

## Description

The SV321 family have a high gain-bandwidth product of 1MHz, a slew rate of 0.6V/ $\mu$ S, and a quiescent current of 40 $\mu$ A /amplifier at 5V. The SV321 family is 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 SV321 family. 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 SV321 single is available in Green SC70-5 and SOT-23-5 packages. The SV358 Dual is available in Green SOIC-8, MSOP-8, DIP-8 and DFN-8 packages. The SV324 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

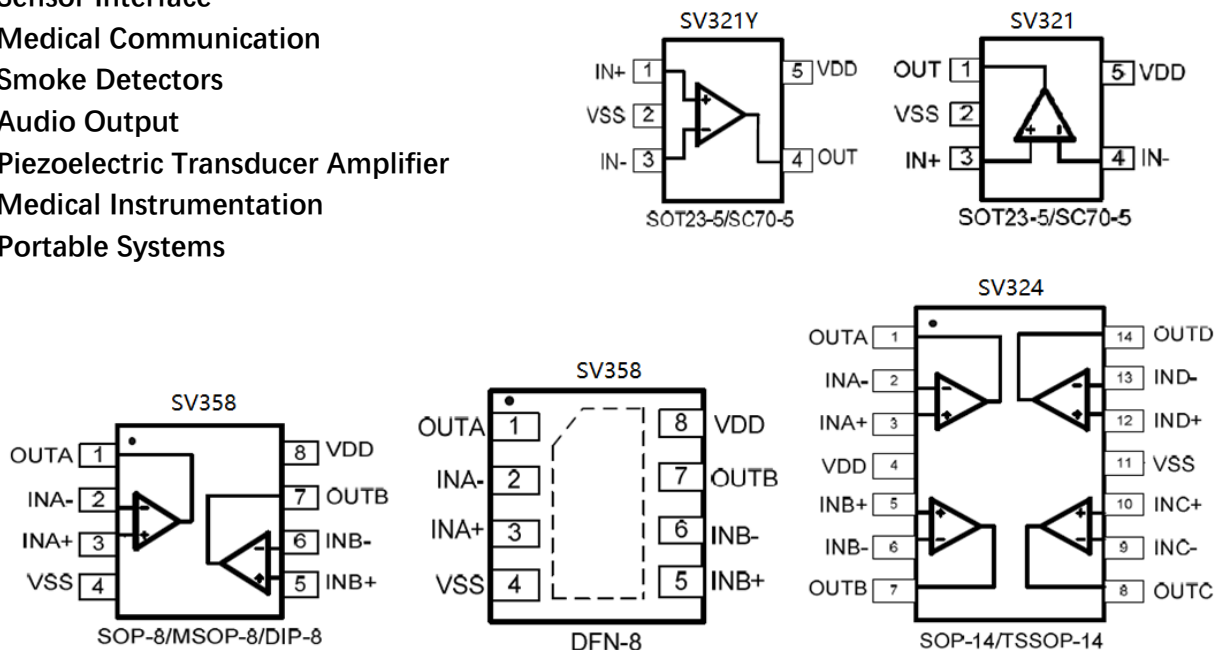
## Features

- Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V
- Rail-to-Rail Input / Output
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ.)
- Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ.)
- Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max.)
- Quiescent Current: 40 $\mu$ A per Amplifier (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C
- Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter
- Small Package:  
SV321 Available in SOT23-5 and SC70-5 Packages  
SV358 Available in SOIC-8, MSOP-8, DIP-8 and DFN-8 Packages  
SV324 Available in SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 Packages

## Applications

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors
- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

## Pin Configuration



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$ )	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	$V_{DD}+0.5V$
Operating Temperature Range	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	+7V
Junction Temperature	-40°C	+125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-0.7 ~ 7	V
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+160°C	
Package Thermal Resistance ( $T_A=+25^{\circ}C$ )		
SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216°C/W	
SOT23-5, $\theta_{JA}$	190°C/W	
SC70-5, $\theta_{JA}$	333°C/W	
ESD Susceptibility		
HBM	6KV	
MM	300V	

