

LOW-POWER, HIGH-STABILITY, LOW-OFFSET VOLTAGE J-FET INPUT DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

DESCRIPTION

The μ PC835 is the higher version of μ PC832 and 4062, the J-FET input operational amplifiers, in stability and accuracy. The μ PC835 is a J-FET input dual operational amplifier which realizes both low power consumption and high stability, by adopting a high speed PNP transistor of $f_T = 300$ MHz on its output stage.

In addition, despite its J-FET input, the μ PC835 realizes low offset voltage characteristics that eclipses conventional general operational amplifiers, by using a resistance trimming system, the proven method for our high accuracy operational amplifier and high accuracy reference voltage.

The μ PC835 is ideal for use in measurement instruments and control instruments, which especially requires the stability during capacitive load connections.

FEATURES

- Input offset voltage ± 3 mV MAX.
- Slew rate 5.5 V/ μ s TYP.
- Unity gain frequency 2.8 MHz TYP.
- Low power $I_{CC} \leq 2.2$ mA MAX.
(Reduces circuit currents while maintaining relatively high slew rate and bandwidth)
- High stability is secured to capacitive loads
(4000 pF, $A_V = +1$)
- Internal frequency compensation
- Small package

The whole size of the package is downsized by 30 to 40% compared with a standard SOP contour, by using a TSSOP (3×3 mm² body) package

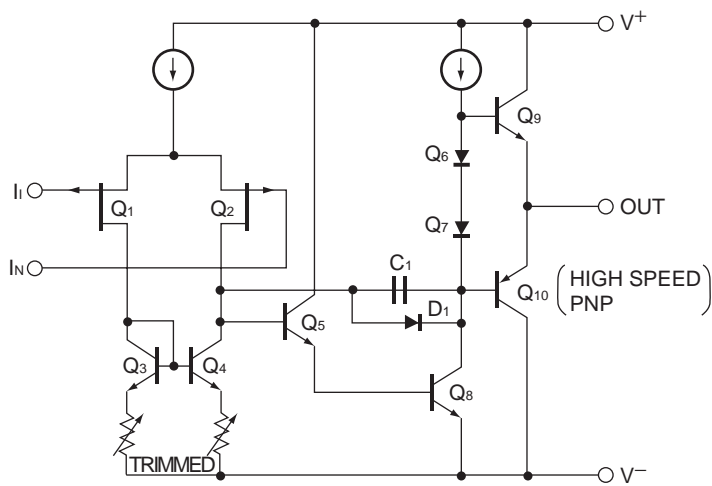
ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Packing Type
μ PC835MN-KAA-E1-AT ^{Note}	8-pin plastic TSSOP (3 x 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 mm wide embossed taping • Pin 1 at draw-out side • 4000 p/reel
μ PC835MN-KAA-E2-AT ^{Note}	8-pin plastic TSSOP (3 x 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 mm wide embossed taping • Pin 1 at reel side • 4000 p/reel

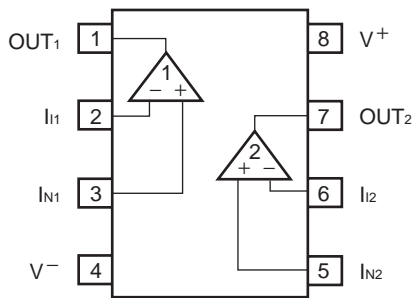
Note Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in the external electrode and other parts.)

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EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT (1/2 Circuit)



PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Voltage between V ⁺ and V ⁻ ^{Note1}	V ⁺ - V ⁻	-0.3 to +36	V
Differential Input Voltage	V _{ID}	±30	V
Input Voltage ^{Note2}	V _I	V ⁻ -0.3 to V ⁺ +0.3	V
Output applied Voltage ^{Note3}	V _O	V ⁻ -0.3 to V ⁺ +0.3	V
Total Power Dissipation	P _T	350 ^{Note4}	mW
Output Short Circuit Duration ^{Note5}		Indefinite	s
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _A	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +125	°C

- Notes**
- Note that reverse connections of the power supply may damage ICs.
 - The input voltage should be allowed to input without damage or destruction. Even during the transition period of supply voltage, power on/off etc., this specification should be kept. The normal operation will establish when the both inputs are within the Common Mode Input Voltage Range of electrical characteristics.
 - This specification is the voltage which should be allowed to supply to the output terminal from external without damage or destructive. Even during the transition period of supply voltage, power on/off etc., this specification should be kept. The output voltage of normal operation will be the Output Voltage Swing of electrical characteristics.
 - This is the value when T_A ≤ 59°C during loading a glass epoxy substrate (size: 100 mm x 100 mm, thickness: 1 mm, filling wiring of 15% of the substrate only on the one side of copper foil). When T_A > 59°C, conduct a derating in -5.4 mW/°C. The heat resistance between a junction and ambient air under the same condition is R_{th(J-A)} = 187°C/W.
 - Pay careful attention to the total power dissipation not to exceed the absolute maximum ratings, Note 4.

