Quad Low-Offset, Low-Power Operational Amplifier

OP-400

ANALOG DEVICES

FEATURES

- Low Input Offset Voltage .... 150μV Max
- Low Offset Voltage Drift, Over −55°C to +125°C .... 1.2μV/°C Max
- Low Supply Current (Per Amplifier) .... 725μA Max
- High Open-Loop Gain .... 5000V/mV Min
- Input Bias Current .... 3nA Max
- Low Noise Voltage Density .... 11nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ at 1kHz
- Stable With Large Capacitive Loads .... 10nF Typ
- Pin Compatible to OP-11, LM148, HA4741, RM4156, and LT1014 With Improved Performance
- Available in Die Form

ORDERING INFORMATION †

T_A = +25°C V_{OS} MAX (mV)	PACKAGE CERDIP 14-PIN	PLASTIC	LCC 28-CONTACT	OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE
150	OP400AY*	–	OP400ATC/883	MIL
150	OP400EY	–	–	IND
230	OP400FY	–	–	IND
300	–	OP400GP	–	COM
300	–	OP400GS††	–	COM
300	–	OP400HP	–	XIND
300	–	OP400HS††	–	XIND

* For devices processed in total compliance to MIL-STD-883, add /883 after part number. Consult factory for 883 data sheet.

† Burn-in is available on commercial and industrial temperature range parts in CerDIP, plastic DIP, and TO-can packages.

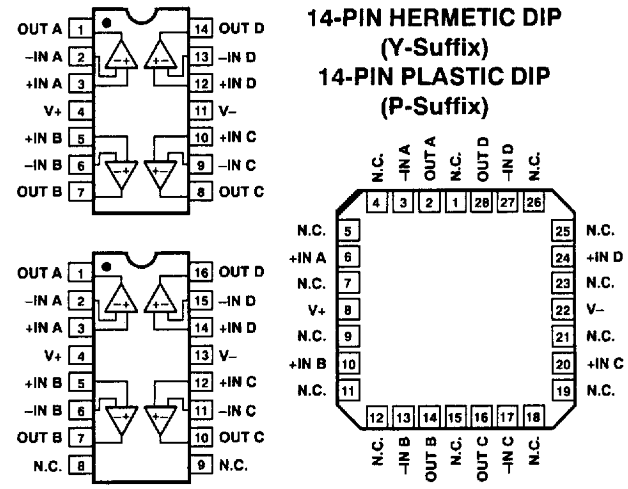
†† For availablity and burn-in information on SO and PLCC packages, contact your local sales office.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The OP-400 is the first monolithic quad operational amplifier that features OP-77 type performance. Precision performance no longer has to be sacrificed to obtain the space and cost savings offered by quad amplifiers.

The OP-400 features an extremely low input offset voltage of less than 150μV with a drift of under 1.2μV/°C, guaranteed

PIN CONNECTIONS

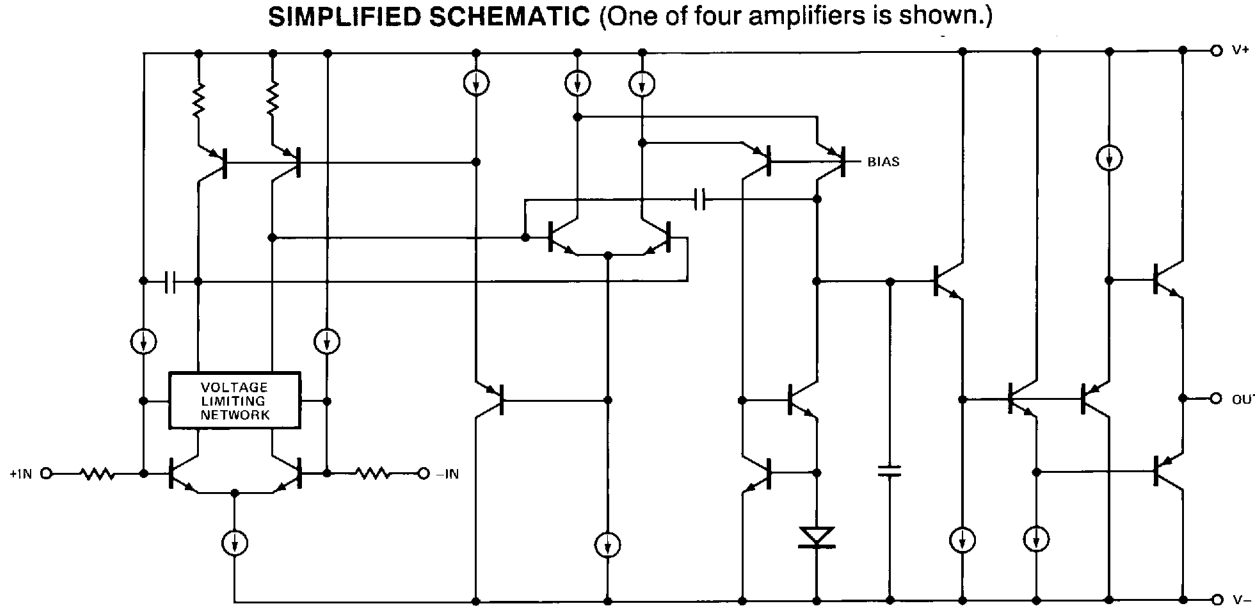


14-PIN HERMETIC DIP (Y-Suffix)
14-PIN PLASTIC DIP (P-Suffix)

