



# THE DATASHEET OF LF444ACN/NOPB



## LF444 Quad Low Power JFET Input Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LF444](#)

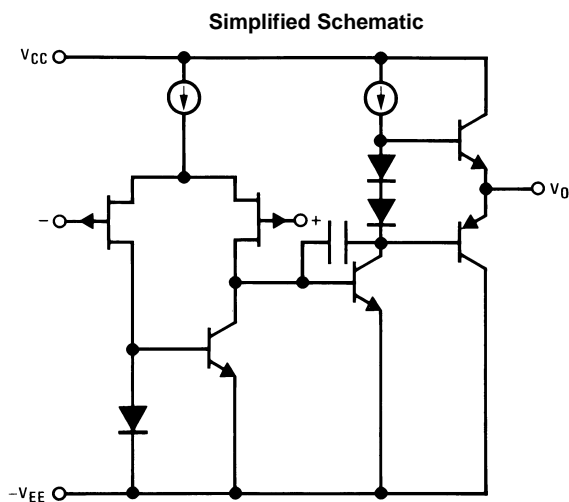
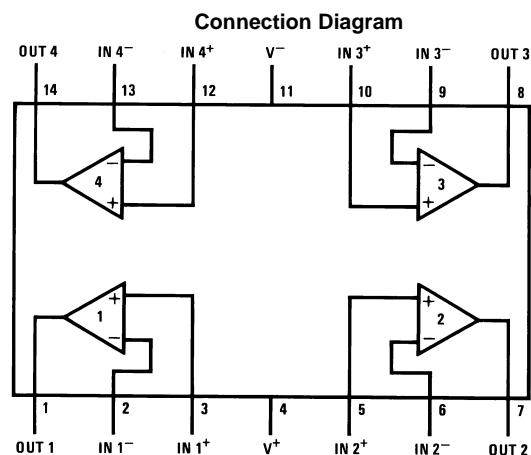
### FEATURES

- **1/4 Supply Current of a LM148: 200  $\mu$ A/Amplifier (max)**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 50 pA (max)**
- **High Gain Bandwidth: 1 MHz**
- **High Slew Rate: 1 V/ $\mu$ s**
- **Low Noise Voltage for Low Power 35 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$**
- **Low Input Noise Current 0.01 pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$**
- **High Input Impedance:  $10^{12}\Omega$**
- **High Gain: 50k (min)**

### DESCRIPTION

The LF444 quad low power operational amplifier provides many of the same AC characteristics as the industry standard LM148 while greatly improving the DC characteristics of the LM148. The amplifier has the same bandwidth, slew rate, and gain (10 k $\Omega$  load) as the LM148 and only draws one fourth the supply current of the LM148. In addition the well matched high voltage JFET input devices of the LF444 reduce the input bias and offset currents by a factor of 10,000 over the LM148. The LF444 also has a very low equivalent input noise voltage for a low power amplifier.

The LF444 is pin compatible with the LM148 allowing an immediate 4 times reduction in power drain in many applications. The LF444 should be used wherever low power dissipation and good electrical characteristics are the major considerations.


**Figure 1. 1/4 Quad**

**Figure 2. PDIP/SOIC Package  
Top View  
See Package Number NAK0014D, D0014A or  
NFF0014A**


These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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**Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**

|  |  | LF444A                         | LF444                  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Supply Voltage                               |  | ±22V                           | ±18V                   |
| Differential Input Voltage                   |  | ±38V                           | ±30V                   |
| Input Voltage Range <sup>(4)</sup>           |  | ±19V                           | ±15V                   |
| Output Short Circuit Duration <sup>(5)</sup> |  | Continuous                     | Continuous             |
|  |  | <b>NAK Package</b>             | <b>D, NFF Packages</b> |
| Power Dissipation <sup>(6)(7)</sup>          |  | 900 mW                         | 670 mW                 |
| T <sub>j</sub> max                           |  | 150°C                          | 115°C                  |
| θ <sub>JA</sub> (Typical)                    |  | 100°C/W                        | 85°C/W                 |
|  |  | <b>LF444A/LF444</b>            |                        |
| Operating Temperature Range                  |  | See <sup>(8)</sup>             |                        |
| ESD Tolerance <sup>(9)</sup>                 |  | Rating to be determined        |                        |
| Storage Temperature Range                    |  | -65°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 150°C |                        |
| Soldering Information                        | Dual-In-Line Packages (Soldering, 10 sec.) | 260°C                          |                        |
|  | Small Outline Package                      | Vapor Phase (60 sec.)          | 215°C                  |
|  |  | Infrared (15 sec.)             | 220°C                  |

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Refer to RETS444X for LF444MD military specifications.
- (4) Unless otherwise specified the absolute maximum negative input voltage is equal to the negative power supply voltage.
- (5) Any of the amplifier outputs can be shorted to ground indefinitely, however, more than one should not be simultaneously shorted as the maximum junction temperature will be exceeded.
- (6) For operating at elevated temperature, these devices must be derated based on a thermal resistance of θ<sub>JA</sub>.
- (7) Max. Power Dissipation is defined by the package characteristics. Operating the part near the Max. Power Dissipation may cause the part to operate outside ensured limits.
- (8) The LF444A is available in both the commercial temperature range 0°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ 70°C and the military temperature range -55°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ 125°C. The LF444 is available in the commercial temperature range only. The temperature range is designated by the position just before the package type in the device number. A “C” indicates the commercial temperature range and an “M” indicates the military temperature range. The military temperature range is available in “NAK” package only.
- (9) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.

