Dual/Quad Zero-Drift Operational Amplifiers

FEATURES

- **Maximum Offset Voltage of 3μV**
- **Maximum Offset Voltage Drift of 30nV/°C**
- **Small Footprint, Low Profile MS8/GN16 Packages**
- **Single Supply Operation: 2.7V to ±5.5V**
- Noise: 1.5μV_{P-P} (0.01Hz to 10Hz Typ)
- Voltage Gain: 140dB (Typ)
- PSRR: 130dB (Typ)
- CMRR: 130dB (Typ)
- Supply Current: 0.75mA (Typ) per Amplifier
- Extended Common Mode Input Range
- Output Swings Rail-to-Rail
- Operating Temperature Range –40°C to 85°C

APPLICATIONS

- Thermocouple Amplifiers
- Electronic Scales
- Medical Instrumentation
- Strain Gauge Amplifiers
- High Resolution Data Acquisition
- DC Accurate RC Active Filters
- Low Side Current Sense

DESCRIPTION

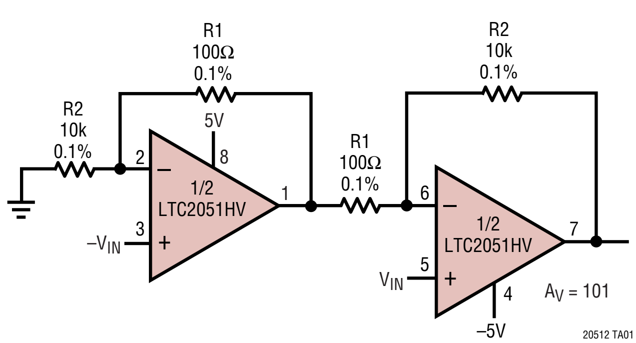
The LTC®2051/LTC2052 are dual/quad zero-drift operational amplifiers available in the MS8 and SO-8/GN16 and S14 packages. They operate from a single 2.7V supply and support ±5V applications. The current consumption is 750μA per op amp.

The LTC2051/LTC2052, despite their miniature size, feature uncompromising DC performance. The typical input offset voltage and offset drift are 0.5μV and 10nV/°C. The almost zero DC offset and drift are supported with a power supply rejection ratio (PSRR) and common mode rejection ratio (CMRR) of more than 130dB.

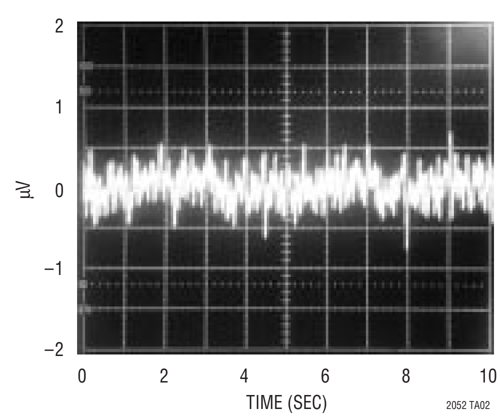
The input common mode voltage ranges from the negative supply up to typically 1V from the positive supply. The LTC2051/LTC2052 also have an enhanced output stage capable of driving loads as low as 2kΩ to both supply rails. The open-loop gain is typically 140dB. The LTC2051/LTC2052 also feature a 1.5μV_{P-P} DC to 10Hz noise and a 3MHz gain-bandwidth product.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

High Performance Low Cost Instrumentation Amplifier



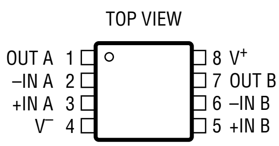
Input Referred Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

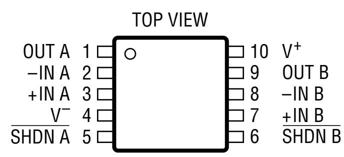
Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-)
  LTC2051/LTC2052 .... 7V
  LTC2051HV/LTC2052HV 12V
Input Voltage (Note 5) .... (V^+ + 0.3V) to (V^- – 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration .... Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range .... –40°C to 85°C
Specified Temperature Range (Note 3) .. –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range .... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION



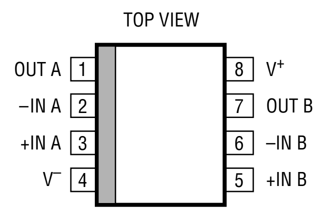
MS8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 250°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER	MS8 PART MARKING
LTC2051CMS8	LTMN
LTC2051IMS8	LTMP
LTC2051HVCMS8	LTPJ
LTC2051HVIMS8	LTPK



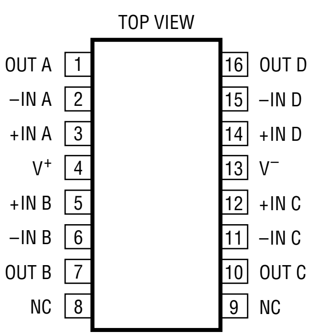
MS10 PACKAGE
10-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 250°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER	MS10 PART MARKING
LTC2051CMS10	LTMQ
LTC2051IMS10	LTMR
LTC2051HVCMS10	LTRB
LTC2051HVIMS10	LTRC



