

## FEATURES

- **Gain Bandwidth Product: 180MHz**
- **-3dB Frequency ( $A_V = 1$ ): 120MHz**
- **Low Quiescent Current: 1mA Max**
- **High Slew Rate: 90V/ $\mu$ s**
- **Input Common Mode Range Includes Both Rails**
- **Output Swings Rail-to-Rail**
- **Low Broadband Voltage Noise: 4.2nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$**
- **Power-Down Mode: 42 $\mu$ A**
- **Fast Output Recovery**
- **Supply Voltage Range: 2.5V to 5.25V**
- **Input Offset Voltage: 0.5mV Max**
- **Input Bias Current: 100nA**
- **Large Output Current: 50mA**
- **CMRR: 110dB**
- **Open Loop Gain: 45V/mV**
- **Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to 125°C**
- **Single in 6-Lead TSOT-23**
- **Dual in MS8, 2mm  $\times$  2mm DFN, TSOT-23, MS10**
- **Quad in MS16**

## APPLICATIONS

- **Low Voltage, High Frequency Signal Processing**
- **Driving A/D Converters**
- **Rail-to-Rail Buffer Amplifiers**
- **Active Filters**
- **Video Amplifiers**
- **Fast Current Sensing Amplifiers**
- **Battery Powered Equipment**

## DESCRIPTION

The **LTC<sup>®</sup>6246/LTC6247/LTC6248** are single/dual/quad low power, high speed unity gain stable rail-to-rail input/output operational amplifiers. On only 1mA of supply current they feature an impressive 180MHz gain-bandwidth product, 90V/ $\mu$ s slew rate and a low 4.2nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  of input-referred noise. The combination of high bandwidth, high slew rate, low power consumption and low broadband noise makes these amplifiers unique among rail-to-rail input/output op amps with similar supply currents. They are ideal for lower supply voltage high speed signal conditioning systems.

The LTC6246 family maintains high efficiency performance from supply voltage levels of 2.5V to 5.25V and is fully specified at supplies of 2.7V and 5.0V.

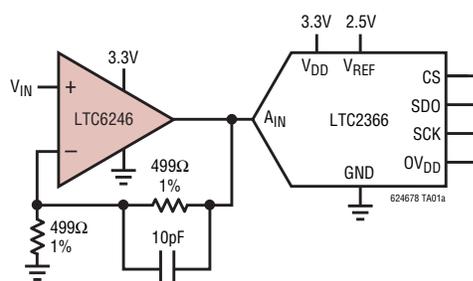
For applications that require power-down, the LTC6246 and the LTC6247 in MS10 offer a shutdown pin which disables the amplifier and reduces current consumption to 42 $\mu$ A.

The LTC6246 family can be used as a plug-in replacement for many commercially available op amps to reduce power or to improve input/output range and performance.

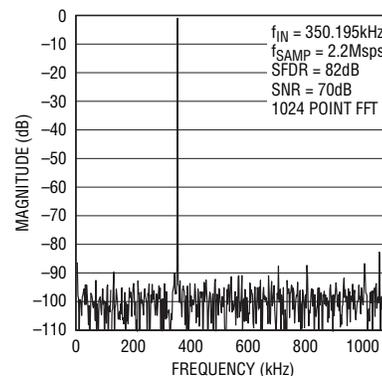
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## TYPICAL APPLICATION

**Low Noise Low Distortion Gain = 2 ADC Driver**



**350kHz FFT Driving ADC**



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# LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage ( $V^+$ to $V^-$ ).....	5.5V	Specified Temperature Range (Note 5) ..	-40°C to 125°C
Input Current (+IN, -IN, SHDN) (Note 2).....	±10mA	Storage Temperature Range .....	-65°C to 150°C
Output Current (Note 3) .....	±100mA	Junction Temperature .....	150°C
Operating Temperature Range (Note 4) ..	-40°C to 125°C	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	
		(MSOP, TSOT Packages Only).....	300°C

## PIN CONFIGURATION

<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>KC PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC UDFN (2mm × 2mm × 0.6mm) <math>T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 102^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9) EXPOSED PAD (PIN 9) IS <math>V^-</math>, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB</p>	<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>MS8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 163^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9)</p>	<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>MS PACKAGE 10-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 160^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9)</p>
<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>MS PACKAGE 16-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 125^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9)</p>	<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>S6 PACKAGE 6-LEAD PLASTIC TSOT-23 <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 192^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9)</p>	
<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>DC PACKAGE 8-LEAD (2mm × 2mm × 0.8mm) PLASTIC DFN <math>T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 102^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9) EXPOSED PAD (PIN 9) IS <math>V^-</math>, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB</p>	<p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>TS8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC TSOT-23 <math>T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C</math>, <math>\theta_{JA} = 195^{\circ}C/W</math> (NOTE 9)</p>	

## ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC6246CS6#TRMPBF	LTC6246CS6#TRPBF	LTDWF	6-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	0°C to 70°C
LTC6246IS6#TRMPBF	LTC6246IS6#TRPBF	LTDWF	6-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6246HS6#TRMPBF	LTC6246HS6#TRPBF	LTDWF	6-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	-40°C to 125°C
LTC6247CKC#TRMPBF	LTC6247CKC#TRPBF	DWJT	8-Lead (2mm × 2mm × 0.6mm) UTDFN	0°C to 70°C
LTC6247IKC#TRMPBF	LTC6247IKC#TRPBF	DWJT	8-Lead (2mm × 2mm × 0.6mm) UTDFN	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6247CMS8#PBF	LTC6247CMS8#TRPBF	LTDWH	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	0°C to 70°C
LTC6247IMS8#PBF	LTC6247IMS8#TRPBF	LTDWH	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6247CTS8#TRMPBF	LTC6247CTS8#TRPBF	LTDWK	8-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	0°C to 70°C
LTC6247ITS8#TRMPBF	LTC6247ITS8#TRPBF	LTDWK	8-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6247HTS8#TRMPBF	LTC6247HTS8#TRPBF	LTDWK	8-Lead Plastic TSOT-23	-40°C to 125°C
LTC6247CMS#PBF	LTC6247CMS#TRPBF	LTDWM	10-Lead Plastic MSOP	0°C to 70°C
LTC6247IMS#PBF	LTC6247IMS#TRPBF	LTDWM	10-Lead Plastic MSOP	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6247CDC#TRMPBF	LTC6247CDC#TRPBF	LGVN	8-Lead (2mm × 2mm × 0.8mm) DFN	0°C to 70°C
LTC6247IDC#TRMPBF	LTC6247IDC#TRPBF	LGVN	8-Lead (2mm × 2mm × 0.8mm) DFN	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6248CMS#PBF	LTC6248CMS#TRPBF	6248	16-Lead Plastic MSOP	0°C to 70°C
LTC6248IMS#PBF	LTC6248IMS#TRPBF	6248	16-Lead Plastic MSOP	-40°C to 85°C
LTC6248HMS#PBF	LTC6248HMS#TRPBF	6248	16-Lead Plastic MSOP	-40°C to 125°C

TRM = 500 pieces. \*Temperature grades are identified by a label on the shipping container.

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

Consult LTC Marketing for information on lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: <http://www.linear.com/leadfree/>

For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: <http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/>

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_S = 5V$ )

The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 5V$ ,  $0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-500 -1000	50	500 1000	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	-2.5 -3	0.1	2.5 3	mV mV
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel) (Note 8)	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-600 -1000	50	600 1000	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	-3.5 -4	0.1	3.5 4	mV mV
$V_{OS} T_C$	Input Offset Voltage Drift			-2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current (Note 7)	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-350 -550	-30	350 550	nA nA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	100 0	400	1000 1500	nA nA

# LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 5V$ ) The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 5V, 0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-250 -400	-10	250 400	nA nA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V, \text{NPN Mode}$	-250 -400	-10	250 400	nA nA
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 100\text{kHz}$		4.2		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	Input 1/f Noise Voltage	$f = 0.1\text{Hz to } 10\text{Hz}$		1.6		$\mu\text{V}_{P-P}$
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 100\text{kHz}$		2.0		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	Differential Mode		2		pF
		Common Mode		0.8		pF
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	Differential Mode		32		$\text{k}\Omega$
		Common Mode		14		$\text{M}\Omega$
$A_{VOL}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 1\text{k to Half Supply (Note 10)}$	30 14	45		$\text{V}/\text{mV}$ $\text{V}/\text{mV}$
		$R_L = 100\Omega \text{ to Half Supply (Note 10)}$	5 2.5	15		$\text{V}/\text{mV}$ $\text{V}/\text{mV}$
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0V \text{ to } 3.5V$	78 76	110		dB dB
$I_{CMR}$	Input Common Mode Range		0		$V_S$	V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V \text{ to } 5.25V$ $V_{CM} = 1V$	69 65	73		dB dB
		Supply Voltage Range (Note 6)			2.5	5.25
$V_{OL}$	Output Swing Low ( $V_{OUT} - V^-$ )	No Load		25	40 55	mV mV
		$I_{SINK} = 5\text{mA}$		70	110 160	mV mV
		$I_{SINK} = 25\text{mA}$		160	250 450	mV mV
$V_{OH}$	Output Swing High ( $V^+ - V_{OUT}$ )	No Load		70	100 150	mV mV
		$I_{SOURCE} = 5\text{mA}$		130	175 225	mV mV
		$I_{SOURCE} = 25\text{mA}$		300	500 750	mV mV
$I_{SC}$	Output Short-Circuit Current	Sourcing		-80	-35 -30	mA mA
		Sinking	60 40	100		mA mA
$I_S$	Supply Current per Amplifier	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$		0.95	1 1.4	mA mA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$		1.25	1.4 1.8	mA mA
$I_{SD}$	Disable Supply Current per Amplifier	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$		42	75 200	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
$I_{SHDN}$	SHDN Pin Current Low	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$	-3 -4	-1.6	0 0	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 5V$ ) The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 5V, 0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$I_{SHDNH}$	SHDN Pin Current High	$V_{SHDN} = 2V$	-300 -350	35	300 350	nA nA
$V_L$	SHDN Pin Input Voltage Low				0.8	V
$V_H$	SHDN Pin Input Voltage High		2			V
$I_{OSD}$	Output Leakage Current Magnitude in Shutdown	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$ , Output Shorted to Either Supply		100		nA
$t_{ON}$	Turn-On Time	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$ to $2V$		5		$\mu s$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-Off Time	$V_{SHDN} = 2V$ to $0.8V$		2		$\mu s$
BW	-3dB Closed Loop Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply		120		MHz
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f = 2MHz$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply	100 70	180		MHz MHz
$t_S, 0.1\%$	Settling Time to 0.1%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_O = 2V$ Step $R_L = 1k$		74		ns
$t_S, 0.01\%$	Settling Time to 0.01%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_O = 2V$ Step $R_L = 1k$		202		ns
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -3.33, 4.6V$ Step (Note 11)	60 50	90		V/ $\mu s$ V/ $\mu s$
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	$V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$ (Note 13)		4		MHz
HD2/HD3	Harmonic Distortion $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply	$f_C = 100kHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		110/90		dBc
		$f_C = 1MHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		88/80		dBc
		$f_C = 2MHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		78/62		dBc
	$R_L = 100\Omega$ to Half Supply	$f_C = 100kHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		90/79		
		$f_C = 1MHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		66/60		
		$f_C = 2MHz$ , $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$		59/51		
$\Delta G$	Differential Gain (Note 14)	$A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 1k$ , $V_S = \pm 2.5V$		0.2		%
$\Delta \theta$	Differential Phase (Note 14)	$A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 1k$ , $V_S = \pm 2.5V$		0.08		Deg
	Crosstalk	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ , $f = 1MHz$		-90		dB

