

# LM6132/LM6134 Dual and Quad Low Power 10 MHz Rail-to-Rail I/O Operational Amplifiers

Check for Samples: [LM6132](#)

## FEATURES

- (For 5V Supply, Typ Unless Noted)
- Rail-to-Rail Input CMVR  $-0.25V$  to  $5.25V$
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing  $0.01V$  to  $4.99V$
- High Gain-Bandwidth, 10 MHz at 20 kHz
- Slew Rate 12 V/ $\mu$ s
- Low Supply Current 360  $\mu$ A/Amp
- Wide Supply Range 2.7V to over 24V
- CMRR 100 dB
- Gain 100 dB with  $R_L = 10k$
- PSRR 82 dB

## APPLICATIONS

- Battery Operated Instrumentation
- Instrumentation Amplifiers
- Portable Scanners
- Wireless Communications
- Flat Panel Display Driver

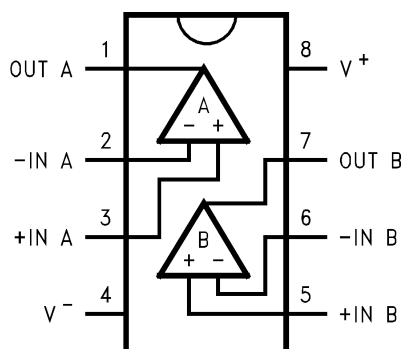
## DESCRIPTION

The LM6132/34 provides new levels of speed vs. power performance in applications where low voltage supplies or power limitations previously made compromise necessary. With only 360  $\mu$ A/amp supply current, the 10 MHz gain-bandwidth of this device supports new portable applications where higher power devices unacceptably drain battery life.

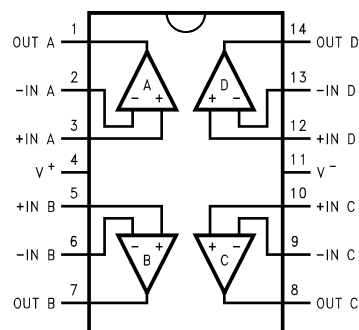
The LM6132/34 can be driven by voltages that exceed both power supply rails, thus eliminating concerns over exceeding the common-mode voltage range. The rail-to-rail output swing capability provides the maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages. The LM6132/34 can also drive large capacitive loads without oscillating.

Operating on supplies from 2.7V to over 24V, the LM6132/34 is excellent for a very wide range of applications, from battery operated systems with large bandwidth requirements to high speed instrumentation.

## Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. 8-Pin SOIC/PDIP (Top View)**  
See Package Number D and P



**Figure 2. 14-Pin SOIC/PDIP (Top View)**  
See Package Number D and NFF0014A



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ESD Tolerance <sup>(3)</sup>                     | 2500V  |
| Differential Input Voltage                       | 15V  |
| Voltage at Input/Output Pin                      | (V <sup>+</sup> )+0.3V, (V <sup>-</sup> )-0.3V |
| Supply Voltage (V <sup>+</sup> -V <sup>-</sup> ) | 35V  |
| Current at Input Pin                             | ±10 mA   |
| Current at Output Pin <sup>(4)</sup>             | ±25 mA   |
| Current at Power Supply Pin                      | 50 mA  |
| Lead Temp. (soldering, 10 sec.)                  | 260°C  |
| Storage Temperature Range                        | -65°C to +150°C                                |
| Junction Temperature <sup>(5)</sup>              | 150°C  |

- (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.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.
- (4) 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.
- (5) The maximum power dissipation is a function of T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>, and T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is P<sub>D</sub> = (T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub>. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

### Operating Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

|                                       |  |         |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|
| Supply Voltage                        | 1.8V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 24V                      |         |
| Junction Temperature Range            | LM6132, LM6134<br>-40°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ +85°C |         |
| Thermal resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> ) | P Package, 8-pin PDIP                            | 115°C/W |
|                                       | D Package, 8-pin SOIC                            | 193°C/W |
|                                       | NFF0014A Package, 14-pin PDIP                    | 81°C/W  |
|                                       | D Package, 14-pin SOIC                           | 126°C/W |

- (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.

## 5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$  to  $V^+/2$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

| Symbol                   | Parameter                              | Conditions                                     | Typ<br>(1)    | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units                  |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $V_{\text{OS}}$          | Input Offset Voltage                   |  | 0.25          | 2<br>4                               | 6<br>8                               | mV<br>max              |
| $\text{TCV}_{\text{OS}}$ | Input Offset Voltage Average Drift     |  | 5             |                                      |                                      | $\mu\text{V}/\text{C}$ |
| $I_{\text{B}}$           | Input Bias Current                     | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 5\text{V}$  | 110           | 140<br>300                           | 180<br>350                           | nA<br>max              |
| $I_{\text{OS}}$          | Input Offset Current                   |  | 3.4           | 30<br>50                             | 30<br>50                             | nA<br>max              |
| $R_{\text{IN}}$          | Input Resistance, CM                   |  | 104           |                                      |                                      | $\text{M}\Omega$       |
| $\text{CMRR}$            | Common Mode Rejection Ratio            | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 4\text{V}$  | 100           | 75<br>70                             | 75<br>70                             | dB<br>min              |
|                          |  | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 5\text{V}$  | 80            | 60<br>55                             | 60<br>55                             |                        |
| $\text{PSRR}$            | Power Supply Rejection Ratio           | $\pm 2.5\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq \pm 12\text{V}$ | 82            | 78<br>75                             | 78<br>75                             | dB<br>min              |
| $V_{\text{CM}}$          | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range        |  | -0.25<br>5.25 | 0<br>5.0                             | 0<br>5.0                             | V                      |
| $A_{\text{V}}$           | Large Signal Voltage Gain              | $R_L = 10\text{k}$                             | 100           | 25<br>8                              | 15<br>6                              | V/mV<br>min            |
| $V_O$                    | Output Swing                           | 100k Load                                      | 4.992         | 4.98<br>4.93                         | 4.98<br>4.93                         | V<br>min               |
|                          |  |  | 0.007         | 0.017<br>0.019                       | 0.017<br>0.019                       | V<br>max               |
|                          |  | 10k Load                                       | 4.952         | 4.94<br>4.85                         | 4.94<br>4.85                         | V<br>min               |
|                          |  |  | 0.032         | 0.07<br>0.09                         | 0.07<br>0.09                         | V<br>max               |
|                          |  | 5k Load  | 4.923         | 4.90<br>4.85                         | 4.90<br>4.85                         | V<br>min               |
|                          |  |  | 0.051         | 0.095<br>0.12                        | 0.095<br>0.12                        | V<br>max               |
| $I_{\text{SC}}$          | Output Short Circuit Current<br>LM6132 | Sourcing                                       | 4             | 2<br>2                               | 2<br>1                               | mA<br>min              |
|                          |  | Sinking  | 3.5           | 1.8<br>1.8                           | 1.8<br>1                             | mA<br>min              |
| $I_{\text{SC}}$          | Output Short Circuit Current<br>LM6134 | Sourcing                                       | 3             | 2<br>1.6                             | 2<br>1                               | mA<br>min              |
|                          |  | Sinking  | 3.5           | 1.8<br>1.3                           | 1.8<br>1                             | mA<br>min              |
| $I_{\text{S}}$           | Supply Current                         | Per Amplifier                                  | 360           | 400<br>450                           | 400<br>450                           | $\mu\text{A}$<br>max   |

