# **45 μV Offset, 0.4 μV/°C, Zero-Drift Operational Amplifier**

# NCS21871, NCV21871, NCS21872, NCV21872, NCS21874, NCV21874

The NCS21871, NCS21872 and NCS21874 family of zero-drift op amps feature offset voltage as low as 45  $\mu$ V over the 1.8 V to 5.5 V supply voltage range. The zero-drift architecture reduces the offset drift to as low as 0.4  $\mu$ V/°C and enables high precision measurements over both time and temperature. This family has low power consumption over a wide dynamic range and is available in space saving packages. These features make it well suited for signal conditioning circuits in portable, industrial, automotive, medical and consumer markets.

#### Features

- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 270 kHz to 350 kHz
- Low Supply Current: 17 µA (typ at 3.3 V)
- Low Offset Voltage: 45 µV max
- Low Offset Drift: 0.4 μV/°C max
- Wide Supply Range: 1.8 V to 5.5 V
- Wide Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Available in Single, Dual and Quad Packages
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable

#### Applications

- Automotive
- Battery Powered/ Portable Application
- Sensor Signal Conditioning
- Low Voltage Current Sensing
- Filter Circuits
- Bridge Circuits
- Medical Instrumentation



## **ON Semiconductor®**

www.onsemi.com





SOT23–5 SN SUFFIX CASE 483





UDFN8 MU SUFFIX CASE 517AW

MSOP-8 DM SUFFIX CASE 846A-02



14

SOIC-8 D SUFFIX CASE 751





FCT SUFFIX CASE 971BE

#### **DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION**

See general marking information in the device marking section on page 2 of this data sheet.

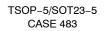
#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

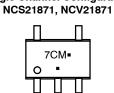
See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 3 of this data sheet.

## **DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION**

Single Channel Configuration









ECP5 CASE 971BE

**Dual Channel Configuration** NCS21872, NCV21872

SC70-5

CASE 419A



UDFN8, 2x2, 0.5P CASE 517AW

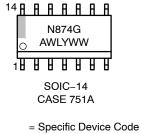


Micro8/MSOP8 CASE 846A-02



SOIC-8 CASE 751

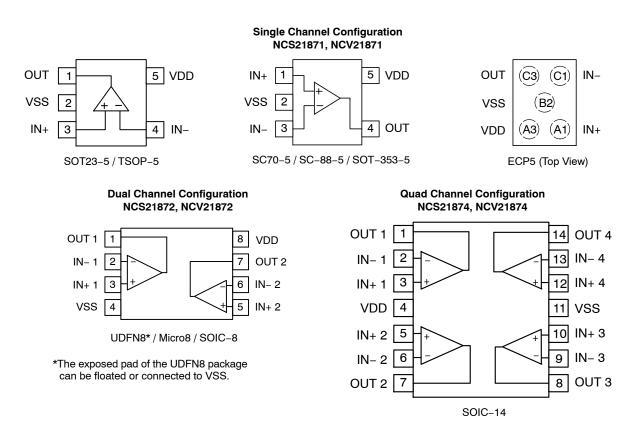
#### Quad Channel Configuration NCS21874, NCV21874



- Х А
  - = Assembly Location
- Υ = Year
- W = Work Week
- Μ = Date Code G or = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

## **PIN CONNECTIONS**



#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Temperature	Channels	Package	Device Part Number	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
COMMERCIAL AND IN	IDUSTRIAL			
–40°C to 125°C	Single	SOT23-5/TSOP-5	NCS21871SN2T1G	3000 / Tape & Reel
		SC70-5/SC-88-5/ SOT-353-5	NCS21871SQ3T2G	
		ECP5	NCS21871FCTTAG*	
	Dual	MICRO-8	NCS21872DMR2G*	4000 / Tape & Reel
		SOIC-8	NCS21872DR2G*	3000 / Tape & Reel
–40°C to 125°C		UDFN-8	NCS21872MUTBG*	
	Quad	SOIC-14	NCS21874DR2G*	2500 / Tape & Reel

#### AUTOMOTIVE

–40°C to 125°C	Single	SOT23-5 / TSOP-5	NCV21871SN2T1G*	3000 / Tape & Reel
		SC70-5/SC-88-5/ SOT-353-5	NCV21871SQ3T2G*	
	Dual	MICRO-8	NCV21872DMR2G*	4000 / Tape & Reel
		SOIC-8	NCV21872DR2G*	3000 / Tape & Reel
	Quad	SOIC-14	NCV21874DR2G*	2500 / Tape & Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*In Development. Contact local sales office for more information.

