

# 1.5MHz, 50 $\mu$ A, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Micro Power Operational Amplifiers

## Features

- Low Quiescent Current: 50 $\mu$ A
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 1.5MHz
- Operates on 1.8V ~ 5.5V Supplies
- Slew Rate: 0.7V/ $\mu$ s
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output (RRIO)
- Unity Gain Stable
- No Phase Reversal
- Extended Temperature Ranges  
From -40°C to +125°C
- Small Packaging  
COS348 available in SOT23-5/SOP8  
COS2348 available in SOP8/MSOP8  
COS4348 available in SOP14/TSSOP14

## Applications

- Battery or Solar Powered Systems
- Portable Equipment
- Sensor Conditioning
- Analog Active Filters
- Medical Equipment
- Audio Output
- White Goods
- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors

## General Description

The COS348 (single), COS2348 (dual) and COS4348 (quad) are micro-power, rail-to-rail input and output amplifiers operated on 1.8 to 5.5 supplies. Despite their low quiescent current, the COSx348 family provides excellent overall performance and versatility. They have both rail-to-rail input and output range. The output voltage swing extends to within 10mV of each rail, providing the maximum output dynamic range with excellent overdrive recovery.

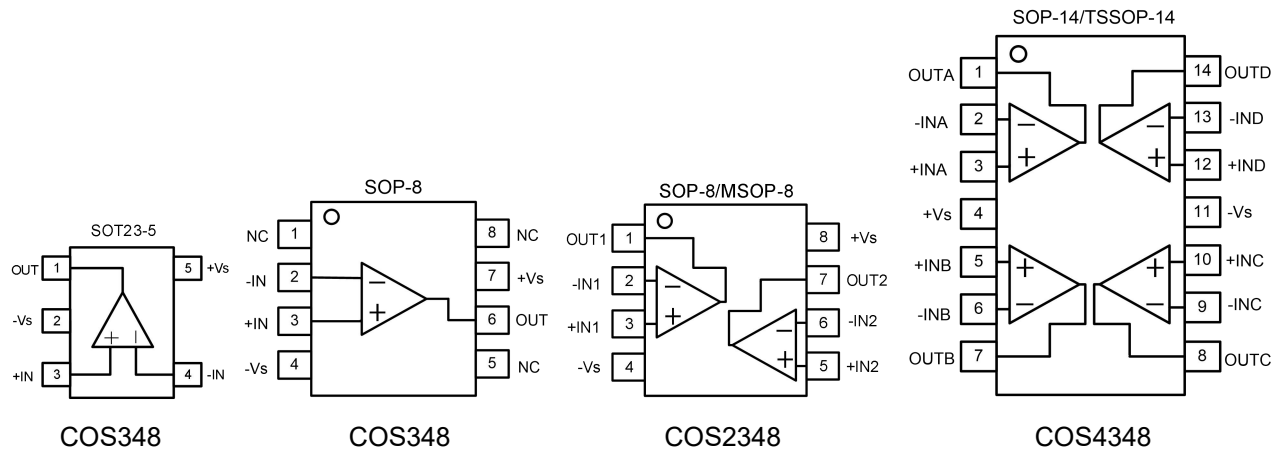
COSx348 family is unity gain stable and has a gain bandwidth product of 1.5MHz (typical). They provide high CMRR and PSRR performance and can operate from a single supply voltage as low as 1.8V. These features make the COSx348 family well suited for single-supply, battery-powered applications. They can be used as plus-in replacements for many commercially available op-amps to reduce power and improve input/output range and performance.

Rev1.1

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## 1. Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

Name	Description	Note
+Vs	Positive power supply	A bypass capacitor of 0.1 $\mu$ F 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 0.1 $\mu$ F 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

Model	Channel	Order Number	Package	Package Option	Marking Information
COS348	1	COS348TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6001
		COS348SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6001
COS2348	2	COS2348SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6002SR
		COS2348MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6002MR
COS4348	4	COS4348SR	SOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6004SR
		COS4348TR	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3000	COS6004TR

### 3. Product Specification

#### 3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

Parameter	Rating	Units
Power Supply: +Vs to -Vs	6.0	V
Input Voltage	-Vs -0.5V to +Vs + 0.5V	V
Input Current <sup>(2)</sup>	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

(1) 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.

(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.

