

Quad Precision Op Amp (LT1014) Dual Precision Op Amp (LT1013)

FEATURES

- Single Supply Operation
 - Input Voltage Range Extends to Ground
 - Output Swings to Ground While Sinking Current
- Pin Compatible to 1458 and 324 with Precision Specs
- *Guaranteed* Offset Voltage: 150 μ V Max
- *Guaranteed* Low Drift: 2 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C Max
- *Guaranteed* Offset Current: 0.8nA Max
- *Guaranteed* High Gain
 - 5mA Load Current: 1.5 Million Min
 - 17mA Load Current: 0.8 Million Min
- *Guaranteed* Low Supply Current: 500 μ A Max
- Low Voltage Noise, 0.1Hz to 10Hz: 0.55 μ V_{P-P}
- Low Current Noise—Better than OP-07, 0.07pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

APPLICATIONS

- Battery-Powered Precision Instrumentation
 - Strain Gauge Signal Conditioners
 - Thermocouple Amplifiers
 - Instrumentation Amplifiers
- 4mA to 20mA Current Loop Transmitters
- Multiple Limit Threshold Detection
- Active Filters
- Multiple Gain Blocks

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DESCRIPTION

The LT[®]1014 is the first precision quad operational amplifier which directly upgrades designs in the industry standard 14-pin DIP LM324/LM348/OP-11/4156 pin configuration. It is no longer necessary to compromise specifications, while saving board space and cost, as compared to single operational amplifiers.

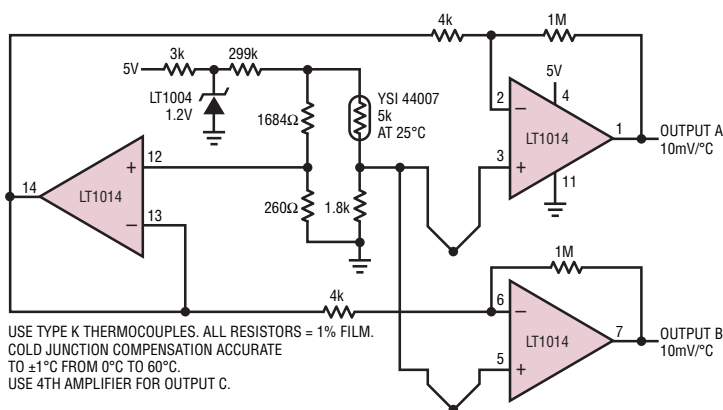
The LT1014's low offset voltage of 50 μ V, drift of 0.3 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C, offset current of 0.15nA, gain of 8 million, common mode rejection of 117dB and power supply rejection of 120dB qualify it as four truly precision operational amplifiers. Particularly important is the low offset voltage, since no offset null terminals are provided in the quad configuration. Although supply current is only 350 μ A per amplifier, a new output stage design sources and sinks in excess of 20mA of load current, while retaining high voltage gain.

Similarly, the LT1013 is the first precision dual op amp in the 8-pin industry standard configuration, upgrading the performance of such popular devices as the MC1458/MC1558, LM158 and OP-221. The LT1013's specifications are similar to (even somewhat better than) the LT1014's.

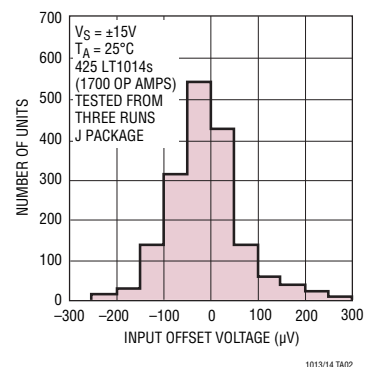
Both the LT1013 and LT1014 can be operated off a single 5V power supply: input common mode range includes ground; the output can also swing to within a few millivolts of ground. Crossover distortion, so apparent on previous single-supply designs, is eliminated. A full set of specifications is provided with ± 15 V and single 5V supplies.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

3-Channel Thermocouple Thermometer



LT1014 Distribution of Offset Voltage



LT1013/LT1014

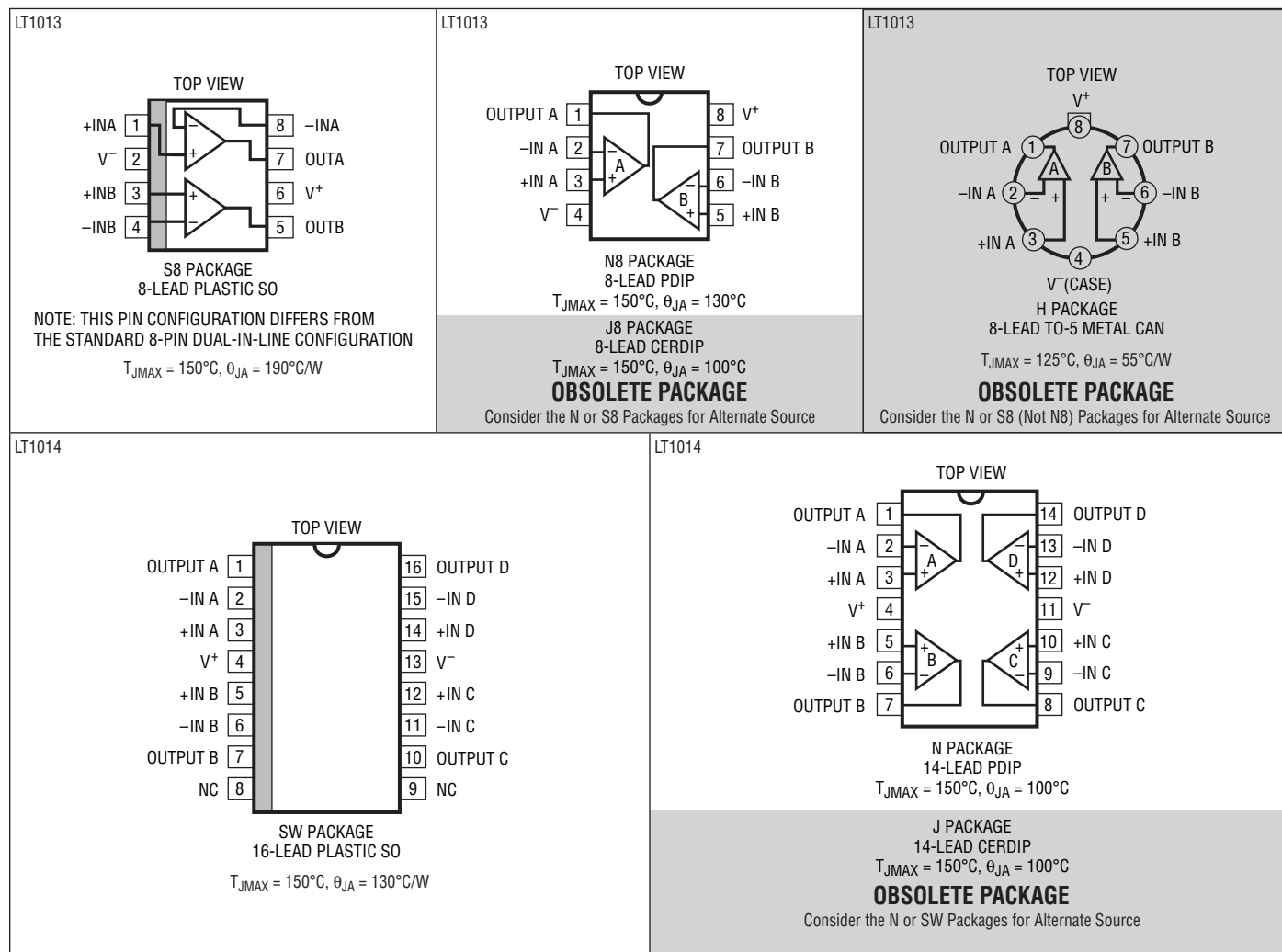
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage $\pm 22\text{V}$
 Differential Input Voltage..... $\pm 30\text{V}$
 Input Voltage..... Equal to Positive Supply Voltage
 5V Below Negative Supply Voltage
 Output Short-Circuit Duration Indefinite
 Storage Temperature Range
 All Grades -65°C to 150°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) 300°C
 Operating Temperature Range

LT1013AM/LT1013M/
 LT1014AM/LT1014M -55°C to 125°C
 LT1013AC/LT1013C/LT1013D
 LT1014AC/LT1014C/LT1014D 0°C to 70°C
 LT1013I/ LT1014I -40°C to 85°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LT1013DS8#PBF	LT1013DS8#TRPBF	1013	8-Lead Plastic SO	0°C to 70°C
LT1013IS8#PBF	LT1013IS8#TRPBF	1013I	8-Lead Plastic SO	-40°C to 85°C
LT1013ACN8#PBF	LT1013ACN8#TRPBF	LT1013ACN8	8-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1013CN8#PBF	LT1013CN8#TRPBF	LT1013CN8	8-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1013DN8#PBF	LT1013DN8#TRPBF	LT1013DN8	8-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1013IN8#PBF	LT1013IN8#TRPBF	LT1013IN8	8-Lead PDIP	-40°C to 85°C
LT1014DSW#PBF	LT1014DSW#TRPBF	LT1014DSW	16-Lead Plastic SO	0°C to 70°C
LT1014ISW#PBF	LT1014ISW#TRPBF	LT1014ISW	16-Lead Plastic SO	-40°C to 85°C
LT1014ACN#PBF	LT1014ACN#TRPBF	LT1014ACN	14-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1014CN#PBF	LT1014CN#TRPBF	LT1014CN	14-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1014DN#PBF	LT1014DN#TRPBF	LT1014DN	14-Lead PDIP	0°C to 70°C
LT1014IN#PBF	LT1014IN#TRPBF	LT1014IN	14-Lead PDIP	-40°C to 85°C
LT1013AMJ8#PBF	LT1013AMJ8#TRPBF	LT1013AMJ8	8-Lead Cerdip	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013MJ8#PBF	LT1013MJ8#TRPBF	LT1013MJ8	8-Lead Cerdip	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013ACJ8#PBF	LT1013ACJ8#TRPBF	LT1013ACJ8	8-Lead Cerdip	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013CJ8#PBF	LT1013CJ8#TRPBF	LT1013CJ8	8-Lead Cerdip	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013AMH#PBF	LT1013AMH#TRPBF	LT1013AMH	8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013MH#PBF	LT1013MH#TRPBF	LT1013MH	8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013ACH#PBF	LT1013ACH#TRPBF	LT1013ACH	8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1013CH#PBF	LT1013CH#TRPBF	LT1013CH	8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1014AMJ#PBF	LT1014AMJ#TRPBF	LT1014AMJ	14-Lead Cerdip	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1014MJ#PBF	LT1014MJ#TRPBF	LT1014MJ	14-Lead Cerdip	-55°C to 125°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1014ACJ#PBF	LT1014ACJ#TRPBF	LT1014ACJ	14-Lead Cerdip	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)
LT1014CJ#PBF	LT1014CJ#TRPBF	LT1014CJ	14-Lead Cerdip	0°C to 70°C (OBSOLETE)

