

## SMP-10/SMP-11

### FEATURES

#### SMP-10

- Low Droop Rate ..... 5.0  $\mu\text{V/ms}$
- Linearity Error ..... 0.005%
- High Sample/Hold Current Ratio .....  $2 \times 10^9$

#### SMP-11

- Low Droop Rate Over Temperature ..... 2400  $\mu\text{V/ms}$
- High Sample/Hold Current Ratio .....  $1.7 \times 10^8$

#### BOTH SMP-10 AND SMP-11

- Fast Acquisition Time, 10V Step to 0.1% ..... 3.5  $\mu\text{s}$
- High Slew Rate ..... 10V/ $\mu\text{s}$
- Low Aperture Time ..... 50ns
- Trimmed for Minimum Zero-Scale Error ..... 0.45mV
- Feedthrough Attenuation Ratio ..... 96dB
- Low Power Dissipation ..... 160mW
- DTL, TTL & CMOS Compatible Logic Input
- HA-2420, HA-2425, SHM-IC-1, and AD583 Socket Compatible
- Available in Die Form

### ORDERING INFORMATION †

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		PACKAGE		OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE
$V_{ZS}$ (mV)	DROOP RATE IN $\mu\text{V/ms}$	14-PIN DIP HERMETIC	LCC	
1.5	20	SMP10AY*	-	MIL
1.5	20	SMP10EY	-	COM
3.0	50	SMP10FY	-	COM
1.5	200	SMP11AY*	-	MIL
3.0	500	SMP11BY*	SMP11BRC/883	MIL
1.5	200	SMP11EY	-	COM
3.0	500	SMP11FY	-	COM
7.0	900	SMP11GY	-	COM
7.0	900	SMP11GS	-	XIND
7.0	900	SMP11GP	-	XIND

\* For devices processed in total compliance to MIL-STD-883, add /883 after part number. Consult factory for 883 data sheet.

† Burn-in is available on commercial and industrial temperature range parts in CerDIP, plastic DIP, and TO-can packages.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SMP-10/11 are precision sample-and-hold amplifiers that provide the high accuracy, the low droop rate and the fast acquisition time required in data acquisition and signal processing systems. Both devices are essentially noninverting unity gain circuits consisting of two very high input impedance buffer amplifiers connected together by a diode bridge switch.

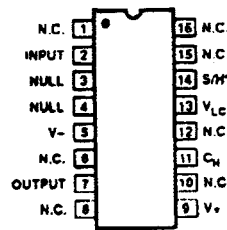
#### HIGH ACCURACY AND LOW DROOP RATE

The high input impedance and the low droop rates of the SMP-10 and the SMP-11 are achieved by using bipolar Darlington circuits and an ion implant process that creates "super beta" transistors.

The output buffer's input stage converts to a super beta Darlington configuration during the hold mode, which results in a very

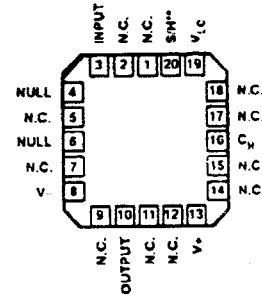
low droop rate with no penalty in acquisition time. The use of bipolar transistors achieves a low change in droop rate over the operating temperature range. *Continued*

### PIN CONNECTIONS

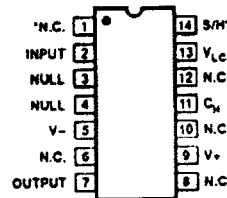


16-PIN SOL (S-Suffix)

\*\* SAMPLE/HOLD CONTROL



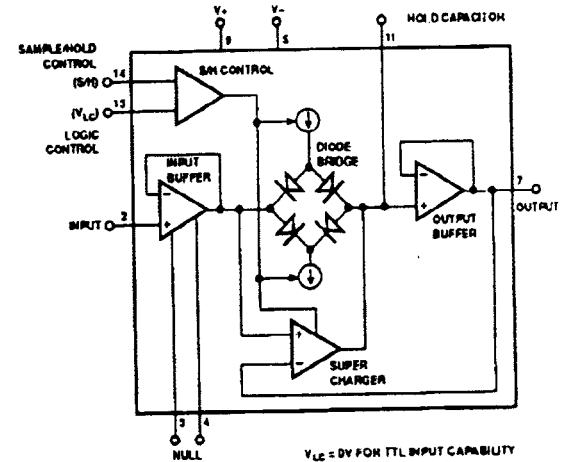
SMP-11BRC/883 LCC PACKAGE (RC-Suffix)



14-PIN DIP (Y-Suffix)  
14-PIN EPOXY DIP (P-Suffix)

PINS 1 AND 8 ARE NOT INTERNALLY CONNECTED. IN UNITY GAIN APPLICATIONS, SMP-10 AND SMP-11 CAN REPLACE HA-2425, HA-2420, SHM-IC-1 AND AD-583 DIRECTLY.

### FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



S/H	MODE
0	Sample
1	Hold

Manufactured under the following patents: 4,109,215 and 4,142,117.

### REV. C

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# SMP-10/SMP-11

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION *Continued*

### FAST ACQUISITION

A unique super charger provides up to 50mA of charging current to the hold capacitor, which results in smooth, fast charging with minimum noise. As the hold capacitor voltage nears its final value, the low current diode bridge controls the final settling time. This unique combination of linear functions in a monolithic circuit enables the system designer to achieve superior performance.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V+ minus V-)	36V
Derate Above 100°C	10mW/°C
Input Voltage	Equal to Supply Voltage
Logic and Logic Reference Voltage	Equal to Supply Voltage
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Indefinite
Hold Capacitor Short-Circuit Duration	60 sec
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec)	300°C

### Operating Temperature Range

SMP-10AY	-55°C to +125°C
SMP-10EY, FY	0°C to +70°C
SMP-11AY, BY, BRC	-55°C to +125°C
SMP-11EY, FY, GY	0°C to +70°C
SMP11GS, GP	-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature (T <sub>j</sub> )	-65°C to +150°C

PACKAGE TYPE	θ <sub>JA</sub> (Note 2)	θ <sub>JC</sub>	UNITS
14-Pin Hermetic DIP (Y)	108	16	°C/W
14-Pin Epoxy DIP (P)	83	39	°C/W
16-Pin SOL (S)	98	30	°C/W
20-Contact LCC (RC)	98	38	°C/W

### NOTES:

1. Absolute ratings apply to both DICE and packaged parts, unless otherwise noted.
2. θ<sub>JA</sub> is specified for worst case mounting conditions, i.e., θ<sub>JA</sub> is specified for device in socket for CerDIP and LCC packages.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V, C<sub>H</sub> = 0.005μF, V<sub>LC</sub> connected to ground, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10A/E SMP-11A/E			SMP-10F SMP-11B/F			SMP-11G			UNITS	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
Zero-Scale Error (Hold Mode)	V <sub>ZS</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V <sub>SM</sub> = 3.5V, (Note 2)	-	0.45	1.5	-	0.60	3.0	-	1.5	7.0	mV	
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	-	35	65	-	55	90	-	90	160	nA	
Leakage (Droop) Current	I <sub>DR</sub>	SMP-10	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	nA	
		SMP-11	-	-	1.00	-	-	2.50	-	-	4.5	nA	
Droop Rate	dV <sub>CH</sub> /dt	SMP-10	-	5	20	-	5	50	-	-	-	μV/ms	
		SMP-11	-	60	200	-	70	500	-	80	900	μV/ms	
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	(Note 1)	2.0	3.0	-	1.4	2.5	-	-	2.0	-	GΩ	
Voltage Gain	A <sub>V</sub>	Sample Mode V <sub>IN</sub> = ±10V, R <sub>L</sub> = 5kΩ or V <sub>IN</sub> = ±5V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2.5kΩ	0.99963	0.99983	-	0.99953	0.99978	-	0.99940	0.99975	-	V/V	
Acquisition Time	t <sub>aq</sub>	10V Step to Within 10mV of Final Value (0.1%)	-	3.5	-	-	3.5	-	-	3.5	-	μs	
		10V Step to Within 1.0mV of Final Value (0.01%)	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	μs	
Aperture Time	t <sub>ap</sub>		-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	ns	
Hold Mode Settling Time	t <sub>HM</sub>	Settling to 1mV of Final Value.	SMP-10	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	μs
		SMP-11	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	-	μs	
Charge Transfer	Q <sub>t</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V <sub>SM</sub> = 3.5V	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	pC	
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>IN</sub> = ±10V R <sub>L</sub> = 2.5kΩ	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	V/μs	
Hold Capacitor Charging Current	I <sub>CH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ ±3V	30	50	-	20	50	-	-	50	-	mA	
Sample/Hold Current Ratio	I <sub>CH</sub> /I <sub>DR</sub>	SMP-10	3x10 <sup>8</sup>	2x10 <sup>9</sup>	-	8x10 <sup>7</sup>	8x10 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	mA/mA	
		SMP-11	-	1.7x10 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	1.5x10 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	1.5x10 <sup>8</sup>	-	mA/mA	
Feedthrough Attenuation Ratio	F <sub>A</sub>	Input = 20V <sub>p-p</sub> 1kHz R <sub>L</sub> = 5kΩ, (Note 1)	86	98	-	80	90	-	-	90	-	dB	
Full Power Bandwidth	F <sub>P</sub>	±10V <sub>p-p</sub> (Dissipation Limited)	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	kHz	

