

- **Single-Supply Operation**
 - Input Voltage Range Extends to Ground
 - Output Swings to Ground While Sinking Current
- **Input Offset Voltage**
 - 150 μV Max at 25°C for LT1013A
- **Offset-Voltage Temperature Coefficient**
 - 2.5 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ Max for LT1013A
- **Input Offset Current**
 - 0.8 nA Max at 25°C for LT1013A
- **High Gain . . . 1.5 V/ μV Min ($R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$), 0.8 V/ μV Min ($R_L = 600 \text{ k}\Omega$) for LT1013A**
- **Low Supply Current . . . 0.5 mA Max at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ for LT1013A**
- **Low Peak-to-Peak Noise Voltage . . . 0.55 μV Typ**
- **Low Current Noise . . . 0.07 pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Typ**

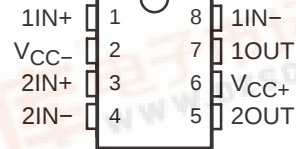
description/ordering information

The LT1013 devices are dual precision operational amplifiers, featuring high gain, low supply current, low noise, and low-offset-voltage temperature coefficient.

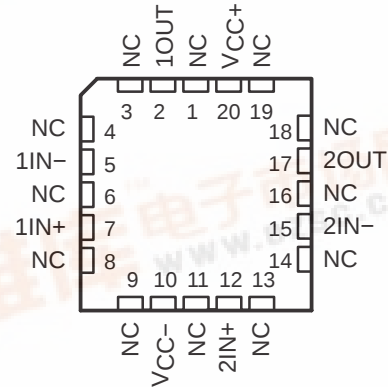
The LT1013 devices can be operated from a single 5-V power supply; the common-mode input voltage range includes ground, and the output can also swing to within a few millivolts of ground. Crossover distortion is eliminated. The LT1013 can be operated with both dual $\pm 15\text{-V}$ and single 5-V supplies.

The LT1013C, LT1013AC, and LT1013D are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The LT1013I, LT1013AI, and LT1013DI are characterized for operation from –40°C to 105°C. The LT1013M, LT1013AM, and LT1013DM are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of –55°C to 125°C.

LT1013, LT1013D . . . D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

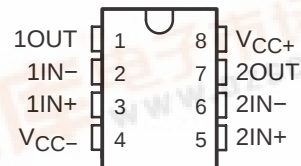


LT1013, LT1013A . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

LT1013, LT1013D . . . JG OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D

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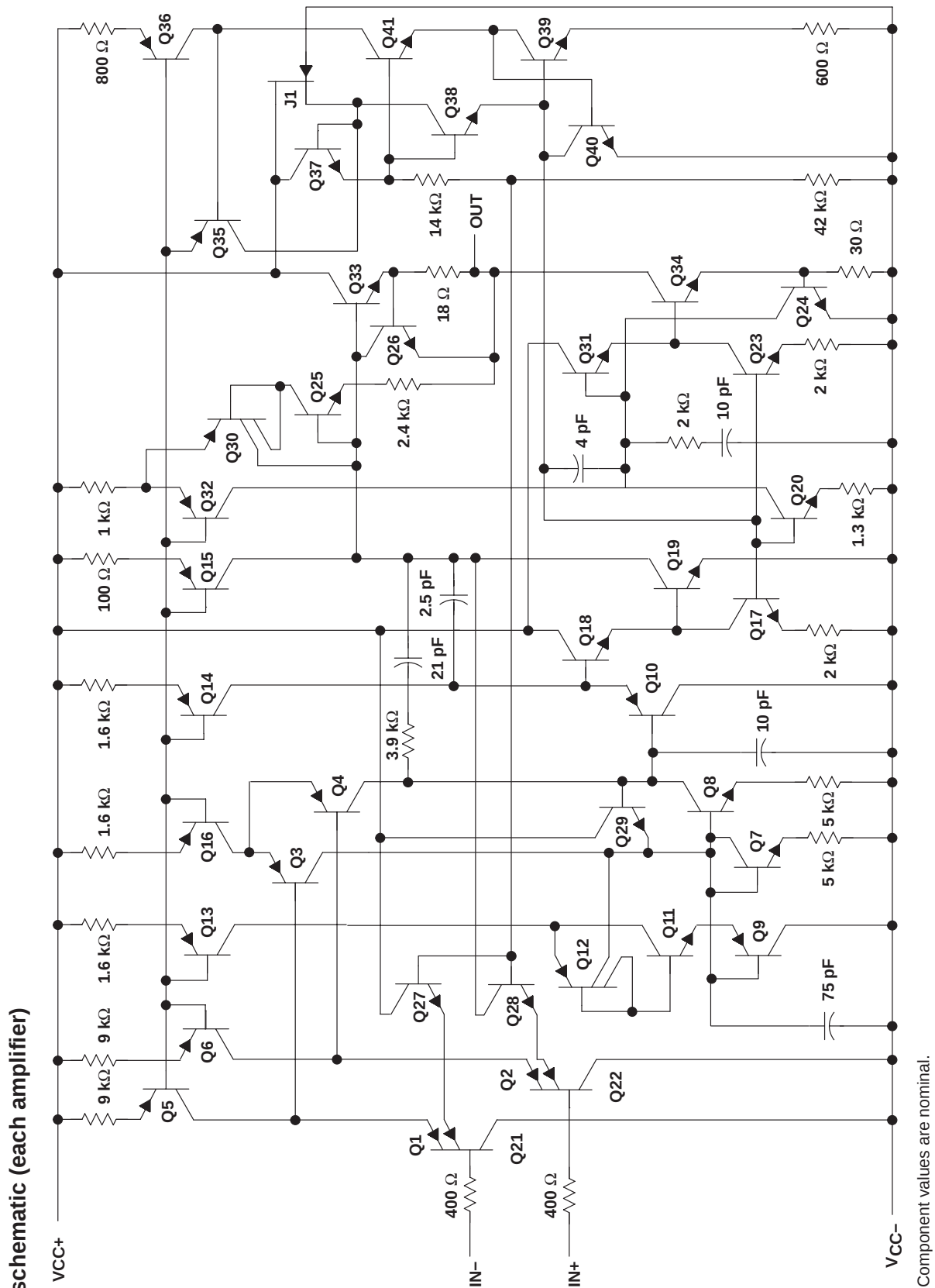
ORDERING INFORMATION

T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C (μV)	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 70°C	300	P-DIP (P)	Tube of 50	LT1013CP	LT1013P
		SOIC (D)	Tube of 75	LT1013CD	1013C
			Reel of 2500	LT1013CDR	
	800	P-DIP (P)	Tube of 50	LT1013DP	LT1013DP
		SOIC (D)	Tube of 75	LT1013DD	1013D
			Reel of 2500	LT1013DDR	
–40°C to 105°C	800	P-DIP (P)	Tube of 50	LT1013DIP	LT1013DIP
		SOIC (D)	Tube of 75	LT1013DID	1013DI
			Reel of 2500	LT1013DIDR	
–55°C to 125°C	150	C-DIP (JG)	Tube of 50	LT1013AMJG	LT1013AMJG
		C-DIP (JGB)	Tube of 50	LT1013AMJGB	LT1013AMJGB
		LCCC (FK)	Tube of 55	LT1013AMFK	LT1013AMFK
		LCCC (FKB)	Tube of 55	LT1013AMFKB	LT1013AMFKB
	300	C-DIP (JG)	Tube of 50	LT1013MJG	LT1013MJG
		C-DIP (JGB)	Tube of 50	LT1013MJGB	LT1013MJGB
		LCCC (FKB)	Tube of 55	LT1013MFKB	LT1013MFKB
	800	SOIC (D)	Tube of 75	LT1013DMD	1013DM

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) †

Supply voltage (see Note 1): V_{CC+}	22 V
V_{CC-}	–22 V
Input voltage range, V_I (any input, see Note 1)	$V_{CC-} - 5 \text{ V}$ to V_{CC+}
Differential input voltage (see Note 2)	$\pm 30 \text{ V}$
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	Unlimited
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Notes 4 and 5): D package	97°C/W
P package	85°C/W
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J	150°C
Case temperature for 60 seconds: FK package	260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: JG package	300°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} .

2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$.

3. The output may be shorted to either supply.

4. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(\text{max})$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(\text{max}) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability. Due to variation in individual device electrical characteristics and thermal resistance, the built-in thermal overload protection may be activated at power levels slightly above or below the rated dissipation.

5. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013C			LT1013AC			LT1013DC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		60	300		40	150		200	800	μV
		Full range			400			240			1000	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	2.5		0.3	2		0.7	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage		25°C		0.5			0.4			0.5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5		0.15	0.8		0.2	1.5	nA
		Full range			2.8			1.5			2.8	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30		-12	-20		-15	-30	nA
		Full range			-38			-25			-38	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	-15	-15.3		-15	-15.3		-15	-15.3		V
			to	to		to	to		to	to		
			13.5	13.8		13.5	13.8		13.5	13.8		
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	-15	-15		-15	-15		-15	-15		V
			to	to		to	to		to	to		
			13	13		13	13		13	13		
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	± 12.5	± 14		± 13	± 14		± 12.5	± 14		V
		Full range										
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.5	0.2		0.8	2.5		0.5	2		V/ μV
		Full range	1.2	7		1.5	8		1.2	7		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V}$ to 13.5 V	25°C	0.7			1			0.7			dB
			97	114		100	117		97	114		
			94			98			94			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC+} = \pm 2\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		103	120		100	117		dB
		Full range	97			101			97			
		Full range	120	137		123	140		120	137		
r_{id} Differential input resistance	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	70	300		100	400		70	300		M Ω
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		25°C	4			5			4			G Ω
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.5		0.35	0.55		mA
		Full range		0.7			0.55			0.6		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C .

