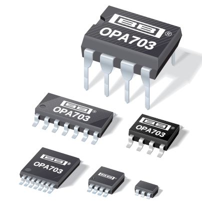
OPA703
OPA2703
OPA4703
OPA704
OPA2704
OPA4704



SBOS180A – MARCH 2001

CMOS, Rail-to-Rail, I/O OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

FEATURES

- **RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT AND OUTPUT**
- **WIDE SUPPLY RANGE:**
  Single Supply: 4V to 12V
  Dual Supplies: ±2 to ±6
- **LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: 160µA**
- **FULL-SCALE CMRR: 90dB**
- **LOW OFFSET: 160µV**
- **HIGH SPEED:**
  OPA703: 1MHz, 0.6V/µs
  OPA704: 3MHz, 3V/µs
- ***Micro*SIZE PACKAGES:**
  SOT23-5, MSOP-8, TSSOP-14
- **LOW INPUT BIAS CURRENT: 1pA**

APPLICATIONS

- **AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS:**
  Audio, Sensor Applications, Security Systems
- **PORTABLE EQUIPMENT**
- **ACTIVE FILTERS**
- **TRANSDUCER AMPLIFIER**
- **TEST EQUIPMENT**
- **DATA ACQUISITION**

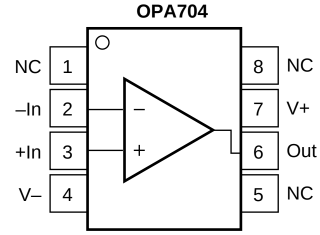
DESCRIPTION

The OPA703 and OPA704 series op amps are optimized for applications requiring rail-to-rail input and output swing. Single, dual, and quad versions are offered in a variety of packages. While the quiescent current is less than 200µA per amplifier, the OPA703 still offers excellent dynamic performance (1MHz GBW and 0.6V/µs SR) and unity-gain stability. The OPA704 is optimized for gains of 5 or greater and provides 3MHz GBW and 3V/µs slew rate.

The OPA703 and OPA704 series are fully specified and guaranteed over the supply range of ±2V to ±6V. Input swing extends 300mV beyond the rail and the output swings to within 40mV of the rail.

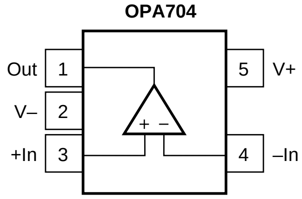
The single versions (OPA703 and OPA704) are available in the *Micro*SIZE SOT23-5 and in the standard SO-8 surface-mount, as well as the DIP-8 packages. Dual versions (OPA2703 and OPA2704) are available in the MSOP-8, SO-8, and DIP-8 packages. The quad OPA4703 and OPA4704 are available in the TSSOP-14 and SO-14 packages. All are specified for operation from –40°C to +85°C.

OPA703
OPA704



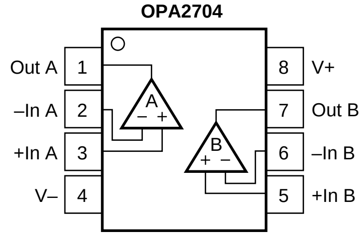
SO-8, DIP-8

OPA703
OPA704



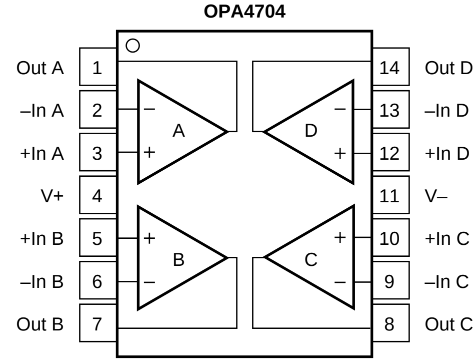
SOT23-5

OPA2703
OPA2704



MSOP-8, SO-8, DIP-8

OPA4703
OPA4704



TSSOP-14, SO-14

Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS[1]

Supply Voltage, V+ to V–	13.2V
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage[2]	(V–) –0.3V to (V+) +0.3V
Current[2]	10mA
Output Short-Circuit[3]	Continuous
Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. (2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.3V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to 10mA or less. (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM RECOMMENDED GAIN	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER[1]	TRANSPORT MEDIA
OPA703NA	Single, GBW = 1MHz	1	SOT23-5	331	A03	OPA703NA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA703NA/3K	Tape and Reel
OPA703UA	Single, GBW = 1MHz	1	SO-8	182	OPA703UA	OPA703UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA703UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA703PA	Single, GBW = 1MHz	1	DIP-8	006	OPA703PA	OPA703PA	Rails
OPA2703EA	Dual, GBW = 1MHz	1	MSOP-8	337	B03	OPA2703EA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA2703EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2703UA	Dual, GBW = 1MHz	1	SO-8	182	OPA2703UA	OPA2703UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA2703UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2703PA	Dual, GBW = 1MHz	1	DIP-8	006	OPA2703PA	OPA2703PA	Rails
OPA4703EA	Quad, GBW = 1MHz	1	TSSOP-14	357	OPA4703EA	OPA4703EA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA4703EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA4703UA	Quad, GBW = 1MHz	1	SO-14	235	OPA4703UA	OPA4703UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA4703UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA704NA	Single, GBW = 5MHz	5	SOT23-5	331	A04	OPA704NA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA704NA/3K	Tape and Reel
OPA704UA	Single, GBW = 5MHz	5	SO-8	182	OPA704UA	OPA704UA	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA704UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA704PA	Single, GBW = 5MHz	5	DIP-8	006	OPA704PA	OPA704PA	Rails
OPA2704EA	Dual, GBW = 5MHz	5	MSOP-8	337	B04	OPA2703EA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA2703EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2704UA	Dual, GBW = 5MHz	5	SO-8	182	OPA2704UA	OPA2704UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA2704UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2704PA	Dual, GBW = 5MHz	5	DIP-8	006	OPA2704PA	OPA2704PA	Rails
OPA4704EA	Quad, GBW = 5MHz	5	TSSOP-14	357	OPA4704EA	OPA4704EA/250	Tape and Reel
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA4704EA/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA4704UA	Quad, GBW = 5MHz	5	SO-14	235	OPA4704UA	OPA4704UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	"	OPA4704UA/2K5	Tape and Reel

NOTE: (1) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /3K indicates 3000 devices per reel). Ordering 3000 pieces of "OPA703NA/3K" will get a single 3000-piece Tape and Reel.

OPA703 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_S = 4V to 12V

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range, **T_A = –40°C to +85°C**

At T_A = +25°C, R_L = 20kΩ connected to $V_S / 2$ and $V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$, unless otherwise noted.

