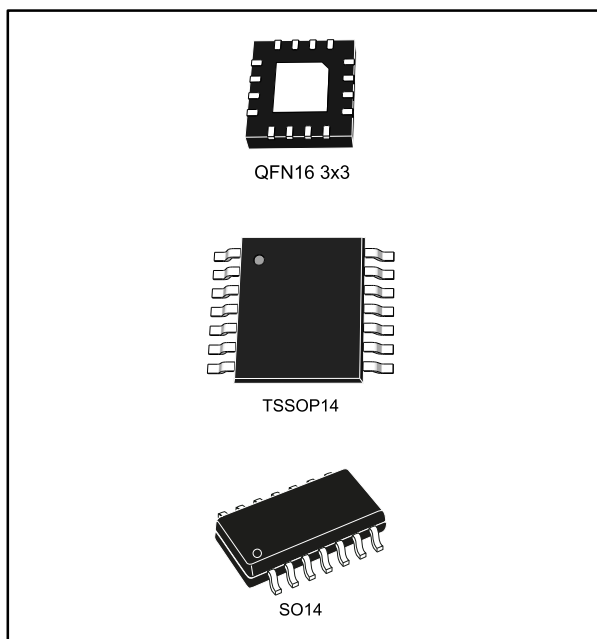




Related products

- See [TSB572](#) and [TSB611](#), 36 V newer technology devices, which have enhanced accuracy and ESD rating, reduced power consumption, and automotive grade qualification
- See LM2902 and LM2902W for automotive grade applications

Description

These circuits consist of four independent, high gain operational amplifiers with frequency compensation implemented internally. 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.

Features

- Wide gain bandwidth: 1.3 MHz
- Input common mode voltage range includes ground
- Large voltage gain: 100 dB
- Very low supply current/amplifier: 375 μ A
- Low input bias current: 20 nA
- Low input voltage: 3 mV max
- Low input offset current: 2 nA
- Wide power supply range:
 - Single supply: 3 V to 30 V
 - Dual supplies: ± 1.5 V to ± 15 V

Table 1: Device summary

Product reference	Part numbers
LM124 ⁽¹⁾	LM124
LM224x	LM224, LM224A ⁽²⁾ , LM224W ⁽³⁾
LM324x	LM324, LM324A, LM324W

Notes:

⁽¹⁾Prefixes LM1, LM2, and LM3 refer to temperature range.

⁽²⁾Suffix A refers to enhanced Vio performance

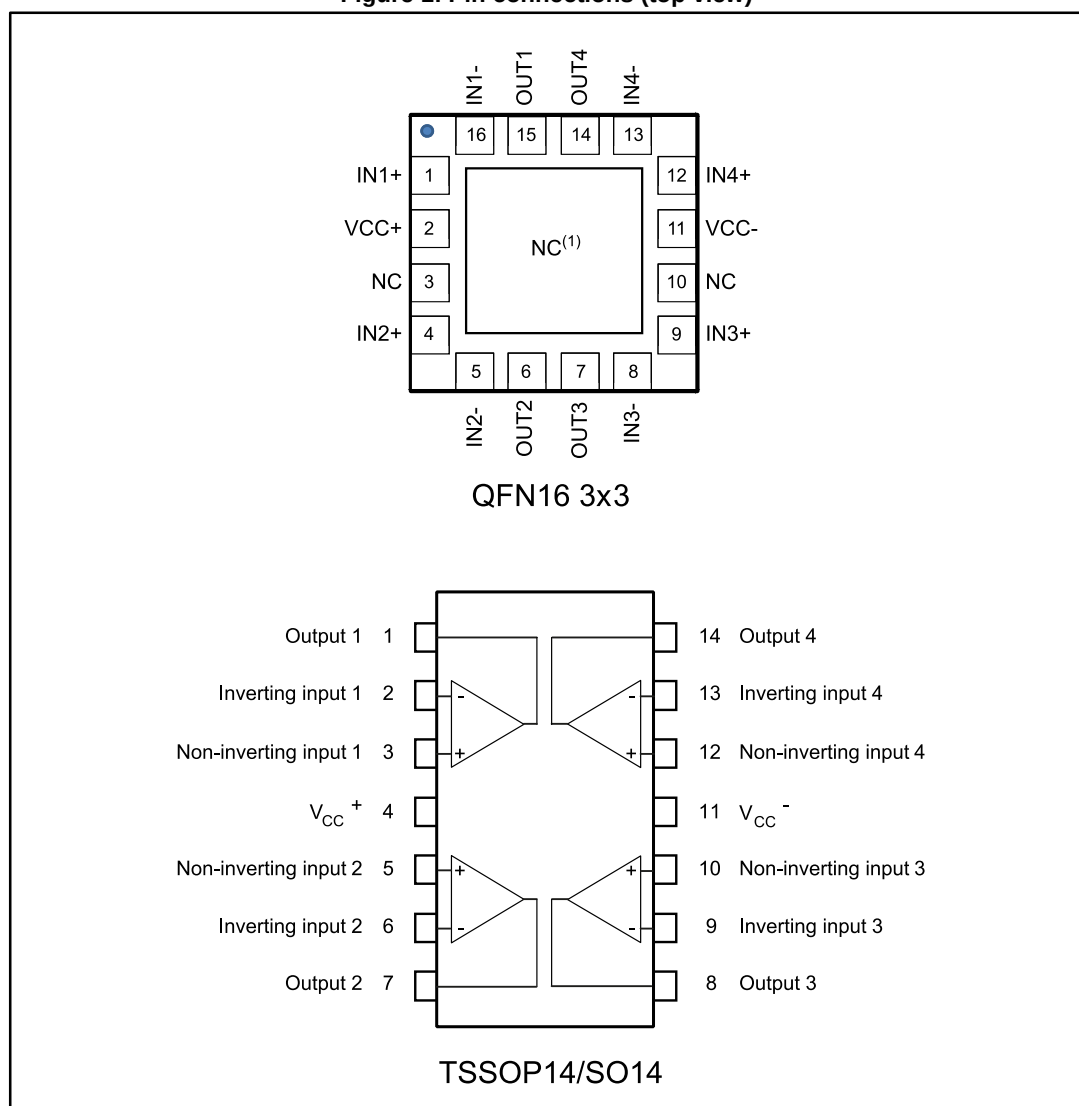
⁽³⁾Suffix W refers to enhanced ESD ratings

