High Speed, Precision, JFET Input Instrumentation Amplifier (Fixed Gain = 10 or 100)

FEATURES

- Slew Rate: 30V/µs
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 35MHz
- Settling Time (0.01%): 3µs
- Overdrive Recovery: 0.4µs
- Gain Error: 0.05% Max
- Gain Drift: 5ppm/°C
- Gain Nonlinearity: 16ppm Max
- Offset Voltage (Input + Output): 600µV Max
  – Drift with Temperature: 2µV/°C
- Input Bias Current: 40pA Max
- Input Offset Current: 40pA Max
  – Drift with Temperature (to 70°C): 0.5pA/°C

APPLICATIONS

- Fast Settling Analog Signal Processing
- Multiplexed Input Data Acquisition Systems
- High Source Impedance Signal Amplification from High Resistance Bridges, Capacitance Sensors, Photodetector Sensors
- Bridge Amplifier with < 1Hz Lowpass Filtering

DESCRIPTION

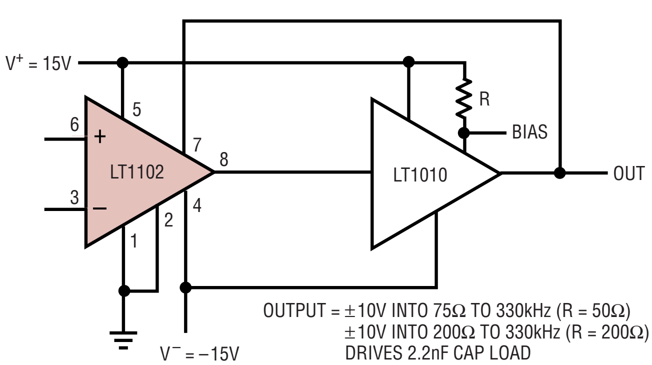
The LT®1102 is the first fast FET input instrumentation amplifier offered in the low cost, space saving 8-pin packages. Fixed gains of 10 and 100 are provided with excellent gain accuracy (0.01%) and non-linearity (3ppm). No external gain setting resistor is required.

Slew rate, settling time, gain-bandwidth product, overdrive recovery time are all improved compared to competitive high speed instrumentation amplifiers.

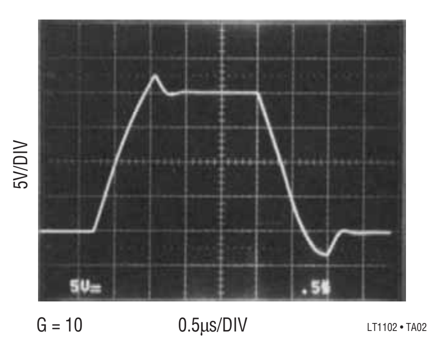
Industry best speed performance is combined with impressive precision specifications: less than 10pA input bias and offset currents, 180µV offset voltage. Unlike other FET input instrumentation amplifiers, on the LT1102 there is no output offset voltage contribution to total error, and input bias currents do not double with every 10°C rise in temperature. Indeed, at 70°C ambient temperature the input bias current is only 40pA.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Wideband Instrumentation Amplifier with ±150mA Output Current



Slew Rate



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

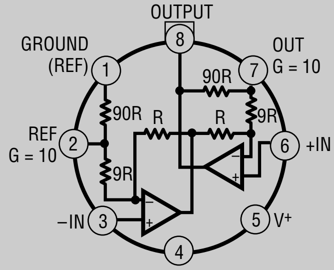
Supply Voltage .... ±20V
Differential Input Voltage .... ±40V
Input Voltage .... ±20V

Order Options Tape and Reel: Add #TR
Lead Free: Add #PBF Lead Free Tape and Reel: Add #TRPBF
Lead Free Part Marking: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/

Output Short-Circuit Duration .... Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range
LT1102I .... −40°C to 85°C
LT1102AC/LT1102C .... 0°C to 70°C
LT1102AM/LT1102M **(OBSOLETE)**.....−55°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range .... −65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

