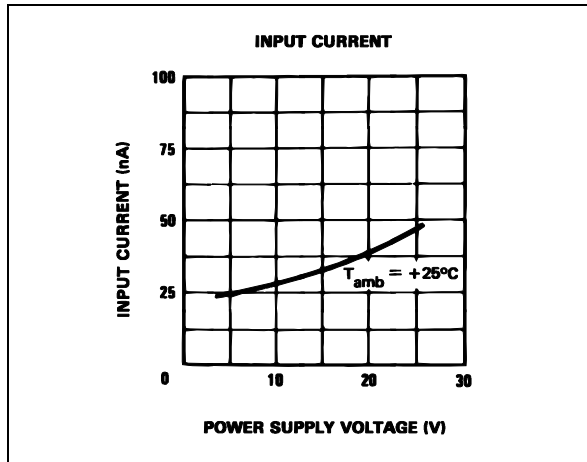


VOLTAGE FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE (SMALL SIGNAL)



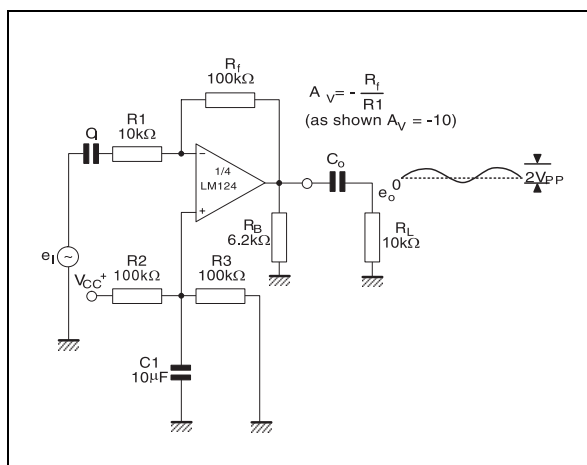
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (CURRENT SOURCING)