# SMP-10/SMP-11

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $C_H = 0.005\mu F$ ,  $V_{LC}$  connected to ground,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.  
*Continued*

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10A/E SMP-11A/E			SMP-10F SMP-11B/F			SMP-11G			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Voltage Range and/or Output Voltage Swing		$R_L = 2.5k\Omega$	$\pm 11$	$\pm 11.5$	-	$\pm 10.5$	$\pm 11.5$	-	$\pm 10.5$	$\pm 11.5$	-	V
Output Resistance	$R_O$		-	0.15	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15	-	$\Omega$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Sample Mode $V_S = \pm 9V$ to $\pm 18V$	82	92	-	77	92	-	72	92	-	dB
Power Consumption (DC)	$P_D$	Sample Mode $V_{IN} = 0$	-	160	180	-	170	210	-	180	240	mW

**NOTES:**

1. Guaranteed by design.
2. Measured 500 $\mu s$  after hold command.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – SMP-10 ONLY** at  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $C_H = 0.005\mu F$ ,  $V_{LC} = 0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , device fully warmed up, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10A/E			SMP-10F			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Hold Step	$V_{HS}$	$V_{IN} = 0$	-1.0	+1.5	+4.0	-3.0	+1.5	+6.0	mV
Linearity Error	NL	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 5k\Omega$	-	0.005	-	-	0.007	-	% of 10V
Output Noise	$E_N$ (RMS)	Wideband Noise 100Hz to 100kHz Sample Mode	-	40	-	-	50	-	$\mu V_{RMS}$

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $C_H = 0.005\mu F$ ,  $V_{LC}$  connected to ground,  $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10E SMP-11E			SMP-10F SMP-11F			SMP-11G			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Zero-Scale Error	$V_{ZS}$	$V_{IN} = 0$ , $V_{S/H} = 3.5V$ , (Note 1)	-	0.75	2.0	-	1.0	4.0	-	2.7	10	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_D$	$V_{IN} = 0V$	-	50	90	-	80	140	-	120	250	nA
Leakage (Droop) Current	$I_{DR}$	SMP-10	-	0.05	0.25	-	0.080	0.65	-	-	-	nA
		SMP-11	-	0.5	1.8	-	0.6	2.8	-	0.7	5	nA
Droop Rate	$dV_{CH}/dt$	SMP-10	-	10	50	-	16	130	-	-	-	$\mu V/ms$
		SMP-11	-	100	360	-	120	560	-	140	1000	$\mu V/ms$
Voltage Gain	$A_V$	Sample Mode $V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 5k\Omega$ or $V_{IN} = \pm 5V$ , $R_L = 2.5k\Omega$	0.99955	0.99976	-	0.99950	0.99972	-	0.99930	0.99970	-	V/V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Sample Mode $V_S = \pm 9V$ to $\pm 18V$	80	90	-	75	80	-	70	90	-	dB
Logic Control Input Current	$I_{LC}$	$V_{LC} = 0V$	-	-1	-2	-	-1	-3	-	-1	-4	$\mu A$
Logic Input	$I_{S/H}$	Sample Mode $V_{S/H} = 0.6V$	-	-5	-15	-	-5	-15	-	-5	-15	$\mu A$
		Hold Mode $V_{S/H} = 5.0V$	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	nA
Differential Logic Threshold	$V_{TH}$		0.8	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.0	V

