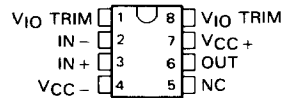


LT1001 PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

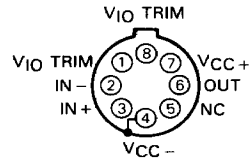
D3192, JANUARY 1989

- **Low Input Offset Voltage:**
LT1001AM ... 15 μV Max
LT1001AC ... 25 μV Max
LT1001M, LT1001C ... 60 μV Max
- **Low Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient:**
LT1001AM, LT1001AC ... 0.6 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ Max
LT1001M, LT1001C ... 1 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ Max
- **Low Input Bias Current:**
LT1001AM, LT1001AC ... ± 2 nA Max
LT1001M, LT1001C ... ± 4 nA Max
- **Low Common-Mode Rejection Ratio:**
LT1001AM, LT1001AC ... 114 dB Min
LT1001M, LT1001C ... 110 dB Min
- **Low Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio:**
LT1001AM, LT1001AC ... 110 dB Min
LT1001M, LT1001C ... 106 dB Min
- **Low Power Dissipation:**
LT1001AM, LT1001AC ... 75 mW Max
LT1001M, LT1001C ... 80 mW Max
- **Low Peak-to-Peak Equivalent Input Noise Voltage** ... 0.3 μV Typ

D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



L PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC—No internal connection

Pin 4 (L package) is in electrical contact with the case.

2

Operational Amplifiers

description

The LT1001 is a precision operational amplifier suited for applications such as thermocouple amplifiers, strain gauge amplifiers, low-level signal processing, and high-accuracy data acquisition. In the design, processing, and testing of the device, particular attention has been paid to optimizing the entire distribution of several key parameters. The input offset voltage of all units is less than 60 μV , and the LT1001AM is specified at 15 μV maximum. Power dissipation is nearly halved compared to the most popular precision operational amplifiers without adversely affecting noise or speed performance. The output drive capability of the LT1001 is enhanced with voltage gain at a load current of 10 mA.

The specifications of the low-cost commercial-temperature device, the LT1001C, have been significantly improved when compared to equivalent grades of similar precision amplifiers. The input bias current, input offset current, and common-mode and supply voltage rejection ratios of the LT1001C offer performance previously attainable only with high-cost, selected grades of other devices.

The M-suffix devices are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of -55°C to 125°C . The C-suffix devices are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C .

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} MAX	PACKAGE			
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	METAL CAN (L)	PLASTIC DIP (P)
0°C	60 μV	LT1001CD	LT1001CJG	LT1001CL	LT1001CP
to 70°C	25 μV		LT1001ACJG	LT1001ACL	LT1001ACP
-55°C	60 μV		LT1001MJG	LT1001ML	
to 125°C	15 μV		LT1001AMJG	LT1001AML	

The D package is available in tape and reel. Add the suffix R to the device type (e.g., LT1001CDR).

PRODUCTION DATA documents contain information current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

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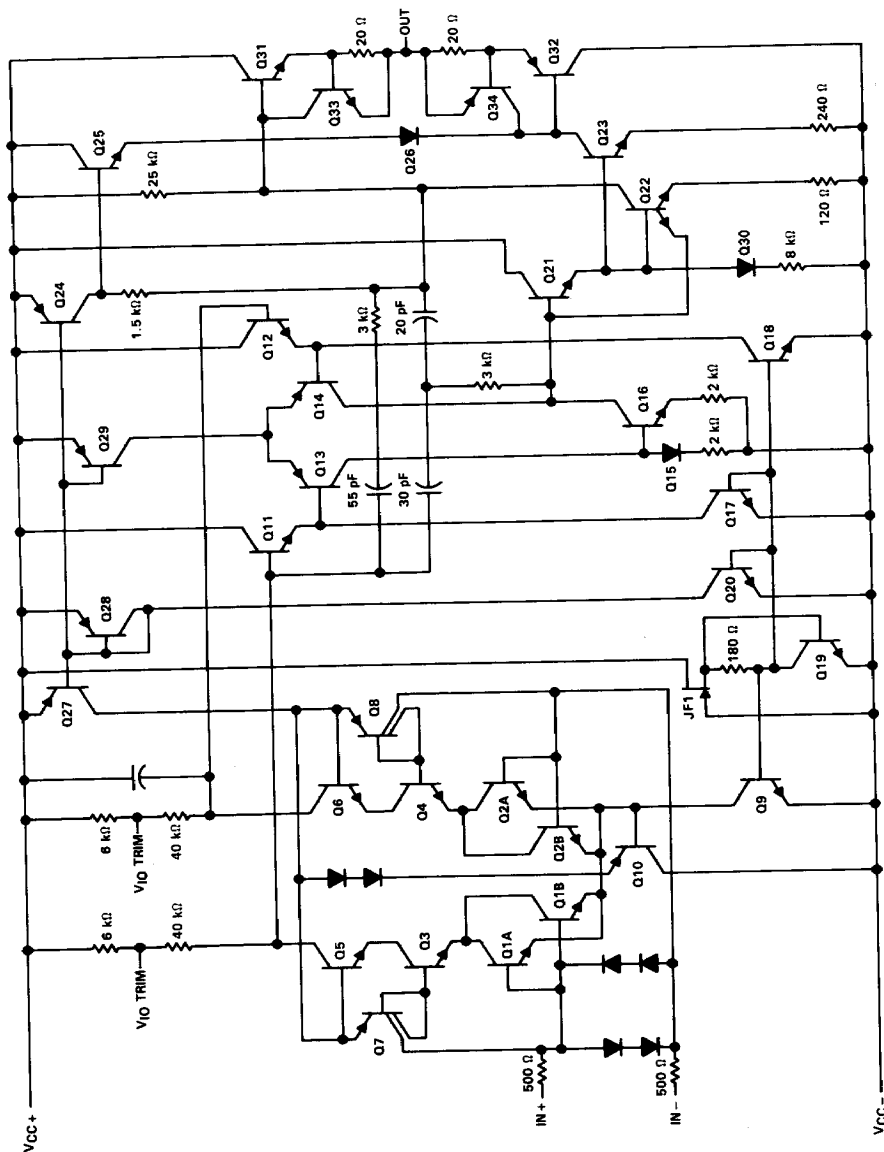
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LT1001 PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

schematic

2

Operational Amplifiers



Component values shown are nominal.

