

## LMC6062 Precision CMOS Dual Micropower Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LMC6062](#)

### FEATURES

- (Typical Unless Otherwise Noted)
- Low Offset Voltage 100 $\mu$ V
- Ultra Low Supply current 16 $\mu$ A/Amplifier
- Operates from 4.5V to 15V Single Supply
- Ultra Low Input Bias Current 10fA
- Output Swing within 10mV of Supply Rail, 100k Load
- Input Common-Mode Range Includes  $V^-$
- High Voltage Gain 140dB
- Improved Latchup Immunity

### APPLICATIONS

- Instrumentation Amplifier
- Photodiode and Infrared Detector Preamplifier
- Transducer Amplifiers
- Hand-Held Analytic Instruments
- Medical Instrumentation
- D/A Converter
- Charge Amplifier for Piezoelectric Transducers

### DESCRIPTION

The LMC6062 is a precision dual low offset voltage, micropower operational amplifier, capable of precision single supply operation. Performance characteristics include ultra low input bias current, high voltage gain, rail-to-rail output swing, and an input common mode voltage range that includes ground. These features, plus its low power consumption, make the LMC6062 ideally suited for battery powered applications.

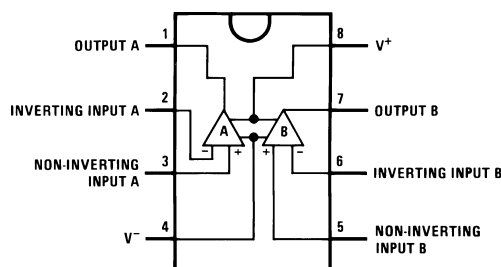
Other applications using the LMC6062 include precision full-wave rectifiers, integrators, references, sample-and-hold circuits, and true instrumentation amplifiers.

This device is built with National's advanced double-Poly Silicon-Gate CMOS process.

For designs that require higher speed, see the LMC6082 precision dual operational amplifier.

### PATENT PENDING

### Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. 8-Pin PDIP/SOIC  
Top View**



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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 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

Differential Input Voltage	±Supply Voltage
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	(V <sup>+</sup> ) +0.3V, (V <sup>-</sup> ) -0.3V
Supply Voltage (V <sup>+</sup> - V <sup>-</sup> )	16V
Output Short Circuit to V <sup>+</sup>	See <sup>(3)</sup>
Output Short Circuit to V <sup>-</sup>	See <sup>(4)</sup>
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
Storage Temp. Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
ESD Tolerance <sup>(5)</sup>	2 kV
Current at Input Pin	±10 mA
Current at Output Pin	±30 mA
Current at Power Supply Pin	40 mA
Power Dissipation	See <sup>(6)</sup>

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be 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.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications
- (3) Do not connect output to V<sup>+</sup>, when V<sup>+</sup> is greater than 13V or reliability will be adversely affected.
- (4) Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of ±30 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.
- (5) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.
- (6) The maximum power dissipation is a function of T<sub>J(Max)</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>, and T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is P<sub>D</sub> = (T<sub>J(Max)</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub>.

## Operating Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

Temperature Range	LMC6062AM	-55°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ +125°C
	LMC6062AI, LMC6082I	-40°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ +85°C
Supply Voltage		4.5V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 15.5V
Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JA</sub> ) <sup>(2)</sup>	8-Pin PDIP	115°C/W
	8-Pin SOIC	193°C/W
Power Dissipation		See <sup>(3)</sup>

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be 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.
- (2) All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.
- (3) For operating at elevated temperatures the device must be derated based on the thermal resistance θ<sub>JA</sub> with P<sub>D</sub> = (T<sub>J</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub>.

## DC Electrical Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. V<sup>+</sup> = 5V, V<sup>-</sup> = 0V, V<sub>CM</sub> = 1.5V, V<sub>O</sub> = 2.5V and R<sub>L</sub> > 1M unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC6062AM Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062AI Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062I Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	Units
V <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Voltage		100	350 <b>1200</b>	350 <b>900</b>	800 <b>1300</b>	μV Max

- (1) For guaranteed Military Temperature Range parameters, see RETSMC6062X.
- (2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.
- (3) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

## DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = 1.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$  and  $R_L > 1\text{M}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Typ <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC6062AM Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062AI Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062I Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	Units		
TCV <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			1.0				μV/°C		
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Bias Current			0.010	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	pA Max		
I <sub>OS</sub>	Input Offset Current			0.005	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	pA Max		
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance			>10				Tera Ω		
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ 12.0V V <sup>+</sup> = 15V		85	75 <b>70</b>	75 <b>72</b>	66 <b>63</b>	dB Min		
+PSRR	Positive Power Supply Rejection Ratio	5V ≤ V <sup>+</sup> ≤ 15V V <sub>O</sub> = 2.5V		85	75 <b>70</b>	75 <b>72</b>	66 <b>63</b>	dB Min		
−PSRR	Negative Power Supply Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V <sup>−</sup> ≤ −10V		100	84 <b>70</b>	84 <b>81</b>	74 <b>71</b>	dB Min		
V <sub>CM</sub>	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sup>+</sup> = 5V and 15V for CMRR ≥ 60 dB		−0.4	−0.1 <b>0</b>	−0.1 <b>0</b>	−0.1 <b>0</b>	V Max		
				V <sup>+</sup> − 1.9	V <sup>+</sup> − 2.3 <b>V<sup>+</sup> − 2.6</b>	V <sup>+</sup> − 2.3 <b>V<sup>+</sup> − 2.5</b>	V <sup>+</sup> − 2.3 <b>V<sup>+</sup> − 2.5</b>	V Min		
A <sub>V</sub>	Large Signal Voltage Gain	R <sub>L</sub> = 100 kΩ <sup>(4)</sup>	Sourcing	4000	400 <b>200</b>	400 <b>300</b>	300 <b>200</b>	V/mV Min		
			Sinking	3000	180 <b>70</b>	180 <b>100</b>	90 <b>60</b>	V/mV Min		
		R <sub>L</sub> = 25 kΩ <sup>(4)</sup>	Sourcing	3000	400 <b>150</b>	400 <b>150</b>	200 <b>80</b>	V/mV Min		
			Sinking	2000	100 <b>35</b>	100 <b>50</b>	70 <b>35</b>	V/mV Min		
		V <sub>O</sub>	Output Swing	V <sup>+</sup> = 5V R <sub>L</sub> = 100 kΩ to 2.5V		4.995	4.990 <b>4.970</b>	4.990 <b>4.980</b>	4.950 <b>4.925</b>	V Min
						0.005	0.010 <b>0.030</b>	0.010 <b>0.020</b>	0.050 <b>0.075</b>	V Max
V <sup>+</sup> = 5V R <sub>L</sub> = 25 kΩ to 2.5V				4.990	4.975 <b>4.955</b>	4.975 <b>4.965</b>	4.950 <b>4.850</b>	V Min		
				0.010	0.020 <b>0.045</b>	0.020 <b>0.035</b>	0.050 <b>0.150</b>	V Max		
V <sup>+</sup> = 15V R <sub>L</sub> = 100 kΩ to 7.5V				14.990	14.975 <b>14.955</b>	14.975 <b>14.965</b>	14.950 <b>14.925</b>	V Min		
				0.010	0.025 <b>0.050</b>	0.025 <b>0.035</b>	0.050 <b>0.075</b>	V Max		
V <sup>+</sup> = 15V R <sub>L</sub> = 25 kΩ to 7.5V				14.965	14.900 <b>14.800</b>	14.900 <b>14.850</b>	14.850 <b>14.800</b>	V Min		
				0.025	0.050 <b>0.200</b>	0.050 <b>0.150</b>	0.100 <b>0.200</b>	V Max		

(4)  $V^+ = 15\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = 7.5\text{V}$  and  $R_L$  connected to  $7.5\text{V}$ . For Sourcing tests,  $7.5\text{V} \leq V_O \leq 11.5\text{V}$ . For Sinking tests,  $2.5\text{V} \leq V_O \leq 7.5\text{V}$ .

## DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = 1.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$  and  $R_L > 1\text{M}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC6062AM Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062AI Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062I Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	Units
$I_O$	Output Current $V^+ = 5\text{V}$	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$	22	16 <b>8</b>	16 <b>10</b>	13 <b>8</b>	mA Min
		Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$	21	16 <b>7</b>	16 <b>8</b>	16 <b>8</b>	mA Min
$I_O$	Output Current $V^+ = 15\text{V}$	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$	25	15 <b>9</b>	15 <b>10</b>	15 <b>10</b>	mA Min
		Sinking, $V_O = 13\text{V}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	35	20 <b>7</b>	20 <b>8</b>	20 <b>8</b>	mA Min
$I_S$	Supply Current	Both Amplifiers $V^+ = +5\text{V}$ , $V_O = 1.5\text{V}$	32	38 <b>60</b>	38 <b>46</b>	46 <b>56</b>	$\mu\text{A}$ Max
		Both Amplifiers $V^+ = +15\text{V}$ , $V_O = 7.5\text{V}$	40	47 <b>70</b>	47 <b>55</b>	57 <b>66</b>	$\mu\text{A}$ Max

(5) Do not connect output to  $V^+$ , when  $V^+$  is greater than 13V or reliability will be adversely affected.

