

High Output Current, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Dual CMOS Operational Amplifier

■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJU7043SCC is a Rail-to-Rail Input/Output dual CMOS operational amplifier.

Based on C-MOS technology, there are excellent features such as high output current, low current consumption, low operating voltage, and very high input impedance.

NJU7043SCC is available in the small PCSP package, which saves space on printed circuit boards and suitable for small portable devices.

■PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJU7043SCC

■FEATURES

- Operating Voltage $V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.5V$
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- High Output Current $I_{source} \geq 40mA$ typ.
 $I_{sink} \leq 40mA$ typ.
- Input Offset Voltage $V_{IO}=10mV$ max.
- Wide Input Common Mode Voltage Range V_{SS} to V_{DD}
- Operating Current $I_{DD}=300\mu A$ typ. (per Amplifier)
- High Input Impedance $1T\Omega$ typ.
- Low Input Bias Current $I_B=1pA$ typ.
- Ground Sensing
- Package PCSP-20

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	7	V
Common Mode Input Voltage Range	V _{IC}	0 ~ 7 (Note 1)	V
Differential Input Voltage Range	V _{ID}	±7	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	400 [PCSP-20] (Note 3)	mW
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 ~ +125	°C

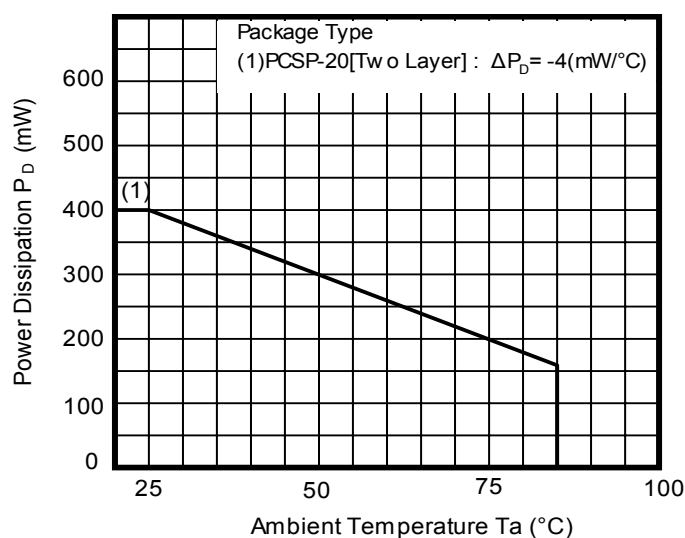
(Note 1) When supply voltage is less than 5.5.V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the voltage.

(Note 2) Decoupling capacitor should be connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS} due to the stabilized operation for the circuit.

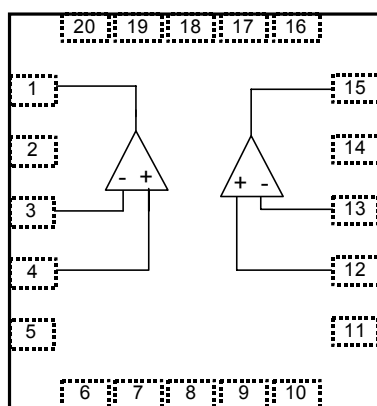
(Note 3) On the PCB " EIA/JEDEC (76.2x11.43x1.6mm, two layers, FR-4) ".

(Note 4) Do not exceed "Power dissipation: P_D" in which power dissipation in IC is shown by the absolute maximum rating.
Refer to following Figure 1 for a permissible loss when ambient temperature (Ta) is Ta≥25°C.

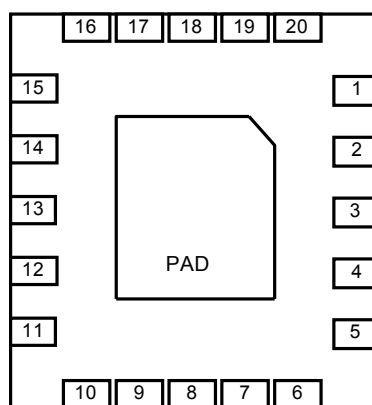
Figure 1 : Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



■ PIN CONFIGURATION



(Top View)



(Bottom View)

PIN CONFIGURATION

1. OUTPUT 1	11. NC
2. NC	12. +INPUT 1
3. -INPUT 1	13. -INPUT 1
4. +INPUT 1	14. NC
5. NC	15. OUTPUT 1
6. NC	16. NC
7. NC	17. NC
8. GND	18. V _{DD}
9. NC	19. NC
10. NC	20. NC

(Note 5) The NC pin and the PAD should connect with a GND terminal.

