

## MINI ANALOG SERIES CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

**S-89110A/89120A**

The mini-analog series is a group of ICs that incorporate a general purpose analog circuit in a small package.

The S-89110A/89120A is a CMOS type single operational amplifier that has a phase compensation circuit, and that can be driven at a lower voltage with lower current consumption than existing bipolar operational amplifiers. These features make this product the ideal solution for small battery-powered portable equipment.

The S-89110A/89120A is a single operational amplifier.

### ■ Features

- Lower operating voltage than the conventional general-purpose operational amplifiers:  $V_{DD} = 1.8$  to  $5.5$  V
- Low current consumption:  $I_{DD} = 50 \mu\text{A}$  (S-89110A)  
 $I_{DD} = 10 \mu\text{A}$  (S-89120A)
- Low input offset voltage: 4.0 mV (max.)
- No external capacitors required for internal phase compensation
- Output full swing
- Lead-free products

### ■ Application

- Cellular phones
- PDAs
- Notebook PCs
- Digital cameras
- Digital video cameras

### ■ Package

Package Name	Drawing Code		
	Package	Tape	Reel
SC-88A	NP005-B	NP005-B	NP005-B

### ■ Product Code List

**Table 1**

Current consumption	SC-88A
$I_{DD} = 50 \mu\text{A}$	S-89110ANC-1A1-TFG
$I_{DD} = 10 \mu\text{A}$	S-89120ANC-1A2-TFG

**Remark** Delivery form : Taping only

## ■ Pin Configuration

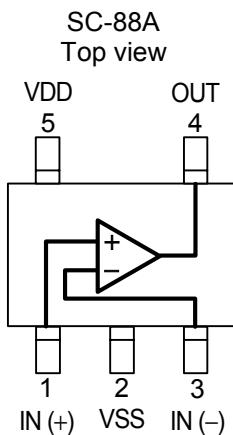


Figure 1

Table 2

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Internal Equivalent Circuit
1	IN(+)	Non-inverted input pin	Figure 3
2	VSS	GND pin	—
3	IN(-)	Inverted input pin	Figure 3
4	OUT	Output pin	Figure 2
5	VDD	Positive power supply pin	Figure 4

## ■ Internal Equivalent Circuit

<1> Output pin

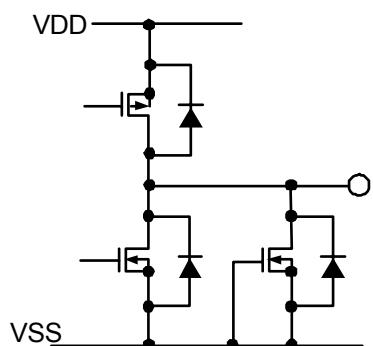


Figure 2

<2> Input pin

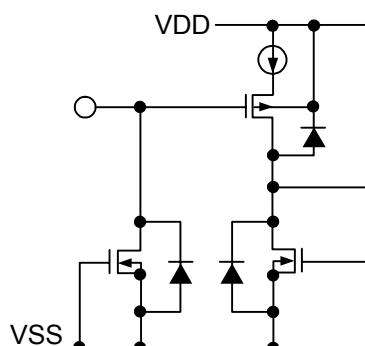


Figure 3

<3> VDD pin

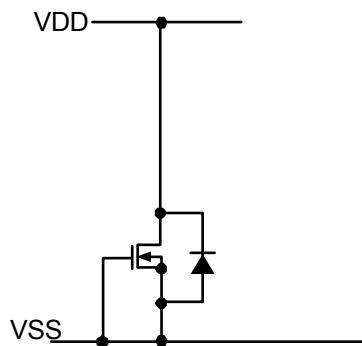


Figure 4

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$	10.0	V
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	$V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$ (7.0 max.)	V
Output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$ (7.0 max.)	V
Differential input voltage	$V_{IND}$	$\pm 7.0$	V
Power dissipation	$P_D$	200	mW
Operating temperature range	$T_{opr}$	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C

**Caution** The absolute maximum ratings are rated values exceeding which the product could suffer physical damage. These values must therefore not be exceeded under any conditions.

## ■ Recommended Operating Power Supply Voltage Range

Table 4

Parameter	Symbol	Range	Unit
Operating power supply voltage range	$V_{DD}$	1.8 to 5.5	V

## ■ Electrical Characteristics

1.  $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$

**Table 5**

DC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) (Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Circuit
Current consumption	$I_{DD}$	S-89110A		—	50	120	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 9</b>
		S-89120A		—	10	30	$\mu\text{A}$	
Input offset voltage	$V_{IO}$	—	—	-4	$\pm 3$	+4	mV	<b>Figure 5</b>
Input offset current	$I_{IO}$	—	—	—	1	—	pA	—
Input bias current	$I_{BIAS}$	—	—	—	1	—	pA	—
Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CMR}$	—	—	0	—	4.3	V	<b>Figure 6</b>
Voltage gain (open loop)	$G_V$	—	—	70	80	—	dB	—
Maximum output swing voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		4.9	—	—	V	<b>Figure 7</b>
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		—	—	0.1		<b>Figure 8</b>
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	—	—	60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 6</b>
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	—	—	60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 5</b>
Source current	$I_{SOURCE}$	S-89110A	$V_{OH} = 0 \text{ V}$	120	—	—	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 10</b>
		S-89120A		25	—	—		
Sink current	$I_{SINK}$	$V_{OL} = V_{DD}$		20	—	—	mA	<b>Figure 11</b>

