

# 5MHz, Low-Noise, Single, Dual, Quad CMOS Operational Amplifiers

Check for Samples: OPA377, OPA2377, OPA4377

#### **FEATURES**

GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT: 5.5MHz

LOW NOISE: 7.5nV/√Hz at 1kHz
 OFFSET VOLTAGE: 1mV (max)
 INPUT BIAS CURRENT: 0.2pA

RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

UNITY-GAIN STABLE

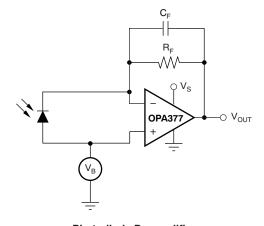
EMI INPUT FILTERING

QUIESCENT CURRENT: 0.76mA/ch
 SUPPLY VOLTAGE: 2.2V to 5.5V

 SMALL PACKAGES: SC70, SOT23, and MSOP

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- PHOTODIODE PREAMP
- PIEZOELECTRIC SENSOR PREAMP
- SENSOR SIGNAL CONDITIONING
- AUDIO EQUIPMENT
- ACTIVE FILTERS



Photodiode Preamplifier

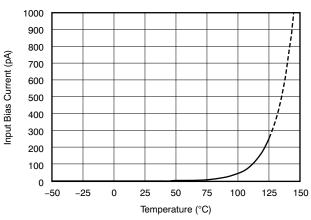
#### DESCRIPTION

The OPA377 family of operational amplifiers are wide-bandwidth CMOS amplifiers that provide very low noise, low input bias current, and low offset voltage while operating on a low quiescent current of 0.76mA (typ).

The OPA377 op amps are optimized for low-voltage, single-supply applications. The exceptional combination of ac and dc performance make them ideal for a wide range of applications, including small signal conditioning, audio, and active filters. In addition, these parts have a wide supply range with excellent PSRR, making them attractive for applications that run directly from batteries without regulation.

The OPA377 is available in the SC70-5, SOT23-5, and SO-8 packages. The dual OPA2377 is offered in the SO-8 and MSOP-8, and the quad OPA4377 in the TSSOP-14 packages. All versions are specified for operation from -40°C to +125°C.

#### INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



A

Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.





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.

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING(1)**

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

		OPA377, OPA2377, OPA4377	UNIT			
Supply Voltage	$V_S = (V+) - (V-)$	+7	V			
Cinn al lanut Tamaia ala	Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	(V–) – 0.5 to (V+) + 0.5	V			
Signal Input Terminals	Current <sup>(2)</sup>	±10	mA			
Output Short-Circuit (3)		Continuous				
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +150	°C			
Storage Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	–65 to +150	°C			
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	+150	°C			
	Human Body Model	4000	V			
ESD Rating	Charged Device Model	1000	V			
	Machine Model	200	V			

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 supported.

#### PACKAGE INFORMATION(1)

PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	PACKAGE MARKING								
SC70-5	DCK	OP377A								
SOT23-5	DBV	OP377A								
SO-8	D	OP377A								
SO-8	D	O2377A								
MSOP-8	DGK	OTAQ								
TSSOP-14	PW	O4377A								
	PACKAGE-LEAD SC70-5 SOT23-5 SO-8 SO-8 MSOP-8	PACKAGE-LEAD         PACKAGE DESIGNATOR           SC70-5         DCK           SOT23-5         DBV           SO-8         D           SO-8         D           MSOP-8         DGK								

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <a href="https://www.ti.com">www.ti.com</a>.

<sup>(2)</sup> Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less.

<sup>(3)</sup> Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.