‡ All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC+} = 5V$, $V_{CC-} = 0$, $V_O = 1.4V$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013C		LT1013AC		LT1013DC		UNIT
			MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	450		60	250	950	μV
		Full range		570			350	1200	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.3	2		0.2	0.3	2	nA
		Full range		6			3.5	6	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	-18	-50		-15	-35	-50	nA
		Full range		-90			-55	-90	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 3.8		0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 3.8		V
		Full range	0 to 3			0 to 3			
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C	15	25		15	25		mV
	Output low, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	5	10		5	10		
	Output low, $I_{sink} = 1\text{ mA}$	Full range		13			13		
	Output high, No load	25°C	220	350		220	350		
	Output high, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	4	4.4		4	4.4		
	Output high, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	3.4	4		3.4	4		
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$, $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C	1			1			V/ μV
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C	0.32	0.5		0.31	0.45		mA
		Full range		0.55			0.5		

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C.[‡] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR Slew rate		0.2	0.4		V/ μs
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		24		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		22		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.55		μV
I_n Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		0.07		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013I			LT1013AI			LT1013DI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		60	300		40	150		200	800	μV
		Full range			550			300			1000	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	2.5		0.3	2		0.7	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage		25°C		0.5			0.4			0.5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5		0.15	0.8		0.2	1.5	nA
		Full range			2.8			1.5			2.8	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30		-12	-20		-15	-30	nA
		Full range			-38			-25			-38	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	-15	-15.3		-15	-15.3		-15	-15.3		V
		Full range	-15	to 13	13.8	-15	to 13	13.8	-15	to 13	13.8	
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	± 12.5	± 14		± 13	± 14		± 12.5	± 14		V
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5	0.2		0.8	2.5		0.5	2		V/ μV
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	1.2	7		1.5	8		1.2	7		
		Full range	0.7			1			0.7			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V}$ to 13.5 V	25°C	97	114		100	117		97	114		dB
	$V_{IC} = -14.9\text{ V}$ to 13 V	Full range	94			97			94			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		103	120		100	117		dB
		Full range	97			101			97			
Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		123	140		120	137		dB
r_{id} Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		100	400		70	300		M Ω
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4			5			4		G Ω
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55		0.35	0.5		0.35	0.55	mA
		Full range			0.7			0.55			0.6	

[†] Full range is -40°C to 105°C .

[‡] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC-} = 0$, $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013I		LT1013AI		LT1013DI		UNIT
			MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	450		60	250	950	μV
		Full range		570			350	1200	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.3	2		0.2	0.3	2	nA
		Full range		6			3.5	6	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	-18	-50		-15	-35	-50	nA
		Full range		-90			-55	-90	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	0	-0.3		0	-0.3		V
		Full range	to 3.5	to 3.8		to 3.5	to 3.8		
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C	15	25		15	25		mV
		Full range	5	10		5	10		
	Output low, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	220	350		220	350		mV
		Full range	4	4.4		4	4.4		
	Output high, No load	25°C	3.4	4		3.4	4		V
		Full range	3.2			3.3			
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$, $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C	1			1			$V/\mu\text{V}$
		Full range	0.32	0.5		0.31	0.45		
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.55			0.5		mA
		Full range						0.55	

[†] Full range is -40°C to 105°C.[‡] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR Slew rate		0.2	0.4		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		24		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		22		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$V_N(\text{PP})$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.55		μV
I_n Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		0.07		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013M			LT1013AM			LT1013DM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	MIN	TYP ‡	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		60	300		40	150		200	800	μV
		Full range			550			300			1000	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.5	2.5*		0.4	2*		0.5	2.5*	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage		25°C		0.5			0.4			0.5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5		0.15	0.8		0.2	1.5	nA
		Full range			5			2.5			5	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30		-12	-20		-15	-30	nA
		Full range			-45			-30			-45	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	-15	-15.3 to 13.5	13.8	-15	-15.3 to 13.5	13.8	-15	-15.3 to 13.5	13.8	V
		Full range	-14.9 to 13			-14.9 to 13			-14.9 to 13			
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	± 12.5	± 14		± 13	± 14		± 12.5	± 14		V
		Full range	± 11.5			± 12			± 11.5			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	0.5	2		0.8	2.5		0.5	2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
		25°C	1.2	7		1.5	8		1.2	7		
		Full range	0.25			0.5			0.25			
$CMRR$ Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V}$ to 13.5 V	25°C	97	117		100	117		97	114		dB
	$V_{IC} = -14.9\text{ V}$ to 13 V	Full range	94			97			94			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		103	120		100	117		dB
		Full range	97			100			97			
r_{id} Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		123	140		120	137		dB
Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		100	400		70	300		
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4			5			4		$\text{G}\Omega$
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.5		0.35	0.55		mA
		Full range		0.7			0.6			0.7		

* On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, Class B, this parameter is not production tested.

† Full range is -55°C to 125°C .

‡ All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC+} = 5V$, $V_{CC-} = 0$, $V_O = 1.4V$, $V_{IC} = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	LT1013M		LT1013AM		LT1013DM		UNIT
			MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	MIN	TYP [‡]	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	450		60	250	950	μV
	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $V_{IC} = 0.1V$	Full range	400	1500		250	800	2000	
I_{IO} Input offset current		125°C	200	750		120	450	1200	μV
		25°C	0.3	2		0.2	1.3	2	
I_{IB} Input bias current		Full range		10			6	10	nA
		25°C		-18	-50		-15	-35	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		Full range		-120			-80	-120	nA
		25°C							
V_{OM} Maximum peak output voltage swing		25°C	0	-0.3		0	-0.3		V
		Full range	0	to 3.5	to 3.8	0	to 3.5	to 3.8	
V_{OVS} Output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C	15	25		15	25		mV
	Output low, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	5	10		5	10		
V_{OVS} Output voltage swing	Output low, $I_{sink} = 1\ mA$	25°C	220	350		220	350		V
	Output high, No load	25°C	4	4.4		4	4.4		
V_{OVS} Output voltage swing	Output high, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	3.4	4		3.4	4		V
		Full range	3.1			3.2			
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\ mV$ to $4\ V$, $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C	1			1			$V/\mu V$
I_{CC} Supply current per amplifier		25°C	0.32	0.5		0.31	0.45		mA
		Full range		0.65			0.55	0.65	

[†] Full range is -55°C to 125°C.[‡] All typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15V$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate			0.2	0.4		V/ μs
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\ Hz$			24		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		$f = 1\ kHz$			22		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\ Hz$ to $10\ Hz$			0.55		μV
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\ Hz$			0.07		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS018H – MAY 1988 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	vs Supply voltage	1
		vs Temperature	2
ΔV_{IO}	Change in input offset voltage	vs Time	3
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Temperature	4
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Temperature	5
V_{IC}	Common-mode input voltage	vs Input bias current	6
A_{VD}	Differential voltage amplification	vs Load resistance	7, 8
		vs Frequency	9, 10
	Channel separation	vs Frequency	11
	Output saturation voltage	vs Temperature	12
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	13
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	14
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Temperature	15
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Time	16
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	17
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	vs Frequency	17
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak input noise voltage	vs Time	18
	Pulse response	Small signal	19, 21
		Large signal	20, 22, 23
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	9