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

| Symbol               | Parameter                          | Conditions                                  | LF444A                 |     |     | LF444 |     |       | Units |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|
|                      |                                    |   | Min                    | Typ | Max | Min   | Typ | Max   |       |
| V <sub>OS</sub>      | Input Offset Voltage               | R <sub>S</sub> = 10k, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C |                        | 2   | 5   | 3     | 10  | mV    |       |
|                      |                                    | 0°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +70°C                |                        |     | 6.5 |       | 12  | mV    |       |
|                      |                                    | -55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°C             |                        |     | 8   |       |     | mV    |       |
| ΔV <sub>OS</sub> /ΔT | Average TC of Input Offset Voltage | R <sub>S</sub> = 10 kΩ                      |                        | 10  |     | 10    |     | μV/°C |       |
| I <sub>OS</sub>      | Input Offset Current               | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V <sup>(1)(2)</sup>     | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C  | 5   | 25  | 5     | 50  | pA    |       |
|                      |                                    |   | T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C  |     | 1.5 |       | 1.5 | nA    |       |
|                      |                                    |   | T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C |     | 10  |       |     | nA    |       |
| I <sub>B</sub>       | Input Bias Current                 | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V <sup>(1)(2)</sup>     | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C  | 10  | 50  | 10    | 100 | pA    |       |
|                      |                                    |   | T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C  |     | 3   |       | 3   | nA    |       |
|                      |                                    |   | T <sub>J</sub> = 125°C |     | 20  |       |     | nA    |       |

- (1) Unless otherwise specified the specifications apply over the full temperature range and for V<sub>S</sub> = ±20V for the LF444A and for V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V for the LF444. V<sub>OS</sub>, I<sub>B</sub>, and I<sub>OS</sub> are measured at V<sub>CM</sub> = 0.
- (2) The input bias currents are junction leakage currents which approximately double for every 10°C increase in the junction temperature, T<sub>J</sub>. 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<sub>D</sub>. T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>A</sub> + θ<sub>JA</sub>P<sub>D</sub> where θ<sub>JA</sub> is the thermal resistance from junction to ambient. Use of a heat sink is recommended if input bias current is to be kept to a minimum.

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

| Symbol           | Parameter                       | Conditions                                    | LF444A |                  |     | LF444 |                  |     | Units |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|------------------|-----|-------|------------------|-----|-------|
|                  |                                 |   | Min    | Typ              | Max | Min   | Typ              | Max |       |
| R <sub>IN</sub>  | Input Resistance                | T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C                         |        | 10 <sup>12</sup> |     |       | 10 <sup>12</sup> |     | Ω     |
| A <sub>VOL</sub> | Large Signal Voltage Gain       | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, V <sub>O</sub> = ±10V  | 50     | 100              |     | 25    | 100              |     | V/mV  |
|                  |                                 | R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C |        |                  |     |       |                  |     |       |
|                  |                                 | Over Temperature                              | 25     |                  |     | 15    |                  |     | V/mV  |
| V <sub>O</sub>   | Output Voltage Swing            | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ | ±12    | ±13              |     | ±12   | ±13              |     | V     |
| V <sub>CM</sub>  | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range |   | ±16    | +18              |     | ±11   | +14              |     | V     |
|                  |                                 |   |        | -17              |     |       | -12              |     | V     |
| CMRR             | Common-Mode Rejection Ratio     | R <sub>S</sub> ≤ 10 kΩ                        | 80     | 100              |     | 70    | 95               |     | dB    |
| PSRR             | Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio  | See <sup>(3)</sup>                            | 80     | 100              |     | 70    | 90               |     | dB    |
| I <sub>S</sub>   | Supply Current                  |   |        | 0.6              | 0.8 |       | 0.6              | 1.0 | mA    |

(3) Supply voltage rejection ratio is measured for both supply magnitudes increasing or decreasing simultaneously in accordance with common practice from ±15V to ±5V for the LF444 and from ±20V to ±5V for the LF444A.

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

| Symbol         | Parameter                       | Conditions   | LF444A |      |     | LF444 |      |     | Units  |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|--------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|--------|
|                |                                 |  | Min    | Typ  | Max | Min   | Typ  | Max |        |
|                | Amplifier-to-Amplifier Coupling |  |        | -120 |     |       | -120 |     | dB     |
| SR             | Slew Rate                       | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C               |        | 1    |     |       | 1    |     | V/μs   |
| GBW            | Gain-Bandwidth Product          | V <sub>S</sub> = ±15V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C               |        | 1    |     |       | 1    |     | MHz    |
| e <sub>n</sub> | Equivalent Input Noise Voltage  | T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R <sub>S</sub> = 100Ω,<br>f = 1 kHz |        | 35   |     |       | 35   |     | nV/√Hz |
| i <sub>n</sub> | Equivalent Input Noise Current  | T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, f = 1 kHz                           |        | 0.01 |     |       | 0.01 |     | pA/√Hz |

(1) Unless otherwise specified the specifications apply over the full temperature range and for V<sub>S</sub> = ±20V for the LF444A and for V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V for the LF444. V<sub>OS</sub>, I<sub>B</sub>, and I<sub>OS</sub> are measured at V<sub>CM</sub> = 0.

