

### **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: 0.5mV (Max.)

• Quiescent Current: 40µA per Amplifier (Typ.)

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

- Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter
- Small Package:

GS321A Available in SOT23-5 and SC70-5 Packages GS358A Available in SOP-8, MSOP-8 and DFN-8

**Packages** 

### **General Description**

The GS321A 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 GS321A 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 0.5mV for GS321A family. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (- $40^{\circ}C$  to +125 $^{\circ}C$ ). The operating range is from 2.1V to 5.5V. The GS321A single is available in Green SC70-5 and SOT23-5 packages. The GS358A Dual is available in Green SOP-8, MSOP-8 and DFN-8 packages.

### **Applications**

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors

- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

# **Pin Configuration**

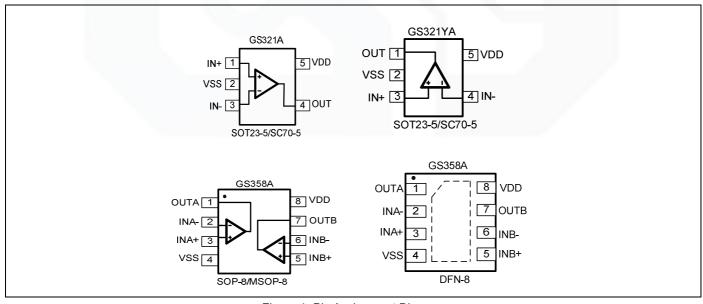


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram





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# **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	+160	D°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+260	D°C
Package Thermal Resistance (T <sub>A</sub> =+25℃)		
SOP-8, θ <sub>JA</sub>	125°0	C/W
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216°0	C/W
SOT23-5, θ <sub>JA</sub>	190°0	C/W
SC70-5, θ <sub>JA</sub>	333°0	C/W
ESD Susceptibility		
НВМ	6K	V
MM	300	)V

**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	CHANNEL ORDER NUMBER PACKAGE DESCRIPTION OPTION		171312102	MARKING INFORMATION
		GS321A-CR	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321A
CC224 A	Cimala	GS321A-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321A
GS321A	Single	GS321YA-CR	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321YA
		GS321YA-TR	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321YA
		GS358A-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS358
GS358A	Dual	GS358A-MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS358
		GS358A-FR	DFN-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS358





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# **Electrical Characteristics**

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

			GS321A/358A				
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SYMBOL CONDITIONS		MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25℃	+25℃	-40℃ to +85℃	UNITS	MIN/MAX
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>S</sub> /2	0.1	0.4	0.8	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	los		1			pA	TYP
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>CM</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common Made Deigntion Datio	CMDD	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.1V to 4V	70	62	62	dB	MINI
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.1V to 5.6V	68	56	55		MIN
Open Lean Voltage Cain	^	$R_L = 5k\Omega$ , $V_O = +0.1V$ to +4.9V	80	70	70	dB	MINI
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_O = +0.1V$ to +4.9V	100	90	85		MIN
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$		2.7			μV/°C	TYP
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
	V <sub>OH</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 100kΩ	4.997	4.990	4.980	V	MIN
Outrat Valtana Outra from Dail	V <sub>OL</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 100kΩ	3	10	20	mV	MAX
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V <sub>OH</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	V <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Outrat Outrat	I <sub>SOURCE</sub>	D = 400 to 1/ /0	84	60	45	m A	MAINI
Output Current	I <sub>SINK</sub>	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	75	60	45	mA	MIN
POWER SUPPLY							
On anation Walter Danie				2.1	2.5	V	MIN
Operating Voltage Range				5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{CM} = +0.5V$	82	60	58	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	ΙQ		40	60	80	μA	MAX
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL	= 100pF)						
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1			MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1, 2V Output Step	0.6			V/µs	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%	t <sub>S</sub>	G = +1, 2V Output Step	5			μs	TYP
Overload Recovery Time		V <sub>IN</sub> ·Gain = V <sub>S</sub>	2.6			μs	TYP
NOISE PERFORMANCE	•				•	•	•
Welfers Naise D. "	_	f = 1kHz	27			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f = 10kHz	20			nV / √Hz	TYP