			OPA703NA, UA, PA OPA2703EA, UA, PA OPA4703EA, UA			
PARAMETER		CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OFFSET VOLTAGE						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±160	±750	µV
Drift	**dV_{OS}/dT**	**T_A = –40°C to +85°C**		**±4**		**µV/°C**
vs Power Supply	PSRR	V_S = ±2V to ±6V, V_{CM} = 0V		20	100	µV/V
Over Temperature		**V_S = ±2V to ±6V, V_{CM} = 0V**			**200**	**µV/V**
Channel Separation, dc		R_L = 20kΩ		1		µV/V
f = 1kHz				98		dB
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE						
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}		(V–) – 0.3		(V+) + 0.3	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_S = ±5V, (V–) – 0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.3V	70	90		dB
over Temperature		**V_S = ±5V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+)**	**68**			**dB**
		V_S = ±5V, (V–) – 0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 2V	80	96		dB
over Temperature		**V_S = ±5V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+) – 2V**	**74**			**dB**
INPUT BIAS CURRENT						
Input Bias Current	I_B	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±1	±10	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±0.5	±10	pA
INPUT IMPEDANCE						
Differential				$4 \cdot 10^9 \parallel 4$		Ω || pF
Common-Mode				$5 \cdot 10^{12} \parallel 4$		Ω || pF
NOISE						
Input Voltage Noise, f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		6		µVp-p
Input Voltage Noise Density, f = 1kHz	e_n	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		45		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Current Noise Density, f = 1kHz	i_n	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		2.5		$fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
OPEN-LOOP GAIN						
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_{OL}	R_L = 100kΩ, (V–)+0.1V < V_O < (V+)–0.1V		120		dB
		R_L = 20kΩ, (V–)+0.075V < V_O < (V+)–0.075V	100	110		dB
over Temperature		**R_L = 20kΩ, (V–)+0.075V < V_O < (V+)–0.075V**	**96**			**dB**
		R_L = 5kΩ, (V–)+0.15V < V_O < (V+)–0.15V	100	110		dB
over Temperature		**R_L = 5kΩ, (V–)+0.15V < V_O < (V+)–0.15V**	**96**			**dB**
OUTPUT						
Voltage Output Swing from Rail		R_L = 100kΩ, A_{OL} > 80dB		40		mV
		R_L = 20kΩ, A_{OL} > 100dB			75	mV
over Temperature		**R_L = 20kΩ, A_{OL} > 96dB**			**75**	**mV**
		R_L = 5kΩ, A_{OL} > 100dB			150	mV
over Temperature		**R_L = 5kΩ, A_{OL} > 96dB**			**150**	**mV**
Output Current	I_{OUT}	$\|V_S - V_{OUT}\|$ < 1V		±10		mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}			±40		mA
Capacitive Load Drive	C_{LOAD}		See Typical Performance Curves			
FREQUENCY RESPONSE		C_L = 100pF				
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW	G = +1		1		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	V_S = ±5V, G = +1		0.6		V/µs
Settling Time, 0.1%	t_S	V_S = ±5V, 5V Step, G = +1		15		µs
0.01%		V_S = ±5V, 5V Step, G = +1		20		µs
Overload Recovery Time		$V_{IN} \cdot$ Gain = V_S		3		µs
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N	V_S = ±5V, V_O = 3Vp-p, G = +1, f = 1kHz		0.02		%
POWER SUPPLY						
Specified Voltage Range, Single Supply	V_S		4		12	V
Specified Voltage Range, Dual Supplies	V_S		±2		±6	V
Operating Voltage Range				3.6 to 12		V
Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	I_Q	I_O = 0		160	200	µA
over Temperature					**300**	**µA**
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
Specified Range			–40		85	°C
Operating Range			–55		125	°C
Storage Range			–65		150	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}					
SOT23-5 Surface-Mount				200		°C/W
MSOP-8 Surface-Mount				150		°C/W
TSSOP-14 Surface-Mount				100		°C/W
SO-8 Surface Mount				150		°C/W
SO-14 Surface Mount				100		°C/W
DIP-8				100		°C/W

OPA704 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V_S = 4V to 12V

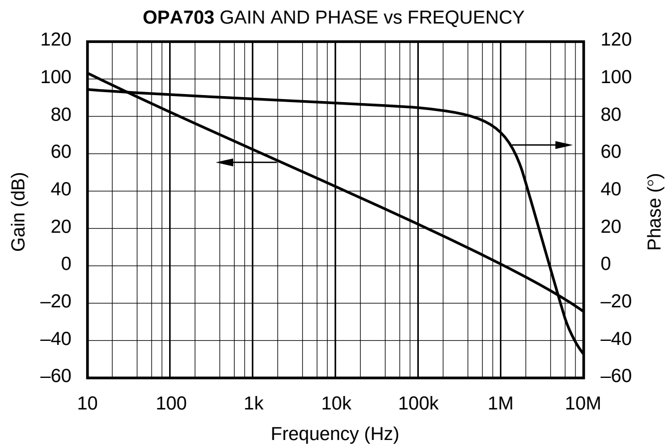
Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range, **T_A = –40°C to +85°C**

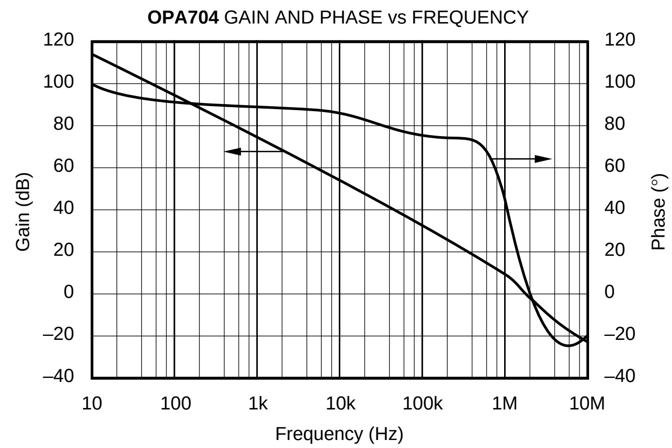
At T_A = +25°C, R_L = 20kΩ connected to V_S / 2 and V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, unless otherwise noted.

