



**THE DATASHEET OF
LT1213CS8#PBF**



FEATURES

- Slew Rate: 12V/ μ s Typ
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 28MHz Typ
- Fast Settling to 0.01%
 - 2V Step to 200 μ V: 500ns Typ
 - 10V Step to 1mV: 1.1 μ s Typ
- Excellent DC Precision in All Packages
 - Input Offset Voltage: 275 μ V Max
 - Input Offset Voltage Drift: 6 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C Max
 - Input Offset Current: 40nA Max
 - Input Bias Current: 200nA Max
 - Open-Loop Gain: 1200V/mV Min
- Single Supply Operation
 - Input Voltage Range Includes Ground
 - Output Swings to Ground While Sinking Current
- Low Input Noise Voltage: 10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Typ
- Low Input Noise Current: 0.2pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Typ
- Specified at 3.3V, 5V and \pm 15V
- Large Output Drive Current: 30mA Min
- Low Supply Current per Amplifier: 3.5mA Max
- Dual in 8-Pin DIP and SO-8
- Quad in 14-Pin DIP and NARROW SO-16

Note: For applications requiring higher slew rate, see the LT1215/LT1216 data sheet. For lower power and lower slew rate, see the LT1211/LT1212 data sheet.


DESCRIPTION

The LT[®]1213 is a dual, single supply precision op amp with a 28MHz gain-bandwidth product and a 12V/ μ s slew rate. The LT1214 is a quad version of the same amplifier. The DC precision of the LT1213/LT1214 eliminates trims in most systems while providing high frequency performance not usually found in single supply amplifiers.

The LT1213/LT1214 will operate on any supply greater than 2.5V and less than 36V total. These amplifiers are specified at single 3.3V, single 5V and \pm 15V supplies, and only require 2.7mA of quiescent supply current per amplifier. The inputs can be driven beyond the supplies without damage or phase reversal of the output. The minimum output drive is 30mA, ideal for driving low impedance loads.

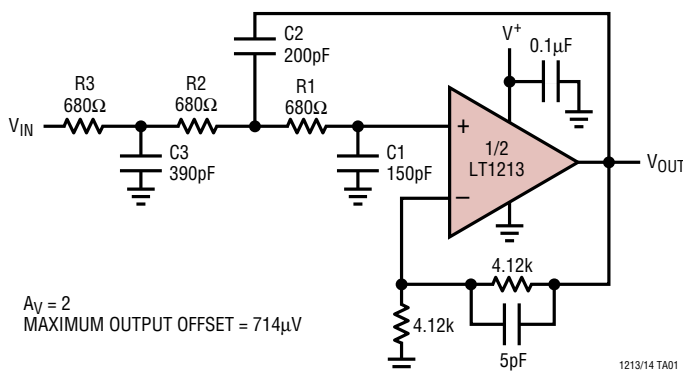
APPLICATIONS

- 2.5V Full-Scale 12-Bit Systems: $V_{OS} \leq 0.45\text{LSB}$
- 10V Full-Scale 16-Bit Systems: $V_{OS} \leq 1.8\text{LSB}$
- Active Filters
- Photodiode Amplifiers
- DAC Current-to-Voltage Amplifiers
- Battery-Powered Systems

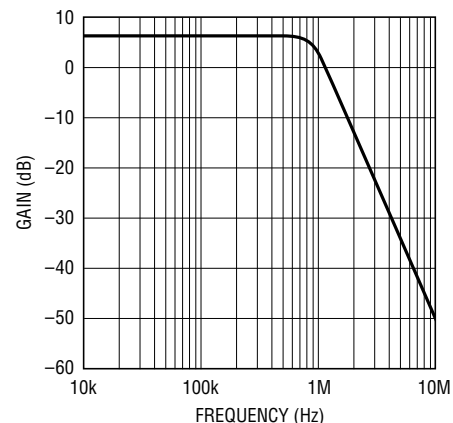
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TYPICAL APPLICATION

Single Supply 3-Pole 1MHz Butterworth Filter



Frequency Response



LT1213/LT1214

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-)	36V	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Input Current	±15mA	Junction Temperature (Note 3)	
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 2)	Continuous	Plastic Package (N8, S8, N, S)	150°C
Operating Temperature Range		Ceramic Package (J8) (OBSOLETE)	175°C
LT1213C/LT1214C	-40°C to 85°C	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C
LT1213M (OBSOLETE)	-55°C to 125°C		

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

<p>N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC DIP $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 100^{\circ}C/W$ (N)</p> <p>J8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD CERAMIC DIP $T_{JMAX} = 175^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 100^{\circ}C/W$ (J)</p> <p>OBSOLETE PACKAGE Consider S8 or N8 Packages for Alternate Source</p>	<p>ORDER PART NUMBER</p> <p>LT1213CN8 LT1213ACN8</p> <p>LT1213MJ8 LT1213AMJ8</p>	<p>S8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC SOIC $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 150^{\circ}C/W$</p>	<p>ORDER PART NUMBER</p> <p>LT1213CS8</p> <p>S8 PART MARKING</p> <p>1213</p>
<p>N PACKAGE 14-LEAD PLASTIC DIP $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 70^{\circ}C/W$</p>	<p>ORDER PART NUMBER</p> <p>LT1214CN</p>	<p>S PACKAGE 16-LEAD PLASTIC SOIC $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 100^{\circ}C/W$</p>	<p>ORDER PART NUMBER</p> <p>LT1214CS</p>

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

NUMBER OF OP AMPS	T_A RANGE	MAX V_{OS} (25°C)	MAX TC V_{OS} ($\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$)	PACKAGE		
				CERAMIC DIP (J)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	SURFACE MOUNT (S)
Two (Dual)	-40°C to 85°C	150µV	1.5µV/°C		LT1213ACN8	
		275µV	3µV/°C		LT1213CN8	
		275µV	6µV/°C			LT1213CS8
Two (Dual)	-55°C to 125°C	150µV	1.5µV/°C	LT1213AMJ8		
		275µV	3µV/°C	LT1213MJ8		
Four (Quad)	-40°C to 85°C	275µV	6µV/°C		LT1214CN	LT1214CS

5V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC LT1213AM			LT1213C/LT1213M LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			75	150		100	275	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta Time}$	Long-Term Input Offset Voltage Stability			0.5			0.6		$\mu V/Mo$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			5	30		5	40	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			80	160		100	200	nA
	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz		200			200		nV _{P-P}
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_0 = 10Hz$ $f_0 = 1000Hz$		10			10		nV/ \sqrt{Hz} nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
i_n	Input Noise Current Density	$f_0 = 10Hz$ $f_0 = 1000Hz$		0.9			0.9		pA/ \sqrt{Hz} pA/ \sqrt{Hz}
	Input Resistance (Note 4)	Differential Mode Common Mode	10	40		10	40		$M\Omega$ $M\Omega$
	Input Capacitance	$f = 1MHz$		10			10		pF
	Input Voltage Range		3.5	3.8		3.5	3.8		V V
			0	-0.3		0	-0.3		V V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0V$ to 3.5V	90	105		86	105		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V$ to 12.5V	93	116		90	116		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.05V$ to 3.7V, $R_L = 500\Omega$	250	850		250	850		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing (Note 5)	Output High, No Load	4.30	4.39		4.30	4.39		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	4.20	4.30		4.20	4.30		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 20mA$	3.80	3.92		3.80	3.92		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.004	0.007		0.004	0.007	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.033	0.050		0.033	0.050	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 20mA$		0.475	0.620		0.475	0.620	V
I_O	Maximum Output Current	(Note 10)	± 30	± 50		± 30	± 50		mA
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -2$		8.5			8.5		V/ μs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f = 100kHz$		26			26		MHz
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		2.0	2.7	3.8	2.0	2.7	3.8	mA
	Minimum Supply Voltage	Single Supply, $V_{CM} = 0V$		2.2	2.5		2.2	2.5	V
	Full Power Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$, $V_O = 2.5V_{P-P}$		1.0			1.0		MHz
t_r , t_f	Rise Time, Fall Time	$A_V = 1$, 10% to 90%, $V_O = 100mV$		24			24		ns
OS	Overshoot	$A_V = 1$, $V_O = 100mV$		30			30		%
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay	$A_V = 1$, $V_O = 100mV$		17			17		ns
t_S	Settling Time	0.01%, $A_V = 1$, $\Delta V_O = 2V$		500			500		ns
	Open-Loop Output Resistance	$I_O = 0mA$, $f = 10MHz$		50			50		Ω
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$A_V = 1$, $V_O = 1V_{RMS}$, 20Hz to 20kHz		0.001			0.001		%

5V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			100	175		150	375	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)	8-Pin DIP Package 14-Pin DIP, SOIC Package		0.7	1.5		1	3	$\mu V/^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			10	45		10	55	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			90	190		110	230	nA
	Input Voltage Range		3.4	3.5		3.4	3.5		V
			0.1	-0.1		0.1	-0.1		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0.1V$ to $3.4V$	89	105		85	105		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V$ to $12.5V$	92	114		89	114		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.05V$ to $3.7V$, $R_L = 500\Omega$	200	580		200	580		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing (Note 5)	Output High, No Load	4.20	4.33		4.20	4.33		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	4.10	4.25		4.10	4.25		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	3.84	3.96		3.84	3.96		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.005	0.008		0.005	0.008	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.036	0.055		0.036	0.055	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.370	0.530		0.370	0.530	V
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		1.8	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.9	4.0	mA

