

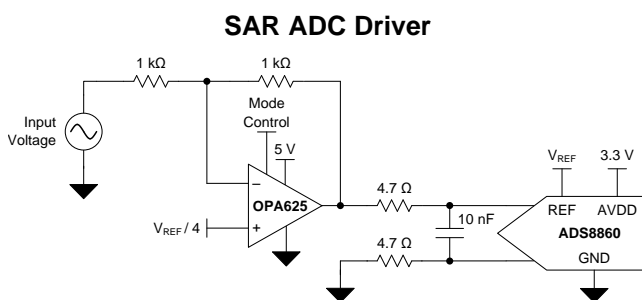
## OPAx625 High-Bandwidth, High-Precision, Low THD+N, 16-Bit and 18-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Drivers

### 1 Features

- High-Drive Mode:
  - GBW (G = 100): 120 MHz
  - Slew Rate: 115 V/μs
  - 16-Bit Settling at 4-V Step: 280 ns
  - Low Voltage Noise: 2.5 nV/√Hz at 10 kHz
  - Low Output Impedance: 1 Ω at 1 MHz
  - Offset Voltage: ±100 μV (max)
  - Offset Voltage Drift: ±3 μV/°C (max)
  - Low Quiescent Current: 2 mA (typ)
- Low-Power Mode:
  - GBW: 1 MHz
  - Low Quiescent Current: 270 μA (typ)
- Power-Scalable Features:
  - Ultrafast Transition from Low-Power to High-Drive Mode: 170 ns
- High AC and DC Precision:
  - Low Distortion: –122 dBc for HD2 and –140 dBc for HD3 at 100 kHz
  - Input Common-Mode Range Includes Negative Rail
  - Rail-to-Rail Output
  - Wide Temperature Range: Fully Specified from –40°C to +125°C

### 2 Applications

- Precision SAR ADC Drivers
- Precision Voltage Reference Buffers
- Programmable Logic Controllers
- Test and Measurement Equipment
- Power-Sensitive Data Acquisition Systems



### 3 Description

The OPAx625 family of operational amplifiers are excellent 16-bit and 18-bit, high-precision, SAR ADC drivers with low THD and noise that allow for a unique power-scalable solution. This family of devices is fully characterized and specified with a 16-bit settling time of 280 ns that enables a true 16-bit effective number of bits (ENOB). With a high dc precision of only 100 μV offset voltage, a wide gain-bandwidth product of 120 MHz, and a low wideband noise of 2.5 nV/√Hz, this family is optimized for driving high-throughput, high-resolution SAR ADCs, such as the [ADS88xx](#) family of SAR ADCs.

The OPAx625 features two operating modes: high-drive and low-power. In the innovative low-power mode, the OPAx625 tracks the input signal allowing the device to transition from low-power mode to high-drive mode at 16-bit ENOB within 170 ns.

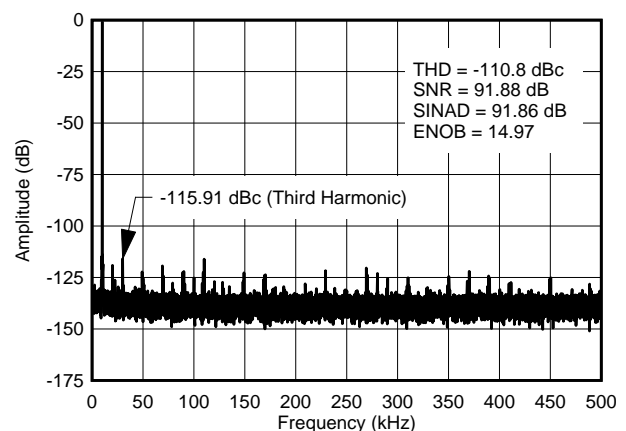
The OPAx625 family is available in 6-pin SOT and 10-pin VSSOP packages and is specified for operation from –40°C to +125°C.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
OPA625	SOT (6)	2.90 mm × 1.60 mm
OPA2625	VSSOP (10)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the package option addendum at the end of the data sheet.

#### 16-Bit SAR ADC, $f_{IN} = 10\text{-kHz}$ , 1-MSPS FFT



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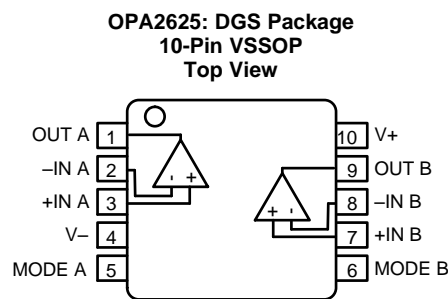
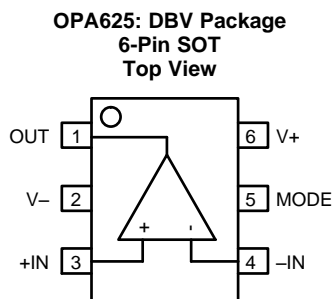
## 4 Revision History

### Changes from Original (April 2015) to Revision A

Page

• Changed OPA2625 from product preview to production data; added OPA2625 specifications to data sheet .....	1
• Changed MODE B pin description options for V+ and V- .....	3
• Added crosstalk parameter to <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table .....	5
• Added crosstalk parameter to <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table .....	8
• Changed short-circuit current value from 150 mA to 80 mA in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table .....	9
• Changed short-circuit current value from 100 mA to 50 mA in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table .....	10
• Added OPA2625 data to <a href="#">Figure 12</a> .....	13
• Added <a href="#">Figure 24</a> .....	15
• Deleted "18" from several typical characteristic figure titles (typo) .....	19

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions: OPA625

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO		
+IN	3	I	Noninverting input
-IN	4	I	Inverting input
MODE	5	I	Controls OPA625 mode: V+ = low-power mode V- = high-drive mode NOTE: Do not float this pin.
OUT	1	O	Output terminal
V+	6	—	Positive supply voltage
V-	2	—	Negative supply voltage

### Pin Functions: OPA2625

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
+IN A	3	I	Noninverting input for channel A
-IN A	2	I	Inverting input for channel A
+IN B	7	I	Noninverting input for channel B
-IN B	8	I	Inverting input for channel B
MODE A	5	I	Controls OPA2625 mode for channel A: V+ = low-power mode V- = high-drive mode NOTE: Do not float this pin.
MODE B	6	I	Controls OPA2625 mode for channel B: V+ = low-power mode V- = high-drive mode NOTE: Do not float this pin.
OUT A	1	O	Output terminal for channel A
OUT B	9	O	Output terminal for channel B
V+	10	—	Positive supply voltage
V-	4	—	Negative supply voltage

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_S$	(V+) – (V–)	6		V
Input voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	+IN	(V–) – 0.3	(V+) + 0.3	V
	–IN	(V–) – 0.3	(V+) + 0.3	
	MODE	(V–) – 0.3	(V+) + 0.3	
Output voltage	OUT	(V–)	(V+)	V
Sink current	+IN	10		mA
	–IN	10		
	MODE	10		
	OUT	150		
Source current	+IN	10		mA
	–IN	10		
	MODE	10		
	OUT <sup>(2)</sup>	150		
Temperature	Operating junction	–40	150	°C
	Storage, $T_{stg}$	–65	150	

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) For input voltages beyond the power-supply rails, voltage or current must be limited.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±3000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1500

- (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.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_S$	Supply input voltage, (V+) – (V–)	2.7		5.5	V
$V_I$	Input voltage	+IN	(V–)	(V+) – 1.15	V
		–IN	(V–)	(V+) – 1.15	
		MODE	(V–)	(V+)	
$V_O$	Output voltage	(V–)		(V+)	V
$I_O$	Output current	–120		120	mA
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	–40		125	°C
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature	–40		125	°C

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		OPA625	OPA2625	UNIT
		DBV (SOT)	DGS (VSSOP)	
		6 PINS	10 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	184.9	171.7	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	123.6	68.4	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	30.7	91.9	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	22.1	9.4	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	30.2	90.5	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics High-Drive Mode

at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>+</sub> = 5 V, V<sub>-</sub> = 0 V, MODE pin connected to V<sub>-</sub> pin, V<sub>COM</sub> = V<sub>O</sub> = 2.5 V, gain (G) = 1, R<sub>F</sub> = 1 kΩ, C<sub>F</sub> = 2.7 pF, C<sub>LOAD</sub> = 20 pF, and R<sub>LOAD</sub> = 2 kΩ connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>AC PERFORMANCE</b>							
	Unity gain frequency	V <sub>O</sub> = 10 mV <sub>PP</sub>			80		MHz
φ <sub>m</sub>	Phase margin				50		Degrees
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	G = 100, V <sub>O</sub> = 10 mV <sub>PP</sub>			120		MHz
SR	Slew rate	V <sub>O</sub> = 1-V step, G = 1			45		V/μs
		V <sub>O</sub> = 4-V step, G = 2			115		
t <sub>settle</sub>	Settling time	V <sub>O</sub> = 4-V step, G = 2	Settling time to 0.1% (10-bit accuracy)		80		ns
			to 0.005% (14-bit accuracy)		110		
			to 0.00153% (16-bit accuracy)		280		
	Overshoot	V <sub>O</sub> = 4-V step, G = 2			2.5%		
	Undershoot	V <sub>O</sub> = 4-V step, G = 2			3%		
HD2	Second-order harmonic Distortion	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 V <sub>PP</sub> , G = 2	f = 10 kHz		144		dBc
			f = 100 kHz		122		
			f = 1 MHz		80		
HD3	Third-order harmonic Distortion	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 V <sub>PP</sub> , G = 2	f = 10 kHz		155		dBc
			f = 100 kHz		140		
			f = 1 MHz		80		
	Second-order intermodulation distortion	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 V <sub>PP</sub> , f = 1 MHz, 200-kHz tone spacing			90		dBc
	Third-order intermodulation distortion	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 V <sub>PP</sub> , f = 1 MHz, 200-kHz tone spacing			100		dBc
V <sub>N</sub>	Input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, peak-to-peak			0.8		μV <sub>PP</sub>
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, rms			120		nV <sub>RMS</sub>
V <sub>n</sub>	Input voltage noise density	f = 1 kHz			3.2		nV/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz			2.5		
I <sub>n</sub>	Input current noise density	f = 1 kHz			4.1		pA/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz			2.8		
t <sub>OR</sub>	Overload recovery time	G = 5			50		ns
Z <sub>o</sub>	Open-loop output impedance	f = 1 MHz			1		Ω
	Crosstalk	DC			150		dB
		f = 1 MHz			127		
<b>DC PERFORMANCE</b>							
V <sub>OS</sub>	Input offset voltage	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +125°C			15	±100 ±300	μV

**Electrical Characteristics High-Drive Mode (continued)**

 at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ , MODE pin connected to  $V_-$  pin,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain (G) = 1,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
dV <sub>OS</sub> /dT	Input offset voltage drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	±3	μV/°C	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		0.6	±4		
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$2.7\text{ V} \leq (V_+) \leq 5\text{ V}$	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		100	dB	
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		90		120
I <sub>B</sub>	Input bias current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		2	4	μA	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			5.7		
dI <sub>B</sub> /dT	Input bias current drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		15		nA/°C	
				20	120		
I <sub>OS</sub>	Input offset current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			150	nA	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			200		
dI <sub>OS</sub> /dT	Input offset current drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		0.6		nA/°C	
<b>OPEN LOOP GAIN</b>							
A <sub>OL</sub>	Open-loop gain	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$		110		dB	
		$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		114			
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$		106		128
			$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		110		132
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE</b>							
V <sub>CM</sub>	Common-mode voltage range	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		(V-)	(V+) – 1.15	V	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_-) < V_{\text{COM}} < (V_+) - 1.15\text{ V}$	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		100	117	dB
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		90	115	
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>							
Z <sub>ID</sub>	Differential input impedance			27    1.2		KΩ    pF	
Z <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input impedance			47    1.5		MΩ    pF	
<b>OUTPUT</b>							
	Output voltage swing to the rail	R <sub>LOAD</sub> = 600 Ω	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		60	80	mV
						100	
		R <sub>LOAD</sub> = 10 kΩ	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		20	35	
						40	
I <sub>sc</sub>	Short-circuit current			150		mA	
C <sub>LOAD</sub>	Capacitive load drive	See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>					
<b>MODE</b>							
V <sub>IL</sub>	High-drive (HD) mode threshold	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		(V-)	(V-) + 0.5	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	Low-power (LP) mode threshold	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		(V-) + 1.2	(V+)	V	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{MODE}} \leq (V_-) + 0.5\text{ V}$		0.01	1	μA	
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{MODE}} \geq (V_-) + 1.2\text{ V}$		20	30	μA	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{\text{MODE}} \geq (V_-) + 1.2\text{ V}$			1		
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>							
I <sub>Q</sub>	Quiescent current per amplifier	I <sub>O</sub> = 0 mA, MODE connected to ground	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		2	2.2	mA
						3.1	

## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics Low-Power Mode

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{MODE}} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 1,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>AC PERFORMANCE</b>						
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	$G = 100$ , $V_O = 10\text{ mV}_{\text{PP}}$		1		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin			72		Degrees
SR	Slew rate	$V_O = 1\text{-V step}$		4.3		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
		$V_O = 4\text{-V step}$ , $G = 2$		4.1		
$Z_o$	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$		12		$\Omega$
<b>DC PERFORMANCE</b>						
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage			0.6	3	mV
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	3.7	
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$2.7\text{ V} \leq (V_+) \leq 5\text{ V}$		74		dB
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$	70	100	
$I_B$	Input bias current				150	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$		140	200	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$			250	
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset current				20	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	
<b>OPEN LOOP GAIN</b>						
$A_{\text{OL}}$	Open-loop gain	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$	70	100	dB
			$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	90	100	
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{\text{CM}}$	Common-mode voltage range	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$		(V-)	(V+) - 1.15	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_-) < V_{\text{COM}} < (V_+) - 1.15\text{ V}$		66	114	dB
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$	60	114	
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
	Output voltage swing to the rail	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$		110	mV
			$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		40	
$I_{\text{sc}}$	Short-circuit current			100		mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per amplifier	$I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , MODE connected to V+		270	320	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$		450	

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics High-Drive Mode

at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{MODE}} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 1.35\text{ V}$ , gain (G) = 1,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 1.35 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>AC PERFORMANCE</b>							
	Unity gain frequency	$V_O = 10\text{ mV}_{\text{PP}}$			76		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin				45		Degrees
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	$G = 100$ , $V_O = 10\text{ mV}_{\text{PP}}$			120		MHz
SR	Slew rate	$V_O = 1\text{-V step}$ , $G = 2$			45		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{settle}}$	Settling time	$V_O = 1\text{-V step}$ , $G = 2$	to 0.1%		80		ns
			to 0.01%		170		
			to 0.000763% (17-bit accuracy)		250		
	Overshoot	$V_O = 1\text{-V step}$ , $G = 2$			6%		
	Undershoot	$V_O = 1\text{-V step}$ , $G = 2$			5%		
HD2	Second order harmonic Distortion	$(V_+ = 3.3\text{ V}, (V_-) = 0\text{ V}, V_{\text{COM}} = 1.1\text{ V}, V_O = 2\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		136		dBc
			$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		118		
			$f = 1\text{ MHz}$		80		
HD3	Third order harmonic Distortion	$(V_+ = 3.3\text{ V}, (V_-) = 0\text{ V}, V_{\text{COM}} = 1.1\text{ V}, V_O = 2\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		143		dBc
			OPA2625 only, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		143		
			$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		130		
			OPA2625 only, $f = 100\text{ kHz}$		125		
			$f = 1\text{ MHz}$		85		
			OPA2625 only, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$		74		
	Second order inter-modulation distortion	$(V_+ = 3.3\text{ V}, (V_-) = 0\text{ V}, V_{\text{COM}} = 1.1\text{ V}, V_O = 2\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, 200\text{-kHz tone spacing}$			95		dBc
	Third order inter-modulation distortion	$(V_+ = 3.3\text{ V}, (V_-) = 0\text{ V}, V_{\text{COM}} = 1.1\text{ V}, V_O = 1\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, 200\text{-kHz tone spacing}$			104		dBc
$V_N$	Input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz peak to peak}$			0.8		$\mu\text{V}_{\text{PP}}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz rms}$			120		$\text{nV}_{\text{RMS}}$
$V_n$	Input voltage noise density	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$			2.5		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$I_n$	Input current noise density	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$			2.8		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$t_{\text{OR}}$	Overload recovery time	$G = 5$			35		ns
$Z_o$	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$			1.3		$\Omega$
	Crosstalk	DC			150		dB
		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$			127		
<b>DC PERFORMANCE</b>							
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage				15	$\pm 100$	$\mu\text{V}$
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$				$\pm 300$	
$dV_{\text{OS}}/dT$	Input offset voltage drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.5	$\pm 3.1$	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.6	$\pm 4$	
$I_B$	Input bias current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			2	4	$\mu\text{A}$
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ$				5.7	
						6.5	
$dI_B/dT$	Input bias current drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			15		$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset current				20	120	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$				150	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ$				200	
$dI_{\text{OS}}/dT$	Input offset current drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			80		$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b>							



**Electrical Characteristics High-Drive Mode (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{MODE}} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 1.35\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 1,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 1.35 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$A_{\text{OL}}$ Open-loop gain	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$	110			dB	
	$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	114				
	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$	106	128		
		$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	110	132		
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{\text{CM}}$ Common-mode voltage range	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	(V-)		(V+) – 1.15	V	
$\text{CMRR}$ Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_-) < V_{\text{COM}} < (V_+) - 1.15\text{ V}$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	100	117		dB	
		90	115			
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>						
$Z_{\text{ID}}$ Differential input impedance			27    0.8		k $\Omega$    pF	
$Z_{\text{IC}}$ Common-mode input impedance			47    1.2		M $\Omega$    pF	
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
Output voltage swing to the rail	$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	60	80	mV	
				100		
	$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	20	35		
				40		
$I_{\text{SC}}$ Short-circuit current			80		mA	
$C_{\text{LOAD}}$ Capacitive load drive		See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>				
<b>MODE</b>						
$V_{\text{IL}}$ High-drive (HD) mode threshold	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	(V-)		(V-) + 0.5	V	
$V_{\text{IH}}$ Low-power (LP) mode threshold	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	(V-) + 1.2		(V+)	V	
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$I_{\text{Q}}$ Quiescent current per amplifier	$I_{\text{Q}} = 0\text{ mA}$ MODE connected to ground $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		2	2.1	mA	
				2.8		

