

36V, Single-Supply, SOT553, Low-Power OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS Value Line Series

Check for Samples: [OPA170](#), [OPA2170](#), [OPA4170](#)

FEATURES

- **Supply Range: +2.7V to +36V, ±1.35V to ±18V**
- **Low Noise: 19nV/√Hz**
- **RFI Filtered Inputs**
- **Input Range Includes the Negative Supply**
- **Input Range Operates to Positive Supply**
- **Rail-to-Rail Output**
- **Gain Bandwidth: 1.2MHz**
- **Low Quiescent Current: 110µA per Amplifier**
- **High Common-Mode Rejection: 120dB**
- **Low Bias Current: 15pA (max)**
- **Industry-Standard Packages:**
 - 8-Pin SOIC
 - 8-Pin MSOP
 - 14-Pin TSSOP
- **microPackages:**
 - Single in 5-Pin SOT553
 - Dual in 8-Pin VSSOP

APPLICATIONS

- Tracking Amplifier in Power Modules
- Merchant Power Supplies
- Transducer Amplifiers
- Bridge Amplifiers
- Temperature Measurements
- Strain Gauge Amplifiers
- Precision Integrators
- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Test Equipment

Product Family

DEVICE	PACKAGE
OPA170 (single)	SOT553, SOT23-5, SO-8
OPA2170 (dual)	VSSOP-8, MSOP-8, SO-8
OPA4170 (quad)	TSSOP-14, SO-14

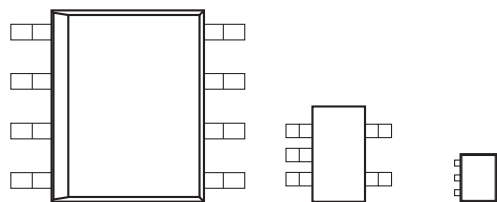
DESCRIPTION

The OPA170, OPA2170 and OPA4170 (OPAx170) are a family of 36V, single-supply, low-noise operational amplifiers that feature micro packages with the ability to operate on supplies ranging from +2.7V (±1.35V) to +36V (±18V). They offer good offset, drift, and bandwidth with low quiescent current. The single, dual, and quad versions all have identical specifications for maximum design flexibility.

Unlike most op amps, which are specified at only one supply voltage, the OPAx170 family of op amps is specified from +2.7V to +36V. Input signals beyond the supply rails do not cause phase reversal. The OPAx170 family is stable with capacitive loads up to 300pF. The input can operate 100mV below the negative rail and within 2V of the positive rail for normal operation. Note that these devices can operate with full rail-to-rail input 100mV beyond the positive rail, but with reduced performance within 2V of the positive rail.

The OPA170 is available in SOT553, SOT23-5, and SO-8 packages. The dual OPA2170 comes in VSSOP-8, MSOP-8, and SO-8 packages. The quad OPA4170 is offered in TSSOP-14 and SO-14 packages. The OPAx170 op amps are specified from –40°C to +125°C.

Package Footprint Comparison (to Scale)



Package Height Comparison (to Scale)



D (SO-8)

DBV (SOT23-5)

DRL (SOT553)

Smallest Packaging for 36V Op Amps



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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
OPA170	SOT553-5	DRL	DAQ	OPA170AIDRLT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA170AIDRLR	Tape and Reel, 4000
	SOT23-5	DBV	OSVI	OPA170AIDBVT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA170AIDBVR	Tape and Reel, 3000
	SO-8	D	O170A	OPA170AID	Rail, 75
				OPA170AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
OPA2170	MSOP-8	DGK	OPNI	OPA2170AIDGK	Rail, 80
				OPA2170AIDGKR	Tape and Reel, 2500
	VSSOP-8	DCU	OPQC	OPA2170AIDCUT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA2170AIDCUR	Tape and Reel, 3000
	SO-8	D	2170A	OPA2170AID	Rail, 75
				OPA2170AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
OPA4170	SO-14	D	OPA4170	OPA4170AID	Rail, 50
				OPA4170AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
	TSSOP-14	PW	OPA4170	OPA4170AIPW	Rail, 90
				OPA4170AIPWR	Tape and Reel, 2000

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

Over operating free-air temperature range, unless otherwise noted.

		OPA170, OPA2170, OPA4170	UNIT
Supply voltage		±20, +40 (single supply)	V
Signal input terminals	Voltage	(V-) – 0.5 to (V+) + 0.5	V
	Current	±10	mA
Output short circuit ⁽²⁾		Continuous	
Operating temperature		–55 to +150	°C
Storage temperature		–65 to +150	°C
Junction temperature		+150	°C
ESD ratings	Human body model (HBM)	4	kV
	Charged device model (CDM)	750	V

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

(2) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, and $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	OPA170, OPA2170, OPA4170			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE					
Input offset voltage	V_{OS}		0.25	± 1.8	mV
Over temperature				± 2	mV
Drift	dV_{OS}/dT		± 0.3	± 2	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
vs power supply	PSRR	$V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$	1	± 5	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Channel separation, dc	dc		5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
INPUT BIAS CURRENT					
Input bias current	I_B		± 8	± 15	pA
Over temperature				± 3.5	nA
Input offset current	I_{OS}		± 4	± 15	pA
Over temperature				± 3.5	nA
NOISE					
Input voltage noise		$f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz	2		μV_{PP}
Input voltage noise density	e_n	$f = 100\text{Hz}$	22		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{kHz}$	19		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
INPUT VOLTAGE					
Common-mode voltage range ⁽¹⁾	V_{CM}		$(V-) - 0.1\text{V}$	$(V+) - 2\text{V}$	V
Common-mode rejection ratio	CMRR	$V_S = \pm 2\text{V}$, $(V-) - 0.1\text{V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 2\text{V}$	90	104	dB
		$V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$, $(V-) - 0.1\text{V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 2\text{V}$	104	120	dB
INPUT IMPEDANCE					
Differential			$100 \parallel 3$		$\text{M}\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Common-mode			$6 \parallel 3$		$10^{12} \Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
OPEN-LOOP GAIN					
Open-loop voltage gain	A_{OL}	$V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$, $(V-) + 0.35\text{V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.35\text{V}$	110	130	dB
FREQUENCY RESPONSE					
Gain bandwidth product	GBP		1.2		MHz
Slew rate	SR	$G = +1$	0.4		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Settling time	t_S	To 0.1%, $V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$, $G = +1$, 10V step	20		μs
		To 0.01% (12 bit), $V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$, $G = +1$, 10V step	28		μs
Overload recovery time		$V_{IN} \times \text{Gain} > V_S$	2		μs
Total harmonic distortion + noise	THD+N	$G = +1$, $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_O = 3V_{RMS}$	0.0002		%
OUTPUT					
Voltage output swing from rail	V_O				
Positive rail		$I_L = 0\text{mA}$, $V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$	10		mV
		I_L sourcing 1mA, $V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$	115		mV
Negative Rail		$I_L = 0\text{mA}$, $V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$		8	mV
		I_L sinking 1mA, $V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$		70	mV
Over temperature		$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$	$(V-) + 0.03$	$(V+) - 0.05$	V
		$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $A_{OL} \geq 110\text{dB}$	$(V-) + 0.35$	$(V+) - 0.35$	V
Short-circuit current	I_{SC}		$+17/-20$		mA
Capacitive load drive	C_{LOAD}		See Typical Characteristics		pF
Open-loop output resistance	R_O	$f = 1\text{MHz}$, $I_O = 0\text{A}$	900		Ω
POWER SUPPLY					
Specified voltage range	V_S		+2.7	+36	V
Quiescent current per amplifier	I_Q	$I_O = 0\text{A}$	110	145	μA
Over temperature		$I_O = 0\text{A}$		155	μA

(1) The input range can be extended beyond $(V+) - 2\text{V}$ up to $V+$. See the [Typical Characteristics](#) and [Application Information](#) sections for additional information.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, and $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	OPA170, OPA2170, OPA4170			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
TEMPERATURE					
Specified range		-40		+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating range		-55		+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA170

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		OPA170			UNITS
		D (SO)	DBV (SOT23)	DRL (SOT553)	
		8 PINS	5 PINS	5 PINS	
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	149.5	245.8	208.1	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$\theta_{JC(\text{top})}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	97.9	133.9	0.1	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	87.7	83.6	42.4	
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	35.5	18.2	0.5	
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	89.5	83.1	42.2	
$\theta_{JC(\text{bottom})}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA2170

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		OPA2170			UNITS
		D (SO)	DCU (VSSOP)	DGK (MSOP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	134.3	175.2	180	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$\theta_{JC(\text{top})}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	72.1	74.9	55	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	60.6	22.2	130	
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	18.2	1.6	5.3	
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	53.8	22.8	120	
$\theta_{JC(\text{bottom})}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

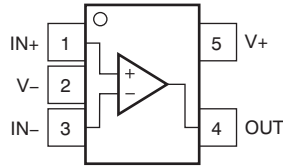
THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA4170

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		OPA4170		UNITS
		D (SO)	PW (TSSOP)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	93.2	106.9	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$\theta_{JC(\text{top})}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	51.8	24.4	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	49.4	59.3	
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	13.5	0.6	
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	42.2	54.3	
$\theta_{JC(\text{bottom})}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	

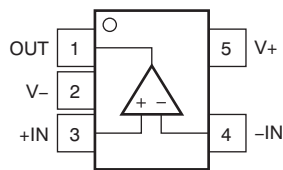
(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

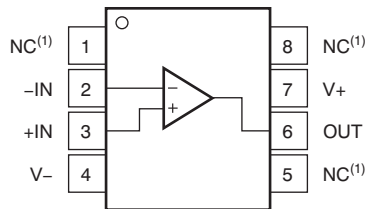
**DRL PACKAGE: OPA170
SOT-553
(TOP VIEW)**



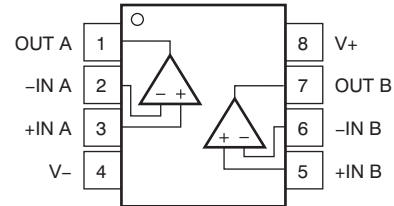
**DBV PACKAGE: OPA170
SOT23-5
(TOP VIEW)**



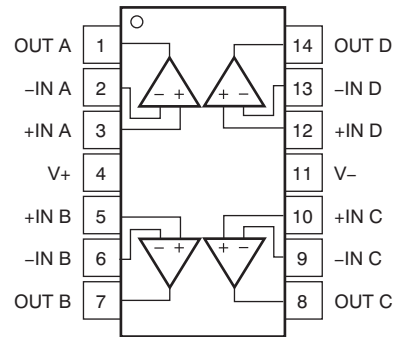
**D PACKAGE: OPA170
SO-8
(TOP VIEW)**



**D, DGK, AND DCU PACKAGES: OPA2170
MSOP-8, SO-8, AND VSSOP-8
(TOP VIEW)**



**D AND PW PACKAGES: OPA4170
SO-14 AND TSSOP-14
(TOP VIEW)**



(1) No internal connection.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Characteristic Performance Measurements