Typical Performance Characteristics

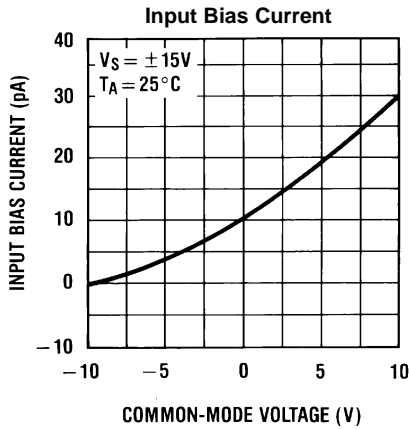


Figure 3.

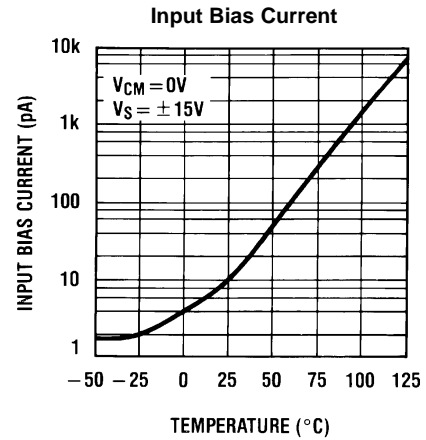


Figure 4.

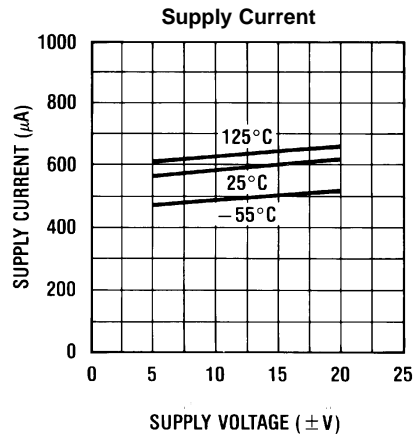


Figure 5.

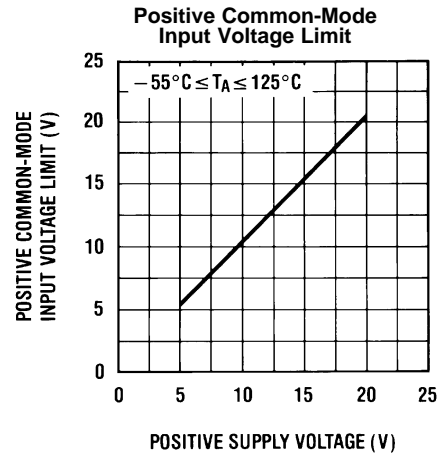


Figure 6.

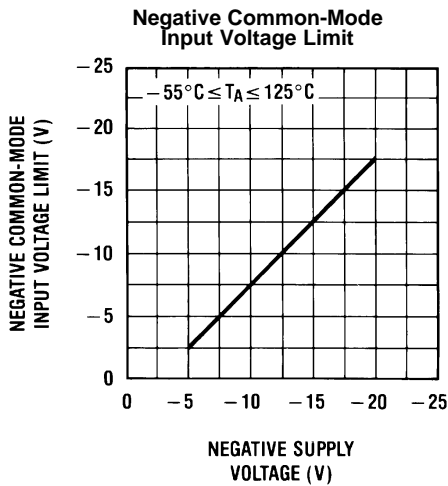


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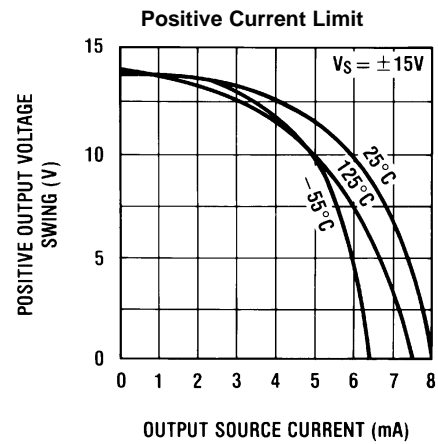


Figure 8.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

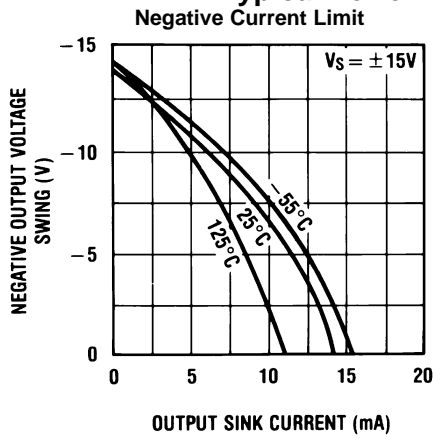


Figure 9.

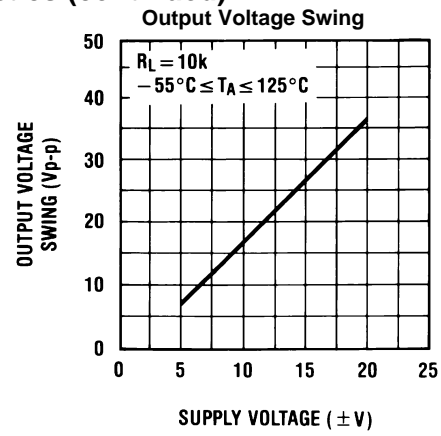


Figure 10.

