

# 11MHZ CMOS Rail-to-Rail IO Opamps

#### **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: 3.5mV (Max)

• High Slew Rate: 9V/µs

Settling Time to 0.1% with 2V Step: 0.3μs

Low Noise : 8nV/√Hz @10kHz

Quiescent Current: 1.1mA per Amplifier (Typ)

• Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C

• Small Package:

GS8721 Available in SOT23-5, SOP-8 and SC70-5

**Packages** 

GS8722 Available in SOP-8, MSOP-8, TSSOP-8 and

DFN2\*2-8 Packages

GS8723 Available in SOT23-6 Package

GS8724 Available in SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 Packages

## **General Description**

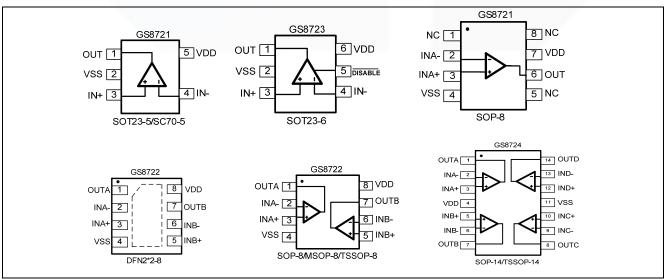
The GS872X have a high gain-bandwidth product of 11MHz, a slew rate of 9V/μs, and a quiescent current of 1.1mA per amplifier at 5V. The supply current of GS8723 is less than 0.5μA in power-down mode. The GS872X are designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems. They provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The input common mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage is 3.5mV for GS872X. 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 GS8721 single is available in Green SC70-5, SOT23-5 and SOP-8 packages. The GS8722 dual is available in Green SOP-8, MSOP-8, TSSOP-8 and DFN2\*2-8 packages. The GS8723 single is available in Green SOT23-6 package. The GS8724 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

## **Applications**

- Sensors
- Active Filters
- · Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Laptops and PDAs

- Audio
- Handheld Test Equipment
- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- A/D Converters

## **Pin Configuration**







September 2023-REV\_V5 1/20



Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Condition	Min	Max		
Power Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> to Vss)	-0.5V	+7.5V		
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	Vss-0.5V	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5V		
PDB Input Voltage	Vss-0.5V	+7V		
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C		
Junction Temperature	+16	0°C		
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C		
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+26	0°C		
Package Thermal Resistance (TA=+25℃)				
SOT23-5, θ <sub>JA</sub>	190	°C/W		
SOT23-6, θ <sub>JA</sub>	190	°C/W		
SC70-5, θ <sub>JA</sub>	333	°C/W		
SOP-8, θ <sub>JA</sub>	125	°C/W		
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216	°C/W		
TSSOP-8, θ <sub>JA</sub>	170	°C/W		
SOP-14, θ <sub>JA</sub>	120	°C/W		
TSSOP-14, $\theta_{JA}$	180	180°C/W		
ESD Susceptibility				
НВМ	81	8KV		
MM	40	00V		

**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
		GS8721-CR	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	721/8721
GS8721	Single	GS8721-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	721/8721
		GS8721-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS8721
GS8723	Single	GS8723-TR	SOT23-6	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8723
		GS8722-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS8722
000700	Duel	GS8722-MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8722
GS8722	Dual	GS8722-TR	TSSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8722
		GS8722-FR	DFN2*2-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8722
000704	Oward	GS8724-TR	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8724
GS8724	Quad	GS8724-SR	SOP-14	Tape and Reel,2500	GS8724



