



LM118JAN Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: LM118JAN

FEATURES

- 15 MHz small signal bandwidth
- Guaranteed 50V/µs slew rate
- Maximum bias current of 250 nA

- Operates from supplies of ±5V to ±20V
- Internal frequency compensation
- Input and output overload protected
- Pin compatible with general purpose op amps

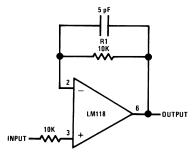
DESCRIPTION

The LM118 is a precision high speed operational amplifier designed for applications requiring wide bandwidth and high slew rate. It features a factor of ten increase in speed over general purpose devices without sacrificing DC performance.

The LM118 has internal unity gain frequency compensation. This considerably simplifies its application since no external components are necessary for operation. However, unlike most internally compensated amplifiers, external frequency compensation may be added for optimum performance. For inverting applications, feed forward compensation will boost the slew rate to over 150V/µs and almost double the bandwidth. Overcompensation can be used with the amplifier for greater stability when maximum bandwidth is not needed. Further, a single capacitor can be added to reduce the 0.1% settling time to under 1 µs.

The high speed and fast settling time of this op amp makes it useful in A/D converters, oscillators, active filters. sample and hold circuits, or general purpose amplifiers. This device is easy to apply and offers an order of magnitude better AC performance than industry standards such as the LM709.

Fast Voltage Follower



Do not hard-wire as voltage follower (R1 \geq 5 k Ω)



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Connection Diagram

Dual-In-Line Package

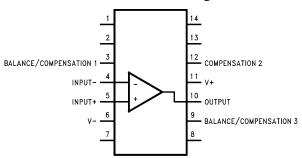


Figure 1. Top View See NS Package Number J14A

Dual-In-Line Package

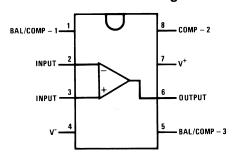
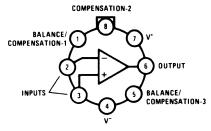


Figure 2. Top View See NS Package Number J08A

Metal Can Package



(1) Pin connections shown on schematic diagram and typical applications are for TO-5 package.

Figure 3. Top View See NS Package Number H08C

Ceramic Flatpack Package

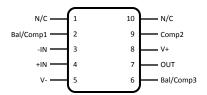
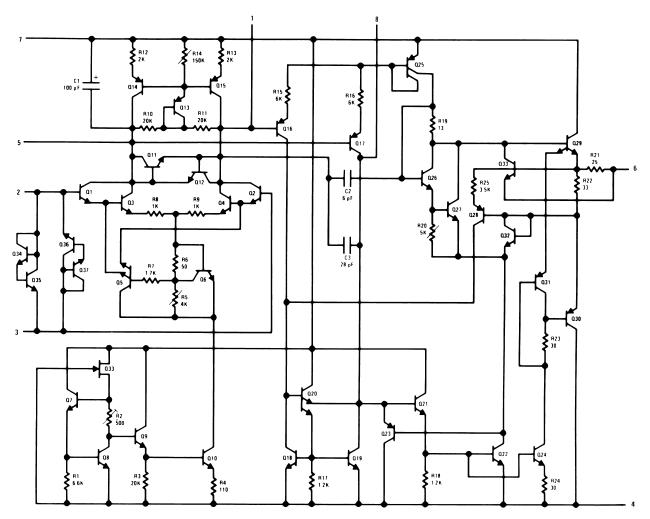


Figure 4. Top View See NS Package Number W10A

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Schematic Diagram





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.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

