

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

FEATURES

- Available in 8-Pin SO Package
- 50 μ A Max Supply Current Per Amplifier
- 70 μ V Max Offset Voltage
- 180 μ V Max Offset Voltage in 8-Pin SO
- 250pA Max Offset Current
- 0.6 μ Vp-p 0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise
- 3pAp-p 0.1Hz to 10Hz Current Noise
- 0.4 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C Offset Voltage Drift
- 200kHz Gain-Bandwidth Product
- 0.07V/ μ s 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

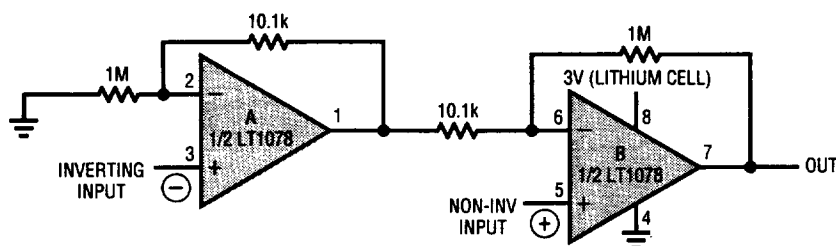
The LT1078 is a micropower dual op amp in 8-pin packages including the small outline surface mount package. The LT1079 is a micropower quad op amp offered in the standard 14-pin packages. Both devices are optimized for single supply operation at 5V. ± 15 V specifications are also provided.

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



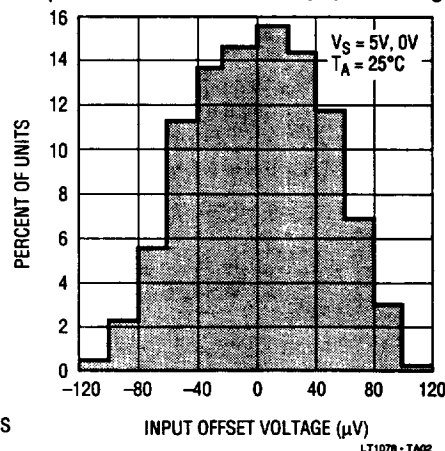
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE

INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE = 40 μ V
 INPUT OFFSET CURRENT = 0.2nA
 TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION = 240 μ W
 COMMON-MODE REJECTION = 110dB (AMPLIFIER LIMITED)
 GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT = 200kHz

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

LT1078 - TA01

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



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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS (Note 1)	LT1078AM/AC LT1079AM/AC			LT1078M/C/I/S LT1079M/C/I/S			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
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
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta \text{Time}}$	Long Term Input Offset Voltage Stability			0.4			0.5		$\mu V/Mo$
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		$\mu V/p$
	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$ (Note 2)		29	45		29		nV/\sqrt{Hz}
		$f_0 = 1000\text{Hz}$ (Note 2)		28	37		28		nV/\sqrt{Hz}
i_n	Input Noise Current	0.1Hz to 10Hz (Note 2)		2.3	4.0		2.3		pA/p
	Input Noise Current Density	$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$ (Note 2)		0.06	0.10		0.06		pA/\sqrt{Hz}
		$f_0 = 1000\text{Hz}$		0.02			0.02		pA/\sqrt{Hz}
	Input Resistance Differential Mode Common-Mode	(Note 3)	400	800		300	800		$M\Omega$
				6			6		$G\Omega$
	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, $I_{SINK} = 100\mu A$		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	$A_V = +1, V_S = \pm 2.5V$	0.04	0.07		0.04	0.07		V/ μs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f_0 \leq 20\text{kHz}$		200			200		kHz
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier			38	50		39	55	μA
	Channel Separation	$\Delta V_{IN} = 3V, R_L = 10k$		130			130		dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	(Note 4)		2.2	2.3		2.2	2.3	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5V$, $0V$, $V_{CM} = 0.1V$, $V_O = 1.4V$, $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$ for I grades, $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C$ for AM/M grades, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AM LT1079AM			LT1078M/I LT1079M/I			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
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)	LT1078IS8	●	0.4	1.8		0.5	2.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
		LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	●				0.6	3.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
			●				0.7	4.0		$\mu V/^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	LT1078I, LT1079I	●	0.07	0.50		0.07	0.70		nA
			●				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, $I_{SINK} = 100\mu A$	●	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

2

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5V$, $0V$, $V_{CM} = 0.1V$, $V_O = 1.4V$, $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AC LT1079AC			LT1078C/S LT1079C/S			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
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)	LT1078S8	●	0.4	1.8		0.5	2.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
		LT1078S16, LT1079S	●				0.6	3.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
			●				0.7	4.0		$\mu V/^\circ C$
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, $I_{SINK} = 100\mu A$	●	105	150		105	150 ¹		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 $V_S = \pm 15V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1078AM/AC LT1079AM/AC			LT1078M/C/I/S LT1079M/C/I/S			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	(Including LT1078IS8/S8) LT1078IS16/S16, LT1079IS/S		50	250		70 80	350 500	μV 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 -15.0	13.8 -15.3		13.5 -15.0	13.8 -15.3		V 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 $\pm 18V$	102	114		100	114		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10V, R_L = 50k$ $V_O = \pm 10V, R_L = 2k$	1000 400	5000 1100		1000 300	5000 1100		V/mV V/mV
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 50k$ $R_L = 2k$	± 13.0 ± 11.0	± 14.0 ± 13.2		± 13.0 ± 11.0	± 14.0 ± 13.2		V 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

$V_S = \pm 15V$, $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$ for I grades, $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C$ for AM/M grades, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AM LT1079AM			LT1078M/I LT1079M/I			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	(Including LT1078IS8) LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	● ●		90	430		120 130	600 825	μV μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)	LT1078IS8 LT1078IS16, LT1079IS	● ● ●		0.5	1.8		0.6 0.7 0.8	2.5 3.8 5.0	$\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	LT1078I, LT1079I	● ●		0.07	0.50		0.07 0.1	0.70 1.0	nA nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		7	10		7	12	nA
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10V, R_L = 5k$	●	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 $\pm 18V$	●	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 $V_S = \pm 15V$, $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1078AC LT1079AC			LT1078C/S LT1079C/S			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1078S8 LT1078S16, LT1079S	● ● ●		70	330	90 100 115	460 540 750		μV μV μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 5)	LT1078S8 LT1078S16, LT1079S	● ● ●		0.5	1.8	0.6 0.7 0.8	2.5 3.8 5.0		$\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/^\circ C$
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	$V_O = \pm 10V$, $R_L = 5k$	●	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 $\pm 18V$	●	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 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$, $V_O = 0V$.

