The LT®1793 achieves a new standard of excellence in noise performance for a JFET op amp. For the first time low voltage noise (6nV/√Hz) is simultaneously offered with extremely low current noise (0.8fA/√Hz), providing the lowest total noise for high impedance transducer applications. Unlike most JFET op amps, the very low input bias current (3pA typ) is maintained over the entire common mode range which results in an extremely high input resistance (10^13 Ω). When combined with a very low input capacitance (1.5pF) an extremely high input impedance results, making the LT1793 the first choice for amplifying low level signals from high impedance transducers. The low input capacitance also assures high gain linearity when buffering AC signals from high impedance transducers.

The LT1793 is unconditionally stable for gains of 1 or more, even with 1000pF capacitive loads. Other key features are 250µV VOS and a voltage gain over 4 million. Each individual amplifier is 100% tested for voltage noise, slew rate (3.4V/µs) and gain-bandwidth product (4.2MHz). Specifications at ±5V supplies are also provided.

For an even lower voltage noise please see the LT1792 data sheet.

### FEATURES
- Input Bias Current, Warmed Up: 10pA Max
- 100% Tested Low Voltage Noise: 8nV/√Hz Max
- A Grade 100% Temperature Tested
- Offset Voltage Over Temp: 1mV Max
- Input Resistance: 10^13 Ω
- Very Low Input Capacitance: 1.5pF
- Voltage Gain: 1 Million Min
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 4.2MHz Typ
- Guaranteed Specifications with ±5V Supplies

### APPLICATIONS
- Photocurrent Amplifiers
- Hydrophone Amplifiers
- High Sensitivity Piezoelectric Accelerometers
- Low Voltage and Current Noise Instrumentation Amplifier Front Ends
- Two and Three Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifiers
- Active Filters

LTC and LT are registered trademarks of Linear Technology Corporation.
LT1793

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** *(Note 1)*

Supply Voltage .................................................... ±20V
Differential Input Voltage ...................................... ±40V
Input Voltage (Equal to Supply Voltage) ............... ±20V
Output Short-Circuit Duration ........................ Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range ................... –40°C to 85°C

Specified Temperature Range
Commercial (Note 8) ......................... –40°C to 85°C
Industrial ........................................... –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range .............. –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .......... 300°C

**PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORDER PART NUMBER</th>
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Consult factory for Military grade parts.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** *(TA = 25°C, VS = ±15V, VCM = 0V, unless otherwise noted.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS (Note 2)</th>
<th>LT1793AC/LT1793AI</th>
<th>LT1793C/LT1793I</th>
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<tr>
<td>VOS</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
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<td>I0S</td>
<td>Input Offset Current</td>
<td>Warmed Up (Note 3)</td>
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<td>2.5 15</td>
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<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>Warmed Up (Note 3)</td>
<td>3 10</td>
<td>4 20</td>
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<td>e0</td>
<td>Input Noise Voltage</td>
<td>0.1Hz to 10Hz</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>Input Noise Current Density</td>
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<td>11.5</td>
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<td>Input Noise Current Density</td>
<td>fO = 1000Hz</td>
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<td>6 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rin</td>
<td>Input Resistance Density</td>
<td>fO = 10Hz, fO = 1kHz (Note 4)</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>CM</td>
<td>Common Mode Voltage</td>
<td>VCM = −10V to 13V</td>
<td>10^14 10^13</td>
<td>10^14 10^13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cin</td>
<td>Common Mode Capacitance</td>
<td>VS = ±5V</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>VCM = −10V to 13V</td>
<td>83 102</td>
<td>81 96</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>VS = ±4.5V to ±20V</td>
<td>85 98</td>
<td>83 95</td>
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*Note 1: Note 1 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 2: Note 2 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 3: Note 3 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 4: Note 4 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 5: Note 5 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 6: Note 6 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 7: Note 7 is not provided in the text.*

*Note 8: Note 8 is not provided in the text.*
# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS (Note 2)</th>
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<th>LT1793C/LT1793I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_{VOL}$</td>
<td>Large-Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$V_O = \pm 12V$, $R_L = 10k$</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>TYP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_O = \pm 10V$, $R_L = 1k$</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4500</td>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Output Voltage Swing</td>
<td>$R_L = 10k$</td>
<td>$\pm 13.0$</td>
<td>$\pm 12.0$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 1k$</td>
<td>$\pm 13.2$</td>
<td>$\pm 12.3$</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>$R_L \geq 2k$ (Note 7)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Gain-Bandwidth Product</td>
<td>$f_O = 100kHz$</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_S$</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>$V_S = \pm 5V$</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offset Voltage Adjustment Range</td>
<td>$R_{POT}$ (to $V_{EE}$) = 10k</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