## AC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = 1.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$  and  $R_L > 1\text{M}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC6062AM Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062AI Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	LMC6062I Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	Units
SR	Slew Rate	See <sup>(4)</sup>	35	20 <b>8</b>	20 <b>10</b>	15 <b>7</b>	V/ms Min
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product		100				kHz
$\theta_m$	Phase Margin		50				Deg
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	See <sup>(5)</sup>	155				dB
$e_n$	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$	83				$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input-Referred Current Noise	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$	0.0002				$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
T.H.D.	Total Harmonic Distortion	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = -5$ $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = 2\text{ V}_{PP}$ $\pm 5\text{V}$ Supply	0.01				%

(1) For guaranteed Military Temperature Range parameters, see RETSMC6062X.

(2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(3) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

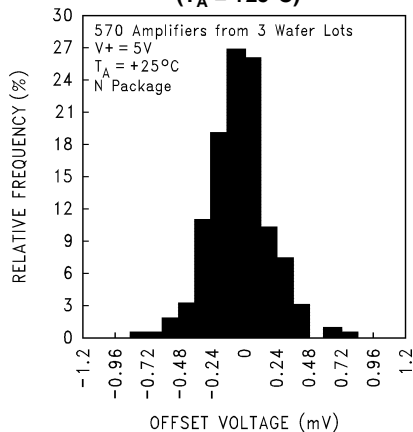
(4)  $V^+ = 15\text{V}$ . Connected as Voltage Follower with 10V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

(5) Input referred  $V^+ = 15\text{V}$  and  $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 7.5V. Each amp excited in turn with 100 Hz to produce  $V_O = 12\text{ V}_{PP}$ .

## Typical Performance Characteristics

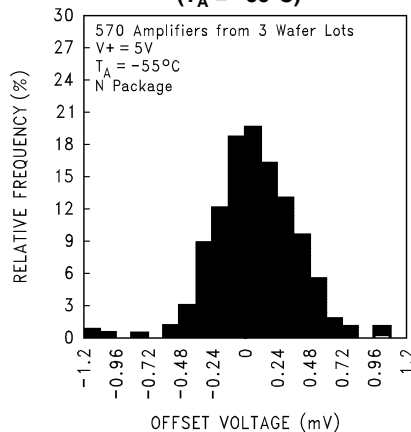
$V_S = \pm 7.5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless otherwise specified

**Distribution of LMC6062 Input Offset Voltage  
( $T_A = +25^\circ C$ )**



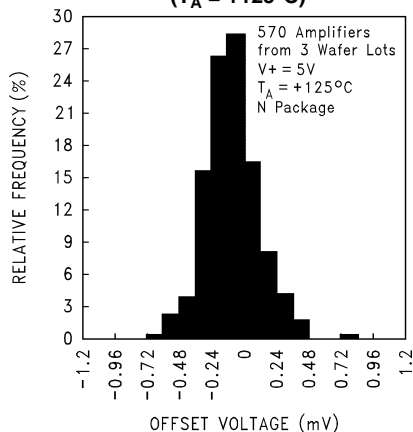
**Figure 2.**

**Distribution of LMC6062 Input Offset Voltage  
( $T_A = -55^\circ C$ )**



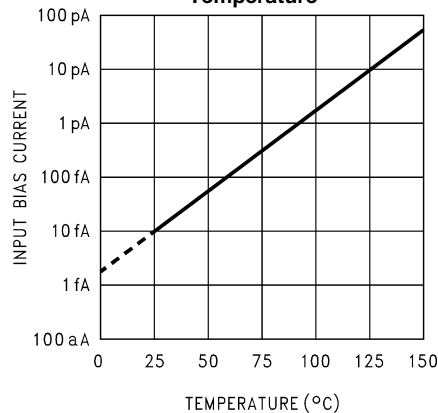
**Figure 3.**

**Distribution of LMC6062 Input Offset Voltage  
( $T_A = +125^\circ C$ )**



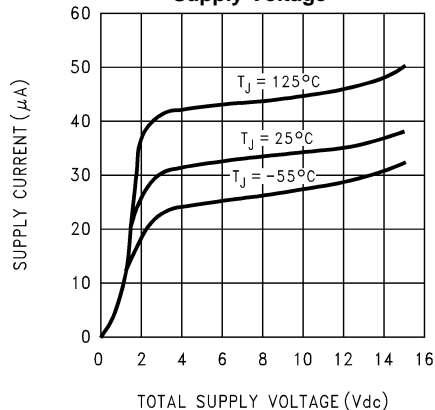
**Figure 4.**

**Input Bias Current  
vs.  
Temperature**



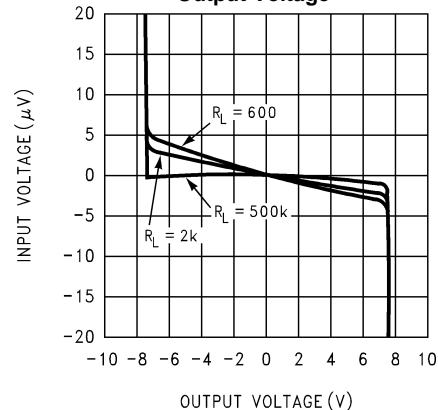
**Figure 5.**

**Supply Current  
vs.  
Supply Voltage**



**Figure 6.**

**Input Voltage  
vs.  
Output Voltage**



**Figure 7.**

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = \pm 7.5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless otherwise specified

