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# OPA336-EP SINGLE-SUPPLY MICRO-POWER CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER MicroAmplifier™ SERIES

**SCES658-JUNE 2006** 

#### **FEATURES**

- Controlled Baseline
  - One Assembly/Test Site, One Fabrication Site
- Extended Temperature Performance of -55°C to 125°C
- Enhanced Diminishing Manufacturing Sources (DMS) Support
- Enhanced Product-Change Notification
- Qualification Pedigree (1)
- Single-Supply Operation
- Rail-to-Rail Output (Within 3 mV)
- Micro Power:  $I_0 = 23 \mu A/Amplifier$
- (1) Component qualification in accordance with JEDEC and industry standards to ensure reliable operation over an extended temperature range. This includes, but is not limited to, Highly Accelerated Stress Test (HAST) or biased 85/85, temperature cycle, autoclave or unbiased HAST, electromigration, bond intermetallic life, and mold compound life. Such qualification testing should not be viewed as justifying use of this component beyond specified performance and environmental limits.

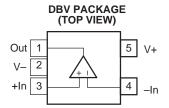
Micro-Size Packages

• Low Offset Voltage: 500 μV Typical

Specified From V<sub>S</sub> = 2.3 V to 5.5 V

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Portable Devices
- High-Impedance Applications
- Photodiode Preamplifiers
- Precision Integrators
- Medical Instruments
- Test Equipment



#### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION**

The OPA336 micro-power CMOS operational amplifier (MicroAmplifier<sup>TM</sup> series) is designed for battery-powered applications. The device operates on a single supply, with operation as low as 2.1 V. The output is rail to rail and swings to within 3 mV of the supplies with a  $100-k\Omega$  load. The common-mode range extends to the negative supply — ideal for single-supply applications.

In addition to small size and low quiescent current (23  $\mu$ A/amplifier), the OPA336 features low offset voltage (500  $\mu$ V typical), low input bias current (1 pA), and high open-loop gain (115 dB).

The device is packaged in the tiny DBV (SOT23-5) surface-mount package. It operates from -55°C to 125°C. A macromodel is available for download (at www.ti.com) for design analysis.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-55°C to 125°C	DBV - SOT23-5	OPA336MDBVREP	OAYM



#### **ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY**

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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# Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
	Supply voltage			7.5	V
	Cianal innut tarminals	Voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	(V-) - 0.3	(V+) + 0.3	V
	Signal input terminals	Current <sup>(2)</sup>		10	mA
	Output short circuit (3)			Continuous	
$T_A$	Operating free-air tempera	ture range	-55	125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	3	-55	125	°C
$T_J$	Junction temperature			150	°C
	Lead temperature (soldering	ng, 10 s)		300	°C
		Charged-Device Model (CDM)		1000	
	ESD rating	Human-Body Model (HBM)		500	V
		Machine Model (MM)		100	
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedan	ce		200	°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

<sup>(2)</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>(3)</sup> Short circuit to ground, one amplifier per package



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## **Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended operating temperature range,  $V_S = 2.3 \text{ V}$  to 5.5 V,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Offset Vo	oltage						
W	Input offset voltage				±500	\/	
Vos	Input offset voltage overtemperature <sup>(1)</sup>				±950	μV	
	Input offset voltage vs power supply	V 00V 55V		25	100		
PSRR	Overtemperature <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>S</sub> = 2.3 V to 5.5 V			150	μV/V	
	Channel separation, dc			0.1			
Input Bia	s Current						
	Input bias current			±1	±10	1	
I <sub>B</sub>	Overtemperature <sup>(1)</sup>				±200	pA	
I <sub>OS</sub>	Input offset current			±1	±60	pA	
Noise							
	Input voltage noise	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		3		μVр-р	
e <sub>n</sub>	Input voltage noise density	f = 1 kHz		40		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>	
i <sub>n</sub>	Current noise density	f = 1 kHz		30		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>	
	tage Range						
$V_{CM}$	Common-mode voltage range		-0.2		(V+) - 1	V	
	Common-mode rejection ratio		76	86			
CMRR	Overtemperature <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.2 V < V <sub>CM</sub> < (V+) - 1 V	72			dB	
Input Imp	pedance						
	Differential input impedance			10 <sup>13</sup> 2		Ω∥pF	
	Common mode input impedance			10 <sup>13</sup> 4		Ω∥pF	
Open-Loc	op Gain						
	Open-loop voltage gain	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 100 mV < $V_O$ < (V+) - 100 mV	90				
Λ	Open-100p voltage gain	$R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 500 mV < $V_O$ < (V+) - 500 mV	90			dB	
A <sub>OL</sub>	Overtemperature <sup>(1)</sup>	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 100 mV < $V_O$ < (V+) - 100 mV	82		uБ		
	Overtemperature	$R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 500 mV < V <sub>O</sub> < (V+) - 500 mV	89				
Frequenc	cy Response						
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V, G = 1		100		kHz	
SR	Slew rate	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V, G = 1		0.03		V/μs	
	Overload recovery time	$V_{IN} \times G = V_{S}$		100		μs	