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} (see Note 1)	22 V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}	-22 V
Differential input voltage (see Note 2)	± 30 V
Input voltage range, V_I	± 22 V
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C	unlimited
Continuous power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range: M-suffix	-55°C to 125°C
C-suffix	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: JG or L package	300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D or P package	260°C

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 the noninverting input with respect to the inverting input.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$
	POWER RATING		POWER RATING	POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	145 mW
JG (M-suffix)	1050 mW	8.4 mW/°C	672 mW	210 mW
JG (C-suffix)	825 mW	6.6 mW/°C	528 mW	N/A
L (M-suffix)	825 mW	6.6 mW/°C	528 mW	165 mW
L (C-suffix)	650 mW	5.2 mW/°C	416 mW	N/A
P	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW	200 mW

recommended operating conditions

		M-SUFFIX			C-SUFFIX			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, V_{CC+}		4	15	22	4	15	22	V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}		-4	-15	-22	-4	-15	-22	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	$V_{CC\pm} \pm 15$ V			± 13			± 13	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		-55		125	0		70	°C

LT1001M, LT1001AM PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

electrical characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	LT1001M			LT1001AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	See Note 3	25°C		18	60		7	15	μV
		-55°C to 125°C			160			60	
α_{VIO} Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		-55°C to 125°C		0.3	1		0.2	0.6	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage	See Note 4			0.3	1.5		0.2	1	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		0.4	3.8		0.3	2	nA
		-55°C to 125°C			7.6			4	
I_{IB} Input bias current	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		± 0.7	± 4		± 0.5	± 2	nA
		-55°C to 125°C			± 8			± 4	
V_{OH} Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	± 13	± 14		± 13	± 14		V
	$R_L \geq 1 \text{ k}\Omega$		± 12	± 13.5		± 12	± 13.5		
	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	-55°C to 125°C	± 12			± 12.5			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 12 \text{ V}$	25°C	400	800		450	800		V/mV
	$R_L \geq 1 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$		250	500		300	500		
	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$	-55°C to 125°C	200			300			
r_{id} Differential input resistance		25°C	15	80		30	100		M Ω
$CMRR$ Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	25°C	110	126		114	126		dB
		-55°C to 125°C		106			110		
k_{SVR} Supply voltage rejection ratio	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$	25°C		106	123		110	123	dB
		-55°C to 125°C		100			104		
P_D Total power dissipation	No load	25°C		48	80		46	75	mW
	No load, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 3 \text{ V}$			4	8		4	6	
	No load	-55°C to 125°C			100			90	

NOTES: 3. The input offset voltage for all devices is measured with high-speed test equipment approximately 1 second after power is applied. The LT1001AM receives a 168-hour burn-in at 125°C or equivalent.
4. Long-term drift of input offset voltage refers to the average trend line of offset voltage versus time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, the change in V_{IO} during the first 30 days is typically 2.5 μV .

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LT1001M			LT1001AM			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1	0.25		0.1	0.25		V/ μs
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$A_V = 40 \text{ dB}, R_S = 100 \Omega, C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$							
	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		60°			63°		
	$T_A = \text{MIN}$		63°			63°		
	$T_A = \text{MAX}$		57°			57°		
V_{NPP} Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1 \text{ Hz to } 10 \text{ Hz}$		0.3	0.6		0.3	0.6	μV
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10 \text{ Hz}$		10.5	18		10.3	18	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		9.8	11		9.6	11	
GBW Gain bandwidth product		0.4	0.8		0.4	0.8		MHz

LT1001C, LT1001AC PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

electrical characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	LT1001C			LT1001AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	See Note 5	25°C	18	60		10	25		μV
		0°C to 70°C			110			60	
α_{VIO} Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		0°C to 70°C	0.3	1		0.2	0.6		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage	See Note 4		0.3	1.5		0.2	1		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		0.4	3.8		0.3	2	nA
		0°C to 70°C			5.3			3.5	
I_{IB} Input bias current	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		± 0.7	± 4		± 0.5	± 2	nA
		0°C to 70°C			± 5.5			± 3.5	
V_{OH} Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	± 13	± 14		± 13	± 14		V
	$R_L \geq 1 \text{ k}\Omega$		± 12	± 13.5		± 12	± 13.5		
	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$								
		0°C to 70°C	± 12.5			± 12.5			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 12 \text{ V}$	25°C	400	800		450	800		V/mV
	$R_L \geq 1 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$		250	500		300	500		
	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega, V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$		250			350			
		0°C to 70°C	250			350			
r_{id} Differential input resistance		25°C	15	80		30	100		M Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	25°C	110	126		114	126		dB
		0°C to 70°C	106			110			
k_{SVR} Supply voltage rejection ratio	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$	25°C	106	123		110	123		dB
		0°C to 70°C	103			106			
P_D Total power dissipation	No load	25°C	48	80		46	75		mW
	No load, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 3 \text{ V}$		4	8		4	6		
	No load			90			85		
		0°C to 70°C							

Notes: 4. Long-term drift of input offset voltage refers to the average trend line of offset voltage versus time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, the change in V_{IO} during the first 30 days is typically $2.5 \mu\text{V}$.

5. The input offset voltage for all devices is measured with high-speed test equipment approximately 1 second after power is applied.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LT1001C			LT1001AC			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L \geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1	0.25		0.1	0.25		V/ μs
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$A_V = 40 \text{ dB}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		60°			63°		
	$R_S = 100 \Omega, T_A = \text{MIN}$		63°			63°		
	$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, T_A = \text{MAX}$		57°			57°		
V_{NPP} Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1 \text{ Hz to } 10 \text{ Hz}$	0.3	0.6		0.3	0.6		μV
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10 \text{ Hz}$	10.5	18		10.3	18		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	9.8	11		9.6	11		
GBW Gain bandwidth product		0.4	0.8		0.4	0.8		MHz

