LF147/LF347 Wide Bandwidth Quad JFET Input Operational Amplifiers

Check for Samples: LF147, LF347-N

FEATURES

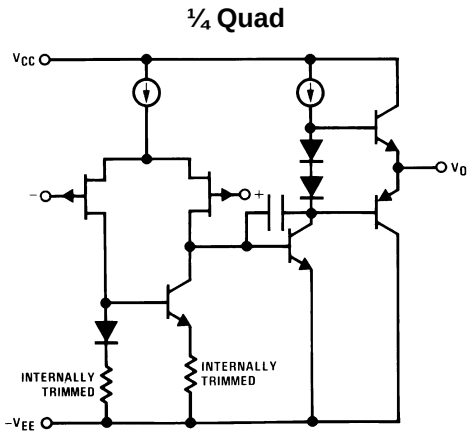
- **Internally Trimmed Offset Voltage: 5 mV max**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 50 pA**
- **Low Input Noise Current: 0.01 pA/√Hz**
- **Wide Gain Bandwidth: 4 MHz**
- **High Slew Rate: 13 V/µs**
- **Low Supply Current: 7.2 mA**
- **High Input Impedance: $10^{12}\Omega$**
- **Low Total Harmonic Distortion: ≤0.02%**
- **Low 1/f Noise Corner: 50 Hz**
- **Fast Settling Time to 0.01%: 2 µs**

DESCRIPTION

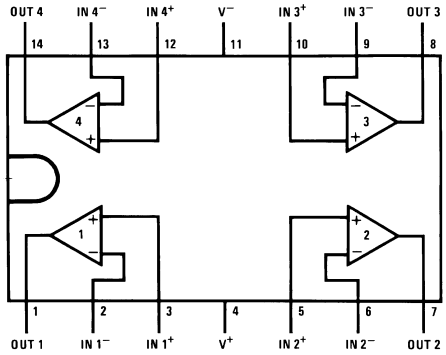
The LF147 is a low cost, high speed quad JFET input operational amplifier with an internally trimmed input offset voltage (BI-FET II™ technology). The device requires a low supply current and yet maintains a large gain bandwidth product and a fast slew rate. In addition, well matched high voltage JFET input devices provide very low input bias and offset currents. The LF147 is pin compatible with the standard LM148. This feature allows designers to immediately upgrade the overall performance of existing LF148 and LM124 designs.

The LF147 may be used in applications such as high speed integrators, fast D/A converters, sample-and-hold circuits and many other circuits requiring low input offset voltage, low input bias current, high input impedance, high slew rate and wide bandwidth. The device has low noise and offset voltage drift.

Simplified Schematic



Connection Diagram



LF147 available as per JM38510/11906.

Figure 1. 14-Pin PDIP / CDIP / SOIC
Top View
See Package Number J0014A, D0014A or NFF0014A

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)(2)

			LF147	LF347B/LF347
Supply Voltage			±22V	±18V
Differential Input Voltage			±38V	±30V
Input Voltage Range (3)			±19V	±15V
Output Short Circuit Duration (4)			Continuous	Continuous
Power Dissipation (5) (6)			900 mW	1000 mW
T_j max			150°C	150°C
θ_{jA}	CDIP (J) Package			70°C/W
	PDIP (NFF) Package			75°C/W
	SOIC Narrow (D)			100°C/W
	SOIC Wide (D)			85°C/W
Operating Temperature Range			See (7)	See (7)
Storage Temperature Range			$-65°C \le T_A \le 150°C$	
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)			260°C	260°C
Soldering Information	PDIP / CDIP	Soldering (10 seconds)		260°C
	SOIC Package	Vapor Phase (60 seconds)		215°C
		Infrared (15 seconds)		220°C
ESD Tolerance (8)				900V

(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 ensure specific performance limits.
(2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
(3) Unless otherwise specified the absolute maximum negative input voltage is equal to the negative power supply voltage.
(4) Any of the amplifier outputs can be shorted to ground indefinitely, however, more than one should not be simultaneously shorted as the maximum junction temperature will be exceeded.
(5) For operating at elevated temperature, these devices must be derated based on a thermal resistance of θ_{jA}.
(6) Max. Power Dissipation is defined by the package characteristics. Operating the part near the Max. Power Dissipation may cause the part to operate outside ensured limits.
(7) The LF147 is available in the military temperature range $-55°C \le T_A \le 125°C$, while the LF347B and the LF347 are available in the commercial temperature range $0°C \le T_A \le 70°C$. Junction temperature can rise to T_j max = 150°C.
(8) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.

DC Electrical Characteristics (1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF147			LF347B			LF347			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	R_S=10 kΩ, T_A=25°C		1	5		3	5		5	10	mV
		Over Temperature			8			7			13	mV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Average TC of Input Offset Voltage	R_S=10 kΩ		10			10			10		µV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	T_j=25°C, (2) (3)		25	100		25	100		25	100	pA
		Over Temperature			25			4			4	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current	T_j=25°C, (2) (3)		50	200		50	200		50	200	pA
		Over Temperature			50			8			8	nA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance	T_j=25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω

(1) Refer to RETS147X for LF147D and LF147J military specifications.
(2) Unless otherwise specified the specifications apply over the full temperature range and for V_S=±20V for the LF147 and for V_S=±15V for the LF347B/LF347. V_{OS}, I_B, and I_{OS} are measured at V_{CM}=0.
(3) The input bias currents are junction leakage currents which approximately double for every 10°C increase in the junction temperature, T_j. Due to limited production test time, the input bias currents measured are correlated to junction temperature. In normal operation the junction temperature rises above the ambient temperature as a result of internal power dissipation, P_D. $T_j = T_A + \theta_{jA} P_D$ where θ_{jA} is the thermal resistance from junction to ambient. Use of a heat sink is recommended if input bias current is to be kept to a minimum.

DC Electrical Characteristics (1)(2) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF147			LF347B			LF347			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_S=±15V, T_A=25°C V_O=±10V, R_L=2 kΩ Over Temperature	50 25	100		50 25	100		25 15	100		V/mV V/mV
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	V_S=±15V, R_L=10 kΩ	±12	±13.5		±12	±13.5		±12	±13.5		V
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_S=±15V	±11	+15 −12		±11	+15 −12		±11	+15 −12		V V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	R_S≤10 kΩ	80	100		80	100		70	100		dB
PSRR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	See (4)	80	100		80	100		70	100		dB
I_S	Supply Current			7.2	11		7.2	11		7.2	11	mA

(4) Supply voltage rejection ratio is measured for both supply magnitudes increasing or decreasing simultaneously in accordance with common practice from V_S = ± 5V to ±15V for the LF347 and LF347B and from V_S = ±20V to ±5V for the LF147.

AC Electrical Characteristics (1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF147			LF347B			LF347			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
	Amplifier to Amplifier Coupling	T_A=25°C, f=1 Hz−20 kHz (Input Referred)		−120			−120			−120		dB
SR	Slew Rate	V_S=±15V, T_A=25°C	8	13		8	13		8	13		V/µs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	V_S=±15V, T_A=25°C	2.2	4		2.2	4		2.2	4		MHz
e_n	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	T_A=25°C, R_S=100Ω, f=1000 Hz		20			20			20		nV / $\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Equivalent Input Noise Current	T_j=25°C, f=1000 Hz		0.01			0.01			0.01		pA / $\sqrt{Hz}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	A_V=+10, R_L=10k, V_O=20 Vp-p, BW=20 Hz−20 kHz		<0.02			<0.02			<0.02		%

(1) Unless otherwise specified the specifications apply over the full temperature range and for V_S=±20V for the LF147 and for V_S=±15V for the LF347B/LF347. V_{OS}, I_B, and I_{OS} are measured at V_{CM}=0.
(2) Refer to RETS147X for LF147D and LF147J military specifications.

