LM6132/LM6134 Dual and Quad Low Power 10 MHz Rail-to-Rail I/O Operational Amplifiers

Check for Samples: LM6132

FEATURES

- **(For 5V Supply, Typ Unless Noted)**
- **Rail-to-Rail input CMVR −0.25V to 5.25V**
- **Rail-to-Rail output swing 0.01V to 4.99V**
- **High gain-bandwidth, 10 MHz at 20 kHz**
- **Slew rate 12 V/µs**
- **Low supply current 360 µA/Amp**
- **Wide supply range 2.7V to over 24V**
- **CMRR 100 dB**
- **Gain 100 dB with R_L = 10k**
- **PSRR 82 dB**

APPLICATIONS

- **Battery operated instrumentation**
- **Instrumentation Amplifiers**
- **Portable scanners**
- **Wireless communications**
- **Flat panel display driver**

DESCRIPTION

The LM6132/34 provides new levels of speed vs. power performance in applications where low voltage supplies or power limitations previously made compromise necessary. With only 360 µA/amp supply current, the 10 MHz gain-bandwidth of this device supports new portable applications where higher power devices unacceptably drain battery life.

The LM6132/34 can be driven by voltages that exceed both power supply rails, thus eliminating concerns over exceeding the common-mode voltage range. The rail-to-rail output swing capability provides the maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages. The LM6132/34 can also drive large capacitive loads without oscillating.

Operating on supplies from 2.7V to over 24V, the LM6132/34 is excellent for a very wide range of applications, from battery operated systems with large bandwidth requirements to high speed instrumentation.

Connection Diagram

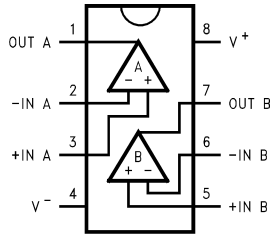

Figure 1. 8-Pin DIP/SO (Top View)

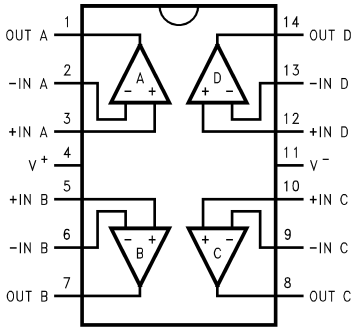

Figure 2. 14-Pin DIP/SO (Top View)

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 (1)

ESD Tolerance (2)	2500V
Differential Input Voltage	15V
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	$(V^+)+0.3V$, $(V^-)-0.3V$
Supply Voltage ($V^+ - V^-$)	35V
Current at Input Pin	±10 mA
Current at Output Pin (3)	±25 mA
Current at Power Supply Pin	50 mA
Lead Temp. (soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature (4)	150°C

(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 specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical characteristics.
(2) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.
(3) 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.
(4) The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, θ_{JA}, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Operating Ratings (1)

Supply Voltage	$1.8V \le V^+ \le 24V$
Junction Temperature Range	
LM6132, LM6134	$-40°C \le T_J \le +85°C$
Thermal resistance (θ_{JA})	
N Package, 8-pin Molded DIP	115°C/W
M Package, 8-pin Surface Mount	193°C/W
N Package, 14-pin Molded DIP	81°C/W
M Package, 14-pin Surface Mount	126°C/W

(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 specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical characteristics.

5.0V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 5.0V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2 and R_L > 1 MΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.25	2 **4**	6 **8**	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		**5**			µV/C
I_B	Input Bias Current	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 5V	110	140 **300**	180 **350**	nA max
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		3.4	30 **50**	30 **50**	nA max
R_{IN}	Input Resistance, CM		104			MΩ
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 4V	100	75 **70**	75 **70**	dB min
		0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 5V	80	60 **55**	60 **55**	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±2.5V ≤ V^+ ≤ ±12V	82	78 **75**	78 **75**	dB min
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range		−0.25	**0**	**0**	V
			5.25	**5.0**	**5.0**	
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 10k	100	25 **8**	15 **6**	V/mV min
V_O	Output Swing	100k Load	4.992	4.98 **4.93**	4.98 **4.93**	V min
			0.007	0.017 **0.019**	0.017 **0.019**	V max
		10k Load	4.952	4.94 **4.85**	4.94 **4.85**	V min
			0.032	0.07 **0.09**	0.07 **0.09**	V max
		5k Load	4.923	4.90 **4.85**	4.90 **4.85**	V min
			0.051	0.095 **0.12**	0.095 **0.12**	V max
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current LM6132	Sourcing	4	2 **2**	2 **1**	mA min
		Sinking	3.5	1.8 **1.8**	1.8 **1**	mA min
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current LM6134	Sourcing	3	2 **1.6**	2 **1**	mA min
		Sinking	3.5	1.8 **1.3**	1.8 **1**	mA min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	360	400 **450**	400 **450**	µA max

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

5.0V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 5.0V, V^- = 0V, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
SR	Slew Rate	±4V @ V_S = ±6V	14	8	8	V/µs
		R_S < 1 kΩ		**7**	**7**	min
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	f = 20 kHz	10	7.4	7.4	MHz
				7	**7**	min
θm	Phase Margin	R_L = 10k	33			deg
G_m	Gain Margin	R_L = 10k	10			dB
e_n	Input Referred Voltage Noise	f = 1 kHz	27			$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$ (1)
i_n	Input Referred Current Noise	f = 1 kHz	0.18			$\frac{pA}{\sqrt{Hz}}$ (2)

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.12	2	6	mV
				8	**12**	max
I_B	Input Bias Current	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 2.7V	90			nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		2.8			nA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance		134			MΩ
CMRR	Common Mode	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 2.7V	82			dB
	Rejection Ratio					
PSRR	Power Supply	±1.35V ≤ V^+ ≤ ±12V	80			dB
	Rejection Ratio					
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode			2.7	2.7	V
	Voltage Range			0	0	
A_V	Large Signal	R_L = 10k	100			V/mV
	Voltage Gain					
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 100k	0.03	0.08	0.08	V
				0.112	**0.112**	max
			2.66	2.65	2.65	V
				2.25	**2.25**	min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	330			µA

