

# 1.8V, 18µA, RRIO

# **Zero-Drift Operational Amplifiers**

### **Features**

■ Low offset Voltage: 20µV (Max.)

■ Zero Drift: 0.05µV/°C

■ Low Quiescent Current: 18µA

■ Gain Bandwidth Product: 350kHz

■ Operates on 1.8V ~ 5.5V Supplies

■ Slew Rate: 0.2V/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
 COS1333 available in SOT23-5/SOP-8
 COS2333 available in SOP-8/MSOP-8
 COS4333 available in SOP14/TSSOP14

# **Applications**

- Sensor Conditioning
- Temperature Measurements
- Transducers
- Test Equipment
- Medical Instrumentation
- Battery Powered Instruments
- A/D converters

### **General Description**

The COS1333 (single), COS2333 (dual) and COS4333 (quad) are micro power, zero-drift operational amplifiers operated on 1.8 to 5.5 supplies. COSx333 family use chopper stabilized technique to provide very low offset voltage (less than 30µV maximum) and near zero drift over temperature. Low quiescent supply current of 18µA per amplifier and very low input bias current make the devices an ideal choice for low offset, low power consumption and high impedance applications.

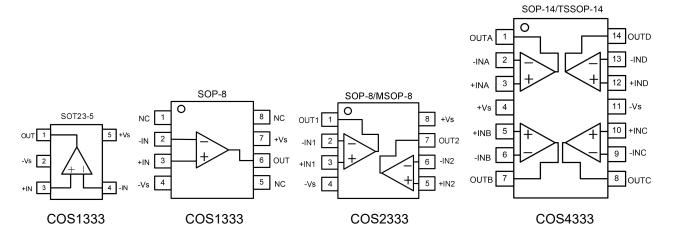
Despite their low quiescent current, the COSx333 family provides excellent overall performance and versatility. They have both rail-to-rail input and output range. The output voltage swing extends to within 5mV of each rail, providing the maximum output dynamic range with excellent overdrive recovery. COSx333 family is unity gain stable and has a gain bandwidth product of 350kHz (typical).

Rev 1.7
Copyright@2018 Cosine Nanoelectronics Inc. All rights reserved

The information provided here is believed to be accurate and reliable. Cosine Nanoelectronics assumes no reliability for inaccuracies and omissions. Specifications described and contained here are subjected to change without notice on the purpose of improving the design and performance. All of this information described herein should not be implied or granted for any third party.



# 1. Pin Configuration and Functions



### **Pin Functions**

1 111 1 31110 31010					
Name	Description	Note			
+Vs	Positive power supply	A bypass capacitor of 0.1µF 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 0.1µF 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.			
NC	No connection				

2. Package and Ordering Information

Channel	Model	Order Number	Package	Package Option	Marking Information
	COS1333A	COS1333TRA			
1	COS1333B	COS1333TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS1333
	COS1333C	COS1333TRC			
	COS2333A COS2333SRA				
	COS2333B	COS2333SRB	SOP-8	Tape and Reel, 4000	COS2333SR
2	COS2333C	COS2333SRC			
2	COS2333A	COS2333MRA			
	COS2333B	COS2333MRB	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS2333MR
	COS2333C	COS2333MRC			



# COS1333, COS2333, COS4333

	COS4333A	COS4333SRA			
	COS4333B	COS4333SRB	SOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS4333SR
4	COS4333C	COS4333SRC			
4	COS4333A	COS4333TRA			
	COS4333B	COS4333TRB	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel, 4000	COS4333TR
	COS4333C	COS4333TRC			

## 3. Product Specification

### 3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

Parameter	Rating	Units
Power Supply: +Vs to -Vs	6	\ \
Input Voltage	-Vs -0.5V to +Vs + 0.5V	V
Input Current (2)	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

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

### 3.2 Thermal Data

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

3.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Rating	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	1.8V ~ 5.5V	V
Input common-mode voltage range	-Vs ~ +Vs	V
Operating ambient temperature	-40 to +85	°C

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.



