# DATA SHEET

## LM124/224/324/324A/ SA534/LM2902
## Low power quad op amps

Product data
Supersedes data of 2002 Jul 12

2003 Sep 19

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# Low power quad op amps

## DESCRIPTION

The LM124/SA534/LM2902 series consists of four independent, high-gain, internally frequency-compensated operational amplifiers designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages.

## UNIQUE FEATURES

In the linear mode, the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from only a single power supply voltage.

The unity gain crossover frequency and the input bias current are temperature-compensated.

## FEATURES

- Internally frequency-compensated for unity gain

- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB

- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1 MHz (temperature-compensated)

- Wide power supply range Single supply: 3 $V_{DC}$ to 30 $V_{DC}$ or dual supplies: $\pm1.5$ $V_{DC}$ to $\pm15$ $V_{DC}$

- Very low supply current drain: essentially independent of supply voltage (1 mW/op amp at +5 $V_{DC}$)

- Low input biasing current: 45 $nA_{DC}$ (temperature-compensated)

- Low input offset voltage: 2 $mV_{DC}$ and offset current: 5 $nA_{DC}$

- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage

- Large output voltage: $0V_{DC}$ to $V_{CC}$–1.5 $V_{DC}$ swing
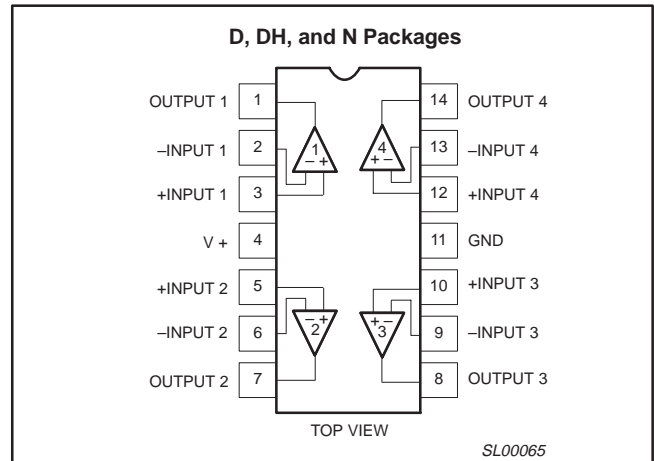
## PIN CONFIGURATION



**D, DH, and N Packages**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OUTPUT 1 | 1 | 14 | OUTPUT 4 |
| −INPUT 1 | 2 | 13 | −INPUT 4 |
| +INPUT 1 | 3 | 12 | +INPUT 4 |
| V + | 4 | 11 | GND |
| +INPUT 2 | 5 | 10 | +INPUT 3 |
| −INPUT 2 | 6 | 9 | −INPUT 3 |
| OUTPUT 2 | 7 | 8 | OUTPUT 3 |

TOP VIEW

SL00065

**Figure 1. Pin configuration.**

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| DESCRIPTION | TEMPERATURE RANGE | ORDER CODE | DWG # |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | −55° C to +125 °C | LM124N | SOT27-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package | −25 °C to +85 °C | LM224D | SOT108-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | −25 °C to +85 °C | LM224N | SOT27-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package | 0 °C to +70 °C | LM324AD | SOT108-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | 0 °C to +70 °C | LM324AN | SOT27-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package | 0 °C to +70 °C | LM324D | SOT108-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP) | 0 °C to +70 °C | LM324DH | SOT402-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | 0 °C to +70 °C | LM324N | SOT27-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package | −40 °C to +85 °C | SA534D | SOT108-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | −40 °C to +85 °C | SA534N | SOT27-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package | −40 °C to +125 °C | LM2902D | SOT108-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP) | −40 °C to +125 °C | LM2902DH | SOT402-1 |
| 14-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | −40 °C to +125 °C | LM2902N | SOT27-1 |

2003 Sep 19

2

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | RATING | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CC}$ | Supply voltage | 32 or $\pm$16 | $V_{DC}$ |
| $V_{IN}$ | Differential input voltage | 32 | $V_{DC}$ |
| $V_{IN}$ | Input voltage | −0.3 to +32 | $V_{DC}$ |
| $P_D$ | Maximum power dissipation, $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C (still-air) [1]<br>  N package<br>  D package<br>  DH package | <br>1420<br>1040<br>762 | <br>mW<br>mW<br>mW |
|  | Output short-circuit to GND one amplifier[2]<br>$V_{CC}$ < 15 $V_{DC}$ and $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C | Continuous |  |
| $I_{IN}$ | Input current ($V_{IN}$ < −0.3 V) [3] | 50 | mA |
| $T_{amb}$ | Operating ambient temperature range<br>  LM324/324A<br>  LM224<br>  SA534<br>  LM2902<br>  LM124 | <br>0 to +70<br>−25 to +85<br>−40 to +85<br>−40 to +125<br>−55 to +125 | <br>°C<br>°C<br>°C<br>°C<br>°C |
| $T_{stg}$ | Storage temperature range | −65 to +150 | °C |
| $T_{sld}$ | Lead soldering temperature (10 sec max) | 230 | °C |

