

# 1MHz CMOS Rail-to-Rail IO Opamp with RF Filter

## Features

- Single-Supply Operation from +1.8V ~ +6V
- Rail-to-Rail Input / Output
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ.)
- Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ.)
- Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max.)
- Quiescent Current: 75μA per Amplifier (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C
- Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter
- Small Package:

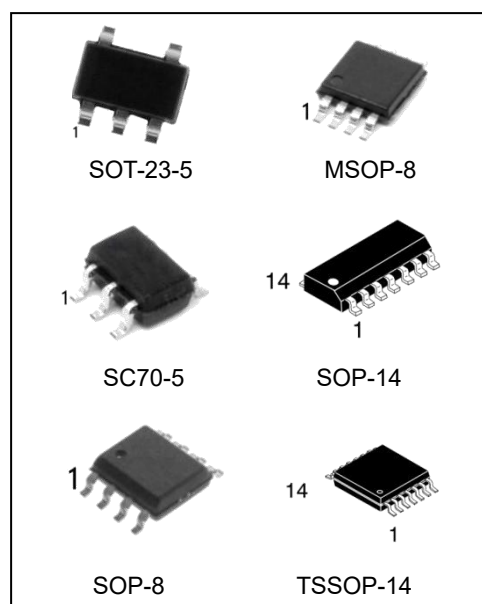
HGV6001 Available in SOT-23-5 and SC70-5 Packages

HGV6001U Available in SOT-23-5 Packages

HGV6001R Available in SOT-23-5 Packages

HGV6002 Available in SOP8 and MSOP8 Packages

HGV6004 Available in SOP14 and TSSOP14 Packages



## Ordering Information

| DEVICE        | Package Type    | MARKING | Packing | Packing Qty  |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| HGV6001M5/TR  | SOT-23-5        | 6001    | REEL    | 3000pcs/reel |
| HGV6001UM5/TR | SOT-23-5        | 6001U   | REEL    | 3000pcs/reel |
| HGV6001RM5/TR | SOT-23-5        | 6001R   | REEL    | 3000pcs/reel |
| HGV6001M7/TR  | SC70-5(SOT-353) | 6001    | REEL    | 3000pcs/reel |
| HGV6002M/TR   | SOP-8           | V6002   | REEL    | 2500pcs/reel |
| HGV6002MM/TR  | MSOP-8          | V6002   | REEL    | 3000pcs/reel |
| HGV6004M/TR   | SOP-14          | HGV6004 | REEL    | 2500pcs/reel |
| HGV6004MT/TR  | TSSOP-14        | V6004   | REEL    | 2500pcs/reel |

## General Description

The HGV6001 family have a high gain-bandwidth product of 1MHz, a slew rate of 0.8V/ $\mu$ s, and a quiescent current of 75 $\mu$ A/amplifier at 5V. The HGV6001 family is designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems. They provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The input common mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage is 3.5mV for HGV6001 family. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40°C to +125°C). The operating range is from 1.8V to 6V. The HGV6001 single is available in Green SC70-5 and SOT-23-5 packages. The HGV6001U and HGV6001R single is available in Green SOT-23-5 packages. The HGV6002 dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The HGV6004 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

## Applications

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors
- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