$V_S = 5V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 6)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			120	200		175	500	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)	8-Pin DIP Package 14-Pin DIP, SOIC Package		0.7	1.5		1	3	$\mu V/^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			15	50		20	75	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			100	200		120	250	nA
	Input Voltage Range		3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2		V
			0.2	0		0.2	0		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0.2V$ to $3.1V$	88	104		84	104		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V$ to $12.5V$	91	113		88	113		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.05V$ to $3.7V$, $R_L = 500\Omega$	200	510		200	510		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing (Note 5)	Output High, No Load	4.15	4.25		4.15	4.25		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	4.00	4.16		4.00	4.16		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	3.72	3.89		3.72	3.89		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.006	0.009		0.006	0.009	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.037	0.060		0.037	0.060	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.380	0.550		0.380	0.550	V
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		1.5	2.9	4.0	1.5	2.9	4.0	mA

5V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AM			LT1213M			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			140	250		200	500	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)			0.7	1.5		1.0	3.0	$\mu V/^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			20	70		25	100	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			105	210		125	275	nA
	Input Voltage Range		3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2		V
			0.4	0.2		0.4	0.2		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0.4V$ to $3.1V$	87	104		83	104		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V$ to $12.5V$	90	113		87	113		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.05V$ to $3.7V$, $R_L = 500\Omega$	150	300		150	300		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing (Note 5)	Output High, No Load	4.05	4.20		4.05	4.20		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	3.90	4.10		3.90	4.10		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	3.60	3.80		3.60	3.80		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.007	0.012		0.007	0.012	mV
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.040	0.070		0.040	0.070	mV
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.400	0.750		0.400	0.750	mV
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		1.3	3.0	4.2	1.3	3.0	4.2	mA

$\pm 15V$ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC LT1213AM			LT1213C/LT1213M LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			125	400		150	550	μV
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			5	30		5	40	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			70	150		90	190	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	$V_{CM} = -15V$ to $13.5V$	90	107		86	107		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2V$ to $\pm 18V$	93	116		90	116		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0V$ to $\pm 10V$, $R_L = 2k$	1200	4000		1200	4000		V/mV
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 20mA$	13.7	13.9		13.7	13.9		V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 20mA$	-14.3	-14.5		-14.3	-14.5		V
I_O	Maximum Output Current	(Note 10)	± 30	± 50		± 30	± 50		mA
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -2$ (Note 7)	10	12		10	12		V/ μs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f = 100kHz$	15	28		15	28		MHz
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		2.0	3.4	4.7	2.0	3.4	4.7	mA
	Channel Separation	$V_O = \pm 10V$, $R_L = 2k$	128	140		128	140		dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	Equal Split Supplies		± 1.2	± 2.0		± 1.2	± 2.0	V
	Full-Power Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$, $V_O = 20V_{P-P}$		150			150		kHz
	Settling Time	0.01%, $A_V = 1$, $\Delta V_O = 10V$		1.1			1.1		μs

±15V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$, $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			150	425		200	650	μV	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)	8-Pin DIP Package 14-Pin DIP, SOIC Package		0.7	1.5		1	3	$\mu V/^\circ C$	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			10	35		10	45	nA	
I_B	Input Bias Current			90	160		95	200	nA	
	Input Voltage Range		13.4 -14.9	13.5 -15.1		13.4 -14.9	13.5 -15.1		V V	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -14.9V$ to $13.4V$		89	105		85	105	dB	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2V$ to $\pm 18V$		92	115		89	115	dB	
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0V$ to $\pm 10V$, $R_L = 2k$		1000	4000		1000	4000	V/mV	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$		13.8	14.0		13.8	14.0	V	
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		-14.4	-14.6		-14.4	-14.6	V	
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			1.8	3.7	5.0	1.8	3.7	5.0	mA

$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$, $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 6)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			175	450		250	700	μV	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)	8-Pin DIP Package 14-Pin DIP, SOIC Package		0.7	1.5		1	3	$\mu V/^\circ C$	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			10	40		20	75	nA	
I_B	Input Bias Current			95	180		105	220	nA	
	Input Voltage Range		13.1 -14.8	13.2 -15.0		13.1 -14.8	13.2 -15.0		V V	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -14.8V$ to $13.1V$		88	104		84	104	dB	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2V$ to $\pm 18V$		91	114		88	114	dB	
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0V$ to $\pm 10V$, $R_L = 2k$		1000	4000		1000	4000	V/mV	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$		13.7	13.9		13.7	13.9	V	
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		-14.4	-14.6		-14.4	-14.6	V	
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			1.5	3.7	5.1	1.5	3.7	5.1	mA

$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$, $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AM			LT1213M			UNITS	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			200	500		300	800	μV	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 4)			0.7	1.5		1	3	$\mu V/^\circ C$	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			15	60		25	90	nA	
I_B	Input Bias Current			100	200		110	250	nA	
	Input Voltage Range		13.1 -14.6	13.2 -14.8		13.1 -14.6	13.2 -14.8		V V	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -14.6V$ to $13.1V$		87	104		83	104	dB	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2V$ to $\pm 15V$		90	114		87	114	dB	
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0V$ to $\pm 10V$, $R_L = 2k$		800	1100		800	1100	V/mV	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$		13.6	13.8		13.6	13.8	V	
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		-14.2	-14.5		-14.2	-14.5	V	
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			1.3	4.0	5.4	1.3	4.0	5.4	mA

3.3V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 3.3V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 8)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC LT1213AM			LT1213C/LT1213M LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			75	150		100	275	μV
	Input Voltage Range (Note 9)		1.8	2.1		1.8	2.1		V
				0	-0.3		0	-0.3	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, No Load	2.60	2.69		2.60	2.69		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	2.50	2.60		2.50	2.60		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 20mA$	2.10	2.22		2.10	2.22		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.004	0.007		0.004	0.007	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.033	0.050		0.033	0.050	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 20mA$		0.475	0.620		0.475	0.620	V
I_O	Maximum Output Current		± 30	± 50		± 30	± 50		mA

$V_S = 3.3V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 8)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			100	175		150	375	μV
	Input Voltage Range (Note 9)		1.7	1.8		1.7	1.8		V
				0.1	-0.1		0.1	-0.1	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, No Load	2.50	2.63		2.50	2.63		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	2.40	2.55		2.40	2.55		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	2.14	2.26		2.14	2.26		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.005	0.008		0.005	0.008	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.037	0.055		0.037	0.055	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.400	0.530		0.400	0.530	V

$V_S = 3.3V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 6, 8)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AC			LT1213C/LT1214C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			120	200		175	500	μV
	Input Voltage Range (Note 9)		1.4	1.5		1.4	1.5		V
				0.2	0		0.2	0	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, No Load	2.45	2.55		2.45	2.55		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	2.30	2.46		2.30	2.46		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	2.02	2.19		2.02	2.19		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.006	0.009		0.006	0.009	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.040	0.060		0.040	0.060	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.410	0.550		0.410	0.550	V

$V_S = 3.3V$, $V_{CM} = 0.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5V$, $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 8)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1213AM			LT1213M			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			130	250		200	500	μV
	Input Voltage Range (Note 9)		1.4	1.5		1.4	1.5		V
				0.4	0.2		0.4	0.2	
	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output High, No Load	2.35	2.50		2.35	2.50		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 1mA$	2.20	2.40		2.20	2.40		V
		Output High, $I_{SOURCE} = 15mA$	1.90	2.10		1.90	2.10		V
		Output Low, No Load		0.007	0.012		0.007	0.012	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1mA$		0.040	0.070		0.040	0.070	V
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 15mA$		0.500	0.750		0.500	0.750	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

Note 2: A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum when the output is shorted indefinitely.

Note 3: T_J is calculated from the ambient temperature T_A and power dissipation P_D according to the following formulas:

LT1213MJ8, LT1213AMJ8: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W})$

LT1213CN8, LT1213ACN8: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W})$

LT1213CS8: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 150^\circ\text{C}/\text{W})$

LT1214CN: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 70^\circ\text{C}/\text{W})$

LT1214CS: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W})$

Note 4: This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 5: Guaranteed by correlation to 3.3V and $\pm 15\text{V}$ tests.

Note 6: The LT1213/LT1214 are designed, characterized and expected to meet these extended temperature limits, but are not tested at -40°C and 85°C . Guaranteed 1 grade parts are available. Consult factory.