**NOTE:**

1. Measured 500 $\mu s$  after hold command.

# SMP-10/SMP-11

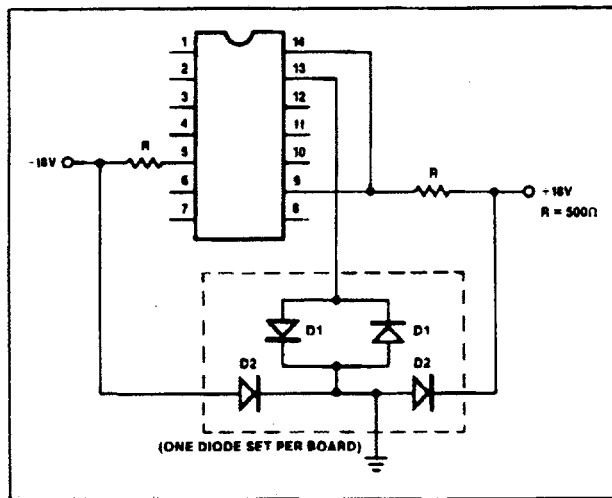
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** at  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $C_H = 0.005\mu F$ ,  $V_{LC}$  connected to ground,  $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10A SMP-11A			SMP-10 SMP-11B			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Zero-Scale Error	$V_{ZG}$	$V_{IN} = 0$ , $V_{S/H} = 3.5V$ , (Note 1)	—	1.25	3.0	—	1.60	5.5	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$V_{IN} = 0V$	—	90	180	—	160	280	nA
Leakage (Droop) Current	$I_{DR}$	$T_A = -55^\circ C$	—	0.050	0.50	—	0.080	1.22	nA
		$T_A = +125^\circ C$	—	12	20	—	16	25	
		$T_A = \text{Full Range}$	—	12	20	—	16	25	
Droop Rate	$dV_{CH}/dt$	$T_A = -55^\circ C$	—	10	100	—	16	250	$\mu V/ms$
		$T_A = +125^\circ C$	—	2400	4000	—	3200	5000	
		$T_A = \text{Full Range}$	—	2400	4000	—	3200	5000	
Voltage Gain	$A_V$	Sample Mode $V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 5k\Omega$ or $V_{IN} = \pm 5V$ , $R_L = 2.5k\Omega$	0.99950	0.99972	—	0.99940	0.99968	—	V/V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Sample Mode $V_S = \pm 9V$ to $\pm 18V$	78	88	—	72	90	—	dB
Logic Control Input Current	$I_{LC}$	$V_{LC} = 0V$	—	-1	-3	—	-1	-5	$\mu A$
Logic Input	$I_{S/H}$	Sample Mode $V_{S/H} = 0.6V$	—	-5	-15	—	-5	-15	$\mu A$
		Hold Mode $V_{S/H} = 5.0V$	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	nA
Differential Logic Threshold	$V_{TH}$		0.6	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3	2.0	V

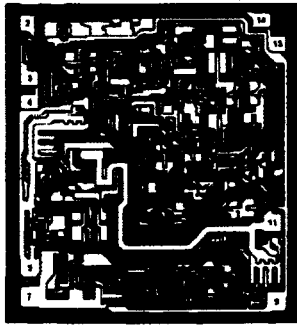
**NOTES:**

1. Measured 500 $\mu s$  after hold command.

**BURN-IN CIRCUIT**



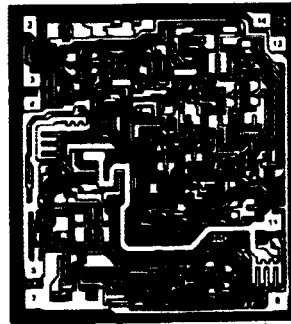
DICE CHARACTERISTICS



SMP-10

- 2. INPUT
- 3. NULL
- 4. NULL
- 5. NEGATIVE SUPPLY (SUBSTRATE)
- 7. OUTPUT
- 9. POSITIVE SUPPLY
- 11. HOLD CAPACITOR (C<sub>H</sub>)
- 13. LOGIC THRESHOLD CONTROL (V<sub>LC</sub>)
- 14. SAMPLE/HOLD COMMAND

DIE SIZE 0.088 × 0.083 inch, 7304 sq. mils  
(2.235 × 2.108 mm, 4.711 sq. mm)



SMP-11

- 2. INPUT
- 3. NULL
- 4. NULL
- 5. NEGATIVE SUPPLY (SUBSTRATE)
- 7. OUTPUT
- 9. POSITIVE SUPPLY
- 11. HOLD CAPACITOR (C<sub>H</sub>)
- 13. LOGIC THRESHOLD CONTROL (V<sub>LC</sub>)
- 14. SAMPLE/HOLD COMMAND

WAFER TEST LIMITS at V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V, C<sub>H</sub> = 0.005μF, V<sub>LC</sub> connected to ground, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10N SMP-11N LIMIT	SMP-10G SMP-11G LIMIT	UNITS
Zero-Scale Error	V <sub>ZS</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0, V <sub>S/H</sub> = 3.5V Hold Mode. : NOTE 2:	1.5	3.0	mV MAX
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	60	90	nA MAX
Leakage (Droop) Current	I <sub>DR</sub>	SMP-10 SMP-11	0.10 1	0.25 2.5	nA MAX
Droop Rate	dV <sub>CH</sub> /dt	SMP-10 SMP-11	20 200	50 500	μV/ms MAX
Voltage Gain	A <sub>V</sub>	Sample Mode V <sub>IN</sub> = ±10V or V <sub>IN</sub> = ±5V	0.99963	0.99953	V/V MIN
Hold Capacitor Charging Current	I <sub>CH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ ±3V	30	20	mA MIN
Input Voltage Range and/or Output Voltage Swing		R <sub>L</sub> = 2.5kΩ	±11	±10.5	V MIN
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Sample Mode V <sub>S</sub> = ±9V to ±18V	82	77	dB MIN
Power Consumption	P <sub>D</sub>	Sample Mode V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	180	210	mW MAX
Logic Control Input Current	I <sub>LC</sub>	V <sub>LC</sub> = 0V	-2	-3	μA MAX
Logic Input	I <sub>S/H</sub>	Sample Mode V <sub>S/H</sub> = 0.6V Hold Mode V <sub>S/H</sub> = 5V	15 0	-15 0	μA MAX nA MAX
Differential Logic Threshold	V <sub>TH</sub>	V <sub>LC</sub> = 0	2.0 0.8	2.0 0.8	V MAX V MIN

NOTES:

1. Measured 500μs after hold command.

Electrical tests are performed at wafer probe to the limits shown. Due to variations in assembly methods and normal yield loss, yield after packaging is not guaranteed for standard product dice. Consult factory to negotiate specifications based on dice lot qualification through sample lot assembly and testing.