16-PIN SOL (S-Suffix)

28-LEAD LCC (TC-Suffix)

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC (One of four amplifiers is shown.)



over the full military temperature range. Open-loop gain of the OP-400 is over 5,000,000 into a 10kΩ load; input bias current is under 3nA; CMR is above 120dB and PSRR below 1.8μV/V. On-chip zener-zap trimming is used to achieve the low input offset voltage of the OP-400 and eliminates the need for offset nulling. (The OP-400 conforms to the industry-standard quad pinout which does not have null terminals.)

The OP-400 features low power consumption, drawing less than 725μA per amplifier. The total current drawn by this quad amplifier is less than that of a single OP-07, yet the OP-400 offers significant improvements over this industry-standard op amp. Voltage noise density of the OP-400 is a low $11nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ at 10Hz which is half that of most competitive devices.

The OP-400 is pin compatible with the OP-11, LM148, HA4741, RM4156, and LT1014 operational amplifiers and can be used to upgrade systems using these devices. The OP-400 is an ideal choice for applications requiring multiple precision operational amplifiers and where low power consumption is critical.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 2)

Supply Voltage .... ±20V
Differential Input Voltage .... ±30V
Input Voltage .... Supply Voltage
Output Short-Circuit Duration .... Continuous
Storage Temperature Range
  P, TC, Y-Package .... –65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Range (Soldering 60 sec) .... 300°C
Junction Temperature (T_j) .... –65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range
  OP-400A .... –55°C to +125°C
  OP-400E, OP-400F .... –25°C to +85°C
  OP-400G .... 0°C to +70°C
  OP-400H .... –40°C to +85°C

PACKAGE TYPE	Θ_{jA} (Note 1)	Θ_{jC}	UNITS
14-Pin Hermetic DIP (Y)	94	10	°C/W
14-Pin Plastic DIP (P)	76	33	°C/W
28-Contact LCC (TC)	70	28	°C/W
16-Pin SOL (S)	88	23	°C/W

NOTES:
1. Θ_{jA} is specified for worst case mounting conditions, i.e., Θ_{jA} is specified for device in socket for TO, CerDIP, P-DIP, and LCC packages; Θ_{jA} is specified for device soldered to printed circuit board for SO package.
2. Absolute maximum ratings apply to both DICE and packaged parts, unless otherwise noted.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $V_S = \pm15V$, $T_A = +25°C$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	OP-400A/E MIN	OP-400A/E TYP	OP-400A/E MAX	OP-400F MIN	OP-400F TYP	OP-400F MAX	OP-400G/H MIN	OP-400G/H TYP	OP-400G/H MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}		—	40	150	—	60	230	—	80	300	μV
Long Term Input Voltage Stability			—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	μV/mo
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$V_{CM} = 0V$	—	0.1	1.0	—	0.1	2.0	—	0.1	3.5	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B	$V_{CM} = 0V$	—	0.75	3.0	—	0.75	6.0	—	0.75	7.0	nA
Input Noise Voltage	$e_{n\,p\text{-}p}$	0.1Hz to 10Hz	—	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	$\mu V_{p\text{-}p}$
Input Noise Voltage Density	e_n	$f_O = 10Hz$ (Note 1) $f_O = 1000Hz$	— —	22 11	36 18	— —	22 11	36 18	— —	22 11	— —	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Current	$i_{n\,p\text{-}p}$	0.1Hz to 10Hz	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	$pA_{p\text{-}p}$
Input Noise Current Density	i_n	$f_O = 10Hz$	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Resistance Differential Mode	R_{IN}		—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	MΩ
Input Resistance Common Mode	R_{INCM}		—	200	—	—	200	—	—	200	—	GΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$V_O = \pm10V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$	5000 2000	12000 3500	— —	3000 1500	7000 3000	— —	3000 1500	7000 3000	— —	V/mV

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $V_S = \pm15V$, $T_A = +25°C$, unless otherwise noted. (Continued)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	OP-400A/E MIN	OP-400A/E TYP	OP-400A/E MAX	OP-400F MIN	OP-400F TYP	OP-400F MAX	OP-400G/H MIN	OP-400G/H TYP	OP-400G/H MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range	IVR	Note 3	±12	±13	—	±12	±13	—	±12	±13	—	V
Common Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{CM} = \pm12V$	120	140	—	115	140	—	110	135	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm3V$ to $\pm18V$	—	0.1	1.8	—	0.1	3.2	—	0.2	5.6	μV/V
Output Voltage Swing	V_O	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	±12	±12.6	—	±12	±12.6	—	±12	±12.6	—	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	±11	±12.2	—	±11	±12.2	—	±11	±12.2	—	
Supply Current Per Amplifier	I_{SY}	No Load	—	600	725	—	600	725	—	600	725	μA
Slew Rate	SR		0.1	0.15	—	0.1	0.15	—	0.1	0.15	—	V/μs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	$A_V = +1$	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	kHz
Channel Separation	CS	$V_O = 20V_{p-p}$, $f_O = 10Hz$ (Note 2)	123	135	—	123	135	—	123	135	—	dB
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}		—	3.2	—	—	3.2	—	—	3.2	—	pF
Capacitive Load Stability		$A_V = +1$, No Oscillations	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	nF

