

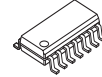
SINGLE-SUPPLY QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2902C consists of four independent, high gain, internally frequency compensated operation amplifiers, which were designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split power supplies is also possible and the low power supply current drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

Application areas include transducer amplifiers, DC gain blocks, and all the conventional op amp circuits, which now can be more easily implemented in single power supply systems. For example, the NJM2902C can be directly operated off of the standard +5V power supply voltage, which is used in digital systems and will easily provide the required interface electronics without requiring the additional $\pm 15V$ power supplies.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

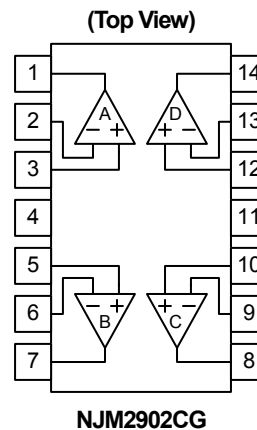


NJM2902CG
(SOP14)

■ FEATURES

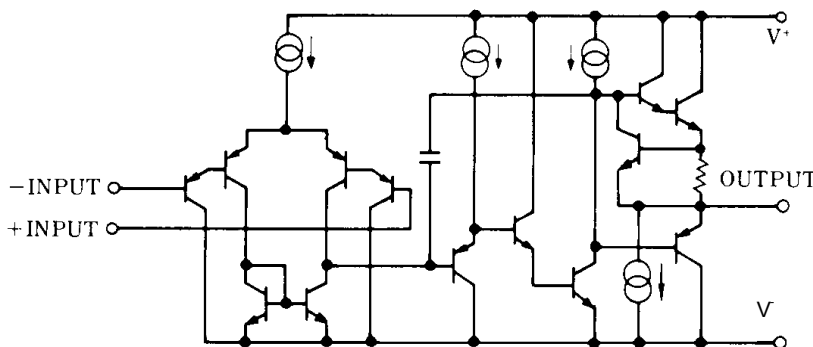
- Single Supply
- Operating Voltage +3V ~ +32V
- Low Operating Current 0.7mA typ.
- Slew Rate 0.6V/ μ s typ.
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline SOP14
- Internal ESD protection
Human body model (HBM) $\pm 2000V$ typ.
- Wide temperature range -40°C to +105°C

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



- PIN FUNCTION**
1. A OUTPUT
 2. A -INPUT
 3. A +INPUT
 4. V^+
 5. B +INPUT
 6. B -INPUT
 7. B OUTPUT
 8. C OUTPUT
 9. C -INPUT
 10. C +INPUT
 11. V^-
 12. D +INPUT
 13. D -INPUT
 14. D OUTPUT

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT (1/4 Shown)



NJM2902C

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+ (V^+/V^-)	32 (or $\pm 16V$)	V
Differential Input Voltage (Note1)	V_{ID}	± 32	V
Input Voltage (Note2)	V_{IN}	$V^- - 0.3$ to $V^+ + 32$	V
Output Terminal Input Voltage	V_O	$V^- - 0.3$ to $V^+ + 0.3$	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	SOP : 880(Note3) 1200(Note4)	mW
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

(Note1) Differential voltage is the voltage difference between +INPUT and -INPUT

(Note2) Input voltage is the voltage should be allowed to apply to the input terminal independent of the magnitude of V^+ .

The normal operation will establish when any input is within the Common Mode Input Voltage Range of electrical characteristics.