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 2.7V$ ) The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 2.7V, 0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 1.35V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-100 -300	500	1000 1400	$\mu V$ $\mu V$
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	-1.75 -2.25	0.75	3.25 3.75	mV mV
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel) (Note 8)	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	-700 -1000	-20	700 1000	$\mu V$ $\mu V$
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	-3.5 -4	0.1	3.5 4	mV mV
$V_{OS} T_C$	Input Offset Voltage Drift			2		$\mu V/^\circ C$

# LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_S = 2.7V$ ) The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 2.7V$ ,  $0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 1.35V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$I_B$	Input Bias Current (Note 7)	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	● -450 -600	-100	450 600	nA nA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	● 50 0	350	1000 1500	nA nA
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	● -250 -350	-10	250 350	nA nA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$ , NPN Mode	● -250 -350	-10	250 350	nA nA
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 100kHz$		4.6		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Input 1/f Noise Voltage	$f = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$		1.7		$\mu V_{P-P}$
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 100kHz$		1.8		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	Differential Mode		2		pF
		Common Mode		0.8		pF
$R_{IN}$	Input Resistance	Differential Mode		32		$k\Omega$
		Common Mode		12		$M\Omega$
$A_{VOL}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply (Note 12)	● 15 7.5	25		$V/mV$ $V/mV$
		$R_L = 100\Omega$ to Half Supply (Note 12)	● 2 1.3	7.5		$V/mV$ $V/mV$
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0V$ to $1.2V$	● 80 78	100		dB dB
$I_{CMR}$	Input Common Mode Range		● 0		$V_S$	V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.5V$ to $5.25V$ $V_{CM} = 1V$	● 69 65	73		dB dB
	Supply Voltage Range (Note 6)		● 2.5		5.25	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Swing Low ( $V_{OUT} - V^-$ )	No Load	● ●	20	40 55	mV mV
		$I_{SINK} = 5mA$	● ●	80	125 160	mV mV
		$I_{SINK} = 10mA$	● ●	110	175 225	mV mV
$V_{OH}$	Output Swing High ( $V^+ - V_{OUT}$ )	No Load	● ●	60	85 100	mV mV
		$I_{SOURCE} = 5mA$	● ●	135	190 225	mV mV
		$I_{SOURCE} = 10mA$	● ●	180	275 400	mV mV
$I_{SC}$	Short Circuit Current	Sourcing	● ●	-35	-20 -15	mA mA
		Sinking	● ●	25 20	50	mA mA
$I_S$	Supply Current per Amplifier	$V_{CM} = \text{Half Supply}$	● ●	0.89	1 1.3	mA mA
		$V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$	● ●	1	1.3 1.7	mA mA

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_S = 2.7V$ )

The ● denotes the specifications which apply across the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ . For each amplifier  $V_S = 2.7V$ ,  $0V$ ;  $V_{SHDN} = 2V$ ;  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 1.35V$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$I_{SD}$	Disable Supply Current per Amplifier	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$	●	22	50 90	$\mu A$ $\mu A$
$I_{SHDNL}$	SHDN Pin Current Low	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$	●	-1 -1.5	0 0	$\mu A$ $\mu A$
$I_{SHDNH}$	SHDN Pin Current High	$V_{SHDN} = 2V$	●	-300 -350	45 350	nA nA
$V_L$	SHDN Pin Input Voltage		●		0.8	V
$V_H$	SHDN Pin Input Voltage		●	2.0		V
$I_{OSD}$	Output Leakage Current Magnitude in Shutdown	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$ , Output Shorted to Either Supply		100		nA
$t_{ON}$	Turn-On Time	$V_{SHDN} = 0.8V$ to $2V$		5		$\mu s$
$t_{OFF}$	Turn-Off Time	$V_{SHDN} = 2V$ to $0.8V$		2		$\mu s$
BW	-3dB Closed Loop Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply		100		MHz
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$f = 2MHz$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply	●	80 50	150	MHz
$t_S, 0.1$	Settling Time to 0.1%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_O = 2V$ Step $R_L = 1k$		119		ns
$t_S, 0.01$	Settling Time to 0.01%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_O = 2V$ Step $R_L = 1k$		170		ns
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -1$ , $2V$ Step		55		V/ $\mu s$
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ (Note 13)		3.3		MHz
	Crosstalk	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 1k$ to Half Supply, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ , $f = 1MHz$		-90		dB

**Note 1:** Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

**Note 2:** The inputs are protected by back-to-back diodes. If any of the input or shutdown pins goes 300mV beyond either supply or the differential input voltage exceeds 1.4V the input current should be limited to less than 10mA. This parameter is guaranteed to meet specified performance through design and/or characterization. It is not production tested.

**Note 3:** A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below the absolute maximum rating when the output current is high.

**Note 4:** The LTC6246C/LTC6247C/LTC6248C and LTC6246I/LTC6247I/LTC6248I are guaranteed functional over the temperature range of  $-40^\circ C$  to  $85^\circ C$ . The LTC6246H/LTC6247H/LTC6248H are guaranteed functional over the temperature range of  $-40^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

**Note 5:** The LTC6246C/LTC6247C/LTC6248C are guaranteed to meet specified performance from  $0^\circ C$  to  $70^\circ C$ . The LTC6246C/LTC6247C/LTC6248C are designed, characterized and expected to meet specified performance from  $-40^\circ C$  to  $85^\circ C$  but are not tested or QA sampled at these temperatures. The LTC6246I/LTC6247I/LTC6248I are guaranteed to meet specified performance from  $-40^\circ C$  to  $85^\circ C$ . The LTC6246H/LTC6247H/LTC6248H are guaranteed to meet specified performance from  $-40^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

**Note 6:** Minimum supply voltage is guaranteed by power supply rejection ratio test.

**Note 7:** The input bias current is the average of the average of the currents through the positive and negative input pins.

**Note 8:** Matching parameters are the difference between amplifiers A and D and between B and C on the LTC6248; between the two amplifiers on the LTC6247.

**Note 9:** Thermal resistance varies with the amount of PC board metal connected to the package. The specified values are with short traces connected to the leads with minimal metal area.

**Note 10:** The output voltage is varied from 0.5V to 4.5V during measurement.

**Note 11:** Middle 80% of the output waveform is observed.  $R_L = 1k$  at half supply.

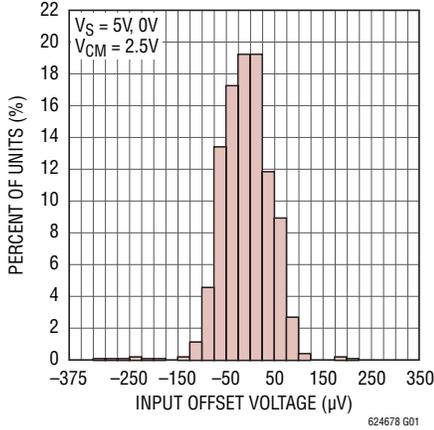
**Note 12:** The output voltage is varied from 0.5V to 2.2V during measurement.

**Note 13:** FPBW is determined from distortion performance in a gain of +2 configuration with HD2, HD3 <  $-40dBc$  as the criteria for a valid output.

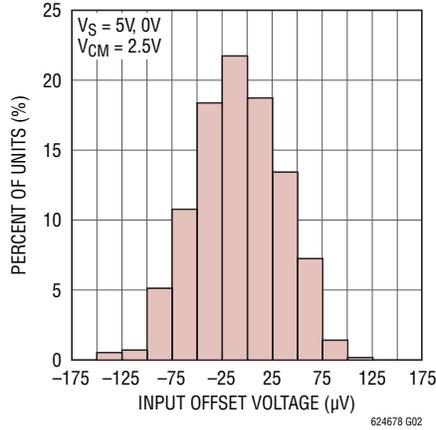
**Note 14:** Differential gain and phase are measured using a Tektronix TSG120YC/NTSC signal generator and a Tektronix 1780R video measurement set.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

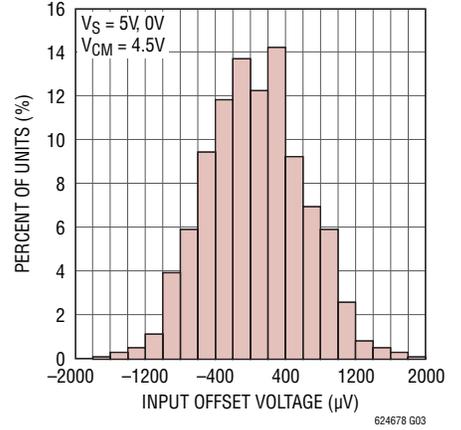
**$V_{OS}$  Distribution,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$   
(MS, PNP Stage)**



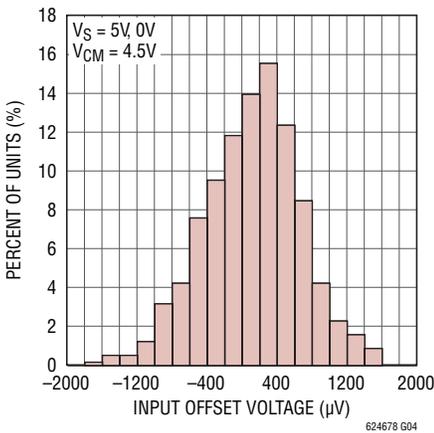
**$V_{OS}$  Distribution,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$   
(TSOT-23, PNP Stage)**



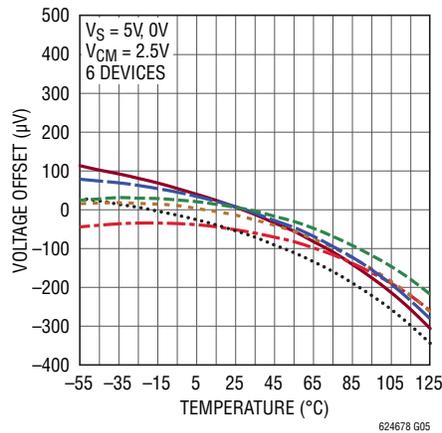
**$V_{OS}$  Distribution,  $V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$   
(MS, NPN Stage)**



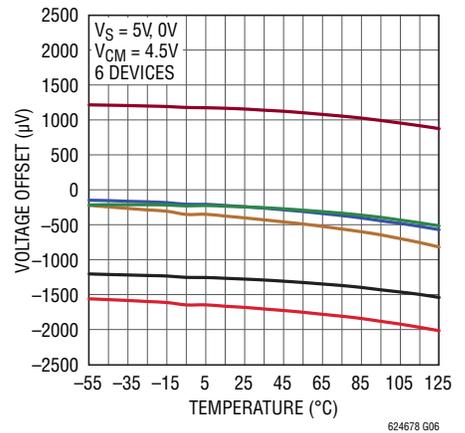
**$V_{OS}$  Distribution,  $V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$   
(TSOT-23, NPN Stage)**



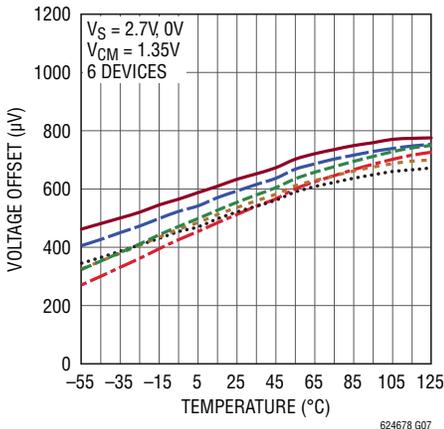
**$V_{OS}$  vs Temperature  
(MS10, PNP Stage)**



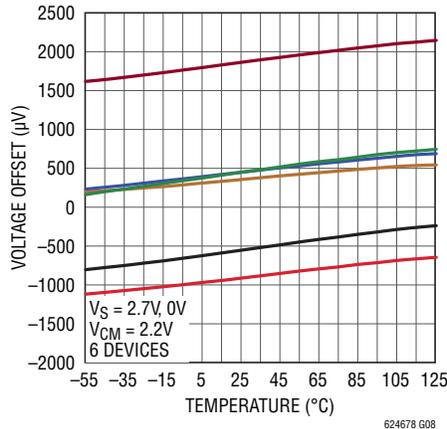
**$V_{OS}$  vs Temperature  
(MS10, NPN Stage)**



