

# LOW POWER, SINGLE-SUPPLY, RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

## *MicroAmplifier™* Series

### FEATURES

- RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT
- RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT (within 1mV)
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: 150µA typ
- *Micro*SIZE PACKAGES
  - SOT23-5
  - MSOP-8
  - TSSOP-14
- GAIN-BANDWIDTH
  - OPA344: 1MHz,  $G \geq 1$
  - OPA345: 3MHz,  $G \geq 5$
- SLEW RATE
  - OPA344: 0.8V/µs
  - OPA345: 2V/µs
- THD + NOISE: 0.006%

### APPLICATIONS

- PCMCIA CARDS
- DATA ACQUISITION
- PROCESS CONTROL
- AUDIO PROCESSING
- COMMUNICATIONS
- ACTIVE FILTERS
- TEST EQUIPMENT

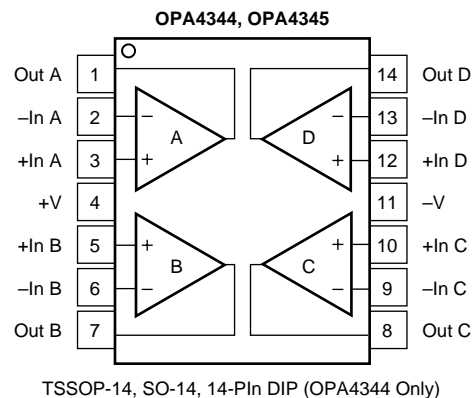
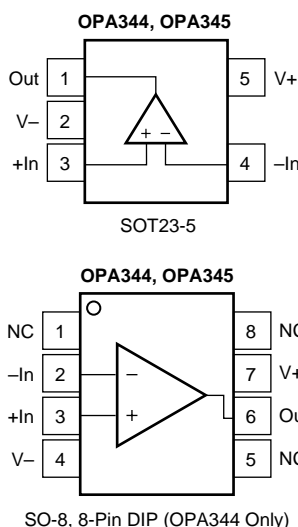
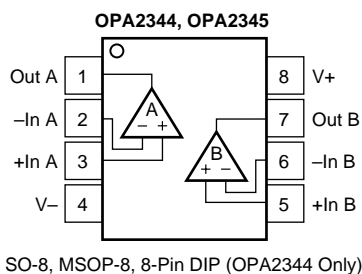
### DESCRIPTION

The OPA344 and OPA345 series rail-to-rail CMOS operational amplifiers are designed for precision, low-power, miniature applications. The OPA344 is unity gain stable, while the OPA345 is optimized for gains greater than or equal to five, and has a gain-bandwidth product of 3MHz.

The OPA344 and OPA345 are optimized to operate on a single supply from 2.5V and up to 5.5V with an input common-mode voltage range that extends 300mV beyond the supplies. Quiescent current is only 250µA (max).

Rail-to-rail input and output make them ideal for driving sampling analog-to-digital converters. They are also well suited for general purpose and audio applications and providing I/V conversion at the output of D/A converters. Single, dual and quad versions have identical specs for design flexibility.

A variety of packages are available. All are specified for operation from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . A SPICE macromodel is available for download from [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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# SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$

At  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Boldface** limits apply over the temperature range,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ .

PARAMETER	CONDITION	OPA344NA, UA, PA OPA2344EA, UA, PA OPA4344EA, UA, PA			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b> Input Offset Voltage $V_{OS}$ <b>Over Temperature</b> <b>vs Temperature</b> $dV_{OS}/dT$ <b>vs Power Supply</b> PSRR <b>Over Temperature</b> Channel Separation, dc $f = 1kHz$	$V_S = +5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = V_S/2$  $V_S = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$ , $V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.8V$ <b><math>V_S = 2.7V</math> to <math>5.5V</math>, <math>V_{CM} &lt; (V+) - 1.8V</math></b>		$\pm 0.2$ <b><math>\pm 0.8</math></b> $\pm 3$ 30  0.2 130	$\pm 1$ <b><math>\pm 1.2</math></b>  200 <b>250</b>	mV mV $\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/V$ $\mu V/V$ $\mu V/V$ dB
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b> Input Bias Current $I_B$ <b>Over Temperature</b> Input Offset Current $I_{OS}$			$\pm 0.2$ <b>See Typical Curve</b> $\pm 0.2$	$\pm 10$  $\pm 10$	pA pA pA
<b>NOISE</b> Input Voltage Noise Input Voltage Noise Density $e_n$ Current Noise Density $i_n$	$f = 0.1$ to $50kHz$ $f = 10kHz$ $f = 10kHz$		8 30 0.5		$\mu V_{rms}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b> Common-Mode Voltage Range $V_{CM}$ Common-Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b> Common-Mode Rejection CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b> Common-Mode Rejection CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b>	$V_S = +5.5V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.8V$ <b><math>V_S = +5.5V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; (V+) - 1.8V</math></b> $V_S = +5.5V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < 5.8V$ <b><math>V_S = +5.5V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; 5.8V</math></b> $V_S = +2.7V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < 3V$ <b><math>V_S = +2.7V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; 3V</math></b>	$-0.3$ 76 <b>74</b> 70 <b>68</b> 66 <b>64</b>	92  84  80	$(V+) + 0.3$	V dB dB dB dB dB dB
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b> Differential Common-Mode			$10^{13} \parallel 3$ $10^{13} \parallel 6$		$\Omega \parallel pF$ $\Omega \parallel pF$
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b> Open-Loop Voltage Gain $A_{OL}$ <b>Over Temperature</b>  <b>Over Temperature</b>	$R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $10mV < V_O < (V+) - 10mV$ <b><math>R_L = 100k\Omega</math>, <math>10mV &lt; V_O &lt; (V+) - 10mV</math></b> $R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $400mV < V_O < (V+) - 400mV$ <b><math>R_L = 5k\Omega</math>, <math>400mV &lt; V_O &lt; (V+) - 400mV</math></b>	104 <b>100</b> 96 <b>90</b>	122  120		dB dB dB dB
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b> Gain-Bandwidth Product GBW Slew Rate SR Settling Time, 0.1% 0.01% Overload Recovery Time Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise THD+N	$C_L = 100pF$  $V_S = 5.5V$ , 2V Step $V_S = 5.5V$ , 2V Step $V_{IN} \cdot G = V_S$ $V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_O = 3V_{p-p}$ , $G = 1$ , $f = 1kHz$		1 0.8 5 8 2.5 0.006		MHz $V/\mu s$ $\mu s$ $\mu s$ $\mu s$ %
<b>OUTPUT</b> Voltage Output Swing from Rail <sup>(1)</sup>  <b>Over Temperature</b>  <b>Over Temperature</b> Short-Circuit Current $I_{SC}$ Capacitive Load Drive $C_{LOAD}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 96dB$ $R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 104dB$ <b><math>R_L = 100k\Omega</math>, <math>A_{OL} \geq 100dB</math></b> $R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 96dB$ <b><math>R_L = 5k\Omega</math>, <math>A_{OL} \geq 90dB</math></b>		1 3  40  $\pm 15$	10  <b>10</b> 400 <b>400</b>	mV mV mV mV mV mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b> Specified Voltage Range $V_S$ Operating Voltage Range Quiescent Current (per amplifier) $I_Q$ <b>Over Temperature</b>	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $I_Q = 0$	2.7	2.5 to 5.5 150	5.5 250 <b>300</b>	V V $\mu A$ $\mu A$
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b> Specified Range Operating Range Storage Range Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}$ SOT23-5 Surface Mount MSOP-8 Surface Mount 8-Pin DIP SO-8 Surface Mount TSSOP-14 Surface Mount 14-Pin DIP SO-14 Surface Mount		$-40$ $-55$ $-65$		85 125 150	$^\circ C$ $^\circ C$ $^\circ C$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$

NOTE: (1) Output voltage swings are measured between the output and power-supply rails.

# SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$

At  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Boldface** limits apply over the temperature range,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ .

PARAMETER	CONDITION	OPA345NA, UA OPA2345EA, UA OPA4345EA, UA			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b> Input Offset Voltage $V_{OS}$ <b>Over Temperature</b> <b>vs Temperature</b> $dV_{OS}/dT$ vs Power Supply <b>Over Temperature</b> Channel Separation, dc $f = 1kHz$	$V_S = +5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = V_S/2$  $V_S = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$ , $V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.8V$ <b><math>V_S = 2.7V</math> to <math>5.5V</math>, <math>V_{CM} &lt; (V+) - 1.8V</math></b>		$\pm 0.2$ <b><math>\pm 0.8</math></b> $\pm 3$ 30  0.2 130	$\pm 1$ <b><math>\pm 1.2</math></b>  200 <b>250</b>	mV mV $\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/V$ $\mu V/V$ $\mu V/V$ dB
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b> Input Bias Current $I_B$ <b>Over Temperature</b> Input Offset Current $I_{OS}$			$\pm 0.2$ <b>See Typical Curve</b> $\pm 0.2$	$\pm 10$  $\pm 10$	pA pA pA
<b>NOISE</b> Input Voltage Noise Input Voltage Noise Density $e_n$ Current Noise Density $i_n$	$f = 0.1$ to $50kHz$ $f = 10kHz$ $f = 10kHz$		8 30 0.5		$\mu V_{rms}$ $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ $fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b> Common-Mode Voltage Range $V_{CM}$ Common-Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b> Common-Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b> Common-Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR <b>Over Temperature</b>	$V_S = +5.5V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.8$ <b><math>V_S = +5.5V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; (V+) - 1.8</math></b> $V_S = +5.5V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < 5.8V$ <b><math>V_S = +5.5V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; 5.8V</math></b> $V_S = +2.7V$ , $-0.3V < V_{CM} < 3V$ <b><math>V_S = +2.7V</math>, <math>-0.3V &lt; V_{CM} &lt; 3V</math></b>	$-0.3$ 76 <b>74</b> 70 <b>68</b> 66 <b>64</b>	92  84  80	$(V+) + 0.3$	V dB dB dB dB dB dB
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b> Differential Common-Mode			$10^{13} \parallel 3$ $10^{13} \parallel 6$		$\Omega \parallel pF$ $\Omega \parallel pF$
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b> Open-Loop Voltage Gain $A_{OL}$ <b>Over Temperature</b>  <b>Over Temperature</b>	$R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $10mV < V_O < (V+) - 10mV$ <b><math>R_L = 100k\Omega</math>, <math>10mV &lt; V_O &lt; (V+) - 10mV</math></b> $R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $400mV < V_O < (V+) - 400mV$ <b><math>R_L = 5k\Omega</math>, <math>400mV &lt; V_O &lt; (V+) - 400mV</math></b>	104 <b>100</b> 96 <b>90</b>	122  120		dB dB dB dB
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b> Gain-Bandwidth Product GBW Slew Rate SR Settling Time, 0.1% 0.01% Overload Recovery Time Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise THD+N	$C_L = 100pF$  $G = 5$ , 2V Output Step $G = 5$ , 2V Output Step $V_{IN} \cdot G = V_S$ $V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_O = 2.5V_{p-p}$ , $G = 5$ , $f = 1kHz$		3 2 1.5 1.6 2.5 0.006		MHz V/ $\mu s$ $\mu s$ $\mu s$ $\mu s$ %
<b>OUTPUT</b> Voltage Output Swing from Rail <sup>(1)</sup>  <b>Over Temperature</b>  <b>Over Temperature</b> Short-Circuit Current $I_{SC}$ Capacitive Load Drive $C_{LOAD}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 96dB$ $R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 104dB$ <b><math>R_L = 100k\Omega</math>, <math>A_{OL} \geq 100dB</math></b> $R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $A_{OL} \geq 96dB$ <b><math>R_L = 5k\Omega</math>, <math>A_{OL} \geq 90dB</math></b>		1 3  40  $\pm 15$	10  <b>10</b> 400 <b>400</b>	mV mV mV mV mV mA
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NOTE: (1) Output voltage swings are measured between the output and power-supply rails.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage, V+ to V- .....	7.5V
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage <sup>(2)</sup> .....	(V-) -0.5V to (V+) +0.5V
Current <sup>(2)</sup> .....	10mA
Output Short-Circuit <sup>(3)</sup> .....	Continuous
Operating Temperature .....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature .....	150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....	300°C
ESD Tolerance (Human Body Model) .....	4000V

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these conditions, or beyond the specified operating conditions, is not implied. (2) 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) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.



## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

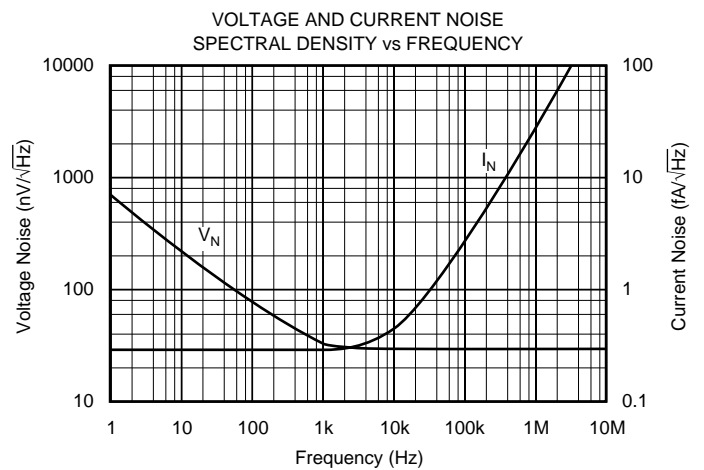
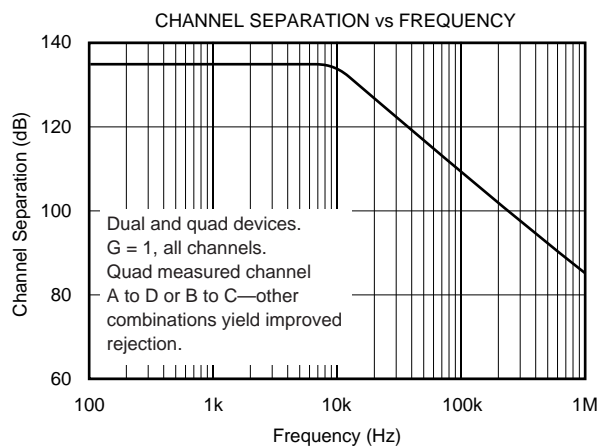
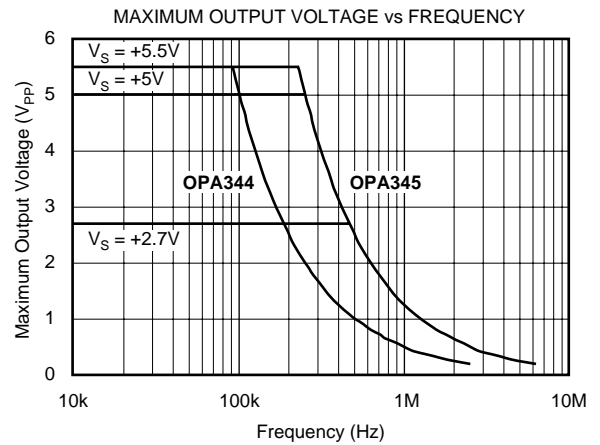
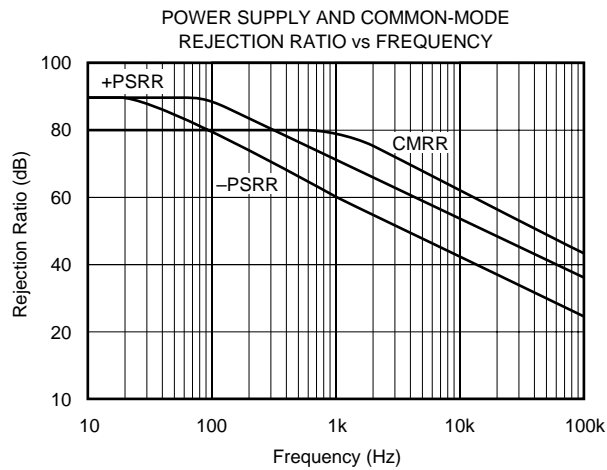
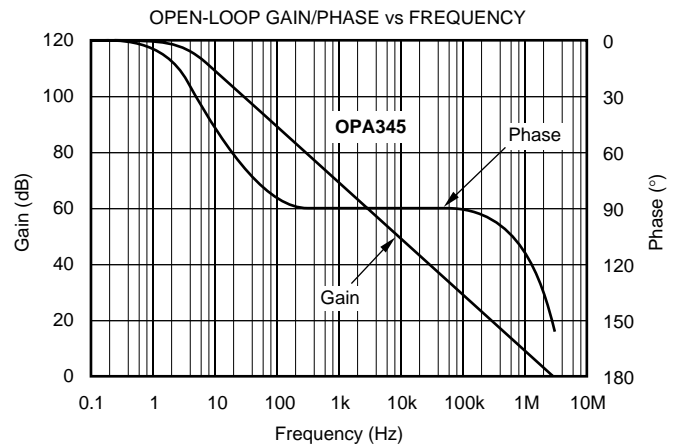
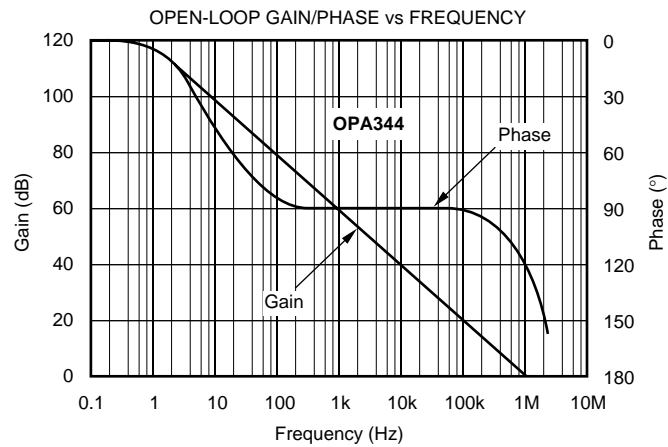
PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER <sup>(2)</sup>	TRANSPORT MEDIA
OPA344NA "	SOT23-5 "	DBV "	-40°C to +85°C "	B44 "	OPA344NA/250 OPA344NA/3K	Tape and Reel
OPA344UA "	SO-8 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA344UA "	OPA344UA OPA344UA/2K5	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA344PA	8-Pin Dip	P	-40°C to +85°C	OPA344PA	OPA344PA	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA2344EA "	MSOP-8 "	DGK "	-40°C to +85°C "	C44 "	OPA2344EA/250 OPA2344EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2344UA "	SO-8 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA2344UA "	OPA2344UA OPA2344UA/2K5	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA2344PA	8-Pin DIP	P	-40°C to +85°C	OPA2344PA	OPA2344PA	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA4344EA "	TSSOP-14 "	PW "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA4344EA "	OPA4344EA/250 OPA4344EA/2K5	Rails Tape and Reel
OPA4344UA "	SO-14 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA4344UA "	OPA4344UA OPA4344UA/2K5	Rails Tape and Reel
OPA4344PA	14-Pin DIP	N	-40°C to +85°C	OPA4344PA	OPA4344PA	Rails
OPA345NA "	SOT23-5 "	DBV "	-40°C to +85°C "	A45 "	OPA345NA/250 OPA345NA/3K	Tape and Reel
OPA345UA "	SO-8 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA345UA "	OPA345UA OPA345UA/2K5	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA2345EA "	MSOP-8 "	DGK "	-40°C to +85°C "	B45 "	OPA2345EA/250 OPA2345EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2345UA "	SO-8 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA2345UA "	OPA2345UA OPA2345UA/2K5	Tape and Reel Rails
OPA4345EA "	TSSOP-14 "	PW "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA4345EA "	OPA4345EA/250 OPA4345EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA4345UA "	SO-14 "	D "	-40°C to +85°C "	OPA4345UA "	OPA4345UA OPA4345UA/2K5	Tape and Reel Rails

