Operational Amplifiers

LM101A/LM201A operational amplifiers

general description

The LM101A and LM201A are general purpose operational amplifiers which feature improved performance over industry standards like the LM101 and the 709. Advanced processing techniques make possible an order of magnitude reduction in input currents, and a redesign of the biasing circuitry reduces the temperature drift of input current. Improved specifications include:

- Offset voltage 3 mV maximum over temperature
- Input current 100 nA maximum over temperature
- Offset current 20 nA maximum over temperature
- Guaranteed drift characteristics
- Offsets guaranteed over entire common mode and supply voltage ranges
- Slew rate of 10V/μs as a summing amplifier

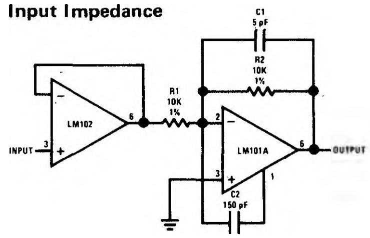
This amplifier offers many features which make its application nearly foolproof: overload protection on the input and output, no latch-up when the common mode range is exceeded, freedom from oscillations and compensation with a single 30 pF capacitor. It has advantages over internally compensated amplifiers in that the frequency compensation can be tailored to the particular application. For example, in low frequency circuits it can be overcompensated for increased stability margin. Or the compensation can be optimized to give more than a factor of ten improvement in high frequency performance for most applications.

The LM101A series offers the features of the LM101, which makes its application nearly foolproof. In addition, the device provides better accuracy and lower noise in high impedance circuitry. The low input currents also make it particularly well suited for long interval integrators or timers, sample and hold circuits and low frequency waveform generators. Further, replacing circuits where matched transistor pairs buffer the inputs of conventional IC op amps, it can give lower offset voltage and drift at a lower cost.

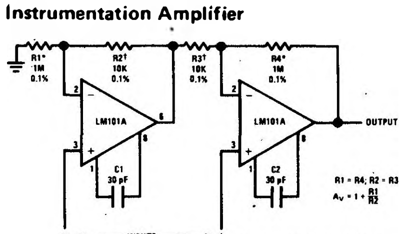
The LM201A is identical to the LM101A, except that the LM201A has its performance guaranteed over a −25°C to 85°C temperature range, instead of −55°C to 125°C.

typical applications

Fast Inverting Amplifier With High Input Impedance

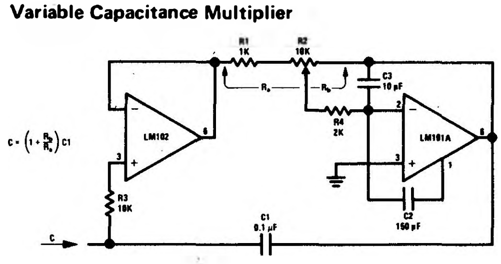


Instrumentation Amplifier

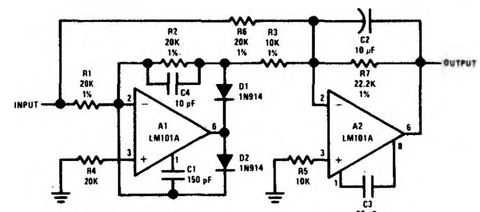


*, † MATCHING DETERMINES CMRR

Variable Capacitance Multiplier

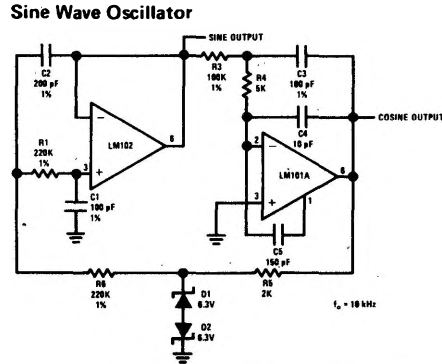


Fast AC/DC Converter*

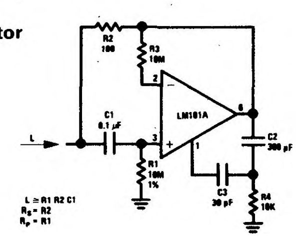


* LESS THAN 1% ERROR TO 100 kHz

Sine Wave Oscillator



Simulated Inductor



absolute maximum ratings

Supply Voltage		±22V
Power Dissipation (Note 1)		500 mW
Differential Input Voltage		±30V
Input Voltage (Note 2)		±15V
Output Short-Circuit Duration		Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range	LM101A	-55°C to 125°C
	LM201A	-25°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range		-65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec)		300°C