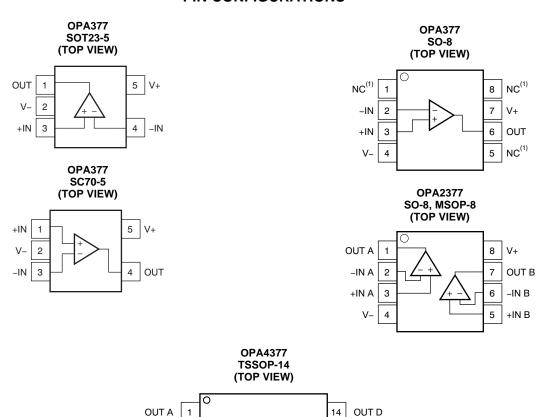
# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V<sub>S</sub> = +2.2V to +5.5V

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range:  $T_A = -40$ °C to +125°C. At  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $R_L = 10$ kΩ connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETERS OFFSET VOLTAGE			OPA37				
		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$V_S = +5V$		0.25	1	mV	
vs Temperature	dV <sub>os</sub> /dT	-40°C to +125°C		0.32	2	μ <b>V/°C</b>	
vs Power Supply	PSRR	$V_S = +2.2V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{CM} < (V+) -1.3V$		5	28	μV/V	
Over Temperature		$V_S = +2.2V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.3V$		5		μ <b>V/V</b>	
Channel Separation, dc (dual, quad)				0.5		μV/V	
INPUT BIAS CURRENT							
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±0.2	±10	pA	
Over Temperature			See T	ypical Characte	eristics	pА	
Input Offset Current	Ios			±0.2	±10	pA	
NOISE							
Input Voltage Noise,	e <sub>n</sub>	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		0.8		$\mu V_{PP}$	
Input Voltage Noise Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f = 1kHz		7.5		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>	
Input Current Noise	in	f = 1kHz		2		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>	
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE							
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>CM</sub>		(V-) - 0.1		(V+) + 0.1	V	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$(V-) < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.3 V$	70	90		dB	
INPUT CAPACITANCE							
Differential				6.5		pF	
Common-Mode				13		pF	
OPEN-LOOP GAIN							
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A <sub>OL</sub>	$50\text{mV} < V_{O} < (V+) - 50\text{mV}, R_{L} = 10\text{k}\Omega$	112	134		dB	
		$100 \text{mV} < \text{V}_{\text{O}} < (\text{V+}) - 100 \text{mV}, R_{\text{L}} = 2 \text{k}\Omega$		126		dB	
FREQUENCY RESPONSE		V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V					
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW			5.5		MHz	
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1		2		V/µs	
Settling Time 0.1%	t <sub>S</sub>	2V Step , G = +1		1.6		μS	
Settling Time 0.01%	ts	2V Step , G = +1		2		μS	
Overload Recovery Time		V <sub>IN</sub> × Gain > V <sub>S</sub>		0.33		μS	
THD + Noise	THD+N	$V_{O} = 1V_{RMS}, G = +1, f = 1kHz, R_{L} = 10k\Omega$		0.00027		%	
OUTPUT							
Voltage Output Swing from Rail		$R_L = 10k\Omega$		10	20	mV	
Over Temperature		$R_L = 10k\Omega$			40	mV	
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SC</sub>			+30/-50		mA	
Capacitive Load Drive	C <sub>LOAD</sub>		See 7	Гурісаl Characte	eristics		
Open-Loop Output Impedance	R <sub>O</sub>			150		Ω	
POWER SUPPLY							
Specified Voltage Range	Vs		2.2		5.5	V	
Quiescent Current per amplifier	IQ	$I_{O} = 0, V_{S} = +5.5V$		0.76	1.05	mA	
Over Temperature					1.2	mA	
TEMPERATURE RANGE							
Specified Range			-40		+125	°C	
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$					°C/W	
SC70-5	3/(			250		°C/W	
SOT23-5				200		°C/W	
MSOP-8, SO-8, TSSOP-14				150		°C/W	



#### **PIN CONFIGURATIONS**



13

8

-IN D

OUT C

7

2

-IN A

OUT B

- (1) NC denotes no internal connection.
- (2) Connect thermal die to V-.