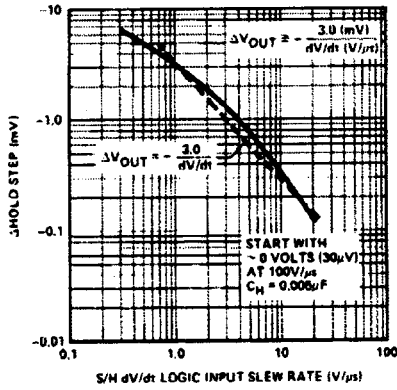
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V, C<sub>H</sub> = 0.005μF, V<sub>LC</sub> connected to ground, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SMP-10N SMP-11N TYPICAL	SMP-10G SMP-11G TYPICAL	UNITS
Acquisition Time	t <sub>acq</sub>	10V step to 0.1% of final value	3.5	3.5	μs
Aperture Time	t <sub>ap</sub>		50	50	ns
Charge Transfer	Q <sub>T</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0, V <sub>S/H</sub> = 3.5V	5	5	pC
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>IN</sub> = ±10V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2.5kΩ	10	10	V/μs

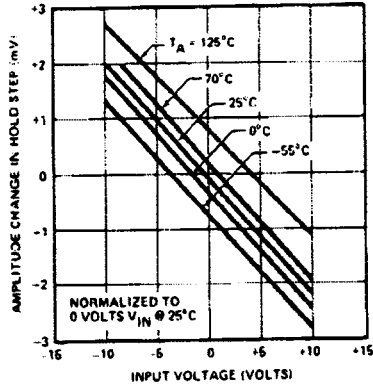
# SMP-10/SMP-11

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

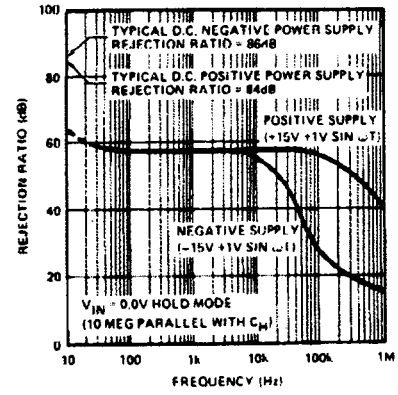
**CHANGE IN HOLD STEP  
vs S/H  $\frac{dV}{dt}$**



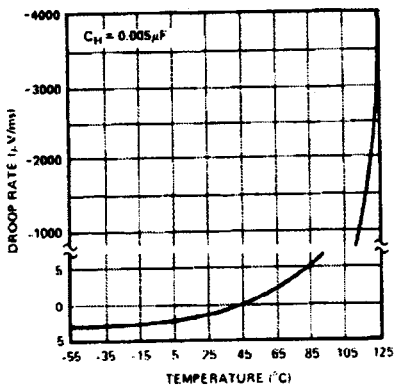
**AMPLITUDE CHANGE IN  
HOLD STEP vs  
INPUT VOLTAGE**



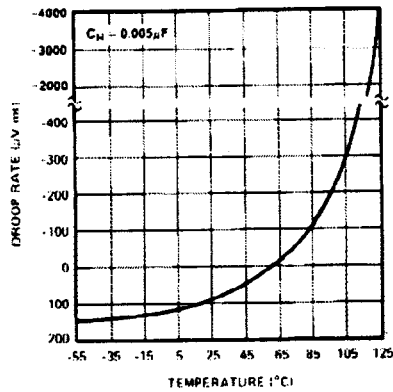
**HOLD MODE  
POWER SUPPLY REJECTION**



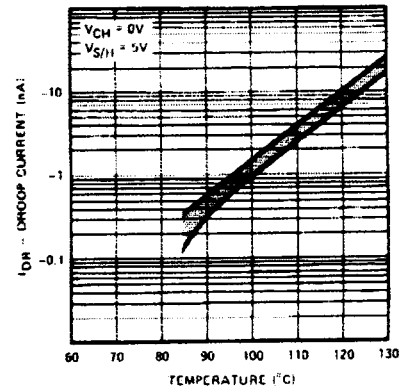
**SMP-10  
DROOP RATE  
vs TEMPERATURE**