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.

(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## 5.0V AC Electrical Characteristics

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

| Symbol     | Parameter                    | Conditions  | Typ<br>(1) | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units                   |
|------------|------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| SR         | Slew Rate                    | $\pm 4\text{V}$ @ $V_S = \pm 6\text{V}$<br>$R_S < 1\text{ k}\Omega$ | 14         | 8<br><b>7</b>                        | 8<br><b>7</b>                        | V/ $\mu\text{s}$<br>min |
| GBW        | Gain-Bandwidth Product       | $f = 20\text{ kHz}$   | 10         | 7.4<br><b>7</b>                      | 7.4<br><b>7</b>                      | MHz<br>min              |
| $\theta_m$ | Phase Margin                 | $R_L = 10\text{k}$  | 33         |                                      |                                      | deg                     |
| $G_m$      | Gain Margin                  | $R_L = 10\text{k}$  | 10         |                                      |                                      | dB                      |
| $e_n$      | Input Referred Voltage Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$  | 27         |                                      |                                      | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  |
| $i_n$      | Input Referred Current Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$  | 0.18       |                                      |                                      | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  |

- (1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.  
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## 2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  to  $V^+/2$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme

| Symbol          | Parameter                       | Conditions                                      | Typ<br>(1) | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| $V_{\text{OS}}$ | Input Offset Voltage            |   | 0.12       | 2<br><b>8</b>                        | 6<br><b>12</b>                       | mV<br>max     |
| $I_B$           | Input Bias Current              | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ | 90         |                                      |                                      | nA            |
| $I_{\text{OS}}$ | Input Offset Current            |   | 2.8        |                                      |                                      | nA            |
| $R_{\text{IN}}$ | Input Resistance                |   | 134        |                                      |                                      | M $\Omega$    |
| CMRR            | Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ | 82         |                                      |                                      | dB            |
| PSRR            | Power Supply Rejection Ratio    | $\pm 1.35\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq \pm 12\text{V}$ | 80         |                                      |                                      | dB            |
| $V_{\text{CM}}$ | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range |   |            | 2.7<br>0                             | 2.7<br>0                             | V             |
| $A_V$           | Large Signal Voltage Gain       | $R_L = 10\text{k}$                              | 100        |                                      |                                      | V/mV          |
| $V_O$           | Output Swing                    | $R_L = 100\text{k}$                             | 0.03       | 0.08<br><b>0.112</b>                 | 0.08<br><b>0.112</b>                 | V<br>max      |
|                 |                                 |   | 2.66       | 2.65<br><b>2.25</b>                  | 2.65<br><b>2.25</b>                  | V<br>min      |
| $I_S$           | Supply Current                  | Per Amplifier                                   | 330        |                                      |                                      | $\mu\text{A}$ |

- (1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.  
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## 2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  to  $V^+/2$ .

| Symbol     | Parameter              | Conditions                               | Typ<br>(1) | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units |
|------------|------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| GBW        | Gain-Bandwidth Product | $R_L = 10\text{k}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$ | 7          |                                      |                                      | MHz   |
| $\theta_m$ | Phase Margin           | $R_L = 10\text{k}$                       | 23         |                                      |                                      | deg   |
| $G_m$      | Gain Margin            |  | 12         |                                      |                                      | dB    |

- (1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.  
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## 24V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 24\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  to  $V^+/2$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme

| Symbol          | Parameter                       | Conditions                                     | Typ<br>(1)     | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units                |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| $V_{\text{OS}}$ | Input Offset Voltage            |  | 1.7            | <b>3</b><br><b>5</b>                 | <b>7</b><br><b>9</b>                 | mV<br>max            |
| $I_B$           | Input Bias Current              | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 24\text{V}$ | 125            |                                      |                                      | nA                   |
| $I_{\text{OS}}$ | Input Offset Current            |  | 4.8            |                                      |                                      | nA                   |
| $R_{\text{IN}}$ | Input Resistance                |  | 210            |                                      |                                      | M $\Omega$           |
| CMRR            | Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 24\text{V}$ | 80             |                                      |                                      | dB                   |
| PSRR            | Power Supply Rejection Ratio    | $2.7\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 24\text{V}$         | 82             |                                      |                                      | dB                   |
| $V_{\text{CM}}$ | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range |  | -0.25<br>24.25 | 0<br>24                              | 0<br>24                              | V min<br>V max       |
| $A_V$           | Large Signal Voltage Gain       | $R_L = 10\text{k}$                             | 102            |                                      |                                      | V/mV                 |
| $V_O$           | Output Swing                    | $R_L = 10\text{k}$                             | 0.075<br>23.86 | 0.15<br>23.8                         | 0.15<br>23.8                         | V<br>max<br>V<br>min |
| $I_S$           | Supply Current                  | Per Amplifier                                  | 390            | 450<br><b>490</b>                    | 450<br><b>490</b>                    | $\mu\text{A}$<br>max |

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.

(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## 24V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 24\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  to  $V^+/2$ .

| Symbol     | Parameter                           | Conditions   | Typ<br>(1) | LM6134AI<br>LM6132AI<br>Limit<br>(2) | LM6134BI<br>LM6132BI<br>Limit<br>(2) | Units |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| GBW        | Gain-Bandwidth Product              | $R_L = 10\text{k}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$                     | 11         |                                      |                                      | MHz   |
| $\theta_m$ | Phase Margin                        | $R_L = 10\text{k}$   | 23         |                                      |                                      | deg   |
| $G_m$      | Gain Margin                         | $R_L = 10\text{k}$   | 12         |                                      |                                      | dB    |
| THD + N    | Total Harmonic Distortion and Noise | $A_V = +1$ , $V_O = 20V_{\text{P-P}}$<br>$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ | 0.0015     |                                      |                                      | %     |

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric normal.