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

Consult LTC Marketing for information on non-standard lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: <http://www.linear.com/leadfree/>

For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: <http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/>

LT1013/LT1014

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1013AM/AC LT1014AM/AC			LT1013C/D/I/M LT1014C/D/I/M			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1013		40	150		60	300	μV
		LT1014		50	180		60	300	μV
		LT1013D/I, LT1014D/I					200	800	μV
									μV
	Long-Term Input Offset Voltage Stability			0.4			0.5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{Mo.}$
I_{SO}	Input Offset Current			0.15	0.8		0.2	1.5	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			12	20		15	30	nA
e_n	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz		0.55			0.55		μV_{P-P}
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$		24			24		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f_0 = 1000\text{Hz}$		22			22		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_n	Input Noise Current Density	$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$		0.07			0.07		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	Input Resistance – Differential Common Mode	(Note 2)	100	400 5		70	300 4		$\text{M}\Omega$ $\text{G}\Omega$
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}$	1.5	8.0		1.2	7.0		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
		$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.8	2.5		0.5	2.0		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
	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	$V_{CM} = 13.5\text{V}$, -15.0V	100	117		97	114		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$	103	120		100	117		dB
	Channel Separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}$	123	140		120	137		dB
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2\text{k}$	± 13	± 14		± 12.5	± 14		V
	Slew Rate		0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier		0.35	0.50		0.35	0.55	mA

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_S^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V_S^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ unless otherwise noted

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1013AM/AC LT1014AM/AC			LT1013C/D/I/M LT1014C/D/I/M			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1013		60	250		90	450	μV
		LT1014		70	280		90	450	μV
		LT1013D/I, LT1014D/I					250	950	μV
									μV
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.2	1.3		0.3	2.0	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			15	35		18	50	nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 5\text{mV}$ to 4V , $R_L = 500\Omega$		1.0			1.0		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
	Input Voltage Range		3.5	3.8 –0.3		3.5 0	3.8 –0.3		V V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	Output Low, No Load		15	25		15	25	mV
		Output Low, 600Ω to Ground		5	10		5	10	mV
		Output Low, $I_{SINK} = 1\text{mA}$		220	350		220	350	mV
		Output High, No Load	4.0	4.4		4.0	4.4		V
		Output High, 600Ω to Ground	3.4	4.0		3.4	4.0		V
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier		0.31	0.45		0.32	0.50	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$. $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1013AM			LT1014AM			LT1013M/LT1014M			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$ $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CM} = 0.1\text{V}$, $T_A = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$, $T_A = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	80	300		90	350		110	550		μV
			●	80	450		90	480		100	750		μV
				120	450		150	480		200	750		μV
				250	900		300	960		400	1500		μV
	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 3)	●	0.4	2.0		0.4	2.0		0.5	2.5		$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●	0.3	2.5		0.3	2.8		0.4	5.0		nA
			●	0.6	6.0		0.7	7.0		0.9	10.0		nA
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●	15	30		15	30		18	45		nA
			●	20	80		25	90		28	120		nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}$	●	0.5	2.0		0.4	2.0		0.25	2.0		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection	$V_{CM} = 13.0\text{V}$, -14.9V	●	97	114		96	114		94	113		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$	●	100	117		100	117		97	116		dB
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V $R_L = 600\Omega$ to Ground Output Low Output High	●	± 12	± 13.8		± 12	± 13.8		± 11.5	± 13.8		V
			●		6	15		6	15		6	18	mV
			●	3.2	3.8		3.2	3.8		3.1	3.8		V
I_S	Supply Current Per Amplifier	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●	0.38	0.60		0.38	0.60		0.38	0.7		mA
			●	0.34	0.55		0.34	0.55		0.34	0.65		mA

LT1013/LT1014

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for LT1013I, LT1014I, $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for LT1013C, LT1013D, LT1014C, LT1014D. $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LT1013AC			LT1014AC			LT1013C/D/I LT1014C/D/I			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LT1013D/I, LT1014D/I $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$ LT1013D/I, LT1014D/I $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●		55	240		65	270		80	400	μV
			●								230	1000	μV
			●		75	350		85	380		110	570	μV
			●								280	1200	μV
	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 3) LT1013D/I, LT1014D/I	●		0.3	2.0		0.3	2.0		0.4	2.5	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
			●								0.7	5.0	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●		0.2	1.5		0.2	1.7		0.3	2.8	nA
			●		0.4	3.5		0.4	4.0		0.5	6.0	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●		13	25		13	25		16	38	nA
			●		18	55		20	60		24	90	nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}$	●	1.0	5.0		1.0	5.0		0.7	4.0		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 13.0\text{V}$, -15.0V	●	98	116		98	116		94	113		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$	●	101	119		101	119		97	116		dB
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $R_L = 600\Omega$ Output Low Output High	●	± 12.5	± 13.9		± 12.5	± 13.9		± 12.0	± 13.9		V
			●		6	13		6	13		6	13	mV
			●	3.3	3.9		3.3	3.9		3.2	3.9		V
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$	●		0.36	0.55		0.36	0.55		0.37	0.60	mA
			●		0.32	0.50		0.32	0.50		0.34	0.55	mA

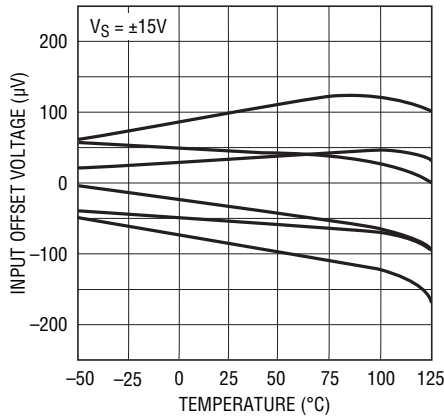
Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: This parameter is guaranteed by design and is not tested. Typical parameters are defined as the 60% yield of parameter distributions of individual amplifiers; i.e., out of 100 LT1014s (or 100 LT1013s) typically 240 op amps (or 120) will be better than the indicated specification.

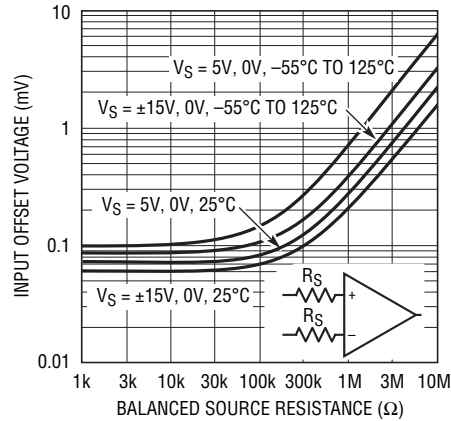
Note 3: This parameter is not 100% tested.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

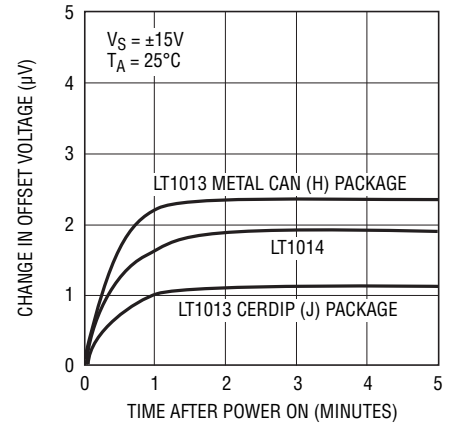
Offset Voltage Drift with Temperature of Representative Units



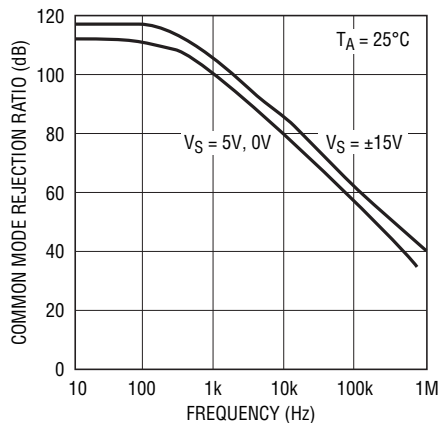
Offset Voltage vs Balanced Source Resistance



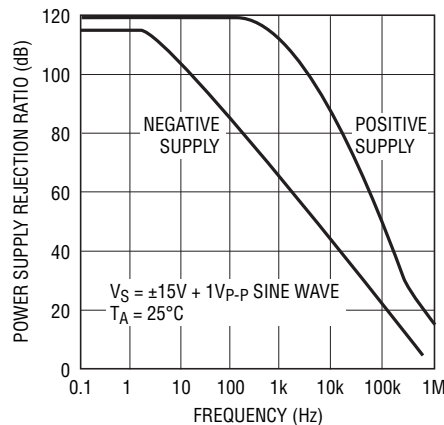
Warm-Up Drift



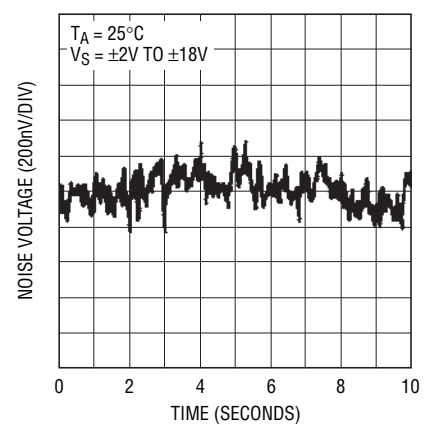
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