(Note3) EIA/JEDEC STANDARD Test board (76.2 x 114.3 x 1.6mm, 2layers, FR-4) mounting

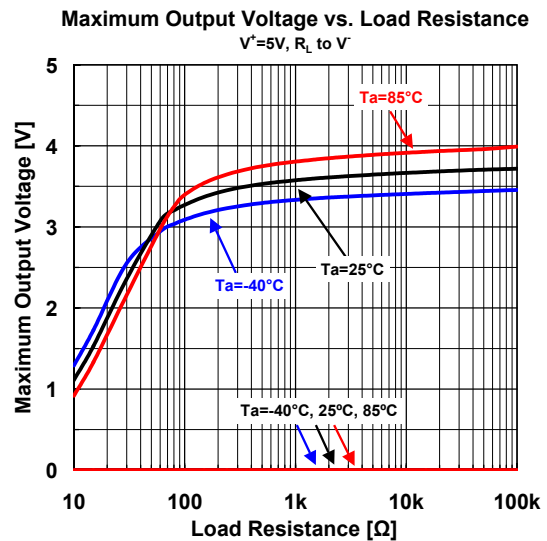
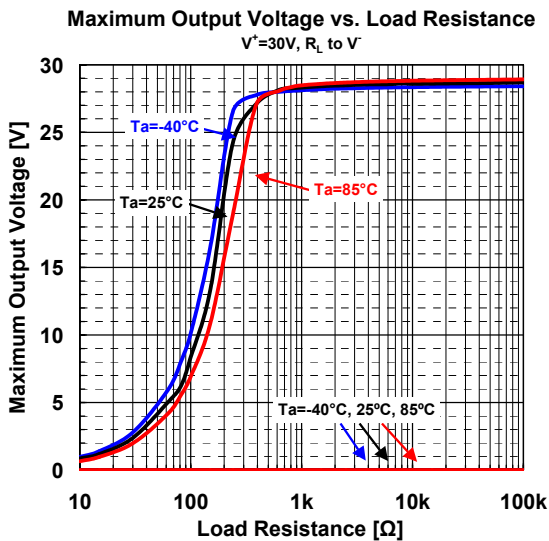
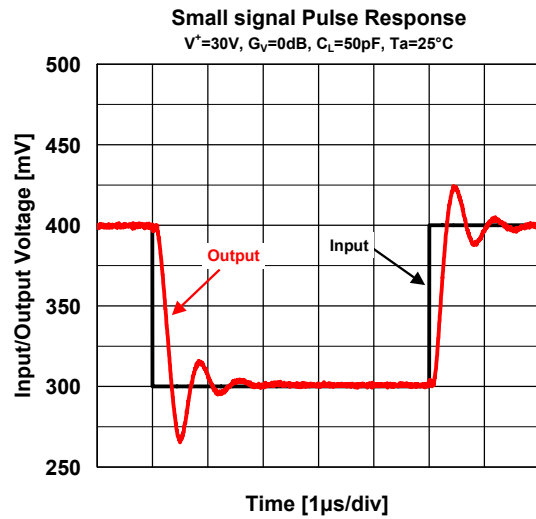
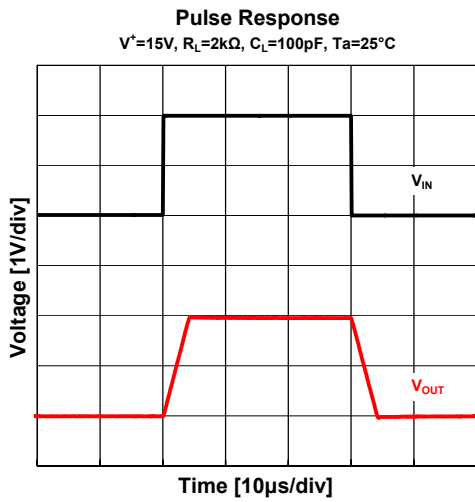
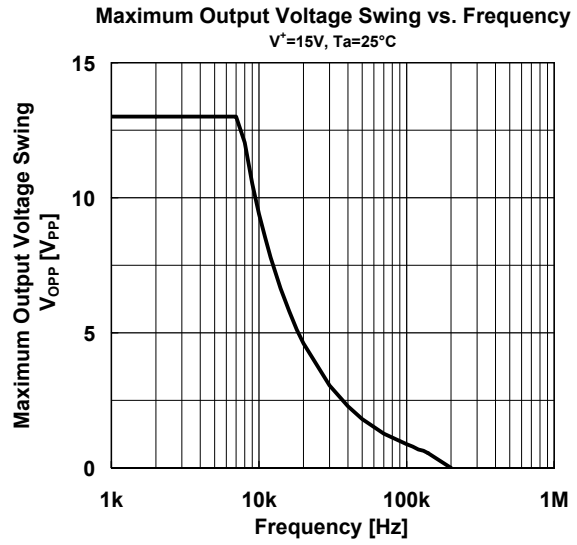
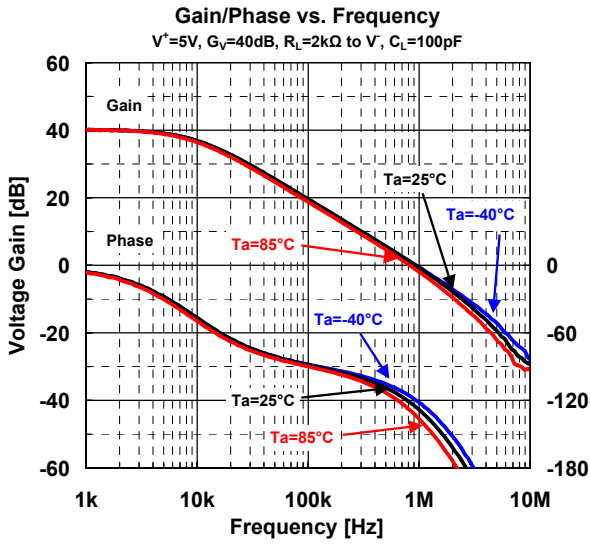
(Note4) EIA/JEDEC STANDARD Test board (76.2 x 114.3 x 1.6mm, 4layers, FR-4) mounting

