

# 470µA, 6MHz, Rail-to-Rail I/O CMOS Operational Amplifier

## FEATURES

- Low Cost
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output 0.8mV Typical VOS
- High Gain-Bandwidth Product: 6MHz
- High Slew Rate: 3.7V/µs
- Settling Time to 0.1% with 2V Step: 2.1µs
- Overload Recovery Time: 0.9µs
- Low Noise : 12 nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
- Operates on 2.5 V to 5.5V Supplies
- Input Voltage Range = 0.1 V to +5.6 V with VS = 5.5 V
   Low Power 470µA/Amplifier Typical Supply Current
- Small Packaging HGV8631 Available in SC70-5, SOT23-5 HGV8632 Available in MSOP-8 and SOP-8 HGV8634 Available in TSSOP-16 and SOP-16

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#### ORDERING INFORMATION

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DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
HGV8631M5/TR	SOT23-5	V8631	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV8631M7/TR	SC70-5	V8631	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV8632M/TR	SOP8	HGV8632	REEL	2500pcs/reel
HGV8632MM/TR	MSOP8	V8632	REEL	3000pcs/reel
HGV8634M/TR	SOP16	HGV8634	REEL	2500pcs/reel
HGV8634MT/TR	TSSOP16	HGV8634	REEL	2500pcs/reel



## **PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

The HGV8631(single), HGV8632(dual), and HGV8634 (quad) are low noise, low voltage, and low power power operational amplifiers, that can be designed into a wide range of applications. The HGV8631/2/4 have a high gain-bandwidth product of 6MHz, a slew rate of  $3.7V/\mu s$ , and a quiescent current of  $470\mu A/amplifier$  at 5V.

The HGV8631/2/4 are 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 are 3.5mV for HGV8631/2/4. They are sp ecified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40°C to +125°C). The operating range is from 2.5V to 5.5V.

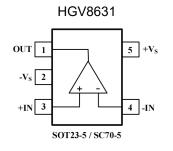
The single version HGV8631 is available in SC70-5, and SOT23-5 packages. The dual version HGV8632 is available in SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The quad version HGV8634 is available in SOP-16 and TSSOP-16packages.

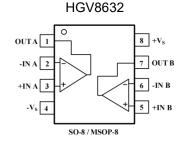
#### APPLICATIONS

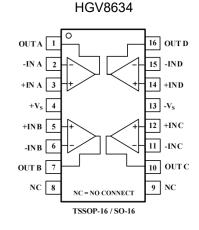
- Sensors
- Audio
- Active Filters
- A/D Converters
- Communications
- Test Equipment
- Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Laptops and PDAs
- Photodiode Amplification
- Battery-Powered Instrumentation



#### PIN CONFIGURATIONS (Top View)







## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

RATING		VALUE	UNIT
Supply Voltage,V+to V-		7.5	V
Common-Mode Input Voltage		(-Vs)-0.5 to (+Vs)+0.5	V
Storage Temperature Range		-60 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	160	°C	
Operating Temperature Range		-55 to+150	°C
	SC70-5,0JA	333	°C/W
	SOT23-5,0JA	190	°C/W
	SO-8,0JA	125	°C/W
Package Thermal Resistance @ TA=25°C	MSOP-8,0JA	216	°C/W
	SO-16,0JA	82	°C/W
	TSSOP-16,0JA	105	°C/W
Lead Temperature Range(Soldering 10 sec)		260	°C
	НВМ	1500	V
ESD Susceptibility	MM	400	V

NOTES: Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS :VS = +5V

(At TA =  $+25^{\circ}$ C,VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted)

