

LMC6492 Dual/LMC6494 Quad CMOS Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LMC6492](#), [LMC6494](#)

FEATURES

(Typical Unless Otherwise Noted)

- Rail-to-Rail Input Common-Mode Voltage Range, Guaranteed Over Temperature
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing within 20 mV of Supply Rail, 100 k Ω Load
- Operates from 5V to 15V Supply
- Excellent CMRR and PSRR 82 dB
- Ultra Low Input Current 150 fA
- High Voltage Gain ($R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$) 120 dB
- Low Supply Current (@ $V_S = 5\text{V}$) 500 $\mu\text{A}/\text{Amplifier}$
- Low Offset Voltage Drift 1.0 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$

APPLICATIONS

- Automotive Transducer Amplifier
- Pressure Sensor
- Oxygen Sensor
- Temperature Sensor
- Speed Sensor

Connection Diagram

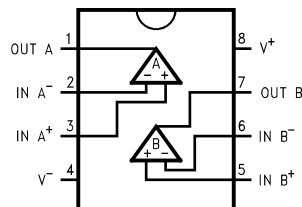


Figure 1. 8-Pin PDIP/SOIC - Top View

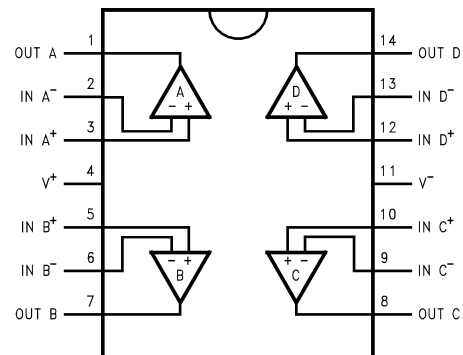


Figure 2. 14-Pin PDIP/SOIC - Top View



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.



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Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

ESD Tolerance ⁽³⁾	2000V
Differential Input Voltage	±Supply Voltage
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	(V ⁺) + 0.3V, (V ⁻) - 0.3V
Supply Voltage (V ⁺ - V ⁻)	16V
Current at Input Pin	±5 mA
Current at Output Pin ⁽⁴⁾	±30 mA
Current at Power Supply Pin	40 mA
Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature ⁽⁵⁾	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) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.
- (4) Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature at 150°C. Output currents in excess of ±30 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.
- (5) 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)/θ_{JA}. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Operating Conditions⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage		2.5V ≤ V ⁺ ≤ 15.5V
Junction Temperature Range	LMC6492AE, LMC6492BE	-40°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C
	LMC6494AE, LMC6494BE	-40°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C
Thermal Resistance (θ _{JA})	P Package, 8-Pin PDIP	108°C/W
	D Package, 8-Pin SOIC	171°C/W
	P Package, 14-Pin PDIP	78°C/W
	D Package, 14-Pin SOIC	118°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.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V⁺ = 5V, V⁻ = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V⁺/2 and R_L > 1 MΩ. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ ⁽¹⁾	LMC6492AE LMC6494AE Limit ⁽²⁾	LMC6492BE LMC6494BE Limit ⁽²⁾	Units
V _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		0.11	3.0 3.8	6.0 6.8	mV max
TCV _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		1.0			μV/°C
I _B	Input Bias Current	See ⁽³⁾	0.15	200	200	pA max
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current	See ⁽³⁾	0.075	100	100	pA max
R _{IN}	Input Resistance		>10			Tera Ω
C _{IN}	Common-Mode Input Capacitance		3			pF

- (1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.
- (2) All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.
- (3) Guaranteed limits are dictated by tester limits and not device performance. Actual performance is reflected in the typical value.

DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ ⁽¹⁾	LMC6492AE LMC6494AE Limit ⁽²⁾	LMC6492BE LMC6494BE Limit ⁽²⁾	Units
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 15\text{V}$ $V^+ = 15\text{V}$	82	65 60	63 58	dB min
		$0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 5\text{V}$	82	65 60	63 58	
+PSRR	Positive Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$5\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 15\text{V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$	82	65 60	63 58	dB min
-PSRR	Negative Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V^- \leq -10\text{V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$	82	65 60	63 58	dB min
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V^+ = 5\text{V}$ and 15V For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$	$V^- - 0.3$	-0.25 0	-0.25 0	V max
			$V^+ + 0.3$	$V^+ + 0.25$ V^+	$V^+ + 0.25$ V^+	V min
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$: ⁽⁴⁾	Sourcing	300		V/mV
			Sinking	40		min
V_O	Output Swing	$V^+ = 5\text{V}$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V^+/2$		4.9 4.7	4.8 4.7	V min
				0.1 0.24	0.18 0.24	V max
		$V^+ = 5\text{V}$ $R_L = 600\Omega$ to $V^+/2$		4.7 4.24	4.5 4.24	V min
				0.3 0.65	0.5 0.65	V max
		$V^+ = 15\text{V}$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V^+/2$		14.7 14.0	14.4 14.0	V min
				0.16 0.5	0.35 0.5	V max
		$V^+ = 15\text{V}$ $R_L = 600\Omega$ to $V^+/2$		14.1 13.0	13.4 13.0	V min
				0.5 1.5	1.0 1.5	V max
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$	25	16 10	16 10	mA min
		$V^+ = 5\text{V}$ Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$	22	11 8	11 8	
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$	30	28 20	28 20	
		$V^+ = 15\text{V}$ Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$: ⁽⁵⁾	30	30 22	30 22	

(4) $V^+ = 15\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 7.5\text{V}$ and R_L connected to 7.5V . For Sourcing tests, $7.5\text{V} \leq V_O \leq 11.5\text{V}$. For Sinking tests, $3.5\text{V} \leq V_O \leq 7.5\text{V}$.

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

DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ ⁽¹⁾	LMC6492AE LMC6494AE Limit ⁽²⁾	LMC6492BE LMC6494BE Limit ⁽²⁾	Units
I_S	Supply Current	LMC6492 $V^+ = +5\text{V}$, $V_O = V^+/2$	1.0	1.75 2.1	1.75 2.1	mA max
		LMC6492 $V^+ = +15\text{V}$, $V_O = V^+/2$	1.3	1.95 2.3	1.95 2.3	mA max
		LMC6494 $V^+ = +5\text{V}$, $V_O = V^+/2$	2.0	3.5 4.2	3.5 4.2	mA max
		LMC6494 $V^+ = +15\text{V}$, $V_O = V^+/2$	2.6	3.9 4.6	3.9 4.6	mA max

AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ ⁽¹⁾	LMC6492AE LMC6494AE Limit ⁽²⁾	LMC6492BE LMC6494BE Limit ⁽²⁾	Units
SR	Slew Rate	See ⁽³⁾	1.3	0.7 0.5	0.7 0.5	V/ μs min
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$V^+ = 15\text{V}$	1.5			MHz
ϕ_m	Phase Margin		50			Deg
G_m	Gain Margin		15			dB
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	See ⁽⁴⁾	150			dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$ $V_{CM} = 1\text{V}$	37			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$	0.06			pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
T.H.D.	Total Harmonic Distortion	$F = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = -2$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = -4.1\text{ V}_{PP}$	0.01			%
		$F = 10\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = -2$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 8.5\text{ V}_{PP}$ $V^+ = 10\text{V}$	0.01			

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

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

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

(4) Input referred, $V^+ = 15\text{V}$ and $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ connected to 7.5V. Each amp excited in turn with 1 kHz to produce $V_O = 12\text{ V}_{PP}$.

