



# 150 $\mu\text{V}$ Maximum Offset Voltage Op Amp

## OP07D

### FEATURES

- Low offset voltage: 150  $\mu\text{V}$  max
- Input offset drift: 1.5  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  max
- Low noise: 0.25  $\mu\text{V}$  p-p
- High gain CMRR and PSRR: 115 dB min
- Low supply current: 1.1 mA
- Wide supply voltage range:  $\pm 4\text{ V}$  to  $\pm 18\text{ V}$  operation

### APPLICATIONS

- Medical and industrial instrumentation
- Sensors and controls
  - Thermocouple
  - RTDs
  - Strain bridges
  - Shunt current measurements
- Precision filters

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The OP07D is a precision, ultralow offset amplifier. It integrates low power (1.1 mA typical), low input bias current ( $\pm 1\text{ nA}$  maximum), and high CMRR/PSRR (130 dB) in the small DIP package. Operation is fully specified from  $\pm 5\text{ V}$  to  $\pm 15\text{ V}$  supply.

The OP07D provides higher accuracy than industry-standard OP07-type amplifiers due to Analog Devices' iPolar™ process, which supports enhanced performance in a smaller footprint. These performance enhancements include wider output swing, lower power, and higher CMRR (common-mode rejection ratio) and PSRR (power supply rejection ratio). The OP07D maintains stability of offsets and gain virtually regardless of variations in time or temperature. Excellent linearity and gain accuracy can be maintained at high closed-loop gains.

The OP07D is fully specified over the extended industrial temperature range of  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . The OP07D amplifier is available in 8-lead DIP and the popular 8-lead, narrow SOIC lead-free packages.

### PIN CONFIGURATIONS

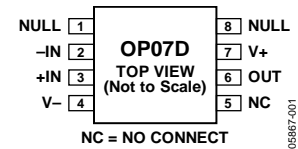


Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC\_N (R-8), 8-Lead DIP (N-8)

#### Rev. A

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## REVISION HISTORY

### 2/11—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

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### 12/05—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

$V_S = \pm 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$		40	150	$\mu\text{V}$
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$			250	$\mu\text{V}$
						350
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	1	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	1	nA
Input Voltage Range			-3.5		+3.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 3\text{ V}$	120	127		dB
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	120			dB
Open-Loop Gain	$A_{VO}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground, $V_O = \pm 3\text{ V}$	1000	10,000		V/mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	1.8	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	1.4	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OUT}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground	$\pm 3.95$	$\pm 4.1$		V
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 3.95$			V
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground	$\pm 3.9$	$\pm 4$		V
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 3.9$			V
Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$			27		mA
Output Current	$I_O$	$V_O = 3.5\text{ V}$		15		mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 4.0\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18.0\text{ V}$	115	130		dB
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	115			dB
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	110			dB
Supply Current/Amplifier	$I_{SY}$	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$		1.1	1.25	mA
		$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$			1.45	mA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$			1.75	mA
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		0.2		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP			0.6		MHz
Phase Margin				80		Degrees
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Noise	$e_{n\text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		0.28		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
Voltage Noise Density	$e_n$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		10		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Current Noise Density	$i_n$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.074		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

# OP07D

$V_s = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.

**Table 2.**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		45	150 250 350	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	1	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	1 1	nA nA
Input Voltage Range			-13.5		+13.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 13.0\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	120	140		dB dB
Open-Loop Gain	$A_{VO}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground, $V_O = \pm 11\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	1000	10,000		V/mV V/mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	2.5 1.5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OUT}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 13.95$ $\pm 13.9$ $\pm 13.75$ $\pm 13.7$	$\pm 14$  $\pm 13.8$		V V V V
Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$			30		mA
Output Current	$I_O$	$V_O = 13.5\text{ V}$		15		mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_s = \pm 4.0\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18.0\text{ V}$ $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$	115 115 110	130		dB dB dB
Supply Current/Amplifier	$I_{SV}$	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$		1.1	1.3 1.55 1.85	mA mA mA
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		0.2		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP			0.6		MHz
Phase Margin				80		Degrees
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>						
Voltage Noise	$e_{n\text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		0.25		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
Voltage Noise Density	$e_n$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		10		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Current Noise Density	$i_n$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.074		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	±18 V
Input Voltage	±V supply
Differential Input Voltage	±0.7 V
Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND	Indefinite
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	−40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	+300°C

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 worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 4.

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$	$\theta_{JC}$	Unit
8-Lead DIP (N-8)	103	43	°C/W
8-Lead SOIC (R-8)	158	43	°C/W

## ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000V 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

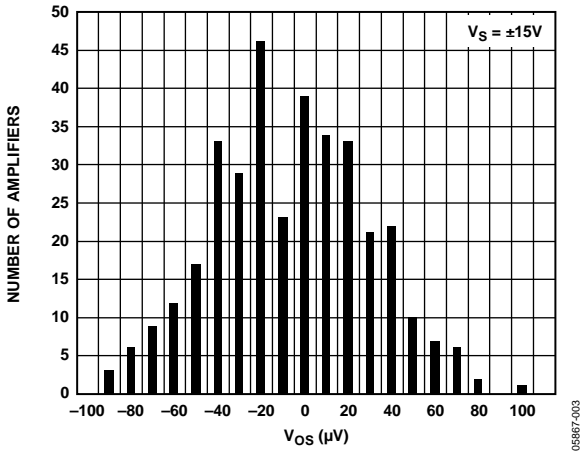


Figure 2. Number of Amplifiers vs. Offset Voltage

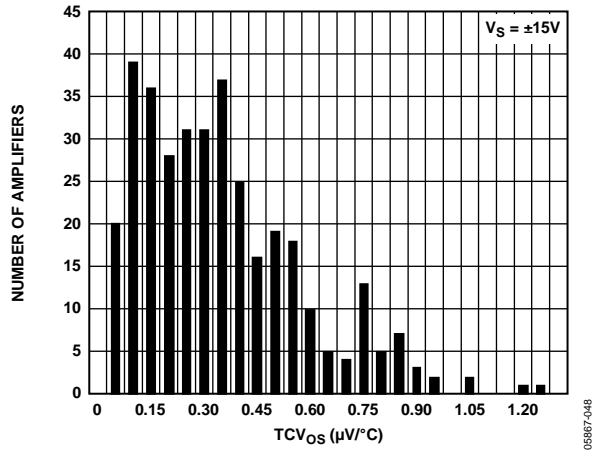


Figure 5. Number of Amplifiers vs.  $TCV_{OS}$

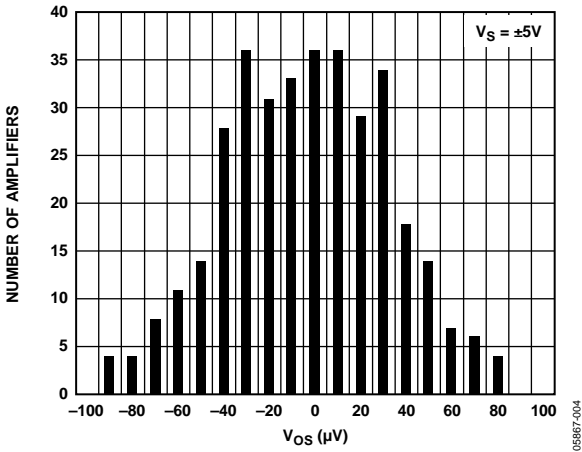


Figure 3. Number of Amplifiers vs. Offset Voltage

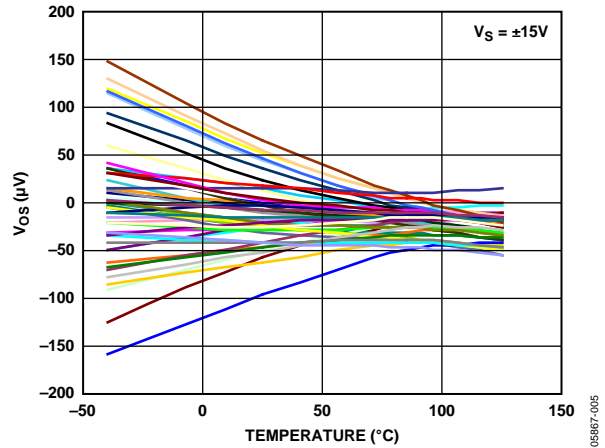


Figure 6. Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

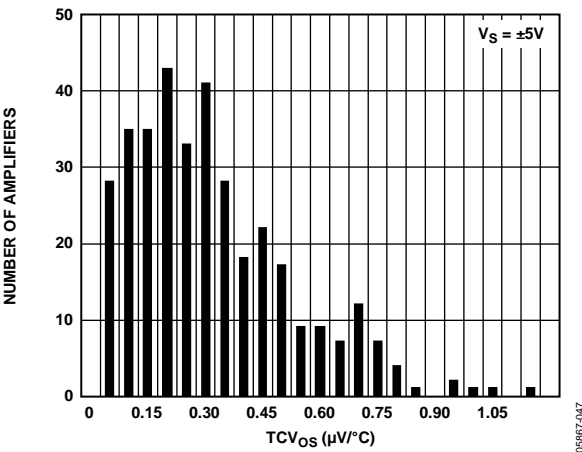


Figure 4. Number of Amplifiers vs.  $TCV_{OS}$

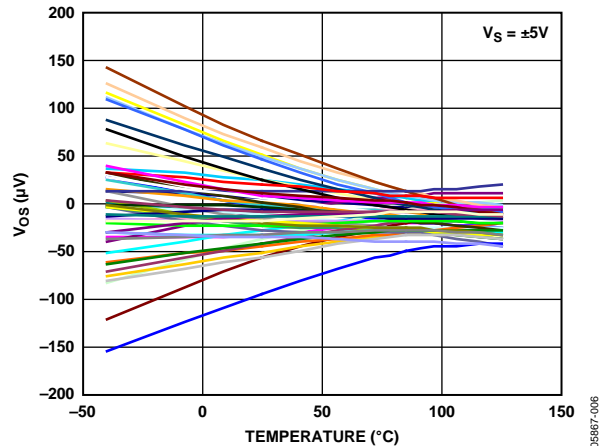


Figure 7. Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

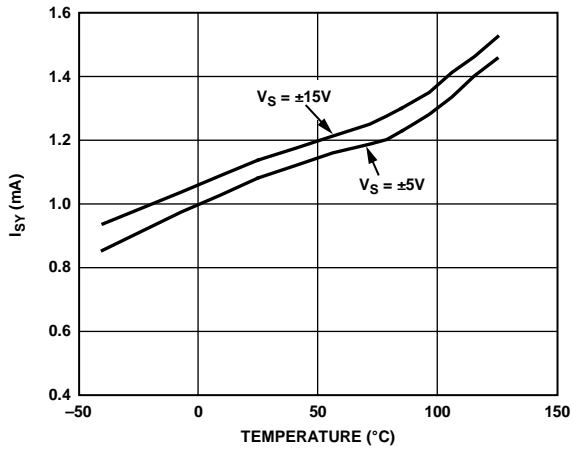


