The LT®1355/LT1356 are dual and quad low power high speed operational amplifiers with outstanding AC and DC performance. The amplifiers feature much lower supply current and higher slew rate than devices with comparable bandwidth. The circuit topology is a voltage feedback amplifier with matched high impedance inputs and the slewing performance of a current feedback amplifier. The high slew rate and single stage design provide excellent settling characteristics which make the circuit an ideal choice for data acquisition systems. Each output drives a 500Ω load to ±12V with ±15V supplies and a 150Ω load to ±2.75V on ±5V supplies. The amplifiers are stable with any capacitive load making them useful in buffer applications.

The LT1355/LT1356 are members of a family of fast, high performance amplifiers using this unique topology and employing Linear Technology Corporation’s advanced bipolar complementary processing. For a single amplifier version of the LT1355/LT1356 see the LT1354 data sheet. For higher bandwidth devices with higher supply currents see the LT1357 through LT1365 data sheets. Bandwidths of 25MHz, 50MHz, and 70MHz are available with 2mA, 4mA, and 6mA of supply current per amplifier. Singles, duals, and quads of each amplifier are available.
LT1355/LT1356

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Total Supply Voltage (V⁺ to V⁻) ................................................. 36V
Differential Input Voltage (Transient Only) .................................. ±10V
Input Voltage ........................................................................... ±V_S
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 3) ................................. Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range (Note 7)
LT1355C/LT1356C/LT1356I .................................................. –40°C to 85°C
LT1356H (T_C) .......................................................... –40°C to 125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature ............................................. 150°C
Storage Temperature Range .................................................. –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) ......................... 300°C

Specified Temperature Range (Note 8)
LT1355C/LT1356C .......................................................... 0°C to 70°C
LT1356I .......................................................... –40°C to 85°C
LT1356H (T_C) .......................................................... –40°C to 125°C

PIN CONFIGURATION

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH  | TAPE AND REEL  | PART MARKING  | PACKAGE DESCRIPTION  | SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
LT1355CN#PBF | LT1355CN#TRPBF | LT1355CN8 | 8-Lead PDIP | 0°C to 70°C
LT1355CS#PBF | LT1355CS#TRPBF | 1355 | 8-Lead Plastic SO | 0°C to 70°C
LT1356CN#PBF | LT1356CN#TRPBF | LT1356CN | 14-Lead PDIP | 0°C to 70°C
LT1356CS#PBF | LT1356CS#TRPBF | LT1356CS | 16-Lead Plastic SO | 0°C to 70°C
LT1356IS#PBF | LT1356IS#TRPBF | LT1356S | 16-Lead Plastic SO | –40°C to 85°C
LT1356HS#PBF | LT1356HS#TRPBF | LT1356S | 16-Lead Plastic SO | –40°C < T_C < 125°C

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.
Consult LTC Marketing for information on non-standard 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{SUPPLY}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Input Voltage Range−</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>$\pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$V_{CM} = \pm 12\text{V}$</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>$V_{CM} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
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<td>84</td>
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<td>$\pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$V_S = \pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
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<td>106</td>
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<td>$A_{VOL}$</td>
<td>Large-Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 12\text{V}, R_L = 1\text{k}$</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>V/mV</td>
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<td>$\pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>V/mV</td>
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<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Output Swing</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 10\text{V}, R_L = 500\Omega$</td>
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<td>13.8</td>
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<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V} , R_L = 1\text{k}$</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>$\pm V$</td>
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<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V} , R_L = 500\Omega$</td>
<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>$\pm V$</td>
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<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5\text{V} , R_L = 150\Omega$</td>
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<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>$\pm V$</td>
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<td>$\pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>$\pm V$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Output Current</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 12.0\text{V}$</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>mA</td>
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<td>$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.75\text{V}$</td>
<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>mA</td>
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<td>$I_{SC}$</td>
<td>Short-Circuit Current</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}, V_IN = \pm 3\text{V}$</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>mA</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>$A_V = –2$ (Note 4)</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>V/$\mu\text{s}$</td>
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<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>V/$\mu\text{s}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full-Power Bandwidth</td>
<td>10V Peak (Note 5)</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
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<td>3V Peak (Note 5)</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
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<td>MHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Gain Bandwidth</td>
<td>$f = 200\text{kHz}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}$</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>MHz</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\pm 2.5\text{V}$</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>MHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_r$, $t_f$</td>
<td>Rise Time, Fall Time</td>
<td>$A_V = 1$, 10% to 90%, 0.1V</td>
<td>$\pm 15\text{V}$</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overshoot</td>
<td>$A_V = 1$, 0.1V</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propagation Delay</td>
<td>50% $V_{IN}$ to 50% $V_{OUT}$, 0.1V</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\pm 5\text{V}$</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Settling Time</td>
<td>10V Step, 0.1%, $A_V = –1$</td>
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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  \( T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{CM} = 0V \) unless otherwise noted.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
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<th>VSUPPLY</th>
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<th>MAX</th>
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<tr>
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<td>( f = 3.58MHz, A_V = 2, R_L = 1k )</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<td>( A_V = 1, f = 100kHz )</td>
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<td>Each Amplifier</td>
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The \* denotes the specifications which apply over the temperature range \( 0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C, V_{CM} = 0V \), unless otherwise noted.

