- **Direct Replacements for PMI and LTC OP27 and OP37 Series**

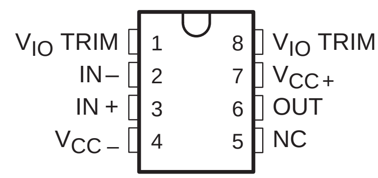
Features of OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C:

- **Maximum Equivalent Input Noise Voltage:**
  3.8 nV/√Hz at 1 kHz
  5.5 nV/√Hz at 10 kHz
- **Very Low Peak-to-Peak Noise Voltage at 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz . . . 80 nV Typ**
- **Low Input Offset Voltage . . . 25 μV Max**
- **High Voltage Amplification . . . 1 V/μV Min**

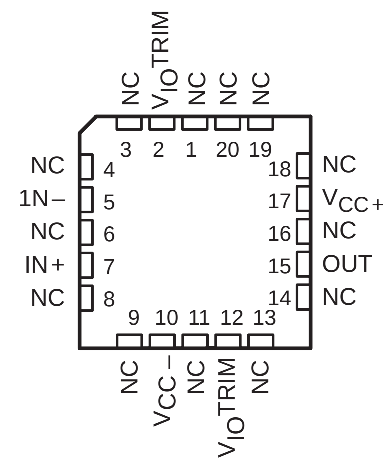
Feature of OP37 Series:

- **Minimum Slew Rate . . . 11 V/μs**

JG OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description

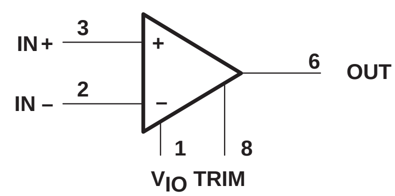
The OP27 and OP37 operational amplifiers combine outstanding noise performance with excellent precision and high-speed specifications. The wideband noise is only 3 nV/√Hz and with the 1/f noise corner at 2.7 Hz, low noise is maintained for all low-frequency applications.

The outstanding characteristics of the OP27 and OP37 make these devices excellent choices for low-noise amplifier applications requiring precision performance and reliability. Additionally, the OP37 is free of latch-up in high-gain, large-capacitive-feedback configurations.

The OP27 series is compensated for unity gain. The OP37 series is decompensated for increased bandwidth and slew rate and is stable down to a gain of 5.

The OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of –55°C to 125°C. The OP27E, OP27G, OP37E, and OP37G are characterized for operation from – 25°C to 85°C.

symbol

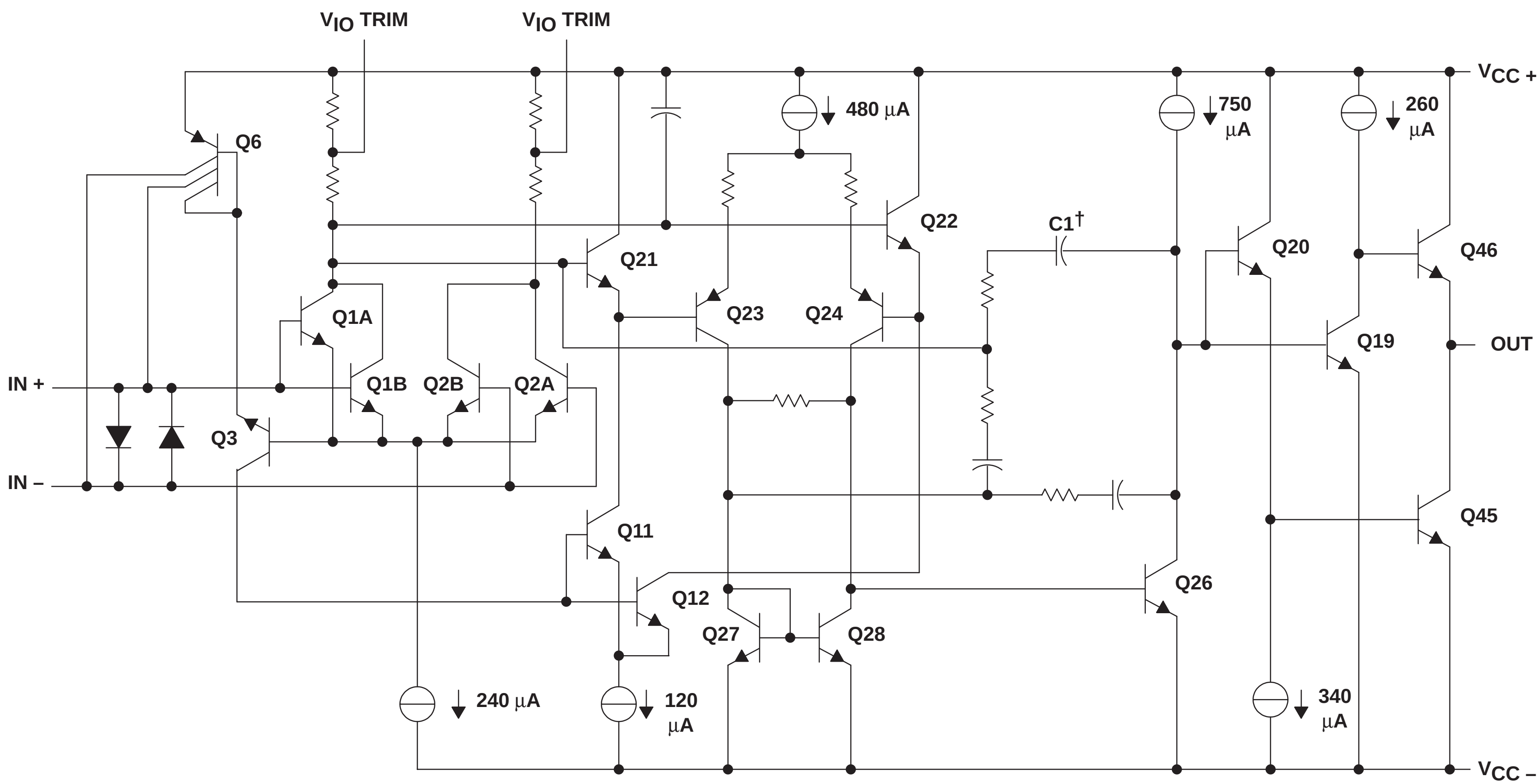


Pin numbers are for the JG and P packages.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	V_{IO}max AT 25°C	STABLE GAIN	PACKAGE		
			CERAMIC DIP (JG)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	PLASTIC DIP (P)
–25°C to 85°C	25 μV	1	—	—	OP27EP
		5	—	—	OP37EP
	100 μV	1	—	—	OP27GP
		5	—	—	OP37GP
–55°C to 125°C	25 μV	1	OP27AJG	OP27AFK	—
		5	OP37AJG	OP37AFK	—
	100 μV	1	OP27CJG	—	—
		5	OP37CJG	—	—

schematic



† C1 = 120 pF for OP27
C1 = 15 pF for OP37

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-} (see Note 1) . . . . – 22 V
Input voltage, V_I . . . . $V_{CC\pm}$
Duration of output short circuit . . . . unlimited
Differential input current (see Note 2) . . . . ±25 mA
Continuous power dissipation . . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range: OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, OP37C . . . . – 55°C to 125°C
OP27E, OP27G, OP37E, OP37G . . . . – 25°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range . . . . – 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: JG or FK package . . . . 300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds : P package . . . . 260°C

NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} unless otherwise noted.
2. The inputs are protected by back-to-back diodes. Current-limiting resistors are not used in order to achieve low noise. Excessive input current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately ± 0.7 V is applied between the inputs unless some limiting resistance is used.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25°C$	$T_A = 85°C$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125°C$ POWER RATING
JG	1050 mW	8.4 mW/°C	546 mW	210 mW
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	715 mW	275 mW
P	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	520 mW	N/A

recommended operating conditions

		OP27A, OP37A			OP27C, OP37C			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, V_{CC+}		4	15	22	4	15	22	V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}		–4	–15	–22	–4	–15	–22	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $T_A = 25°C$	± 11			±11			V
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $T_A = -55°C$ to 125°C	±10.3			±10.2			
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		–55		125	–55		125	°C

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	OP27A, OP37A			OP27C, OP37C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, See Note 3	25°C		10	25		30	100	μV
			Full range			60			300	
α_{VIO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.2	0.6		0.4	1.8	μV/°C
	Long-term drift of input offset voltage	See Note 4			0.2	1		0.4	2	μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		7	35		12	75	nA
			Full range			50			135	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		±10	±40		±15	±80	nA
			Full range			±60			±150	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	11 to –11			11 to –11			V
			Full range	10.3 to –10.3			10.5 to –10.5			
V_{OM}	Peak output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$		±12	±13.8		±11.5	±13.5		V
		$R_L \geq 0.6\ k\Omega$		±10	±11.5		±10	±11.5		
		$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$	Full range	±11.5			10.5			
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10$ V		1000	1800		700	1500		V/mV
		$R_L \geq 1\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10$ V		800	1500			1500		
		$R_L \geq 0.6\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 1$ V, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4$ V		250	700		200	500		
		$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10$ V	Full range	600			300			
$r_{i(CM)}$	Common-mode input resistance				3			2		GΩ
r_o	Output resistance	$V_O = 0$, $I_O = 0$	25°C		70			70		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = \pm 11$ V	25°C	114	126		100	120		dB
		$V_{IC} = \pm 10$ V	Full range	110			94			
k_{SVR}	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4$ V to ±18 V	25°C	100	120		94	118		dB
		$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4.5$ V to ±18 V	Full range	96			86			

† Full range is – 55°C to 125°C.

