

## Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Dual Operational Amplifier

### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2732 is a Rail-to-Rail Input/Output dual operational amplifier featuring low power, low noise and a low voltage operation from 1.8V.

The Rail-to-Rail Input/Output offers a wide input/output dynamic range from ground level to supply line, which provides both ground and Hi-side sensing applications.

The excellent features of low noise, low operating voltage and high phase margin make the NJM2732 well-suited for various applications such as battery powered devices, portable audio devices, sensor applications and others.

### ■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage 1.8 to 6.0V
- Rail-to-Rail Input  $V_{ICM} = 0$  to 5.0V, (at  $V^+ = 5V$ )
- Rail-to-Rail Output  $V_{OH} \geq 4.9V / V_{OL} \leq 0.1V$ , (at  $V^+ = 5V, R_L = 20k\Omega$ )
- Load Drivability  $V_{OH} \geq 4.75V / V_{OL} \leq 0.25V$ , (at  $V^+ = 5V, R_L = 2k\Omega$ )
- Offset Voltage 5mV max.
- Slew Rate 0.4V/ $\mu$ s typ.
- Low Input Voltage Noise 10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  typ. (at  $f = 1\text{kHz}$ )
- Adequate phase margin  $\Phi_M = 75\text{deg.}$  typ. (at  $R_L = 2k\Omega$ , voltage follower)
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline

DIP8, DMP8, SOP8 JEDEC 150mil, SSOP8, PCSP20-CC  
MSOP8 (TVSP8) MEET JEDEC MO-187-DA/ THIN TYPE

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



**NJM2732D**  
(DIP8)



**NJM2732M**  
(DMP8)



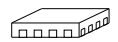
**NJM2732E**  
(EMP8)



**NJM2732V**  
(SSOP8)



**NJM2732RB1**  
(TVSP8)

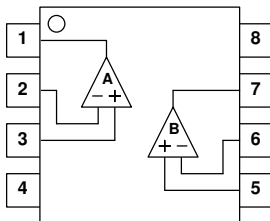


**NJM2732SCC**  
(PCSP20-CC)

### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION

#### ○ NJM2732D,E,M,V, RB1

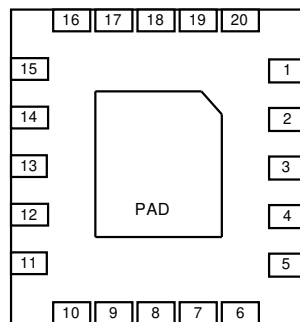
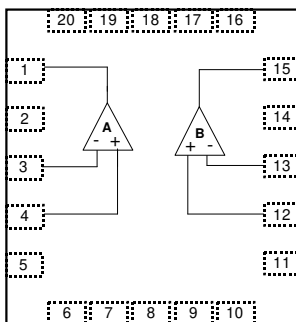
(Top View)



#### PIN FUNCTION

1. A OUTPUT
2. A -INPUT
3. A +INPUT
4. GND( $V^-$ )
5. B +INPUT
6. B -INPUT
7. B OUTPUT
8.  $V^+$

#### ○ NJM2732SCC



#### PIN FUNCTION

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A OUTPUT     | 11. NC       |
| 2. NC           | 12. B +INPUT |
| 3. A -INPUT     | 13. B -INPUT |
| 4. A +INPUT     | 14. NC       |
| 5. NC           | 15. B OUTPUT |
| 6. NC           | 16. NC       |
| 7. NC           | 17. NC       |
| 8. GND( $V^-$ ) | 18. $V^+$    |
| 9. NC           | 19. NC       |
| 10. NC          | 20. NC       |

(Note1) The NC pin and the PAD should connect with a GND terminal.

(Note2) The NC pin is electrically not connected to the die in a package.

(Note3) The PAD is electrically not connected to the backside of the die. The PAD cannot be used as GND pin.

# NJM2732

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sup>+</sup>	7.0	V
Differential Input Voltage Range	V <sub>ID</sub>	±1.0	V
Common Mode Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IC</sub>	0 ~ 7.0 (Note4)	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	(DIP8) 500 (DMP8) 300 (SOP8) 300 (SSOP8) 250 (MSOP8 (TVSP8))320 (PCSP20-CC)400 (Note5)	mW
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40~+125	°C

(Note4) For supply voltage less than 7V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

(Note5) On the PCB " EIA/JEDEC (76.2x114.3x1.6mm, two layers, FR-4).

## ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sup>+</sup>	1.8 to 6.0	V

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sup>+</sup>=5V, Ta=25°C)

### ●DC CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sup>+</sup>=5V, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	No signal applied	-	580	900	μA
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>IO</sub>		-	1	5	mV
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	I <sub>IO</sub>		-	5	100	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>v</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	60	85	-	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	CMR+: 2.5V≤V <sub>CM</sub> ≤5V CMR-: 0V≤V <sub>CM</sub> ≤2.5V (Note6)	55	70	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	V <sup>+</sup> /V=±2.0V ~ ±3.0V	70	85	-	dB
Maximum Output Voltage 1	V <sub>OH1</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =20kΩ	4.9	4.95	-	V
	V <sub>OL1</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =20kΩ	-	0.05	0.1	V
Maximum Output Voltage 2	V <sub>OH2</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	4.75	4.85	-	V
	V <sub>OL2</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	-	0.15	0.25	V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>ICM</sub>	CMR≥55dB	0	-	5	V

(Note6) CMR is represented by either CMR+ or CMR- has lower value.

CMR+ is measured with 2.5V≤V<sub>CM</sub>≤5.0 and CMR- is measured with 0V≤V<sub>CM</sub>≤2.5V.

### ●AC CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sup>+</sup>=5V, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Unity Gain Bandwidth	GB	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	Φ <sub>M</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V <sub>NI</sub>	f=1kHz	-	10	-	nV/√Hz

### ●TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sup>+</sup>=5V, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Slew Rate	SR	R <sub>L</sub> =2kΩ	-	0.4	-	V/μs

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^+=3V$ , $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

### ●DC CHARACTERISTICS

( $V^+=3V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	$I_{CC}$	No signal applied	-	510	880	$\mu A$
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$		-	1	5	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		-	5	100	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	60	84	-	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	CMR+: $1.5V \leq V_{CM} \leq 3V$ CMR-: $0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.5V$ (Note7)	48	63	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+V = \pm 1.2V \sim \pm 2.0V$	68	83	-	dB
Maximum Output Voltage 1	$V_{OH1}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$	2.9	2.95	-	V
	$V_{OL1}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$	-	0.05	0.1	V
Maximum Output Voltage 2	$V_{OH2}$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	2.75	2.85	-	V
	$V_{OL2}$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	0.15	0.25	V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$	CMR $\geq 48$ dB	0	-	3	V

(Note7) CMR is represented by either CMR+ or CMR- has lower value.

CMR+ is measured with  $1.5V \leq V_{CM} \leq 3.0$  and CMR- is measured with  $0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.5V$ .

### ●AC CHARACTERISTICS

( $V^+=3V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Unity Gain Bandwidth	GB	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	$\Phi_M$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$V_{NI}$	$f=1kHz$	-	10	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$

### ●TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

( $V^+=3V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	0.35	-	V/ $\mu s$

# NJM2732

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^+=1.8V$ , $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

### ●DC CHARACTERISTICS

( $V^+=1.8V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	$I_{CC}$	No signal applied	-	460	800	$\mu A$
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$		-	1	5	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		-	5	100	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	60	83	-	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	CMR+: $0.9V \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.8V$ CMR-: $0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.9V$ (Note8)	40	55	-	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+/V = \pm 1.2V \sim \pm 2.0V$	65	80	-	dB
Maximum Output Voltage 1	$V_{OH1}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$	1.7	1.75	-	V
	$V_{OL1}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$	-	0.05	0.1	V
Maximum Output Voltage 2	$V_{OH2}$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	1.55	1.65	-	V
	$V_{OL2}$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	0.15	0.25	V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$	CMR $\geq 40$ dB	0	-	1.8	V

(Note8) CMR is represented by either CMR+ or CMR- has lower value.

CMR+ is measured with  $0.9V \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.8$  and CMR- is measured with  $0V \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.9V$ .