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Offset Voltage Production Distribution	Figure 1
Offset Voltage Drift Distribution	Figure 2
Offset Voltage vs Temperature	Figure 3
Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage	Figure 4
Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage (Upper Stage)	Figure 5
Offset Voltage vs Power Supply	Figure 6
I_B and I_{OS} vs Common-Mode Voltage	Figure 7
Input Bias Current vs Temperature	Figure 8
Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current (Maximum Supply)	Figure 9
CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency (Referred-to Input)	Figure 10
CMRR vs Temperature	Figure 11
PSRR vs Temperature	Figure 12
0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise	Figure 13
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency	Figure 14
THD+N Ratio vs Frequency	Figure 15
THD+N vs Output Amplitude	Figure 16
Quiescent Current vs Temperature	Figure 17
Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage	Figure 18
Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency	Figure 19
Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency	Figure 20
Open-Loop Gain vs Temperature	Figure 21
Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency	Figure 22
Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load (100mV Output Step)	Figure 23, Figure 24
No Phase Reversal	Figure 25
Positive Overload Recovery	Figure 26
Negative Overload Recovery	Figure 27
Small-Signal Step Response (100mV)	Figure 28, Figure 29
Large-Signal Step Response	Figure 30, Figure 31
Large-Signal Settling Time (10V Positive Step)	Figure 32
Large-Signal Settling Time (10V Negative Step)	Figure 33
Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature	Figure 34
Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency	Figure 35
EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency	Figure 36

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

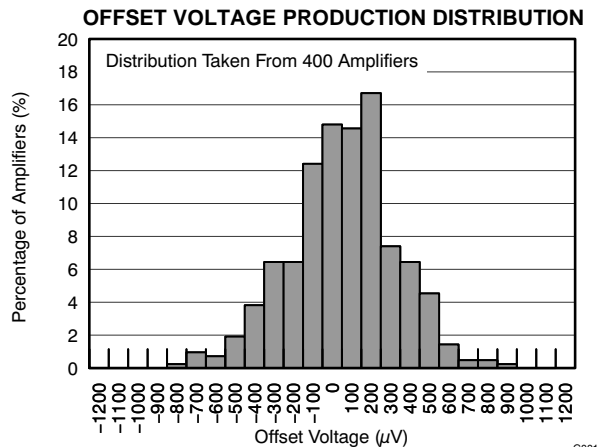


Figure 1.

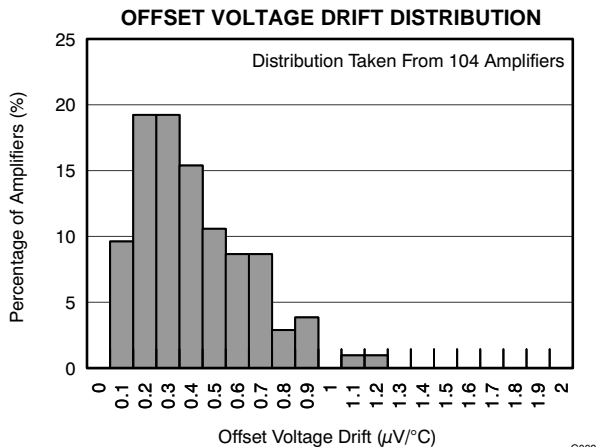


Figure 2.

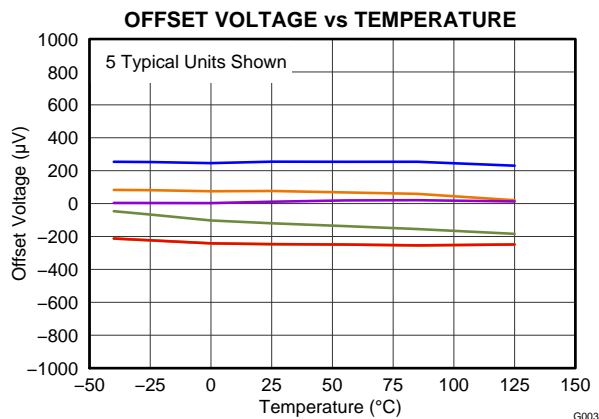


Figure 3.

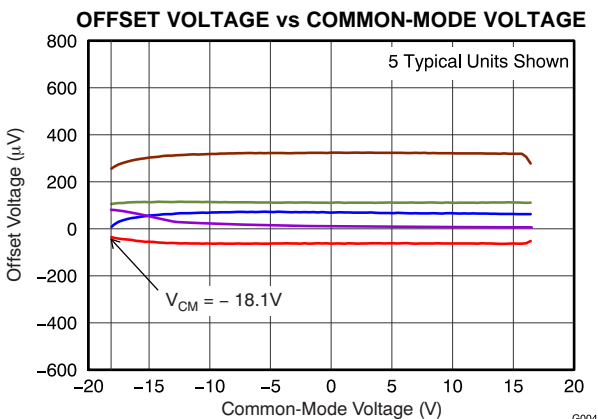


Figure 4.

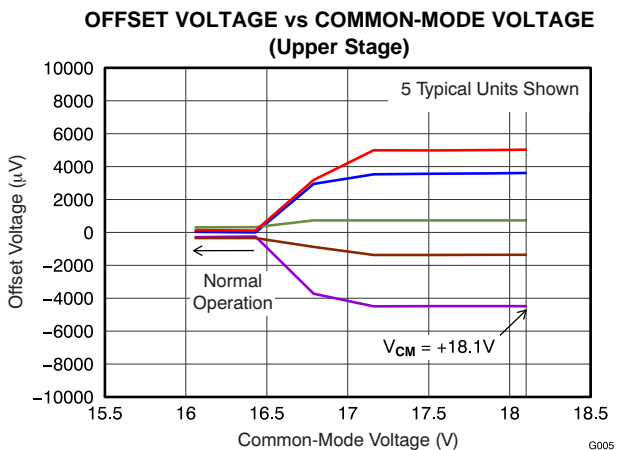


Figure 5.

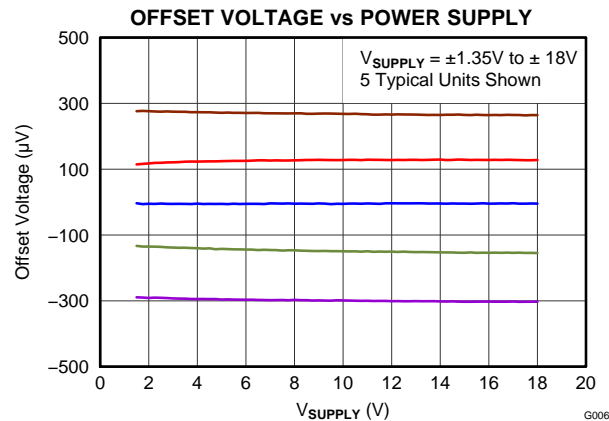


Figure 6.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

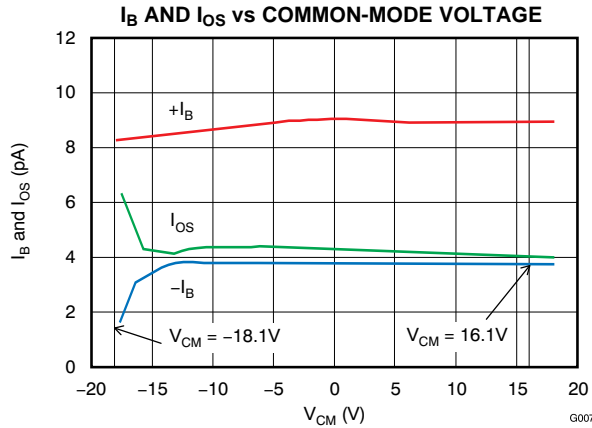


Figure 7.

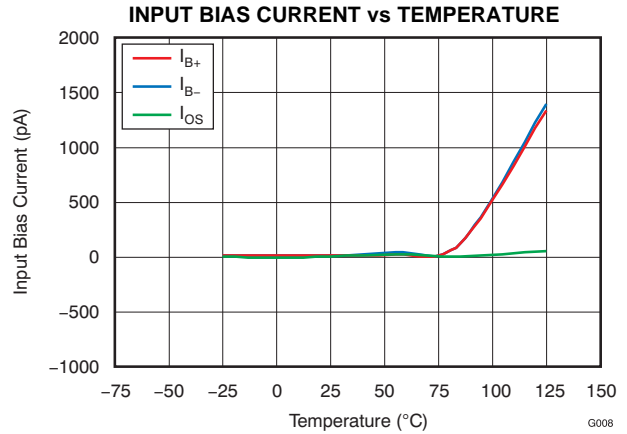


Figure 8.

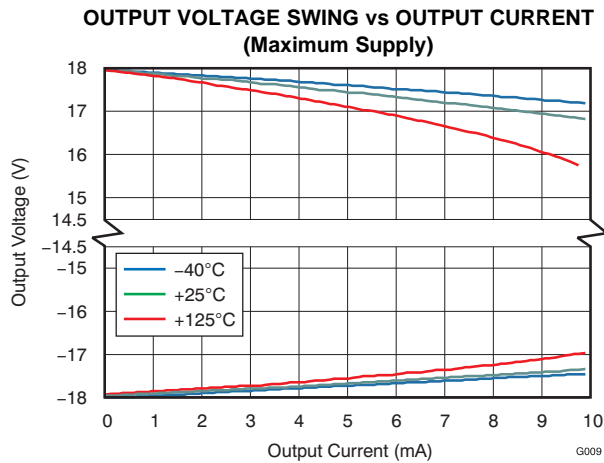


Figure 9.

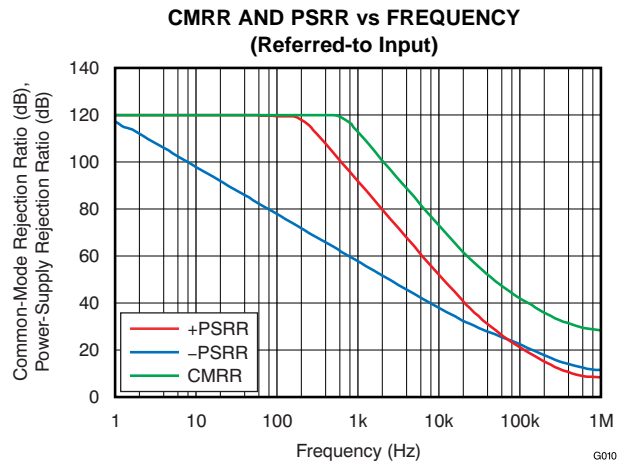


Figure 10.