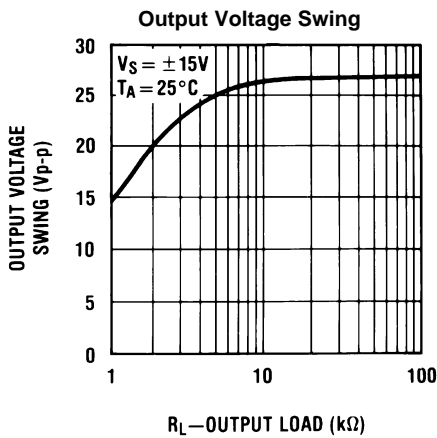


Figure 11.

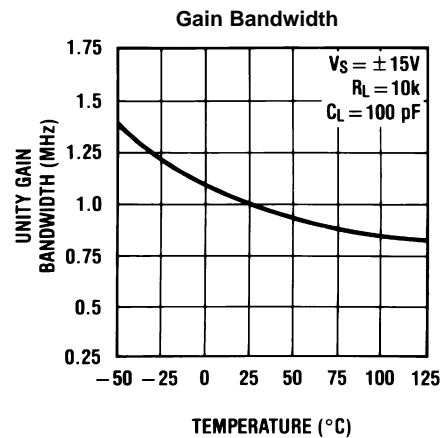


Figure 12.

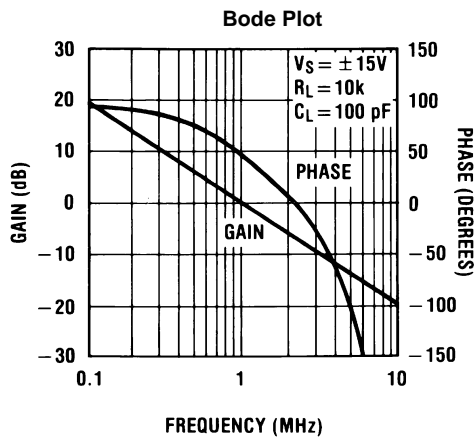


Figure 13.

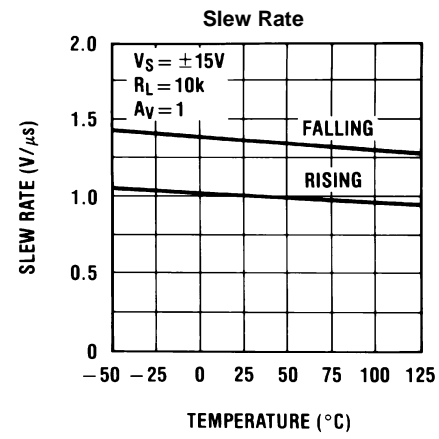


Figure 14.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

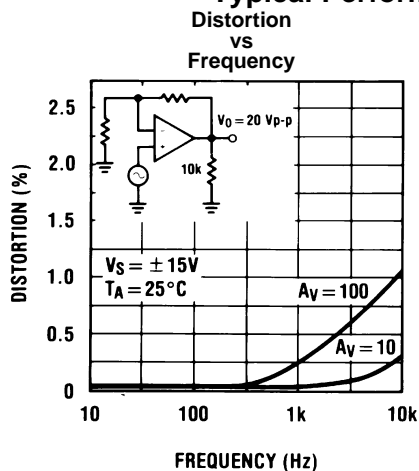


Figure 15.

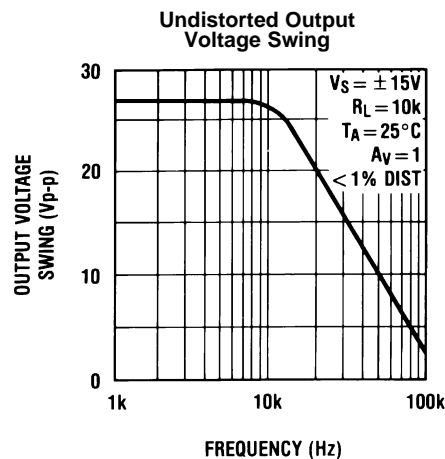


Figure 16.

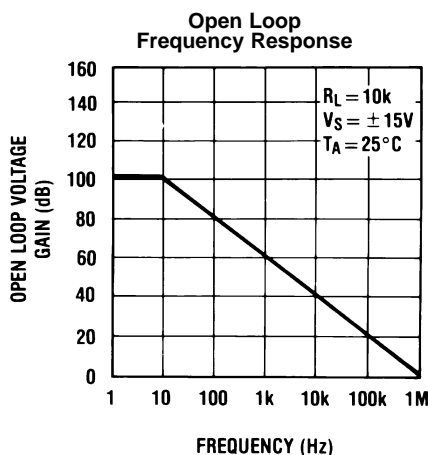


Figure 17.

