



OPA336 OPA2336 OPA4336

SINGLE-SUPPLY, *Micro*POWER CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS *MicroAmplifier*™ Series

FEATURES

- SINGLE SUPPLY OPERATION
- RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT (within 3mV)
- *Micro*POWER: $I_{o} = 20 \mu A / Amplifier$
- MicroSIZE PACKAGES
- LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE: 125µV max
- SPECIFIED FROM $V_s = 2.3V$ to 5.5V
- SINGLE, DUAL, AND QUAD VERSIONS⁽¹⁾

APPLICATIONS

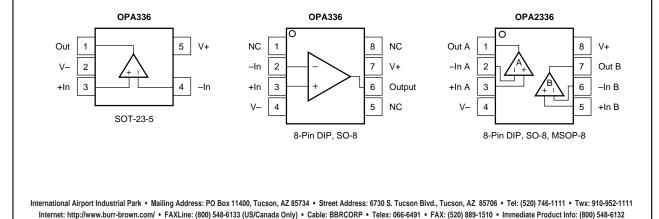
- BATTERY POWERED INSTRUMENTS
- PORTABLE DEVICES
- HIGH IMPEDANCE APPLICATIONS
- PHOTODIODE PRE-AMPS
- PRECISION INTEGRATORS
- MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS
- TEST EQUIPMENT

DESCRIPTION

OPA336 series micropower CMOS operational amplifiers are designed for battery powered applications. They operate on a single supply with operation as low as 2.1V. The output is rail-to-rail and swings to within 3mV of the supplies with a 100k Ω load. The commonmode range extends to the negative supply—ideal for single-supply applications. Single, dual, and quad versions have identical specifications for maximum design flexibility.

In addition to small size and low quiescent current (20µA/amplifier), they feature low offset voltage (125µV max), low input bias current (1pA), and high open-loop gain (115dB). Dual and quad designs feature completely independent circuitry for lowest crosstalk and freedom from interaction.

OPA336 packages are the tiny 5-lead SOT-23-5 surface mount, SO-8 surface-mount, and 8-pin DIP. OPA2336 comes in the miniature MSOP-8 surface-mount, SO-8 surface-mount, and 8-pin DIP packages. OPA4336 packages are the space-saving SSOP-16 surface-mount and the 14-pin DIP. All are specified from -40°C to +85°C and operate from -55°C to +125°C. A macromodel is available for design analysis.



SPECIFICATIONS: $V_s = 2.3V$ to 5.5V

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, and $R_L = 25k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$. $V_S = +5V$.

				OPA336N, P, U OPA2336E, P, U			OPA336NA, PA, UA OPA2336EA, PA, UA OPA4336EA, PA		
PARAMETER		CONDITION	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNITS
OFFSET VOLTAGE Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature vs Power Supply $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to +85°C Channel Separation, dc	V _{OS} dV _{OS} /dT PSRR	$V_{\rm S}$ = 2.3V to 5.5V $V_{\rm S}$ = 2.3V to 5.5V		±60 ± 1.5 25 0.1	±125 100 130		* * *	±500 * *	μV μV/°C μV/V μV/V μV/V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT Input Bias Current $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to +85°C Input Offset Current	I _B I _{OS}			±1 ±1	±10 ± 60 ±10		*	* *	pA pA pA
NOISE Input Voltage Noise, f = 0.1 to 101 Input Voltage Noise Density, f = 1 Current Noise Density, f = 1kHz				3 40 30			* * *		µVp-p nV/√Hz fA/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Common-Mode Rejection Ratio $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to +85°C	V _{CM} CMRR	$-0.2V < V_{CM} < (V+) -1V$ $-0.2V < V_{CM} < (V+) -1V$	-0.2 80 76	90	(V+) -1	* 76 74	86	*	V dB dB
INPUT IMPEDANCE Differential Common-Mode				10 ¹³ 2 10 ¹³ 4	4.18	· F	* *		Ω pF Ω pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN Open-Loop Voltage Gain $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to +85°C	A _{OL}	$ \begin{array}{l} R_L = 25 k \Omega, \ 100 mV < V_O < (V+) \ -100 mV \\ R_L = 25 k \Omega, \ 100 mV < V_O < (V+) \ -100 mV \\ R_L = 5 k \Omega, \ 500 mV < V_O < (V+) \ -500 mV \end{array} $	100 1 00 90	115 106	34	90 90 *	*		dB dB dB
$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$		$R_L = 5k\Omega$, 500mV < V_O < (V+) -500mV	90	0		*			dB
FREQUENCY RESPONSE Gain-Bandwidth Product Slew Rate Overload Recovery Time	GBW SR	$V_S = 5V, G = 1$ $V_S = 5V, G = 1$ $V_{IN} \bullet G = V_S$		100 0.03 100			* * *		kHz V/μs μs
OUTPUT Voltage Output Swing from Rail ⁽²⁾		$\begin{split} R_L &= 100 k \Omega, \ A_{OL} \geq 70 dB \\ R_L &= 25 k \Omega, \ A_{OL} \geq 90 dB \end{split}$		3 20	100		*	*	mV mV
$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$		$R_{L} = 25k\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 90dB$ $R_{L} = 5k\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 90dB$		70	100 500		*	*	mV mV
T _A = -40°C to +85°C Short-Circuit Current Capacitive Load Drive	I _{SC} C _{LOAD}	$R_{L}^{L} = 5k\Omega, A_{OL} \ge 90dB$		±5 See Text	500		*	*	mV mA pF
POWER SUPPLY Specified Voltage Range Minimum Operating Voltage Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	V _S I _Q	I ₀ = 0	2.3	2.1 20	5.5 32	*	* *	*	ν ν μΑ
$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$		$I_0 = 0$			36			*	μΑ
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specified Range Operating Range Storage Range Thermal Resistance	$ heta_{JA}$		-40 -55 -55		+85 +125 +125	* * *		* * *	0° ⊃° ⊃°
SOP-34 Surface-Mount MSOP-8 Surface-Mount SO-8 Surface-Mount 8-Pin DIP SSOP-16 Surface-Mount 14-Pin DIP	ФJA			200 150 150 100 100 80			* * * * *		°C/W °C/W °C/W °C/W °C/W °C/W

