

## Features

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- Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V
- Rail-to-Rail Input / Output
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 6MHz (Typ.)
- Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ.)
- Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max.)
- Quiescent Current: 470µA per Amplifier (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C
- Small Package:
  - CBM8631 Available in SOT23-5, SOP-8 and SC70-5 Packages
  - CBM8632 Available in SOP-8 and MSOP-8 Packages
  - CBM8634 Available in SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 Packages

## Application

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- Sensors
- Active Filters
- Cellular and Cordless Phones
- Laptops and PDAs
- Audio
- Handheld Test Equipment
- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- A/D Converters

## Description

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The CBM863X have a high gain-bandwidth product of 6MHz, a slew rate of 4.2V/µs, and a quiescent current of 470µA per amplifier at 5V. The CBM863X are 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 3.5mV for CBM863X. They are specified over the extended industrial temperature range (-40°C to +125°C). The operating range is from 2.1V to 5.5V. The CBM8631 single is available in Green SC70-5, SOT23-5 and SOP-8 packages. The CBM8632 dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The CBM8634 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 and TSSOP-14 packages.

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## Pin Configurations

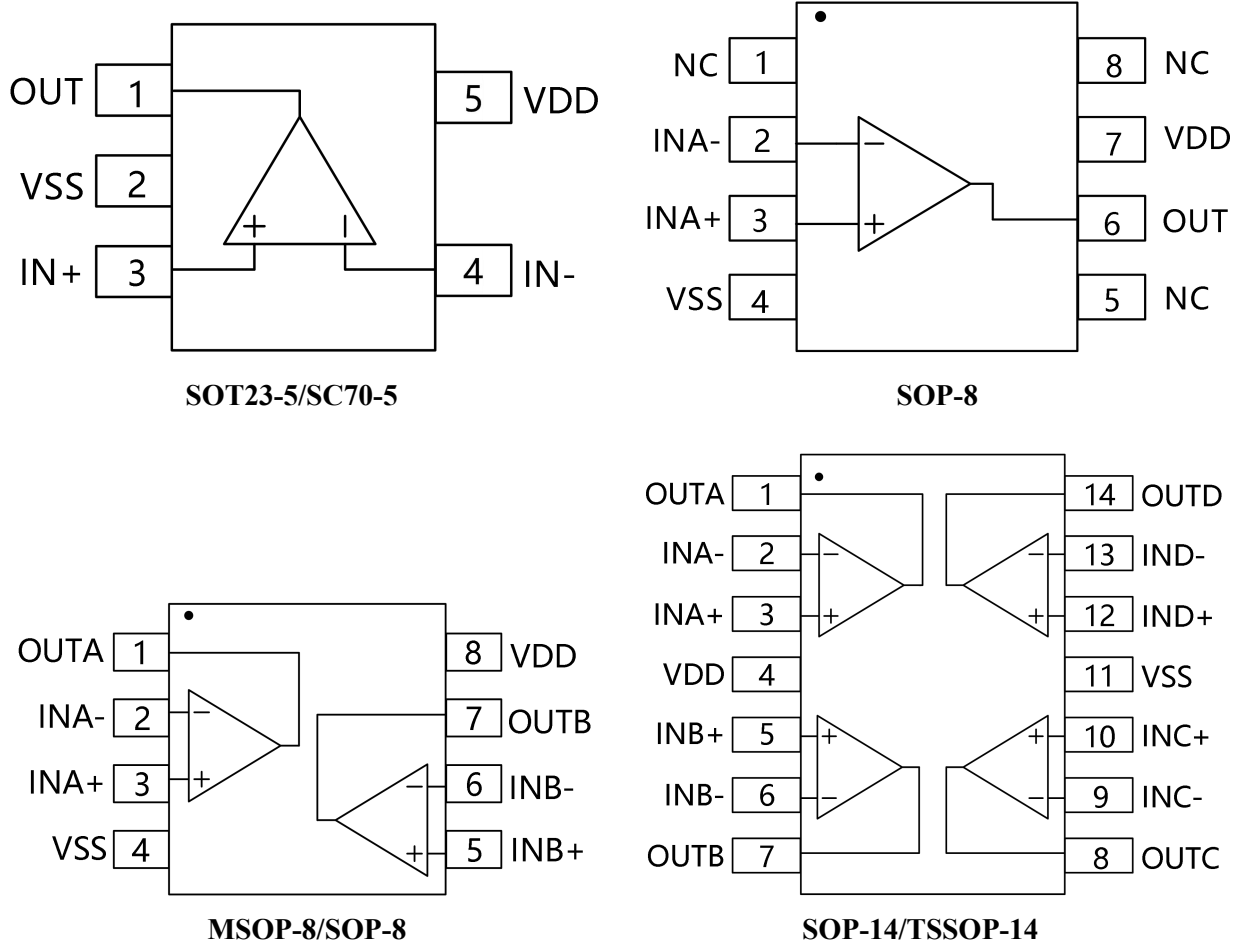


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$ )	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	$V_{DD}+0.5V$
PDB Input Voltage	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	+7V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 60sec)	+300°C	
<b>Package Thermal Resistance (<math>T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>		
SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216°C/W	
SOT23-5, $\theta_{JA}$	190°C/W	
SOT23-6, $\theta_{JA}$	190°C/W	
SC70-5, $\theta_{JA}$	333°C/W	
<b>ESD Susceptibility</b>		
HBM	8KV	
MM	400V	

**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.

## Electrical Characteristics

(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600K\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITION	CBM8631/CBM8632/CBM8634							
		TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE					UNITS	MIN/MAX
		+25°C	+25°C	0°C to 70°C	-40°C to 85°C	-40°C to 125°C			
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Input Offset Voltage ( $V_{OS}$ )		0.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	mV	MAX	
Input Bias Current ( $I_B$ )		1					pA	TYP	
Input Offset Current ( $I_{OS}$ )	$V_S = 5.5V$	1					pA	TYP	
Input Common Mode Voltage Range ( $V_{CM}$ )		-0.1 to +5.6					V	TYP	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $4V$	90	73	70	70	65	dB	MIN	
	$V_S = 5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $5.6V$	83					dB	MIN	
Large Signal Voltage Gain ( $A_{VO}$ )	$R_L = 600\Omega$ , $V_O = 0.15V$ to $4.85V$	97	90	87	86	79	dB	MIN	
	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_O = 0.05V$ to $4.95V$	108					dB	MIN	
Input Offset Voltage Drift ( $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ )		2.4					$\mu V/^\circ C$	TYP	
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	$R_L = 600\Omega$	0.1					V	V	
	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	0.015					V	V	
Output Current ( $I_{OUT}$ )		53	49	45	40	35	mA	mV	
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	$f = 200kHz$ , $G = 1$	3					$\Omega$	mA	