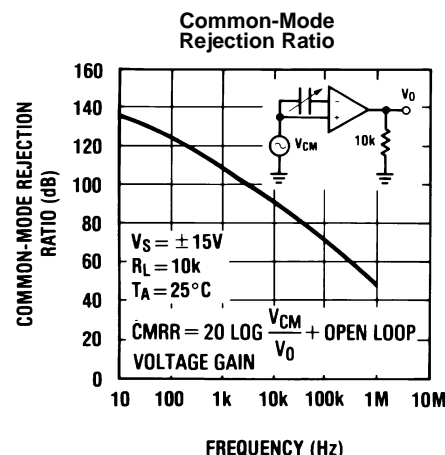


Figure 18.

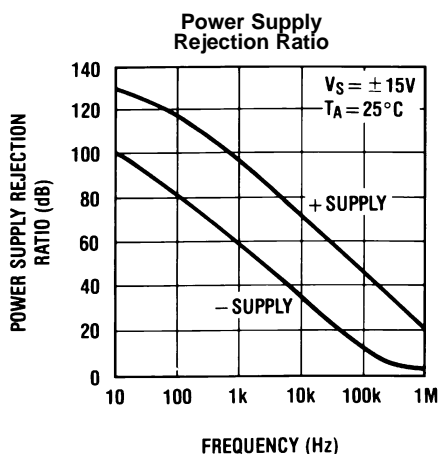


Figure 19.

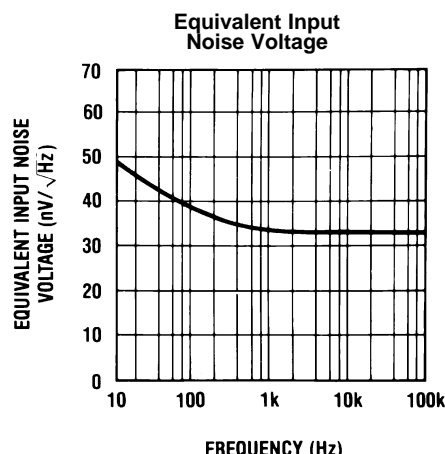


Figure 20.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

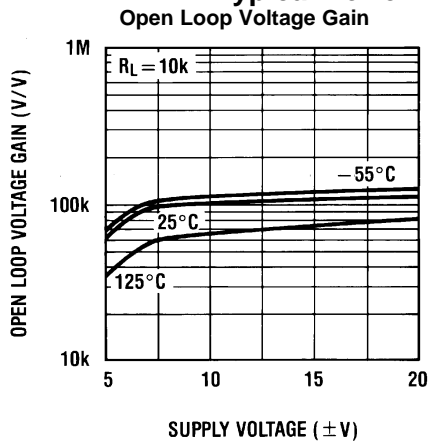


Figure 21.

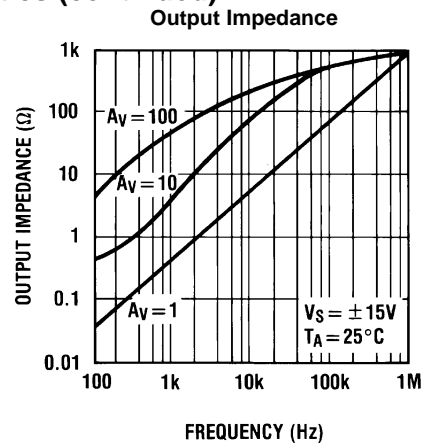


Figure 22.

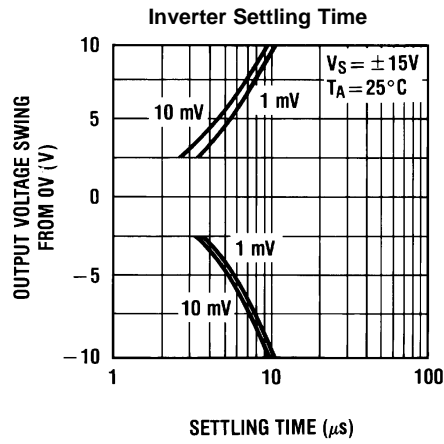
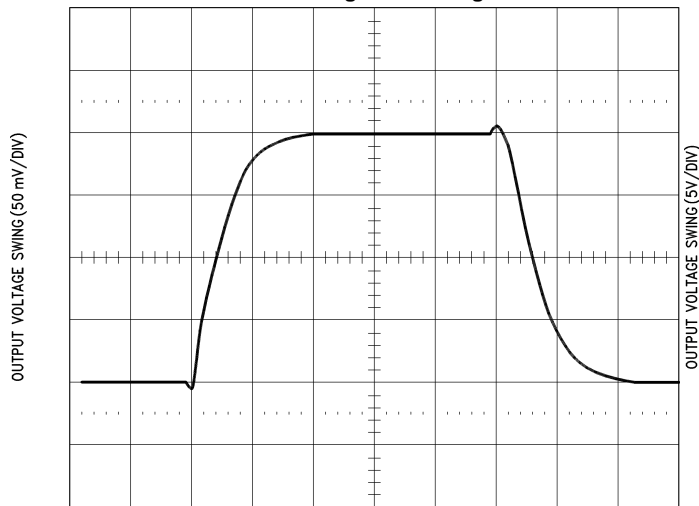


Figure 23.