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+=5V$, $V^-=0V$, $T_a=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	I_{CC}	$V^+=5V$, no signal	-	1.2	2	mA
		$V^+=30V$, no signal	-	-	3	mA
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	$R_S=0\Omega$	-	0.5	7	mV
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	20	150	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}		-	2	30	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$	94	100	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+=5$ to $30V$, $R_S < 10k\Omega$	65	110	-	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{ICM}	$V^+=30V$, CMR>70dB	0	-	$V^+ - 1.5$	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	$R_S < 10k\Omega$	70	100	-	dB
Output Source Current	I_{SOURCE}	$V^+=15V$, $V_O=+2V$, $V_{id}=1V$	20	40	-	mA
Output Sink Current	I_{SINK}	$V^+=15V$, $V_O=+2V$, $V_{id}=1V$	10	20	-	mA
		$V^+=15V$, $V_O=+0.2V$, $V_{id}=1V$	12	50	-	μA
High level output voltage	V_{OH}	$R_L=2k\Omega$, $V^+=30V$	26	27	-	V
		$R_L=10k\Omega$, $V^+=30V$	27	28	-	V
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	$R_L=10k\Omega$	-	5	20	mV
Slew Rate	SR	$V^+=15V$, $V_{IN}=0.5$ to $3V$, $C_L=100pF$	-	0.6	-	V/ μs
Gain Band Width Product	GBP	$V^+=30V$, $f=100kHz$, $V_{IN}=10mV_{rms}$, $R_L=2k\Omega$, $C_L=100pF$	-	1.3	-	MHz
Total Harmonic Distortions	THD	$f=1kHz$, $G_v=20dB$, $R_L=2k\Omega$, $V_o=2V_{pp}$, $C_L=100pF$	-	0.015	-	%
Equivalent input noise voltage	e_n	$f=1kHz$, $R_S=100\Omega$, $V^+=30V$	-	30	-	nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
Channel Separation	CS	$1kHz < f < 10kHz$	-	120	-	dB