Typical Performance Characteristics

Input Bias Current

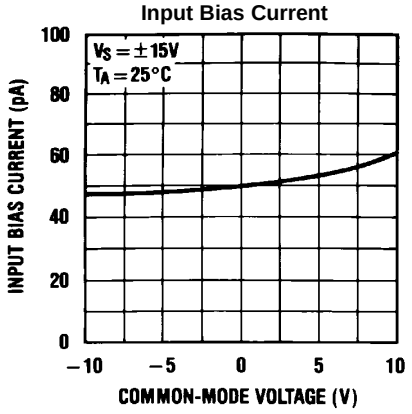


Figure 2.

Input Bias Current

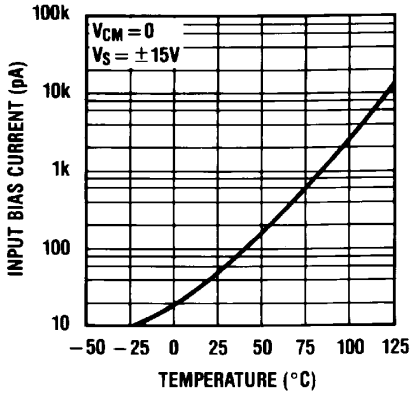


Figure 3.

Supply Current

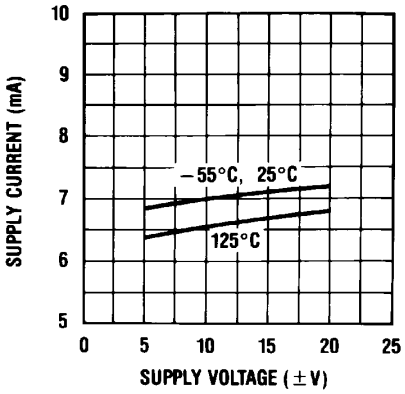


Figure 4.

Positive Common-Mode Input Voltage Limit

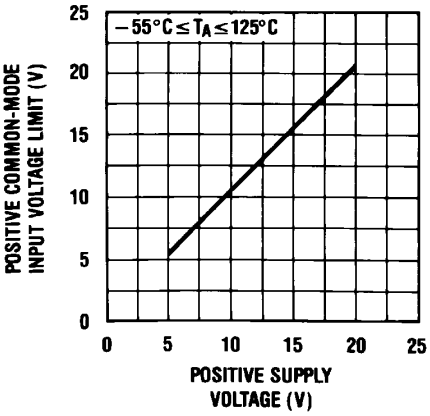


Figure 5.

Negative Common-Mode Input Voltage Limit

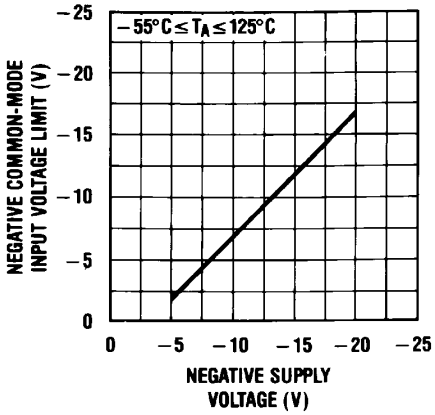


Figure 6.

Positive Current Limit

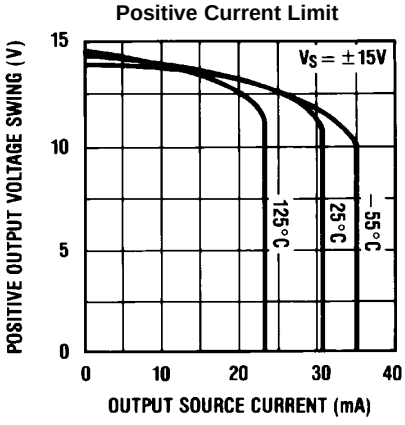


Figure 7.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Negative Current Limit

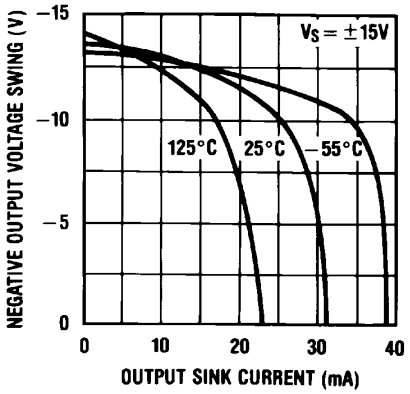


Figure 8.

Output Voltage Swing

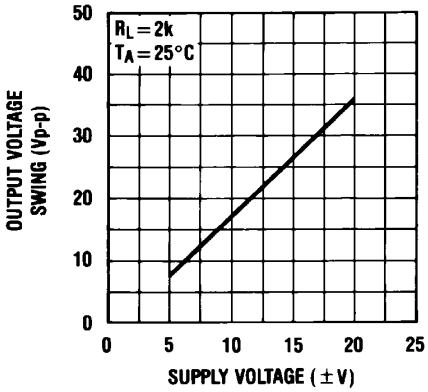


Figure 9.

Output Voltage Swing

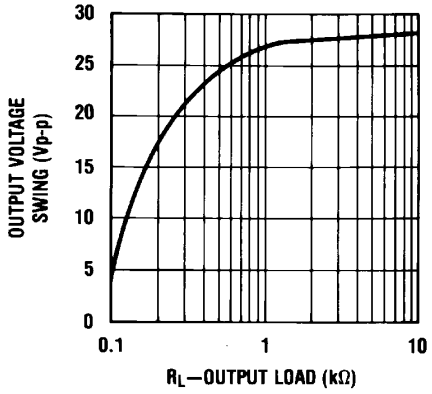


Figure 10.

Gain Bandwidth

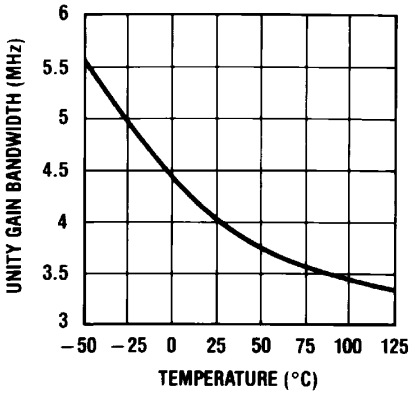


Figure 11.

Bode Plot

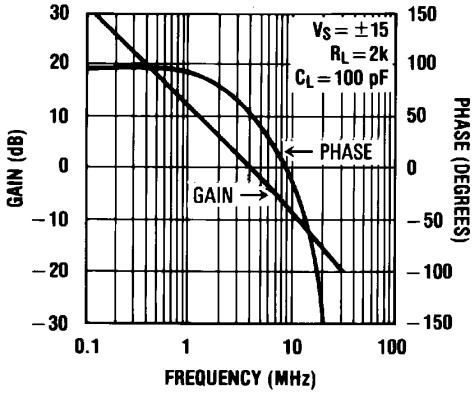


Figure 12.

