

# 36V, Precision

## Low-Noise Operational Amplifiers

### Features

- Low Offset Voltage: 50 $\mu$ V (Max.)
- Low Drift: 0.2 $\mu$ V/ $^{\circ}$ C
- Low Input Bias Current: 2nA (Max.)
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 2MHz
- Wide Supply Range:  $\pm 2.25$ V  $\sim$   $\pm 18$ V
- Low Quiescent Current: 330 $\mu$ A
- Slew Rate: 0.7V/ $\mu$ s
- Unity Gain Stable
- Input Over-Voltage Protection
- Extended Temperature Ranges  
From -40 $^{\circ}$ C to +125 $^{\circ}$ C
- Small Packaging  
COS277 available in SOP8/MSOP8  
COS2277 available in SOP8/MSOP8  
COS4277 available in SOP14/TSSOP14

### Applications

- Sensors and Controls
- Precision Filters
- Data Acquisition
- Medical Instrumentation
- Optical Network Control Circuits
- Wireless Base Station Control Circuits

### General Description

The COS277 (single), COS2277 (dual) and COS4277 (quad) are low power, precision operational amplifiers operated on  $\pm 2.25$ V to  $\pm 18$ V supplies. The COSx277 family has very low input offset voltage (50 $\mu$ V) maximum that is obtained by trimming at the wafer stage. These low offset voltages generally eliminate any need for external nulling. The COSx277 also features low input bias current and high open-loop gain. The low offset and high open-loop gain make the COSx277 particularly useful for high gain instrumentation applications.

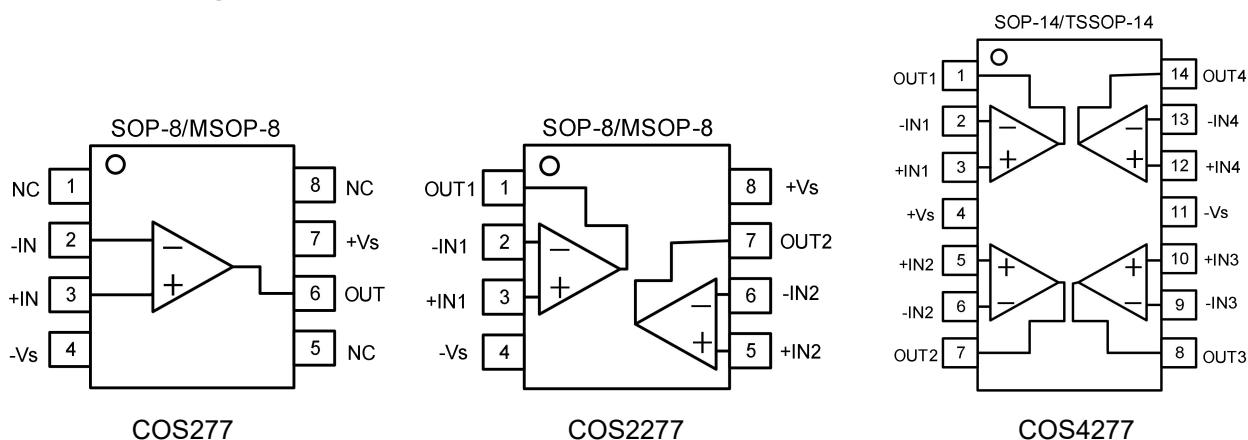
The wide input voltage range of  $\pm 13$ V minimum combined with a high CMRR of 125 dB and high input impedance provide high accuracy in the noninverting circuit configuration. Excellent linearity and gain accuracy can be maintained even at high closed-loop gains. Stability of offsets and gain with time or variations in temperature is excellent. The accuracy and stability of the COSx277, even at high gain, combined with the freedom from external nulling have made the COSx277 an ideal choice for instrumentation applications.