## **Electrical Characteristics**

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	GS8721/2/3/4			
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS			TYP	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	Vos		0.8	-5	5	mV
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		1			pА
Input Offset Current	I <sub>os</sub>		1			pА
Common-Mode Voltage	1/	V <sub>S</sub> =5.5V	-0.1 to			
Range	$V_{CM}$		+5.6			V
Common-Mode Rejection	CMDD	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to 4V	82	O.F.		٦D
Ratio	CMRR	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to 5.6V	75	65		dB
On and I am Not to an Online	Δ.	$R_L = 600\Omega$ , $V_O = 0.15V$ to 4.85V	90	00		JD
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 10K\Omega$ , $V_O = 0.05V$ to 4.95V	108	80		dB
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$		2.4			μV/°C
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTIC	S					
		$R_L = 600\Omega$	0.1			V
Output Voltage Swing fr	om Kall	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	0.015			V
Output Current			70	55		mA
Closed-Loop Output Imp	edance	f = 100kHz, G = 1	7.5			Ω
POWER-DOWN DISABLE						
Turn-On Time			1.1			μs
Turn-Off Time			0.3			μs
DISABLE Voltage-	Off				0.8	V
DISABLE Voltage-	On			2		V
POWER SUPPLY						
Operating Voltage Range				2.1	5.5	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	VS = +3.3V to +30V, VCM = +0.5V	91	74		dB
Quiescent Current /Amplifier	IQ		1.1		1.5	mA
Supply current when Disab only)	led (GS8723		0.5		8	μΑ



## **Electrical Characteristics**

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

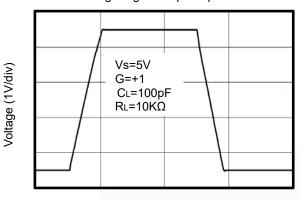
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	GS8721/2/3/4			
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE		<u> </u>	TYP	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP	RL = 10kΩ, CL = 100pF	11			MHz
Phase Margin	φο	RL = 10kΩ, CL = 100pF	51			Degrees
Full Power Bandwidth	BWP	<1% distortion, RL = 600Ω	400			kHz
Settling Time to 0.1%	t <sub>S</sub>	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 600Ω$	0.3			μs
Slew Rate	SR	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 10$ kΩ	9			V/µs
Overload Recovery Time		V <sub>IN</sub> ·Gain = VS, R <sub>L</sub> = 600Ω	1.5			μs
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
V. II. D. 11	e <sub>n</sub>	f=1kHz	11.5			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Voltage Noise Density		f=10kHz	8			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$



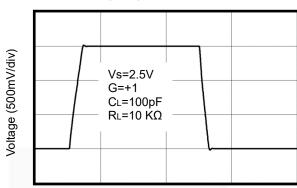
## **Typical Performance characteristics**

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

#### Large-Signal Step Response



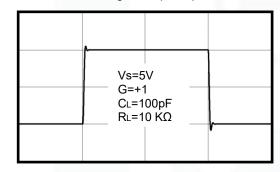
Large-Signal Step Response



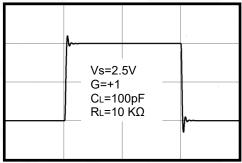
Time (1µs/div)

Time (1µs/div)

### Small-Signal Step Response



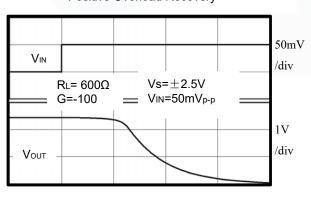
Small-Signal Step Response



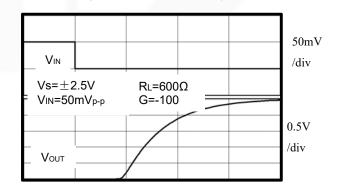
Time (1µs/div)

Time (1µs/div)

#### Positive Overload Recovery



**Negative Overload Recovery** 



Time (2µs/div)

Time (2µs/div)





Voltage (50mV/div)

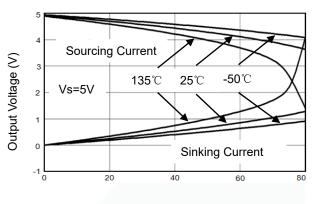
Voltage (50mV/div)



