

## FEATURES

- 90MHz Gain Bandwidth,  $f = 100\text{kHz}$
- Maximum Input Offset Voltage: 125 $\mu$ V
- Settling Time: 900ns ( $A_V = -1$ , 150 $\mu$ V, 10V Step)
- 22V/ $\mu$ s Slew Rate
- Low Distortion: -96.5dB for 100kHz, 10V<sub>P-P</sub>
- Maximum Input Offset Voltage Drift: 3 $\mu$ V/ $^{\circ}$ C
- Maximum Inverting Input Bias Current: 10nA
- Minimum DC Gain: 300V/mV
- Minimum Output Swing into 2k:  $\pm 12.8\text{V}$
- Unity-Gain Stable
- Input Noise Voltage: 5nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Input Noise Current: 0.6pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Total Input Noise Optimized for  $1\text{k}\Omega < R_S < 20\text{k}\Omega$
- Specified at  $\pm 5\text{V}$  and  $\pm 15\text{V}$  Supplies

## APPLICATIONS

- Precision Instrumentation
- High Accuracy Data Acquisition Systems
- 16-Bit DAC Current-to-Voltage Converter
- ADC Buffer
- Low Distortion Active Filters
- Photodiode Amplifiers


## DESCRIPTION

The LT<sup>®</sup>1469 is a dual, precision high speed operational amplifier with 16-bit accuracy and 900ns settling to 150 $\mu$ V for 10V steps. This unique blend of precision and AC performance makes the LT1469 the optimum choice for high accuracy applications such as DAC current-to-voltage conversion and ADC buffers. The initial accuracy and drift characteristics of the input offset voltage and inverting input bias current are tailored for inverting applications.

The 90MHz gain bandwidth ensures high open-loop gain at frequency for reducing distortion. In noninverting applications such as an ADC buffer, the low distortion and DC accuracy allow full 16-bit AC and DC performance.

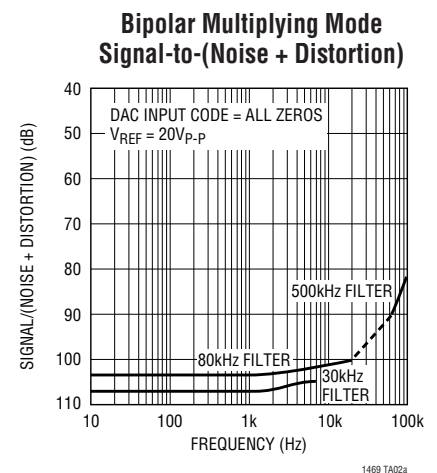
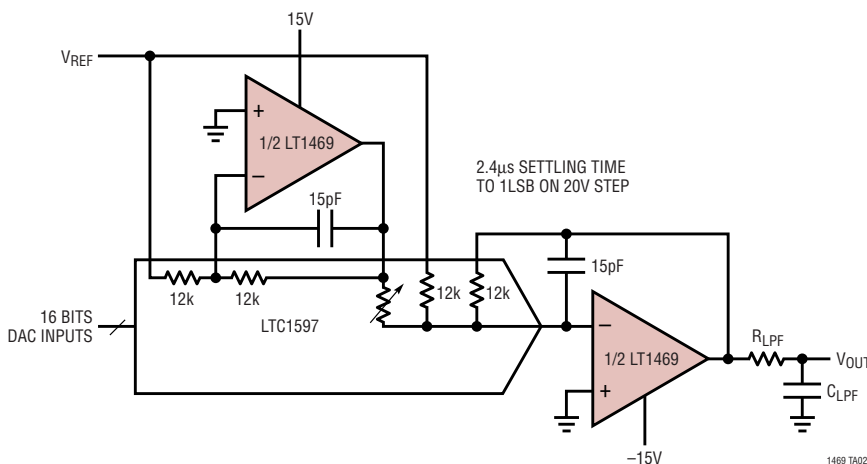
The 22V/ $\mu$ s slew rate of the LT1469 improves large signal performance compared to other precision op amps in applications such as active filters and instrumentation amplifiers.

The LT1469 is manufactured on Linear Technology's complementary bipolar process and is available in 8-pin PDIP and SO packages. A single version, the LT1468, is also available.

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION

16-Bit DAC I-to-V Converter and Reference Inverter for Bipolar Output Swing ( $V_{OUT} = -10\text{V}$  to 10V)

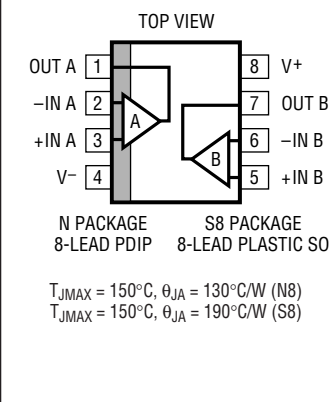


## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage ( $V^+$ to $V^-$ ) .....	36V
Input Current (Note 2) .....	$\pm 10\text{mA}$
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 3) .....	Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range (Note 4) ..	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$
Specified Temperature Range (Note 5) ...	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Junction Temperature .....	$150^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range .....	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec).....	$300^\circ\text{C}$

## PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LT1469CS8 LT1469IS8 LT1469CN8 LT1469IN8
	S8 PART MARKING
	1469 1469I

Consult factory for Military grade parts.

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{SUPPLY}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage		$\pm 15\text{V}$	50	125		$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	50	200		$\mu\text{V}$
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	13	$\pm 50$		nA
$I_{B-}$	Inverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	3	$\pm 10$		nA
$I_{B+}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	-10	$\pm 40$		nA
	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz	$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		0.3		$\mu\text{V}_{P-P}$
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 10\text{kHz}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		5		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 10\text{kHz}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		0.6		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	Common Mode, $V_{CM} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ Differential	$\pm 15\text{V}$	100	240		$\text{M}\Omega$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	50	150		$\text{k}\Omega$
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance		$\pm 15\text{V}$		4		pF
$V_{CM}$	Input Voltage Range (Positive)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$	12.5	13.5		V
	Input Voltage Range (Negative)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$	-14.3	-12.5		V
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	-4.4	-2.5		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ $V_{CM} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	96	110		dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	96	112		dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	Guaranteed by PSRR		$\pm 2.5$	$\pm 4.5$		V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		100	112		dB
$A_{VOL}$	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_{OUT} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	300	2000		V/mV
		$V_{OUT} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	300	2000		V/mV
		$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	200	8000		V/mV
		$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	200	8000		V/mV
$V_{OUT}$	Maximum Output Swing	$R_L = 10\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	$\pm 13.0$	$\pm 13.6$		V
		$R_L = 2\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	$\pm 12.8$	$\pm 13.5$		V
		$R_L = 10\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 3.0$	$\pm 3.7$		V
		$R_L = 2\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 2.8$	$\pm 3.6$		V
$I_{OUT}$	Maximum Output Current	$V_{OUT} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 22$		mA
		$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 22$		mA
$I_{SC}$	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ , 0.2V Overdrive (Note 3)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	$\pm 25$	$\pm 40$		mA