### Pulse Response

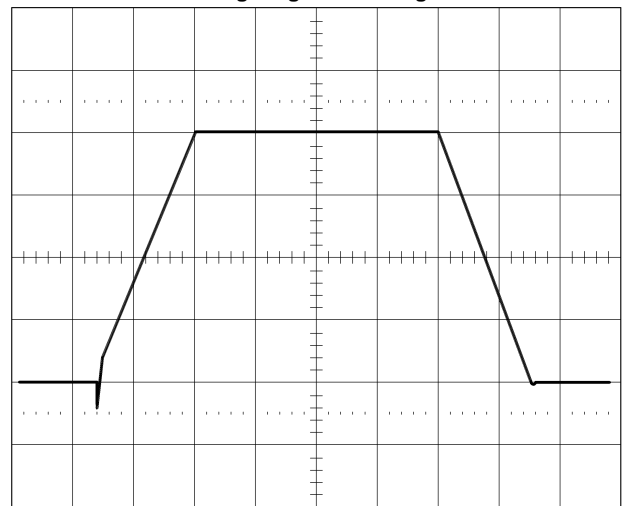
$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$

**Small Signal Inverting**



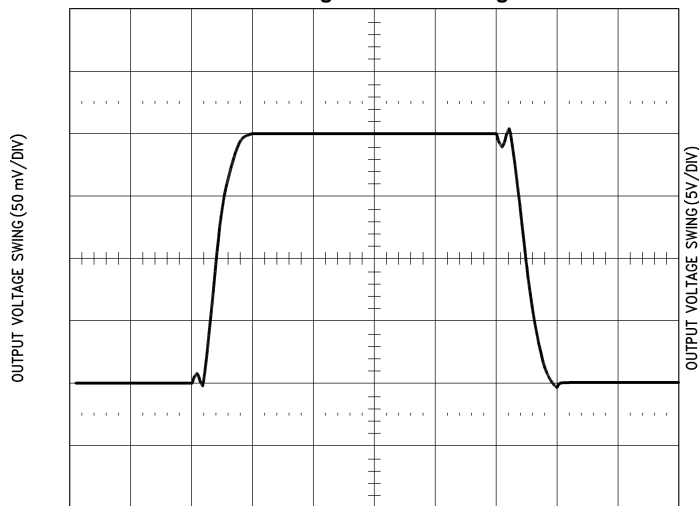
TIME (0.5  $\mu\text{s/DIV}$ )  
Figure 24.

**Large Signal Inverting**



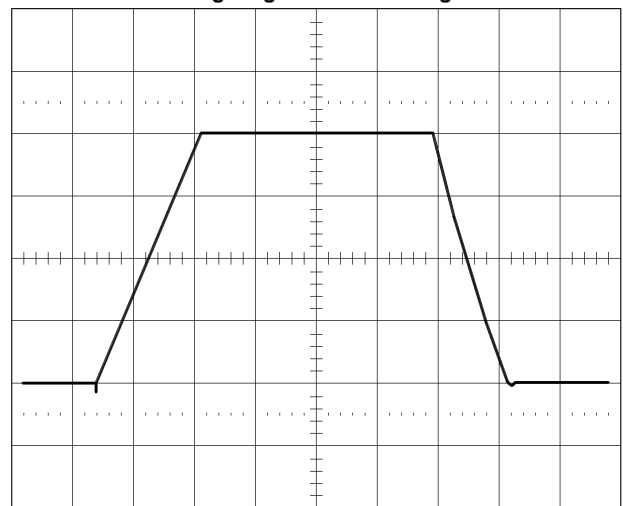
TIME (10  $\mu\text{s/DIV}$ )  
Figure 25.

**Small Signal Non-Inverting**



TIME (0.5  $\mu\text{s/DIV}$ )  
Figure 26.

**Large Signal Non-Inverting**



TIME (10  $\mu\text{s/DIV}$ )  
Figure 27.

## APPLICATION HINTS

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

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

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

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

Each amplifier is individually biased to allow normal circuit operation with power supplies of  $\pm 3.0V$ . Supply voltages less than these may degrade the common-mode rejection and restrict the output voltage swing.

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

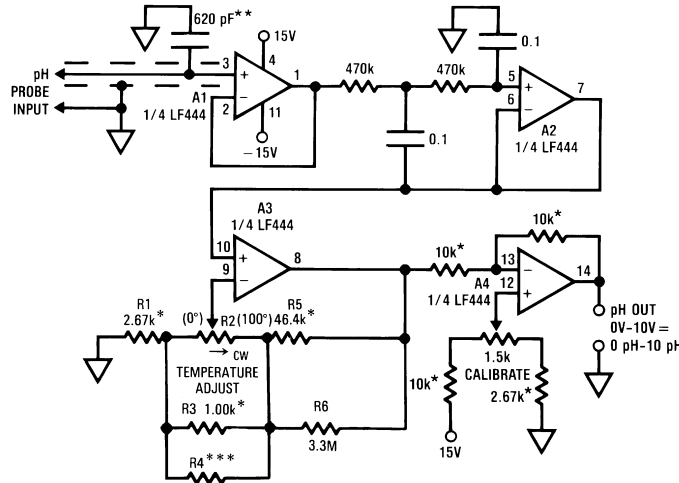
Precautions should be taken to ensure that the power supply for the integrated circuit never becomes reversed in polarity or that the unit is not inadvertently installed backwards in a socket as an unlimited current surge through the resulting forward diode within the IC could cause fusing of the internal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