## 6.8 Electrical Characteristics Low-Power Mode

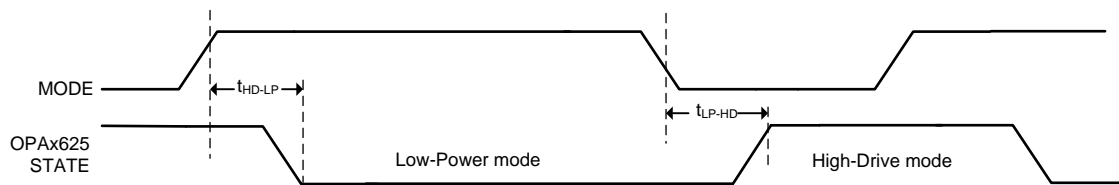
at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{MODE}} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 1.35\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 1,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $1.35\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>AC PERFORMANCE</b>						
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	$G = 100$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 10\text{ mV}_{\text{PP}}$		0.8		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin			72		Degrees
SR	Slew rate	$V_O = 1\text{ V-step}$ , $G = 2$		3.7		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$Z_o$	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$		13		$\Omega$
<b>DC PERFORMANCE</b>						
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage			0.6	3	mV
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	$\pm 3.6$	
$I_B$	Input bias current				150	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		140	220	
		OPA2625 only, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ$			250	
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset current				20	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			25	
<b>OPEN LOOP GAIN</b>						
$A_{\text{OL}}$	Open-loop gain	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$(V_-) + 0.2\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.2\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$	74	100	dB
			$(V_-) + 0.15\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.15\text{ V}$ , $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	84	100	
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{\text{CM}}$	Common-mode voltage range	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		(V-)	(V+) – 1.15	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_-) < V_{\text{COM}} < (V_+) - 1.15\text{ V}$		66	114	dB
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	60	114	
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
	Output voltage swing to rail	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 600\ \Omega$		110	mV
			$R_{\text{LOAD}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		40	
$I_{\text{sc}}$	Short-circuit current			50		mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per amplifier	$I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , MODE connected to $V_+$		250	270	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		400	

### 6.9 Switching Characteristics

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ , MODE pin connected to  $V_-$  pin, gain ( $G$ ) = 1,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{\text{LP-HD}}$ Delay time, MODE pin falling (low-power mode to high-drive mode)	Settling time to within $50\text{ }\mu\text{V}$ of final value, MODE pin = high to low (LP to HD), $V_O = 3.8\text{ V}$		180		ns
	$t_{\text{LP-HD}}$ is defined as the time taken for the quiescent current to increase from 110% of its value in LP mode to 90% of its value in HD mode.		170		ns
$t_{\text{HD-LP}}$ Delay time, MODE pin rising (high-drive mode to low-power mode)	$t_{\text{HD-LP}}$ is defined as the time taken for the quiescent current to decrease from 90% of its value in HD mode to 110% of its value in LP mode.		300		ns



**Figure 1. Switching Characteristics Timing Diagram**

### 6.10 Typical Characteristics

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = V_-$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

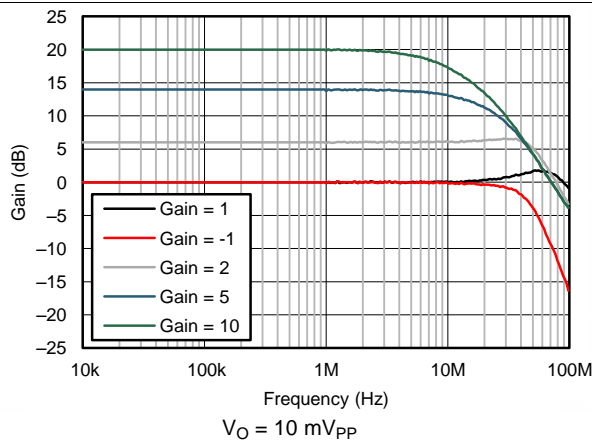


Figure 2. Small-Signal Frequency Response for Various Gains

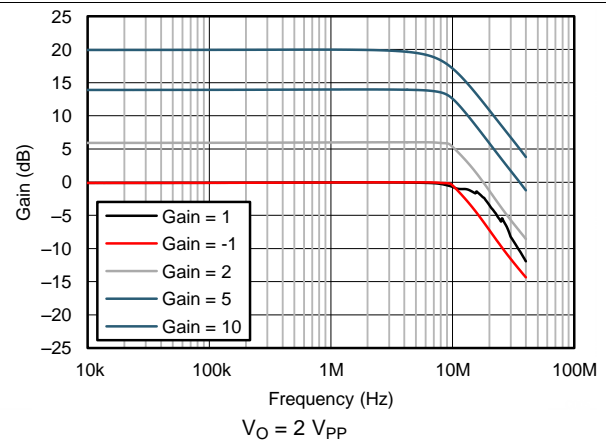


Figure 3. Large-Signal Frequency Response for Various Gains

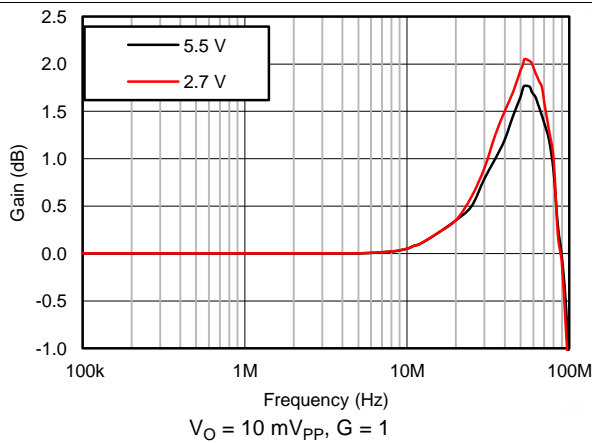


Figure 4. Small-Signal Frequency Response for Various Power Supply Voltages

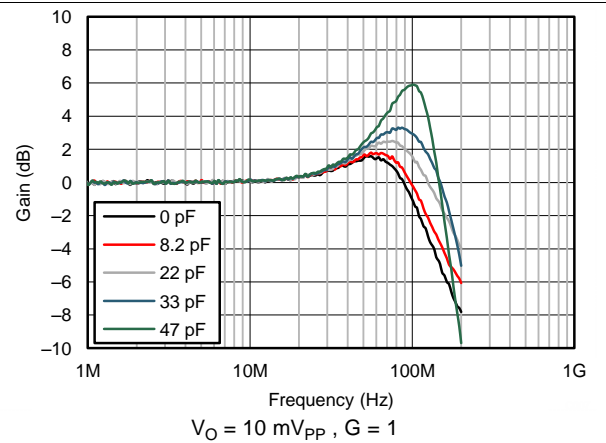


Figure 5. Small-Signal Frequency Response for Various Capacitive Loads

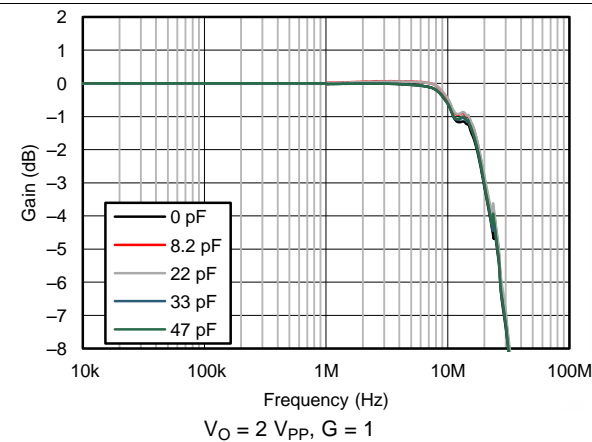


Figure 6. Large-Signal Frequency Response for Various Capacitive Loads

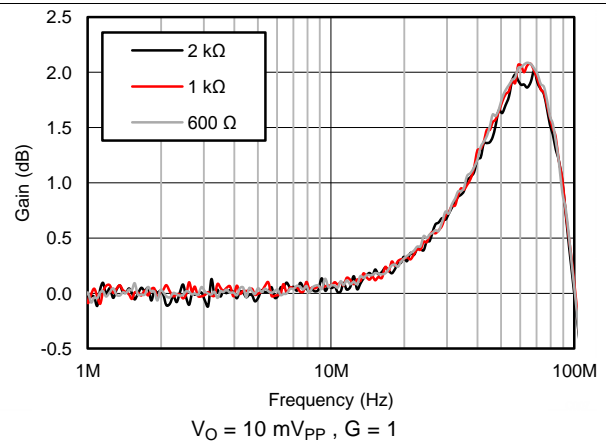


Figure 7. Small-Signal Frequency Response for Various Resistive Loads

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

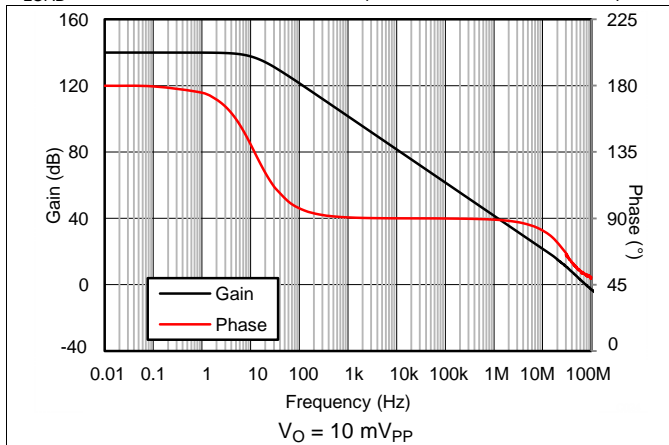


Figure 8. High-Drive Mode Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

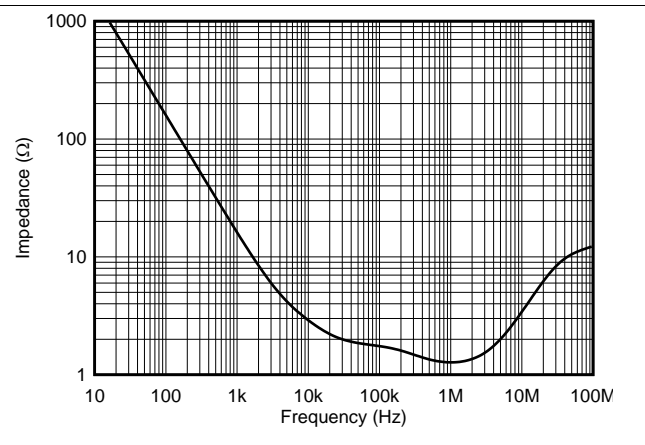


Figure 9. High-Drive Mode Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

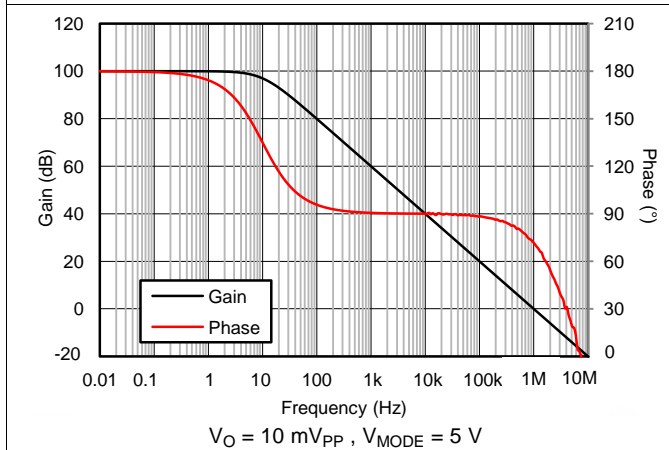


Figure 10. Low-Power Mode Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

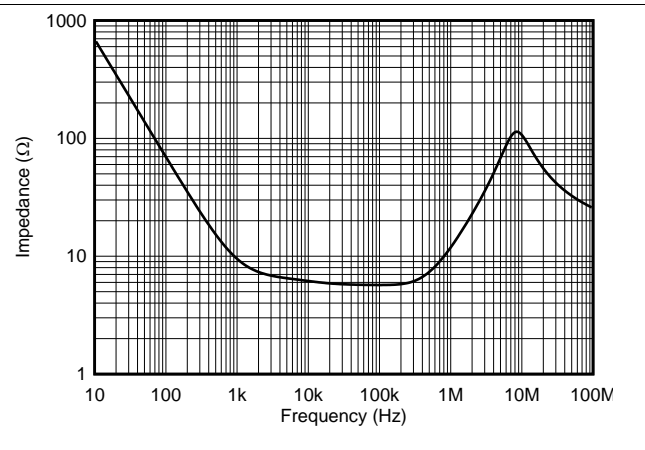


Figure 11. Low-Power Mode Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

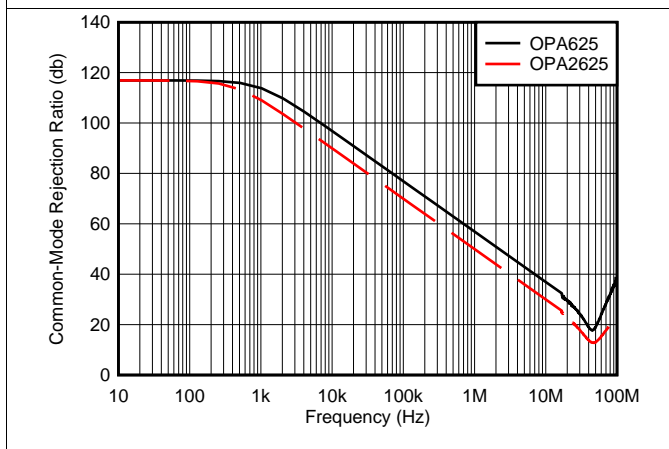


Figure 12. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

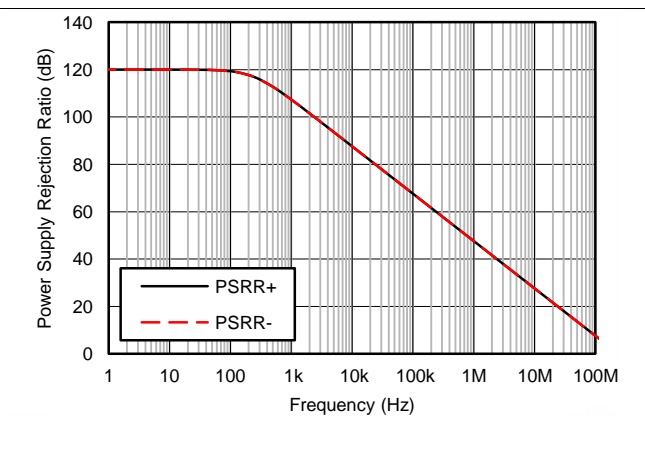


Figure 13. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = V_-$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