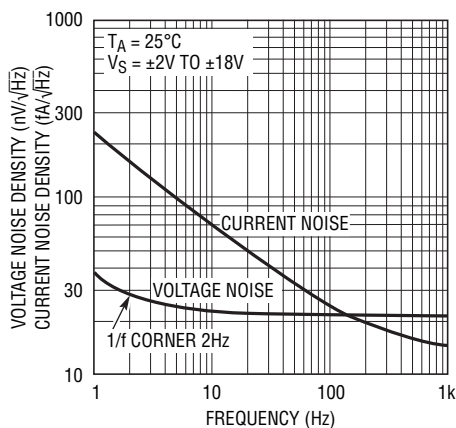
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



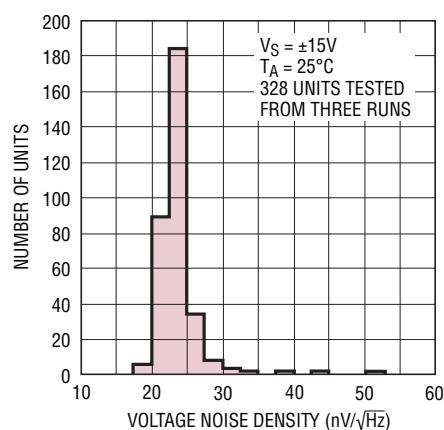
0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise



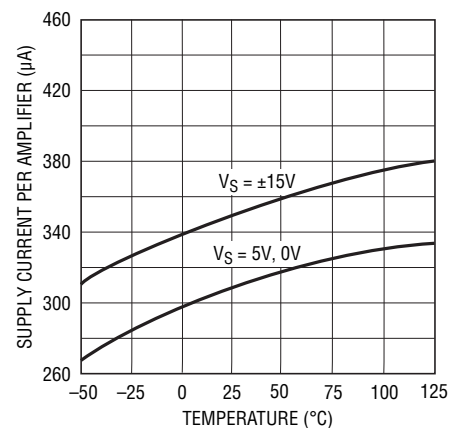
Noise Spectrum



10Hz Voltage Noise Distribution

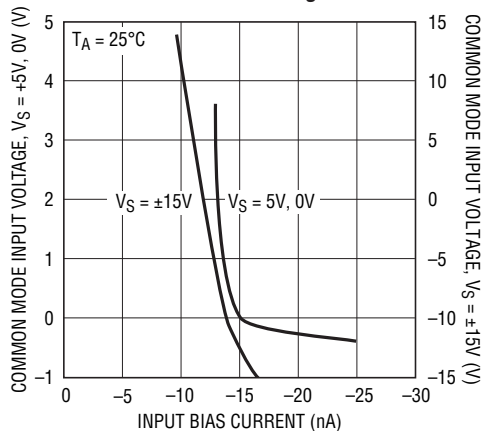


Supply Current vs Temperature



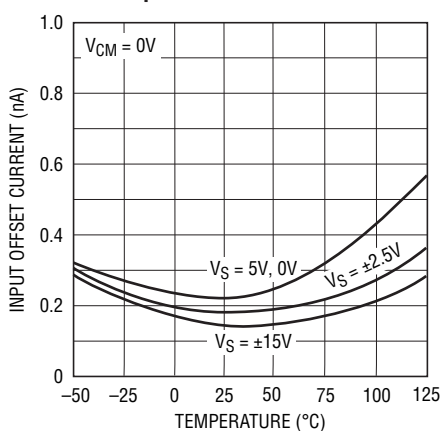
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage



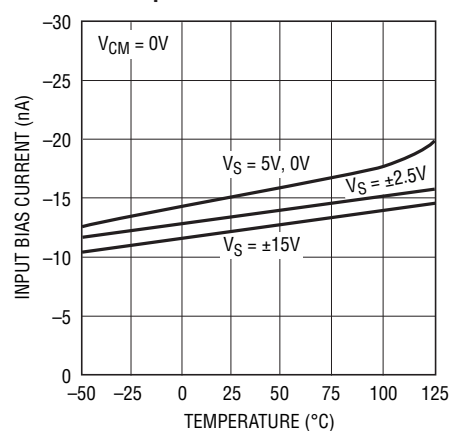
1013/14 TPC10

Input Offset Current vs Temperature



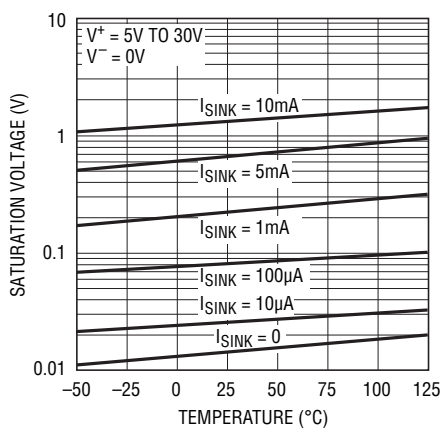
1013/14 TPC11

Input Bias Current vs Temperature



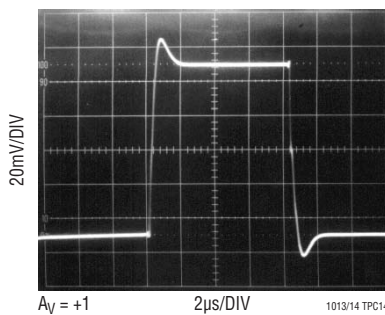
1013/14 TPC12

Output Saturation vs Sink Current vs Temperature



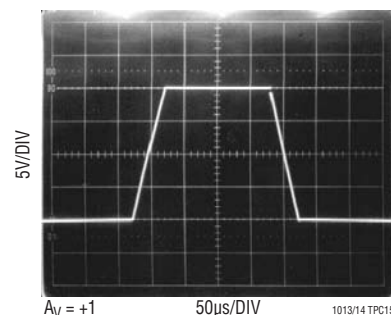
1013/14 TPC13

Small-Signal Transient Response, VS = ±15V



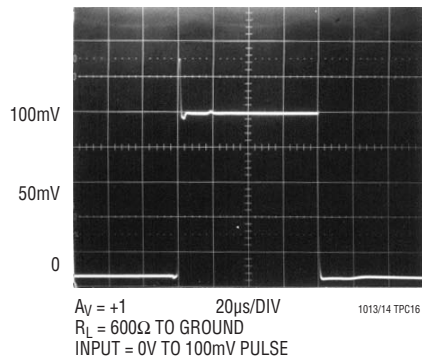
1013/14 TPC14

Large-Signal Transient Response, VS = ±15V



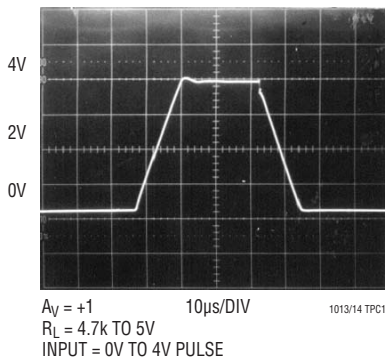
1013/14 TPC15

Small-Signal Transient Response, VS = 5V, 0V



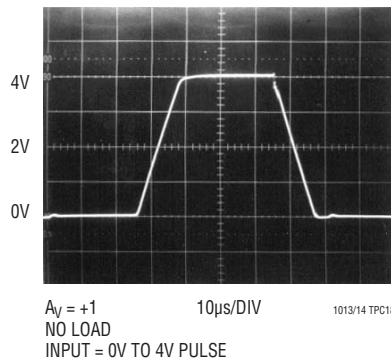
1013/14 TPC16

Large-Signal Transient Response, VS = 5V, 0V



1013/14 TPC17

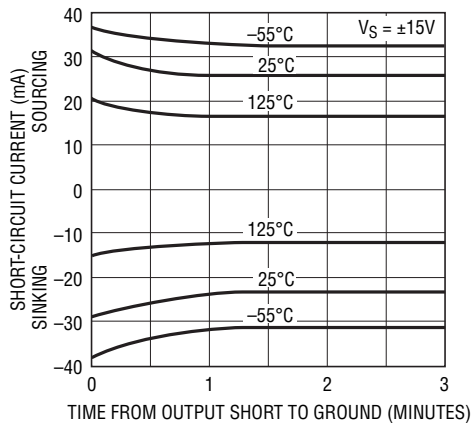
Large-Signal Transient Response, VS = 5V, 0V



1013/14 TPC18

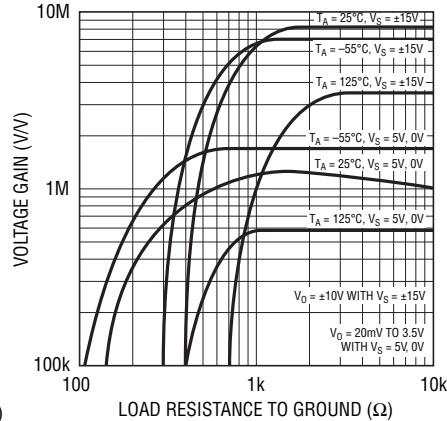
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Output Short-Circuit Current
vs Time