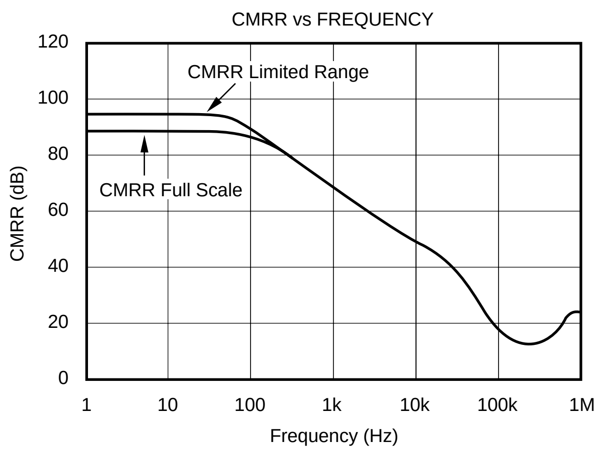
PARAMETER		CONDITION	OPA704NA, UA, PA OPA2704EA, UA, PA OPA4704EA, UA			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±160	±750	μV
Drift	**dV_{OS}/dT**	**T_A = –40°C to +85°C**		**±4**		**μV/°C**
vs Power Supply	PSRR	V_S = ±2V to ±6V, V_{CM} = 0V		20	100	μV/V
Over Temperature		**V_S = ±2V to ±6V, V_{CM} = 0V**			**200**	**μV/V**
Channel Separation, dc		R_L = 20kΩ		1		μV/V
f = 1kHz				98		dB
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE						
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}		(V–) – 0.3		(V+) + 0.3	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_S = ±5V, (V–) – 0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.3V	70	90		dB
over Temperature		**V_S = ±5V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+)**	**68**			**dB**
		V_S = ±5V, (V–) – 0.3V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 2V	80	96		dB
over Temperature		**V_S = ±5V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+) – 2V**	**74**			**dB**
INPUT BIAS CURRENT						
Input Bias Current	I_B	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±1	±10	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		±0.5	±10	pA
INPUT IMPEDANCE						
Differential				$4 \cdot 10^9$ || 4		Ω || pF
Common-Mode				$5 \cdot 10^{12}$ || 4		Ω || pF
NOISE						
Input Voltage Noise, f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		6		μVp-p
Input Voltage Noise Density, f = 1kHz	e_n	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		45		nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$
Current Noise Density, f = 1kHz	i_n	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = 0V		2.5		fA/$\sqrt{Hz}$
OPEN-LOOP GAIN						
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_{OL}	R_L = 100kΩ, (V–)+0.1V < V_O < (V+)–0.1V		120		dB
		R_L = 20kΩ, (V–)+0.075V < V_O < (V+)–0.075V	100	110		dB
over Temperature		**R_L = 20kΩ, (V–)+0.075V < V_O < (V+)–0.075V**	**96**			**dB**
		R_L = 5kΩ, (V–)+0.15V < V_O < (V+)–0.15V	100	110		dB
over Temperature		**R_L = 5kΩ, (V–)+0.15V < V_O < (V+)–0.15V**	**96**			**dB**
OUTPUT						
Voltage Output Swing from Rail		R_L = 100kΩ, A_{OL} > 80dB		40		mV
		R_L = 20kΩ, A_{OL} > 100dB			75	mV
over Temperature		**R_L = 20kΩ, A_{OL} > 96dB**			**75**	**mV**
		R_L = 5kΩ, A_{OL} > 100dB			150	mV
over Temperature		**R_L = 5kΩ, A_{OL} > 96dB**			**150**	**mV**
Output Current	I_{OUT}	|V_S – V_{OUT}| < 1V		±10		mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}			±40		mA
Capacitive Load Drive	C_{LOAD}		See Typical Performance Curves			
FREQUENCY RESPONSE		C_L = 100pF				
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW	G = +5		3		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	V_S = ±5V, G = +5		3		V/μs
Settling Time, 0.1%	t_S	V_S = ±5V, 5V Step, G = +5		18		μs
0.01%		V_S = ±5V, 5V Step, G = +5		21		μs
Overload Recovery Time		V_{IN} • Gain = V_S		0.6		μs
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD+N	V_S = ±5V, V_O = 3Vp-p, G = +5, f = 1kHz		0.025		%
POWER SUPPLY						
Specified Voltage Range, Single Supply	V_S		4		12	V
Specified Voltage Range, Dual Supplies	V_S		±2		±6	V
Operating Voltage Range				3.6 to 12		V
Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	I_Q	I_O = 0		160	200	μA
over Temperature					**300**	**μA**
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
Specified Range			–40		85	°C
Operating Range			–55		125	°C
Storage Range			–65		150	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}					
SOT23-5 Surface-Mount				200		°C/W
MSOP-8 Surface-Mount				150		°C/W
TSSOP-14 Surface-Mount				100		°C/W
SO-8 Surface Mount				150		°C/W
SO-14 Surface Mount				100		°C/W
DIP-8				100		°C/W

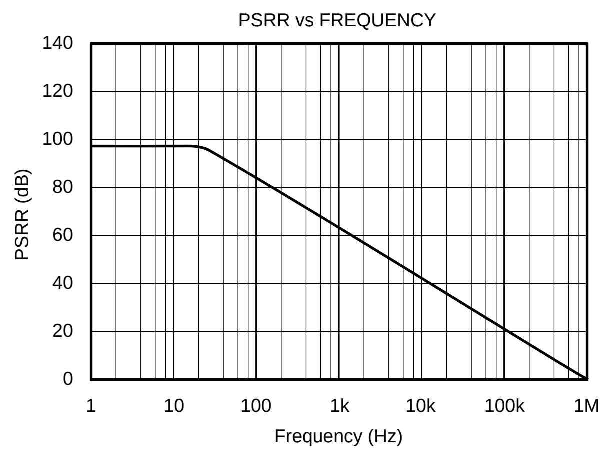
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

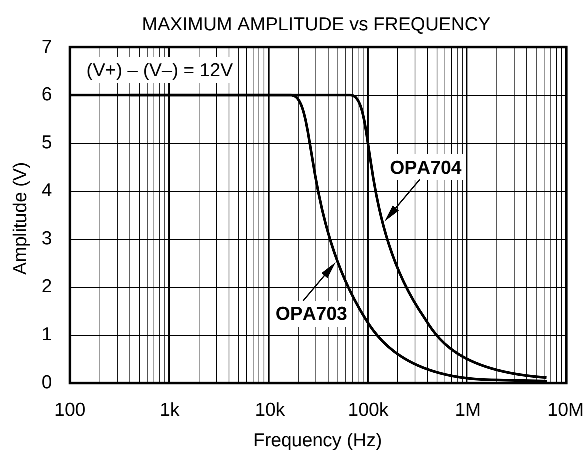
At $T_A = +25°C$, $V_S = \pm5V$, and $R_L = 20k\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

