0.05µV/°C max, Zero-Drift, Single Supply, Rail-to-Rail Output CMOS Operational Amplifier

FEATURES (V^+=5V, Typical value)

●Low Offset Voltage	15µV max.
●Zero-Drift	0.05µV/°C max.
●Supply Voltage Range	3V to 10V
●Rail-to-Rail Output (R_L=10kΩ)	20mV from rail
●Output Current (V_O=4.5V at V^+=5V)	30mA
●DC Precision	
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	140dB
CMR, SVR	130dB
●Supply Current	0.6mA
●Shutdown	
●RF-Noise immunity	
●Ground Sense	
●Overload Recovery Time	0.45ms
●Package	SOT-23-6-1

APPLICATIONS

- ●Thermocouple Amplifiers
- ●Electronic Scales
- ●Strain Gauge Amplifiers
- ●Medical Instrumentation
- ●Precision Current Sensing
- ●High Resolution Data Acquisition
- ●Low-Side Current Sensing
- ●Handheld Test Equipment

DESCRIPTION

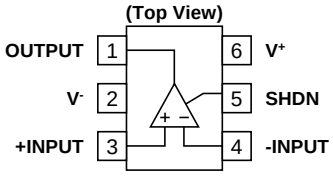
The NJU7098AF1-C is a low offset voltage and zero-drift operational amplifier. With an maximum input offset voltage of 15µV and offset drift of 0.05µV/°C, the NJU7098AF1-C is suitable for applications in which error sources cannot be tolerated.

The NJU7098AF1-C operate from 3V to 10V with single supply. Rail-to-rail output swing , input common mode voltage within negative rail and 30mA high output current capability provided by the NJU7098AF1-C make low-side sensing or precision output buffer easy.

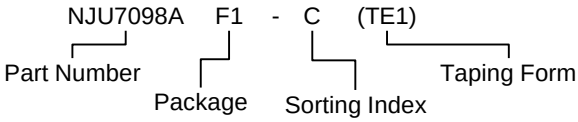
The almost zero DC offset and offset drift are supported with a power supply rejection ratio and common mode rejection ratio at 130dB. Futuremore, typical open-loop voltage gain is 140dB.

The NJU7098AF1-C includes a shutdown mode. Under logic control, the amplifiers can be switched from normal operation to shutdown current that is 15µA max and the output placed in a high- impedance state.

■ PIN CONFIGURATIONS

PRODUCT NAME	NJU7098AF1-C
Package	SOT-23-6-1
Pin Functions	

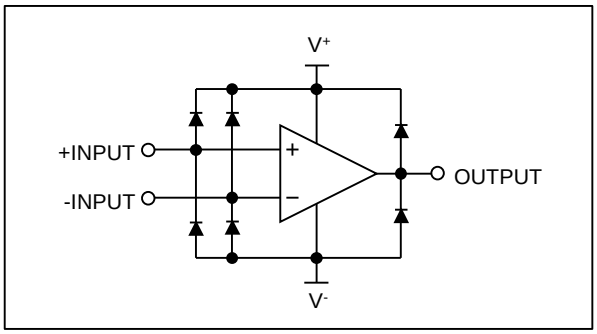
■ PRODUCT NAME INFORMATION



■ ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME	PACKAGE	RoHS	HALOGEN-FREE	TERMINAL FINISH	MARKING	WEIGHT (mg)	MOQ (pcs)
NJU7098AF1-C	SOT-23-6-1	○	○	Sn2Bi	E4	15	3000

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

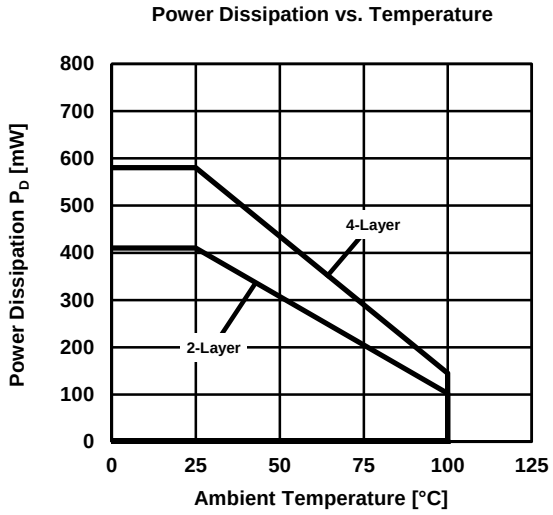
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+ - V^-	11	V
Input Voltage(1)	V_{IN}	V^--0.3 to V^++0.3	V
Differential Input Voltage(3)	V_{ID}	±11(2)	V
Power Dissipation (Ta=25°C) SOT-23-6-1	P_D	2-Layer / 4-Layer(3) 410 / 580	mW
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to 125	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	125	°C

■ THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

PACKAGE	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance SOT-23-6-1	Θja	2-Layer / 4-Layer(3) 244 / 172	°C/W
Junction-to-Top of Package Characterization Parameter SOT-23-6-1	Ψjt	2-Layer / 4-Layer(3) 70 / 59	°C/W

(1) Differential voltage is the voltage difference between +INPUT and -INPUT.
(2) For supply voltage less than 15V, the absolute maximum rating is equal to the supply voltage.
(3) 2-layer: Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2×114.3×1.6mm: based on EIA/JDEC standard, 2-layer FR-4)
4-layer: Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2×114.3×1.6mm: based on EIA/JDEC standard, 4-layer FR-4), internal Cu area: 74.2×74.2mm

■ POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

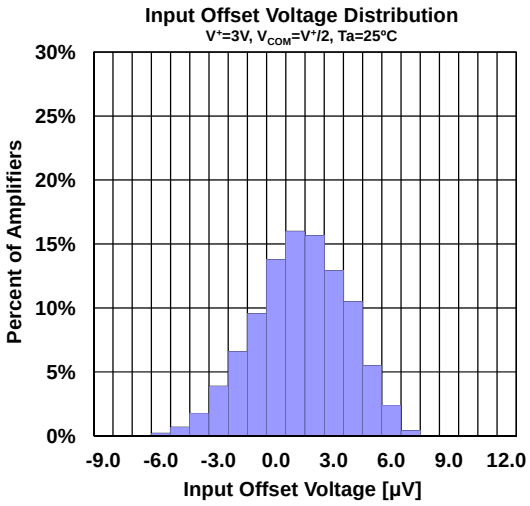
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+ - V^-	Ta=25°C	3 to 10	V
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}		-40 to 105	°C

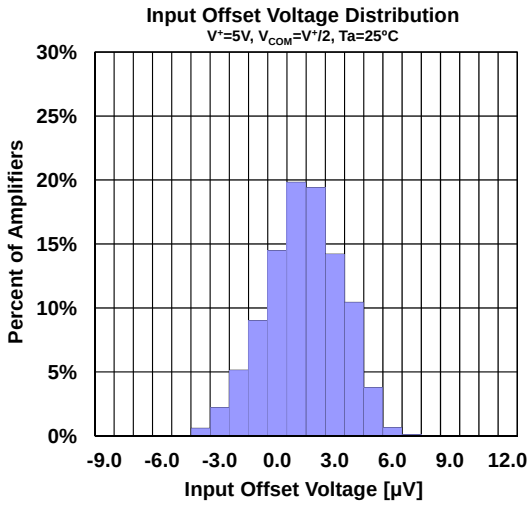
■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V^+=5V, V^-=0V, V_{SHDN}=V^+, Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