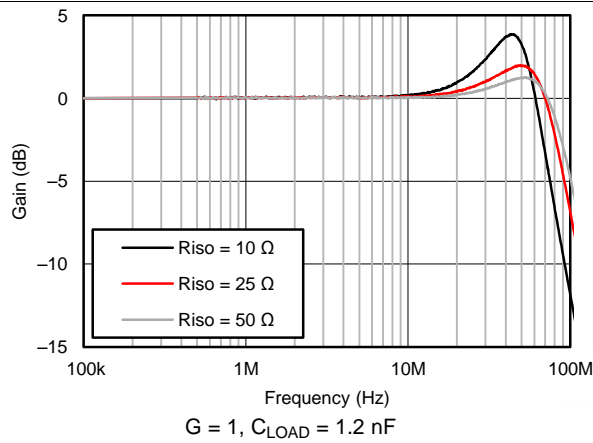


Figure 14. Series Resistance for Capacitive Load Stability

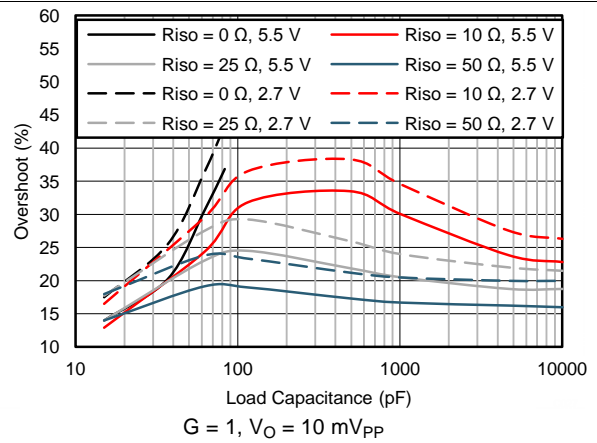


Figure 15. Overshoot vs Capacitive Load,  $G = 1$

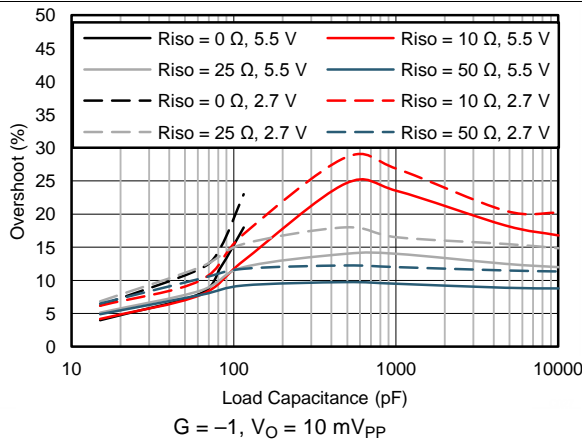


Figure 16. Overshoot vs Capacitive Load,  $G = -1$

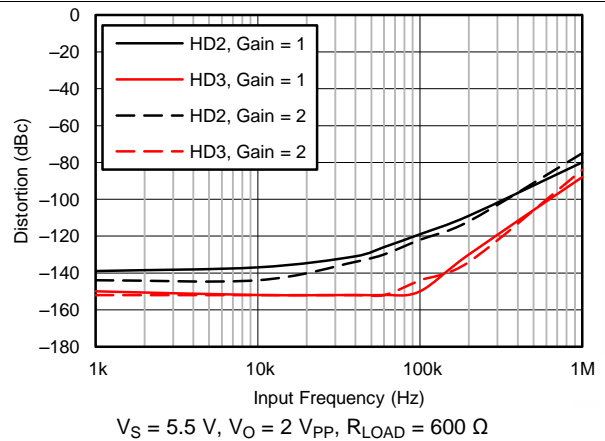


Figure 17. Distortion vs Frequency for Various Gains

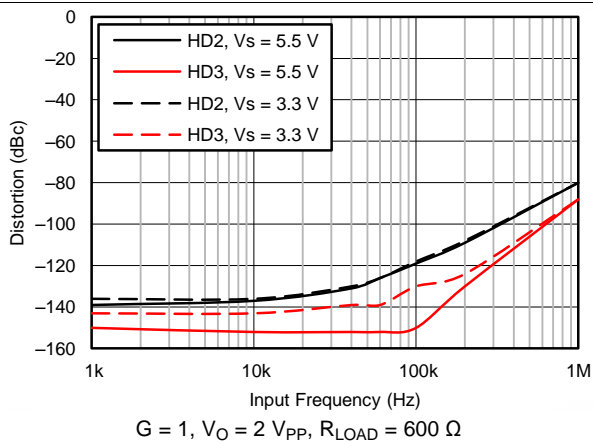


Figure 18. Distortion vs Frequency for Various Power Supplies

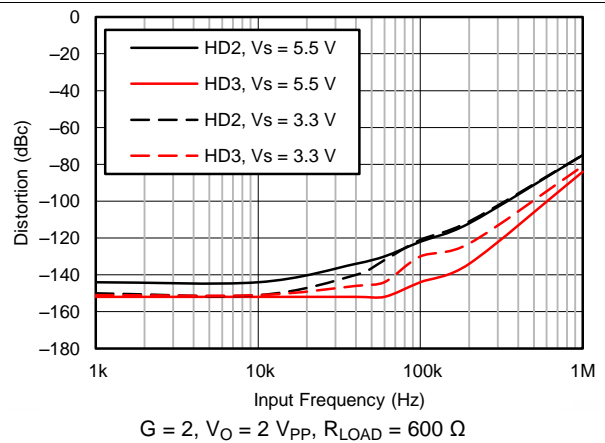


Figure 19. Distortion vs Frequency for Various Power Supplies

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

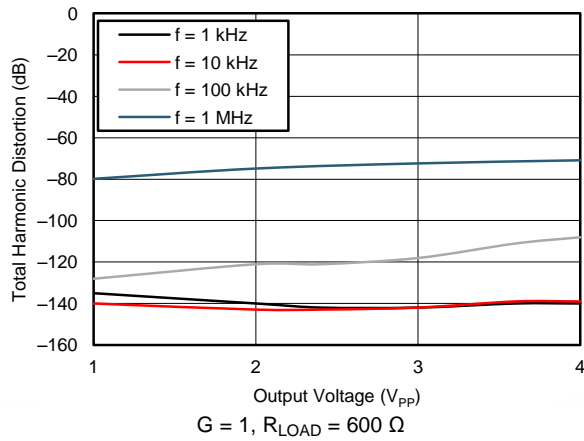


Figure 20. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Output Voltage for Various Frequencies

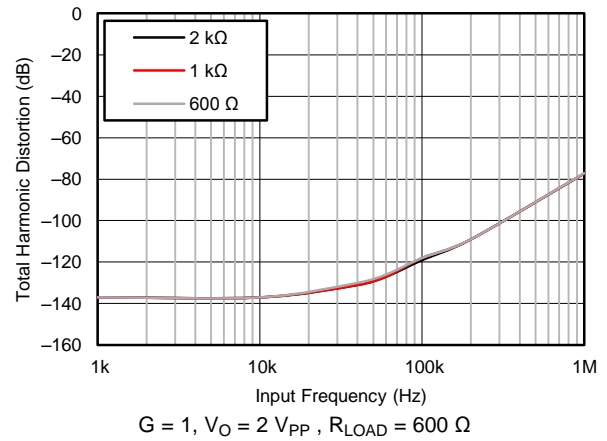


Figure 21. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency for Various Loads

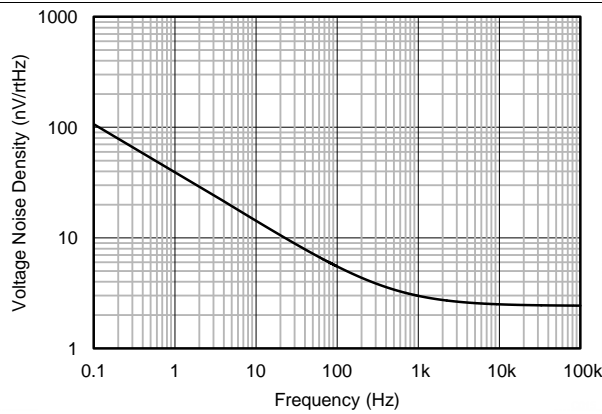


Figure 22. Voltage Noise Density vs Frequency

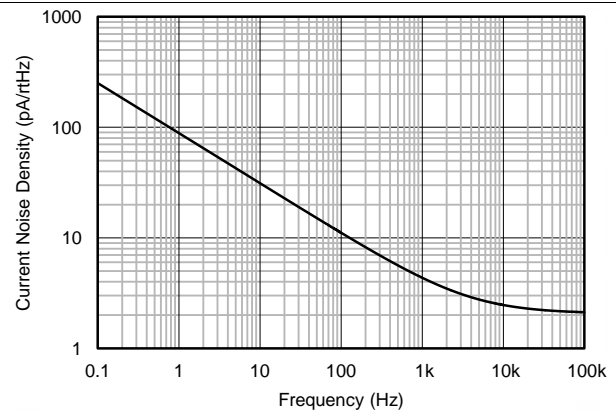


Figure 23. Current Noise Density vs Frequency

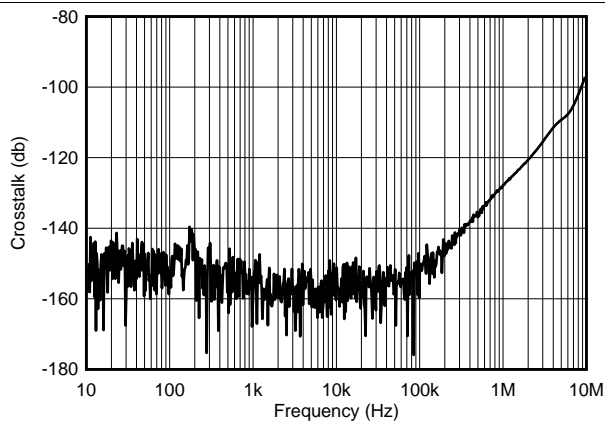


Figure 24. Crosstalk vs Frequency

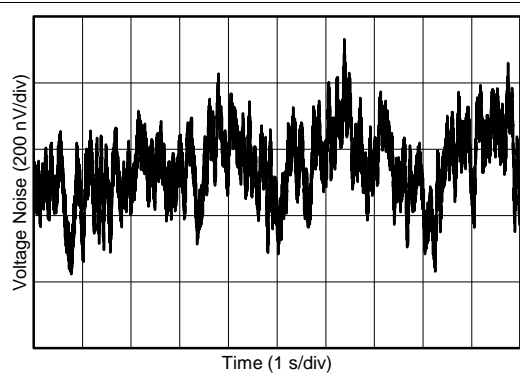


Figure 25. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Voltage Noise

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

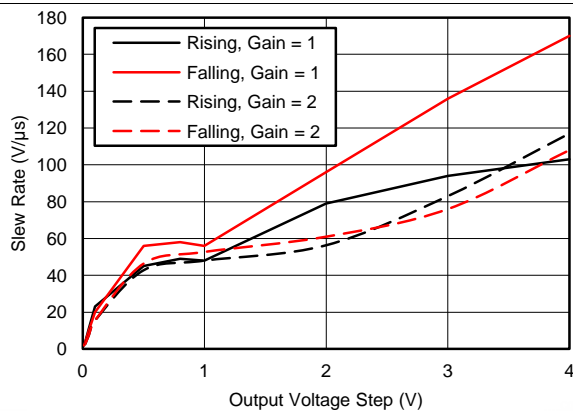


Figure 26. Slew Rate vs Output Step Size

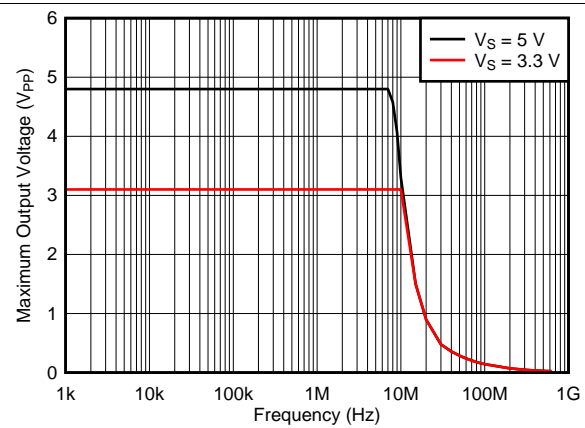
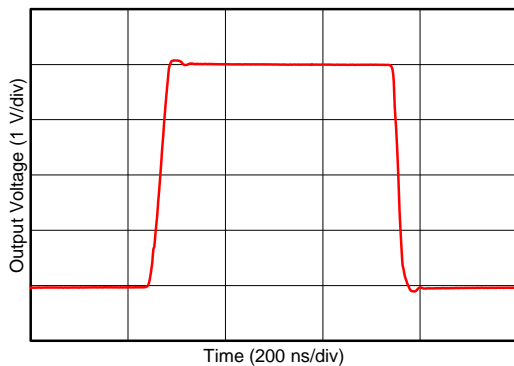
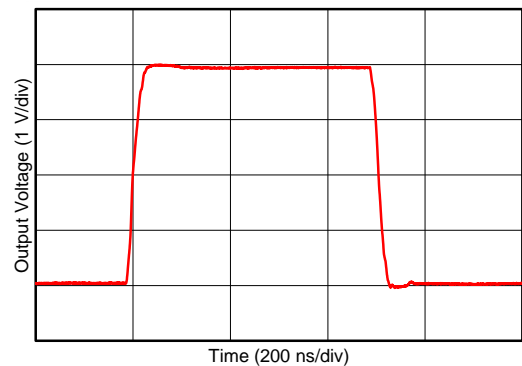


Figure 27. Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency



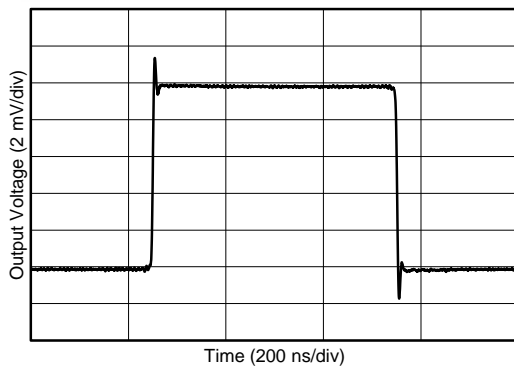
$G = 1$ ,  $V_O = 4\text{-V}$  step

Figure 28. Large-Signal Pulse Response



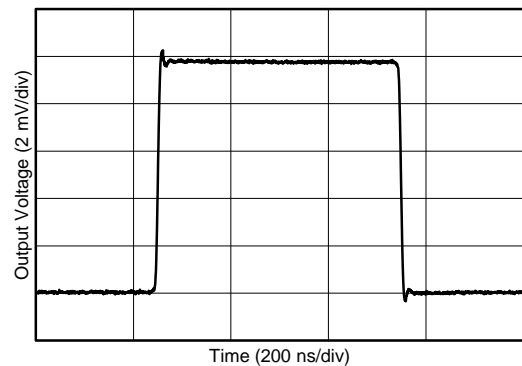
$G = -1$ ,  $V_O = 4\text{-V}$  step

Figure 29. Large-Signal Pulse Response



$G = 1$ ,  $V_O = 10\text{-mV}$  step

Figure 30. Small-Signal Pulse Response



$G = -1$ ,  $V_O = 10\text{-mV}$  step

Figure 31. Small-Signal Pulse Response



Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

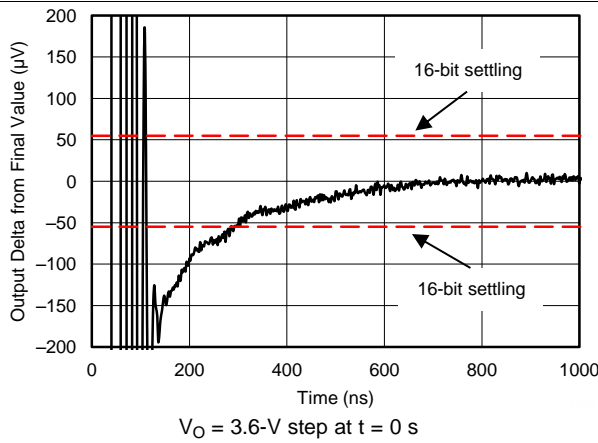


Figure 32. 16-Bit Negative Settling Time

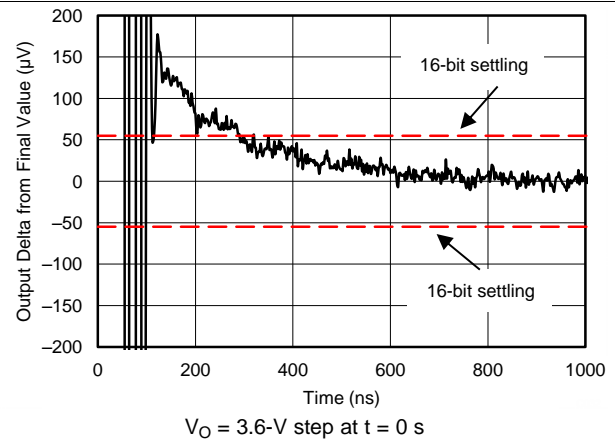


Figure 33. 16-Bit Positive Settling Time

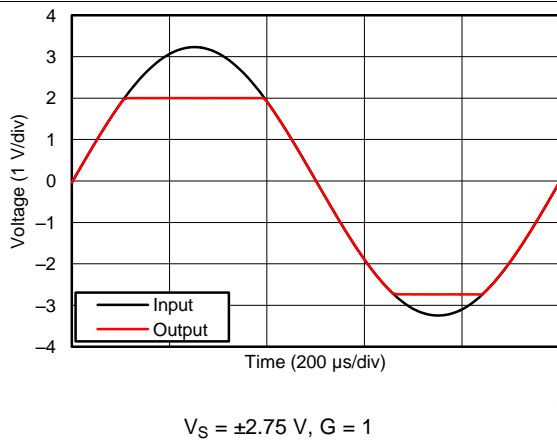


Figure 34. No Phase Reversal

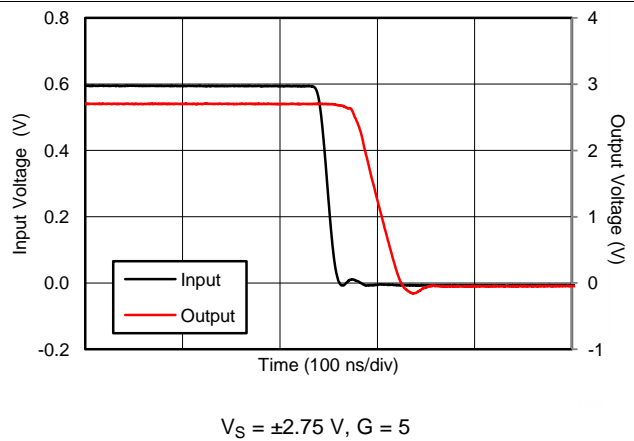


Figure 35. Positive Overload Recovery

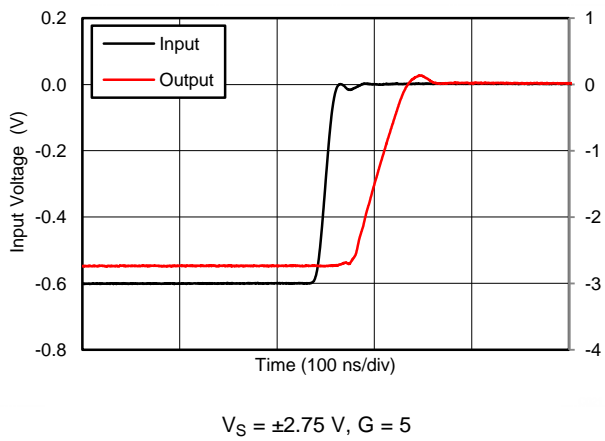


Figure 36. Negative Overload Recovery

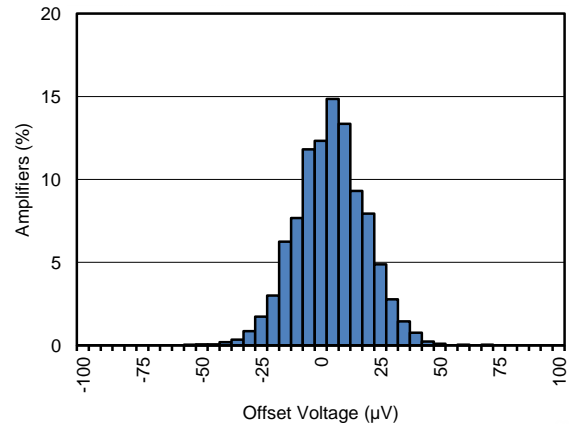
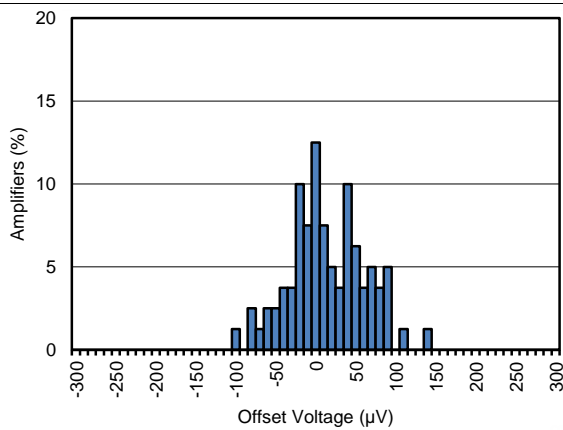