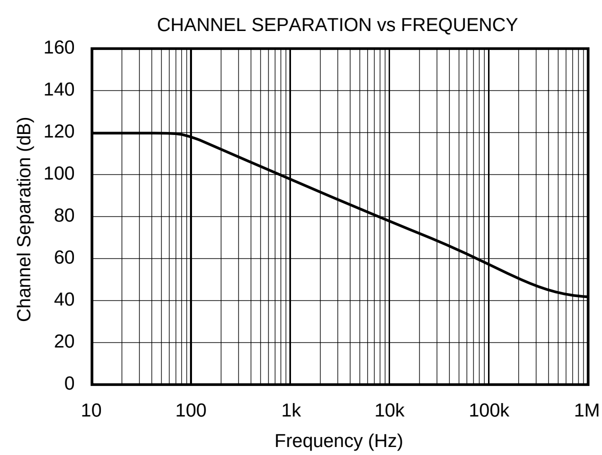






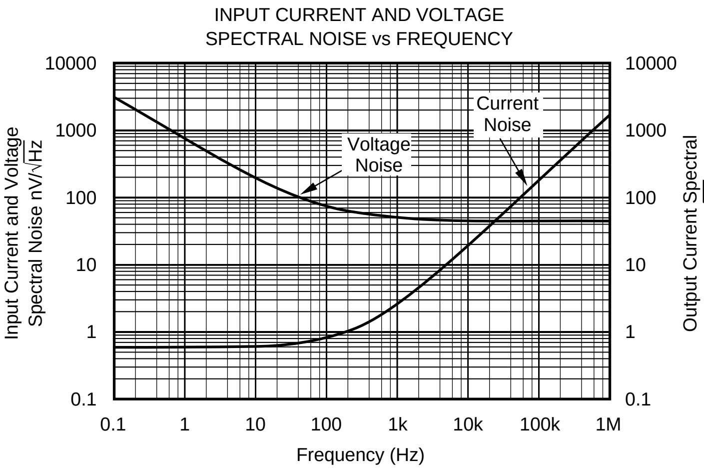


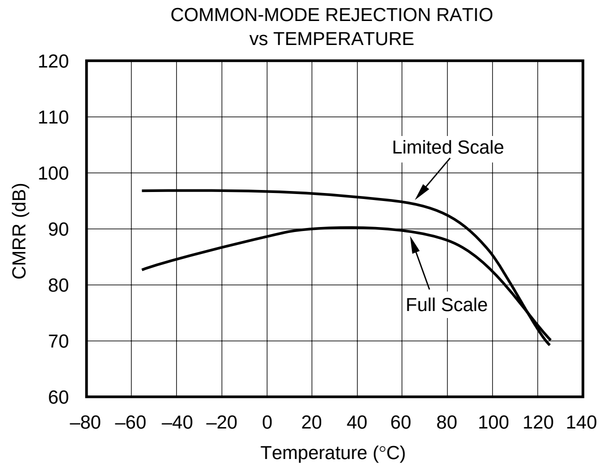


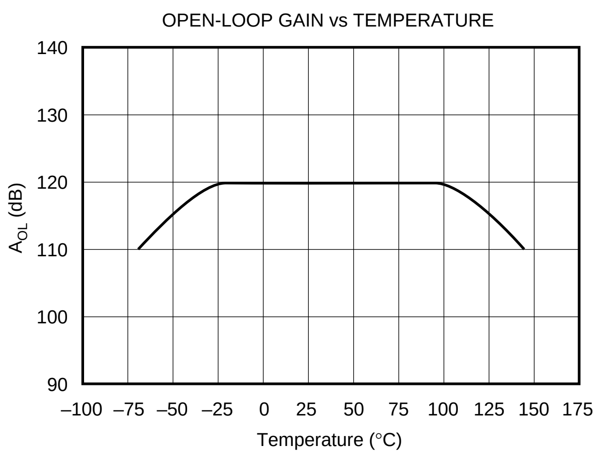


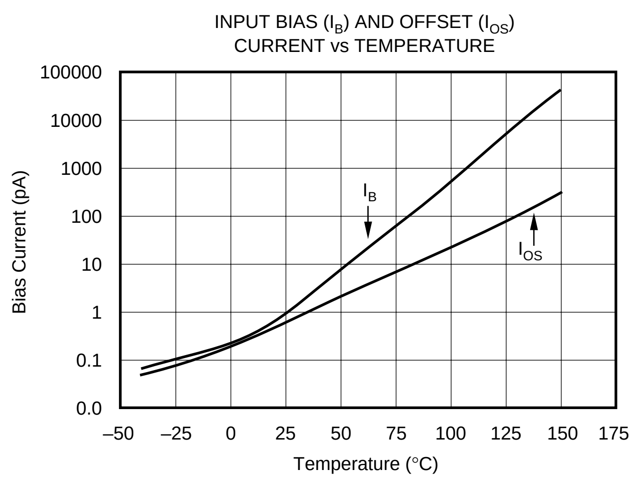
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

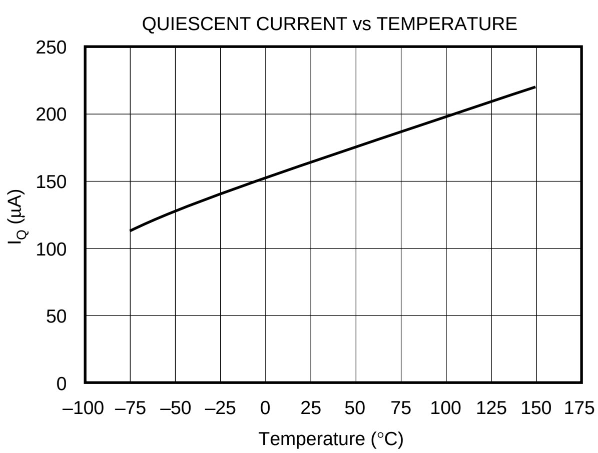
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±5V, and R_L = 20kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

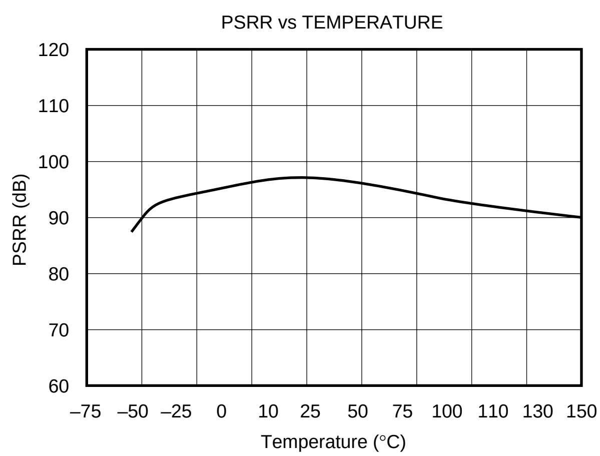






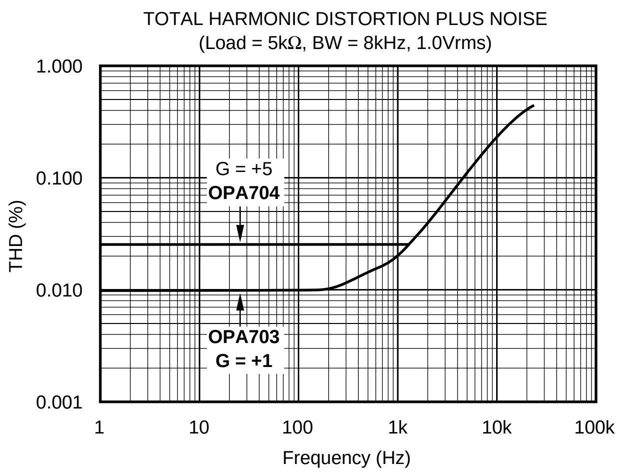


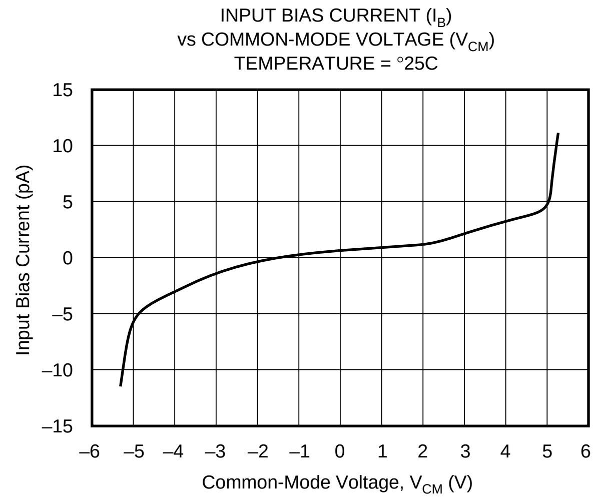


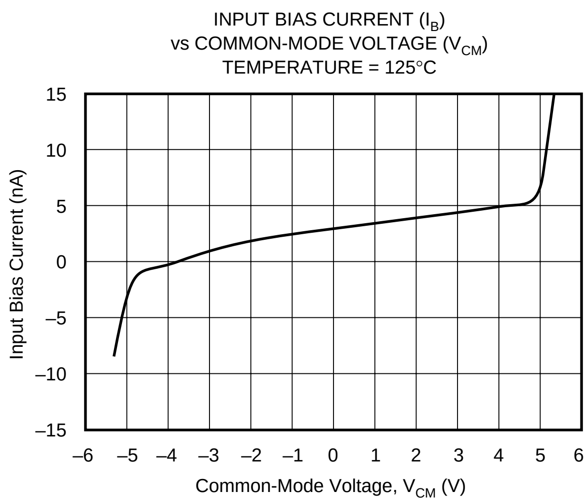


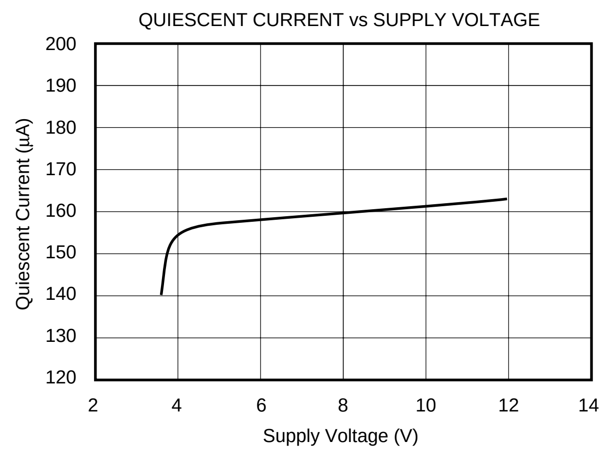
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