NOTES:
1. Sample tested.
2. Guaranteed but not 100% tested.
3. Guaranteed by CMR test.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $V_S = \pm15V$, $-55°C \le T_A \le 125°C$ for OP-400A, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	OP-400A MIN	OP-400A TYP	OP-400A MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}		—	70	270	μV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	TCV_{OS}		—	0.3	1.2	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$V_{CM} = 0V$	—	0.1	2.5	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B	$V_{CM} = 0V$	—	1.3	5.0	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$V_O = \pm10V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$	3000	9000	—	V/mV
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	1000	2300	—	
Input Voltage Range	IVR	Note 1	±12	±12.5	—	V
Common Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{CM} = \pm12V$	115	130	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm3V$ to $\pm18V$	—	0.2	3.2	μV/V
Output Voltage Swing	V_O	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	±12	±12.4	—	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	±11	±12	—	
Supply Current Per Amplifier	I_{SY}	No Load	—	600	775	μA
Capacitive Load Stability		$A_V = +1$, No Oscillations	—	8	—	nF

NOTE:
1. Guaranteed by CMR test.

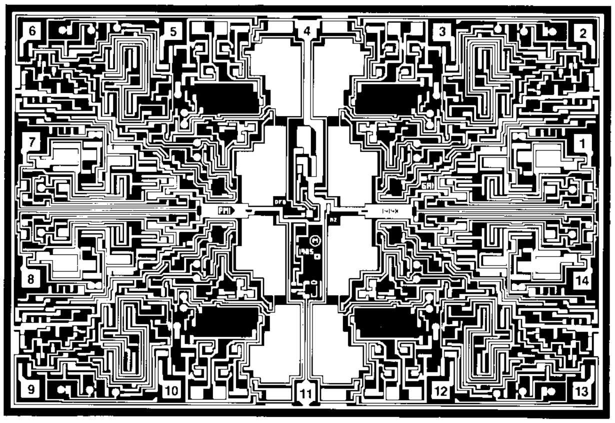
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $V_S = \pm15V$, $-25°C \le T_A \le \pm85°C$ for OP-400E/F, $0°C \le T_A \le +70°C$ for OP-400G, $-40°C \le T_A \le +85°C$ for OP-400H, unless otherwise noted.

			OP-400E			OP-400F			OP-400G/H			
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}		–	60	220	–	80	350	–	110	400	µV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	TCV_{OS}		–	0.3	1.2	–	0.3	2.0	–	0.6	2.5	µV/°C
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$V_{CM} = 0V$										nA
		E, F, G Grades	–	0.1	2.5	–	0.1	3.5	–	0.2	6.0	
		H Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	12.0	
Input Bias Current	I_B	$V_{CM} = 0V$										nA
		E, F, G Grades	–	0.9	5.0	–	0.9	10.0	–	1.0	12.0	
		H Grade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	20.0	
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$V_O = \pm10V$										V/mV
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$	3000	10000	–	2000	5000	–	2000	5000	–	
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	1500	2700	–	1000	2000	–	1000	2000	–	
Input Voltage Range	IVR	(Note 1)	±12	±12.5	–	±12	±12.5	–	±12	±12.5	–	V
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{CM} = \pm12V$	115	135	–	110	135	–	105	130	–	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm3V$ to $\pm18V$	–	0.15	3.2	–	0.15	5.6	–	0.3	10.0	µV/V
Output Voltage Swing	V_O	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	±12	±12.4	–	±12	±12.4	–	±12	±12.6	–	V
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	±11	±12	–	±11	±12	–	±11	±12.2	–	
Supply Current Per Amplifier	I_{SY}	No Load	–	600	775	–	600	775	–	600	775	µA
Capacitive Load Stability		$A_V = +1$ No Oscillations	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	nF

NOTE:

1. Guaranteed by CMR test.

DICE CHARACTERISTICS



DIE SIZE 0.181 × 0.123 inch, 22,263 sq. mils
(4.60 × 3.12 mm, 14.35 sq. mm)

1. OUT A
2. −IN A
3. +IN A
4. V+
5. +IN B
6. −IN B
7. OUT B
8. OUT C
9. −IN C
10. +IN C
11. V−
12. +IN D
13. −IN D
14. OUT D

WAFER TEST LIMITS at $V_S = \pm15V$, $T_A = +25°C$, unless otherwise noted.

