

# Precision Low Noise Operational Amplifier

## ISL76627

The ISL76627 is a very high precision amplifier featuring very low noise, low offset voltage, low input bias current and low temperature drift making it the ideal choice for applications requiring both high DC accuracy and AC performance. The combination of precision, low noise, and small footprint provides the user with outstanding value and flexibility relative to similar competitive parts.

Applications for ISL76627 include precision active filters, precision power supply controls, data acquisition signal conditioning, sensor interface, instrumentation and high grade audio.

Of particular interest for automotive applications is the wide range operating voltage of this op-amp combined with the combination of precision and speed.

The ISL76627 is available in an 8 Ld SOIC package. The device is offered in standard pin configurations and operates over the extended temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

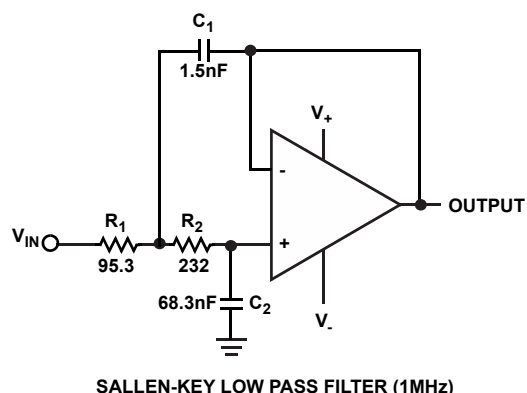
The ISL76627 is fully TS16949 compliant and tested to AEC-Q100 specifications.

## Features

- Very Low Voltage Noise .....  $2.5\text{nV}/\text{Hz}$
- Low Input Offset .....  $70\mu\text{V}$ , Max.
- Superb Offset Drift .....  $0.5\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Max.
- Input Bias Current .....  $10\text{nA}$ , Max.
- Wide Supply Range .....  $4.5\text{V}$  to  $40\text{V}$
- Gain-bandwidth Product .....  $10\text{MHz}$  Unity Gain Stable
- No Phase Reversal

## Applications

- Precision Active Filters
- Instrumentation
- Sensor Interface
- PLL Loop Filtering
- Precision Signal Conditioning
- High Grade Audio



SALLEN-KEY LOW PASS FILTER (1MHz)

FIGURE 1. TYPICAL APPLICATION

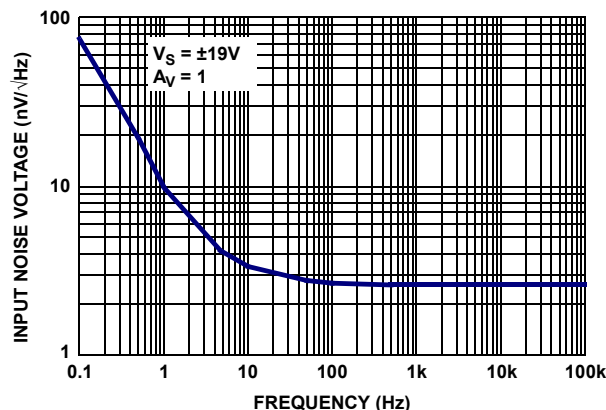


FIGURE 2. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE SPECTRAL DENSITY

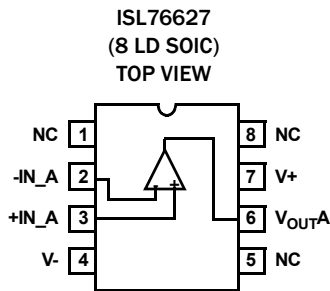
## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Notes 1, 2, 3)	PART MARKING	V <sub>OS</sub> (MAX) ( $\mu$ V)	TEMP RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL76627ABZ	76627 ABZ	70	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15

### NOTES:

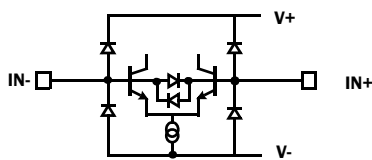
1. Add "-T\*" suffix for tape and reel. Please refer to [TB347](#) for details on reel specifications.
2. These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets, molding compounds/die attach materials, and 100% matte tin plate plus anneal (e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations). Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.
3. For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), please see device information page for [ISL76627](#). For more information on MSL please see techbrief [TB363](#).

## Pin Configuration

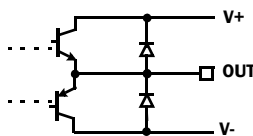


## Pin Descriptions

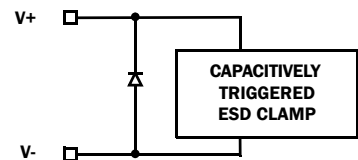
ISL76627 (8 LD SOIC)	PIN NAME	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
3	+IN_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A non-inverting input
4	V-	Circuit 3	Negative power supply
7	V+	Circuit 3	Positive power supply
6	V <sub>OUTA</sub>	Circuit 2	Amplifier A output
2	-IN_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A inverting input
1, 5, 8	NC	-	Not Connected – This pin is not electrically connected internally.



CIRCUIT 1



CIRCUIT 2



CIRCUIT 3

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Maximum Supply Voltage	42V
Maximum Differential Input Current	20mA
Maximum Differential Input Voltage	0.5V
Min/Max Input Voltage	V <sub>-</sub> - 0.5V to V <sub>+</sub> + 0.5V
Max/Min Input Current for	
Input Voltage >V <sub>+</sub> or <V <sub>-</sub>	±20mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration	
(1 Output at a Time)	Indefinite
ESD Tolerance	
Human Body Model (Tested per JESD22-A114F)	4.0kV
Machine Model (Tested per EIA/JESD22-A115-A)	500V
Charged Device Model (Tested per JESD22-C101D)	1.5kV
Di-electrically Isolated PR40 process	Latch-up free

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)	$\theta_{JC}$ (°C/W)
8 Ld SOIC (Note 4, 5)	120	60
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C	
Pb-Free Reflow Profile	see link below	
	<a href="http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp">http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp</a>	

## Operating Conditions

Ambient Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +125°C
Maximum Operating Junction Temperature	+150°C

**CAUTION:** Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

### NOTES:

- $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief [TB379](#) for details.
- For  $\theta_{JC}$ , the "case temp" location is taken at the package top center.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore:  $T_J = T_C = T_A$

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 0V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to +125°C.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
$V_{OS}$	Offset Voltage		-70	10	70	$\mu\text{V}$
			<b>-120</b>	-	<b>120</b>	$\mu\text{V}$
$TCV_{OS}$	Offset Voltage Drift		<b>-0.5</b>	0.1	<b>0.5</b>	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		-10	1	10	nA
			<b>-12</b>	-	<b>12</b>	nA
$I_B$	Input Bias Current		-10	1	10	nA
			<b>-12</b>	-	<b>12</b>	nA
$V_{CM}$	Input Voltage Range	Guaranteed by CMRR	-13	-	13	V
			<b>-12</b>	-	<b>12</b>	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -13V$ to $+13V$	115	120	-	dB
		$V_{CM} = -12V$ to $+12V$	<b>115</b>	-	-	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 20V$	115	125	-	dB
		$V_S = \pm 3V$ to $\pm 20V$	<b>115</b>	-	-	dB
$A_{VOL}$	Open-Loop Gain	$V_O = -13V$ to $+13V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	1000	1500	-	V/mV
$V_{OH}$	Output Voltage High	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	13.5	13.65	-	V
			<b>13.2</b>	-	-	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to ground	13.4	13.5	-	V
			<b>13.1</b>	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Voltage Low	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	-	-13.65	-13.5	V
			-	-	<b>-13.2</b>	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to ground	-	-13.5	-13.4	V
			-	-	<b>-13.1</b>	V

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PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
$I_S$	Supply Current/Amplifier		-	2.2	2.8	mA
			-	-	<b>3.7</b>	mA
$I_{SC}$	Short-Circuit	$R_L = 0\Omega$ to ground	-	$\pm 45$	-	mA
$V_{SUPPLY}$	Supply Voltage Range	Guaranteed by PSRR	$\pm 2.25$	-	$\pm 20$	V
<b>AC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product		-	10	-	MHz
$e_{np-p}$	Voltage Noise	0.1Hz to 10Hz	-	85	-	nV <sub>P-P</sub>
$e_n$	Voltage Noise Density	$f = 10\text{Hz}$	-	3	-	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$e_n$	Voltage Noise Density	$f = 100\text{Hz}$	-	2.8	-	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$e_n$	Voltage Noise Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$	-	2.5	-	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$e_n$	Voltage Noise Density	$f = 10\text{kHz}$	-	2.5	-	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Current Noise Density	$f = 10\text{kHz}$	-	0.4	-	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	1kHz, $G = 1$ , $V_O = 3.5V_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$	-	0.00022	-	%
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE</b>						
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 10$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ , $V_O = 4V_{P-P}$	-	$\pm 3.6$	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$ , $t_f$ , Small Signal	Rise Time 10% to 90% of $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 100\text{mV}_{P-P}$ , $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	36	-	ns
	Fall Time 90% to 10% of $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 100\text{mV}_{P-P}$ , $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	38	-	ns
$t_s$	Settling Time to 0.1% 10V Step; 10% to $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 10V_{P-P}$ , $R_g = R_f = 10k$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	3.4	-	$\mu\text{s}$
	Settling Time to 0.01% 10V Step; 10% to $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 10V_{P-P}$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	3.8	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OL}$	Output Overload Recovery Time	$A_V = 100$ , $V_{IN} = 0.2V$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	1.7	-	$\mu\text{s}$