### ●AC CHARACTERISTICS

( $V^+=1.8V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Unity Gain Bandwidth	GB	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	$\Phi_M$	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$V_{NI}$	$f=1kHz$	-	10	-	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$

### ●TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

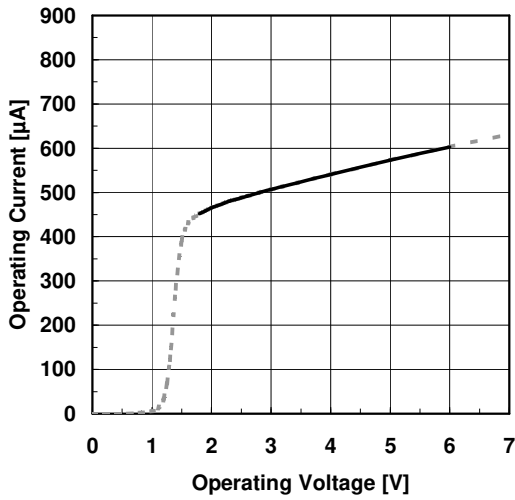
( $V^+=1.8V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L=2k\Omega$	-	0.3	-	V/ $\mu s$

## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

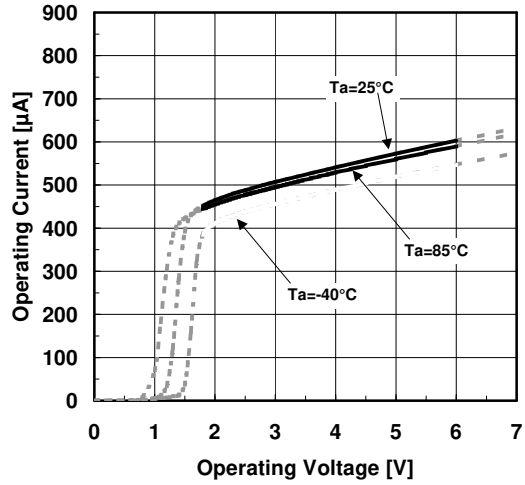
Operating Current vs Operating Voltage

$G_V=0\text{dB}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



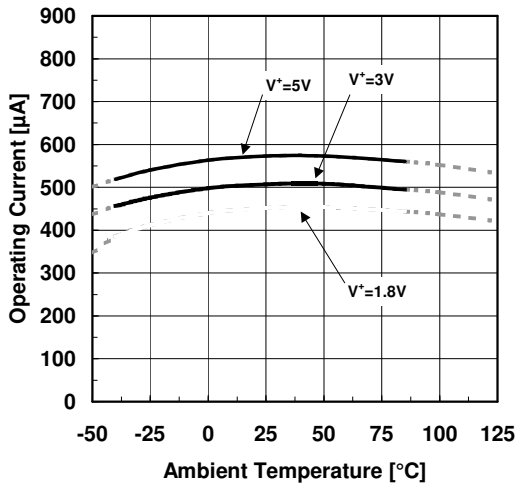
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage

$G_V=0\text{dB}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$



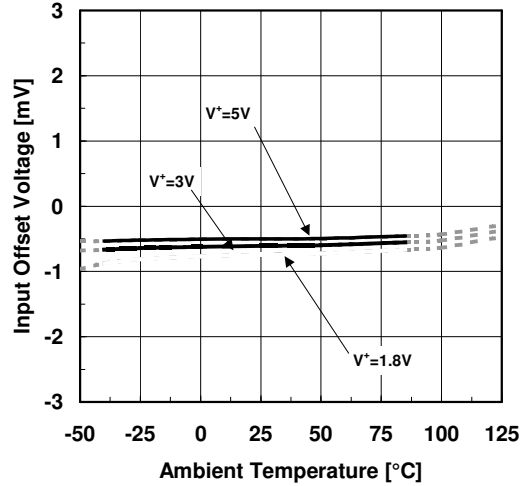
Operating Current vs. Ambient Temperature

$G_V=0\text{dB}$



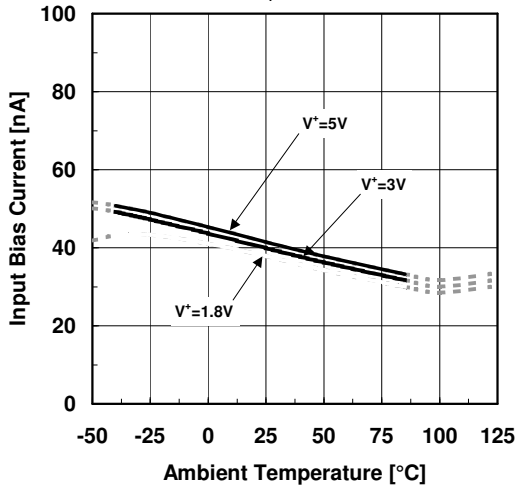
Input Offset Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