The $\bullet$ denotes specifications which apply over the temperature range $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ C$. $V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, unless otherwise noted. (Note 9)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS (Note 2)</th>
<th>LT1793AC/LT1793AI</th>
<th>LT1793C/LT1793I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{OS}</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{S} = \pm 5V )</td>
<td>MIN 0.65 1.3 TYP 1.00 1.9 MAX 1.6 4.8</td>
<td>MIN 0.65 1.3 TYP 1.00 1.9 MAX 1.6 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta V_{OS} )</td>
<td>Average Input Offset Voltage Drift</td>
<td>(Note 6)</td>
<td>MIN 5 TYP 13 MAX 9 50</td>
<td>MIN 5 TYP 13 MAX 9 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>I_{OS}</td>
<td>Input Offset Current</td>
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<td>MIN 80 TYP 300 MAX 100 400</td>
<td>MIN 80 TYP 300 MAX 100 400</td>
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<td>I_{B}</td>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
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<td>MIN 700 TYP 2400 MAX 800 3000</td>
<td>MIN 700 TYP 2400 MAX 800 3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>V_{CM}</td>
<td>Input Voltage Range (Note 5)</td>
<td>( V_{CM} = -10V ) to 12.6V</td>
<td>MIN 12.6 TYP 13.0 MAX 12.6 13.0</td>
<td>MIN 12.6 TYP 13.0 MAX 12.6 13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>( V_{CM} = -10V ) to 12.6V</td>
<td>MIN 78 TYP 99 MAX 79 93</td>
<td>MIN 78 TYP 99 MAX 79 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>( V_{S} = \pm 4.5V ) to ( \pm 20V )</td>
<td>MIN 81 TYP 96 MAX 79 93</td>
<td>MIN 81 TYP 96 MAX 79 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_{VOL}</td>
<td>Large-Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>( V_{O} = \pm 12V, R_{L} = 10k ) ( V_{O} = \pm 10V, R_{L} = 1k )</td>
<td>MIN 850 TYP 3300 MAX 750 3000</td>
<td>MIN 850 TYP 3300 MAX 750 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{OUT}</td>
<td>Output Voltage Swing</td>
<td>( R_{L} = 10k ) ( R_{L} = 1k )</td>
<td>MIN ( \pm 12.8 ) TYP ( \pm 13.1 ) MAX ( \pm 12.8 ) ( \pm 13.1 )</td>
<td>MIN ( \pm 12.8 ) TYP ( \pm 13.1 ) MAX ( \pm 12.8 ) ( \pm 13.1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slew Rate (SR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{L} \geq 2k )</td>
<td>MIN 2.1 TYP 3.2 MAX 2.1 3.2</td>
<td>MIN 2.1 TYP 3.2 MAX 2.1 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Gain-Bandwidth Product</td>
<td>( f_{0} = 100kHz )</td>
<td>MIN 2 TYP 3.1 MAX 2 3.1</td>
<td>MIN 2 TYP 3.1 MAX 2 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{S}</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>( V_{S} = \pm 5V )</td>
<td>MIN 4.2 TYP 5.40 MAX 4.2 5.40</td>
<td>MIN 4.2 TYP 5.35 MAX 4.2 5.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note 2: Typical parameters are defined as the 60% yield of parameter distributions of individual amplifiers.

Note 3: I_{B} and I_{OS} readings are extrapolated to a warmed-up temperature from 25°C measurements and 32°C characterization data.

Note 4: Current noise is calculated from the formula:

\[ i_{n} = \left( 2qI_{B} \right)^{1/2} \]

where \( q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \) coulomb. The noise of source resistors up to 200M swamps the contribution of current noise.

Note 5: Input voltage range functionality is assured by testing offset voltage at the input voltage range limits to a maximum of 2.3mV (A grade) to 2.8mV (C grade).

Note 6: This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 7: Slew rate is measured in \( A_{V} = -1 \); input signal is \( \pm 7.5V \), output measured at \( \pm 2.5V \).

Note 8: The LT1793AC and LT1793C 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 LT1793I is guaranteed to meet the extended temperature limits. The LT1793AC and LT1793AI grade are 100% temperature tested for the specified temperature range.

