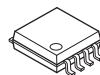


ULTRA HIGH-SPEED SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2712 is a dual high speed wide bandwidth operational amplifier. It features high slew rate of 260V/μs and wide gain band wirth of 1GHz. It is suitable for analog front end application.

■ PACKAGR OUTLINE



NJM2712M
(DMP8)



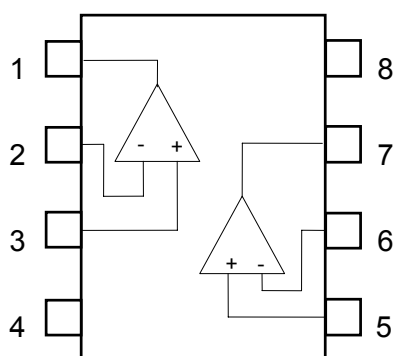
NJM2712RB1
(MSOP8 (TVSP8))

■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage ± 2.0 to ± 4.5 V
- Operating Current 3.8mA typ. (at $V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5$ V)
- High Slew Rate 260V/μs typ.
- Gain Bandwidth Product 1GHz typ.
- Bandwidth 10MHz typ. (at 40dB)
- Unity Gain Bandwidth 180MHz typ.
- Input Offset Voltage 7mV max.
- Maximum Output Voltage ± 1.5 V typ. (at $R_L = 1k\Omega$)
- Supply Voltage Rejection 60dB typ
- Open Loop Voltage Gain 75dB typ.
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline DMP8,
MSOP8 (TVSP8) MEET JEDEC MO-187-DA / THIN TYPE

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

NJM2712M
NJM2712RB1
(Top View)



PIN FUNCTION

- 1. OUTPUT 1
- 2. -INPUT 1
- 3. +INPUT 1
- 4. V^-
- 5. +INPUT 2
- 6. -INPUT 2
- 7. OUTPUT 2
- 8. V^+

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+	10	V
Differential Input Voltage	V_{ID}	± 2	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	300(DMP8) 320(MSOP8(TVSP8))	mW
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-50 to +150	°C

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Operating Voltage Range	V^+/V^-		± 2.0	± 2.5	± 4.5	V

■ DC CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Operating Current	I_{CC}	No Signal	-	3.8	6.8	mA
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}		-	2.0	7.0	mV
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	2	7	μA
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}		-	350	900	nA
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_v	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	65	75	-	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{ICM}		± 1.3	± 1.5	-	V
Common Mode Rejection	CMR	$-1V \leq V_{CM} \leq +1V$	50	60	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection	+SVR	$2.5V \leq V^+ \leq 5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$	50	60	-	dB
	-SVR	$-5V \leq V^- \leq -2.5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$	50	60	-	dB
Maximum Output Voltage	V_{OM}	$R_L = 1k\Omega$	± 1.2	± 1.5	-	V

■ AC CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Bandwidth	BW	$A_v = 40dB$, $R_f = 1.98k\Omega$, $R_L = \infty$ $C_L = 10pF$	-	10	-	MHz
Unity Gain Bandwidth	f_T	$A_v = 40dB$, $R_g = 20\Omega$, $R_f = 1.98k\Omega$ $R_L = \infty$, $C_L = 10pF$	-	180	-	MHz
Phase Margin	ϕ_M	$A_v = 40dB$, $R_g = 20\Omega$, $R_f = 1.98k\Omega$ $R_L = \infty$, $C_L = 10pF$	-	38	-	deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V_{NI}		-	6.8	-	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$

■ TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Slew Rate	+SR	$A_v = 6dB$, $R_f = 1k\Omega$, $R_g = 1k\Omega$	-	260	-	V/ μs
	-SR	$R_L = \infty$, $C_L = 10pF$	-	260	-	V/ μs

■ Note:

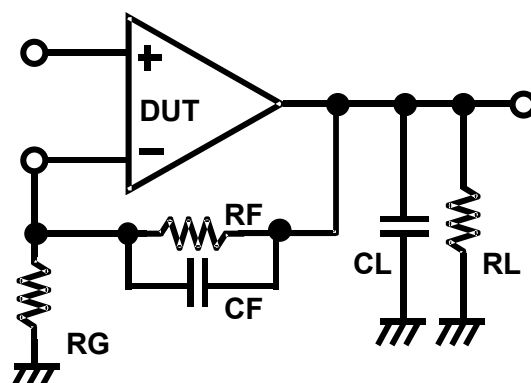
non-inverting amplifier

1. The closed gain should be 6dB or higher to prevent the oscillation.
Unity gain follower application may cause the oscillation.
2. When the closed gain is lower than 20dB, use a compensation capacitor (C_F : about 5pF), parallel with the feedback resistor R_F to avoid oscillation.
3. Recommended feedback resistor is less than 2k-ohm to keep the flatness of the frequency response.
4. Minimize the load capacitor for the better performance.
A large load capacitor C_L reduces the frequency response and causes oscillation or ringing.

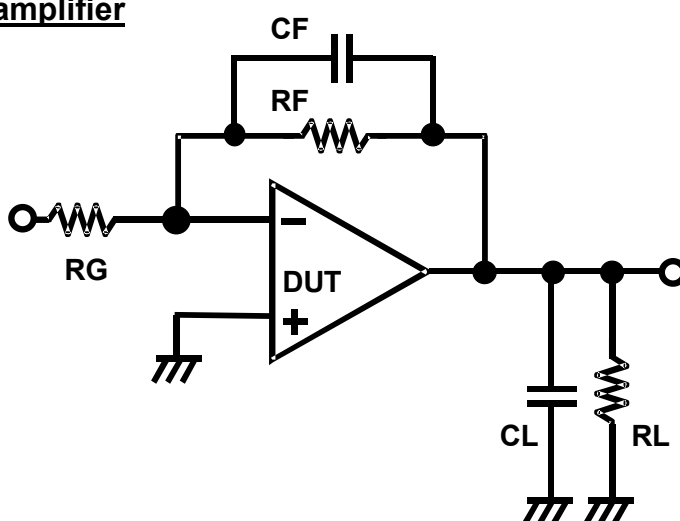
inverting amplifier

1. When the closed gain is lower than 20dB, use a compensation capacitor (C_F ; recommended from 1pF to 5pF), parallel with the feedback resistor R_F to avoid oscillation.
2. Minimize the feedback resistor to keep the frequency response and the slew rate.
(recommended about 1k-ohm)
3. Total load capacitance should be not more than 100pF.
The oscillation margin may be affected by the total load capacitance.