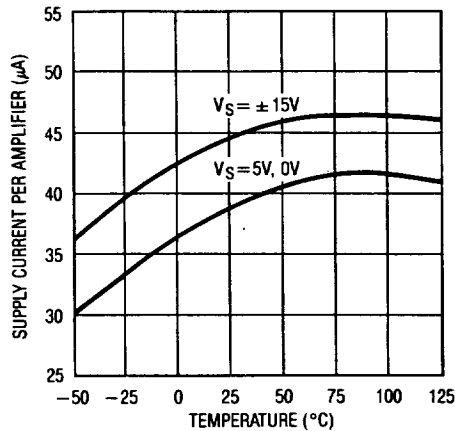
Note 3: This parameter is guaranteed by design and is not tested.

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 $-300\mu V$.

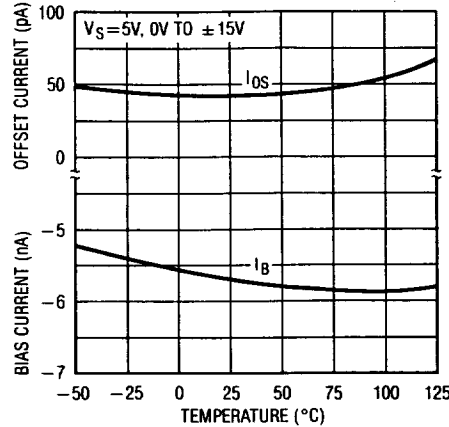
Note 5: This parameter is not 100% tested.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

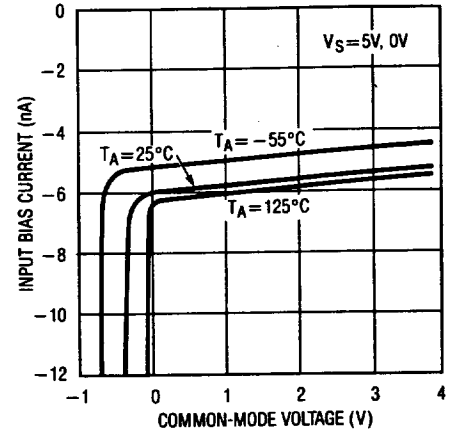
Supply Current vs Temperature



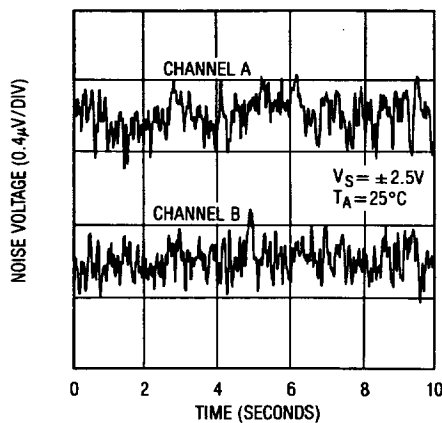
Input Bias and Offset Currents vs Temperature



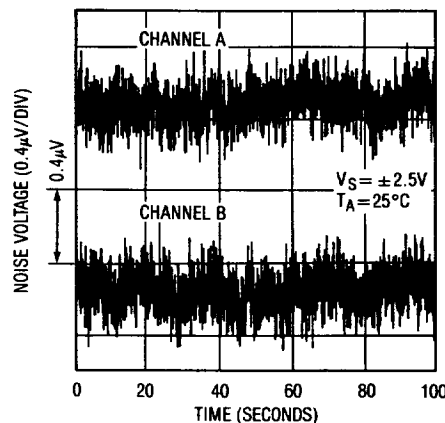
Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



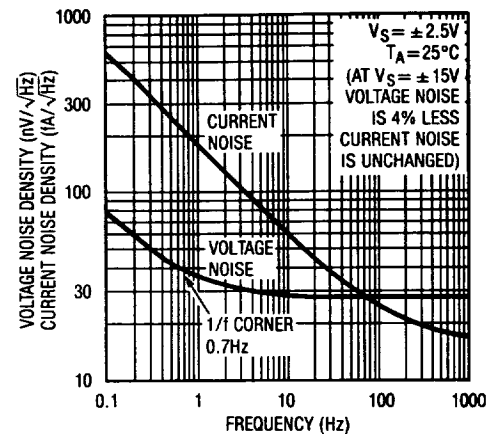
0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise



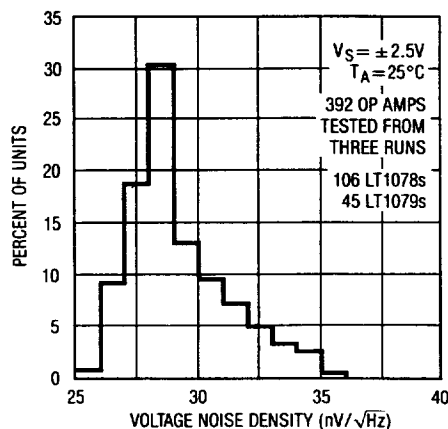
0.01Hz to 10Hz Noise



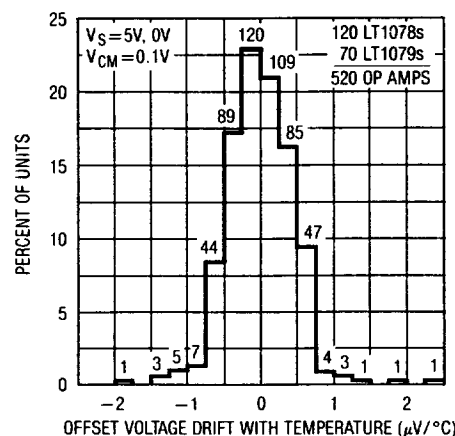
Noise Spectrum



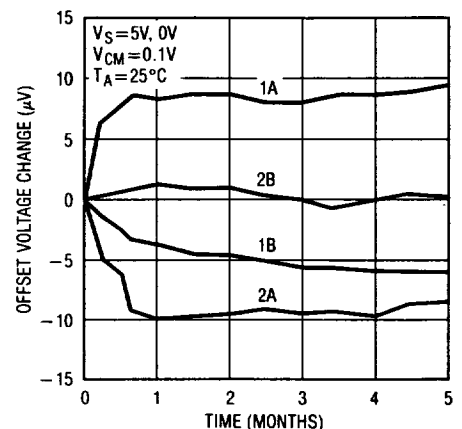
10Hz Voltage Noise Distribution



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

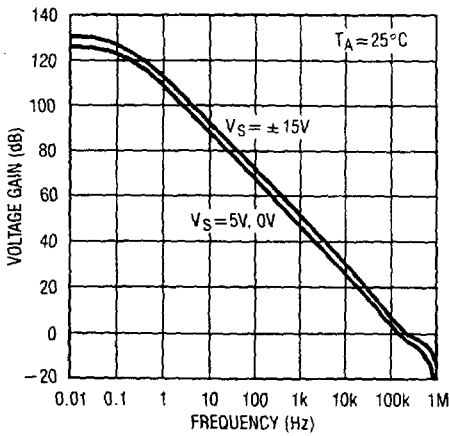


Long Term Stability of Two Representative Units (LT1078)