### 3.4 Electrical Characteristics

(+V<sub>S</sub>=+5V, -V<sub>S</sub>=0, V<sub>CM</sub>=V<sub>S</sub>/2,  $T_A$ =+25°C,  $R_L$ =10k $\Omega$  to  $V_S$ /2, unless otherwise noted)

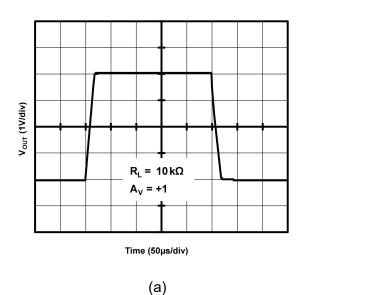
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Input Characteristics	1		1				
		COS1333A		2	20		
		COS1333B			50		
Input Offset Voltage		COS1333C			100		
	Vos	COS2333A/COS4333A		5	50	μV	
		COS2333B/COS4333B			100		
		COS2333C/COS4333C			150		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV <sub>OS</sub> /ΔΤ	-40 to 125°C		0.01	0.05	μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±25	±100	pА	
Input Offset Current	los			±10	±70	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		120		dB	
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	V <sub>0</sub> =0.2V to 4.8V		145		dB	
Output Characteristics							
Output Valtage Swing from Bail		R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ		5		mV	
Output Voltage Swing from Rail		R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ		15		mV	
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SR</sub>	Sourcing		7		mA	
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SK</sub>	Sinking		-7		mA	
Power Supply							
Operating Voltage Range			1.8		5.5	V	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8V to 5.5V	80	100		dB	
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	IQ	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8V		18		μA	
Dynamic Performance							
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	G=+1		350		kHz	
	1	I .			L	L	

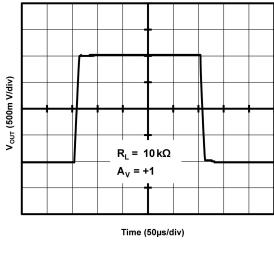


# COS1333, COS2333, COS4333

Slew Rate	SR	G = +1 , 2V Output Step		0.2		V/µs
Noise Performance						
Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f=1kHz		70		nV/ √ Hz

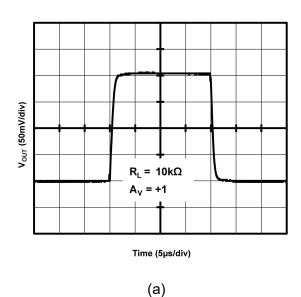
## 3.5 Typical Performance Characteristics





(b)

Figure 1. Large Signal Transient Response at (a) +5V, (b) +2.5V



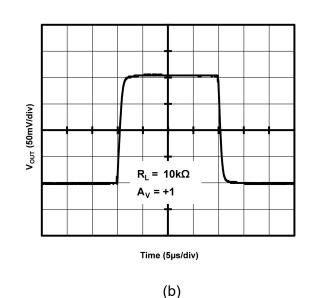


Figure 2. Small Signal Transient Response at (a) +5V, (b) +2.5V



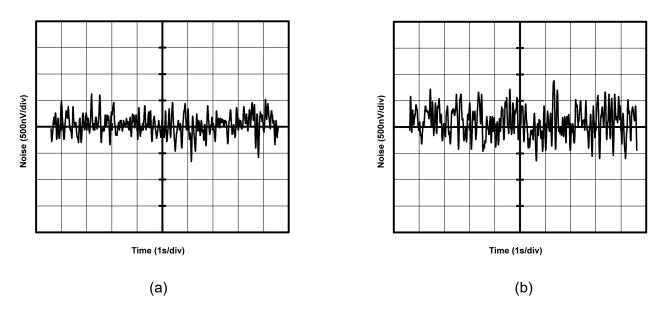


Figure 3. 0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise at (a) +5V, (b) +2.5V

