

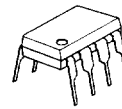
# ULTRA-LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE, LOW DRIFT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

## ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM OP-07 is ultra-low input offset voltage and bias current, low drift and high gain operational amplifier with internal frequency compensation.

The NJM OP-07 is suitable for a high accurate instrumental amplifier.

## ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJMOP-07D

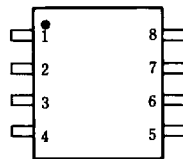


NJMOP-07M

## ■ FEATURES

- Ultra-Low  $V_{IO}$   $60 \mu V$
- Ultra-Low  $I_B$   $1.8 nA$
- Ultra-Low Drift
  - unnull  $0.5 \mu V/^\circ C$
  - null  $0.4 \mu V/^\circ C$
- Ultra-Stable  $0.4 \mu V/M_o$
- Wide Operating Voltage  $\pm 3V \sim \pm 22V$
- Package Outline DIP8, DMP8
- Bipolar Technology

## ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



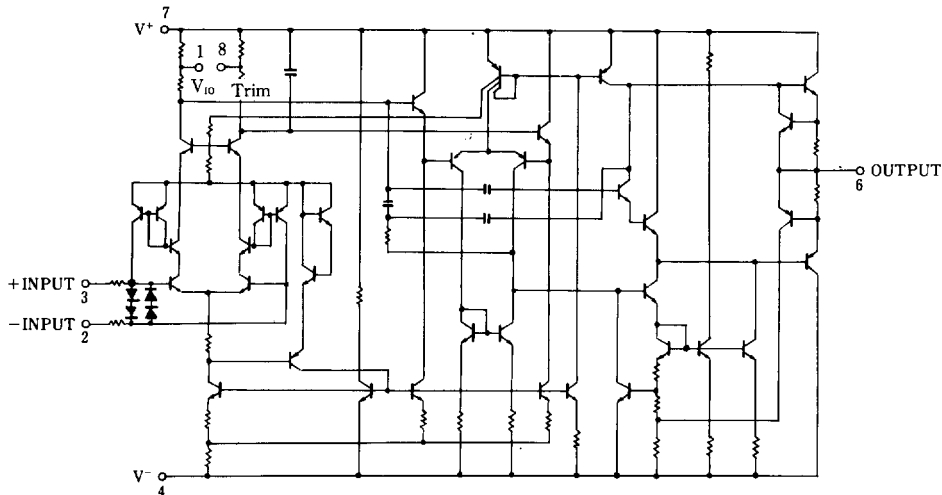
NJMOP-07D  
NJMOP-07M

### PIN FUNCTION

1.  $V_{IO}$  Trim
2. -INPUT
3. +INPUT
4.  $V^-$
5. NC
6. OUTPUT
7.  $V^+$
8.  $V_{IO}$  Trim

4

## ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT





## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

| PARAMETER                   | SYMBOL                         | RATINGS                  | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage              | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> | ±22                      | V    |
| Input Voltage               | V <sub>I</sub>                 | ±22(note 1)              | V    |
| Differential Input Voltage  | V <sub>ID</sub>                | ±30                      | V    |
| Power Dissipation           | P <sub>D</sub>                 | (DIP8) 500<br>(DMP8) 300 | mW   |
| Storage Temperature Range   | T <sub>stg</sub>               | -40~+125                 | °C   |
| Operating Temperature Range | T <sub>opr</sub>               | -20~+75                  | °C   |
| Output Current              |                                | continuous               |      |

(note) For supply voltage less than ±22V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=+25°C, V<sup>+</sup>/V<sup>-</sup>=±15V)

