

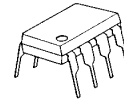
Input/Output Full-Swing High Output Current Dual C-MOS Operational Amplifier

■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

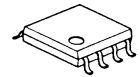
The NJU7043 is a dual C-MOS operational amplifier permitting a full-swing input and output in under high load.

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

■PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJU7043D



NJU7043M



NJU7043V



NJU7043RB1

■FEATURES

- Operating Voltage
- Input/Output Full-Swing
- High Output Current

$V_{DD}=1.8$ to $5.0V$

- Input Offset Voltage
- Wide Input Common Mode Voltage Range
- Operating Current
- High Input Impedance
- Low Input Bias Current
- Ground Sensing
- Package

$I_{source}>40mA$ typ.

$I_{sink}<-40mA$ typ.

$V_{IO}=10mV$ max.

V_{SS} to V_{DD}

$I_{DD}=300\mu A$ typ. (per Amplifier)

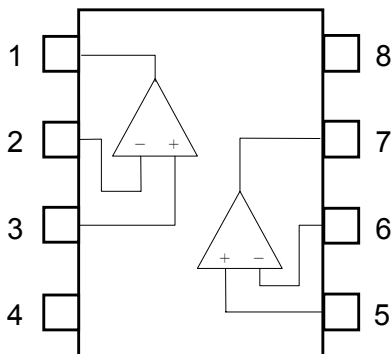
$1T\Omega$ typ.

$I_B=1pA$ typ.

DIP8, DMP8, SSOP8, TVSP8

■PIN CONFIGURATION

(Top View)



PIN FUNCTION

1.OUTPUT1

2.-INPUT1

3.+INPUT1

4. V_{SS}

5.+INPUT2

6.-INPUT2

7.OUTPUT2

8. V_{DD}

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	5.5	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	500 (DIP8) 250 (SSOP8) 300 (DMP8) 320 (TVSP8)	mW
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 ~ +125	°C

(note1) When supply voltage is less than 5.5.V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the voltage.

(note2) Decoupling capacitor should be connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS} due to the stabilized operation for the circuit.

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATION CONDITION

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	1.8 ~ 5.0	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 (note3)	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

(note3) 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, Vin=1Vpp, Av=0dB	-	0.05	-	%
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	e _n	f=1kHz	-	40	-	nV/ √Hz

● TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

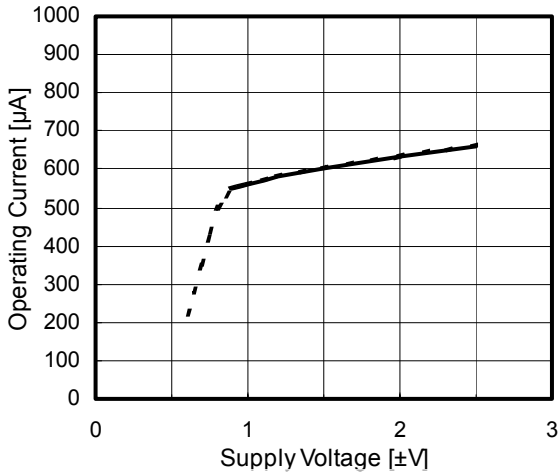
(V_{DD}=3.0V, Ta=25°C)

