



**THE DATASHEET OF  
LT1013DIDG4**



## LT1013x Dual Precision Operational Amplifier

### 1 Features

- Single-Supply Operation
  - Input Voltage Range Extends to Ground
  - Output Swings to Ground While Sinking Current
- Phase Reversal Protection
- Input Offset Voltage
  - 150  $\mu\text{V}$  Maximum at 25°C for LT1013AM
- Offset-Voltage Temperature Coefficient
  - 2  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  Maximum for LT1013AM
- Input Offset Current
  - 0.8 nA Maximum at 25°C for LT1013AM
- High Gain
  - 1.5  $\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$  Minimum ( $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) for LT1013AM
  - 0.8  $\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$  Minimum ( $R_L = 600 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) for LT1013AM
- Low Supply Current
  - 0.5 mA Maximum at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  for LT1013AM
- Low Peak-to-Peak Noise Voltage
  - 0.55  $\mu\text{V}$  Typical
- Low Current Noise
  - 0.07  $\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typical
- For Die Only Option, See [LT1013-DIE](#)

### 2 Applications

- Thermocouple Amplifiers
- Low-Side Current Measurement
- Instrumentation Amplifiers

### 3 Description

The LT1013x devices are dual precision operational amplifiers, featuring high gain, low supply current, low noise, and low-offset-voltage temperature coefficient.

The LT1013x devices can be operated from a single 5-V power supply; the common-mode input voltage range includes ground, and the output can also swing to within a few millivolts of ground. Crossover distortion is eliminated. The LT1013x can be operated with both dual  $\pm 15\text{-V}$  and single 5-V supplies.

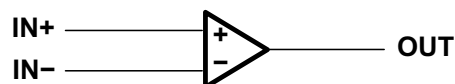
The LT1013C and LT1013D are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The LT1013DI is characterized for operation from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to 105°C. The LT1013M, LT1013AM, and LT1013DM are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to 125°C.

**Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>**

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (PINS)	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LT1013D LT1013DD	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm x 3.91 mm
LT1013P LT1013DP	PDIP (8)	9.81 mm x 6.35 mm
LT1013MFK LT1013AMFK	LCCC (20)	8.89 mm x 8.89 mm
LT1013MJG LT1013AMJG	CDIP (8)	9.60 mm x 6.67 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

#### Symbol (Each Amplifier)



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## 4 Revision History

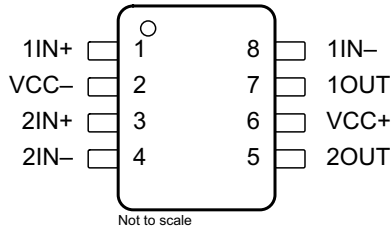
### Changes from Revision H (November 2004) to Revision I

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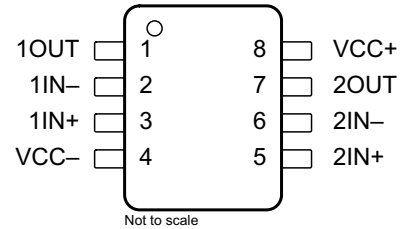
- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i>, <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section. ....</li> </ul> | <b>1</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed <i>Ordering Information</i> table, see POA at the end of the data sheet .....</li> </ul>   | <b>1</b> |

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

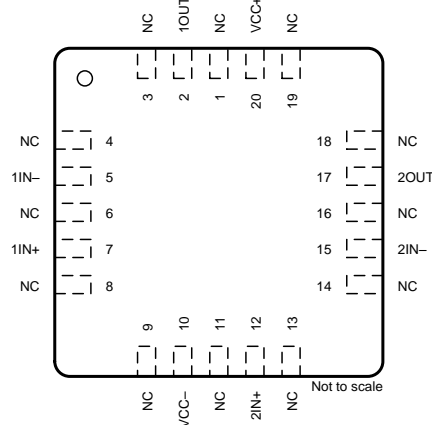
**LT1013 and LT1013D D Package  
8-Pin SOIC  
Top View**



**LT1013M and LT1013AM JG Package  
or LT1013 and LT1013D P Package  
8-Pin CDIP or PDIP  
Top View**



**LT1013M and LT1013AM FK Package  
20-Pin LCCC  
Top View**



### Pin Functions

NAME	PIN			I/O	DESCRIPTION
	SOIC	LCCC	CDIP, PDIP		
1IN+	1	7	3	I	Noninverting input for channel 1
1IN-	8	5	2	I	Inverting input for channel 1
1OUT	7	2	1	O	Output for channel 1
2IN+	3	12	5	I	Noninverting input for channel 2
2IN-	4	15	6	I	Inverting input for channel 2
2OUT	5	17	7	O	Output for channel 2
NC	—	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19	—	—	No internal connection
VCC+	6	20	8	—	Positive supply Voltage
VCC-	2	10	4	—	Negative supply Voltage

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

 over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC+} - V_{CC-}$	Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.3	44	V
$V_I$	Input voltage (any input)	$V_{CC-} - 5$	$V_{CC+}$	V
	Differential input voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		$\pm 30$	V
	Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C <sup>(4)</sup>	Unlimited		
	Case temperature for 60 s	FK package	260	°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 s	JG package	300	°C
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) Supply voltage is  $V_{CC+}$  with respect to  $V_{CC-}$ .
- (3) Differential voltage is  $IN+$  with respect to  $IN-$ .
- (4) The output may be shorted to either supply.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
<b>LT1013 in D and P packages</b>			
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	$\pm 1000$
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	$\pm 500$
<b>LT1013D in D and P packages</b>			
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	$\pm 1000$
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	$\pm 500$

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC+} - V_{CC-}$	Supply voltage	5	30	V
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	LT1013C, LT1013D	0	70
		LT1013DI	-40	105
		LT1013M, LT1013AM, LT1013DM	-55	125
$V_{ICM}$	Input common-mode voltage	LT1013C, LT1013D, LT1013DI	$V_{CC-}$	$V_{CC+} - 2$
		LT1013M, LT1013AM, LT1013DM	$V_{CC-} + 0.1$	$V_{CC+} - 2$

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	LT1013x				UNIT
	D (SOIC)	P (PDIP)	FK (LCCC)	JG (CDIP)	
	8 PINS	8 PINS	20 PINS	8 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub> Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	101.6	49.5	—	—	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub> Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	47.6	38.7	35.7 <sup>(4)</sup>	58.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub> Junction-to-board thermal resistance	42	26.7	34.8	82.9	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub> Junction-to-top characterization parameter	8.3	15.9	—	—	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub> Junction-to-board characterization parameter	41.5	26.6	—	—	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub> Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	4.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	10.8 <sup>(4)</sup>	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.
- (2) Maximum power dissipation is a function of T<sub>J(max)</sub>, R<sub>θJA</sub>, and T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is P<sub>D</sub> = (T<sub>J(max)</sub> – T<sub>A</sub>) / R<sub>θJA</sub>. Operating at the absolute maximum T<sub>J</sub> of 150°C can affect reliability. Due to variation in individual device electrical characteristics and thermal resistance, the built-in thermal overload protection may be activated at power levels slightly above or below the rated dissipation.
- (3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.
- (4) R<sub>θJC(top)</sub> and R<sub>θJC(bot)</sub> thermal impedances are calculated in accordance with MIL-STD-883 for LCCC and CDIP