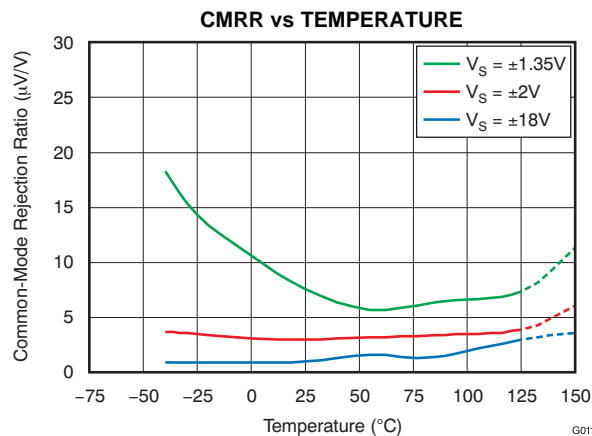


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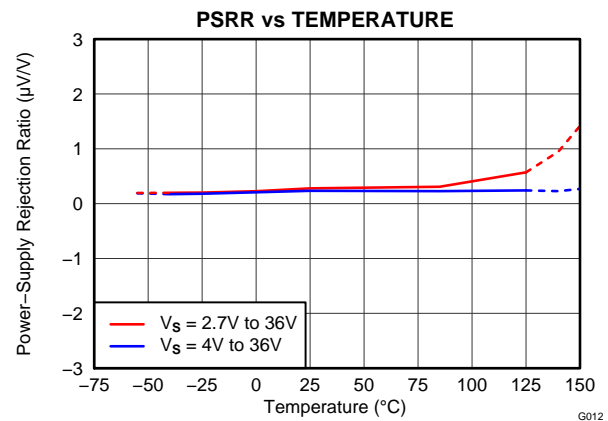


Figure 12.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

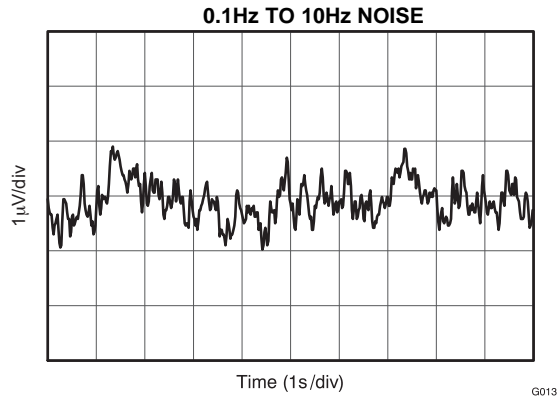


Figure 13.

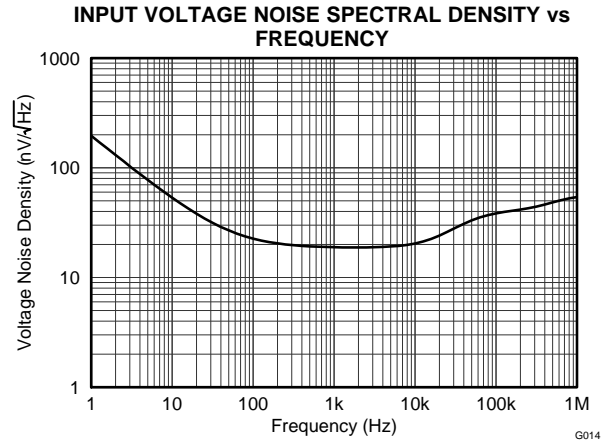


Figure 14.

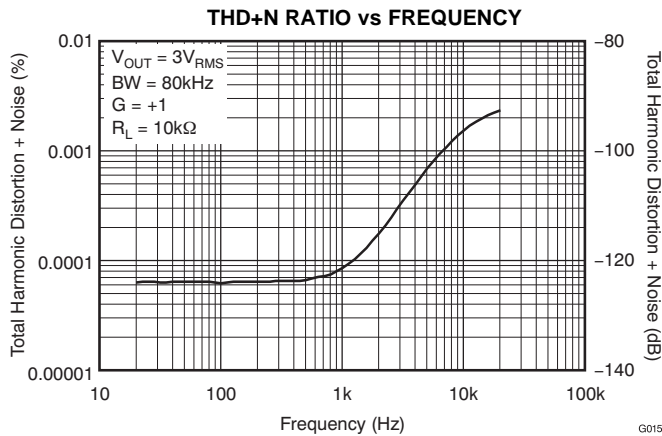


Figure 15.

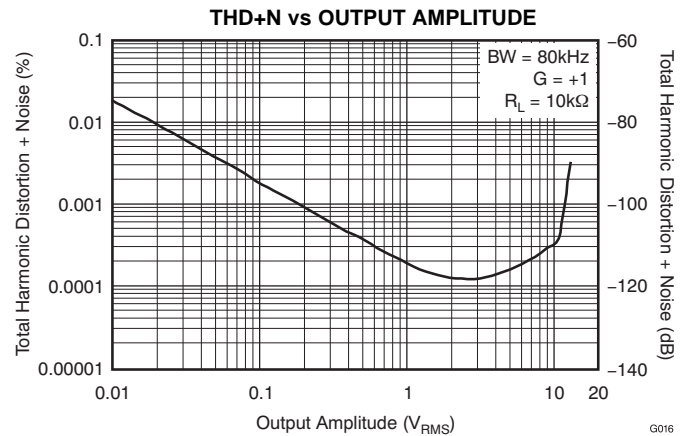


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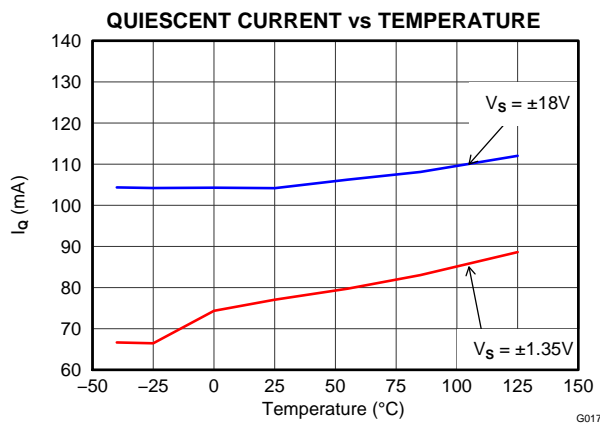


Figure 17.

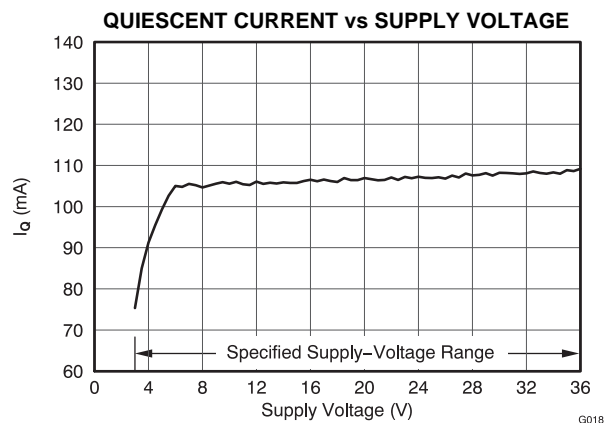


Figure 18.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

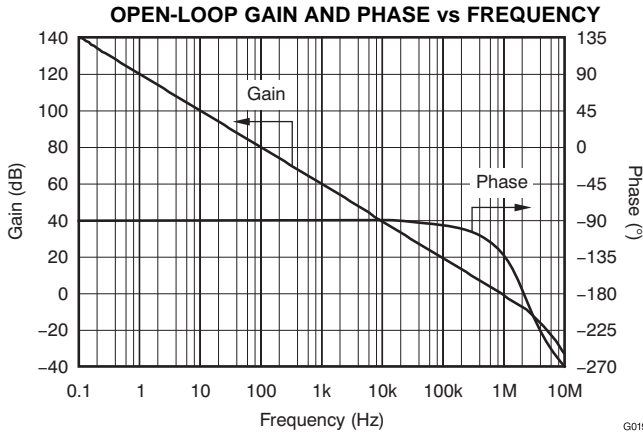


Figure 19.

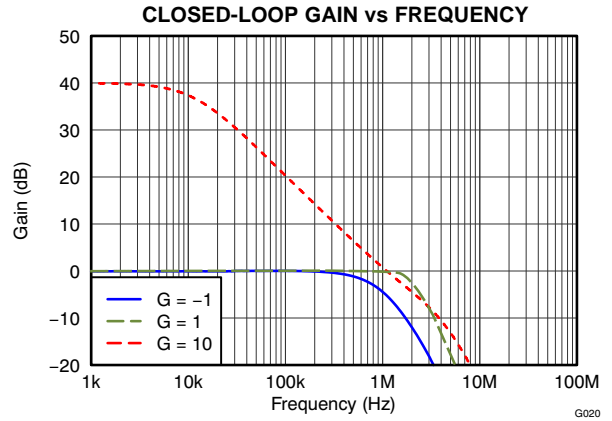


Figure 20.

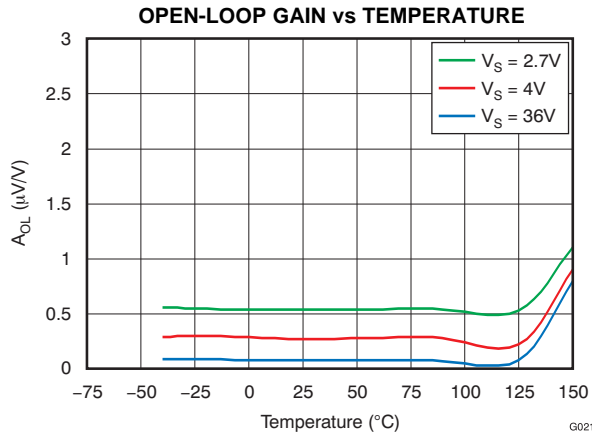


Figure 21.

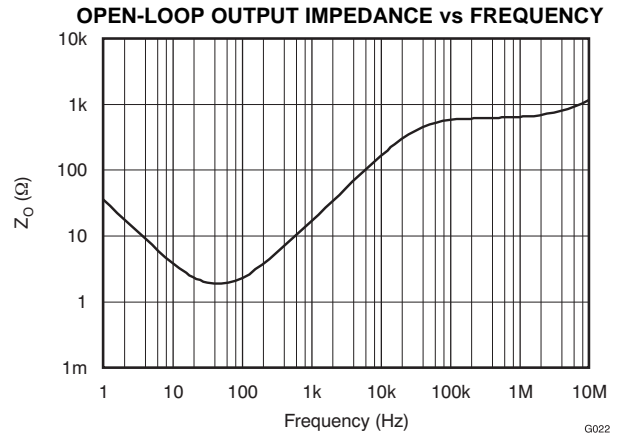


Figure 22.

