

### Features

- General Purpose, Low Cost
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 200KHz
- Low Quiescent Current: 21 $\mu$ A/Amplifier
- 0.01Hz-10Hz Noise: 1.5 $\mu$ VPP
- Zero Drift: 0.01 $\mu$ V/ $^{\circ}$ C (Typ)
- Input Bias Current: 20pA
- Unity Gain Stable
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Single or Dual Supply Operation
- Supply Voltage Range: 1.8V to 5.5V
- Operating Temperature: -50 $^{\circ}$ C ~ +125 $^{\circ}$ C
- Type Package:SOT23-5

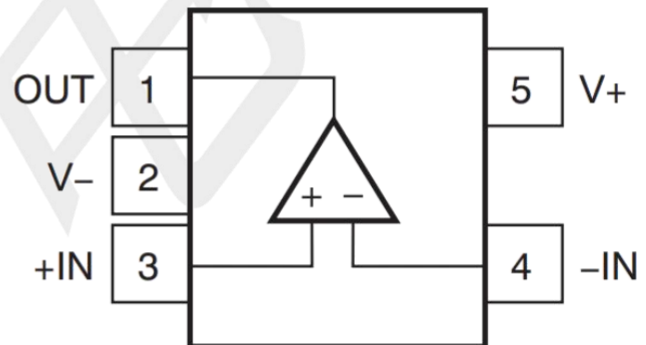
### Applications

- Temperature Sensors
- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors
- Medical Equipment
- Portable Instruments and Mobile Device
- Active Filters
- Piezo Electrical Transducer Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Handheld Test Equipment

### General Description

The OPA336N of CMOS operational amplifiers use a proprietary auto-calibration technique to simultaneously provide very low offset voltage ( $\pm 10\mu\text{V}$ , maximum) and near-zero drift over time and temperature. These miniature, high-precision, low quiescent current (21 $\mu\text{A}$ ) amplifiers offer high impedance inputs that have a common-mode range 100 mV beyond the rails, and rail-to-rail output that swings within 50 mV of the rails. Single or dual supplies as low as 1.8 V ( $\pm 0.9$  V) and up to 5.5 V (+2.75 V) can be used. These devices are optimized for low voltage, single-supply operation.

### Pinout (top view)



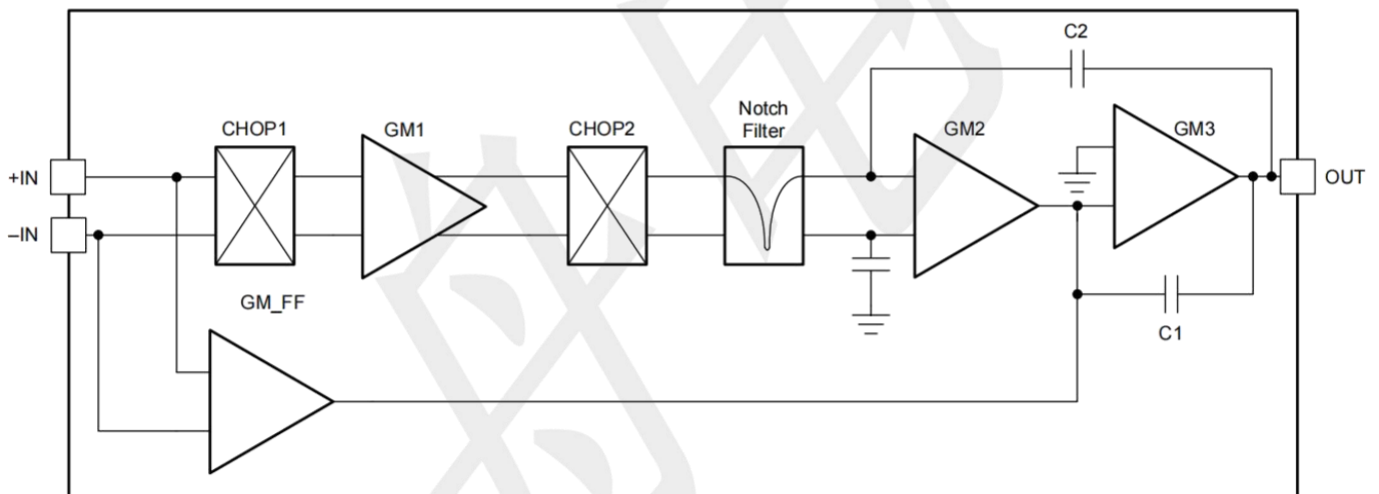
### Pin Configurations

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	OUT	Output
2	-Vs	Chip Supply Voltage(Negative)/GND
3	+IN	In-phase input
4	-IN	Reverse input
5	+Vs	Chip Supply Voltage(Positive)/VDD