		HGV8631/2/4 TYP MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE								
		TYP	N	/IN/MA			PERATU	RE		
PARAMETER	CONDITION	<b>+25℃</b>	<b>+25°</b> ℃	0℃ to 70℃	-40 ℃ to 85℃	-40℃ to 125℃	UNITS	MIN /MAX		
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS	;									
Input Offset Voltage (VOS)		0.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	mV	MAX		
Input Bias Current (IB)		1					pА	TYP		
Input Offset Current (IOS)		1					pА	TYP		
Common-Mode Voltage Range (VCM)	VS = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6					V	TYP		
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio(CMRR)	VS = 5.5V, VCM = - 0.1V to 4 V	90	75	74	74	73	dB	MIN		
	VS = 5.5V, VCM = - 0.1V to 5.6 V	83					dB	MIN		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain( A <sub>OL</sub> )	$R_L = 600\Omega$ , Vo = 0.15V to 4.85V	97	90	87	86	79	dB	MIN		
	$R_L = 10K\Omega$ , Vo = 0.05V to 4.95V	108					dB	MIN		
Input Offset Voltage Drift (ΔV <sub>OS</sub> /Δ <sub>T</sub> )		2.4					μV/℃	TYP		
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTI	CS									
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	R <sub>L</sub> = 600Ω	0.1					V	TYP		
	R <sub>L</sub> = 10KΩ	0.015					V			
Output Current (IOUT)		53	49	45	40	35	mA	MIN		
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	F = 200KHz, G = 1	3					Ω	TYP		
POWER-DOWN DISABLE										
Turn-On Time		4					μs	TYP		
Turn-Off Time		1.2					μs	TYP		
DISABLE Voltage-Off			0.8				V	MAX		
DISABLE Voltage-On			2				V	MIN		
POWER SUPPLY										
Operating Voltage Range			2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	V	MIN		
			5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	V	MAX		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	Vs=2.5V to+5.5V									
, <i>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </i>	Vсм=(-VS)+0.5V	91	80	78	78	77	dB	MIN		
Quiescent Current/ Amplifier (IQ)	Ιουτ=0	470	590	660	680	740	μA	MAX		
Supply Current when Disabled										
(SGM8633 only)		90					nA	MAX		

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# HGV8631/8632/8634

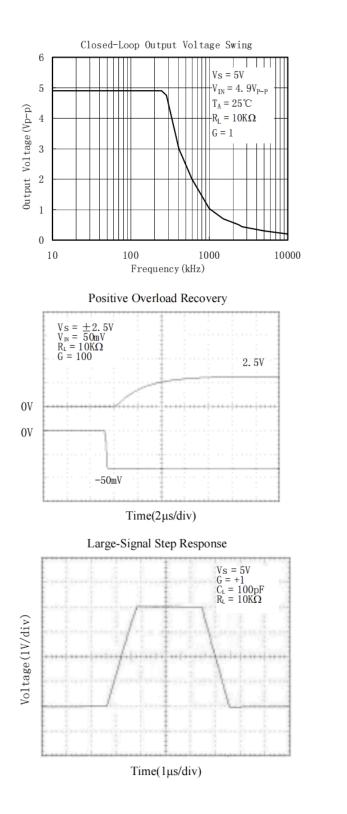
#### DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE

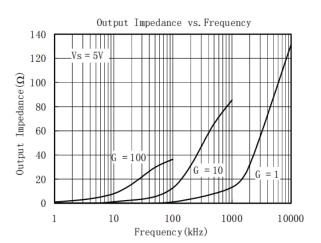
DINAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Gain-Bandwidth Product (GBP)	RL = 10KΩ	6			MH z	TYP
Phase Margin( $\phi_0$ )		60			degrees	TYP
Full Power Bandwidth(BW <sub>P</sub> )	<1% distortion, R <sub>L</sub> = 600Ω	250			KHz	TYP
Slew Rate (SR)	G = +1 , 2V Step, R <sub>L</sub> = 10KΩ	3.7			V/µs	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%( $t_{S}$ )	G = +1, 2 V Step, R <sub>L</sub> = 600Ω	2.1			μs	TYP
Overload Recovery Time	V <sub>IN</sub> ·Gain = Vs, R <sub>L</sub> = 600Ω	0.9			μs	TYP
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise Density (e <sub>n</sub> )	f = 1kHz	12			nV/√ <i>HZ</i>	TYP
Current Noise Density( in)	f = 1kHz	3			$fA/\sqrt{HZ}$	TYP

Specifications subject to change without notice.