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{SUPPLY}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -10$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$ (Note 6)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	15	22		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	11	17		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
FPBW	Full-Power Bandwidth	10V Peak, (Note 7) 3V Peak, (Note 7)	$\pm 15\text{V}$		350		kHz
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		900		kHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 100\text{kHz}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	60	90		MHz
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	55	88		MHz
$t_r$ , $t_f$	Rise Time, Fall Time	$A_V = 1$ , 10% to 90%, 0.1V Step	$\pm 15\text{V}$		11		ns
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		12		ns
OS	Overshoot	$A_V = 1$ , 0.1V Step	$\pm 15\text{V}$		30		%
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		35		%
$t_{PD}$	Propagation Delay	$A_V = 1$ , 50% $V_{IN}$ to 50% $V_{OUT}$ , 0.1V Step	$\pm 15\text{V}$		9		ns
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		10		ns
$t_S$	Settling Time	10V Step, 0.01%, $A_V = -1$ 10V Step, 150 $\mu\text{V}$ , $A_V = -1$ 5V Step, 0.01%, $A_V = -1$	$\pm 15\text{V}$		760		ns
			$\pm 15\text{V}$		900		ns
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		770		ns
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 10\text{V}_{P-P}$ , $f = 100\text{kHz}$ $A_V = 1$ , $V_{OUT} = 20\text{V}_{P-P}$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$		-96.5		dB
			$\pm 15\text{V}$		-125		dB
$R_{OUT}$	Output Resistance	$A_V = 1$ , $f = 100\text{kHz}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$		0.02		$\Omega$
	Channel Separation	$V_{OUT} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	100	130		dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	100	130		dB
$I_S$	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	$\pm 15\text{V}$		4.1	5.2	mA
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		3.8	5	mA
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Match		$\pm 15\text{V}$		30	225	$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$		50	350	$\mu\text{V}$
$\Delta I_{B-}$	Inverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		2	18	nA
$\Delta I_{B+}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		5	78	nA
$\Delta\text{CMRR}$	Common Mode Rejection Match	$V_{CM} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ (Note 9) $V_{CM} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ (Note 9)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	93	113		dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	93	115		dB
$\Delta\text{PSRR}$	Power Supply Rejection Match	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$ (Note 9)		97	115		dB

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{SUPPLY}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage		$\pm 15\text{V}$	●		350	$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●		350	$\mu\text{V}$
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	1	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	1	3	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●		$\pm 80$	nA
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Current Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●	60		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{B-}$	Inverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●		$\pm 20$	nA
$\Delta I_{B-}/\Delta T$	Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●	40		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{B+}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●		$\pm 60$	nA
$V_{CM}$	Input Voltage Range (Positive)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	12.5		V
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	2.5		V
	Input Voltage Range (Negative)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●		-12.5	V
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●		-2.5	V

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = 0\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	94			dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	94			dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	Guaranteed by PSRR		●			$\pm 4.5$	V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$		●	95			dB
$A_{\text{VOL}}$	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}, R_L = 10\text{k}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}, R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}, R_L = 10\text{k}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}, R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	100			V/mV
			$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	100			V/mV
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	100			V/mV
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	100			V/mV
$V_{\text{OUT}}$	Maximum Output Swing	$R_L = 10\text{k}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$ $R_L = 2\text{k}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$ $R_L = 10\text{k}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$ $R_L = 2\text{k}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	$\pm 12.9$			V
			$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	$\pm 12.7$			V
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	$\pm 2.9$			V
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	$\pm 2.7$			V
$I_{\text{OUT}}$	Maximum Output Current	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}, 1\text{mV Overdrive}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	$\pm 12.5$			mA
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	$\pm 12.5$			mA
$I_{\text{SC}}$	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{V}, 0.2\text{V Overdrive (Note 3)}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	$\pm 17$			mA
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -10, R_L = 2\text{k (Note 6)}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	13			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	9			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 100\text{kHz}, R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	55			MHz
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	50			MHz
	Channel Separation	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}, R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}, R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	98			dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	98			dB
$I_S$	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●			6.5	mA
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●			6.3	mA
$\Delta V_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage Match		$\pm 15\text{V}$	●			600	$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●			600	$\mu\text{V}$
$\Delta I_{\text{B-}}$	Inverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●			38	nA
$\Delta I_{\text{B+}}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●			118	nA
$\Delta\text{CMRR}$	Common Mode Rejection Match	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 12.5\text{V (Note 9)}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 2.5\text{V (Note 9)}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●	91			dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●	91			dB
$\Delta\text{PSRR}$	Power Supply Rejection Match	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V (Note 9)}$		●	92			dB

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage		$\pm 15\text{V}$	●			500	$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●			500	$\mu\text{V}$
$\Delta V_{\text{OS}}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●		1	6	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●		1	5	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Current		$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●			$\pm 120$	nA
$\Delta I_{\text{OS}}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Current Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●		120		$\text{pA}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
$I_{\text{B-}}$	Inverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●			$\pm 40$	nA
$\Delta I_{\text{B-}}/\Delta T$	Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	(Note 8)	$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●		80		$\text{pA}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
$I_{\text{B+}}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current		$\pm 5\text{V to } \pm 15\text{V}$	●			$\pm 80$	nA

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = 0\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted. (Note 5)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	$V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{\text{CM}}$	Input Voltage Range (Positive)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$ $\pm 5\text{V}$	● 12.5 ● 2.5			V V
	Input Voltage Range (Negative)	Guaranteed by CMRR	$\pm 15\text{V}$ $\pm 5\text{V}$	● ●		-12.5 -2.5	V V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 92			dB
		$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 92			dB
	Minimum Supply Voltage	Guaranteed by PSRR		●		$\pm 4.5$	V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$		● 93			dB
$A_{\text{VOL}}$	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 75			V/mV
		$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 75			V/mV
		$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 75			V/mV
		$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 75			V/mV
$V_{\text{OUT}}$	Maximum Output Swing	$R_L = 10\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● $\pm 12.8$			V
		$R_L = 2\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● $\pm 12.6$			V
		$R_L = 10\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● $\pm 2.8$			V
		$R_L = 2\text{k}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● $\pm 2.6$			V
$I_{\text{OUT}}$	Maximum Output Current	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● $\pm 7$			mA
		$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , 1mV Overdrive	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● $\pm 7$			mA
$I_{\text{SC}}$	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{V}$ , 0.2V Overdrive (Note 3)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● $\pm 12$			mA
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -10$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$ (Note 6)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 9			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 6			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 100\text{kHz}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 45			MHz
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 40			MHz
	Channel Separation	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 96			dB
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 96			dB
$I_S$	Supply Current	Per Amplifier	$\pm 15\text{V}$	●		7	mA
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●		6.8	mA
$\Delta V_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage Match		$\pm 15\text{V}$	●		800	$\mu\text{V}$
			$\pm 5\text{V}$	●		800	$\mu\text{V}$
$\Delta I_{\text{B-}}$	Inverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●		78	nA
$\Delta I_{\text{B+}}$	Noninverting Input Bias Current Match		$\pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$	●		158	nA
$\Delta\text{CMRR}$	Common Mode Rejection Match	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 12.5\text{V}$ (Note 9)	$\pm 15\text{V}$	● 89			dB
		$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ (Note 9)	$\pm 5\text{V}$	● 89			dB
$\Delta\text{PSRR}$	Power Supply Rejection Match	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$ (Note 9)		● 90			dB

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

**Note 2:** The inputs are protected by back-to-back diodes and two 100 $\Omega$  series resistors. If the differential input voltage exceeds 0.7V, the input current should be limited to less than 10mA. Input voltages outside the supplies will be clamped by ESD protection devices and input currents should also be limited to less than 10mA.

**Note 3:** A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum when the output is shorted indefinitely.

**Note 4:** The LT1469C and LT1469I are guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Note 5:** The LT1469C is guaranteed to meet specified performance from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is designed, characterized and expected to meet specified

performance from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  but is not tested or QA sampled at these temperatures. The LT1469I is guaranteed to meet specified performance from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Note 6:** Slew rate is measured between  $\pm 8\text{V}$  on the output with  $\pm 12\text{V}$  swing for  $\pm 15\text{V}$  supplies and  $\pm 2\text{V}$  on the output with  $\pm 3\text{V}$  swing for  $\pm 5\text{V}$  supplies.

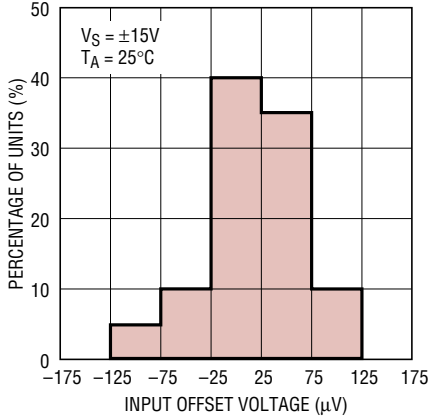
**Note 7:** Full-power bandwidth is calculated from the slew rate.  $\text{FPBW} = \text{SR}/2\pi V_p$ .