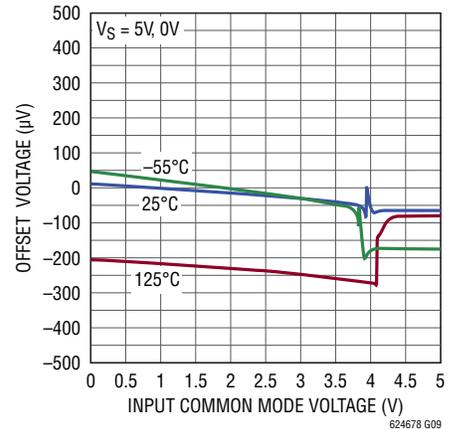
**$V_{OS}$  vs Temperature  
(MS10, PNP Stage)**



**$V_{OS}$  vs Temperature  
(MS10, NPN Stage)**

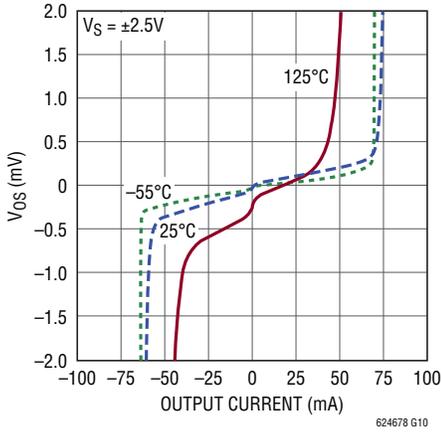


**Offset Voltage  
vs Input Common Mode Voltage**

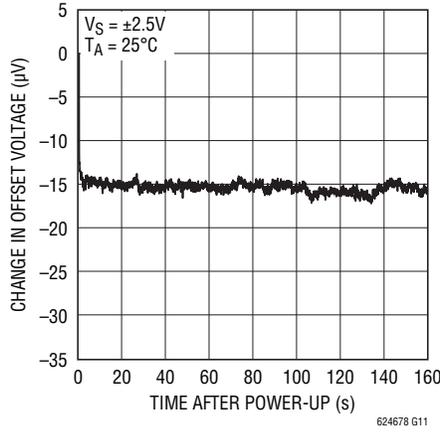


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

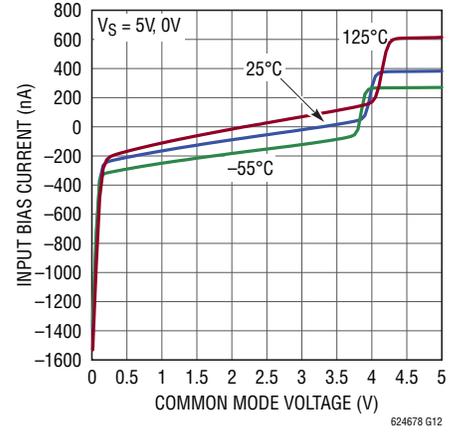
**Offset Voltage vs Output Current**



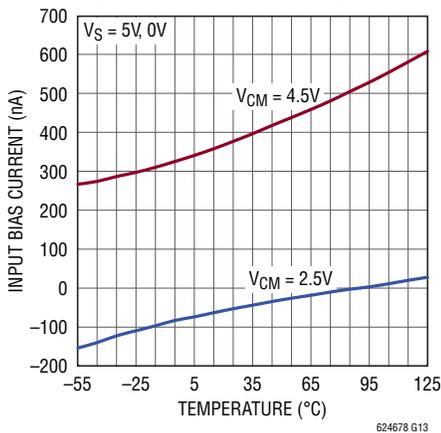
**Warm-Up Drift vs Time**



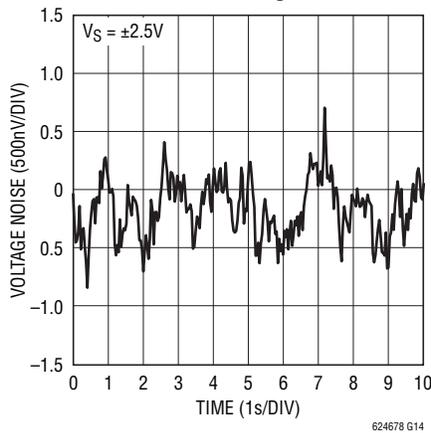
**Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage**



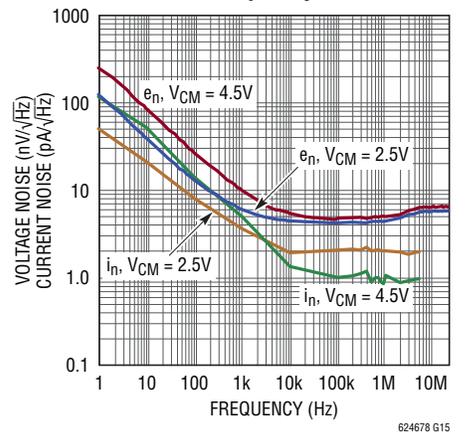
**Input Bias Current vs Temperature**



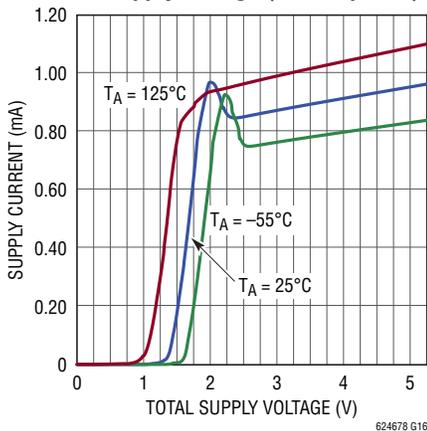
**0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise**



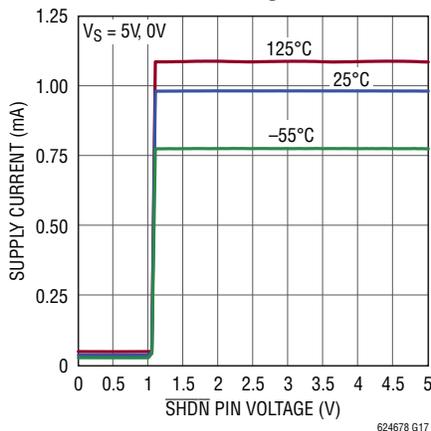
**Input Noise Voltage and Noise Current vs Frequency**



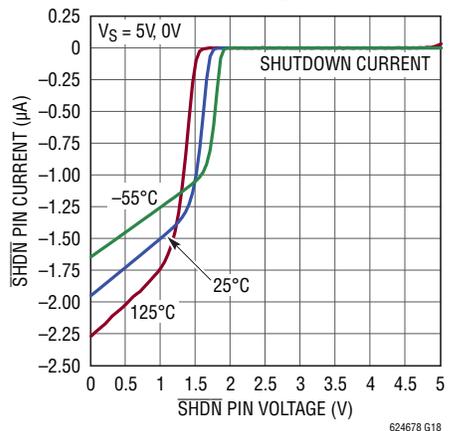
**Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (Per Amplifier)**



**Supply Current Per Amplifier vs SHDN Pin Voltage**

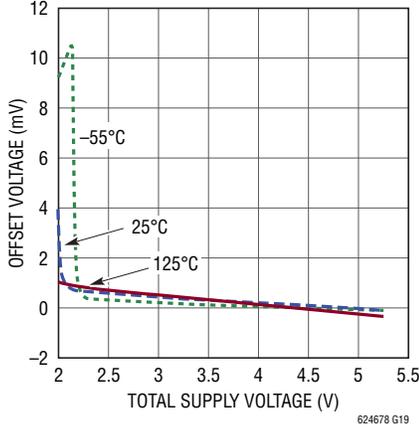


**SHDN Pin Current vs SHDN Pin Voltage**

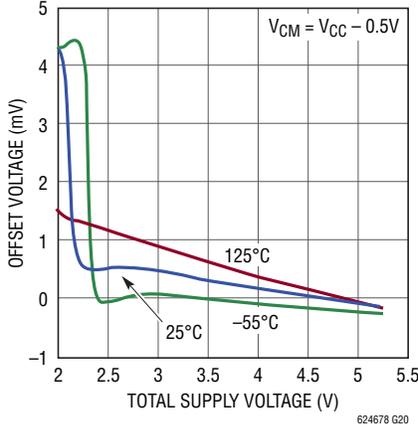


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

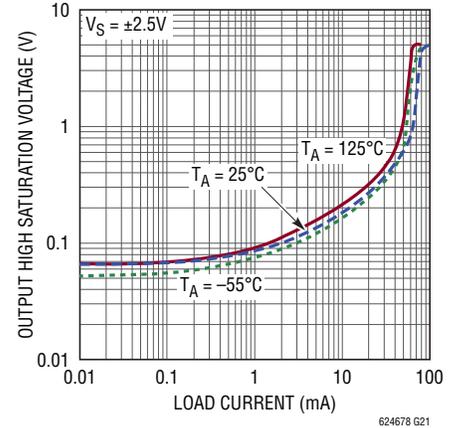
**Minimum Supply Voltage,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$  (PNP Operation)**



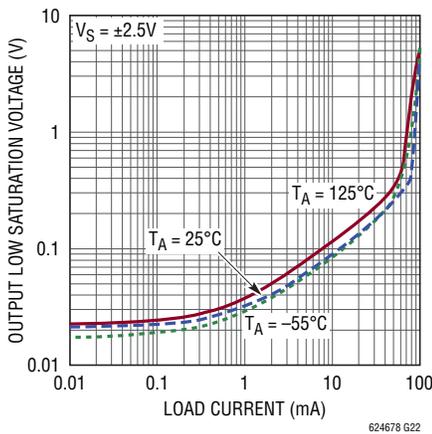
**Minimum Supply Voltage,  $V_{CM} = V^+ - 0.5V$  (NPN Operation)**



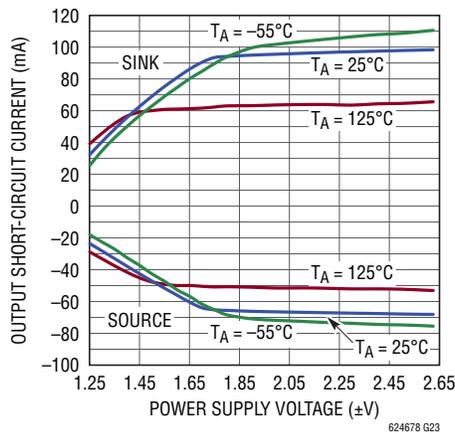
**Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output High)**



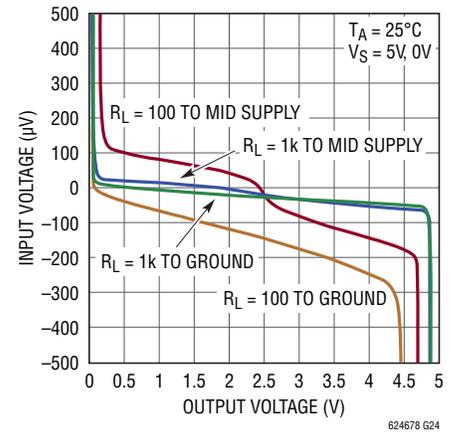
**Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output Low)**



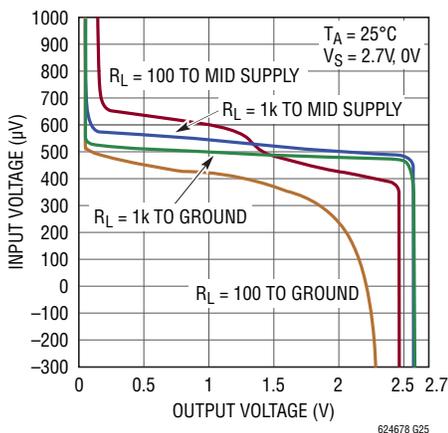
**Output Short-Circuit Current vs Power Supply Voltage**