$G_V=0\text{dB}$



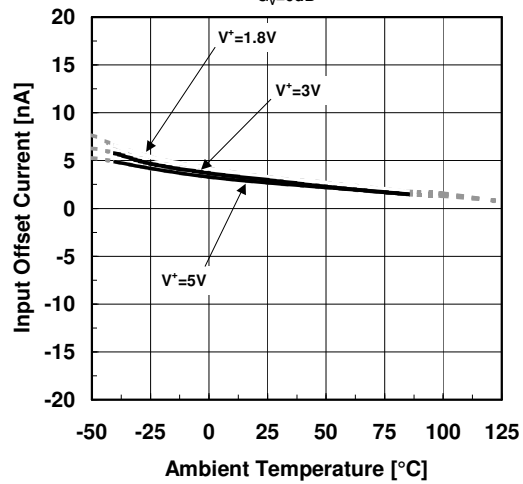
Input Bias Current vs. Ambient Temperature

$G_V=0\text{dB}$



Input Offset Current vs. Ambient Temperature

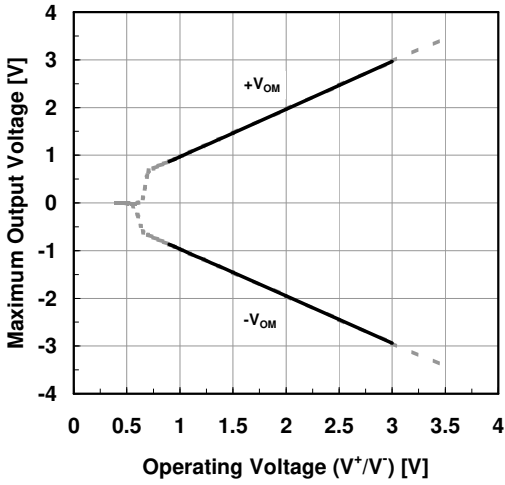
$G_V=0\text{dB}$



## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

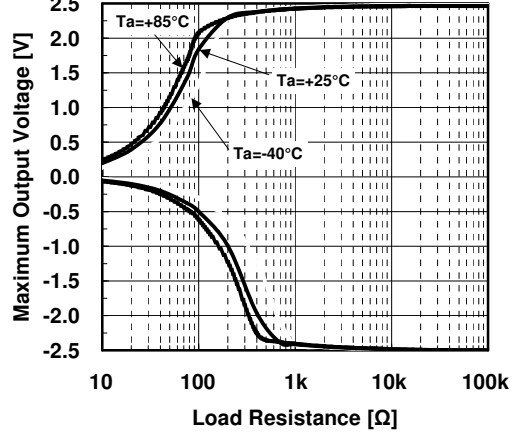
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Operating Voltage

$G_V=OPEN, R_L=2k\Omega$  to  $0V, T_a=25^\circ C$



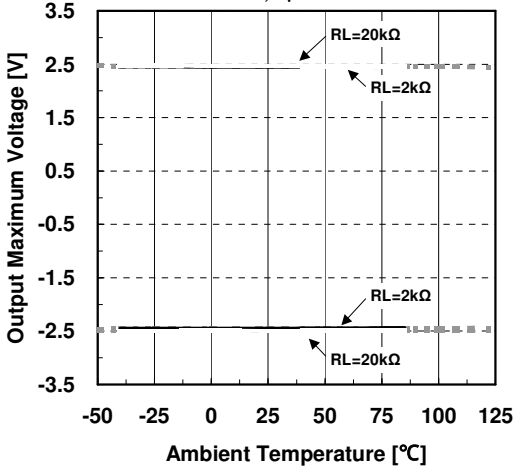
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Load Resistance

$V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V, G_V=OPEN$



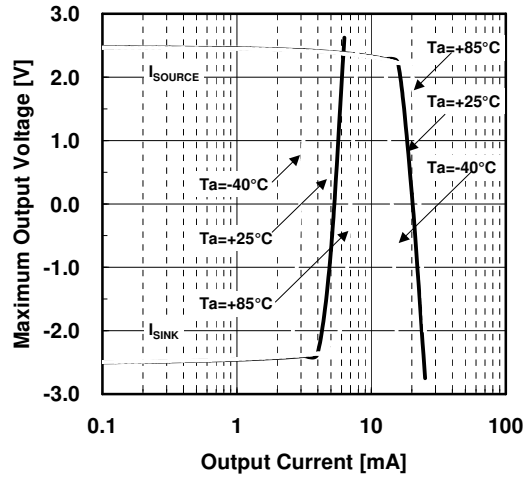
Maximum Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

