LT1078/LT1079

Micropower, Dual and Quad, Single Supply, Precision Op Amps

FEATURES

- Available in 8-Pin SO Package
- 50μA Max Supply Current Per Amplifier
- 70μV Max Offset Voltage
- 180μV Max Offset Voltage in 8-Pin SO
- 250pA Max Offset Current
- 0.6μVp-p 0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise
- 3pAp-p 0.1Hz to 10Hz Current Noise
- 0.4μV/°C Offset Voltage Drift
- 200kHz Gain-Bandwidth Product
- 0.07V/μs Slew Rate
- Single Supply Operation
  - Input Voltage Range Includes Ground
  - Output Swings to Ground While Sinking Current
  - No Pull Down Resistors Needed
- Output Sources and Sinks 5mA Load Current

APPLICATIONS

- Battery or Solar Powered Systems
  - Portable Instrumentation
  - Remote Sensor Amplifier
  - Satellite Circuitry
- Micropower Sample-and-Hold
- Thermocouple Amplifier
- Micropower Filters

DESCRIPTION

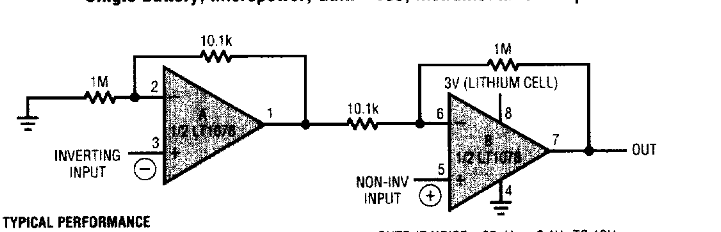
The LT1078 is a micropower dual op amp in 8-pin packages including the small outline surface mount package. The LT1079 is a micropower quad op amp offered in the standard 14-pin packages. Both devices are optimized for single supply operation at 5V. ±15V specifications are also provided.

Micropower performance of competing devices is achieved at the expense of seriously degrading precision, noise, speed, and output drive specifications. The design effort of the LT1078/1079 was concentrated on reducing supply current without sacrificing other parameters. The offset voltage achieved is the lowest on any dual or quad non-chopper stabilized op amp — micropower or otherwise. Offset current, voltage and current noise, slew rate and gain bandwidth product are all two to ten times better than on previous micropower op amps.

The 1/f corner of the voltage noise spectrum is at 0.7Hz, at least three times lower than on any monolithic op amp. This results in low frequency (0.1Hz to 10Hz) noise performance which can only be found on devices with an order of magnitude higher supply current.

Both the LT1078 and LT1079 can be operated from a single supply (as low as one lithium cell or two Ni-cad batteries). The input range goes below ground. The all-NPN output stage swings to within a few millivolts of ground while sinking current — no power consuming pull down resistors are needed.

Single Battery, Micropower, Gain = 100, Instrumentation Amplifier

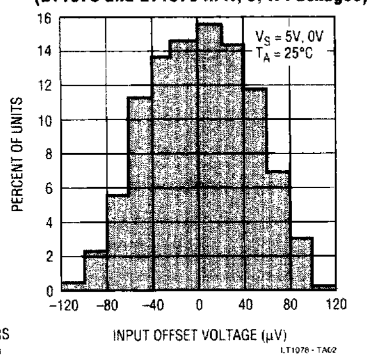


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE = 40μV
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT = 0.2nA
TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION = 240μW
COMMON-MODE REJECTION = 110dB (AMPLIFIER LIMITED)
GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT = 200kHz

OUTPUT NOISE = 85μVp-p 0.1Hz TO 10Hz
= 300μV$_{RMS}$ OVER FULL BANDWIDTH
INPUT RANGE = 0.03V TO 1.8V
OUTPUT RANGE = 0.03V TO 2.3V
($0.3mV \le V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \le 23mV$)
OUTPUTS SINK CURRENT — NO PULL DOWN RESISTORS ARE NEEDED

LT1078 • TA01

Distribution of Input Offset Voltage (LT1078 and LT1079 in H, J, N Packages)



LT1078 • TA02

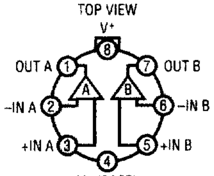
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage .... ±22V
Differential Input Voltage .... ±30V
Input Voltage .... Equal to Positive Supply Voltage
.... 5V Below Negative Supply Voltage
Output Short Circuit Duration .... Indefinite
Storage Temperature Range
All Grades .... – 65°C to 150°C

Operating Temperature Range
LT1078AM/LT1078M/
LT1079AM/LT1079M .... –55°C to 125°C
LT1078I/LT1079I .... –40°C to 85°C
LT1078AC/LT1078C/LT1078S8/LT1078S16/
LT1079AC/LT1079C .... 0°C to 70°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

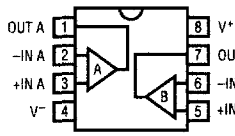
TOP VIEW



V⁻ (CASE)
H PACKAGE
8-LEAD TO-5 METAL CAN
LT1078 • POI01

ORDER PART NUMBER
LT1078AMH
LT1078MH
LT1078ACH
LT1078CH

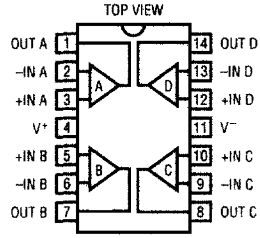
TOP VIEW



J8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD CERAMIC DIP
N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC DIP
LT1078 • POI02

ORDER PART NUMBER	
LT1078AMJ8	LT1078ACN8
LT1078MJ8	LT1078CN8
LT1078ACJ8	LT1078IN8
LT1078CJ8	

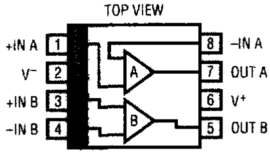
TOP VIEW



J PACKAGE 14-LEAD CERAMIC DIP
N PACKAGE 14-LEAD PLASTIC DIP
LT1078 • POI03

ORDER PART NUMBER	
LT1079AMJ	LT1079ACN
LT1079MJ	LT1079CN
LT1079ACJ	LT1079IN
LT1079CJ	

TOP VIEW

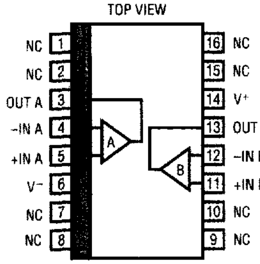


S8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC SOIC

NOTE: THIS PIN CONFIGURATION DIFFERS FROM THE 8-LEAD DIP PIN LOCATIONS. INSTEAD, IT FOLLOWS THE INDUSTRY STANDARD LT1013DS8 SO PACKAGE CONFIGURATION.
LT1078 • POI04