Typical Performance Characteristics

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

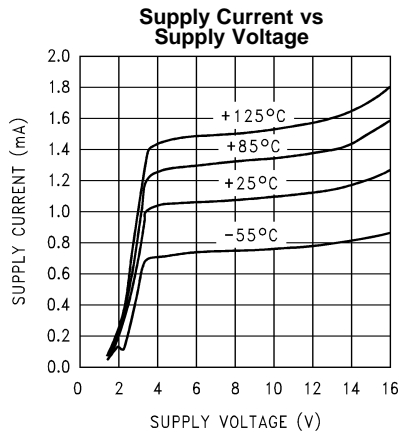


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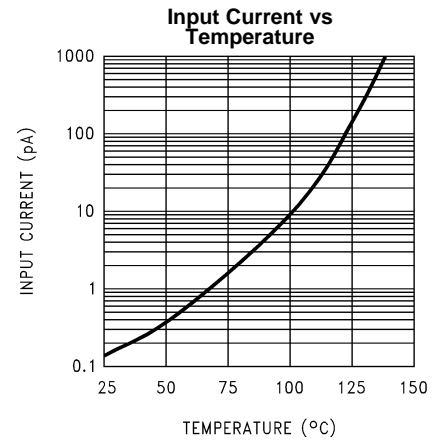


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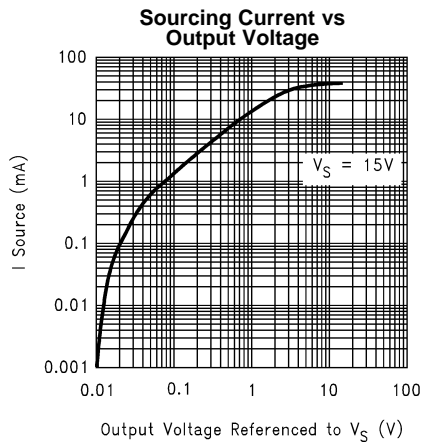


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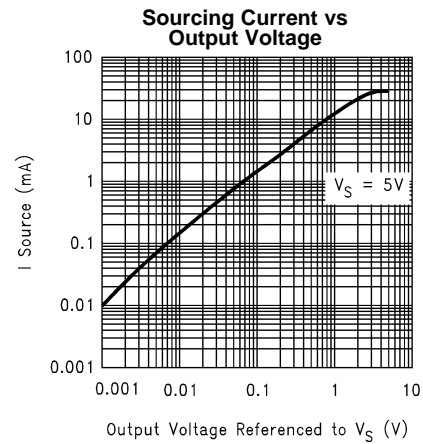


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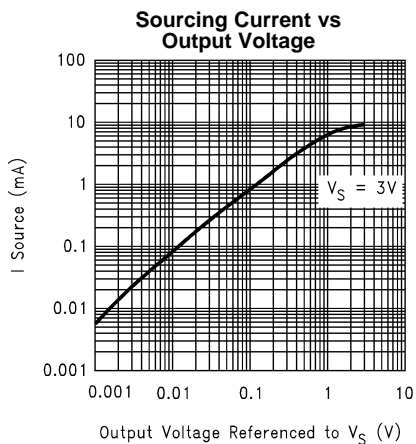


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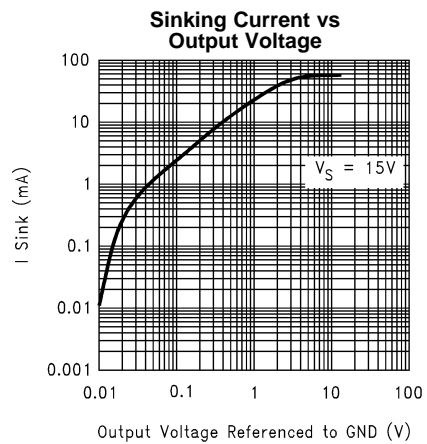


Figure 8.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

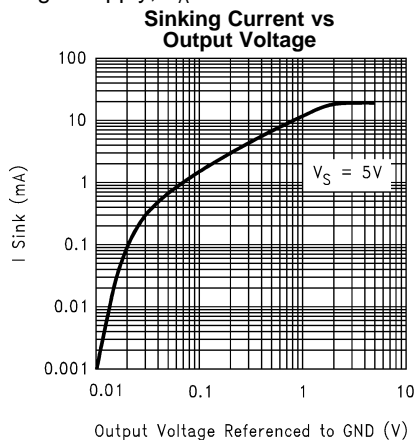


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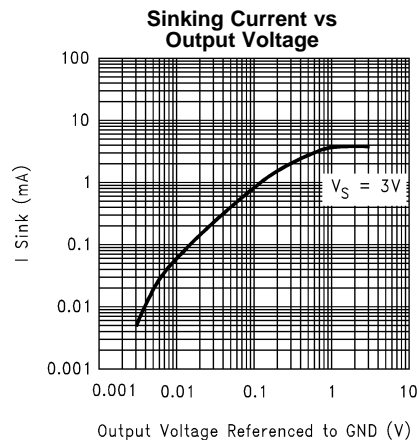


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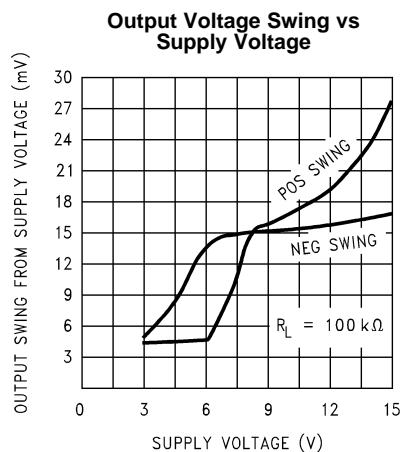


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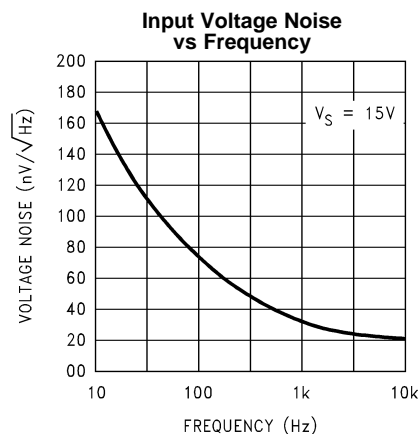


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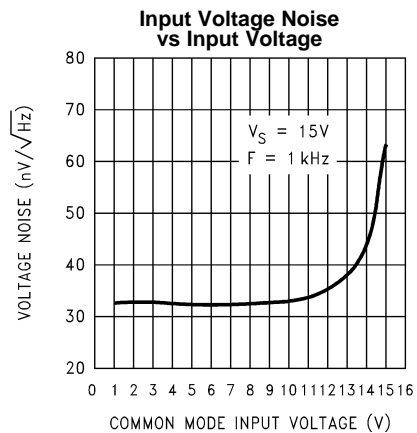


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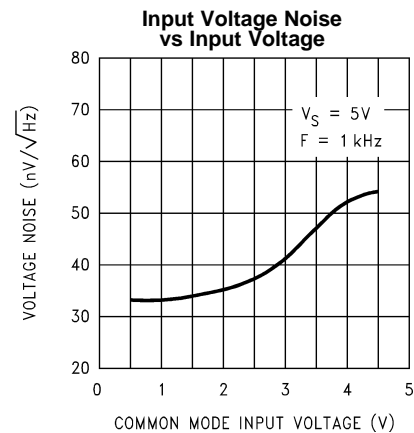


