

# 1.25MHz, Over-The-Top Micropower, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp in SOT-23

## FEATURES

- Operates with Inputs Above  $V^+$
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Micropower: 300 $\mu$ A Supply Current Max
- Small SOT-23 Package
- Gain Bandwidth product: 1.25MHz
- Slew Rate: 0.42V/ $\mu$ s
- Low Input Offset Voltage: 800 $\mu$ V Max
- Single Supply Input Range: 0V to 18V
- High Output Current: 18mA Min
- Specified on 3V, 5V and  $\pm$ 5V Supplies
- Output Shutdown on 6-Lead Version
- Reverse Battery Protection to 18V
- High Voltage Gain: 1500V/mV
- Operating Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$

## APPLICATIONS

- Portable Instrumentation
- Battery- or Solar-Powered Systems
- Sensor Conditioning
- Supply Current Sensing
- Battery Monitoring
- MUX Amplifiers
- 4mA to 20mA Transmitters

## DESCRIPTION

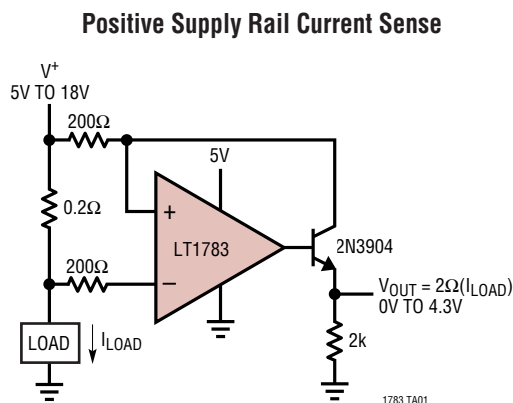
The LT<sup>®</sup>1783 is a 1.25MHz op amp available in the small SOT-23 package that operates on all single and split supplies with a total voltage of 2.5V to 18V. The amplifier draws less than 300 $\mu$ A of quiescent current and has reverse battery protection, drawing negligible current for reverse supply voltages up to 18V.

The input range of the LT1783 includes ground, and a unique feature of this device is its Over-The-Top<sup>™</sup> operation capability with either or both of its inputs above the positive rail. The inputs handle 18V both differential and common mode, independent of supply voltage. The input stage incorporates phase reversal protection to prevent false outputs from occurring even when the inputs are 9V below the negative supply.

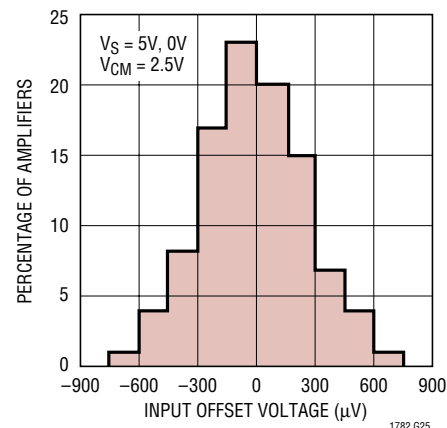
The LT1783 can drive loads up to 18mA and still maintain rail-to-rail capability. A shutdown feature on the 6-lead version can disable the part, making the output high impedance and reducing quiescent current to 5 $\mu$ A. The LT1783 op amp is available in the 5- and 6-lead SOT-23 packages. For applications requiring lower power, refer to the LT1782.

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION



Distribution of Input Offset Voltage



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage ( $V^+$ to $V^-$ ) .....	18V	Operating Temperature Range (Note 10) .....	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Input Differential Voltage .....	18V	Specified Temperature Range .....	$0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Input Pin Voltage to $V^-$ .....	+24V/–10V	Junction Temperature .....	$150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Shutdown Pin Voltage Above $V^-$ .....	18V	Storage Temperature Range .....	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Shutdown Pin Current .....	$\pm 10\text{mA}$	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .....	$300^{\circ}\text{C}$
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 2) .....	Indefinite		

## PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

<p>S5 PACKAGE 5-LEAD PLASTIC SOT-23 <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 250^{\circ}\text{C/W}</math></p>	ORDER PART NUMBER	<p>S6 PACKAGE 6-LEAD PLASTIC SOT-23 <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 230^{\circ}\text{C/W}</math></p>	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LT1783CS5		LT1783CS6
	S5 PART MARKING		S6 PART MARKING
	LTLF		LTIU

Consult factory for Industrial and Military grade parts.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$V_S = 3\text{V}$ ,  $0\text{V}$ ;  $V_S = 5\text{V}$ ,  $0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = \text{half supply}$ , for the 6-lead part  $V_{PIN5} = 0\text{V}$ , pulse power tested unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$		400	800	$\mu\text{V}$	
			●		950	$\mu\text{V}$	
	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 7)	$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	2	5	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = 18\text{V}$ (Note 3)	●	4	8	nA	
			●		7	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 18\text{V}$ (Note 3) SHDN or $V_S = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to $18\text{V}$	●	45	80	nA	
			●		35	60	$\mu\text{A}$
				0.1		nA	
	Input Bias Current Drift	$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	0.06		$\text{nA}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	
	Input Noise Voltage	0.1Hz to 10Hz		0.6		$\mu\text{V}_{P-P}$	
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		20		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.14		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	Differential	0.65	1.3		$\text{M}\Omega$	
		Common Mode, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to $(V_{CC} - 1\text{V})$		1		$\text{G}\Omega$	
		Common Mode, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to $18\text{V}$	0.3	0.5		$\text{M}\Omega$	
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance			5		pF	
	Input Voltage Range		●	0	18	V	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 3)	$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to $V_{CC} - 1\text{V}$	●	90	100	dB	
		$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to $18\text{V}$ (Note 6)	●	68	80	dB	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 3\text{V}$ to $12.5\text{V}$ , $V_{CM} = V_O = 1\text{V}$	●	90	100	dB	
$A_{VOL}$	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 3\text{V}$ , $V_O = 500\text{mV}$ to $2.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$		200	1500	$\text{V}/\text{mV}$	
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$ , $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	133		$\text{V}/\text{mV}$	
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , $V_O = 500\text{mV}$ to $4.5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$		400	1500	$\text{V}/\text{mV}$	
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	250		$\text{V}/\text{mV}$	