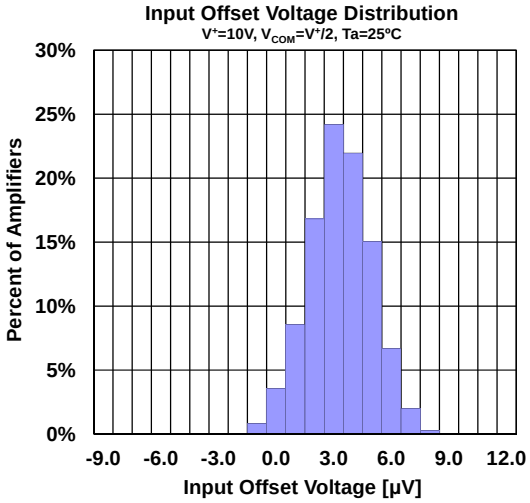
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	Ta=-40°C to 85°C, V^+=3V to 10V	-	3	15	μV
Input Offset Voltage Drift(4)	$V_{IO}/\Delta T$	Ta=-40°C to 85°C, V^+=3V to 10V	-	-	0.05	μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	20	400	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}		-	-	500	pA
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_V	R_L≥10kΩ, V_O=1 to 4V	120	140	-	dB
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V_{ICM}	CMR≥100dB	0	-	3.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	V_{ICM}=0 to 3.5V	100	130	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	V^+=4 to 10V	100	130	-	dB
High-level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	R_L=10kΩ to 0V	4.95	4.98	-	V
		R_L=2kΩ to 0V	4.85	4.94	-	V
Low-level Output Voltage	V_{OL}	R_L=10kΩ to 0V	-	1	10	mV
		R_L=2kΩ to 0V	-	1	10	mV
Output Source Current	I_{SOURCE}	V_O=4.5V	10	30	-	mA
Output Sink Current	I_{SINK}	V_O=0.5V	4	40	-	mA
Supply Current		No Signal				
Normally Mode	I_{SUPPLY}	V_{SHDN}=5V	-	0.6	1.2	mA
Shutdown Mode		V_{SHDN}=0V	-	-	15	μA
Shutdown Pin Input High Voltage	V_{SHDNON}	I_{SUPPLY}≥300μA	4.5	-	5	V
Shutdown Pin Input Low Voltage	$V_{SHDNOFF}$	I_{SUPPLY}≤10μA	0	-	0.5	V
Shutdown Pin Input Current	I_{SHDN}	V_{SHDN}=0V	-	2	7	μA
AC CHARACTERISTICS						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW	R_L=10kΩ	-	3	-	MHz
Positive Slew Rate	+SR	G_V=+1, R_L=10kΩ	-	3	-	V/μs
Negative Slew Rate	-SR	G_V=+1, R_L=10kΩ	-	12	-	V/μs
Phase Margin	Φ_M	R_L=10kΩ, C_L=50pF	-	30	-	deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V_{NI}	f=10Hz	-	120	-	nV/√Hz
Internal Sampling Frequency	F_S		-	7.5	-	kHz

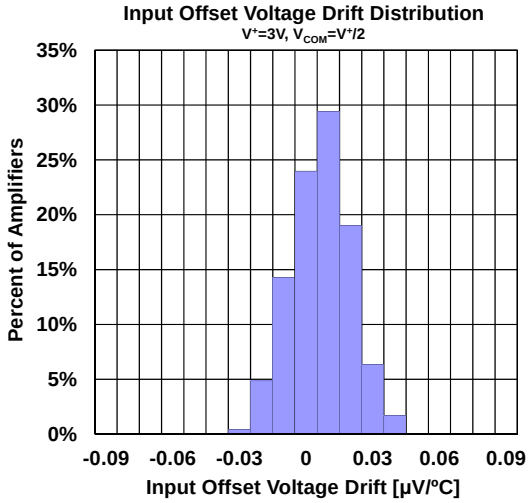
(4) Guaranteed by design.

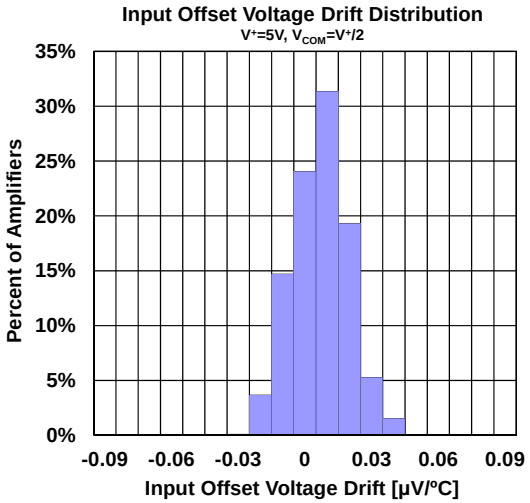
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

