

**14V, 10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ , 300 $\mu\text{A}/\text{ch}$ ,  
Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Operational Amplifier**

**FEATURES** ( $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

• Wide Supply Voltage Range	
Single Supply	1.8V to 14V
Dual Supply	$\pm 0.9\text{V}$ to $\pm 7\text{V}$
• Low Noise	10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1kHz
• Low Supply Current	
NJM8530	320 $\mu\text{A}/\text{ch}$ typ.
NJM8532	290 $\mu\text{A}/\text{ch}$ typ.
NJM8534	300 $\mu\text{A}/\text{ch}$ typ.
• Rail-to-Rail Input/Output	
• Wide Bandwidth	1MHz
• Slew Rate	0.4V/ $\mu\text{s}$
• Capacitive Load Drive	1000pF
• Unity Gain Stable	
• Package	
NJM8530	SOT-23-5
NJM8532	DMP8, SSOP8
NJM8534	MSOP8(TVSP8)* *meet JEDEC MO-187-DA / thin type SSOP14

**DESCRIPTION**

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 are single, dual and quad rail to rail input and output single supply operational amplifier featuring 14V supply voltage, low noise and low power.

A wide supply voltage range from 1.8V to 14V with a rail to rail input and output allows the device to be used in wide variety of applications, such as audio amplifier, high-side current sensing, buffering and others. Furthermore, low supply current of 290 $\mu\text{A}$  typical per amplifier combined with a wide bandwidth of 1MHz and low very low noise of 10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  at 1kHz make them very suitable for a variety of battery-powered applications that require a good balance between low power, low noise and wide bandwidth.

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 can drive up to approximately 1000pF, and is unity-gain stable. Operating temperature range is -40°C to 125°C.

The NJM8530(Single) is available in 5-pin SOT-23 package. The NJM8532(Dual) is available in 8-pin DMP, SSOP and MSOP(TVSP): meet JEDEC MO-187-DA / thin type package. The NJM8534(Quad) is available in 14-pin SSOP package.

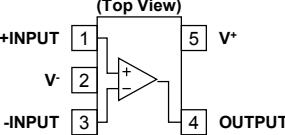
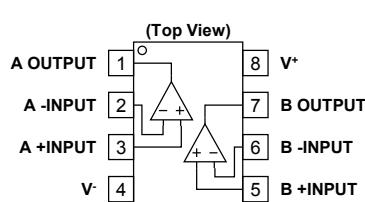
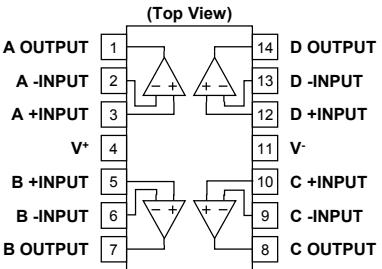
**APPLICATIONS**

- Battery-powered instruments  
    Audio, Sensor applications, Medical, Security
- High-side/Low-side Current sensing amplifiers
- Active Filters
- Analog-to-digital / Digital-to-analog Buffers
- Handheld Test Equipment

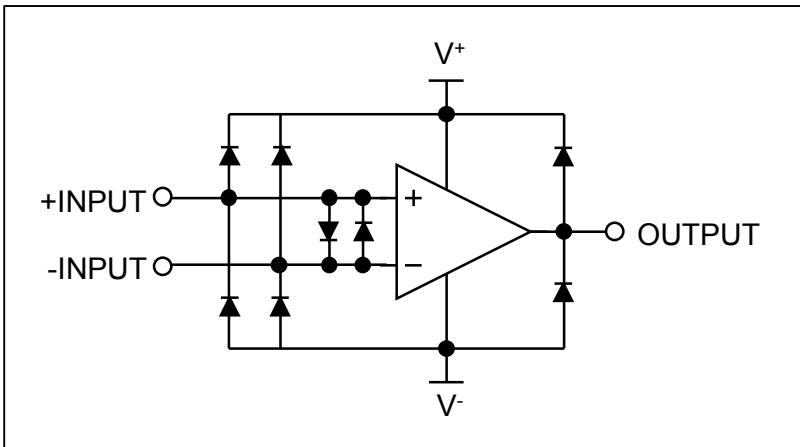
**Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Op-Amp (Bipolar)**

Supply Voltage	6V	14V
Single	NJM2730	NJM8530
Dual	NJM2732	NJM8532
Quad	NJM2734	NJM8534

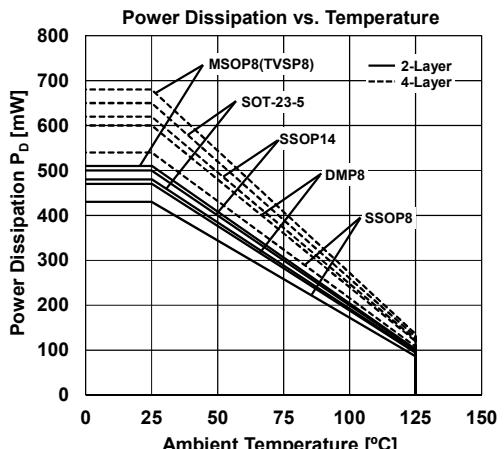
**PIN CONFIGURATION / PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Pin Function			
Package	 SOT-23-5	 DMP8	 SSOP8
Product Name	NJM8530F	NJM8532M	NJM8532V
		NJM8532RB1	NJM8534V

## BLOCK DIAGRAM

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V^+-V^-$	15	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	$V^- - 0.3 \text{ to } V^+ + 0.3^{(2)}$	V
Differential Input Voltage	$V_{ID}$	$\pm 1.0^{(1)(2)}$	V
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	mA
Power Dissipation <sup>(3)</sup> SOT-23-5 DMP8 SSOP8 MSOP8(TVSP8) SSOP14	$P_D$	2-layer / 4-layer <sup>(4)</sup> 480 / 650 470 / 600 430 / 540 510 / 680 500 / 620	mW
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{opr}$	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +150	°C



(1) Differential voltage is the voltage difference between +INPUT and -INPUT.

(2) The inputs are protected by diodes. If the differential input voltage exceeds 1.0V, the input current must be limited 2 mA or less by using a restriction resistance.

Input voltages outside the supply voltage will be clamped by ESD protection diodes. If the input voltage exceeds the supply voltage, the input current must be limited 2 mA or less by using a restriction resistance.

(3) Power dissipation is the power that can be consumed by the IC at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , and is the typical measured value based on JEDEC condition. When using the IC over  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$  subtract the value  $[\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}] = P_D/(T_{stg}(\text{MAX}) - 25)$  per temperature.