NOTES: (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

(2) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /2K5 indicates 2500 devices per reel). Ordering 2500 pieces of "OPA344UA/2K5" will get a single 2500-piece Tape and Reel.

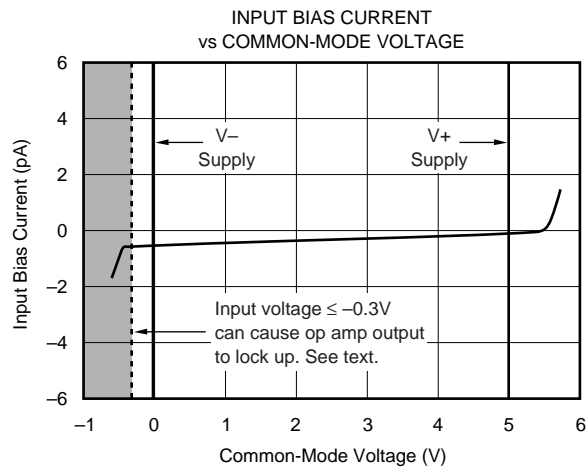
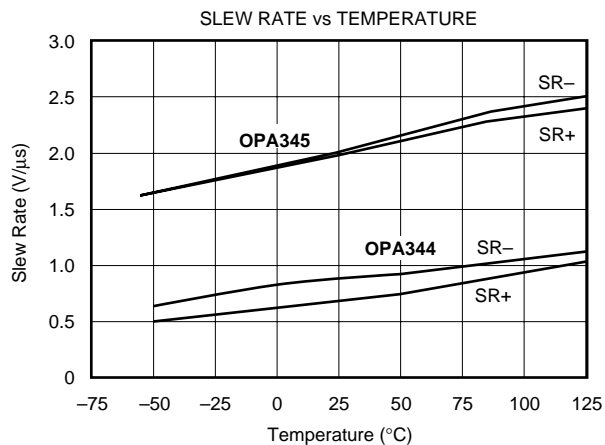
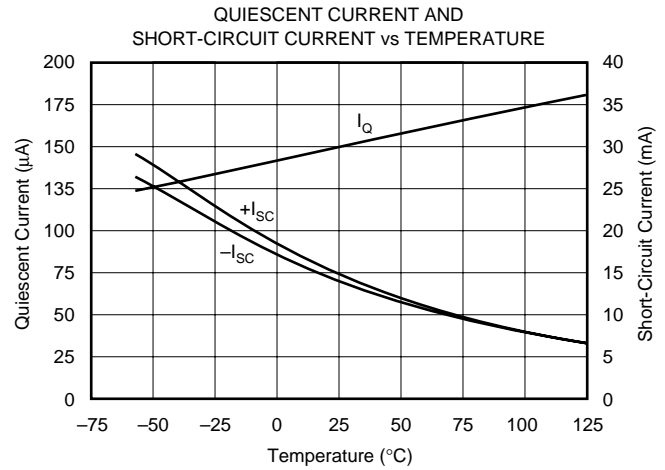
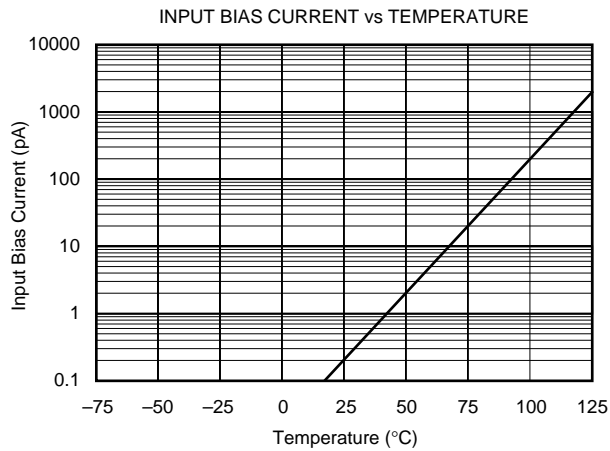
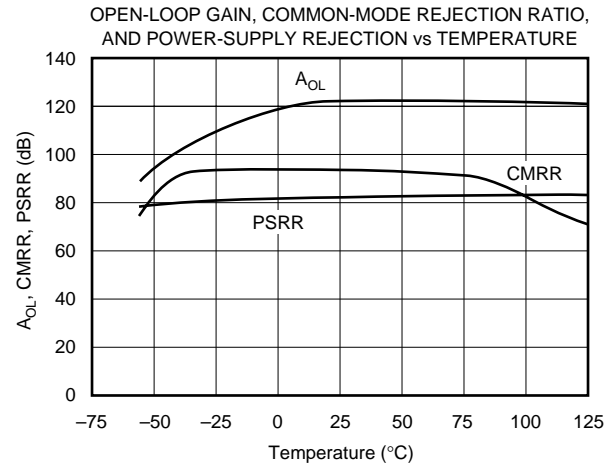
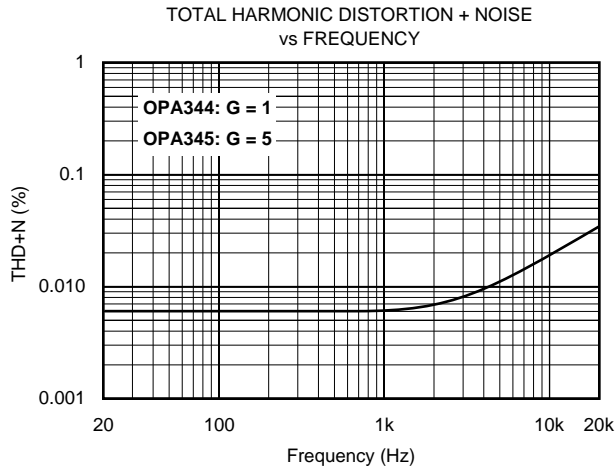
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.