## Pin Configuration

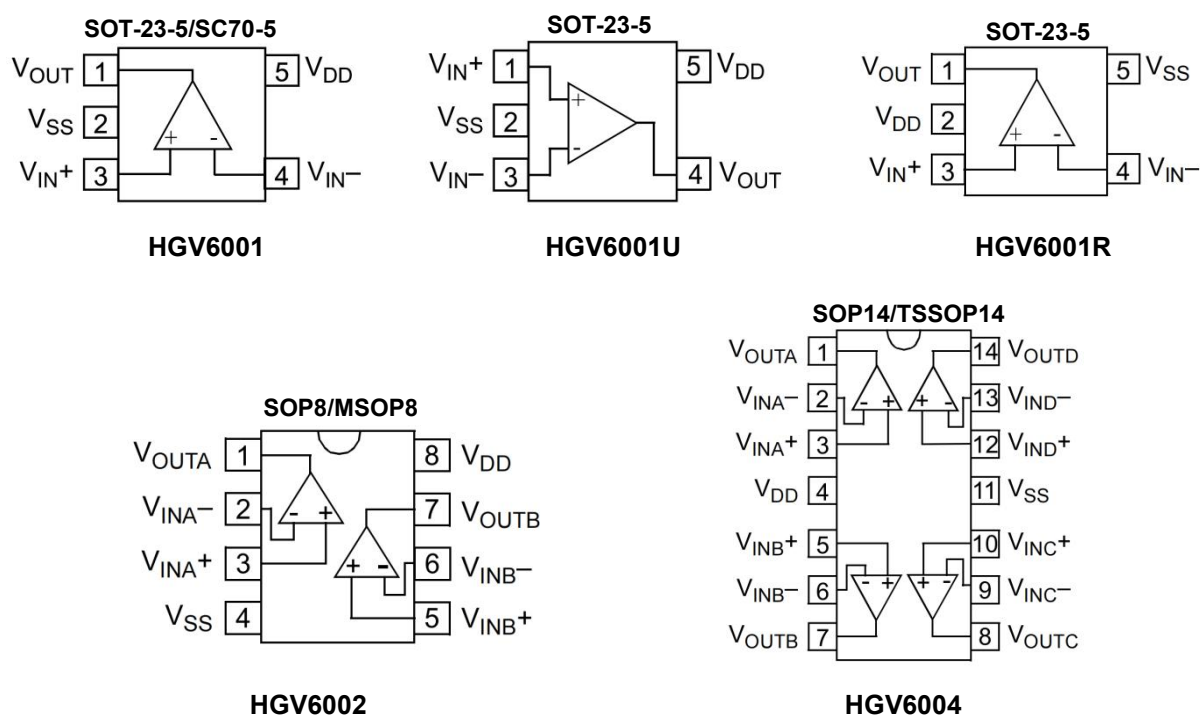


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Condition                             | Min      | Max      |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Power Supply Voltage (VDD to Vss)     | -0.5V    | +7.5V    |
| Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)     | Vss-0.5V | VDD+0.5V |
| PDB Input Voltage                     | Vss-0.5V | +7V      |
| Operating Temperature Range           | -40°C    | +125°C   |
| Junction Temperature                  | +160°C   |          |
| Storage Temperature Range             | -55°C    | +150°C   |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)   | +245°C   |          |
| Package Thermal Resistance (TA=+25°C) |          |          |
| SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$                  | 125°C/W  |          |
| MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$                 | 216°C/W  |          |
| SOT-23-5, $\theta_{JA}$               | 190°C/W  |          |
| SC70-5, $\theta_{JA}$                 | 333°C/W  |          |
| ESD Susceptibility                    |          |          |
| HBM                                   | 6KV      |          |
| MM                                    | 400V     |          |

