

SGM8545 1.1MHz, 48µA, Rail-to-Rail I/O CMOS Operational Amplifier

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The SGM8545 is a low cost, single rail-to-rail input and output voltage feedback amplifier. It has a wide input common mode voltage range and output voltage swing, and takes the minimum operating supply voltage down to 2.1V. The maximum recommended supply voltage is 5.5V. It is specified over the extended -40°C to +125°C temperature range.

The SGM8545 provides 1.1MHz bandwidth at a low current consumption of 48µA. Very low input bias current of 0.5pA enables SGM8545 to be used for integrators, photodiode amplifiers, and piezoelectric sensors. Rail-to-rail input and output are useful to designers for buffering ASIC in single-supply systems.

Applications for this amplifier include safety monitoring, portable equipment, battery and power supply control, and signal conditioning and interfacing for transducers in very low power systems.

The SGM8545 is available in the Green SOT-23-5 package.

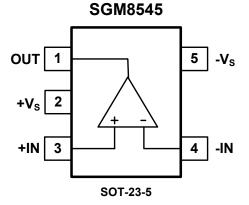
APPLICATIONS

ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
Sensor Interface
Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
Medical Instrumentation
Mobile Communication
Audio Output
Portable Systems
Smoke Detectors
Mobile Telephone
Notebook PC
PCMCIA Cards
Battery-Powered Equipment

FEATURES

- Low Cost
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output 0.8mV Typical Vos
- Unity Gain Stable
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1.1MHz
- Very Low Input Bias Current: 0.5pA
- Supply Voltage Range: 2.1V to 5.5V
- Input Voltage Range:
 - -0.1V to +5.6V with $V_S = 5.5V$
- Low Supply Current: 48μA
- Available in Green SOT-23-5 Package

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	MODEL ORDER NUMBER		PACKAGE OPTION	MARKING INFORMATION	
SGM8545	SGM8545XN5/TR	SOT-23-5	Tape and Reel, 3000	8545	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, +V _S to -V _S	Operating Temperature Range40°C to +125°C
Common Mode Input Voltage $(-V_S)$ - 0.3V to $(+V_S)$ + 0.3V	Lead Temperature (Soldering 10sec)260°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C	2500 Formportation (Condoming Foodo)
Junction Temperature150°C	ESD Susceptibility
Package Thermal Resistance @ T _A = +25°C	HBM4000V
SOT-23-5, θ _{JA} 190°C/W	MM400V

NOTE:

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

CAUTION

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD if you don't pay attention to ESD protection. SGMICRO 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.

SGMICRO reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, specification or other related things if necessary without notice at any time. Please contact SGMICRO sales office to get the latest datasheet.

SGM8545

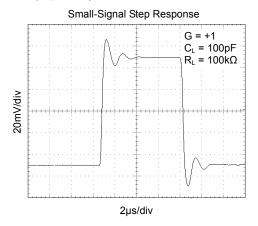
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

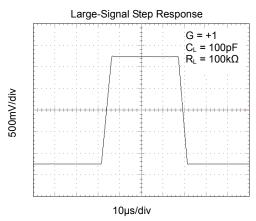
(At V_S = +5V, R_L = 100k Ω connected to Vs/2, and V_{OUT} = Vs/2, unless otherwise noted.)

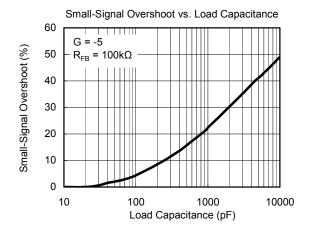
			TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	+25℃	+25℃	-40°C to +125°C	UNITS	MIN/MAX
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$	0.8	3.5		mV	MAX
Input Bias Current	I _B		0.5			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	I _{os}		0.5			pA	TYP
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	V _S = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common Mode Poinction Potic	CMRR	$V_S = 5.5V$, $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to +4V	88	71 70		dВ	MIN
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CIVIER	$V_S = 5.5V$, $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to +5.6V	76 60 58		58	dB	
Open Lean Voltage Cain	^	$R_L = 5k\Omega$, $V_O = +0.1V$ to +4.9V	100	74	72	- dB	MIN
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A _{OL}	$R_L = 100k\Omega$, $V_O = +0.035V$ to $+4.965V$	105	85	77		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$		2.7			μV/°C	TYP
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
	V _{OH}	R _L = 100kΩ	4.997	4.980	4.970	V	MIN
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OL}	R _L = 100kΩ	5	20	30	mV	MAX
Output voltage Swing	V _{OH}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	V _{OL}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Output Current	I _{SOURCE}	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	84	60	45	mA	MIN
Output Current	I _{SINK}	RL - 1012 to V _S /2	75	60	45	IIIA	
POWER SUPPLY							
Operating Voltage Range				2.1	2.5	V	MIN
Operating Voltage Kange				5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_S = +2.5V to +5.5V, V_{CM} = +0.5V	86	70	68	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current	lα		48	69	89	μA	MAX
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (C _L = 100	DpF)						
Gain-Bandwidth Product GBP			1.1			MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1, 2V Output Step	0.52			V/µs	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%	t _S	G = +1, 2V Output Step	5.3			μs	TYP
Overload Recovery Time		V _{IN} ·Gain = V _S	2.6			μs	TYP
NOISE PERFORMANCE							
Voltage Noise Density		f = 1kHz	27			nV/ √Hz	TYP
vollage Noise Density	e _n	f = 10kHz	20			nV/ √Hz	TYP