(4) 2-layer: EIA/JEDEC STANDARD Test board (76.2x114.3x1.6mm, 2-layers, FR-4) mounting  
4-layer: EIA/JEDEC STANDARD Test board (76.2x114.3x1.6mm, 4-layers, FR-4) mounting

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V^+-V^-$	Single Supply	1.8		14	V
	$V^+/V^-$	Dual Supply	$\pm 0.9$		$\pm 7$	V

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V^+=5V$ ,  $V^-=0V$ ,  $V_{COM}=2.5V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$		-	1	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	$T_a=-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$	-	1.5	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		-	5	100	nA
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	60	85	-	dB
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	(5)	55	70	-	dB
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$	CMR $\geq$ 55dB	0	-	5	V
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
High-level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 2.5V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	4.9 4.75	4.95 4.85	-	V
Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 2.5V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	- -	0.05 0.15	0.1 0.25	V
Short-Circuit Output Current	$I_{SC}$	Sourcing Sinking	- -	20 5	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
Supply Current (All Amplifiers)	$I_{SUPPLY}$	No Signal				
NJM8530			-	320	550	$\mu A$
NJM8532			-	580	900	$\mu A$
NJM8534			-	1200	1800	$\mu A$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+=4V$ to 6V	70	85	-	dB
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	-	0.4	-	V/ $\mu s$
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	$\Phi_m$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 2.5V	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$e_n$	f=1kHz	-	10	-	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Channel Separation	CS	f=1kHz, $V_o=1.2V_{rms}$				
NJM8532/NJM8534			-	-133	-	dB

(5) CMR specified is the lower of the CMR+ and CMR-.

CMR+ measured with  $V^+/2 \leq V_{CM} \leq V^+$ , and CMR- measured with  $V \leq V_{CM} \leq V^+/2$ .

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V^+=3V$ ,  $V^-=0V$ ,  $V_{COM}=1.5V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$		-	1	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	$T_a=-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$	-	1.8	-	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		-	5	100	nA
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	60	84	-	dB
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	<sup>(5)</sup>	48	63	-	dB
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$	CMR $\geq$ 48dB	0	-	3	V
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
High-level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 1.5V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	2.9 2.75	2.95 2.85	-	V
Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 1.5V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	- -	0.05 0.15	0.1 0.25	V
Short-Circuit Output Current	$I_{SC}$	Sourcing Sinking	- -	18 4.8	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
Supply Current (All Amplifiers)	$I_{SUPPLY}$	No Signal				
NJM8530				270	460	$\mu A$
NJM8532			-	510	880	$\mu A$
NJM8534			-	1000	1800	$\mu A$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+=2.4V$ to 4V	68	83	-	dB
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	-	0.35	-	V/ $\mu s$
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	$\Phi_m$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 1.5V	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$e_n$	f=1kHz	-	10	-	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Channel Separation	CS	f=1kHz, $V_o=0.7V_{rms}$				
NJM8532/NJM8534			-	-130	-	dB

(5) CMR specified is the lower of the CMR+ and CMR-.

CMR+ measured with  $V^+/2 \leq V_{CM} \leq V^+$ , and CMR- measured with  $V \leq V_{CM} \leq V^+/2$ .

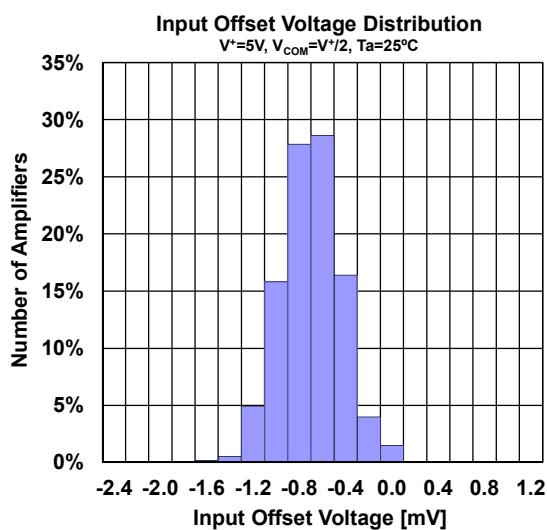
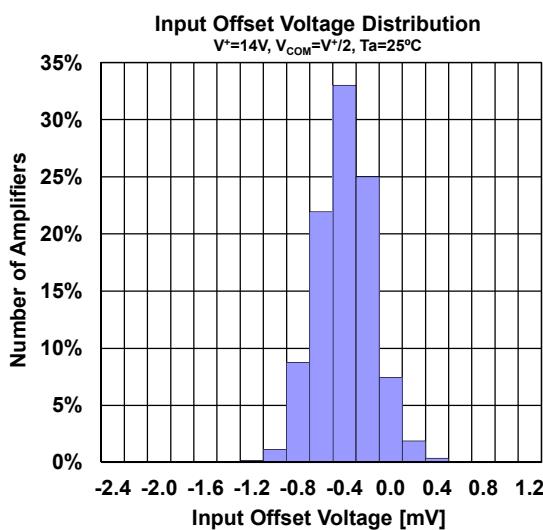
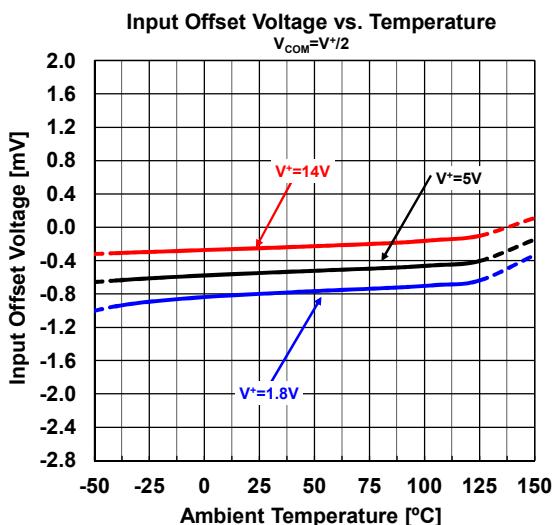
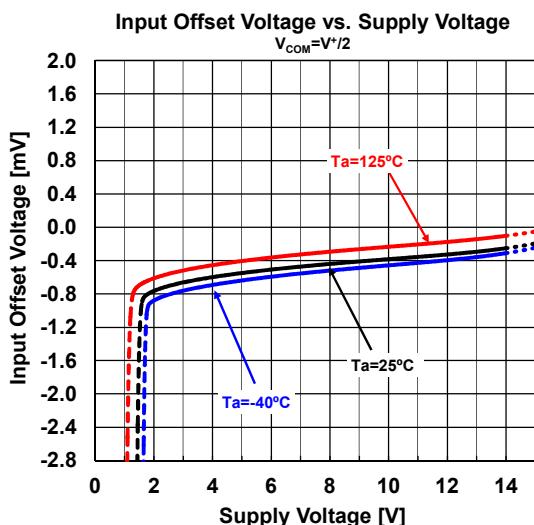
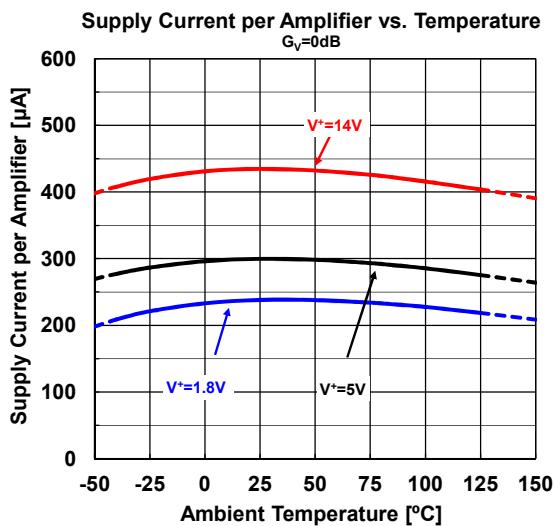
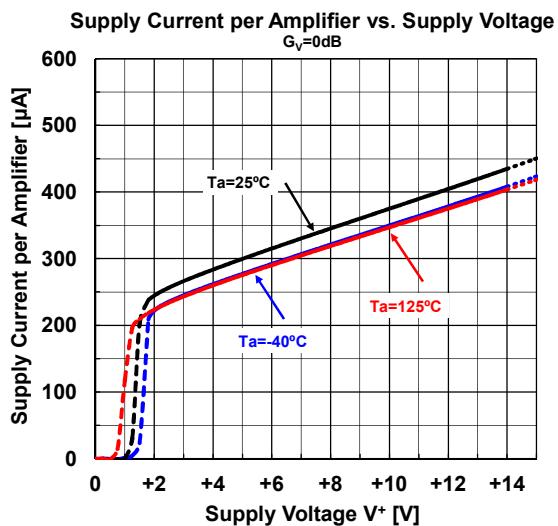
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V^+=1.8V$ ,  $V^-=0V$ ,  $V_{COM}=0.9V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$		-	1	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	$T_a=-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$	-	2.4	-	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		-	50	250	nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$		-	5	100	nA
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	60	83	-	dB
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	(5)	40	55	-	dB
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	$V_{ICM}$	CMR $\geq$ 40dB	0	-	1.8	V
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
High-level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 0.9V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	1.7 1.55	1.75 1.65	-	V
Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$R_L=20k\Omega$ to 0.9V $R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	- -	0.05 0.15	0.1 0.25	V
Short-Circuit Output Current	$I_{SC}$	Sourcing Sinking	- -	18 4.7	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
Supply Current (All Amplifiers)	$I_{SUPPLY}$	No Signal				
NJM8530				240	430	$\mu A$
NJM8532			-	460	800	$\mu A$
NJM8534			-	900	1600	$\mu A$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$V^+=1.8V$ to 2.4V	65	80	-	dB
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	-	0.3	-	V/ $\mu s$
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	-	1	-	MHz
Phase Margin	$\Phi_m$	$R_L=2k\Omega$ to 0.9V	-	75	-	Deg
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$e_n$	f=1kHz	-	10	-	nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Channel Separation	CS	f=1kHz, $V_o=0.4V_{rms}$				
NJM8532/NJM8534			-	-125	-	dB