Figure 37. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

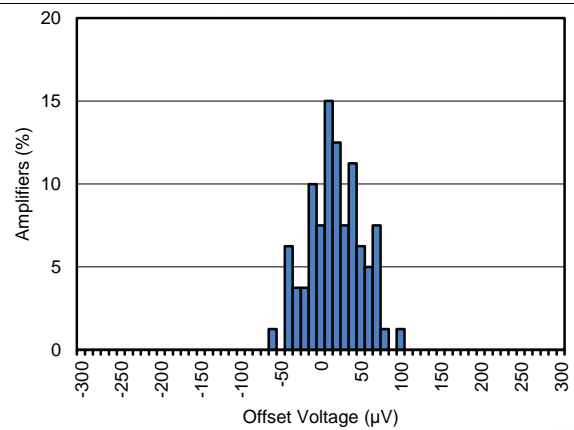
**Typical Characteristics (continued)**

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)



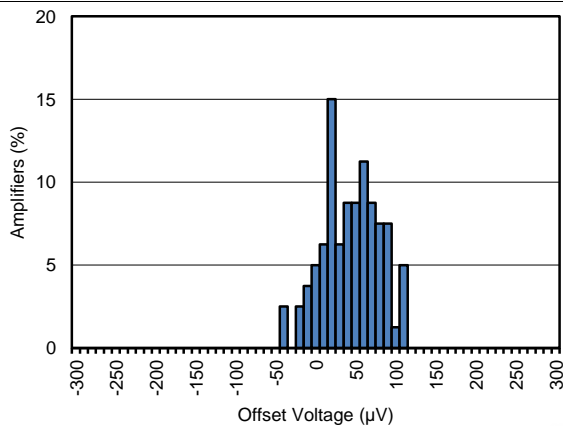
Distribution taken from 80 amplifiers,  $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 38. Input Offset Voltage Distribution**



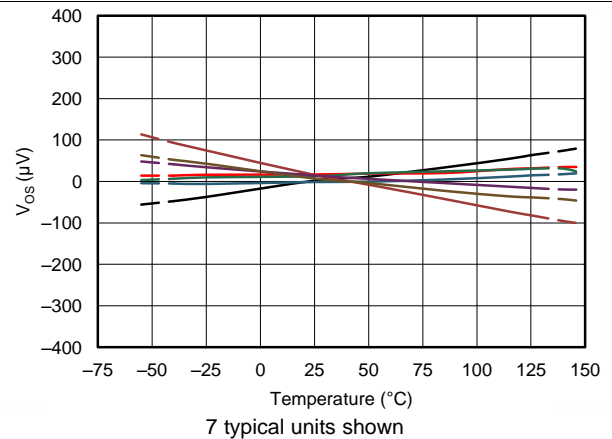
Distribution taken from 80 amplifiers,  $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 39. Input Offset Voltage Distribution**



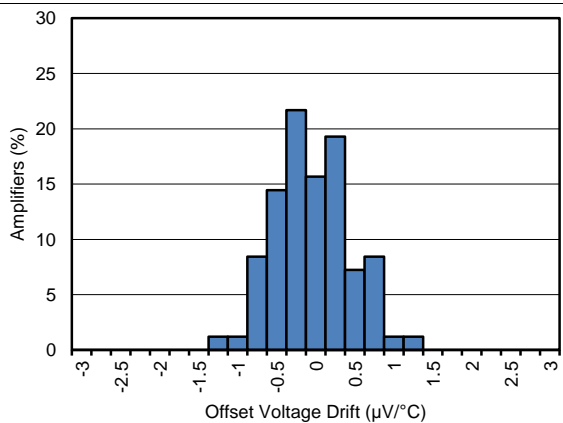
Distribution taken from 80 amplifiers,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 40. Input Offset Voltage Distribution**



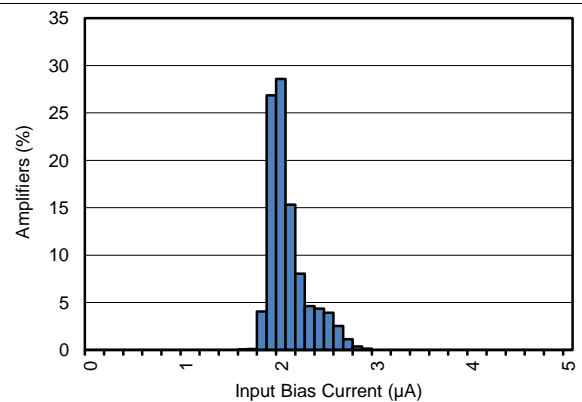
7 typical units shown

**Figure 41. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature**



Distribution taken from 83 amplifiers,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 42. Input Offset Voltage Drift Distribution**



Distribution taken from 3139 amplifiers

**Figure 43. Input Bias Current Distribution**

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)

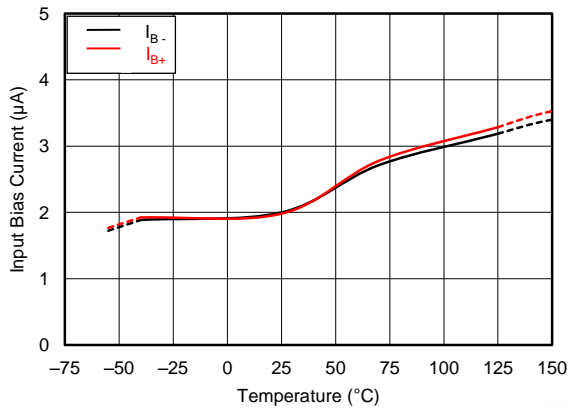
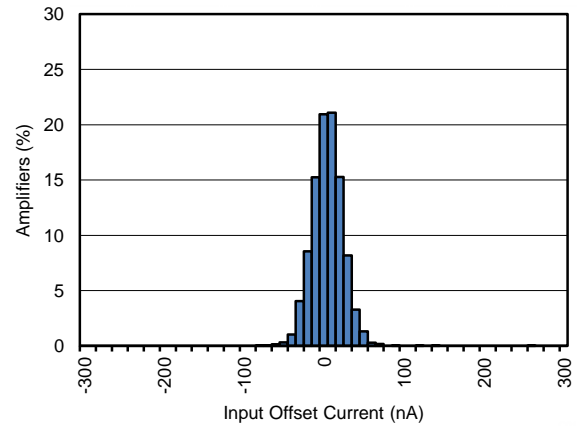


Figure 44. Input Bias Current vs Temperature



Distribution taken from 3139 amplifiers

Figure 45. Input Offset Current Distribution

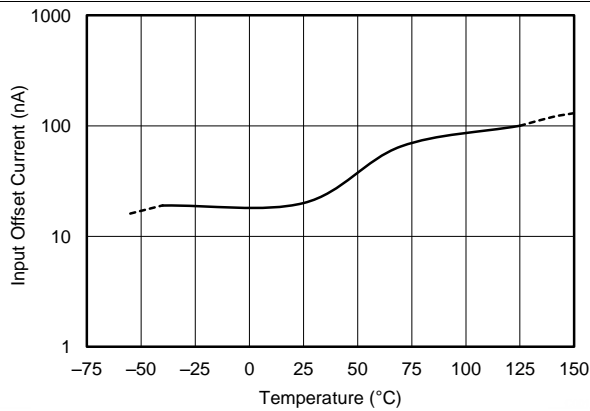


Figure 46. Input Offset Current vs Temperature

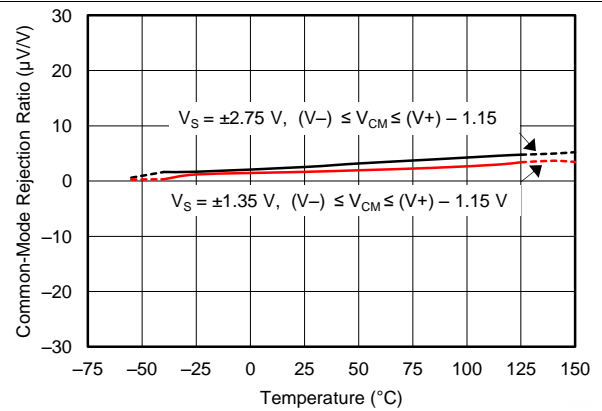


Figure 47. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Temperature

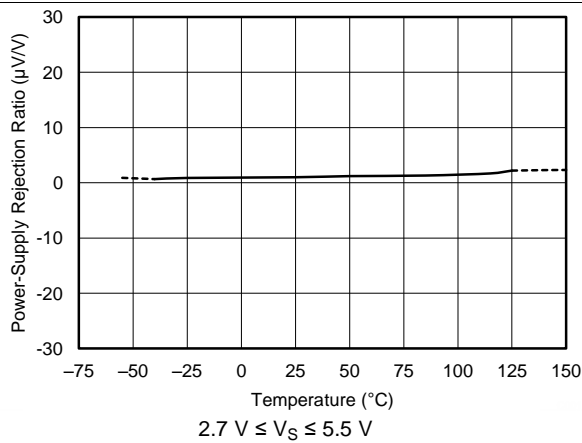


Figure 48. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs Temperature

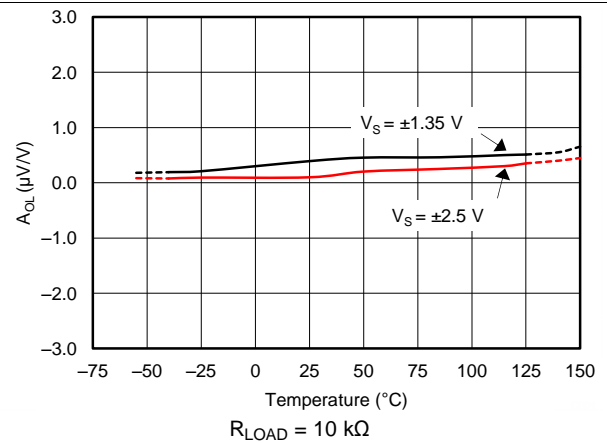


Figure 49. Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature with 10-kΩ Load

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = \text{V-}$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

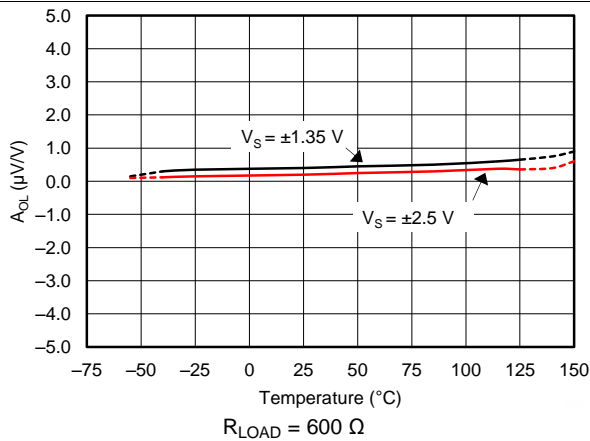


Figure 50. Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature with 600-Ω Load

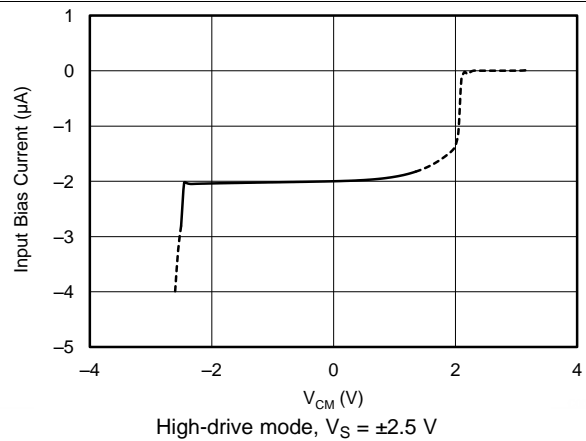


Figure 51. Input Bias Current vs Input Common-Mode Voltage

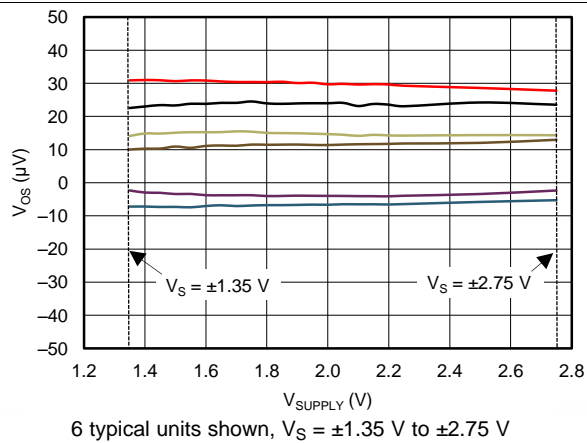


Figure 52. Input Offset Voltage vs Power-Supply Voltage

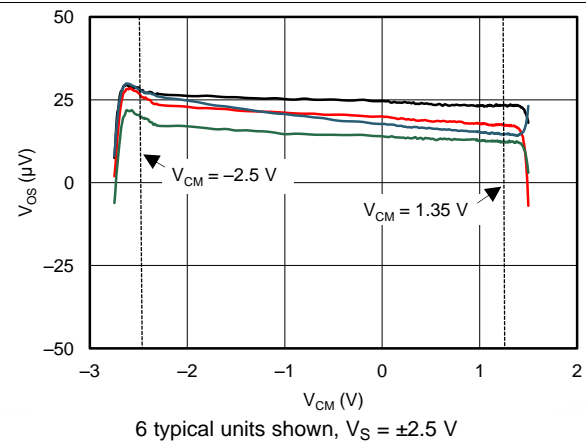


Figure 53. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

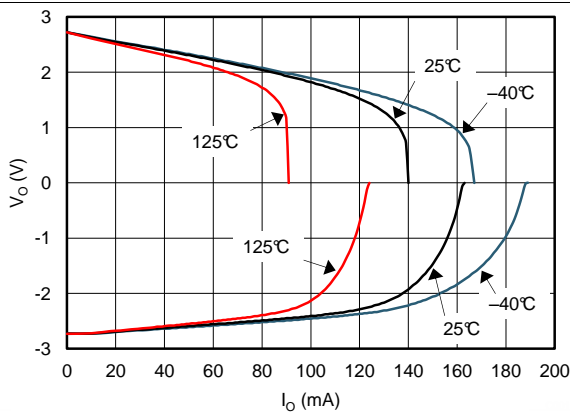


Figure 54. Output Voltage vs Output Current

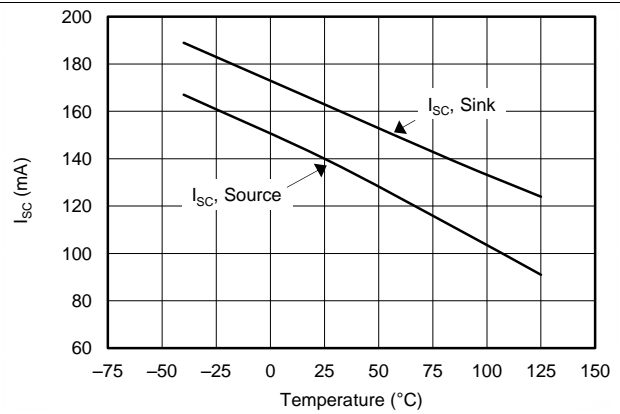


Figure 55. Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = V_-$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $2.5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