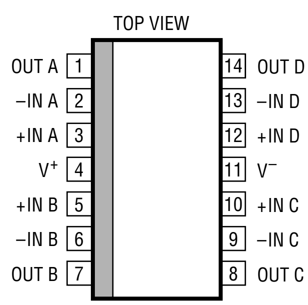
S8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC SO
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 190°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER	S8 PART MARKING
LTC2051CS8	2051
LTC2051IS8	2051I
LTC2051HVCS8	2051HV
LTC2051HVIS8	051HVI



GN PACKAGE
16-LEAD PLASTIC SSOP
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 110°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER	GN PART MARKING
LTC2052CGN	2052
LTC2052IGN	2052I
LTC2052HVCGN	2052HV
LTC2052HVIGN	052HVI



S PACKAGE
14-LEAD PLASTIC SO
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 110°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER
LTC2052CS
LTC2052IS
LTC2052HVCS
LTC2052HVIS

Consult factory for Military grade parts.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(LTC2051/LTC2052, LTC2051HV/LTC2052HV) The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_S = 3V, 5V unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 2)			±0.5	±3	µV
Average Input Offset Drift	(Note 2)	●		0.01	±0.03	µV/°C
Long-Term Offset Drift				50		nV/√mo
Input Bias Current (Note 4)	V_S = 3V			±8	±50	pA
	V_S = 3V	●			±100	pA
	V_S = 5V			±25	±75	pA
	V_S = 5V	●			±150	pA
Input Offset Current (Note 4)	V_S = 3V				±100	pA
	V_S = 3V	●			±150	pA
	V_S = 5V				±150	pA
	V_S = 5V	●			±200	pA
Input Noise Voltage	R_S = 100Ω, DC to 10Hz			1.5		$µV_{P-P}$
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = GND to V^+ – 1.3, V_S = 3V		115	130		dB
		●	110	130		dB
	V_{CM} = GND to V^+ – 1.3, V_S = 5V		120	130		dB
		●	115	130		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio			120	130		dB
		●	115	130		dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 10k, V_S = 3V		120	140		dB
		●	115	140		dB
	R_L = 10k, V_S = 5V		125	140		dB
		●	120	140		dB
Output Voltage Swing High	R_L = 2k to GND	●	V^+ – 0.15	V^+ – 0.06		V
	R_L = 10k to GND	●	V^+ – 0.05	V^+ – 0.02		V
Output Voltage Swing Low	R_L = 2k to GND	●		2	15	mV
	R_L = 10k to GND	●		2	15	mV
Slew Rate				2		V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product				3		MHz
Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	No Load, V_S = 3V, V_{SHDN} = V_{IH}	●		0.75	1.0	mA
	No Load, V_S = 5V, V_{SHDN} = V_{IH}	●		0.85	1.2	mA
Supply Current, Shutdown	V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}, V_S = 3V	●		2	5	µA
	V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}, V_S = 5V	●		4	10	µA
Shutdown Pin Input Low Voltage (V_{IL})		●			V^- + 0.5	V
Shutdown Pin Input High Voltage (V_{IH})		●	V^+ – 0.5			V
Shutdown Pin Input Current	V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}, V_S = 3V	●		–1	–3	µA
	V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}, V_S = 5V	●		–2	–5	µA
Internal Sampling Frequency				7.5		kHz

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(LTC2051HV/LTC2052HV) The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $V_S = \pm5V$ unless otherwise noted. (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 2)			±1	±3	µV
Average Input Offset Drift	(Note 2)	●		0.01	±0.03	µV/°C
Long-Term Offset Drift				50		nV/√mo
Input Bias Current (Note 4)		 ●		±90	±150 ±300	pA pA
Input Offset Current (Note 4)		 ●			±300 ±500	pA pA
Input Noise Voltage	$R_S = 100\Omega$, DC to 10Hz			1.5		μV_{P-P}
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to $V^+ - 1.3$	 ●	125 120	130 130		dB dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		 ●	120 115	130 130		dB dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 10k$	 ●	125 120	140 140		dB dB
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2k$ to GND $R_L = 10k$ to GND	● ●	±4.75 ±4.90	±4.92 ±4.98		V V
Slew Rate				2		V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product				3		MHz
Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	No Load, $V_{SHDN} = V_{IH}$	●		1	1.5	mA
Supply Current, Shutdown	$V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}$	●		15	30	µA
Shutdown Pin Input Low Voltage (V_{IL}) Shutdown Pin Input High Voltage (V_{IH})		● ●	 $V^+ - 0.5$		$V^- + 0.5$ 	V V
Shutdown Pin Input Current	$V_{SHDN} = V_{IL}$	●		–7	–15	µA
Internal Sampling Frequency				7.5		kHz

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

Note 2: These parameters are guaranteed by design. Thermocouple effects preclude measurements of these voltage levels during automated testing.

