

Dual Precision Micropower Single Supply Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Precision Op-Amps

The ISL28276 is a dual channel micropower precision operational amplifier optimized for single supply operation at 5V and can operate down to 2.4V. For equivalent performance in a single channel op-amp reference EL8176.

The ISL28276 features an Input Range Enhancement Circuit (IREC) which enables the ISL28276 to maintain CMRR performance for input voltages greater than the positive supply. The input signal is capable of swinging 0.5V above a 5.0V supply (0.25V for a 2.4V supply) and to within 10mV from ground. The output operation is rail to rail.

The ISL28276 draws minimal supply current while meeting excellent DC-accuracy, AC-performance, noise and output drive specifications. Offset current, voltage and current noise, slew rate, and gain-bandwidth product are all two to ten times better than other micropower op-amps with equivalent supply current ratings.

The ISL28276 can be operated from one lithium cell or two Ni-Cd batteries. The input range includes both positive and negative rail.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	TAPE & REEL	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
ISL28276IAZ (See Note)	28276IAZ	-	16 Ld QSOP (Pb-free)	MDP0040
ISL28276IAZ-T7 (See Note)	28276IAZ	7"	16 Ld QSOP (Pb-free)	MDP0040

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free plus anneal products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

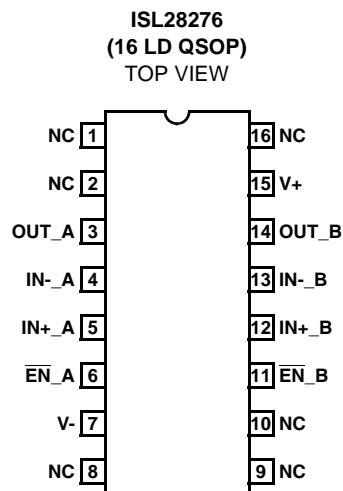
Features

- 120 μ A supply current for both channels
- 100 μ V max offset voltage
- 500pA input bias current
- 400kHz gain-bandwidth product
- 115dB PSRR and CMRR
- Single supply operation down to 2.4V
- Input is capable of swinging above V+ and within 10mV of Ground
- Rail-to-rail output
- Output sources 31mA load current
- Pb-free plus anneal available (RoHS compliant)

Applications

- Battery- or solar-powered systems
- 4mA to 25mA current loops
- Handheld consumer products
- Medical devices
- Thermocouple amplifiers
- Photodiode pre-amps
- pH probe amplifiers

Pinouts



Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage 5.5V, 1V/ μs
 Differential Input Current 5mA
 Differential Input Voltage 0.5V
 Input Voltage $V_- - 0.5\text{V}$ to $V_+ + 0.5\text{V}$
 ESD tolerance, Human Body Model 3kV
 ESD tolerance, Machine Model 300V

Output Short-Circuit Duration Indefinite
 Ambient Operating Temperature Range -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
 Storage Temperature Range -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
 Operating Junction Temperature $+125^\circ\text{C}$

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = 5\text{V}$, 0V , $V_{CM} = 0.1\text{V}$, $V_O = 1.4\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.
Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		-100 -150	20	100 150	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta \text{Time}}$	Long Term Input Offset Voltage Stability			1.2		$\mu\text{V}/\text{Mo}$
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Drift vs Temperature			0.3		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.25	1.3 2.0	nA
I_B	Input Bias Current		-2 -2.5	0.5	2 2.5	nA
e_N	Input Noise Voltage Peak-to-Peak	$f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz		1		μV_{PP}
	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_O = 1\text{kHz}$		25		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_N	Input Noise Current Density	$f_O = 1\text{kHz}$		0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
CMIR	Input Voltage Range	Guaranteed by CMRR test	0		5	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to 5V	90 80	115		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_+ = 2.4\text{V}$ to 5V	90 80	115		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ to 4.5V , $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$	350 350	550		V/mV
		$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ to 4.5V , $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$		25		V/mV
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output low, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$		3	6 30	mV
		Output low, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$		130	175 225	mV
		Output high, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$	4.990 4.97	4.996		V
		Output high, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$	4.800 4.750	4.880		V
SR+	Positive Slew Rate		0.13 0.10	0.17	0.20 0.25	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
SR-	Negative Slew Rate		0.10 0.09	0.13	0.17 0.19	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product			400		kHz

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = 5V, 0V, V_{CM} = 0.1V, V_O = 1.4V, T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.
Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$ (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{S,ON}$	Supply Current, Enabled	All channels enabled.		120	156 175	μA
$I_{S,OFF}$	Supply Current, Disabled	All channels disabled.		4	7 9	μA
I_{SC+}	Short Circuit Sourcing Capability	$R_L = 10\Omega$	29 23	31		mA
I_{SC-}	Short Circuit Sinking Capability	$R_L = 10\Omega$	24 19	26		mA
V_S	Minimum Supply Voltage		2.4			V
V_{INH}	Enable Pin High Level				2	V
V_{INL}	Enable Pin Low Level		0.8			V
I_{ENH}	Enable Pin Input Current	$V_{EN} = 5V$		0.7	1.3 1.5	μA
I_{ENL}	Enable Pin Input Current	$V_{EN} = 0V$	-0.1	0	+0.1	μA