(Note 6) The NC pin is electrically not connected to the die in a package.

(Note 7) The PAD is electrically not connected to the backside of the die. The PAD cannot be used as GND pin.

■RECOMMENDED OPERATION CONDITION (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	1.8 ~ 5.5	V

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● DC CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Operating Current	I _{DD}	No Signal, Dual Circuits	-	600	1,000	μA
Input Offset Voltage	V _{IO}		-	-	10	mV
Input Bias Current	I _B		-	1	-	pA
Input Offset Current	I _{IO}		-	1	-	pA
Voltage Gain	A _V	R _L =10kΩ	70	90	-	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	0 ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 1.5V, 1.5 ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 3.0V (Note 8)	42	60	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	2.0V ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 5.0V, V _{CM} =V _{DD} /2	61	80	-	dB
H Level Output Voltage 1	V _{OH1}	R _L =10kΩ	2.95	-	-	V
L Level Output Voltage 1	V _{OL1}	R _L =10kΩ	-	-	0.05	V
H Level Output Voltage 2	V _{OH2}	R _L =600Ω	2.90	-	-	V
L Level Output Voltage 2	V _{OL2}	R _L =600Ω	-	-	0.10	V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	CMR ≥ 45dB	0	-	3	V

(Note 8) CMR is represented by either CMR+ or CMR- which has lower value.

CMR+ is measured with 1.5V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 3V and CMR- is measured with 0V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 1.5V.

● AC CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Unity Gain Bandwidth	GB	R _L =10kΩ	-	0.8	-	MHz
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	f=1kHz, V _{in} =1V _{pp} , A _v =0dB	-	0.05	-	%
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	e _n	f=1kHz	-	40	-	nV/√Hz

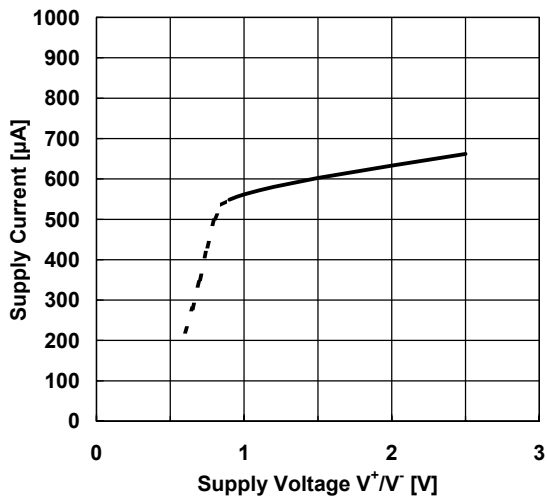
● TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=25°C)

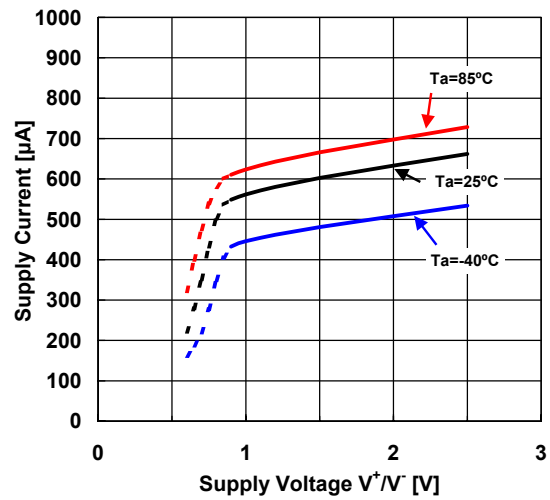
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Slew Rate	SR	R _L =10kΩ	-	0.7	-	V/μs