Supply Voltage	±20V
Power Dissipation (2)	
8 LD Metal Can	750mW
8LD CERDIP	1000mW
14LD CERDIP	1250mW
10LD CERPACK	600mW
Differential Input Current (3)	±10 mA
Input Voltage (4)	±15V
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Continuous
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C
Thermal Resistance	
θ_{JA}	
8 LD Metal Can (Still Air @ 0.5W)	160°C/W
8 LD Metal Can (500LF / Min Air flow @ 0.5W)	86°C/W
8LD CERDIP (Still Air @ 0.5W)	120°C/W
8LD CERDIP (500LF / Min Air flow @ 0.5W)	66°C/W
14LD CERDIP (Still Air @ 0.5W)	87°C/W
14LD CERDIP (500LF / Min Air flow @ 0.5W)	51°C/W
10LD CERPACK (Still Air @ 0.5W)	198°C/W
10LD CERPACK (500LF / Min Air flow @ 0.5W)	124°C/W
θ _{JC}	
8 LD Metal Can	48°C/W
8LD CERDIP	17°C/W
14LD CERDIP	17°C/W
10LD CERPACK	22°C/W
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C ≤ T _A ≤ +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C
ESD Tolerance (5)	2000V

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.
- (2) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{Jmax} (maximum junction temperature), θ_{JA} (package junction to ambient thermal resistance), and T_A (ambient temperature). The maximum allowable power dissipation at any temperature is P_{Dmax} = (T_{Jmax} T_A)/θ_{JA} or the number given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower.
- temperature is P_{Dmax} = (T_{Jmax} T_A)/θ_{JA} or the number given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower.

 (3) The inputs are shunted with back-to-back diodes for over voltage protection. Therefore, excessive current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of 1V is applied between the inputs unless some limiting resistance is used.
- (4) For supply voltages less than ±15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.
- (5) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.



Quality Conformance Inspection

Mil-Std-883, Method 5005; Group A

Subgroup	Description	Temp°C
1	Static tests at	25
2	Static tests at	125
3	Static tests at	-55
4	Dynamic tests at	25
5	Dynamic tests at	125
6	Dynamic tests at	-55
7	Functional tests at	25
8A	Functional tests at	125
8B	Functional tests at	-55
9	Switching tests at	25
10	Switching tests at	125
11	Switching tests at	-55
12	Settling time at	25
13	Settling time at	125
14	Settling time at	-55



LM118 JAN Electrical Characteristics DC Parameters

The following conditions apply to all the following parameters, unless otherwise specified.

DC: $V_{CC} = \pm 20V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	Min	Max	Unit	Sub- groups
V _{IO}	Input Offset Voltage	$+V_{CC} = 35V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$		-4.0	4.0	mV	1
		V _{CM} = -15V		-6.0	6.0	mV	2, 3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -35V,$		-4.0	4.0	mV	1
		V _{CM} = 15V		-6.0	6.0	mV	2, 3
		$V_{CM} = 0V$		-4.0	4.0	mV	1
				-6.0	6.0	mV	2, 3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$		-4.0	4.0	mV	1
		$V_{CM} = 0V$		-6.0	6.0	mV	2, 3
I _{IO}	Input Offset Current	$+V_{CC} = 35V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$	(1)	-40	40	nA	1
		$V_{CM} = -15V, R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	-80	80	nA	2, 3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -35V,$	(1)	-40	40	nA	1
		$V_{CM} = 15V, R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	-80	80	nA	2, 3
		$V_{CM} = 0V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	-40	40	nA	1
			(1)	-80	80	nA	2, 3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$	(1)	-40	40	nA	1
		$V_{CM} = 0V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	-80	80	nA	2, 3
±l _{IB}	Input Bias Current	$+V_{CC} = 35V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$	(1)	1.0	250	nA	1, 2
		$V_{CM} = -15V, R_{S} = 100K\Omega$	(1)	1.0	400	nA	3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -35V,$	(1)	1.0	250	nA	1, 2
		$V_{CM} = 15V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	1.0	400	nA	3
		$V_{CM} = 0V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	1.0	250	nA	1, 2
			(1)	1.0	400	nA	3
		$+V_{CC} = 5V, -V_{CC} = -5V,$	(1)	1.0	250	nA	1, 2
		$V_{CM} = 0V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$	(1)	1.0	400	nA	3
+PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	+V _{CC} = 10V, -V _{CC} = -20V		-100	100	μV/V	1
				-150	150	μV/V	2, 3
-PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	+V _{CC} = 20V, -V _{CC} = -10V		-100	100	μV/V	1
				-150	150	μV/V	2, 3
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = \pm 15V,$ $V_{CC} = \pm 35V \text{ to } \pm 5V$		80		dB	1, 2, 3
+V _{IO} adj.	Offset Null			7.0		mV	1, 2, 3
-V _{IO} adj.	Offset Null				-7.0	mV	1, 2, 3
Delta V _{IO} /	Temperature Coefficient of Input	25°C ≤ T _A ≤ 125°C	(2)	-50	50	μV/°C	2
Delta T	Offset Voltage	-55°C ≤ T _A ≤ 25°C	(2)	-50	50	μV/°C	3
Delta I _{IO} / Delta T	Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current	25°C ≤ T _A ≤ 125°C	(2)	1000	1000	pA/°C	2
		-55°C ≤ T _A ≤ 25°C	(2)	1000	1000	pA/°C	3
+l _{OS}	Short Circuit Current	$+V_{CC} = 15V, -V_{CC} = -15V,$ t \le 25mS, $V_{CM} = -15V$		-65		mA	1, 2, 3
-l _{os}	Short Circuit Current	$+V_{CC} = 15V, -V_{CC} = -15V,$			65	mA	1, 2
		$t \le 25$ mS, $V_{CM} = 15$ V			80	mA	3