Slew Rate

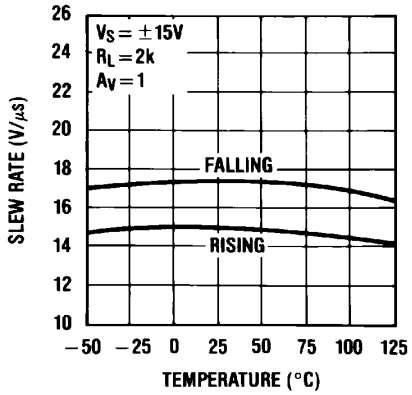


Figure 13.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Distortion vs Frequency

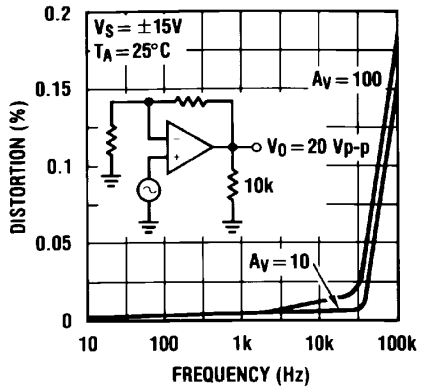


Figure 14.

Undistorted Output Voltage Swing

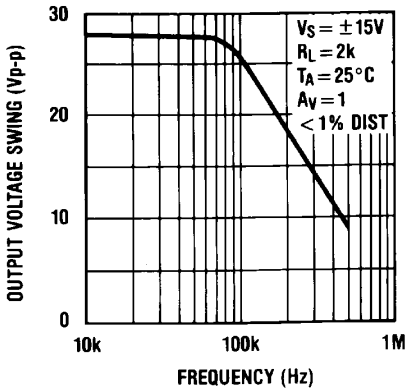


Figure 15.

Open Loop Frequency Response

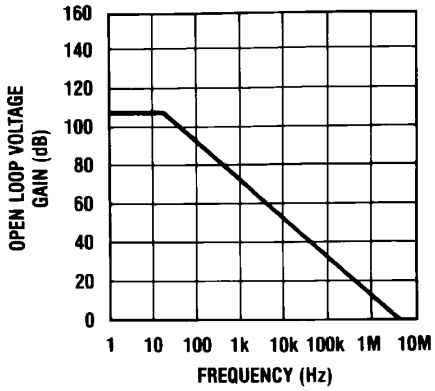


Figure 16.

Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

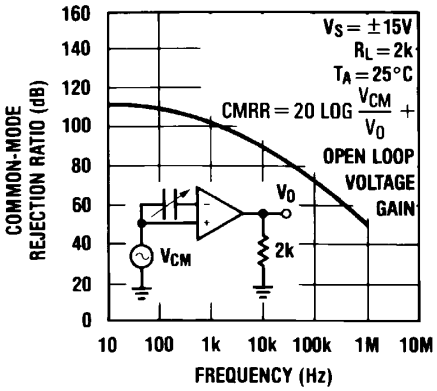


Figure 17.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio

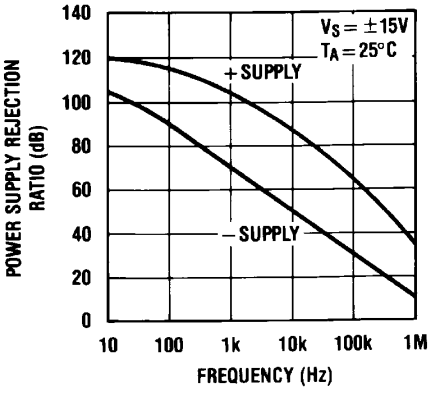


Figure 18.

Equivalent Input Noise Voltage

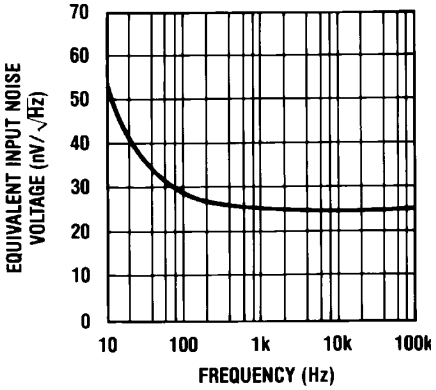


Figure 19.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Open Loop Voltage Gain

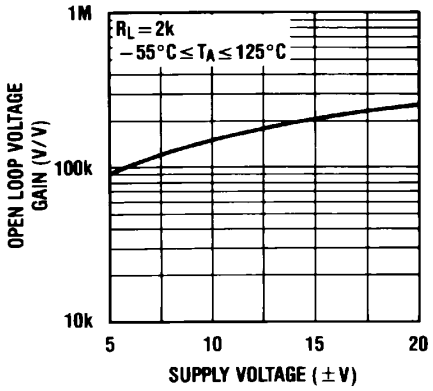


Figure 20.

Output Impedance

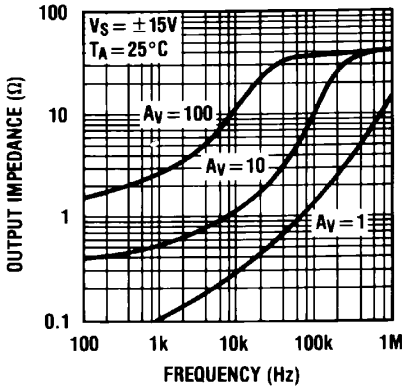


Figure 21.

Inverter Settling Time

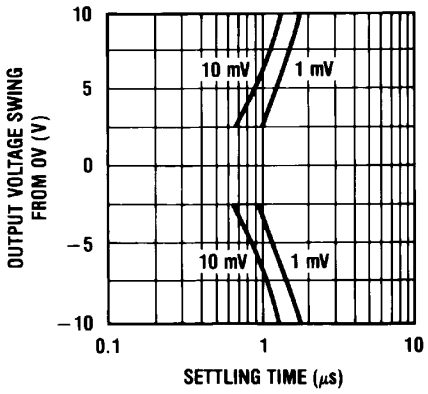
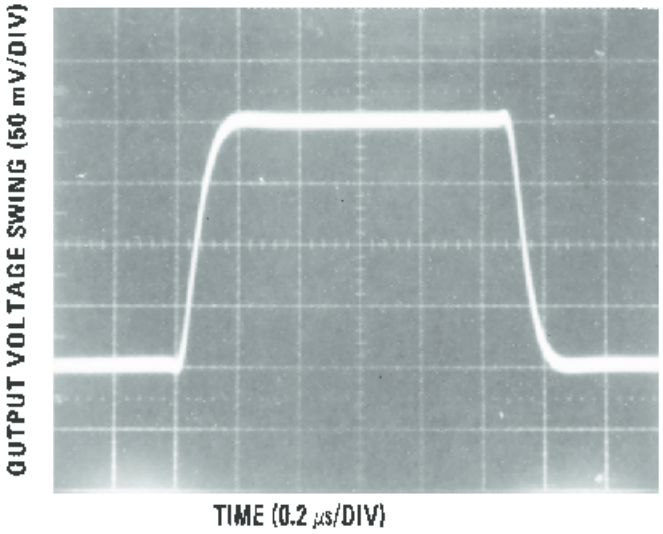


Figure 22.

