

# 1.8V to 7.0V, 10MHz, RRIO Low Power Operational Amplifiers

### Features

- Operates on 1.8V ~ 7.0V Supplies
- Input Offset voltage: ±2mV(max)
- Low Quiescent Current: 725µA
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 10MHz
- Slew Rate: 8.5V/µs
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output (RRIO)
- Unity Gain Stable
- No Phase Reversal
- Extended Temperature Ranges
  From -40°C to +125°C
- Small Packaging
  COS9061 available in SOT23-5
  COS9061S available in SOT23-6
  COS9062 available in SOP8/MSOP8
  COS9062S available in MSOP10
  COS9064 available in SOP14/TSSOP14

## Applications

- Battery or Solar Powered Systems
- Portable Equipment
- Sensor Conditioning
- Analog Active Filters
- White Goods
- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors

Rev1.0

### **General Description**

The COS9061 (single), COS9062 (dual) and COS9064 (quad) are micro-power, rail-to-rail input and output amplifiers operated on 1.8V to 7.0V supplies. Despite their low quiescent current, the COS906x family provides excellent overall performance and versatility. They have both rail-to-rail input and output range. The output voltage swing extends to within 10mV of each rail, providing the maximum output dynamic range with excellent overdrive recovery.

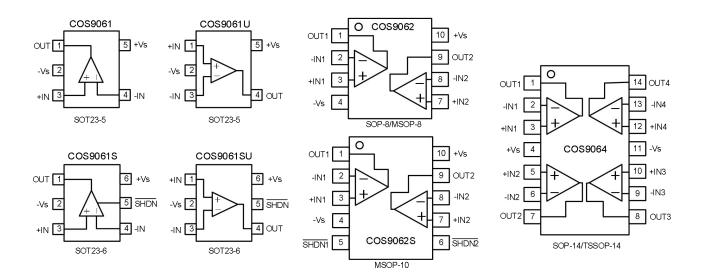
COS906x family is unity gain stable and has a gain bandwidth product of 10MHz (typical). They provide high CMRR and PRSS performance and can operate from a single supply voltage as low as 1.8V.

The COS906xS devices include a shutdown mode (COS9061S, and COS9062S) that allow the amplifiers to switch off into standby mode with typical current consumption less than 5  $\mu$ A. These features make the COS906x family well suited for single-supply, battery-powered applications. They can be used as plus-in replacements for many commercially available op-amps to reduce power and improve input/output range and performance.

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# 1. Pin Configuration and Functions



### **Pin Functions**

Name	Description	Note
+Vs	Positive power supply	A bypass capacitor of $0.1\mu$ F as close to the part as possible should be placed between power supply pins or between supply pins and ground.
-Vs	Negative power supply or ground	If it is not connected to ground, bypass it with a capacitor of $0.1\mu F$ as close to the part as possible.
-IN	Negative input	Inverting input of the amplifier. Voltage range of this pin can go from -Vs -0.3V to +Vs + 0.3V.
+IN	Positive input	Non-inverting input of the amplifier. This pin has the same voltage range as –IN.
OUT	Output	The output voltage range extends to within millivolts of each supply rail.
SHDN	Shutdown	High: enable op-amp; Low: disable op-amp



### 2. Product Specification

#### 2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Rating	Units
Power Supply: +Vs to -Vs	7.5	V
Input Voltage	-Vs -0.5V to +Vs + 0.5V	V
Input Current <sup>(2)</sup>	10	mA
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C
Junction Temperature	150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 125	°C
ESD Susceptibility, HBM	2000	V

(1) Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

(2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to 10mA or less.

#### 2.2 Thermal Data

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Package Thermal Resistance	190 (SOT23-5) 206 (MSOP8) 155 (SOP8) 105 (TSSOP14) 82 (SOP14)	°C/W

#### 2.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Rating	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	1.8V ~ 7V	V
Input common-mode voltage range	-Vs ~ +Vs	V
Operating ambient temperature	-40 to +85	°C



### **2.4 Electrical Characteristics**

(+Vs=+5V, -Vs=0, Vcm=Vs/2, Ta=+25°C, RL=10k $\Omega$  to Vs/2, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Characteristics				·		·
		COS906xA		±0.4	±2	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	COS906xB			±5	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV <sub>OS</sub> /ΔT	-40 to 125°C		±0.6		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	IB			±2.5		рА
Input Offset Current	l <sub>os</sub>			±2.5		pА
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>CM</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V	-0.1		5.6	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V <sub>CM</sub> =0.1V to 4.9V		125		dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	V <sub>0</sub> =0.2V to 4.8V		120		dB
Output Characteristics						
Output Voltage Swing from Rail		R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ		1		mV
		R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ		8		mV
		$R_L=2k\Omega$		40		mV
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SR</sub>	Sourcing		21		mA
	Іѕк	Sinking		22		mA
Power Supply						
Operating Voltage Range			1.8		7.0	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>S</sub> = +1.8V to +5.5V	80	100		dB
Quiescent Current / Amplifier		I <sub>O</sub> = 0 mA		725		μA
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	la	Shutdown mode			5	μA
Dynamic Performance						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	G=+1		10		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1 , 2V Output Step		8.5		V/µs
Noise Performance						
Voltage Noise Density	en	f=1kHz		12		nV/√Hz