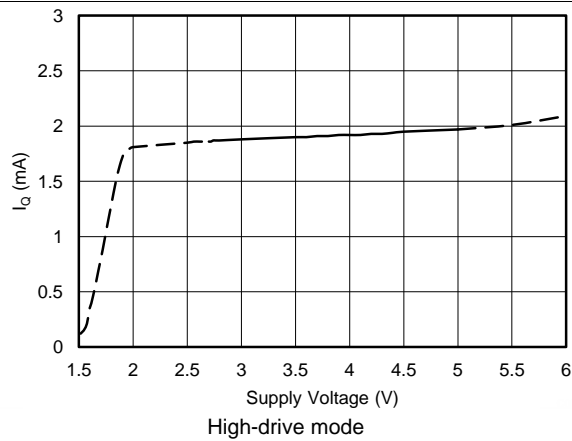


Figure 56. High-Drive Mode Quiescent Current vs Power-Supply Voltage

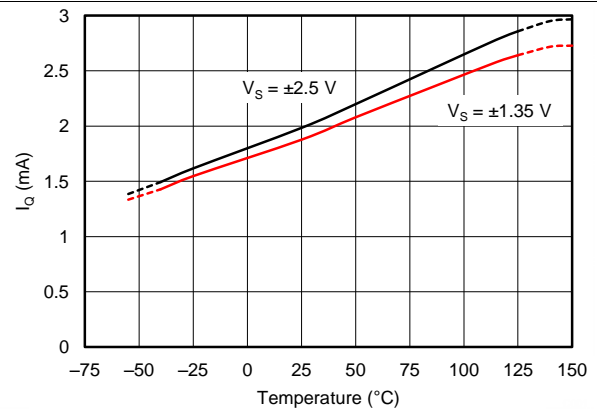


Figure 57. High-Drive Mode Quiescent Current vs Temperature

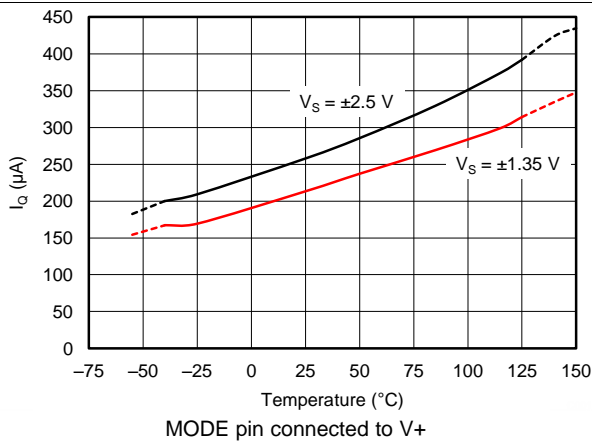


Figure 58. Low-Power Mode Quiescent Current vs Temperature

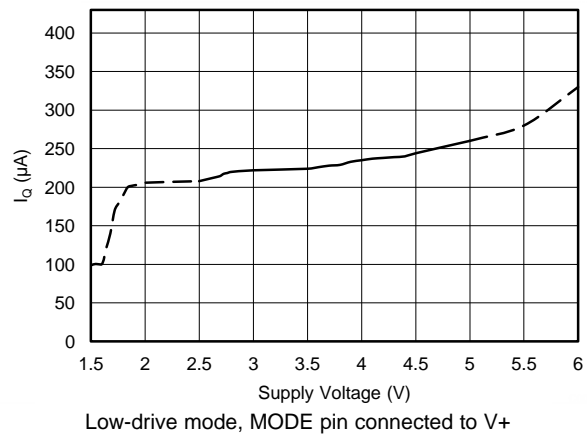


Figure 59. Low-Power Mode Quiescent Current vs Power-Supply Voltage

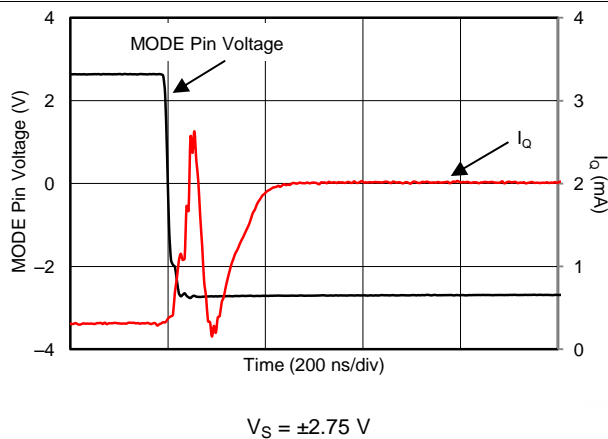


Figure 60. Quiescent Current When MODE transitions From High To Low

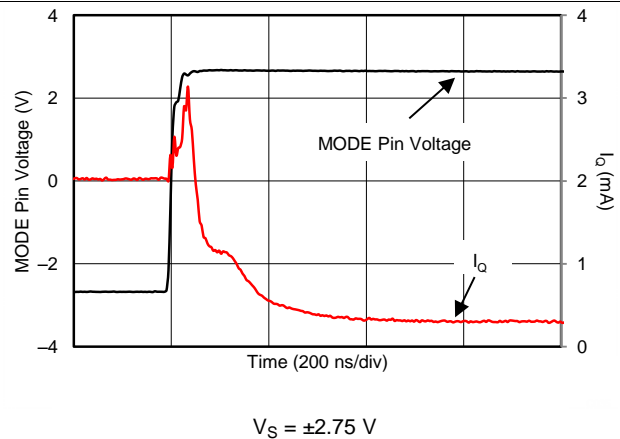
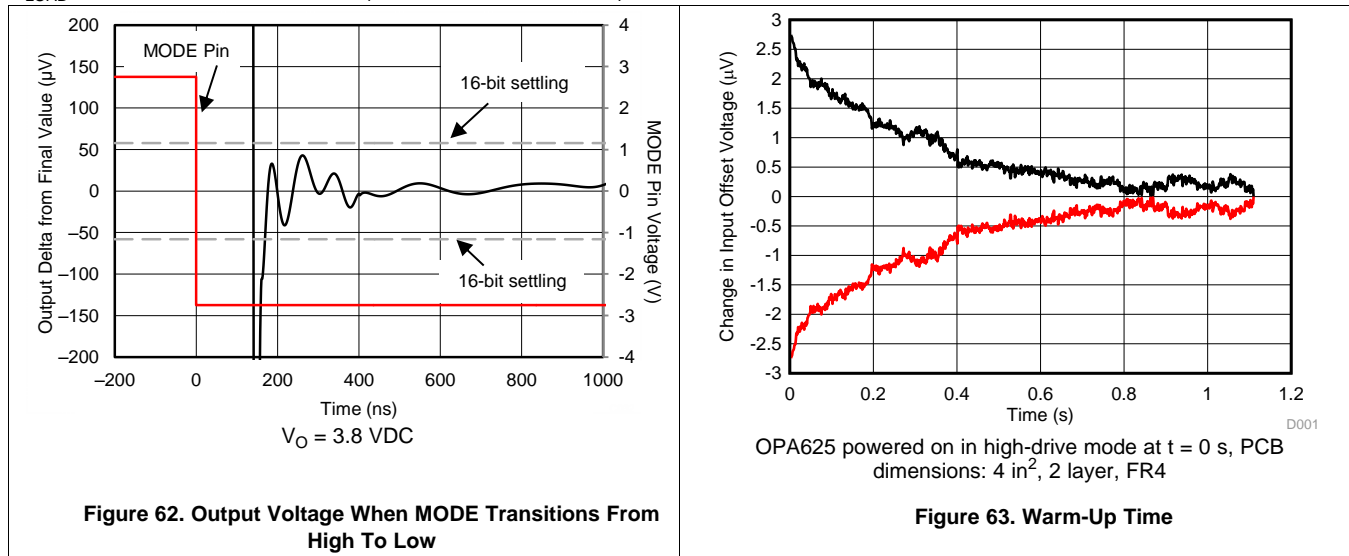


Figure 61. Quiescent Current When MODE Transitions From Low To High

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{MODE} = V_-$ ,  $V_{\text{COM}} = V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , gain ( $G$ ) = 2,  $R_F = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_F = 2.7\text{ pF}$ ,  $C_{\text{LOAD}} = 20\text{ pF}$ , and  $R_{\text{LOAD}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V (unless otherwise noted)



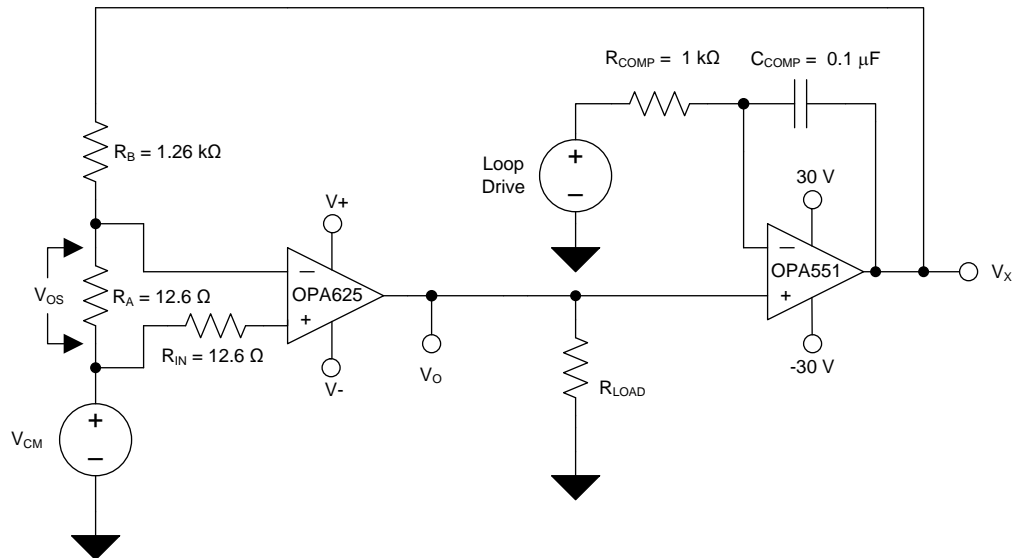
**Figure 62. Output Voltage When MODE Transitions From High To Low**

**Figure 63. Warm-Up Time**

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information

### 7.1 DC Parameter Measurements

The circuit shown in [Figure 64](#) is used to measure the dc input offset related parameters of the OPAx625. Input offset voltage, power supply rejection ratio, common mode rejection ratio and open loop gain can be measured with this circuit. The basic test procedure requires setting the inputs (the power-supply voltage,  $V_S$ , and the common-mode voltage,  $V_{CM}$ ), to the desired values.  $V_O$  is set to the desired value by adjusting the loop-drive voltage while measuring  $V_O$ . After all inputs are configured, measure the input offset at the  $V_X$  measurement point. Calculate the input offset voltage by dividing the measured result by 101. Changing the voltages on the various inputs changes the input offset voltage. The input parameters can be measured according to the relationships illustrated in [Equation 1](#) through [Equation 5](#).



**Figure 64. DC-Parameters Measurement Circuit**

$$V_{OS} = \frac{V_X}{101} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{OSDrift} = \frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta \text{Temperature}} \quad (2)$$

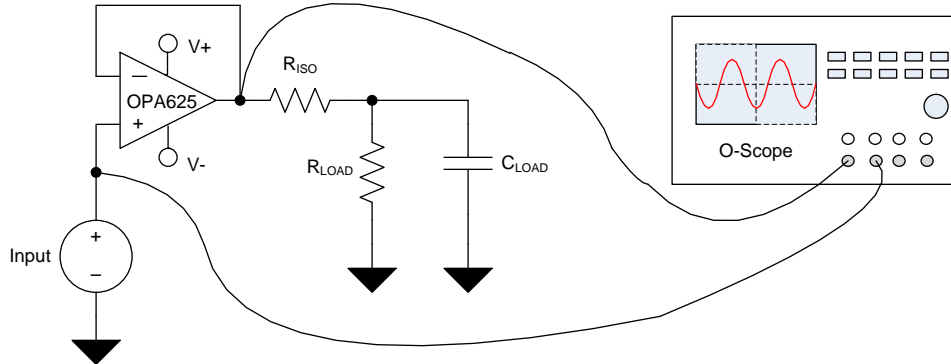
$$PSRR = \frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta V_{SUPPLY}} \quad (3)$$

$$CMRR = \frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta V_{CM}} \quad (4)$$

$$AOL = \frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta V_{OS}} \quad (5)$$

## 7.2 Transient Parameter Measurements

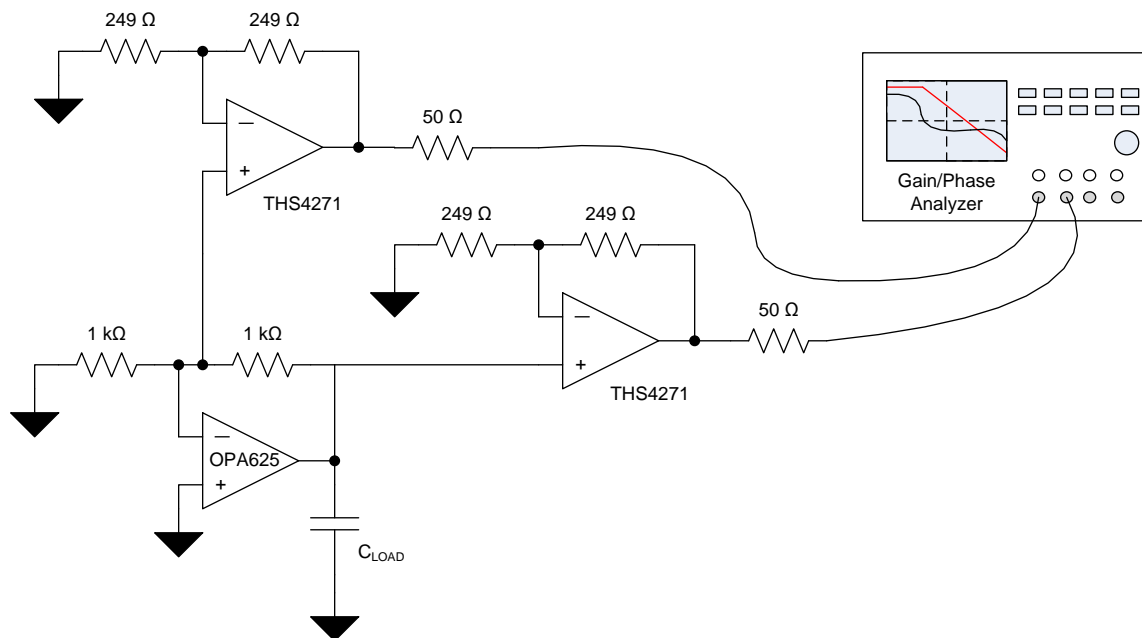
The circuit shown in [Figure 65](#) is used to measure the transient response of the OPAx625. Configure  $V+$ ,  $V-$ ,  $R_{ISO}$ ,  $R_{LOAD}$ , and  $C_{LOAD}$  as desired. Monitor the input and output voltages on an oscilloscope or other signal analyzer. Use this circuit to measure large-signal and small-signal transient response, slew rate, overshoot, and capacitive-load stability.



**Figure 65. Pulse-Response Measurement Circuit**

## 7.3 AC Parameter Measurements

The circuit shown in [Figure 66](#) is used to measure the ac parameters of the OPAx625. Configure  $V+$ ,  $V-$ , and  $C_{LOAD}$  as desired. The THS4271 are used to buffer the input and output of the OPAx625 to prevent loading by the gain phase analyzer. Monitor the input and output voltages on a gain phase analyzer. Use this circuit to measure the gain bandwidth product, and open-loop gain versus frequency versus capacitive load.

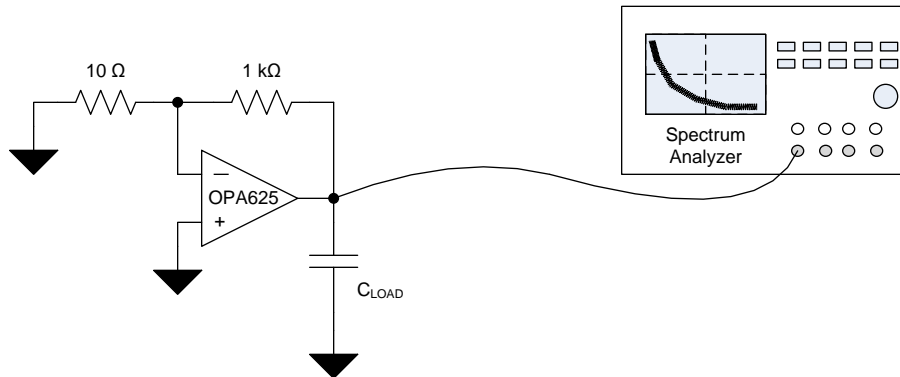


**Figure 66. AC-Parameters Measurement Circuit**



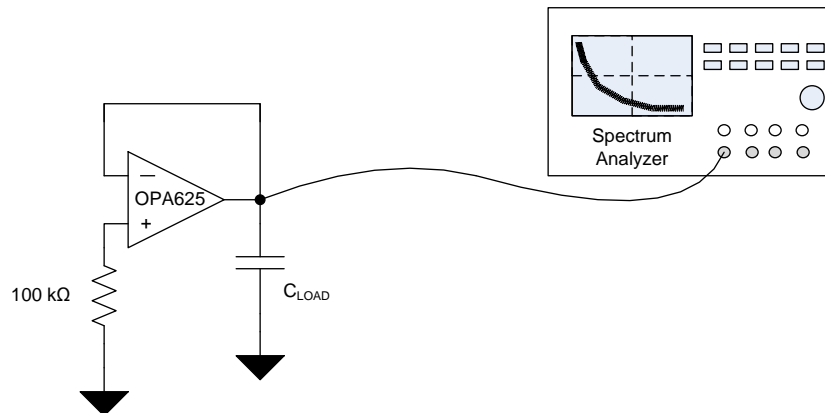
## 7.4 Noise Parameter Measurements

The circuit shown in [Figure 67](#) is used to measure the voltage noise of the OPAx625. Configure V+, V–, and C<sub>LOAD</sub> as desired.



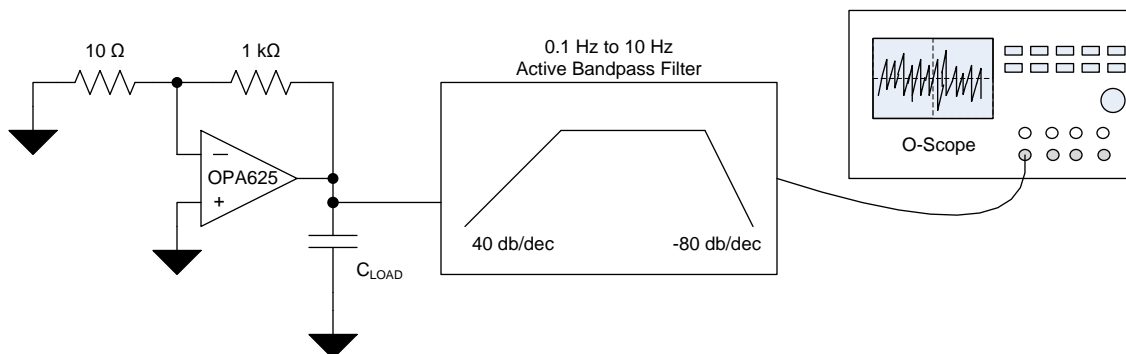
**Figure 67. Voltage Noise Measurement Circuit**

The circuit shown in [Figure 68](#) is used to measure the current noise of the OPAx625. Configure V+, V– and C<sub>LOAD</sub> as desired.



**Figure 68. Current Noise Measurement Circuit**

The circuit shown in [Figure 69](#) is used to measure the OPAx625 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz voltage noise. Configure V+, V–, and C<sub>LOAD</sub> as desired.