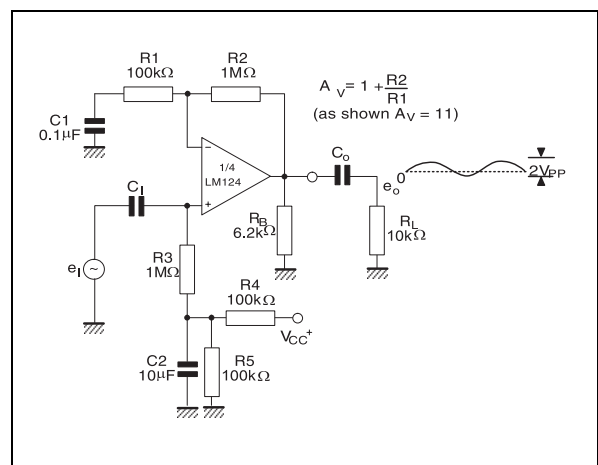


TYPICAL SINGLE - SUPPLY APPLICATIONS

AC COUPLED INVERTING AMPLIFIER

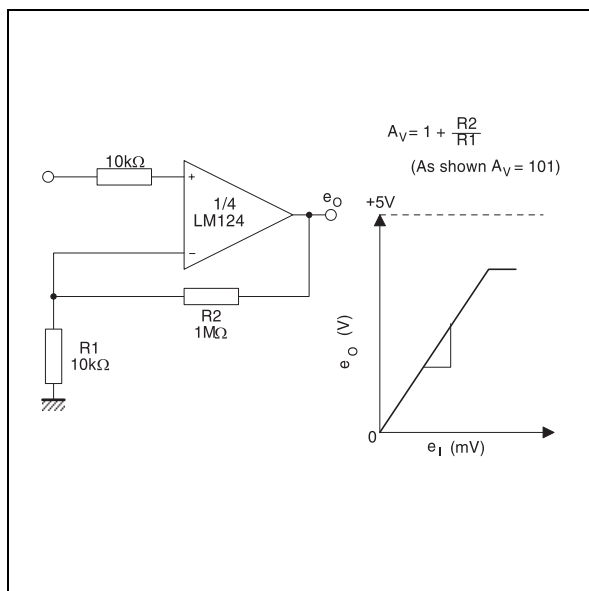


AC COUPLED NON INVERTING AMPLIFIER

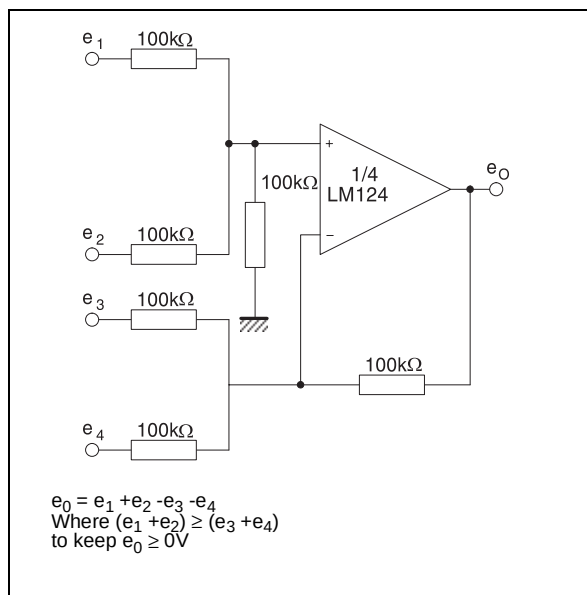


TYPICAL SINGLE - SUPPLY APPLICATIONS

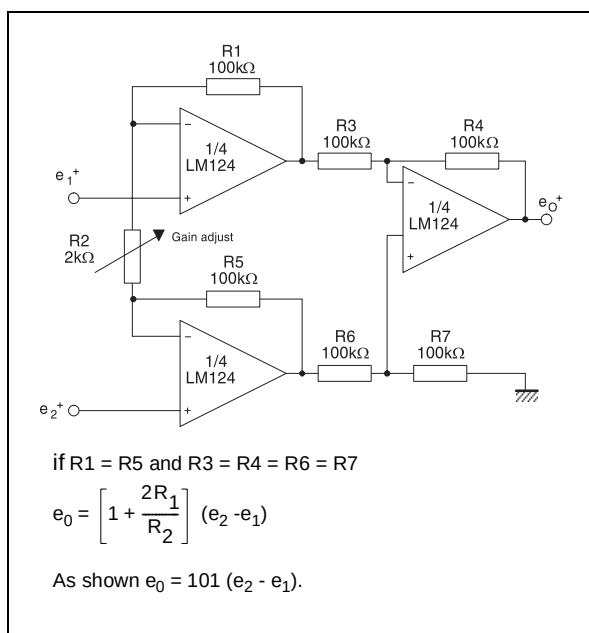
NON-INVERTING DC GAIN



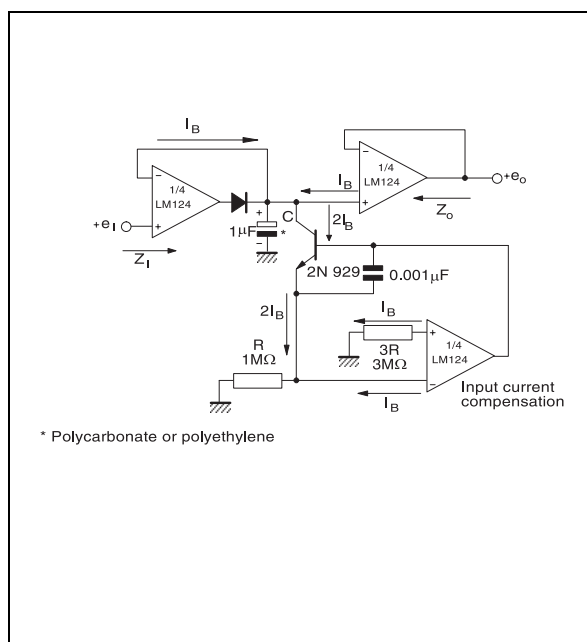
DC SUMMING AMPLIFIER



HIGH INPUT Z ADJUSTABLE GAIN DC INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