non-inverting amplifier

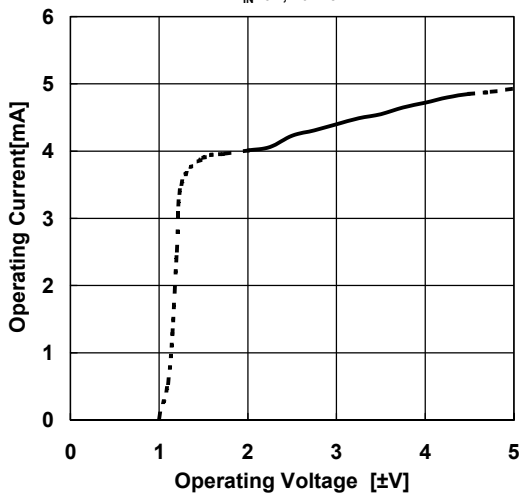


inverting amplifier

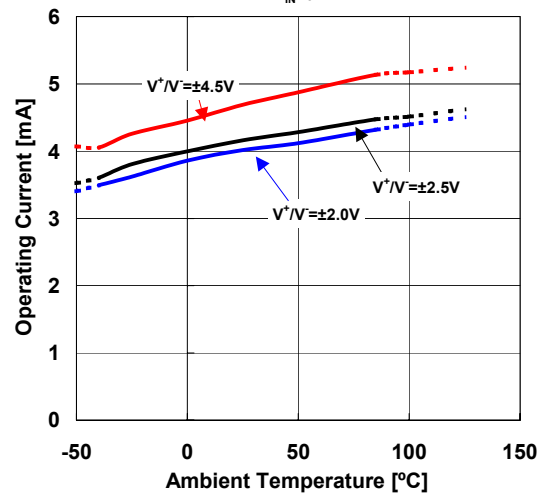


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

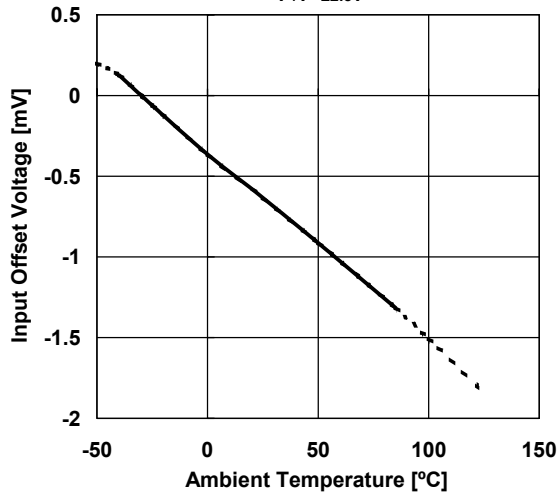
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage
 $V_{IN}=0V, T_a=25^{\circ}C$



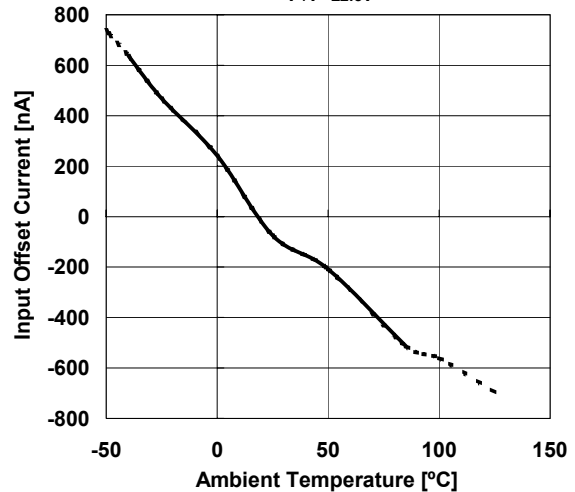
Operating Current vs. Temperature
 $V_{IN}=0V$



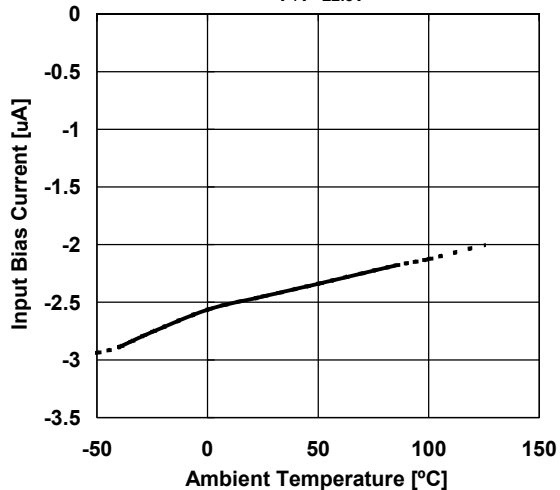
Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V$



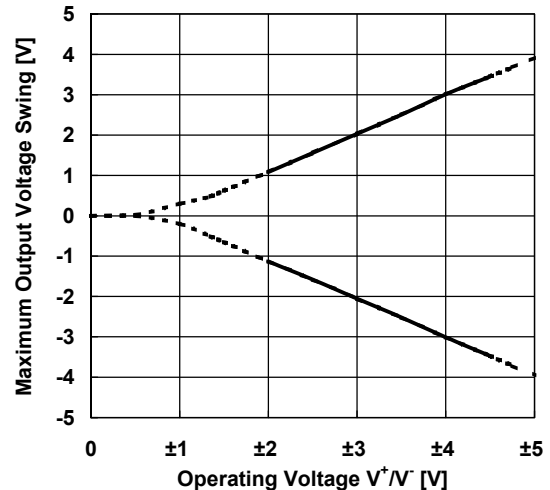
Input Offset Current vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V$



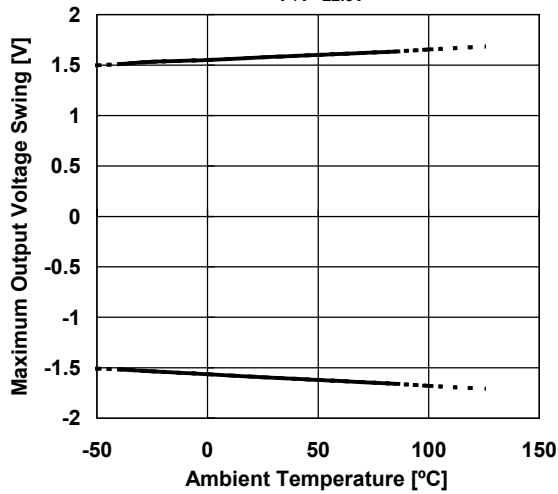
Input Bias Current vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V$