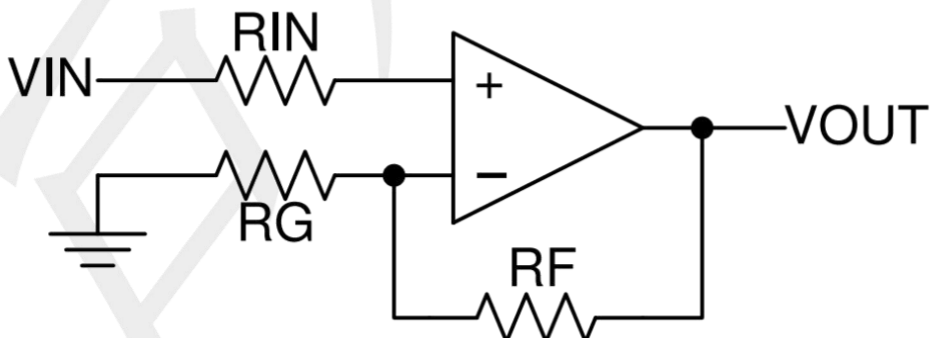
### Absolute Maximum Ratings (@TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Condition		Rating	UNIT
VDD to GND	Power Supply Voltage	7V	V
IN+ or IN-	Signal Input Terminals Voltage	GND-0.3V~VDD+0.3V	V
IN+ or IN-	Signal Input Terminals Current	-1mA ~ +1mA	mA
OUT to GND	Output Short-Circuit	Continuous	mA
TJ	Junction Temperature	150	°C
LT	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260	°C
TA	Operating Temperature Range	-55      150	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	-65      150	°C
V(ESD)	Human body model (HBM)	±4000	V
V(ESD)	Charged-device model (CDM)	±1000	V

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



### Power Supply Bypassing



### Electrical Characteristics

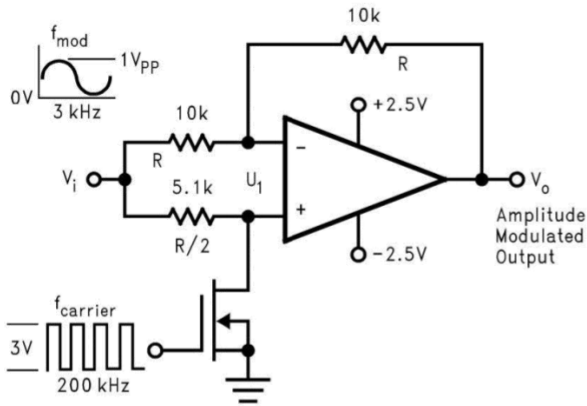
(At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply-Voltage Range	$V_{DD}$	Single-supply	1.8	--	5.5	V
		Dual-supply	$\pm 0.9$	--	$\pm 2.75$	V
Quiescent Current/Amplifier	$I_Q$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$	--	21	35	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$		--	$\pm 8$	$\pm 50$	$\mu\text{V}$
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	$dV_{OS}/dT$	$T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$	--	0.01	--	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	( 2 )	--	1	20	PA
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$	--	--	180	PA
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	( 2 )	--	1	20	PA
Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$		GND-0.1	--	$V_{DD}+0.1$	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$\Delta V_{IN}=1\text{V}$	130	135	--	dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$\Delta V_S=1\text{V}$	--	135	--	dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_V$	$\Delta V_{OUT}=1\text{V}$	140	150	--	dB
Output Swing from Positive Rail	$V_{OUT-SWING}$	$R_L=10\text{k}\Omega$	--	13	--	mV
Output Swing from Negative Rail		$R_L=10\text{k}\Omega$	--	17	--	mV
Capacitive Load Drive	$C_{L(3)}$	$G = +1$ , $V_{IN}=4\text{V}$ Step	--	--	1	nF
Output Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$	Sinking or Sourcing	--	21	--	mA
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW		--	200	--	KHz
Slew Rate	SR	$G = +1$ , $V_{IN}=4\text{V}$ Step	--	0.1	--	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Input Voltage Noise	$V_N$	$f=0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$	--	2	--	$\mu\text{V}_{PP}$
Input Voltage Noise PSD		$f=1\text{kHz}$	--	45	--	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Specified temperature			-50	--	125	$^\circ\text{C}$