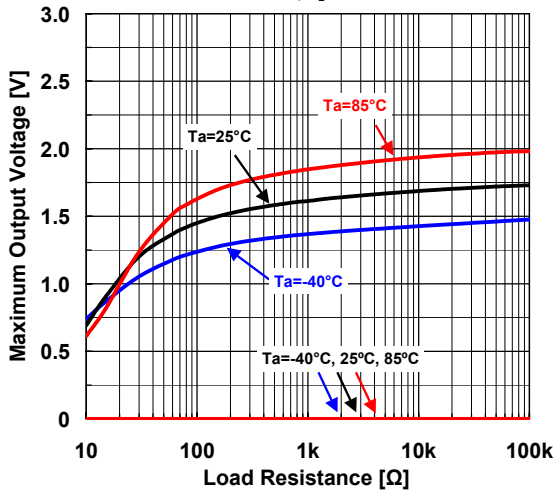
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



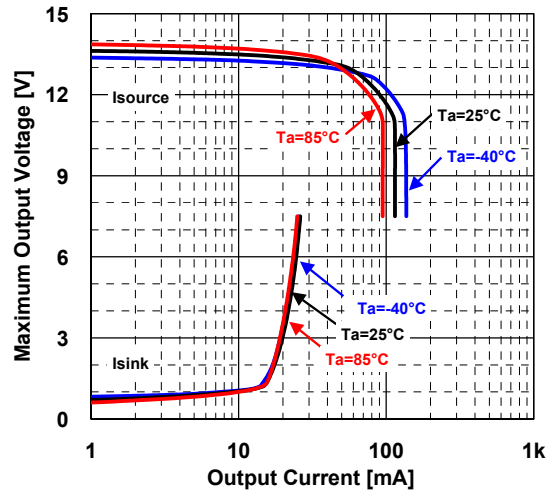
NJM2902C

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

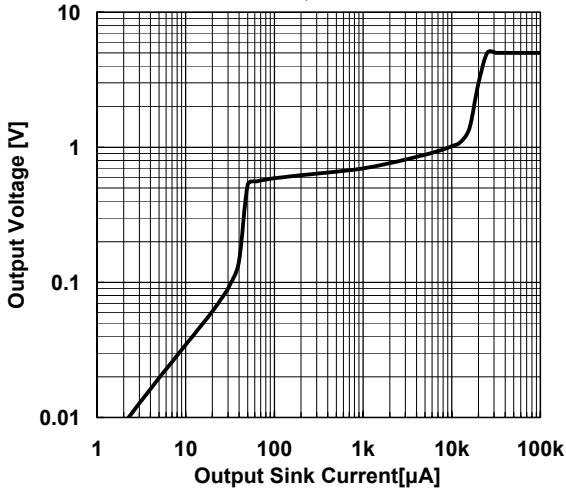
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance
 $V^+ = 3V, R_L \text{ to } V^-$



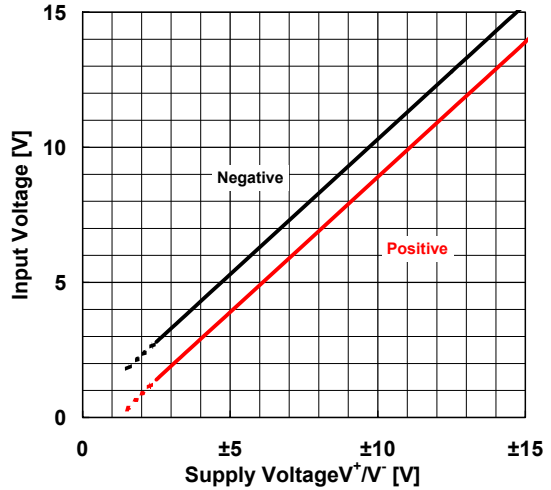
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Output Current
 $V^+ = 15V$



