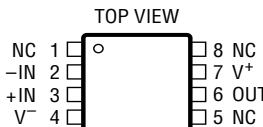
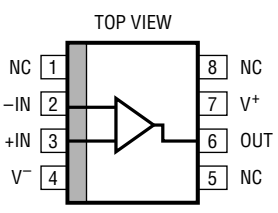
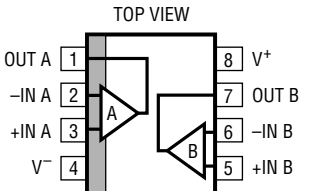
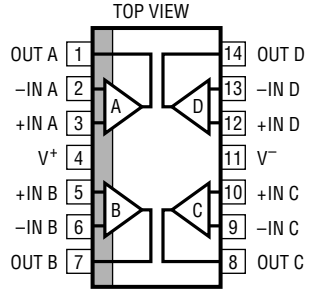


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-) 36V
 Differential Input Voltage 36V
 Input Current $\pm 10\text{mA}$
 Output Short-Circuit Duration Continuous
 Operating Temperature Range (Note 2) .. -40°C to 85°C

Specified Temperature Range (Note 3) ... -40°C to 85°C
 Storage Temperature Range -65°C to 150°C
 Junction Temperature 150°C
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

 <p>MS8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 250^\circ\text{C/W}$</p>	ORDER PART NUMBER	 <p>N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PDIP $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 130^\circ\text{C/W}$ (N8) $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 190^\circ\text{C/W}$ (S8)</p>	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LT1672CMS8 LT1672IMS8		LT1672CN8 LT1672CS8 LT1672IN8 LT1672IS8
	MS8 PART MARKING		S8 PART MARKING
	LTFH LTFJ		1672 1672I
 <p>N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PDIP $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 150^\circ\text{C/W}$ (N8) $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 190^\circ\text{C/W}$ (S8)</p>	ORDER PART NUMBER	 <p>N PACKAGE 14-LEAD PDIP $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 110^\circ\text{C/W}$ (N) $T_{JMAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 150^\circ\text{C/W}$ (S)</p>	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LT1673CN8 LT1673CS8 LT1673IN8 LT1673IS8		LT1674CN LT1674CS LT1674IN LT1674IS
	S8 PART MARKING		
	1673 1673I		

Consult factory for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_S = 5\text{V}$		150	375	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$		200	475	μV
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$, MS8 Package		150	475	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, MS8 Package		200	575	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current	(Note 5)		250	1000	pA
		$V_{CM} = 10\text{V}$ (Note 6)		180	360	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	(Note 5)		20	100	pA
	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz		4		μV_{P-P}

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 100\text{Hz}$		185		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_n	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 100\text{Hz}$		10		$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 4.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	100	500		V/mV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 2.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	50	250		V/mV
	Input Voltage Range		0		36	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to 4V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	90	106		dB
		$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to 10V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	74	95		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.2\text{V}$ to 12V , $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	90	99		dB
	Minimum Operating Supply Voltage			2.1	2.2	V
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load		50	100	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 100\mu\text{A}$		210	410	mV
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	$V^+ - 0.07$	$V^+ - 0.035$		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 100\mu\text{A}$	$V^+ - 0.32$	$V^+ - 0.160$		V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current	(Note 5)	0.7	1.3		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier	(Note 6)		1.5	2	μA
	Reverse Supply Voltage	$I_S = 10\mu\text{A}$ per Amplifier	-18			V
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -5$, $V_S = \pm 10\text{V}$	1.6	5		V/ms
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 100\text{Hz}$		12		kHz

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range of $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$. $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	175	425	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$	●	225	525	μV
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$, MS8 Package	●	175	525	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, MS8 Package	●	225	625	μV
$V_{OS\ TC}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 4)	●	0.4	2	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_B	Input Bias Current	(Note 5)	●	250	1200	pA
		$V_{CM} = 10\text{V}$ (Note 6)	●	240	500	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	(Note 5)	●	20	120	pA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 4.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	75	280	V/mV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 2.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	40	150	V/mV
	Input Voltage Range		●	0.2	36	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	89	106	dB
		$V_{CM} = 0.2\text{V}$ to 10V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	64	85	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.4\text{V}$ to 12V , $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	●	89	99	dB
	Minimum Operating Supply Voltage		●	2.3	2.4	V
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	55	110	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 100\mu\text{A}$	●	225	450	mV
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	●	$V^+ - 0.08$	$V^+ - 0.04$	V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 100\mu\text{A}$	●	$V^+ - 0.36$	$V^+ - 0.18$	V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current	(Note 5)	●	0.6	1.1	mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier	(Note 6)	●	1.9	2.8	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range of $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$. $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	200	475	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$	●	250	575	μV
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$, MS8 Package	●	200	575	μV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, MS8 Package	●	250	675	μV
$V_{OS\text{ TC}}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 4)	●	0.4	2	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_B	Input Bias Current	(Note 5)	●	250	1700	pA
		$V_{CM} = 10\text{V}$ (Note 6)	●	275	750	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	(Note 5)	●	20	170	pA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 4.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	55	215	V/mV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.25\text{V}$ to 2.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	30	115	V/mV
	Input Voltage Range		●	0.2	36	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	88	106	dB
		$V_{CM} = 0.2\text{V}$ to 10V , $V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	62	75	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.7\text{V}$ to 12V , $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	●	88	99	dB
	Minimum Operating Supply Voltage		●	2.6	2.7	V
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	60	120	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 100\mu\text{A}$	●	245	490	mV
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	●	$V^+ - 0.10$	$V^+ - 0.05$	mV
		$I_{SOURCE} = 100\mu\text{A}$	●	$V^+ - 0.38$	$V^+ - 0.19$	mV
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current	(Note 5)	●	0.4	0.9	mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier	(Note 6)	●	2.1	3.1	μA