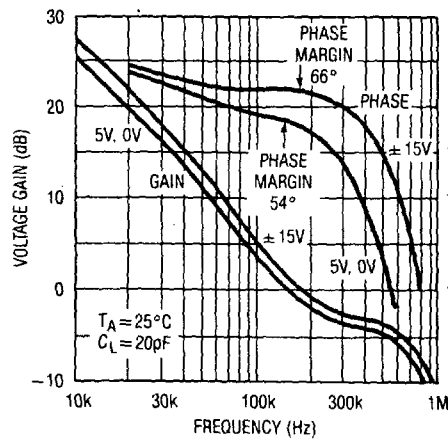


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

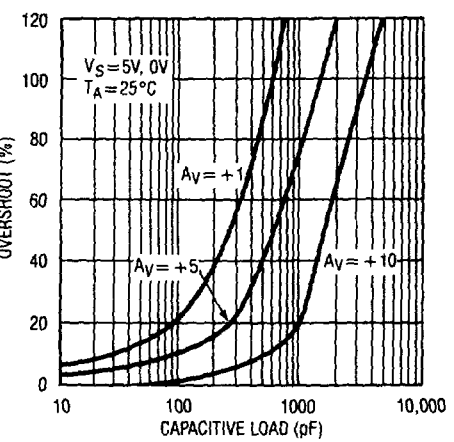
Voltage Gain vs Frequency



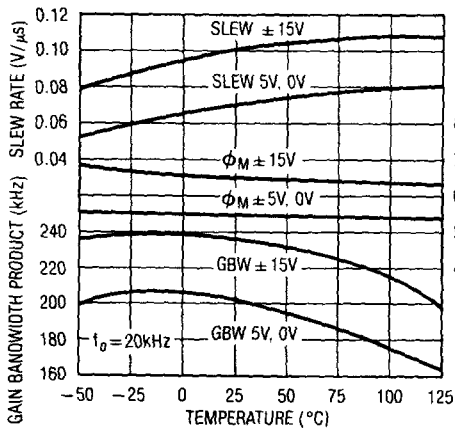
Gain, Phase vs Frequency



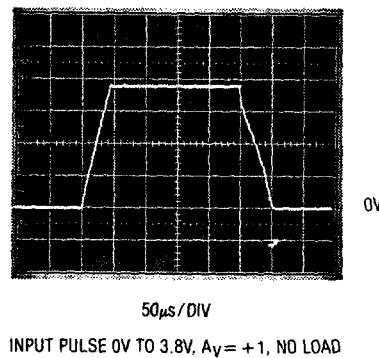
Capacitive Load Handling



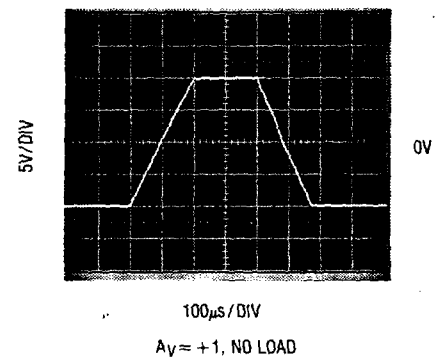
Slew Rate, Gain Bandwidth Product and Phase Margin vs Temperature



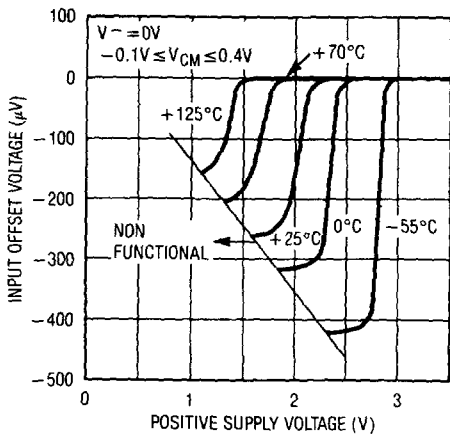
Large Signal Transient Response VS = 5V, 0V



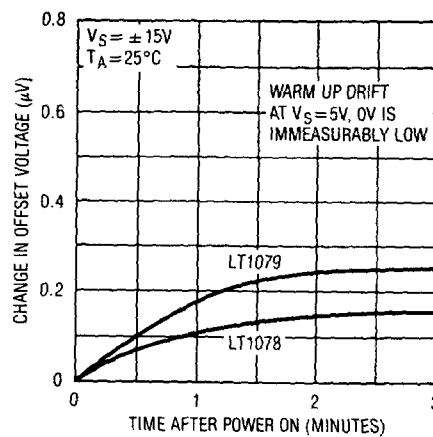
Large Signal Transient Response VS = ±15V



