NCS2004

3.5 MHz, Wide Supply, Rail-to-Rail Output Operational Amplifier

The NCS2004 operational amplifier provides rail−to−rail output operation. The output can swing within 70 mV to the positive rail and 30 mV to the negative rail. This rail−to−rail operation enables the user to make optimal use of the entire supply voltage range while taking advantage of 3.5 MHz bandwidth. The NCS2004 can operate on supply voltage as low as 2.5 V over the temperature range of −40°C to 105°C. The high bandwidth provides a slew rate of 2.4 V/μs while only consuming a typical 390 μA of quiescent current. Likewise the NCS2004 can run on a supply voltage as high as 16 V making it ideal for a broad range of battery operated applications. Since this is a CMOS device it has high input impedance and low bias currents making it ideal for interfacing to a wide variety of signal sensors. In addition it comes in a small SC−88A package allowing for use in high density PCB's.

Features

- Rail−To−Rail Output
- Wide Bandwidth: 3.5 MHz
- High Slew Rate: 2.4 V/μs
- Wide Power Supply Range: 2.5 V to 16 V
- Low Supply Current: 390 μA
- Low Input Bias Current: 1 pA
- Wide Temperature Range: −40°C to 105°C
- Small Package: 5−Pin SC−88A (same as SC−70−5)
- These Devices are Pb−Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

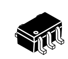
Applications

- Notebook Computers
- Portable Instruments

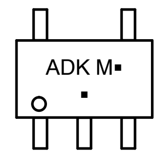
ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

MARKING DIAGRAM



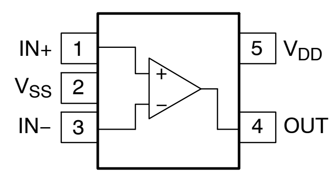
SC−88A (SC−70−5) SN SUFFIX CASE 419A



ADK = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping†
NCS2004SQ3T2G	SC−88A (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage	16.5	V
V_{ID}	Input Differential Voltage	± Supply Voltage	V
V_I	Input Common Mode Voltage Range	−0.2 V to (V_{DD} + 0.2 V)	V
I_I	Maximum Input Current	± 10	mA
I_O	Output Current Range	± 100	mA
	Continuous Total Power Dissipation (Note 1)	200	mW
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance	333	°C/W
T_{stg}	Operating Temperature Range (free−air)	−40 to 105	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	−65 to 150	°C
	Mounting Temperature (Infrared or Convection − 20 sec)	260	°C
V_{ESD}	Machine Model Human Body Model	300 2000	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Continuous short circuit operation to ground at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of 45 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability. Shorting output to either V+ or V− will adversely affect reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 2.5 V, 3.3 V, 5 V and ± 5 V, T_A = 25°C, R_L ≥ 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	VIC = V_{DD}/2, V_O = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ, R_S = 50 Ω			0.5	5.0	mV
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				7.0	
Offset Voltage Drift	ICV_{OS}	VIC = V_{DD}/2, V_O = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ, R_S = 50 Ω			2.0		μV/°C
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	0 V ≤ VIC ≤ V_{DD} − 1.35 V, R_S = 50 Ω	V_{DD} = 2.5 V	55	94		dB
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		52			
		0 V ≤ VIC ≤ V_{DD} − 1.35 V, R_S = 50 Ω	V_{DD} = 5 V	65	130		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		62			
		0 V ≤ VIC ≤ V_{DD} − 1.35 V, R_S = 50 Ω	V_{DD} = ± 5 V	69	140		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		66			
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} = 2.5 V to 16 V, VIC = V_{DD}/2, No Load		70	135		dB
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		65			
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VD}	$V_{O(pp)}$ = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ	V_{DD} = 2.5 V	90	130		dB
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		76			
		$V_{O(pp)}$ = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ	V_{DD} = 3.3 V	92	123		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		76			
		$V_{O(pp)}$ = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ	V_{DD} = 5 V	95	127		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		86			
		$V_{O(pp)}$ = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ	V_{DD} = ± 5 V	95	130		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		90			
Input Bias Current	I_B	V_{DD} = 5 V, VIC = V_{DD}/2, V_O = V_{DD}/2, R_S = 50 Ω	T_A = 25°C		45	150	pA
			T_A = 105°C			1000	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 2.5 V, 3.3 V, 5 V and ±5 V, T_A = 25°C, R_L ≥ 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}	V_{DD} = 5 V, VIC = V_{DD}/2, V_O = V_{DD}/2, R_S = 50 Ω	T_A = 25°C		45	150	pA
			T_A = 105°C			1000	
Differential Input Resistance	$r_{i(d)}$				1000		GΩ
Common−mode Input Capacitance	C_{IC}	f = 21 kHz			8.0		pF
Output Swing (High−level)	V_{OH}	VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 2.5 V	2.35	2.43		V
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		2.28			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 3.3 V	3.15	3.21		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		3.00			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 5 V	4.8	4.93		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		4.75			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = ±5 V	4.92	4.96		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		4.9			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 2.5 V	1.7	2.14		V
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		1.5			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 3.3 V	2.5	2.89		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		2.1			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 5 V	4.5	4.68		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		4.35			
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = ±5 V	4.7	4.78		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		4.65			
Output Swing (Low−level)	V_{OL}	VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		0.03	0.15	V
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.22	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 3.3 V		0.03	0.15	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.22	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = 5 V		0.03	0.1	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.15	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −1 mA	V_{DD} = ±5 V		0.05	0.08	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.1	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		0.15	0.7	V
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				1.1	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 3.3 V		0.13	0.7	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				1.1	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = 5 V		0.13	0.4	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.5	
		VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = −5 mA	V_{DD} = ±5 V		0.16	0.3	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				0.35	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 2.5 V, 3.3 V, 5 V and ± 5 V, T_A = 25°C, R_L ≥ 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Current	I_O	V_O = 0.5 V from rail, V_{DD} = 2.5 V	Positive rail		4.0		mA
			Negative rail		5.0		
		V_O = 0.5 V from rail, V_{DD} = 5 V	Positive rail		7.0		
			Negative rail		8.0		
		V_O = 0.5 V from rail, V_{DD} = 10 V	Positive rail		13		
			Negative rail		12		
Power Supply Quiescent Current	I_{DD}	$V_O = V_{DD}/2$	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		380	560	μA
			V_{DD} = 3.3 V		385	620	
			V_{DD} = 5 V		390	660	
			V_{DD} = 10 V		400	800	
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C				1000	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 2.5 V, 5 V, & ± 5 V, T_A = 25°C, and R_L ≥ 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Unity Gain Bandwidth	UGBW	R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		3.2		MHz
			V_{DD} = 5 V to 10 V		3.5		
Slew Rate at Unity Gain	SR	$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 50 pF	V_{DD} = 2.5 V	1.35	2.0		V/μS
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		1			
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 50 pF	V_{DD} = 5 V	1.45	2.3		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		1.2			
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 50 pF	V_{DD} = ± 5 V	1.8	2.6		
		T_A = −40°C to +105°C		1.3			
Phase Margin	θ_m	R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF			45		°
Gain Margin		R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF			14		dB
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_S	V−step(pp) = 1 V, AV = −1, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF	V_{DD} = 2.5 V		2.9		μS
		V−step(pp) = 1 V, AV = −1, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 68 pF	V_{DD} = 5 V, ± 5 V		2.0		
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	V_{DD} = 2.5 V, $V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 2 kΩ, f = 10 kHz	AV = 1		0.004		%
			AV = 10		0.04		
			AV = 100		0.3		
		V_{DD} = 5 V, ± 5 V, $V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 2 kΩ, f = 10 kHz	AV = 1		0.004		
			AV = 10		0.04		
			AV = 100		0.03		
Input−Referred Voltage Noise	e_n	f = 1 kHz			30		nV/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz			20		
Input−Referred Current Noise	i_n	f = 1 kHz			0.6		fA/√Hz