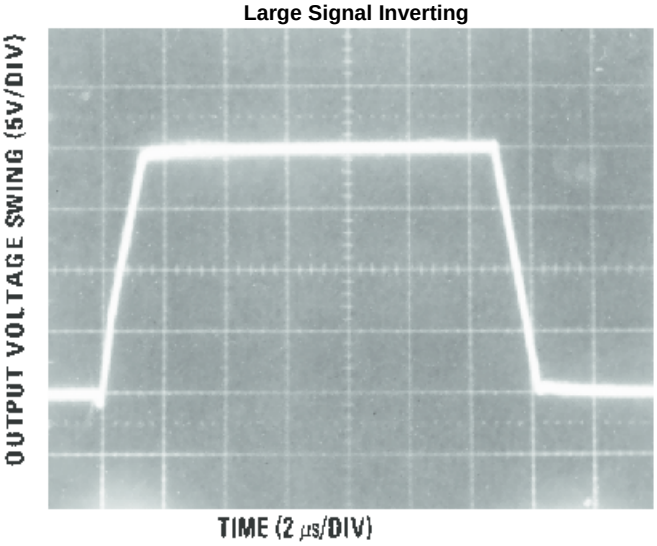
Pulse Response

R_L=2 kΩ, C_L=10 pF

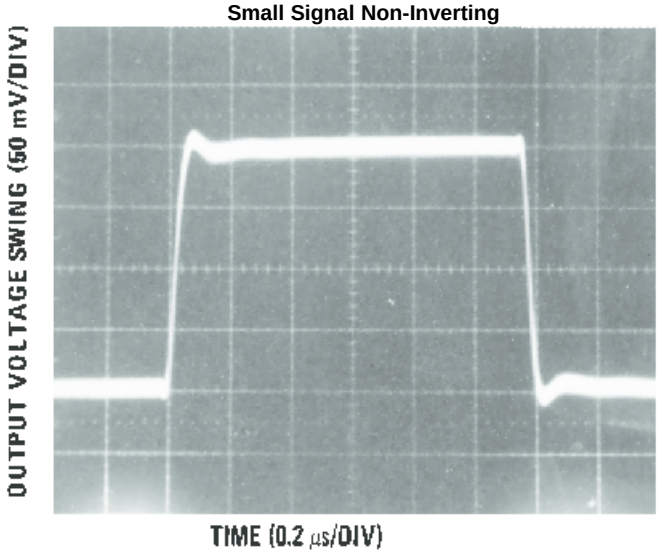
Small Signal Inverting



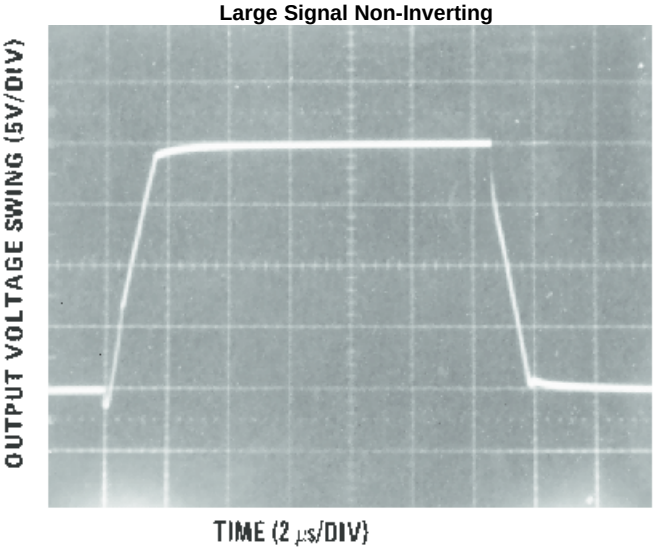
Large Signal Inverting



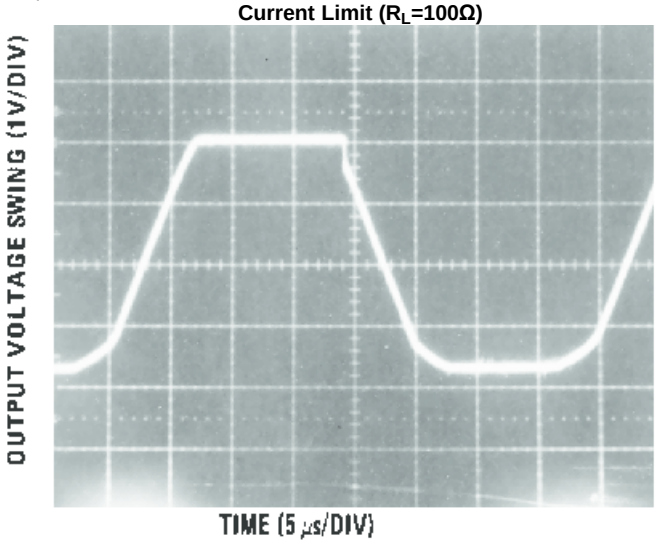
Small Signal Non-Inverting



Large Signal Non-Inverting



Current Limit (R_L=100Ω)



APPLICATION HINTS

The LF147 is an op amp with an internally trimmed input offset voltage and JFET input devices (BI-FET II). These JFETs have large reverse breakdown voltages from gate to source and drain eliminating the need for clamps across the inputs. Therefore, large differential input voltages can easily be accommodated without a large increase in input current. The maximum differential input voltage is independent of the supply voltages. However, neither of the input voltages should be allowed to exceed the negative supply as this will cause large currents to flow which can result in a destroyed unit.

Exceeding the negative common-mode limit on either input will force the output to a high state, potentially causing a reversal of phase to the output. Exceeding the negative common-mode limit on both inputs will force the amplifier output to a high state. In neither case does a latch occur since raising the input back within the common-mode range again puts the input stage and thus the amplifier in a normal operating mode.

Exceeding the positive common-mode limit on a single input will not change the phase of the output; however, if both inputs exceed the limit, the output of the amplifier will be forced to a high state.

The amplifiers will operate with a common-mode input voltage equal to the positive supply; however, the gain bandwidth and slew rate may be decreased in this condition. When the negative common-mode voltage swings to within 3V of the negative supply, an increase in input offset voltage may occur.

Each amplifier is individually biased by a zener reference which allows normal circuit operation on ±4.5V power supplies. Supply voltages less than these may result in lower gain bandwidth and slew rate.

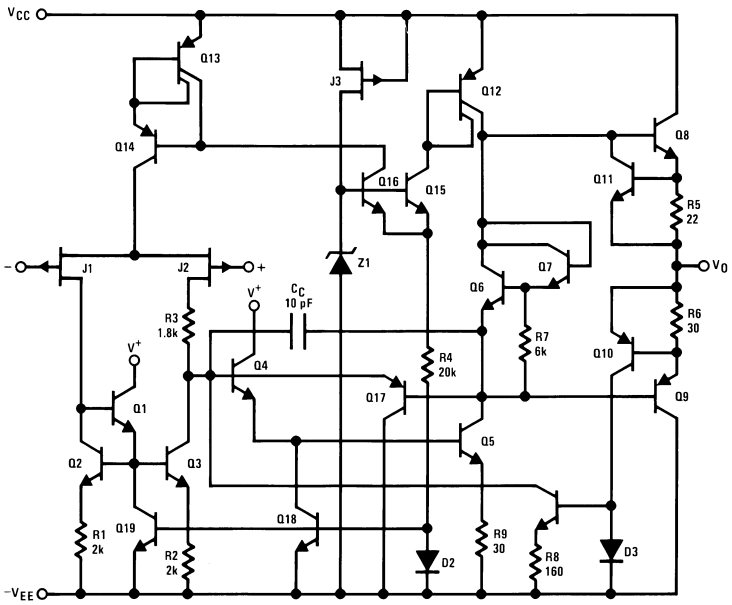
The LF147 will drive a 2 kΩ load resistance to ±10V over the full temperature range. If the amplifier is forced to drive heavier load currents, however, an increase in input offset voltage may occur on the negative voltage swing and finally reach an active current limit on both positive and negative swings.