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3	Electrical characteristics	7
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5	Typical single-supply applications	12
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1 Pin connections and schematic diagram

Figure 1: Pin connections (top view)



1. The exposed pads of the QFN16 3x3 can be connected to VCC- or left floating

Figure 2: Schematic diagram (LM224A, LM324A, LM324W, one channel)

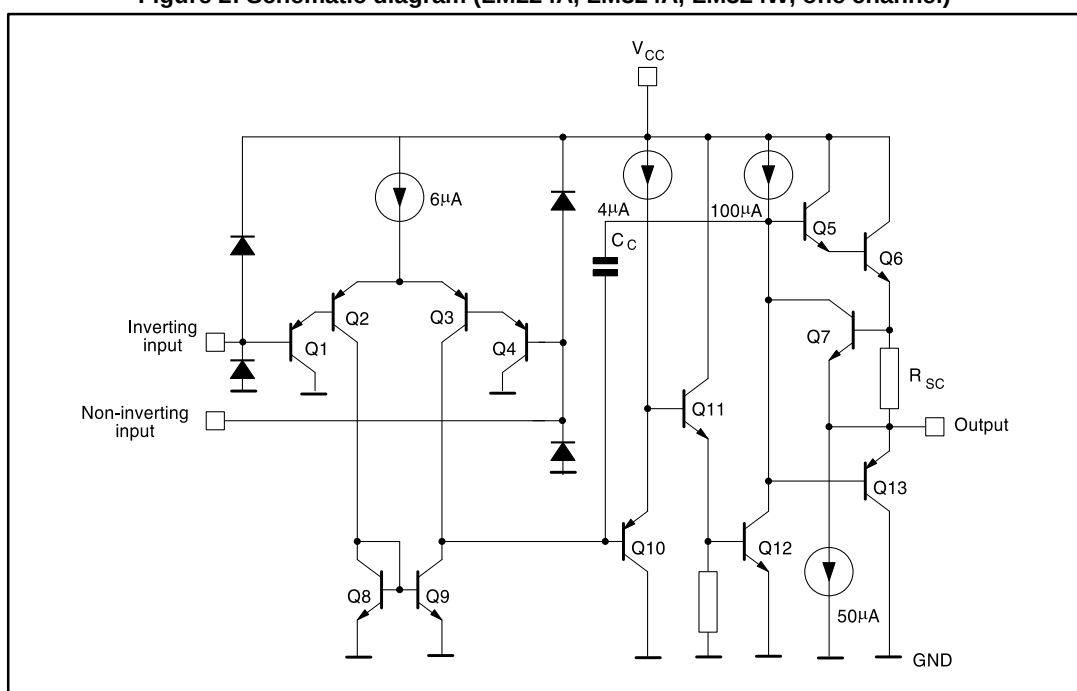
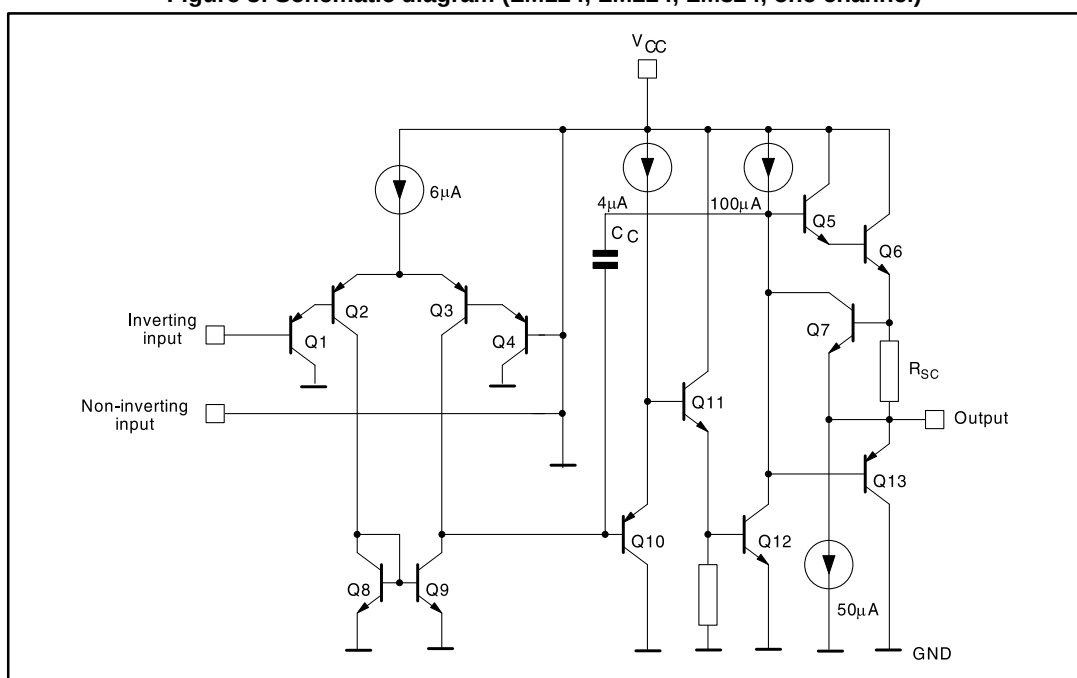


Figure 3: Schematic diagram (LM124, LM224, LM324, one channel)



2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		±16 or 32	V
V _i	Input voltage		-0.3 to V _{CC} + 0.3	
V _{id}	Differential input voltage ⁽¹⁾		32	
P _{tot}	Power dissipation: D suffix		400	mW
	Output short-circuit duration ⁽²⁾		Infinite	
I _{in}	Input current ⁽³⁾		50	mA
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range		-65 to 150	°C
T _j	Maximum junction temperature		150	
R _{thja}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient ⁽⁴⁾	QFN16 3x3	45	°C/W
		TSSOP14	100	
		SO14	103	
R _{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction to case	QFN16 3x3	14	
		TSSOP14	32	
		SO14	31	
ESD	HBM: human body model ⁽⁵⁾	LM224A, LM324A	800	V
		LM124W, LM324W	700	
		LM124, LM224, LM324	250	
	MM: machine model ⁽⁶⁾		100	
	CDM: charged device model		1500	

Notes:

⁽¹⁾Neither of the input voltages must 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} > 15 V. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA independent of the magnitude of V_{CC}. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuits 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 an input diode clamp. In addition to this diode action, there is also an 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 during which an input is driven negative. This is not destructive and normal output starts up again for input voltages higher than -0.3 V.