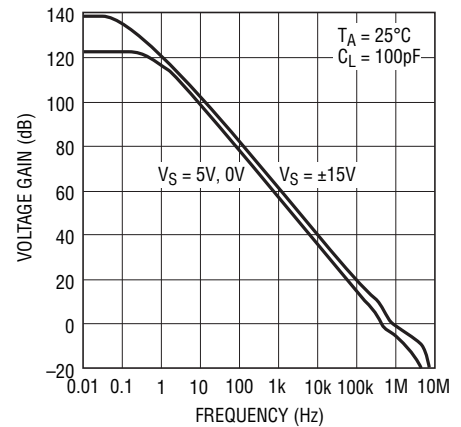
1013/14 TPC19

Voltage Gain vs Load Resistance



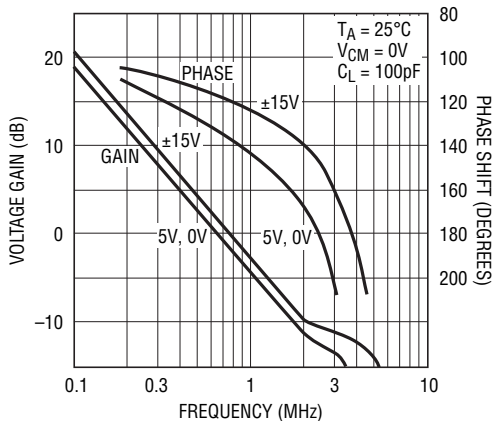
1013/14 TPC20

Voltage Gain vs Frequency



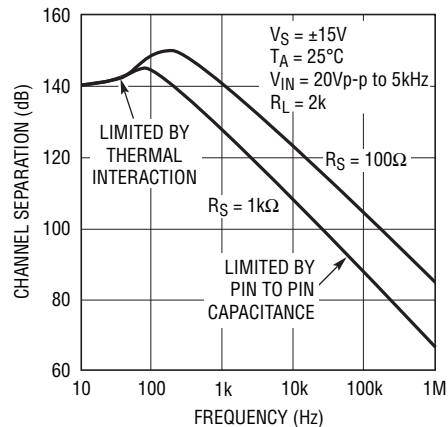
1013/14 TPC21

Gain, Phase vs Frequency



1013/14 TPC22

Channel Separation
vs Frequency



1013/14 TPC23

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Single Supply Operation

The LT1013/LT1014 are fully specified for single supply operation, i.e., when the negative supply is 0V. Input common mode range includes ground; the output swings within a few millivolts of ground. Single supply operation, however, can create special difficulties, both at the input and at the output. The LT1013/LT1014 have specific circuitry which addresses these problems.

At the input, the driving signal can fall below 0V—advertently 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) 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 LT1013/LT1014, the 400 Ω resistors, in series with the input (see Schematic Diagram), protect the devices even when the input is 5V below ground.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

b) When the input is more than 400mV below ground (at 25°C), the input stage saturates (transistors Q3 and Q4) and phase reversal occurs at the output. This can cause lock-up in servo systems. Due to a unique phase reversal protection circuitry (Q21, Q22, Q27, Q28), the LT1013/LT1014's outputs do not reverse, as illustrated below, even when the inputs are at -1.5V.

There is one circumstance, however, under which the phase reversal protection circuitry does not function: when the other op amp on the LT1013, or one specific amplifier of the other three on the LT1014, is driven hard into negative saturation at the output.

Phase reversal protection does not work on amplifier:

A when D's output is in negative saturation. B's and C's outputs have no effect.

B when C's output is in negative saturation. A's and D's outputs have no effect.

C when B's output is in negative saturation. A's and D's outputs have no effect.

D when A's output is negative saturation. B's and C's outputs have no effect.

At the output, the aforementioned single supply designs either cannot swing to within 600mV of ground (OP-20) or cannot sink more than a few microamperes while swinging to ground (LM124, LM158). The LT1013/LT1014's all-NPN output stage maintains its low output resistance and high gain characteristics until the output is saturated.

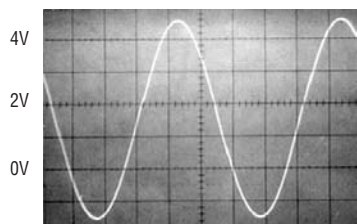
In dual supply operations, the output stage is crossover distortion-free.

Comparator Applications

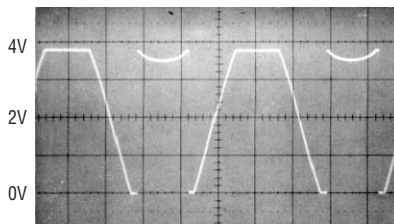
The single supply operation of the LT1013/LT1014 lends itself to its use as a precision comparator with TTL compatible output:

In systems using both op amps and comparators, the LT1013/LT1014 can perform multiple duties; for example, on the LT1014, two of the devices can be used as op amps and the other two as comparators.

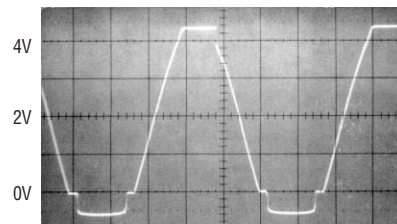
Voltage Follower with Input Exceeding the Negative Common Mode Range



6V_{P-P} INPUT, -1.5V TO 4.5V

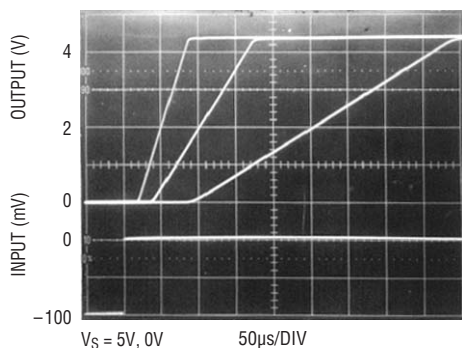


LM324, LM358, OP-20
EXHIBIT OUTPUT PHASE
REVERSAL

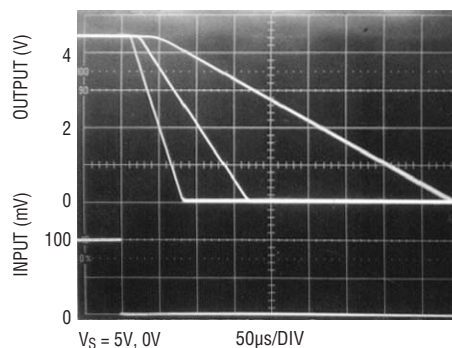


LT1013/LT1014
NO PHASE REVERSAL

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



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



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

The schematic diagram illustrates the internal circuitry of the LT1004-1.2, a precision flow measurement module. It features four operational amplifiers (A1, A2, A3, A4) and a 1N4148 diode. The circuit is powered by a 15V supply and a -15V supply. Key components include a 15Ω DALE HL-25 resistor, various resistors (e.g., 3.2k*, 6.25k**, 1M*, 100k, 383k*, 2.7k, 4.7k, 6.98k*, 5k, 1k*), and capacitors (e.g., 0.1, 300pF, 1μF). The output is labeled "OUTPUT 0Hz TO 300Hz = 0 TO 300ML/MIN". A note at the bottom indicates that T1 and T2 are YSI thermistor networks in a pipe, and the flow is inversely proportional to the temperature difference.

* 1% FILM RESISTOR.
 ** SUPPLIED WITH YSI THERMISTOR NETWORK
 T1, T2 YSI THERMISTOR NETWORK
 FLOW IN PIPE IS INVERSELY PRO

[illegible]

The circuit diagram illustrates a precision strain gauge amplifier. It features two LT1014 operational amplifiers and a 74C221 timer. The first LT1014 is configured as a voltage follower, buffering a 9V reference. The second LT1014 is configured as a differential amplifier, amplifying the signal from the strain gauge bridge. The 74C221 timer is used to generate a square wave pulse, which is applied to the non-inverting input of the second LT1014. The output of the second LT1014 is connected to the input of a third LT1014, which is configured as a buffer. The output of the third LT1014 is connected to the output of the first LT1014. The circuit is powered by a 9V supply and includes various resistors and capacitors for timing and signal conditioning.