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

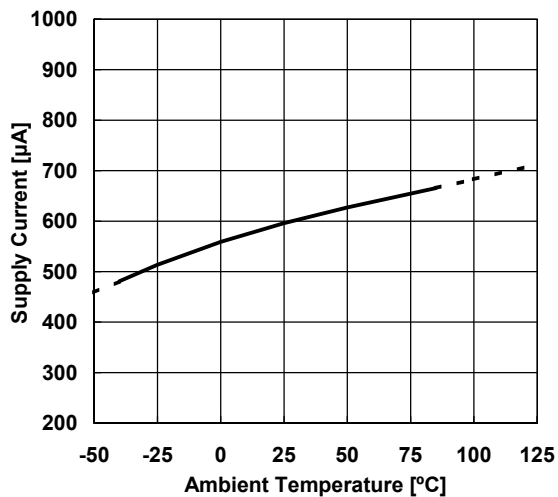
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage
Gv = 0dB, Ta=25°C



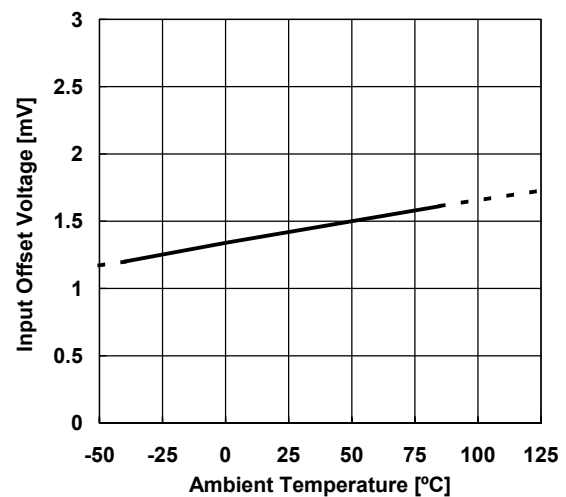
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage
(Ambient Temperature)
Gv = 0dB



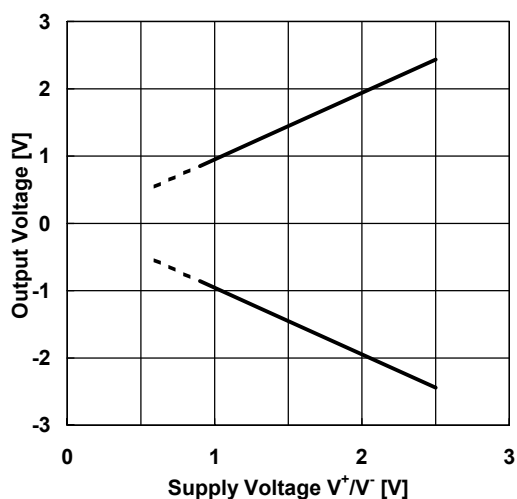
Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature
V+/V- = ±1.5V Gv = 0dB



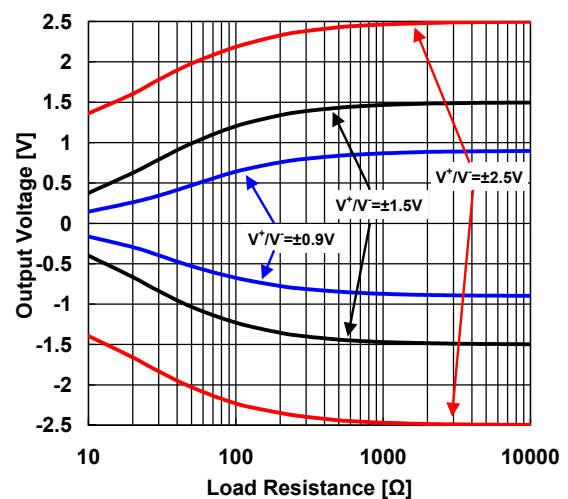
Input Offset Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature
V+/V- = ±1.5V



Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage
Gv = OPEN R_L = 600Ω Ta = 25°C



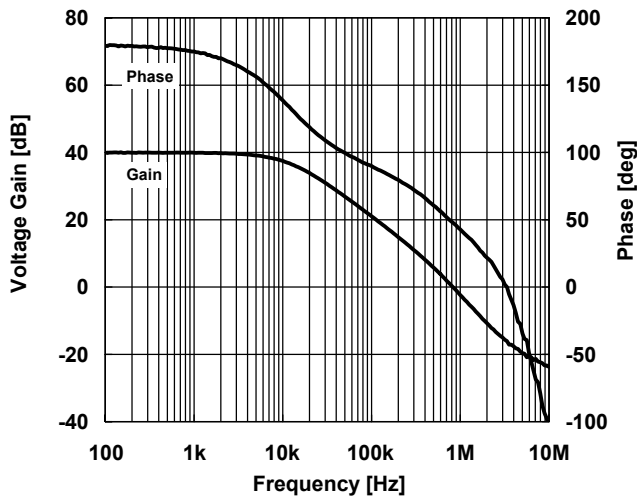
Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance (Supply Voltage)
Gv = OPEN Ta = 25°C