**Note 8:** This parameter is not 100% tested.

**Note 9:**  $\Delta\text{CMRR}$  and  $\Delta\text{PSRR}$  are defined as follows: 1) CMRR and PSRR are measured in  $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$  on each amplifier; 2) the difference between the two sides is calculated in  $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ ; 3) the result is converted to dB.

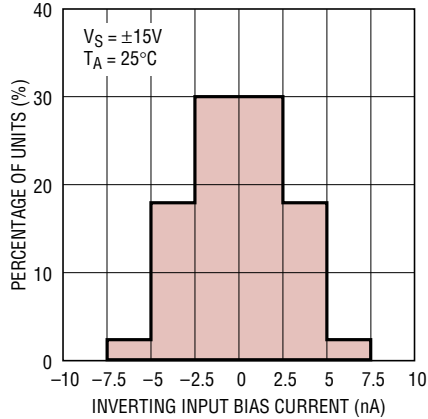
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Distribution of Input Offset Voltage**



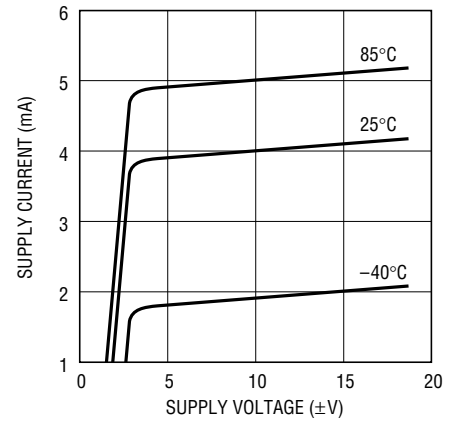
1469 G37

**Distribution of Inverting Input Bias Current**



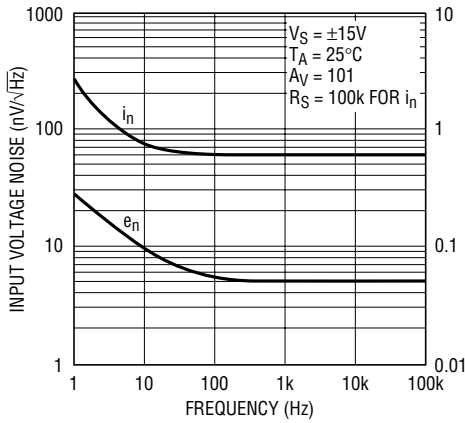
1469 G38

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature**



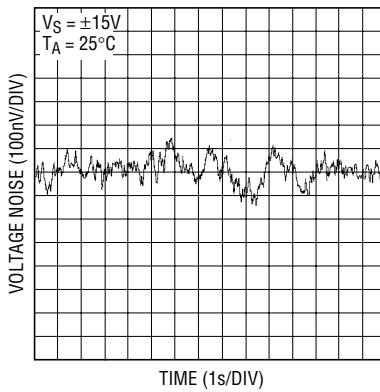
1469 G01

**Input Noise Spectral Density**



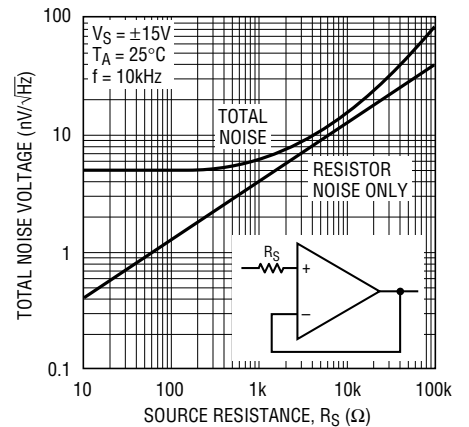
1469 G05

**0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise**



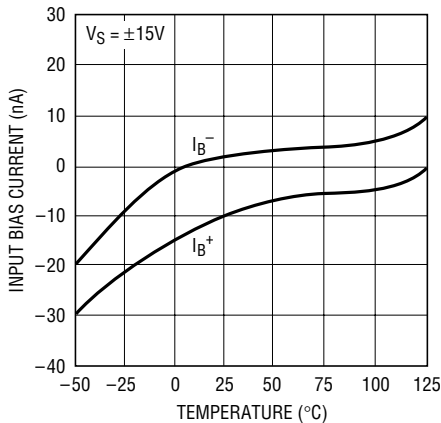
1469 G06

**Total Noise vs Unmatched Source Resistance**



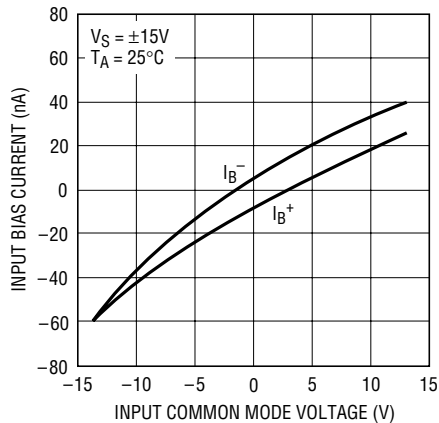
1469 G36

**Input Bias Current vs Temperature**



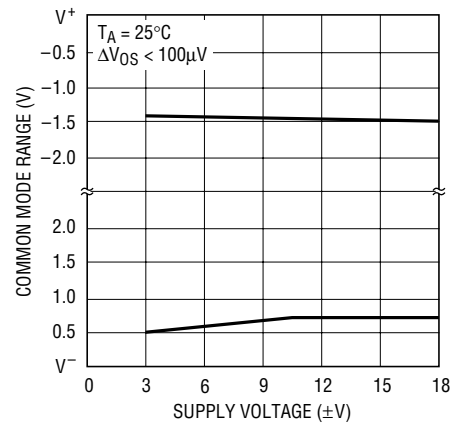
1469 G04

**Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage**



1469 G03

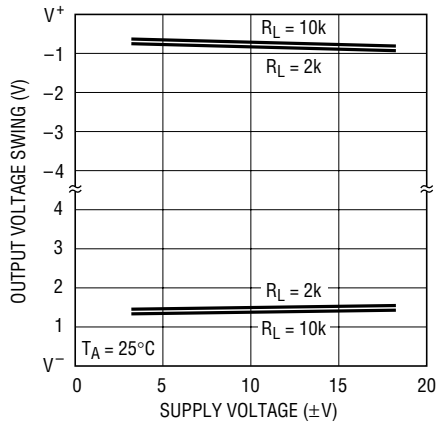
**Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage**



1469 G02

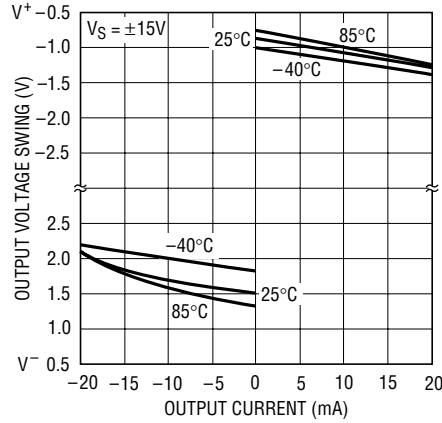
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage**