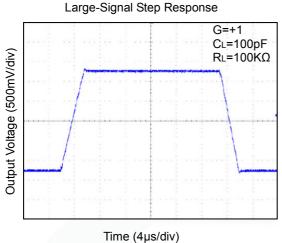


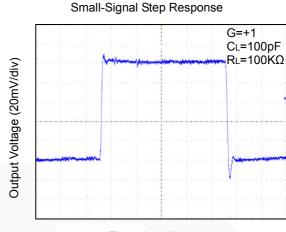
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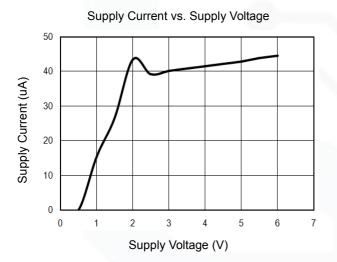
# **Typical Performance characteristics**

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





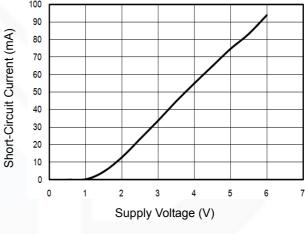
Time (2µs/div)



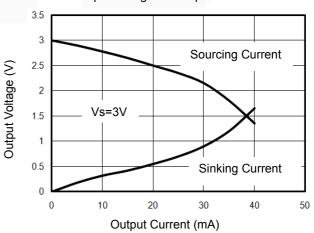
Output Voltage vs. Output Current 6 Sourcing Current 5 Output Voltage (V) 4 3 Vs=5V 2 Sinking Current 1 0 0 20 40 100 120 Output Current (mA)

V1

Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage 100



Output Voltage vs. Output Current



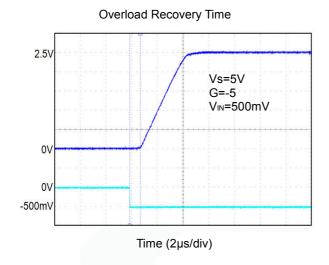
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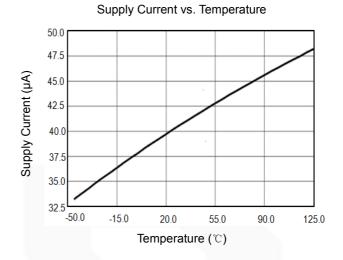


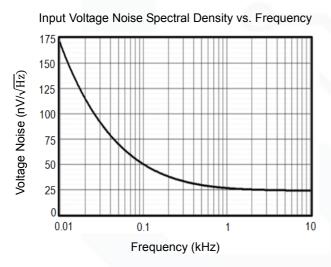


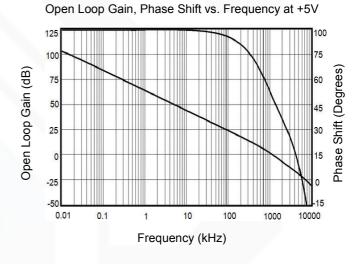
# **Typical Performance characteristics**

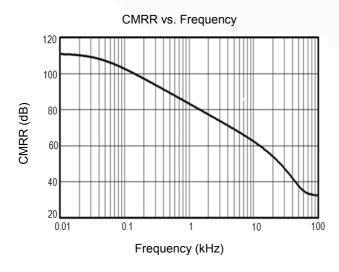
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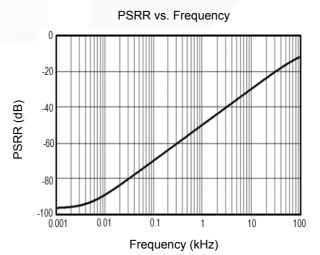












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### **Application Note**

#### Size

GS321A family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the GS321A family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

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

GS321A family 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 40uA per channel) of GS321A family will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems

#### **Operating Voltage**

GS321A family operates 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-Ion battery lifetime

#### Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of GS321A family 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 GS321A family can typically swing to less than 5mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100k $\Omega$ ), and 60mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10k $\Omega$ ).

#### **Capacitive Load Tolerance**

The GS321A 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.

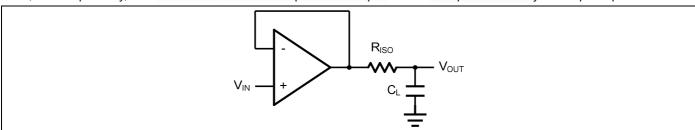


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

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<sub>F</sub> provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the V<sub>IN</sub> to R<sub>L</sub>. C<sub>F</sub>



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and  $R_{\rm ISO}$  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.