⁽¹⁾ Slash Sheet: R_S = 20K Ω , tested with R_S = 100K Ω for better resolution.

⁽²⁾ Calculated parameter.



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LM118 JAN Electrical Characteristics DC Parameters (continued)

The following conditions apply to all the following parameters, unless otherwise specified.

 $V_{CC} = \pm 20V$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	Min	Max	Unit	Sub- groups
I _{CC}	Power Supply Current	+V _{CC} = 15V, -V _{CC} = -15V			8.0	mA	1
					7.0	mA	2
					9.0	mA	3
+V _{Opp}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 10K\Omega, V_{CM} = -20V$		17		V	4, 5, 6
		$R_L = 2K\Omega$, $V_{CM} = -20V$		16		V	4, 5, 6
-V _{Opp}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 10K\Omega$, $V_{CM} = 20V$			-17	V	4, 5, 6
		$R_L = 2K\Omega$, $V_{CM} = 20V$			-16	V	4, 5, 6
+A _{VS}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$V_O = 15V$, $R_L = 2K\Omega$	(3)	50		V/mV	4
			(3)	32		V/mV	5, 6
		$V_{O} = 15V, R_{L} = 10K\Omega$	(3)	50		V/mV	4
			(3)	32		V/mV	5, 6
-A _{VS}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$V_O = -15V$, $R_L = 2K\Omega$	(3)	50		V/mV	4
			(3)	32		V/mV	5, 6
		$V_{O} = -15V, R_{L} = 10K\Omega$	(3)	50		V/mV	4
			(3)	32		V/mV	5, 6
A _{VS}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$\pm V_{CC} = \pm 5V$, $V_O = \pm 2V$, $R_L = 2K\Omega$	(4)	10		V/mV	4, 5, 6
		$\pm V_{CC} = \pm 5V$, $V_O = \pm 2V$, $R_L = 10K\Omega$	(4)	10		V/mV	4, 5, 6

Datalog in K = V/mV Datalog in K = V/mV



LM118 JAN Electrical Characteristics AC Parameters

The following conditions apply to all the following parameters, unless otherwise specified.