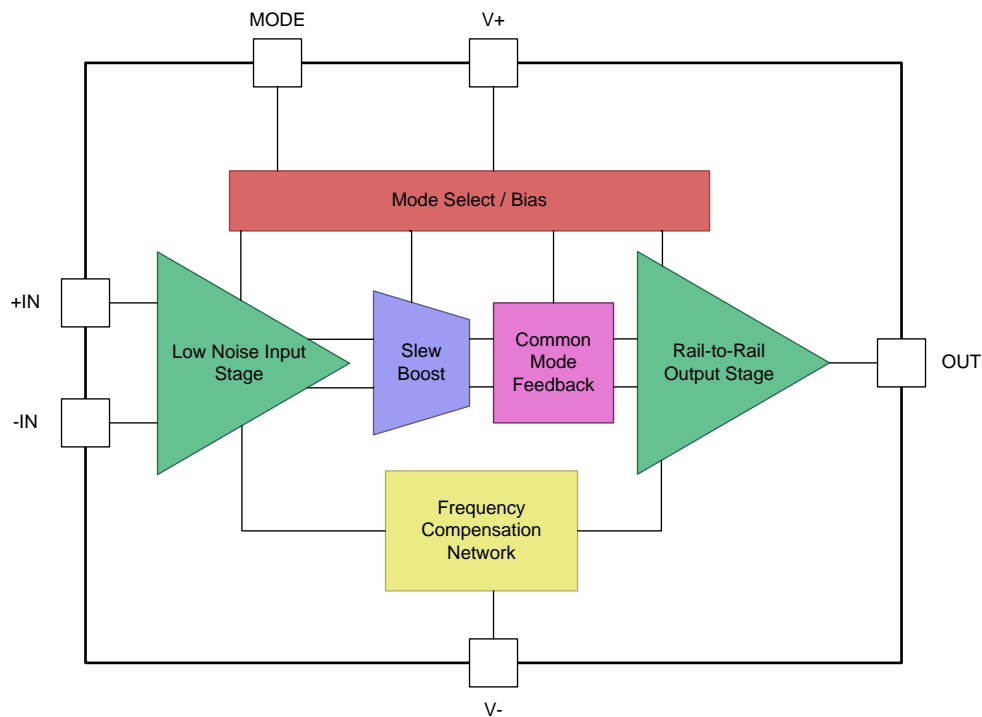
**Figure 69. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Voltage-Noise Measurement Circuit**

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The OPAx625 is a fast-settling, high slew rate, high-bandwidth, voltage-feedback operational amplifier. Low offset and low offset drift combine with the superior dynamic performance and very low output impedance, resulting in an amplifier suited for driving 16-bit SAR ADCs, and buffering precision voltage references in industrial applications. The OPAx625 is comprised of a low-noise input stage, a slew boost stage, and a rail-to-rail output stage. A mode bias select feature allows the OPAx625 to be configured in a high-drive mode and a low-power mode. High-drive mode is used when driving SAR ADCs during the ADC signal acquisition period. The OPAx625 is also configurable in low-power mode while the SAR ADC is converting the acquired signal, thus saving overall system power. To facilitate a fast transition from low-power mode to high-drive mode, the OPAx625 does not completely shut down while in low-power mode; rather, the device remains as an active amplifier with a lower bandwidth (1 MHz) and relaxed dc specifications.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 8.3 Feature Description

### 8.3.1 SAR ADC Driver

The OPA625 is designed to drive precision (16-bit and 18-bit) SAR ADCs at sample rates up to 1 MSPS. The combination of low output impedance, low THD, low noise, and fast settling time make the OPA625 the ideal choice for driving both the SAR ADC inputs, as well as the reference input to the ADC. Internal slew boost circuitry increases the slew rate as a function of the input signal magnitude, resulting in settling from a 4-V step input to 16-bit levels within 280 ns. Low output impedance ( $1\ \Omega$  at 1 MHz) ensures capacitive load stability with minimal overshoot.

### 8.3.2 Electrical Overstress

Designers often ask questions about the capability of an operational amplifier to withstand electrical overstress (EOS). These questions tend to focus on the device inputs, but may involve the supply voltage pins or even the output pin. Each of these different pin functions have electrical stress limits determined by the voltage breakdown characteristics of the particular semiconductor fabrication process and specific circuits connected to the pin. Additionally, internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection is built into these circuits to protect them from accidental ESD events both before and during product assembly. Having a good understanding of this basic ESD circuitry and its relevance to an electrical overstress event is helpful. See [Figure 70](#) for an illustration of the ESD circuits contained in the OPA625. The ESD protection circuitry involves several current-steering diodes connected from the input and output pins and routed back to the internal power-supply lines, where the diodes meet at an absorption device or the power-supply ESD cell, internal to the operational amplifier. This protection circuitry is intended to remain inactive during normal circuit operation.

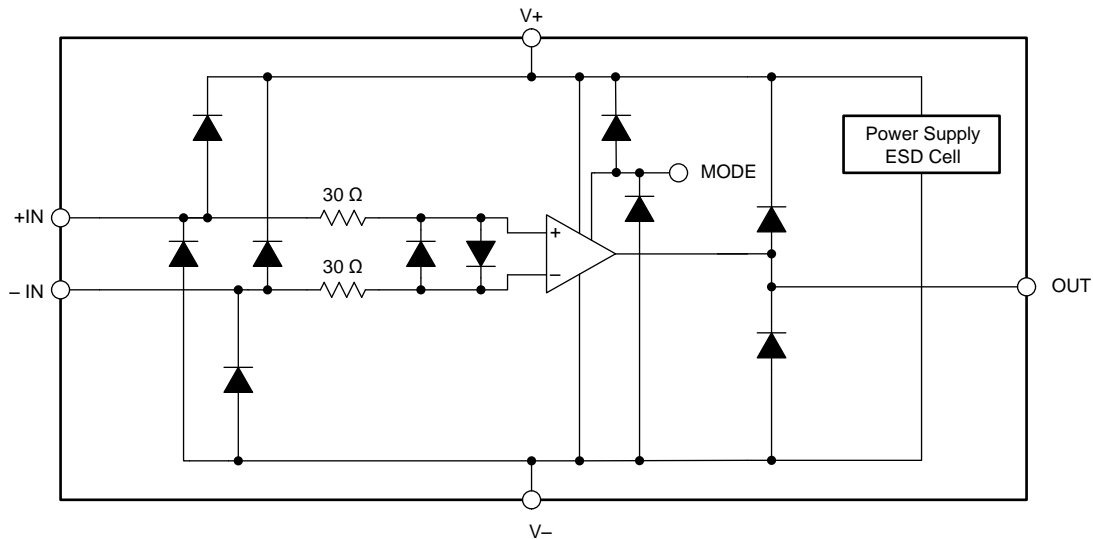
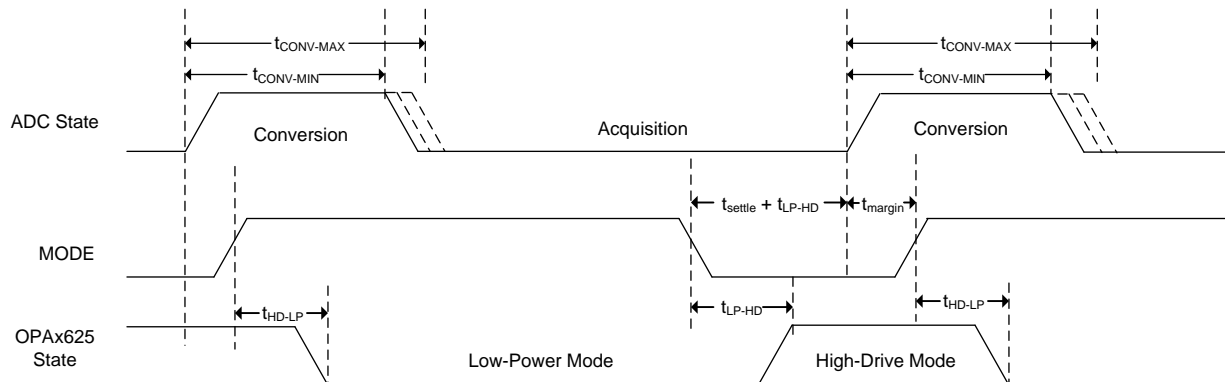


Figure 70. Simplified ESD Circuit

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

The OPAx625 has two functional modes: high-drive and low-power. In low-power mode, the quiescent current of the OPAx625 is reduced to 270  $\mu\text{A}$  (typ), and results in significantly lower bandwidth, higher noise, and lower output current drive. The OPAx625 transitions from low-power mode to high-drive mode in 170 ns.



**Figure 71. Simplified Timing Diagram: Power-Scaling Precision Signal Chain**

### 8.4.1 High-Drive Mode

Place the OPAx625 into high-drive mode by applying a logic level low to the MODE pin. The MODE pin can be driven by a general-purpose input/output (GPIO) from the system controller, from discrete logic gates, or can be connected directly to the V<sub>-</sub> pin. Do not leave the MODE pin floating. When driving the MODE pin from a microcontroller GPIO, make sure that the GPIO is not placed into a high-impedance state. Placing the GPIO into a high impedance state results in the MODE pin essentially floating, and is not recommended. Do not drive the MODE pin voltage below the voltage at the V<sub>-</sub> pin; see the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) for the allowable voltage to drive the MODE pin. Use the MODE pin to force the OPAx625 in either the high-drive mode or the low-power mode. The OPAx625 has 120-MHz gain bandwidth, 2.5-nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  input-referred noise, and consumes just 2 mA of quiescent current in high-drive mode. In addition, the OPAx625 also has an offset voltage of 100  $\mu\text{V}$  (max) and offset voltage drift of 1  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  (typ). This combination of high precision, high speed, and low noise makes this device suitable for use as an input driver for high-precision, high-throughput SAR ADCs such as [ADS88xx](#) family of SAR ADC, as shown in [Figure 73](#).

In high-drive mode, the OPAx625 is fully specified as a wideband, low-noise, low-distortion precision amplifier. High-drive mode is the primary mode of operation of the OPAx625 when driving the inputs of a SAR ADC during the signal acquisition period just before the start of the conversion period. Placing the OPAx625 into the high-drive mode before the acquisition period is complete, and before the start of the conversion period, allows the OPAx625 to settle to the final value just prior to the conversion. When the ADC is converting the input signal, and therefore no longer acquiring the signal, place the OPAx625 into the low-power mode to reduce system power. Using low-power mode allows the OPAx625 power consumption to scale directly with the sample rate.

The OPAx625 is unique in that the switching between the modes occurs in 170 ns (typ). This fast switching is achieved by the architecture of the OPAx625 during low-power mode; see the [Low-Power Mode](#) section for more information.

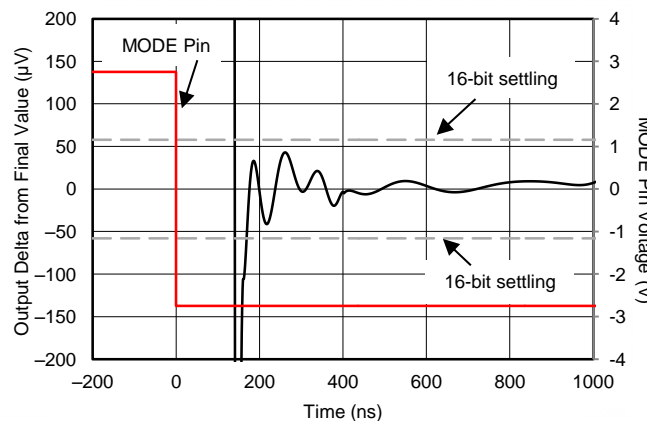
## Device Functional Modes (continued)

### 8.4.2 Low-Power Mode

Place the OPAx625 low-power mode by applying a logic level high to the MODE pin. The MODE pin can be driven by a GPIO from the system controller, from discrete logic gates, or can be connected directly to the V+ pin. Do not leave the MODE pin floating. When driving the MODE pin from a microcontroller GPIO, make sure that the GPIO is not placed into a high-impedance state. Placing the GPIO into a high-impedance state results in the MODE pin essentially floating, and is not recommended. Do not allow the MODE pin voltage to exceed the voltage at the V+ pin; see the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) for the allowable voltage to drive the MODE pin.

In low-power mode, the OPAx625 is fully specified as a general-purpose operational amplifier. The MODE signal can be controlled so that the OPAx625 is placed in high-drive mode just before the ADC enters the acquisition phase. This configuration makes sure that the voltage on the antialiasing filter capacitor settles to the required precision before the acquisition period is complete. The power consumed by the OPAx625 scales with the throughput of the system when operated in this manner. This feature is extremely useful in power-critical applications and variable-throughput data acquisition systems.

The OPAx625 is unique in that the switching between the modes occurs in 170 ns (typ). This fast switching is achieved by the architecture of the OPAx625 during low-power mode. Most amplifiers in power-down or shut-down mode consume very minimal power, but are also not operating in a linear fashion. For example, the output of a typical amplifier, when disabled, can be placed into a high-impedance state, and thus unable to drive any load whatsoever. Switching from a shut-down state to a linear state requires charging internal capacitances and bias points to a level within the linear operating range. Typically, this switch can take several microseconds or longer. This problem is solved with the OPAx625. The OPAx625 operates as a linear operational amplifier in low-power mode, and the output tracks the input signal, but with a lower bandwidth and slightly higher offset and noise. Switching from low-power mode to high-drive mode and settling to 16-bit levels occurs in 170 ns (typ) as a result of maintaining operation in a linear fashion throughout the duration of each mode. This configuration allows for dynamic power scaling, while still maintaining high throughput rates.



**Figure 72. Output Voltage when Mode Pin Changes High to Low**

## 9 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

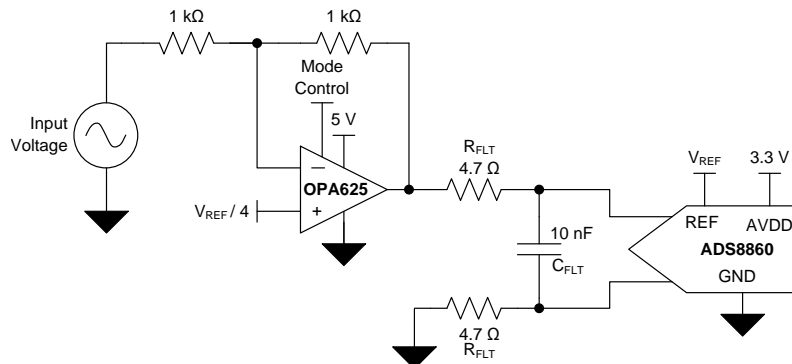
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Application Information

The OPAx625 is a precision, high-speed, voltage-feedback operational amplifier. Fast settling to 16-bit levels, low THD, and low noise make the OPAx625 suitable for driving SAR ADC inputs and buffering precision voltage references. With a wide power-supply voltage range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V, and operating from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the OPAx625 is suitable for a variety of high-speed, industrial applications. The following sections show application information for the OPAx625. For simplicity, power-supply decoupling capacitors are not shown in these diagrams.

### 9.2 Typical Applications

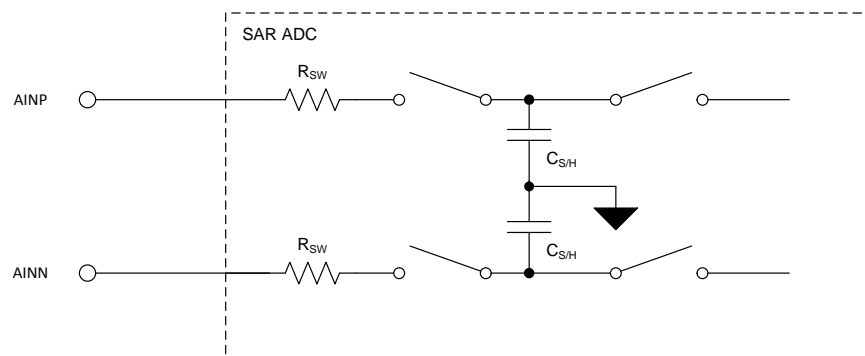
#### 9.2.1 Single-Supply, 16-Bit, 1-MSPS SAR ADC Driver



**Figure 73. Single-Supply, 16-Bit, 1-MSPS SAR ADC Driver**

##### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

SAR ADCs, such as the [ADS8860](#), use sampling capacitors on the data converter input. During the signal acquisition phase, these sampling capacitors are connected to the ADC analog input terminals, AINP and AINN, through a set of switches. After the acquisition period has elapsed, the internal sampling capacitors are disconnected from the input terminals and connected to the input of the ADC through a second set of switches, during this period the ADC is performing the analog-to-digital conversion. [Figure 74](#) illustrates this architecture.



**Figure 74. Simplified SAR ADC Input**

## Typical Applications (continued)

The SAR ADC inputs and sampling capacitors must be driven by the OPA625 to 16-bit levels within the acquisition time of the ADC. For the example illustrated in [Figure 73](#), the OPA625 is used to drive the ADS8860 at a sample rate of 1 MSPS.

### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The circuit illustrated in [Figure 73](#) consists of the SAR ADC driver, a low-pass filter and the SAR ADC. The SAR ADC driver circuit consists of an OPA625 configured in an inverting gain of 1. The filter consists of  $R_{FLT}$  and  $C_{FLT}$ , connected between the output of the OPA625 and input of the ADS8860. Selecting the proper values for each of these passive components is critical to obtain the best performance from the ADC. Capacitor  $C_{FLT}$  serves as a charge reservoir, providing the necessary charge to the ADC sampling capacitors. The dynamic load presented by the ADC creates a glitch on the filter capacitor,  $C_{FLT}$ . To minimize the magnitude of this glitch, choose a value for  $C_{FLT}$  large enough to maintain a glitch amplitude of less than 100 mV. Maintaining such a low glitch amplitude at the amplifier output makes sure that the amplifier remains in the linear operating region, and results in a minimum settling time. Using [Equation 6](#), a 10-nF capacitor is selected for  $C_{FLT}$ .

$$C_{FLT} \geq 15 \times C_{SH} \quad (6)$$

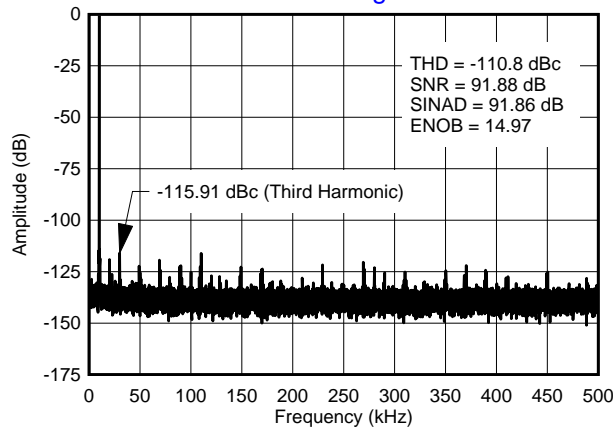
Connecting a 10-nF capacitor directly to the output of the OPA625 degrades the OPA625 phase margin and results in stability and settling-time problems. To properly drive the 10-nF capacitor, use a series resistor ( $R_{FLT}$ ) to isolate the capacitor,  $C_{FLT}$ , from the OPA625.  $R_{FLT}$  must be sized based upon several constraints. To determine a suitable value for  $R_{FLT}$ , consider the impact upon the THD due to the voltage divider effect from  $R_{FLT}$  reacting with the switch resistance ( $R_{SW}$ ) of the ADC input circuit, as well as the impact of the output impedance upon amplifier stability. In this example, 4.7- $\Omega$  resistors are selected. In this design example, [Figure 16](#) can be used to estimate a suitable value for  $R_{ISO}$ .  $R_{ISO}$  represents the total resistance in series with  $C_{FLT}$ , and in this example is equivalent to  $2 \times R_{FLT}$ .



