TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
OPA196, OPA2196, OPA4196
JAJSDJ5 – JULY 2017

OPAx196 36V、低消費電力、低オフセット電圧、レール・ツー・レール・オペアンプ

1 特長

- 低いオフセット電圧: ±100µV (最大値)
- 低いオフセット電圧ドリフト係数: ±0.5µV/℃ (標準値)
- 低いバイアス電流: ±5pA (標準値)
- 高い同相除去: 140dB
- 低ノイズ: 1kHz時に15nV/√Hz
- レール・ツー・レール入出力
- 差動入力電圧範囲は電源レールまで
- 広い帯域幅: 2.5MHz GBW
- 低い静止電流: アンプごとに140µA (標準値)
- 広い電源電圧範囲: ±2.25V～±18V、4.5V～36V
- EMIおよびRFIフィルタ入力
- 高い容量性負荷駆動能力: 1nF
- 業界標準パッケージ
  - シングル: SOIC-8、SOT-5、VSSOP-8
  - デュアル: SOIC-8、VSSOP-8
  - クワッド: SOIC-14、TSSOP-14、QFN-16

2 アプリケーション

- 多重化データ収集システム
- テストおよび計測機器
- 高分解能のADCドライバ・アンプ
- SAR ADCリファレンス・バッファ
- アナログ入出力モジュール
- ハイサイドおよびローサイドの電流センシング
- 高精度コンパレータ
- 医療用計測機器

3 概要

OPAx196ファミリ(OPA196、OPA2196、OPA4196)は新世代の36V、レール・ツー・レール e-trim™オペアンプです。

これらのデバイスは、非常に低いオフセット電圧(標準値±25µV)とドリフト係数(標準値±0.5µV/℃)、低いバイアス電流(標準値±5pA)を特長とし、静止電流も出力範囲の全体にわたって非常に低い値(チャネルごとに標準値140µA)です。

電源レールまでの差動入力電圧範囲、高い出力電流(±65mA)、1nFまでの高い容量性負荷の駆動といった独自の特長により、OPAx196は高電圧の産業用アプリケーションに適した堅牢で高性能なオペアンプです。

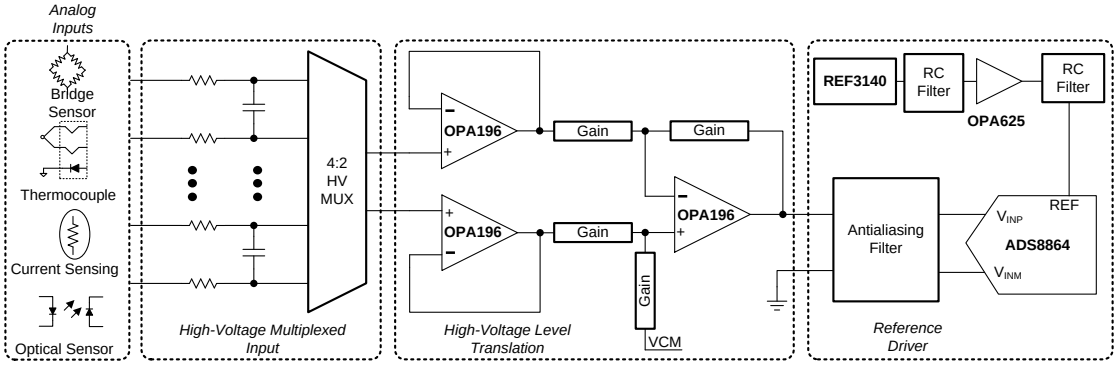
OPAx196ファミリのオペアンプは、標準のパッケージで供給され、-40℃～+125℃で動作が規定されています。

製品情報(1)

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
OPA196	SOIC (8)	4.90mm×3.90mm
	SOT (5)	2.90mm×1.60mm
	VSSOP (8)	3.00mm×3.00mm
OPA2196	SOIC (8)	4.90mm×3.90mm
	VSSOP (8)	3.00mm×3.00mm
OPA4196	SOIC (14)	8.65mm×3.90mm
	TSSOP (14)	5.00mm×4.40mm

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にあるパッケージ・オプションについての付録を参照してください。

高電圧の多重化データ収集システムにおけるOPA196



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4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

日付	改訂内容	注
2017年7月	*	初版

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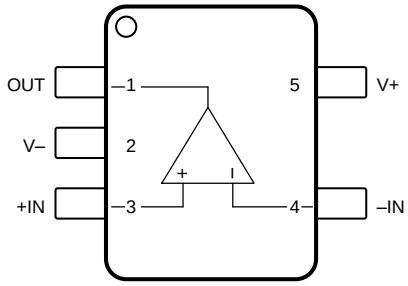
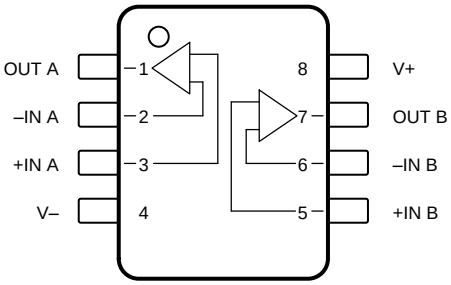
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

DBV Package: OPA196
5-Pin SOT
Top View



Not to scale

D and DGK Packages: OPA2196
8-Pin SOIC and VSSOP
Top View



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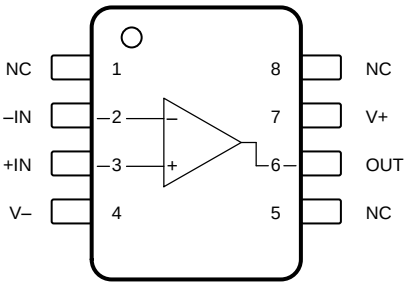
D and DGK Packages: OPA196
8-Pin SOIC and VSSOP
Top View



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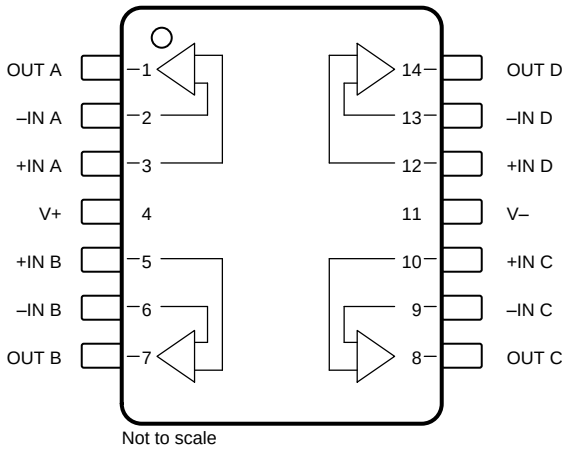
D and PW Packages: OPA4196
14-Pin SOIC and TSSOP
Top View



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(1) NC = No internal connection.

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Pin Functions: OPA196

PIN			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	OPA196			
	D (SOIC), DGK (VSSOP)	DBV (SOT)		
+IN	3	3	I	Noninverting input
–IN	2	4	I	Inverting input
NC	1, 5, 8	—	—	No internal connection (can be left floating)
OUT	6	1	O	Output
V+	7	5	—	Positive (highest) power supply
V–	4	2	—	Negative (lowest) power supply

Pin Functions: OPA2196 and OPA4196

PIN			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	OPA2196	OPA4196		
	D (SOIC), DGK (VSSOP)	D (SOIC), PW (TSSOP)		
+IN A	3	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
+IN B	5	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B
+IN C	—	10	I	Noninverting input, channel C
+IN D	—	12	I	Noninverting input, channel D
–IN A	2	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
–IN B	6	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
–IN C	—	9	I	Inverting input,,channel C
–IN D	—	13	I	Inverting input, channel D
OUT A	1	1	O	Output, channel A
OUT B	7	7	O	Output, channel B
OUT C	—	8	O	Output, channel C
OUT D	—	14	O	Output, channel D
V+	8	4	—	Positive (highest) power supply
V–	4	11	—	Negative (lowest) power supply

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6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_S = (V+) – (V–)				±20 (+40, single supply)	V
Signal input pins	Voltage	Common-mode	(V–) – 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
		Differential		(V+) – (V–) + 0.2	
	Current			±10	mA
Output short circuit(2)			Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Temperature	Operating		–40	150	°C
	Junction			150	
	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) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

6.2 ESD Ratings

				VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	OPAx196	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±3000	V
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	OPA196	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±1000	V
		OPA2196		±500	V
		OPA4196		±500	V

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_S = (V+) – (V–)	4.5 (±2.25)		36 (±18)	V
Specified temperature	–40		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information: OPA196

THERMAL METRIC(1)		OPA196			UNIT
		8 PINS		5 PINS	
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	DBV (SOT)	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	115.8	180.4	158.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	60.1	67.9	60.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.4	102.1	44.8	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	12.8	10.4	1.6	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	55.9	100.3	4.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	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.

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6.5 Thermal Information: OPA2196

THERMAL METRIC(1)		OPA2196		UNIT
		8 PINS		
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	107.9	158	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	53.9	48.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	48.9	78.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	6.6	3.9	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	48.3	77.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	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.

6.6 Thermal Information: OPA4196

THERMAL METRIC(1)		OPA4196		UNIT
		14 PINS		
		D (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	86.4	92.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	46.3	27.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	41.0	33.6	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	11.3	1.9	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	40.7	33.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	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.

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6.7 Electrical Characteristics: V_S = ±4 V to ±18 V (V_S = 8 V to 36 V)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, and R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET VOLTAGE							
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	V_S = ±18 V			±25	±100	µV
		(V+) – 3.0 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 1.5 V		See *Common-Mode Voltage Range*			
		V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 1.5 V			±25	±100	
dV_{OS}/dT	Input offset voltage drift	V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 3 V	T_A = –40°C to +125°C		±0.5		µV/°C
		V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 1.5 V			±0.8		
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	T_A = –40°C to +125°C			±0.3	±1	µV/V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT							
I_B	Input bias current				±5	±20	pA
I_{OS}	Input offset current				±2	±20	pA
NOISE							
E_n	Input voltage noise	(V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		1.4		$µV_{PP}$
		(V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 V	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		7		
e_n	Input voltage noise density	(V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	f = 100 Hz		18		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
			f = 1 kHz		15		
		(V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 V	f = 100 Hz		53		
			f = 1 kHz		24		
i_n	Input current noise density	f = 1 kHz			1.5		$fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
INPUT VOLTAGE							
V_{CM}	Common-mode voltage range			(V–) – 0.1		(V+) + 0.1	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_S = ±18 V, (V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V		120	140		dB
		V_S = ±18 V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	T_A = –40°C to +125°C	114	126		
		V_S = ±18 V, (V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+)		96	120		
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	86	100		
		(V+) – 3 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 1.5 V		See *Typical Characteristics*			
INPUT IMPEDANCE							
Z_{ID}	Differential				100 || 1.6		MΩ || pF
Z_{IC}	Common-mode				1 || 6.4		10^{13}Ω || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN							
A_{OL}	Open-loop voltage gain	V_S = ±18 V, (V–) + 0.6 V < V_O < (V+) – 0.6 V, R_L = 2 kΩ		124	134		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	114	126		
		V_S = ±18 V, (V–) + 0.3 V < V_O < (V+) – 0.3 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		126	140		
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	120	134		

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Electrical Characteristics: V_S = ±4 V to ±18 V (V_S = 8 V to 36 V) (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, and R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
FREQUENCY RESPONSE							
GBW	Unity gain bandwidth				2.5		MHz
SR	Slew rate	V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 10-V step	Rising		7.5		V/µs
			Falling		5.5		
t_s	Settling time	To 0.01%, C_L = 20 pF	V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 2-V step		0.7		µs
			V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 5-V step		1		
		To 0.001%, C_L = 20 pF	V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 2-V step		1.8		
			V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 5-V step		3.7		
t_{OR}	Overload recovery time	V_{IN} × G = V_S	From overload to negative rail		0.4		µs
			From overload to positive rail		1		
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	G = 1, f = 1 kHz, V_O = 3.5 V_{RMS}			0.0012%		
	Crosstalk	OPA2196 and OPA4196, at dc			150		dB
		OPA2196 and OPA4196, f = 100 kHz			130		dB
OUTPUT							
V_O	Voltage output swing from rail	Positive rail	No load		5	15	mV
			R_L = 10 kΩ		50	110	
			R_L = 2 kΩ		200	500	
		Negative rail	No load		5	15	
			R_L = 10 kΩ		50	110	
			R_L = 2 kΩ		200	500	
I_{SC}	Short-circuit current	V_S = ±18 V			±65		mA
C_L	Capacitive load drive				See *Typical Characteristics*		
Z_O	Open-loop output impedance	f = 1 MHz, I_O = 0 A, See Figure 19			700		Ω
POWER SUPPLY							
I_Q	Quiescent current per amplifier	I_O = 0 A			140	200	µA
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C			250	
TEMPERATURE							
	Thermal protection				180		°C
	Thermal hysteresis				30		°C

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6.8 Electrical Characteristics: V_S = ±2.25 V to ±4 V (V_S = 4.5 V to 8 V)

at T_A = +25°C, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, and R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET VOLTAGE							
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	V_S = ±2.25V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 3 V			±25	±100	µV
		(V+) – 3.0 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 1.5 V			See *Common-Mode Voltage Range*		
		V_S = ±3V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 1.5 V			±25	±100	
dV_{OS}/dT	Input offset voltage drift	V_S = ±2.25V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 3 V	T_A = –40°C to +125°C		±0.5		µV/°C
		V_S = ±2.25V, V_{CM} = (V+) – 1.5 V			±0.5		
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	T_A = –40°C to +125°C, V_{CM} = V_S / 2 – 0.75 V			±1		µV/V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT							
I_B	Input bias current				±5	±20	pA
I_{OS}	Input offset current				±2	±20	pA
NOISE							
E_n	Input voltage noise	(V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		1.4		$µV_{PP}$
		(V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 V	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		7		
e_n	Input voltage noise density	(V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	f = 100 Hz		18		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
			f = 1 kHz		15		
		(V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 V	f = 100 Hz		53		
			f = 1 kHz		24		
i_n	Input current noise density		f = 1 kHz		1.5		$fA/\sqrt{Hz}$
INPUT VOLTAGE							
V_{CM}	Common-mode voltage range			(V–) – 0.1		(V+) + 0.1	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_S = ±2.25 V, (V–) – 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V		96	110		dB
		V_S = ±2.25 V, (V–) < V_{CM} < (V+) – 3 V	T_A = –40°C to +125°C	90	104		
		V_S = ±2.25 V, (V+) – 1.5 V < V_{CM} < (V+)		96	120		
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	84	100		
		(V+) – 3 V < V_{CM} < (V+) – 1.5 V		See *Typical Characteristics*			
INPUT IMPEDANCE							
Z_{ID}	Differential				100 || 1.6		MΩ || pF
Z_{IC}	Common-mode				1 || 6.4		10^{13}Ω || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN							
A_{OL}	Open-loop voltage gain	V_S = ±2.25V, (V–) + 0.6 V < V_O < (V+) – 0.6 V, R_L = 2 kΩ		110	120		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	100	114		
		V_S = ±2.25V, (V–) + 0.3 V < V_O < (V+) – 0.3 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		110	126		
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C	106	120		

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Electrical Characteristics: V_S = ±2.25 V to ±4 V (V_S = 4.5 V to 8 V) (continued)

at T_A = +25°C, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, and R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
FREQUENCY RESPONSE							
GBW	Unity gain bandwidth				2.2		MHz
SR	Slew rate	V_S = ±2.25V, G = 1, 1-V step	Rising		6.5		V/µs
			Falling		5.5		
t_{OR}	Overload recovery time	V_{IN} × G = V_S	From overload to negative rail		0.4		µs
			From overload to positive rail		1		
	Crosstalk	OPA2196 and OPA4196, at dc			150		dB
		OPA2196 and OPA4196, f = 100 kHz			130		dB
OUTPUT							
V_O	Voltage output swing from rail	Positive rail	No load		5	15	mV
			R_L = 10 kΩ		15	110	
			R_L = 2 kΩ		60	500	
		Negative rail	No load		5	15	
			R_L = 10 kΩ		15	110	
			R_L = 2 kΩ		60	500	
I_{SC}	Short-circuit current	V_S = ±2.25V			±30		mA
C_L	Capacitive load drive				See *Typical Characteristics*		
Z_O	Open-loop output impedance	f = 1 MHz, I_O = 0 A, see Figure 19			700		Ω
POWER SUPPLY							
I_Q	Quiescent current per amplifier	I_O = 0 A			140	200	µA
			T_A = –40°C to +125°C			250	
TEMPERATURE							
	Thermal protection				180		°C
	Thermal hysteresis				30		°C

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6.9 Typical Characteristics

Table 1. Table of Graphs

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
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Closed-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency	Figure 3
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Propagation Delay Rising Edge	Figure 34
Propagation Delay Falling Edge	Figure 35

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.