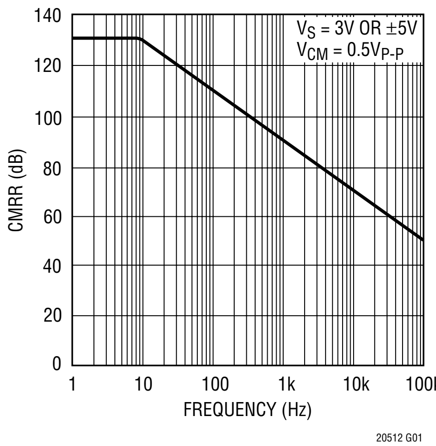
Note 3: The LTC2051C/LTC2052C, LTC2051HVC/LTC2052HVC are guaranteed to meet specified performance from 0°C to 70°C and are designed, characterized and expected to meet these extended temperature limits, but are not tested at –40°C and 85°C. The LTC2051I/LTC2052I, LTC2051HVI/LTC2052HVI are guaranteed to meet the extended temperature limits.

Note 4: The bias current measurement accuracy depends on the proximity of the negative supply bypass capacitors to the device under test. Because of this, only the bias current of channel B (LTC2051) and channels A and B (LTC2052) are 100% tested to the data sheet specifications. The bias currents of the remaining channels are 100% tested to relaxed limits, however, their values are guaranteed by design to meet the data sheet limits.

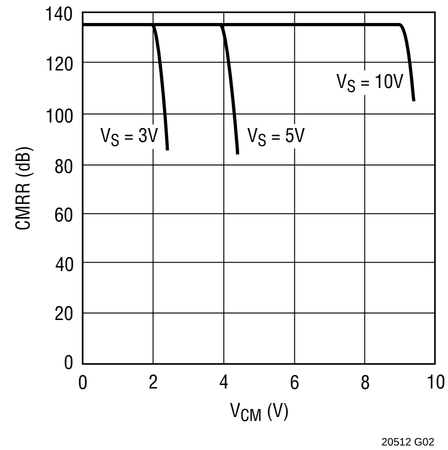
Note 5: This parameter is guaranteed to meet specified performance through design and characterization. It has not been tested.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

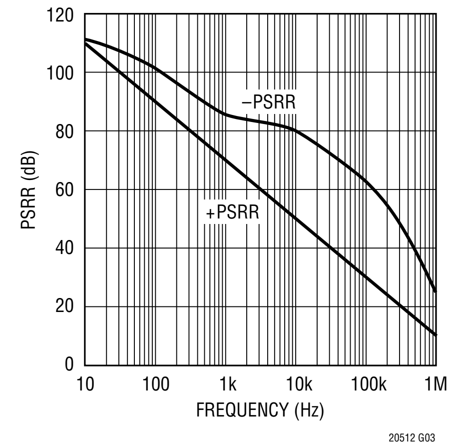
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