**Table 6**

AC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) (Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Slew rate	SR	S-89110A	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ (Refer to <b>Figure 12.</b> )			—	0.07	—
		S-89120A	—	0.015	—	V/ $\mu\text{s}$		
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110A	—			—	180	—
		S-89120A	—	40	—			

# MINI ANALOG SERIES CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

Rev.2.0\_00

S-89110A/89120A

## 2. $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$

**Table 7**

DC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )								( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)
Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Circuit
Current consumption	$I_{DD}$	S-89110A		—	50	120	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 9</b>
		S-89120A		—	10	30	$\mu\text{A}$	
Input offset voltage	$V_{IO}$	—		-4	$\pm 3$	+4	mV	<b>Figure 5</b>
Input offset current	$I_{IO}$	—		—	1	—	pA	—
Input bias current	$I_{BIAS}$	—		—	1	—	pA	—
Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CMR}$	—		0	—	2.3	V	<b>Figure 6</b>
Voltage gain (open loop)	$G_V$	—		70	80	—	dB	—
Maximum output swing voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		2.9	—	—	V	<b>Figure 7</b>
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		—	—	0.1	V	<b>Figure 8</b>
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	—		60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 6</b>
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	—		60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 5</b>
Source current	$I_{SOURCE}$	S-89110A	$V_{OH} = 0 \text{ V}$	120	—	—	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 10</b>
	$I_{SOURCE}$	S-89120A		25	—	—	$\mu\text{A}$	
Sink current	$I_{SINK}$	$V_{OL} = V_{DD}$		15	—	—	mA	<b>Figure 11</b>

**Table 8**

AC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ )								( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)	
Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Slew rate	SR	S-89110A	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ (Refer to <b>Figure 12.</b> )		—	0.07	—	V/ $\mu$ s	
		S-89120A			—	0.015	—		
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110A			—	175	—	kHz	
		S-89120A			—	35	—		

**3.  $V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$**

**Table 9**

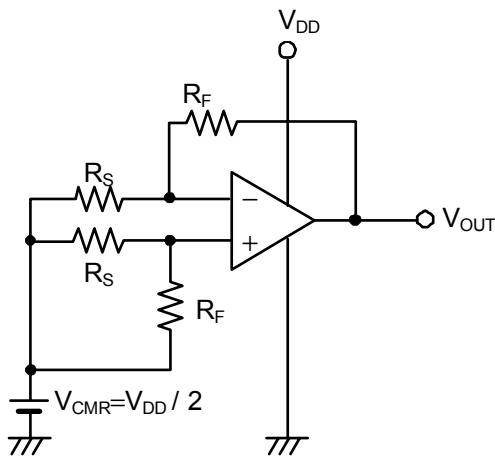
DC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ )								( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)
Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Measurement Circuit
Current consumption	$I_{DD}$	S-89110A		—	50	120	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 9</b>
		S-89120A		—	10	30	$\mu\text{A}$	
Input offset voltage	$V_{IO}$	—		-4	$\pm 3$	+4	mV	<b>Figure 5</b>
Input offset current	$I_{IO}$	—		—	1	—	pA	—
Input bias current	$I_{BIAS}$	—		—	1	—	pA	—
Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CMR}$	—		0	—	1.1	V	<b>Figure 6</b>
Voltage gain (open loop)	$G_V$	—		70	80	—	dB	—
Maximum output swing voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		1.7	—	—	V	<b>Figure 7</b>
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega$		—	—	0.1	V	<b>Figure 8</b>
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	—		60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 6</b>
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	—		60	70	—	dB	<b>Figure 5</b>
Source current	$I_{SOURCE}$	S-89110A	$V_{OH} = 0 \text{ V}$	100	—	—	$\mu\text{A}$	<b>Figure 10</b>
	$I_{SOURCE}$	S-89120A		20	—	—		
Sink current	$I_{SINK}$	$V_{OL} = V_{DD}$		5	—	—	mA	<b>Figure 11</b>

**Table 10**

AC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ )								( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)
Parameter	Symbol	Measurement Conditions			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Slew rate	SR	S-89110A	$R_L = 1.0 \text{ M}\Omega, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ (Refer to <b>Figure 12.</b> )		—	0.07	—	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
		S-89120A			—	0.015	—	
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110A			—	160	—	kHz
		S-89120A			—	30	—	

## ■ Measurement Circuit

### 1. Power supply voltage rejection ratio, input offset voltage



- **Power supply voltage rejection ratio (PSRR)**

The power supply voltage rejection ratio (PSRR) can be calculated by the following expression, with  $V_{OUT}$  measured at each  $V_{DD}$ .

Measurement conditions:

When  $V_{DD} = 1.8$  V:  $V_{DD} = V_{DD1}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT1}$

When  $V_{DD} = 5.0$  V:  $V_{DD} = V_{DD2}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT2}$

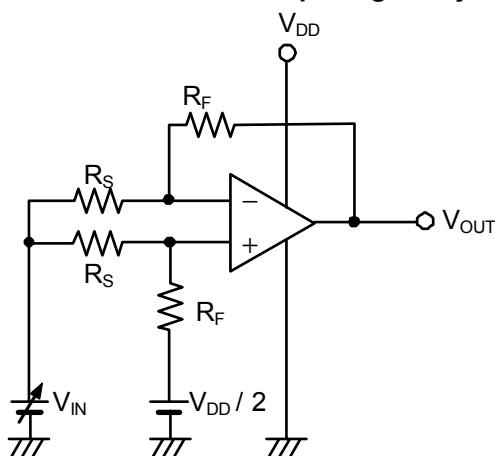
$$PSRR = 20 \log \left( \left| \frac{V_{DD1} - V_{DD2}}{\left( V_{OUT1} - \frac{V_{DD1}}{2} \right) - \left( V_{OUT2} - \frac{V_{DD2}}{2} \right)} \right| \times \frac{R_F + R_S}{R_S} \right)$$

- Input offset voltage ( $V_{IO}$ )

$$V_{IO} = \left( V_{OUT} - \frac{V_{DD}}{2} \right) \times \frac{R_S}{R_F + R_S}$$

Figure 5

### 2. Common-mode input signal rejection ratio, common-mode input voltage range



- **Common-mode input signal rejection ratio (CMRR)**

The common-mode input signal rejection ratio (CMRR) can be calculated by the following expression, with  $V_{OUT}$  measured at each  $V_{IN}$ .