### Note:

Stress greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

## Electrical Characteristics

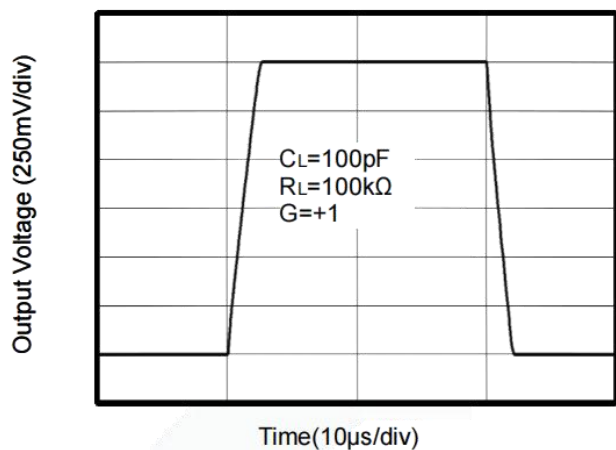
(At  $V_S = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 100k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER                        | SYMBOL  | CONDITIONS                     | HGV6001/2/4  |                          |              |        |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
|                                  |         |                                | TYP          | MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE |              |        |         |
|                                  |         |                                | +25℃         | +25℃                     | -40℃ to +85℃ | UNITS  | MIN/MAX |
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS            |         |                                |              |                          |              |        |         |
| Input Offset Voltage             | VOS     | VCM = VS/2                     | 0.8          | 3.5                      | 5.6          | mV     | MAX     |
| Input Bias Current               | IB      |                                | 1            |                          |              | pA     | TYP     |
| Input Offset Current             | IOS     |                                | 1            |                          |              | pA     | TYP     |
| Common-Mode Voltage Range        | VCM     | VS = 5.5V                      | -0.1 to +5.6 |                          |              | V      | TYP     |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio      | CMRR    | VS = 5.5V, VCM = -0.1V to 4V   | 70           | 62                       | 62           | dB     | MIN     |
|                                  |         | VS = 5.5V, VCM = -0.1V to 5.6V | 68           | 56                       | 55           |        |         |
| Open-Loop Voltage Gain           | AOL     | RL = 5kΩ, VO = +0.1V to +4.9V  | 80           | 70                       | 70           | dB     | MIN     |
|                                  |         | RL = 10kΩ, VO = +0.1V to +4.9V | 100          | 94                       | 85           |        |         |
| Input Offset Voltage Drift       | ΔVOS/ΔT |                                | 2.7          |                          |              | μV/℃   | TYP     |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS           |         |                                |              |                          |              |        |         |
| Output Voltage Swing from Rail   | VOH     | RL = 100kΩ                     | 4.997        | 4.980                    | 4.970        | V      | MIN     |
|                                  | VOL     | RL = 100kΩ                     | 5            | 20                       | 30           | mV     | MAX     |
|                                  | VOH     | RL = 10kΩ                      | 4.992        | 4.970                    | 4.960        | V      | MIN     |
|                                  | VOL     | RL = 10kΩ                      | 8            | 30                       | 40           | mV     | MAX     |
| Output Current                   | ISOURCE | RL = 10Ω to VS/2               | 84           | 60                       | 45           | mA     | MIN     |
|                                  | ISINK   |                                | 75           | 60                       | 45           |        |         |
| POWER SUPPLY                     |         |                                |              |                          |              |        |         |
| Operating Voltage Range          |         |                                |              | 1.8                      | 1.8          | V      | MIN     |
|                                  |         |                                |              | 6                        | 6            | V      | MAX     |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio     | PSRR    | VS = +2.5V to +6V, VCM = +0.5V | 82           | 60                       | 58           | dB     | MIN     |
| Quiescent Current / Amplifier    | IQ      |                                | 75           | 110                      | 125          | μA     | MAX     |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF) |         |                                |              |                          |              |        |         |
| Gain-Bandwidth Product           | GBP     |                                | 1            |                          |              | MHz    | TYP     |
| Slew Rate                        | SR      | G = +1, 2V Output Step         | 0.8          |                          |              | V/μs   | TYP     |
| Settling Time to 0.1%            | tS      | G = +1, 2V Output Step         | 5.3          |                          |              | μs     | TYP     |
| Overload Recovery Time           |         | VIN ·Gain = VS                 | 2.6          |                          |              | μs     | TYP     |
| NOISE PERFORMANCE                |         |                                |              |                          |              |        |         |
| Voltage Noise Density            | en      | f = 1kHz                       | 27           |                          |              | nV √Hz | TYP     |
|                                  |         | f = 10kHz                      | 20           |                          |              | nV √Hz | TYP     |