<b>POWER-DOWN DISABLE</b>								
Turn-On Time		4						μs
Turn-Off Time		1.2						μs
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>								
Operating Voltage Range		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	V	MIN
		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$V_S = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$ $V_{CM} = (-V_S) + 0.5V$	91	74	72	72	68	dB	TYP
Quiescent Current/Amplifier ( $I_Q$ )	$I_{OUT} = 0$	470	650	727	750	815	μA	TYP

## Electrical Characteristics

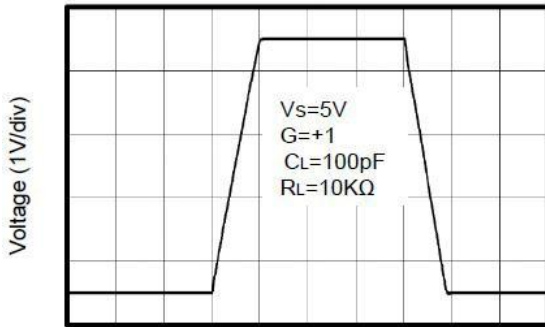
(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITION	CBM8631/CBM8632/CBM8634							
		TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE					UNITS	MIN/MAX
		+25°C	+25°C	0°C to 70°C	-40°C to 85°C	-40°C to 125°C			
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>									
Gain-Bandwidth Product (GBP)	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $CL = 100pF$	6					MHz	TYP	
Phase Margin ( $\phi_o$ )	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $CL = 100pF$	53					Degrees	TYP	
Full Power Bandwidth (BWP)	< 1% distortion, $R_L = 600\Omega$	250					kHz	TYP	
Slew Rate (SR)	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.2					V/ $\mu s$	TYP	
Settling Time to 0.1% ( $T_S$ )	$G = +1$ , 2V Step, $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.4					$\mu s$	TYP	
Overload Recovery Time	$V_{IN} \cdot Gain = V_S$ , $R_L = 600\Omega$	2.5					$\mu s$	TYP	
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>									
Voltage Noise Density ( $e_n$ )	$R_L = 600\Omega$	13					$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP	
	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	9.5					$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP	

## Typical Performance Characteristics

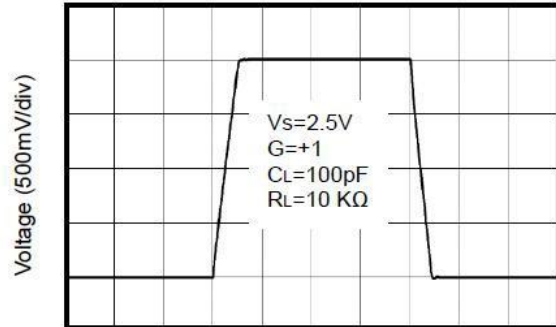
(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)

Large-Signal Step Response



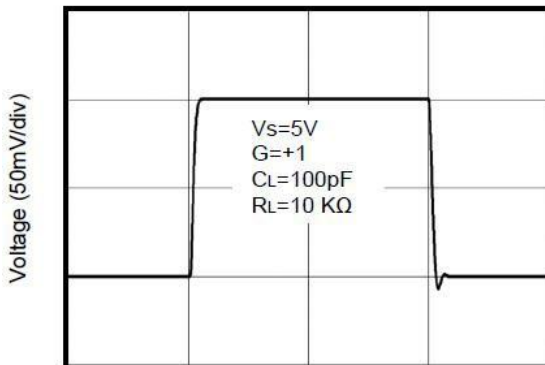
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Large-Signal Step Response



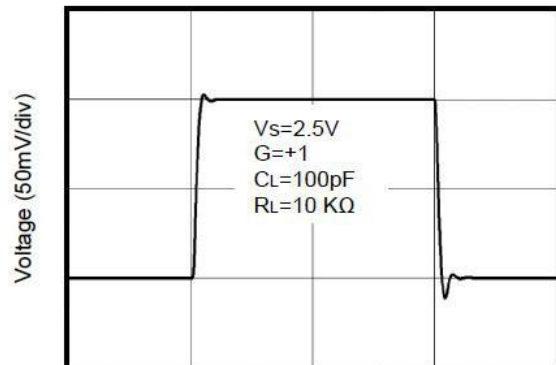
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Small-Signal Step Response



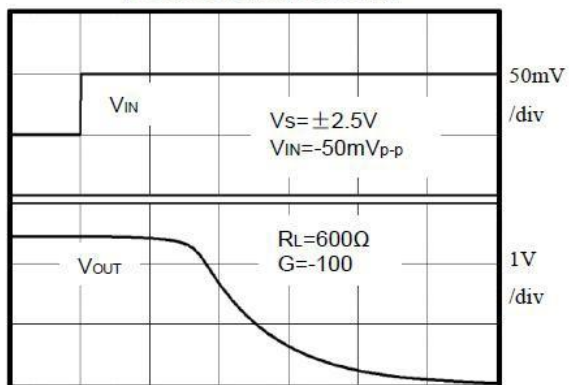
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Small-Signal Step Response



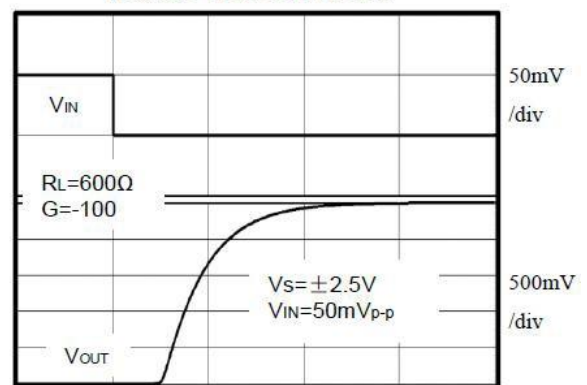
Time (1 $\mu$ s/div)