Measurement conditions:

When  $V_{IN} = V_{CMR}$  (max.):  $V_{IN} = V_{IN1}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT1}$

When  $V_{IN} = V_{DD}/2$ :  $V_{IN} = V_{IN2}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT2}$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left( \left| \frac{V_{IN1} - V_{IN2}}{V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}} \right| \times \frac{R_F + R_S}{R_S} \right)$$

- **Common-mode input voltage range ( $V_{CMR}$ )**

The common-mode input voltage range is the range of  $V_{IN}$  in which  $V_{OUT}$  satisfies the common-mode input signal rejection ratio specifications.

Figure 6

### 3. Maximum output swing voltage

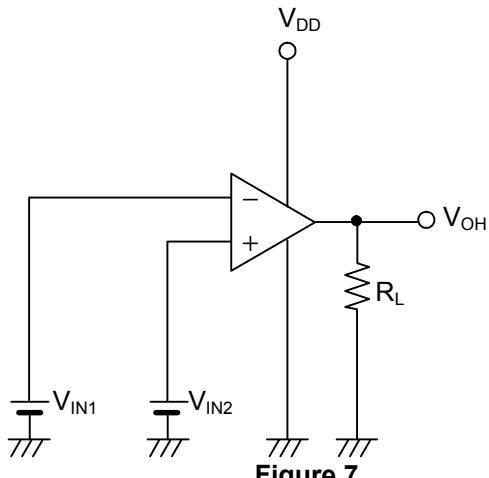


Figure 7

- **Maximum output swing voltage ( $V_{OH}$ )**

Measurement conditions:  $V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

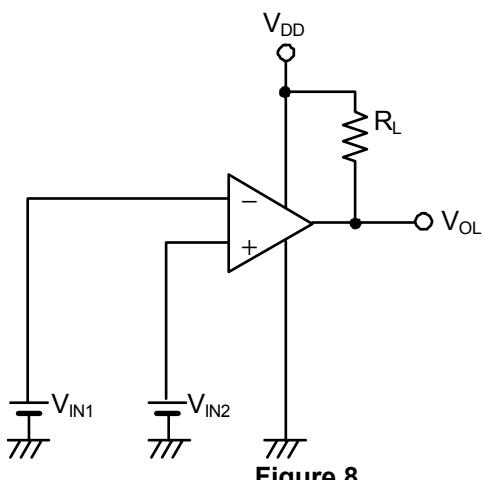


Figure 8

- **Maximum output swing voltage ( $V_{OL}$ )**

Measurement conditions:  $V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

### 4. Current consumption

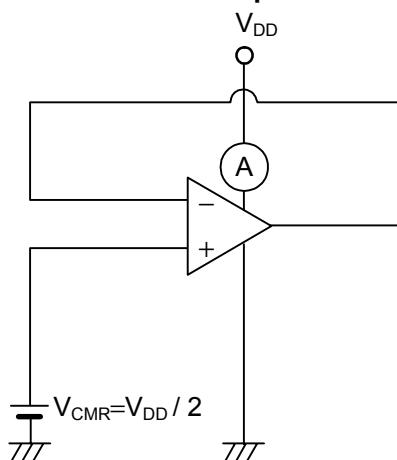


Figure 9

- **Current consumption ( $I_{DD}$ )**

### 5. Source current

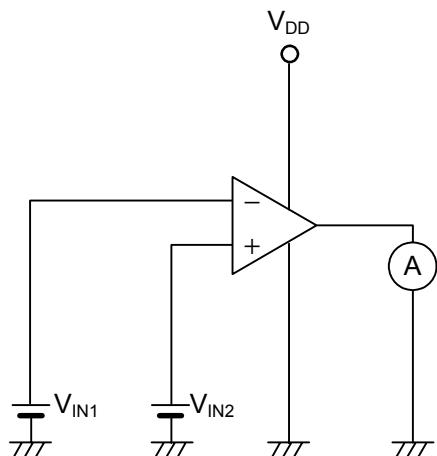


Figure 10

- **Source current ( $I_{SOURCE}$ )**

$$\text{Measurement conditions: } V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

### 6. Sink current

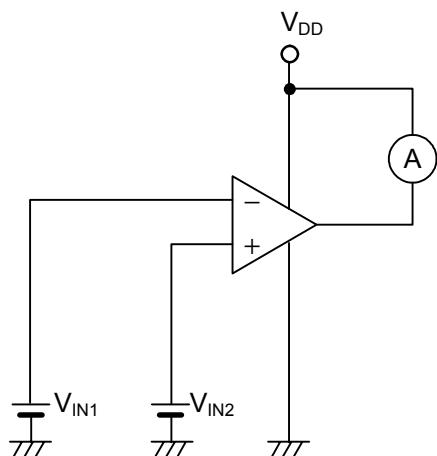


Figure 11

- **Sink current ( $I_{SINK}$ )**

$$\text{Measurement conditions: } V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

