DESCRIPTION

The AO1612 amplifier is single supply, micro-power, zero-drift CMOS operational amplifiers, the amplifiers offer bandwidth of 1.8MHz, rail-to-rail inputs and outputs, and single supply operation from 1.8V to 5.5V. AO1612 uses chopper stabilized technique to provide very low offset voltage (less than 5μV maximum) and near zero drift over temperature. Low quiescent supply current of 220μA per amplifier and very low input bias current of 20pA make the devices an ideal choice for low offset, low power consumption and high impedance applications. The AO1612 offers excellent CMRR without the crossover associated with traditional complementary input stages. This design results in superior performance for driving analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) without degradation of differential linearity.

The AO1612 is available in SOT-25 and SOP8 packages. The extended temperature range of -45℃ to +125℃ over all supply voltages offers additional design flexibility.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Package Type	Part Number	
SOT-25 SPQ: 3,000pcs/Reel	E5	AO1612E5R
		AO1612E5VR
SOP8 SPQ: 4,000pcs/Reel	M8	AO1612M8R
		AO1612M8VR
Note	V: Halogen free Package R: Tape & Reel	
AiT provides all RoHS products		

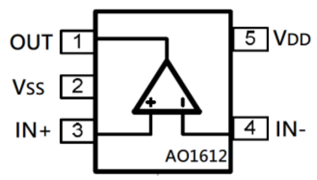
FEATURES

- Single-Supply Operation from +1.8V ~ +5.5V
- Rail-to-Rail Input / Output
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1.8MHz(Typ.@25℃)
- Low Input Bias Current: 20pA (Typ.@25℃)
- Low Offset Voltage: 5μV (Max. @25℃)
- Quiescent Current: 220μA per Amplifier (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature: -45℃ ~ +125℃
- Zero Drift: 0.005μV/℃ (Typ.)
- Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter

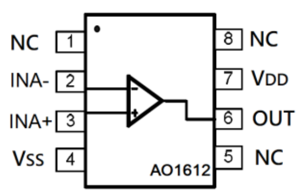
APPLICATION

- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- Transducer Application
- Temperature Measurements
- Electronics Scales
- Handheld Test Equipment

TYPICAL APPLICATION

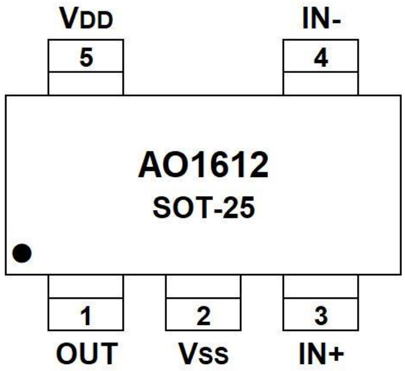


SOT-25



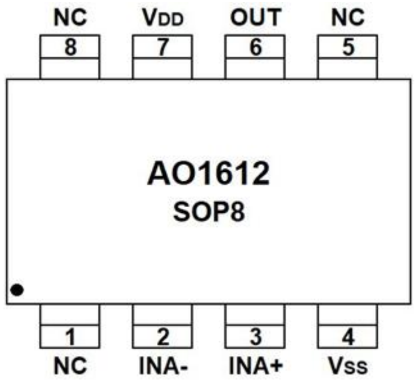
SOP8

PIN DESCRIPTION



SOT-25, E5

Top View



SOP8, M8

Top View

SOT-25	SOP8	Symbol	Function
1	6	OUT	Output
2	4	VSS	Ground or Negative Power Supply Input
3	-	IN+	Analog Positive Input
4	-	IN-	Analog Inverting Input
5	7	VDD	Positive Power Supply Input
-	1,5,8	NC	No Connection.
-	2	INA-	Analog Inverting Input A
-	3	INA+	Analog Positive Input A

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS})		-0.5V ~ +7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)		V_{SS}-0.5V ~ V_{DD}+0.5V
PDB Input Voltage		V_{SS}-0.5V ~ +7V
Operating Temperature Range		-45℃ ~ +125℃
Junction Temperature		+160℃
Storage Temperature Range		-55℃ ~ +150℃
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)		+260℃
Package Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} (T_A=+25℃)	SOT-25	190℃/W
	SOP8	125℃/W
ESD Susceptibility	HBM	6KV
	MM	400V