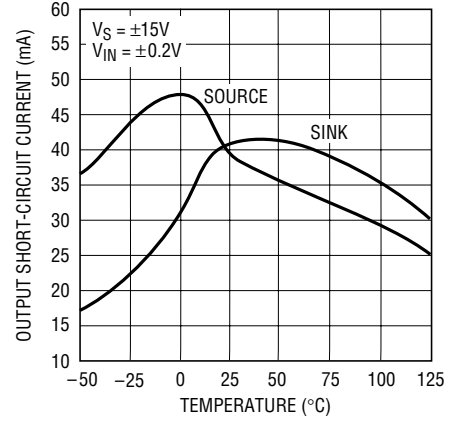
1469 G10

**Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current**



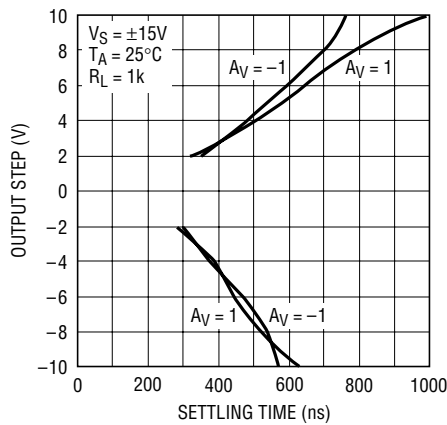
1469 G11

**Output Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature**



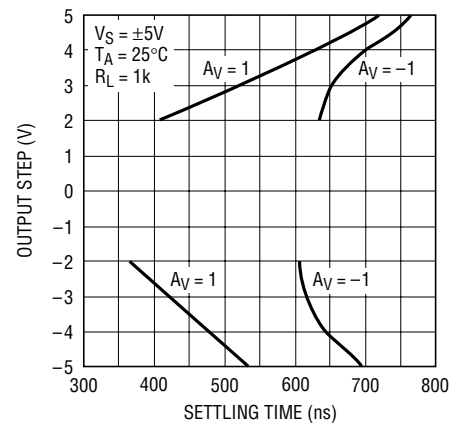
1469 G12

**Settling Time to 0.01% vs Output Step, VS = ±15V**



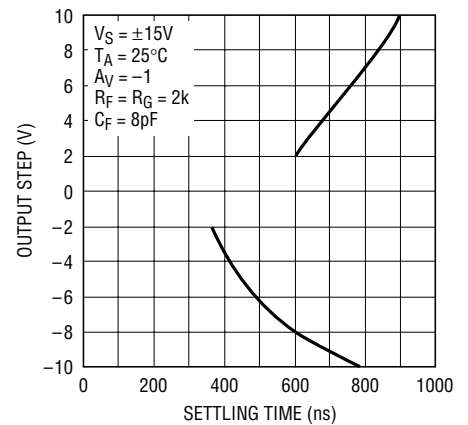
1469 G13

**Settling Time to 0.01% vs Output Step, VS = ±5V**



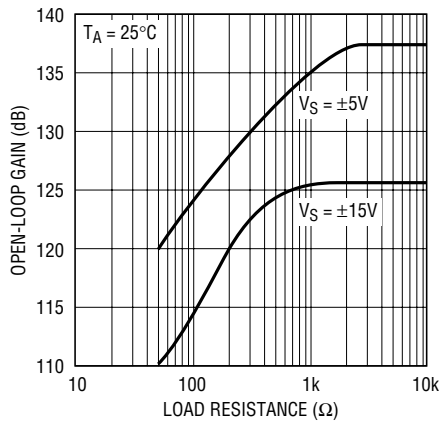
1469 G14

**Settling Time to 150µV vs Output Step**



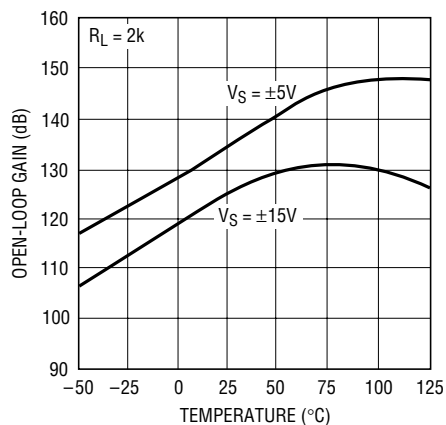
1469 G15

**Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load**



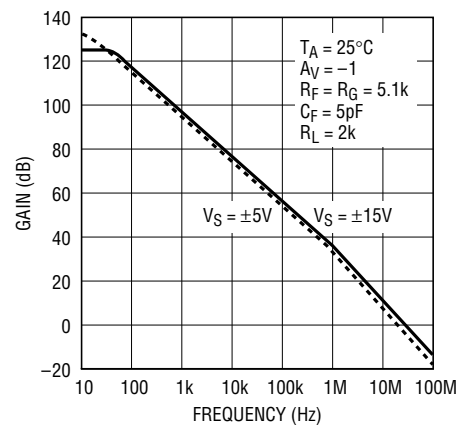
1469 G08

**Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature**



1469 G09

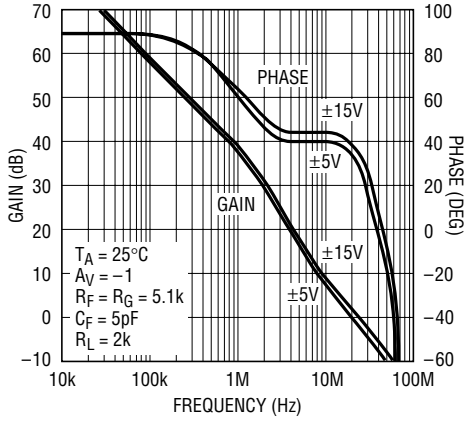
**Open-Loop Gain vs Frequency**



1469 G39

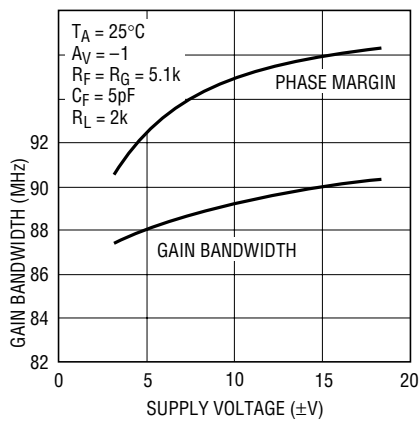
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency



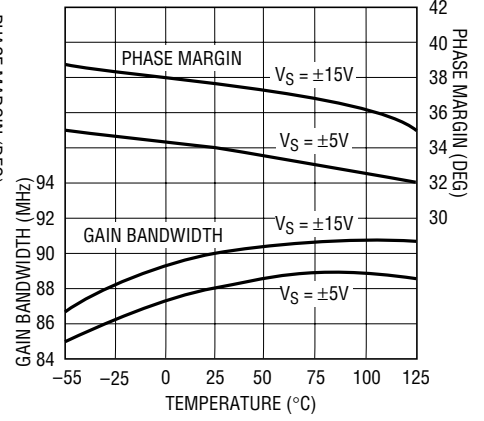
1469 G16

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage



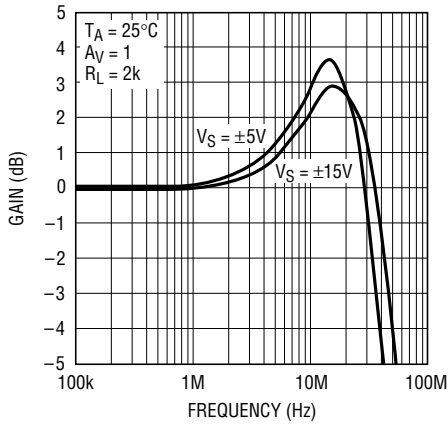
1469 G17

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Temperature



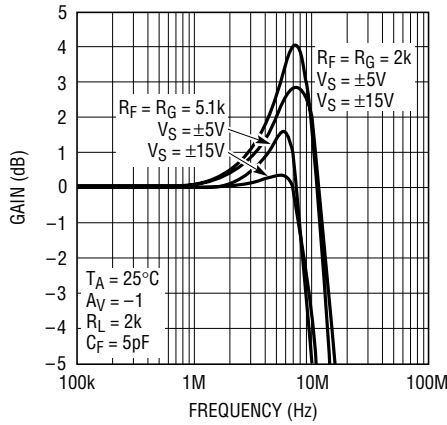
1469 G18

Gain vs Frequency,  $A_V = 1$



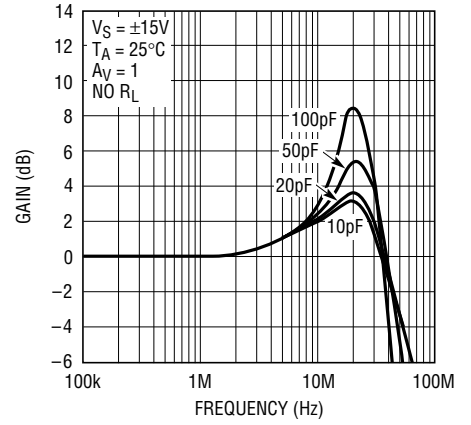
1469 G22

Gain vs Frequency,  $A_V = -1$



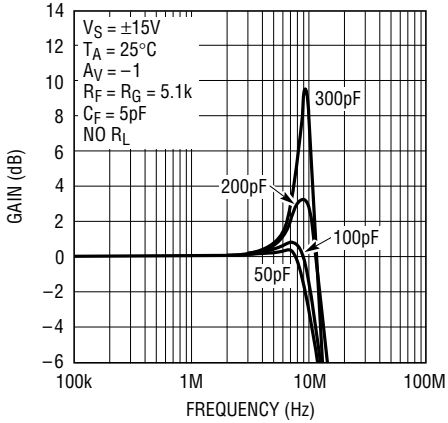
1469 G23

Gain vs Frequency,  $A_V = 1$



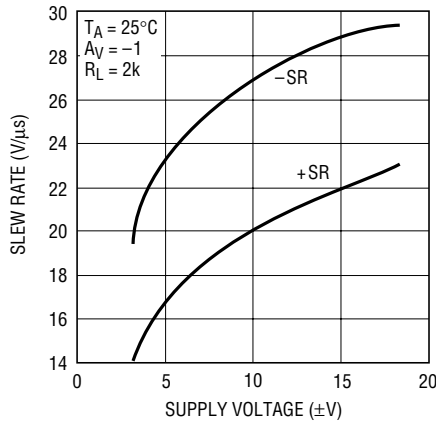
1469 G24

Gain vs Frequency,  $A_V = -1$



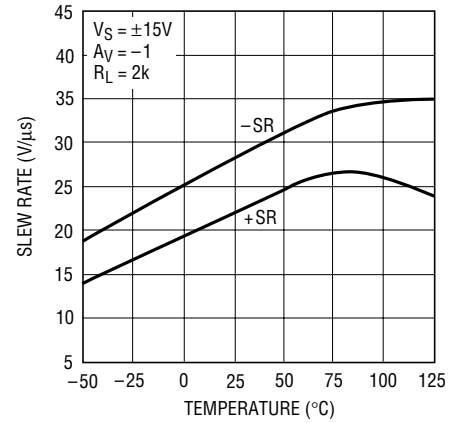
1469 G25

Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage



1469 G26

Slew Rate vs Temperature

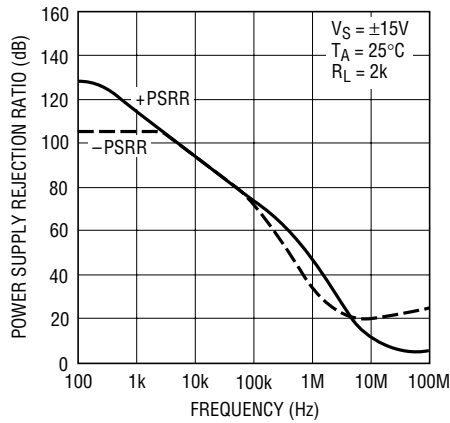


1469 G27



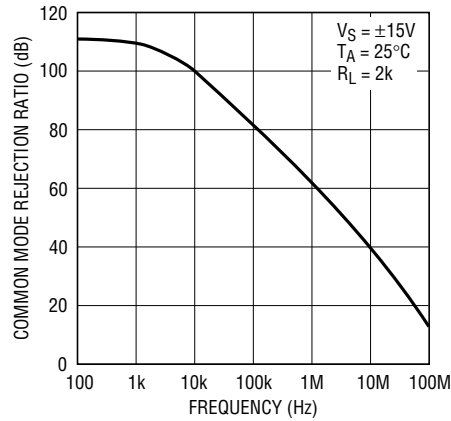
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency**