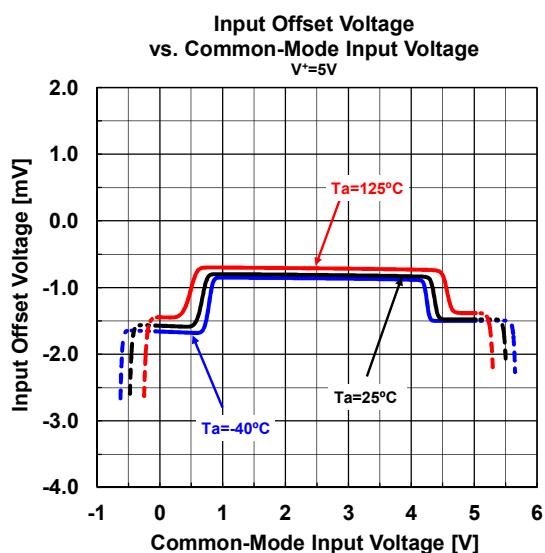
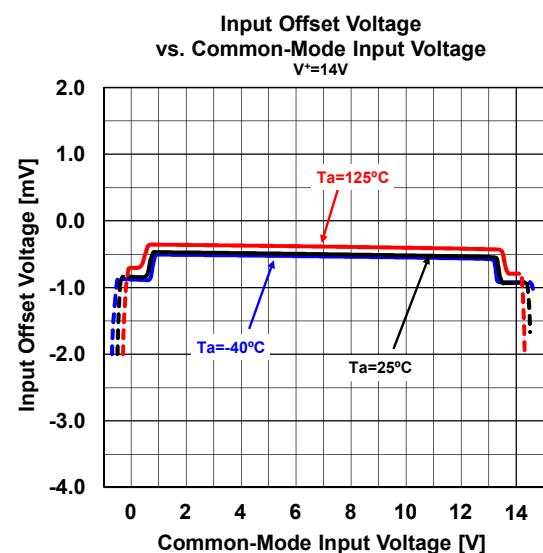
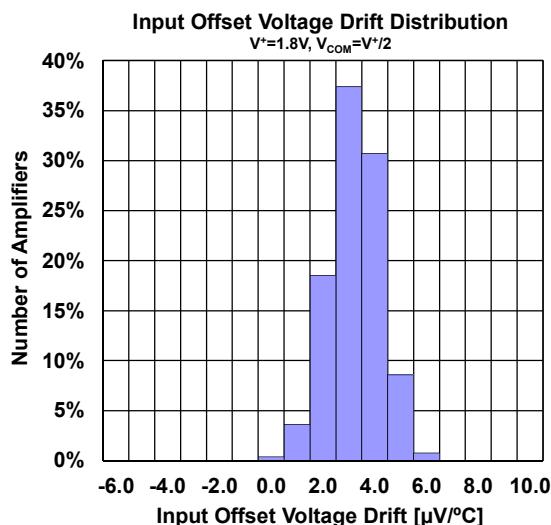
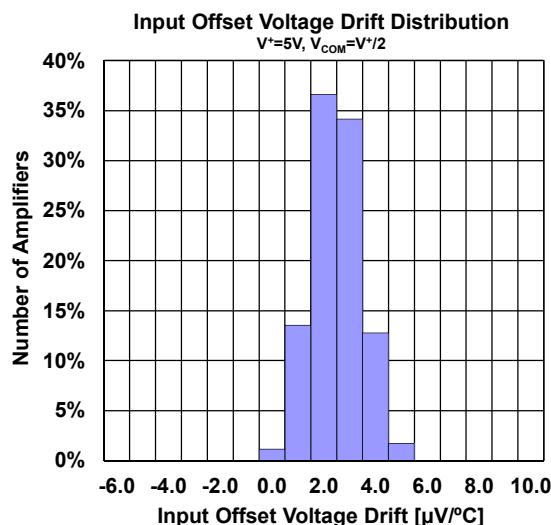
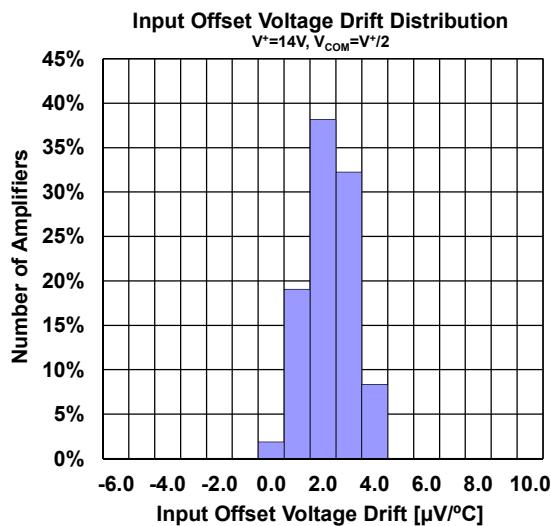
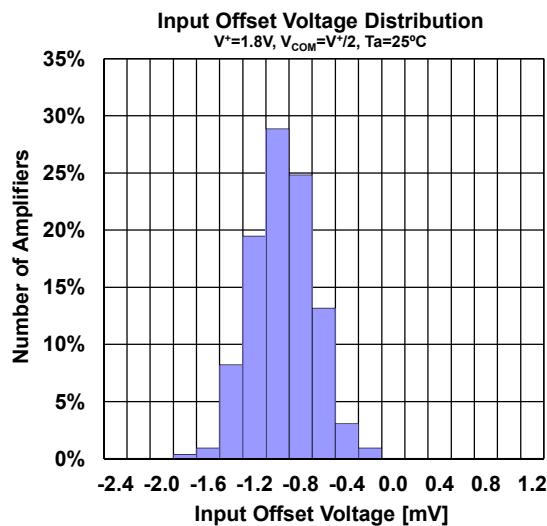
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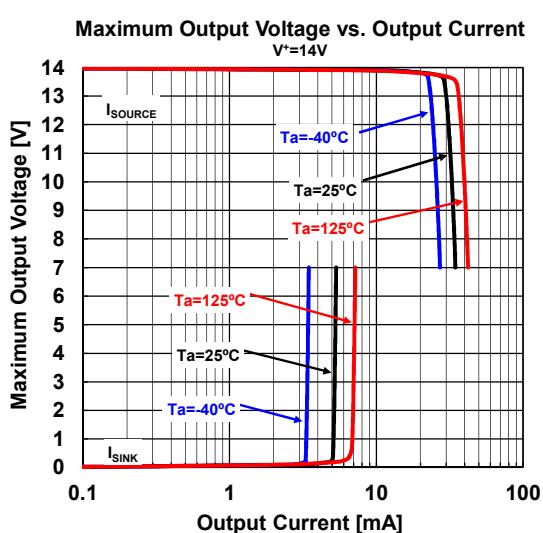