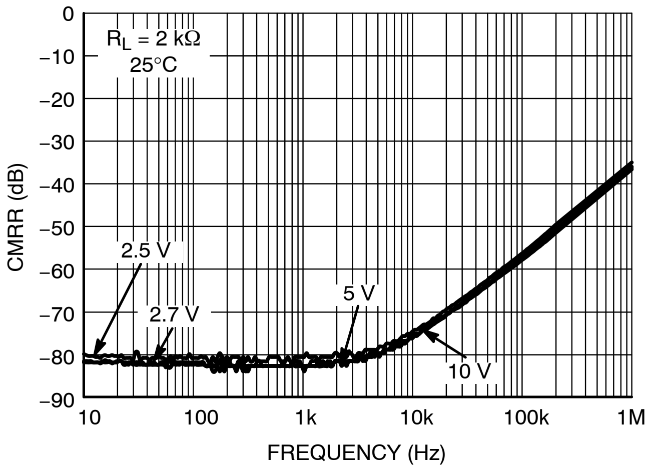


Figure 1. CMRR vs. Frequency

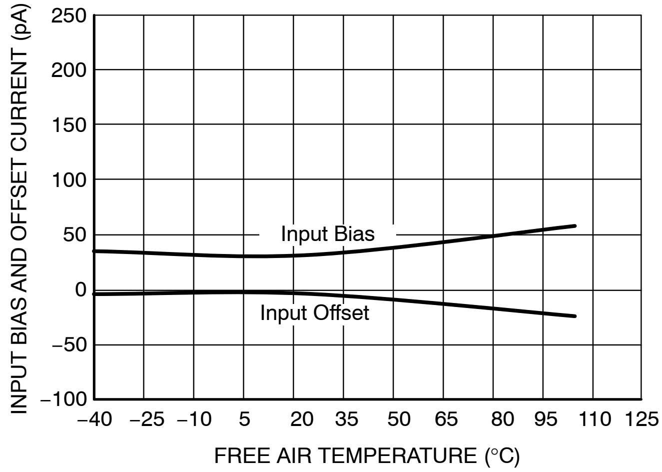


Figure 2. Input Bias and Offset Current vs. Temperature

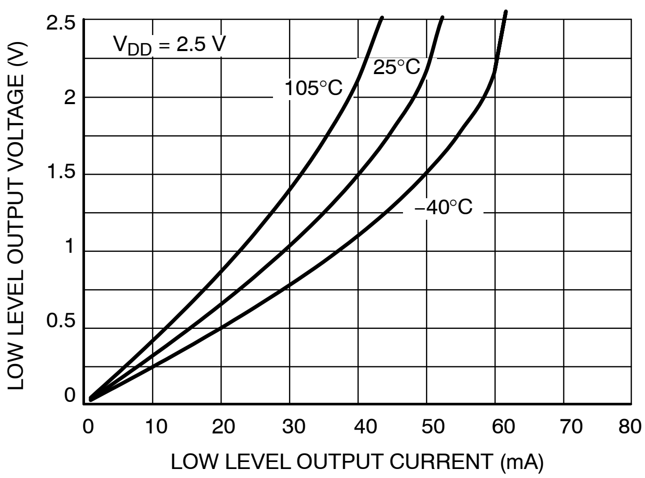


Figure 3. 2.5 V V_{OL} vs. I_{out}

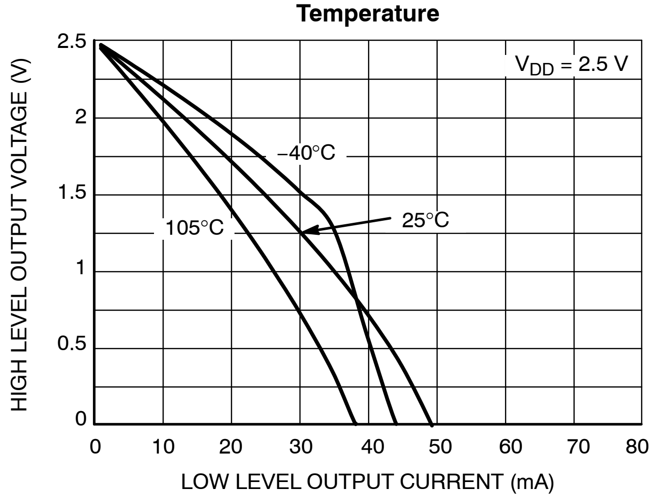


Figure 4. 2.5 V V_{OH} vs. I_{out}

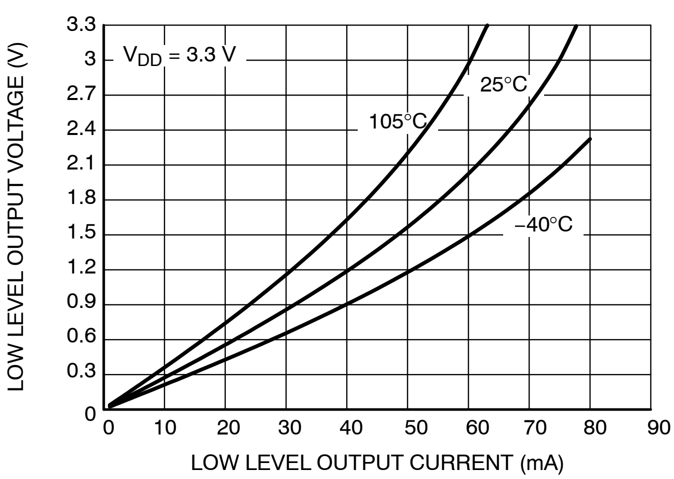


Figure 5. 3.3 V V_{OL} vs. I_{out}

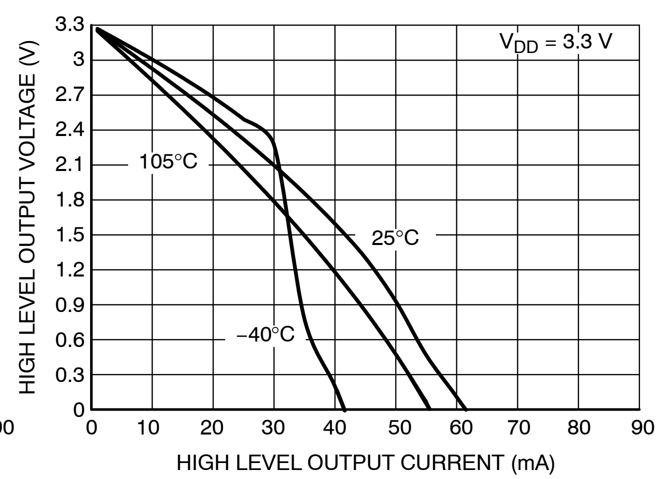


Figure 6. 3.3 V V_{OH} vs. I_{out}

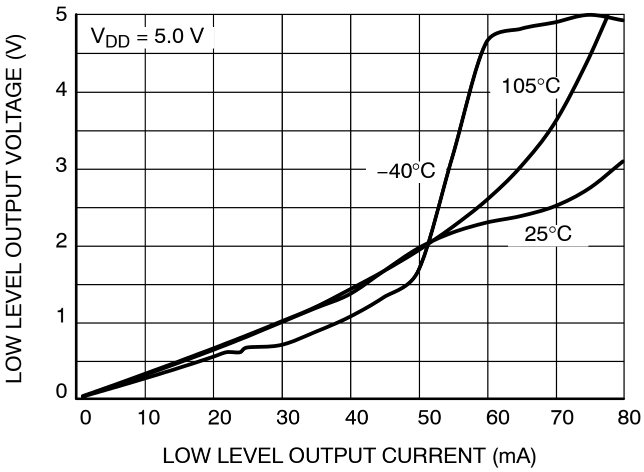


Figure 7. V_{OL} vs. I_{out}

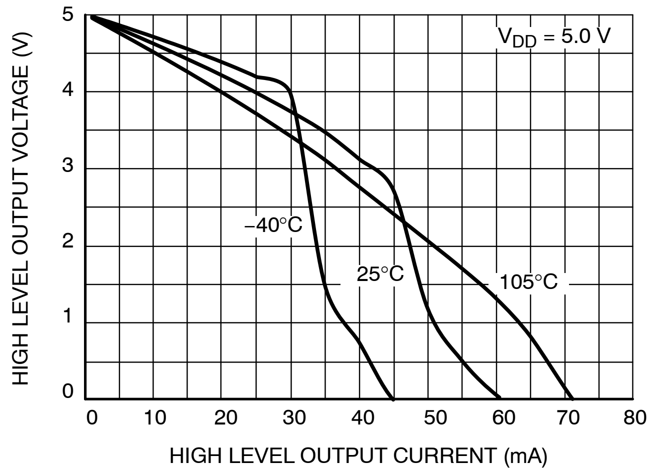


Figure 8. V_{OH} vs. I_{out}

