

# Ultralow Offset Voltage Operational Amplifier

**OP07** 

#### **FEATURES**

Low Vos: 75 μV maximum

Low Vos drift: 1.3 μV/°C maximum

Ultrastable vs. time: 1.5  $\mu V$  per month maximum

Low noise: 0.6 μV p-p maximum

Wide input voltage range: ±14 V typical Wide supply voltage range: 3 V to 18 V

125°C temperature-tested dice

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Wireless base station control circuits
Optical network control circuits
Instrumentation
Sensors and controls

Thermocouples

Resistor thermal detectors (RTDs)

Strain bridges

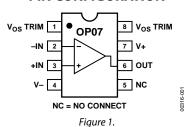
**Shunt current measurements** 

**Precision filters** 

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The OP07 has very low input offset voltage (75  $\mu V$  maximum for OP07E) that is obtained by trimming at the wafer stage. These low offset voltages generally eliminate any need for external nulling. The OP07 also features low input bias current ( $\pm 4$  nA for the OP07E) and high open-loop gain (200 V/mV for the OP07E). The low offset and high open-loop gain make the OP07 particularly useful for high gain instrumentation applications.

#### PIN CONFIGURATION



The wide input voltage range of  $\pm 13$  V minimum combined with a high CMRR of 106 dB (OP07E) and high input impedance provide high accuracy in the noninverting circuit configuration. Excellent linearity and gain accuracy can be maintained even at high closed-loop gains. Stability of offsets and gain with time or variations in temperature is excellent. The accuracy and stability of the OP07, even at high gain, combined with the freedom from external nulling have made the OP07 an industry standard for instrumentation applications.

The OP07 is available in two standard performance grades. The OP07E is specified for operation over the  $0^{\circ}$ C to  $70^{\circ}$ C range, and the OP07C is specified over the  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

The OP07 is available in epoxy 8-lead PDIP and 8-lead narrow SOIC packages. For CERDIP and TO-99 packages and standard microcircuit drawing (SMD) versions, see the OP77.

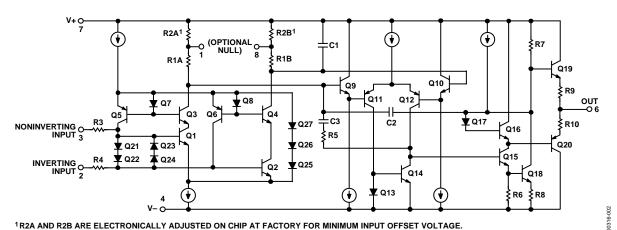


Figure 2. Simplified Schematic

## **OP07**

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## **SPECIFICATIONS**

### **OP07E ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C						
Input Offset Voltage <sup>1</sup>	Vos			30	75	μV
Long-Term Vos Stability <sup>2</sup>	Vos/Time			0.3	1.5	μV/Month
Input Offset Current	los			0.5	3.8	nA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±1.2	±4.0	nA
Input Noise Voltage	e <sub>n</sub> p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz <sup>3</sup>		0.35	0.6	μV p-p
Input Noise Voltage Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f <sub>O</sub> = 10 Hz		10.3	18.0	nV/√Hz
		$f_0 = 100 \text{ Hz}^3$		10.0	13.0	nV/√Hz
		$f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$		9.6	11.0	nV/√Hz
Input Noise Current	I <sub>n</sub> p-p			14	30	рА р-р
Input Noise Current Density	In	f <sub>O</sub> = 10 Hz		0.32	0.80	pA/√Hz
		$f_0 = 100 \text{ Hz}^3$		0.14	0.23	pA/√Hz
		$f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$		0.12	0.17	pA/√Hz
Input Resistance, Differential Mode <sup>4</sup>	R <sub>IN</sub>		15	50		MΩ
Input Resistance, Common Mode	RINCM			160		GΩ
Input Voltage Range	IVR		±13	±14		٧
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	106	123		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$		5	20	μV/V
Large Signal Voltage Gain	Avo	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10 V$	200	500		V/mV
		$R_L \ge 500 \ \Omega, V_O = \pm 0.5 \ V, V_S = \pm 3 \ V^4$	150	400		V/mV
$0^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}C$						
Input Offset Voltage <sup>1</sup>	Vos			45	130	μV
Voltage Drift Without External Trim⁴	TCVos			0.3	1.3	μV/°C
Voltage Drift with External Trim <sup>3</sup>	TCV <sub>OSN</sub>	$R_P = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$		0.3	1.3	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	los			0.9	5.3	nA
Input Offset Current Drift	TClos			8	35	pA/°C
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±1.5	±5.5	nA
Input Bias Current Drift	TCI <sub>B</sub>			13	35	pA/°C
Input Voltage Range	IVR		±13	±13.5		V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	103	123		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$		7	32	μV/V
Large Signal Voltage Gain	Avo	$R_L \ge 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}$	180	450		V/mV
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C						
Output Voltage Swing	Vo	$R_L \ge 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	±12.5	±13.0		V
		$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$	±12.0	±12.8		V
		$R_L \ge 1 \ k\Omega$	±10.5	±12.0		V
0°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 70°C						
Output Voltage Swing	Vo	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$	±12	±12.6		V