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013C, ±15 V

at specified free-air temperature, V<sub>CC±</sub> = ±15 V, V<sub>IC</sub> = 0 (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IO</sub> Input offset voltage	R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	25°C		60	300	μV
		Full range			400	
α <sub>VIO</sub> Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	2.5	μV/°C
Long-term drift of input offset voltage		25°C		0.5		μV/mo
I <sub>IO</sub> Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5	nA
		Full range			2.8	
I <sub>IB</sub> Input bias current		25°C		–15	–30	nA
		Full range			–38	
V <sub>ICR</sub> Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	–15		13.5	V
		Full range	–15		13	
V <sub>OM</sub> Maximum peak output voltage swing	R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	25°C	±12.5	±14		V
		Full range	±12			
A <sub>VD</sub> Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω	25°C	0.5	0.2		V/μV
	V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	25°C	1.2	7		
		Full range	0.7			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	V <sub>IC</sub> = –15 V to 13.5 V	25°C	97	114		dB
	V <sub>IC</sub> = –14.9 V to 13 V	Full range	94			
k <sub>SVR</sub> Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV <sub>CC</sub> /ΔV <sub>IO</sub> )	V <sub>CC±</sub> = ±2 V to ±18 V	25°C	100	117		dB
		Full range	97			
Channel separation	V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	25°C	120	137		dB
r <sub>id</sub> Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		MΩ
r <sub>ic</sub> Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4		GΩ
I <sub>CC</sub> Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55	mA
		Full range			0.7	

- (1) Full range is 0°C to 70°C.
- (2) All typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013C, 5 V

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		90	450	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			570	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.3	2	nA
			Full range			6	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-18	-50	nA
			Full range			-90	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V
			Full range	0		3	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V
			25°C		5	10	
			Full range			13	
			25°C		220	350	
			25°C	4	4.4		
			Full range	3.4	4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			3.2	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.32	0.5	mA
			Full range			0.55	

(1) Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013D, $\pm 15\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		200	800	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			1000	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.7	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
			Long-term drift of input offset voltage	25°C		0.5	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5	nA
			Full range			2.8	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30	nA
			Full range			-38	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	-15		13.5	V
			Full range	-15		13	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	$\pm 12.5$	$\pm 14$		V
			Full range	$\pm 12$			
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5	2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
			25°C	1.2	7		
			Full range	0.7			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V to }13.5\text{ V}$	25°C	97	114		dB
			Full range	94			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		dB
			Full range	97			
	Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		dB
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		$\text{M}\Omega$
$r_{ic}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4		$\text{G}\Omega$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55	mA
			Full range			0.6	

(1) Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.8 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013D, 5 V

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		250	950	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			1200	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.3	2	nA
			Full range			6	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-18	-50	nA
			Full range			-90	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V
			Full range	0		3	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V
			25°C		5	10	
			Full range			13	
			25°C		220	350	
			25°C	4	4.4		
			Full range	3.4	4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		V/ $\mu\text{V}$
			Full range				
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.32	0.5	mA
			Full range			0.55	

(1) Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.9 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013DI, $\pm 15\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		200	800	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			1000	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.7	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
			Long-term drift of input offset voltage	25°C		0.5	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5	nA
			Full range			2.8	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30	nA
			Full range			-38	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	-15		13.5	V
			Full range	-15		13	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	$\pm 12.5$	$\pm 14$		V
			Full range	$\pm 12$			
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5	0.2		V/ $\mu\text{V}$
			25°C	1.2	7		
			Full range	0.7			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V to }13.5\text{ V}$	25°C	97	114		dB
			Full range	94			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC+} = \pm 2\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		dB
			Full range	97			
	Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		dB
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		M $\Omega$
$r_{ic}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4		G $\Omega$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55	mA
			Full range			0.6	

(1) Full range is -40°C to 105°C.

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.10 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013DI, 5 V

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		250	950	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			1200	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.3	2	nA
			Full range			6	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-18	-50	nA
			Full range			-90	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V
			Full range	0		3	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V
			25°C		5	10	
			Full range			13	
			25°C		220	350	
			25°C	4	4.4		
			25°C	3.4	4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			0.32	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C				mA
			Full range				

 (1) Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $105^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.11 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013M, $\pm 15\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		60	300	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			550	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.5	2.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
			25°C		0.5		
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5	nA
			Full range			5	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30	nA
			Full range			-45	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	-15		13.5	V
			Full range	-14.9		13	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	$\pm 12.5$	$\pm 14$		V
			Full range	$\pm 11.5$			
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5	2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
			25°C	1.2	7		
			Full range	0.25			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V to }13.5\text{ V}$	25°C	97	117		dB
			Full range	94			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC+} = \pm 2\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		dB
			Full range	97			
	Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		dB
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		$\text{M}\Omega$
$r_{ic}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4		$\text{G}\Omega$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55	mA
			Full range				

 (1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, Class B, this parameter is not production tested.

## 6.12 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013M, 5 V

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		90	450	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range		400	1500	
		$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 0.1\text{ V}$	125°C		200	750	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.3	2	nA
			Full range			10	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-18	-50	nA
			Full range			-120	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V
			Full range		0	3	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V
			25°C		5	10	
			Full range			18	
			25°C		220	350	
			25°C	4	4.4		
			Full range	3.1	4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV to }4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		V/ $\mu\text{V}$
			Full range				
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.32	0.5	mA
			Full range			0.65	

 (1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.13 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013AM, $\pm 15\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		40	150	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			300	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	2 <sup>(3)</sup>	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
			25°C		0.4		
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.15	0.8	nA
			Full range			2.5	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-12	-20	nA
			Full range			-30	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	-15		13.5	V
			Full range		-14.9	13	
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	$\pm 13$	$\pm 14$		V
			Full range		$\pm 12$		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.8	2.5		V/ $\mu\text{V}$
		$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	1.5	8		
			Full range		0.5		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V to }13.5\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		dB
		$V_{IC} = -14.9\text{ V to }13\text{ V}$	Full range		97		
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC+} = \pm 2\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	103	120		dB
			Full range		100		
	Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	123	140		dB
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	100	400		M $\Omega$
$r_{ic}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		5		G $\Omega$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.5	mA
			Full range			0.6	

 (1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, Class B, this parameter is not production tested.

## 6.14 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013AM, 5 V

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		60	250	$\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range		250	900		
		$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 0.1\text{ V}$	125°C		120	450		
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.3	nA	
			Full range			6		
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-15	-35	nA	
			Full range			-80		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V	
			Full range		0			3
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V	
			Output low, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C		5		10
			Full range					15
			Output low, $I_{\text{sink}} = 1\text{ mA}$	25°C		220		350
			Output high, No load	25°C	4	4.4		
			Output high, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	3.4	4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV}$ to $4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range					
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.31	0.45	mA	
			Full range			0.55		

 (1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.15 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013DM, $\pm 15\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		200	800	$\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range			1000		
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.5	2.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
			Long-term drift of input offset voltage	25°C		0.5		
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.2	1.5	nA	
			Full range			5		
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-15	-30	nA	
			Full range			-45		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	-15		13.5	V	
			Full range		-14.9			13
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	$\pm 12.5$	$\pm 14$		V	
			Full range		$\pm 11.5$			
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5	2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$	
			$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	1.2	7		
			Full range		0.25			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -15\text{ V}$ to $13.5\text{ V}$	25°C	97	114		dB	
			Full range		94			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC+} = \pm 2\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18\text{ V}$	25°C	100	117		dB	
			Full range		97			
	Channel separation	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	120	137		dB	
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	70	300		$\text{M}\Omega$	
$r_{ic}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		4		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.35	0.55	mA	
			Full range			0.7		

 (1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, Class B, this parameter is not production tested.