Rev1.4

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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 to +Vs                                                               |
| +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.                                                                       |
| EPAD | Thermal Pad on Bottom           | COS4277 has an exposed thermal pad connect to +Vs                                                                                                |
| NC   | No connection                   |                                                                                                                                                  |

## 2. Package and Ordering Information

| Model   | Channel | Order Number | Package  | Package Option      | Marking Information |
|---------|---------|--------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| COS277  | 1       | COS277SR     | SOP-8    | Tape and Reel, 4000 | COS277SR            |
|         |         | COS277MR     | MSOP-8   | Tape and Reel, 4000 | COS277MR            |
| COS2277 | 2       | COS2277SR    | SOP-8    | Tape and Reel, 4000 | COS2277SR           |
|         |         | COS2277MR/U  | MSOP-8   | Tape and Reel, 3000 | COS2277MR           |
|         |         | COS2277MR/UA | MSOP-8   | Tape and Reel, 3000 | COS2277MR           |
| COS4277 | 4       | COS4277SR    | SOP-14   | Tape and Reel, 3000 | COS4277SR           |
|         |         | COS4277TR    | TSSOP-14 | Tape and Reel, 4000 | COS4277             |

### 3. Product Specification

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

| Parameter                                      | Rating     | Units |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Power Supply: +Vs to -Vs                       | 36         | V     |
| Differential Input Voltage Range               | $\pm V_s$  | V     |
| Common Mode Input voltage Range <sup>(2)</sup> | -Vs to +Vs | V     |
| Output Current                                 | 50         | 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.

#### 3.2 Thermal Data

| Parameter                                                            | Rating                                                                    | Unit |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Package Thermal Resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$<br>(Junction-to-ambient) | 190 (SOT23-5)<br>206 (MSOP8)<br>155 (SOP8)<br>105 (TSSOP14)<br>82 (SOP14) | °C/W |

#### 3.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter                       | Rating                | Unit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| DC Supply Voltage               | $\pm 2.5 \sim \pm 18$ | V    |
| Input Common-mode Voltage Range | $-V_s+1 \sim +V_s-1$  | V    |
| Operating Ambient Temperature   | -40 ~ +85             | °C   |

### 3.4 Electrical Characteristics

( $+V_S=+15V$ ,  $-V_S=-15V$ ,  $T_A=+25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L=10k\Omega$  to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter                     | Symbol                   | Conditions                                 | Min       | Typ       | Max       | Unit             |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| <b>Input Characteristics</b>  |                          |                                            |           |           |           |                  |
| Input Offset Voltage          | $V_{OS}$                 | COS277SR,<br>COS2277SR,<br>277MR, 2277MR/U |           | $\pm 15$  | $\pm 50$  | $\mu V$          |
|                               |                          | COS2277MR/UA,<br>COS4277                   |           | $\pm 25$  | $\pm 125$ | $\mu V$          |
| Input Offset Voltage Drift    | $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | $-40$ to $125^\circ C$                     |           | 0.2       | 0.7       | $\mu V/^\circ C$ |
| Input Bias Current            | $I_B$                    |                                            |           | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 2$   | nA               |
| Input Offset Current          | $I_{OS}$                 |                                            |           | $\pm 0.2$ | $\pm 1$   | nA               |
| Common-Mode Voltage Range     | $V_{CM}$                 |                                            | $\pm 13$  | $\pm 14$  |           | V                |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio   | CMRR                     |                                            | 120       | 125       |           | dB               |
| Open-Loop Voltage Gain        | AOL                      | $R_L \geq 2k\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10V$      | 100       | 120       |           | dB               |
| <b>Output Characteristics</b> |                          |                                            |           |           |           |                  |
| Output Voltage High           | $V_{OH}$                 |                                            | +14       | +14.1     |           | V                |
| Output Voltage Low            | $V_{OL}$                 |                                            |           | -14.1     | -13.9     | V                |
| Output Current                | $I_{OUT}$                | $V_{DROPOUT} < 1.2 V$                      |           | $\pm 10$  |           | mA               |
| Short-Circuit Current         | $I_{SC}$                 |                                            |           | $\pm 28$  |           | mA               |
| <b>Power Supply</b>           |                          |                                            |           |           |           |                  |
| Operating Voltage Range       |                          |                                            | $\pm 2.5$ |           | $\pm 18$  | V                |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio  | PSRR                     |                                            | 120       | 130       |           | dB               |
| Quiescent Current / Amplifier | $I_Q$                    |                                            |           | 330       | 430       | $\mu A$          |
| <b>Dynamic Performance</b>    |                          |                                            |           |           |           |                  |
| Gain Bandwidth Product        | GBWP                     | $C_L=100pF$ , $R_L=10k\Omega$              |           | 2.0       |           | MHz              |
| Slew Rate                     | SR                       | $C_L=100pF$ , $R_L=10k\Omega$ ,<br>$A_v=1$ |           | 0.7       |           | V/ $\mu s$       |
| <b>Noise Performance</b>      |                          |                                            |           |           |           |                  |
| Voltage Noise Density         | $e_n$                    | $f=1kHz$                                   |           | 8.0       |           | nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$  |

