

# FAN4174 / FAN4274 Single and Dual, Ultra-Low Cost, Rail-to-Rail I/O, CMOS Amplifier

#### **Features**

- 200µA Supply Current per Amplifier
- 3.7MHz Bandwidth
- Output Swing to Within 10mV of Either Rail
- Input Voltage Range Exceeds the Rails
- 3V/µs Slew Rate
- 25nV/√Hz Input Voltage Noise
- Replaces KM4170 and KM4270
- FAN4174 Competes with OPA340 and TLV2461; Available in SC70-5 and SOT23-5 Packages
- FAN4274 Competes with OPA2340 and TLV2462; Available in MSOP-8 Package
- Fully Specified at +2.7V and +5V Supplies

#### **Applications**

- Portable / Battery-powered Applications
- PCMCIA, USB
- Mobile Communications, Cellular Phones, Pagers
- Notebooks and PDAs
- Sensor Interface
- A/D Buffer
- Active Filters
- Signal Conditioning
- Portable Test Instruments

#### Description

The FAN4174 (single) and FAN4274 (dual) are ultra-low cost voltage feedback amplifiers with CMOS inputs that consume only  $200\mu$ A of supply current per amplifier, while providing ±33mA of output short-circuit current. These amplifiers are designed to operate from 2.3V to 5V supplies. The common mode voltage range extends beyond the negative and positive rails.

The FAN4174 and FAN4274 are designed on a CMOS process and provide 3.7MHz of bandwidth and 3V/µs of slew rate at a supply voltage of 5V. The combination of low power, rail-to-rail performance, low-voltage operation, and tiny package options make this amplifier family well suited for use in many general-purpose and battery-powered applications.

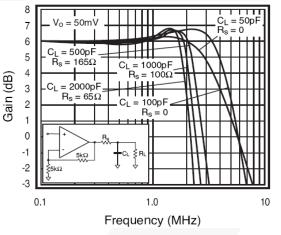
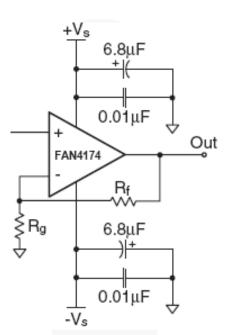


Figure 1. Frequency vs. Gain

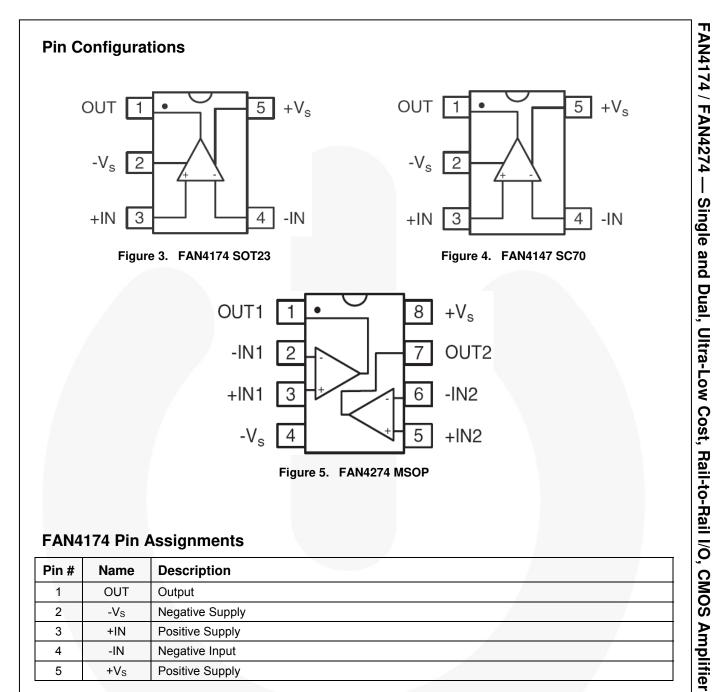
Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Packing Method
FAN4174IP5X	-40 to +85°C	5-Lead SC70 Package	Tape and Reel (3000)
FAN4174IS5X	-40 to +85°C	5-Lead SOT23 Package	Tape and Reel (3000)
FAN4274IMU8X	-40 to +85°C	8-Lead Molded Small-Outline Package	Tape and Reel (3000)