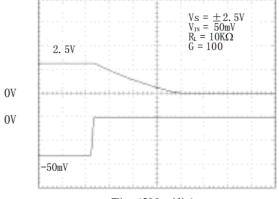


At TA =  $+25^{\circ}$ , VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.



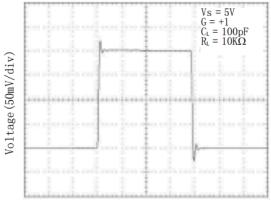


Negative Overload Recovery



Time(500ns/div)

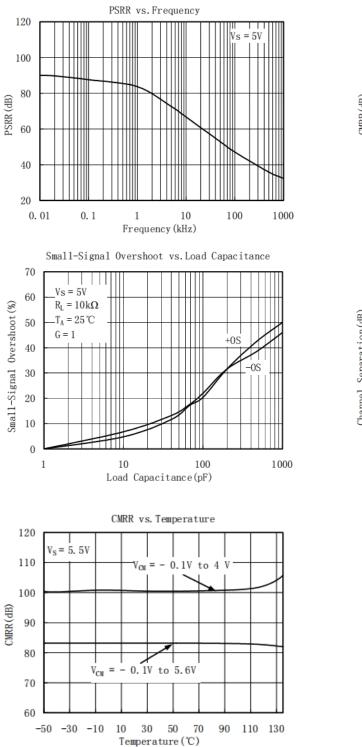
Small-Signal Step Response

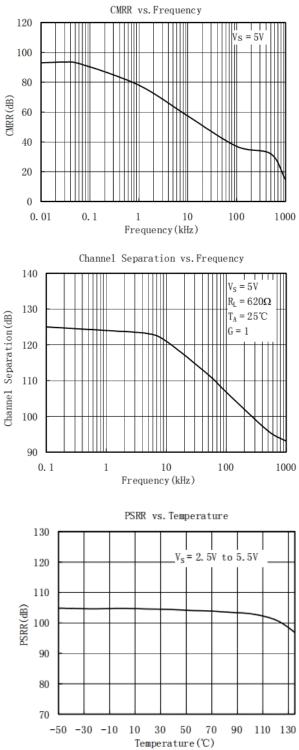


Time(1µs/div)



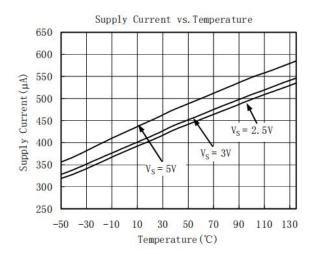
At TA = +25  $^{\circ}$ C,VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

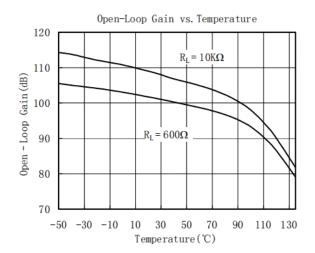


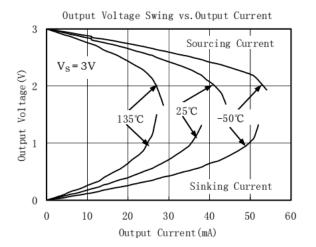


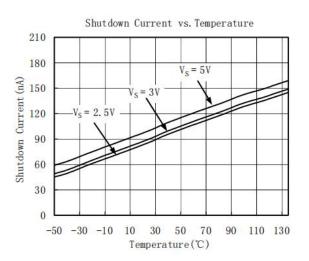


At TA = +25  $^{\circ}$ C,VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted

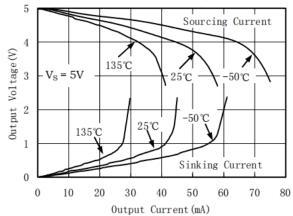


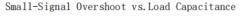


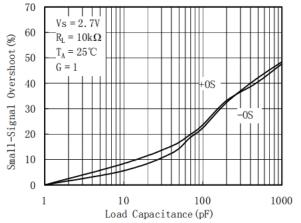






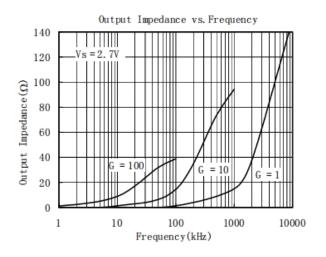




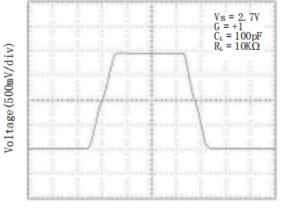




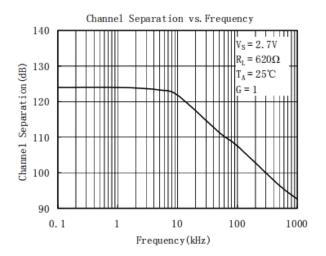
At TA = +25  $^{\circ}$ C,VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

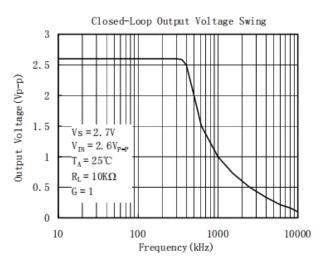


Large-Signal Step Response

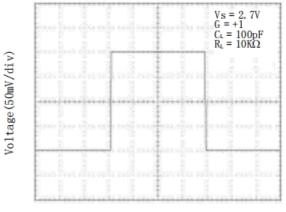


Time(1µs/div)

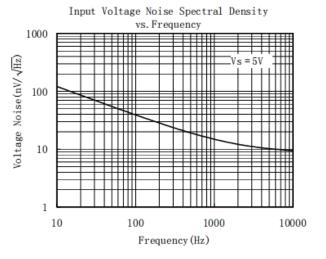




Small-Signal Step Response

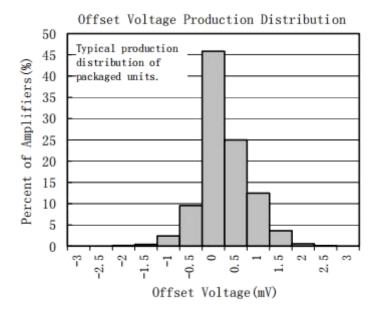


Time(1µs/div)





At TA = +25  $^{\circ}$ C,VCM = Vs/2, RL = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.



#### **APPLICATION NOTES**

#### **Driving Capacitive Loads**

The HGV863x can directly drive 1000pF in unity-gain without oscillation. The unity-gain follower (buffer) is the most sensitive configuration to capacitive loading. Direct capacitive loading reduces the phase margin of amplifiers and this results in ringing or even oscillation. Applications that require greater capacitive drive capability should use an isolation resistor between the output and the capacitive load like the circuit Figure 1. The isolation resistor RISO and the load capacitor CL form a zero to increase stability. The bigger the RISO resistor value, the more stable VOUT will be. Note that this method results in a loss of gain accuracy because RISO forms a voltage divider with the RLOAD

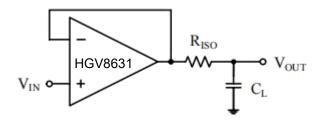


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

An improvement circuit is shown in Figure 2. It provides DC accuracy as well as AC stability. RF provides the DC accuracy by connecting the inverting signal with the output. 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 phase margin in the overall feedback loop.



