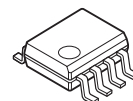


# Single Precision Operational Amplifier

## ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- Precision  $V_{IO}=60\mu\text{V max.}$   
 $V_{IO}=100\mu\text{V max. (Ta}=-40^{\circ}\text{C to }+85^{\circ}\text{C)}$
- Low Offset Drift  $\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T=1.2\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C max. (Ta}=-40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C)}$
- CMR 115dB min.
- Low Noise  $V_N=80\text{nVrms typ. at f=1 to 100Hz}$   
 $e_n=8\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz typ. at f=100Hz}}$
- Open Loop Gain  $A_v=126\text{dB min.}$
- Operating Temperature  $T_a=-40^{\circ}\text{C to }+105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Guaranteed Temperature  $T_a=-40^{\circ}\text{C to }+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Unity Gain Stable
- Operating Voltage  $V_{opr}=\pm 3\text{V to } \pm 18\text{V}$
- Unity Gain Frequency  $f_T=1.1\text{MHz typ.}$
- Supply Current  $I_{cc}=2\text{mA max.}$
- Package SOP8
- REPLACES INDUSTRY-STANDARD OPAMPS: OP-07, OP-77, OP-177, OPA-177, AD707, etc.

## ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



**NJMOP177GE**

## ■ FEATURES

The NJMOP177 is a high precision operational amplifier features very low offset voltage and drift.

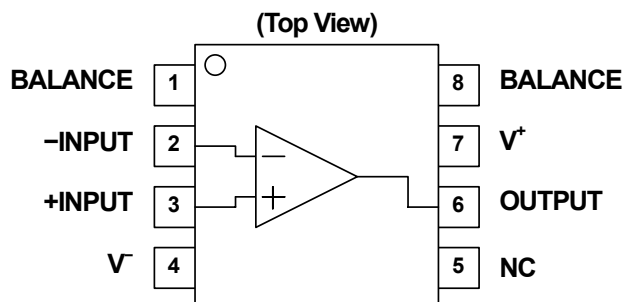
It also achieves high common mode rejection, low noise and high open loop gain. DC characteristics are 100% tested and specified from  $-40$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The NJMOP177 is suitable for high gain circuit amplified small signal and sets required stable behavior over a wide temperature range.

## ■ APPLICATION

- Thermocouple sensor
- Bridge Amplifier
- Current Sensor
- Instrumentation Amplifier
- Reference Voltage Circuit

## ■ PACKAGE DESCRIPTION



# NJMOP177

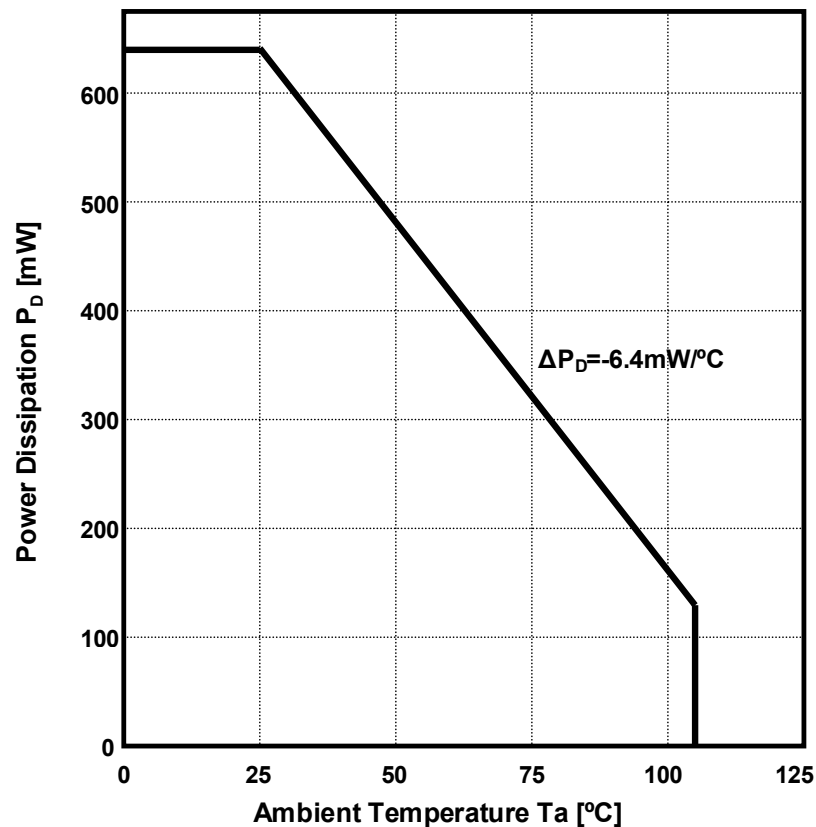
## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING (Ta=25°C Unless Otherwise Specified)

| PARAMETER                         | SYMBOL    | RATING      | UNIT |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------|
| Supply Voltage                    | $V^+V^-$  | ±20         | V    |
| Common Mode Input Voltage (Note1) | $V_{ICM}$ | ±20         | V    |
| Differential Input Voltage        | $V_{ID}$  | ±30         | V    |
| Power Dissipation (Note 2)        | $P_D$     | 640         | mW   |
| Operating Temperature             | $T_{opr}$ | -40 to +105 | °C   |
| Storage Temperature               | $T_{stg}$ | -50 to +125 | °C   |

(Note1) For supply voltage less than ±20V, the maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

(Note2) Mounted on the EIA/JEDEC standard board (76.2×114.3×1.6mm, two layer, FR-4).

Refer to following Fig. A for a permissible loss when ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) is  $T_a \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Fig. A: Power Dissipation vs. Temperature**

## ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING VOLTAGE

| PARAMETER      | SYMBOL   | TEST CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------------|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Supply Voltage | $V^+V^-$ |                | ±3   | -    | ±18  | V    |

## ■ ELECTRONIC CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^+ / V^- = \pm 15V$ , $T_a = +25^\circ C$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ unless otherwise specified)

### ● DC CHARACTERISTICS

| PARAMETER                       | SYMBOL               | TEST CONDITION                                                                  | NJMOP177G |       |      | UNIT  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
|                                 |                      |                                                                                 | MIN.      | TYP.  | MAX. |       |
| Input Characteristics           |                      |                                                                                 |           |       |      |       |
| Input Offset Voltage            | V <sub>IO1</sub>     | Ta = -40 to +85°C                                                               | -         | 20    | 60   | μV    |
|                                 | V <sub>IO2</sub>     |                                                                                 | -         | 20    | 100  | μV    |
| Input Offset Voltage Drift      | ΔV <sub>IO</sub> /ΔT | Ta = -40 → +25°C / Ta = +25°C → +85°C                                           | -         | 0.3   | 1.2  | μV/°C |
| Common Mode Input Voltage Range | V <sub>ICM1</sub>    | Ta = -40 to +85°C                                                               | ±13       | ±14   | -    | V     |
|                                 | V <sub>ICM2</sub>    |                                                                                 | ±13       | ±13.5 | -    | V     |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | CMR1                 | V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V → -13V / V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V → +13V                       | 115       | 140   | -    | dB    |
|                                 | CMR2                 | Ta = -40 to +85°C,<br>V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V → -13V / V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V → +13V | 110       | 140   | -    | dB    |
| Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio  | SVR1                 | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> = ±3V to ±18V                                    | 110       | 125   | -    | dB    |
|                                 | SVR2                 | Ta = -40 to +85°C, V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> = ±3V to ±18V                 | 106       | 120   | -    | dB    |
| Input Bias Current              | I <sub>B1</sub>      | Ta = -40 to +85°C                                                               | -2.8      | 1.2   | 2.8  | nA    |
|                                 | I <sub>B2</sub>      |                                                                                 | -6        | 1.7   | 6    | nA    |
| Input Bias Current Drift        | ΔI <sub>B</sub> /ΔT  | Ta = -40 → +85°C                                                                | -         | 8     | 60   | pA/°C |
| Input Offset Current            | I <sub>IO1</sub>     | Ta = -40 to +85°C                                                               | -         | 0.3   | 2.8  | nA    |
|                                 | I <sub>IO2</sub>     |                                                                                 | -         | 0.3   | 4.5  | nA    |
| Input Offset Current Drift      | ΔI <sub>IO</sub> /ΔT | Ta = -40 → +85°C                                                                | -         | 1.5   | 72   | pA/°C |
| Differential Input Impedance    | R <sub>ID</sub>      | Theoretical value by design.                                                    | -         | 90    | -    | MΩ    |
| Common-Mode Input Impedance     | R <sub>IC</sub>      | Theoretical value by design.                                                    | -         | 800   | -    | GΩ    |
| Input Offset Voltage Trim       | V <sub>iotri</sub>   | R <sub>p</sub> = 20kΩ                                                           | -         | ±3    | -    | mV    |
| Voltage Gain                    | Av1                  | R <sub>L</sub> = 2kΩ,<br>Vo= -10V→0V / 0V→+10V / -10V→+10V                      | 126       | 142   | -    | dB    |
|                                 | Av2                  | Ta = -40 to +85°C, R <sub>L</sub> = 2kΩ,<br>Vo= -10V→0V / 0V→+10V / -10V→+10V   | 120       | 136   | -    | dB    |
| Output Characteristics          |                      |                                                                                 |           |       |      |       |
| Maximum Output Voltage          | V <sub>OM1</sub>     | R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ                                                           | ±13.5     | ±14.0 | -    | V     |
|                                 | V <sub>OM2</sub>     | Ta = -40 to +85°C, R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ                                        | ±13.0     | ±14.0 | -    | V     |
|                                 | V <sub>OM3</sub>     | R <sub>L</sub> = 2kΩ                                                            | ±12.5     | ±13.0 | -    | V     |
|                                 | V <sub>OM4</sub>     | Ta = -40 to +85°C, R <sub>L</sub> = 2kΩ                                         | ±12.0     | ±13.0 | -    | V     |
|                                 | V <sub>OM5</sub>     | R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ                                                            | ±12.0     | ±12.5 | -    | V     |
| Output Impedance                | R <sub>O</sub>       | Open-Loop                                                                       | -         | 60    | -    | Ω     |
| Supply Characteristics          |                      |                                                                                 |           |       |      |       |
| Supply Current                  | I <sub>CC1</sub>     | Av = +1, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞                                                     | -         | 1.6   | 2    | mA    |
|                                 | I <sub>CC2</sub>     | Ta = -40 to +85°C, Av = +1, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞                                  | -         | 1.7   | 2.5  | mA    |
|                                 | I <sub>CC3</sub>     | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> = ±3V, Av = +1, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞               | -         | 0.7   | 0.75 | mA    |
| Power Dissipation               | P <sub>D1</sub>      | Av = +1, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞                                                     | -         | 50    | 60   | mW    |
|                                 | P <sub>D1</sub>      | V <sup>+</sup> /V <sup>-</sup> = ±3V, Av = +1, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞               | -         | 4.2   | 4.5  | mW    |