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

$V_S = 3\text{V}, 0\text{V}; V_S = 5\text{V}, 0\text{V}, V_{\text{CM}} = V_{\text{OUT}} = \text{half supply}$ , for the 6-lead part  $V_{\text{PIN5}} = 0\text{V}$ , pulse power tested unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{\text{OL}}$	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	3	8	mV
		$I_{\text{SINK}} = 5\text{mA}$	●	200	400	mV
		$V_S = 5\text{V}, I_{\text{SINK}} = 10\text{mA}$	●	330	600	mV
$V_{\text{OH}}$	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	$V_S = 3\text{V}$ , No Load	●	2.91	2.94	V
		$V_S = 3\text{V}, I_{\text{SOURCE}} = 5\text{mA}$	●	2.6	2.8	V
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , No Load	●	4.91	4.94	V
		$V_S = 5\text{V}, I_{\text{SOURCE}} = 10\text{mA}$	●	4.5	4.74	V
$I_{\text{SC}}$	Short-Circuit Current (Note 2)	$V_S = 3\text{V}$ , Short to GND		5	10	mA
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$ , Short to $V_{\text{CC}}$		15	30	mA
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , Short to GND		15	30	mA
		$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , Short to $V_{\text{CC}}$		20	40	mA
	Minimum Supply Voltage		●	2.5	2.7	V
	Reverse Supply Voltage	$I_S = -100\mu\text{A}$	●	18		V
$I_S$	Supply Current (Note 4)		●	210	300	$\mu\text{A}$
					350	$\mu\text{A}$
	Supply Current, SHDN	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 2\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	5	18	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{SHDN}}$	Shutdown Pin Current	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 0.3\text{V}$ , No load (Note 8)	●	0.5		nA
		$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 2\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	2	8	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 5\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)		5		$\mu\text{A}$
	Shutdown Output Leakage Current	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 2\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
	Maximum Shutdown Pin Current	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 18\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	10	30	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_L$	Shutdown Pin Input Low Voltage	(Note 8)	●		0.3	V
$V_H$	Shutdown Pin Input High Voltage	(Note 8)	●	2		V
$t_{\text{ON}}$	Turn-On Time	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 5\text{V}$ to $0\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$ (Note 8)		25		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{OFF}}$	Turn-Off Time	$V_{\text{PIN5}} = 0\text{V}$ to $5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$ (Note 8)		3		$\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product (Note 3)	$f = 5\text{kHz}$	●	750	1250	kHz
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$		600		kHz
SR	Slew Rate (Note 5)	$A_V = -1, R_L = \infty$	●	0.24	0.42	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$		0.21		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
FPBW	Full-Power Bandwidth (Note 9)	$V_{\text{OUT}} = 2V_{\text{P-P}}$		66		kHz
$t_S$	Settling Time	$V_S = 5\text{V}, \Delta V_{\text{OUT}} = 2\text{V}$ to $0.1\%$ , $A_V = -1$		12		$\mu\text{s}$
THD	Distortion	$V_S = 3\text{V}, V_0 = 2V_{\text{P-P}}, A_V = 1, R_L = 10\text{k}, f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.001		%

$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}, V_{\text{CM}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{V}$ , for the 6-lead part  $V_{\text{SHDN}} = V^-$

$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	●	500	900	$\mu\text{V}$
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$			1050	$\mu\text{V}$
	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 7)	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	●	2	5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Current		●	4	8	nA
$I_B$	Input Bias Current		●	40	80	nA
		Input Bias Current Drift	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	●	0.06	
	Input Noise Voltage	$0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$		1		$\mu\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		20		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.14		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ , for the 6-lead part  $V_{SHDN} = V^-$ , unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	Differential	● 0.65	1.3		$M\Omega$
		Common Mode, $V_{CM} = -5\text{V}$ to $13\text{V}$	● 0.3	0.5		$M\Omega$
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance			5		pF
	Input Voltage Range		● -5		13	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -5\text{V}$ to $13\text{V}$	● 68	80		dB
$A_{VOL}$	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 4\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$ $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	● 70	160		V/mV V/mV
$V_{OL}$	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	-4.997	-4.992	V
		$I_{SINK} = 5\text{mA}$	●	-4.8	-4.6	V
		$I_{SINK} = 10\text{mA}$	●	-4.67	-4.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	● 4.91	4.94		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 5\text{mA}$	● 4.6	4.8		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 10\text{mA}$	● 4.5	4.74		V
$I_{SC}$	Short-Circuit Current (Note 2)	Short to GND	● 18	30		mA
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	● 15			mA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 1.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 9\text{V}$	● 90	100		dB
$I_S$	Supply Current			230	325	$\mu\text{A}$
					375	$\mu\text{A}$
	Supply Current, SHDN	$V_{PIN5} = -3\text{V}$ , $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	6	20	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SHDN}$	Shutdown Pin Current	$V_{PIN5} = -4.7\text{V}$ , $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ , No load (Note 8)	●	0.5		nA
		$V_{PIN5} = -3\text{V}$ , $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	2	8	$\mu\text{A}$
	Maximum Shutdown Pin Current	$V_{PIN5} = 9\text{V}$ , $V_S = \pm 9\text{V}$ (Note 8)	●	10	30	$\mu\text{A}$
	Shutdown Output Leakage Current	$V_{PIN5} = -7\text{V}$ , $V_S = \pm 9\text{V}$ , No Load (Note 8)	●	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_L$	Shutdown Pin Input Low Voltage	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ (Note 8)	●		-4.7	V
$V_H$	Shutdown Pin Input High Voltage	$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ (Note 8)	●	-2.8		V
$t_{ON}$	Turn-On Time	$V_{PIN5} = 0\text{V}$ to $-5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$ (Note 8)	●	25		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-Off Time	$V_{PIN5} = -5\text{V}$ to $0\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}$ (Note 8)	●	3		$\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 5\text{kHz}$	● 800	1300		kHz
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	● 700			kHz
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = \infty$ , $V_O = \pm 4\text{V}$ , Measured at $V_O = \pm 2\text{V}$	● 0.26	0.45		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	● 0.23			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
FPBW	Full-Power Bandwidth (Note 9)	$V_{OUT} = 8V_{P-P}$		18		kHz
$t_S$	Settling Time	$\Delta V_{OUT} = 4\text{V}$ to $0.1\%$ , $A_V = 1$		10		$\mu\text{s}$

