

## LM611

### Operational Amplifier and Adjustable Reference

#### General Description

The LM611 consists of a single-supply op-amp and a programmable voltage reference in one space saving 8-pin package. The op-amp out-performs most single-supply op-amps by providing higher speed and bandwidth along with low supply current. This device was specifically designed to lower cost and board space requirements in transducer, test, measurement and data acquisition systems.

Combining a stable voltage reference with a wide output swing op-amp makes the LM611 ideal for single supply transducers, signal conditioning and bridge driving where large common-mode signals are common. The voltage reference consists of a reliable band-gap design that maintains low dynamic output impedance ( $1\Omega$  typical), excellent initial tolerance (0.6%), and the ability to be programmed from 1.2V to 6.3V via two external resistors. The voltage reference is very stable even when driving large capacitive loads, as are commonly encountered in CMOS data acquisition systems.

As a member of National's Super-Block™ family, the LM611 is a space-saving monolithic alternative to a multi-chip solution, offering a high level of integration without sacrificing performance.

#### Features

##### OP AMP

- Low operating current: 300  $\mu$ A (op amp)
- Wide supply voltage range: 4V to 36V
- Wide common-mode range:  $V^-$  to ( $V^+ - 1.8V$ )
- Wide differential input voltage:  $\pm 36V$
- Available in low cost 8-pin DIP
- Available in plastic package rated for Military Temperature Range Operation

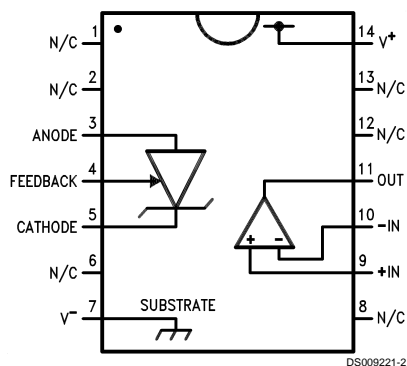
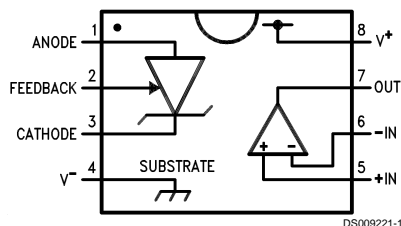
##### REFERENCE

- Adjustable output voltage: 1.2V to 6.3V
- Tight initial tolerance available:  $\pm 0.6\%$
- Wide operating current range: 17  $\mu$ A to 20 mA
- Reference floats above ground
- Tolerant of load capacitance

#### Applications

- Transducer bridge driver
- Process and Mass Flow Control systems
- Power supply voltage monitor
- Buffered voltage references for A/D's

#### Connection Diagrams



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## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Voltage on Any Pins Except $V_R$ (referred to $V^-$ pin) (Note 2)	36V (Max) −0.3V (Min)
Current through Any Input Pin and $V_R$ Pin	±20 mA
Differential Input Voltage Military and Industrial Commercial	±36V ±32V
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C ≤ $T_J$ ≤ +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C

Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 3)

N Package	100°C/W
M Package	150°C/W
Soldering Information Soldering (10 seconds)	
N Package	260°C
M Package	220°C
ESD Tolerance (Note 4)	±1 kV

## Operating Temperature Range

LM611AI, LM611I, LM611BI	−40°C ≤ $T_J$ ≤ +85°C
LM611AM, LM611M	−55°C ≤ $T_J$ ≤ +125°C
LM611C	0°C ≤ $T_J$ ≤ 70°C

## Electrical Characteristics

These specifications apply for  $V^- = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$ ,  $I_R = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to GND, unless otherwise specified. Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; limits in **boldface type** apply over the **Operating Temperature Range**.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 5)	LM611AM LM611AI Limits (Note 6)	LM611M LM611BI LM611I LM611C Limits (Note 6)	Units
I <sub>S</sub>	Total Supply Current	R <sub>LOAD</sub> = ∞, 4V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 36V (32V for LM611C)	210 <b>221</b>	300 <b>320</b>	350 <b>370</b>	μA max μA max
V <sub>S</sub>	Supply Voltage Range		2.2 <b>2.9</b>	2.8 <b>3</b>	2.8 <b>3</b>	V min V min
			46 <b>43</b>	36 <b>36</b>	32 <b>32</b>	V max V max
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER						
V <sub>OS1</sub>	V <sub>OS</sub> Over Supply	4V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 36V (4V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 32V for LM611C)	1.5 <b>2.0</b>	3.5 <b>6.0</b>	5.0 <b>7.0</b>	mV max mV max
V <sub>OS2</sub>	V <sub>OS</sub> Over V <sub>CM</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V through V <sub>CM</sub> = (V <sup>+</sup> – 1.8V), V <sup>+</sup> = 30V, V <sup>–</sup> = 0V	1.0 <b>1.5</b>	3.5 <b>6.0</b>	5.0 <b>7.0</b>	mV max mV max
$\frac{V_{OS3}}{\Delta T}$	Average V <sub>OS</sub> Drift	(Note 6)	<b>15</b>			μV/°C max
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Bias Current		10 <b>11</b>	25 <b>30</b>	35 <b>40</b>	nA max nA max
I <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Current		0.2 <b>0.3</b>	4 <b>5</b>	4 <b>5</b>	nA max nA max
$\frac{I_{OS1}}{\Delta T}$	Average Offset Drift Current		<b>4</b>			pA/°C
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance	Differential	1800			MΩ
		Common-Mode	3800			MΩ
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	Common-Mode	5.7			pF
e <sub>n</sub>	Voltage Noise	f = 100 Hz, Input Referred	74			nV/√Hz
I <sub>n</sub>	Current Noise	f = 100 Hz, Input Referred	58			fA/√Hz
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection-Ratio	V <sup>+</sup> = 30V, 0V ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ (V <sup>+</sup> – 1.8V)	95	80	75	dB min
		CMRR = 20 log (ΔV <sub>CM</sub> /ΔV <sub>OS</sub> )	<b>90</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	dB min