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	R_L = 10k, f = 20 kHz	7			MHz
θ_m	Phase Margin	R_L = 10k	23			deg
G_m	Gain Margin		12			dB

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

24V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 24V, V^- = 0V, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		1.7	3	7	mV
				5	**9**	max
I_B	Input Bias Current	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 24V	125			nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		4.8			nA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance		210			MΩ
CMRR	Common Mode	0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 24V	80			dB
	Rejection Ratio					
PSRR	Power Supply	2.7V ≤ V^+ ≤ 24V	82			dB
	Rejection Ratio					
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode		−0.25	0	0	V min
	Voltage Range		24.25	24	24	V max
A_V	Large Signal	R_L = 10k	102			V/mV
	Voltage Gain					
V_O	Output Swing	R_L = 10k	0.075	0.15	0.15	V
						max
			23.86	23.8	23.8	V
						min
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	390	450	450	µA
				490	**490**	max

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

24V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 24V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$.

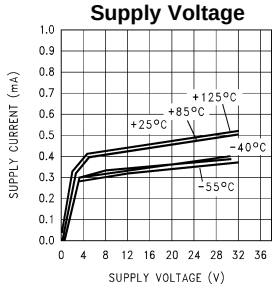
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (1)	LM6134AI / LM6132AI Limit (2)	LM6134BI / LM6132BI Limit (2)	Units
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	R_L = 10k, f = 20 kHz	11			MHz
θ_m	Phase Margin	R_L = 10k	23			deg
G_m	Gain Margin	R_L = 10k	12			dB
THD + N	Total Harmonic	A_V = +1, V_O = $20V_{P-P}$	0.0015			%
	Distortion and Noise	f = 10 kHz				

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

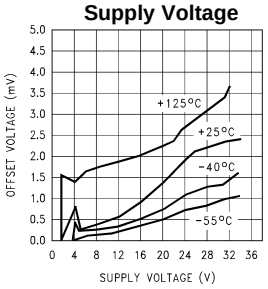
Typical Performance Characteristics

T_A = 25°C, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

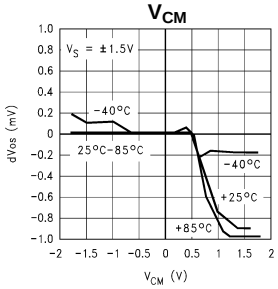
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



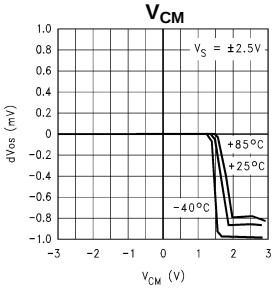
Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage



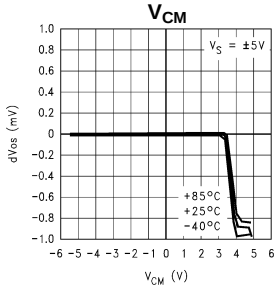
dV_{OS} vs. V_{CM}



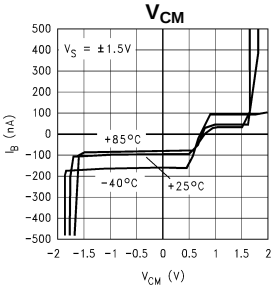
dV_{OS} vs. V_{CM}



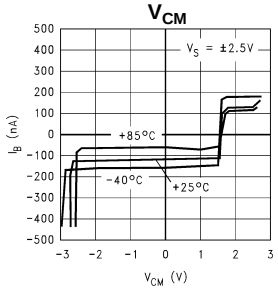
dV_{OS} vs. V_{CM}



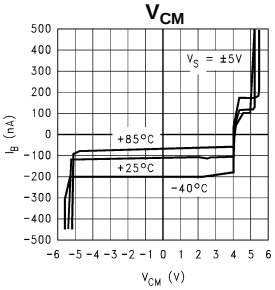
I_{BIAS} vs. V_{CM}



I_{BIAS} vs. V_{CM}



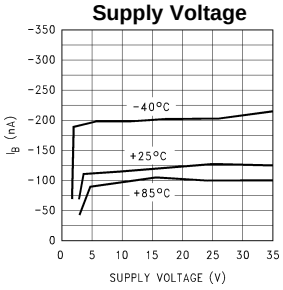
I_{BIAS} vs. V_{CM}



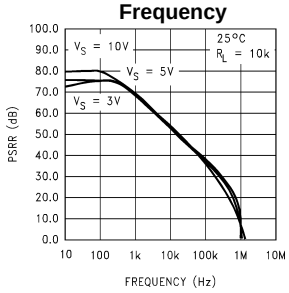
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

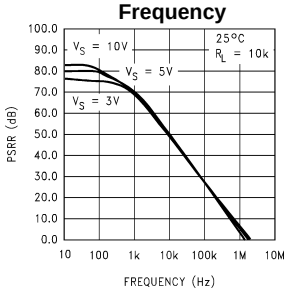
Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage



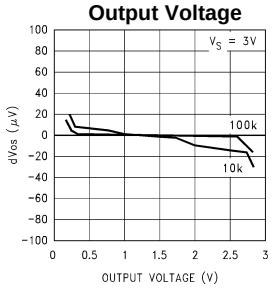
Negative PSRR vs. Frequency



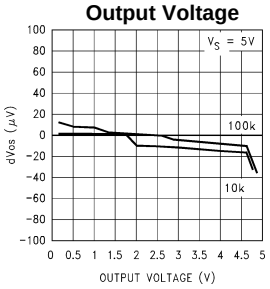
Positive PSSR vs. Frequency



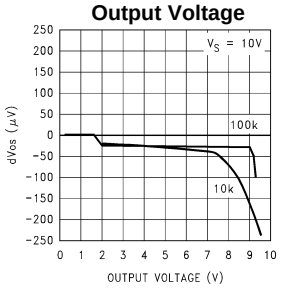
dV_{OS} vs. Output Voltage



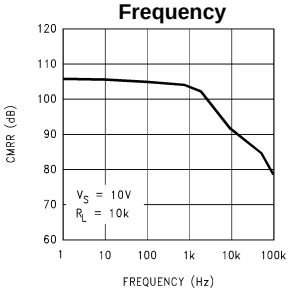
dV_{OS} vs. Output Voltage



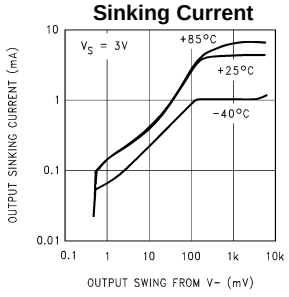
dV_{OS} vs. Output Voltage



CMRR vs. Frequency



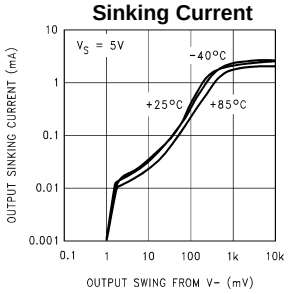
Output Voltage vs. Sinking Current



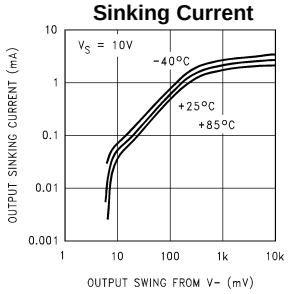
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

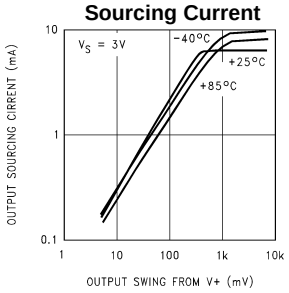
Output Voltage vs. Sinking Current



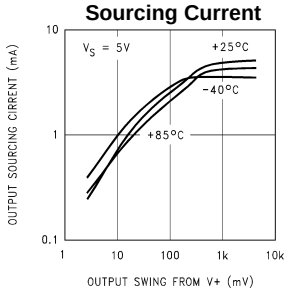
Output Voltage vs. Sinking Current



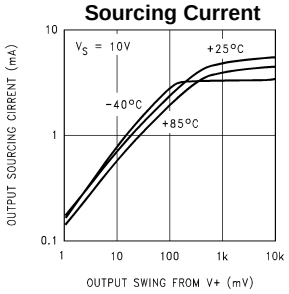
Output Voltage vs. Sourcing Current



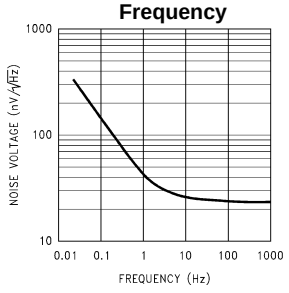
Output Voltage vs. Sourcing Current



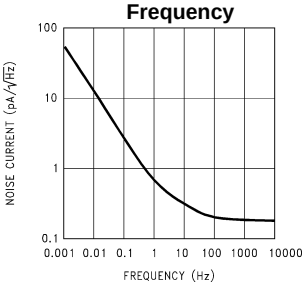
Output Voltage vs. Sourcing Current



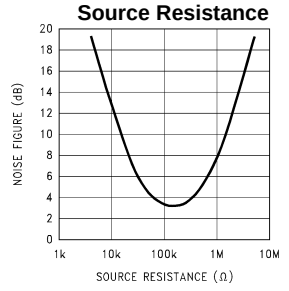
Noise Voltage vs. Frequency



Noise Current vs. Frequency



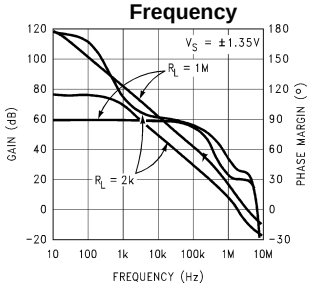
NF vs. Source Resistance



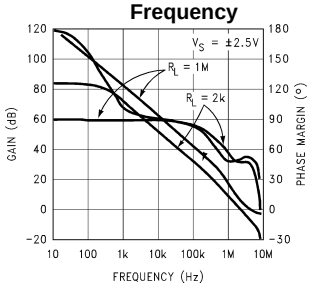
Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise specified

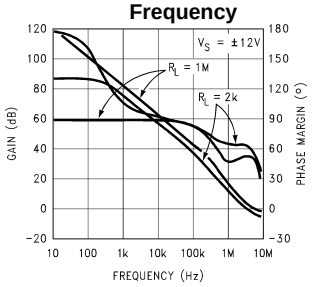
Gain and Phase vs. Frequency



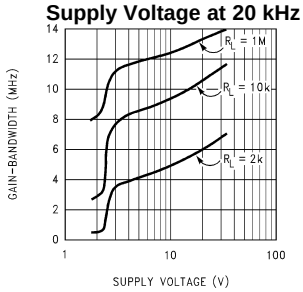
Gain and Phase vs. Frequency



Gain and Phase vs. Frequency



GBW vs. Supply Voltage at 20 kHz



LM6132/34 Application Information

The LM6132 brings a new level of ease of use to op amp system design.

With greater than rail-to-rail input voltage range concern over exceeding the common-mode voltage range is eliminated.

Rail-to-rail output swing provides the maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages.