## 6.16 Electrical Characteristics: LT1013DM, 5 V

at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		250	950	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range		800	2000	
		$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 0.1\text{ V}$	125°C		560	1200	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current		25°C		0.3	2	nA
			Full range			10	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		25°C		-18	-50	nA
			Full range			-120	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	Recommended range	25°C	0		3.5	V
			Full range		0		
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	Output low, No load	25°C		15	25	V
		Output low, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C		5	10	
			Full range				
		Output low, $I_{\text{sink}} = 1\text{ mA}$	25°C		220	350	
		Output high, No load	25°C	4	4.4		
		Output high, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to GND	25°C	3.4	4		
Full range			3.1				
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 5\text{ mV}$ to $4\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$	25°C		1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
$I_{CC}$	Supply current per amplifier		25°C		0.32	0.5	mA
			Full range			0.65	

(1) Full range is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

(2) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.17 Operating Characteristics

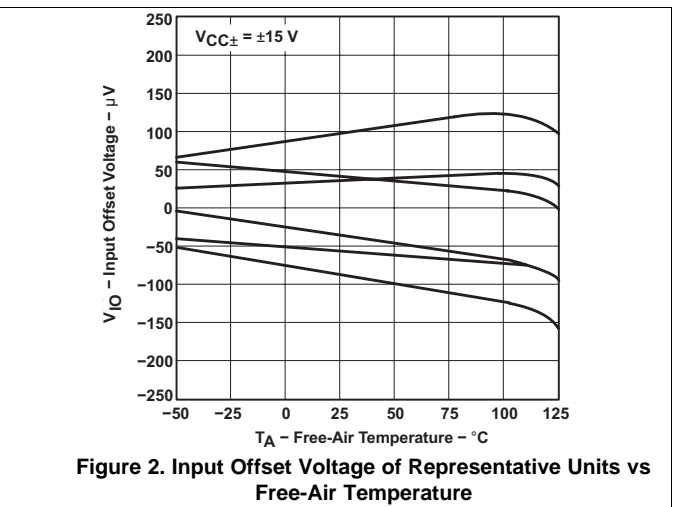
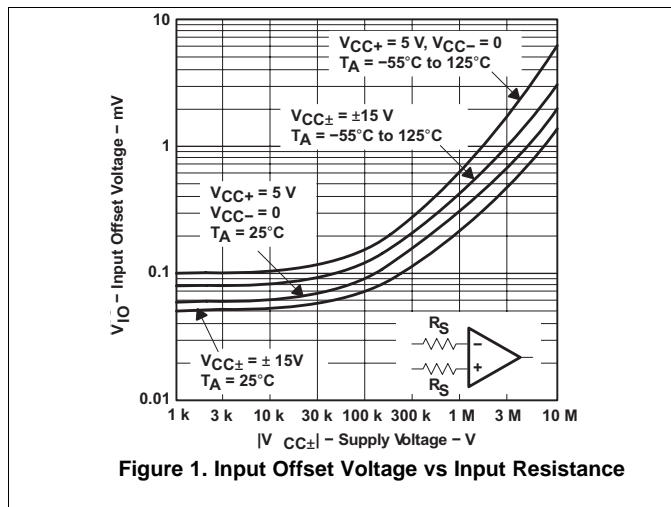
 $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 0$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate		0.2	0.4		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		24		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		22		
$V_{N(\text{PP})}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz}$ to $10\text{ Hz}$		0.55		$\mu\text{V}$
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		0.07		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

## 6.18 Typical Characteristics

Table 1. Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	vs Input Resistance	Figure 1
		vs Temperature	Figure 2
$\Delta V_{IO}$	Change in input offset voltage	vs Time	Figure 3
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	vs Temperature	Figure 4
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	vs Temperature	Figure 5
$V_{IC}$	Common-mode input voltage	vs Input bias current	Figure 6
$A_{VD}$	Differential voltage amplification	vs Load resistance	Figure 7, Figure 8
		vs Frequency	Figure 9, Figure 10
	Channel separation	vs Frequency	Figure 11
	Output saturation voltage	vs Temperature	Figure 12
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 13
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 14
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	vs Temperature	Figure 15
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Time	Figure 16
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	Figure 17
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	vs Frequency	Figure 17
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak input noise voltage	vs Time	Figure 18
	Pulse response	Small signal	Figure 19, Figure 21
		Large signal	Figure 20, Figure 22, Figure 23
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	Figure 9