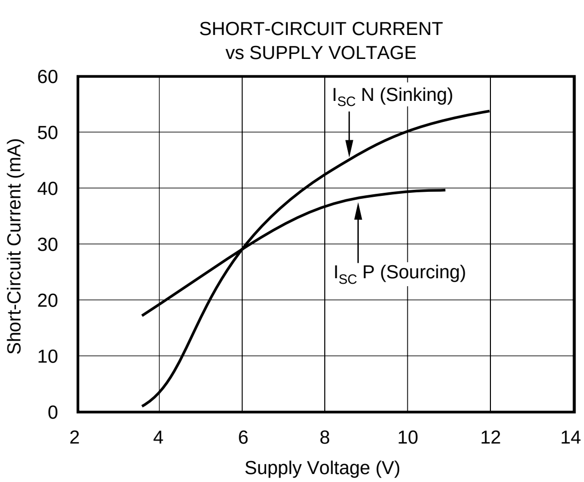
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±5V, and R_L = 20kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

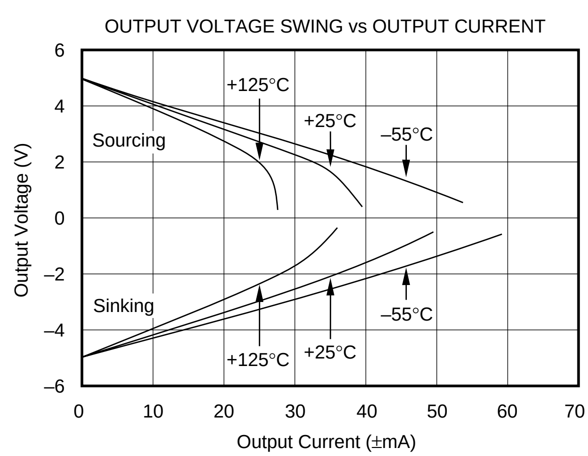






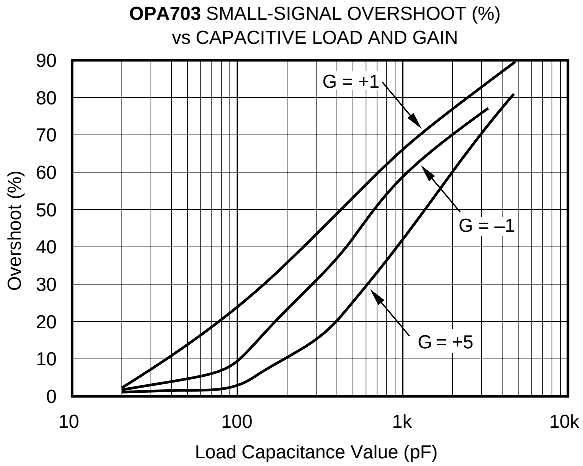


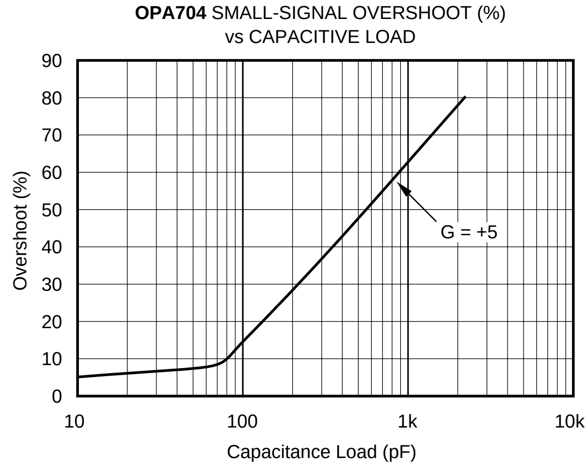


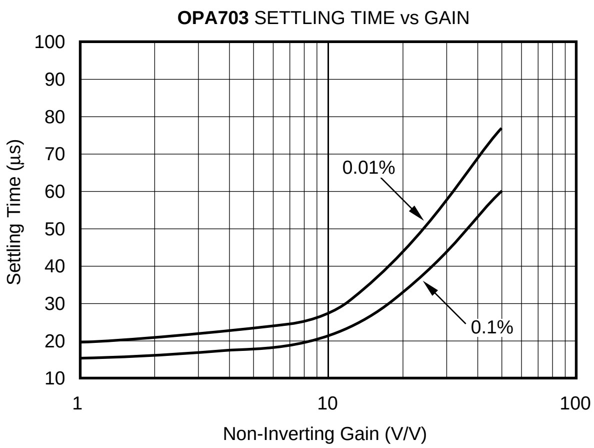


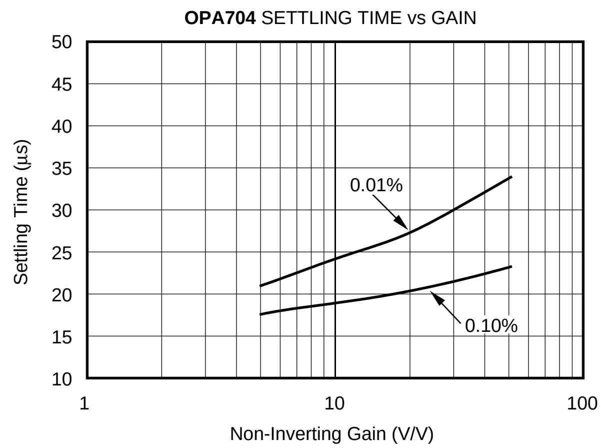
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

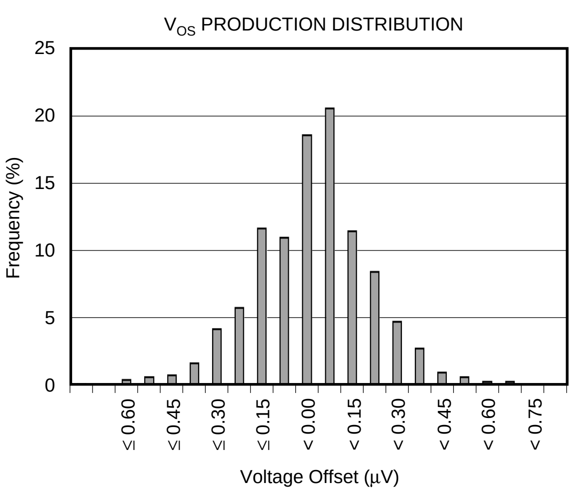
At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±5V, and R_L = 20kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