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

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

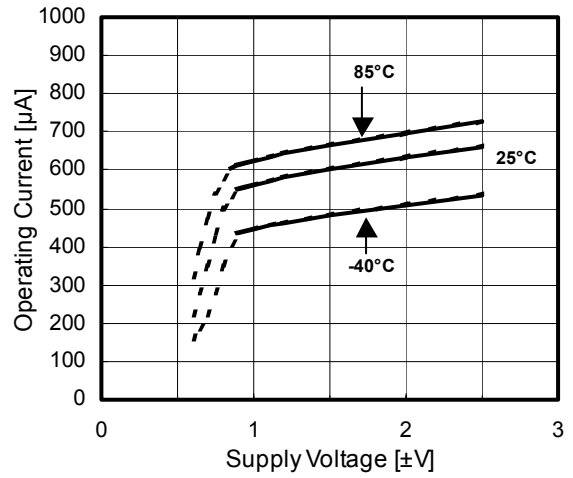
Operating Current vs. Supply Voltage

$G_v=0\text{dB}, T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



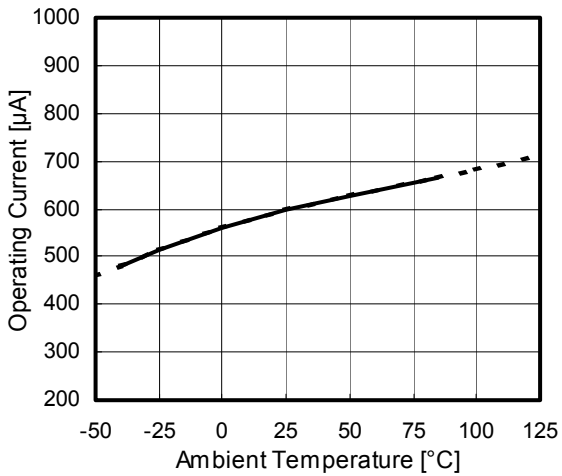
Operating Current vs. Supply Voltage (TEMP.)

$G_v = 0\text{dB}$



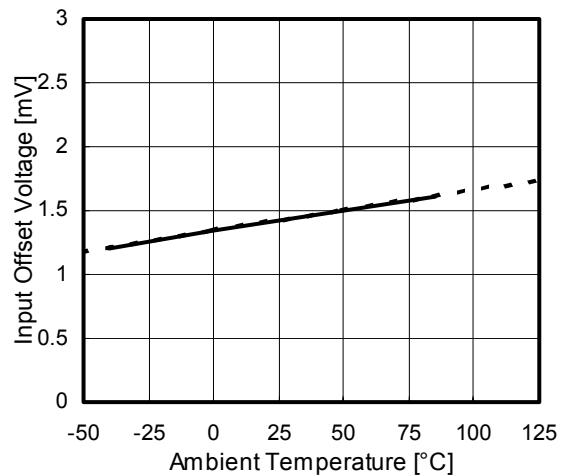
Operating Current vs. Temperature

$V^+/V^-=\pm 1.5\text{V}, G_v = 0\text{dB}$



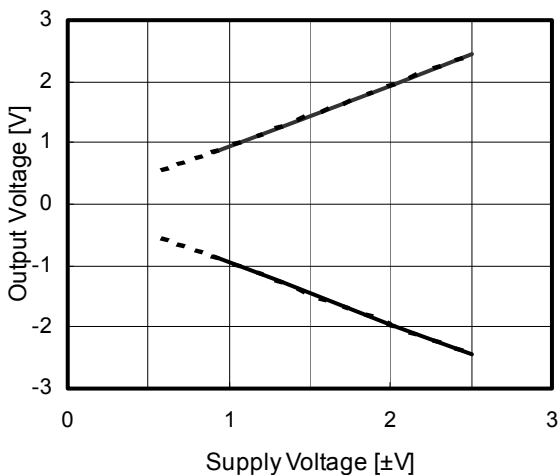
Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

$V^+/V^-=\pm 1.5\text{V}$



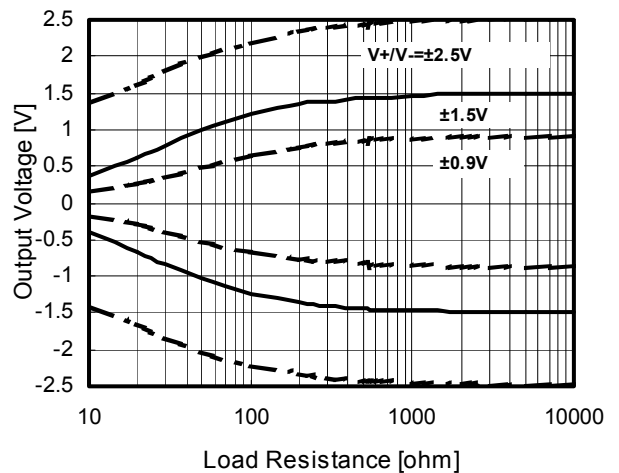
Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