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

**Note 2:** A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum.

**Note 3:**  $V_S = 5\text{V}$  limits are guaranteed by correlation to  $V_S = 3\text{V}$  and  $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$  or  $V_S = \pm 9\text{V}$  tests.

**Note 4:**  $V_S = 3\text{V}$  limits are guaranteed by correlation to  $V_S = 5\text{V}$  and  $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$  or  $V_S = \pm 9\text{V}$  tests.

**Note 5:** Guaranteed by correlation to slew rate at  $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ , and GBW at  $V_S = 3\text{V}$  and  $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$  tests.

**Note 6:** This specification implies a typical input offset voltage of 1.8mV at  $V_{CM} = 18\text{V}$  and a maximum input offset voltage of 7.2mV at  $V_{CM} = 18\text{V}$ .

**Note 7:** This parameter is not 100% tested.

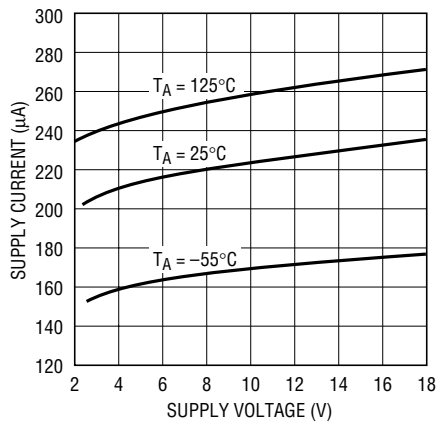
**Note 8:** Specifications apply to 6-lead SOT-23 with shutdown.

**Note 9:** Full-power bandwidth is calculated from the slew rate.  $FPBW = SR/2\pi V_P$ .

**Note 10:** The LT1783 is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ .

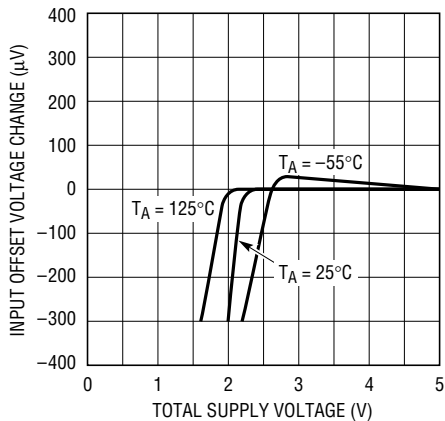
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**