ORDER PART NUMBER	PART MARKING
LT1078IS8	1078I
LT1078S8	1078

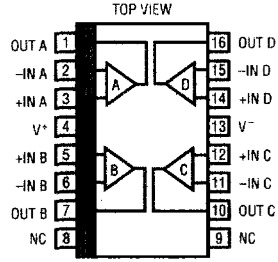
TOP VIEW



S PACKAGE
16-LEAD PLASTIC SOL
NOTE: THIS DEVICE IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS.
LT1078 • POI05

ORDER PART NUMBER
LT1078IS16
LT1078S16

TOP VIEW



S PACKAGE
16-LEAD PLASTIC SOL
LT1078 • POI06

ORDER PART NUMBER
LT1079IS
LT1079S

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_S = 5V, 0V, V_{CM} = 0.1V, V_O = 1.4V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS (Note 1)	LT1078AM/AC LT1079AM/AC MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078M/C/I/S LT1079M/C/I/S MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1078		30	70		40	120	µV
		LT1078IS8/LT1078S8					60	180	µV
		LT1079		35	100		40	150	µV
		LT1078IS16/S16, LT1079IS/S					60	300	µV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta Time}$	Long Term Input Offset Voltage Stability			0.4			0.5		µV/Mo
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.05	0.25		0.05	0.35	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			6	8		6	10	nA
e_n	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz (Note 2)		0.6	1.2		0.6		µVp-p
	Input Noise Voltage Density	f_O = 10Hz (Note 2)		29	45		29		nV/√Hz
		f_O = 1000Hz (Note 2)		28	37		28		nV/√Hz
i_n	Input Noise Current	0.1Hz to 10Hz (Note 2)		2.3	4.0		2.3		pAp-p
	Input Noise Current Density	f_O = 10Hz (Note 2)		0.06	0.10		0.06		pA/√Hz
		f_O = 1000Hz		0.02			0.02		pA/√Hz
	Input Resistance	(Note 3)							
	Differential Mode		400	800		300	800		MΩ
	Common-Mode			6			6		GΩ
	Input Voltage Range		3.5	3.8		3.5	3.8		V
			0	−0.3		0	−0.3		V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = 0V to 3.5V	97	110		94	108		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = 2.3V to 12V	102	114		100	114		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 0.03V to 4V, No Load	200	1000		150	1000		V/mV
		V_O = 0.03V to 3.5V, R_L = 50k	150	600		120	600		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output Low, No Load		3.5	6		3.5	6	mV
		Output Low, 2k to GND		0.55	1.0		0.55	1.0	mV
		Output Low, I_{SINK} = 100µA		95	130		95	130	mV
		Output High, No Load	4.2	4.4		4.2	4.4		V
		Output High, 2k to GND	3.5	3.9		3.5	3.9		V
SR	Slew Rate	A_V = +1, V_S = ±2.5V	0.04	0.07		0.04	0.07		V/µs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	f_O ≤ 20kHz		200			200		kHz
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier			38	50		39	55	µA
	Channel Separation	ΔV_{IN} = 3V, R_L = 10k		130			130		dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	(Note 4)		2.2	2.3		2.2	2.3	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S = 5V, 0V, V_{CM} = 0.1V, V_O = 1.4V, −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C for I grades, −55°C ≤ T_A ≤ 125°C for AM/M grades, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AM LT1079AM MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078M/I LT1079M/I MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1078	●		70	250		95	370	μV
		LT1079, LT1078IS8	●		80	280		100	400	μV
		LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	●					100	560	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)		●		0.4	1.8		0.5	2.5	μV/°C
		LT1078IS8	●					0.6	3.5	μV/°C
		LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	●					0.7	4.0	μV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		0.07	0.50		0.07	0.70	nA
		LT1078I, LT1079I	●					0.1	1.0	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		7	10		7	12	nA
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = 0.05V to 3.2V	●	92	106		88	104		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = 3.1V to 12V	●	98	110		94	110		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 0.05V to 4V, No Load	●	110	600		80	600		V/mV
		V_O = 0.05V to 3.5V, R_L = 50k	●	80	400		60	400		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output Low, No Load	●		4.5	8		4.5	8	mV
		Output Low, I_{SINK} = 100μA	●		125	170		125	170	mV
		Output High, No Load	●	3.9	4.2		3.9	4.2		V
		Output High, 2k to GND	●	3.0	3.7		3.0	3.7		V
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier		●		43	60		45	70	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S = 5V, 0V, V_{CM} = 0.1V, V_O = 1.4V, 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AC LT1079AC MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078C/S LT1079C/S MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1078	●		50	150		60	240	μV
		LT1079	●		60	180		70	270	μV
		LT1078S8	●					85	350	μV
		LT1078S16, LT1079S	●					90	480	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)		●		0.4	1.8		0.5	2.5	μV/°C
		LT1078S8	●					0.6	3.5	μV/°C
		LT1078S16, LT1079S	●					0.7	4.0	μV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		0.06	0.35		0.06	0.50	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		6	9		6	11	nA
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = 0V to 3.4V	●	94	108		90	106		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = 2.6V to 12V	●	100	112		97	112		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 0.05V to 4V, No Load	●	150	750		110	750		V/mV
		V_O = 0.05V to 3.5V, R_L = 50k	●	110	500		80	500		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output Low, No Load	●		4.0	7		4.0	7	mV
		Output Low, I_{SINK} = 100μA	●		105	150		105	150	mV
		Output High, No Load	●	4.1	4.3		4.1	4.3		V
		Output High, 2k to GND	●	3.3	3.8		3.3	3.8		V
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier		●		40	55		42	63	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $V_S = \pm15V$, $T_A = 25°C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1078AM/AC LT1079AM/AC MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078M/C/I/S LT1079M/C/I/S MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	(Including LT1078IS8/S8)		50	250		70	350	μV
		LT1078IS16/S16, LT1079IS/S					80	500	μV
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.05	0.25		0.05	0.35	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			6	8		6	10	nA
	Input Voltage Range		13.5	13.8		13.5	13.8		V
			−15.0	−15.3		−15.0	−15.3		V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = +13.5V, -15V$	100	114		97	114		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 5V, 0V$ to $\pm18V$	102	114		100	114		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm10V, R_L = 50k$	1000	5000		1000	5000		V/mV
		$V_O = \pm10V, R_L = 2k$	400	1100		300	1100		V/mV
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 50k$	±13.0	±14.0		±13.0	±14.0		V
		$R_L = 2k$	±11.0	±13.2		±11.0	±13.2		V
SR	Slew Rate		0.06	0.10		0.06	0.10		V/μs
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier			46	65		47	75	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
$V_S = \pm15V$, $-40°C \le T_A \le 85°C$ for I grades, $-55°C \le T_A \le 125°C$ for AM/M grades, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AM LT1079AM MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078M/I LT1079M/I MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	(Including LT1078IS8)	●		90	430		120	600	μV
		LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	●					130	825	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)		●		0.5	1.8		0.6	2.5	μV/°C
		LT1078IS8	●					0.7	3.8	μV/°C
		LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	●					0.8	5.0	μV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		0.07	0.50		0.07	0.70	nA
		LT1078I, LT1079I	●					0.1	1.0	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		7	10		7	12	nA
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm10V, R_L = 5k$	●	200	700		150	700		V/mV
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = +13V, -14.9V$	●	94	110		90	110		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 5V, 0V$ to $\pm18V$	●	98	110		94	110		dB
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 5k$	●	±11.0	±13.5		±11.0	±13.5		V
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier		●		52	80		54	95	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $V_S = \pm15V$, $0°C \le T_A \le 70°C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AC LT1079AC MIN	TYP	MAX	LT1078C/S LT1079C/S MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		●		70	330		90	460	µV
		LT1078S8	●					100	540	µV
		LT1078S16, LT1079S	●					115	750	µV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)		●		0.5	1.8		0.6	2.5	µV/°C
		LT1078S8	●					0.7	3.8	µV/°C
		LT1078S16, LT1079S	●					0.8	5.0	µV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		0.06	0.35		0.06	0.50	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		6	9		6	11	nA
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm10V$, $R_L = 5k$	●	300	1200		250	1200		V/mV
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 13V, -15V$	●	97	112		94	112		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 5V$, 0V to ±18V	●	100	112		97	112		dB
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 5k$	●	±11.0	±13.6		±11.0	±13.6		V
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier		●		49	73		50	85	µA