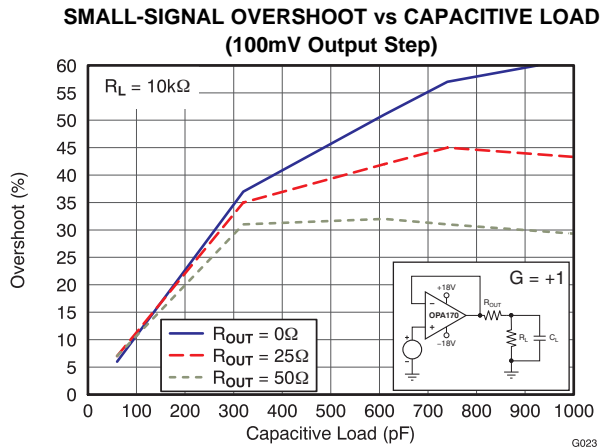


Figure 23.

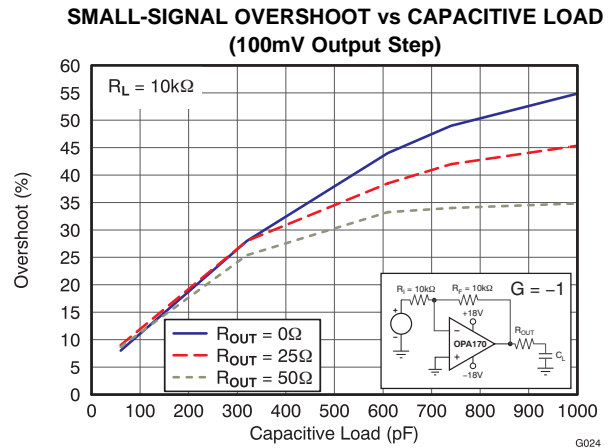


Figure 24.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

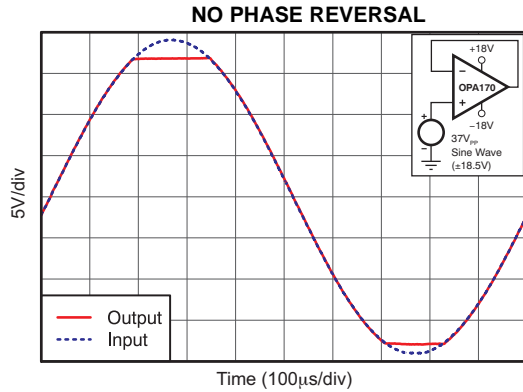


Figure 25.

G025

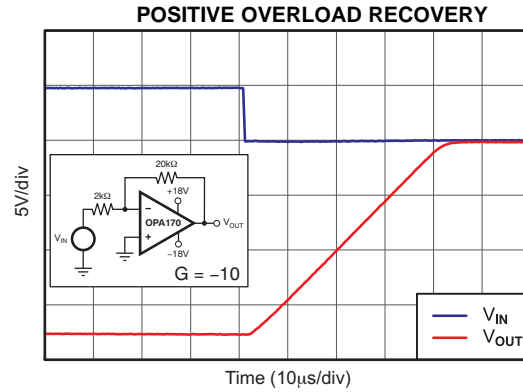


Figure 26.

G026

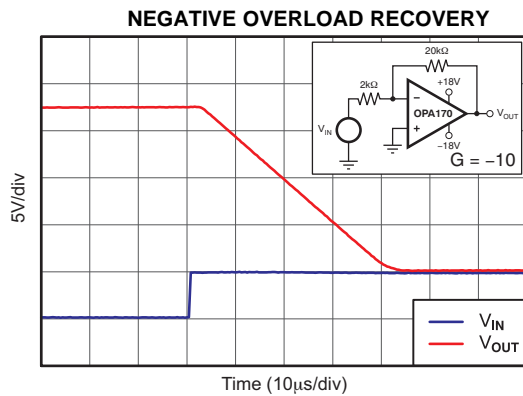


Figure 27.

G027

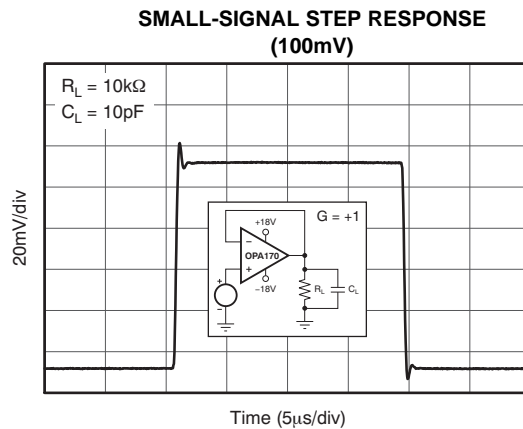


Figure 28.

G028

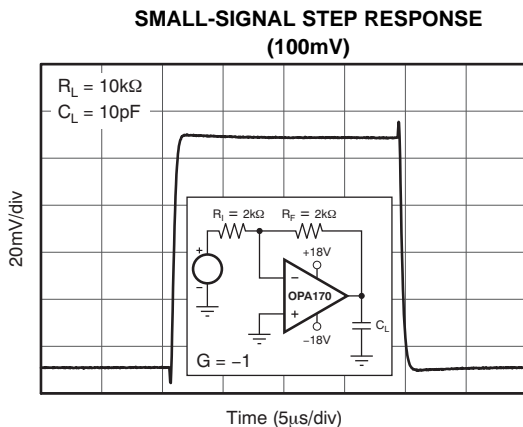


Figure 29.

G029

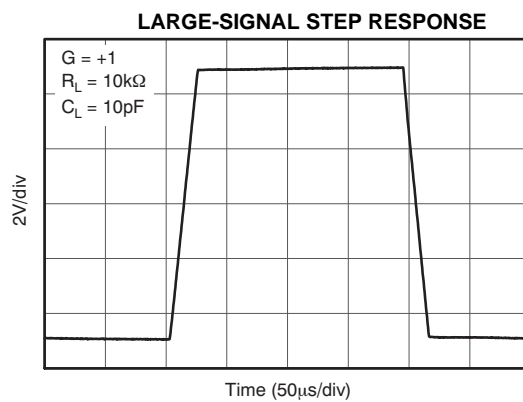


Figure 30.

G030

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, and $C_L = 100pF$, unless otherwise noted.

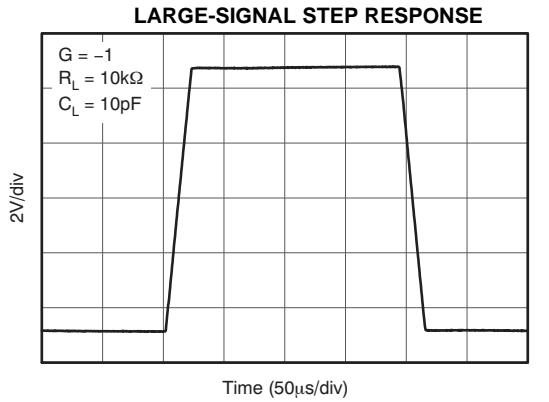


Figure 31.

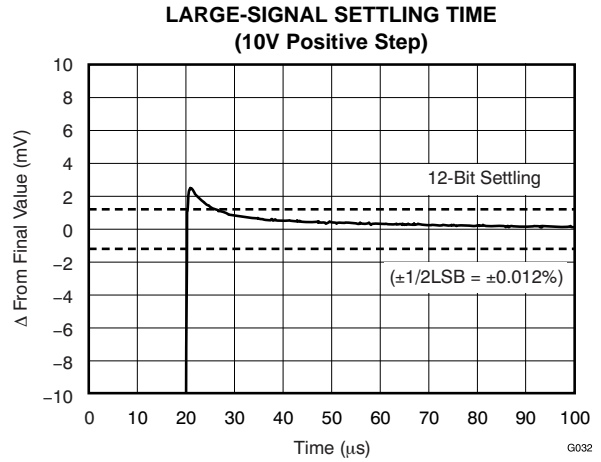


Figure 32.

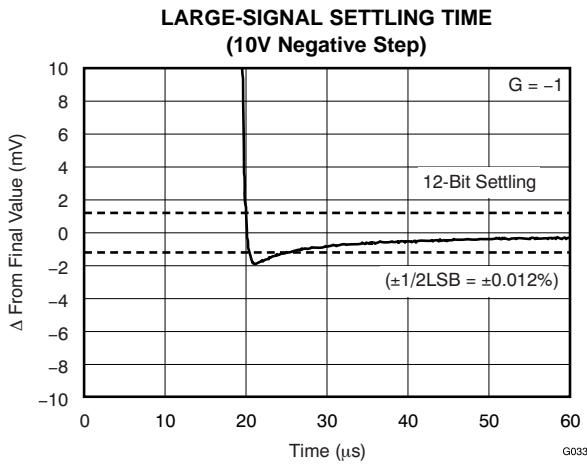


Figure 33.

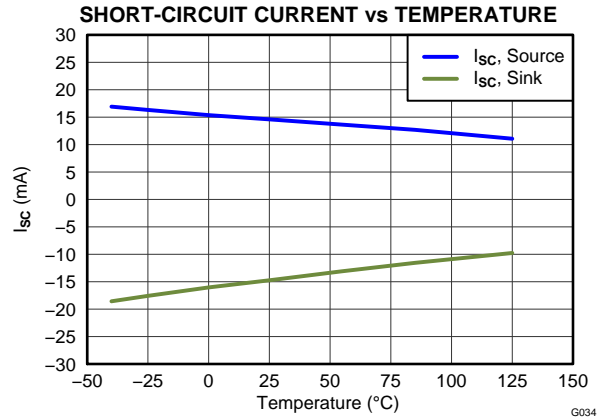


Figure 34.

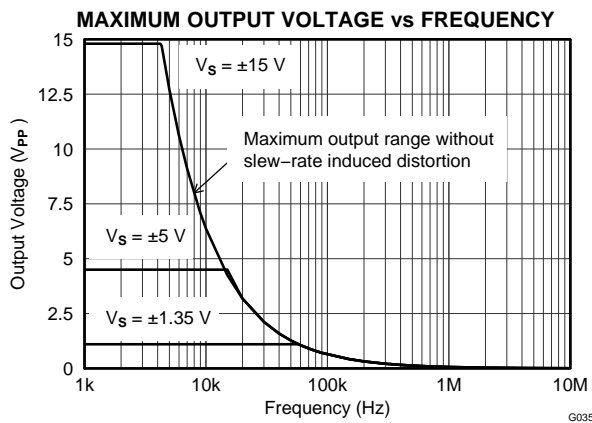


Figure 35.