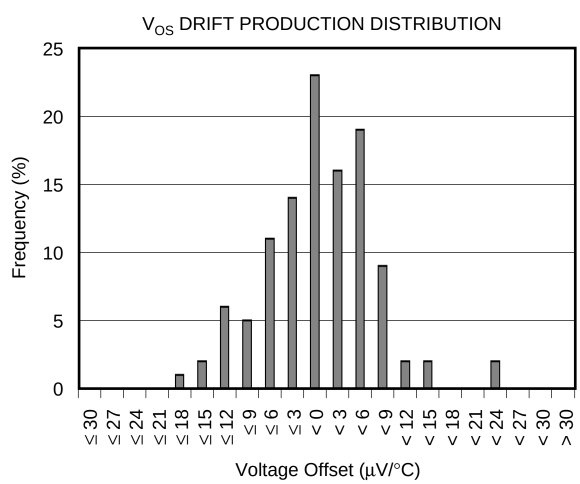








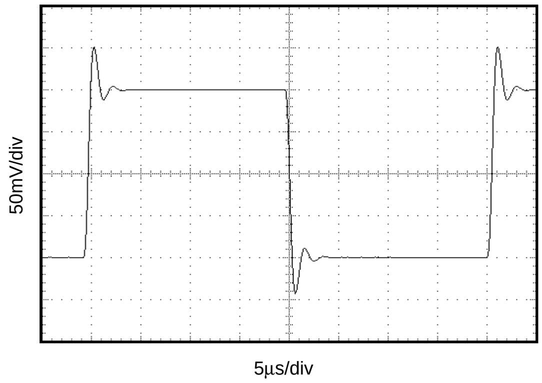




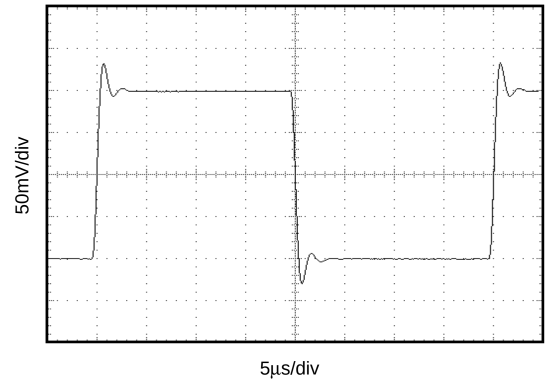
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

At $T_A = +25°C$, $V_S = \pm5V$, and $R_L = 20k\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

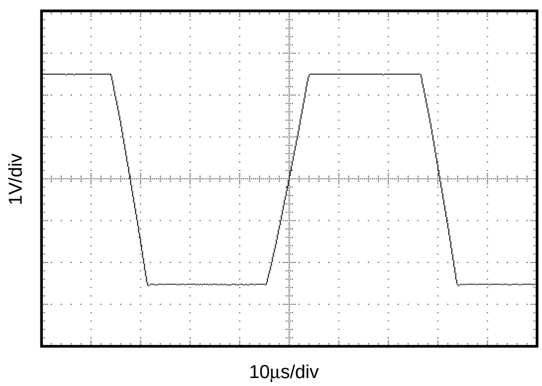
OPA703 SMALL SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
($G = +1V/V$, $R_L = 20k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$)



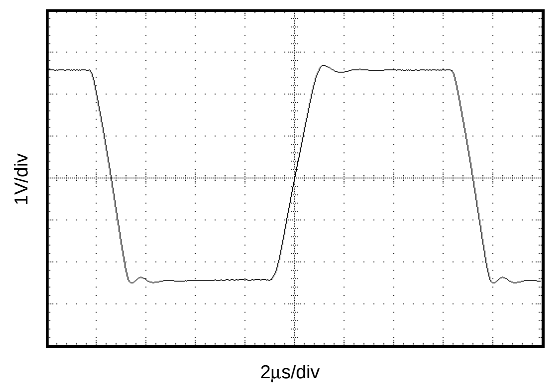
OPA704 SMALL SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
($G = +5V/V$, $C_F = 3pF$, $R_F = 100k\Omega$,
$C_L = 100pF$, $R_L = 20k\Omega$,)



OPA703 LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
($G = +1V/V$, $R_L = 20k\Omega$, $C_L = 100pF$)



OPA704 LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
($G = +5V/V$, $R_L = 20k\Omega$, $C_F = 3pF$, $C_L = 100pF$)



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

OPA703 and OPA704 series op amps can operate on 160µA quiescent current from a single (or split) supply in the range of 4V to 12V (±2V to ±6V), making them highly versatile and easy to use. The OPA703 is unity-gain stable and offers 1MHz bandwidth and 0.6V/µs slew rate. The OPA704 is optimized for gains of 5 or greater with a 3MHz bandwidth and 3V/µs slew rate.

Rail-to-rail input and output swing helps maintain dynamic range, especially in low supply applications. Figure 1 shows the input and output waveforms for the OPA703 in unity-gain configuration. Operation is from a ±5V supply with a 100kΩ load connected to $V_S/2$. The input is a 10Vp-p sinusoid. Output voltage is approximately 10Vp-p.

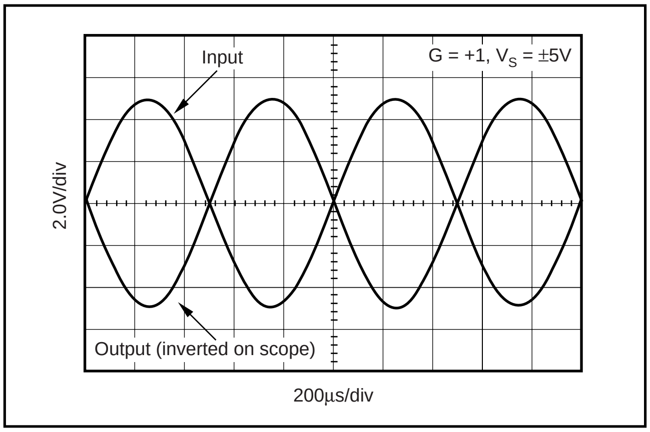


FIGURE 1. Rail-to-Rail Input and Output.

Power-supply pins should be bypassed with 1000pF ceramic capacitors in parallel with 1µF tantalum capacitors.

OPERATING VOLTAGE

OPA703 and OPA704 series op amps are fully specified and guaranteed from +4V to +12V over a temperature range of –40ºC to +85ºC. Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltages or temperature are shown in the Typical Performance Curves.

RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT

The input common-mode voltage range of the OPA703 series extends 300mV beyond the supply rails at room temperature. This is achieved with a complementary input stage—an N-channel input differential pair in parallel with a P-channel differential pair, as shown in Figure 2. The N-channel pair is active for input voltages close to the positive rail, typically (V+) – 2.0V to 300mV above the positive supply, while the P-channel pair is on for inputs from 300mV below the negative supply to approximately (V+) – 1.5V. There is a small transition region, typically (V+) – 2.0V to (V+) – 1.5V, in which both pairs are on. This 500mV transition region can vary ±100mV with process variation. Thus, the transition region (both stages on) can range from (V+) – 2.1V to (V+) – 1.4V on the low end, up to (V+) – 1.9V to (V+) – 1.6V on the high end. Within the 500mV transition region PSRR, CMRR, offset voltage, and offset drift, and THD may vary compared to operation outside this region.

