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:

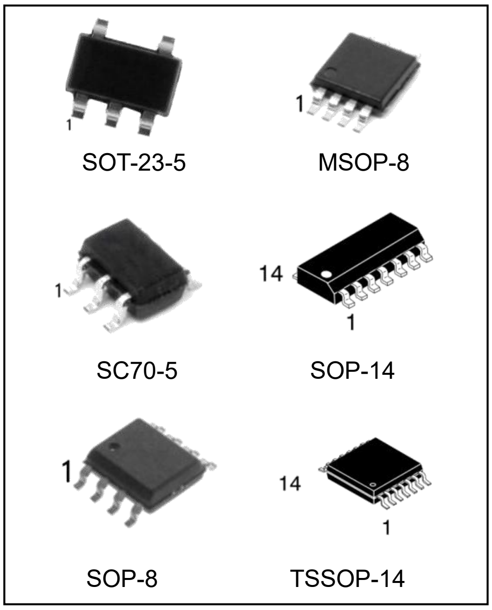
  HGV6001 Available in SOT-23-5 and SC70-5 Packages

  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	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

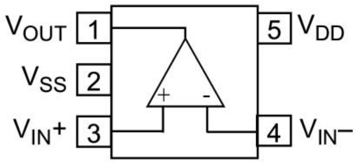
The HGV6001 family have a high gain-bandwidth producot f 1MHz, a slew rate of 0.8V/μs,and a quiescent current of 75μA/amplifier at 5V. The HGV6001 family is designed toprovide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems. They provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The input common mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage is 3.5mV for HGV6001 family. Theyare specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40℃ to + 125℃). The operating range is from 1.8V to 6V. The HGV6001single 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-8packages. 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

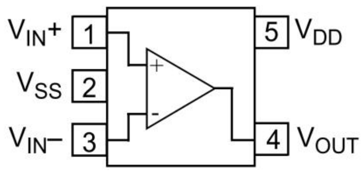
Pin Configuration

SOT-23-5/SC70-5



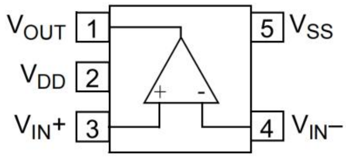
HGV6001

SOT-23-5



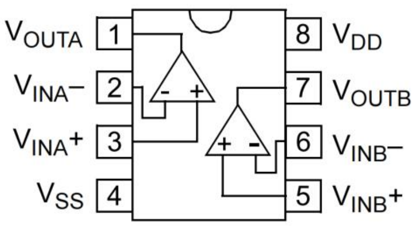
HGV6001U

SOT-23-5



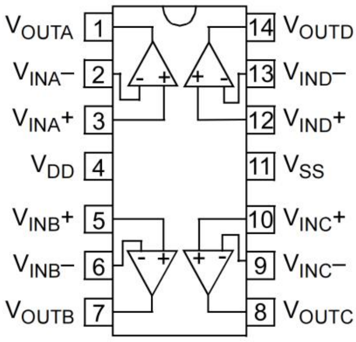
HGV6001R

SOP8/MSOP8



HGV6002

SOP14/TSSOP14



HGV6004

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)	+245°C	
Package Thermal Resistance (T_A=+25℃)		
SOP-8, θ_{JA}	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, θ_{JA}	216°C/W	
SOT-23-5, θ_{JA}	190°C/W	
SC70-5, θ_{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 operationalsections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