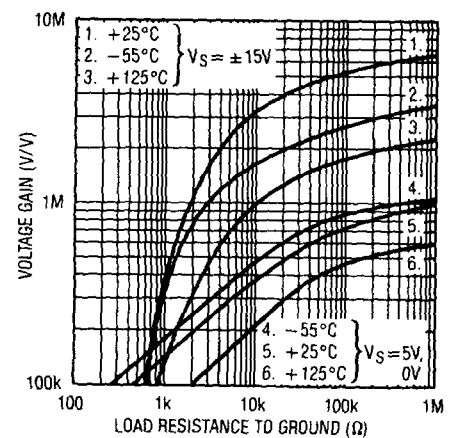
Minimum Supply Voltage



Warm-Up Drift

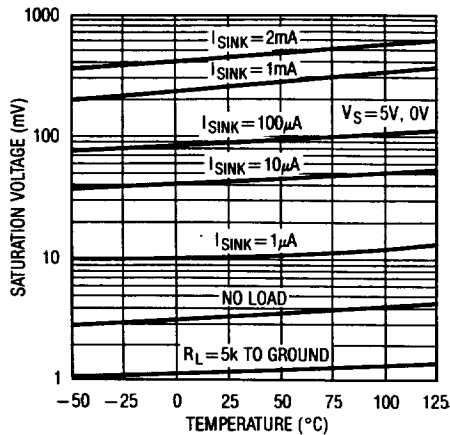


Voltage Gain vs Load Resistance

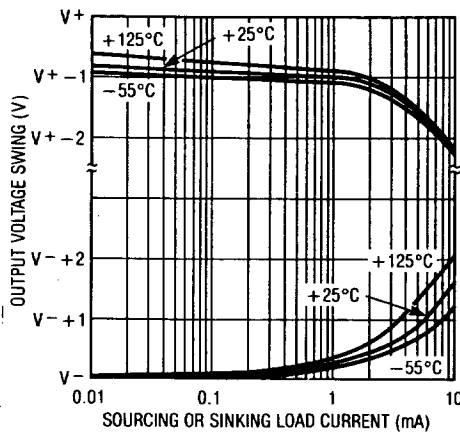


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

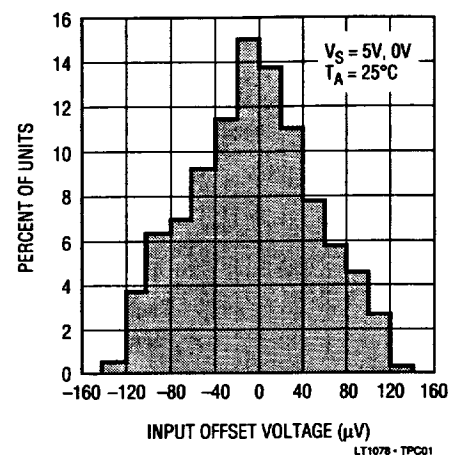
Output Saturation vs Temperature vs Sink Current



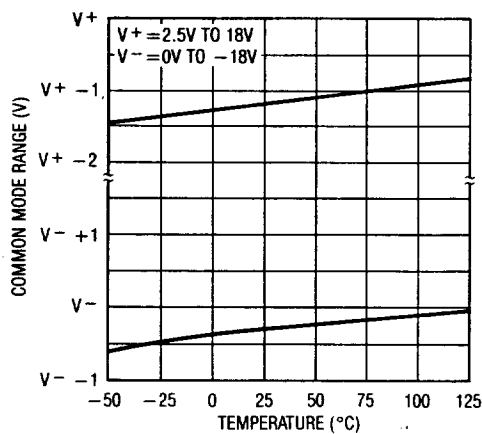
Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current



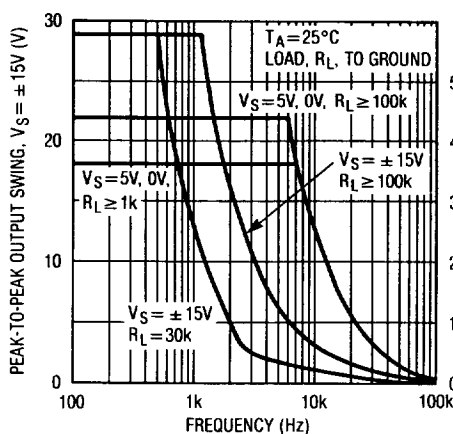
Distribution of Input Offset Voltage (LT1078 in 8-Pin SO Package)



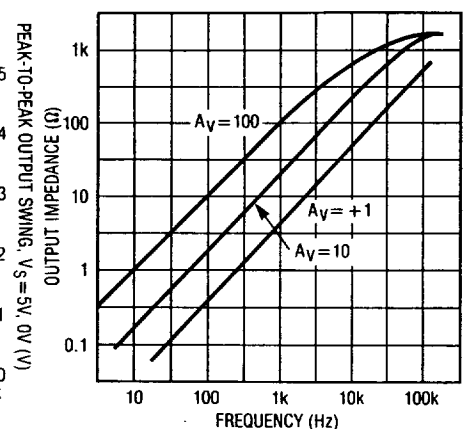
Common Mode Range vs Temperature



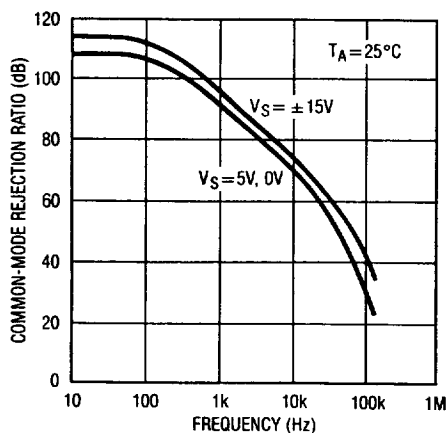
Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency



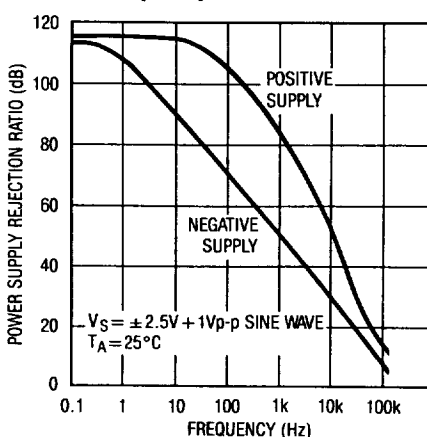
Closed Loop Output Impedance



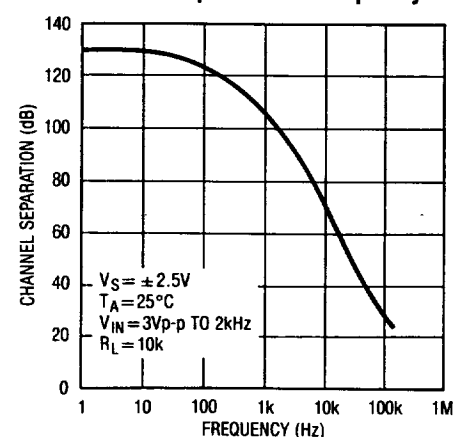
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

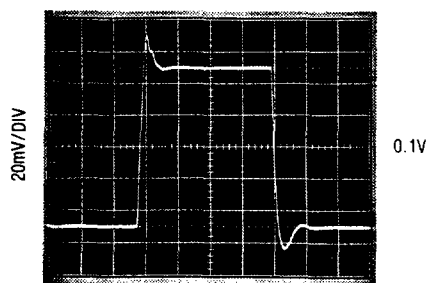


Channel Separation vs Frequency



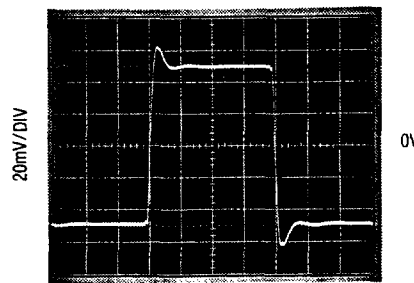
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