Note 9: The LT1793 is measured in an automated tester in less than one second after application of power. Depending on the package used, power dissipation, heat sinking, and air flow conditions, the fully warmed-up chip temperature can be \( 10°C \) to \( 50°C \) higher than the ambient temperature.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise

1kHz Input Noise Voltage Distribution

Voltage Noise vs Frequency

Voltage Noise vs Chip Temperature

Common Mode Limit vs Temperature

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Voltage Gain vs Frequency

Gain and Phase Shift vs Frequency
Small-Signal Transient Response

- AV = 1
- CL = 10pF
- VS = ±15V, ±5V

Large-Signal Transient Response

- AV = 1
- CL = 10pF
- VS = ±15V

Output Voltage Swing

- V+ = 0.8 V, 1.0 V, 1.2 V, 1.4 V, 1.6 V
- V– = –0.8 V, –1.0 V, –1.2 V, –1.4 V, –1.6 V

Capacitive Load Handling

- VS = ±15V
- TA = 25°C
- ZL = 2k || 15pF
- VO = 20Vp-p
- AV = 10
- RF = 10k
- CQ = 20pF

Warm-Up Drift

- VS = ±15V
- TA = 25°C
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF

Capacitive Load Handling

- VS = ±15V
- TA = 25°C
- RL > 10k
- V0 = 100mVp-p
- AV = 10
- Rf = 10k
- CQ = 20pF

THD and Noise vs Frequency for Noninverting Gain

- ZL = 2k || 15pF
- V0 = 20Vp-p
- AV = 1, 10, 100
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF

THD and Noise vs Frequency for Inverting Gain

- ZL = 2k || 15pF
- V0 = 20Vp-p
- AV = –1, –10, –100
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF

Warm-Up Drift

- VS = ±15V
- TA = 25°C
- RL = 2k
- VO = 100mVP-P
- AV = 10
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF

THD and Noise vs Output Amplitude for Inverting Gain

- ZL = 2k || 15pF
- VO = 20Vp-p
- AV = –1, –10, –100
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF

THD and Noise vs Output Amplitude for Noninverting Gain

- ZL = 2k || 15pF
- VO = 20Vp-p
- AV = 1, 10, 100
- RF = 10k
- CF = 20pF
**APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

**LT1793 vs the Competition**

With improved noise performance, the LT1793 in the PDIP directly replaces such JFET op amps as the OPA111 and the AD645. The combination of low current and voltage noise of the LT1793 allows it to surpass most dual and single JFET op amps. The LT1793 can replace many of the lowest noise bipolar amps that are used in amplifying low level signals from high impedance transducers. The best bipolar op amps (with higher current noise) will eventually lose out to the LT1793 when transducer impedance increases.

The extremely high input impedance ($10^{13}\, \Omega$) assures that the input bias current is almost constant over the entire common mode range. Figure 1 shows how the LT1793 stands up to the competition. Unlike the competition, as the input voltage is swept across the entire common mode range the input bias current of the LT1793 hardly changes. As a result the current noise does not degrade. This makes the LT1793 the best choice in applications where an amplifier has to buffer signals from a high impedance transducer.

Offset nulling will be compatible with these devices with the wiper of the potentiometer tied to the negative supply (Figure 2a). No appreciable change in offset voltage drift
with temperature will occur when the device is nulled with a potentiometer ranging from 10k to 200k. Finer adjustments can be made with resistors in series with the potentiometer (Figure 2b).

Amplifying Signals from High Impedance Transducers

The low voltage and current noise offered by the LT1793 makes it useful in a wide range of applications, especially where high impedance, capacitive transducers are used such as hydrophones, precision accelerometers and photodiodes. The total output noise in such a system is the gain times the RMS sum of the op amp’s input referred voltage noise, the thermal noise of the transducer, and the op amp’s input bias current noise times the transducer impedance. Figure 3 shows total input voltage noise versus source resistance. In a low source resistance (<5k) application the op amp voltage noise will dominate the total noise. This means the LT1793 is superior to most JFET op amps. Only the lowest noise bipolar op amps have the advantage at low source resistances. As the source resistance increases from 5k to 50k, the LT1793 will match the best bipolar op amps for noise performance, since the thermal noise of the transducer (4kTR) begins to dominate the total noise. A further increase in source resistance, above 50k, is where the op amp’s current noise component (2qIBR2) will eventually dominate the total noise. At these high source resistances, the LT1793 will out perform the lowest noise bipolar op amps due to the inherently low current noise of FET input op amps. Clearly, the LT1793 will extend the range of high impedance transducers that can be used for high signal-to-noise ratios. This makes the LT1793 the best choice for high impedance, capacitive transducers.

