

## RS5AP6021, RS5AP6022, RS5AP6024

Low-power and Low-Voltage Rail to Rail Operational Amplifier

### **Features**

- Supply Voltage: 2.1 V to 5.5 V
- Low Supply Current: 18µA per channel
- Rail to Rail Input and Output
- Bandwidth: 0.5MHz
- Slew Rate: 0.3V/µs
- Excellent EMI Suppress Performance
- Offset Voltage: ±3mV Maximum
- Offset Voltage Temperature Drift: 2µV/°C
- Low Noise:  $27nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  at 1kHz
- High Output Capability: 70mA
- -40°C to 125°C Operation Temperature Range

## **Applications**

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifiers
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifiers
- Battery-Powered Equipment
- Portable Equipment
- Sensor Interfaces
- Medical Instrumentation
- Mobile Communications
- Audio Outputs
- Smoke Detectors
- Mobile Telephones
- Notebook PCs
- PCMCIA Cards

## **Description**

The RS5AP602X family of single-, dual-, and quad-channel operational amplifiers is specifically designed for generalpurpose applications. Featuring rail-to-rail input and output (RRIO) swings, low quiescent current (18µA, typical), wide bandwidth (0.5MHz), and low noise ( $27nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  at 1kHz), this family is attractive for a variety of applications that require a good balance between cost and performance, such as consumer electronics, smoke detectors, and white goods. The low-input-bias current (±1.0pA, typical) enables the RS5AP602X to be used in applications with megaohm source impedances.

The robust design of the RS5AP602X provides ease-of- use to the circuit designer: unity-gain stability with capacitive loads of up to 150pF, integrated RF/EMI rejection filter, no phase reversal in overdrive conditions, and high electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection (4-kV HBM).

The devices are optimized for operation at voltages as low as 2.1V ( $\pm$ 1.05V) and up to 5.5V ( $\pm$ 2.75V), and are specified over the extended temperature range of –40°C to +125°C.

The single-channel RS5AP6021 is available in SOT23-5 and SC70-5 packages. The dual-channel RS5AP6022 is available in SOP-8, MSOP-8, and DFN2X2-8 packages, and the quad-channel RS5AP6024 is offered in a TSSOP-14 and SOP-14 package.

## **Device Information**

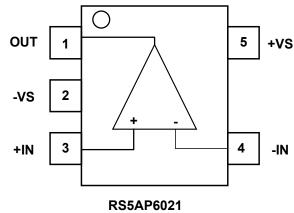
Part Number	Package	Description
RS5AP6021TAE	SOT23-5	3mmx2.9mm
RS5AP6021UCE	SC70-5	2mmx1.25mm
RS5AP6022WE	SOP-8	6mmx4.9mm
RS5AP6022UE	MSOP-8	5.15mmx3.2mm
RS5AP6022ZAE	DFN2X2-8	2mmx2mm
RS5AP6024WE	SOP-14	8.65mmx6mm
RS5AP6024LE	TSSOP-14	6.4mmx5mm

Notes: E = Pb-free and Green



## **Pin Configuration and Functions**

#### 5 Pin Functions: RS5AP6021



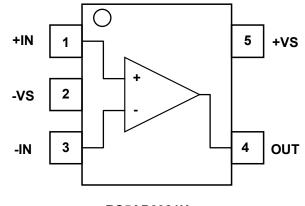
SOT-23-5, Top View

Table	1	Pin	Functions:	RS5AP6021
Iable			r uncuons.	

PI	NS	I/O	Description	
NAME	No.	10	Description	
OUT	1	0	Output	
-VS	2	_	Negative Supply Voltage	
IN+	3	I	Non-Inverting Input	
IN-	4	I	Inverting Input	
+VS	5	_	Positive Supply Voltage	