Stresses above 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 in the Electrical Characteristics are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S = +5V, V_{CM} = +2.5V, V_O = +2.5V, T_A = +25℃ , unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	-	-	1	5	μV
Input Bias Current	I_B	-	-	20	-	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	-	-	10	-	pA
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	C_{MRR}	V_{CM} = 0V to 5V	-	110	-	dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	R_L = 10kΩ, V_O = 0.3V to 4.7V	-	145	-	dB
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$	-	-	5	50	nV/℃
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	R_L=100kΩ to – V_S	-	4.998	-	V
		R_L=10kΩ to – V_S	-	4.994	-	V
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	R_L=100kΩ to + V_S	-	2	-	mV
		R_L=10kΩ to + V_S	-	5	-	mV
Short Circuit Limit	I_{SC}	R_L=10kΩ to – V_S	-	60	-	mA
Output Current	I_O	-	-	65	-	mA
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	P_{SRR}	V_S = 2.5V to 5.5V	-	115	-	dB
Quiescent Current	I_Q	V_O = 0V, R_L = 0Ω	-	220	-	μA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Gain-Bandwidth Product	G_{BP}	G = +100	-	1.8	-	MHz
Slew Rate	S_R	R_L = 10kΩ	-	0.95	-	V/μs
Overload Recovery Time			-	0.10	-	ms
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise	e_n p-p	0Hz to 10Hz	-	0.3	-	μV_{P-P}
Voltage Noise Density	e_n	f = 1kHz	-	38	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Fig.1 Large Signal Transient Response at +5V