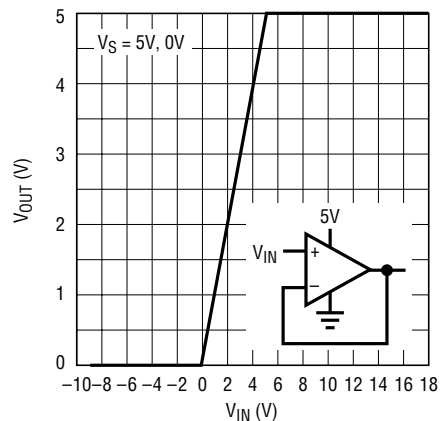
1783 G01

**Minimum Supply Voltage**



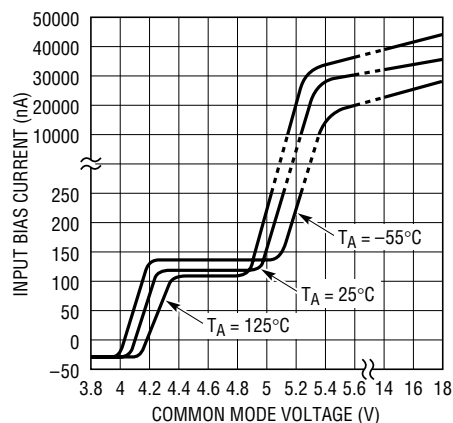
1783 G02

**Output Voltage vs Large Input Voltage**



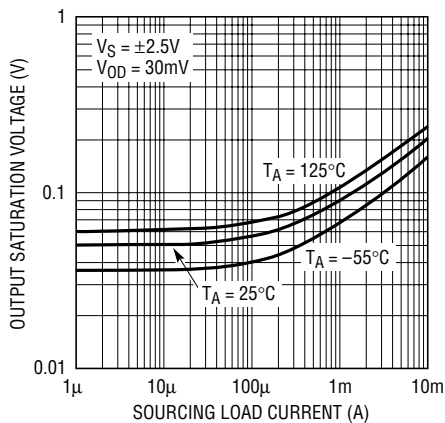
1783 G02a

**Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage**



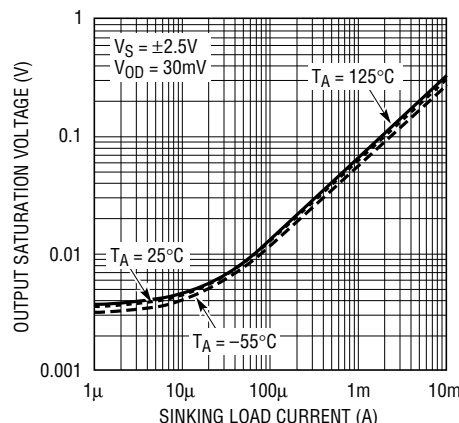
1783 G03

**Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output High)**



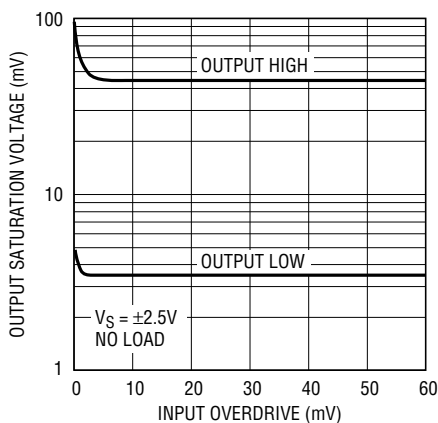
1783 G04

**Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output Low)**



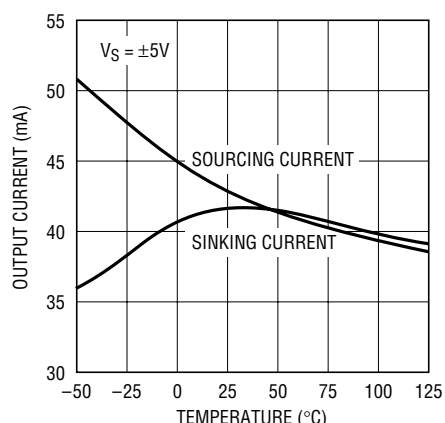
1783 G05

**Output Saturation Voltage vs Input Overdrive**



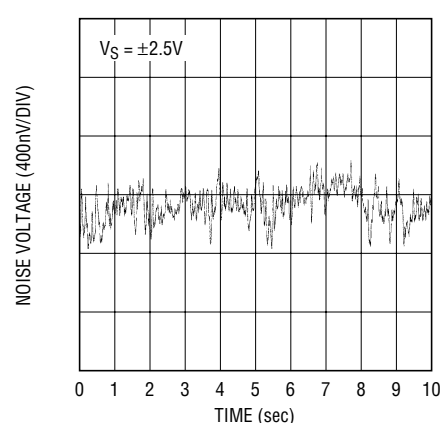
1783 G06

**Output Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature**



1783 G06a

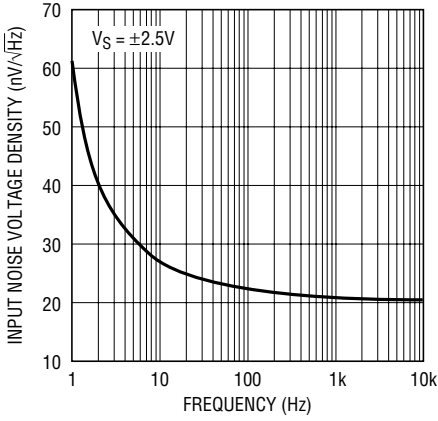
**0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise Voltage**



1783 G07

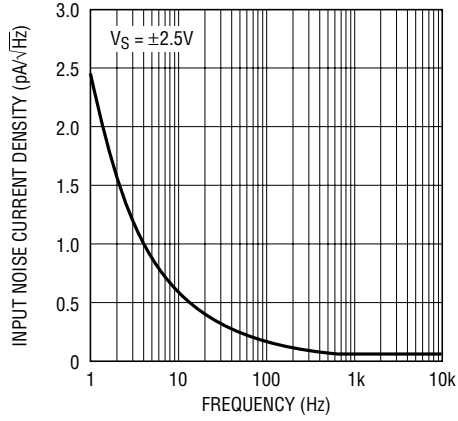
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Noise Voltage Density vs Frequency**