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



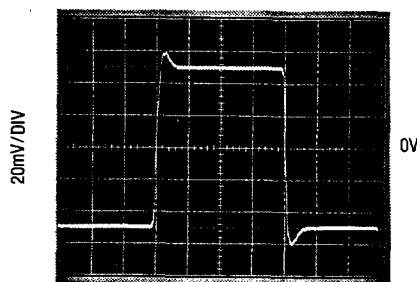
20mV/DIV
10μs/DIV
 $A_V = +1, C_L = 15pF, \text{INPUT } 50mV \text{ TO } 150mV$

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



20mV/DIV
10μs/DIV
 $A_V = +1, C_L = 15pF$

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



20mV/DIV
10μs/DIV
 $A_V = +1, C_L = 15pF$

2

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 $\pm 2.5V$ 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 $PSRR = 114dB (= 2\mu V/V)$, at 9V the offset voltage change will be $8\mu V$. 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 $7\mu V$ if $CMRR = 110dB (3\mu V/V)$.

A full set of specifications is also provided at $\pm 15V$ 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

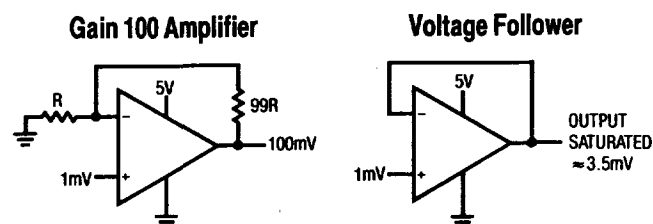
or need a pull down resistor connected to the output to swing to ground (OP-90, OP-290, OP-490, HA5141/42/44). This difference is critical because in many applications these competing devices cannot be operated as micropower op amps and swing to ground simultaneously.

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 300 μ A (150 μ A 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.

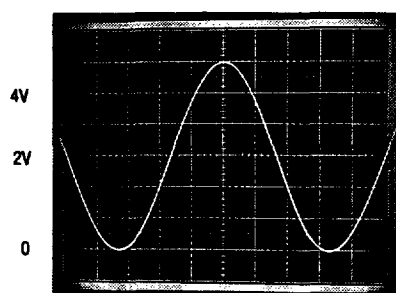


Single supply operation can also create difficulties at the input. The driving signal can fall below 0V—inadvertently or on a transient basis. If the input is more than a few hundred millivolts below ground, two distinct problems can occur on previous single supply designs, such as the LM124, LM158,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

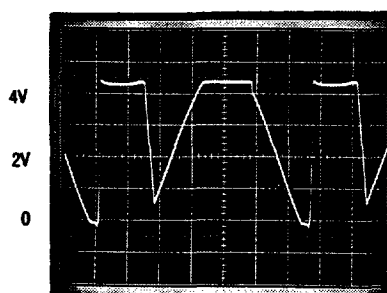
a) When the input is more than a diode drop below ground, unlimited current will flow from the substrate (V^- terminal) to the input. This can destroy the unit. On the LT1078/LT1079, resistors in series with the input protect the devices even when the input is 5V below ground.

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 $-1.0V$.

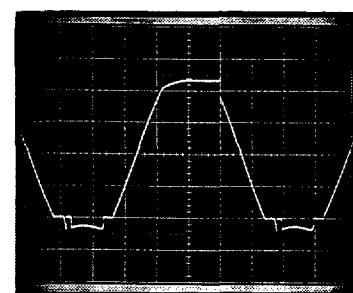
Voltage Follower with Input Exceeding the Negative Common-Mode Range ($V_S = 5V, 0V$)



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, $70\mu\text{V}$ maximum offset voltage implies that mismatch cannot be more than $140\mu\text{V}$. 97dB ($= 14\mu\text{V/V}$) CMRR means that worst case CMRR match is 91dB ($= 28\mu\text{V/V}$). However, the following table can be used to estimate the expected matching performance at $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 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	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
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

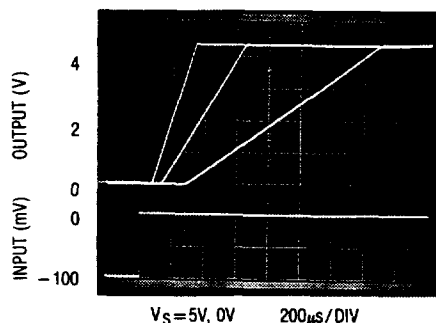
2

Comparator Applications

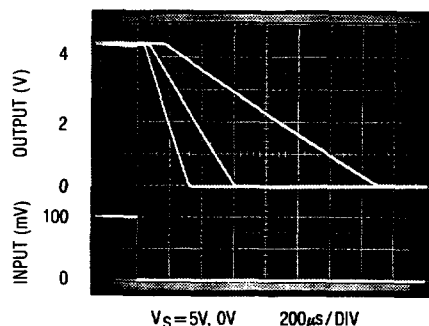
The single supply operation of the LT1078/1079 and its ability to swing close to ground while sinking current

lends itself to use as a precision comparator with TTL compatible output.

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

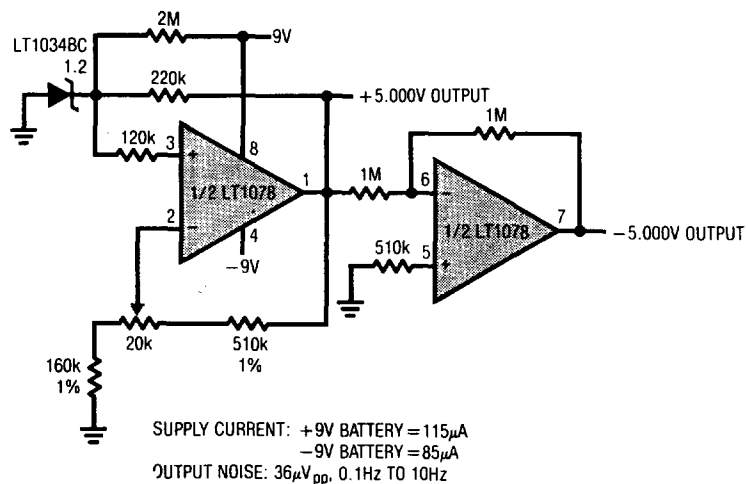


**Comparator Fall Response Time
to 10mV, 5mV, 2mV Overdrives**



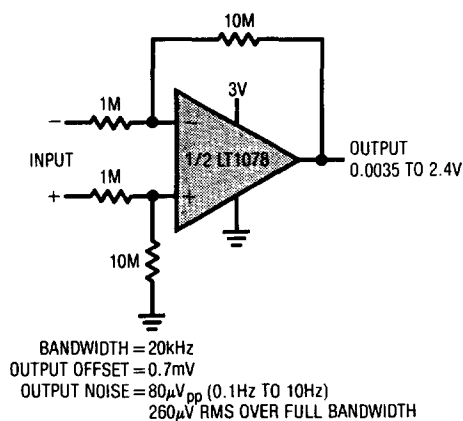
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Micropower, 10ppm/°C, ±5V Reference



