



May 2000

# LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

## JFET Input Operational Amplifiers

### General Description

These are the first monolithic JFET input operational amplifiers to incorporate well matched, high voltage JFETs on the same chip with standard bipolar transistors (BI-FET™ Technology). These amplifiers feature low input bias and offset currents/low offset voltage and offset voltage drift, coupled with offset adjust which does not degrade drift or common-mode rejection. The devices are also designed for high slew rate, wide bandwidth, extremely fast settling time, low voltage and current noise and a low 1/f noise corner.

### Features

#### Advantages

- Replace expensive hybrid and module FET op amps
- Rugged JFETs allow blow-out free handling compared with MOSFET input devices
- Excellent for low noise applications using either high or low source impedance—very low 1/f corner
- Offset adjust does not degrade drift or common-mode rejection as in most monolithic amplifiers
- New output stage allows use of large capacitive loads (5,000 pF) without stability problems
- Internal compensation and large differential input voltage capability

#### Applications

- Precision high speed integrators
- Fast D/A and A/D converters
- High impedance buffers

- Wideband, low noise, low drift amplifiers
- Logarithmic amplifiers
- Photocell amplifiers
- Sample and Hold circuits

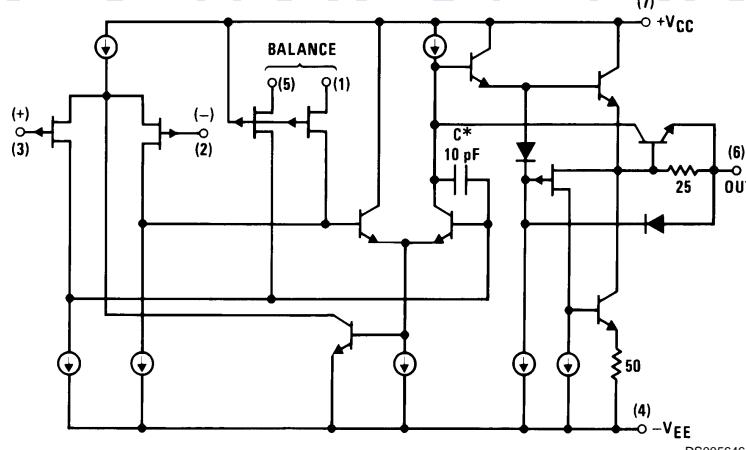
#### Common Features

- Low input bias current: 30pA
- Low Input Offset Current: 3pA
- High input impedance:  $10^{12}\Omega$
- Low input noise current:  $0.01\text{ pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- High common-mode rejection ratio: 100 dB
- Large dc voltage gain: 106 dB

#### Uncommon Features

	LF155/ LF355	LF156/ LF356	LF357 ( $A_V=5$ )	Units
■ Extremely fast settling time to 0.01%	4	1.5	1.5	$\mu\text{s}$
■ Fast slew rate	5	12	50	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
■ Wide gain bandwidth	2.5	5	20	MHz
■ Low input noise voltage	20	12	12	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

### Simplified Schematic



\*3 pF in LF357 series.

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LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357 JFET Input Operational Amplifiers

LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

	LF155/6	LF356B	LF355/6/7
Supply Voltage	±22V	±22V	±18V
Differential Input Voltage	±40V	±40V	±30V
Input Voltage Range (Note 2)	±20V	±20V	±16V
Output Short Circuit Duration	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
$T_{JMAX}$			
H-Package	150°C	115°C	115°C
N-Package		100°C	100°C
M-Package		100°C	100°C
Power Dissipation at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (Notes 1, 8)			
H-Package (Still Air)	560 mW	400 mW	400 mW
H-Package (400 LF/Min Air Flow)	1200 mW	1000 mW	1000 mW
N-Package		670 mW	670 mW
M-Package		380 mW	380 mW
Thermal Resistance (Typical) $\theta_{JA}$			
H-Package (Still Air)	160°C/W	160°C/W	160°C/W
H-Package (400 LF/Min Air Flow)	65°C/W	65°C/W	65°C/W
N-Package		130°C/W	130°C/W
M-Package		195°C/W	195°C/W
(Typical) $\theta_{JC}$			
H-Package	23°C/W	23°C/W	23°C/W
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C	–65°C to +150°C	–65°C to +150°C
Soldering Information (Lead Temp.)			
Metal Can Package			
Soldering (10 sec.)	300°C	300°C	300°C
Dual-In-Line Package			
Soldering (10 sec.)	260°C	260°C	260°C
Small Outline Package			
Vapor Phase (60 sec.)		215°C	215°C
Infrared (15 sec.)		220°C	220°C
See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.			
ESD tolerance			
(100 pF discharged through 1.5 kΩ)	1000V	1000V	1000V

## DC Electrical Characteristics

(Note 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF155/6			LF356B			LF355/6/7			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage	$R_S=50\Omega$ , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ Over Temperature		3 7	5		3 6.5	5		3 10	10 13	mV mV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Average TC of Input Offset Voltage	$R_S=50\Omega$		5			5			5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$\Delta TC/\Delta V_{OS}$	Change in Average TC with $V_{OS}$ Adjust	$R_S=50\Omega$ , (Note 4)		0.5			0.5			0.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ per mV
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ , (Notes 3, 5) $T_J \leq T_{HIGH}$		3 20	20		3 1	20		3 50	50 2	pA nA
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ , (Notes 3, 5) $T_J \leq T_{HIGH}$		30 50	100		30 5	100		30 200	200 8	pA nA
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$		$\Omega$

## DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

(Note 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF155/6			LF356B			LF355/6/7			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
A <sub>VOL</sub>	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V <sub>S</sub> =±15V, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C V <sub>O</sub> =±10V, R <sub>L</sub> =2k Over Temperature	50 25	200		50 25	200		25 15	200		V/mV V/mV
V <sub>O</sub>	Output Voltage Swing	V <sub>S</sub> =±15V, R <sub>L</sub> =10k V <sub>S</sub> =±15V, R <sub>L</sub> =2k	±12 ±10	±13 ±12		±12 ±10	±13 ±12		±12 ±10	±13 ±12		V V
V <sub>CM</sub>	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>S</sub> =±15V	±11 -12	+15.1		±11 -12	+15.1		+10 -12	+15.1		V V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio		85	100		85	100		80	100		dB
PSRR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	(Note 6)	85	100		85	100		80	100		dB

## DC Electrical Characteristics

T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V

Parameter	LF155		LF355		LF156/356B		LF356		LF357		Units
	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	
Supply Current	2	4	2	4	5	7	5	10	5	10	mA

## AC Electrical Characteristics

T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LF155/355		LF156/356B		LF156/356/LF356B		LF357		Units
			Typ	Min	Typ	Min	Typ	Min	Typ	Typ	
SR	Slew Rate	LF155/6: A <sub>V</sub> =1, LF357: A <sub>V</sub> =5	5		7.5		12			50	V/μs V/μs
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product			2.5			5		20		MHz
t <sub>s</sub>	Settling Time to 0.01%	(Note 7)		4			1.5		1.5		μs
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	R <sub>S</sub> =100Ω f=100 Hz f=1000 Hz	25 20				15 12		15 12		nV/√Hz nV/√Hz
i <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent Input Current Noise	f=100 Hz f=1000 Hz	0.01 0.01				0.01 0.01		0.01 0.01		pA/√Hz pA/√Hz
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			3			3		3		pF

## Notes for Electrical Characteristics

**Note 1:** The maximum power dissipation for these devices must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T<sub>JMAX</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>, and the ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum available power dissipation at any temperature is P<sub>d</sub>=(T<sub>JMAX</sub>-T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub> or the 25°C P<sub>dMAX</sub>, whichever is less.

**Note 2:** Unless otherwise specified the absolute maximum negative input voltage is equal to the negative power supply voltage.

**Note 3:** Unless otherwise stated, these test conditions apply:

	LF155/156	LF356B	LF355/6/7
Supply Voltage, V <sub>S</sub>	±15V≤V <sub>S</sub> ≤±20V	±15V≤V <sub>S</sub> ≤20V	V <sub>S</sub> =±15V
T <sub>A</sub>	-55°C≤T <sub>A</sub> ≤+125°C	0°C≤T <sub>A</sub> ≤+70°C	0°C≤T <sub>A</sub> ≤+70°C
T <sub>HIGH</sub>	+125°C	+70°C	+70°C

and V<sub>OS</sub>, I<sub>B</sub> and I<sub>OS</sub> are measured at V<sub>CM</sub>=0.

