LOW COST 11MHZ CMOS Rail-to-Rail IO Opamps

Features

- **Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V**
- **Rail-to-Rail Input / Output**
- **Gain-Bandwidth Product: 11MHz (Typ.)**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ.)**
- **Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max.)**
- **High Slew Rate: 9V/µs**

- **Settling Time to 0.1% with 2V Step: 0.3µs**
- **Low Noise : 8nV/ Hz @10kHz**
- **Quiescent Current: 1.1mA per Amplifier (Typ.)**
- **Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C**
- **Small Package:**
GS8722C Available in SOP-8 Package

General Description

The GS8722C have a high gain-bandwidth product of 11MHz, a slew rate of 9V/µs, and a quiescent current of 1.1mA per amplifier at 5V. The GS8722C is designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems. They provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The input common mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage is 3.5mV for GS8722C. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40℃ to +125℃). The operating range is from 2.1V to 5.5V. The GS8722C dual is available in Green SOP-8 package.

Applications

- Sensors
- Active Filters
- Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Laptops and PDAs

- Audio
- Handheld Test Equipment
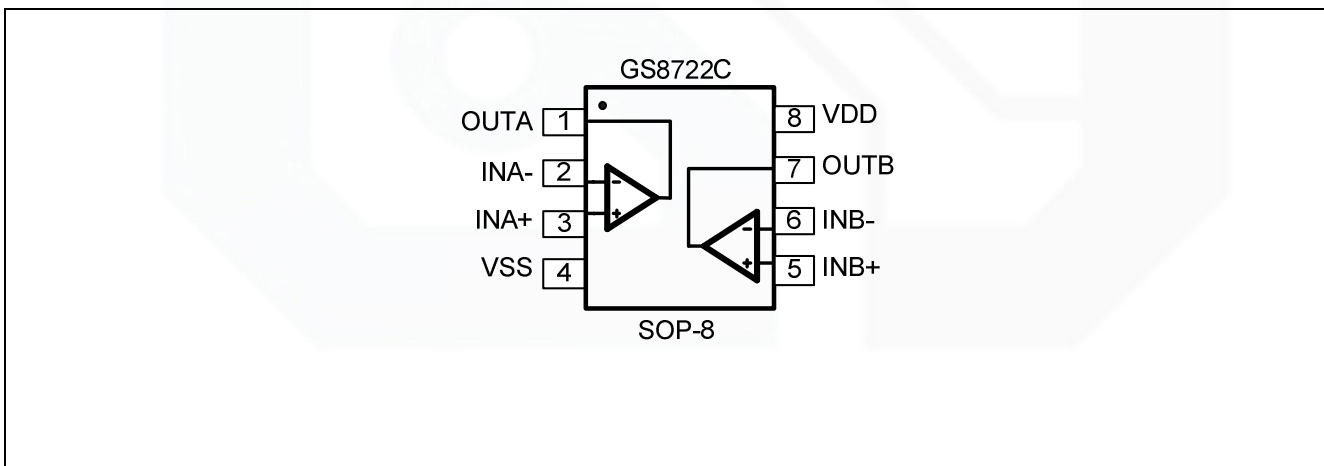- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- A/D Converters

Pin Configuration

Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to Vss)	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	Vss-0.5V	V_{DD}+0.5V
PDB Input Voltage	Vss-0.5V	+7V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+260°C	
Package Thermal Resistance (TA=+25℃)		
SOP-8, θ_{JA}	125°C/W	
ESD Susceptibility		
HBM	8KV	
MM	400V	

Note: Stress greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Package/Ordering Information

MODEL	CHANNEL	ORDER NUMBER	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	MARKING INFORMATION
GS8722C	Dual	GS8722C-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS8722C

Electrical Characteristics

(At Vs=5V, T_A = +25℃, V_{CM} = V_S/2, R_L = 600Ω, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP +25℃	+25℃	0℃ to 70℃	-40℃ to 85℃	-40℃ to 125℃	UNITS	MIN / MAX
				MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE				
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS								
Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS})		0.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current (I_B)		1					pA	TYP
Input Offset Current (I_{OS})		1					pA	TYP
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (V_{CM})	V_S = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6					V	TYP
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)	V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 4V	82	65	64	64	63	dB	MIN
	V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 5.6V	75					dB	MIN
Open-Loop Voltage Gain (A_{OL})	R_L = 600Ω, V_O = 0.15V to 4.85V	90	80	76	75	68	dB	MIN
	R_L = 10kΩ, V_O = 0.05V to 4.95V	108					dB	MIN
Input Offset Voltage Drift ($\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$)		2.4					µV/℃	TYP
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS								
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	R_L = 600Ω	0.1					V	TYP
	R_L = 10kΩ	0.015					V	TYP
Output Current (I_{OUT})		70	55	45	42	38	mA	MIN
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	f = 100kHz, G = 1	7.5					Ω	TYP
POWER-DOWN DISABLE								
Turn-On Time		1.1					µs	TYP
Turn-Off Time		0.3					µs	TYP
DISABLE Voltage-Off			0.8				V	MAX
DISABLE Voltage-On			2				V	MIN
POWER SUPPLY								
Operating Voltage Range			2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	V	MIN
			5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	V_S = +2.5V to +5.5V V_{CM} = (-V_S) + 0.5V	91	74	72	72	68	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current/Amplifier (I_Q)	I_{OUT} = 0	1.1	1.5	1.65	1.7	1.85	mA	MAX