#### **Ordering Information**









### **FAN4174 Pin Assignments**

Pin #	Name	Description
1	OUT	Output
2	-Vs	Negative Supply
3	+IN	Positive Supply
4	-IN	Negative Input
5	+Vs	Positive Supply

### **FAN4274 Pin Assignments**

Pin #	Name	Description
1	OUT1	Output, Channel 1
2	-IN1	Negative Input, Channel 1
3	+IN1	Positive Input, Channel 1
4	-Vs	Negative Supply
5	+IN2	Positive Input, Channel 2
6	-IN2	Negative Input, Channel 2
7	OUT2	Output, Channel 2
8	+Vs	Positive Supply

## Absolute Maximum Ratings Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum rating

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. Functional operation under any of these conditions is NOT implied. Performance and reliability are guaranteed only if operating conditions are not exceeded.

Symbol		Min.	Max.	Unit	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage		0	6	V
VIN	Input Voltage Range		-V <sub>S</sub> -0.5	+V <sub>S</sub> +0.5	V
TJ	Junction Temperature		+150	°C	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65	+150	°C	
TL	Lead Soldering, 10 Secor		+300	°C	
		5-Lead SOT23		256	
$\Theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance <sup>(1)</sup>	5-Lead SC70		331	°C/W
		8-Lead MSOP		206	

Note:

1. Package thermal resistance JEDEC standard, multi-layer test boards, still air.

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
+Vs	Supply Voltage	2.30	5.25	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40	+85	°C

#### Electrical Specifications at +2.7V

 $V_S$ =+2.7V, G=2, R<sub>L</sub>=10k $\Omega$  to  $V_S$ /2, R<sub>F</sub>=5k $\Omega$ ; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Frequency	Domain Response			1	1		1
UGBW	2dB Randwidth		G=+1		4.0		MHz
BW <sub>SS</sub>	-3dB Bandwidth				2.5		MHz
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product				4		MHz
Time Doma	in Response			•	•		
t <sub>R</sub> , f <sub>F</sub>	Rise and Fall Time		Vo=1.0V Step		300		ns
OS	Overshoot		V <sub>O</sub> =1.0V Step		5		%
SR	Slew Rate		Vo=3V Step, G=-1		3		V/µs
Distortion a	nd Noise Response						
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion		$V_0=1V_{PP}$ , 10kHz		-66		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion		$V_0=1V_{PP}$ , 10kHz		-67		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion		$V_0=1V_{PP}$ , 10kHz		0.1		%
en	Input Voltage Noise				26		nV/√Hz
X <sub>TALK</sub>	Crosstalk (FAN4274)		100kHZ		-100		dB
DC Perform	ance			•			
VIO	Input Offset Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>			-6	0	+6	mV
dV <sub>IO</sub>	Average Drift				2.1		µV/°C
I <sub>bn</sub>	Input Bias Current				5		pА
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection F	Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	DC	50	73		dB
A <sub>OL</sub>	Open-loop Gain		DC		98		dB
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply Current per Ampli	fier <sup>(2)</sup>			200	300	μA
Input Chara	cteristics						
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance				10		GΩ
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance				1.4		pF
CMIR	Input Common Mode Volt	age Range			-0.3 to 2.8		V
CMDD		AN4174	DC, V <sub>CM</sub> =OV to 2.2V	50	65		
CMRR	Rejection Ratio <sup>(2)</sup> F.	AN4274	DC, V <sub>CM</sub> =OV to 2.2V	50	65		- dB
Output Cha	racteristics					Y e	
Vo			$R_L$ =10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>S</sub> /2	0.03	0.01 to 2.69	2.65	V
٧Ü	Output Voltage Swing <sup>(2)</sup>		$R_L$ =1k $\Omega$ to V <sub>S</sub> /2		0.05 to 2.55		
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Circuit Output Curre	ent			+34/-12		mA
$V_{S}$	Power Supply Operating Range				2.5 to 5.5		V

Note:

2. 100% tested at 25°C.