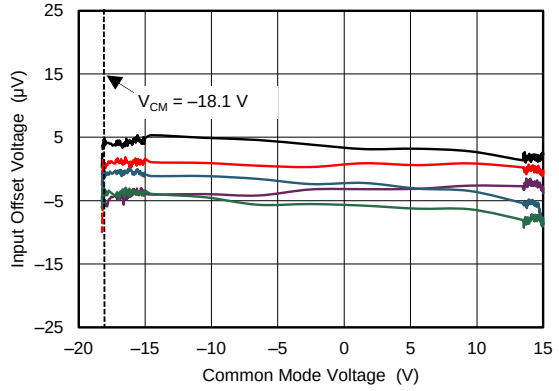

Figure 1. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

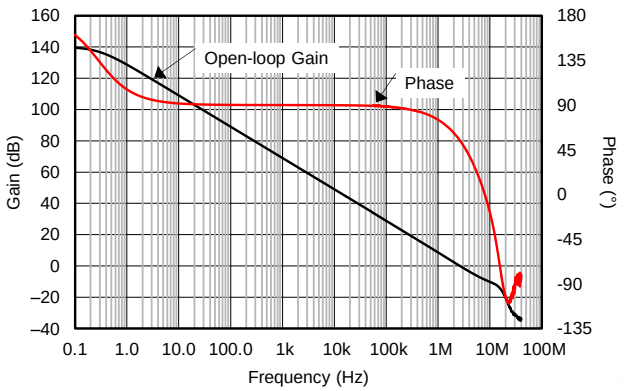

Figure 2. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.

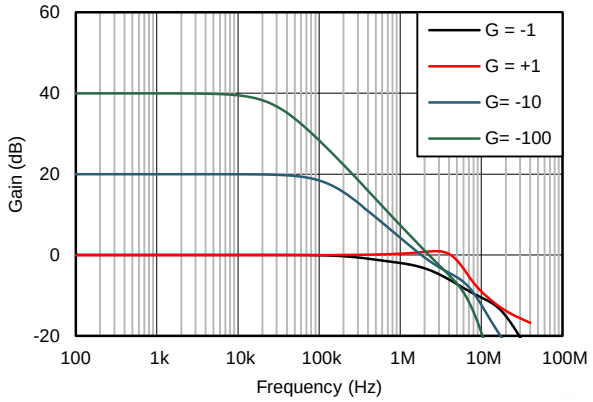

Figure 3. Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency

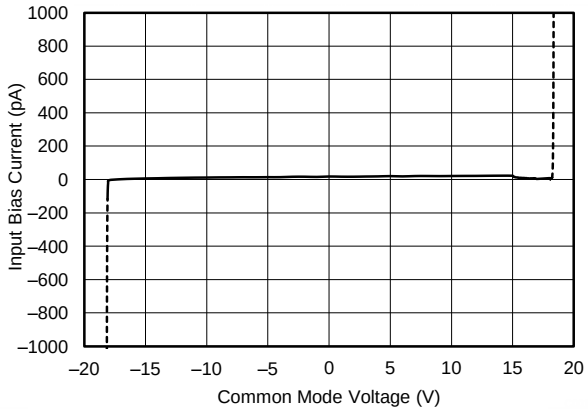

Figure 4. Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage

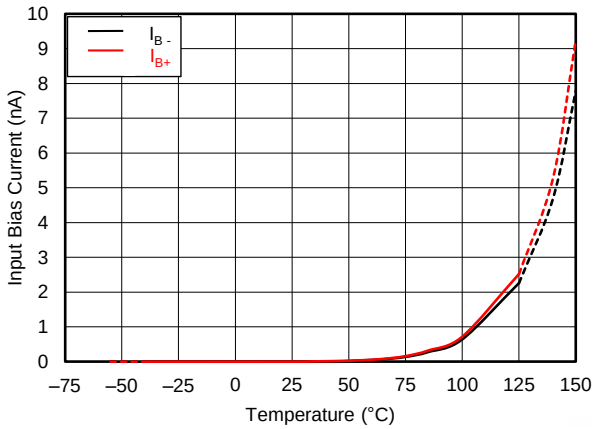

Figure 5. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

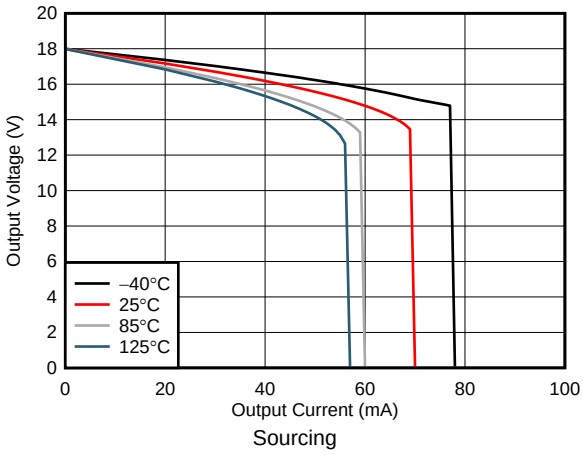

Figure 6. Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current

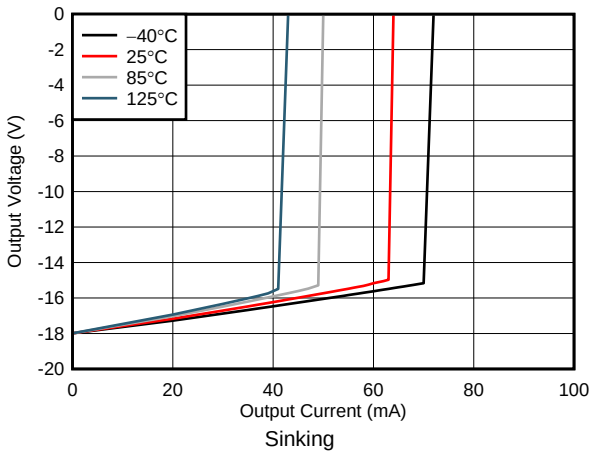

Figure 7. Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current

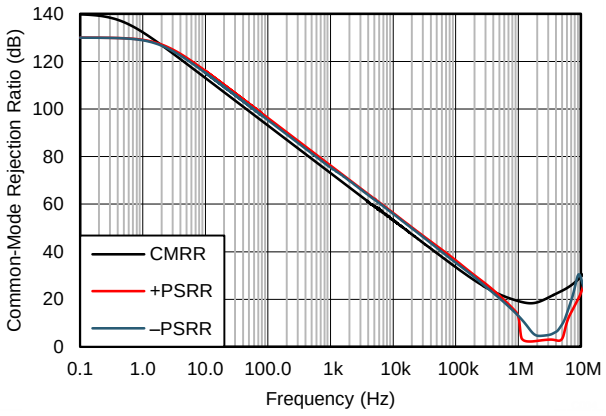

Figure 8. CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency

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At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.

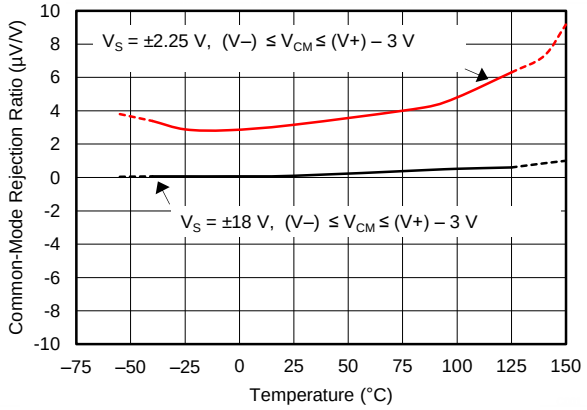

Figure 9. CMRR vs Temperature

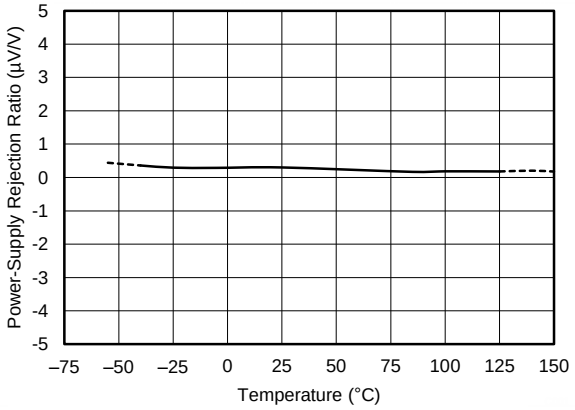

Figure 10. PSRR vs Temperature

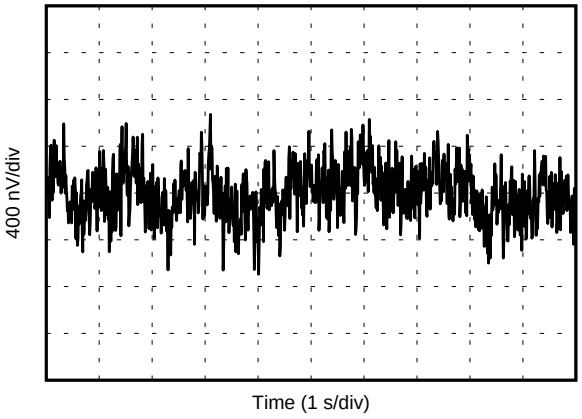

Figure 11. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Noise

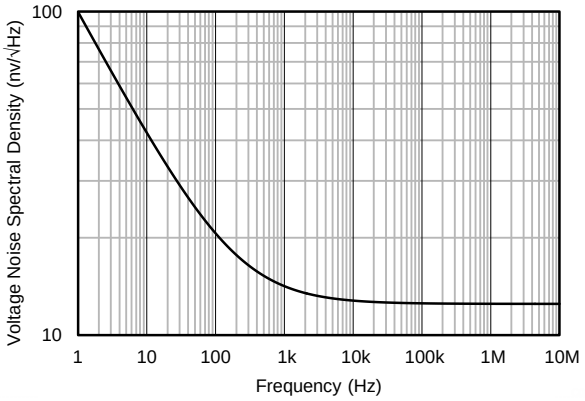

Figure 12. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency

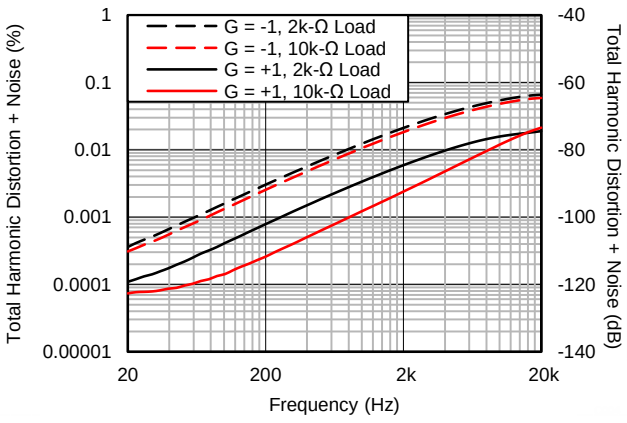

Figure 13. THD+N vs Frequency

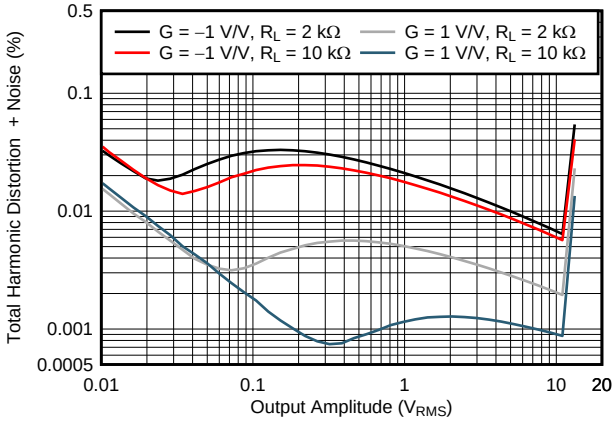

Figure 14. THD+N vs Output Amplitude

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At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.

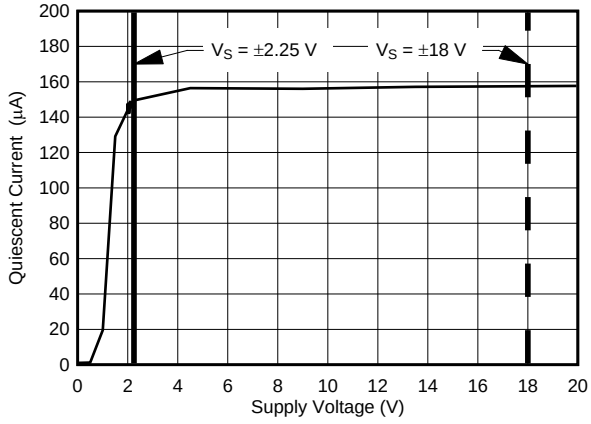


Figure 15. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

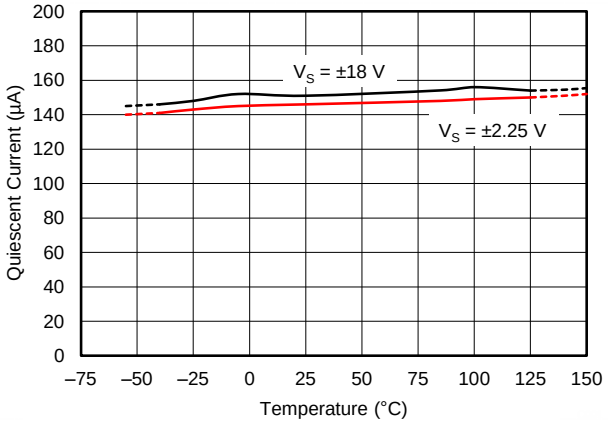
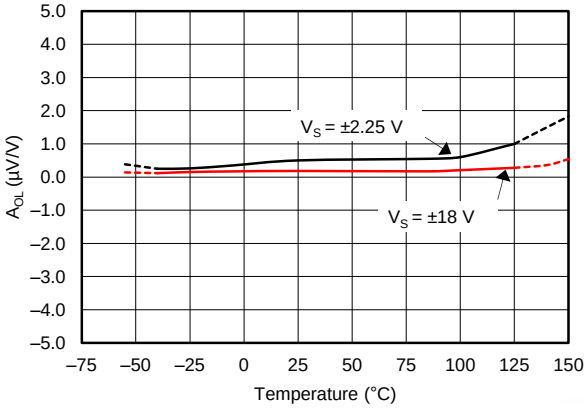
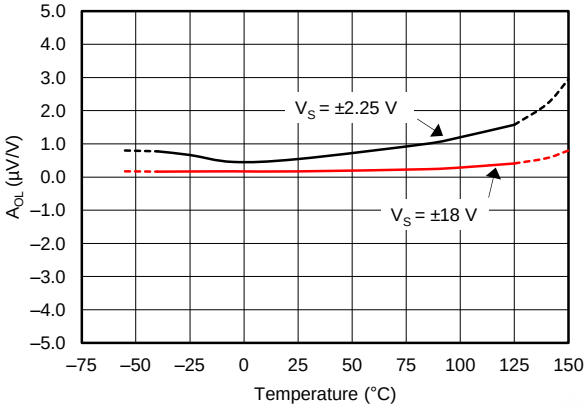


Figure 16. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



R_L = 10 kΩ

Figure 17. Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature



R_L = 2 kΩ

Figure 18. Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature

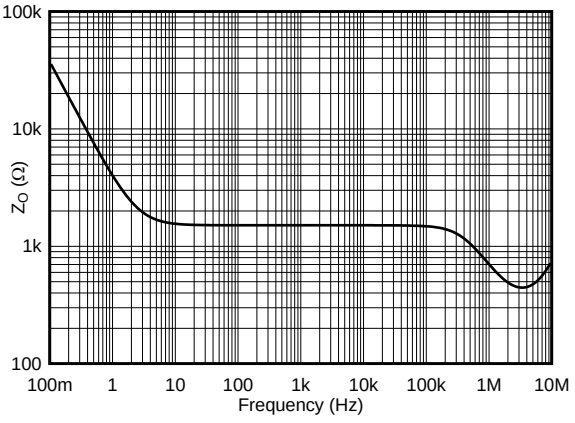
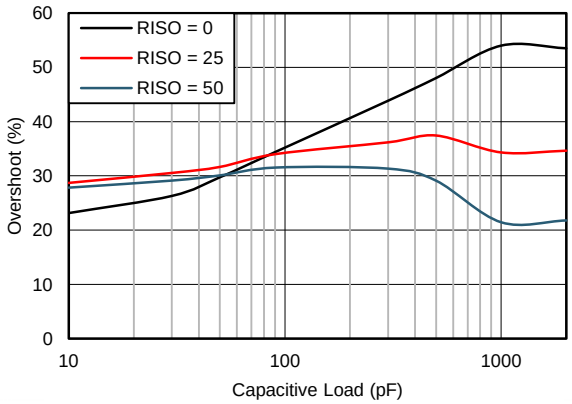


Figure 19. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



G = –1, 100-mV output step

Figure 20. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load (100-mV Output Step)

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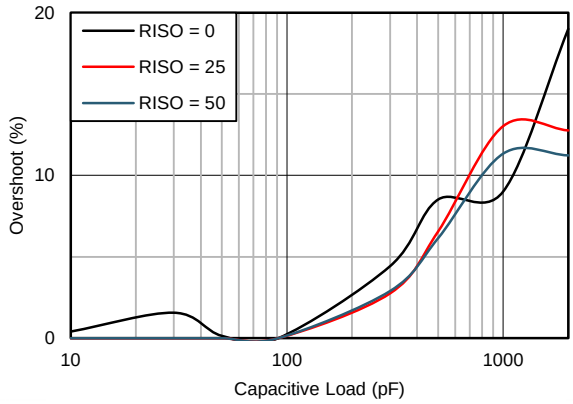
At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.