TOP VIEW



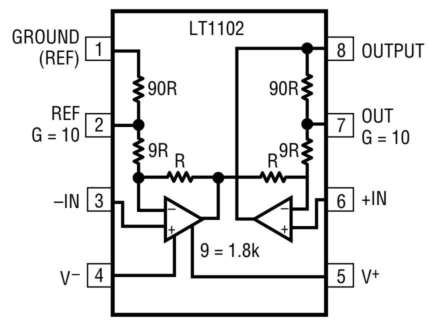
H PACKAGE
8-LEAD TO-5 METAL CAN

OBSOLETE PACKAGE
Consider the N8 Package for Alternate Source

ORDER PART NUMBER

LT1102AMH
LT1102MH
LT1102ACH
LT1102CH

TOP VIEW



N8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PDIP

T_{JMAX} = 100°C, θ_{JA} = 130°C/W

J8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD CERDIP

OBSOLETE PACKAGE
Consider the N8 Package for Alternate Source

ORDER PART NUMBER

LT1102IN8
LT1102ACN8
LT1102CN8

LT1102MJ8
LT1102CJ8

LT1102 • POI01

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = \pm15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $T_A = 25°C$, Gain = 10 or 100, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1102AM/AC MIN	LT1102AM/AC TYP	LT1102AM/AC MAX	LT1102M/I/C MIN	LT1102M/I/C TYP	LT1102M/I/C MAX	UNITS
G_E	Gain Error	$V_O = \pm10V$, R_L = 50k or 2k		0.010	0.050		0.012	0.070	%
G_{NL}	Gain Nonlinearity	G = 100, R_L = 50k G = 100, R_L = 2k G = 10, RL = 50k or 2k		3 8 7	14 20 16		4 8 7	18 25 30	ppm ppm ppm
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			180	600		200	900	µV
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			3	40		4	60	pA
I_B	Input Bias Current			±3	±40		±4	±60	pA
	Input Resistance Common Mode Differential Mode	 V_{CM} = –11V to 8V V_{CM} = 8V to 11V		 10^{12} 10^{11} 10^{12}			 10^{12} 10^{11} 10^{12}		 Ω Ω Ω
e_n	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz		2.8			2.8		μV_{P-P}
	Input Noise Voltage Density	f_O = 10Hz f_O = 1000Hz (Note 2)		37 19	 30		37 20		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Input Noise Current Density	f_O = 1000Hz, 10Hz (Note 3)		1.5	4		2	5	$fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Input Voltage Range		±10.5	±11.5		±10.5	±11.5		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	1k Source Imbalance, $V_{CM} = \pm10.5V$	84	98		82	97		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm9V$ to $\pm18V$	88	102		86	101		dB
I_S	Supply Current			3.3	5.0		3.4	5.6	mA
V_O	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 50k R_L = 2k	±13.0 ±12.0	±13.5 ±13.0		±13.0 ±12.0	±13.5 ±13.0		V V
BW	Bandwidth	G = 100 (Note 4) G = 10 (Note 4)	120 2.0	220 3.5		100 1.7	220 3.5		kHz MHz
SR	Slew Rate	G = 100, $V_{IN} = \pm0.13V$, $V_O = \pm5V$ G = 10, $V_{IN} = \pm1V$, $V_O = \pm5V$	12 21	17 30		10 18	17 30		V/µs V/µs
	Overdrive Recovery	50% Overdrive (Note 5)		400			400		ns
	Settling Time	V_O = 20V Step (Note 4) G = 10 to 0.05% G = 10 to 0.01% G = 100 to 0.05% G = 100 to 0.01%		 1.8 3.0 7 9	 4.0 6.5 13 18		 1.8 3.0 7 9	 4.0 6.5 13 18	 µs µs µs µs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S = ±15V, V_{CM} = 0V, Gain = 10 or 100, –55°C ≤ T_A ≤ 125°C for AM/M grades, –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C for I grades, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1102AM MIN	LT1102AM TYP	LT1102AM MAX	LT1102M/I MIN	LT1102M/I TYP	LT1102M/I MAX	UNITS
G_E	Gain Error	G = 100, V_O = ±10V, R_L = 50k or 2k G = 10, V_O = ±10V, R_L = 50k or 2k		0.10 0.05	0.25 0.12		0.10 0.06	0.30 0.15	% %
TCG_E	Gain Error Drift (Note 6)	G = 100, R_L = 50k or 2k G = 10, R_L = 50k or 2k		9 5	20 10		10 6	25 14	ppm/°C ppm/°C
G_{NL}	Gain Nonlinearity	G = 100, R_L = 50k G = 100, R_L = 2k G = 10, R_L = 50k or 2k		20 28 9	70 85 20		24 32 9	90 110 24	ppm ppm ppm
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			300	1400		400	2000	µV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 6)		2	8		3	12	µV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.3	4		0.4	6	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current			±2	±10		±2.5	±15	nA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = ±10.3V	82	97		80	96		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±10V to ±17V	88	100		84	99		dB
I_S	Supply Current	T_A = 125°C		2.5			2.5		mA
V_O	Maximal Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 50k R_L = 2k	±12.5 ±12.0	±13.2 ±12.6		±12.5 ±12.0	±13.2 ±12.6		V V

