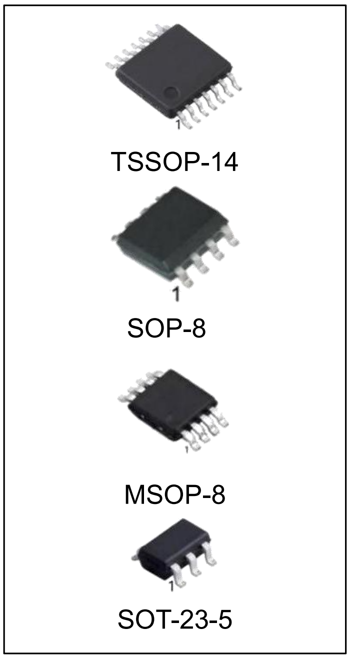
600nA 100KHz Non-Unity Gain CMOS Rail-to-Rail IO Opamp with RF Filter

Features



- Single-Supply Operation from +1.4V ~ +5.5V
- Rail-to-Rail Input / Output
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 100KHz (Typ)
- Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ)
- Low Offset Voltage: 3mV (Max)
- stable for Gains≥10
- Quiescent Current: 600nA per Amplifier (Typ)
- Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C
- Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter
- Small Package:

  TLV379 Available in SOT23-5 MSOP-8 and SOP-8 Packages
  TLV2379 Available in SOP-8 and MSOP-8 Packages
  TLV4379 Available in TSSOP-14 Packages

Ordering Information

DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
TLV379M5/TR	SOT-23-5	V379,12N	REEL	3000pcs/reel
TLV379M/TR	SOP-8	V379	REEL	2500pcs/reel
TLV379MM/TR	MSOP-8	V379	REEL	3000pcs/reel
TLV2379M/TR	SOP-8	V2379	REEL	2500pcs/reel
TLV2379MM/TR	MSOP-8	V2379	REEL	3000pcs/reel
TLV4379MT/TR	TSSOP-14	V4379	REEL	2500pcs/reel

General Description

The TLV379 family has a high gain-bandwidth product of 100KHz, a slew rate of 40V/ms, stable for gains≥10, and a quiescent current of 600nA/amplifier at 5V. The TLV379 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 3mV for TLV379 family. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40℃ to +125℃). The operating range is from 1.4V to 5.5V. The TLV379 single is available in Green SOT-23-5 SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The TLV2379 Dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The TLV4379 Quad is available in Green 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