Positive Overload Recovery



Time (2 $\mu$ s/div)

Negative Overload Recovery

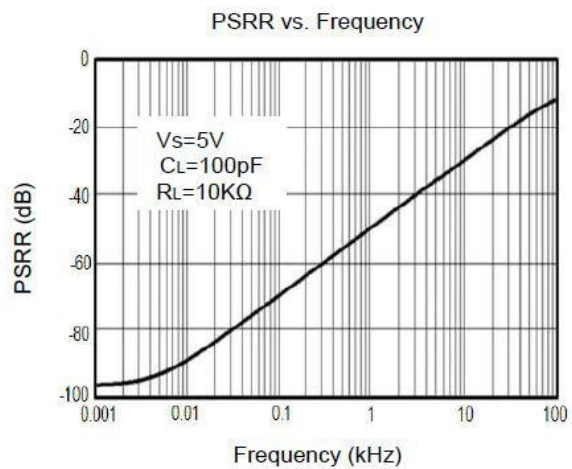
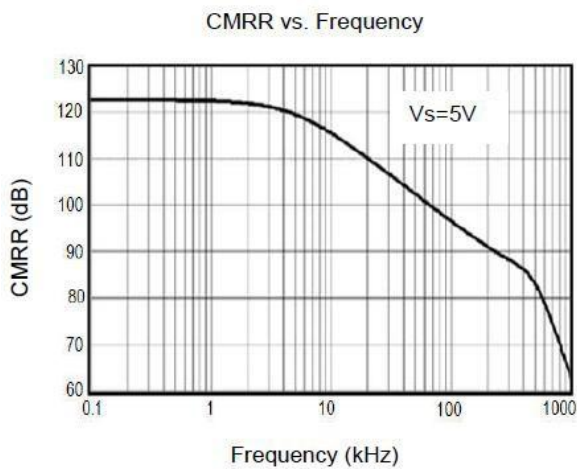
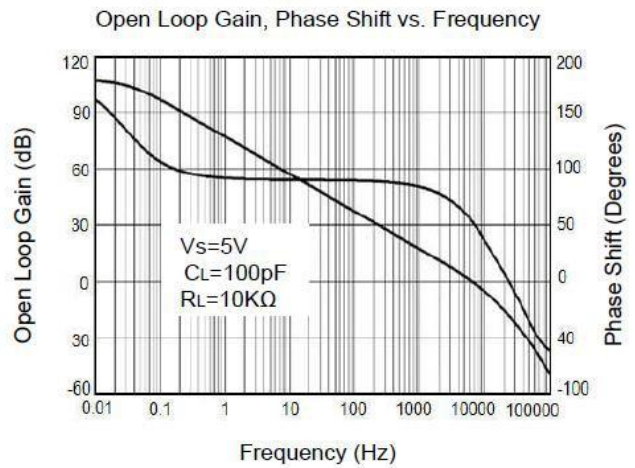
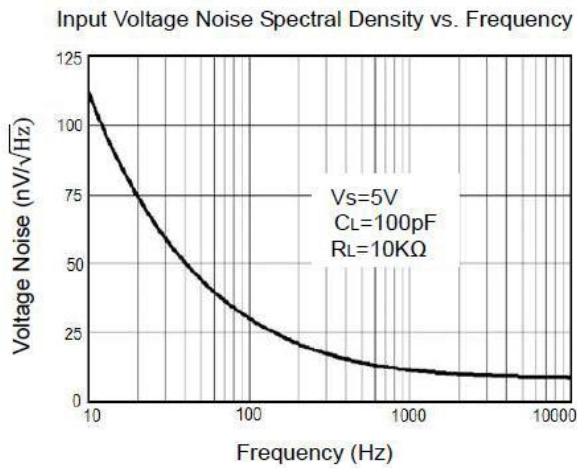
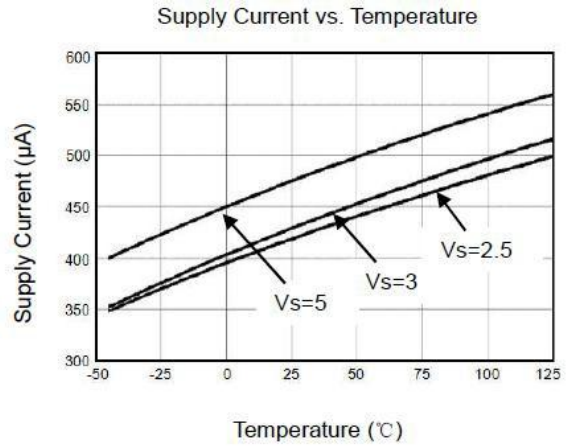
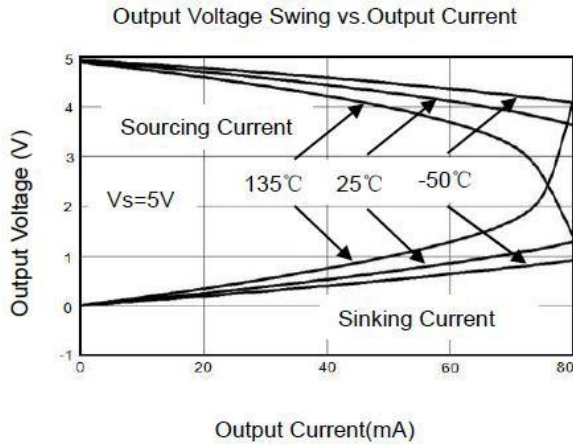


Time (2 $\mu$ s/div)



## Typical Performance Characteristics

(At  $V_S=5V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## Application Notes

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### Size

CBM863X series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the CBM863X series packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

### Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

CBM863X series operates from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual  $\pm 1.05\text{V}$  to  $\pm 2.75\text{V}$  supplies. For best performance, a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VDD pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both VDD and VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitors.

### Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical  $470\mu\text{A}$  per channel) of CBM863X series will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems

### Operating Voltage

CBM863X series operate under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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 CBM863X series extends  $100\text{mV}$  beyond the supply rails ( $\text{VSS}-0.1\text{V}$  to  $\text{VDD}+0.1\text{V}$ ). 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 CBM863X series can typically swing to less than  $2\text{mV}$  from supply rail in light resistive loads ( $>100\text{k}\Omega$ ), and  $60\text{mV}$  of supply rail in moderate resistive loads ( $10\text{k}\Omega$ ).

### Capacitive Load Tolerance

The CBM863x 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.

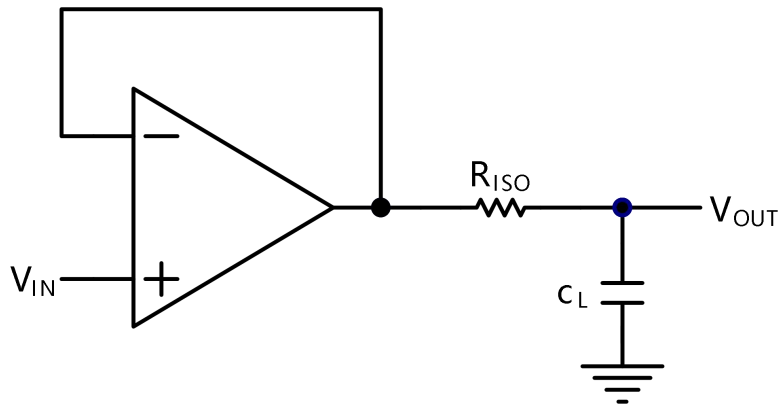


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

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.  $R_F$  provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the  $V_{IN}$  to  $R_L$ .  $C_F$  and  $R_{ISO}$  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.

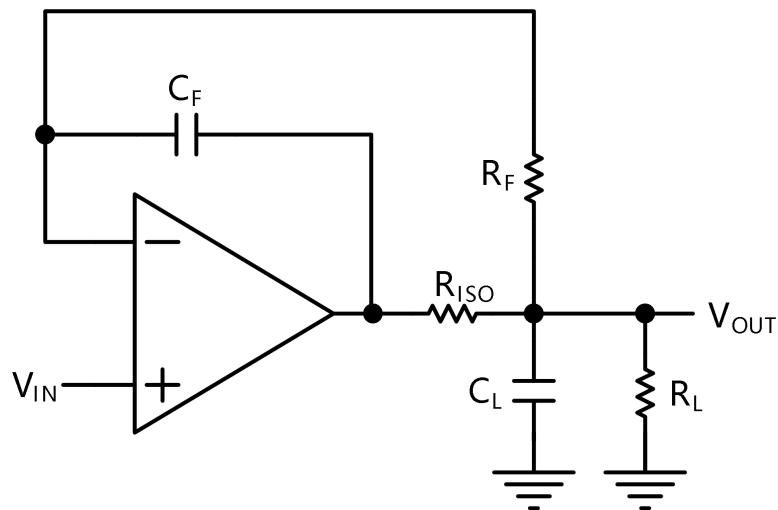


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

## Typical Application Circuits

### Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common to 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 CBM863X.

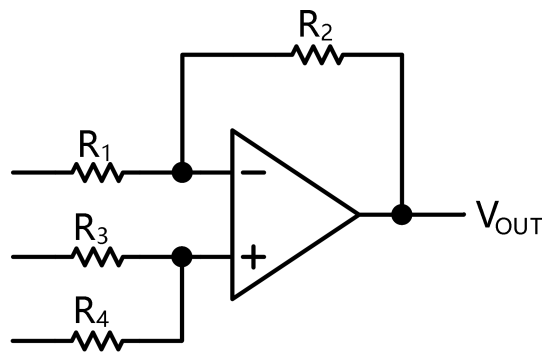


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

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

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e.  $R_1=R_3$  and  $R_2=R_4$ ), then

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

### 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  $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

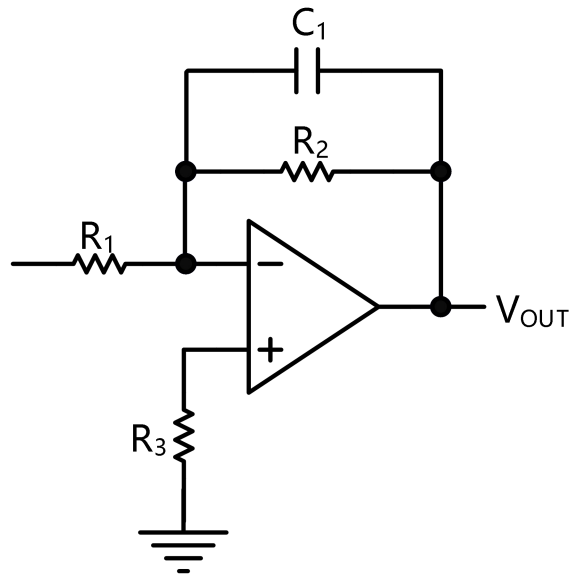


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

### Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple CBM863X 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  $R_2/R_1$ . The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

