

LOW-POWER TINY SINGLE C-MOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJU7011, 12 and 13 are single C-MOS operational amplifiers operated on a single-power-supply, low voltage and low operating current.

The input bias current is as low as than 1pA, consequently very small signal around the ground level can be amplified.

The minimum operating voltage is 1V and the output stage permits output signal to swing between both of the supply rails.

Furthermore, this series is packaged with very small MTP-5, therefore it can be especially applied to portable items.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



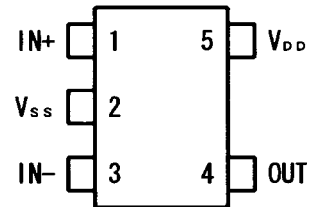
NJU701XF

■ FEATURES

- Single-Power-Supply
- Wide Operating Voltage  $V_{DD}=1\sim 5.5V$
- Wide Output Swing Range  $V_{OM}=2.9V$  min @3.0V
- Low Operating Current
- Low Bias Current  $I_{IB}=1pA$  typ
- Compensation Capacitor Incorporated
- Package Outline MTP-5
- C-MOS Technology

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

(Top View)

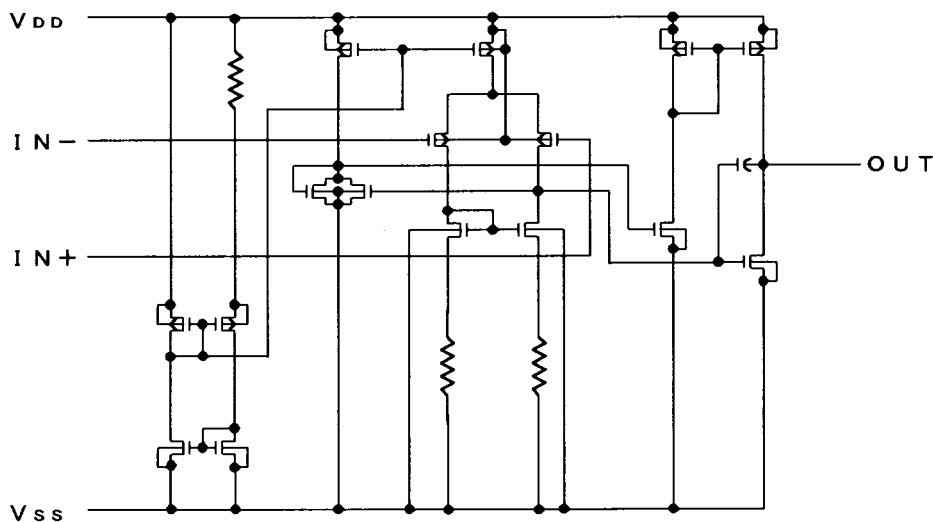


■ LINE-UP

( $T_a=25^{\circ}C, V_{DD}=3.0V$ )

PARAMETER	NJU7011	NJU7012	NJU7013	UNIT
Operating Current	15	80	200	$\mu A$ (typ)
Slew Rate	0.1	1.0	2.4	V/ $\mu s$ (typ)
Unity Gain Bandwidth	0.2	1.0	1.0	MHz (typ)

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



**■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	6.5	V
Differential Input Voltage	$V_{ID}$	$\pm 6.5$ Note1	V
Common Mode Input Voltage	$V_{IC}$	- 0.3 ~ 6.5	V
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	200	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	- 40 ~ + 85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	- 55 ~ +125	°C

Note1) If the supply voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) is less than 6.5V, the input voltage must not over the  $V_{DD}$  level though 6.5V is limit specified.

Note2) Decoupling capacitor should be connected between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  due to the stabilized operation for the circuit.

**■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

NJU7011

 (Ta=25°C,  $V_{DD}=3.0V$ ,  $R_L=\infty$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$	$V_{IN}=1/2V_{DD}$	—	—	10	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		—	1	—	pA
Input Bias Current	$I_{IB}$		—	1	—	pA
Input Impedance	$R_{IN}$		—	1	—	TΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$A_{VD}$		60	70	—	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$		0~2.5	—	—	V
Maximum Output Swing Voltage	$V_{OM1}$	$R_L=1M\Omega$	$V_{DD}-0.1$	—	—	V
	$V_{OM2}$	$R_L=1M\Omega$	—	—	$V_{SS}+0.1$	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	$V_{IN}=1/2V_{DD}$	55	65	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V_{DD}=1.5\sim 5.5V$	60	70	—	dB
Operating Current	$I_{DD}$		—	15	25	μA
Slew Rate	SR		—	0.1	—	V/μs
Unity Gain Bandwidth	Ft	$A_V=40dB$ , $C_L=10pF$	—	0.2	—	MHz

Note3) The source current is less than 2.9μA (at  $V_{OM}/R_L=2.9V/1M\Omega$ ).