⁽⁴⁾Short-circuits can cause excessive heating. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuits on all amplifiers. These are typical values given for a single layer board (except for TSSOP which is a two-layer board).

⁽⁵⁾Human body model: 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.

⁽⁶⁾Machine model: a 200 pF cap is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω), done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.

Table 3: Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	Single supply	3 to 30	V
		Dual supply	±1.5 to ±15	
V _{ICM}	Common-mode input voltage range		(V _{CC} ⁻) - 0.1 to (V _{CC} ⁺) - 1	
T _{Oper}	Operating temperature range	LM124	-55 to 125	°C
		LM224	-40 to 105	
		LM324	0 to 70	

3 Electrical characteristics

Table 4: $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC-} = \text{Ground}$, $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$, $T_{\text{amb}} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
V _{io} LM224A, LM224W, LM324A, LM324W	Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾	T _{amb} = 25 °C			2	3	mV
V _{io} LM124, LM224, LM324		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}				5	
		T _{amb} = 25 °C	LM124	2	5		
			LM224				
			LM324	2	7		
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}	LM124		7		
			LM224				
LM324				9			
I _{io}	Input offset current	T _{amb} = 25 °C			2	20	nA
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}				40	
I _{ib}	Input bias current ⁽²⁾	T _{amb} = 25 °C			20	100	
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}				200	
A _{vd}	Large signal voltage gain, V _{CC} ⁺ = 15 V, R _L = 2 kΩ, V _o = 1.4 V to 11.4 V	T _{amb} = 25 °C		50	100		V/mV
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		25			
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio, R _s ≤ 10 kΩ, V _{CC} ⁺ = 5 V to 30 V	T _{amb} = 25 °C		65	110		dB
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		65			
I _{cc}	Supply current, all amps, no load	T _{amb} = 25 °C, V _{CC} = 5V			0.7	1.2	mA
		T _{amb} = 25 °C, V _{CC} = 30 V			1.5	3	
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max} , V _{CC} = 5 V			0.8	1.2	
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max} , V _{CC} = 30 V			1.5	3	
V _{icm}	Input common mode voltage range ⁽³⁾	V _{CC} = 30 V, T _{amb} = 25 °C		0		28.5	V
		V _{CC} = 30 V, T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		0		28	
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio, R _s ≤ 10 kΩ	T _{amb} = 25 °C		70	80		dB
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		60			
I _{source}	Output current source, V _{id} = 1 V	V _{CC} = 15 V, V _o = 2 V		20	40	70	mA
I _{sink}	Output sink current, V _{id} = -1 V	V _{CC} = 15 V, V _o = 2 V		10	20		
		V _{CC} = 15 V, V _o = 0.2 V		12	50		μA
V _{OH}	High level output voltage, V _{CC} = 30 V, R _L = 2 kΩ	T _{amb} = 25 °C		26	27		V
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		26			
	High level output voltage, V _{CC} = 30 V, R _L = 10 kΩ	T _{amb} = 25 °C		27	28		
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		27			
	High level output voltage, V _{CC} = 5 V, R _L = 2 kΩ	T _{amb} = 25 °C		3.5			
		T _{min} ≤ T _{amb} ≤ T _{max}		3			

Electrical characteristics

LM124, LM224x, LM324x

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	20	mV
		$T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$			20	
SR	Slew rate	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $V_i = 0.5\text{ to }3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, unity gain		0.4		V/ μs
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$, $f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $V_{in} = 10\text{ mV}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		1.3		MHz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_v = 20\text{ dB}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_o = 2\text{ V}_{pp}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$		0.015		%
e_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $R_s = 100\text{ }\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$		40		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
DV_{io}	Input offset voltage drift			7	30	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
DI_{io}	Input offset current drift			10	200	pA/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{o1}/V_{o2}	Channel separation ⁽⁴⁾	$1\text{ kHz} \leq f \leq 20\text{ kHz}$		120		kHz

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$, $R_s = 0\text{ }\Omega$, $5\text{ V} < V_{CC}^+ < 30\text{ V}$, $0 < V_{ic} < V_{CC}^+ - 1.5\text{ V}$

⁽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 there is no load change 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 0.3 V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is $(V_{CC}^+) - 1.5\text{ V}$, but either or both inputs can go to 32 V without damage.

⁽⁴⁾Due to the proximity of external components, ensure that there is no coupling originating from stray capacitance between these external parts. Typically, this can be detected at higher frequencies because this type of capacitance increases.