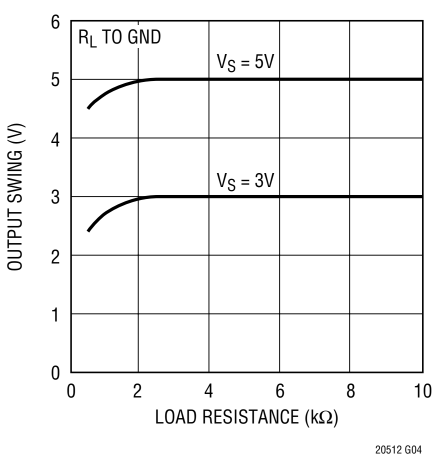
DC CMRR vs Common Mode Input Range



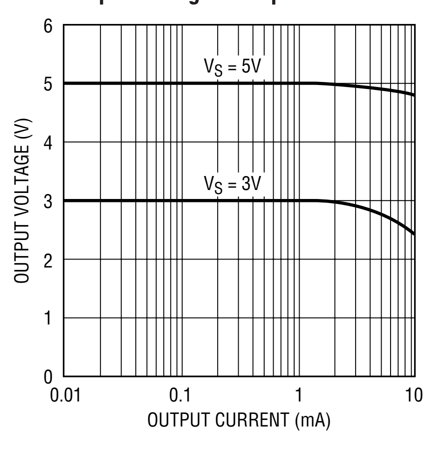
PSRR vs Frequency



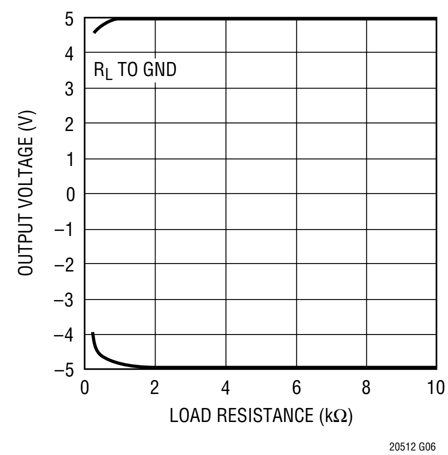
Output Voltage Swing vs Load Resistance



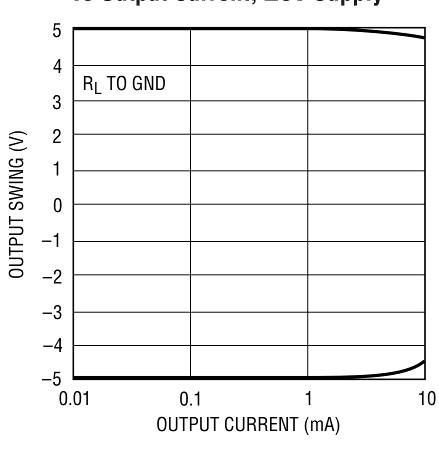
Output Swing vs Output Current



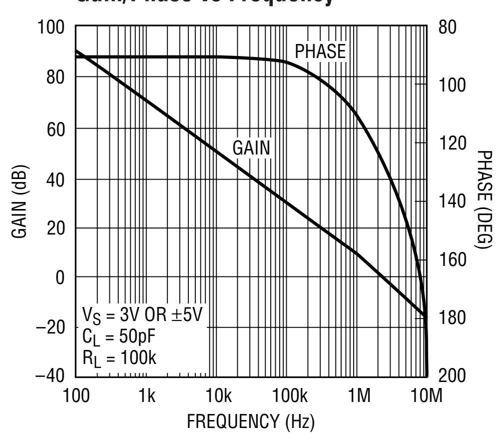
Output Swing vs Load Resistance ±5V



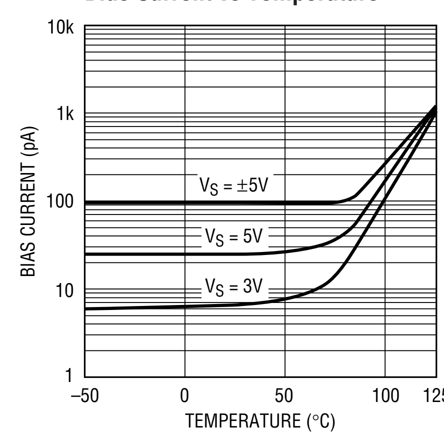
Output Swing vs Output Current, ±5V Supply



Gain/Phase vs Frequency

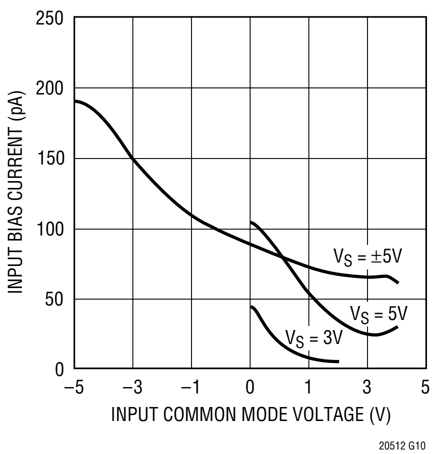


Bias Current vs Temperature

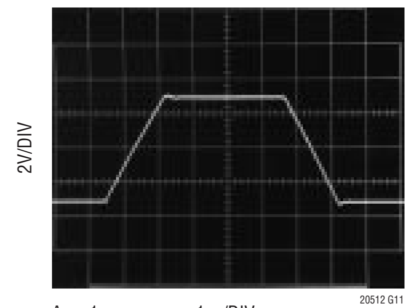


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

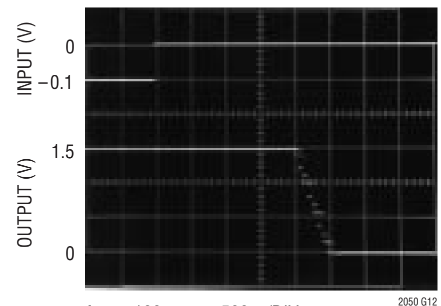


Transient Response



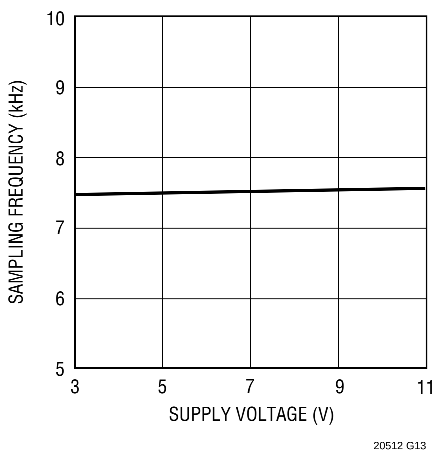
$A_V = 1$ 1µs/DIV
$R_L = 10k$
$C_L = 100pF$
$V_S = ±5V$

