



HA-OP37

PRELIMINARY

Ultra-Low Noise, Precision,
High-Speed Operational Amplifier

HA-OP37

Features

- Low Noise $3\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1 kHz
- Low Drift $0.2\ \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
- Low V_{OS} $10\ \mu\text{V}$
- High Gain $1800\ \text{V/mV}$
- High CMRR $126\ \text{dB}$
- High Slew Rate $20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

Applications

- Low Level Transducer Amplifiers
- Instrumentation Amplifiers
- Audio Preamplifiers
- Precision Threshold Detectors
- Signal Conditioners

Description

The HA-OP37 operational amplifier is a connection between precision and high speed performance. The low device noise, $3\ \text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1 KHz, allows accurate high speed amplification of extremely low level signals. Precision is attained by a low V_{OS} of typically $10\ \mu\text{V}$, a high gain of $1800\ \text{V/mV}$, a differential input resistance of $6\text{M}\Omega$ and an average input offset drift of just $0.2\ \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. High speed is guaranteed by a slew rate of $17\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ and a gain bandwidth product of $63\ \text{MHz}$. Also the HA-OP37 has a CMRR above $120\ \text{dB}$ and a PSRR of typically $1\ \mu\text{V/V}$.

This combination of characteristics makes the HA-OP37 an outstanding choice for all low noise, precision and

high speed applications where gains are greater than five. The HA-OP37 can be used for precision threshold detectors, instrumentation amplifiers, many audio circuits such as RIAA phone preamplifiers, and in signal conditioning circuits for data acquisition systems.

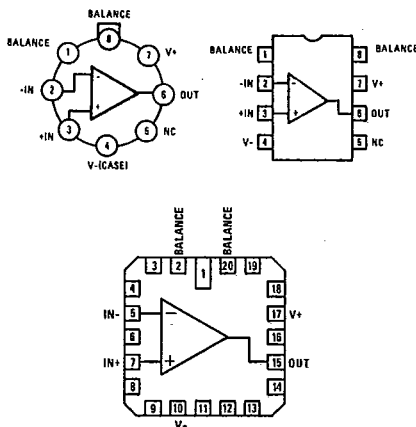
The HA-OP37 can also be used as an enhancement for existing designs by directly replacing the 725, OP05, OP06, OP07 and OP27 where gains are greater than five.

The HA-OP37 is available in TO-99 metal can, both epoxy and ceramic 8 pin mini-DIPs, as well as 20 pin LCC packages.

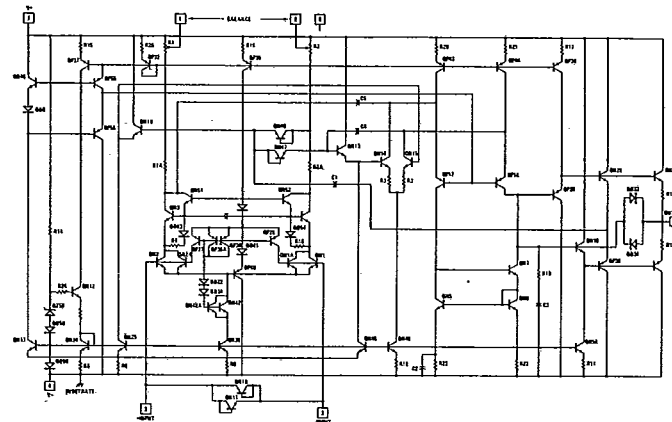
2
OPAMP COMP.
CONTROL FUNCT.