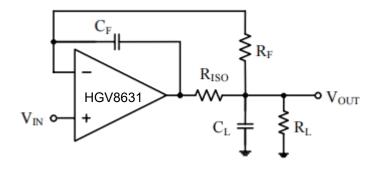


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

For no-buffer configuration, there are two others ways to increase the phase margin: (a) by increasing the amplifier's gain or (b) by placing a capacitor in parallel with the feedback resistor to counteract the parasitic capacitance associated with inverting node.

#### **Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout**

The HGV863x family operates from either a single +2.5V to +5.5V supply or dual  $\pm$ 1.25V to  $\pm$ 2.75V supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply VDD with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor which should be placed close to the VDD pin. For dual-supply operation, both the VDD and the VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1µF

ceramic capacitors. 2.2µF tantalum capacitor can be added for better performance.

Good PC board layout techniques optimize performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance at the op amp's inputs and output. To decrease stray capacitance, minimize trace lengths and widths by placing external components as close to the device as possible. Use

trace lengths and widths by placing external components as close to the device as possible. Use surface-mount components whenever possible.

For the operation al amplifier, soldering the part to the board directly is strongly recommended. Try to keep the high frequency big current loop area small to minimize the EMI (electromagnetic interfacing).

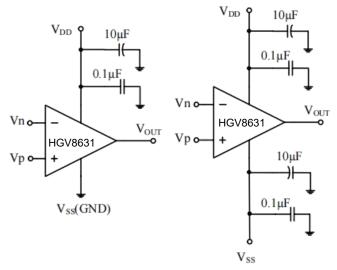


Figure 3. Amplifier with Bypass Capacitors



#### Grounding

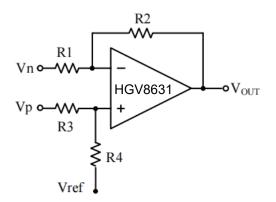
A ground plane layer is important for HGV863x circuit design. The length of the current path speed currents in an inductive ground return will create an unwanted voltage noise. Broad ground plane areas will reduce the parasitic inductance.

#### Input-to-Output Coupling

To minimize capacitive coupling, the input and output signal traces should not be parallel. This helps reduce unwanted positive feedback.

#### Typical Application Circuits Differential Amplifier

The circuit shown in Figure 4 performs the difference function. If the resistors ratios are equal (R4 / R3 = R2 / R1), then VOUT = (Vp - Vn) × R2 / R1 + Vref.



#### Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

#### Instrumentation Amplifier

The circuit in Figure 5 performs the same function as that in Figure 4 but with the high input impedance.

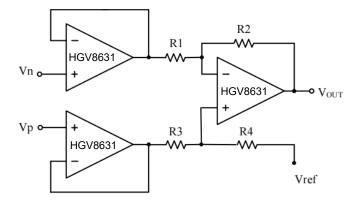


Figure 5. Instrumentation Amplifier



#### Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass filter shown in Figure 6 has a DC gain of (-R2/R1) and the -3dB corner frequency is  $1/2\pi$ R2C. Make sure the filter is within the bandwidth of the amplifier. The Large values of feedback resistors can couple with parasitic capacitance and cause undesired effects such as ringing or oscillation in high-speed amplifiers. Keep resistors value as low as possible and consistent with output loading consideration.

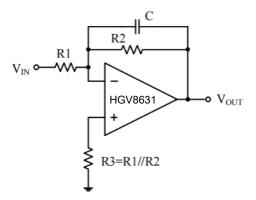
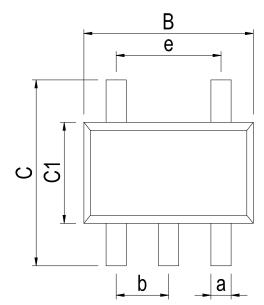