AC: $V_{CC} = \pm 20V$

Symbol	Parameter	Parameter Conditions		Min	Max	Unit	Sub- groups	
NI _{BB}	Noise Input Broadband	BW = 10Hz to 5KHz, $R_S = 0\Omega$			25	μV_{RMS}	7	
NI _{PC}	Noise Input Popcorn	BW = 10Hz to 5KHz, $R_S = 20K\Omega$			80	μV_{PK}	7	
TR _{tR}	Transient Response: Rise Time	$V_I = 50$ mV, PRR = 1KHz			40	nS	7, 8A, 8B	
TR _{OS}	Transient Response: Overshoot	V _I = 50mV, PRR = 1KHz			50	%	7, 8A, 8B	
+SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 1$, $V_I = -5V$ to $+5V$		50		V/µS	7, 8B	
				40		V/µS	8A	
-SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 1$, $V_I = +5V$ to -5V		50		V/µS	7, 8B	
				40		V/µS	8A	
+t _S	Settling Time	V _I = -5V to +5V	(1)		800	nS	12	
			(1)		1200	nS	13, 14	
-t _S	Settling Time	$V_1 = +5V \text{ to } -5V$	(1)		800	nS	12	
			(1)		1200	nS	13, 14	

⁽¹⁾ Errorband = $\pm 2\%$.



LM118 JAN Electrical Characteristics DC Drift Parameters

The following conditions apply to all the following parameters, unless otherwise specified.

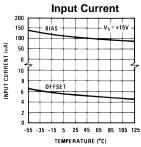
DC: $V_{CC} = \pm 20V$

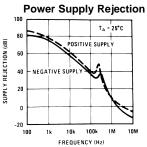
Delta calculations performed on JAN S devices at group B, subgroup 5 only.

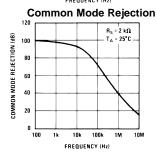
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	Min	Max	Unit	Sub- groups
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$		-1.0	1.0	mV	1
±I _{IB}	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$, $R_S = 100K\Omega$		-25	25	nA	1

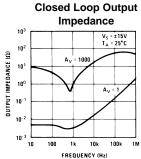


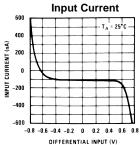
Typical Performance Characteristics

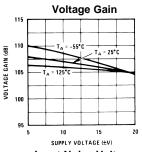


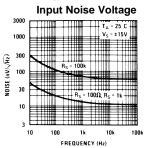


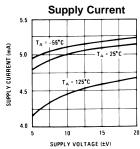


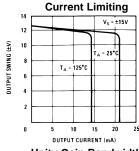


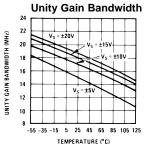




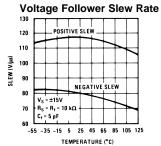




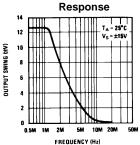




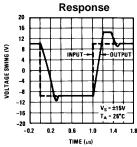
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



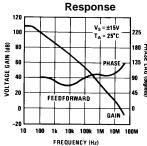
Large Signal Frequency



Voltage Follower Pulse

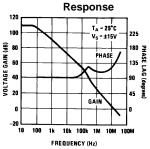


Open Loop Frequency

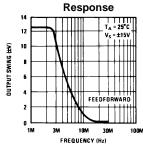


Inverter Settling Time 15 10 $V_S = \pm 15V$ $V_A = 25 \text{ tc}$ $V_A = 5 \text{ kg}$ $V_A = 5 \text{ kg}$

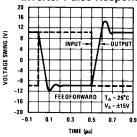
Open Loop Frequency



Large Signal Frequency



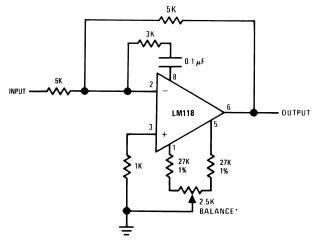
Inverter Pulse Response



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Auxiliary Circuits

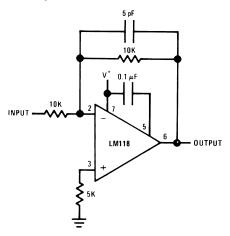
Figure 5. Feedforward Compensation for Greater Inverting Slew Rate



^{*}Balance circuit necessary for increased slew.

