# MicroSIZE, Single-Supply CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER MicroAmplifier ${ }^{T m}$ Series 

## FEATURES

- MicroSIZE PACKAGE: SOT-23-8
- SINGLE SUPPLY OPERATION
- RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT SWING
- FET-INPUT: $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=10 \mathrm{pA}$ max
- HIGH SPEED: 3MHz, 1V/ $\mu \mathrm{s}$
- OPERATION FROM 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- HIGH OPEN-LOOP GAIN: 120dB
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: $525 \mu \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{amp}$


## APPLICATIONS

- BATTERY POWERED INSTRUMENTS
- PHOTODIODE PRE-AMPS
- MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS
- TEST EQUIPMENT
- AUDIO SYSTEMS
- DRIVING ADCs
- CONSUMER PRODUCTS



## DESCRIPTION

The OPA2337 rail-to-rail output CMOS operational amplifier is designed for low cost and miniature applications. Packaged in the new SOT-23-8, the OPA2337EA is the world's smallest dual op amp. At only $1 / 4$ the size of a conventional SO- 8 surface mount, it is ideal for space-sensitive applications.
Performance is not sacrificed for size. Utilizing advanced CMOS technology, the OPA2337 provides low bias current, high speed operation, high open-loop gain, and rail-to-rail output swing. It operates on a single supply with operation as low as 2.5 V while drawing only $525 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ quiescent current. In addition, the input common-mode voltage range includes ground-ideal for single supply operations.
The OPA2337 is easy to use and free from phase inversion and overload problems found in some other op amps. It is stable in unity gain and excellent performance is maintained as the amplifier swings to its specified limits. The OPA2337 features completely independent circuitry for lowest crosstalk and freedom from interaction, even when overdriven or overloaded.
In addition to the miniature SOT-23-8 surfacemount package, the OPA2337 is available in standard 8-pin DIP and SO-8 surface-mount packages. It is fully specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and operates from $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## SPECIFICATIONS: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{S}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V

At $T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ connected to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} / 2$, unless otherwise noted.

| PARAMETER | CONDITION | OPA2337EA, UA, PA |  |  | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN | TYP ${ }^{(1)}$ | MAX |  |
| OFFSET VOLTAGE | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{dc} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \pm 0.5 \\ \pm 2 \\ 25 \\ 0.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm 3 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{mV} \\ \mu \mathrm{~V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V} \\ \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V} \end{gathered}$ |
| INPUT BIAS CURRENT <br> Input Bias Current Input Offset Current |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}  \pm 0.2 \\ \pm 0.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 10 \\ & \pm 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{pA} \\ & \mathrm{pA} \end{aligned}$ |
| NOISE <br> Input Voltage Noise, $f=0.1$ to 10 Hz Input Voltage Noise Density, $f=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ Current Noise Density, $f=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 26 \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p} \\ & \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}} \\ & \mathrm{fA} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}} \end{aligned}$ |
| INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE <br> Common-Mode Voltage Range <br> Common-Mode Rejection Ratio <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}$ | $-0.2 \mathrm{~V}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}<(\mathrm{V}+)-1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.2 \\ 74 \end{gathered}$ | 90 | ( $\mathrm{V}_{+}$) -1.2 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| INPUT IMPEDANCE <br> Differential <br> Common-Mode |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{13}\| \| 2 \\ & 10^{13}\| \| 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \Omega \\| \mathrm{pF} \\ & \Omega \\| \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |
| OPEN-LOOP GAIN <br> Open-Loop Voltage Gain | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 125 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}<(\mathrm{V}+)-125 \mathrm{mV} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 500 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}<(\mathrm{V}+)-500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 114 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| FREQUENCY RESPONSE <br> Gain-Bandwidth Product Slew Rate <br> Settling Time 0.1\% $0.01 \%$ <br> Overload Recovery Time <br> Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise THD+N | $\begin{gathered} V_{S}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{G}=1 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{G}=1 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~V} \text { Step, } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{G}=1 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~V} \text { Step, } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{G}=1 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }} \cdot G=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=3 \mathrm{Vp} \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{G}=1, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 1.2 \\ 2 \\ 2.5 \\ 2 \\ 0.001 \end{gathered}$ |  | MHz <br> $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ \% |
| OUTPUT <br> Voltage Output Swing from Rail(2) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 150 \\ \pm 9 \\ \pm 9 \\ \text { Typical C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mV} \\ & \mathrm{mV} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| POWER SUPPLY <br> Specified Voltage Range Minimum Operating Voltage Quiescent Current (per amplifier) | $\mathrm{I}_{0}=0$ | 2.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V} \\ \mathrm{~V} \\ \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| TEMPERATURE RANGE <br> Specified Range <br> Operating Range <br> Storage Range <br> Thermal Resistance <br> SOT-23-8 Surface-Mount <br> SO-8 Surface-Mount <br> 8-Pin DIP |  | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \\ & -55 \\ & -55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 150 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +85 \\ & +125 \\ & +125 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

NOTES: (1) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(2) Output voltage swings are measured between the output and negative and positive power supply rails.