Precautions should be taken to ensure that the power supply for the integrated circuit never becomes reversed in polarity or that the unit is not inadvertently installed backwards in a socket as an unlimited current surge through the resulting forward diode within the IC could cause fusing of the internal conductors and result in a destroyed unit.

As with most amplifiers, care should be taken with lead dress, component placement and supply decoupling in order to ensure stability. For example, resistors from the output to an input should be placed with the body close to the input to minimize “pick-up” and maximize the frequency of the feedback pole by minimizing the capacitance from the input to ground.

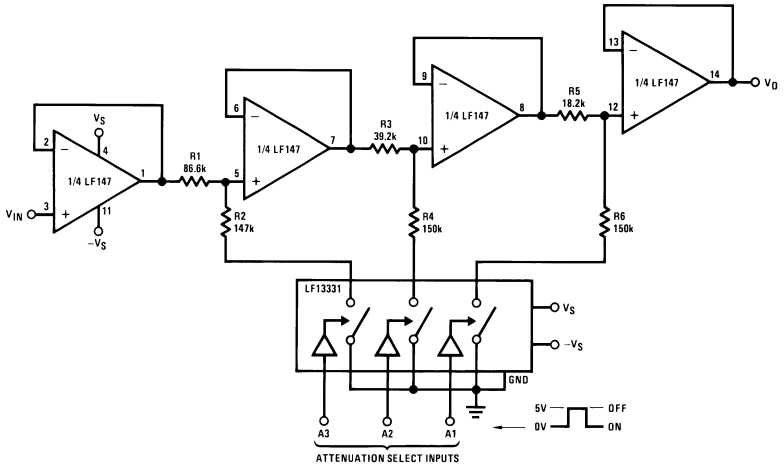
A feedback pole is created when the feedback around any amplifier is resistive. The parallel resistance and capacitance from the input of the device (usually the inverting input) to AC ground set the frequency of the pole. In many instances the frequency of this pole is much greater than the expected 3 dB frequency of the closed loop gain and consequently there is negligible effect on stability margin. However, if the feedback pole is less than approximately 6 times the expected 3 dB frequency a lead capacitor should be placed from the output to the input of the op amp. The value of the added capacitor should be such that the RC time constant of this capacitor and the resistance it parallels is greater than or equal to the original feedback pole time constant.

Detailed Schematic



Typical Applications

Figure 23. Digitally Selectable Precision Attenuator

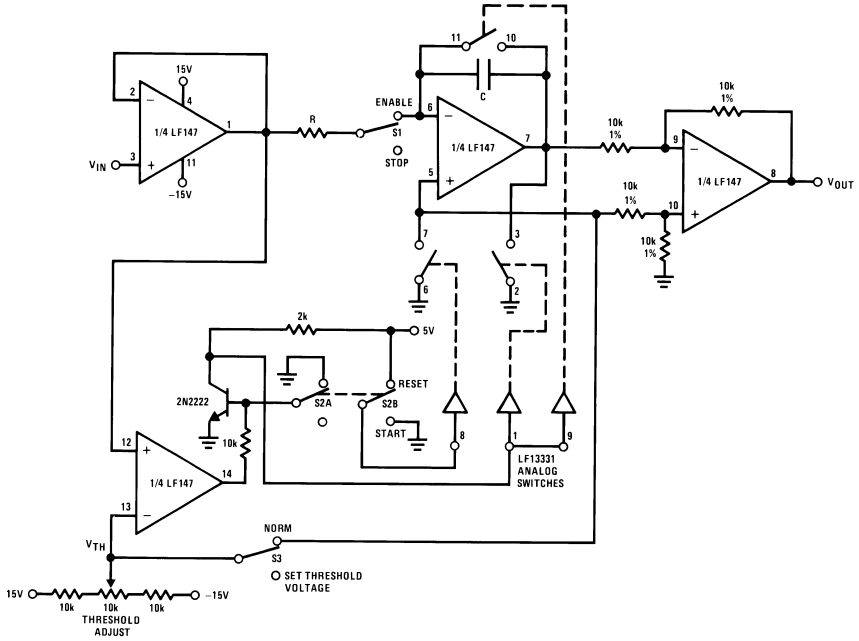


All resistors 1% tolerance

- Accuracy of better than 0.4% with standard 1% value resistors
  No offset adjustment necessary
- Expandable to any number of stages
- Very high input impedance

A1	A2	A3	V_O Attenuation
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	−1 dB
0	1	0	−2 dB
0	1	1	−3 dB
1	0	0	−4 dB
1	0	1	−5 dB
1	1	0	−6 dB
1	1	1	−7 dB

Figure 24. Long Time Integrator with Reset, Hold and Starting Threshold Adjustment

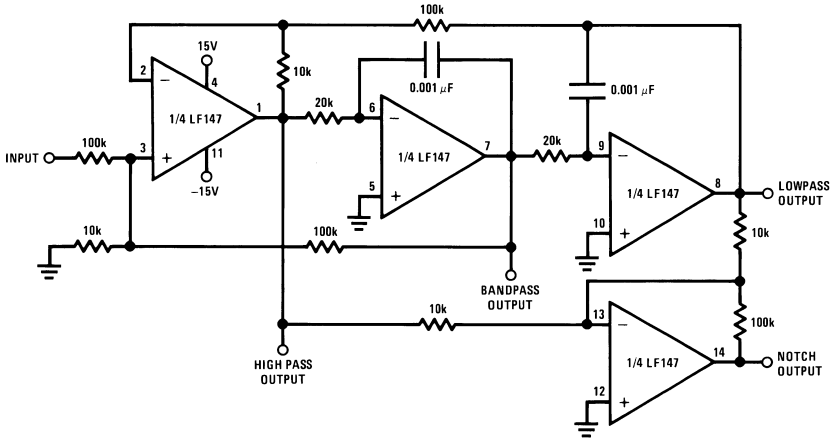


- V_{OUT} starts from zero and is equal to the integral of the input voltage with respect to the threshold voltage:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{1}{RC}\int_0^t (V_{IN} - V_{TH})dt$$

- Output starts when $V_{IN} \geq V_{TH}$
- Switch S1 permits stopping and holding any output value
- Switch S2 resets system to zero

Figure 25. Universal State Variable Filter



For circuit shown:
f_o=3 kHz, f_{NOTCH}=9.5 kHz
Q=3.4
Passband gain:
Highpass—0.1
Bandpass—1
Lowpass—1
Notch—10

- $f_o \times Q \leq 200$ kHz
- 10V peak sinusoidal output swing without slew limiting to 200 kHz
- See LM148 data sheet for design equations

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision C (March 2013) to Revision D	Page
• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format	12

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LF147-MD8	ACTIVE	DIESALE	Y	0	100	RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-55 to 125		Samples
LF147J	ACTIVE	CDIP	J	14	25	Non-RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-55 to 125	LF147J	Samples
LF347BN/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	NFF	14	25	RoHS & Green	Call TI | SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347BN	Samples
LF347M	NRND	SOIC	D	14	55	Non-RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347M	
LF347M/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347M	Samples
LF347MX	NRND	SOIC	D	14	2500	Non-RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347M	
LF347MX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347M	Samples
LF347N/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	NFF	14	25	RoHS & Green	Call TI | SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	0 to 70	LF347N	Samples

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

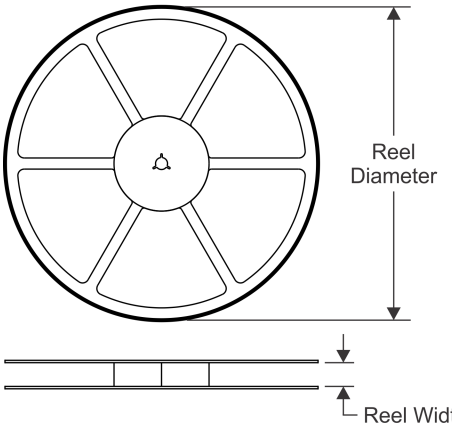
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(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.