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range.

Note 1: Typical parameters are defined as the 60% yield of parameter distributions of individual amplifiers; i.e., out of 100 LT1079s (or 100 LT1078s) typically 240 op amps (or 120) will be better than the indicated specification.

Note 2: This parameter is tested on a sample basis only. All noise parameters are tested with $V_S = \pm2.5V$, $V_O = 0V$.

Note 3: This parameter is guaranteed by design and is not tested.

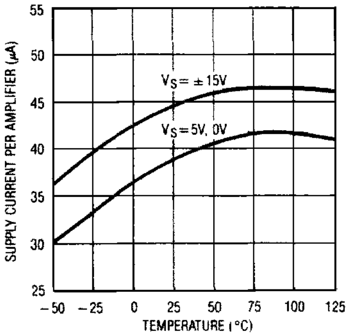
Note 4: Power supply rejection ratio is measured at the minimum supply voltage. The op amps actually work at 1.8V supply but with a typical offset skew of −300µV.

Note 5: This parameter is not 100% tested.

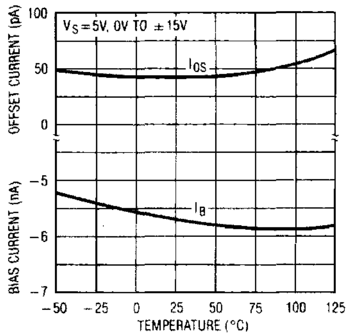
2

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

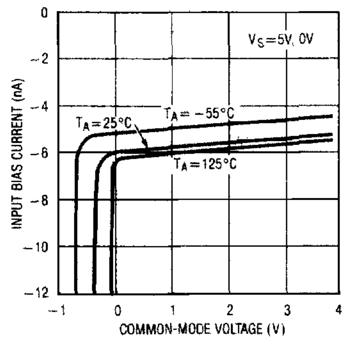
Supply Current vs Temperature



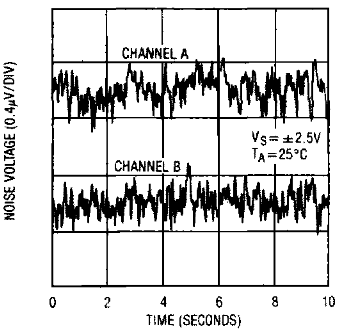
Input Bias and Offset Currents vs Temperature



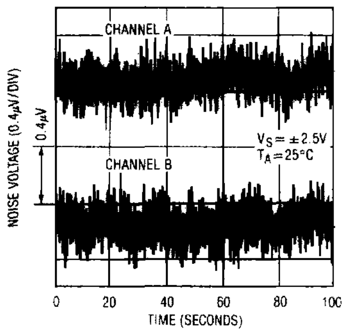
Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



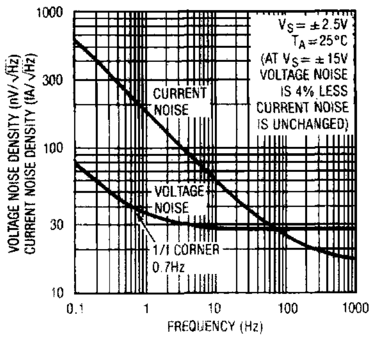
0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise



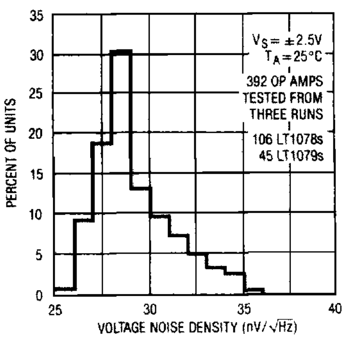
0.01Hz to 10Hz Noise



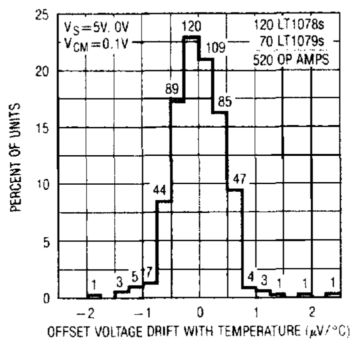
Noise Spectrum



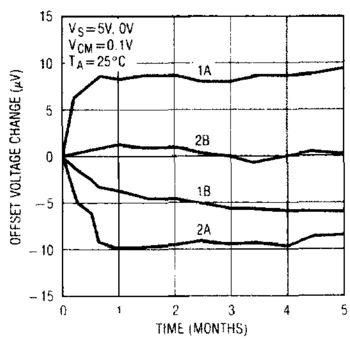
10Hz Voltage Noise Distribution



Distribution of Offset Voltage Drift with Temperature (In All Packages Except Surface Mount)

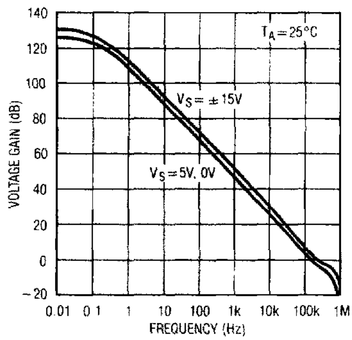


Long Term Stability of Two Representative Units (LT1078)

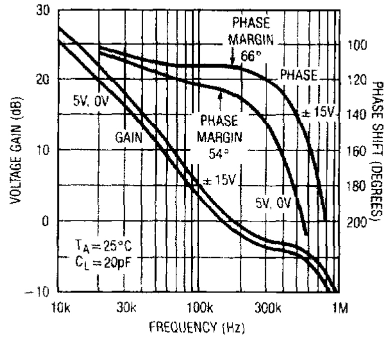


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

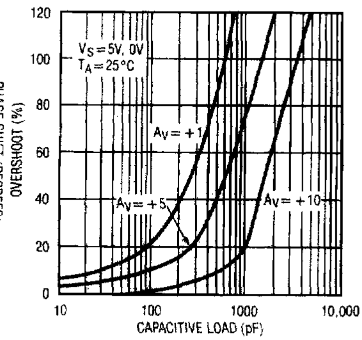
Voltage Gain vs Frequency



Gain, Phase vs Frequency

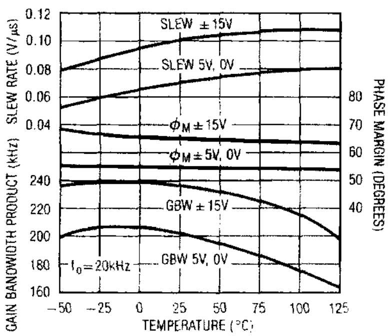


Capacitive Load Handling



2

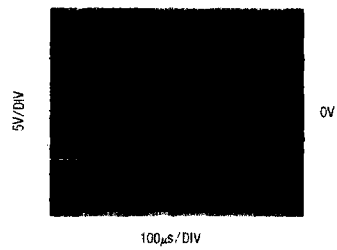
Slew Rate, Gain Bandwidth Product and Phase Margin vs Temperature



Large Signal Transient Response $V_S = 5V, 0V$

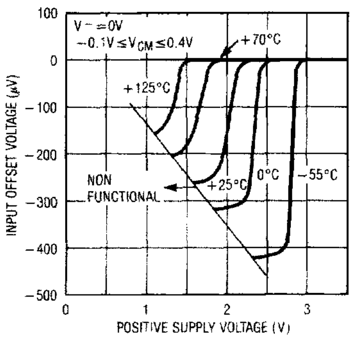
INPUT PULSE 0V TO 3.8V, $A_V = +1$, NO LOAD

Large Signal Transient Response $V_S = \pm 15V$

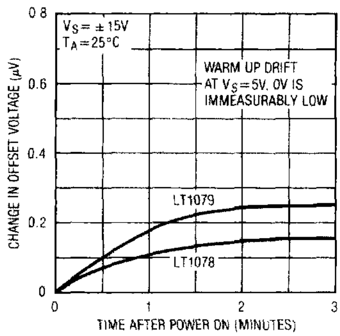


$A_V = +1$, NO LOAD

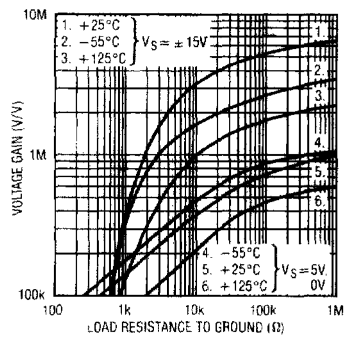
Minimum Supply Voltage



Warm-Up Drift

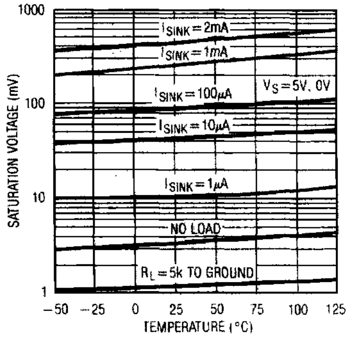


Voltage Gain vs Load Resistance

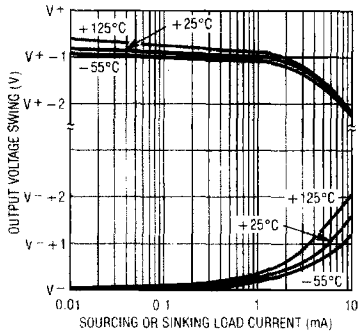


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

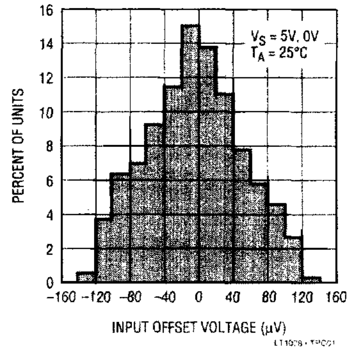
Output Saturation vs Temperature vs Sink Current