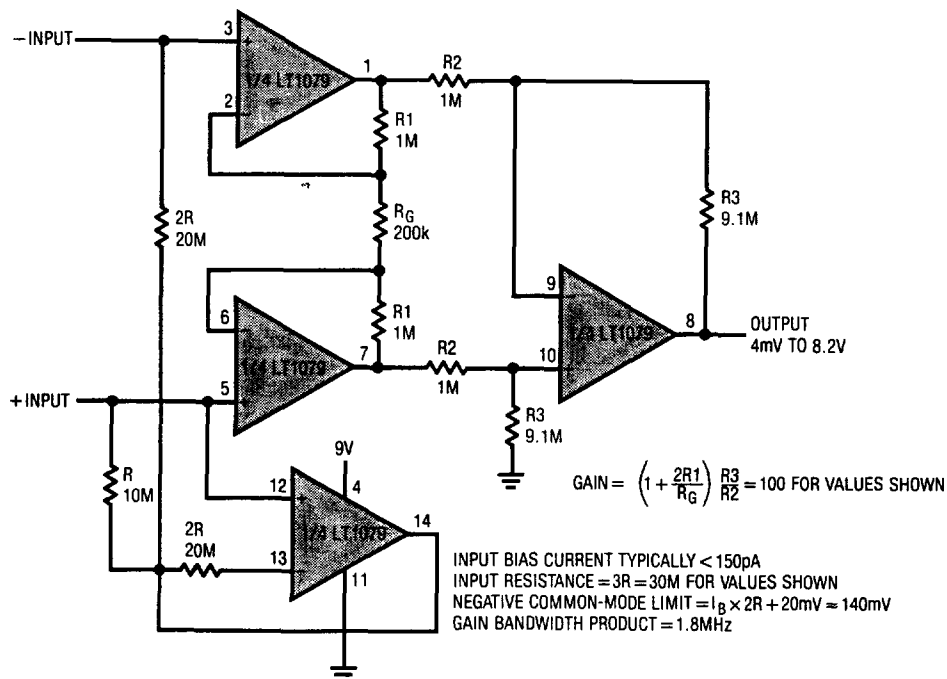
THE LT1078 CONTRIBUTES LESS THAN 3% OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT NOISE AND DRIFT WITH TIME AND TEMPERATURE. THE ACCURACY OF THE -5V OUTPUT DEPENDS ON THE MATCHING OF THE TWO 1M RESISTORS.

Gain of 10 Difference Amplifier



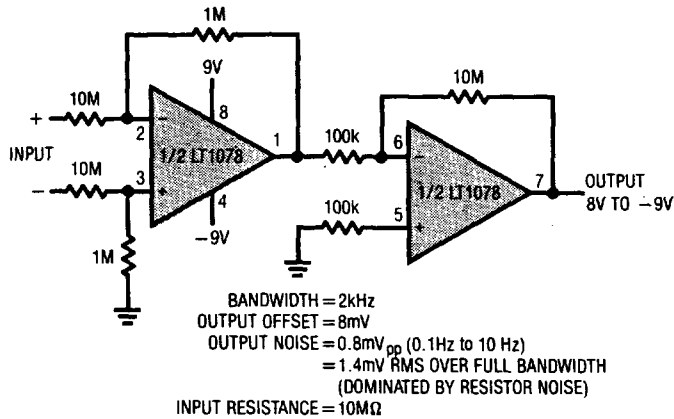
THE USEFULNESS OF DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIERS IS LIMITED BY THE FACT THAT THE INPUT RESISTANCE IS EQUAL TO THE SOURCE RESISTANCE. THE PICO-AMPERE OFFSET CURRENT AND LOW CURRENT NOISE OF THE LT1078 ALLOWS THE USE OF 1MΩ SOURCE RESISTORS WITHOUT DEGRADATION IN PERFORMANCE. IN ADDITION, WITH MEGAΩ RESISTORS MICROPOWER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

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

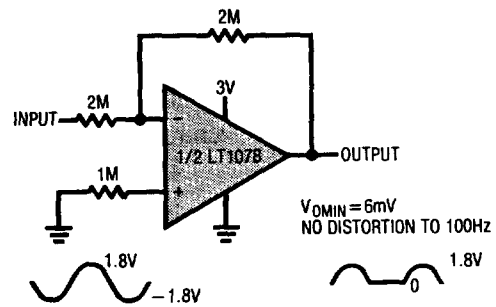


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

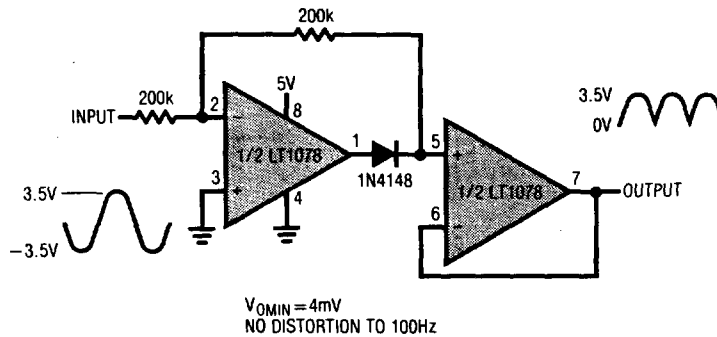
**+85V, -100V Common Mode
Range Instrumentation Amplifier
($A_v = 10$)**