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ${ }^{(1)}$

| Supply Voltage ......................................................................5.5V |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Input Voltage ${ }^{(2)}$ | $(\mathrm{V}-)-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $(\mathrm{V}+)+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input Current ${ }^{(2)}$ | 10 mA |
| Output Short-Circuit ${ }^{(3)}$...................................................... Continuous |  |
| Operating Temperature .......................................... $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature .............................................. $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Junction Temperature .......................................................... $15 . .0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage (2) Input signal voltage is limited by internal diodes connected to power supplies. See text. (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

## ELECTROSTATIC UU. DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Burr-Brown 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.

## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

| PRODUCT | PACKAGE | PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER ${ }^{(1)}$ | SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE | PACKAGE MARKING | ORDERING NUMBER ${ }^{(2)}$ | TRANSPORT MEDIA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPA2337EA <br> OPA2337PA <br> OPA2337UA | SOT-23-8 Surface-Mount <br> " <br> 8-Pin DIP <br> SO-8 Surface-Mount | $\begin{gathered} 348 \\ " \\ 006 \\ 182 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { " } \\ & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | A7 $"$ OPA2337PA OPA2337UA | $\begin{gathered} \text { OPA2337EA-250 } \\ \text { OPA2337EA-3K } \\ \text { OPA2337PA } \\ \text { OPA2337UA } \end{gathered}$ | Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Rails Rails ${ }^{(3)}$ |

NOTES: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book. (2) Models with -250 and -3 K are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., - 250 indicates 250 devices per reel). Ordering 3000 pieces of "OPA2337-3K" will get a single 3000 piece Tape and Reel. For detailed Tape and Reel mechanical information, refer to Appendix B of Burr-Brown IC Data Book. (3) SO-8 models also available in Tape and Reel.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At $T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$, and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ connected to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} / 2$, unless otherwise noted.






## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$, and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ connected to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} / 2$, unless otherwise noted.







## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$, and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ connected to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} / 2$, unless otherwise noted.




SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
$G=1, C_{L}=100 \mathrm{pF}, V_{S}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$




## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The OPA2337 is fabricated on a state-of-the-art 0.6 micron CMOS process. It is unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general purpose applications. Power supply pins should be bypassed with $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitors.

## OPERATING VOLTAGE

The OPA2337 can operate from a +2.5 V to +5.5 V single supply with excellent performance. Unlike most op amps which are specified at only one supply voltage, the OPA2337 is specified for real-world applications; a single limit applies throughout the +2.7 V to +5.5 V supply range. This allows a designer to have the same assured performance at any supply voltage within the specified voltage range. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. Parameters which vary significantly with operating voltage are shown in typical performance curves.

## INPUT VOLTAGE

The input common-mode range of the OPA2337 extends from ( $\mathrm{V}-$ ) -0.2 V to ( $\mathrm{V}+$ ) -1.2 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 op amp. Furthermore, the inputs may go beyond the power supplies without phase inversion (Figure 1) unlike some other op amps.


FIGURE 1. No Phase Inversion with Inputs Greater than the Power Supply Voltage.

Normally, input currents are 1pA. However, large inputs can cause excessive current to flow in or out of the input pins. Therefore, as well as keeping the input voltage below the maximum rating, it is also important to limit the input current to less than 10 mA . This is easily accomplished with an input resistor as shown in Figure 2.


FIGURE 2. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltage.

## OUTPUT SWING

The OPA2337 has "rail-to-rail" output voltage swing. With a $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load, the output can typically swing to within 40 mV of both the positive and negative supplies (or ground). However, there is a small region near the positive rail in which there is a possibility for instability. As shown in Figure 3, this region is dependent on the combination of output swing and output current. A signal on either side of this narrow region ( $\pm 20 \mathrm{mV}$ at any point) is stable and a signal that has passed through the region is unchanged. In most applications, this region is not encountered. For example, with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, the OPA2337 is required to source $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. For this case, the region of possible instability occurs approximately 70 mV to 110 mV from the positive rail (beyond the guaranteed swing of 125 mV to the rail). This behavior is common with CMOS rail-to-rail output op amps. Note that this condition does not occur with output voltage swing near the negative rail.


FIGURE 3. Output Voltage Swing to Positive Rail.


FIGURE 4. Low Power, Single Supply, Small Footprint Speech Bandpass Filtered Data Acquisition System.

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

Figure 4 shows the OPA2337 in a typical application. The ADS7822 is a 12 -bit, micro-power sampling analog-todigital converter available in the tiny MSOP-8 package. As with the OPA2337, it operates with a supply voltage as low as +2.7 V . When used with the miniature SOT-23-8 package of the OPA2337, the circuit is ideal for spacelimited and low power applications. In addition, OPA2337's high input impedance allows large value resistors to be used which results in small physical capacitors, further reducing circuit size. For further information, consult the ADS7822 data sheet.


FIGURE 5. Recommended SOT-23-8 Solder Footprints.


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