### 7. Slew rate (SR):

Measured by the voltage follower circuit

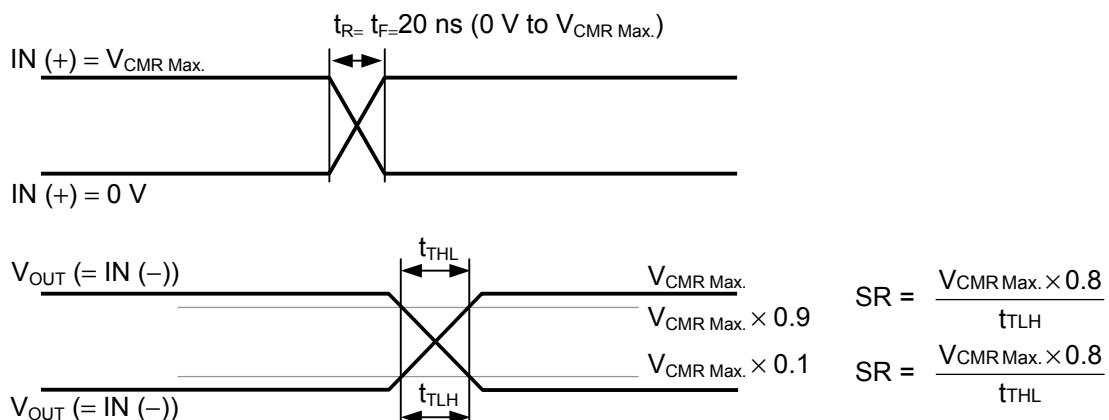


Figure 12

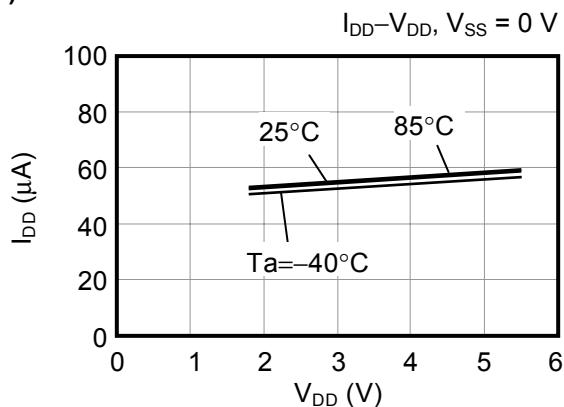
**■ Precaution**

- Do not apply an electrostatic discharge to this IC that exceeds performance ratings of the built-in electrostatic protection circuit.
- SII claims no responsibility for any disputes arising out of or in connection with any infringement by products including this IC of patents owned by a third party.

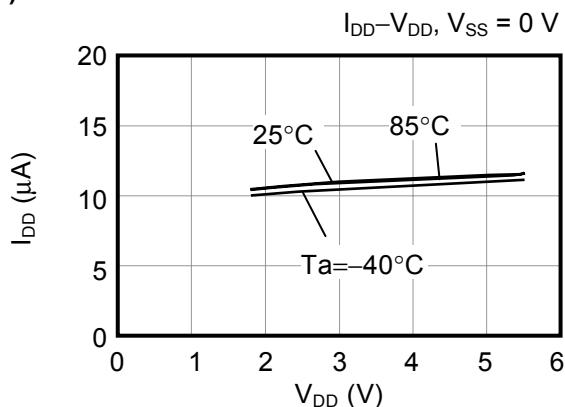
## ■ Characteristics (Reference Data)