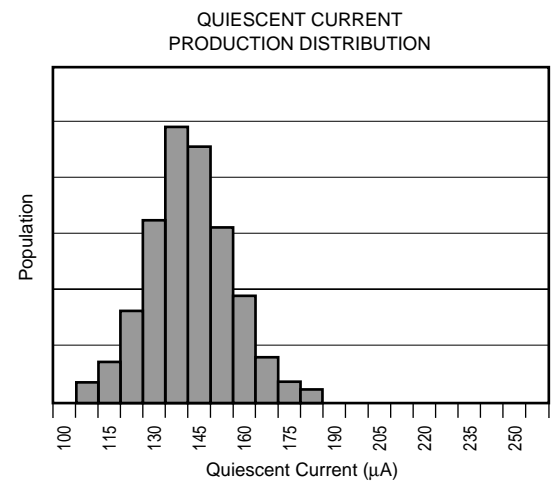
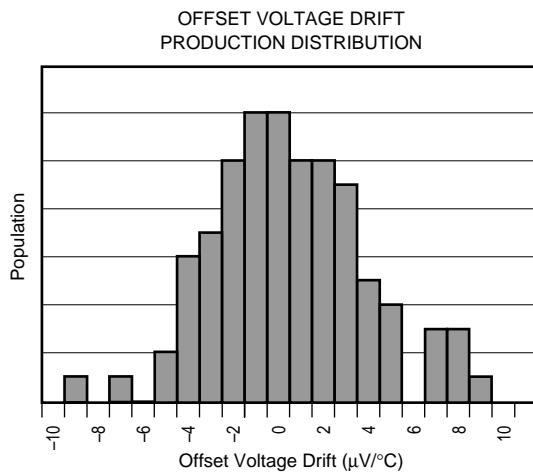
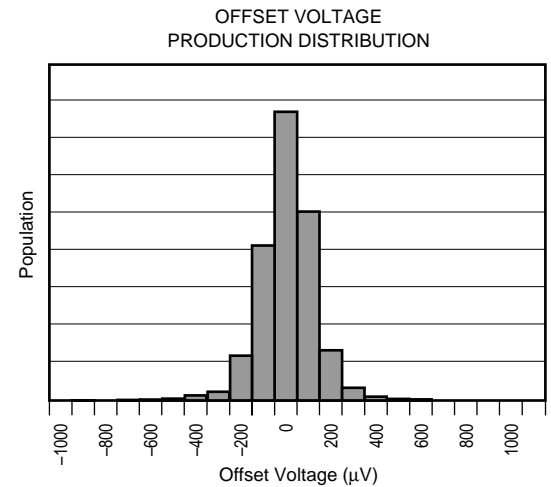
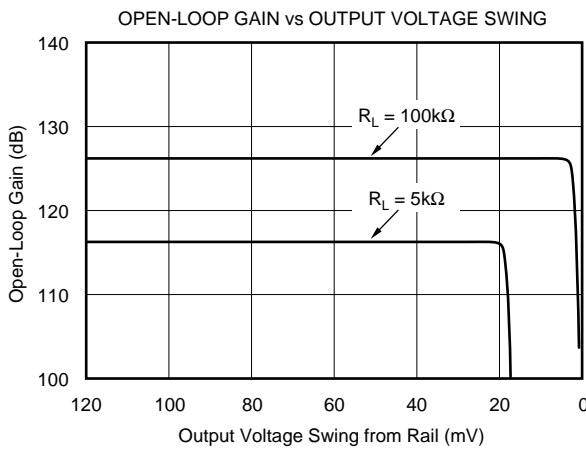
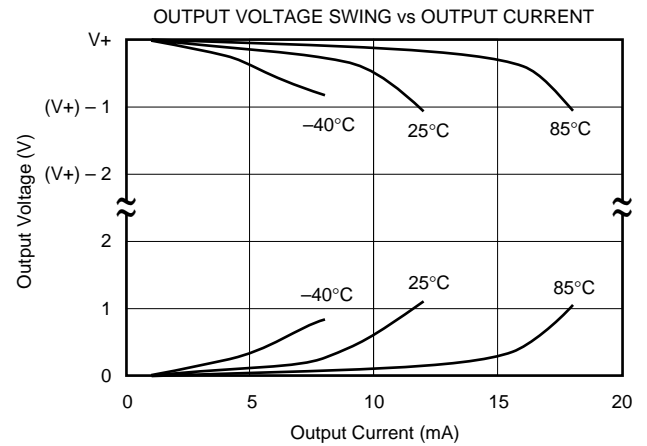
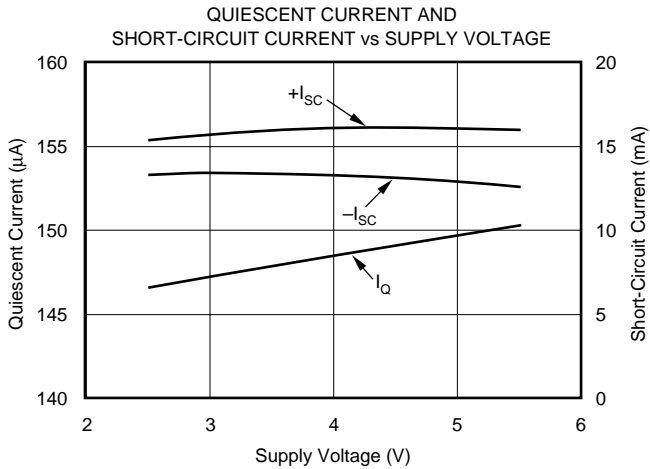
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.



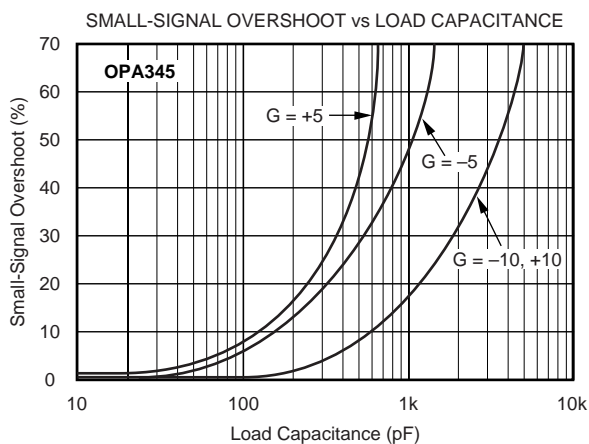
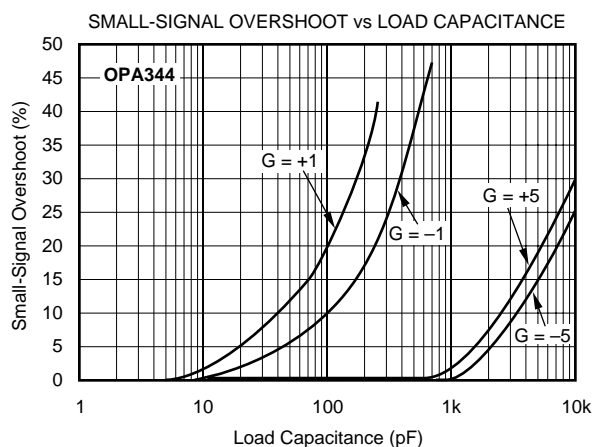
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

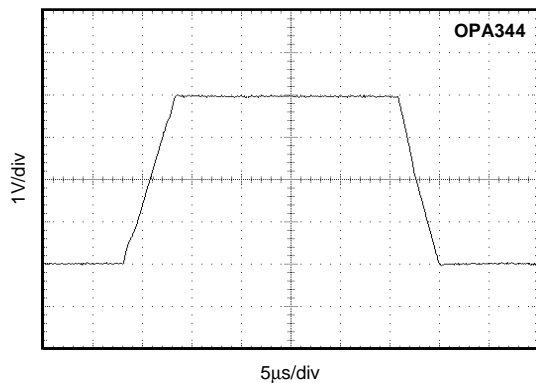


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

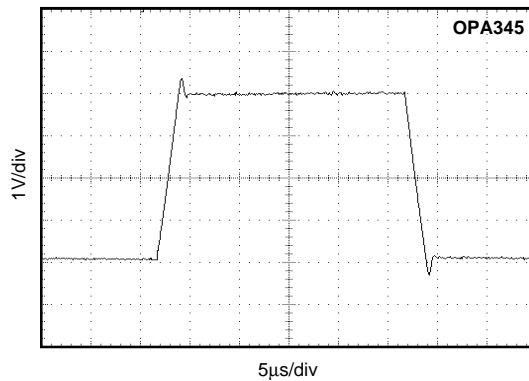
At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.