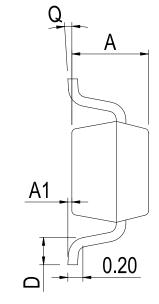
Figure6.LOW Pass Active Filter



# **Physical Dimensions**

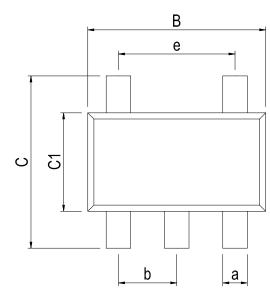
SOT23-5

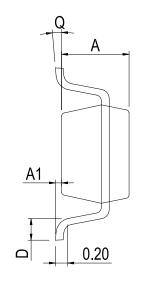




Dimensions In Millimeters(SOT23-5)												
Symbol:	A	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	е		
Min:	1.05	0.00	2.82	2.65	1.50	0.30	0°	0.30	0.05 000	1.90 BSC		
Max:	1.15	0.15	3.02	2.95	1.70	0.60	8°	0.40	0.95 BSC			

SC70-5





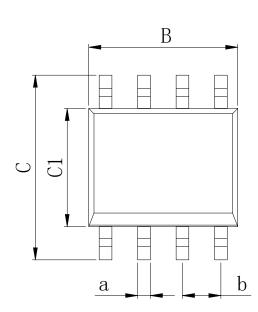
Dimensions In Millimeters(SC70-5)											
Symbol:	A	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	е	
Min:	0.90	0.00	2.00	2.15	1.15	0.26	0°	0.30	0.05 000	1.30 BSC	
Max:	1.00	0.15	2.20	2.45	1.35	0.46	8°	0.40	0.65 BSC		

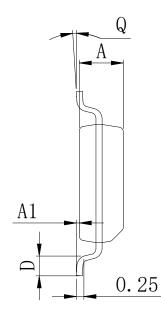
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# **Physical Dimensions**

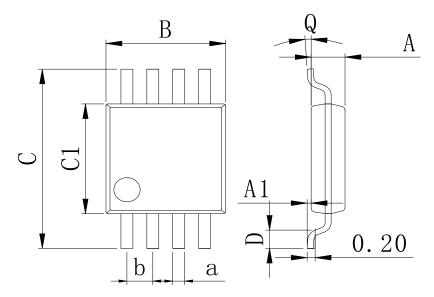
SOP8





Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP8)											
Symbol:	A	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b		
Min:	1.35	0.05	4.90	5.80	3.80	0.40	0°	0.35	1.07.000		
Max:	1.55	0.20	5.10	6.20	4.00	0.80	8°	0.45	1.27 BSC		

MSOP8



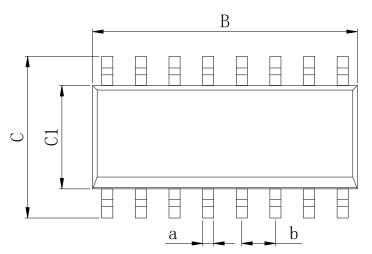
Dimensions In Millimeters(MSOP8)											
Symbol:	A	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b		
Min:	0.80	0.05	2.90	4.75	2.90	0.35	0°	0.25	0.65 BSC		
Max:	0.90	0.20	3.10	5.05	3.10	0.75	8°	0.35	0.05 630		

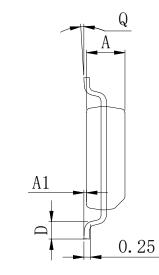
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# **Physical Dimensions**

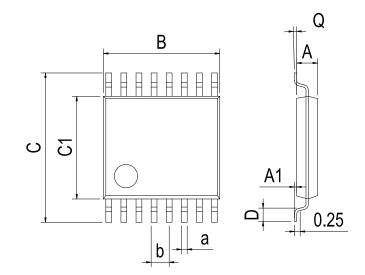
### SOP16





Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP16)											
Symbol:	А	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b		
Min:	1.35	0.05	9.80	5.80	3.80	0.40	0°	0.35	1.27 BSC		
Max:	1.55	0.20	10.0	6.20	4.00	0.80	8°	0.45	1.27 850		

#### TSSOP16



Dimensions In Millimeters(TSSOP16)											
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	0.05 000		
Max:	0.95	0.20	5.10	6.60	4.50	0.80	8°	0.25	0.65 BSC		





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