#### 5 Pin Functions: RS5AP6021U



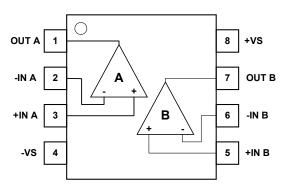
RS5AP6021U SC70-5, Top View

#### Table 2. Pin Functions: RS5AP6021U

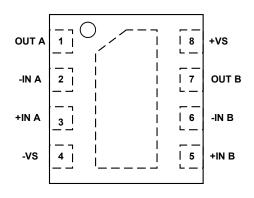
PI	NS	I/O	Description	
NAME	No.	10	Description	
IN+	1	I	Non-Inverting Input	
-VS	2	-	Negative Supply Voltage	
IN-	3	I	Inverting Input	
OUT	4	0	Output	
+VS	5	-	Positive Supply Voltage	



#### 8 Pin Functions: RS5AP6022







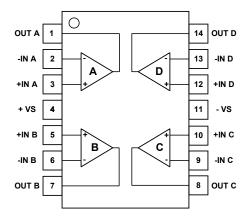
RS5AP6022 DFN2X2-8, Top View

#### Table 3. Pin Functions: RS5AP6022

PI	NS	1/0	Description	
NAME	NO.	I/O	Description	
OUTA	1	0	Output, Channel A	
-IN A	2	I	Inverting Input, Channel A	
+IN A	3	I	Noninverting Input, Channel A	
-VS	4	_	Negative Supply Voltage	
+IN B	5	I	Noninverting Input, Channel B	
-IN B	6	I	Inverting Input, Channel B	
OUT B	7	0	Output, channel B	
+VS	8	_	Positive Supply Voltage	



#### 14 Pin Functions: RS5AP6024



**RS5AP6024** SOP-14/TSSOP-14, Top View

#### Table 4. Pin Functions: RS5AP6024

PI	NS	I/O	Description	
NAME	NO.	1/0	Description	
OUTA	1	0	Output, Channel A	
-IN A	2	I	Inverting Input, Channel A	
+IN A	3	I	Noninverting Input, Channel A	
+VS	4	_	Positive Supply Voltage	
+IN B	5	I	Noninverting Input, Channel B	
-IN B	6	I	Inverting Input, Channel B	
OUT B	7	0	Output, channel B	
OUT C	8	0	Output, channel C	
–IN C	9	I	Inverting input, channel C	
+IN C	10	I	Noninverting input, channel C	
- VS	11	_	Negative Supply Voltage	
+IN D	12	I	Noninverting input, channel D	
-IN D	13		Inverting input, channel D	
OUT D	14	0	Output, channel D	



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## Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage			7	V
Input Voltage		(V <sup>-</sup> ) - 0.3	(V <sup>+</sup> ) + 0.3	V
Input Current: +	IN, –IN <sup>(2)</sup>		±10	mA
Differential Input Voltage		(V <sup>-</sup> ) - (V <sup>+</sup> )	(V <sup>+</sup> ) - (V <sup>-</sup> )	mV
Output Short-C	Output Short-Circuit Duration <sup>(3)</sup>		Indefinite	
TJ	Maximum Junction Temperature		150	°C
TA	Operating Temperature Range	-40	125	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C
TL	Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 sec)		260	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

(2) The inputs are protected by ESD protection diodes to each power supply. If the input extends more than 500 mV beyond the power supply, the input current should be limited to less than 10 mA.

(3) A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below the absolute maximum. This depends on the power supply voltage and how many amplifiers are shorted. Thermal resistance varies with the amount of PC board metal connected to the package. The specified values are for short traces connected to the leads.

## **ESD, Electrostatic Discharge Protection**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Minimum Level	Unit
HBM	Human Body Model ESD	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	4000	V
CDM	Charged Device Model ESD	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 <sup>(2)</sup>	1000	V

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## **Thermal Information**

Package Type	θ <sub>JA</sub>	θ <sub>JC</sub>	Unit
SOT23-5	250	81	°C/W
SOP-8	158	43	°C/W
MSOP-8	210	45	°C/W
DFN2X2-8	100	60	°C/W
SOP-14	120	36	°C/W
TSSOP-14	180	35	°C/W



## **Electrical Characteristics**

All test conditions:  $V_S = 5 V$ ,  $R_L = 10 K$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