electrical characteristics (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	$T_A = 25°C$, $R_S \leq 50\ k\Omega$		0.7	2.0	mV
Input Offset Current	$T_A = 25°C$		1.5	10	nA
Input Bias Current	$T_A = 25°C$		30	75	nA
Input Resistance	$T_A = 25°C$	1.5	4		MΩ
Supply Current	$T_A = 25°C$, $V_S = \pm 20V$		1.8	3.0	mA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$T_A = 25°C$, $V_S = \pm 15V$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$, $R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$	50	160		V/mV
Input Offset Voltage	$R_S \leq 50\ k\Omega$			3.0	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage			3.0	15	µV/°C
Input Offset Current				20	nA
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current	$25°C \leq T_A \leq 125°C$ $-55°C \leq T_A \leq 25°C$		0.01 0.02	0.1 0.2	nA/°C nA/°C
Input Bias Current				100	nA
Supply Current	$T_A = +125°C$, $V_S = \pm 20V$		1.2	2.5	mA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$ $R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$	25			V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$V_S = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$ $R_L = 2\ k\Omega$	±12 ±10	±14 ±13		V V
Input Voltage Range	$V_S = \pm 20V$	±15			V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 50\ k\Omega$	80	96		dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 50\ k\Omega$	80	96		dB

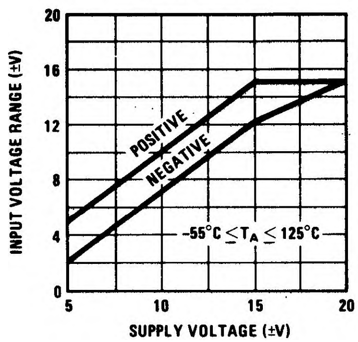
Note 1: The maximum junction temperature of the LM101A is 150°C, while that of the LM201A is 100°C. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices in the TO-5 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 150°C/W, junction to ambient, or 45°C/W, junction to case. For the flat package, the derating is based on a thermal resistance of 185°C/W when mounted on a 1/16-inch-thick epoxy glass board with ten, 0.03-inch-wide, 2-ounce copper conductors. The thermal resistance of the dual-in-line package is 100°C/W, junction to ambient.

Note 2: For supply voltages less than ±15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

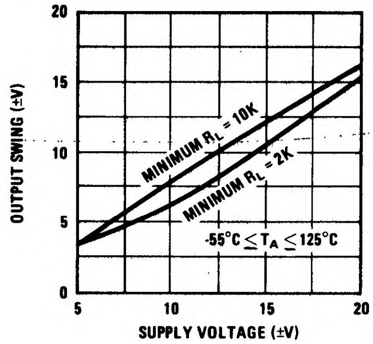
Note 3: These specifications apply for $\pm 5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 20V$ and $-55°C \leq T_A \leq 125°C$, unless otherwise specified. With the LM201A, however, all temperature specifications are limited to $-25°C \leq T_A \leq 85°C$.