### 1. Current consumption vs. Power supply voltage

(a) S-89110A

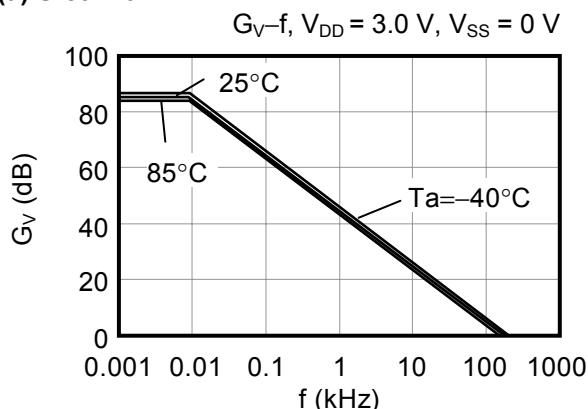


(b) S-89120A

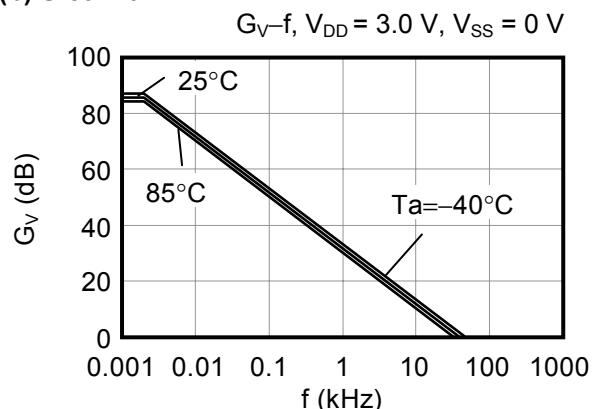


### 2. Voltage gain vs. Frequency

(a) S-89110A



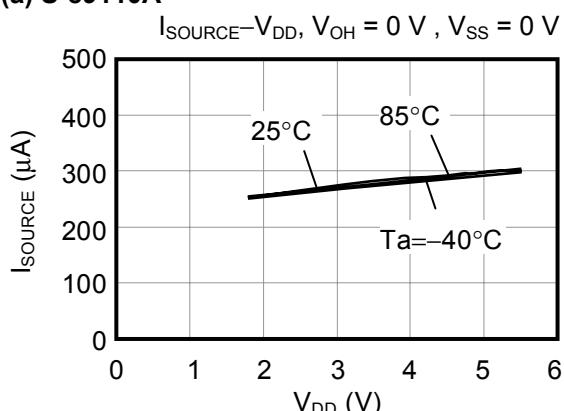
(b) S-89120A



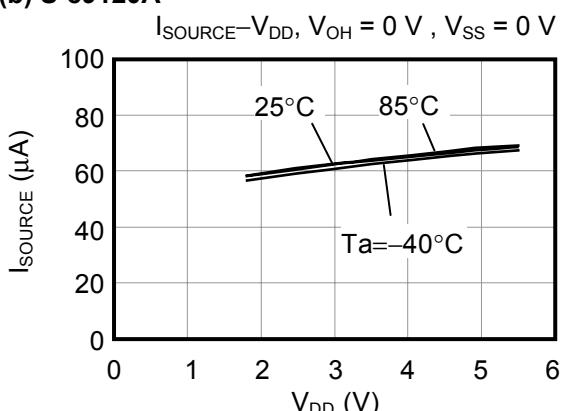
### 3. Output current

#### 3-1. I<sub>SOURCE</sub> vs. Power supply voltage

(a) S-89110A

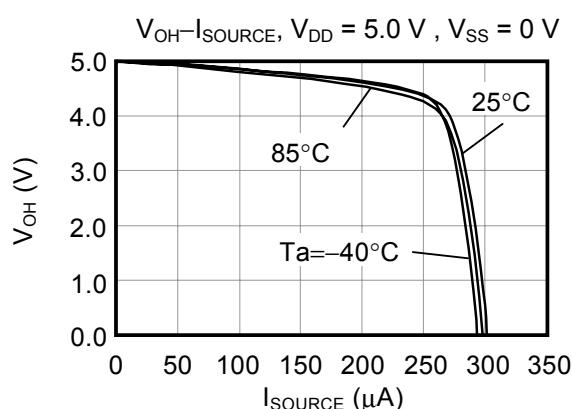
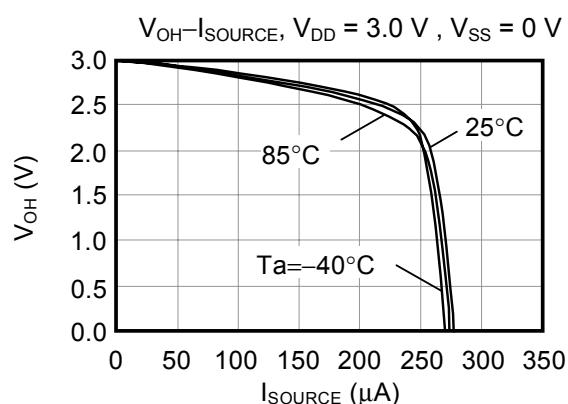
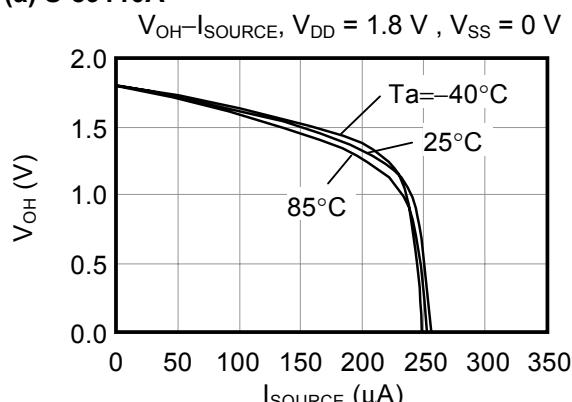


(b) S-89120A

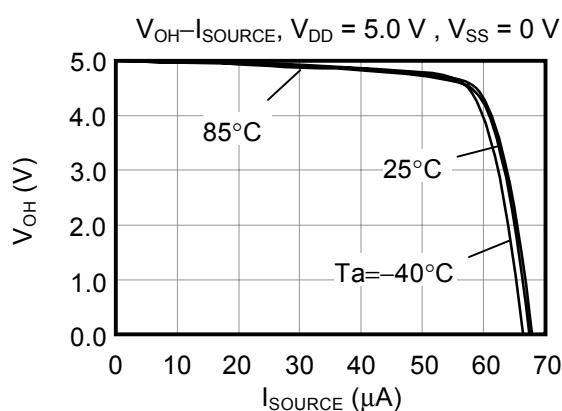
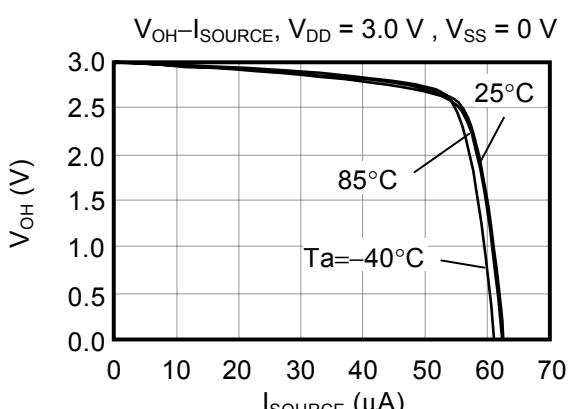
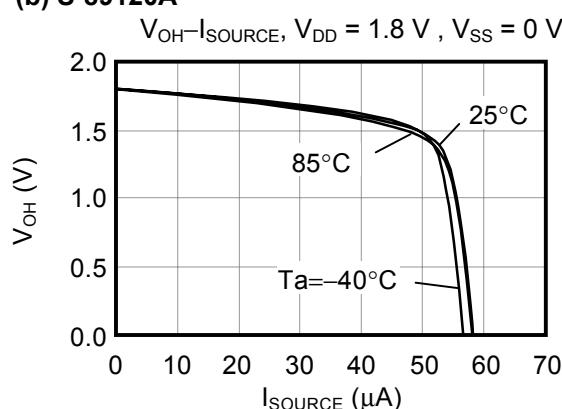