# **Typical Performance characteristics**

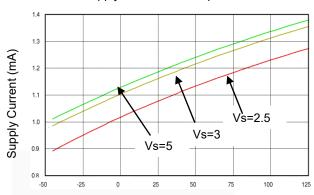
(At Vs=5V,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{CM}$  = Vs/2,  $R_L$  = 600 $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)





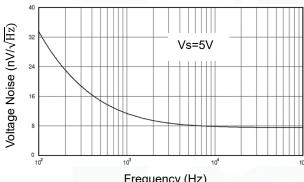
Output Current(mA)

Supply Current vs. Temperature



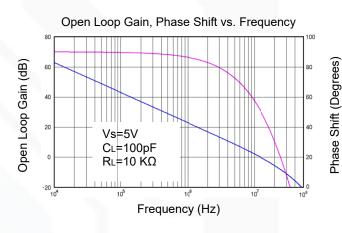
Temperature (°C)

Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency

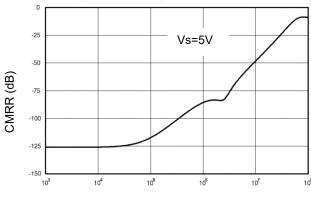


Frequency (Hz)

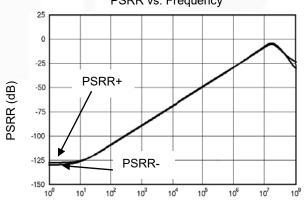
CMRR vs. Frequency



PSRR vs. Frequency



Frequency (Hz)



Frequency (Hz)



## **Application Note**

#### **Size**

GS872X series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the GS872X series packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

#### **Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout**

GS872X series operates from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual  $\pm 1.05$ V to  $\pm 2.75$ V 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 1.1mA per channel) of GS872X series will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems. The supply current of GS8723 is less than 0.5µA in power-down mode.

#### **Operating Voltage**

GS872X series operate under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40 °C to +125 °C. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-lon battery lifetime.

#### Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of GS872X 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 GS872X 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 GS872X 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.

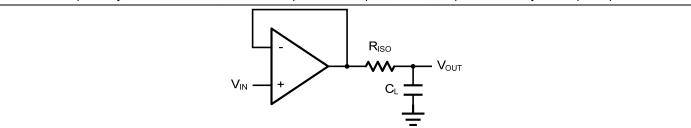


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor









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.

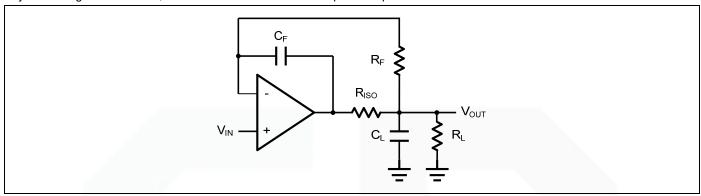


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy



## **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 GS872X.

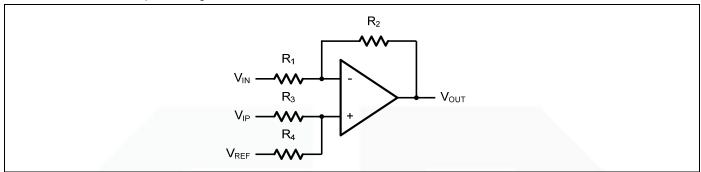


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

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

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>=R<sub>4</sub>), then

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

#### **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  $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

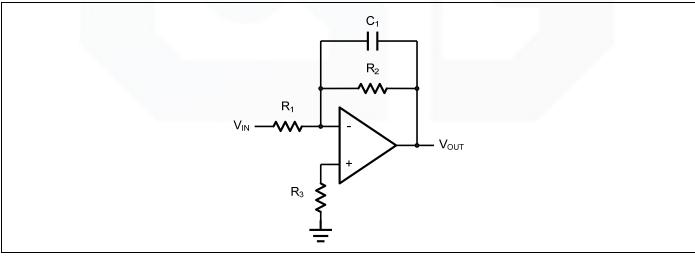


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter





## **Instrumentation Amplifier**

The triple GS872X 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.

