

### Features

- **Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V**
  - **Rail-to-Rail Input / Output**
  - **Gain-Bandwidth Product: 11MHz (Typ)**
  - **Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ)**
  - **Low Offset Voltage: 0.5mV (Max)**
  - **High Slew Rate: 8.3V/ $\mu$ s**
  - **Settling Time to 0.1% with 2V Step: 0.3 $\mu$ s**
  - **Low Noise : 8.7nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  @10kHz**
  - **Quiescent Current: 1.2mA per Amplifier (Typ)**
  - **Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C**
  - **Small Package:**
- GS721A Available in SOT23-5 Package**  
**GS722A Available in SOP-8 and MSOP-8 Packages**  
**GS724A Available in SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 Packages**

### General Description

The GS72XA have a high gain-bandwidth product of 11MHz, a slew rate of 8.3V/ $\mu$ s, and a quiescent current of 1.2mA per amplifier at 5V. The GS72XA are designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems. They provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The input common mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage is 1mV for GS72XA. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40°C to +125°C). The operating range is from 2.1V to 5.5V. The GS721A single is available in Green SOT23-5 package. The GS722A dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The GS724A Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

### Applications

- Sensors
- Audio
- Active Filters
- Handheld Test Equipment
- Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- Laptops and PDAs
- A/D Converters

### Pin Configuration

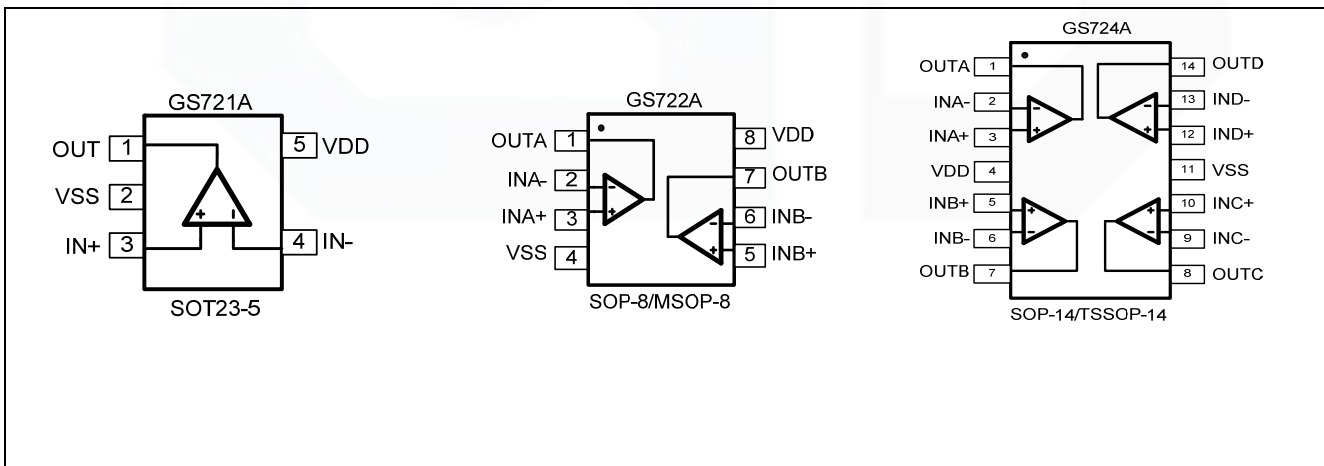


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub> )	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.5V	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5V
PDB Input Voltage	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.5V	+7V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+260°C	
<b>Package Thermal Resistance (TA=+25°C)</b>		
SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216°C/W	
SOT23-5, $\theta_{JA}$	190°C/W	
SOP-14, $\theta_{JA}$	120°C/W	
TSSOP-14, $\theta_{JA}$	180°C/W	
<b>ESD Susceptibility</b>		
HBM	8000V	
MM	500V	
CDM	2000V	

Note: Stress greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

### Package/Ordering Information

MODEL	CHANNEL	ORDER NUMBER	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	MARKING INFORMATION
GS721A	Single	GS721A-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	GS721A
GS722A	Dual	GS722A-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS722A
		GS722A-MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS722A
GS724A	Quad	GS724A-TR	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel,3000	GS724A
		GS724A-SR	SOP-14	Tape and Reel,2500	GS724A