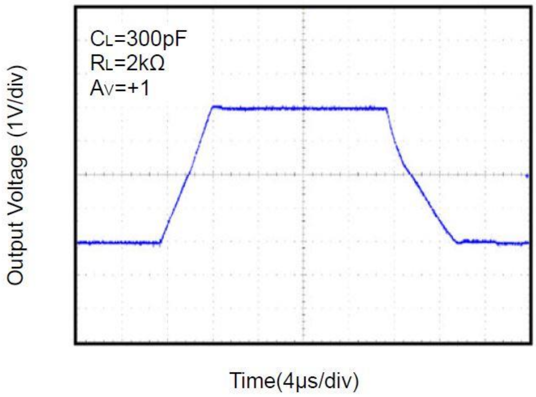


Fig.2 Large Signal Transient Response at +2.5V

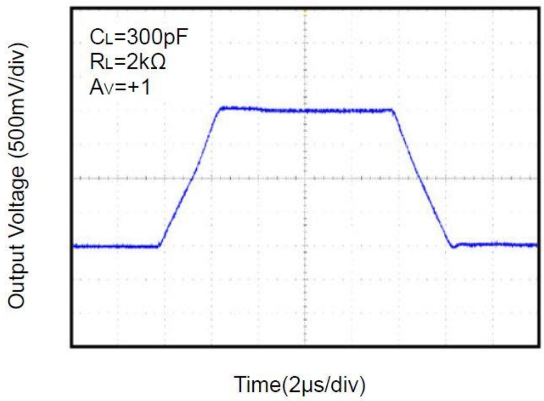


Fig.3 Small Signal Transient Response at +5V

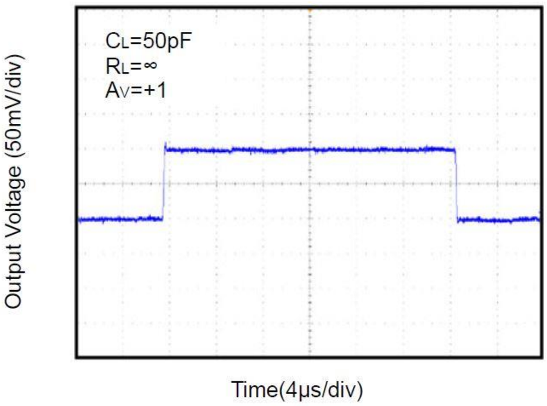


Fig.4 Small Signal Transient Response at +2.5V

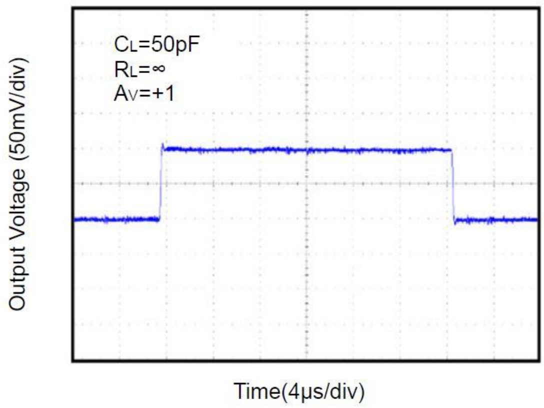


Fig.5 Closed Loop Gain vs. Frequency at +5V

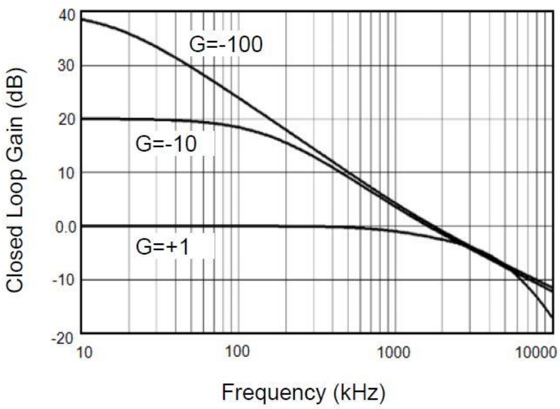


Fig.6 Closed Loop Gain vs. Frequency at +2.5V

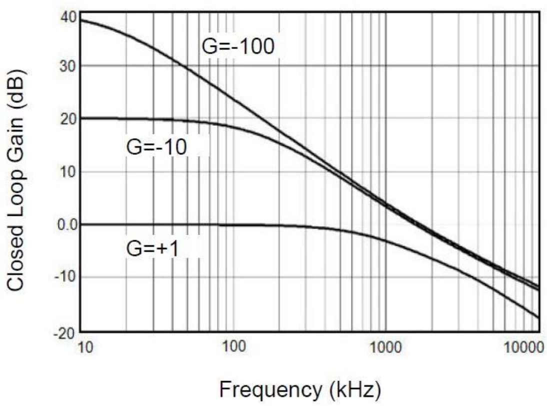


Fig.7 Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency at +5V

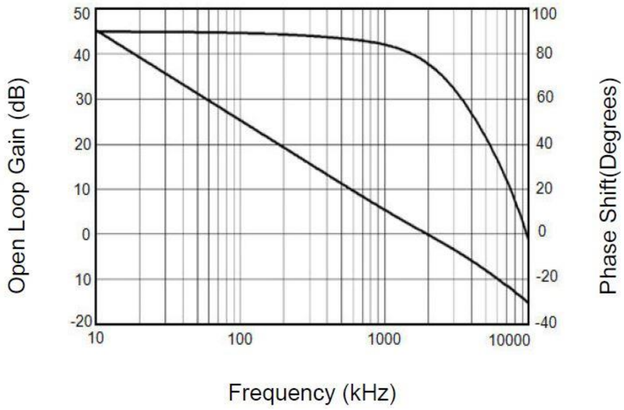


Fig.8 Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency at +2.5V

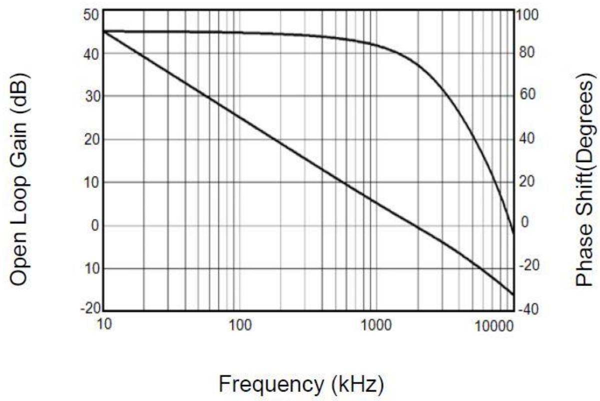


Fig.9 Positive Overvoltage Recovery

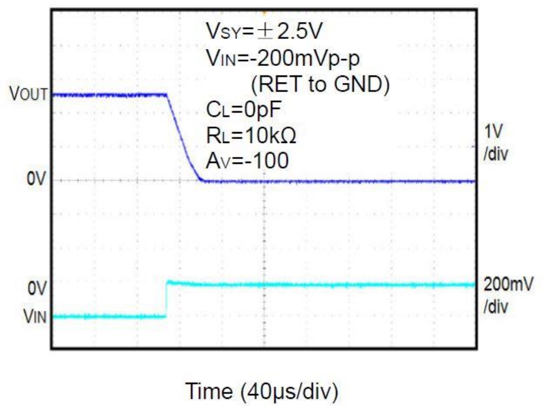


Fig.10 Negative Overvoltage Recovery

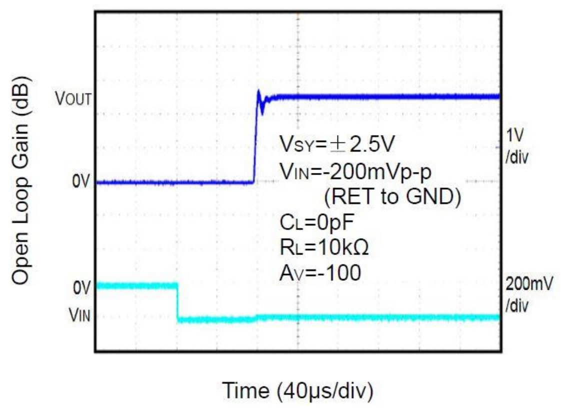