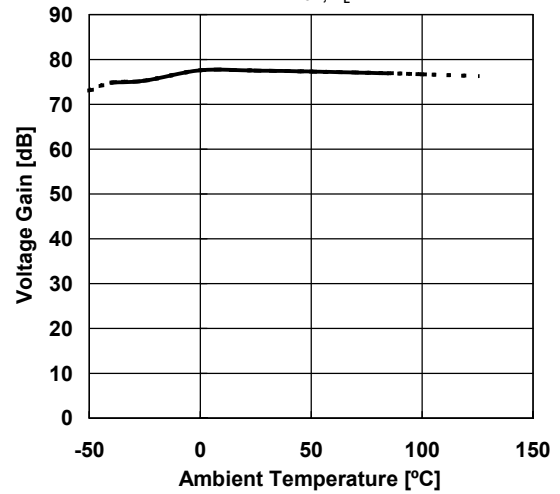
Maximum Output Voltage Swing
vs. Operating Voltage
 $V_{IN}=\pm 300mV, R_L=1k\Omega, T_a=25^{\circ}C$



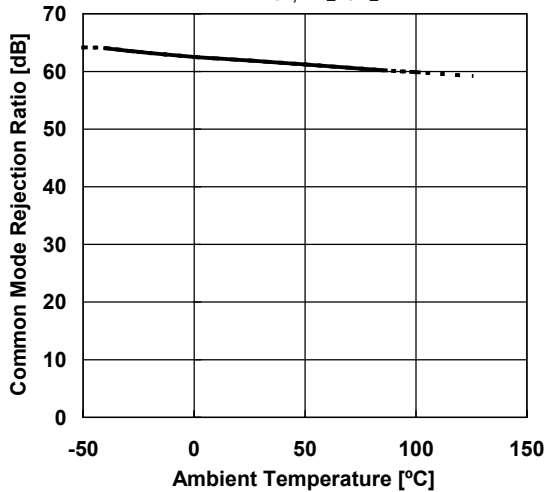
Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$



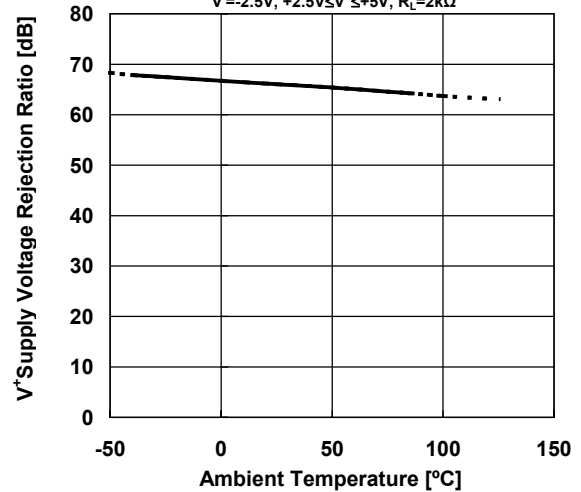
Voltage Gain vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$



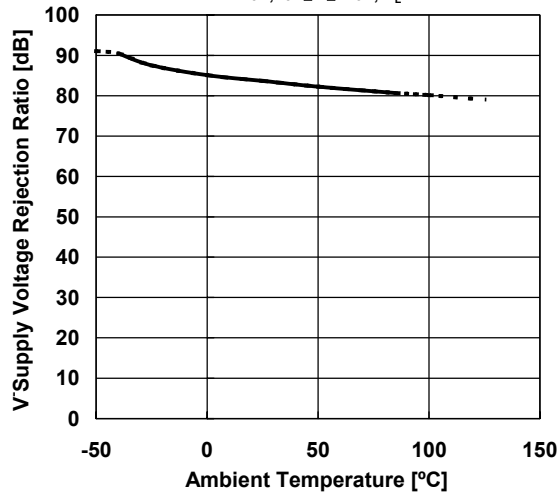
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature
 $V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $-1V \leq V_{cm} \leq +1V$