**NOTES:**

1. Derate above 25 °C at the following rates:
     N package at 11.4 mW/°C
     D package at 8.3 mW/°C
     DH package at 6.1mW/°C
2. Short-circuits from the output to $V_{CC}$+ can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA, independent of the magnitude of $V_{CC}$. At values of supply voltage in excess of +15 $V_{DC}$ continuous short-circuits can exceed the power dissipation ratings and cause eventual destruction.
3. This input current will only exist when the voltage at any of the input leads is driven negative. It is due to the collector-base junction of the input PNP transistors becoming forward biased and thereby acting as input bias clamps. In addition, there is also lateral NPN parasitic transistor action on the IC chip. This action can cause the output voltages of the op amps to go to the V+ rail (or to ground for a large overdrive) during the time that the input is driven negative.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC}$ = 5 V; $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | LM124/LM224 | | | LM324/SA534/LM2902 | | | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $V_{OS}$ | Offset voltage[1] | $R_S$ = 0 Ω | | ±2 | ±5 | | ±2 | ±7 | mV |
| | | $R_S$ = 0 Ω, over temp. | | | ±7 | | | ±9 | |
| $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | $R_S$ = 0 Ω, over temp. | | 7 | | | 7 | | μV/°C |
| $I_{BIAS}$ | Input current[2] | $I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$ | | 45 | 150 | | 45 | 250 | nA |
| | | $I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$, over temp. | | 40 | 300 | | 40 | 500 | |
| $\Delta I_{BIAS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | Over temp. | | 50 | | | 50 | | pA/°C |
| $I_{OS}$ | Offset current | $I_{IN}(+)-I_{IN}(-)$ | | ±3 | ±30 | | ±5 | ±50 | nA |
| | | $I_{IN}(+)-I_{IN}(-)$, over temp. | | | ±100 | | | ±150 | |
| $\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | Over temp. | | 10 | | | 10 | | pA/°C |
| $V_{CM}$ | Common-mode voltage range[3] | $V_{CC} \le 30$ V | 0 | | $V_{CC}-1.5$ | 0 | | $V_{CC}-1.5$ | V |
| | | $V_{CC} \le 30$ V; over temp. | 0 | | $V_{CC}-2$ | 0 | | $V_{CC}-2$ | |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | $V_{CC}$ = 30 V | 70 | 85 | | 65 | 70 | | dB |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output voltage swing | $R_L$ = 2 kΩ, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V, over temp. | 26 | | | 26 | | | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | Output voltage high | $R_L \le 10$ kΩ, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V, over temp. | 27 | 28 | | 27 | 28 | | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | Output voltage low | $R_L \le 10$ kΩ; over temp. | | 5 | 20 | | 5 | 20 | mV |
| $I_{CC}$ | Supply current | $R_L = \infty$, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V; over temp. | | 1.5 | 3 | | 1.5 | 3 | mA |
| | | $R_L = \infty$; over temp. | | 0.7 | 1.2 | | 0.7 | 1.2 | |
| $A_{VOL}$ | Large-signal voltage gain | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V (for large $V_O$ swing); $R_L \ge 2$ kΩ | 50 | 100 | | 25 | 100 | | V/mV |
| | | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V (for large $V_O$ swing); $R_L \ge 2$k Ω; over temp. | 25 | | | 15 | | | |
| | Amplifier-to-amplifier coupling[5] | f = 1 kHz to 20 kHz, input referred | | −120 | | | −120 | | dB |
| PSRR | Power supply rejection ratio | $R_S \le 0$ Ω | 65 | 100 | | 65 | 100 | | dB |
| $I_{OUT}$ | Output current source | $V_{IN}+$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}-$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V | 20 | 40 | | 20 | 40 | | mA |
| | | $V_{IN}+$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}-$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, over temp. | 10 | 20 | | 10 | 20 | | |
| | Output current sink | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V | 10 | 20 | | 10 | 20 | | |
| | | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, over temp. | 5 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | | |
| | | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_O$ = 200 mV | 12 | 50 | | 12 | 50 | | μA |
| $I_{SC}$ | Short-circuit current[4] | | 10 | 40 | 60 | 10 | 40 | 60 | mA |
| GBW | Unity gain bandwidth | | | 1 | | | 1 | | MHz |
| SR | Slew rate | | | 0.3 | | | 0.3 | | V/μs |
| $V_{NOISE}$ | Input noise voltage | f = 1 kHz | | 40 | | | 40 | | nV/√Hz |
| $V_{DIFF}$ | Differential input voltage[3] | | | | $V_{CC}$ | | | $V_{CC}$ | V |