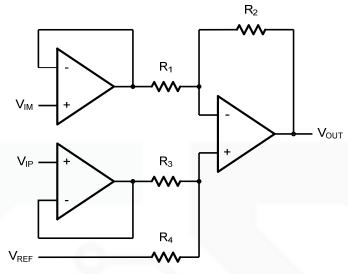
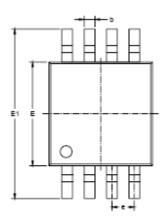


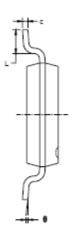
Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

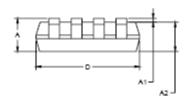


# **Package Information**

## MSOP-8



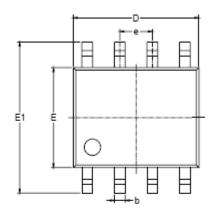


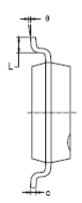


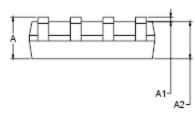
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
-	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.008
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
С	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
e	0.650	0.650 BSC		BSC
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°



SOP-8



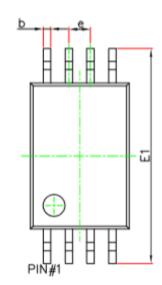


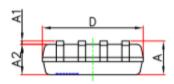


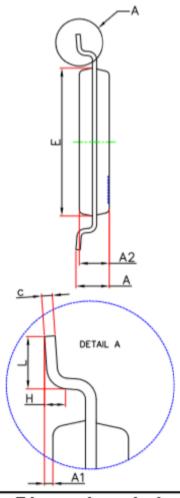
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
С	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
9	0°	8°	0°	8°



## TSSOP-8





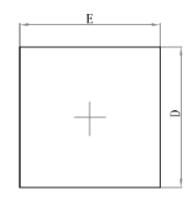


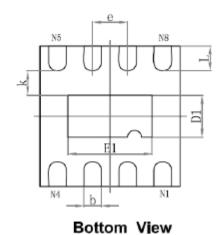
Symbol	Dimensions In	n Millimeters	Dimension	s In Inches	
Symbol	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
D	4.900	5.100	0.193	0.201	
Е	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177	
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012	
С	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008	
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258	
Α	_	1.200	-	0.047	
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039	
A1	0.050	0.150	0.002	0.006	
е	0.65 (	BSC)	0.026 (BSC)		
L	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028	
Н	0.25(TYP)		0.01(	TYP)	
θ	1°	7°	1°	7°	



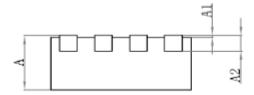


#### DFN2\*2-8





Top View



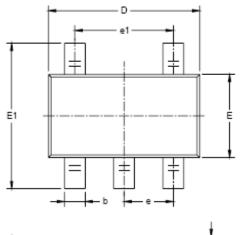
Side View

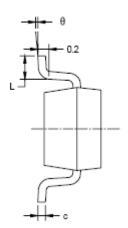
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
Α	0.80	0.85	0.9	0.031	0.033	0.035
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.000	0.001	0.002
A2	0.153	0.203	0.253	0.006	0.008	0.010
b	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.007	0.009	0.012
D	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.075	0.079	0.083
Е	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.075	0.079	0.083
D1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.020	0.024	0.028
E1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.043	0.047	0.051
е		0.50			0.20	
k	0.2			0.008		
L	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.010	0.014	0.018

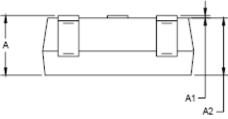
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## SOT23-5