2

Operational Amplifiers

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

2 Operational Amplifiers

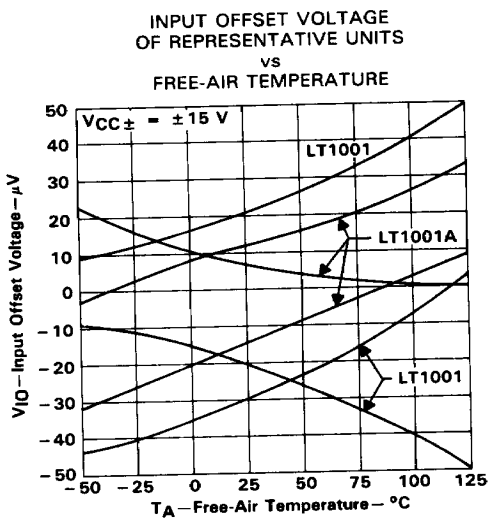


FIGURE 1

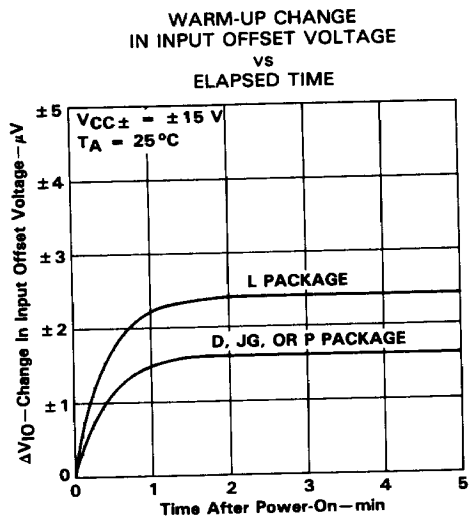


FIGURE 2

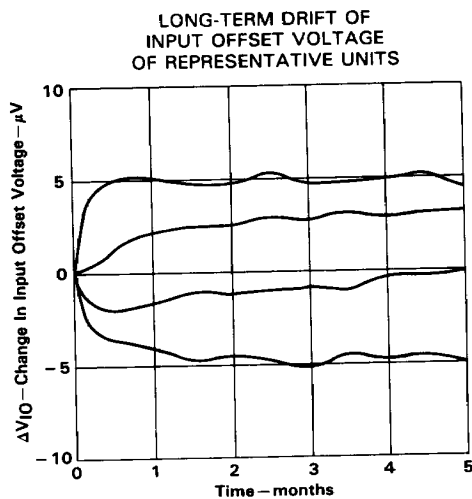


FIGURE 3

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

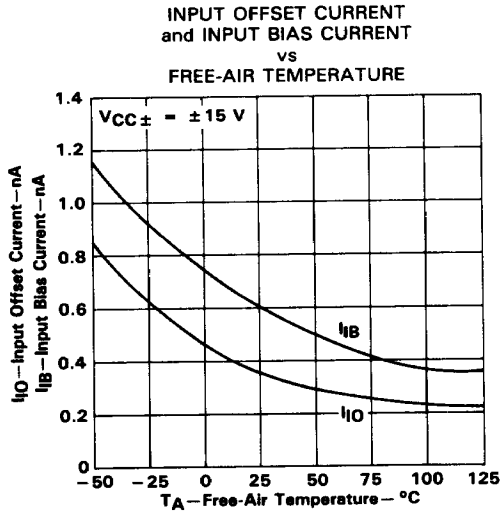


FIGURE 4

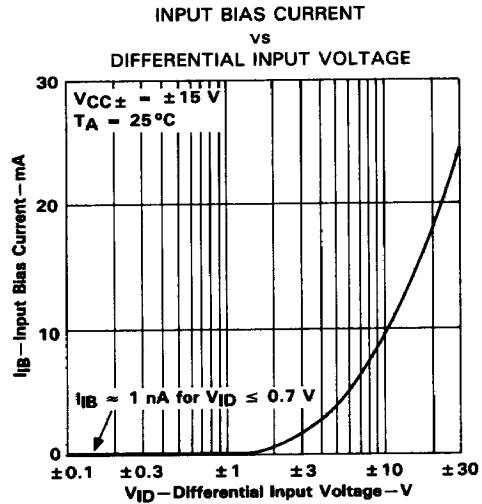


FIGURE 5

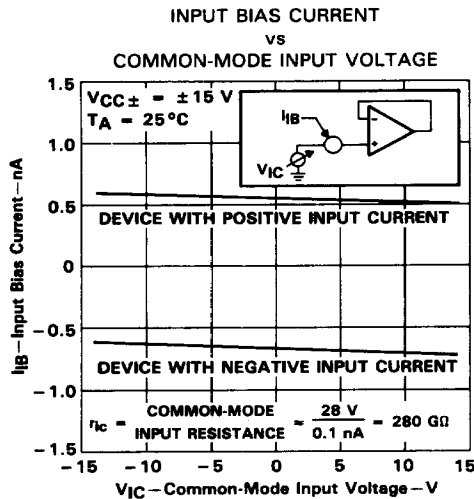


FIGURE 6

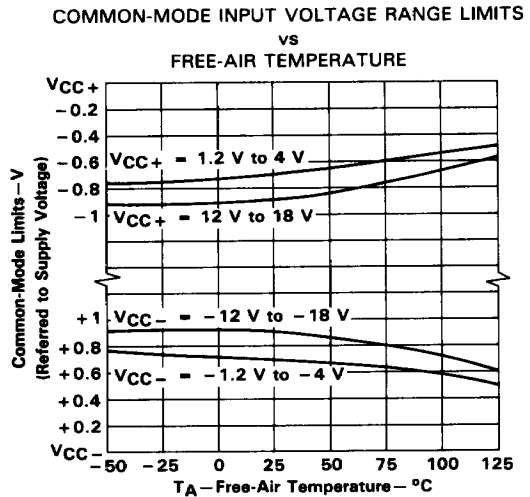


FIGURE 7

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

2
Operational Amplifiers

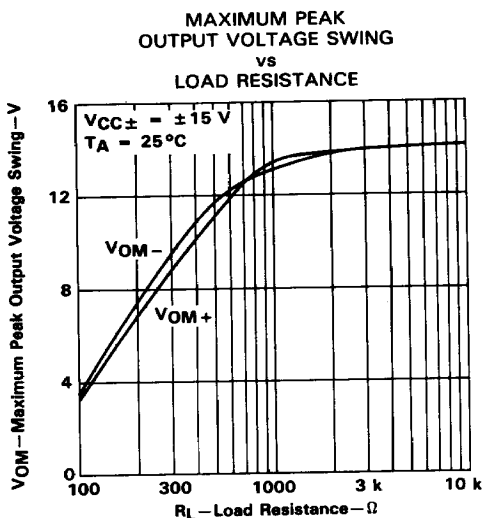


FIGURE 8

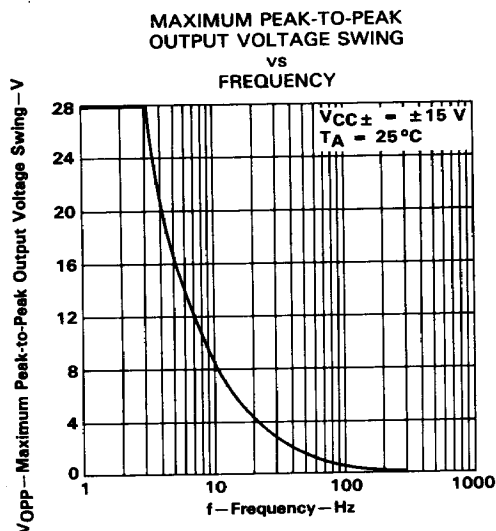


FIGURE 9

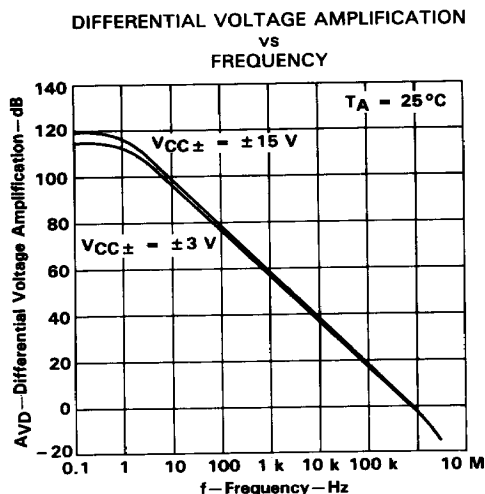


FIGURE 10

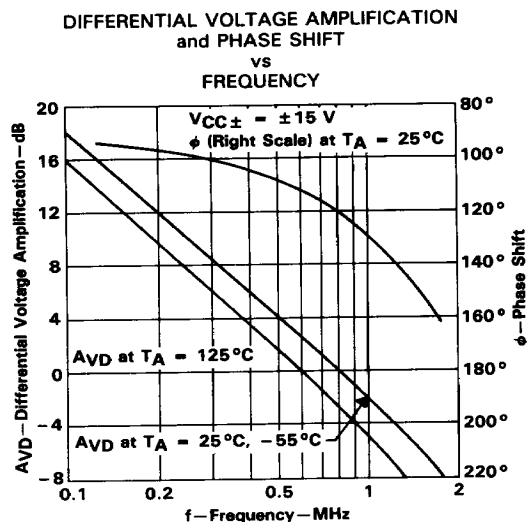


FIGURE 11

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

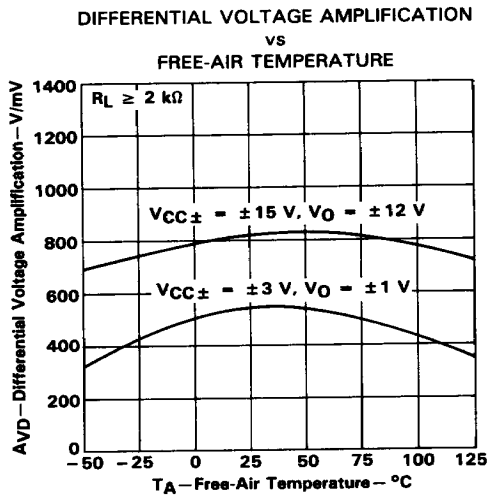


FIGURE 12

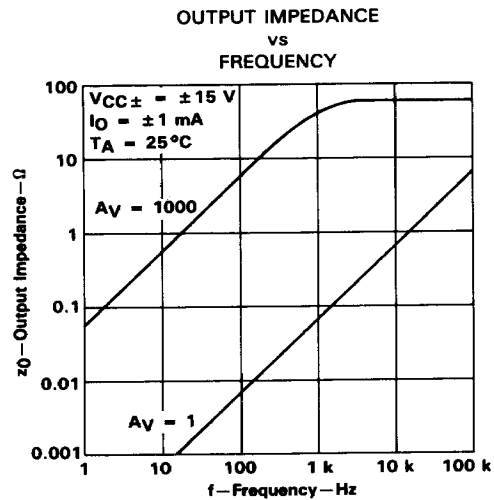


FIGURE 13

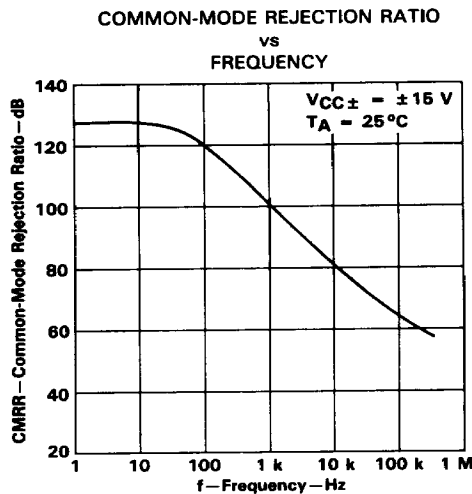


FIGURE 14

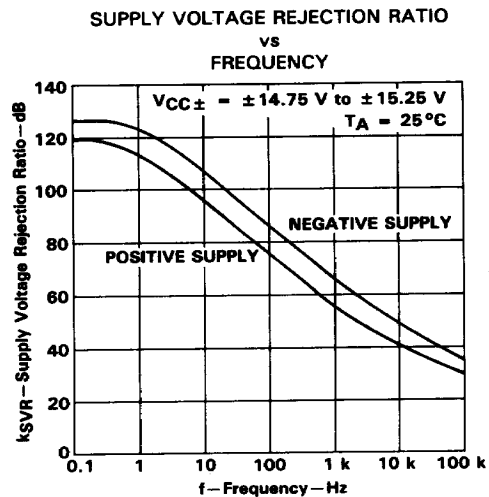