Input Overload Recovery

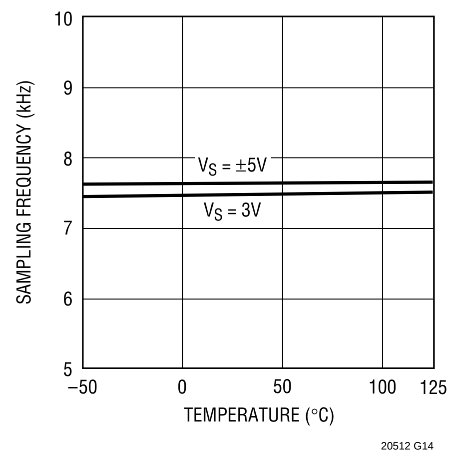


$A_V = –100$ 500µs/DIV
$R_L = 100k$
$C_L = 10pF$
$V_S = 3V$

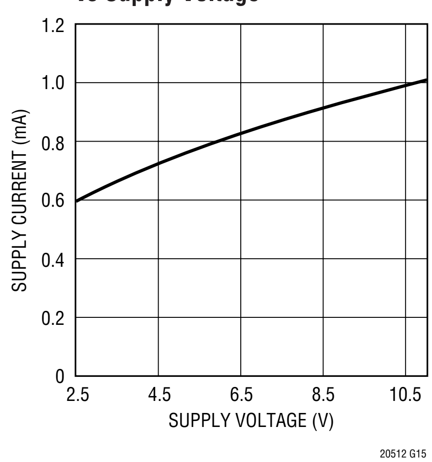
Sampling Frequency vs Supply Voltage



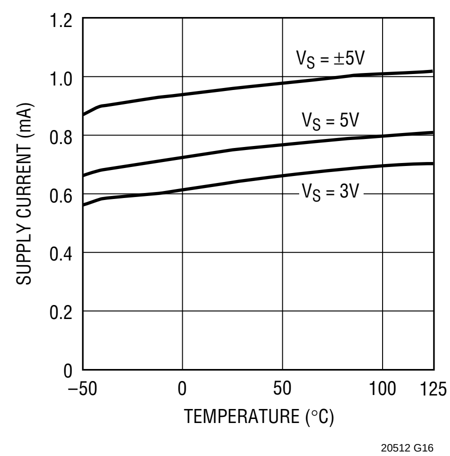
Sampling Frequency vs Temperature



Supply Current (Per Amplifier) vs Supply Voltage



Supply Current (Per Amplifier) vs Temperature



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Shutdown

The LTC2051 includes a shutdown pin in the 10-lead MSOP. When this active low pin is high or allowed to float, the device operates normally. When the shutdown pin is pulled low, the device enters shutdown mode; supply current drops to 3μA, all clocking stops and the output assumes a high impedance state.

Clock Feedthrough, Input Bias Current

The LTC2051/LTC2052 use autozeroing circuitry to achieve an almost zero DC offset over temperature, common mode voltage and power supply voltage. The frequency of the clock used for autozeroing is typically 7.5kHz. The term clock feedthrough is broadly used to indicate visibility of this clock frequency in the op amp output spectrum. There are typically two types of clock feedthrough in autozeroed op amps like the LTC2051/LTC2052.

The first form of clock feedthough is caused by the settling of the internal sampling capacitor and is input referred; that is, it is multiplied by the closed-loop gain of the op amp. This form of clock feedthrough is independent of the magnitude of the input source resistance or the magnitude of the gain setting resistors. The LTC2051/LTC2052 have a residue clock feedthrough of less than $1\mu V_{RMS}$ input referred at 7.5kHz.

The second form of clock feedthrough is caused by the small amount of charge injection occurring during the sampling and holding of the op amps input offset voltage. The current spikes are multiplied by the impedance seen at the input terminals of the op amp, appearing at the output multiplied by the closed-loop gain of the op amp.

To reduce this form of clock feedthrough, use smaller valued gain setting resistors and minimize the source resistance at the input. If the resistance seen at the inputs is less than 10k, this form of clock feedthrough is less than $1\mu V_{RMS}$ input referred at 7.5kHz, or less than the amount of residue clock feedthrough from the first form previously described.

Placing a capacitor across the feedback resistor reduces either form of clock feedthrough by limiting the bandwidth of the closed-loop gain.

Input bias current is defined as the DC current into the input pins of the op amp. The same current spikes that cause the second form of clock feedthrough previously described, when averaged, dominate the DC input bias current of the op amp below 70°C.

At temperatures above 70°C, the leakage of the ESD protection diodes on the inputs increase the input bias currents of both inputs in the positive direction, while the current caused by the charge injection stays relatively constant. At elevated temperatures (above 85°C) the leakage current begins to dominate and both the negative and positive pin's input bias currents are in the positive direction (into the pins).