0.068

15k

9V

1N4148

22M

4.7k

330Ω

0.01

2N2219

TO A/D RATIO REFERENCE

350Ω

STRAIN GAUGE BRIDGE

9V

15k

0.068

3k

0.068

74C221

TO A/D CONVERT COMMAND

6

7

5

4

3

2

1

11

100k

100k

100k

47μF

9V

499

499

100k

TO A/D

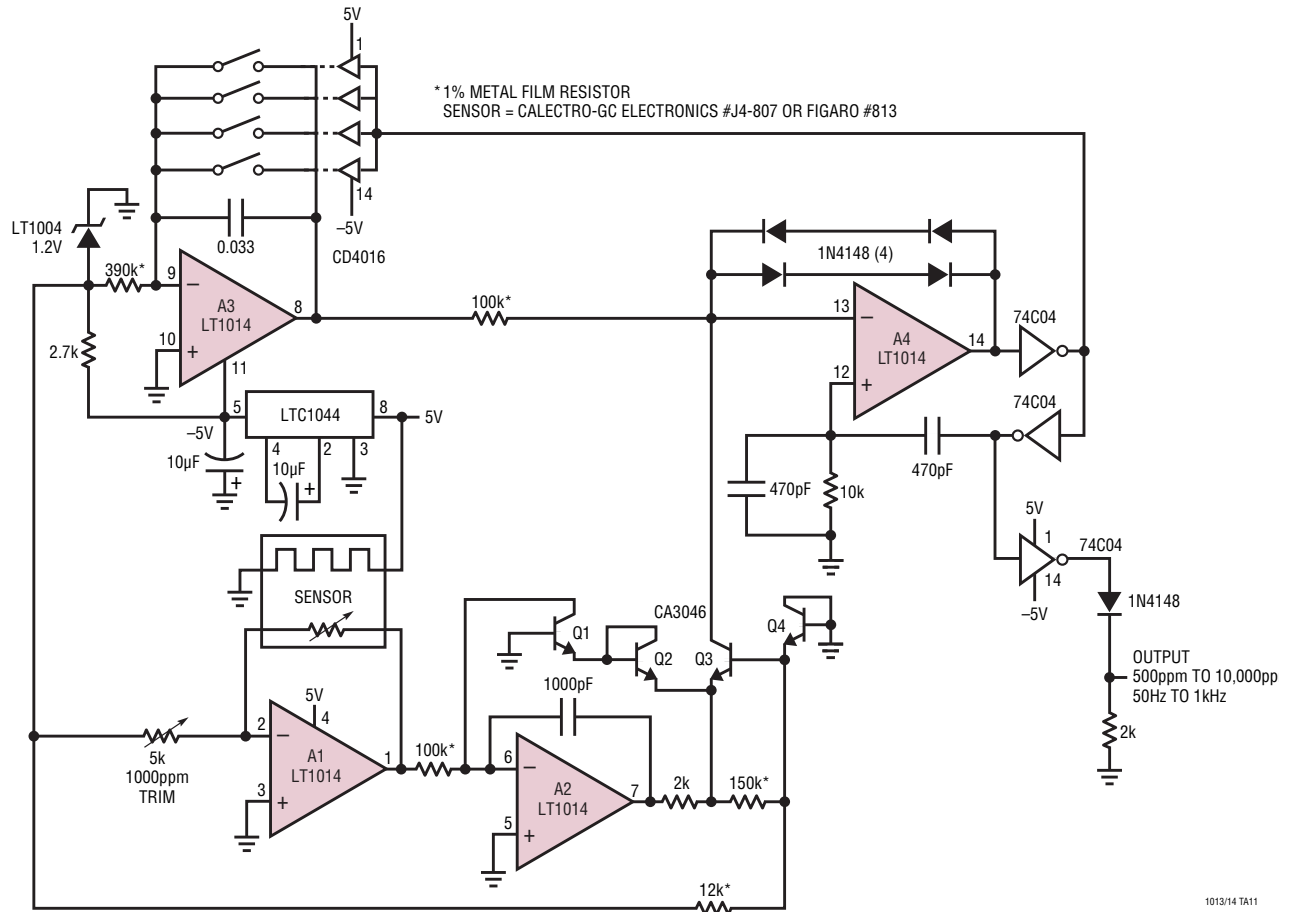
SAMPLED OPERATION GIVES LOW AVERAGE OPERATING CURRENT $\approx 4.7k \cdot 0.01\mu F$ RC PROTECTS STRAIN BRIDGE FROM LONG TERM DRIFT HIGH $\Delta V/\Delta T$ STEPS

[illegible]

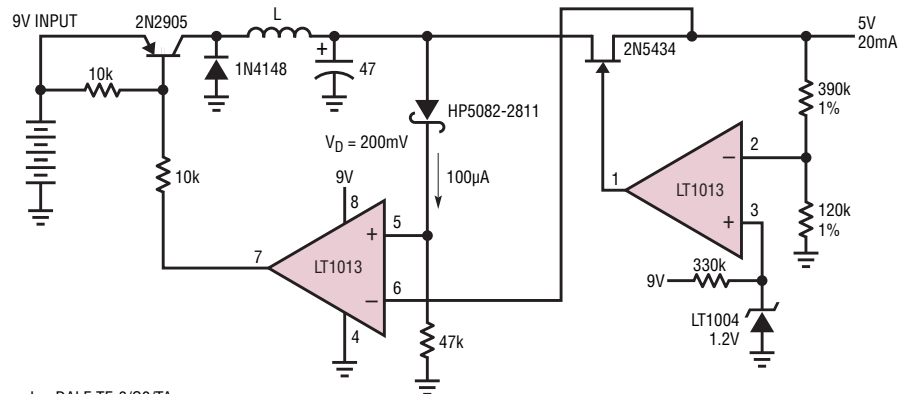
MEETS ALL V_{pp} PROGRAMMING SPECS WITH NO TRIMS AND RUNS OFF 5V SUPPLY—NO EXTERNAL HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLY REQUIRED. SUITABLE FOR BATTERY POWERED USE (600 μ A QUIESCENT CURRENT). *1% METAL FILM.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Methane Concentration Detector with Linearized Output



Low Power 9V to 5V Converter



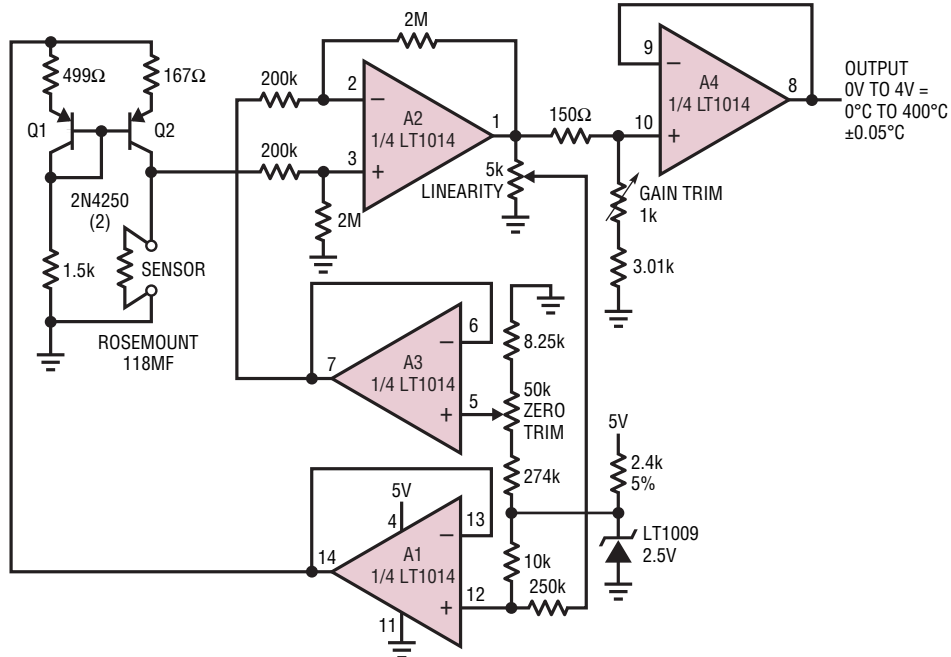
L = DALE TE-3/Q3/TA.
SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT = 30mA.
 $\approx 75\%$ EFFICIENCY.
SWITCHING PREREGULATOR CONTROLS DROP ACROSS FET TO 200mV.

1013/14 TA12

[illegible]

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

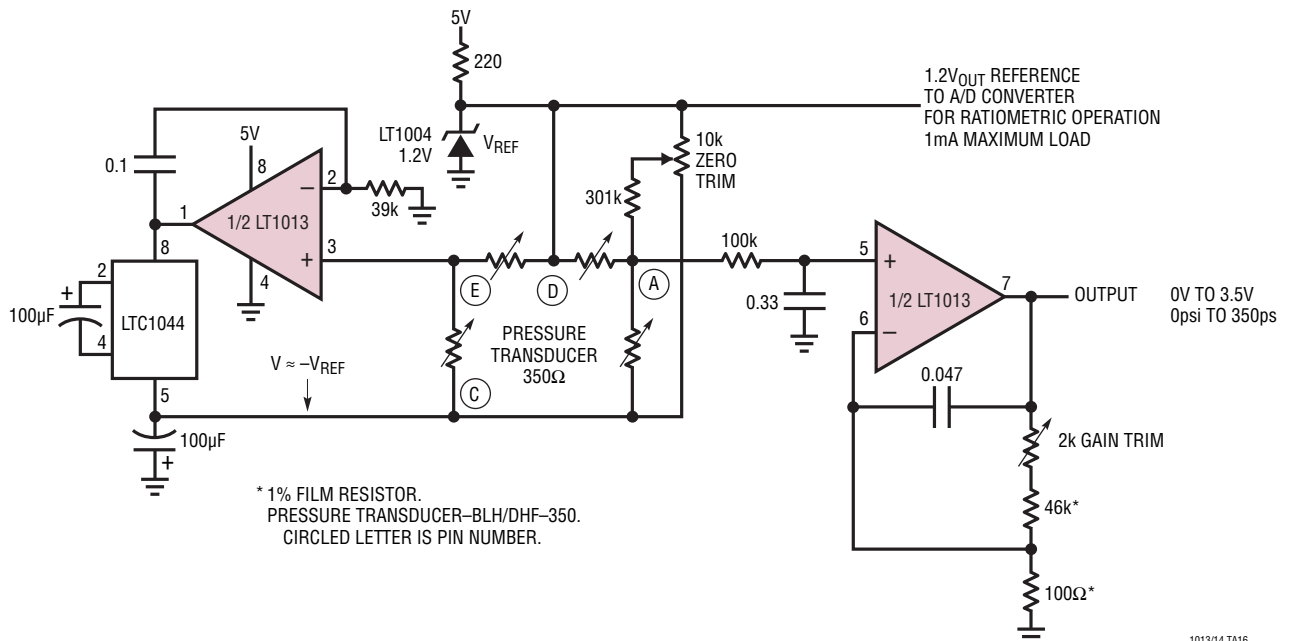
5V Powered, Linearized Platinum RTD Signal Conditioner



ALL RESISTORS ARE TRW-MAR-6 METAL FILM.
RATIO MATCH 2M-200K $\pm 0.01\%$.
TRIM SEQUENCE:
SET SENSOR TO 0° VALUE.
ADJUST ZERO FOR 0V OUT.
SET SENSOR TO 100°C VALUE.
ADJUST GAIN FOR 1.000V OUT.
SET SENSOR TO 400°C.
ADJUST LINEARITY FOR 4.000V OUT, REPEAT AS REQUIRED.