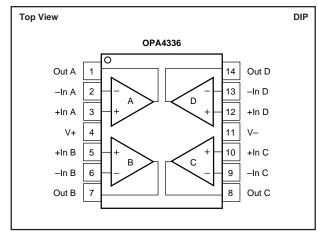
*Specifications same as OPA2336E, P, U.

NOTES: (1) $V_S = +5V$. (2) Output voltage swings are measured between the output and positive and negative power supply rails.

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PIN CONFIGURATIONS

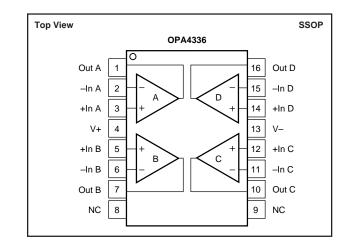


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Supply Voltage	5.5V
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage ⁽²⁾	
Current ⁽²⁾	
Output Short-Circuit ⁽³⁾	Continuous
Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	300°C

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. (2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.3V beyond the supply rails should be currentlimited to 10mA or less. (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION



ELECTROSTATIC 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.

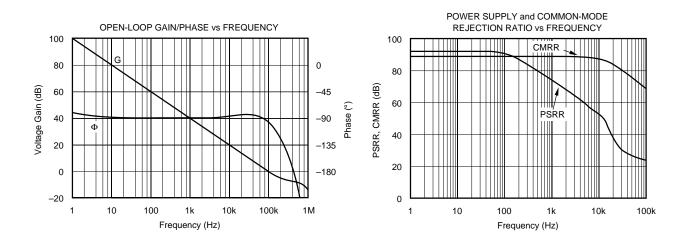
PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER ⁽²⁾	TRANSPORT MEDIA
Single OPA336NA " OPA336N " OPA336PA OPA336P OPA336UA	5-Lead SOT-23-5 " 5-Lead SOT-23-5 " 8-Pin DIP 8-Pin DIP SO-8 Surface-Mount	331 " 006 006 182	-40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C " -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C	A36 ⁽³⁾ " OPA336PA OPA336P OPA336UA	OPA336NA-250 OPA336NA-3K OPA336N-250 OPA336N-3K OPA336PA OPA336P OPA336UA	Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Rails Rails ⁽⁴⁾
OPA336U Dual OPA2336PA OPA2336P OPA2336UA OPA2336U OPA2336EA " OPA2336E	SO-8 Surface-Mount 8-Pin DIP 8-Pin DIP SO-8 Surface-Mount SO-8 Surface-Mount " MSOP-8 Surface-Mount "	182 006 006 182 182 337 " 337	-40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C " -40°C to +85°C "	OPA336U OPA2336PA OPA2336P OPA2336UA OPA2336U B36 ⁽³⁾ " B36 ⁽³⁾ "	OPA336U OPA2336PA OPA2336P OPA2336UA OPA2336UA OPA2336EA-250 OPA2336EA-2500 OPA2336E-250 OPA2336E-2500	Rails ⁽⁴⁾ Rails Rails ⁽⁴⁾ Rails ⁽⁴⁾ Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Tape and Reel
Quad OPA4336EA " OPA4336PA	SSOP-16 Surface-Mount " 14-Pin DIP	322 " 010	-40°C to +85°C -40°C to +85°C	OPA4336EA " OPA4336PA	OPA4336EA-250 OPA4336EA-2500 OPA4336PA	Tape and Reel Tape and Reel Rails