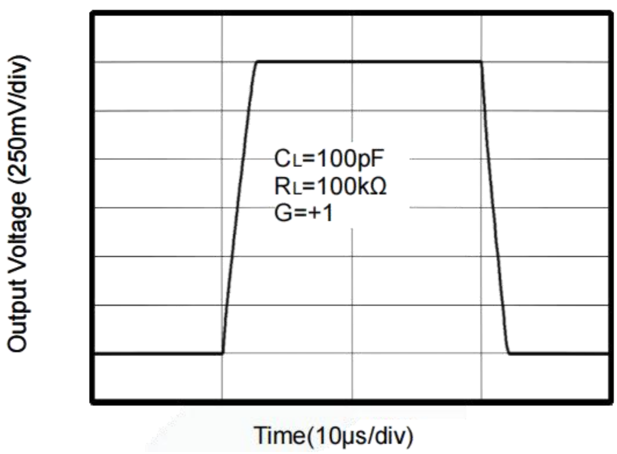
(At VS = +5V, RL = 100kΩ connected to VS/2, and VOUT = VS/2, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	HGV6001/2/4				
			TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25℃	+25℃	-40℃ to +85℃	UNITS	MIN/MAX
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_{CM} = VS/2	0.8	3.5	5.6	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current	I_B		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		1			pA	TYP
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	V_S = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 4V	70	62	62	dB	MIN
		V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 5.6V	68	56	55		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	R_L = 5kΩ, V_O = +0.1V to +4.9V	80	70	70	dB	MIN
		R_L = 10kΩ, V_O = +0.1V to +4.9V	100	94	85		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$		2.7			μV/℃	TYP
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V_{OH}	R_L = 100kΩ	4.997	4.980	4.970	V	MIN
	V_{OL}	R_L = 100kΩ	5	20	30	mV	MAX
	V_{OH}	R_L = 10kΩ	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	V_{OL}	R_L = 10kΩ	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Output Current	I_{SOURCE}	R_L = 10Ω to V_S/2	84	60	45	mA	MIN
	I_{SINK}		75	60	45		
POWER SUPPLY							
Operating Voltage Range				1.8	1.8	V	MIN
				6	6	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_S = +2.5V to +6V, V_{CM} = +0.5V	82	60	58	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	I_Q		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%	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	en	f = 1kHz	27			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
		f = 10kHz	20			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

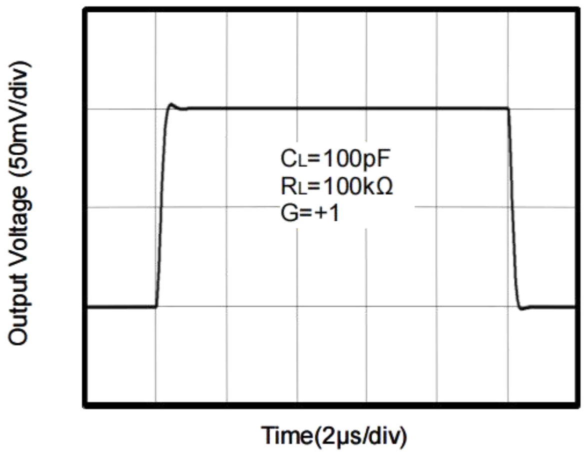
Typical Performance characteristics

At TA=+25°C, Vs=5V, RL=100KΩ connected to VS/2 and VOUT= VS/2, unless otherwise noted.