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

These specifications apply for  $V^- = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5\text{V}$ ,  $I_{\text{R}} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to GND, unless otherwise specified. Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_{\text{J}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; limits in **boldface type** apply over the **Operating Temperature Range**.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 5)	LM611AM LM611AI Limits (Note 6)	LM611M LM611BI LM611I LM611C Limits (Note 6)	Units
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER						
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection-Ratio	$4\text{V} \leq \text{V}^+ \leq 30\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{\text{CM}} = \text{V}^+/2$ , $\text{PSRR} = 20 \log (\Delta \text{V}^+/\Delta \text{V}_{\text{OS}})$	110 <b>100</b>	80 <b>75</b>	75 <b>70</b>	dB min dB min
A <sub>V</sub>	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$\text{R}_{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND, $\text{V}^+ = 30\text{V}$ , $5\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} \leq 25\text{V}$	500 <b>50</b>	100 <b>40</b>	94 <b>40</b>	V/mV min
SR	Slew Rate	$\text{V}^+ = 30\text{V}$ (Note 7)	0.70 <b>0.65</b>	0.55 <b>0.45</b>	0.50 <b>0.45</b>	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth	$\text{C}_{\text{L}} = 50 \text{ pF}$	0.80 <b>0.50</b>			MHz
V <sub>O1</sub>	Output Voltage Swing High	$\text{R}_{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND $\text{V}^+ = 36\text{V}$ (32V for LM611C)	$\text{V}^+ - 1.4$ <b><math>\text{V}^+ - 1.6</math></b>	$\text{V}^+ - 1.7$ <b><math>\text{V}^+ - 1.9</math></b>	$\text{V}^+ - 1.8$ <b><math>\text{V}^+ - 1.9</math></b>	V min V min
V <sub>O2</sub>	Output Voltage Swing Low	$\text{R}_{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $\text{V}^+$ $\text{V}^+ = 36\text{V}$ (32V for LM611C)	$\text{V}^- + 0.8$ <b><math>\text{V}^- + 0.9</math></b>	$\text{V}^- + 0.9$ <b><math>\text{V}^- + 1.0</math></b>	$\text{V}^- + 0.95$ <b><math>\text{V}^- + 1.0</math></b>	V max V max
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Source Current	$\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{+\text{IN}} = 0\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{-\text{IN}} = -0.3\text{V}$	25 <b>15</b>	20 <b>13</b>	16 <b>13</b>	mA min mA min
I <sub>SINK</sub>	Output Sink Current	$\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 1.6\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{+\text{IN}} = 0\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{-\text{IN}} = 0.3\text{V}$	17 <b>9</b>	14 <b>8</b>	13 <b>8</b>	mA min mA min
I <sub>SHORT</sub>	Short Circuit Current	$\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{+\text{IN}} = 3\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{-\text{IN}} = 2\text{V}$ , Source	30 <b>40</b>	50 <b>60</b>	50 <b>60</b>	mA max mA max
		$\text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 5\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{+\text{IN}} = 2\text{V}$ , $\text{V}_{-\text{IN}} = 3\text{V}$ , Sink	30 <b>32</b>	60 <b>80</b>	70 <b>90</b>	mA max mA max
VOLTAGE REFERENCE						
V <sub>R</sub>	Reference Voltage	(Note 8)	1.244	1.2365 1.2515 ( $\pm 0.6\%$ )	1.2191 1.2689 ( $\pm 2.0\%$ )	V min V max
$\frac{\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}}}{\Delta \text{T}_{\text{J}}}$	Average Temperature Drift	(Note 9)	<b>10</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>150</b>	PPM/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ max
$\frac{\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}}}{\Delta \text{T}_{\text{J}}}$	Hysteresis	$\text{Hyst} = (\text{V}_{\text{ro}}' - \text{V}_{\text{ro}})/\Delta \text{T}_{\text{J}}$ (Note 10)	<b>3.2</b>			$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
$\frac{\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}}}{\Delta \text{I}_{\text{R}}}$	V <sub>R</sub> Change with Current	$\text{V}_{\text{R}(100 \mu\text{A})} - \text{V}_{\text{R}(17 \mu\text{A})}$	0.05 <b>0.1</b>	1 <b>1.1</b>	1 <b>1.1</b>	mV max mV max
		$\text{V}_{\text{R}(10 \text{ mA})} - \text{V}_{\text{R}(100 \mu\text{A})}$	1.5 <b>2.0</b>	5 <b>5.5</b>	5 <b>5.5</b>	mV max mV max
		(Note 11)				
R	Resistance	$\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}(10 \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ mA})}/9.9 \text{ mA}$	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	$\Omega$ max
		$\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}(100 \rightarrow 17 \mu\text{A})}/83 \mu\text{A}$	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	$\Omega$ max
$\frac{\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}}}{\text{V}_{\text{RO}}}$	V <sub>R</sub> Change with High V <sub>RO</sub>	$\text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}_{\text{ro}} = \text{V}_{\text{r}})} - \text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}_{\text{ro}} = 6.3\text{V})}$ (5.06V between Anode and FEEDBACK)	2.5 <b>2.8</b>	7 <b>10</b>	7 <b>10</b>	mV max mV max
$\frac{\Delta \text{V}_{\text{R}}}{\Delta \text{V}^+}$	V <sub>R</sub> Change with V <sup>+</sup> Change	$\text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}^+ = 5\text{V})} - \text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}^+ = 36\text{V})}$ (V <sup>+</sup> = 32V for LM611C)	0.1 <b>0.1</b>	1.2 <b>1.3</b>	1.2 <b>1.3</b>	mV max mV max
		$\text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}^+ = 5\text{V})} - \text{V}_{\text{R}(\text{V}^+ = 3\text{V})}$	0.01 <b>0.01</b>	1 <b>1.5</b>	1 <b>1.5</b>	mV max mV max

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

These specifications apply for  $V^- = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V_{\text{OUT}} = 2.5\text{V}$ ,  $I_{\text{R}} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to GND, unless otherwise specified. Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_{\text{J}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; limits in **boldface type** apply over the **Operating Temperature Range**.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 5)	LM611AM LM611AI Limits (Note 6)	LM611M LM611BI LM611I LM611C Limits (Note 6)	Units
<b>VOLTAGE REFERENCE</b>						
$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{R}}}{\Delta V_{\text{ANODE}}}$	$V_{\text{R}}$ Change with $V_{\text{ANODE}}$ Change	$V^+ = V^+ \text{ max}$ , $\Delta V_{\text{R}} = V_{\text{R}}$ (@ $V_{\text{ANODE}} = V^- = \text{GND}$ ) - $V_{\text{R}}$ (@ $V_{\text{ANODE}} = V^+ - 1.0\text{V}$ )	0.7 <b>3.3</b>	1.5 <b>3.0</b>	1.6 <b>3.0</b>	mV max mV max
$I_{\text{FB}}$	FEEDBACK Bias Current	$I_{\text{FB}}$ : $V_{\text{ANODE}} \leq V_{\text{FB}} \leq 5.06\text{V}$	22 <b>29</b>	35 <b>40</b>	50 <b>55</b>	nA max nA max
$e_{\text{n}}$	$V_{\text{R}}$ Noise	10 Hz to 10,000 Hz, $V_{\text{RO}} = V_{\text{R}}$	30			$\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$

**Note 1:** Absolute maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions.

**Note 2:** More accurately, it is excessive current flow, with resulting excess heating, that limits the voltages on all pins. When any pin is pulled a diode drop below  $V^-$ , a parasitic NPN transistor turns ON. No latch-up will occur as long as the current through that pin remains below the Maximum Rating. Operation is undefined and unpredictable when any parasitic diode or transistor is conducting.