FIGURE 15

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

2
Operational Amplifiers

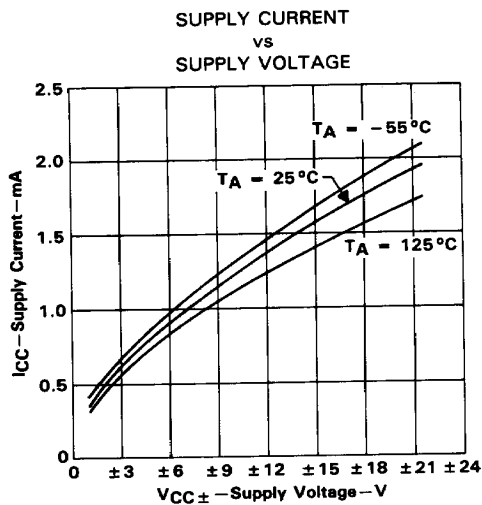


FIGURE 16

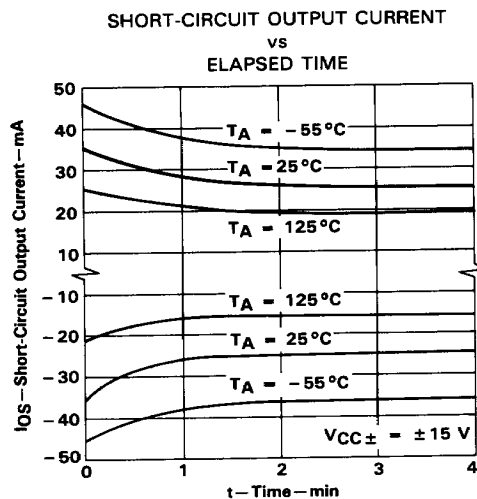


FIGURE 17

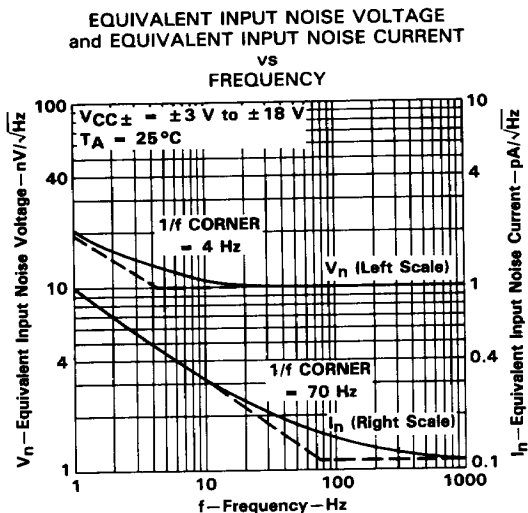


FIGURE 18

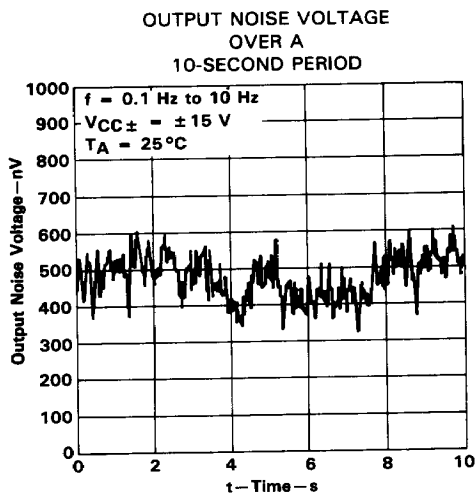


FIGURE 19

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

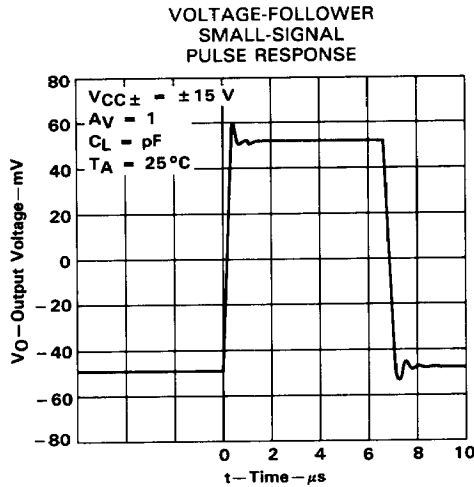


FIGURE 20

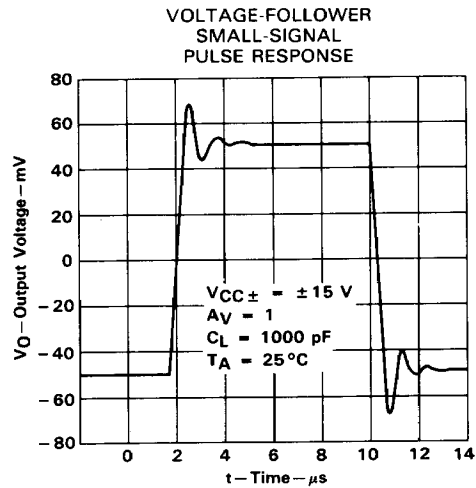


FIGURE 21

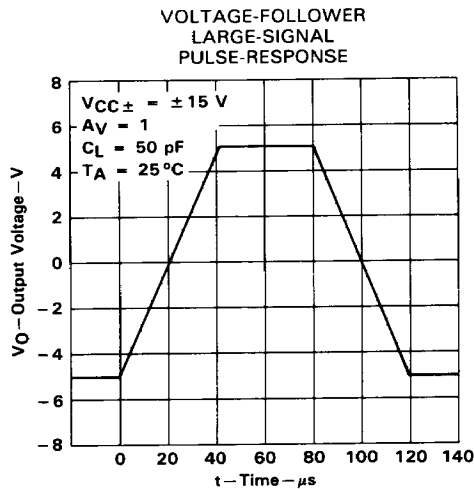


FIGURE 22

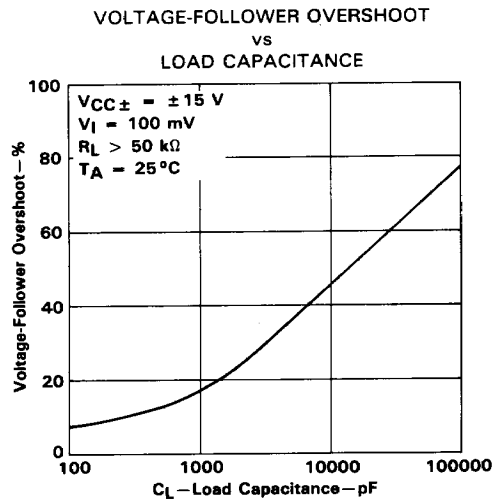


FIGURE 23

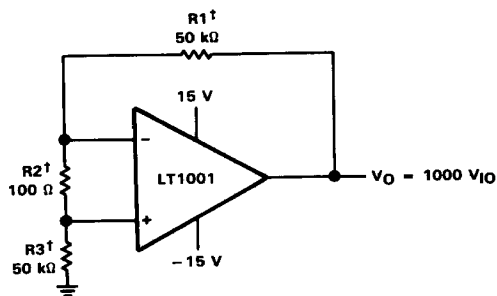
2

Operational Amplifiers

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

2

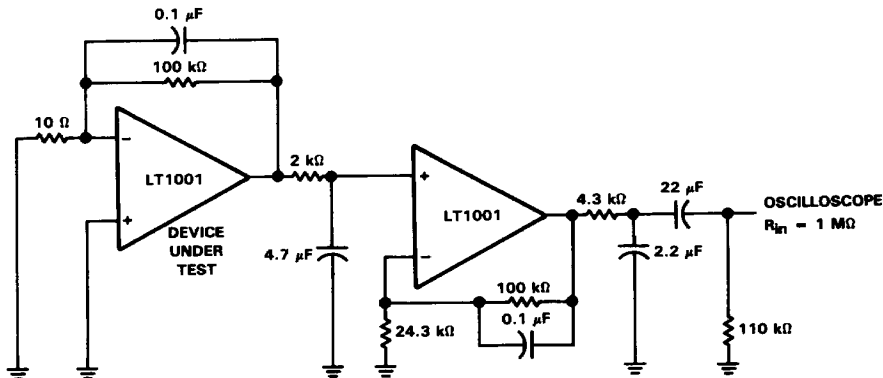
Operational Amplifiers



†Resistors must have low thermoelectric potential.

NOTE: This circuit is also used as the burn-in configuration for the LT1001 with supply voltages increased to ± 20 V, $R_1 = R_3 = 10$ k Ω , $R_2 = 200$ Ω , and $A_V = 100$.

FIGURE 24. TEST CIRCUIT FOR INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE AND ITS TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT



NOTES: A. $A_V = 50,000$.

B. The device under test should be warmed up for three minutes and shielded from air currents.

FIGURE 25. TEST CIRCUIT FOR 0.1-Hz TO 10-Hz PEAK-TO-PEAK NOISE VOLTAGE
(MEASURED OVER A 10-SECOND INTERVAL)

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

application notes

The LT1001 series units may be inserted directly into OP-07 or LM108A sockets with or without removing external frequency compensation or nulling components.

The LT1001 is specified over a wide range of supply voltages from ± 3 V to ± 18 V. Operation with lower supply voltages (e.g., two Ni-Cad batteries) is possible down to ± 1.2 V. However, with ± 1.2 -V supplies, the device is stable only in closed-loop gains of 2 or higher (or inverting gains of one or higher).

Unless proper care is exercised, thermocouple effects caused by temperature gradients across dissimilar metals at the contacts to the input terminals can exceed the inherent temperature coefficient of the amplifier. Air currents over device leads should be minimized, package leads should be short, and the two input leads should be as close together as possible and maintained at the same temperature.

Input offset voltage adjustment

The input offset voltage and temperature coefficient of the LT1001 are permanently trimmed to a low level at wafer test. However, if further adjustment of V_{IO} is necessary, nulling with a 10-k Ω or 20-k Ω potentiometer will not degrade the temperature coefficient. Trimming to a value other than zero creates a temperature coefficient change of $(V_{IO}/300)$ $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. For example, if V_{IO} is adjusted to 300 μV , the change in the temperature coefficient will be 1 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. The adjustment range with a 10-k Ω or 20-k Ω potentiometer is approximately ± 2.5 mV. If less adjustment range is needed, the sensitivity and resolution of the nulling can be improved by using a smaller potentiometer in conjunction with fixed resistors. The example in Figure 26 has an approximate null range of ± 100 μV .