#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_S = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

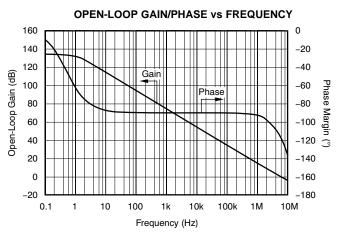


Figure 1.

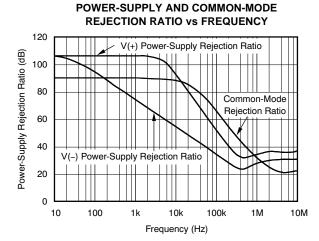


Figure 2.

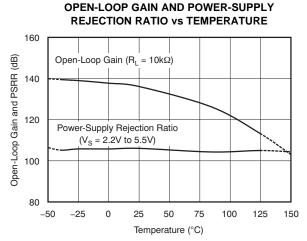


Figure 3.

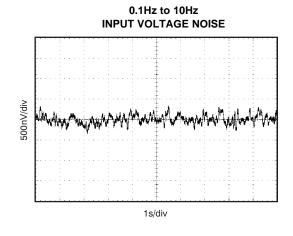
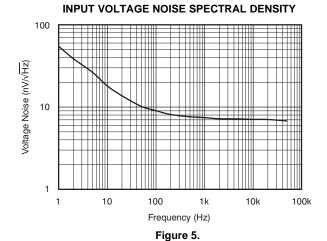


Figure 4.

**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE** 

vs FREQUENCY



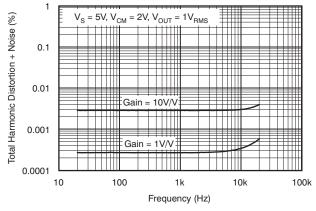


Figure 6.



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

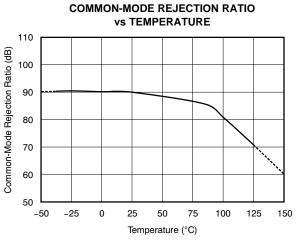


Figure 7.

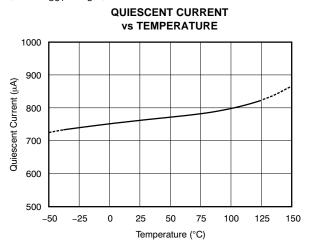


Figure 8.



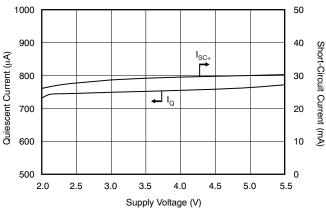


Figure 9.

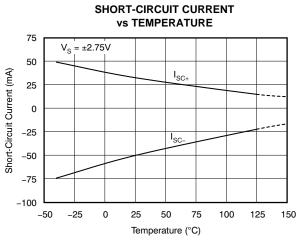


Figure 10.

#### INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

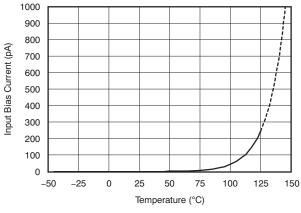


Figure 11.

#### **OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT**

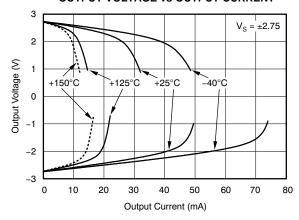


Figure 12.



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = +5V,  $R_L$  = 10k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

# OFFSET VOLTAGE PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION

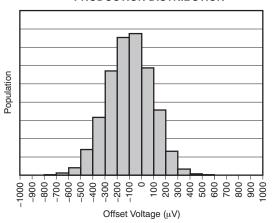


Figure 13.

#### **MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY**

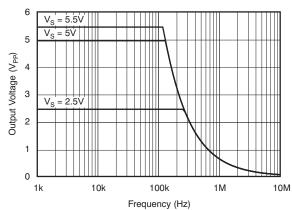


Figure 14.