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_S \pm 5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ .**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
$V_{OS}$	Offset Voltage		-70	10	70	$\mu\text{V}$
			<b>-120</b>	-	<b>120</b>	$\mu\text{V}$
$TCV_{OS}$	Offset Voltage Drift		<b>-0.5</b>	0.1	<b>0.5</b>	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		-10	1	10	nA
			<b>-12</b>	-	<b>12</b>	nA
$I_B$	Input Bias Current		10	1	10	nA
			-12	-	<b>12</b>	nA
$V_{CM}$	Common Mode Input Voltage Range	Guaranteed by CMRR	-3	-	3	V
			<b>-2</b>	-	<b>2</b>	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -3V$ to $+3V$	115	120	-	dB
		$V_{CM} = -2V$ to $+2V$	<b>115</b>	-	-	dB

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**Electrical Specifications**  $V_S = \pm 5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0$ ,  $V_O = 0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range,  $-40^\circ C$  to  $+125^\circ C$ .** (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 5V$	115	125	-	dB
		$V_S = \pm 3V$ to $\pm 5V$	<b>115</b>	-	-	dB
$A_{VOL}$	Open-Loop Gain	$V_O = -3V$ to $+3V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	1000	1500	-	V/mV
$V_{OH}$	Output Voltage High	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	3.5	3.65	-	V
			<b>3.2</b>	-	-	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to ground	3.4	3.5	-	
			<b>3.1</b>	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Voltage Low	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to ground	-	-3.65	-3.5	V
			-	-	<b>-3.2</b>	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to ground	-	-3.5	-3.4	
			-	-	<b>-3.1</b>	V
$I_S$	Supply Current/Amplifier		-	2.2	2.8	mA
			-	-	<b>3.7</b>	mA
$I_{SC}$	Short-Circuit		-	$\pm 45$	-	mA
<b>AC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product		-	10	-	MHz
THD + N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	1kHz, $G = 1$ , $V_O = 2.5V_{RMS}$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$	-	0.0034	-	%
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE</b>						
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = 10$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$	-	$\pm 3.6$	-	V/ $\mu s$
$t_r$ , $t_f$ , Small Signal	Rise Time 10% to 90% of $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{P-P}$ $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	36	-	ns
	Fall Time 90% to 10% of $V_{OUT}$	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{P-P}$ $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	38	-	ns
$t_s$	Settling Time to 0.1%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$ $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	1.6	-	$\mu s$
	Settling Time to 0.01%	$A_V = -1$ , $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$ $R_f = R_g = 2k\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$	-	4.2	-	$\mu s$

NOTE:

6. Compliance to datasheet limits is assured by one or more methods: production test, characterization and/or design.

# Typical Performance Curves $V_S = \pm 15V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ , $R_L = \text{Open}$ , unless otherwise specified.

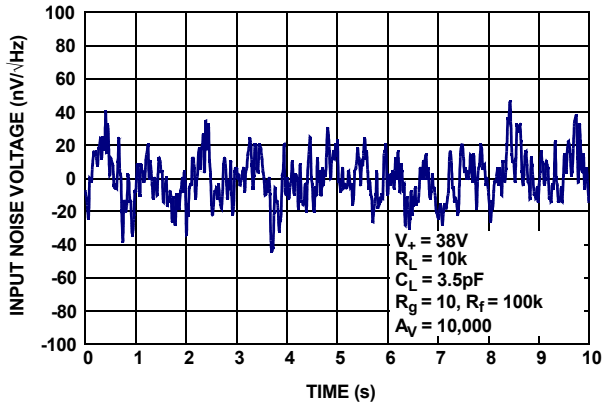


FIGURE 3. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

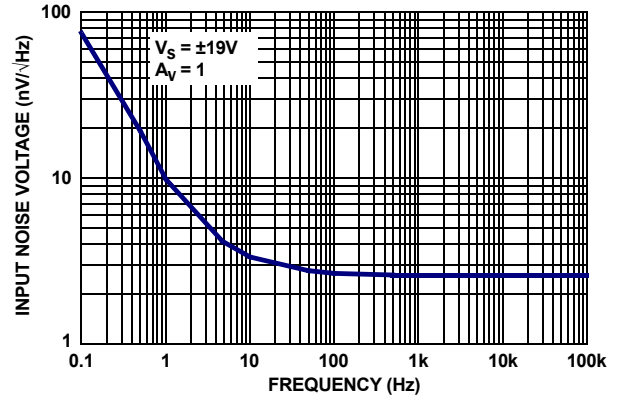


FIGURE 4. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE SPECTRAL DENSITY

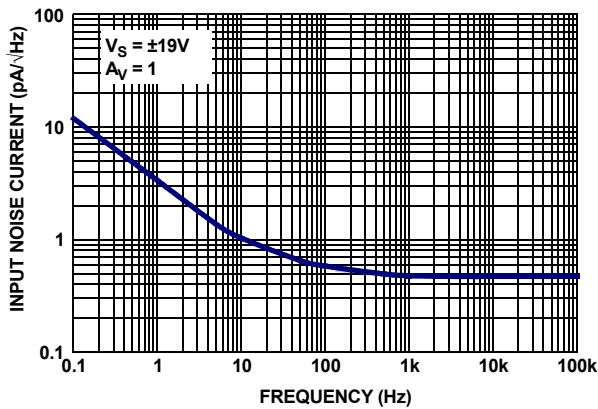


FIGURE 5. INPUT NOISE CURRENT SPECTRAL DENSITY

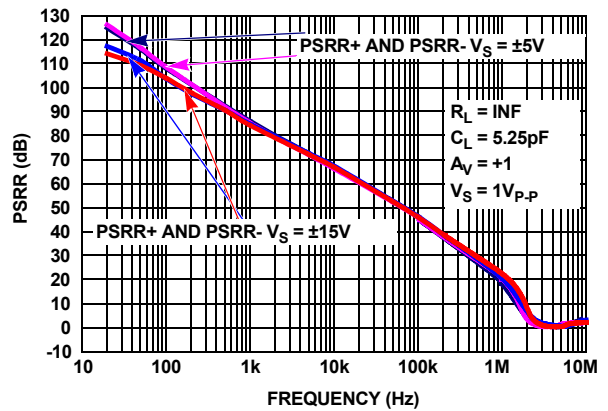


FIGURE 6. PSRR vs FREQUENCY,  $V_S = \pm 5V$ ,  $\pm 15V$

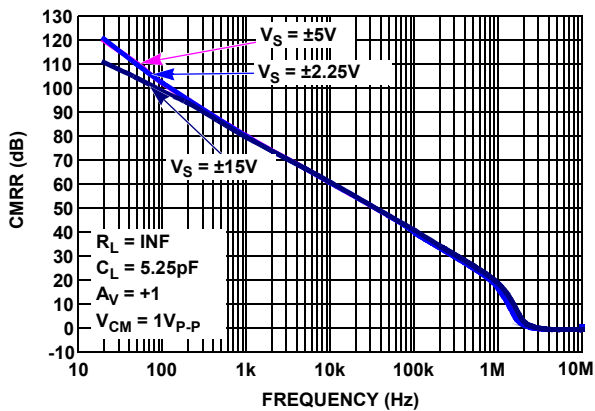


FIGURE 7. CMRR vs FREQUENCY,  $V_S = \pm 2.25$ ,  $\pm 5V$ ,  $\pm 15V$

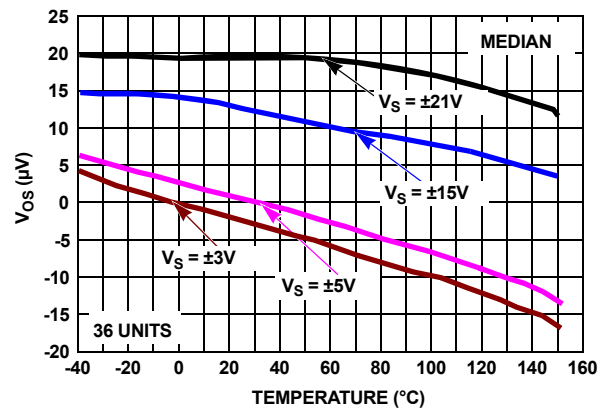


FIGURE 8.  $V_{OS}$  vs TEMPERATURE vs  $V_{SUPPLY}$

# Typical Performance Curves $V_S = \pm 15V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ , $R_L = \text{Open}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