Caution Product quality may suffer if the absolute maximum rating is exceeded even momentarily for any parameter. That is, the absolute maximum ratings are rated values at which the product is on the verge of suffering physical damage, and therefore the product must be used under conditions that ensure that the absolute maximum ratings are not exceeded.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage (Split)	V [±]	±5		±16	V
Output Current	I _o			±6	mA
Capacitive Load (A _v = +1)	C _L			4000 ^{Note}	pF

Note This is the value during a feedback resistance (R_f = 0 Ω). Since it is prone to oscillate when the value of R_f is large, a capacitor of about 100 pF should be connected in parallel with R_f.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C, V[±] = ±15 V, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V _{IO}	R _S ≤ 50 Ω		±1.5	±3	mV
Input Offset Current	I _{IO}			±25	±100	pA
Input Bias Current ^{Note1}	I _B			50	200	pA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	R _L ≥ 2 kΩ, V _O = ±10 V	25000	200000		dB
Circuit Current ^{Note2}	I _{CC}	I _O = 0 A		1.4	2.2	mA
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR		70	80		dB
Source Variation Rejection Ratio	SVR		70	85		dB
Output Voltage Swing	V _{Om}	R _L ≥ 10 kΩ	±12	+14.0 -13.3		V _{P-P}
		R _L ≥ 2 kΩ	±10	+13.5 -12.8		V _{P-P}
Common Mode Input Voltage Range	V _{ICM}		+11.7 -11.0	+15 -12		V
Slew Rate	SR	A _V = +1		5.5		V/μs
Unity Gain Frequency	f _{unity}			2.8		MHz
Input Equivalent Noise Voltage Density	e _n	R _S = 100 Ω, f = 1 kHz		25		nV/√Hz
Channel Separation				120		dB
Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage	ΔV _{IO} /ΔT	T _A = -20 to +70°C		±7		μV/°C

Notes 1. Input bias currents flow into IC, because each currents are base current to Pch J-FET on input stage.

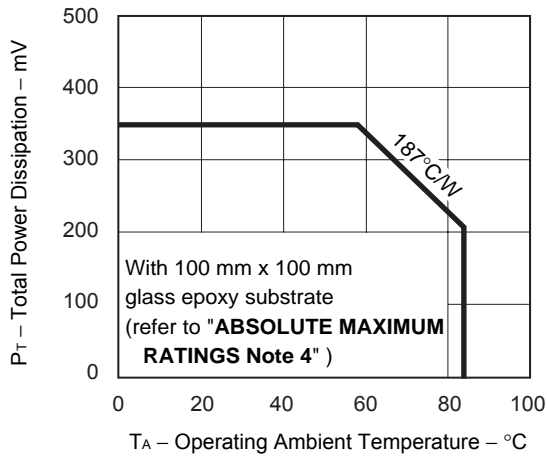
When T_J = 25°C or more, this figure exponentially grows along with a rise of temperature.

2. This current flows irrespective of the existence of use.

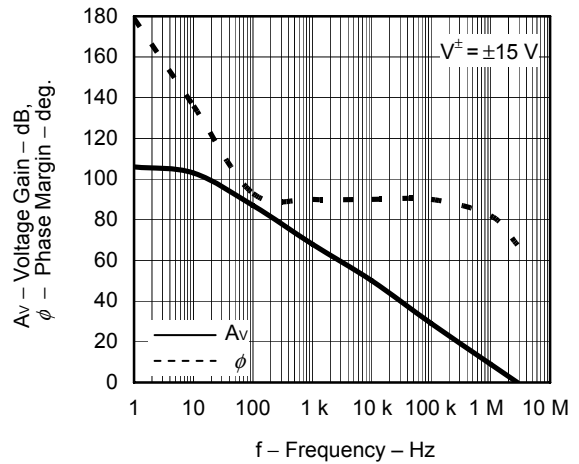
Caution Special attention is required for insulation between pins on a board, since the μPC835 has a high-input impedance characteristic.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)
(Reference value)**