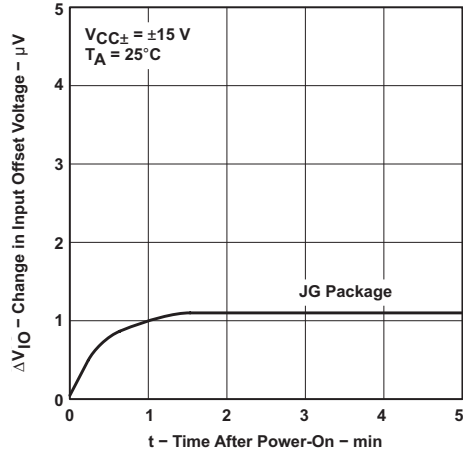


Figure 3. Warm-Up Change in Input Offset Voltage vs Time After Power On

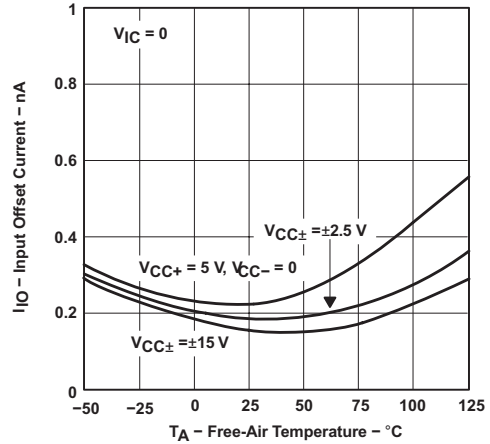


Figure 4. Input Offset Current vs Free-Air Temperature

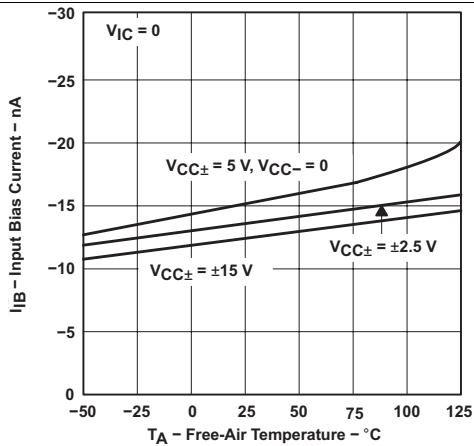


Figure 5. Input Bias Current vs Free-Air Temperature

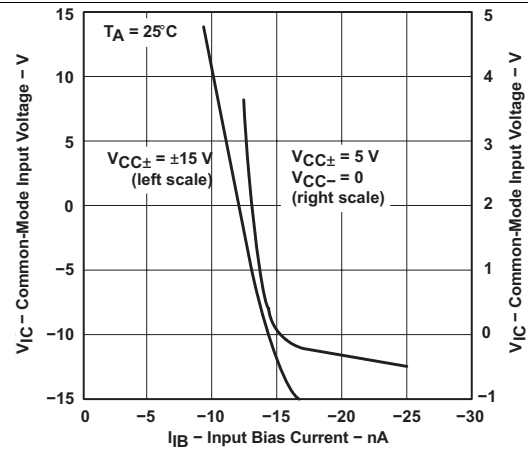


Figure 6. Common-Mode Input Voltage vs Input Bias Current

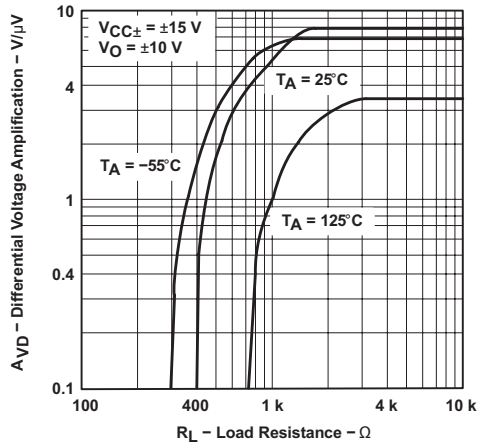


Figure 7. Differential Voltage Amplification vs Load Resistance

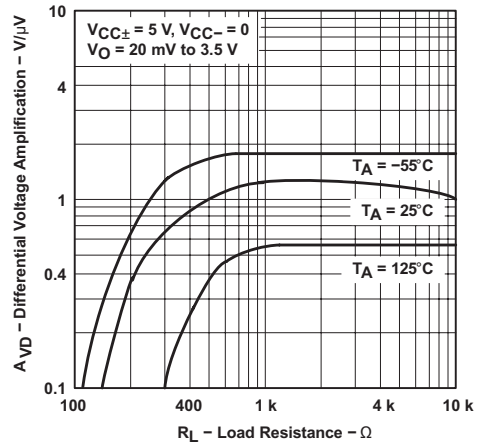


Figure 8. Differential Voltage Amplification vs Load Resistance

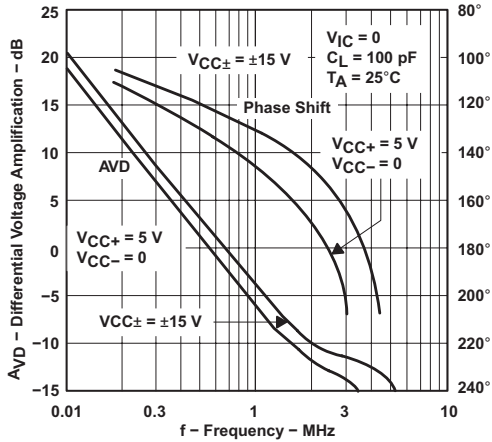


Figure 9. Differential Voltage Amplification and Phase Shift vs Frequency

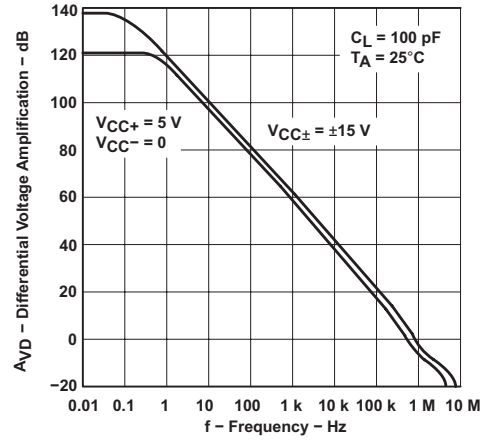


Figure 10. Differential Voltage Amplification vs Frequency

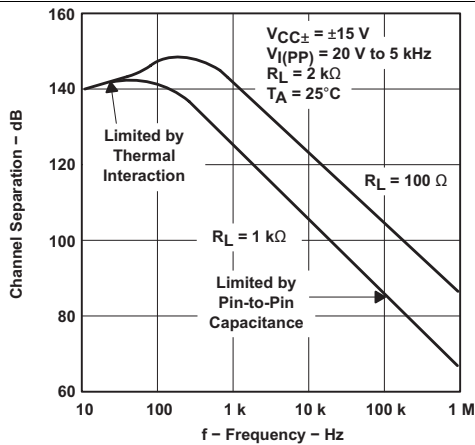


Figure 11. Channel Separation vs Frequency

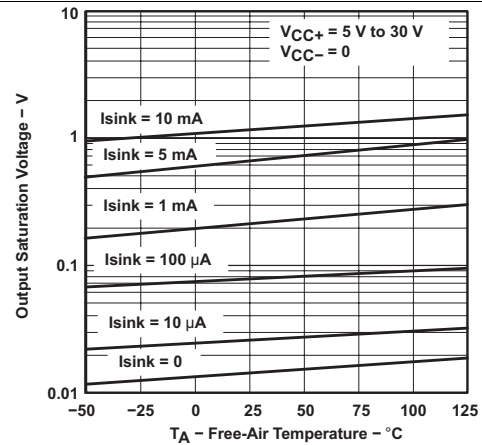