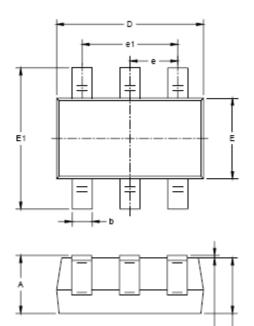


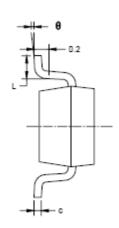


Symbol		Dimensions In Millimeters		sions ches
-,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950	BSC	0.037	BSC
e1	1.900	1.900 BSC		BSC
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



## SOT23-6

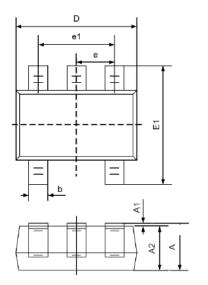


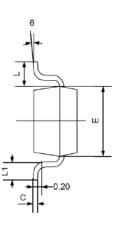


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			nsions ches
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	800.0
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950	BSC	0.037	BSC
e1	1.900	1.900 BSC		BSC
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



## SC70-5



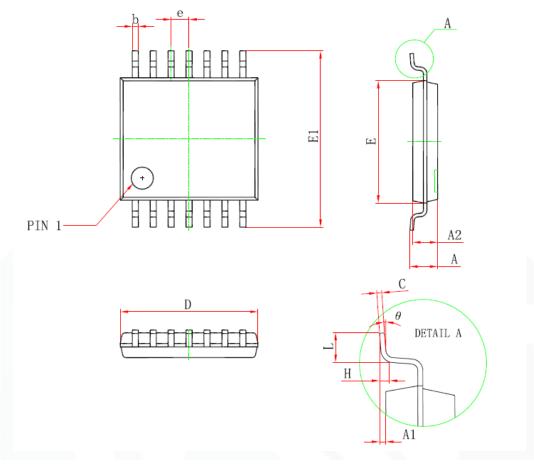


	Dimens	sions	Dimens	sions
Symbol	In Milli	Millimeters		es
	Min	Max	Min	Max
А	0.900	1.100	0.035	0.043
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	0.900	1.000	0.035	0.039
b	0.150	0.350	0.006	0.014
С	0.080	0.150	0.003	0.006
D	2.000	2.200	0.079	0.087
E	1.150	1.350	0.045	0.053
E1	2.150	2.450	0.085	0.096
е	0.650T	ΥP	0.026T	ΥP
e1	1.200	1.400	0.047	0.055
L	0.525REF		0.021R	EF
L1	0.260	0.460	0.010	0.018
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°





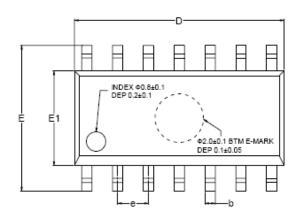
#### TSSOP-14

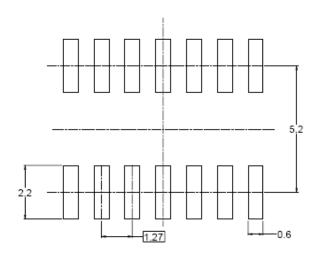


Samuel 1	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
Symbo1	Min	Max	Min	Max
D	4.900	5. 100	0.193	0.201
E	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
c	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
A		1.200		0.047
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039
A1	0.050	0.150	0.002	0.006
v	0.65	BSC)	0.026(BSC)	
L	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
Н	0.25(TYP)		0.01(	TYP)
θ	1°	7°	1 °	7°

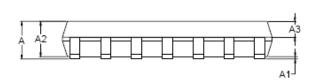


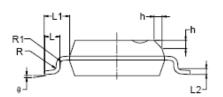
#### SOP-14





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)





Symbol	Dimen	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MOD	MAX	MIN	MOD	MAX	
Α	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	
е		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	
θ	0°		8°	0°		8°	