(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Typical Performance Characteristics

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

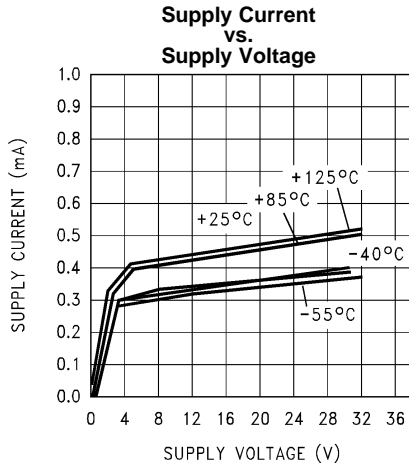


Figure 3.

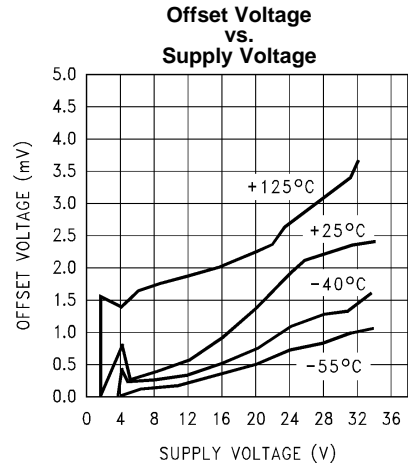


Figure 4.

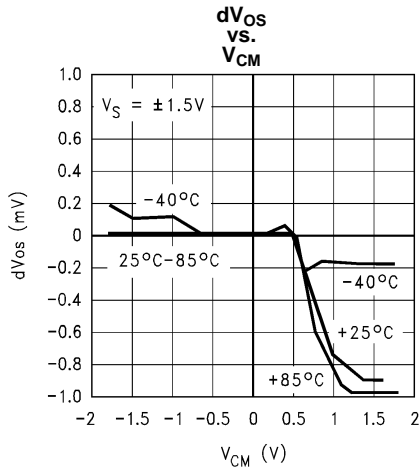


Figure 5.

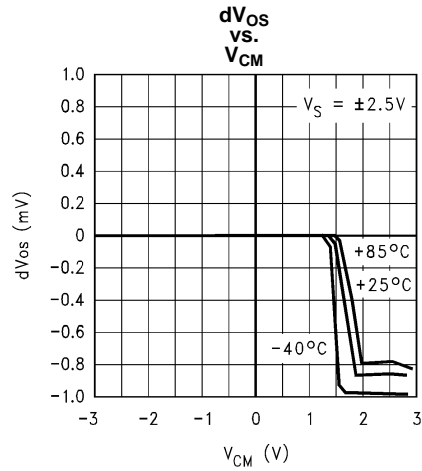


Figure 6.

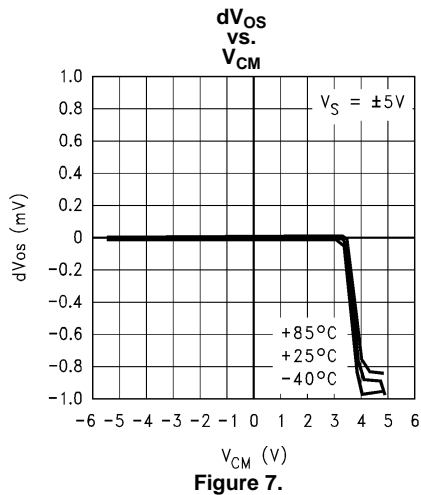


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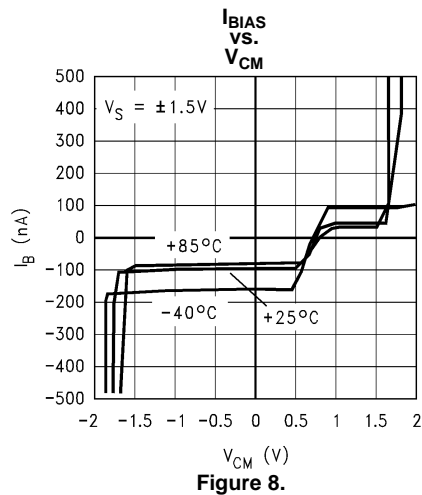


Figure 8.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

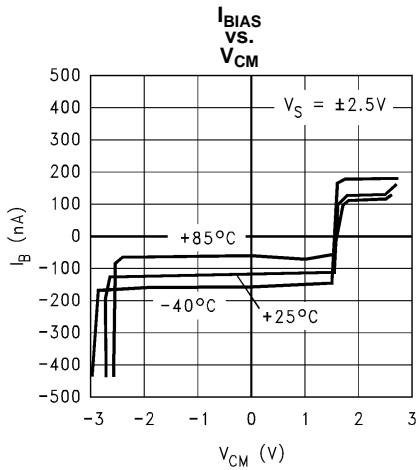


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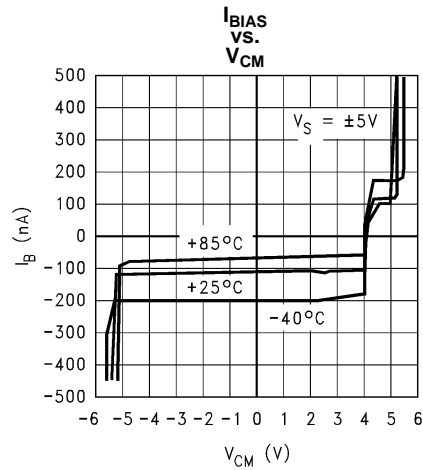


Figure 10.