Fig.11 0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise at +5V

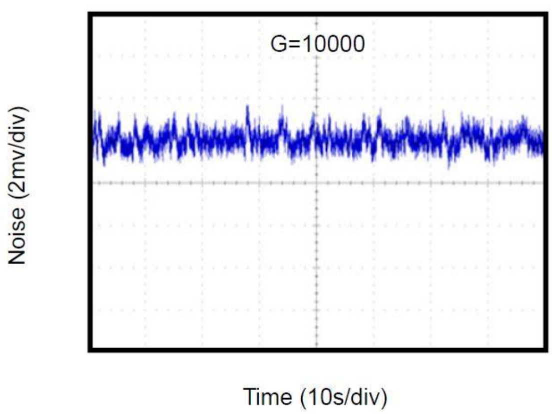
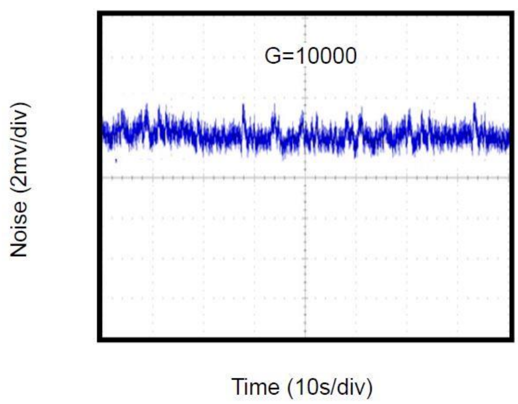
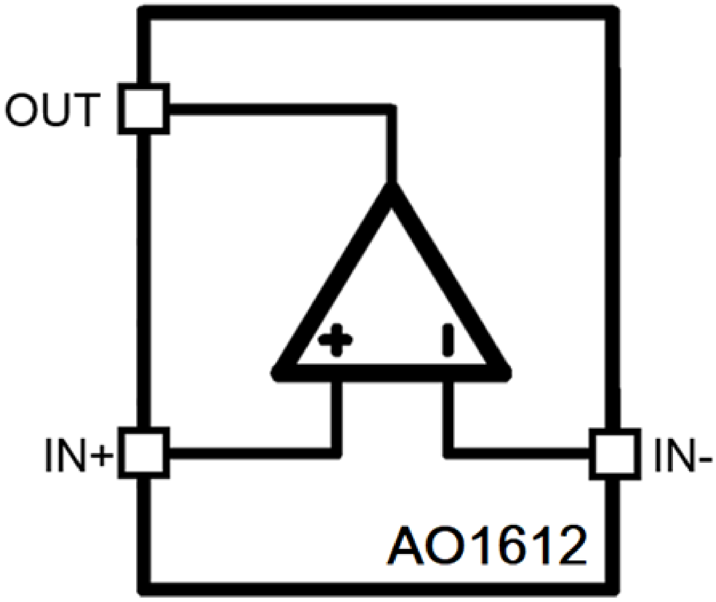


Fig.12 0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise at +2.5V



BLOCK DIAGRAM



DETAILED INFORMATION

The AO1612 op amp is unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the AO1612 packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

The AO1612 operates from a single 1.8V to 5.5V supply or dual ±0.9V to ±2.75V supplies. For best performance, a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the V_{DD} pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both V_{DD} and V_{SS} supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1μF ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 220μA per channel) of the AO1612 will help to maximize battery life. AO1612 is ideal for battery powered systems.