NJU7012

(Ta=25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=3.0V, R<sub>L</sub>=∞)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>IO</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =1/2V <sub>DD</sub>	—	—	10	mV
Input Offset Current	I <sub>IO</sub>		—	1	—	pA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>IB</sub>		—	1	—	pA
Input Impedance	R <sub>IN</sub>		—	1	—	TΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>VD</sub>		60	70	—	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>ICM</sub>		0~2.5	—	—	V
Maximum Output Swing Voltage	V <sub>OM1</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.1	—	—	V
	V <sub>OM2</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ	—	—	V <sub>SS</sub> +0.1	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	V <sub>IN</sub> =1/2V <sub>DD</sub>	55	65	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	V <sub>DD</sub> =1.5~5.5V	60	70	—	dB
Operating Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		—	80	160	μA
Slew Rate	SR		—	1.0	—	V/μs
Unity Gain Bandwidth	Ft	A <sub>V</sub> =40dB, C <sub>L</sub> =10pF	—	1.0	—	MHz

Note4) The source current is less than 29μA (at V<sub>OM</sub>/R<sub>L</sub>=2.9V/100kΩ).

NJU7013

(Ta=25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>=3.0V, R<sub>L</sub>=∞)

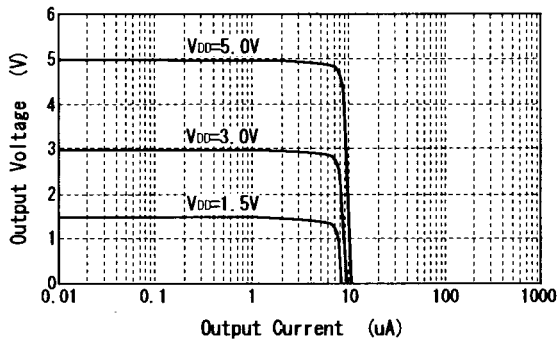
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>IO</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =1/2V <sub>DD</sub>	—	—	10	mV
Input Offset Current	I <sub>IO</sub>		—	1	—	pA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>IB</sub>		—	1	—	pA
Input Impedance	R <sub>IN</sub>		—	1	—	TΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>VD</sub>		60	70	—	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>ICM</sub>		0~2.5	—	—	V
Maximum Output Swing Voltage	V <sub>OM1</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =50kΩ	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.1	—	—	V
	V <sub>OM2</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =50kΩ	—	—	V <sub>SS</sub> +0.1	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	V <sub>IN</sub> =1/2V <sub>DD</sub>	55	65	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	V <sub>DD</sub> =1.5~5.5V	60	70	—	dB
Operating Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		—	200	400	μA
Slew Rate	SR		—	1.0	—	V/μs
Unity Gain Bandwidth	Ft	A <sub>V</sub> =40dB, C <sub>L</sub> =10pF	—	1.0	—	MHz

Note5) The source current is less than 58μA (at V<sub>OM</sub>/R<sub>L</sub>=2.9V/50kΩ).

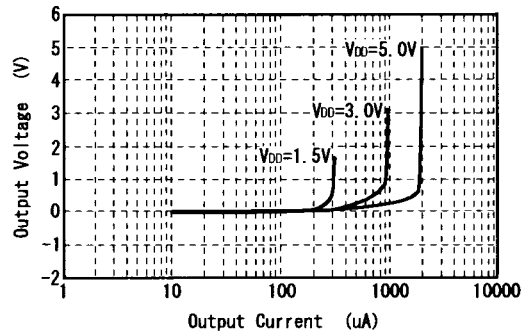
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(1) NJU7011

Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SOURCE)

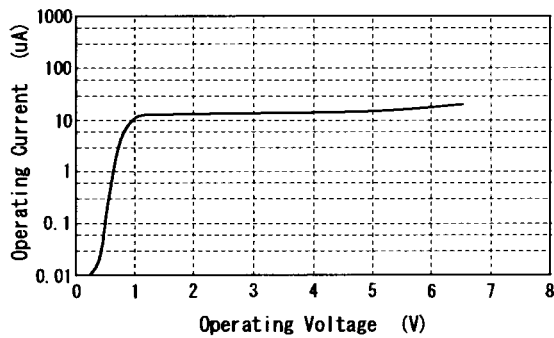


Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SINK)