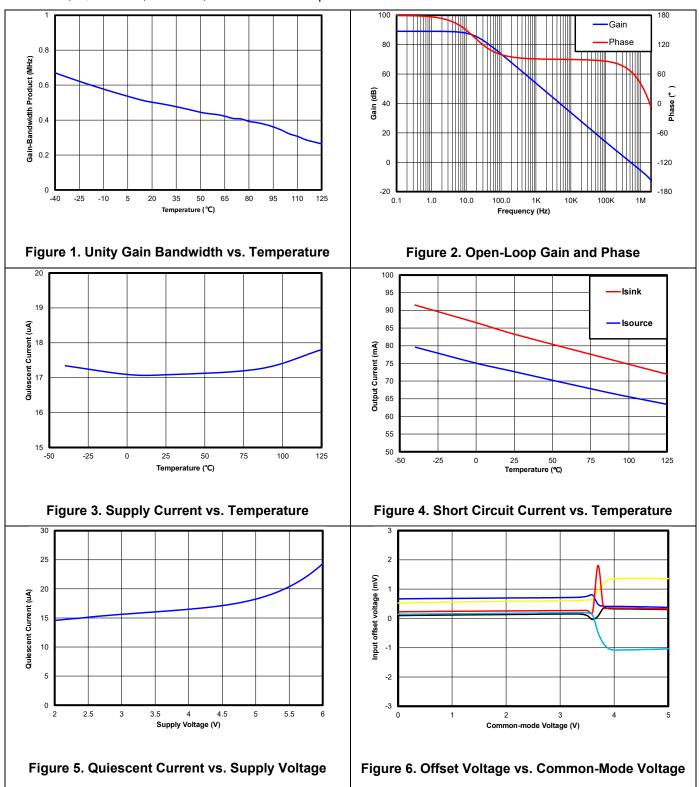
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Power Su	pply					
Vs	Supply Voltage Range		2.1		5.5	V
lq	Quiescent Current per Amplifier			18		μA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio			90		dB
Input Cha	racteristics					
Vos	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0 V \text{ to } 3 V$		0.5		mV
Vos TC	Input Offset Voltage Drift	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C		2		µV/°C
	In and Dire Comment	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		1		pА
lв	Input Bias Current	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C		50		pА
los	Input Offset Current			1		pА
0	Input Canaditance	Differential Mode		8		pF
CIN	Input Capacitance	Common Mode		6.5		pF
Av	Open-loop Voltage Gain	R <sub>LOAD</sub> = 10kΩ		110		dB
VCMR	Common-mode Input Voltage Range		(V-) -0.1		(V+) +0.1	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V to 3V		100		dB
Xtalk	Channel Separation	F=1kHz, $R_L=2k\Omega$		110		dB
Output Ch	aracteristics					
Voh, Vol	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R <sub>LOAD</sub> = 10kΩ		5		mV
lsc	Output Short-Circuit Current			70		mA
AC Specif	ications					
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			0.5		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 1, V_{OUT} = 1.5V \text{ to } 3.5V,$ $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$		0.3		V/µs
	Settling Time, 0.1%	$A_V = 1, 2 V Step, C_{LOAD} = 10pF,$		2.7		μs
ts	Settling Time, 0.01%	$R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$		4.8		μs
PM	Phase Margin	R <sub>LOAD</sub> = 10kΩ		60		o
GM	Gain Margin	$R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$		15		dB
Noise Per	formance					
En	Input Voltage Noise	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		8		μV <sub>PP</sub>
e <sub>N</sub>	Input Voltage Noise Density	f = 1kHz		27		nV√ <i>HZ</i>
İN	Input Current Noise	f = 1kHz		2		fA√ <i>HZ</i>
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion and Noise	$f = 1kHz, A_V = 1, R_L = 2k\Omega,$ Vout = 1Vp-p		0.003		%