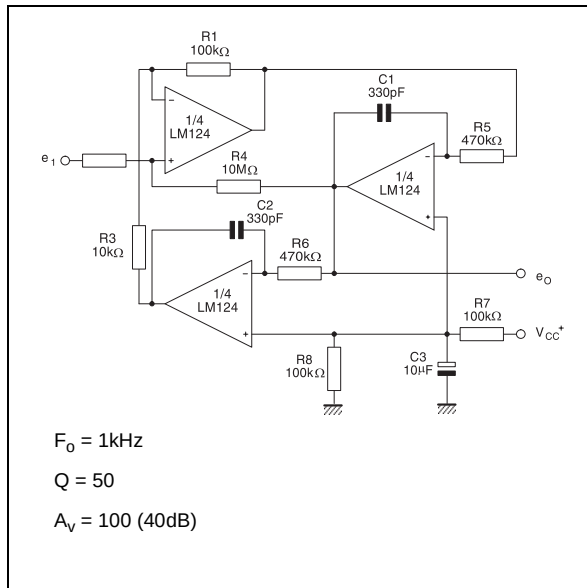


LOW DRIFT PEAK DETECTOR



TYPICAL SINGLE - SUPPLY APPLICATIONS

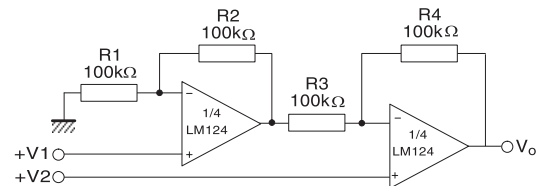
ACTIVE BANDPASS FILTER



HIGH INPUT Z, DC DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

$$\text{For } \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$

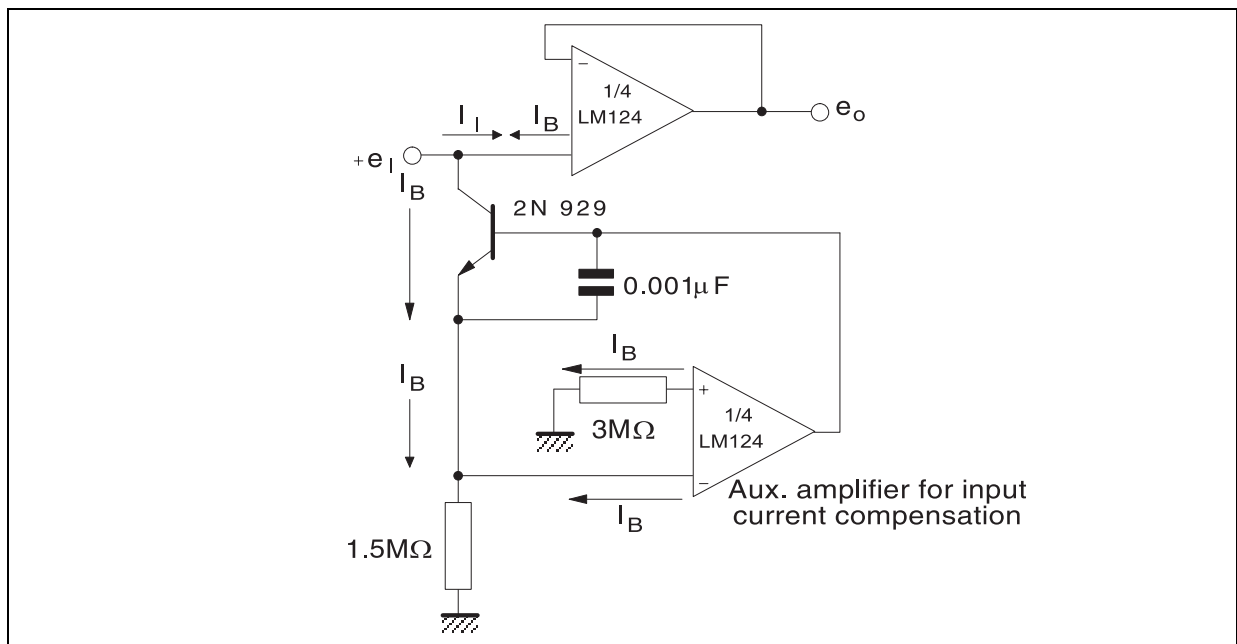
(CMRR depends on this resistor ratio match)



$$e_0 \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) (e_2 - e_1)$$

As shown $e_0 = (e_2 - e_1)$

USING SYMMETRICAL AMPLIFIERS TO REDUCE INPUT CURRENT (GENERAL CONCEPT)