| PARAMETER                       | SYMBOL           | TEST CONDITION                                                   | MIN.  | TYP.  | MAX. | UNIT              |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|
| Input Offset Voltage            | V <sub>IO</sub>  |                                                                  | —     | 60    | 150  | μV                |
| Long Term Stability             |                  | (note 1,2)                                                       | —     | 0.4   | 2    | μV/Mo             |
| Input Offset Current            | I <sub>IO</sub>  |                                                                  | —     | 0.8   | 6    | nA                |
| Input Bias Current              | I <sub>B</sub>   |                                                                  | —     | ±1.8  | ±7   | nA                |
| Open Loop Output Resistance     | R <sub>O</sub>   | V <sub>O</sub> =0, I <sub>O</sub> =0                             | —     | 60    | —    | Ω                 |
| Input Resistance                | R <sub>ID</sub>  | (Differential Mode)                                              | 8     | 33    | —    | MΩ                |
| Input Resistance                | R <sub>IC</sub>  | (Common Mode)                                                    | —     | 120   | —    | GΩ                |
| Input Common Mode Voltage Range | V <sub>ICM</sub> |                                                                  | ±13   | ±14   | —    | V                 |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | CMR              | V <sub>CM</sub> =±13V                                            | 100   | 120   | —    | dB                |
| Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio  | SVR              | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> =±3V~±18V                         | 90    | 104   | —    | dB                |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain       | AV <sub>1</sub>  | R <sub>L</sub> ≥2kΩ, V <sub>O</sub> =±10V                        | 101.5 | 112.0 | —    | dB                |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain       | AV <sub>2</sub>  | R <sub>L</sub> =500Ω, V <sub>O</sub> =±0.5V, V <sup>+</sup> =±3V | 100.0 | 112.0 | —    | dB                |
| Maximum Output Voltage          | V <sub>OM1</sub> | R <sub>L</sub> ≥10kΩ                                             | ±12   | ±13   | —    | V                 |
| Maximum Output Voltage          | V <sub>OM2</sub> | R <sub>L</sub> ≥2kΩ                                              | ±11.5 | ±12.8 | —    | V                 |
| Maximum Output Voltage          | V <sub>OM3</sub> | R <sub>L</sub> ≥1kΩ                                              | —     | ±12   | —    | V                 |
| Slew Rate                       | SR               | R <sub>L</sub> ≥2kΩ                                              | —     | 0.17  | —    | V/μS              |
| Closed Loop Bandwidth           | f <sub>T</sub>   | A <sub>VCL</sub> =1                                              | —     | 0.5   | —    | MHz               |
| Operating Current               | I <sub>CC1</sub> | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> =±15V                             | —     | 2.7   | 5.0  | mA                |
| Operating Current               | I <sub>CC2</sub> | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> =±3V                              | —     | 0.67  | 1.3  | mA                |
| Offset Adjustment Range         |                  | R <sub>P</sub> =20kΩ                                             | —     | ±4    | —    | mV                |
| Equivalent Input Noise Voltage  | V <sub>NI</sub>  | 0.1Hz~10Hz (note 2)                                              | —     | 0.38  | 0.65 | μV <sub>p-p</sub> |
| Equivalent Input Noise Voltage  | e <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =10Hz (note 2)                                    | —     | 10.5  | 20   | nV/√Hz            |
| Equivalent Input Noise Voltage  | e <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =100Hz (note 2)                                   | —     | 10.2  | 13.5 | nV/√Hz            |
| Equivalent Input Noise Voltage  | e <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =1kHz (note 2)                                    | —     | 9.8   | 11.5 | nV/√Hz            |
| Equivalent Input Noise Current  | I <sub>NI</sub>  | 0.1Hz~10Hz (note 2)                                              | —     | 15    | 35   | pA <sub>p-p</sub> |
| Equivalent Input Noise Current  | i <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =10Hz (note 2)                                    | —     | 0.35  | 0.9  | pA/√Hz            |
| Equivalent Input Noise Current  | i <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =100Hz (note 2)                                   | —     | 0.15  | 0.27 | pA/√Hz            |
| Equivalent Input Noise Current  | i <sub>n</sub>   | f <sub>O</sub> =1kHz (note 2)                                    | —     | 0.13  | 0.18 | pA/√Hz            |