## **3.0 Application Notes**

#### **Driving Capacitive Loads**

Driving large capacitive loads can cause stability problems for voltage feedback op amps. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases, and the closed loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response, with overshoot and ringing in the step response. A unity gain buffer (G = +1) is the most sensitive to capacitive loads, but all gains show the same general behavior.

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g., > 100 pF when G = +1), a small series resistor at the output ( $R_{ISO}$  in Figure 1) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. It does not, however, improve the bandwidth.

To select  $R_{ISO}$ , check the frequency response peaking (or step response overshoot) on the bench. If the response is reasonable, you do not need  $R_{ISO}$ . Otherwise, start  $R_{ISO}$  at 1 k $\Omega$  and modify its value until the response is reasonable.

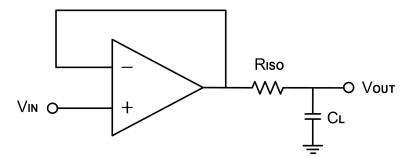
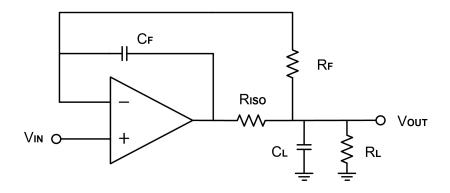


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

An improvement 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.







For noninverting configuration, there are two others 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, as shown in Figure 3.

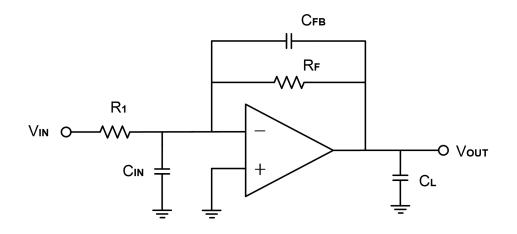


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Noninverting Configuration

#### **Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout**

The COS9061/2/4 operates from a single +1.8V to +5.5V supply or dual ±0.9V to ±2.75V supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply +Vs with a 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor which should be placed close to the +Vs pin. For dual-supply operation, both the +Vs and the -Vs supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors. 2.2 $\mu$ F tantalum capacitor can be added for better performance.

The length of the current path is directly proportional to the magnitude of parasitic inductances and thus the high frequency impedance of the path. High speed currents in an inductive ground return create an unwanted voltage noise. Broad ground plane areas will reduce the parasitic inductance. Thus a ground plane layer is important for high speed circuit design.

#### **Typical Application Circuits**

#### **Differential Amplifier**

The circuit shown in Figure 4 performs the differential function. If the resistors ratios are equal ( $R_4 / R_3 = R_2 / R_1$ ), then  $V_{OUT} = (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$ .



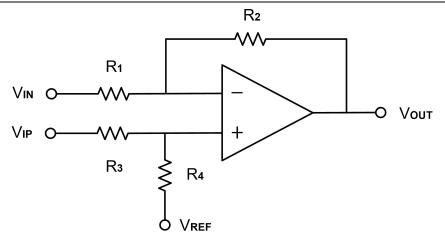


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

#### Low Pass Active Filter

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to establish this limited bandwidth is to place an RC filter at the noninverting terminal of the amplifier. If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task, as Figure 5. For best results, the amplifier should have a bandwidth that is 8 to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to follow this guideline can result in reduction of phase margin. 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 resistors value as low as possible and consistent with output loading consideration.

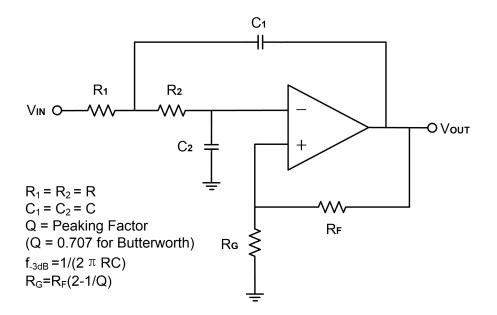


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter



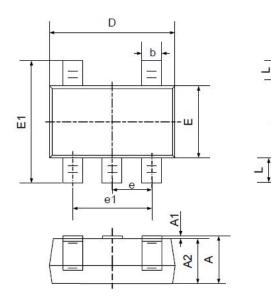
# 4. Package Information

#### 4.1 SOT23-5 (Package Outline Dimensions)

θ

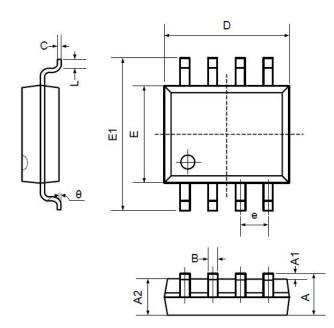
С

0.20



Symbol		nsions imeters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
A	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	0.400	0.012	0.016	
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	0.950TYP		0.03	7TYP	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079	
Ľ	0.700	REF	0.028REF		
L1	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