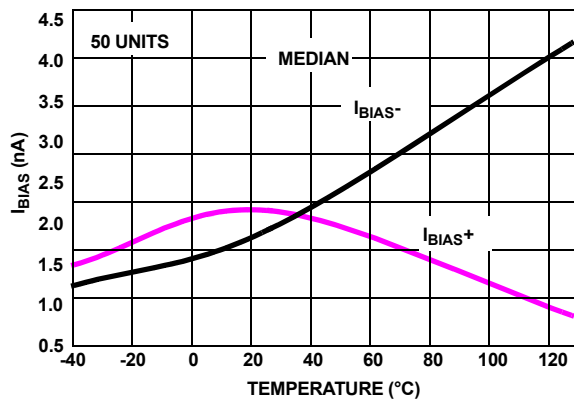


FIGURE 9.  $I_B$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

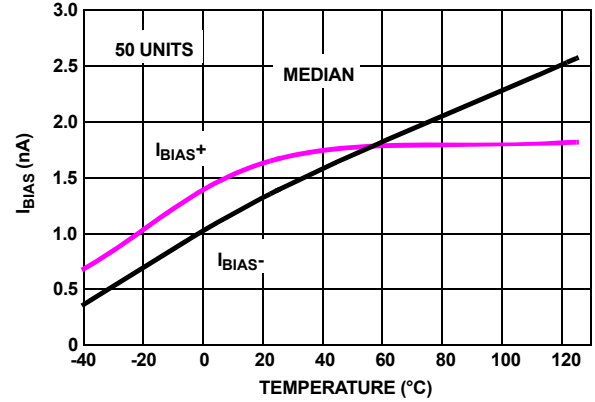


FIGURE 10.  $I_B$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_S = \pm 5V$

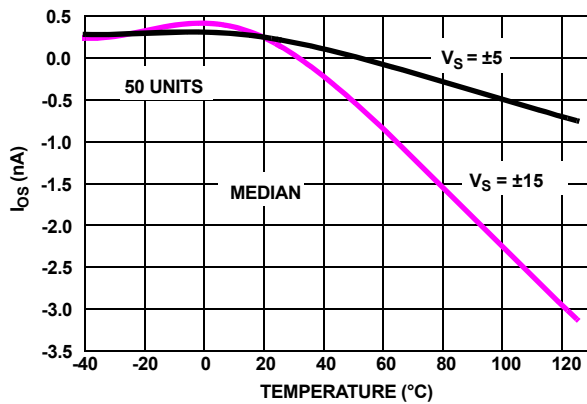


FIGURE 11.  $I_{OS}$  vs TEMPERATURE vs SUPPLY

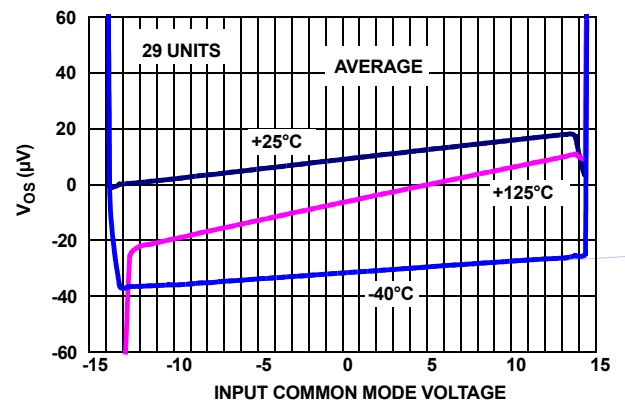


FIGURE 12. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs INPUT COMMON MODE VOLTAGE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

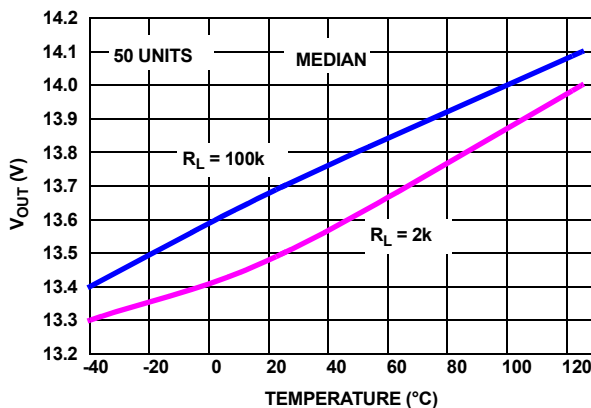


FIGURE 13.  $V_{OH}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

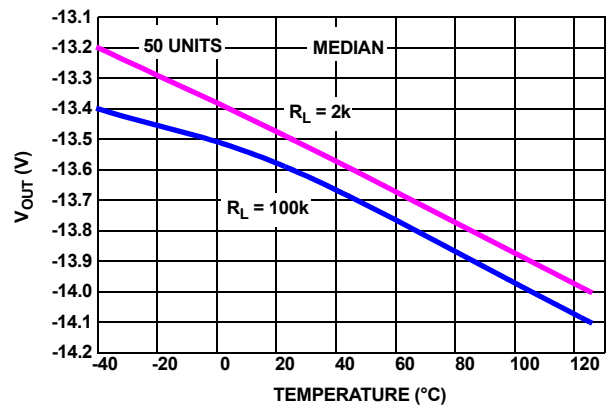


FIGURE 14.  $V_{OL}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

# Typical Performance Curves $V_S = \pm 15V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ , $R_L = \text{Open}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

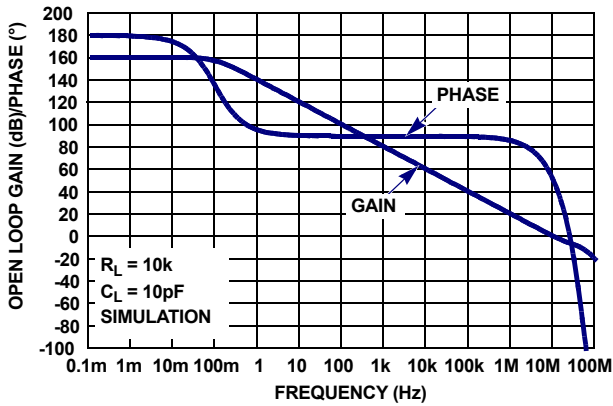


FIGURE 15. OPEN-LOOP GAIN, PHASE vs FREQUENCY,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10pF$

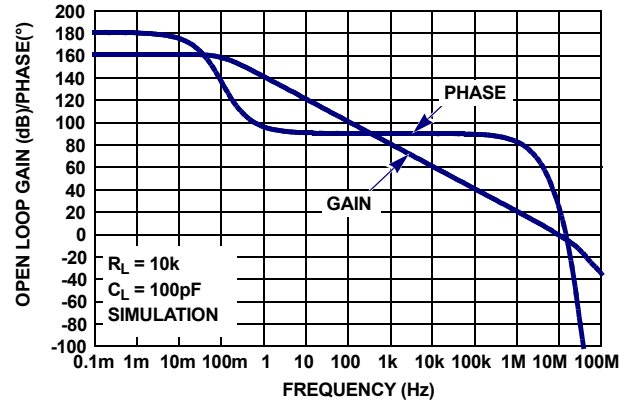


FIGURE 16. OPEN-LOOP GAIN, PHASE vs FREQUENCY,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 100pF$

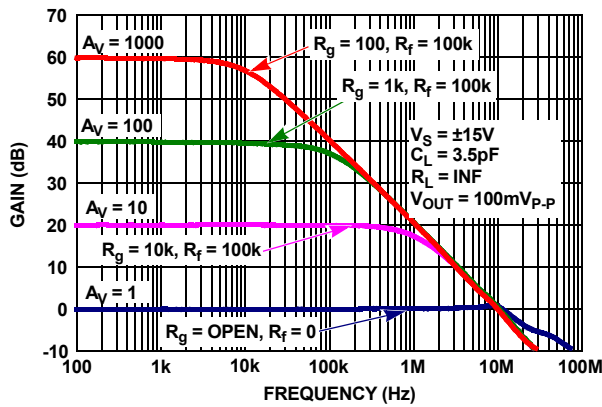


FIGURE 17. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs CLOSED LOOP GAIN