### Electrical Characteristics

(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	GS721A/722A/724A				
		TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
		+25°C	+25°C	-40°C to 125°C	UNITS	MIN / MAX
Input Offset Voltage ( $V_{OS}$ )	$V_{CM} = 0V$ to $(V_S-1.8V)$	0.1	$\pm 0.5$	0.8	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current ( $I_B$ )		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current ( $I_{OS}$ )		1			pA	TYP
Input Common Mode Voltage Range ( $V_{CM}$ )		-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $4V$	82	65	63	dB	MIN
	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $5.6V$	75			dB	MIN
Open-Loop Voltage Gain ( $A_{OL}$ )	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_O = 0.15V$ to $4.85V$	90	80	68	dB	MIN
	$R_L = 10k\ \Omega$ , $V_O = 0.05V$ to $4.95V$	108			dB	MIN
Input Offset Voltage Drift ( $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ )		2.4			$\mu V/^\circ C$	TYP
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$	0.1			V	TYP
	$R_L = 10k\ \Omega$	0.015			V	TYP
Output Current ( $I_{OUT}$ )		150	100	60	mA	MIN
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	$f = 100kHz$ , $G = 1$	7.5			$\Omega$	TYP
Operating Voltage Range			2.1	2.1	V	MIN
			5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$V_S = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$ $V_{CM} = (-V_S) + 0.5V$	91	74	68	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current/Amplifier ( $I_Q$ )	$I_{OUT} = 0$	1.2	1.5	1.85	mA	MAX

Electrical Characteristics

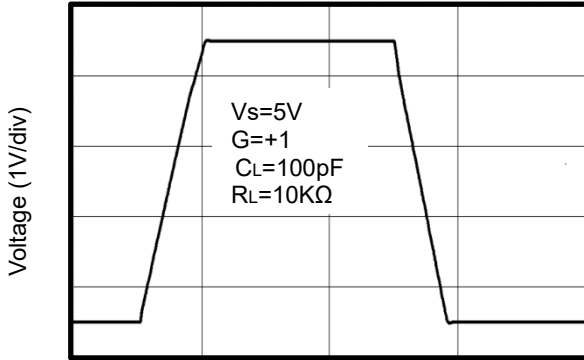
(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	GS721A/722A/724A				
		TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			MIN / MAX
		+25°C	+25°C	-40°C to 125°C	UNITS	
Gain-Bandwidth Product (GBP)	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$	11			MHz	TYP
Phase Margin ( $\phi_o$ )	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$	51			Degrees	TYP
Full Power Bandwidth (BWP)	<1% distortion, $R_L = 600\Omega$	400			kHz	TYP
Slew Rate (SR)	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	8.3			V/ $\mu s$	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1% ( $t_s$ )	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.3			$\mu s$	TYP
Overload Recovery Time	$V_{IN} \cdot Gain = V_S$ , $R_L = 600\Omega$	1.5			$\mu s$	TYP
Voltage Noise Density ( $e_n$ )	$f = 1kHz$	13			$nV / \sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
	$f = 10kHz$	8.7			$nV / \sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

Typical Performance characteristics

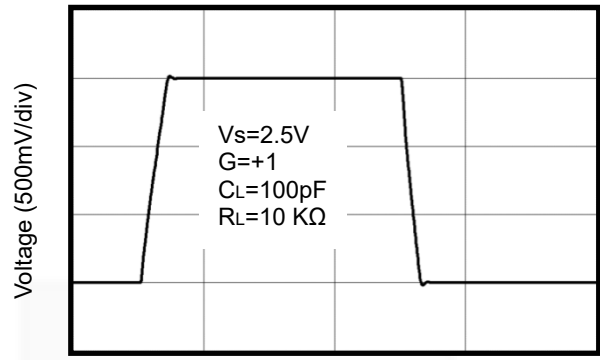
(At  $V_s=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_s/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

Large-Signal Step Response



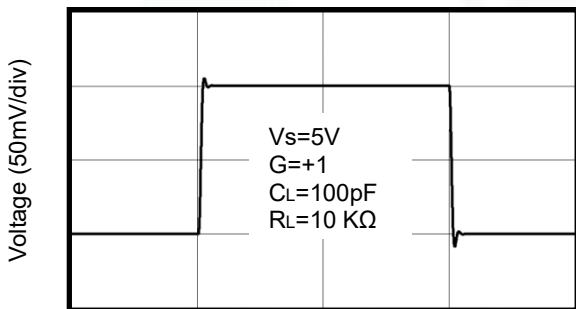
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Large-Signal Step Response



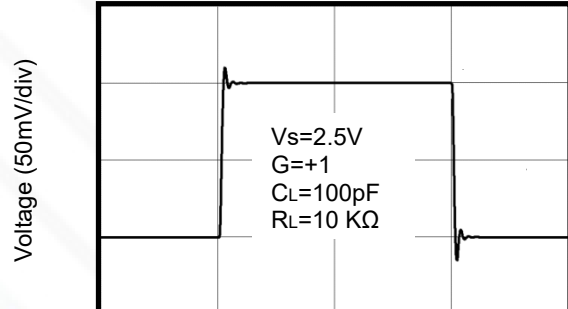
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Small-Signal Step Response