1013/14 TA15

Strain Gauge Bridge Signal Conditioner

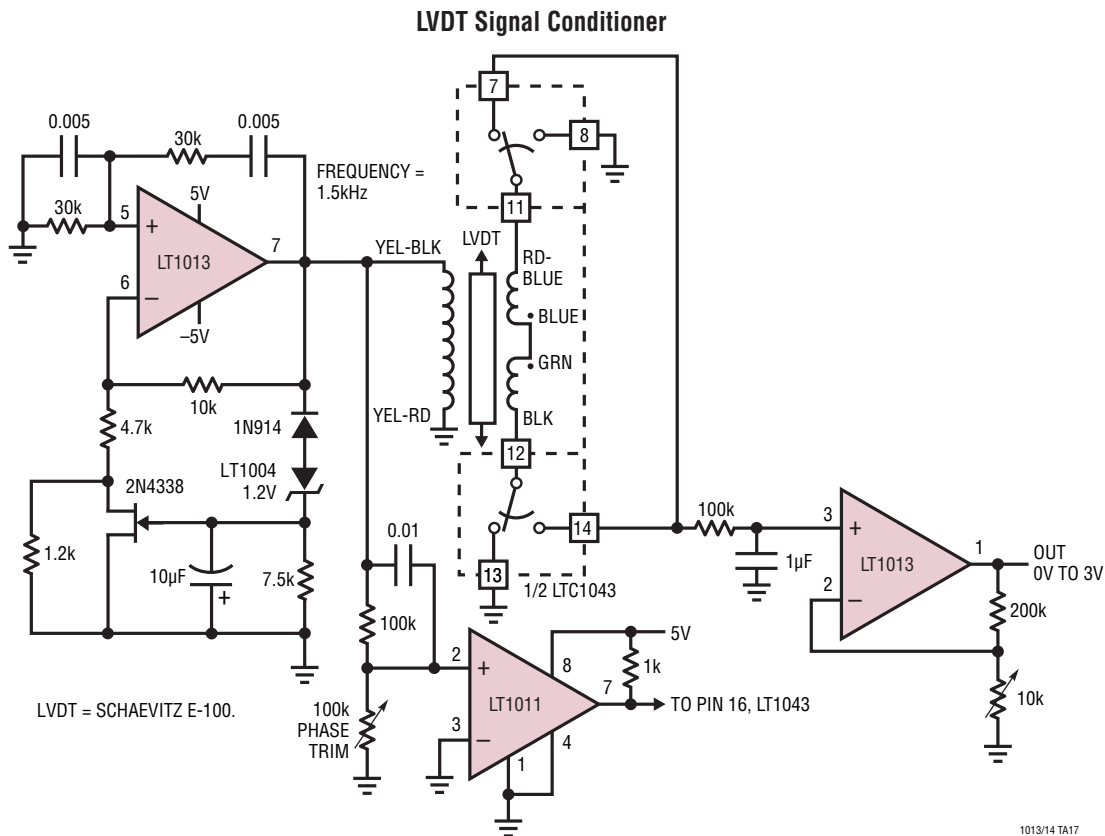


* 1% FILM RESISTOR.
PRESSURE TRANSDUCER-BLH/DHF-350.
CIRCLED LETTER IS PIN NUMBER.

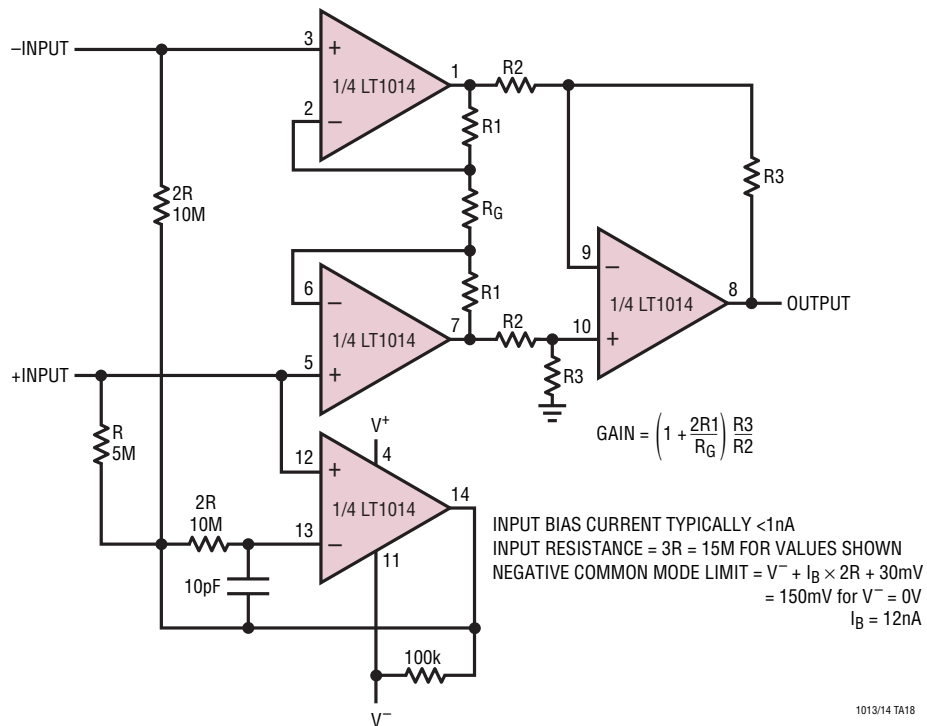
1013/14 TA16

10134fd

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



Triple Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier with Bias Current Cancellation



[illegible]

5V

0V TO 2V

3

8

1

2

4

1/2 LT1013

0.68 μ F

1k

1/2 LTC1043

7

8

11

12

13

14

1 μ F

100 Ω

5V

0V

$I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA TO } 15\text{mA}$

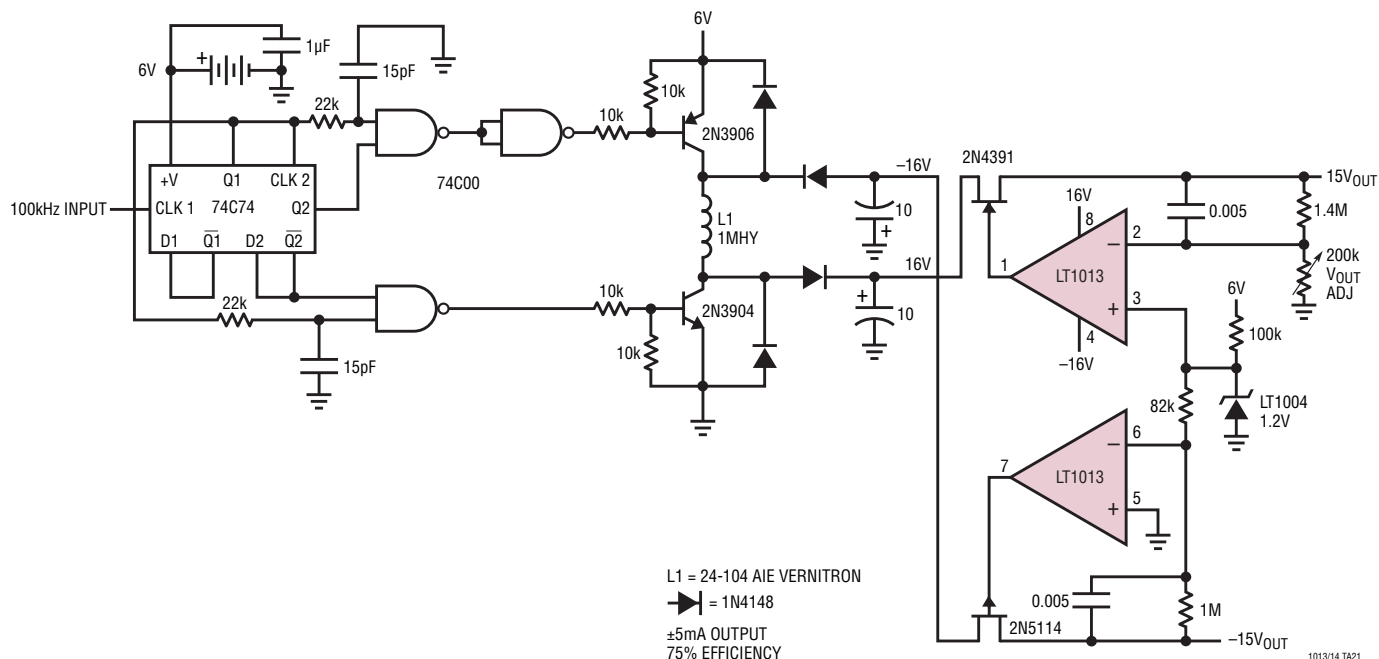
$$I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN}}{100\Omega}$$

FOR BIPOLAR OPERATION,
RUN BOTH ICs FROM
A BIPOLAR SUPPLY.