4 Electrical characteristic curves

Figure 4: Input bias current vs. temperature

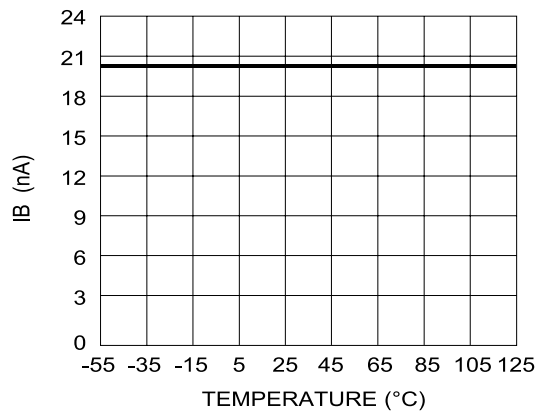


Figure 5: Output current limitation

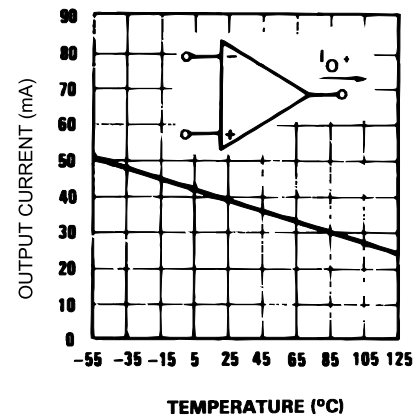


Figure 6: Input voltage range

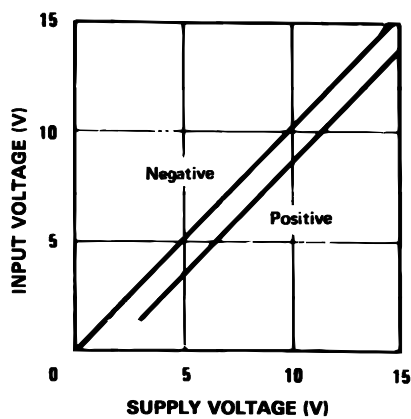


Figure 7: Supply current vs. supply voltage

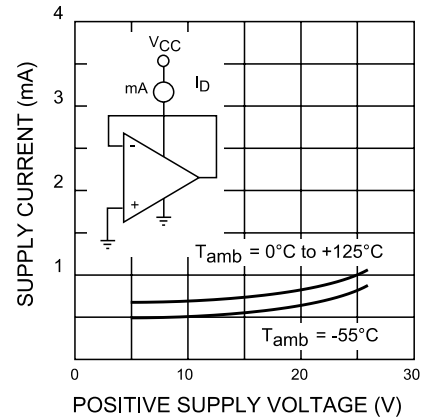


Figure 8: Gain bandwidth product vs. temperature

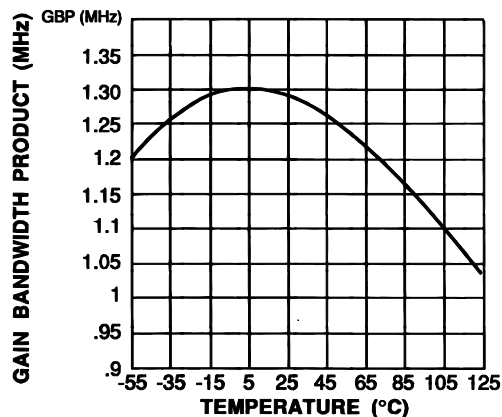


Figure 9: Common-mode rejection ratio

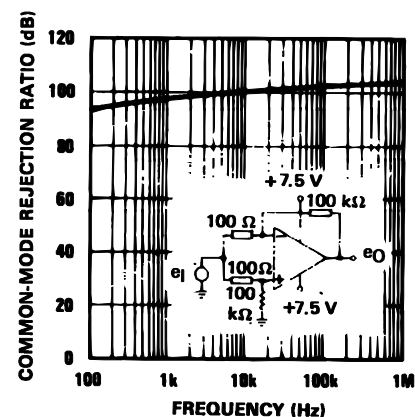


Figure 10: Open loop frequency response

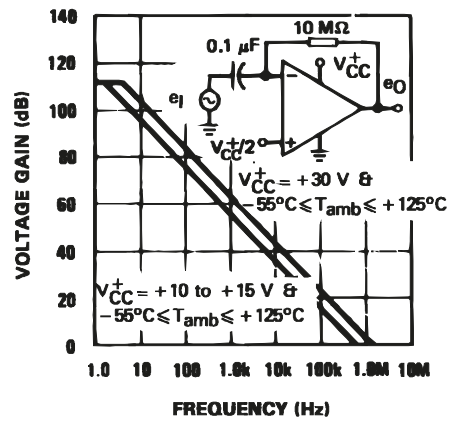


Figure 11: Large signal frequency response

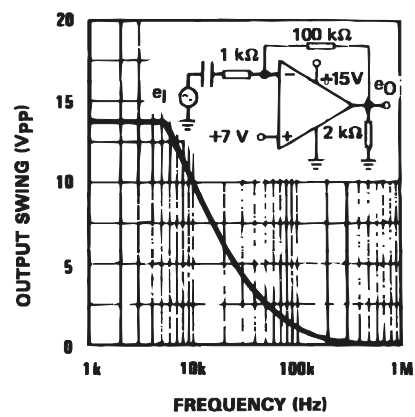


Figure 12: Voltage follower pulse response

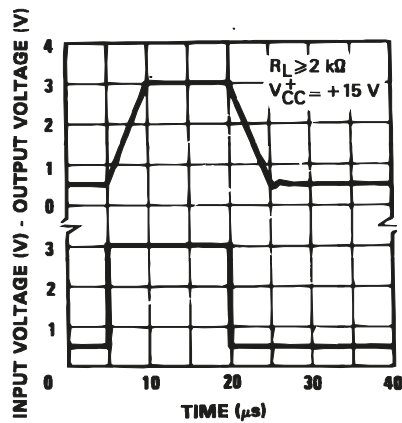


Figure 13: Output characteristics (current sinking)

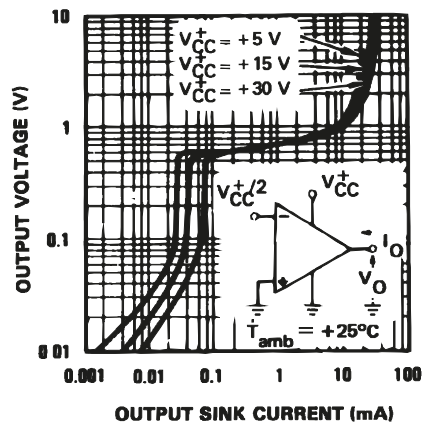


Figure 14: Voltage follower pulse response (small signal)

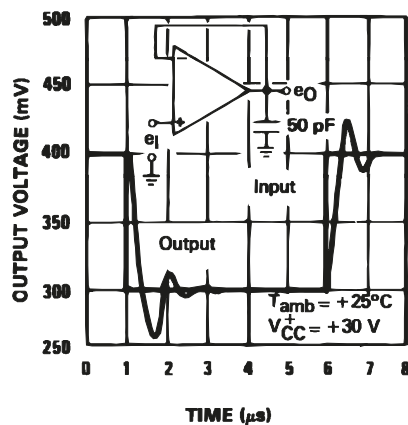


Figure 15: Output characteristics (current sourcing)