Typical Performance Curves

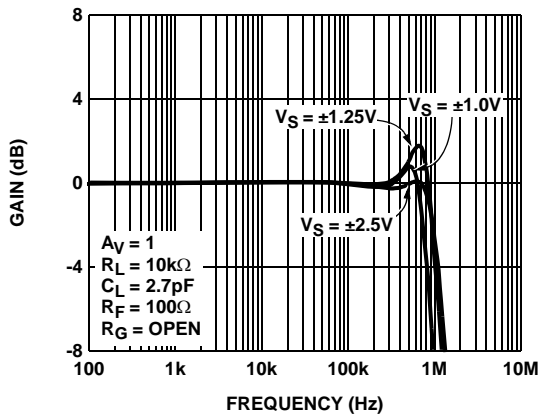


FIGURE 1. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

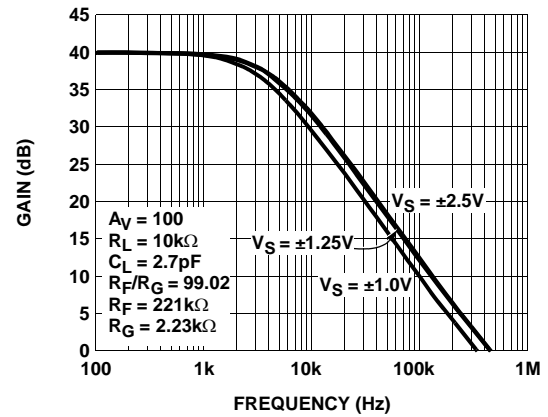


FIGURE 2. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

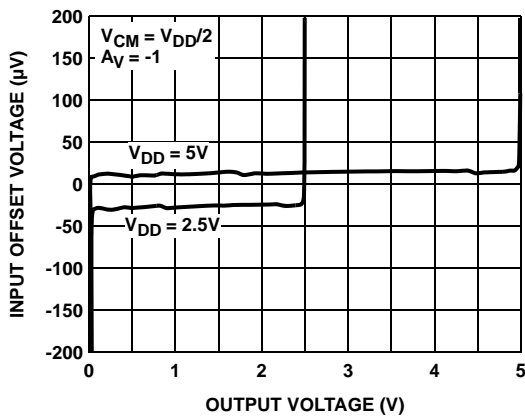


FIGURE 3. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE

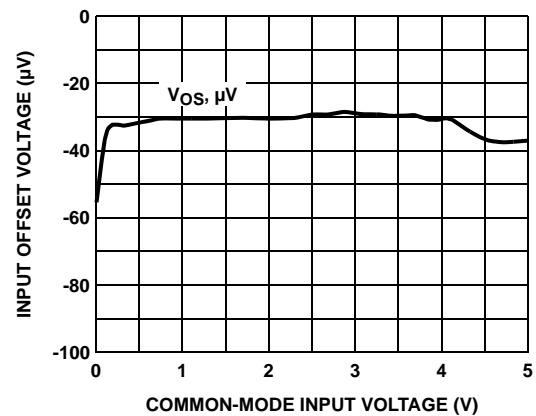


FIGURE 4. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

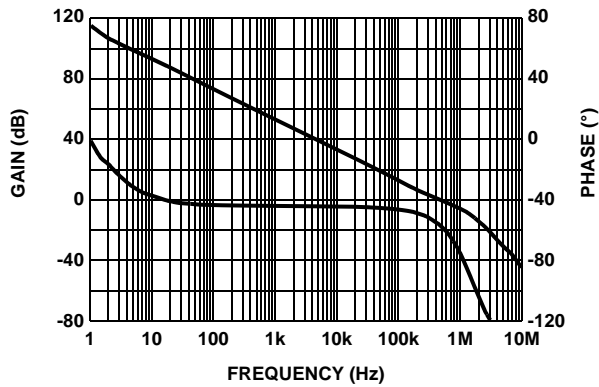
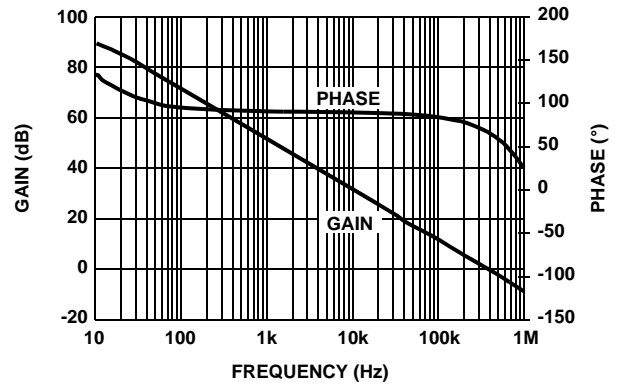
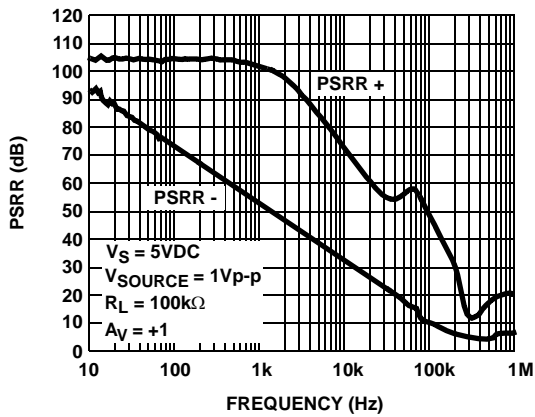
FIGURE 5. A_{VOL} vs FREQUENCY @ 100k Ω LOADFIGURE 6. A_{VOL} vs FREQUENCY @ 1k Ω LOAD