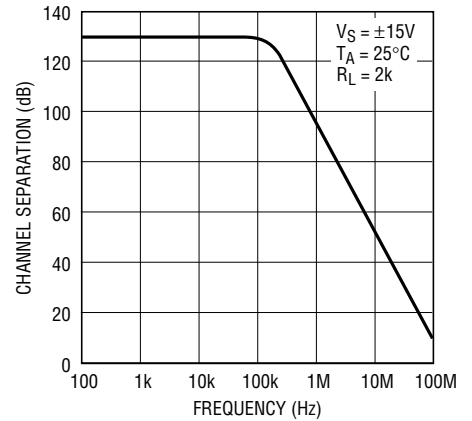
1469 G20

**Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency**



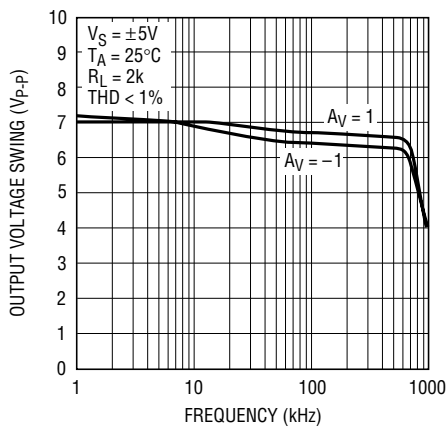
1469 G21

**Channel Separation vs Frequency**



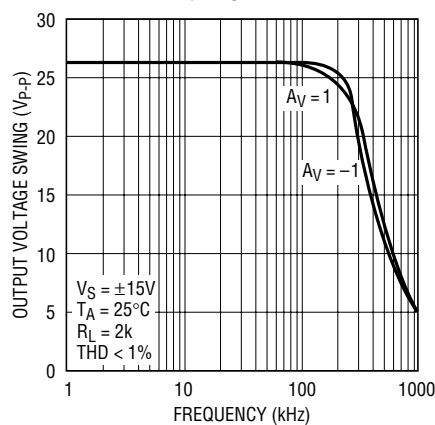
1469 G39

**Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency, VS = ±5V**



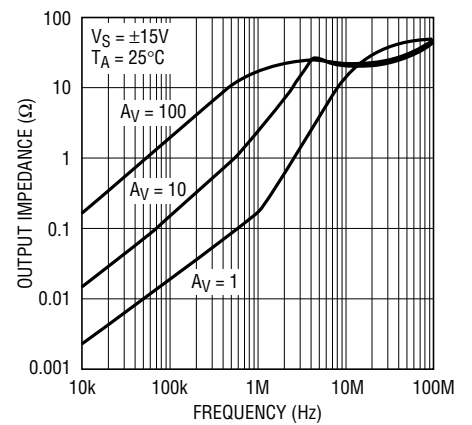
1469 G33

**Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency, VS = ±15V**



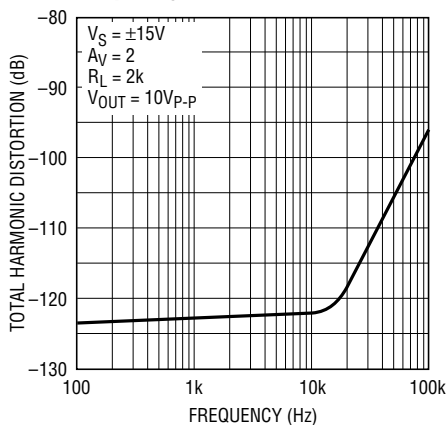
1469 G30

**Output Impedance vs Frequency**



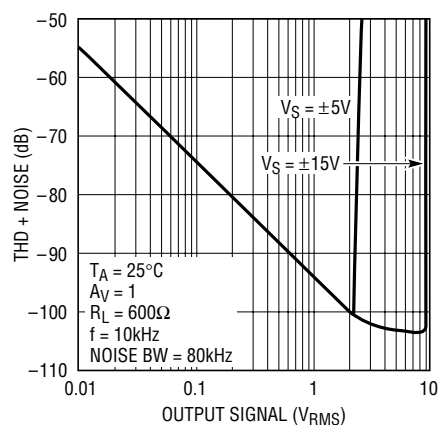
1469 G19

**Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency**



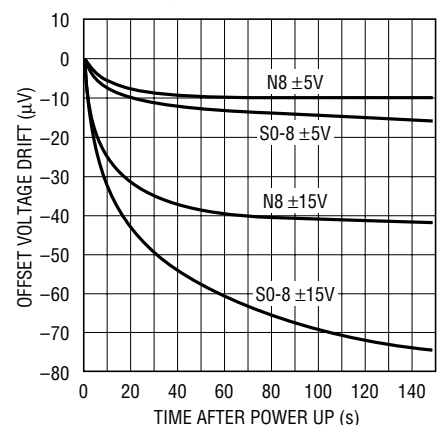
1469 G28

**Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Amplitude**



1469 G29

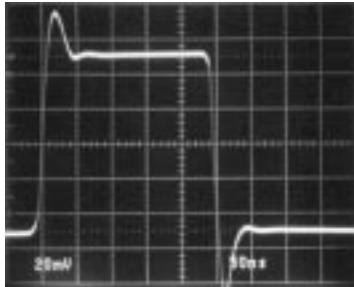
**Warm-Up Drift vs Time**



1469 G07

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

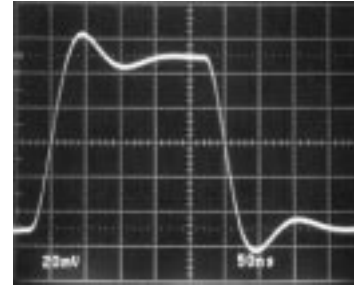
Small-Signal Transient,  $A_V = 1$



$V_S = \pm 15V$

1469 G31

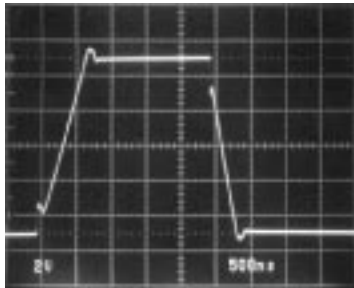
Small-Signal Transient,  $A_V = -1$



$V_S = \pm 15V$

1469 G32

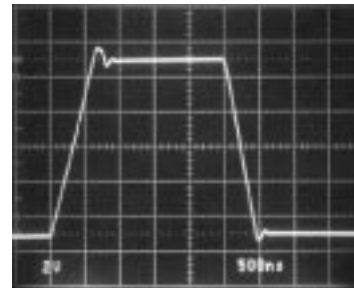
Large-Signal Transient,  $A_V = 1$



$V_S = \pm 15V$

1469 G34

Large-Signal Transient,  $A_V = -1$



$V_S = \pm 15V$

1469 G35

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Layout and Passive Components

The LT1469 requires attention to detail in board layout in order to maximize DC and AC performance. For best AC results (for example, fast settling time) use a ground plane, short lead lengths and RF quality bypass capacitors (0.01 $\mu$ F to 0.1 $\mu$ F) in parallel with low ESR bypass capacitors (1 $\mu$ F to 10 $\mu$ F tantalum). For best DC performance, use “star” grounding techniques, equalize input trace lengths and minimize leakage (e.g., 1.5G $\Omega$  of leakage between an input and a 15V supply will generate 10nA—equal to the maximum  $I_{B-}$  specification).

Board leakage can be minimized by encircling the input circuitry with a guard ring operated at a potential close to that of the inputs: for inverting configurations tie the ring to ground, in noninverting connections tie the ring to the inverting input (note the input capacitance will increase which may require a compensating capacitor as discussed below).

Microvolt level error voltages can also be generated in the external circuitry. Thermocouple effects caused by temperature gradients across dissimilar metals at the contacts to the inputs can exceed the inherent drift of the amplifier. Air currents over device leads should be minimized, package leads should be short and the two input leads should be as close together as possible and maintained at the same temperature.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The parallel combination of the feedback resistor and gain setting resistor on the inverting input can combine with the input capacitance to form a pole which can cause peaking or even oscillations. For feedback resistors greater than 2k, a feedback capacitor of value  $C_F > R_G \cdot C_{IN}/R_F$  should be used to cancel the input pole and optimize dynamic performance. For applications where the DC noise gain is one, and a large feedback resistor is used,  $C_F$  should be greater than or equal to  $C_{IN}$ . An example would be a DAC I-to-V converter as shown on the front page of the data sheet where the DAC can have many tens of picofarads of output capacitance. Another example would be a gain of  $-1$  with 5k resistors; a 5pF to 10pF capacitor should be added across the feedback resistor.

### Input Considerations

Each input of the LT1469 is protected with a 100Ω series resistor and back-to-back diodes across the bases of the input devices. If large differential input voltages are anticipated, limit the input current to less than 10mA with an external series resistor. Each input also has two ESD clamp diodes—one to each supply. If an input is driven beyond the supply, limit the current with an external resistor to less than 10mA.

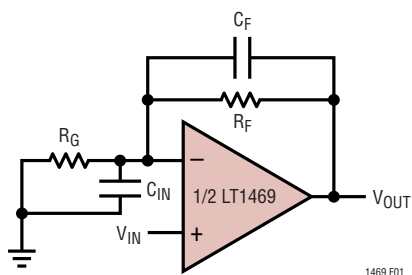


Figure 1. Nulling Input Capacitance

The LT1469 employs bias current cancellation at the inputs. The inverting input current is trimmed at zero common mode voltage to minimize errors in inverting applications such as I-to-V converters. The noninverting input current is not trimmed and has a wider variation and therefore a larger maximum value. As the input offset current can be greater than either input current, the use of balanced source resistance is NOT recommended as it actually degrades DC accuracy and also increases noise.

The input bias currents vary with common mode voltage. The cancellation circuitry was not designed to track this common mode voltage because the settling time would have been adversely affected.

The LT1469 inputs can be driven to the negative supply and to within 0.5V of the positive supply without phase reversal. As the input moves closer than 0.5V to the positive supply, the output reverses phase.

### Total Input Noise

The total input noise of the LT1469 is optimized for a source resistance between 1k and 20k. Within this range, the total input noise is dominated by the noise of the source resistance itself. When the source resistance is below 1k, voltage noise of the amplifier dominates. When the source resistance is above 20k, the input noise current is the dominant contributor.

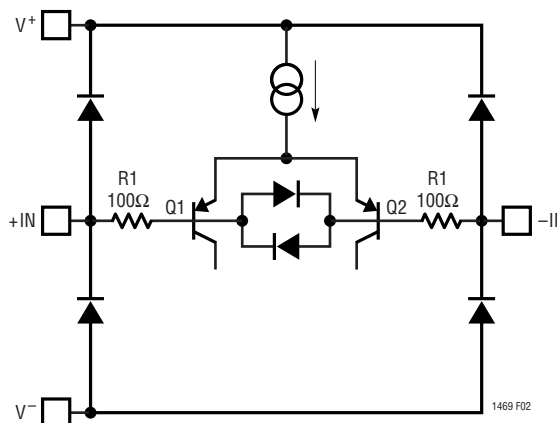


Figure 2. Input Stage Protection

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Capacitive Loading

The LT1469 drives capacitive loads of up to 100pF in unity-gain and 300pF in a gain of  $-1$ . When there is a need to drive a larger capacitive load, a small series resistor should be inserted between the output and the load. In addition, a capacitor should be added between the output and the inverting input as shown in Figure 3.

### Settling Time

The LT1469 is a single stage amplifier with an optimal thermal layout that leads to outstanding settling performance. Measuring settling even at the 12-bit level is very challenging, and at the 16-bit level requires a great deal of subtlety and expertise. Fortunately, there are two excellent Linear Technology reference sources for settling measurements—Application Notes 47 and 74. Appendix B of AN47 is a vital primer on 12-bit settling measurements and AN74 extends the state-of-the-art while concentrating on settling time with a 16-bit current output DAC input.