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<td>±2.5V</td>
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<td>(Note 6)</td>
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<td>Input Offset Current</td>
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<td>nA</td>
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<td>nA</td>
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<td>Large-Signal Voltage Gain</td>
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<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm12V, R_L = 1k )</td>
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<td>V/mV</td>
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<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm10V, R_L = 500\Omega )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<td>V/mV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm2.5V, R_L = 1k )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm2.5V, R_L = 500\Omega )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm2.5V, R_L = 150\Omega )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm1V, R_L = 500\Omega )</td>
<td>±2.5V</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V_{OUT}</td>
<td>Output Swing</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>±V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L = 1k, V_{IN} = \pm40mV )</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>±V</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L = 500\Omega, V_{IN} = \pm40mV )</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>±V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L = 500\Omega, V_{IN} = \pm10V )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>±V</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L = 150\Omega, V_{IN} = \pm10V )</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>±V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I_{OUT}</td>
<td>Output Current</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>mA</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm11.5V )</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm2.5V )</td>
<td>±5V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I_{SC}</td>
<td>Short-Circuit Current</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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<td>mA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
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<td>V/µs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( A_V = -2, ) (Note 4)</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Gain Bandwidth</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
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<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f = 200kHz, R_L = 2k )</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Separation</td>
<td>( V_{OUT} = \pm10V, R_L = 500\Omega )</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td></td>
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<td>mA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Each Amplifier</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
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</table>
### Electrical Characteristics

The ** denotes the specifications which apply over the \(-40°C \leq T_A \leq 85°C\) and \(-40°C \leq T_C \leq 125°C\) temperature ranges, \(V_{CM} = 0V\) unless otherwise noted. (Note 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{SUPPLY})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{OS})</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
<td>(\pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>(\pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>(\pm 2.5V) (1)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(\pm 2.5V) (1)</td>
<td>(\pm 2.5V) (1)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td>nA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(I_{OS})</td>
<td>Input Offset Current</td>
<td>(\pm 2.5V) to (\pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(I_{B})</td>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>(\pm 2.5V) to (\pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>(V_{CM} = \pm 12V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{CM} = \pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{CM} = \pm 0.5V) (1)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>(V_{S} = \pm 2.5V) to (\pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A_{VOL})</td>
<td>Large-Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 12V), (R_L = 1k) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (2)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V), (R_L = 1k) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (2)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V), (R_L = 500\Omega) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (2)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V), (R_L = 500\Omega) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (2)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output Swing</td>
<td>(R_L = 1k), (V_{IN} = \pm 40mV) (3)</td>
<td>(R_L = 500\Omega), (V_{IN} = \pm 40mV) (3)</td>
<td>(R_L = 500\Omega), (V_{IN} = \pm 40mV) (3)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 15V) (3)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (3)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (3)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{OUT})</td>
<td>Output Current</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 12.7V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 3.3V) (1)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{SC})</td>
<td>Short-Circuit Current</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = 0V), (V_{IN} = \pm 3V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>(A_{V} = \pm 2), (Note 4) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>Gain Bandwidth</td>
<td>(f = 200kHz), (R_L = 2k) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 15V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 10V), (R_L = 500\Omega) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (2)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 0.5V) (2)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_S)</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>Each Amplifier (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 15V) (1)</td>
<td>(V_{OUT} = \pm 5V) (1)</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:** Differential inputs of \(\pm 10V\) are appropriate for transient operation only, such as during slewing. Large, sustained differential inputs will cause excessive power dissipation and may damage the part. See Input Considerations in the Applications Information section of this data sheet for more details.