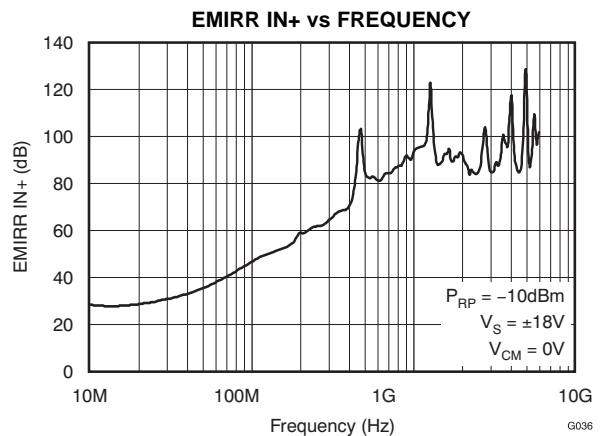


Figure 36.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The OPAx170 family of operational amplifiers provides high overall performance. These devices are ideal for many general-purpose applications. The excellent offset drift of only $2\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ provides excellent stability over the entire temperature range. In addition, the device offers very good overall performance with high CMRR, PSRR, and A_{OL} . As with all amplifiers, applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies require decoupling capacitors placed close to the device pins. In most cases, $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitors are adequate.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

The OPAx170 family of amplifiers is specified for operation from 2.7V to 36V ($\pm 1.35\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$). Many of the specifications apply from -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the [Typical Characteristics](#).

GENERAL LAYOUT GUIDELINES

For best operational performance of the device, good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices are recommended. Low-loss, $0.1\mu\text{F}$ bypass capacitors should be connected between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from $V+$ to ground is applicable to single-supply applications.

COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

The input common-mode voltage range of the OPAx170 series extends 100mV below the negative rail and within 2V of the positive rail for normal operation.

This device can operate with full rail-to-rail input 100mV beyond the positive rail, but with reduced performance within 2V of the positive rail. The typical performance in this range is summarized in [Table 2](#).

PHASE-REVERSAL PROTECTION

The OPAx170 family has an internal phase-reversal protection. Many op amps exhibit a phase reversal when the input is driven beyond its 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 input of the OPAx170 prevents phase reversal with excessive common-mode voltage. Instead, the output limits into the appropriate rail. This performance is shown in [Figure 37](#).

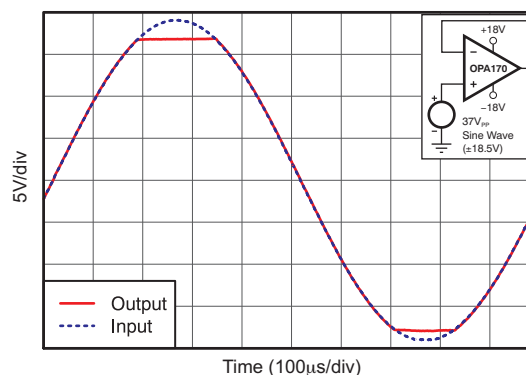


Figure 37. No Phase Reversal

Table 2. Typical Performance Range

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Common-Mode Voltage	$(V+) - 2$		$(V+) + 0.1$	V
Offset voltage		7		mV
vs Temperature		12		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Common-mode rejection		65		dB
Open-loop gain		60		dB
Gain-bandwidth product		0.3		MHz
Slew rate		0.3		V/ μs

CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

The dynamic characteristics of the OPAx170 have been optimized for common operating conditions. The combination of low closed-loop gain and high capacitive loads decreases the phase margin of the amplifier and can lead to gain peaking or oscillations. As a result, heavier capacitive loads must be isolated from the output. The simplest way to achieve this isolation is to add a small resistor (for example, R_{OUT} equal to 50Ω) in series with the output. [Figure 38](#) and [Figure 39](#) illustrate graphs of small-signal overshoot versus capacitive load for several values of R_{OUT} . Also, refer to [Applications Bulletin AB-028, Feedback Plots Define Op Amp AC Performance](#) (literature number [SBOA015](#), available for download from the TI website), for details of analysis techniques and application circuits.

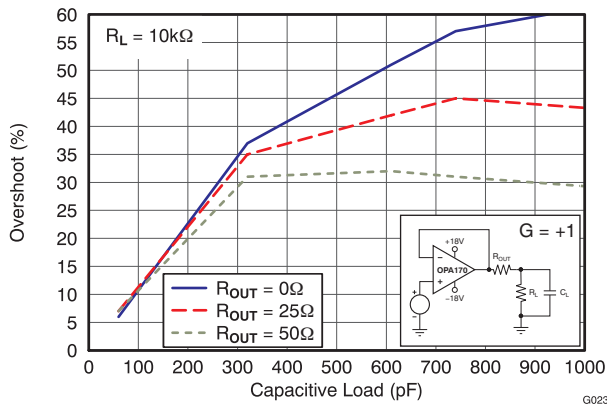


Figure 38. Small-Signal Overshoot versus Capacitive Load (100mV Output Step, $G = +1$)

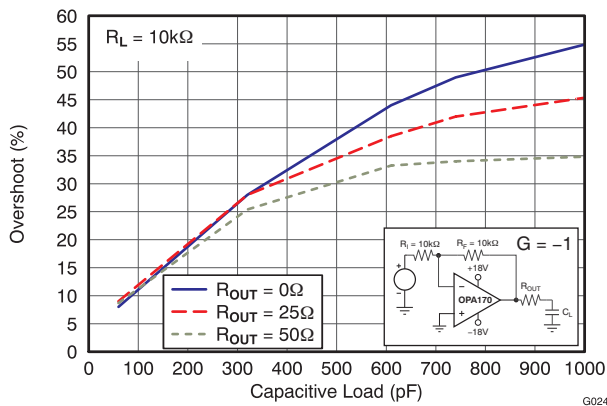


Figure 39. Small-Signal Overshoot versus Capacitive Load (100mV Output Step, $G = -1$)

ELECTRICAL OVERSTRESS

Designers often ask questions about the capability of an operational amplifier to withstand electrical overstress. 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.

These ESD protection diodes also provide in-circuit, input overdrive protection, as long as the current is limited to 10mA as stated in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#). [Figure 40](#) shows how a series input resistor may be added to the driven input to limit the input current. The added resistor contributes thermal noise at the amplifier input and its value should be kept to a minimum in noise-sensitive applications.

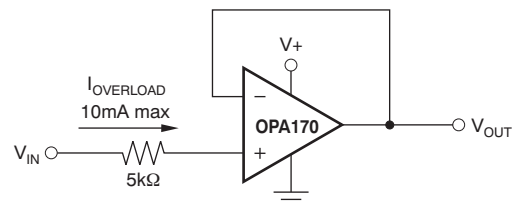


Figure 40. Input Current Protection

An ESD event produces a short duration, high-voltage pulse that is transformed into a short duration, high-current pulse as it discharges through a semiconductor device. The ESD protection circuits are designed to provide a current path around the operational amplifier core to prevent it from being damaged. The energy absorbed by the protection circuitry is then dissipated as heat.

When the operational amplifier connects into a circuit, the ESD protection components are intended to remain inactive and not become involved in the application circuit operation. However, circumstances may arise where an applied voltage exceeds the operating voltage range of a given pin. Should this condition occur, there is a risk that some of the internal ESD protection circuits may be biased on, and conduct current. Any such current flow occurs through ESD cells and rarely involves the absorption device.

If there is an uncertainty about the ability of the supply to absorb this current, external zener diodes may be added to the supply pins. The zener voltage must be selected such that the diode does not turn on during normal operation. However, its zener voltage should be low enough so that the zener diode conducts if the supply pin begins to rise above the safe operating supply voltage level.

REVISION HISTORY

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revision may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision A (September 2011) to Revision B	Page
• Added "Value Line Series" to title	1

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
OPA170AID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O170A	Samples
OPA170AIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OSVI	Samples
OPA170AIDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OSVI	Samples
OPA170AIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O170A	Samples
OPA170AIDRLR	ACTIVE	SOT	DRL	5	4000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAQ	Samples
OPA170AIDRLT	ACTIVE	SOT	DRL	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DAQ	Samples
OPA2170AID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2170A	Samples
OPA2170AIDCUR	ACTIVE	US8	DCU	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	OPQC	Samples
OPA2170AIDCUT	ACTIVE	US8	DCU	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	OPQC	Samples
OPA2170AIDGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPNI	Samples
OPA2170AIDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPNI	Samples
OPA2170AIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	2170A	Samples
OPA4170AID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	OPA4170	Samples
OPA4170AIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	OPA4170	Samples
OPA4170AIPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPA4170	Samples
OPA4170AIPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OPA4170	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.

OBSELETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Information and Disclaimer:The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

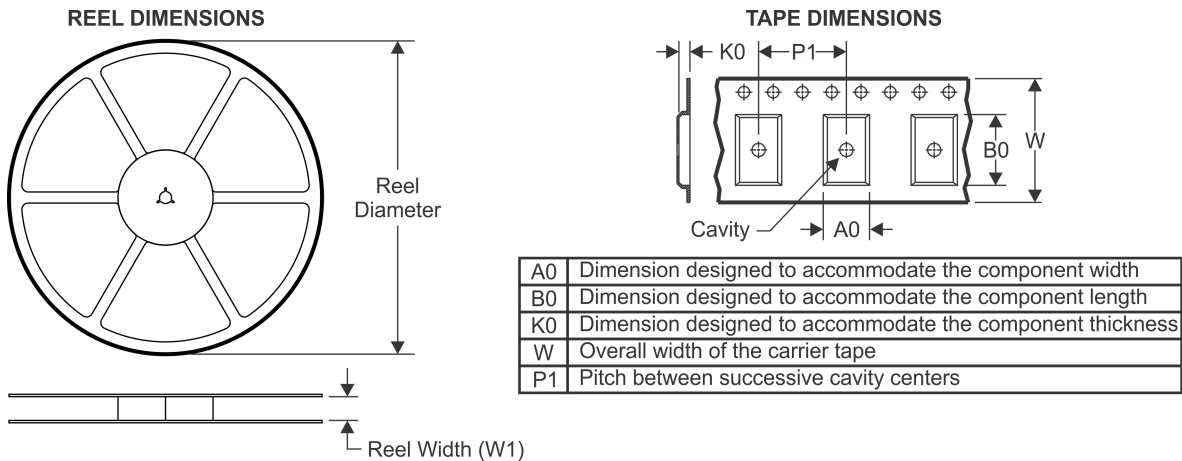
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF OPA170 :