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

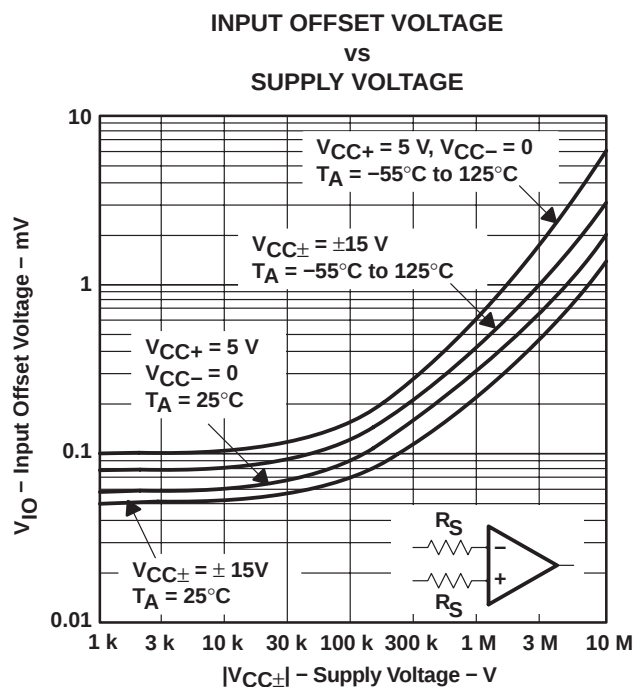


Figure 1

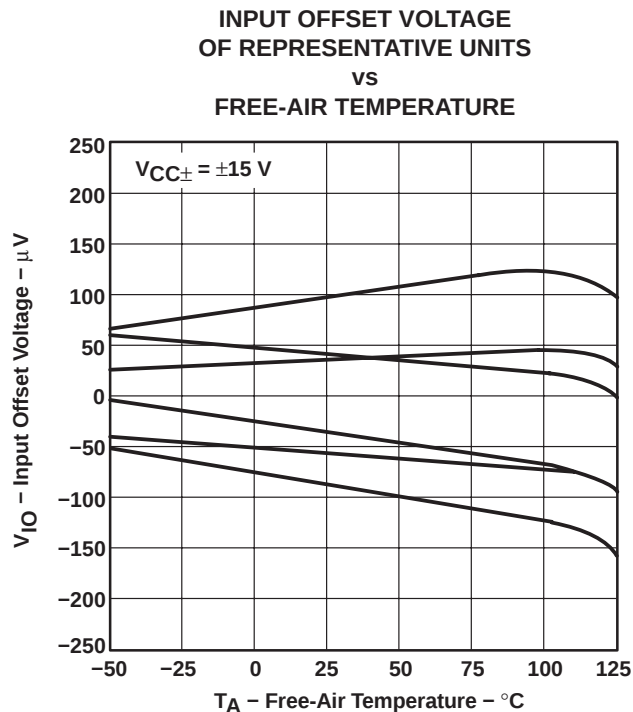


Figure 2

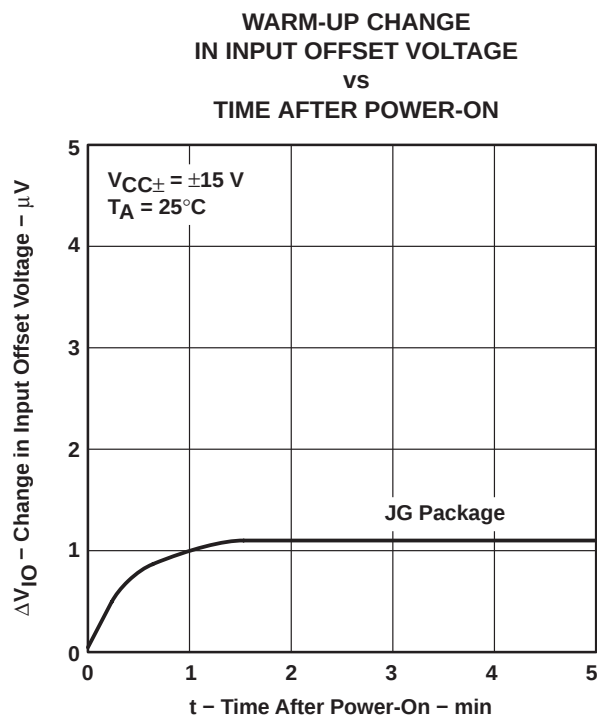


Figure 3

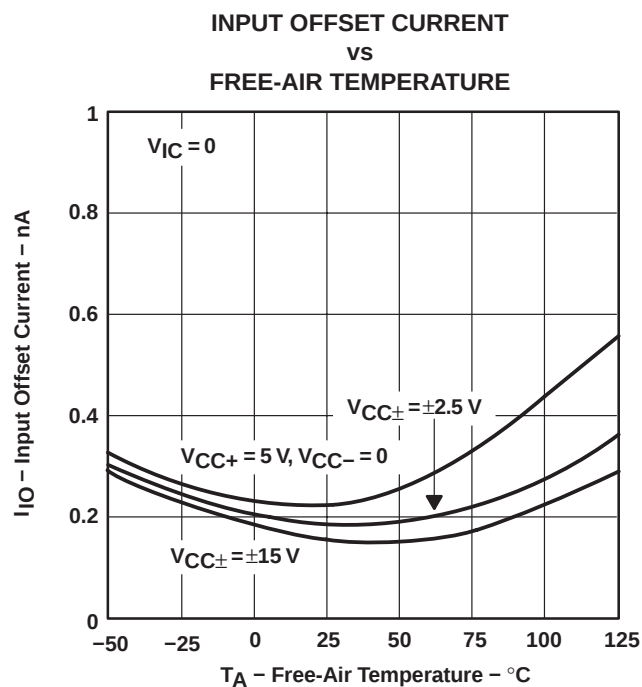


Figure 4

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

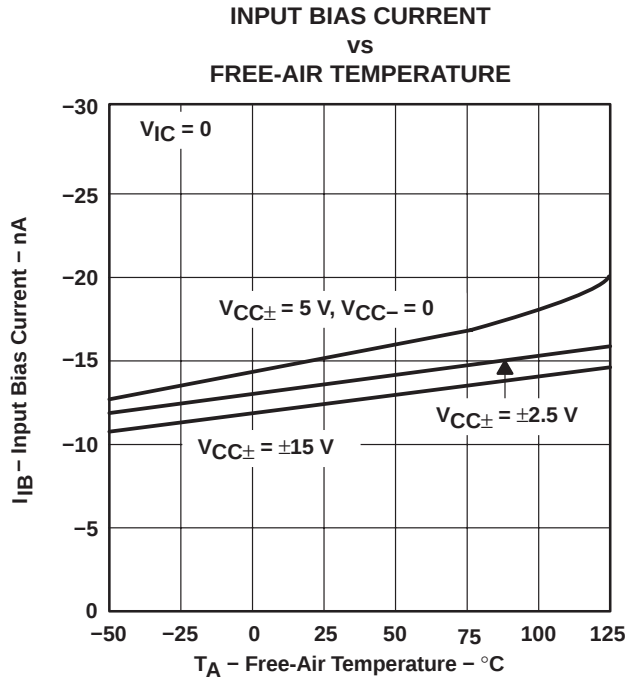


Figure 5

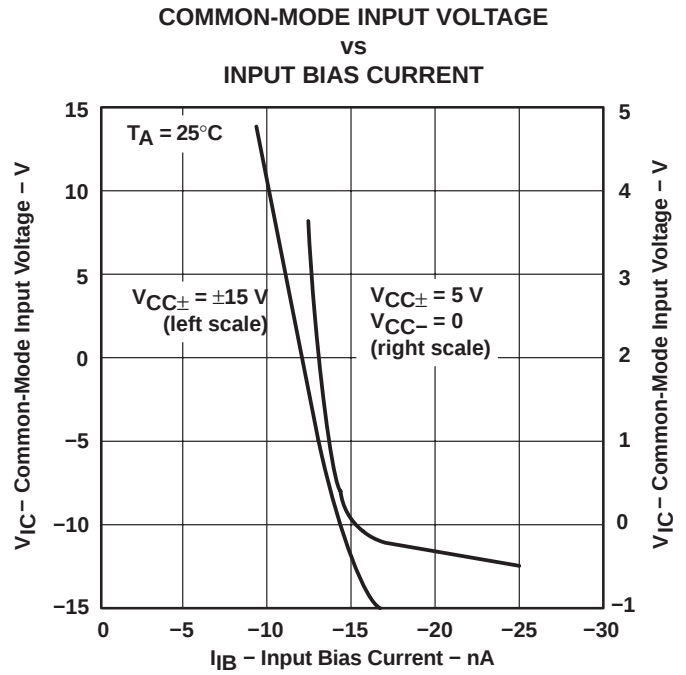


Figure 6

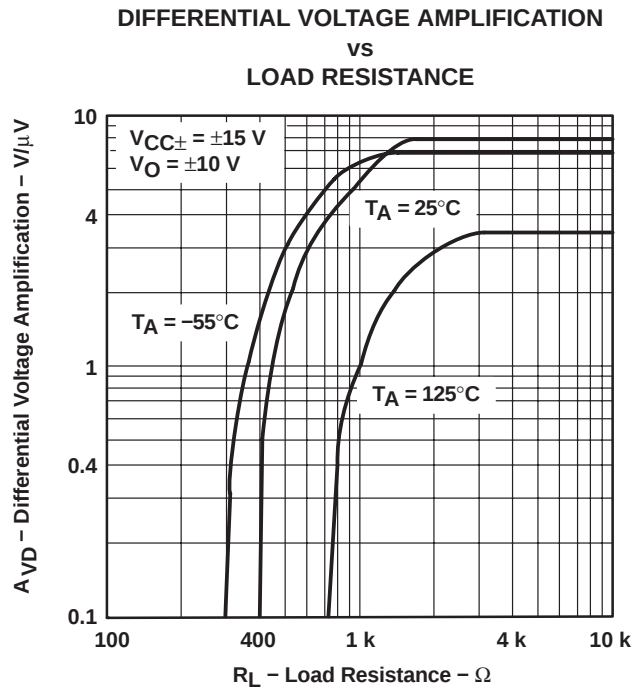


Figure 7

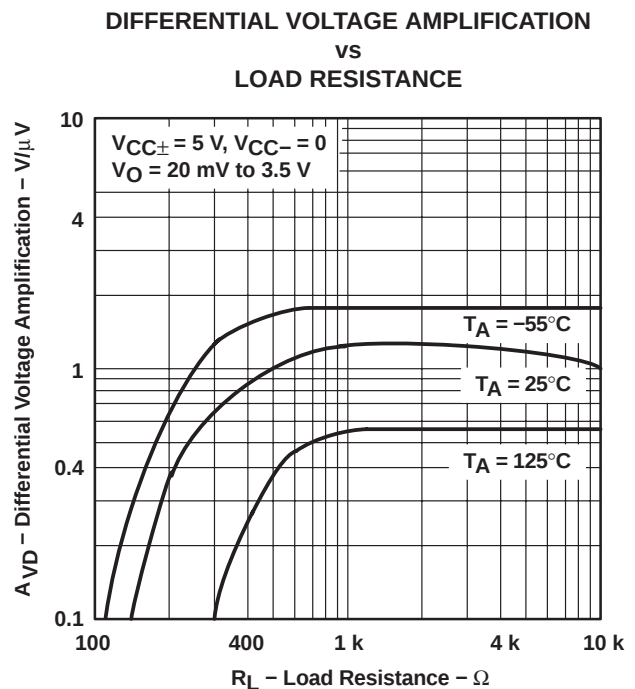


Figure 8

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
AND PHASE SHIFT
VS
FREQUENCY

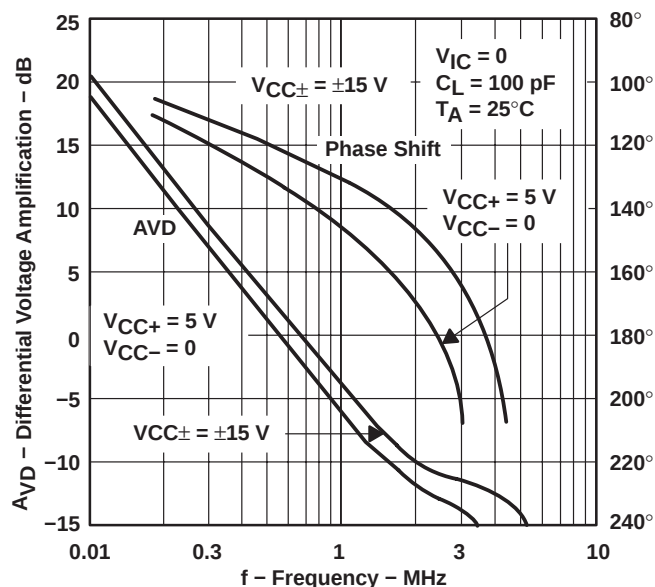


Figure 9

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
VS
FREQUENCY

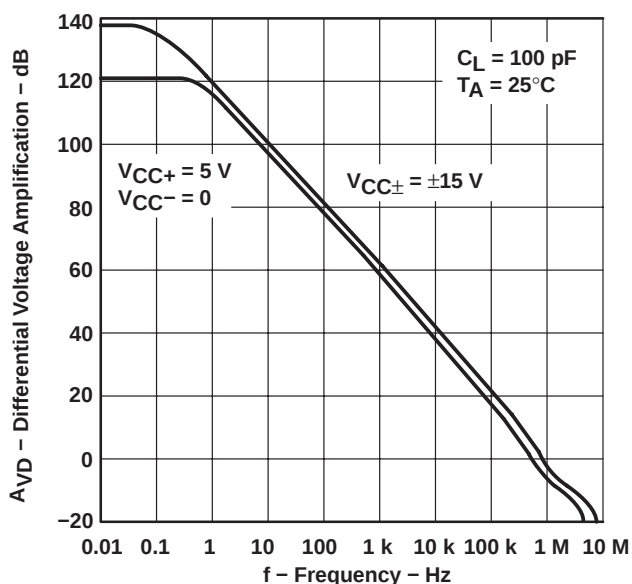


Figure 10

CHANNEL SEPARATION
VS
FREQUENCY

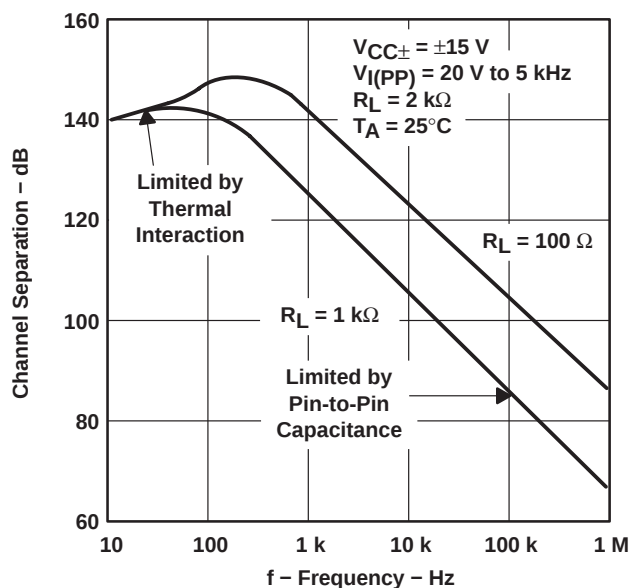


Figure 11

OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE
VS
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