FIGURE 7. PSRR vs FREQUENCY

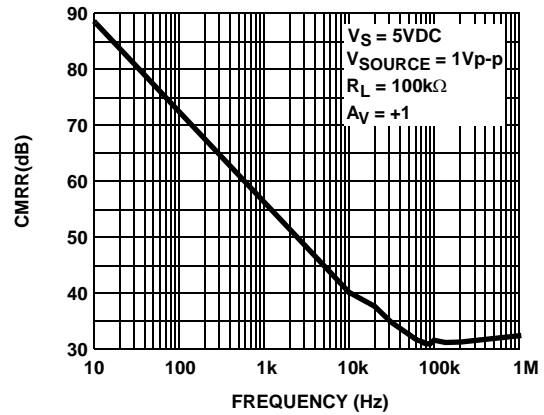


FIGURE 8. CMRR vs FREQUENCY

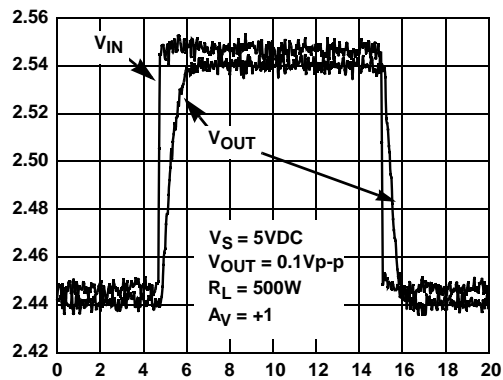


FIGURE 9. SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

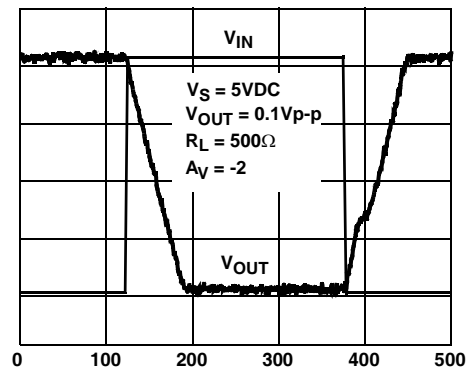


FIGURE 10. LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

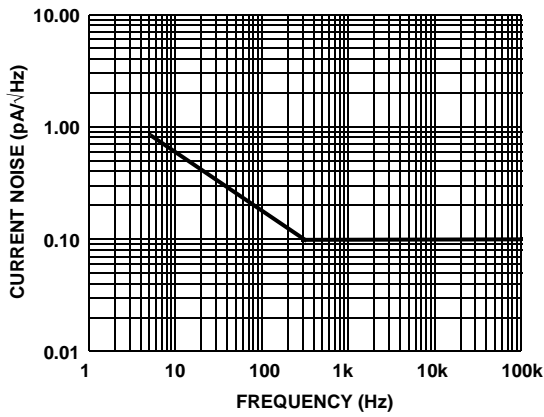


FIGURE 11. CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

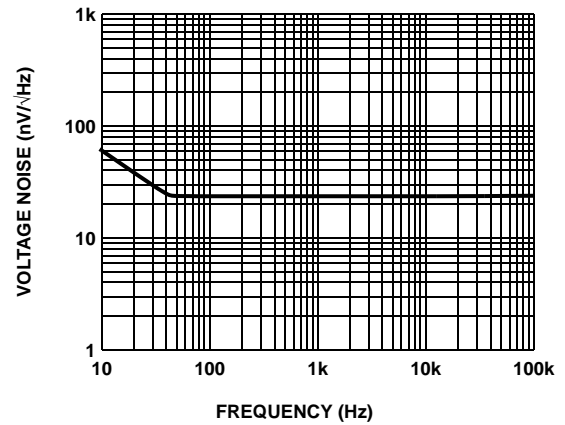


FIGURE 12. VOLTAGE NOISE vs FREQUENCY

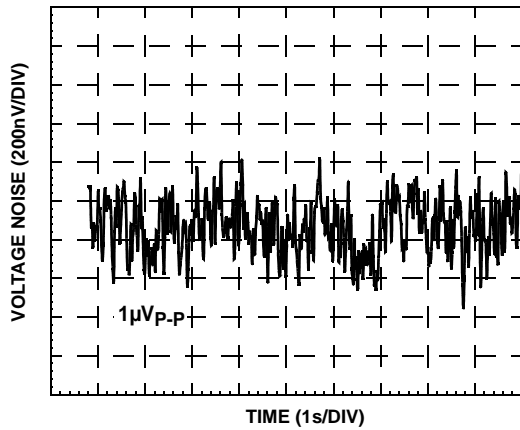


FIGURE 13. 0.1Hz TO 10Hz INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE

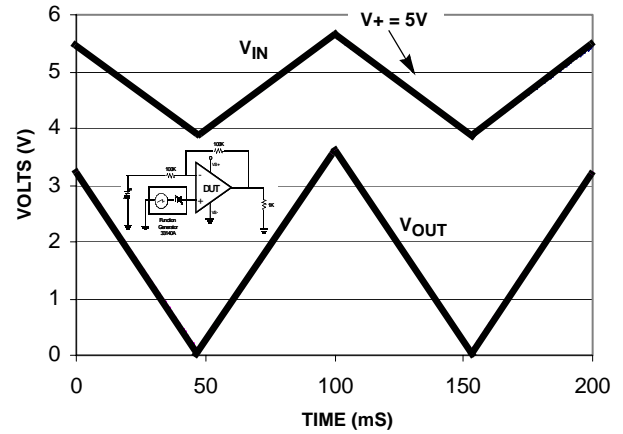
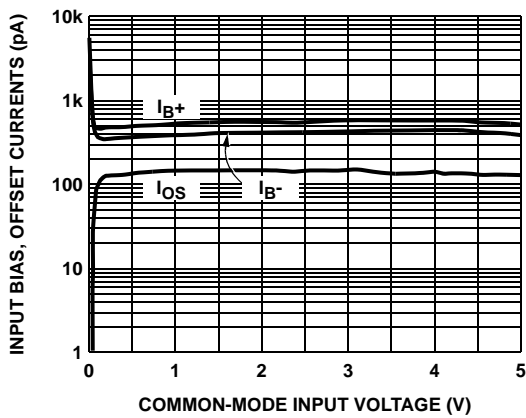
FIGURE 14. INPUT VOLTAGE SWING ABOVE THE V_{+} SUPPLY