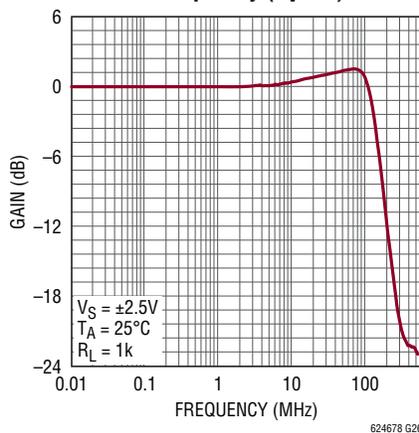
**Open Loop Gain**



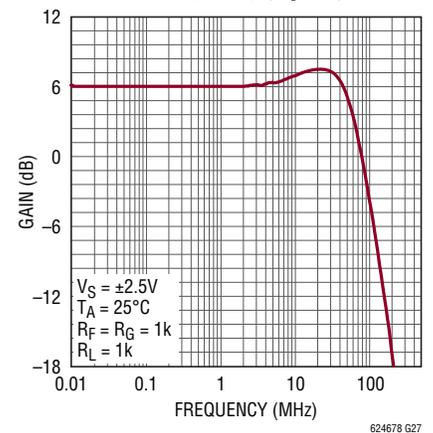
**Open Loop Gain**



**Gain vs Frequency ( $A_V = 1$ )**

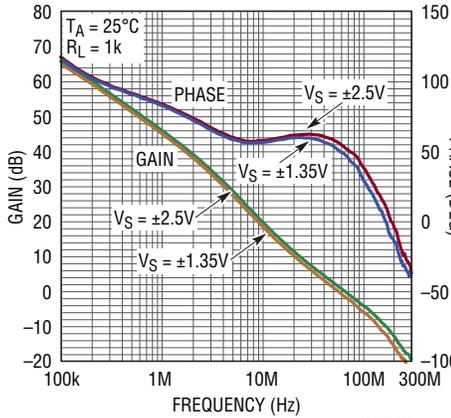


**Gain vs Frequency ( $A_V = 2$ )**

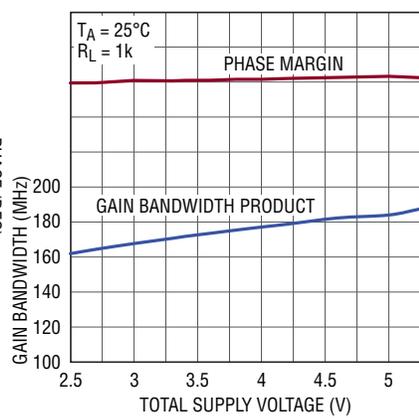


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

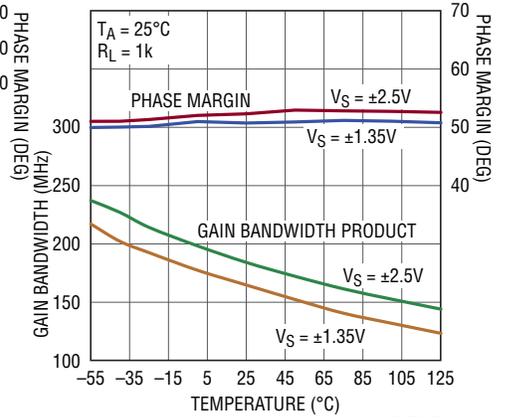
**Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency**



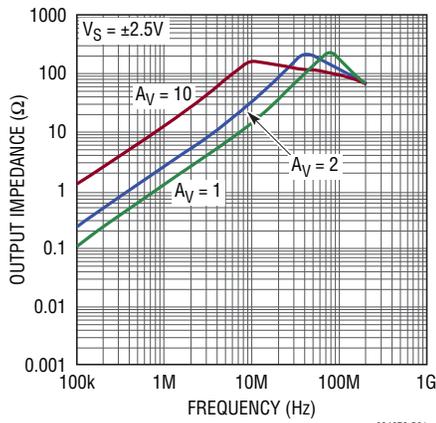
**Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage**



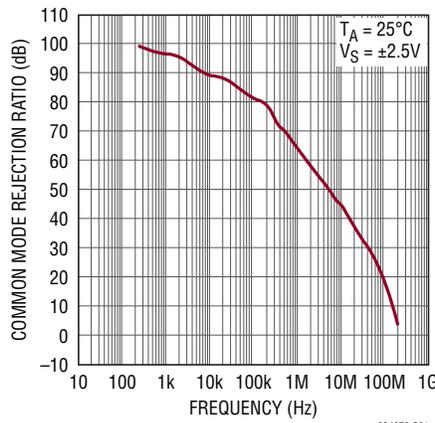
**Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Temperature**



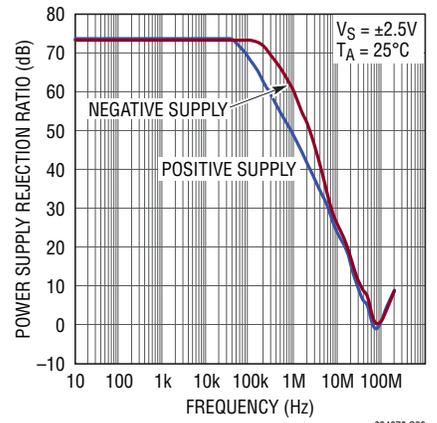
**Output Impedance vs Frequency**



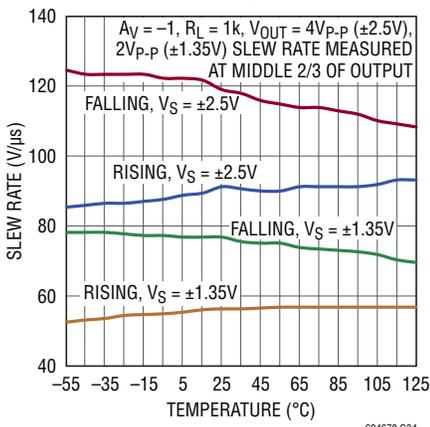
**Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency**



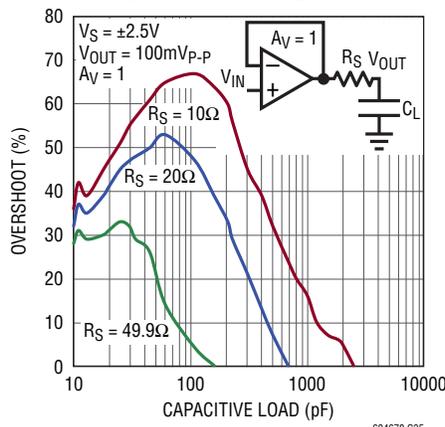
**Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency**



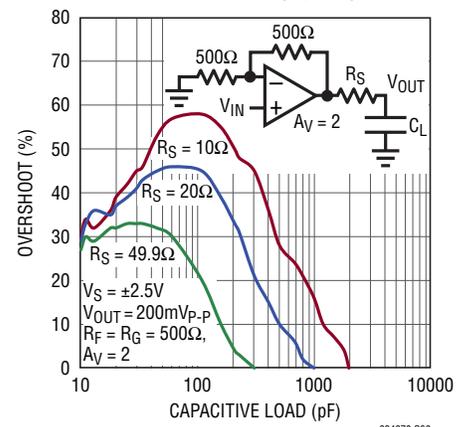
**Slew Rate vs Temperature**



**Series Output Resistor vs Capacitive Load (AV = 1)**

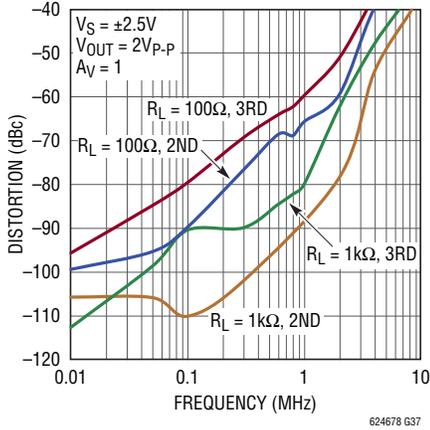


**Series Output Resistor vs Capacitive Load (AV = 2)**

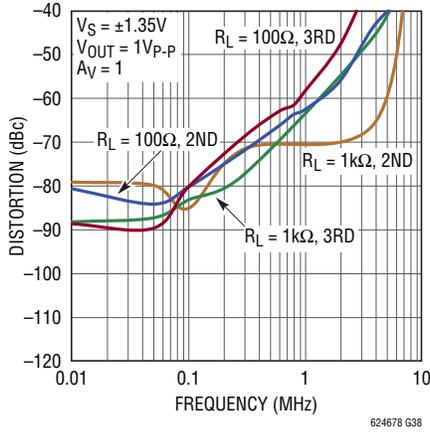


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

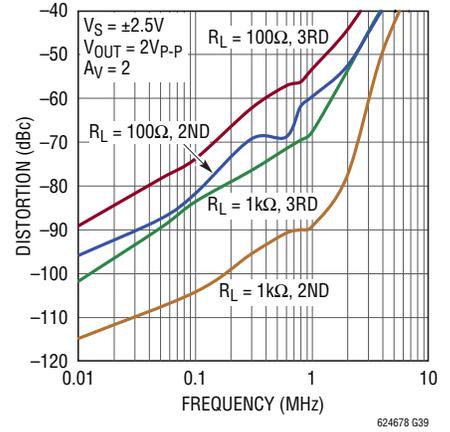
**Distortion vs Frequency**  
( $A_V = 1, 5V$ )



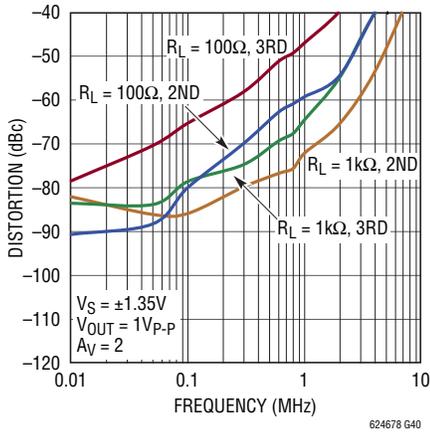
**Distortion vs Frequency**  
( $A_V = 1, 2.7V$ )



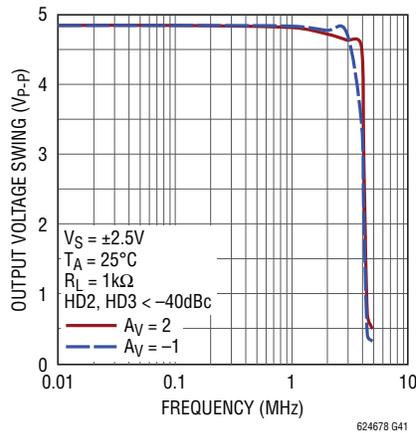
**Distortion vs Frequency**  
( $A_V = 2, 5V$ )



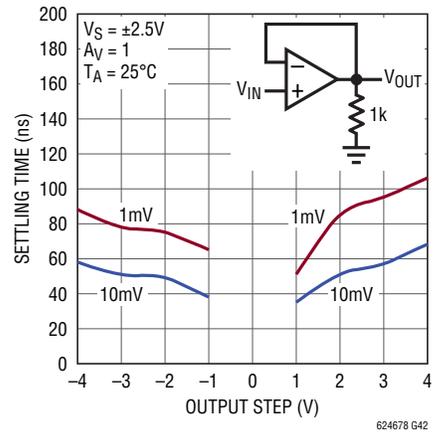
**Distortion vs Frequency**  
( $A_V = 2, 2.7V$ )