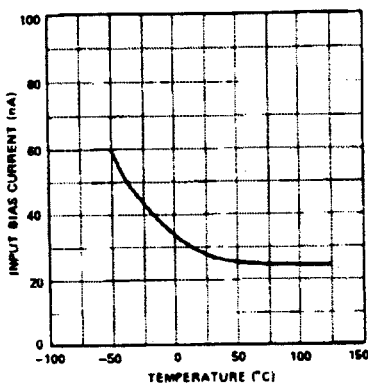
**SMP-11  
DROOP RATE  
vs TEMPERATURE**



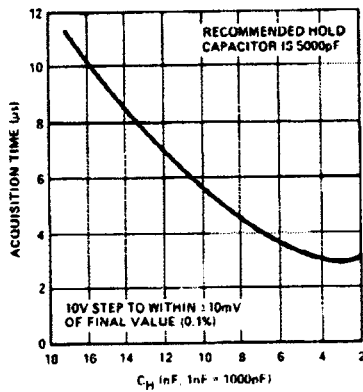
**DROOP CURRENT  
vs TEMPERATURE**



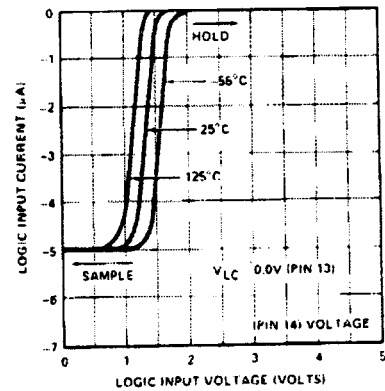
**INPUT BIAS CURRENT  
vs TEMPERATURE**



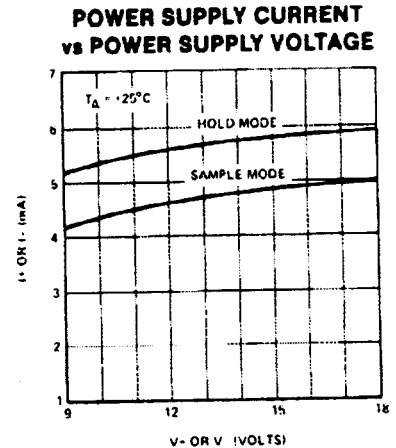
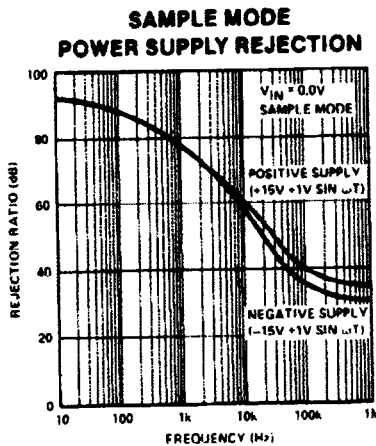
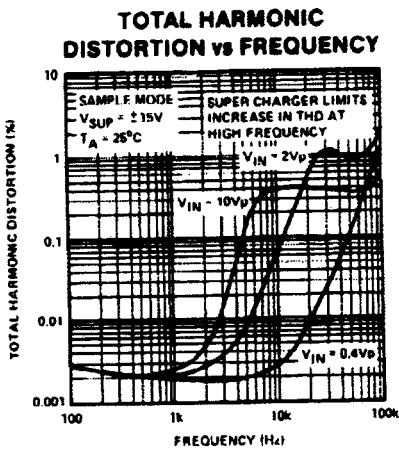
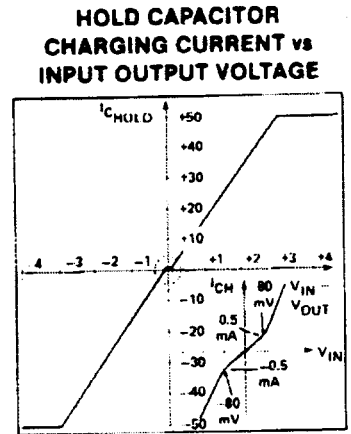
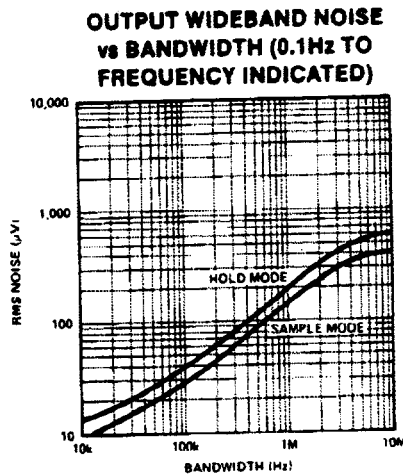
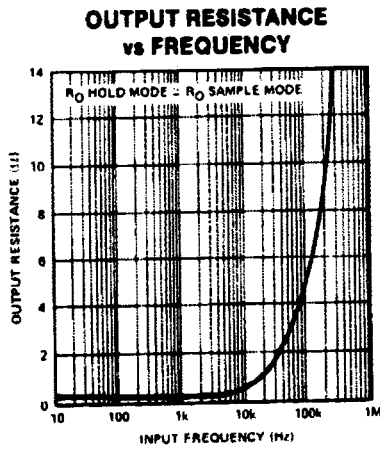
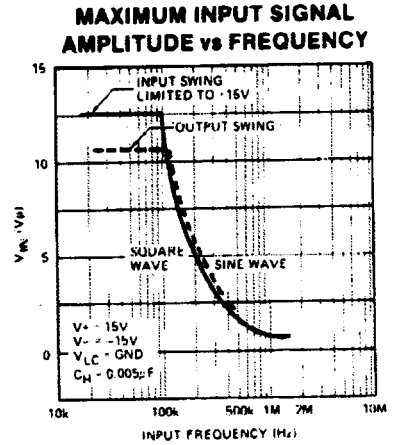
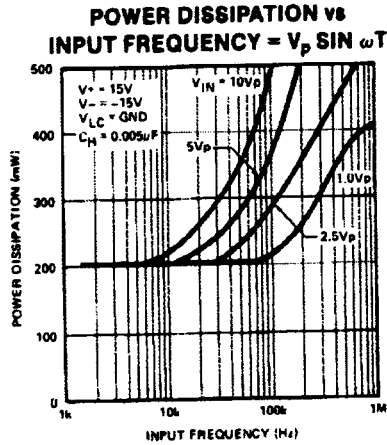
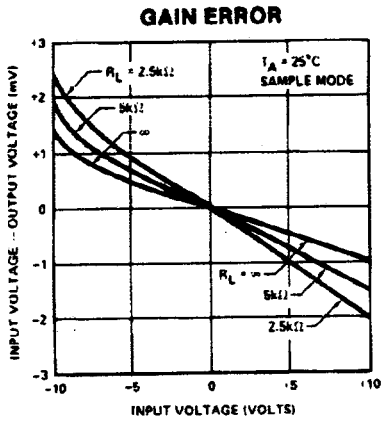
**ACQUISITION TIME  
vs HOLD CAPACITOR**



