

**DESCRIPTION**

The LM2904 consists of two independent, high gain, internally frequency-compensated operational amplifiers internally frequency-compensated operational amplifiers designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from dual power supplies is also possible, and the low power supply current drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

**UNIQUE FEATURES**

In the linear mode the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from only a single power supply voltage. The unity gain cross frequency is temperature-compensated. The input bias current is also temperature-compensated.

**FEATURES**

- Internally frequency-compensated for unity gain
- Large DC voltage gain—100dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain)—1MHz (temperature-compensated)

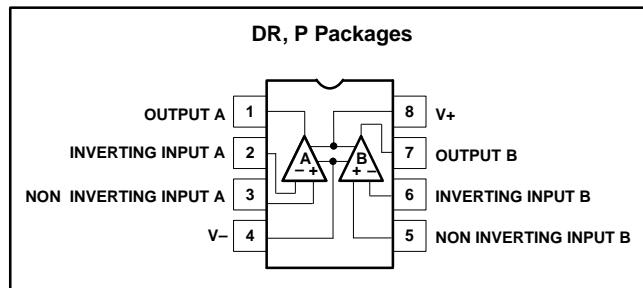
**PIN CONFIGURATIONS**

Figure 1. Pin Configuration

- Wide power supply range single supply— $3\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$  to  $30\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$  or dual supplies— $\pm 1.5\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$  to  $\pm 15\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$
- Very low supply current drain ( $400\mu\text{A}$ )—essentially independent of supply voltage (1mW/op amp at  $+5\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ )
- Low input biasing current— $45\text{nA}_{\text{DC}}$  temperature-compensated
- Low input offset voltage— $2\text{mV}_{\text{DC}}$  and offset current— $5\text{nA}_{\text{DC}}$
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Large output voltage— $0\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$  to  $\text{V}+ 1.5\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$  swing

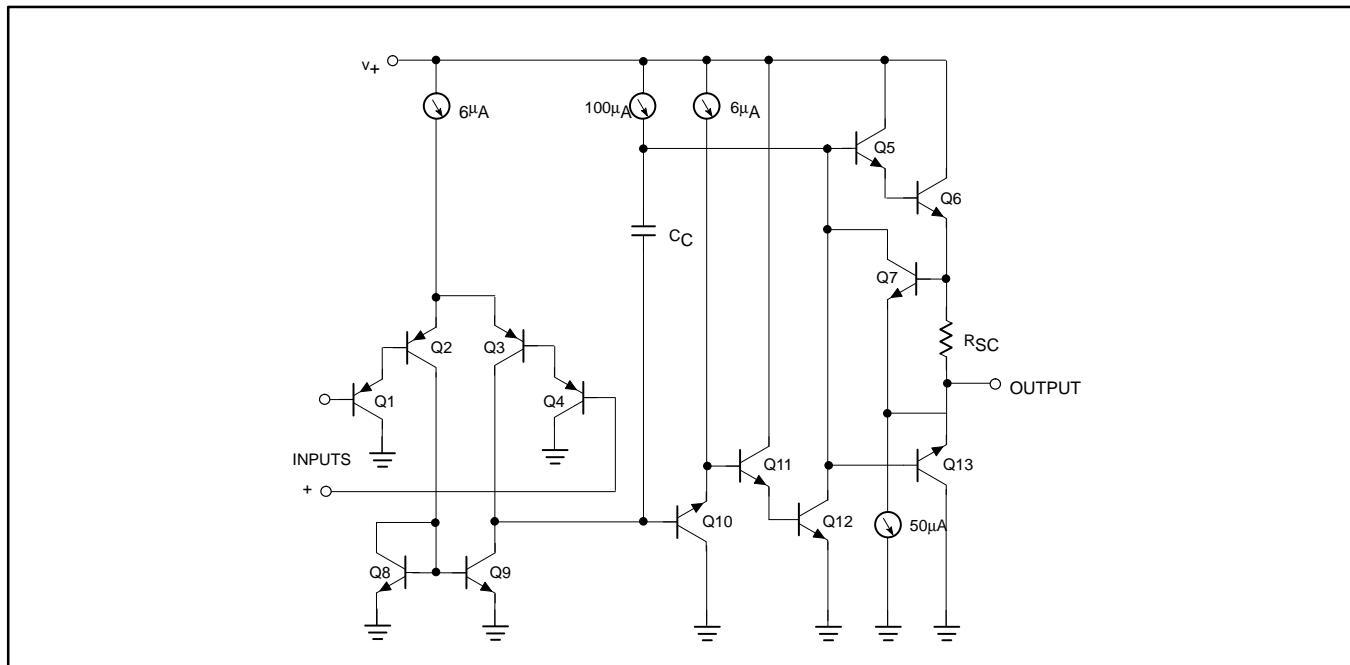
**EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT**