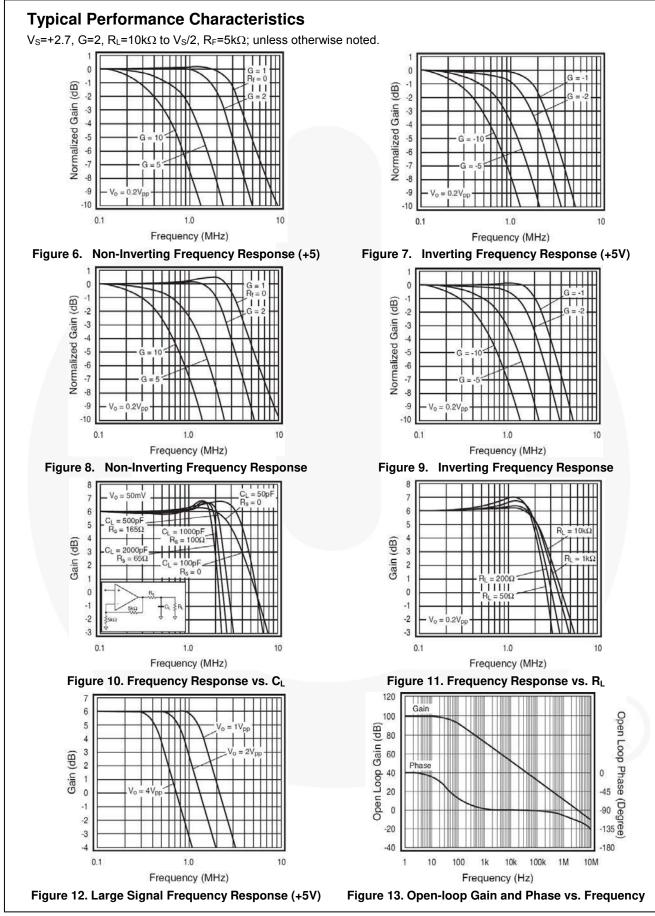
#### Electrical Specifications at +5V

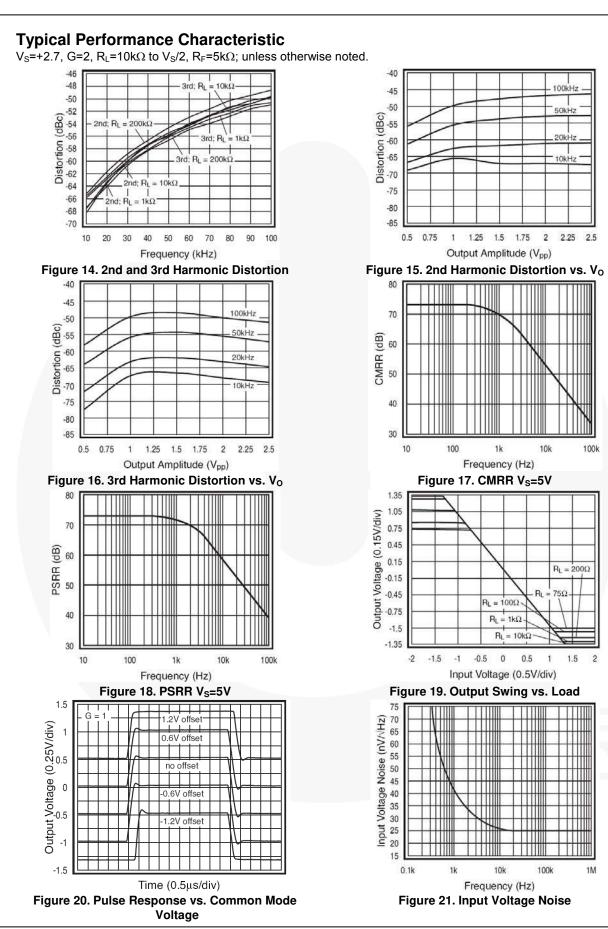
 $V_{S}\text{=+5V},$  G=2,  $R_{L}\text{=}10k\Omega$  to  $V_{S}/2,$   $R_{F}\text{=}$  5k\Omega; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Frequency I	Domain Response			1		
UGBW		G=+1		3.7		MHz
BW <sub>SS</sub>	3dB Bandwidth			2.3		MHz
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product			3.7		MHz
Time Domai	in Response					
t <sub>R</sub> , f <sub>F</sub>	Rise and Fall Time	Vo=1.0V Step		300		ns
OS	Overshoot	Vo=1.0V Step		5		%
SR	Slew Rate	Vo=3V Step, G=-1		3		V/µs
Distortion a	nd Noise Response					•
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion	$V_0=1V_{PP}$ , 10kHz		-80		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion	V <sub>O</sub> =1V <sub>PP</sub> , 10kHz		-80		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	V <sub>O</sub> =1V <sub>PP</sub> , 10kHz		0.02		%
en	Input Voltage Noise			25		nV/√Hz
X <sub>TALK</sub>	Crosstalk (FAN4274)	100kHZ		-100		dB
DC Perform	ance					
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input Offset Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		-8	0	+8	mV
dV <sub>IO</sub>	Average Drift			2.9		µV/°C
I <sub>bn</sub>	Input Bias Current			5		pА
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	DC	50	73		dB
A <sub>OL</sub>	Open-loop Gain	DC		102		dB
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply Current per Amplifier <sup>(3)</sup>			200	300	μA
Input Chara	cteristics					
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance			10		GΩ
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			1.2		pF
CMIR	Input Common Mode Voltage Range			-0.3 to 5.1		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	DC, V <sub>CM</sub> =0V to V <sub>S</sub>	58	73		dB
Output Cha	racteristics					
V	Output Voltage Swing <sup>(3)</sup>	$R_L$ =10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>S</sub> /2	0.03	0.01 to 4.99	4.95	v
Vo	Output voitage owing	$R_L$ =1k $\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		0.1 to 4.9		V
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Circuit Output Current			±33		mA
Vs	Power Supply Operating Range			2.5 to 5.5		v