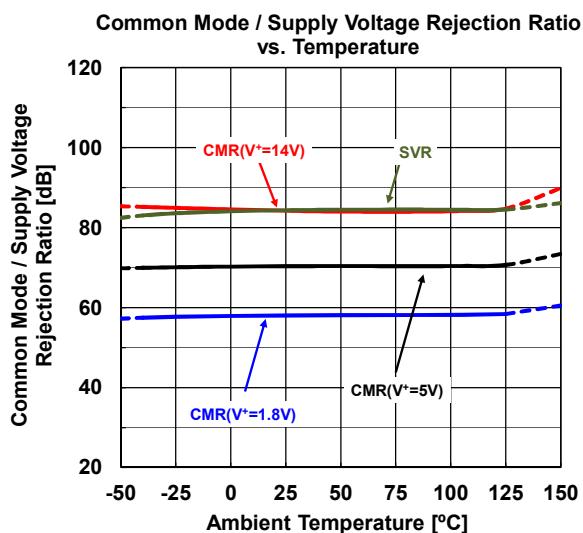
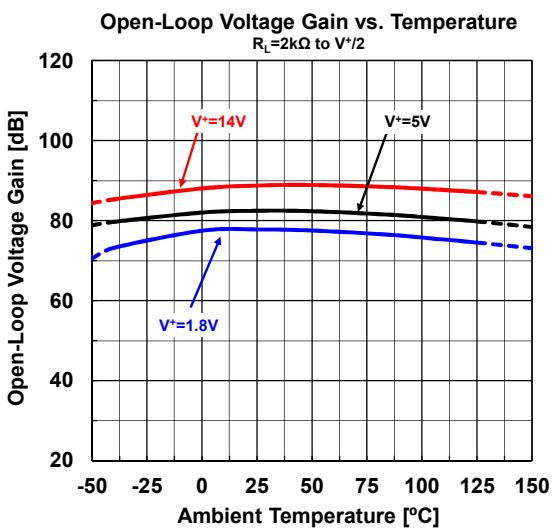
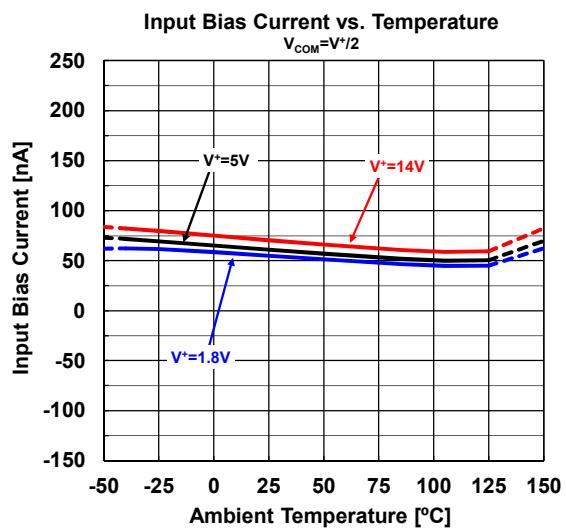
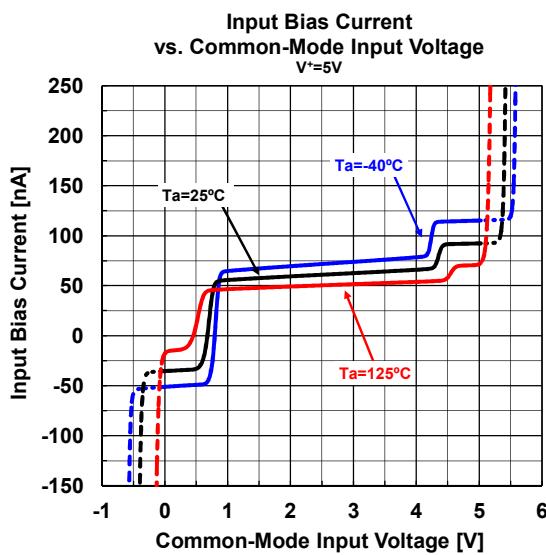
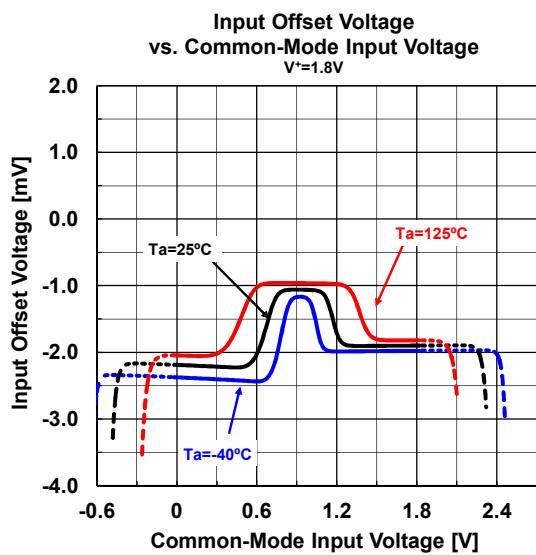
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^-=0V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