<sup>(1)</sup> Limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -55^{\circ}C$  to 125°C.

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ISTRUMENTS www.ti.com

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## **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

over recommended operating temperature range, V  $_{S}$  = 2.3 V to 5.5 V, T  $_{A}$  = 25°C, V  $_{S}$  = 5 V, R  $_{L}$  = 25 k $\Omega$  connected to V  $_{S}/2$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output					<u>.</u>	
		$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 70 \text{ dB}$		3		
	Voltage output swing from rail (2)	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 90 \text{ dB}$		20	100	mV
		$R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 90 \text{ dB}$		70	500	
	Overtemperature (3)	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 82 \text{ dB}$			100	m)/
	Overtemperature (3)	$R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 89 \text{ dB}$			500	mV
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short-circuit current			±5		mA
C <sub>LOAD</sub>	Capacitive load drive <sup>(4)</sup>					
Power S	upply					
Vs	Specified voltage range		2.3		5.5	V
	Minimum operating voltage			2.1		V
	Quiescent current (per amplifier)			23	35	^
IQ	Overtemperature <sup>(3)</sup>	I <sub>O</sub> = 0			38	μΑ

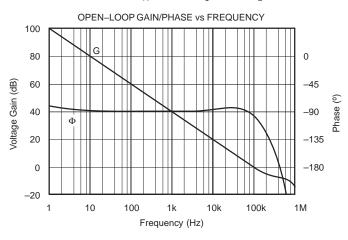
 <sup>(2)</sup> Output voltage swings are measured between the output and positive and negative power-supply rails.
 (3) Limits apply over the specified temperature range, T<sub>A</sub> = -55°C to 125°C.

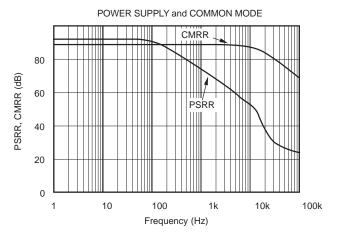
<sup>(4)</sup> See Capacitive Load and Stability section

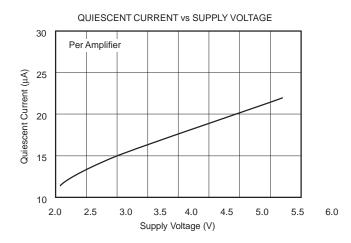
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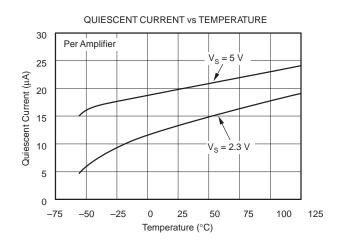
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

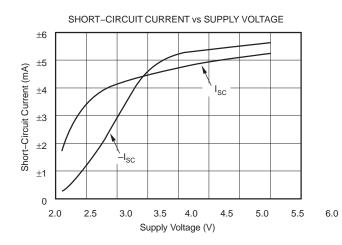
 $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = 5$  V,  $R_L = 25$  k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  (unless otherwise noted)