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			200	575	μV
		MS8 Package		200	675	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current			25	1000	pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			20	100	pA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\text{k}$	100	360		V/mV
			-15		21	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -15\text{V}$ to 14V	100	120		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	96	120		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	$R_L = 1\text{M}$		-14.85	-14.70	V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$		-14.75	-14.50	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	$R_L = 1\text{M}$	14.78	14.89		V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$	14.62	14.81		V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		0.7	1.5		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			1.9	2.8	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range of $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		●		225	625	μV
		MS8 Package	●		225	725	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		250	1200	pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		20	120	pA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	60	240		V/mV
	Input Voltage Range		●	-14.8		21	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -14.8\text{V}$ to 14V	●	98	120		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●	94	120		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	$R_L = 1\text{M}$	●		-14.84	-14.67	V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$	●		-14.73	-14.46	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	$R_L = 1\text{M}$	●	14.76	14.88		V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	14.58	14.79		mV
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		●	0.6	1.3		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		●		2.4	3.5	μA

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range of $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		●		250	675	μV
		MS8 Package	●		250	775	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current		●		250	1700	pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		●		20	170	pA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	50	200		V/mV
	Input Voltage Range		●	-14.8		21	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -14.8\text{V}$ to 14V	●	96	114		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●	92	120		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	$R_L = 1\text{M}$	●		-14.83	-14.66	V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$	●		-14.72	-14.44	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	$R_L = 1\text{M}$	●	14.74	14.87		V
		$R_L = 100\text{k}$	●	14.54	14.77		V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		●	0.4	1.1		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		●		2.8	4.2	μA

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

Note 2: The LT1672C/LT1673C/LT1674C and LT1672I/LT1673I/LT1674I are guaranteed functional over the Operating Temperature Range of -40°C to 85°C .

Note 3: The LT1672C/LT1673C/LT1674C are guaranteed to meet specified performance from 0°C to 70°C . The LT1672C/LT1673C/LT1674C are designed, characterized and expected to meet specified performance from

-40°C to 85°C but are not tested or QA sampled at these temperatures. The LT1672I/LT1673I/LT1674I are guaranteed to meet specified performance from -40°C to 85°C .

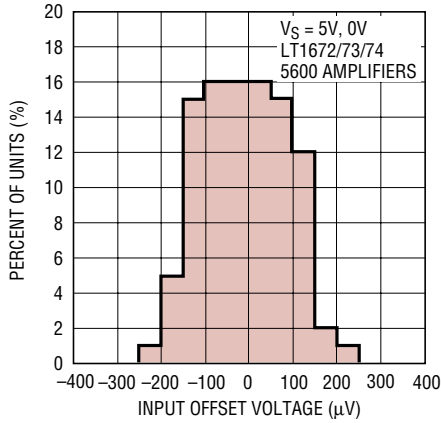
Note 4: This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 5: $V_S = 5\text{V}$ limit guaranteed by correlation to $V_S = 3\text{V}$ and $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ tests.

Note 6: $V_S = 3\text{V}$ limit guaranteed by correlation to $V_S = 5\text{V}$ and $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ tests.

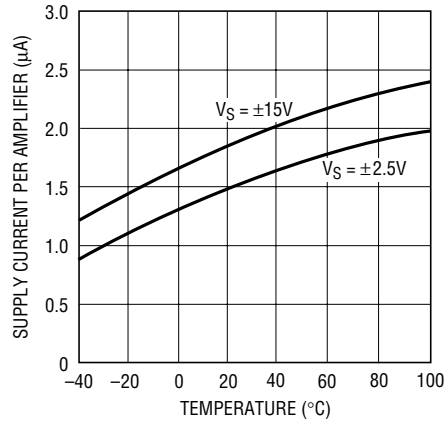
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Distribution of Input Offset Voltage