Figure 2. Equivalent Circuit

### ORDERING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package	-40°C to +125°C	LM2904DR	SOT96-1
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP)	-40°C to +125°C	LM2904P	SOT97-1

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
$V_S$	Supply voltage, $V_+$	32 or $\pm 16$	$V_{DC}$
	Differential input voltage	32	$V_{DC}$
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage	-0.3 to +32	$V_{DC}$
$P_D$	Maximum power dissipation $T_A=25^\circ C$ (Still air) <sup>1</sup> P package DR package	1160 780	mW mW
	Output short-circuit to GND <sup>5</sup> $V_+ < 15 V_{DC}$ and $T_A=25^\circ C$	Continuous	
$T_A$	Operating ambient temperature range LM2904	-40 to +125	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
$T_{SOLD}$	Lead soldering temperature (10sec max)	300	°C

#### NOTES:

- Derate above 25°C, at the following rates:

P package at 9.3mW/°C  
DR package at 6.2mW/°C

**DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = +5\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LM2904			UNIT
			Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{OS}$	Offset voltage <sup>1</sup>	$R_S=0\Omega$ $R_S=0\Omega$ , over temp.		$\pm 2$	$\pm 7$ $\pm 9$	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$
$V_{OS}$	Drift	$R_S=0\Omega$ , over temp.		7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{OS}$	Offset current	$I_{IN(+)} - I_{IN(-)}$ Over temp.		$\pm 5$	$\pm 50$ $\pm 150$	$\text{nA}$ $\text{nA}$
$I_{OS}$	Drift	Over temp.		10		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{BIAS}$	Input current <sup>2</sup>	$I_{IN(+)} \text{ or } I_{IN(-)}$ Over temp., $I_{IN(+)} \text{ or } I_{IN(-)}$		45 40	250 500	$\text{nA}$ $\text{nA}$
$I_B$	Drift	Over temp.		50		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{CM}$	Common-mode voltage range <sup>3</sup>	$V_+=30\text{V}$ Over temp., $V_+=30\text{V}$	0 0		$V+-1.5$ $V+-2.0$	$\text{V}$ $\text{V}$
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_+=30\text{V}$	65	70		$\text{dB}$
$V_{OH}$	Output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$ , $V_+=30\text{V}$ , over temp.	26			$\text{V}$
		$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$ , $V_+=30\text{V}$ , over temp.	27	28		$\text{V}$
$V_{OL}$	Output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$ , over temp.		5	20	$\text{mV}$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$R_L=\infty$ , $V_+=30\text{V}$		0.5 0.6	1.0 1.2	$\text{mA}$ $\text{mA}$
		$R_L=\infty$ on all amplifiers, over temp., $V_+=30\text{V}$				
$A_{VOL}$	Large-signal voltage gain	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} \pm 10\text{V}$ , $V_+=15\text{V}$ (for large $V_O$ swing) over temp.	25 15	100		$\text{V/mV}$ $\text{V/mV}$
PSRR	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$R_S=0\Omega$	65	100		$\text{dB}$
$I_{OUT}$	Output current source Sink	$V_{IN+}=+1\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_{IN-}=0\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_+=15\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	20	40		$\text{mA}$
		$V_{IN+}=+1\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_{IN-}=0\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_+=15\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , over temp.	10	20		$\text{mA}$
		$V_{IN-}=+1\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_{IN+}=0\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_+=15\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	10	20		$\text{mA}$
		$V_{IN-}=+1\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_{IN+}=0\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_+=15\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , over temp.	5	8		$\text{mA}$
		$V_{IN+}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{IN-}=+1\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ , $V_O=200\text{mV}$	12	50		$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SC}$	Short circuit current <sup>5</sup>			40	60	$\text{mA}$
	Differential input voltage <sup>6</sup>				$V+$	$\text{V}$
GBW	Unity gain bandwidth	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		1		$\text{MHz}$
SR	Slew rate	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		0.3		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_{NOISE}$	Input noise voltage	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , $f=1\text{kHz}$		40		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