$V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V, G_V=OPEN$



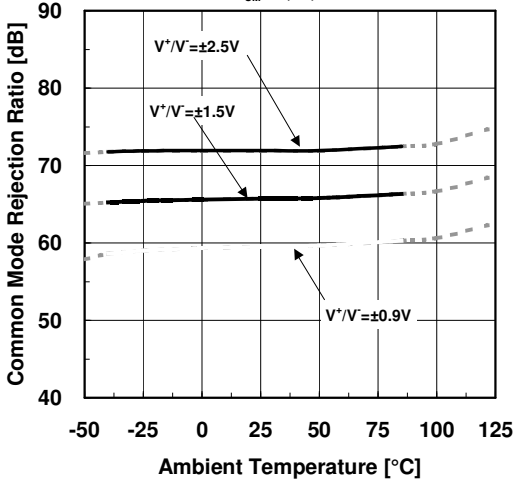
Output Voltage vs. Output Current

$V^+/V^-=\pm 2.5V, G_V=OPEN$

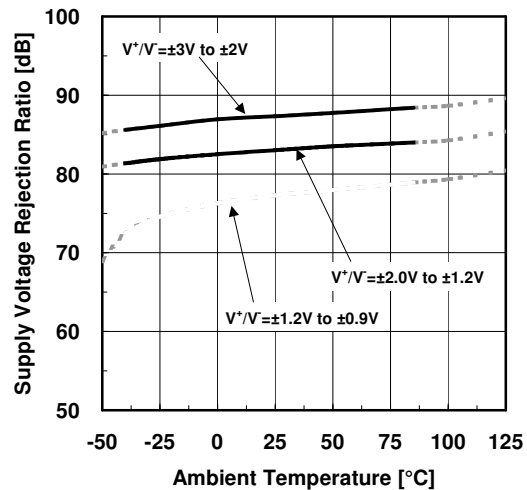


Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature

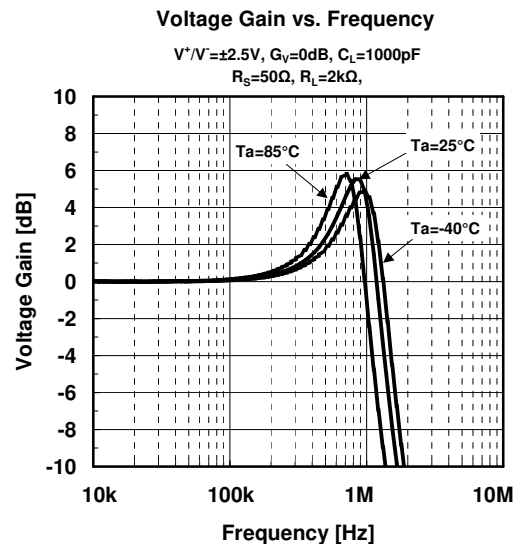
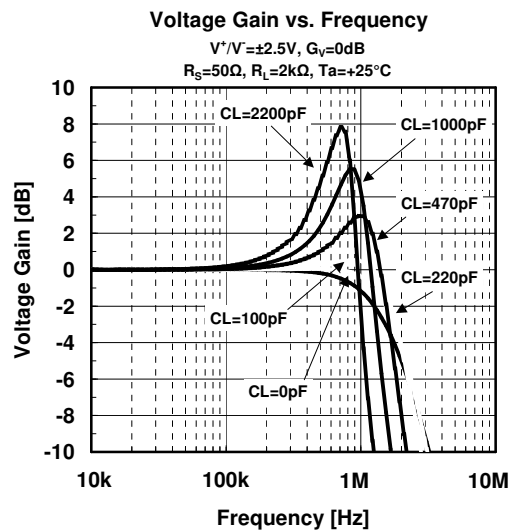
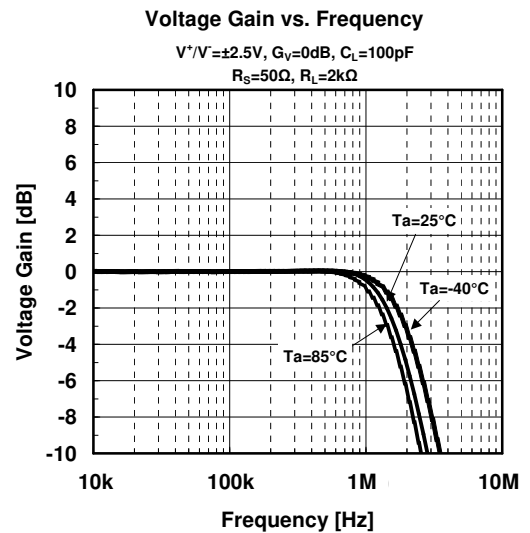
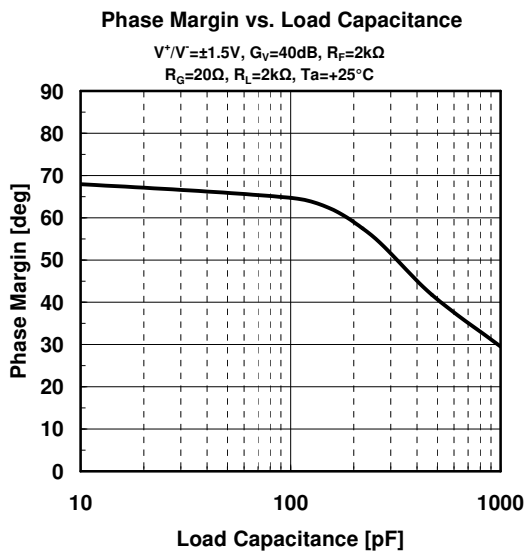
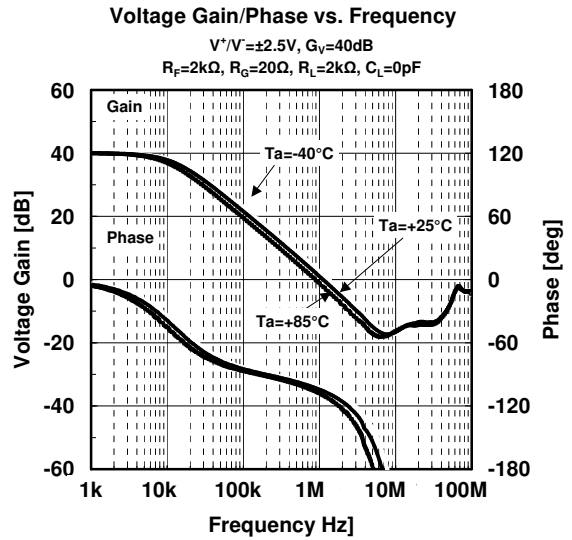
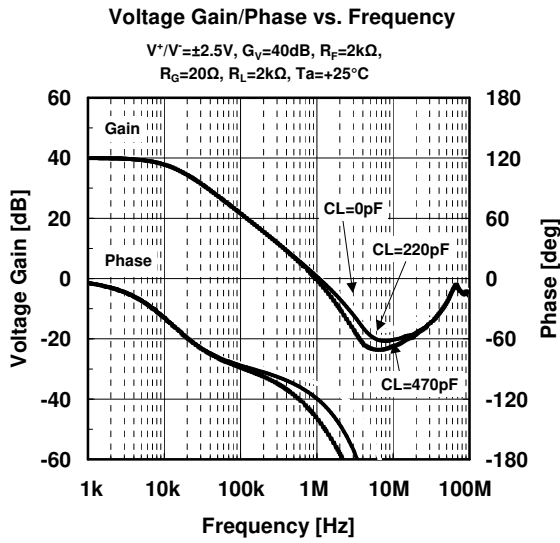
$V_{CM}=V^+, 0V, V^-$