G = 1, 100-mV output step

Figure 21. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load

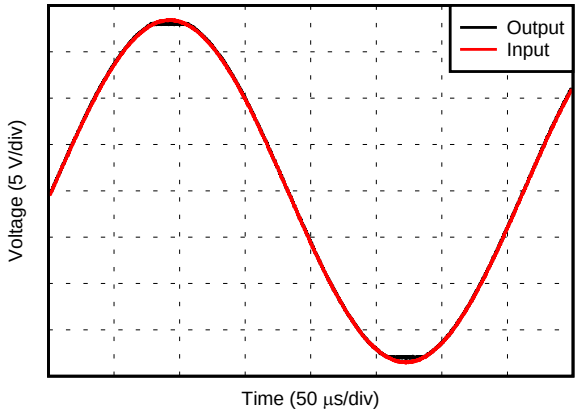
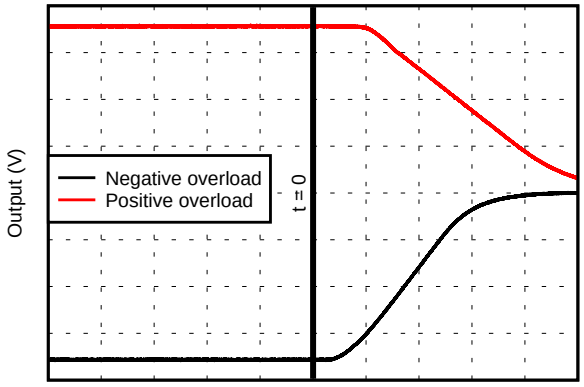
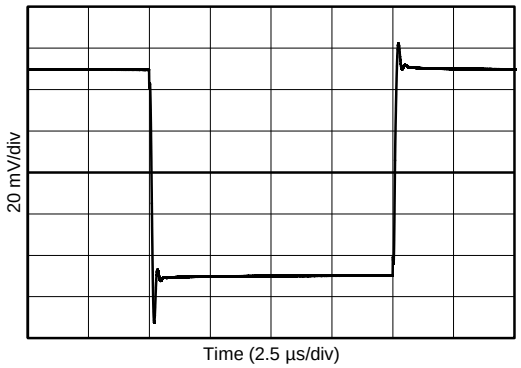


Figure 22. No Phase Reversal



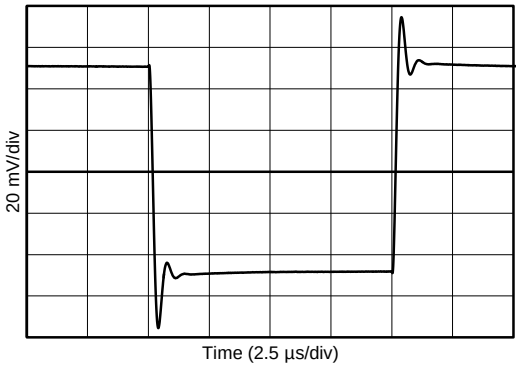
V_S = ±18 V, G = –10 V/V

Figure 23. Overload Recovery



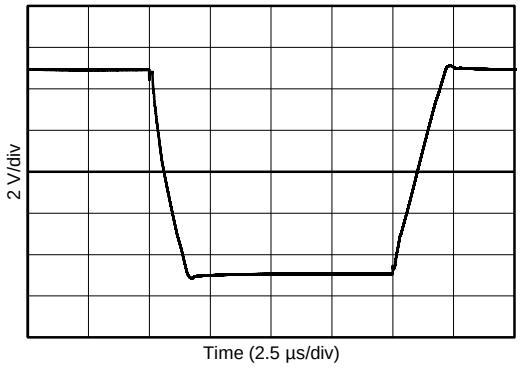
G = 1, C_L = 10 pF

Figure 24. Small-Signal Step Response



G = –1, R_L = 1 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF

Figure 25. Small-Signal Step Response



G = 1, C_L = 10 pF

Figure 26. Large-Signal Step Response

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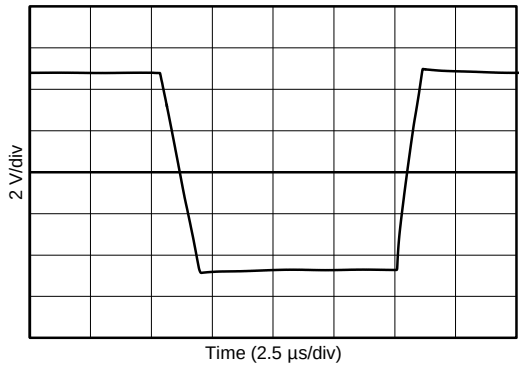
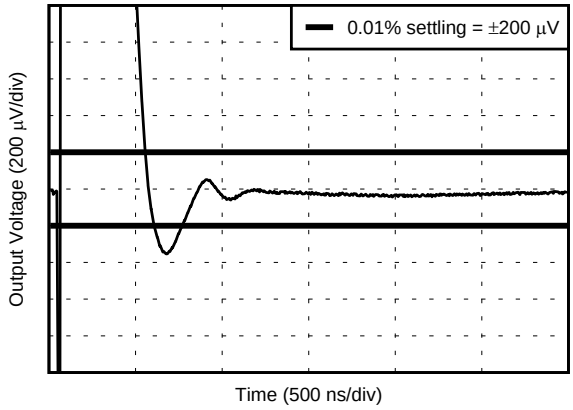
At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.



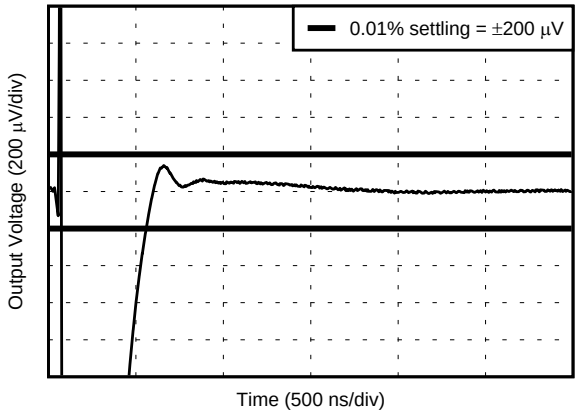
G = –1, R_L = 1 kΩ, C_L = 10 pF

Figure 27. Large-Signal Step Response



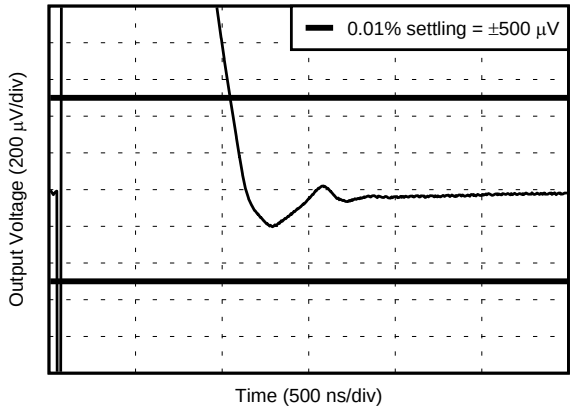
Gain = 1, 2-V step, rising, step applied at t = 0 µs on all four plots

Figure 28. 0.01% Settling Time



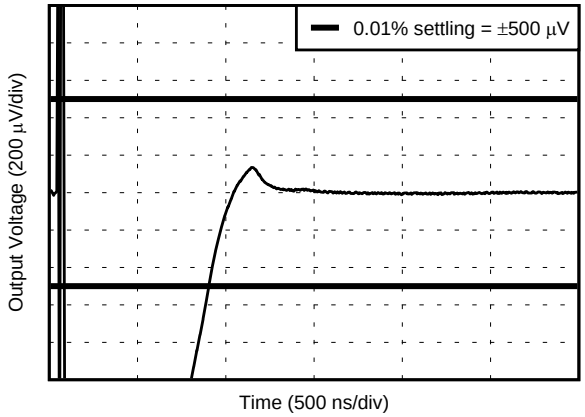
Gain = 1, 2-V step, falling, step applied at t = 0 µs

Figure 29. 0.01% Settling Time



Gain = 1, 5-V step, rising, step applied at t = 0 µs

Figure 30. 0.01% Settling Time



Gain = 1, 5-V step, falling, step applied at t = 0 µs

Figure 31. 0.01% Settling Time

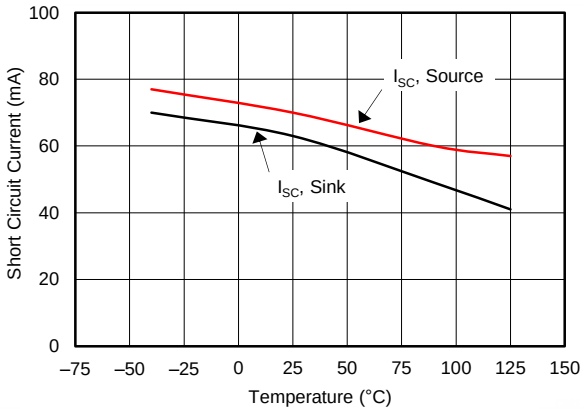


Figure 32. Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature

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At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF, unless otherwise noted.

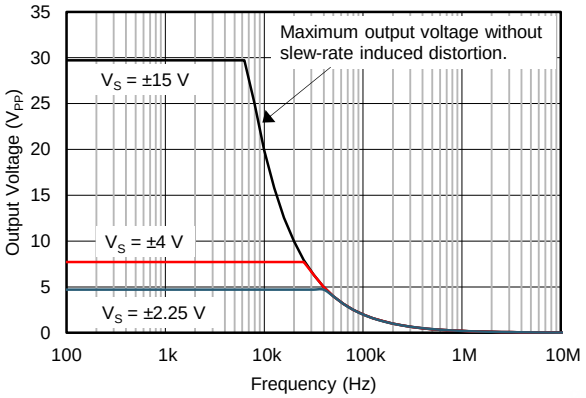


Figure 33. Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency

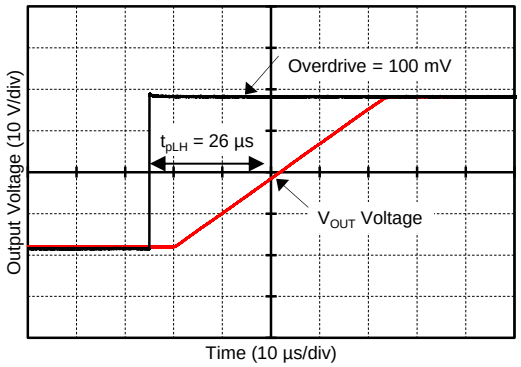


Figure 34. Propagation Delay Rising Edge

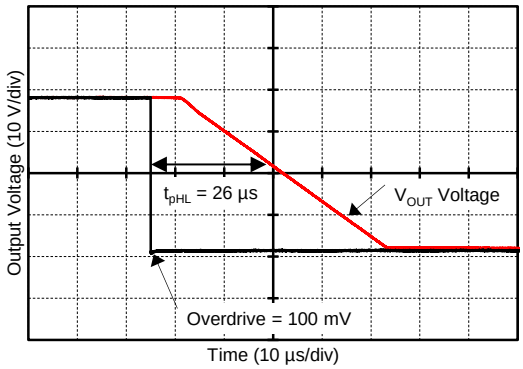


Figure 35. Propagation Delay Falling Edge

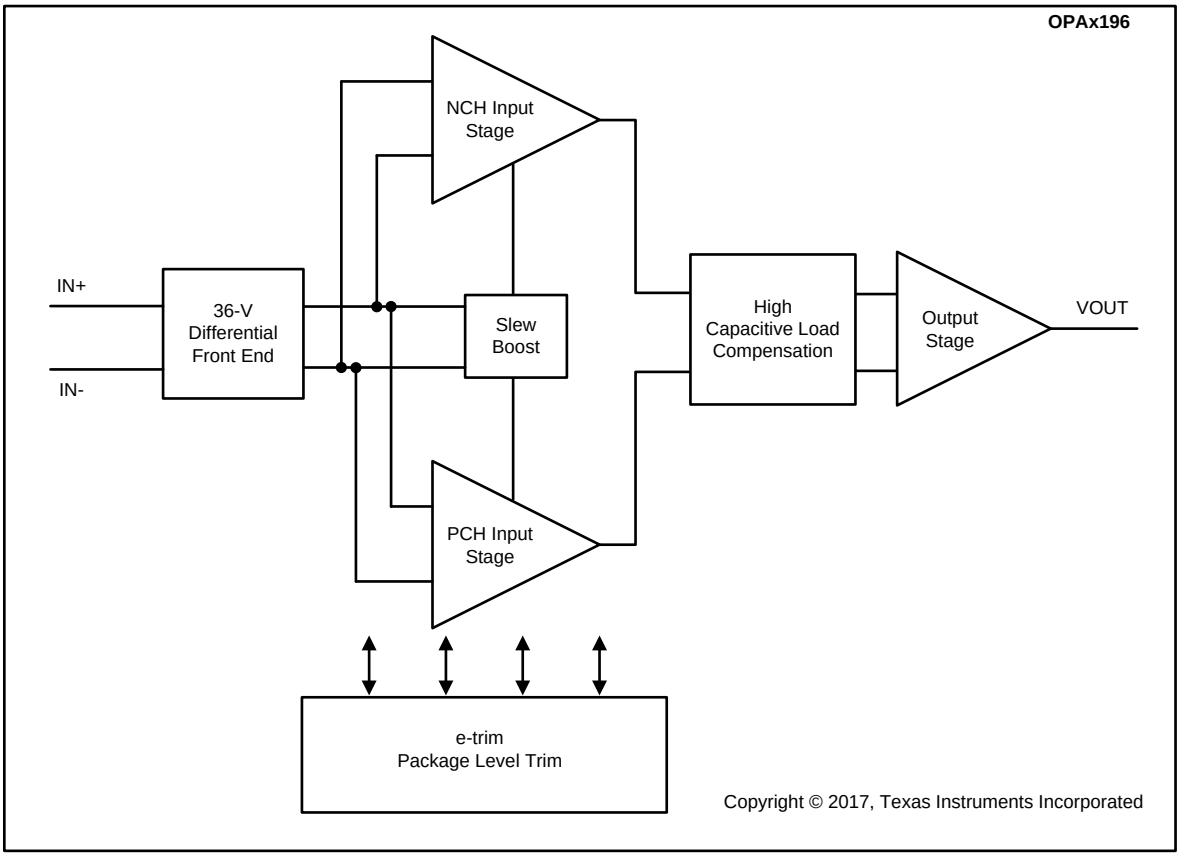
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The OPAx196 family of operational amplifiers use *e-trim*, a method of package-level trim for offset and offset temperature drift implemented during the final steps of manufacturing after the plastic molding process. This method minimizes the influence of inherent input transistor mismatch, as well as errors induced during package molding. The trim communication occurs on the output pin of the standard pinout, and after the trim points are set, further communication to the trim structure is permanently disabled. The *Functional Block Diagram* shows the simplified diagram of the OPA196 with e-trim.