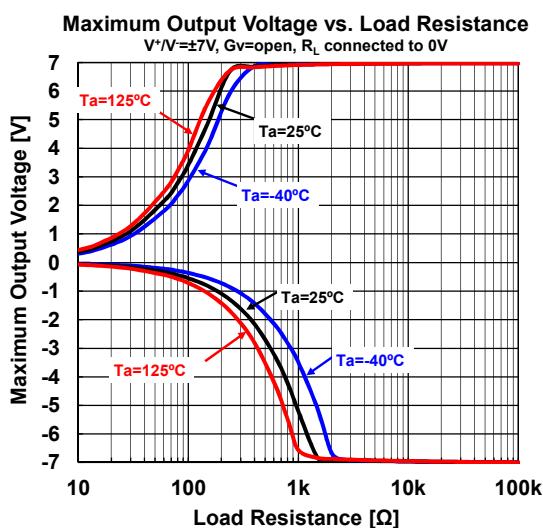
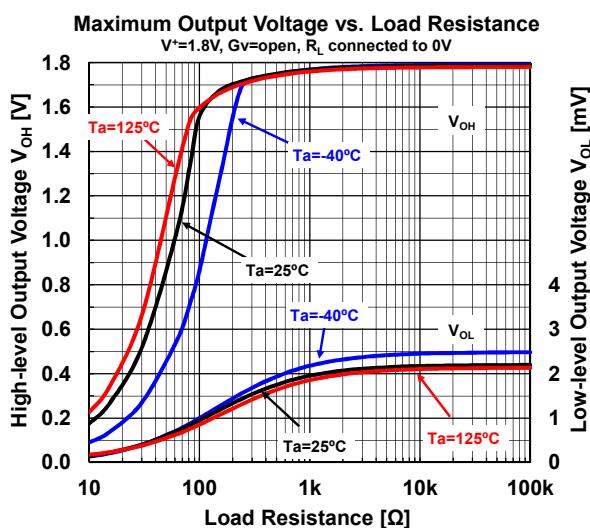
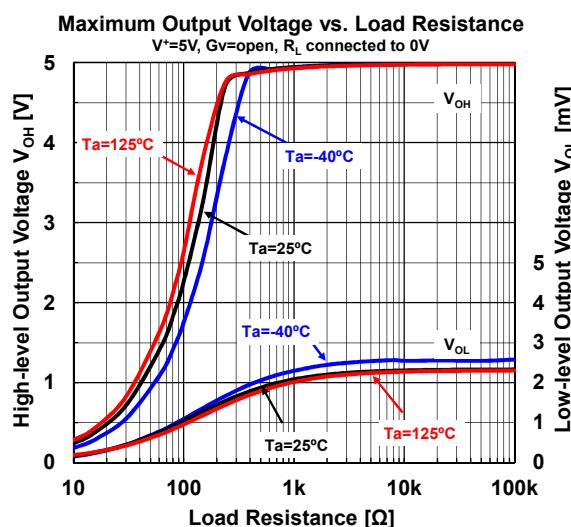
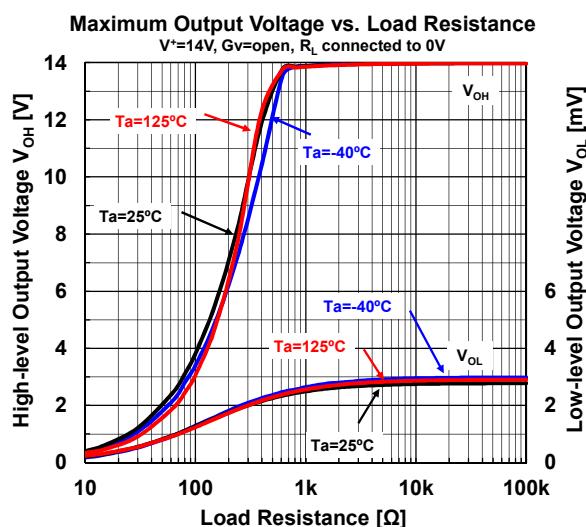
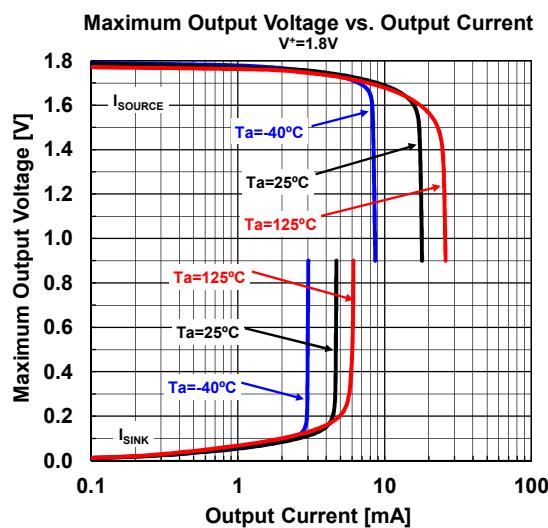
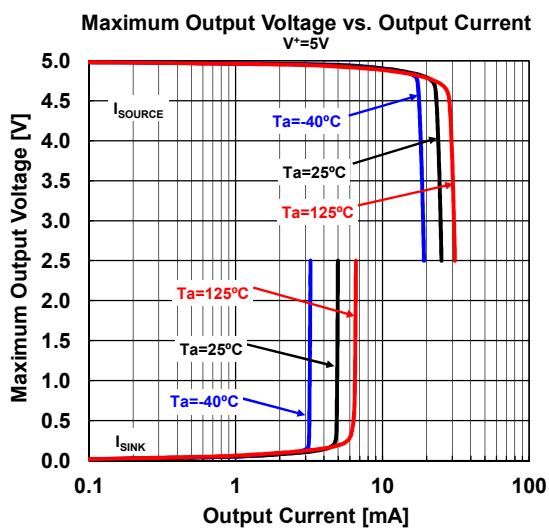
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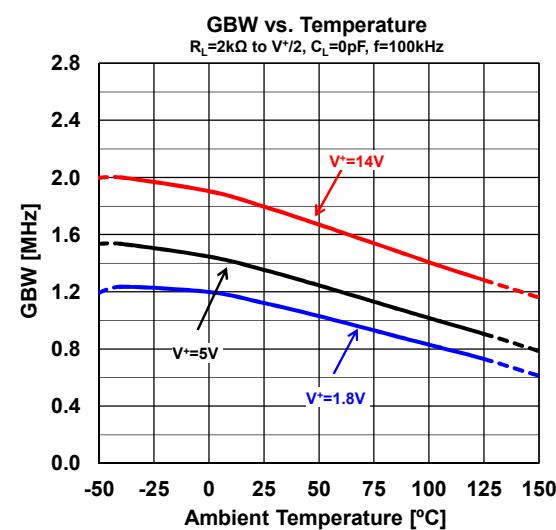
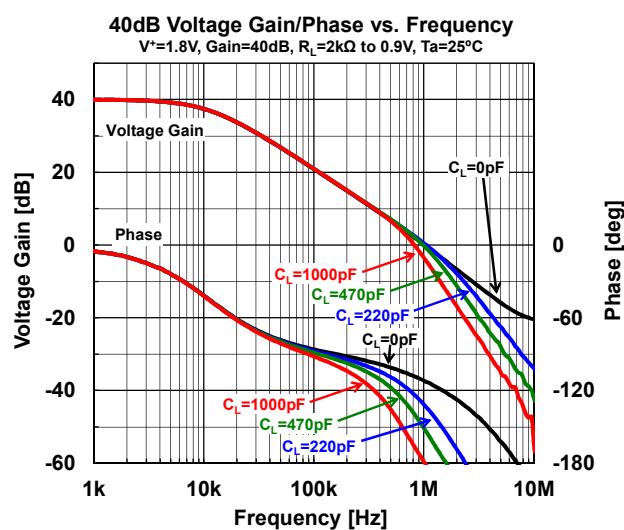
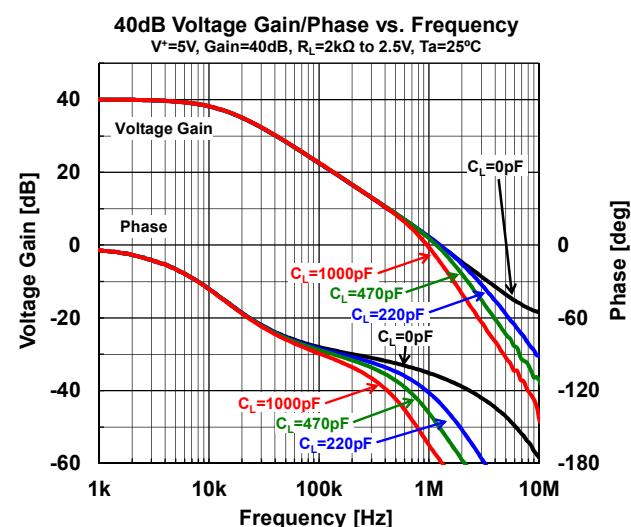
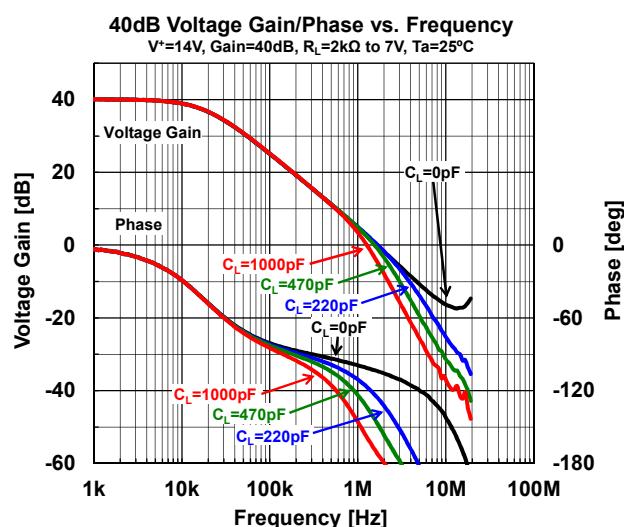
