

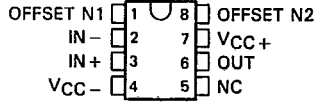
**OP-07C, OP-07D, OP-07E**  
**ULTRA-LOW-OFFSET-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

T-79-06-10

D2757, OCTOBER 1983—REVISED JUNE 1988

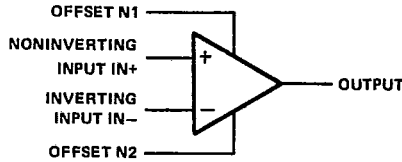
- Ultra-Low Offset Voltage . . . 30  $\mu$ V Typ (OP-07E)
- Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient . . . 0.3  $\mu$ V/ $^{\circ}$ C Typ (OP-07E)
- Ultra-Low Noise
- No External Components Required
- Replaces Chopper Amplifiers at a Lower Cost
- Single-Chip Monolithic Fabrication
- Wide Input Voltage Range  
0 to  $\pm$ 14 V Typ
- Wide Supply Voltage Range  
 $\pm$ 3 V to  $\pm$ 18 V
- Essentially Equivalent to Fairchild  $\mu$ A714 Operational Amplifiers
- Direct Replacement for PMI OP-07C, OP-07D, OP-07E

D, JG, OR P PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



NC—No internal connection

symbol



**2**  
Operational Amplifiers

**description**

These devices represent a breakthrough in operational amplifier performance. Low offset and long-term stability are achieved by means of a low-noise, chopperless, bipolar-input-transistor amplifier circuit. For most applications, external components are required for offset nulling and frequency compensation. The true differential input, with a wide input voltage range and outstanding common-mode rejection, provides maximum flexibility and performance in high-noise environments and in noninverting applications. Low bias currents and extremely high input impedances are maintained over the entire temperature range. The OP-07 is unsurpassed for low-noise, high-accuracy amplification of very-low-level signals.

These devices are characterized for operation from 0 $^{\circ}$ C to 70 $^{\circ}$ C.

**AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>IO</sub> MAX at 25 $^{\circ}$ C	PACKAGE		
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)
0 $^{\circ}$ C to 70 $^{\circ}$ C	150 $\mu$ V	OP-07CD	OP-07CJG	OP-07CP
		OP-07DD	OP-07DJG	OP-07DP
	75 $\mu$ V	OP-07ED	OP-07EJG	OP-07EP

The D package is available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type when ordering. (e.g., OP-07CDR)

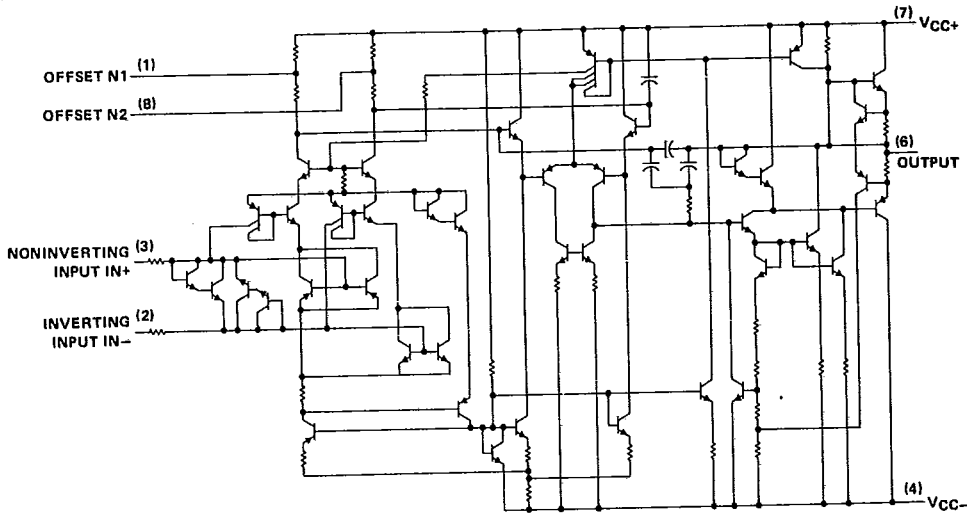
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schematic



2 Operational Amplifiers

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage $V_{CC+}$ (see Note 1)	22 V
Supply voltage $V_{CC-}$	-22 V
Differential input voltage (see Note 2)	$\pm 30$ V
Input voltage (either input, see Note 3)	$\pm 22$ V
Duration of output short circuit (see Note 4)	unlimited
Continuous total dissipation at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature (see Note 5)	500 mW
Operating free-air temperature range	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: JG package	300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D or P package	260°C

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values, unless otherwise noted, are with respect to the midpoint between  $V_{CC+}$  and  $V_{CC-}$ .  
 2. Differential voltages are at the noninverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.  
 3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 volts, whichever is less.  
 4. The output may be shorted to ground or either power supply.  
 5. For operation above 64°C free-air temperature, derate the D package to 464 mW at 70°C at the rate of 5.8 mW/°C.