Unlike previous e-trim op amps, the OPAx196 uses a patented two-temperature trim architecture to achieve a very low offset voltage and low voltage offset drift over the full specified temperature range. This level of precision performance at wide supply voltages makes these amplifiers useful for high-impedance industrial sensors, filters, and high-voltage data acquisition.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Input Protection Circuitry

The OPAx196 uses a unique input architecture to eliminate the need for input protection diodes but still provides robust input protection under transient conditions. Conventional input diode protection schemes shown in Figure 36 can be activated by fast transient step responses and can introduce signal distortion and settling time delays because of alternate current paths, as shown in Figure 37. For low-gain circuits, these fast-ramping input signals forward-bias back-to-back diodes that cause an increase in input current, resulting in extended settling time.

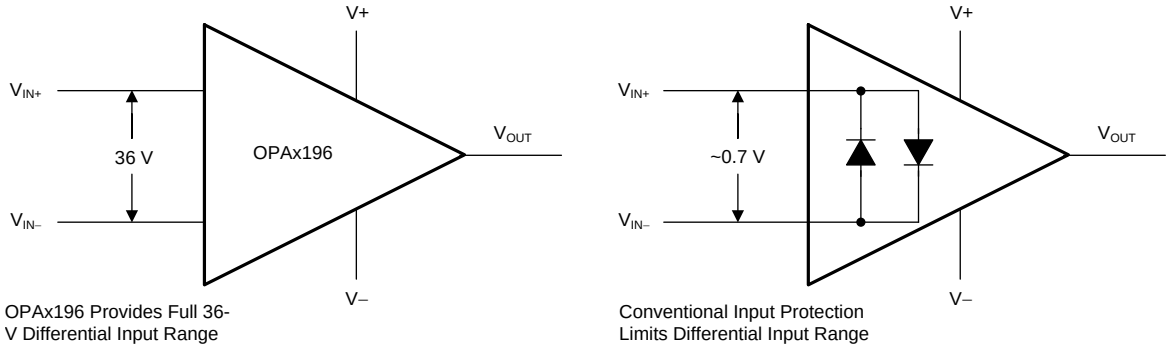

Figure 36. OPA196 Input Protection Does Not Limit Differential Input Capability

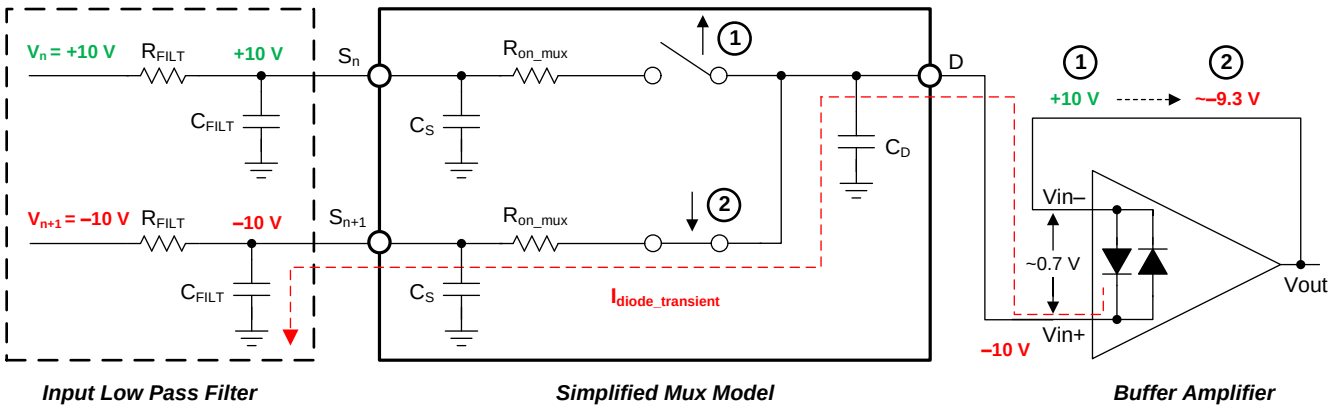

Figure 37. Back-to-Back Diodes Create Settling Issues

The OPAx196 family of operational amplifiers provides a true high-impedance differential input capability for high-voltage applications. This patented input protection architecture does not introduce additional signal distortion or delayed settling time, making the device an optimal op amp for multichannel, high-switched, input applications. The OPA196 can tolerate a maximum differential swing (voltage between inverting and noninverting pins of the op amp) of up to 36 V, making the device suitable for use as a comparator or in applications with fast-ramping input signals such as multiplexed data-acquisition systems (see Figure 49).

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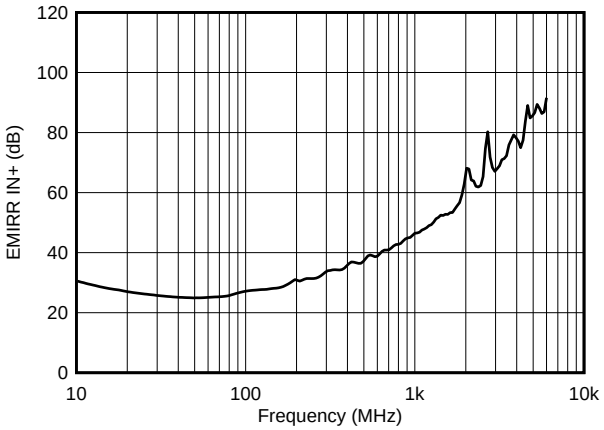
Feature Description (continued)

7.3.2 EMI Rejection

The OPAx196 uses integrated electromagnetic interference (EMI) filtering to reduce the effects of EMI from sources such as wireless communications and densely-populated boards with a mix of analog signal chain and digital components. EMI immunity can be improved with circuit design techniques; the OPAx196 benefits from these design improvements. Texas Instruments has developed the ability to accurately measure and quantify the immunity of an operational amplifier over a broad frequency spectrum extending from 10 MHz to 6 GHz. Figure 38 shows the results of this testing on the OPAx196. Table 2 shows the EMIRR IN+ values for the OPAx196 at particular frequencies commonly encountered in real-world applications. Applications listed in Table 2 may be centered on or operated near the particular frequency shown. Detailed information can also be found in the application report *EMI Rejection Ratio of Operational Amplifiers*, available for download from www.ti.com.



P_{RF} = –10 dBm, V_S = ±15 V, V_{CM} = 0 V

Figure 38. EMIRR Testing

Table 2. OPA196 EMIRR IN+ For Frequencies of Interest

FREQUENCY	APPLICATION OR ALLOCATION	EMIRR IN+
400 MHz	Mobile radio, mobile satellite, space operation, weather, radar, ultra-high frequency (UHF) applications	36 dB
900 MHz	Global system for mobile communications (GSM) applications, radio communication, navigation, GPS (to 1.6 GHz), GSM, aeronautical mobile, UHF applications	45 dB
1.8 GHz	GSM applications, mobile personal communications, broadband, satellite, L-band (1 GHz to 2 GHz)	57 dB
2.4 GHz	802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, Bluetooth®, mobile personal communications, industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio band, amateur radio and satellite, S-band (2 GHz to 4 GHz)	62 dB
3.6 GHz	Radiolocation, aero communication and navigation, satellite, mobile, S-band	76 dB
5.0 GHz	802.11a, 802.11n, aero communication and navigation, mobile communication, space and satellite operation, C-band (4 GHz to 8 GHz)	86 dB

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7.3.3 Phase Reversal Protection

The OPAx196 family has internal phase-reversal protection. Many op amps exhibit phase reversal when the input is driven beyond the linear common-mode range. This condition is most often encountered in noninverting circuits when the input is driven beyond the specified common-mode voltage range, causing the output to reverse into the opposite rail. The OPAx196 is a rail-to-rail input op amp, and therefore the common-mode range can extend up to the rails. Input signals beyond the rails do not cause phase reversal; instead, the output limits into the appropriate rail. This performance is shown in Figure 39.

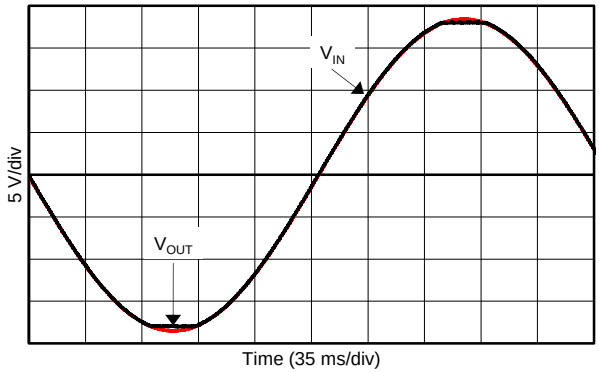

Figure 39. No Phase Reversal

7.3.4 Thermal Protection

The internal power dissipation of any amplifier causes the internal (junction) temperature to rise. This phenomenon is called *self heating*. The OPAx196 has a thermal protection feature that prevents damage from self heating.

This thermal protection works by monitoring the temperature of the output stage and turning off the op amp output drive for temperatures above approximately 180°C. Thermal protection forces the output to a high-impedance state. The OPAx196 is also designed with approximately 30°C of thermal hysteresis. Thermal hysteresis prevents the output stage from cycling in and out of the high-impedance state. The OPAx196 returns to normal operation when the output stage temperature falls below approximately 150°C.

The absolute maximum junction temperature of the OPAx196 is 150°C. Exceeding the limits shown in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table may cause damage to the device. Thermal protection triggers at 180°C because of unit-to-unit variance, but does not interfere with device operation up to the absolute maximum ratings. This thermal protection is not designed to prevent this device from exceeding absolute maximum ratings, but rather from excessive thermal overload.

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7.3.5 Capacitive Load and Stability

The OPAx196 features a patented output stage capable of driving large capacitive loads, and in a unity-gain configuration, directly drives up to 1 nF of pure capacitive load. Increasing the gain enhances the ability of the amplifier to drive greater capacitive loads; see Figure 40. The particular op amp circuit configuration, layout, gain, and output loading are some of the factors to consider when establishing whether an amplifier will be stable in operation.

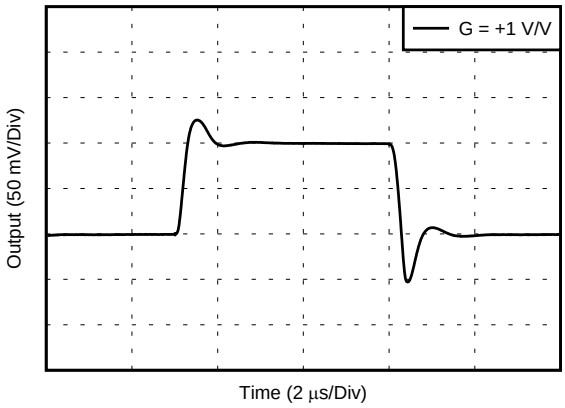

Figure 40. Transient Response with a Purely Capacitive Load of 1 nF

Like many low-power amplifiers, some ringing can occur even with capacitive loads less than 100 pF. In unity-gain configurations with no or very light dc loads, place an RC snubber circuit at the OPAx196 output to reduce any possibility of ringing in lightly-loaded applications. Figure 41 illustrates the recommended RC snubber circuit.

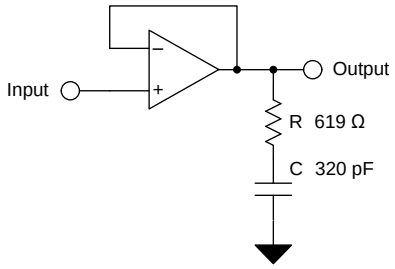

Figure 41. RC Snubber Circuit for Lightly-Loaded Applications in Unity Gain

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For additional drive capability in unity-gain configurations, improve capacitive load drive by inserting a small, 10-Ω to 20-Ω resistor (R_{ISO}) in series with the output, as shown in Figure 42. This resistor significantly reduces ringing while maintaining dc performance for purely capacitive loads. However, if there is a resistive load in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider is created, introducing a gain error at the output and slightly reducing the output swing. The error introduced is proportional to the ratio R_{ISO} / R_L and is generally negligible at low output levels. A high capacitive load drive makes the OPA196 well suited for applications such as reference buffers, MOSFET gate drives, and cable-shield drives. The circuit shown in Figure 42 uses R_{ISO} to stabilize the output of an op amp. R_{ISO} modifies the open-loop gain of the system for increased phase margin. Results using the OPA196 are summarized in Table 3. For additional information on techniques to optimize and design using this circuit, TI Precision Design TIDU032 details complete design goals, simulation, and test results.

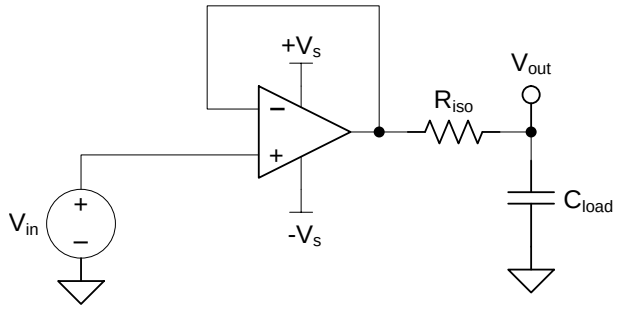

Figure 42. Extending Capacitive Load Drive With the OPA196

Table 3. OPA196 Capacitive Load Drive Solution Using Isolation Resistor Comparison of Calculated and Measured Results

PARAMETER	VALUE								
Capacitive Load	**100 pF**	**1000 pF**		**0.01 µF**		**0.1 µF**		**1 µF**	
Phase Margin	**45°**	**45°**	**60°**	**45°**	**60°**	**45°**	**60°**	**45°**	**60°**
R_{ISO} (Ω)	280	113	432	68	210	17.8	53.6	3.6	10
Measured Overshoot (%)	23	23	8	23	8	23	8	23	8

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 TIDU032, *Capacitive Load Drive Solution using an Isolation Resistor* .

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7.3.6 Common-Mode Voltage Range

The OPAx196 is a 36-V, true rail-to-rail input operational amplifier with an input common-mode range that extends 100 mV beyond either supply rail. This wide range is achieved with paralleled complementary N-channel and P-channel differential input pairs, as shown in Figure 43. The N-channel pair is active for input voltages close to the positive rail, typically (V+) – 3 V to 100 mV above the positive supply. The P-channel pair is active for inputs from 100 mV below the negative supply to approximately (V+) – 1.5 V. There is a small transition region, typically (V+) –3 V to (V+) – 1.5 V in which both input pairs are active. This transition region varies modestly with process variation. Within this region PSRR, CMRR, offset voltage, offset drift, noise, and THD performance are degraded compared to operation outside this region.

