# **Precision Operational Amplifier, Low Offset,** 10 MHz, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output

# NCS20166, NCV20166

The NCS20166 features rail-to-rail input and output, and 10 MHz bandwidth. This low quiescent current, low noise amplifier is trimmed to provide a low initial input offset voltage. This op amp operates over a supply range from 3.0 V to 5.5 V. All versions are specified for operation from  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C.

#### **Features**

• Gain Bandwidth: 10 MHz Typical

• Offset Voltage: 550  $\mu$ V Max ( $V_S = 5$  V)

• Supply Voltage: 3 V to 5.5 V

• Quiescent Current: 1.55 mA Max

Voltage Noise Density: 10 nV/√Hz Typical

• Rail-to-Rail Input and Output

• NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable

• These Devices are Pb-free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

## **Typical Applications**

- Current Sensing
- Current Sensing in Motor Control Circuits
- Current Monitor for Power Supplies
- Battery Powered Instrumentation
- Transducer or Sensor Interface
- Medical Instrumentation

## **End Products**

- Industrial
- Power Supplies
- Computers and Servers
- Automotive
- Medical Instrumentation



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SC-74A (SOT23-5) **CASE 318BQ** 

#### MARKING DIAGRAM

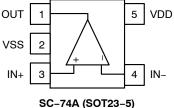


AX = Specific Device Code

М = Date Code = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



SN2 Pinout

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 2 of this data sheet.

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Configuration	Marking	Package	Shipping†	
INDUSTRIAL AND AUTOMOTIVE					
NCS20166SN2T1G	Cinala	AX	SC-74A	2000 / Tone and Deal	
NCV20166SN2T1G*	Single	AX	(SOT23-5)	3000 / Tape and Reel	

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS Over operating free-air temperature, unless otherwise stated.

Parameter	Rating	Unit	
Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>SS</sub> )	6	V	
INPUT AND OUTPUT PINS	•	<u> </u>	
Input Voltage (Note 1)	V <sub>SS</sub> – 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
Differential Input Voltage (Note 1)	±V <sub>S</sub>	V	
Input Current (Note 1)	±10	mA	
Output Short Circuit Current (Note 2)	Continuous		
TEMPERATURE			
Operating Temperature	-40 to +125	°C	
Storage Temperature	−65 to +150	°C	
Junction Temperature	+150	°C	
Lead Temperature Soldering Reflow (SMD Styles Only), Pb-Free Versions	+260	°C	
ESD RATINGS (Note 3)			
Human Body Model (HBM)	2000	V	
Charged Device Model (CDM)	1000	V	
OTHER RATINGS			
Latch-up Current (Note 4)	100	mA	
Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)	1		
Continuous Total Power Dissipation	200	mW	

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

ESD Human Body Model tested per JEDEC standard JS-001-2017 (AEC-Q100-002)

#### Table 2. THERMAL INFORMATION (Note 5)

Parameter	Symbol	Package	Value	Unit
Junction-to-Ambient	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	SC-74A (SOT23-5)	198	°C/W

As mounted on an 80x80x1.5 mm FR4 PCB with 600 mm<sup>2</sup> and 2 oz (0.034 mm) thick copper heat spreader. Following JEDEC JESD/EIA 51.1, 51.2, 51.3 test guidelines

#### **Table 3. OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units
Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>SS</sub> )	Vs	3	5.5	V
Specified Operating Temperature Range		-40	125	°C
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICMR}$	$V_{SS}$	$V_{DD}$	V

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

<sup>\*</sup>NCV prefix for automotive and other applications requiring unique site and control change requirements; AEC-Q100 qualified and PPAP capable
\*\* Contact local sales office for more information

<sup>1.</sup> Input terminals are diode clamped to the power supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.3 V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10 mA or less

<sup>2.</sup> Short-circuit to ground up to  $T_A = 125^{\circ}C$ .