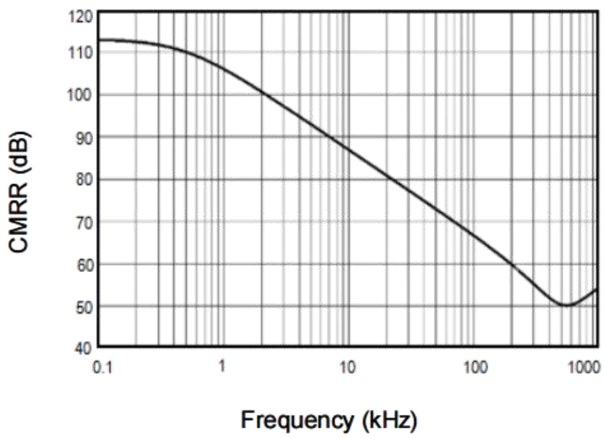
Large Signal Transient Response



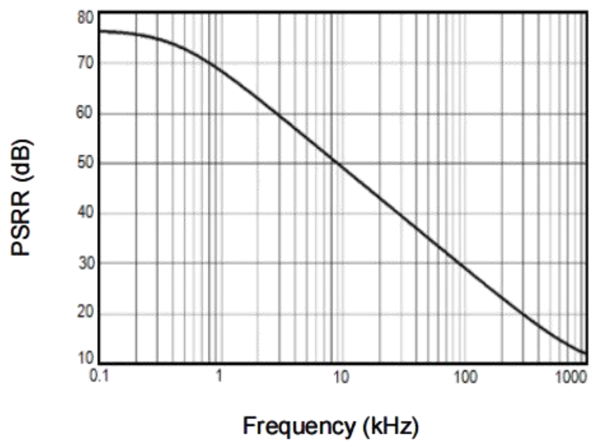
Small Signal Transient Response



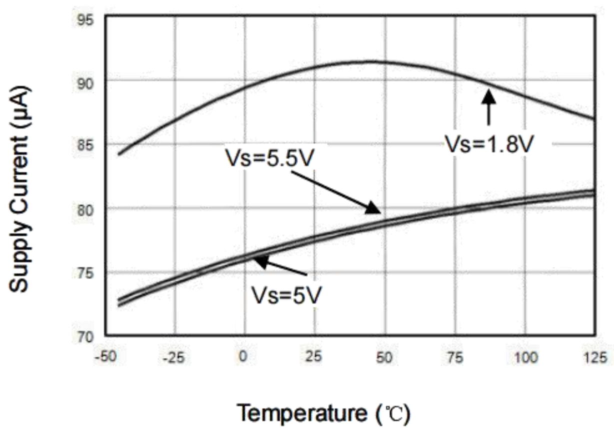
CMRR vs. Frequency



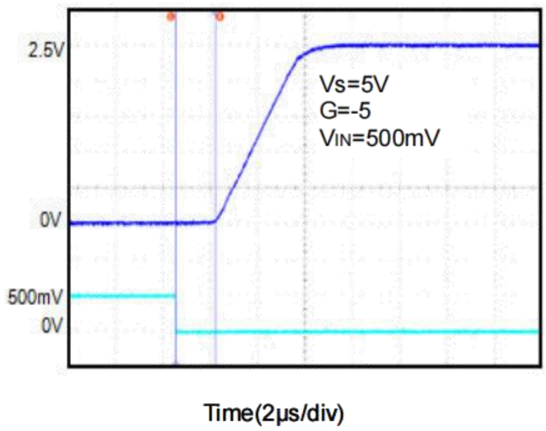
PSRR vs. Frequency



Supply Current vs. Temperature



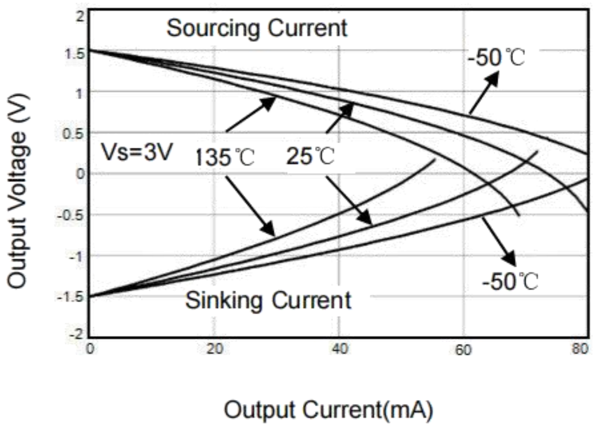
Overload Recovery Time



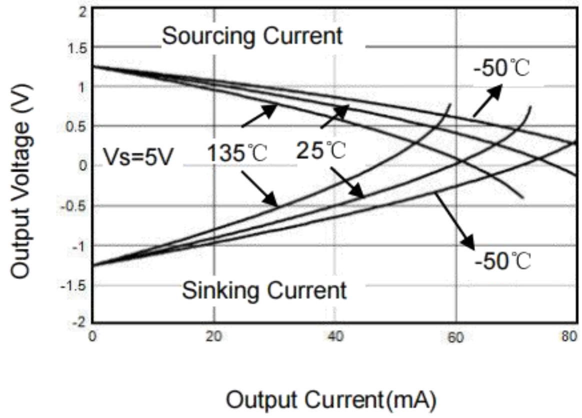
Typical Performance characteristics

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

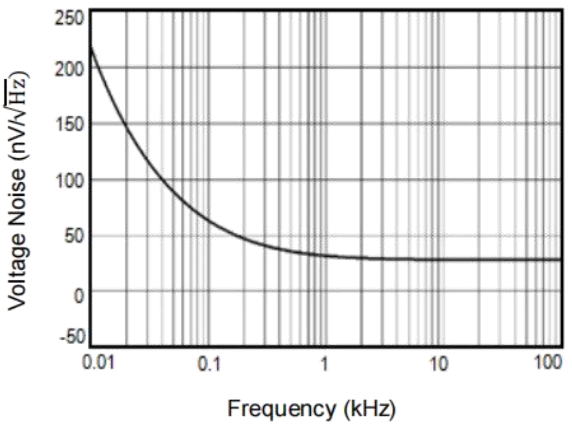
Output Voltage Swing vs.Output Current



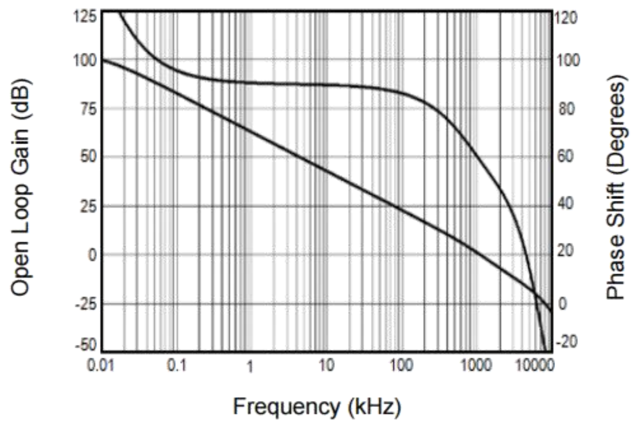
Output Voltage Swing vs.Output Current



Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency



Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency



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 spaceon 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 ±0.9V to ±3V supplies. For best performance, a 0.1μF 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 0.1μF ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 75μA per channel) of HGV6001 family will help to maximize battery lifeT. hey 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 extends100mV 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 than10mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100kΩ), and 60mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10kΩ).

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.

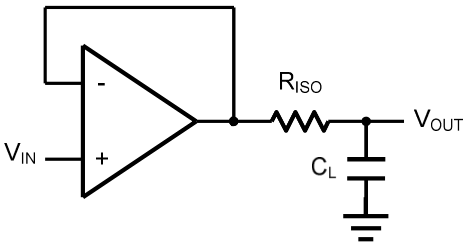


Figure 2 Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

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. CF and RISO 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.