V_S = ±15V, V_{CM} = 0V, Gain = 10 or 100, 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LT1102AC MIN	LT1102AC TYP	LT1102AC MAX	LT1102C MIN	LT1102C TYP	LT1102C MAX	UNITS
G_E	Gain Error	G = 100, V_O = ±10V, R_L = 50k or 2k G = 10, V_O = ±10V, R_L = 50k or 2k		0.04 0.03	0.11 0.09		0.05 0.04	0.14 0.12	% %
TCG_E	Gain Error Drift (Note 6)	G = 100, R_L = 50k or 2k G = 10, R_L = 50k or 2k		8 5	18 10		9 6	22 14	ppm/°C ppm/°C
G_{NL}	Gain Nonlinearity	G = 100, R_L= 50k G = 100, R_L= 2k G = 10, R_L= 50k or 2k		8 11 8	30 36 18		9 12 8	40 48 22	ppm ppm ppm
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			230	1000		280	1400	µV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Voltage Drift	(Note 6)		2	8		3	12	µV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			10	150		15	220	pA
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input Offset Current Drift	(Note 6)		0.5	3		0.5	4	pA/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current			±40	±300		±50	±400	pA
$\Delta I_B/\Delta T$	Input Bias Current Drift	(Note 6)		1	4		1	6	pA/°C
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = ±10.3V	83	98		81	97		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±10V to ±17V	87	101		85	100		dB
I_S	Supply Current	T_A = 70°C		2.8			2.9		mA
V_O	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 50k R_L = 2k	±12.8 ±12.0	±13.4 ±12.8		±12.8 ±12.0	±13.4 ±12.8		V V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Note 2: This parameter is tested on a sample basis only.

Note 3: Current noise is calculated from the formula:

$i_n = (2qI_B)^{1/2}$

where $q = 1.6 \bullet 10^{-19}$ coulomb. The noise of source resistors up to 1GΩ swamps the contribution of current noise.

Note 4: This parameter is not tested. It is guaranteed by design and by inference from the slew rate measurement.

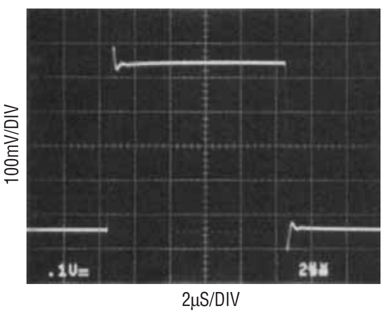
Note 5: Overdrive recovery is defined as the time delay from the removal of an input overdrive to the output's return from saturation to linear operation.

50% overdrive equals $V_{IN} = \pm 2V$ (G = 10) or $V_{IN} = \pm 200mV$ (G = 100).

Note 6: This parameter is not tested. It is guaranteed by design and by inference from other tests.

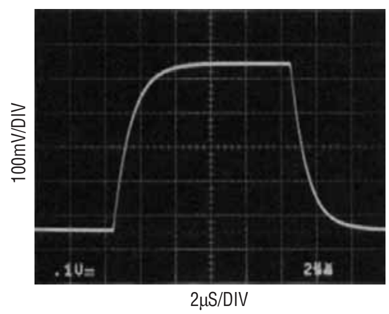
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Small Signal Response, G = 10 (Input = 50mV Pulse)



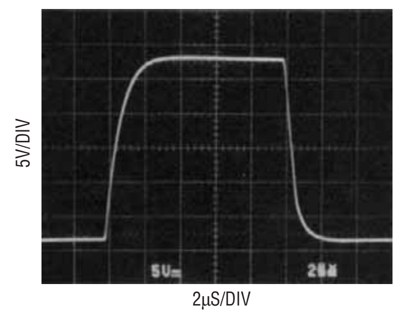
LT1102 • TPC01

Small Signal Response, G = 100 (Input = 5mV Pulse)



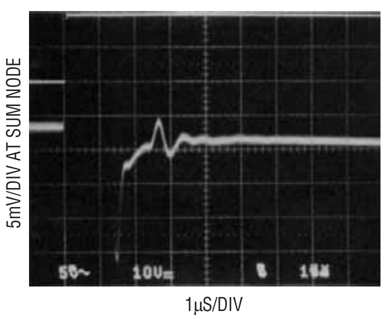
LT1102 • TPC02

Slew Rate, G = 100 (Input = ±130mV Pulse)



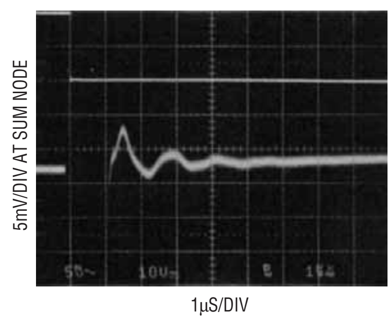
LT1102 • TPC03

Settling Time, G = 10 (Input From –10V to 10V)



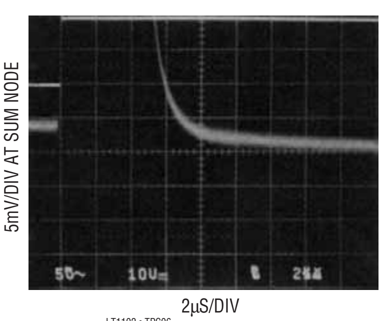
LT1102 • TPC04

Settling Time, G = 10 (Input From 10V to –10V)