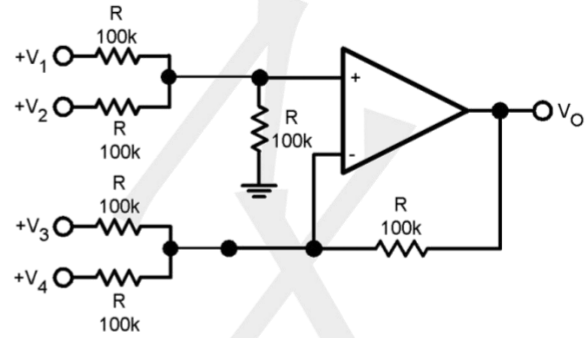
#### Notes:

- 1: All devices are 100% production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ; range is guaranteed by design, not production tested.
- 2: Parameter is guaranteed by design.
- 3: Capacitive load drive means that above a given maximum value, the output waveform will oscillate under the step response.

### Typical Application Circuit

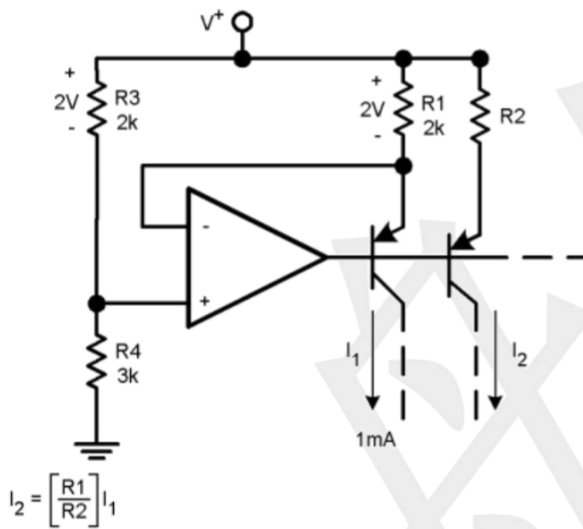


Amplitude modulator circuit

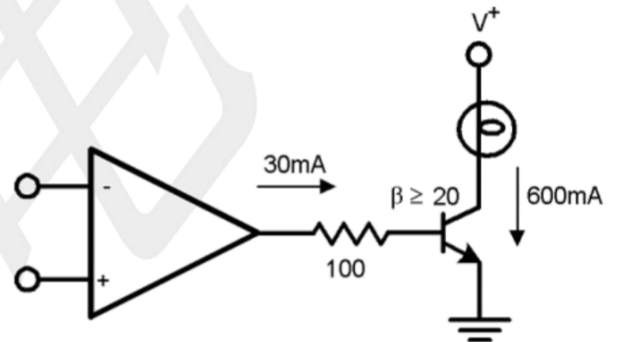


Note:  $V_O = V_1 + V_2 - V_3 - V_4, (V_1 + V_2) \geq (V_3 + V_4)$  for  $V_O \geq 0V_{DC}$

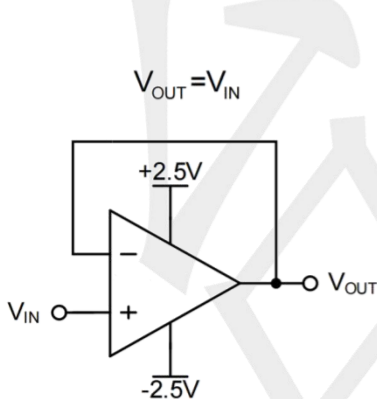
DC adder amplifier  
( $V_{IN'S} \geq 0V_{DC}, V_O \geq V_{DC}$ )