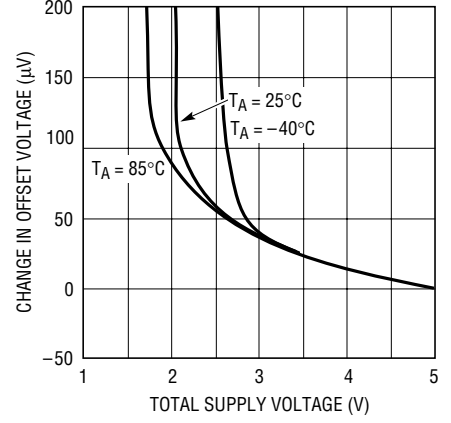
1672/3/4 G01

Supply Current vs Temperature



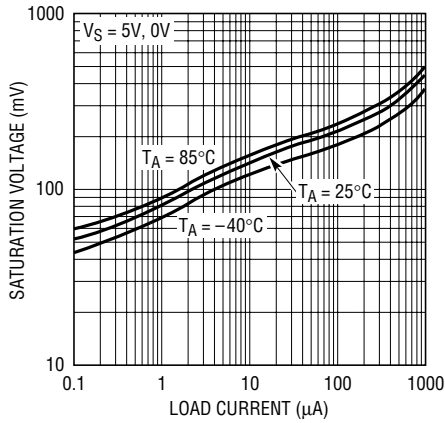
1672/3/4 G02

Minimum Supply Voltage



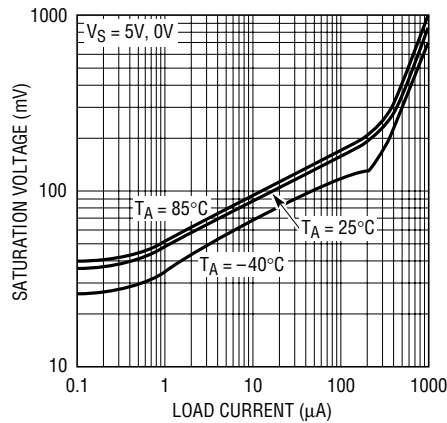
1672/3/4 G03

Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output Low)



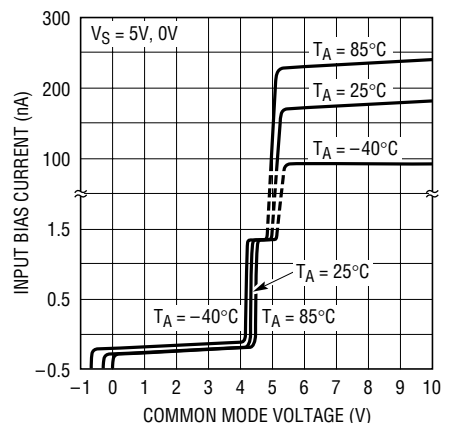
1672/3/4 G04

Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output High)



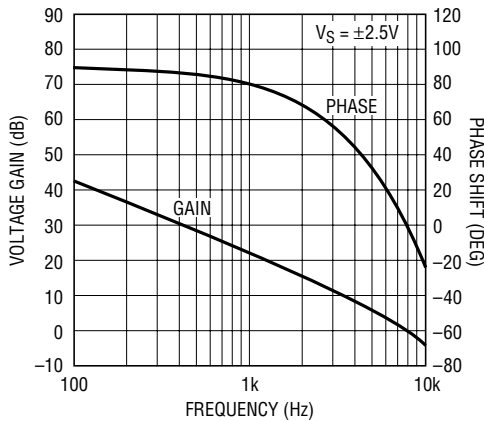
1672/3/4 G05

Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage



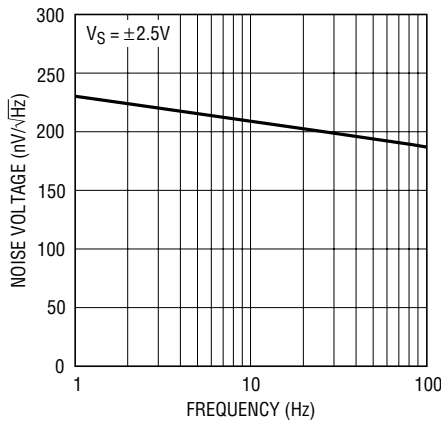
1672/3/4 G06

Gain and Phase Shift vs Frequency



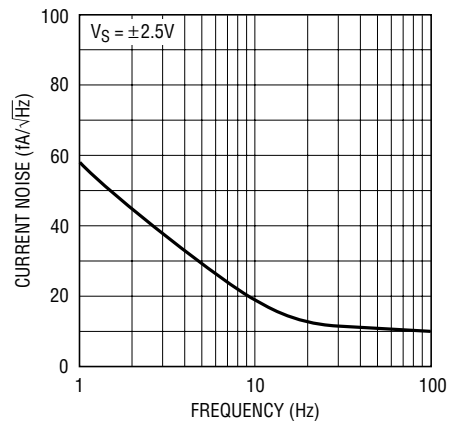
1672/3/4 G07

Noise Voltage Spectrum



1672/3/4 G08

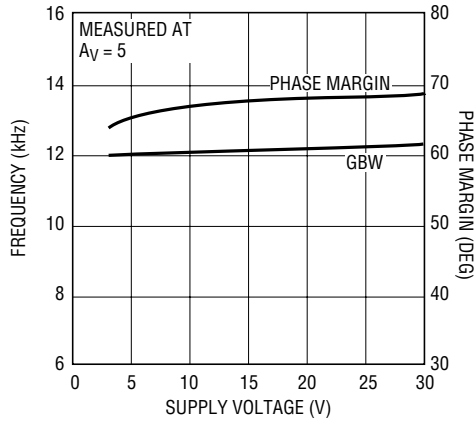
Noise Current Spectrum



1672/3/4 G09

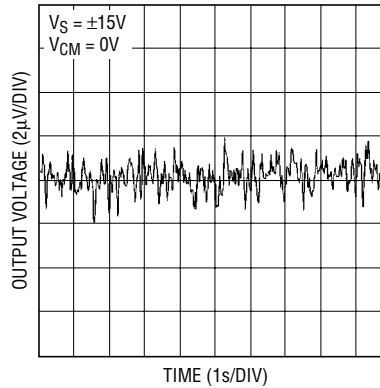
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage



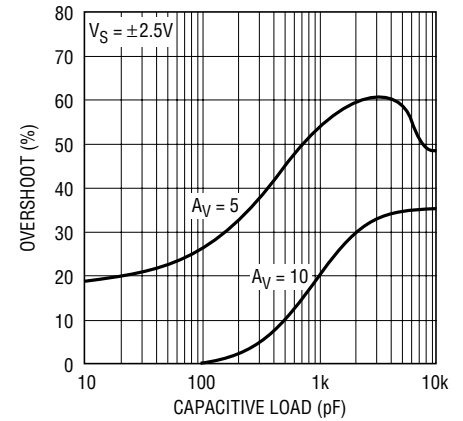
1672/3/4 G10

0.1Hz to 10Hz Output Voltage Noise



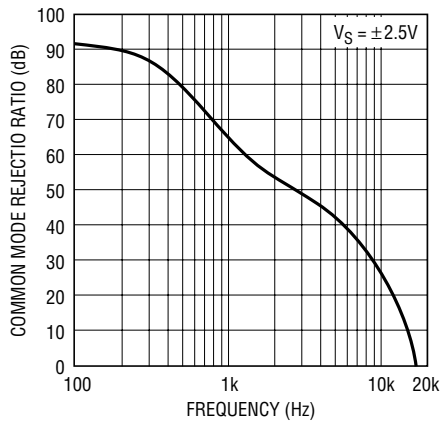
1672/3/4 G07

Capacitive Load Handling



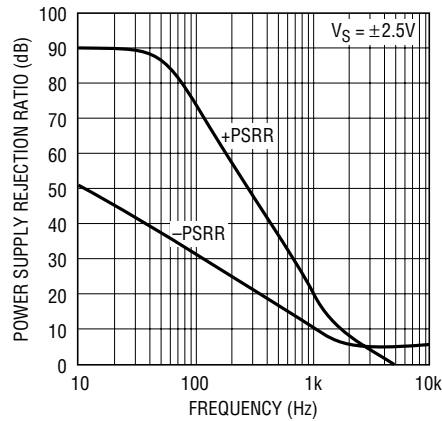
1672/3/4 G12

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



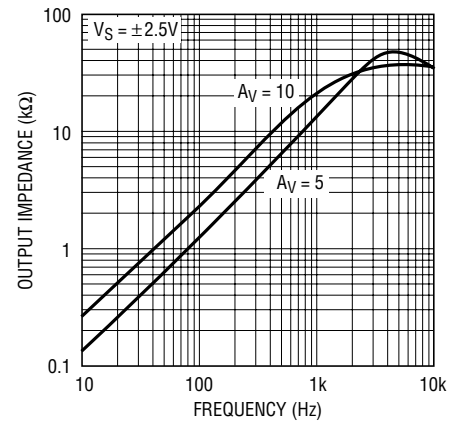
1672/3/4 G13

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



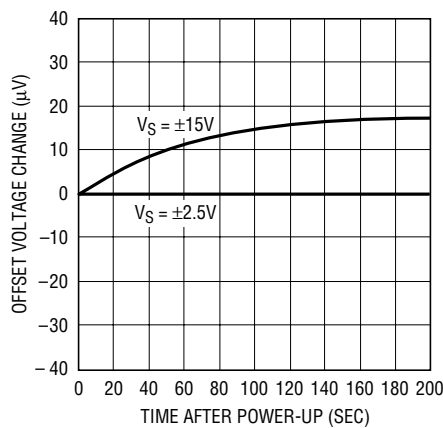
1672/3/4 G14

Output Impedance vs Frequency



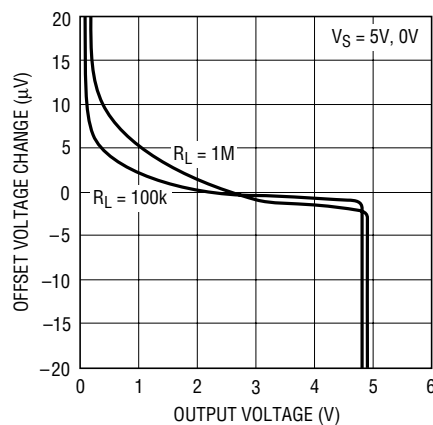
1672/3/4 G15

Warm-Up Drift vs Time



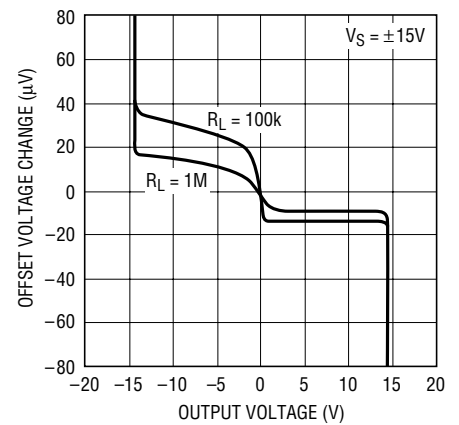
1672/3/4 G16

Open-Loop Gain
 $V_S = 5V, 0V$



1672/3/4 G17

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



1672/3/4 G18

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

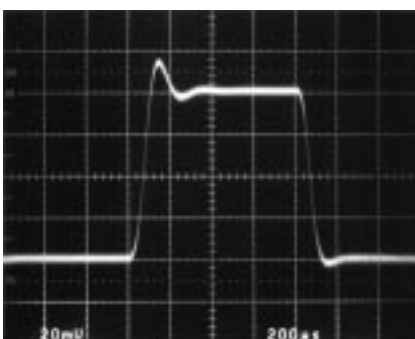
Small-Signal Response



$V_S = \pm 15V$
 $C_L = 100pF$
 $A_V = 5$

1672/3/4 G19

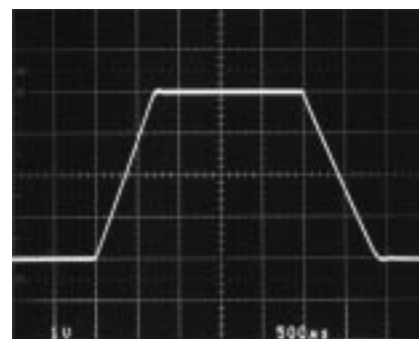
Small-Signal Response



$V_S = 5V$
 $C_L = 100pF$
 $A_V = 5$

1672/3/4 G20

Large-Signal Response



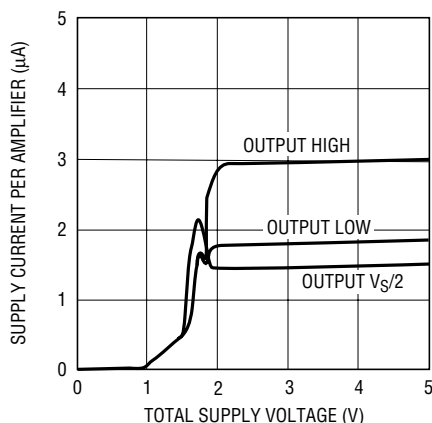
$V_S = 5V$
 $C_L = 100pF$
 $A_V = 5$

1672/3/4 G21

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

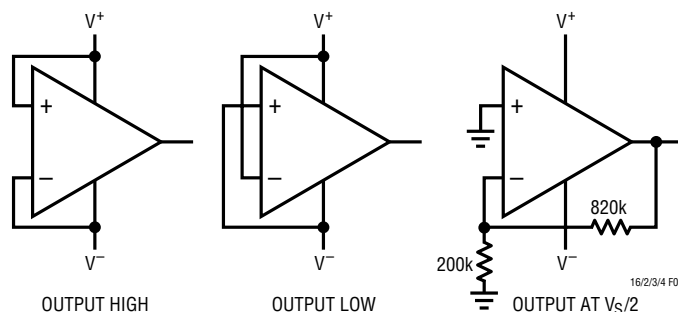
Start-Up Characteristics

Micropower op amps are sometimes not micropower during start-up, wreaking havoc on low current supplies. In the worst case, there may not be enough supply current available to take the system up to nominal voltages. Figure 1 is a graph of LT1673 supply current vs supply voltage for the three limit cases of input offset that could occur during start-up. The circuits are shown in Figure 2. One circuit creates a positive offset, forcing the output to come up saturated high. Another circuit creates a negative offset, forcing the output to come up saturated low, while the last brings up the output at half supply. In all cases, the supply current is well behaved. Supply current is highest with the output forced high, so if one amplifier is unused, it is best to force the output low or at half supply.