#### SMALL-SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs LOAD CAPACITANCE

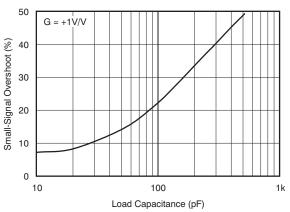


Figure 15.

#### **SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**

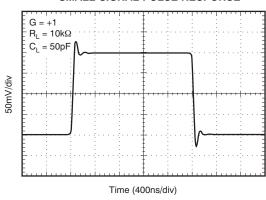


Figure 16.

#### **LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**

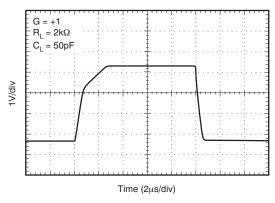


Figure 17.

#### SETTLING TIME vs CLOSED-LOOP GAIN

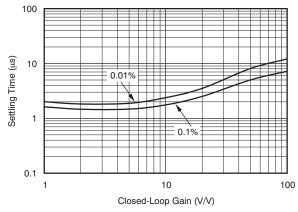
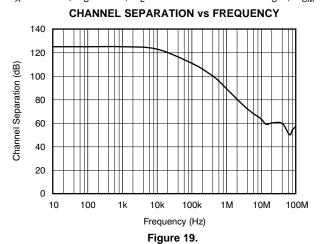


Figure 18.



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = +5V,  $R_L$  = 10k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.



# OPEN-LOOP OUTPUT RESISTANCE vs FREQUENCY

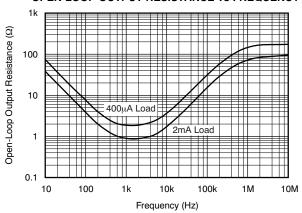


Figure 20.



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

The OPA377 family of amplifiers has parameters that are fully specified from 2.2V to 5.5V (±1.1V to ±2.75V). Many of the 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.

#### **GENERAL LAYOUT GUIDELINES**

For best operational performance of the device, good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices are required. Low-loss,  $0.1\mu F$  bypass capacitors must 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.

#### **BASIC AMPLIFIER CONFIGURATIONS**

The OPA377 family is unity-gain stable. It does not exhibit output phase inversion when the input is overdriven. A typical single-supply connection is shown in Figure 21. The OPA377 is configured as a basic inverting amplifier with a gain of -10V/V. This single-supply connection has an output centered on the common-mode voltage,  $V_{\text{CM}}$ . For the circuit shown, this voltage is 2.5V, but may be any value within the common-mode input voltage range.

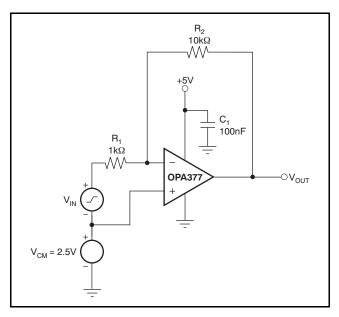


Figure 21. Basic Single-Supply Connection

#### COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

The input common-mode voltage range of the OPA377 series extends 100mV beyond the supply rails. The offset voltage of the amplifier is low, from approximately (V-) to (V+)-1V, as shown in Figure 22. The offset voltage increases as common-mode voltage exceeds (V+)-1V. Common-mode rejection is specified from (V-) to (V+)-1.3V.