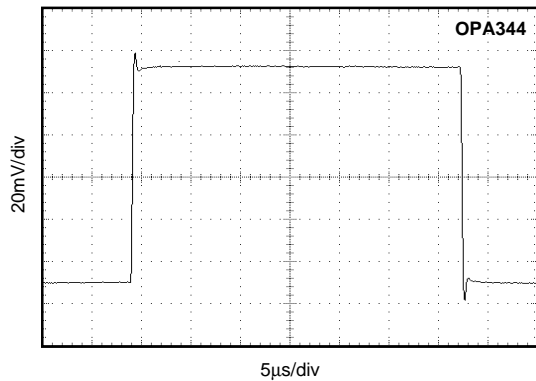
LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE: OPA344  
 $G = +1$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$



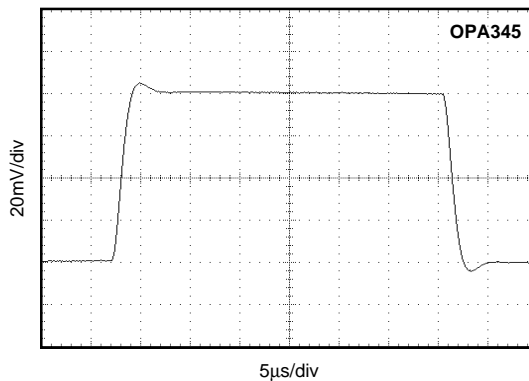
LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE: OPA345  
 $G = +5$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$



SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE: OPA344  
 $G = +1$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$



SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE: OPA345  
 $G = +5$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$





# APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

OPA344 series op amps are unity gain stable and can operate on a single supply, making them highly versatile and easy to use. OPA345 series op amps are optimized for applications requiring higher speeds with gains of 5 or greater.

Rail-to-rail input and output swing significantly increases dynamic range, especially in low supply applications. Figure 1 shows the input and output waveforms for the OPA344 in unity-gain configuration. Operation is from  $V_S = +5V$  with a  $10k\Omega$  load connected to  $V_S/2$ . The input is a  $5V_{p-p}$  sinusoid. Output voltage is approximately  $4.997V_{p-p}$ .

Power supply pins should be bypassed with  $0.01\mu F$  ceramic capacitors.

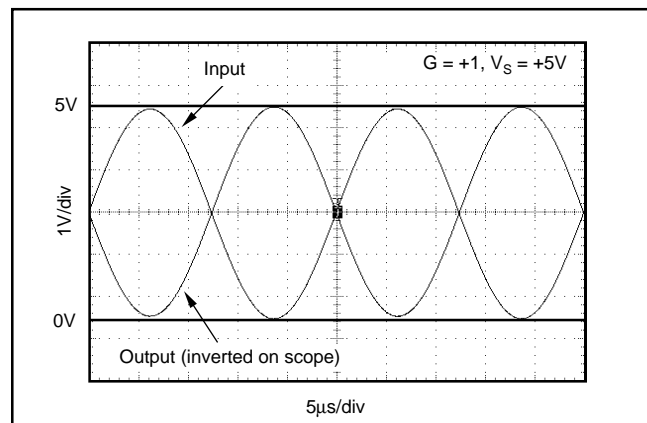


FIGURE 1. Rail-to-Rail Input and Output.

## OPERATING VOLTAGE

OPA344 and OPA345 series op amps are fully specified and ensured from  $+2.7V$  to  $+5.5V$ . In addition, many specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ . Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltages or temperature are shown in the Typical Performance Curves.

## RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT

The input common-mode voltage range of the OPA344 and OPA345 series extends  $300mV$  beyond the supply rails. This is achieved with a complementary input stage—an N-channel input differential pair in parallel with a P-channel differential pair (see Figure 2). The N-channel pair is active for input voltages close to the positive rail, typically  $(V+) - 1.3V$  to  $300mV$  above the positive supply, while the P-channel pair is on for inputs from  $300mV$  below the negative supply to approximately  $(V+) - 1.3V$ . There is a small transition region, typically  $(V+) - 1.5V$  to  $(V+) - 1.1V$ , in which both pairs are on. This  $400mV$  transition region can vary  $300mV$  with process variation. Thus, the transition region (both stages on) can range from  $(V+) - 1.8V$  to  $(V+) - 1.4V$  on the low end, up to  $(V+) - 1.2V$  to  $(V+) - 0.8V$  on the high end. Within the  $400mV$  transition region PSRR, CMRR, offset voltage, offset drift, and THD may be degraded compared to operation outside this region. For more information on designing with rail-to-rail input op amps, see Figure 3 “Design Optimization with Rail-to-Rail Input Op Amps.”

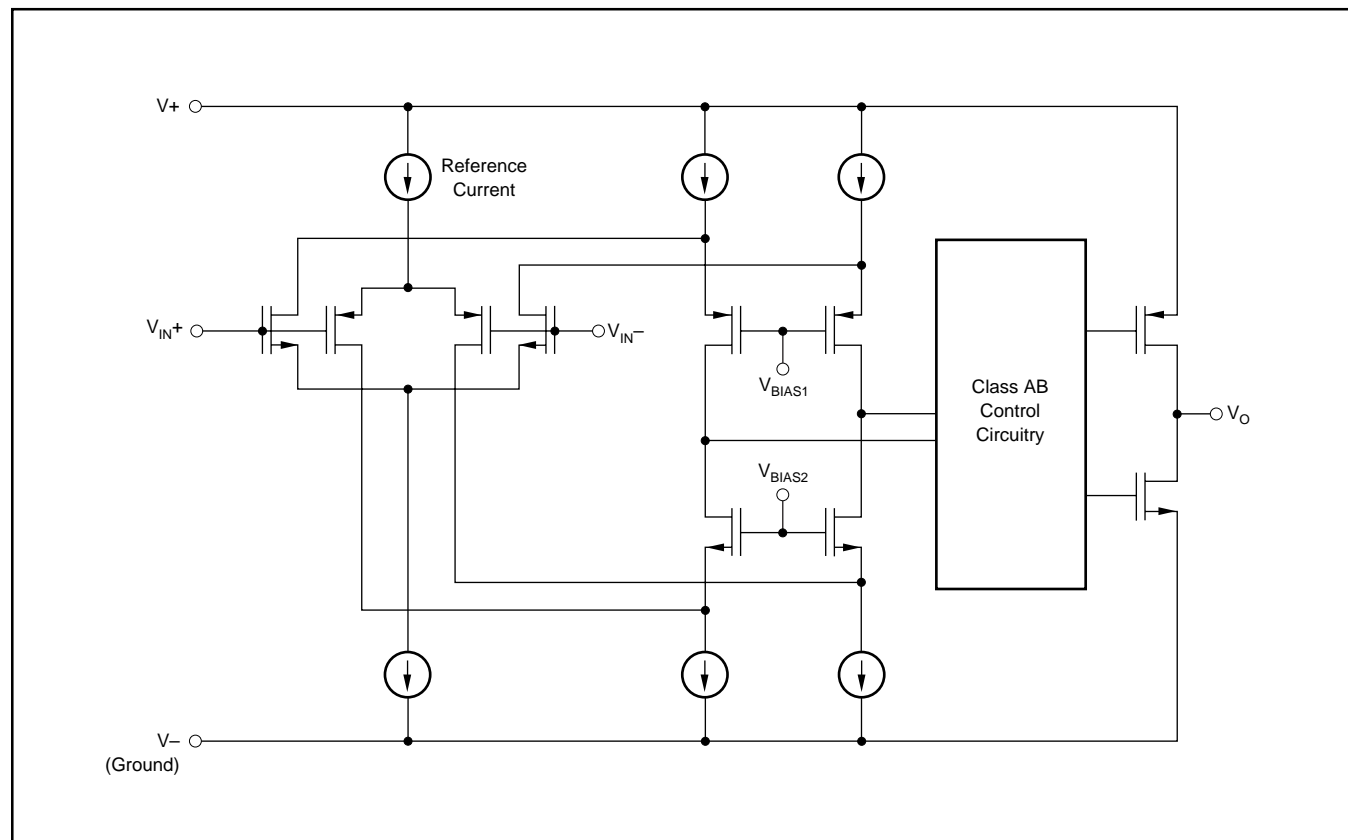


FIGURE 2. Simplified Schematic.