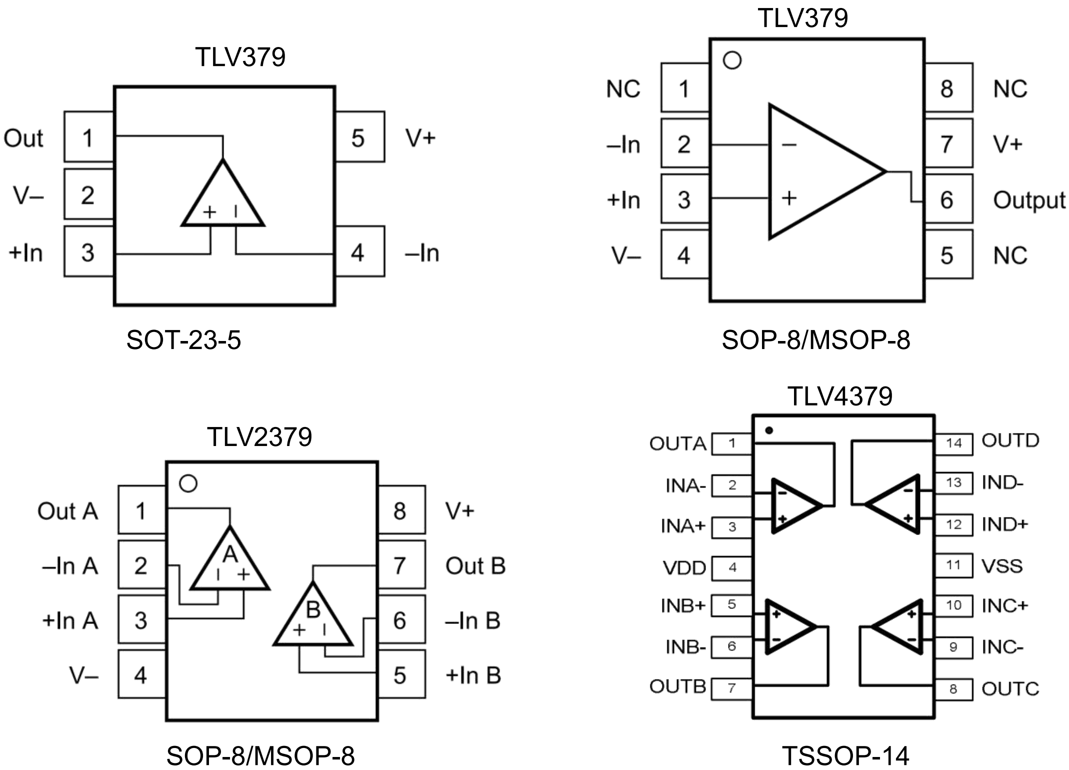


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to Vss)	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	Vss-0.5V	V_{DD}+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)	260°C	
Package Thermal Resistance (T_A=+25℃)		
SOP-8, θ_{JA}	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, θ_{JA}	216°C/W	
SOT23-5, θ_{JA}	190°C/W	
ESD Susceptibility		
HBM	6KV	
MM	300V	

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

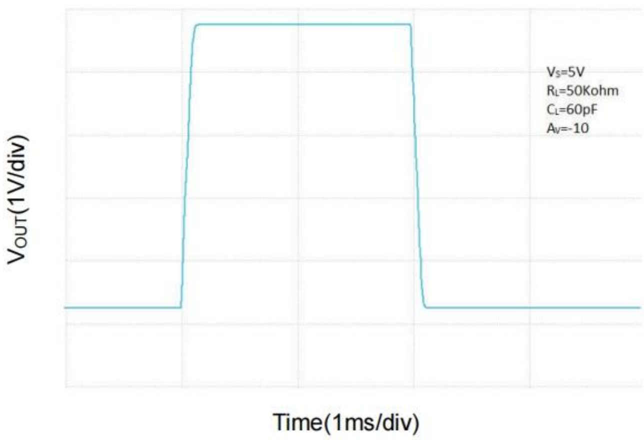
(At V_S = +5V, AV=10, R_L = 1MΩ connected to $V_S/2$, and V_{OUT} = $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TLV379/2379/4379			
			TYP	MIN	MAX	UNITS
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_{CM} = $V_S/2$	0.4		3	mV
Input Bias Current	I_B		1			pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		1			pA
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	V_S = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_S = 5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 2.5V	76	71		dB
		V_S = 5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 5.1V	82	68		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_{OL}	Vs=1.4V, RL = 50kΩ, V_O = Vs-0.1V	86	69		dB
		Vs=5V, RL = 50kΩ, V_O = Vs-0.1V	92	84		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$		2.5			μV/℃
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V_{OH}	Vs=1.4V, R_L = 50kΩ	1.395	1.390		V
	V_{OL}		4.5		10	mV
	V_{OH}	Vs=5V, R_L = 50kΩ	4.997	4.990		V
	V_{OL}		3.5		10	mV
Output Current	I_{SOURCE}	R_L = 10Ω to $V_S/2$	20			mA
	I_{SINK}		20			
POWER SUPPLY						
Operating Voltage Range			1.4			V
			5.5			V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_S = +1.4V to +5.5V, V_{CM} = +0.5V	84	77		dB
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	I_Q		600			nA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF)						
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		100			KHz
Slew Rate	SR	G = +10, 2V Output Step	40			V/ms

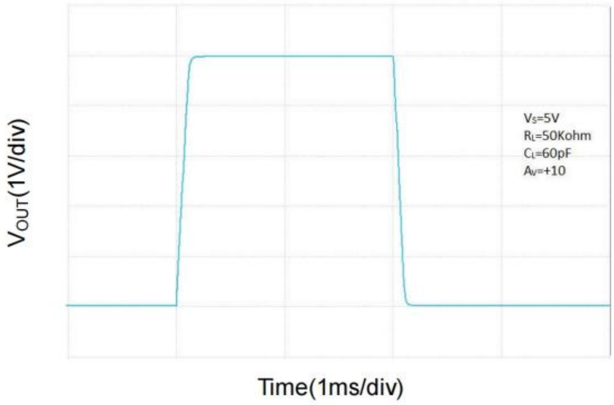
Typical Performance characteristics

At T_A=+25°C, V_S=+5V, AV=10, and R_L=100KΩ connected to V_S/2, unless otherwise noted.

