

1MHz CMOS Rail-to-Rail IO Opamp with RF Filter

Features

Single-Supply Operation from +1.8V ~ +6V

• Rail-to-Rail Input / Output

• Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ.)

Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ.)

Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max.)

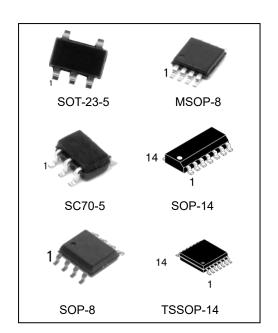
Quiescent Current: 75µA per Amplifier (Typ.)

Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C

Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter

Small Package:

HGV6001 Available in SOT-23-5 and SC70-5 Packages
HGV6001U Available in SOT-23-5 Packages
HGV6001R Available in SOT-23-5 Packages
HGV6002 Available in SOP8 and MSOP8 Packages
HGV6004 Available in SOP14 and TSSOP14 Packages



Ordering Information

DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
HGV6001M5/TR	SOT-23-5	6001	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV6001UM5/TR	SOT-23-5	6001U	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV6001RM5/TR	SOT-23-5	6001R	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV6001M7/TR	SC70-5(SOT-353)	6001	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV6002M/TR	SOP-8	V6002	REEL	2500pcs/reel
HGV6002MM/TR	MSOP-8	V6002	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV6004M/TR	SOP-14	HGV6004	REEL	2500pcs/reel
HGV6004MT/TR	TSSOP-14	V6004	REEL	2500pcs/reel



General Description

The HGV6001 family have a high gain-bandwidth producot f 1MHz, a slew rate of $0.8V/\mu s$,and a quiescent current of 75 μA /amplifier at 5V. The HGV6001 family is designed toprovide 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 HGV6001 family. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range ($-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$). The operating range is from 1.8V to 6V. The HGV6001single is available in Green SC70-5 and SOT-23-5 packages. The HGV6001U and HGV6001R single is available in Green SOT-23-5 packages. The HGV6002 dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8packages. The HGV6004 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

Applications

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors
- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

Pin Configuration

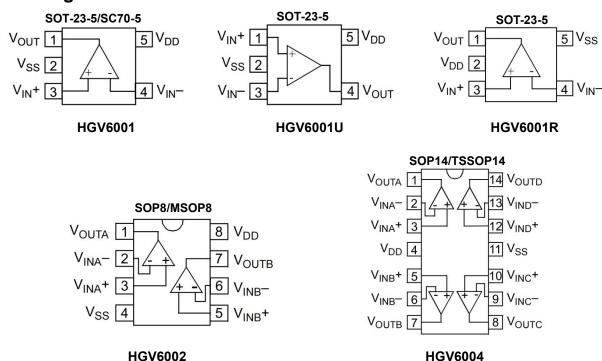


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max				
Power Supply Voltage (VDD to Vss)	-0.5V	+7.5V				
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	Vss-0.5V	VDD+0.5V				
PDB Input Voltage	Vss-0.5V	+7V				
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C				
Junction Temperature	+16	60°C				
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C				
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	ead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) +245°C					
Package Thermal Resistance (TA=+25℃)						
SOP-8, θJA	125°	°C/W				
MSOP-8, θJA	216	°C/W				
SOT-23-5, θJA	190°	°C/W				
SC70-5, θJA	333°C/W					
ESD Susceptibility						
НВМ	6KV					
мм	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.



Electrical Characteristics

(At VS = +5V, RL = $100k\Omega$ connected to VS/2, and VOUT = VS/2, unless otherwise noted.)