**NOTES:**

- $V_O \approx 1.4\text{V}$ ,  $R_S=0\Omega$  with  $V_+$  from 5V to 30V; and over the full input common-mode range (0V to  $V_+ - 1.5\text{V}$ ).
- 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.
- The input common-mode voltage or either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is  $V_+ - 1.5\text{V}$ , but either or both inputs can go to +32V without damage.
- 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 capacitance coupling increases at higher frequencies.
- Short-circuits from the output to  $V_+$  can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. The maximum output current is approximately 40mA independent of the magnitude of  $V_+$ . At values of supply voltage in excess of +15V<sub>DC</sub>, continuous short-circuits can exceed the power dissipation ratings and cause eventual destruction.
- The input common-mode voltage or either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is  $V_+ - 1.5\text{V}$ , but either or both inputs can go to +32V<sub>DC</sub> without damage.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

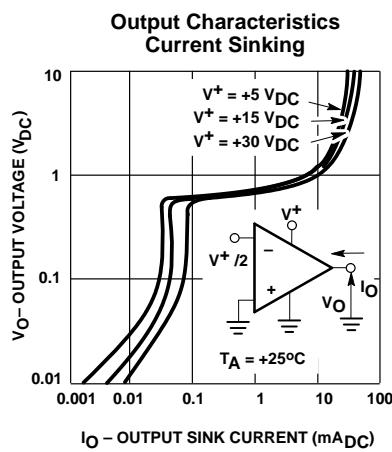
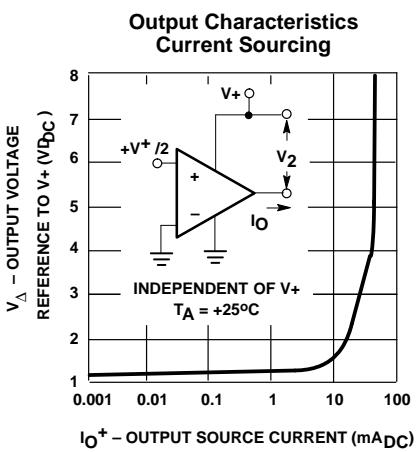
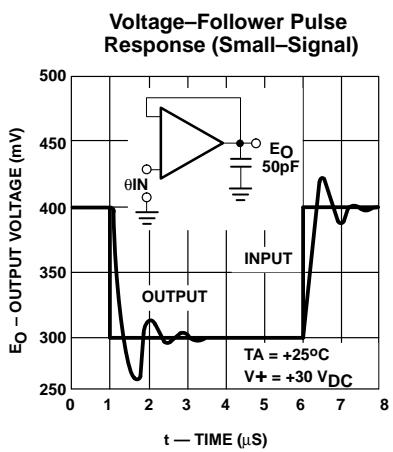
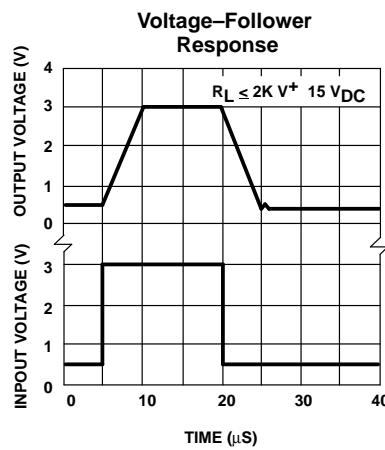
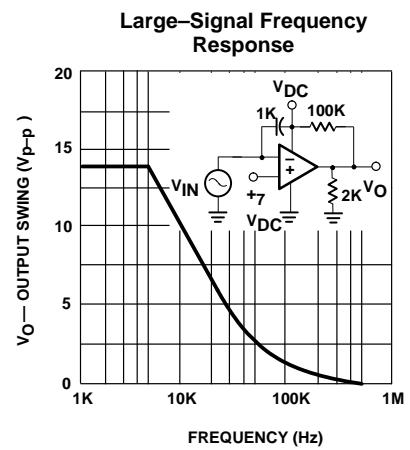
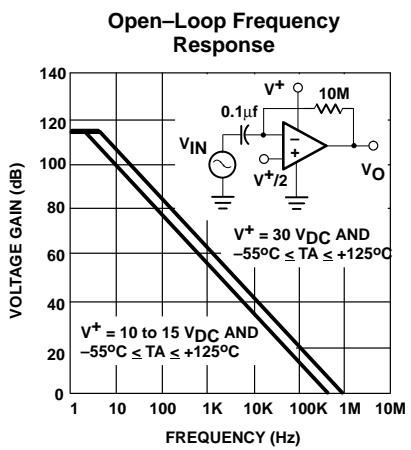
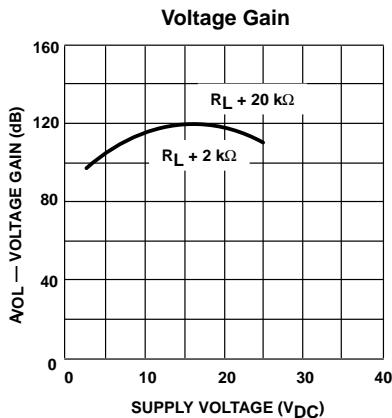
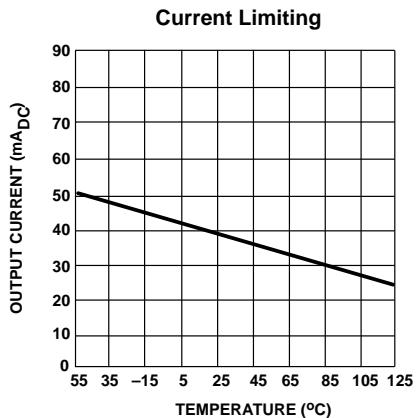
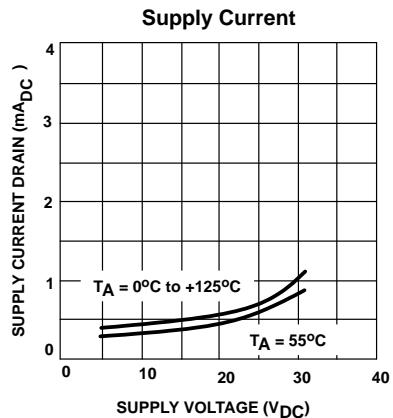