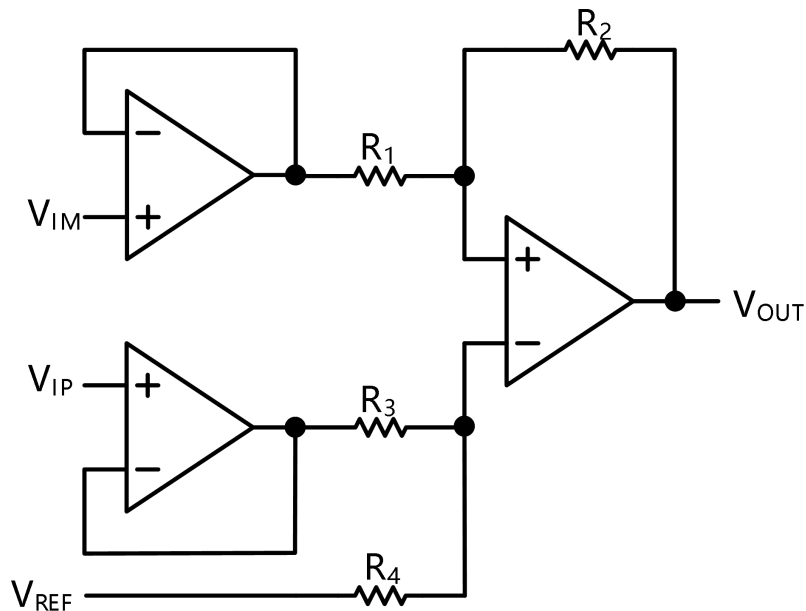
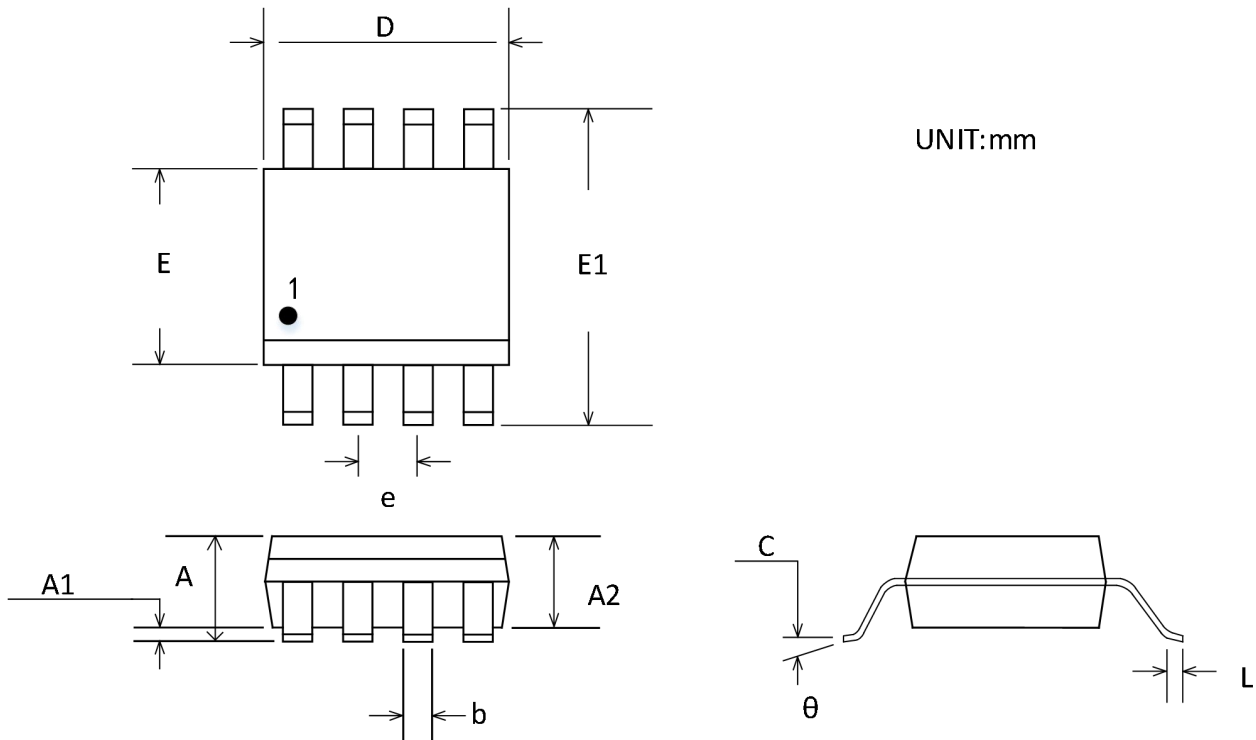