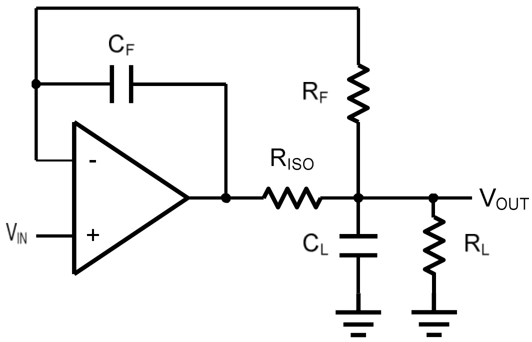


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

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

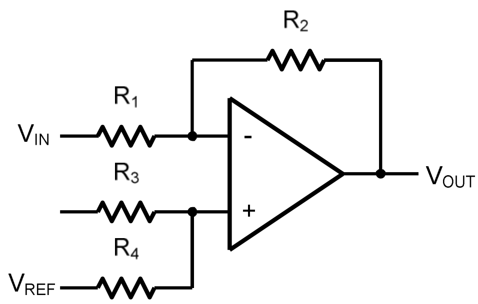


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

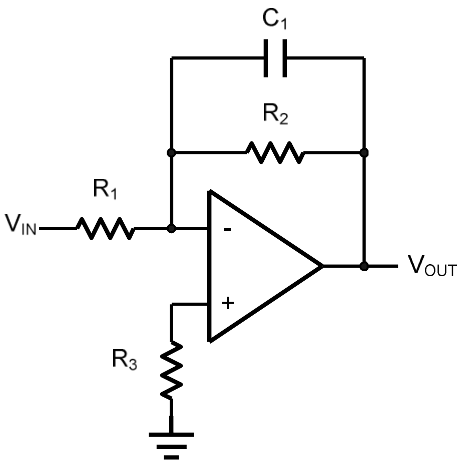
$$V_{OUT}=\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right)\frac{R_4}{R_1}V_{IN}-\frac{R_2}{R_1}V_{IP}+\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right)\frac{R_3}{R_1}V_{REF}$$

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 –R2/R1. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency ƒC=1/(2πR3C1).



VIP **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 R2/R1. The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

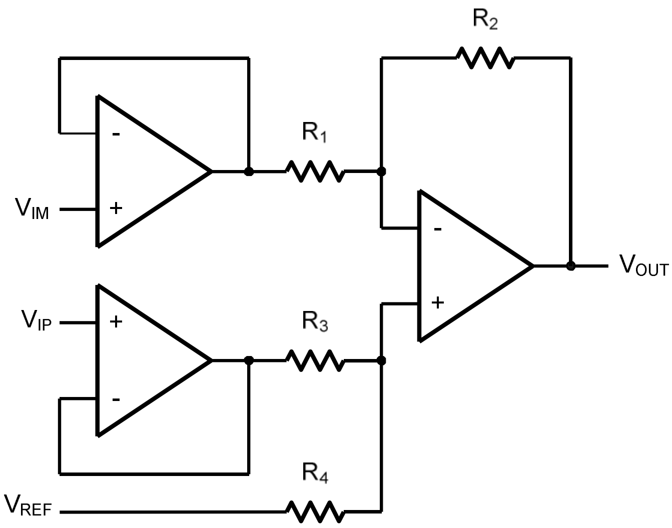
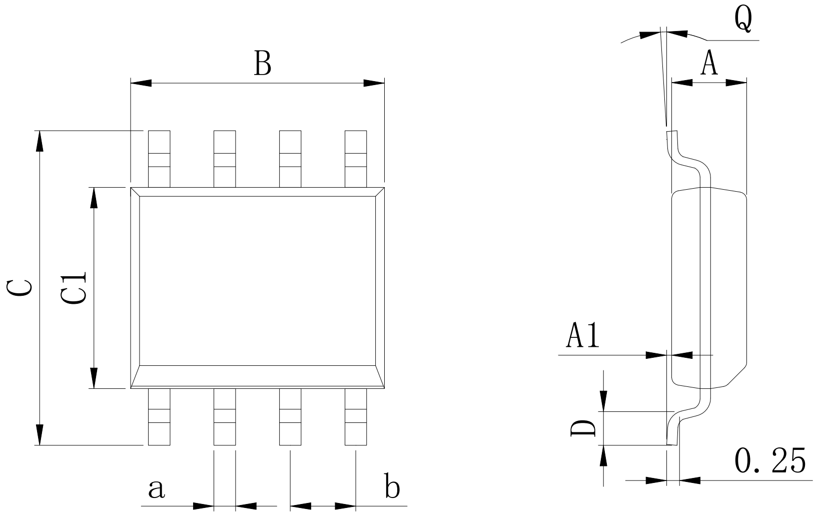