Figure 3. Typical Performance Characteristics

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

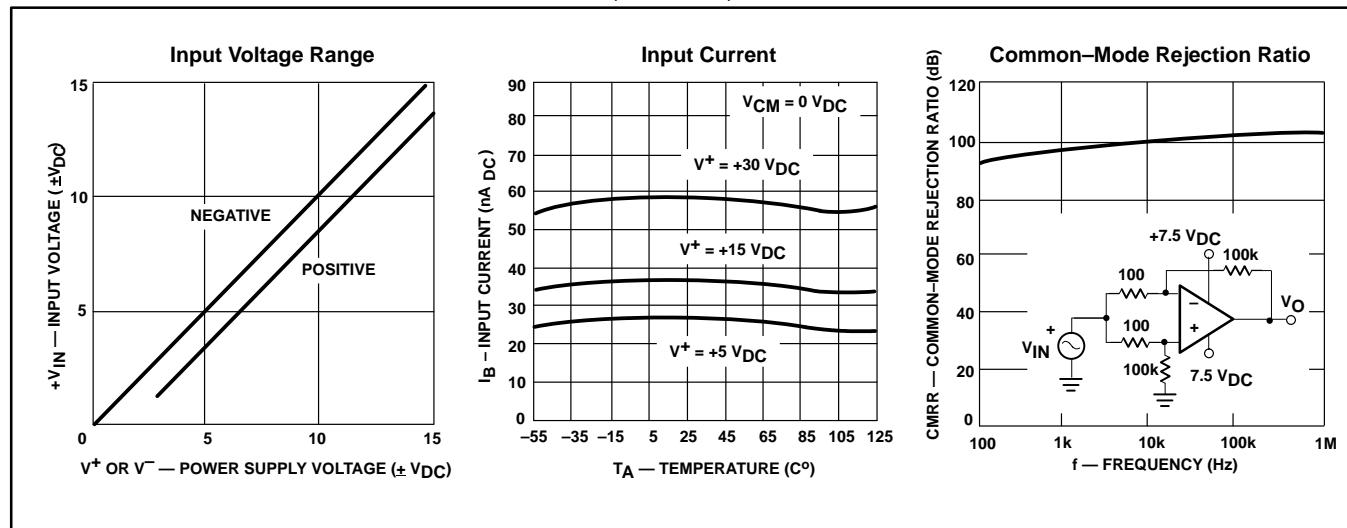


Figure 4. Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