**3-2. Output voltage ( $V_{OH}$ ) vs.  $I_{SOURCE}$**

(a) S-89110A

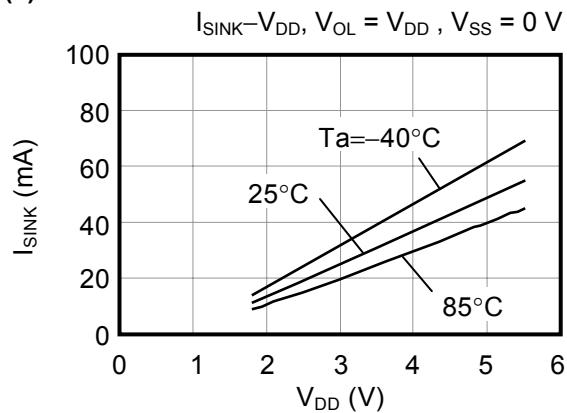


(b) S-89120A

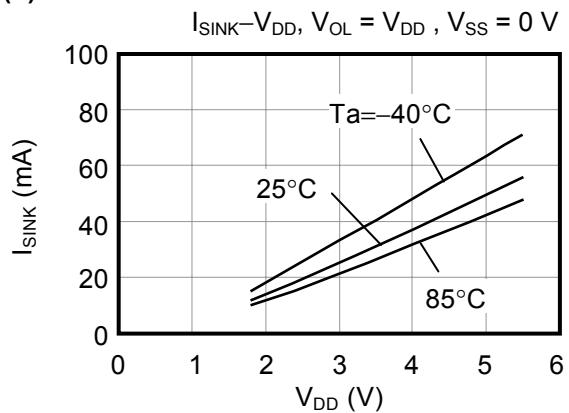


**3-3.  $I_{SINK}$  vs. Power supply voltage**

(a) S-89110A

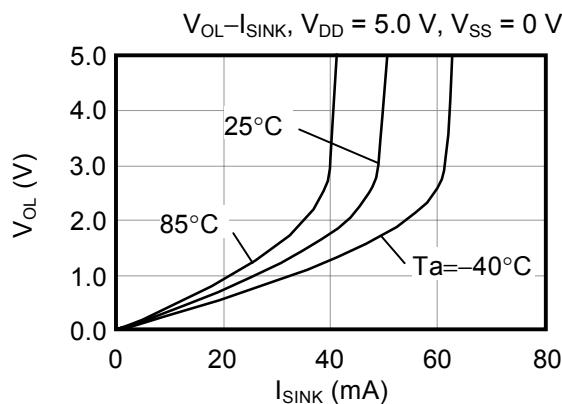
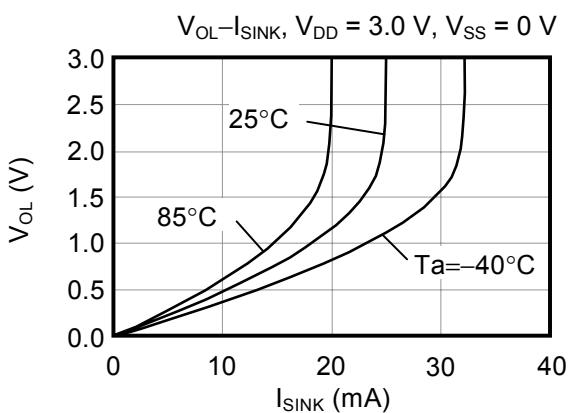
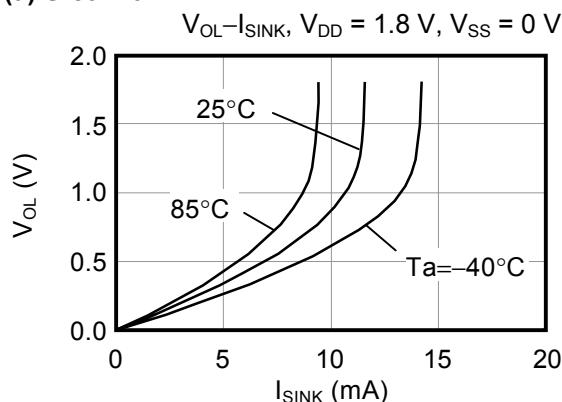