## 4.0 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  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  and modify its value until the response is reasonable.

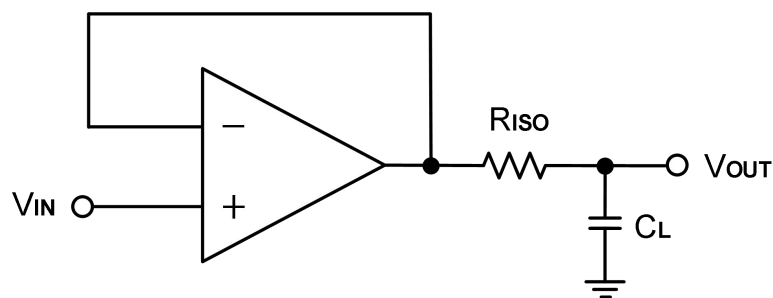


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

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.

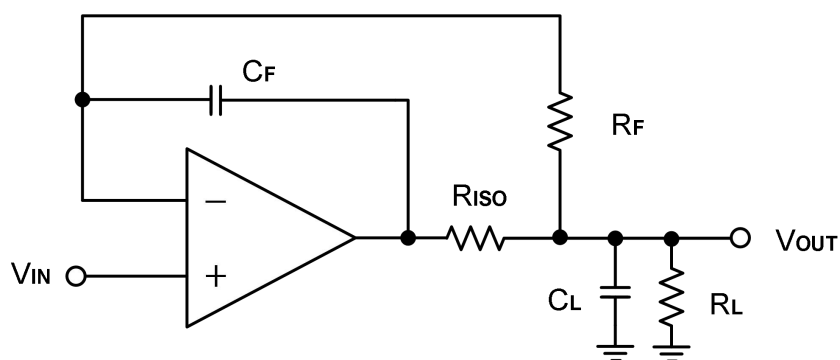


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

For the inverting 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.