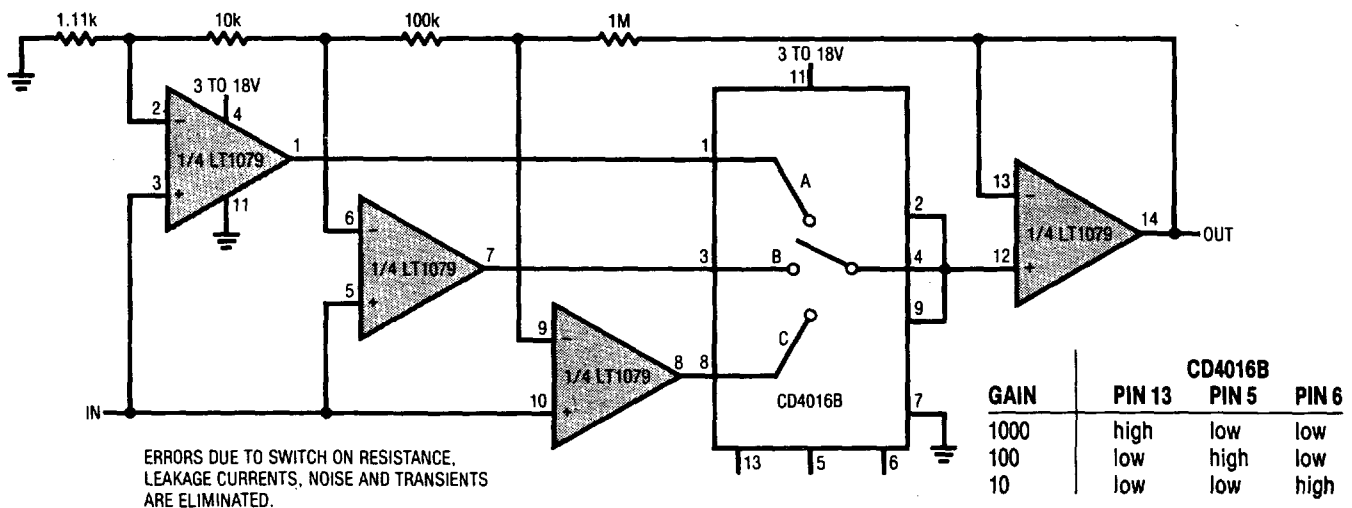
Half-Wave Rectifier



Absolute Value Circuit (Full-Wave Rectifier)

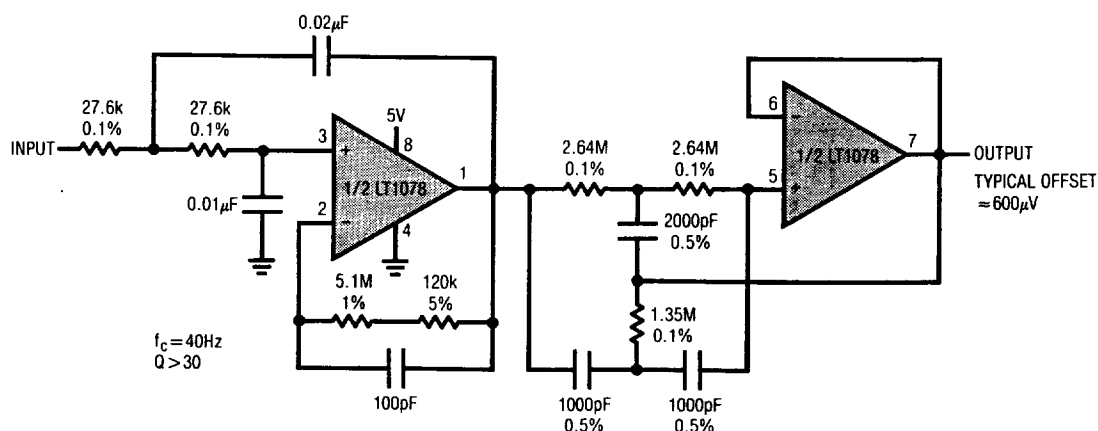


Programmable Gain Amplifier (Single Supply)