# NJMOP177

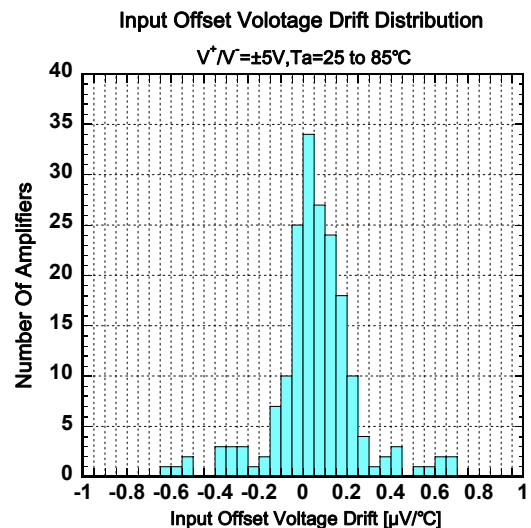
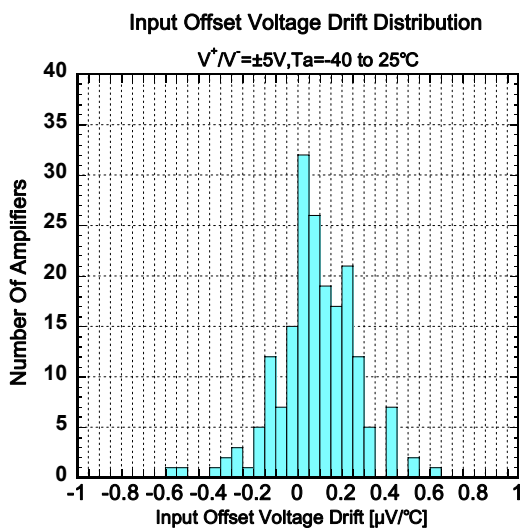
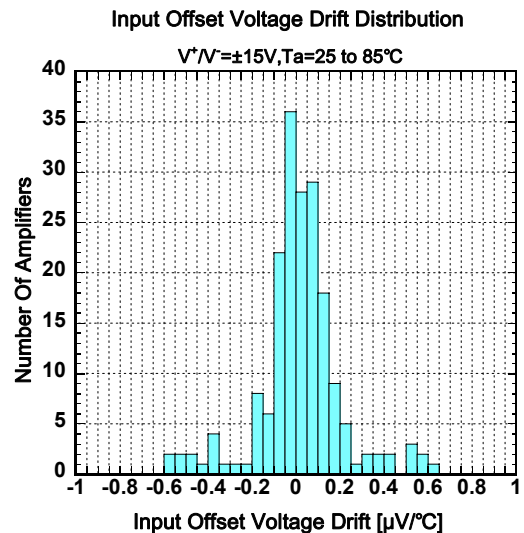
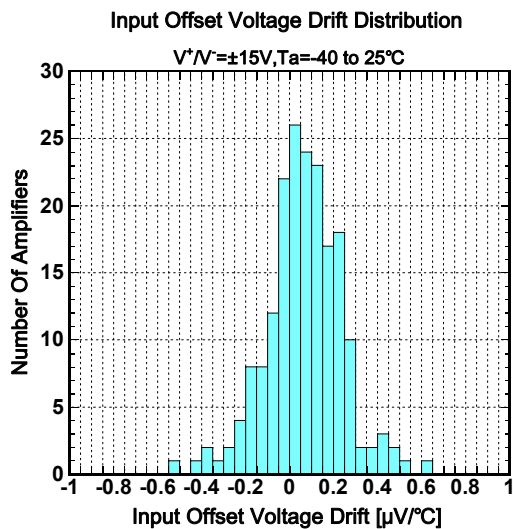
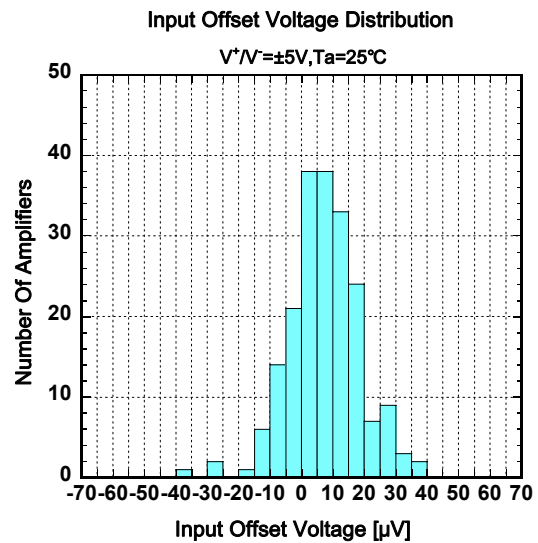
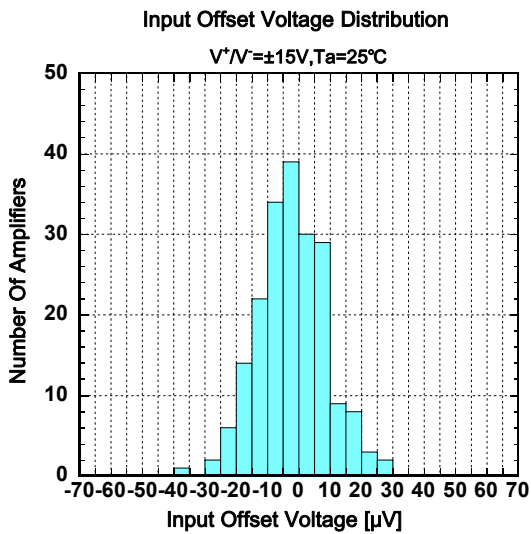
## • AC CHARACTERISTICS

| PARAMETER                      | SYMBOL          | TEST CONDITION                                                                             | NJMOP177G |      |      | UNIT  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|-------|
|                                |                 |                                                                                            | MIN.      | TYP. | MAX. |       |
| Frequency Characteristics      |                 |                                                                                            |           |      |      |       |
| Unity Gain Frequency           | f <sub>T</sub>  | A <sub>V</sub> =+100, R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> =10pF                            | -         | 1.1  | -    | MHz   |
| Slew Rate                      | +SR             | RISE, A <sub>V</sub> =+1, V <sub>IN</sub> =1Vpp, R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> =10pF | 0.1       | 0.3  | -    | V/μs  |
|                                | -SR             | FALL, A <sub>V</sub> =+1, V <sub>IN</sub> =1Vpp, R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> =10pF | 0.1       | 0.3  | -    | V/μs  |
| Noise Characteristics          |                 |                                                                                            |           |      |      |       |
| Equivalent Input Noise Voltage | V <sub>NI</sub> | fo=1Hz to 100Hz                                                                            | -         | 80   | -    | nVrms |
| Equivalent Input Noise Current | I <sub>NI</sub> | fo=1Hz to 100Hz                                                                            | -         | 3    | -    | pArms |