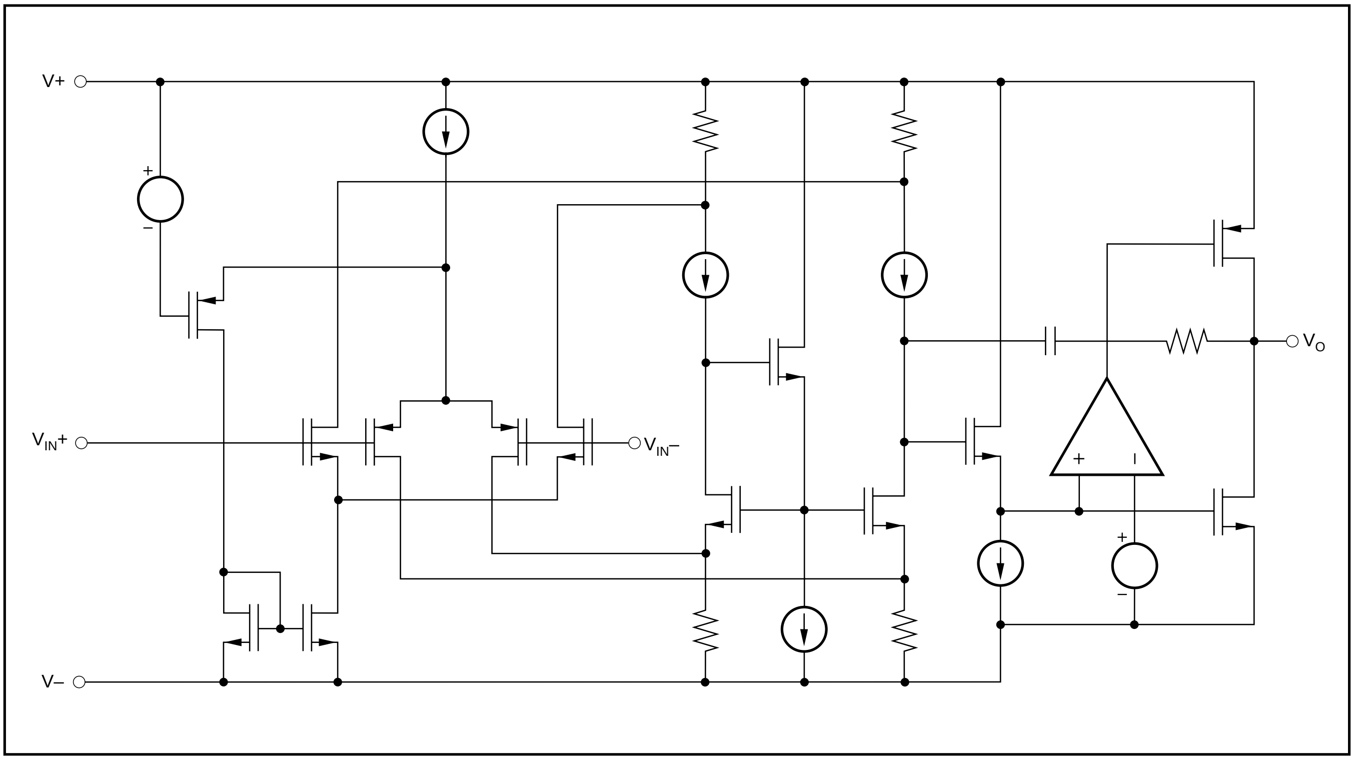


FIGURE 2. Simplified Schematic.

INPUT VOLTAGE

Device inputs are protected by ESD diodes that will conduct if the input voltages exceed the power supplies by more than approximately 300mV. Momentary voltages greater than 300mV beyond the power supply can be tolerated if the current is limited to 10mA. This is easily accomplished with an input resistor, as shown in Figure 3. Many input signals are inherently current-limited to less than 10mA; therefore, a limiting resistor is not always required. The OPA703 features no phase inversion when the inputs extend beyond supplies if the input current is limited, as seen in Figure 4.

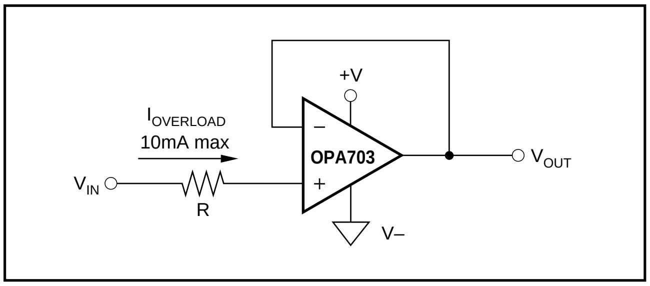


FIGURE 3. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltage.

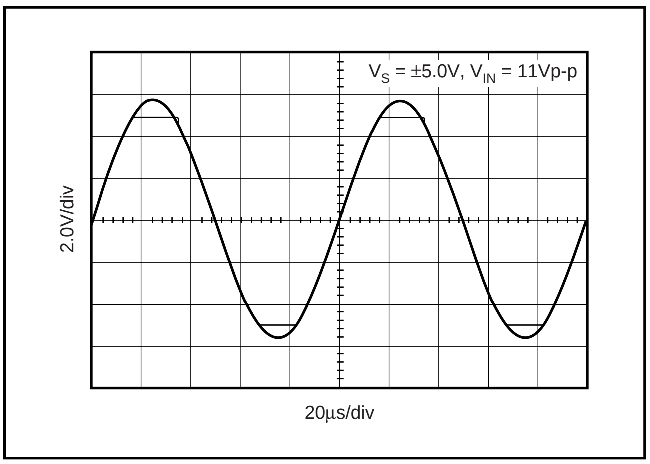


FIGURE 4. OPA703—No Phase Inversion with Inputs Greater than the Power-Supply Voltage.

RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

A class AB output stage with common-source transistors is used to achieve rail-to-rail output. This output stage is capable of driving 1kΩ loads connected to any point between V+ and ground. For light resistive loads (> 100kΩ), the output voltage can swing to 40mV from the supply rail. With moderate resistive loads (20kΩ), the output can swing to within 75mV from the supply rails while maintaining high open-loop gain (see the typical performance curve "Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current").

CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

The OPA703 and OPA704 series op amps can drive up to 1000pF pure capacitive load. Increasing the gain enhances the amplifier's ability to drive greater capacitive loads (see the typical performance curve "Small Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load").

One method of improving capacitive load drive in the unity-gain configuration is to insert a 10Ω to 20Ω resistor inside the feedback loop, as shown in Figure 5. This reduces ringing with large capacitive loads while maintaining DC accuracy.

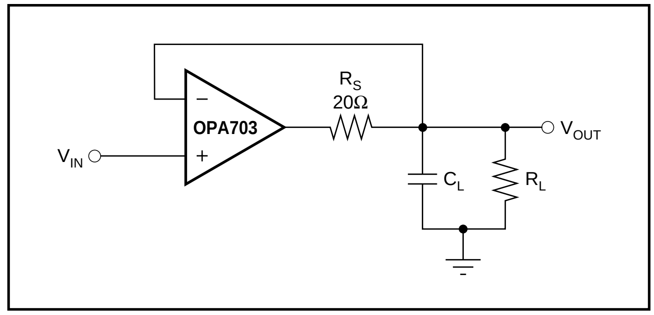


FIGURE 5. Series Resistor in Unity-Gain Buffer Configuration Improves Capacitive Load Drive.

APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Figure 6 shows a G = 5 non-inverting amplifier implemented with the OPA703 and OPA704 op amps. It demonstrates the increased speed characteristics (bandwidth, slew rate and settling time) that can be achieved with the OPA704 family when used in gains of five or greater. Some optimization of feedback capacitor value may be required to achieve best dynamic response. Circuits with closed-loop gains of less than five should use the OPA703 family for good stability and capacitive load drive. The OPA703 can be used in gains greater than five, but will not provide the increased speed benefits of the OPA704 family.

The OPA703 series op amps are optimized for driving medium-speed sampling data converters. The OPA703 op amps buffer the converter's input capacitance and resulting charge injection while providing signal gain.

Figure 7 shows the OPA2703 in a dual-supply buffered reference configuration for the DAC7644. The DAC7644 is a 16-bit, low-power, quad-voltage output converter. Small size makes the combination ideal for automatic test equipment, data acquisition systems, and other low-power space-limited applications.