Electrical Characteristics

(At Vs=5V, T_A = +25℃, V_{CM} = V_S/2, R_L = 600Ω, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE					
		+25℃	+25℃	0℃ to 70℃	-40℃ to 85℃	-40℃ to 125℃	UNITS	MIN / MAX
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE								
Gain-Bandwidth Product (GBP)	R_L = 10kΩ, C_L = 100pF	11					MHz	TYP
Phase Margin (φ_O)	R_L = 10kΩ, C_L = 100pF	51					Degrees	TYP
Full Power Bandwidth (BWP)	＜1% distortion, R_L = 600Ω	400					kHz	TYP
Slew Rate (SR)	G = +1, 2V Step, R_L = 10kΩ	9					V/µs	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1% (t_S)	G = +1, 2V Step, R_L = 600Ω	0.3					µs	TYP
Overload Recovery Time	V_{IN} ·Gain = VS, R_L = 600Ω	1.5					µs	TYP
NOISE PERFORMANCE								
Voltage Noise Density (e_n)	f = 1kHz	11.5					$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
	f = 10kHz	8					$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

Typical Performance characteristics

(At Vs=5V, T_A = +25℃, V_{CM} = Vs/2, R_L = 600Ω, unless otherwise noted.)

Large-Signal Step Response

Vs=5V
G=+1
C_L=100pF
R_L=10KΩ

Voltage (1V/div)

Time (1µs/div)

Large-Signal Step Response

Vs=2.5V
G=+1
C_L=100pF
R_L=10 KΩ

Voltage (500mV/div)

Time (1µs/div)

Small-Signal Step Response

Vs=5V
G=+1
C_L=100pF
R_L=10 KΩ

Voltage (50mV/div)

Time (1µs/div)

Small-Signal Step Response

Vs=2.5V
G=+1
C_L=100pF
R_L=10 KΩ

Voltage (50mV/div)

Time (1µs/div)

Positive Overload Recovery

V_{IN}

R_L= 600Ω
G=-100

Vs=±2.5V
V_{IN}=50mV$_{p-p}$

V_{OUT}

50mV /div

1V /div

Time (2µs/div)

Negative Overload Recovery

V_{IN}

Vs=±2.5V
V_{IN}=50mV$_{p-p}$

R_L=600Ω
G=-100

V_{OUT}

50mV /div

0.5V /div

Time (2µs/div)

0

Typical Performance characteristics

(At Vs=5V, T$_A$ = +25℃, V$_{CM}$ = V$_S$/2, R$_L$ = 600Ω, unless otherwise noted.)

Output Voltage Swing vs.Output Current
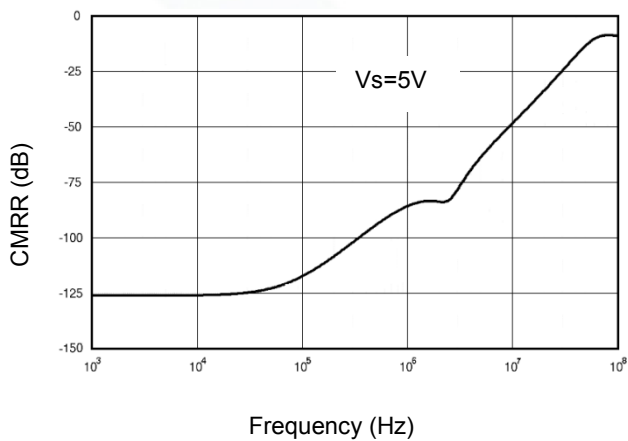

Supply Current vs. Temperature

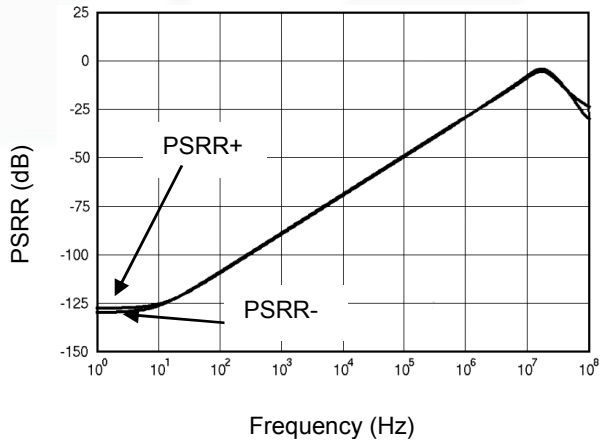Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency

Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency

CMRR vs. Frequency

PSRR vs. Frequency

Application Note

Size

GS8722C opamps is unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the GS8722C package save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

GS8722C operate from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual ±1.05V to ±2.75V supplies. For best performance, a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the V_{DD} pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both V_{DD} and V_{SS} supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1μF ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 1.1mA per channel) of GS8722C will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems

Operating Voltage

GS8722C operate under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40 ^{o}C to +125 ^{o}C. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-Ion battery lifetime

Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of GS8722C extends 100mV beyond the supply rails (V_{SS}-0.1V to V_{DD}+0.1V). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

Rail-to-Rail Output

Rail-to-Rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating in low supply voltages. The output voltage of GS8722C can typically swing to less than 2mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100kΩ), and 15mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10kΩ).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The GS8722C is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider are (1) using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and (2) reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 2. shows a unity gain follower using the series resistor strategy. The resistor isolates the output from the capacitance and, more importantly, creates a zero in the feedback path that compensates for the pole created by the output capacitance.
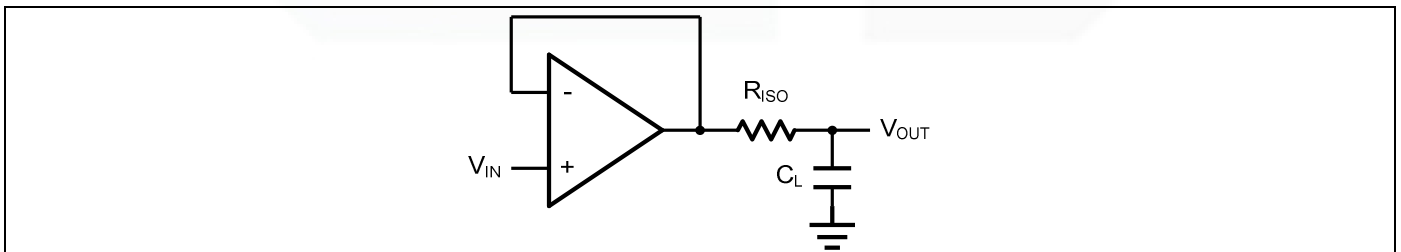

Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the R_{ISO} resistor value, the more stable V_{OUT} will be. However, if there is a resistive load R_L in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to R_{ISO}/R_L) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2. R_F provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the V_{IN} to R_L. C_F and R_{ISO} serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the

amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of C_F. This in turn will slow down the pulse response.
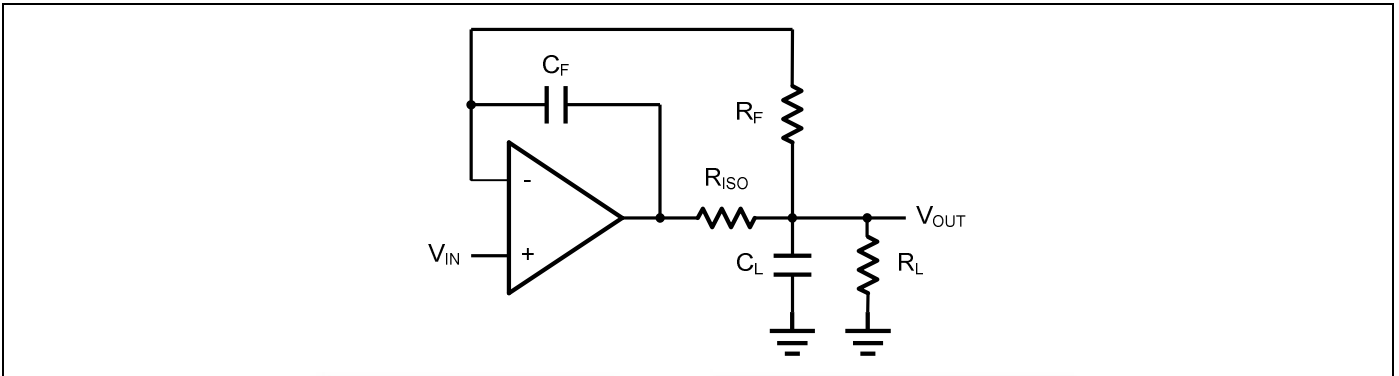

Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

Package Information

SOP-8

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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