## DESIGN OPTIMIZATION WITH RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT OP AMPS

Rail-to-rail op amps can be used in virtually any op amp configuration. To achieve optimum performance, however, applications using these special double-input-stage op amps may benefit from consideration of their special behavior.

In many applications, operation remains within the common-mode range of only one differential input pair. However some applications exercise the amplifier through the transition region of both differential input stages. Although the two input stages are laser trimmed for excellent matching, a small discontinuity may occur in this transition. Careful selection of the circuit configuration, signal levels and biasing can often avoid this transition region.

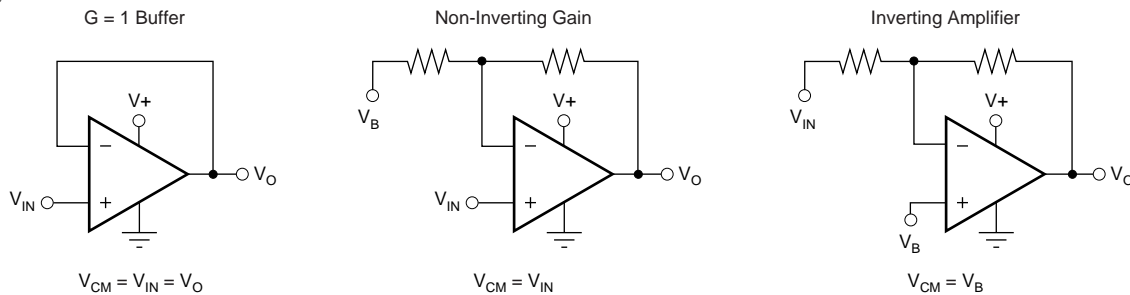


FIGURE 3. Design Optimization with Rail-to-Rail Input Op Amps.

## COMMON-MODE REJECTION

The CMRR for the OPA344 and OPA345 is specified in several ways so the best match for a given application may be used. First, the CMRR of the device in the common-mode range below the transition region ( $V_{CM} < (V_+ - 1.8V)$ ) is given. This specification is the best indicator of the capability of the device when the application requires use of one of the differential input pairs. Second, the CMRR at  $V_S = 5.5V$  over the entire common-mode range is specified. Third, the CMRR at  $V_S = 2.7V$  over the entire common-mode range is provided. These last two values include the variations seen through the transition region.

## INPUT VOLTAGE BEYOND THE RAILS

If the input voltage can go more than 0.3V below the negative power supply rail (single-supply ground), special precautions are required. If the input voltage goes sufficiently negative, the op amp output may lock up in an inoperative state. A Schottky diode clamp circuit will prevent this—see Figure 4. The series resistor prevents excessive current (greater than 10mA) in the Schottky diode and in the internal ESD protection diode, if the input voltage can exceed the positive supply voltage. If the signal source is limited to less than 10mA, the input resistor is not required.

## RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

A class AB output stage with common-source transistors is used to achieve rail-to-rail output. This output stage is capable of driving 600Ω loads connected to any potential

With a unity-gain buffer, for example, signals will traverse this transition at approximately 1.3V below  $V_+$  supply and may exhibit a small discontinuity at this point.

The common-mode voltage of the non-inverting amplifier is equal to the input voltage. If the input signal always remains less than the transition voltage, no discontinuity will be created. The closed-loop gain of this configuration can still produce a rail-to-rail output.

Inverting amplifiers have a constant common-mode voltage equal to  $V_B$ . If this bias voltage is constant, no discontinuity will be created. The bias voltage can generally be chosen to avoid the transition region.

between  $V_+$  and ground. For light resistive loads ( $> 50k\Omega$ ), the output voltage can typically swing to within 1mV from supply rail. With moderate resistive loads ( $2k\Omega$  to  $50k\Omega$ ), the output can swing to within a few tens of millivolts from the supply rails while maintaining high open-loop gain. See the typical performance curve “Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current.”

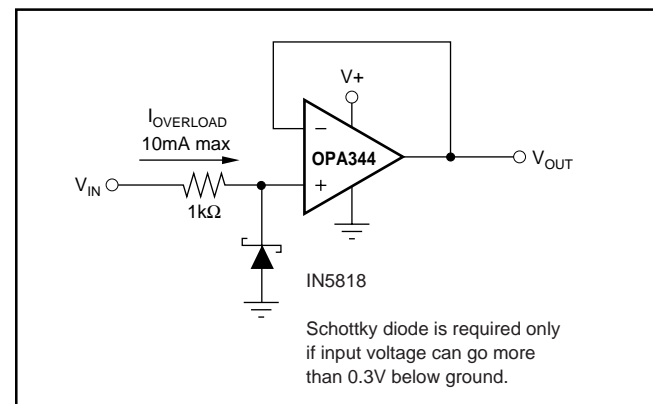


FIGURE 4. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltage.

## CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

The OPA344 in a unity-gain configuration and the OPA345 in gains greater than 5 can directly drive up to 250pF pure capacitive load. Increasing the gain enhances the amplifier's ability to drive greater capacitive loads. See the typical

performance curve “Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load.” In unity-gain configurations, capacitive load drive can be improved by inserting a small ( $10\Omega$  to  $20\Omega$ ) resistor,  $R_S$ , in series with the output, as shown in Figure 5. This significantly reduces ringing while maintaining dc performance for purely capacitive loads. However, if there is a resistive load in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider is created, introducing a dc error at the output and slightly reducing the output swing. The error introduced is proportional to the ratio  $R_S/R_L$ , and is generally negligible.

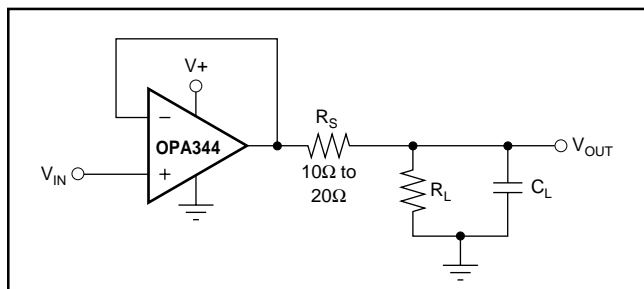


FIGURE 5. Series Resistor in Unity-Gain Configuration Improves Capacitive Load Drive.

## DRIVING A/D CONVERTERS

The OPA344 and OPA345 series op amps are optimized for driving medium-speed sampling A/D converters. The OPA344 and OPA345 op amps buffer the A/D's input capacitance and resulting charge injection while providing signal gain.

Figure 6 shows the OPA344 in a basic noninverting configuration driving the ADS7822. The ADS7822 is a 12-bit, micro-power sampling converter in the MSOP-8 package. When used with the low-power, miniature packages of the OPA344, the combination is ideal for space-limited, low-power applications. In this configuration, an RC network at the A/D's input can be used to filter charge injection.

Figure 7 shows the OPA2344 driving an ADS7822 in a speech bandpass filtered data acquisition system. This small, low-cost solution provides the necessary amplification and signal conditioning to interface directly with an electret microphone. This circuit will operate with  $V_S = +2.7V$  to  $+5V$  with less than  $500\mu A$  quiescent current.