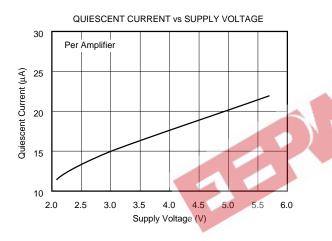
NOTES: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book. (2) Models with -250, -2500, and -3K are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., -250 indicates 250 devices per reel). Ordering 3000 pieces of "OPA336NA-3K" 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) Grade will be marked on the Reel. (4) SO-8 models also available in Tape and Reel.

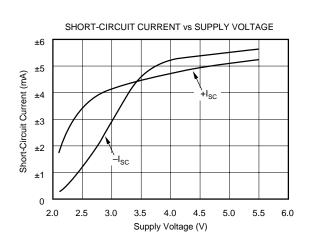


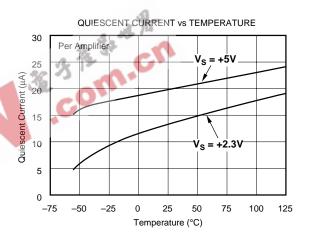
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

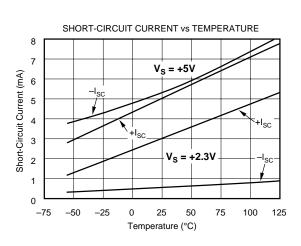
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 25k Ω connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.







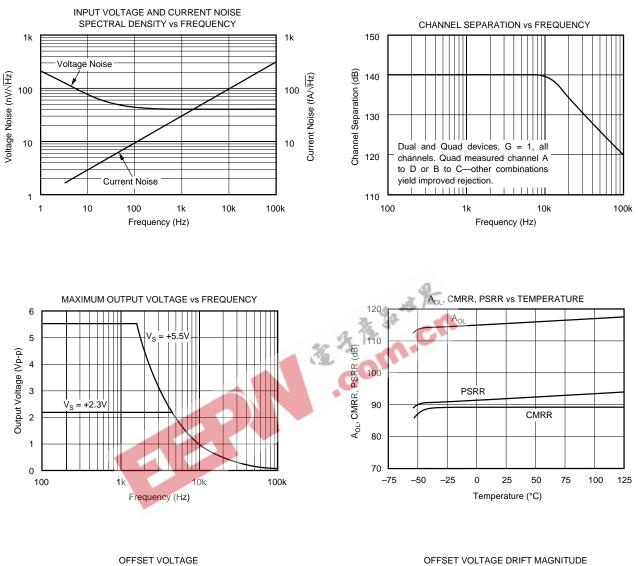




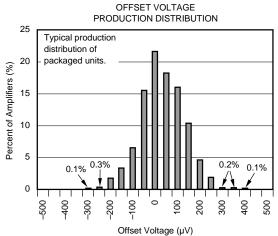


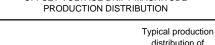
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

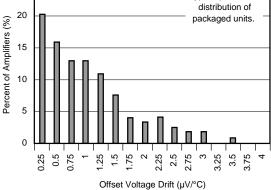
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 25k Ω connected to V_S /2, unless otherwise noted.