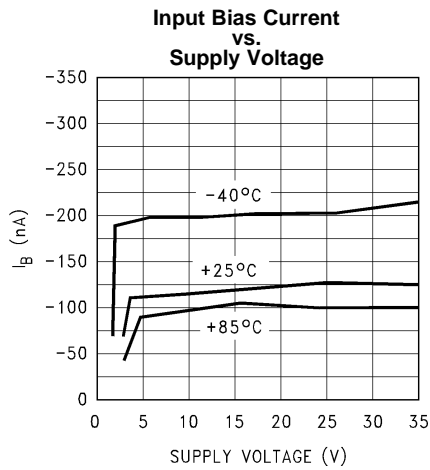


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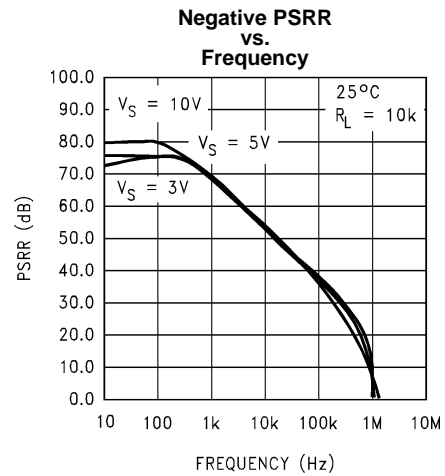


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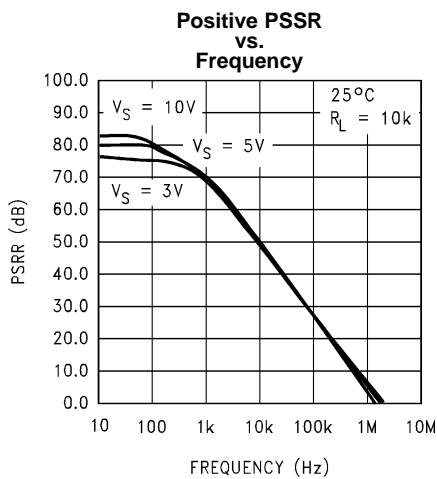


Figure 13.

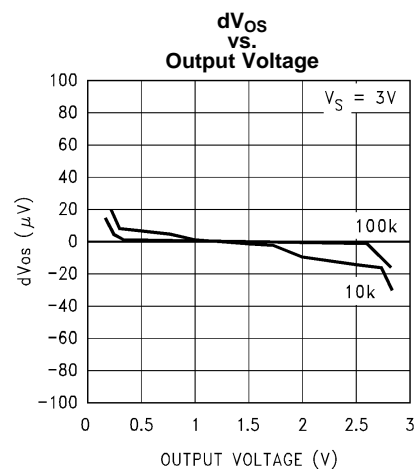
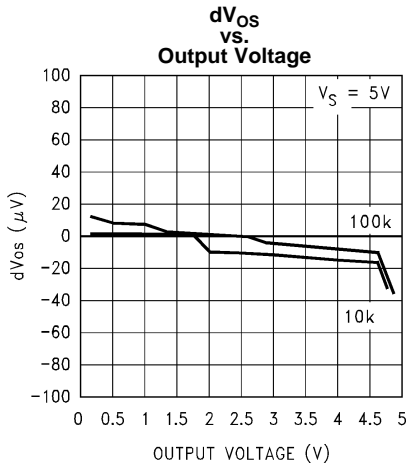


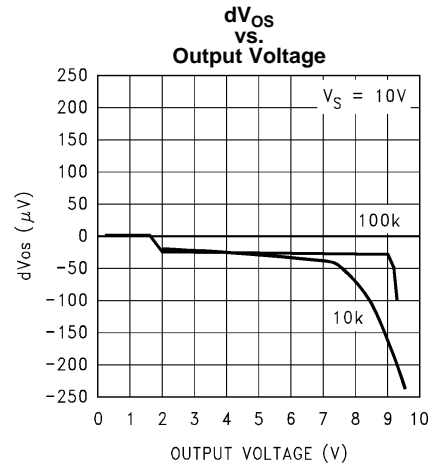
Figure 14.

**Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)**

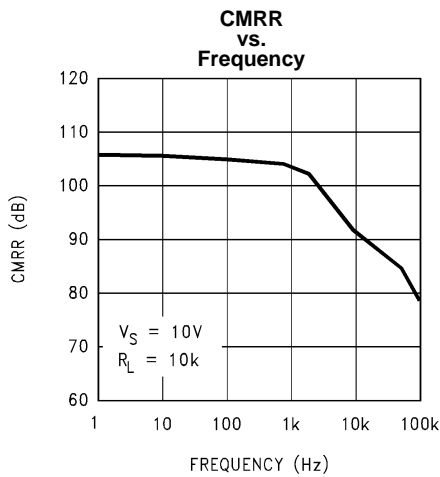
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  unless otherwise specified