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Over operating free-air temperature, unless otherwise stated.

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	6	V
INPUT AND OUTPUT PINS	·	
Input Voltage (Note 1)	(VSS) – 0.3 to (VDD) + 0.3	V
Input Current (Note 1)	±10	mA
Output Short Circuit Current (Note 2)	Continuous	
TEMPERATURE	·	
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	+150	°C
ESD RATINGS (Note 3)		
Human Body Model (HBM)	±4000	V
Charged Device Model (CDM)	±2000	V
OTHER RATINGS	·	-
Latch-up Current (Note 4)	100	mA

Latch-up Current (Note 4)	100	mA
MSL	Level 1	

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.3 V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10 mA or less

2. Short-circuit to ground.

3. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods: ESD Human Body Model tested per JEDEC standard JS-001 (AEC-Q100-002)

ESD Charged Device Model tested per JEDEC standard JESD22-C101 (AEC-Q100-011)

4. Latch-up Current tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

#### THERMAL INFORMATION (Note 5)

Parameter	Symbol	Package	Value	Unit	
Thermal Resistance,	$\theta_{JA}$	SOT23-5 / TSOP5	290	°C/W	
Junction to Ambient	Γ	SC70-5 / SC-88-5 / SOT-353-5	290		
		ECP5	157		
	Γ	Micro8 / MSOP8	298		
	Γ	SOIC-8	250		
		UDFN8	228		
	Γ	SOIC-14	216		

5. As mounted on an 80x80x1.5 mm FR4 PCB with 650 mm<sup>2</sup> and 2 oz (0.07 mm) thick copper heat spreader. Following JEDEC JESD/EIA 51.1, 51.2, 51.3 test guidelines

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Parameter	Symbol	Range	Unit
Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub> )	V <sub>S</sub>	1.8 to 5.5	V
Specified Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to 125	°C
Input Common Mode Voltage Range		$V_{SS}$ –0.1 to $V_{DD}$ +0.1	V

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**  $V_S = 1.8 V$  to 5.5 V At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $R_L = 10 k\Omega$  connected to midsupply,  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} =$  midsupply, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply over the specified operating temperature range, guaranteed by characterization and/or design.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = +5 V		6	45	μV
Offset Voltage Drift vs Temp	$\Delta V_{OS} / \Delta T$	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		0.1	0.4	μV/°C
Offset Voltage Drift vs Supply	$\Delta V_{OS} / \Delta V_{S}$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.4	8	μV/V
		Full temperature range			12.6	
Input Bias Current	I <sub>IB</sub>	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		±60	±400	pА
(Note 6)		Full temperature range		±400		
Input Offset Current (Note 6)	I <sub>OS</sub>	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		±50	±800	pА
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 V		111		dB
(Note 7)		V <sub>S</sub> = 3.3 V		118		
		V <sub>S</sub> = 5.0 V	102	123		
		V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V		127		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	Differential		4.1		pF
		Common Mode		7.9		
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS	•					
Open Loop Voltage Gain (Note 6)	A <sub>VOL</sub>	$V_{SS}$ + 100 mV < $V_O$ < $V_{DD}$ – 100 mV 106		145		dB
Open Loop Output Impedance	Z <sub>out-OL</sub>		S	See Figure 18		Ω
Output Voltage High,	V <sub>OH</sub>	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		10	80	mV
Referenced to V <sub>DD</sub>		Full temperature range			80	
Output Voltage Low,	V <sub>OL</sub>	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		10	80	mV
Referenced to V <sub>SS</sub>		Full temperature range			80	
	Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	Sinking Current		11		mA
		Sourcing Current		5.0		
Capacitive Load Drive	CL		S	ee Figure	14	
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>N</sub>	f <sub>IN</sub> = 1 kHz		62		nV / √Hz
Voltage Noise	e <sub>P-P</sub>	$f_{IN} = 0.1$ Hz to 10 Hz		1.1		$\mu V_{PP}$
		$f_{IN} = 0.01$ Hz to 1 Hz		0.5		
Current Noise Density	i <sub>N</sub>	f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 Hz		350		$fA / \sqrt{Hz}$
Channel Separation		NCS21872, NCS21874		135		dB
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF NCS21871, NCS2187	4	350		kHz
		NCS21872		270		
Gain Margin	A <sub>M</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF		18		dB
	1	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF		1	t	+