<sup>3.</sup> This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:

ESD Charged Device Model tested per JEDEC standard JS-002-2014 (AEC-Q100-011)

<sup>4.</sup> Latch-up Current tested per JEDEC standard JESD78E (AEC-Q100-004)

**Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**  $V_S = 3.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$  At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$  connected to mid supply,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , guaranteed by characterization and/or design.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS				•		
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 3 to 5.5 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		±50	±550	μV
		V <sub>S</sub> = 3 to 5.5 V		±100	±1050	_
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$			±1	±5	μV/°C
Input Bias Current (Note 6)	I <sub>IB</sub>			±1		pА
					±600	pA
Input Offset Current (Note 6)	Ios			±1		pА
					±600	pА
Common Mode Rejection Ratio @ Vs = 5.5 V	CMRR	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$	77	92		dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio @ Vs = 3 V	]		70	87		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	Differential		6		pF
		Common Mode		12		1
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A <sub>VOL</sub>	$V_{O} = V_{SS} + 0.05 \text{ V to } V_{DD} - 0.05 \text{ V}$		120		dB
Open Loop Output Impedance	Z <sub>OUT_OL</sub>			See Figure 29		Ω
Output Voltage High, Refer-	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> = 1 mA			30	mV
enced to Rail (Note 6)		I <sub>L</sub> = 10 mA			120	
Output Voltage Low, Refer-	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> = 1 mA			30	mV
enced to Rail (Note 6)		I <sub>L</sub> = 10 mA			120	
Short Circuit Current	I <sub>SC</sub>	Sinking Current		25		mA
		Sourcing Current		25		
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP			10		MHz
Gain Margin	A <sub>M</sub>	$V_S$ = 5.5 V, Load = 10 k $\Omega$    100 pF		10		dB
Phase Margin	φм	$V_S$ = 5.5 V, Load = 10 k $\Omega$    100 pF		50		0
Slew Rate	SR	1 V Step, Rising Edge, $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $A_V = 1$ , Load = 10 k $\Omega$    100 pF		6		V/μs
		1 V Step, Falling Edge, $V_S$ = 5.5 V $A_V$ = 1, Load = 10 k $\Omega$    100 pF		4		
		1 V Step, Rising Edge, $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $A_V = 1$ , Load = 10 k $\Omega$   60 pF		6		1
		1 V Step, Falling Edge, $V_S$ = 5.5 V $A_V$ = 1, Load = 10 k $\Omega$    60 pF		4		
Settling Time	t <sub>S</sub>	0.1% V <sub>o</sub> = 2 V step, AV = -1		0.5		μs
		0.01% V <sub>o</sub> = 2 V step, AV = -1		1		μs
Turn On Time	t <sub>ON</sub>			3.5		μs
Overload Recovery Time	t <sub>OR</sub>	Vin ≤ 100 mV Step, A <sub>V</sub> = −100		2		μs
Capacitive Load Drive	C <sub>L</sub>			See Figure 30		pF

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} & $V_S = 3.0$ V to 5.5 V \\ At $T_A = +25^\circ$C, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 15$ pF connected to mid supply, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted. \\ \textbf{Boldface} & limits apply over the specified temperature range, $T_A = -40^\circ$C to 125^\circ$C, guaranteed by characterization and/or design. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N	$V_S$ = 5.5 V, $f_{IN}$ = 1 kHz, AV = 1, $V_{out}$ = 1 Vrms		0.001		%
Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>N</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V, f <sub>IN</sub> = 1 kHz		10		nV/√Hz
Voltage Noise, Peak-to-Peak	e <sub>PP</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V, f <sub>IN</sub> = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		3		$\mu V_{PP}$
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>S</sub> = 3 V to 5.5 V	73	89		dB
Quiescent Current	IQ	No load		1	1.25	mA
					1.55	1

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

6. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization.

### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

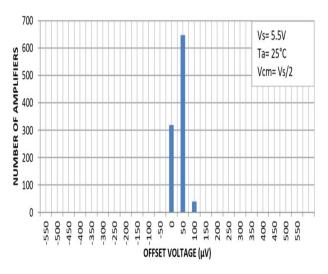


Figure 1. Input Offset Voltage Distribution,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

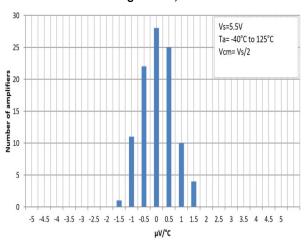


Figure 3. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature Distribution,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