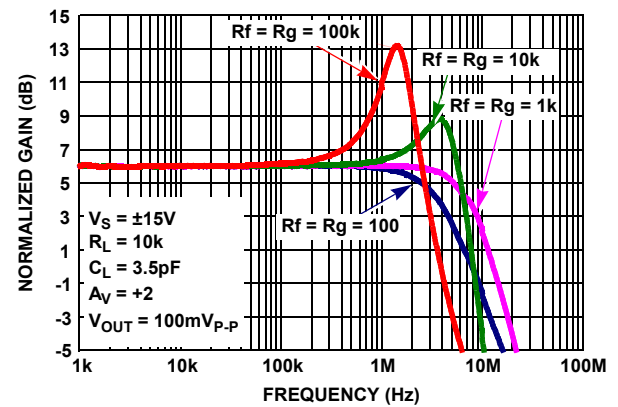


FIGURE 18. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE  $R_f/R_g$

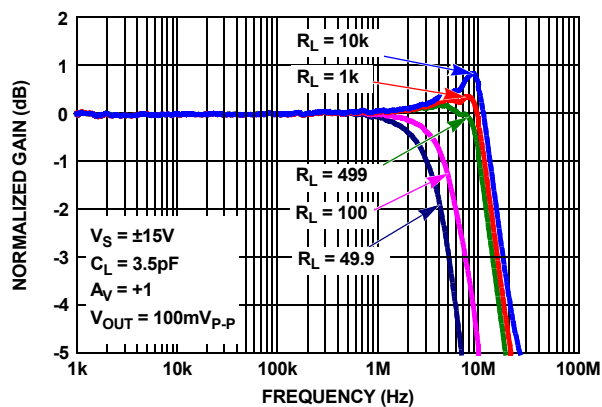


FIGURE 19. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs  $R_L$

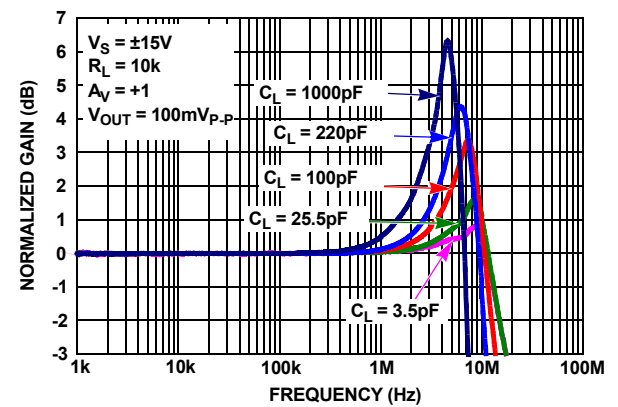


FIGURE 20. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs  $C_L$

# Typical Performance Curves $V_S = \pm 15V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ , $R_L = \text{Open}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

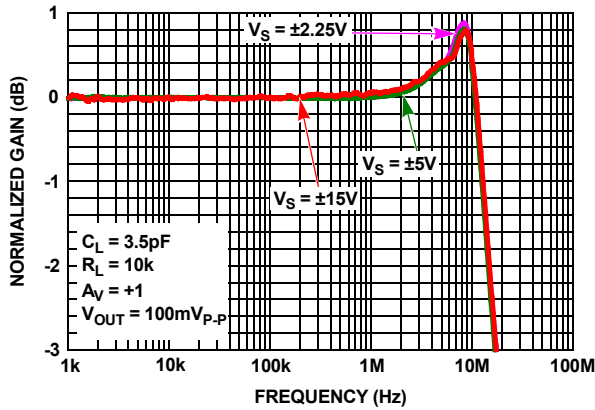


FIGURE 21. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

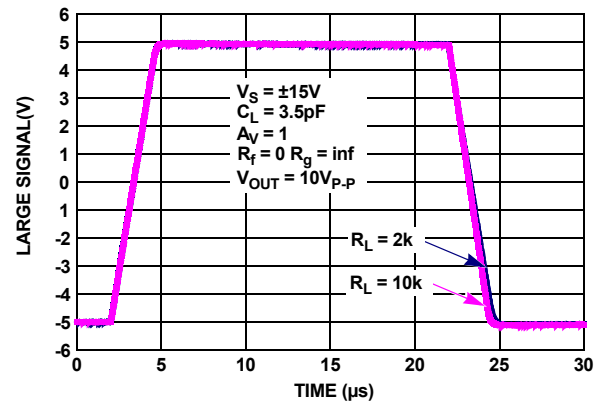


FIGURE 22. LARGE SIGNAL 10V STEP RESPONSE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

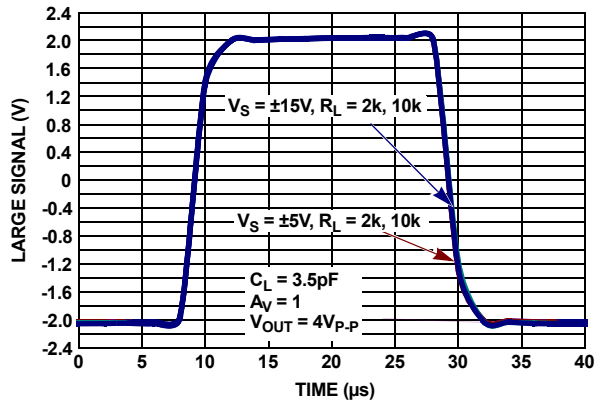


FIGURE 23. LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE vs  $R_L$ ,  $V_S = \pm 5V, \pm 15V$

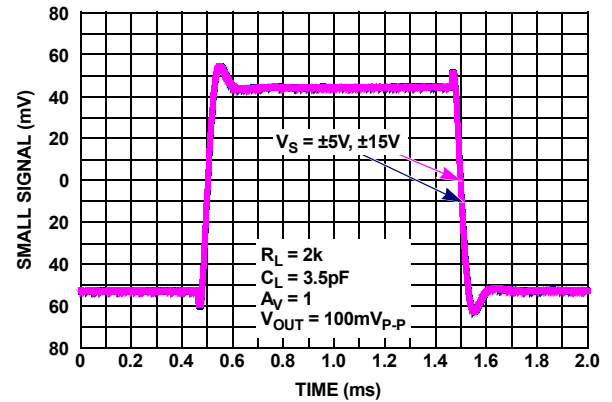


FIGURE 24. SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE,  $V_S = \pm 5V, \pm 15V$

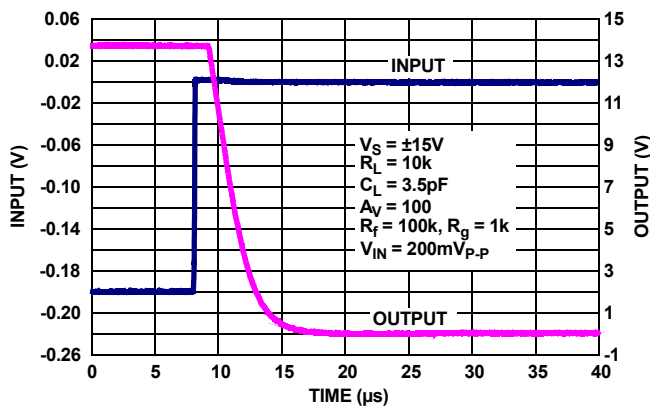


FIGURE 25. POSITIVE OUTPUT OVERLOAD RESPONSE TIME,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

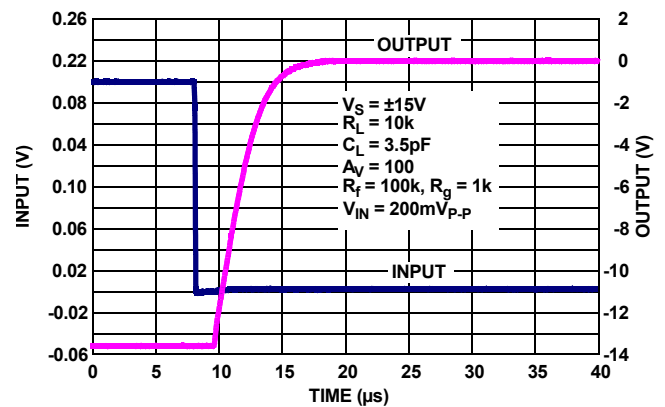


FIGURE 26. NEGATIVE OUTPUT OVERLOAD RESPONSE TIME,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

## Typical Performance Curves $V_S = \pm 15V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ , $R_L = \text{Open}$ , unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