**Maximum Undistorted Output Signal vs Frequency**

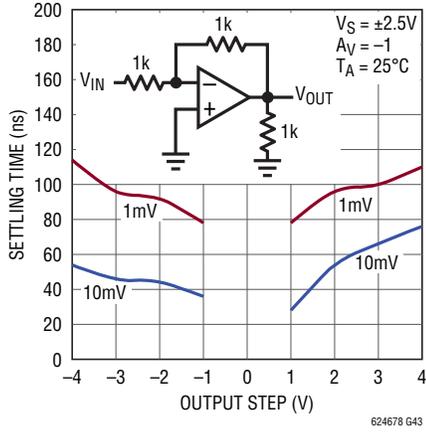


**Settling Time vs Output Step**  
(Noninverting)

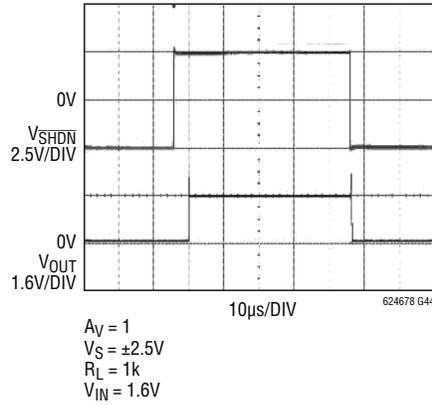


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

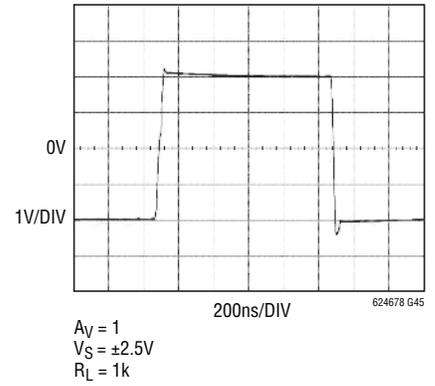
**Settling Time vs Output Step (Inverting)**



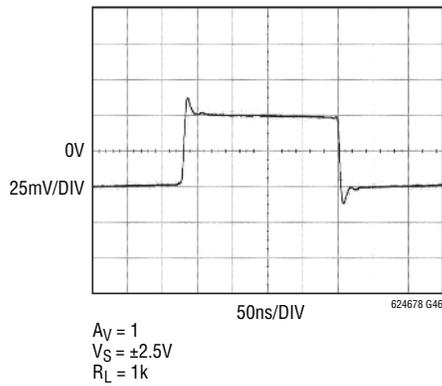
**SHDN Pin Response Time**



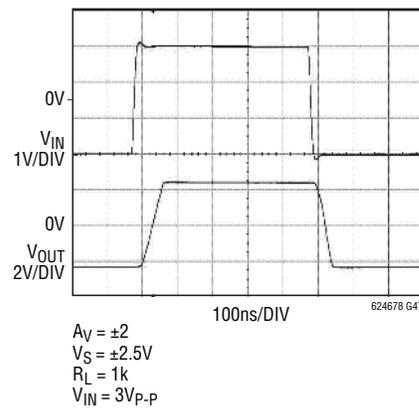
**Large Signal Response**



**Small Signal Response**



**Output Overdriven Recovery**



## PIN FUNCTIONS

**-IN:** Inverting Input of Amplifier. Valid input range from  $V^-$  to  $V^+$ .

**+IN:** Non-Inverting Input of Amplifier. Valid input range from  $V^-$  to  $V^+$ .

**$V^+$**  : Positive Supply Voltage. Allowed applied voltage ranges from 2.5V to 5.25V when  $V^- = 0V$ .

**$V^-$**  : Negative Supply Voltage. Typically 0V. This can be made a negative voltage as long as  $2.5V \leq (V^+ - V^-) \leq 5.25V$ .

**SHDN:** Active Low Shutdown. Threshold is typically 1.1V referenced to  $V^-$ . Floating this pin will turn the part on.

**OUT:** Amplifier Output. Swings rail-to-rail and can typically source/sink over 50mA of current at a total supply of 5V.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Circuit Description

The LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248 have an input and output signal range that extends from the negative power supply to the positive power supply. Figure 1 depicts a simplified schematic of the amplifier. The input stage is comprised of two differential amplifiers, a PNP stage, Q1/Q2, and an NPN stage, Q3/Q4 that are active over different common mode input voltages. The PNP stage is active between the negative supply to nominally 1.2V below the positive supply. As the input voltage approaches the positive supply, the transistor Q5 will steer the tail current,  $I_1$ , to the current mirror, Q6/Q7, activating the NPN differential

pair and the PNP pair becomes inactive for the remaining input common mode range. Also, at the input stage, devices Q17 to Q19 act to cancel the bias current of the PNP input pair. When Q1/Q2 are active, the current in Q16 is controlled to be the same as the current in Q1 and Q2. Thus, the base current of Q16 is nominally equal to the base current of the input devices. The base current of Q16 is then mirrored by devices Q17 to Q19 to cancel the base current of the input devices Q1/Q2. A pair of complementary common emitter stages, Q14/Q15, enable the output to swing from rail-to-rail.

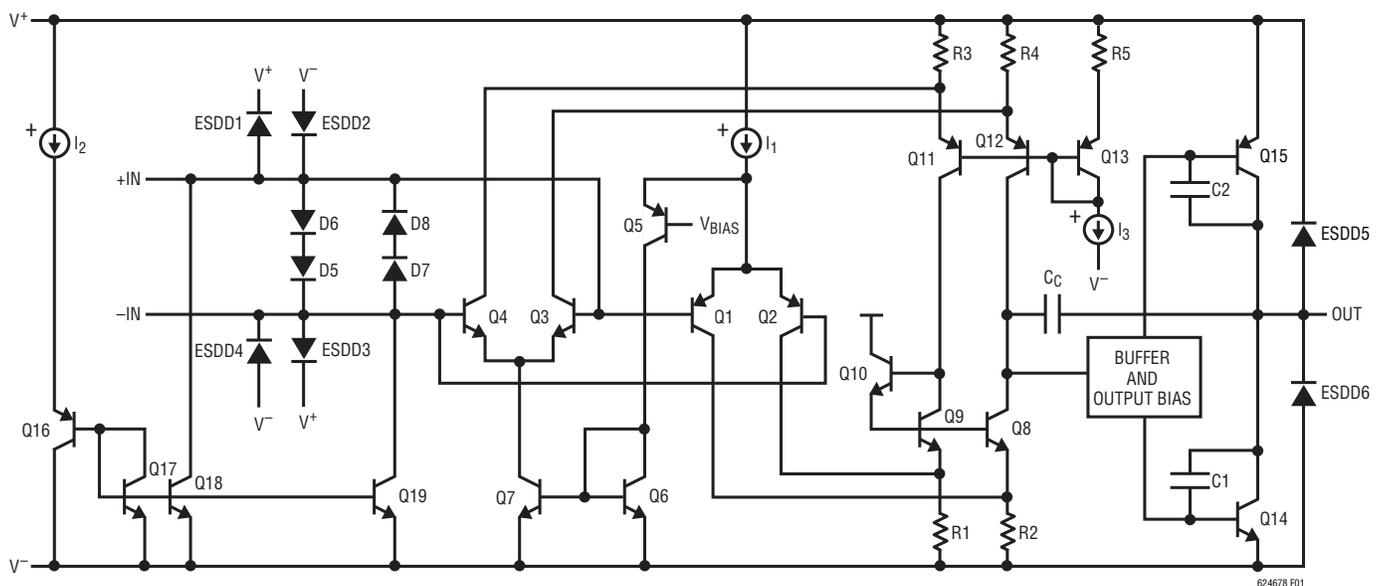


Figure 1. LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248 Simplified Schematic Diagram

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Input Offset Voltage

The offset voltage will change depending upon which input stage is active. The PNP input stage is active from the negative supply rail to approximately 1.2V below the positive supply rail, then the NPN input stage is activated for the remaining input range up to the positive supply rail with the PNP stage inactive. The offset voltage magnitude for the PNP input stage is trimmed to less than 500 $\mu$ V with 5V total supply at room temperature, and is typically less than 150 $\mu$ V. The offset voltage for the NPN input stage is typically less than 1.7mV with 5V total supply at room temperature.

### Input Bias Current

The LTC6246 family uses a bias current cancellation circuit to compensate for the base current of the PNP input pair. When the input common mode voltage is less than 200mV, the bias cancellation circuit is no longer effective and the input bias current magnitude can reach a value above 1 $\mu$ A. For common mode voltages ranging from 0.2V above the negative supply to 1.2V below the positive supply, the low input bias current of the LTC6246 family allows the amplifiers to be used in applications with high source resistances where errors due to voltage drops must be minimized.

### Output

The LTC6246 family has excellent output drive capability. The amplifiers can typically deliver over 50mA of output drive current at a total supply of 5V. The maximum output current is a function of the total supply voltage. As the supply voltage to the amplifier decreases, the output current capability also decreases. Attention must be paid to keep the junction temperature of the IC below 150°C (refer to the Power Dissipation Section) when the output is in continuous short circuit. The output of the amplifier has reverse-biased diodes connected to each supply. If the output is forced beyond either supply, extremely high current will flow through these diodes which can result in damage to the device. Forcing the output to even 1V beyond either supply could result in several hundred milliamps of current through either diode.

### Input Protection

The input stages are protected against a large differential input voltage of 1.4V or higher by 2 pairs of back-to-back diodes to prevent the emitter-base breakdown of the input transistors. In addition, the input and shutdown pins have reverse biased diodes connected to the supplies. The current in these diodes must be limited to less than 10mA. The amplifiers should not be used as comparators or in other open loop applications.

### ESD

The LTC6246 family has reverse-biased ESD protection diodes on all inputs and outputs as shown in Figure 1.

There is an additional clamp between the positive and negative supplies that further protects the device during ESD strikes. Hot plugging of the device into a powered socket must be avoided since this can trigger the clamp resulting in larger currents flowing between the supply pins.

### Capacitive Loads

The LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248 are optimized for high bandwidth and low power applications. Consequently they have not been designed to directly drive large capacitive loads. Increased capacitance at the output creates an additional pole in the open loop frequency response, worsening the phase margin. When driving capacitive loads, a resistor of 10 $\Omega$  to 100 $\Omega$  should be connected between the amplifier output and the capacitive load to avoid ringing or oscillation. The feedback should be taken directly from the amplifier output. Higher voltage gain configurations tend to have better capacitive drive capability than lower gain configurations due to lower closed loop bandwidth and hence higher phase margin. The graphs titled Series Output Resistor vs Capacitive Load demonstrate the transient response of the amplifier when driving capacitive loads with various series resistors.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Feedback Components

When feedback resistors are used to set up gain, care must be taken to ensure that the pole formed by the feedback resistors and the parasitic capacitance at the inverting input does not degrade stability. For example if the amplifier is set up in a gain of +2 configuration with gain and feedback resistors of 5k, a parasitic capacitance of 5pF (device + PC board) at the amplifier's inverting input will cause the part to oscillate, due to a pole formed at 12.7MHz. An additional capacitor of 5pF across the feedback resistor as shown in Figure 2 will eliminate any ringing or oscillation. In general, if the resistive feedback network results in a pole whose frequency lies within the closed loop bandwidth of the amplifier, a capacitor can be added in parallel with the feedback resistor to introduce a zero whose frequency is close to the frequency of the pole, improving stability.

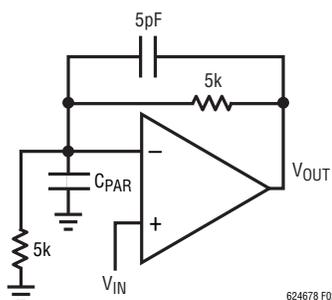


Figure 2. 5pF Feedback Cancels Parasitic Pole

### Shutdown

The LTC6246 and LTC6247MS have  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pins that can shut down the amplifier to 42 $\mu$ A typical supply current. The  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin needs to be taken below 0.8V above the negative supply for the amplifier to shut down. When left floating, the  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin is internally pulled up to the positive supply and the amplifier remains on.