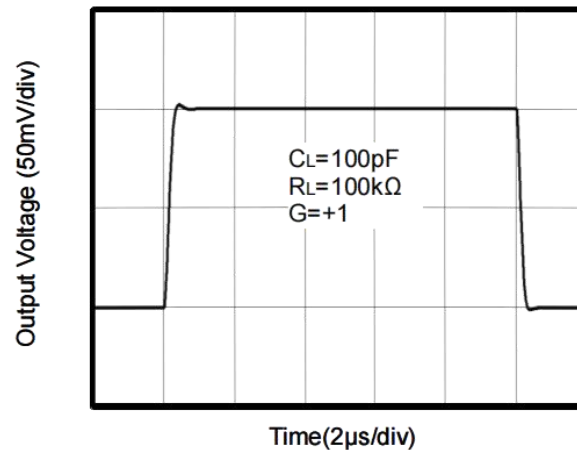
## Typical Performance characteristics

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

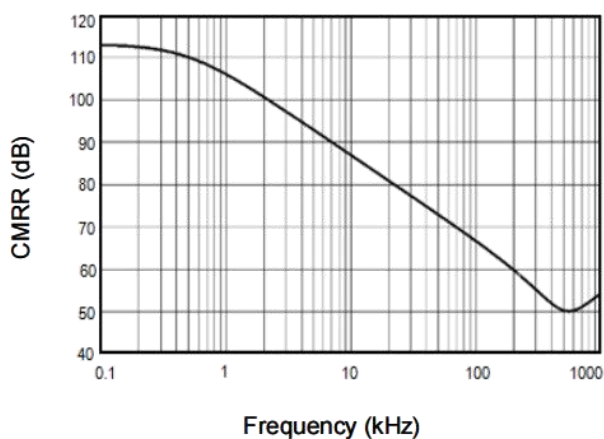
Large Signal Transient Response



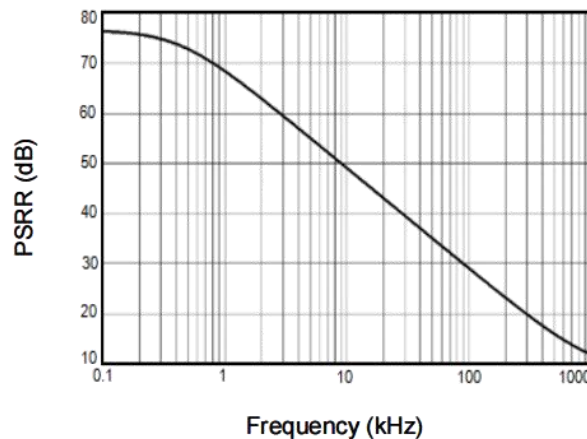
Small Signal Transient Response



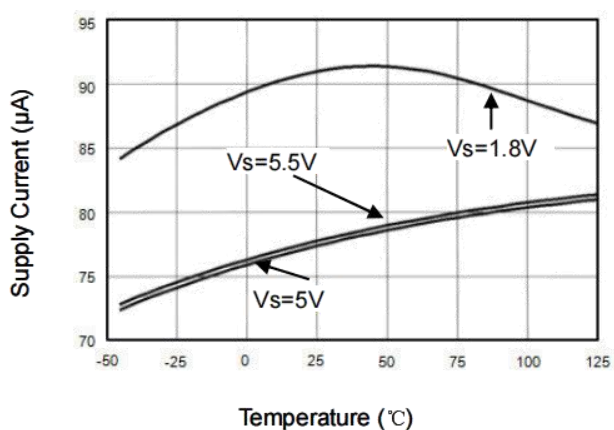
CMRR vs. Frequency



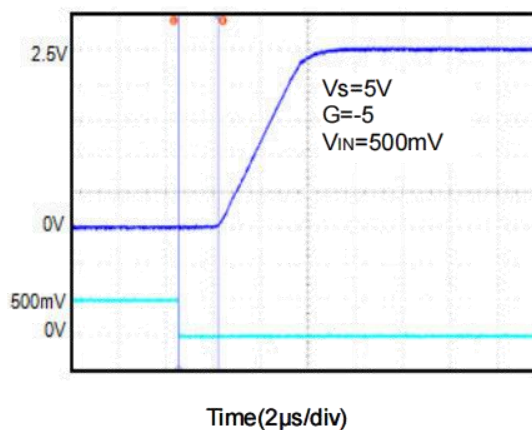
PSRR vs. Frequency



Supply Current vs. Temperature

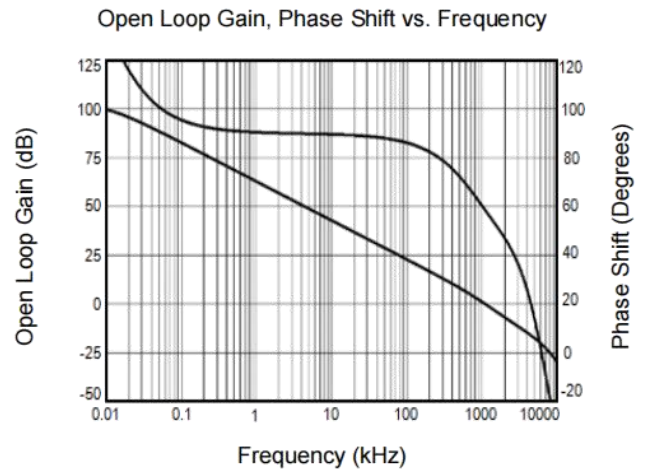
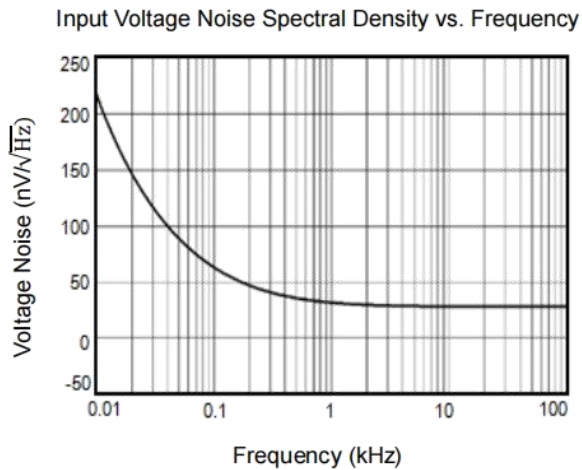
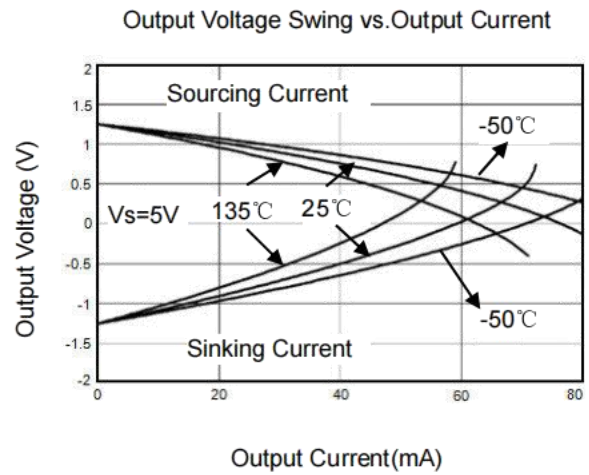
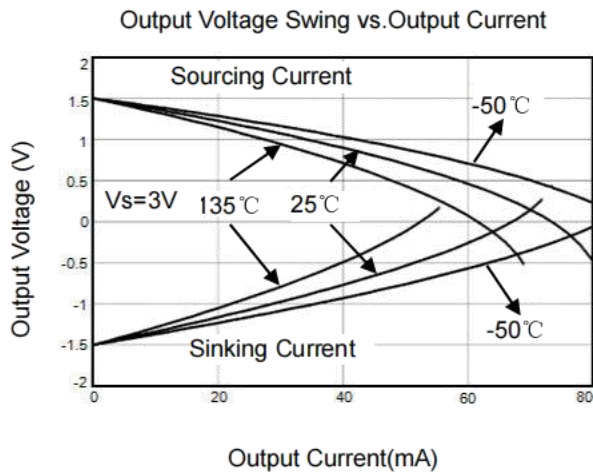