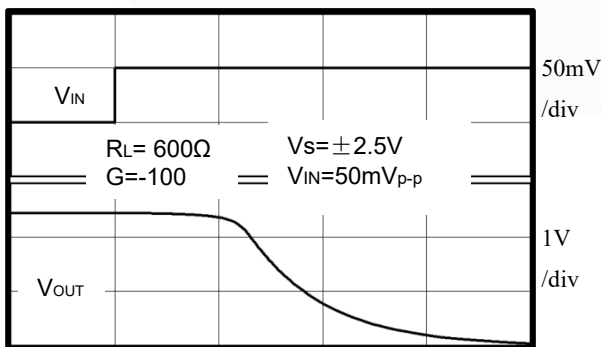
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Small-Signal Step Response



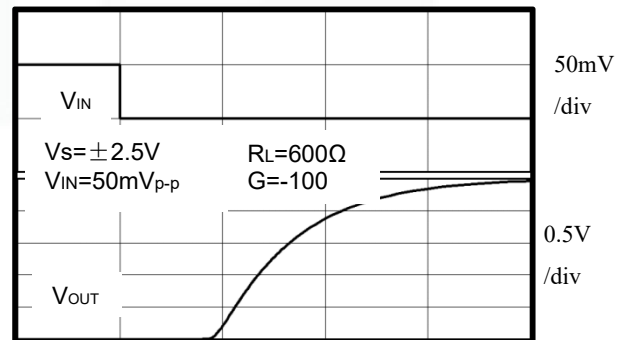
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Positive Overload Recovery



Time (2 $\mu$ s/div)