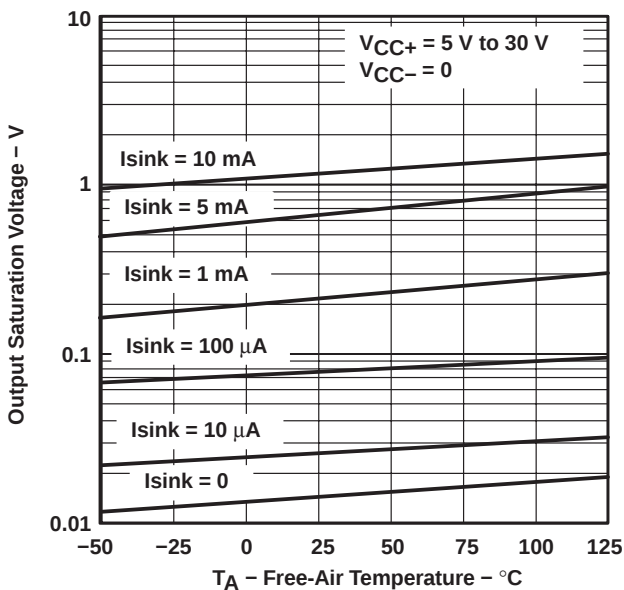


Figure 12

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

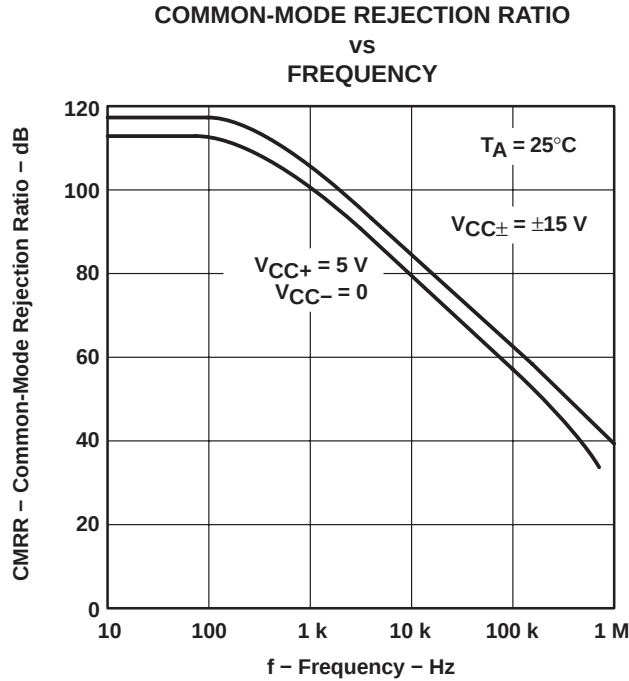


Figure 13

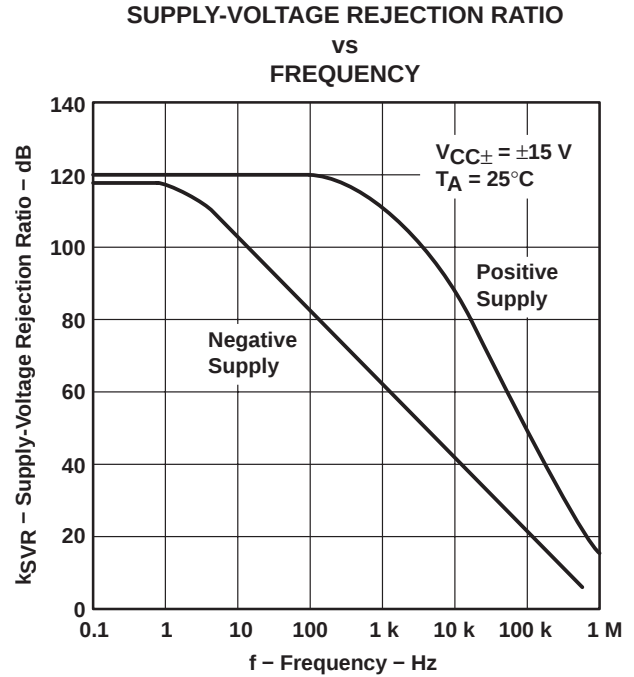


Figure 14

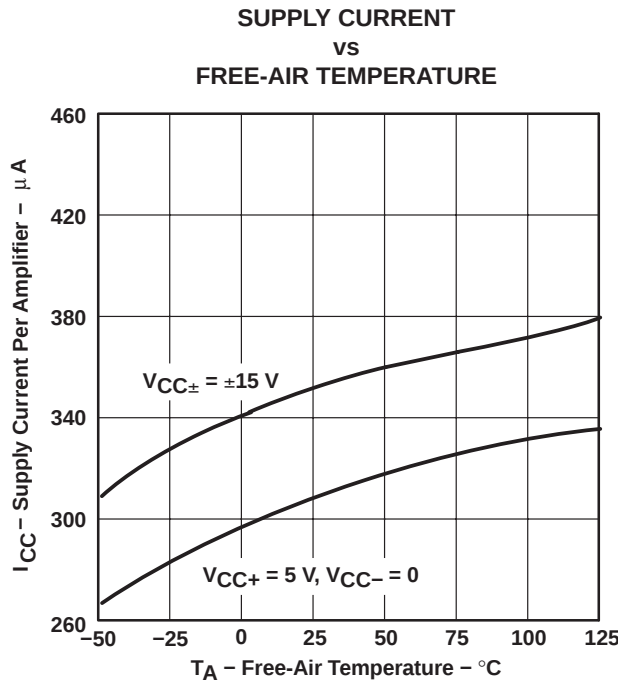


Figure 15

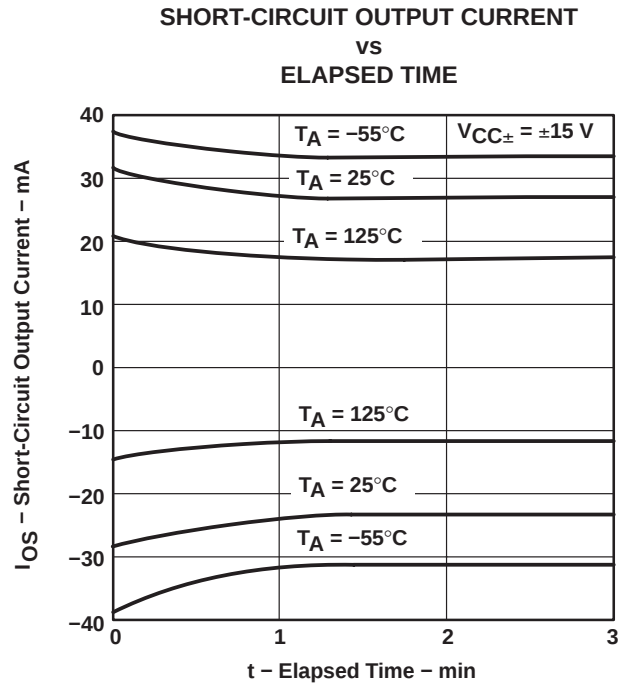


Figure 16

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D
DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS018H – MAY 1988 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
AND EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE CURRENT
VS
FREQUENCY

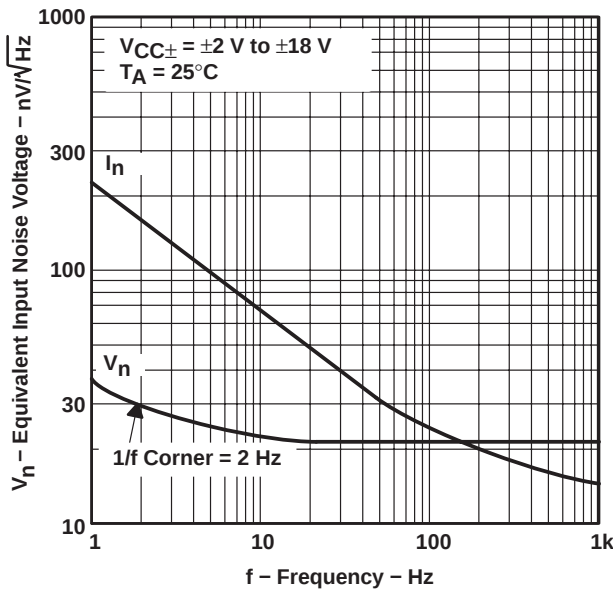


Figure 17

PEAK-TO-PEAK INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
OVER A
10-SECOND PERIOD