Figure 8. Supply Current vs. Temperature

05867-007

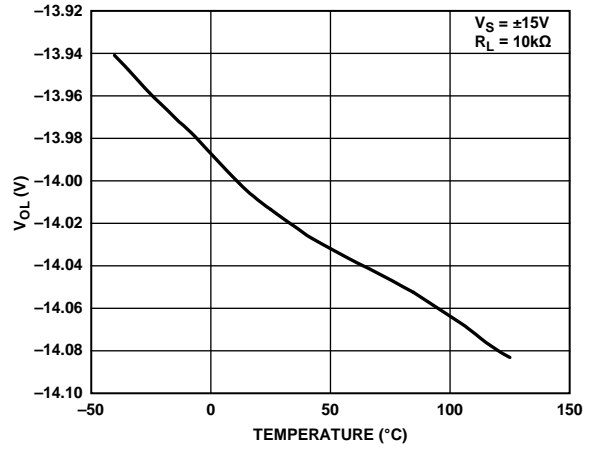


Figure 11. Negative Output Voltage Swing vs. Temperature

05867-011

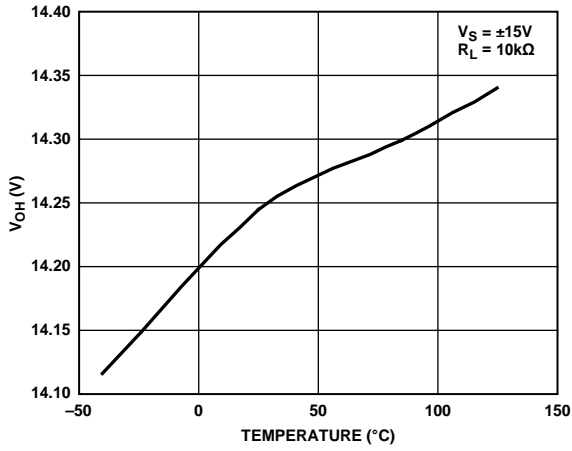


Figure 9. Positive Output Voltage Swing vs. Temperature

05867-009

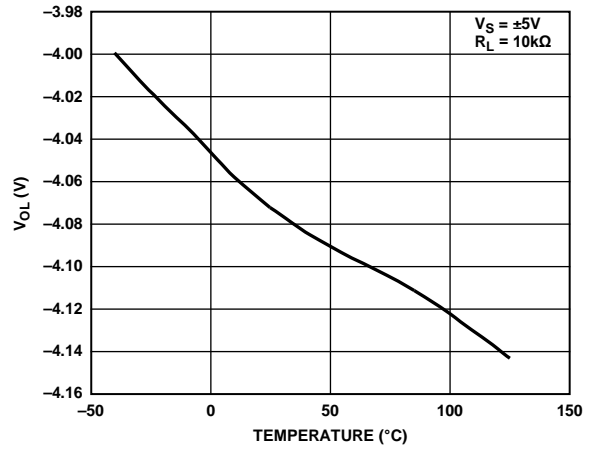


Figure 12. Negative Output Voltage Swing vs. Temperature

05867-012

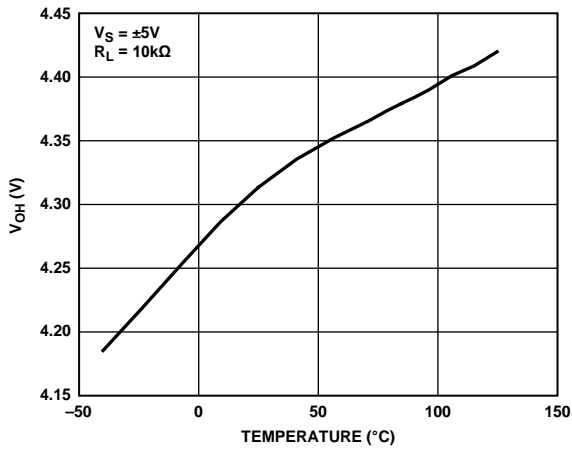


Figure 10. Positive Output Voltage Swing vs. Temperature

05867-010

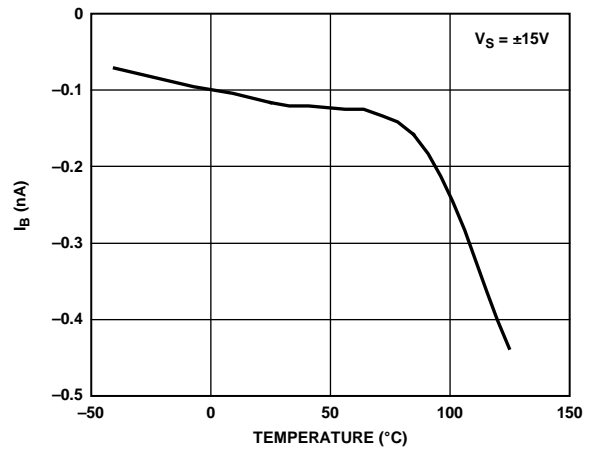


Figure 13. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

05867-013

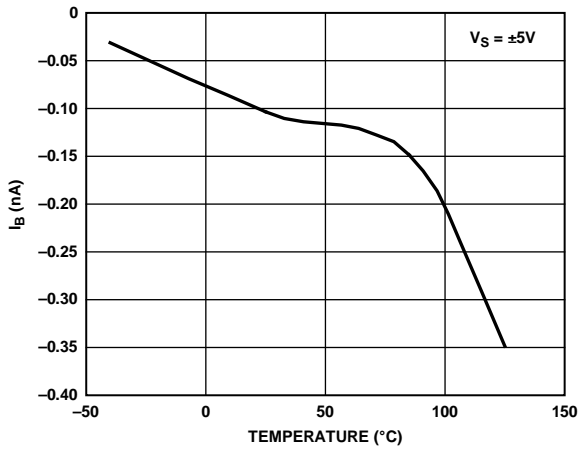


Figure 14. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

05867-014