FIGURE 15. INPUT BIAS + OFFSET CURRENTS vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

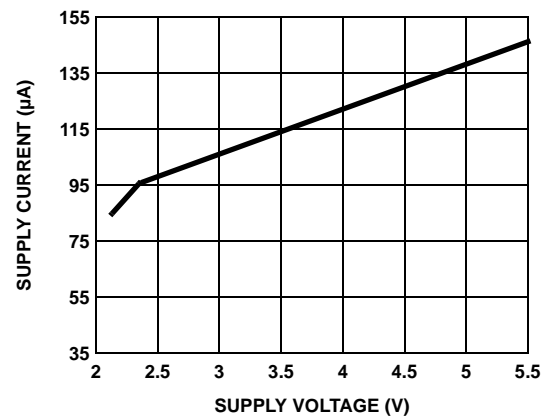


FIGURE 16. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

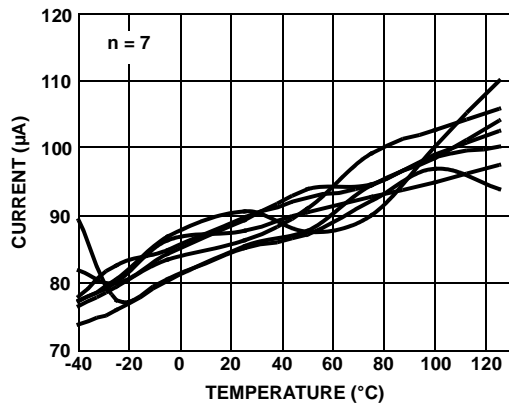


FIGURE 17. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 1.2V$ ENABLED. $R_L = \text{INF}$

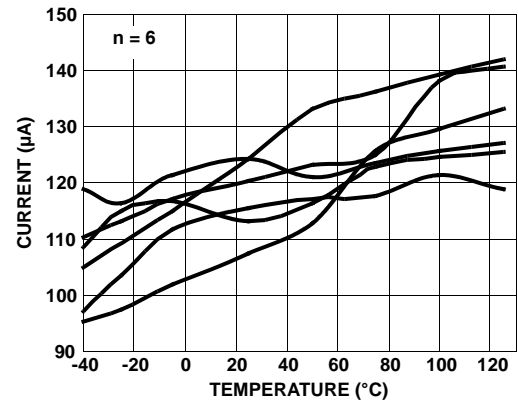


FIGURE 18. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$ ENABLED. $R_L = \text{INF}$

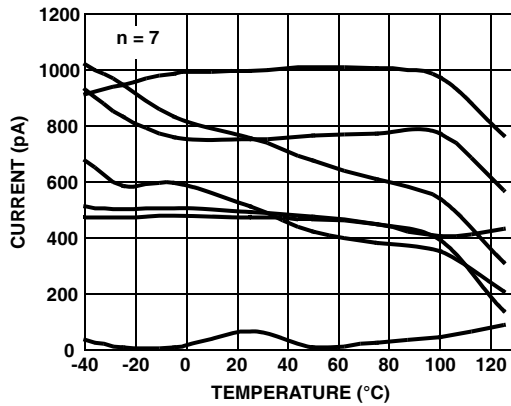


FIGURE 19. $I_{\text{BIAS}(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

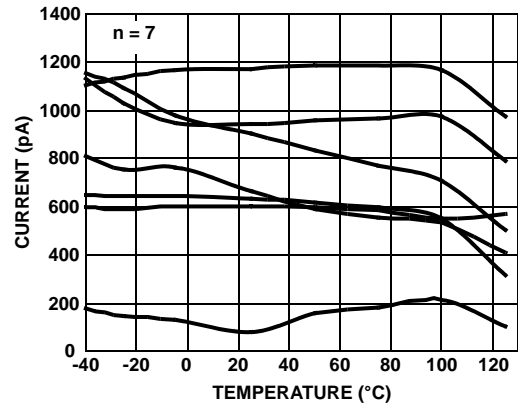


FIGURE 20. $I_{\text{BIAS}(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 1.2V$

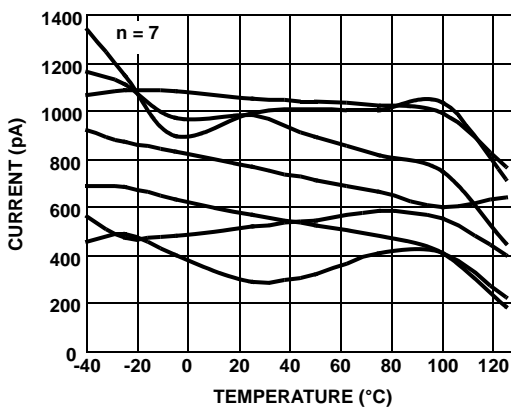


FIGURE 21. $I_{\text{BIAS}(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

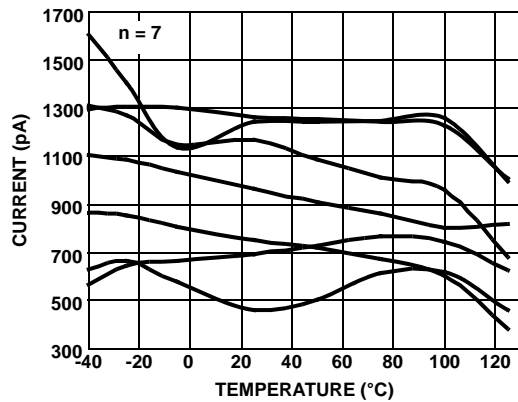


FIGURE 22. $I_{\text{BIAS}(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 1.2V$