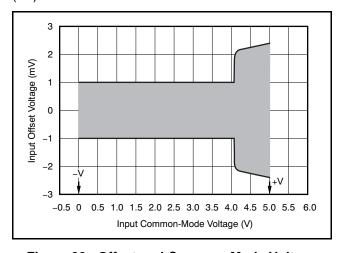
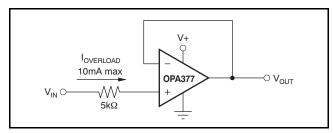


Figure 22. Offset and Common-Mode Voltage



#### INPUT AND ESD PROTECTION

The OPA377 family incorporates internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection circuits on all pins. In the case of input and output pins, this protection primarily consists of current steering diodes connected between the input and power-supply pins. 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 23 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 23. Input Current Protection** 

#### **EMI SUSCEPTIBILITY AND INPUT FILTERING**

Operational amplifiers vary in susceptibility to electromagnetic interference (EMI). If conducted EMI enters the operational amplifier, the dc offset observed at the amplifier output may shift from the nominal value while the EMI is present. This shift is a result of signal rectification associated with the internal semiconductor junctions. While all amplifier pin functions can be affected by EMI, the input pins are likely to be the most susceptible. The OPA377 operational amplifier family incorporates an internal input low-pass filter that reduces the amplifier response to EMI. Both common-mode and differential mode filtering are provided by the input filter. The filter is designed for a cutoff frequency approximately 75MHz (-3dB), with a roll-off of 20dB per decade.

#### CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

The OPA377 series of amplifiers may be used in applications where driving a capacitive load is required. As with all op amps, there may be specific instances where the OPAx377 can become unstable. leading to oscillation. 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. An op amp in the unity-gain (+1V/V) buffer configuration and driving a capacitive load exhibits a greater tendency to be unstable than an amplifier operated at a higher noise gain. The capacitive load, in conjunction with the op amp output resistance, creates a pole within the feedback loop that degrades the phase margin. The degradation of the phase margin increases as the capacitive loading increases.

The OPAx377 in a unity-gain configuration can directly drive up to 250pF pure capacitive load. Increasing the gain enhances the ability of the amplifier to drive greater capacitive loads; see the typical characteristic plot, Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load. In unity-gain configurations, capacitive load drive can be improved by inserting a small (10 $\Omega$  to 20 $\Omega$ ) resistor, R<sub>S</sub>, in series with the output, as shown in Figure 24. 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<sub>S</sub>/R<sub>I</sub>, and is generally negligible at low output current levels.

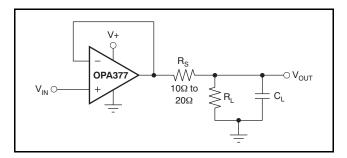


Figure 24. Improving Capacitive Load Drive



#### **ACTIVE FILTERING**

The OPA377 series is well-suited for filter applications requiring a wide bandwidth, fast slew rate, low-noise, single-supply operational amplifier. Figure 25 shows a 50kHz, 2nd-order, low-pass filter. The components have been selected to provide a maximally-flat Butterworth response. Beyond the cutoff frequency, roll-off is -40dB/dec. The Butterworth response is ideal for applications requiring predictable gain characteristics such as the anti-aliasing filter used ahead of an analog-to-digital converter (ADC).

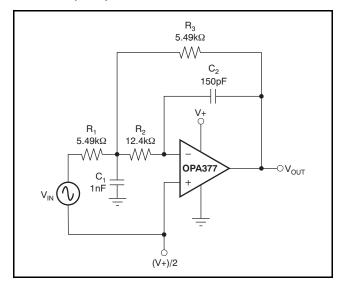
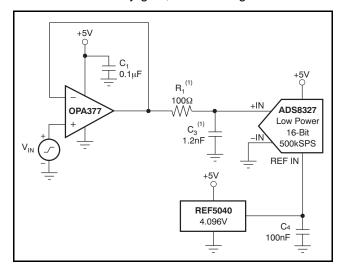


Figure 25. Second-Order Butterworth 50kHz Low-Pass Filter

# DRIVING AN ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

The low noise and wide gain bandwidth of the OPA377 family make it an ideal driver for ADCs. Figure 26 illustrates the OPA377 driving an ADS8327, 16-bit, 250kSPS converter. The amplifier is connected as a unity-gain, noninverting buffer.



- (1) Suggested value; may require adjustment based on specific application.
- (2) Initial calibration recommended.