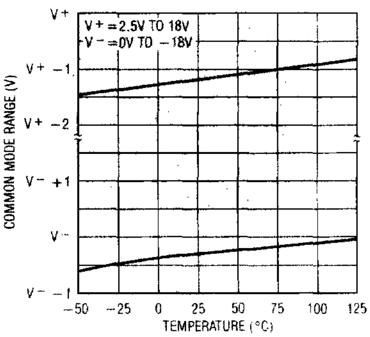
Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current



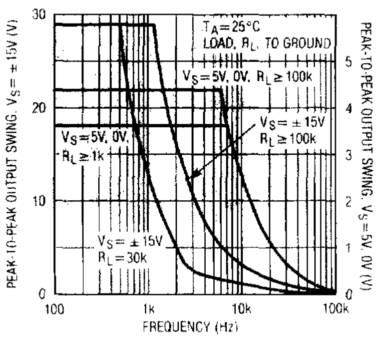
Distribution of Input Offset Voltage (LT1078 in 8-Pin SO Package)



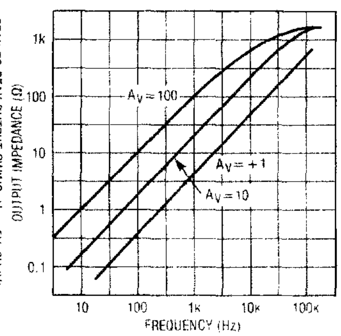
Common Mode Range vs Temperature



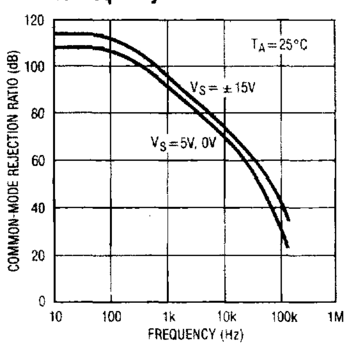
Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency



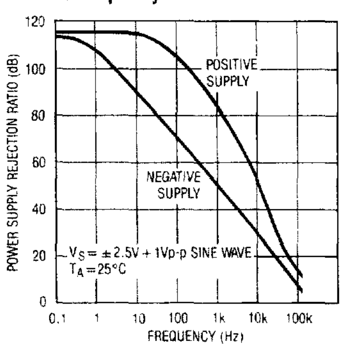
Closed Loop Output Impedance



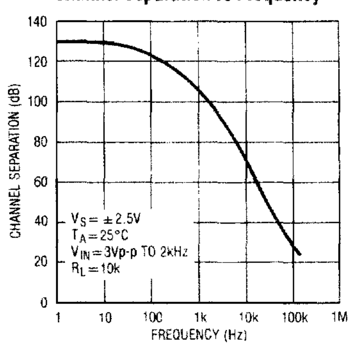
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



Channel Separation vs Frequency



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Small Signal Transient Response $V_S = 5V, 0V$

$A_V = +1$, $C_L = 15pF$, INPUT 50mV TO 150mV

Small Signal Transient Response $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

$A_V = +1$, $C_L = 15pF$

Small Signal Transient Response $V_S = \pm 15V$

$A_V = +1$, $C_L = 15pF$

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The LT1078/LT1079 devices are fully specified with $V^+ = 5V$, $V^- = 0$, $V_{CM} = 0.1V$. This set of operating conditions appears to be the most representative for battery powered micropower circuits. Offset voltage is internally trimmed to a minimum value at these supply voltages. When 9V or 3V batteries or ±2.5V dual supplies are used, bias and offset current changes will be minimal. Offset voltage changes will be just a few microvolts as given by the PSRR and CMRR specifications. For example, if PSRR = 114dB (= 2µV/V), at 9V the offset voltage change will be 8µV. Similarly, $V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{CM} = 0$ is equivalent to a common-mode voltage change of 2.4V or a V_{OS} change of 7µV if CMRR = 110dB (3µV/V).

A full set of specifications is also provided at ±15V supply voltages for comparison with other devices and for completeness.

Single Supply Operation

The LT1078/LT1079 are fully specified for single supply operation, i.e., when the negative supply is 0V. Input common-mode range goes below ground and the output swings within a few millivolts of ground while sinking current. All competing micropower op amps either cannot swing to within 600mV of ground (OP-20, OP-220, OP-420)

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

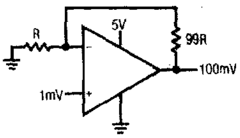
or need a pull down resistor connected to the output to swing to ground (OP-90, OP-290, OP-490, HA5141/42/44). This difference is critical because in many applications these competing devices cannot be operated as micropower op amps and swing to ground simultaneously.

As an example, consider the instrumentation amplifier shown on the front page. When the common-mode signal is low and the output is high, amplifier A has to sink current. When the common-mode signal is high and the output low, amplifier B has to sink current. The competing devices require a 12k pull down resistor at the output of amplifier A and a 15k at the output of B to handle the specified signals. (The LT1078 does not need pull down resistors.) When the common-mode input is high and the output is high these pull down resistors draw 300μA (150μA each), which is excessive for micropower applications.

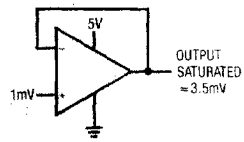
The instrumentation amplifier is by no means the only application requiring current sinking capability. In 7 of the 9 single supply applications shown in this data sheet the op amps have to be able to sink current. In two of the applications the first amplifier has to sink only the 6nA input bias current of the second op amp. The competing devices, however, cannot even sink 6nA without a pull down resistor.

Since the output of the LT1078/LT1079 cannot go exactly to ground, but can only approach ground to within a few millivolts, care should be exercised to ensure that the output is not saturated. For example, a 1 mV input signal will cause the amplifier to set up in its linear region in the gain 100 configuration shown below, but is not enough to make the amplifier function properly in the voltage follower mode.