- Enhanced Product: [OPA170-EP](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
OPA170AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA170AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA170AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA170AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA170AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA170AIDRLR	SOT	DRL	5	4000	180.0	8.4	1.98	1.78	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA170AIDRLT	SOT	DRL	5	250	180.0	8.4	1.98	1.78	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA2170AIDCUR	US8	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA2170AIDCUT	US8	DCU	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA2170AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2170AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA4170AIPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

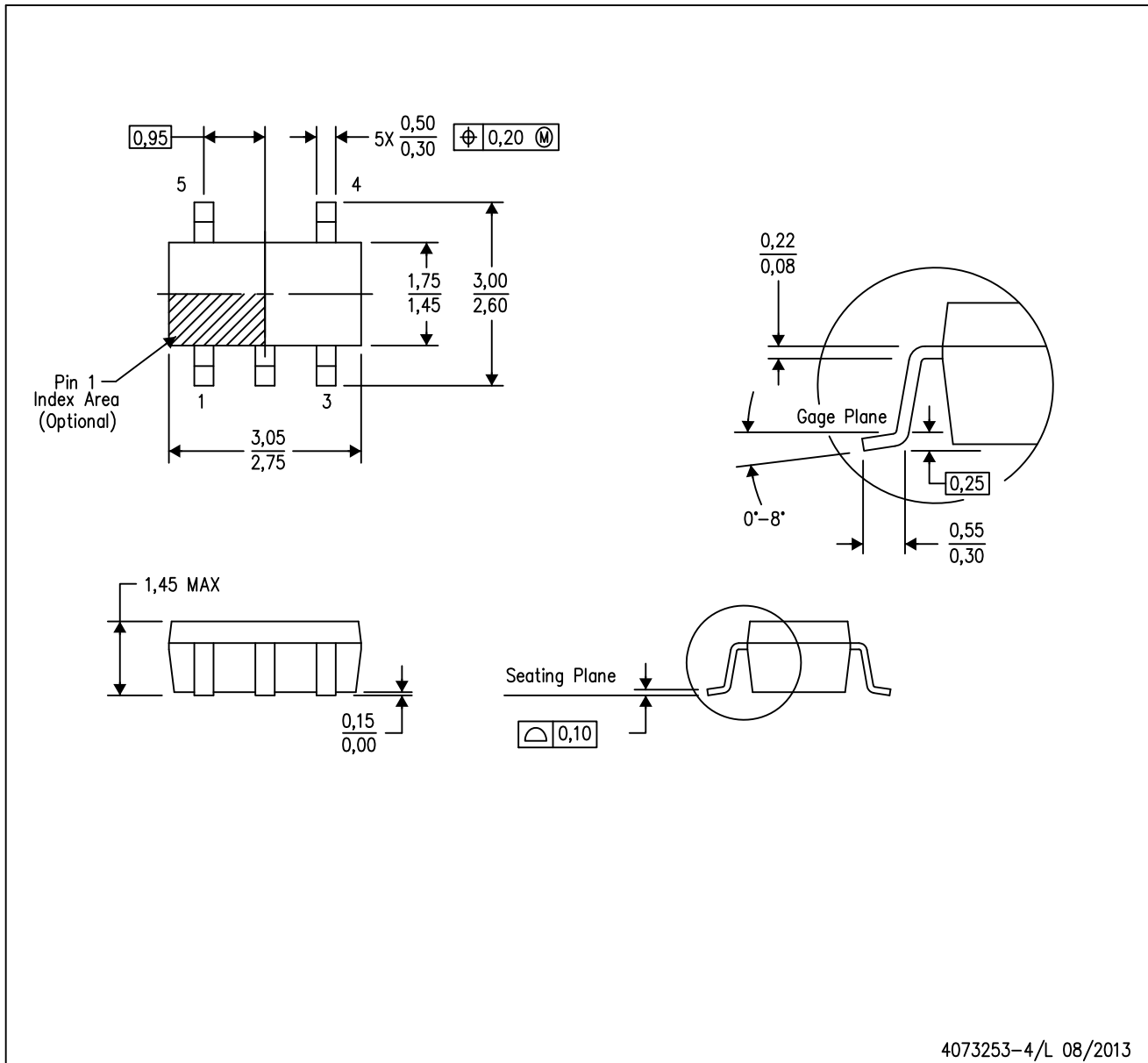

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
OPA170AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA170AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	195.0	200.0	45.0
OPA170AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
OPA170AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA170AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
OPA170AIDRLR	SOT	DRL	5	4000	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA170AIDRLT	SOT	DRL	5	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA2170AIDCUR	US8	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA2170AIDCUT	US8	DCU	8	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
OPA2170AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
OPA2170AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
OPA4170AIPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

MECHANICAL DATA

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
 - Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

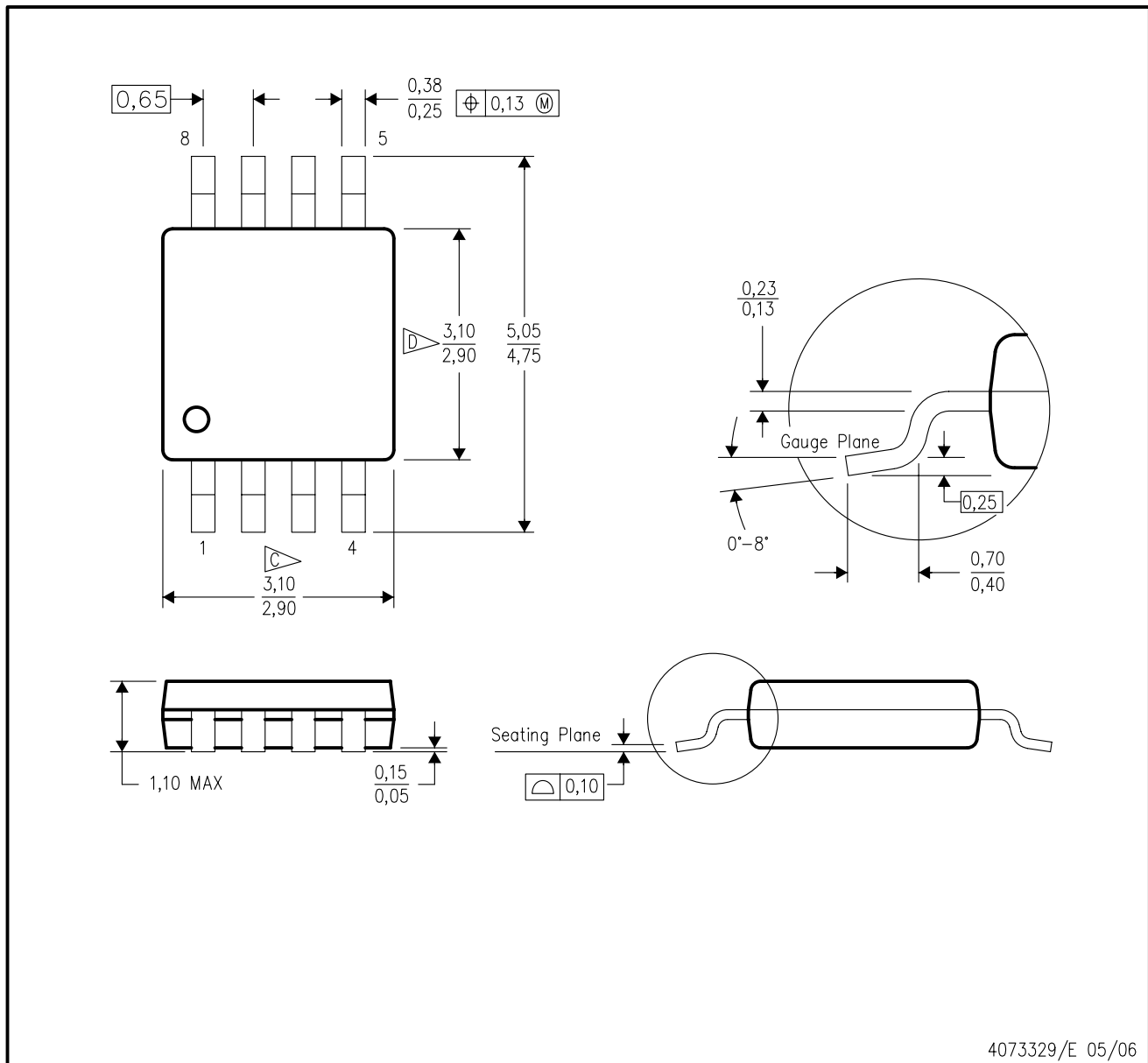
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

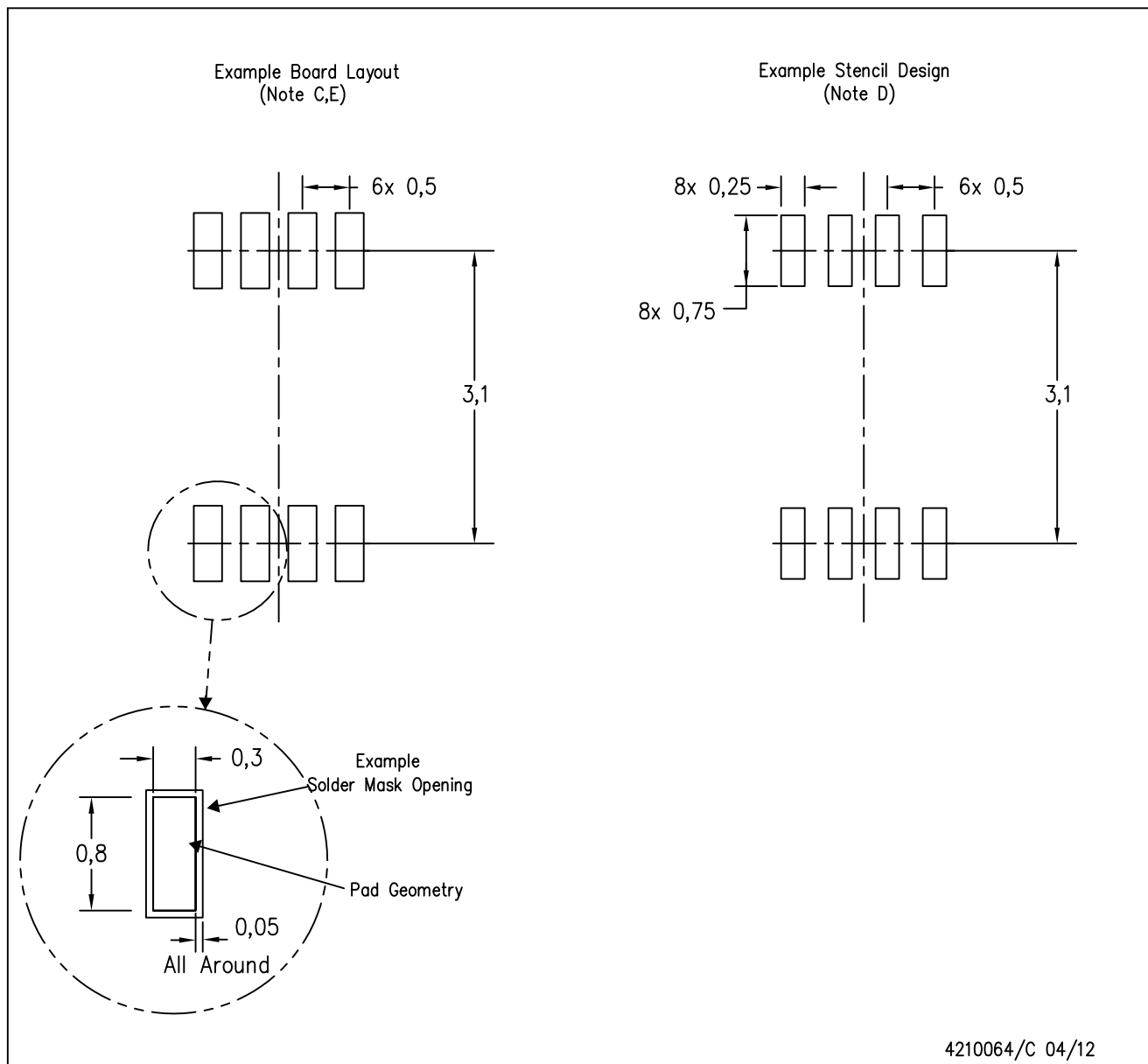
PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