NOTES: 3. Input offset voltage measurements are performed by automatic test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after applying power.
4. Long-term drift of input offset voltage refers to the average trend line of offset voltage versus time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, changes in V_{IO} during the first 30 days are typically 2.5 μV (see Figure 3).

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC+}		4	15	22	V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}		–4	–15	–22	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $T_A = 25°C$	±11			V
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $T_A = -55°C$ to 125°C	±10.5			
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		–25		85	°C

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	OP27E, OP37E			OP27G, OP37G			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, See Note 3	25°C		10	25		30	100	µV
			Full range			60			220	
αV_{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.2	0.6		0.4	1.8	µV/°C
	Long-term drift of input offset voltage	See Note 4			0.2	1		0.4	2	µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		7	35		12	75	nA
			Full range			50			135	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$	25°C		±10	±40		±15	±80	nA
			Full range			±60			±150	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	11 to –11			11 to –11			V
			Full range	10.3 to –10.3			10.5 to –10.5			
V_{OM}	Peak output voltage swing	$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$		±12	±13.8		±11.5	±13.5		V
		$R_L \geq 0.6\ k\Omega$		±10	±11.5		±10	±11.5		
		$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$	Full range	±11.5			10.5			
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm10$ V		1000	1800		700	1500		V/mV
		$R_L \geq 1\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm10$ V		800	1500			1500		
		$R_L \geq 0.6\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm1$ V, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm4$ V		250	700		200	500		
		$R_L \geq 2\ k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm10$ V	Full range	600			450			
$r_{i(CM)}$	Common-mode input resistance				3			2		GΩ
r_o	Output resistance	$V_O = 0$, $I_O = 0$	25°C		70			70		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = \pm11$ V	25°C	114	126		100	120		dB
		$V_{IC} = \pm10$ V	Full range	110			96			
k_{SVR}	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm4$ V to ±18 V	25°C	100	120		94	118		dB
		$V_{CC\pm} = \pm4.5$ V to ±18 V	Full range	96			90			

† Full range is – 25°C to 85°C.

NOTES: 3. Input offset voltage measurements are performed by automatic test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after applying power.

4. Long-term drift of input offset voltage refers to the average trend line of offset voltage versus time over extended periods after the first 30 days of operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, changes in V_{IO} during the first 30 days are typically 2.5 µV (see Figure 3).

OP27 operating characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		OP27A, OP27E			OP27C, OP27G			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate	$A_{VD} \geq 1$,	$R_L \geq 2$ kΩ	1.7	2.8		1.7	2.8		V/µs
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, See Figure 34	R_S = 20 Ω,		0.08	0.18		0.09	0.25	µV
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3.5	5.5		3.8	8	nV/√Hz
		f = 30 Hz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3.1	4.5		3.3	5.6	
		f = 1 kHz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3	3.8		3.2	4.5	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 10 Hz,	See Figure 35		1.5	4		1.5		pA/√Hz
		f = 30 Hz,	See Figure 35		1	2.3		1		
		f = 1 kHz,	See Figure 35		0.4	0.6		0.4	0.6	
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 100 kHz		5	8		5	8		MHz

OP37 operating characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		OP37A, OP37E			OP37C, OP37G			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate	$A_{VD} \geq 5$,	$R_L \geq 2$ kΩ	11	17		11	17		V/µs
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, See Figure 34	R_S = 20 Ω,		0.08	0.18		0.09	0.25	µV
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3.5	5.5		3.8	8	nV/√Hz
		f = 30 Hz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3.1	4.5		3.3	5.6	
		f = 1 kHz,	R_S = 20 Ω		3	3.8		3.2	4.5	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 10 Hz,	See Figure 35		1.5	4		1.5		pA/√Hz
		f = 30 Hz,	See Figure 35		1	2.3		1		
		f = 1 kHz,	See Figure 35		0.4	0.6		0.4	0.6	
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz		45	63		45	63		MHz
		$A_V \geq 5$,	f = 1 MHz		40			40		

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	vs Temperature	1
ΔV_{IO}	Change in input offset voltage	vs Time after power on vs Time (long-term drift)	2 3
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Temperature	4
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Temperature	5
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	vs Supply voltage	6
V_{OM}	Maximum peak output voltage	vs Load resistance	7
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	8, 9
A_{VD}	Differential voltage amplification	vs Supply voltage vs Load resistance vs Frequency	10 11 12, 13, 14
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	15
k_{SVR}	Supply voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	16
SR	Slew rate	vs Temperature vs Supply voltage vs Load resistance	17 18 19
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Temperature	20, 21
ϕ	Phase shift	vs Frequency	12, 13
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Bandwidth vs Source resistance vs Supply voltage vs Temperature vs Frequency	22 23 24 25 26
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	vs Frequency	27
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Temperature	20, 21
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Time	28
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	29
	Pulse response	Small signal Large signal	30, 32 31, 33

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE OF REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUAL UNITS vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

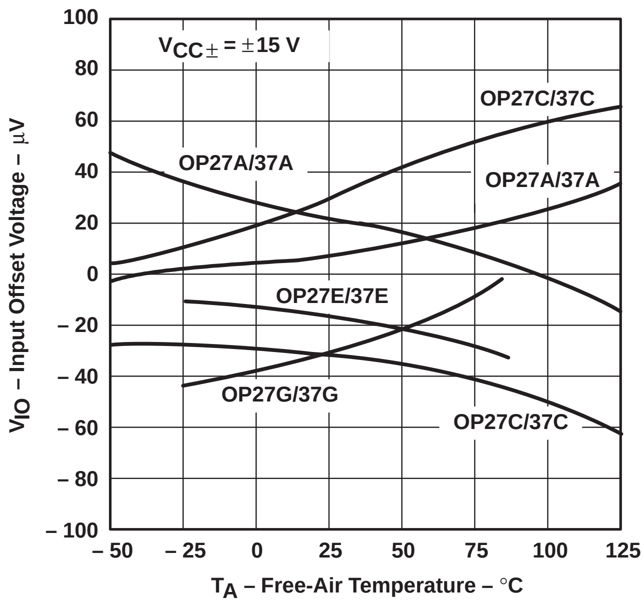


Figure 1

WARM-UP CHANGE IN INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs ELAPSED TIME

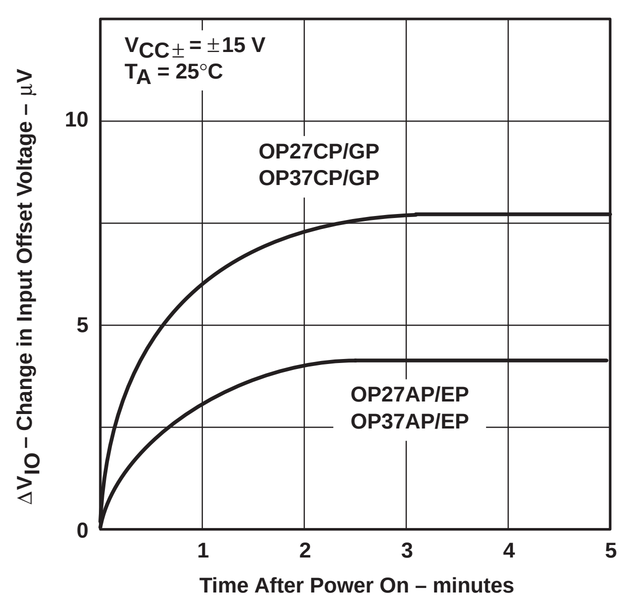


Figure 2

LONG-TERM DRIFT OF INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE OF REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUAL UNITS