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

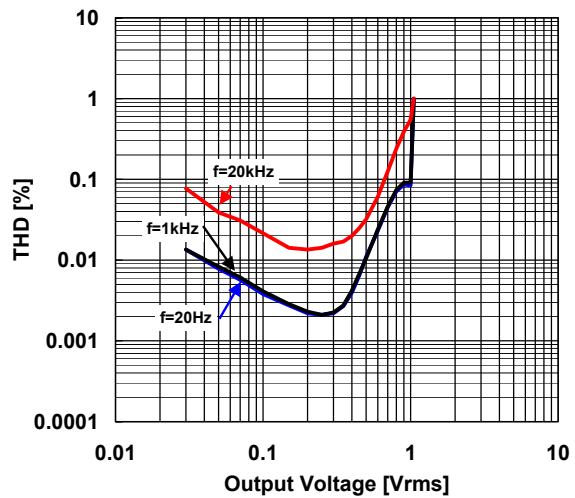
Gain/Phase vs. Frequency

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $G_v = 40dB$, $R_F = 100k$, $R_g = 1k$, $C_L = 0$



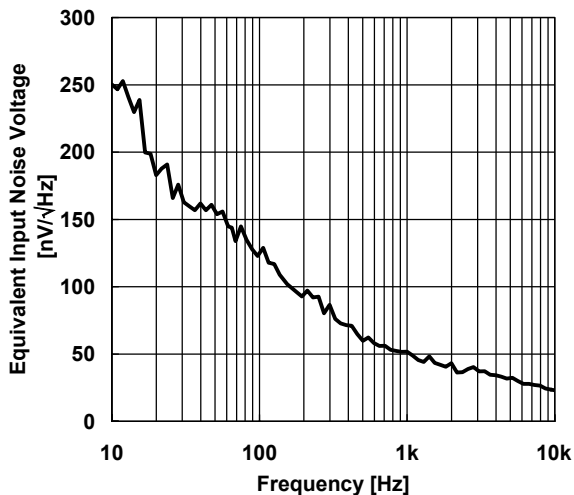
THD vs. Output Voltage

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $G_v = 0dB$, $R_L = 10k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



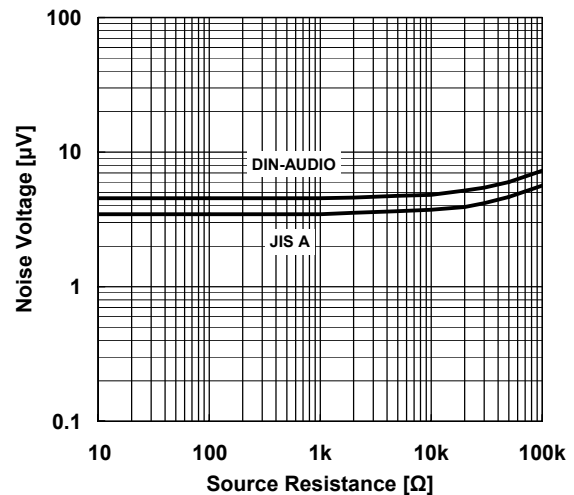
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs. Frequency

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $G_v = 40dB$, $R_s = 600$, $R_G = 100$, $R_F = 10k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



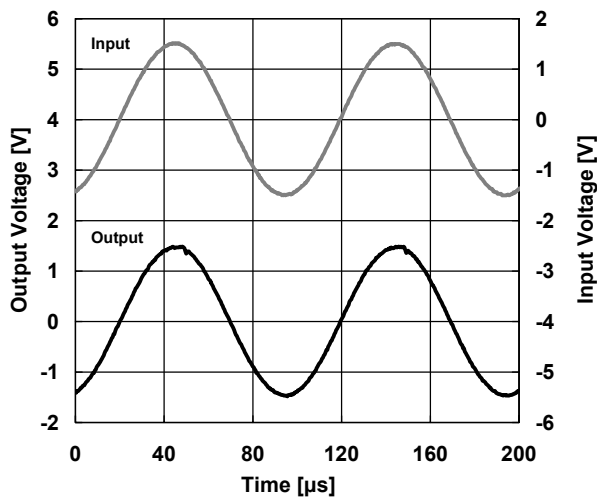
Noise Voltage vs. Source Resistance

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $G_v = 40dB$, $R_G = 100$, $R_F = 1k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