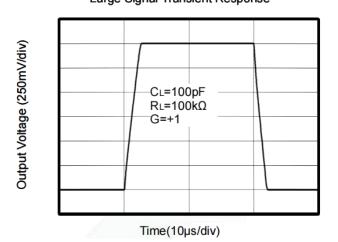
			HGV6001/2/4						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TYP	MIN/N	MAX OVER	TEMPER	RATURE		
			+25℃	+25℃	-40℃ to +85℃	UNITS	MIN/MAX		
		INPUT CHARACTERIS	TICS						
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	VCM = VS/2	0.8	3.5	5.6	mV	MAX		
Input Bias Current	IB		1			pА	TYP		
Input Offset Current	los		1			pА	TYP		
Common-Mode Voltage Range	VCM	VS = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP		
Common-Mode Rejection	OMPD	VS = 5.5V, VCM = -0.1V to 4V	70	62	62	dB			
Ratio	CMRR	VS = 5.5V, VCM = -0.1V to 5.6V	68	56	55		MIN		
On an Lagar Vallage Cain		$R_L = 5k\Omega$, $V_O = +0.1V$ to $+4.9V$	80	70	70	dB			
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $V_O = +0.1V$ to $+4.9V$	100	94	85		MIN		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	ΔVOS/ΔΤ		2.7			μV/°C	TYP		
		OUTPUT CHARACTERI	STICS						
	Vон	RL = 100kΩ	4.997	4.980	4.970	٧	MIN		
Output Voltage Swing from	VOL	RL = 100kΩ	5	20	30	mV	MAX		
Rail	Vон	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN		
	VOL	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	8	30	40	mV	MAX		
Output Current	ISOURCE	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	84	60	45	A MINI			
Output Current	ISINK	NL = 1002 to V5/2	75	60	45	mA	MIN		
		POWER SUPPLY							
On a veting Veltage Bangs				1.8	1.8	V	MIN		
Operating Voltage Range				6	6	V	MAX		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	VS = +2.5V to +6V, VCM = +0.5V	82	60	58	dB	MIN		
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	IQ		75	110	125	μA	MAX		
		YNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF	=)					
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1			MHz	TYP		
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1, 2V Output Step	0.8			V/µs	TYP		
Settling Time to 0.1%	ts	G = +1, 2V Output Step	5.3			μs	TYP		
Overload Recovery Time		V _{IN} ·Gain = V _S	2.6			μs	TYP		
		NOISE PERFORMAN	CE						
Voltage Noise Density	en	f = 1kHz	27			nV /√Hz	TYP		
Voltage Noise Delisity		f = 10kHz	20			nV ∕√Hz	TYP		

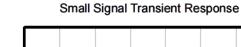


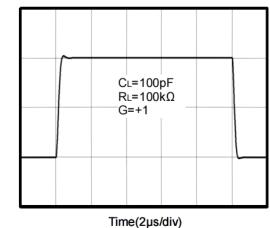
Typical Performance characteristics

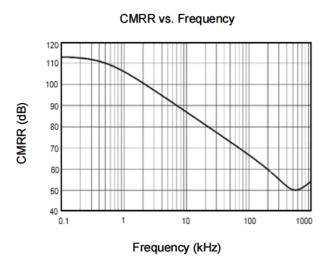
At TA=+25°C, Vs=5V, RL=100KΩ connected to VS/2 and VOUT= VS/2, unless otherwise noted. Large Signal Transient Response

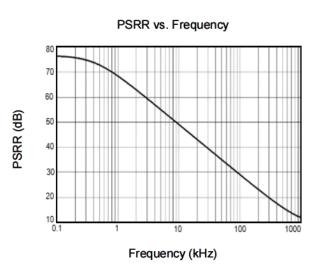
Output Voltage (50mV/div)

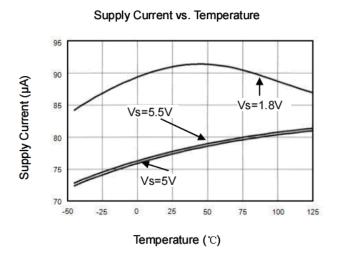


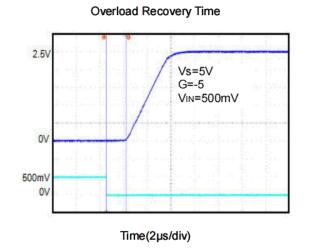










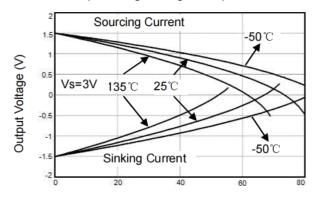




Typical Performance characteristics

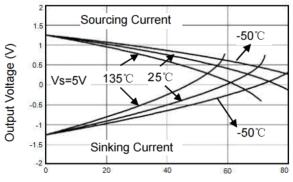
At TA=+25°C, RL=100KΩ connected to VS/2 and VOUT= VS/2, unless otherwise noted.