OP-07C, OP-07D, OP-07E  
 ULTRA-LOW-OFFSET-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

TEXAS INSTR (LIN/INTFC)

T-79-06-10

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} \pm = \pm 15$  V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	OP-7C			OP-7D			OP-7E			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$ 25°C	60	150	150	60	150	150	30	75	75	$\mu V$
$e_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_O = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$ 0°C to 70°C	85	250	250	85	250	250	45	130	130	$\mu V/^\circ C$
Long-term drift of input offset voltage	See Note 6	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.3	$\mu V/mo$
Offset adjustment range	$R_S = 20 k\Omega$ , See Figure 1	±4	±4	±4	±4	±4	±4	±4	±4	±4	mV
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current	25°C	0.8	6	6	0.8	6	6	0.5	3.8	3.8	nA
	0°C to 70°C	1.6	8	8	1.6	8	8	0.9	5.3	5.3	nA
$e_{IIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset current	0°C to 70°C	12	50	50	12	50	50	8	35	35	$\mu A/^\circ C$
$I_B$ Input bias current	25°C	±1.8	±7	±7	±2	±12	±12	±1.2	±4	±4	nA
	0°C to 70°C	±2.2	±9	±9	±3	±14	±14	±1.5	±5.5	±5.5	nA
$e_{IIB}$ Temperature coefficient of input bias current	0°C to 70°C	18	50	50	18	50	50	13	35	35	$\mu A/^\circ C$
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	25°C	±13	±14	±14	±13	±14	±14	±13	±14	±14	V
	0°C to 70°C	±13	±13.5	±13.5	±13	±13.5	±13.5	±13	±13.5	±13.5	V
$V_{OM}$ Peak output voltage	$R_L \geq 10 k\Omega$ 25°C	±12	±13	±13	±12	±13	±13	±12.5	±13	±13	V
	$R_L \geq 2 k\Omega$	±11.5	±12.8	±12.8	±11.5	±12.8	±12.8	±12	±12.8	±12.8	V
	$R_L \geq 1 k\Omega$	±12	±12	±12	±12	±12	±12	±10.5	±12	±12	V
	$R_L \geq 2 k\Omega$	±11	±12.6	±12.6	±11	±12.6	±12.6	±12	±12.6	±12.6	V
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{CC} \pm = \pm 3$ V, $V_O = \pm 0.5$ V, $R_L \geq 500 k\Omega$ 25°C	100	400	400	100	400	400	150	400	400	V/mV
	$V_O = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 2 k\Omega$ 25°C	120	400	400	120	400	400	200	500	500	V/mV
	0°C to 70°C	100	400	400	100	400	400	180	450	450	V/mV
$B_1$ Unity gain bandwidth	25°C	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	MHz
$f_i$ Input resistance	25°C	8	33	33	7	31	31	15	50	50	M $\Omega$
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	25°C	100	120	120	94	110	110	106	123	123	dB
	0°C to 70°C	97	120	120	94	106	106	103	123	123	dB
$k_{SVS}$ Supply voltage sensitivity ( $\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta V_{CC}$ )	25°C	7	32	32	7	32	32	5	20	20	$\mu V/V$
	$V_{CC} \pm = \pm 3$ V to $\pm 18$ V, $R_S = 50 \Omega$	10	51	51	10	51	51	7	32	32	$\mu V/V$
	$V_O = 0$ , No load	80	150	150	80	150	150	75	120	120	mW
$P_D$ Power dissipation	$V_{CC} \pm = \pm 3$ V, $V_O = 0$ , No load	4	8	8	4	8	8	4	8	8	mW

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage unless otherwise noted.  
 NOTE 6: Since long-term drift cannot be measured on the individual devices prior to shipment, this specification is not intended to be a guarantee or warranty. It is an engineering estimate of the averaged trend line of drift versus time over extended periods after the first thirty days of operation.

Operational Amplifiers **2**

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	OP-7C			OP-7D			OP-7E			UNIT	
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
$V_n$ Equivalent input noise voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	10.5			10.5			10.3			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 100\text{ Hz}$	10.2			10.3			10.0			
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	9.8			9.8			9.6			
$V_{NPP}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.38			0.38			0.35			$\mu\text{V}$	
$I_n$ Equivalent input noise current	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	0.35			0.35			0.32			pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 100\text{ Hz}$	0.15			0.15			0.14			
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	0.13			0.13			0.12			
$I_{NPP}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise current	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	15			15			14			pA	
SR Slew rate	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.3			0.3			0.3			V/ $\mu\text{s}$	

†All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode input voltage unless otherwise specified.

TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

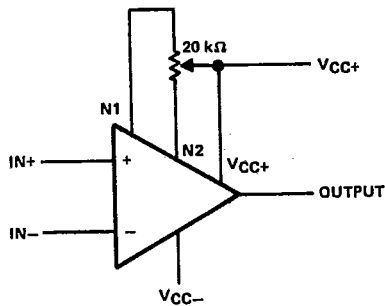


FIGURE 1. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE NULL CIRCUIT

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