### 0.5MHz, Low Supply Voltage, Low Input Current BiMOS Operational Amplifier

The CA3420 is an integrated circuit operational amplifier that combines PMOS transistors and bipolar transistors on a single monolithic chip. The CA3420 BiMOS operational amplifier features gate protected PMOS transistors in the input circuit to provide very high input impedance, very low input currents (less than 1pA). The internal bootstrapping network features a unique guardbanding technique for reducing the doubling of leakage current for every $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ increase in temperature. The CA3420 operates at total supply voltages from 2 V to 20 V either single or dual supply. This operational amplifier is internally phase compensated to achieve stable operation in the unity gain follower configuration. Additionally, it has access terminals for a supplementary external capacitor if additional frequency rolloff is desired. Terminals are also provided for use in applications requiring input offset voltage nulling. The use of PMOS in the input stage results in common mode input voltage capability down to 0.45 V below the negative supply terminal, an important attribute for single supply application. The output stage uses a feedback OTA type amplifier that can swing essentially from rail-to-rail. The output driving current of $1.5 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Min})$ is provided by using nonlinear current mirrors.

## Ordering Information

| PART NUMBER | TEMP. <br> RANGE $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | PACKAGE | PKG. <br> NO. |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| CA3420E | -55 to 125 | 8 Ld PDIP | E8.3 |

## Features

- 2 V Supply at $300 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Supply Current
- 1pA Input Current (Typ) (Essentially Constant to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing (Drive $\pm 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ into $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Load)
- Pin Compatible with 741 Operational Amplifiers


## Applications

- pH Probe Amplifiers
- Picoammeters
- Electrometer (High Z) Instruments
- Portable Equipment
- Inaccessible Field Equipment
- Battery-Dependent Equipment (Medical and Military)

Functional Diagram


## Pinout

CA3420 (PDIP)
TOP VIEW


## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage (V+ to V-) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22 V
Differential Input Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15 V
DC Input Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (V + + 8 V ) to ( $\mathrm{V}--0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ )
Input Current . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 mA
Output Short Circuit Duration (Note 1) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Indefinite

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 2) $\quad \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right) \quad \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$ PDIP Package ...................... 105 N/A
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) . . . . . . . $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Maximum Storage Temperature Range . . . . . . . . . $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) . . . . . . . . . . . . $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Range $\qquad$ $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

NOTES:

1. Short circuit may be applied to ground or to either supply.
2. $\theta_{J \mathrm{~A}}$ is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

Electrical Specifications Typical Values Intended Only for Design Guidance, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SUPPLY }}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Electrical Specifications For Equipment Design, At $V_{\text {SUPPLY }}= \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}} \mathrm{l}$ |  | - | 5 | 10 | mV |
| Input Offset Current (Note 3) | $\mid 1 \mathrm{IO}$ |  | - | 0.01 | 4 | pA |
| Input Current (Note 3) | \|l| |  | - | 1 | 5 | pA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | ${ }^{\text {AOL }}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10 | 100 | - | kV/V |
|  |  |  | 80 | 100 | - | dB |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR |  | - | 560 | 1800 | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V}$ |
|  |  |  | 55 | 65 | - | dB |
| Common Mode Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ICR }}+$ |  | 0.2 | 0.5 | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ICR }}{ }^{-}$ |  | - | -1.3 | - | V |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{O}} / \Delta \mathrm{V}$ | - | 100 | 1000 | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V}$ |
|  |  |  | 60 | 80 | - | dB |
| Max Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OM}}{ }^{+}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=\infty$ | 0.90 | 0.95 | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OM}}{ }^{-}$ |  | -0.85 | -0.91 | - | V |
| Supply Current | I+ |  | - | 350 | 650 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Device Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ |  | - | 0.7 | 1.1 | mW |
| Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{O}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ |  | - | 4 | - | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## NOTE:

3. The maximum limit represents the levels obtainable on high speed automatic test equipment. Typical values are obtained under laboratory conditions.

Electrical Specifications
For Equipment Design, at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SUPPLY }}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Unless Otherwise Specified

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Offset Voltage | ${ }^{\text {V }}$ IO $\mid$ |  | - | 5 | 10 | mV |
| Input Offset Current (Note 4) | $\mid l_{\text {IO }}$ |  | - | 0.03 | 4 | pA |
| Input Current (Note 4) | \|l| |  | - | 0.05 | 5 | pA |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain | AOL | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10 | 100 | - | kV/V |
|  |  |  | 80 | 100 | - | dB |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR |  | - | 100 | 320 | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V}$ |
|  |  |  | 70 | 80 | - | dB |
| Common Mode Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ICR }}{ }^{+}$ |  | 8.5 | 9.3 | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ICR }}{ }^{-}$ |  | -10 | -10.3 | - | V |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{O}} / \Delta \mathrm{V}$ | - | 32 | 320 | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V}$ |
|  |  |  | 70 | 90 | - | dB |
| Max Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OM}}{ }^{+}$ | $R_{L}=\infty$ | 9.7 | 9.9 | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OM }}{ }^{-}$ |  | -9.7 | -9.85 | - | V |
| Supply Current | I+ |  | - | 450 | 1000 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Device Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ |  | - | 9 | 14 | mW |
| Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ |  | - | 4 | - | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOTE:
4. The maximum limit represents the levels obtainable on high speed automatic test equipment. Typical values are obtained under laboratory conditions.