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
SV321	Single	SV321-CR	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321
		SV321-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321
		SV321Y-CR	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321Y
		SV321Y-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321Y
SV358	Dual	SV358-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	SV358
		SV358-MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	SV358
		SV358-DR	DIP-8	20Tube(1000pcs)	SV358
		SV358-FR	DFN-8	Tape and Reel,3000	SV358
SV324	Quad	SV324-TR	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel,3000	SV324
		SV324-SR	SOP-14	Tape and Reel,2500	SV324

## Electrical Characteristics

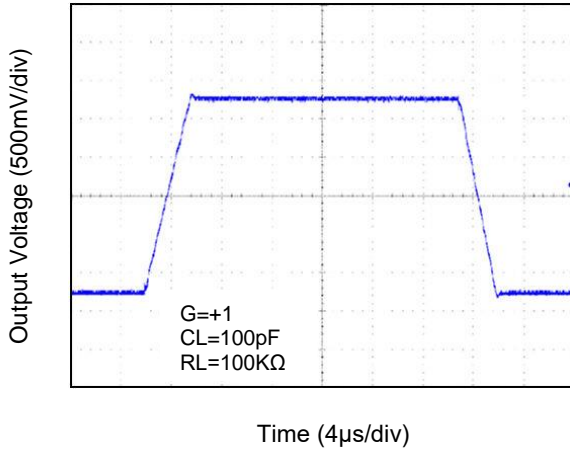
(At  $V_S = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 100k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	SV321/358/324				
			TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25°C	+25°C	-40°C~+85°C	UNITS	MIN/MAX
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$	0.4	3.5	5.6	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$		1			pA	TYP
Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$	$V_S = 5.5V$	-0.1~+5.6			V	TYP
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $4V$	70	62	62	dB	MIN
		$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $5.6V$	68	56	55		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_{OL}$	$R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $V_O = +0.1V$ to $+4.9V$	80	70	70	dB	MIN
		$R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $V_O = +0.035V$ to $+4.965V$	100	90	85		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$		2.7			$\mu V/^\circ C$	TYP
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$	4.997	4.990	4.980	V	MIN
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$	3	10	20	mV	MAX
	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Output Current	$I_{SOURCE}$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	84	60	45	mA	MIN
	$I_{SINK}$		75	60	45		
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>							
Operating Voltage Range				2.1	2.5	V	MIN
				5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = +0.5V$	82	60	58	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	$I_Q$		40	60	80	$\mu A$	MAX
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF)</b>							
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1			MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	$G = +1$ , 2V Output Step	0.6			V/ $\mu s$	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%	$t_s$	$G = +1$ , 2V Output Step	5			$\mu s$	TYP
Overload Recovery Time		$V_{IN} \cdot Gain = V_S$	2.6			$\mu s$	TYP
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>							
Voltage Noise Density	$e_n$	$f = 1kHz$	27			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
		$f = 10kHz$	20			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

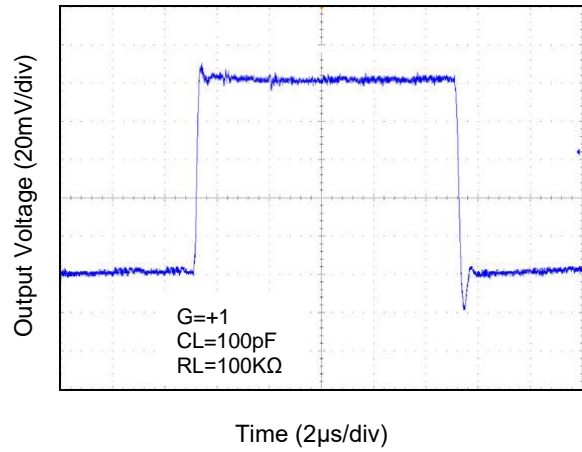
# Typical Performance characteristics

At  $T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_S=+5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L=100\text{K}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