**Note 3:** Junction temperature may be calculated using  $T_{\text{J}} = T_{\text{A}} + P_{\text{D}} \theta_{\text{JA}}$ . The given thermal resistance is worst-case for packages in sockets in still air. For packages soldered to copper-clad board with dissipation from one op amp or reference output transistor, nominal  $\theta_{\text{JA}}$  is  $90^\circ\text{C/W}$  for the N package and  $135^\circ\text{C/W}$  for the M package.

**Note 4:** Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor.

**Note 5:** Typical values in standard typeface are for  $T_{\text{J}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; values in **boldface type** apply for the full operating temperature range. These values represent the most likely parametric norm.

**Note 6:** All limits are guaranteed at room temperature (standard type face) or at operating temperature extremes (**bold face type**).

**Note 7:** Slew rate is measured with op amp in a voltage follower configuration. For rising slew rate, the input voltage is driven from 5V to 25V, and the output voltage transition is sampled at 10V and 20V. For falling slew rate, the input voltage is driven from 25V to 5V, and output voltage transition is sampled at 20V and 10V.

**Note 8:**  $V_{\text{R}}$  is the cathode-feedback voltage, nominally 1.244V.

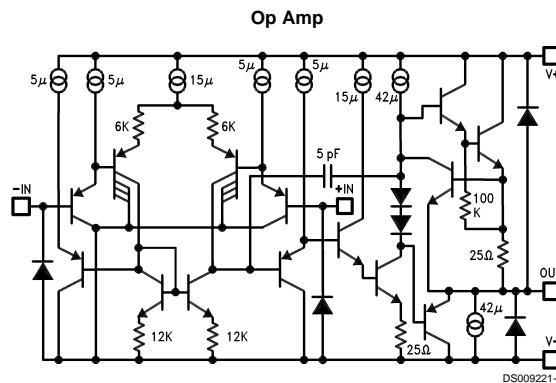
**Note 9:** Average reference drift is calculated from the measurement of the reference voltage at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and at the temperature extremes. The drift, in ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ , is  $10^6 \cdot \Delta V_{\text{R}} / (V_{\text{R}}[25^\circ\text{C}] \cdot \Delta T_{\text{J}})$ , where  $\Delta V_{\text{R}}$  is the lowest value subtracted from the highest,  $V_{\text{R}}[25^\circ\text{C}]$  is the value at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $\Delta T_{\text{J}}$  is the temperature range. This parameter is guaranteed by design and sample testing.

**Note 10:** Hysteresis is the change in  $V_{\text{R}}$  caused by a change in  $T_{\text{J}}$ , after the reference has been "dehysteresized". To dehysteresize the reference; that is minimize the hysteresis to the typical value, its junction temperature should be cycled in the following pattern, spiraling in toward  $25^\circ\text{C}$ :  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

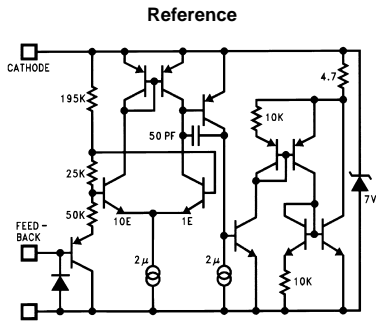
**Note 11:** Low contact resistance is required for accurate measurement.

**Note 12:** Military RETS 611AMX electrical test specification is available on request. The LM611AMJ/883 can also be procured as a Standard Military Drawing.

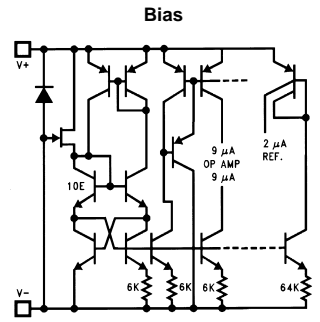
## Simplified Schematic Diagrams



## Simplified Schematic Diagrams (Continued)



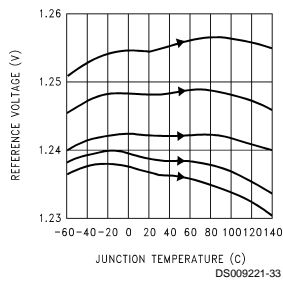
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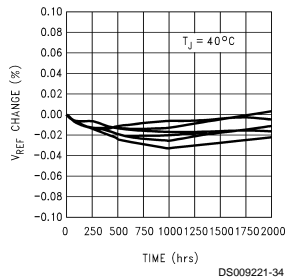
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## Typical Performance Characteristics (Reference) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to $V^- = 0\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted

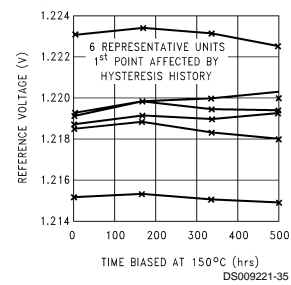
**Reference Voltage vs Temp on 5 Representative Units**



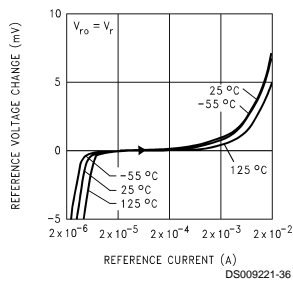
**Reference Voltage Drift**



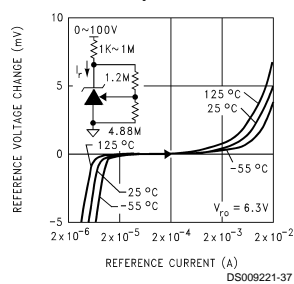
**Accelerated Reference Voltage Drift vs Time**



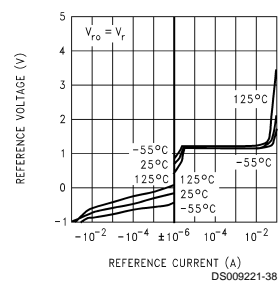
**Reference Voltage vs Current and Temperature**



**Reference Voltage vs Current and Temperature**

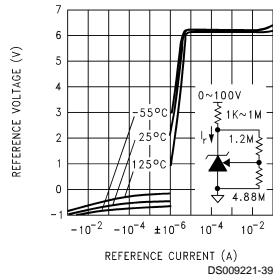


**Reference Voltage vs Reference Current**

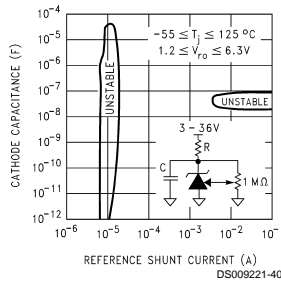


**Typical Performance Characteristics (Reference)**  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted (Continued)