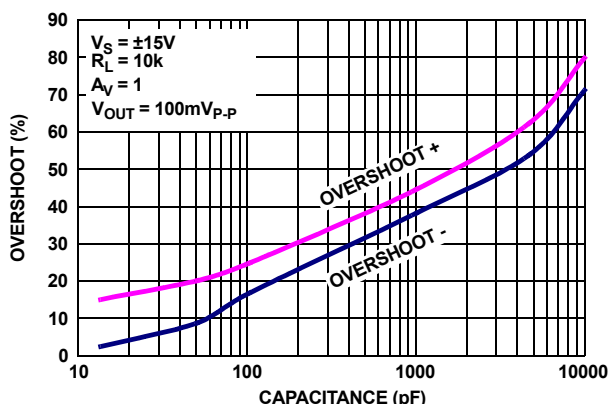


FIGURE 27. % OVERSHOOT vs LOAD CAPACITANCE,  $V_S = \pm 15V$

## Applications Information

### Functional Description

The ISL76627 is a single, low noise 10MHz BW precision op amp. The device is fabricated in a new precision 40V complementary bipolar DI process. A super-beta NPN input stage with input bias current cancellation provides low input bias current (1nA typical), low input offset voltage (10 $\mu$ V typ), low input noise voltage (3nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ), and low 1/f noise corner frequency (5Hz). The amplifier also features high open loop gain (1500V/mV) for excellent CMRR (120dB) and THD+N performance (0.0002% @ 3.5V<sub>RMS</sub>, 1kHz into 2k $\Omega$ ). A complementary bipolar output stage enables high capacitive load drive without external compensation.

### Operating Voltage Range

The device is designed to operate over the 4.5V ( $\pm 2.25V$ ) to 40V ( $\pm 20V$ ) range and are fully characterized at 10V ( $\pm 5V$ ) and 30V ( $\pm 15V$ ). Parameter variation with operating voltage is shown in the "Typical Performance Curves" beginning on page 6.

### Input ESD Diode Protection

The input terminals (IN+ and IN-) have internal ESD protection diodes to the positive and negative supply rails, and an additional anti-parallel diode pair across the inputs (see Figures 28 and 29).

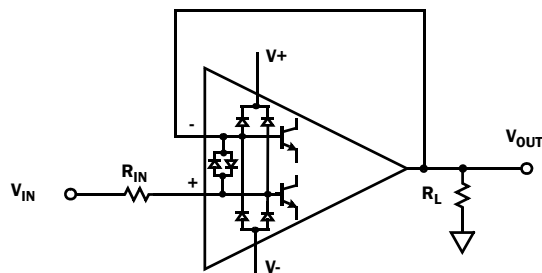


FIGURE 28. INPUT ESD DIODE CURRENT LIMITING- UNITY GAIN

For unity gain applications (see Figure 28) where the output is connected directly to the non-inverting input, a current limiting resistor ( $R_{IN}$ ) will be needed under the following conditions to protect the anti-parallel differential input protection diodes.

- The amplifier input is supplied from a low impedance source.
- The input voltage rate-of-rise ( $dV/dt$ ) exceeds the maximum slew rate of the amplifier ( $\pm 3.6V/\mu s$ ).

If the output lags far enough behind the input, the anti-parallel input diodes can conduct. For example, if an input pulse ramps from 0V to +10V in 1 $\mu s$ , then the output of the ISL76627 will reach only +3.6V (slew rate = 3.6V/ $\mu s$ ), while the input is at 10V. The input differential voltage of 6.4V will force input ESD diodes to conduct, dumping the input current directly into the output stage and the load. The resulting current flow can cause permanent damage to the ESD diodes. The ESD diodes are rated to 20mA, and in the previous example, setting  $R_{IN}$  to 1k resistor (see Figure 28) would limit the current to < 6.4mA, and provide additional protection up to  $\pm 20V$  at the input.

In applications where one or both amplifier input terminals are at risk of exposure to high voltage, current limiting resistors may be needed at each input terminal (see Figure 29  $R_{IN+}$ ,  $R_{IN-}$ ) to limit current through the power supply ESD diodes to 20mA.

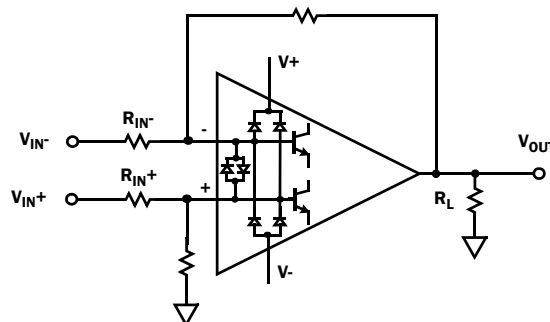


FIGURE 29. INPUT ESD DIODE CURRENT LIMITING - DIFFERENTIAL INPUT

### Output Current Limiting

The output current is internally limited to approximately  $\pm 45mA$  at +25 $^{\circ}C$  and can withstand a short circuit to either rail as long as the power dissipation limits are not exceeded. Continuous operation under these conditions may degrade long term reliability.

## Output Phase Reversal

Output phase reversal is a change of polarity in the amplifier transfer function when the input voltage exceeds the supply voltage. The ISL76627 is immune to output phase reversal, even when the input voltage is 1V beyond the supplies.

## Power Dissipation

It is possible to exceed the +150°C maximum junction temperatures under certain load and power supply conditions. It is therefore important to calculate the maximum junction temperature ( $T_{JMAX}$ ) for all applications to determine if power supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are related using Equation 1:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + \theta_{JA} \times P_{DMAX} \quad (EQ. 1)$$

where:

- $P_{DMAX}$  is the maximum power dissipation of the amplifier in the package, and can be calculated using Equation 2:

$$P_{DMAX} = V_S \times I_{qMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) \times \frac{V_{OUTMAX}}{R_L} \quad (EQ. 2)$$

where:

- $T_{MAX}$  = Maximum ambient temperature
- $\theta_{JA}$  = Thermal resistance of the package
- $V_S$  = Total supply voltage
- $I_{qMAX}$  = Maximum quiescent supply current of the amplifier
- $V_{OUTMAX}$  = Maximum output voltage swing of the application
- $R_L$  = Load resistance

## ISL76627 SPICE Model

Figure 30 shows the SPICE model schematic and Figure 31 shows the net list for the ISL76627 SPICE model. The model is a simplified version of the actual device and simulates important AC and DC parameters. AC parameters incorporated into the model are: 1/f and flatband noise, Slew Rate, CMRR, Gain and Phase. The DC parameters are  $V_{OS}$ ,  $I_{OS}$ , total supply current and output voltage swing. The model does not model input bias current. The model uses typical parameters given in the “Electrical Specifications” table beginning on page 3. The AVOL is adjusted for 128dB with the dominate pole at 5Hz. The CMRR is set higher than the “Electrical Specifications” table to better match design simulations (150dB, f = 50Hz). The input stage models the actual device to present an accurate AC representation. The model is configured for ambient temperature of +25°C.

Figures 32 through 47 show the characterization vs simulation results for the Noise Voltage, Closed Loop Gain vs Frequency, Closed Loop Gain vs  $R_f/R_g$ , Closed Loop Gain vs  $R_L$ , Closed Loop Gain vs  $C_L$ , Large Signal 10V Step Response, Open Loop Gain Phase and Simulated CMRR vs Frequency.