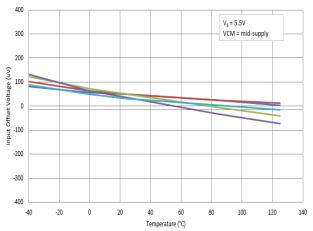


Figure 5. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

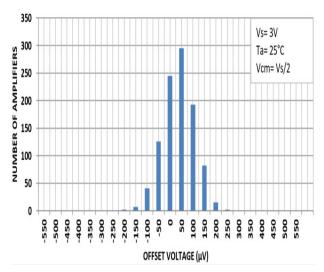


Figure 2. Input Offset Voltage Distribution,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}, 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

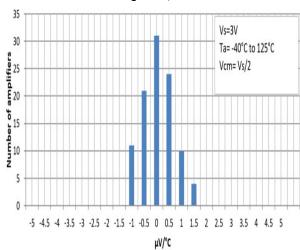


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature Distribution,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}$ 

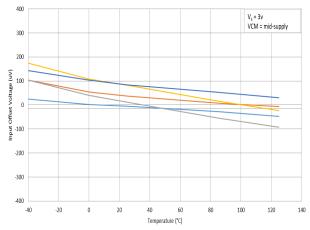


Figure 6. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}$ 

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

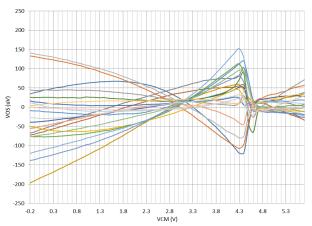


Figure 7. Input Offset Voltage vs. Input Common Mode Voltage,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

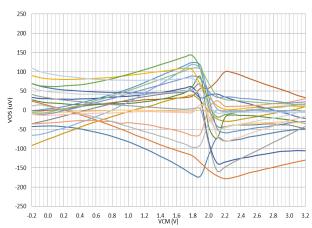


Figure 8. Input Offset Voltage vs. Input Common Mode Voltage,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}$ 

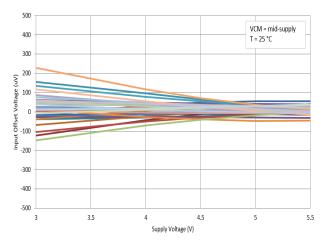


Figure 9. Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage, 25°C

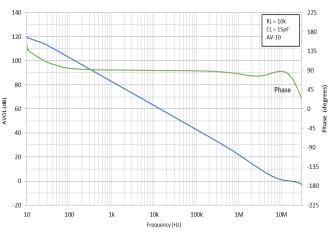


Figure 10. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency,  $$V_S=5.5\ V$$ 

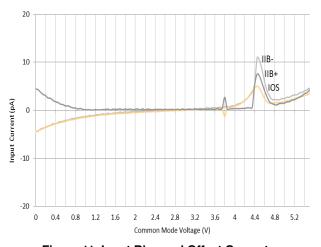


Figure 11. Input Bias and Offset Current vs. Common Mode Voltage,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

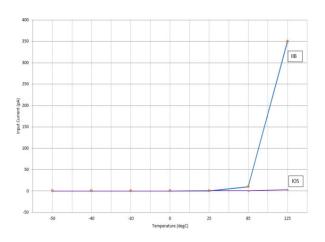


Figure 12. Input Bias Current and Input Offset Current vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

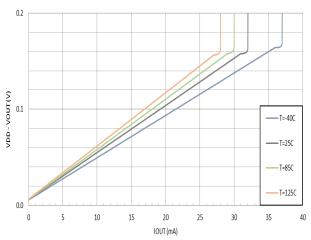


Figure 13.  $V_{OH}$  vs. Output Current vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

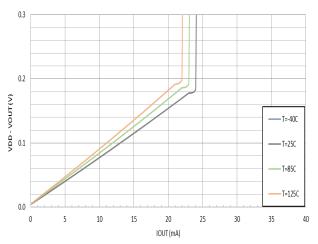


Figure 15.  $V_{OH}$  vs. Output Current vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}$ 