Figure 12. Output Saturation Voltage vs Free-Air Temperature

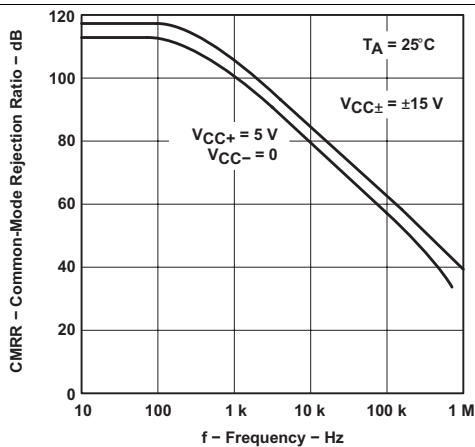


Figure 13. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

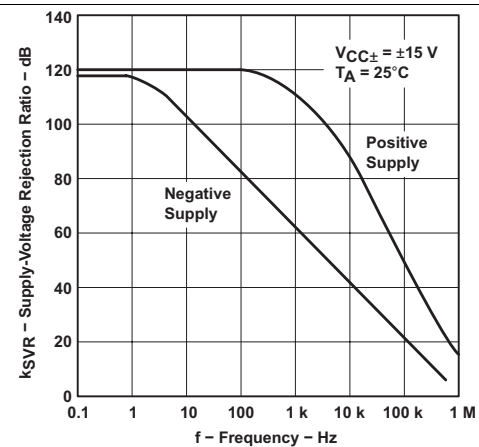


Figure 14. Supply-Voltage Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

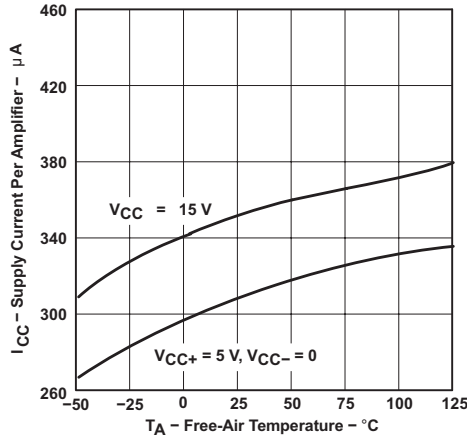


Figure 15. Supply Current vs Free-Air Temperature

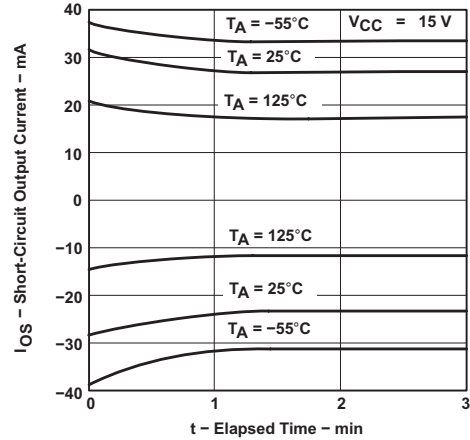


Figure 16. Short-Circuit Output Current vs Elapsed Time

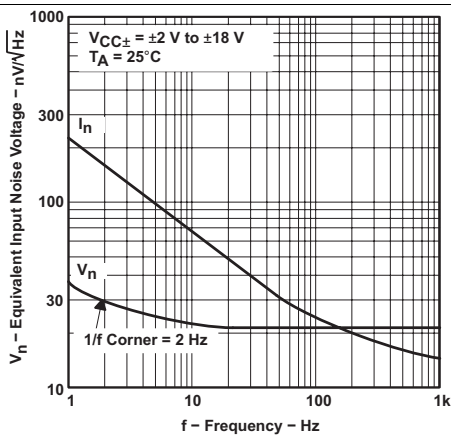


Figure 17. Equivalent Input Noise Voltage and Equivalent Input Noise Current vs Frequency

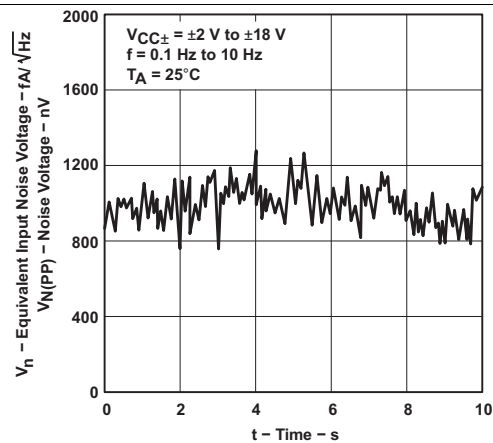


Figure 18. Peak-to-Peak Input Noise Voltage Over a 10-Second Period

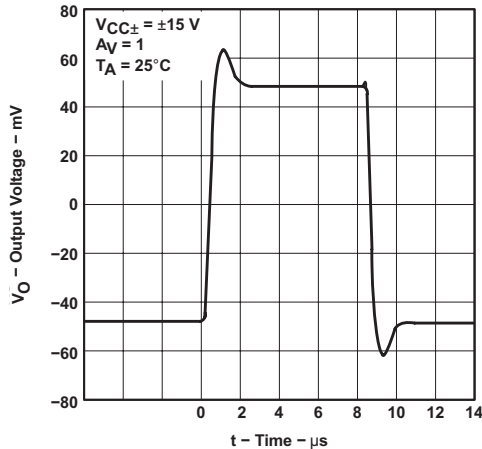


Figure 19. Voltage-Follower Small-Signal Pulse Response

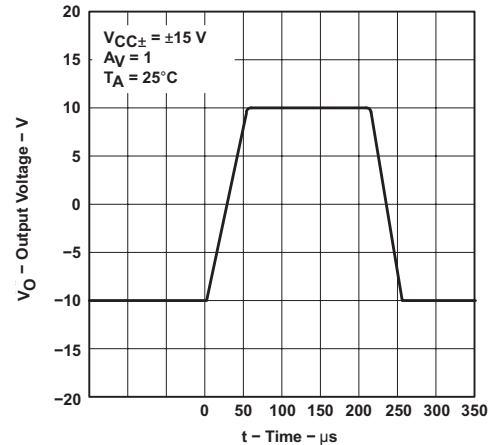
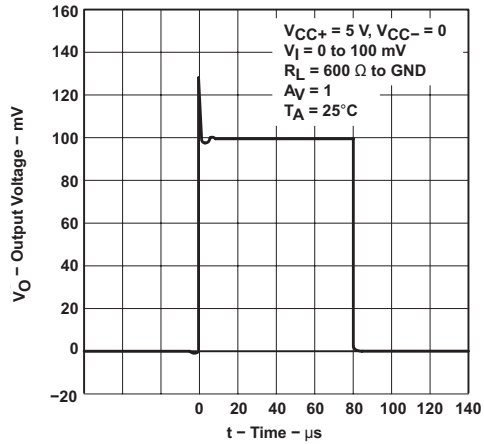
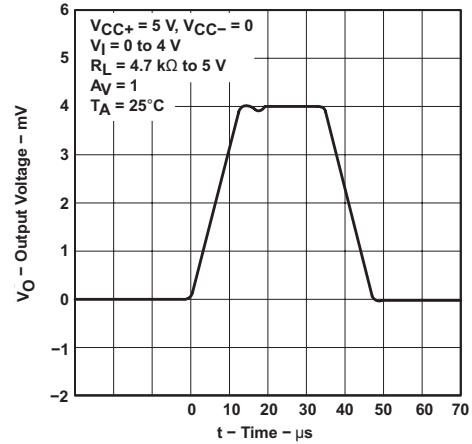
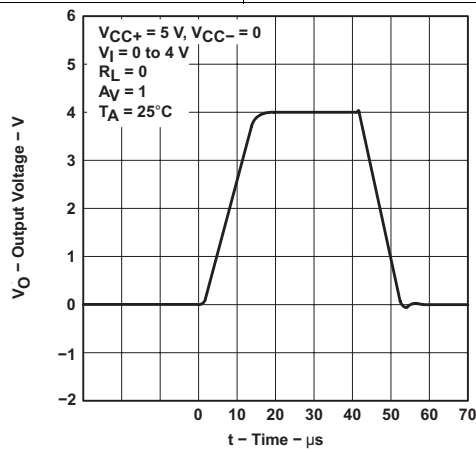