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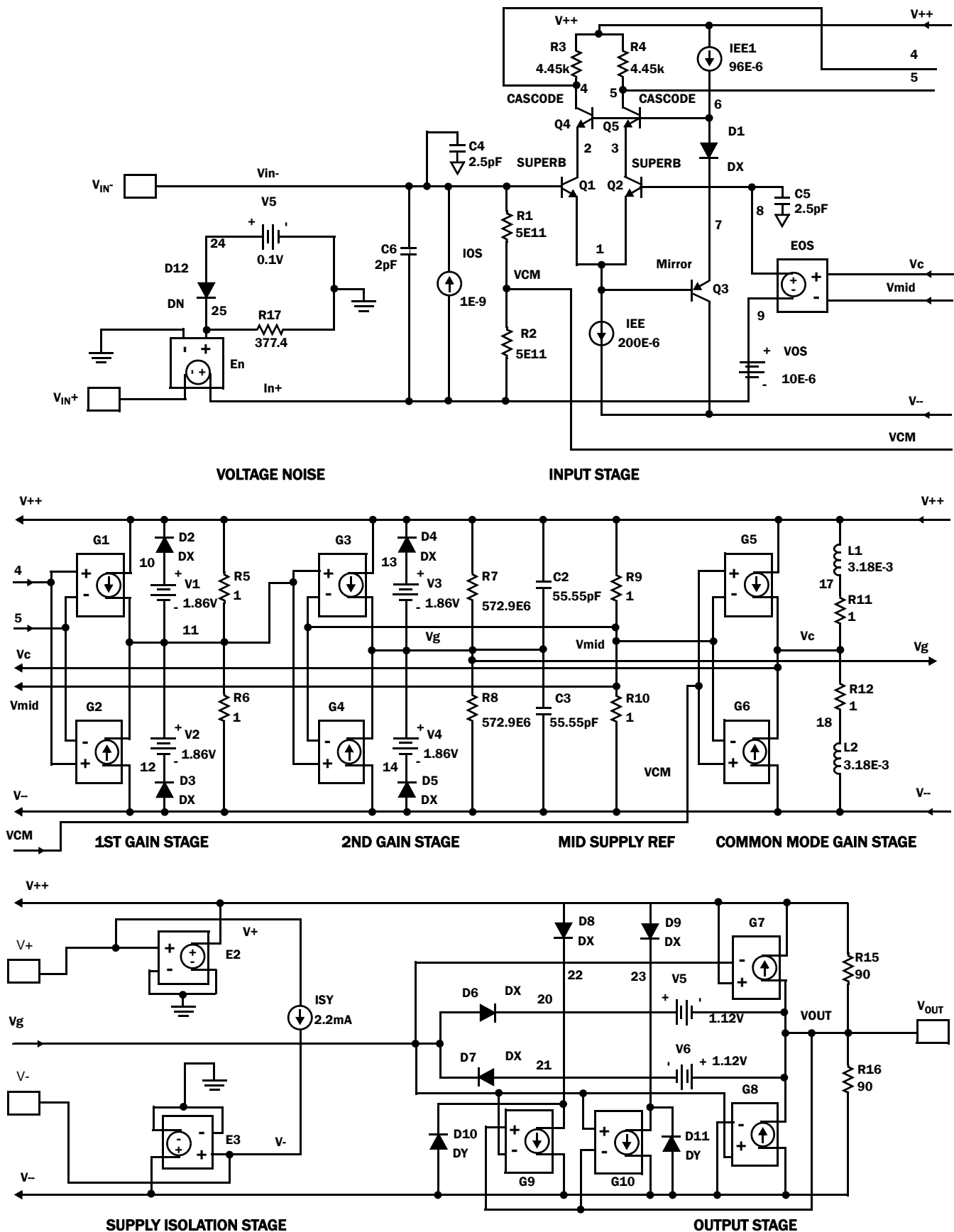


FIGURE 30. SPICE SCHEMATIC

# ISL76627

```

* source ISL76627_SPICEmodel
* Revision D, October 24 2011 LaFontaine
* Model for Noise, supply currents, 150dB f=50Hz
CMRR, *128dB f=5Hz AOL
*Copyright 2009 by Intersil Corporation
*Refer to data sheet "LICENSE STATEMENT" Use of
*this model indicates your acceptance with the
*terms and provisions in the License Statement.
* Connections: +input
*
*           |           -input
*           |           |           +Vsupply
*           |           |           |           -Vsupply
*           |           |           |           |           output
*           |           |           |           |           |
.subckt ISL76627subckt Vin+ Vin- V+ V- VOUT
* source ISL76627_SPICEMODEL_0_0
*
*Voltage Noise
E_En      IN+ VIN+ 25 0 1
R_R17     25 0 377.4 TC=0,0
D_D12     24 25 DN
V_V7      24 0 0.1
*
*Input Stage
I_IOS     IN+ VIN- DC 1e-9
C_C6      IN+ VIN- 2E-12
R_R1      VCM VIN- 5e11 TC=0,0
R_R2      IN+ VCM 5e11 TC=0,0
Q_Q1      2 VIN- 1 SuperB
Q_Q2      3 8 1 SuperB
Q_Q3      V-- 1 7 Mirror
Q_Q4      4 6 2 Cascode
Q_Q5      5 6 3 Cascode
R_R3      4 V++ 4.45e3 TC=0,0
R_R4      5 V++ 4.45e3 TC=0,0
C_C4      VIN- 0 2.5e-12
C_C5      8 0 2.5e-12
D_D1      6 7 DX
I_IEE     1 V-- DC 200e-6
I_IEE1    V++ 6 DC 96e-6
V_VOS     9 IN+ 10e-6
E_EOS     8 9 VC VMID 1
*
*1st Gain Stage
G_G1      V++ 11 4 5 0.0487707
G_G2      V-- 11 4 5 0.0487707
R_R5      11 V++ 1 TC=0,0
R_R6      V-- 11 1 TC=0,0
D_D2      10 V++ DX
D_D3      V-- 12 DX
V_V1      10 11 1.86
V_V2      11 12 1.86
*
*2nd Gain Stage
G_G3      V++ VG 11 VMID 4.60767E-3
G_G4      V-- VG 11 VMID 4.60767E-3
R_R7      VG V++ 572.958E6 TC=0,0
R_R8      V-- VG 572.958E6 TC=0,0
C_C2      VG V++ 55.55e-12 TC=0,0
C_C3      V-- VG 55.55e-12 TC=0,0
D_D4      13 V++ DX
D_D5      V-- 14 DX
V_V3      13 VG 1.86
V_V4      VG 14 1.86
*
*Mid supply Ref
R_R9      VMID V++ 1 TC=0,0
R_R10     V-- VMID 1 TC=0,0
I_ISY     V+ V- DC 2.2E-3
E_E2      V++ 0 V+ 0 1
E_E3      V-- 0 V- 0 1
*
*Common Mode Gain Stage with Zero
G_G5      V++ VC VCM VMID 31.6228e-9
G_G6      V-- VC VCM VMID 31.6228e-9
R_R11     VC 17 1 TC=0,0
R_R12     18 VC 1 TC=0,0
L_L1      17 V++ 3.183e-3
L_L2      18 V-- 3.183e-3
*
*Output Stage with Correction Current Sources
G_G7      VOUT V++ V++ VG 1.11e-2
G_G8      V-- VOUT VG V-- 1.11e-2
G_G9      22 V-- VOUT VG 1.11e-2
G_G10     23 V-- VG VOUT 1.11e-2
D_D6      VG 20 DX
D_D7      21 VG DX
D_D8      V++ 22 DX
D_D9      V++ 23 DX
D_D10     V-- 22 DY
D_D11     V-- 23 DY
V_V5      20 VOUT 1.12
V_V6      VOUT 21 1.12
R_R15     VOUT V++ 9E1 TC=0,0
R_R16     V-- VOUT 9E1 TC=0,0
*
.model SuperB npn
+ is=184E-15 bf=30e3 va=15 ik=70E-3 rb=50
+ re=0.065 rc=35 cje=1.5E-12 cjc=2E-12
+ kf=0 af=0
.model Cascode npn
+ is=502E-18 bf=150 va=300 ik=17E-3 rb=140
+ re=0.011 rc=900 cje=0.2E-12 cjc=0.16E-12f
+ kf=0 af=0
.model Mirror pnp
+ is=4E-15 bf=150 va=50 ik=138E-3 rb=185
+ re=0.101 rc=180 cje=1.34E-12 cjc=0.44E-12
+ kf=0 af=0
.model DN D(KF=6.69e-9 AF=1)
.MODEL DX D(IS=1E-12 Rs=0.1)
.MODEL DY D(IS=1E-15 BV=50 Rs=1)
.ends ISL76627subckt

```

**FIGURE 31. SPICE NET LIST**

## Characterization vs Simulation Results

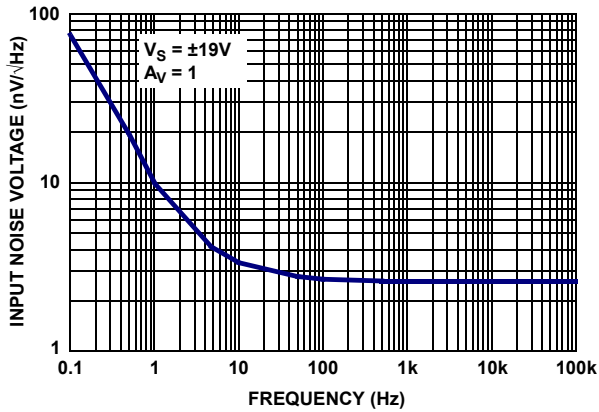


FIGURE 32. CHARACTERIZED INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE

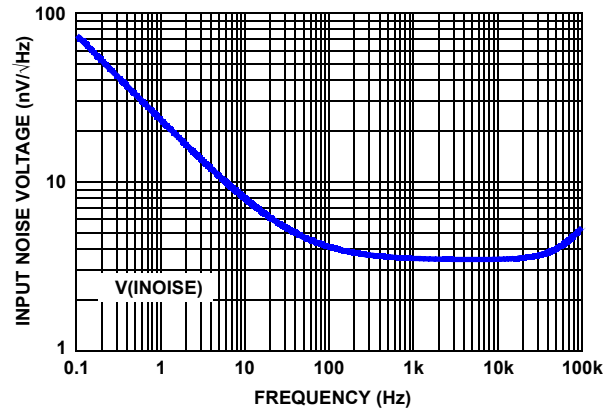


FIGURE 33. SIMULATED INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE

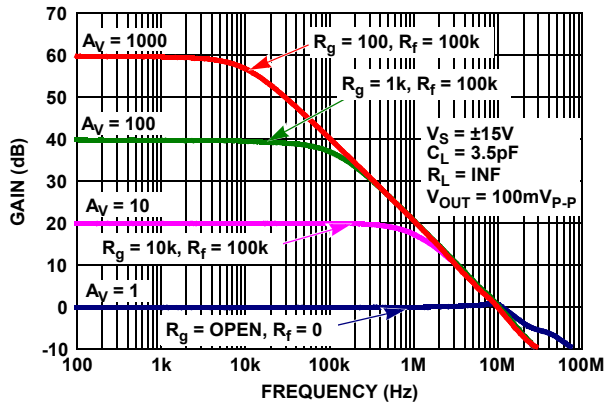


FIGURE 34. CHARACTERIZED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY

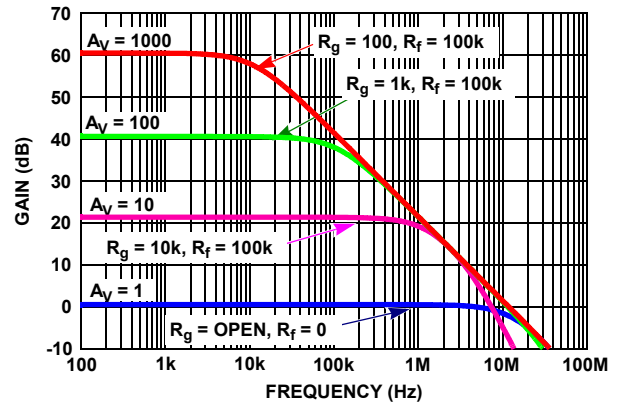


FIGURE 35. SIMULATED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY

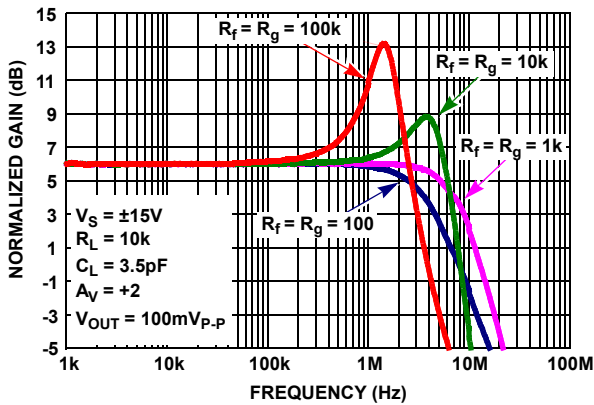


FIGURE 36. CHARACTERIZED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $R_f/R_g$

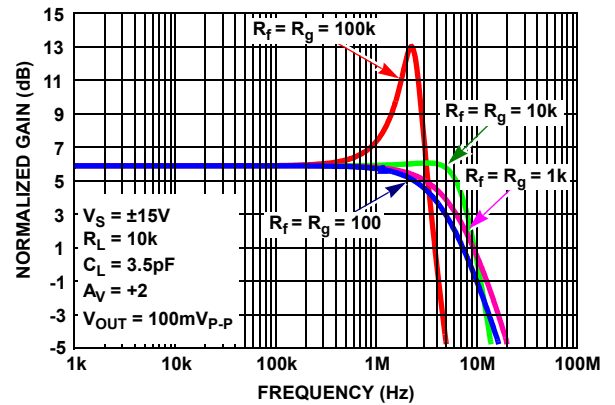


FIGURE 37. SIMULATED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $R_f/R_g$

# Characterization vs Simulation Results (Continued)

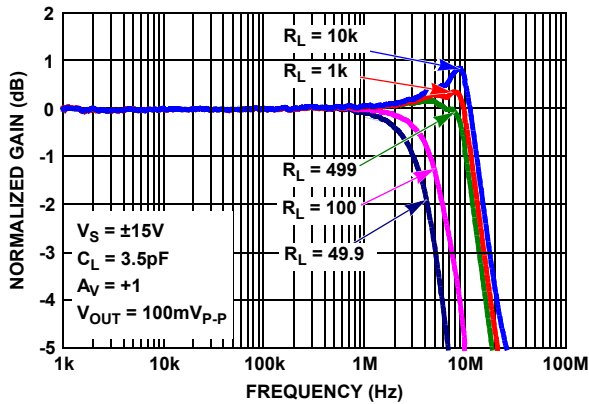


FIGURE 38. CHARACTERIZED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $R_L$

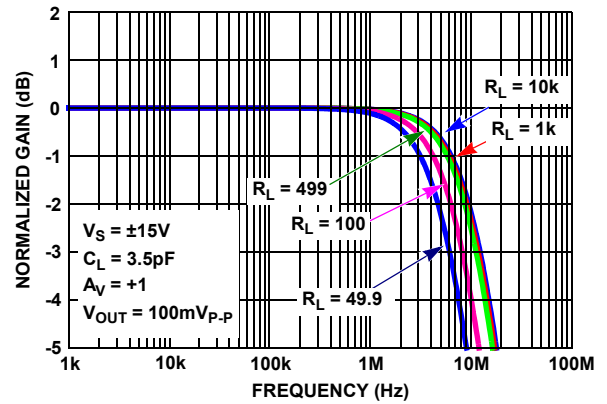


FIGURE 39. SIMULATED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $R_L$

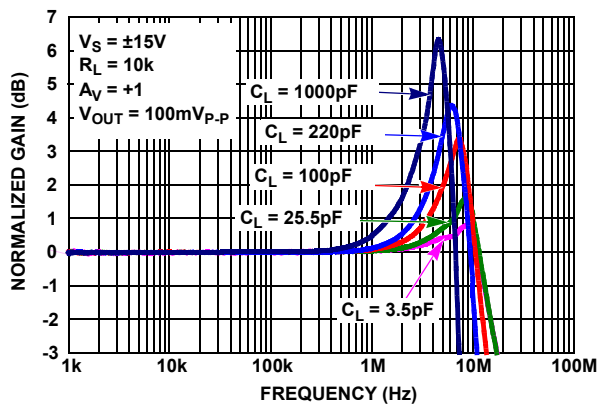


FIGURE 40. CHARACTERIZED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $C_L$