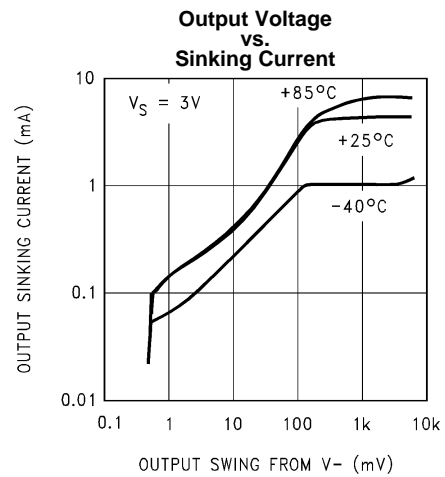
**Figure 15.**



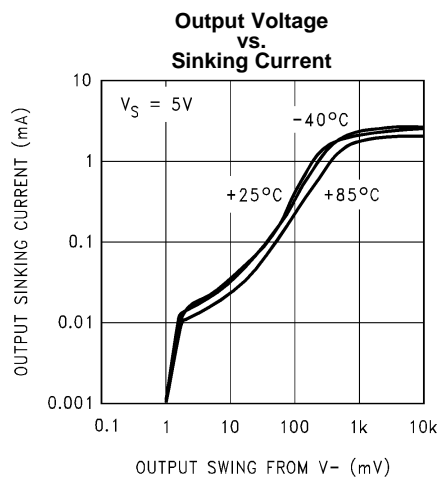
**Figure 16.**



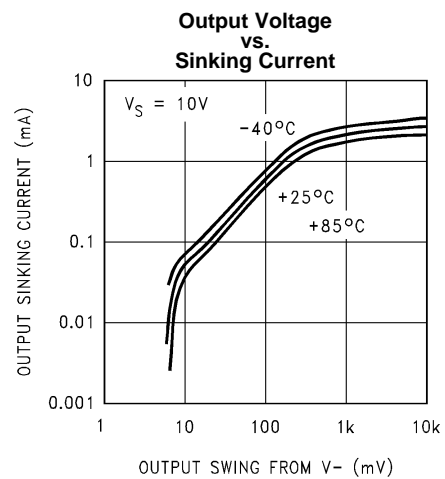
**Figure 17.**



**Figure 18.**



**Figure 19.**

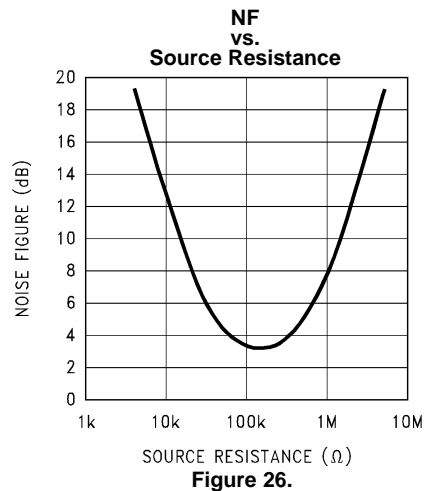
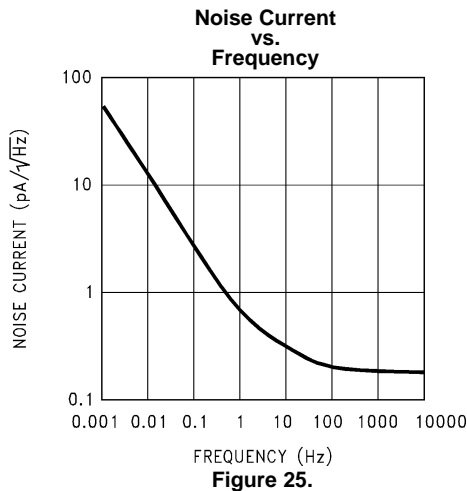
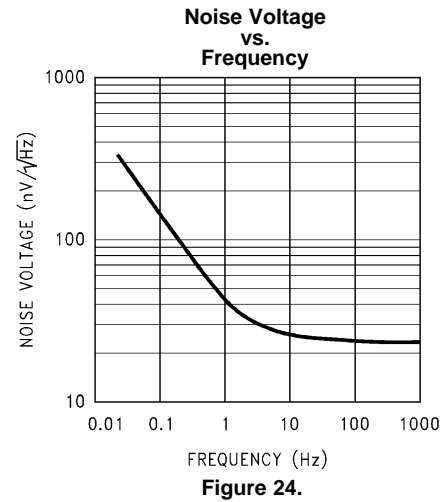
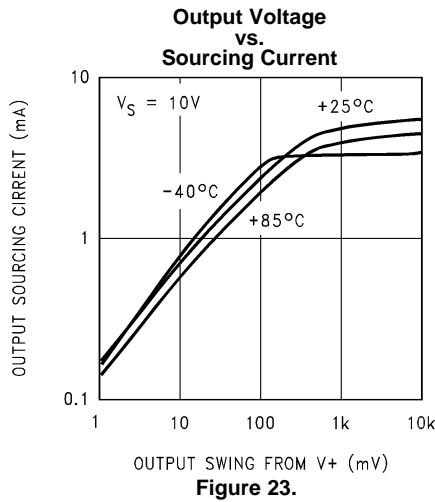
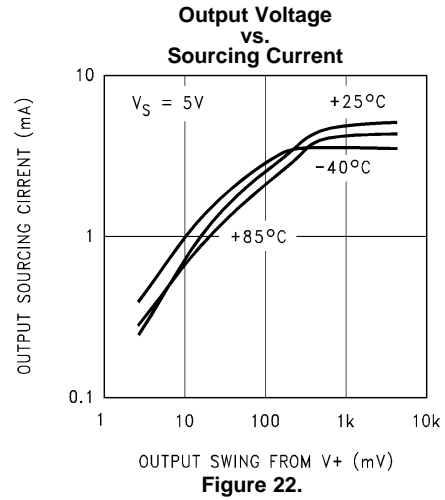
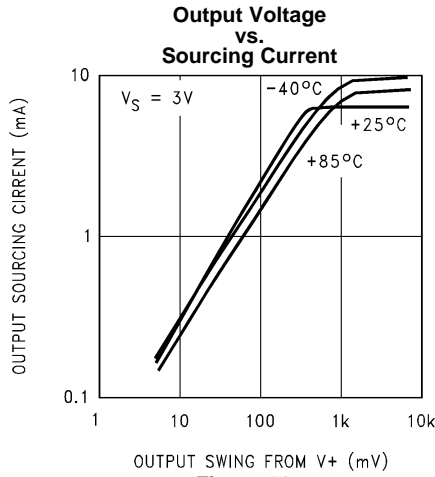


**Figure 20.**



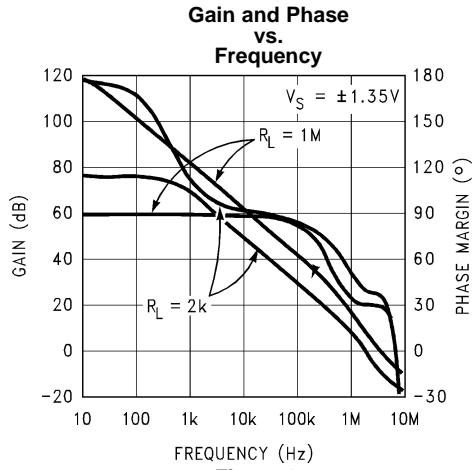
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

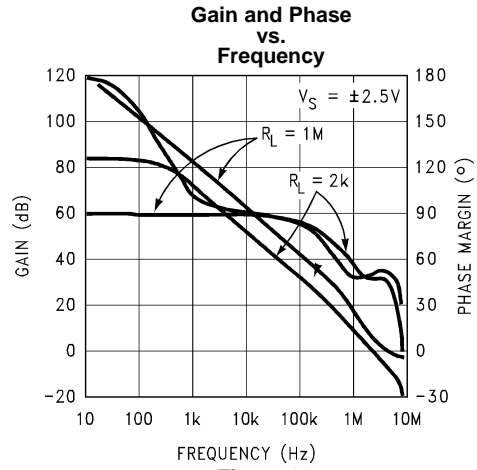


**Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)**

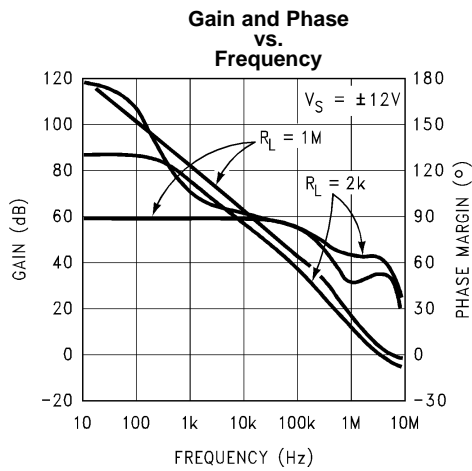
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  unless otherwise specified