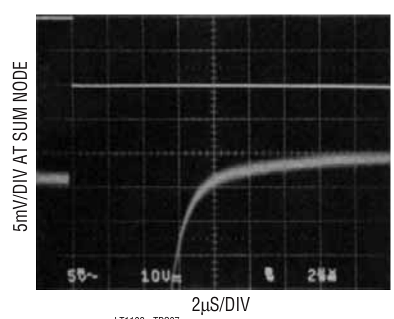
LT1102 • TPC05

Settling Time, G = 100 (Input From –10V to 10V)



LT1102 • TPC06

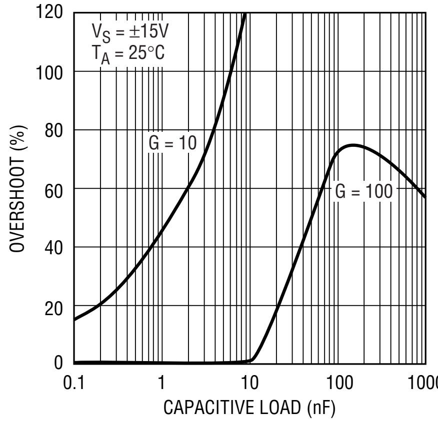
Settling Time, G = 100 (Input From 10V to –10V)



LT1102 • TPC07

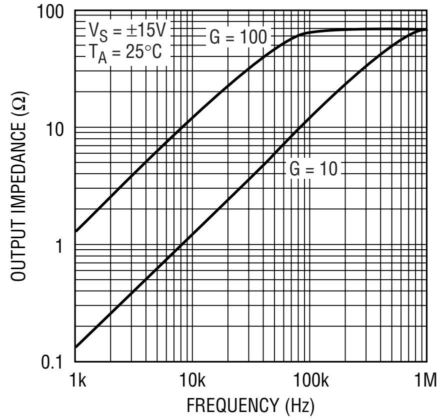
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitive Load Handling