Overload Recovery Time



## Typical Performance characteristics

At TA=+25°C, RL=100KΩ connected to VS/2 and VOUT= VS/2, unless otherwise noted.



## Application Note

### Size

HGV6001 family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the HGV6001 family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

### Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

HGV6001 family series operates from a single 1.8V to 6V supply or dual  $\pm 0.9V$  to  $\pm 3V$  supplies. For best performance, a 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VDD pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both VDD and VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors.

### Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 75 $\mu$ A per channel) of HGV6001 family will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

### Operating Voltage

HGV6001 family operates under wide input supply voltage (1.8V to 6V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40 °C to +125 °C. 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

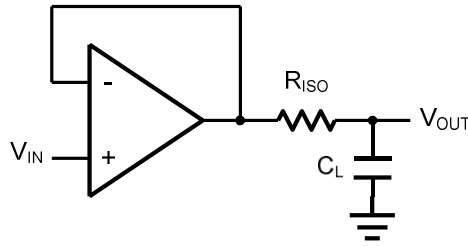
The input common-mode range of HGV6001 family extends 100mV beyond the supply rails (VSS-0.1V to VDD+0.1V). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

### 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 HGV6001 family can typically swing to less than 10mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100k $\Omega$ ), and 60mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10k $\Omega$ ).

### Capacitive Load Tolerance

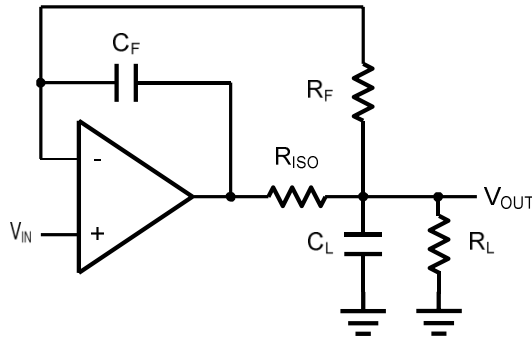
The HGV6001 family is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider are (1) using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and (2) reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 2 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 2 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 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2.  $R_F$  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.