Figure 20. Voltage-Follower Large-Signal Pulse Response

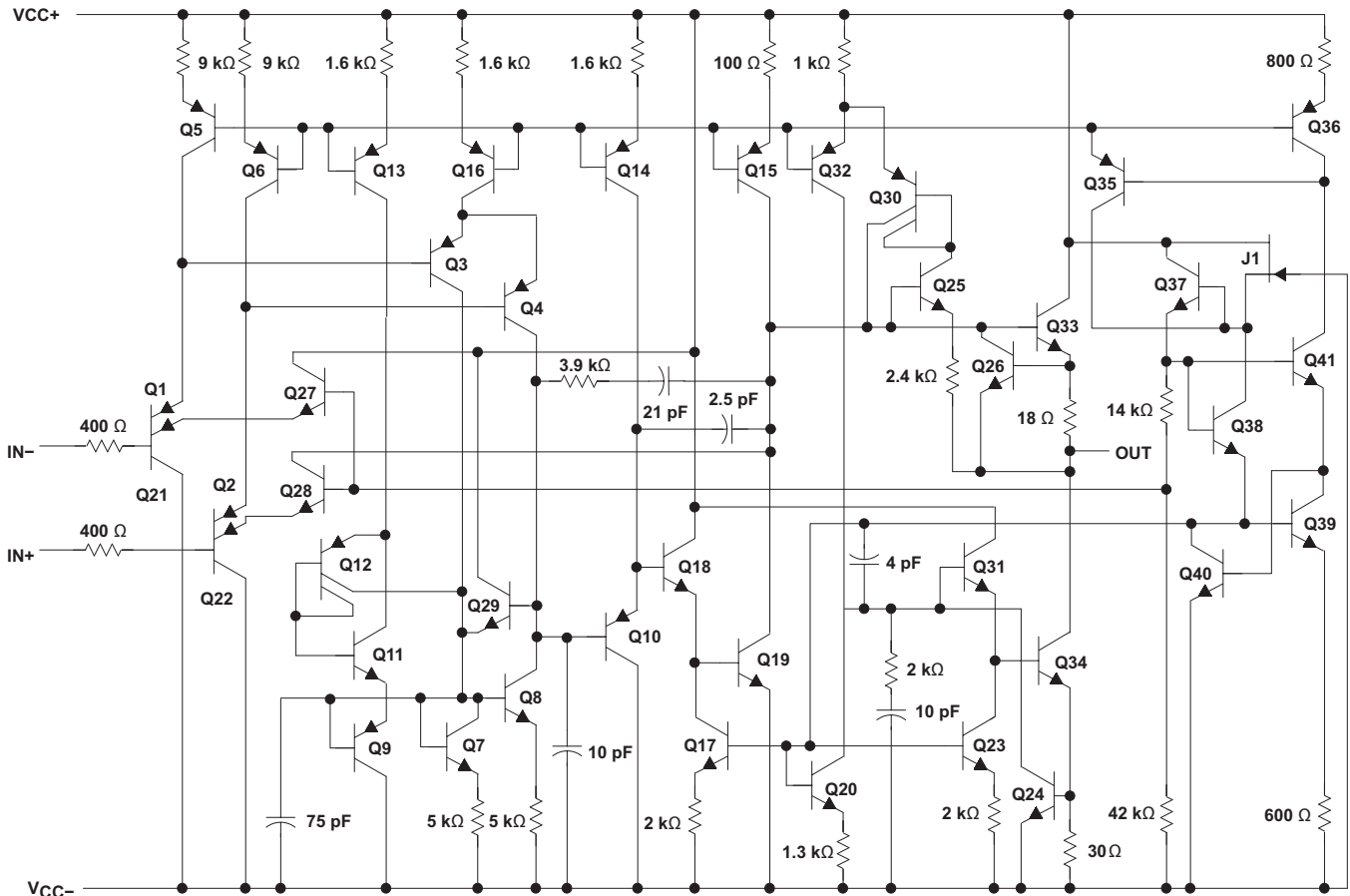

**Figure 21. Voltage-Follower Small-Signal Pulse Response**

**Figure 22. Voltage-Follower Large-Signal Pulse Response**

**Figure 23. Voltage-Follower Large-Signal Pulse Response**

## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The LT1013x device is a dual operational amplifier with low natural  $V_{IO}$  without programming memory that can be erased. There are no side effects from active  $V_{IO}$  correction used by other op amps. The LT1013x has built-in protection for input voltage below  $V_{CC-}$ . However, an external resistance must be added to protect the LT1013x from input voltage greater than  $V_{CC+}$ .

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



Component values are nominal.

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### 7.3 Feature Description

#### 7.3.1 Input Resistors

For voltages less than  $V_{CC-}$ , a pair of 400- $\Omega$  resistors limit input current. These resistors have parasitic diodes to  $V_{CC+}$ . Therefore, external series resistance is needed if input voltage exceed  $V_{CC+}$ .

#### 7.3.2 Output Stage

High output is provided by Q33 emitter for low output impedance. Q26 provides active current limiting for sourcing current.

Low output is provided by Q34 collector for lower output voltage near  $V_{CC-}$  rail. Q24 provides active current limiting for sinking current.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.3.3 Low-Supply Operation

The minimum supply voltage for proper operation of the LT1013x is 3.4 V (three NiCad batteries). Typical supply current at this voltage is 290  $\mu$ A; therefore, power dissipation is only 1 mW per amplifier.

### 7.3.4 Output Phase Reversal Protection

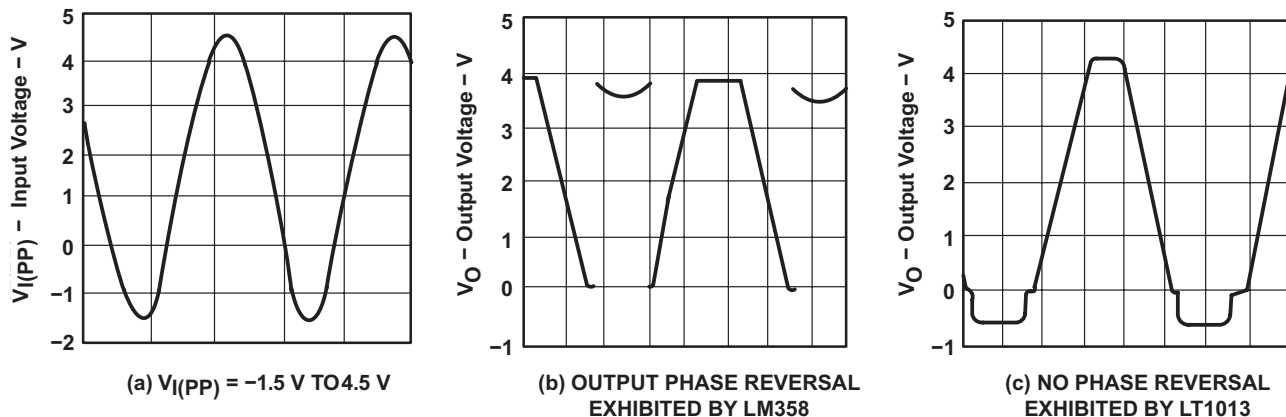
The LT1013x is fully specified for single-supply operation ( $V_{CC-} = 0$ ). The common-mode input voltage range includes ground, and the output swings to within a few millivolts of ground.

Furthermore, the LT1013x has specific circuitry that addresses the difficulties of single-supply operation, both at the input and at the output. At the input, the driving signal can fall below 0 V, either inadvertently or on a transient basis. If the input is more than a few hundred millivolts below ground, the LT1013x is designed to deal with the following two problems that can occur:

1. On many other operational amplifiers, when the input is more than a diode drop below ground, unlimited current flows from the substrate ( $V_{CC-}$  terminal) to the input, which can destroy the unit. On the LT1013x, the 400- $\Omega$  resistors in series with the input protect the device, even when the input is 5 V below ground.
2. When the input is more than 400 mV below ground (at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ), the input stage of similar operational amplifiers saturates, and phase reversal occurs at the output. This can cause lockup in servo systems. Because of unique phase-reversal protection circuitry (Q21, Q22, Q27, and Q28), the LT1013x outputs do not reverse, even when the inputs are at  $-1.5$  V (see Figure 24).