## Typical Applications

## Picoammeter Circuit

The exceptionally low input current (typically 0.2 pA ) makes the CA3420 highly suited for use in a picoammeter circuit. With only a single $10 \mathrm{G} \Omega$ resistor, this circuit covers the range from $\pm 1.5 p A$. Higher current ranges are possible with suitable switching techniques and current scaling resistors. Input transient protection is provided by the $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor in series with the input. Higher current ranges require that this resistor be reduced. The $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor connected to pin 2 of the CA3420 decouples the potentially high input capacitance often associated with lower current circuits and reduces the tendency for the circuit to oscillate under these conditions.

## High Input Resistance Voltmeter

Advantage is taken of the high input impedance of the CA3420 in a high input resistance DC voltmeter. Only two 1.5 V "AA" type penlite batteries power this exceedingly high-input resistance ( $>1,000,000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) DC voltmeter. Full-scale deflection is $\pm 500 \mathrm{mV}, \pm 150 \mathrm{mV}$, and $\pm 15 \mathrm{mV}$. Higher voltage ranges are easily added with external input voltage attenuator networks.

The meter is placed in series with the gain network, thus eliminating the meter temperature coefficient error term.

Supply current in the standby position with the meter undeflected is $300 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. At full-scale deflection this current rises to $800 \mu$ A. Carbon-zinc battery life should be in excess of 1,000 hours.


## Typical Performance Curves



FIGURE 3. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING AND COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE


FIGURE 5. OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOAD SINKING CURRENT


FIGURE 4. OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOAD SOURCING CURRENT


FIGURE 6. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY


FIGURE 7. OPEN LOOP GAIN AND PHASE SHIFT RESPONSE

## Dual-In-Line Plastic Packages (PDIP)


-B-


NOTES:

1. Controlling Dimensions: $\operatorname{INCH}$. In case of conflict between English and Metric dimensions, the inch dimensions control.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication No. 95.
4. Dimensions A, A1 and L are measured with the package seated in JEDEC seating plane gauge GS-3.
5. D, D1, and E1 dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch ( 0.25 mm ).
6. $E$ and $\triangle \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{A}}$ are measured with the leads constrained to be perpendicular to datum $-\mathrm{C}-$.
7. $e_{B}$ and $e_{C}$ are measured at the lead tips with the leads unconstrained. $e_{C}$ must be zero or greater.
8. B1 maximum dimensions do not include dambar protrusions. Dambar protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch ( 0.25 mm ).
9. $N$ is the maximum number of terminal positions.
10. Corner leads ( $1, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{~N} / 2$ and $\mathrm{N} / 2+1$ ) for E8.3, E16.3, E18.3, E28.3, E42.6 will have a B1 dimension of $0.030-0.045$ inch (0.76-1.14mm).

## E8.3 (JEDEC MS-001-BA ISSUE D) 8 LEAD DUAL-IN-LINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

| SYMBOL | INCHES |  | MILLIMETERS |  | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |  |
| A | - | 0.210 | - | 5.33 | 4 |
| A1 | 0.015 | - | 0.39 | - | 4 |
| A2 | 0.115 | 0.195 | 2.93 | 4.95 | - |
| B | 0.014 | 0.022 | 0.356 | 0.558 | - |
| B1 | 0.045 | 0.070 | 1.15 | 1.77 | 8, 10 |
| C | 0.008 | 0.014 | 0.204 | 0.355 | - |
| D | 0.355 | 0.400 | 9.01 | 10.16 | 5 |
| D1 | 0.005 | - | 0.13 | - | 5 |
| E | 0.300 | 0.325 | 7.62 | 8.25 | 6 |
| E1 | 0.240 | 0.280 | 6.10 | 7.11 | 5 |
| e | 0.10 | BSC |  | BSC | - |
| $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | 0.30 | BSC |  | BSC | 6 |
| $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | - | 0.430 | - | 10.92 | 7 |
| L | 0.115 | 0.150 | 2.93 | 3.81 | 4 |
| N | 8 |  | 8 |  | 9 |

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