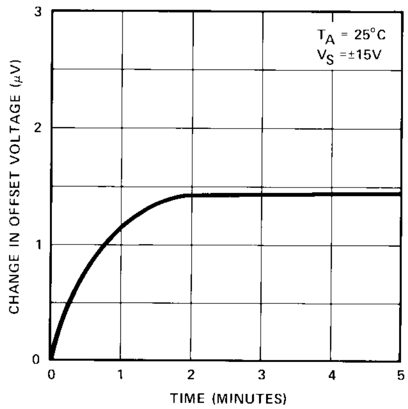
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	OP-400GBC LIMIT	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}		230	µV MAX
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$V_{CM} = 0V$	2	nA MAX
Input Bias Current	I_B	$V_{CM} = 0V$	6	nA MAX
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$V_O = \pm10V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$	3000 1500	V/mV MIN
Input Voltage Range	IVR	Note 1	±12	V MIN
Common Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{CM} = \pm12V$	115	dB MIN
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm3V$ to $\pm18V$	3.2	µV/V MAX
Output Voltage Swing	V_O	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$	±12 ±11	V MIN
Supply Current Per Amplifier	I_{SY}	No Load	725	µA MAX

NOTES:
1. Guaranteed by CMR test.

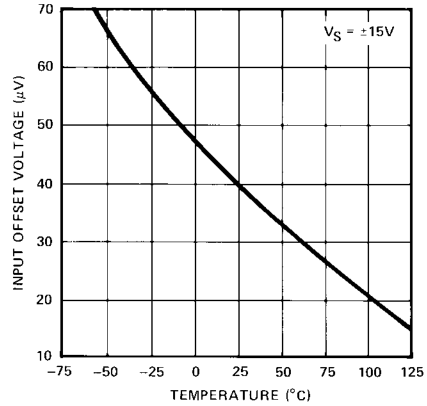
Electrical tests are performed at wafer probe to the limits shown. Due to variations in assembly methods and normal yield loss, yield after packaging is not guaranteed for standard product dice. Consult factory to negotiate specifications based on dice lot qualification through sample lot assembly and testing.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

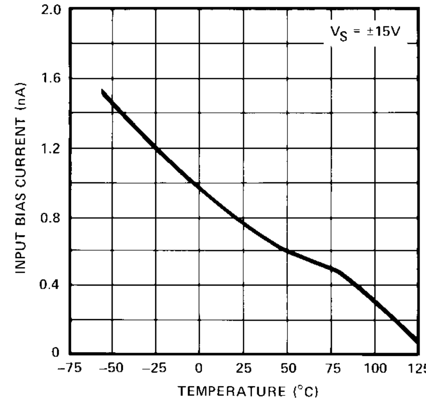
WARM-UP DRIFT



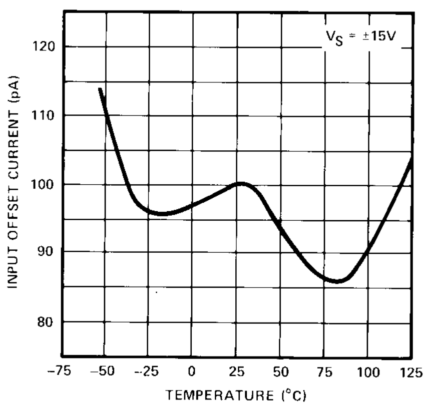
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE



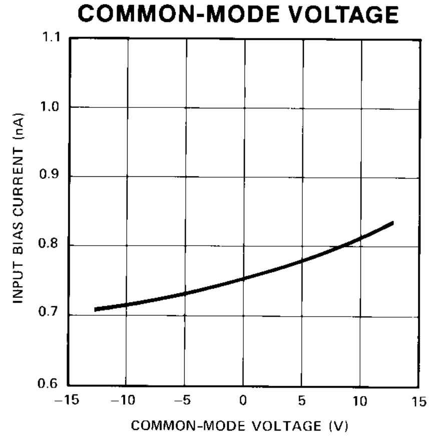
INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



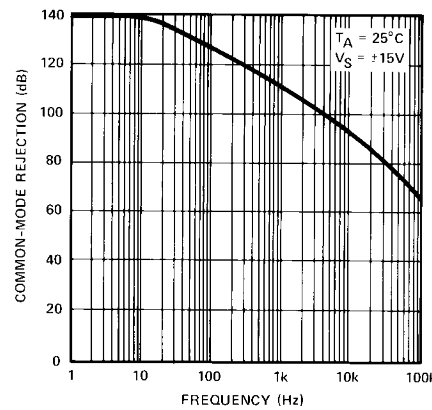
INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



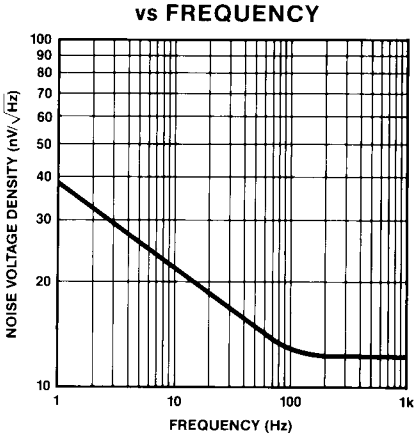
INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE



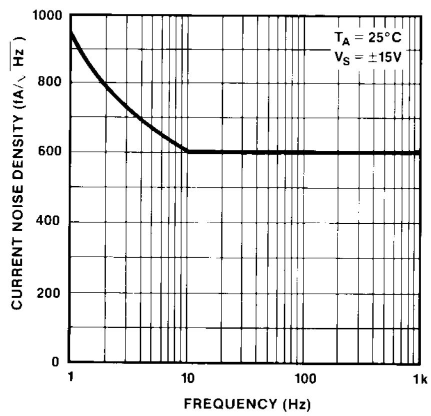
COMMON-MODE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



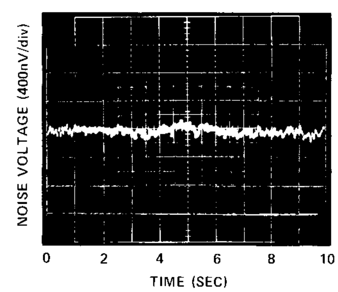
NOISE VOLTAGE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY



CURRENT NOISE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

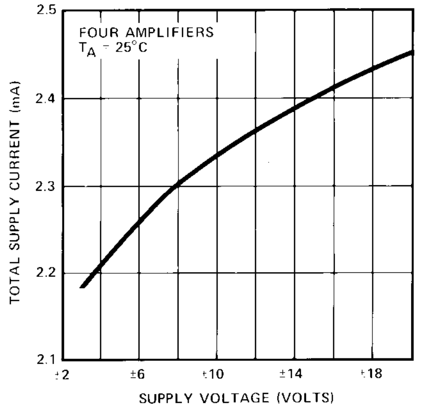


0.1Hz TO 10Hz NOISE

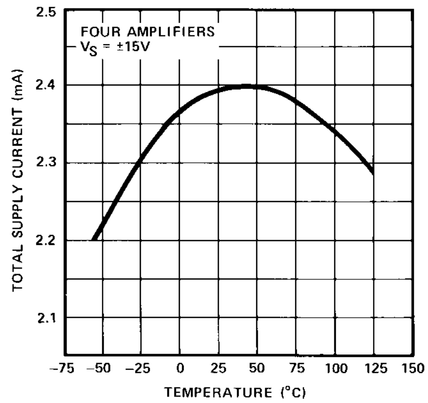


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

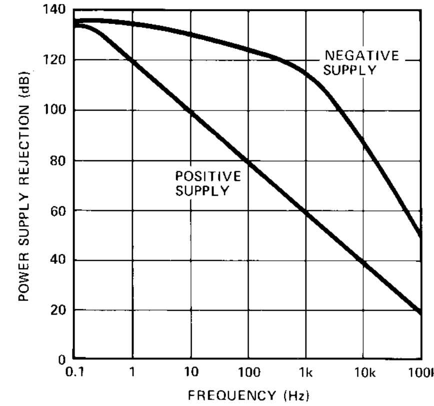
TOTAL SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



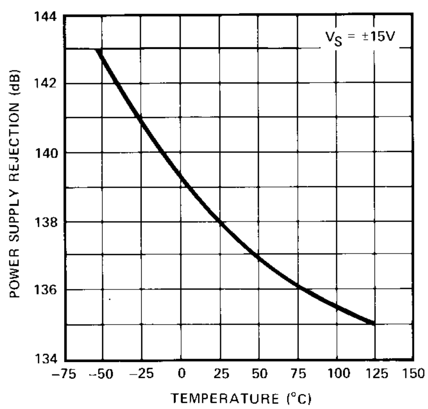
TOTAL SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



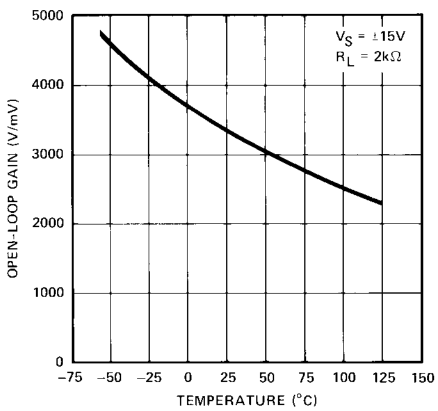
POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



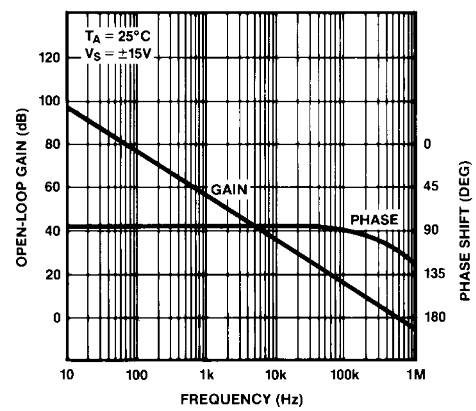
POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs TEMPERATURE