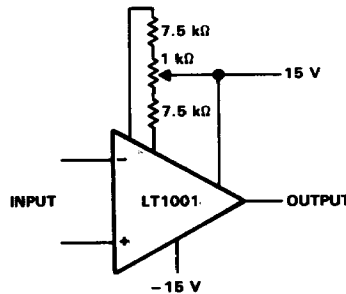


FIGURE 26. IMPROVED SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT

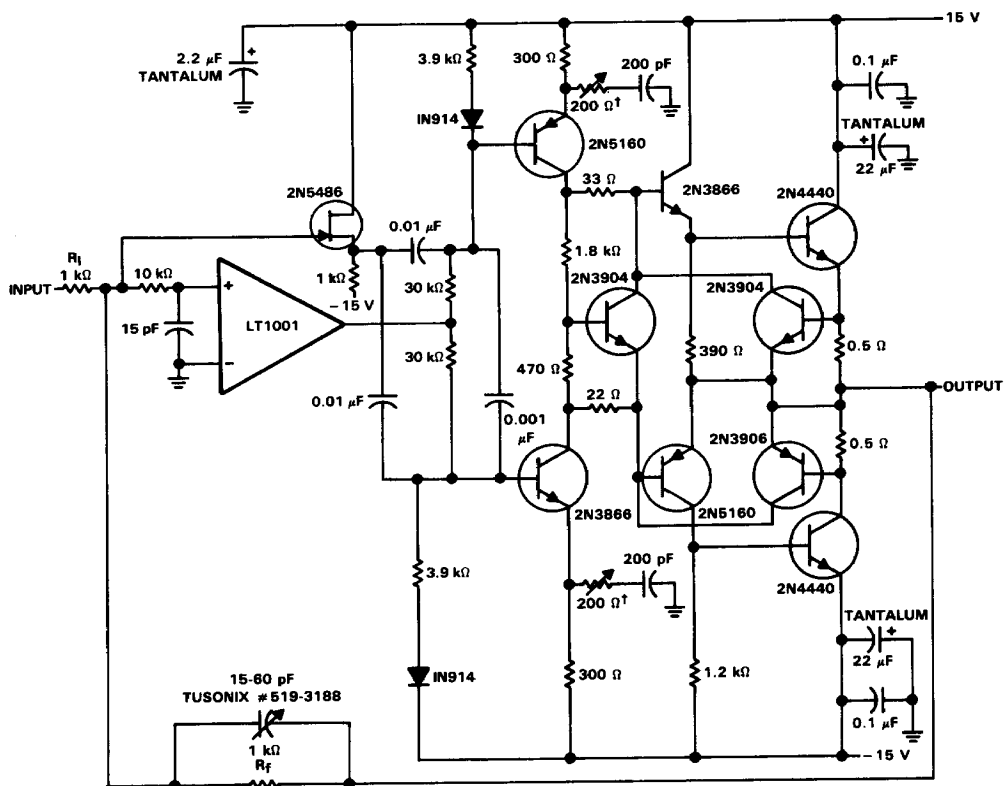
2

Operational Amplifiers

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

2

Operational Amplifiers



†Adjust for best square wave at output.
NOTE: Full-power bandwidth is 8 MHz.

FIGURE 27. DC-STABILIZED 1000-V/μs OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

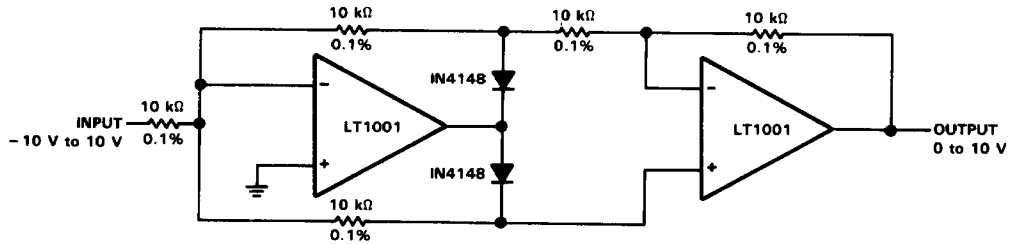


FIGURE 28. PRECISION ABSOLUTE VALUE CIRCUIT

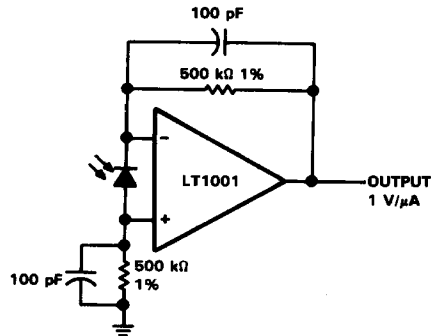


FIGURE 29. PHOTODIODE AMPLIFIER.

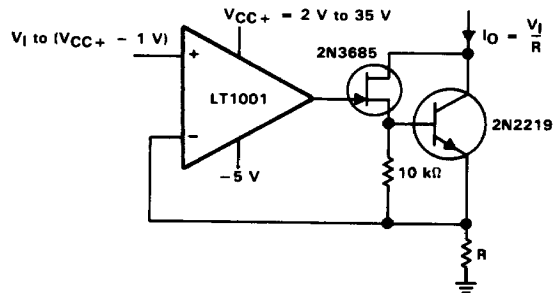


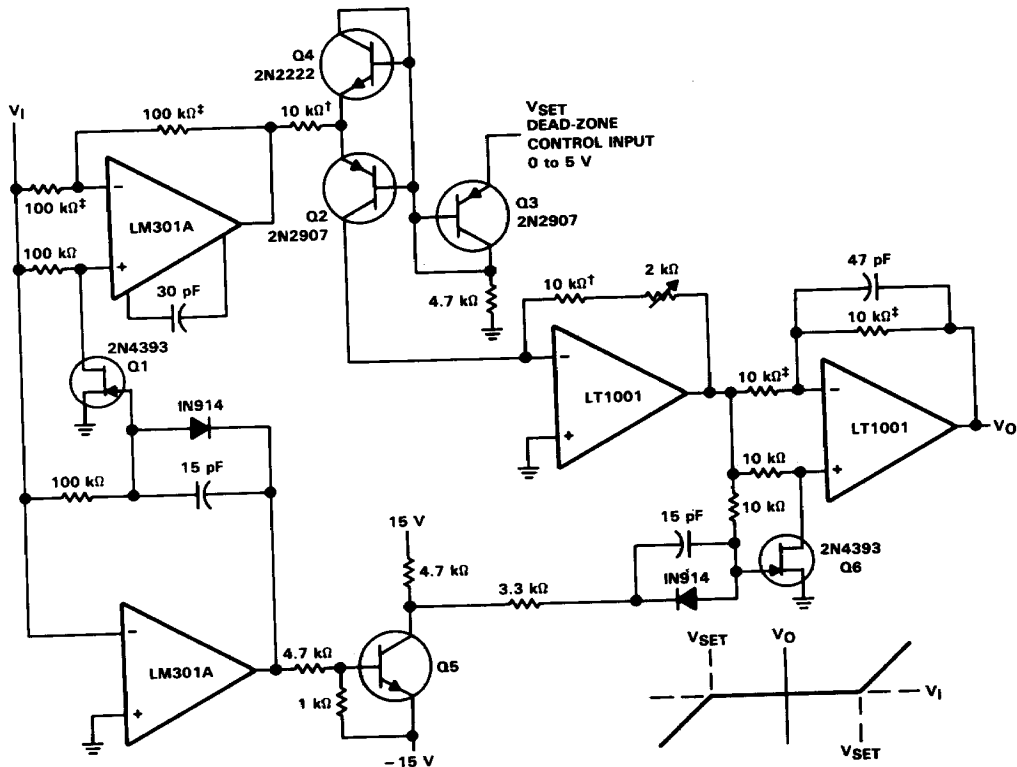
FIGURE 30. PRECISION CURRENT SINK

2

Operational Amplifiers

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

2
Operational Amplifiers



† 1% film

‡ Ratio match 0.05%

NOTES: A. The bipolar symmetry for this application is excellent because one device, Q2, sets both limits.
B. Q2-Q5 are a CA 3096 transistor array.