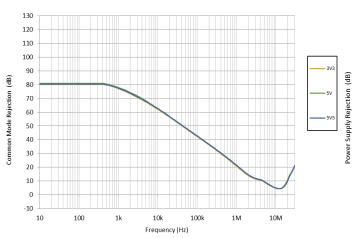


Figure 17. Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

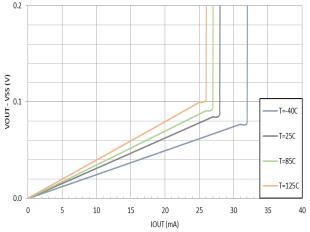


Figure 14.  $V_{OL}$  vs. Output Current vs. Temperature,  $V_S$  = 5.5 V

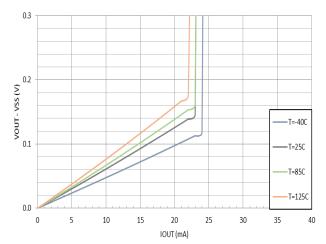


Figure 16.  $V_{OL}$  vs. Output Current vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3 \text{ V}$ 

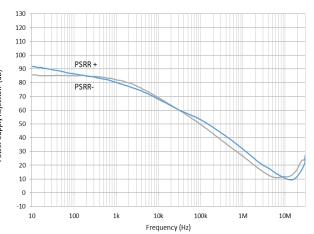
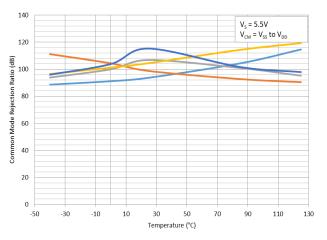


Figure 18. Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



140

120

V<sub>S</sub> = 3V

V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>SS</sub> to V<sub>DD</sub>

V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>SS</sub> to V<sub>DD</sub>

100

20

-50

-30

-10

10

30

50

70

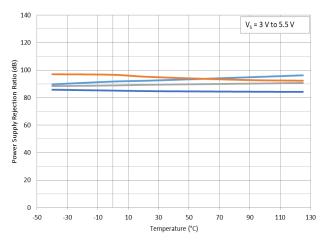
90

110

130

Figure 19. Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 5.5 \ V$ 

Figure 20. Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3 V$ 



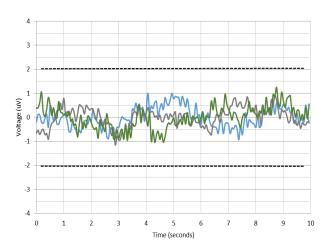
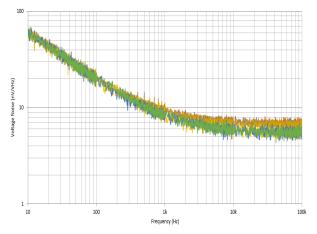


Figure 21. Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature

Figure 22. 0.1 Hz 10 Hz Voltage Noise



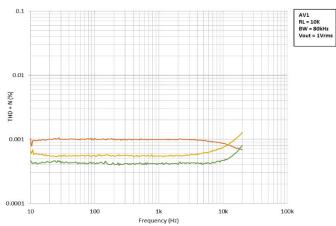


Figure 23. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

Figure 24. THD + Noise vs. Frequency,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