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

**Note 4:** Slew rate is measured between \(\pm 10V\) on the output with \(\pm 6V\) input for \(\pm 15V\) supplies and \(\pm 1V\) on the output with \(\pm 1.75V\) input for \(\pm 5V\) supplies.

**Note 5:** Full power bandwidth is calculated from the slew rate measurement: \(FPBW = (SR)/2\pi V_p\).

**Note 6:** This parameter is not 100% tested.

**Note 7:** The LT1355C/LT1356C/LT1356I are guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of \(-40°C\) to \(85°C\). The LT1356H is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of \(-40°C\) to \(125°C\) case temperature \(T_C\).

**Note 8:** The LT1355C/LT1356C are guaranteed to meet specified performance from \(0°C\) to \(70°C\). The LT1355C/LT1356C are designed, characterized and expected to meet specified performance from \(-40°C\) to \(85°C\), but are not tested or QA sampled at these temperatures. The LT1356I is guaranteed to meet specified performance from \(-40°C\) to \(85°C\). The LT1356I is guaranteed to meet specified performance from \(-40°C\) to \(125°C\) case temperature \(T_C\). The parts are pulse tested at these temperatures. Internal warm-up drift must be taken into account separately. Care must be taken not to exceed the maximum junction temperature.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

Input Common Mode Range vs Supply Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Input Bias Current vs Temperature

Input Noise Spectral Density

Open-Loop Gain vs Resistive Load

Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

Output Voltage Swing vs Load Current

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Gain and Phase vs Frequency

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

Slew Rate vs Temperature

Slew Rate vs Input Level

Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency (±15V)

Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency (±5V)
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

- 

Crosstalk vs Frequency

- 

Capacitive Load Handling

- 

Small-Signal Transient (AV = 1)

- 

Small-Signal Transient (AV = –1)

- 

Small-Signal Transient (AV = –1, CL = 1000pF)

- 

Large-Signal Transient (AV = 1)

- 

Large-Signal Transient (AV = –1)

- 

Large-Signal Transient (AV = 1, CL = 10,000pF)

- 

2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion (AV = 1)

- 

Crosstalk (AV = –1)

- 

Crosstalk (AV = –1, CL = 1000pF)

- 

Capacitive Load Handling (AV = 1)

- 

Capacitive Load Handling (AV = –1)

- 

Capacitive Load Handling (AV = 1, CL = 10,000pF)

- 

FREQUENCY (Hz)

- 

HARMONIC DISTORTION (dB)

- 

FREQUENCY (Hz)

- 

CROSSTALK (dB)

- 

CAPACITIVE LOAD (F)

- 

OVERSHOOT (%)

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VO = 2VP-P

- 

RL = 2k

- 

AV = 2

- 

3RD HARMONIC

- 

2ND HARMONIC

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

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TA = 25°C

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VS = ±15V

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VIN = 0dBm

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RL = 500Ω

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AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C

- 

VS = ±15V

- 

VIN = 0dBm

- 

RL = 500Ω

- 

AV = 1

- 

TA = 25°C
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Layout and Passive Components

The LT1355/LT1356 amplifiers are easy to use and tolerant of less than ideal layouts. For maximum performance (for example, fast 0.01% settling) use a ground plane, short lead lengths, and RF-quality bypass capacitors (0.01µF to 0.1µF). For high drive current applications use low ESR bypass capacitors (1µF to 10µF tantalum).

The parallel combination of the feedback resistor and gain setting resistor on the inverting input combine with the input capacitance to form a pole which can cause peaking or oscillations. If feedback resistors greater than 5k are used, a parallel capacitor of value:

\[ C_F > R_G \times C_{IN}/RF \]

should be used to cancel the input pole and optimize dynamic performance. For unity-gain applications where a large feedback resistor is used, \( C_F \) should be greater than or equal to \( C_{IN} \).

Capacitive Loading

The LT1355/LT1356 are stable with any capacitive load. As the capacitive load increases, both the bandwidth and phase margin decrease so there will be peaking in the frequency domain and in the transient response. Coaxial cable can be driven directly, but for best pulse fidelity a resistor of value equal to the characteristic impedance of the cable (i.e., 75Ω) should be placed in series with the output. The other end of the cable should be terminated with the same value resistor to ground.