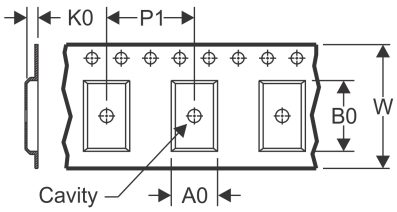
(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

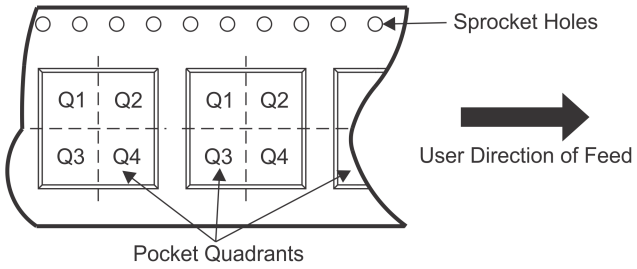


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

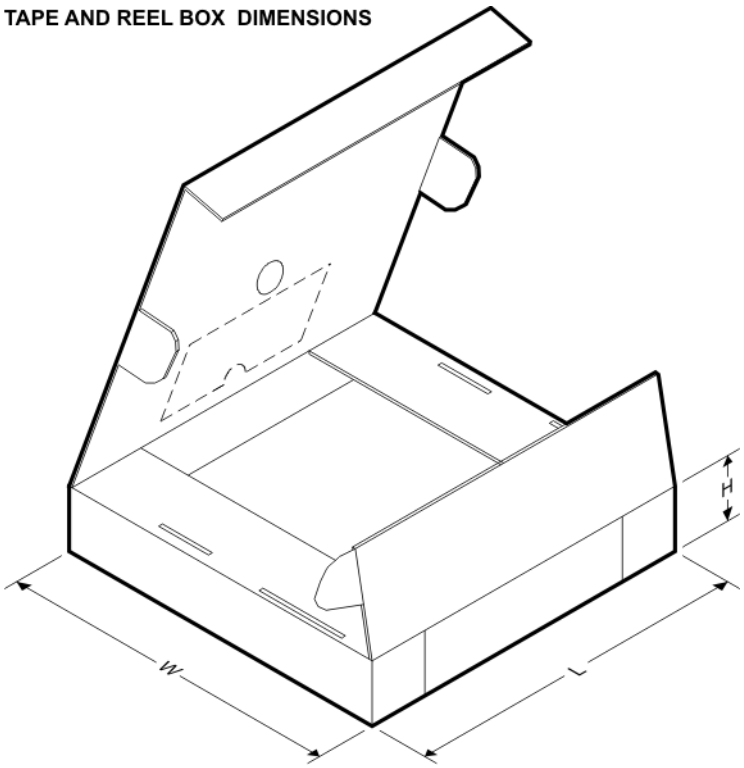
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LF347MX	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.35	2.3	8.0	16.0	Q1
LF347MX/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



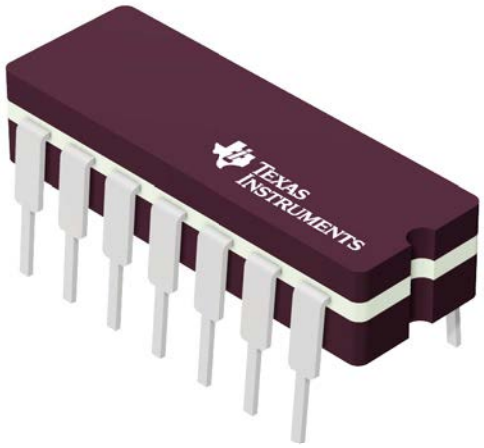
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LF347MX	SOIC	D	14	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LF347MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	14	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