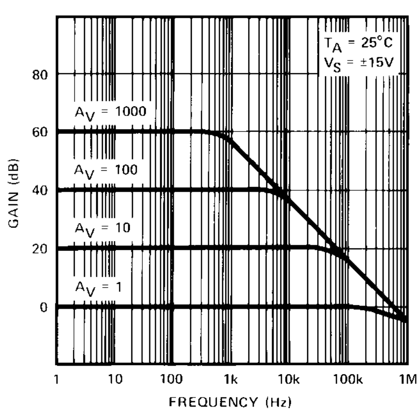
OPEN-LOOP GAIN vs TEMPERATURE



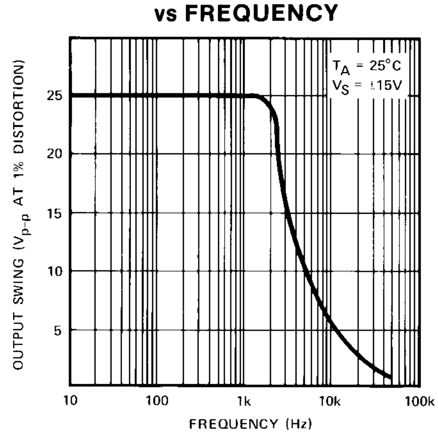
OPEN-LOOP GAIN AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY



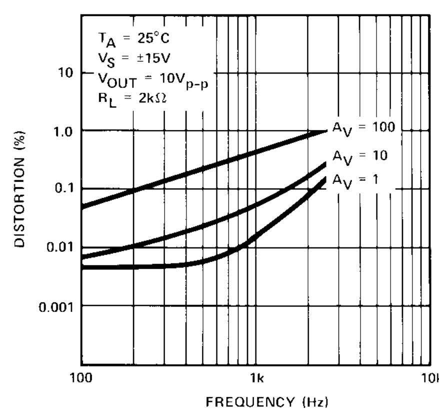
CLOSED-LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY



MAXIMUM OUTPUT SWING vs FREQUENCY

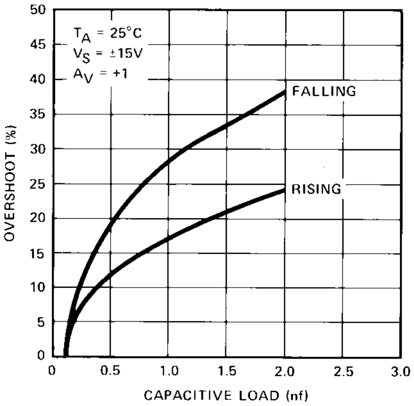


TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

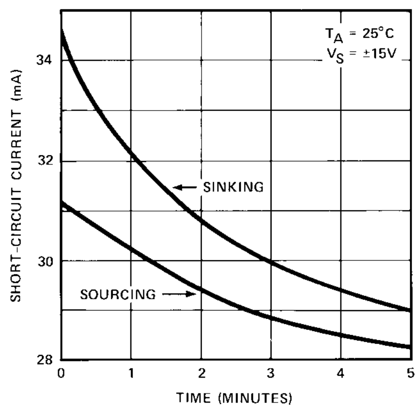


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

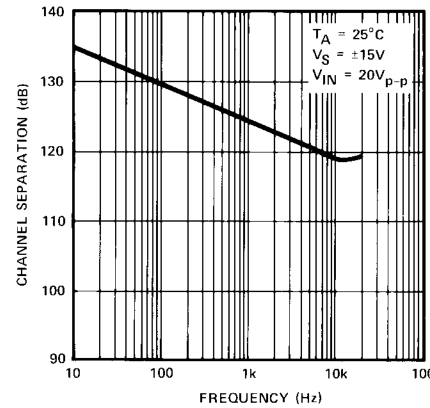
OVERSHOOT vs CAPACITIVE LOAD



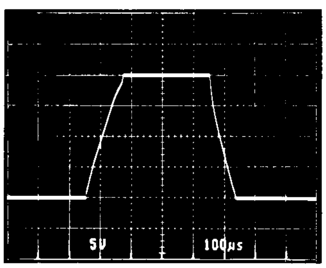
SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT vs TIME