Figure 14.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

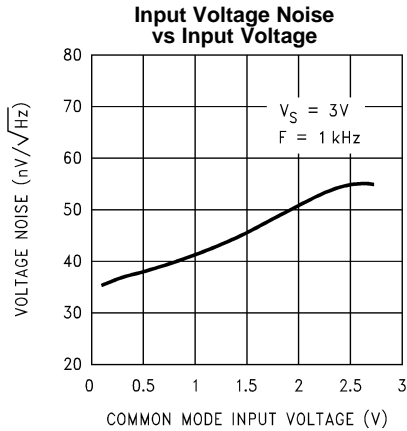


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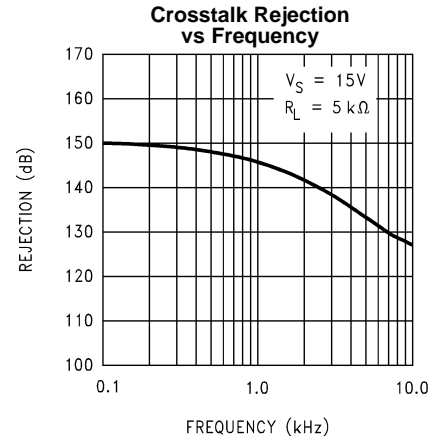


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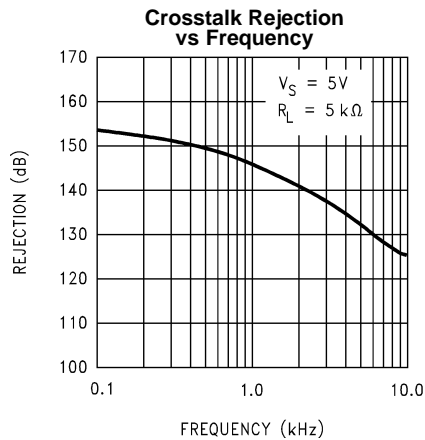


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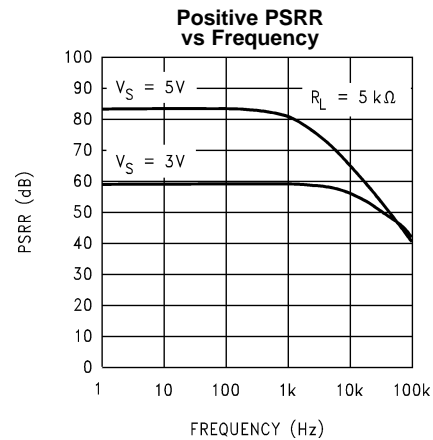


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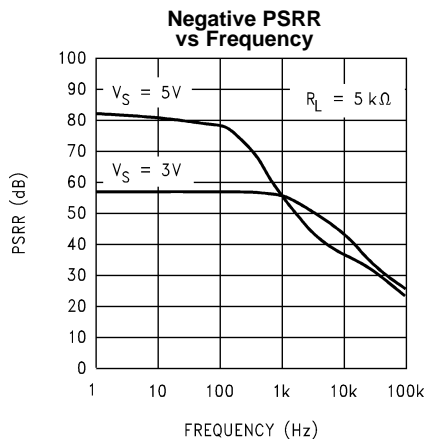


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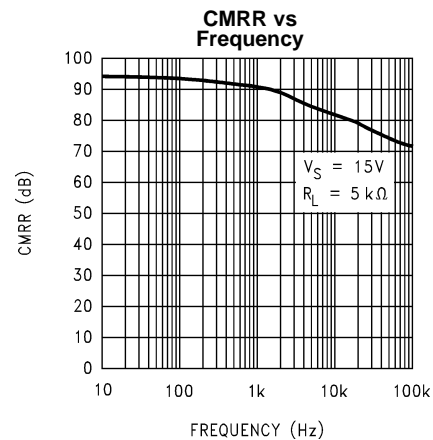
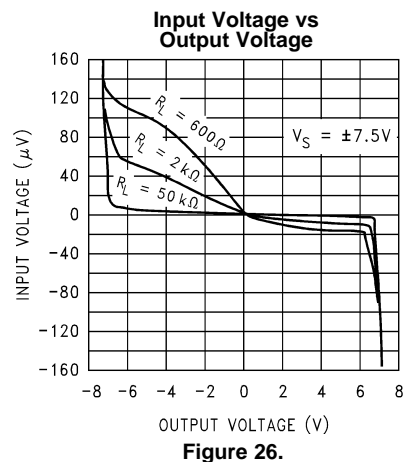
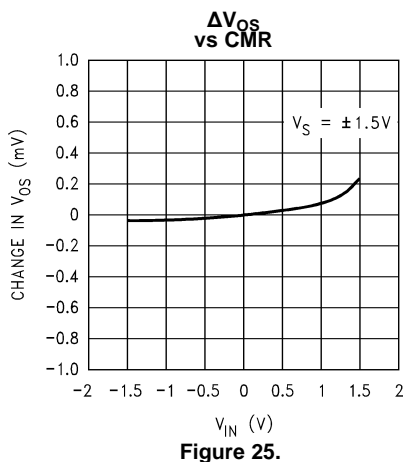
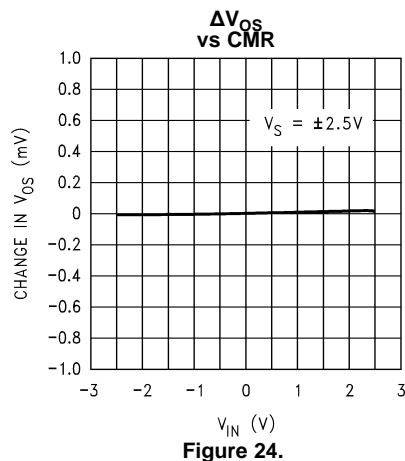
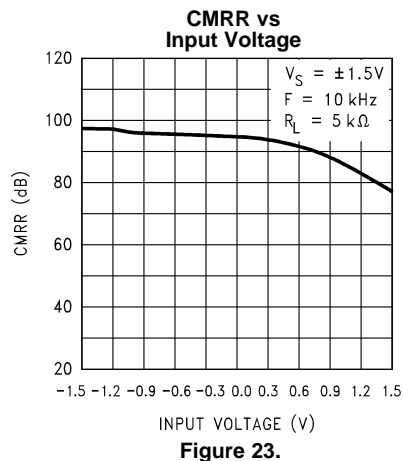
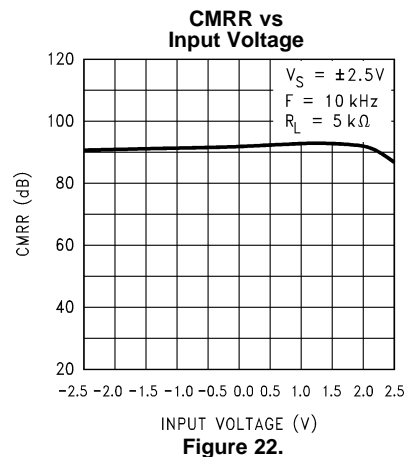
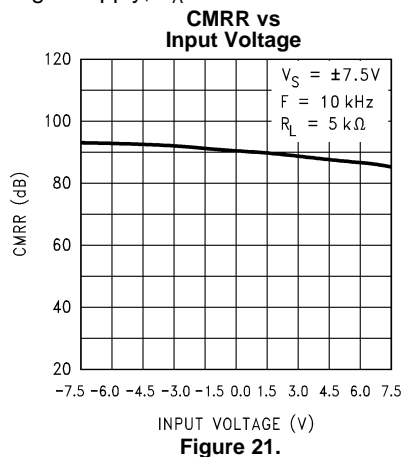