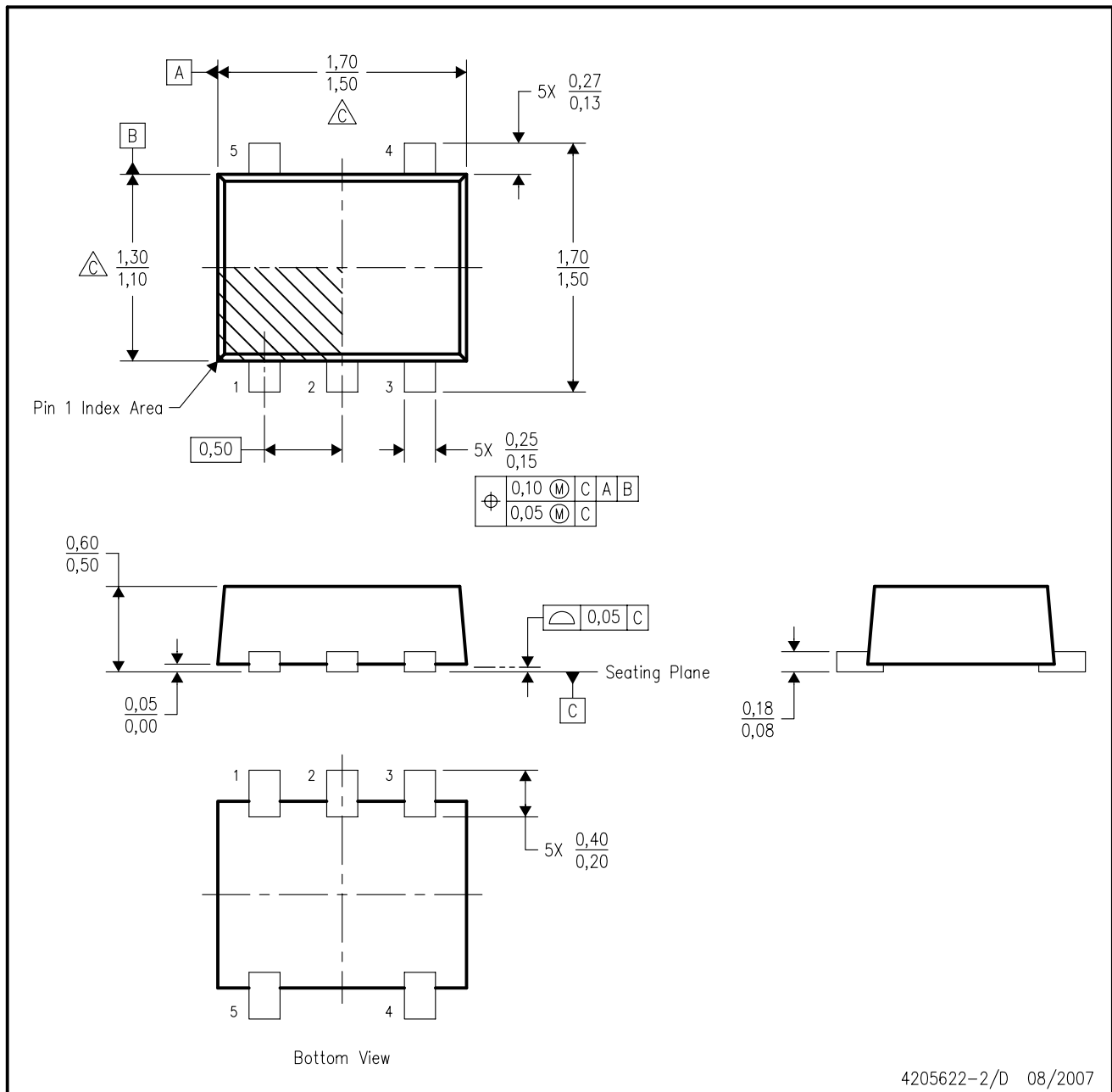
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
 - D. Body width does not include interlead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

DCU (S-PDSO-G8)

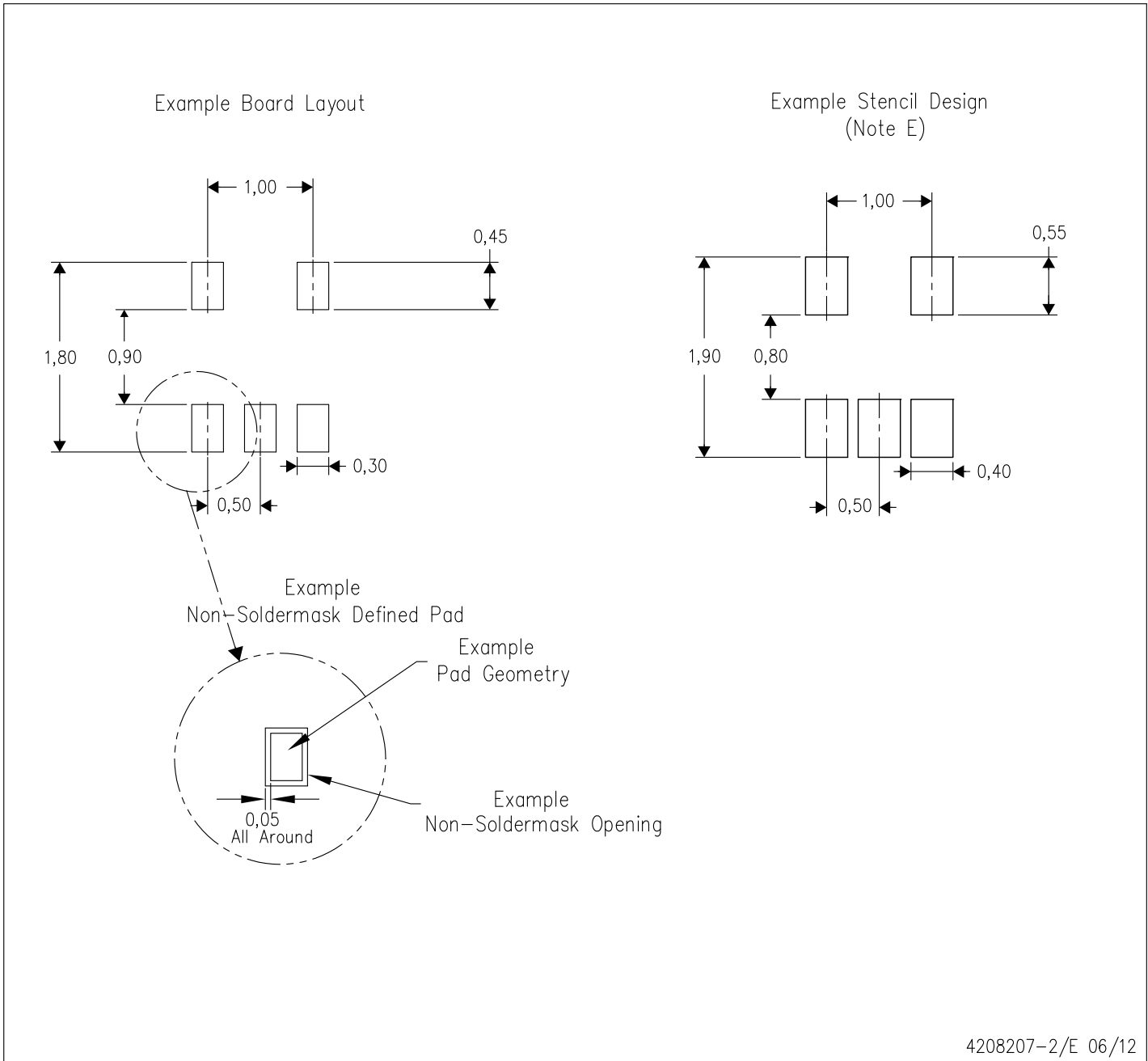
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)



- 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.



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, interlead flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, interlead flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 per end or side.
 - D. JEDEC package registration is pending.



- 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. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.
 - E. Maximum stencil thickness 0,127 mm (5 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - F. 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 stencil design considerations.
 - G. Side aperture dimensions over-print land for acceptable area ratio > 0.66. Customer may reduce side aperture dimensions if stencil manufacturing process allows for sufficient release at smaller opening.