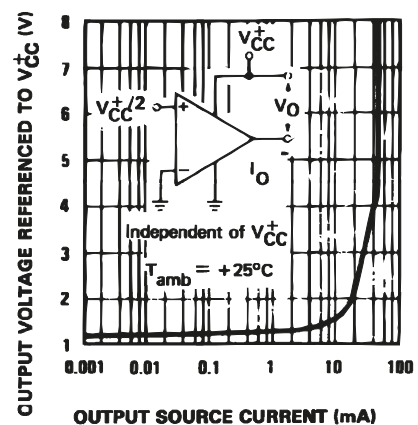


Figure 16: Input current vs. supply voltage

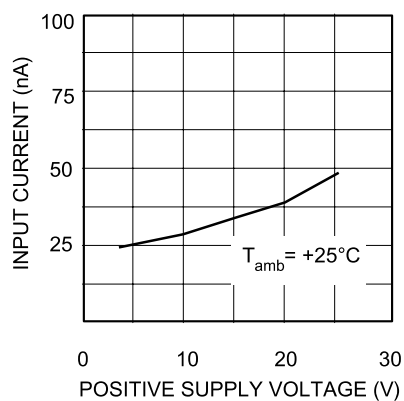


Figure 17: Large signal voltage gain vs. temperature

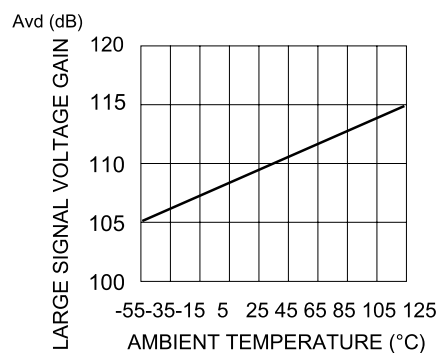


Figure 18: Power supply and common mode rejection ratio vs. temperature

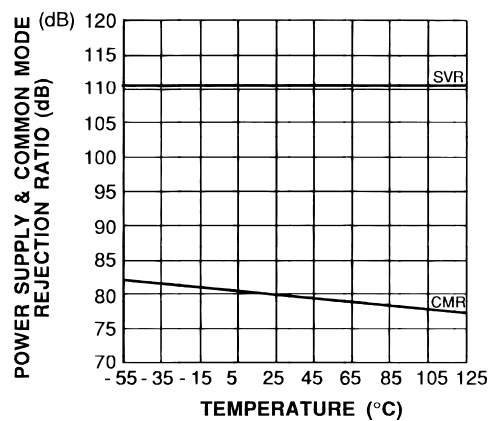
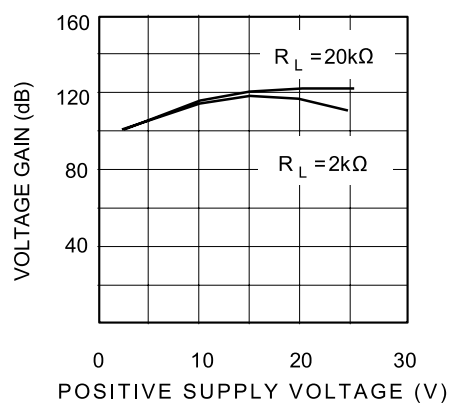