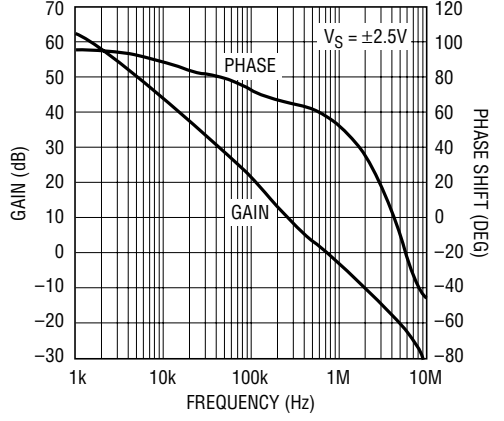
1783 G08

**Input Noise Current vs Frequency**



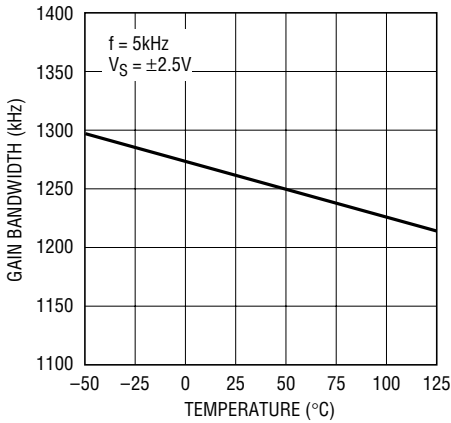
1783 G09

**Gain and Phase Shift vs Frequency**



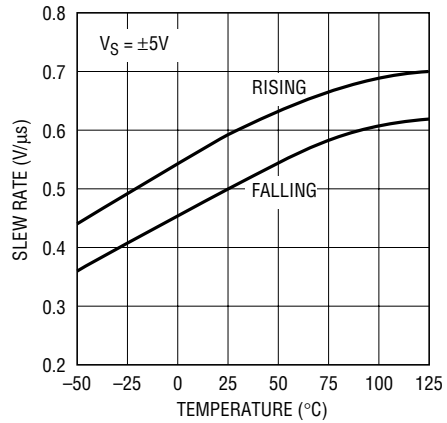
1783 G10

**Gain Bandwidth Product vs Temperature**



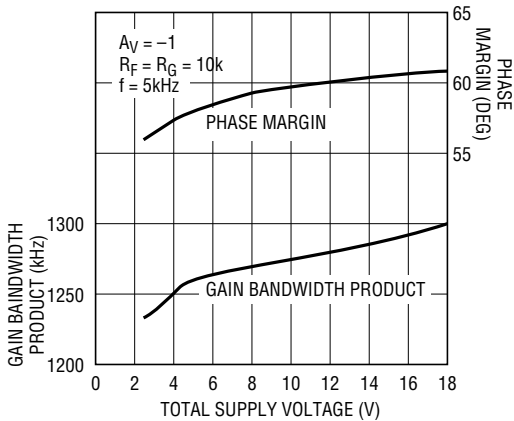
1783 G11

**Slew Rate vs Temperature**



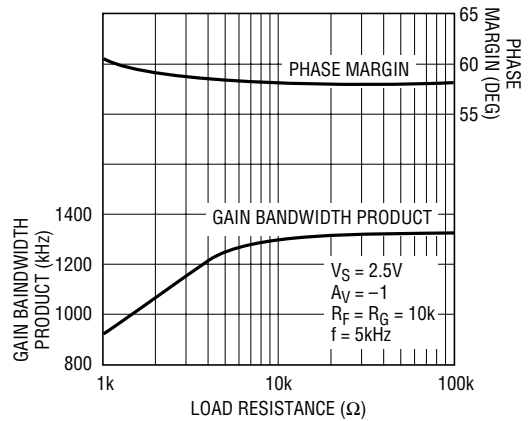
1783 G12

**Gain Bandwidth Product and Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage**



1783 G13

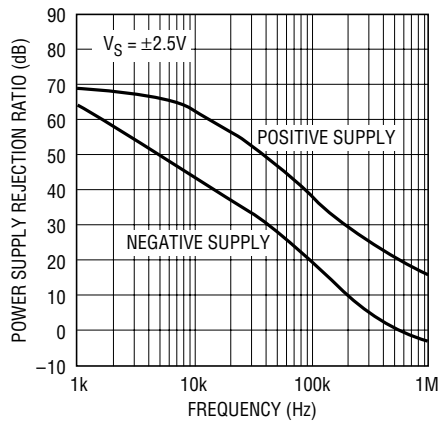
**Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Load Resistance**



1783 G14

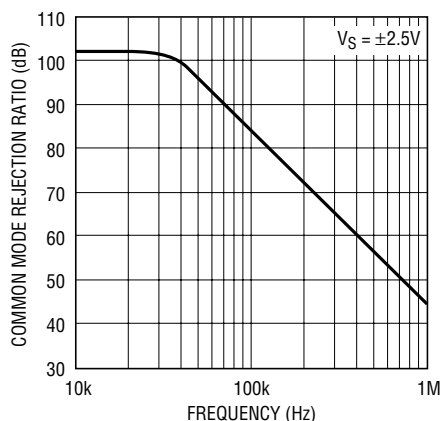
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**PSRR vs Frequency**