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

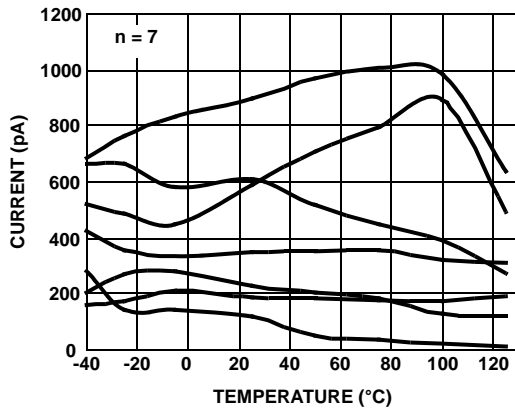


FIGURE 23. INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

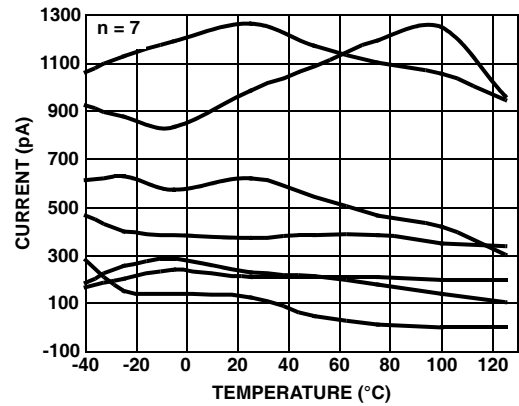


FIGURE 24. INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE
 $V_S = \pm 1.2V$

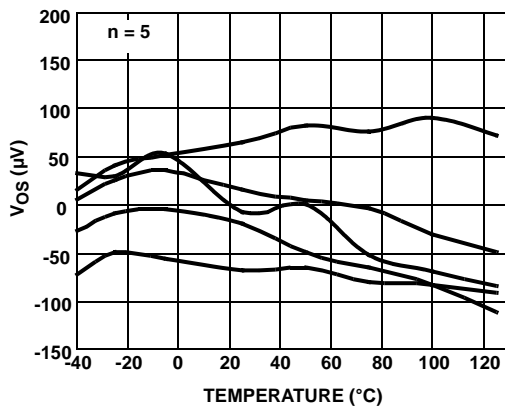


FIGURE 25. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

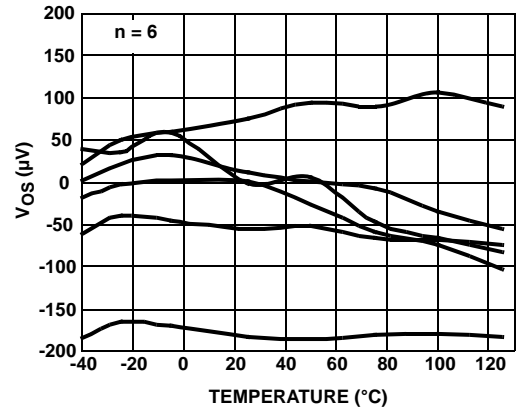


FIGURE 26. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE
 $V_S = \pm 1.2V$

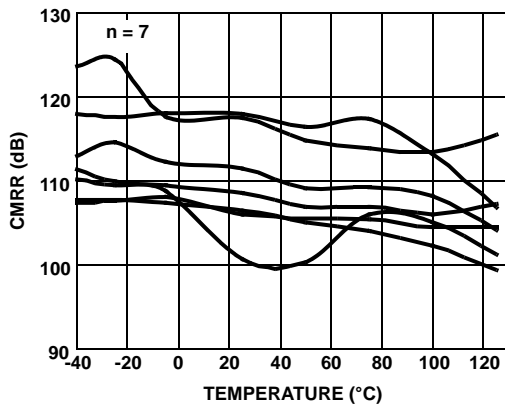


FIGURE 27. CMRR vs TEMPERATURE $V_{CM} = +2.5V$ TO $-2.5V$

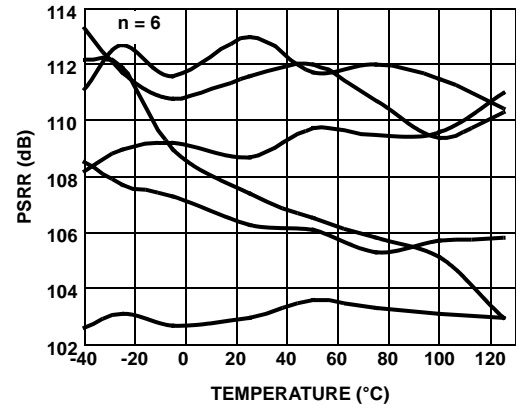


FIGURE 28. PSRR vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 1.2V$ TO $\pm 2.5V$

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

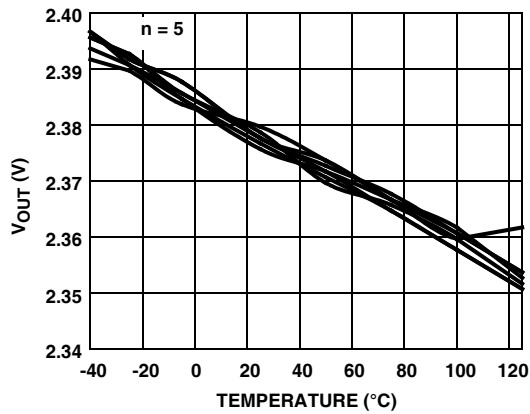


FIGURE 29. POSITIVE V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE $R_L = 1k$
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