Operating Voltage

The AO1612 operates under wide input supply voltage (1.8V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40℃ to +125 ℃. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-Ion battery lifetime.

Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of the AO1612 extends 100mV beyond the supply rails (V_{SS}-0.1V to V_{DD}+0.1V). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

Rail-to-Rail Output

Rail-to-Rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating in low supply voltages. The output voltage of the AO1612 can typically swing to less than 5mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100kΩ), and 60mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10kΩ).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The AO1612 is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider first, using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 1. shows a unity gain follower using the series resistor strategy. The resistor isolates the output from the capacitance and, more importantly, creates a zero in the feedback path that compensates for the pole created by the output capacitance.

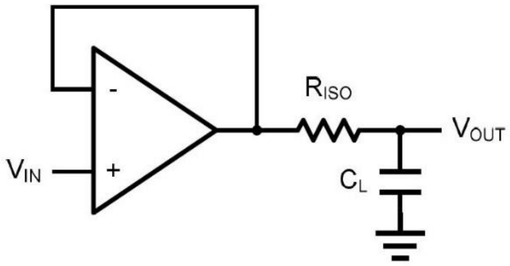


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the R_{ISO} resistor value, the more stable V_{OUT} will be. However, if there is a resistive load R_L in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to R_{ISO}/R_L) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 2 is an improvement to the one in Figure 1. RF provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the V_{IN} to R_L. C_F and R_{ISO} 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 the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of C_F. This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

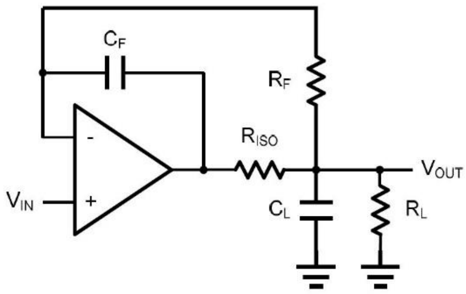


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

Differential Amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 3. shown the differential amplifier using AO1612.

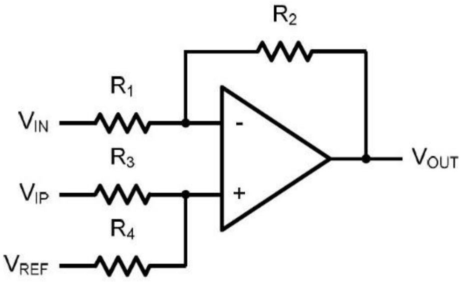


Figure 3. Differential Amplifier

$V_{OUT}=\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right)\frac{R_4}{R_1}V_{IN}-\frac{R_2}{R_1}V_{IP}+\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right)\frac{R_3}{R_1}V_{REF}$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. $R_1=R_3$ and $R_2=R_4$), then

$V_{OUT}=\frac{R_2}{R_1}(V_{IP}-V_{IN})+V_{REF}$

Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 4. The DC gain is defined by $-R_2/R_1$. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$.

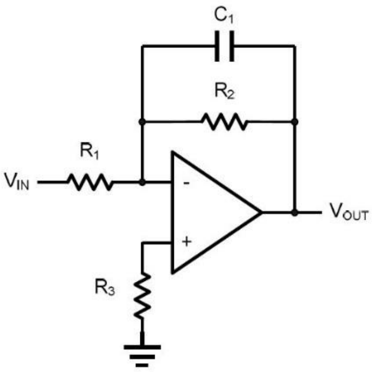


Figure 4. Low Pass Active Filter

Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple AO1612 can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 5. The amplifier in Figure 5 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of R_2/R_1. The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