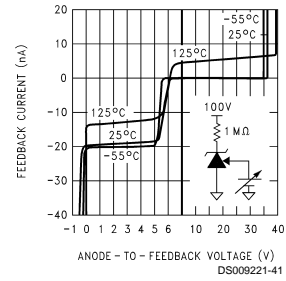
**Reference Voltage vs Reference Current**



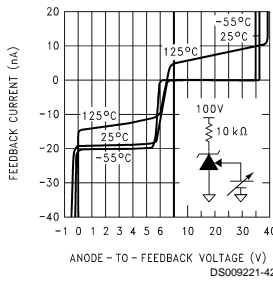
**Reference AC Stability Range**



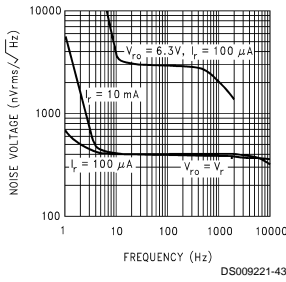
**Feedback Current vs Feedback-to-Anode Voltage**



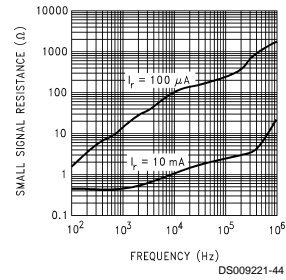
**Feedback Current vs Feedback-to-Anode Voltage**



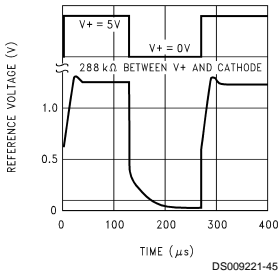
**Reference Noise Voltage vs Frequency**



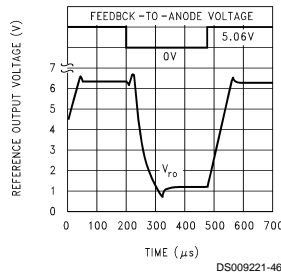
**Reference Small-Signal Resistance vs Frequency**



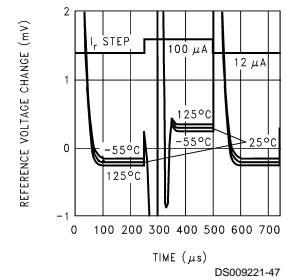
**Reference Power-Up Time**



**Reference Voltage with Feedback Voltage Step**

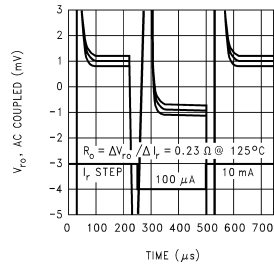


**Reference Voltage with 100~12μA Current Step**



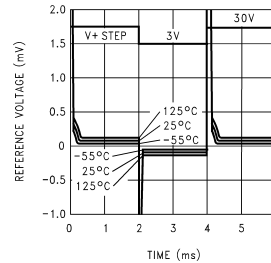
## Typical Performance Characteristics (Reference) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , FEEDBACK pin shorted to $V^- = 0\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted (Continued)

### Reference Step Response for $100\ \mu\text{A} \sim 10\ \text{mA}$ Current Step



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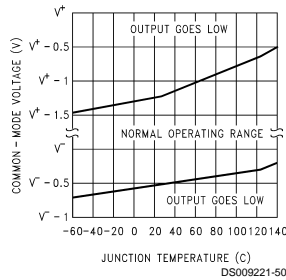
### Reference Voltage Change with Supply Voltage Step



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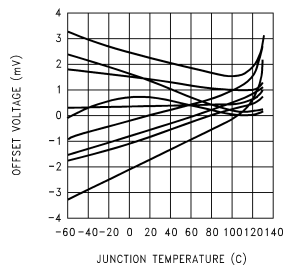
## Typical Performance Characteristics (Op Amps) $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ , $V^- = \text{GND} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CM} = V^+/2$ , $V_{OUT} = V^+/2$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted

### Input Common-Mode Voltage Range vs Temperature



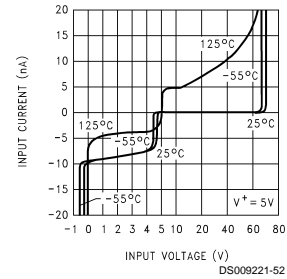
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### $V_{OS}$ vs Junction Temperature



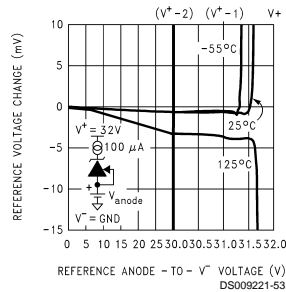
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### Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



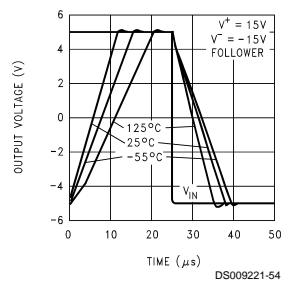
DS009221-52

### Reference Change vs Common-Mode Voltage



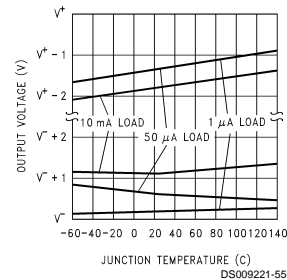
DS009221-53

### Large-Signal Step Response



DS009221-54

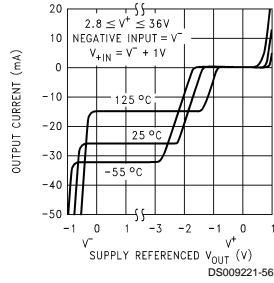
### Output Voltage Swing vs Temp. and Current



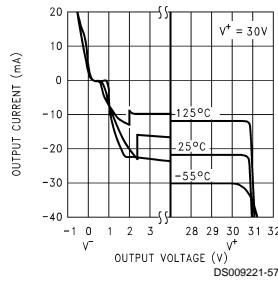
DS009221-55

# **Typical Performance Characteristics (Op Amps)** $V^+ = 5V$ , $V^- = \text{GND} = 0V$ , $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = V^+/2$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted (Continued)

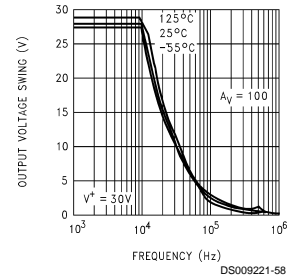
**Output Source Current vs Output Voltage and Temp.**