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

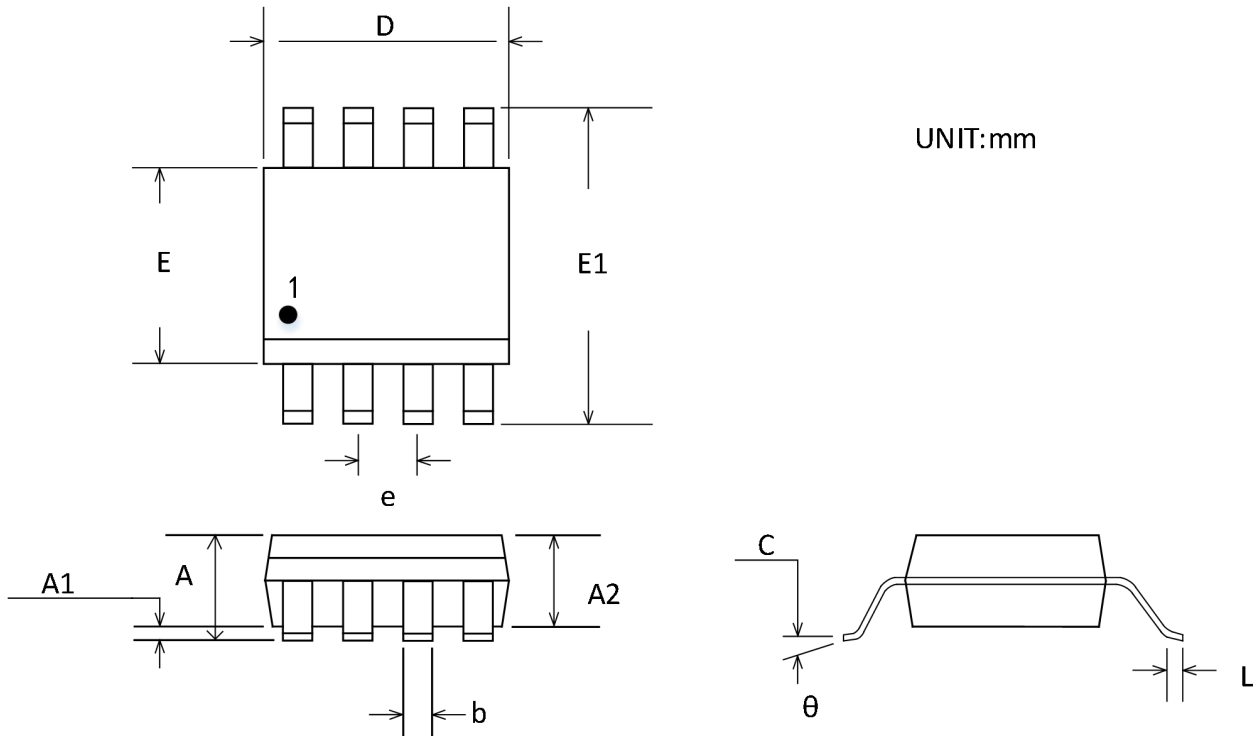
## Package Outline Dimensions

### MSOP-8



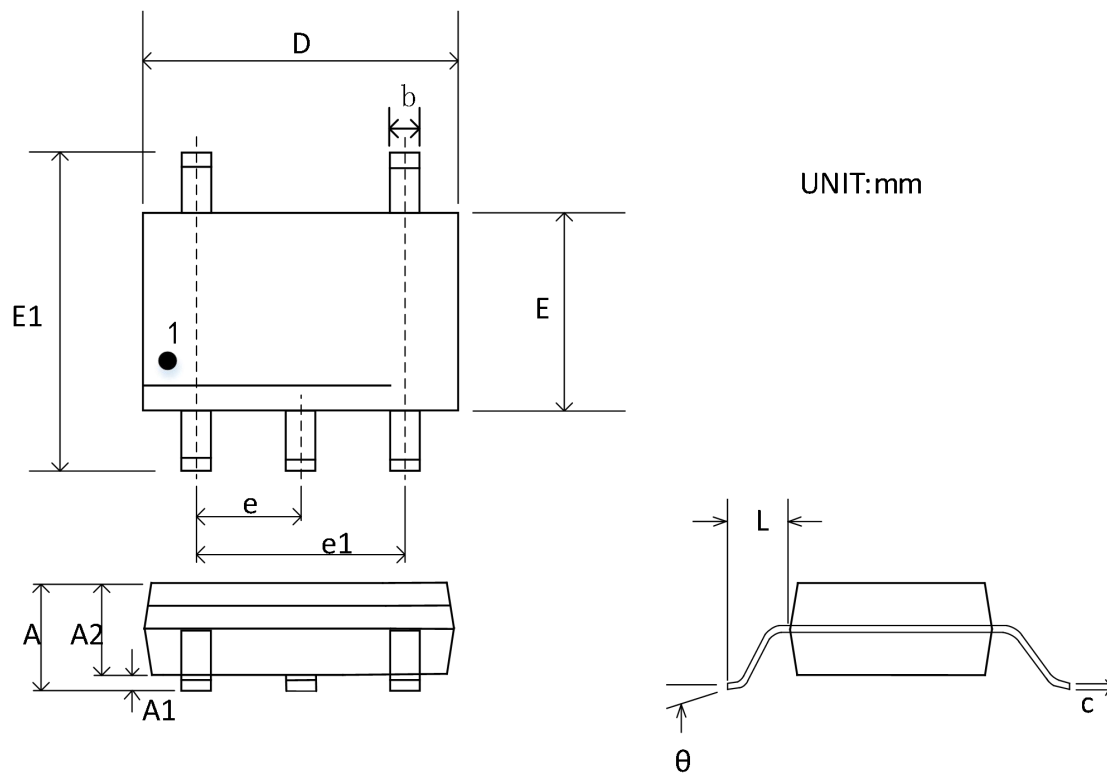
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
c	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
e	0.650 BSC		0.026 BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°

## SOP8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>A</b>	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
<b>A1</b>	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
<b>A2</b>	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
<b>b</b>	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
<b>c</b>	0.170	0.250	0.007	0.010
<b>D</b>	4.800	5.000	0.189	0.197
<b>E</b>	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
<b>E1</b>	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
<b>e</b>	1.270 BSC		0.050 BSC	
<b>L</b>	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
<b>θ</b>	0°	8°	0°	8°

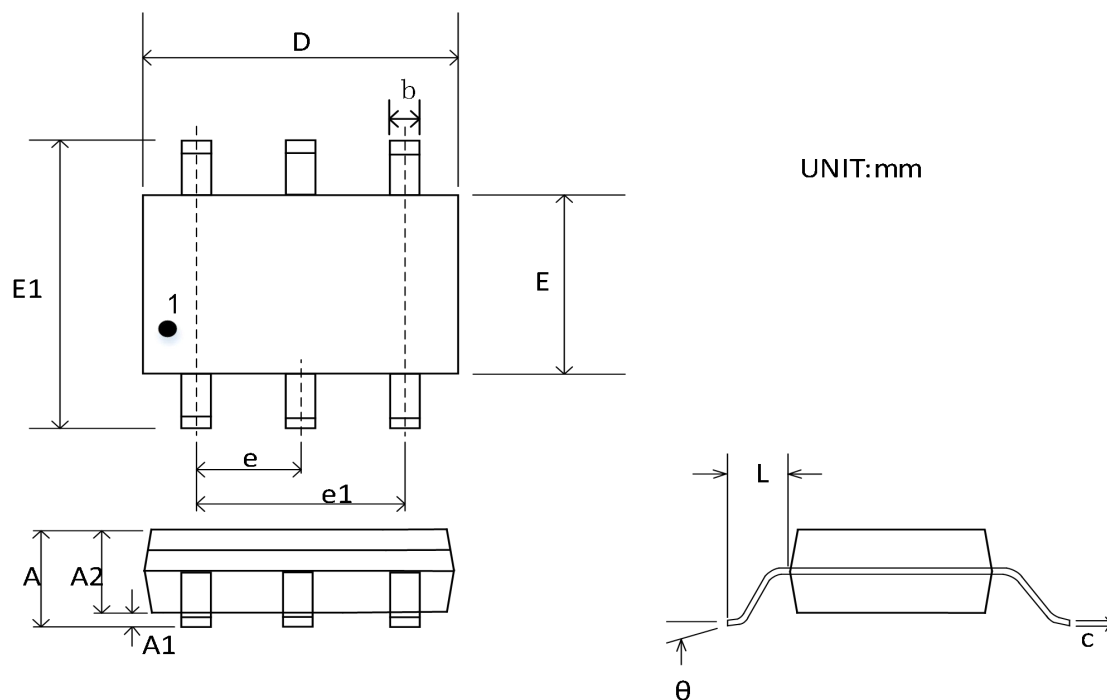
## SOT23-5



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions 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
c	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	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
$\theta$	0°	8°	0°	8°