**Note 4:** The Temperature Coefficient of the adjusted input offset voltage changes only a small amount (0.5μV/°C typically) for each mV of adjustment from its original unadjusted value. Common-mode rejection and open loop voltage gain are also unaffected by offset adjustment.

## Notes for Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

**Note 5:** The input bias currents are junction leakage currents which approximately double for every  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $\theta_{JA}$  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.

**Note 6:** Supply Voltage Rejection is measured for both supply magnitudes increasing or decreasing simultaneously, in accordance with common practice.

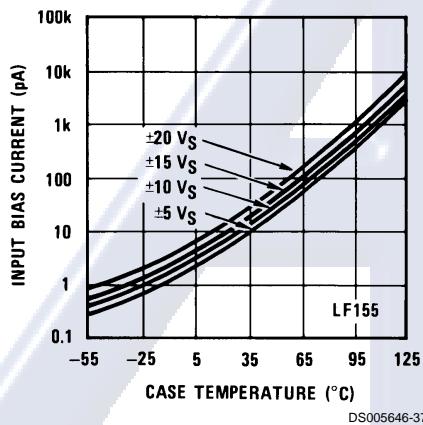
**Note 7:** Settling time is defined here, for a unity gain inverter connection using  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  resistors for the LF155/6. It is the time required for the error voltage (the voltage at the inverting input pin on the amplifier) to settle to within 0.01% of its final value from the time a  $10\text{ V}$  step input is applied to the inverter. For the LF357,  $A_V = -5$ , the feedback resistor from output to input is  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  and the output step is  $10\text{ V}$  (See Settling Time Test Circuit).

**Note 8:** Max. Power Dissipation is defined by the package characteristics. Operating the part near the Max. Power Dissipation may cause the part to operate outside guaranteed limits.

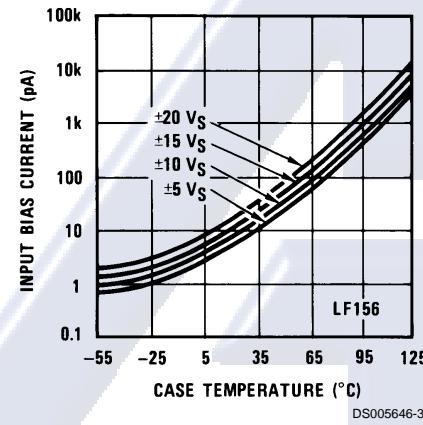
## Typical DC Performance Characteristics

Curves are for LF155 and LF156 unless otherwise specified.

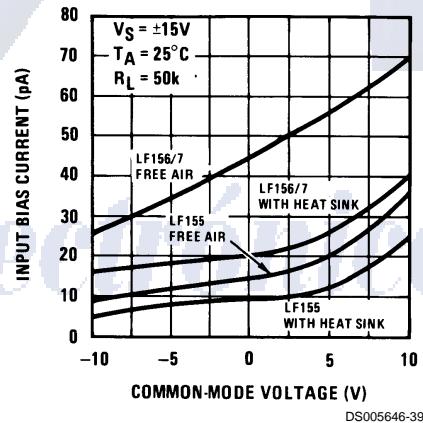
### Input Bias Current



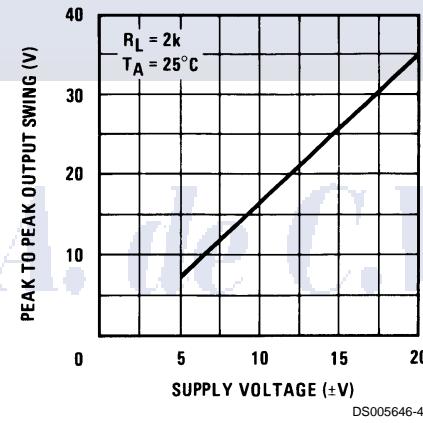
### Input Bias Current



### Input Bias Current



### Voltage Swing

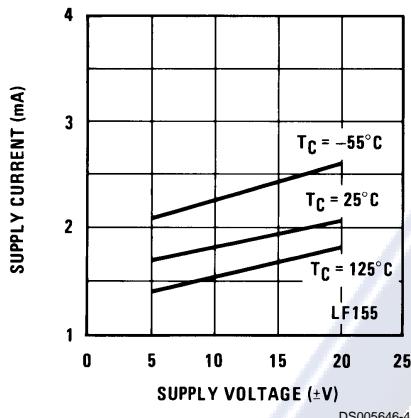


*Electronica S.A. de CV*

## Typical DC Performance Characteristics

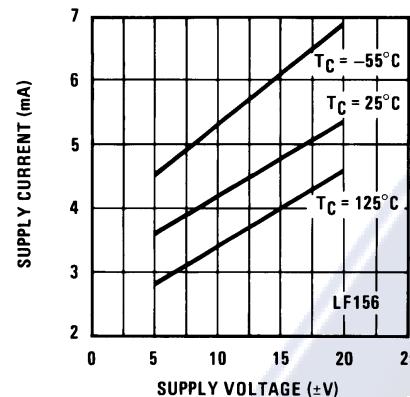
Curves are for LF155 and LF156 unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

### Supply Current



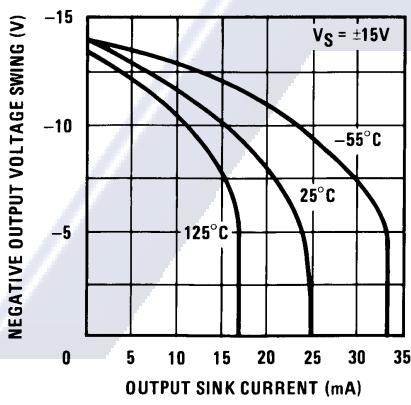
DS005646-41

### Supply Current



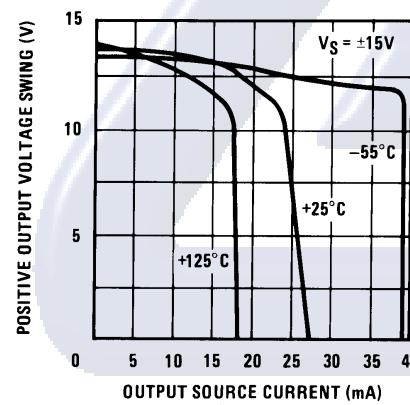
DS005646-42

### Negative Current Limit



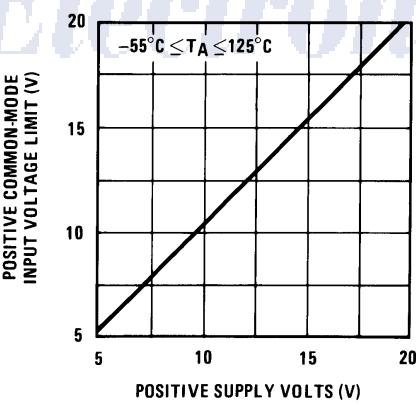
DS005646-43

### Positive Current Limit



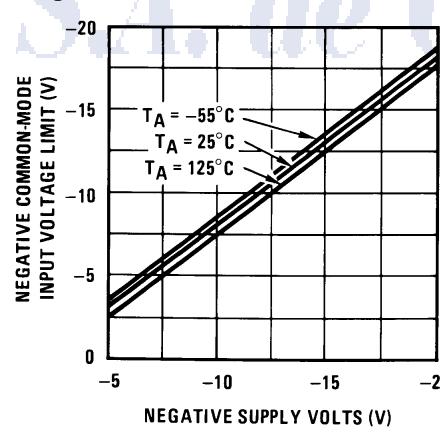
DS005646-44

### Positive Common-Mode Input Voltage Limit



DS005646-45

### Negative Common-Mode Input Voltage Limit



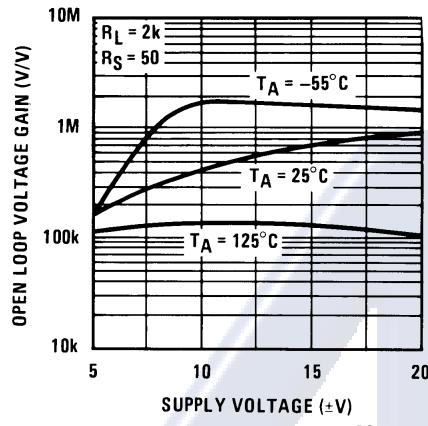
DS005646-46

LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

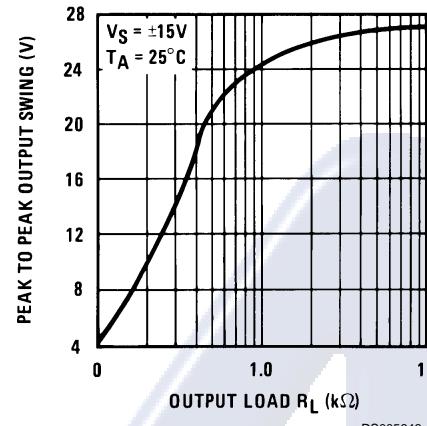
## Typical DC Performance Characteristics