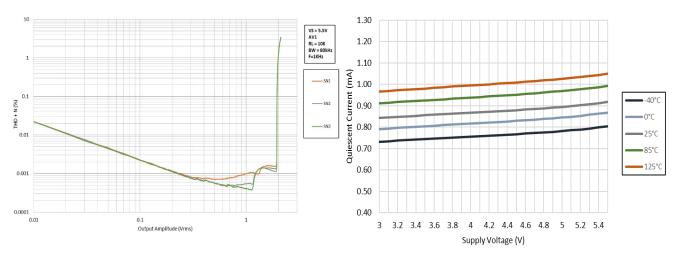


Figure 25. THD + Noise vs. Output Amplitude at 1 KHz

Figure 26. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

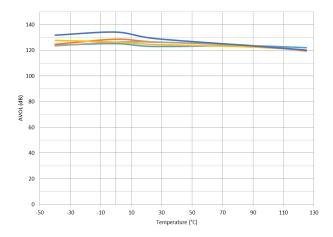


Figure 27. Open Loop Gain vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

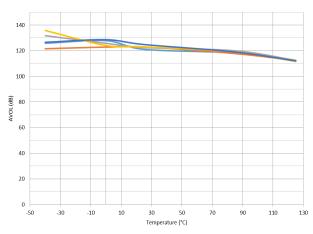


Figure 28. Open Loop Gain vs. Temperature,  $V_S = 3 V$ 

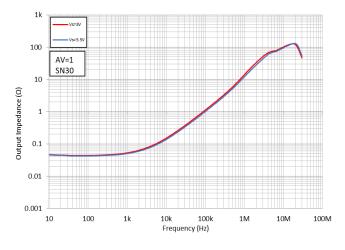


Figure 29. Open Loop Output Impedance vs. Frequency

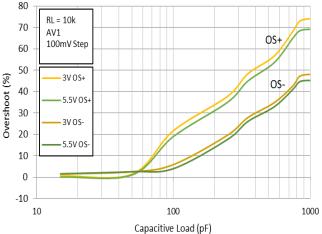


Figure 30. Small Signal Overshoot vs.
Capacitive Load

### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

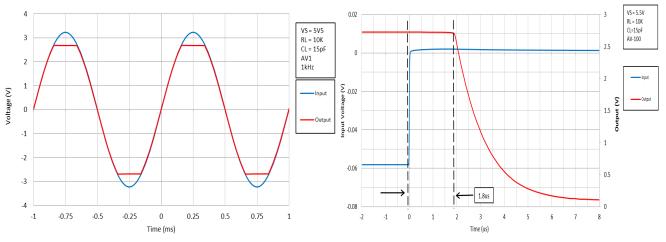


Figure 31. No Phase Reversal,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 32. Positive Overload Recovery,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

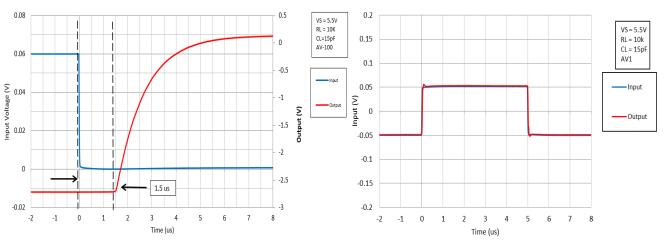


Figure 33. Negative Overload Recovery,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 34. Small Signal Step Response, Non-Inverting, V<sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V

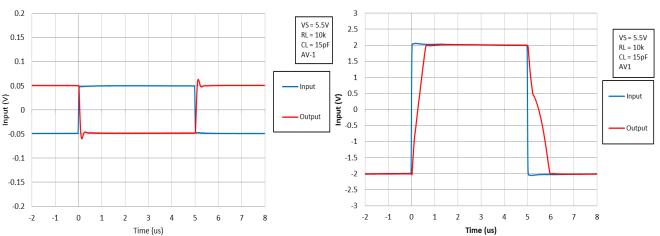


Figure 35. Small Signal Step Response, Inverting,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 36. Large Signal Step Response, Non-Inverting, V<sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V

# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

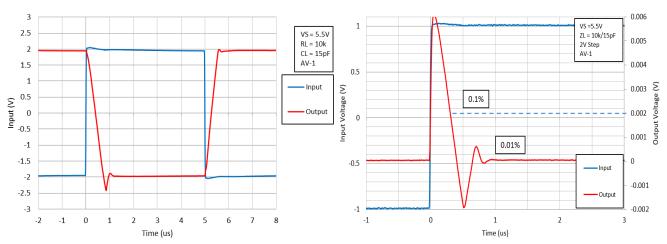


Figure 37. Large Signal Step Response, Inverting,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 38. Large Signal Settling Time (2 V Negative Step)

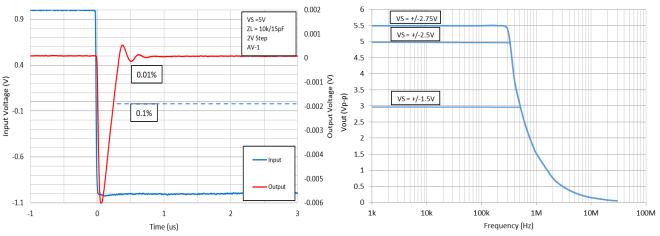


Figure 39. Large Signal Settling Time (2 V Positive Step)