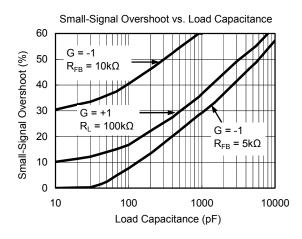
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

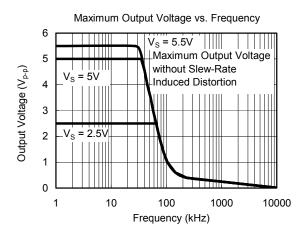
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 100k Ω connected to Vs/2, unless otherwise noted.

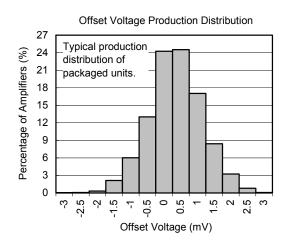






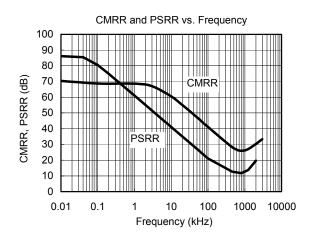


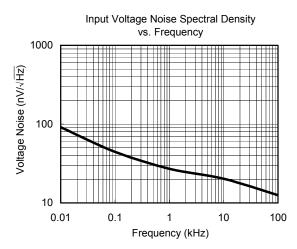


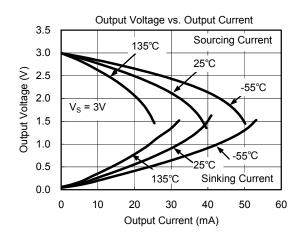


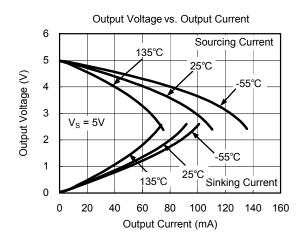
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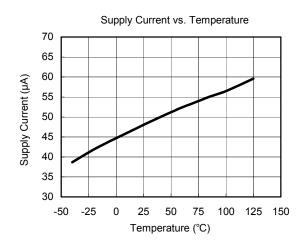
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 100k Ω connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

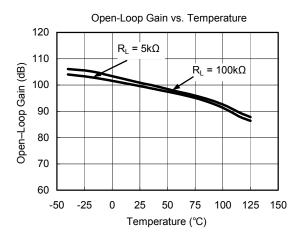






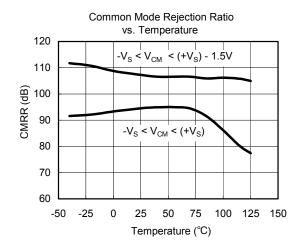


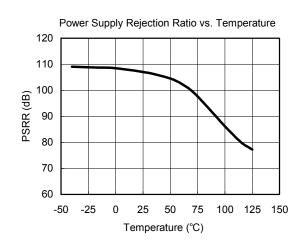


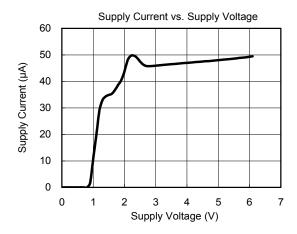


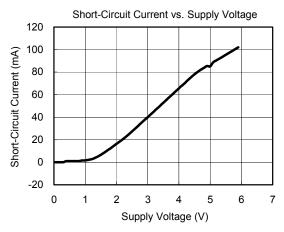
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

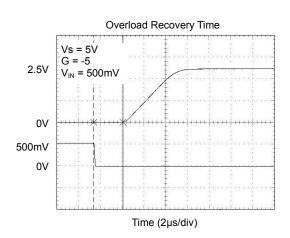
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = +5V, and R_L = 100k Ω connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.











APPLICATION NOTES

Driving Capacitive Loads

The SGM8545 can directly drive 250pF 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 driving capability should use an isolation resistor between the output and the capacitive load like the circuit in Figure 1. The isolation resistor $R_{\rm ISO}$ and the load capacitor $C_{\rm L}$ form a zero to increase stability. The bigger the $R_{\rm ISO}$ resistor value, the more stable $V_{\rm OUT}$ will be. Note that this method results in a loss of gain accuracy because $R_{\rm ISO}$ forms a voltage divider with the $R_{\rm LOAD}$.