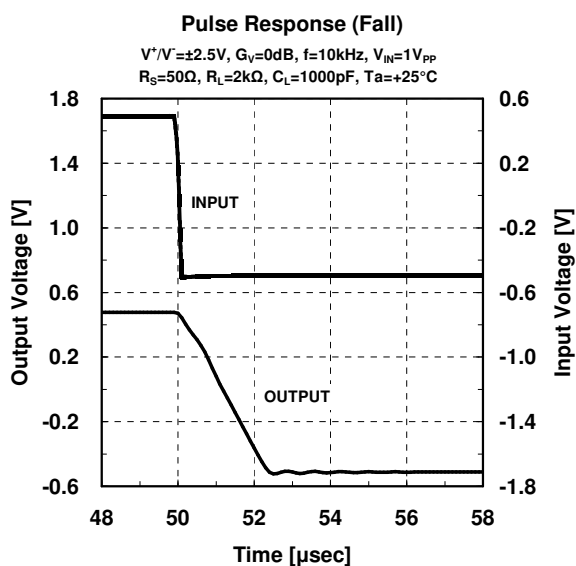
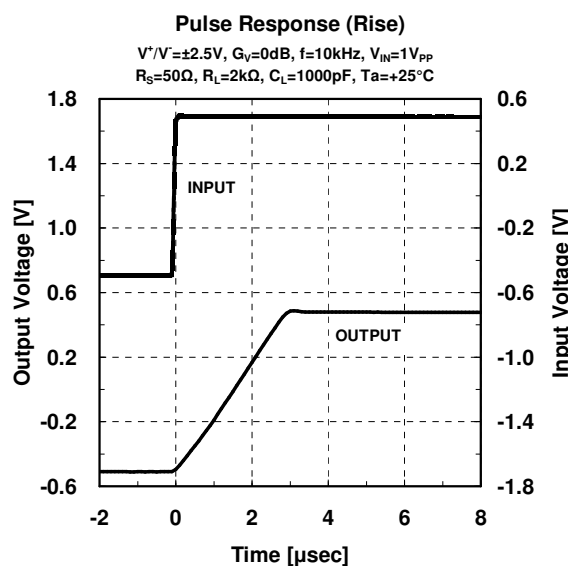
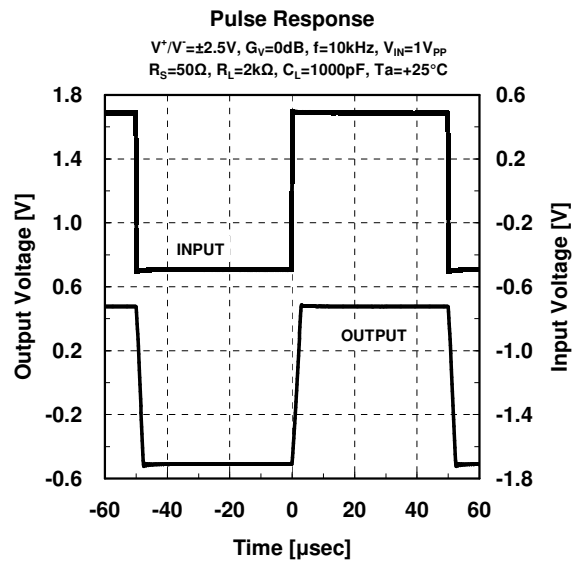
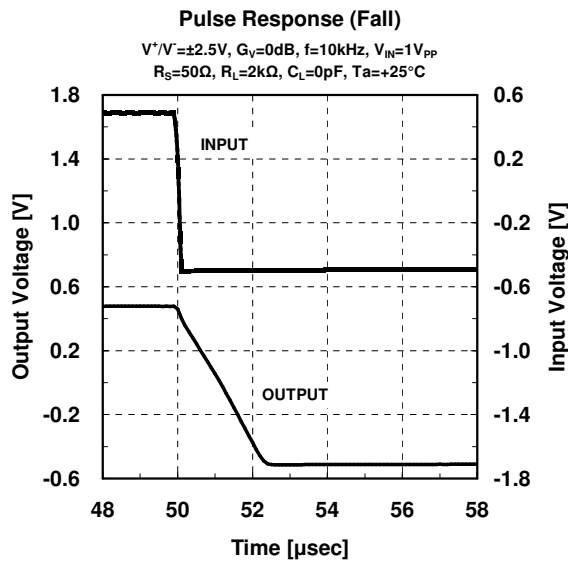
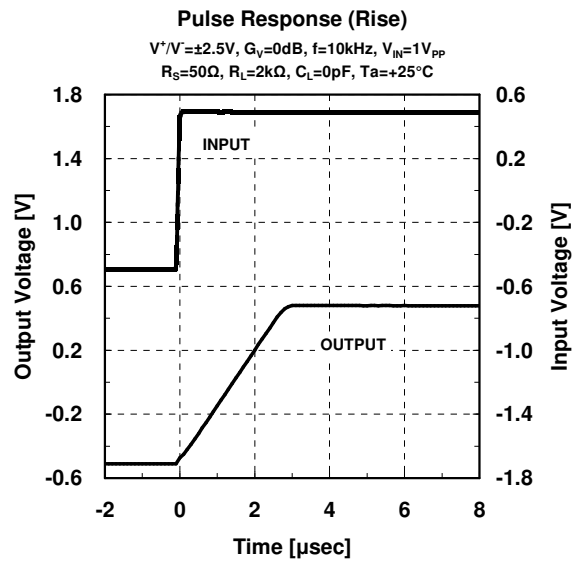
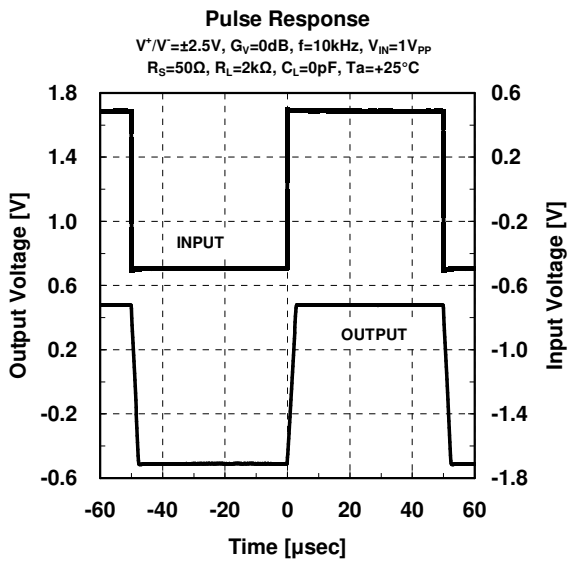
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature



## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

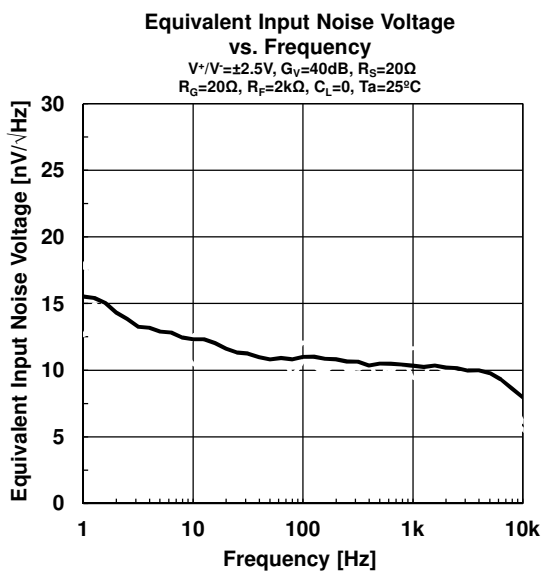
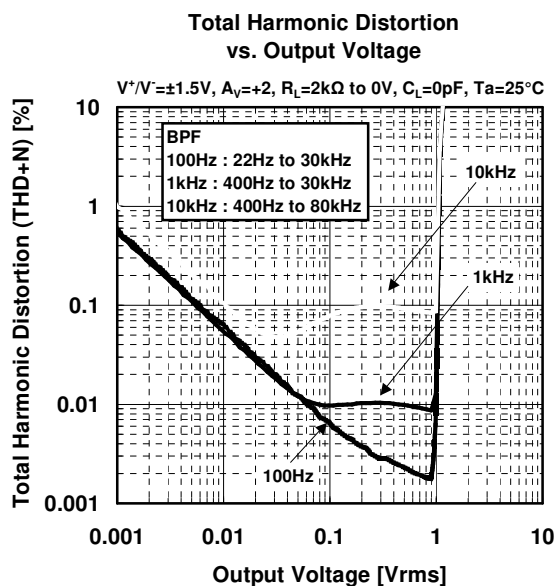
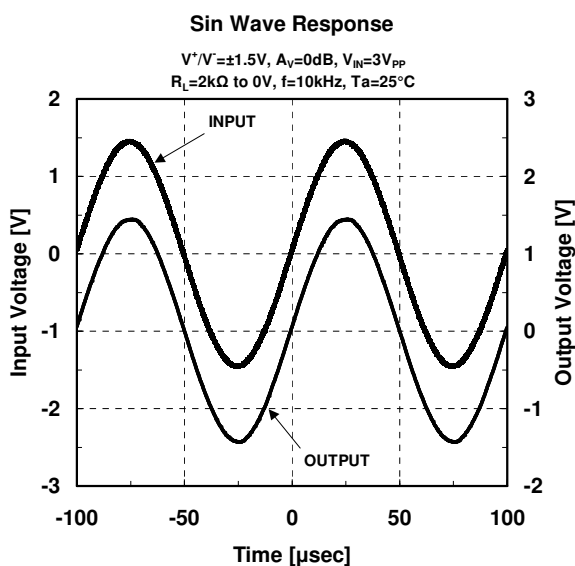


## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



**[CAUTION]**

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