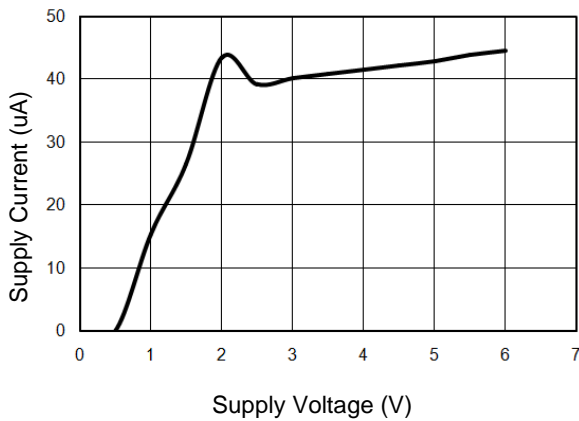
Large-Signal Step Response



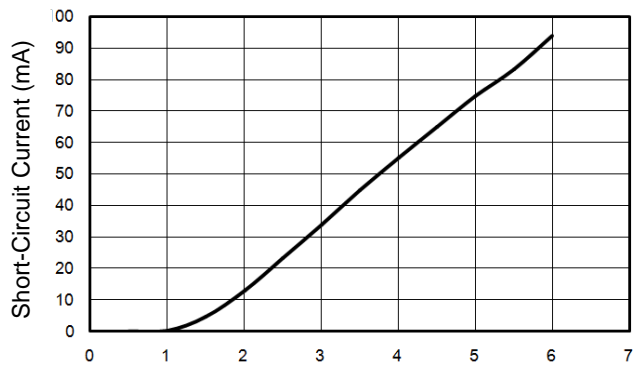
Small-Signal Step Response



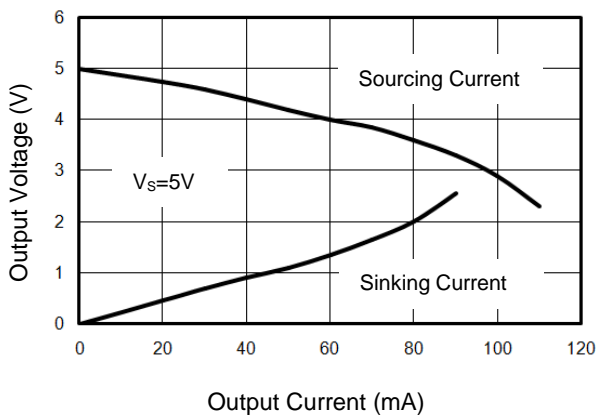
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



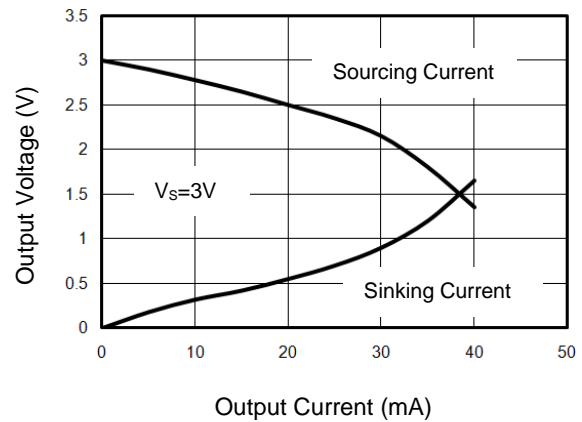
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