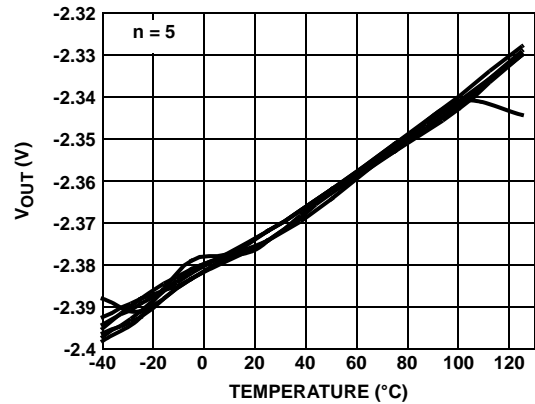


FIGURE 30. NEGATIVE V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE $R_L = 1k$
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

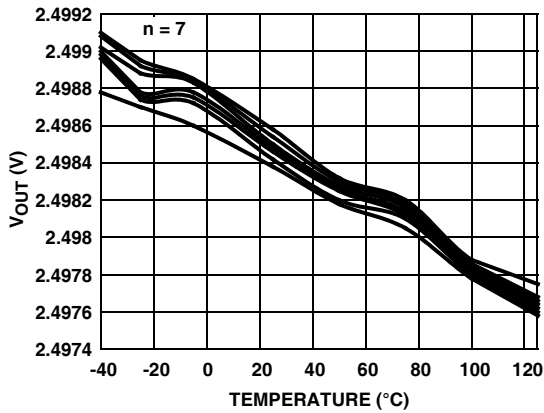


FIGURE 31. POSITIVE V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE $R_L = 100k$
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

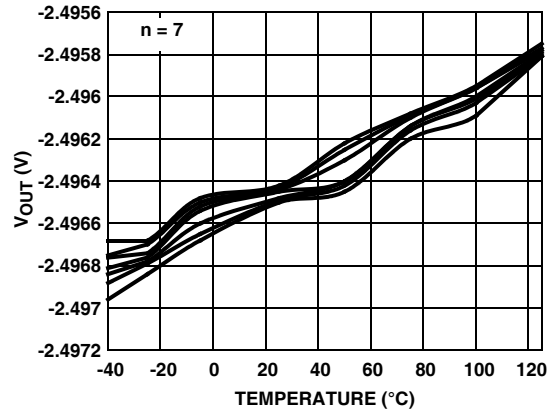


FIGURE 32. NEGATIVE V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE $R_L = 100k$
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

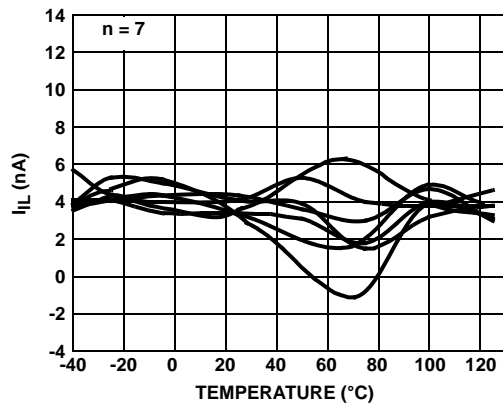


FIGURE 33. I_{IL} (EN) vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

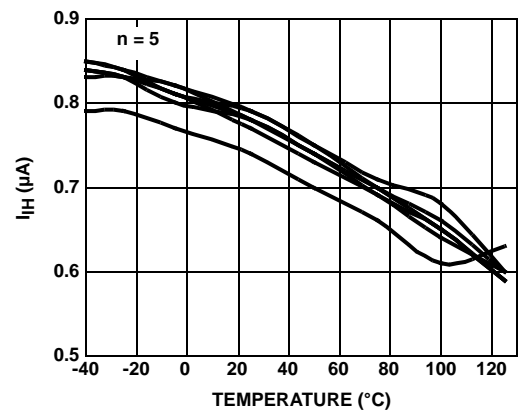


FIGURE 34. I_{IH} (EN) vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

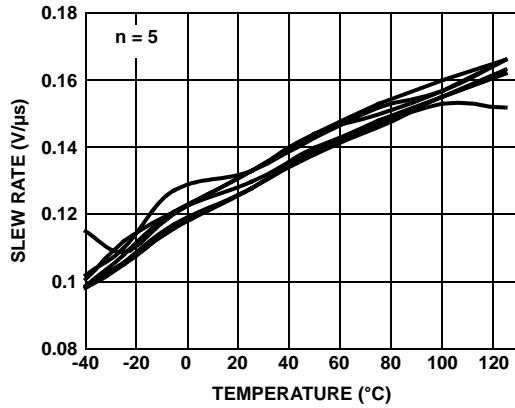


FIGURE 35. + SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$
INPUT = $\pm 0.75V$ $A_V = 2$

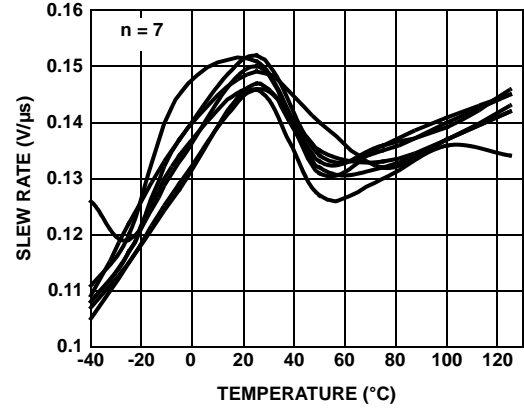


FIGURE 36. - SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $V_S = \pm 2.5V$
INPUT = $\pm 0.75V$ $A_V = 2$