Figure 26. Driving an ADS8327<sup>(2)</sup>



# **REVISION HISTORY**

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

CI	hanges from Revision A (October 2010) to Revision B	Page
•	Changed document status to production data	1
•	Deleted cross-reference to note 2 and shading from DCK package in Package Information table	2
<u>.</u>	Updated Figure 22	9
CI	hanges from Original (February 2010) to Revision A	Page
•	Deleted DFN from list of packages in final Features bullet	1
•	Deleted DFN package from Description section	1
•	Updated Input Bias Current vs Temperature plot	1
•	Deleted cross-reference to note 2 and shading from all packages except SC70-5 in Package Information table	<mark>2</mark>
•	Deleted DFN-8 package from Package Information table	2
•	Deleted Temperature Range, DFN-8 parameter from Electrical Characteristics table	3
•	Deleted DFN-8 pin configuration	4
•	Updated Figure 11	

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18-Jun-2025

# **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	<b>RoHS</b> (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
OPA2377AID	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	75   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O2377A
OPA2377AID.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	75   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O2377A
OPA2377AIDGKR	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG   NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDGKR.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDGKRG4	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDGKRG4.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDGKT	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG   NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDGKT.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OTAQ
OPA2377AIDR	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O2377A
OPA2377AIDR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	O2377A
OPA377AID	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	75   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A
OPA377AID.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	75   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A
OPA377AID.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	75   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A
OPA377AIDBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVR.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVRG4	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVRG4.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVRG4.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVT	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVT.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDBVT.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAG
OPA377AIDCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKR.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKRG4	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKRG4.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKRG4.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF



-40 to 125

-40 to 125

-40 to 125

-40 to 125

18-Jun-2025

OP4377A

OP4377A

OP4377A

OP4377A



OPA4377AIPW

OPA4377AIPW.A

OPA4377AIPWR

OPA4377AIPWR.A

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Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/	MSL rating/	Op temp (°C)	Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	Ball material	Peak reflow		(6)
						(4)	(5)		
OPA377AIDCKT	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKT.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDCKT.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	PAF
OPA377AIDR	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A
OPA377AIDR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A
OPA377AIDR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	OP377A

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

**NIPDAU** 

NIPDAU

NIPDAU

NIPDAU

Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

90 | TUBE

90 | TUBE

2000 | LARGE T&R

2000 | LARGE T&R

Active

Active

Active

Active

Production

Production

Production

Production

TSSOP (PW) | 14

TSSOP (PW) | 14

TSSOP (PW) | 14

TSSOP (PW) | 14

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

<sup>(2)</sup> **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material: Parts 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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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 OPA2377, OPA377, OPA4377:

• Automotive : OPA2377-Q1, OPA377-Q1, OPA4377-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects



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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	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
OPA2377AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2377AIDGKRG4	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2377AIDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA2377AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA377AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	5	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	5	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
OPA377AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
OPA4377AIPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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\*All dimensions are nominal

	T	<u> </u>					
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
OPA2377AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
OPA2377AIDGKRG4	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
OPA2377AIDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA2377AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
OPA377AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	223.0	270.0	35.0
OPA377AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA377AIDBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	223.0	270.0	35.0
OPA377AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	223.0	270.0	35.0
OPA377AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA377AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA377AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	5	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA377AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	5	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
OPA377AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
OPA4377AIPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## **TUBE**



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
OPA2377AID	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA2377AID.B	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA377AID	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA377AID.A	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA377AID.B	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
OPA4377AIPW	PW	TSSOP	14	90	508	8.5	3250	2.8
OPA4377AIPW.A	PW	TSSOP	14	90	508	8.5	3250	2.8





#### 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. Reference JEDEC MO-203.

- 4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
- 6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side





NOTES: (continued)

7. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.8. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





NOTES: (continued)

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





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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



#### 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.







#### 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. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.





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.





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.







#### 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. Reference 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.





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.





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.







#### NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

- 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. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.





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.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.





NOTES: (continued)

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



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