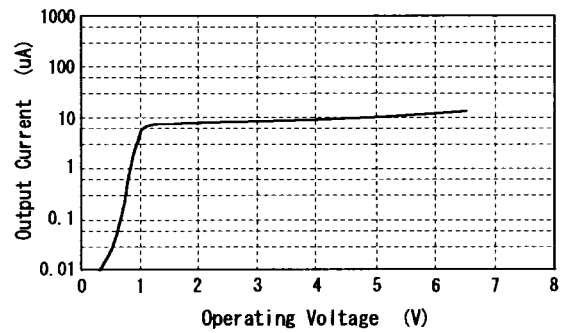
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V

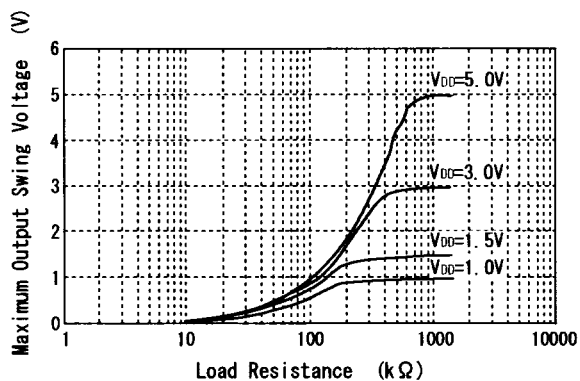


Output Current vs. Operating Voltage

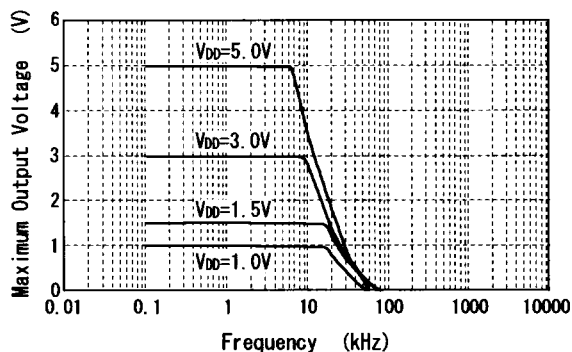
V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V



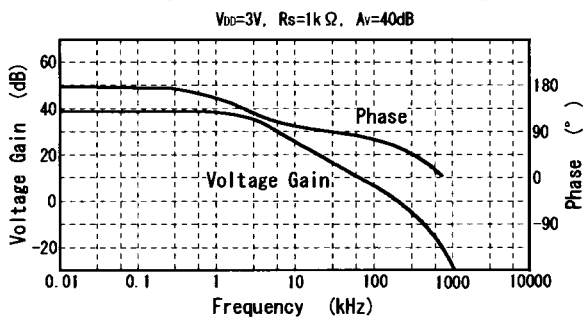
Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Load Resistance



Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Frequency

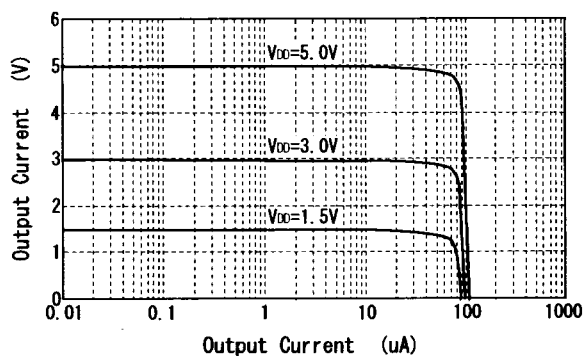


Voltage Gain-Phase vs. Frequency

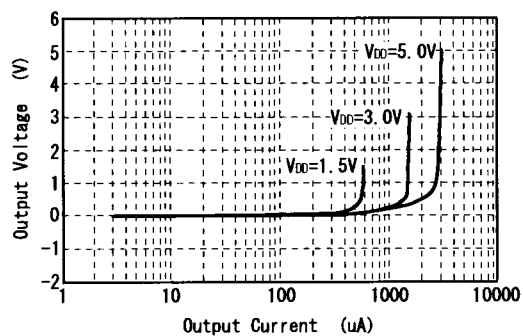


(2) NJU7012

Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SOURCE)