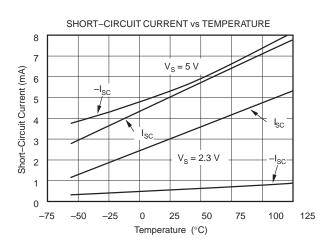








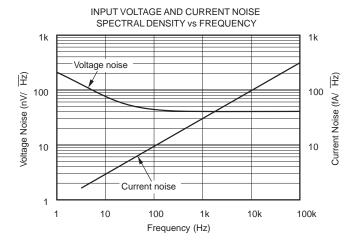


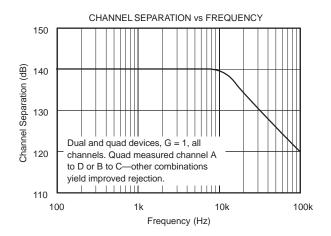


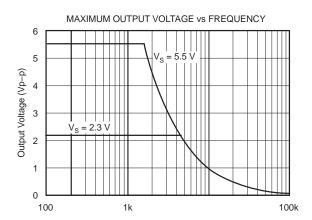


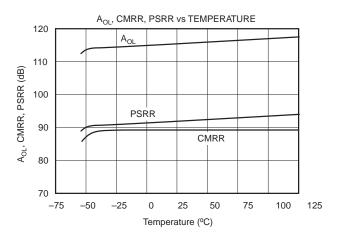
## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

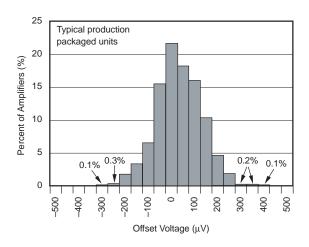
 $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = 5$  V,  $R_L = 25$  k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  (unless otherwise noted)

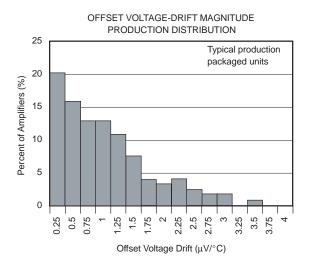








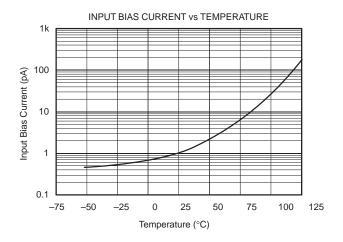


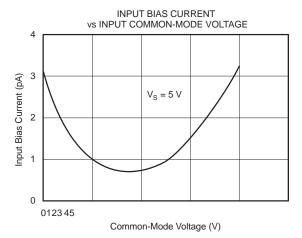


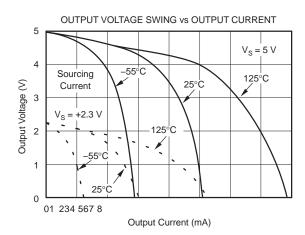
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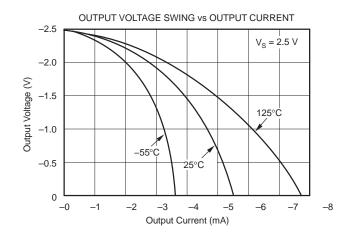
## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

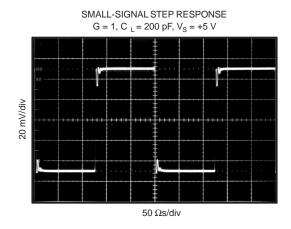
 $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = 5$  V,  $R_L = 25$  k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  (unless otherwise noted)

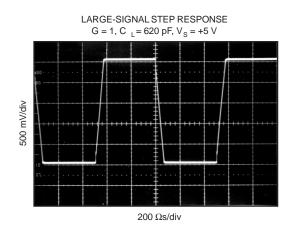














#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

The OPA336 operational amplifier is fabricated with a state-of-the-art 0.6-micron CMOS process. The device is unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. Power-supply pins should be bypassed with 0.01-µF ceramic capacitors. The OPA336 is protected against reverse battery voltages.

### **Operating Voltage**

The OPA336 can operate from a 2.1-V to 5.5-V single supply voltage, with excellent performance. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltage are shown in the typical characteristics. The OPA336 is fully specified for operation from 2.3 V to 5.5 V; a single limit applies over the supply range. In addition, many parameters are ensured over the specified temperature range, –55°C to 125°C.

#### Input Voltage

The input common-mode range of the OPA336 extends from (V-) - 0.2 V to (V+) - 1 V. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range. The absolute maximum input voltage is 300 mV beyond the supplies. Thus, inputs greater than the input common-mode range, but less than maximum input voltage, while not valid, will not cause any damage to the operational amplifier. Furthermore, the inputs may go beyond the power supplies without phase inversion (see Figure 1), unlike some other operational amplifiers.

Normally, input bias current is approximately 1 pA. However, input voltages exceeding the power supplies can cause excessive current to flow in or out of the input pins. Momentary voltages greater than the power supply can be tolerated, as long as the current on the input pins is limited to 10 mA. This is easily accomplished with an input resistor (see Figure 2).