Curves are for LF155 and LF156 unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

### Open Loop Voltage Gain

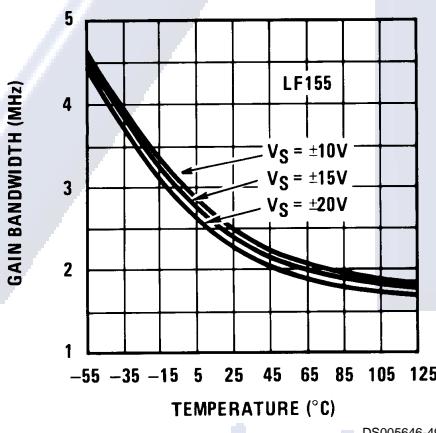


### Output Voltage Swing

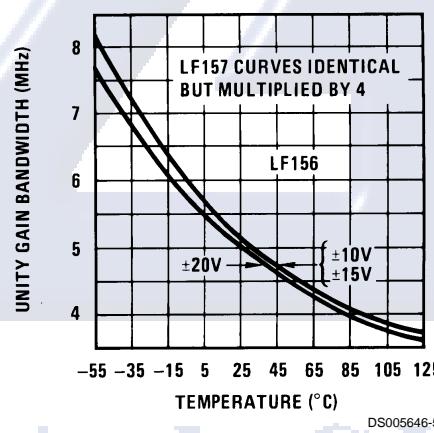


## Typical AC Performance Characteristics

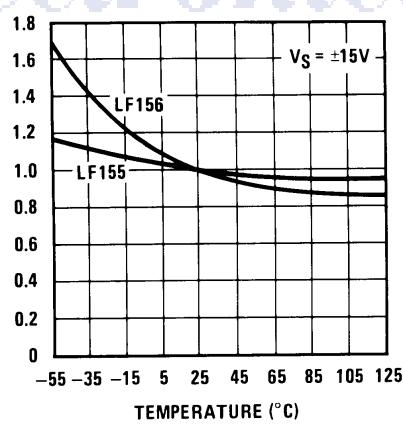
### Gain Bandwidth



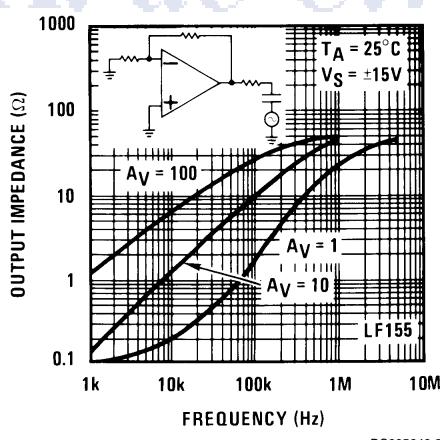
### Gain Bandwidth



### Normalized Slew Rate

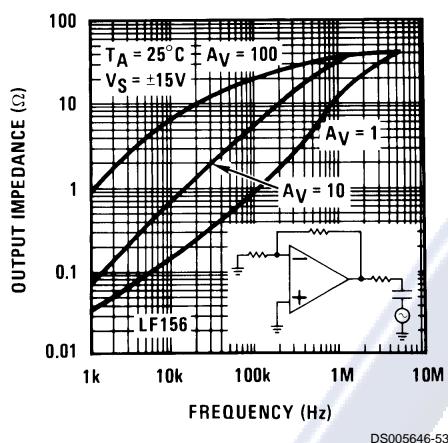


### Output Impedance

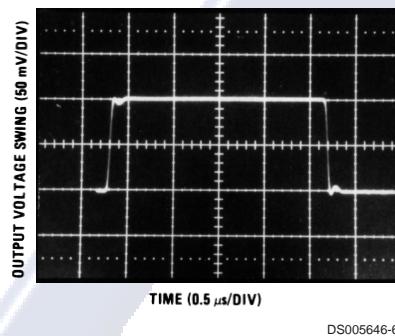


## Typical AC Performance Characteristics (Continued)

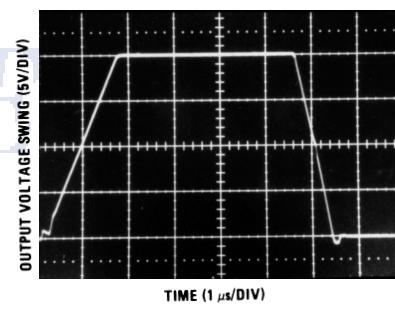
### Output Impedance



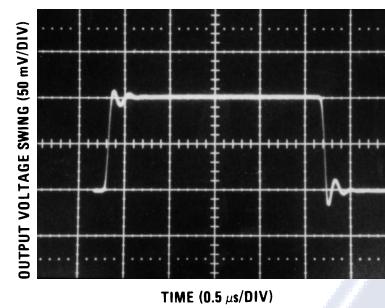
### LF156 Small Signal Pulse Response, $A_V = +1$



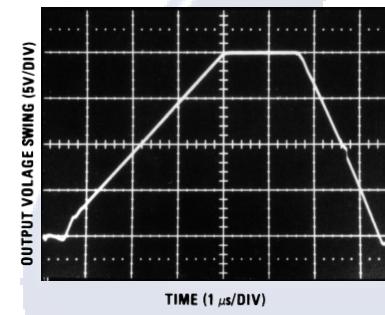
### LF156 Large Signal Pulse Response, $A_V = +1$



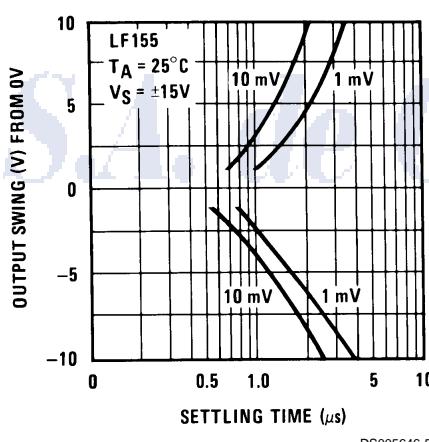
### LF155 Small Signal Pulse Response, $A_V = +1$



### LF155 Large Signal Pulse Response, $A_V = +1$



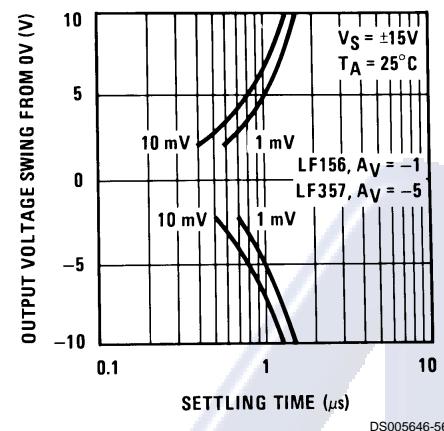
### Inverter Settling Time



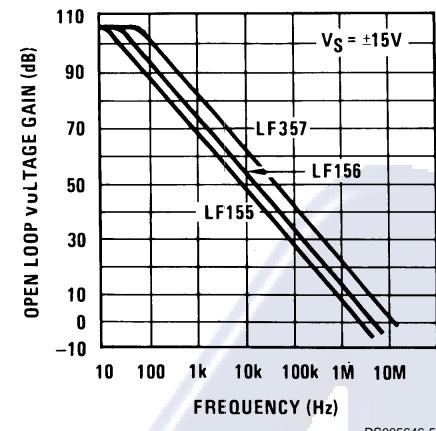
LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