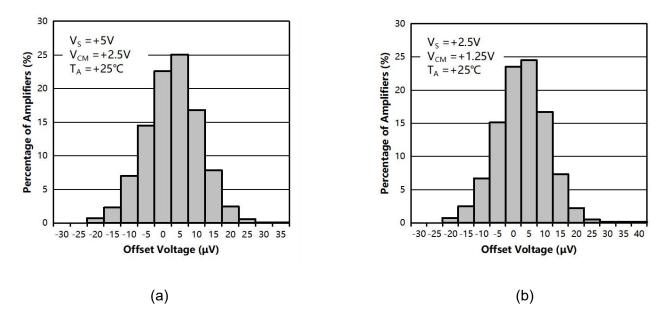


Figure 4. Offset Voltage Production Distribution at (a) +5V, (b) +2.5V



### 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<sub>ISO</sub> 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.

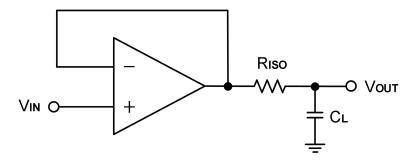


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

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.

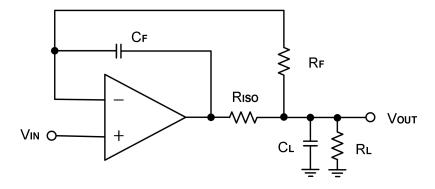


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy



For non-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.

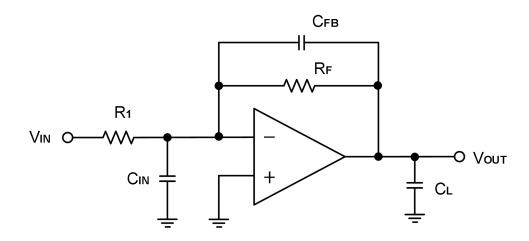


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Noninverting Configuration

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

The COSx333 operates from a single +1.8V to +5.5V supply or dual  $\pm 0.9V$  to  $\pm 2.75V$  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  $V_{OUT} = (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$ .



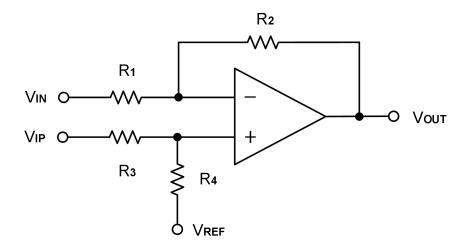


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

#### **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.

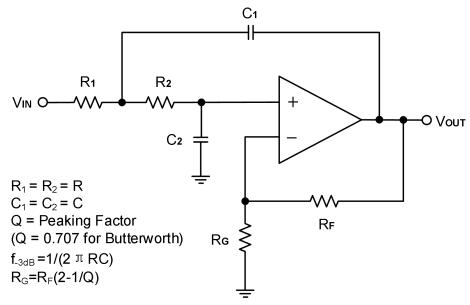
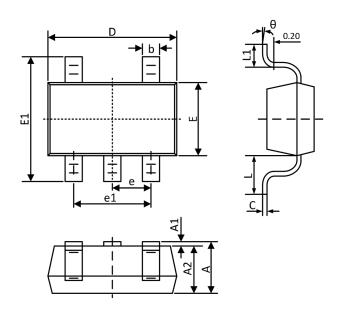


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter



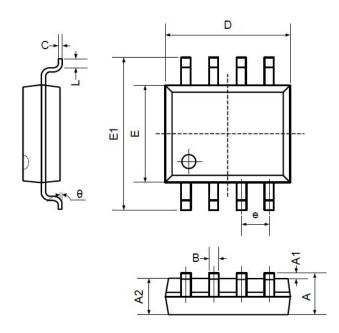
# 5. Package Information

## **5.1 SOT23-5 (Package Outline Dimensions)**



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	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	0.95	ОТҮР	0.037TYP	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.700REF		0.028REF	
L1	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