**LOGIC INPUT CURRENT**



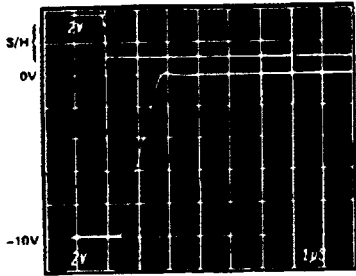
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



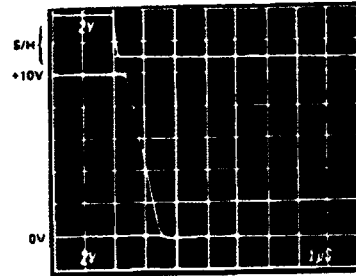
# SMP-10/SMP-11

## SMP-10/SMP-11 ACQUISITION TIMES

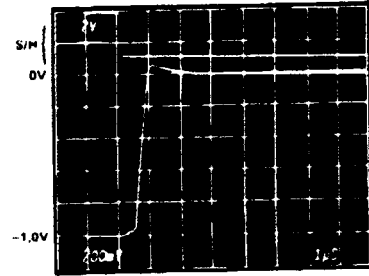
ACQUISITION TIME  
-10V to 0V



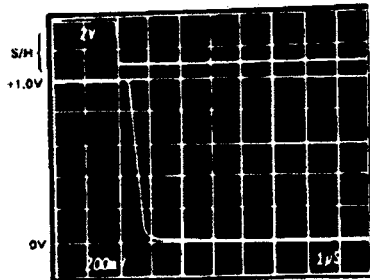
ACQUISITION TIME  
+10V to 0V



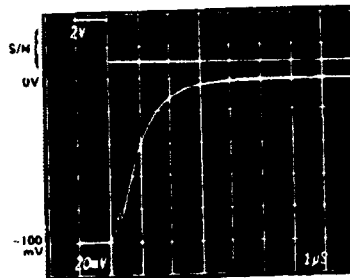
ACQUISITION TIME  
-1.0V to 0V



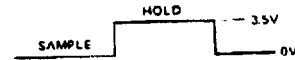
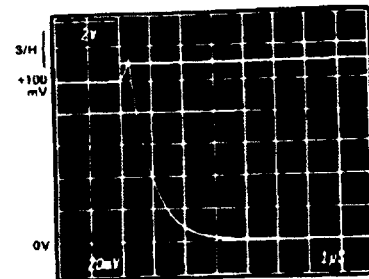
ACQUISITION TIME  
+1.0V to 0V