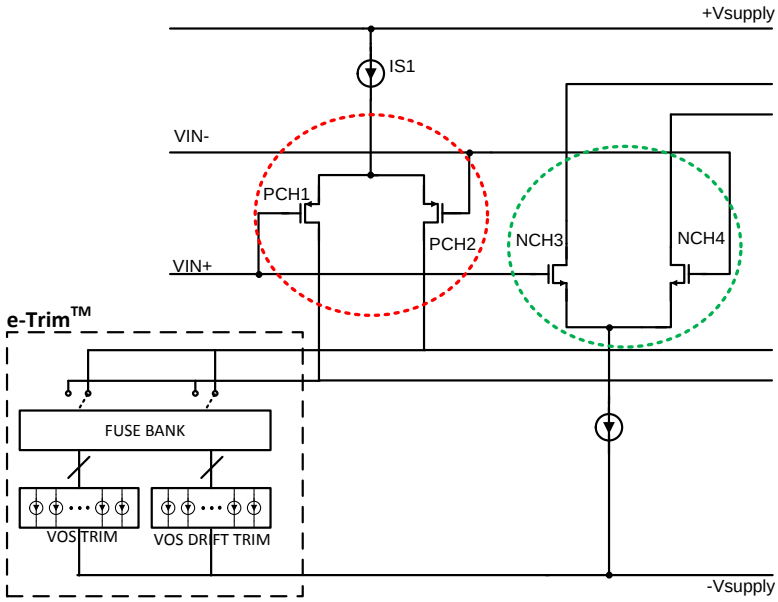

Figure 43. Rail-to-Rail Input Stage

To achieve the best performance for two-stage rail-to-rail input amplifiers, avoid the transition region when possible. The OPAx196 uses a precision trim for both the N-channel and P-channel regions. This technique enables significantly lower levels of offset than previous-generation devices, causing variance in the transition region of the input stages to appear exaggerated relative to offset over the full common-mode range, as shown in Figure 44.

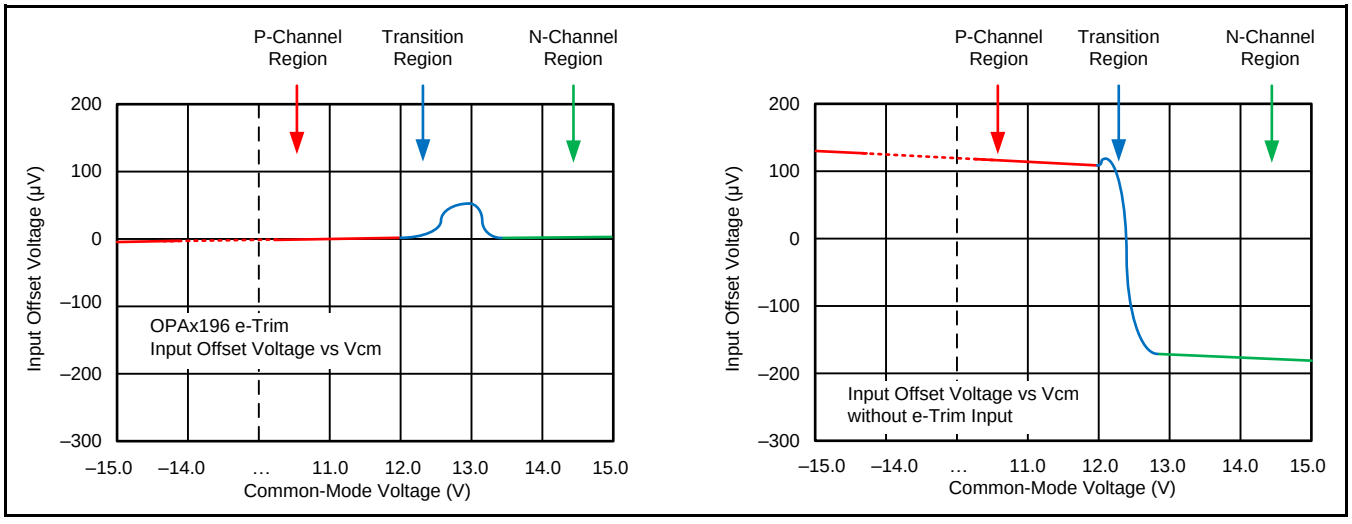

Figure 44. Common-Mode Transition vs Standard Rail-to-Rail Amplifiers

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7.3.7 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 45 for an illustration of the ESD circuits contained in the OPAx196 (indicated by the dashed line area). 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.

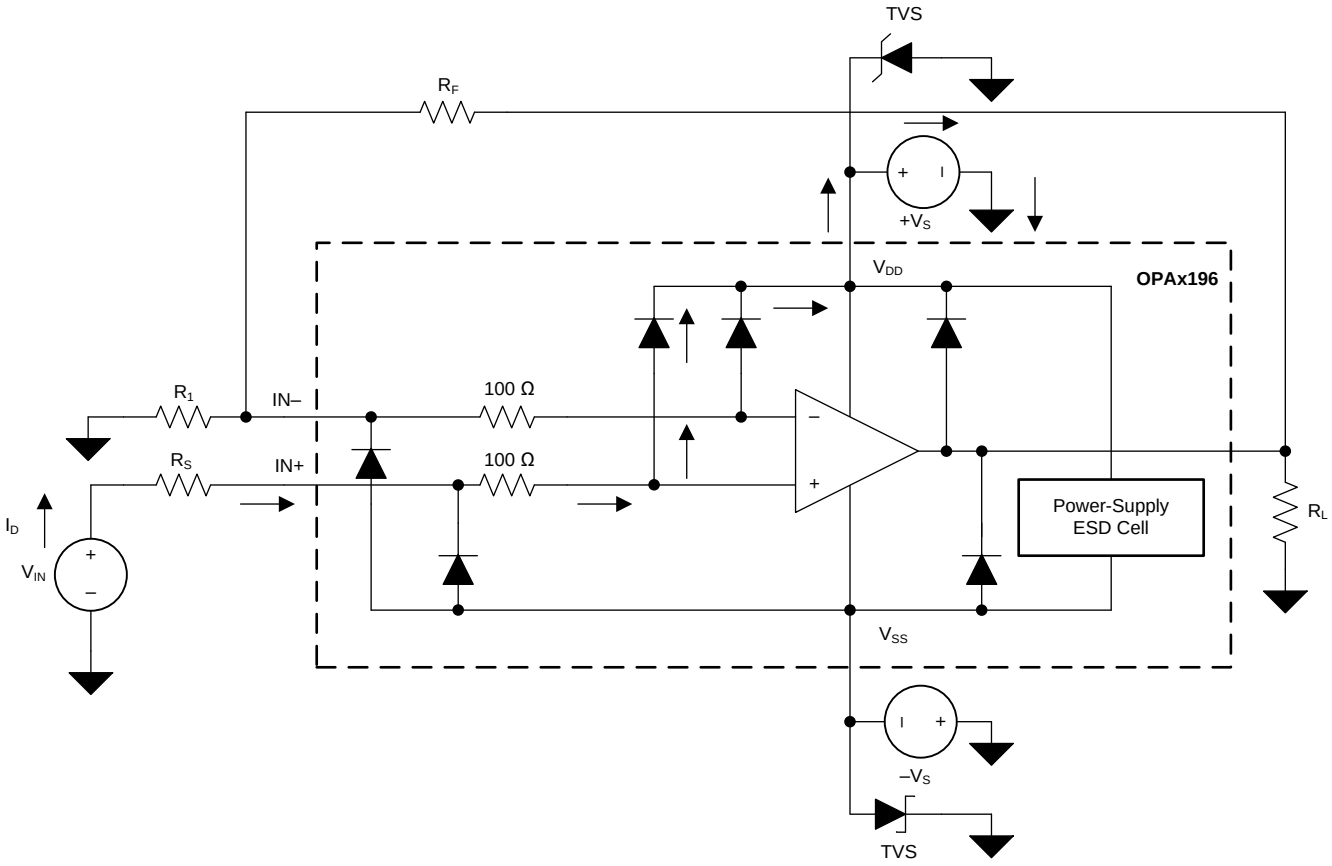

Figure 45. Equivalent Internal ESD Circuitry Relative to a Typical Circuit Application

An ESD event is very high voltage for a very short duration (for example, 1 kV for 100 ns); whereas, an EOS event is lower voltage for a longer duration (for example, 50 V for 100 ms). The ESD diodes are designed for out-of-circuit ESD protection (that is, during assembly, test, and storage of the device before being soldered to the PCB). During an ESD event, the ESD signal is passed through the ESD steering diodes to an absorption circuit labeled ESD power-supply circuit. The ESD absorption circuit clamps the supplies to a safe level.

Although this behavior is necessary for out-of-circuit protection, excessive current and damage is caused if activated in-circuit. A transient voltage suppressor (TVS) can be used to prevent against damage caused by turning on the ESD absorption circuit during an in-circuit ESD event. Using the appropriate current limiting resistors and TVS diodes allows for the use of device ESD diodes to protect against EOS events.

7.3.8 Overload Recovery

Overload recovery is defined as the time required for the op amp output to recover from a saturated state to a linear state. The output devices of the op amp enter a saturation region when the output voltage exceeds the rated operating voltage, either due to the high input voltage or the high gain. After the device enters the saturation region, the charge carriers in the output devices require time to return back to the linear state. After the charge carriers return back to the linear state, the device begins to slew at the specified slew rate. Thus, the propagation delay in case of an overload condition is the sum of the overload recovery time and the slew time.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The OPAx196 has a single functional mode and is operational when the power-supply voltage is greater than 4.5 V (±2.25 V). The maximum power supply voltage for the OPAx196 is 36 V (±18 V).

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8 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.

8.1 Application Information

The OPAx196 family offers outstanding dc precision and ac performance. These devices operate up to 36-V supply rails and offer true rail-to-rail input/output, ultralow offset voltage and offset voltage drift, as well as 2-MHz bandwidth and high capacitive load drive. These features make the OPAx196 a robust, high-performance operational amplifier for high-voltage industrial applications.

8.2 Typical Applications

8.2.1 Low-side Current Measurement

Figure 46 shows the OPA196 configured in a low-side current sensing application. For a full analysis of the circuit shown in Figure 46 including theory, calculations, simulations, and measured data see the 0-1A, single-supply, low-side, current sensing solution, see TIPD129.

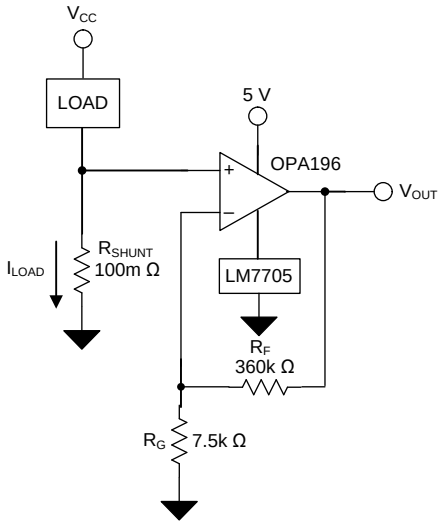

Figure 46. OPA196 in a Low-Side, Current-Sensing Application

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements for this design are:

- Load current: 0 A to 1 A
- Output voltage: 4.9 V
- Maximum shunt voltage: 100 mV

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The transfer function of the circuit in Figure 46 is given in Equation 1:

$$V_{OUT} = I_{LOAD} \times R_{SHUNT} \times Gain \tag{1}$$

The load current (I_{LOAD}) produces a voltage drop across the shunt resistor (R_{SHUNT}). The load current is set from 0 A to 1 A. To keep the shunt voltage below 100 mV at maximum load current, the largest shunt resistor is defined using Equation 2.

$$R_{SHUNT} = \frac{V_{SHUNT_MAX}}{I_{LOAD_MAX}} = \frac{100mV}{1A} = 100m\Omega \tag{2}$$

Using Equation 2, R_{SHUNT} is calculated to be 100 mΩ. The voltage drop produced by I_{LOAD} and R_{SHUNT} is amplified by the OPA196 to produce an output voltage of 0 V to 4.9 V. The gain needed by the OPA196 to produce the necessary output voltage is calculated using Equation 3:

$$Gain = \frac{\left(V_{OUT_MAX} - V_{OUT_MIN}\right)}{\left(V_{IN_MAX} - V_{IN_MIN}\right)} \tag{3}$$

Using Equation 3, the required gain is calculated to be 49 V/V, which is set with resistors R_F and R_G. Equation 4 is used to size the resistors, R_F and R_G, to set the gain of the OPA196 to 49 V/V.

$$Gain = 1 + \frac{\left(R_F\right)}{\left(R_G\right)} \tag{4}$$

Choosing R_F as 360 kΩ, R_G is calculated to be 7.5 kΩ. R_F and R_G were chosen as 360 kΩ and 7.5 kΩ because they are standard value resistors that create a 49:1 ratio. Other resistors that create a 49:1 ratio can also be used. Figure 2 shows the measured transfer function of the circuit shown in Figure 46.

8.2.1.3 Application Curves

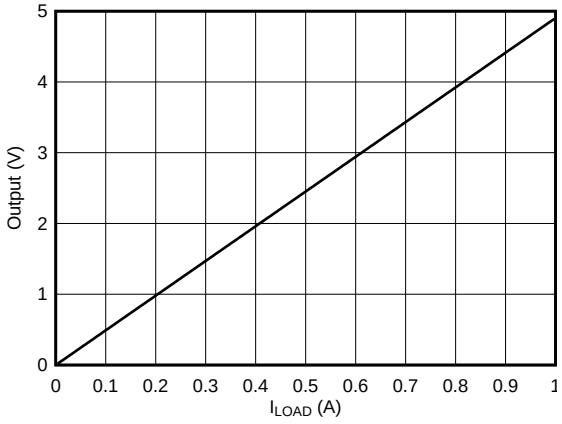

Figure 47. Low-Side, Current-Sense, Transfer Function

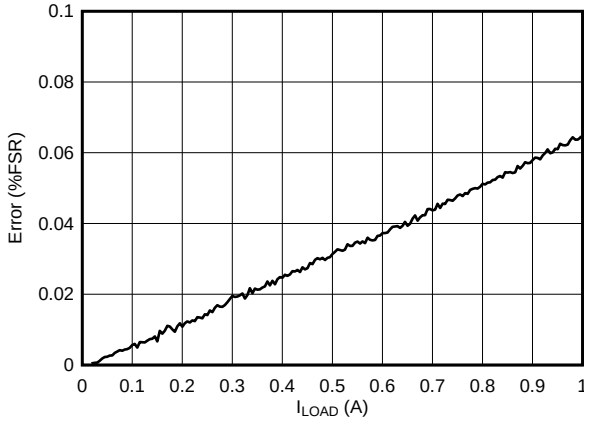

Figure 48. Low-Side, Current-Sense, Full-Scale Error

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Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.2 16-Bit Precision Multiplexed Data-Acquisition System

Figure 49 shows a 16-bit, differential, 4-channel, multiplexed, data-acquisition system. This example is typical in industrial applications that require low distortion and a high-voltage differential input. The circuit uses the ADS8864, a 16-bit, 400-kSPS successive-approximation-resistor (SAR), analog-to-digital converter (ADC), along with a precision, high-voltage, signal-conditioning front-end, and a 4-channel differential multiplexer (mux). This application example shows the process for optimizing the precision, high-voltage, front-end drive circuit using the OPA196 and OPA140 to achieve excellent dynamic performance and linearity with the ADS8864. The full TI Precision Design can be found in TIDU181.