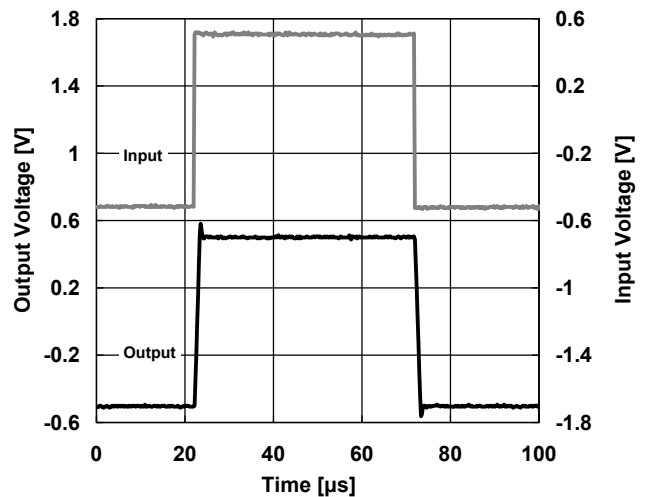
Pulse Response

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 3Vp-p$, $f = 10kHz$
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_s = 50$, $R_L = 10k$, $C_L = 0F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



Pulse Response

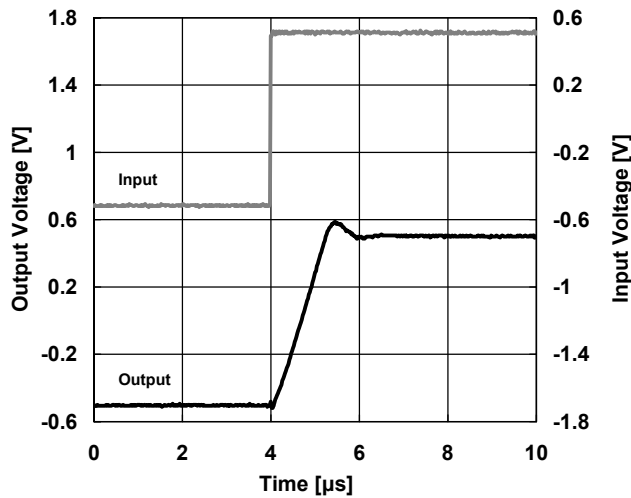
$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 1Vp-p$, $f = 10kHz$
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_s = 50$, $R_L = 10k$, $C_L = 0F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

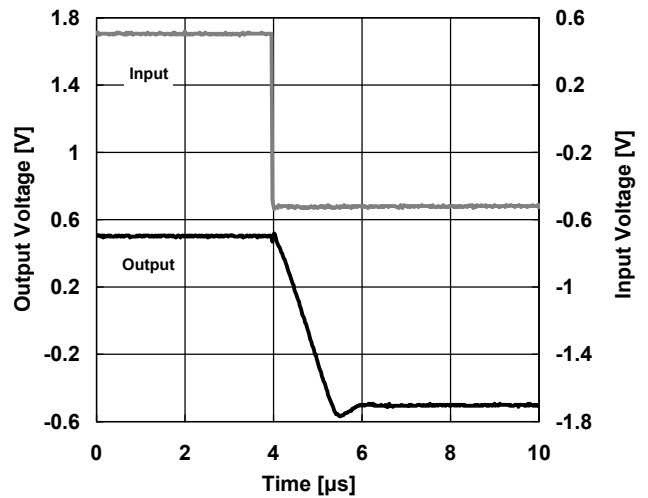
Pulse Response (Rise)

$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 1V_{p-p}$, $f = 10kHz$
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_s = 50$, $R_L = 10k$, $C_L = 0F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