J 14 CDIP - 5.08 mm max height

CERAMIC DUAL IN LINE PACKAGE



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

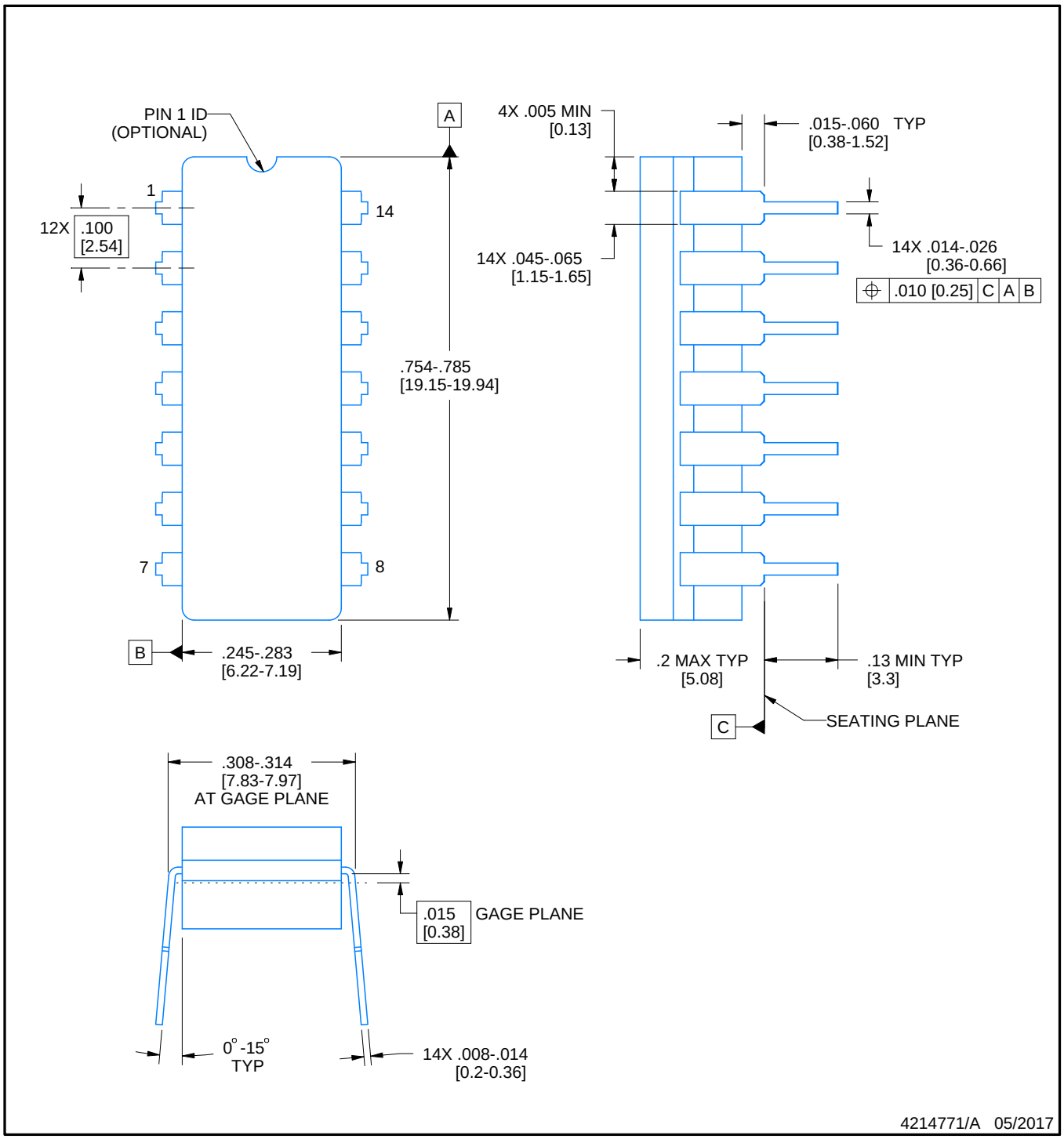
4040083-5/G

PACKAGE OUTLINE

J0014A

CDIP - 5.08 mm max height

CERAMIC DUAL IN LINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

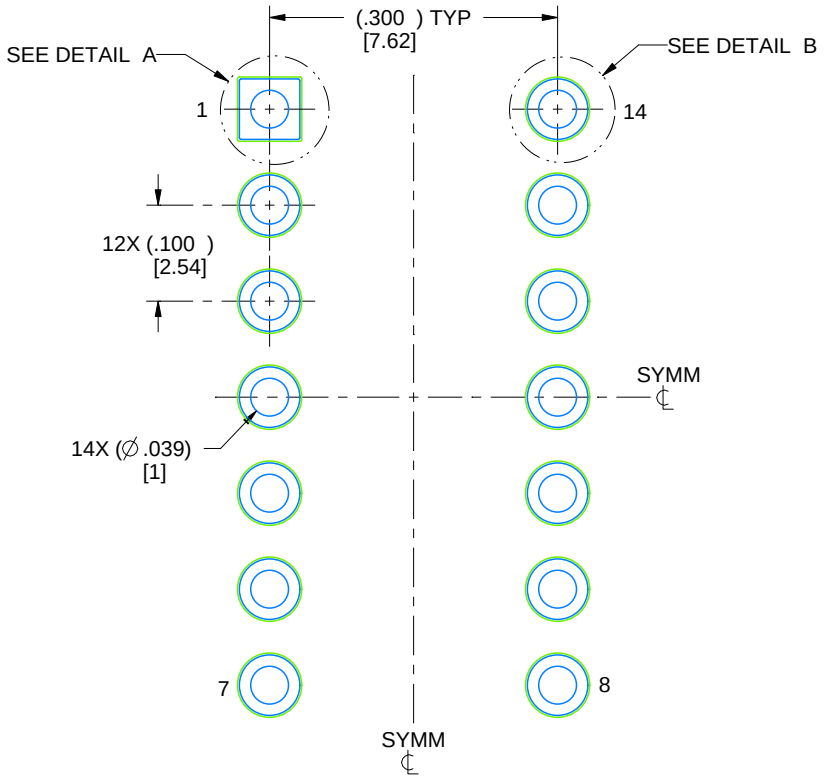
1. All controlling linear dimensions are in inches. Dimensions in brackets are in millimeters. Any dimension in brackets or parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This package is hermitically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
4. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only and on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
5. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 and GDIP1-T14.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

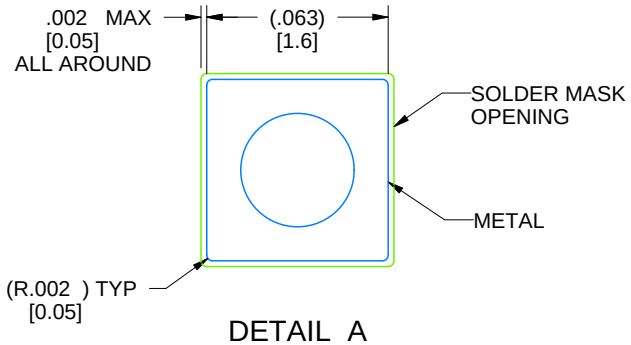
J0014A

CDIP - 5.08 mm max height

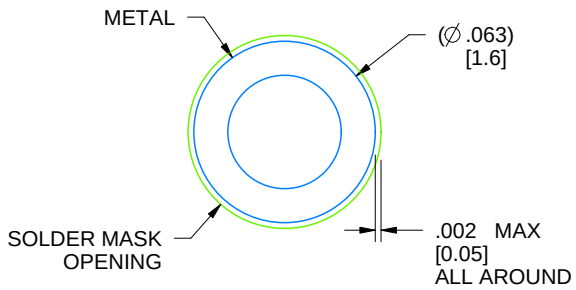
CERAMIC DUAL IN LINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE: 5X