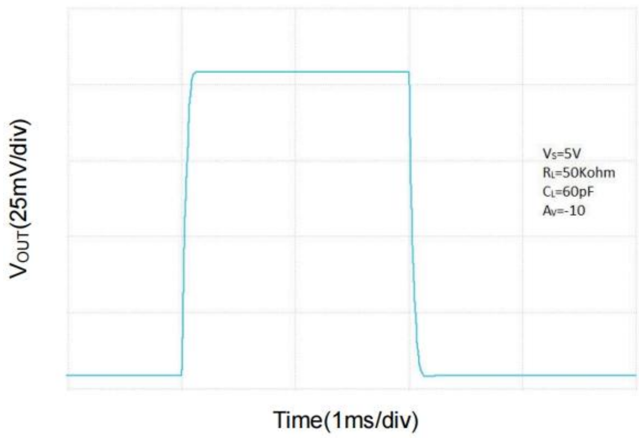
Large Signal Inverting Pulse Response



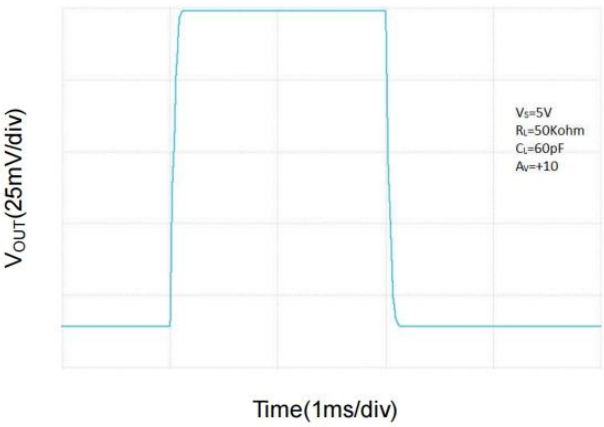
Large Signal Non-Inverting Pulse Response



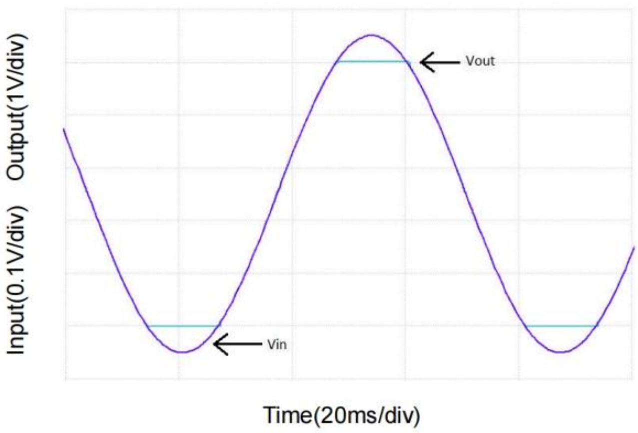
Small Signal Inverting Pulse Response



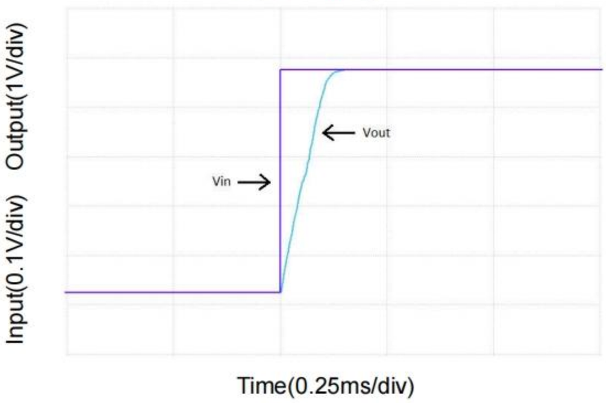
Small Signal Non-Inverting Pulse Response



No Phase Reversal



Output Settling Time



Application Note

Size

TLV379 family series op amps are stable for gains≥10 and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the TLV379 family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

TLV379 family series operates from a single 1.4V to 5.5V supply or dual ±0.7V 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 600nA per channel) of TLV379 family will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

Operating Voltage

TLV379 family operates under wide input supply voltage (1.4V to 5.5V). 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 TLV379 family 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 TLV379 family can typically swing to less than 50mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>50kΩ).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The TLV379 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 non-inverting gain circuit 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.