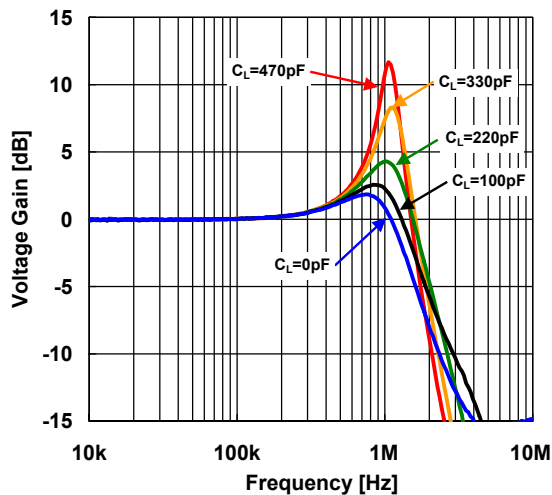
Pulse Response (Fall)

$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 1V_{p-p}$, $f = 10kHz$
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_s = 50$, $R_L = 10k$, $C_L = 0F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



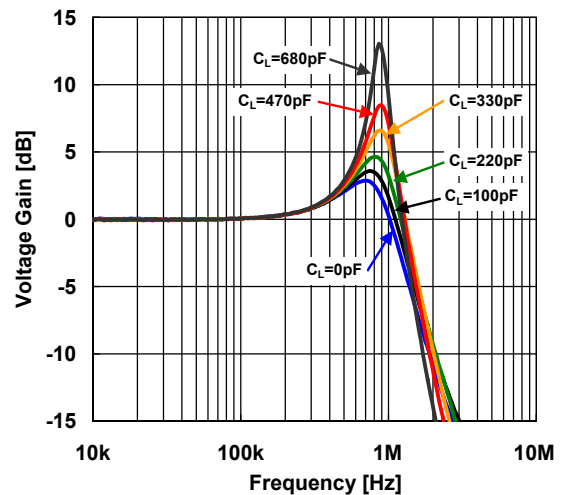
V.F.Peak vs. Frequency (Load Capacitance)

$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -20dBm$, $G_v = 0dB$, $R_L = 10k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



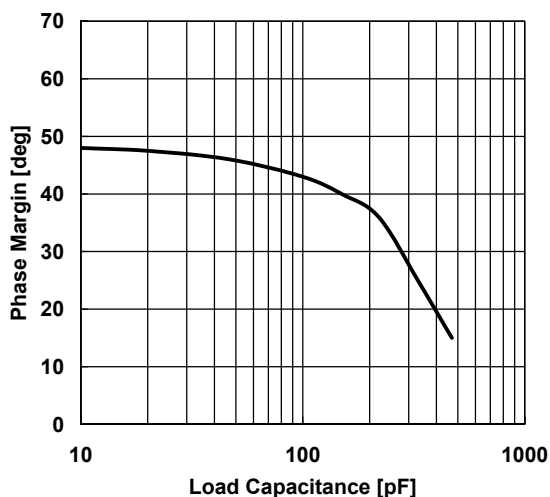
V.F.Peak vs. Frequency (Load Capacitance)

$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -20dBm$, $G_v = 0dB$, $R_L = 600$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



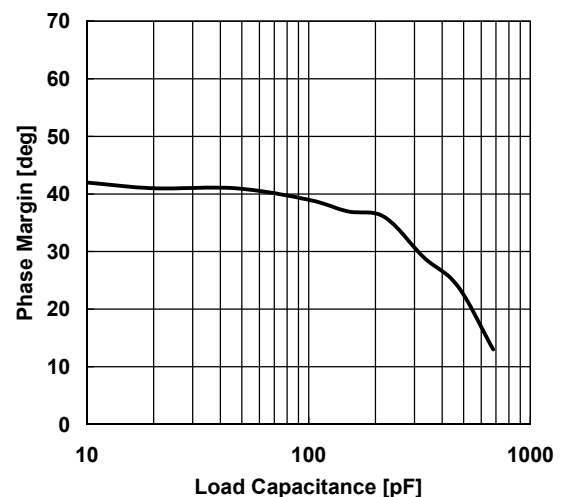
Phase Margin vs. Load Capacitance

$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -30dBm$, $G_v = 40dB$,
 $R_L = 10k$, $R_s = 50$, $R_g = 1k$, $R_F = 100k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