1672/3/4 F01

Figure 1. Start-Up Characteristics



1672/3/4 F02

Figure 2. Circuits for Start-Up Characteristics

Reverse Battery

The LT1672/LT1673/LT1674 are protected against reverse battery voltages up to 18V. In the event a reverse battery condition occurs, the supply current is typically less than 100nA (inputs grounded and outputs open). For typical single supply applications with ground referred loads and feedback networks, no other precautions are required. If the reverse battery condition results in a negative voltage at either the input pins or output pin, the current into the pin should be limited by an external resistor to less than 10mA.

Inputs

While the LT1672/LT1673/LT1674 will function normally with its inputs taken above the positive supply, the common mode range does not extend beyond approximately 300mV below the negative supply at room temperature.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The device will not be damaged if the inputs are taken lower than 300mV below the negative supply as long as the current out of the pin is limited to less than 10mA. However, the output phase is not guaranteed and the supply current will increase.

Output

The graph, Capacitive Load Handling, shows amplifier stability with the output biased at half supply. If the output is to be operated within about 100mV of the positive rail, the allowable load capacitance is less. With this output voltage, the worst case occurs at $A_V = 5$ and light loads, where the load capacitance should be less than 500pF with a 5V supply and less than 100pF with a 30V supply.

Rail-to-Rail Operation

The simplified schematic, Figure 3, details the circuit design approach of the LT1672/LT1673/LT1674. The amplifier topology is a three-stage design consisting of a rail-to-rail input stage, that continues to operate with the inputs above the positive rail, a folded cascode second stage that develops most of the voltage gain, and a rail-to-rail common emitter stage that provides the current gain.