The high gain-bandwidth with low supply current opens new battery powered applications, where high power consumption, previously reduced battery life to unacceptable levels.

To take advantage of these features, some ideas should be kept in mind.

ENHANCED SLEW RATE

Unlike most bipolar op amps, the unique phase reversal prevention/speed-up circuit in the input stage eliminates phase reversal and allows the slew rate to be very much a function of the input signal amplitude.

Figure 4 shows how excess input signal is routed around the input collector-base junctions directly to the current mirrors.

The LM6132/34 input stage converts the input voltage change to a current change. This current change drives the current mirrors through the collectors of Q1–Q2, Q3–Q4 when the input levels are normal.

If the input signal exceeds the slew rate of the input stage and the differential input voltage rises above a diode drop, the excess signal bypasses the normal input transistors, (Q1–Q4), and is routed in correct phase through the two additional transistors, (Q5, Q6), directly into the current mirrors.

This rerouting of excess signal allows the slew-rate to increase by a factor of 10 to 1 or more. (See Figure 3.)

As the overdrive increases, the op amp reacts better than a conventional op amp. Large fast pulses will raise the slew- rate to around 25V to 30 V/µs.

Slew Rate vs. Differential V_{IN}
V_S = ±12V

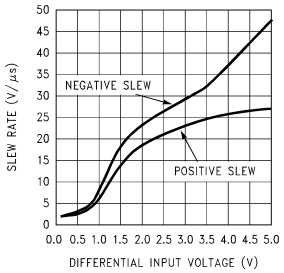


Figure 3.

This effect is most noticeable at higher supply voltages and lower gains where incoming signals are likely to be large.

This speed-up action adds stability to the system when driving large capacitive loads.

DRIVING CAPACITIVE LOADS

Capacitive loads decrease the phase margin of all op amps. This is caused by the output resistance of the amplifier and the load capacitance forming an R-C phase lag network. This can lead to overshoot, ringing and oscillation. Slew rate limiting can also cause additional lag. Most op amps with a fixed maximum slew-rate will lag further and further behind when driving capacitive loads even though the differential input voltage raises. With the LM6132, the lag causes the slew rate to raise. The increased slew-rate keeps the output following the input much better. This effectively reduces phase lag. After the output has caught up with the input, the differential input voltage drops down and the amplifier settles rapidly.

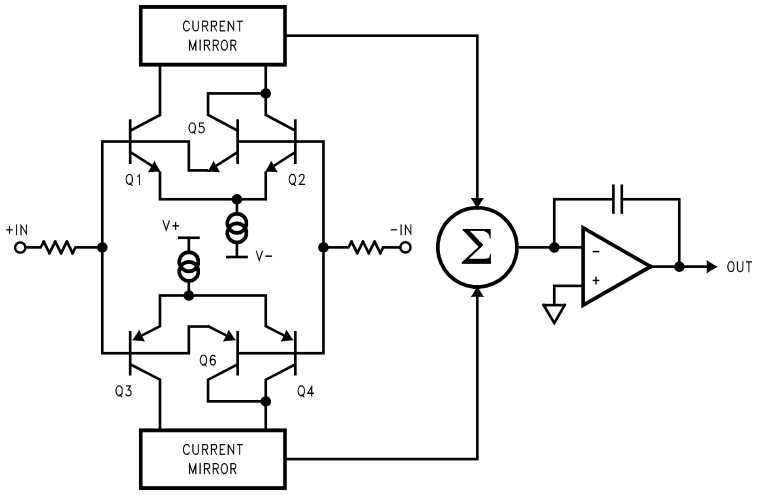


Figure 4.

These features allow the LM6132 to drive capacitive loads as large as 500 pF at unity gain and not oscillate. The scope photos (Figure 5 and Figure 6) above show the LM6132 driving a 500 pF load. In Figure 5 , the lower trace is with no capacitive load and the upper trace is with a 500 pF load. Here we are operating on ±12V supplies with a 20 V_{PP} pulse. Excellent response is obtained with a C_f of 39 pF. In Figure 6, the supplies have been reduced to ±2.5V, the pulse is 4 V^{PP} and C_F is 39 pF. The best value for the compensation capacitor should be established after the board layout is finished because the value is dependent on board stray capacity, the value of the feedback resistor, the closed loop gain and, to some extent, the supply voltage.

Another effect that is common to all op amps is the phase shift caused by the feedback resistor and the input capacitance. This phase shift also reduces phase margin. This effect is taken care of at the same time as the effect of the capacitive load when the capacitor is placed across the feedback resistor.

The circuit shown in Figure 7 was used for these scope photos.

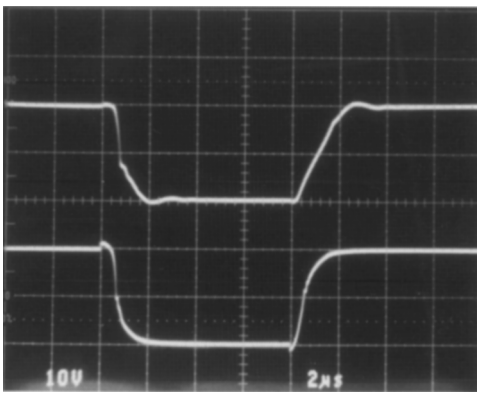


Figure 5.

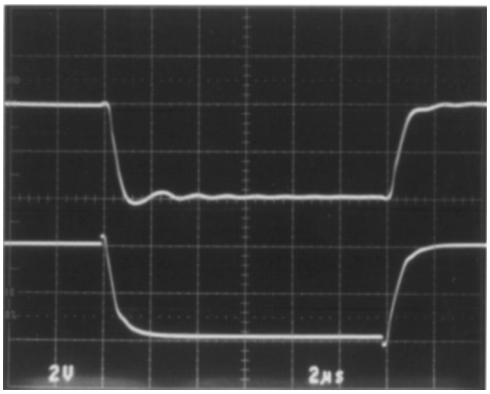


Figure 6.