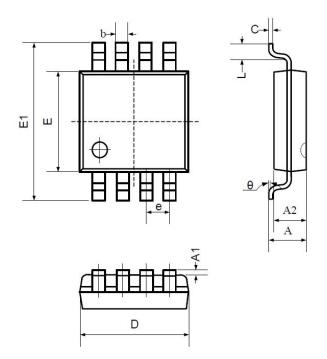
## 5.2 SOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	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	1.27	TYP	0.050	TYP	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

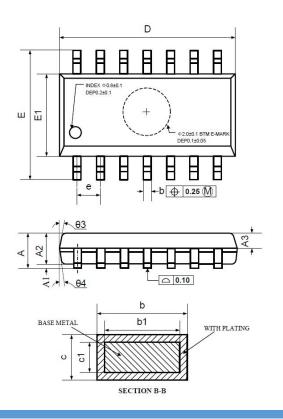


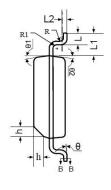
## **5.3 MSOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)**



Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	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	
е	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°	

## 5.4 SOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)

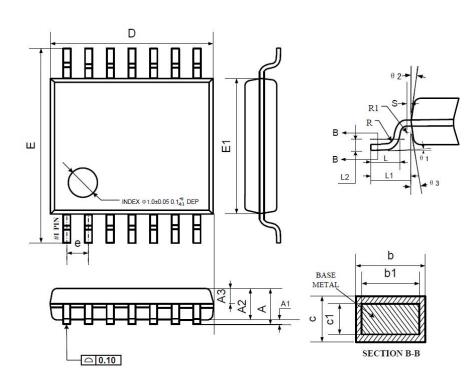




Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters				
	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Α	1.35	1.60	1.75		
A1	0.10	0.15	0.25		
A2	1.25	1.45	1.65		
A3	0.55	0.65	0.75		
b	0.36		0.49		
b1	0.35	0.40	0.45		
С	0.16		0.25		
c1	0.15	0.20	0.25		
D	8.53	8.63	8.73		
E	5.80	6.00	6.20		
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00		
е		1.27 BS0	3		
L	0.45	0.60	0.80		
L1		1.04 REI			
L2		0.25 BS0	0		
R	0.07				
R1	0.07				
h	0.30	0.40	0.50		
θ	0°		8°		
θ1	6°	8°	10°		
θ2	6°	8°	10°		
θ3	5°	7°	9°		
θ4	5°	7°	9°		



## 5.5 TSSOP14 (Package Outline Dimensions)



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α		_	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	( <del>)</del> 2	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		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	1.00 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC		
R	0.09	_	_
R1	0.09	1	-
S	0.20	<u> </u>	
θ1	0°	-	8°
θ2	10°	12°	14°
θ3	10°	12°	14°

## 6. Related Parts

Part Number	Description
COS6042	24kHz, 0.5μA, Nano-Power Op Amps, 1.4V to 5.5V Supply
COS8042	160MHz, 5.5mA, High Speed Op Amps, 3V to 12V Supply
COS2172	10MHz, 1.2mA, RRIO Op Amps, 4.5 to 40V Supply
COS2333	350kHz, 18μA, Precision Op Amps, 1.8 to 5.5V Supply, Zero Drift, Vos<10μV
COS8552	1.5MHz, 55μA, Precision Op Amps, 1.8 to 5.5V Supply, Zero Drift, Vos<10μV
COS2388	9MHz, 570μA, Precision Op Amps, 1.8 to 5.5V Supply, Zero Drift, Vos<10μV
COS2227	10MHz, 1.3mA, Precision Op Amps, 4.5 to 36V Supply, Vos<50μV
COS2182	5MHz, 580μA, RRIO Precision Op Amps, 4.5 to 40V Supply, Vos<50μV
COS620	1.5MHz, 1.3mA, Instrumentation Amps, 4.5 to 36V Supply, Vos<50µV
COSINA333	150kHz, 65μA, Instrumentation Amps, 1.8 to 5.5V Supply, Vos<25μV