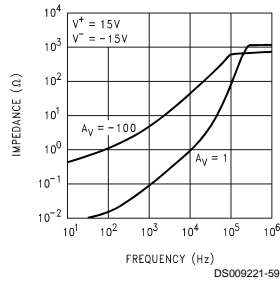
**Output Sink Current vs Output Voltage**



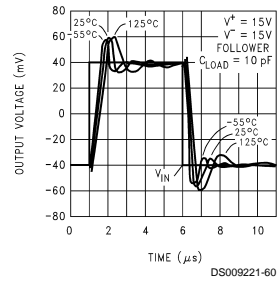
**Output Swing, Large Signal**



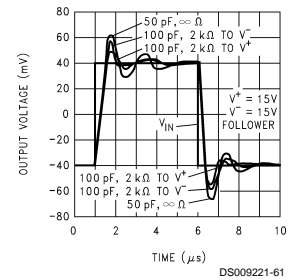
**Output Impedance vs Frequency and Gain**



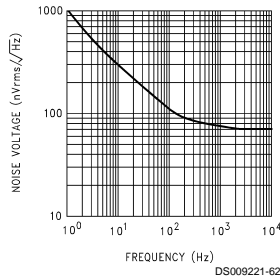
**Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp.**



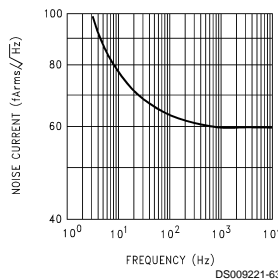
**Small-Signal Pulse Response vs Load**



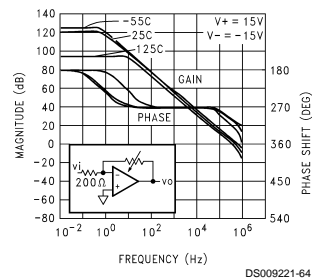
**Op Amp Voltage Noise vs Frequency**



**Op Amp Current Noise vs Frequency**



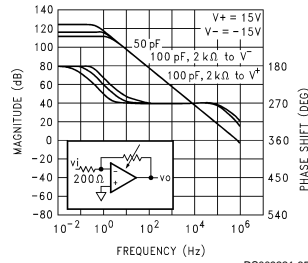
**Small-Signal Voltage Gain vs Frequency and Temperature**



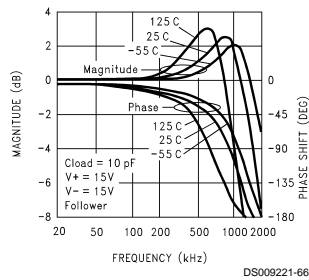


# **Typical Performance Characteristics (Op Amps)** $V^+ = 5V$ , $V^- = GND = 0V$ , $V_{CM} = V^+/2$ , $V_{OUT} = V^+/2$ , $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted (Continued)

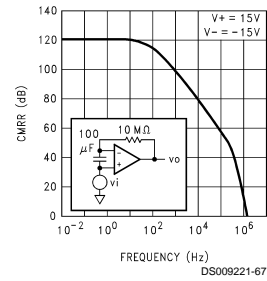
**Small-Signal Voltage Gain vs Frequency and Load**



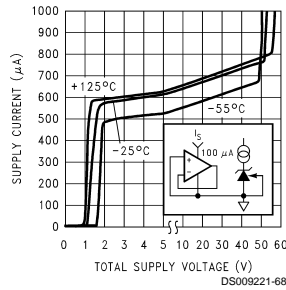
**Follower Small-Signal Frequency Response**



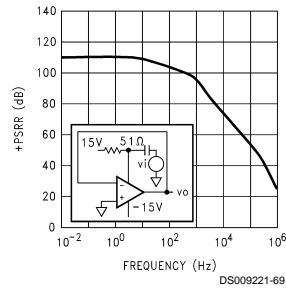
**Common-Mode Input Voltage Rejection Ratio**



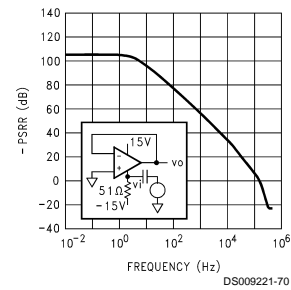
**Power Supply Current vs Power Supply Voltage**



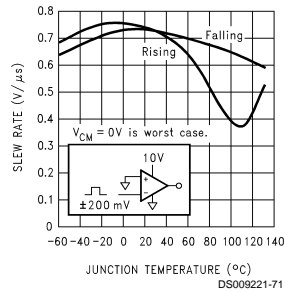
**Positive Power Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio**



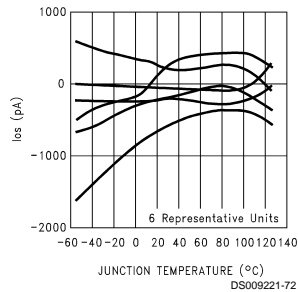
**Negative Power Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio**



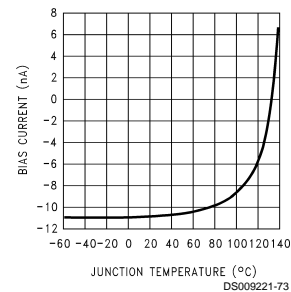
**Slew Rate vs Temperature**



**Input Offset Current vs Junction Temperature**

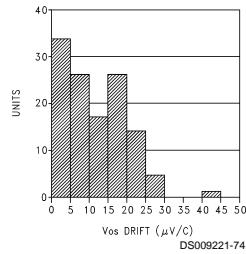


**Input Bias Current vs Junction Temperature**

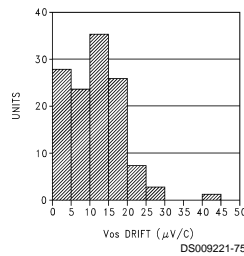


## Typical Performance Distributions

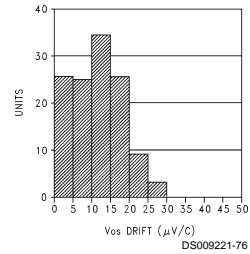
**Average  $V_{OS}$  Drift  
Military Temperature Range**



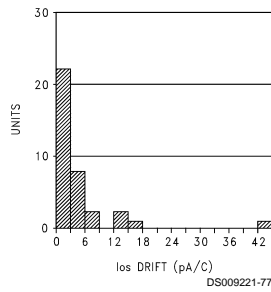
**Average  $V_{OS}$  Drift  
Industrial Temperature Range**



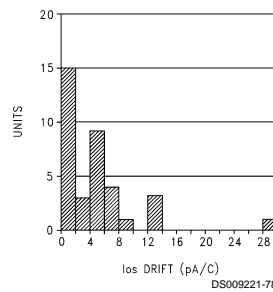
**Average  $V_{OS}$  Drift  
Commercial Temperature Range**