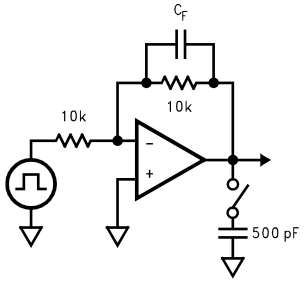


Figure 7.

Figure 8 shows a method for compensating for load capacitance (C_O) effects by adding both an isolation resistor R_O at the output and a feedback capacitor $C_F$directly between the output and the inverting input pin. Feedback capacitor C_F compensates for the pole introduced by R_O and C_O, minimizing ringing in the output waveform while the feedback resistor R_F compensates for dc inaccuracies introduced by R_O. Depending on the size of the load capacitance, the value of $R_O$is typically chosen to be between 100Ω to 1 kΩ.

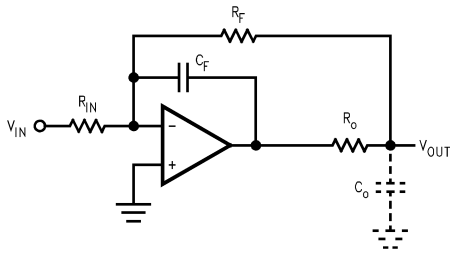


Figure 8.

Typical Applications

3 OP AMP INSTRUMENTATION AMP WITH RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT AND OUTPUT

Using the LM6134, a 3 op amp instrumentation amplifier with rail-to-rail inputs and rail to rail output can be made. These features make these instrumentation amplifiers ideal for single supply systems.

Some manufacturers use a precision voltage divider array of 5 resistors to divide the common-mode voltage to get an input range of rail-to-rail or greater. The problem with this method is that it also divides the signal, so to even get unity gain, the amplifier must be run at high closed loop gains. This raises the noise and drift by the internal gain factor and lowers the input impedance. Any mismatch in these precision resistors reduces the CMR as well. Using the LM6134, all of these problems are eliminated.

In this example, amplifiers A and B act as buffers to the differential stage (Figure 9). These buffers assure that the input impedance is over 100 MΩ and they eliminate the requirement for precision matched resistors in the input stage. They also assure that the difference amp is driven from a voltage source. This is necessary to maintain the CMR set by the matching of R1–R2 with R3–R4.

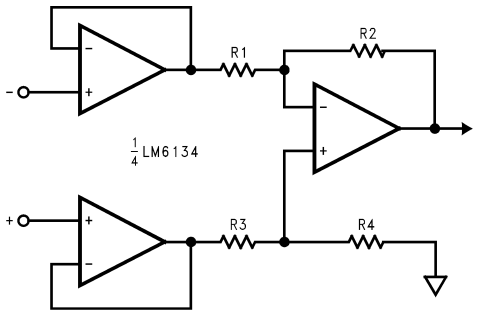


Figure 9.

FLAT PANEL DISPLAY BUFFERING

Three features of the LM6132/34 make it a superb choice for TFT LCD applications. First, its low current draw (360 µA per amplifier @ 5V) makes it an ideal choice for battery powered applications such as in laptop computers. Second, since the device operates down to 2.7V, it is a natural choice for next generation 3V TFT panels. Last, but not least, the large capacitive drive capability of the LM6132 comes in very handy in driving highly capacitive loads that are characteristic of LCD display drivers.

The large capacitive drive capability of the LM6132/34 allows it to be used as buffers for the gamma correction reference voltage inputs of resistor-DAC type column (Source) drivers in TFT LCD panels. This amplifier is also useful for buffering only the center reference voltage input of Capacitor-DAC type column (Source) drivers such as the LMC750X series.

Since for VGA and SVGA displays, the buffered voltages must settle within approximately 4 µs, the well known technique of using a small isolation resistor in series with the amplifier's output very effectively dampens the ringing at the output.

With its wide supply voltage range of 2.7V to 24V), the LM6132/34 can be used for a diverse range of applications. The system designer is thus able to choose a single device type that serves many sub-circuits in the system, eliminating the need to specify multiple devices in the bill of materials. Along with its sister parts, the LM6142 and LM6152 that have the same wide supply voltage capability, choice of the LM6132 in a design eliminates the need to search for multiple sources for new designs.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
LM6132AIM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6132AIM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6132AIMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6132AIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6132BIM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6132BIM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6132BIMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6132BIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6132BIN	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	
LM6132BIN/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	
LM6134AIM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6134AIM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6134AIMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6134AIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6134BIM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6134BIM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6134BIMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	
LM6134BIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LM6134BIN	ACTIVE	PDIP	NFF	14	25	TBD	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	
LM6134BIN/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	NFF	14	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	

(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.
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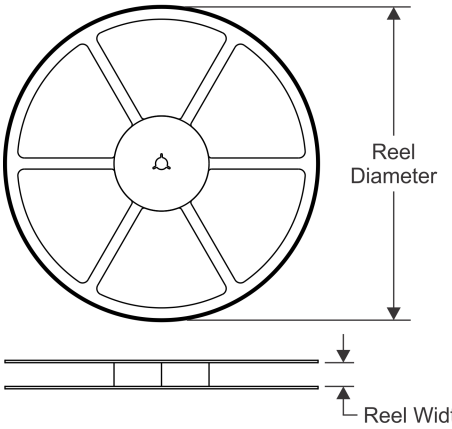
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & 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)

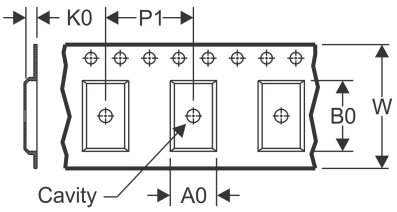
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