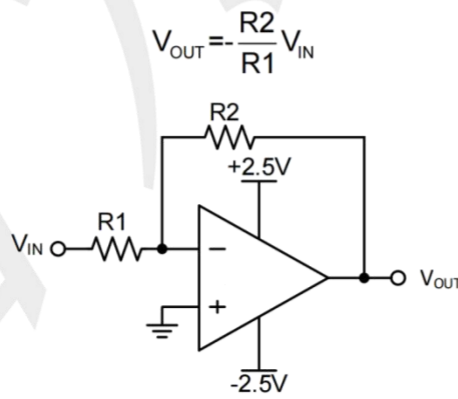
Fixed current source



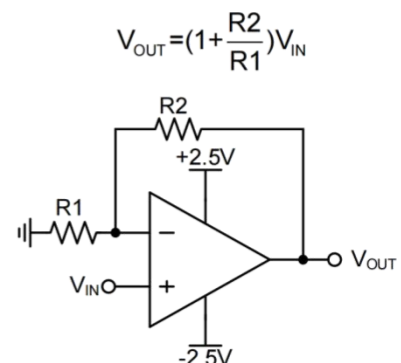
Lamp Driver



Voltage Follower

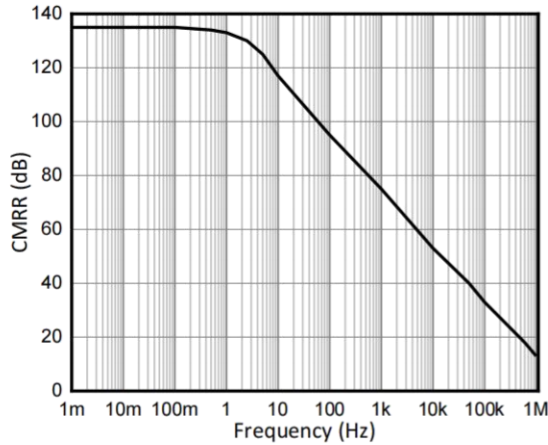


Inverting Proportional Amplifier

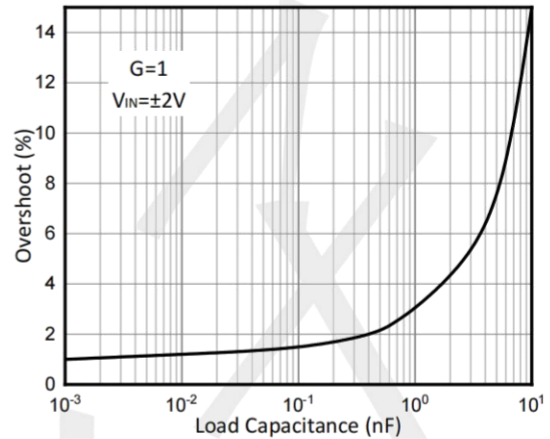


Noninverting Proportional Amplifier

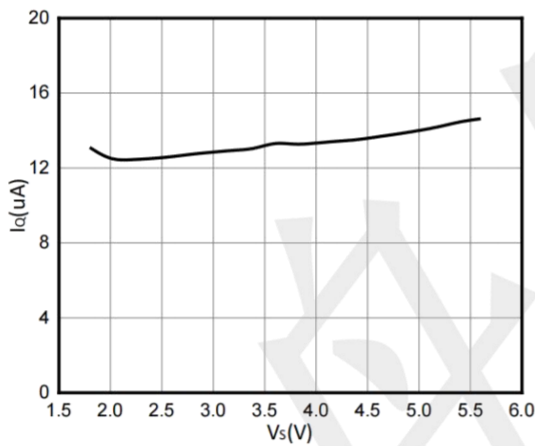
### Typical Performance Characteristics (@TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)



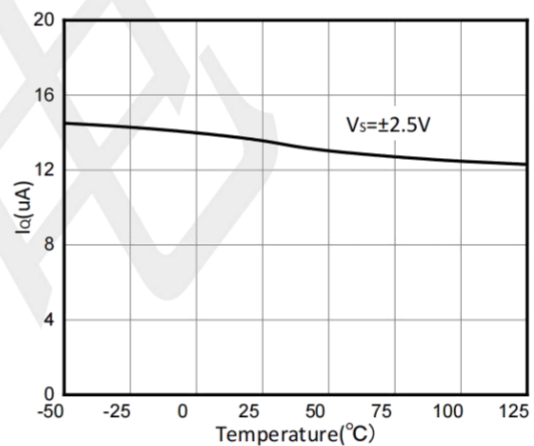
CMRR vs Frequency



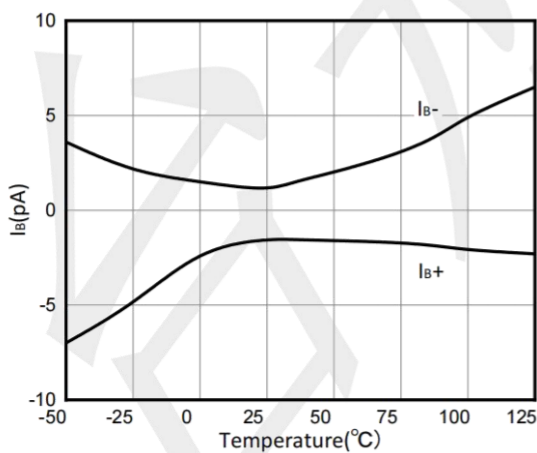
Large-Signal Overshoot vs Load Capacitance