This phase-reversal protection circuitry does not function when the other operational amplifier on the LT1013x is driven hard into negative saturation at the output. Phase-reversal protection does not work on amplifier 1 when amplifier 2 output is in negative saturation nor on amplifier 2 when amplifier 1 output is in negative saturation.

At the output, other single-supply designs either cannot swing to within 600 mV of ground or cannot sink more than a few micro amperes while swinging to ground. The all-npn output stage of the LT1013x maintains its low output resistance and high-gain characteristics until the output is saturated. In dual-supply operations, the output stage is free of crossover distortion.

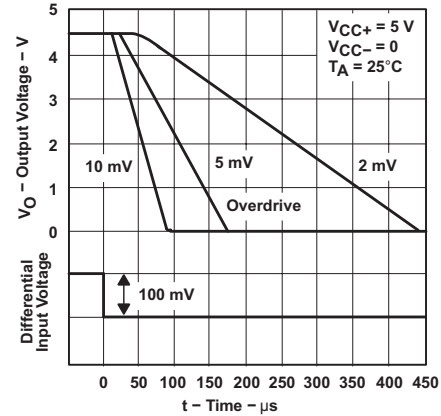
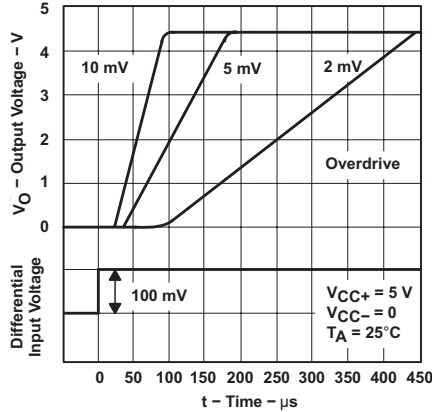


**Figure 24. Voltage-Follower Response With Input Exceeding the Negative Common-Mode Input Voltage Range**

**Feature Description (continued)**

**7.3.4.1 Comparator Applications**

The single-supply operation of the LT1013x is well suited for use as a precision comparator with TTL-compatible output. In systems using both operational amplifiers and comparators, the LT1013x can perform multiple duties (see [Figure 25](#) and [Figure 26](#)).



**Figure 25. Low-to-High-Level Output Response for Various Input Overdrives**

**Figure 26. High-to-Low-Level Output Response for Various Input Overdrives**

**7.4 Device Functional Modes**

The LT1013x dual operational amplifier amplifies a differential voltage applied to the inputs.

## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

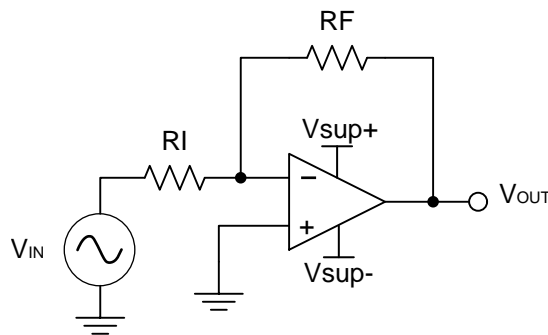
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

The LT1013x operational amplifiers are useful in a wide range of signal conditioning applications where high DC accuracy is needed.

### 8.2 Typical Application

A typical application for an operational amplifier is an inverting amplifier. This amplifier takes a positive voltage on the input and makes it a negative voltage of the same magnitude. In the same manner, it also makes negative voltages positive.



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**Figure 27. Application Schematic**

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

The supply voltage must be chosen such that it is larger than the input voltage range and output range. For instance, this application scales a signal of  $\pm 0.5$  V to  $\pm 1.8$  V. Setting the supply at  $\pm 12$  V is sufficient to accommodate this application.

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Determine the gain required by the inverting amplifier using [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#):

$$A_v = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

$$A_v = \frac{1.8}{-0.5} = -3.6 \quad (2)$$

Once the desired gain is determined, choose a value for  $R_I$  or  $R_F$ . Choosing a value in the  $k\Omega$  range is desirable because the amplifier circuit will use currents in the milliamp range. This ensures the part does not draw too much current. This example chooses  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  for  $R_I$ , which means  $36\text{ k}\Omega$  is used for  $R_F$ . This was determined by [Equation 3](#).

$$A_v = -\frac{R_F}{R_I} \quad (3)$$

## Typical Application (continued)

### 8.2.3 Application Curve

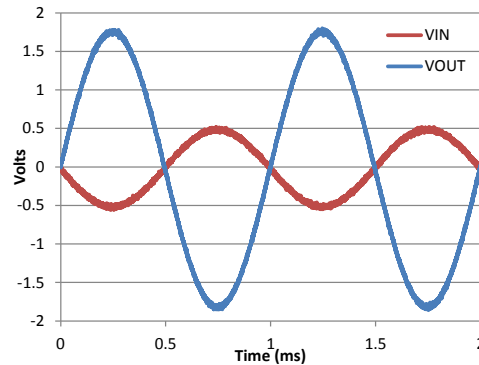


Figure 28. Input and Output Voltages of the Inverting Amplifier

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

### CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 44 V for a single supply, or outside the range of  $\pm 22$  V for a dual supply can permanently damage the device (see [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#)).

Place 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, see [Layout](#).

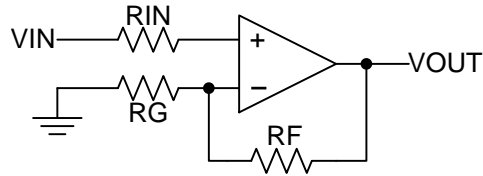
## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

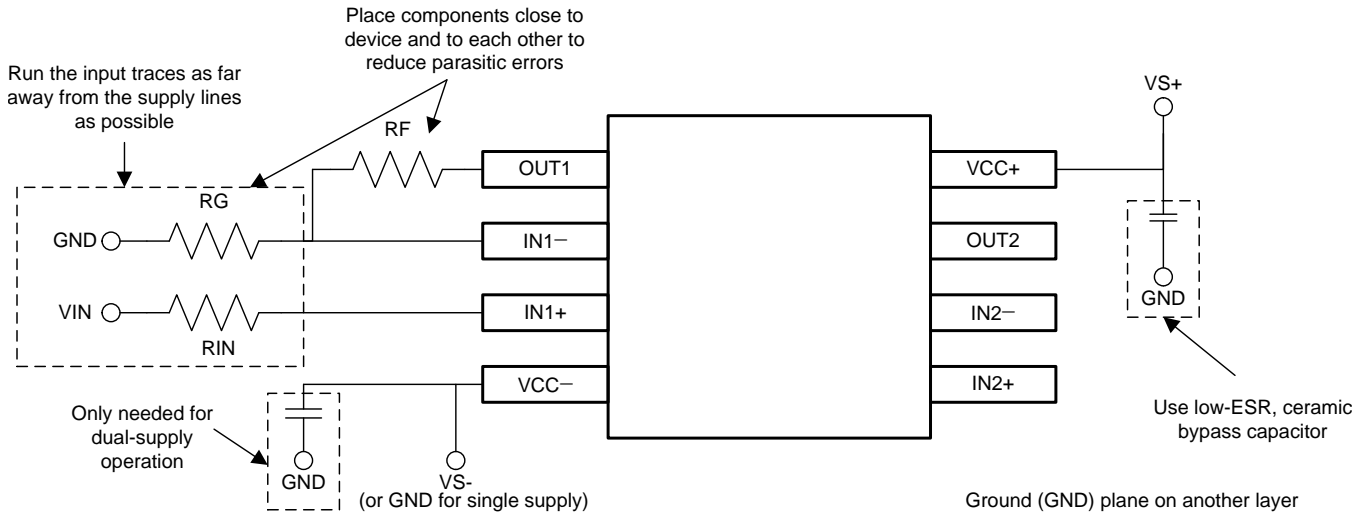
For best operational performance of the device, use quality PCB layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole, as well as the operational amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1- $\mu$ F ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V+ to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current.
- Run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible to reduce parasitic coupling. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keeping RF and RG close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance, as shown in [Layout Guidelines](#).
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