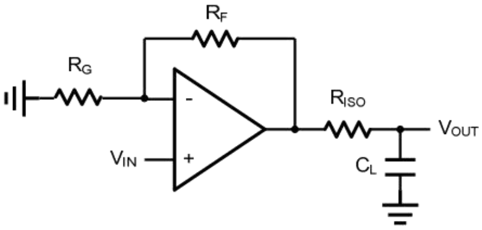


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

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. 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.

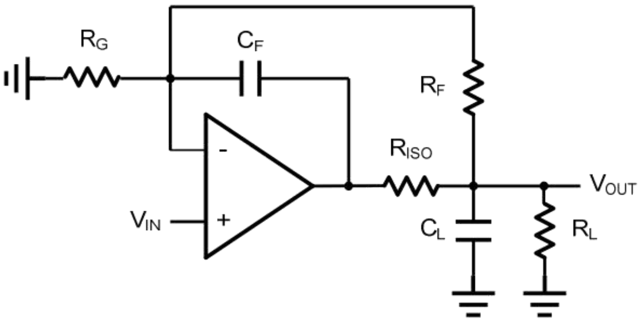


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

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 TLV379 family.

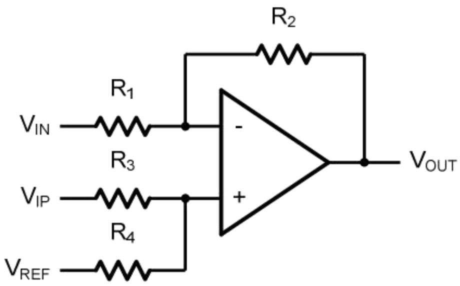


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

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

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

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

TLV379 family series op amps are stable for gains≥10,so R2/R1 should ≥10.

Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by $-R_2/R_1$(R_2/R_1 should ≥10), The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$.

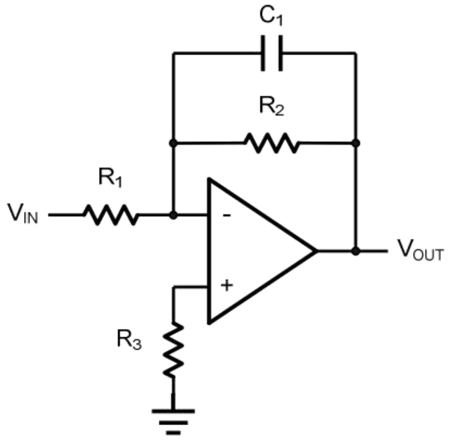
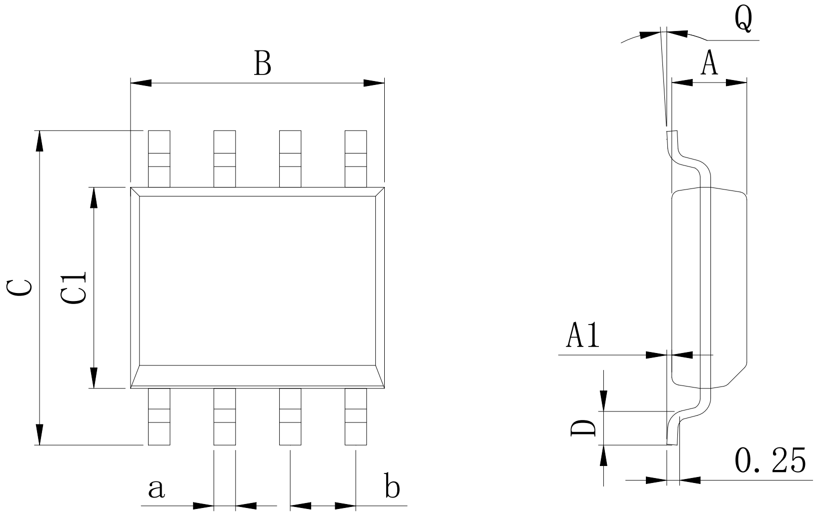