Input Considerations

Each of the LT1355/LT1356 inputs is the base of an NPN and a PNP transistor whose base currents are of opposite polarity and provide first-order bias current cancellation. Because of variation in the matching of NPN and PNP beta, the polarity of the input bias current can be positive or negative. The offset current does not depend on NPN/PNP beta matching and is well controlled. The use of balanced source resistance at each input is recommended for applications where DC accuracy must be maximized.

The inputs can withstand transient differential input voltages up to 10V without damage and need no clamping or source resistance for protection. Differential inputs, however, generate large supply currents (tens of mA) as required for high slew rates. If the device is used with sustained differential inputs, the average supply current will increase, excessive power dissipation will result and the part may be damaged. **The part should not be used as a comparator, peak detector or other open-loop application with large, sustained differential inputs.** Under normal, closed-loop operation, an increase of power dissipation is only noticeable in applications with large slewing outputs and is proportional to the magnitude of the differential input voltage and the percent of the time that the inputs are apart. Measure the average supply current for the application in order to calculate the power dissipation.

Circuit Operation

The LT1355/LT1356 circuit topology is a true voltage feedback amplifier that has the slewing behavior of a current feedback amplifier. The operation of the circuit can be understood by referring to the simplified schematic. The inputs are buffered by complementary NPN and PNP emitter followers which drive an 800Ω resistor. The input voltage appears across the resistor generating currents which are mirrored into the high impedance node. Complementary followers form an output stage which buffers the gain node from the load. The bandwidth is set by the input resistor and the capacitance on the high impedance node. The slew rate is determined by the current available to charge the gain node capacitance. This current is the differential input voltage divided by \( R_1 \), so the slew rate is proportional to the input. Highest slew rates are therefore seen in the lowest gain configurations. For example, a 10V output step in a gain of 10 has only a 1V input step, whereas the same output step in unity gain has a 10 times greater input step. The curve of Slew Rate vs Input Level illustrates this relationship. The LT1355/LT1356 are tested for slew rate in a gain of –2 so higher slew rates can be expected in gains of 1 and –1, and lower slew rates in higher gain configurations.
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The RC network across the output stage is bootstrapped when the amplifier is driving a light or moderate load and has no effect under normal operation. When driving a capacitive load (or a low value resistive load) the network is incompletely bootstrapped and adds to the compensation at the high impedance node. The added capacitance slows down the amplifier which improves the phase margin by moving the unity-gain frequency away from the pole formed by the output impedance and the capacitive load. The zero created by the RC combination adds phase to ensure that even for very large load capacitances, the total phase lag can never exceed 180 degrees (zero phase margin) and the amplifier remains stable.

Power Dissipation

The LT1355/LT1356 combine high speed and large output drive in small packages. Because of the wide supply voltage range, it is possible to exceed the maximum junction temperature under certain conditions. Maximum junction temperature ($T_J$) is calculated from the ambient or case temperature ($T_A$ or $T_C$) and power dissipation ($P_D$) as follows:

- **LT1355CN8:** $T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot 130^\circ\text{C/W})$
- **LT1355CS8:** $T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot 190^\circ\text{C/W})$
- **LT1356CN:** $T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot 110^\circ\text{C/W})$
- **LT1356CS:** $T_J = T_A + (P_D \cdot 150^\circ\text{C/W})$
- **LT1356HS:** $T_J = T_C + (P_D \cdot 30^\circ\text{C/W})$

Worst-case power dissipation occurs at the maximum supply current and when the output voltage is at 1/2 of either supply voltage (or the maximum swing if less than 1/2 supply voltage). For each amplifier $P_{D\text{MAX}}$ is:

$$P_{D\text{MAX}} = (V^+ - V^-)(I_{S\text{MAX}}) + (V^+/2)^2/R_L$$

Example: LT1356 in S16 at $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm15\text{V}$, $R_L = 1k$

$$P_{D\text{MAX}} = (30\text{V})(1.45\text{mA}) + (7.5\text{V})^2/1k\Omega = 99.8\text{mW}$$

$$T_{J\text{MAX}} = 70^\circ\text{C} + (4 \cdot 99.8\text{mW})(150^\circ\text{C/W}) = 130^\circ\text{C}$$
N Package
8-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510 Rev I)

N Package
14-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510 Rev I)

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE INCHES
MILLIMETERS
*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .010 INCH (0.254mm)
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .006” (0.15mm)
S Package
16-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .006” (0.15mm)
## REVISION HISTORY
(Revision history begins at Rev C)

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