V^+ Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature
 $V^- = -2.5V$, $+2.5V \leq V^+ \leq +5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$

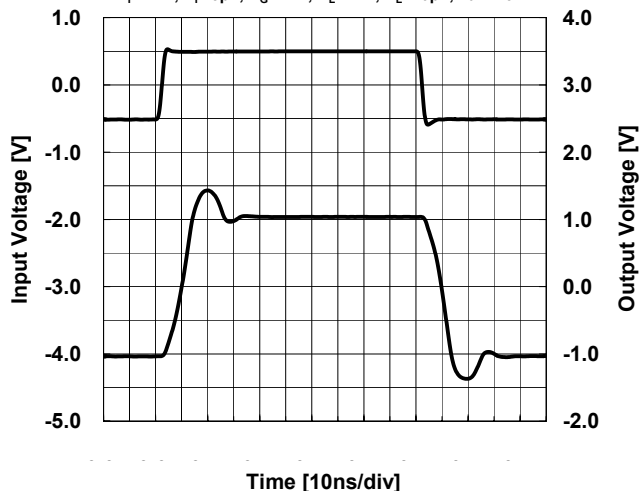


V^- Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature
 $V^+ = +2.5V$, $-5V \leq V^- \leq -2.5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$



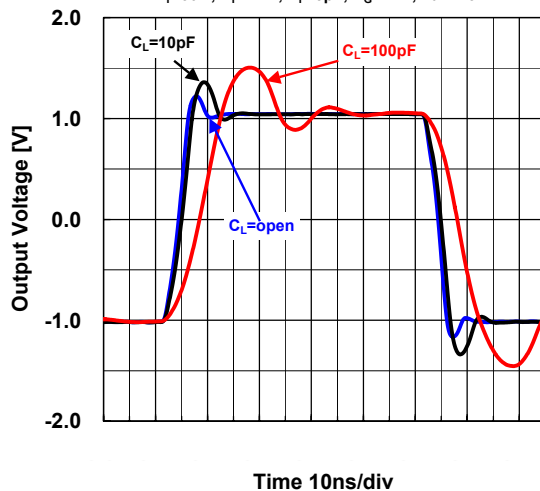
Pulse Response

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $f = 5MHz$, $V_O = 2V_{pp}$, $G_V = 6dB$, $R_I = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 10pF$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



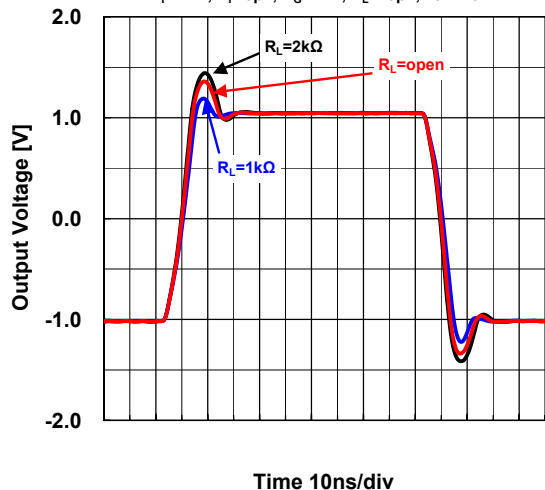
Pulse Response (with capacitive load)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $f = 5MHz$, $V_O = 2V_{pp}$, $G_V = 6dB$,
 $R_I = 50\Omega$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 1k\Omega$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



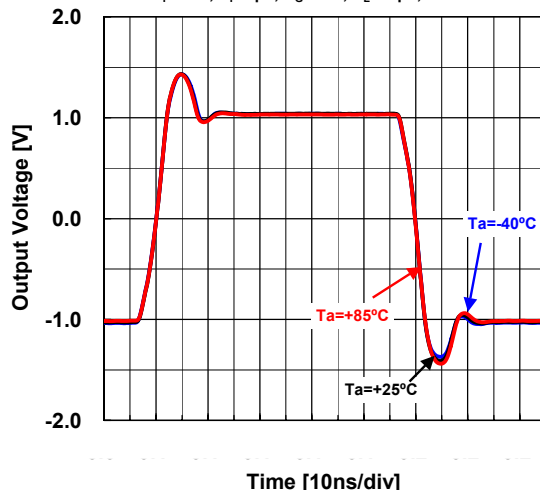
Pulse Response (correlation with R_L)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $f = 5MHz$, $V_O = 2V_{pp}$, $G_V = 6dB$, $R_I = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 10pF$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