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

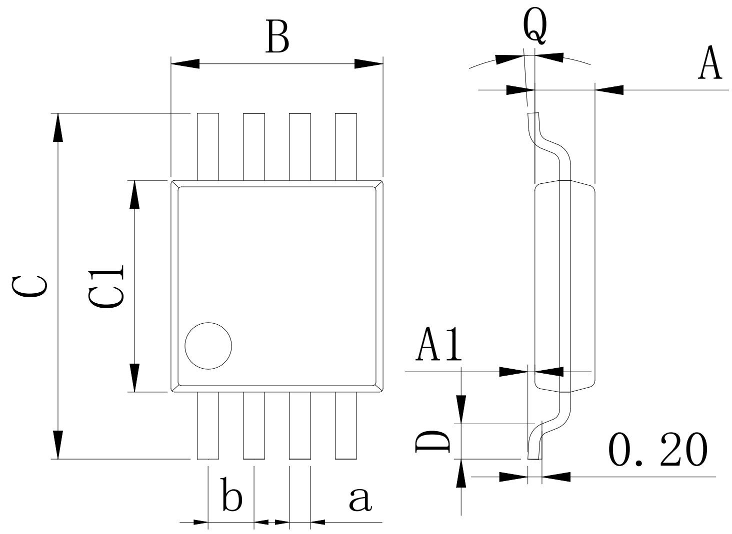
Physical Dimensions

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	

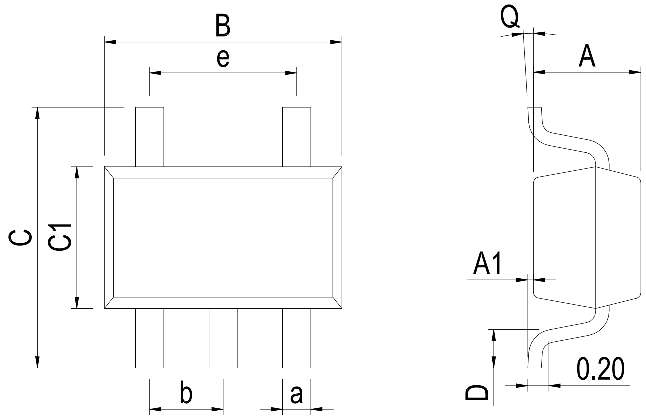
MSOP-8



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	

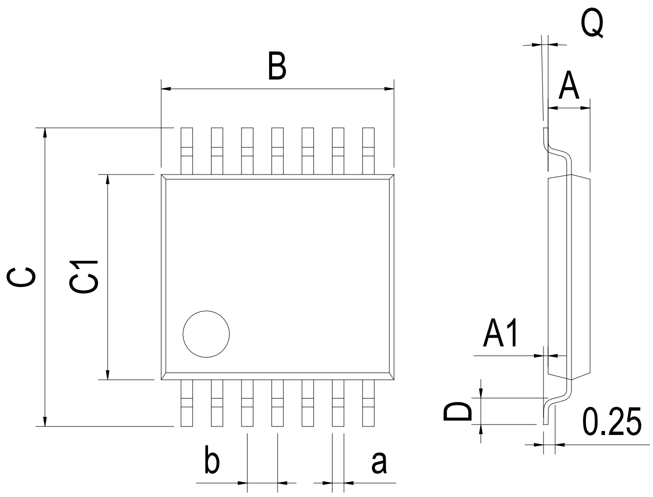
Physical Dimensions

SOT-23-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOT-23-5)										
Symbol:	A	A1	B	C	C1	D	Q	a	b	e
Min:	1.00	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°	0.50		

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	

Revision History

DATE	REVISION	PAGE
2016-11-5	New	1-13
2024-10-26	Update SOT-23-5 Physical dimension and Lead Temperature	10、3

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