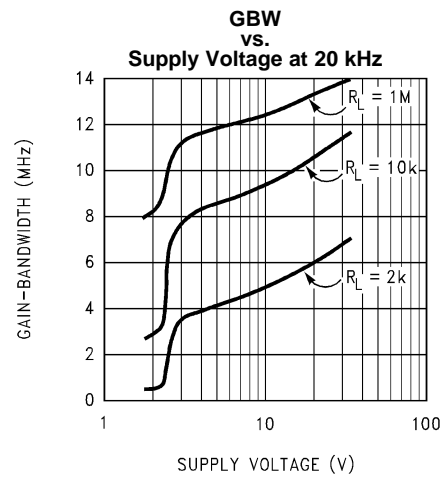
**Figure 27.**



**Figure 28.**



**Figure 29.**



**Figure 30.**

## LM6132/34 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The LM6132 brings a new level of ease of use to op amp system design.

With greater than rail-to-rail input voltage range concern over exceeding the common-mode voltage range is eliminated.

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 high power consumption, previously reduced battery life to unacceptable levels.

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

### ENHANCED SLEW RATE

Unlike most bipolar op amps, the unique phase reversal prevention/speed-up circuit in the input stage eliminates phase reversal and allows the slew rate to be very much a function of the input signal amplitude.

Figure 32 shows how excess input signal is routed around the input collector-base junctions directly to the current mirrors.

The LM6132/34 input stage converts the input voltage change to a current change. This current change drives the current mirrors through the collectors of Q1–Q2, Q3–Q4 when the input levels are normal.

If the input signal exceeds the slew rate of the input stage and the differential input voltage rises above a diode drop, the excess signal bypasses the normal input transistors, (Q1–Q4), and is routed in correct phase through the two additional transistors, (Q5, Q6), directly into the current mirrors.

This rerouting of excess signal allows the slew-rate to increase by a factor of 10 to 1 or more. (See Figure 31).

As the overdrive increases, the op amp reacts better than a conventional op amp. Large fast pulses will raise the slew-rate to around 25V to 30 V/ $\mu$ s.

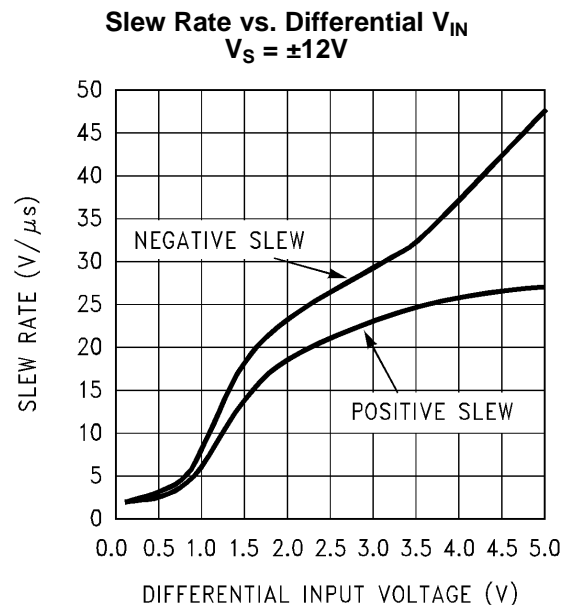


Figure 31.

This effect is most noticeable at higher supply voltages and lower gains where incoming signals are likely to be large.

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

## DRIVING CAPACITIVE LOADS

Capacitive loads decrease the phase margin of all op amps. This is caused by the output resistance of the amplifier and the load capacitance forming an R-C phase lag network. This can lead to overshoot, ringing and oscillation. Slew rate limiting can also cause additional lag. Most op amps with a fixed maximum slew-rate will lag further and further behind when driving capacitive loads even though the differential input voltage raises. With the LM6132, the lag causes the slew rate to raise. The increased slew-rate keeps the output following the input much better. This effectively reduces phase lag. After the output has caught up with the input, the differential input voltage drops down and the amplifier settles rapidly.

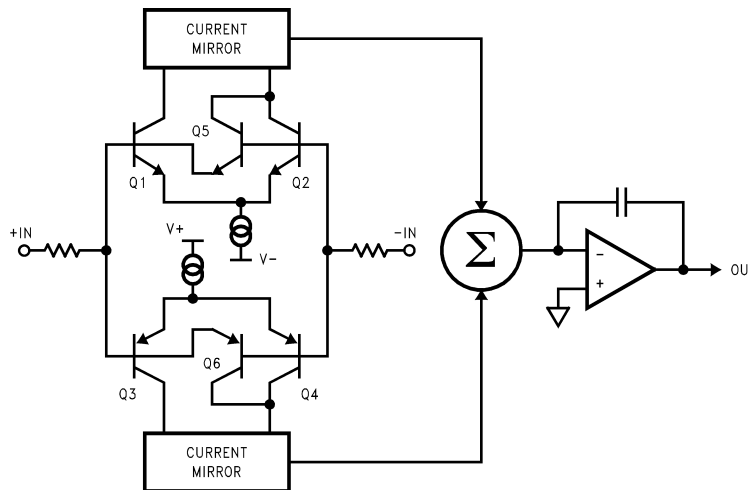


Figure 32.

These features allow the LM6132 to drive capacitive loads as large as 500 pF at unity gain and not oscillate. The scope photos (Figure 33 and Figure 34) above show the LM6132 driving a 500 pF load. In Figure 33, the lower trace is with no capacitive load and the upper trace is with a 500 pF load. Here we are operating on  $\pm 12\text{V}$  supplies with a 20 V<sub>PP</sub> pulse. Excellent response is obtained with a C<sub>f</sub> of 39 pF. In Figure 34, the supplies have been reduced to  $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ , the pulse is 4 V<sub>PP</sub> and C<sub>f</sub> is 39 pF. The best value for the compensation capacitor should be established after the board layout is finished because the value is dependent on board stray capacity, the value of the feedback resistor, the closed loop gain and, to some extent, the supply voltage.

Another effect that is common to all op amps is the phase shift caused by the feedback resistor and the input capacitance. This phase shift also reduces phase margin. This effect is taken care of at the same time as the effect of the capacitive load when the capacitor is placed across the feedback resistor.