CHANNEL SEPARATION vs FREQUENCY

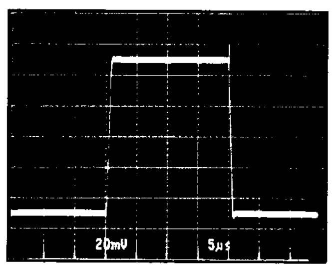


LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



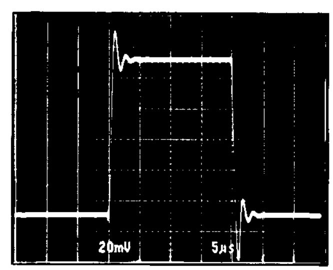
T_A = 25°C
V_S = ±15V
A_V = +1

SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



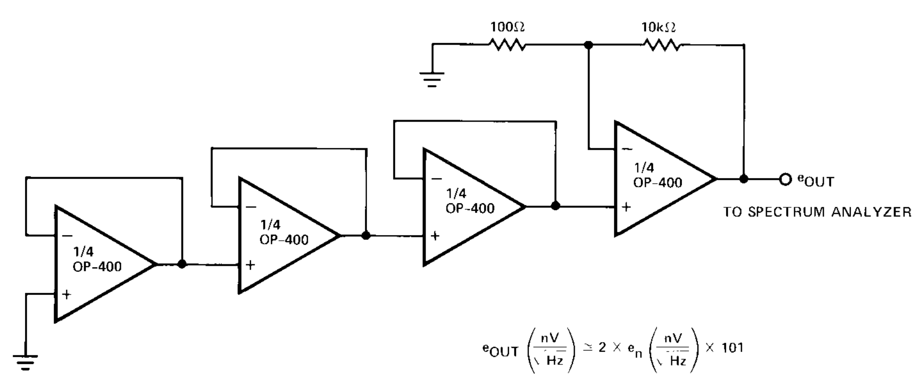
T_A = 25°C
V_S = ±15V
A_V = +1

SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE C_{LOAD} = 1nF



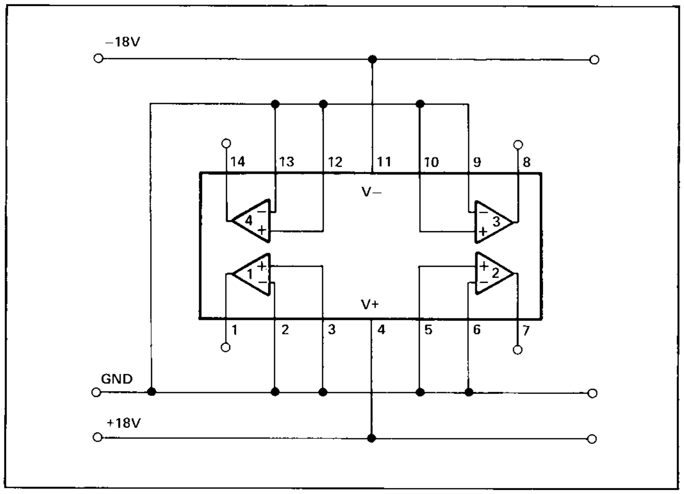
T_A = 25°C
V_S = ±15V
A_V = +1

NOISE TEST SCHEMATIC



$$e_{OUT}\left(\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}\right) \simeq 2 \times e_n\left(\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}\right) \times 101$$

BURN-IN CIRCUIT

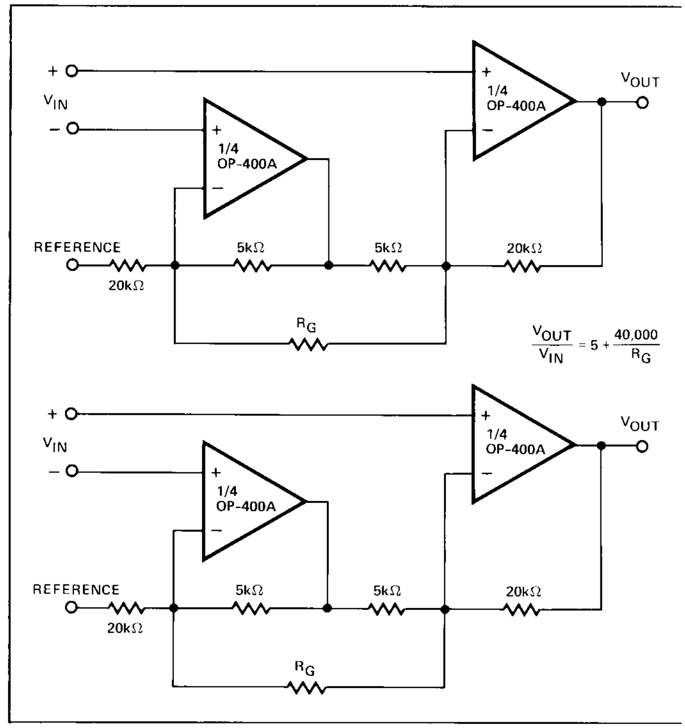


which is comparable to the best monolithic instrumentation amplifiers. The bandwidth of the low-power instrumentation amplifier is a function of gain and is shown below:

GAIN	BANDWIDTH
5	150kHz
10	67kHz
100	7.5kHz
1000	500Hz

The output signal is specified with respect to the reference input, which is normally connected to analog ground. The reference input can be used to offset the output from −10V to +10V if required.

FIGURE 1: Dual Low-Power Instrumentation Amplifier



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The OP-400 is inherently stable at all gains and is capable of driving large capacitive loads without oscillating. Nonetheless, good supply decoupling is highly recommended. Proper supply decoupling reduces problems caused by supply line noise and improves the capacitive load driving capability of the OP-400.