guaranteed performance

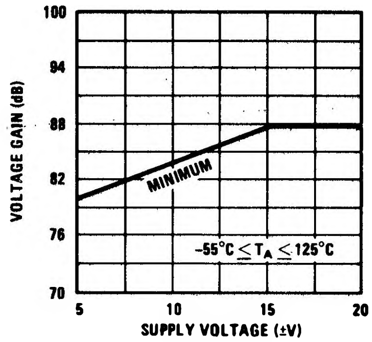
Input Voltage Range



Output Swing

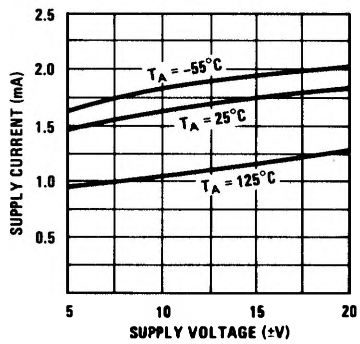


Voltage Gain

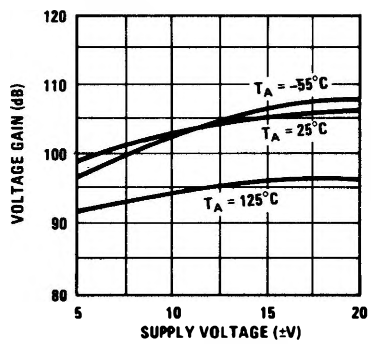


typical performance

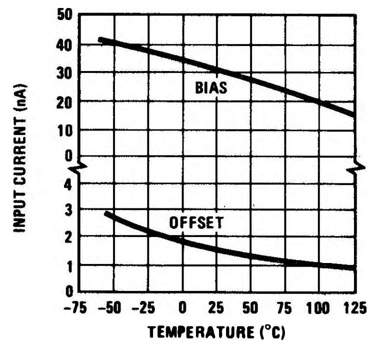
Supply Current



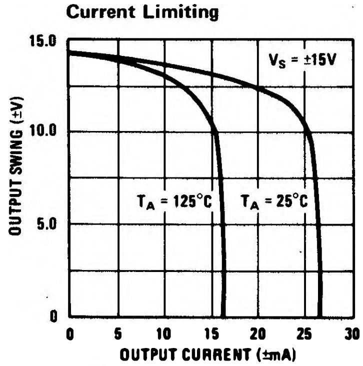
Voltage Gain



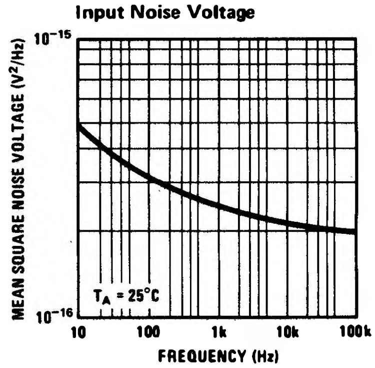
Input Current



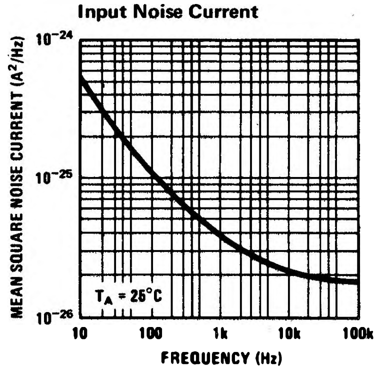
Current Limiting



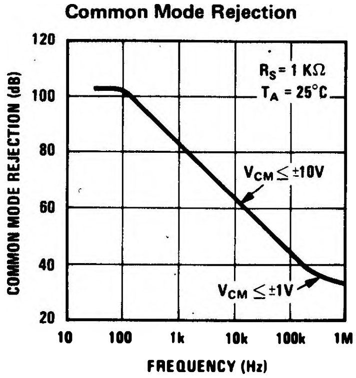
Input Noise Voltage



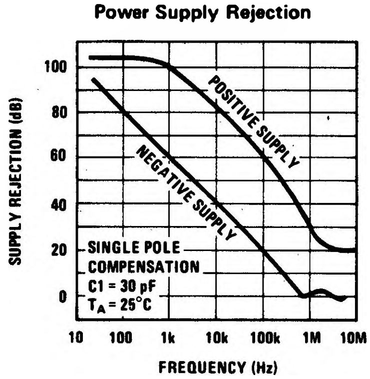
Input Noise Current