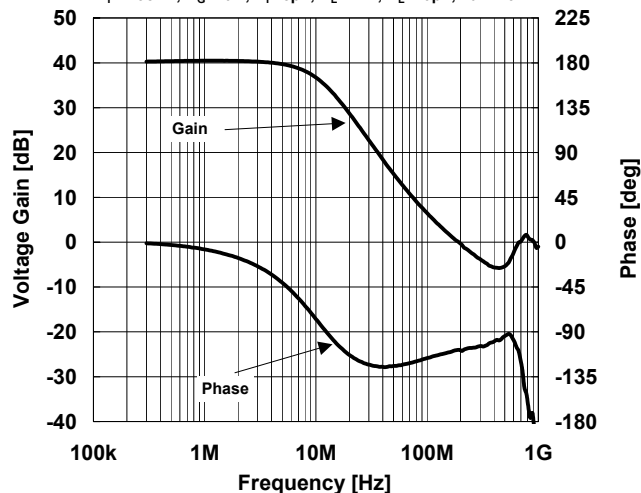
Pulse Response (correlation with T_a)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $f = 5MHz$, $V_O = 2V_{pp}$, $G_V = 6dB$, $R_I = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 10pF$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



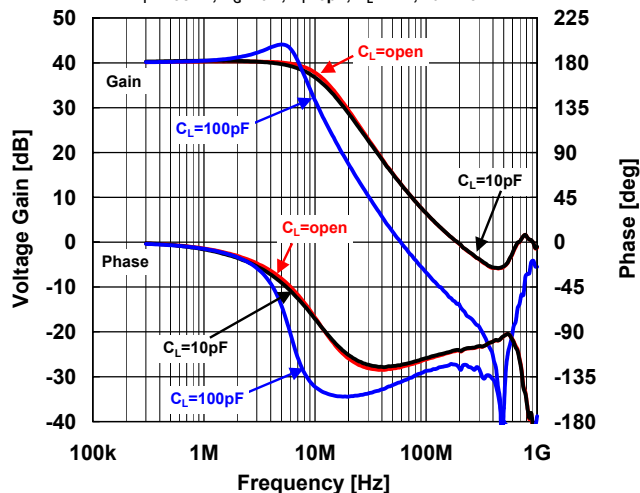
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 40dB$, $R_I = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1.98k\Omega$, $R_G = 20\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 10pF$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



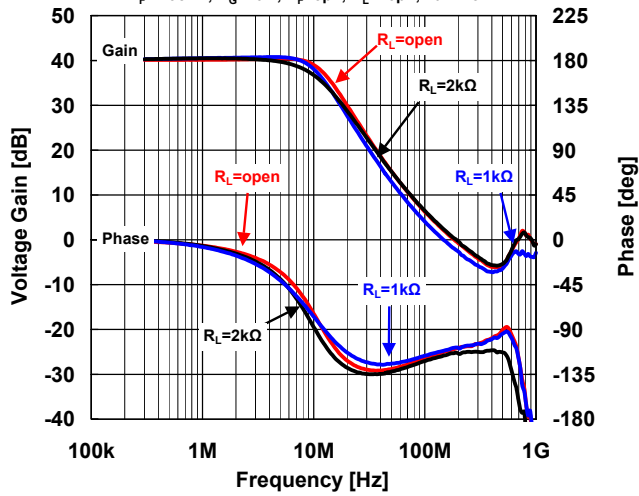
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (with Capacitive Load)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 40dB$, $R_I = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1.98k\Omega$, $R_G = 20\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