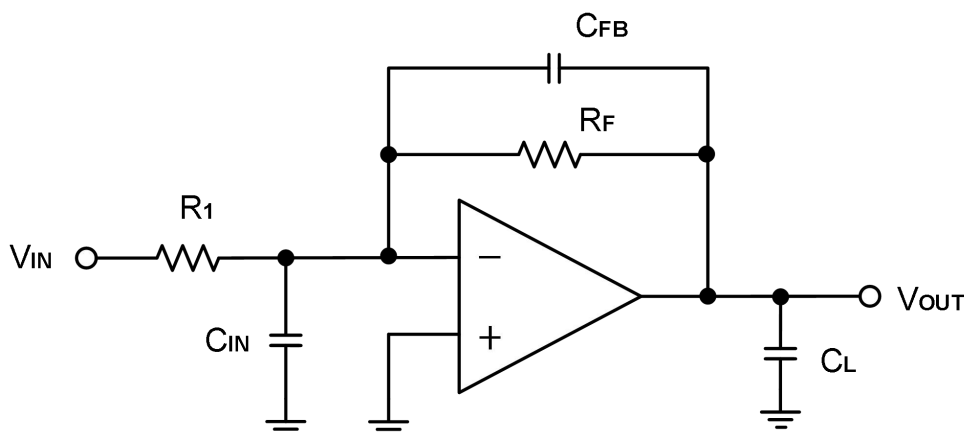


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Inverting Configuration

## Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout

The COSx277 operates from a single +5V to +36V supply or dual  $\pm 2.5\text{V}$  to  $\pm 18\text{V}$  supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply +Vs with a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  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  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitors.  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  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  $V_{OUT} = (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$ .

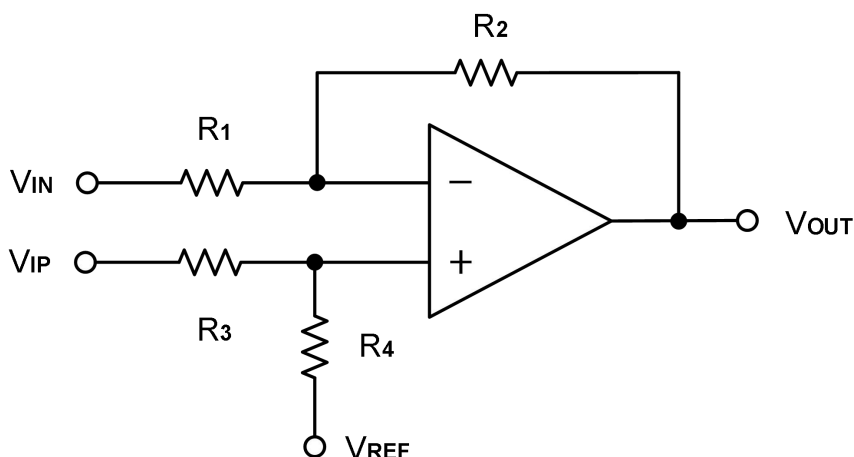


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

### 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.

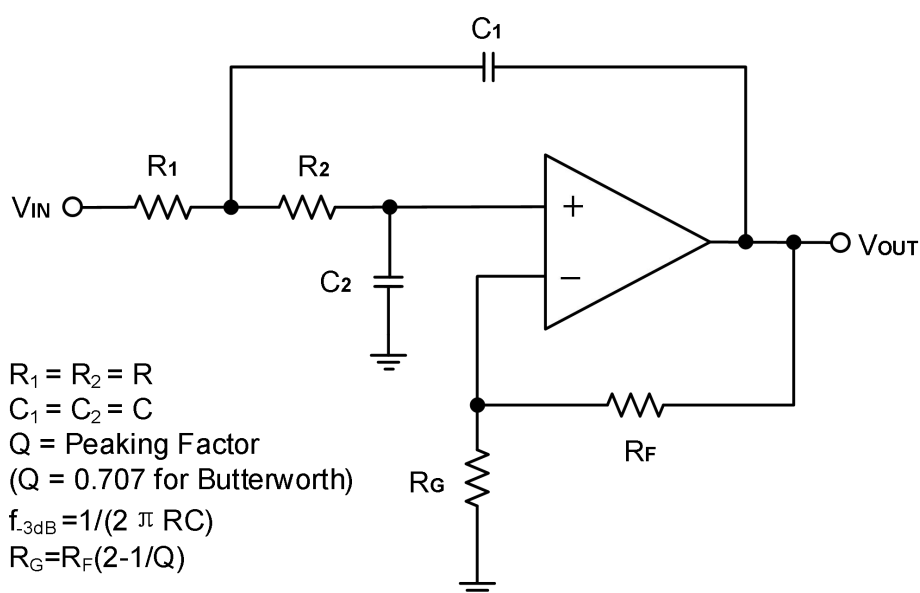
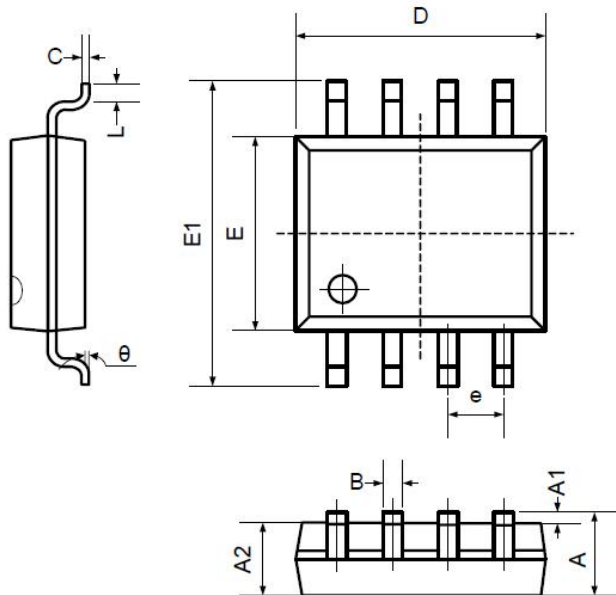