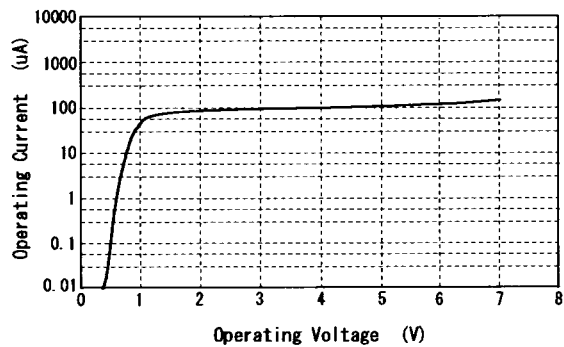


Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SINK)



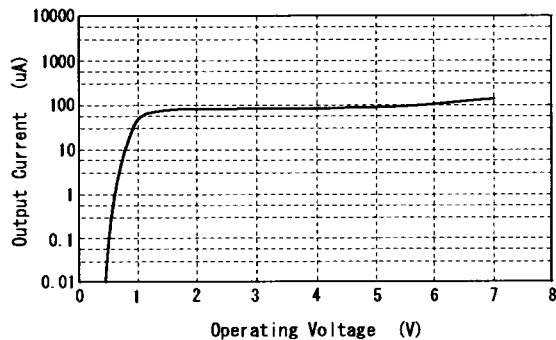
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V

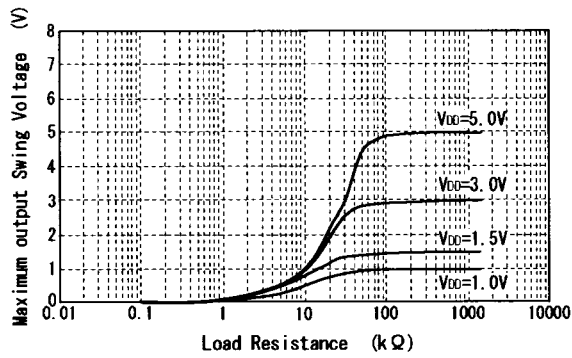


Output Current vs. Operating Voltage

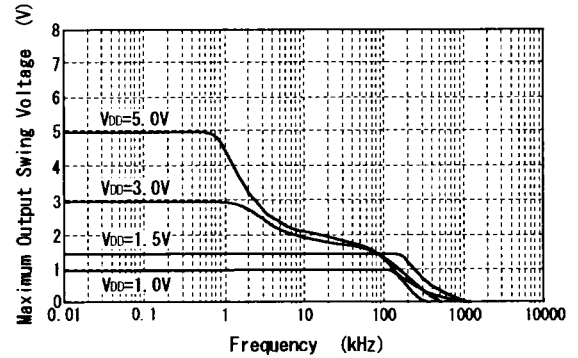
V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V



Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Load Resistance

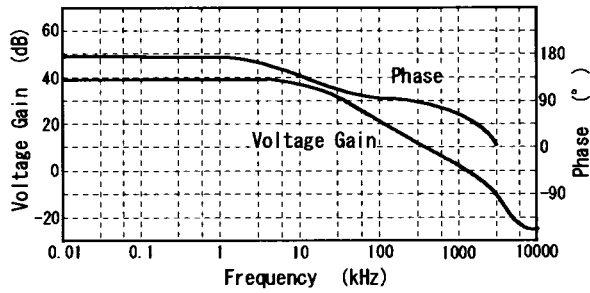


Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Frequency



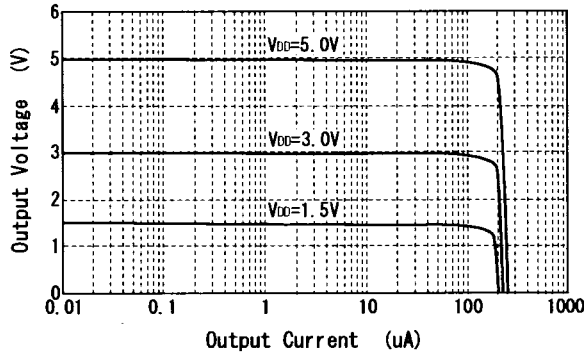
Voltage Gain-Phase vs. Frequency

V<sub>DD</sub>=3V, R<sub>S</sub>=1kΩ, A<sub>v</sub>=40dB

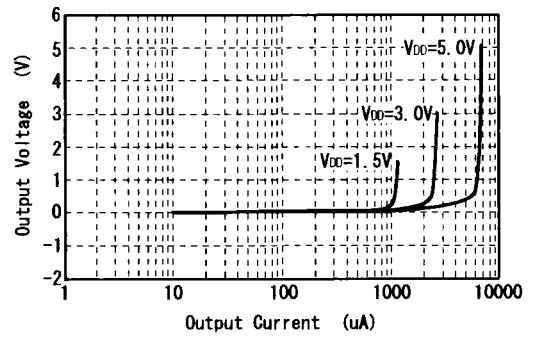


(3) NJU7013

Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SOURCE)

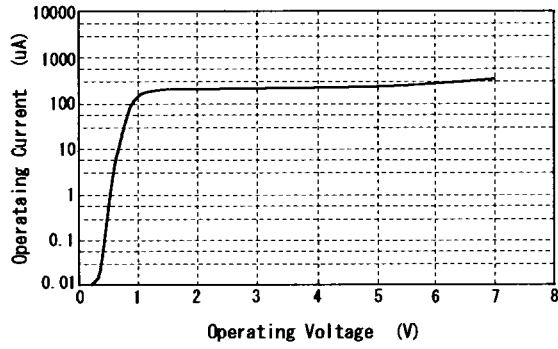


Output Voltage vs. Output Current (SINK)



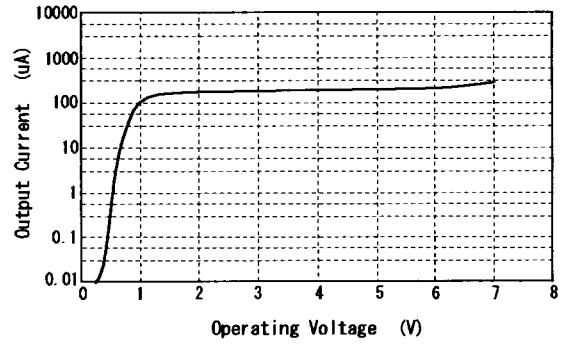
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V



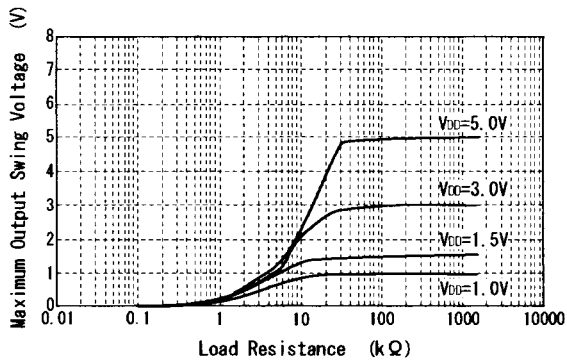
Output Current vs. Operating Voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=0.1V

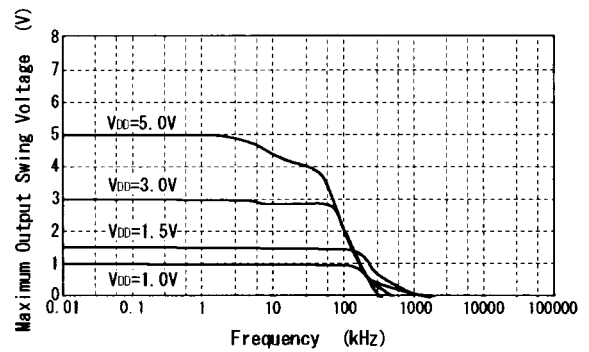




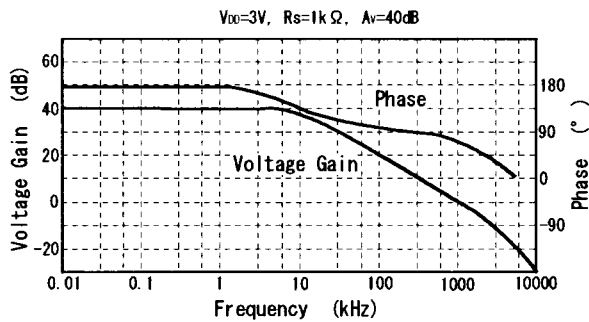
Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Load Resistance



Maximum Output Swing Voltage vs. Frequency



Voltage Gain-Phase vs. Frequency



[CAUTION]

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