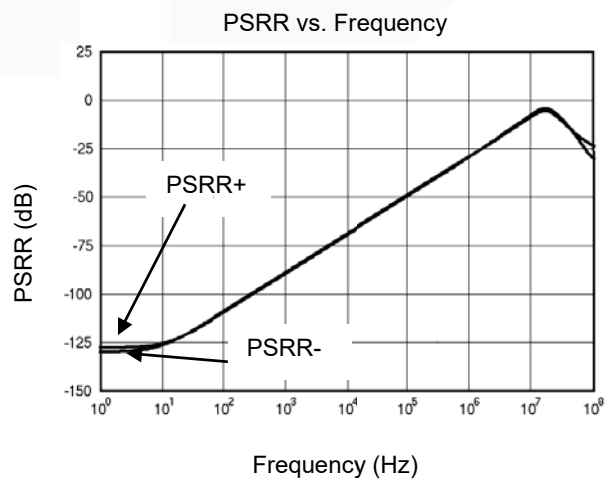
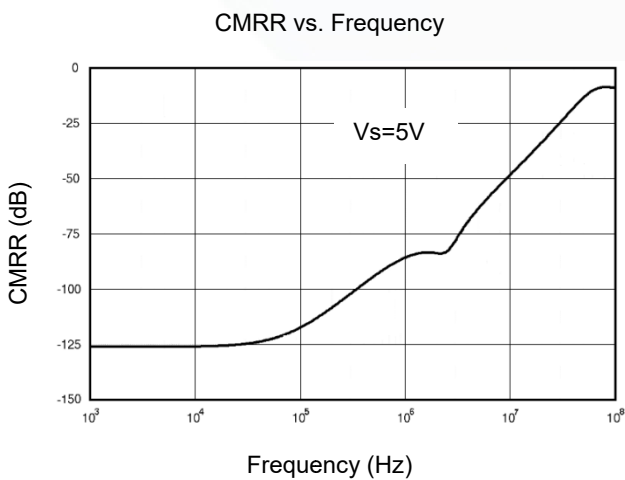
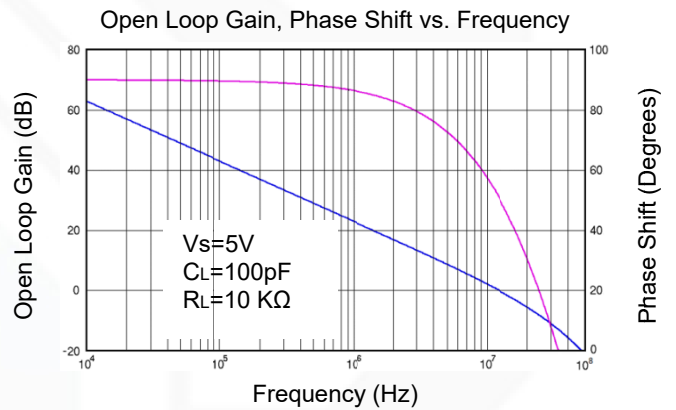
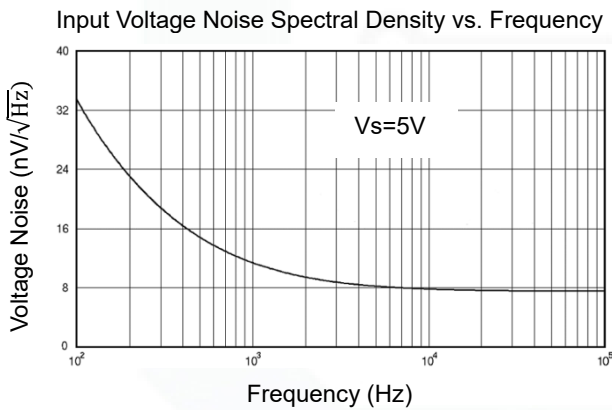
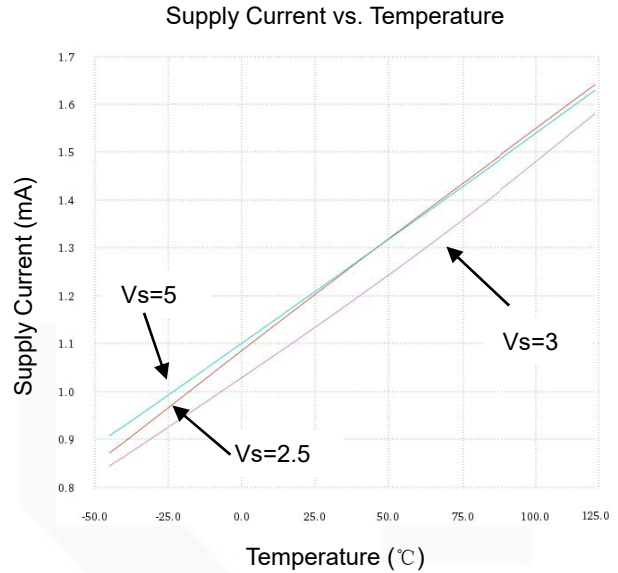
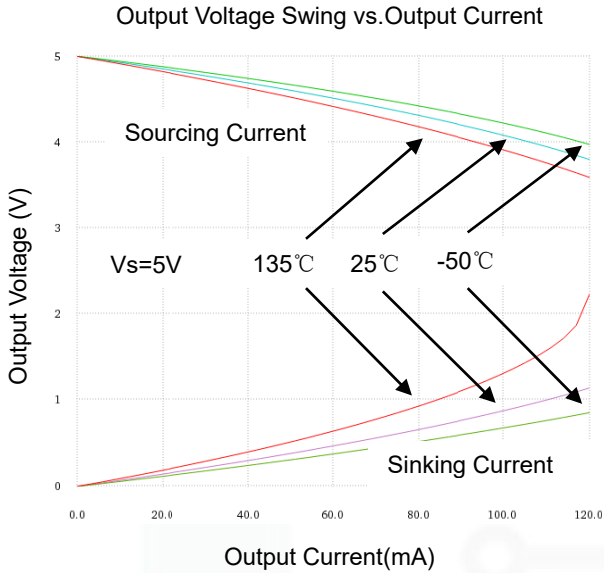
Negative Overload Recovery