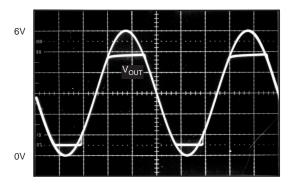


Figure 1. No Phase Inversion
With Inputs Greater Than Power-Supply Voltage

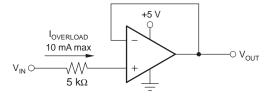


Figure 2. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding Power-Supply Voltage

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## **APPLICATION INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

## **Capacitive Load and Stability**

The OPA336 can drive a wide range of capacitive loads. However, all operational amplifiers, under certain conditions, may become unstable. Operational amplifier configuration, gain, and load value are just a few of the factors to consider when determining stability.

When properly configured, the OPA336 drives approximately 10,000 pF. An operational amplifier in unity-gain configuration is the most vulnerable to capacitive load. The capacitive load reacts with the operational amplifier output resistance along with any additional load resistance to create a pole in the response, which degrades the phase margin. In unity gain, the OPA336 performs well with a pure capacitive load, up to about 300 pF. Increasing gain enhances the amplifier's ability to drive loads beyond this level.

One method of improving capacitive load drive in the unity-gain configuration is to insert a 50- $\Omega$  to 100- $\Omega$  resistor inside the feedback loop (see Figure 3). This reduces ringing with large capacitive loads, while maintaining direct current (DC) accuracy. For example, with R<sub>L</sub> = 25 k $\Omega$ , OPA336 performs well with capacitive loads in excess of 1000 pF (see Figure 4). Without the OPA336 R<sub>S</sub>, capacitive load drive typically is 350 pF for these conditions (see Figure 5).

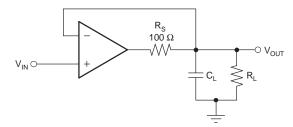


Figure 3. Series Resistor in Unity-Gain Configuration Improves Capacitive Load Drive

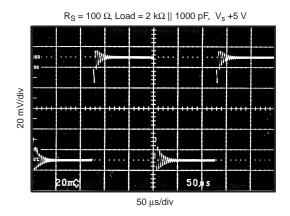


Figure 4. Small-Signal Step Response Using Series Resistor to Improve Capacitive Load Drive



## APPLICATION INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

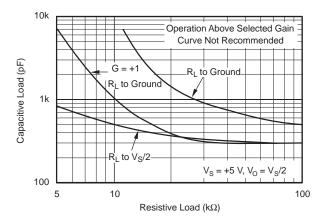


Figure 5. Stability — Capacitive Load vs Resistive Load

Alternatively, the resistor may be connected in series with the output outside of the feedback loop. However, if there is a resistive load parallel to the capacitive load, it and the series resistor create a voltage divider. This introduces a DC error at the output; however, this error may be insignificant. For instance, with  $R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_S = 100 \Omega$ , there is only about a 0.1% error at the output.

Figure 5 shows the recommended operating regions for the OPA336. Decreasing the load resistance generally improves capacitive load drive. Figure 5 also shows how stability differs, depending on where the resistive load is connected. With G = 1 and  $R_L = 10~k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , the OPA336 typically can drive 500 pF. Connecting the same load to ground improves capacitive load drive to 1000 pF.





ti.com 12-Jan-2009

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins F	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
OPA336MDBVREP	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
V62/06641-01XE	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	Call TI	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in

a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF OPA336-EP:

Catalog: OPA336

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

Catalog - TI's standard catalog product



## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

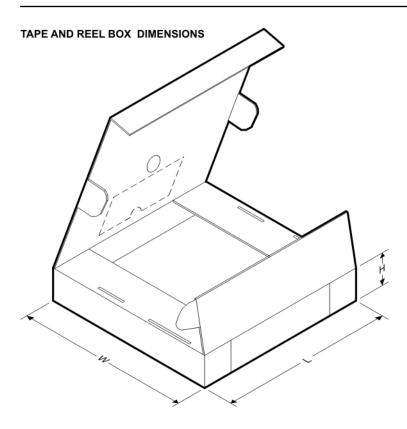
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device		Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
OPA336MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3





#### \*All dimensions are nominal

I	Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins SPQ		Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
	OPA336MDBVREP	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0	

# DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.



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