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

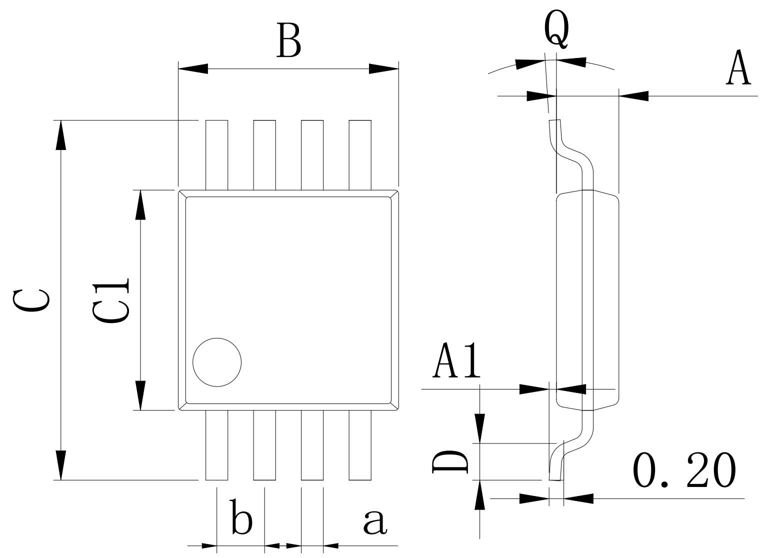
Physical Dimensions

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	

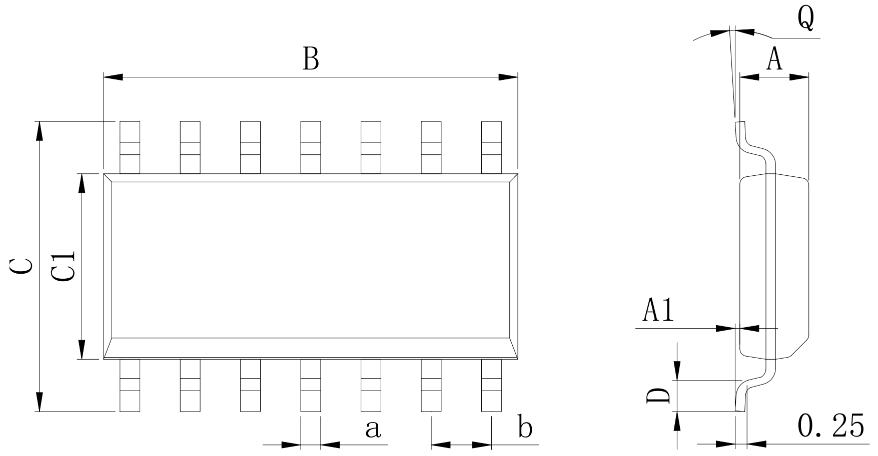
MSOP-8



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	

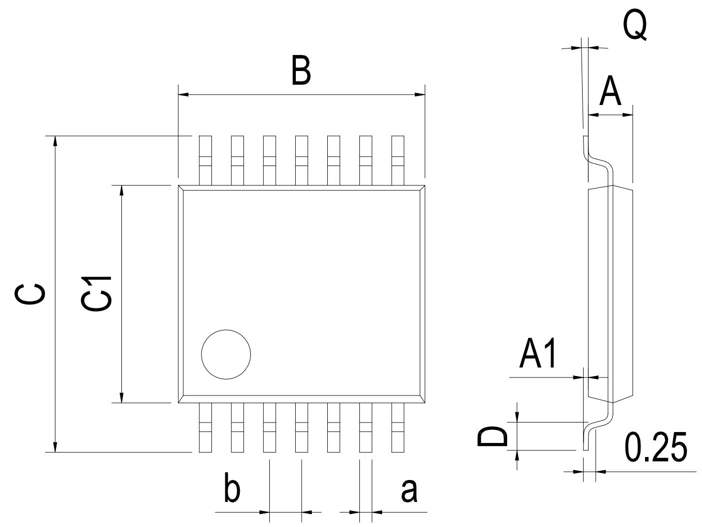
Physical Dimensions