The circuit shown in Figure 35 was used for these scope photos.

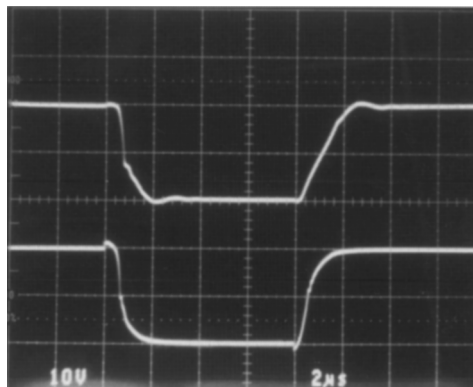


Figure 33.

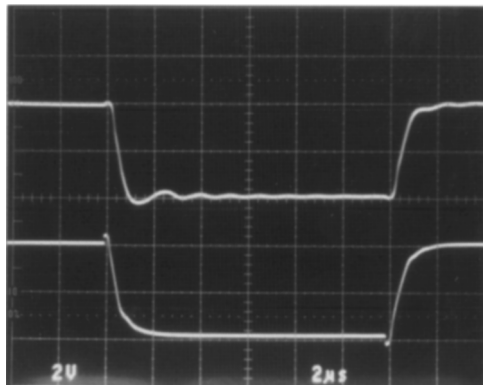


Figure 34.

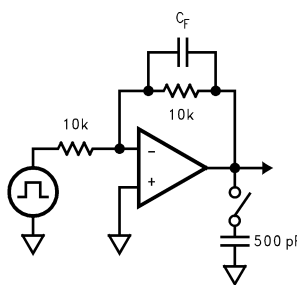


Figure 35.

Figure 36 shows a method for compensating for load capacitance ( $C_O$ ) effects by adding both an isolation resistor  $R_O$  at the output and a feedback capacitor  $C_F$  directly between the output and the inverting input pin. Feedback capacitor  $C_F$  compensates for the pole introduced by  $R_O$  and  $C_O$ , minimizing ringing in the output waveform while the feedback resistor  $R_F$  compensates for dc inaccuracies introduced by  $R_O$ . Depending on the size of the load capacitance, the value of  $R_O$  is typically chosen to be between 100 $\Omega$  to 1 k $\Omega$ .

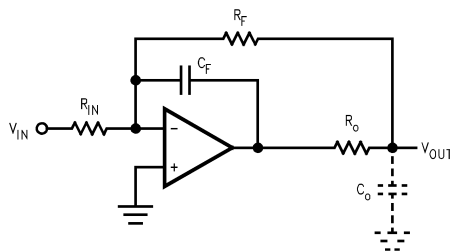


Figure 36.

## Typical Applications

### 3 OP AMP INSTRUMENTATION AMP WITH RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT AND OUTPUT

Using the LM6134, a 3 op amp instrumentation amplifier with rail-to-rail inputs and rail to rail output can be made. These features make these instrumentation amplifiers ideal for single supply systems.

Some manufacturers use a precision voltage divider array of 5 resistors to divide the common-mode voltage to get an input range of rail-to-rail or greater. The problem with this method is that it also divides the signal, so to even get unity gain, the amplifier must be run at high closed loop gains. This raises the noise and drift by the internal gain factor and lowers the input impedance. Any mismatch in these precision resistors reduces the CMR as well. Using the LM6134, all of these problems are eliminated.

In this example, amplifiers A and B act as buffers to the differential stage (Figure 37). These buffers assure that the input impedance is over 100 M $\Omega$  and they eliminate the requirement for precision matched resistors in the input stage. They also assure that the difference amp is driven from a voltage source. This is necessary to maintain the CMR set by the matching of R1–R2 with R3–R4.

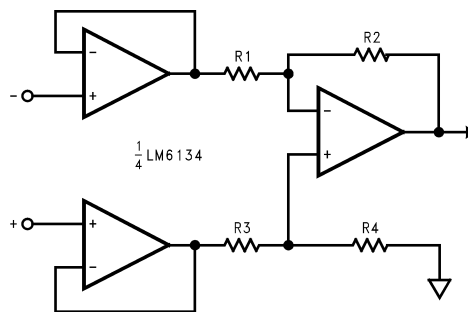


Figure 37.

### FLAT PANEL DISPLAY BUFFERING

Three features of the LM6132/34 make it a superb choice for TFT LCD applications. First, its low current draw (360  $\mu$ A per amplifier @ 5V) makes it an ideal choice for battery powered applications such as in laptop computers. Second, since the device operates down to 2.7V, it is a natural choice for next generation 3V TFT panels. Last, but not least, the large capacitive drive capability of the LM6132 comes in very handy in driving highly capacitive loads that are characteristic of LCD display drivers.

The large capacitive drive capability of the LM6132/34 allows it to be used as buffers for the gamma correction reference voltage inputs of resistor-DAC type column (Source) drivers in TFT LCD panels. This amplifier is also useful for buffering only the center reference voltage input of Capacitor-DAC type column (Source) drivers such as the LMC750X series.

Since for VGA and SVGA displays, the buffered voltages must settle within approximately 4  $\mu$ s, the well known technique of using a small isolation resistor in series with the amplifier's output very effectively dampens the ringing at the output.

With its wide supply voltage range of 2.7V to 24V), the LM6132/34 can be used for a diverse range of applications. The system designer is thus able to choose a single device type that serves many sub-circuits in the system, eliminating the need to specify multiple devices in the bill of materials. Along with its sister parts, the LM6142 and LM6152 that have the same wide supply voltage capability, choice of the LM6132 in a design eliminates the need to search for multiple sources for new designs.