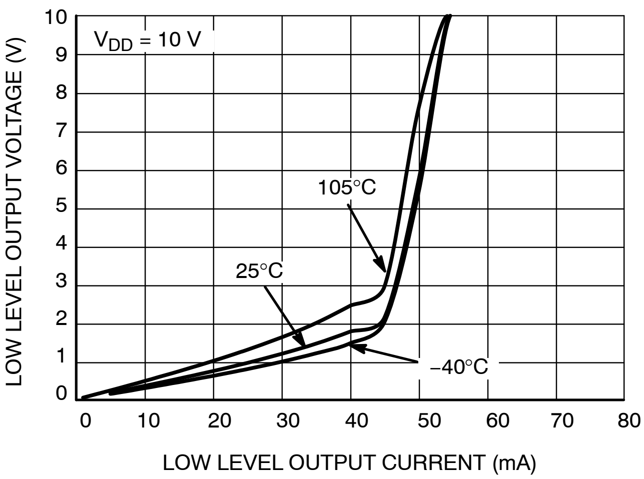


Figure 9. 10 V V_{OL} vs. I_{out}

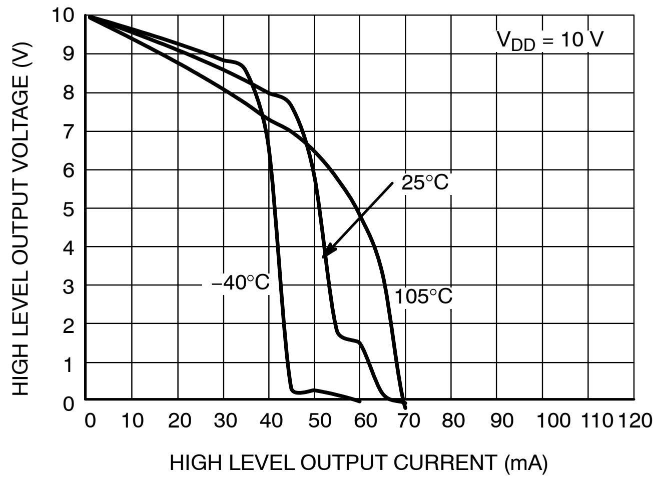


Figure 10. 10 V V_{OH} vs. I_{out}

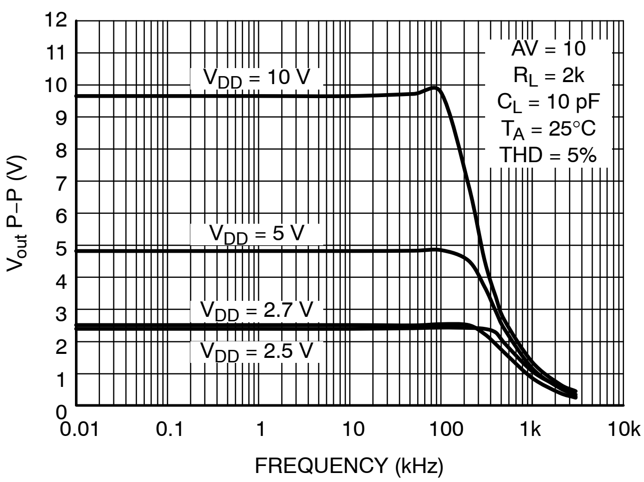


Figure 11. Peak−to−Peak Output vs. Supply vs. Frequency

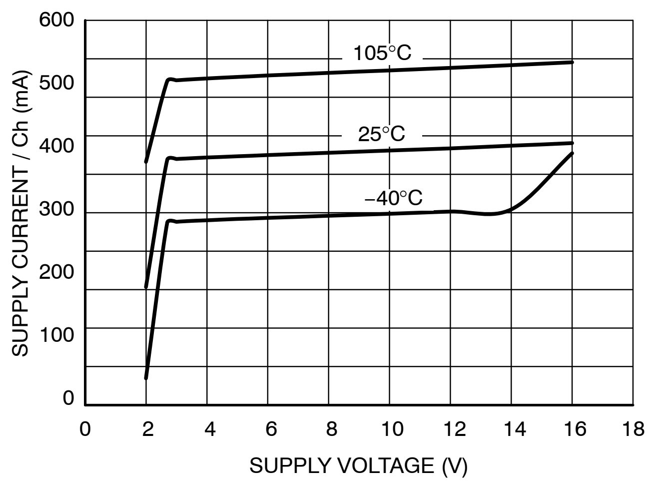


Figure 12. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

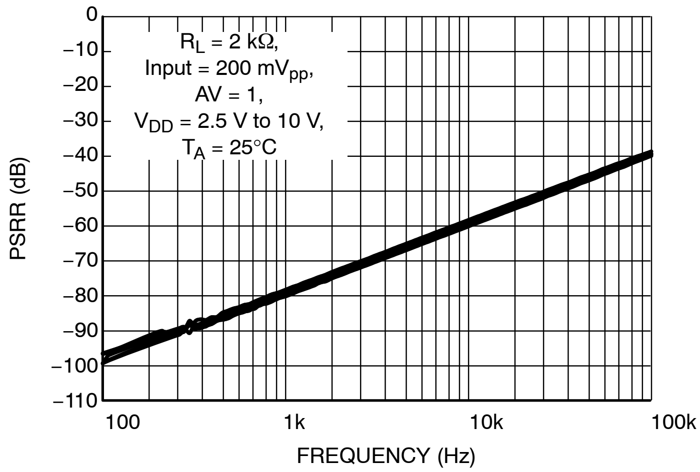


Figure 13. PSRR vs. Frequency

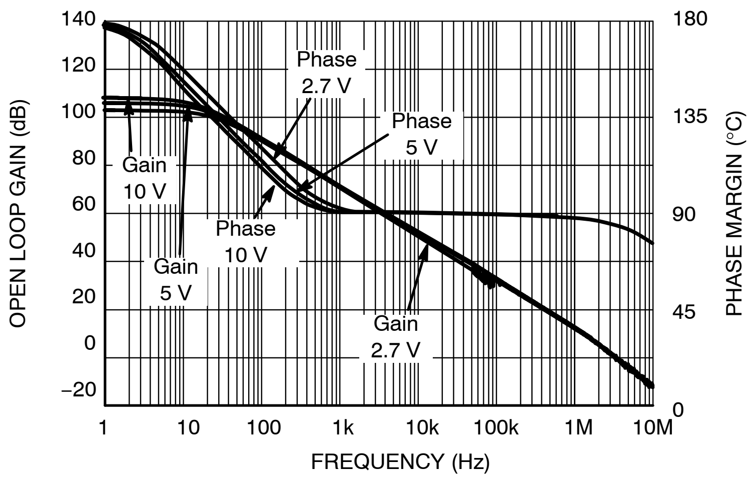


Figure 14. Open Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

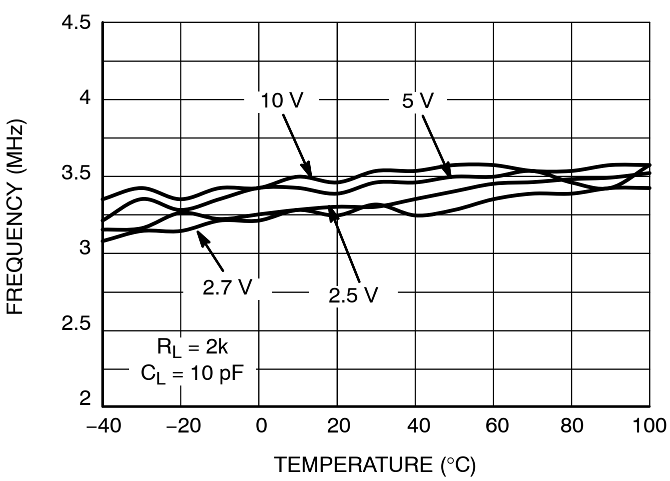


Figure 15. Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Temperature