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter

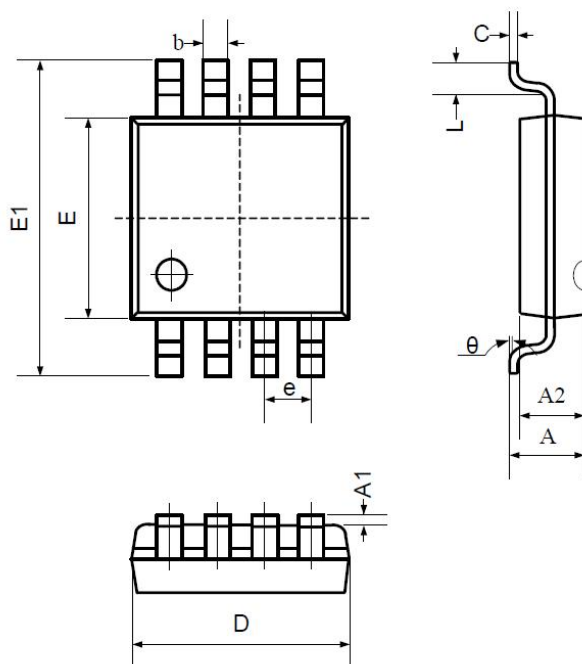
## 5. Package Information

### 5.1 SOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



| Symbol   | Dimensions<br>In Millimeters |       | Dimensions<br>In Inches |       |
|----------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
|          | Min                          | Max   | Min                     | Max   |
| A        | 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 |
| B        | 0.330                        | 0.510 | 0.013                   | 0.020 |
| C        | 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 |
| e        | 1.270TYP                     |       | 0.050TYP                |       |
| L        | 0.400                        | 1.270 | 0.016                   | 0.050 |
| $\theta$ | 0°                           | 8°    | 0°                      | 8°    |

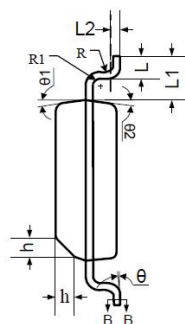
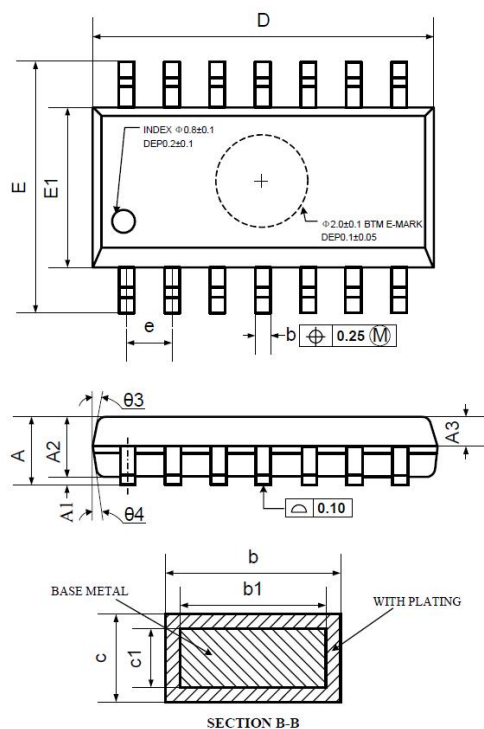
### 5.2 MSOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