### Power Dissipation

The LTC6246 and LTC6247 contain one and two amplifiers respectively. Hence the maximum on-chip power dissipation for them will be less than the maximum on-chip power dissipation for the LTC6248, which contains four amplifiers.

The LTC6248 is housed in a small 16-lead MS package and typically has a thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) of 125°C/W. It is necessary to ensure that the die's junction temperature does not exceed 150°C. The junction temperature,  $T_J$ , is calculated from the ambient temperature,  $T_A$ , power dissipation,  $P_D$ , and thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ :

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot \theta_{JA})$$

The power dissipation in the IC is a function of the supply voltage, output voltage and load resistance. For a given supply voltage with output connected to ground or supply, the worst-case power dissipation  $P_{D(\text{MAX})}$  occurs when the supply current is maximum and the output voltage at half of either supply voltage for a given load resistance.  $P_{D(\text{MAX})}$  is approximately (since  $I_S$  actually changes with output load current) given by:

$$P_{D(\text{MAX})} = (V_S \cdot I_{S(\text{MAX})}) + \left(\frac{V_S}{2}\right)^2 / R_L$$

Example: For an LTC6248 in a 16-lead MS package operating on  $\pm 2.5$ V supplies and driving a 100 $\Omega$  load to ground, the worst-case power dissipation is approximately given by

$$P_{D(\text{MAX})}/\text{Amp} = (5 \cdot 1.3\text{mA}) + (1.25)^2/100 = 22\text{mW}$$

If all four amplifiers are loaded simultaneously then the total power dissipation is 88mW.

At the Absolute Maximum ambient operating temperature, the junction temperature under these conditions will be:

$$\begin{aligned} T_J &= T_A + P_D \cdot 125^\circ\text{C/W} \\ &= 125 + (0.088\text{W} \cdot 125^\circ\text{C/W}) = 136^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

which is less than the absolute maximum junction temperature for the LTC6248 (150°C).

Refer to the Pin Configuration section for thermal resistances of various packages.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

### 12-Bit ADC Driver

Figure 3 shows the LTC6246 driving an LTC2366 12-bit A/D converter. The low wideband noise of the LTC6246 maintains a 70dB SNR even without the use of an intermediate antialiasing RC filter. On a single 3.3V supply with a 2.5V reference, a full  $-1\text{dBFS}$  output can be obtained without the amplifier transitioning between input regions, thus minimizing crossover distortion. Figure 4 shows an FFT obtained with a sampling rate of 2.2Msps and a 350kHz input waveform. Spurious free dynamic range is a quite handsome 82dB.

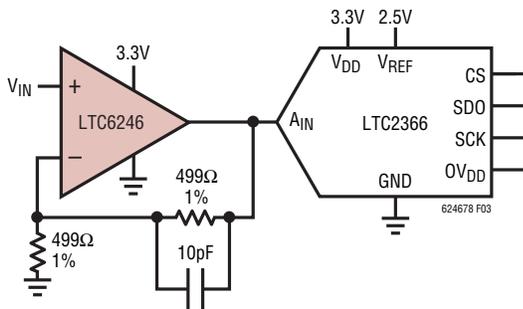


Figure 3. Single Supply 12-Bit ADC Driver

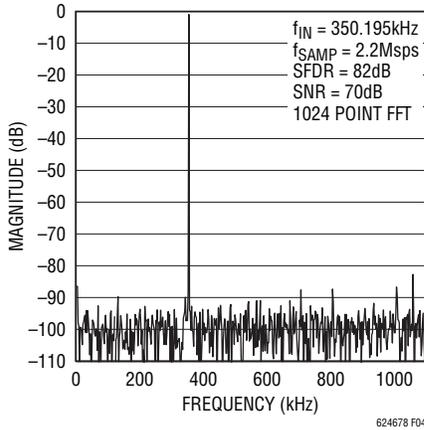
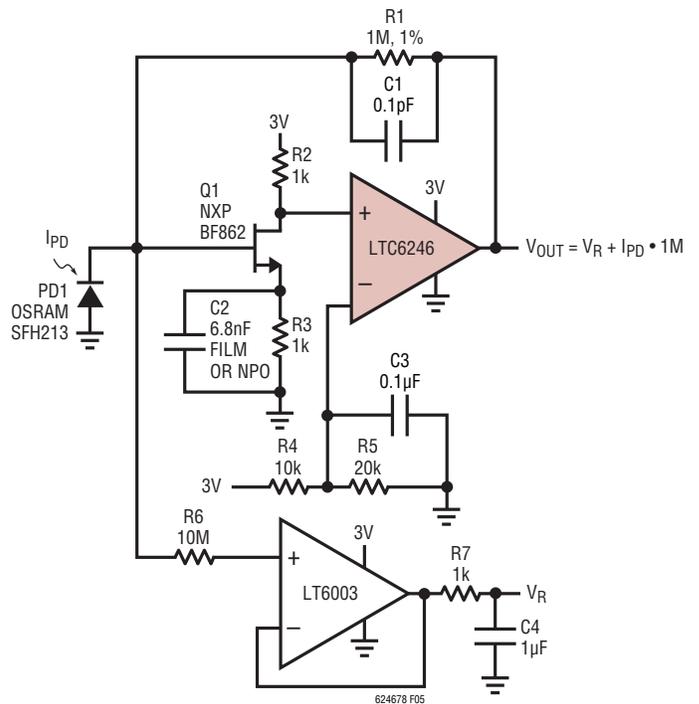


Figure 4. 350kHz FFT Showing 82dB SFDR

### Low Noise Low Power DC-Accurate Single Supply Photodiode Amplifier

Figure 5 shows the LTC6246 applied as a low power high performance transimpedance amplifier for a photodiode. A low noise JFET Q1 acts as a current buffer, with R2 and R3 imposing a low frequency gain of approximately 1. Transimpedance gain is set by feedback resistor R1 to  $1\text{M}\Omega$ . R4 and R5 set the LTC6246 inputs at 1V below the 3V rail, with C3 reducing their noise contribution. By feedback this 1V also appears across R2, setting the JFET quiescent current at 1mA completely independent of its pinchoff voltage and  $I_{DSS}$  characteristics. It does this by placing the JFETs 1mA  $V_{GS}$  at the gate referenced to the source, which is sitting 1V above ground. For this JFET, that will typically be about 500mV, and this voltage is imposed as a reverse voltage on the photodiode PD1. At zero  $I_{PD}$  photocurrent, the output sits at the same voltage and rises as photocurrent increases. As mentioned before, R2 and R3 set the JFET gain to 1 at low frequency.



$-3\text{dB BW} = 700\text{kHz}$   
 $I_{CC} = 2.2\text{mA}$   
 OUTPUT NOISE =  $160\mu\text{VRMS}$  MEASURED ON A  $1\text{MHz BW}$   
 $V_{OUT}$  IS REFERRED TO  $V_R$   
 AT ZERO PHOTOCURRENT,  $V_{OUT} = V_R$

Figure 5. Low Noise Low Power DC Accurate Single Supply Photodiode Amplifier

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

This is not the lowest noise configuration for a transistor, as downstream noise sources appear at the input completely unattenuated. At low frequency, this is not a concern for a transimpedance amplifier because the noise gain is 1 and the output noise is dominated by the  $130\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  of the  $1\text{M}\Omega$   $R_1$ . However, at increasing frequencies the capacitance of the photodiode comes into play and the circuit noise gain rises as the  $1\text{M}\Omega$  feedback looks back into lower and lower impedance. But capacitor  $C_2$  comes to the rescue. In addition to the obvious quenching of noise source  $R_3$ , capacitor  $C_2$  increases the JFET gain to about 30 at high frequency effectively attenuating the downstream noise contributions of  $R_2$  and the op amp input noise. Thus the circuit achieves low input voltage noise at high frequency where it is most needed. Amplifier LT6003 is used to buffer the output voltage of the photodiode and  $R_7$  and  $C_4$  are used to filter out the voltage noise of the LT6003. Bandwidth to  $700\text{kHz}$  was achieved with this circuit, with integrated output noise being  $160\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$  up to  $1\text{MHz}$ . Total supply current was a very low  $2.2\text{mA}$ .

### 60dB 5.5MHz Gain Block

Figure 6 shows the LTC6247 configured as a low power high gain high bandwidth block. Two amplifiers each configured with a gain of  $31\text{V/V}$ , are cascaded in series. A  $660\text{nF}$  capacitor is used to limit the DC gain of the block to around  $30\text{dB}$  to minimize output offset voltage. Figure 7 shows the frequency response of the block. Mid-band voltage gain is approximately  $60\text{dB}$  with a  $-3\text{dB}$  frequency of  $5.5\text{MHz}$ , thus resulting in a gain-bandwidth product of  $5.5\text{GHz}$  with only  $1.9\text{mA}$  of quiescent supply current.

### Single 2.7V Supply 4MHz 4th Order Butterworth Filter

Benefitting from low voltage operation and rail-to-rail output, a low power filter that is suitable for antialiasing can be built as shown in Figure 8. On a  $2.7\text{V}$  supply the filter has a passband of approximately  $4\text{MHz}$  with  $2\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$  input signal and a stopband attenuation that is greater than  $-75\text{dB}$  at  $43\text{MHz}$  as shown in Figure 9. The resistor and capacitor values can be scaled to reduce noise at the cost of large signal power consumption and distortion.

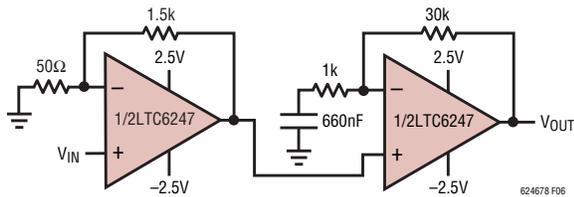


Figure 6. 60dB 5.5MHz Gain Block

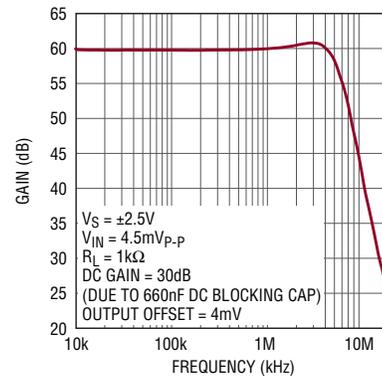


Figure 7

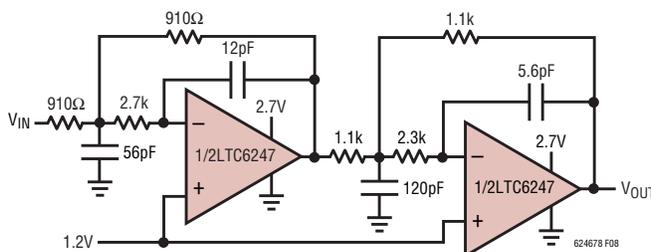


Figure 8. Single 2.7V Supply 4MHz 4th Order Butterworth Filter

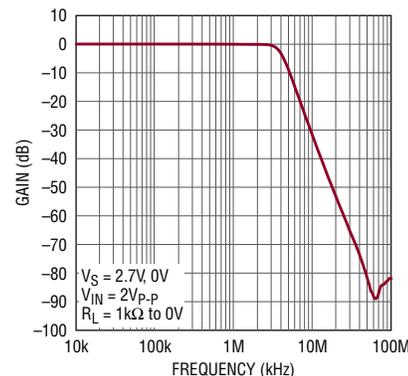
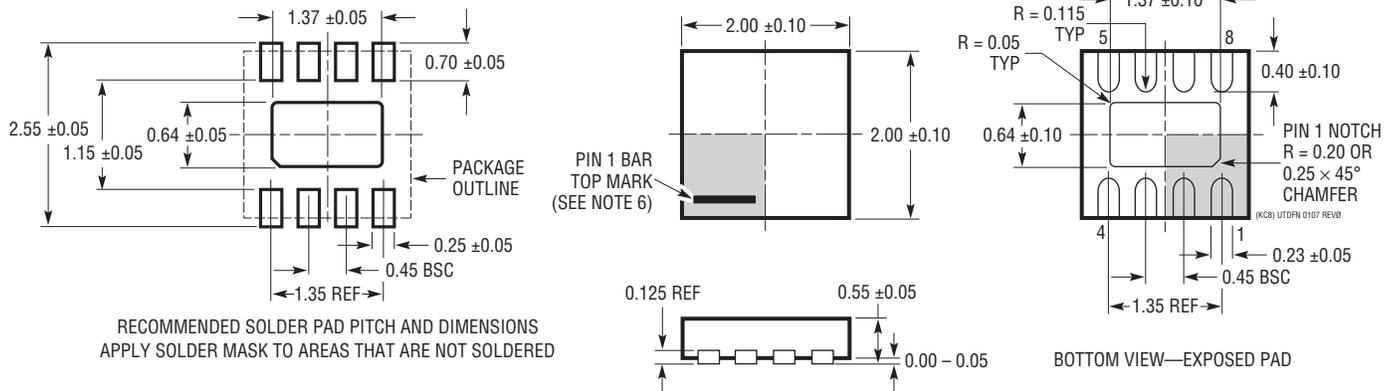