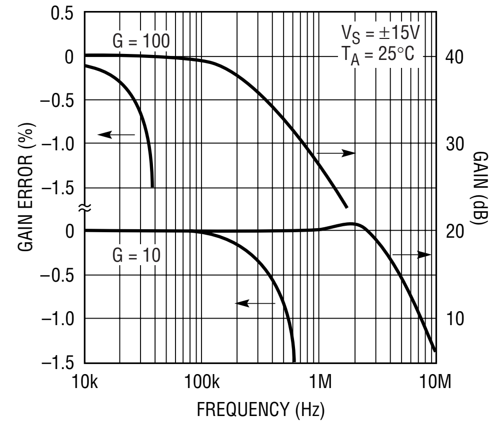
LT1102 • TPC08

Output Impedance vs Frequency



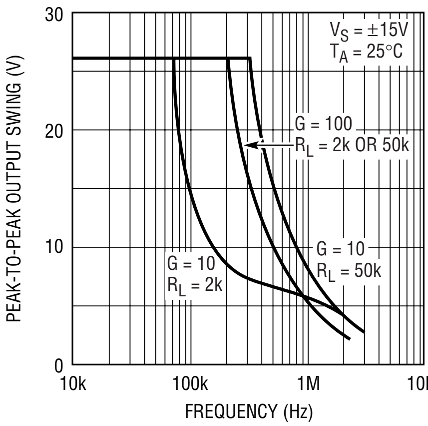
LT1102 • TPC09

Gain vs Frequency



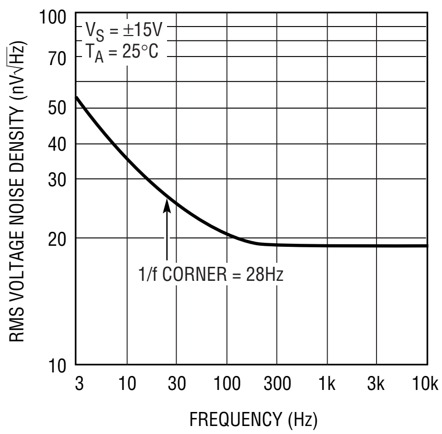
LT1102 • TPC10

Undistorted Output vs Frequency



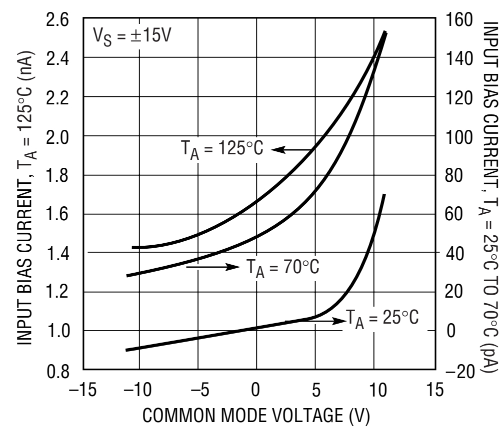
LT1102 • TPC11

Voltage Noise vs Frequency



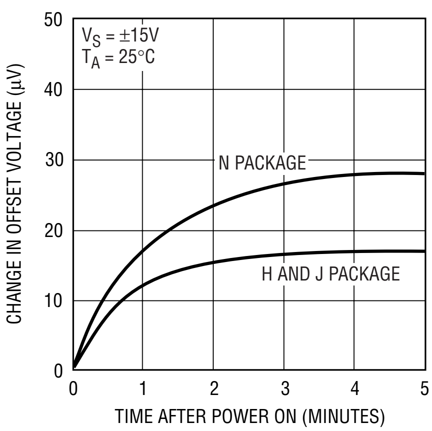
LT1102 • TPC12

Input Bias Current Over the Common Mode Range



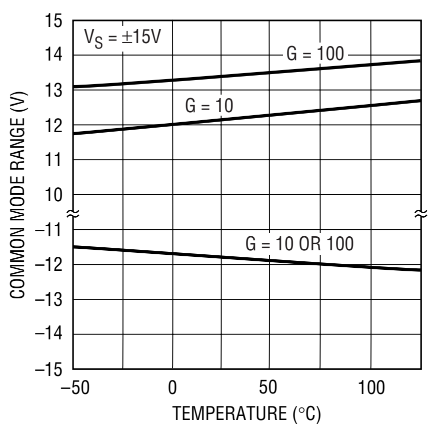
LT1102 • TPC13

Warm-Up Drift



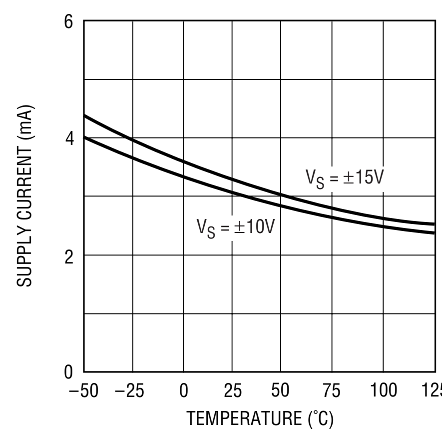
LT1102 • TPC14

Common Mode Range vs Temperature



LT1102 • TPC15

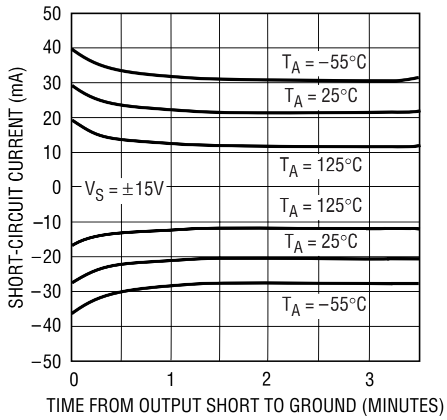
Supply Current vs Temperature



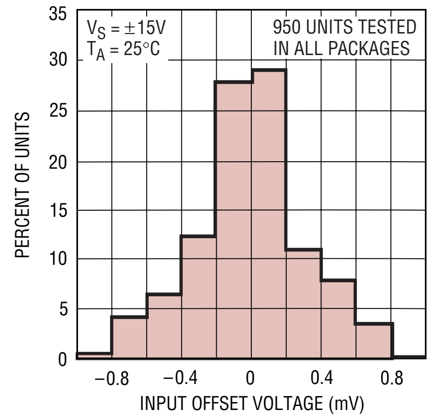
LT1102 • TPC16

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

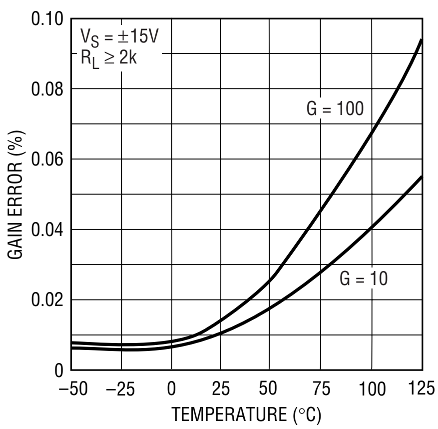
Short-Circuit Current vs Time



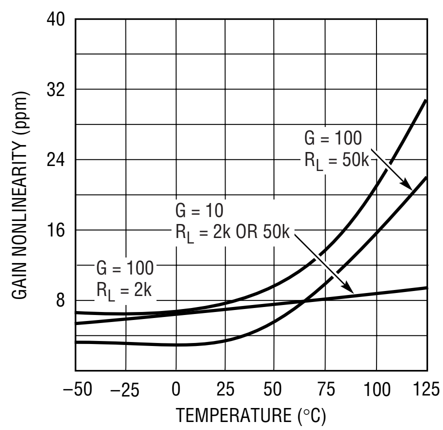
Distribution of Offset Voltage



Gain Error vs Temperature



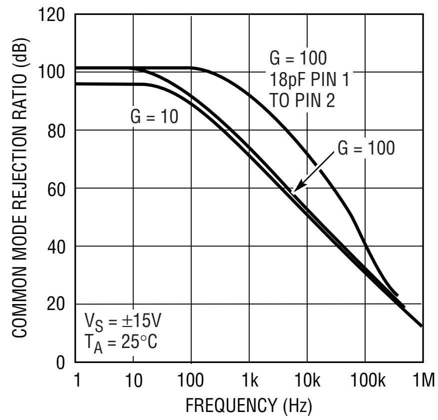
Gain Nonlinearity Over Temperature



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

In the two op amp instrumentation amplifier configuration, the first amplifier is basically in unity gain, and the second amplifier provides all the voltage gain. In the LT1102, the second amplifier is decompensated for gain of 10 stability, therefore high slew rate and bandwidth are achieved. Common mode rejection versus frequency is also optimized in the G = 10 mode, because the bandwidths of the two op amps are similar. When G = 100, this statement is no longer true; however, by connecting an 18pF capacitor between pins 1 and 2, a common mode AC gain is created to cancel the inherent roll-off. From 200Hz to 30kHz, CMRR versus frequency is improved by an order of magnitude.