6. Guaranteed by characterization and/or design

7. Specified over the full common mode range:  $V_{SS} - 0.1 < V_{CM} < V_{DD} + 0.1$ 

SR

8. No load, per channel

Slew Rate

G = 1, V<sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V

 $G = 1, V_{DD} = 1.8 V$ 

V/µs

0.1

0.05

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**  $V_S = 1.8 V$  to 5.5 V At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $R_L = 10 k\Omega$  connected to midsupply,  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} =$  midsupply, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply over the specified operating temperature range, guaranteed by characterization and/or design.

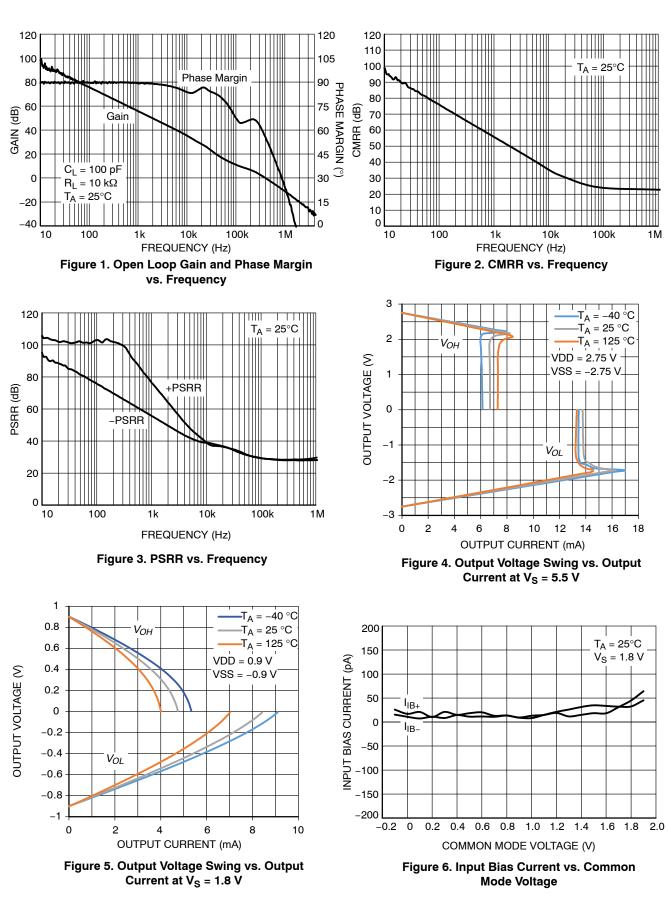
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
POWER SUPPLY	<u> </u>					-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	106 1			dB
		Full temperature range	98			
Turn-on Time	t <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		100		μs
Quiescent Current	Ι <sub>Q</sub>	1.8 V $\leq$ V_S $\leq$ 3.3 V		20	40	μA
(Note 8)					40	
		$3.3~\textrm{V}<\textrm{V}_{\textrm{S}}\leq5.5~\textrm{V}$		28	45	
					45	