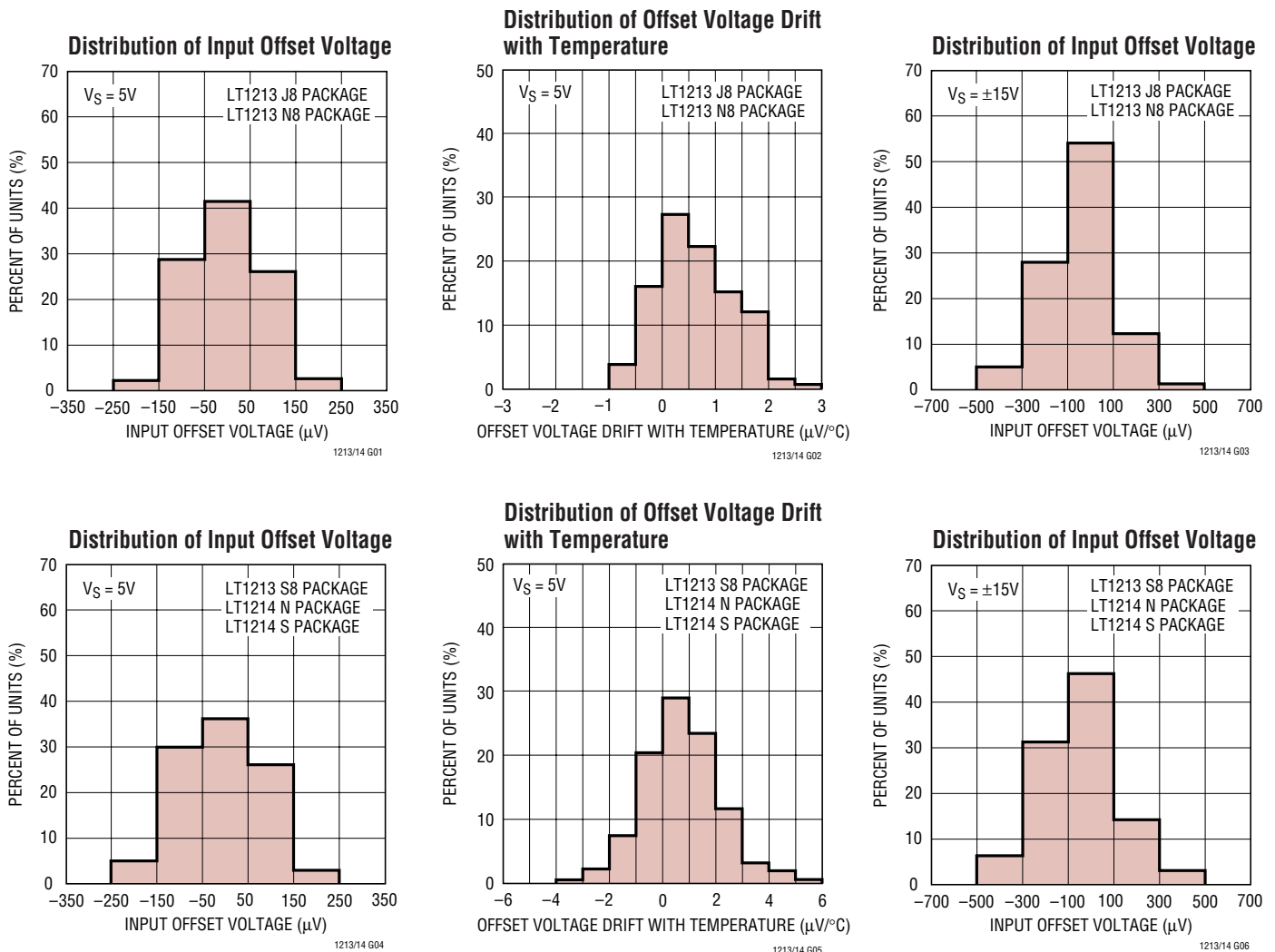
Note 7: Slew rate is measured between $\pm 8.5\text{V}$ on an output swing of $\pm 10\text{V}$ on $\pm 15\text{V}$ supplies.

Note 8: Most LT1213/LT1214 electrical characteristics change very little with supply voltage. See the 5V tables for characteristics not listed in the 3.3V table.

Note 9: Guaranteed by correlation to 5V and $\pm 15\text{V}$ tests.

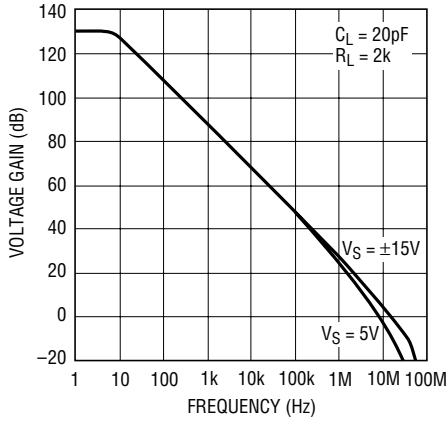
Note 10: Guaranteed by correlation to 3.3V tests.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

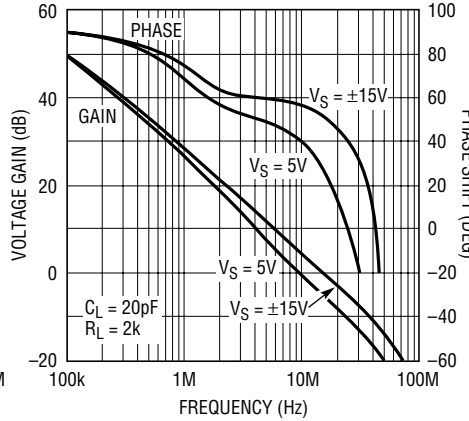


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

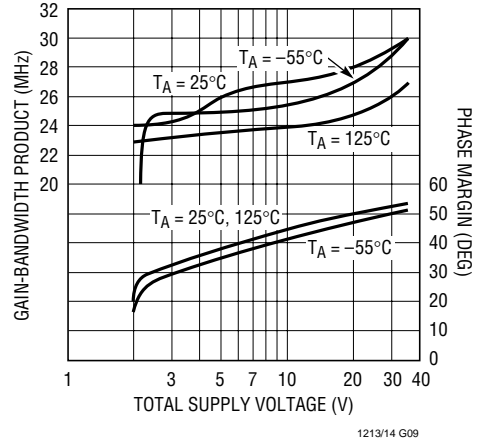
Voltage Gain vs Frequency



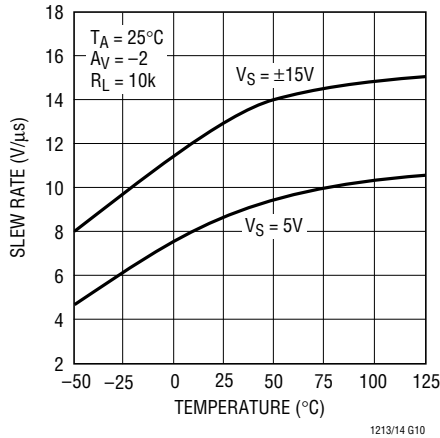
Voltage Gain, Phase vs Frequency



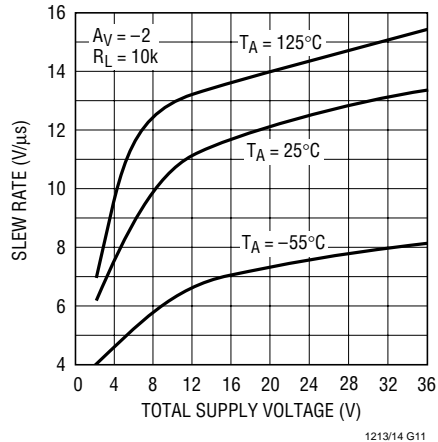
Gain-Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage



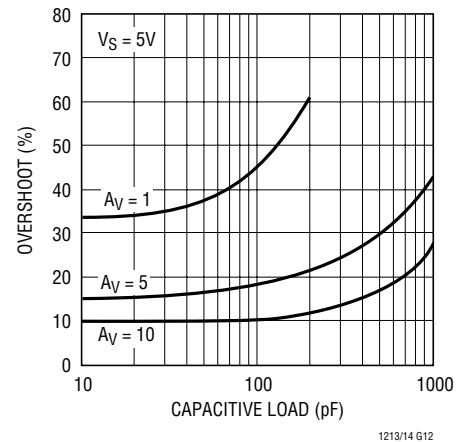
Slew Rate vs Temperature



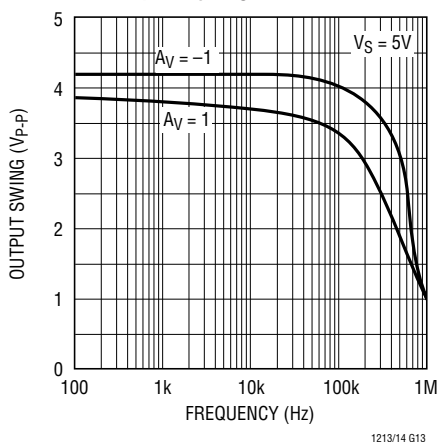
Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage



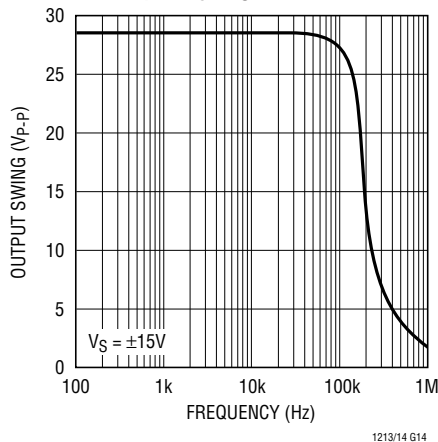
Capacitive Load Handling



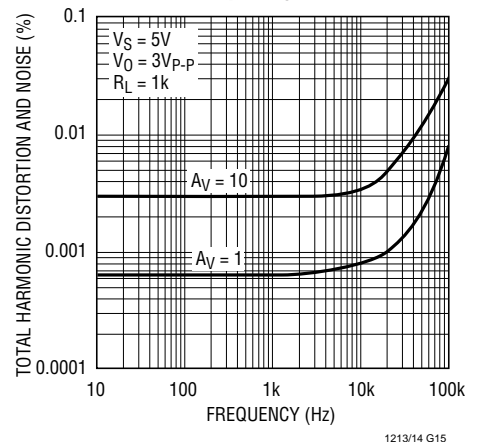
Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency, VS = 5V



Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency, VS = ±15V

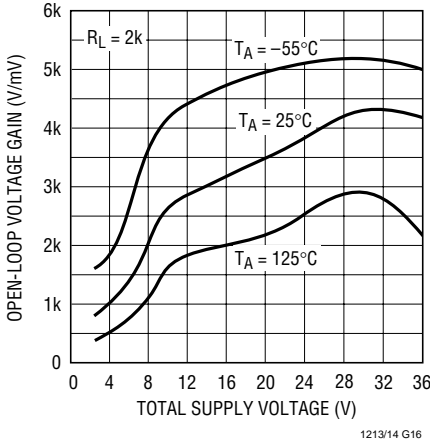


Total Harmonic Distortion and Noise vs Frequency

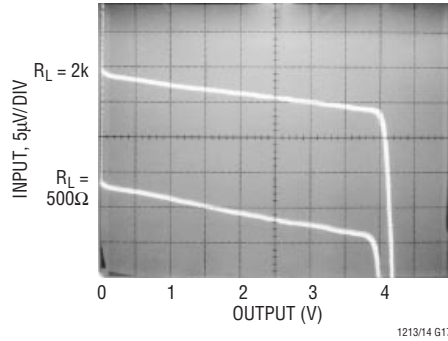


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

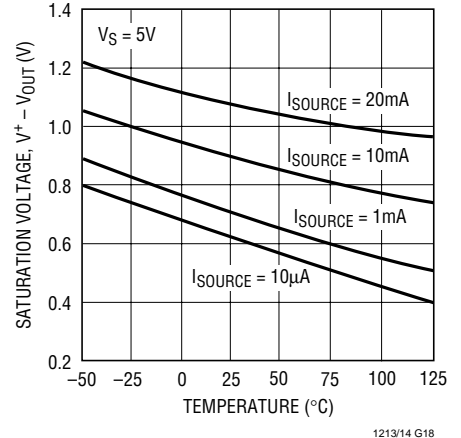
Open-Loop Voltage Gain vs Supply Voltage



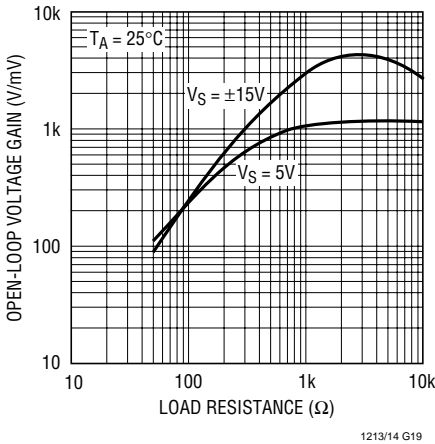
Open-Loop Gain, $V_S = 5V$



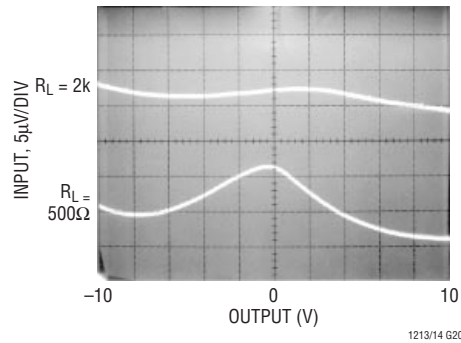
Positive Output Saturation Voltage vs Temperature



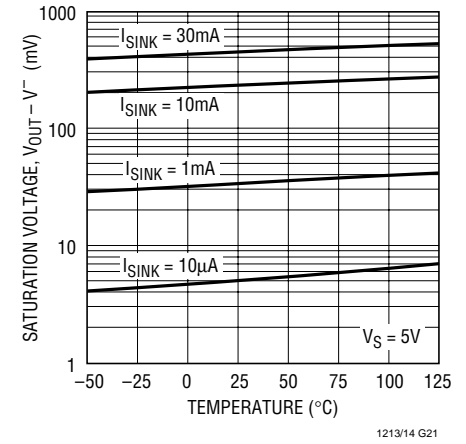
Voltage Gain vs Load Resistance



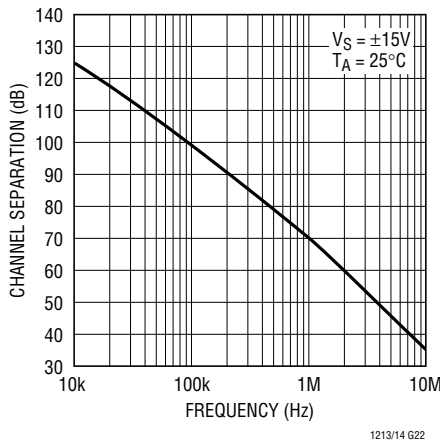
Open-Loop Gain, $V_S = \pm 15V$



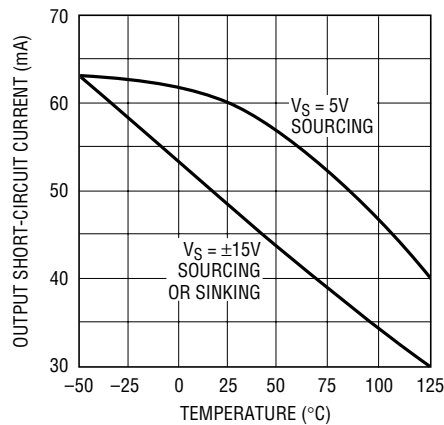
Negative Output Saturation Voltage vs Temperature



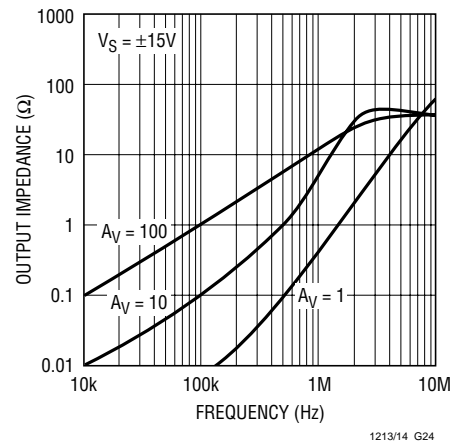
Channel Separation vs Frequency



Output Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature

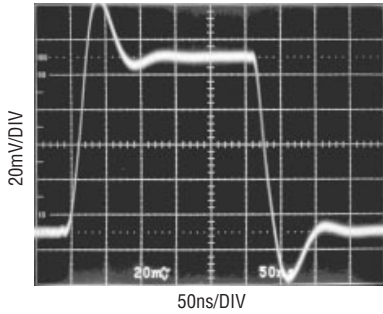


Output Impedance vs Frequency



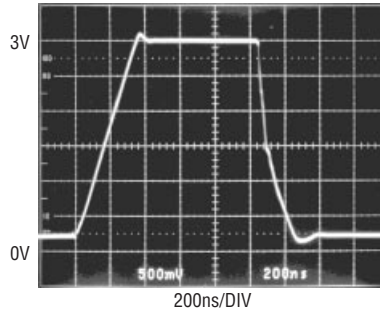
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

5V Small-Signal Response



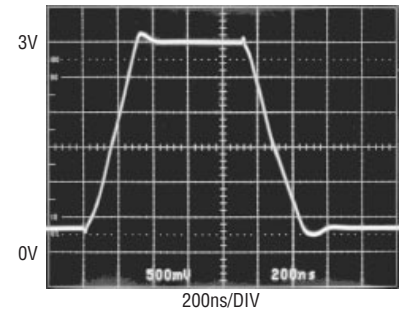
$V_S = 5V$
 $A_V = 1$
1213/14 G25

5V Large-Signal Response



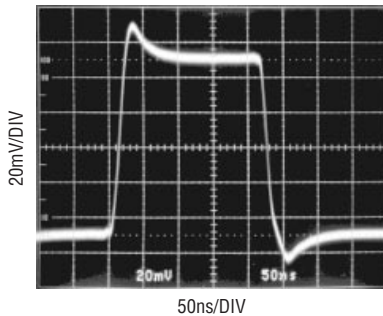
$V_S = 5V$
 $A_V = 1$
1213/14 G26

5V Large-Signal Response



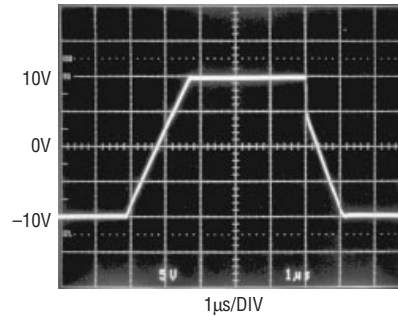
$V_S = 5V$
 $A_V = -1$
 $R_F = R_G = 1k$
 $C_F = 20pF$
1213/14 G27