Low power quad op amps

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS  (Continued)

$V_{CC}$ = 5 V, $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | LM324A | | | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $V_{OS}$ | Offset voltage[1] | $R_S$ = 0 Ω | | ±2 | ±3 | mV |
| | | $R_S$ = 0 Ω, over temp. | | | ±5 | |
| $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | $R_S$ = 0 Ω, over temp. | | 7 | 30 | µV/°C |
| $I_{BIAS}$ | Input current[2] | $I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$ | | 45 | 100 | nA |
| | | $I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$, over temp. | | 40 | 200 | |
| $\Delta I_{BIAS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | Over temp. | | 50 | | pA/°C |
| $I_{OS}$ | Offset current | $I_{IN}(+)-I_{IN}(-)$ | | ±5 | ±30 | nA |
| | | $I_{IN}(+)-I_{IN}(-)$, over temp. | | | ±75 | |
| $\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta T$ | Temperature drift | Over temp. | | 10 | 300 | pA/°C |
| $V_{CM}$ | Common-mode voltage range[3] | $V_{CC} \leq 30$ V | 0 | | $V_{CC}$−1.5 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} \leq 30$ V, over temp. | 0 | | $V_{CC}$−2 | V |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | $V_{CC}$ = 30 V | 65 | 85 | | dB |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output voltage swing | $R_L$ = 2 kΩ, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V; over temp. | 26 | | | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | Output voltage high | $R_L \leq 10$ kΩ, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V; over temp. | 27 | 28 | | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | Output voltage low | $R_L \leq 10$ kΩ, over temp. | | 5 | 20 | mV |
| $I_{CC}$ | Supply current | $R_L = \infty$, $V_{CC}$ = 30 V, over temp. | | 1.5 | 3 | mA |
| | | $R_L = \infty$, over temp. | | 0.7 | 1.2 | mA |
| $A_{VOL}$ | Large-signal voltage gain | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V (for large $V_O$ swing), $R_L \geq 2$ kΩ | 25 | 100 | | V/mV |
| | | $V_{CC}$ = 15 V (for large $V_O$ swing), $R_L \geq 2k$ Ω, over temp. | 15 | | | V/mV |
| | Amplifier-to-amplifier coupling[5] | f = 1 kHz to 20 kHz, input referred | | −120 | | dB |
| PSRR | Power supply rejection ratio | $R_S \leq 0$ Ω | 65 | 100 | | dB |
| $I_{OUT}$ | Output current source | $V_{IN}+$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}-$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V | 20 | 40 | | mA |
| | | $V_{IN}+$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}-$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, over temp. | 10 | 20 | | mA |
| | Output current sink | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V | 10 | 20 | | mA |
| | | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_{CC}$ = 15 V, over temp. | 5 | 8 | | mA |
| | | $V_{IN}-$ = +1 V, $V_{IN}+$ = 0 V, $V_O$ = 200 mV | 12 | 50 | | µA |
| $I_{SC}$ | Short-circuit current[4] | | 10 | 40 | 60 | mA |
| $V_{DIFF}$ | Differential input voltage[3] | | | | $V_{CC}$ | V |
| GBW | Unity gain bandwidth | | | 1 | | MHz |
| SR | Slew rate | | | 0.3 | | V/µs |
| $V_{NOISE}$ | Input noise voltage | f = 1 kHz | | 40 | | nV/√Hz |

**NOTES:**
1. $V_O \approx 1.4$ $V_{DC}$, $R_S$ = 0 Ω with $V_{CC}$ from 5 V to 30 V and over full input common-mode range (0 $V_{DC}+$ to $V_{CC}$ −1.5 V).
2. The direction of the input current is out of the IC due to the PNP input stage. 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 or 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, but either or both inputs can go to +32 V without damage.
4. Short-circuits from the output to $V_{CC}$ can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA independent of the magnitude of $V_{CC}$. At values of supply voltage in excess of +15 $V_{DC}$, continuous short-circuits can exceed the power dissipation ratings and cause eventual destruction. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous shorts on all amplifiers.
5. Due to 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 coupling increases at higher frequencies.

## EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



**Figure 2.  Equivalent circuit.**

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



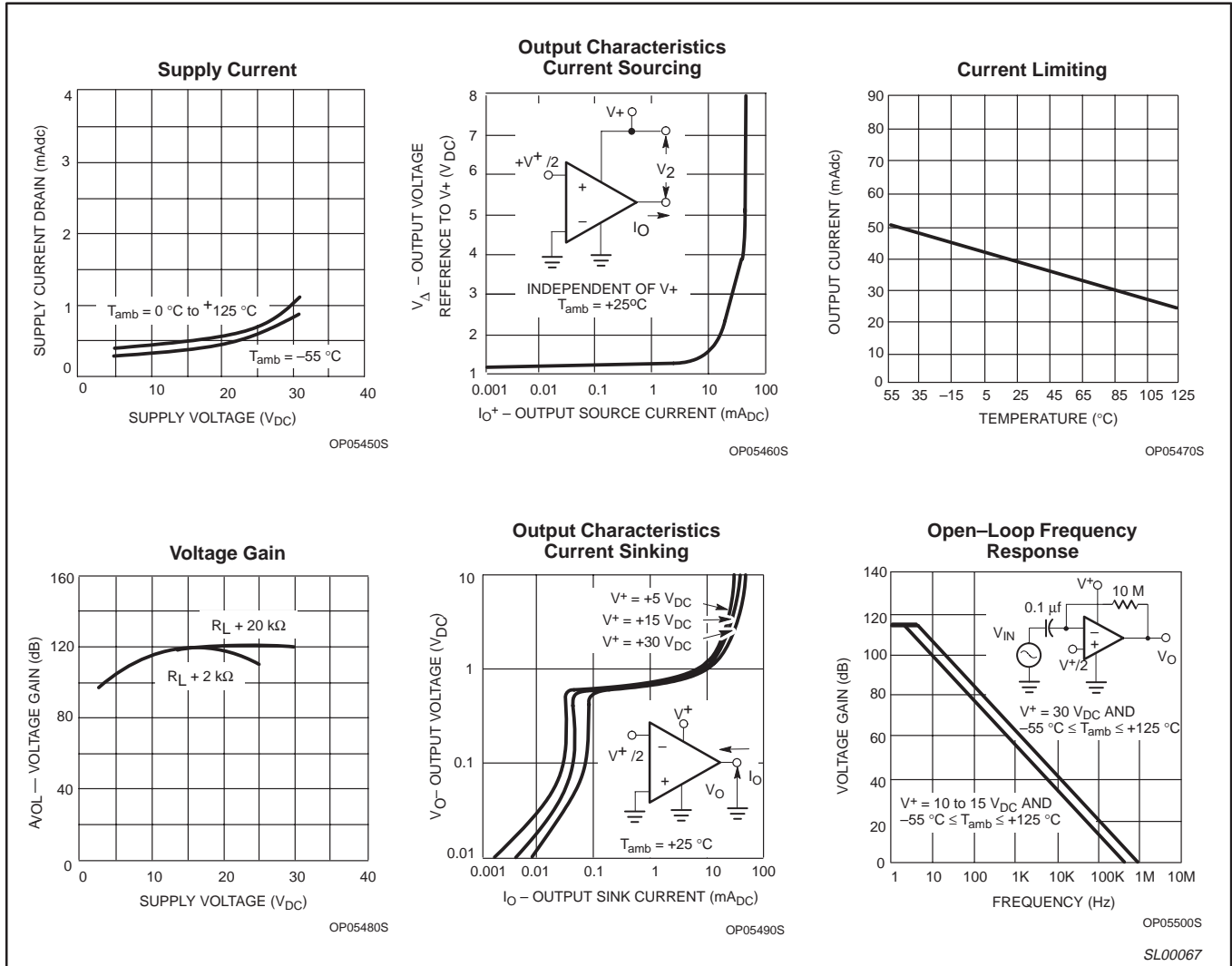**Figure 3.  Typical Performance Characteristics**