### **OP07**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
$T_A = 25$ °C						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega^3$	0.1	0.3		V/µs
Closed-Loop Bandwidth	BW	$A_{VOL} = 1^5$	0.4	0.6		MHz
Open-Loop Output Resistance	Ro	$V_0 = 0$ , $I_0 = 0$		60		Ω
Power Consumption	P <sub>d</sub>	$V_S = \pm 15 V$ , No load		75	120	mW
		$V_S = \pm 3 V$ , No load		4	6	mW
Offset Adjustment Range		$R_P = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$		±4		mV

#### **OP07C ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_s = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
$T_A = 25$ °C						
Input Offset Voltage <sup>1</sup>	Vos			60	150	μV
Long-Term Vos Stability <sup>2</sup>	Vos/Time			0.4	2.0	μV/Month
Input Offset Current	los			8.0	6.0	nA
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>			±1.8	±7.0	nA
Input Noise Voltage	e <sub>n</sub> p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz <sup>3</sup>		0.38	0.65	μV p-p
Input Noise Voltage Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f <sub>O</sub> = 10 Hz		10.5	20.0	nV/√Hz
		$f_0 = 100 \text{ Hz}^3$		10.2	13.5	nV/√Hz
		$f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$		9.8	11.5	nV/√Hz
Input Noise Current	I₁ p-p			15	35	рА р-р
Input Noise Current Density	In	f <sub>o</sub> = 10 Hz		0.35	0.90	pA/√Hz
		$f_0 = 100 \text{ Hz}^3$		0.15	0.27	pA/√Hz
		$f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$		0.13	0.18	pA/√Hz
Input Resistance, Differential Mode⁴	R <sub>IN</sub>		8	33		ΜΩ
Input Resistance, Common Mode	RINCM			120		GΩ
Input Voltage Range	IVR		±13	±14		V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	100	120		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$		7	32	μV/V
Large Signal Voltage Gain	Avo	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10 V$	120	400		V/mV
		$R_L \ge 500 \ \Omega, V_O = \pm 0.5 \ V, V_S = \pm 3 \ V^4$	100	400		V/mV
-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C						
Input Offset Voltage <sup>1</sup>	Vos			85	250	μV
Voltage Drift Without External Trim⁴	TCVos			0.5	1.8	μV/°C
Voltage Drift with External Trim <sup>3</sup>	TCVosn	$R_P = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$		0.4	1.6	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	los			1.6	8.0	nA
Input Offset Current Drift	TClos			12	50	pA/°C
Input Bias Current	$I_B$			±2.2	±9.0	nA
Input Bias Current Drift	TCI <sub>B</sub>			18	50	pA/°C
Input Voltage Range	IVR		±13	±13.5		V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13 \text{ V}$	97	120		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$		10	51	μV/V
Large Signal Voltage Gain	Avo	$R_L \ge 2 k\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10 V$	100	400		V/mV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Input offset voltage measurements are performed by automated test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after application of power. <sup>2</sup> Long-term input offset voltage stability refers to the averaged trend time of V<sub>OS</sub> vs. the time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, changes in V<sub>0s</sub> during the first 30 operating days are typically 2.5 μV. Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics section. Parameter is sample tested.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Guaranteed by design.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Guaranteed but not tested.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C						
Output Voltage Swing	Vo	$R_L \ge 10 \ k\Omega$	±12.0	±13.0		V
		$R_L \ge 2 \ k\Omega$	±11.5	±12.8		V
		$R_L \ge 1 \ k\Omega$		±12.0		V
$-40^{\circ}$ C $\leq$ T <sub>A</sub> $\leq$ $+85^{\circ}$ C						
Output Voltage Swing	Vo	$R_L \ge 2 \ k\Omega$	±12	±12.6		V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L \ge 2 \ k\Omega^3$	0.1	0.3		V/µs
Closed-Loop Bandwidth	BW	$A_{VOL} = 1^5$	0.4	0.6		MHz
Open-Loop Output Resistance	Ro	$V_{O} = 0$ , $I_{O} = 0$		60		Ω
Power Consumption	P <sub>d</sub>	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ , No load		80	150	mW
		$V_S = \pm 3 \text{ V}$ , No load		4	8	mW
Offset Adjustment Range		$R_P = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$		±4		mV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Input offset voltage measurements are performed by automated test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after application of power.