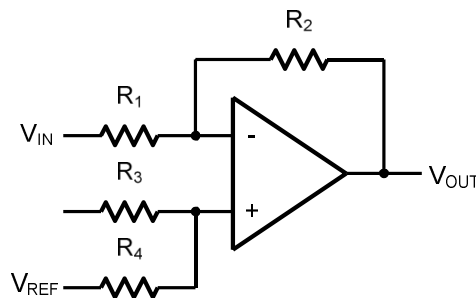
**Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy**

## Typical Application Circuits

### 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 4. shown the differential amplifier using HGV6001 fami.ly



**Figure 4. 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 5. The DC gain is defined by  $-R_2/R_1$ . The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency  $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

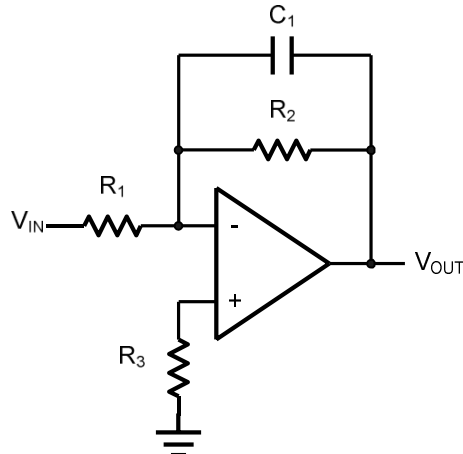


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

## Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple HGV6001 family can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 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.

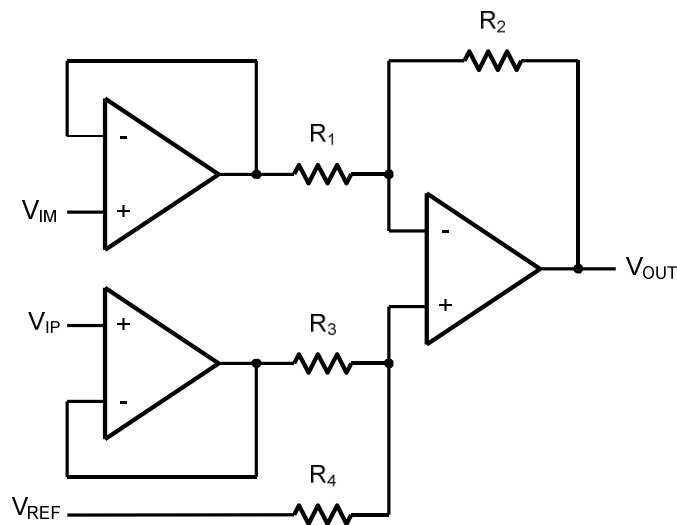
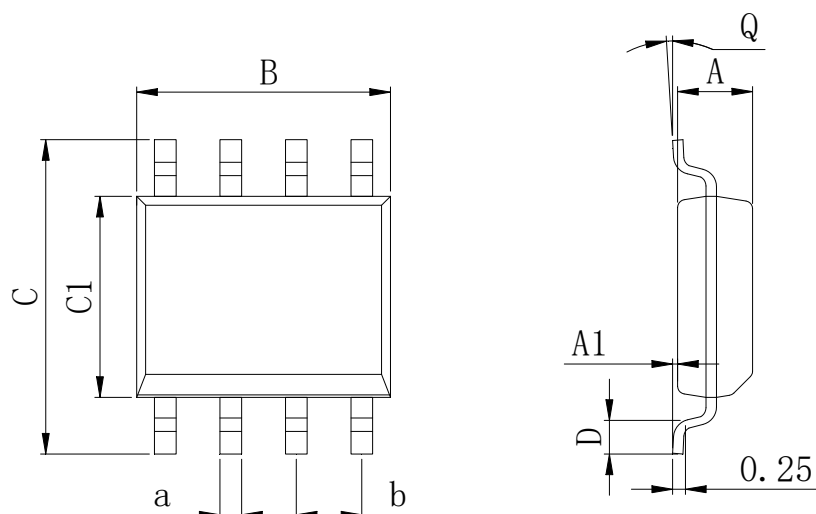


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

## Physical Dimensions

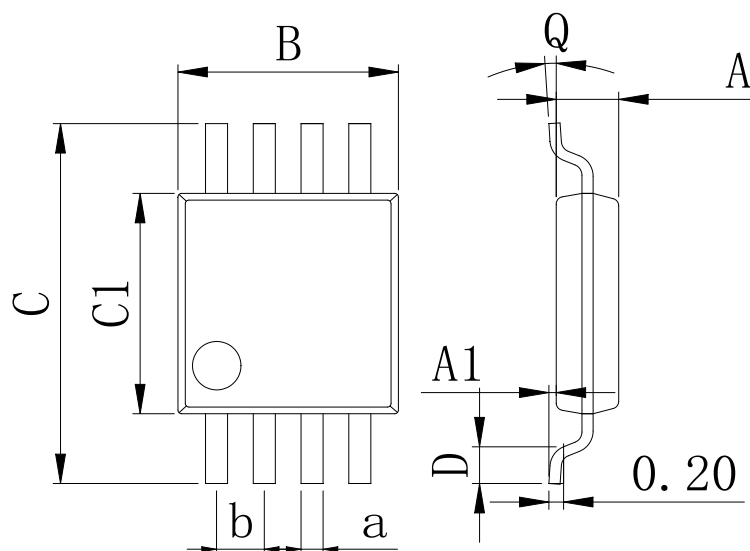
SOP-8



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP-8)