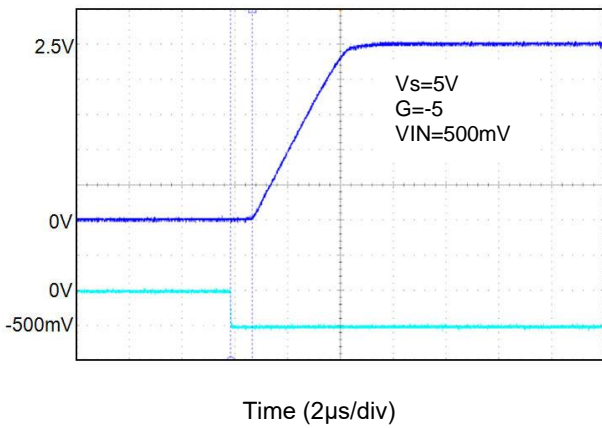
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



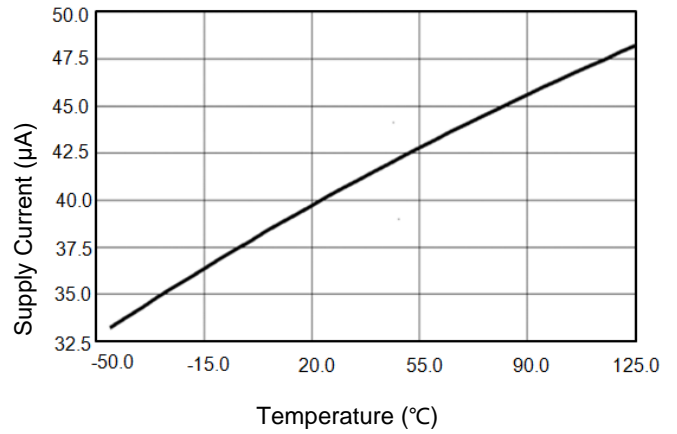
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



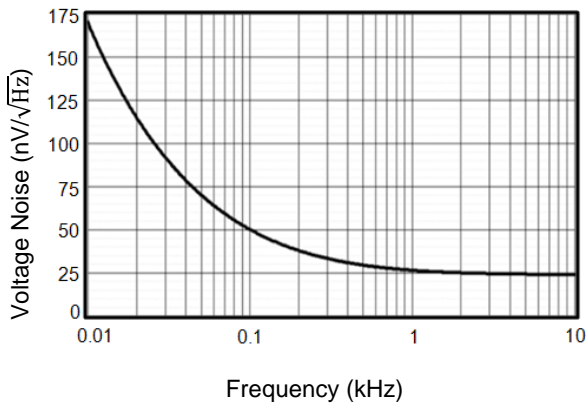
Overload Recovery Time



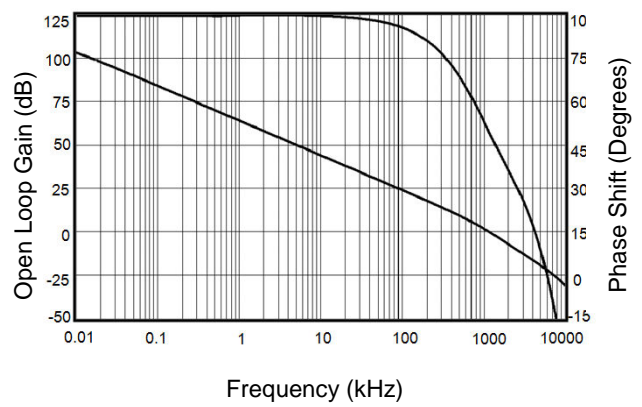
Supply Current vs. Temperature



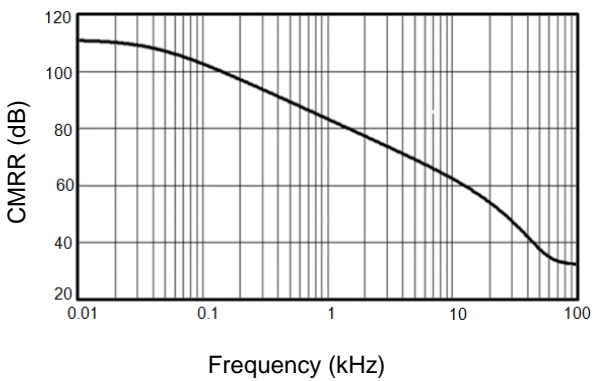
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency



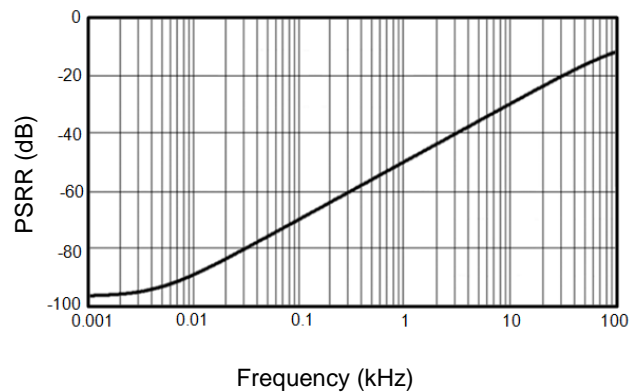
Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency at +5V



CMRR vs. Frequency



CMRR vs. Frequency



## Application Note

### Size

SV321 family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-

purpose applications. The small footprints of the SV321 family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

## Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

SV321 family series operates from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual  $\pm 1.05\text{V}$  to  $\pm 2.75\text{V}$  supplies. For best performance, a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VDD pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both VDD and VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitors.

## Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical  $40\mu\text{A}$  per channel) of SV321 family will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

## Operating Voltage

SV321 family operates under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . 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 SV321 family extends  $100\text{mV}$  beyond the supply rails ( $V_{\text{SS}} - 0.1\text{V}$  to  $V_{\text{DD}} + 0.1\text{V}$ ). 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 SV321 family can typically swing to less than  $5\text{mV}$  from supply rail in light resistive loads ( $>100\text{k}\Omega$ ), and  $30\text{mV}$  of supply rail in moderate resistive loads ( $10\text{k}\Omega$ ).

## Capacitive Load Tolerance

The SV321 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. The

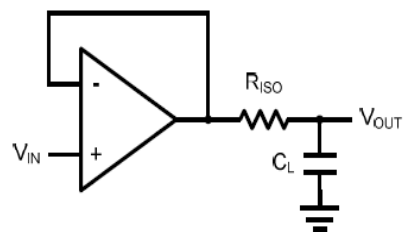


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

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.

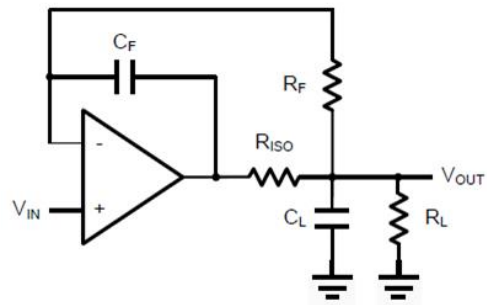


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

## 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 SV321 family.

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

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

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

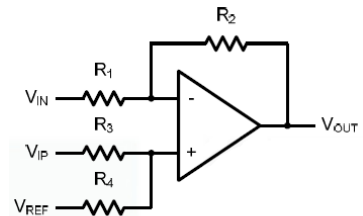


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

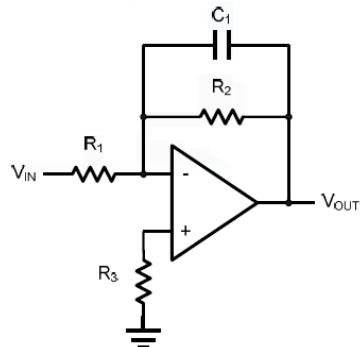


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

### 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  $-20\text{dB/decade}$  roll-off after its corner frequency  $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

### Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple SV321 family 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.