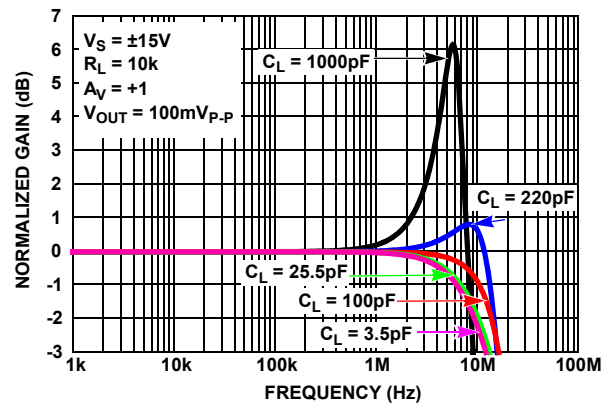


FIGURE 41. SIMULATED CLOSED LOOP GAIN vs  $C_L$

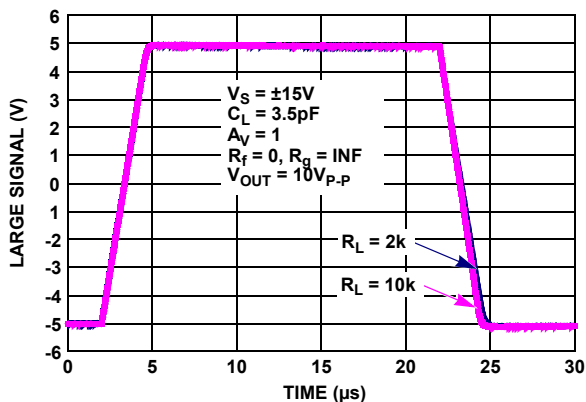


FIGURE 42. CHARACTERIZED LARGE SIGNAL 10V STEP RESPONSE

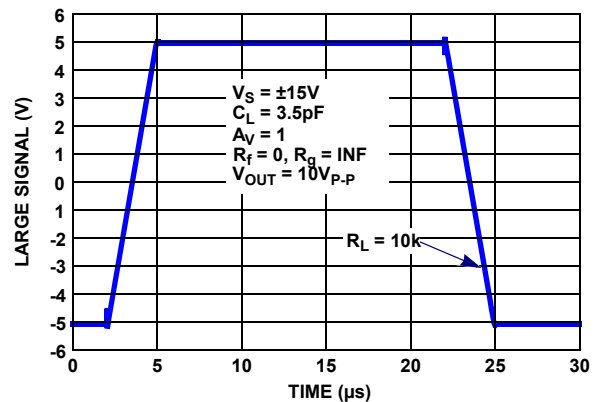


FIGURE 43. SIMULATED LARGE SIGNAL 10V STEP RESPONSE

## Characterization vs Simulation Results (Continued)

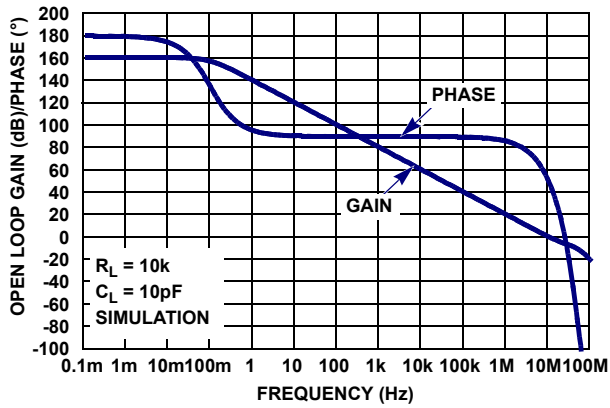


FIGURE 44. SIMULATED OPEN-LOOP GAIN, PHASE vs FREQUENCY

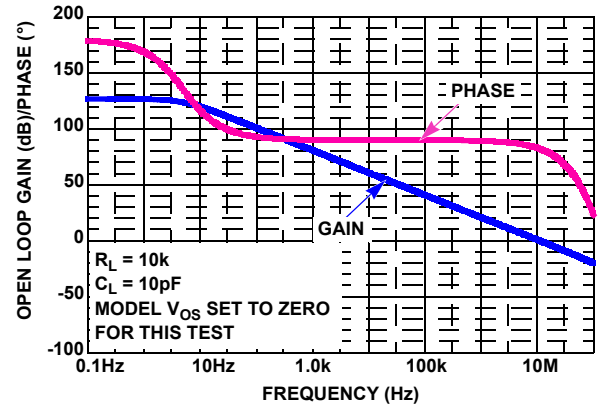


FIGURE 45. SIMULATED OPEN-LOOP GAIN, PHASE vs FREQUENCY

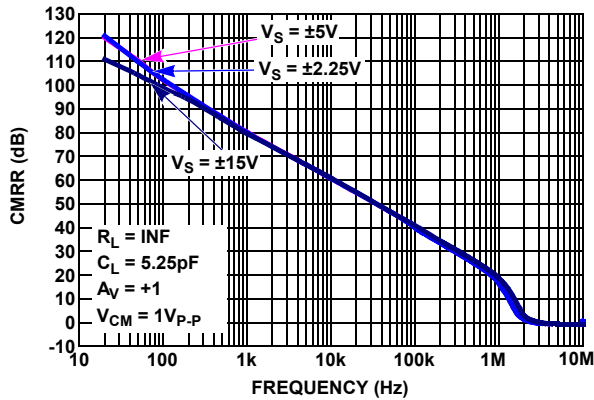


FIGURE 46. CHARACTERIZED CMRR vs FREQUENCY

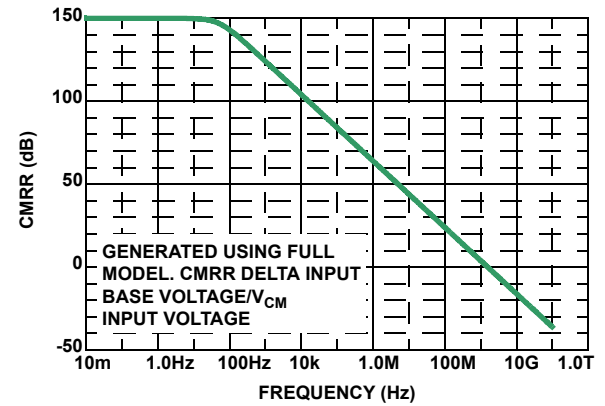


FIGURE 47. SIMULATED CMRR vs FREQUENCY

## Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purposes only and is believed to be accurate, but not warranted. Please go to web to make sure you have the latest revision.

DATE	REVISION	CHANGE
10/18/11	FN7725.1	page 13 Figure 31 Netlist. Changed ISL28127 to ISL76627 and added space on line 15 between Vin- and V+.
7/12/11	FN7725.0	Initial Release.

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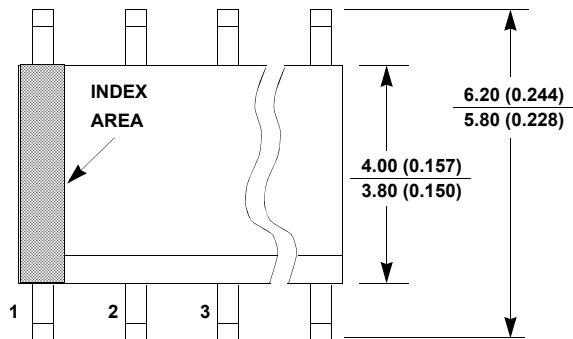
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# Package Outline Drawing

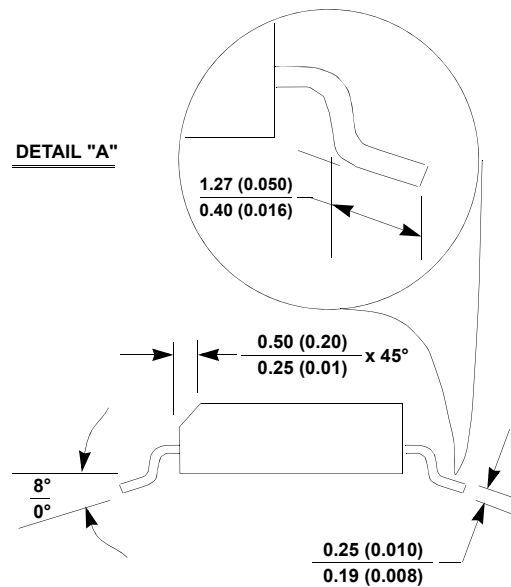
## M8.15

8 LEAD NARROW BODY SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

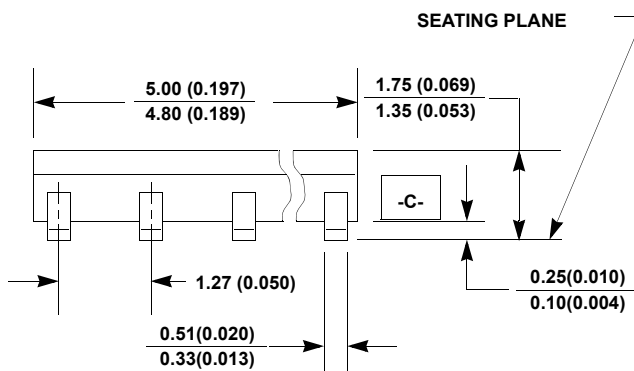
Rev 3, 3/11



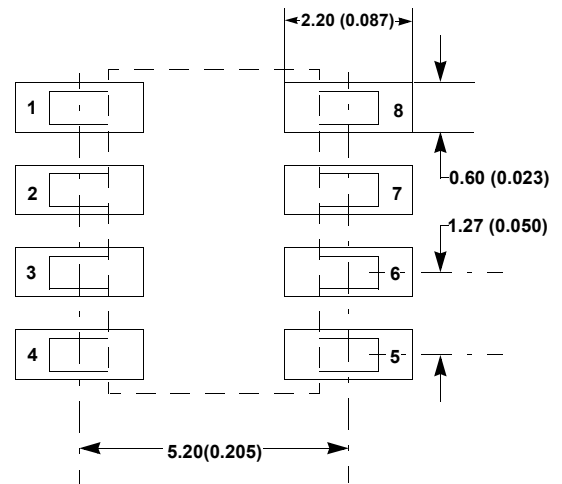
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW "B"



SIDE VIEW "A"



TYPICAL RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

### NOTES:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
2. Package length does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
3. Package width does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
4. The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
5. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
6. The lead width as measured 0.36mm (0.014 inch) or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61mm (0.024 inch).
7. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.
8. This outline conforms to JEDEC publication MS-012-AA ISSUE C.

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