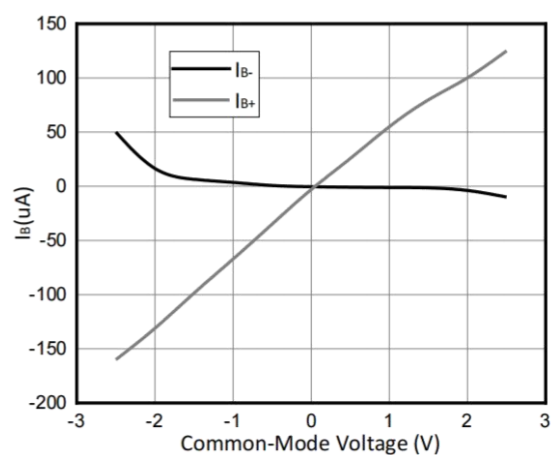
Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage



Quiescent Current vs Temperature



Input Bias Current vs Temperature

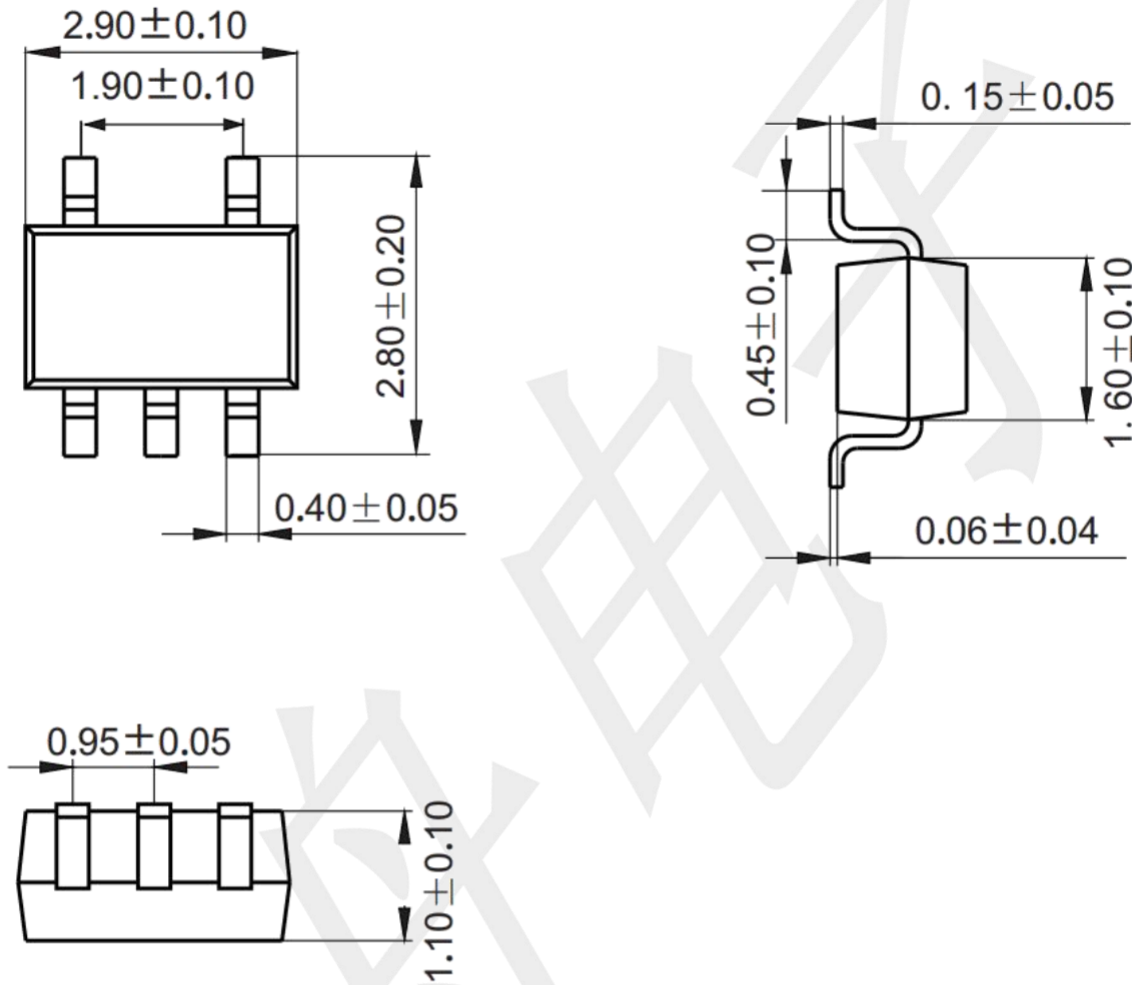


Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



**Package information (Unit: mm)**

SOT23-5



**Mounting Pad Layout (Unit: mm)**