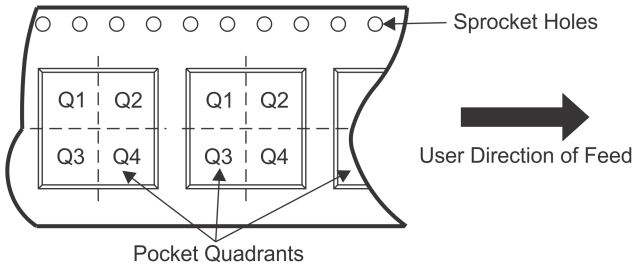


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

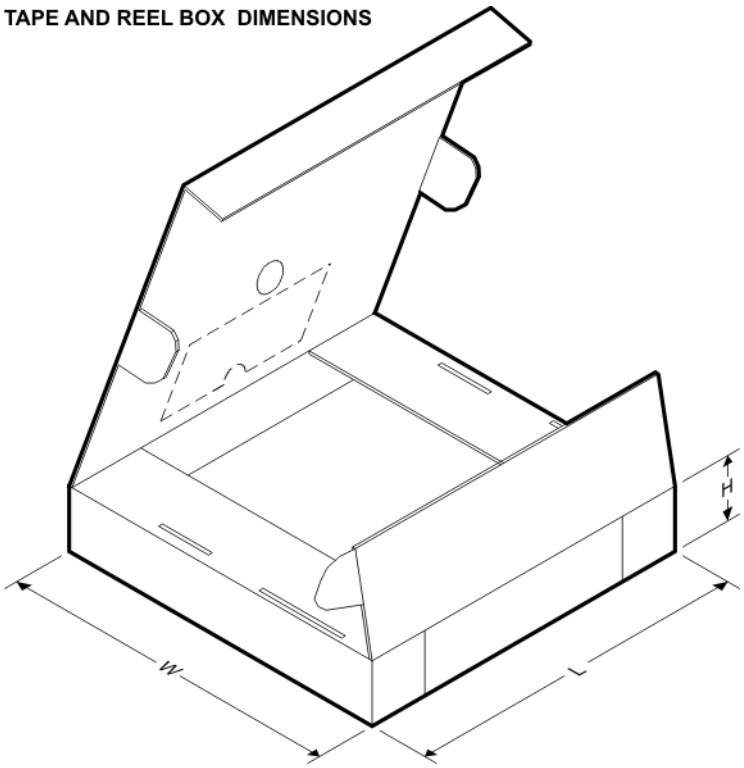
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM6132AIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM6132AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM6132BIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM6132BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM6134AIMX	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.35	2.3	8.0	16.0	Q1
LM6134AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.35	2.3	8.0	16.0	Q1
LM6134BIMX	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.35	2.3	8.0	16.0	Q1
LM6134BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.35	2.3	8.0	16.0	Q1

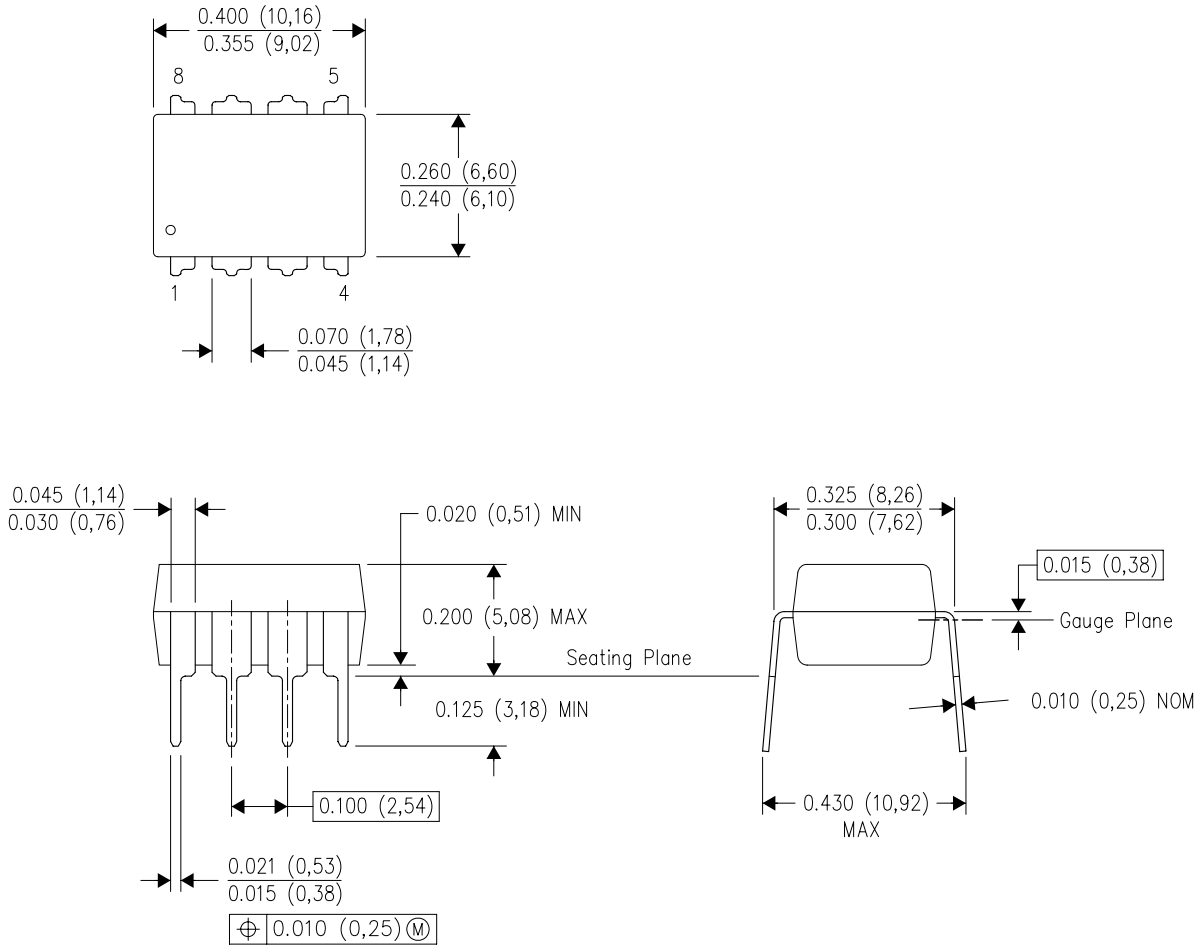
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM6132AIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6132AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6132BIMX	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6132BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6134AIMX	SOIC	D	14	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6134AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	14	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6134BIMX	SOIC	D	14	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0
LM6134BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	14	2500	349.0	337.0	45.0