Figure 19: Voltage gain vs. supply voltage



5 Typical single-supply applications

Figure 20: AC coupled inverting amplifier

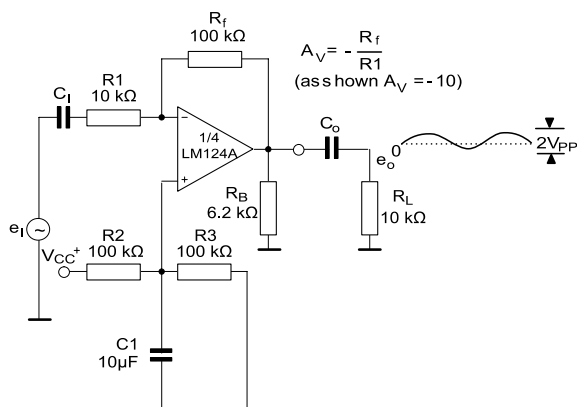


Figure 21: High input Z adjustable gain DC instrumentation amplifier

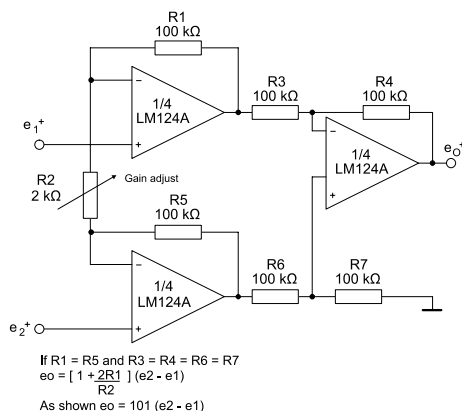


Figure 22: AC coupled non inverting amplifier

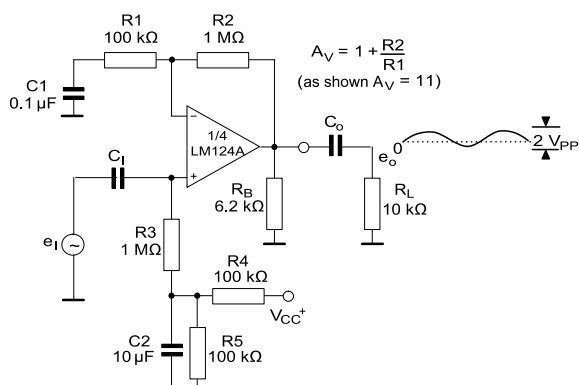


Figure 23: DC summing amplifier

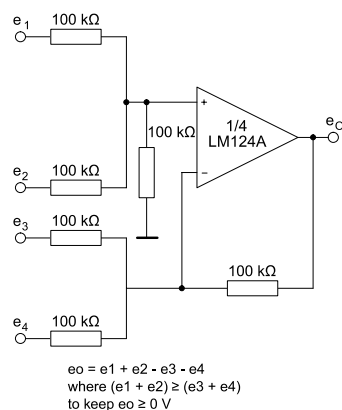


Figure 24: Non-inverting DC gain

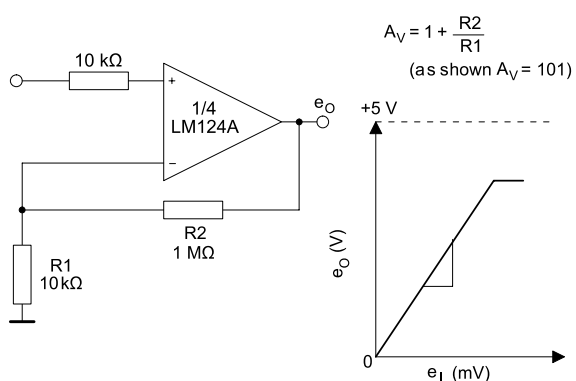


Figure 25: Low drift peak detector

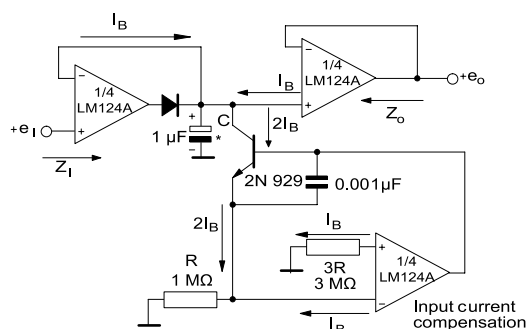


Figure 26: Active bandpass filter

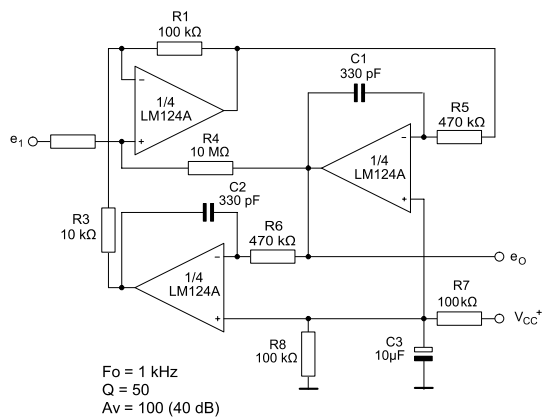
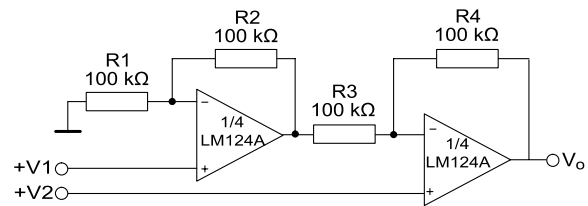


Figure 27: High input Z, DC differential amplifier

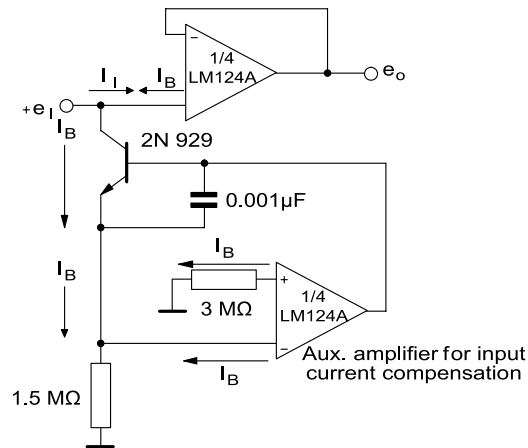
For $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3}$ CMRR depends on the following resistor ratio match



$$V_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\text{As shown } V_o = 2 * (V_2 - V_1)$$

Figure 28: Using symmetrical amplifiers to reduce input current (general concept)



6 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: **www.st.com**. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