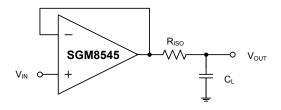


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

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

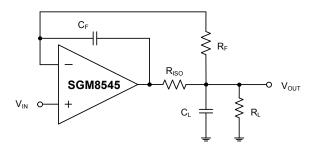


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

For non-buffer configuration, there are two other 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 SGM8545 operates from either a single +2.1V to +5.5V supply or dual $\pm 1.05V$ to $\pm 2.75V$ supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply +V_S with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor which should be placed close to the +V_S pin. For dual-supply operation, both the +V_S and the -V_S supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1µF ceramic capacitors. 2.2µF tantalum capacitor can be added for better performance.

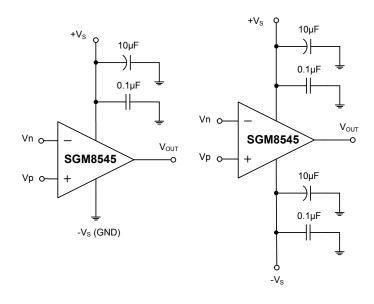


Figure 3. Amplifier with Bypass Capacitors

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Differential Amplifier

The circuit shown in Figure 4 performs the difference function. If the resistor ratios are equal to (R4/R3 = R2/R1), then $V_{OUT} = (Vp - Vn) \times R2/R1 + V_{REF}$.

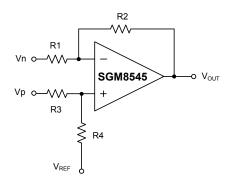


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

Instrumentation Amplifier

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

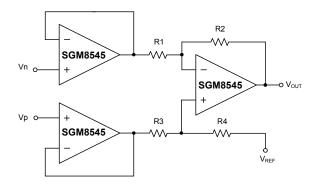


Figure 5. Instrumentation Amplifier

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 $1/2\pi R_2 C$. Make sure the filter bandwidth 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 resistor values as low as possible and consistent with output loading consideration.

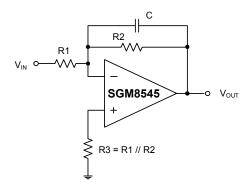
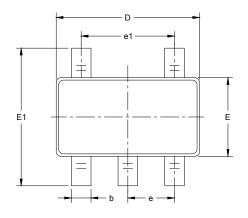
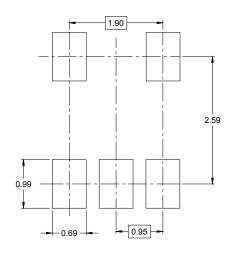


Figure 6. Low Pass Active Filter

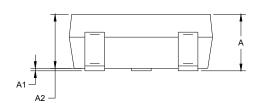
PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

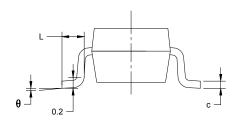
SOT-23-5





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)

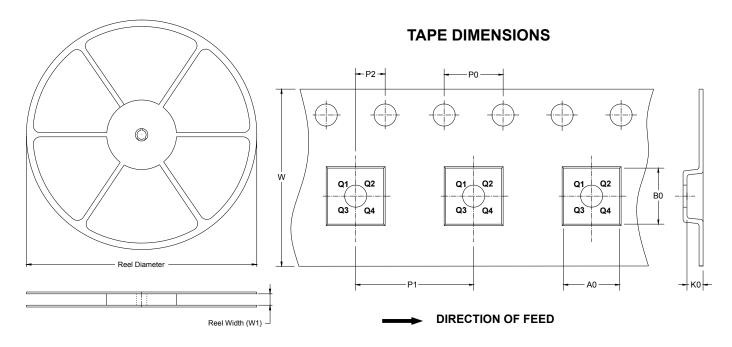




Symbol		nsions imeters	Dimensions In Inches			
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
Α	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049		
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004		
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045		
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020		
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008		
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119		
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067		
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116		
е	e 0.950 BSC e1 1.900 BSC		0.037 BSC			
e1			0.075 BSC			
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024		
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°		

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

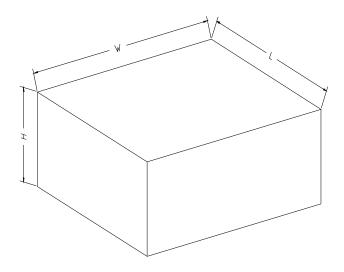


NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SOT-23-5	7"	9.5	3.17	3.23	1.37	4.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	Q3

CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX

Reel Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton	
7" (Option)	368	227	224	8	
7"	442	410	224	18	