The settling of the DAC I-to-V converter on the front page was measured using the exact methods of AN74. The optimum nulling of the DAC output capacitance requires 15pF across the 12k feedback resistor. The theoretical limit for 16-bit settling is 11.1 times this RC time constant or  $2\mu\text{s}$ . The actual settling time is  $2.4\mu\text{s}$  at the output of the LT1469.

The RC output noise filter adds a slight settling time delay but reduces the noise bandwidth to 1.6MHz which increases the output resolution for 16-bit accuracy.

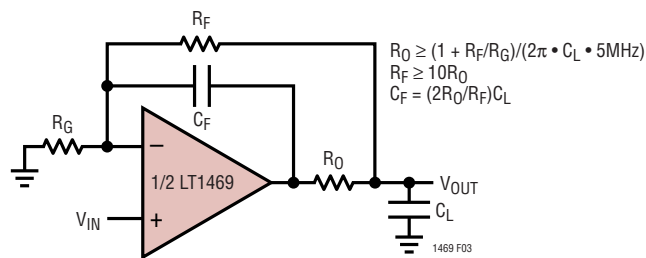
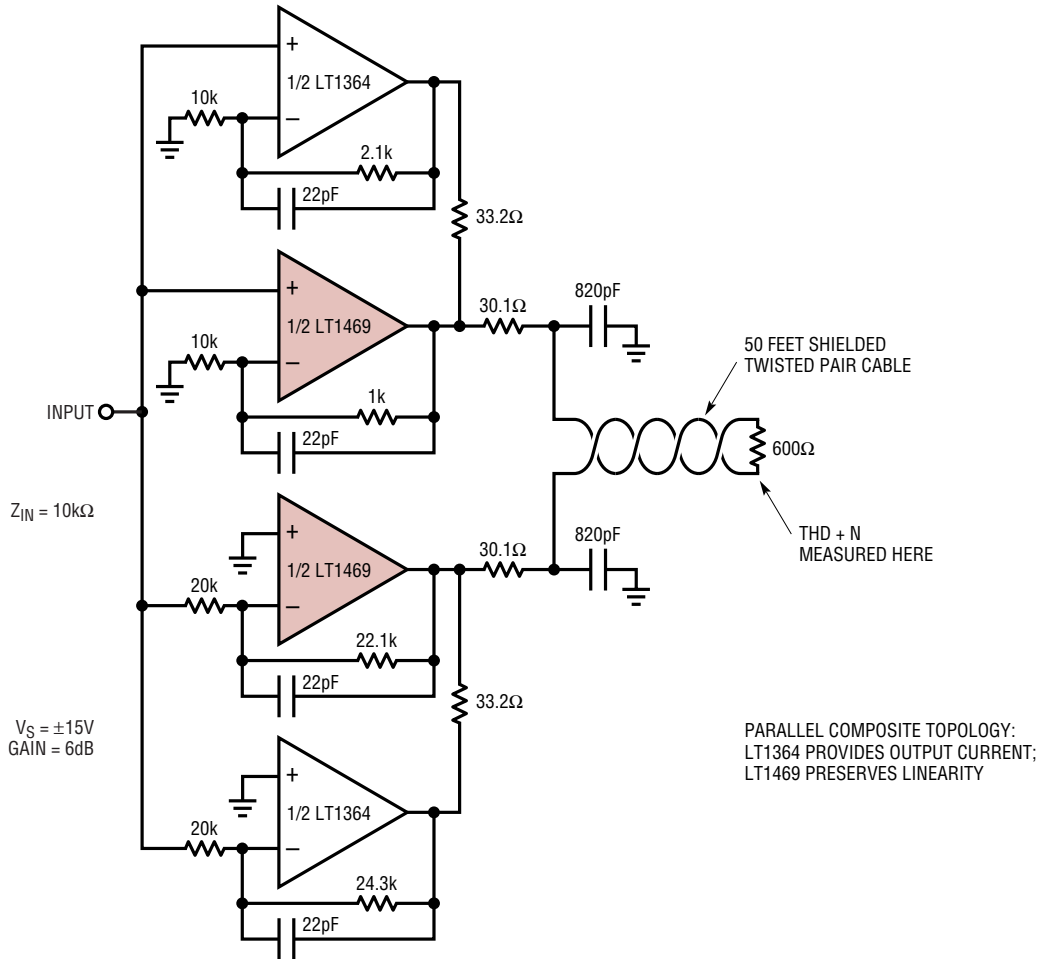


Figure 3. Driving Capacitive Loads

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Ultralow Distortion Balanced Audio Line Driver



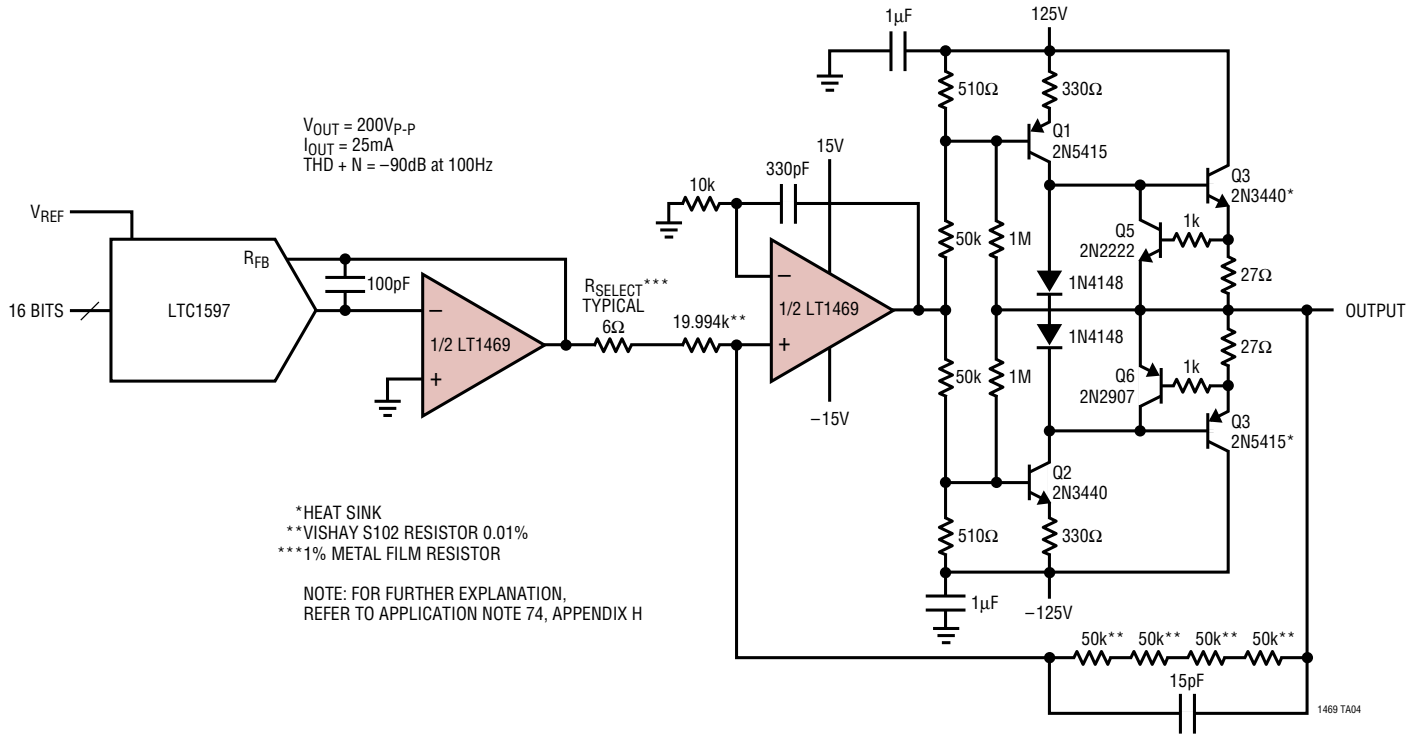
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE	V <sub>OUT</sub>	FREQUENCY	MEASUREMENT BANDWIDTH
0.00025%	10V <sub>RMS</sub>	1kHz	22kHz
0.0008%	10V <sub>RMS</sub>	20Hz TO 20kHz	80kHz
0.0006%	26dBu	1kHz	22kHz