#### 3.2 Thermal Data

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Package Thermal Resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$ (Junction-to-ambient)	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

### 3.4 Electrical Characteristics

(+V<sub>S</sub>=+5V, -V<sub>S</sub>=0, V<sub>CM</sub>=V<sub>S</sub>/2, T<sub>A</sub>=+25°C, R<sub>L</sub>=10kΩ to V<sub>S</sub>/2, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Input Characteristics</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>			±0.6	±5	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV <sub>OS</sub> /ΔT	-40 to 125°C		±2.0		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±2.5		pA
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>			±2.5		pA
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		125		dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	V <sub>O</sub> =0.2V to 4.8V		120		dB
<b>Output Characteristics</b>						
Output Voltage Swing from Rail		R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ		1		mV
		R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ		8		mV
		R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ		40		mV
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SR</sub>	Sourcing		21		mA
	I <sub>SK</sub>	Sinking		22		mA
<b>Power Supply</b>						
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	I <sub>Q</sub>			50		μA
<b>Dynamic Performance</b>						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	G=+1		1.5		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1 , 2V Output Step		0.7		V/μs
<b>Noise Performance</b>						
Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f=1kHz		40		nV/√Hz

## 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 ( $R_{ISO}$  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  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  and modify its value until the response is reasonable.

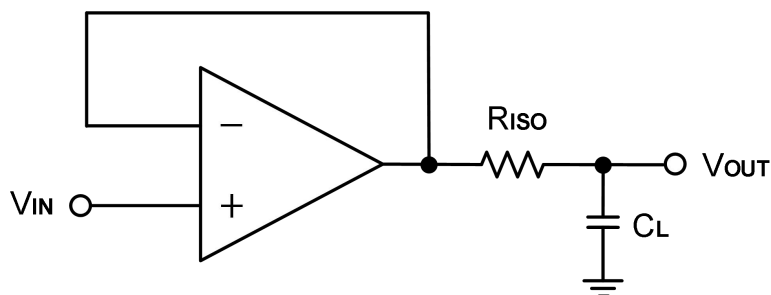


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

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.

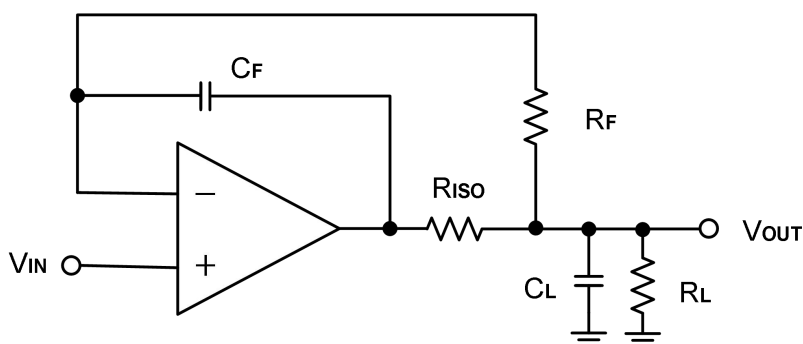


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

For noninverting 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.

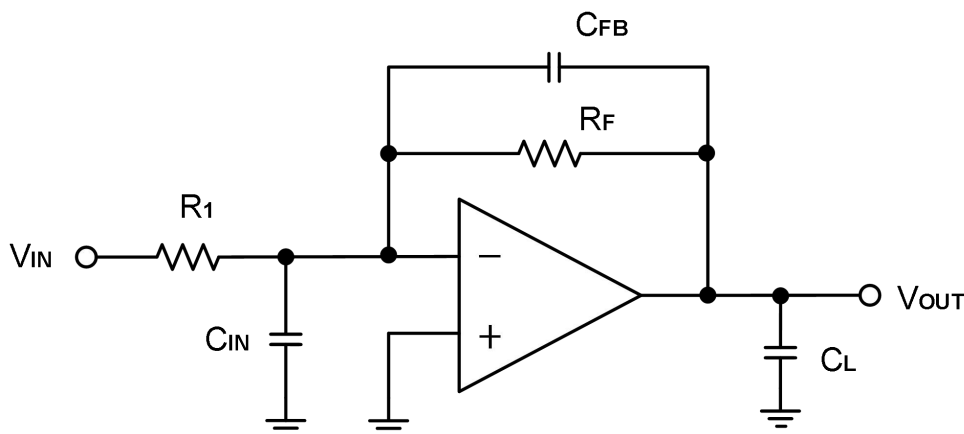


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Noninverting Configuration

## Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout

The COSx348 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  $V_{OUT} = (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$ .