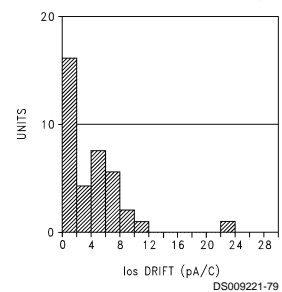
**Average  $I_{OS}$  Drift  
Military Temperature Range**



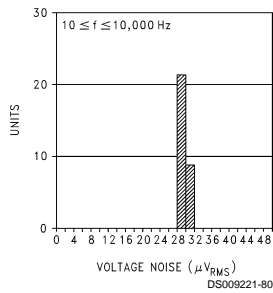
**Average  $I_{OS}$  Drift  
Industrial Temperature Range**



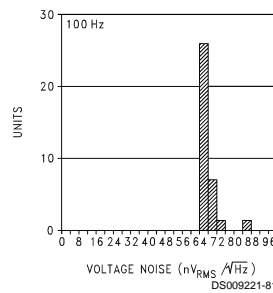
**Average  $I_{OS}$  Drift  
Commercial Temperature Range**



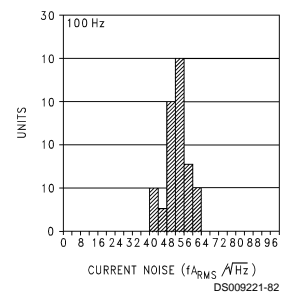
**Voltage Reference Broad-Band  
Noise Distribution**



**Op Amp Voltage  
Noise Distribution**



**Op Amp Current  
Noise Distribution**

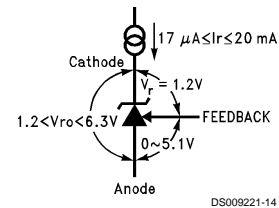


## Application Information

### VOLTAGE REFERENCE

#### Reference Biasing

The voltage reference is of a shunt regulator topology that models as a simple zener diode. With current  $I_r$  flowing in the 'forward' direction there is the familiar diode transfer function.  $I_r$  flowing in the reverse direction forces the reference voltage to be developed from cathode to anode. The applied voltage to the cathode may range from a diode drop below  $V^-$  to the reference voltage or to the avalanche voltage of the parallel protection diode, nominally 7V. A 6.3V reference with  $V^+ = 3V$  is allowed.



**FIGURE 1. Voltages Associated with Reference  
(Current Source  $I_r$  is External)**

## Application Information (Continued)

The reference equivalent circuit reveals how  $V_r$  is held at the constant 1.2V by feedback, and how the FEEDBACK pin passes little current.

To generate the required reverse current, typically a resistor is connected from a supply voltage higher than the reference voltage. Varying that voltage, and so varying  $I_r$ , has small effect with the equivalent series resistance of less than an ohm at the higher currents. Alternatively, an active current source, such as the LM134 series, may generate  $I_r$ .

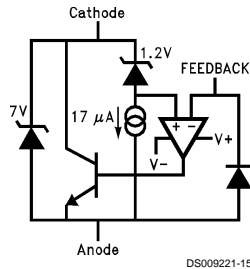


FIGURE 2. Reference Equivalent Circuit

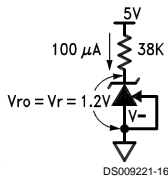


FIGURE 3. 1.2V Reference

Capacitors in parallel with the reference are allowed. See the Reference AC Stability Range curve for capacitance values — from 20  $\mu$ A to 3 mA any capacitor value is stable. With the reference's wide stability range with resistive and capacitive loads, a wide range of RC filter values will perform noise filtering.

### Adjustable Reference

The FEEDBACK pin allows the reference output voltage,  $V_{ro}$ , to vary from 1.24V to 6.3V. The reference attempts to hold  $V_r$  at 1.24V. If  $V_r$  is above 1.24V, the reference will conduct current from Cathode to Anode; FEEDBACK current always remains low. If FEEDBACK is connected to Anode, then  $V_{ro} = V_r = 1.24V$ . For higher voltages FEEDBACK is held at a constant voltage above Anode — say 3.76V for  $V_{ro} = 5V$ . Connecting a resistor across the constant  $V_r$  generates a current  $I = R1/V_r$  flowing from Cathode into FEEDBACK node. A Thevenin equivalent 3.76V is generated from FEEDBACK to Anode with  $R2 = 3.76/I$ . Keep  $I$  greater than one thousand times larger than FEEDBACK bias current for  $<0.1\%$  error —  $I \geq 32 \mu$ A for the military grade over the military temperature range ( $I \geq 5.5 \mu$ A for a 1% untrimmed error for a commercial part.)

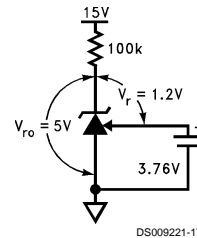
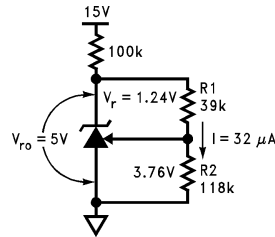


FIGURE 4. Thevenin Equivalent of Reference with 5V Output



$$R1 = V_r / I = 1.24 / 32 \mu = 39k$$

$$R2 = R1 \{ (V_{ro} / V_r) - 1 \} = 39k \{ (5 / 1.24) - 1 \} = 118k$$

FIGURE 5. Resistors R1 and R2 Program Reference Output Voltage to be 5V

Understanding that  $V_r$  is fixed and that voltage sources, resistors, and capacitors may be tied to the FEEDBACK pin, a range of  $V_r$  temperature coefficients may be synthesized.

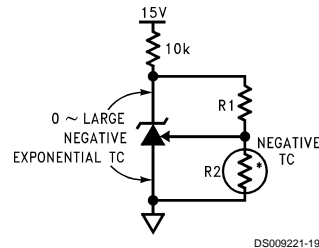


FIGURE 6. Output Voltage has Negative Temperature Coefficient (TC) if R2 has Negative TC

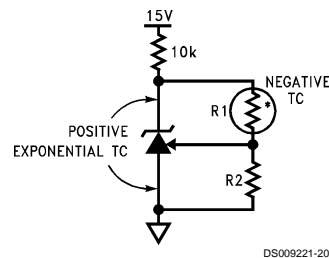
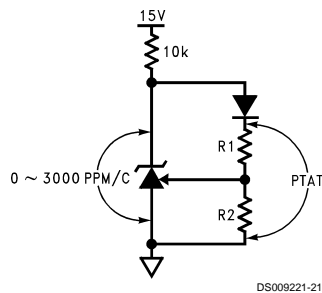


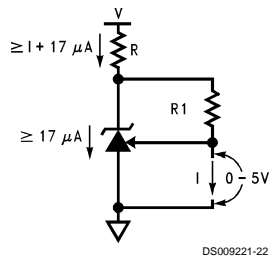
FIGURE 7. Output Voltage has Positive TC if R1 has Negative TC

## Application Information (Continued)



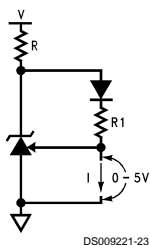
**FIGURE 8. Diode in Series with R1 Causes Voltage Across R1 and R2 to be Proportional to Absolute Temperature (PTAT)**

Connecting a resistor across Cathode-to-FEEDBACK creates a 0 TC current source, but a range of TCs may be synthesized.