Low power quad op amps

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

**Large-Scale Frequency Response**
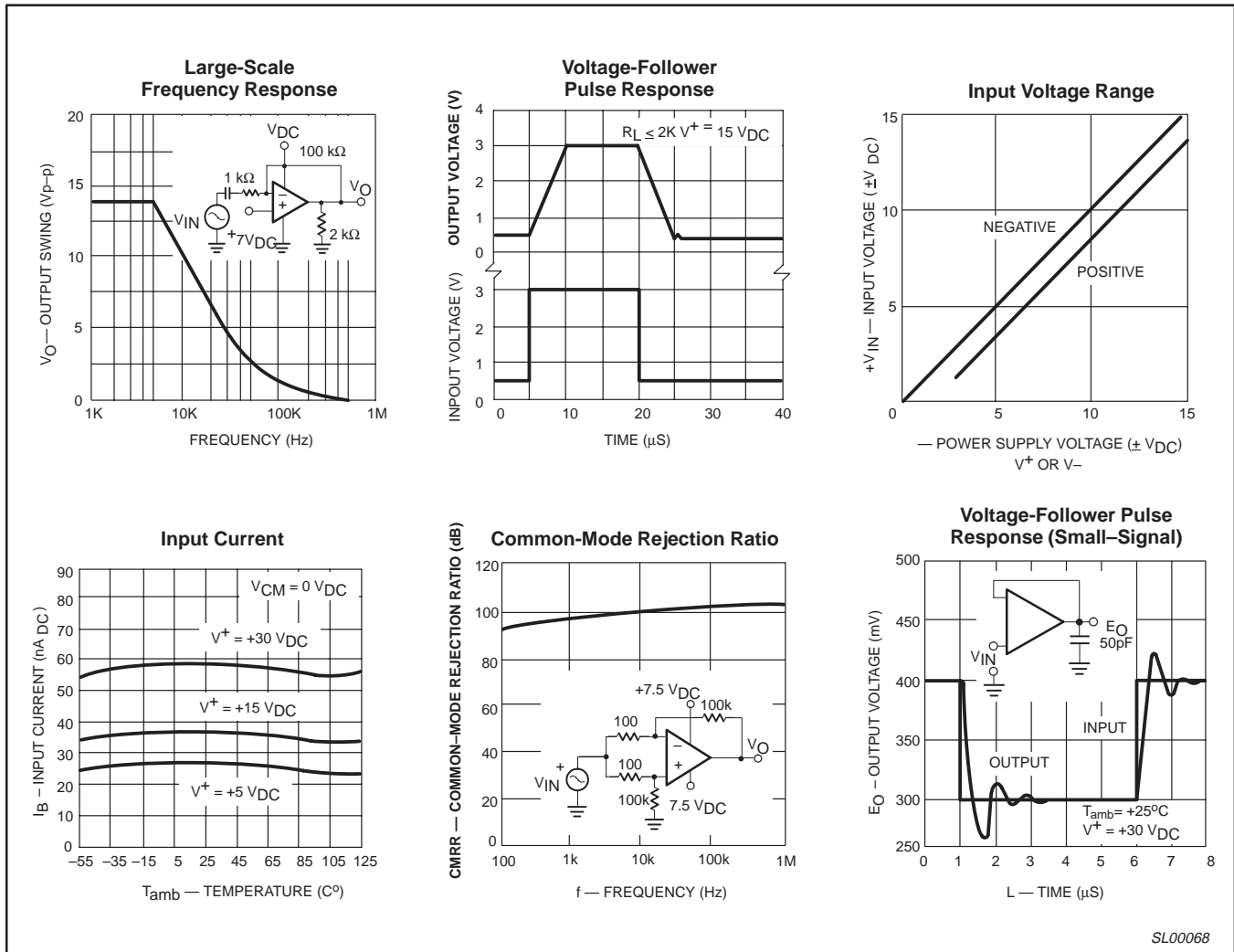
**Voltage-Follower Pulse Response**

**Input Voltage Range**

**Input Current**

**Common-Mode Rejection Ratio**

**Voltage-Follower Pulse Response (Small–Signal)**

SL00068

**Figure 4. Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)**

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

**Single Supply Inverting Amplifier**

**Non–Inverting Amplifier**

**Input Biasing Voltage–Follower**

SL00069
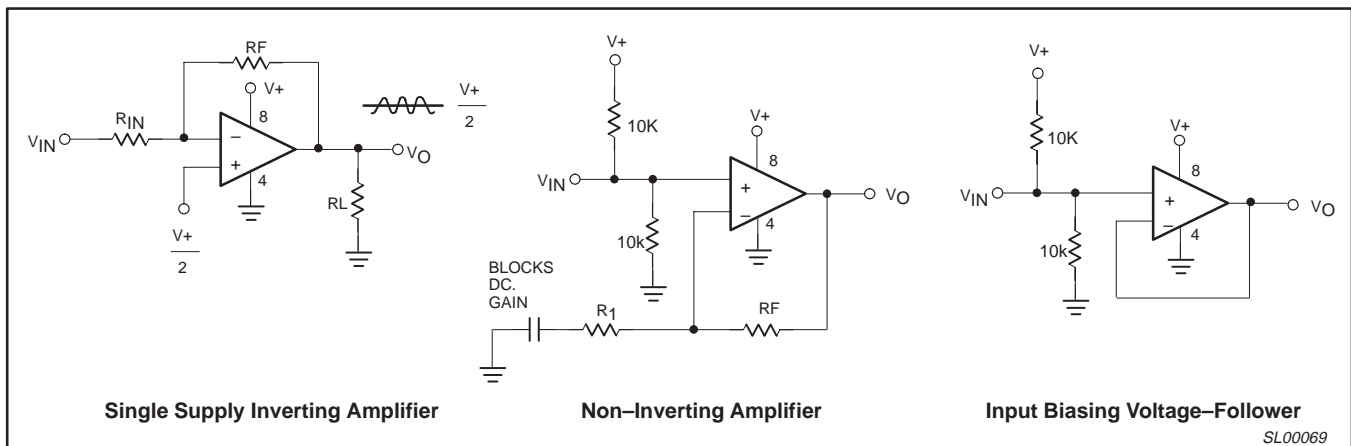
**Figure 5. Typical Applications**

**DIP14:    plastic dual in-line package; 14 leads (300 mil)**                    **SOT27-1**
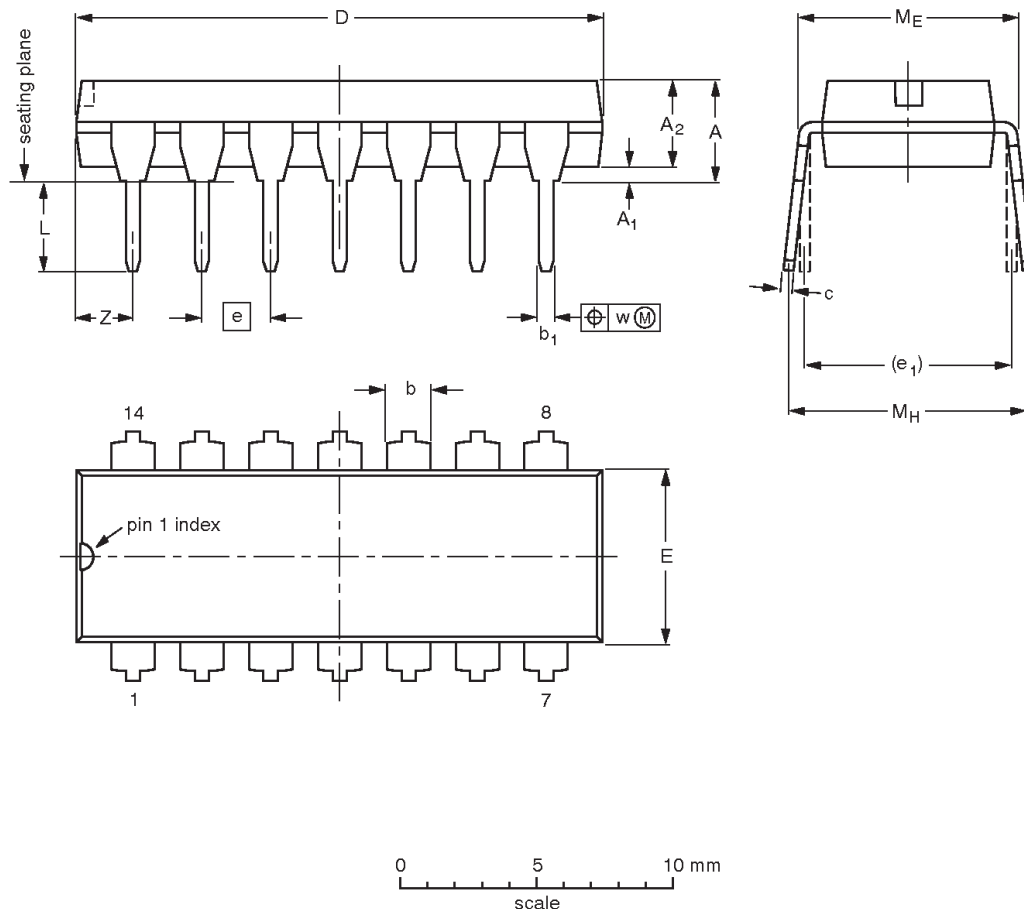


**DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | A1 min. | A2 max. | b | b1 | c | D (1) | E (1) | e | e1 | L | ME | MH | w | Z (1) max. |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| mm | 4.2 | 0.51 | 3.2 | 1.73 1.13 | 0.53 0.38 | 0.36 0.23 | 19.50 18.55 | 6.48 6.20 | 2.54 | 7.62 | 3.60 3.05 | 8.25 7.80 | 10.0 8.3 | 0.254 | 2.2 |
| inches | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.068 0.044 | 0.021 0.015 | 0.014 0.009 | 0.77 0.73 | 0.26 0.24 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.14 0.12 | 0.32 0.31 | 0.39 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.087 |

**Note**
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) maximum per side are not included.
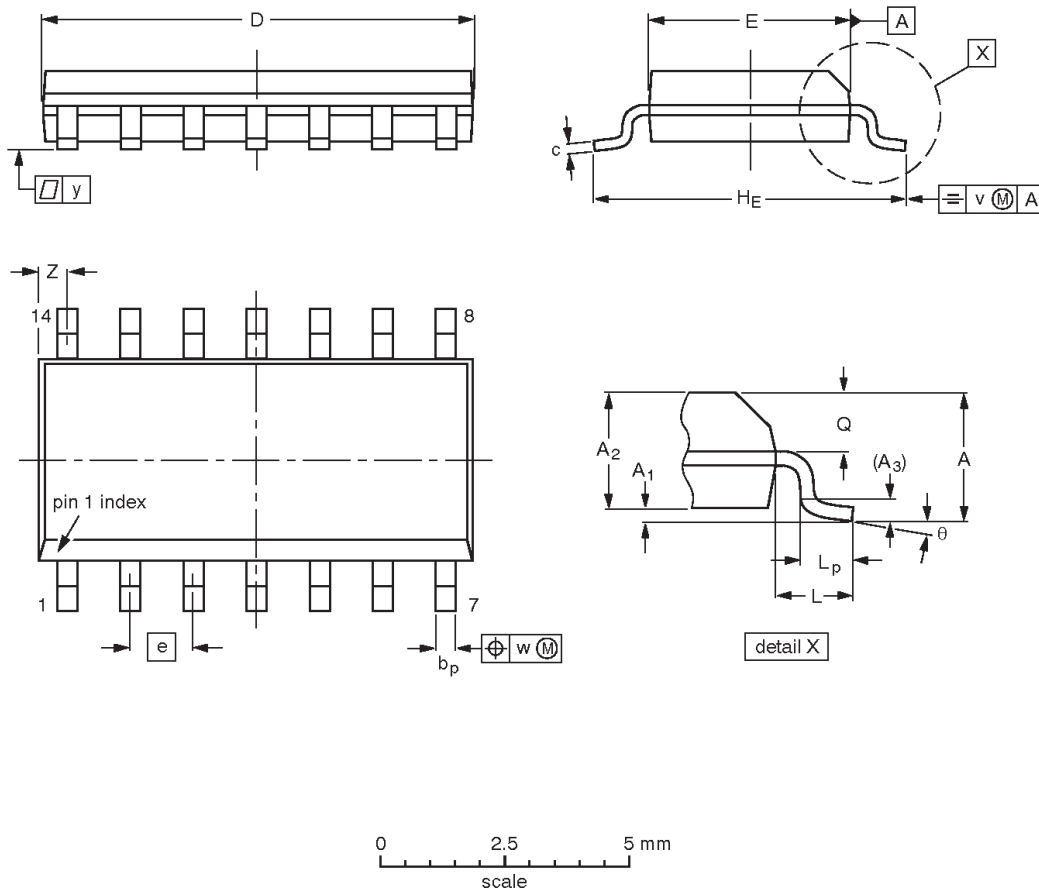
| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA | | |
| SOT27-1 | 050G04 | MO-001 | SC-501-14 | | 99-12-27 03-02-13 |