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



LT1102 • AI01

Input Protection

Instrumentation amplifiers are often used in harsh environments where overload conditions can occur. The LT1102 employs FET input transistors, consequently the differential input voltage can be ±30V (with ±15V supplies, ±36V with ±18V supplies). Some competitive instrumentation amplifiers have NPN inputs which are protected by back-to-back diodes. When the differential input Voltage exceeds ±13V on these competitive devices, input current increases to milliampere level; more than ±10V differential voltage can cause permanent damage.

When the LT1102 inputs are pulled below the negative supply or above the positive supply, the inputs will clamp a diode voltage below or above the supplies. No damage will occur if the input current is limited to 20mA.

Gains Between 10 and 100

Gains between 10 and 100 can be achieved by connecting two equal resistors (= R_X) between pins 1 and 2 and pins 7 and 8.

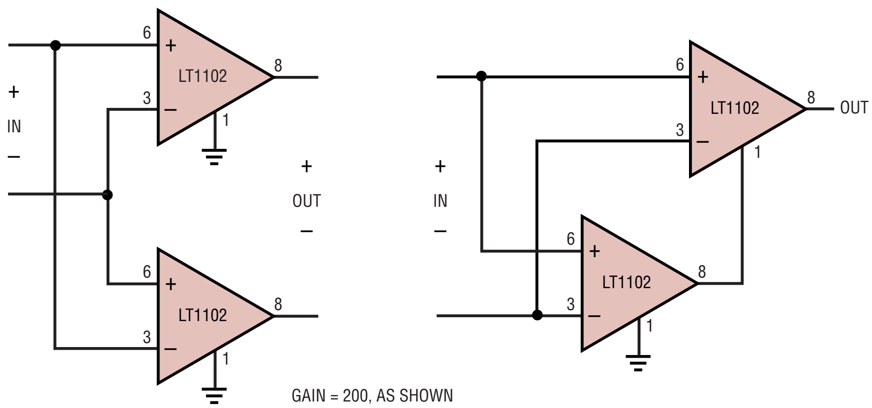
$$\text{Gain} = 10 + \frac{R_X}{R + R_X/90}$$

The nominal value of R is 1.84kΩ. The usefulness of this method is limited by the fact that R is not controlled to better than ±10% absolute accuracy in production. However, on any specific unit, 90R can be measured between Pins 1 and 2.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Gain = 20, 110, or 200 Instrumentation Amplifiers

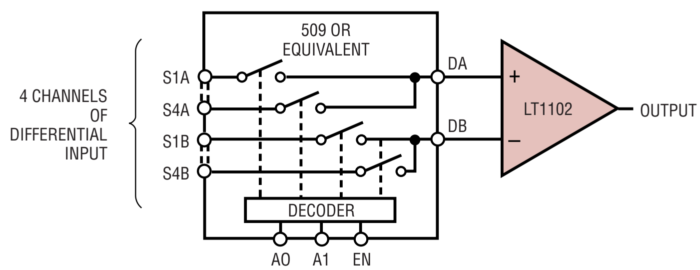
Differential Output | **Single Ended Output**



GAIN = 200, AS SHOWN
GAIN = 20, SHORT PIN 1 TO PIN 2, PIN 7 TO PIN 8 ON BOTH DEVICES
GAIN = 110, SHORT PIN 1 TO PIN 2, PIN 7 TO PIN 8 ON ONE DEVICE, NOT ON THE OTHER
INPUT REFERRED NOISE IS REDUCED BY √2 (G = 200 OR 20)