6.1 QFN16 3x3 package information

Figure 29: QFN16 3x3 package outline

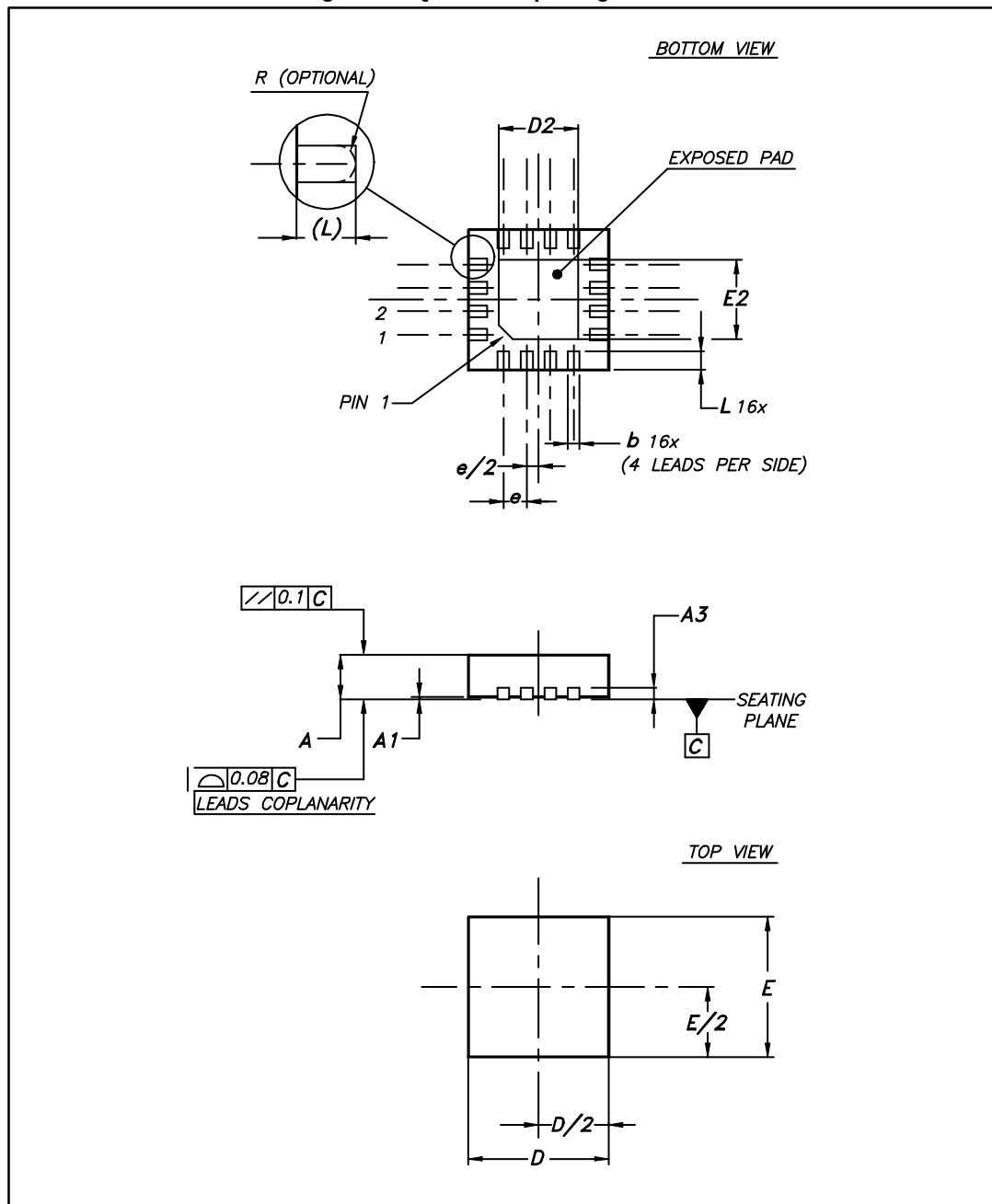
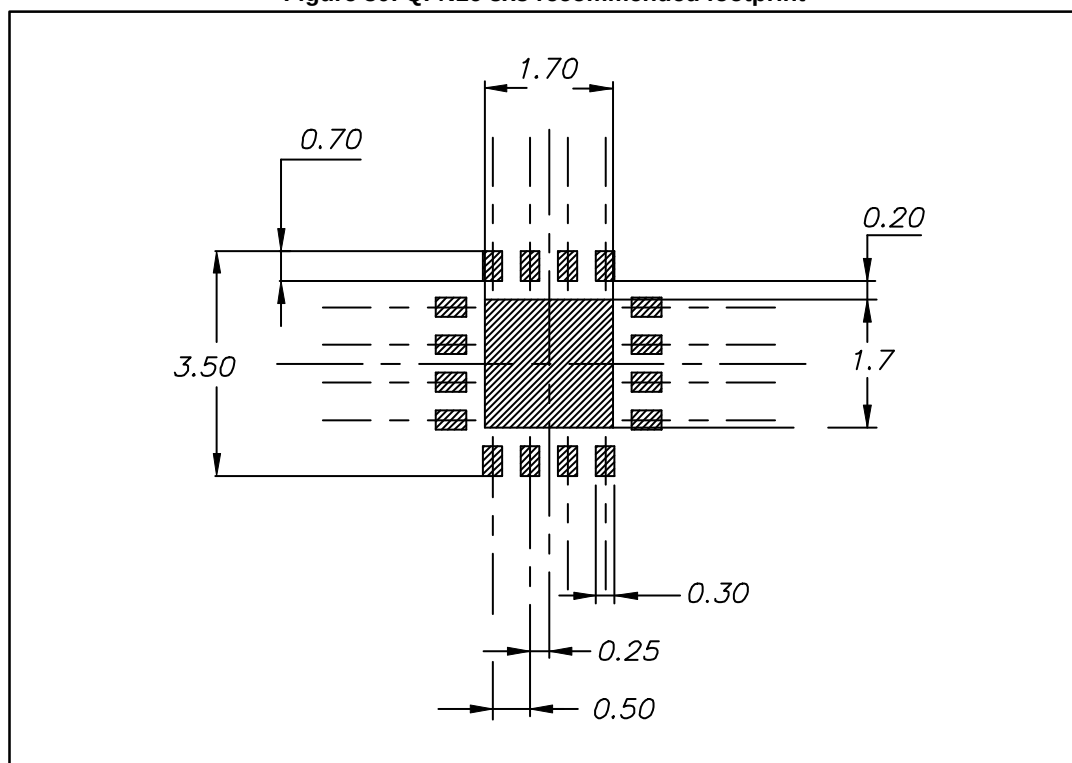


Table 5: QFN16 3x3 mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.031	0.035	0.039
A1	0		0.05	0		0.002
A3		0.20			0.008	
b	0.18		0.30	0.007		0.012
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
D2	1.50		1.80	0.059		0.071
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E2	1.50		1.80	0.059		0.071
e		0.50			0.020	
L	0.30		0.50	0.012		0.020

Figure 30: QFN16 3x3 recommended footprint



6.2 TSSOP14 package information

Figure 31: TSSOP14 package outline

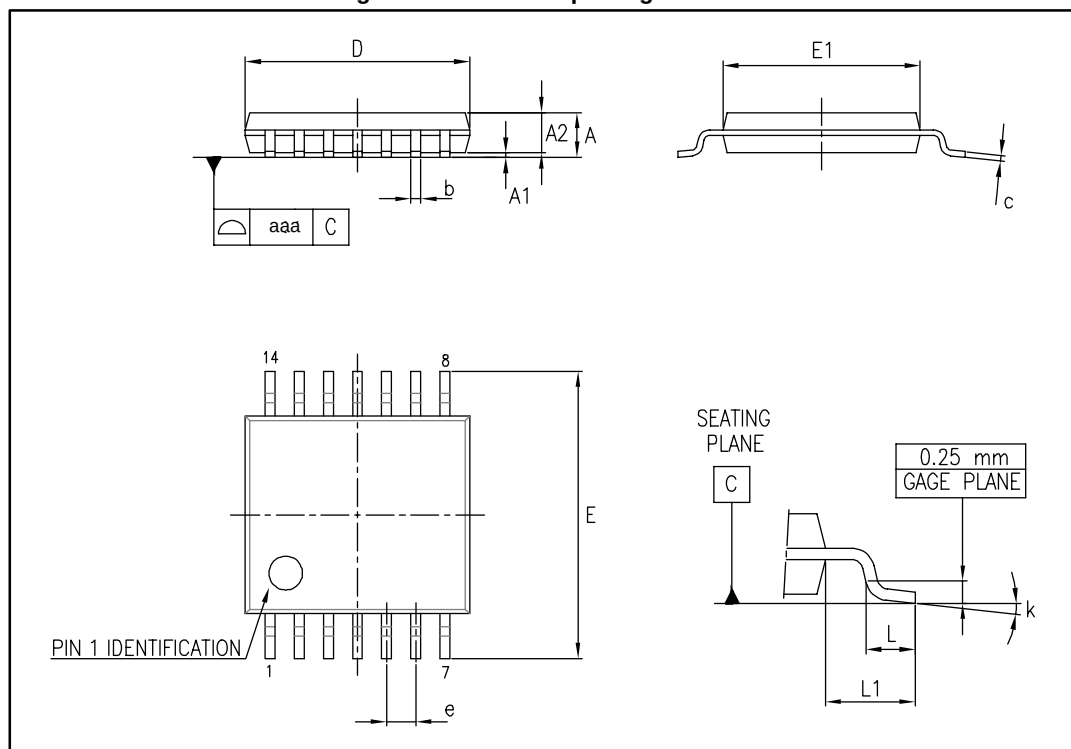


Table 6: TSSOP14 mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.20			0.047
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002	0.004	0.006
A2	0.80	1.00	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	4.90	5.00	5.10	0.193	0.197	0.201
E	6.20	6.40	6.60	0.244	0.252	0.260
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	0.169	0.173	0.176
e		0.65			0.0256	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.018	0.024	0.030
L1		1.00			0.039	
k	0°		8°	0°		8°
aaa			0.10			0.004

