# 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

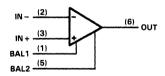
### description

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+	v
Supply voltage, VCC	
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub> ±30 °	V.
Input voltage (see Note 1)	V
Duration of output short circuit	d
Continuous total power dissipation	٧
Operating temperature range	С
Storage temperature range65 °C to 150 °C	С
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds, JG package 300 °C	С
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds, D or P package 260°0	С

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
VIO	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25$ °C		5	10	mV	
10		VIC = 0,	115 = 10 kg	Full range			13	1117
αVIO	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	$R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			10		μV/°C
	to the second se			T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		25	100	pA
10	Input offset current <sup>†</sup>	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			4	nA
IIR Input bias current <sup>†</sup>				T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		50	200	pA
ΙΒ	input bias current	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			8	nA
						-12		
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range				±11	to		V
						15		
Vом	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		*	±12	± 13.5		٧
A	Large-signal differential voltage	$V_0 = \pm 10 \text{ V},$	D 2 k0	$T_A = 25$ °C	25	200		V/mV
AVD	Large-Signal differential voltage	VO = ±10 V,	nL = 2 ku	Full range	15	200		V/111V
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
<sup>1</sup> CC	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
B <sub>1</sub>	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

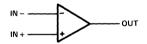
### description

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 - 888 V		
DEVICE	PACKAGE SUFFIX	TEMPERATURE RANGE	V <sub>IO</sub> 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, V <sub>CC</sub>
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub> ±30 V
Input voltage (see Note 1)
Duration of output short circuit
Continuous total power dissipation
Operating temperature range
Storage temperature range
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	
VIO	Input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	$R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		- 5	10	mV	
10	mput offset voltage	VIC - 0,	115 = 10 kg	Full range			13	,,,,	
ανιο	Average temperature coefficient	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0,	$R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			10		μV/°C	
~ 10	of input offset voltage	10 9,						<i>μ</i> , σ	
10	Input offset current†	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	İ	25	100	·pΑ	
10	input offset current	VIC - 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			4	nA	
1	Input bias current <sup>†</sup>	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		50	200	pΑ	
lΒ				T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			8	nΑ	
						-12			
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range				±11	to		V	
					İ	15			
Vом	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			±12	± 13.5		V	
A. 15	Large-signal differential voltage	V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V,	B <sub>1</sub> = 2 k0	$T_A = 25$ °C	25	100		V/mV	
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage	VO = ±10 V,	nt - 2 ku	Full range	15			V/111V	
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		PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>01</sub> /V <sub>02</sub>	Crosstalk attenuation	f = 1 kHz	1	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

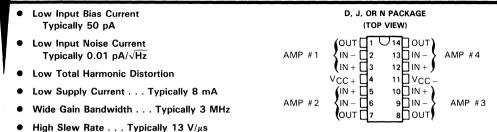
<sup>†</sup> Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive. Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperatures as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

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



# LF347, LF347B WIDE-BANDWIDTH QUAD JFET-INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

D2997, MARCH 1987



# Pin Compatible with the LM348

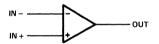
### description

These devices are low-cost, high-speed, JFET-input operational amplifiers. They require low supply current yet maintain a large gain-bandwidth product and a fast slew rate. In addition, their matched high-voltage JFET inputs provide very low input bias and offset current.

The LF347 and LF347B can be used in applications such as high-speed integrators, digital-to-analog converters, sample-and-hold circuits, and many other circuits.

The LF347 and LF347B are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

## symbol (each amplifier)



#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

	V - MAY		PACKAGE	
TA	VIO MAX AT 25°C	SMALL-OUTLINE (D)	CERAMIC DIP (J)	PLASTIC DIP (N)
0°C	10 mV	LF347D	LF347J	LF347N
to 70°C	5 mV	LF347BD	LF347BJ	LF347BN

D packages are available taped and reeled. Add  $^{\prime\prime}\text{R}^{\prime\prime}$  suffix to the device type. (e.g. LF347DR)

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

Supply voltage, VCC +		18 V
Supply voltage, VCC		– 18 V
Differential input voltage, VID		±30 V
Input voltage (see Note 1)		± 15 V
Duration of output short circuit		Unlimited
Continuous total power dissipat	ion	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating temperature range		0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range		65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16	6 inch) from case for 60 secon	nds, J package 300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16	inch) from case for 10 secon	nds, D or N package 260°C

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



#### DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR	DERATE ABOVE T <sub>A</sub>	TA = 70°C POWER RATING
D	680 mW	7.6 mW/°C	61 °C	608 mW
J	680 mW	8.2 mW/°C	67°C	656 mW
N	680 mW	N/A	N/A	680 mW

electrical characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, VCC+ = 15 V, VCC- = -15 V (unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER		TEST CO.	NDITIONS	LF347			LF347B			UNIT
		IESI CO	TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNII
VIO	V <sub>IO</sub> Input offset voltage		$T_A = 25$ °C		5	10		3	5	mV
V10	input offset voltage	$R_S = 10 k\Omega$	Full range			13			7	mv
ανιο	Average temperature coefficient	$V_{IC} = 0$ ,			18			18		μV/°C
~ 410	of input offset voltage	$RS = 10 k\Omega$			10			10		μν/
1	Input offset current†	\/ O	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		25	100		25	100	pΑ
ΙO	input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0$	T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			4			4	nA
1	IB Input bias current <sup>†</sup>	V:- 0	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		50	200		50	200	pΑ
ΙΒ		$V_{IC} = 0$	T <sub>J</sub> = 70°C			8			8	nA
					-12			-12		
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range		•	±11	to		±11	to		V
	, ,				15			15		
Vом	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		±12	±13.5		±12	±13.5		٧
	li diffi	$V_0 = \pm 10  V_0$	TA = 25°C	25	100		50	100		\//\/
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	Full range	15			25			V/mV
rį	Input resistance	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C			1012			1012		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		70	100		80	100		dB
ksvr	Supply voltage rejection ratio	See Note 2		70	100		80	100		dB
lcc	Supply current				8	11		8	11	mA

# operating characteristics, VCC+ = 15 V, VCC- = -15 V, TA = 25 °C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	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
B <sub>1</sub>	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.