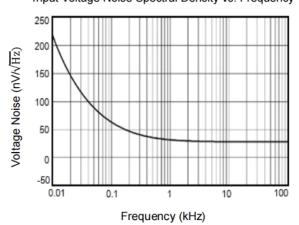
Output Current(mA)

Output Voltage Swing vs.Output Current

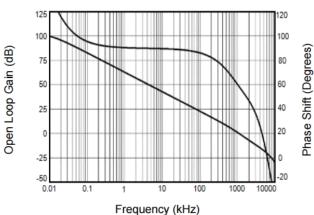


Output Current(mA)

Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency



Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency





Application Note

Size

HGV6001 family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the HGV6001 family packages save spaceon printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

HGV6001 family series operates from a single 1.8V to 6V supply or dual $\pm 0.9V$ to $\pm 3V$ supplies. For best performance, a $0.1\mu F$ ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VDD pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both VDD and VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate $0.1\mu F$ ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 75µA per channel) of HGV6001 family will help to maximize battery lifeT. hey are ideal for battery powered systems

Operating Voltage

HGV6001 family operates under wide input supply voltage (1.8V to 6V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40 °C to +125 °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 HGV6001 family extends100mV beyond the supply rails (VSS-0.1V to VDD+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 HGV6001 family can typically swing to less than 10 mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100k Ω), and 60 mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10k Ω).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The HGV6001 family 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.



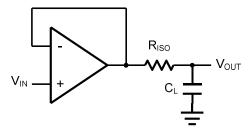


Figure 2 Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the $R_{\rm ISO}$ resistor value, the more stable $V_{\rm OUT}$ will be. However, if there is a resistive load $R_{\rm L}$ in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to $R_{\rm ISO}/R_{\rm L}$) 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 . CF and RISO 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.

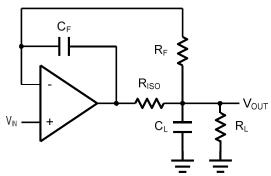


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

Typical Application Circuits

Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 4. shown the differential amplifier using HGV6001 fami.ly

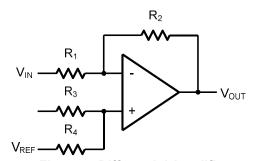


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = (\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4}) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_{\text{IN}} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{\text{IP}} + (\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4}) \frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{\text{REF}}$$

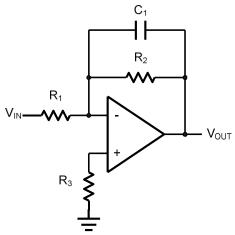
If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. R_1 = R_3 and R_2 = R_4), then

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{\text{IP}} - V_{\text{IN}}) + V_{\text{REF}}$$



Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by -R2/R1. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency $fC=1/(2\pi R3C1)$.



 V_{IP} Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple HGV6001 family can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of R2/R1. The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

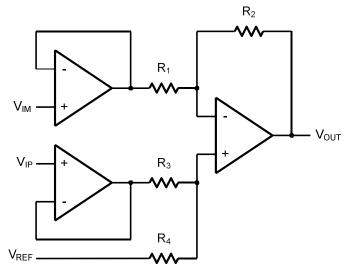
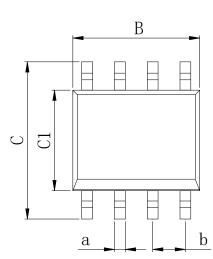


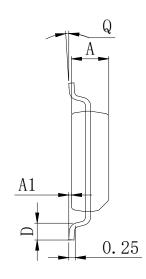
Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier



Physical Dimensions

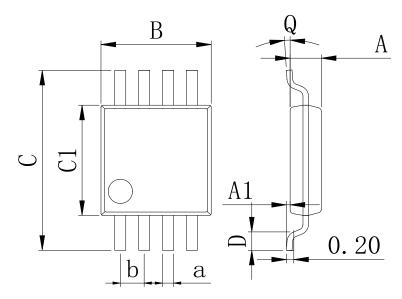
SOP-8





Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP-8)										
Symbol:	Α	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	
Min:	1.35	0.05	4.90	5.80	3.80	0.40	0°	0.35	1.27 BSC	
Max:	1.55	0.20	5.10	6.20	4.00	0.80	8°	0.45	1.27 BSC	