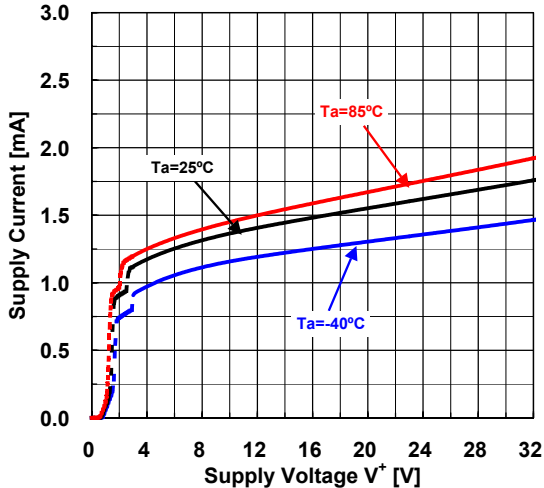
Output Voltage vs. Output Sink Current
 $V^+ = 5V, T_a = 25^\circ C$



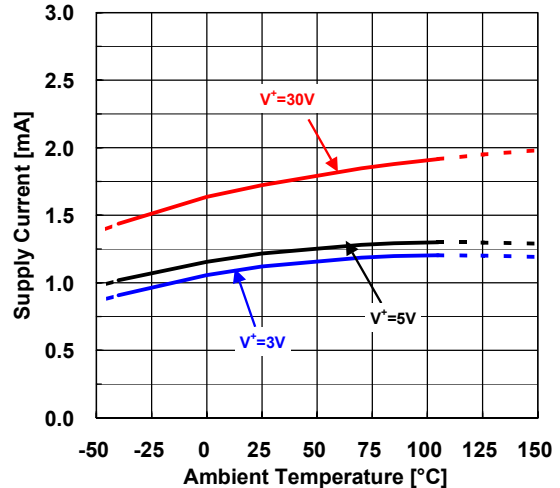
Input Voltage Range vs. Supply Voltage
 $T_a = 25^\circ C$



Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage
 $G_v = 0dB$



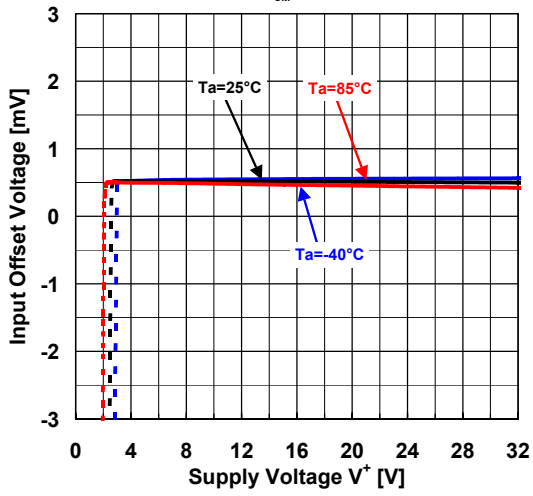
Supply Current vs. Temperature
 $G_v = 0dB$



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

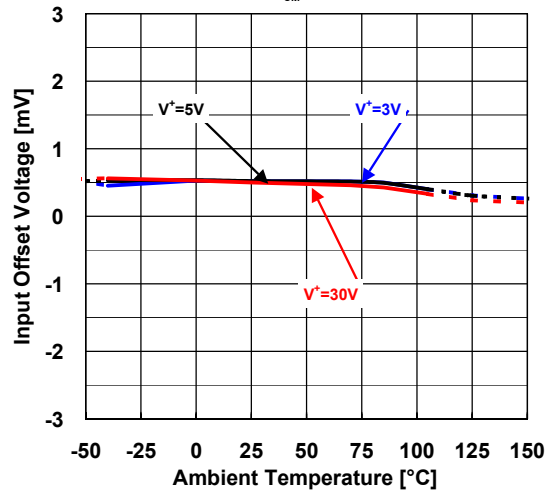
Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