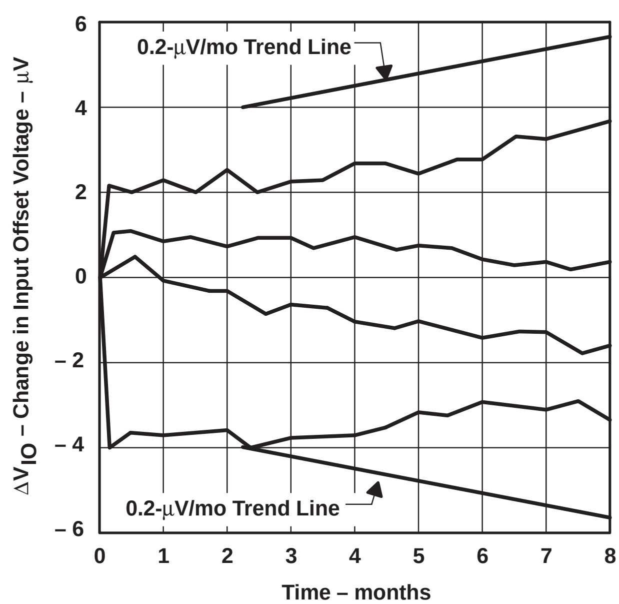


Figure 3

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

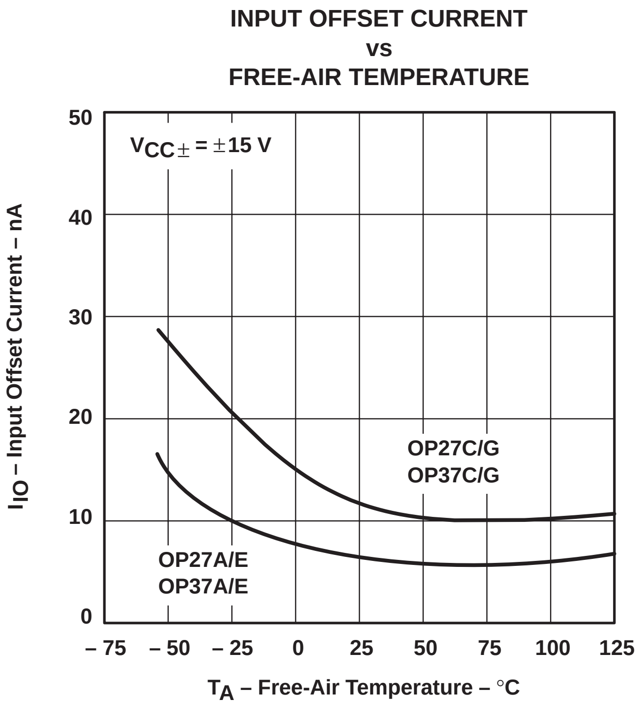

Figure 4

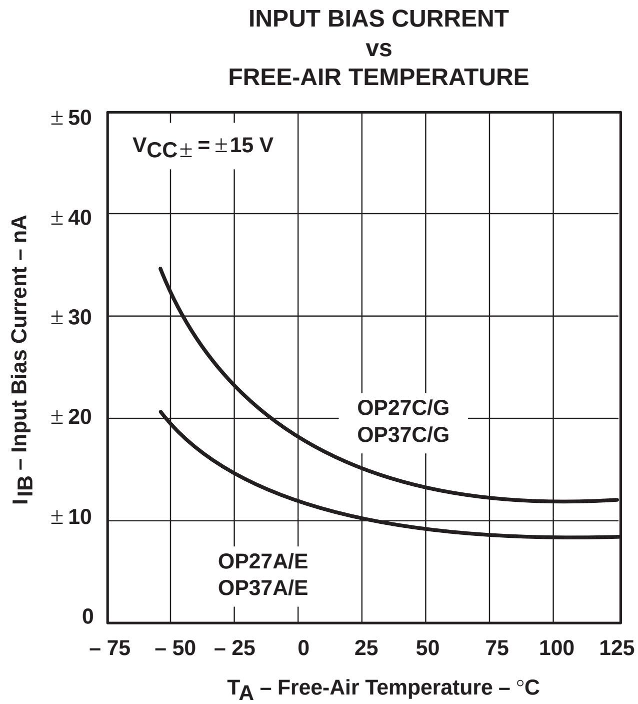

Figure 5

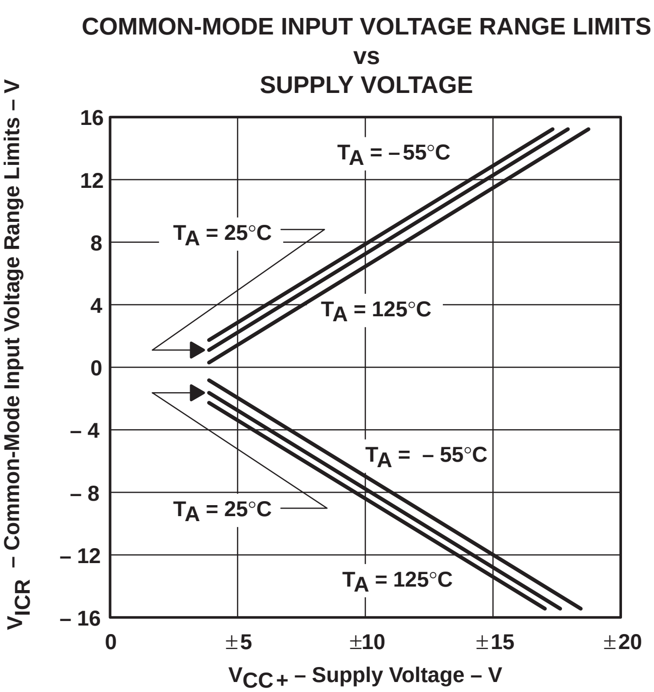

Figure 6

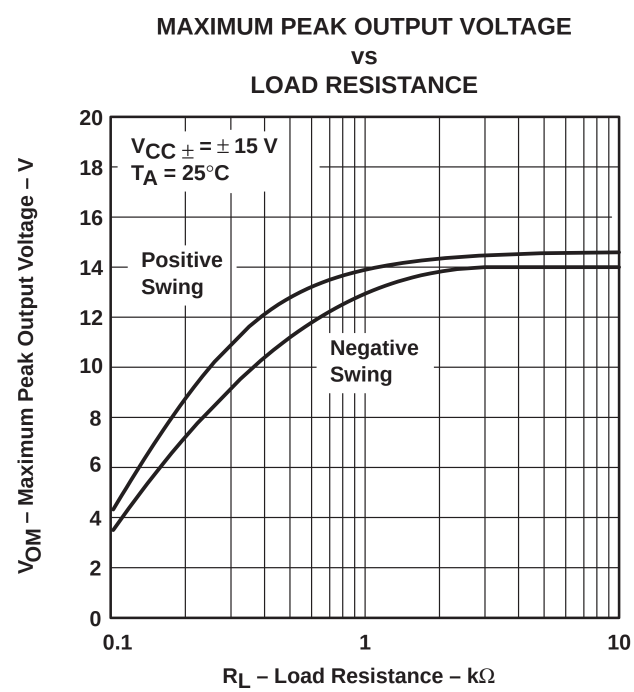

Figure 7

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OP27
MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

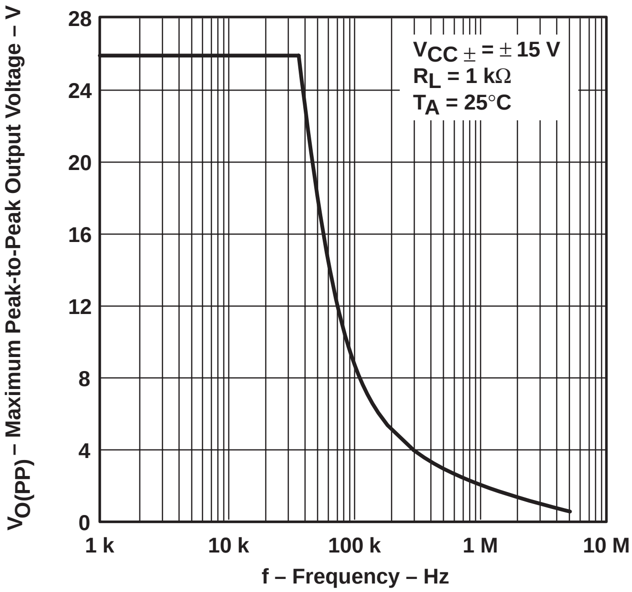

Figure 8

OP37
MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

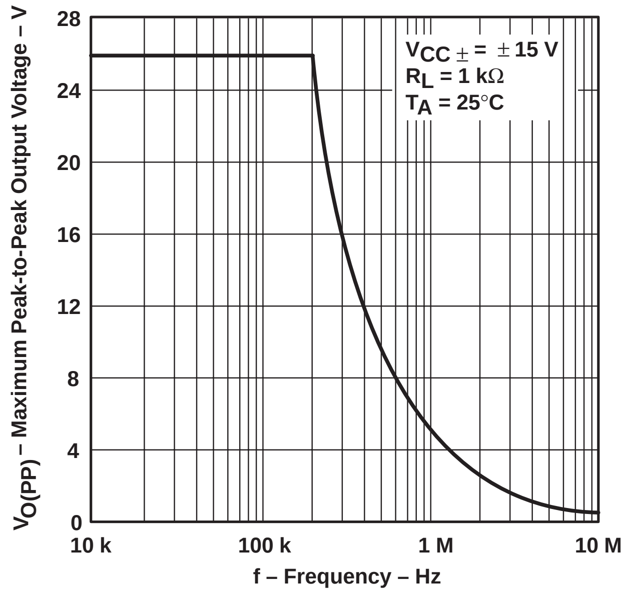

Figure 9

OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE

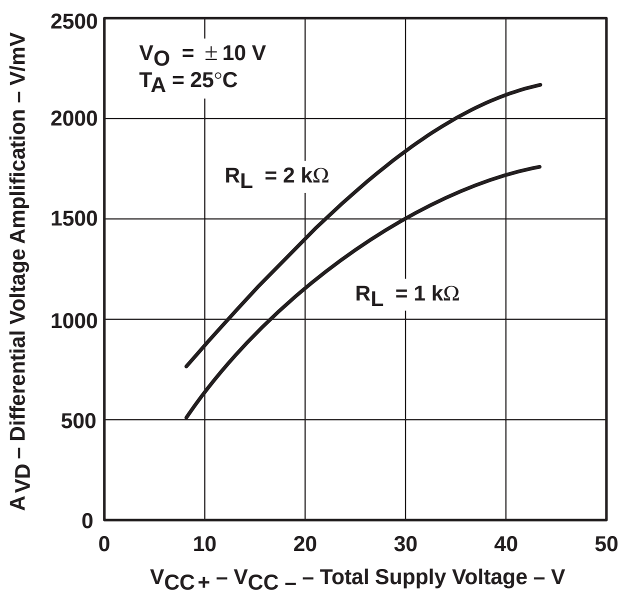

Figure 10

OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs LOAD RESISTANCE

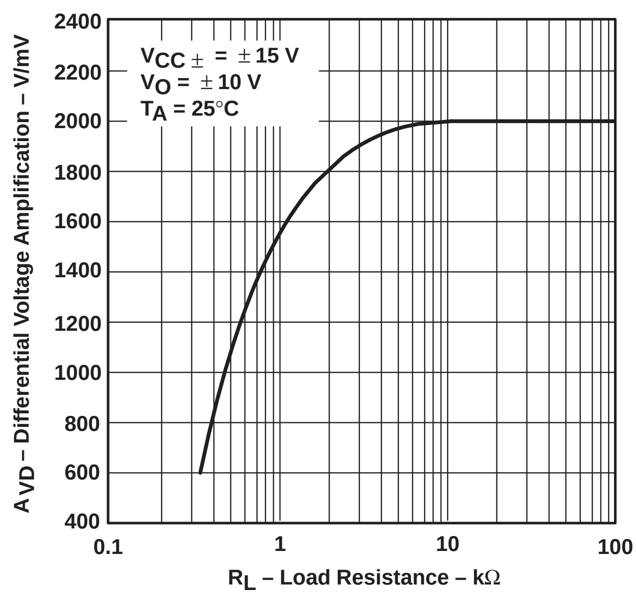

Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**OP27
LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY**

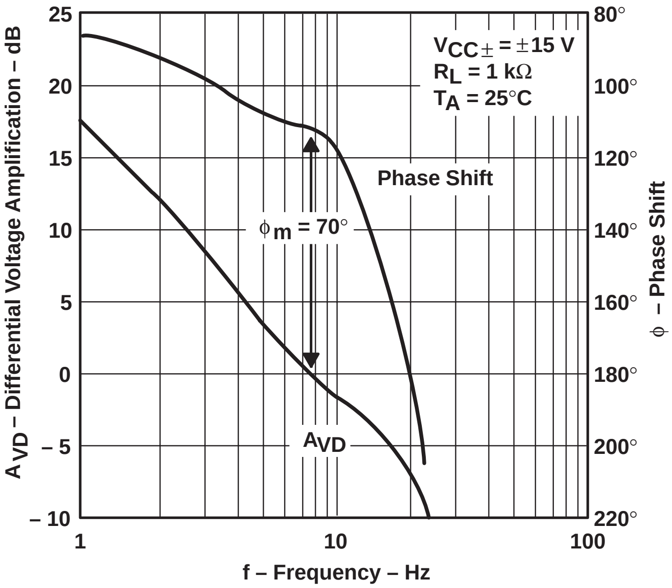

Figure 12

**OP37
LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY**

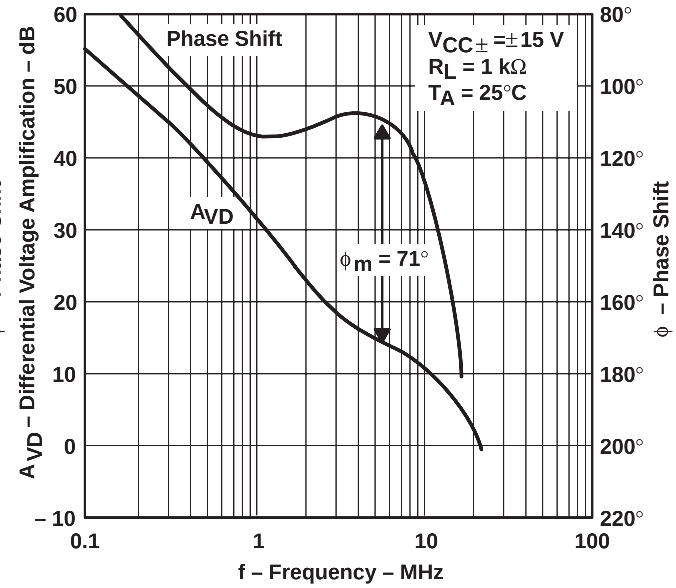

Figure 13

**OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
LARGE-SIGNAL
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
vs
FREQUENCY**

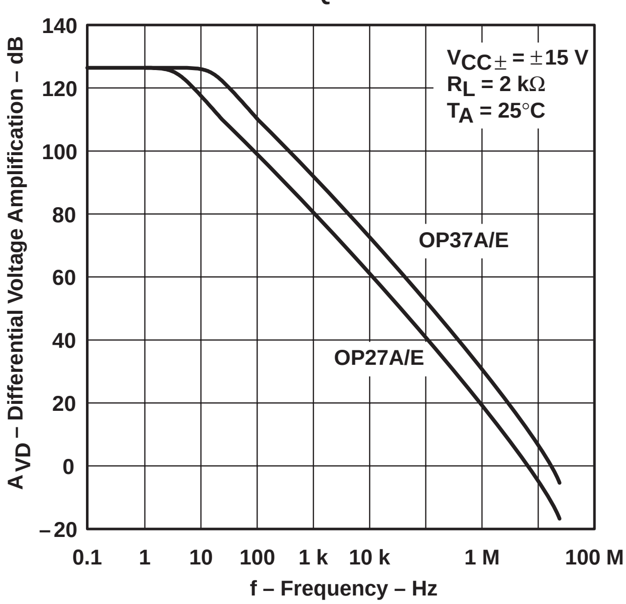

Figure 14

**OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY**

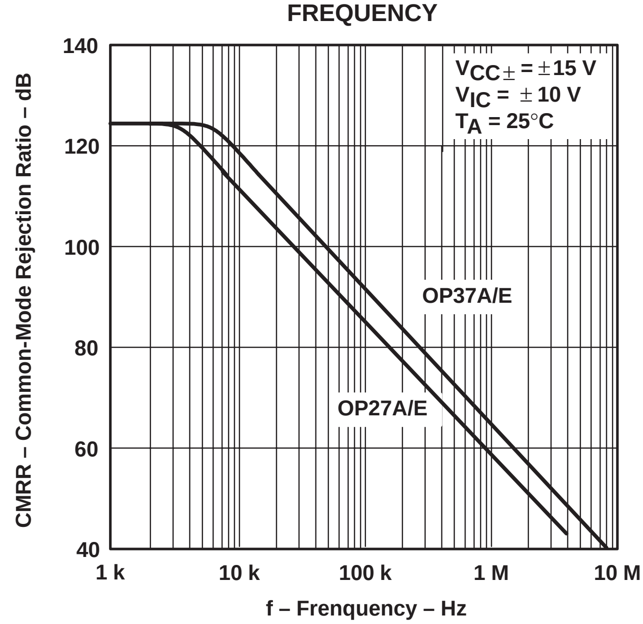

Figure 15

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

SUPPLY VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO vs FREQUENCY

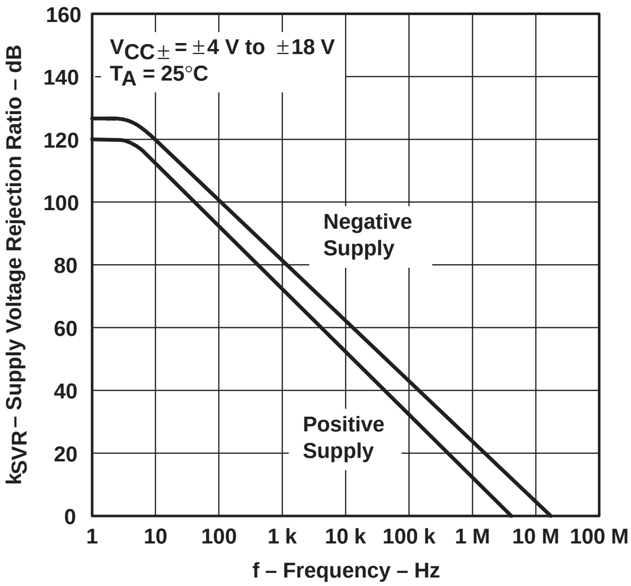

Figure 16

SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

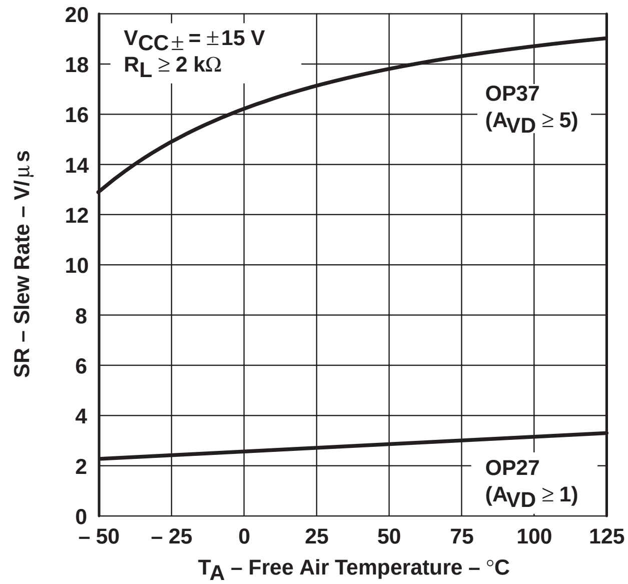

Figure 17

OP37 SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

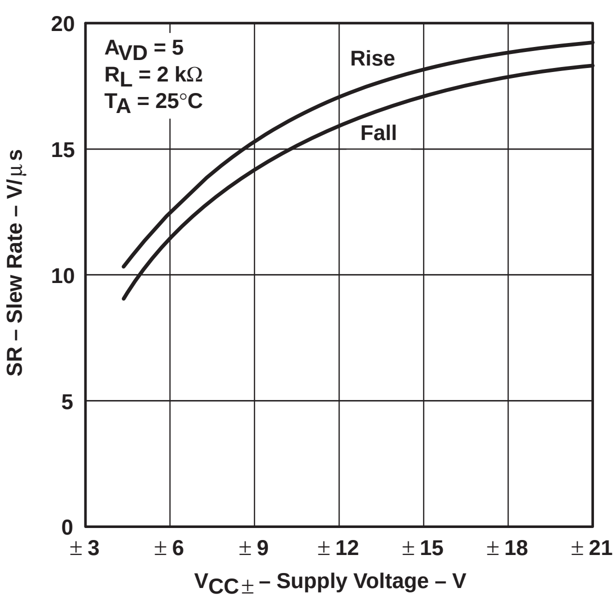

Figure 18

OP37 SLEW RATE vs LOAD RESISTANCE

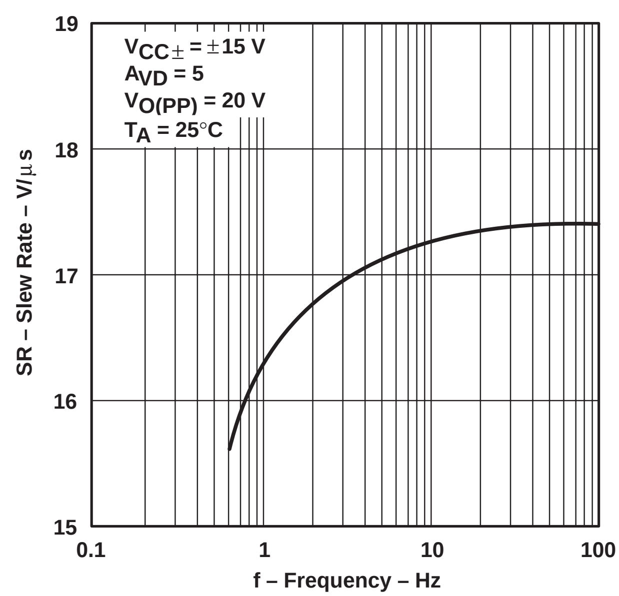

Figure 19

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

OP27
PHASE MARGIN AND GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

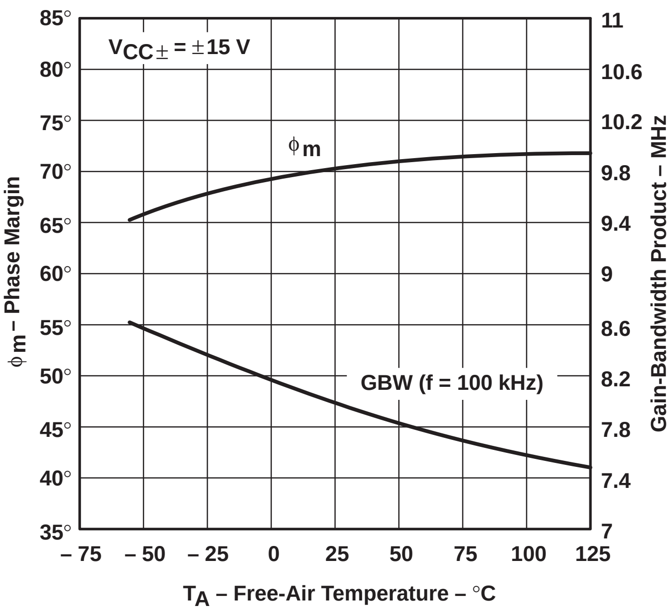

Figure 20

OP37
PHASE MARGIN AND GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

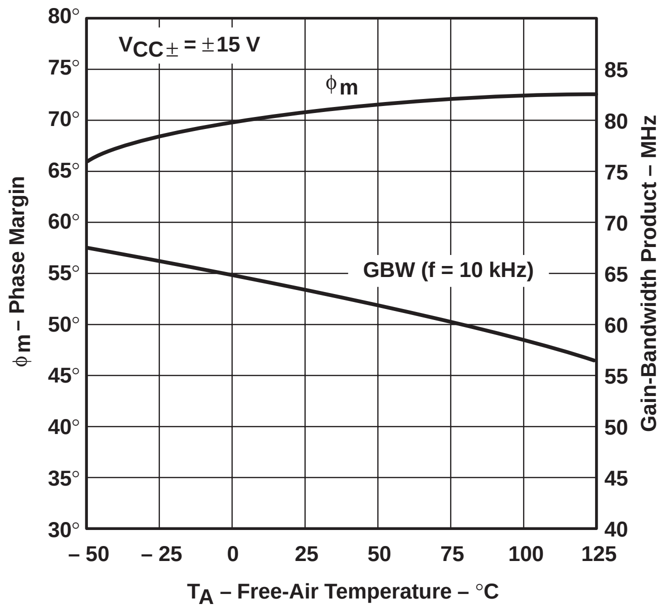

Figure 21

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs BANDWIDTH

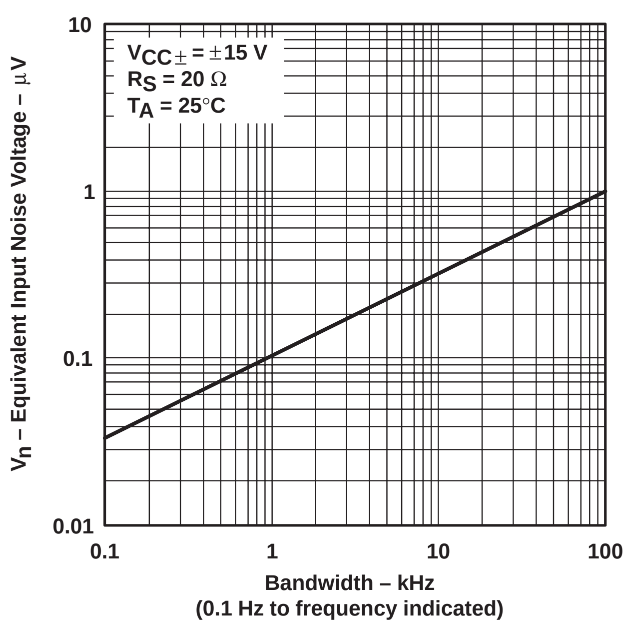

Figure 22

TOTAL EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs SOURCE RESISTANCE

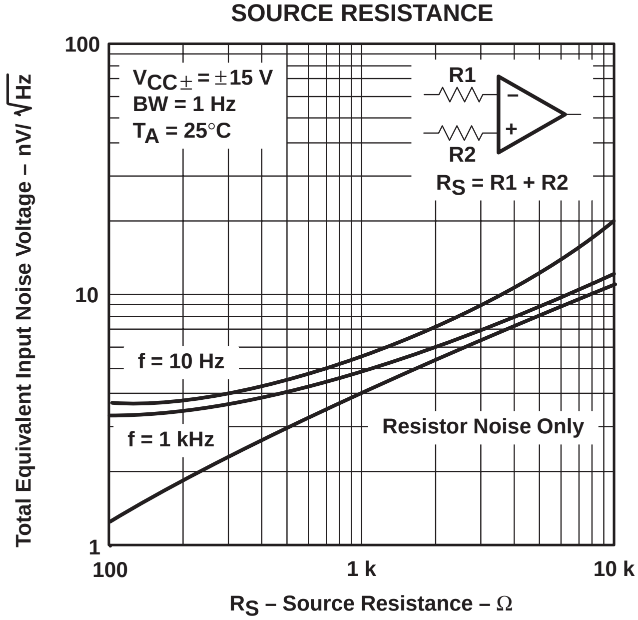

Figure 23

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE

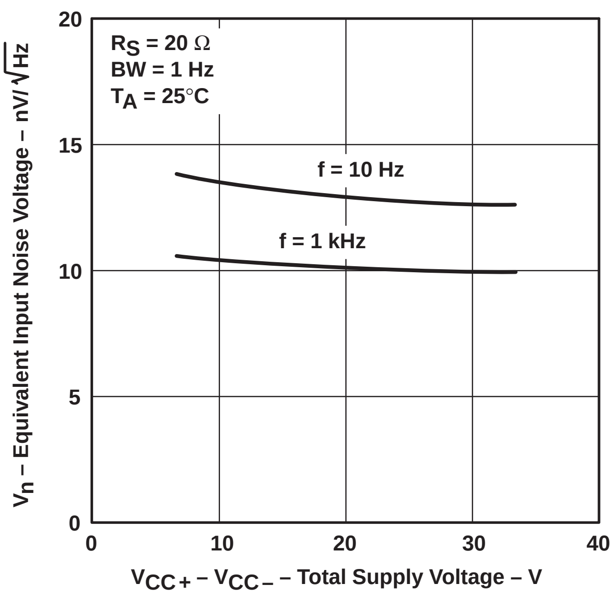

Figure 24

OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

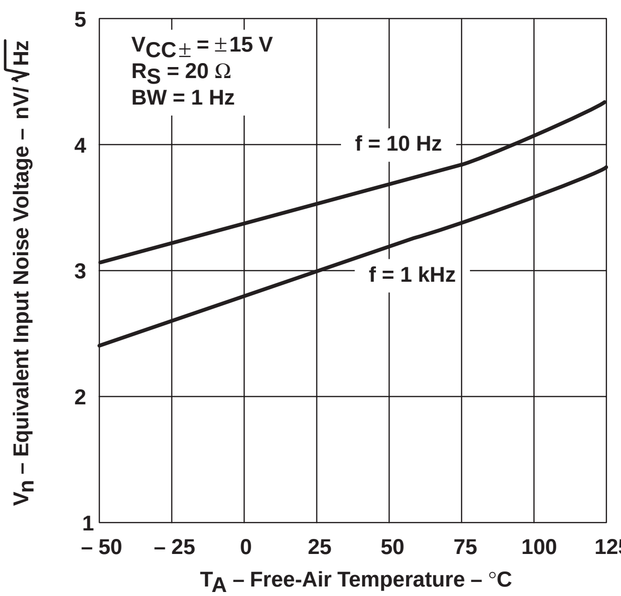

Figure 25

OP27A, OP27E, OP37A, OP37E
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

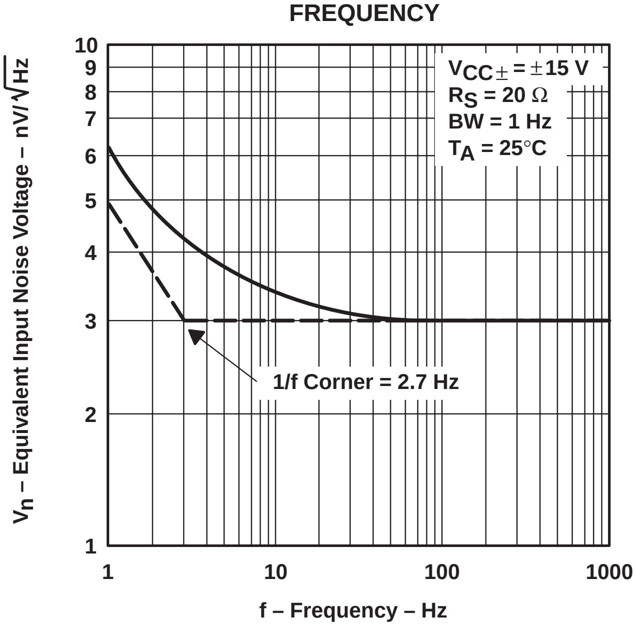

Figure 26

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE CURRENT vs FREQUENCY

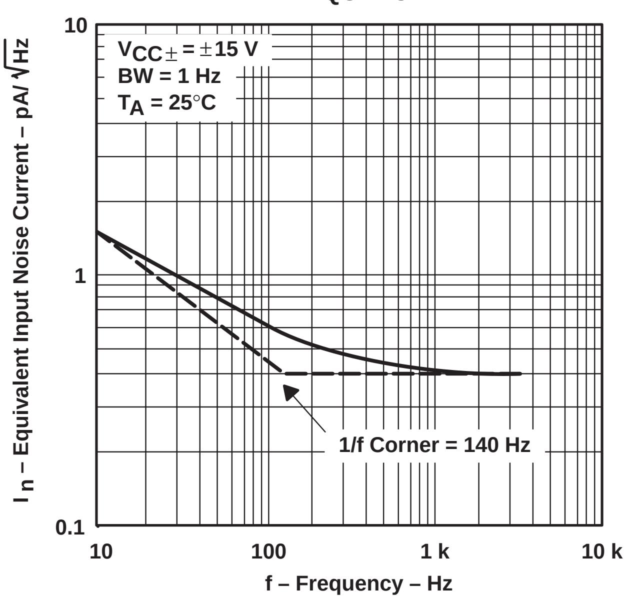

Figure 27

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
ELAPSED TIME

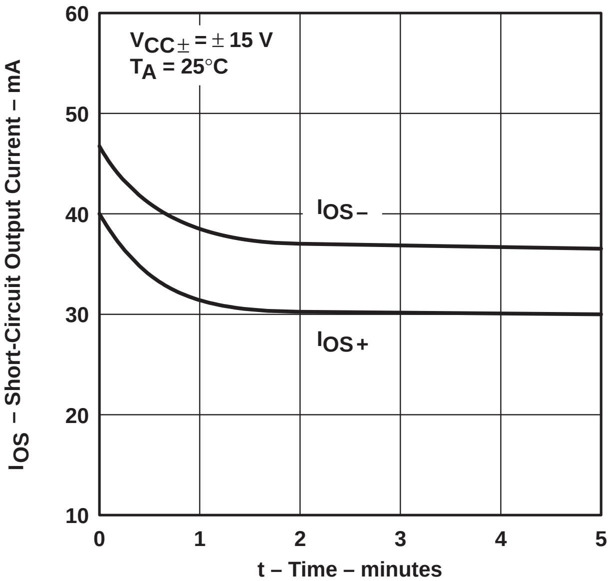


Figure 28

SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE

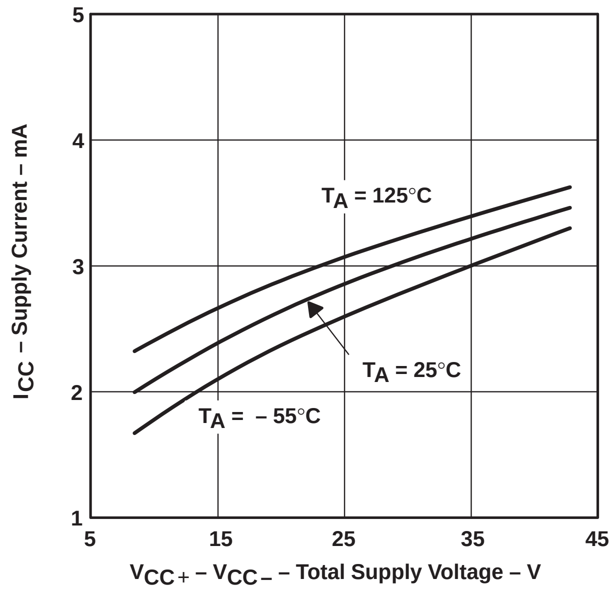


Figure 29

OP27
VOLTAGE FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

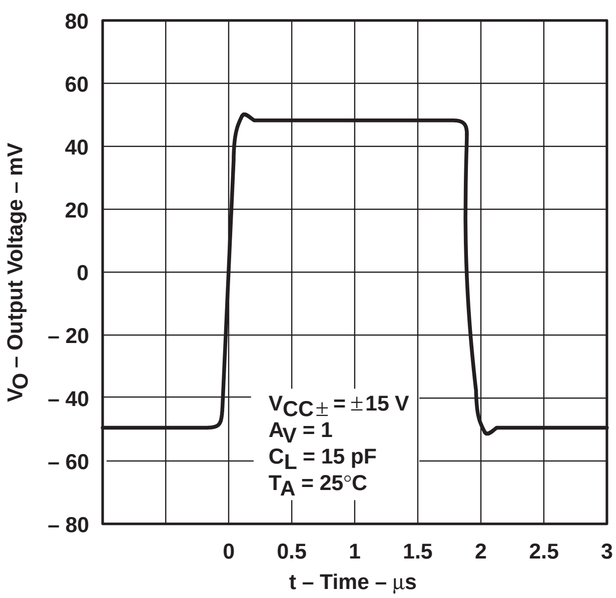


Figure 30

OP27
VOLTAGE FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

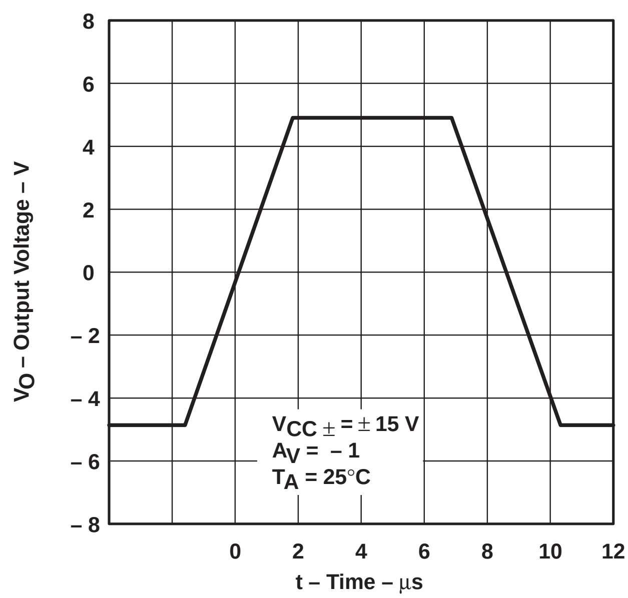


Figure 31

† Data for temperatures below – 25°C and above 85°C are applicable to the OP27A, OP27C, OP37A, and OP37C only.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OP37
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

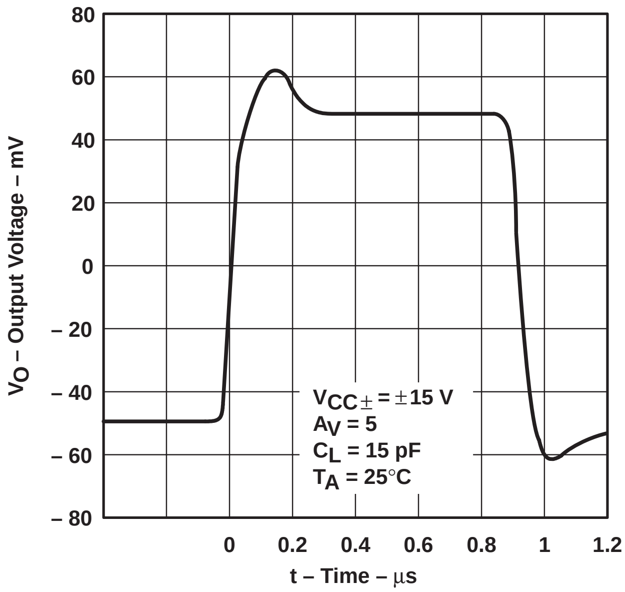


Figure 32

OP37
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

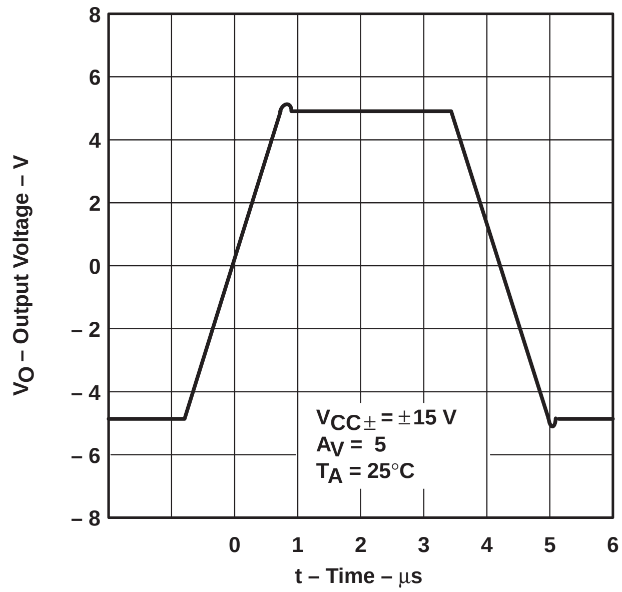


Figure 33

APPLICATION INFORMATION

general

The OP27 and OP37 series devices can be inserted directly onto OP07, OP05, µA725, and SE5534 sockets with or without removing external compensation or nulling components. In addition, the OP27 and OP37 can be fitted to µA741 sockets by removing or modifying external nulling components.

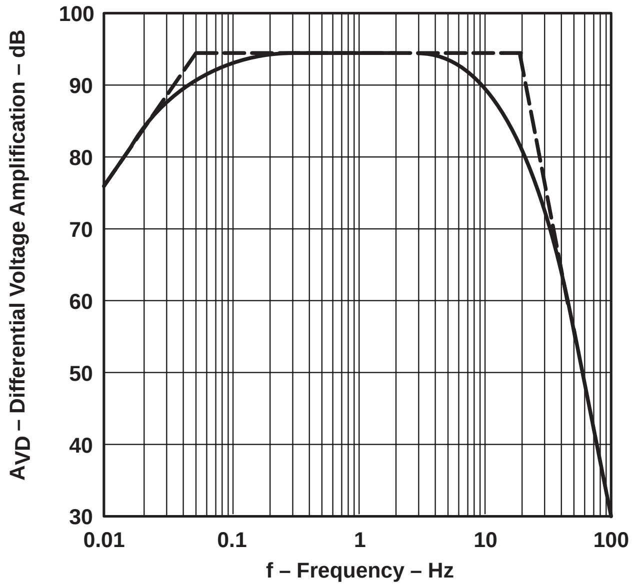
noise testing

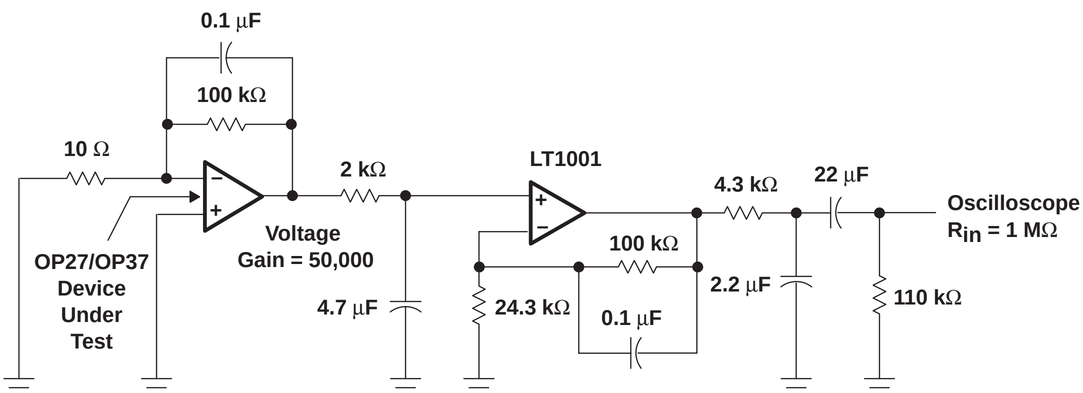
Figure 34 shows a test circuit for 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz peak-to-peak noise measurement of the OP27 and OP37. The frequency response of this noise tester indicates that the 0.1-Hz corner is defined by only one zero. Because the time limit acts as an additional zero to eliminate noise contributions from the frequency band below 0.1 Hz, the test time to measure 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz noise should not exceed 10 seconds.

Measuring the typical 80-nV peak-to-peak noise performance of the OP27 and OP37 requires the following special test precautions:

1. The device should be warmed up for at least five minutes. As the operational amplifier warms up, the offset voltage typically changes 4 µV due to the chip temperature increasing from 10°C to 20°C starting from the moment the power supplies are turned on. In the 10-s measurement interval, these temperature-induced effects can easily exceed tens of nanovolts.
2. For similar reasons, the device should be well shielded from air currents to eliminate the possibility of thermoelectric effects in excess of a few nanovolts, which would invalidate the measurements.
3. Sudden motion in the vicinity of the device should be avoided, as it produces a feedthrough effect that increases observed noise.

APPLICATION INFORMATION





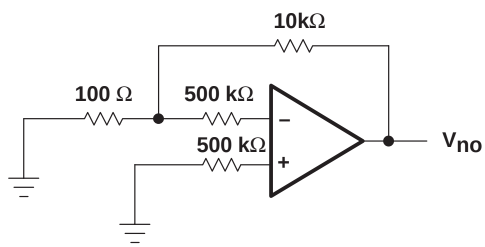
NOTE: All capacitor values are for nonpolarized capacitors only.