MSOP-8

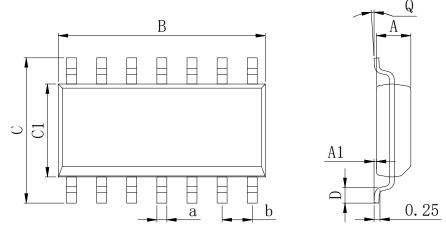


Dimensions In Millimeters(MSOP-8)									
Symbol:	Α	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b
Min:	0.80	0.05	2.90	4.75	2.90	0.35	0°	0.25	0.65 BSC
Max:	0.90	0.20	3.10	5.05	3.10	0.75	8°	0.35	0.65 BSC



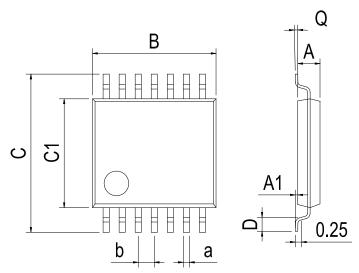
Physical Dimensions

SOP-14



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP-14)									
Symbol:	Α	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b
Min:	1.35	0.05	8.55	5.80	3.80	0.40	0°	0.35	1.27 BSC
Max:	1.55	0.20	8.75	6.20	4.00	0.80	8°	0.45	1.27 650

TSSOP-14

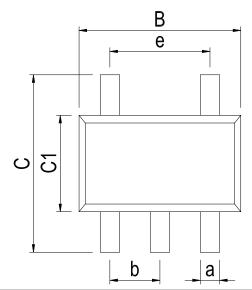


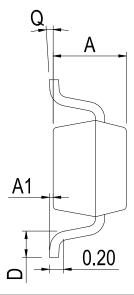
Dimensions In Millimeters(TSSOP-14)										
Symbol:	А	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	
Min:	0.85	0.05	4.90	6.20	4.30	0.40	0°	0.20	0.65 BSC	
Max:	0.95	0.20	5.10	6.60	4.50	0.80	8°	0.25	0.00 BSC	



Physical Dimensions

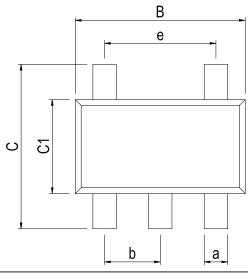
SOT-23-5

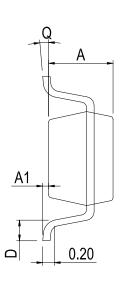




Dimensions In Millimeters(SOT-23-5)										
Symbol:	А	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	е
Min:	1.05	0.00	2.82	2.65	1.50	0.30	0°	0.30	0.95 BSC	1.90 BSC
Max:	1.15	0.15	3.02	2.95	1.70	0.60	8°	0.40	0.95 650	

SC70-5





Dimensions In Millimeters(SC70-5)										
Symbol:	Α	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	е
Min:	0.90	0.00	2.00	2.15	1.15	0.26	0°	0.15	0.65	1.30 BSC
Max:	1.00	0.15	2.20	2.45	1.35	0.46	8°	0.35	BSC	1.30 BSC



Revision History

DATE	REVISION	PAGE
2019-3-12	New	1-14
2023-10-30	Update encapsulation type, Update Lead Temperature、Update SC70-5 form factor	1, 3、 12

HGV6001/6002/6004

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NJM2904CRB1-TE1 UPC4570G2-E1-A UPC4741G2-E1-A UPC4574GR-9LG-E1-A NJM8532RB1-TE1 EL2250CS EL5100IS EL5104IS
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EL5211IYE EL5220CY EL5223CLZ EL5223CR EL5224ILZ EL5227CLZ EL5227CRZ EL5244CS EL5246CS EL5246CSZ EL5250IY
EL5251IS EL5257IS EL5250IY