Figure 20.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified



Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

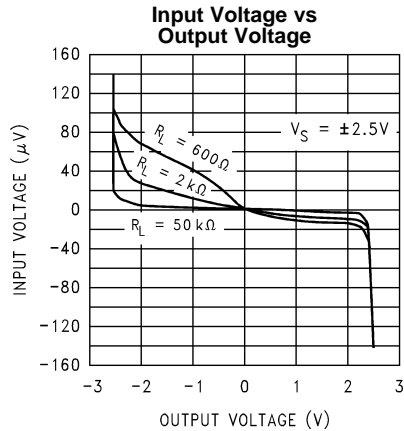


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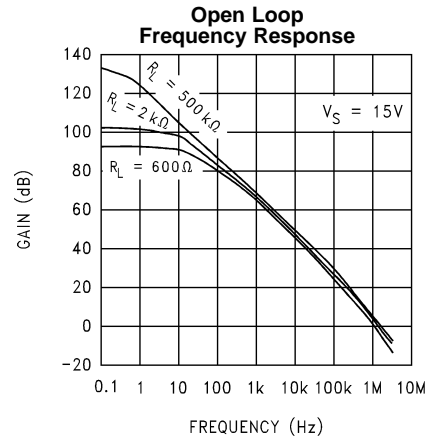


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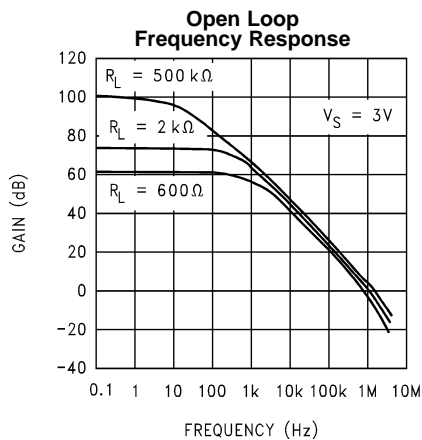


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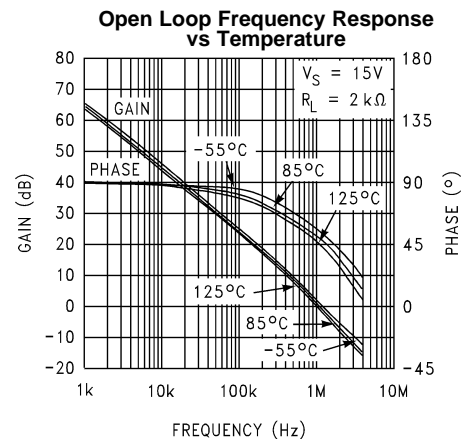


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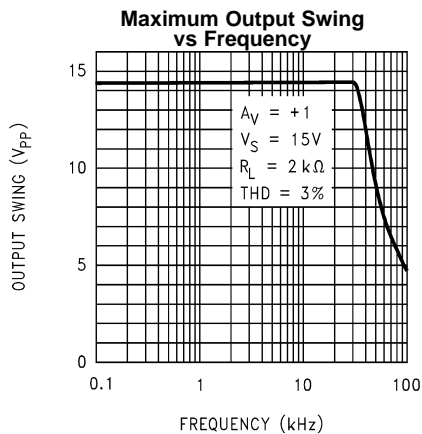


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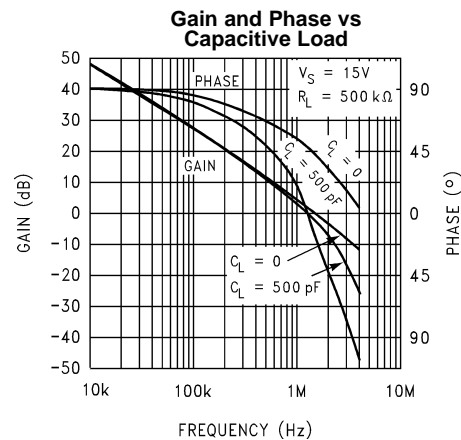


Figure 32.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

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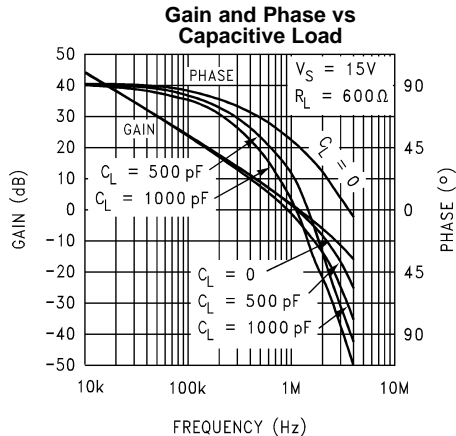


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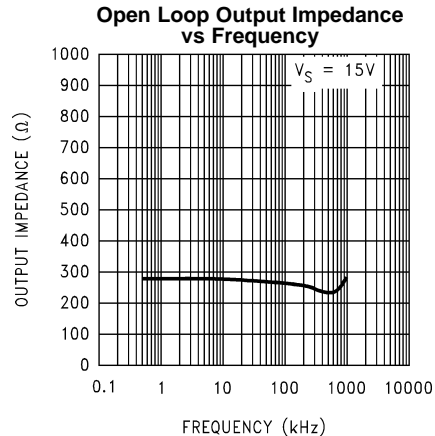


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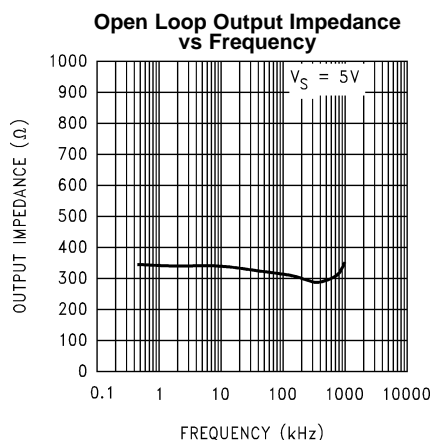


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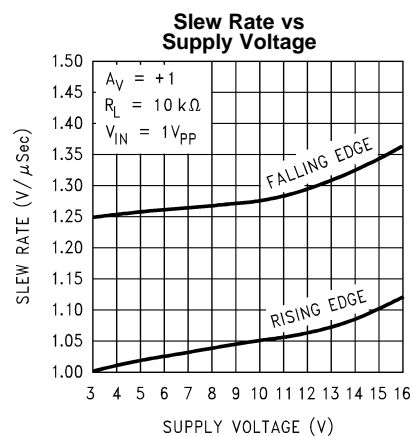


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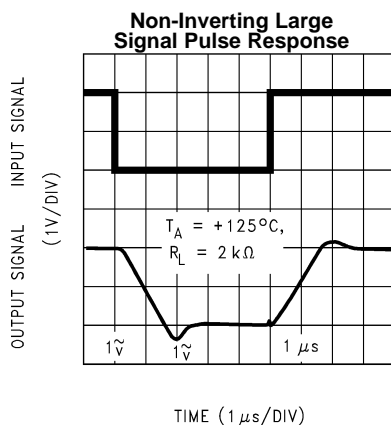