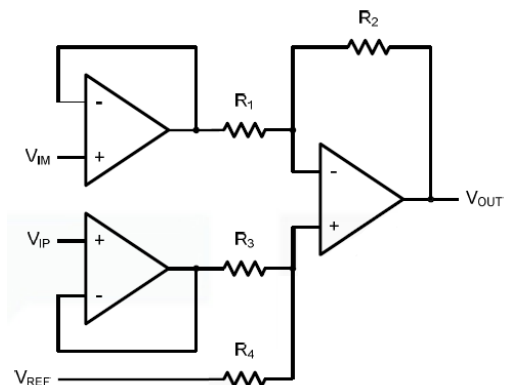


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

# Package Information

**MSOP-8** **UNIT: mm**

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.10
A1	0.05	—	0.15
A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
A3	0.30	0.35	0.40
b	0.28	—	0.36
b1	0.27	0.30	0.33
c	0.15	—	0.19
c1	0.14	0.15	0.16
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
E	4.70	4.90	5.10
E1	2.90	3.00	3.10
e	0.65BSC		
L	0.40	—	0.70
L1	0.95REF		
θ	0	—	8°

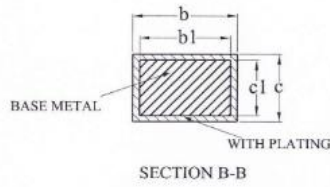
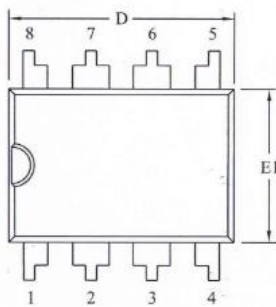
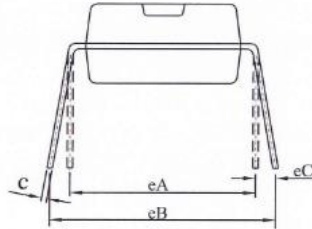
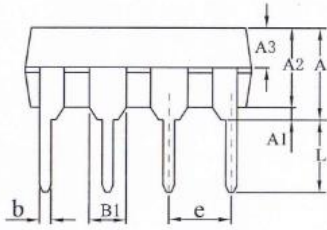
**SOP-8** **UNIT: mm**

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.75
A1	0.10	—	0.225
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70
b	0.39	—	0.47
b1	0.38	0.41	0.44
c	0.20	—	0.24
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21
D	4.80	4.90	5.00
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00
e	1.27BSC		
h	0.25	—	0.50
L	0.50	—	0.80
L1	1.05REF		
θ	0	—	8°



DIP-8

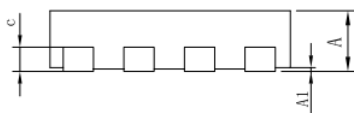
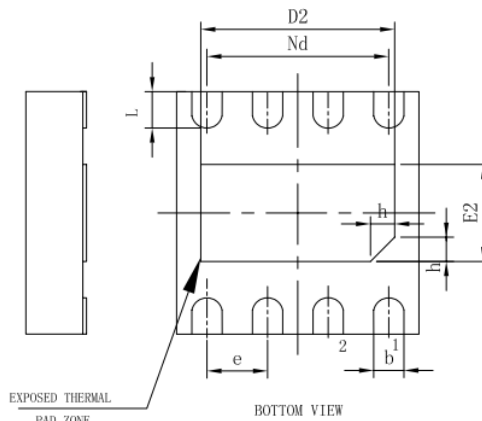
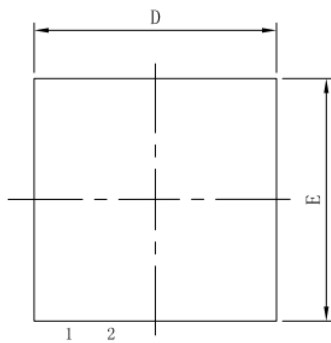
UNIT: mm