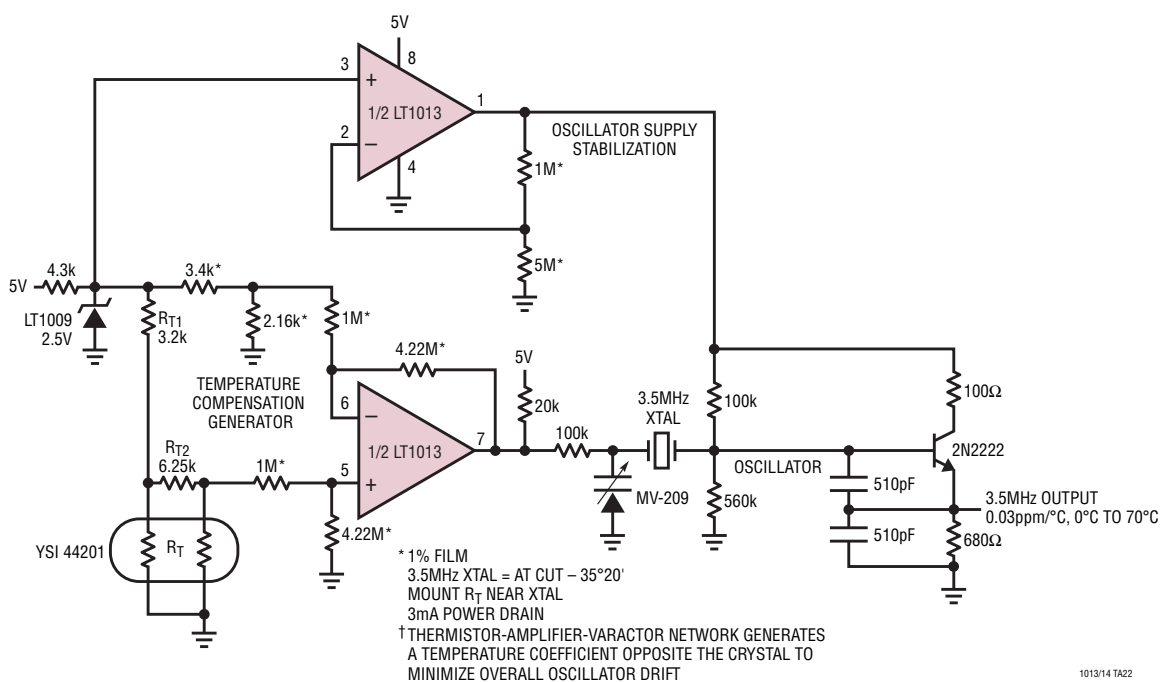
1013/14 TA20

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

6V to $\pm 15V$ Regulating Converter

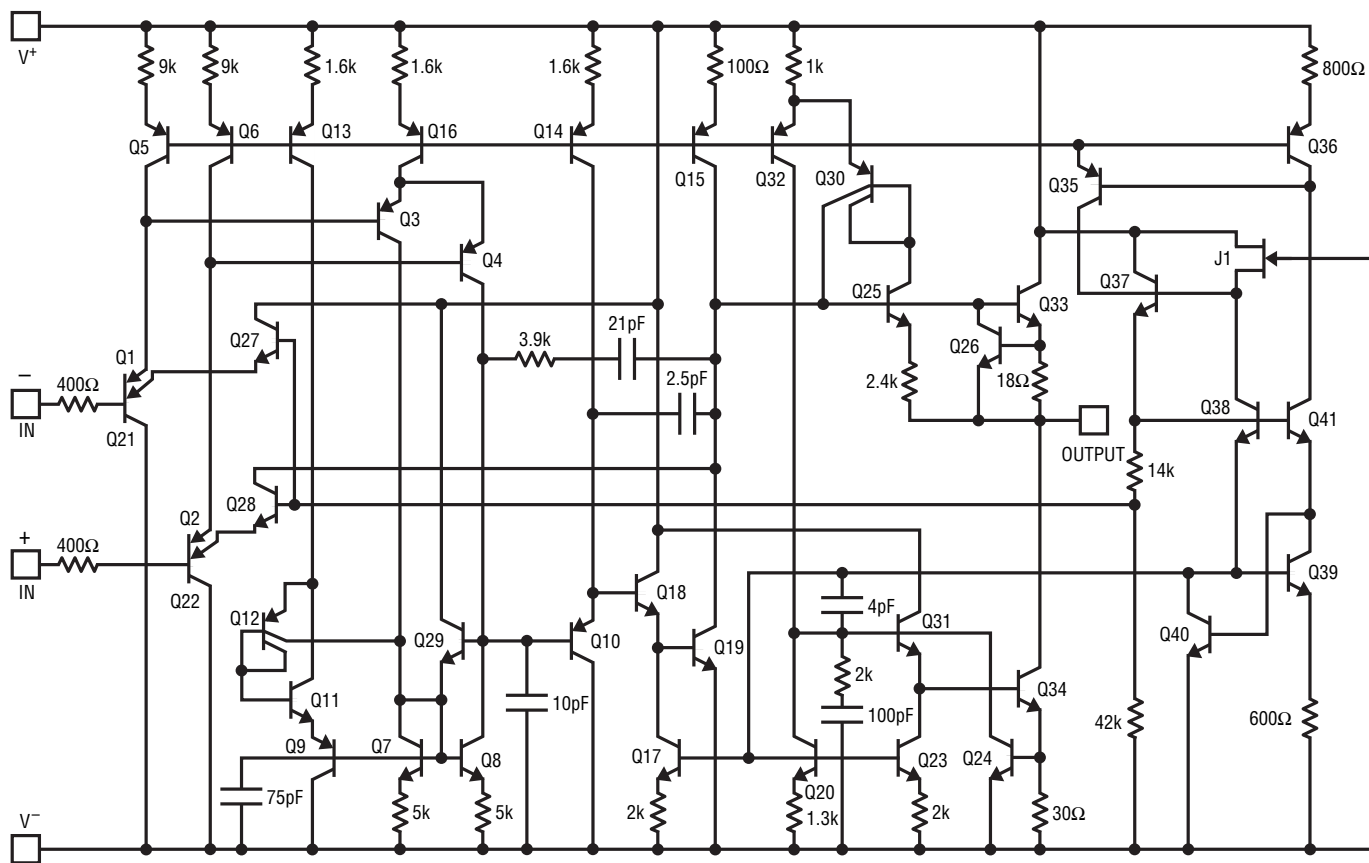


Low Power, 5V Driven, Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TXCO)[†]



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

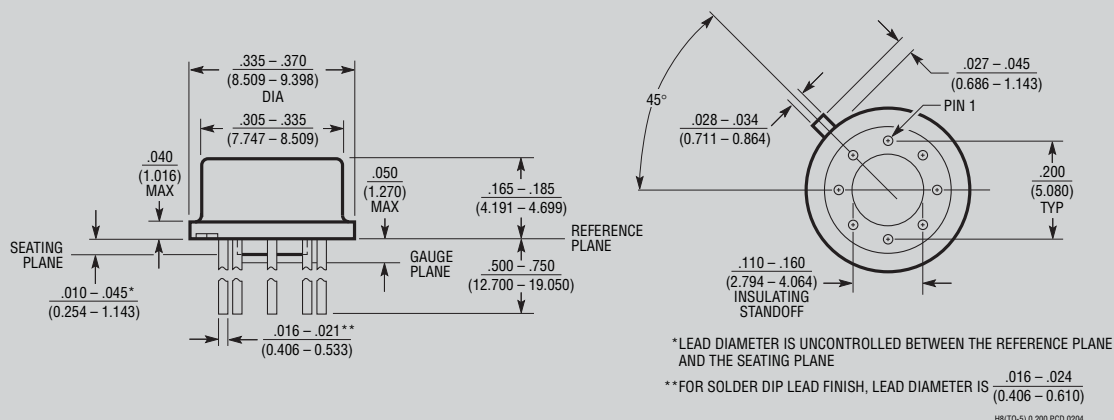
1/2 LT1013, 1/4 LT1014



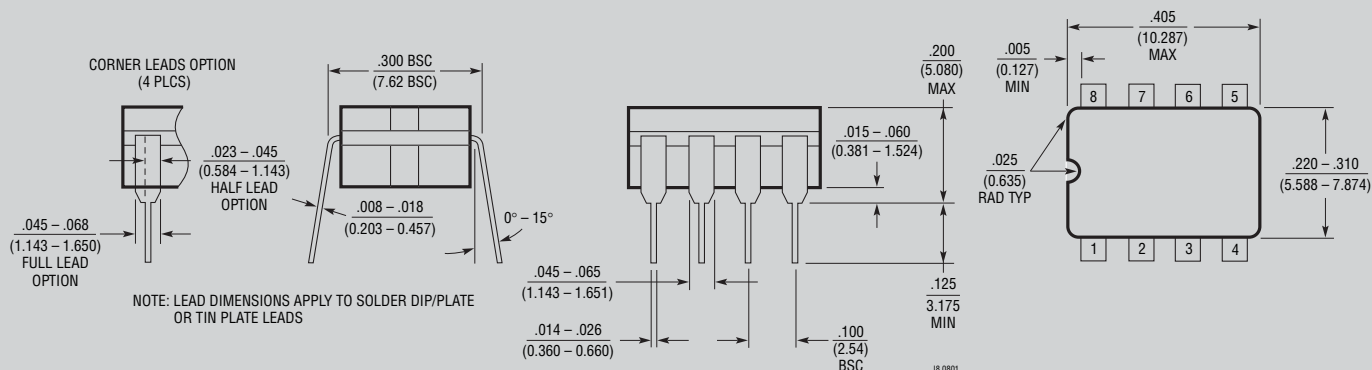
1013/14 SD

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

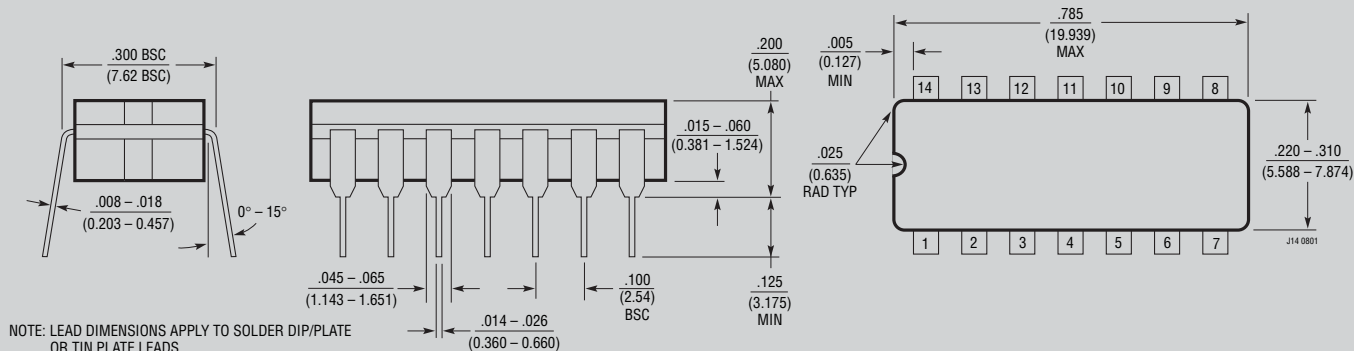
H Package 8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can (.200 Inch PCD) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1320)