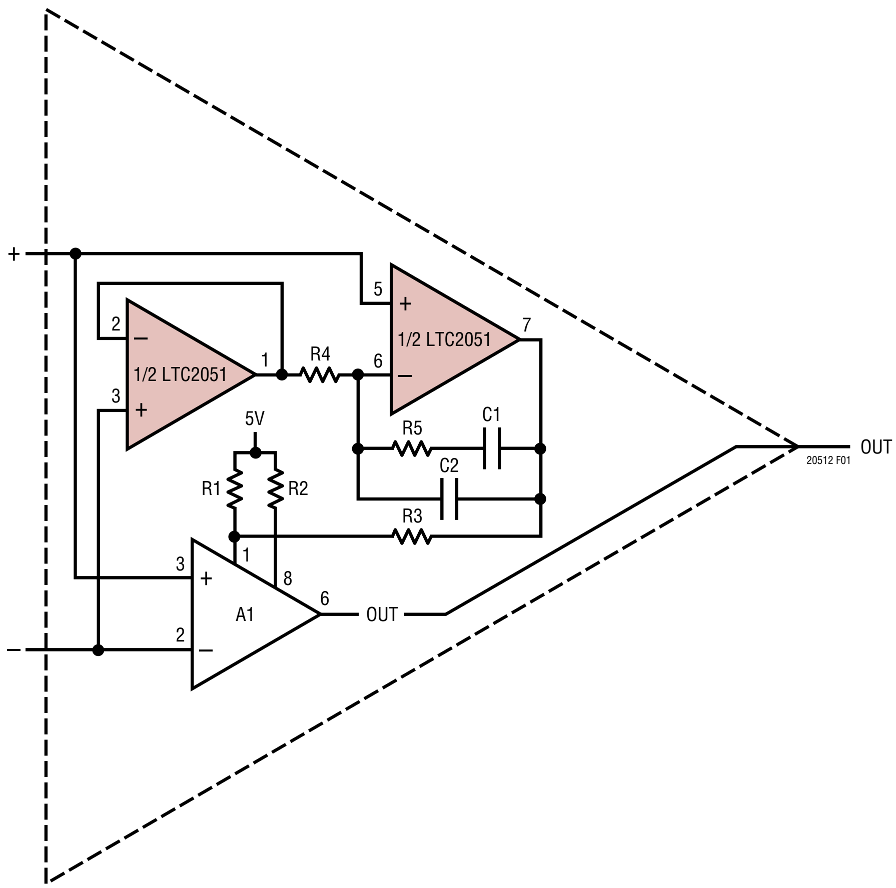
Input Pins, ESD Sensitivity

ESD voltages above 700V on the input pins of the op amp will cause the input bias currents to increase (more DC current into the pins). At these voltages, it is possible to damage the device to a point where the input bias current exceeds the maximums specified in this data sheet.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

The dual chopper op amp buffers the inputs of A1 and corrects its offset voltage and offset voltage drift. With the RC values shown, the power-up warm-up time is typically 20 seconds. The step response of the composite amplifier does not present settling tails. The LT®1677 should be used when extremely low noise, V_{OS} and V_{OS} drift are needed and the input source resistance is low. (For instance a 350Ω strain gauge bridge.) The LT1012 or equivalent should be used when low bias current (100pA) is also required in conjunction with DC to 10Hz low noise, low V_{OS} and V_{OS} drift. The measured typical input offset voltages are less than 1µV.

Obtaining Ultralow V_{OS} Drift and Low Noise

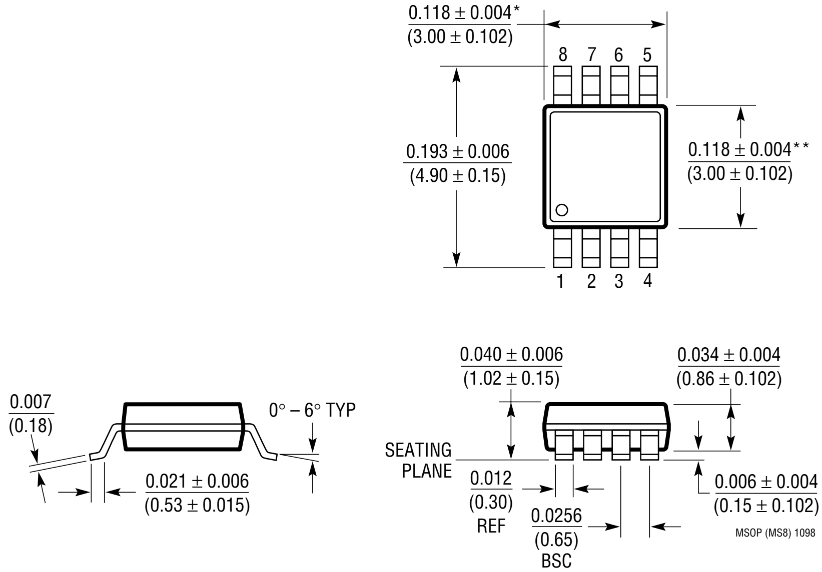


A1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	C1	C2	$\bar{e}_{IN}$ (DC – 1Hz)	$\bar{e}_{IN}$ (DC – 10Hz)
LT1677	2.49k	3.01k	340k	10k	100k	0.01µF	0.001µF	$0.15µV_{P-P}$	$0.2µV_{P-P}$
LT1012	750Ω	57Ω	250k	10k	100k	0.01µF	0.001µF	$0.3µV_{P-P}$	$0.4µV_{P-P}$