$R_L=600\text{ohm}, T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance

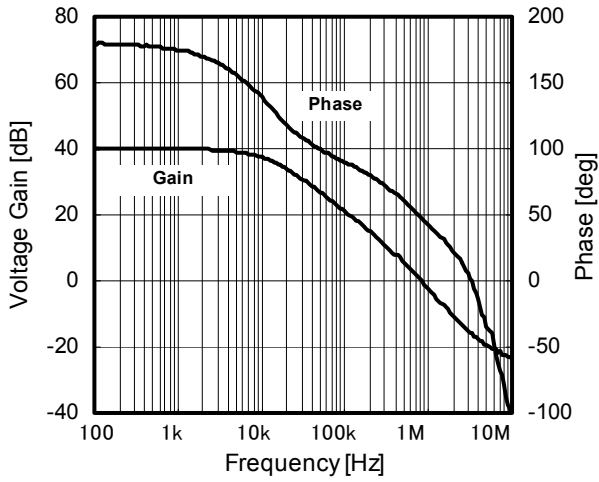
$T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

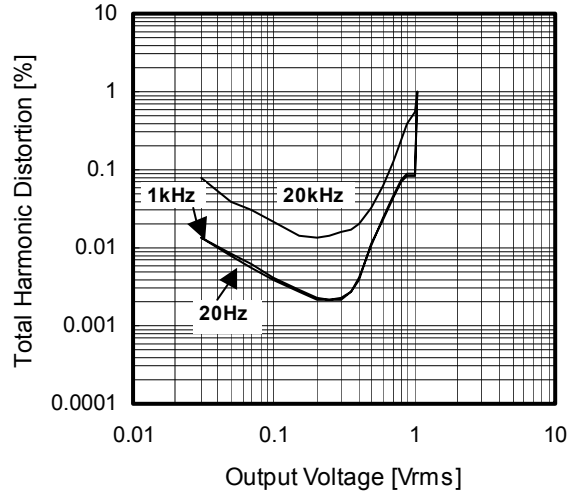
Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency

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



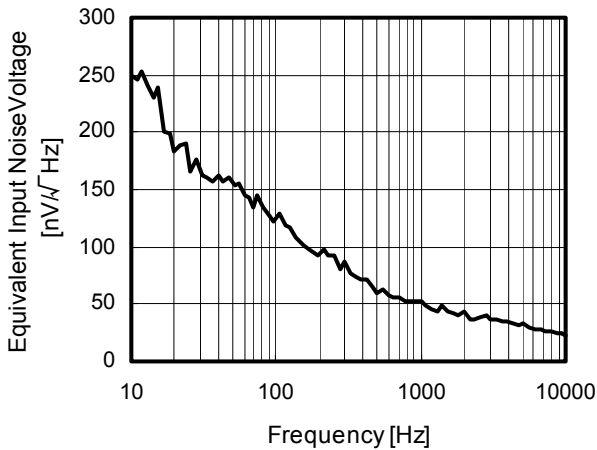
THD vs. Output Voltage

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



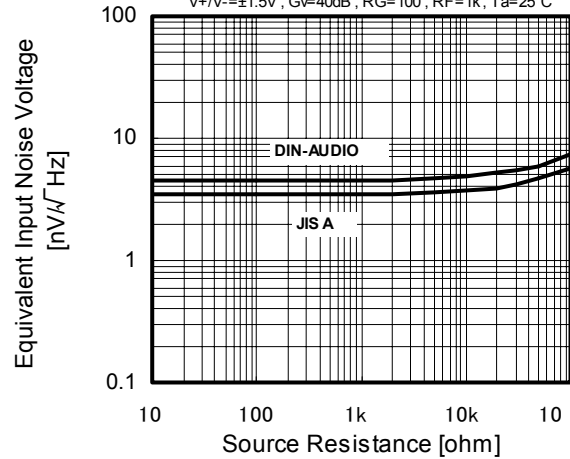
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs. Frequency