Figure 9

# PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

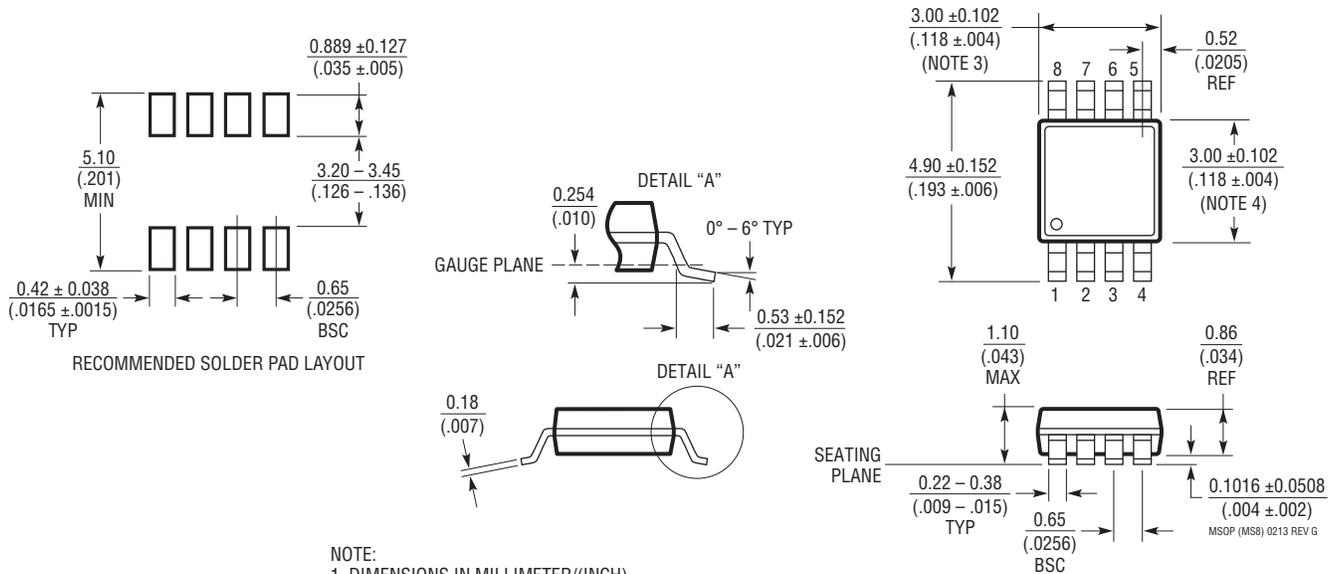
## KC Package 8-Lead Plastic UTDFN (2mm × 2mm) (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1749 Rev 0)



RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD PITCH AND DIMENSIONS  
APPLY SOLDER MASK TO AREAS THAT ARE NOT SOLDERED

- NOTE:
1. DRAWING IS NOT A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE
  2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
  4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
  5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
  6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

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



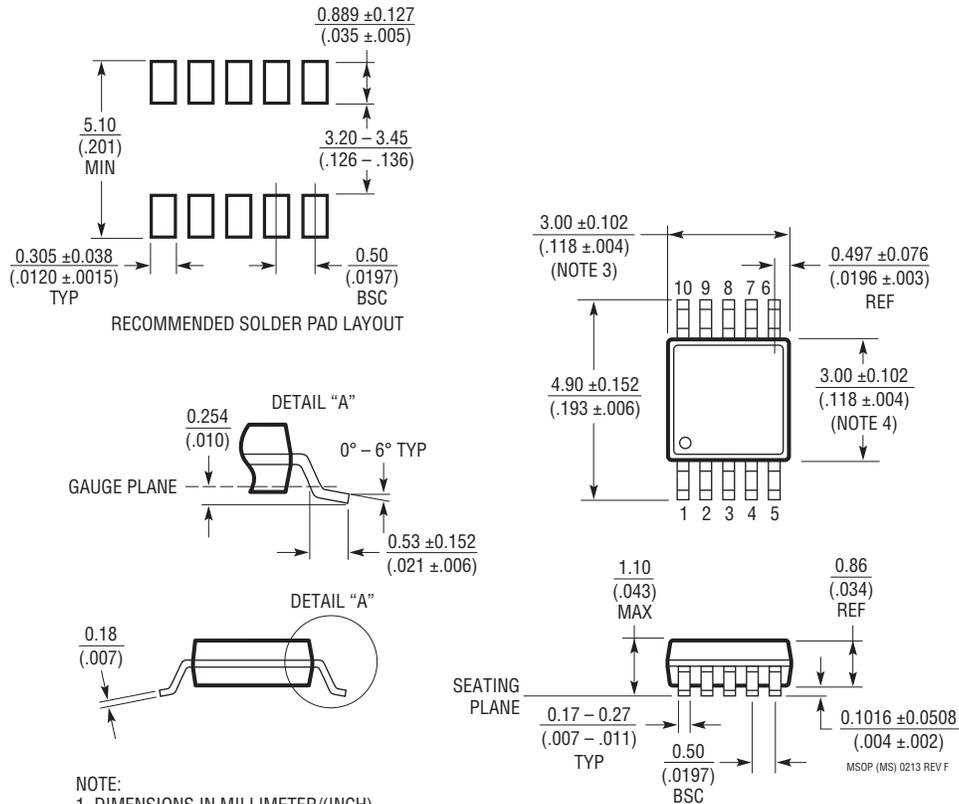
- NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
  2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
  4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
  5. LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.102mm (.004") MAX

## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

### MS Package 10-Lead Plastic MSOP

(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1661 Rev F)



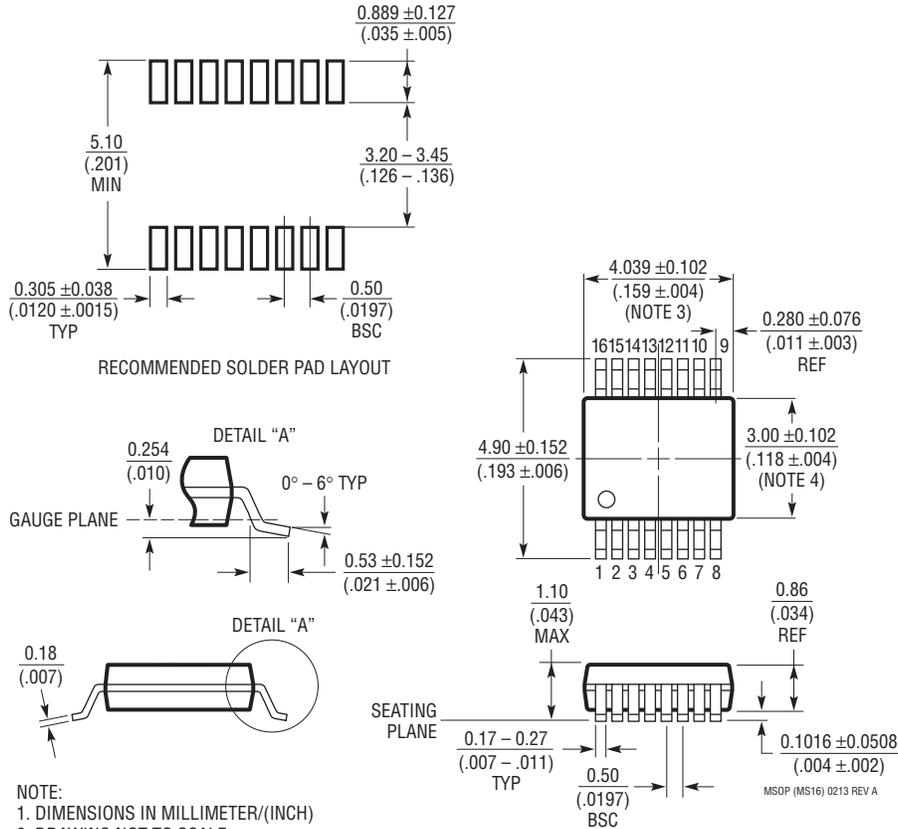
**NOTE:**

1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.  
MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.  
INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
5. LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.102mm (.004") MAX

# PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

**MS Package**  
**16-Lead Plastic MSOP**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1669 Rev A)



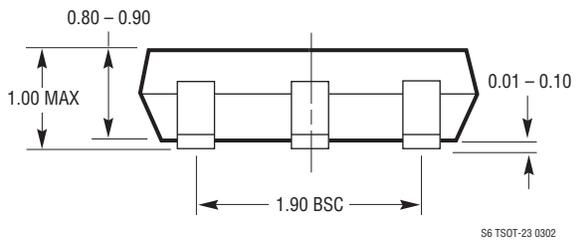
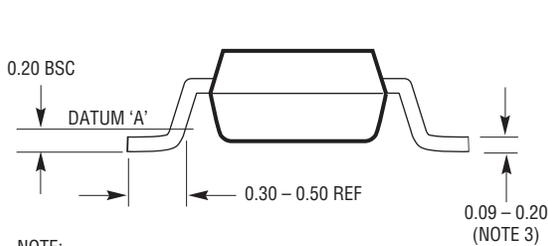
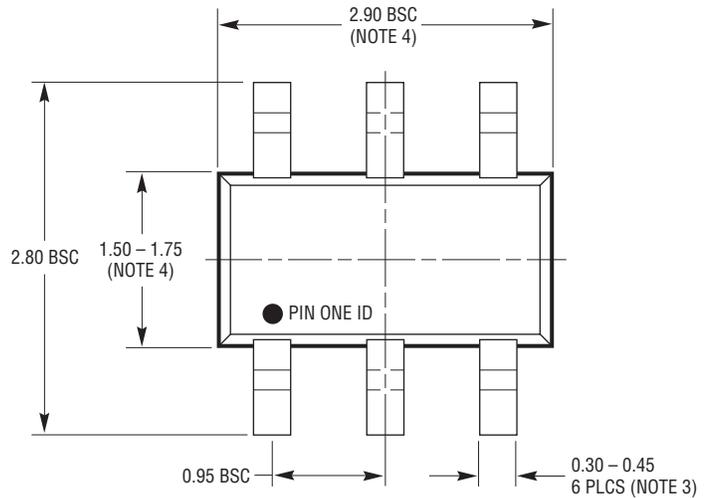
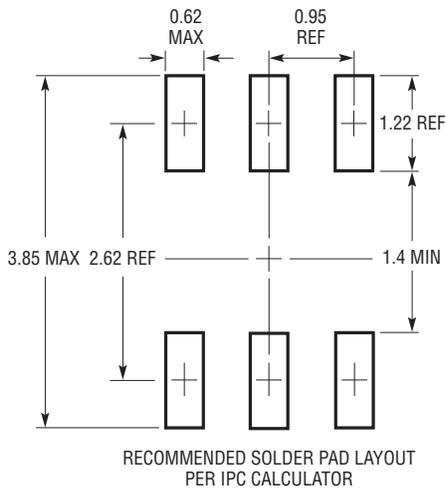
- NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
  2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.  
MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
  4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.  
INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
  5. LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.102mm (.004") MAX