Slew rate typically 150V/µs.

Figure 6. Compensation for Minimum Settling Time



Slew and settling time to 0.1% for a 10V step change is 800 ns.

Figure 7. Offset Balancing

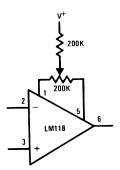




Figure 8. Isolating Large Capacitive Loads

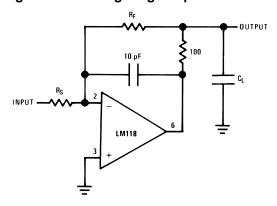
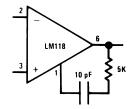


Figure 9. Overcompensation



Typical Applications

Figure 10. Fast Voltage Follower

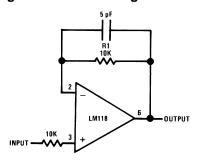
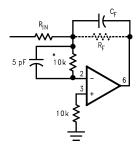


Figure 11. Integrator or Slow Inverter



 $C_F = Large$ ($C_F \ge 50 pF$)

*Do not hard-wire as integrator or slow inverter; insert a 10k-5 pF network in series with the input, to prevent oscillation.

(1) Do not hard-wire as voltage follower (R1 \geq 5 k Ω)

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Figure 12. Fast Summing Amplifier

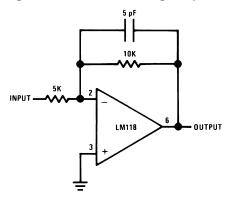


Figure 13. Differential Amplifier

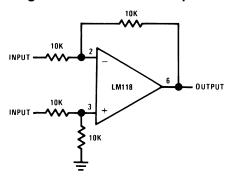


Figure 14. Fast Sample and Hold

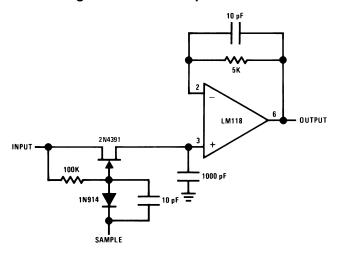
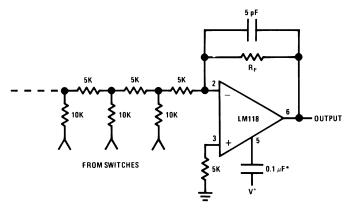
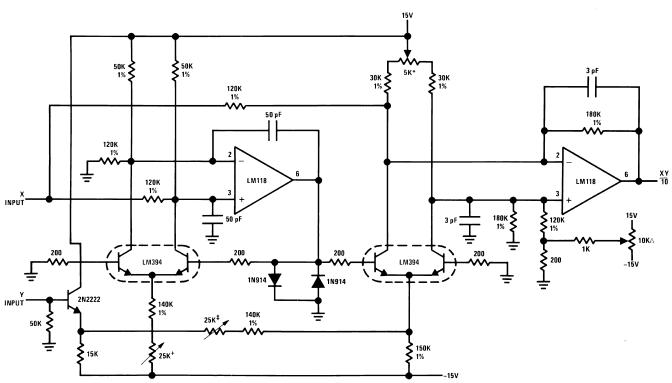


Figure 15. D/A Converter Using Ladder Network



*Optional—Reduces settling time.

Figure 16. Four Quadrant Multiplier



 $\Delta \text{Output zero}.$

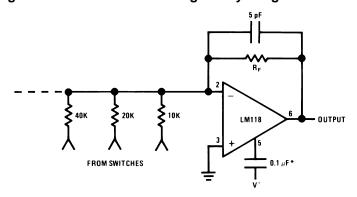
*"Y" zero

+"X" zero

‡Full scale adjust.

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Figure 17. D/A Converter Using Binary Weighted Network



*Optional—Reduces settling time.