Gain 100 Amplifier



Voltage Follower



Single supply operation can also create difficulties at the input. The driving signal can fall below 0V—inadvertently or on a transient basis. If the input is more than a few hundred millivolts below ground, two distinct problems can occur on previous single supply designs, such as the LM124, LM158, OP-20, OP-21, OP-220, OP-221, OP-420 (a and b), OP-90/290/490 (b only):

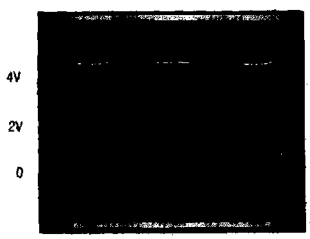
a) When the input is more than a diode drop below ground, unlimited current will flow from the substrate (V^- terminal) to the input. This can destroy the unit. On the LT1078/LT1079, resistors in series with the input protect the devices even when the input is 5V below ground.

b) When the input is more than 400mV below ground (at 25°C), the input stage saturates and phase reversal occurs at the output. This can cause lock-up in servo systems. Due to a unique phase reversal protection circuitry, the LT1078/LT1079's output does not reverse, as illustrated below, even when the inputs are at −1.0V.

Voltage Follower with Input Exceeding the Negative Common-Mode Range (V_S = 5V, 0V)

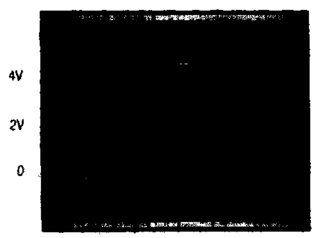
1ms/DIV

6Vp-p INPUT, −1.0 TO +5.0V



1ms/DIV

OP-90 EXHIBITS OUTPUT PHASE REVERSAL



1ms/DIV

LT1078/LT1079 NO PHASE REVERSAL

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Matching Specifications

In many applications the performance of a system depends on the matching between two op amps, rather than the individual characteristics of the two devices. The two and three op amp instrumentation amplifier configurations shown in this data sheet are examples. Matching characteristics are not 100% tested on the LT1078/79.

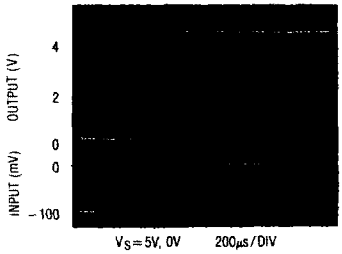
Some specifications are guaranteed by definition. For example, 70μV maximum offset voltage implies that mismatch cannot be more than 140μV. 97dB (= 14μV/V) CMRR means that worst case CMRR match is 91dB (= 28μV/V). However, the following table can be used to estimate the expected matching performance at V_S = 5V, 0V between the two sides of the LT1078, and between amplifiers A and D, and between amplifiers B and C of the LT1079.

PARAMETER		LT1078AM/AC LT1079AM/AC		LT1078M/C LT1079M/C		UNITS
		50% YIELD	98% YIELD	50% YIELD	98% YIELD	
V_{OS} Match, ΔV_{OS}	LT1078	30	110	50	190	μV
	LT1079	40	150	50	250	
Temperature Coefficient ΔV_{OS}		0.5	1.2	0.6	1.8	μV/°C
Average Non-Inverting I_B		6	8	6	10	nA
Match of Non-Inverting I_B		0.12	0.4	0.15	0.5	nA
CMRR Match		120	100	117	97	dB
PSRR Match		117	105	117	102	dB

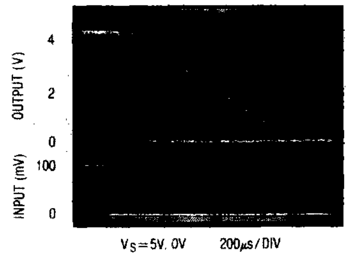
Comparator Applications

The single supply operation of the LT1078/1079 and its ability to swing close to ground while sinking current lends itself to use as a precision comparator with TTL compatible output.

Comparator Rise Response Time to 10mV, 5mV, 2mV Overdrives

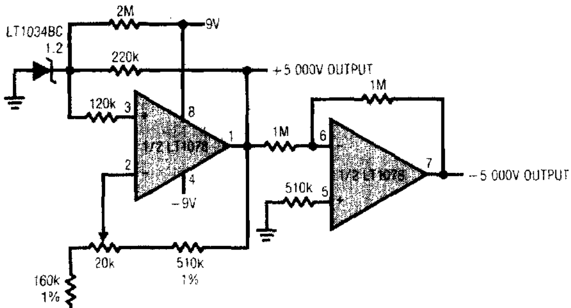


Comparator Fall Response Time to 10mV, 5mV, 2mV Overdrives



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

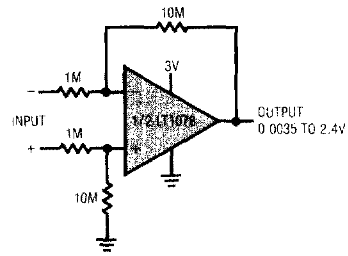
Micropower, 10ppm/°C, ±5V Reference



SUPPLY CURRENT: +9V BATTERY = 115μA
−9V BATTERY = 85μA
OUTPUT NOISE: 36μV$_{pp}$, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

THE LT1078 CONTRIBUTES LESS THAN 3% OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT NOISE AND DRIFT WITH TIME AND TEMPERATURE. THE ACCURACY OF THE −5V OUTPUT DEPENDS ON THE MATCHING OF THE TWO 1M RESISTORS.