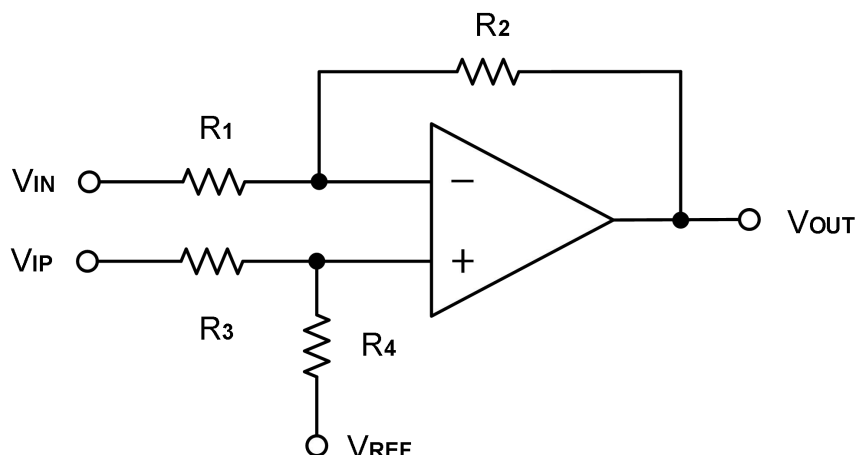


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

### 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.

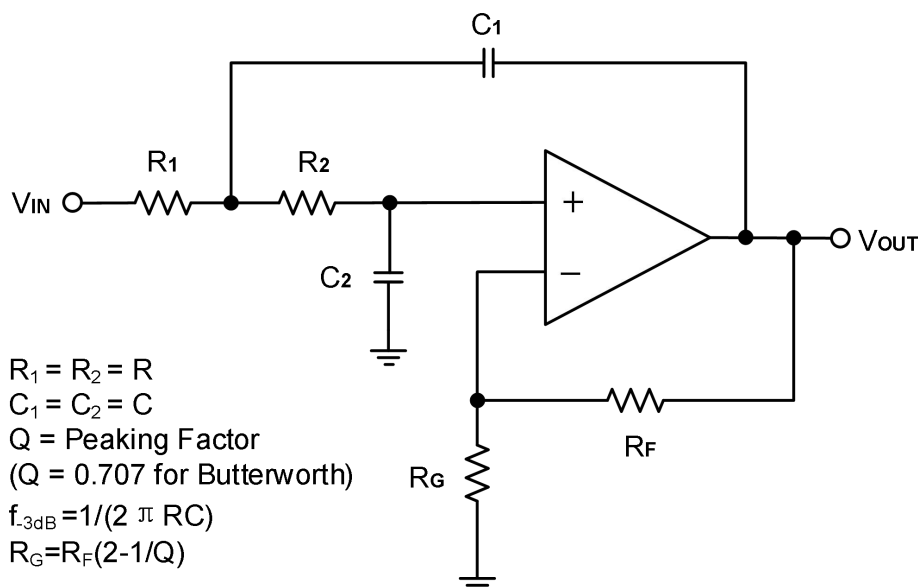
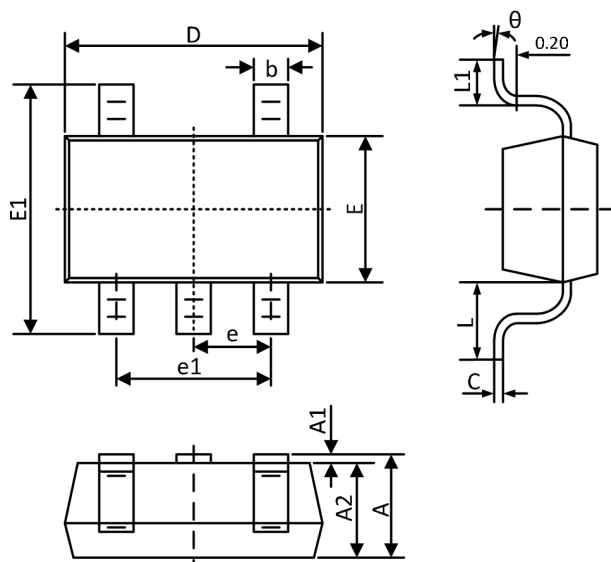


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter

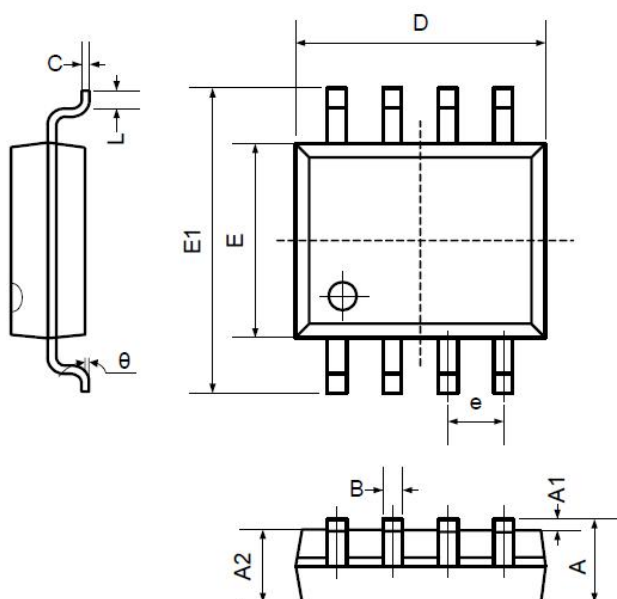
## 5. Package Information

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



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
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	0.400	0.012	0.016
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	0.116
e	0.950TYP		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
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°