Time (2 $\mu$ s/div)

Typical Performance characteristics

(At  $V_s=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_s/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## Application Note

### Size

GS72XA series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the GS72XA series packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

### Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

GS72XA series operates from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual  $\pm 1.05V$  to  $\pm 2.75V$  supplies. For best performance, a  $0.1\mu F$  ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the  $V_{DD}$  pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate  $0.1\mu F$  ceramic capacitors.

### Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 1.2mA per channel) of GS72XA series will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

### Operating Voltage

GS72XA series operate under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $+125^{\circ}C$ . Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-Ion battery lifetime.

### Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of GS72XA series extends 100mV beyond the supply rails ( $V_{SS}-0.1V$  to  $V_{DD}+0.1V$ ). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

### Rail-to-Rail Output

Rail-to-Rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating in low supply voltages. The output voltage of GS72XA series can typically swing to less than 2mV from supply rail in light resistive loads ( $>100k\Omega$ ), and 15mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads ( $10k\Omega$ ).

### Capacitive Load Tolerance

The GS72XA family is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider are (1) using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and (2) reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 2. shows a unity gain follower using the series resistor strategy. The resistor isolates the output from the capacitance and, more importantly, creates a zero in the feedback path that compensates for the pole created by the output capacitance.

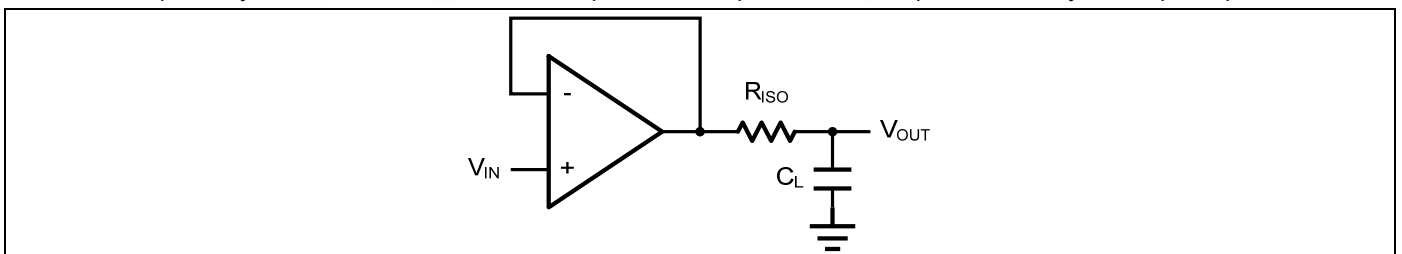


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the  $R_{ISO}$  resistor value, the more stable  $V_{OUT}$  will be. However, if there is a resistive load  $R_L$  in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to  $R_{ISO}/R_L$ ) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2.  $R_F$  provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the  $V_{IN}$  to  $R_L$ .  $C_F$  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 the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of  $C_F$ . This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

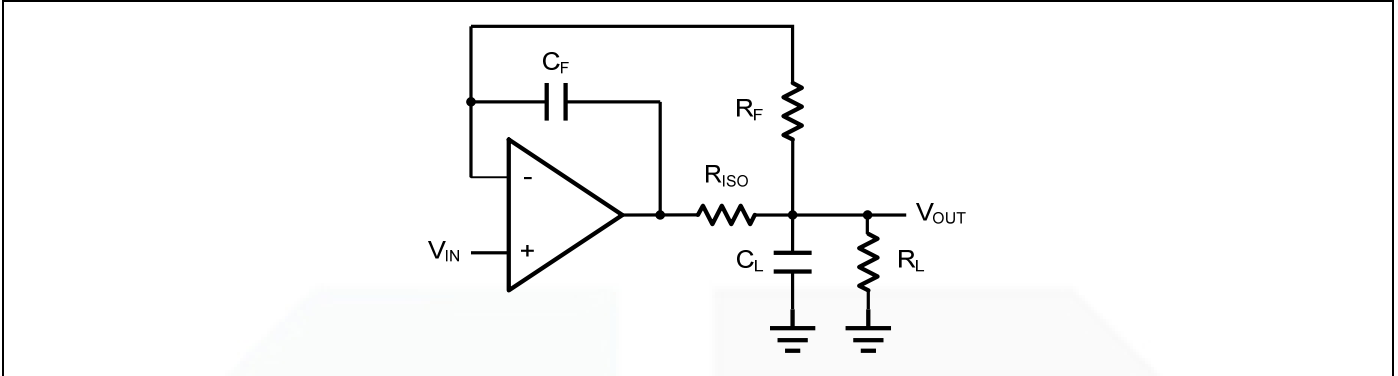


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy



## Typical Application Circuits

### Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 4. shown the differential amplifier using GS72XA.

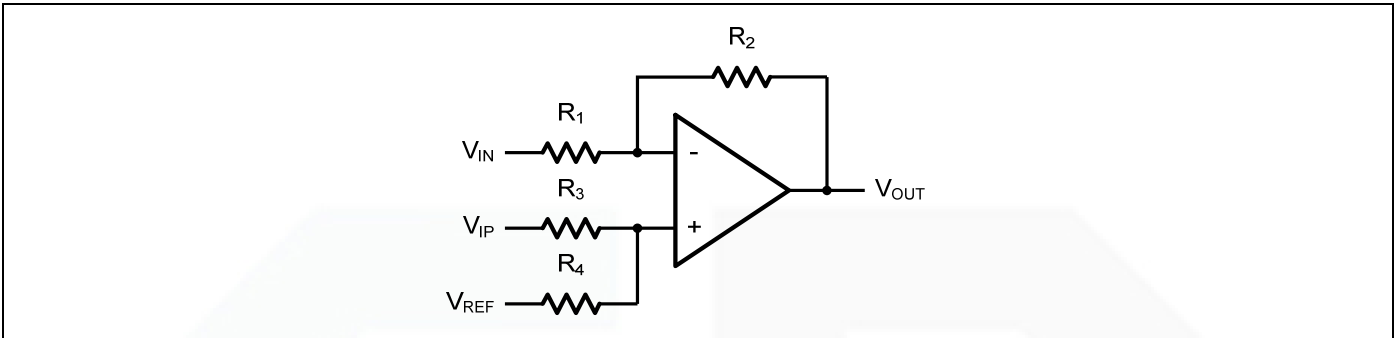


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_{IN} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IP} + \left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right) \frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{REF}$$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e.  $R_1=R_3$  and  $R_2=R_4$ ), then

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) + V_{REF}$$

### Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by  $-R_2/R_1$ . The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency  $f_c=1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