Optimization Techniques for Charge Amplifiers

The high input impedance JFET front end makes the LT1793 suitable in applications where very high charge sensitivity is required. Figure 4 illustrates the LT1793 in its inverting and noninverting modes of operation. A charge amplifier is shown in the inverting mode example; the gain depends on the principal of charge conservation at the input of the LT1793. The charge across the transducer capacitance CS is transferred to the feedback capacitor CF.
resulting in a change in voltage $dV$, which is equal to $dQ/C_F$. The gain therefore is $C_F/C_S$. For unity-gain, the $C_F$ should equal the transducer capacitance plus the input capacitance of the LT1793 and $R_F$ should equal $R_S$.

In the noninverting mode example, the transducer current is converted to a change in voltage by the transducer capacitance, $C_S$. This voltage is then buffered by the LT1793 with a gain of $1 + R1/R2$. A DC path is provided by $R_S$, which is either the transducer impedance or an external resistor. Since $R_S$ is usually several orders of magnitude greater than the parallel combination of $R1$ and $R2$, $R_B$ is added to balance the DC offset caused by the noninverting input bias current and $R_S$. The input bias currents, although small at room temperature, can create significant errors at higher temperature, especially with transducer resistances of up to 1000 M or more. The optimum value for $R_B$ is determined by equating the thermal noise ($4kTR_S$) to the current noise ($2qI_B$) times $R_S^2$. Solving for $R_S$ results in $R_B = R_S = 2V_T/I_B$ ($V_T = 26mV$ at $25^\circ C$). A parallel capacitor $C_B$, is used to cancel the phase shift caused by the op amp input capacitance and $R_B$.

### Reduced Power Supply Operation

To take full advantage of a wide input common mode range, the LT1793 was designed to eliminate phase reversal. Referring to the photographs in Figure 5, the LT1793 is shown operating in the follower mode ($A_V = 1$) at ±5 V supplies with the input swinging ±5.2 V. The output of the LT1793 clips cleanly and recovers with no phase reversal. This has the benefit of preventing lockup in servo systems and minimizing distortion components.

**Figure 5. Voltage Follower with Input Exceeding the Common Mode Range ($V_S = \pm 5V$)**
**PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**  Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

**N8 Package**
8-Lead PDIP (Narrow 0.300)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)

*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 Inch (0.254mm)
S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

*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
### 10Hz Fourth Order Chebyshev Lowpass Filter (0.01dB Ripple)

![Filter Diagram]

**Typical Offset** = 0.8mV

1% Tolerances

- For $V_{\text{in}} = 10V_{\text{p-p}}$, $V_{\text{output}} = -121\text{dB}$ at $f > 330\text{Hz}$
- $-6\text{dB}$ at $f = 16.3\text{Hz}$

Lower resistor values will result in lower thermal noise and larger capacitors.

### Accelerometer Amplifier with DC Servo

![Accelerometer Diagram]

**ACCELEROMETER**

B & K MODEL 4381 OR EQUIVALENT (800) 442-1030

- R4C2 = R5C3 > R1 (1 + R2/R3)
- C1

**OUTPUT** = 0.8mV/pC* = 8.0mV/g**

- DC output $\leq 1.9\text{mV}$
- Output Noise = 8nV/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1kHz

*PICOCOULOMBS
**g = EARTH'S GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT

### Related Parts

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>LT1113</td>
<td>Low Noise, Dual JFET Op Amp</td>
<td>Dual Version of LT1792, $V_{\text{NOISE}} = 4.5\text{nV/\sqrt{Hz}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1169</td>
<td>Low Noise, Dual JFET Op Amp</td>
<td>Dual Version of LT1793, $V_{\text{NOISE}} = 6\text{nV/\sqrt{Hz}}$, $I_B = 10\text{pA}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1467</td>
<td>Micropower Dual JFET Op Amp</td>
<td>1MHz, 2pA Max $I_B$, 200\text{µA Max $I_S$}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1792</td>
<td>Low Noise, Single JFET Op Amp</td>
<td>Lower $V_{\text{NOISE}}$ Version of LT1793, $V_{\text{NOISE}} = 4.2\text{nV/\sqrt{Hz}}$</td>
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</table>