The input stage is formed by two diff amps Q1-Q2 and Q3-Q6. For signals with a common mode voltage between V_{EE}

and $(V_{CC} - 0.8V)$, Q1 and Q2 are active. When the input common mode exceeds $(V_{CC} - 0.8V)$, Q7 turns on, diverting the current from diff amp Q1-Q2 to current mirror Q8-Q9. The current from Q8 biases on the other diff amp consisting of PNP's Q5-Q6 and NPN's Q3-Q4. Though Q5-Q6 are driven from the emitters rather than the base, the basic diff amp action is the same. When the common mode voltage is between $(V_{CC} - 0.8V)$ and V_{CC} , devices Q3 and Q4 act as followers, forming a buffer between the amplifier inputs and the emitters of the Q5-Q6. If the common mode voltage is taken above V_{CC} , Schottky diodes D1 and D2 reverse bias and devices Q3 and Q4 then act as diodes. The diff amp formed by Q5-Q6 operates normally, however, the input bias current increases to the emitter current of Q5-Q6, which is typically 180nA. The graph, Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage found in the Typical Performance Characteristics section, shows these transitions at three temperatures.

The collector currents of the two-input pairs are combined in the second stage consisting of Q11 to Q16, which furnishes most of the voltage gain. Capacitor C1 sets the amplifier bandwidth. The output stage is configured for maximum swing by the use of common emitter output devices Q21 and Q22. Diodes D4 to D6 and current source Q15 set the output quiescent current.

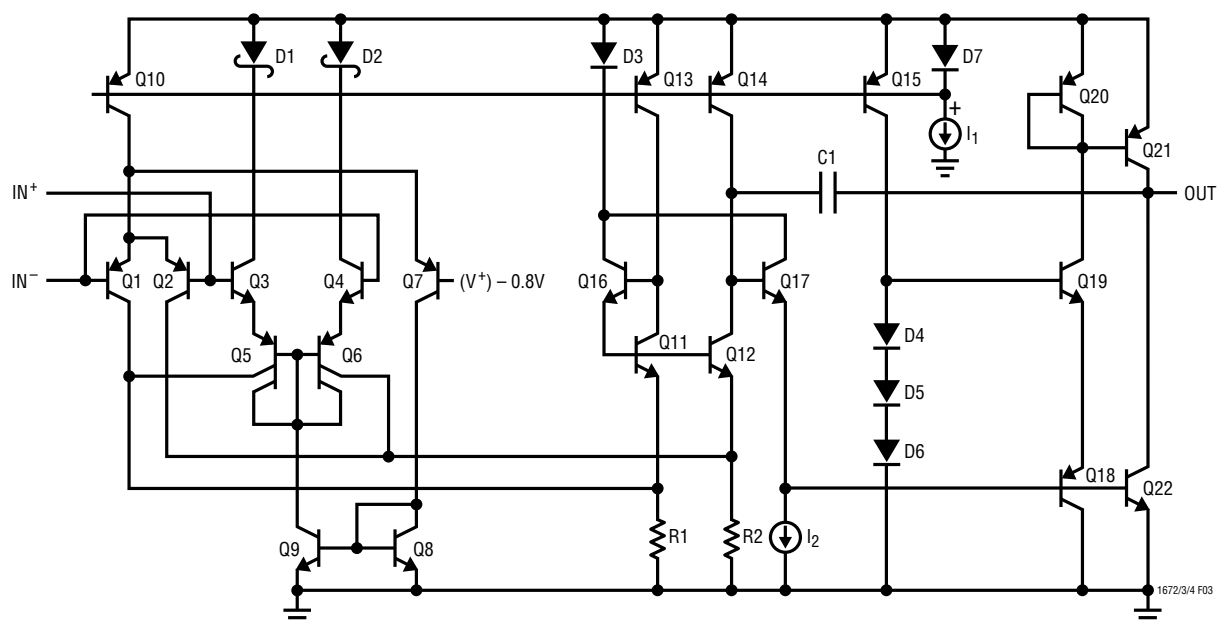
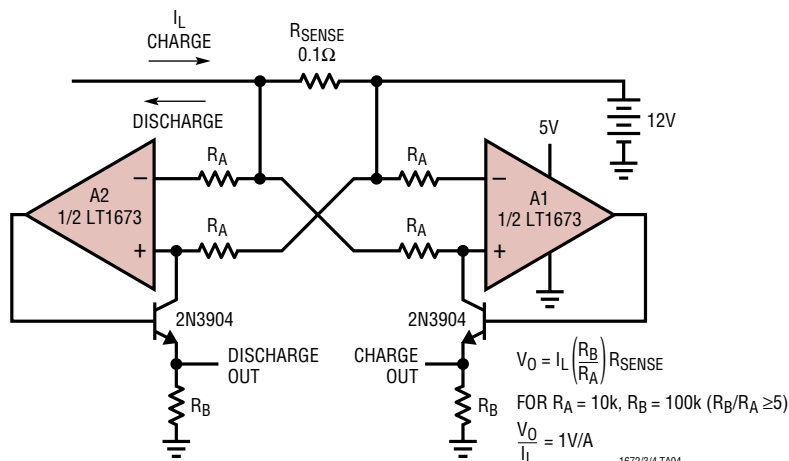