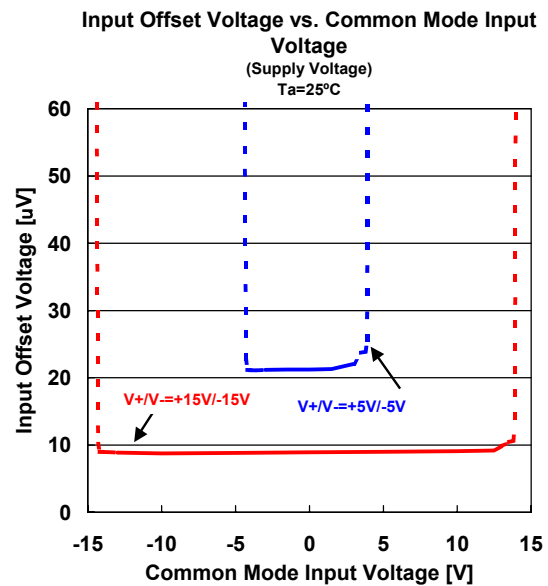
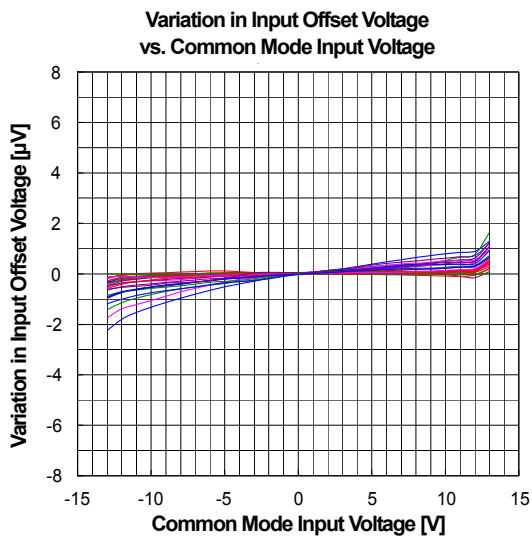
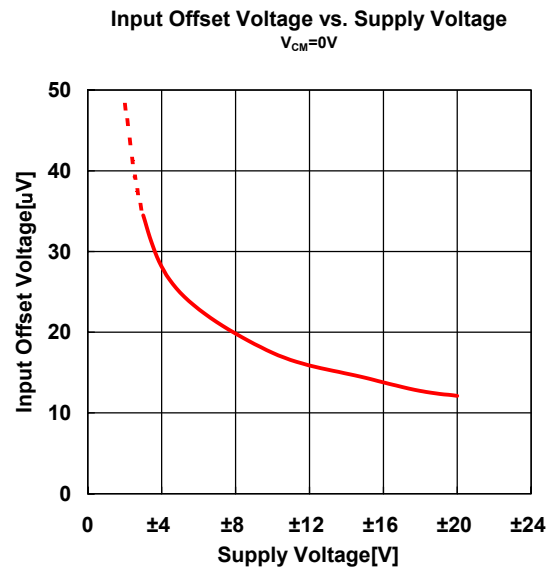
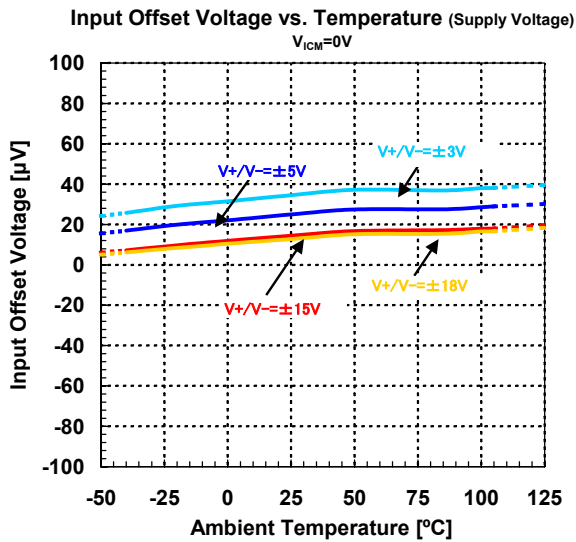
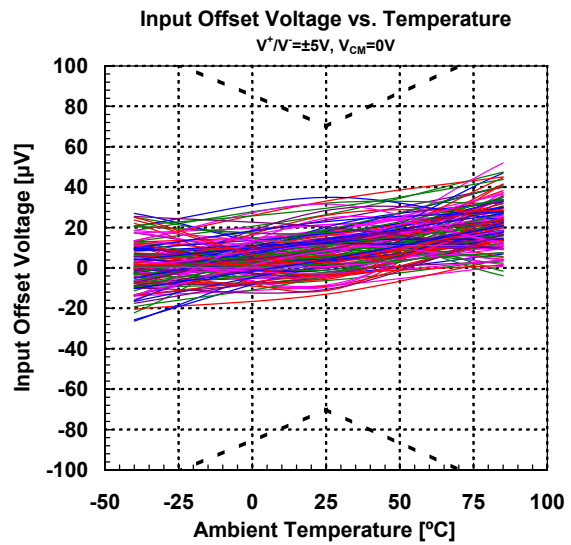
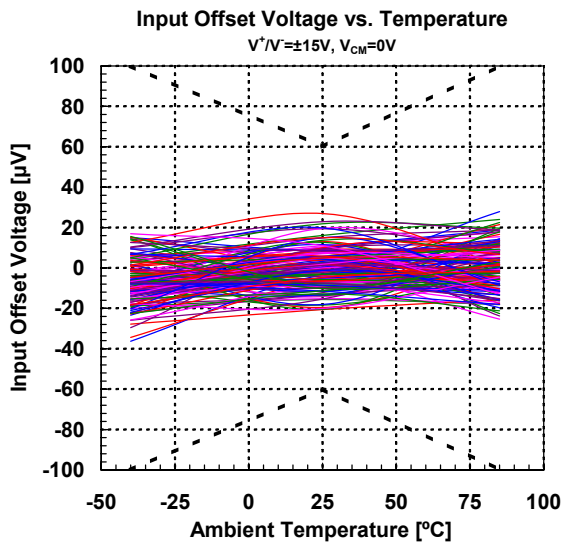
## • EXPLANATION OF MEASUREMENT CONDITION

| PARAMETER                       | Explanation                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Input Offset Voltage Drift      | Input Offset Voltage Drift = $\Delta V_{IO} / \Delta T$<br>$\Delta T$ : Amount of Temperature Change.<br>$\Delta V_{IO}$ : Amount of Input Offset Voltage. |
| Common Mode Input Voltage range | A range of input voltage at which the operational amplifier can function.                                                                                  |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | $CMR = 20\log  (\Delta V_{CM} / \Delta V_{IO}) $<br>$\Delta V_{CM}$ : Amount of Input Voltage.<br>$\Delta V_{IO}$ : Amount of Input Offset Voltage.        |
| Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio  | $SVR = 20\log  (\Delta V_S / \Delta V_{IO}) $<br>$\Delta V_S$ : Amount of Supply Voltage.<br>$\Delta V_{IO}$ : Amount of Input Offset Voltage.             |
| Common Mode Input Impedance     | $R_{IC} = \Delta V_{CM} / \Delta I_B$<br>$\Delta V_{CM}$ : Amount of Input Voltage.<br>$\Delta I_B$ : Amount of Input Bias Current.                        |
| Voltage Gain                    | $AV = 20\log  (\Delta V_O / \Delta V_{IO}) $<br>$\Delta V_O$ : Amount of Output Voltage.<br>$\Delta V_{IO}$ : Amount of Input Offset Voltage.              |

## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

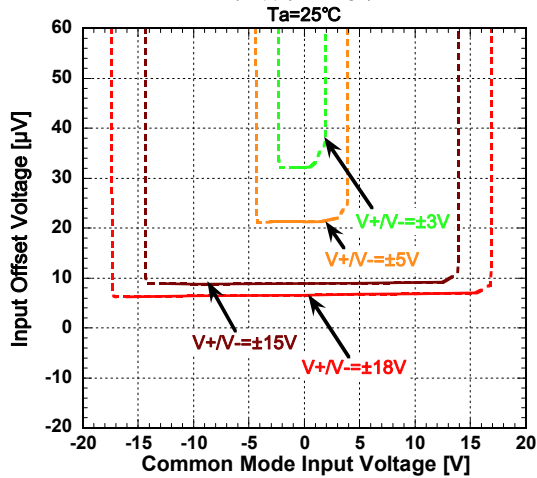


## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

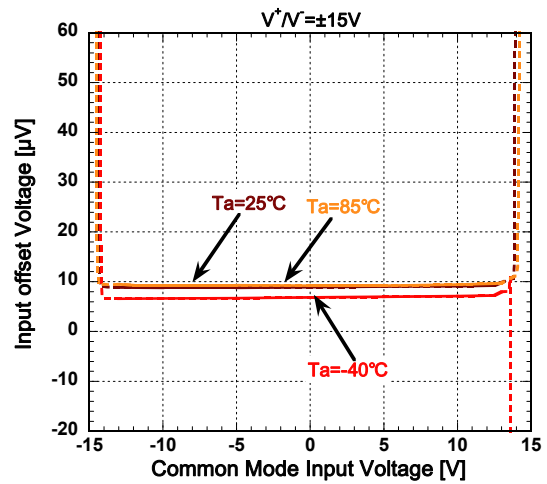


## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

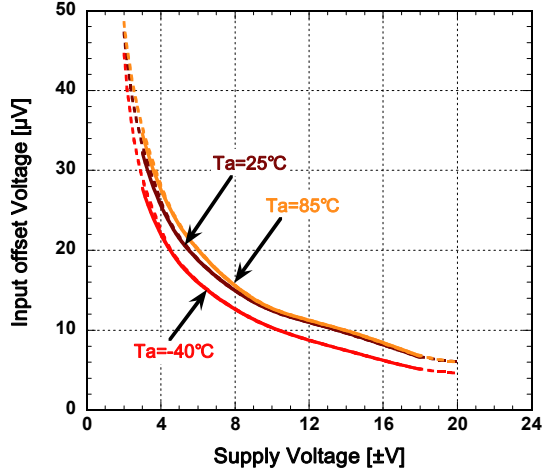
Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage  
(Supply Voltage)