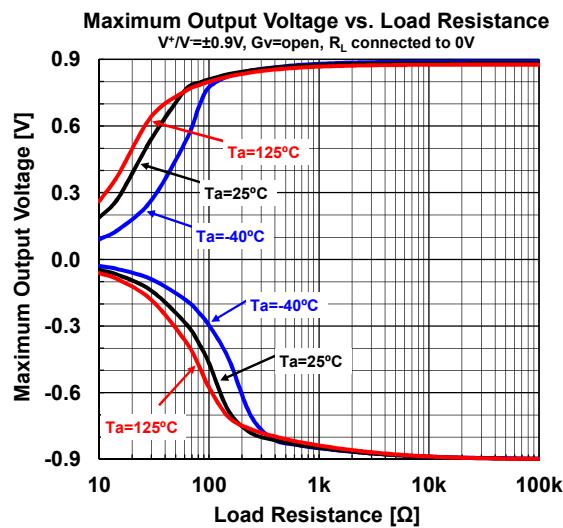
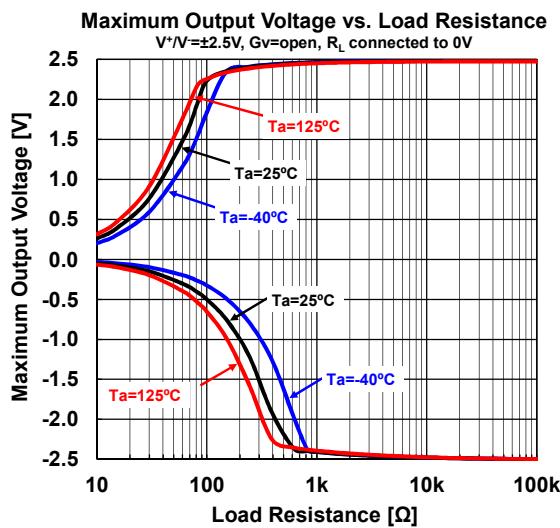
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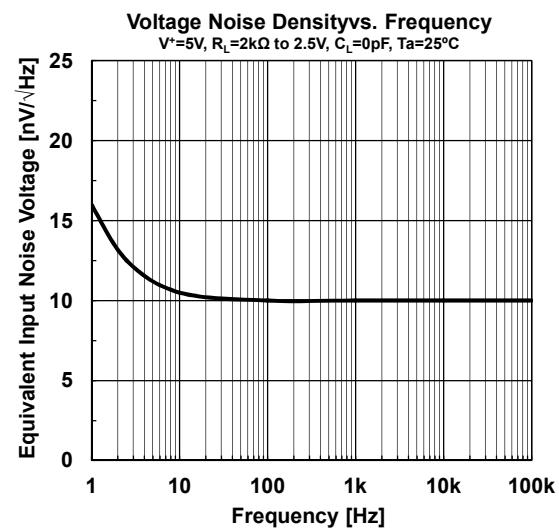
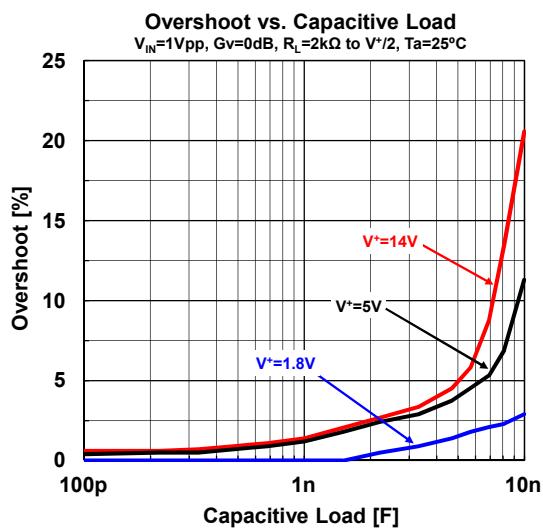
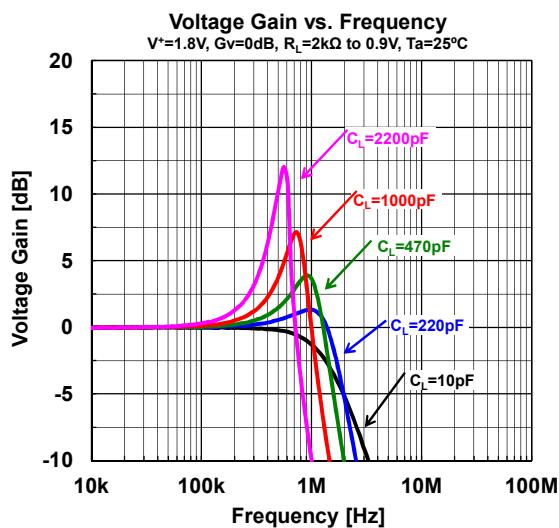
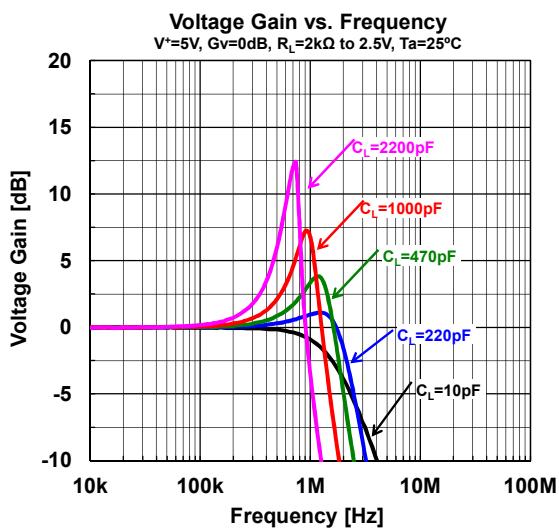
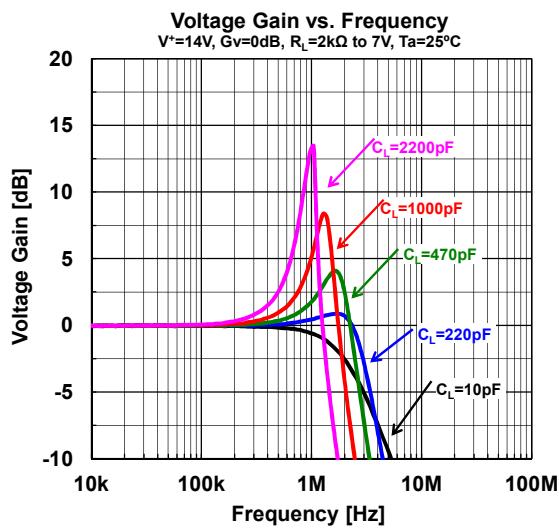
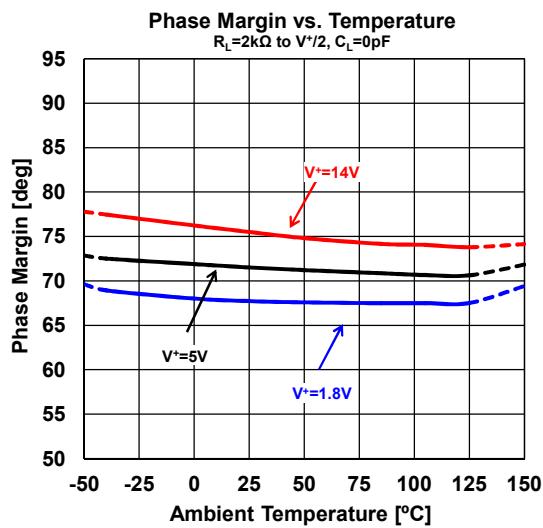
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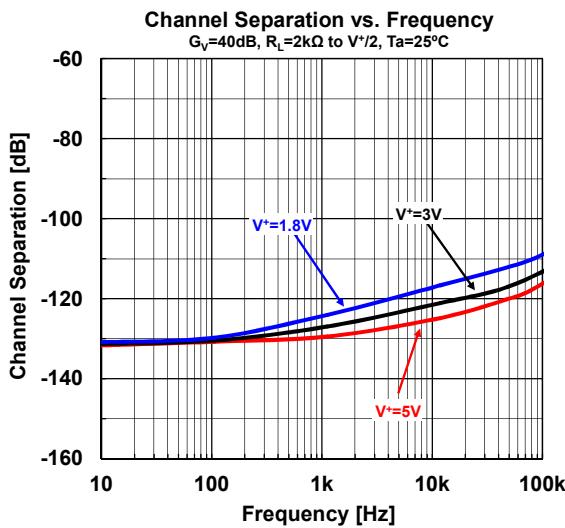