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



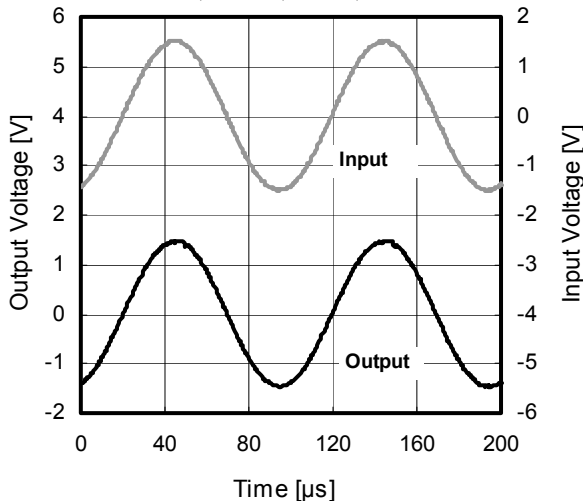
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs. Source Resistance

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



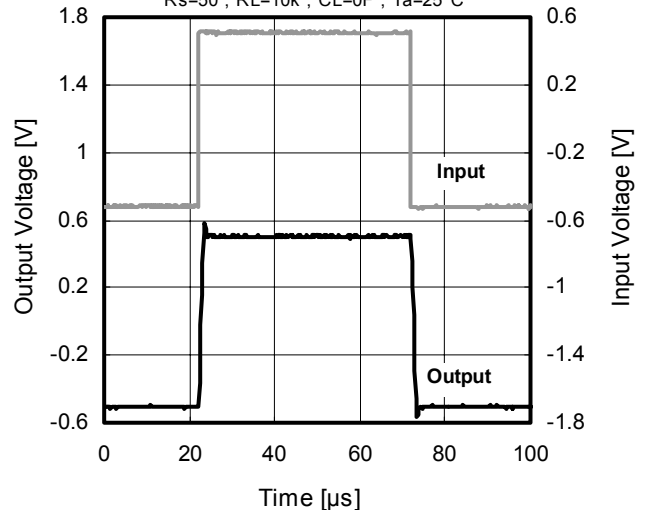
Sin Wave Response

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



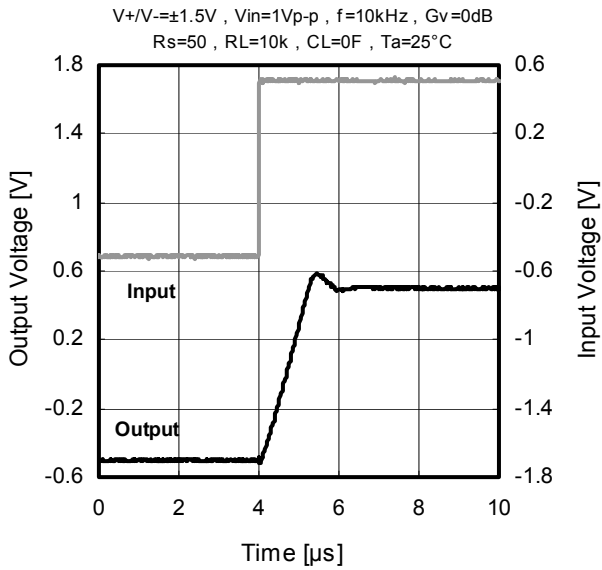
Pulse Response

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