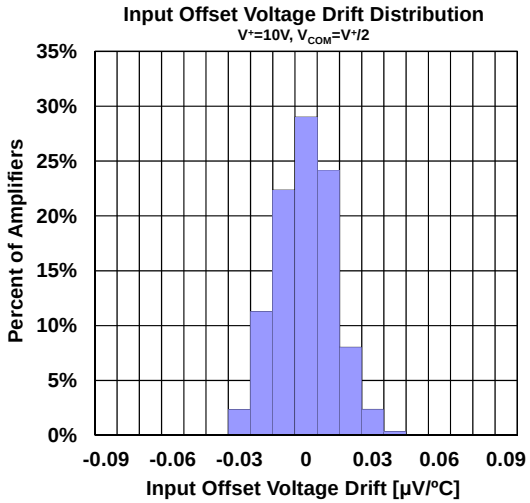






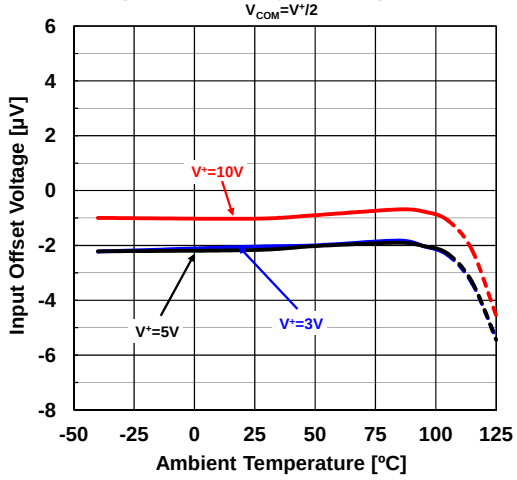




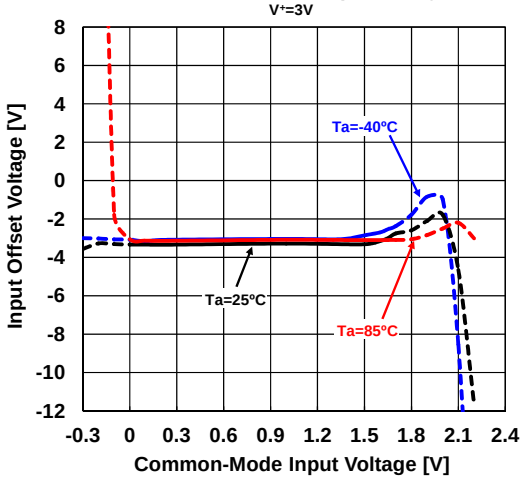


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

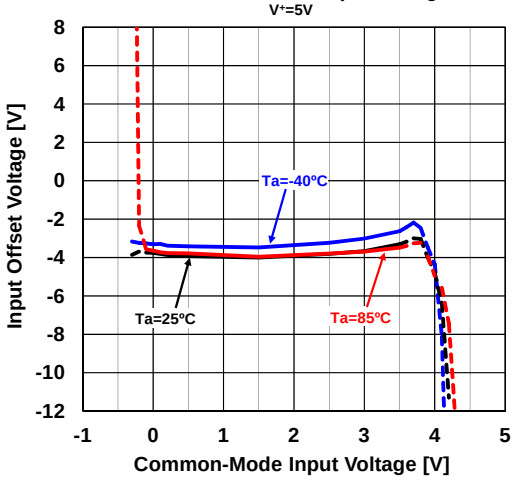
Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature
$V_{COM}=V^+/2$



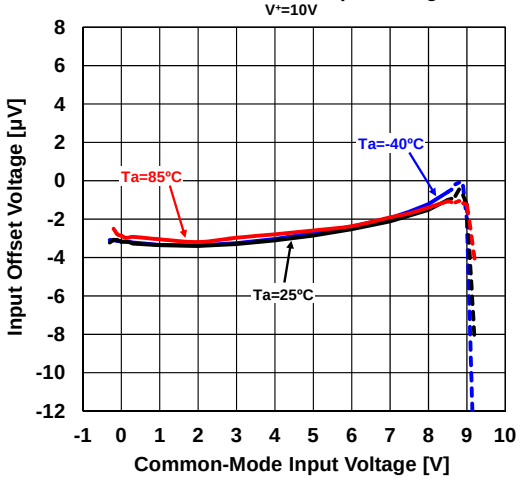
Input Offset Voltage
vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage
$V^+=3V$



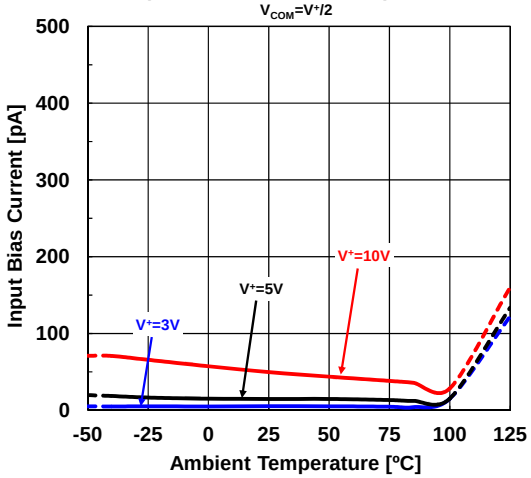
Input Offset Voltage
vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage
$V^+=5V$



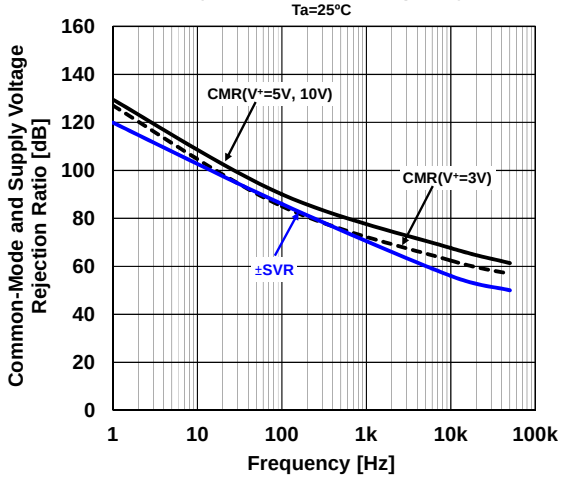
Input Offset Voltage
vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage
$V^+=10V$



Input Bias Currentvs. Temperature
$V_{COM}=V^+/2$

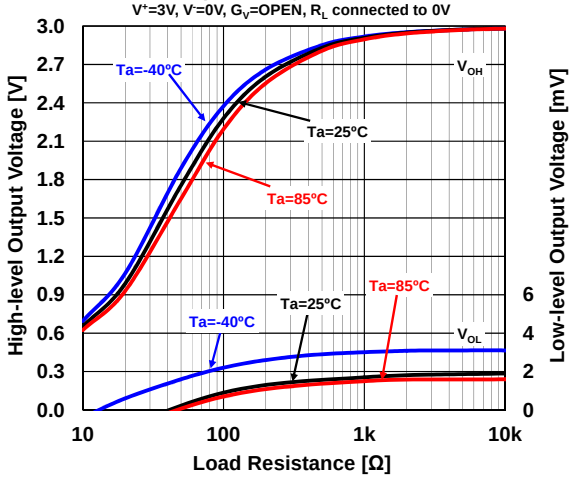


Common-Mode and Supply Voltage
Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency
Ta=25ºC

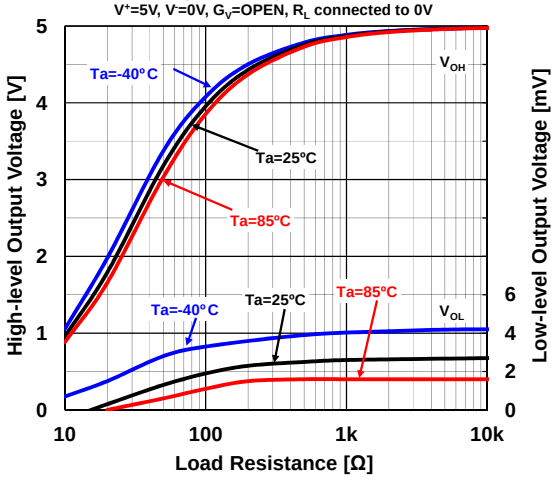


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

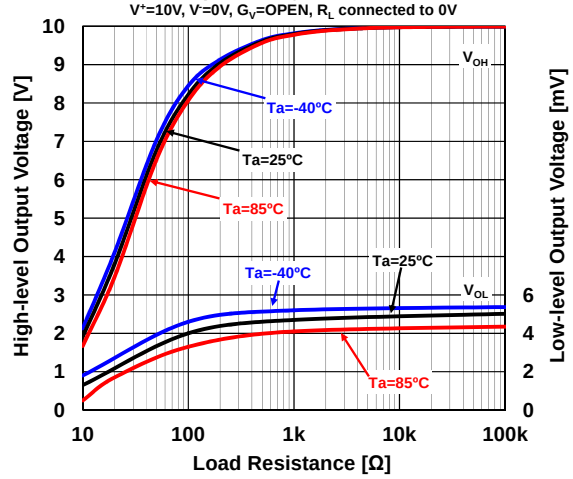
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance
V^+=3V, V^-=0V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to 0V