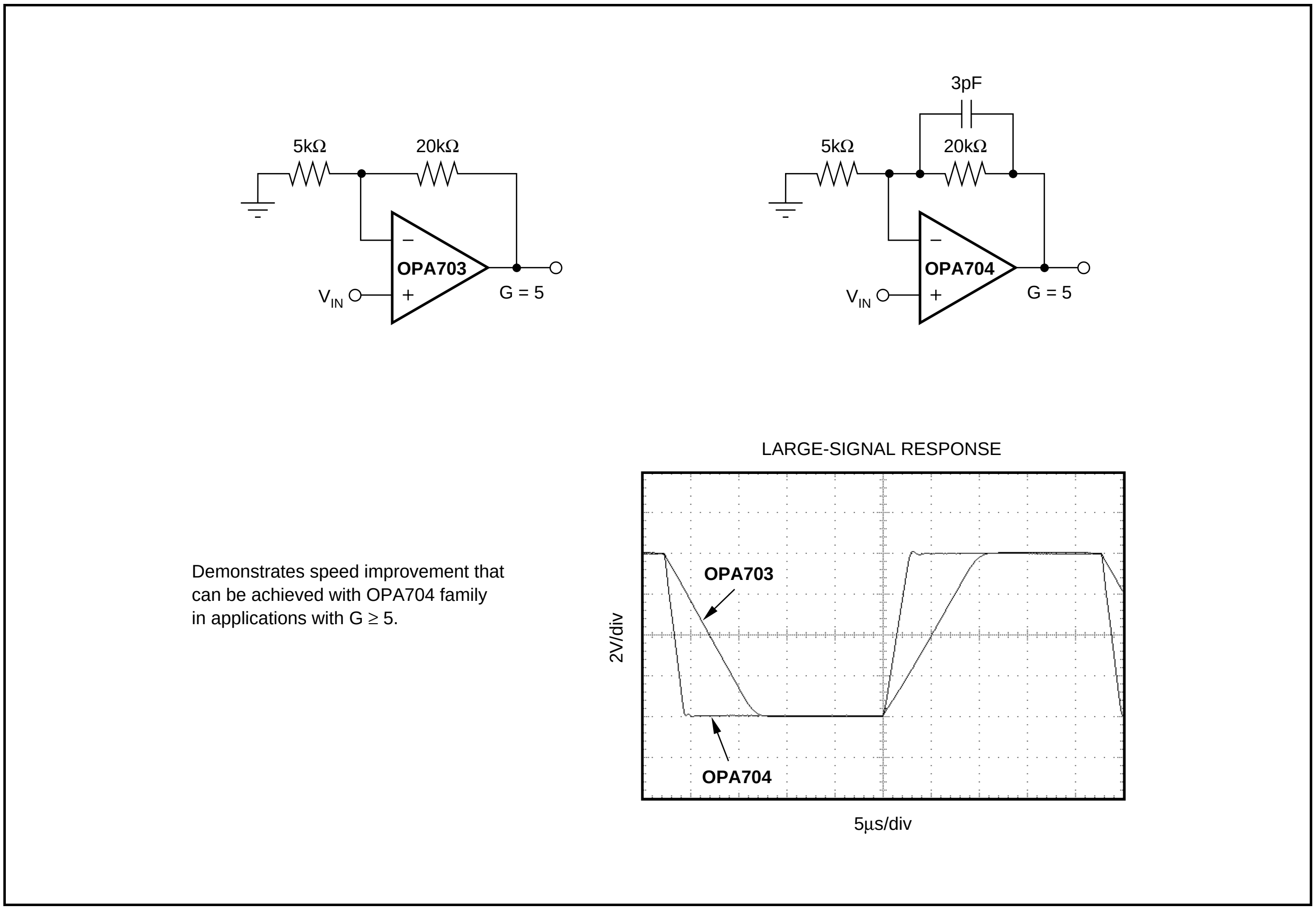


FIGURE 6. OPA704 Provides higher Speed in G ≥ 5.

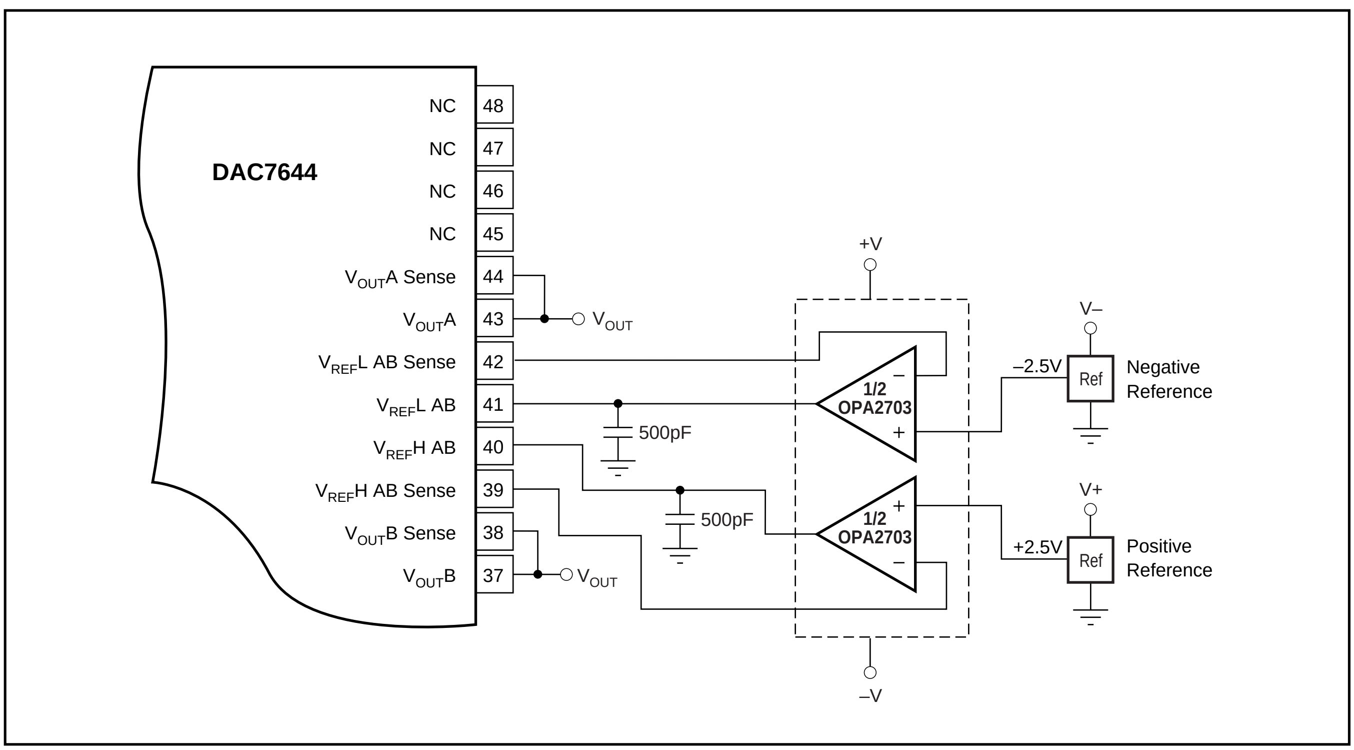


FIGURE 7. OPA703 as Dual Supply Configuration-Buffered References for the DAC7644.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

ORDERABLE DEVICE	STATUS(1)	PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE DRAWING	PINS	PACKAGE QTY
OPA2703EA/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
OPA2703EA/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
OPA2703PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
OPA2703UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100
OPA2703UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500
OPA2704EA/250	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250
OPA2704EA/2K5	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500
OPA2704PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
OPA2704UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100
OPA2704UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500
OPA4703EA/250	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250
OPA4703EA/2K5	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2500
OPA4703UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58
OPA4703UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500
OPA4704EA/250	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	250
OPA4704EA/2K5	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2500
OPA4704UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58
OPA4704UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500
OPA703NA/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
OPA703NA/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
OPA703PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
OPA703UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100
OPA703UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500
OPA704NA/250	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	250
OPA704NA/3K	ACTIVE	SOP	DBV	5	3000
OPA704PA	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
OPA704UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100
OPA704UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.