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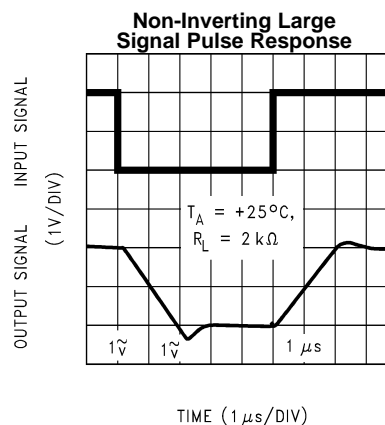


Figure 38.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

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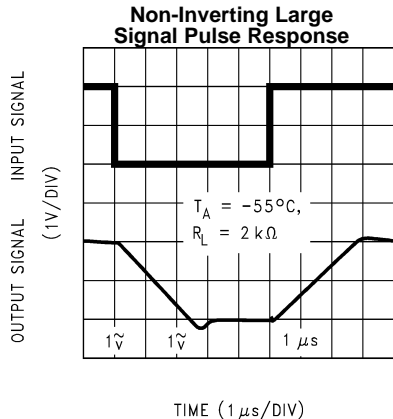


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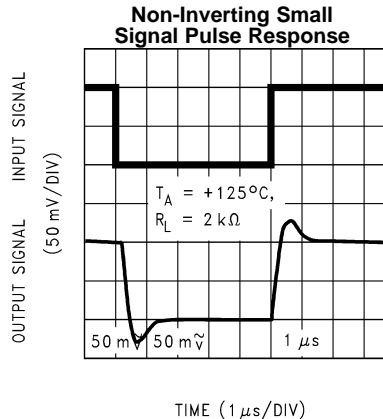


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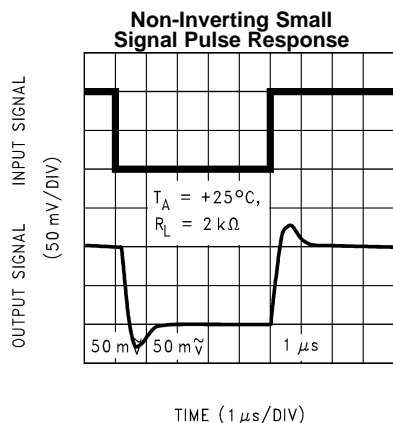


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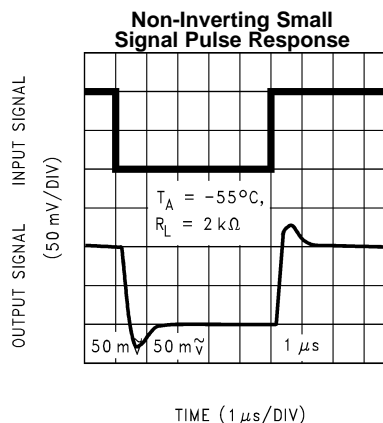


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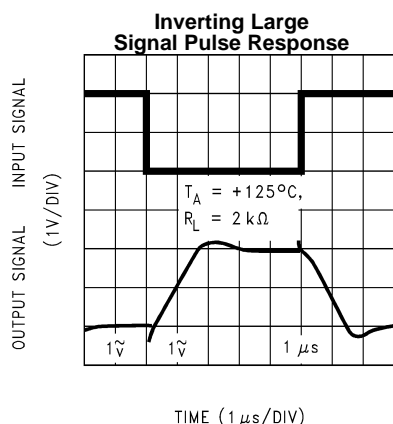


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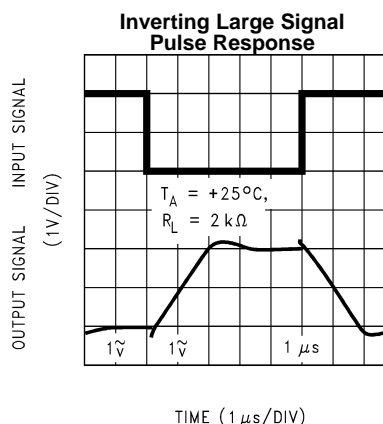


Figure 44.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

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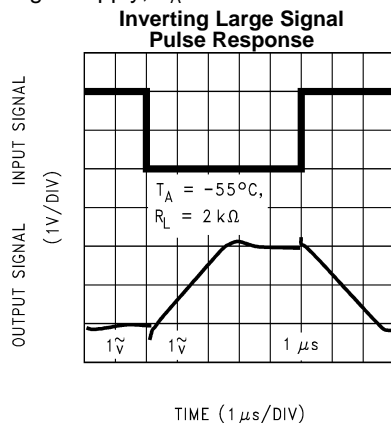


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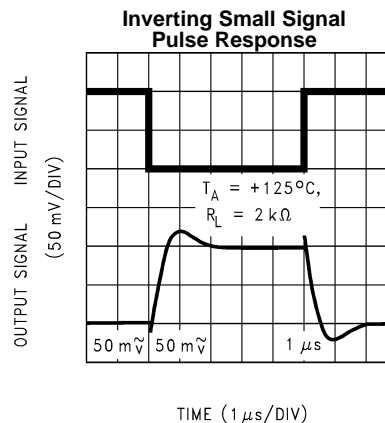


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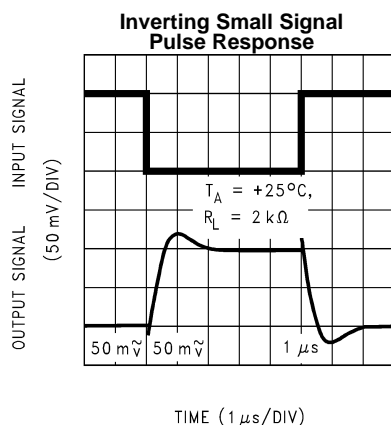


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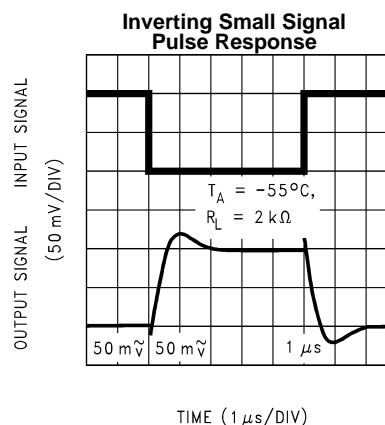


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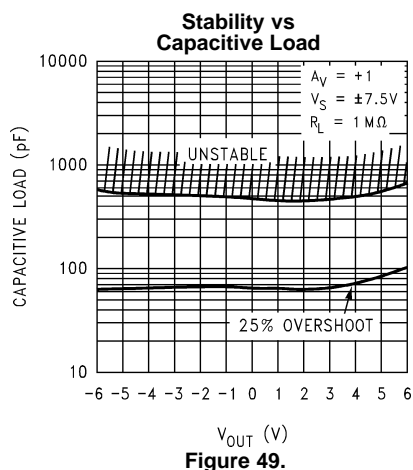


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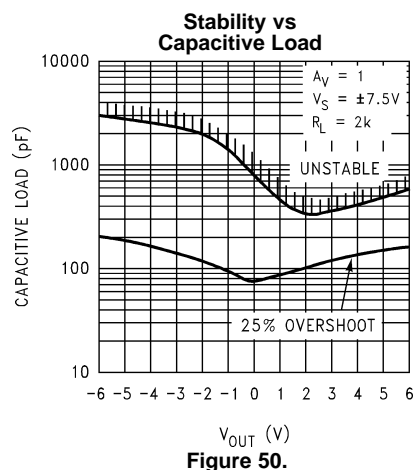


Figure 50.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = +15V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

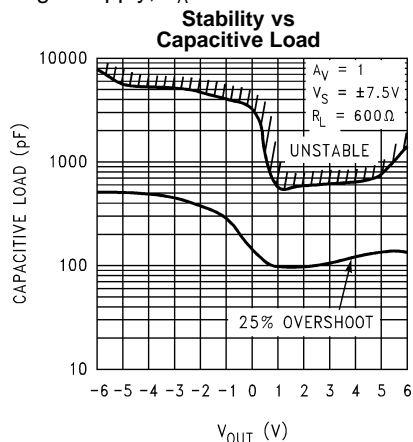


Figure 51.