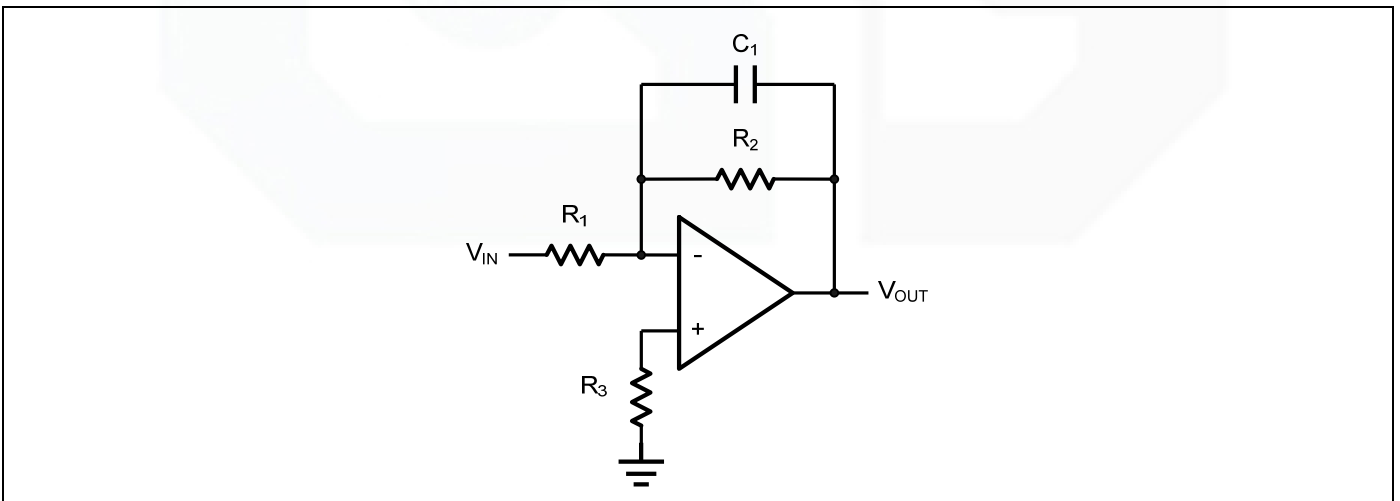


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple GS72XA can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of  $R_2/R_1$ . The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

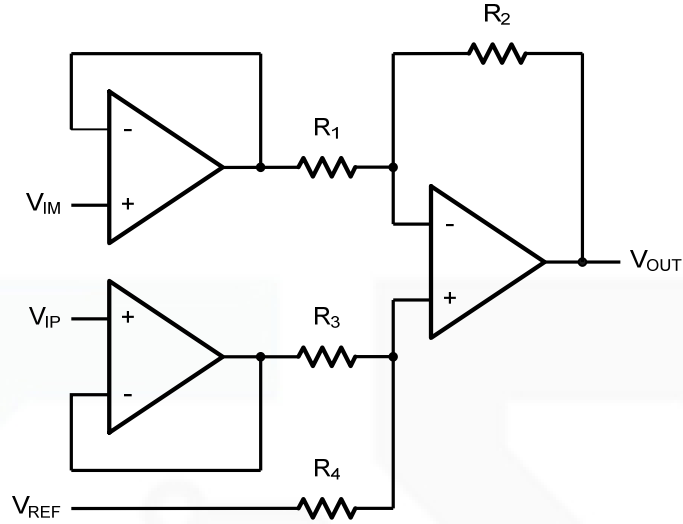
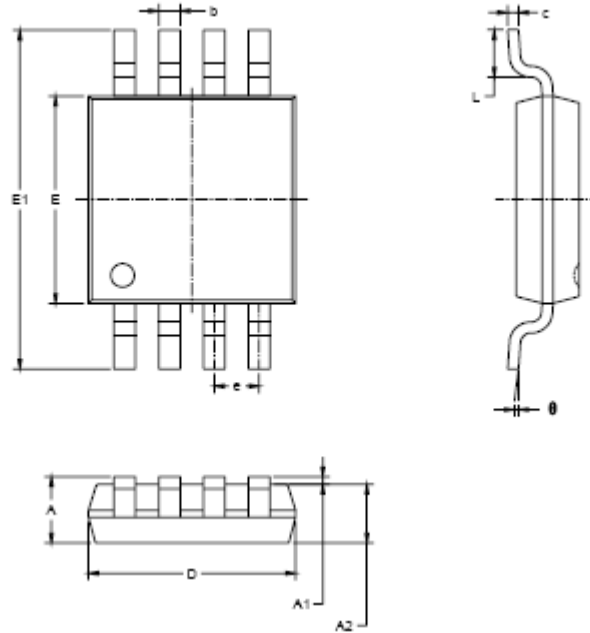


