## LF351 WIDE-BANDWIDTH JFET-INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

BAL1 1

IN - 2

IN + 73

Vcc.

P. D. OR JG PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)

NC-No internal connection

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TOUT

BAL<sub>2</sub>

D2997, MARCH 1987

- Low Input Bias Current
  Typically 50 pA
- Low Input Noise Voltage Typically 18 nV/√Hz
- Low Input Noise Current Typically 0.01 pA/√Hz
- Low Supply Current . . . Typically 1.8 mA
- High Input Impedance Typically 1012 Ω
- Low Total Harmonic Distortion
- Internally Trimmed Offset Voltage Typically 10 mV
- High Slew Rate . . . Typically 13 V/μs
- Wide Gain Bandwidth . . . Typically 3 MHz
- Pin Compatible with Standard 741

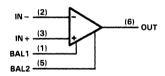
#### description

This device is a low-cost, high-speed, JFET-input operational amplifier with an internally trimmed input offset voltage. It requires low supply current yet maintains a large gain-bandwidth product and a fast slew rate. In addition, the matched high-voltage JFET input provides very low input bias and offset currents. It uses the same offset voltage adjustment circuits as the 741.

The LF351 can be used in applications such as high-speed integrators, digital-to-analog converters, sample-and-hold circuits, and many other circuits.

The LF351 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

#### symbol (each amplifier)



#### AVAILABLE OPTIONS

SYMBO	LIZATION	OPERATING	V 444 V
DEVICE	PACKAGE SUFFIX	TEMPERATURE RANGE	V <sub>IO</sub> MAX at 25°C
LF351	D,JG,P	-0°C to 70°C	10 mV

The D packages are available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type when ordering. (ie., LF351DR)

## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage, VCC+	į
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> –	r.
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub> ±30 V	1.
Input voltage (see Note 1)	/
Duration of output short circuit	t
Continuous total power dissipation	/
Operating temperature range	)
Storage temperature range65°C to 150°C	)
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds, JG package 300 °C	)
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds, D or P package 260 °C	

NOTE 1: Unless otherwise specified, the absolute maximum negative input voltage is equal to the negative power supply voltage.

# electrical characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC+} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC-} = -15 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	V10 - 0	$V_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25$ °C	5	10	mV		
10	mpdt onset voltage	VIC = 0,		Full range			13	111.0	
αVIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	$R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			10	1	μV/°C	
	tt			T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		25	100	pА	
10	Input offset current <sup>†</sup>	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			4	nA	
1	Input bias current <sup>†</sup>	V 0		Тј = 25°C		50	200	pА	
ΙΒ	input bias current	VIC = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			8	nA	
						-12			
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range				±11	to		V	
L						15			
VoM	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			±12	±13.5		٧	
A	Large-signal differential voltage	Vo = ±10.V	P 2 k0	$T_A = 25$ °C	25	200		V/mV	
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage	$V_0 = \pm 10 \text{ V},  R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		Full range	Full range	15	200		V/IIIV
ri	Input resistance	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C				1012		Ω	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			70	100		dB	
ksvr	Supply voltage rejection ratio	See Note 2		70	100		dB		
lcc	Supply current					1.8	3.4	mA	

## operating characteristics, $V_{CC+} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC-} = -15 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}C$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate		8	13		V/μs
В1	Unity-gain bandwidth			3		MHz
Vn	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, R_S = 100 \Omega$		18		nV/√Hz
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		0.01		pA/√Hz

<sup>†</sup> Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive. Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperatures as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

NOTE 2: Supply voltage rejection ratio is measured for both supply magnitudes increasing or decreasing simultaneously.



## LF353 WIDE-BANDWIDTH DUAL JFET-INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

D2997, MARCH 1987-REVISED MAY 1988

7 OUT

D. JG. OR P PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)

 Low Input Bias Current Typically 50 pA

- Low Input Noise Current
  Typically 0.01 pA/√Hz
- Low Input Noise Voltage
  Typically 18 nV/√Hz
- Low Supply Current . . . Typically 3.6 mA
- High Input Impedance Typically 10<sup>12</sup> Ω
- Internally Trimmed Offset Voltage
- Wide Gain Bandwidth . . . Typically 3 MHz
- High Slew Rate . . . Typically 13 V/μs

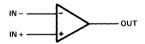
#### description

This device is a low-cost, high-speed, JFET-input operational amplifier with very low input offset voltage. It requires low supply current yet maintains a large gain-bandwidth product and a fast slew rate. In addition, the matched high-voltage JFET input provides very low input bias and offset currents.

The LF353 can be used in applications such as high-speed integrators, digital-to-analog converters, sample-and-hold circuits, and many other circuits.

The LF353 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

### symbol (each amplifier)



### AVAILABLE OPTIONS

SYMBO	LIZATION	OPERATING	V - 888V
DEVICE	PACKAGE SUFFIX	TEMPERATURE RANGE	VIO MAX at 25°C
LF353	D,JG,P	0°C to 70°C	10 mV

The D packages are available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type when ordering. (i.e. LP353DR)

## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC+</sub>
Supply voltage, VCC – – 18 V
Differential input voltage, VID ±30 V
Input voltage (see Note 1)
Duration of output short circuit
Continuous total power dissipation 500 mW
Operating temperature range
Storage temperature range65 °C to 150 °C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds, JG package 300 °C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds, D or P package 260 °C

NOTE 1: Unless otherwise specified, the absolute maximum negative input voltage is equal to the negative power supply voltage.

# electrical characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC+} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC-} = -15 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise specified)

	PARAMETER	TE	ST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VIO	Input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	, $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		5	10	mV
V10	input offset voltage			Full range			13	illo
ανιο	Average temperature coefficient	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	$I_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			10		μV/°C
~~10	of input offset voltage	• (C = 0,	115 10 101					μν, σ
10	Input offset current†	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C		25	100	· pA
10	input offset current	AIC = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			4	nA
1	Input bias current <sup>†</sup>	V 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		50	200	pΑ
lΒ	input bias current.	VIC = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			8	nA
						-12		
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range				±11	to		V
					1	15		
Vом	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			±12	± 13.5		٧
A	Large-signal differential voltage	fferential voltage $V_{\Omega} = \pm 10 \text{ V}, R_{I} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25$ °C	25	100		V/mV	
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage	VO = ±10 V,	n[ = 2 ku	Full range	15			V/IIIV
rį	Input resistance	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C				1012		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		70	100		dB	
ksvr	Supply voltage rejection ratio	See Note 2		70	100		dB	
Icc	Supply current					3.6	6.5	mA

## operating characteristics, $V_{CC+} = 15 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CC-} = -15 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}C$

PARAMETER		METER TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>01</sub> /V <sub>02</sub>	Crosstalk attenuation	f = 1 kHz		120		dB
SR	Slew rate		8	13		V/μs
В1	Unity-gain bandwidth			3		MHz
Vn	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, R_S = 100 \Omega$		18		nV/√Hz
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		0.01		pA/√Hz

<sup>†</sup> Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive. Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperatures as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

NOTE 2: Supply voltage rejection ratio is measured for both supply magnitudes increasing or decreasing simultaneously.