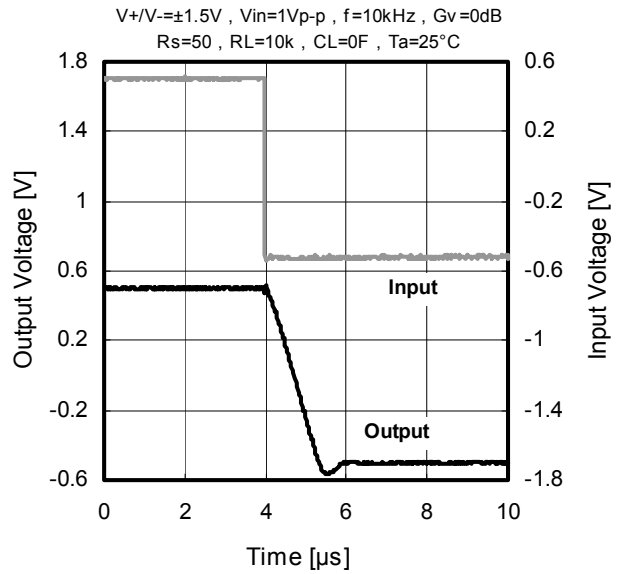


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

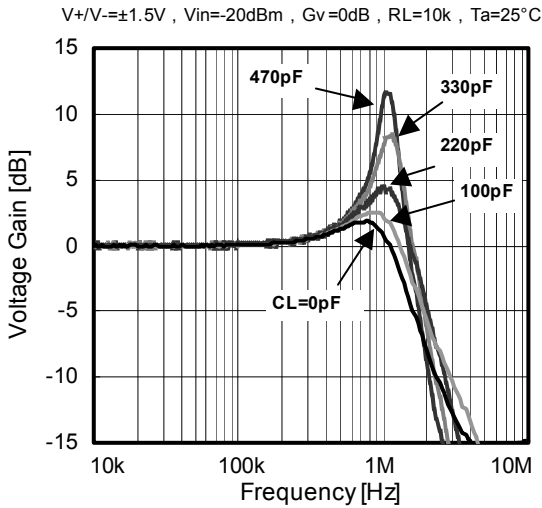
Pulse Response(Rise)



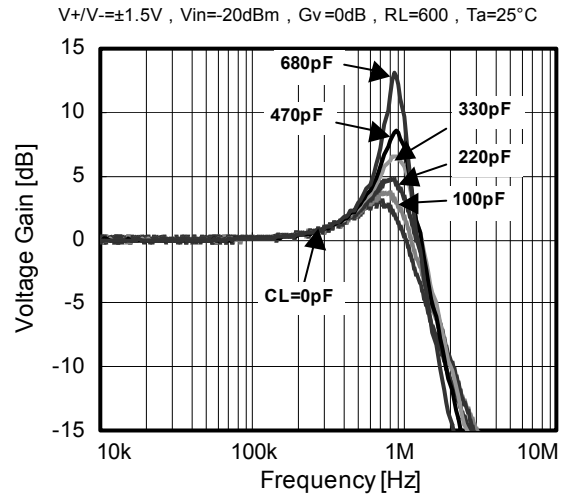
Pulse Response(Fall)



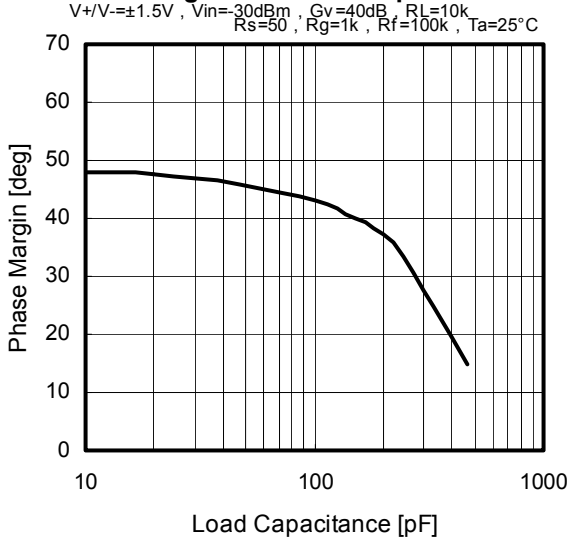
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency(Load C.)



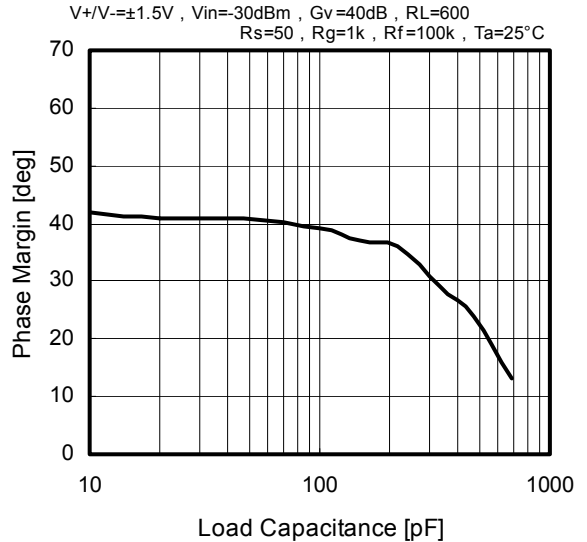
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency(Load C.)