<sup>2</sup> Long-term input offset voltage stability refers to the averaged trend time of V<sub>05</sub> vs. the time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, changes in V<sub>05</sub> during the first 30 operating days are typically 2.5 μV. Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics section. Parameter is sample tested.

3 Sample tested.
4 Guaranteed by design.
5 Guaranteed but not tested.

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Table 3.

Parameter	Ratings
Supply Voltage (V <sub>s</sub> )	±22 V
Input Voltage <sup>1</sup>	±22 V
Differential Input Voltage	±30 V
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Indefinite
Storage Temperature Range	
S and P Packages	−65°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature Range	
OP07E	0°C to 70°C
OP07C	−40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Lead Temperature, Soldering (60 sec)	300°C

 $<sup>^1\</sup>text{For}$  supply voltages less than  $\pm 22$  V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### THERMAL RESISTANCE

 $\theta_{JA}$  is specified for the worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

**Table 4. Thermal Resistance** 

Package Type	θја	<b>Ө</b> зс	Unit
8-Lead PDIP (P-Suffix)	103	43	°C/W
8-Lead SOIC_N (S-Suffix)	158	43	°C/W

#### **ESD CAUTION**

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

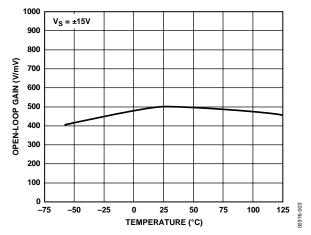


Figure 3. Open-Loop Gain vs. Temperature

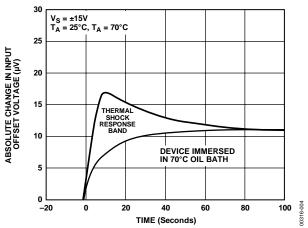
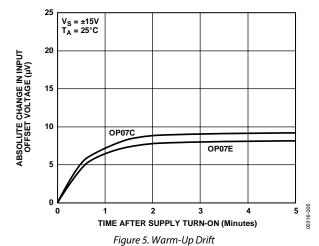