6. Guaranteed by characterization and/or design

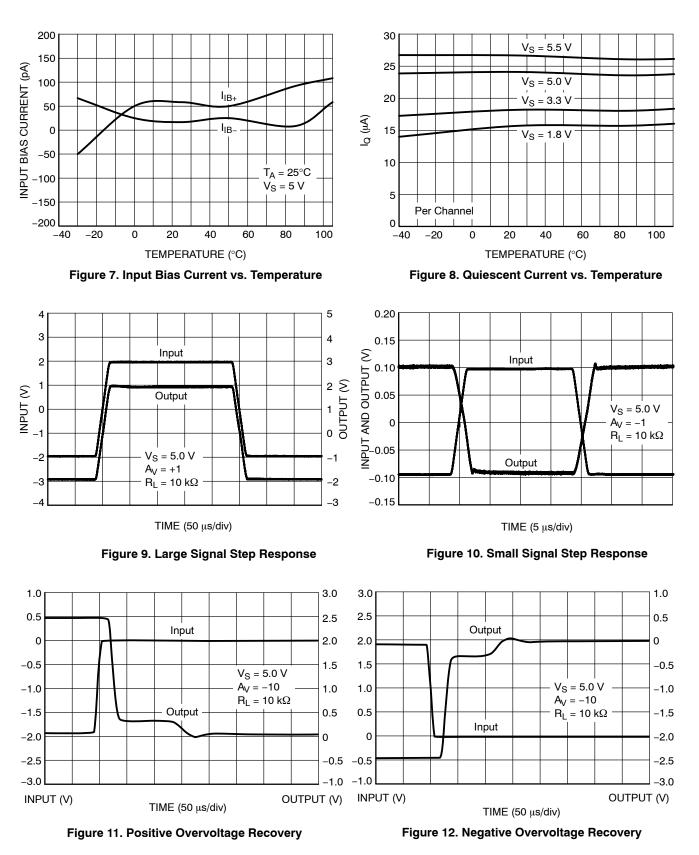
7. Specified over the full common mode range:  $V_{SS} - 0.1 < V_{CM} < V_{DD} + 0.1$ 

8. No load, per channel

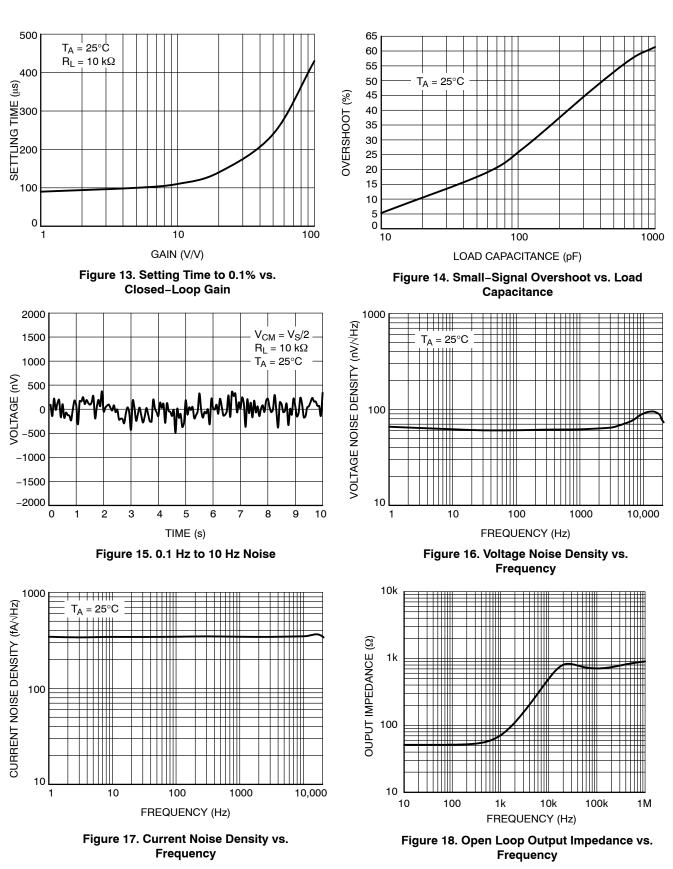
Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.



### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

#### **OVERVIEW**

The NCS21871, NCS21872, and NCS21874 precision op amps provide low offset voltage and zero drift over temperature. The input common mode voltage range extends 100 mV beyond the supply rails to allow for sensing near ground or VDD. These features make the NCS21871 series well–suited for applications where precision is required, such as current sensing and interfacing with sensors. The NCS21871 series of precision op amps uses a chopper-stabilized architecture, which provides the advantage of minimizing offset voltage drift over temperature and time. The simplified block diagram is shown in Figure 19. Unlike the classical chopper architecture, the chopper stabilized architecture has two signal paths.