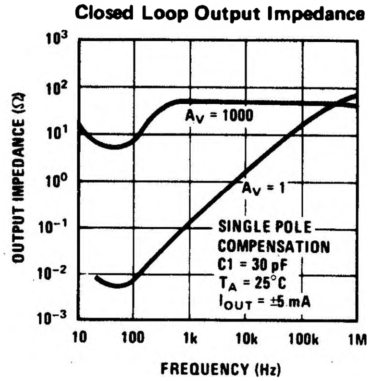
Common Mode Rejection



Power Supply Rejection

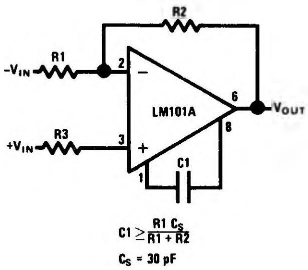


Closed Loop Output Impedance

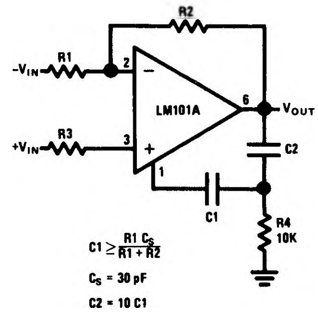


compensation circuits

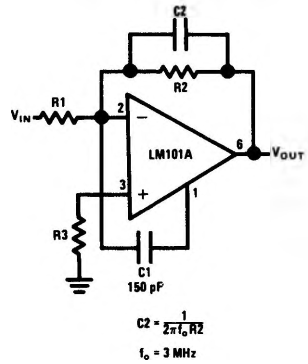
Single Pole Compensation



Two Pole Compensation

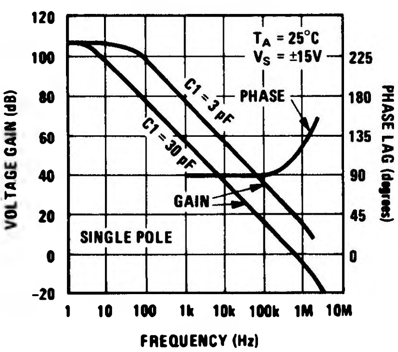


Feedforward Compensation

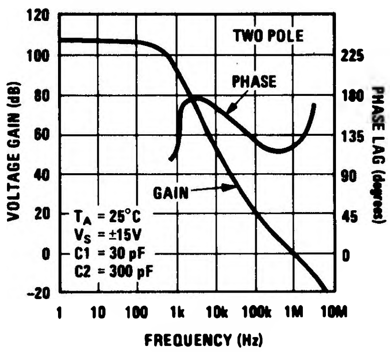


typical performance

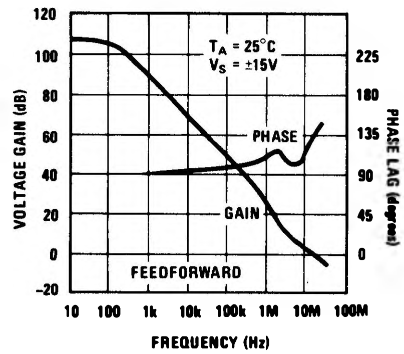
Open Loop Frequency Response



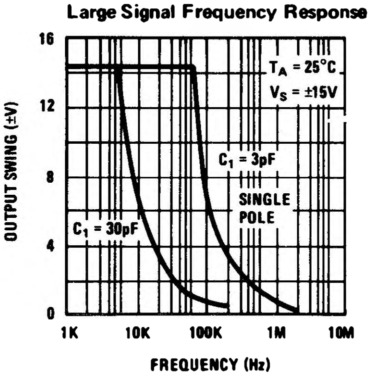
Open Loop Frequency Response