$$V_{CM} = V^+ / 2$$



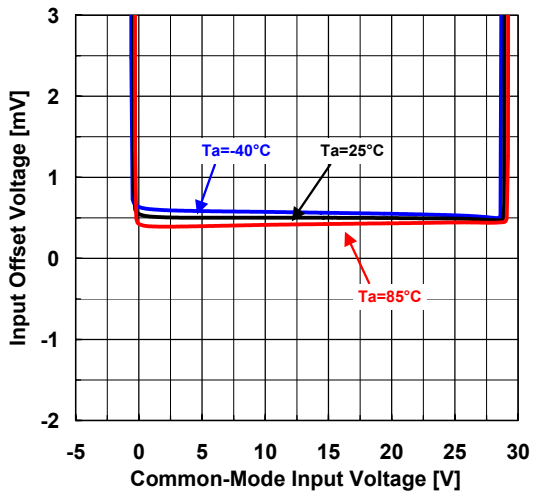
Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

$$V_{CM} = V^+ / 2$$



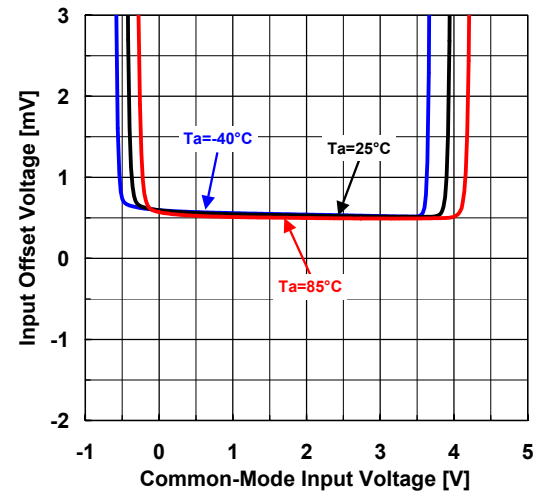
Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage

$$V^+ = 30V$$



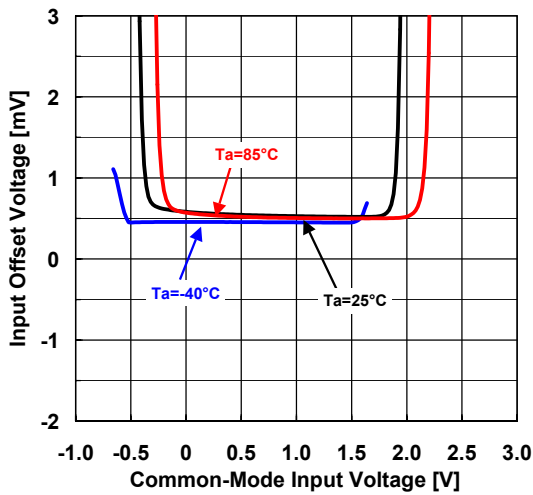
Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage

$$V^+ = 5V$$



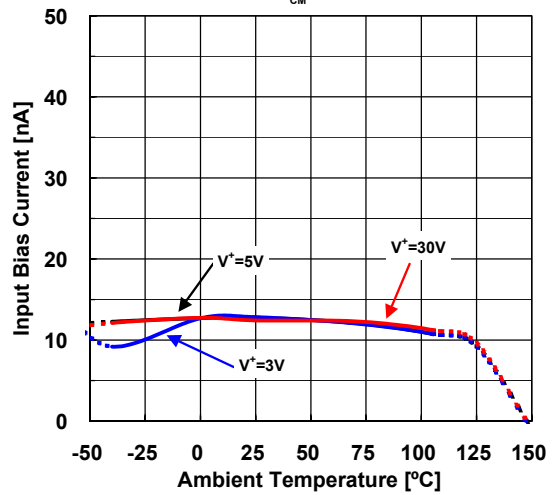
Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage

$$V^+ = 3V$$



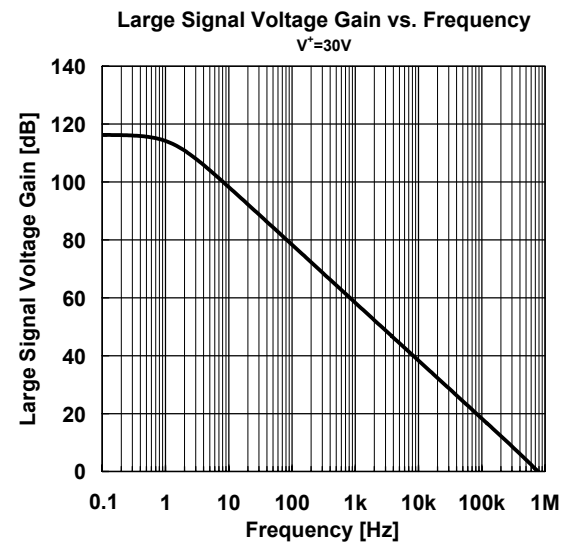
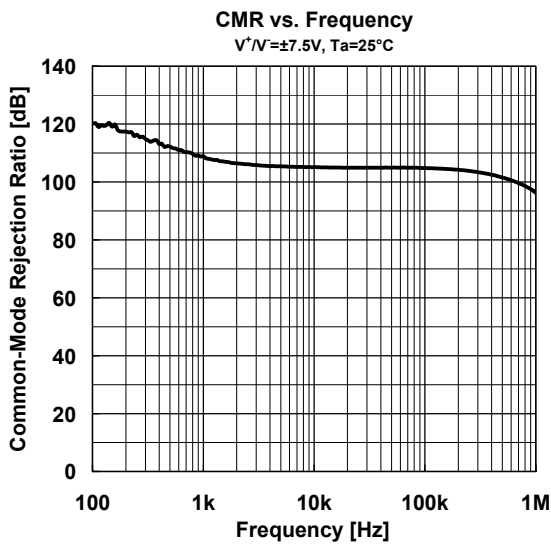
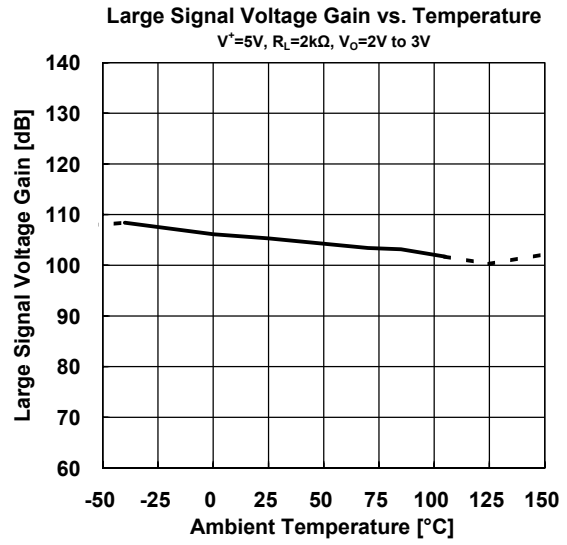
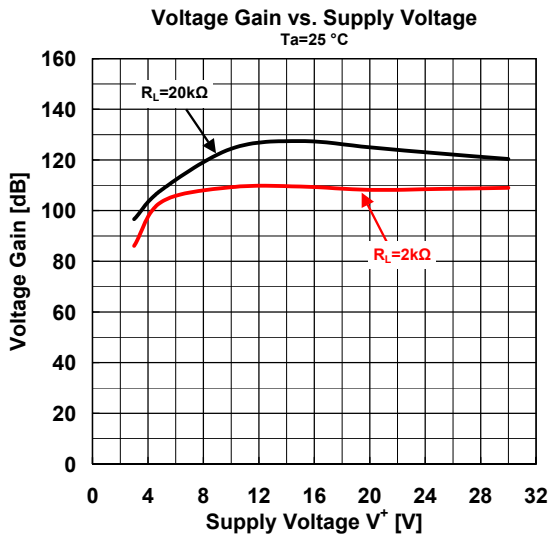
Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