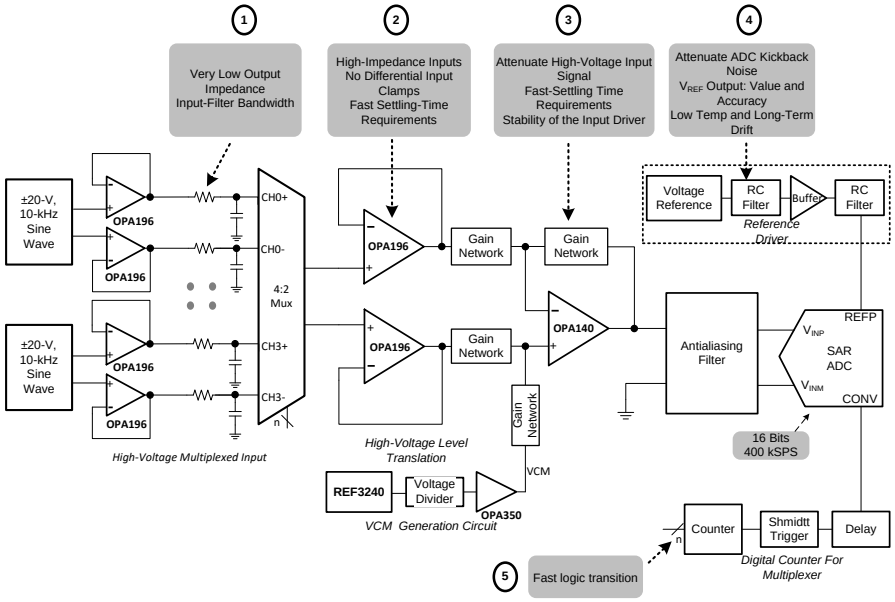

Figure 49. OPA196 in 16-Bit, 400-kSPS, 4-Channel, Multiplexed Data Acquisition System for High-Voltage Inputs With Lowest Distortion

8.2.2.1 Design Requirements

The primary objective is to design a ±20-V, differential, 4-channel, multiplexed, data acquisition system with lowest distortion using the 16-bit ADS8864 at a throughput of 400 kSPS for a 10-kHz, full-scale, pure sine-wave input. The design requirements for this block design are:

- System supply voltage: ±15 V
- ADC supply voltage: 3.3 V
- ADC sampling rate: 400 kSPS
- ADC reference voltage (REFP): 4.096 V
- System input signal: A high-voltage differential input signal with a peak amplitude of 10 V and frequency (f_{IN}) of 10 kHz are applied to each differential input of the mux.

8.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The purpose of this application example is to design an optimal, high-voltage, multiplexed, data-acquisition system for highest system linearity and fast settling. The overall system block diagram is shown in Figure 49. The circuit is a multichannel, data-acquisition, signal chain consisting of an input low-pass filter, multiplexer (mux), mux output buffer, attenuating SAR ADC driver, digital counter for the mux, and the reference driver. The architecture allows fast sampling of multiple channels using a single ADC, providing a low-cost solution. The two primary design considerations to maximize the performance of a precision, multiplexed, data-acquisition system are the mux input analog front-end and the high-voltage, level translation, SAR ADC driver design. However, carefully design each analog circuit block based on the ADC performance specifications in order to achieve the fastest settling at 16-bit resolution and lowest distortion system. Figure 49 includes the most important specifications for each individual analog block.

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Typical Applications (continued)

This design systematically approaches each analog circuit block to achieve a 16-bit settling for a full-scale input stage voltage and linearity for a 10-kHz sinusoidal input signal at each input channel. The first step in the design is to understand the requirement for an extremely-low-impedance input-filter design for the mux. This understanding helps in the decision of an appropriate input filter and selection of a mux to meet the system settling requirements. The next important step is the design of the attenuating analog front-end (AFE) used to level translate the high-voltage input signal to a low-voltage ADC input while maintaining the amplifier stability. Then, the next step is to design a digital interface to switch the mux input channels with minimum delay. The final design challenge is to design a high-precision, reference-driver circuit that provides the required REFP reference voltage with low offset, drift, and noise contributions.

For step-by-step design procedure, circuit schematics, bill of materials, PCB files, simulation results, and test results, refer to TI Precision Design TIDU181, *16-bit, 400-kSPS, 4-Channel, Multiplexed Data Acquisition System for High Voltage Inputs with Lowest Distortion*.

8.2.3 Slew Rate Limit for Input Protection

In control systems for valves or motors, abrupt changes in voltages or currents can cause mechanical damages. By controlling the slew rate of the command voltages into the drive circuits, the load voltages ramps up and down at a safe rate. For symmetrical slew-rate applications (positive slew rate equals negative slew rate), one additional op amp provides slew-rate control for a given analog gain stage. The unique input protection and high output current and slew rate of the OPAx196 make the device an optimal amplifier to achieve slew rate control for both dual- and single-supply systems.Figure 50 shows the OPA196 in a slew-rate limit design.

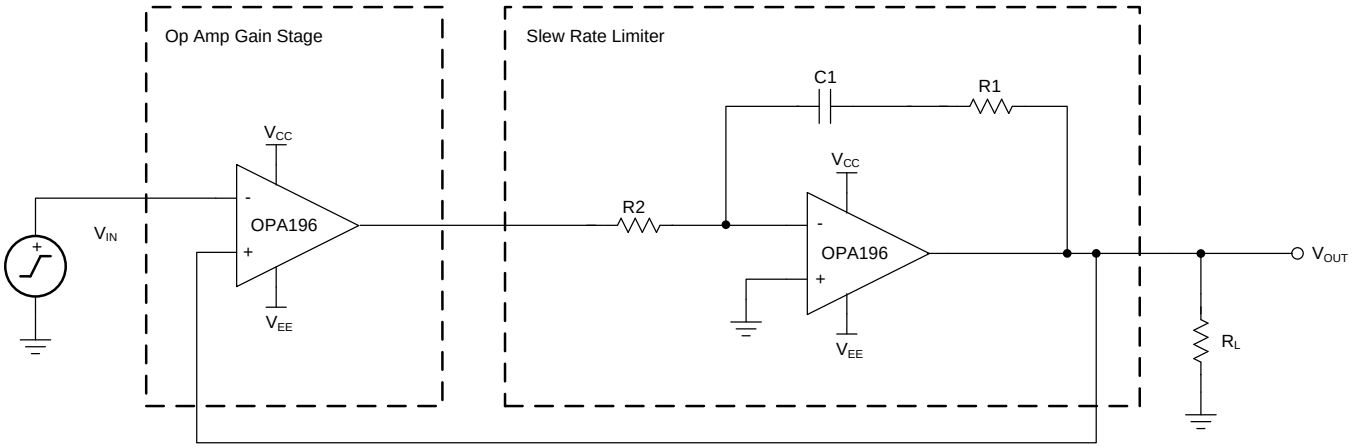

Figure 50. Slew Rate Limiter Uses One Op Amp

For step-by-step design procedure, circuit schematics, bill of materials, PCB files, simulation results, and test results, refer to TI Precision Design TIDU026, *Slew Rate Limiter Uses One Op Amp*.

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9 Power-Supply Recommendations

The OPAx196 is specified for operation from 4.5 V to 36 V (±2.25 V to ±18 V); many specifications apply from –40°C to +125°C. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the *Typical Characteristics*.

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 40 V can permanently damage the device; see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Place 0.1-μF 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, refer to the *Layout* section.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

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

- Connect low-ESR, 0.1-μF ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close as possible to the device. A single bypass capacitor from V+ to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
  - Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole and op amp itself. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
- Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds paying attention to the flow of the ground current. Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of 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.
- In order to reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away as possible from the supply or output traces. If these traces cannot be kept separate, crossing the sensitive trace perpendicular is much better as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. As shown in Figure 52, keeping RF and RG close to the inverting input minimizes 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.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.
- Clean the PCB following board assembly for best performance.
- Any precision integrated circuit may experience performance shifts due to moisture ingress into the plastic package. After 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°C for 30 minutes is sufficient for most circumstances.

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10.2 Layout Example

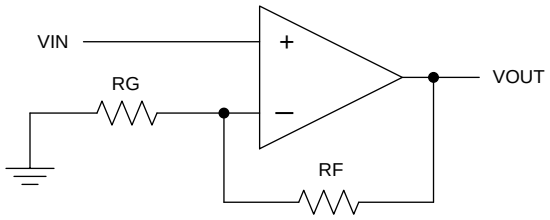

Figure 51. Schematic Representation

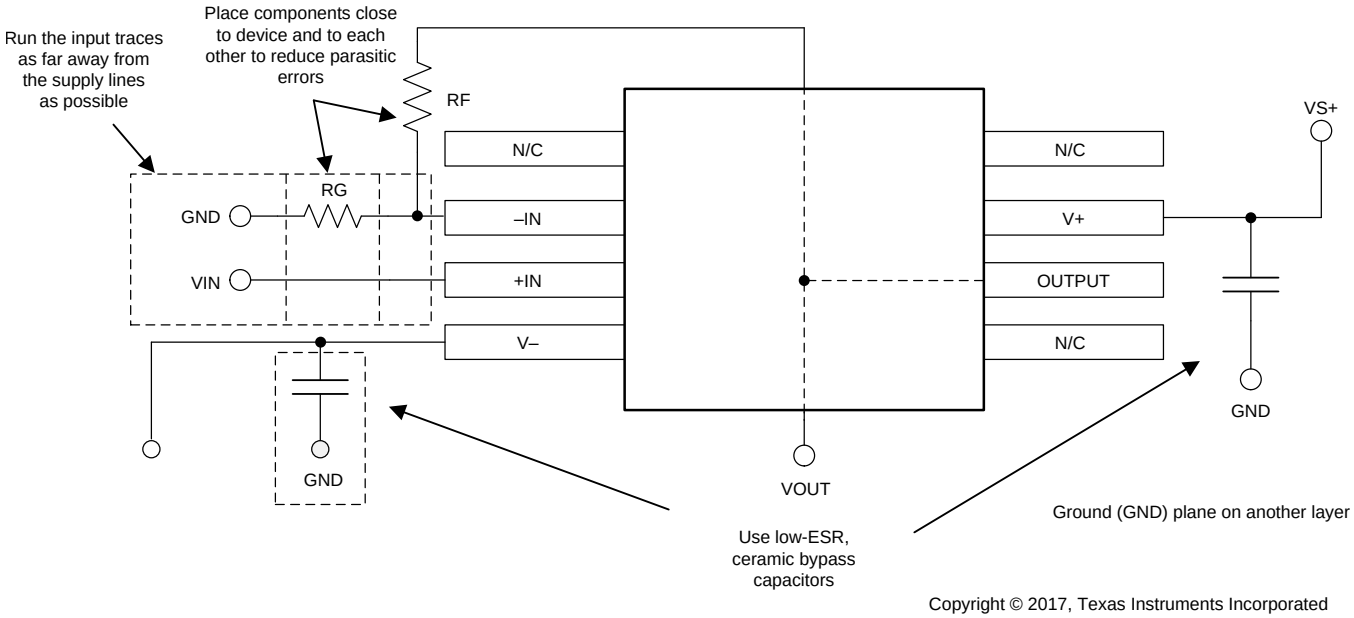

Figure 52. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Non-inverting Configuration

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11 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

11.1 デバイス・サポート

11.1.1 開発サポート

11.1.1.1 TINA-TI™(無料のダウンロード・ソフトウェア)

TINA™ は、SPICEエンジンをベースにした単純かつ強力な、使いやすい回路シミュレーション・プログラムです。また、TINA-TIは、TINAソフトウェアの完全な機能を持つ無償バージョンで、パッシブ・モデルとアクティブ・モデルに加えて、マクロ・モデルのライブラリがプリロードされています。TINA-TIには、SPICEの標準的なDC解析、過渡解析、周波数ドメイン解析などの全機能に加え、追加の設計機能が搭載されています。

TINA-TIはAnalog eLab Design Centerから無料でダウンロードでき、ユーザーが結果をさまざまな方法でフォーマットできる、広範な後処理機能を備えています。仮想計測器により、入力波形を選択し、回路ノード、電圧、および波形をプローブして、動的なクイック・スタート・ツールを作成できます。

注

これらのファイルを使用するには、TINA ソフトウェア (DesignSoft™製) またはTINA-TIソフトウェアがインストールされている必要があります。無料のTINA-TIソフトウェアは、TINA-TIフォルダ(http://www.ti.com/tool/tina-ti)からダウンロードできます。

11.1.1.2 TI Precision Designs

TI Precision Designsは、http://www.ti.com/ww/en/analog/precision-designs/からオンラインで入手できます。TIの高精度アナログ・アプリケーションの専門家により作成されたアナログ・ソリューションで、多くの有用な回路に関して、動作理論、コンポーネント選択、シミュレーション、完全なPCB回路図とレイアウト、部品表、性能測定結果を提供します。

11.2 ドキュメントのサポート

11.2.1 関連資料

- *『オペアンプのEMI除去率』*
- *『0～1Aの単一電源、ローサイドの電流センシング・ソリューション』*
- *『誰でも使えるオペアンプ』*

11.3 関連リンク

表 4 に、クイック・アクセス・リンクの一覧を示します。カテゴリには、技術資料、サポートおよびコミュニティ・リソース、ツールとソフトウェア、およびご注文へのクイック・アクセスが含まれます。

表 4. 関連リンク

製品	プロダクト・フォルダ	ご注文はこちら	技術資料	ツールとソフトウェア	サポートとコミュニティ
OPA196	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック
OPA2196	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック
OPA4196	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック

11.4 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

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11.5 コミュニティ・リソース

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11.7 静電気放電に関する注意事項

すべての集積回路は、適切なESD保護方法を用いて、取扱いと保存を行うようにして下さい。

静電気放電はわずかな性能の低下から完全なデバイスの故障に至るまで、様々な損傷を与えます。高精度の集積回路は、損傷に対して敏感であり、極めてわずかなパラメータの変化により、デバイスに規定された仕様に適合しなくなる場合があります。

11.8 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

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

12 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
OPA196ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPA196	Samples
OPA196IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O196	Samples
OPA196IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O196	Samples
OPA196IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O196	Samples
OPA196IDGKT	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O196	Samples
OPA196IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPA196	Samples
OPA2196ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP2196	Samples
OPA2196IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	Call TI | NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2196	Samples
OPA2196IDGKT	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	RoHS & Green	Call TI | NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2196	Samples
OPA2196IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP2196	Samples
OPA4196ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	OPA4196	Samples
OPA4196IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	OPA4196	Samples

(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.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

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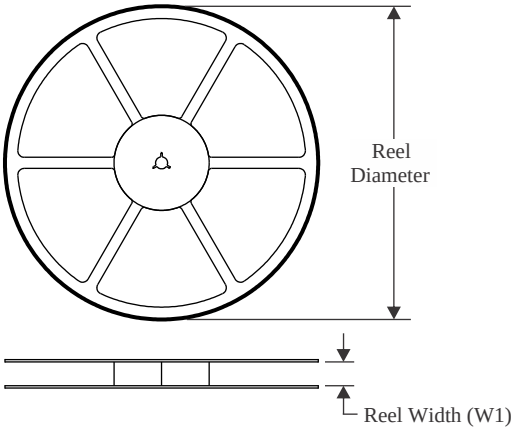
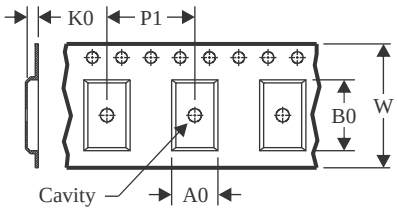
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

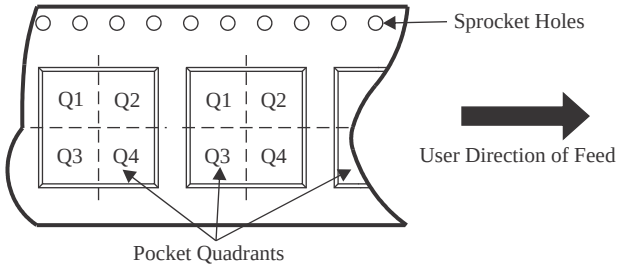


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

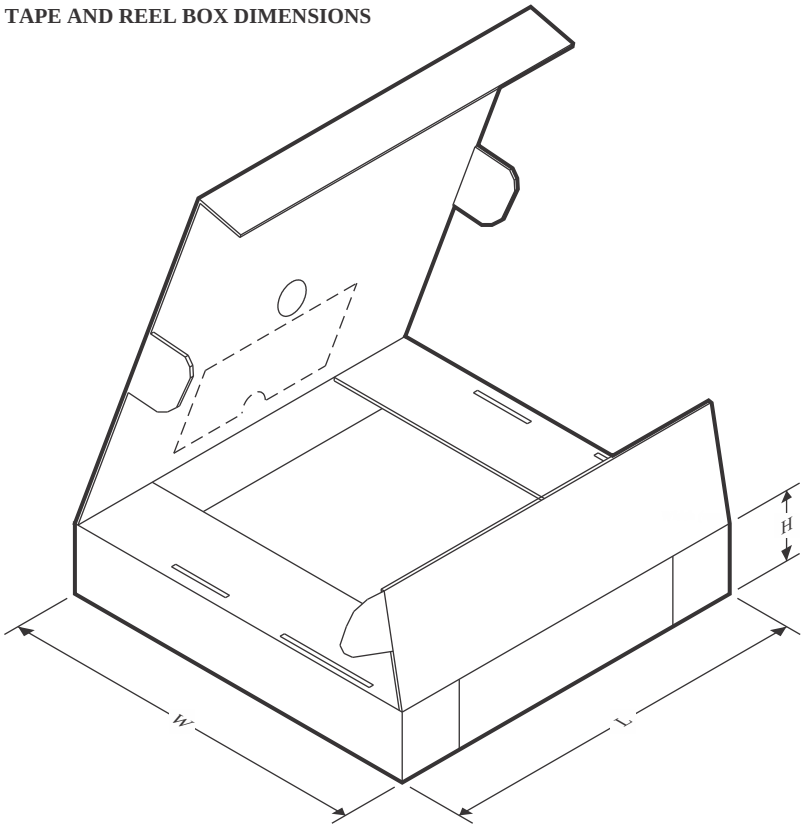
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
OPA196IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA196IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA196IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA196IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	177.8	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA196IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2196IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2196IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2196IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA4196IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1