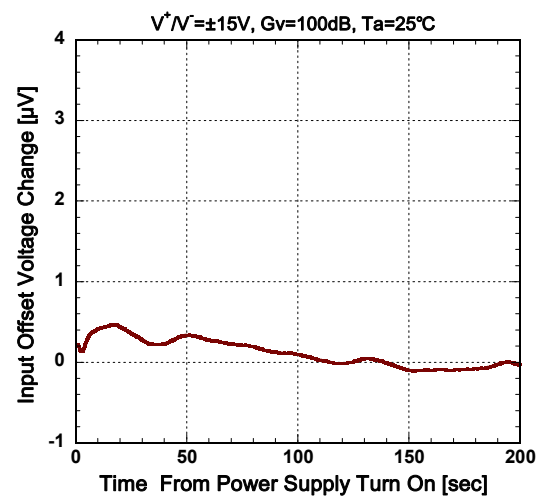
Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage  
(Temperature)



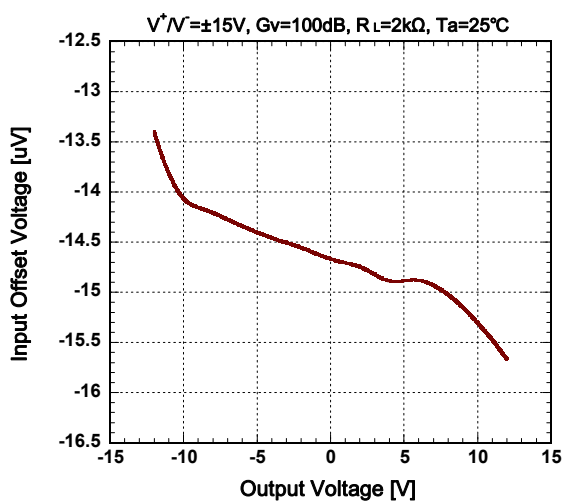
Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage  
(Temperature)



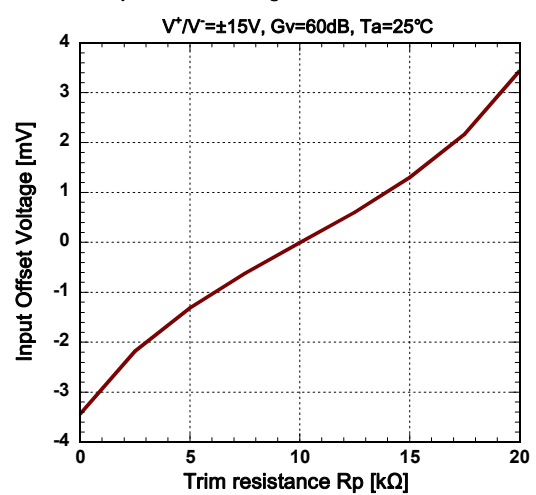
Warm Up Input Offset Voltage Drift



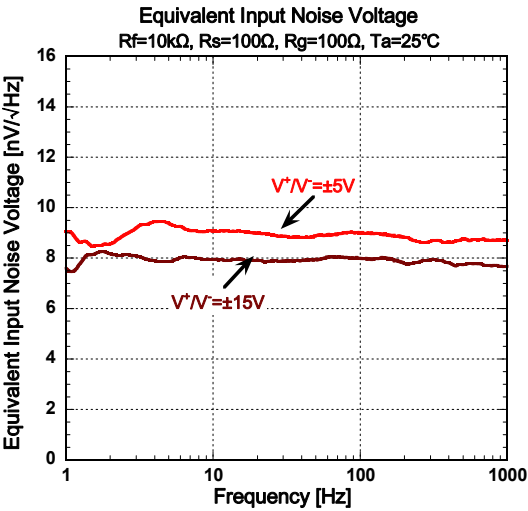
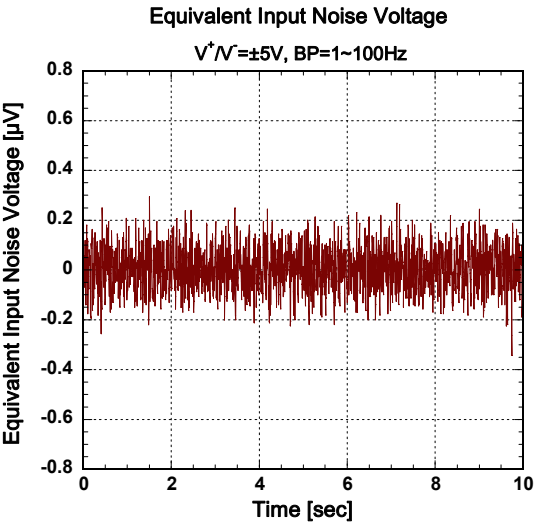
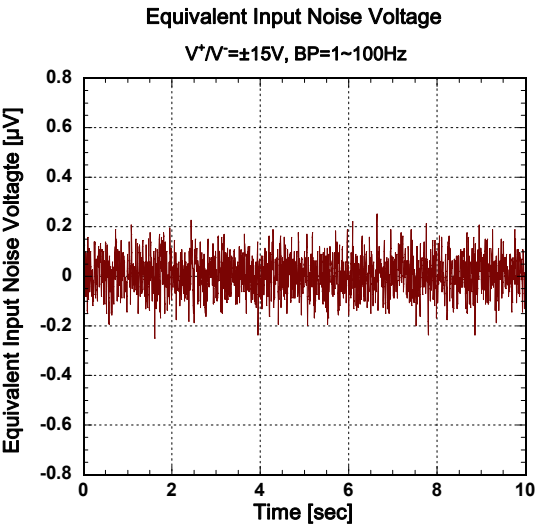
Input Offset Voltage vs. Output Voltage



Input Offset Voltage vs. Trim Resistance

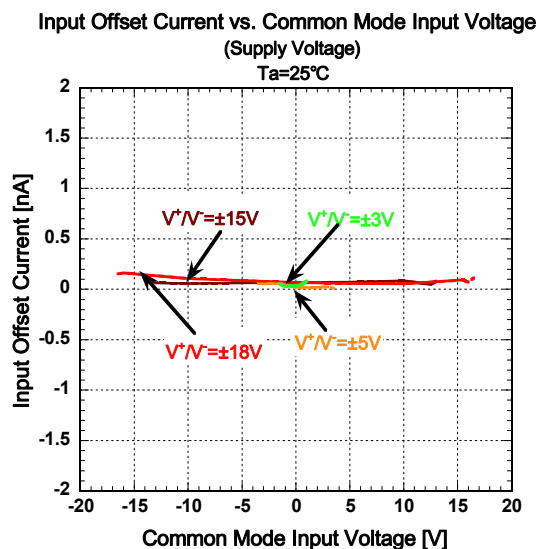
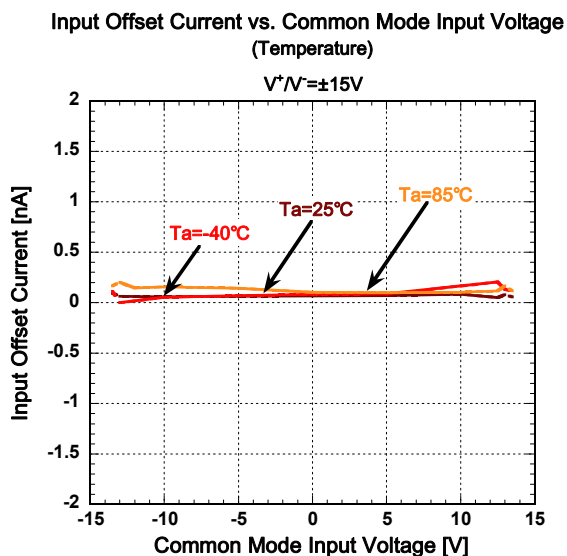
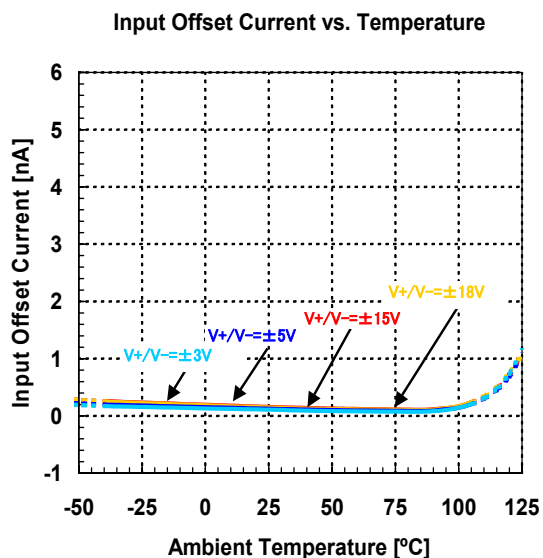
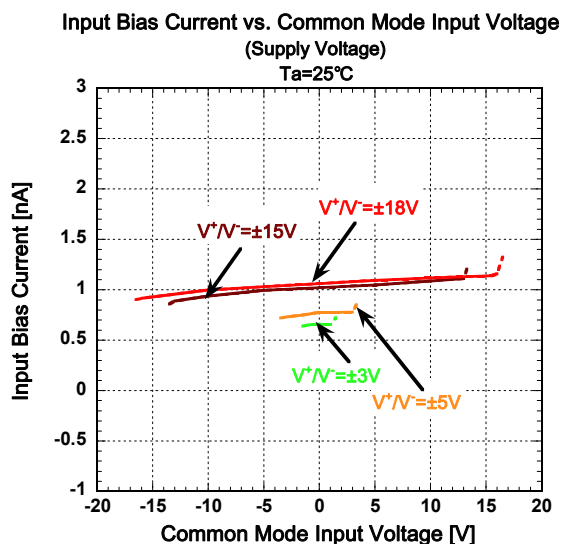
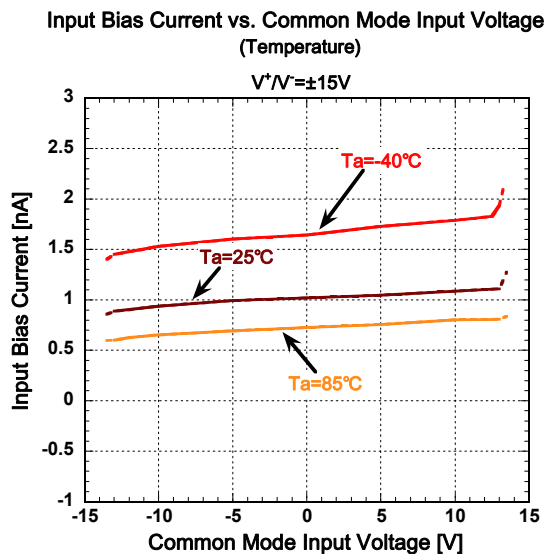
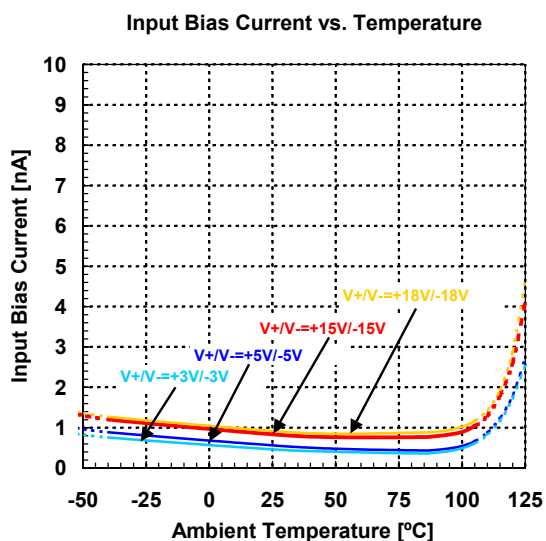