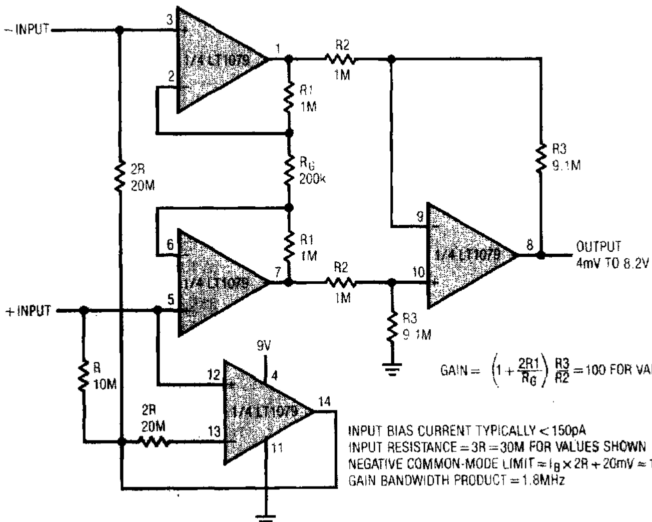
Gain of 10 Difference Amplifier



BANDWIDTH = 20kHz
OUTPUT OFFSET = 0.7mV
OUTPUT NOISE = 80μV$_{pp}$ (0.1Hz TO 10Hz)
260μV RMS OVER FULL BANDWIDTH

THE USEFULNESS OF DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIERS IS LIMITED BY THE FACT THAT THE INPUT RESISTANCE IS EQUAL TO THE SOURCE RESISTANCE. THE PICOAMPERE OFFSET CURRENT AND LOW CURRENT NOISE OF THE LT1078 ALLOWS THE USE OF 1MΩ SOURCE RESISTORS WITHOUT DEGRADATION IN PERFORMANCE. IN ADDITION, WITH MEGAOHM RESISTORS MICROPOWER OPERATION CAN BE MAINTAINED.

Picoampere Input Current, Triple Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier with Bias Current Cancellation

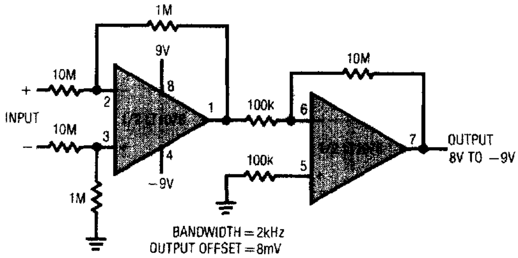


$$\text{GAIN} = \left(1 + \frac{2R1}{R_G}\right)\frac{R3}{R2} = 100 \text{ FOR VALUES SHOWN}$$

INPUT BIAS CURRENT TYPICALLY < 150pA
INPUT RESISTANCE = 3R = 30M FOR VALUES SHOWN
NEGATIVE COMMON-MODE LIMIT = I_B × 2R + 20mV ≈ 140mV
GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT = 1.8MHz

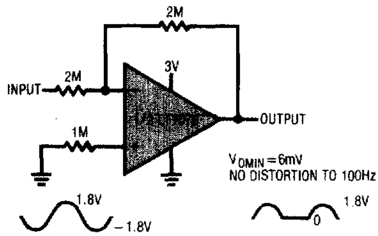
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

+85V, −100V Common Mode Range Instrumentation Amplifier ($A_V = 10$)

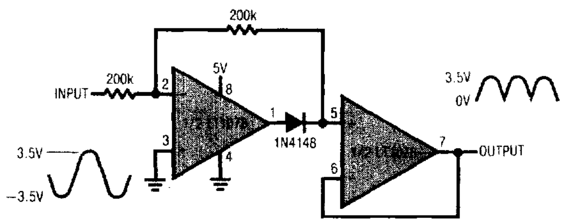


BANDWIDTH = 2kHz
OUTPUT OFFSET = 8mV
OUTPUT NOISE = $0.8mV_{pp}$ (0.1Hz to 10 Hz)
= 1.4mV RMS OVER FULL BANDWIDTH
(DOMINATED BY RESISTOR NOISE)
INPUT RESISTANCE = 10MΩ

Half-Wave Rectifier

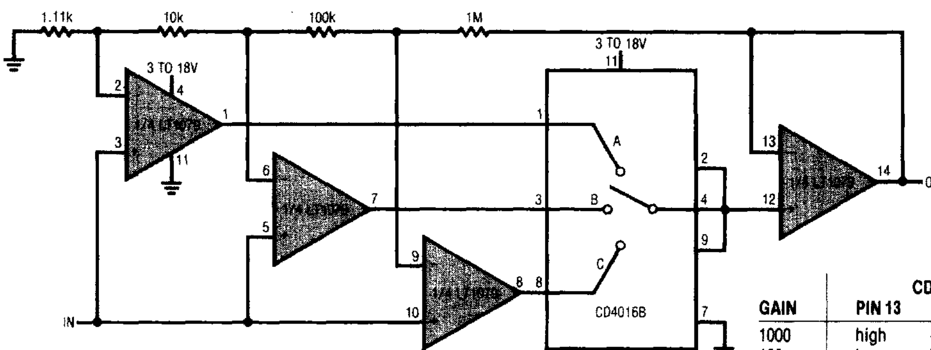


Absolute Value Circuit (Full-Wave Rectifier)



V_{OMIN} = 4mV
NO DISTORTION TO 100Hz

Programmable Gain Amplifier (Single Supply)



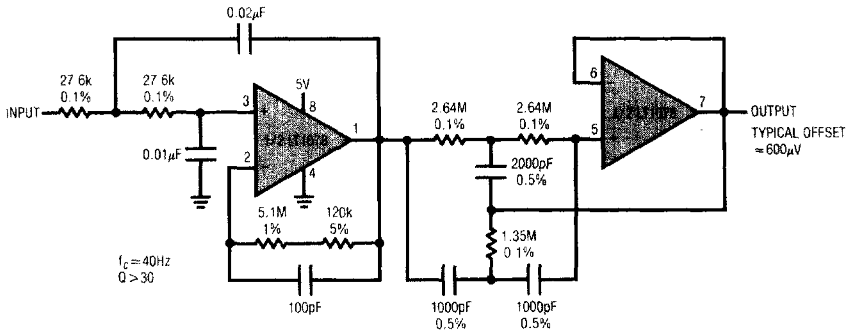
ERRORS DUE TO SWITCH ON RESISTANCE, LEAKAGE CURRENTS, NOISE AND TRANSIENTS ARE ELIMINATED.