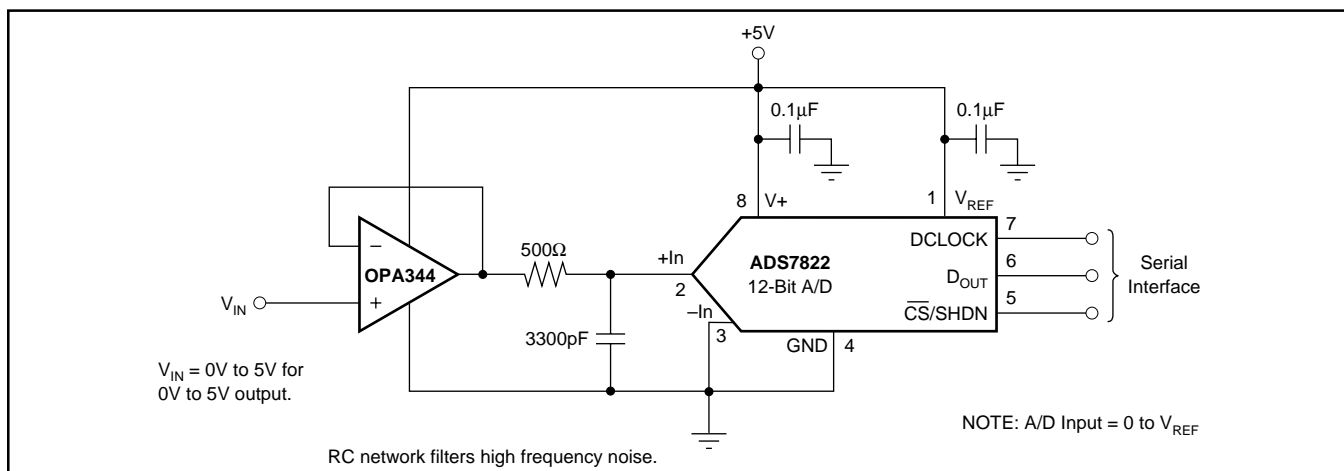


FIGURE 6. OPA344 in Noninverting Configuration Driving ADS7822.

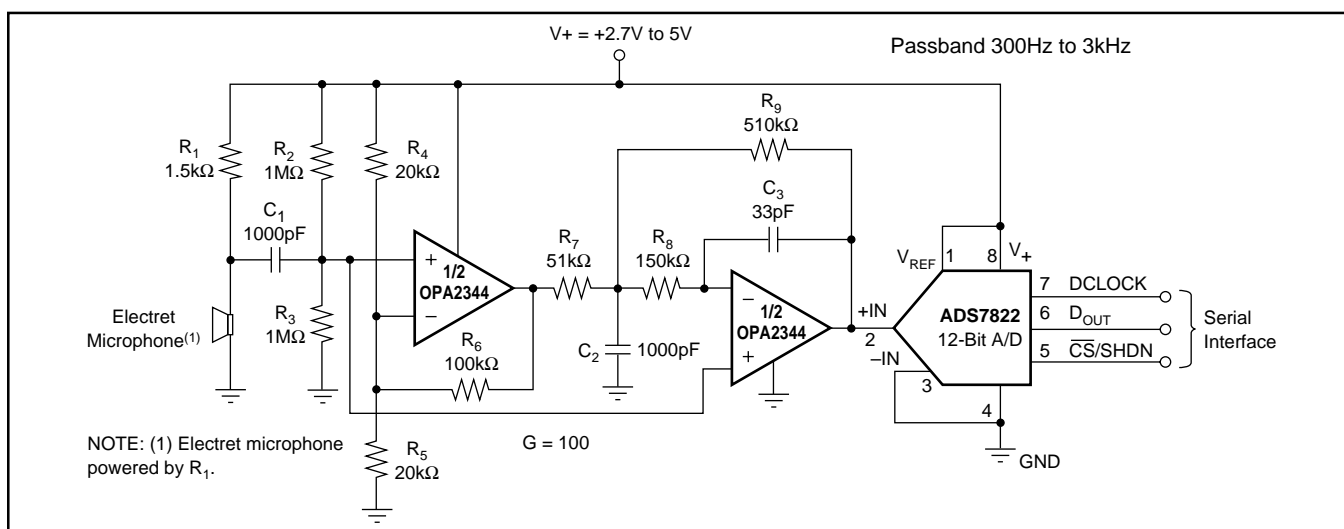


FIGURE 7. Speech Bandpass Filtered Data Acquisition System.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
OPA2344EA/250	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344EA/250G4	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344EA/2K5	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344EA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA2344PAG4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA2344UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344UA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2344UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345EA/250	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345EA/250G4	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345UA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA2345UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344NA/250	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344NA/250G4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344NA/3K	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344NA/3KG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA344PAG4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA344UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA344UA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
OPA344UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA345NA/250	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA345NA/250G4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA345UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA345UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4344EA/250	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
OPA4344EA/250G4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
OPA4344EA/2K5	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
OPA4344EA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
OPA4344PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA4344PAG4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
OPA4344UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4344UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4344UA/2K5G4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4344UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4345EA/250	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4345EA/250G4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4345UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
OPA4345UAG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and

package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
OPA2344EA/250	MSOP	DGK	8	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2344EA/2K5	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2345EA/250	MSOP	DGK	8	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2345UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA344NA/250	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.1	1.39	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA344NA/3K	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.1	1.39	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA345NA/250	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.1	1.39	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA4344EA/250	TSSOP	PW	14	250	180.0	12.4	7.0	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA4344EA/2K5	TSSOP	PW	14	2500	330.0	12.4	7.0	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA4344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
OPA4345EA/250	TSSOP	PW	14	250	180.0	12.4	7.0	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



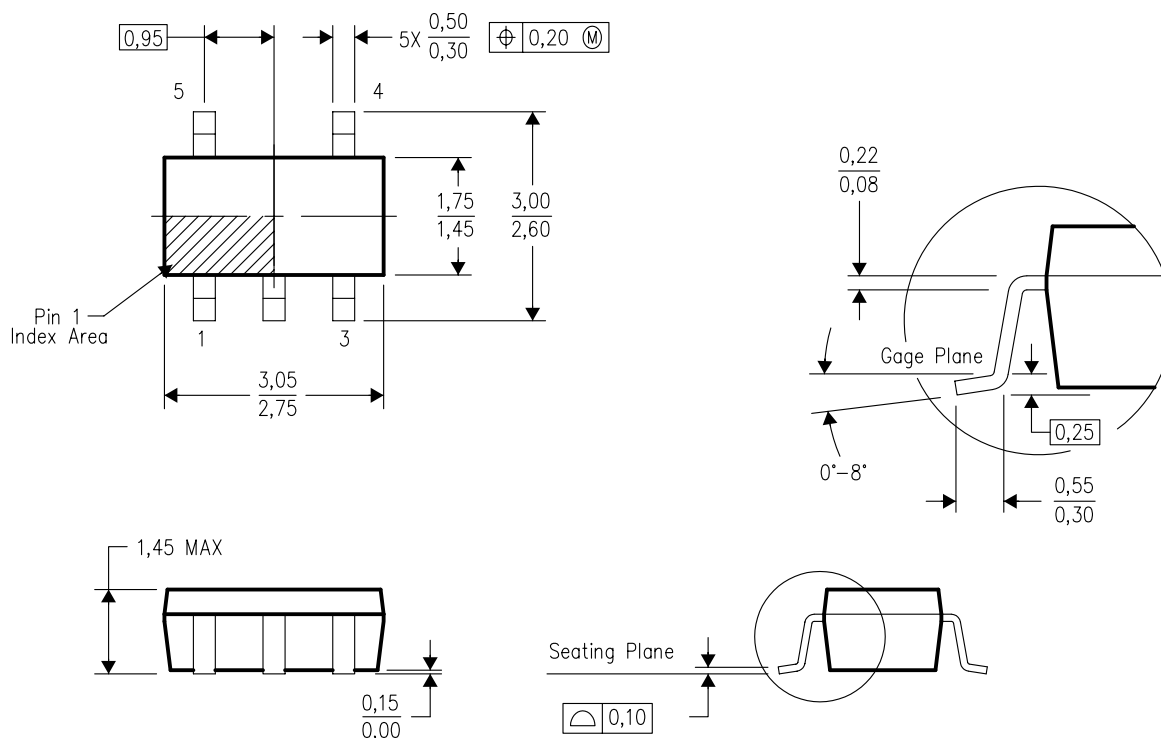
\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
OPA2344EA/250	MSOP	DGK	8	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA2344EA/2K5	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA2344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA2345EA/250	MSOP	DGK	8	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA2345UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA344NA/250	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA344NA/3K	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA345NA/250	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA4344EA/250	TSSOP	PW	14	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
OPA4344EA/2K5	TSSOP	PW	14	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA4344UA/2K5	SOIC	D	14	2500	346.0	346.0	33.0
OPA4345EA/250	TSSOP	PW	14	250	190.5	212.7	31.8



## DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



4073253-4/K 03/2006

NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.  
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

## PW (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

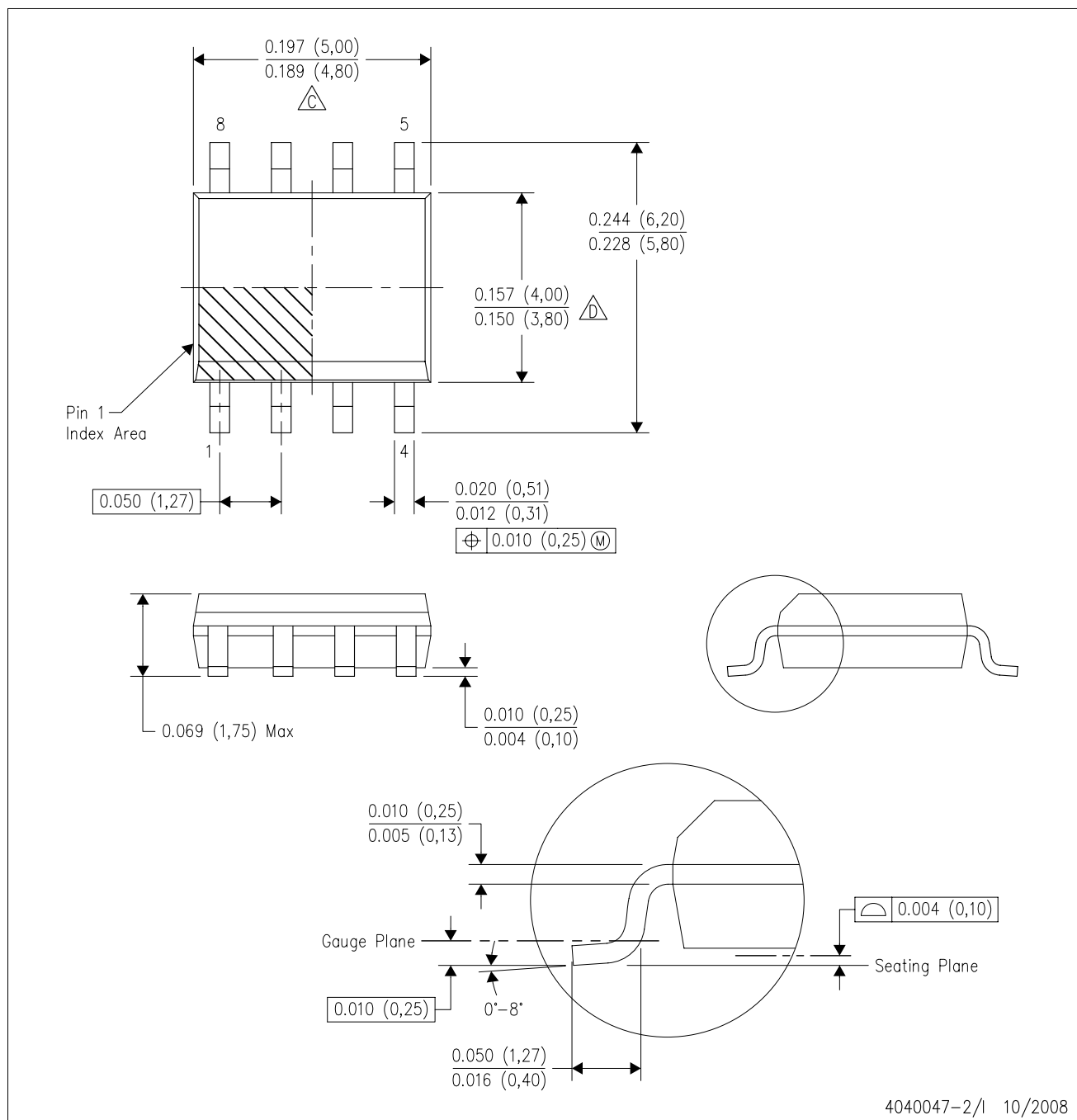
14 PINS SHOWN



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
  - Falls within JEDEC MO-153

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



## NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- $\triangle C$  Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- $\triangle D$  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

## DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

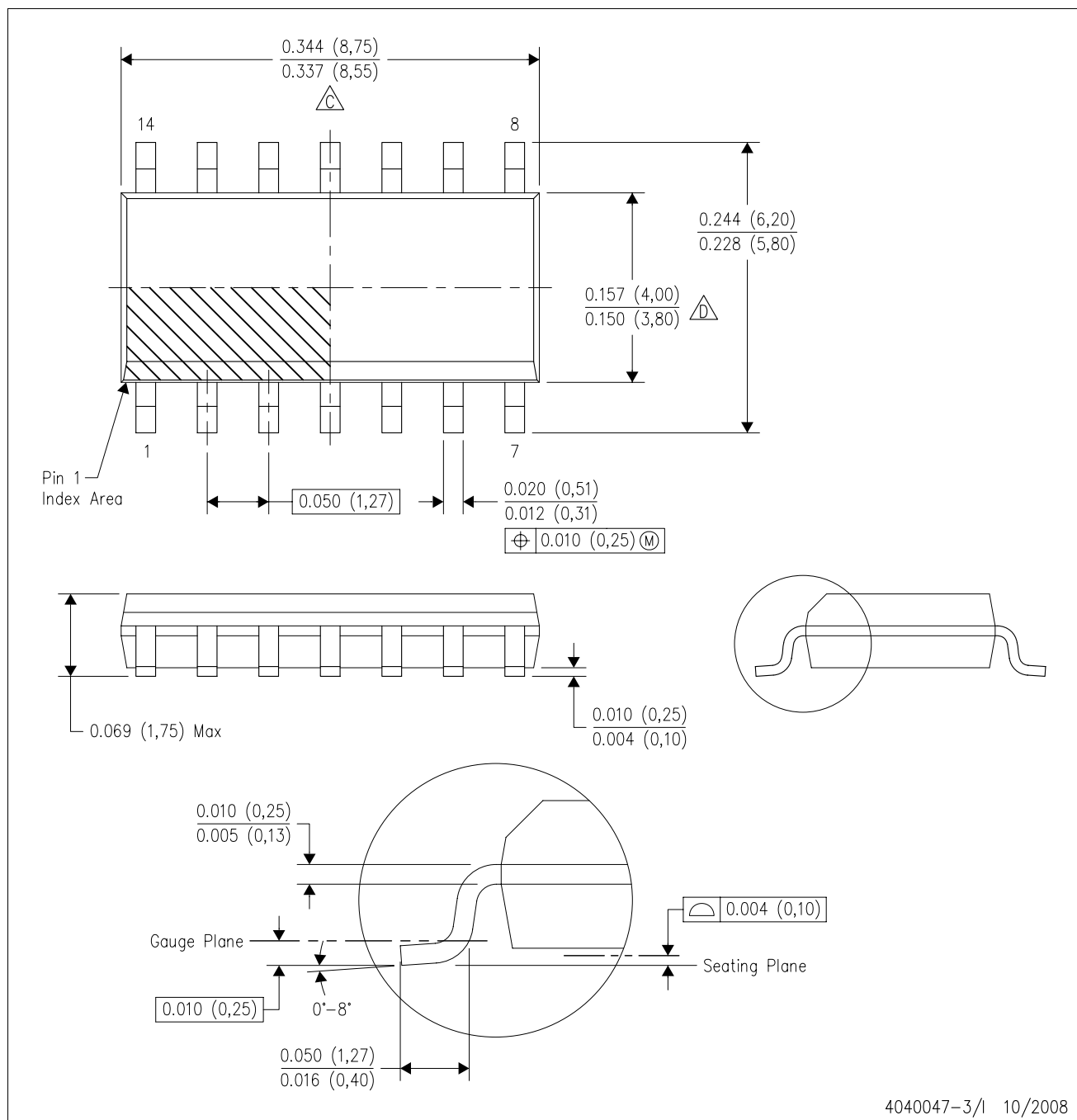


## NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
- D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

## P (R-PDIP-T8)

## PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001

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