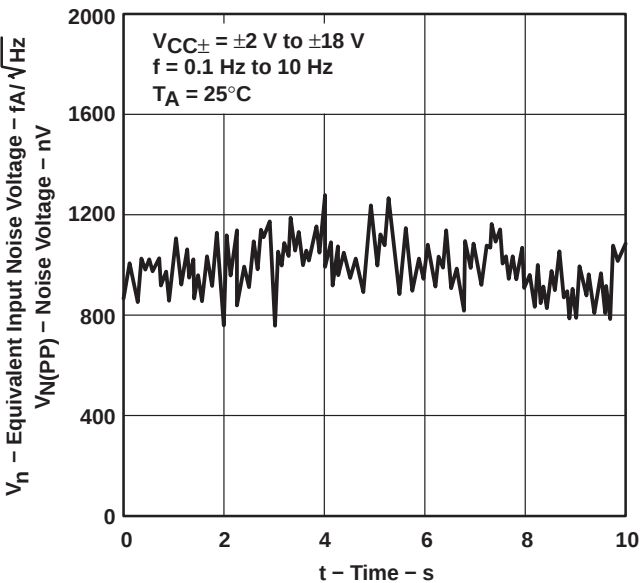


Figure 18

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

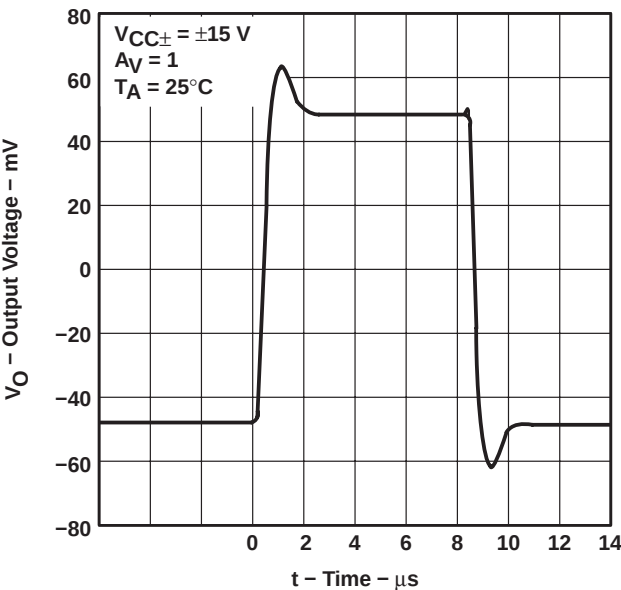


Figure 19

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

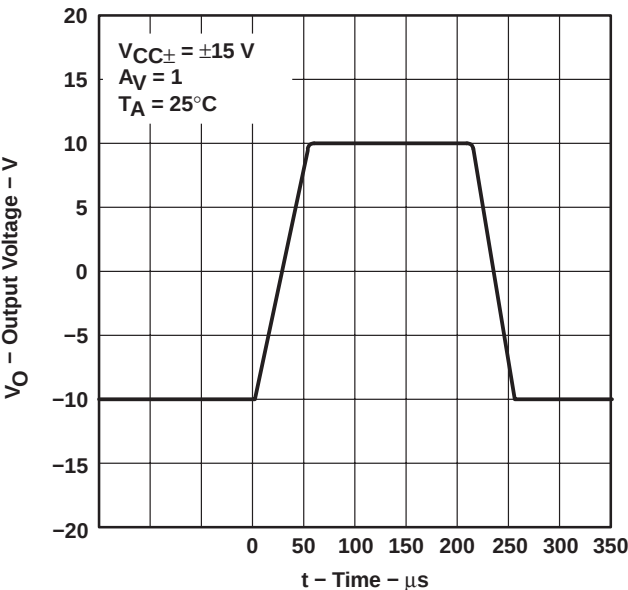


Figure 20

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS018H – MAY 1988 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

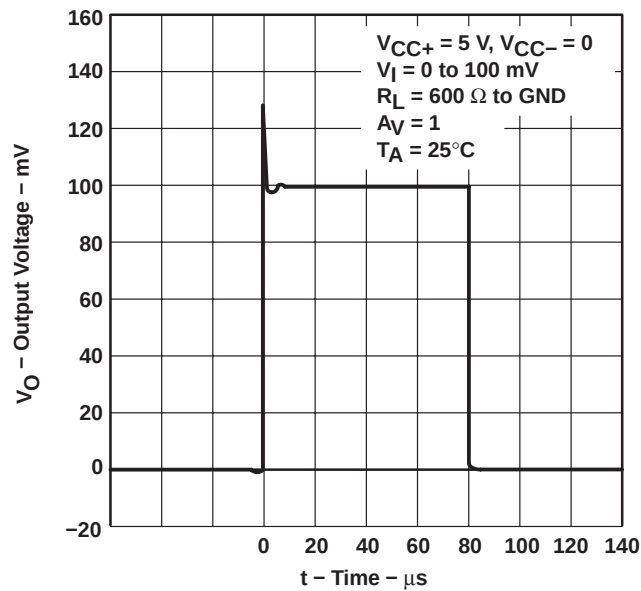


Figure 21

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

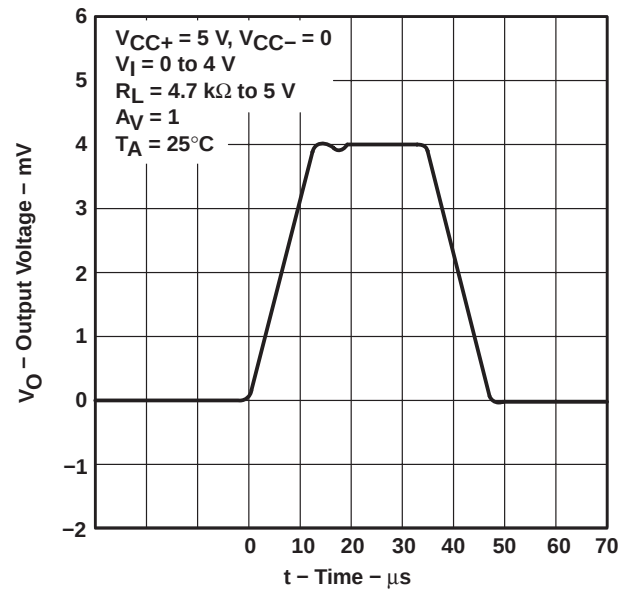


Figure 22

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

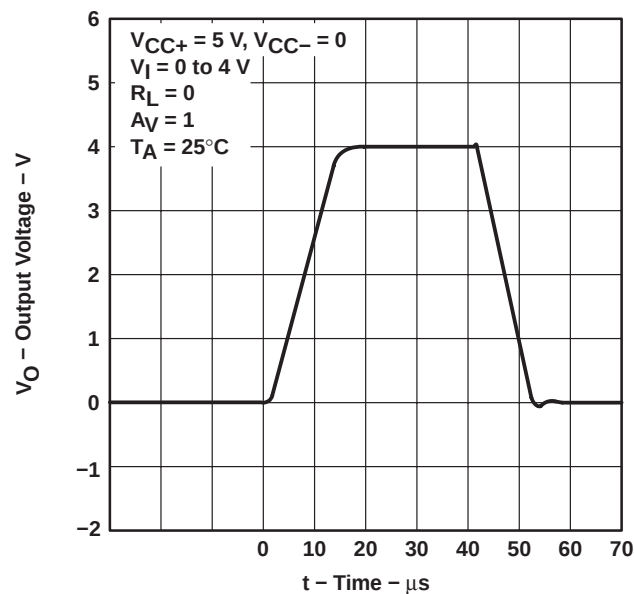


Figure 23

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D

DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-supply operation

The LT1013 is fully specified for single-supply operation ($V_{CC-} = 0$). The common-mode input voltage range includes ground, and the output swings to within a few millivolts of ground.

Furthermore, the LT1013 has specific circuitry that addresses the difficulties of single-supply operation, both at the input and at the output. At the input, the driving signal can fall below 0 V, either inadvertently or on a transient basis. If the input is more than a few hundred millivolts below ground, the LT1013 is designed to deal with the following two problems that can occur:

1. On many other operational amplifiers, when the input is more than a diode drop below ground, unlimited current flows from the substrate (V_{CC-} terminal) to the input, which can destroy the unit. On the LT1013, the 400- Ω resistors in series with the input [see *schematic (each amplifier)*] protect the device, even when the input is 5 V below ground.
2. When the input is more than 400 mV below ground (at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$), the input stage of similar operational amplifiers saturates, and phase reversal occurs at the output. This can cause lockup in servo systems. Because of unique phase-reversal protection circuitry (Q21, Q22, Q27, and Q28), the LT1013 outputs do not reverse, even when the inputs are at -1.5 V (see Figure 24).

This phase-reversal protection circuitry does not function when the other operational amplifier on the LT1013 is driven hard into negative saturation at the output. Phase-reversal protection does not work on amplifier 1 when amplifier 2 output is in negative saturation nor on amplifier 2 when amplifier 1 output is in negative saturation.

At the output, other single-supply designs either cannot swing to within 600 mV of ground or cannot sink more than a few microamperes while swinging to ground. The all-npn output stage of the LT1013 maintains its low output resistance and high-gain characteristics until the output is saturated. In dual-supply operations, the output stage is free of crossover distortion.

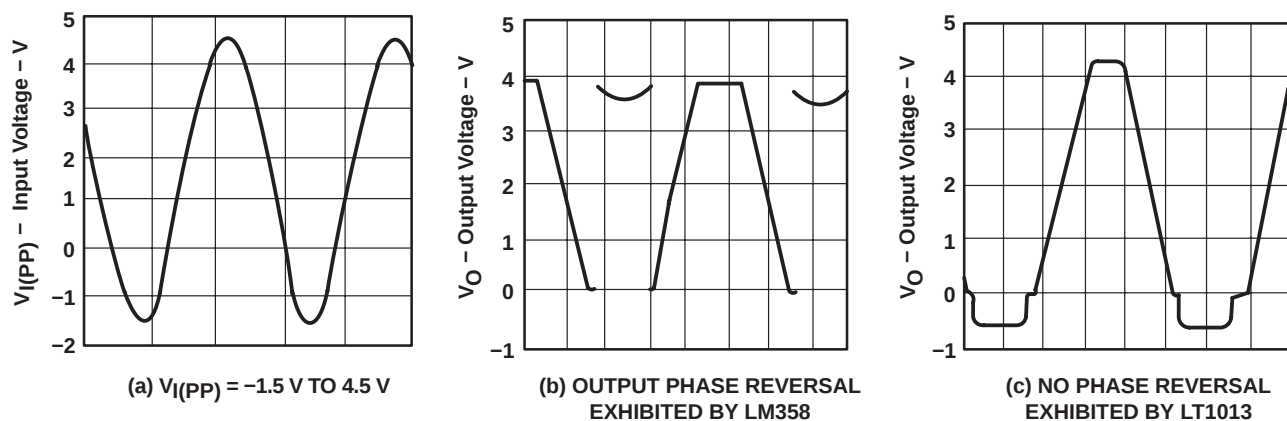


Figure 24. Voltage-Follower Response With Input Exceeding the Negative Common-Mode Input Voltage Range

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

comparator applications

The single-supply operation of the LT1013 is well suited for use as a precision comparator with TTL-compatible output. In systems using both operational amplifiers and comparators, the LT1013 can perform multiple duties (see Figures 25 and 26).

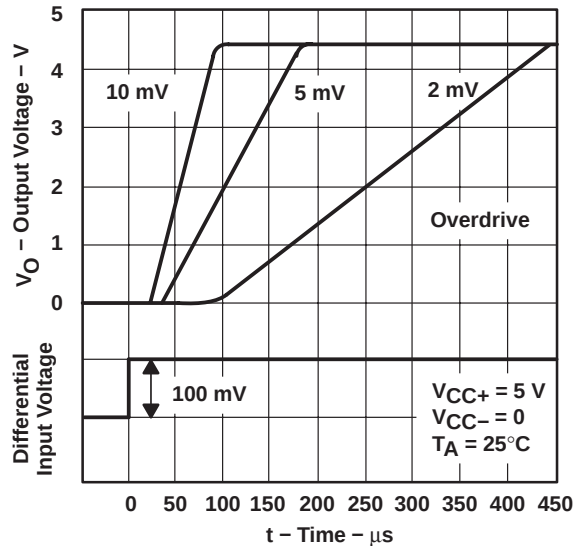


Figure 25. Low-to-High-Level Output Response for Various Input Overdrives

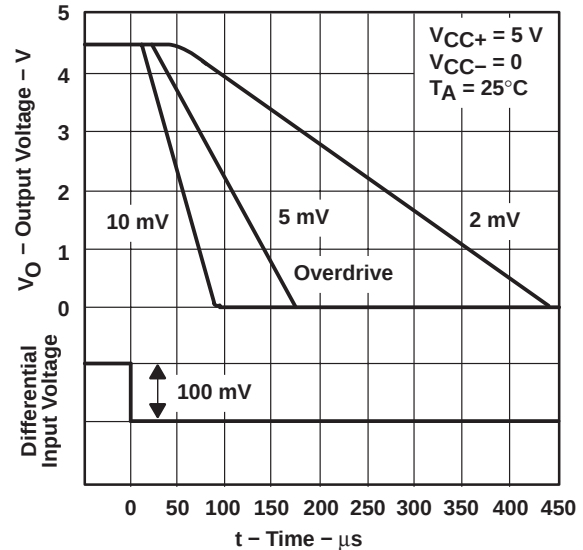


Figure 26. High-to-Low-Level Output Response for Various Input Overdrives

low-supply operation

The minimum supply voltage for proper operation of the LT1013 is 3.4 V (three NiCad batteries). Typical supply current at this voltage is 290 μ A; therefore, power dissipation is only 1 mW per amplifier.

offset voltage and noise testing

The test circuit for measuring input offset voltage and its temperature coefficient is shown in Figure 30. This circuit, with supply voltages increased to ± 20 V, also is used as the burn-in configuration.

The peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage of the LT1013 is measured using the test circuit shown in Figure 27. The frequency response of the noise tester indicates that the 0.1-Hz corner is defined by only one zero. The test time to measure 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz noise should not exceed 10 seconds, as this time limit acts as an additional zero to eliminate noise contribution from the frequency band below 0.1 Hz.

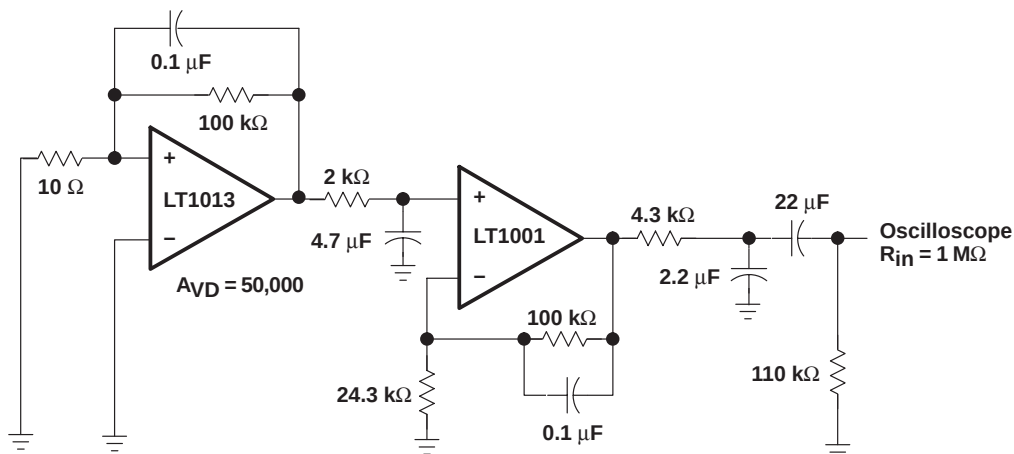
An input noise voltage test is recommended when measuring the noise of a large number of units. A 10-Hz input noise voltage measurement correlates well with a 0.1-Hz peak-to-peak noise reading because both results are determined by the white noise and the location of the $1/f$ corner frequency.

Current noise is measured by the circuit and formula shown in Figure 28. The noise of the source resistors is subtracted.

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

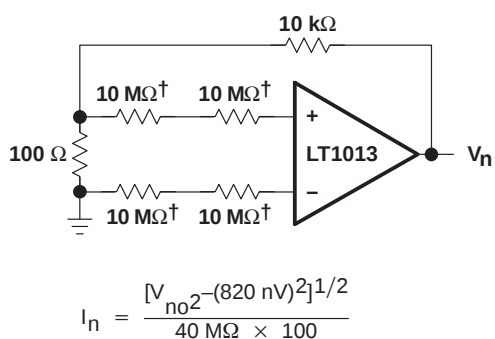
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APPLICATION INFORMATION



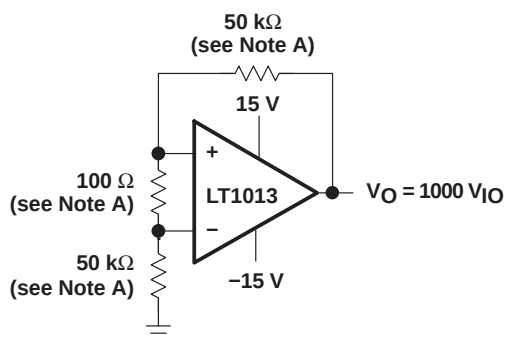
NOTE A: All capacitor values are for nonpolarized capacitors only.

Figure 27. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Peak-to-Peak Noise Test Circuit



† Metal-film resistor

Figure 28. Noise-Current Test Circuit and Formula



NOTE A: Resistors must have low thermoelectric potential.

Figure 29. Test Circuit for V_{IO} and $\alpha_{V_{IO}}$

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

typical applications

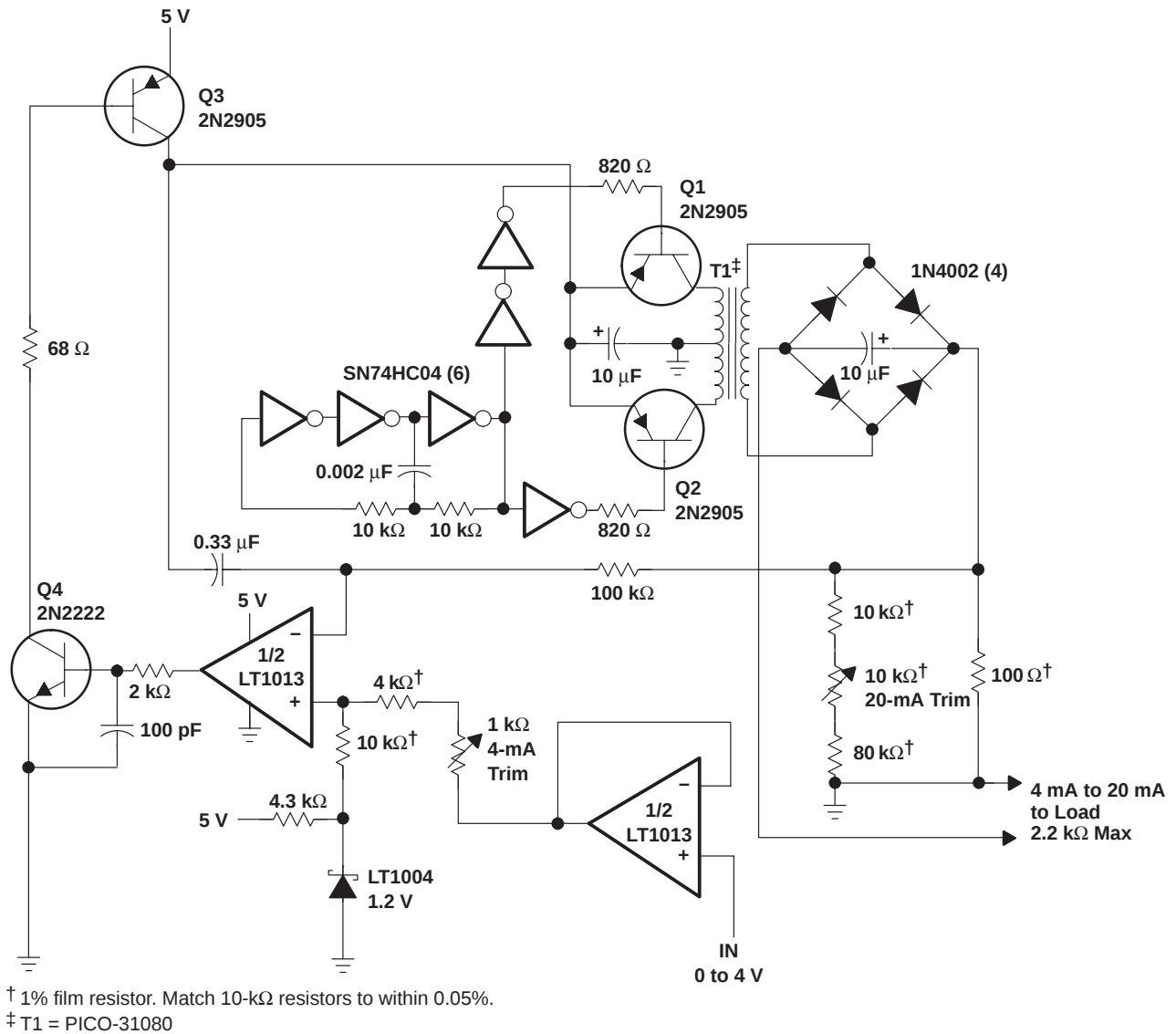
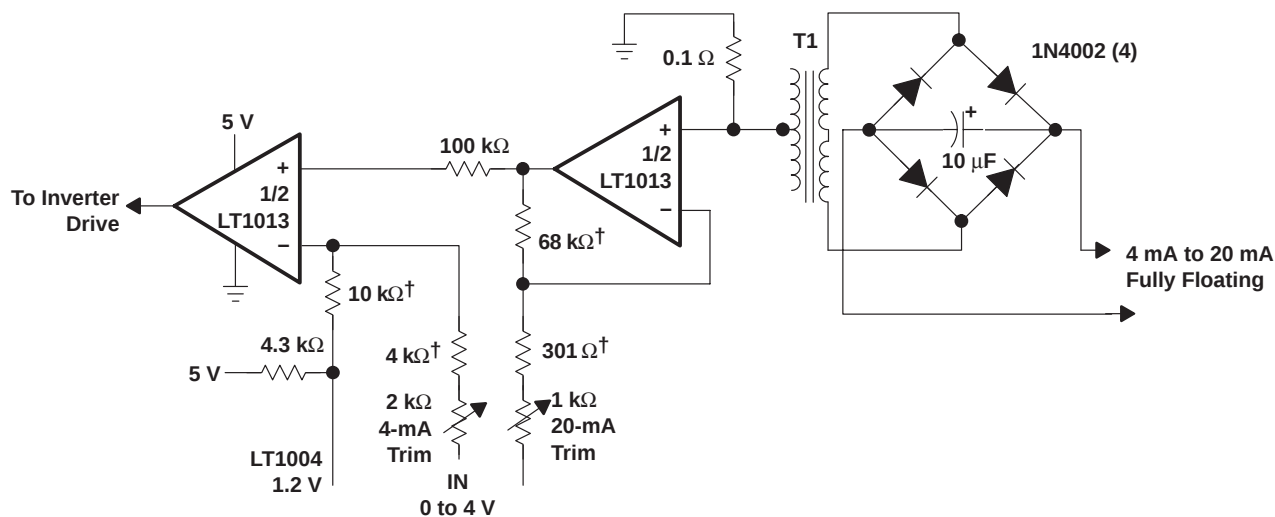