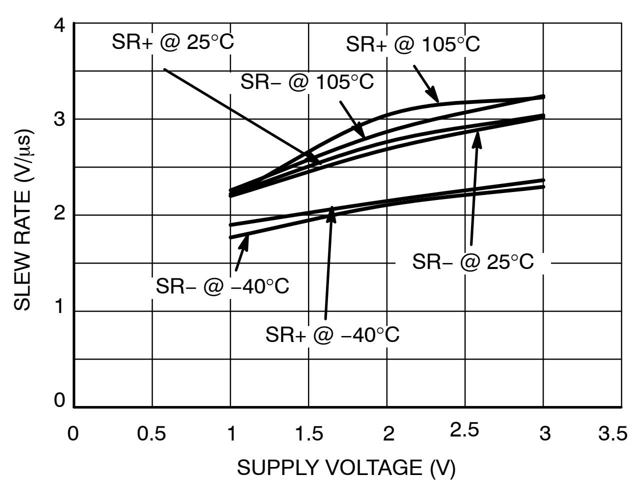


Figure 16. Slew Rate vs. Supply Voltage

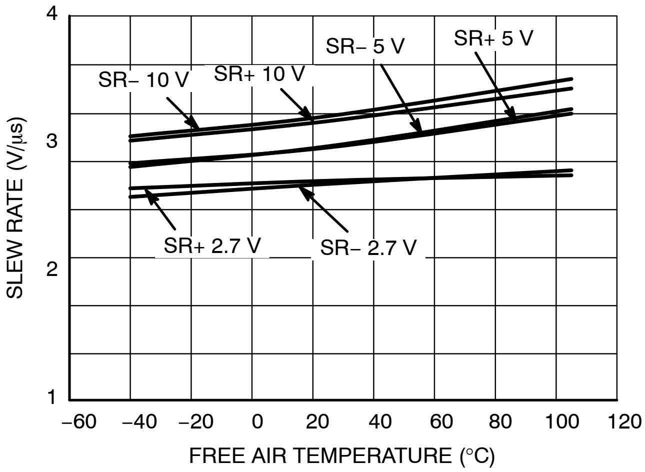


Figure 17. Slew Rate vs. Temperature

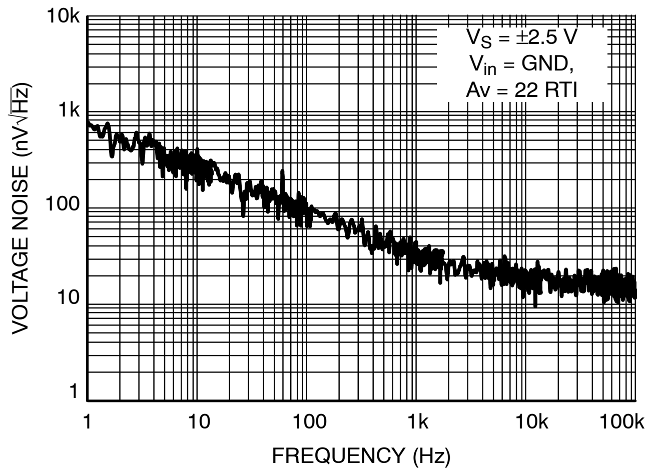


Figure 18. Voltage Noise vs. Frequency

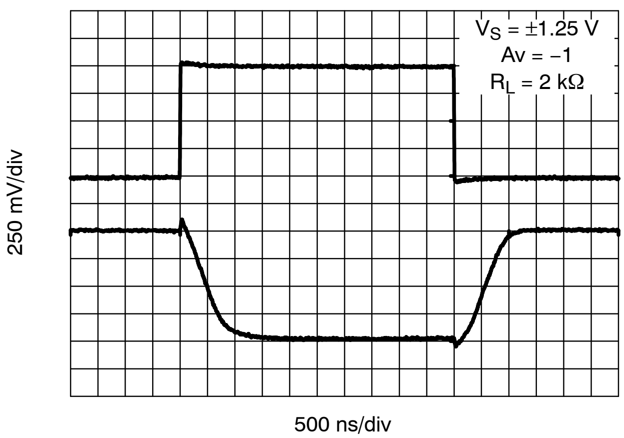


Figure 19. 2.5 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

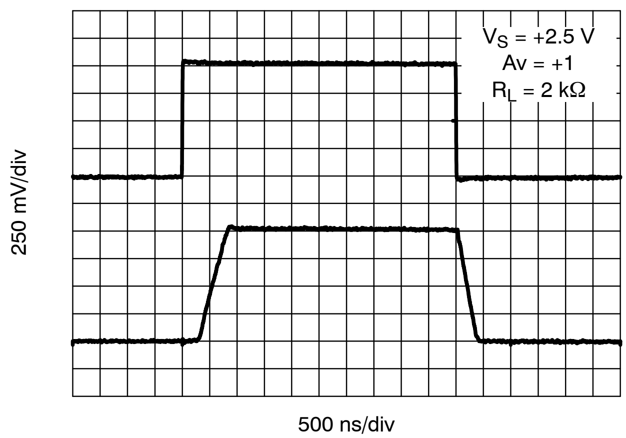


Figure 20. 2.5 V Non−Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

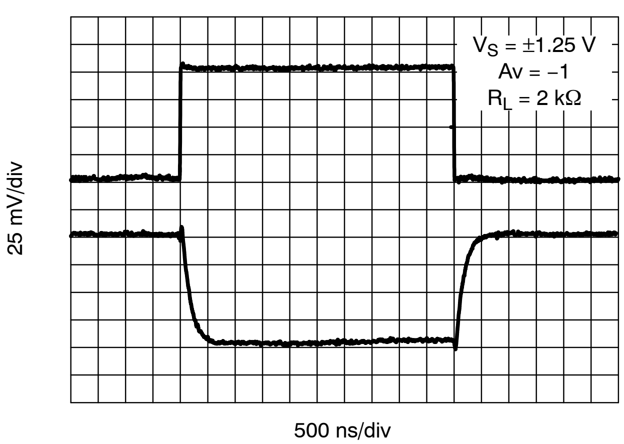


Figure 21. 2.5 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

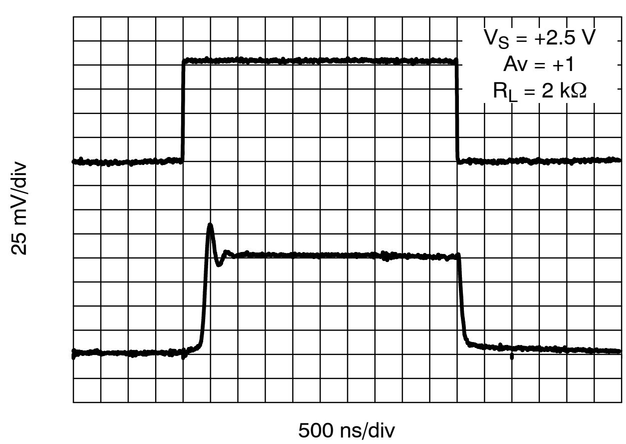