±15V Small-Signal Response



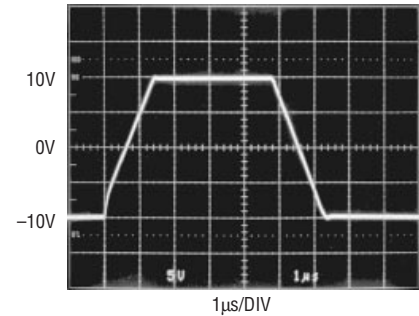
$V_S = \pm 15V$
 $A_V = 1$
1213/14 G28

±15V Large-Signal Response



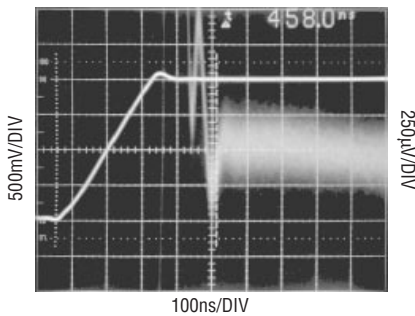
$V_S = \pm 15V$
 $A_V = 1$
1213/14 G29

±15V Large-Signal Response



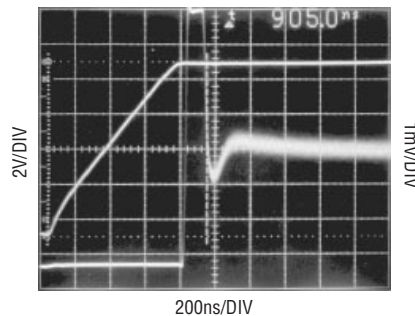
$V_S = \pm 15V$
 $A_V = -1$
 $R_F = R_G = 1k$
1213/14 G30

5V Settling



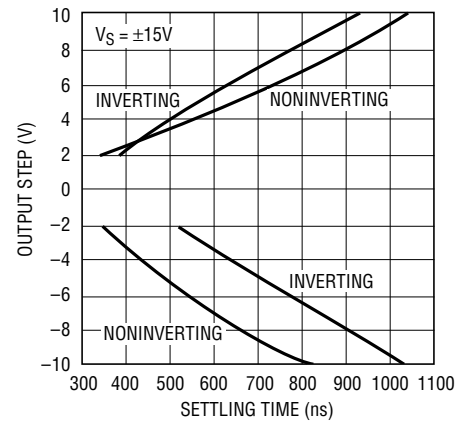
$V_S = 5V$
 $A_V = 1$
1213/14 G31

±15V Settling



$V_S = \pm 15V$
 $A_V = -1$
1213/14 G32

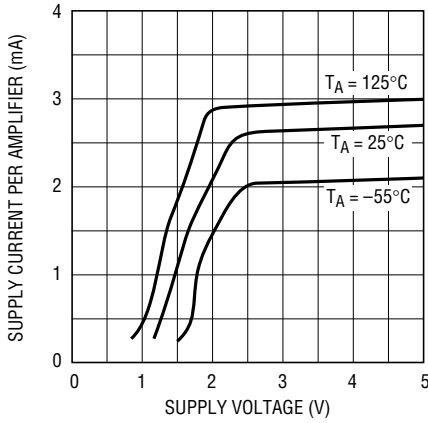
Settling Time to 0.01% vs Output Step



1213/14 G33

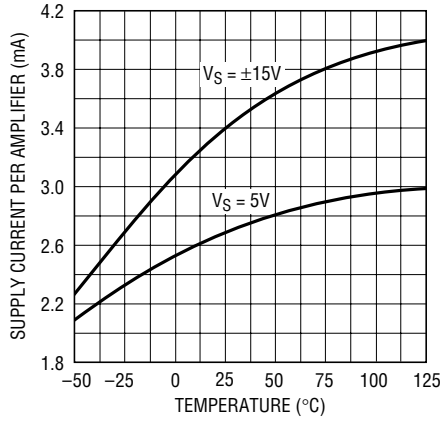
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



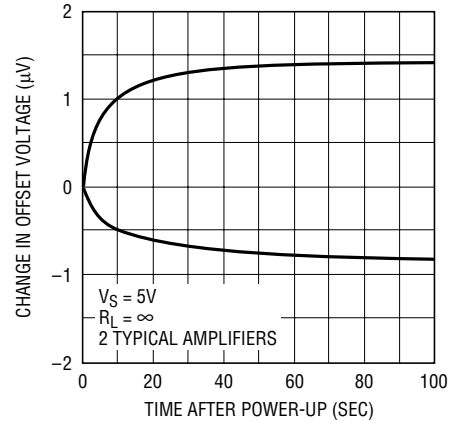
1213/14 G34

Supply Current vs Temperature



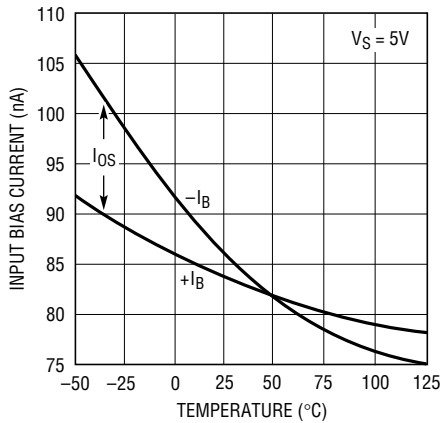
1213/14 G35

Warm-Up Drift vs Time



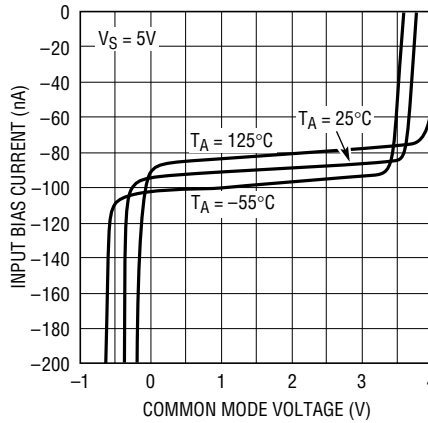
1213/14 G36

Input Bias Current vs Temperature



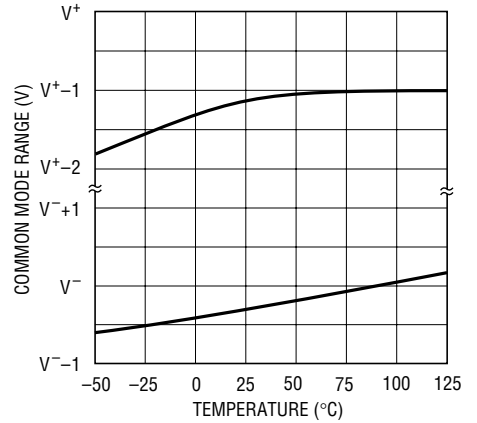
1213/14 G37

Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage



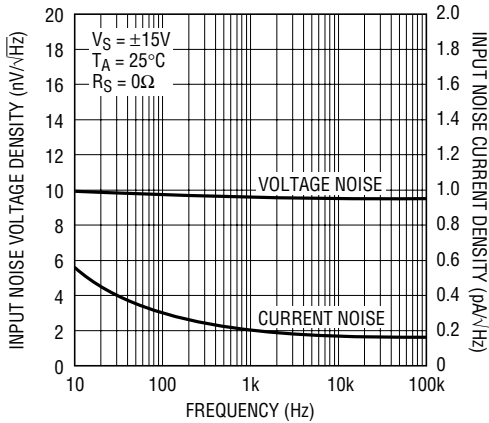
1213/14 G38

Common Mode Range vs Temperature



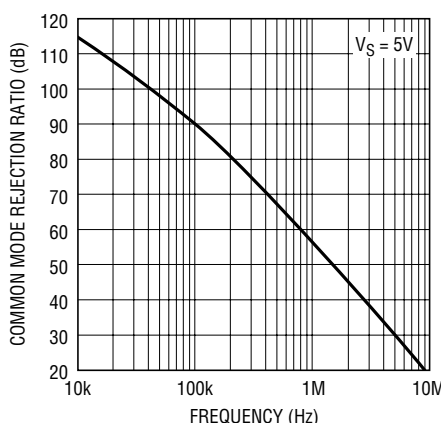
1213/14 G39

Input Noise Current, Noise Voltage Density vs Frequency



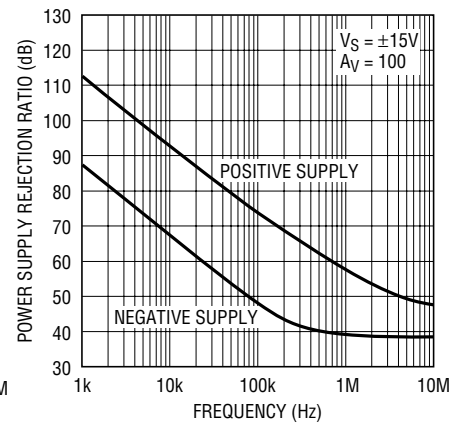
1213/14 G40

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



1213/14 G41

Input Referred Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



1213/14 G42

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Supply Voltage

The LT1213/LT1214 op amps are fully functional and all internal bias circuits are in regulation with 2.2V of supply. The amplifiers will continue to function with as little as 1.5V, although the input common mode range and the phase margin are about gone. The minimum operating supply voltage is guaranteed by the PSRR tests which are done with the input common mode equal to 500mV and a minimum supply voltage of 2.5V. The LT1213/LT1214 are guaranteed over the full -55°C to 125°C range with a minimum supply voltage of 2.5V.