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	

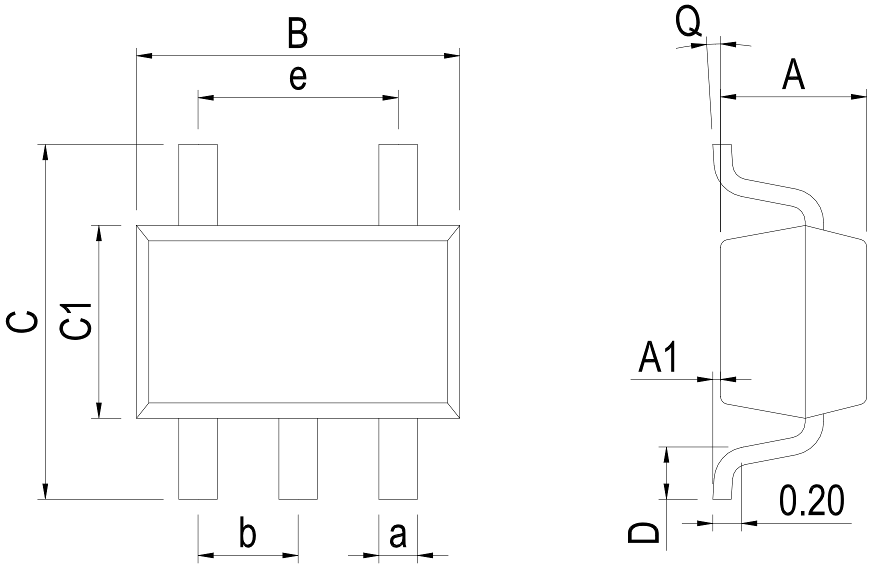
TSSOP-14



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	

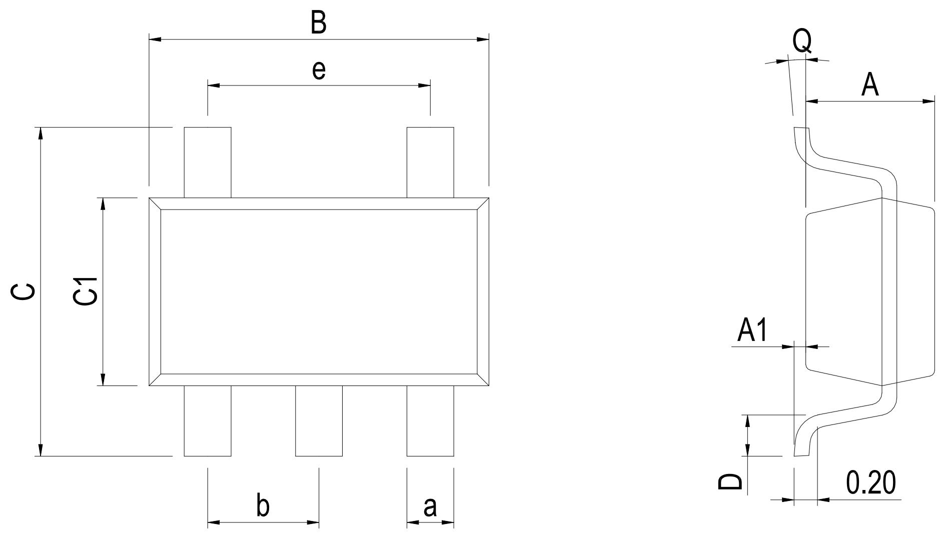
Physical Dimensions

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、12

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