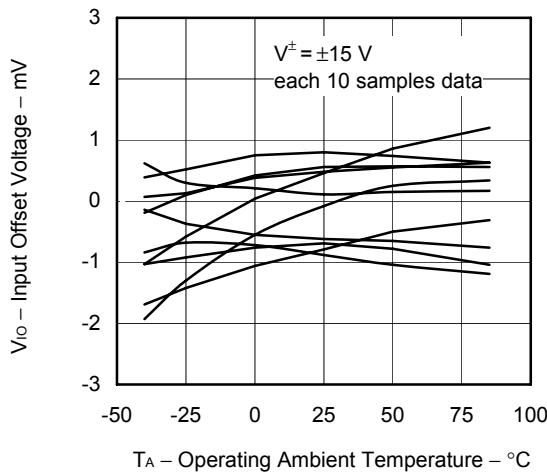
P_T vs. T_A (ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING)



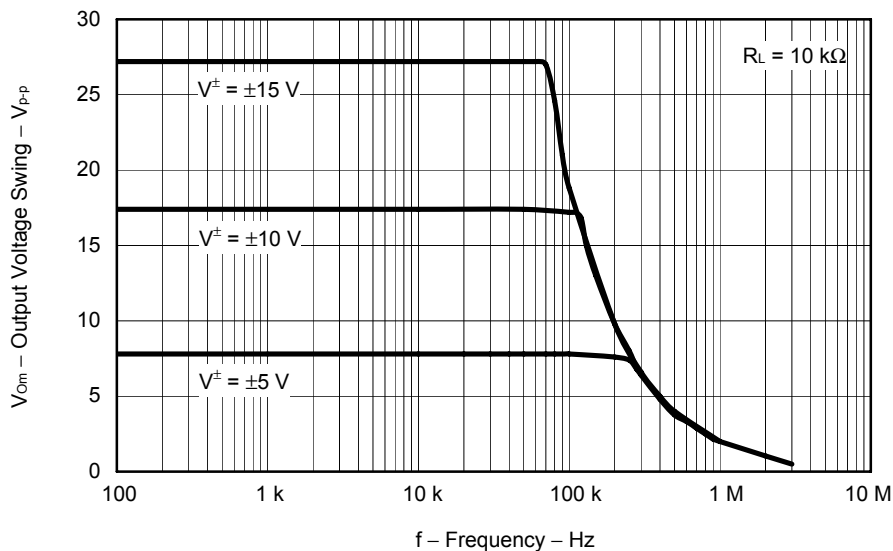
A_v, ϕ vs. f



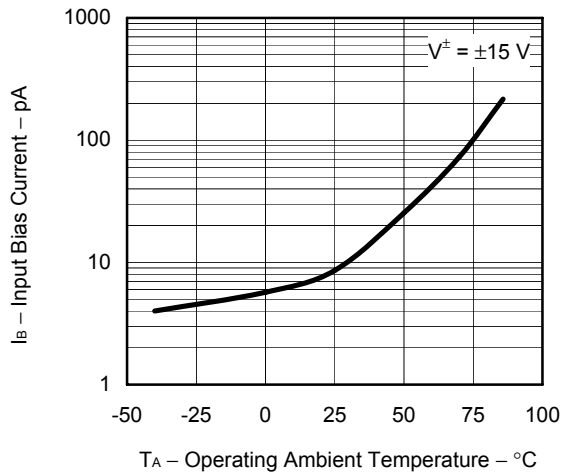
V_{IO} vs. T_A



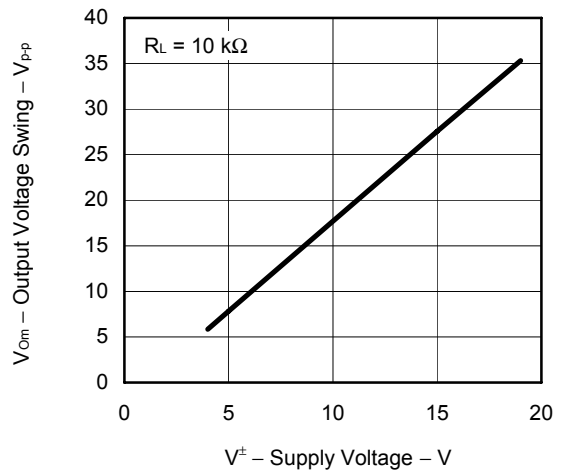
V_{Om} vs. f



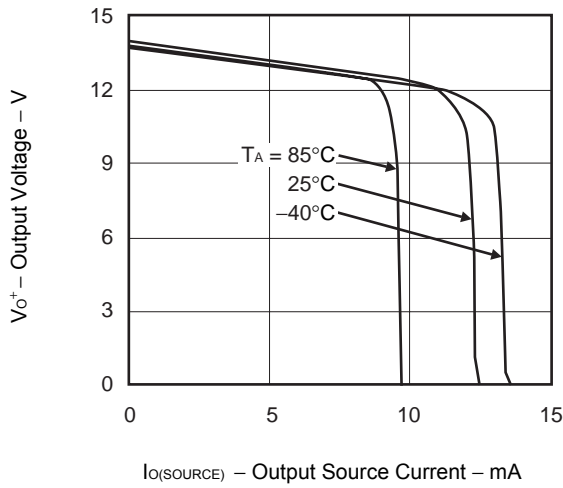
I_B vs. T_A



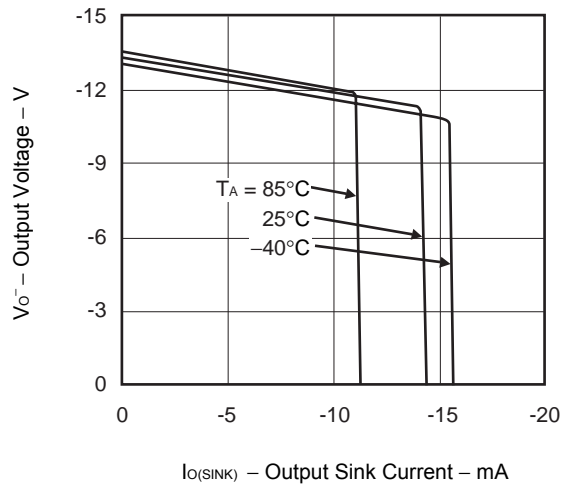
V_{om} vs. V^\pm



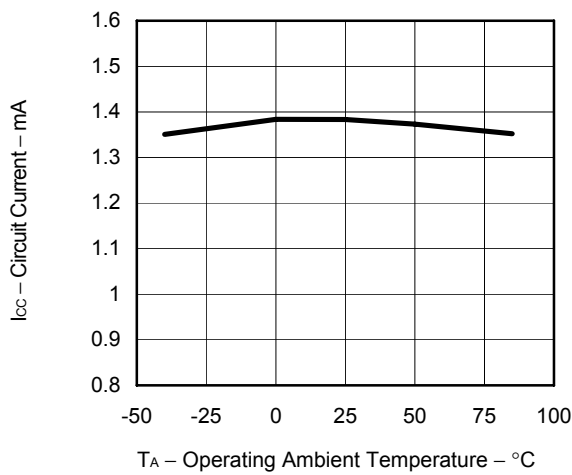
V_{o^+} vs. $I_{o(SOURCE)}$



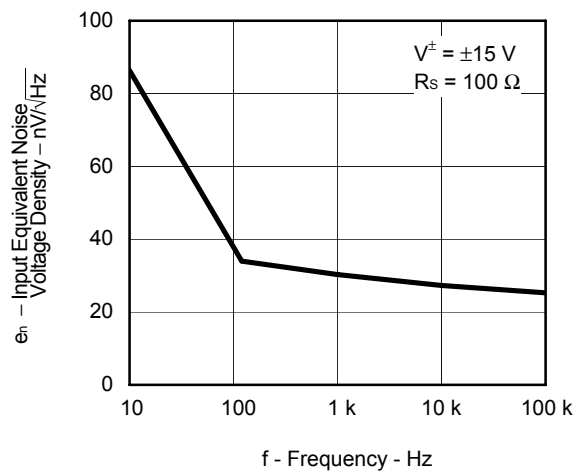
V_{o^-} vs. $I_{o(SINK)}$



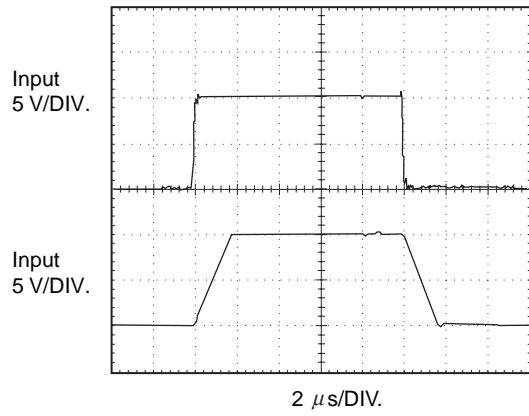
I_{cc} vs. T_A



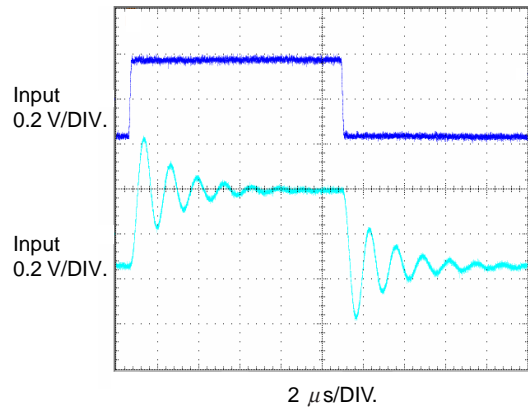
e_n vs. f



PULSE RESPONSE I
($V^{\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $A_v = +1$, $R_L = 2$ k Ω , $C_L = 100$ pF)



PULSE RESPONSE II
($V^{\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $A_v = +1$, $R_L = 2$ k Ω , $C_L = 4000$ pF)

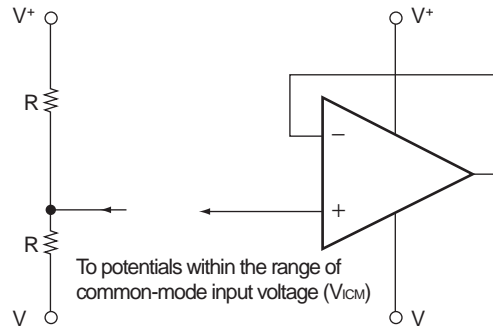


PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

O The process of unused circuits

If there is an unused circuit, the following connection is recommended.

Process example of unused circuits



O Power supply to be used (single/dual)

Operational amplifiers operate when a given voltage is applied to between V+ and V-. Therefore, they can operate with a single power supply (V- = GND). However, since input/output around the GND is impossible with the single power supply, it is required to pay attention to the common-mode input voltage range and the maximum output voltage when using them.

O Ratings of input/output pin voltage

When the voltage of input/output pin exceeds the absolute maximum rating, it may cause degradation of characteristics or damages, by a conduction of a parasitic diode within an IC. In addition, when the input pin may be lower than V-, or the output pin may exceed the supply voltage, it is recommended to make a clamp circuit by a diode whose forward voltage is low (e.g.: Schottky diode) for protection.

O Range of common-mode input voltage

When the supply voltage does not meet the condition of electrical characteristics, the range of common-mode input voltage is as follows.

V_{ICM} (TYP.): $V^- + 3$ to V^+ (V) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

During designing, consider variations in characteristics and temperature characteristics for use with allowance.

O The maximum output voltage

The range of the TYP. value of the maximum output voltage when the supply voltage does not meet the condition of electrical characteristics is as follows:

V_{Om^+} (TYP.): $V^+ - 1$ (V) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$), V_{Om^-} (TYP.): $V^- + 1.7$ (V) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$)

During designing, consider variations in characteristics and temperature characteristics for use with allowance.

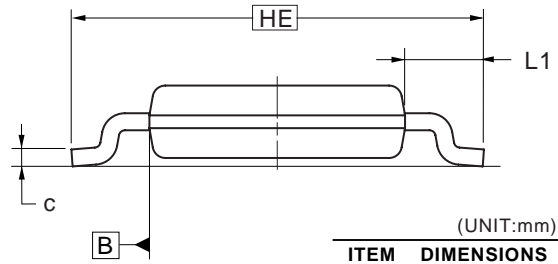
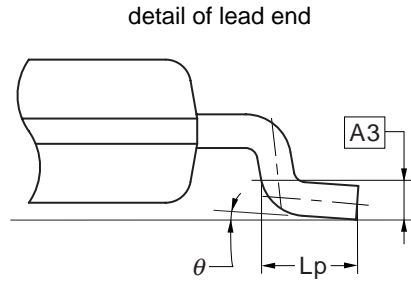
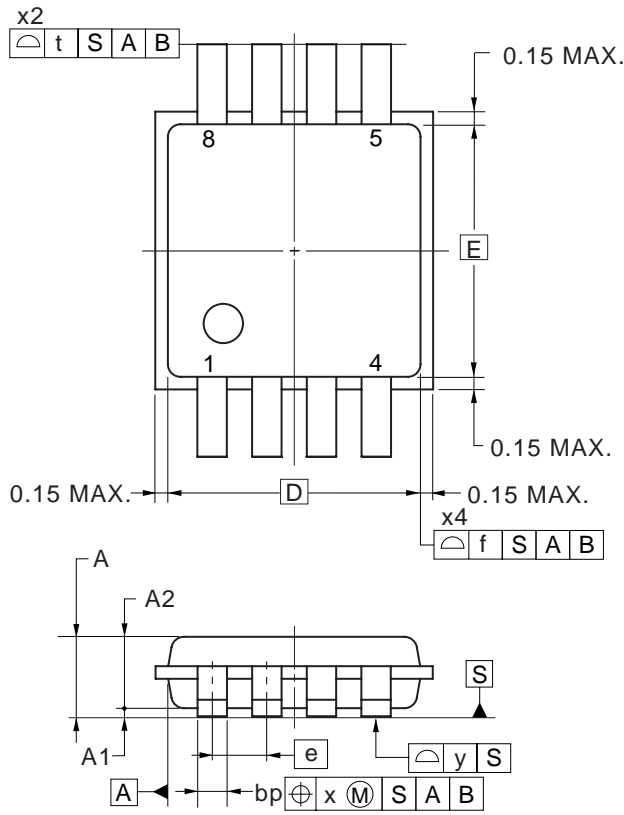
In addition, note that the output voltage range ($V_{Om^+} - V_{Om^-}$) becomes narrow when an the output current increases.

O Handling of ICs

When stress is added to ICs due to warpage or bending of a board, the characteristic fluctuates due to piezoelectric effect. Therefore, pay attention to warpage or bending of a board.

PACKAGE DRAWING (Unit : mm)

8-PIN PLASTIC TSSOP (3x3)



(UNIT:mm)

ITEM	DIMENSIONS
D	3.00
E	3.00
f	0.20
HE	4.90
t	0.20
e	0.65
bp	0.25 to 0.38
A1	0.10±0.05
A	1.10 MAX.
A2	0.85±0.10
A3	0.25
L1	0.95
c	0.13 to 0.23
Lp	0.55±0.15
x	0.10
y	0.10
θ	3°+5° -3°

P8MN-65-KAA

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RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

The μPC835 should be soldered and mounted under the following recommended conditions.

For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, contact an NEC Electronics sales representative.

For technical information, see the following website.

Semiconductor Device Mount Manual (<http://www.necel.com/pkg/en/mount/index.html>)

Type of Surface Mount Device

μPC835MN-KAA-E1-AT ^{Note1}: 8-pin plastic TSSOP (3 x 3)

μPC835MN-KAA-E2-AT ^{Note1}: 8-pin plastic TSSOP (3 x 3)

Process	Conditions	Symbol
Infrared reflow	Maximum temperature (package's surface temperature): 260°C or below, Time at maximum temperature: 10 seconds or less, Time at temperature higher than 220°C: 60 seconds or less, Preheating time at 160°C to 180°C: 60 to 120 seconds, Times: Three times, Exposure limit: 7 days ^{Note2} (after that, prebake at 125°C for 10 hours), Flux: Rosin flux with low chlorine (0.2 Wt% or below) recommended.	IR60-107-3
Wave Soldering	Maximum temperature: 260°C (molten solder temperature), Flow soldering time: 10 seconds or less, Preheating conditions: 120°C or below (package surface temperature) No time limit, Times: Once, Exposure limit: 7 days ^{Note2} (after that, prebake at 125°C for 10 hours).	WS60-107-1
Partial Heating Method	Pin temperature: 350°C or below, Heat time: 3 seconds or less (Per each side of the device), Flux: Rosin flux with low chlorine (0.2 Wt% or below) recommended.	P350

Notes 1. Pb-free (This product does not contain Pb in external electrode and other parts.)

2. After opening the dry pack, store it a 25°C or less and 65% RH or less for the allowable storage period.

Caution Apply only one kind of soldering condition to a device, except for "partial heating method", or the device will be damaged by heat stress.

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