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

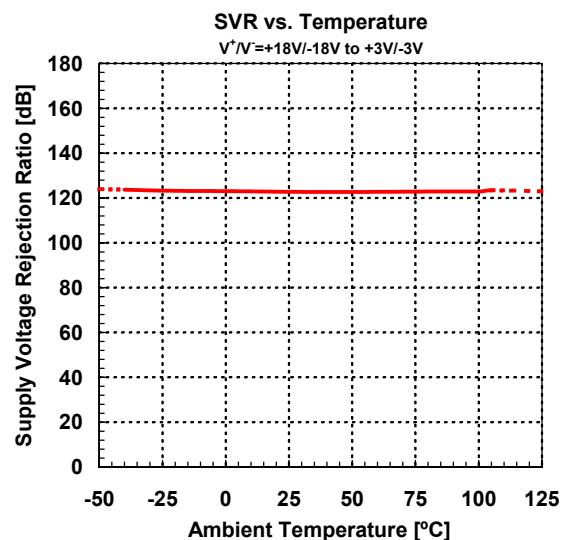
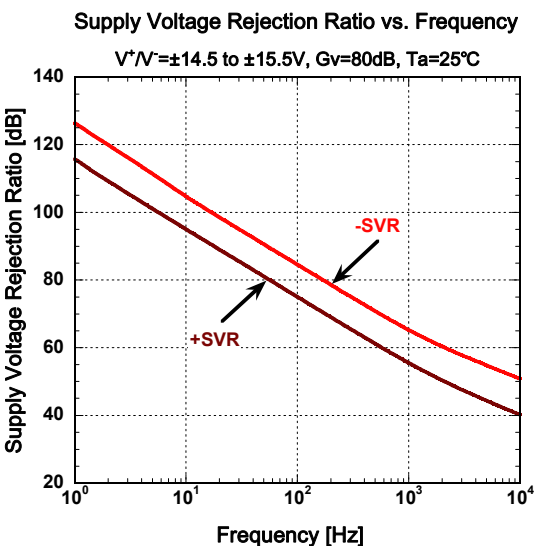
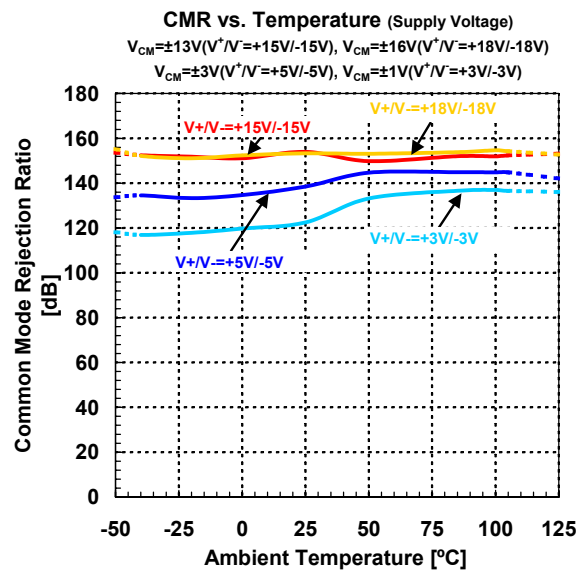
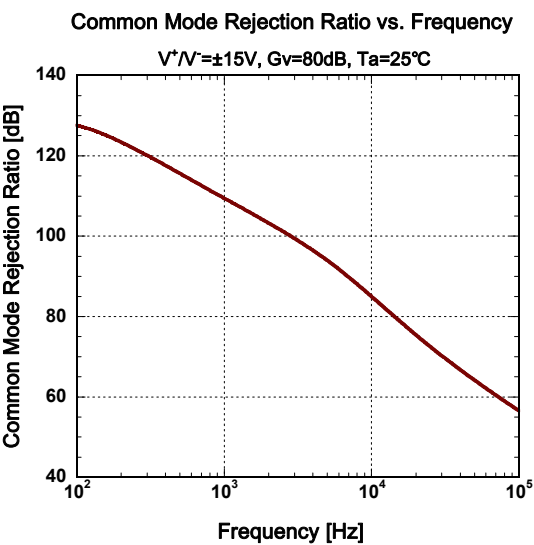




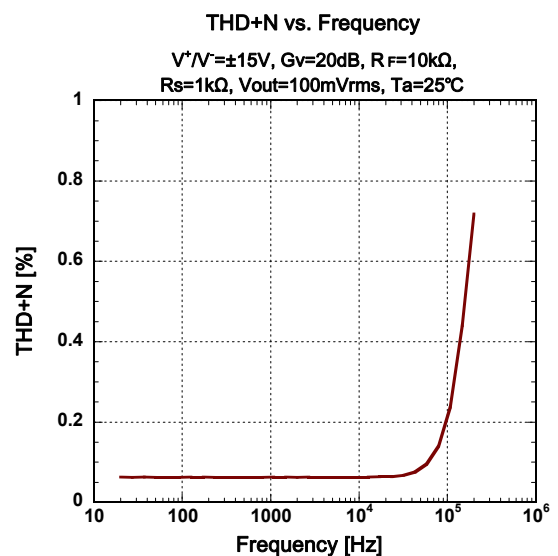
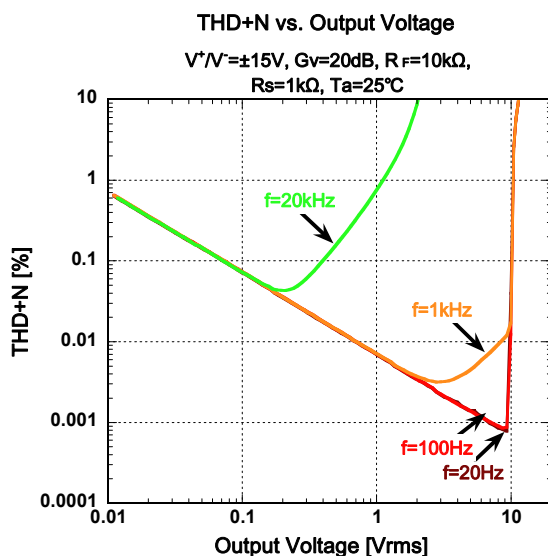
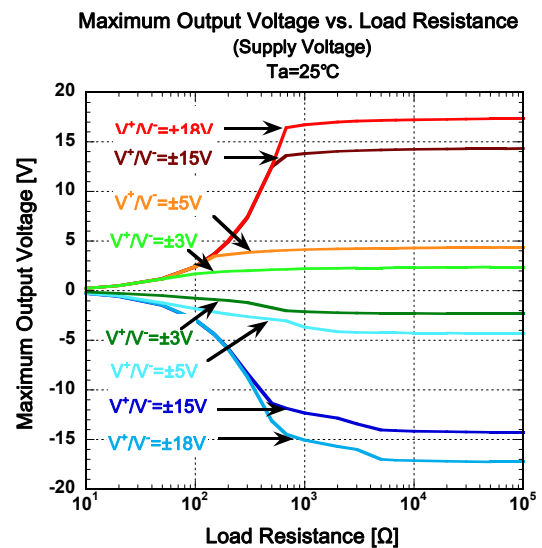
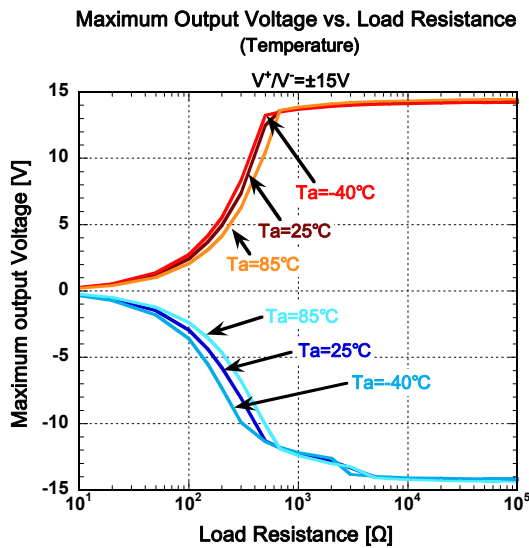
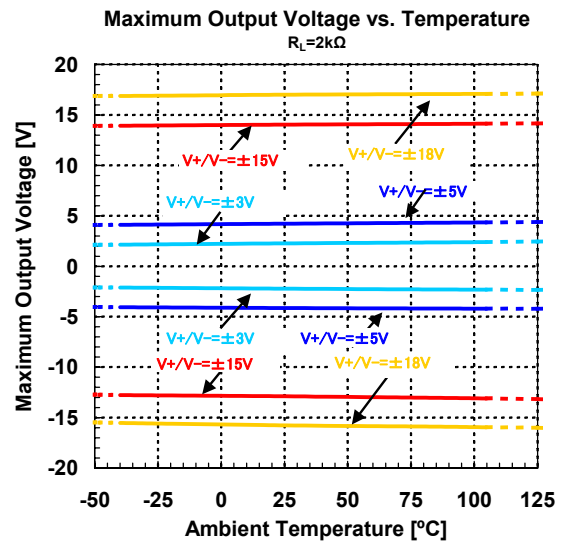
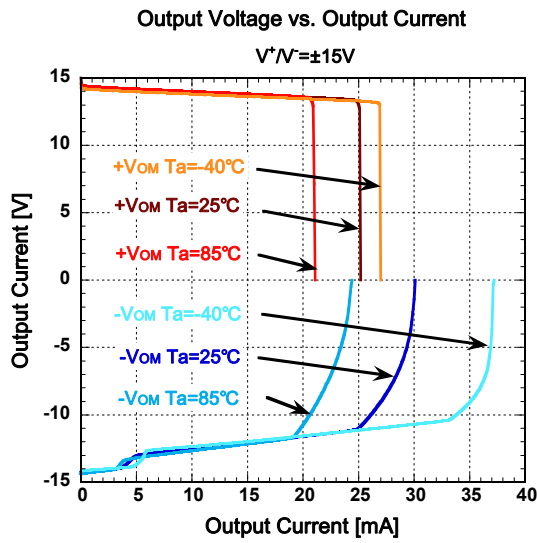
## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