P (R–PDIP–T8) PLASTIC DUAL–IN–LINE PACKAGE



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A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
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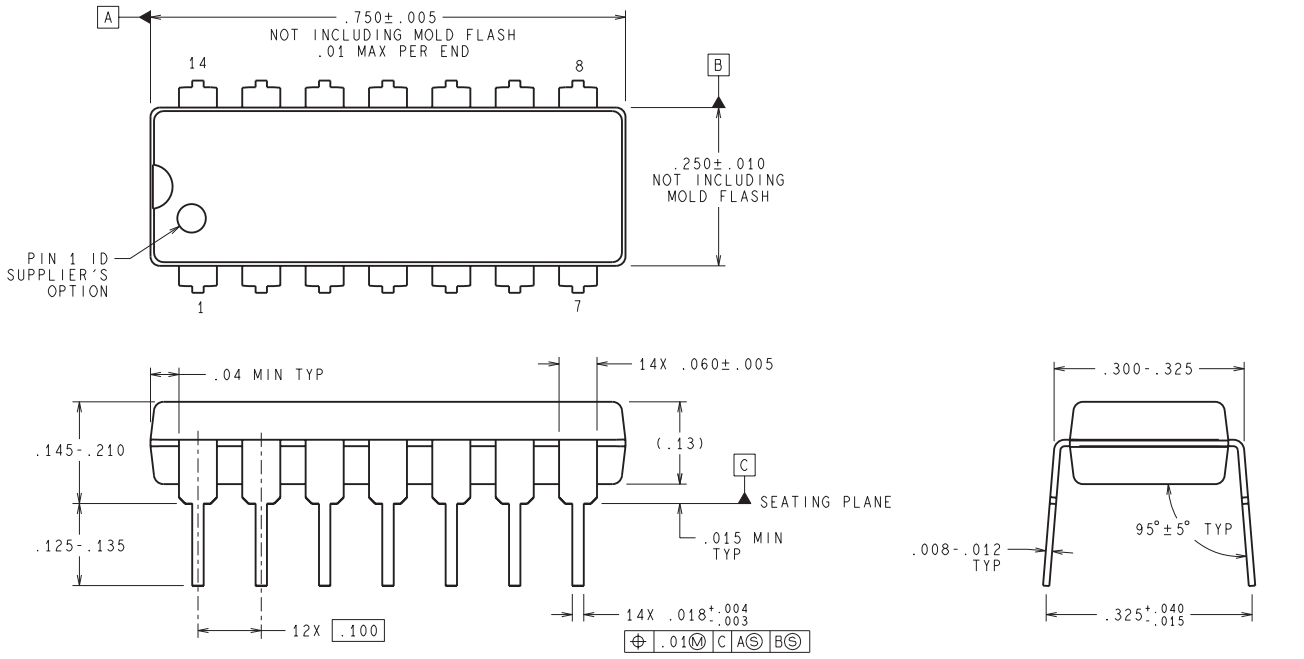
NFF0014A



DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
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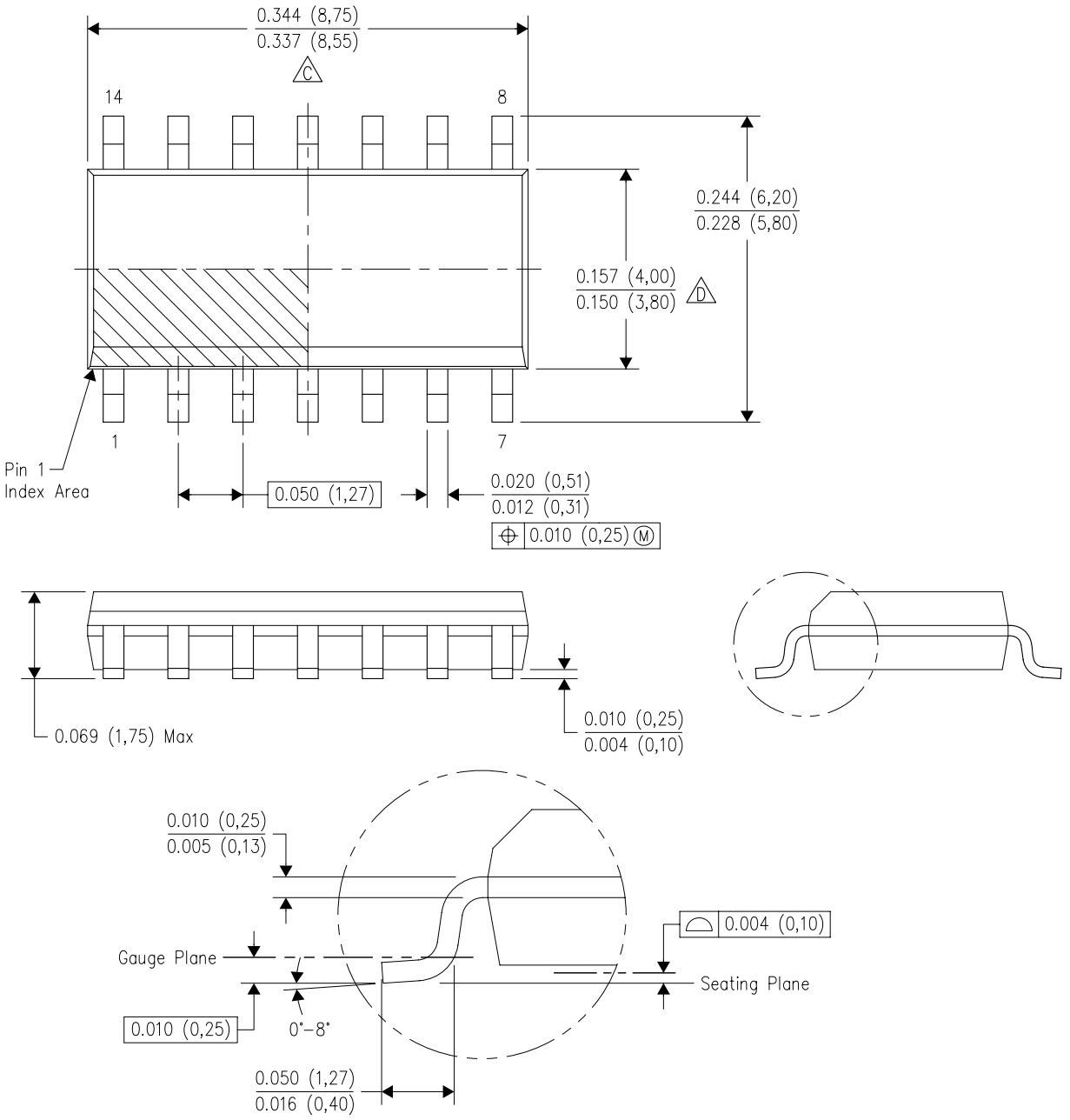
N14A (Rev G)