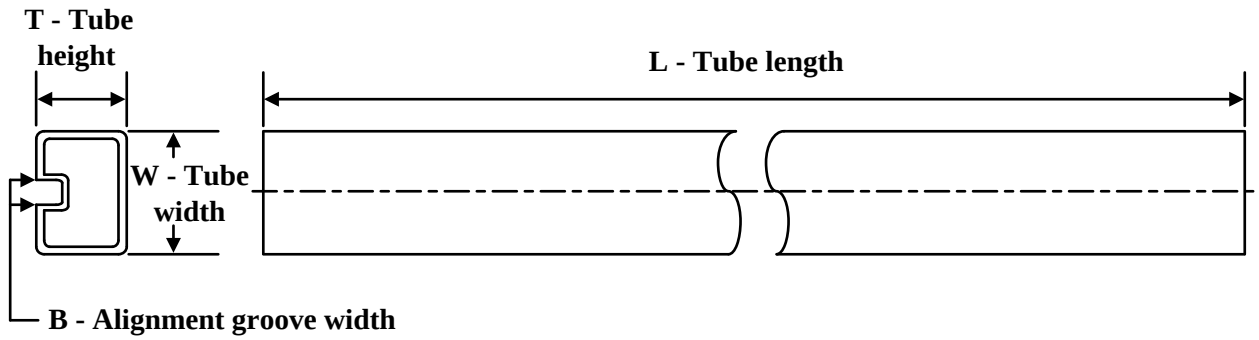
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
OPA196IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA196IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA196IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0
OPA196IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA196IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
OPA2196IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
OPA2196IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
OPA2196IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
OPA4196IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0

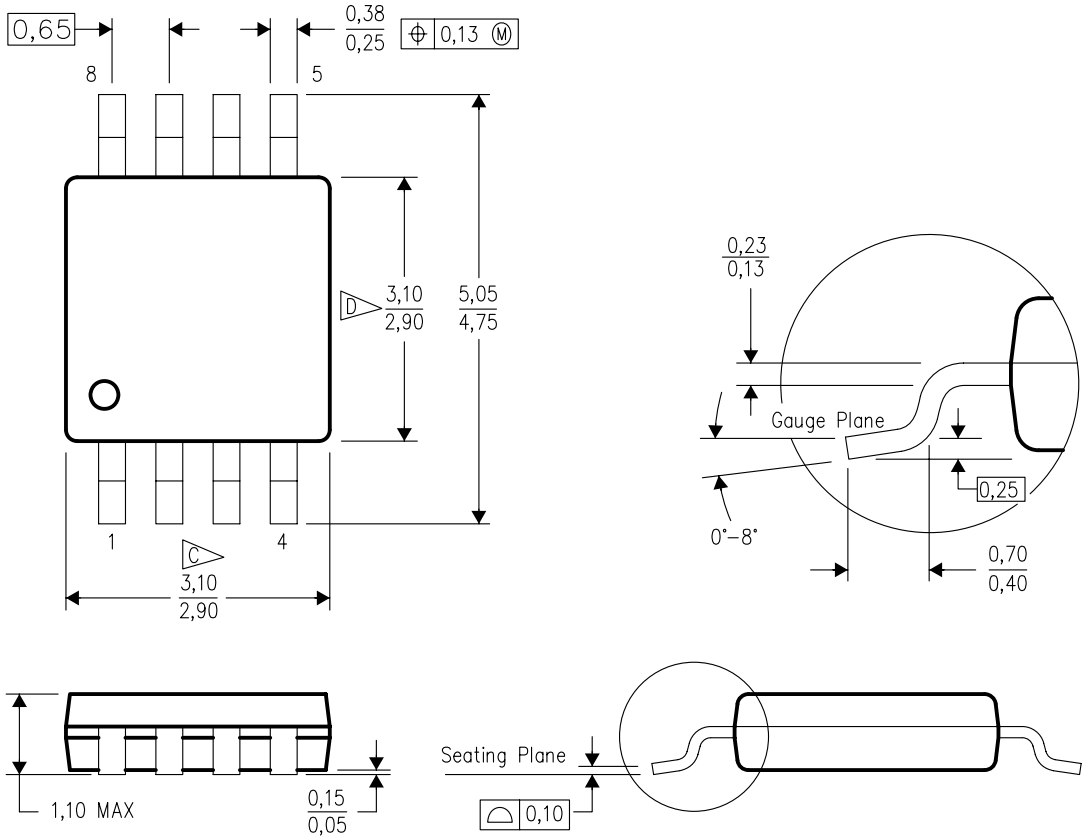
TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
OPA196ID	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA2196ID	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA4196ID	D	SOIC	14	50	506.6	8	3940	4.32

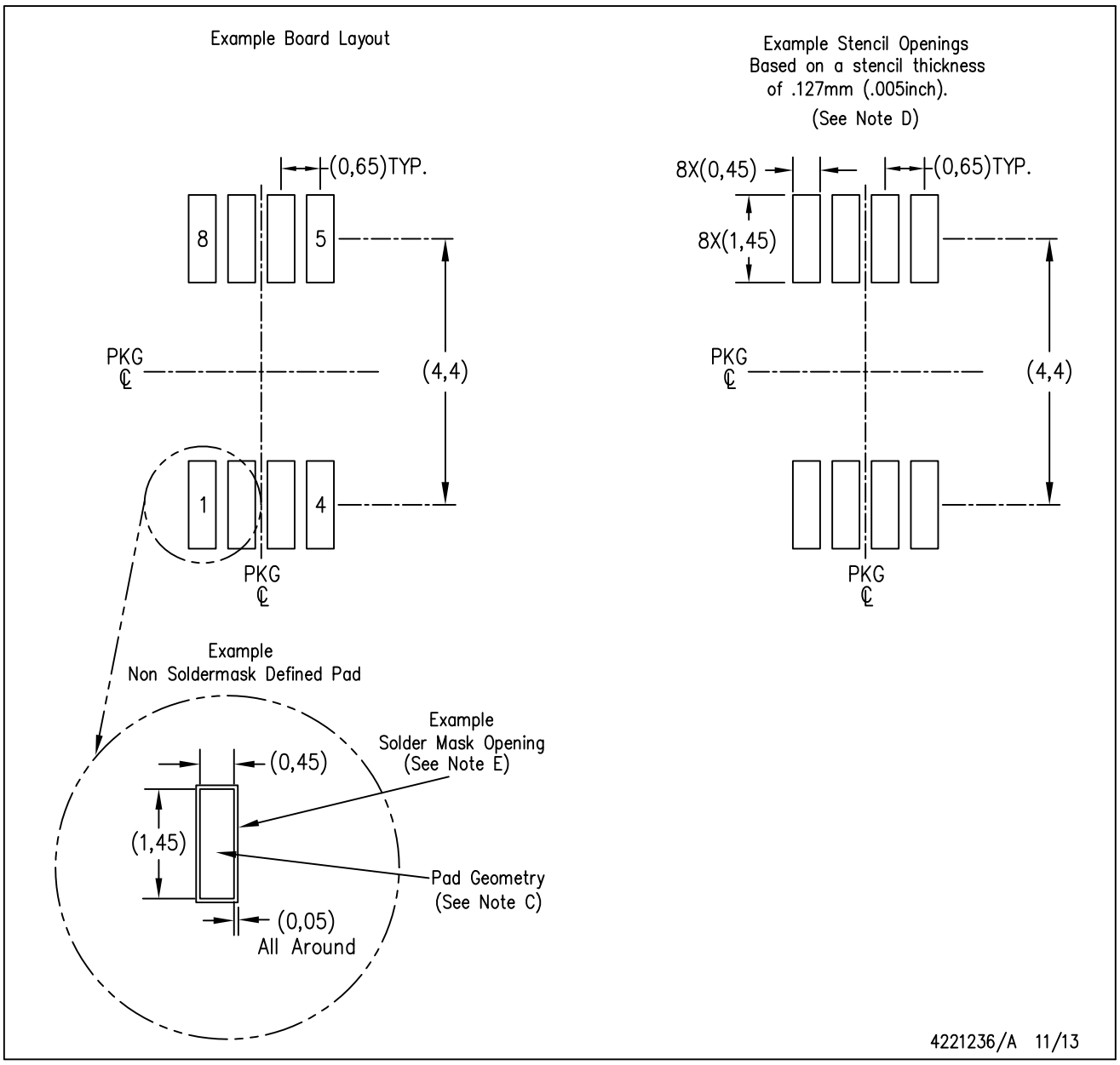
DGK (S–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE



4073329/E 05/06

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation AA, except interlead flash.

DGK (S–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



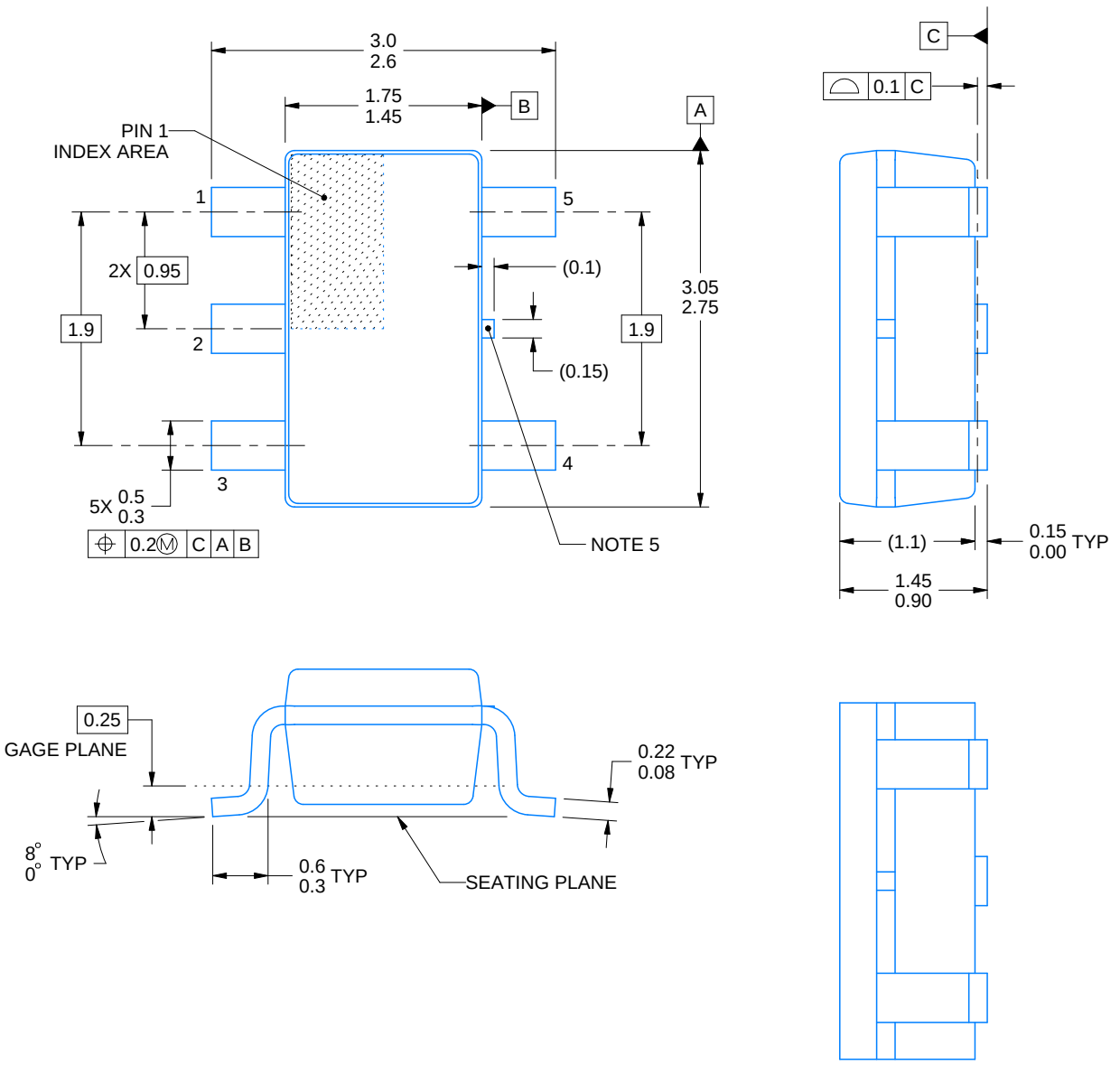
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact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