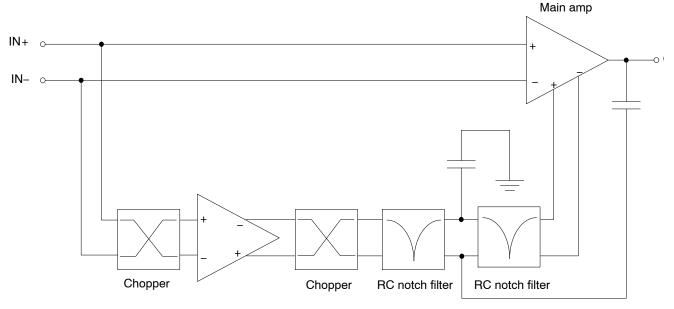


Figure 19. Simplified NCS21871 Block Diagram

In Figure 19, the lower signal path is where the chopper samples the input offset voltage, which is then used to correct the offset at the output. The offset correction occurs at a frequency of 125 kHz. The chopper-stabilized architecture is optimized for best performance at frequencies up to the related Nyquist frequency (1/2 of the)offset correction frequency). As the signal frequency exceeds the Nyquist frequency, 62.5 kHz, aliasing may occur at the output. This is an inherent limitation of all chopper and chopper-stabilized architectures. Nevertheless, the NCS21871 op amps have minimal aliasing up to 125 kHz and low aliasing up to 190 kHz when compared to competitor parts from other manufacturers. ON Semiconductor's patented approach utilizes two

cascaded, symmetrical, RC notch filters tuned to the chopper frequency and its fifth harmonic to reduce aliasing effects.

The chopper–stabilized architecture also benefits from the feed–forward path, which is shown as the upper signal path of the block diagram in Figure 19. This is the high speed signal path that extends the gain bandwidth up to 350 kHz. Not only does this help retain high frequency components of the input signal, but it also improves the loop gain at low frequencies. This is especially useful for low–side current sensing and sensor interface applications where the signal is low frequency and the differential voltage is relatively small.

#### **APPLICATION CIRCUITS**

#### Low-Side Current Sensing

Low-side current sensing is used to monitor the current through a load. This method can be used to detect over-current conditions and is often used in feedback control, as shown in Figure 20. A sense resistor is placed in series with the load to ground. Typically, the value of the sense resistor is less than 100 m $\Omega$  to reduce power loss across the resistor. The op amp amplifies the voltage drop across the sense resistor with a gain set by external resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4 (where R1 = R2, R3 = R4). Precision resistors are required for high accuracy, and the gain is set to utilize the full scale of the ADC for the highest resolution.

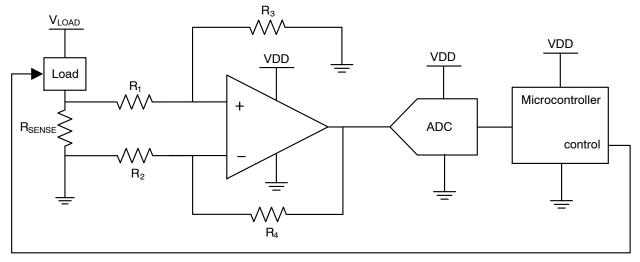


Figure 20. Low–Side Current Sensing

#### **Differential Amplifier for Bridged Circuits**

Sensors to measure strain, pressure, and temperature are often configured in a Wheatstone bridge circuit as shown in Figure 21. In the measurement, the voltage change that is produced is relatively small and needs to be amplified before going into an ADC. Precision amplifiers are recommended in these types of applications due to their high gain, low noise, and low offset voltage.

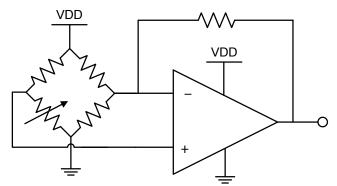


Figure 21. Bridge Circuit Amplification

#### **EMI Susceptibility and Input Filtering**

Op amps have varying amounts of EMI susceptibility. Semiconductor junctions can pick up and rectify EMI signals, creating an EMI-induced voltage offset at the output, adding another component to the total error. Input pins are the most sensitive to EMI. The NCS21871 op amp family integrates low-pass filters to decrease sensitivity to EMI.

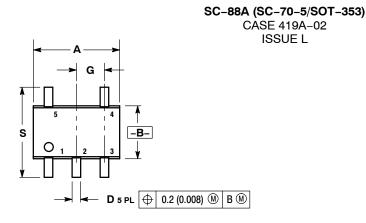
#### **General Layout Guidelines**

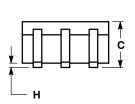
To ensure optimum device performance, it is important to follow good PCB design practices. Place 0.1  $\mu$ F decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the supply pins. Keep traces short, utilize a ground plane, choose surface-mount components, and place components as close as possible to the device pins. These techniques will reduce susceptibility to electromagnetic interference (EMI). Thermoelectric effects can create an additional temperature dependent offset voltage at the input pins. To reduce these effects, use metals with low thermoelectric-coefficients and prevent temperature gradients from heat sources or cooling fans.