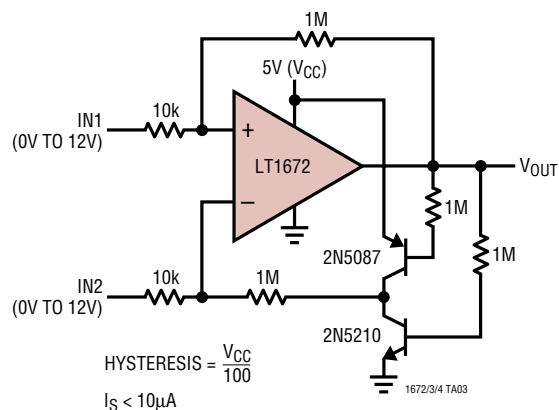
Figure 3. Simplified Schematic

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Battery Current Monitor



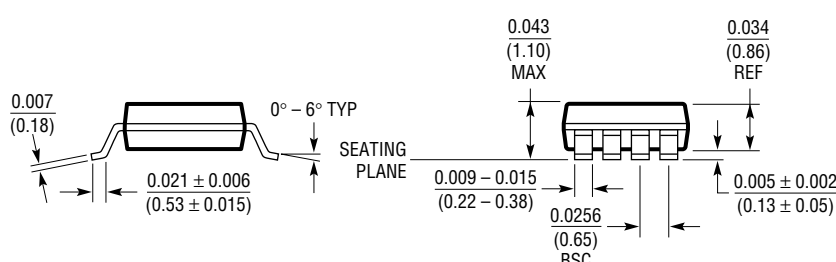
Over-the-Top Comparator with Hysteresis



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

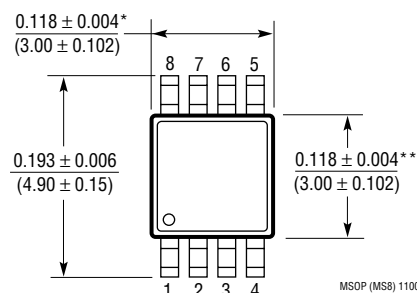
Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

MS8 Package 8-Lead Plastic MSOP (LTC DWG # 05-08-1660)

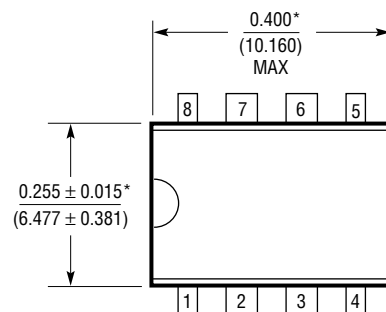
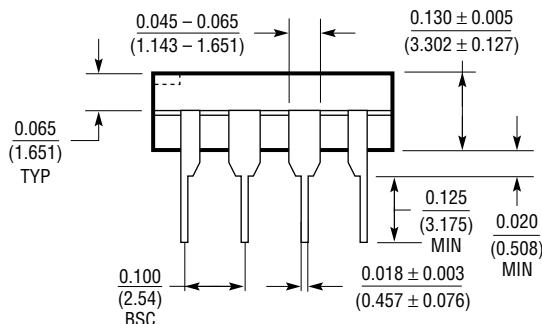
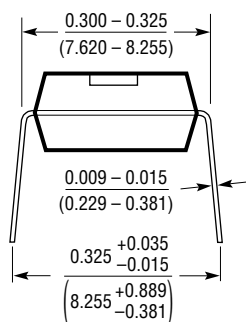


* DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

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



N8 Package 8-Lead PDIP (Narrow 0.300) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)