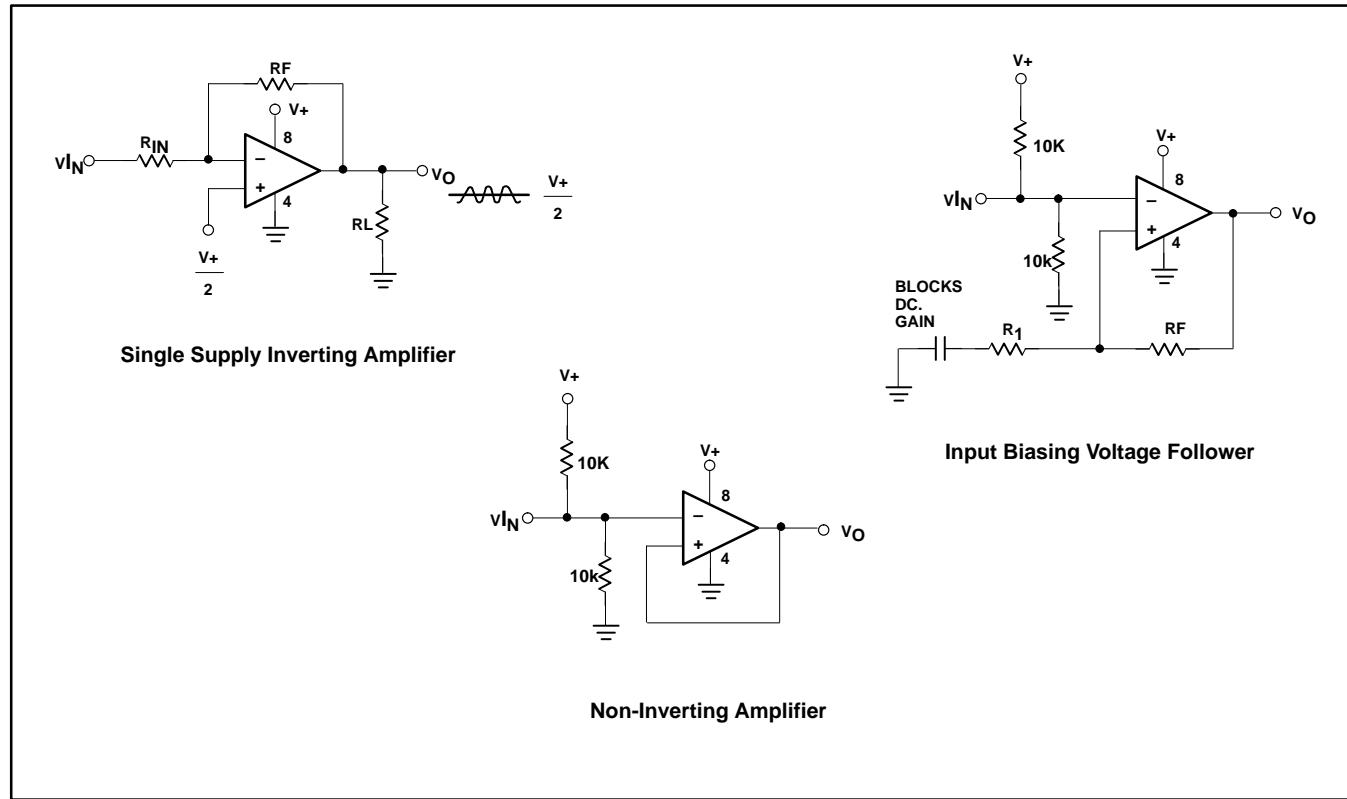
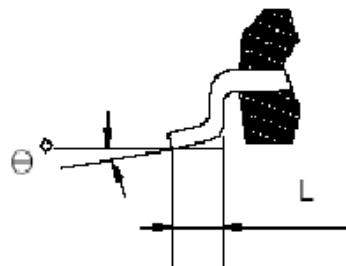
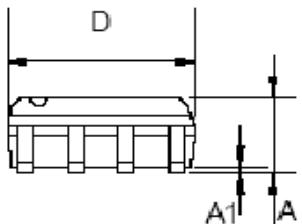
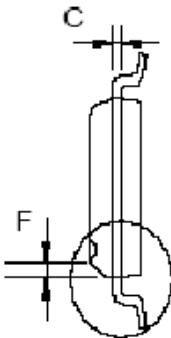
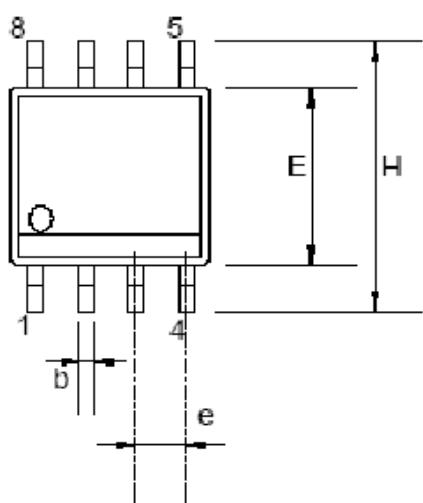