Note:

3. 100% tested at 25°C.





### **Application Information**

#### **General Description**

The FAN4174 amplifier includes single-supply, generalpurpose, voltage-feedback amplifiers, fabricated on a bi-CMOS process. The family features a rail-to-rail input and output and is unity gain stable. The typical noninverting circuit schematic is shown in Figure 22.

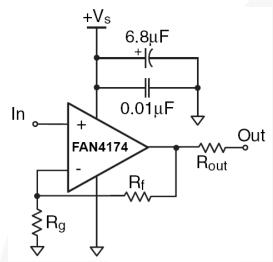


Figure 22. Typical Non-inverting Configuration

#### Input Common Mode Voltage

The common mode input range extends to 300mV below ground and to 100mV above V<sub>S</sub> in single supply operation. Exceeding these values does not cause phase reversal; however, if the input voltage exceeds the rails by more than 0.5V, the input ESD devices begin to conduct. The output stays at the rail during this overdrive condition. If the absolute maximum input V<sub>IN</sub> (700mV beyond either rail) is exceeded, externally limit the input current to ±5mA, as shown in Figure 23.

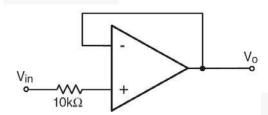


Figure 23. Circuit for Input Current Protection

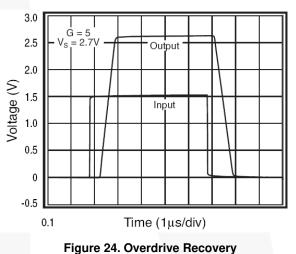
#### **Power Dissipation**

The maximum internal power dissipation allowed is directly related to the maximum junction temperature. If the maximum junction temperature exceeds 150°C, performance degradation occurs. If the maximum junction temperature exceeds 150°C for an extended time, device failure may occur.

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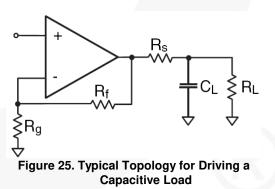
#### **Overdrive Recovery**

Overdrive of an amplifier occurs when the output and/or input ranges are exceeded. The recovery time varies based on whether the input or output is overdriven and by how much the range is exceeded. The FAN4174 typically recovers in less than 500ns from an overdrive condition. Figure 24 shows the FAN4174 amplifier in an overdriven condition.