Figure 18. Fast Summing Amplifier with Low Input Current

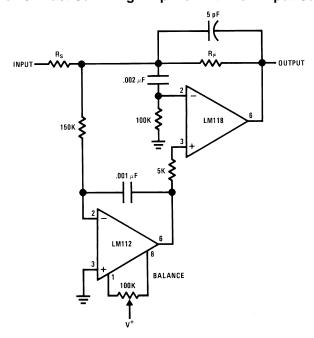
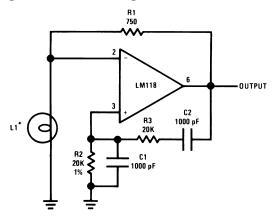




Figure 19. Wein Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator



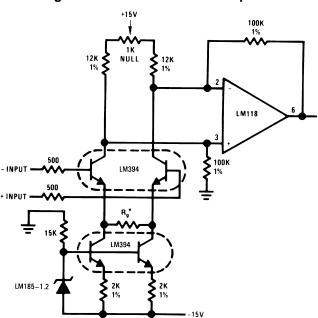
*L1-10V-14 mA bulb ELDEMA 1869

R1 = R2

C1 = C2

 $f = \frac{1}{2\pi R2 C1}$

Figure 20. Instrumentation Amplifier



*Gain
$$\geq \frac{200 K}{R_g}$$
 for 1.5K $\leq R_g \leq 200 K$

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REVISION HISTORY SECTION

Date Released	Revision	Section	Originator	Changes
07/12/05	А	New Release, Corporate format	L. Lytle	MDS data sheet, MJLM118–X Rev 0A0 was converted into the Corp. datasheet format. MDS datasheet will be archived.



17-Nov-2012

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Samples
	(1)		Drawing			(2)		(3)	(Requires Login)
JL118BPA	ACTIVE	CDIP	NAB	8	40	TBD	A42 SNPB	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	

(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.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LM118JAN, LM118JAN-SP:

Military: LM118JAN

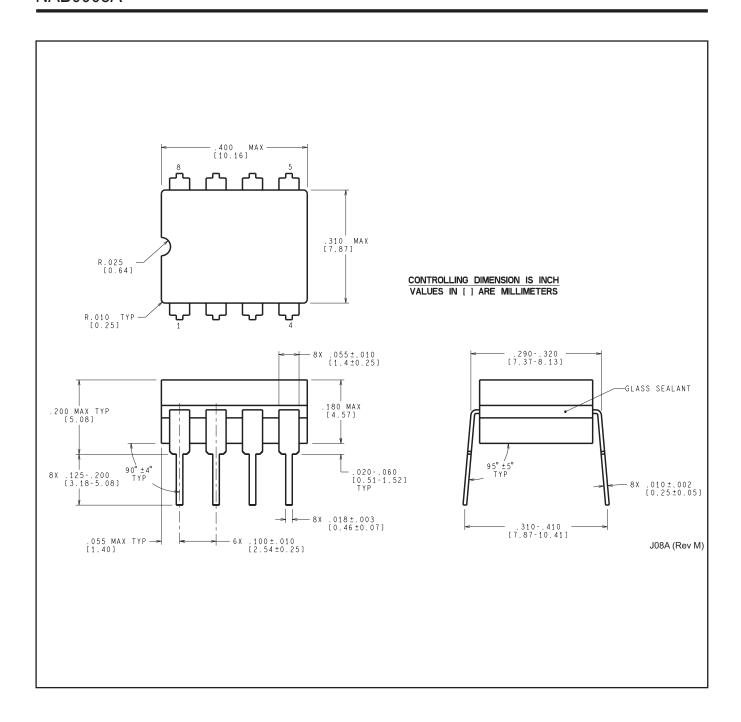
Space: LM118JAN-SP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

17-Nov-2012

- Military QML certified for Military and Defense Applications
- Space Radiation tolerant, ceramic packaging and qualified for use in Space-based application



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