Figure 22. 2.5 V Non−Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

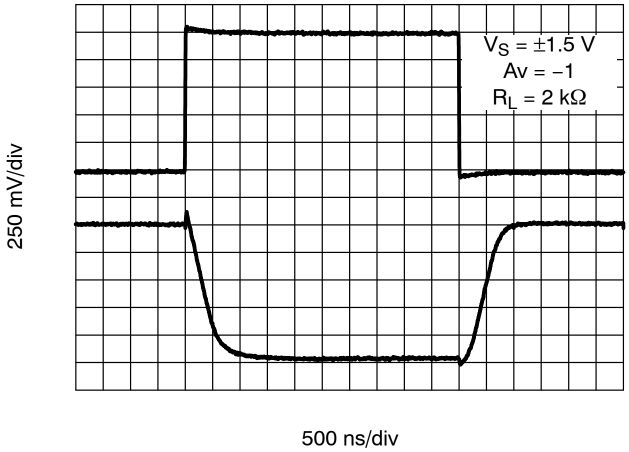


Figure 23. 3 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

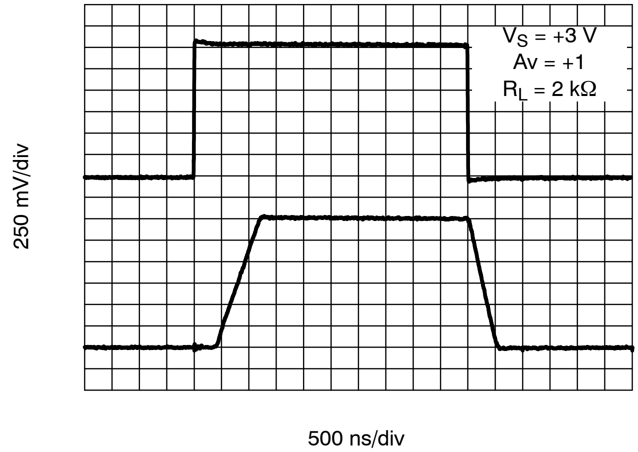


Figure 24. 3 V Non−Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

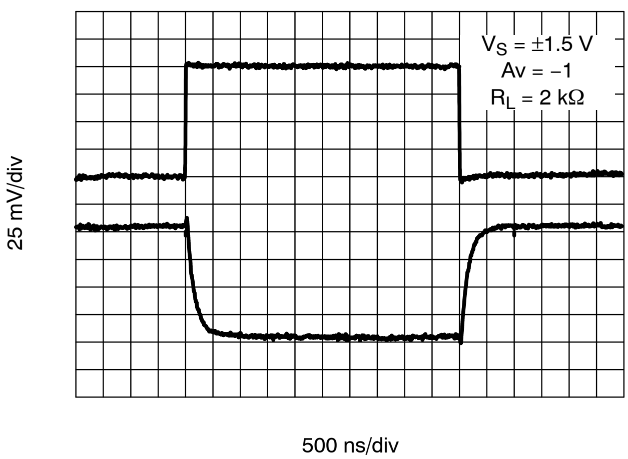


Figure 25. 3 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

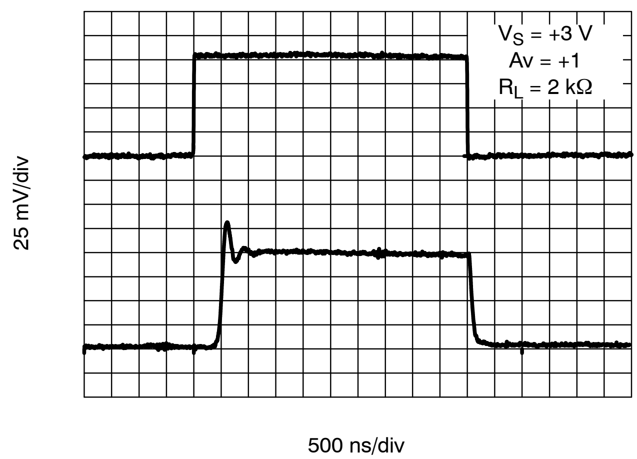


Figure 26. 3 V Non−Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

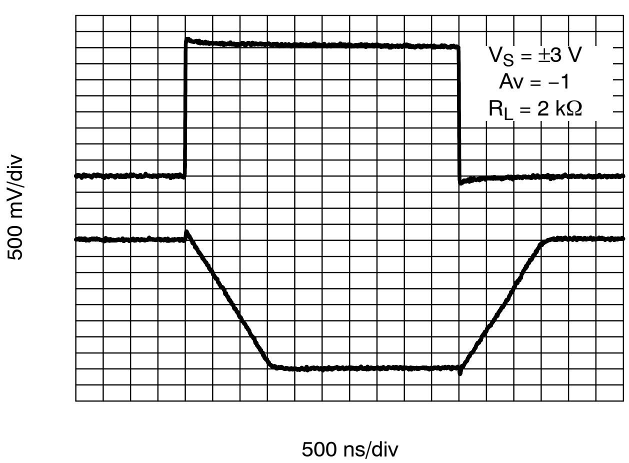


Figure 27. 6 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