Phase Margin vs. Load Capacitance

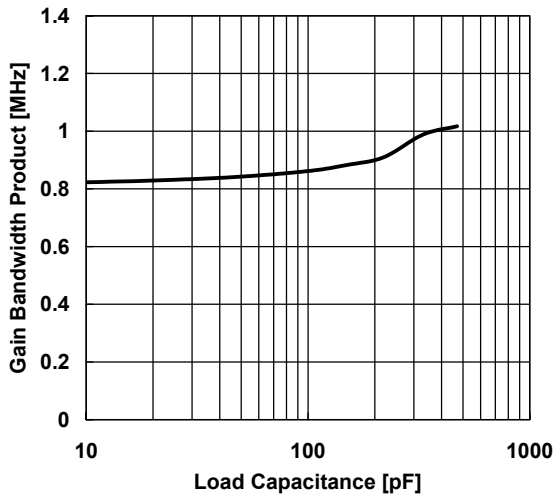
$V^*/V = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -30dBm$, $G_v = 40dB$,
 $R_L = 600$, $R_s = 50$, $R_g = 1k$, $R_F = 100k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

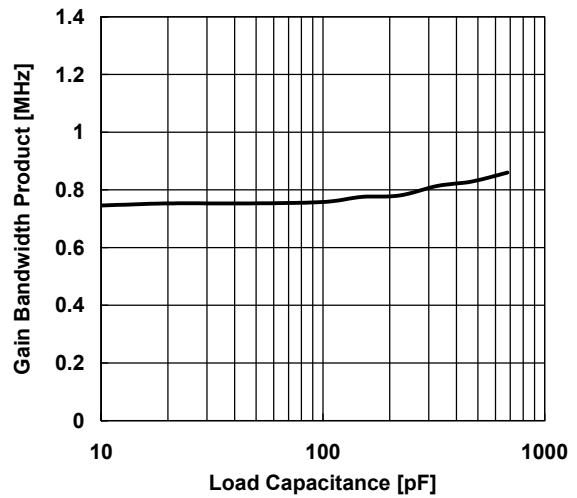
Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Load Capacitance

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -30dBm$, $G_v = 40dB$,
 $R_L = 10k$, $R_s = 50$, $R_g = 1k$, $R_f = 100k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



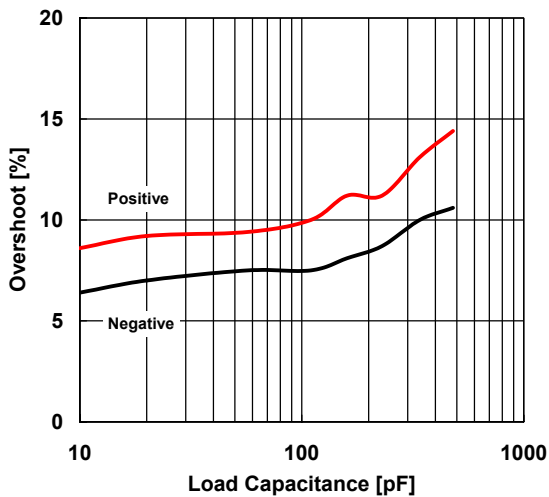
Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Load Capacitance

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = -30dBm$, $G_v = 40dB$,
 $R_L = 600$, $R_s = 50$, $R_g = 1k$, $R_f = 100k$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



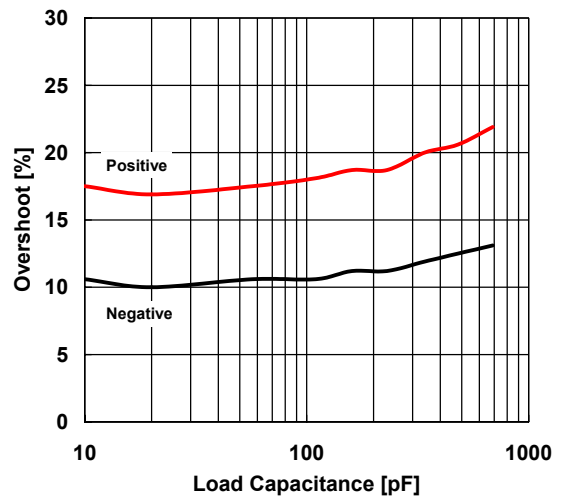
Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 1Vp-p$, $f = 10kHz$,
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_L = 10k$, $R_s = 50$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

$V^+/V^- = \pm 1.5V$, $V_{IN} = 1Vp-p$, $f = 10kHz$,
 $G_v = 0dB$, $R_L = 600$, $R_s = 50$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



■MEMO

[CAUTION]

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