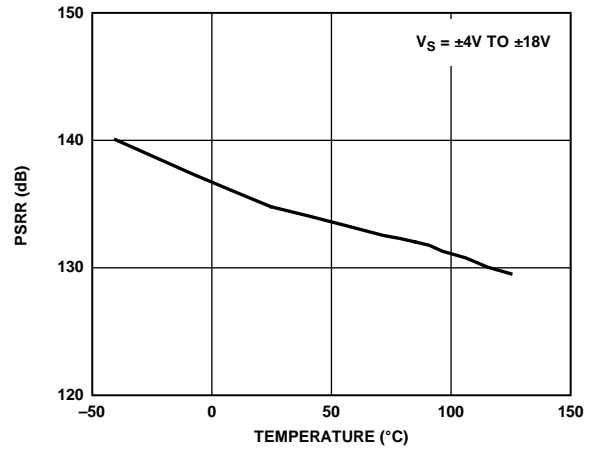


Figure 17. PSRR vs. Temperature

05867-019

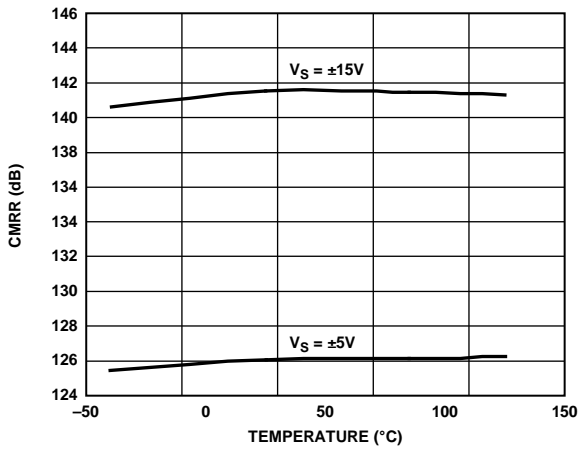


Figure 15. CMRR vs. Temperature

05867-015

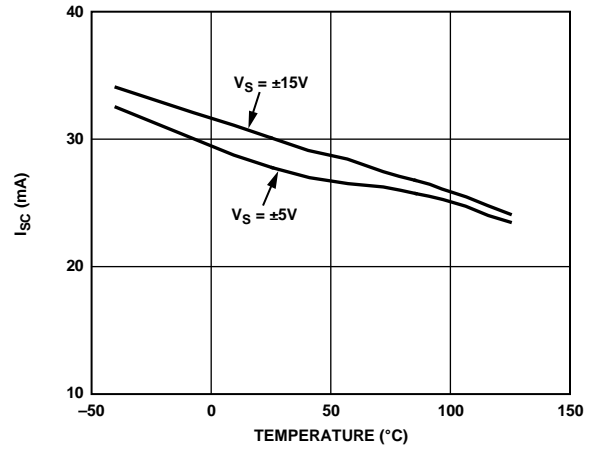


Figure 18. Short-Circuit Current vs. Temperature

05867-020

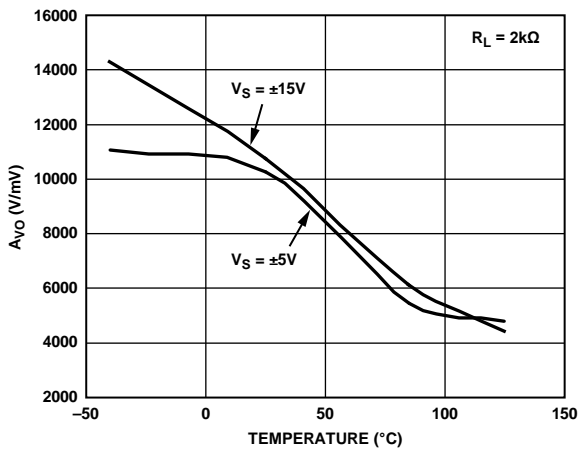


Figure 16. Open-Loop Gain vs. Temperature

05867-017

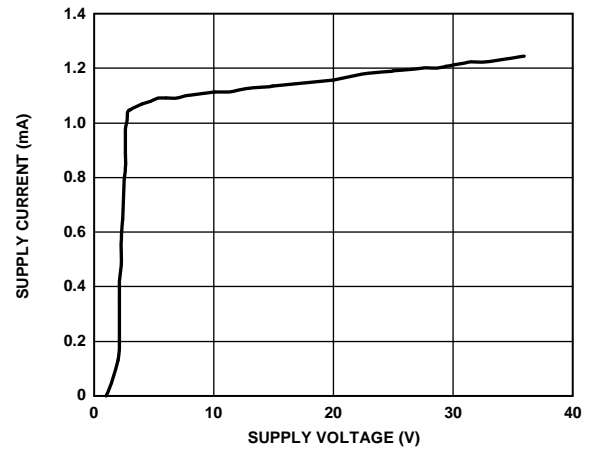


Figure 19. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

05867-022



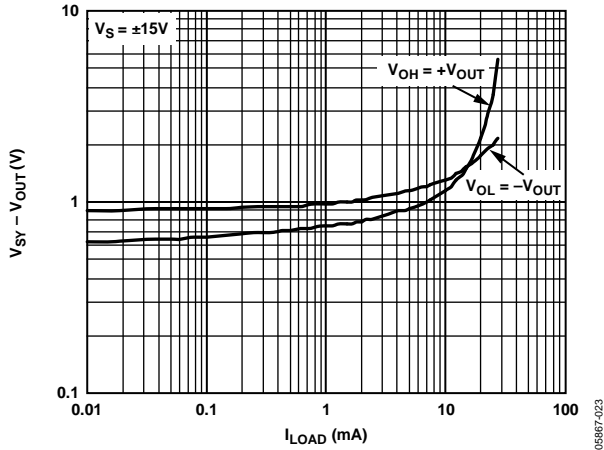


Figure 20. Output Voltage Swing vs. Load Current

05867-023

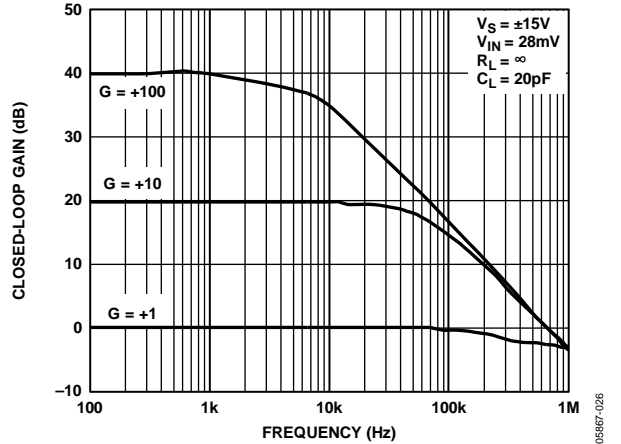


Figure 23. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

05867-026

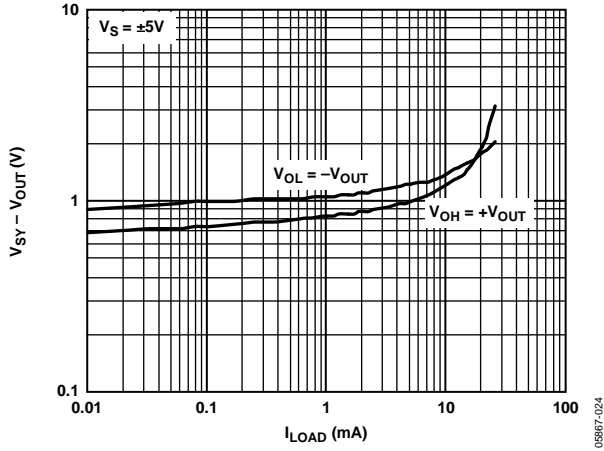