	CD4016B		
GAIN	PIN 13	PIN 5	PIN 6
1000	high	low	low
100	low	high	low
10	low	low	high

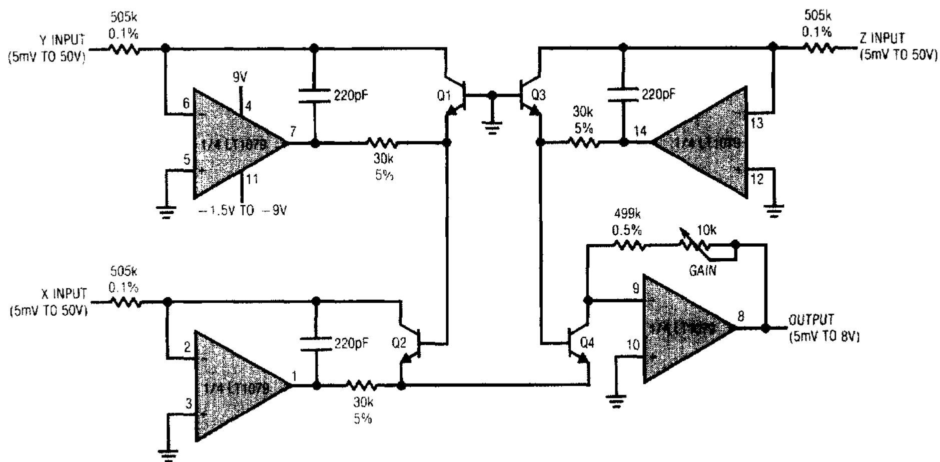
2

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Single Supply, Micropower, Second Order Low Pass Filter with 60Hz Notch



Micropower Multiplier/Divider



Q1–Q4 = MAT-04

OUTPUT = $\frac{(X)(Y)}{(Z)}$ POSITIVE INPUTS ONLY

TYPICAL LINEARITY = 0.01% OF FULL SCALE OUTPUT

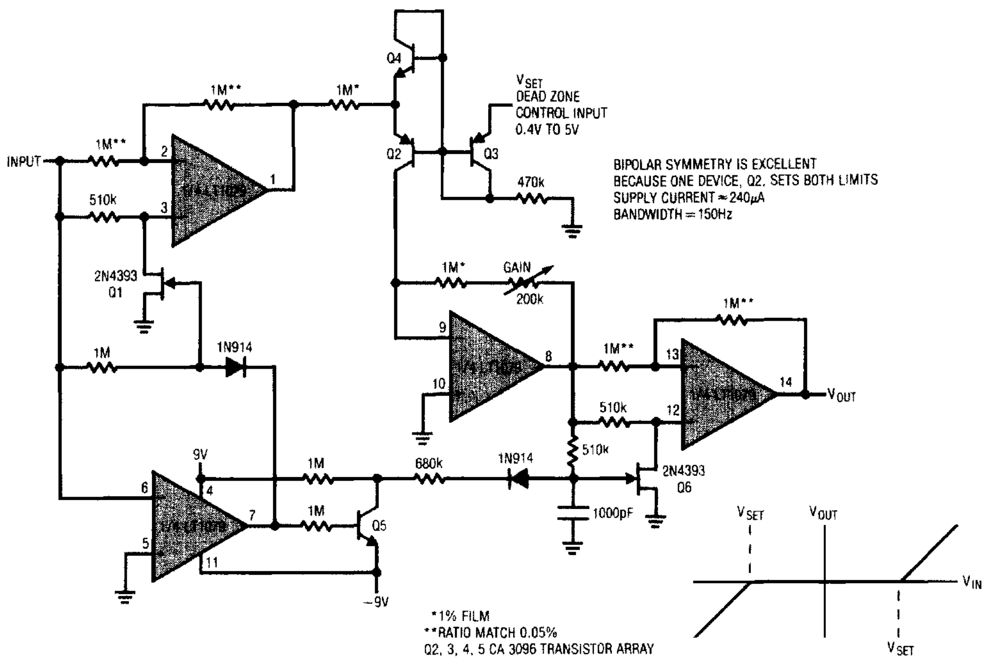
NEGATIVE SUPPLY CURRENT = $165\mu A + \frac{X+Y+Z+OUT}{500k}$

POSITIVE SUPPLY CURRENT = $165\mu A + \frac{OUT}{500k}$

BANDWIDTH (< $3V_{pp}$ SIGNAL): X AND Y INPUTS = 10kHz
Z INPUT = 4kHz

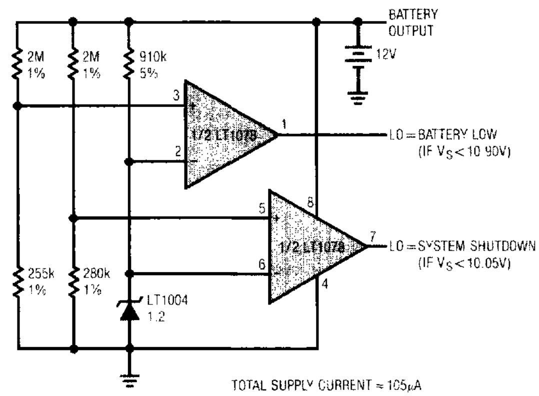
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Micropower Dead Zone Generator

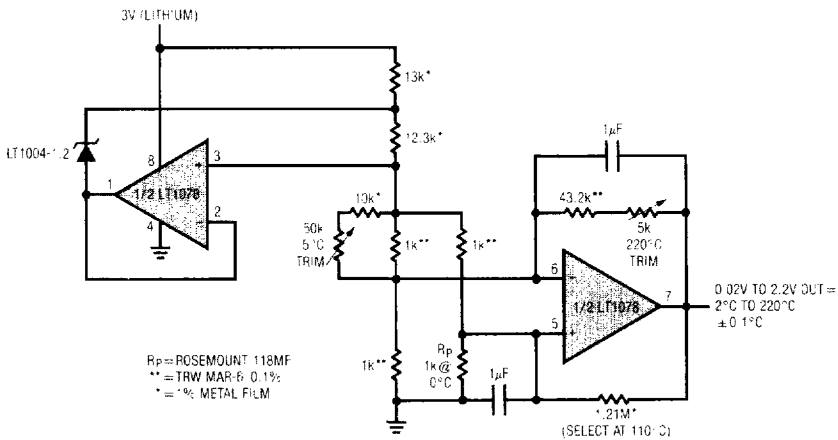


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Lead Acid Low Battery Detector with System Shutdown



Platinum RTD Signal Conditioner with Curvature Correction



SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC