High Precision Operational Amplifiers

1 Features

- Ultralow Offset Voltage: 10 μV
- Ultralow Drift: ±0.1 μV/°C
- High Open-Loop Gain: 134 dB
- High Common-Mode Rejection: 140 dB
- High Power Supply Rejection: 130 dB
- Low Bias Current: 1-nA maximum
- Wide Supply Range: ±2 V to ±18 V
- Low Quiescent Current: 800 μA/amplifier
- Single, Dual, and Quad Versions

2 Applications

- Transducer Amplifiers
- Bridge Amplifiers
- Temperature Measurements
- Strain Gage Amplifiers
- Precision Integrators
- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Test Equipment

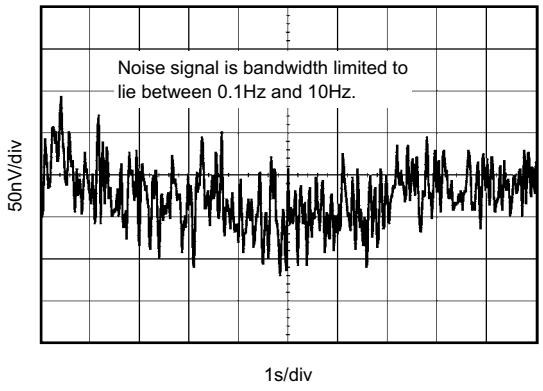
3 Description

The OPAx277 series precision operational amplifiers replace the industry standard OPA177. They offer improved noise, wider output voltage swing, and are twice as fast with half the quiescent current. Features include ultralow offset voltage and drift, low bias current, high common-mode rejection, and high power supply rejection. Single, dual, and quad versions have identical specifications, for maximum design flexibility.

OPAx277 series operational amplifiers operate from ±2-V to ±18-V supplies with excellent performance. Unlike most operational amplifiers which are specified at only one supply voltage, the OPAx277 series is specified for real-world applications; a single limit applies over the ±5-V to ±15-V supply range. High performance is maintained as the amplifiers swing to their specified limits. Because the initial offset voltage (±20 μV maximum) is so low, user adjustment is usually not required. However, the single version (OPA277) provides external trim pins for special applications.

OPA277 operational amplifiers are easy to use and free from phase inversion and the overload problems found in some other operational amplifiers. They are stable in unity gain and provide excellent dynamic behavior over a wide range of load conditions. Dual and quad versions feature completely independent circuitry for lowest crosstalk and freedom from interaction, even when overdriven or overloaded.

0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

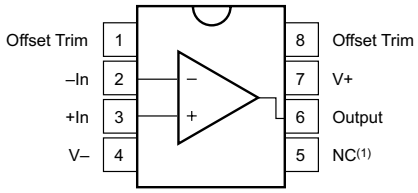


ORDERING INFORMATION

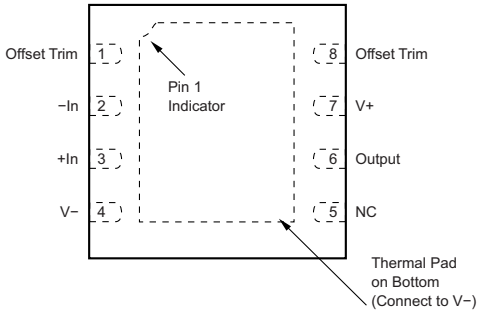
DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
OPA277UN	DIP8L	A277U	TUBE	2000pcs/box
OPA2277UN	DIP8L	A2277U	TUBE	2000pcs/box
OPA4277UN	DIP14L	OPA4277U	TUBE	1000pcs/box
OPA277UM/TR	SOP8L	A277U	REEL	2500pcs/reel
OPA2277UM/TR	SOP8L	A2277U	REEL	2500pcs/reel
OPA277UAM/TR	SOP8L	A277UA	REEL	2500pcs/reel
OPA2277UAM/TR	SOP8L	A2277UA	REEL	2500pcs/reel
OPA4277UM/TR	SOP14L	OPA4277U	REEL	2500pcs/reel
OPA277UDQ/TR	DFN-8	A277U	REEL	3000pcs/reel
OPA2277UDQ/TR	DFN-8	A2277U	REEL	3000pcs/reel

4 Pin Configuration and Functions

OPA277N and M Packages
8-Pin PDIP and SOIC
Top View



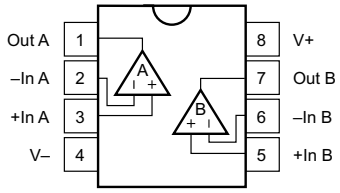
OPA277 DQ Package
8-Pin DFN
Top View



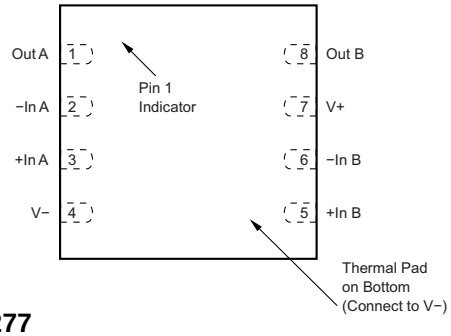
Pin Functions: OPA277

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	Offset Trim	I	Input offset voltage trim (leave floating if not used)
2	–In	I	Inverting input
3	+In	I	Noninverting input
4	V–	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
5	NC	—	No internal connection (can be left floating)
6	Output	O	Output
7	V+	—	Positive (highest) power supply
8	Offset Trim	—	Input offset voltage trim (leave floating if not used)

OPA2277N and M Packages
8-Pin PDIP and SOIC
Top View



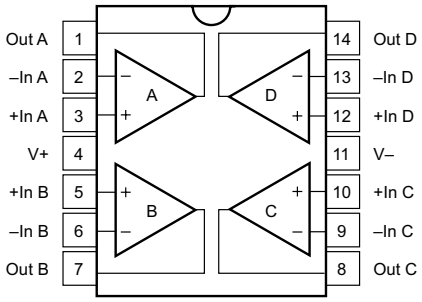
OPA2277 DQ Package
8-Pin QFN
Top View



Pin Functions: OPA2277

PIN			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	PDIP, SOIC NO.	DFN NO.		
Out A	1	1	O	Output channel A
–In A	2	2	I	Inverting input channel A
+In A	3	3	I	Noninverting input channel A
V–	4	4	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
+In B	5	5	I	Noninverting input channel B
–In B	6	6	I	Inverting input channel B
Out B	7	8	O	Output channel B
V+	8	7	—	Positive (highest) power supply

OPA4277N and M Packages
14 Pins PDIP and SOIC
Top View



Pin Functions: OPA4277

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	Out A	O	Output channel A
2	–In A	I	Inverting input channel A
3	+In A	I	Noninverting input channel A
4	V+	—	Positive (highest) power supply
5	+In B	I	Noninverting input channel B
6	–In B	I	Inverting input channel B
7	Out B	O	Output channel B
8	Out C	O	Output channel C
9	–In C	I	Inverting input channel C
10	+In C	I	Noninverting input channel C
11	V–	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
12	+In D	I	Noninverting input channel D
13	–In D	I	Inverting input channel D
14	Out D	O	Output channel D

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1)

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, Vs = (V+) – (V–)		36	V
Input voltage	(V–) –0.7	(V+) +0.7	V
Output short-circuit (2)	Continuous		
Operating temperature	–20	85	°C
Junction temperature		150	°C
Lead temperature		300	°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}	–20	125	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

5.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (1)	±2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 (2)	±500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, Vs = (V+) – (V–)	4 (±2)	30 (±15)	36 (±18)	V
Specified temperature	–20		+85	°C

5.4 Thermal Information for OPA277

THERMAL METRIC (1)		OPA277			UNIT
		N (PDIP)	M (SOIC)	DQ(QFN)	
		8 PINS			
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	49.2	110.1	40.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	39.4	52.2	41.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	26.4	52.3	16.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	15.4	10.4	0.6	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	26.3	51.5	16.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	3.3	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

5.5 Thermal Information for OPA2277

THERMAL METRIC (1)		OPA2277			UNIT
		N (PDIP)	M (SOIC)	DQ (DFN)	
		8 PINS			
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	47.2	107.4	39.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	36.0	45.8	36.9	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

Thermal Information for OPA2277(continued)

THERMAL METRIC(1)		OPA2277			UNIT
		N (PDIP)	M (SOIC)	DQ (DFN)	
		8 PINS			
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	24.4	47.9	15.4	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	13.4	5.7	0.4	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	24.3	47.3	15.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	2.2	°C/W

5.6 Thermal Information for OPA4277

THERMAL METRIC(1)		OPA4277		UNIT
		N (SOIC)	M (PDIP)	
		14 PINS		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	67.0	66.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	24.1	20.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	22.5	26.8	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	2.2	2.1	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	22.1	26.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

5.7 Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277U, and OPAx277UA

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277U OPA2277U			OPA277UA OPA2277UA OPA4277UA			UNIT
				MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	MIN	TYP (1)	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE										
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage				±10	±20		±20	±50	µV
	Input Offset Voltage Over Temperature	OPA277U (high-grade, single)	T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±30				µV
		OPA2277U (high-grade, dual)				±50				
		All Versions							±100	
		AIDRM Versions								
dV_{OS}/dT	Input Offset Voltage Drift	OPA277U (high-grade, single)	T_A = –20°C to 85°C		±0.1	±0.15				µV/°C
		OPA2277U (high-grade, dual)			±0.1	±0.25				
		All AIDRM Versions						±0.15	±1	
	Input Offset Voltage: (all models)	vs Time			0.2			See (2)		µV/mo
		vs Power Supply (PSRR)	V_S = ±2 V to ±18 V		±0.3	±0.5		See (2)	±1	µV/V
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±0.5			±1	
	Channel Separation (dual, quad)		DC		0.1			See (2)		µV/V

(1) V_S = ±15 V
(2) Specifications are the same as OPA277U

Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277U, and OPAx277UA(continued)

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277U OPA2277U			OPA277UA OPA2277UA OPA4277UA			UNIT
				MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	MIN	TYP (1)	MAX	
INPUT BIAS CURRENT										
I_B	Input Bias Current		T_A = –20°C to 85°C		±0.5	±1		See (2)	±2.8	nA
						±2			±4	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		T_A = –20°C to 85°C		±0.5	±1		See (2)	±2.8	nA
						±2			±4	
NOISE										
	Input Voltage Noise, f = 0.1 to 10 Hz				0.22			See (2)		μV_{PP}
e_n	Input Voltage Noise Density	f = 10 Hz			12			See (2)		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz			8			See (2)		
		f = 1 kHz			8			See (2)		
		f = 10 kHz			8			See (2)		
i_n	Current Noise Density, f = 1 kHz				0.2			See (2)		pA/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE										
V_{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range			(V–)+2		(V+)–2	See (2)		See (2)	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection		V_{CM} = (V–) +2 V to (V+) –2 V	130	140		115	See (2)		dB
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C	128			115			
INPUT IMPEDANCE										
	Differential				100 || 3			See (2)		MΩ || pF
	Common-Mode		V_{CM} = (V–) +2 V to (V+) –2 V		250 || 3			See (2)		GΩ || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN										
A_{OL}	Open-Loop Voltage Gain		V_O = (V–)+0.5 V to (V+)–1.2 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		140			See (2)		dB
			V_O = (V–)+1.5 V to (V+)–1.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ	126	134		See (2)	See (2)		
			V_O = (V–)+1.5 V to (V+)–1.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ	126			See (2)			dB
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C							
FREQUENCY RESPONSE										
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product				1			See (2)		MHz
SR	Slew Rate				0.8			See (2)		V/µs
	Settling Time	0.1%	V_S = ±15 V, G = 1, 10-V Step		14			See (2)		µs
		0.01%			16			See (2)		
	Overload Recovery Time		V_{IN} × G = V_S		3			See (2)		µs
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise		1 kHz, G = 1, V_O = 3.5 Vrms		0.002%			See (2)		

Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277U, and OPAx277UA (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277N,M OPA2277N,M			OPA277x OPA2277x OPA4277x			UNIT
			MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	MIN	TYP (1)	MAX	
OUTPUT									
V_O	Voltage Output	R_L = 10 kΩ	(V–)+0.5		(V+)–1.2	See (2)		See (2)	V
		T_A = –20°C to +85°C	(V–)+0.5		(V+)–1.2	See (2)		See (2)	
		R_L = 2 kΩ	(V–)+1.5		(V+)–1.5	See (2)		See (2)	
		T_A = –20°C to +85°C	(V–)+1.5		(V+)–1.5	See (2)		See (2)	
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current			±35			See (2)		mA
C_{LOAD}	Capacitive Load Drive			See (3)					
Z_O	Open-loop output impedance	f = 1 MHz		40			See (2)		Ω
POWER SUPPLY									
V_S	Specified Voltage Range		±5		±15	See (2)		See (2)	V
	Operating Voltage Range		±2		±18	See (2)		See (2)	V
I_Q	Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	I_O = 0		±790	±825		See (2)	See (2)	µA
		T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±900			See (2)	
TEMPERATURE RANGE									
	Specified Range		–20		85	See (2)		See (2)	°C
	Operating Range		–20		125	See (2)		See (2)	°C

(3) See *Typical Characteristics*

6.8 Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277UDQ

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277UDQ OPA2277UDQ			UNIT
				MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE							
V_{0S}	Input Offset Voltage				±35	±100	µV
	Input Offset Voltage Over Temperature	OPA277U (high-grade, single)	T_A = –20°C to 85°C				µV
		OPA2277U (high-grade, dual)					
		All Versions					
		AIDRM Versions				±165	
dV_{0S}/dT	Input Offset Voltage Drift	OPA277U (high-grade, single)	T_A = –20°C to 85°C				µV/°C
		OPA2277U (high-grade, dual)					
		All Versions			±0.15	±1	
	Input Offset Voltage: (all models)	vs Time			See (2)		µV/mo
		vs Power Supply (PSRR)	V_S = ±2 V to ±18 V		See (2)	±1	µV/V
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±1	
	Channel Separation (dual, quad)		DC		See (2)		µV/V

(1) V_S = ±15 V
(2) Specifications are the same as OPA277U

Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277UDQ(continued)

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277UDQ OPA2277UDQ MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
INPUT BIAS CURRENT							
I_B	Input Bias Current		T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±2.8	nA
						±4	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		T_A = –20°C to 85°C			±2.8	nA
						±4	
NOISE							
	Input Voltage Noise, f = 0.1 to 10 Hz				See (2)		μV_{PP}
e_n	Input Voltage Noise Density	f = 10 Hz			See (2)		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz			See (2)		
		f = 1 kHz			See (2)		
		f = 10 kHz			See (2)		
i_n	Current Noise Density, f = 1 kHz				See (2)		pA/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE							
V_{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range			See (2)		See (2)	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection		V_{CM} = (V–) +2 V to (V+) –2 V	115	See (2)		dB
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C	115			
INPUT IMPEDANCE							
	Differential				See (2)		MΩ || pF
	Common-Mode		V_{CM} = (V–) +2 V to (V+) –2 V		See (2)		GΩ || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN							
A_{OL}	Open-Loop Voltage Gain		V_O = (V–)+0.5 V to (V+)–1.2 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		See (2)		dB
			V_O = (V–)+1.5 V to (V+)–1.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ	See (2)	See (2)		
			V_O = (V–)+1.5 V to (V+)–1.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ	See (2)			dB
			T_A = –20°C to 85°C				
FREQUENCY RESPONSE							
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product				See (2)		MHz
SR	Slew Rate				See (2)		V/µs
	Settling Time	0.1%	V_S = ±15 V, G = 1, 10-V Step		See (2)		µs
		0.01%			See (2)		
	Overload Recovery Time		V_{IN} × G = V_S		See (2)		µs
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise		1 kHz, G = 1, V_O = 3.5 Vrms		See (2)		
OUTPUT							
V_O	Voltage Output		R_L = 10 kΩ	See (2)		See (2)	V
			T_A = –20°C to +85°C	See (2)		See (2)	
			R_L = 2 kΩ	See (2)		See (2)	
			T_A = –20°C to +85°C	See (2)		See (2)	
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current				See (2)		mA
C_{LOAD}	Capacitive Load Drive						
Z_O	Open-loop output impedance		f = 1 MHz		See (2)		Ω

Electrical Characteristics for OPAx277UDQ (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	OPA277UDQ OPA2277UDQ			UNIT
			MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	
POWER SUPPLY						
V_S	Specified Voltage Range		See (2)		See (2)	V
	Operating Voltage Range		See (2)		See (2)	V
I_Q	Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	I_O = 0		See (2)	See (2)	µA
		T_A = –20°C to 85°C			See (2)	
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
	Specified Range		See (2)		See (2)	°C
	Operating Range		See (2)		See (2)	°C

6.9 Typical Characteristics

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±15 V, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

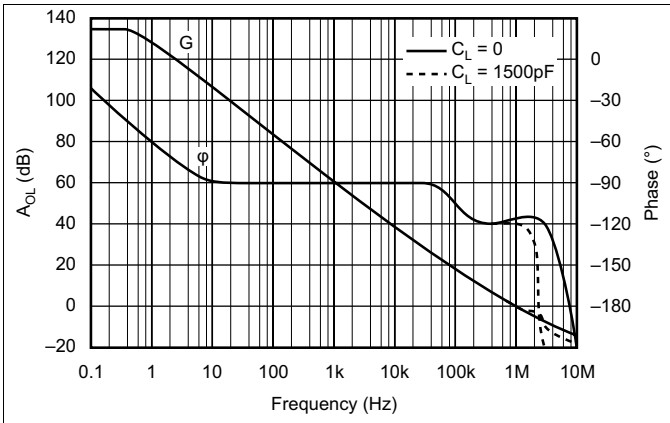


Figure 1. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

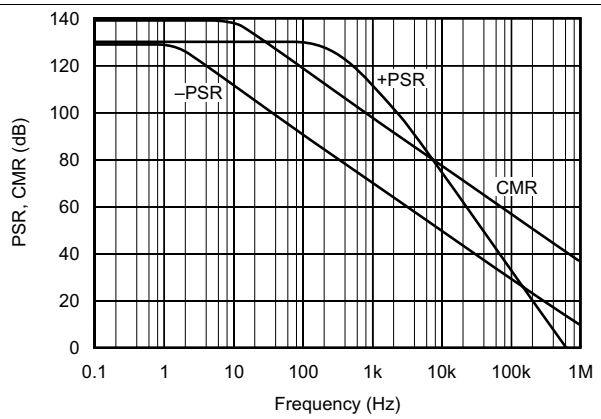


Figure 2. Power Supply and Common-Mode Rejection vs Frequency

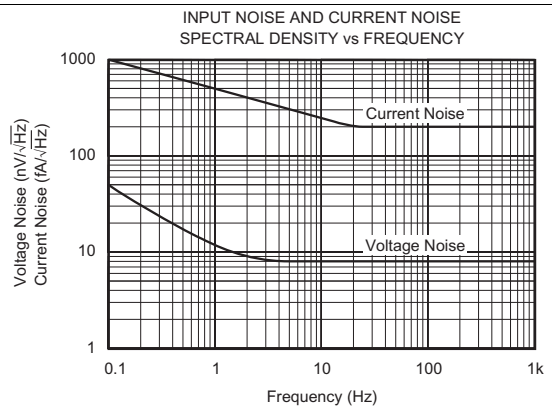


Figure 3. Input Noise and Current Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency

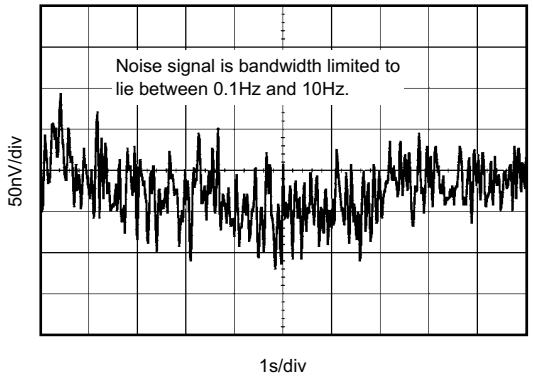


Figure 4. Input Noise Voltage vs Time

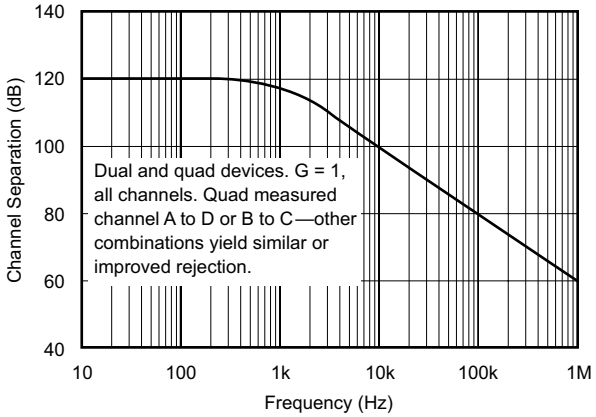


Figure 5. Channel Separation vs Frequency

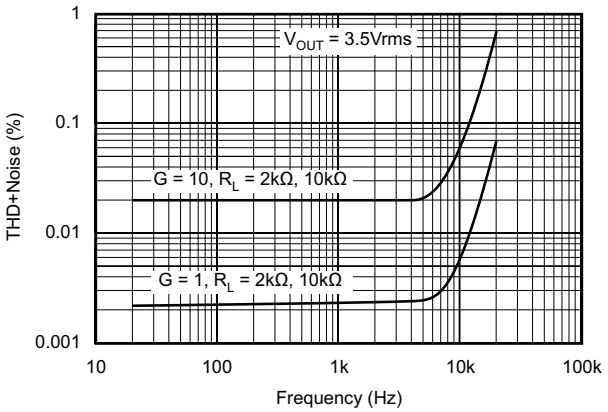


Figure 6. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±15 V, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

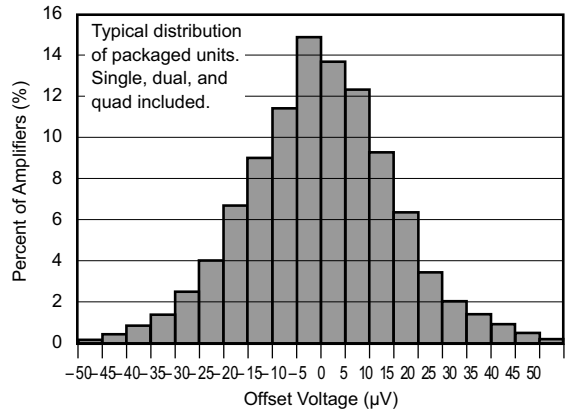


Figure 7. Offset Voltage Production Distribution

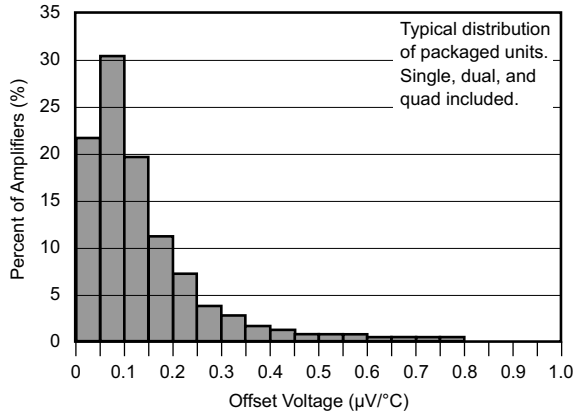


Figure 8. Offset Voltage Drift Production Distribution

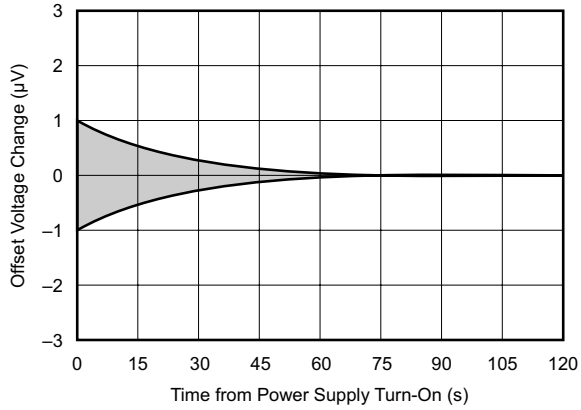


Figure 9. Warm-Up Offset Voltage Drift

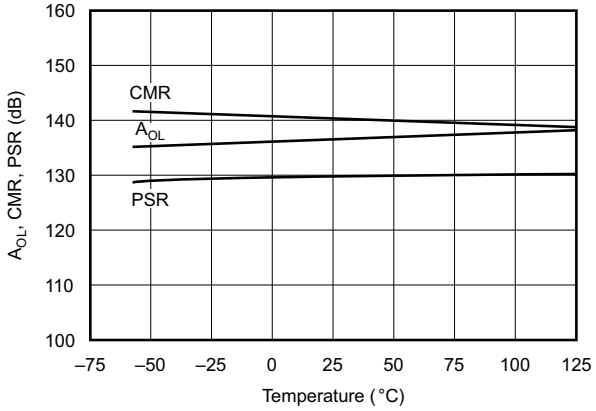


Figure 10. A_{OL}, CMR, PSR vs Temperature

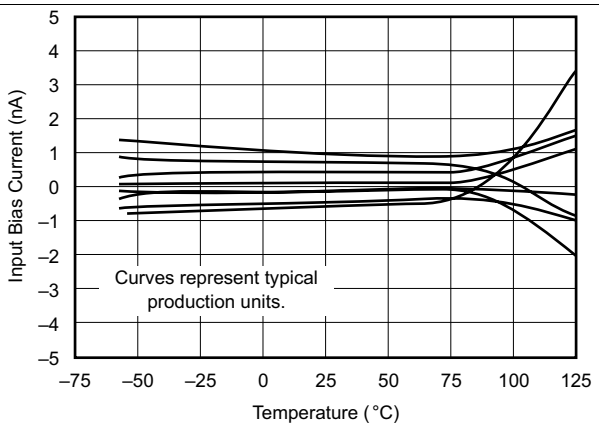


Figure 11. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

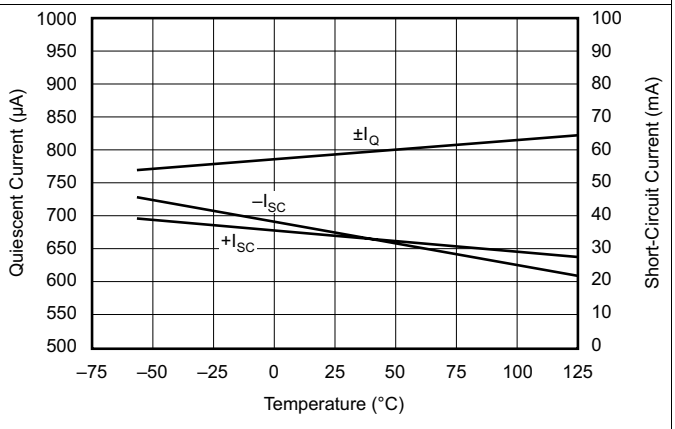


Figure 12. Quiescent Current and Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±15 V, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

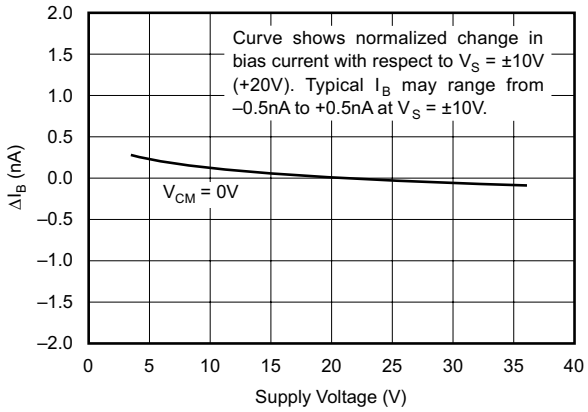


Figure 13. Change in Input Bias Current vs Power Supply Voltage

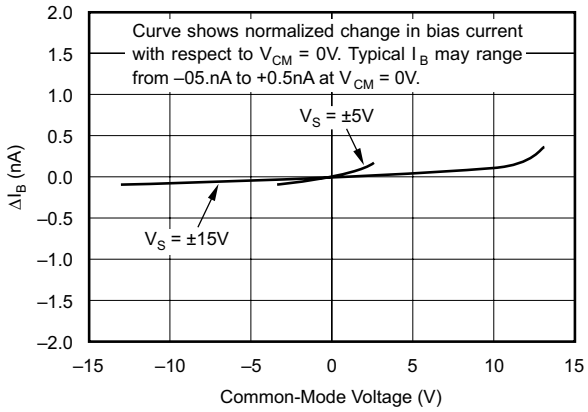


Figure 14. Change in Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage

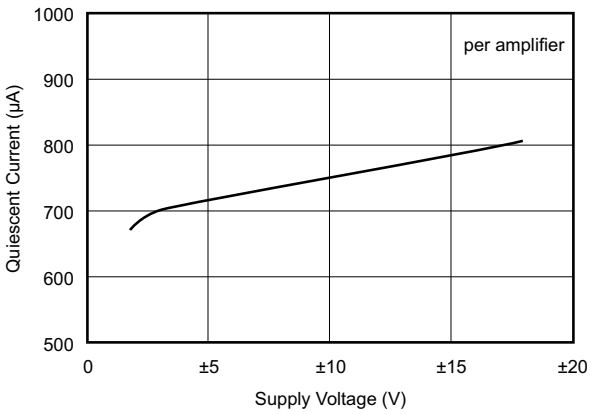


Figure 15. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

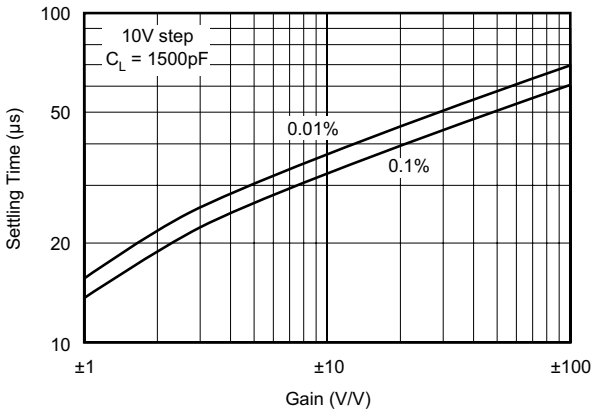


Figure 16. Settling Time vs Closed-Loop Gain

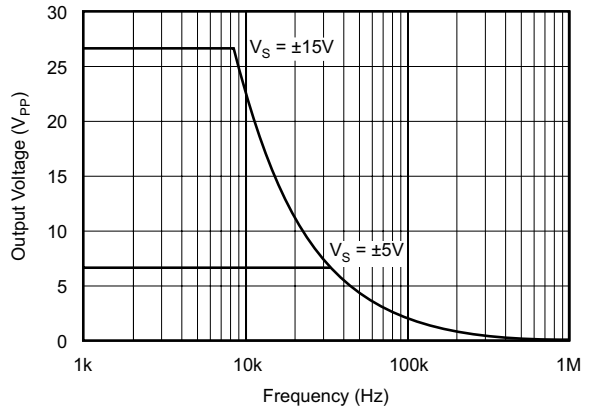


Figure 17. Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency

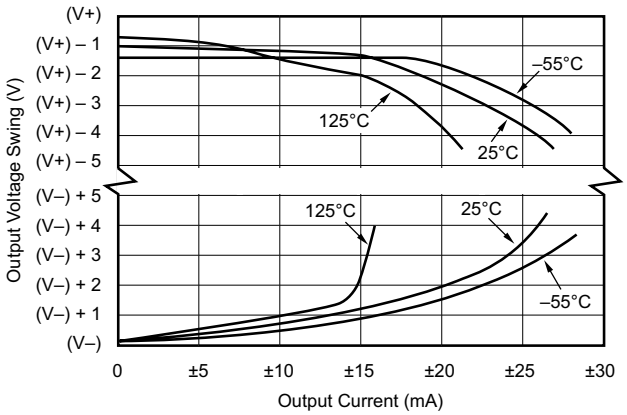


Figure 18. Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±15 V, and R_L = 2 kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

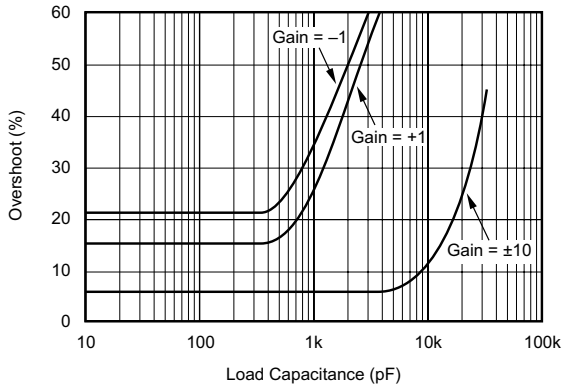


Figure 19. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Load Capacitance

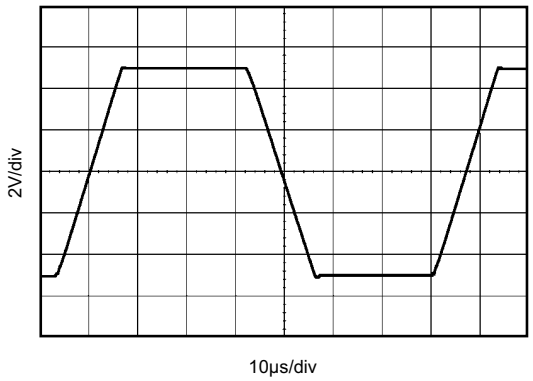


Figure 20. Large-Signal Step Response
G = 1, C_L = 1500 pF, V_S = ±15 V

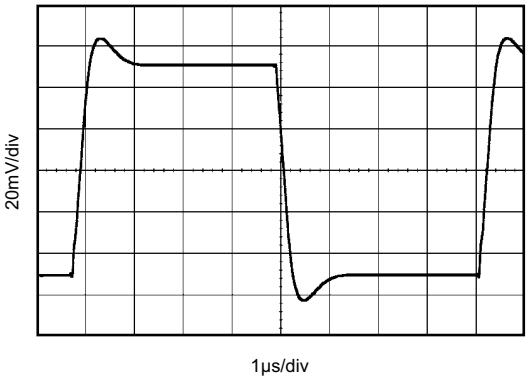


Figure 21. Small-Signal Step Response
G= +1, C_L = 0, V_S = ±15 V

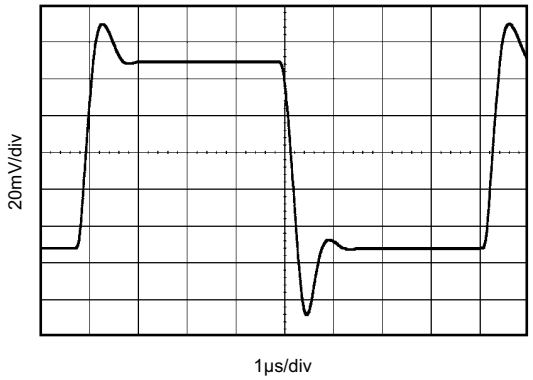


Figure 22. Small-Signal Step Response
G= 1, C_L = 1500 pF, V_S = ±15 V

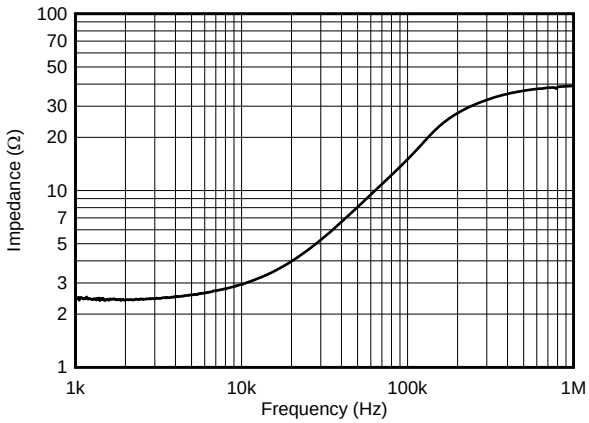


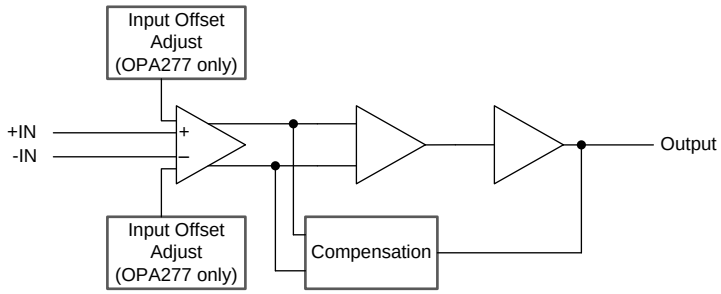
Figure 23. Open-Loop Output Impedance
V_S = ±15 V

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The OPAx277 series precision operational amplifiers replace the industry standard OPA177.They offer improved noise, wider output voltage swing, and are twice as fast with half the quiescent current. Features include ultralow offset voltage and drift, low bias current, high common-mode rejection, and high power supply rejection. Single, dual, and quad versions have identical specifications, for maximum design flexibility.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

The OPAx277series is unity-gain stable and free from unexpected output phase reversal, making it easy to use in a wide range of applications. Applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies may require decoupling capacitors close to the device pins. In most cases 0.1-µF capacitors are adequate.

The OPAx277 series has low offset voltage and drift. To achieve highest performance, the circuit layout and mechanical conditions should be optimized. Offset voltage and drift can be degraded by small thermoelectric potentials at the operational amplifier inputs. Connections of dissimilar metals generate thermal potential, which can degrade the ultimate performance of the OPAx277 series. These thermal potentials can be made to cancel by assuring that they are equal in both input terminals.

- Keep the thermal mass of the connections to the two input terminals similar
- Locate heat sources as far as possible from the critical input circuitry
- Shield operational amplifier and input circuitry from air currents, such as cooling fans

7.3.1 Operating Voltage

OPAx277series operational amplifiers operate from ±2-V to ±18-V supplies with excellent performance. Unlike most operational amplifiers, which are specified at only one supply voltage, the OPA277series is specified for real-world applications; a single limit applies over the ±5-V to ±15-V supply range. This allows a customer operating at V_S = ±10 V to have the same assured performance as a customer using ±15-V supplies. In addition, key parameters are assured over the specified temperature range, –20°C to 85°C. Most behavior remains unchanged through the full operating voltage range (±2 V to ±18 V). Parameters which vary significantly with operating voltage or temperature are shown in *Typical Characteristics*.

7.3.2 Offset Voltage Adjustment

The OPAx277series is laser-trimmed for low offset voltage and drift, so most circuits do not require external adjustment. However, offset voltage trim connections are provided on pins 1 and 8. Offset voltage can be adjusted by connecting a potentiometer, as shown in Figure 24. Only use this adjustment to null the offset of the operational amplifier. This adjustment should not be used to compensate for offsets created elsewhere in a system, because this can introduce additional temperature drift.

Feature Description (continued)

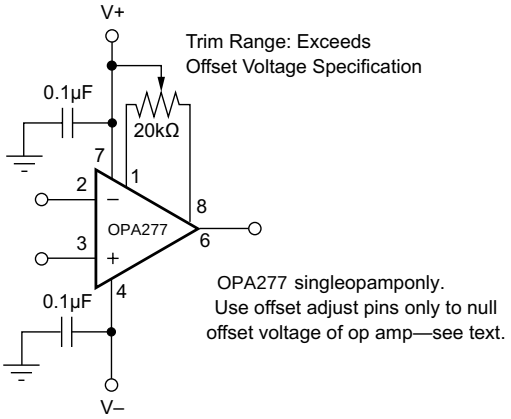


Figure 24. OPA277 Offset Voltage Trim Circuit

7.3.3 Input Protection

The inputs of the OPAx277 series are protected with 1-kΩ series input resistors and diode clamps. The inputs can withstand ±30-V differential inputs without damage. The protection diodes conduct current when the inputs are over-driven. This may disturb the slewing behavior of unity-gain follower applications, but will not damage the operational amplifier.

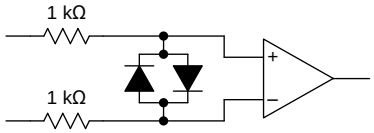
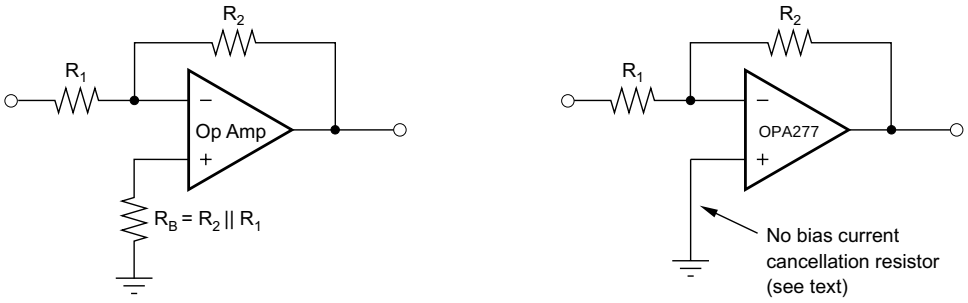


Figure 25. OPAx277 Input Protection

7.3.4 Input Bias Current Cancellation

The input stage base current of the OPAx277 series is internally compensated with an equal and opposite cancellation circuit. The resulting input bias current is the difference between the input stage base current and the cancellation current. This residual input bias current can be positive or negative.

When the bias current is canceled in this manner, the input bias current and input offset current are approximately the same magnitude. As a result, it is not necessary to use a bias current cancellation resistor, as is often done with other operational amplifiers (see Figure 26). A resistor added to cancel input bias current errors may actually increase offset voltage and noise.



Conventional op amp with external bias current cancellation resistor.

OPA277 with no external bias current cancellation resistor.

Figure 26. Input Bias Current Cancellation

Feature Description (continued)

7.3.5 EMI Rejection Ratio (EMIRR)

The electromagnetic interference (EMI) rejection ratio, or EMIRR, describes the EMI immunity of operational amplifiers. An adverse effect that is common to many operational amplifiers is a change in the offset voltage as a result of RF signal rectification. An operational amplifier that is more efficient at rejecting this change in offset as a result of EMI has a higher EMIRR and is quantified by a decibel value. Measuring EMIRR can be performed in many ways, but this report provides the EMIRR IN+, which specifically describes the EMIRR performance when the RF signal is applied to the noninverting input pin of the operational amplifier. In general, only the noninverting input is tested for EMIRR for the following three reasons:

1. Operational amplifier input pins are known to be the most sensitive to EMI, and typically rectify RF signals better than the supply or output pins.
2. The noninverting and inverting operational amplifier inputs have symmetrical physical layouts and exhibit nearly matching EMIRR performance.
3. EMIRR is easier to measure on noninverting pins than on other pins because the noninverting input terminal can be isolated on a printed circuit board (PCB). This isolation allows the RF signal to be applied directly to the noninverting input terminal with no complex interactions from other components or connecting PCB traces.

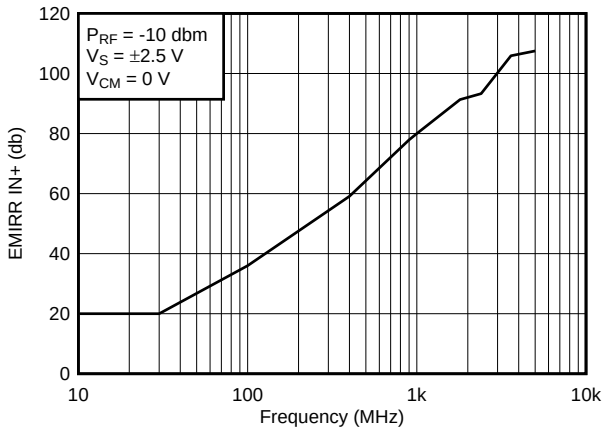


Figure 27. OPA277 EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency

If available, any dual and quad operational amplifier device versions have nearly similar EMIRR IN+ performance. The OPA277unity-gain bandwidth is 1 MHz. EMIRR performance below this frequency denotes interfering signals that fall within the operational amplifier bandwidth.

Feature Description (continued)

Table 1 shows the EMIRR IN+ values for the OPA277 at particular frequencies commonly encountered in real-world applications. Applications listed in Table 1 may be centered on or operated near the particular frequency shown. This information may be of special interest to designers working with these types of applications, or working in other fields likely to encounter RF interference from broad sources, such as the industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio band.

Table 1. OPA277 EMIRR IN+ for Frequencies of Interest

FREQUENCY	APPLICATION/ALLOCATION	EMIRR IN+
400 MHz	Mobile radio, mobile satellite/space operation, weather, radar, UHF	59.1 dB
900 MHz	GSM, radio com/nav./GPS (to 1.6 GHz), ISM, aeronautical mobile, UHF	77.9 dB
1.8 GHz	GSM, mobile personal comm. broadband, satellite, L-band	91.3 dB
2.4 GHz	802.11b/g/n, Bluetooth™, mobile personal comm., ISM, amateur radio/satellite, S-band	93.3 dB
3.6 GHz	Radiolocation, aero comm./nav., satellite, mobile, S-band	105.9 dB
5.0 GHz	802.11a/n, aero comm./nav., mobile comm., space/satellite operation, C-band	107.5 dB

7.3.5.1 EMIRR IN+ Test Configuration

Figure 28 shows the circuit configuration for testing the EMIRR IN+. An RF source is connected to the operational amplifier noninverting input terminal using a transmission line. The operational amplifier is configured in a unity gain buffer topology with the output connected to a low-pass filter (LPF) and a digital multimeter (DMM). Note that a large impedance mismatch at the operational amplifier input causes a voltage reflection; however, this effect is characterized and accounted for when determining the EMIRR IN+. The resulting dc offset voltage is sampled and measured by the multimeter. The LPF isolates the multimeter from residual RF signals that may interfere with multimeter accuracy. Refer to SBOA128 for more details.

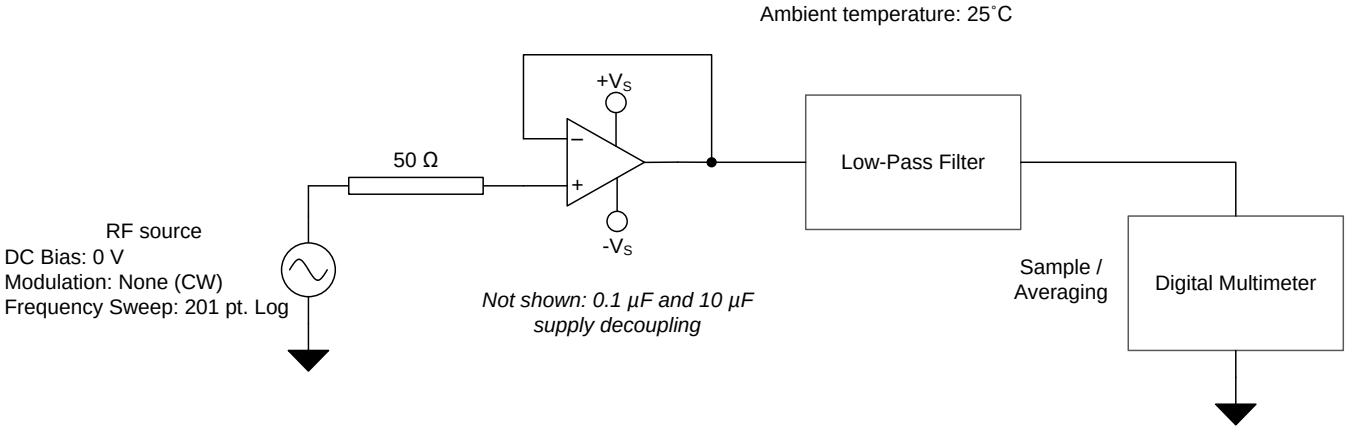


Figure 28. EMIRR IN+ Test Configuration Schematic

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The OPAx277 has a single functional mode and is operational when the power-supply voltage is greater than 4 V (±2 V). The maximum power supply voltage for the OPAx277 is 36 V (±18 V).

PACKAGE

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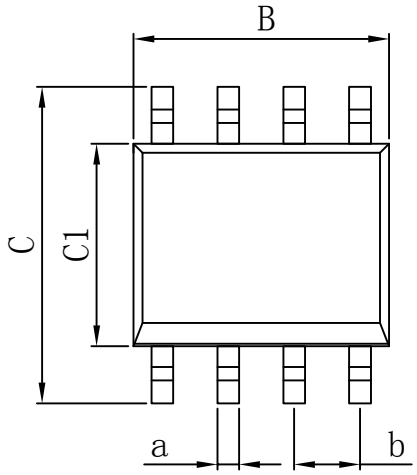

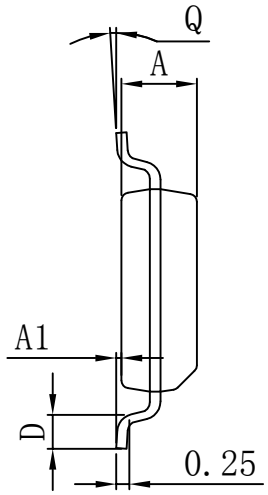

Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol :	Min :	Max :	Symbol :	Min :	Max :
A	1.225	1.570	D	0.400	0.950
A1	0.100	0.250	Q	0°	8°
B	4.800	5.100	a	0.420 TYP	
C	5.800	6.250	b	1.270 TYP	
C1	3.800	4.000			

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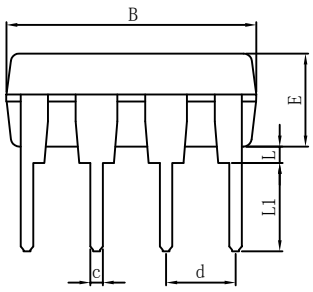

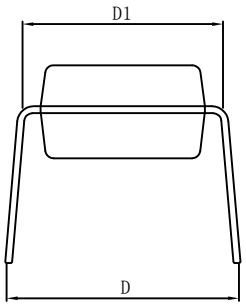

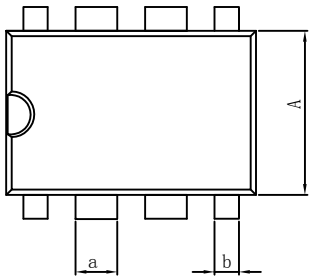

Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol :	Min :	Max :	Symbol :	Min :	Max :
A	6.100	6.680	L1	3.000	3.600
B	9.000	9.500	a	1.524 TYP	
D	8.400	9.000	b	0.889 TYP	
D1	7.420	7.820	c	0.457 TYP	
E	3.100	3.550	d	2.540 TYP	
L	0.500	0.700			

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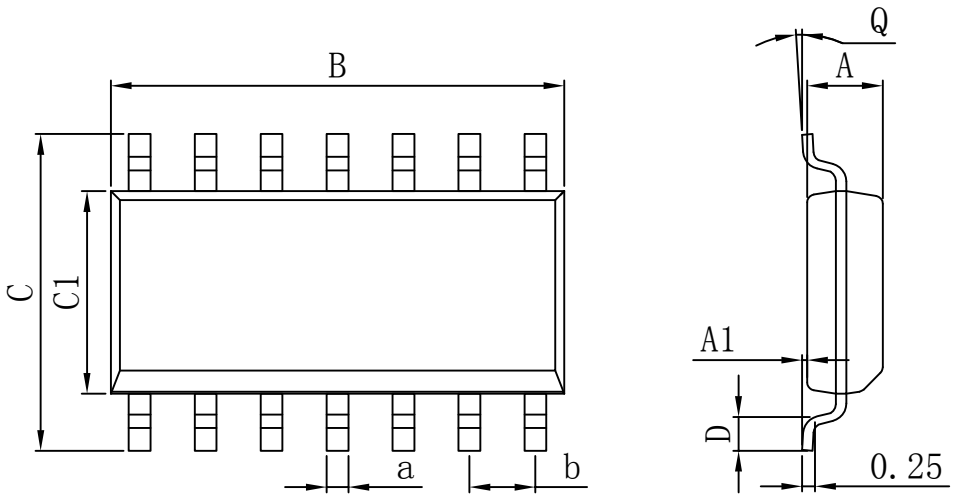
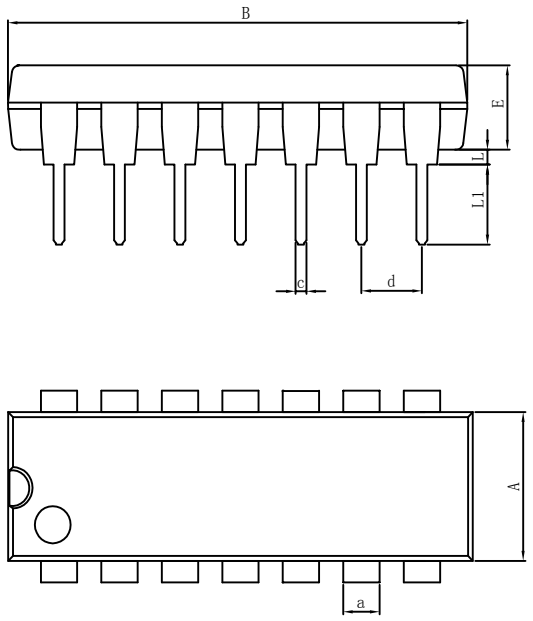


Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol :	Min :	Max :	Symbol :	Min :	Max :
A	1.225	1.570	D	0.400	0.950
A1	0.100	0.250	Q	0°	8°
B	8.500	9.000	a	0.420 TYP	
C	5.800	6.250	b	1.270 TYP	
C1	3.800	4.000			

DIP14



Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol :	Min :	Max :	Symbol :	Min :	Max :
A	6.100	6.680	L	0.500	0.800
B	18.940	19.560	L1	3.000	3.600
D	8.200	9.200	a	1.524 TYP	
D1	7.42	7.820	c	0.457 TYP	
E	3.100	3.550	d	2.540 TYP	

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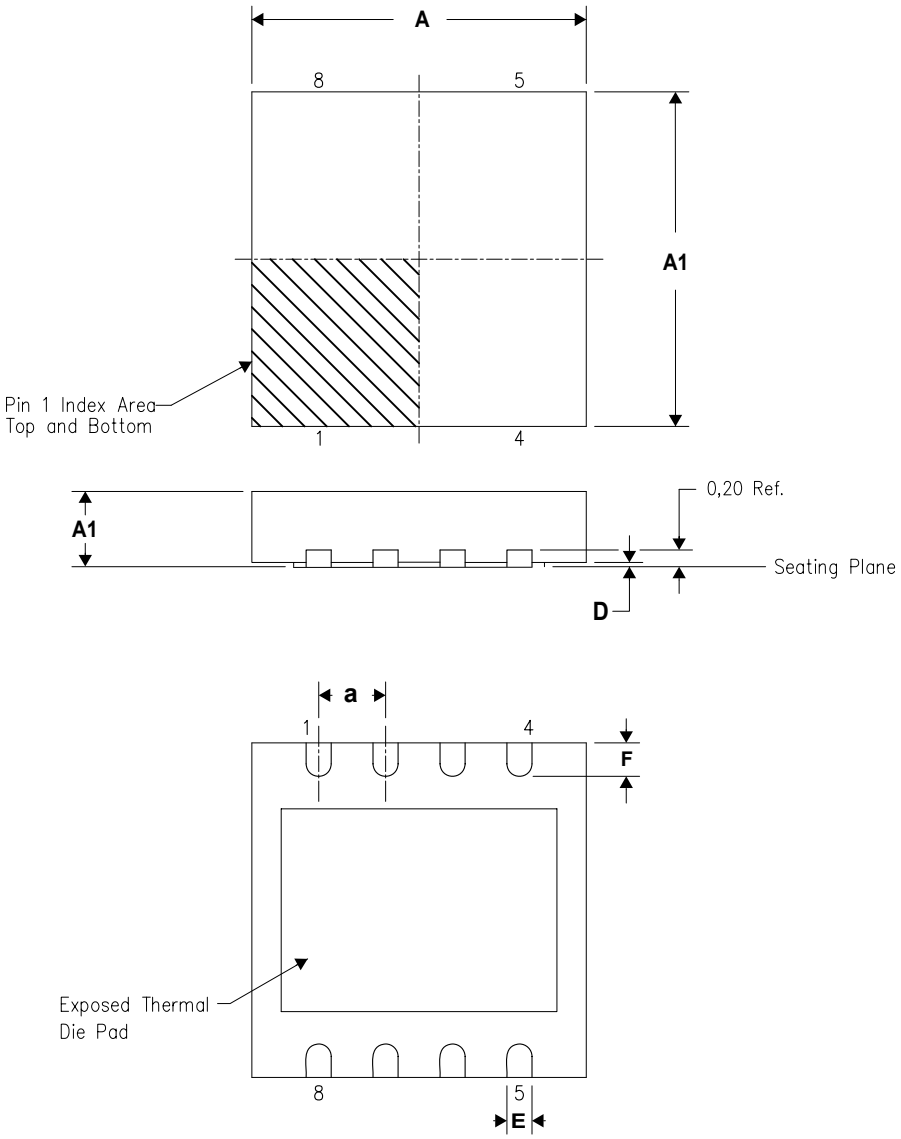

Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol :	Min :	Max :	Symbol :	Min :	Max :
A	3.900	4.100	E	0.230	0.380
A1	3.900	4.100	F	0.300	0.500
B	0.800	1.000	a	0.80 TYP	
D	0.000	0.050			

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