| Symbol   | Dimensions<br>In Millimeters |       | Dimensions<br>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               |       |
| c        | 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 |
| $\theta$ | 0°                           | 6°    | 0°                      | 6°    |

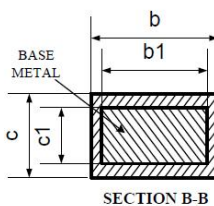
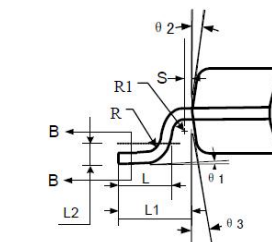
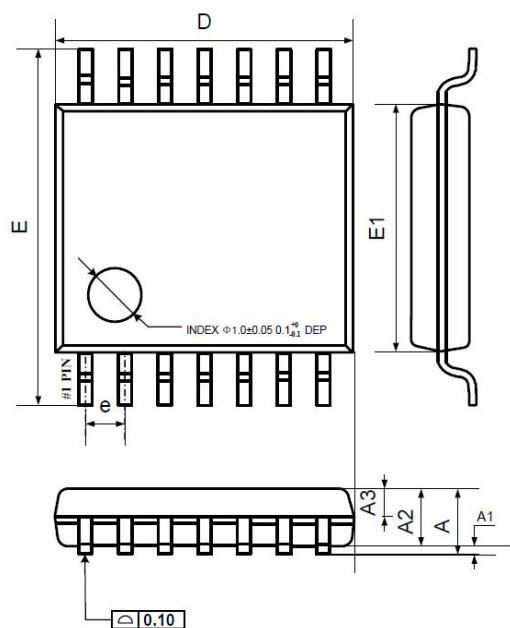


### 5.3 SOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)



| Symbol     | Dimensions<br>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 |
| c          | 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 |
| e          | 1.27 BSC                     |      |      |
| L          | 0.45                         | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| L1         | 1.04 REF                     |      |      |
| L2         | 0.25 BSC                     |      |      |
| R          | 0.07                         |      |      |
| R1         | 0.07                         |      |      |
| h          | 0.30                         | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| $\theta$   | 0°                           |      | 8°   |
| $\theta 1$ | 6°                           | 8°   | 10°  |
| $\theta 2$ | 6°                           | 8°   | 10°  |
| $\theta 3$ | 5°                           | 7°   | 9°   |
| $\theta 4$ | 5°                           | 7°   | 9°   |

### 5.4 TSSOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)



| Symbol     | Dimensions<br>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 |
| c          | 0.10                         | —    | 0.19 |
| c1         | 0.10                         | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| D          | 4.86                         | 4.96 | 5.06 |
| E          | 6.20                         | 6.40 | 6.60 |
| E1         | 4.30                         | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| e          | 0.65 BSC                     |      |      |
| L          | 0.45                         | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| L1         | 1.00 REF                     |      |      |
| L2         | 0.25 BSC                     |      |      |
| R          | 0.09                         | —    | —    |
| R1         | 0.09                         | —    | —    |
| S          | 0.20                         | —    | —    |
| $\theta 1$ | 0°                           | —    | 8°   |
| $\theta 2$ | 10°                          | 12°  | 14°  |
| $\theta 3$ | 10°                          | 12°  | 14°  |