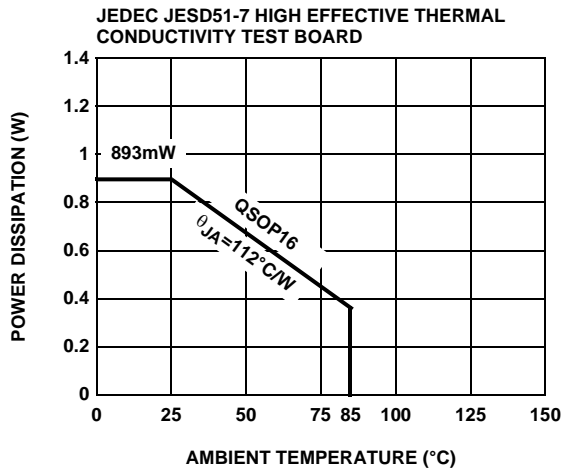


FIGURE 37. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

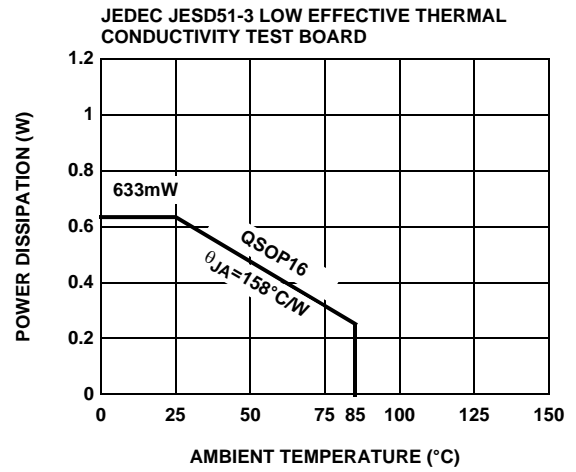
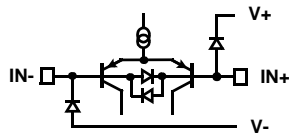


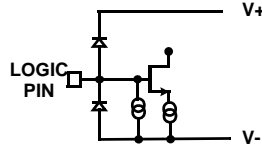
FIGURE 38. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Pin Descriptions

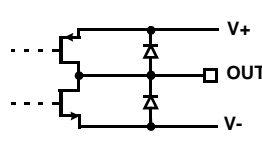
ISL28276 (16 LD QSOP)	PIN NAME	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
1	NC		No internal connection
2	NC		No internal connection
3	OUT_A	Circuit 3	Amplifier A output
4	IN-_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A inverting input
5	IN+_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A non-inverting input
6	$\overline{\text{EN}}_A$	Circuit 2	Amplifier A enable pin internal pull-down; Logic "1" selects the disabled state; Logic "0" selects the enabled state.
7	V-	Circuit 4	Negative power supply
8	NC		No internal connection
9	NC		No internal connection
10	NC		No internal connection
11	$\overline{\text{EN}}_B$	Circuit 2	Amplifier B enable pin with internal pull-down; Logic "1" selects the disabled state; Logic "0" selects the enabled state.
12	IN+_B	Circuit 1	Amplifier B non-inverting input
13	IN-_B	Circuit 1	Amplifier B inverting input
14	OUT_B	Circuit 3	Amplifier B output
15	V+	Circuit 4	Positive power supply
16	NC		No internal connection



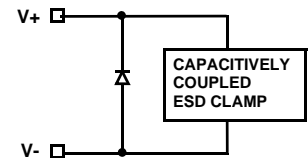
CIRCUIT 1



CIRCUIT 2



CIRCUIT 3



CIRCUIT 4

Applications Information

Introduction

The ISL28276 is an enhanced rail-to-rail input micropower precision operational amplifiers with an enable feature. The part is designed to operate from single supply (2.4V to 5.0V) or dual supply ($\pm 1.2\text{V}$ to $\pm 2.5\text{V}$). The device is capable of swinging 0.5V above a 5.0V supply (0.25V for a 2.4V supply) and to within 10mV from ground. The ISL28276 maintains CMRR performance for input voltages greater than the positive supply. The output operation can swing within about 3mV of the supply rails with a 100k Ω load (reference Figures 29 through 32).

Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode voltage range of the ISL28276 goes from negative supply to positive supply without introducing additional offset errors or degrading performance associated with a conventional rail-to-rail input operational

amplifier. Many rail-to-rail input stages use two differential input pairs, a long-tail PNP (or PFET) and an NPN (or NFET). Severe penalties have to be paid for this circuit topology. As the input signal moves from one supply rail to another, the operational amplifier switches from one input pair to the other causing drastic changes in input offset voltage and an undesired change in magnitude and polarity of input offset current.

The ISL28276 achieves input rail-to-rail without sacrificing important precision specifications and degrading distortion performance. The devices' input offset voltage exhibits a smooth behavior throughout the entire common-mode input range. The input bias current versus the common-mode voltage range gives us an undistorted behavior from typically 10mV above the negative rail and 10% higher than the V+ rail (0.5V higher than V+ when V+ equals 5v).

Input Protection

All input terminals have internal ESD protection diodes to both positive and negative supply rails, limiting the input voltage to within one diode beyond the supply rails. The ISL28276 has additional back-to-back diodes across the input terminals. If overdriving the inputs is necessary, the external input current must never exceed 5mA. External series resistors may be used as an external protection to limit excessive external voltage and current from damaging the inputs.

Input Bias Current Compensation

The input bias currents of the ISL28276 are decimated down to a typical of 500pA while maintaining an excellent bandwidth for a micro-power operational amplifier. Inside the ISL28276 is an input bias canceling circuit. The input stage transistors are still biased with an adequate current for speed but the canceling circuit sinks most of the base current, leaving a small fraction as input bias current.

Rail-to-Rail Output

A pair of complementary MOSFET devices are used to achieve the rail-to-rail output swing. The NMOS sinks current to swing the output in the negative direction. The PMOS sources current to swing the output in the positive direction. The ISL28276 with a 100k Ω load will swing to within 3mV of the supply rails.