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	3.60	3.80	4.00
A1	0.51	—	—
A2	3.20	3.30	3.40
A3	1.55	1.60	1.65
b	0.44	—	0.52
b1	0.43	0.46	0.49
B1	1.52REF		
c	0.25	—	0.29
c1	0.24	0.25	0.26
D	9.15	9.25	9.35
E1	6.25	6.35	6.45
e	2.54BSC		
eA	7.62REF		
eB	7.62	—	9.30
eC	0	—	0.84
L	3.00	—	—

DFN-8 (2\*2)

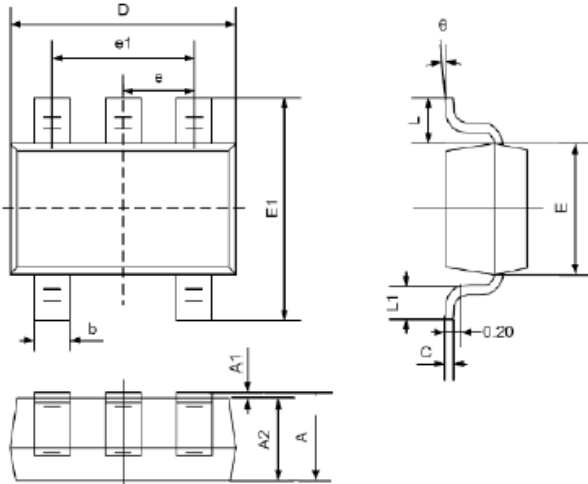
UNIT: mm



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.45	0.50	0.55
A1	—	0.02	0.05
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
c	0.18	0.20	0.25
D	1.90	2.00	2.10
D2	1.50	1.60	1.70
e	0.50BSC		
Nd	1.50BSC		
E	1.90	2.00	2.10
E2	0.80	0.90	1.10
L	0.25	0.30	0.35
h	0.15	0.20	0.25
L/F载体尺寸	69X43		

SC70-5

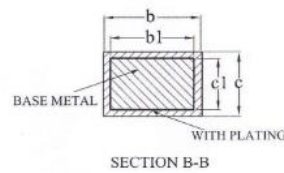
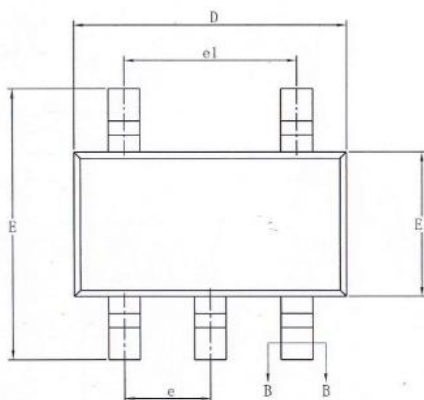
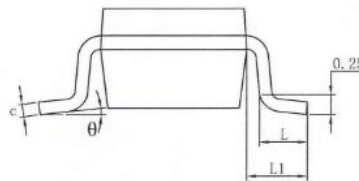
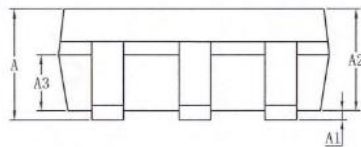
UNIT: mm



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	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
C	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
e	0.650TYP		0.026TYP	
e1	1.200	1.400	0.047	0.055
L	0.525REF		0.021REF	
L1	0.260	0.460	0.010	0.018
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