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

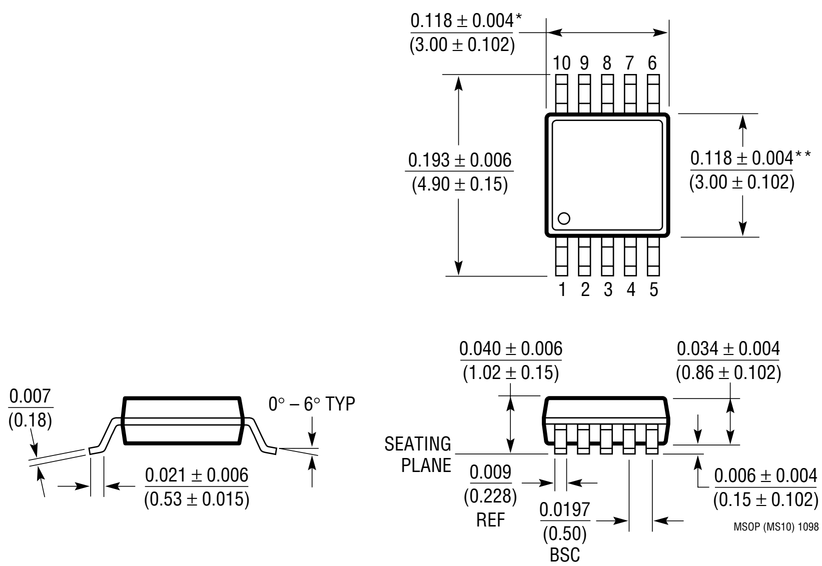
MS8 Package
8-Lead Plastic MSOP
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1660)



* 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

MS10 Package
10-Lead Plastic MSOP
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1661)



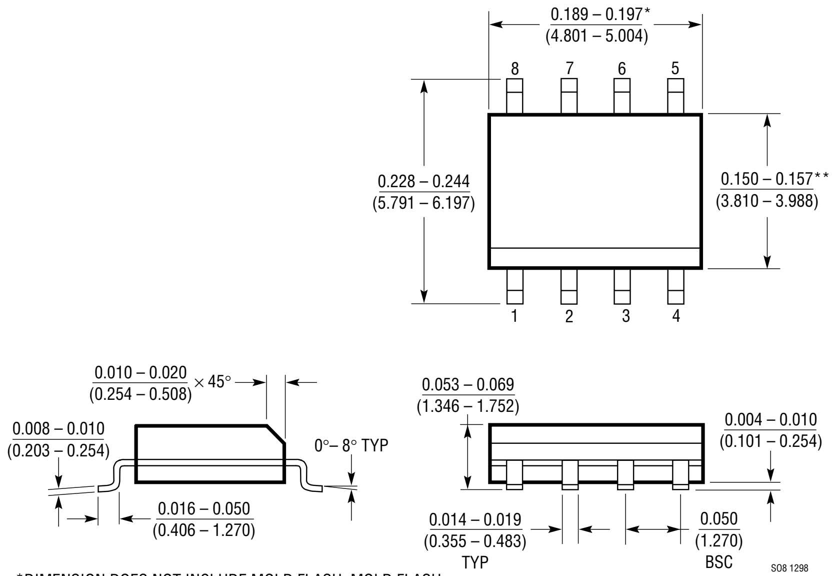
* DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

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

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

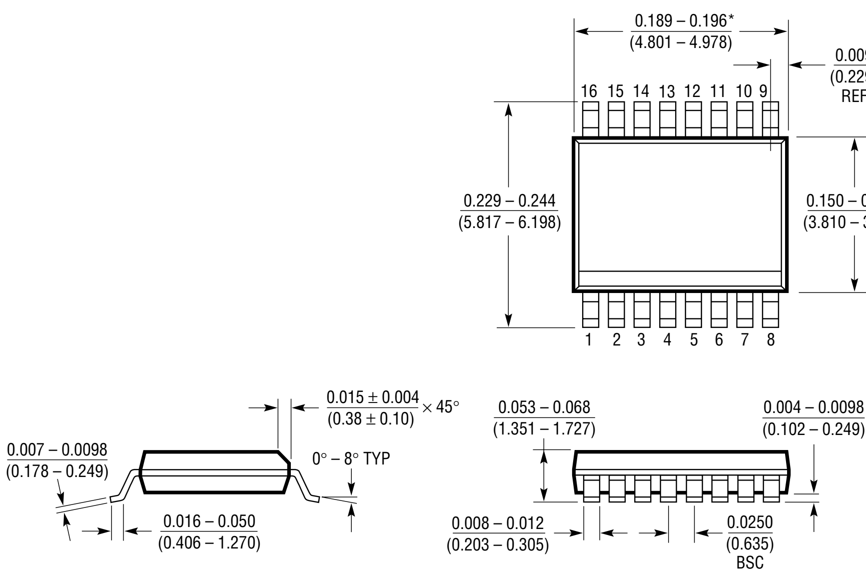
S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