#### Driving Capacitive Loads

Figure 10 illustrates the response of the FAN4174 amplifier family. A small series resistance ( $R_S$ ) at the output of the amplifier, illustrated in Figure 25, improves stability and settling performance.  $R_S$  values in Figure 10 were chosen to achieve maximum bandwidth with less than 2dB of peaking. For maximum flatness, use a larger  $R_S$ . Capacitive loads larger than 500pF require the use of  $R_S$ .



Driving a capacitive load introduces phase-lag into the output signal, which reduces phase margin in the amplifier. The unity gain follower is the most sensitive configuration. In a unity gain follower configuration, the FAN4174 amplifier family requires a  $300\Omega$  series resistor to drive a 100pF load.

#### **Layout Considerations**

General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in high-frequency performance. Fairchild evaluation boards help guide high-frequency layout and aid in device testing and characterization. Follow the steps below as a basis for high-frequency layout:

- 1. Include 6.8µF and 0.01µF ceramic capacitors.
- 2. Place the 6.8µF capacitor within 0.75 inches of the power pin.
- 3. Place the 0.01µF capacitor within 0.1 inches of the power pin.
- 4. Remove the ground plane under and around the part, especially near the input and output pins, to reduce parasitic capacitance.

Minimize all trace lengths to reduce series inductances.

Refer to the evaluation board layouts shown in Figures 28-31 for more information.

When evaluating only one channel, complete the following on the unused channel:

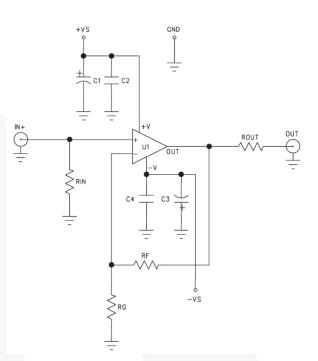
- 1. Ground the non-inverting input.
- 2. Short the output to the inverting input.

#### **Evaluation Board Information**

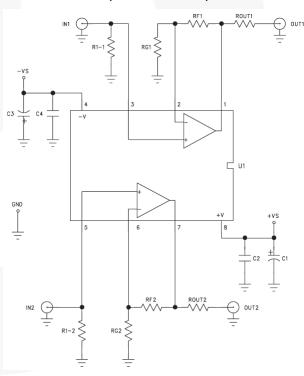
The following evaluation boards are available to aid in the testing and layout of this device:

Evaluation Board	Description	Products
KEB002	Single Channel, Dual Supply, 5 and 6-Lead SOT23	FAN4174IS5X
KEB010	Dual Channel, Dual Supply 8-Lead MSOP	FAN4274IMU8X
KEB011	Single Channel, Dual Supply, 5 and 6-Lead SC70	FAN4174IP5X

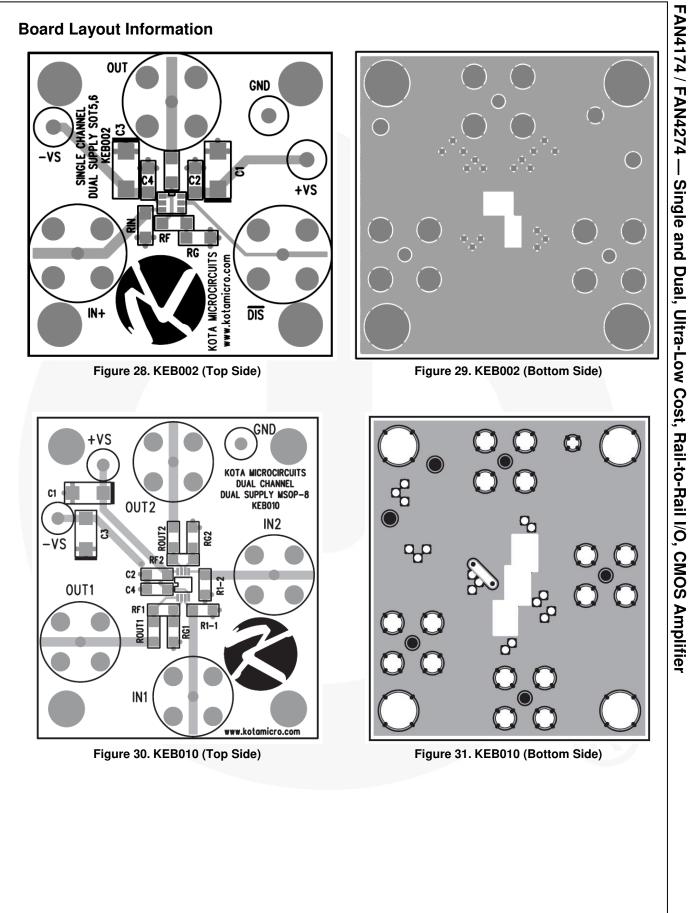
Evaluation board schematics are shown in Figure 26 and Figure 27; layouts are shown in Figures 28-31.