LT1102 • AI02

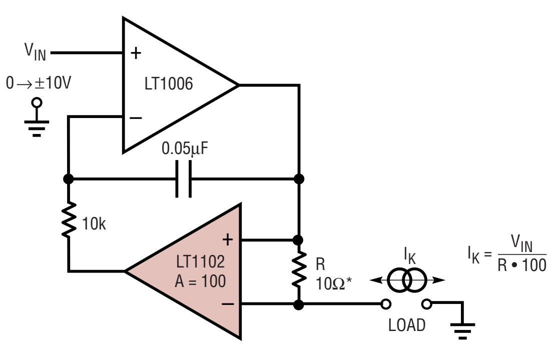
Multiplexed Input Data Acquisition



800kHz SIGNALS CAN BE MULTIPLEXED WITH LT1102 IN G = 10

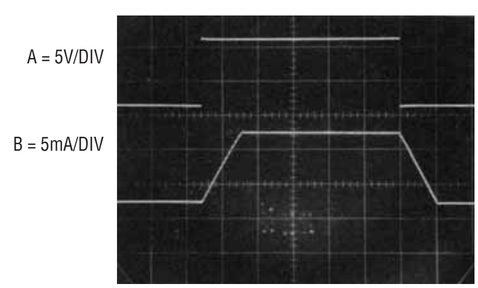
LT1102 • AI03

Voltage Programmable Current Source is Simple and Precise



LT1102 • AI04

Dynamic Response of the Current Source

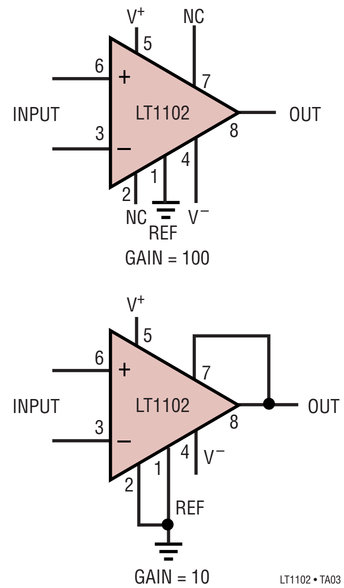


HORIZ. = 20µs/DIV

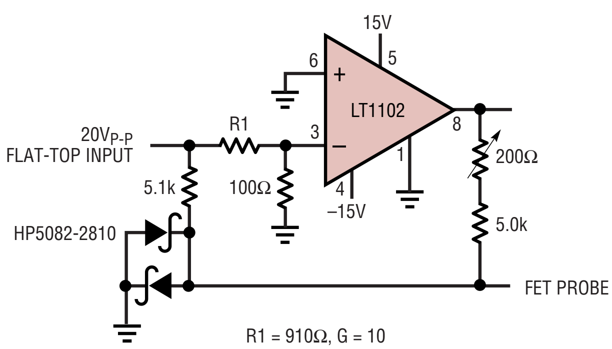
LT1102 • AI05

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Basic Connections



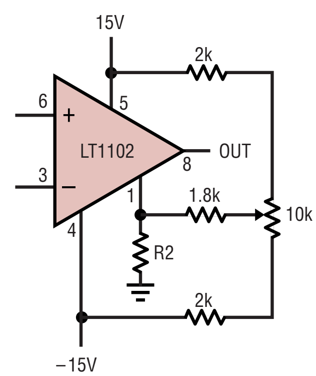
Settling Time Test Circuit



R1 = 910Ω, G = 10
R1 = 10k, G = 100

LT1102 • TA04

Offset Nulling



R2 = 3.3Ω, G = 10
R2 = 30Ω, G = 100
NULL RANGE = ±1mV
GAIN DEGRADATION ≈ 0.018%

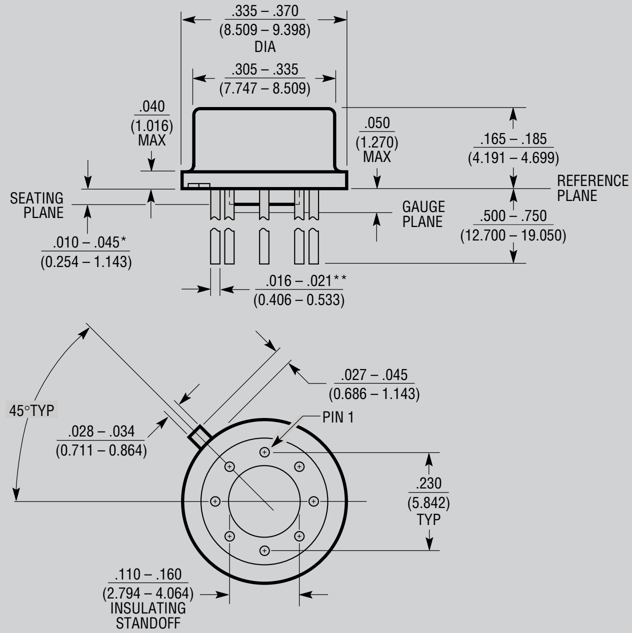
LT1102 • TA05

1102fb

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

H Package
8-Lead TO-5 Metal Can (.230 Inch PCD)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1321)