$$V_{CM} = V^+ / 2$$

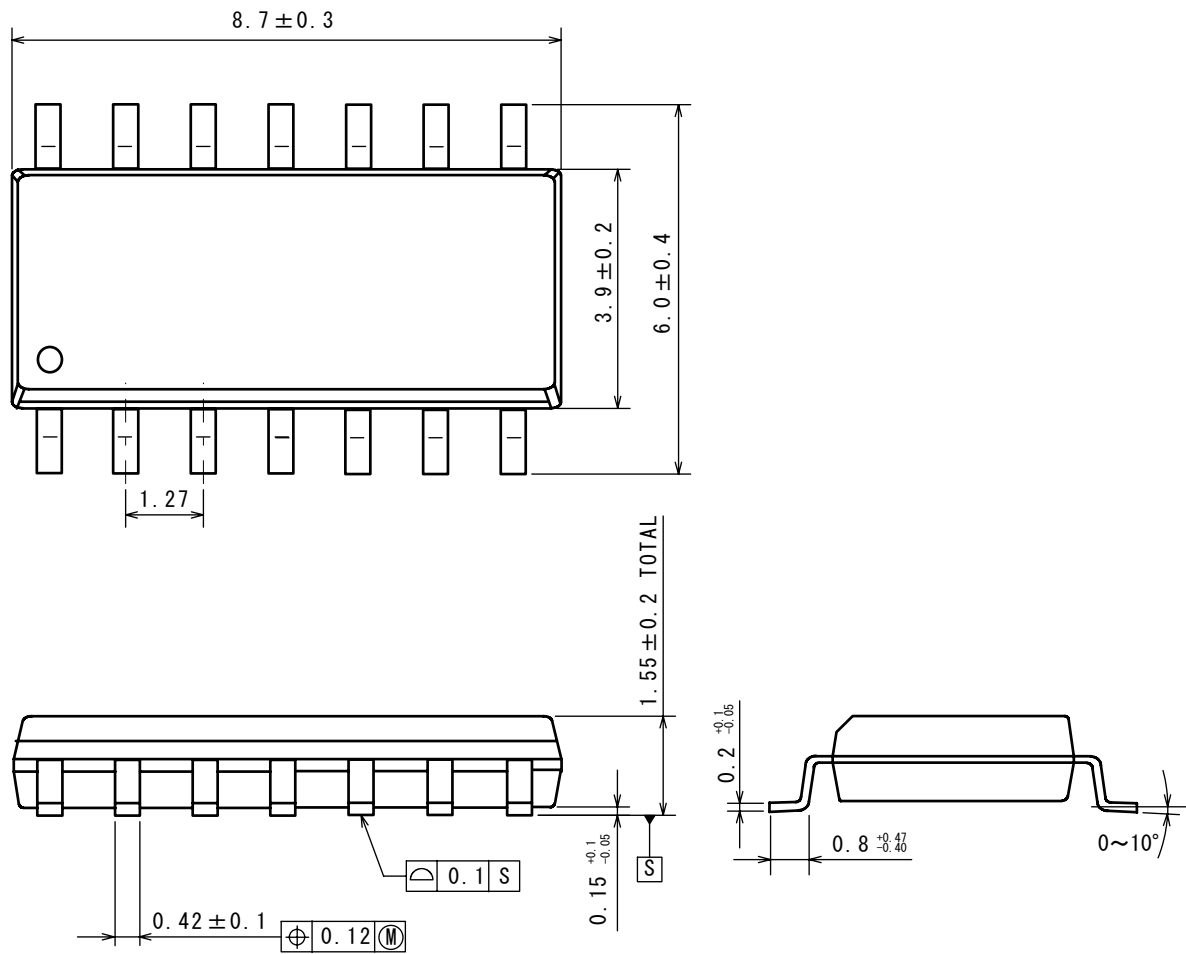


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■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



■PACKAGE OUTLINE UNIT : mm



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