MACROMODEL
**** Standard Linear Ics Macromodels, 1993.**
**** CONNECTIONS :**
*** 1 INVERTING INPUT**
*** 2 NON-INVERTING INPUT**
*** 3 OUTPUT**
*** 4 POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY**
*** 5 NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY**
.SUBCKT LM124 1 3 2 4 5 (analog)

**.MODEL MDTH D IS=1E-8 KF=3.104131E-15
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 2.003862E+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 3.783376E-09
DINN 17 13 MDTH 400E-12
VIN 17 5 0.000000E+00
DINR 15 18 MDTH 400E-12
VIP 4 18 2.000000E+00
FCP 4 5 VOFP 3.400000E+01
FCN 5 4 VOFN 3.400000E+01
FIBP 2 5 VOFN 2.000000E-03
FIBN 5 1 VOFP 2.000000E-03
*** AMPLIFYING STAGE**
FIP 5 19 VOFP 3.600000E+02
FIN 5 19 VOFN 3.600000E+02
RG1 19 5 3.652997E+06
RG2 19 4 3.652997E+06
CC 19 5 6.000000E-09
DOPM 19 22 MDTH 400E-12
DONM 21 19 MDTH 400E-12
HOPM 22 28 VOUT 7.500000E+03
VIPM 28 4 1.500000E+02
HONM 21 27 VOUT 7.500000E+03
VINM 5 27 1.500000E+02
EOUT 26 23 19 5 1
VOUT 23 5 0
ROUT 26 3 20
COUT 3 5 1.000000E-12
DOP 19 25 MDTH 400E-12
VOP 4 25 2.242230E+00
DON 24 19 MDTH 400E-12
VON 24 5 7.922301E-01
.ENDS
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 $V_{CC}^{+} = +15V$, $V_{CC}^{-} = 0V$, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
V_{io}		0	mV
A_{vd}	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	100	V/mV
I_{cc}	No load, per amplifier	350	μA
V_{icm}		-15 to +13.5	V
V_{OH}	$R_L = 2k\Omega$ ($V_{CC}^{+}=15V$)	+13.5	V
V_{OL}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	5	mV
I_{os}	$V_o = +2V$, $V_{CC} = +15V$	+40	mA
GBP	$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$	1.3	MHz
SR	$R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$	0.4	V/ μs

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

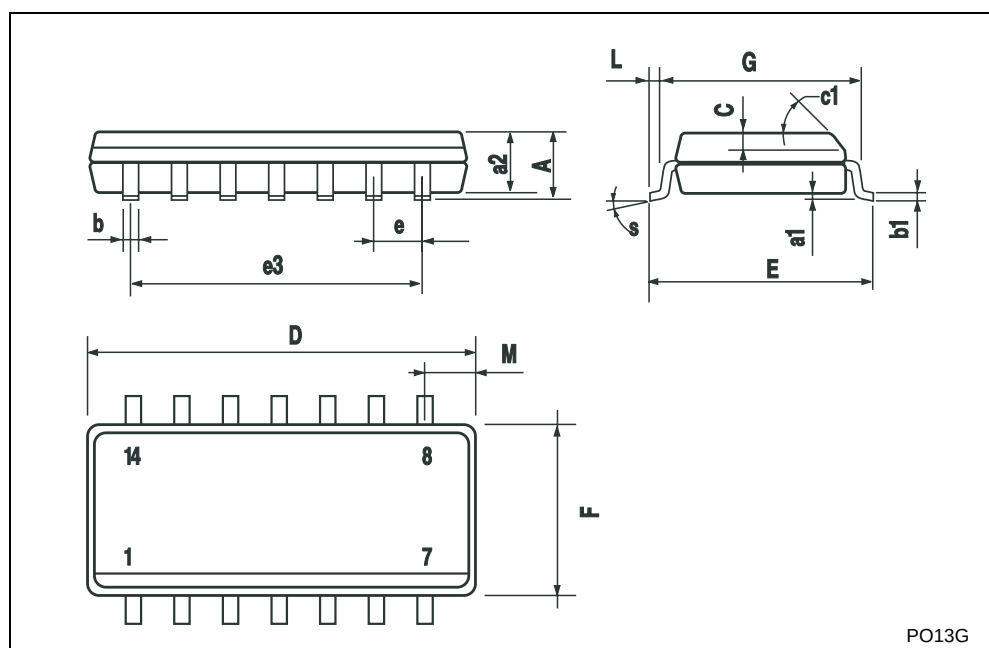
Plastic DIP-14 MECHANICAL DATA						
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		15.24			0.600	
F			7.1			0.280
l			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z	1.27		2.54	0.050		0.100