\*1dBu = 1 milliwatt into 600Ω

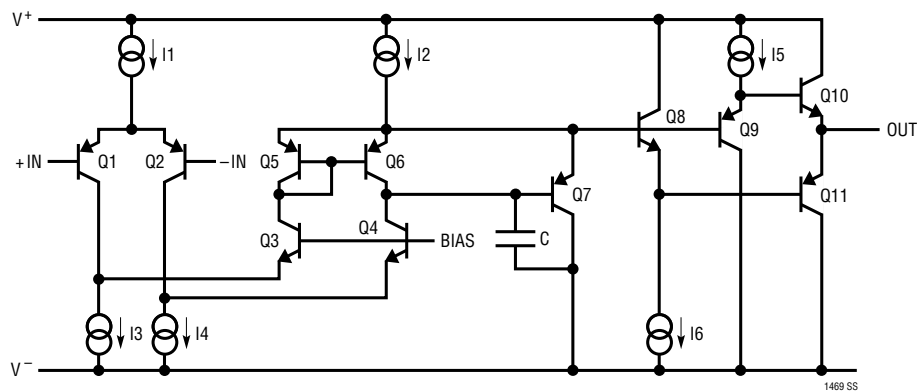
1469 TA03

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Extending 16-Bit DAC Performance to 200V Output Swing



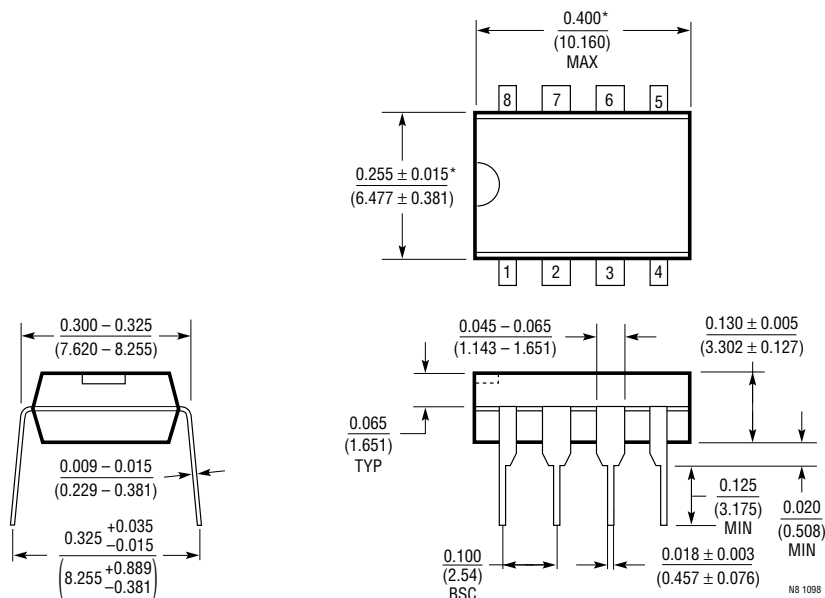
SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC



# PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

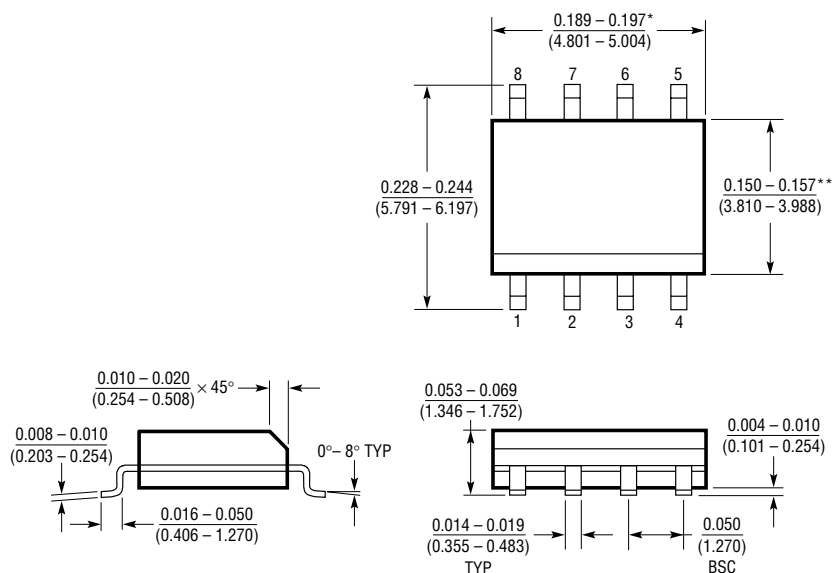
Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

## 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)

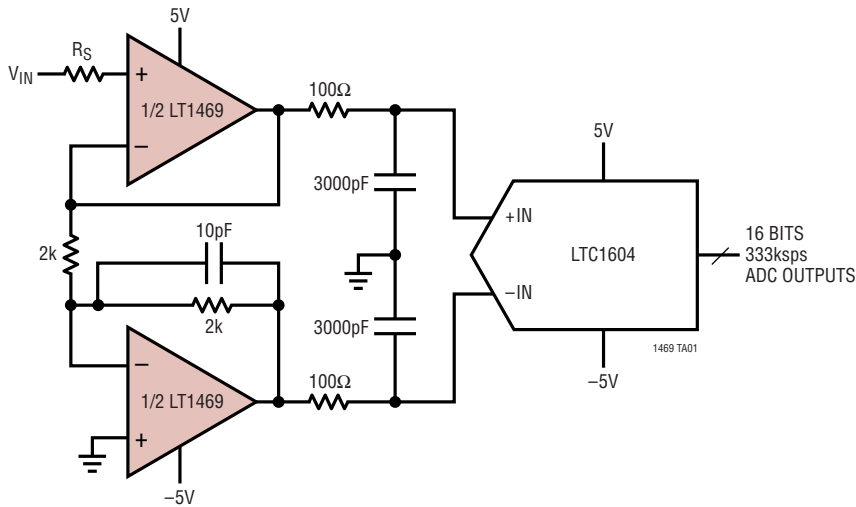
## S8 Package 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



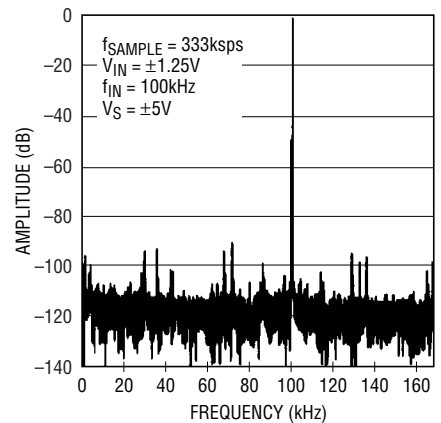
\* DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE  
\*\* DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

**TYPICAL APPLICATION**

**16-Bit Accurate Single Ended to Differential ADC Buffer**



**4096 Point FFT of ADC Output**



1469 TA01a

**RELATED PARTS**

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1167	Precision Instrumentation Amplifier	Single Resistor Gain Set, 0.04% Max Gain Error, 10ppm Max Gain Nonlinearity
LT1468	Single 90MHz, 22V/μs, 16-Bit Accurate Op Amp	75μV Max V <sub>OS</sub> , Single Version of LT1469
LTC1595/LTC1596	16-Bit Serial Multiplying I <sub>OUT</sub> DAC	±1LSB Max INL/DNL, Low Glitch, DAC8043 16-Bit Upgrade
LTC1597	16-Bit Parallel Multiplying I <sub>OUT</sub> DAC	±1LSB Max INL/DNL, Low Glitch, On-Chip Bipolar Resistors
LTC1604	16-Bit, 333ksps Sampling ADC	±2.5V Input, SINAD = 90dB, THD = -100dB
LTC1605	Single 5V, 16-Bit, 100ksps Sampling ADC	Low Power, ±10V Inputs, Parallel/Byte Interface