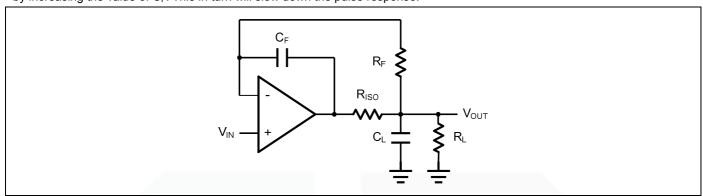


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy







# **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 GS321A family.

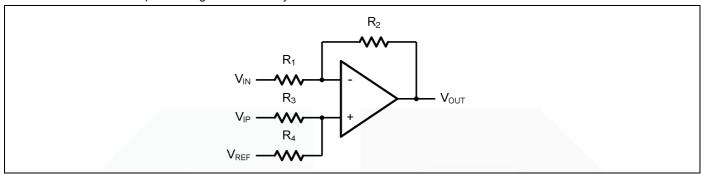


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

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

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  $f_c=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$ .

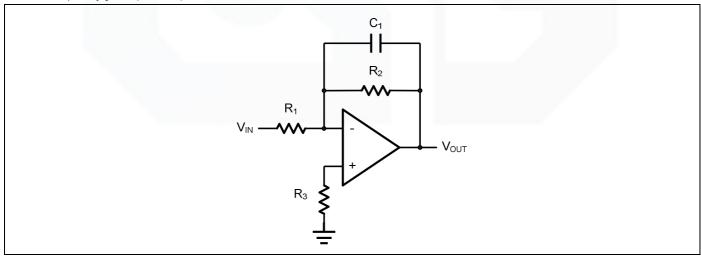


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter







### **Instrumentation Amplifier**

The triple GS321A 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 R2/R1. The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

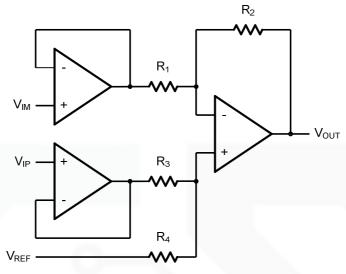
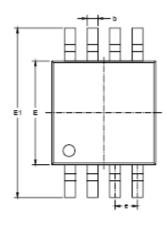


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

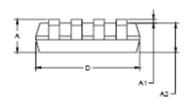


# **Package Information**

# MSOP-8





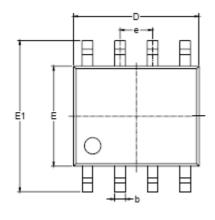


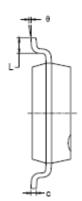
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches		
-	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043	
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.008	
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037	
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015	
С	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199	
e	0.650 BSC		0.026	BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031	
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°	

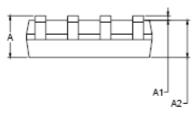
V1



# SOP-8



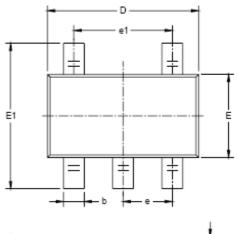


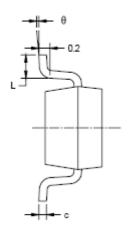


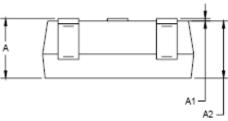
Symbol		nsions imeters	Dimensions In Inches		
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010	
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061	
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020	
С	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010	
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200	
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157	
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244	
e	1.27	BSC	0.050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



# SOT23-5





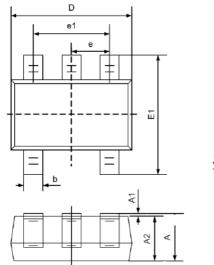


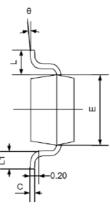
Symbol		isions imeters	Dimensions In Inches		
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049	
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004	
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045	
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020	
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008	
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119	
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067	
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116	
e	0.950	BSC	0.037	BSC	
e1	1.900 BSC		0.075	BSC	
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

V1



# SC70-5



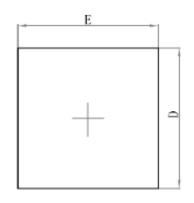


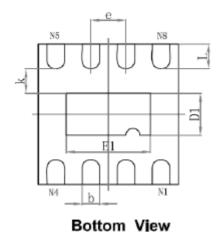
	Dimens	sions	ns Dimensio		
Symbol	In Millimeters		In Inches		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	0.900	1.100	0.035	0.043	
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004	
A2	0.900	1.000	0.035	0.039	
b	0.150	0.350	0.006	0.014	
С	0.080	0.150	0.003	0.006	
D	2.000	2.200	0.079	0.087	
E	1.150	1.350	0.045	0.053	
E1	2.150	2.450	0.085	0.096	
е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



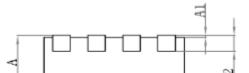


# DFN-8





Top View



Side View

Symbol	Dimen In Milli	sions meters		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

V1