Low-power and Low-Voltage Rail to Rail Operational Amplifier

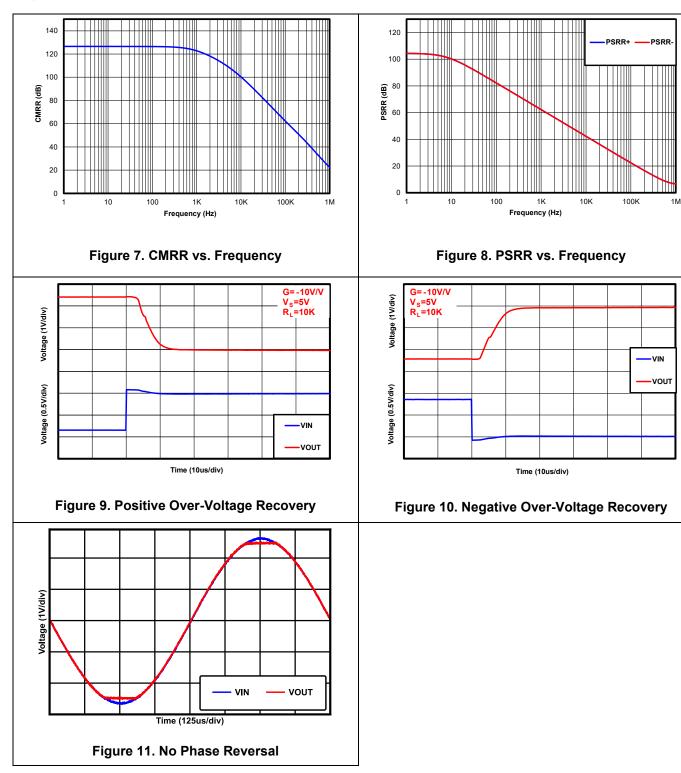
## **Typical Performance Characteristics**

 $V_S$  = 5 V,  $V_{CM}$  = 2.5 V,  $R_L$  = 10K, unless otherwise specified.





## **Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)**





## **Application Information**

#### Low Supply Voltage and Low Power Consumption

The RS5AP602X family of operational amplifiers operates efficiently within a supply voltage range of 2.1 V to 5.5 V, drawing a quiescent current of only 18 µA per amplifier. This combination of low supply voltage and low current consumption makes these amplifiers ideal for portable applications that require high capacitive load driving capability and stable wide bandwidth performance. Optimized for wide bandwidth, low-power applications, the RS5AP602X family offers an industry-leading gain bandwidth product (GBWP) to power ratio. They maintain unity gain stability across all capacitive loads, ensuring reliable performance. When the load capacitance increases, the non-dominant pole in the open-loop frequency shifts to a lower frequency, reducing the phase and gain margin. Higher gain configurations tend to perform better in capacitive load driving than lower gain configurations due to a lower closed-loop bandwidth, which results in a higher phase margin.

#### Ground Sensing and Rail to Rail Output

The RS5AP602X family boasts excellent output drive capabilities, delivering over 70 mA of output current. Its rail-to-rail output topology allows the output voltage to swing within 10 mV of either supply rail. With input terminals that can extend 200 mV beyond both supply rails, these op-amps enable true ground sensing, enhancing their versatility in various applications. The maximum output current capability is dependent on the supply voltage; as the supply voltage increases, so does the output current capacity. To prevent thermal damage, the junction temperature of the IC must be kept below 150°C during continuous short-circuit conditions. The output stage features reverse-biased ESD diodes connected to each supply, and care should be taken to ensure the output voltage does not exceed 0.5 V beyond either supply rail to avoid undesirable current flow through these diodes.

#### Driving Large Capacitive Load

Larger load capacitance decreases the overall phase margin in a feedback system where internal frequency compensation is utilized. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases, and the closed-loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response with overshoot and ringing in output step response. The unity-gain buffer (G = +1 V/V) is the most sensitive to large capacitive loads.

When driving large capacitive loads with the RS5AP602X OPA family (e.g., > 200 pF when G = +1 V/V), a small series resistor at the output ( $R_{ISO}$  in Figure 12) improves the feedback loop's phase margin and stability by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies.