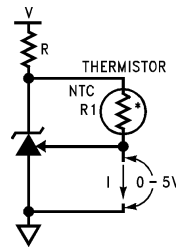


$$I = V_T/R1 = 1.24/R1$$

**FIGURE 9. Current Source is Programmed by R1**



**FIGURE 10. Proportional-to-Absolute-Temperature Current Source**



**FIGURE 11. Negative -TC Current Source**

### Hysteresis

The reference voltage depends, slightly, on the thermal history of the die. Competitive micro-power products vary — always check the data sheet for any given device. Do not assume that no specification means no hysteresis.

### OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

The amp or the reference may be biased in any way with no effect on the other, except when a substrate diode conducts (see Guaranteed Electrical Characteristics Note 1). The amp may have inputs outside the common-mode range, may be operated as a comparator, or have all terminals floating with no effect on the reference (tying inverting input to output and non-inverting input to  $V^-$  on unused amp is preferred). Choosing operating points that cause oscillation, such as driving too large a capacitive load, is best avoided.

### Op Amp Output Stage

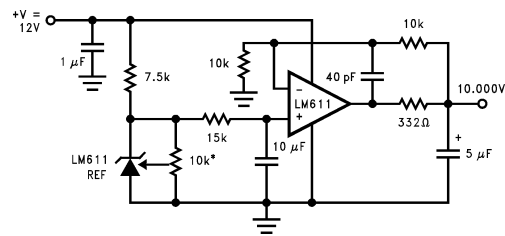
The op amp, like the LM124 series, has a flexible and relatively wide-swing output stage. There are simple rules to optimize output swing, reduce cross-over distortion, and optimize capacitive drive capability:

1. Output Swing: Unloaded, the 42  $\mu A$  pull-down will bring the output within 300 mV of  $V^-$  over the military temperature range. If more than 42  $\mu A$  is required, a resistor from output to  $V^-$  will help. Swing across any load may be improved slightly if the load can be tied to  $V^+$ , at the cost of poorer sinking open-loop voltage gain.
2. Cross-over Distortion: The LM611 has lower cross-over distortion (a 1  $V_{BE}$  deadband versus 3  $V_{BE}$  for the LM124), and increased slew rate as shown in the characteristic curves. A resistor pull-up or pull-down will force class-A operation with only the PNP or NPN output transistor conducting, eliminating cross-over distortion.
3. Capacitive Drive: Limited by the output pole caused by the output resistance driving capacitive loads, a pull-down resistor conducting 1 mA or more reduces the output stage NPN  $r_o$  until the output resistance is that of the current limit 25 $\Omega$ . 200 pF may then be driven without oscillation.

### Op Amp Input Stage

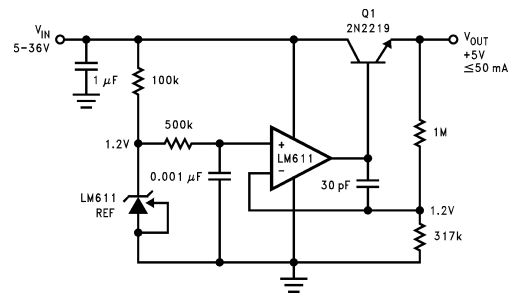
The lateral PNP input transistors, unlike those of most op amps, have  $BV_{EBO}$  equal to the absolute maximum supply voltage. Also, they have no diode clamps to the positive supply nor across the inputs. These features make the inputs look like high impedances to input sources producing large differential and common-mode voltages.

## Typical Applications

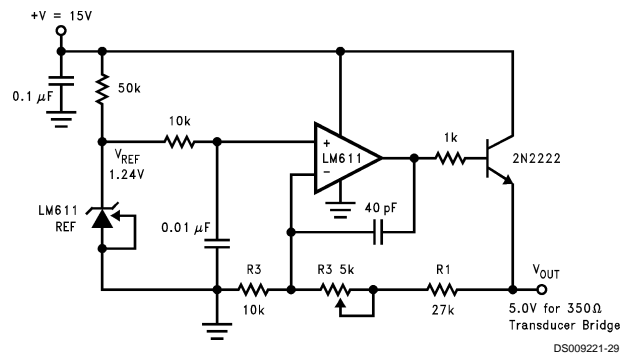


\*10k must be low  
t.c. trim pot.

**FIGURE 12. Ultra Low Noise 10.000V Reference.**  
Total Output Noise is Typically  $14 \mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$ .  
Adjust the 10k pot for 10.000V.

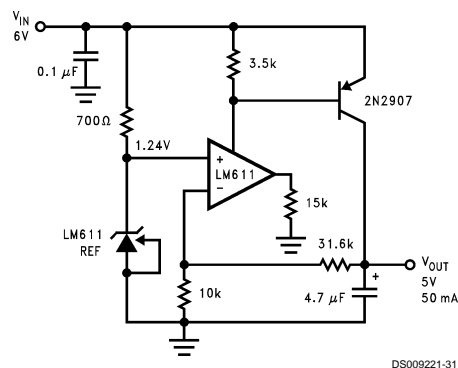


**FIGURE 13. Simple Low Quiescent Drain Voltage Regulator.** Total Supply Current is approximately  $320 \mu\text{A}$  when  $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$ , and output has no load.



$V_{\text{OUT}} = (R1/R2 + 1) V_{\text{REF}}$ .  
R1, R2 should be 1% metal film.  
R3 should be low t.c. trim pot.