## 10.2 Layout Examples



**Figure 29. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration**



**Figure 30. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration**

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Device Support

#### 11.1.1 Developmental Support

For developmental support, see the following:

[LT1013-DIE](#)

### 11.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

**Table 2. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
LT1013	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
LT1013D	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
LT1013M	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
LT1013AM	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
LT1013-DIE	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>

### 11.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 11.4 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 11.5 Trademarks

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### 11.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 11.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
5962-88760012A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962- 88760012A LT1013AMFKB	<a href="#">Samples</a>
5962-8876001PA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	8876001PA LT1013AM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
5962-88760022A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962- 88760022A LT1013MFKB	<a href="#">Samples</a>
5962-8876002PA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	8876002PA LT1013M	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013AMFKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962- 88760012A LT1013AMFKB	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013AMJG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	LT1013AMJG	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013AMJGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	8876001PA LT1013AM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013C	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013C	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013CDRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013C	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013CP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	LT1013CP	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013CPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	LT1013CP	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013D	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DDE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013D	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013D	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013D	<a href="#">Samples</a>

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LT1013DDRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	1013D	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	1013DI	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DIDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	1013DI	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	1013DI	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DIDRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	1013DI	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DIP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 105	LT1013DIP	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DIPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 105	LT1013DIP	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DMD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	1013DM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DMDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	1013DM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013DP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	LT1013DP	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013MFKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	5962-88760022A LT1013MFKB	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013MJG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	LT1013MJG	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LT1013MJGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	8876002PA LT1013M	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

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**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LT1013, LT1013M :**

● Catalog: [LT1013](#)

● Military: [LT1013M](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

● Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

● Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LT1013CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
LT1013DDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
LT1013DIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LT1013CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
LT1013DDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
LT1013DIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6

FK (S-CQCC-N\*\*)

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

28 TERMINAL SHOWN



NO. OF TERMINALS **	A		B	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
20	0.342 (8,69)	0.358 (9,09)	0.307 (7,80)	0.358 (9,09)
28	0.442 (11,23)	0.458 (11,63)	0.406 (10,31)	0.458 (11,63)
44	0.640 (16,26)	0.660 (16,76)	0.495 (12,58)	0.560 (14,22)
52	0.740 (18,78)	0.761 (19,32)	0.495 (12,58)	0.560 (14,22)
68	0.938 (23,83)	0.962 (24,43)	0.850 (21,6)	0.858 (21,8)
84	1.141 (28,99)	1.165 (29,59)	1.047 (26,6)	1.063 (27,0)



4040140/D 01/11

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
  - Falls within JEDEC MS-004



D0008A

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

### NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed  $.006$  [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
 SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

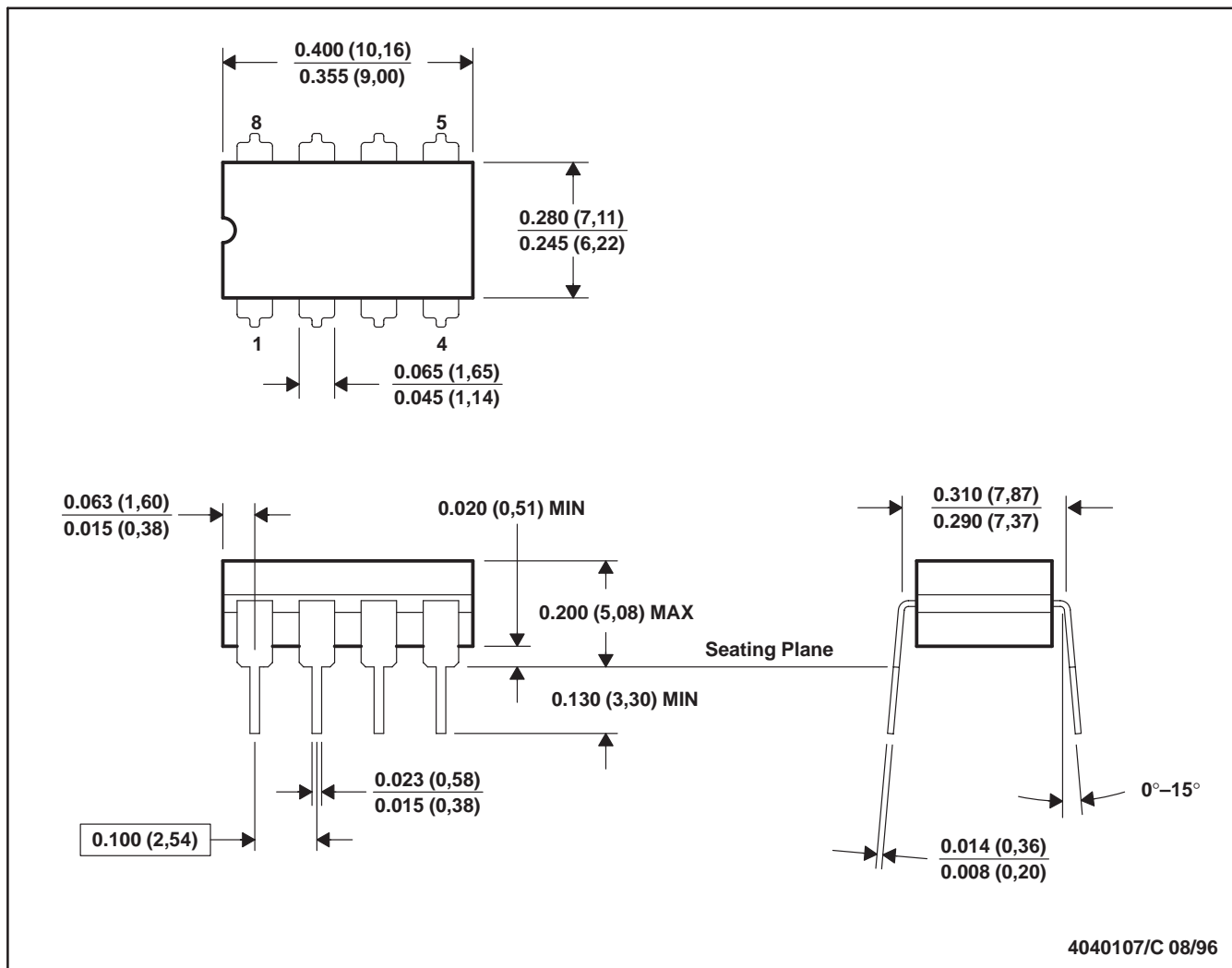
4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

JG (R-GDIP-T8)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.  
 D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification.  
 E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T8

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.

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-  Cost Control Management
-  Shortage Management
-  Alternative Solution
-  Excess Inventory Management