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



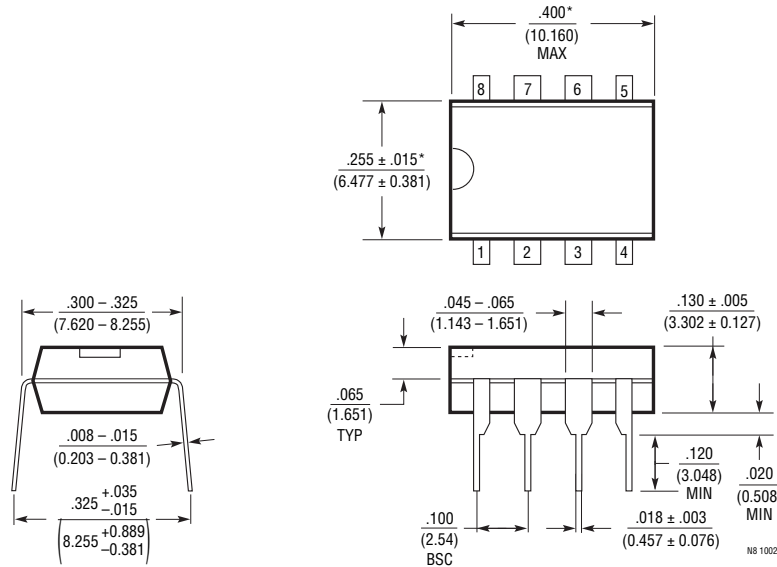
J Package 14-Lead Cerdip (Narrow .300 Inch, Hermetic) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1110)



OBSOLETE PACKAGES

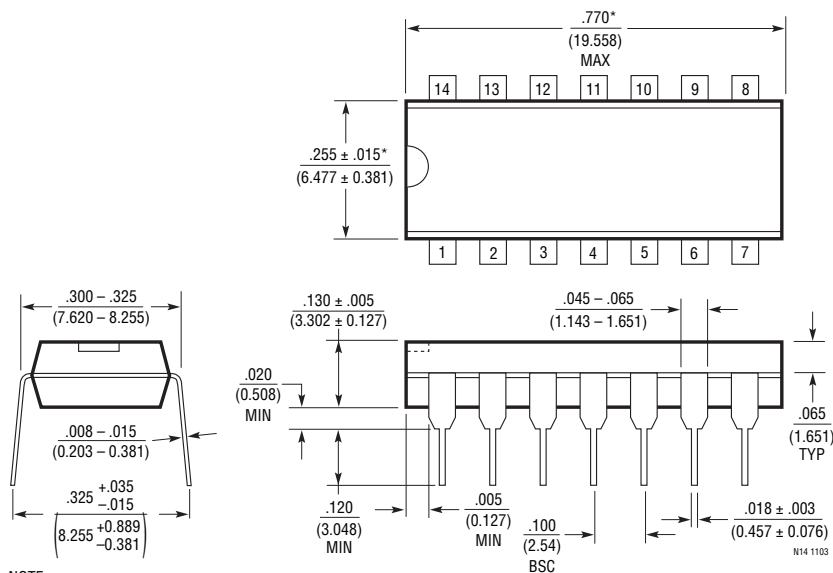
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

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



NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE INCHES / MILLIMETERS
*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .010 INCH (0.254mm)

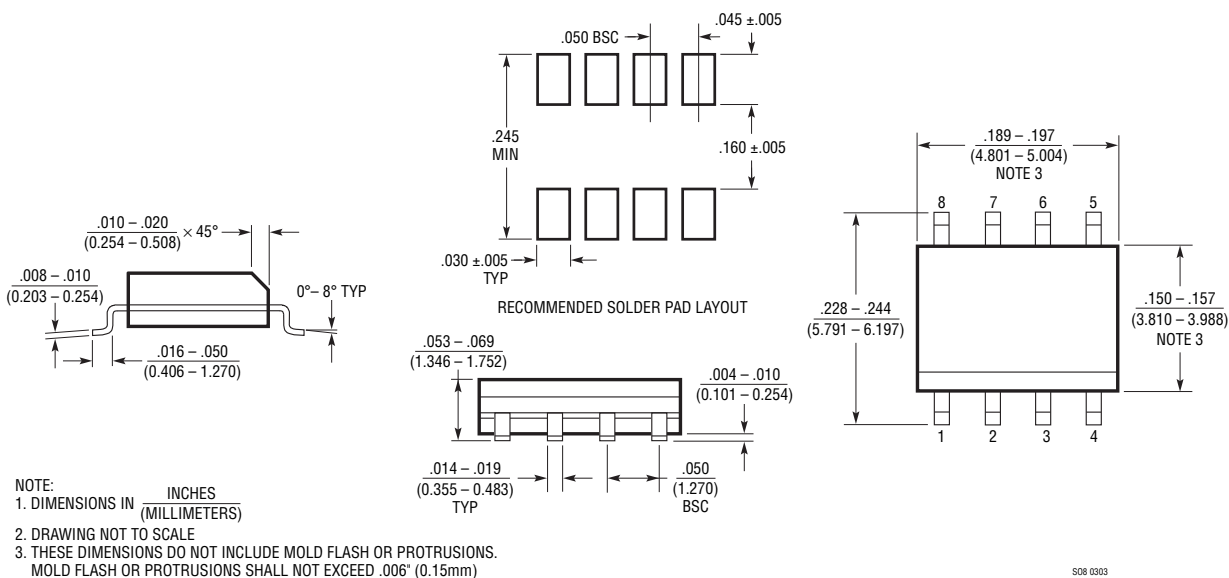
N Package 14-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)



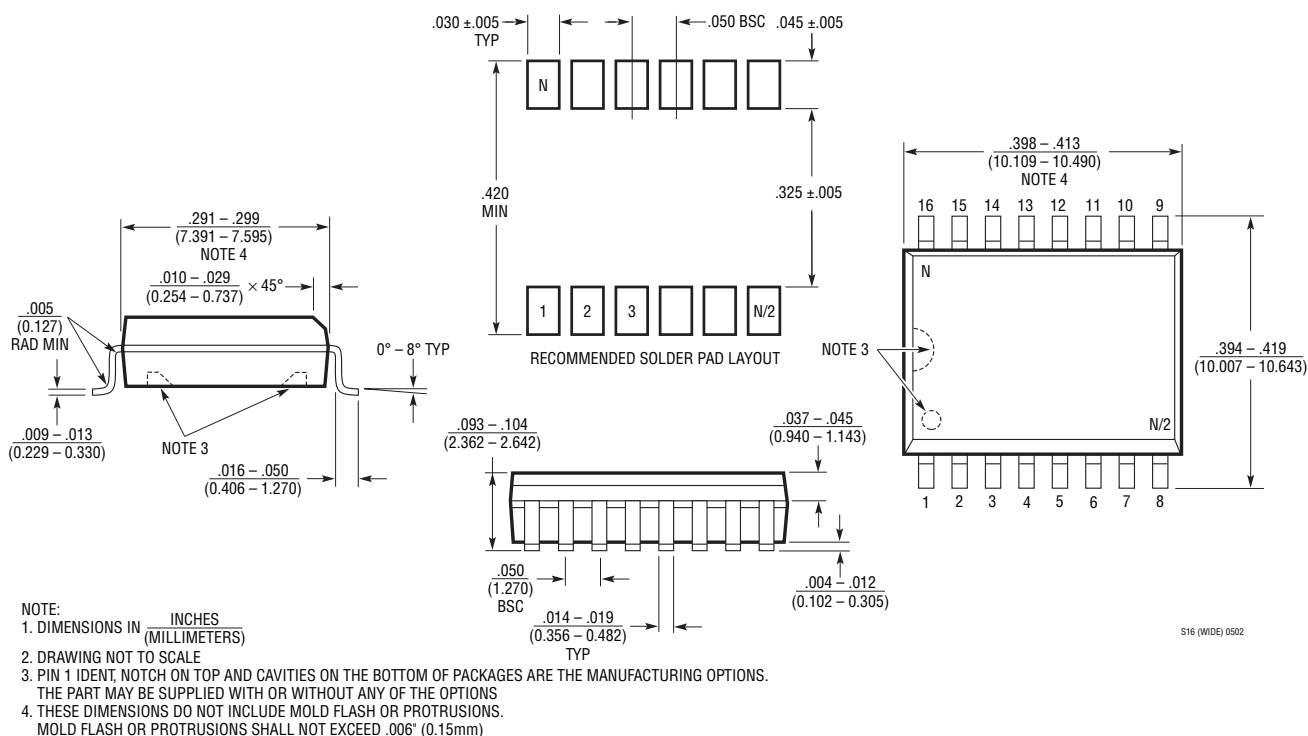
NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE INCHES / MILLIMETERS
*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .010 INCH (0.254mm)

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S6 Package 6-Lead Plastic TSOT-23 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1636)



SW Package XX-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Wide .300 Inch) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1620)



REVISION HISTORY (Revision history begins at Rev D)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
D	05/10	Updates to Typical Application "Hot-Wire Anemometer"	12
		Updated Related Parts	26

TYPICAL APPLICATION

1013/14 TA23

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT2078/LT2079	Dual/Quad 50µA Single Supply Precision Amplifier	50µA Max I _S , 70µV Max V _{OS}
LT2178/LT2179	Dual/Quad 17µA Single Supply Precision Amplifier	17µA Max I _S , 70µV Max V _{OS}
LTC6081/LTC6082	Dual/Quad 400µA Precision Rail-to-Rail Amplifier	V _S = 2.7V to 6V, 400µA Max I _S , 70µV V _{OS} 0.8µV/°C TCV _{OS}
LTC6078/LTC6079	Dual/Quad 72µA Precision Rail-to-Rail Amplifier	V _S = 2.7V to 6V, 72µA Max I _S , 25µV V _{OS} 0.7µV/°C TCV _{OS}