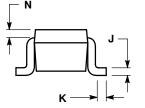
## **UDFN8 Package Guidelines**

The UDFN8 package has an exposed leadframe die pad on the underside of the package. This pad should be soldered to the PCB, as shown in the recommended soldering footprint in the Package Dimensions section of this datasheet. The center pad can be electrically connected to VSS or it may be left floating. When connected to VSS, the center pad acts as a heat sink, improving the thermal resistance of the part.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



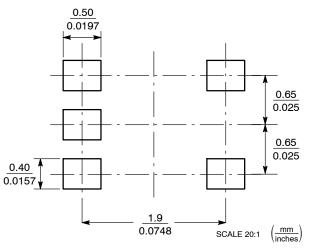




- NOTES:
  DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  419A-01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A-02.
  DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BUBBS BURRS.

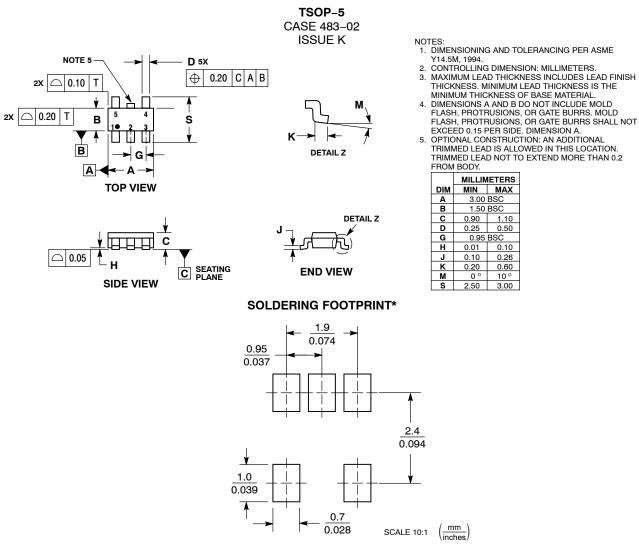
	INCHES		MILLIM	ETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
В	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
С	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026	BSC	0.65 BSC	
Н		0.004		0.10
ſ	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
Κ	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
Ν	0.008 REF		0.20	REF
s	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20

#### SOLDER FOOTPRINT



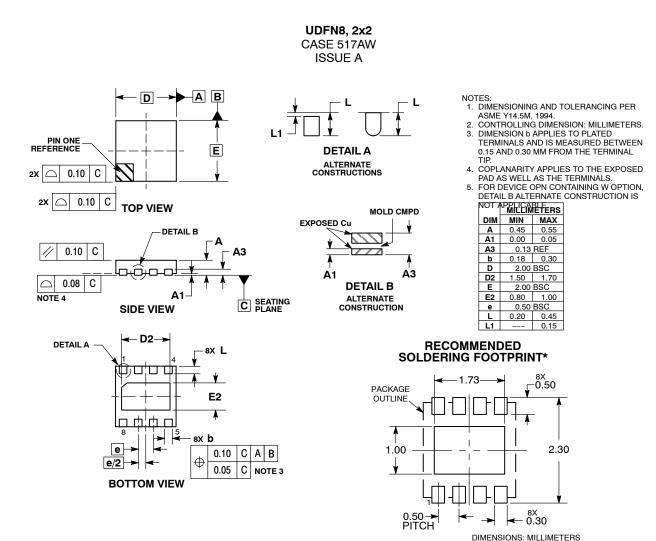
\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

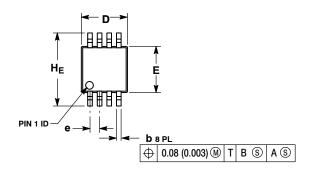
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

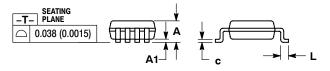


\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Micro8<sup>™</sup> CASE 846A-02 ISSUE J



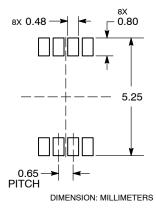


NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982. 1. 2.
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. PROTRUSIONS OR GATE 3.
- DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS ON GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
  DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE.
  846A-01 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 846A-02.