**FIGURE 14. Slow Rise-Time Upon Power-Up, Adjustable Transducer Bridge Driver.**  
Rise-time is approximately 0.5 ms.



**FIGURE 15. Low Drop-Out Voltage Regulator Circuit.** Drop out voltage is typically 0.2V.

## Typical Applications (Continued)

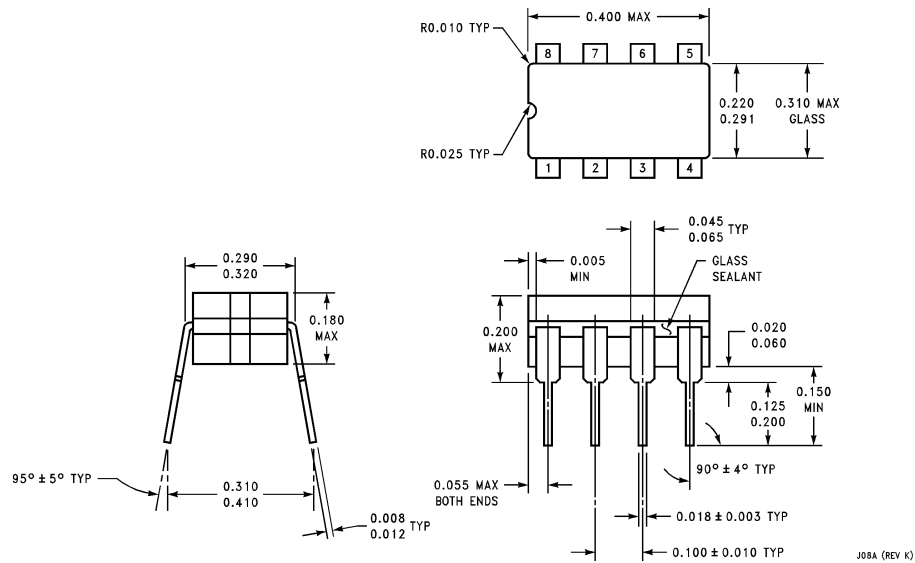


**FIGURE 16. Nulling Bridge Detection System. Adjust sensitivity via 400 k $\Omega$  pot. Null offset with R1, and bridge drive with the 10k pot.**

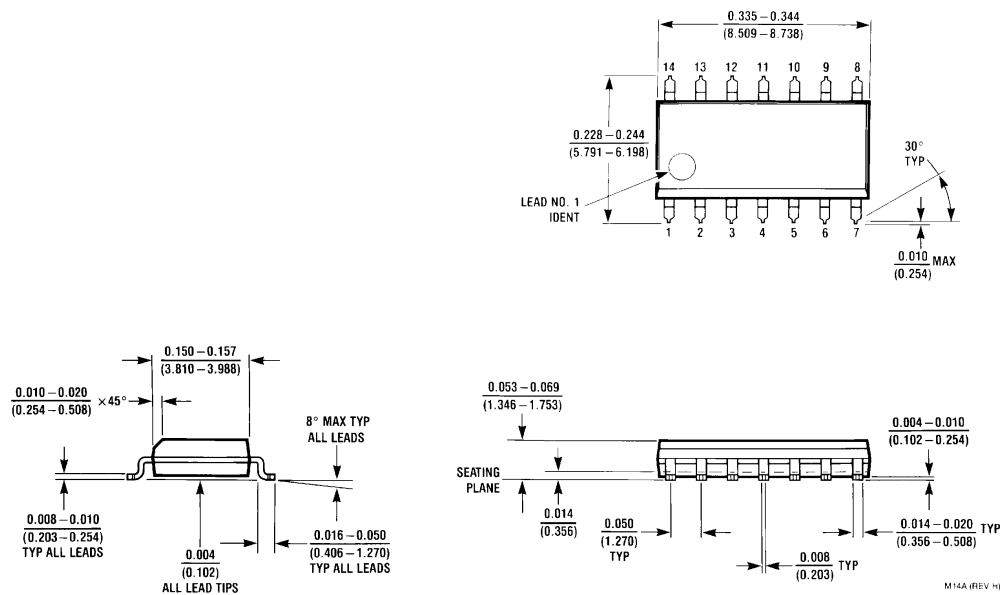
## Ordering Information

Reference Tolerance & V <sub>OS</sub>	Temperature Range			Package	NSC Drawing
	Military -55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°C	Industrial -40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C	Commercial 0°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +70°C		
±0.6% @ 80 ppm/°C max V <sub>OS</sub> = 3.5 mV max	LM611AMN	LM611AIN	—	8-pin molded DIP	N08E
	LM611AMJ/883 (Note 12)	—	—	8-pin ceramic DIP	J08A
±2.0% @ 150 ppm/°C max V <sub>OS</sub> = 5 mV max	LM611MN	LM611BIN	LM611CN	8-pin molded DIP	N08E
	—	LM611IM	LM611CM	14-pin Narrow Surface Mount	M14A

**Physical Dimensions** inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

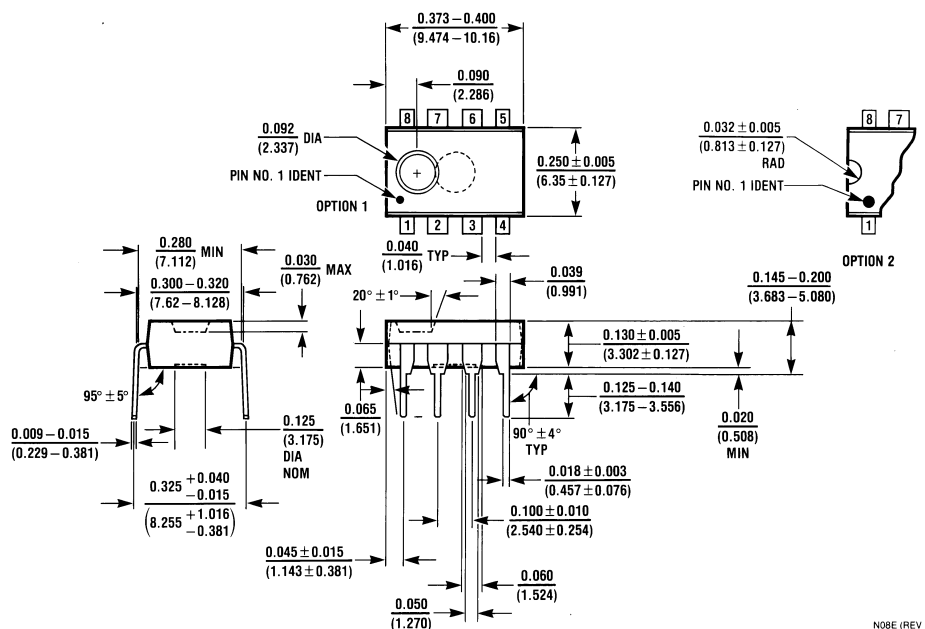


**Hermetic Dual-In-Line Package (J)**  
**Order Number LM611AMJ/883**  
**NS Package Number J08A**



**Plastic Surface Mount Narrow Package (0.15) (M)**  
**Order Number LM611CM or LM611IM**  
**NS Package Number M14A**



**Physical Dimensions** inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (N)**  
**Order Number LM611CN, LM611AIN, LM611BIN, LM611AMN or LM611MN**  
**NS Package Number N08E**

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.



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Fax: 1-800-737-7018  
Email: support@nsc.com

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