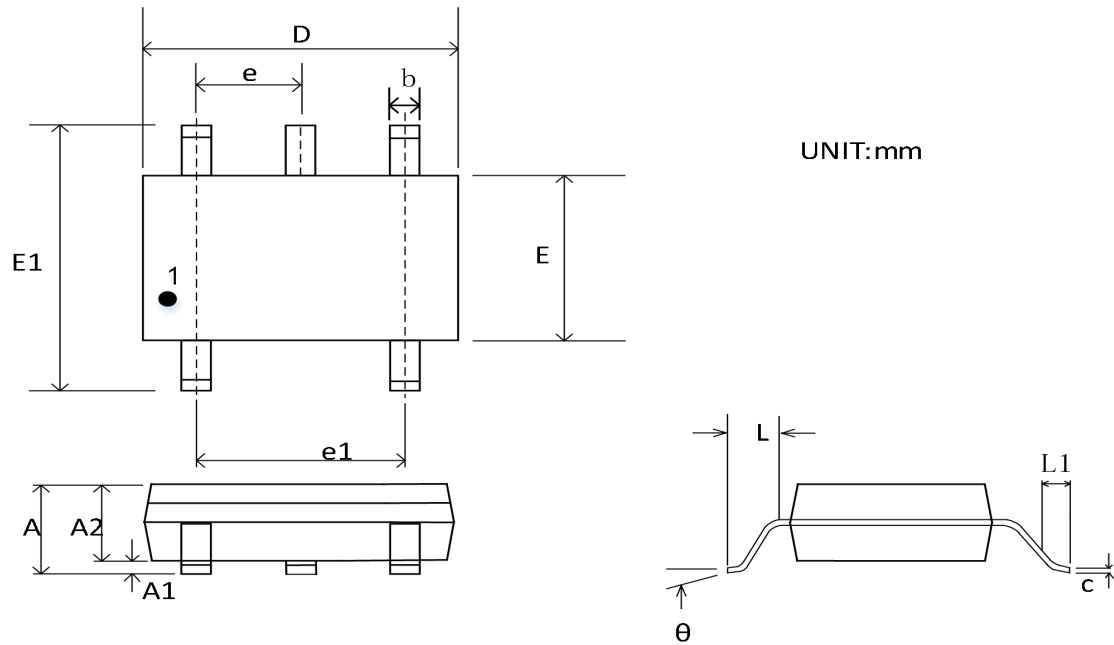


## SOT23-6



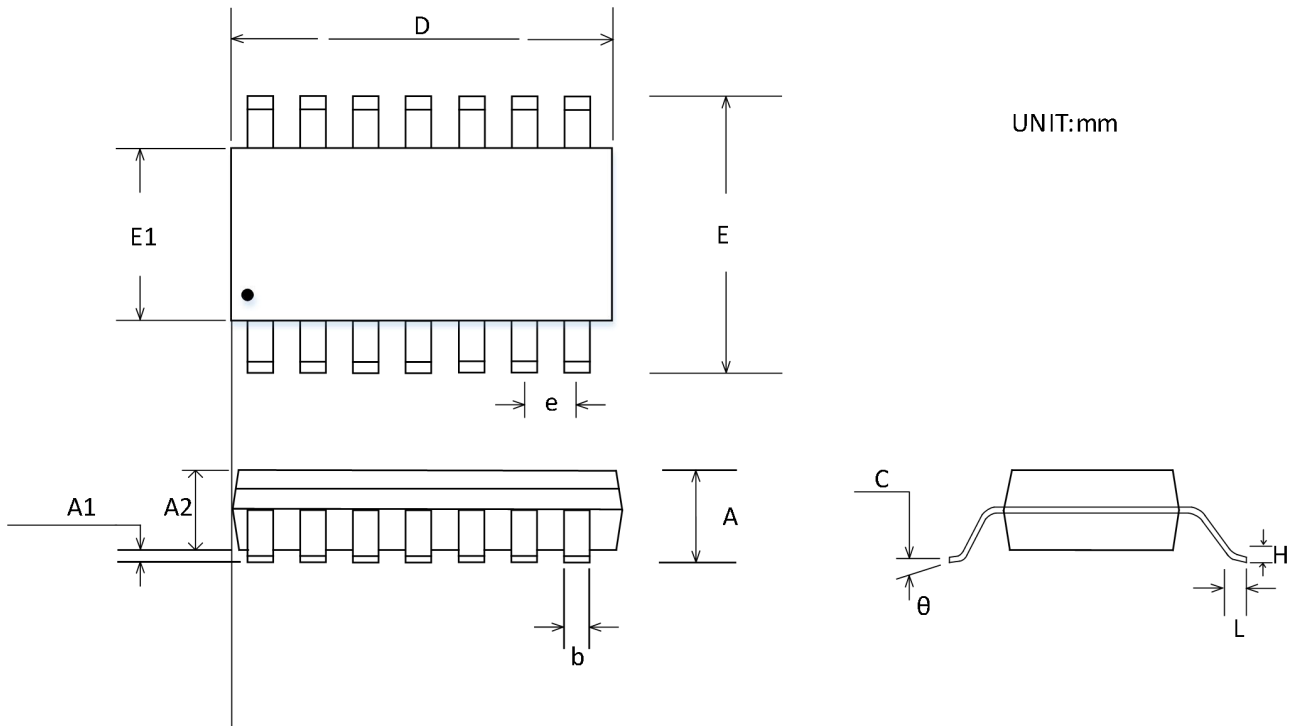
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>A</b>	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
<b>A1</b>	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
<b>A2</b>	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
<b>b</b>	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
<b>C</b>	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
<b>D</b>	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
<b>E</b>	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
<b>E1</b>	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
<b>e</b>	0.950 BSC		0.037 BSC	
<b>e1</b>	1.900 BSC	0.075 BSC		
<b>L</b>	0.300		0.600	
<b>θ</b>	0°	8°	0°	8°