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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NOTES:
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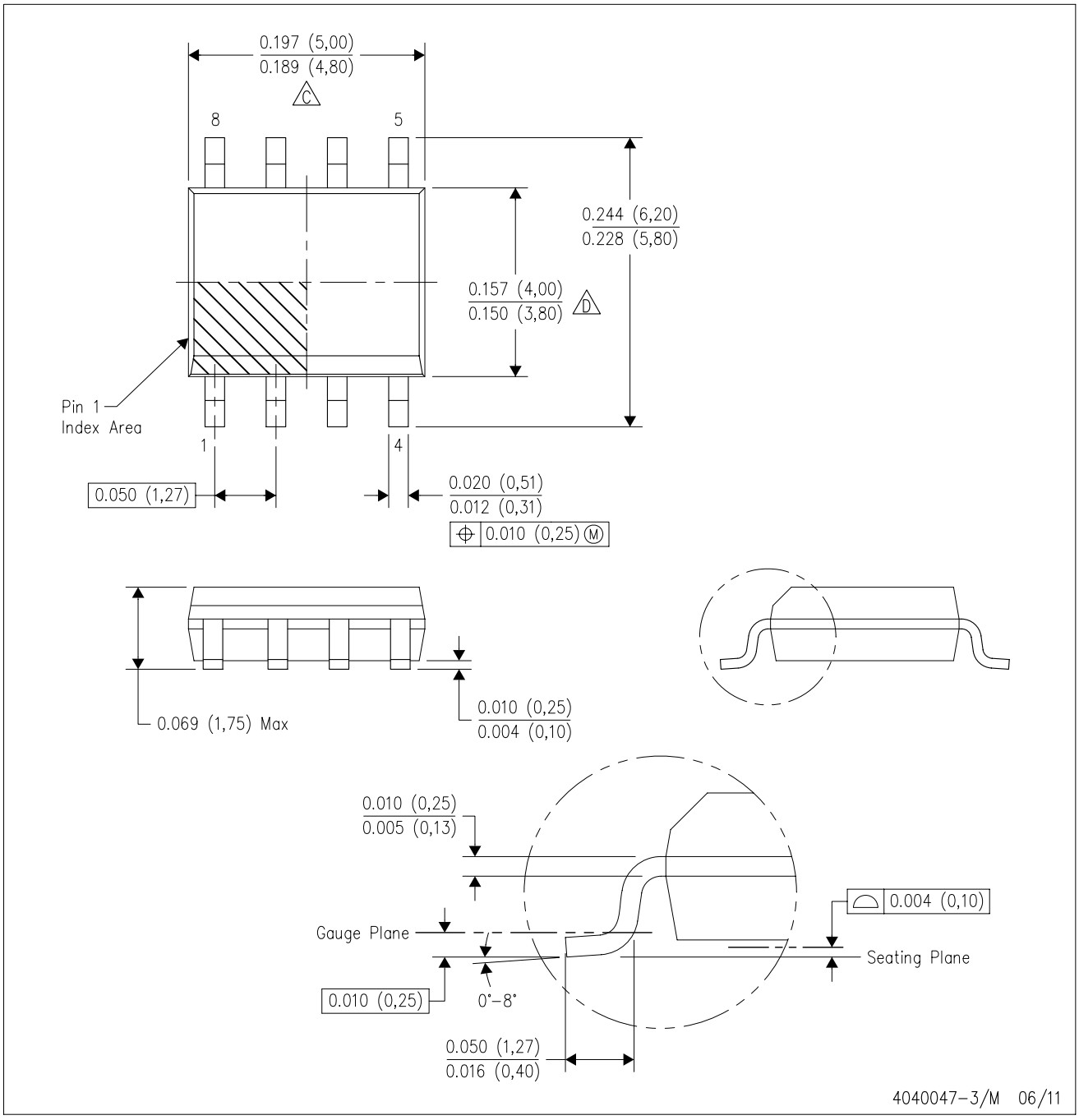
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AB.

D (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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