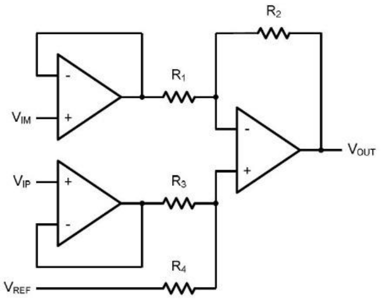
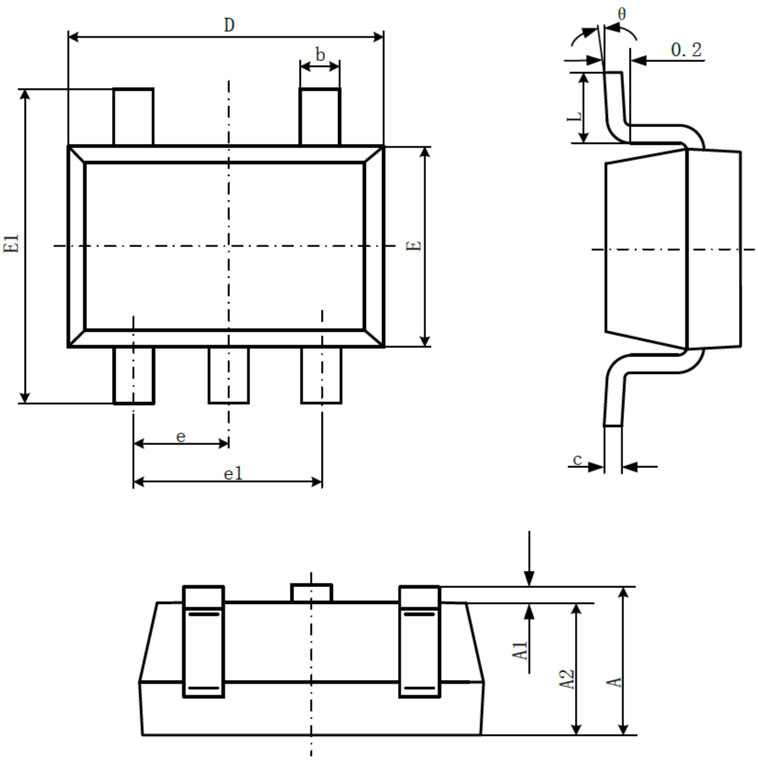


Figure 5. Instrument Amplifier

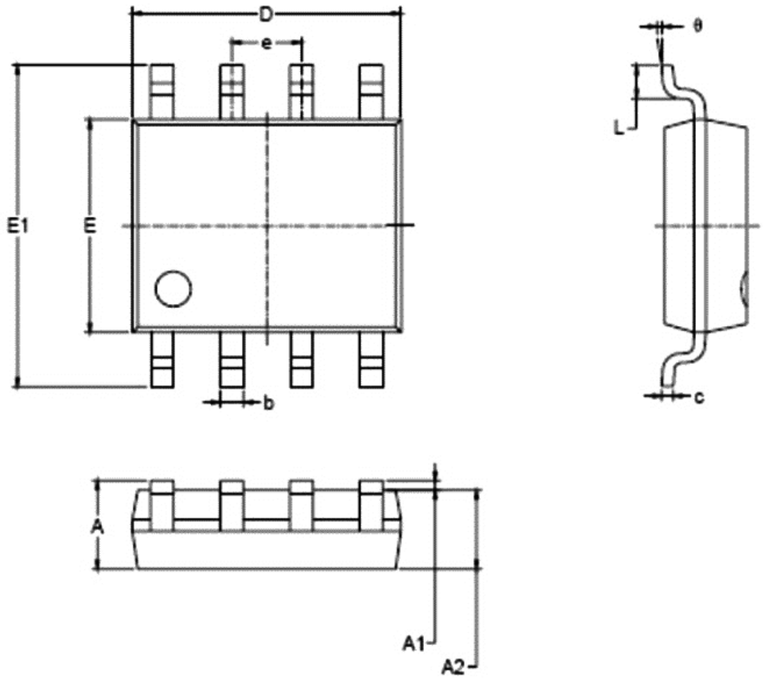
PACKAGE INFORMATION

Dimension in SOT-25 (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Min.	Max.
A	1.050	1.250
A1	0.000	0.100
A2	1.050	1.150
b	0.300	0.500
c	0.100	0.200
D	2.820	3.020
E	1.500	1.700
E1	2.650	2.950
e	0.950(BSC)	
e1	1.900(BSC)	
L	0.300	0.600
θ	0°	8°

Dimension in SOP8 (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Millimeters	
	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750
A1	0.100	0.250
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.330	0.510
c	0.170	0.250
D	4.700	5.100
E	3.800	4.000
E1	5.800	6.200
e	1.270 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270
θ	0°	8°

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