*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

GN Package
16-Lead Plastic SSOP (Narrow 0.150)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1641)



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

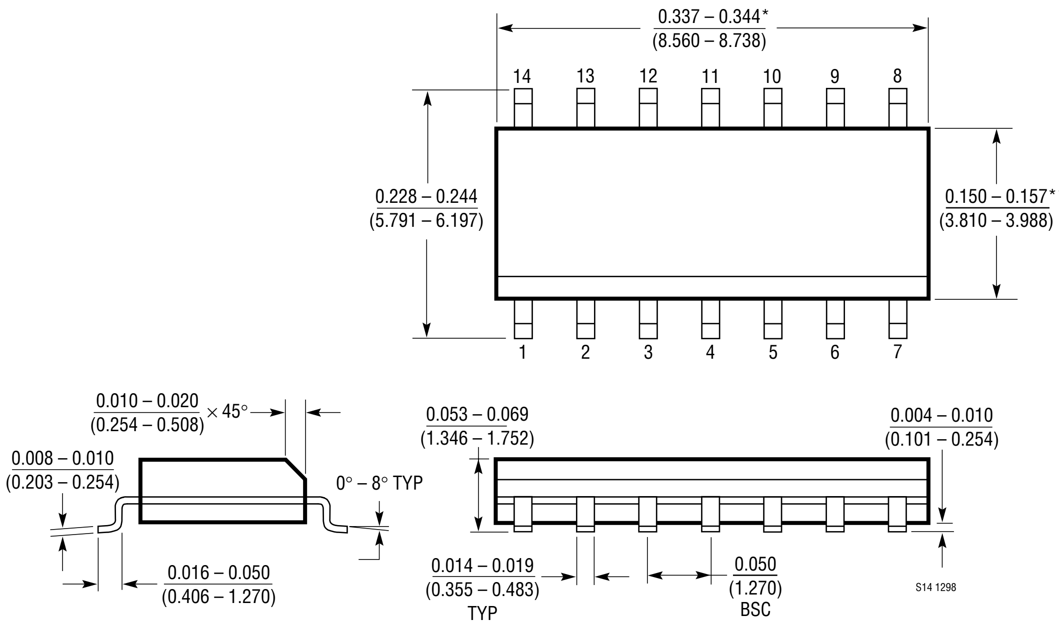
** DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

GN16 (SSOP) 1098

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

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

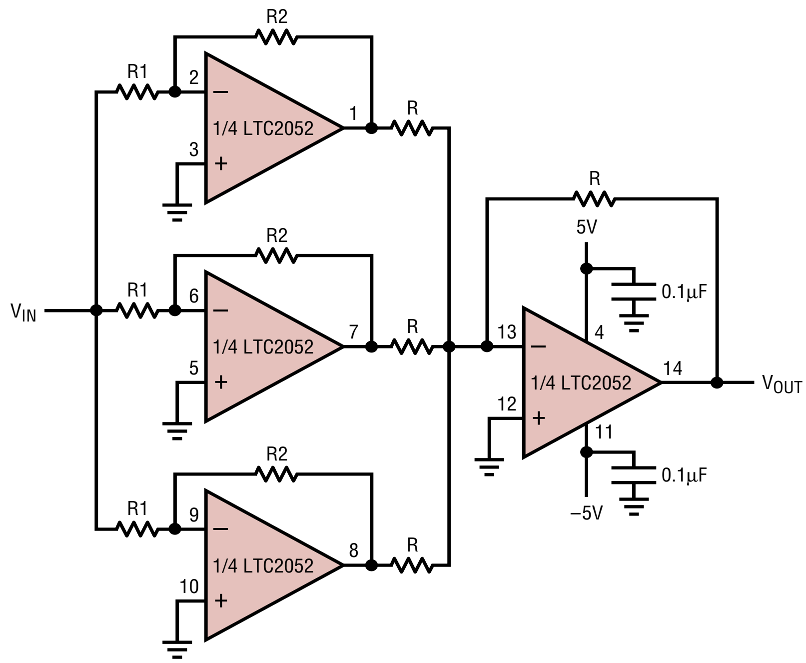


*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

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

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Paralleling Amplifiers to Improve Noise



$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 3\frac{R2}{R1}$; INPUT DC – 10Hz NOISE ≅ $0.8\mu V_{P-P} = \frac{\text{NOISE OF EACH PARALLEL OP AMP}}{\sqrt{3}}$

20512 F02

RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC1051/LTC1053	Precision Zero-Drift Op Amp	Dual/Quad
LTC1151	±15V Zero-Drift Op Amp	Dual High Voltage Operation ±18V
LTC1152	Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Zero-Drift Op Amp	Single Zero-Drift Op Amp with Rail-to-Rail Input and Output and Shutdown
LTC2050	Zero-Drift Op Amp in SOT-23	Single Supply Operation 2.7V to ±5V, Shutdown

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