(b) S-89120A

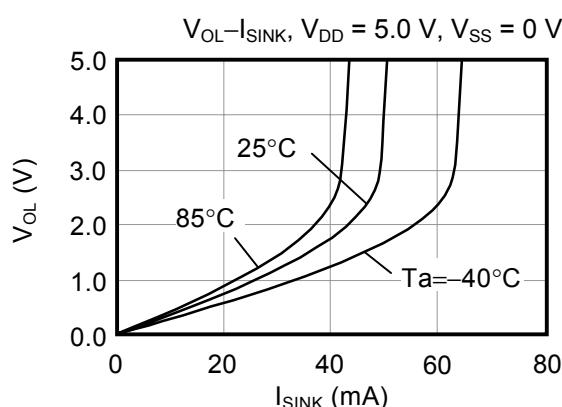
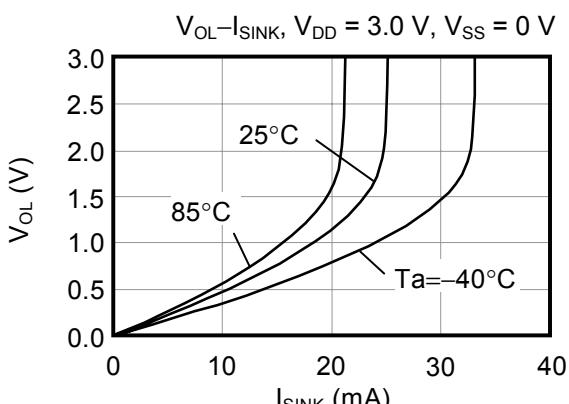
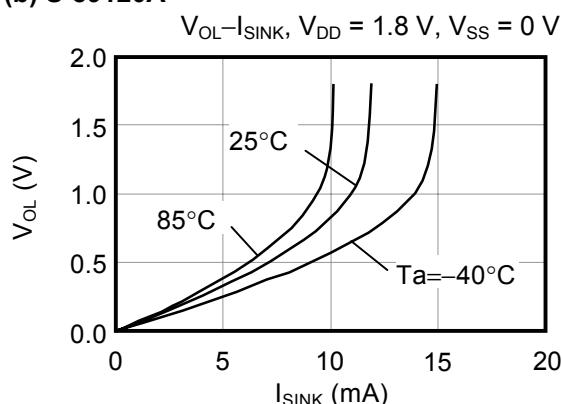


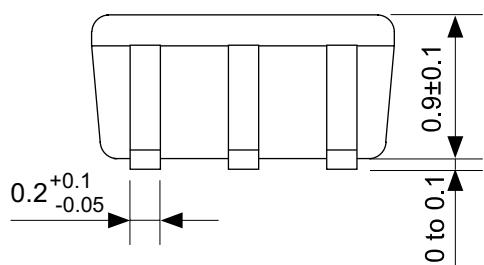
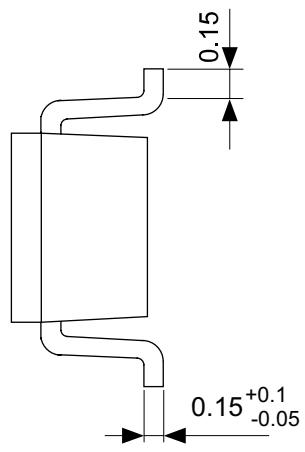
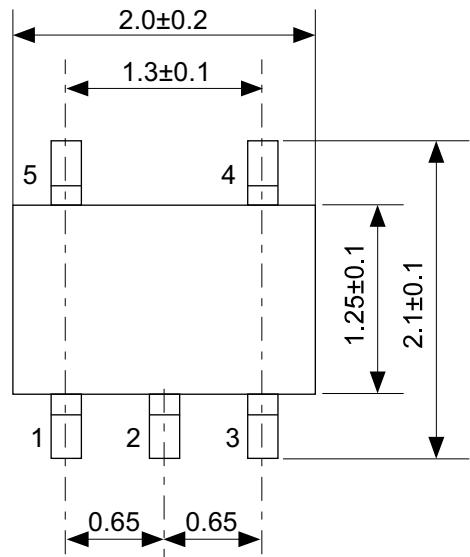
**3-4. Output voltage ( $V_{OL}$ ) vs.  $I_{SINK}$**

**(a) S-89110A**



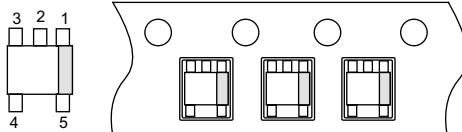
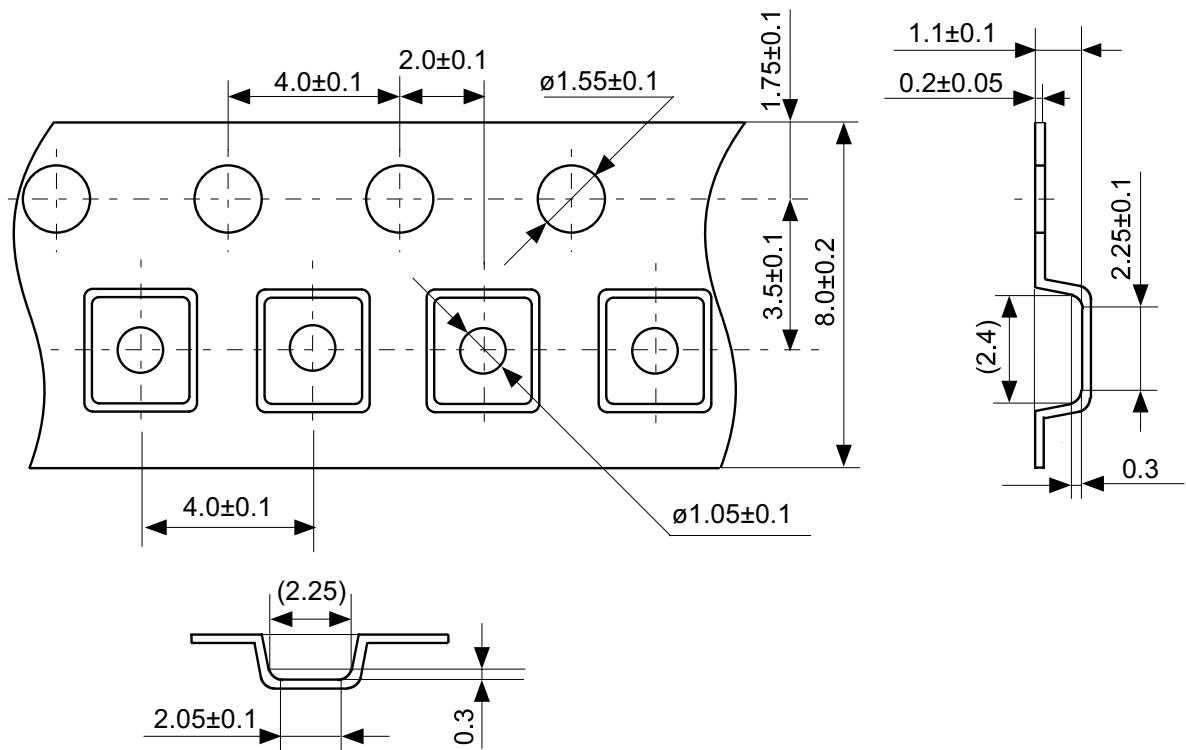
**(b) S-89120A**