P001A

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SO-14 MECHANICAL DATA

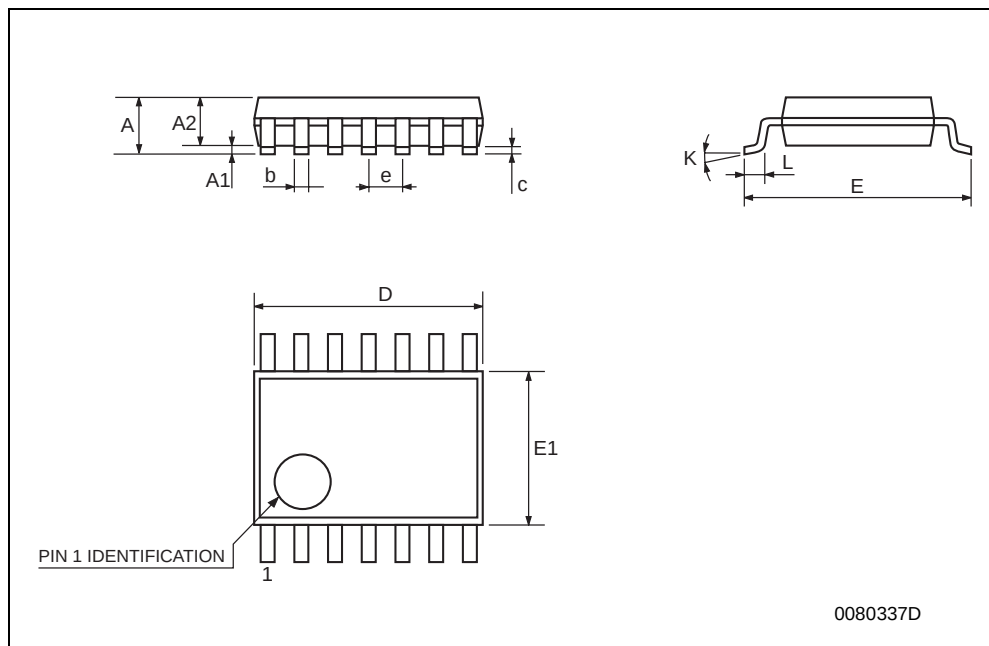
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.068
a1	0.1		0.2	0.003		0.007
a2			1.65			0.064
b	0.35		0.46	0.013		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.019	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D	8.55		8.75	0.336		0.344
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		7.62			0.300	
F	3.8		4.0	0.149		0.157
G	4.6		5.3	0.181		0.208
L	0.5		1.27	0.019		0.050
M			0.68			0.026
S	8° (max.)					



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

TSSOP14 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.2			0.047
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002	0.004	0.006
A2	0.8	1	1.05	0.031	0.039	0.041
b	0.19		0.30	0.007		0.012
c	0.09		0.20	0.004		0.0089
D	4.9	5	5.1	0.193	0.197	0.201
E	6.2	6.4	6.6	0.244	0.252	0.260
E1	4.3	4.4	4.48	0.169	0.173	0.176
e		0.65 BSC			0.0256 BSC	
K	0°		8°	0°		8°
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.018	0.024	0.030



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