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

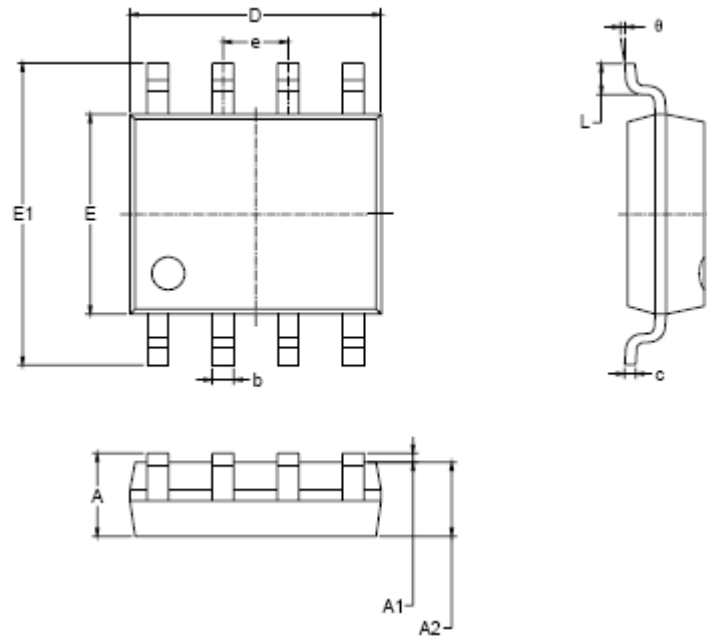
Package Information

MSOP-8



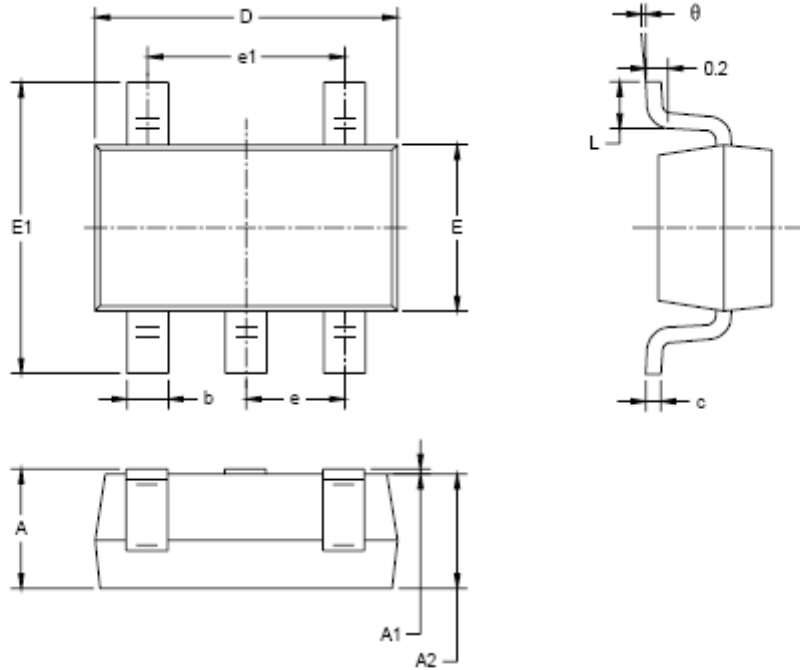
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.008
A2	0.760	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
c	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.760	5.050	0.187	0.199
e	0.650 BSC		0.026 BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°