Figure 34. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Peak-to-Peak Noise Test Circuit and Frequency Response

APPLICATION INFORMATION

When measuring noise on a large number of units, a noise-voltage density test is recommended. A 10-Hz noise-voltage density measurement correlates well with a 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz peak-to-peak noise reading since both results are determined by the white noise and the location of the 1/f corner frequency.

Figure 35 shows a circuit measuring current noise and the formula for calculating current noise.



$$I_n = \frac{[V_{no}^2 - (130\ nV)^2]^{1/2}}{1\ M\Omega \times 100}$$

Figure 35. Current Noise Test Circuit and Formula

offset voltage adjustment

The input offset voltage and temperature coefficient of the OP27 and OP37 are permanently trimmed to a low level at wafer testing. However, if further adjustment of V_{IO} is necessary, using a 10-kΩ nulling potentiometer as shown in Figure 36 does not degrade the temperature coefficient α_{VIO}. Trimming to a value other than zero creates an α_{VIO} of V_{IO}/300 µV/°C. For example, if V_{IO} is adjusted to 300 µV, the change in α_{VIO} is 1 µV/°C.

The adjustment range with a 10-kΩ potentiometer is approximately ±2.5 mV. If a smaller adjustment range is needed, the sensitivity and resolution of the nulling can be improved by using a smaller potentiometer in conjunction with fixed resistors. The example in Figure 37 has an approximate null range of ±200 µV.

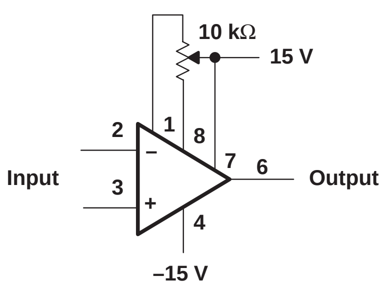


Figure 36. Standard Input Offset Voltage Adjustment

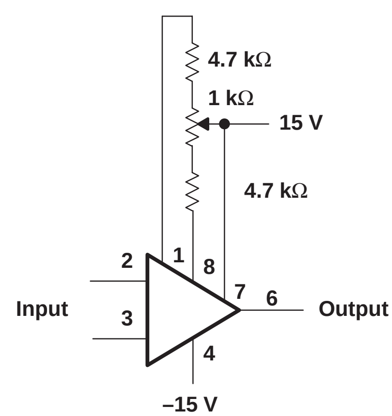


Figure 37. Input Offset Voltage Adjustment With Improved Sensitivity

offset voltage and drift

Unless proper care is exercised, thermoelectric effects caused by temperature gradients across dissimilar metals at the contacts to the input terminals can exceed the inherent temperature coefficient $\propto V_{IO}$ of the amplifier. Air currents should be minimized, package leads should be short, and the two input leads should be close together and at the same temperature.

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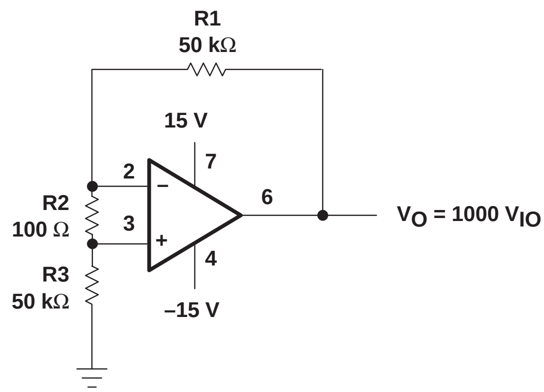
APPLICATION INFORMATION

offset voltage and drift (continued)

The circuit shown in Figure 38 measures offset voltage. This circuit can also be used as the burn-in configuration for the OP27 and OP37 with the supply voltage increased to 20 V, R1 = R3 = 10 kΩ, R2 = 200 Ω, and A_{VD} = 100.



NOTE A: Resistors must have low thermoelectric potential.

Figure 38. Test Circuit for Offset Voltage and Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient

unity gain buffer applications

The resulting output waveform, when R_f ≤ 100 Ω and the input is driven with a fast large-signal pulse (> 1 V), is shown in the pulsed-operation diagram in Figure 39.

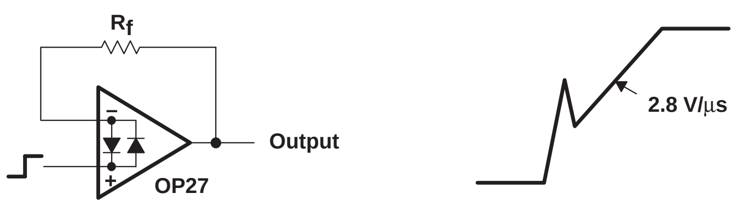
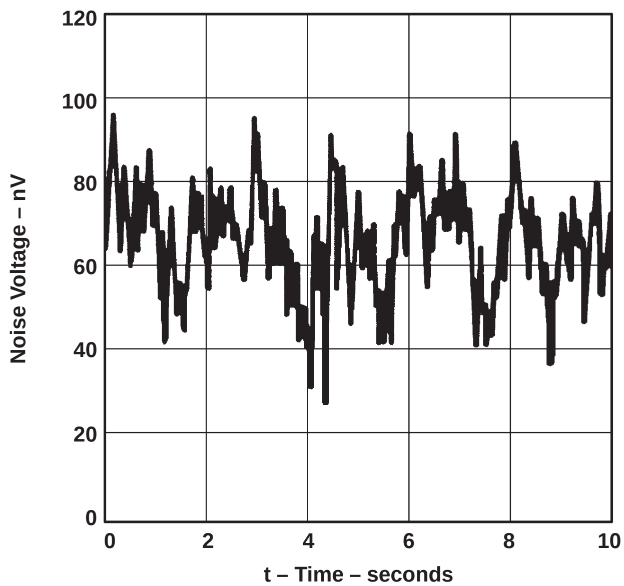
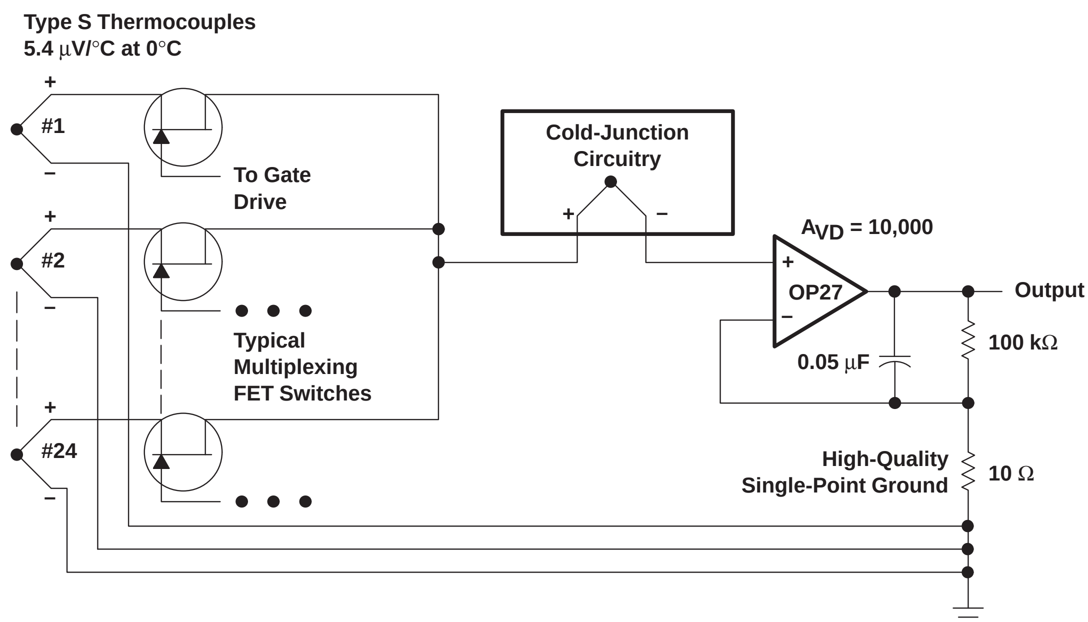


Figure 39. Pulsed Operation

During the initial (fast-feedthrough-like) portion of the output waveform, the input protection diodes effectively short the output to the input, and a current, limited only by the output short-circuit protection, is drawn by the signal generator. When R_f ≥ 500 Ω, the output is capable of handling the current requirements (load current ≤ 20 mA at 10 V), the amplifier stays in its active mode, and a smooth transition occurs. When R_f > 2 kΩ, a pole is created with R_f and the amplifier’s input capacitance, creating additional phase shift and reducing the phase margin. A small capacitor (20 pF to 50 pF) in parallel with R_f eliminates this problem.

APPLICATION INFORMATION





NOTE A: If 24 channels are multiplexed per second and the output is required to settle to 0.1 % accuracy, the amplifier's bandwidth cannot be limited to less than 30 Hz. The peak-to-peak noise contribution of the OP27 will still be only 0.11 µV, which is equivalent to an error of only 0.02°C.

Figure 40. Low-Noise, Multiplexed Thermocouple Amplifier and 0.1-Hz To 10-Hz Peak-to-Peak Noise Voltage

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