| Symbol: | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|
| Min:    | 1.35 | 0.05 | 4.90 | 5.80 | 3.80 | 0.40 | 0° | 0.35 | 1.27 BSC |
| Max:    | 1.55 | 0.20 | 5.10 | 6.20 | 4.00 | 0.80 | 8° | 0.45 |          |

MSOP-8

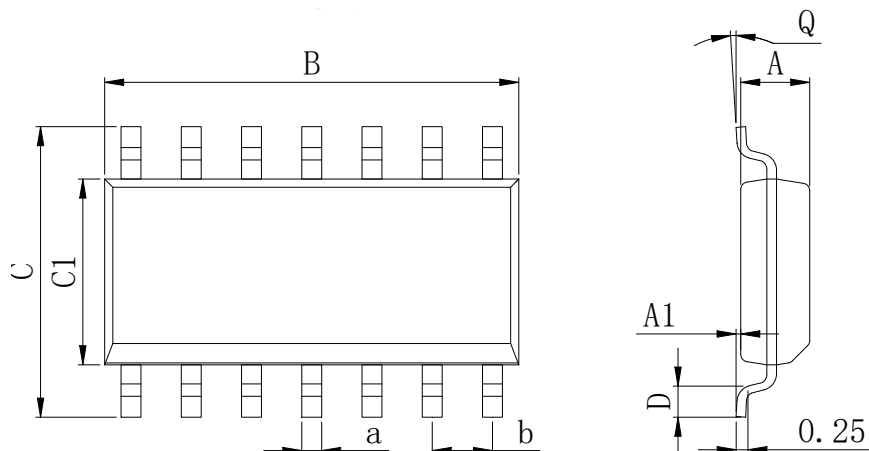


Dimensions In Millimeters(MSOP-8)

| Symbol: | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|
| Min:    | 0.80 | 0.05 | 2.90 | 4.75 | 2.90 | 0.35 | 0° | 0.25 | 0.65 BSC |
| Max:    | 0.90 | 0.20 | 3.10 | 5.05 | 3.10 | 0.75 | 8° | 0.35 |          |

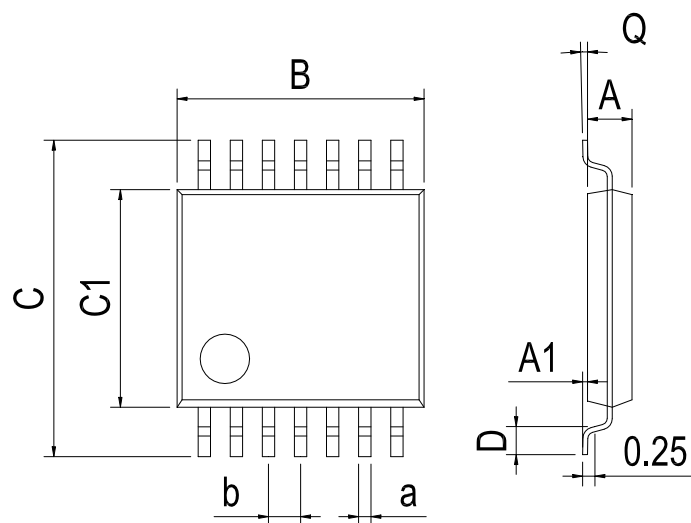
## Physical Dimensions

SOP-14



| Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP-14) |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |      |          |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|
| Symbol:                           | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        |
| Min:                              | 1.35 | 0.05 | 8.55 | 5.80 | 3.80 | 0.40 | 0° | 0.35 | 1.27 BSC |
| Max:                              | 1.55 | 0.20 | 8.75 | 6.20 | 4.00 | 0.80 | 8° | 0.45 |          |