No. NP005-B-P-SD-1.1

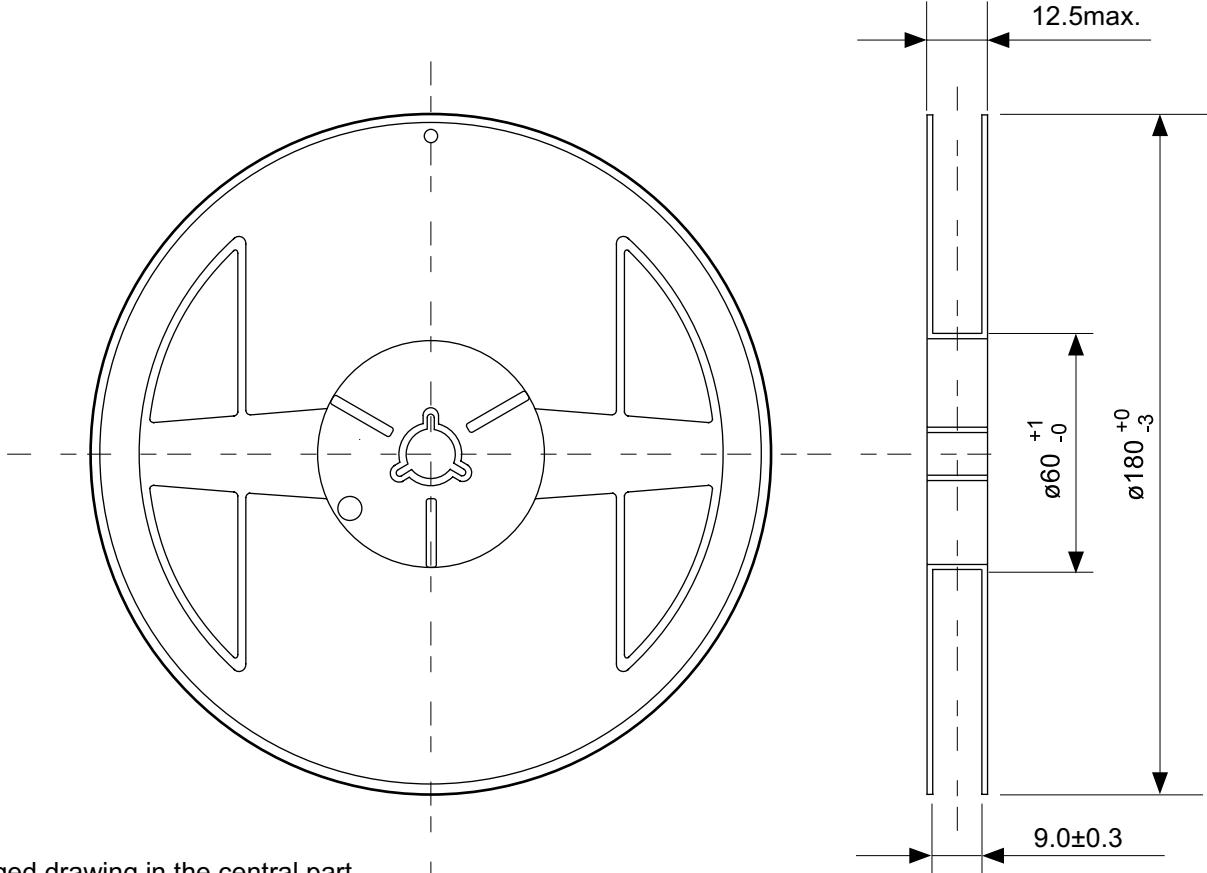
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No.	NP005-B-P-SD-1.1
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	



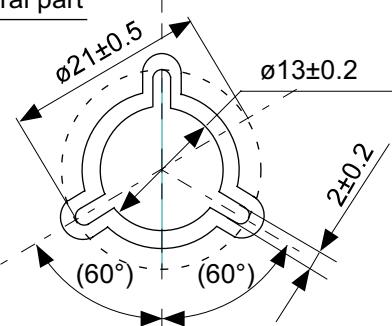
Feed direction

No. NP005-B-C-SD-1.1

TITLE	SC88A-B-Carrier Tape
No.	NP005-B-C-SD-1.1
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	



Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. NP005-B-R-SD-2.1

TITLE	SC88A-B-Reel		
No.	NP005-B-R-SD-2.1		
SCALE		QTY.	3000
UNIT	mm		
Seiko Instruments Inc.			

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