## Typical AC Performance Characteristics (Continued)

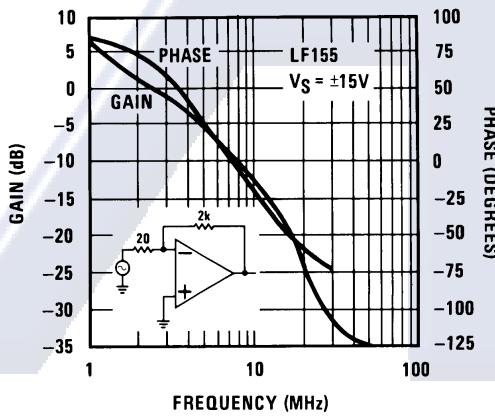
Inverter Settling Time



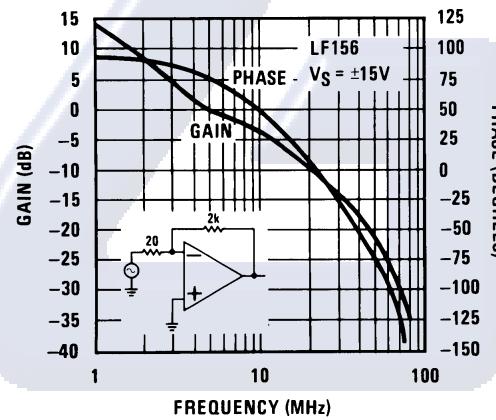
Open Loop Frequency Response



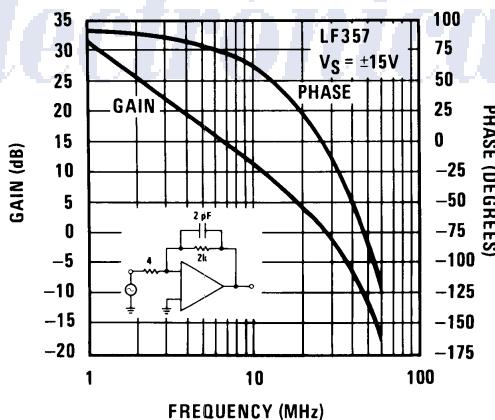
Bode Plot



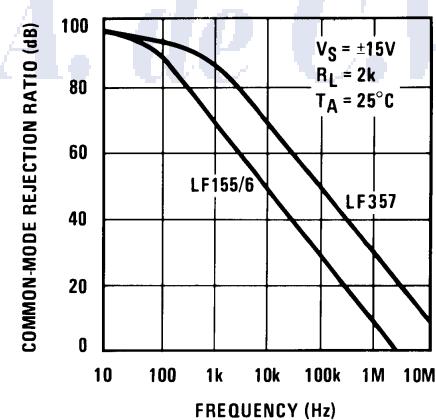
Bode Plot



Bode Plot

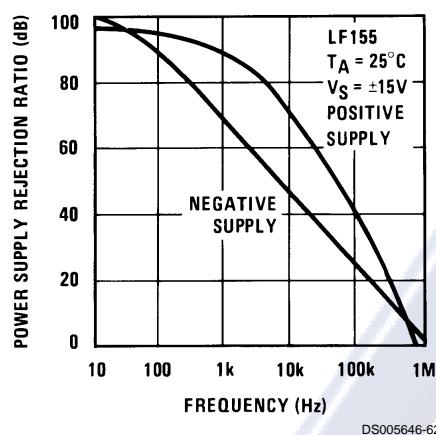


Common-Mode Rejection Ratio

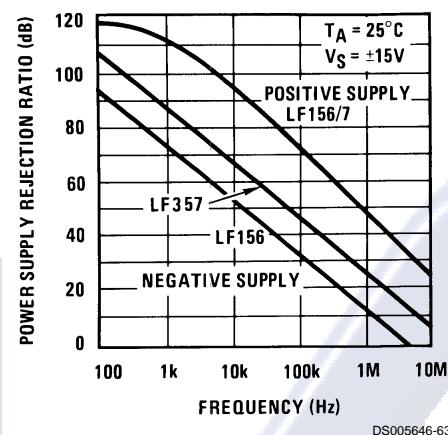


## Typical AC Performance Characteristics (Continued)

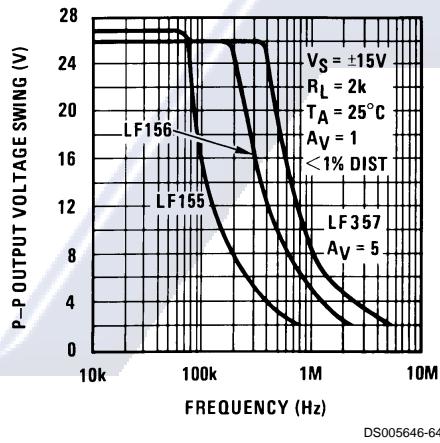
Power Supply Rejection Ratio



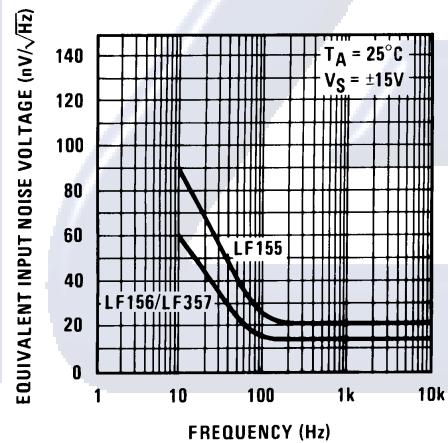
Power Supply Rejection Ratio



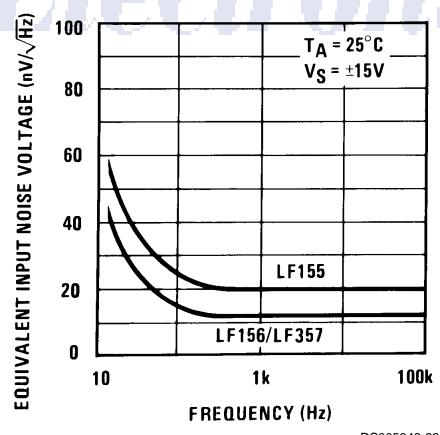
Undistorted Output Voltage Swing



Equivalent Input Noise Voltage

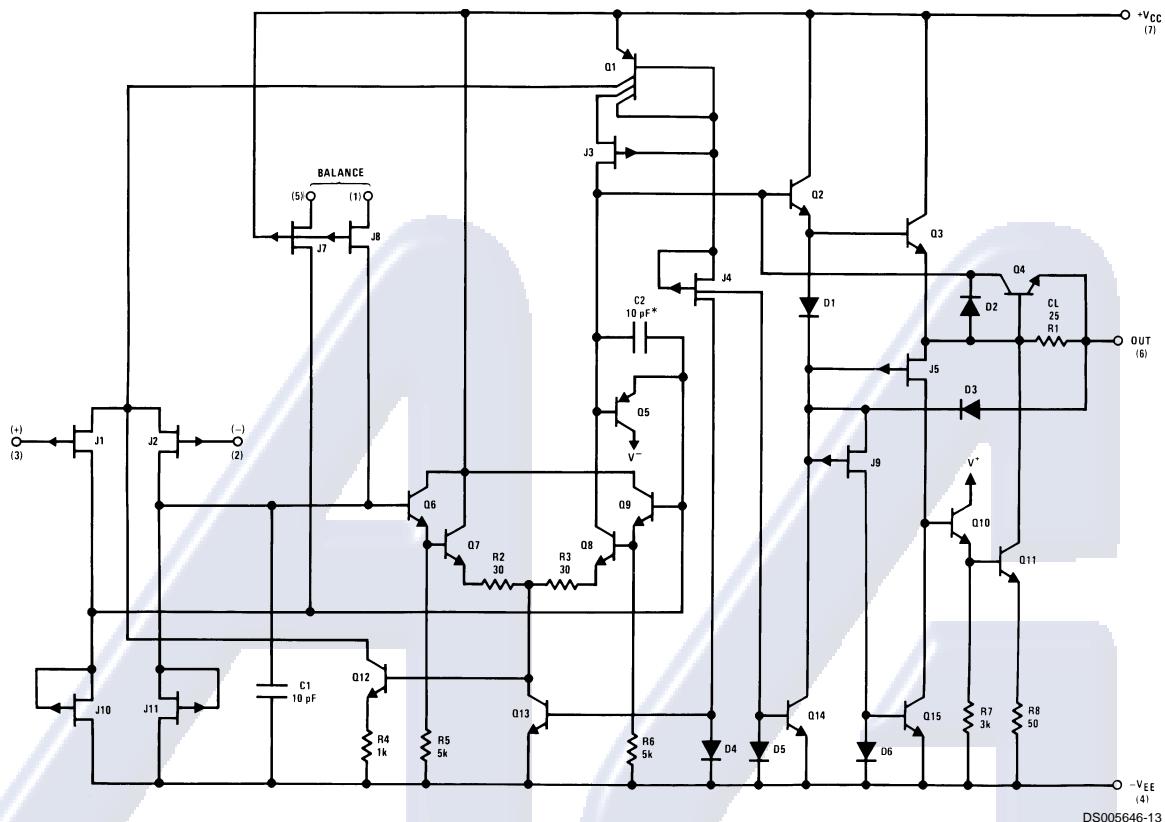


Equivalent Input Noise Voltage (Expanded Scale)