FIGURE 31. DEAD-ZONE GENERATOR

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

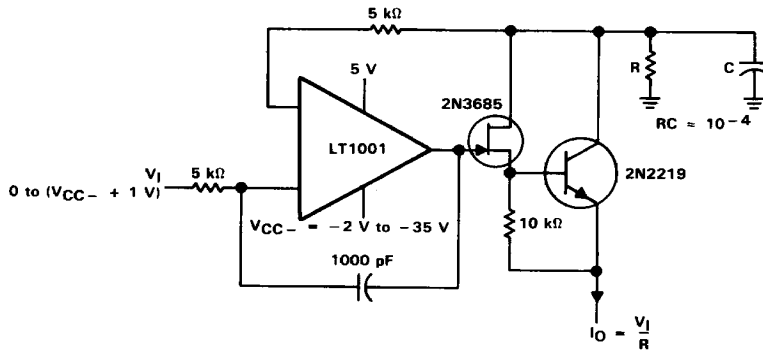
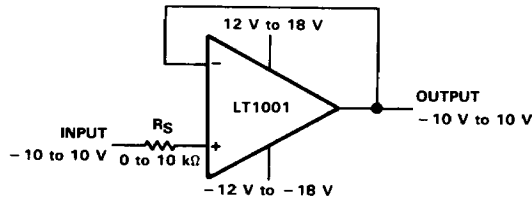


FIGURE 32. PRECISION CURRENT SOURCE



OUTPUT ACCURACY

ERROR	LT1001AM $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ MAX	LT1001C $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ MAX	LT1001AM $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C to } 125^\circ\text{C}$ MAX	LT1001C $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}$ MAX
Input Offset Voltage	15 μV	60 μV	60 μV	110 μV
Input Bias Current	20 μV	40 μV	40 μV	55 μV
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	20 μV	30 μV	30 μV	50 μV
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	18 μV	30 μV	36 μV	42 μV
Differential Voltage Amplification	22 μV	25 μV	33 μV	40 μV
Worst-case Sum	95 μV	185 μV	199 μV	297 μV
Percent of Full Scale (= 20 V)	0.0005%	0.0009%	0.0010%	0.0015%

NOTE: The contributing error terms are due to input offset voltage, input bias current, voltage gain, common-mode rejection ratio, and supply voltage rejection ratio. The worst-case specifications are given in the above table.

FIGURE 33. LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE FOLLOWER WITH 0.001% WORST-CASE ACCURACY

FIGURE 34. MICROVOLT COMPARATOR WITH TTL OUTPUT

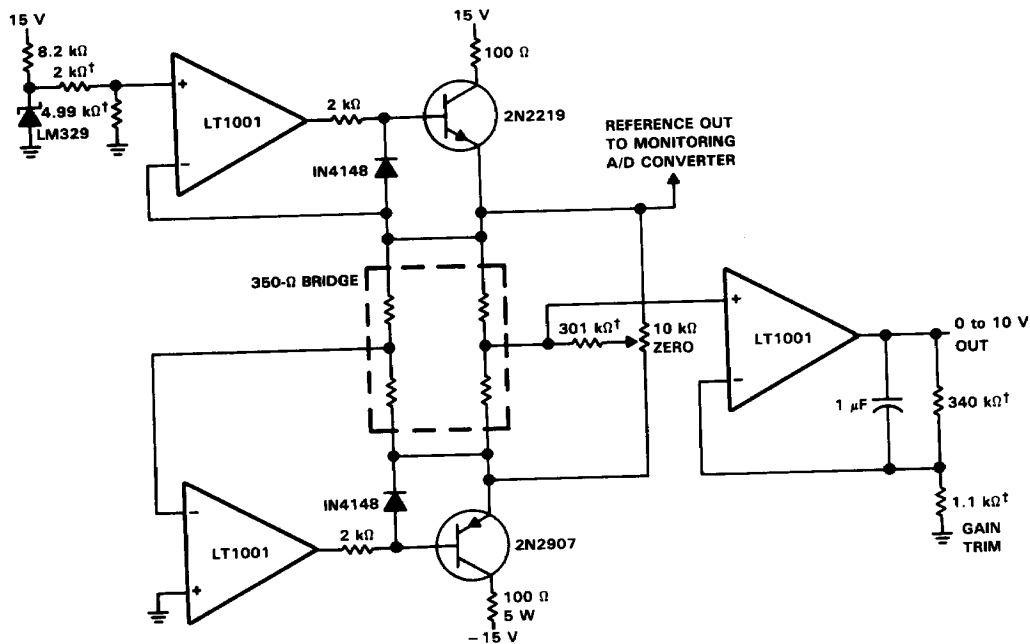


FIGURE 35. STRAIN-GAUGE SIGNAL CONDITIONER WITH BRIDGE EXCITATION

NOTE: This circuit uses the temperature difference between the battery pack mounted thermocouple and the ambient thermocouple to set the battery charge current. The peak charging current is 1 A.

The circuit diagram shows a two-stage precision temperature-to-voltage converter. The first stage is an inverting op-amp (LT1001) with a non-inverting input grounded. Its input network consists of a 1.2 kΩ resistor in series with a 10 kΩ resistor connected to a 15 V supply, and a 1 kΩ resistor connected to a temperature sensor (R plat) also connected to the 15 V supply. The feedback resistor is 90 kΩ. The output of the first stage is connected to the inverting input of the second stage (also an LT1001) through a 10 kΩ resistor. The second stage has a non-inverting input grounded and a feedback network consisting of a 20 kΩ resistor and a 1 μF capacitor. An offset trim potentiometer (20 kΩ) is connected between the output of the first stage and the ground of the second stage. A gain trim potentiometer (20 kΩ) is connected between the output of the second stage and its non-inverting input. A linearity trim potentiometer (200 Ω) is connected between the output of the second stage and ground. The final output is taken from the output of the second stage, which is specified as 0 to 10 V for a temperature range of 0°C to 100°C. A 10 kΩ resistor is connected from the output to ground. A 15 V supply is connected to the circuit through a 1.2 kΩ resistor, and an LM129 voltage detector is connected to the 15 V supply.

NOTE: Trim sequence: trim offset ($0^{\circ}\text{C} = 1000\ \Omega$), trim linearity ($35^{\circ}\text{C} = 1138.7\ \Omega$), trim gain ($100^{\circ}\text{C} = 1392.6\ \Omega$). Repeat until all three points are fixed with $\pm 0.025^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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