For step-by-step design procedure, circuit schematics, bill of materials, printed circuit board (PCB) files, simulation results, and test results, refer to TI Precision Design, [TIDU014](#), "Power-optimized 16-bit 1MSPS Data Acquisition Block for Lowest Distortion and Noise Reference Design".

### 9.2.1.3 Application Curves

[Figure 75](#) illustrates the performance of the circuit shown in [Figure 73](#).

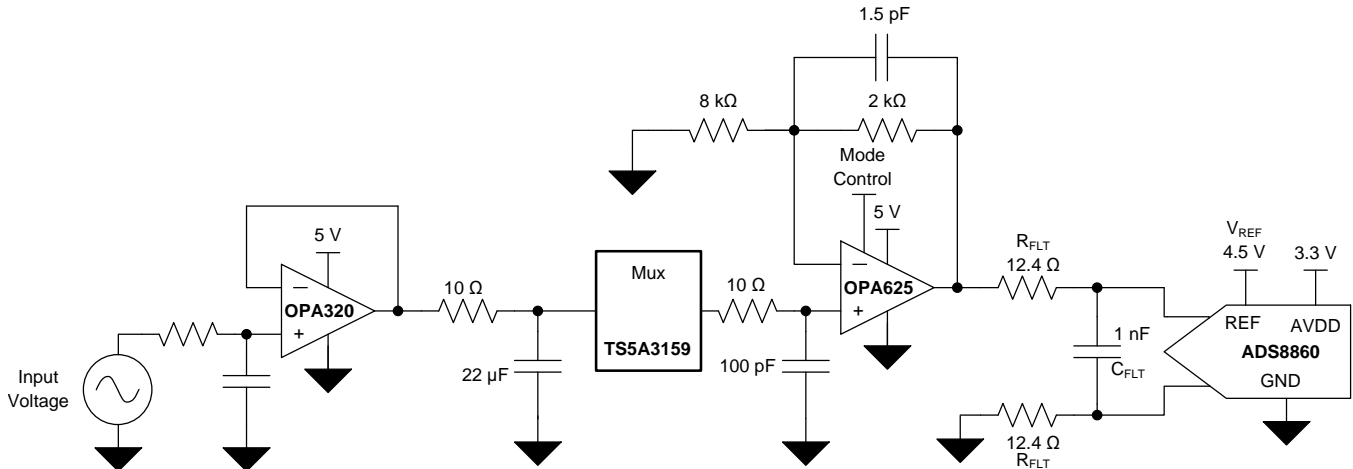


4096-point FFT at 1 MSPS,  $f_{IN} = 10$  kHz,  $V_{IN} = 1.5 V_{RMS}$

**Figure 75. ADC Output FFT for [Figure 73](#)**

## 9.2.2 Single-Supply, 16-Bit, 1-MSPS, Multiplexed, SAR ADC Driver

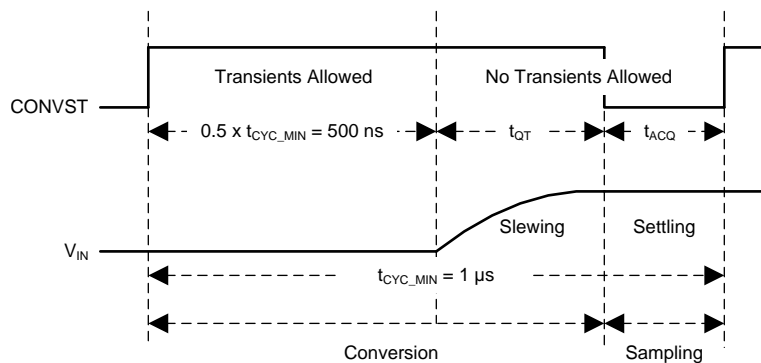
In order to operate a high-resolution, 16-bit ADC at its maximum throughput, the full-scale voltage step must settle to better than 16-bit accuracy at the ADC inputs within the minimum specified acquisition time ( $t_{ACQ}$ ). This settling imposes very stringent requirements on the driver amplifier in terms of large-signal bandwidth, slew rate, and settling time. Figure 76 illustrates a typical multiplexed ADC driver application using the OPA625.



**Figure 76. Single-Supply, 16-Bit, 1-MSPS, Multiplexed, SAR ADC Driver**

### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

To optimize this circuit for performance, this design does not allow any large signal input transients at the inputs of the driver circuit for a small quiet-time period ( $t_{QT}$ ) towards the end of the previous conversion. The input step voltage can appear anytime from the beginning of conversion (CONVST rising edge) until the elapse of a half cycle time ( $0.5 \times t_{CYC}$ ). This timing constraint on the input step allows a minimum settling time of ( $t_{QT} + t_{ACQ}$ ) for the ADC input to settle within the required accuracy, in the worst-case scenario. This provides more time for the amplifier's output to slew and settle within the required accuracy before the next conversion starts. Figure 77 illustrates this timing sequence.



**Figure 77. Timing Diagram for Input Signals**



### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

An ADC input driver circuit mainly consists of two parts: a driving amplifier and a fly-wheel RC filter. The amplifier is used for signal conditioning of the input voltage and its low output impedance provides a buffer between the signal source and the ADC input. The RC filter helps attenuate the sampling charge-injection from the switched-capacitor input stage of the ADC as well as acts as an anti-aliasing filter to band-limit the wideband noise contributed by the front-end circuit. The design of the ADC input driver involves optimizing the bandwidth of the circuit, driven primarily by the following requirements:

- The  $R_{FLT}C_{FLT}$  filter bandwidth should be low to band-limit the noise fed into the input of the ADC thereby increasing the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the system.
- The overall system bandwidth should be large enough to accommodate optimal settling of the input signal at the ADC input before the start of conversion.

$C_{FLT}$  is chosen based upon Equation 7.  $C_{FLT}$  is chosen to be 1 nF.

$$C_{FLT} \geq 15 \times C_{SH} \tag{7}$$

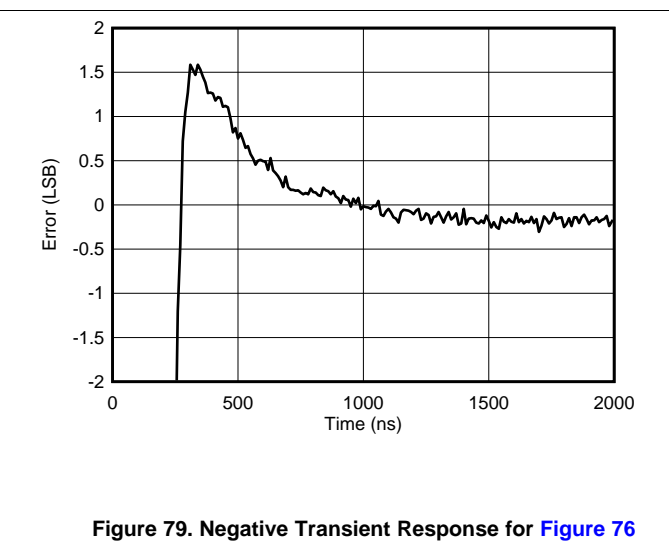
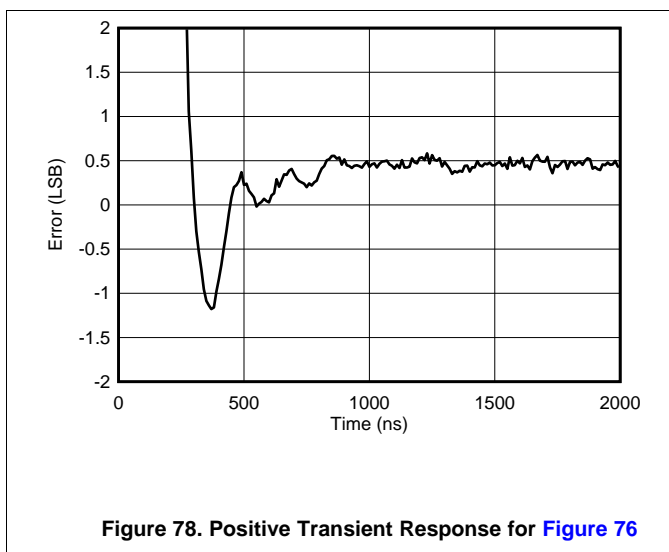
Connecting a 1-nF capacitor directly to the output of the OPA625 would degrade the OPA625 phase margin and result in stability and settling time problems. To properly drive the 1-nF capacitor, a series resistor,  $R_{FLT}$ , is used to isolate the capacitor,  $C_{FLT}$ , from the OPA625.  $R_{FLT}$  must be sized based upon several constraints. To determine a suitable value for  $R_{FLT}$ , the system designer must consider the impact upon the THD due to the voltage divider effect from  $R_{FLT}$  reacting with the switch resistance,  $R_{SW}$ , of the ADC input circuit as well as the impact of the output impedance upon amplifier stability. In this example 12.4-Ω resistors are selected. In this design example, Figure 15 can be used to estimate a suitable value for  $R_{ISO}$ .  $R_{ISO}$  represents the total resistance in series with  $C_{FLT}$ , which in this example is equivalent to  $2 \times R_{FLT}$ .



For step-by-step design procedure, circuit schematics, bill of materials, printed circuit board (PCB) files, simulation results, and test results, refer to TI Precision Design, [TIDU012](#), "Power-optimized 16-bit 1MSPS Data Acquisition Block for Lowest Distortion and Noise Reference Design".

### 9.2.2.3 Application Curves

Figure 78 illustrates the performance of the circuit shown in Figure 76.



## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The OPAx625 is specified for operation from 2.7 V to 5.5 V ( $\pm 1.35$  V to  $\pm 2.75$  V); many specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the [Typical Characteristics](#). Place bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, see the [Layout](#) section.

### CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 6 V can cause permanent damage to the device. See to the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) section.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:

- Use bypass capacitors to reduce the noise coupled from the power supply. Connect low ESR, ceramic, bypass capacitors between the power supply pins (V+ and V-) and the ground plane. Place the bypass capacitors as close to the device as possible with the 100-nF capacitor closest to the device, as indicated in [Figure 80](#). For single-supply applications, bypass capacitors on the V- pin are not required.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of the circuitry is one of the simplest and most-effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds paying attention to the flow of the ground current. For more detailed information refer to [SLOA089, Circuit Board Layout Techniques](#).
- In order to reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Minimize parasitic coupling between +IN and OUT for best ac performance.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. As shown in [Figure 80](#), keeping RF, CF, and RG close to the inverting input will minimize parasitic capacitance.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Cleaning the PCB following board assembly is recommended for best performance.
- Any precision integrated circuit may experience performance shifts due to moisture ingress into the plastic package. Following any aqueous PCB cleaning process, bake the PCB assembly to remove moisture introduced into the device packaging during the cleaning process. A low-temperature, post-cleaning bake at  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 minutes is sufficient for most circumstances.

## 11.2 Layout Example

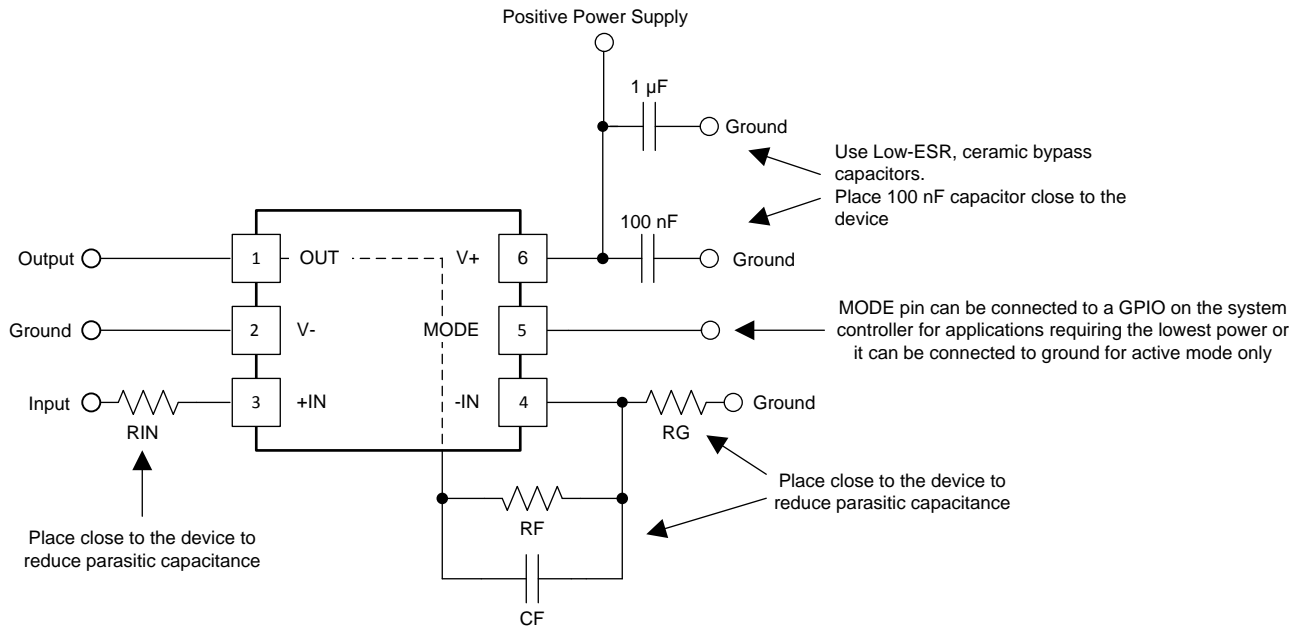
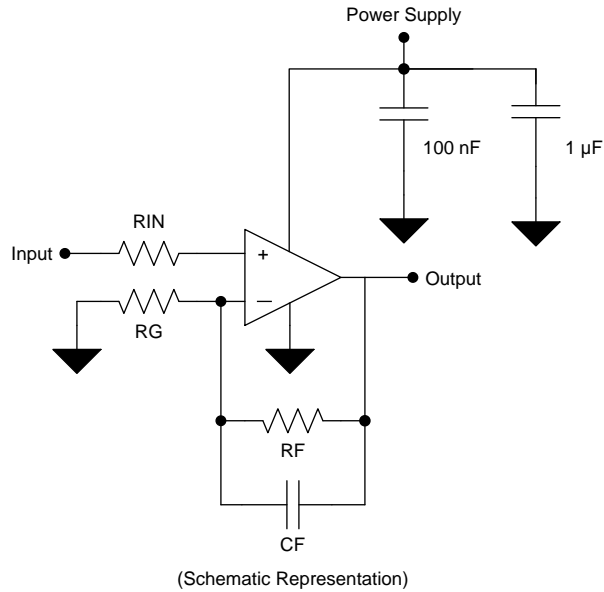


Figure 80. PCB Layout Example

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Device Support

#### 12.1.1 Development Support

##### 12.1.1.1 TINA-TI™ (Free Software Download)

TINA™ is a simple, powerful, and easy-to-use circuit simulation program based on a SPICE engine. TINA-TI is a free, fully-functional version of the TINA software, preloaded with a library of macro models in addition to a range of both passive and active models. TINA-TI provides all the conventional dc, transient, and frequency domain analysis of SPICE, as well as additional design capabilities.

Available as a [free download](#) from the Analog eLab Design Center, TINA-TI offers extensive post-processing capability that allows users to format results in a variety of ways. Virtual instruments offer the ability to select input waveforms and probe circuit nodes, voltages, and waveforms, creating a dynamic quick-start tool.

##### 12.1.1.2 TI Precision Designs

TI Precision Designs are available online at <http://www.ti.com/ww/en/analog/precision-designs/>. TI Precision Designs are analog solutions created by TI's precision analog applications experts and offer the theory of operation, component selection, simulation, complete PCB schematic and layout, bill of materials, and measured performance of many useful circuits.

### 12.2 Documentation Support

#### 12.2.1 Related Documentation

16-Bit, 1MSPS Multiplexed Data Acquisition Reference Design Guide, [TIDUAD9](#)

#### 12.3 Related Links

[Table 1](#) lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

**Table 1. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
OPA625	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
OPA2625	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>

### 12.4 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided *AS IS* by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

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TINA is a trademark of DesignSoft, Inc.

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## 12.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

## 12.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
OPA2625IDGSR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2625	<a href="#">Samples</a>
OPA2625IDGST	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2625	<a href="#">Samples</a>
OPA625IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	O625	<a href="#">Samples</a>
OPA625IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	O625	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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.