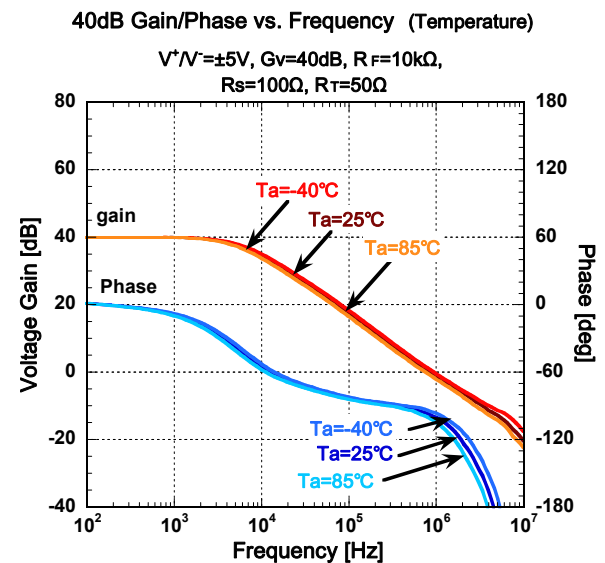
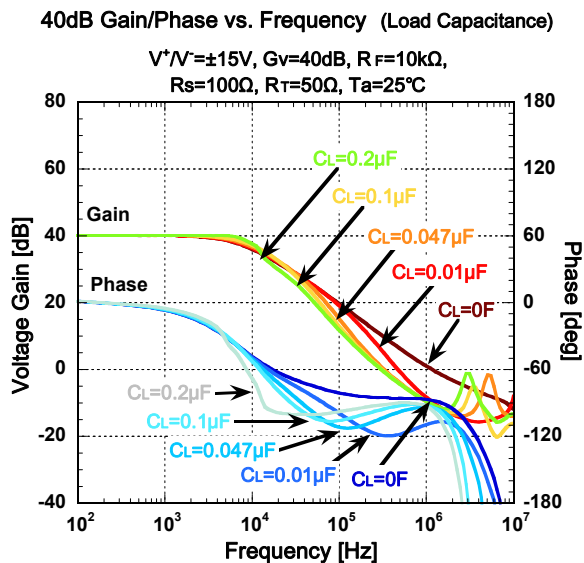
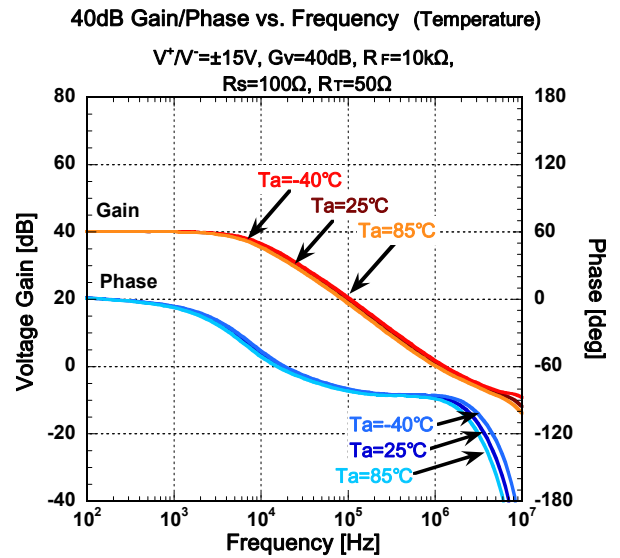
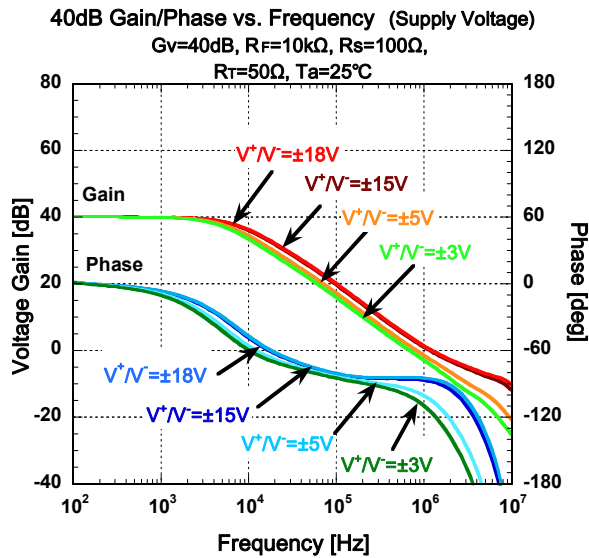
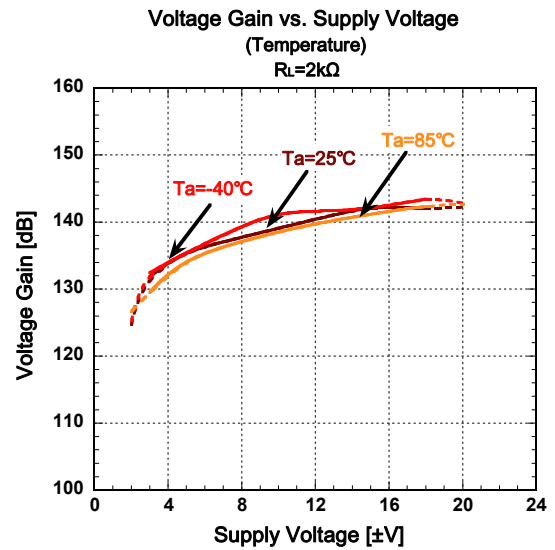
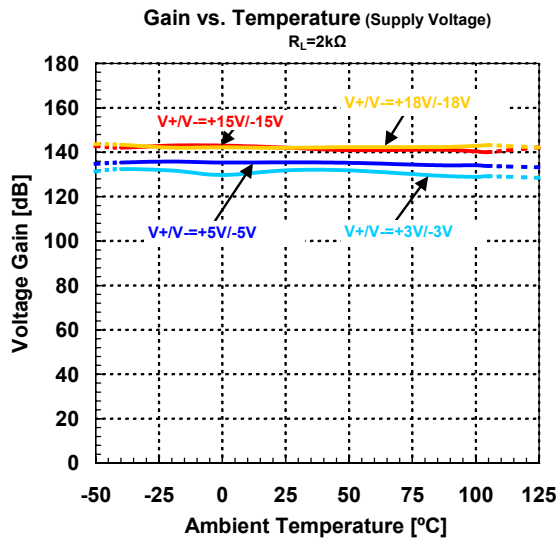
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