ACQUISITION TIME  
-100mV to 0V



ACQUISITION TIME  
+100mV to 0V

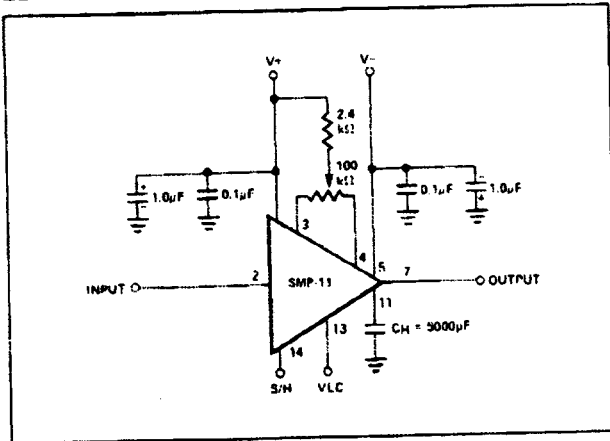


### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

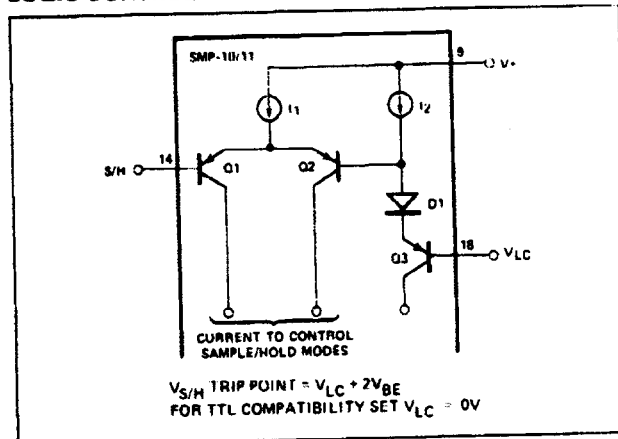
During the null adjustment, the amplifier should be switched continuously between the "sample" and "hold" mode. The error should be adjusted to read zero when the unit is in the "hold" mode. In this way, both offset voltage errors and charge transfer errors are adjusted to zero.

As shown in the Figure, the sample/hold mode is accomplished by steering the current ( $I_1$ ) through Q1 or Q2, thus providing high-speed switching and a predictable logic threshold. For TTL and DTL interface, simply ground  $V_{LC}$  (Pin 13). For CMOS, HTL and HN1L interface, the appropriate

### ZERO-SCALE NULL ADJUSTMENT



### LOGIC CONTROL

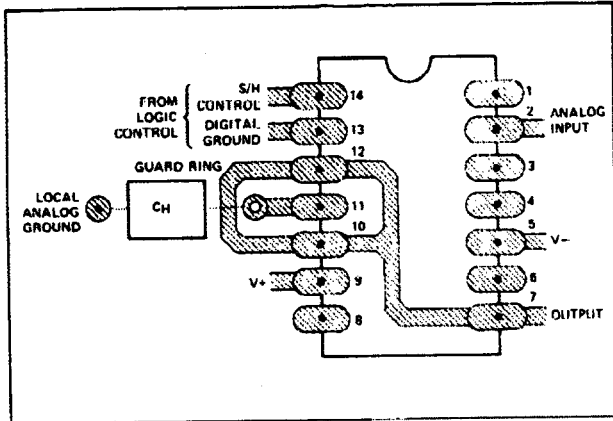




threshold voltage, allowing for 2 diode drops for D1 and V<sub>BE</sub> of Q3, should be applied to V<sub>LC</sub>.

For proper operation, the V<sub>LC</sub> (logic control) must always be at least 3.5V below the positive supply and 2.0V above the negative supply.

Sample-and-hold control voltage (S/H) must always be at least 2.8V above the negative supply.



## GUARDING AND GROUNDING LAYOUT

The use of a ground plane is strongly recommended to minimize ground path resistances. Separate analog and digital grounds should be used, and it is advisable to keep these two ground systems isolated until they are tied back to the common system ground. Digital currents should not flow back to the system ground through the analog ground path.

## HOLD CAPACITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The hold capacitor (C<sub>H</sub>) acts as a memory element and also as a compensating capacitor for the sample-and-hold amplifier. For stable operation, a minimum value of 2000pF is recommended, with no limit set for the maximum value. The devices have been internally trimmed for C<sub>H</sub> = 5000pF. Other values of C<sub>H</sub> will cause a zero-scale shift, which can be calculated from the following equation:

$$\Delta V_{ZS}(\text{mV}) = \frac{5(\text{pC}) \times 10^3}{C_H(\text{pF})} - 1$$

The hold capacitor should have very high insulation resistance and low dielectric absorption. For temperatures below 85°C, polystyrene capacitors are recommended, while teflon capacitors are recommended for higher temperature applications.