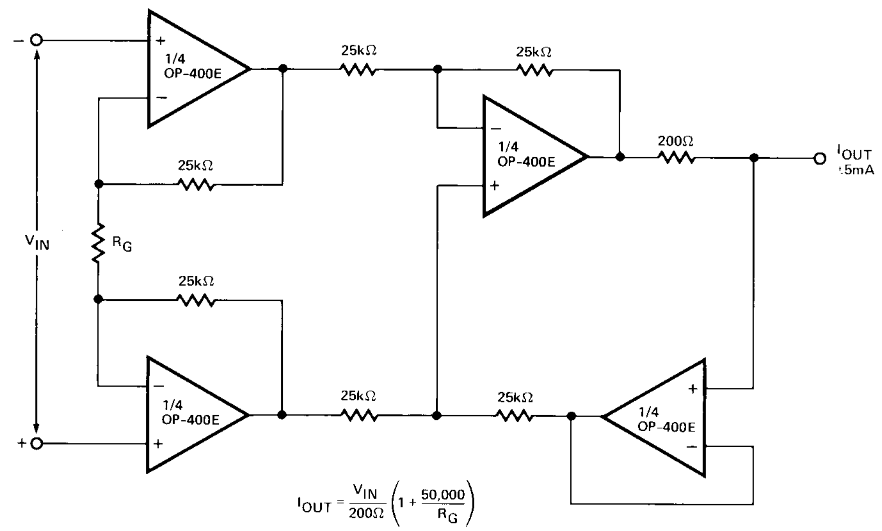
Total supply current can be reduced by connecting the inputs of an unused amplifier to V–. This turns the amplifier off, lowering the total supply current.

APPLICATIONS

DUAL LOW-POWER INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

A dual instrumentation amplifier that consumes less than 33mW of power per channel is shown in Figure 1. The linearity of the instrumentation amplifier exceeds 16 bits in gains of 5 to 200 and is better than 14 bits in gains from 200 to 1000. CMRR is above 115dB (Gain = 1000). Offset voltage drift is typically 0.4μV/°C over the military temperature range

FIGURE 2: Bipolar Current Transmitter



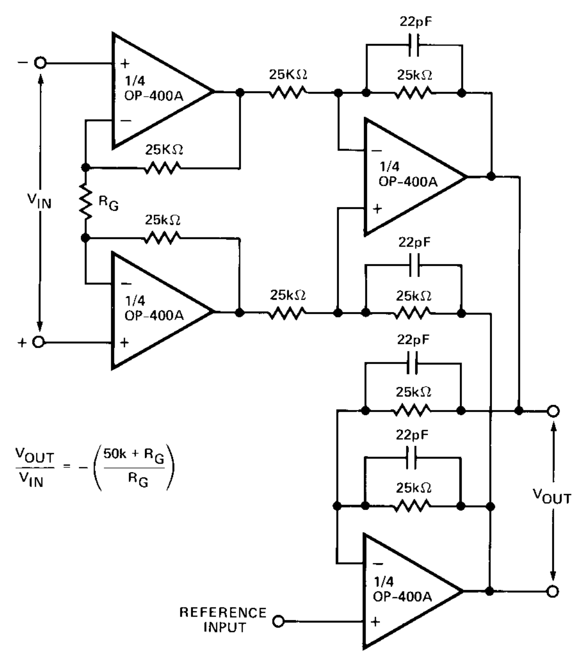
BIPOLAR CURRENT TRANSMITTER

In the circuit of Figure 2, which is an extension of the standard three op-amp instrumentation amplifier, the output current is proportional to the differential input voltage. Maximum output current is ±5mA with voltage compliance equal to ±10V when using ±15V supplies. Output impedance of the current transmitter exceeds 3MΩ and linearity is better than 16 bits with gain set for a full scale input of ±100μV.

DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

The output voltage swing of a single-ended instrumentation amplifier is limited by the supplies, normally at ±15V, to a maximum of $24V_{p\text{-}p}$. The differential output instrumentation amplifier of Figure 3 can provide an output voltage swing of $48V_{p\text{-}p}$ when operated with ±15V supplies. The extended output swing is due to the opposite polarity of the outputs. Both outputs will swing $24V_{p\text{-}p}$ but with opposite polarity, for a total output voltage swing of $48V_{p\text{-}p}$. The reference input can be used to set a common-mode output voltage over the range ±10V. PSRR of the amplifier is less than 1μV/V with CMRR (Gain = 1000) better than 115dB. Offset voltage drift is typically 0.4μV/°C over the military temperature range.

FIGURE 3: Differential Output Instrumentation Amplifier



MULTIPLE OUTPUT TRACKING VOLTAGE REFERENCE

Figure 4 shows a circuit that provides outputs of 10V, 7.5V, 5V, and 2.5V for use as a system voltage reference. Maximum output current from each reference is 5mA with load regulation under 25μV/mA. Line regulation is better than 15μV/V and output voltage drift is under 20μV/°C. Output voltage noise from 0.1Hz to 10Hz is typically 75μV_{p-p} from the 10V output and proportionately less from the 7.5V, 5V, and 2.5V outputs.

FIGURE 4: Multiple-Output Tracking Voltage Reference