SOP-8

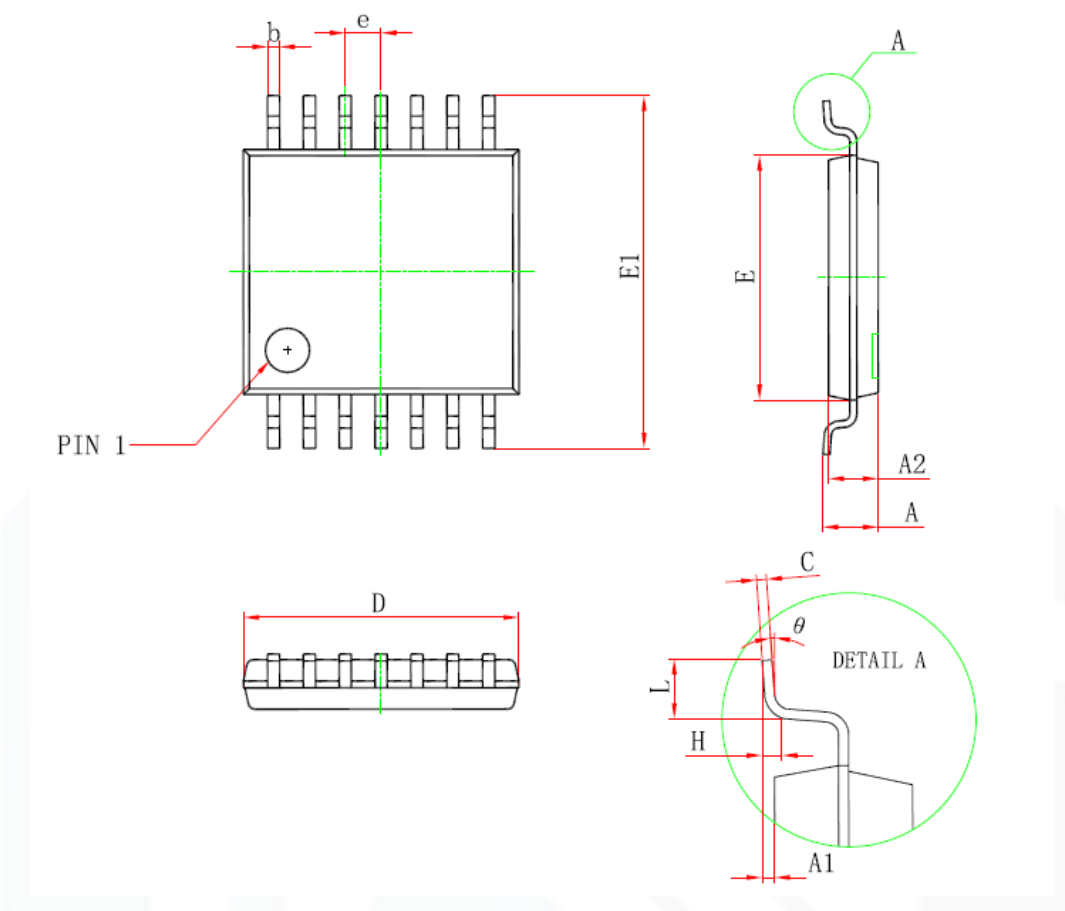


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

SOT23-5

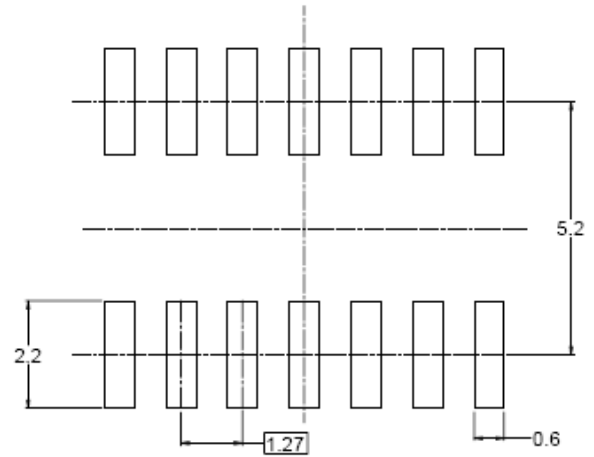
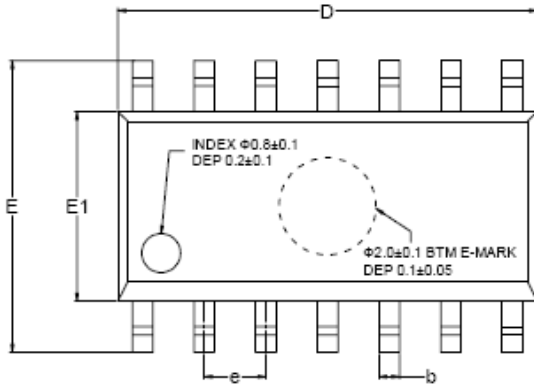


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.118
e	0.950 BSC		0.037 BSC	
e1	1.900 BSC		0.075 BSC	
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°

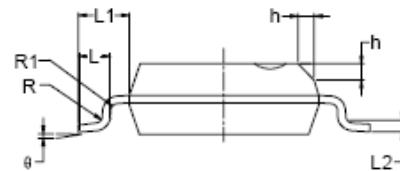
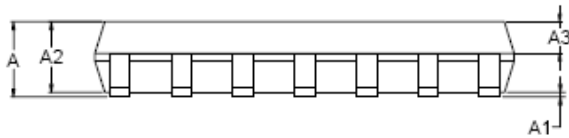


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
D	4.900	5.100	0.193	0.201
E	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
c	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
A		1.200		0.047
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039
A1	0.050	0.150	0.002	0.006
e	0.65 (BSC)		0.026 (BSC)	
L	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
H	0.25(TYP)		0.01(TYP)	
$\theta$	1°	7°	1°	7°

SOP-14



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MOD	MAX	MIN	MOD	MAX
A	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25		1.65	0.049		0.065
A3	0.55		0.75	0.022		0.030
b	0.36		0.49	0.014		0.019
D	8.53		8.73	0.336		0.344
E	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244
E1	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157
e	1.27 BSC			0.050 BSC		
L	0.45		0.80	0.018		0.032
L1	1.04 REF			0.040 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC			0.01 BSC		
R	0.07			0.003		
R1	0.07			0.003		
h	0.30		0.50	0.012		0.020
$\theta$	0°		8°	0°		8°