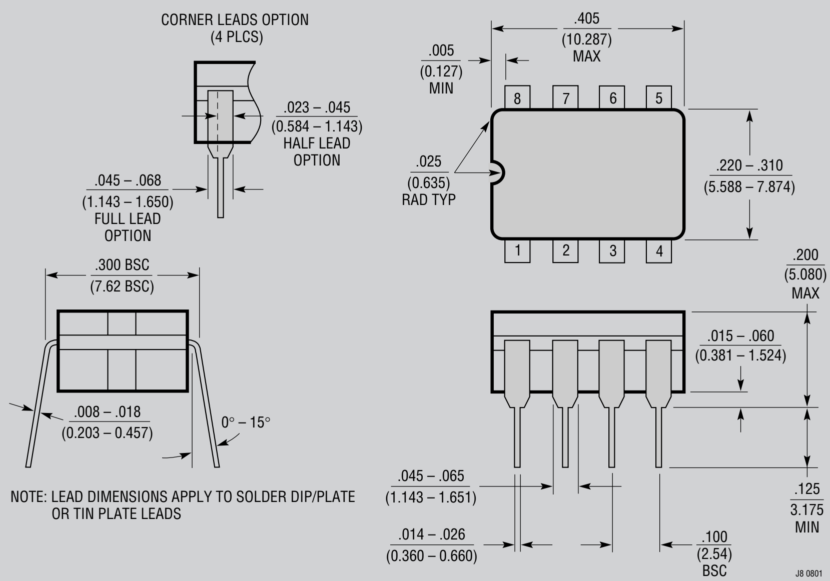


*LEAD DIAMETER IS UNCONTROLLED BETWEEN THE REFERENCE PLANE AND THE SEATING PLANE

**FOR SOLDER DIP LEAD FINISH, LEAD DIAMETER IS .016 – .024 (0.406 – 0.610)

H8 (TO-5) 0.230 PCD 0801

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



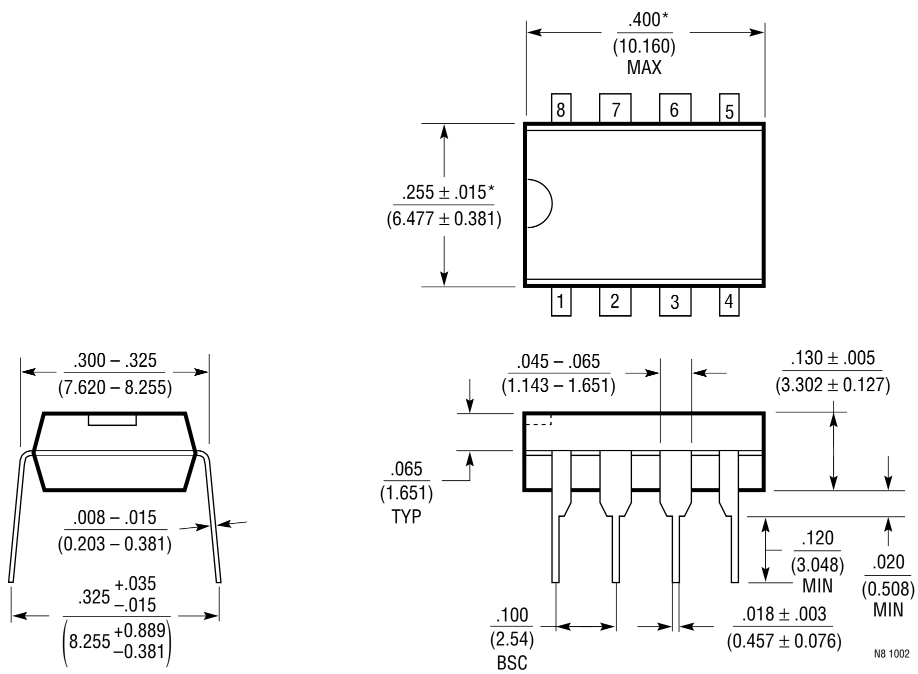
NOTE: LEAD DIMENSIONS APPLY TO SOLDER DIP/PLATE OR TIN PLATE LEADS

J8 0801

OBSOLETE PACKAGES

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

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



NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE $\frac{\text{INCHES}}{\text{MILLIMETERS}}$

*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .010 INCH (0.254mm)

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