Pinouts

TOP VIEWS



Schematic



Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage $\pm 22\text{V}$
 Internal Power Dissipation (Note 1) 500mW
 Input Voltage (Note 3) $\pm 22\text{V}$
 Output Short Circuit Duration Indefinite
 Differential Input Voltage (Note 2) $\pm 0.7\text{V}$
 Differential Input Current (Note 2) $\pm 25\text{mA}$
 Storage Temperature Range -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Operating Temperature Range
 HA-OP37A, OP37B, OP37C (J,Z) -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
 HA-OP37E, OP37F, OP37G (J,Z) -25°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
 HA-OP37E, OP37F, OP37G (P) 0°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTES:

1. Maximum Package Power Dissipation vs. ambient temperature.

Package Type	Maximum Ambient Temperature for Rating	Derate Above Maximum Ambient Temperature
TO-99 (J)	80°C	$7.1\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
8-Pin Hermetic DIP (Z)	75°C	$6.7\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
8-Pin Plastic DIP (P)	62°C	$5.6\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

2. The OP37's inputs are protected by back-to-back diodes. Current limiting resistors are not used in order to achieve low noise. If differential input voltage exceeds $\pm 0.7\text{V}$, the input current should be limited to 25mA .

3. For supply voltages less than $\pm 22\text{V}$, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

Electrical Characteristics at $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	HA-OP37A/E			HA-OP37B/F			HA-OP37C/G			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	(Note 1)	-	10	25	-	20	60	-	30	100	μV
Long Term V_{OS} Stability	V_{OS}/Time	(Note 2)	-	0.2	1.0	-	0.3	1.5	-	0.4	2.0	$\mu\text{V}/\text{Mo}$
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		-	7	35	-	9	50	-	12	75	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	± 10	± 40	-	± 12	± 55	-	± 15	± 80	nA
Input Noise Voltage	e_{np-p}	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz (Note 3, 5)	-	0.08	0.18	-	0.08	0.18	-	0.08	0.25	$\mu\text{Vp-p}$
Input Noise Voltage Density	e_n	$f_o = 10\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	3.5	5.5	-	3.5	5.5	-	3.8	8.0	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f_o = 30\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	3.1	4.5	-	3.1	4.5	-	3.3	5.6	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f_o = 1000\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	3.0	3.8	-	3.0	3.8	-	3.2	4.5	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Input Noise Current Density	i_n	$f_o = 10\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	1.7	4.0	-	1.7	4.0	-	1.7	-	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f_o = 30\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	1.0	2.3	-	1.0	2.3	-	1.0	-	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f_o = 1000\text{ Hz}$ (Note 3)	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.4	0.6	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Input Resistance—Differential Mode	R_{IN}	(Note 4)	1.5	6	-	1.2	5	-	0.8	4	-	M Ω
Input Resistance—Common Mode	R_{INCM}	(Note 4)	-	3	-	-	2.5	-	-	2	-	G Ω
Input Voltage Range	IVR		± 11.0	± 12.3	-	± 11.0	± 12.3	-	± 11.0	± 12.3	-	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 11\text{V}$	114	126	-	106	123	-	100	120	-	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSSR	$V_S = \pm 4\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$	-	1	10	-	1	10	-	2	20	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$	1000	1800	-	1000	1800	-	700	1500	-	V/mV
		$R_L \geq 1\text{k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$	800	1500	-	800	1500	-	400	1500	-	V/mV
		$R_L = 600\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 1\text{V}$, $V_S = \pm 4\text{V}$, (Note 4)	250	700	-	250	700	-	200	500	-	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	V_O	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$	± 12.0	± 13.8	-	± 12.0	± 13.8	-	± 11.5	± 13.5	-	V
		$R_L \geq 600\Omega$	± 10.0	± 11.5	-	± 10.0	± 11.5	-	± 10.0	± 11.5	-	V
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$ (Note 4)	14	20	-	14	20	-	14	20	-	V/ μs
Gain Bandwidth Prod	GBW	$f_o = 10\text{ kHz}$ (Note 4)	60	80	-	60	80	-	60	80	-	MHz
		$f_o = 1\text{ MHz}$ (Note 4)	-	63	-	-	63	-	-	63	-	MHz
Open Loop Output Resistance	R_O	$V_O = 0$, $I_O = 0$ (Note 4)	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	Ω
Power Consumption	P_d	$V_O = 0$	-	90	140	-	90	140	-	100	170	mW
Offset Adjustment Range		$R_p = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	-	± 4.0	-	-	± 4.0	-	-	± 4.0	-	mV

NOTES:

- Input Offset Voltage measurements are performed by automated test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after application of power. A/E Grades Guaranteed Fully Warm up.
- Long Term Input Offset Voltage Stability refers to the average trend line of V_{OS} vs. Time over extended periods after the first 30 days of

operation. Excluding the initial hour of operation, changes in V_{OS} during the first 30 days are typically $2.5\text{ }\mu\text{V}$.