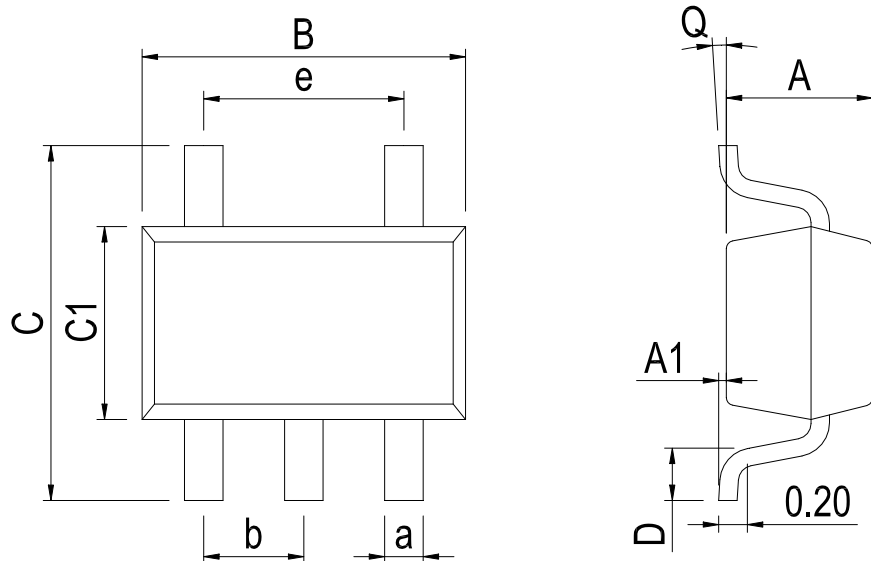
TSSOP-14



| Dimensions In Millimeters(TSSOP-14) |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |      |          |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|
| Symbol:                             | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        |
| Min:                                | 0.85 | 0.05 | 4.90 | 6.20 | 4.30 | 0.40 | 0° | 0.20 | 0.65 BSC |
| Max:                                | 0.95 | 0.20 | 5.10 | 6.60 | 4.50 | 0.80 | 8° | 0.25 |          |

## Physical Dimensions

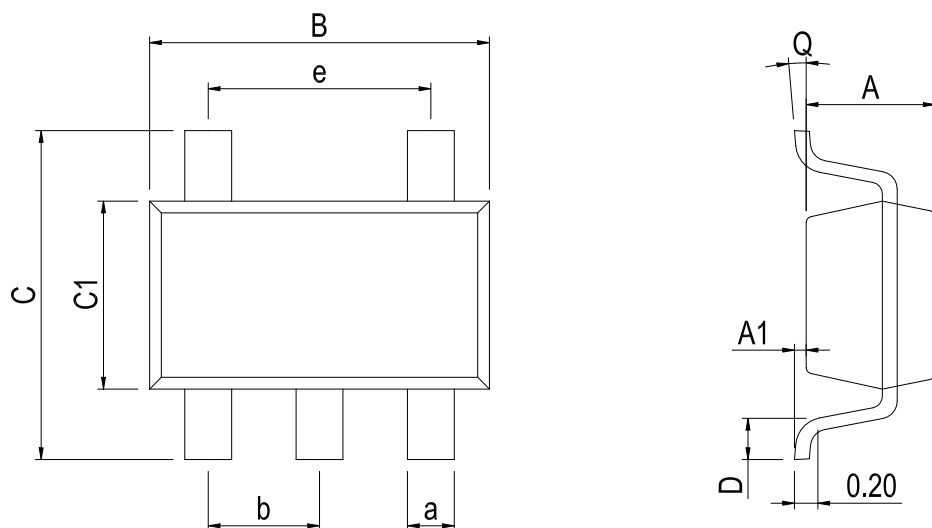
SOT-23-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOT-23-5)

| Symbol: | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        | e        |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|----------|
| Min:    | 1.05 | 0.00 | 2.82 | 2.65 | 1.50 | 0.30 | 0° | 0.30 | 0.95 BSC | 1.90 BSC |
| Max:    | 1.15 | 0.15 | 3.02 | 2.95 | 1.70 | 0.60 | 8° | 0.40 |          |          |

SC70-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(SC70-5)

| Symbol: | A    | A1   | B    | C    | C1   | D    | Q  | a    | b        | e        |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----------|----------|
| Min:    | 0.90 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.15 | 1.15 | 0.26 | 0° | 0.15 | 0.65 BSC | 1.30 BSC |
| Max:    | 1.00 | 0.15 | 2.20 | 2.45 | 1.35 | 0.46 | 8° | 0.35 |          |          |

**Revision History**

| DATE       | REVISION                                                                     | PAGE        |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2019-3-12  | New                                                                          | 1-14        |
| 2023-10-30 | Update encapsulation type, Update Lead Temperature、Update SC70-5 form factor | 1, 3、<br>12 |

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