Enable/Disable Feature

The ISL28276 offers an $\overline{\text{EN}}$ pin that disables the device when pulled up to at least 2.2V. In the disabled state (output in a high impedance state), the part consumes typically 4 μ A. By disabling the part, multiple ISL28276 parts can be connected together as a MUX. The outputs are tied together in parallel and a channel can be selected by the $\overline{\text{EN}}$ pin. The $\overline{\text{EN}}$ pin also has an internal pull down. If left open, the $\overline{\text{EN}}$ pin will pull to the negative rail and the device will be enabled by default.

Proper Layout Maximizes Performance

To achieve the maximum performance of the high input impedance and low offset voltage of the ISL28276, care should be taken in the circuit board layout. The PC board surface must remain clean and free of moisture to avoid leakage currents between adjacent traces. Surface coating of the circuit board will reduce surface moisture and provide a humidity barrier, reducing parasitic resistance on the board. When input leakage current is a concern, the use of guard rings around the amplifier inputs will further reduce leakage currents. Figure 39 shows a guard ring example for a unity gain amplifier that uses the low impedance amplifier output at the same voltage as the high impedance input to eliminate surface leakage. The guard ring does not need to be a specific width, but it should form a continuous loop around both inputs. For further reduction of leakage

currents, components can be mounted to the PC board using Teflon standoff insulators.

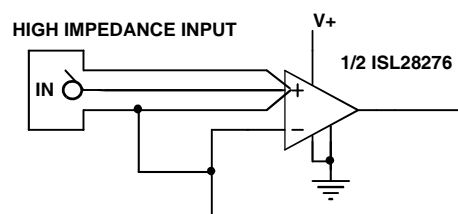


FIGURE 39. GUARD RING EXAMPLE FOR UNITY GAIN AMPLIFIER

Example Application

Thermocouples are the most popular temperature-sensing device because of their low cost, interchangeability, and ability to measure a wide range of temperatures. The ISL28276 (Figure 40) is used to convert the differential thermocouple voltage into single-ended signal with 10X gain. The ISL28276's rail-to-rail input characteristic allows the thermocouple to be biased at ground and the converter to run from a single 5V supply.

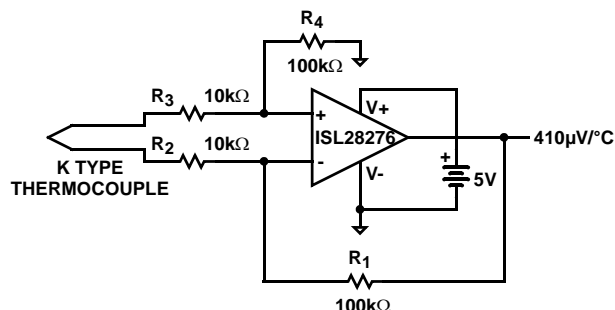
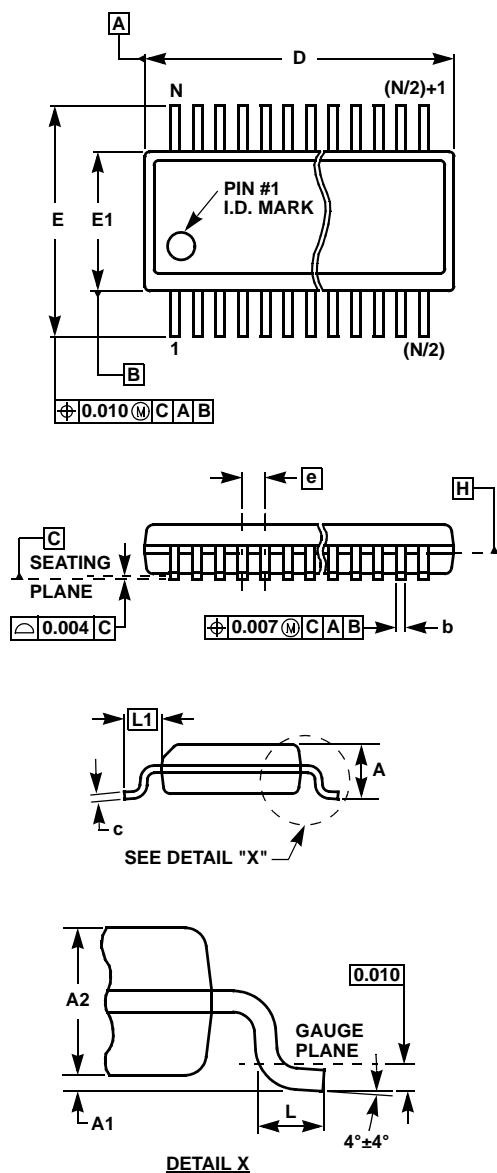


FIGURE 40. THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER

Quarter Size Outline Plastic Packages Family (QSOP)



MDP0040

QUARTER SIZE OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGES FAMILY

SYMBOL	QSOP16	QSOP24	QSOP28	TOLERANCE	NOTES
A	0.068	0.068	0.068	Max.	-
A1	0.006	0.006	0.006	±0.002	-
A2	0.056	0.056	0.056	±0.004	-
b	0.010	0.010	0.010	±0.002	-
c	0.008	0.008	0.008	±0.001	-
D	0.193	0.341	0.390	±0.004	1, 3
E	0.236	0.236	0.236	±0.008	-
E1	0.154	0.154	0.154	±0.004	2, 3
e	0.025	0.025	0.025	Basic	-
L	0.025	0.025	0.025	±0.009	-
L1	0.041	0.041	0.041	Basic	-
N	16	24	28	Reference	-

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NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.006" maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.010" maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions "D" and "E1" are measured at Datum Plane "H".
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

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