- Sample tested.
- Guaranteed by design.
- See test circuit and typical 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz noise photograph.

Electrical Characteristics for $V_S = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $-55^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	HA-OP37A			HA-OP37B			HA-OP37C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	(Note 1)	-	30	60	-	50	200	-	70	300	μV
Average Input Offset Drift	TCV_{OS}	(Note 2)	-	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	1.3	-	0.4	1.8	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		-	15	50	-	22	85	-	30	135	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	± 20	± 60	-	± 28	± 95	-	± 35	± 150	nA
Input Voltage Range	IVR		± 10.3	± 11.5	-	± 10.3	± 11.5	-	± 10.2	± 11.5	-	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 10\text{ V}$	108	122	-	100	119	-	94	116	-	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSSR	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	-	2	16	-	2	20	-	4	51	$\mu\text{V/V}$
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$	600	1200	-	500	1000	-	300	800	-	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OM}	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	± 11.5	± 13.5	-	± 11.0	± 13.2	-	± 10.5	± 13.0	-	V

Electrical Characteristics for $V_S = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$, $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	HA-OP37E			HA-OP37F			HA-OP37G			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	(Note 2)	-	20	50	-	40	140	-	55	220	μV
Average Input Offset Drift	TCV_{OS}		-	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	1.3	-	0.4	1.8	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		-	10	50	-	14	85	-	20	135	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B		-	± 14	± 60	-	± 18	± 95	-	± 25	± 150	nA
Input Voltage Range	IVR		± 10.5	± 11.8	-	± 10.5	± 11.8	-	± 10.5	± 11.8	-	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = \pm 10\text{ V}$	110	124	-	102	121	-	96	118	-	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSSR	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$	-	2	15	-	2	16	-	2	32	$\mu\text{V/V}$
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$	750	1500	-	700	1300	-	450	1000	-	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OM}	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	± 11.7	± 13.6	-	± 11.4	± 13.5	-	± 11.0	± 13.3	-	V

NOTES:

- Input Offset Voltage measurements are performed by automated test equipment approximately 0.5 seconds after application of power.
- The TCV_{OS} performance is within the specifications unnullled or when nullled $R_p = 8\text{ k}\Omega$ to $20\text{ k}\Omega$.

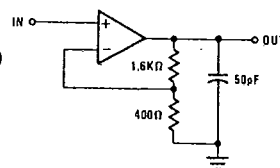
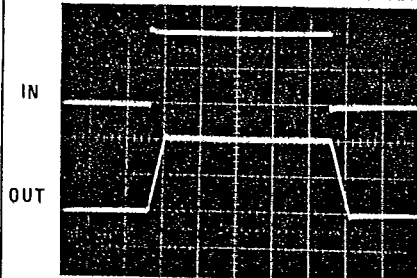
Test Circuits

LARGE AND SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE

TEST CIRCUIT

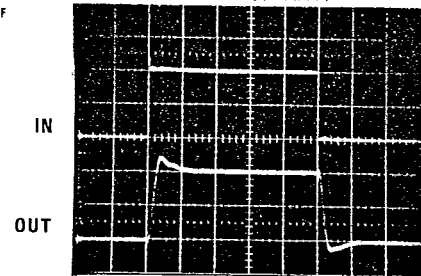
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE

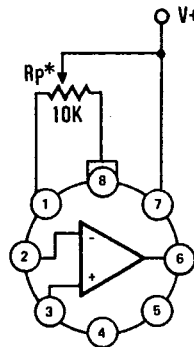
(IN = 1V/DIV; OUT = 5V/DIV; TIME = 1ns/DIV)