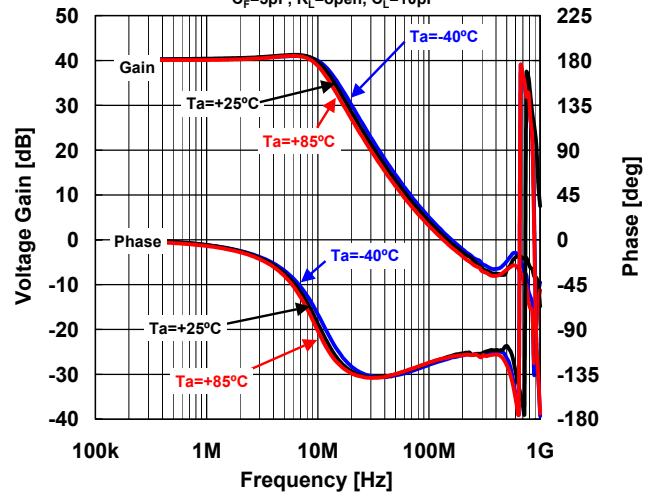
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency
(correlation with R_L)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 40dB$, $R_T = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1.98k\Omega$, $R_G = 20\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $C_L = 10pF$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



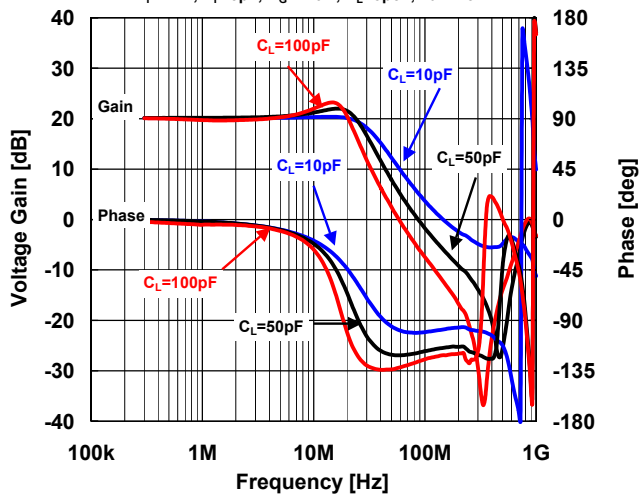
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency
(correlation with T_a)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 40dB$, $R_T = 50\Omega$, $R_F = 1.98k\Omega$, $R_G = 20\Omega$,
 $C_F = 5pF$, $R_L = \text{open}$, $C_L = 10pF$



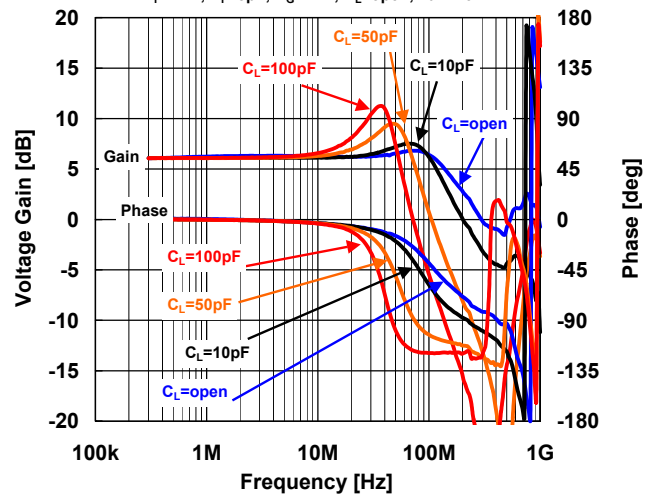
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency
(with Capacitive Load)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 20dB$, $R_T = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 110\Omega$, $R_L = \text{open}$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$

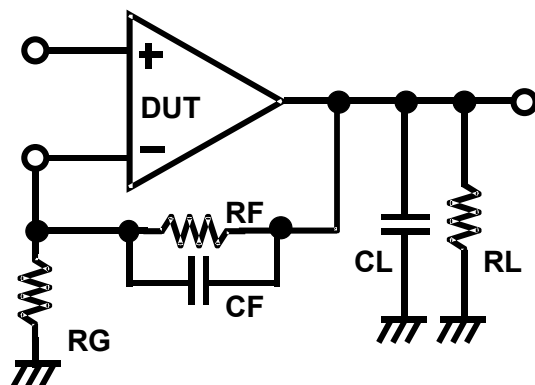


Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (with Capacitive Load)

$V^+/V^- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{IN} = 0.02V_{pp}$, $G_V = 6dB$, $R_T = 50\Omega$,
 $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $C_F = 5pF$, $R_G = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = \text{open}$, $T_a = +25^\circ C$



■ MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT



[CAUTION]

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