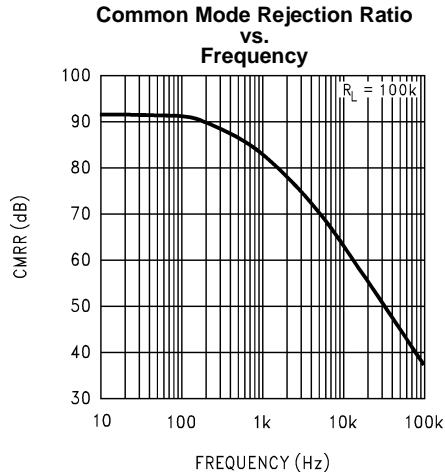


Figure 8.

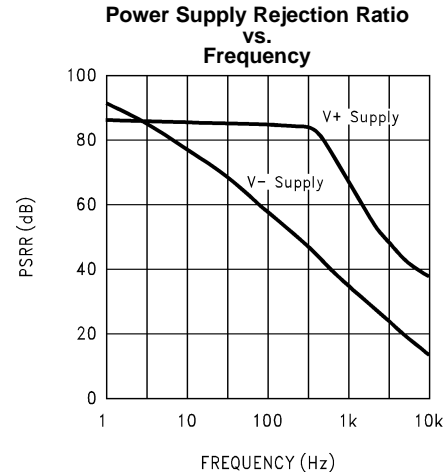


Figure 9.

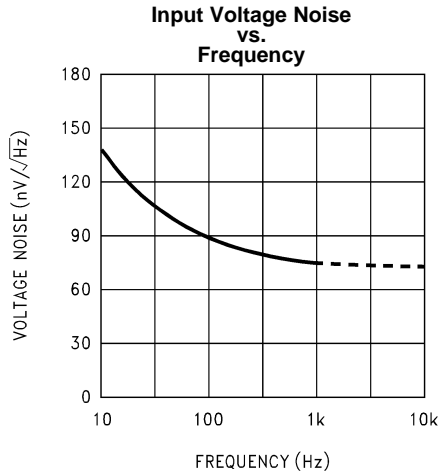


Figure 10.

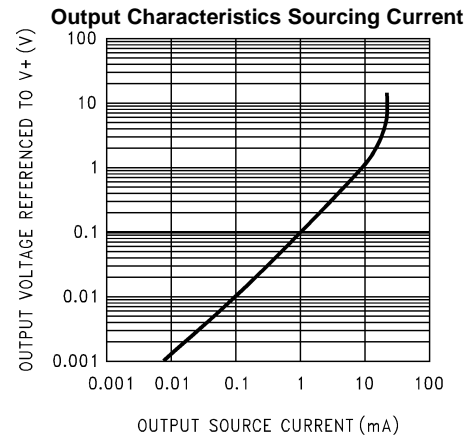


Figure 11.

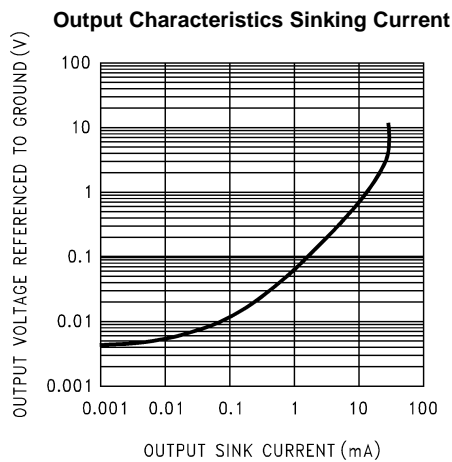


Figure 12.

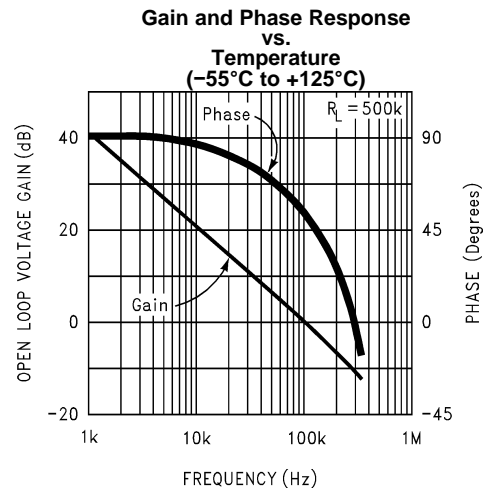


Figure 13.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = \pm 7.5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless otherwise specified

**Gain and Phase Response  
vs.  
Capacitive Load  
with  $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$**

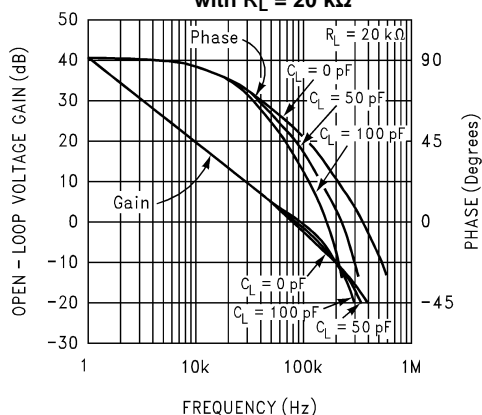


Figure 14.

**Gain and Phase Response  
vs.  
Capacitive Load  
with  $R_L = 500\text{ k}\Omega$**

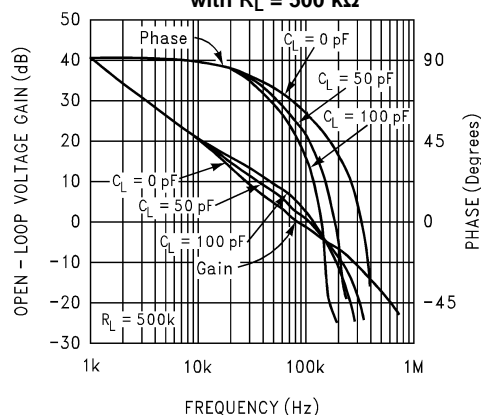


Figure 15.

**Open Loop Frequency Response**

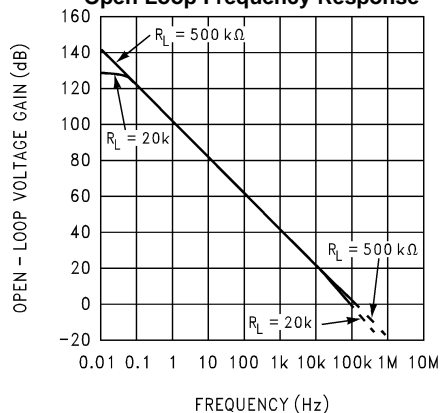


Figure 16.

**Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response**

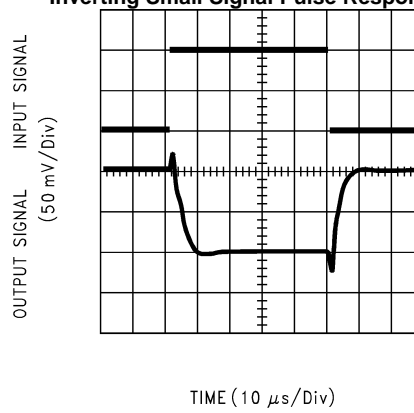


Figure 17.

**Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response**

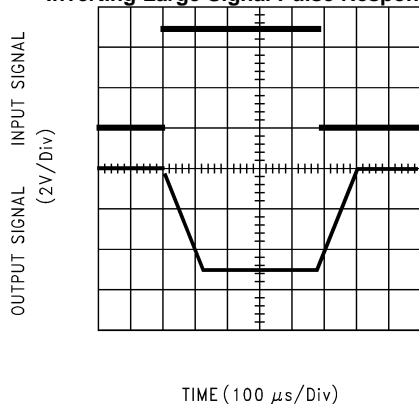


Figure 18.

**Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response**

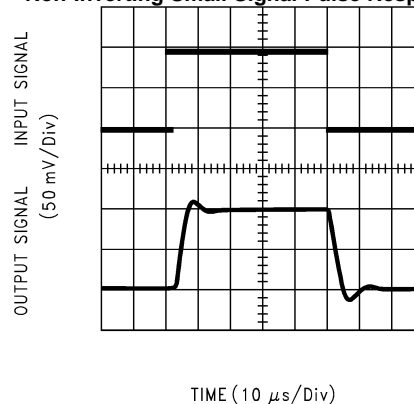
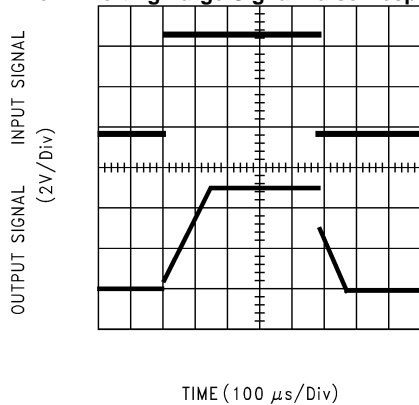


Figure 19.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

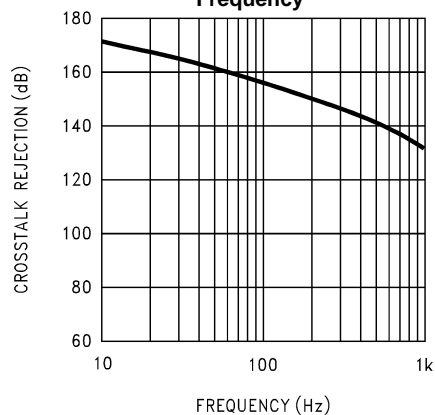
$V_S = \pm 7.5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless otherwise specified

**Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response**



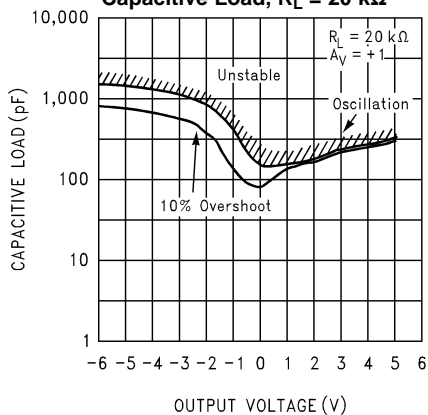
**Figure 20.**

**Crosstalk Rejection  
vs.  
Frequency**



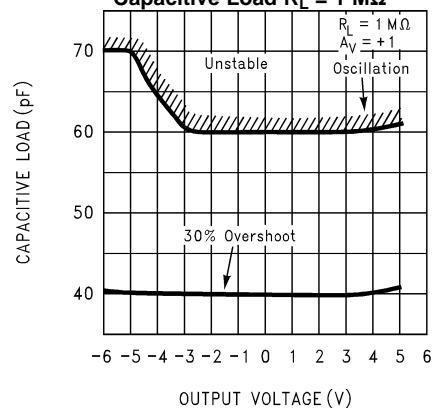
**Figure 21.**

**Stability  
vs.  
Capacitive Load,  $R_L = 20\text{ k}\Omega$**



**Figure 22.**

**Stability  
vs.  
Capacitive Load  $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$**



**Figure 23.**



## APPLICATIONS HINTS

### AMPLIFIER TOPOLOGY

The LMC6062 incorporates a novel op-amp design topology that enables it to maintain rail-to-rail output swing even when driving a large load. Instead of relying on a push-pull unity gain output buffer stage, the output stage is taken directly from the internal integrator, which provides both low output impedance and large gain. Special feed forward compensation design techniques are incorporated to maintain stability over a wider range of operating conditions than traditional micropower op amps. These features make the LMC6062 both easier to design with, and provide higher speed than products typically found in this ultra low power class.

### COMPENSATING FOR INPUT CAPACITANCE

It is quite common to use large values of feedback resistance for amplifiers with ultra-low input current, like the LMC6062.

Although the LMC6062 is highly stable over a wide range of operating conditions, certain precautions must be met to achieve the desired pulse response when a large feedback resistor is used. Large feedback resistors and even small values of input capacitance, due to transducers, photodiodes, and circuit board parasitics, reduce phase margins.

When high input impedances are demanded, guarding of the LMC6062 is suggested. Guarding input lines will not only reduce leakage, but lowers stray input capacitance as well. (See [PRINTED-CIRCUIT-BOARD LAYOUT FOR HIGH-IMPEDANCE WORK](#)).

The effect of input capacitance can be compensated for by adding a capacitor. Place a capacitor,  $C_f$ , around the feedback resistor (as in [Figure 24](#)) such that:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_{IN}} \geq \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_f} \quad (1)$$

or

$$R_1 C_{IN} \leq R_2 C_f \quad (2)$$

Since it is often difficult to know the exact value of  $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_f$  can be experimentally adjusted so that the desired pulse response is achieved. Refer to the LMC660 and the LMC662 for a more detailed discussion on compensating for input capacitance.

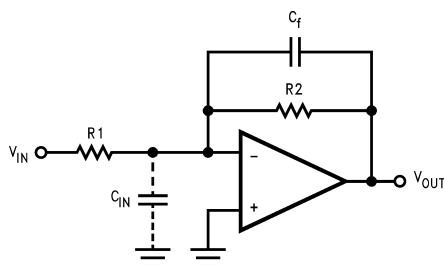
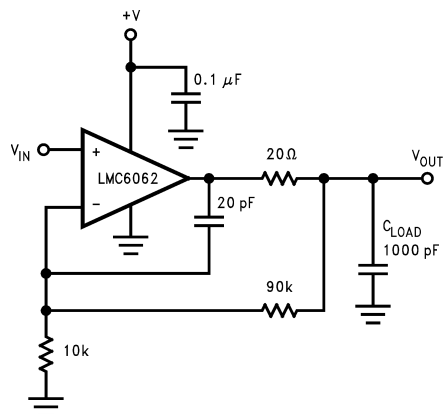


Figure 24. Canceling the Effect of Input Capacitance

### CAPACITIVE LOAD TOLERANCE

All rail-to-rail output swing operational amplifiers have voltage gain in the output stage. A compensation capacitor is normally included in this integrator stage. The frequency location of the dominate pole is affected by the resistive load on the amplifier. Capacitive load driving capability can be optimized by using an appropriate resistive load in parallel with the capacitive load (see [typical curves](#)).

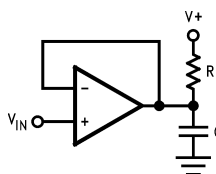
Direct capacitive loading will reduce the phase margin of many op-amps. A pole in the feedback loop is created by the combination of the op-amp's output impedance and the capacitive load. This pole induces phase lag at the unity-gain crossover frequency of the amplifier resulting in either an oscillatory or underdamped pulse response. With a few external components, op amps can easily indirectly drive capacitive loads, as shown in [Figure 25](#).



**Figure 25. LMC6062 Noninverting Gain of 10 Amplifier, Compensated to Handle Capacitive Loads**

In the circuit of [Figure 25](#), R1 and C1 serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving phase margin in the overall feedback loop.

Capacitive load driving capability is enhanced by using a pull up resistor to V<sup>+</sup> ([Figure 26](#)). Typically a pull up resistor conducting 10 μA or more will significantly improve capacitive load responses. The value of the pull up resistor must be determined based on the current sinking capability of the amplifier with respect to the desired output swing. Open loop gain of the amplifier can also be affected by the pull up resistor (see [Electrical Characteristics](#)).



**Figure 26. Compensating for Large Capacitive Loads with a Pull Up Resistor**

## PRINTED-CIRCUIT-BOARD LAYOUT FOR HIGH-IMPEDANCE WORK

It is generally recognized that any circuit which must operate with less than 1000 pA of leakage current requires special layout of the PC board. When one wishes to take advantage of the ultra-low bias current of the LMC6062, typically less than 10 fA, it is essential to have an excellent layout. Fortunately, the techniques of obtaining low leakages are quite simple. First, the user must not ignore the surface leakage of the PC board, even though it may sometimes appear acceptably low, because under conditions of high humidity or dust or contamination, the surface leakage will be appreciable.

To minimize the effect of any surface leakage, lay out a ring of foil completely surrounding the LMC6062's inputs and the terminals of capacitors, diodes, conductors, resistors, relay terminals etc. connected to the op-amp's inputs, as in [Figure 27](#). To have a significant effect, guard rings should be placed on both the top and bottom of the PC board. This PC foil must then be connected to a voltage which is at the same voltage as the amplifier inputs, since no leakage current can flow between two points at the same potential. For example, a PC board trace-to-pad resistance of  $10^{12}\Omega$ , which is normally considered a very large resistance, could leak 5 pA if the trace were a 5V bus adjacent to the pad of the input. This would cause a 100 times degradation from the LMC6062's actual performance. However, if a guard ring is held within 5 mV of the inputs, then even a resistance of  $10^{11}\Omega$  would cause only 0.05 pA of leakage current. See [Figure 28](#) for typical connections of guard rings for standard op-amp configurations.

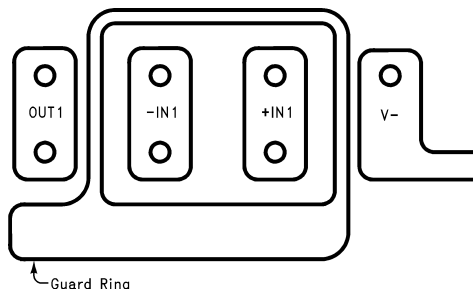


Figure 27. Example of Guard Ring in P.C. Board Layout

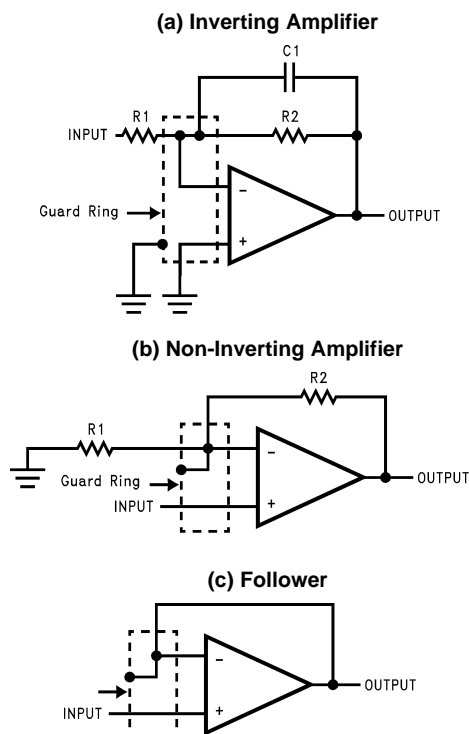
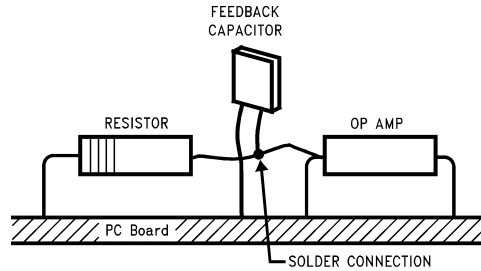


Figure 28. Typical Connections of Guard Rings

The designer should be aware that when it is inappropriate to lay out a PC board for the sake of just a few circuits, there is another technique which is even better than a guard ring on a PC board: Don't insert the amplifier's input pin into the board at all, but bend it up in the air and use only air as an insulator. Air is an excellent insulator. In this case you may have to forego some of the advantages of PC board construction, but the advantages are sometimes well worth the effort of using point-to-point up-in-the-air wiring. See [Figure 29](#).

## Latchup

CMOS devices tend to be susceptible to latchup due to their internal parasitic SCR effects. The (I/O) input and output pins look similar to the gate of the SCR. There is a minimum current required to trigger the SCR gate lead. The LMC6062 and LMC6082 are designed to withstand 100 mA surge current on the I/O pins. Some resistive method should be used to isolate any capacitance from supplying excess current to the I/O pins. In addition, like an SCR, there is a minimum holding current for any latchup mode. Limiting current to the supply pins will also inhibit latchup susceptibility.



(Input pins are lifted out of PC board and soldered directly to components. All other pins connected to PC board).

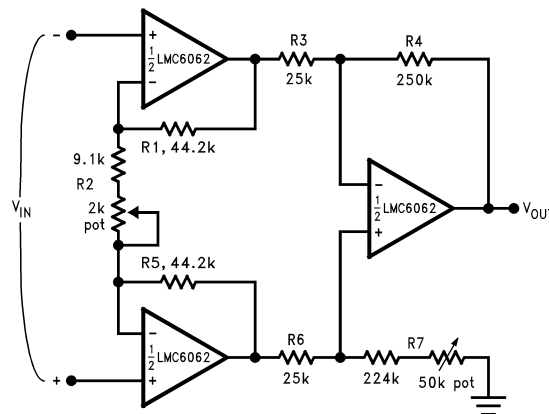
**Figure 29. Air Wiring**

## Typical Single-Supply Applications

( $V^+ = 5.0 V_{DC}$ )

The extremely high input impedance, and low power consumption, of the LMC6062 make it ideal for applications that require battery-powered instrumentation amplifiers. Examples of these types of applications are hand-held pH probes, analytic medical instruments, magnetic field detectors, gas detectors, and silicon based pressure transducers.

Figure 30 shows an instrumentation amplifier that features high differential and common mode input resistance ( $>10^{14}\Omega$ ), 0.01% gain accuracy at  $A_V = 100$ , excellent CMRR with 1 k $\Omega$  imbalance in bridge source resistance.  $R_2$  provides a simple means of adjusting gain over a wide range without degrading CMRR.  $R_7$  is an initial trim used to maximize CMRR without using super precision matched resistors. For good CMRR over temperature, low drift resistors should be used.

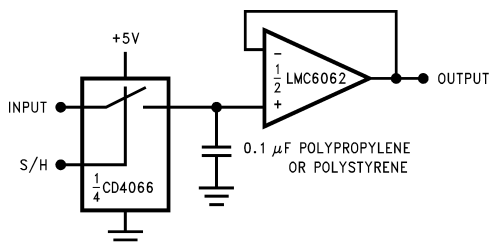


If  $R_1 = R_5$ ,  $R_3 = R_6$ , and  $R_4 = R_7$ ; then

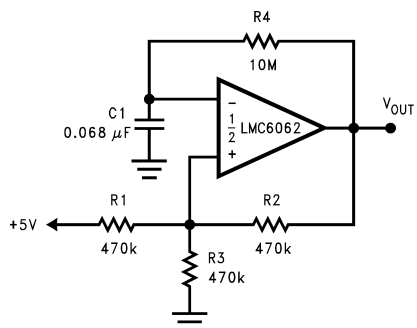
$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_2 + 2R_1}{R_2} \times \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$

$\therefore A_V \approx 100$  for circuit shown ( $R_2 = 9.822k$ ).

**Figure 30. Instrumentation Amplifier**



**Figure 31. Low-Leakage Sample and Hold**



**Figure 32. 1 Hz Square Wave Oscillator**

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LMC6062AIM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62AIM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062AIM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62AIM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062AIMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62AIM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062AIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62AIM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC60 62IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IN	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LMC6062 IN	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC6062IN/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC6062 IN	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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)

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

<sup>(4)</sup> Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*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
LMC6062AIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMC6062AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMC6062IMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMC6062IMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1



## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMC6062AIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LMC6062AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LMC6062IMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LMC6062IMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - $\triangle C$  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.
  - $\triangle D$  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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