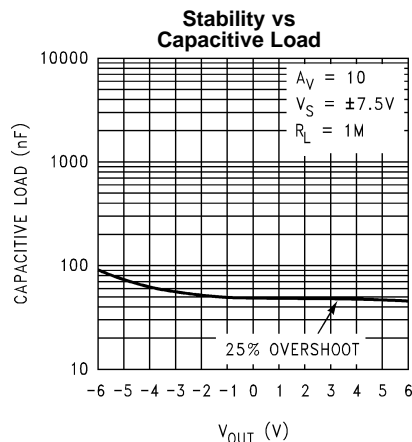


Figure 52.

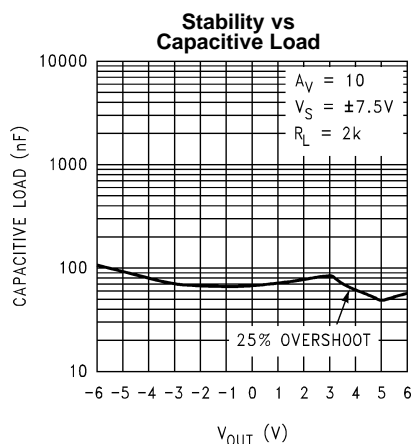


Figure 53.

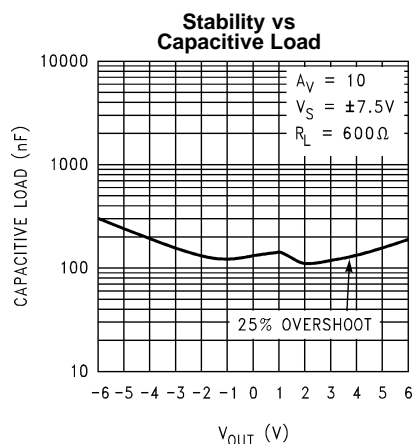


Figure 54.

APPLICATION HINTS

INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

Unlike Bi-FET amplifier designs, the LMC6492/4 does not exhibit phase inversion when an input voltage exceeds the negative supply voltage. [Figure 55](#) shows an input voltage exceeding both supplies with no resulting phase inversion on the output.

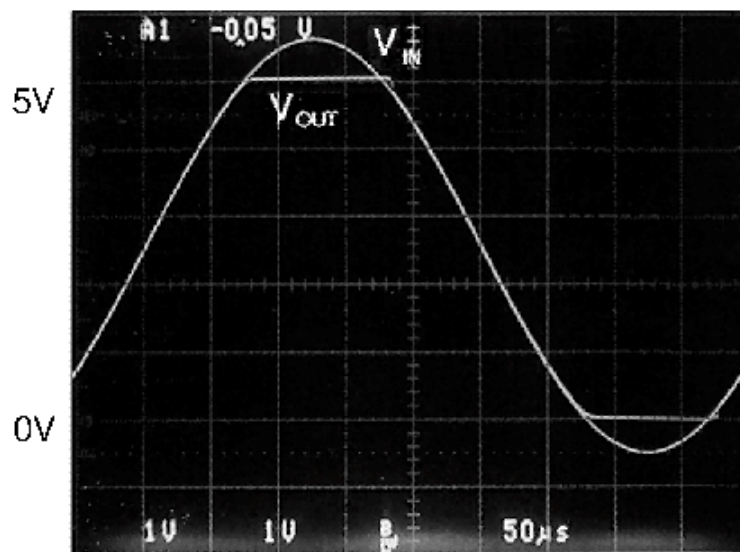


Figure 55. An Input Voltage Signal Exceeds the LMC6492/4 Power Supply Voltages with No Output Phase Inversion

The absolute maximum input voltage is 300 mV beyond either supply rail at room temperature. Voltages greatly exceeding this absolute maximum rating, as in [Figure 56](#), can cause excessive current to flow in or out of the input pins possibly affecting reliability.

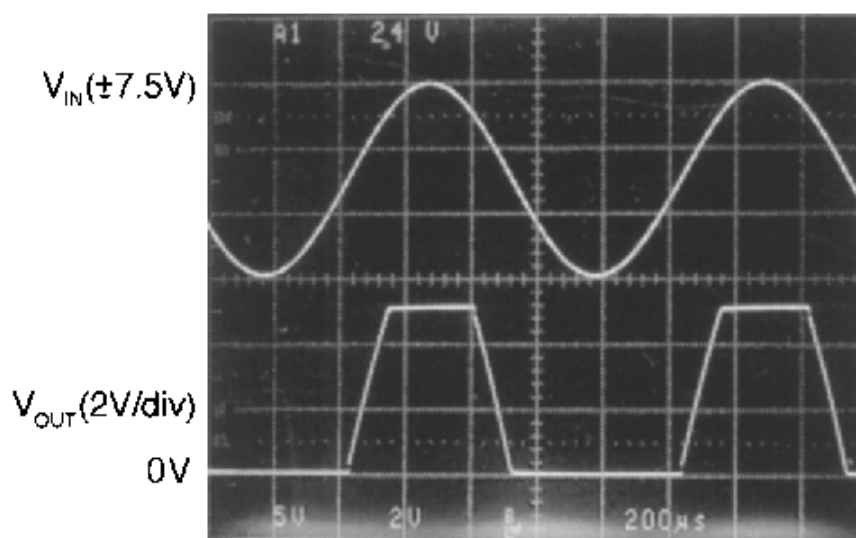


Figure 56. A $\pm 7.5V$ Input Signal Greatly Exceeds the 5V Supply in [Figure 57](#) Causing No Phase Inversion Due to R_I

Applications that exceed this rating must externally limit the maximum input current to ± 5 mA with an input resistor (R_I) as shown in [Figure 57](#).

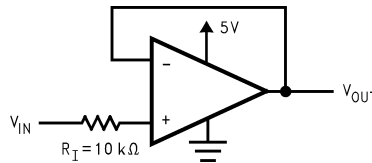


Figure 57. R_I Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltages

RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

The approximate output resistance of the LMC6492/4 is 110Ω sourcing and 80Ω sinking at $V_s = 5$ V. Using the calculated output resistance, maximum output voltage swing can be estimated as a function of load.

COMPENSATING FOR INPUT CAPACITANCE

It is quite common to use large values of feedback resistance for amplifiers with ultra-low input current, like the LMC6492/4.