SOT23-5

UNIT: mm

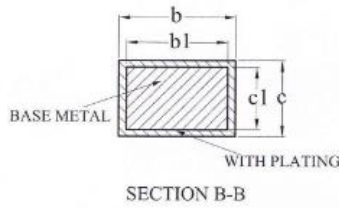
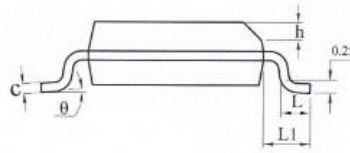
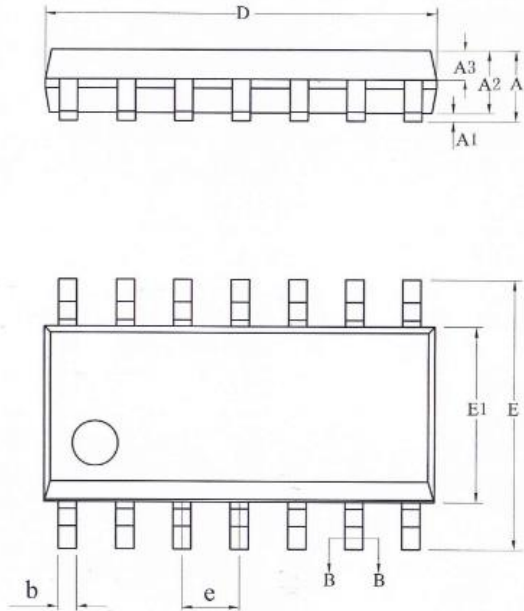


SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.25
A1	0.04	—	0.10
A2	1.00	1.10	1.20
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70
b	0.33	—	0.41
b1	0.32	0.35	0.38
c	0.15	—	0.19
c1	0.14	0.15	0.16
D	2.82	2.92	3.02
E	2.60	2.80	3.00
E1	1.50	1.60	1.70
e	0.95BSC		
e1	1.90BSC		
L	0.30	—	0.60
L1	0.60REF		
θ	0	—	8°



SOP-14

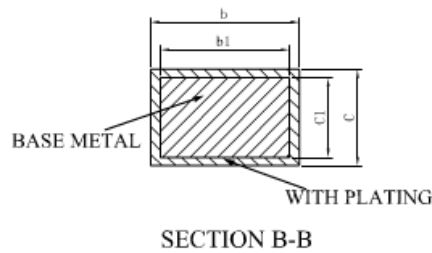
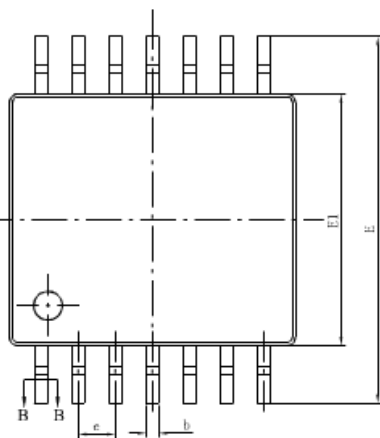
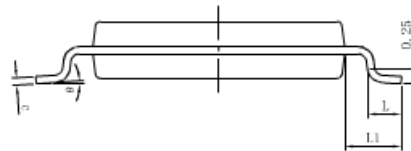
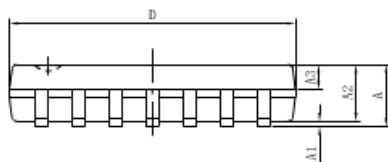
UNIT: mm



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.75
A1	0.05	—	0.225
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70
b	0.39	—	0.47
b1	0.38	0.41	0.44
c	0.20	—	0.24
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21
D	8.55	8.65	8.75
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00
e	1.27BSC		
h	0.25	—	0.50
L	0.50	—	0.80
L1	1.05REF		
θ	0	—	8°

TSSOP-14

UNIT: mm



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.20
A1	0.05	—	0.15
A2	0.90	1.00	1.05
A3	0.39	0.44	0.49
b	0.20	—	0.30
b1	0.19	0.22	0.25
c	0.13	—	0.19
c1	0.12	0.13	0.14
D	4.86	4.96	5.06
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
E	6.20	6.40	6.60
e	0.65BSC		
L	0.45	—	0.75
L1	1.00BSC		
θ	0	—	8°
L/载体尺寸 (mm)	79 x 79	90 x 110	
	118 x 153		