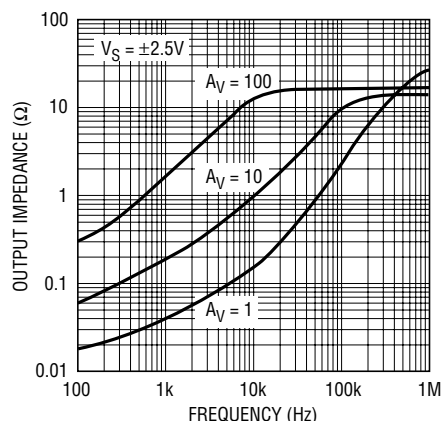
1783 G15

**CMRR vs Frequency**



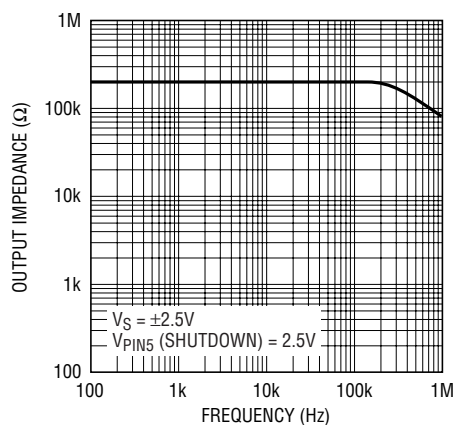
1783 G16

**Output Impedance vs Frequency**



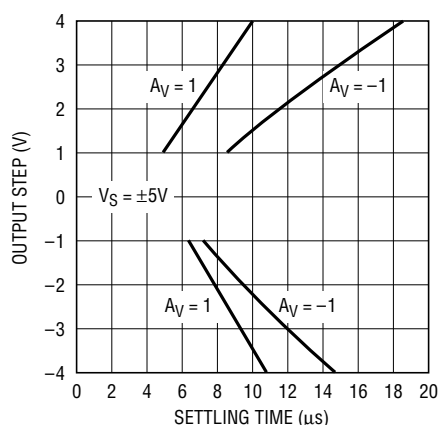
1783 G17

**Disabled Output Impedance vs Frequency (Note 8)**



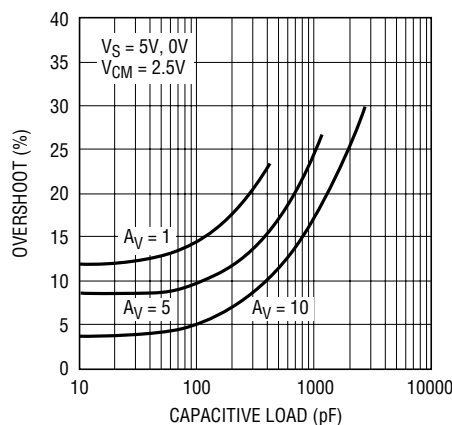
1783 G17a

**Settling Time to 0.1% vs Output Step**



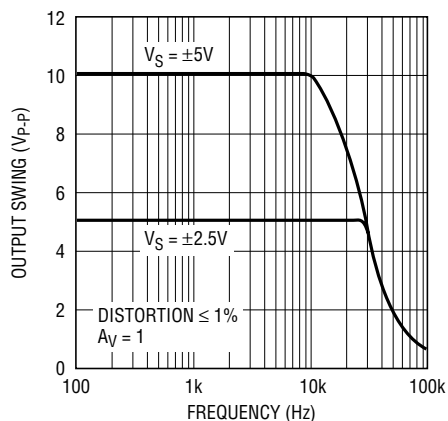
1783 G18

**Capacitive Load Handling Overshoot vs Capacitive Load**



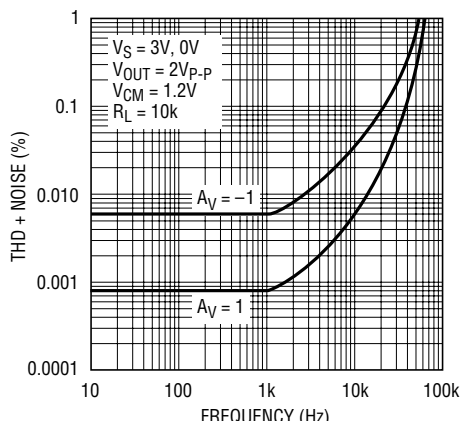
1783 G19

**Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency**



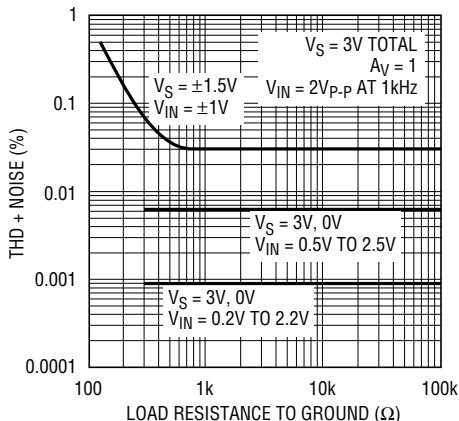
1783 G20

**Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Frequency**



1783 G21

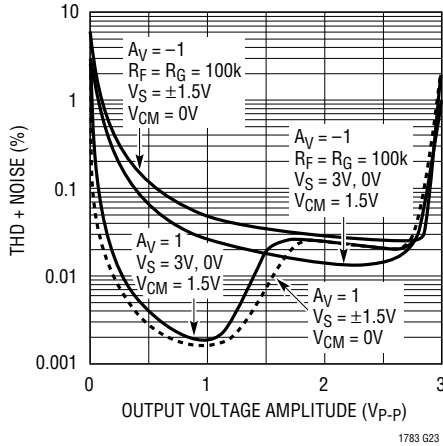
**Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Load Resistance**



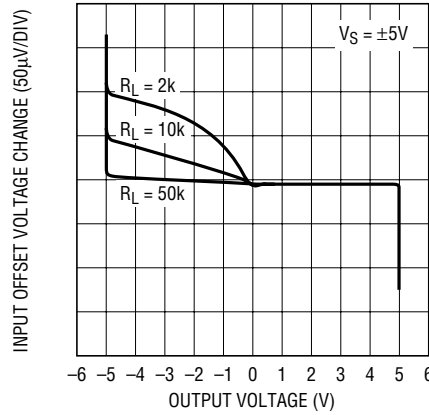
1783 G22

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

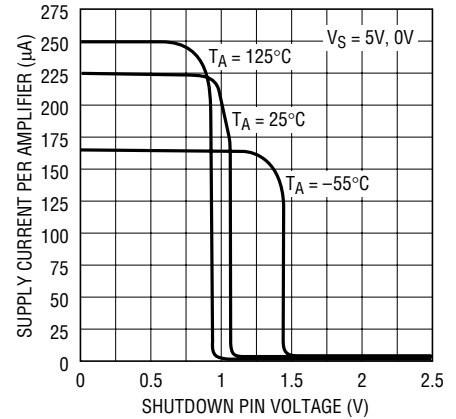
**Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage Amplitude**



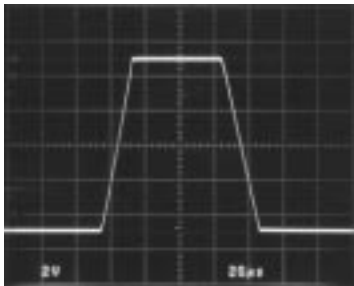
**Open-Loop Gain**



**Supply Current vs SHDN Pin Voltage**

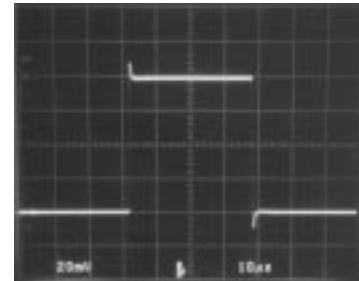


**Large-Signal Response**



$V_S = \pm 5V$   
 $A_V = 1$   
 $C_L = 15pF$

**Small-Signal Response**



$V_S = \pm 5V$   
 $A_V = 1$   
 $C_L = 15pF$

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Supply Voltage

The positive supply pin of the LT1783 should be bypassed with a small capacitor (typically 0.1µF) within an inch of the pin. When driving heavy loads, an additional 4.7µF electrolytic capacitor should be used. When using split supplies, the same is true for the negative supply pin.