Figure 30. 5-V 4-mA to 20-mA Current-Loop Transmitter With 12-Bit Accuracy

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

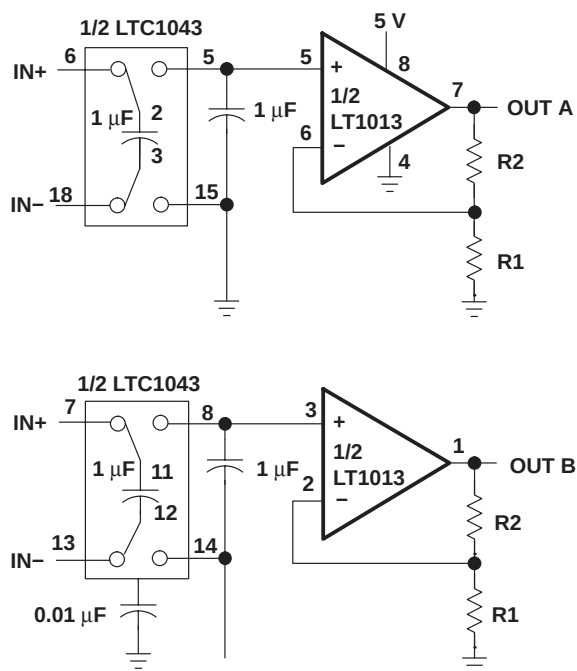
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APPLICATION INFORMATION



† 1% film resistor

Figure 31. Fully Floating Modification to 4-mA to 20-mA Current-Loop Transmitter With 8-Bit Accuracy



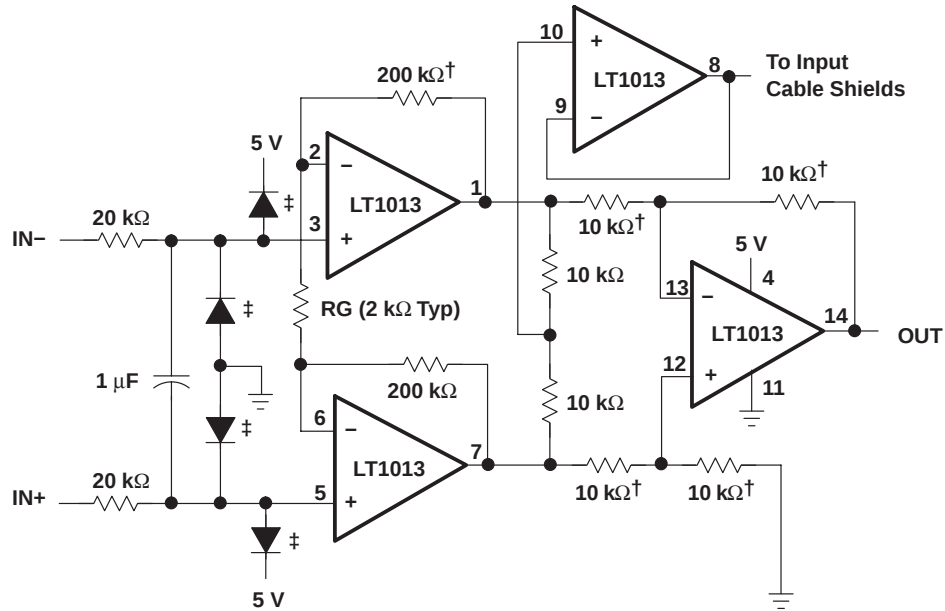
NOTE A: $V_{IO} = 150 \mu V$, $A_{VD} = (R1/R2) + 1$, $CMRR = 120 \text{ dB}$, $V_{ICR} = 0 \text{ to } 5 \text{ V}$

Figure 32. 5-V Single-Supply Dual Instrumentation Amplifier

LT1013, LT1013A, LT1013D DUAL PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION



† 1% film resistor. Match 10-kΩ resistors to within 0.05%.

‡ For high source impedances, use 2N2222 diodes.

NOTE A: $A_{VD} = (400,000/RG) + 1$

Figure 33. 5-V Precision Instrumentation Amplifier

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
5962-88760012A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	None	POST-PLATE	Level-NC-NC-NC
5962-8876001PA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
5962-88760022A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	None	POST-PLATE	Level-NC-NC-NC
5962-8876002PA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013ACP	OBSOLETE	PDIP	P	8		None	Call TI	Call TI
LT1013AIP	OBSOLETE	PDIP	P	8		None	Call TI	Call TI
LT1013AMFKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	None	POST-PLATE	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013AMJG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013AMJGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013AMP	OBSOLETE	PDIP	P	8		None	Call TI	Call TI
LT1013CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013CP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013DD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013DDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013DID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013DIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR
LT1013DIP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013DMD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	None	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-220C-UNLIM
LT1013DP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013IP	OBSOLETE	PDIP	P	8		None	Call TI	Call TI
LT1013MFKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	None	POST-PLATE	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013MJG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013MJGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	None	A42 SNPB	Level-NC-NC-NC
LT1013MP	OBSOLETE	PDIP	P	8		None	Call TI	Call TI
LT1013Y	OBSOLETE	XCEPT	Y	0		None	Call TI	Call TI

⁽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 - May not be currently available - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

None: Not yet available Lead (Pb-Free).

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.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean "Pb-Free" and in addition, uses package materials that do not contain halogens, including bromine (Br) or antimony (Sb) above 0.1% of total product weight.

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

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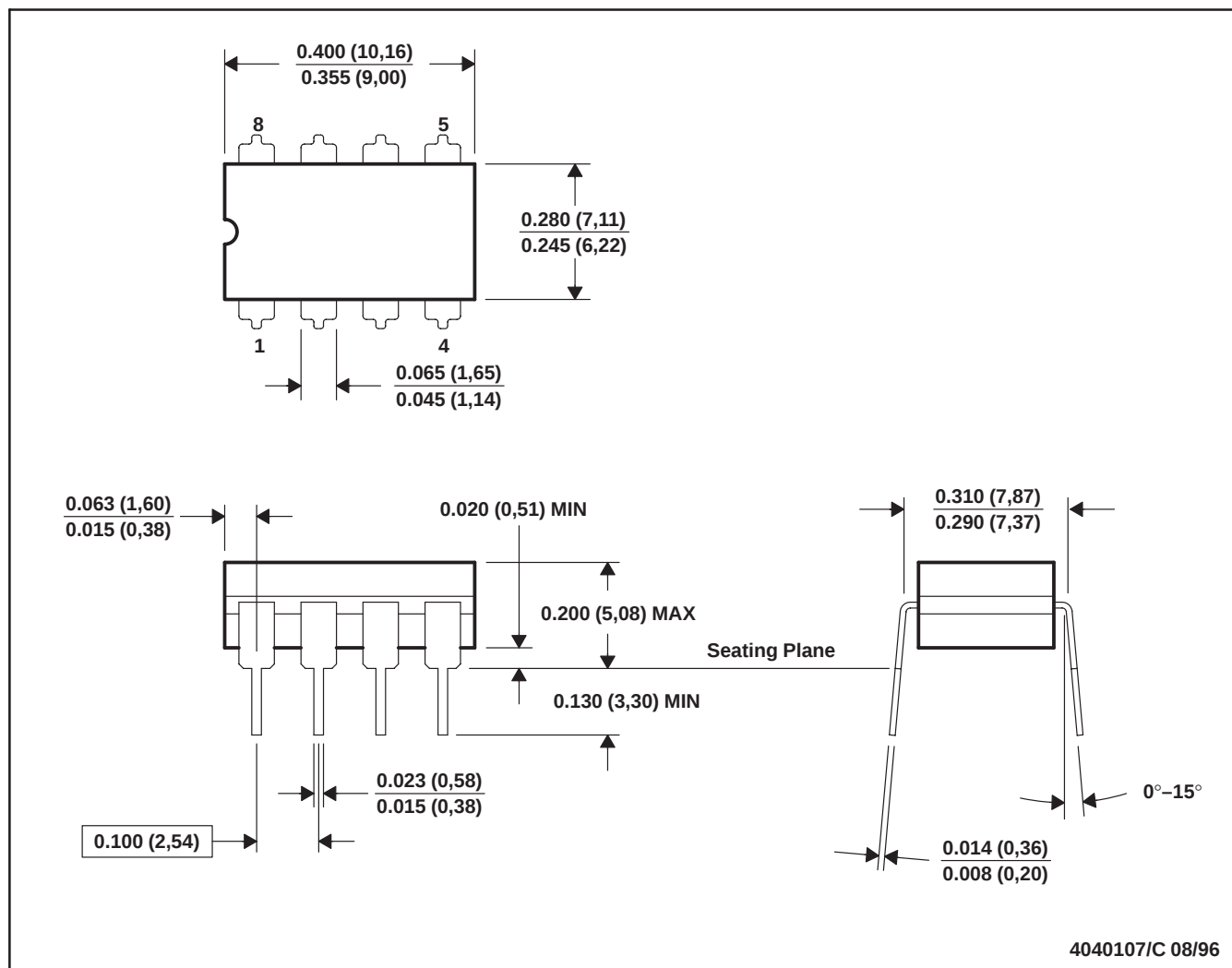
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

MECHANICAL DATA

MCER001A – JANUARY 1995 – REVISED JANUARY 1997

JG (R-GDIP-T8)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 - D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification.
 - E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T8