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR

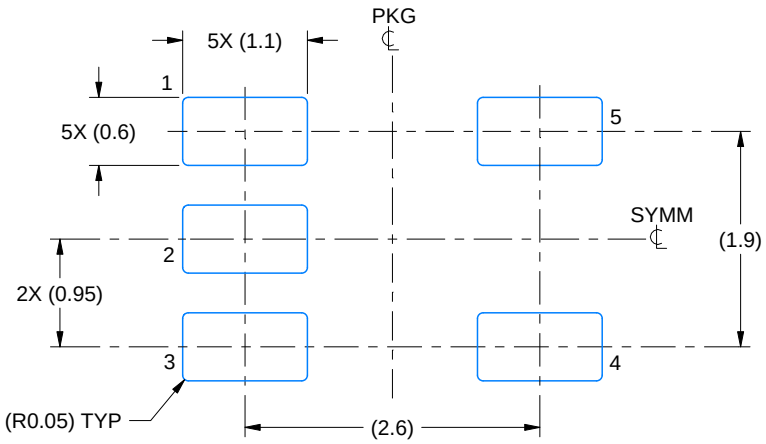


ALTERNATIVE PACKAGE SINGULATION VIEW

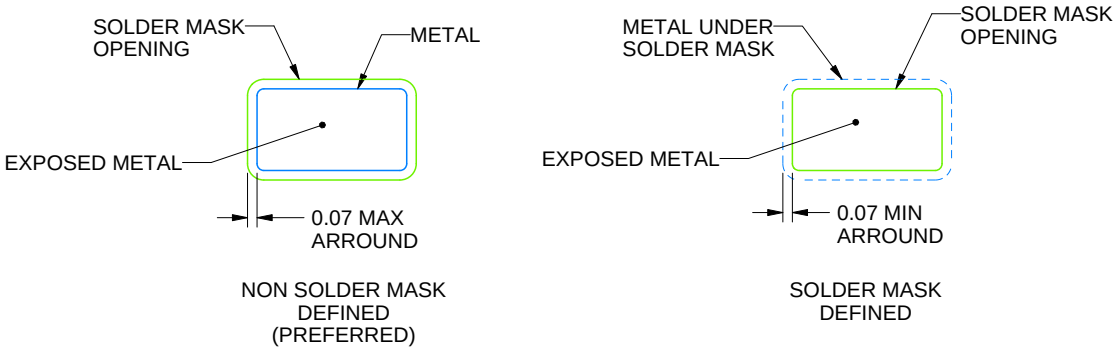
4214839/J 02/2024

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X

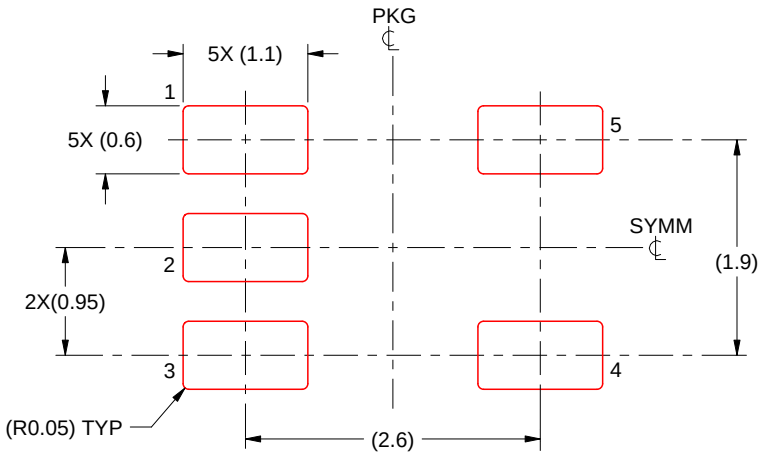


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214839/J 02/2024

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



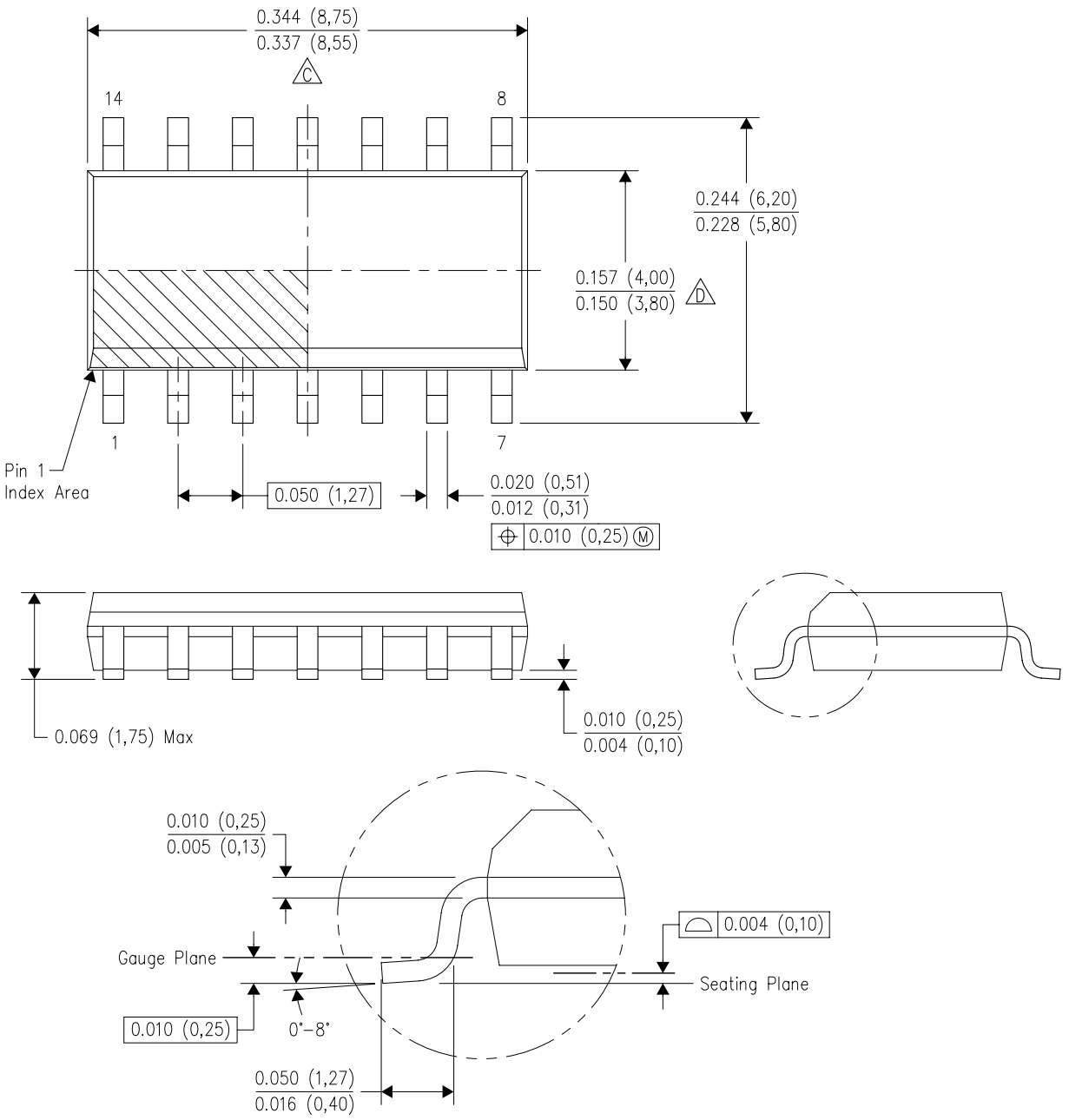
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

4214839/J 02/2024

NOTES: (continued)

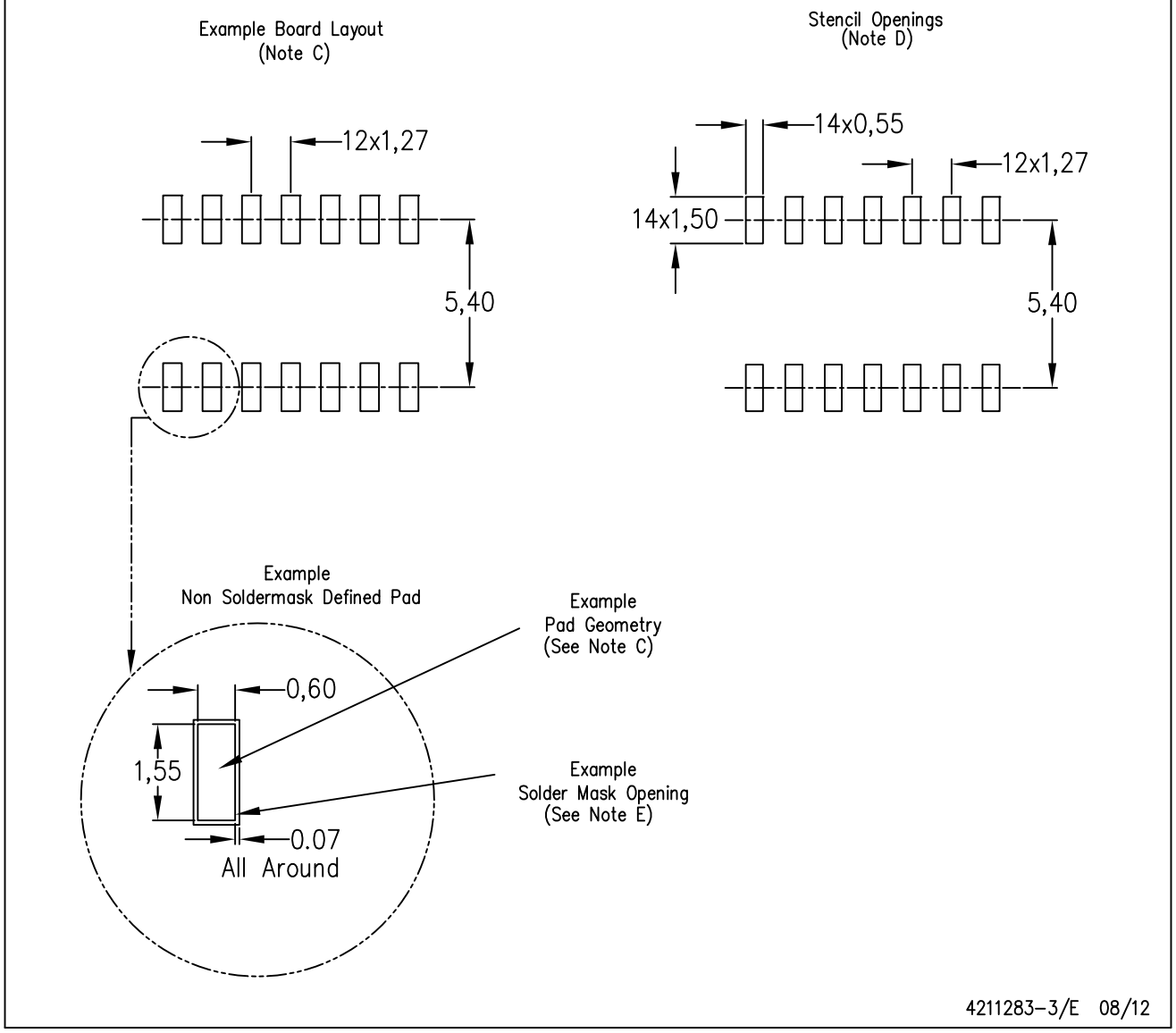
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

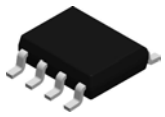


NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AB.

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. 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.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

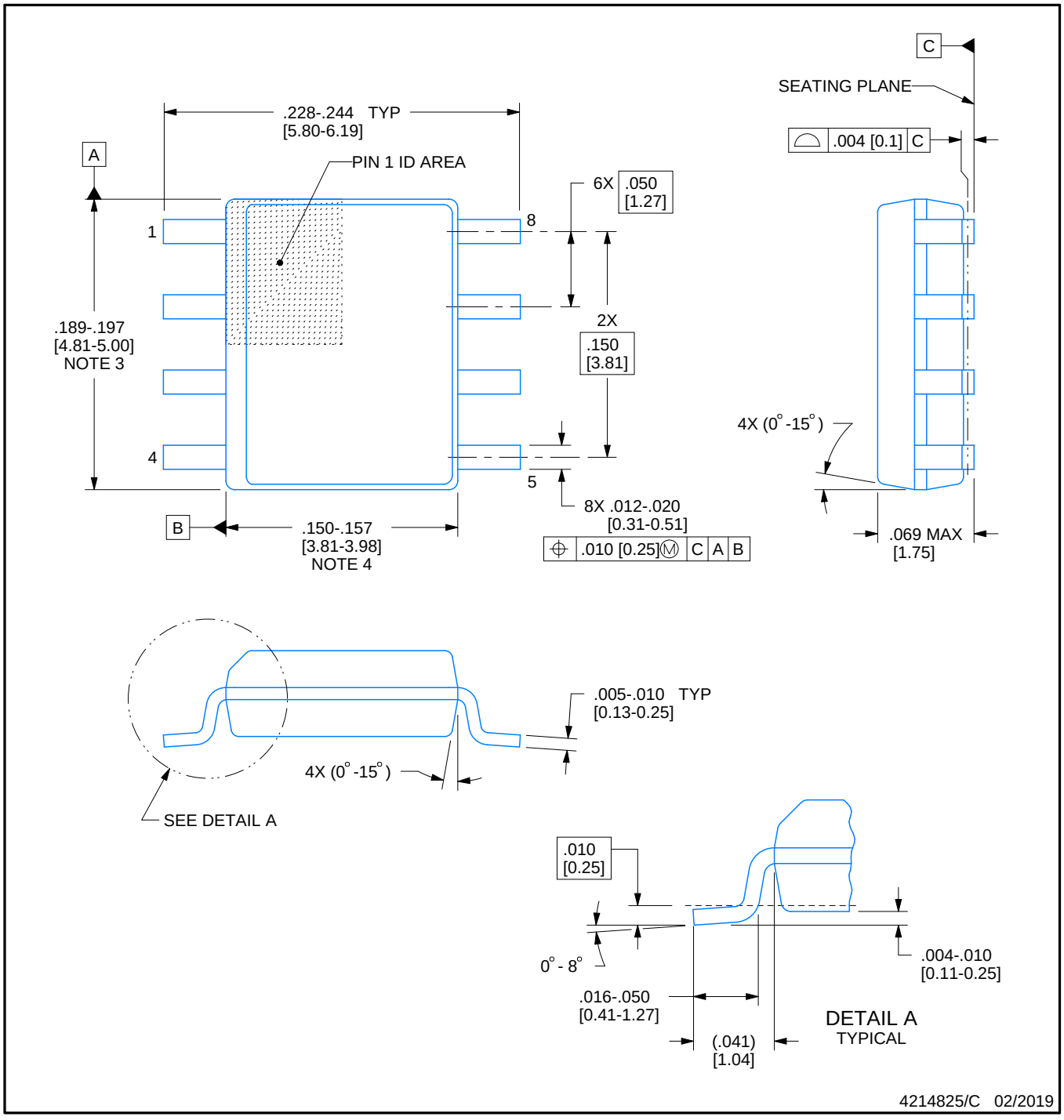


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0008A

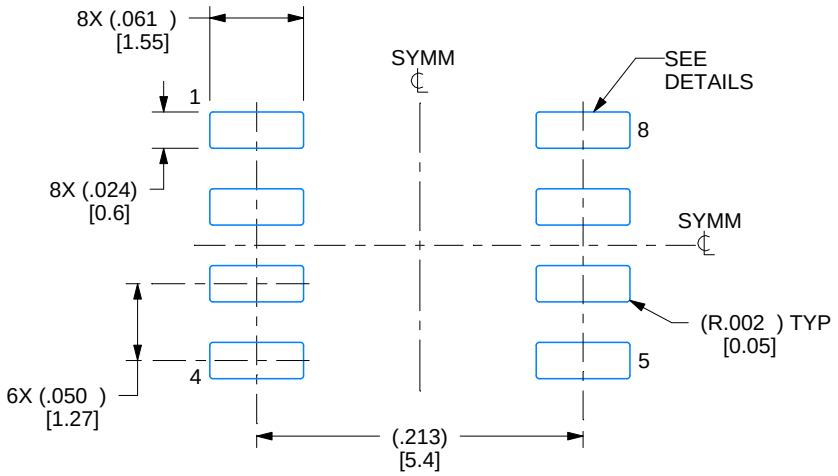
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

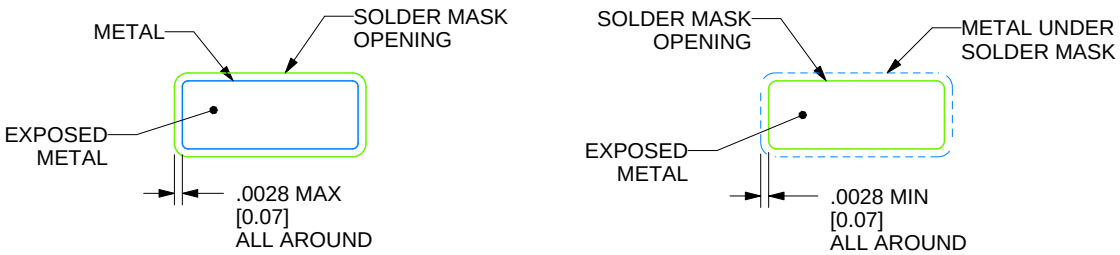


NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

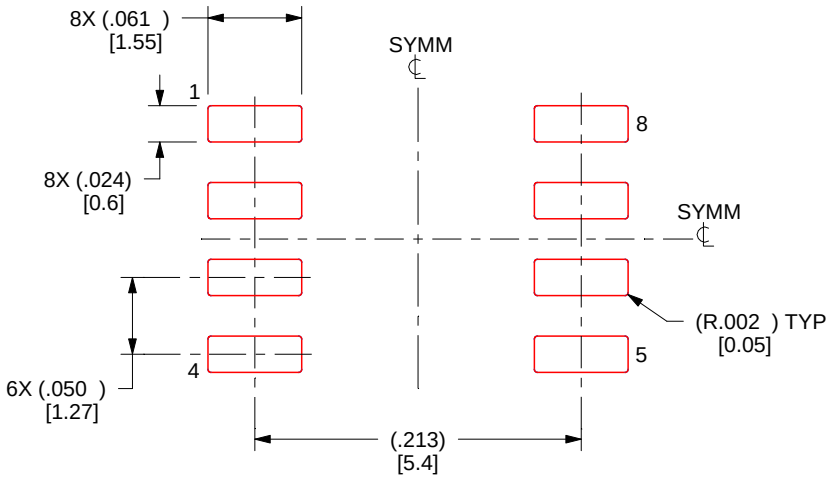
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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