9

**SO14:    plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm**                    **SOT108-1**



**DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | A₁ | A₂ | A₃ | b_p | c | D[1] | E[1] | e | H_E | L | L_p | Q | v | w | y | Z[1] | θ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mm | 1.75 | 0.25 0.10 | 1.45 1.25 | 0.25 | 0.49 0.36 | 0.25 0.19 | 8.75 8.55 | 4.0 3.8 | 1.27 | 6.2 5.8 | 1.05 | 1.0 0.4 | 0.7 0.6 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.7 0.3 | 8° 0° |
| inches | 0.069 | 0.010 0.004 | 0.057 0.049 | 0.01 | 0.019 0.014 | 0.0100 0.0075 | 0.35 0.34 | 0.16 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.244 0.228 | 0.041 | 0.039 0.016 | 0.028 0.024 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0.028 0.012 | |

**Note**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.
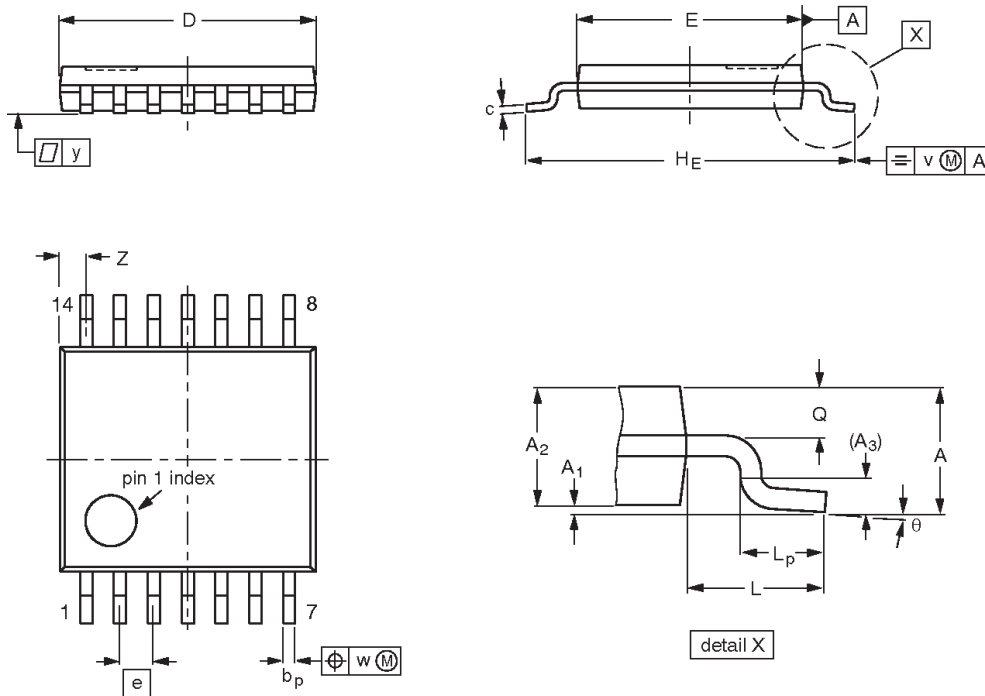
| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA | | | |
| SOT108-1 | 076E06 | MS-012 | | | | 99-12-27 03-02-19 |

**TSSOP14:   plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm**          **SOT402-1**
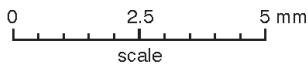


**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | A₁ | A₂ | A₃ | bₚ | c | D (1) | E (2) | e | Hᴇ | L | Lₚ | Q | v | w | y | Z (1) | θ |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| mm | 1.1 | 0.15 0.05 | 0.95 0.80 | 0.25 | 0.30 0.19 | 0.2 0.1 | 5.1 4.9 | 4.5 4.3 | 0.65 | 6.6 6.2 | 1 | 0.75 0.50 | 0.4 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.72 0.38 | 8° 0° |

**Notes**
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA | | | |
| SOT402-1 | | MO-153 | | | | ~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-18 |

## REVISION HISTORY

| Rev | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|
| _5 | 20030919 | **Product data (9397 750 12078). ECN 853-0929 30369 of 19 September 2003.**<br>Modifications:<br>• Modified Figure 2; Q10 and Q13 changed from NPN to PNP. |
| _4 | 20020712 | **Product data (9397 750 10172). ECN 853-0929 28616 of 12 July 2002.** |

## Data sheet status

| Level | Data sheet status [1] | Product status [2] [3] | Definitions |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | Objective data | Development | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development.<br>Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice. |
| II | Preliminary data | Qualification | This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product. |
| III | Product data | Production | This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN). |

[1]   Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2]   The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL
      http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

[3]   For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

## Definitions

**Short-form specification** — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

**Limiting values definition** — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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