Figure 21. Output Voltage Swing vs. Load Current

05867-024

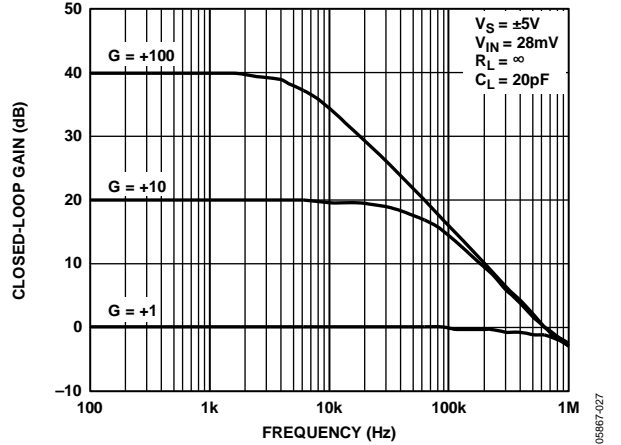


Figure 24. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

05867-027

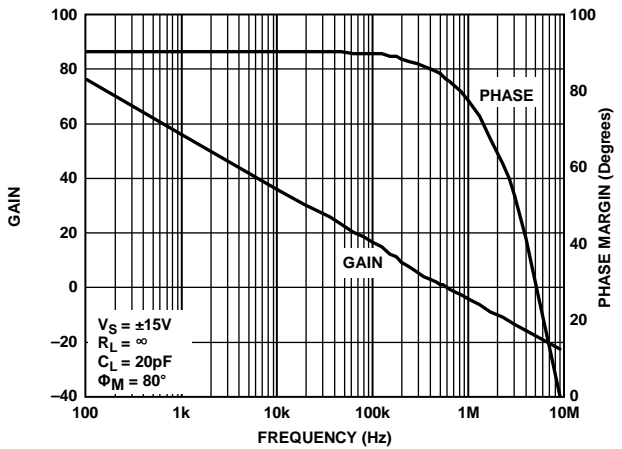


Figure 22. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

05867-025

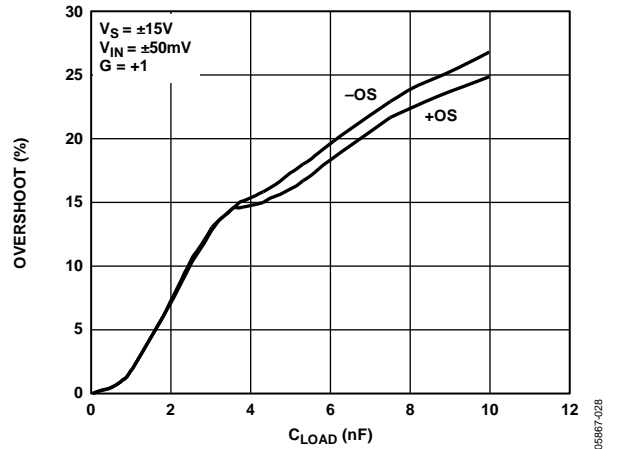


Figure 25. Overshoot vs. Capacitive Load

05867-028

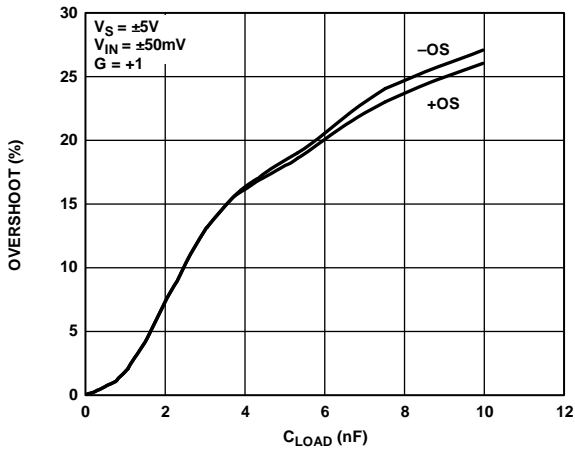


Figure 26. Overshoot vs. Capacitive Load

05867-029

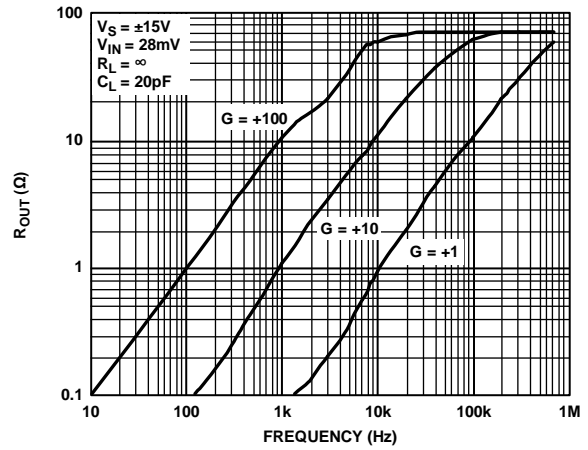


Figure 29. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

05867-032

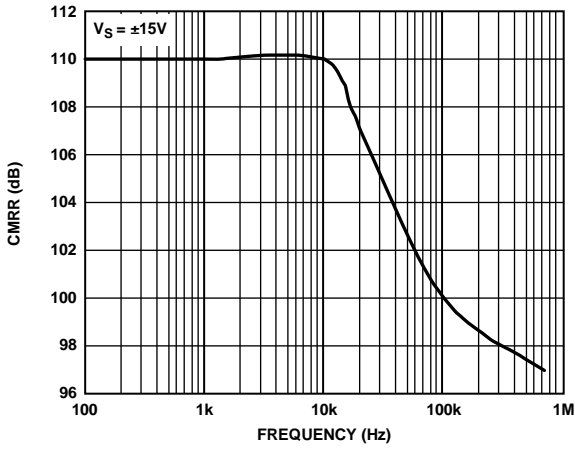


Figure 27. CMRR vs. Frequency

05867-030

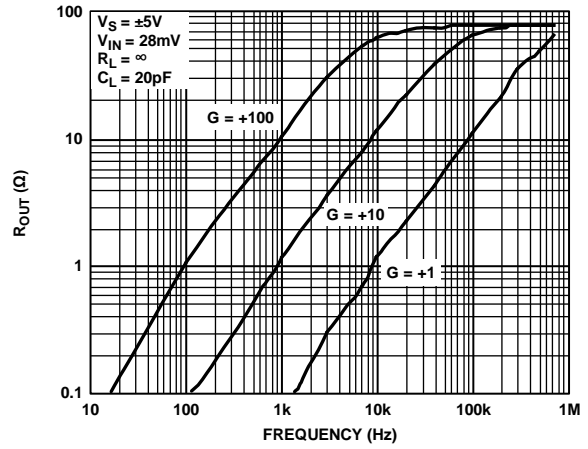