D (R-PDSO-G14)

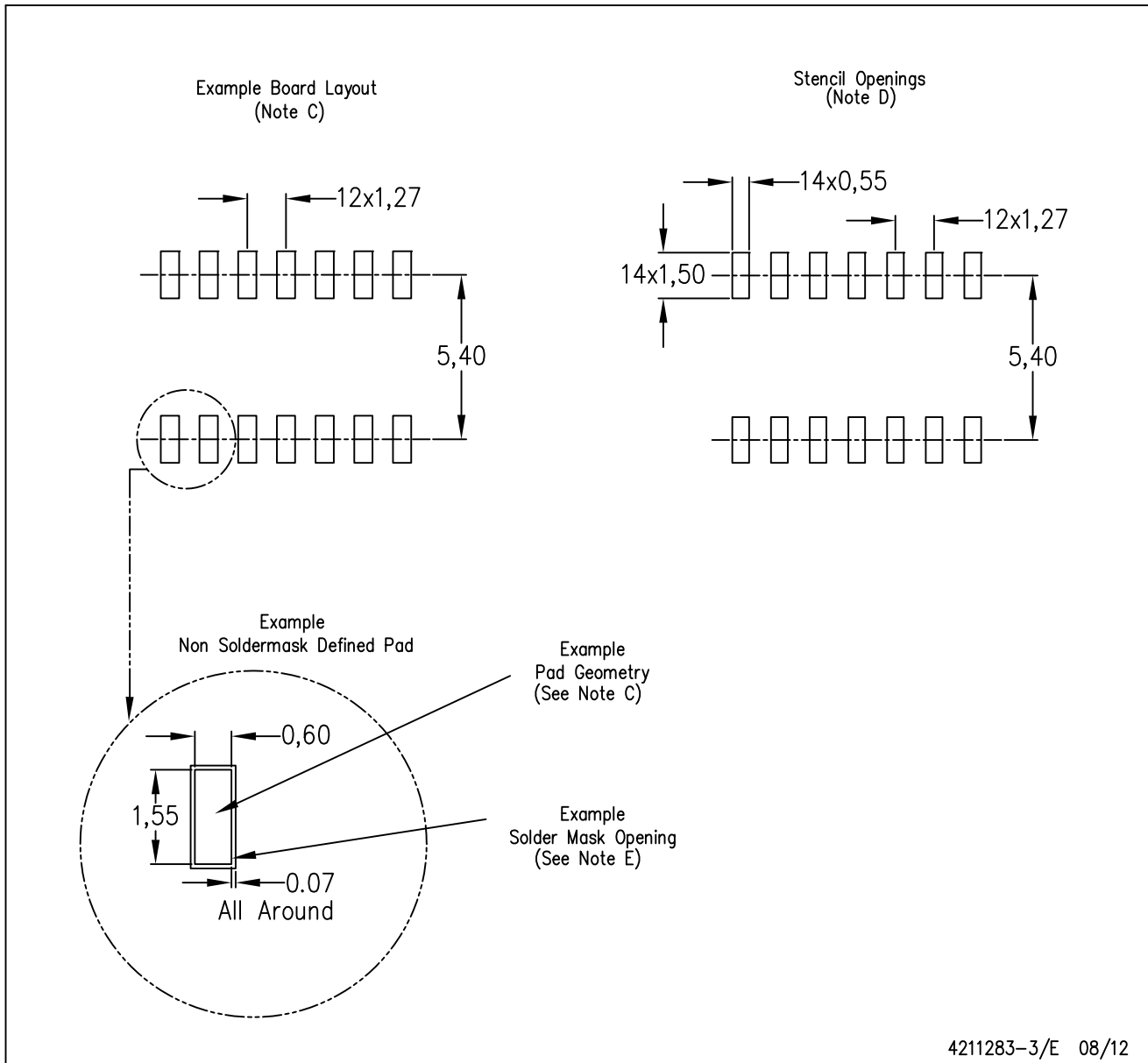
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

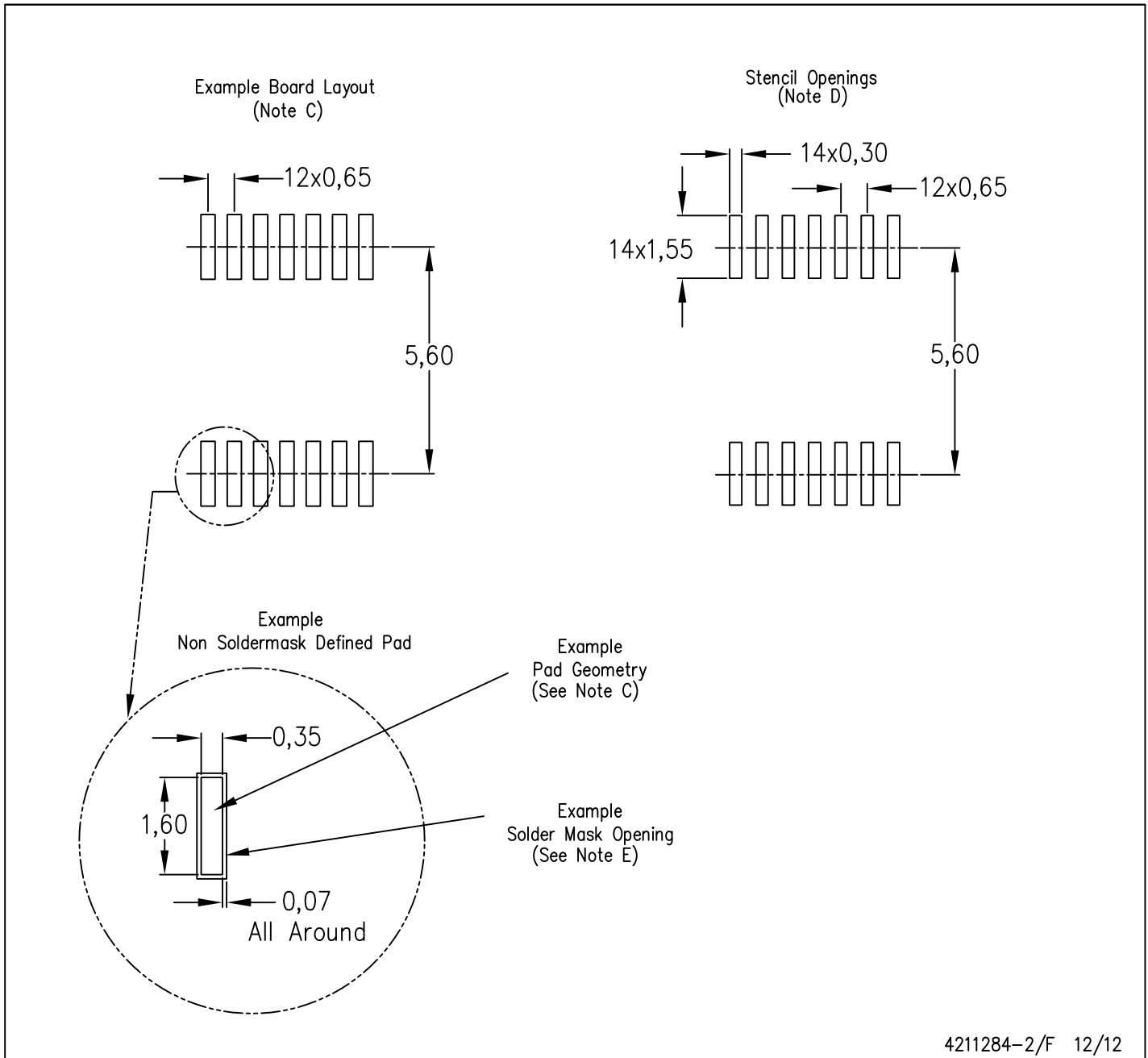


4040064-3/G 02/11

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - 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 each side.
 -  D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

D (R-PDSO-G8)

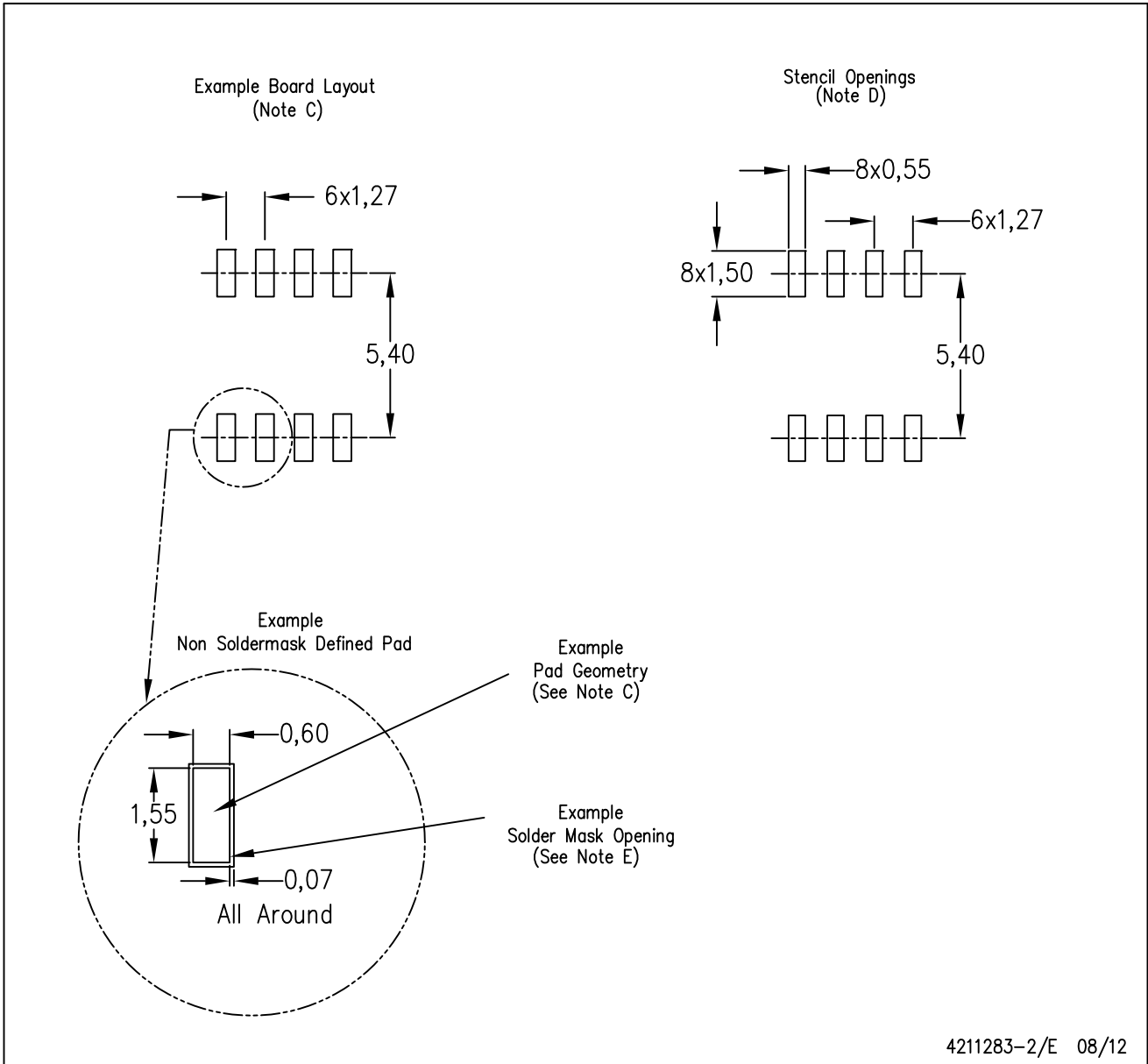
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 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 AA.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211283-2/E 08/12

- 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.

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