Although the LMC6492/4 is highly stable over a wide range of operating conditions, certain precautions must be met to achieve the desired pulse response when a large feedback resistor is used. Large feedback resistors with even small values of input capacitance, due to transducers, photodiodes, and circuit board parasitics, reduce phase margins.

When high input impedances are demanded, guarding of the LMC6492/4 is suggested. Guarding input lines will not only reduce leakage, but lowers stray input capacitance as well. (See [Printed-Circuit-Board Layout for High Impedance Work](#)).

The effect of input capacitance can be compensated for by adding a capacitor, C_f , around the feedback resistors (as in [Figure 55](#)) such that:

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

or

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

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

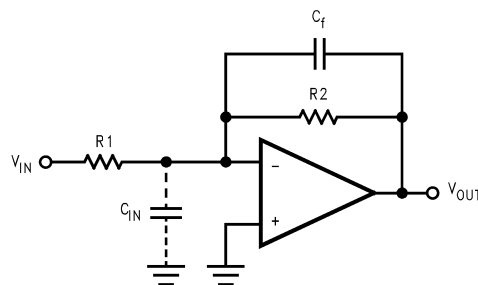


Figure 58. Cancelling the Effect of Input Capacitance

CAPACITIVE LOAD TOLERANCE

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

Direct capacitive loading will reduce the phase margin of many op-amps. A pole in the feedback loop is created by the combination of the op-amp's output impedance and the capacitive load. This pole induces phase lag at the unity-gain crossover frequency of the amplifier resulting in either an oscillatory or underdamped pulse response. With a few external components, op amps can easily indirectly drive capacitive loads, as shown in [Figure 59](#).

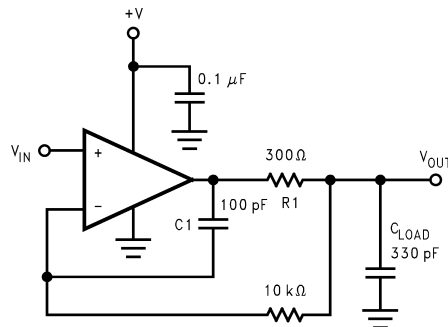


Figure 59. LMC6492/4 Noninverting Amplifier, Compensated to Handle Capacitive Loads

PRINTED-CIRCUIT-BOARD LAYOUT FOR HIGH-IMPEDANCE WORK

It is generally recognized that any circuit which must operate with less than 1000 pA of leakage current requires special layout of the PC board. When one wishes to take advantage of the ultra-low bias current of the LMC6492/4, typically 150 fA, it is essential to have an excellent layout. Fortunately, the techniques of obtaining low leakages are quite simple. First, the user must not ignore the surface leakage of the PC board, even though it may sometimes appear acceptably low, because under conditions of high humidity or dust or contamination, the surface leakage will be appreciable.

To minimize the effect of any surface leakage, lay out a ring of foil completely surrounding the LMC6492/4's inputs and the terminals of components connected to the op-amp's inputs, as in [Figure 60](#). To have a significant effect, guard rings should be placed on both the top and bottom of the PC board. This PC foil must then be connected to a voltage which is at the same voltage as the amplifier inputs, since no leakage current can flow between two points at the same potential. For example, a PC board trace-to-pad resistance of $10^{12}\Omega$, which is normally considered a very large resistance, could leak 5 pA if the trace were a 5V bus adjacent to the pad of the input.

This would cause a 33 times degradation from the LMC6492/4's actual performance. If a guard ring is used and held within 5 mV of the inputs, then the same resistance of $10^{11}\Omega$ will only cause 0.05 pA of leakage current. See [Figure 61](#) for typical connections of guard rings for standard op-amp configurations.

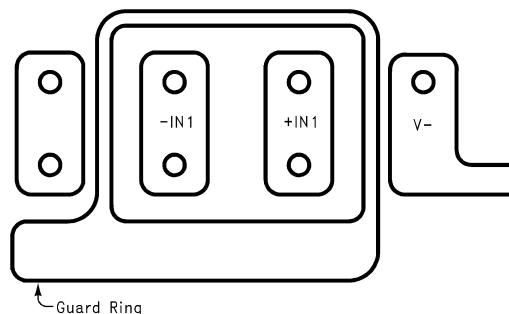


Figure 60. Examples of Guard Ring in PC Board Layout

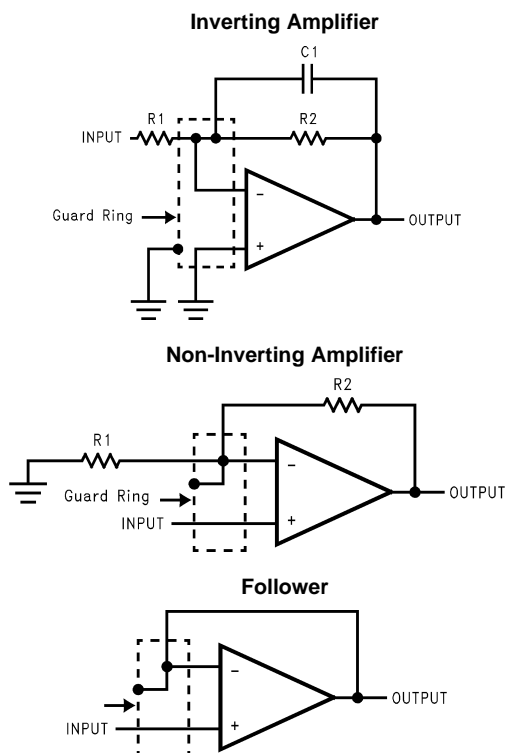
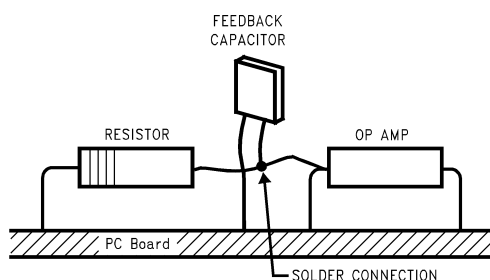


Figure 61. Typical Connections of Guard Rings

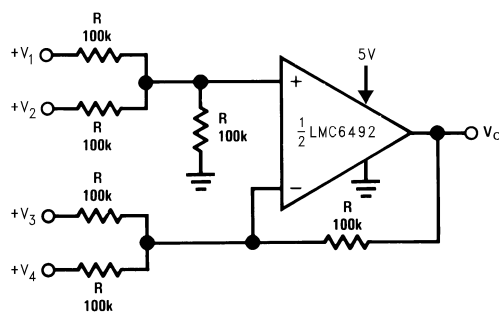
The designer should be aware that when it is inappropriate to lay out a PC board for the sake of just a few circuits, there is another technique which is even better than a guard ring on a PC board: Don't insert the amplifier's input pin into the board at all, but bend it up in the air and use only air as an insulator. Air is an excellent insulator. In this case you may have to forego some of the advantages of PC board construction, but the advantages are sometimes well worth the effort of using point-to-point up-in-the-air wiring. See [Figure 62](#).