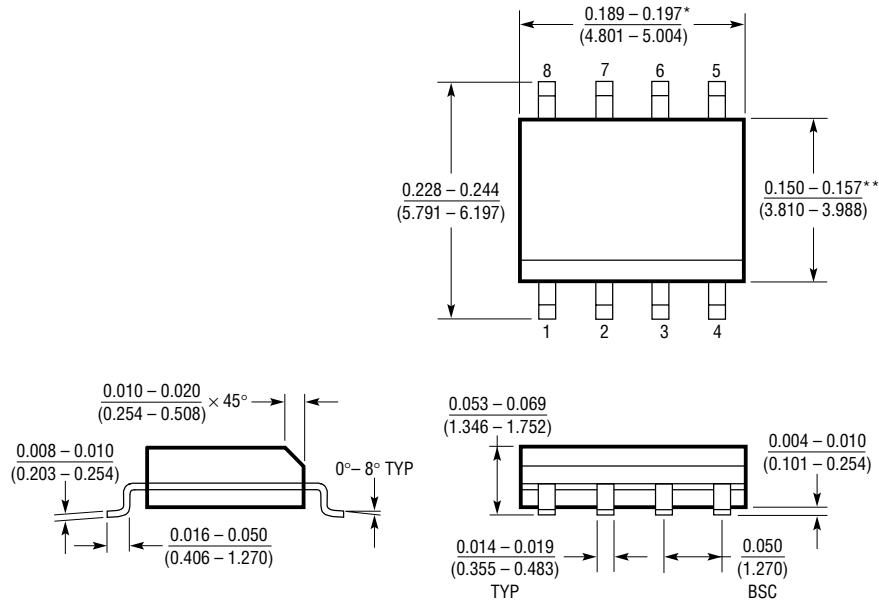


*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

S8 Package 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

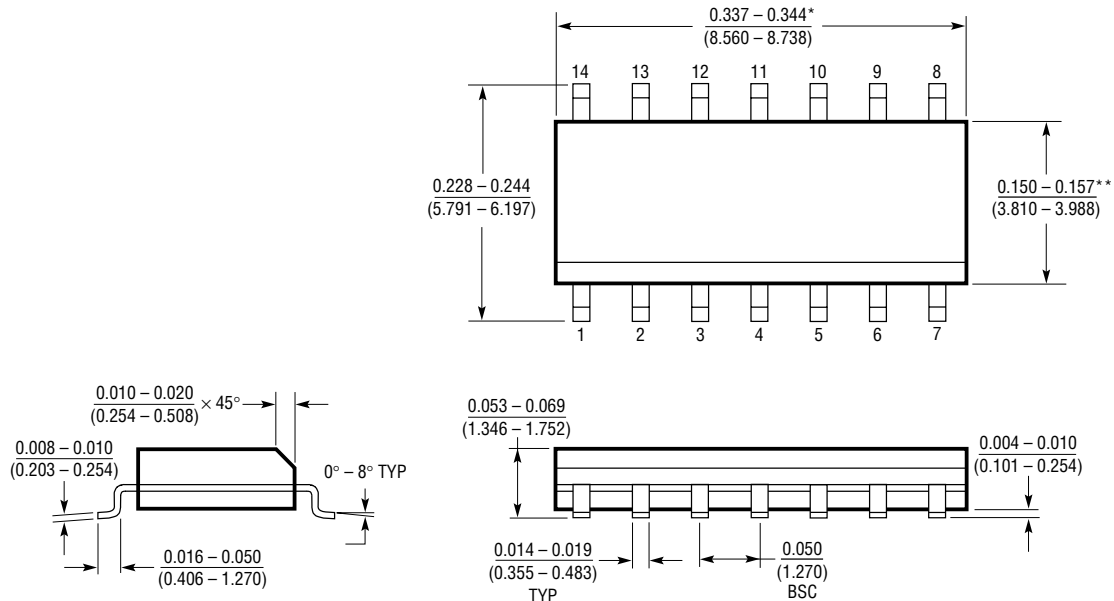


*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

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

S08 1298

S Package 14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



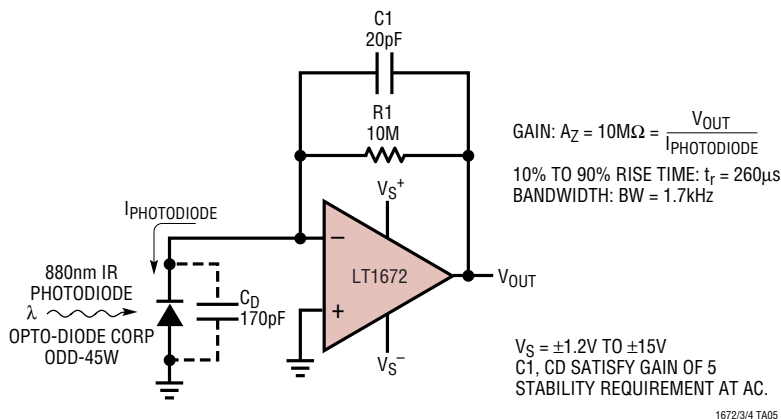
*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

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

S14 1298

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Micropower Photodiode Amplifier



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC [®] 1440/41/42	Micropower Single/Dual Comparators with 1% Reference	LTC1440: Single, LTC1441/42: Dual
LTC1443/LTC1444/LTC1445	Micropower Quad Comparators with 1% Reference	LTC1443: 1.182 Reference LTC1444/45: 1.221V Reference and Adjustable Hysteresis
LT1466/LT1467	75μA Dual/Quad Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	390μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, Gain Bandwidth = 120kHz
LT1490A/LT1491A	50μA Dual/Quad Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	950μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, Gain Bandwidth = 200kHz
LT1494/LT1495/LT1496	1.5μA Max Single/Dual/Quad Over-the-Top Precision Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	Unity Gain Stable Version of the LT1672/LT1673/LT1674
LTC1540	Nanopower Single Comparator with 1% Reference	350nA Supply Current
LT1636	Single Over-the-Top Micropower, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp	225μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, $I_S = 55\mu\text{A}$ (Max), Gain Bandwidth = 200kHz, Shutdown Pin, MSOP
LT2078/LT2079	55μA Dual/Quad Single Supply Op Amps	120μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, Gain Bandwidth = 200kHz
LT2178/LT2179	17μA Dual/Quad Single Supply Op Amps	120μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, Gain Bandwidth = 60kHz
LT1782	Micropower, Over-The-Top, SOT-23, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp	SOT-23, 800μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, $I_S = 55\mu\text{A}$ (Max), Gain-Bandwidth = 200kHz, Shutdown Pin
LT1783	1.2MHz, Over-The-Top, Micropower, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp in SOT-23	SOT-23, 800μV $V_{\text{OS(MAX)}}$, $I_S = 300\mu\text{A}$ (Max), Gain-Bandwidth = 1.2MHz, Shutdown Pin