MSOP (MS16) 0213 REV A

## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

**S6 Package**  
**6-Lead Plastic TSOT-23**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1636)



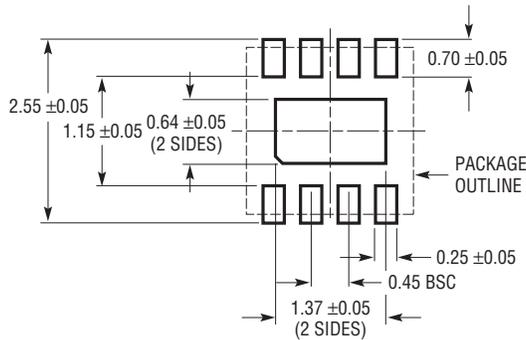
- NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
  2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
  4. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
  5. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
  6. JEDEC PACKAGE REFERENCE IS MO-193

S6 TSOT-23 0302

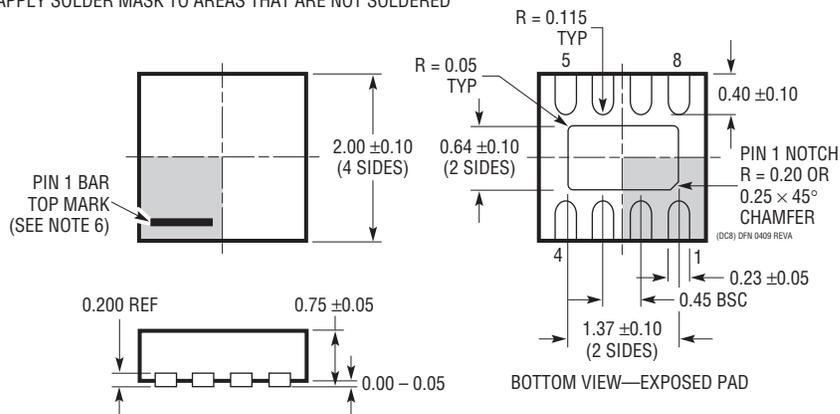
# PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

**DC8 Package**  
**8-Lead Plastic DFN (2mm × 2mm)**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1719 Rev A)



RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD PITCH AND DIMENSIONS  
 APPLY SOLDER MASK TO AREAS THAT ARE NOT SOLDERED

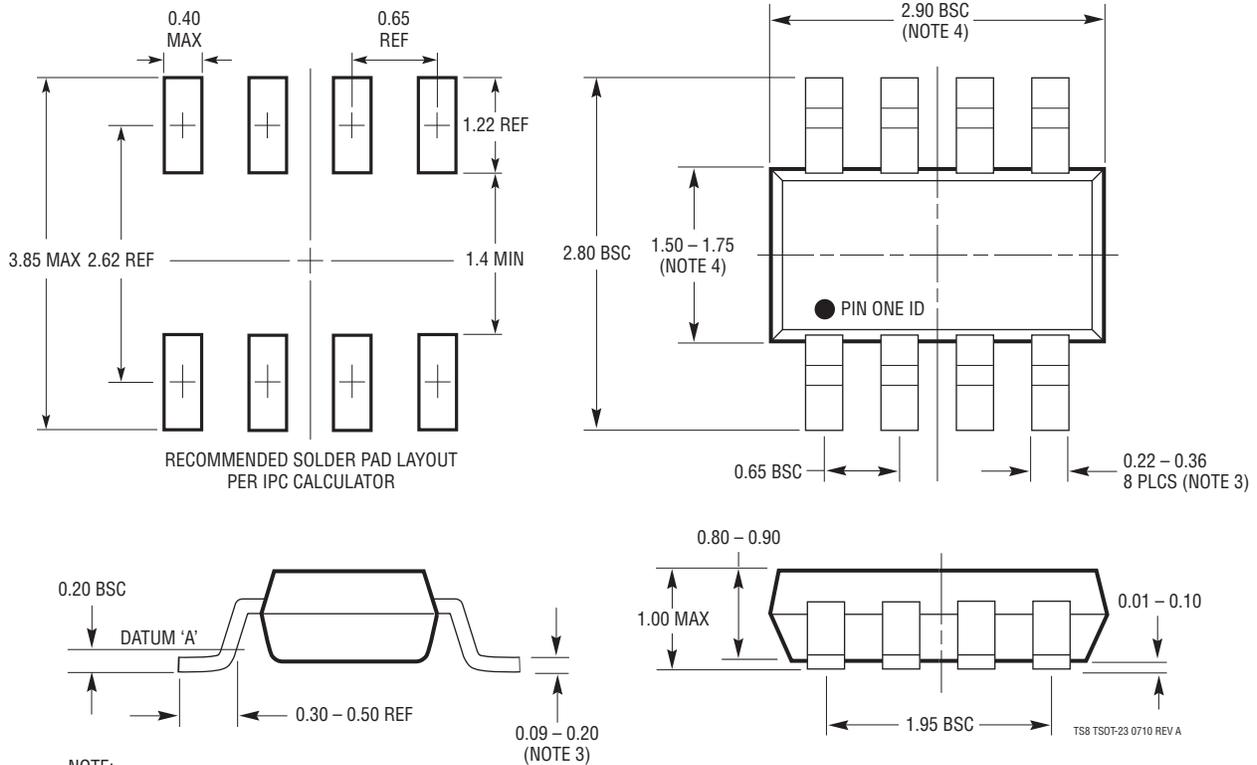


- NOTE:
1. DRAWING IS NOT A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE
  2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
  4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
  5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
  6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

**TS8 Package**  
**8-Lead Plastic TSOT-23**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1637 Rev A)



**NOTE:**

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
4. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
5. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
6. JEDEC PACKAGE REFERENCE IS MO-193

TS8 TSOT-23 0710 REV A

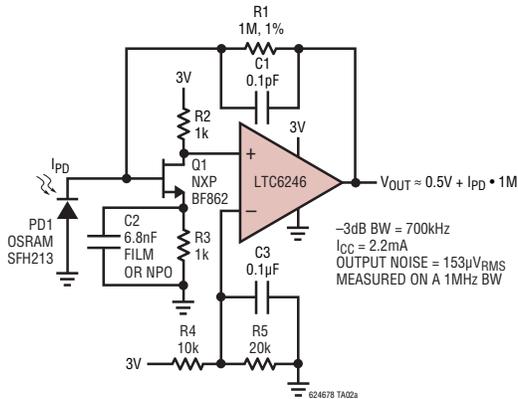
**REVISION HISTORY**

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	2/10	Changes to Graph G15.	9
B	7/15	Added 2mm × 2mm × 0.8mm DFN package.	2, 3, 23

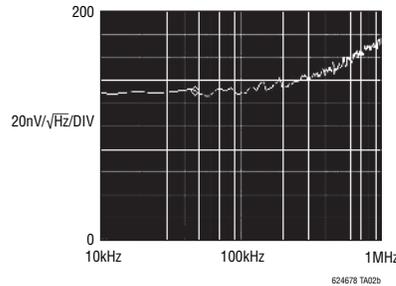
# LTC6246/LTC6247/LTC6248

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

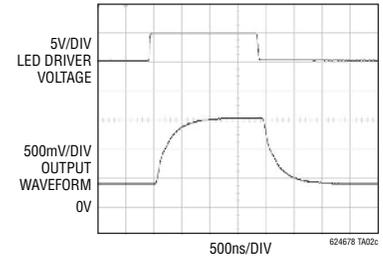
### 700kHz, 1MΩ Single Supply Photodiode Amplifier



### Output Noise Spectrum



### Transient Response



## RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
<b>Operational Amplifiers</b>		
<a href="#">LT1818/LT1819</a>	Single/Dual Wide Bandwidth, High Slew Rate Low Noise and Distortion Op Amps	400MHz, 9mA, 6nV/√Hz, 2500V/μs, 1.5mV –85dBc at 5MHz
<a href="#">LT1806/LT1807</a>	Single/Dual Low Noise Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	325MHz, 13mA, 3.5nV/√Hz, 140V/μs, 550μV, 85mA Output Drive
<a href="#">LT6230/LT6231/LT6232</a>	Single/Dual/Quad Low Noise Rail-to-Rail Output Op Amps	215MHz, 3.5mA, 1.1nV/√Hz, 70V/μs, 350μV
<a href="#">LT6200/LT6201</a>	Single/Dual Ultralow Noise Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Op Amps	165MHz, 20mA, 0.95nV/√Hz, 44V/μs, 1mV
<a href="#">LT6202/LT6203/LT6204</a>	Single/Dual/Quad Ultralow Noise Rail-to-Rail Op Amp	100MHz, 3mA, 1.9nV/√Hz, 25V/μs, 0.5mV
<a href="#">LT1468</a>	16-Bit Accurate Precision High Speed Op Amp	90MHz, 3.9mA, 5nV/√Hz, 22V/μs, 175μV, –96.5dB THD at 10V <sub>P-P</sub> , 100kHz
<a href="#">LT1803/LT1804/LT1805</a>	Single/Dual/Quad Low Power High Speed Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	85MHz, 3mA, 21nV/√Hz, 100V/μs, 2mV
<a href="#">LT1801/LT1802</a>	Dual/Quad Low Power High Speed Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	80MHz, 2mA, 8.5nV/√Hz, 25V/μs, 350μV
<a href="#">LT6552</a>	Single Supply Rail-to-Rail Output Video Difference Amplifier	75MHz (–3dB), 13.5mA, 55.5nV/√Hz, 350V/μs, 20mV
<a href="#">LT1028</a>	Ultralow Noise, Precision High Speed Op Amps	75MHz, 9.5mA, 0.85nV/√Hz, 11V/μs, 40μV
<a href="#">LT6233/LT6234/LT6235</a>	Single/Dual/Quad Low Noise Rail-to-Rail Output Op Amps	60MHz, 1.2mA, 1.2nV/√Hz, 15V/μs, 0.5mV
<a href="#">LT6220/LT6221/LT6222</a>	Single/Dual/Quad Low Power High Speed Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	60MHz, 1mA, 10nV/√Hz, 20V/μs, 350μV
<a href="#">LT6244</a>	Dual High Speed CMOS Op Amp	50MHz, 7.4mA, 8nV/√Hz, 35V/μs, 100μV, Input Bias Current = 1pA
<a href="#">LT1632/LT1633</a>	Dual/Quad Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Precision Op Amps	45MHz, 4.3mA, 12nV/√Hz, 45V/μs, 1.35mV
<a href="#">LT1630/LT1631</a>	Dual/Quad Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	30MHz, 3.5mA, 6nV/√Hz, 10V/μs, 525μV
<a href="#">LT1358/LT1359</a>	Dual/Quad Low Power High Speed Op Amps	25MHz, 2.5mA, 8nV/√Hz, 600V/μs, 800μV, Drives All Capacitive Loads
<b>ADC's</b>		
<a href="#">LTC2366</a>	3Msps, 12-Bit ADC Serial I/O	72dB SNR, 7.8mW No Data Latency TSOT-23 Package
<a href="#">LTC2365</a>	1Msps, 12-Bit ADC Serial I/O	73dB SNR, 7.8mW No Data Latency TSOT-23 Package
<a href="#">LTC1417</a>	Low Power 14-Bit 400ksps ADC Parallel I/O	Single 5V or ±5V Supplies, 0V to 4.096V or ±2.048V Input Range
<a href="#">LTC1274</a>	Low Power 12-Bit 400ksps ADC Parallel I/O	10mW Single 5V or ±5V Supplies, 0V to 4.096V or ±2.048V Input Range

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