### 5.2 SOP8 (Package Outline Dimensions)



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	0.190	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
e	1.270TYP		0.050TYP	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°



Technical drawing of a rectangular component with dimensions and labels:

- Top View:** Shows a rectangular body with a central circular hole. Dimensions include  $E$  (height),  $E1$  (total height including top and bottom flanges),  $b$  (width of top flange),  $e$  (width of bottom flange), and a dashed center line.
- Side View (Left):** Shows the profile of the component with dimensions  $A1$  (height of top flange),  $A$  (height of main body), and  $A2$  (height of bottom flange). The total height is  $E$ .
- Side View (Right):** Shows the component with a curved top flange. Dimensions include  $C$  (width of top flange),  $\theta$  (angle of curvature), and  $A$  (height of main body).
- Bottom View:** Shows the component with dimensions  $D$  (width) and  $A1$  (height of bottom flange).

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	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	
c	0.15 TYP		0.006 TYP	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
e	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°

Technical drawing of a 12-pin D-subminiature connector, showing three views: top view, side view, and cross-section B-B.

**Top View:**

- Overall width:  $D$
- Overall height:  $E$
- Pin pitch (center-to-center):  $e$
- Pin width:  $b$
- Pin diameter:  $\phi 0.25 (M)$
- Index hole diameter:  $\phi 0.8 \pm 0.1$
- Deposition thickness:  $DEP0.2 \pm 0.1$
- Internal feature diameter:  $\phi 2.0 \pm 0.1$  BTM E-MARK
- Internal feature deposition thickness:  $DEP0.1 \pm 0.05$

**Side View:**

- Overall height:  $A$
- Pin height:  $A2$
- Pin diameter:  $\phi 3$
- Pin width:  $\phi 4$
- Pin thickness:  $A1$
- Pin diameter:  $\phi 3$
- Pin thickness:  $A3$
- Pin diameter:  $\phi 0.10$

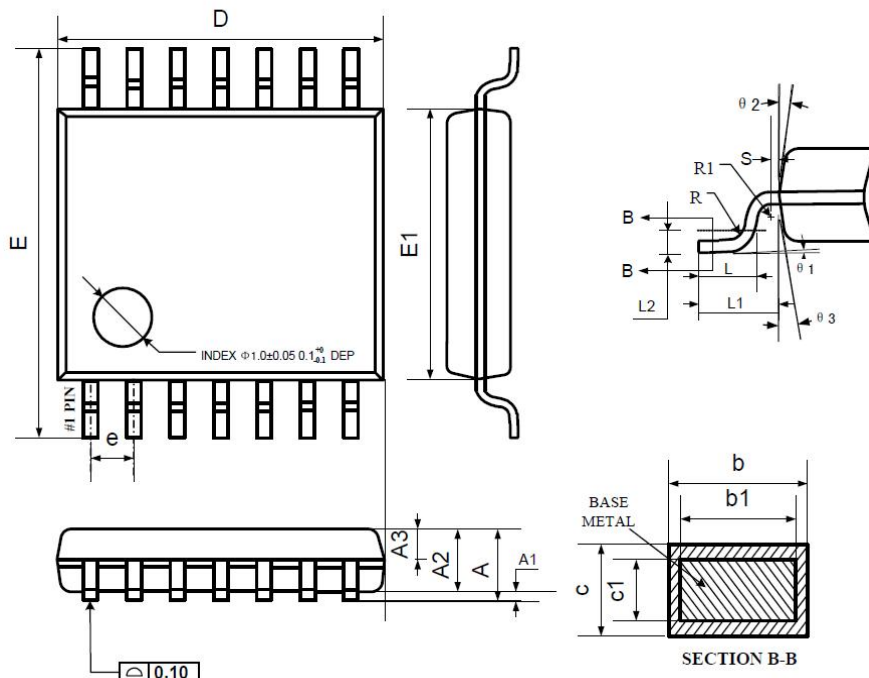
**Cross-section B-B:**

- Overall width:  $b$
- Pin width:  $b1$
- Overall height:  $c$
- Pin height:  $c1$
- Labels: BASE METAL, WITH PLATING

**SECTION B-B**

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	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
c	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
e		1.27 BSC	
L	0.45	0.60	0.80
L1		1.04 REF	
L2		0.25 BSC	
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
A	—	—	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
c	0.10	—	0.19
c1	0.10	0.13	0.15
D	4.86	4.96	5.06
E	6.20	6.40	6.60
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
e	0.65 BSC		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	1.00 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC		
R	0.09	—	—
R1	0.09	—	—
S	0.20	—	—
$\theta 1$	0°	—	8°
$\theta 2$	10°	12°	14°
$\theta 3$	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