The LT1783 is protected against reverse battery voltages up to 18V. In the event a reverse battery condition occurs, the supply current is less than 1nA.

### Inputs

The LT1783 has two input stages, NPN and PNP (see the Simplified Schematic), resulting in three distinct operating regions as shown in the Input Bias Current vs Common Mode typical performance curve.

For input voltages about 0.8V or more below  $V^+$ , the PNP input stage is active and the input bias current is typically -40nA. When the input common mode voltage is within 0.5V of the positive rail, the NPN stage is operating and the



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

input bias current is typically 80nA. Increases in temperature will cause the voltage at which operation switches from the PNP input stage to the NPN input stage to move towards  $V^+$ . The input offset voltage of the NPN stage is untrimmed and is typically 1.8mV.

A Schottky diode in the collector of the input transistors, along with special geometries for these NPN transistors, allow the LT1783 to operate with either or both of its inputs above  $V^+$ . At about 0.3V above  $V^+$ , the NPN input transistor is fully saturated and the input bias current is typically 30 $\mu$ A at room temperature. The input offset voltage is typically 1.8mV when operating above  $V^+$ . The LT1783 will operate with its inputs 18V above  $V^-$  regardless of  $V^+$ .

The inputs are protected against excursions as much as 10V below  $V^-$  by an internal 1k resistor in series with each input and a diode from the input to the negative supply. The input stage of the LT1783 incorporates phase reversal protection to prevent the output from phase reversing for inputs up to 9V below  $V^-$ . There are no clamping diodes between the inputs and the maximum differential input voltage is 18V.

### Output

The output of the LT1783 can swing to within 60mV of the positive rail with no load and within 3mV of the negative rail with no load. When monitoring input voltages within 60mV of the positive rail or within 3mV of the negative rail, gain should be taken to keep the output from clipping. The LT1783 can sink and source over 30mA at  $\pm 5V$  supplies, sourcing current is reduced to 10mA at 3V total supplies as noted in the Electrical Characteristics.

The LT1783 is internally compensated to drive at least 400pF of capacitance under any output loading conditions. A 0.22 $\mu$ F capacitor in series with a 150 $\Omega$  resistor between the output and ground will compensate these amplifiers for larger capacitive loads, up to 10,000pF, at all output currents.

### Distortion

There are two main contributors to distortion in op amps: output crossover distortion as the output transitions from sourcing to sinking current, and distortion caused by nonlinear common mode rejection. If the op amp is operating inverting, there is no common mode induced distortion. If the op amp is operating in the PNP input stage (input is not within 0.8V of  $V^+$ ), the CMRR is very good, typically 100dB. When the LT1783 switches between input stages, there is significant nonlinearity in the CMRR. Lower load resistance increases the output crossover distortion but has no effect on the input stage transition distortion. For lowest distortion, the LT1783 should be operated single supply, with the output always sourcing current and with the input voltage swing between ground and ( $V^+ - 0.8V$ ). See the Typical Performance Characteristics curves, "Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage Amplitude."

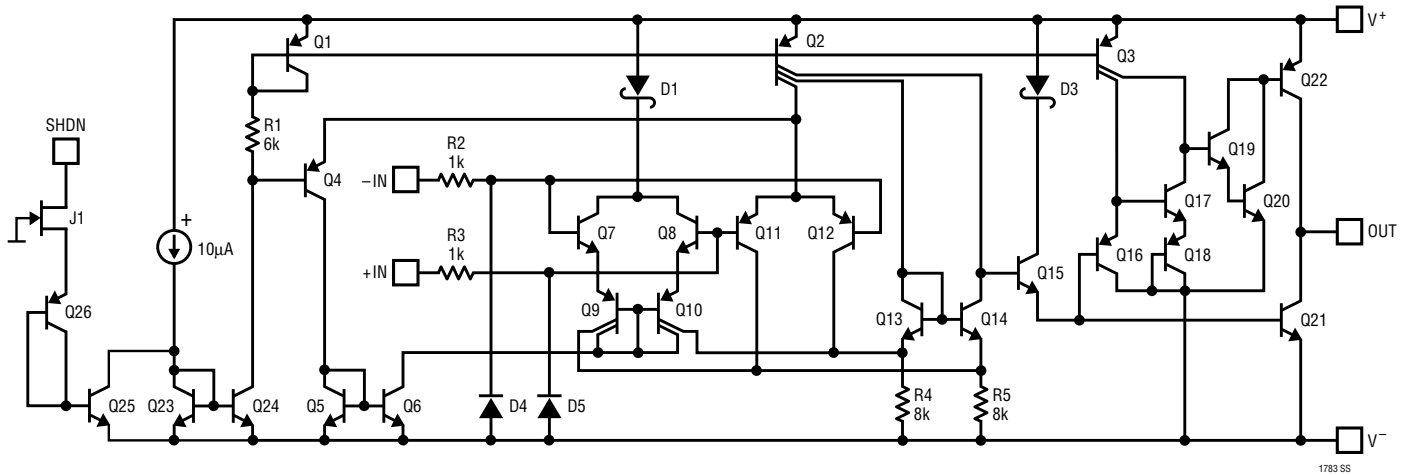
### Gain

The open-loop gain is almost independent of load when the output is sourcing current. This optimizes performance in single supply applications where the load is returned to ground. The typical performance curve of open-loop gain for various loads shows the details.