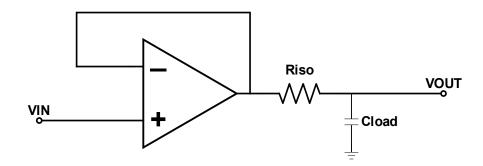
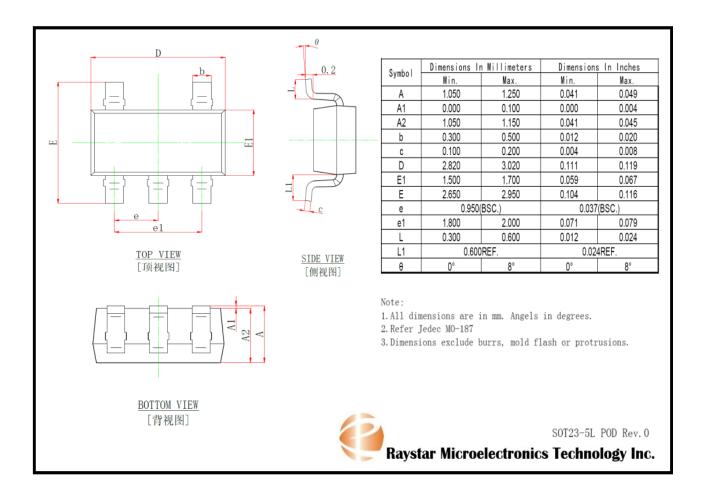


Figure 12. Drive Large Capacitive Load



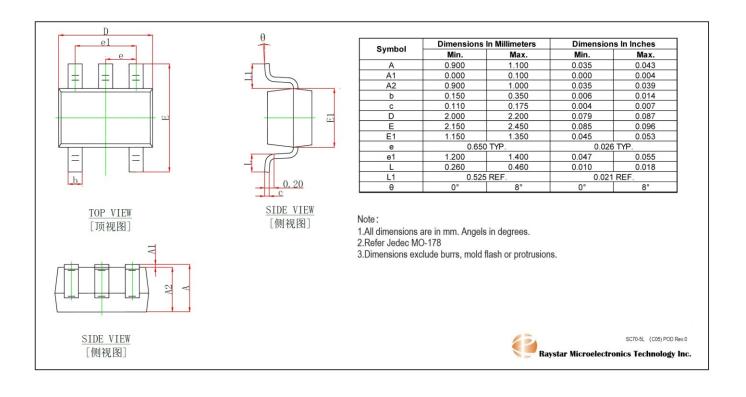
## **Package Information**

### SOT23-5



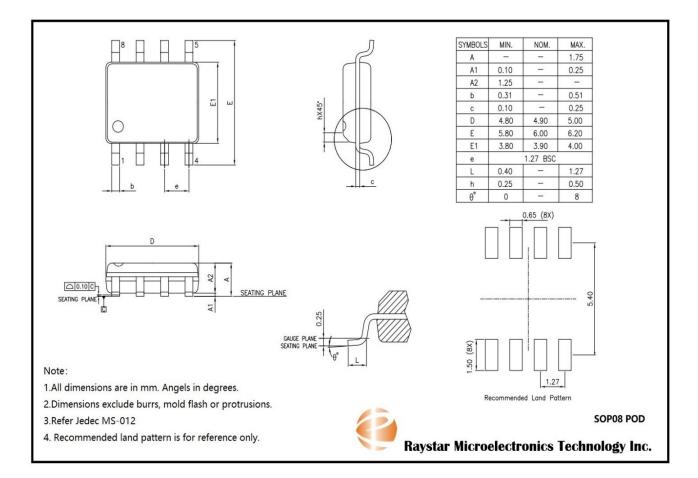


### SC70-5



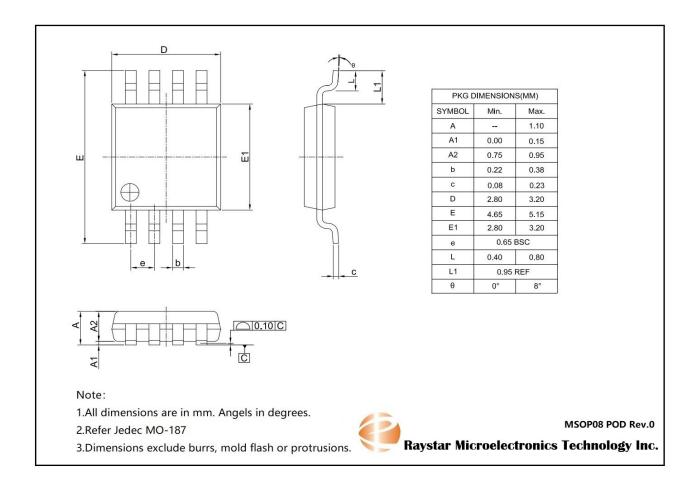


SOP-8



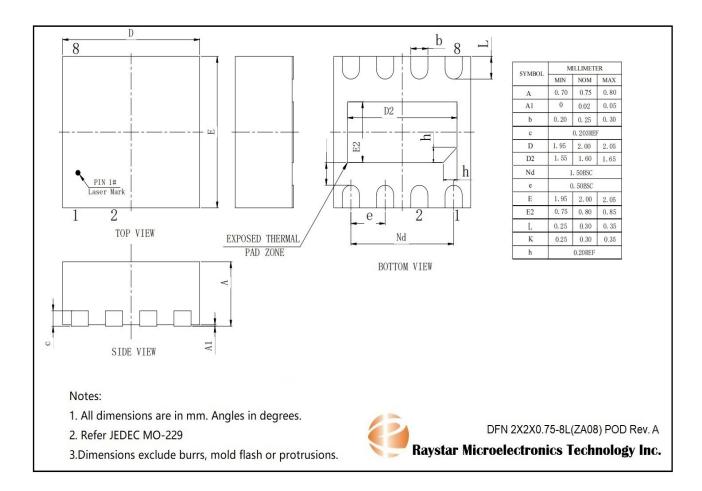


**MSOP-8** 



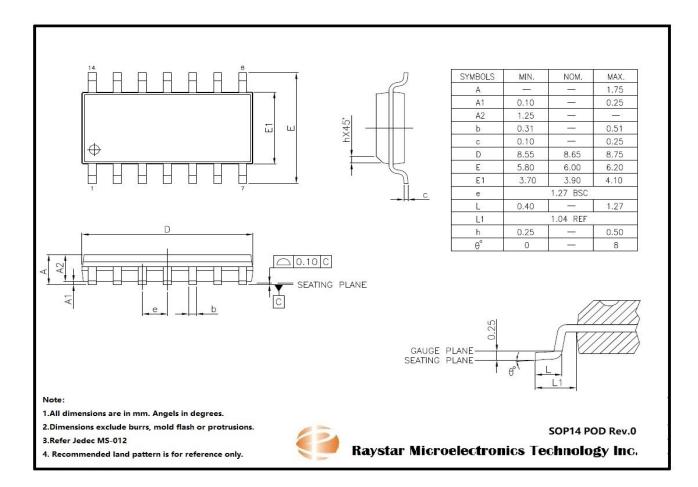


#### **DFN2X2-8**



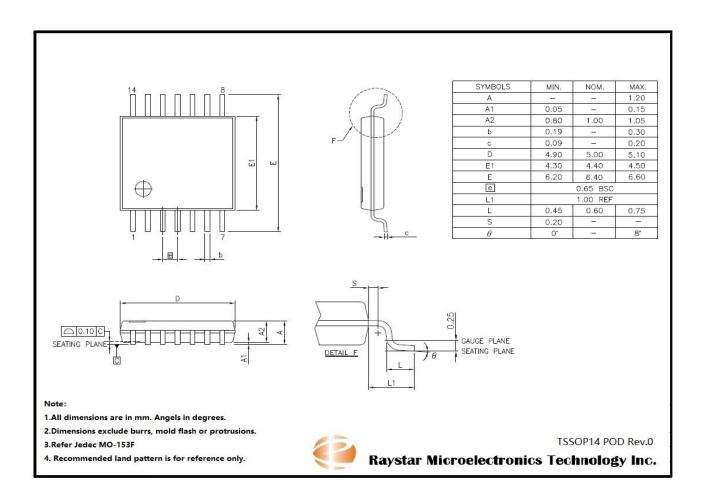


SOP-14





**TSSOP-14** 





## **Revision History**

Revision	Description	Date
V1.0	Initial Release	2024/09/20
V1.1	Added SC70-5 package	2024/11/11