Figure 4. Offset Voltage Change due to Thermal Shock



1.0 V<sub>S</sub> = ±15V T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C OP07C OP

Figure 6. Maximum Error vs. Source Resistance

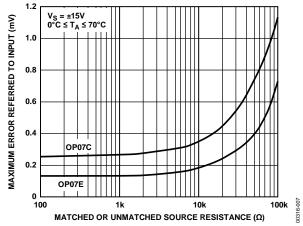


Figure 7. Maximum Error vs. Source Resistance

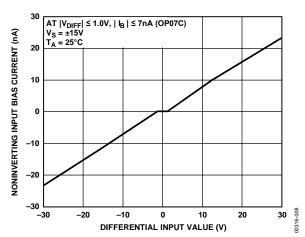


Figure 8. Input Bias Current vs. Differential Input Voltage

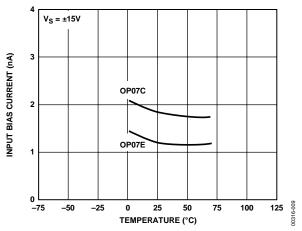


Figure 9. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

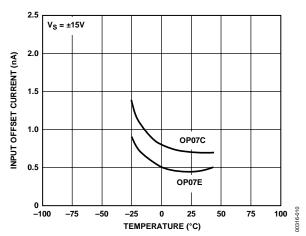


Figure 10. Input Offset Current vs. Temperature

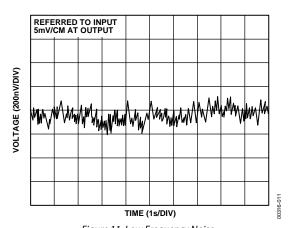


Figure 11. Low Frequency Noise

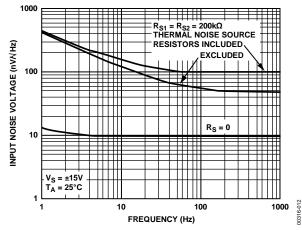


Figure 12. Total Input Noise Voltage vs. Frequency

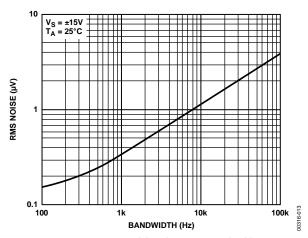


Figure 13. Input Wideband Noise vs. Bandwidth, 0.1 Hz to Frequency Indicated

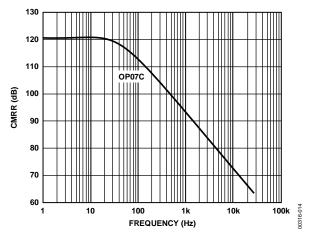


Figure 14. CMRR vs. Frequency

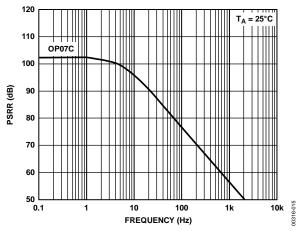


Figure 15. PSRR vs. Frequency

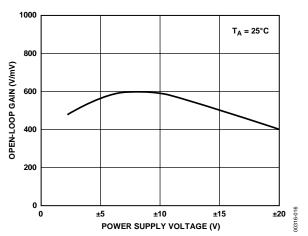


Figure 16. Open-Loop Gain vs. Power Supply Voltage

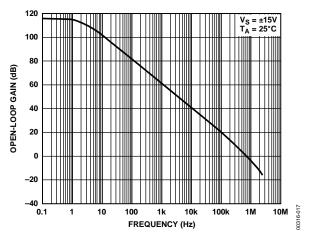


Figure 17. Open-Loop Frequency Response

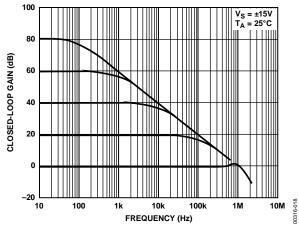


Figure 18. Closed-Loop Frequency Response for Various Gain Configurations

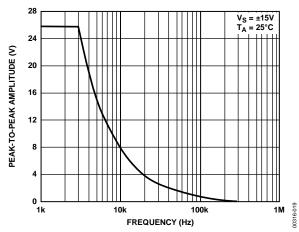


Figure 19. Maximum Output Swing vs. Frequency

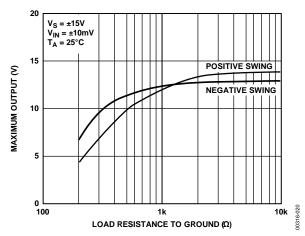


Figure 20. Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance

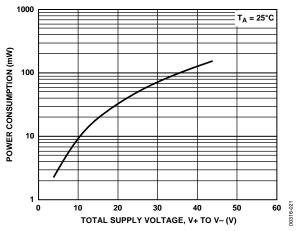


Figure 21. Power Consumption vs. Power Supply

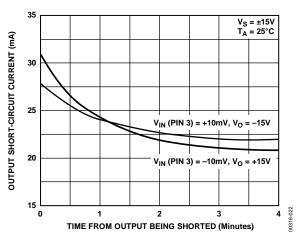


Figure 22. Output Short-Circuit Current vs. Time

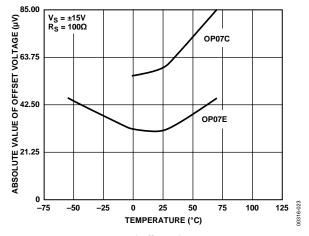


Figure 23. Untrimmed Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

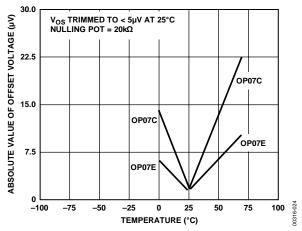


Figure 24. Trimmed Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

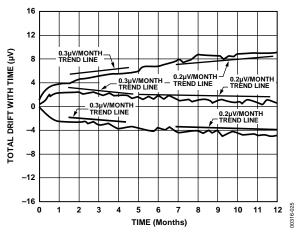


Figure 25. Offset Voltage Drift vs. Time

### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

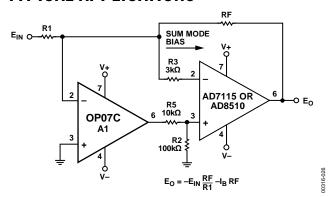


Figure 26. Typical Offset Voltage Test Circuit

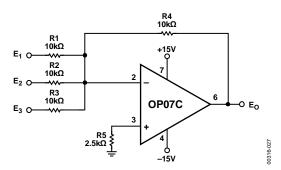


Figure 27. Typical Low Frequency Noise Circuit

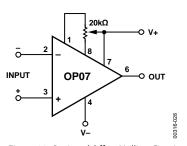


Figure 28. Optional Offset Nulling Circuit