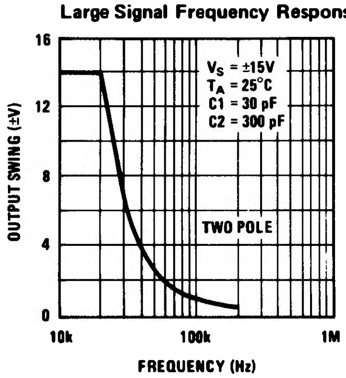
Open Loop Frequency Response



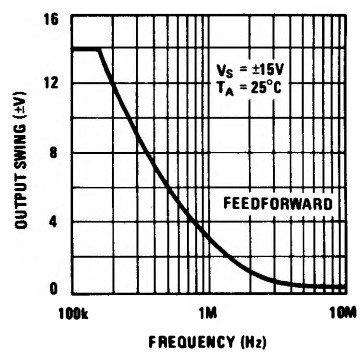
Large Signal Frequency Response



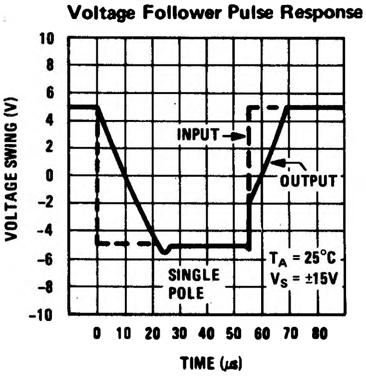
Large Signal Frequency Response



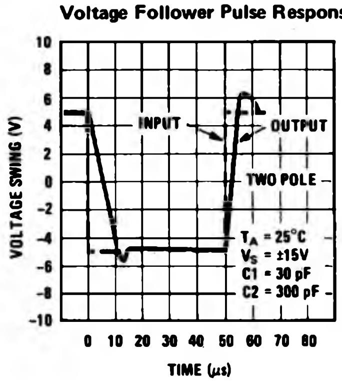
Large Signal Frequency Response



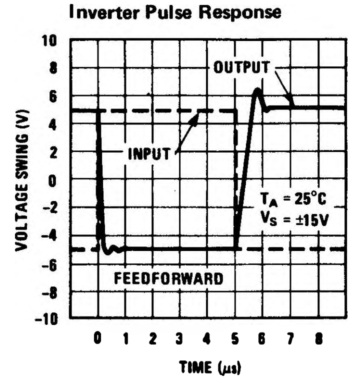
Voltage Follower Pulse Response



Voltage Follower Pulse Response

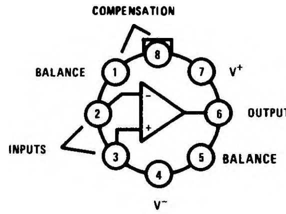


Inverter Pulse Response



connection diagrams

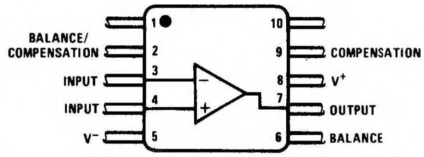
Metal Can



Note: Pin 4 connected to case.