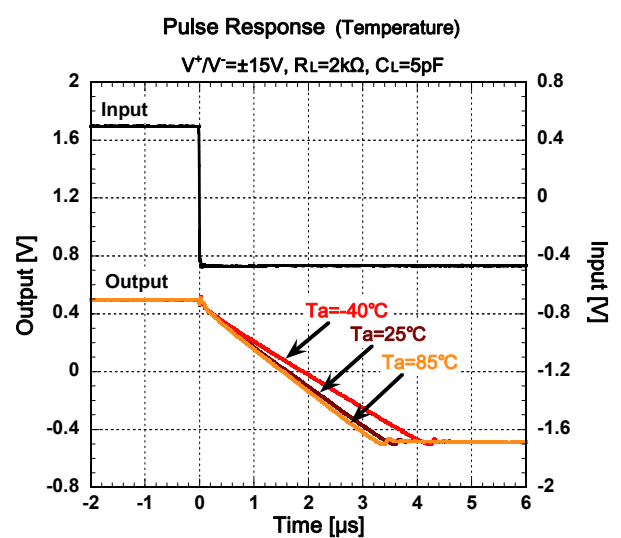
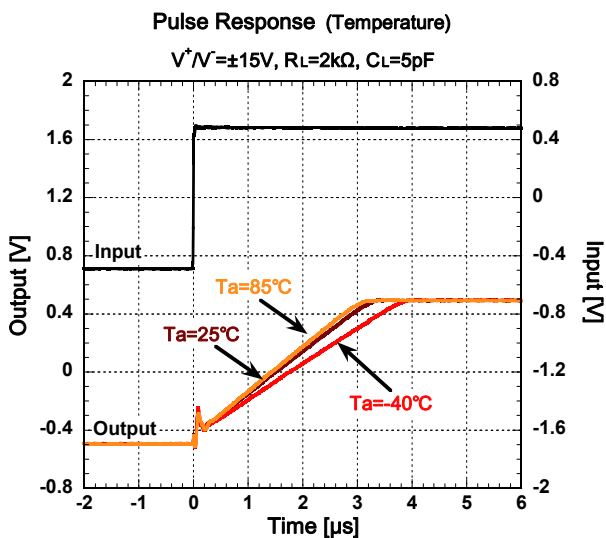
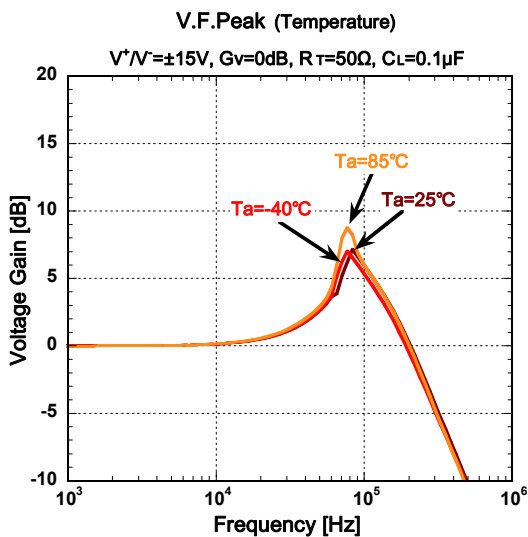
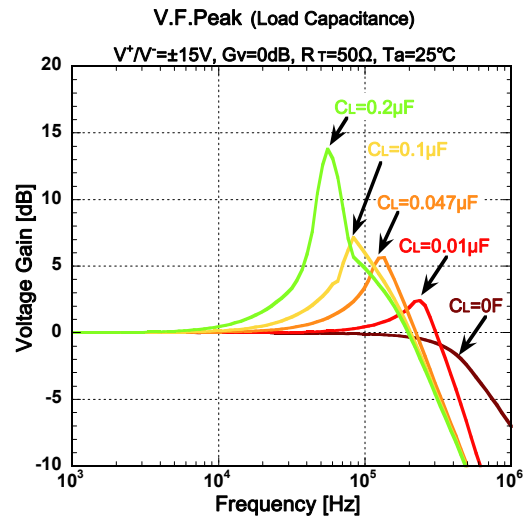
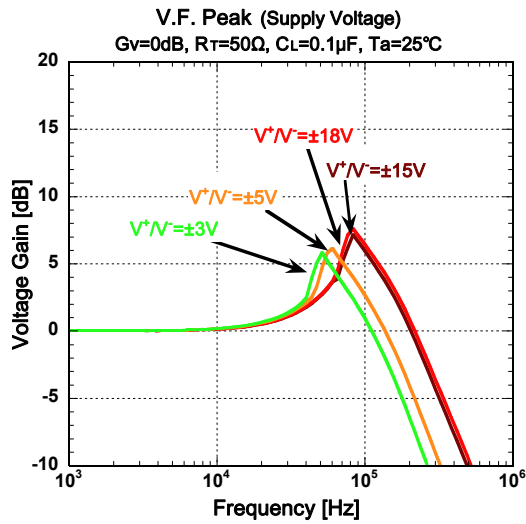
## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