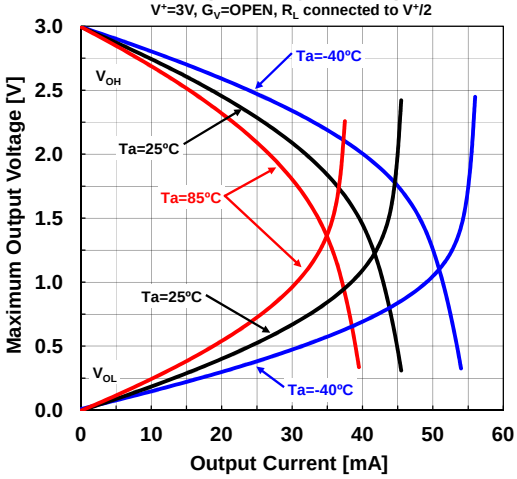
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance
V^+=5V, V^-=0V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to 0V



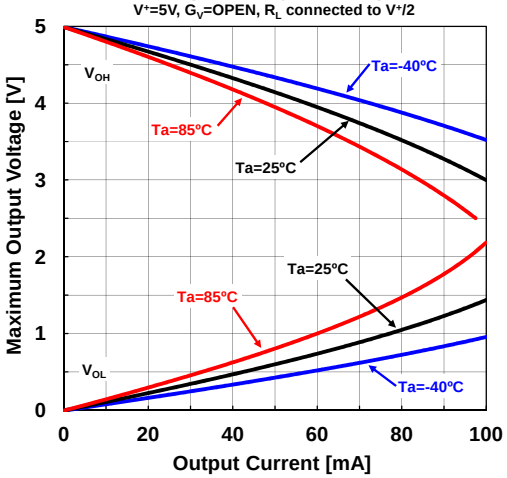
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance
V^+=10V, V^-=0V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to 0V



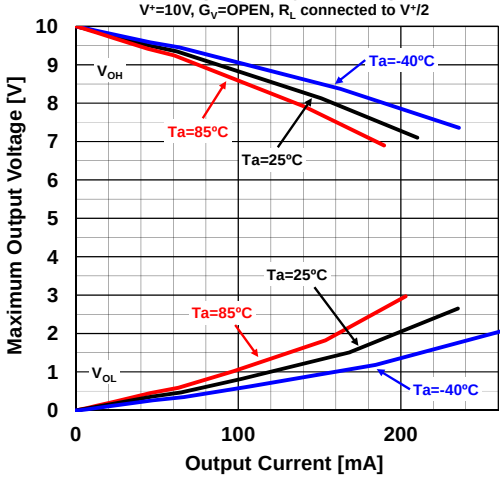
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Output Current
V^+=3V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to V^+/2



Maximum Output Voltage vs. Output Current
V^+=5V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to V^+/2

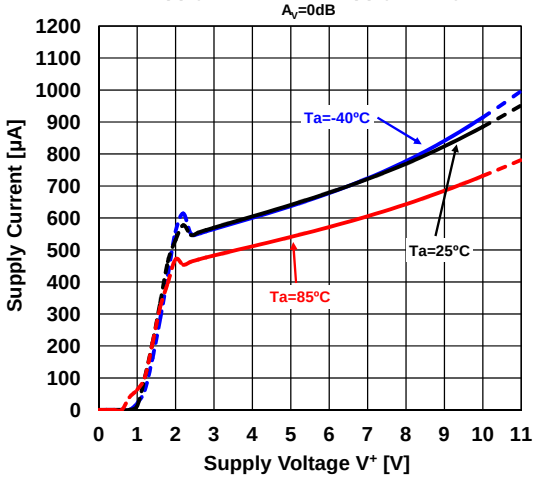


Maximum Output Voltage vs. Output Current
V^+=10V, G_V=OPEN, R_L connected to V^+/2

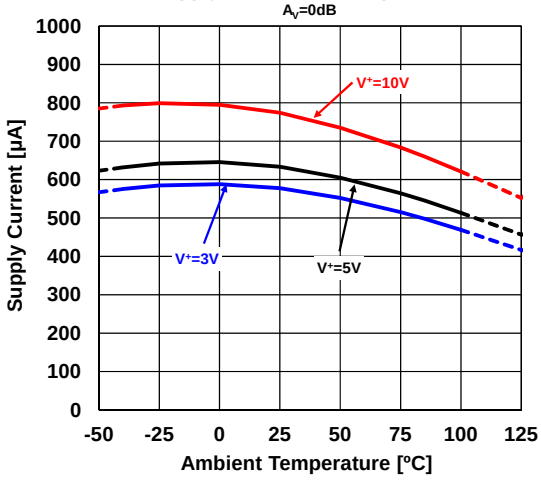


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

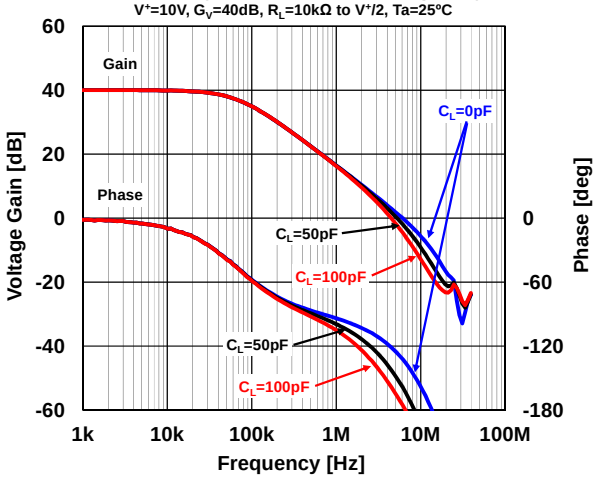
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage
A_V=0dB



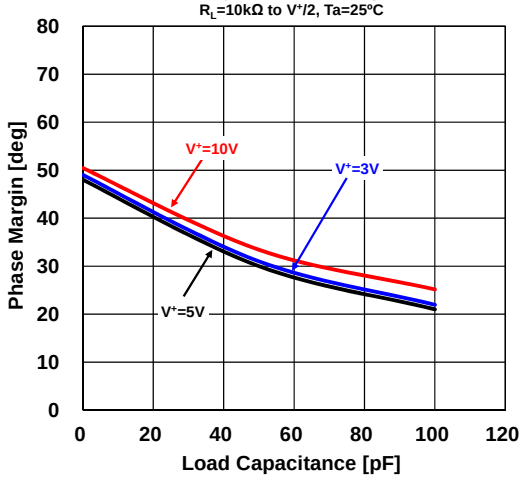
Supply Current vs. Temperature
A_V=0dB



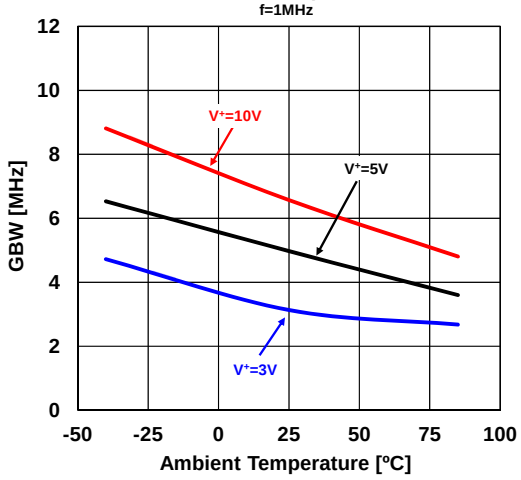
40dB Voltage Gain/Phase vs. Frequency
V^+=10V, G_V=40dB, R_L=10kΩ to V^+/2, Ta=25°C