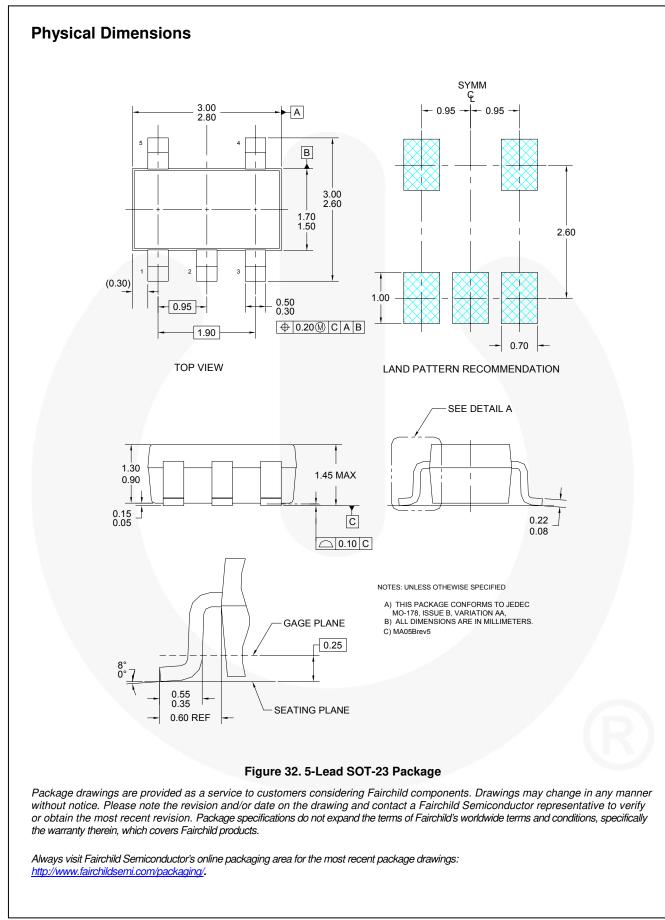


## Figure 26. FAN4174 Evaluation Board Schematic (KEV002/KEB011)

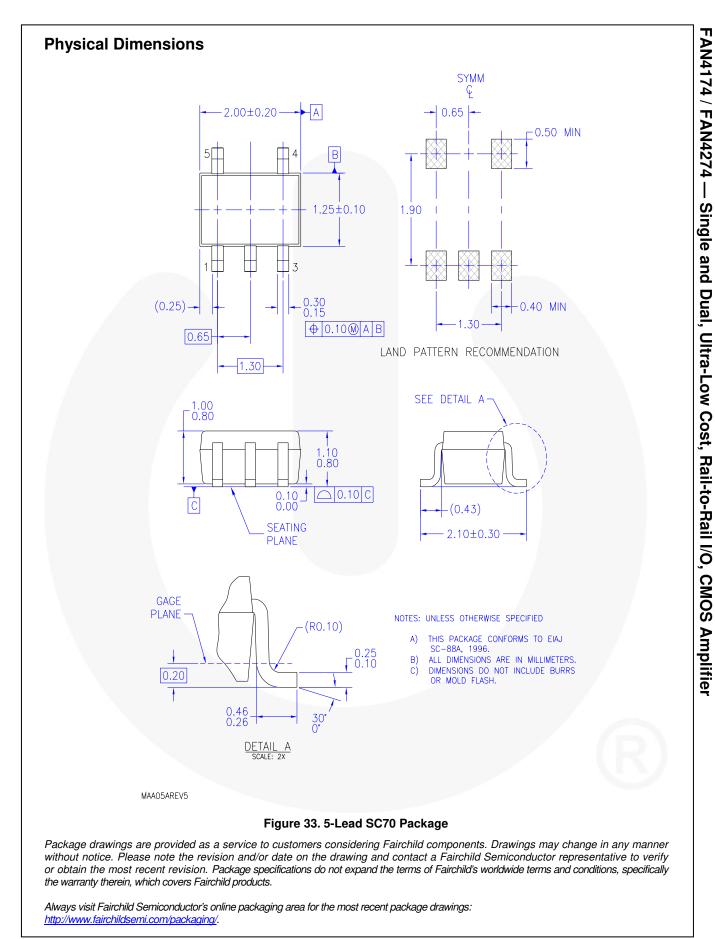


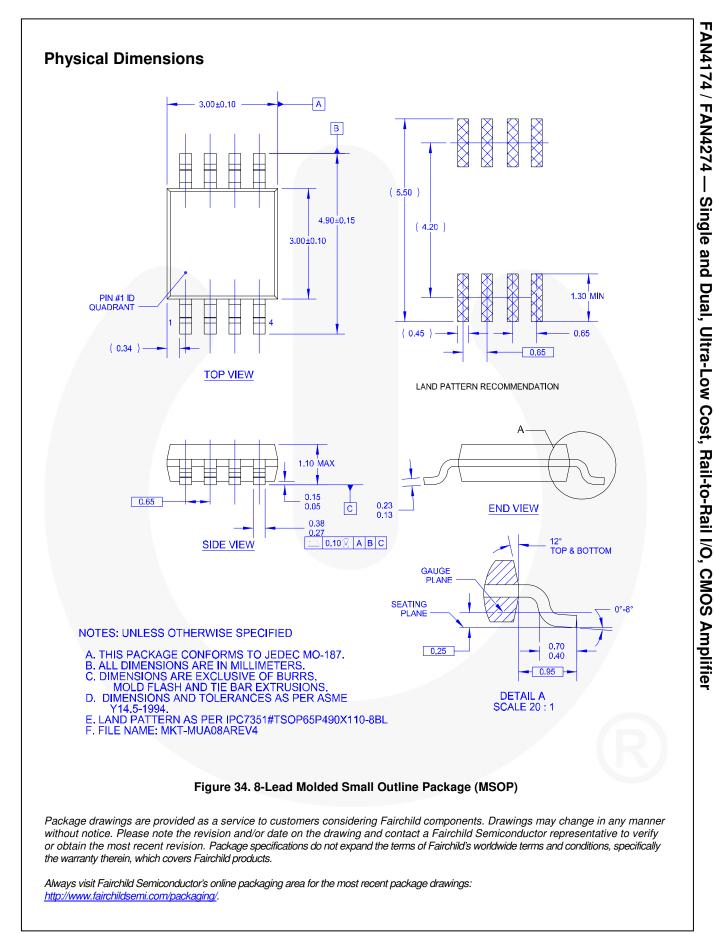
# Figure 27. FAN4274 Evaluation Board Schematic (KEB010)

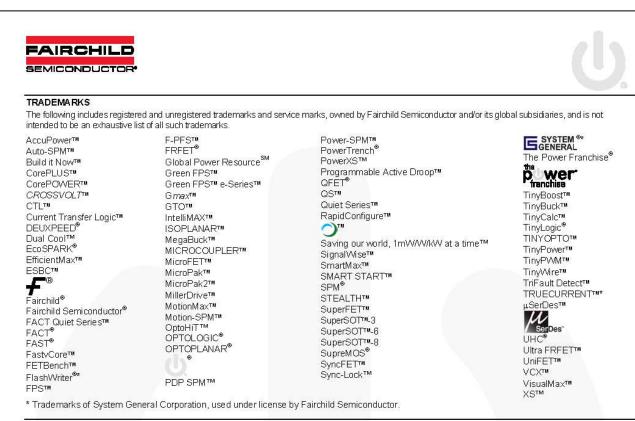




FAN4174 / FAN4274 — Single and Dual, Ultra-Low Cost, Rail-to-Rail I/O, CMOS Amplifier







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