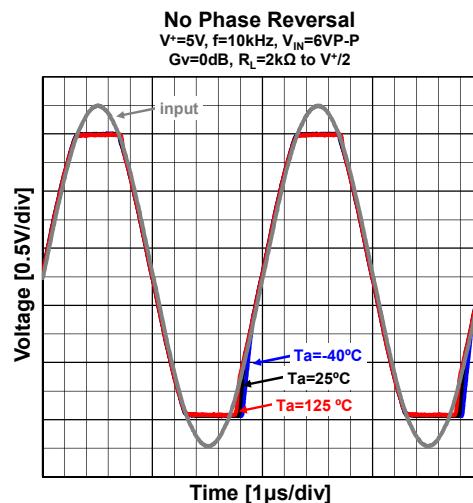
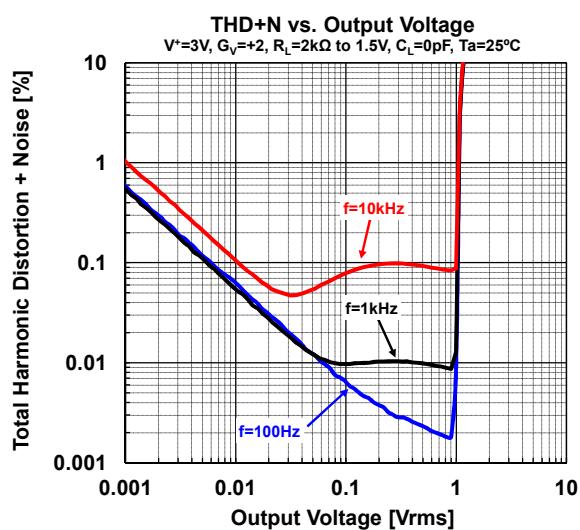
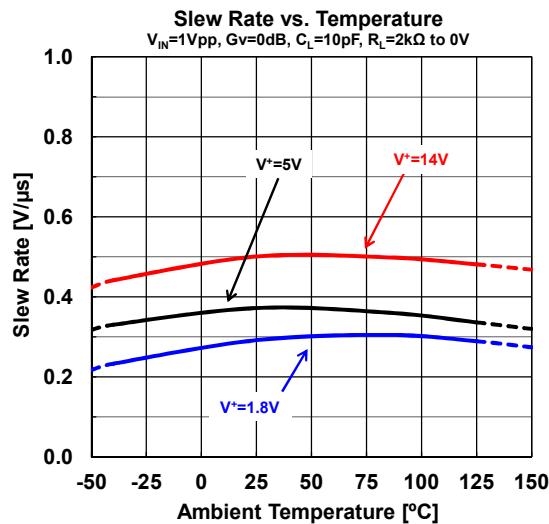
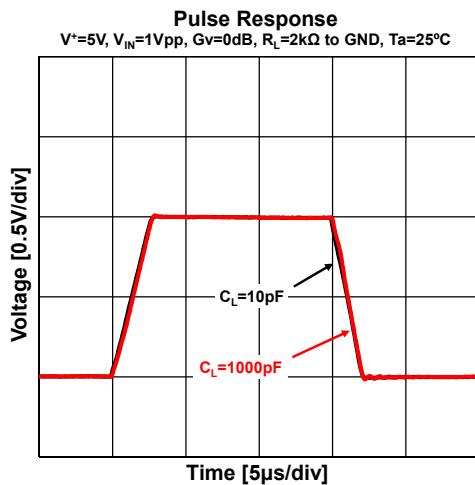
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^- = 0V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^-=0V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V^-=0V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## ■ APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Single and Dual Supply Voltage Operation