Figure 30. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

05867-033

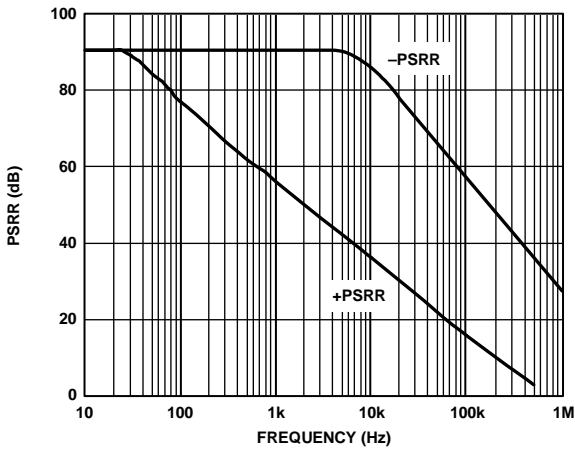


Figure 28. PSRR vs. Frequency

05867-031

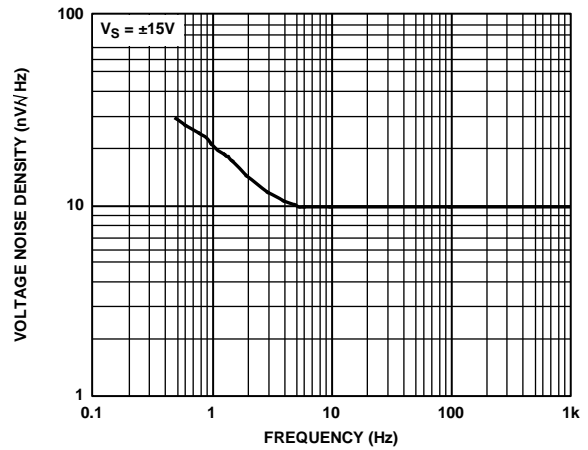


Figure 31. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

05867-034

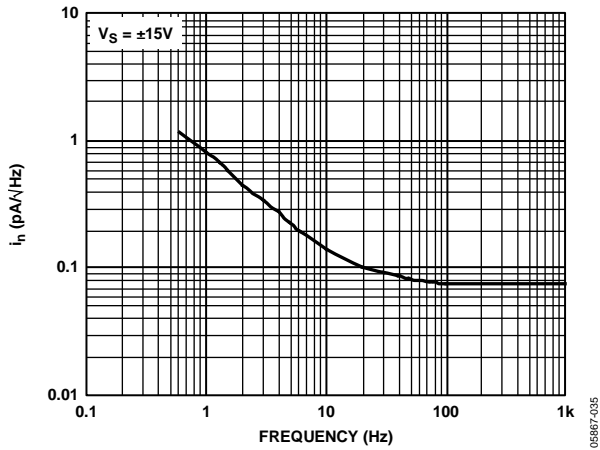


Figure 32. Current Noise Density vs. Frequency

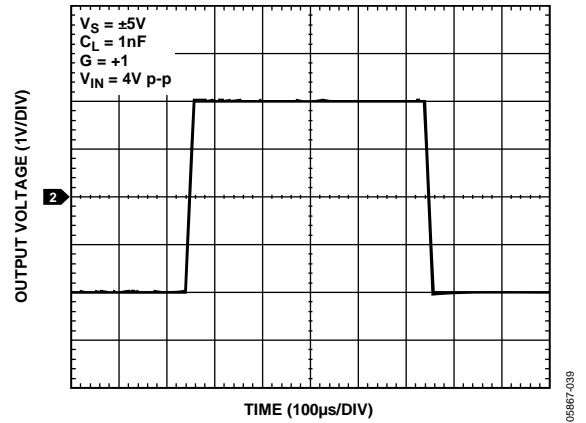


Figure 35. Large-Signal Transient

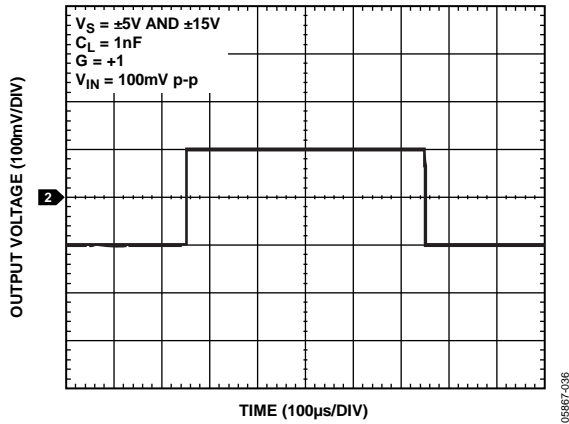


Figure 33. Small-Signal Transient

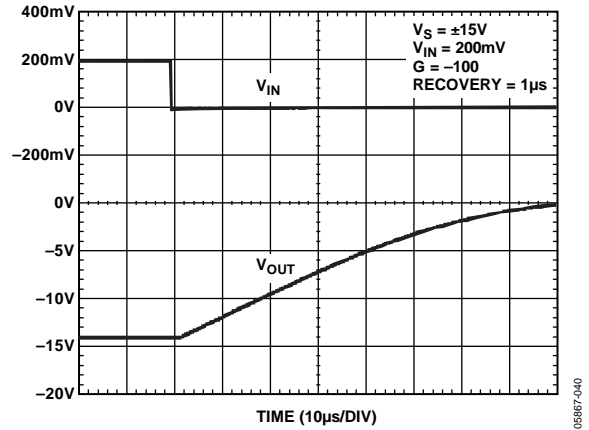


Figure 36. Positive Overload Recovery

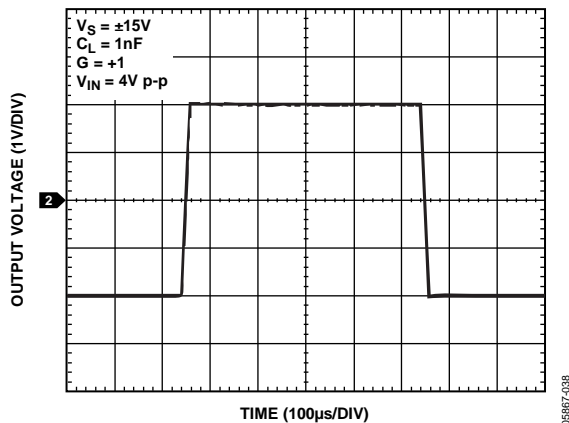


Figure 34. Large-Signal Transient

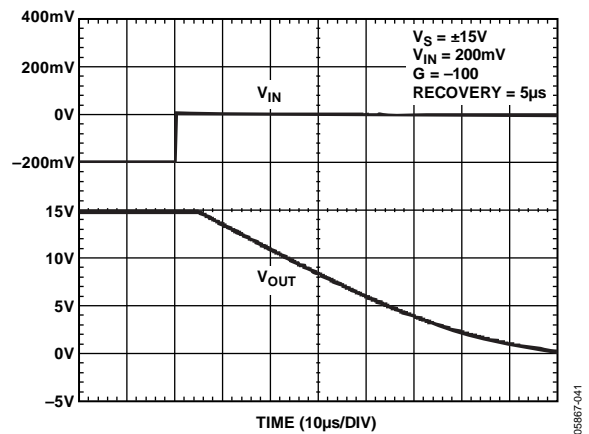