Figure 5. Typical Applications

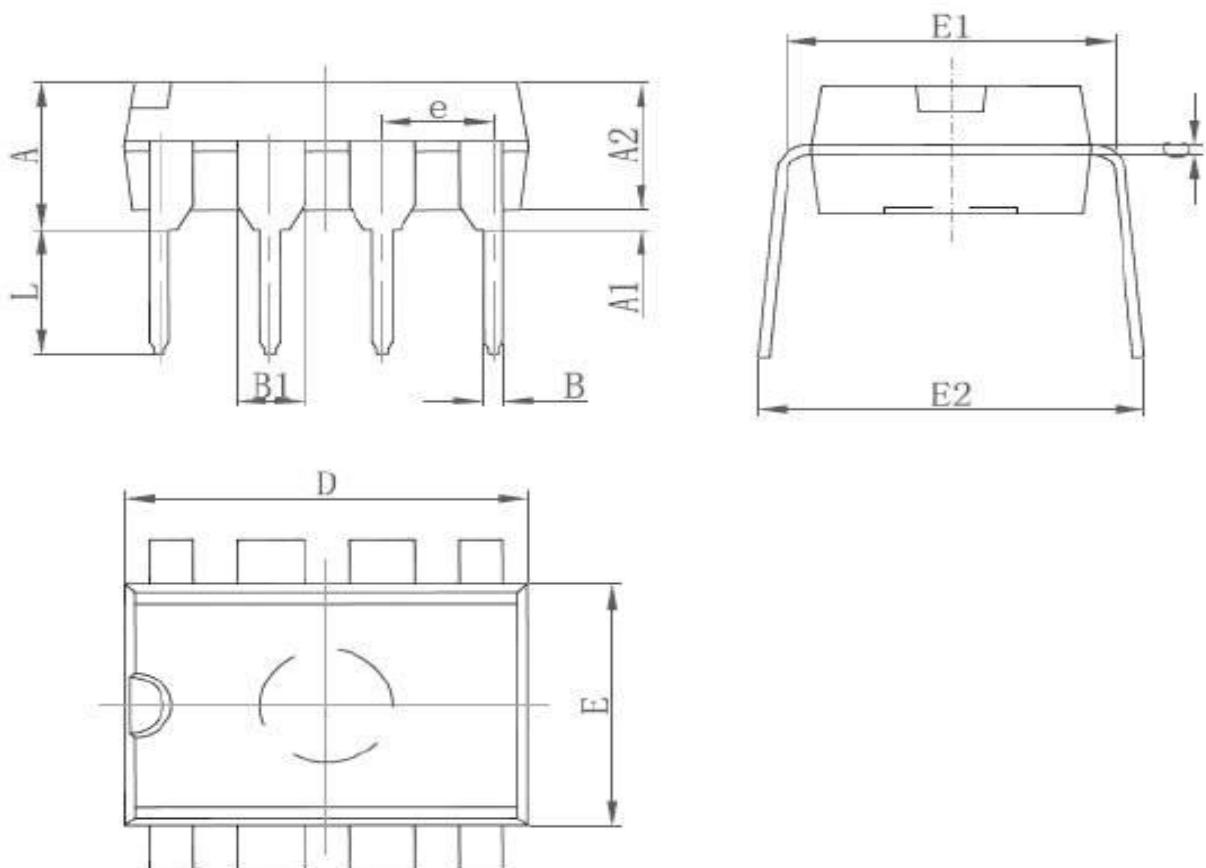
## PACKAGE INFORMATION

SOP 8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Typ.	Max	Min	Typ.	Max
A	1.346		1.752	0.053		0.069
A1	0.101		0.254	0.004		0.010
b		0.406			0.016	
c		0.203			0.008	
D	4.648		4.978	0.183		0.196
E	3.810		3.987	0.150		0.157
e	1.016	1.270	1.524	0.040	0.050	0.060
F		0.381*45°			0.015*45°	
H	5.791		6.197	0.228		0.244
L	0.406		1.270	0.016		0.050
$\theta^\circ$	0°		8°	0°		8°

DIP 8



Symbol	Dimensions In Milimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	3.710	4.310	0.146	0.170
A1	0.500		0.020	
A2	3.200	3.600	0.126	0.142
B	0.350	0.650	0.014	0.026
B1	1.524 (BSC)		0.060 (BSC)	
C	0.204	0.360	0.008	0.014
D	9.000	9.500	0.354	0.374
E	6.200	6.600	0.244	0.260
E1	7.320	7.920	0.288	0.312
e	2.540 (BSC)		0.100 (BSC)	
L	3.000	3.600	0.118	0.142
E2	8.200	9.000	0.323	0.354