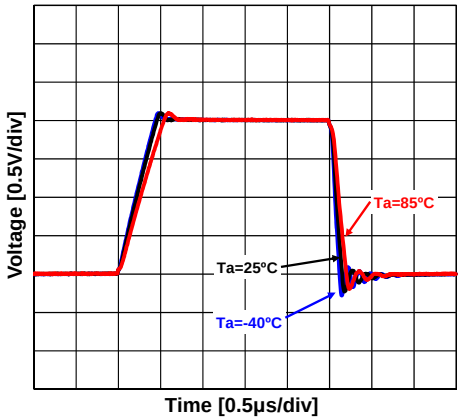
Phase Margin vs. Load Capacitance
R_L=10kΩ to V^+/2, Ta=25°C



GBW vs. Temperature
f=1MHz

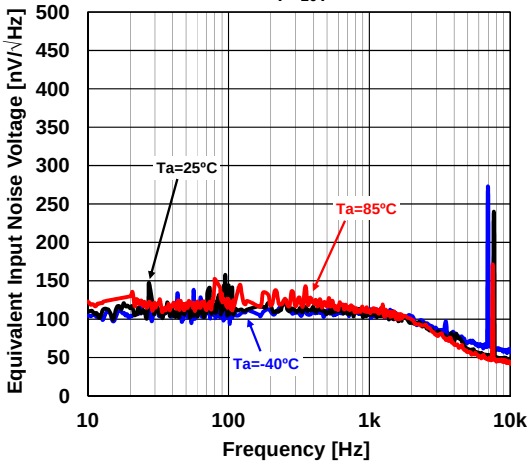


Pulse Response
V^+=10V, G_V=0dB, R_L=10kΩ, C_L=50pF

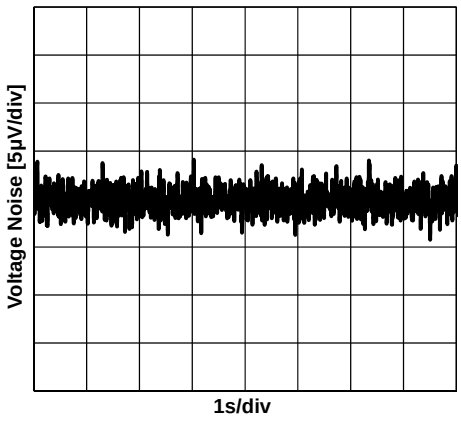


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

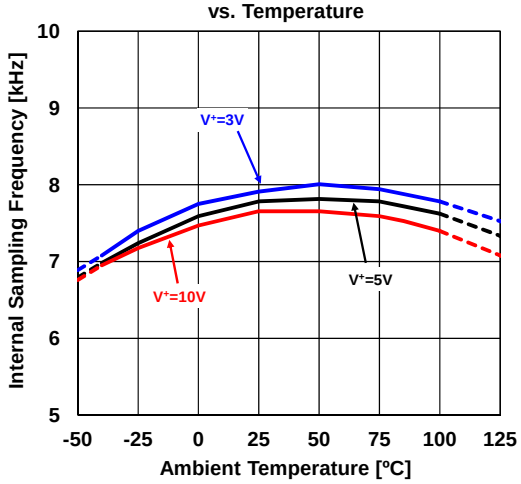
Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency
V⁺=10V



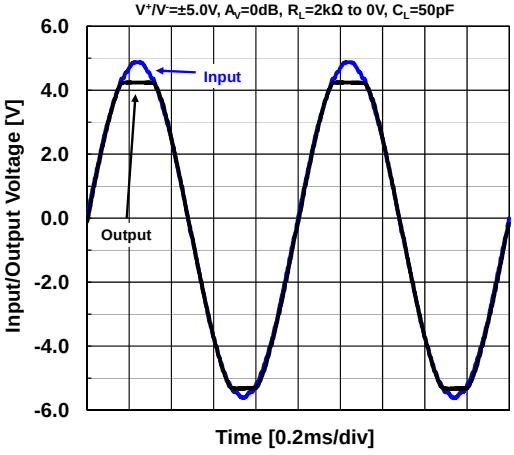
Voltage Noise
V⁺=10V, f=1~100Hz



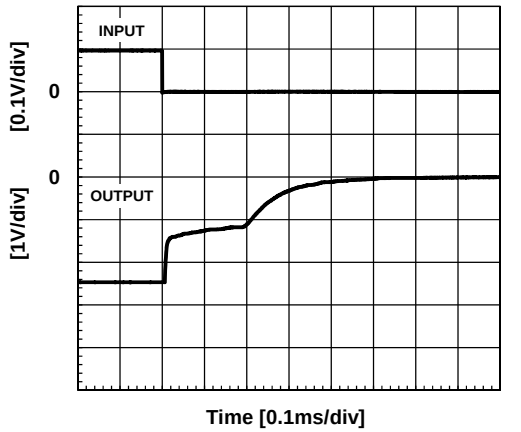
Internal Sampling Frequency vs. Temperature



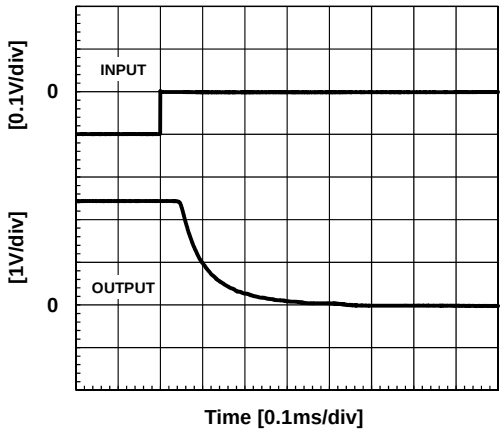
No Phase Reversal
V⁺/V⁻=±5.0V, A_V=0dB, R_L=2kΩ to 0V, C_L=50pF