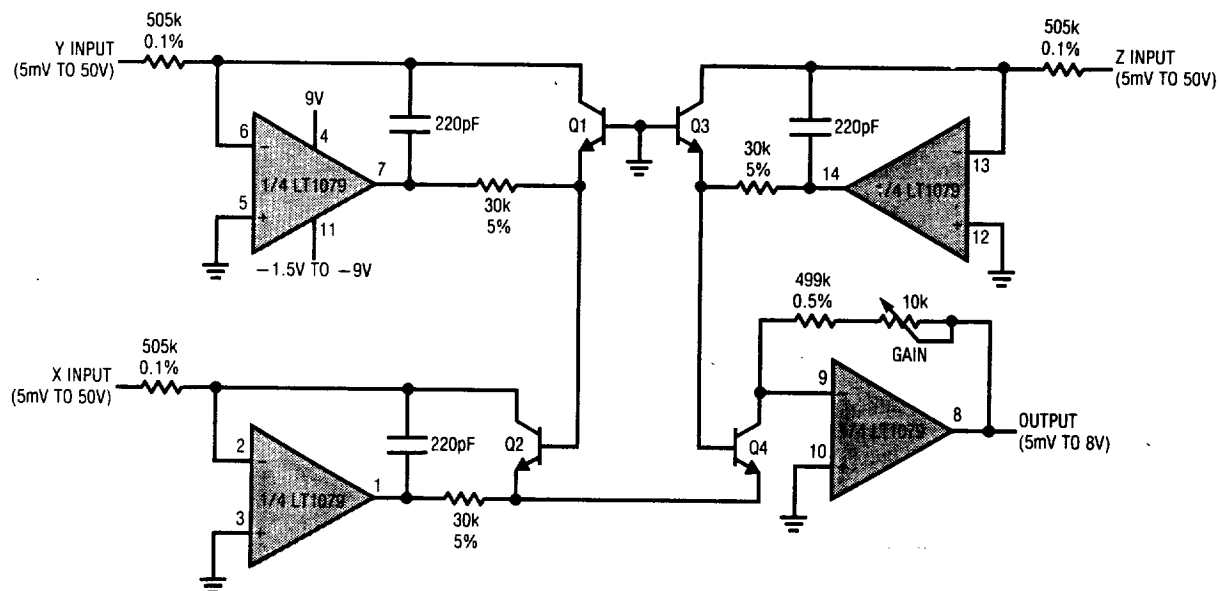


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

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



Micropower Multiplier/Divider



TYPICAL LINEARITY = 0.01% OF FULL SCALE OUTPUT

Q1-Q4 = MAT -04

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

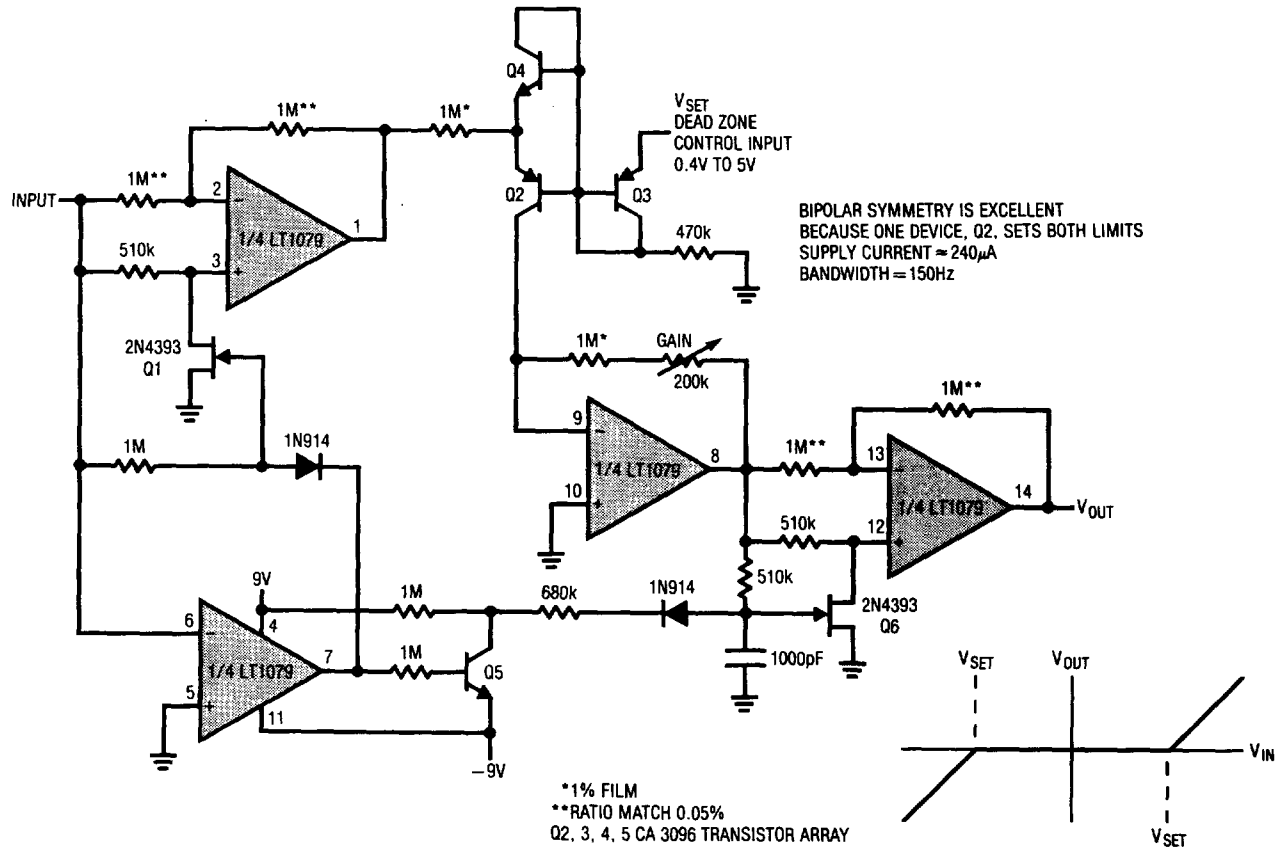
OUTPUT = $\frac{(X)(Y)}{(Z)}$, POSITIVE INPUTS ONLY

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

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

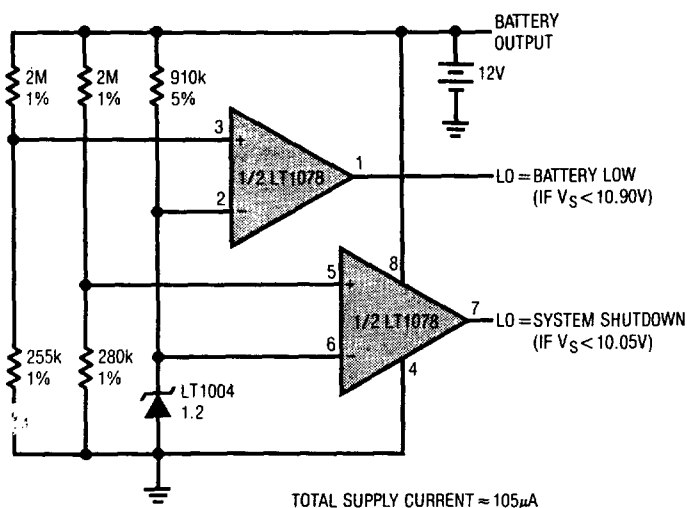
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Micropower Dead Zone Generator

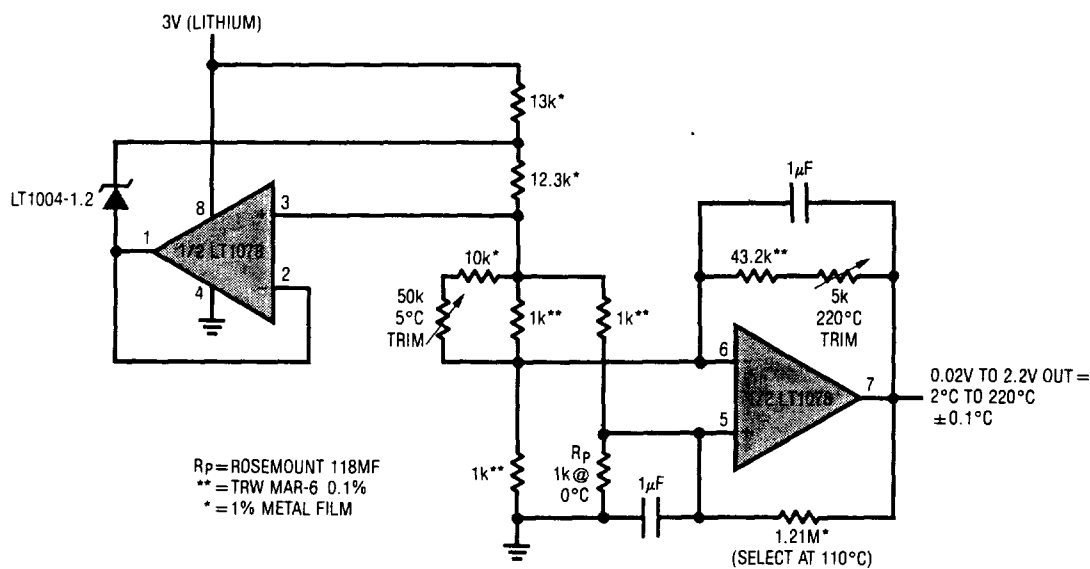


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Lead Acid Low Battery Detector with System Shutdown



Platinum RTD Signal Conditioner with Curvature Correction



SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

1/2 LT1078
1/4 LT1079