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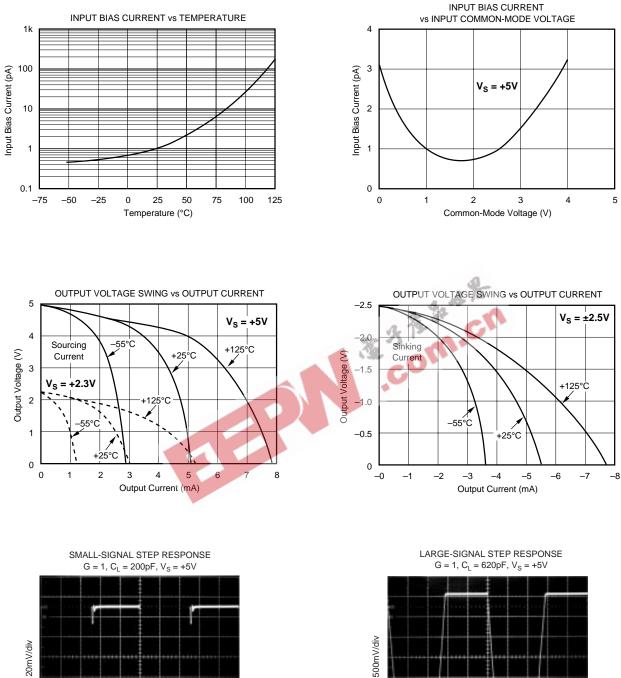


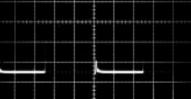


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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 25k Ω connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.







OPA336, 2336, 4336

6

200µs/div

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

OPA336 series op amps are fabricated on a state-of-the-art 0.6 micron CMOS process. They are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general purpose applications. Power supply pins should be bypassed with 0.01μ F ceramic capacitors. OPA336 series op amps are protected against reverse battery voltages.

OPERATING VOLTAGE

OPA336 series op amps can operate from a +2.1V to +5.5V single supply with excellent performance. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. Parameters which vary significantly with operating voltage are shown in the typical performance curves. OPA336 series op amps are fully specified for operation from +2.3V to +5.5V; a single limit applies over the supply range. In addition, many parameters are guaranteed over the specified temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.

INPUT VOLTAGE

The input common-mode range of OPA336 series op amps extends from (V-) -0.2V to (V+) -1V. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range. The absolute maximum input voltage is 300mV 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.

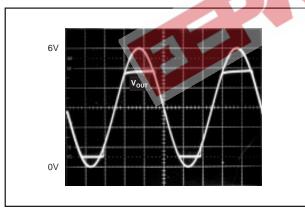


FIGURE 1. No Phase Inversion with Inputs Greater than the Power Supply Voltage.

Normally, input bias current is approximately 1pA. 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 10mA. This is easily accomplished with an input resistor as shown in Figure 2.

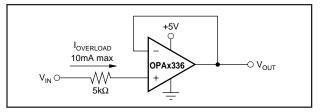


FIGURE 2. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltage.

CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

OPA336 series op amps can drive a wide range of capacitive loads. However, all op amps under certain conditions may become unstable. Op amp configuration, gain, and load value are just a few of the factors to consider when determining stability.

When properly configured, OPA336 series op amps can drive approximately 10,000pF. An op amp in unity gain configuration is the most vulnerable to capacitive load. The capacitive load reacts with the op amp's output resistance, along with any additional load resistance, to create a pole in the response which degrades the phase margin. In unity gain, OPA336 series op amps perform well with a pure capacitive load up to about 300pF. 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 50Ω to 100Ω resistor inside the feedback loop as shown in Figure 3. This reduces ringing with large capacitive loads while maintaining DC accuracy.

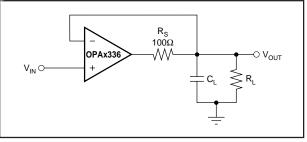


FIGURE 3. Series Resistor in Unity-Gain Configuration Improves Capacitive Load Drive.

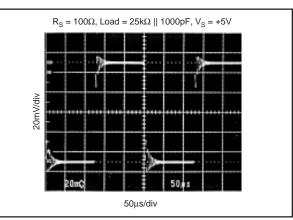


FIGURE 4. Small-Signal Step Response Using Series Resistor to Improve Capacitive Load Drive.



For example, with $R_L = 25k\Omega$, OPA336 series op amps perform well with capacitive loads in excess of 1000pF (Figure 4). Without R_S , capacitive load drive is typically 350pF for these conditions (see Figure 5).

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 $R_L = 100k\Omega$ 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 illustrates how stability differs depending on where the resistive load is connected. With G = +1 and $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, the OPA336 can typically drive 500pF. Connecting the same load to ground improves capacitive load drive to 1000pF.

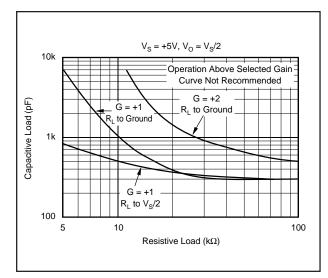


FIGURE 5. Stability-Capacitive Load vs Resistive Load.