The positive supply pin of the LT1213/LT1214 should be bypassed with a small capacitor (about $0.01\mu\text{F}$) within an inch of the pin. When driving heavy loads and for good settling time, an additional $4.7\mu\text{F}$ capacitor should be used. When using split supplies, the same is true for the negative supply pin.

Power Dissipation

The LT1213/LT1214 amplifiers combine high speed and large output current drive into very small packages. Because these amplifiers work over a very wide supply range, it is possible to exceed the maximum junction temperature under certain conditions. To insure that the LT1213/LT1214 are used properly, calculate the worst case power dissipation, define the maximum ambient temperature, select the appropriate package and then calculate the maximum junction temperature.

The worst case amplifier power dissipation is the total of the quiescent current times the total power supply voltage plus the power in the IC due to the load. The quiescent supply current of the LT1213/LT1214 has a positive temperature coefficient. The maximum supply current of each amplifier at 125°C is given by the following formula:

$$I_{\text{SMAX}} = 4.2 + 0.048 \times (V_S - 5) \text{ in mA}$$

V_S is the total supply voltage.

The power in the IC due to the load is a function of the output voltage, the supply voltage and load resistance. The worst case occurs when the output voltage is at half supply, if it can go that far, or its maximum value if it cannot reach half supply.

For example, calculate the worst case power dissipation while operating on $\pm 15\text{V}$ supplies and driving a 500Ω load.

$$I_{\text{SMAX}} = 4.2 + 0.048 \times (30 - 5) = 5.4\text{mA}$$

$$P_{\text{DMAX}} = 2 \times V_S \times I_{\text{SMAX}} + (V_S - V_{\text{OMAX}}) \times V_{\text{OMAX}}/R_L$$

$$P_{\text{DMAX}} = 2 \times 15\text{V} \times 5.4\text{mA} + (15\text{V} - 7.5\text{V}) \times 7.5\text{V}/500 \\ = 0.162 + 0.113 = 0.275 \text{ Watt per Amp}$$

If this is the dual LT1213, the total power in the package is twice that, or 0.550W . Now calculate how much the die temperature will rise above the ambient. The total power dissipation times the thermal resistance of the package gives the amount of temperature rise. For this example, in the SO-8 surface mount package, the thermal resistance is $150^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ junction-to-ambient in still air.

$$\text{Temperature Rise} = P_{\text{DMAX}} \times \theta_{\text{JA}} = 0.550\text{W} \times 150^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W} \\ = 82.5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

The maximum junction temperature allowed in the plastic package is 150°C . Therefore the maximum ambient allowed is the maximum junction temperature less the temperature rise.

$$\text{Maximum Ambient} = 150^{\circ}\text{C} - 82.5^{\circ}\text{C} = 67.5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

That means the SO-8 dual can be operated at or below 67.5°C on $\pm 15\text{V}$ supplies with a 500Ω load.

As a guideline to help in the selection of the LT1213/LT1214, the following table describes the maximum supply voltage that can be used with each part based on the following assumptions:

1. The maximum ambient is 70°C or 125°C depending on the part rating.
2. The load is 500Ω including the feedback resistors.
3. The output can be anywhere between the supplies.

PART	MAX SUPPLIES	MAX POWER AT MAX T_A
LT1213MJ8	18.0V or $\pm 14.1\text{V}$	500mW
LT1213CN8	23.7V or $\pm 18.0\text{V}$	800mW
LT1213CS8	18.7V or $\pm 14.7\text{V}$	533mW
LT1214CN	19.5V or $\pm 15.4\text{V}$	1143mW
LT1214CS	15.8V or $\pm 12.2\text{V}$	800mW

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Inputs

Typically at room temperature, the inputs of the LT1213/LT1214 can common mode 400mV below ground (V^-) and to within 1.2V of the positive supply with the amplifier still functional. However, the input bias current and offset voltage will shift as shown in the characteristic curves. For full precision performance, the common mode range should be limited between ground (V^-) and 1.5V below the positive supply.

When either of the inputs is taken below ground (V^-) by more than about 700mV, that input current will increase dramatically. The current is limited by internal 100 Ω resistors between the input pins and diodes to each supply. The output will remain low (no phase reversal) for inputs 1.3V below ground (V^-). If the output does not have to sink current, such as in a single supply system with a 1k load to ground, there is no phase reversal for inputs up to 8V below ground.

There are no clamps across the inputs of the LT1213/LT1214 and therefore each input can be forced to any voltage between the supplies. The input current will remain constant at about 100nA over most of this range. When an input gets closer than 1.5V to the positive supply, that input current will gradually decrease to zero until the input goes above the supply, then it will increase due to the previously mentioned diodes. If the inverting input is held more positive than the noninverting input by 200mV or more, while at the same time the noninverting input is within 300mV of ground (V^-), then the supply current will increase by 2mA and the noninverting input current will increase to about 10 μ A. This should be kept in mind in comparator applications where the inverting input stays above ground (V^-) and the noninverting input is at or near ground (V^-).

Output

The output of the LT1213/LT1214 will swing to within 0.61V of the positive supply with no load. The open-loop output resistance, when the output is driven hard into the

positive rail, is about 100 Ω as the output starts to source current; this resistance drops to about 20 Ω as the current increases. Therefore when the output sources 1mA, the output will swing to within 0.7V of the positive supply. While sourcing 30mA, it is within 1.25V of the positive supply.

The output of the LT1213/LT1214 will swing to within 4mV of the negative supply while sinking zero current. Thus, in a typical single supply application with the load going to ground, the output will go to within 4mV of ground. The open-loop output resistance when the output is driven hard into the negative rail is about 29 Ω at low currents and reduces to about 23 Ω at high currents. Therefore when the output sinks 1mA, the output is about 33mV above the negative supply and while sinking 30mA, it is about 690mV above it.

The output of the LT1213/LT1214 has reverse-biased diodes to each supply. If the output is forced beyond either supply, unlimited currents will flow. If the current is transient and limited to several hundred mA, no damage will occur.

Feedback Components

Because the input currents of the LT1213/LT1214 are less than 200nA, it is possible to use high value feedback resistors to set the gain. However, care must be taken to insure that the pole that is formed by the feedback resistors and the input capacitance does not degrade the stability of the amplifier. For example, if a single supply, noninverting gain of two is set with two 10k resistors, the LT1213/LT1214 will probably oscillate. This is because the amplifier goes open-loop at 6MHz (6dB of gain) and has 45° of phase margin. The feedback resistors and the 10pF input capacitance generate a pole at 3MHz that introduces 63° of phase shift at 6MHz! The solution is simple, lower the values of the resistors or add a feedback capacitor of 10pF or more.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

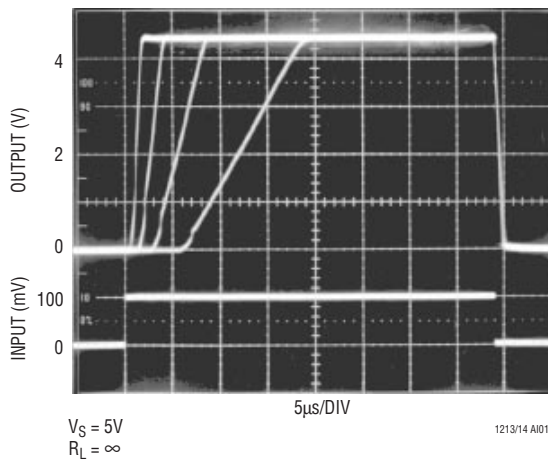
Comparator Applications

Sometimes it is desirable to use an op amp as a comparator. When operating the LT1213/LT1214 on a single 3.3V or 5V supply, the output interfaces directly with most TTL and CMOS logic.