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

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

Typical Application

Figure 28. pH Probe Amplifier/Temperature Compensator



\*\*\*For R2 = 50k, R4 = 330k ±1%  
 For R2 = 100k, R4 = 75k ±1%  
 For R2 = 200k, R4 = 56k ±1%

\*\*Polystyrene

\*Film resistor type RN60C

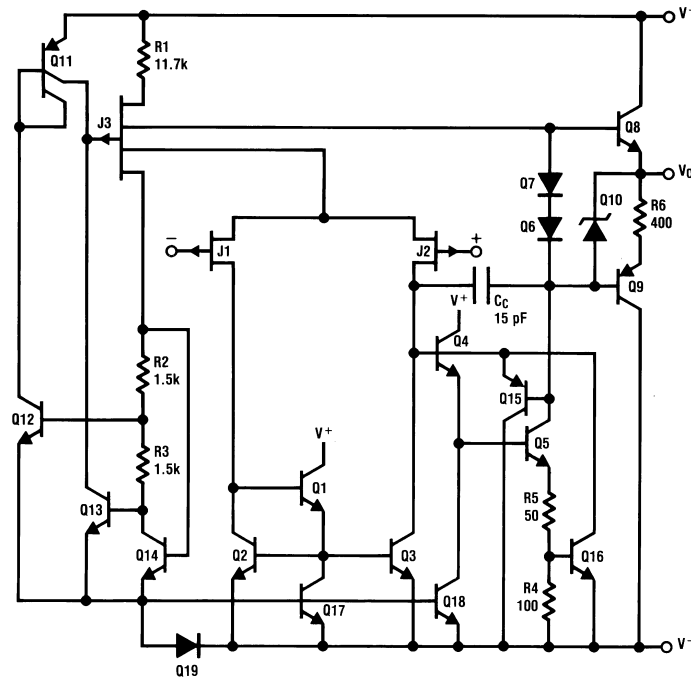
To calibrate, insert probe in pH =7 solution. Set the "TEMPERATURE ADJUST" pot, R2, to correspond to the solution temperature: full clockwise for 0°C, and proportionately for intermediate temperatures, using a turns-counting dial.

Then set "CALIBRATE" pot so output reads 7V.

Typical probe = Ingold Electrodes #465-35

Detailed Schematic

Figure 29. 1/4 Quad



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**REVISION HISTORY**

| <b>Changes from Revision C (March 2013) to Revision D</b>  | <b>Page</b>              |
|--|--------------------------|
| <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format .....</li></ul> | <hr/> <a href="#">10</a> |

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

| Orderable Device | Status<br>(1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan<br>(2)         | Lead/Ball Finish<br>(6) | MSL Peak Temp<br>(3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples                 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LF444ACN/NOPB    | ACTIVE        | PDIP         | NFF             | 14   | 25          | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-NA-UNLIM     | 0 to 70      | LF444ACN                | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LF444CM          | NRND          | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 55          | TBD                     | Call TI                 | Call TI              | 0 to 70      | LF444CM                 |                         |
| LF444CM/NOPB     | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 55          | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | 0 to 70      | LF444CM                 | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LF444CMX/NOPB    | ACTIVE        | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500        | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | 0 to 70      | LF444CM                 | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| LF444CN/NOPB     | ACTIVE        | PDIP         | NFF             | 14   | 25          | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-NA-UNLIM     | 0 to 70      | LF444CN                 | <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)

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

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

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device        | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LF444CMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 330.0              | 16.4               | 6.5     | 9.35    | 2.3     | 8.0     | 16.0   | Q1            |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