## SC70-5



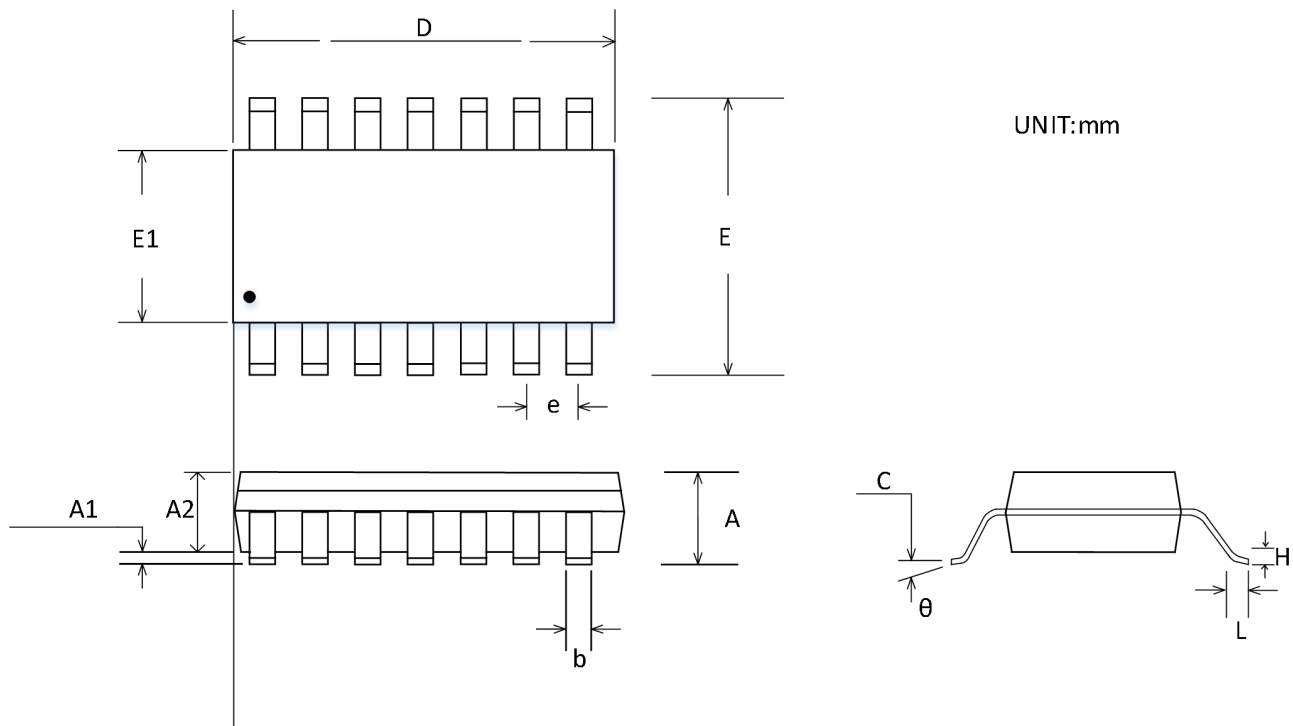
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>A</b>	0.900	1.100	0.035	0.043
<b>A1</b>	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
<b>A2</b>	0.900	1.000	0.035	0.039
<b>b</b>	0.150	0.350	0.006	0.014
<b>c</b>	0.080	0.150	0.003	0.006
<b>D</b>	2.000	2.200	0.079	0.087
<b>E</b>	1.150	1.350	0.045	0.053
<b>E1</b>	2.150	2.450	0.085	0.096
<b>e</b>	0.650 TYP		0.026TYP	
<b>e1</b>	1.200	1.400	0.047	0.055
<b>L</b>	0.525 REF		0.021 REF	
<b>L1</b>	0.260	0.460	0.010	0.018
<b>θ</b>	0°	8°	0°	8°

## TSSOP-14



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>A</b>		1.200		0.047
<b>A1</b>	0.050	0.150	0.002	0.006
<b>A2</b>	0.800	1.050	0.031	0.041
<b>b</b>	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
<b>c</b>	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
<b>D</b>	4.860	5.100	0.191	0.201
<b>E</b>	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
<b>E1</b>	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
<b>e</b>	0.650 BSC		0.026 BSC	
<b>L</b>	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
<b>H</b>	0.25 TYP		0.01 TYP	
<b>θ</b>	1°	7°	1°	7°

## SOIC-14(SOP14)



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>A</b>	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
<b>A1</b>	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
<b>A2</b>	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
<b>b</b>	0.310	0.510	0.012	0.020
<b>c</b>	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
<b>D</b>	8.450	8.850	0.333	0.348
<b>E</b>	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
<b>E1</b>	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
<b>e</b>	1.270 BSC		0.050 BSC	
<b>L</b>	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
<b>R1</b>	0°	8°	0°	8°

## Package/Ordering Information

ORDERING NUMBER	TEMPRANGE	PACKAGE	PAKEAGE MARKING	TRANSPOT MEDIA,QUANTILY
CBM8631ASC7	-40°C~125°C	SC70-5	631C	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8631AST5	-40°C~125°C	SOT23-5	631S	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8631AS8	-40°C~125°C	SOP-8	CBM8631A	Tape and Reel, 2500
CBM8631AS8-RL	-40°C~125°C	SOP-8	CBM8631A	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8631AS8-REEL	-40°C~125°C	SOP-8	CBM8631A	Tape and Reel, 4000
CBM8632AS8	-40°C~125°C	SOP8	CBM8632A	Tape and Reel, 2500
CBM8632AS8-RL	-40°C~125°C	SOP8	CBM8632A	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8632AS8-REEL	-40°C~125°C	SOP8	CBM8632A	Tape and Reel, 4000
CBM8632AMS8	-40°C~125°C	MSOP-8	8632M	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8634AS14	-40°C~125°C	SOP-14	CBM8634AS	Tape and Reel, 2500
CBM8634AS14-RL	-40°C~125°C	SOP-14	CBM8634AS	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8634AS14-REEL	-40°C~125°C	SOP-14	CBM8634AS	Tape and Reel, 4000
CBM8634ATS14	-40°C~125°C	TSSOP-14	CBM8634AT	Tape and Reel, 2500
CBM8634ATS14-RL	-40°C~125°C	TSSOP-14	CBM8634AT	Tape and Reel, 3000
CBM8634ATS14-REEL	-40°C~125°C	TSSOP-14	CBM8634AT	Tape and Reel, 4000