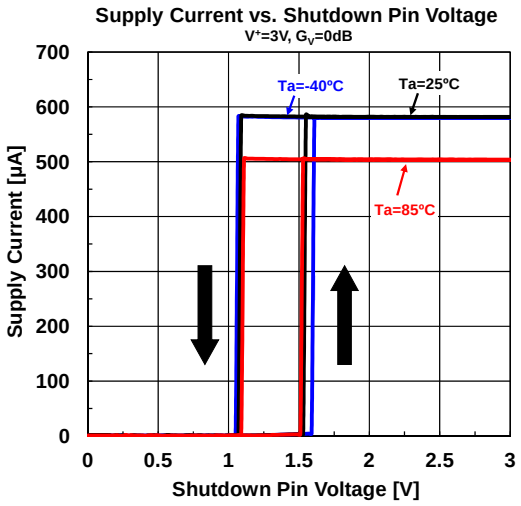
Positive Overload Recovery Response
V⁺/V⁻=±2.5V, G_V=40dB, Ta=25°C

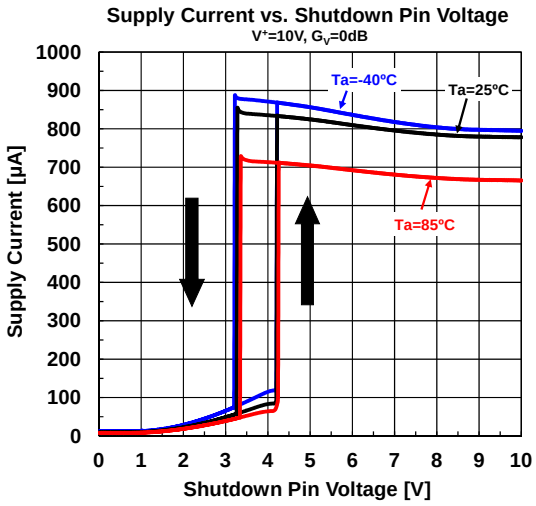


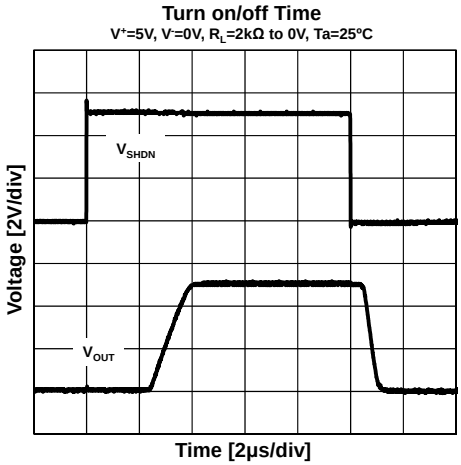
Negative Overload Recovery Response
V⁺/V⁻=±2.5V, G_V=40dB, Ta=25°C

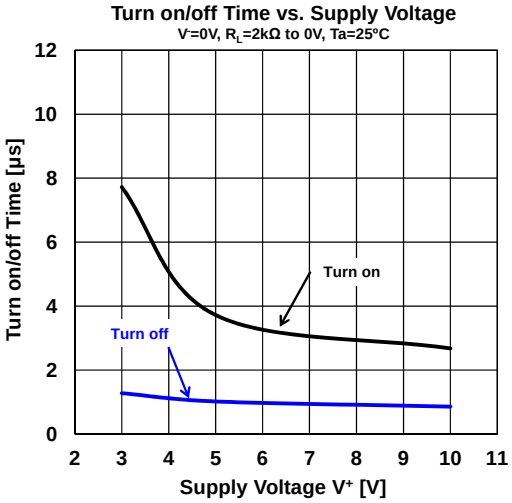


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





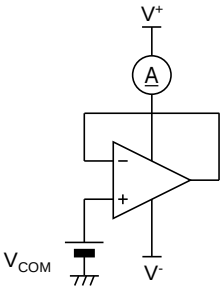




■ TEST CIRCUITS

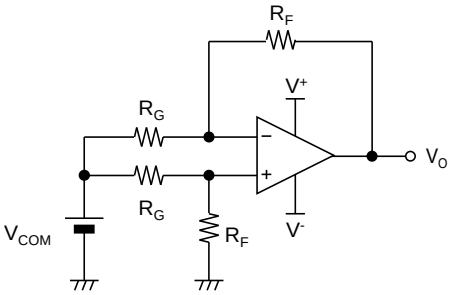
● I_{SUPPLY}

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



● V_{IO}, CMR, SVR

R_G=10Ω, R_F=100kΩ, $V_{COM}=V^+/2$



$$V_{IO}=\frac{R_G}{(R_G+R_F)}\times(V_O-V_{COM})$$

$$CMR=20\log\frac{\Delta V_{COM}\left(1+\frac{R_F}{R_G}\right)}{\Delta V_O}$$

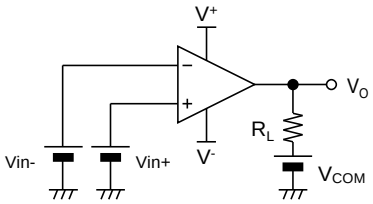
$$SVR=20\log\frac{\Delta V_S\left(1+\frac{R_F}{R_G}\right)}{\Delta V_O}$$

$V_S=V^+-V^-$

● V_{OH}, V_{OL}

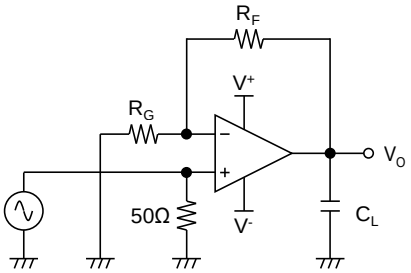
V_{OH}; Vin+ = 1V, Vin- = 0V, V_{COM}=0V

V_{OL}; Vin+ = 0V, Vin- = 1V, V_{COM}=0V



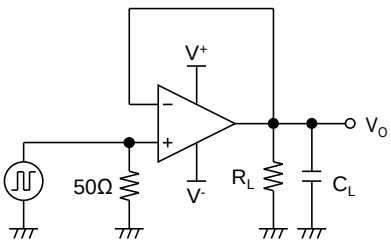
● GBW

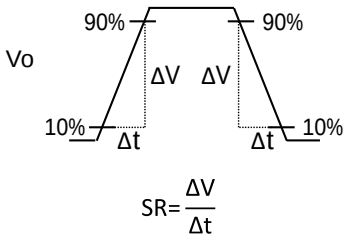
R_G=100Ω, R_F=10kΩ



● SR

R_L=10kΩ



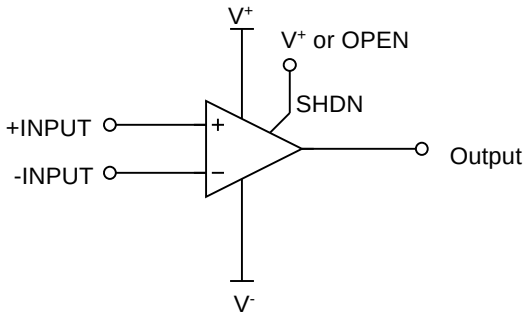


$$SR=\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

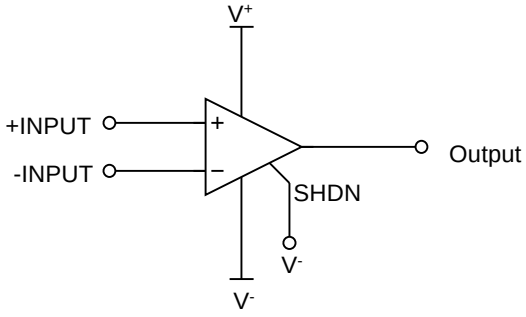
■ Application Note

Shutdown

The NJU7098AF1-C has a shutdown pin. It can be disabled when the shutdown pin voltage is pulled at less than 0.5V above the negative supply, it can be enabled when the shutdown pin voltage is pulled at V^+-0.5V or more above negative supply.
With the NJU7098AF1-C in shutdown mode, the output goes into high impedance mode. In this mode, the only path between the inputs and the output pin is through the external components around the device. So, for applications where there is active signal connection to the inverting input, with the NJU7098AF1-C in shutdown, the output could show signal swings due to current flow through these external components. For non-inverting amplifiers in shutdown, no output swings would occur, because of input-output isolation, with the exception of capacitive coupling.
In applications where shutdown operation is not needed and the NJU7098AF1-C is used, the shutdown pin should be open or connected to V^+.