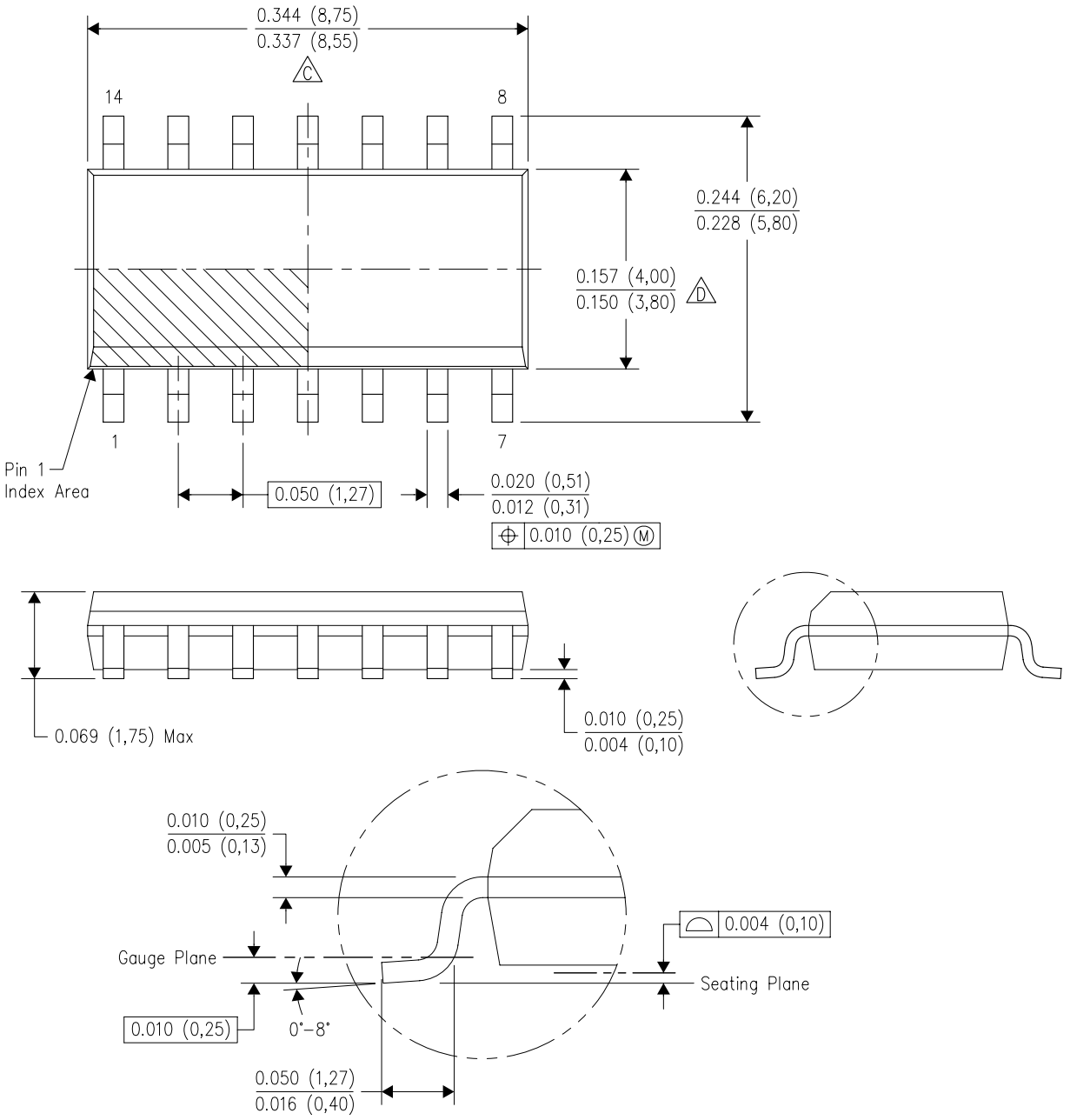
DETAIL A
SCALE: 15X



DETAIL B
13X, SCALE: 15X

4214771/A 05/2017

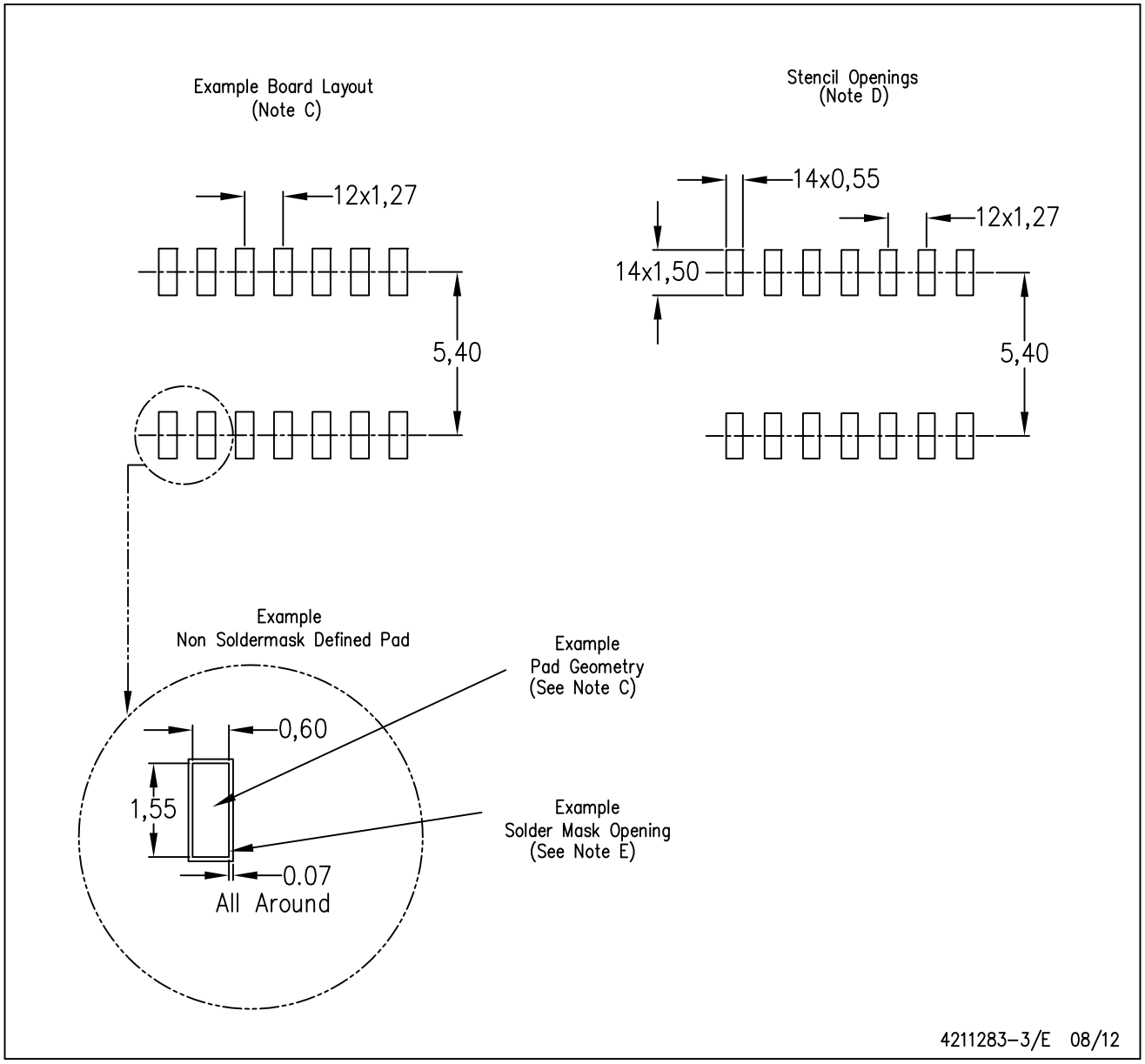
D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040047–5/M 06/11

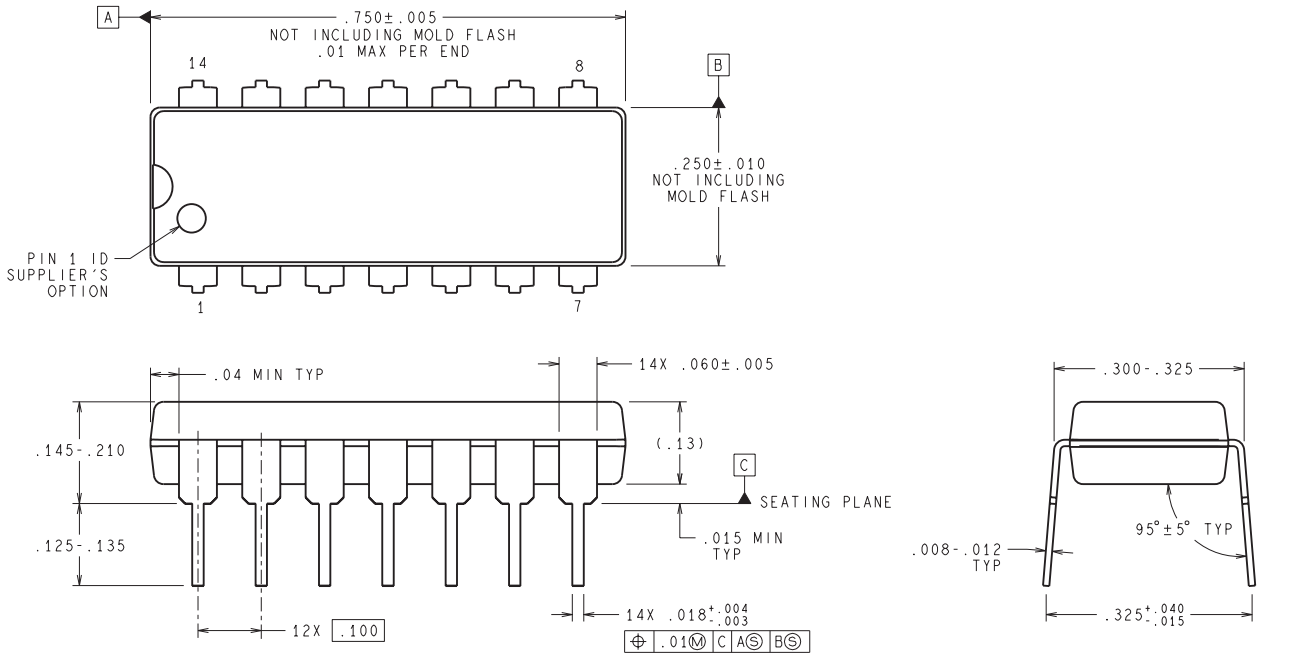
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead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

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

NFF0014A



DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
DIMENSIONS IN ( ) FOR REFERENCE ONLY

N14A (Rev G)

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