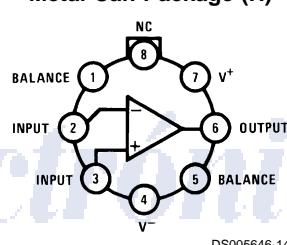
LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

## Detailed Schematic



## Connection Diagrams (Top Views)

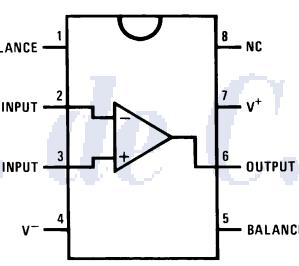
## Metal Can Package (H)



\*Available per JM38510/11401 or JM38510/11402

Order Number **LF155H, LF156H, LF356BH, LF356H, or LF357H**  
 See NS Package Number **H08C**

## Dual-In-Line Package (M and N)



Order Number **LF356M, LF356MX, LF355N, or LF356N**  
 See NS Package Number **M08A or N08E**

## Application Hints

These are op amps with JFET input devices. 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.

These amplifiers will operate with the common-mode input voltage equal to the positive supply. In fact, the common-mode voltage can exceed the positive supply by approximately 100 mV independent of supply voltage and over the full operating temperature range. The positive supply can therefore be used as a reference on an input as, for example, in a supply current monitor and/or limiter.

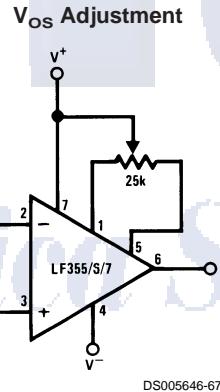
Precautions should be taken to ensure that the power supply for the integrated circuit never becomes reversed in polarity or that the unit is not inadvertently installed backwards in a socket as an unlimited current surge through the resulting forward diode within the IC could cause fusing of the internal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

All of the bias currents in these amplifiers are set by FET current sources. The drain currents for the amplifiers are therefore essentially independent of supply voltage.

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 "pickup" 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 six 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.

## Typical Circuit Connections

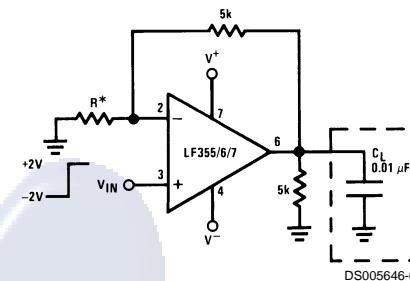


- V<sub>os</sub> is adjusted with a 25k potentiometer
- The potentiometer wiper is connected to V<sup>+</sup>
- For potentiometers with temperature coefficient of 100 ppm/°C or less the additional drift with adjust is  $\approx 0.5 \mu\text{V}/\text{°C}/\text{mV}$  of adjustment
- Typical overall drift:  $5 \mu\text{V}/\text{°C} \pm (0.5 \mu\text{V}/\text{°C}/\text{mV}$  of adj.)

LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357

## Typical Circuit Connections (Continued)

### Driving Capacitive Loads



\* LF155/6 R = 5k

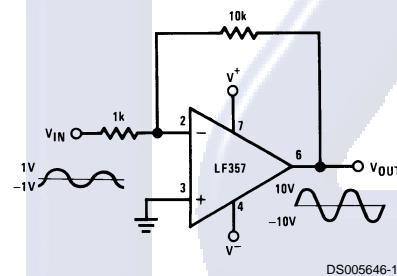
LF357 R=1.25k

Due to a unique output stage design, these amplifiers have the ability to drive large capacitive loads and still maintain stability.  $C_{L(MAX)} \approx 0.01 \mu F$ .

Overshoot  $\leq 20\%$

Settling time ( $t_s$ )  $\approx 5 \mu s$

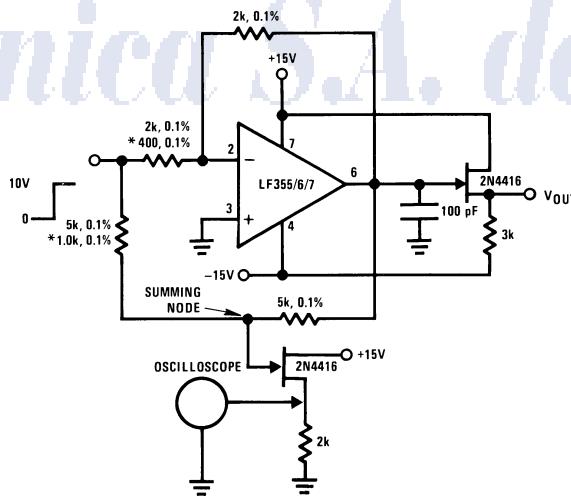
### LF357. A Large Power BW Amplifier



For distortion  $\leq 1\%$  and a 20 Vp-p  $V_{OUT}$  swing, power bandwidth is: 500 kHz.

## Typical Applications

### Settling Time Test Circuit

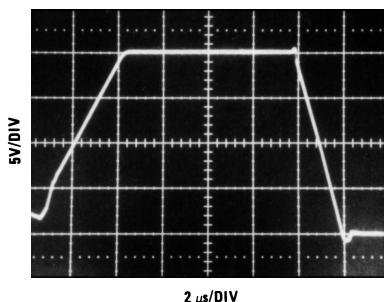


- Settling time is tested with the LF155/6 connected as unity gain inverter and LF357 connected for  $A_V = -5$
- FET used to isolate the probe capacitance
- Output = 10V step
- $A_V = -5$  for LF357

## Typical Applications (Continued)

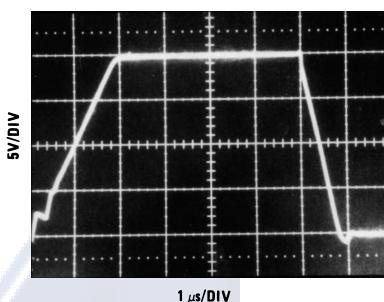
Large Signal Inverter Output,  $V_{OUT}$  (from Settling Time Circuit)

LF355



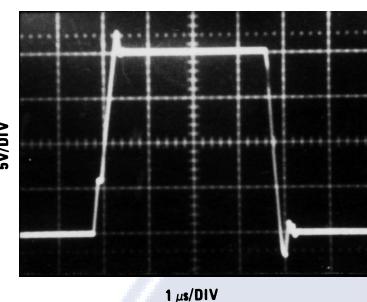
DS005646-17

LF356



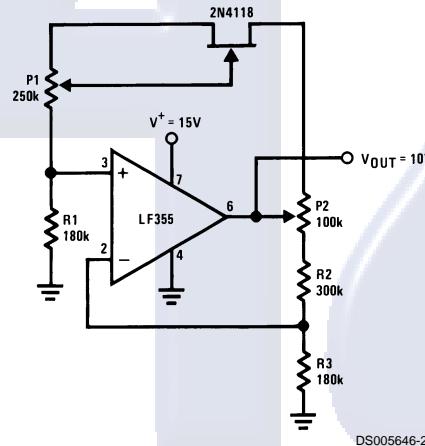
DS005646-18

LF357



DS005646-19

Low Drift Adjustable Voltage Reference

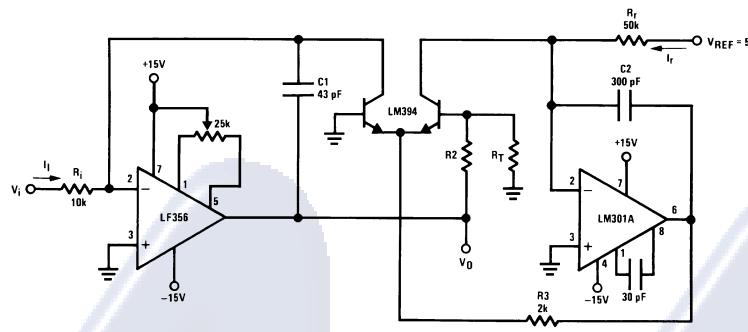


DS005646-20

- $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T = \pm 0.002\%/\text{°C}$
- All resistors and potentiometers should be wire-wound
- P1: drift adjust
- P2:  $V_{OUT}$  adjust
- Use LF155 for
  - Low  $I_B$
  - Low drift
  - Low supply current

## Typical Applications (Continued)

### Fast Logarithmic Converter

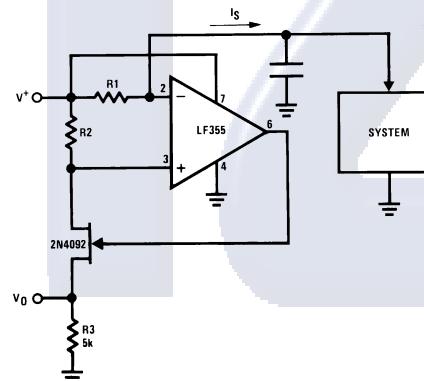


DS005646-21

- Dynamic range:  $100 \mu\text{A} \leq I_i \leq 1 \text{ mA}$  (5 decades),  $|V_O| = 1\text{V/decade}$
- Transient response:  $3 \mu\text{s}$  for  $\Delta I_i = 1$  decade
- $C_1, C_2, R_2, R_3$ : added dynamic compensation
- $V_{OS}$  adjust the LF156 to minimize quiescent error
- $R_T$ : Tel Labs type Q81 +  $0.3\%/\text{C}$

$$|V_{OUT}| = \left[ 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_T} \right] \frac{kT}{q} \text{ in } V_i \left[ \frac{R_T}{V_{REF} R_i} \right] = \log V_i \frac{1}{R_i I_r} \quad R_2 = 15.7\text{k}, R_T = 1\text{k}, 0.3\%/\text{C} \text{ (for temperature compensation)}$$

### Precision Current Monitor



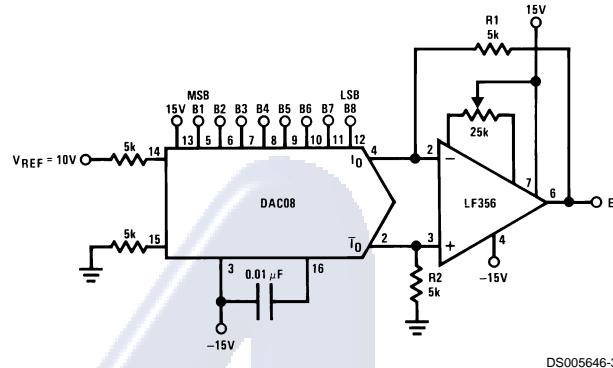
DS005646-31

- $V_O = 5 R_1 / R_2$  (V/mA of  $I_S$ )
- $R_1, R_2, R_3$ : 0.1% resistors
- Use LF155 for
  - Common-mode range to supply range
  - Low  $I_B$
  - Low  $V_{OS}$
  - Low Supply Current

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## Typical Applications (Continued)

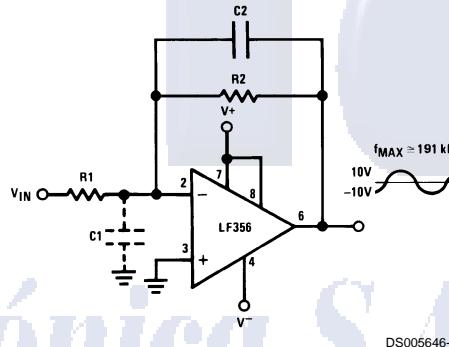
### 8-Bit D/A Converter with Symmetrical Offset Binary Operation



- R1, R2 should be matched within  $\pm 0.05\%$
- Full-scale response time: 3  $\mu$ s

E <sub>O</sub>	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	Comments
+9.920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Positive Full-Scale
+0.040	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(+) Zero-Scale
-0.040	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(-) Zero-Scale
-9.920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Negative Full-Scale

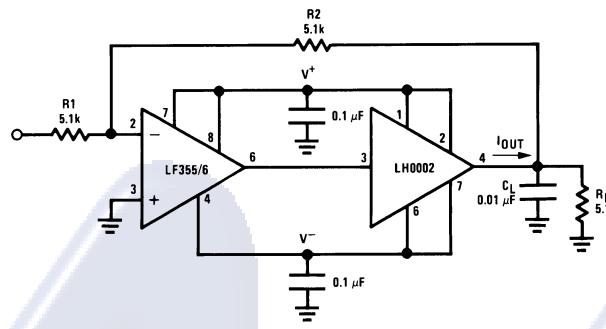
### Wide BW Low Noise, Low Drift Amplifier



- Power BW:  $f_{MAX} = \frac{S_r}{2\pi V_p} \cong 191$  kHz
- Parasitic input capacitance C1  $\cong$  (3 pF for LF155, LF156 and LF357 plus any additional layout capacitance) interacts with feedback elements and creates undesirable high frequency pole. To compensate add C2 such that:  $R2 C2 \cong R1 C1$ .

## Typical Applications (Continued)

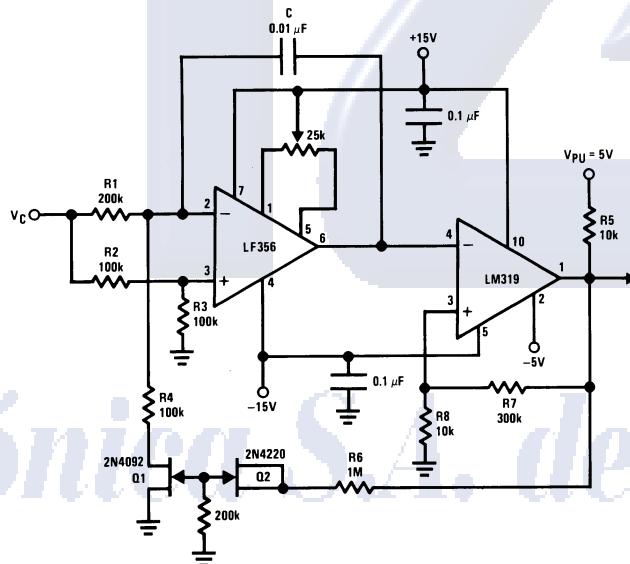
### Boosting the LF156 with a Current Amplifier



DS005646-73

- $I_{OUT(MAX)} = 150 \text{ mA}$  (will drive  $R_L \geq 100\Omega$ )
- $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T} = \frac{0.15}{10^{-2}} \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  (with  $C_L$  shown)
- No additional phase shift added by the current amplifier

### 3 Decades VCO



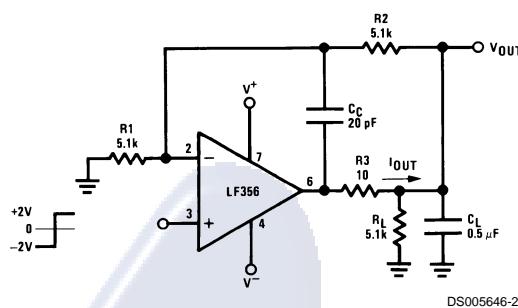
DS005646-24

$$f = \frac{V_C (R8 + R7)}{(8 V_{PU} R8 R1) C'} \quad 0 \leq V_C \leq 30V, \quad 10 \text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 10 \text{ kHz}$$

R1, R4 matched. Linearity 0.1% over 2 decades.

## Typical Applications (Continued)

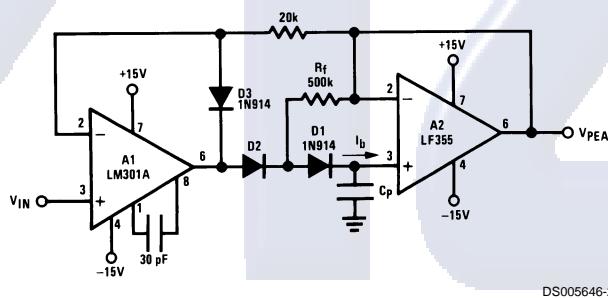
### Isolating Large Capacitive Loads



- Overshoot 6%
- $t_s$  10  $\mu$ s
- When driving large  $C_L$ , the  $V_{OUT}$  slew rate determined by  $C_L$  and  $I_{OUT(MAX)}$ :

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{C_L} \approx \frac{0.02}{0.5} \text{ V}/\mu\text{s} = 0.04 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s} \text{ (with } C_L \text{ shown)}$$

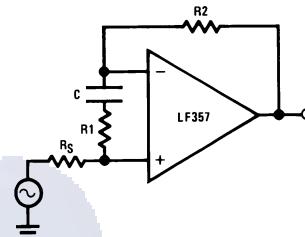
### Low Drift Peak Detector



- By adding D1 and  $R_f$ ,  $V_{D1}=0$  during hold mode. Leakage of D2 provided by feedback path through  $R_f$ .
- Leakage of circuit is essentially  $I_b$  (LF155, LF156) plus capacitor leakage of  $C_p$ .
- Diode D3 clamps  $V_{OUT}$  (A1) to  $V_{IN}-V_{D3}$  to improve speed and to limit reverse bias of D2.
- Maximum input frequency should be  $\ll 1/2\pi R_f C_{D2}$  where  $C_{D2}$  is the shunt capacitance of D2.