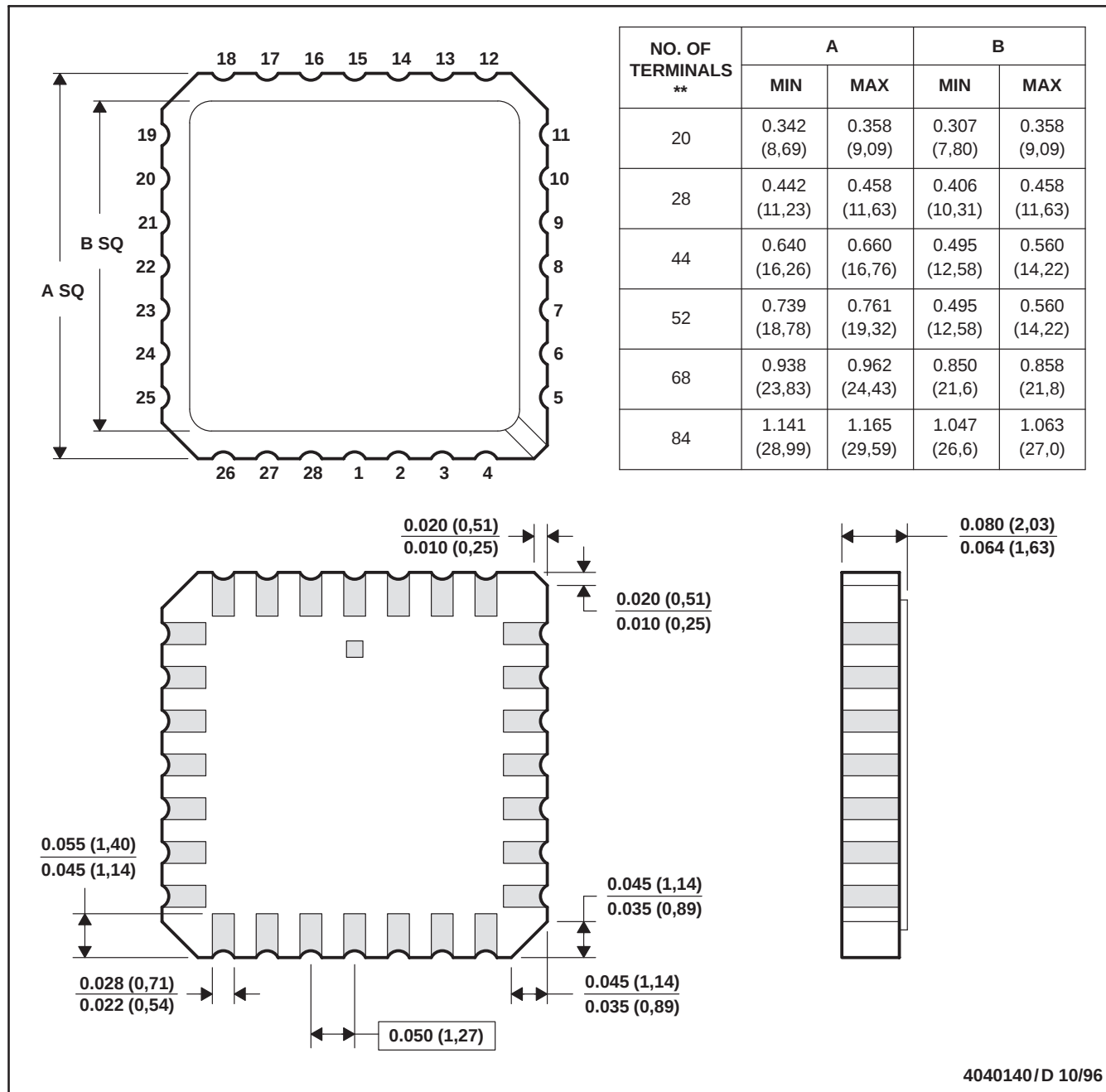
MECHANICAL DATA

MLCC006B – OCTOBER 1996

FK (S-CQCC-N**)

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

28 TERMINAL SHOWN



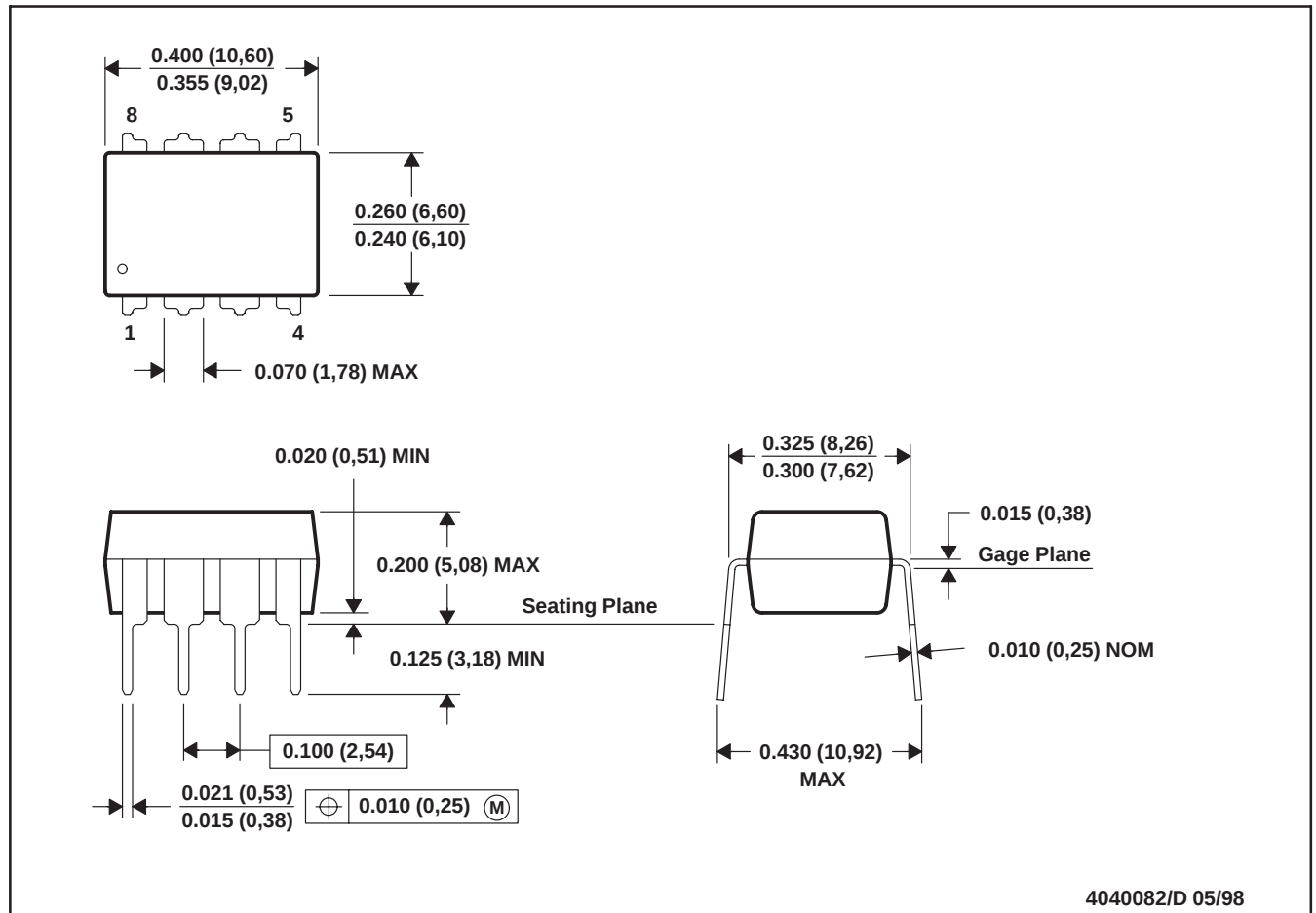
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
 - D. The terminals are gold plated.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MS-004

MECHANICAL DATA

MPDI001A – JANUARY 1995 – REVISED JUNE 1999

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE

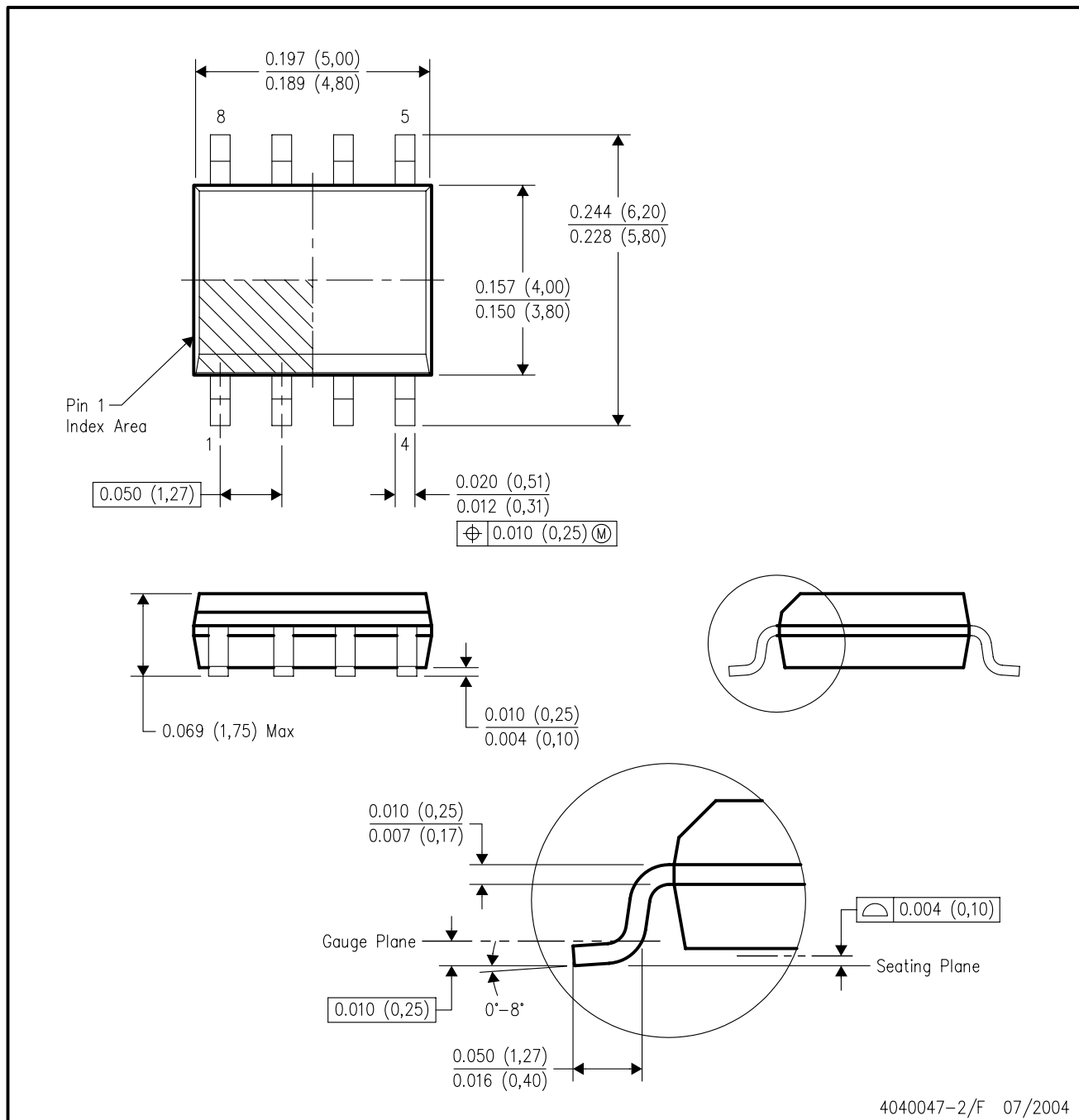


- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001

MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 - D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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