TOP VIEW

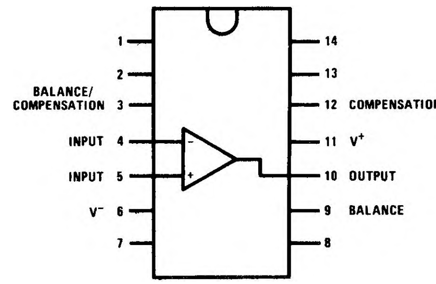
Flat Package



Note: Pin 5 connected to bottom of package

TOP VIEW

Dual-In-Line

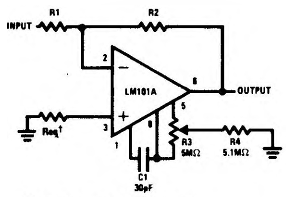


Note: Pin 6 connected to bottom of package

TOP VIEW

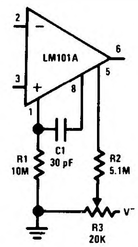
typical applications

Inverting Amplifier with Balancing Circuit

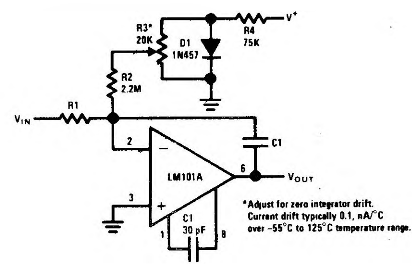


†May be zero or equal to parallel combination of R1 and R2 for minimum offset

Alternate Balancing Circuit



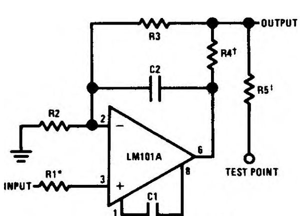
Integrator with Bias Current Compensation



*Adjust for zero integrator drift. Current drift typically 0.1 nA/°C over −55°C to 125°C temperature range.

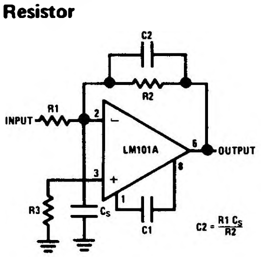
application hints

Protecting Against Gross Fault Conditions

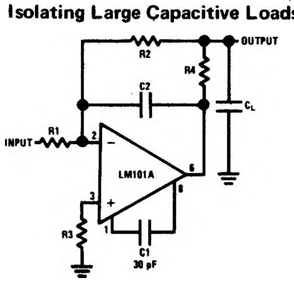


*Protects input
†Protects output
‡Protects output—not needed when R4 is used

Compensating For Stray Input Capacitances Or Large Feedback Resistor



Isolating Large Capacitive Loads



Although the LM101A is designed for trouble free operation, experience has indicated that it is wise to observe certain precautions given below to protect the devices from abnormal operating conditions. It might be pointed out that the advice given here is applicable to practically any IC op amp, although the exact reason why may differ with different devices.

When driving either input from a low-impedance source, a limiting resistor should be placed in series with the input lead to limit the peak instantaneous output current of the source to something less than 100 mA. This is especially important when the inputs go outside a piece of equipment where they could accidentally be connected to high voltage sources. Large capacitors on the input (greater than 0.1 μF) should be treated as a low source impedance and isolated with a resistor. Low impedance sources do not cause a problem unless their output voltage exceeds the supply voltage. However, the supplies go to zero when they are turned off, so the isolation is usually needed.

The output circuitry is protected against damage from shorts to ground or either supply. However, if it is shorted to a voltage which exceeds the positive or negative supplies, the unit can be destroyed. When the amplifier output is connected to a test point, it should be isolated by a limiting resistor, as test points frequently get shorted to bad places. Further, when the amplifier drives a load external to the equipment, it is also advisable to use some sort of limiting resistance to preclude mishaps.

Precautions should be taken to insure that the power supplies for the integrated circuit never become reversed—even under transient conditions. With reverse voltages greater than 1V, the IC will conduct excessive current, fuzing internal aluminum interconnects. If there is a possibility of this happening, clamp diodes with a high peak current rating should be installed on the supply lines. Reversal of the voltage between V^+ and V^- will always cause a problem, although reversals with respect to ground may also give difficulties in many circuits.

The minimum values given for the frequency compensation capacitor are stable only for source resistances less than 10 kΩ, stray capacitances on the summing junction less than 5 pF and capacitive loads smaller than 100 pF. If any of these conditions are not met, it becomes necessary to overcompensate the amplifier with a larger compensation capacitor. Alternately, lead capacitors can be used in the feedback network to negate the effect of stray capacitance and large feedback resistors or an RC network can be added to isolate capacitive loads.

Although the LM101A is relatively unaffected by supply bypassing, this cannot be ignored altogether. Generally it is necessary to bypass the supplies to ground at least once on every circuit card, and more bypass points may be required if more than five amplifiers are used. When feed-forward compensation is employed, however, it is advisable to bypass the supply leads of each amplifier with low inductance capacitors because of the higher frequencies involved.