6.3 SO14 package information

Figure 32: SO14 package outline

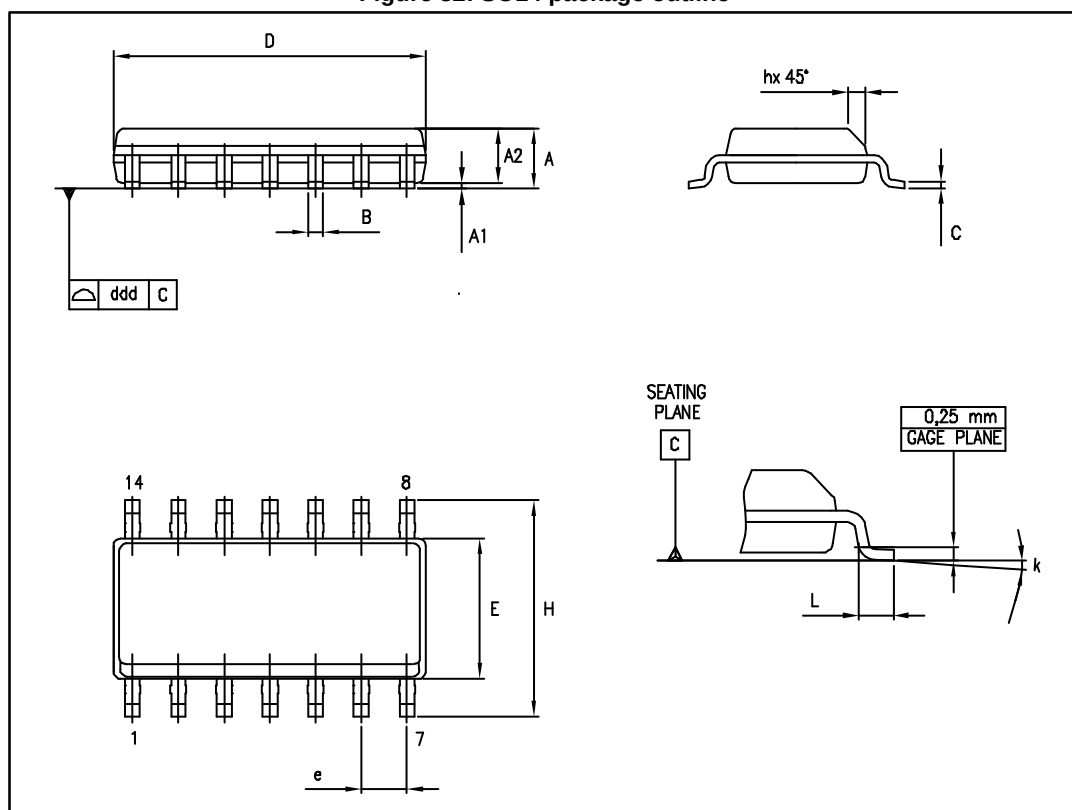


Table 7: SO14 mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	1.35		1.75	0.05		0.068
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.009
A2	1.10		1.65	0.04		0.06
B	0.33		0.51	0.01		0.02
C	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.009
D	8.55		8.75	0.33		0.34
E	3.80		4.0	0.15		0.15
e		1.27			0.05	
H	5.80		6.20	0.22		0.24
h	0.25		0.50	0.009		0.02
L	0.40		1.27	0.015		0.05
k	8° (max)					
ddd			0.10			0.004

7 Ordering information

Table 8: Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	ESD (HBM, CDM)	V _{io} max @ 25 °C	Package	Marking
LM124DT	-55 °C to 125 °C	250 V, 1.5 kV	5 mV	SO14	124
LM224ADT	-40 °C to 105 °C	800 V, 1.5 kV	3 mV		TSSOP14
LM224APT					
LM224DT		250 V, 1.5 kV	5 mV	SO14	224
LM224PT				TSSOP14	
LM224QT				QFN16 3x3	K425
LM224WDT				700 V, 1.5 kV	3 mV
LM324ADT	800 V, 1.5 kV	TSSOP14	324A		
LM324APT					
LM324AWDT	700 V, 1.5 kV	SO14	324AW		
LM324AWPT		TSSOP14			
LM324WDT		SO14	324W		
LM324WPT		TSSOP14			
LM324DT	250 V, 1.5 kV	5 mV	SO14	324	
LM324PT			TSSOP14		
LM324QT			QFN16 3x3	K427	

8 Revision history

Table 9: Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
1-Mar-2001	1	First release
1-Feb-2005	2	Added explanation of V_{id} and V_i limits in Table 2 on page 4. Updated macromodel.
1-Jun-2005	3	ESD protection inserted in Table 2 on page 4.
25-Sep-2006	4	Editorial update.
22-Aug-2013	5	Removed DIP package and all information pertaining to it Table 1: Device summary: Removed order codes LM224AN, LM224AD, LM324AN, and LM324AD; updated packaging. Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings: removed N suffix power dissipation data; updated footnotes 5 and 6. Renamed Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 16, Figure 17, Figure 18, and Figure 19. Updated axes titles of Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 7, and Figure 17. Removed duplicate figures. Removed Section 5: Macromodels
06-Dec-2013	6	Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings: updated ESD data for HBM and MM.
10-Jun-2016	7	LM124, LM224, LM324 and LM224W, LM324W datasheets merged with LM224A, LM324A datasheet. The following sections were reworked: <i>Features</i> , <i>Description</i> , <i>Section 1: "Pin connections and schematic diagram"</i> , <i>Section 2: "Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions"</i> , and <i>Section 3: "Electrical characteristics"</i> . The following sections were added: <i>Related products</i> and <i>Section 7: "Ordering information"</i> . Packaged silhouettes, pin connections, and mechanical data were standardized and updated.

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