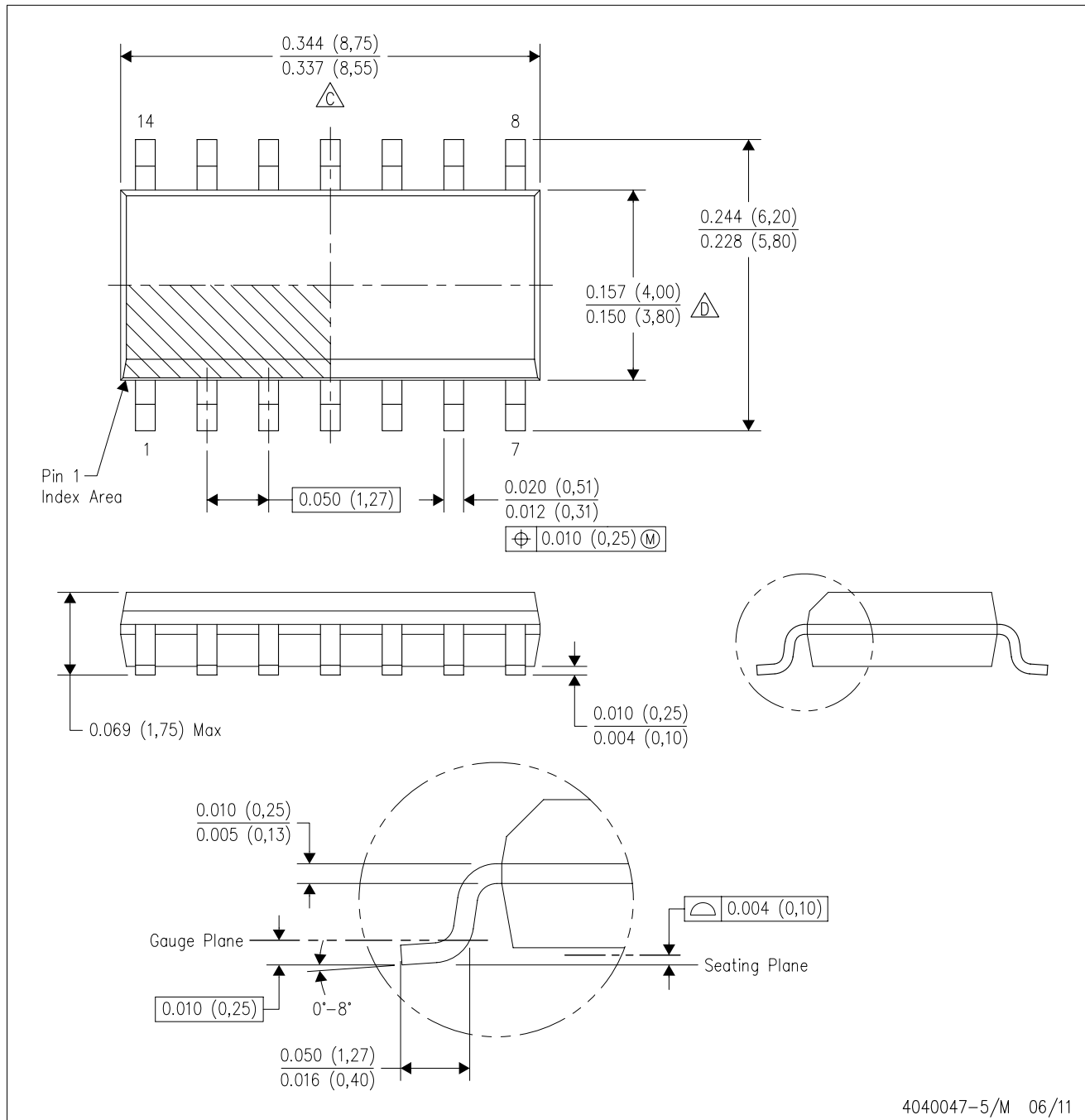


\*All dimensions are nominal



| Device        | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LF444CMX/NOPB | SOIC         | D               | 14   | 2500 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 35.0        |

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040047-5/M 06/11

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

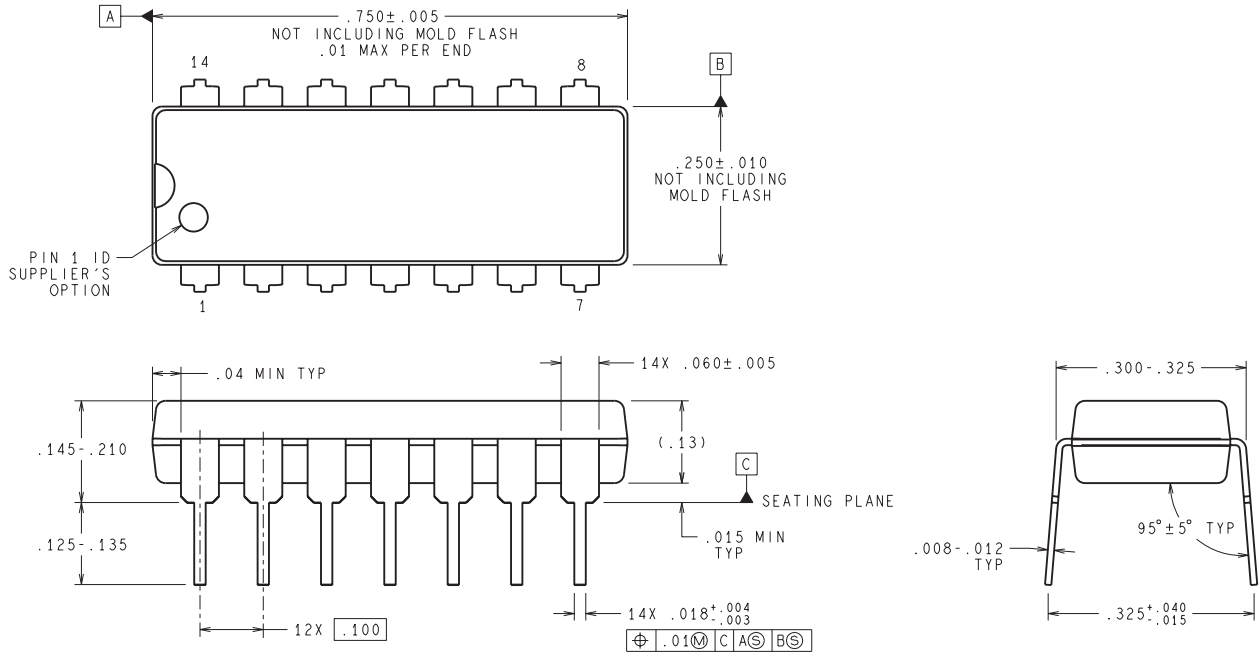
D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

N0014A



**DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES**  
DIMENSIONS IN ( ) FOR REFERENCE ONLY

N14A (Rev G)

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