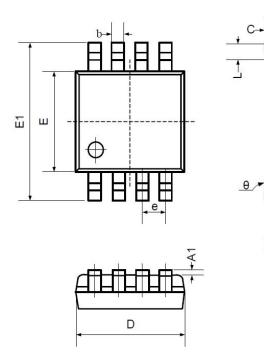
#### 4.2 SOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
А	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010	
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061	
В	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020	
С	0.190	0.250	0.007	0.010	
D	4.780	5.000	0.188	0.197	
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157	
E1	5.800	6.300	0.228	0.248	
е	1.270TYP		0.050	TYP	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

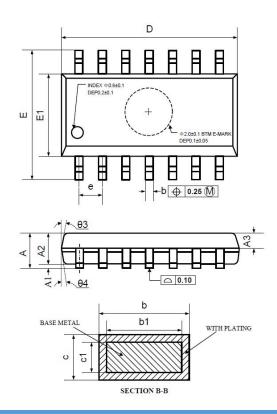


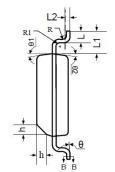
#### 4.3 MSOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
A	0.800	1.200	0.031	0.047	
A1	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.008	
A2	0.760	0.970	0.030	0.038	
b	0.30 TYP		0.012 TYP		
С	0.15	TYP	0.006 TYP		
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
e	0.65	TYP	0.026 TYP		
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E1	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.201	
L	0.410	0.650	0.016	0.026	
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°	

#### 4.4 SOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)





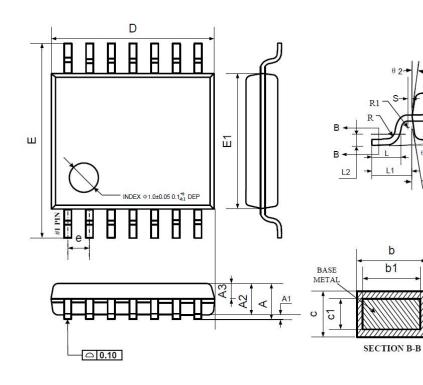
A2 A

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			
•	MIN	NOM	MAX	
A	1.35	1.60	1.75	
A1	0.10	0.15	0.25	
A2	1.25	1.45	1.65	
A3	0.55	0.65	0.75	
b	0.36		0.49	
b1	0.35	0.40	0.45	
С	0.16		0.25	
c1	0.15	0.20	0.25	
D	8.53	8.63	8.73	
E	5.80	6.00	6.20	
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00	
е		1.27 BSC	0	
L	0.45	0.60	0.80	
L1		1.04 REF		
L2		0.25 BSC	2	
R	0.07			
R1	0.07			
h	0.30	0.40	0.50	
θ	<b>0</b> °		8°	
θ1	6°	8°	10°	
θ2	6°	8°	10°	
03	5°	<b>7</b> °	9°	
04	5°	<b>7</b> °	9°	

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#### 4.5 TSSOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters				
	MIN	NOM	MAX		
A		—	1.20		
A1	0.05	—	0.15		
A2	0.90	1.00	1.05		
A3	0.34	0.44	0.54		
b	0.20	—	0.28		
b1	0.20	0.22	0.24		
С	0.10		0.19		
c1	0.10	0.13	0.15		
D	4.86	4.96	5.06		
Е	6.20	6.40	6.60		
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50		
е		0.65 BSC	2		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75		
L1		1.00 REF	=		
L2		0.25 BSC			
R	0.09	—	-		
R1	0.09				
S	0.20	· ·	<u></u>		
θ1	0°	_	8°		
02	10°	12°	14°		
θ3	10°	12°	14°		

# 5. Order Information

Model	Channel	Order Number	Package	Package Option	Marking Information
COS9061		COS9061TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel, 3000	C9061
0039001	1	COS9061TRU	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel, 3000	C9061U
COS9061S	1	COS9061STR	SOT23-6	Tape and Reel, 3000	C9061S
00390013		COS9061STRU	SOT23-6	Tape and Reel, 3000	C9061SU
000000		COS9062SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9062
COS9062	0	COS9062MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9062
0000000	2	COS9062SMRA	MSOP-10	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9062S
COS9062S		COS9062SMRB	MSOP-10	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9062S
0000004	А	COS9064SR	SOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9064
COS9064	4	COS9064TR	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS9064