### Shutdown

The 6-lead part includes a shutdown feature that disables the part, reducing quiescent current and making the output high impedance. The part can be shut down by bringing the SHDN pin 1.2V or more above  $V^-$ . When shut down, the supply current is about 5 $\mu$ A and the output leakage current is less than 1 $\mu$ A ( $V^- \leq V_{OUT} \leq V^+$ ). In normal operation, the SHDN pin can be tied to  $V^-$  or left floating. See the Typical Performance Characteristics curves, "Supply Current vs Shutdown Voltage."

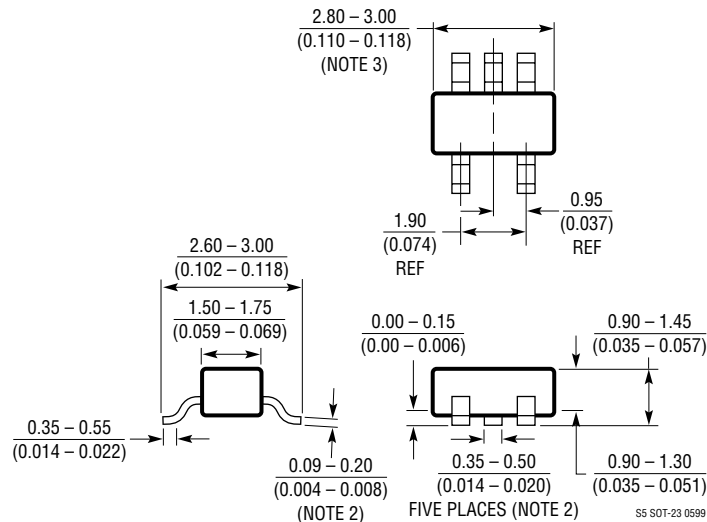
**SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC**



**PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

**S5 Package**  
**5-Lead Plastic SOT-23**  
 (LTC DWG # 05-08-1633)

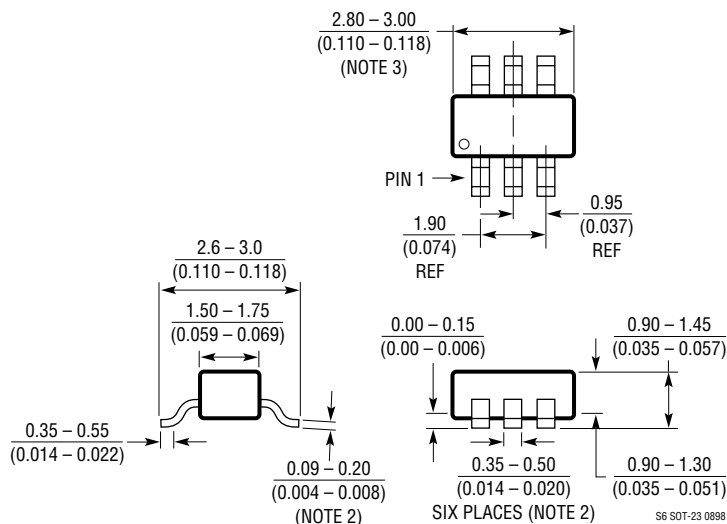


**NOTE:**

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
3. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
4. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
5. PACKAGE EIAJ REFERENCE IS SC-74A (EIAJ)

**PACKAGE DESCRIPTION** Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

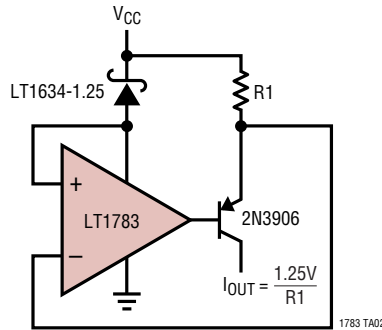
**S6 Package**  
**6-Lead Plastic SOT-23**  
 (LTC DWG # 05-08-1634)



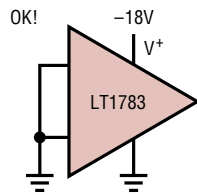
- NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
  2. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
  3. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
  4. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
  5. PACKAGE EIAJ REFERENCE IS SC-74A (EIAJ)

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

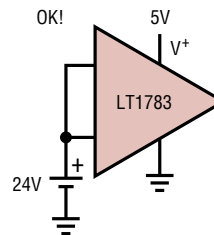
**Current Source**



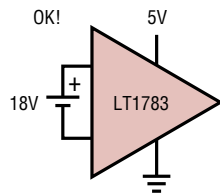
**Protected Fault Conditions**



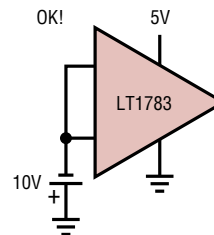
REVERSE BATTERY



INPUT OVERVOLTAGE



INPUT DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE



INPUTS BELOW GROUND

1783 TA03

**RELATED PARTS**

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1782	Micropower, Over-The-Top SOT-23 Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp	SOT-23 Package, Micropower 40µA per Amplifier, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output , 200kHz GBW
LT1490/LT1491	Dual/Quad Over-The-Top Micropower Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	Single Supply Input Range: -0.4V to 44V, Micropower 50µA per Amplifier, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output , 200kHz GBW
LT1636	Single Over-The-Top Micropower Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amp	55µA Supply Current, V <sub>CM</sub> Extends 44V Above V <sub>EE</sub> , Independent of V <sub>CC</sub> , MSOP Package, Shutdown Function
LT1638/LT1639	Dual/Quad, 1.2MHz, 0.4V/µs, Over-The-Top Micropower Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	170µA Supply Current, Single Supply Input Range: -0.4V to 44V, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output