Normally Mode (Shutdown is disable)



Shutdown Mode (Shutdown is enable)

Single and Dual Supply Voltage Operation

The NJU7098AF1-C works with both single supply and dual supply when the voltage supplied is between V^+ and V^-. These amplifiers operate from single 3 to 10V supply and dual ±1.5V to ±5V supply.

Common-Mode Input Voltage Range

When the supply voltage does not meet the condition of electrical characteristics, the range of common-mode input voltage is as follows:
V_{ICM} (typ.) = V^- to V^+-1.5V (Ta = 25°C)
Difference of V_{ICM} when Temperature change, refer to typical characteristic graph. During designing, consider variations in characteristics for use with allowance.

Maximum Output Voltage Range

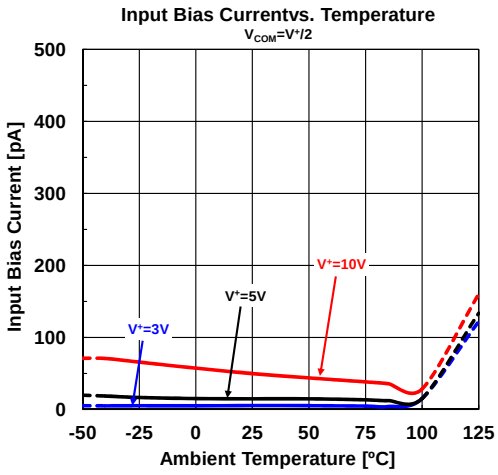
When the supply voltage does not meet the condition of electrical characteristics, the range of the typ. value of the maximum output voltage is as follows:
V_{OM} (typ.) = V^-+5mV to V^+-20mV (R_L=10kΩ to V^-, Ta=25°C)
During designing, consider variations in characteristics and temperature characteristics for use with allowance. In addition, also note that the output voltage range becomes narrow as shown in typical characteristics graph when an output current increases.

Thermoelectric Effect

The NJU7098AF1-C has a low offset voltage(15µV) and zero-drift(0.05µV/°C) characteristics. Achieve a high performance, take care about thermoelectric effect possibly occurs on each input terminal. Generally, if there are thermal mismatches at the junction of different types of metals, the thermoelectric voltage (Seebeck effect) occurs at the junction. This voltage difference causes offset voltage and offset voltage drift. To minimize this voltage difference, the thermal mismatch in-between each input terminal and PCB metal should be minimized.

Input Bias Current

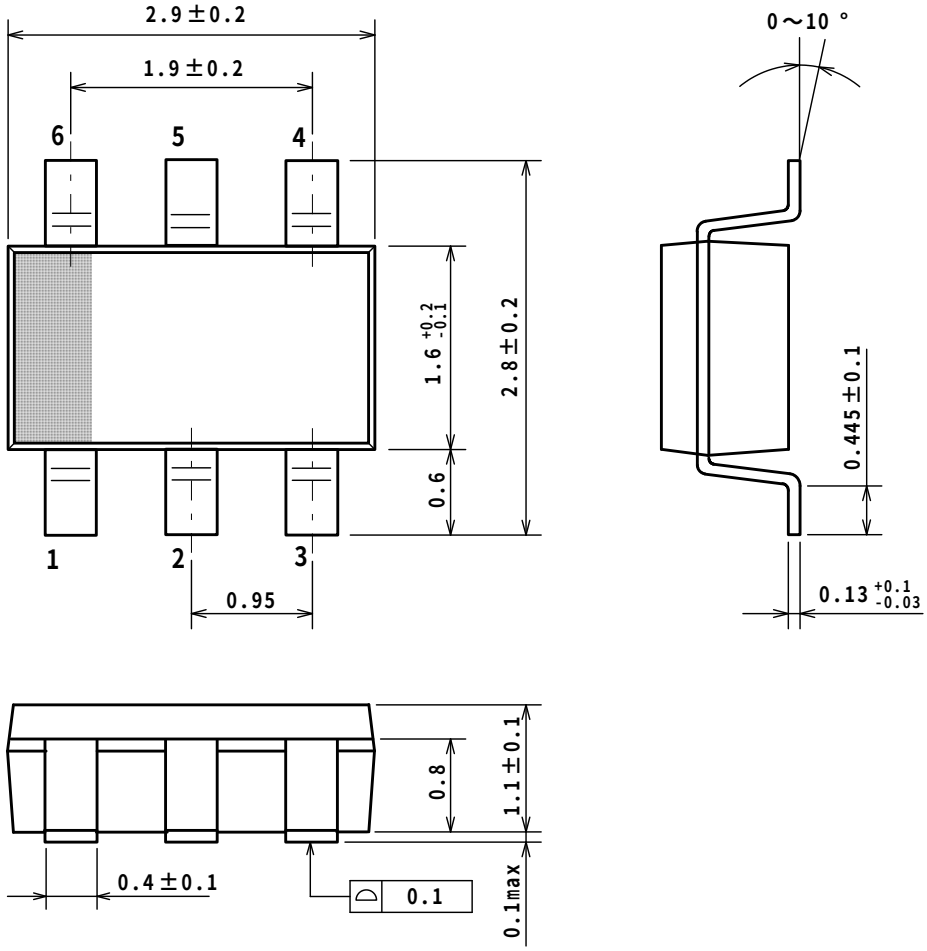
The NJU7098AF1-C has MOS input stage, and has very low bias current is 20pA at V^+=5V, Ta=25°C. But, as device temperature rises above approximately 100°C, the reverse leakage current of the input protection diodes becomes increasing, and input bias current rises rapidly with temperature(bias currents approximately double per 10°C increase).
For detail of bias current with temperature, see typical characteristics “Input bias current vs. temperature".