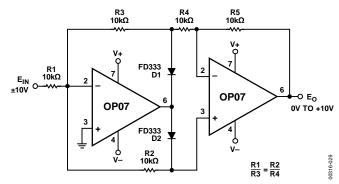


Figure 29. Absolute Value Circuit

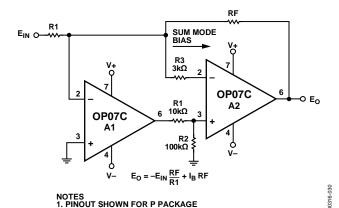


Figure 30. High Speed, Low Vos Composite Amplifier

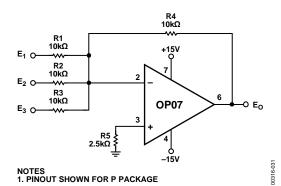


Figure 31. Adjustment-Free Precision Summing Amplifier

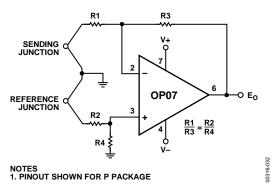


Figure 32. High Stability Thermocouple Amplifier

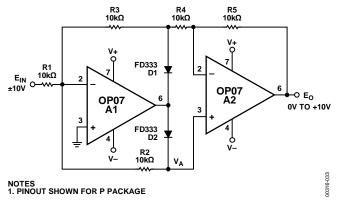


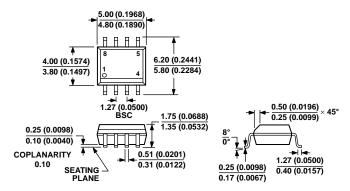
Figure 33. Precision Absolute-Value Circuit

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

The OP07 provides stable operation with load capacitance of up to 500 pF and  $\pm 10$  V swings; larger capacitances should be decoupled with a 50  $\Omega$  decoupling resistor.

Stray thermoelectric voltages generated by dissimilar metals at the contacts to the input terminals can degrade drift performance. Therefore, best operation is obtained when both input contacts are maintained at the same temperature, preferably close to the package temperature.

### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

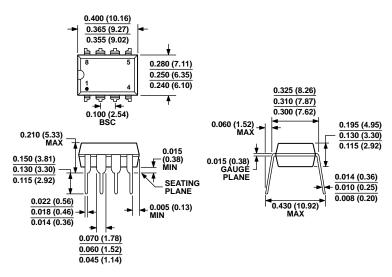


#### COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

Figure 34. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC\_N] Narrow Body S-Suffix (R-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)



#### COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-001

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES; MILLIMETER DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF INCH EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN. CORNER LEADS MAY BE CONFIGURED AS WHOLE OR HALF LEADS.

Figure 35. 8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP] P-Suffix (N-8)

Dimensions shown in inches and (millimeters)

## **OP07**

#### **ORDERING GUIDE**

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
OP07EPZ	0°C to 70°C	8-Lead PDIP	N-8 (P-Suffix)
OP07CPZ	−40°C to +85°C	8-Lead PDIP	N-8 (P-Suffix)
OP07CSZ	−40°C to +85°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8 (S-Suffix)
OP07CSZ-REEL	−40°C to +85°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8 (S-Suffix)
OP07CSZ-REEL7	−40°C to +85°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8 (S-Suffix)

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

0P07

## **NOTES**

0P07			

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