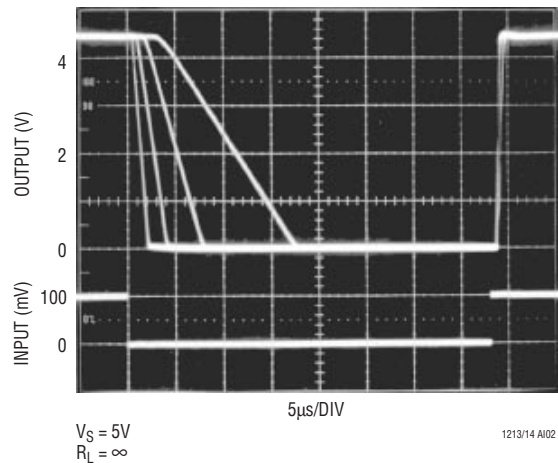
The response time of the LT1213/LT1214 is a strong function of the amount of input overdrive as shown in the

following photos. These amplifiers are unity-gain stable op amps and not fast comparators, therefore, the logic being driven may oscillate due to the long transition time. The output can be speeded up by adding 20mV or more of hysteresis (positive feedback), but the offset is then a function of the input direction.

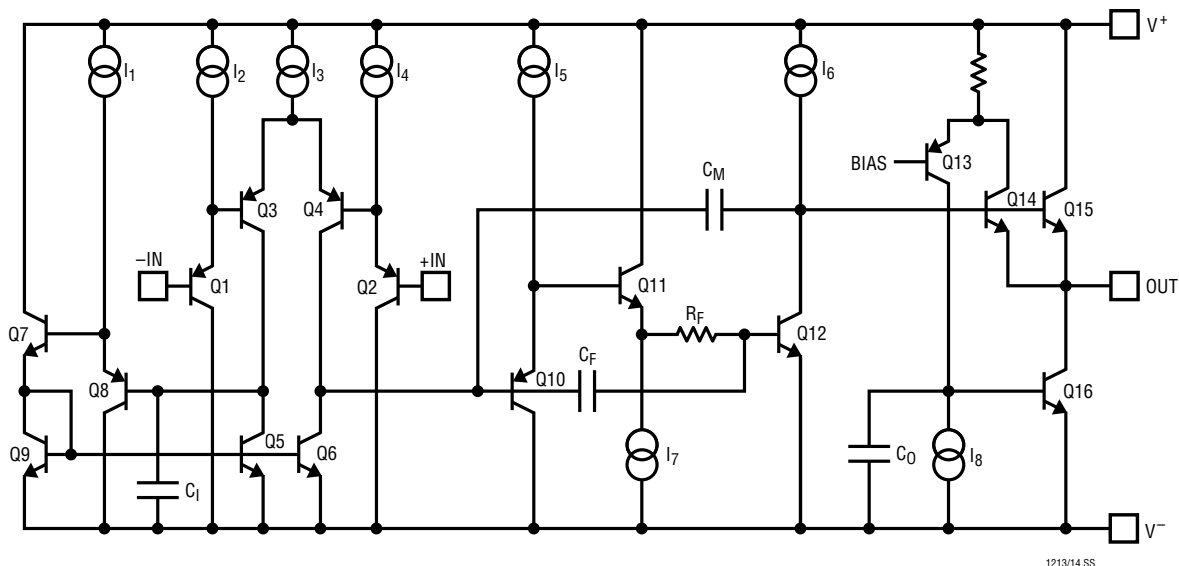
LT1213 Comparator Response (+)
20mV, 10mV, 5mV, 2mV Overdrives



LT1213 Comparator Response (-)
20mV, 10mV, 5mV, 2mV Overdrives

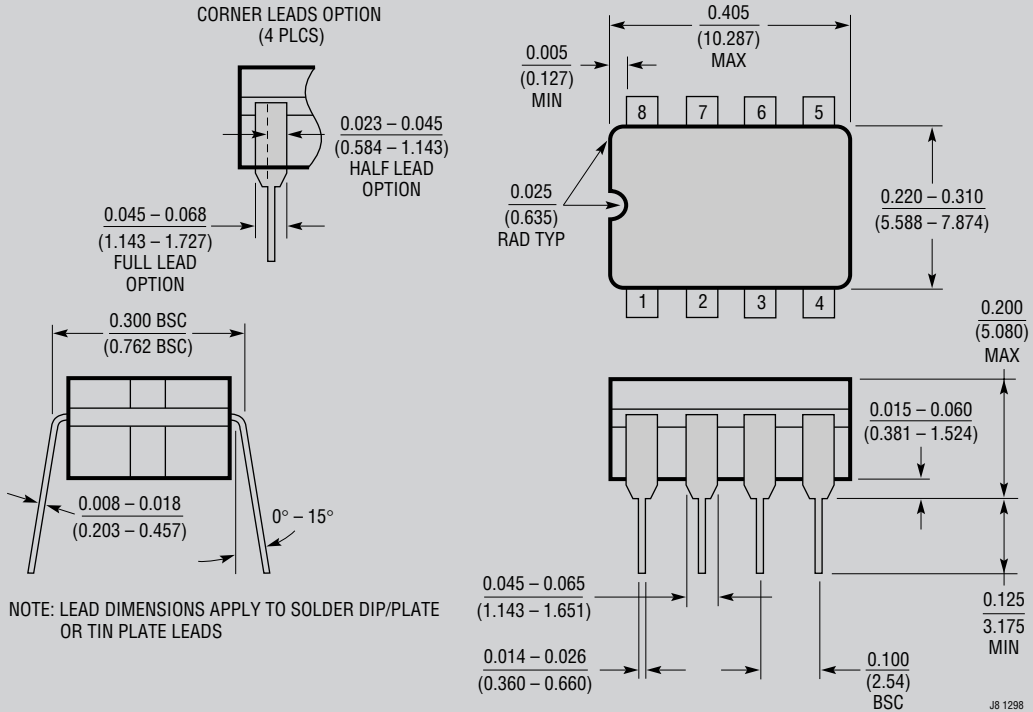


SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

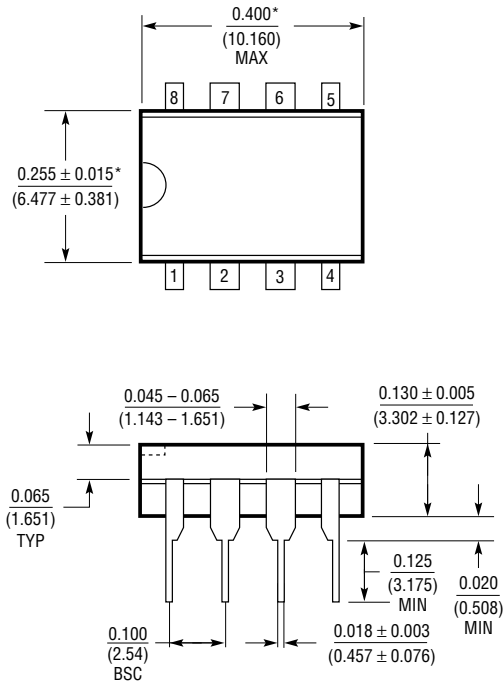
J8 Package
8-Lead CERDIP (Narrow .300 Inch, Hermetic)
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1110)



OBsolete PACKAGE

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

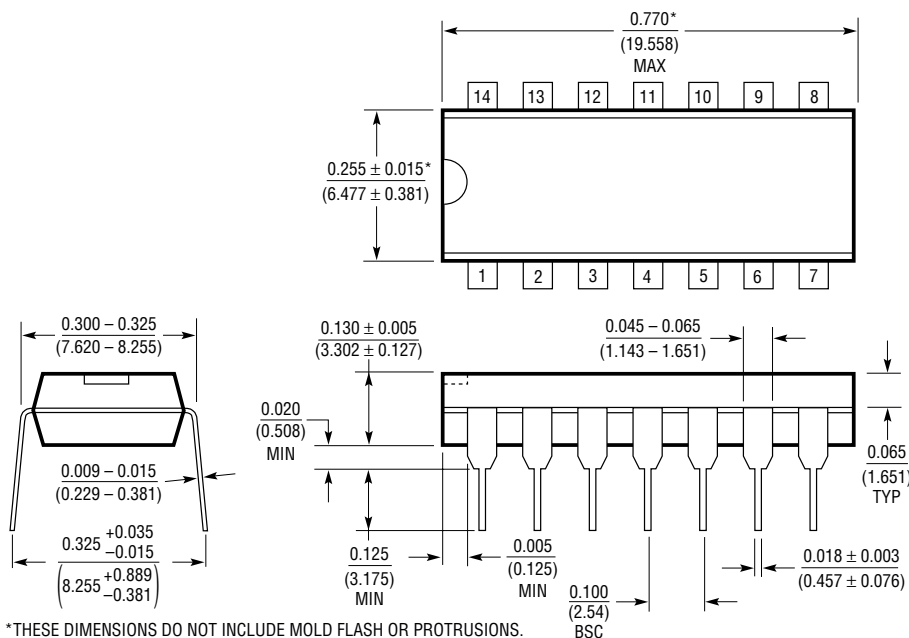
N8 Package 8-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)



*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

N8 1098

N Package 14-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)