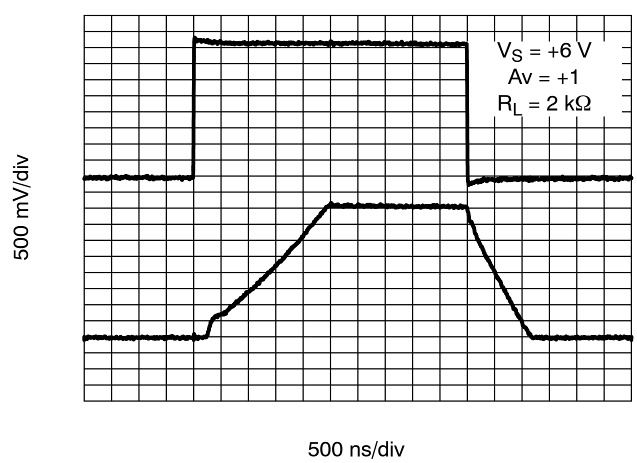


Figure 28. 6 V Non−Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

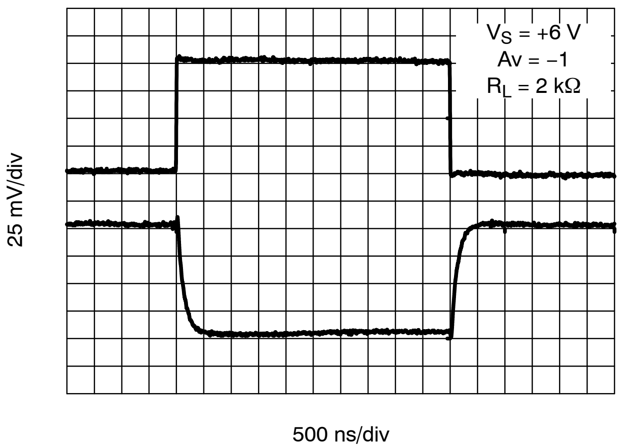


Figure 29. 6 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

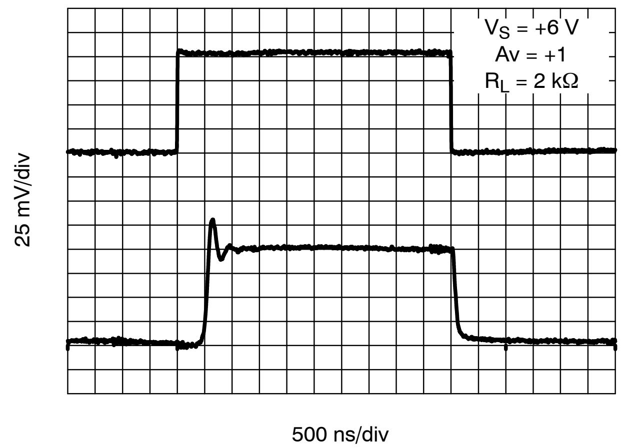
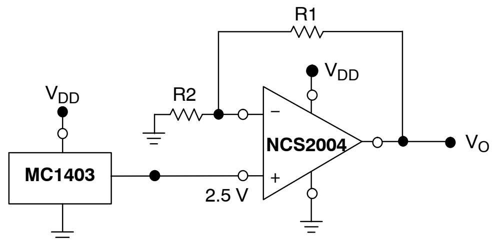


Figure 30. 6 V Non−Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

APPLICATIONS



$$V_O = 2.5\ V\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Figure 31. Voltage Reference

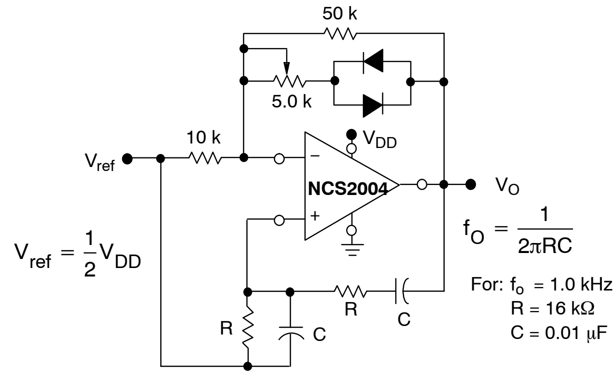
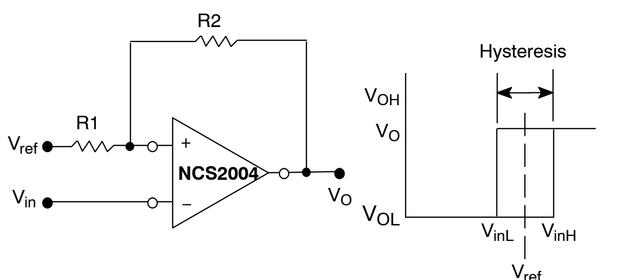


Figure 32. Wien Bridge Oscillator

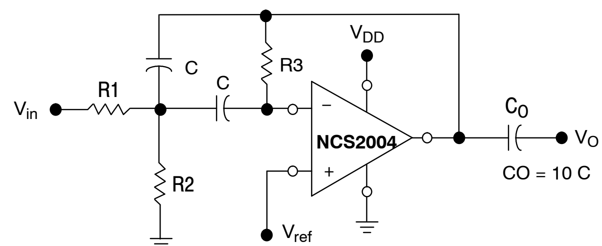


$$V_{in}L = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2}\ (V_{OL} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$$

$$V_{in}H = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2}\ (V_{OH} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$$

$$H = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2}\ (V_{OH} - V_{OL})$$

Figure 33. Comparator with Hysteresis



Given: f_o = center frequency
$A(f_o)$ = gain at center frequency

Choose value f_o, C

Then : $R3 = \dfrac{Q}{\pi f_O\ C}$

$$R1 = \frac{R3}{2\ A(f_O)}$$

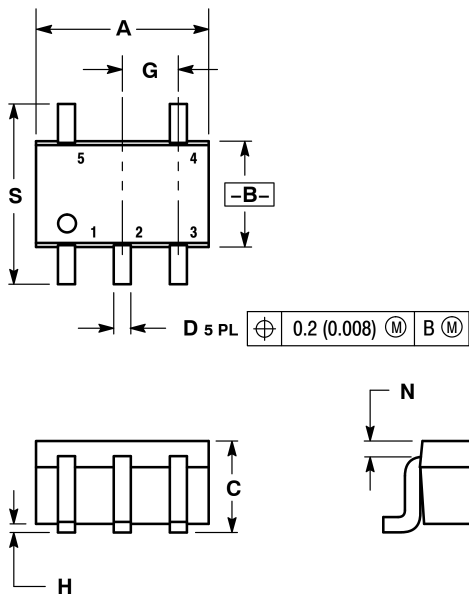
$$R2 = \frac{R1\ R3}{4Q^2\ R1 - R3}$$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier, $((Q_O\ f_O)/BW) < 0.1$ where f_o and BW are expressed in Hz. If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Figure 34. Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SC−88A (SC−70−5/SOT−353)
CASE 419A−02
ISSUE K



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. 419A−01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A−02.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC	
H	---	0.004	---	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
N	0.008 REF		0.20 REF	
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20

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