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

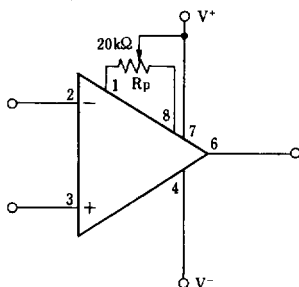
( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$ )

| PARAMETER                       | SYMBOL    | TEST CONDITION                                      | MIN.     | TYP.       | MAX.    | UNIT                           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Input Offset Voltage            | $V_{IO}$  |                                                     | —        | 85         | 250     | $\mu\text{V}$                  |
| Average $V_{IO}$ Drift (unnull) |           |                                                     | —        | 0.5        | 1.8     | $\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Average $V_{IO}$ Drift (null)   |           |                                                     | —        | 0.4        | 1.6     | $\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Input Offset Current            | $I_{IO}$  | $R_P = 20\text{k}\Omega$                            | —        | 1.6        | 8       | nA                             |
| Average $I_{IO}$ Drift          |           |                                                     | —        | 12         | 50      | $\text{pA}/^{\circ}\text{C}$   |
| Input Bias Current              | $I_{IB}$  |                                                     | —        | $\pm 2.2$  | $\pm 9$ | nA                             |
| Average $I_{IB}$ Drift          |           |                                                     | —        | 18         | 50      | $\text{pA}/^{\circ}\text{C}$   |
| Input Common Mode Voltage Range | $V_{ICM}$ |                                                     | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 13.5$ | —       | V                              |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | CMR       | $V_{CM} = \pm 13\text{V}$                           | 97       | 120        | —       | dB                             |
| Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio  | SVR       | $V^+/V^- = \pm 3\text{V} \sim \pm 8\text{V}$        | 86       | 120        | —       | dB                             |
| Voltage Gain                    | $A_V$     | $R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$ | 100      | 400        | —       | V/mV                           |
| Maximum Output Voltage          | $V_{OM}$  | $R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$                          | $\pm 11$ | $\pm 12.6$ | —       | V                              |

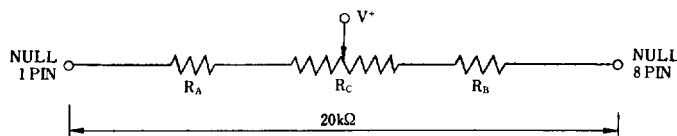
(note 1) Long Term Stability refers to the average trend line of  $V_{IO}$  vs. time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation.

(note 2) According to the evaluation by NJRC, more than 90% of all these products can be guaranteed.

## OFFSET ADJUSTMENT METHOD



For making low sensitivity of change in the input offset voltage against resistance regulation of potentiometer  
(Easy case of offset adjustment)



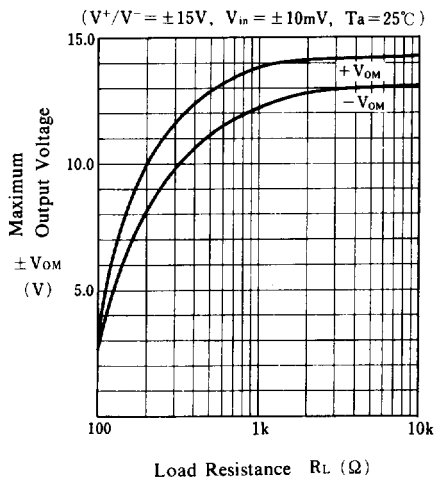
※ $R_A$ ,  $R_B$  Fixed 7.5k $\Omega$ ,  $R_C$  adjustable 5.0k $\Omega$

※ $R_A$ ,  $R_B$ ,  $R_C$  are metalfilm resistors,  $R_C$  is more than 10 times winding.

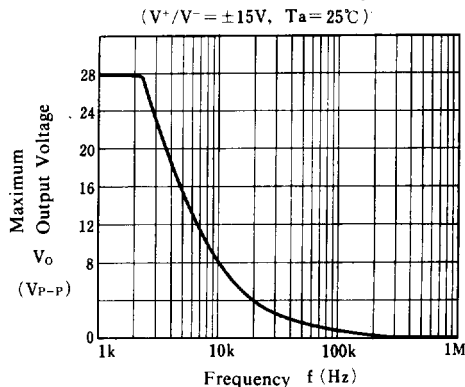


## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

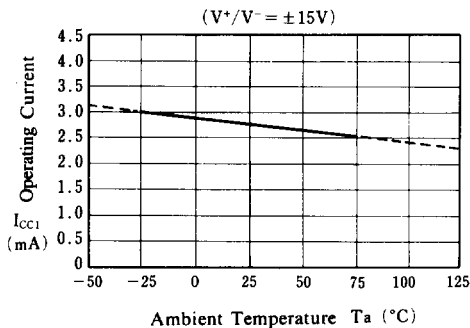
### Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance



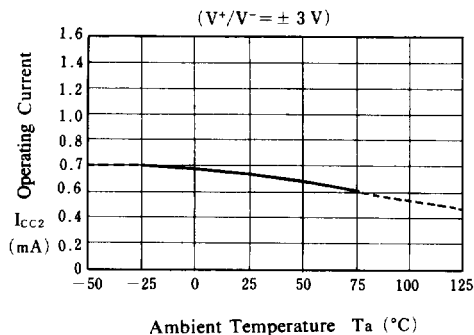
### Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency



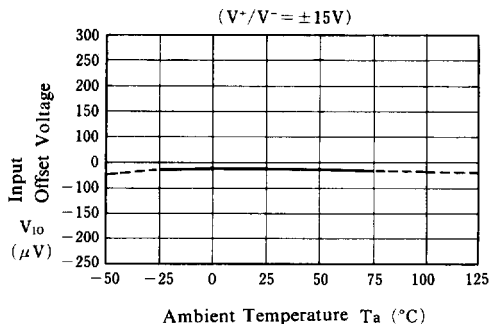
### Operating Current vs. Temperature



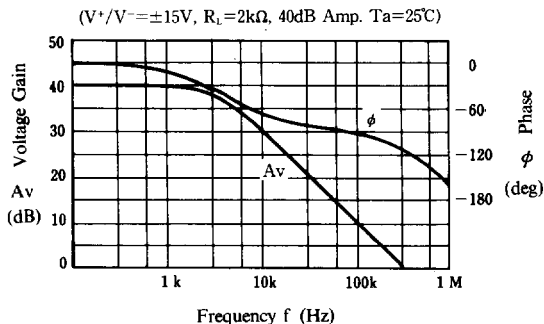
### Operating current vs. Temperature



### Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature



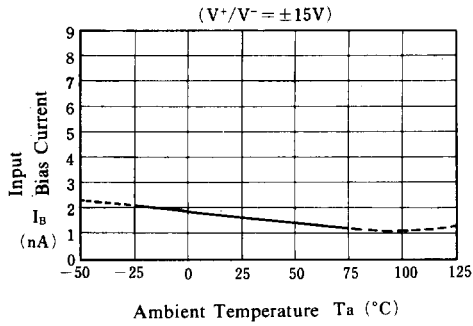
### Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency



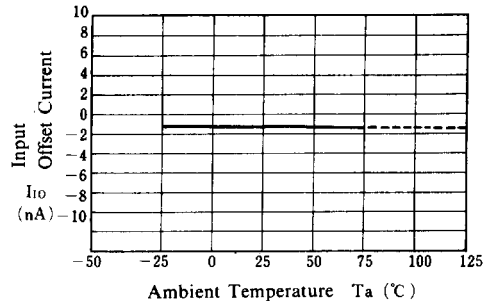


## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

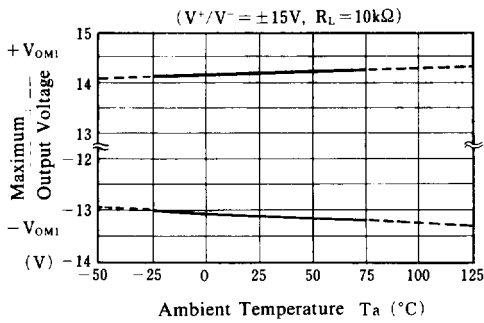
Input Bias Current vs. Temperature



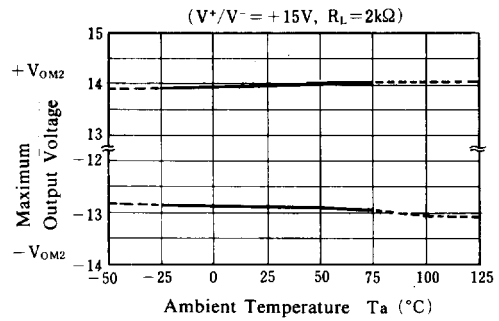
Input Offset Current vs. Temperature



Maximum Output Voltage vs. Temperature



Maximum Output Voltage vs. Temperature



Power Dissipation vs. Supply Voltage