## Typical Applications (Continued)

### Non-Inverting Unity Gain Operation for LF157



DS005646-75

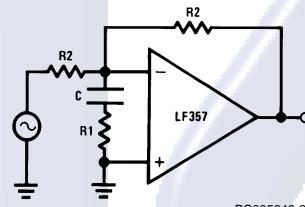
$$R1C \geq \frac{1}{(2\pi)(5 \text{ MHz})}$$

$$R1 = \frac{R2 + R_s}{4}$$

$$A_V(\text{DC}) = 1$$

$$f_{-3 \text{ dB}} \approx 5 \text{ MHz}$$

### Inverting Unity Gain for LF157



DS005646-25

$$R1C \geq \frac{1}{(2\pi)(5 \text{ MHz})}$$

$$R1 = \frac{R2}{4}$$

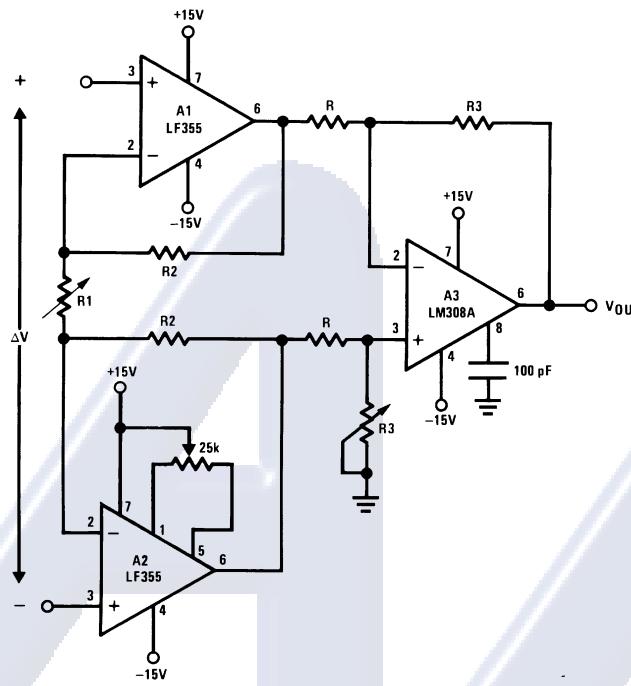
$$A_V(\text{DC}) = -1$$

$$f_{-3 \text{ dB}} \approx 5 \text{ MHz}$$

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## Typical Applications (Continued)

### High Impedance, Low Drift Instrumentation Amplifier



DS005646-26

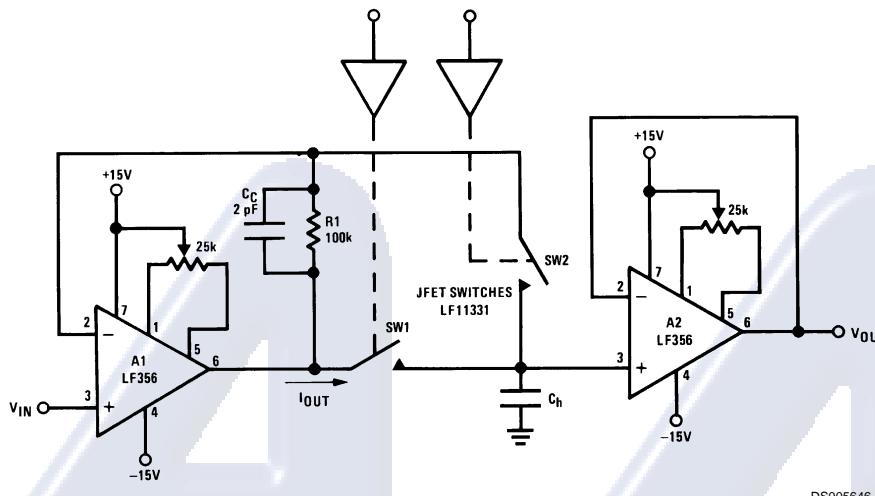
- $V_{OUT} = \frac{R3}{R} \left[ \frac{2R2}{R1} + 1 \right] \Delta V, V^- + 2V \leq V_{IN} \text{ common-mode} \leq V^+$

- System  $V_{OS}$  adjusted via A2  $V_{OS}$  adjust
- Trim R3 to boost up CMRR to 120 dB. Instrumentation amplifier resistor array recommended for best accuracy and lowest drift

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## Typical Applications (Continued)

## Fast Sample and Hold



DS005646-33

- Both amplifiers (A1, A2) have feedback loops individually closed with stable responses (overshoot negligible)
- Acquisition time  $T_A$ , estimated by:

$$T_A \cong \left[ \frac{2R_{ON} \cdot V_{IN} \cdot C_h}{S_r} \right]^{1/2} \text{ provided that:}$$

$$V_{IN} < 2\pi S_r R_{ON} C_h \text{ and } T_A > \frac{V_{IN} C_h}{I_{OUT(MAX)}}, \text{ } R_{ON} \text{ is of SW1}$$

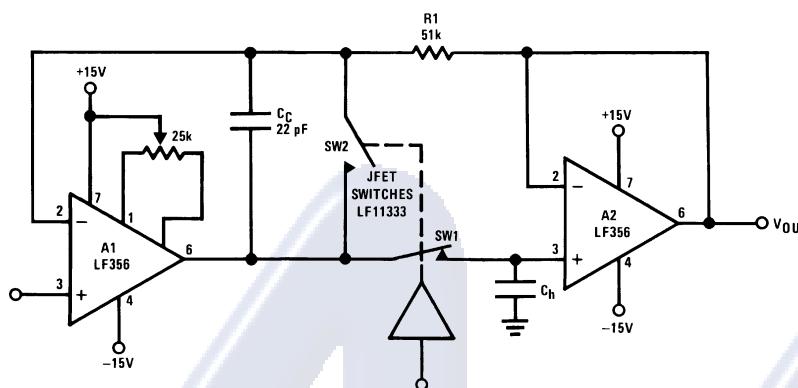
$$\text{If inequality not satisfied: } T_A \cong \frac{V_{IN} C_h}{20 \text{ mA}}$$

- LF156 develops full  $S_r$  output capability for  $V_{IN} \geq 1V$
- Addition of SW2 improves accuracy by putting the voltage drop across SW1 inside the feedback loop
- Overall accuracy of system determined by the accuracy of both amplifiers, A1 and A2

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## Typical Applications (Continued)

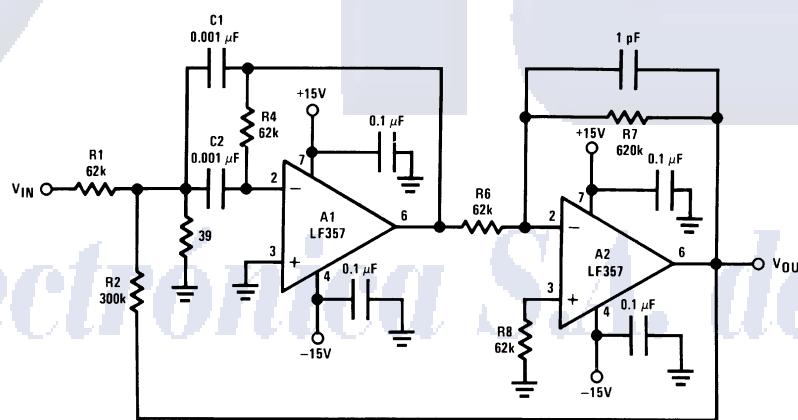
### High Accuracy Sample and Hold



DS005646-27

- By closing the loop through A2, the  $V_{OUT}$  accuracy will be determined uniquely by A1. No  $V_{OS}$  adjust required for A2.
- $T_A$  can be estimated by same considerations as previously but, because of the added propagation delay in the feedback loop (A2) the overshoot is not negligible.
- Overall system slower than fast sample and hold
- R1,  $C_C$ : additional compensation
- Use LF156 for
  - Fast settling time
  - Low  $V_{OS}$