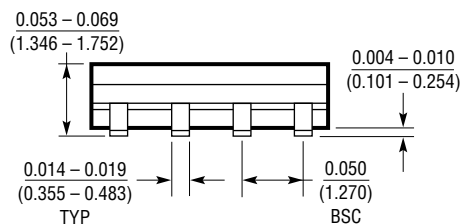
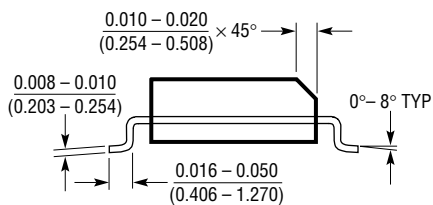
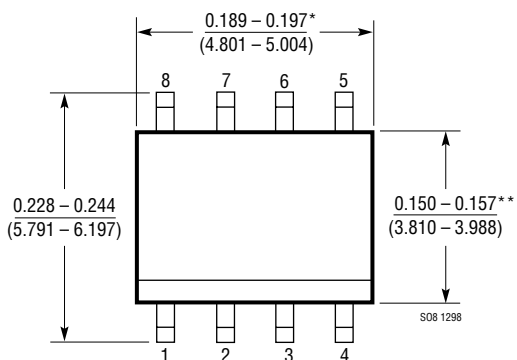


*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

N14 1098

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

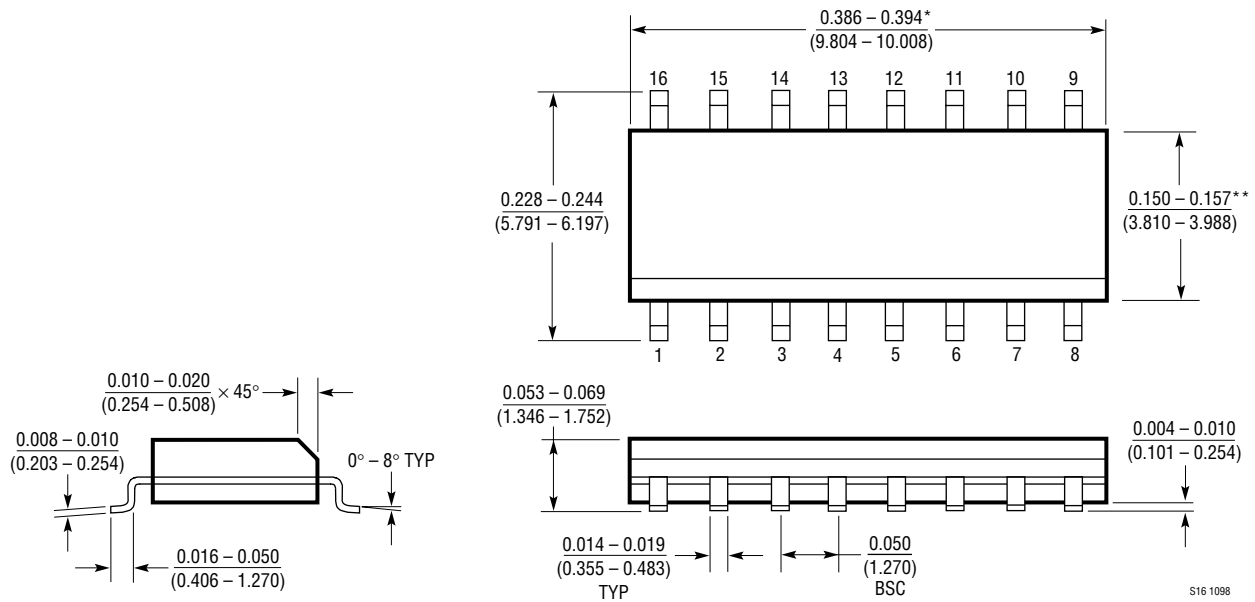


*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S Package
16-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



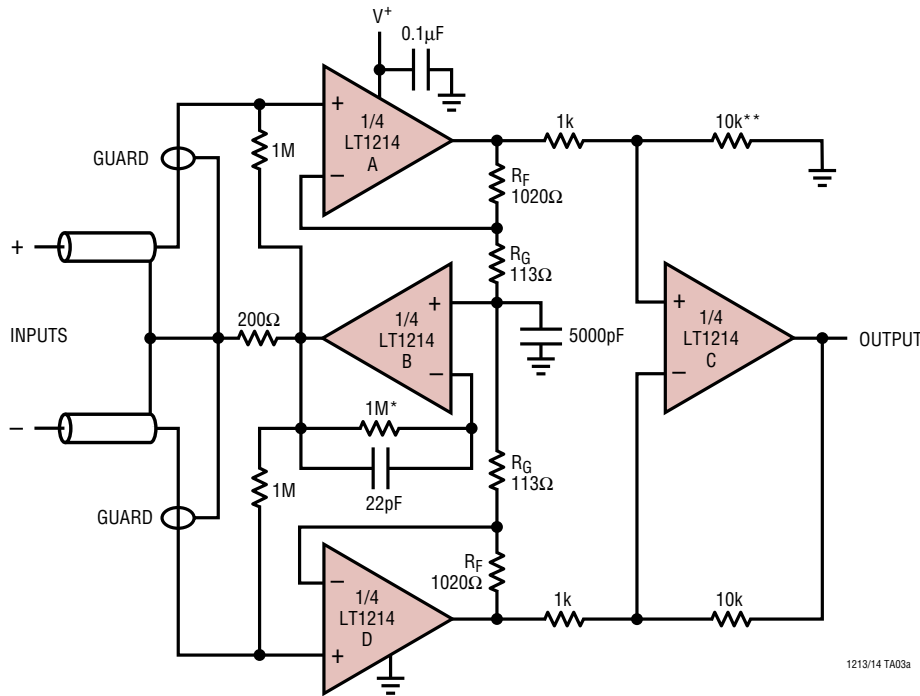
*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

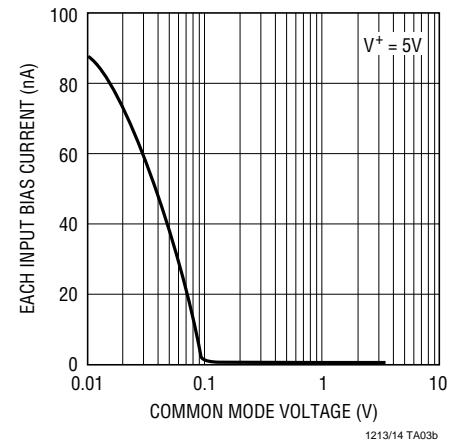
S16 1098

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Instrumentation Amplifier with Guard/Shield Driver and Input Bias Current Cancellation



Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage

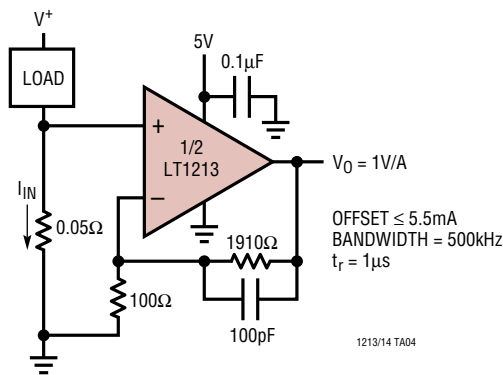


COMMON MODE $R_{IN} = 3G$
DIFFERENTIAL $R_{IN} = 2M$
BANDWIDTH = 2MHz
 $t_r = 170ns$

$$GAIN = 10 \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G} \right) = 100$$

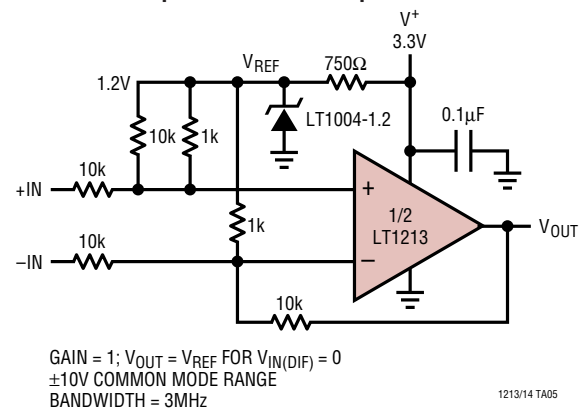
* TRIM FOR INPUT BIAS CURRENT
** TRIM FOR CMRR

Ground Current Sense Amplifier



1213/14 TA04

Difference Amplifier with Wide Input Common Mode Range



GAIN = 1; $V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$ FOR $V_{IN(DIF)} = 0$
±10V COMMON MODE RANGE
BANDWIDTH = 3MHz

1213/14 TA05

RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1211/LT1212	14MHz, 7V/μs Single Supply Dual and Quad Precision Op Amps	Half the Supply Current of the LT1213
LT1215/LT1216	23MHz, 50V/μs Single Supply Dual and Quad Precision Op Amps	Four Times the Slew Rate of the LT1213
LT1630/LT1631	30MHz, 10V/μs Dual and Quad Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Precision Op Amps	Rail-to-Rail LT1213

Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

 [View LT1213CS8#PBF on WIN SOURCE](#)

 [Linear Technology](#) Information

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-  Obsolete Management
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-  Shortage Management
-  Alternative Solution
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