Phase Margine vs. Load Capacitance



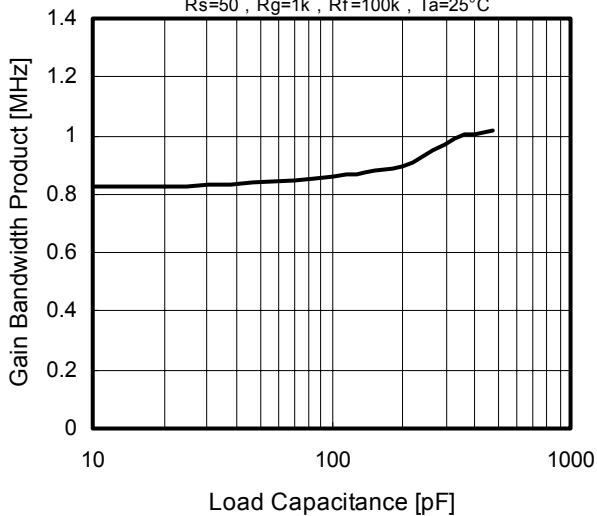
Phase Margine vs. Load Capacitance



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

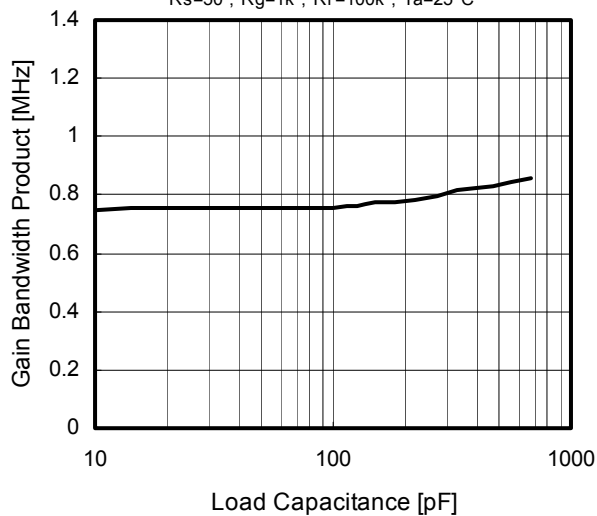
Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Load Capacitance

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



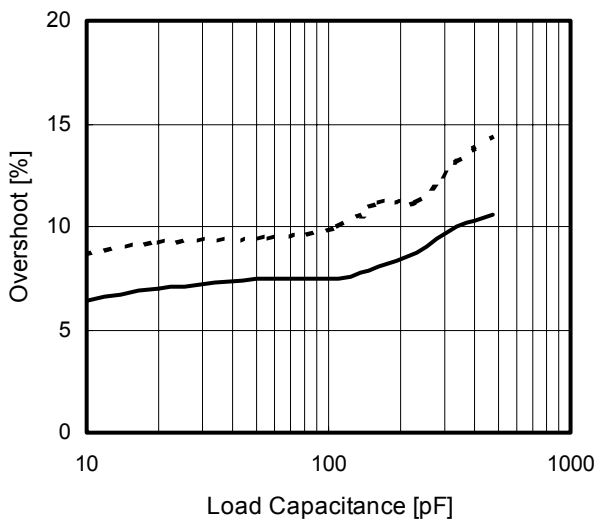
Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Load Capacitance

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



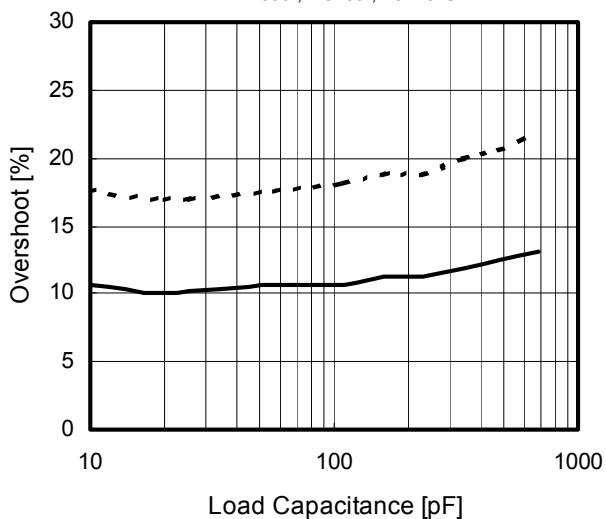
Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

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



Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

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



[CAUTION]

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