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

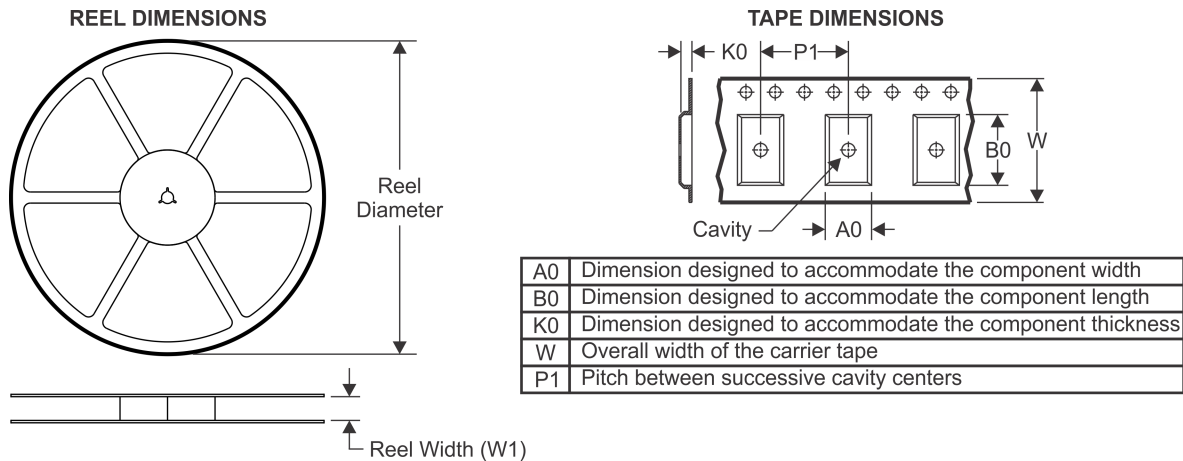
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
OPA2625IDGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2625IDGST	VSSOP	DGS	10	250	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA625IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA625IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3



**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

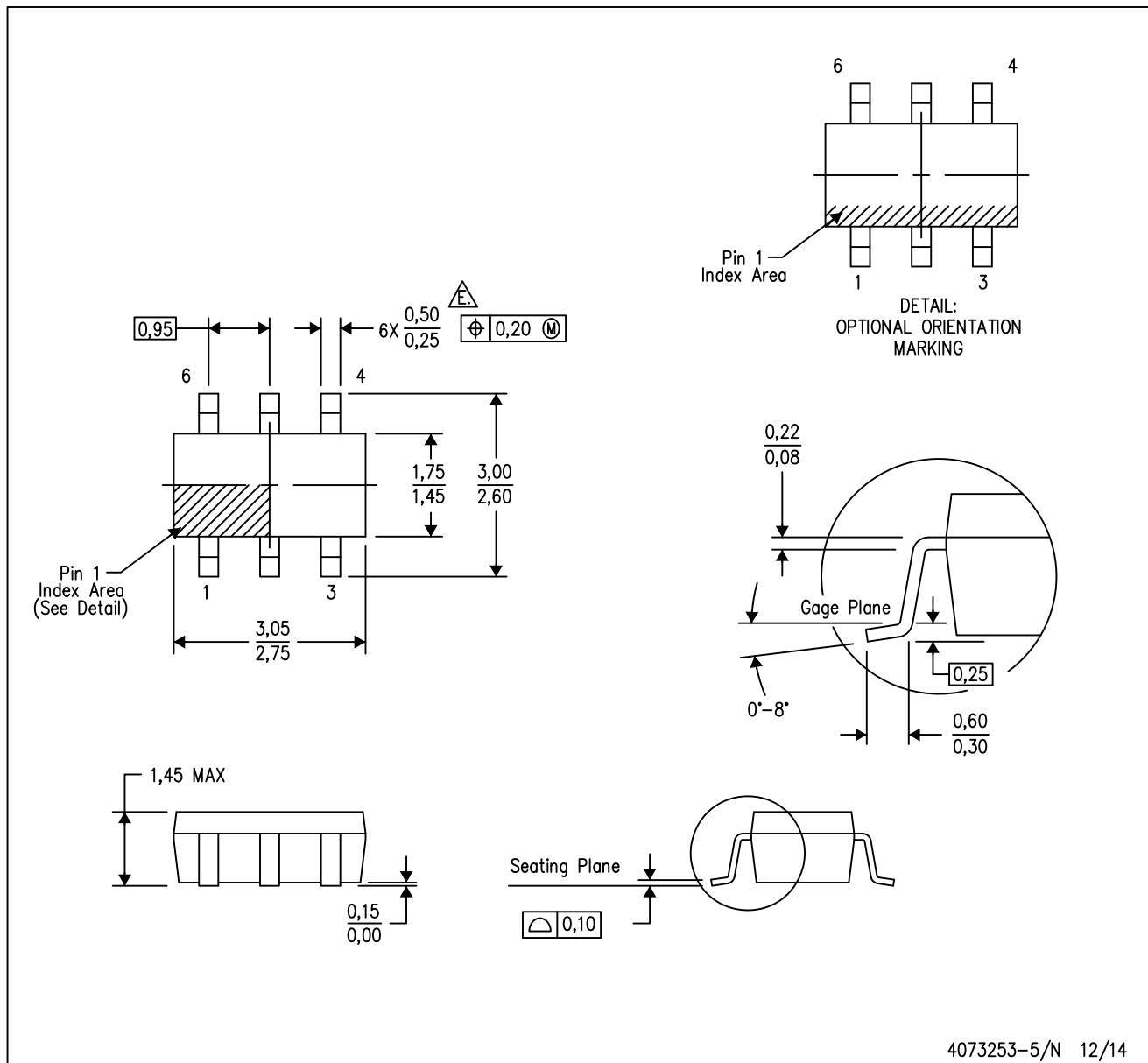

\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
OPA2625IDGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
OPA2625IDGST	VSSOP	DGS	10	250	366.0	364.0	50.0
OPA625IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
OPA625IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	180.0	180.0	18.0

# MECHANICAL DATA

DBV (R-PDSO-G6)

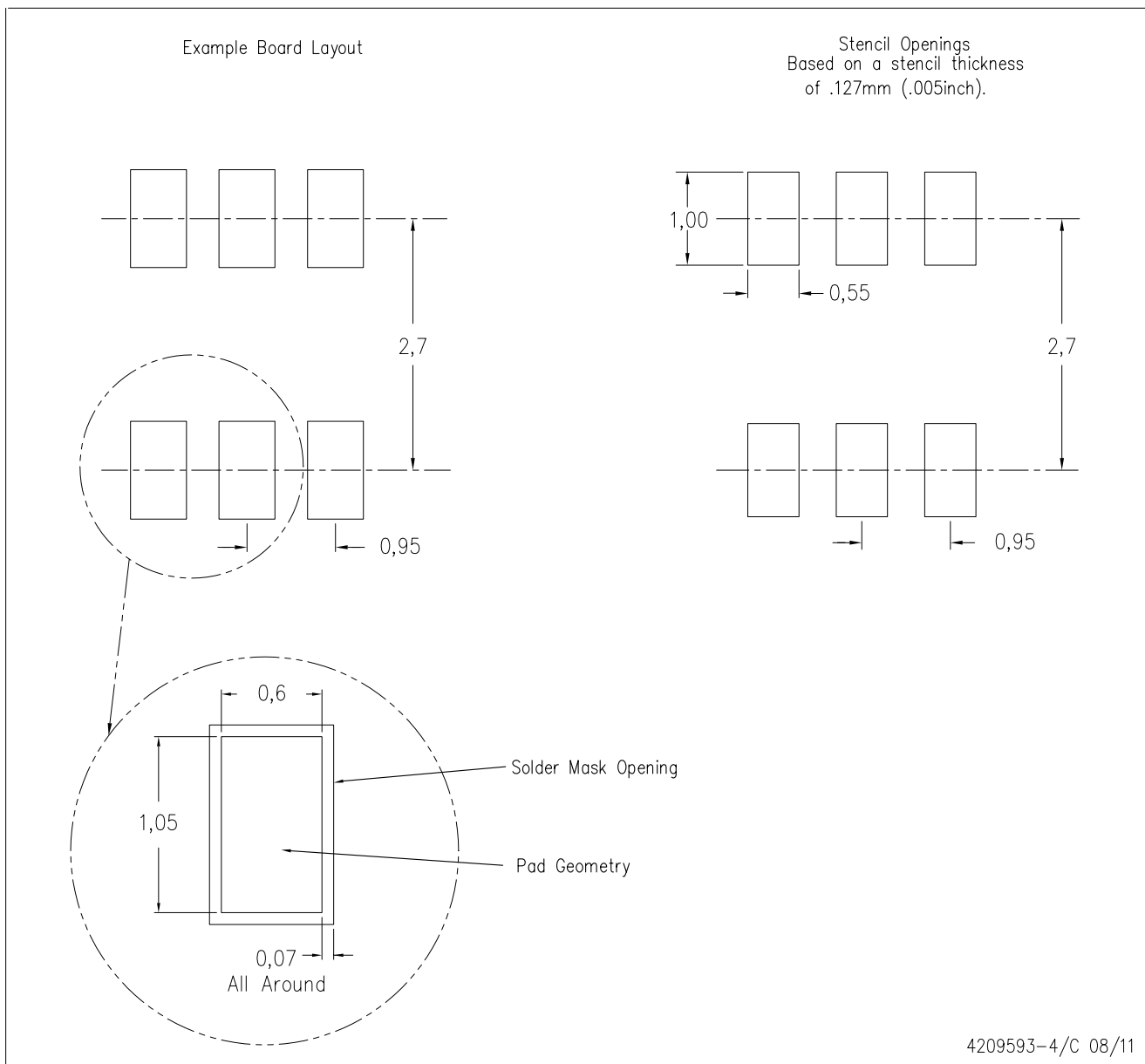
PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
- ⚠ Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AB, except minimum lead width.

DBV (R-PDSO-G6)

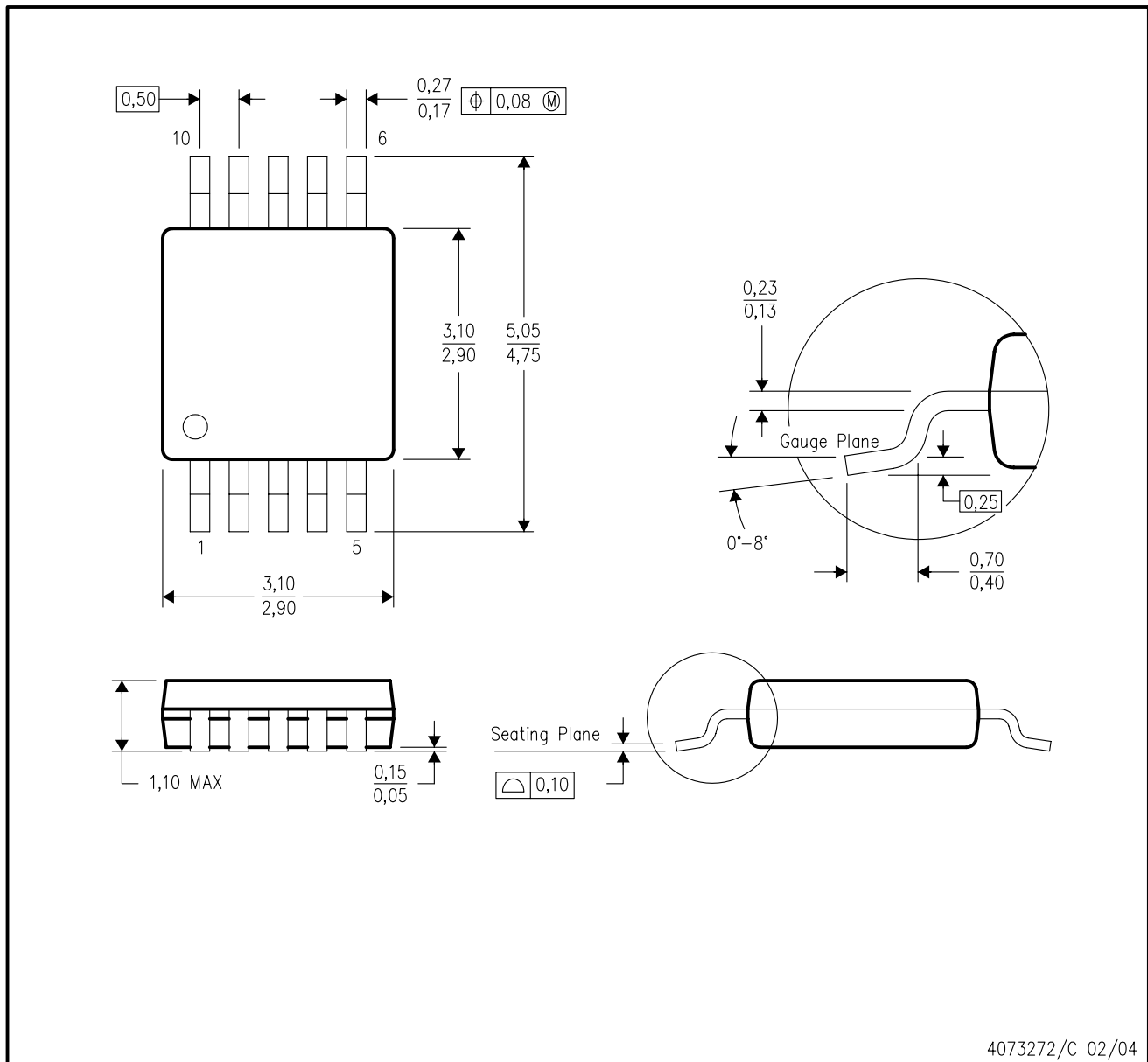
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.

DGS (S-PDSO-G10)

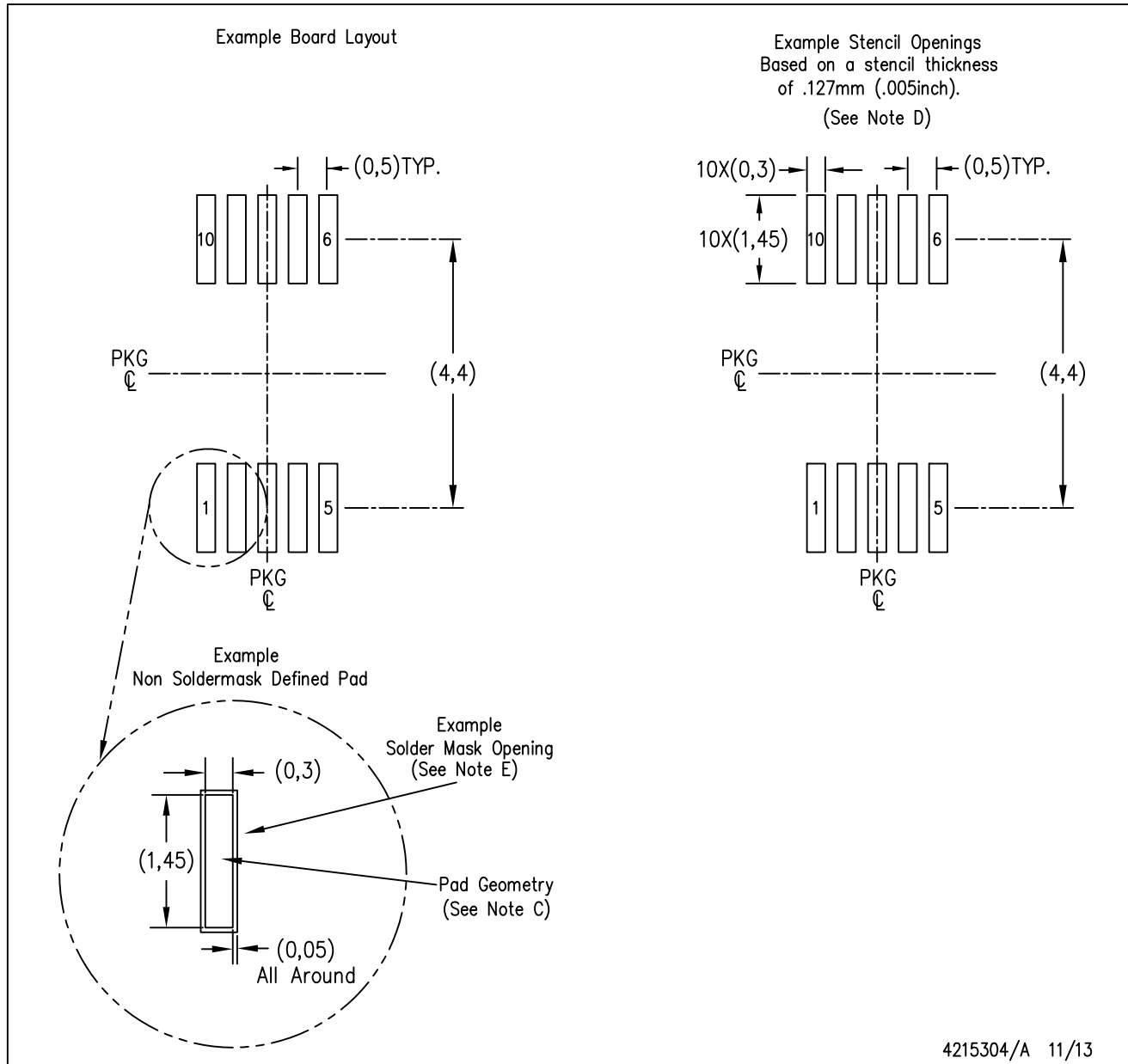
PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation BA.

DGS (S-PDSO-G10)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

### Products

Audio	<a href="http://www.ti.com/audio">www.ti.com/audio</a>
Amplifiers	<a href="http://amplifier.ti.com">amplifier.ti.com</a>
Data Converters	<a href="http://dataconverter.ti.com">dataconverter.ti.com</a>
DLP® Products	<a href="http://www.dlp.com">www.dlp.com</a>
DSP	<a href="http://dsp.ti.com">dsp.ti.com</a>
Clocks and Timers	<a href="http://www.ti.com/clocks">www.ti.com/clocks</a>
Interface	<a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>
Logic	<a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>
Power Mgmt	<a href="http://power.ti.com">power.ti.com</a>
Microcontrollers	<a href="http://microcontroller.ti.com">microcontroller.ti.com</a>
RFID	<a href="http://www.ti-rfid.com">www.ti-rfid.com</a>
OMAP Applications Processors	<a href="http://www.ti.com/omap">www.ti.com/omap</a>
Wireless Connectivity	<a href="http://www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity">www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity</a>

### Applications

Automotive and Transportation	<a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>
Communications and Telecom	<a href="http://www.ti.com/communications">www.ti.com/communications</a>
Computers and Peripherals	<a href="http://www.ti.com/computers">www.ti.com/computers</a>
Consumer Electronics	<a href="http://www.ti.com/consumer-apps">www.ti.com/consumer-apps</a>
Energy and Lighting	<a href="http://www.ti.com/energy">www.ti.com/energy</a>
Industrial	<a href="http://www.ti.com/industrial">www.ti.com/industrial</a>
Medical	<a href="http://www.ti.com/medical">www.ti.com/medical</a>
Security	<a href="http://www.ti.com/security">www.ti.com/security</a>
Space, Avionics and Defense	<a href="http://www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense">www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense</a>
Video and Imaging	<a href="http://www.ti.com/video">www.ti.com/video</a>

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