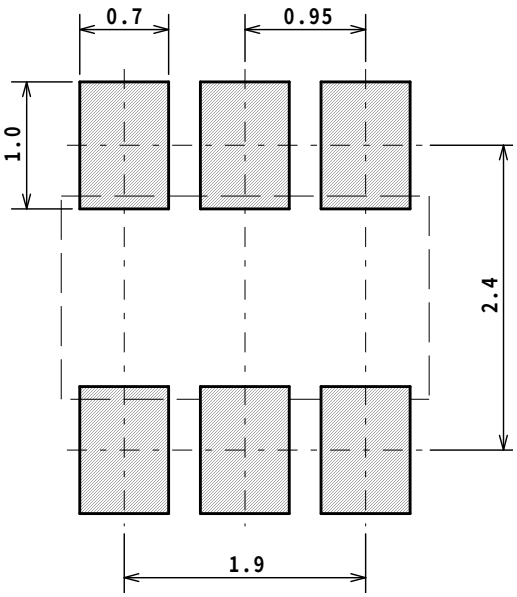
SOT-23-6-1

Unit: mm

■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



■ EXAMPLE OF SOLDER PADS DIMENSIONS

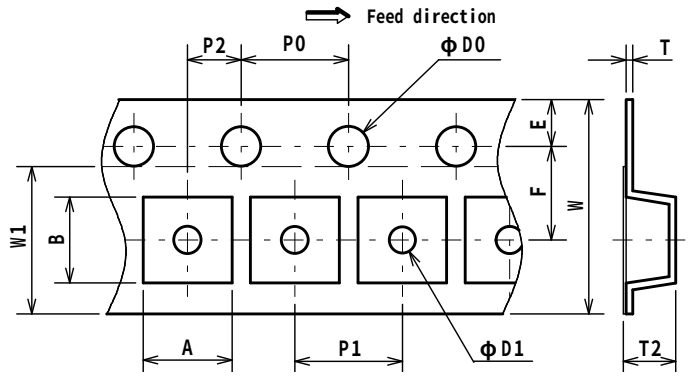


SOT-23-6-1

■ PACKING SPEC

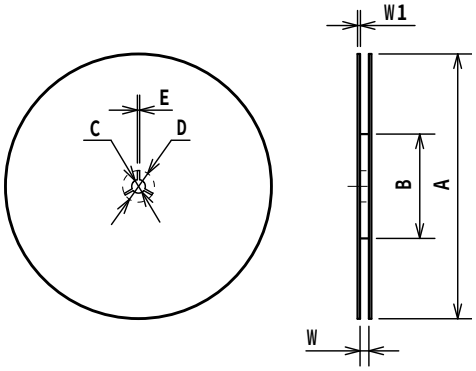
Unit: mm

TAPING DIMENSIONS



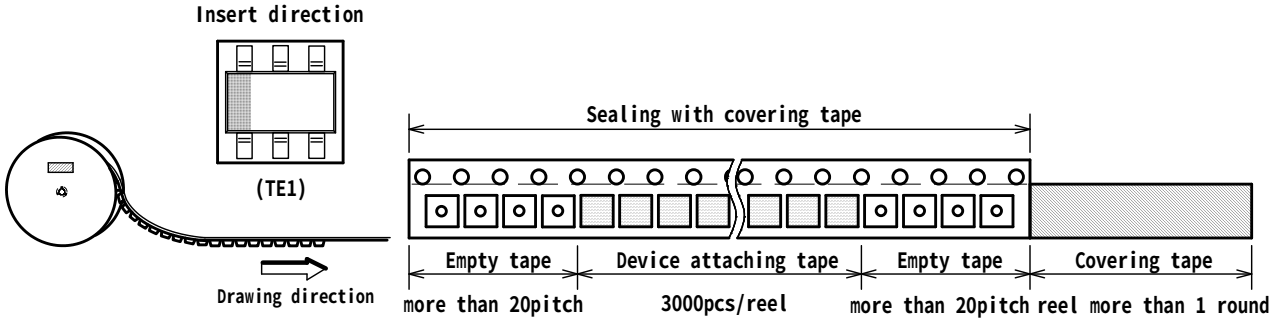
SYMBOL	DIMENSION	REMARKS
A	3.3±0.1	BOTTOM DIMENSION
B	3.2±0.1	BOTTOM DIMENSION
D0	1.55	
D1	1.05	
E	1.75±0.1	
F	3.5±0.05	
P0	4.0±0.1	
P1	4.0±0.1	
P2	2.0±0.05	
T	0.25±0.05	
T2	1.5	
W	8.0±0.3	
W1	5.5	THICKNESS 0.1MAX

REEL DIMENSIONS

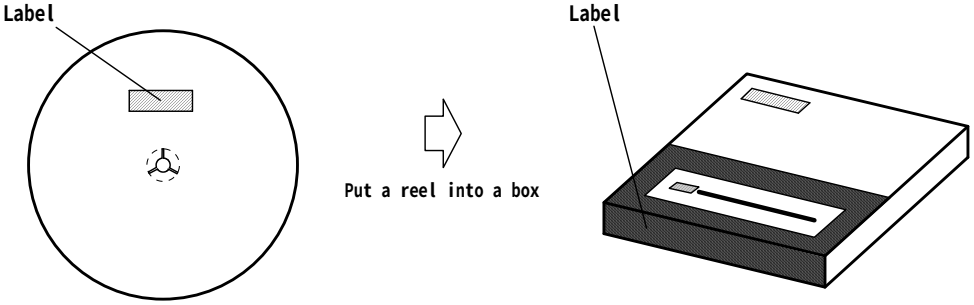


SYMBOL	DIMENSION
A	φ180±1
B	φ 60±1
C	φ 13±0.2
D	φ 21±0.8
E	2±0.5
W	9±0.5
W1	1.2±0.2

TAPING STATE

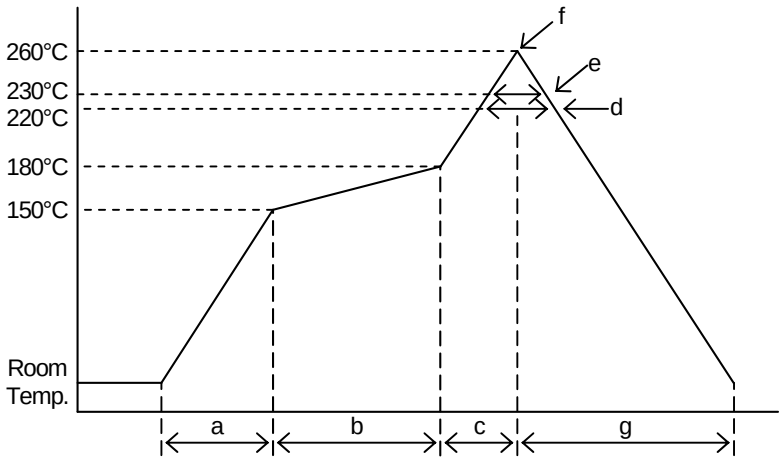


PACKING STATE



■ RECOMMENDED MOUNTING METHOD

INFRARED REFLOW SOLDERING PROFILE



a	Temperature ramping rate	1 to 4°C/s
b	Pre-heating temperature Pre-heating time	150 to 180°C 60 to 120s
c	Temperature ramp rate	1 to 4°C/s
d	220°C or higher time	shorter than 60s
e	230°C or higher time	shorter than 40s
f	Peak temperature	lower than 260°C
g	Temperature ramping rate	1 to 6°C/s

The temperature indicates at the surface of mold package.

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