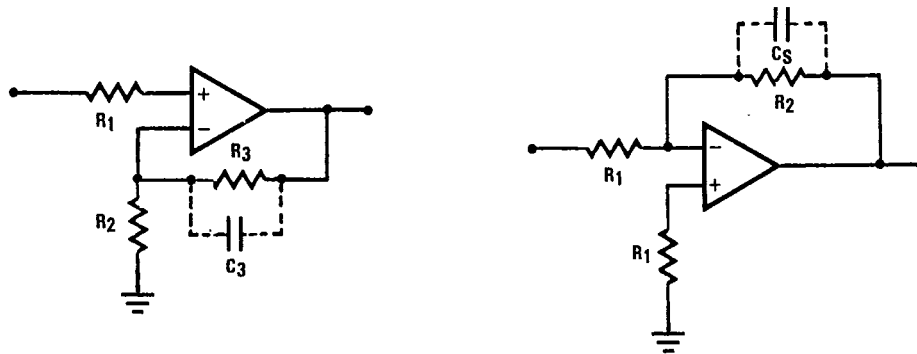
SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE

(IN = 20mV/DIV; OUT = 100mV/DIV; TIME = 100ns/DIV)

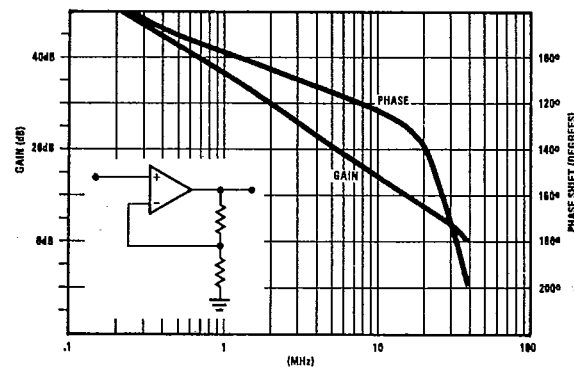


Test Circuits (continued)**SUGGESTED OFFSET VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT**

* Offset adjustment range is approximately $\pm 4\text{mV}$

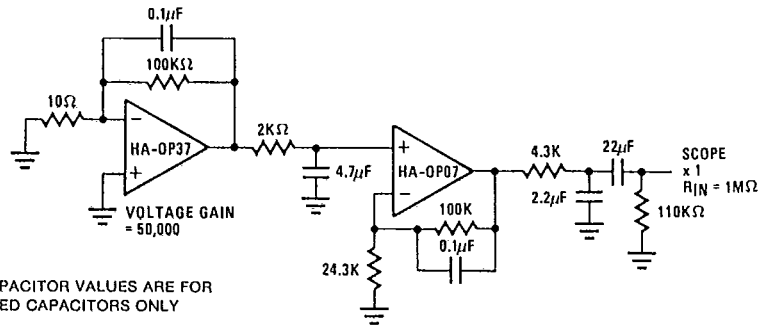
SUGGESTED STABILITY CIRCUITS

Low resistances are preferred for low noise applications as a $1\text{K}\Omega$ resistor has $4\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ of thermal noise. Total resistances of greater than $10\text{K}\Omega$ on either input can reduce stability. In most high resistance applications, a few picofarads of capacitance across the feedback resistor will improve stability.

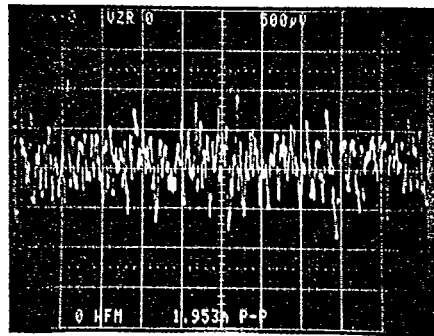
GAIN, PHASE SHIFT VERSUS FREQUENCY

Typical Performance

0.1Hz to 10Hz NOISE TEST CIRCUIT



LOW FREQUENCY NOISE



VOLTAGE NOISE VERSUS FREQUENCY