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**REVISION HISTORY**

| <b>Changes from Revision C (February 2013) to Revision D</b>   | <b>Page</b>           |
|--|-----------------------|
| <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format .....</li></ul> <hr/> | <hr/> <b>14</b> <hr/> |

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

| Orderable Device | Status<br>(1) | Package Type | Package<br>Drawing | Pins | Package<br>Qty | Eco Plan<br>(2)            | Lead/Ball Finish<br>(6) | MSL Peak Temp<br>(3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples                 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LM6132AIM        | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 95             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32AIM           |                         |
| LM6132AIM/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 95             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32AIM           | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6132AIMX       | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 2500           | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32AIM           |                         |
| LM6132AIMX/NOPB  | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 2500           | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32AIM           | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6132BIM        | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 95             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32BIM           |                         |
| LM6132BIM/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 95             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32BIM           | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6132BIMX       | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 2500           | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32BIM           |                         |
| LM6132BIMX/NOPB  | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 2500           | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM61<br>32BIM           | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6132BIN        | NRND          | PDIP         | P                  | 8    | 40             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM6132<br>BIN           |                         |
| LM6132BIN/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | PDIP         | P                  | 8    | 40             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-NA-UNLIM     | -40 to 85    | LM6132<br>BIN           | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6134AIM        | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 55             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM6134AIM               |                         |
| LM6134AIM/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 55             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM6134AIM               | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6134AIMX       | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 2500           | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM6134AIM               |                         |
| LM6134AIMX/NOPB  | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 2500           | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM6134AIM               | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6134BIM        | NRND          | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 55             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM6134BIM               |                         |
| LM6134BIM/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 55             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM6134BIM               | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6134BIMX/NOPB  | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D                  | 14   | 2500           | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | LM6134BIM               | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LM6134BIN        | NRND          | PDIP         | NFF                | 14   | 25             | TBD                        | Call TI                 | Call TI              | -40 to 85    | LM6134BIN               |                         |
| LM6134BIN/NOPB   | ACTIVE        | PDIP         | NFF                | 14   | 25             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | SN                      | Level-1-NA-UNLIM     | -40 to 85    | LM6134BIN               | <a href="#">Samples</a> |



(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device          | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LM6132AIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 6.5     | 5.4     | 2.0     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q1            |
| LM6132AIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 6.5     | 5.4     | 2.0     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q1            |
| LM6132BIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 6.5     | 5.4     | 2.0     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q1            |
| LM6132BIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 6.5     | 5.4     | 2.0     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q1            |
| LM6134AIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 330.0              | 16.4               | 6.5     | 9.35    | 2.3     | 8.0     | 16.0   | Q1            |
| LM6134AIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 330.0              | 16.4               | 6.5     | 9.35    | 2.3     | 8.0     | 16.0   | Q1            |
| LM6134BIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 330.0              | 16.4               | 6.5     | 9.35    | 2.3     | 8.0     | 16.0   | Q1            |

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device          | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM6132AIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6132AIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6132BIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6132BIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 8    | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6134AIMX      | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6134AIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |
| LM6134BIMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |

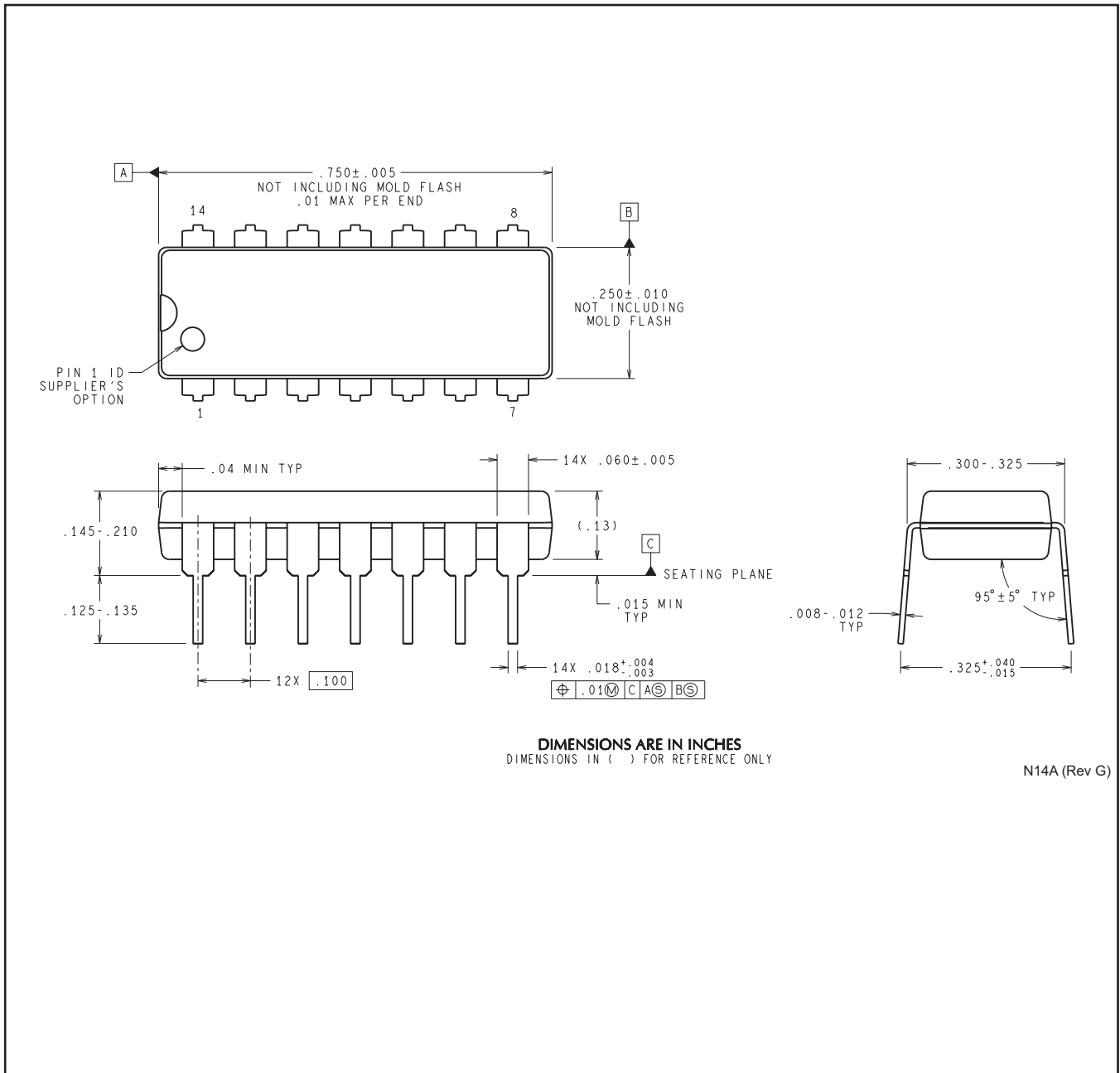
P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
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  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.

NFF0014A



**DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES**  
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N14A (Rev G)

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040047-5/M 06/11

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  - Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  - Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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| Energy and Lighting           | <a href="http://www.ti.com/energy">www.ti.com/energy</a>                                 |
| Industrial                    | <a href="http://www.ti.com/industrial">www.ti.com/industrial</a>                         |
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