### High Q Band Pass Filter



DS005646-28

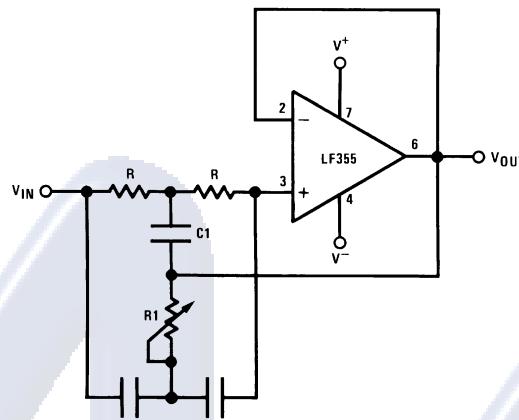
- By adding positive feedback (R2)
- Q increases to 40
- $f_{BP}=100$  kHz

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 10 \sqrt{Q}$$

- Clean layout recommended
- Response to a 1 Vp-p tone burst: 300  $\mu$ s

## Typical Applications (Continued)

High Q Notch Filter

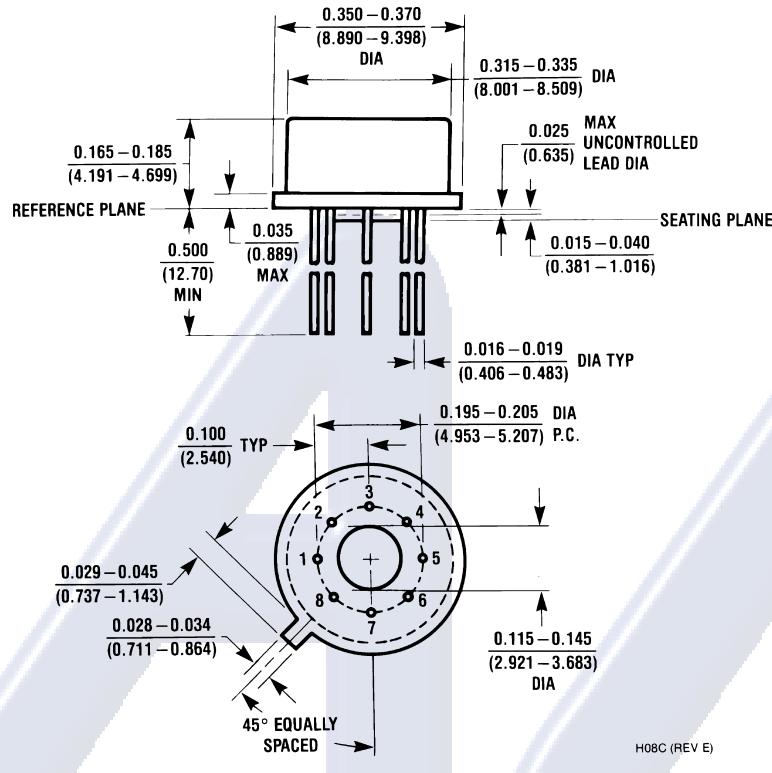


DS005646-34

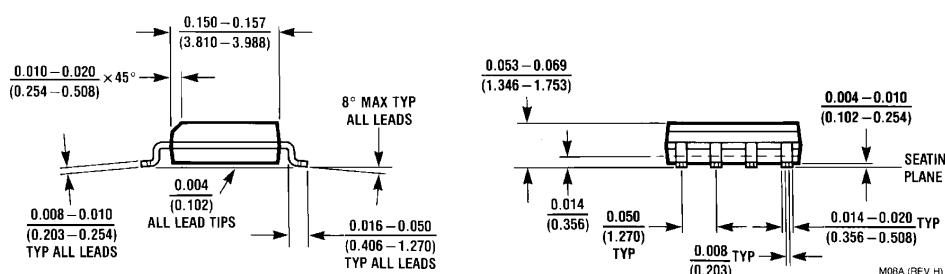
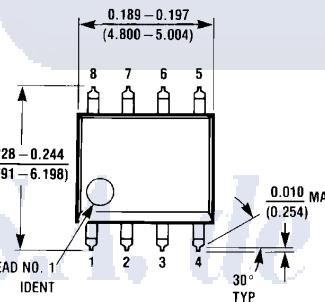
- $2R_1 = R = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$
- $2C = C_1 = 300 \text{ pF}$
- Capacitors should be matched to obtain high Q
- $f_{NOTCH} = 120 \text{ Hz}$ , notch =  $-55 \text{ dB}$ ,  $Q > 100$
- Use LF155 for
  - Low  $I_B$
  - Low supply current

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



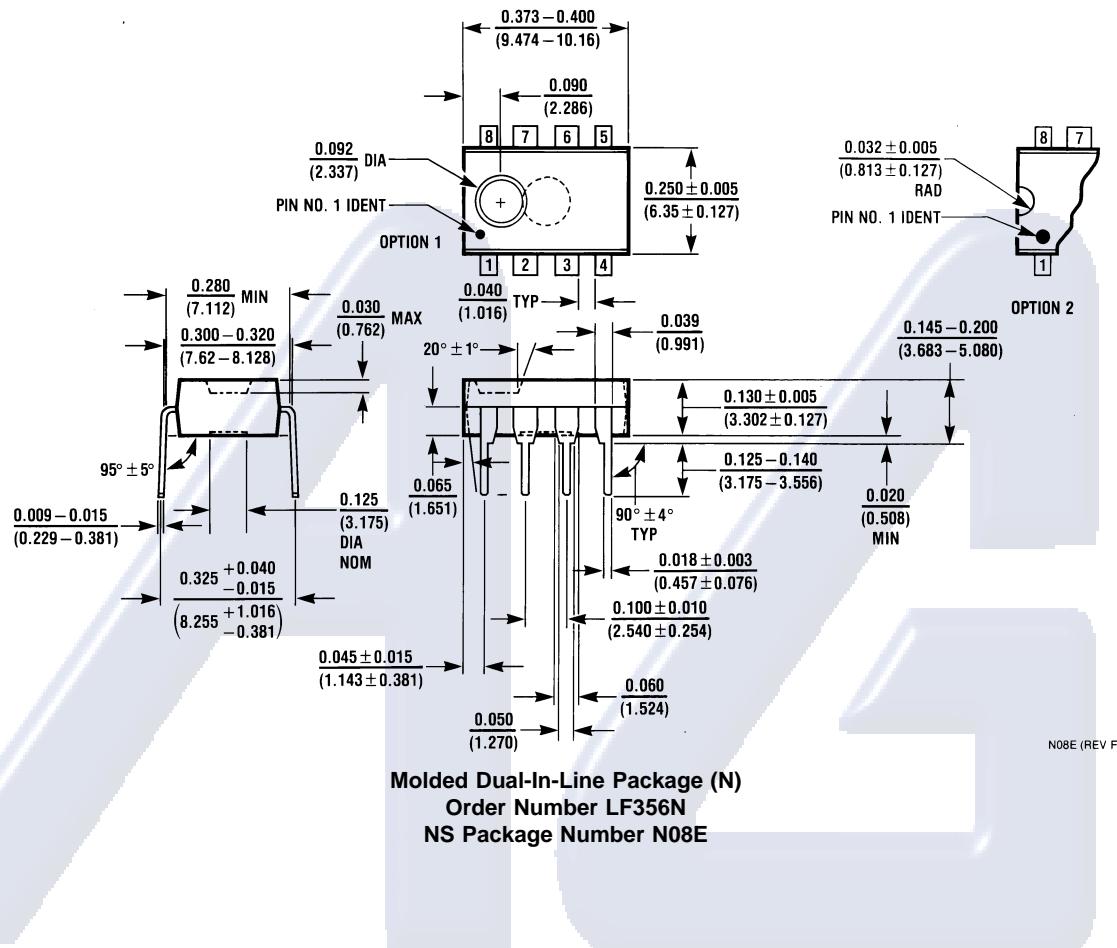
**Metal Can Package (H)**  
**Order Number LF155H, LF156H, LF356BH, LF356H or LF357H**  
**NS Package Number H08C**



**Small Outline Package (M)  
Order Number LF356M or LF356MX  
NS Package Number M08A**

## LF155/LF156/LF355/LF356/LF357 JFET Input Operational Amplifiers

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



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