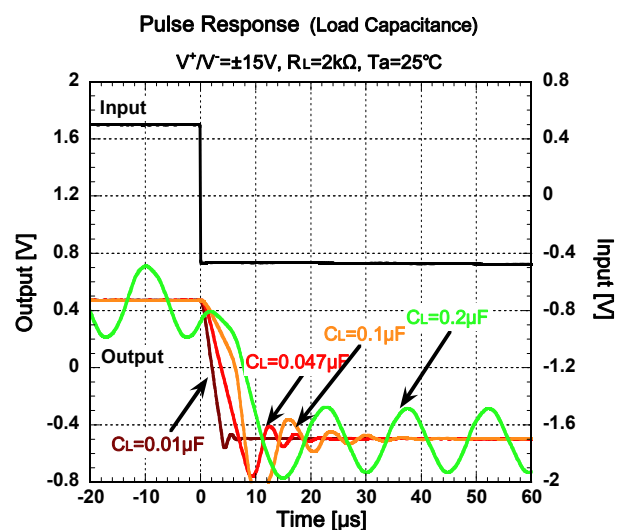
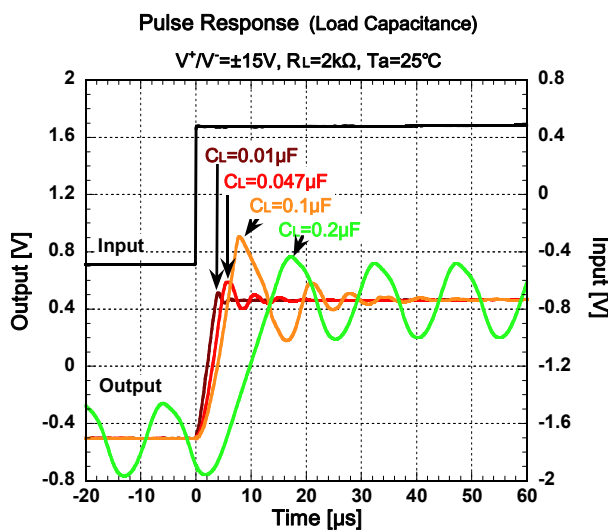
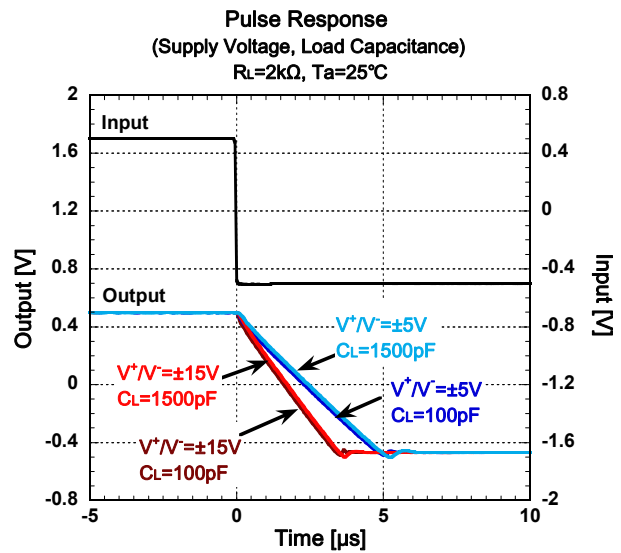
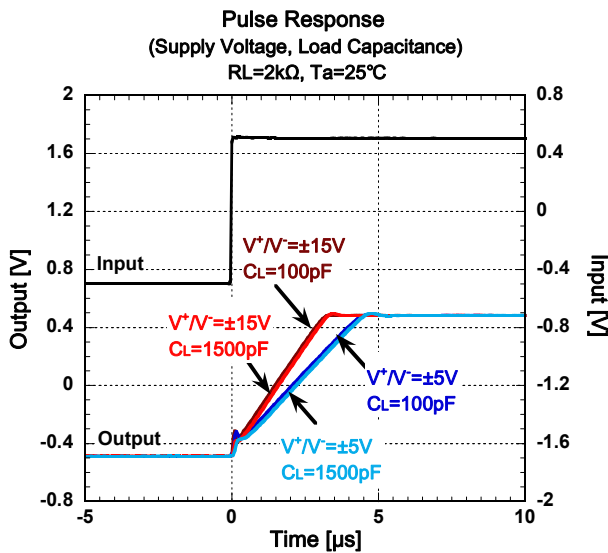
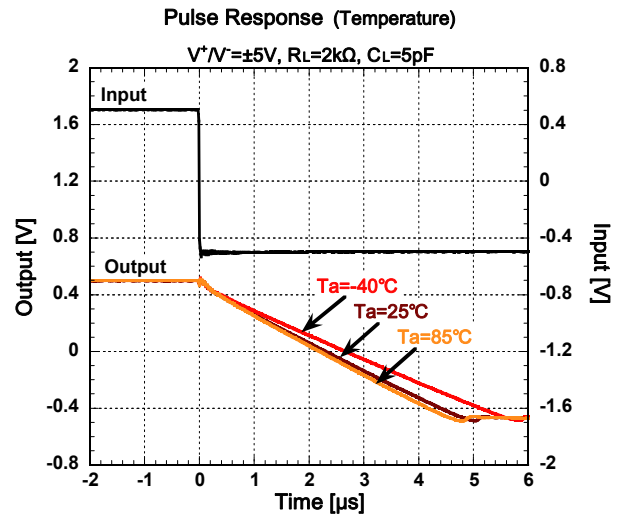
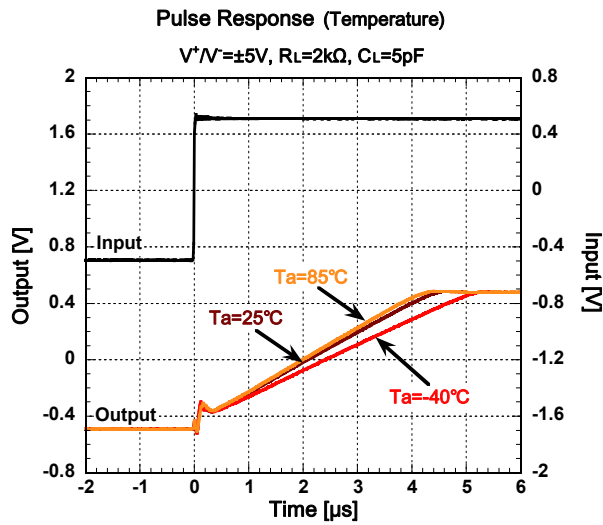
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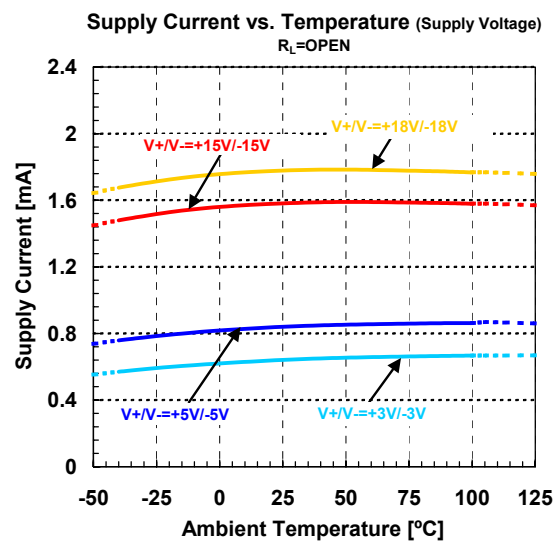
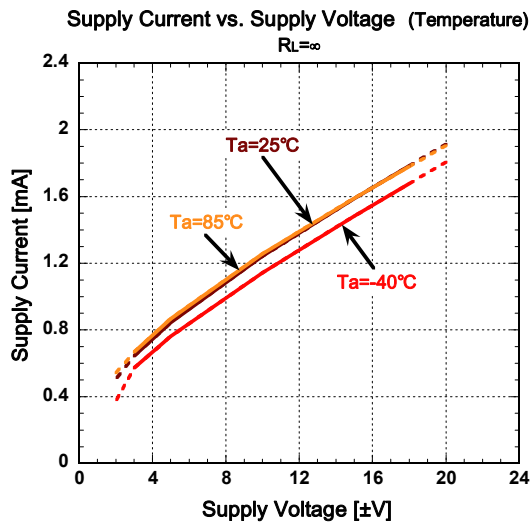
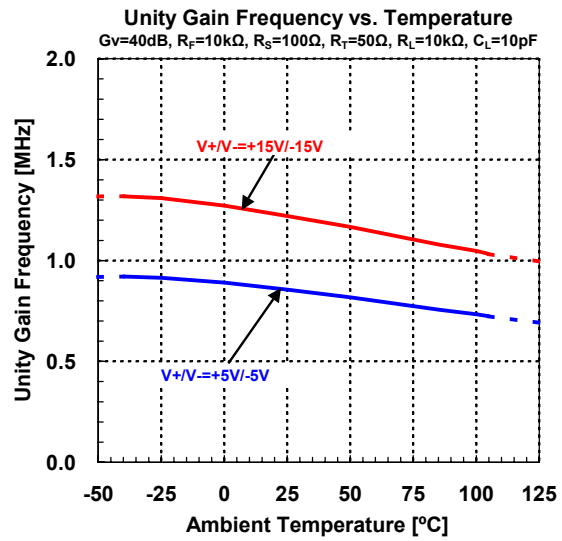
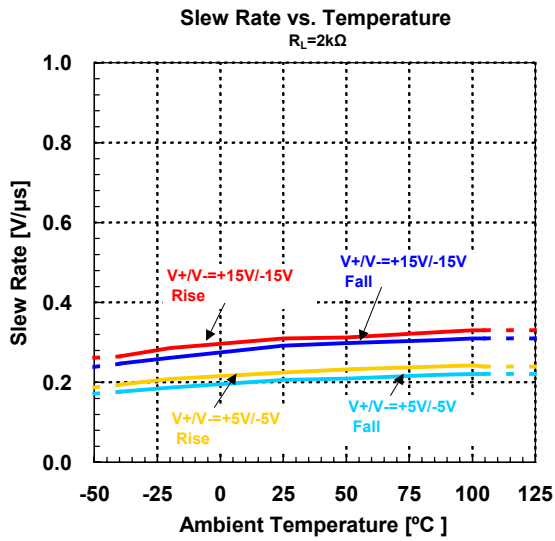
## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



# NJMOP177

## ■ Application Information

### ● Power Supply Bypassing

The NJMOP177 is a high precision operational amplifier featuring low offset voltage, high voltage gain, high CMR, high SVR and so on. To maximize such a high performance with stable operation, the NJMOP177 should be operated by clean and low impedance supply voltage. So, the bypass capacitor should be connected to the NJMOP177's both power supply terminals (V+ and V-) as shown in Fig.1. The bypass capacitors should be placed as close as possible to IC package

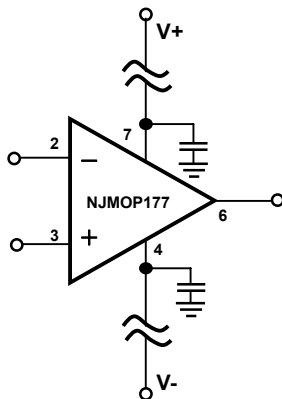


Fig.1 Power Supply Bypassing Circuit

### ● Thermoelectric Effect

The NJMOP177 is a high precision operational amplifier featuring low offset voltage and low offset voltage thermal drift.

To achieve such a high performance, take care about thermoelectric effect possibly occurs on each input terminal of the NJMOP177. Generally, if there are thermal mismatches at the junction of different types of metals, the thermoelectric voltage (Seebeck effect) occurs at the junction. The thermoelectric voltages possibly occur at the junction of PCB metal patterns and NJMOP177's each input terminal metal. If there is thermal mismatch in-between NJMOP177's each input terminal metal, the thermoelectric voltages generated on each input terminal possibly have different voltage each. This voltage difference causes offset voltage and offset voltage thermal drift of the NJMOP177.

To minimize this voltage difference, the thermal mismatch in-between NJMOP177's each input terminal and PCB metal should be minimized.

### ● Offset Voltage Adjustment

The NJMOP177 has offset voltage trim terminals (pin1 and pin8) as shown in below Fig.2. By connecting external potentiometer in the range of 20Kohm, the offset voltage trim range is  $\pm 3\text{mV}$ . This offset voltage trim is effective only for offset voltage at room temperature, not for offset voltage thermal drift.

If offset voltage adjustment is not in use, leave pin1 and pin8 open (un-connected).

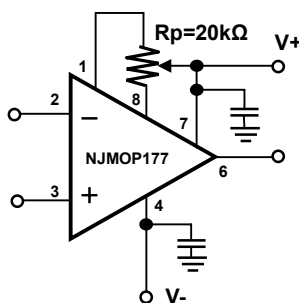


Fig.2 Offset Voltage Trim Circuit



## •Differential Amplifier

Differential amplifier (see below Fig.3) is used in high accuracy circuit to improve common mode rejection ratio (CMR).

A matching between the ratio  $R_1/R_2 = R_3/R_4$  and  $R_1=R_3$  makes the high CMR.

For example, acceptable error range to obtain CMR of 130dB or more is about 0.1ppm.

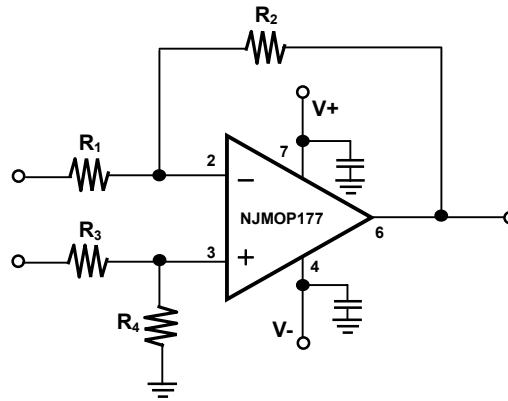


Fig.3 Differential Amplifier

\_\_\_\_\_



**UNIT : mm**

[CAUTION]

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