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

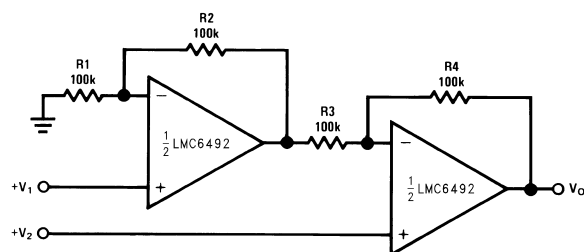
Figure 62. Air Wiring

Application Circuits



Where: $V_O = V_1 + V_2 - V_3 - V_4$
 $(V_1 + V_2 \geq (V_3 + V_4) \text{ to keep } V_O > 0V_{DC})$

Figure 63. DC Summing Amplifier ($V_{IN} \geq 0V_{DC}$ and $V_O \geq V_{DC}$)



For

$$\frac{R1}{R2} = \frac{R4}{R3}$$

(CMRR depends on this resistor ratio match)

$$V_O = 1 + \frac{R4}{R3}(V_2 - V_1)$$

As shown: $V_O = 2(V_2 - V_1)$

Figure 64. High Input Z, DC Differential Amplifier

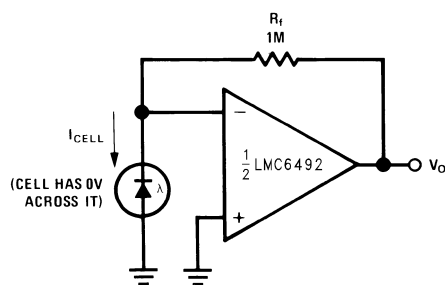
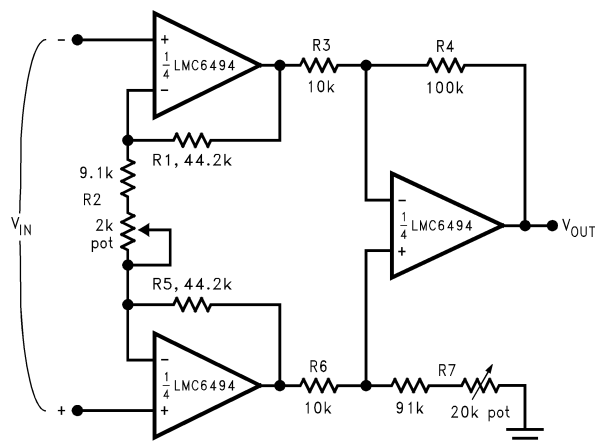


Figure 65. Photo Voltaic-Cell Amplifier

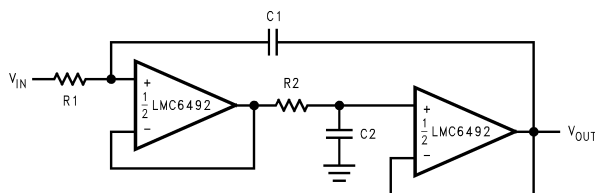


If $R1 = R5$, $R3 = R6$, and $R4 = R7$; then

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R2 + 2R1}{R2} \times \frac{R4}{R3}$$

$\therefore A_V \approx 100$ for circuit shown ($R2 = 9.3k$).

Figure 66. Instrumentation Amplifier



$$R1 = R2, C1 = C2; f = \frac{1}{2\pi R1 C1}; \text{Damping Factor} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C2}{C1}} \sqrt{\frac{R2}{R1}}$$

Figure 67. Rail-to-Rail Single Supply Low Pass Filter

This low-pass filter circuit can be used as an anti-aliasing filter with the same supply as the A/D converter. Filter designs can also take advantage of the LMC6492/4 ultra-low input current. The ultra-low input current yields negligible offset error even when large value resistors are used. This in turn allows the use of smaller valued capacitors which take less board space and cost less.

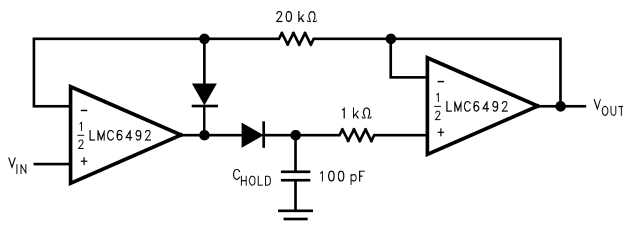
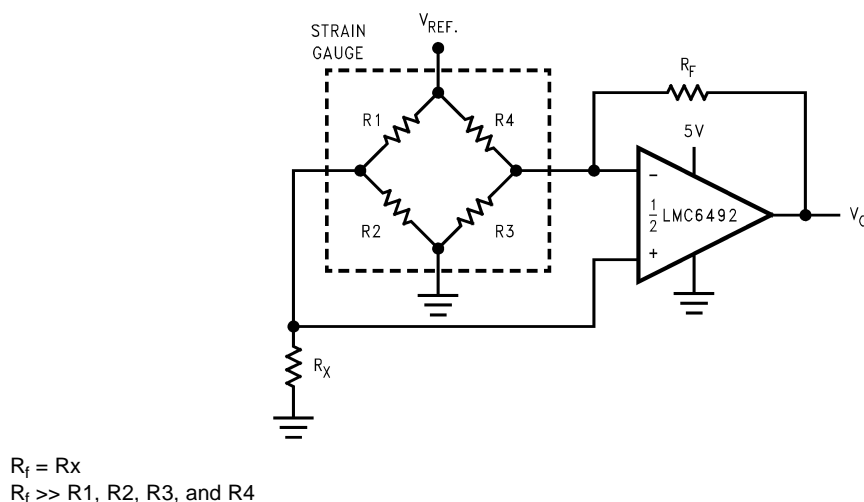


Figure 68. Low Voltage Peak Detector with Rail-to-Rail Peak Capture Range

Dielectric absorption and leakage is minimized by using a polystyrene or polypropylene hold capacitor. The droop rate is primarily determined by the value of C_H and diode leakage current. Select low-leakage current diodes to minimize drooping.



$$V_O = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_3}{R_4 + R_3} \right) \frac{R_f (R_3 + R_4)}{R_3 R_4} V_{REF}$$

Figure 69. Pressure Sensor

In a manifold absolute pressure sensor application, a strain gauge is mounted on the intake manifold in the engine unit. Manifold pressure causes the sensing resistors, R1, R2, R3 and R4 to change. The resistors change in a way such that R2 and R4 increase by the same amount R1 and R3 decrease. This causes a differential voltage between the input of the amplifier. The gain of the amplifier is adjusted by Rf.

Spice Macromodel

A spice macromodel is available for the LMC6492/4. This model includes accurate simulation of:

- Input common-mode voltage range
- Frequency and transient response
- GBW dependence on loading conditions
- Quiescent and dynamic supply current
- Output swing dependence on loading conditions

and many other characteristics as listed on the macromodel disk.

Contact your local National Semiconductor sales office to obtain an operational amplifier spice model library disk.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LMC6492AEM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92AEM	Samples
LMC6492AEM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92AEM	Samples
LMC6492AEMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92AEM	Samples
LMC6492AEMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92AEM	Samples
LMC6492BEM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92BEM	Samples
LMC6492BEM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92BEM	Samples
LMC6492BEMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92BEM	Samples
LMC6492BEMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC64 92BEM	Samples
LMC6494AEM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 AEM	Samples
LMC6494AEM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 AEM	Samples
LMC6494AEMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 AEM	Samples
LMC6494AEMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 AEM	Samples
LMC6494BEM	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 BEM	Samples
LMC6494BEM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	55	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 BEM	Samples
LMC6494BEMX	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	TBD	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 BEM	Samples
LMC6494BEMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMC6494 BEM	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

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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.

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

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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.
- C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- 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)

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- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
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- $\triangle D$ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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