Figure 37. Negative Overload Recovery

# OP07D

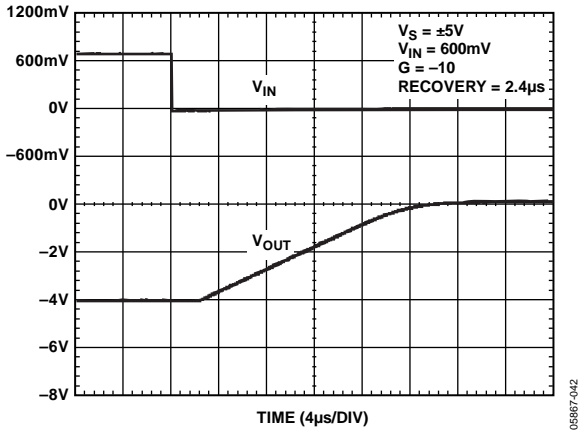


Figure 38. Positive Overload Recovery

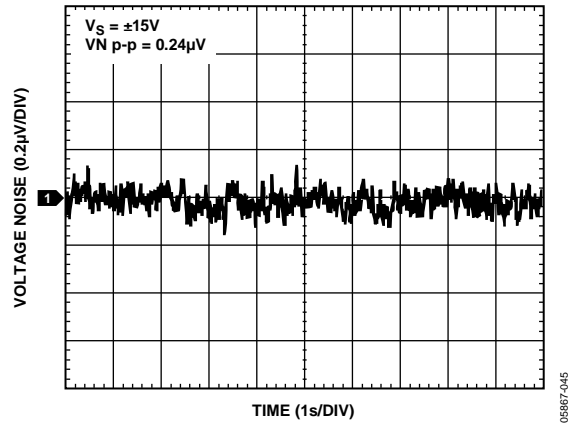


Figure 41. Voltage Noise (0.1 Hz to 10 Hz)

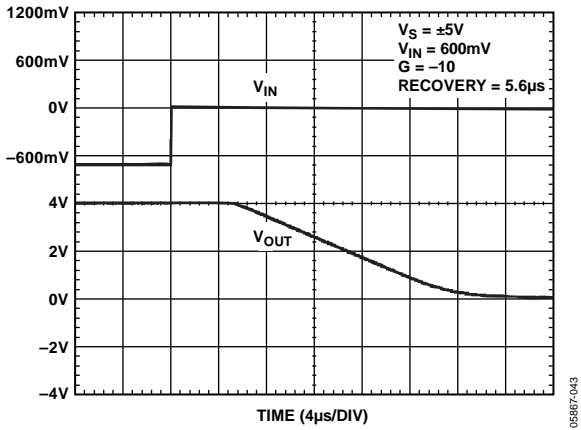


Figure 39. Negative Overload Recovery

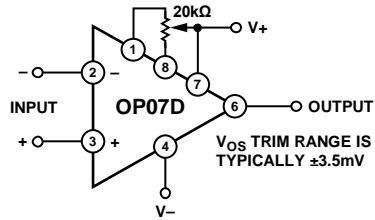


Figure 42. Optional Offset Nulling Circuit

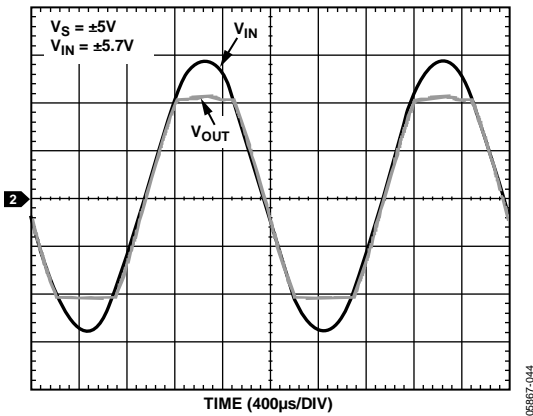
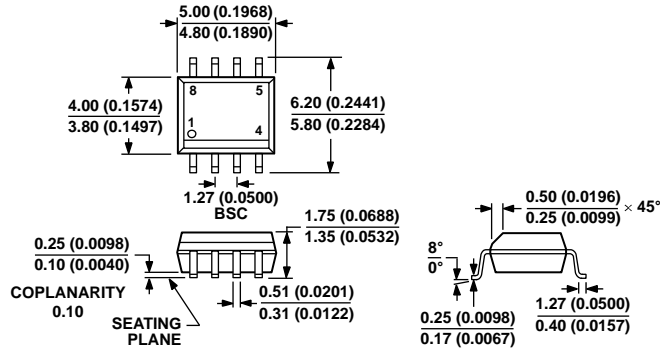


Figure 40. No Phase Reversal

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

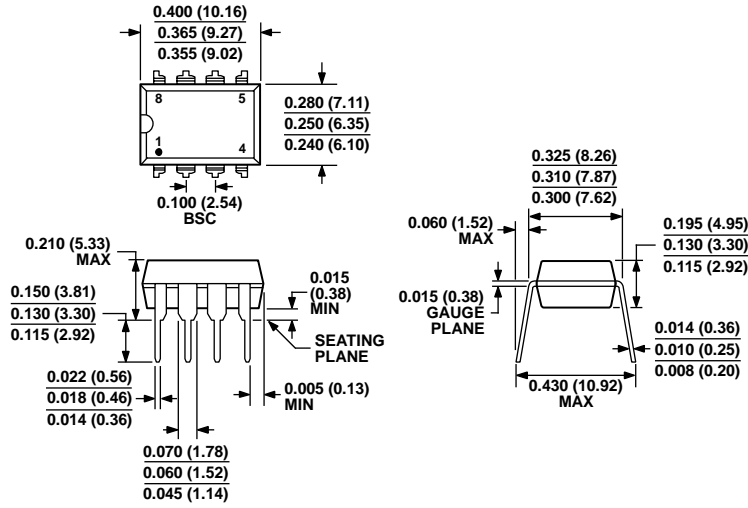


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA  
 CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS  
 (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR  
 REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

012407-A

Figure 43. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC\_N]  
 Narrow Body  
 (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.

070606-A

Figure 44. 8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]  
 (N-8)

Dimensions shown in inches and (millimeters)

# OP07D

## ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
OP07DNZ	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead PDIP	N-8
OP07DRZ	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8
OP07DRZ-REEL	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8
OP07DRZ-REEL7	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

**NOTES**

**OP07D**

**NOTES**