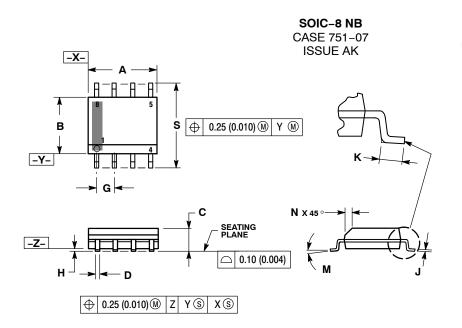
	м	ILLIMETE	RS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α			1.10			0.043
A1	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.002	0.003	0.006
b	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.010	0.013	0.016
С	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.005	0.007	0.009
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
е		0.65 BSC		0.026 BSC		
L	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.016	0.021	0.028
HE	4.75	4.90	5.05	0.187	0.193	0.199

#### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



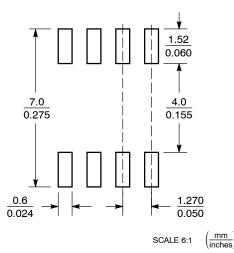
NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982. 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER. 2.

- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
  DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
  MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
  DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION
- MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION. 6. 751-01 THRU 751-06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751-07.

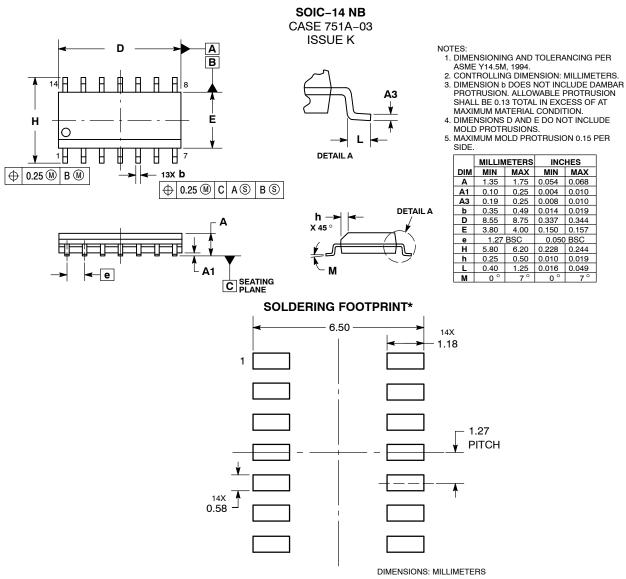
	MILLIN	IETERS	INC	HES
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
В	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
С	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27 BSC		0.05	0 BSC
н	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
J	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010
Κ	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050
М	0 °	8 °	0 °	8 °
Ν	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

**SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*** 



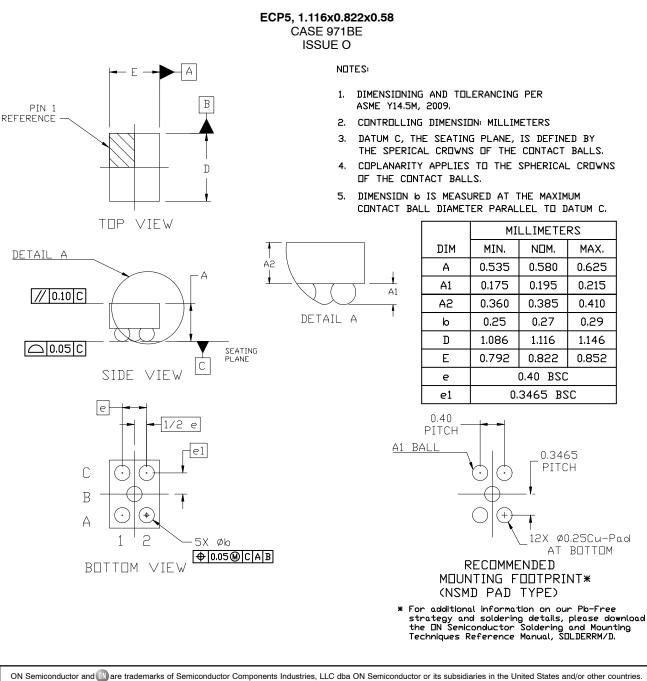
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\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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