Figure 40. Full Power Bandwidth

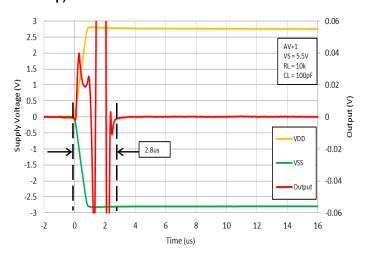


Figure 41. Turn On Time,  $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

#### **APPLICATION CIRCUITS**

#### Low-Side Current Sensing

The goal of low-side current sensing is to detect over-current conditions or as a method of feedback control. A sense resistor is placed in series with the load to ground. Typically, the value of the sense resistor is less than  $100 \text{ m}\Omega$  to reduce power loss across the resistor. The op amp

amplifies the voltage drop across the sense resistor with a gain set by external resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4 (where R1 = R2, R3 = R4). Precision resistors are required for high accuracy, and the gain is set to utilize the full scale of the ADC for the highest resolution.

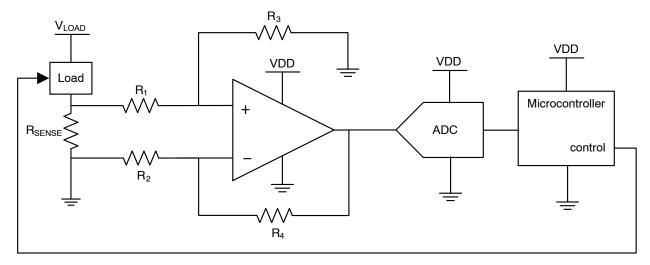


Figure 42. Low-Side Current Sensing

#### **Differential Amplifier for Bridged Circuits**

Sensors to measure strain, pressure, and temperature are often configured in a Wheatstone bridge circuit as shown in Figure 43. In the measurement, the voltage change that is produced is relatively small and needs to be amplified before going into an ADC. Precision amplifiers are recommended in these types of applications due to their high gain, low noise, and low offset voltage.

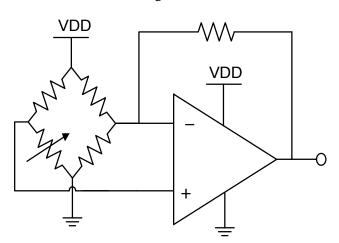


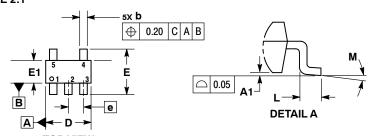
Figure 43. Bridge Circuit Amplification

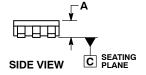
#### **GENERAL LAYOUT GUIDELINES**

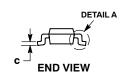
To ensure optimum device performance, it is important to follow good PCB design practices. Place  $0.1~\mu F$  decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the supply pins. Keep traces short, utilize a ground plane, choose surface–mount components, and place components as close as possible to the device pins. These techniques will reduce susceptibility to electromagnetic interference (EMI). Thermoelectric effects can create an additional temperature dependent offset voltage at the input pins. To reduce these effects, use metals with low thermoelectric–coefficients and prevent temperature gradients from heat sources or cooling fans.



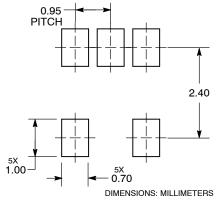
**DATE 18 JAN 2018** 







## **RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\***



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

#### NOTES:

- IES:
  DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME
  Y14.5M, 1994.
  CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
  MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH
  THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE
  MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
- DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE.

	MILLIMETERS			
DIM	MIN	MAX		
Α	0.90	1.10		
A1	0.01	0.10		
b	0.25	0.50		
С	0.10	0.26		
D	2.85	3.15		
Е	2.50	3.00		
E1	1.35	1.65		
е	0.95 BSC			
L	0.20	0.60		
М	0°	10°		

## **GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM\***



XXX = Specific Device Code

Μ = Date Code = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " ", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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