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 works with both single supply and dual supply when the voltage supplied is between  $V^+$  and  $V^-$ . These amplifiers operate from single +1.8 to +14V supply and dual  $\pm 0.9V$  to  $\pm 7V$  supply.

### Common-Mode Input Voltage Range

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

$$V_{ICM} (\text{typ.}) = V^- \text{ to } V^+ (\text{Ta} = 25^\circ\text{C})$$

Difference of  $V_{ICM}$  when Temperature change, refer to typical characteristic graph.

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

### Maximum Output Voltage Range

When the supply voltage does not meet the condition of electrical characteristics, the range of the typ. value of the maximum output voltage is as follows:

$$V_{OM} (\text{typ.}) = V^+ + 50\text{mV} \text{ to } V^+ - 50\text{mV} (R_L = 20\text{k}\Omega, \text{Ta} = 25^\circ\text{C})$$

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

In addition, also note that the output voltage range becomes narrow as shown in typical characteristics graph when an output current increases.

### Rail-to-Rail Input

The input stage of NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 has two input differential pairs, PNP-transistor and NPN-transistor (Figure1). When the common-mode input voltage is at the low end of the negative supply voltage, typically ( $V^-$ ) to ( $V^-$ )+0.6V, the PNP-transistor input differential pair is active and amplifies the input signal. As the common-mode input voltage is increased above the typically ( $V^-$ )+0.6V, the NPN-transistor differential pair gradually turns on, thus both pairs are active. When the Common-Mode Input voltage continues increasing near the positive supply voltage, typically ( $V^+$ )-0.6V to positive supply voltage, the PNP-transistor differential pair gradually turns off and amplifies the input signal by NPN-transistor differential pair only. The transition occurs at approximately 0.6V away from both supply rails and results in a change in offset voltage due to the different offset voltage of the differential pairs as shown in figure2.

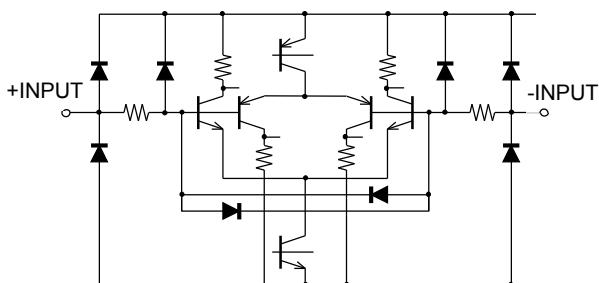


Figure1. Simplified Schematic of Input Stage

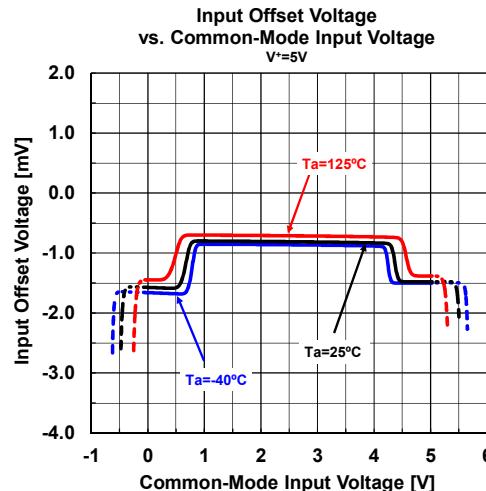


Figure2. Offset Voltage change with common-mode input voltage.

### Input Voltage Exceeding the Supply Voltage

Inputs of the NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 are protected by ESD diodes (shown in Figure1) that will conduct if the input voltages exceed the power supplies by more than approximately 300mV. Momentary voltages greater than 300mV beyond the power supply, inputs can be tolerated if the current is limited to 2mA. Figure3 is easily accomplished with an input resistor. If the input voltage exceeds the supply voltage, the input current must be limited 2mA or less by using a restriction resistance ( $R_{LIMIT}$ ) as shown in figure3.

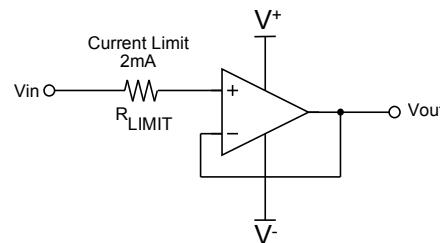


Figure3. Input Current Protection for Voltages Exceeding the Supply Voltage.

### Differential Input Voltage

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 has internal protection circuitry that prevents damage to the input stage from large differential input voltages. This protection circuitry consists of two diodes and two resistors as shown in figure1. The diodes limit the differential voltage applied to the amplifiers' internal circuitry to no more than diodes' forward-voltage drop ( $V_F$ ). Input bias current is specified typically 50nA for small differential input voltages. For large differential input voltage above the  $V_F$ , this protection circuitry increases the input current at +INPUT and -INPUT. The maximum differential input voltage is 1.0V, but if the differential input voltage exceeds 1.0V, the input current must be limited 2 mA or less by using a restriction resistance.

## ■ APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Capacitive load

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 can use at unity gain follower, but the unity gain follower is the most sensitive configuration to capacitive loading. The combination of capacitive load placed directly on the output of an amplifier along with the output impedance of the amplifier creates a phase lag which in turn reduces the phase margin of the amplifier. If phase margin is significantly reduced, the response will cause overshoot and ringing in the step response.

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 is unity gain stable for capacitive loads of 1000pF (see the overshoot vs. capacitive load graph). To drive heavier capacitive loads, an isolation resistor,  $R_{ISO}$  as shown Figure4, should be used.  $R_{ISO}$  improves the feedback loop's phase margin by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. The larger the value of  $R_{ISO}$ , the more stable the output voltage will be. However, larger values of  $R_{ISO}$  result in reduced output swing, reduced output current drive and reduced frequency bandwidth.

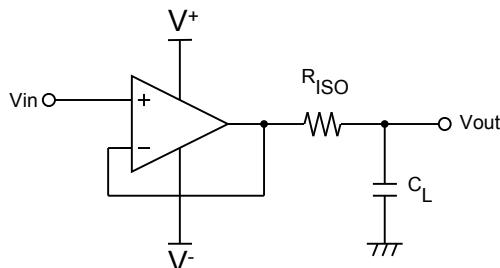
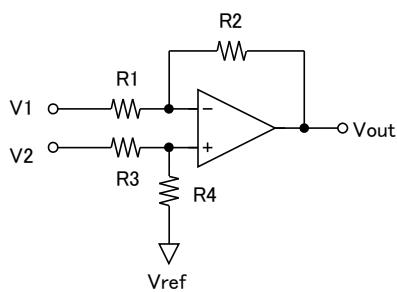


Figure4. Isolating capacitive load

### Differential Amplifier

Figure5 shows a one op-amp differential amplifier that consists of the single op-amp and four external resistors. Differential amplifier amplifies the difference between its two input pins, and rejects the common-mode input voltage at both input pins. This is used in variety of applications including current sensing, differential to single-end converter, isolation amplifier to remove common-mode noise.



$$V_{out} = \left( \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left( \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4} \right) \frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{ref}$$

$$R_1=R_3, R_2=R_4$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1) + V_{ref}$$

Figure5. Differential Amplifier

The differential amplifier's common-mode rejection ratio (CMR) is primarily determined by resistor mismatches, not by the op-amp's CMR. Ideally, the resistors are chosen such that  $R_2/R_1 = R_4/R_3$ . The CMR due to the resistors in differential amplifier can be calculated using the below formula:

$$CMR_{R\_error} \approx 20 \log \left( \frac{1+R_2^2}{4R_{error}} \right)$$

$CMR_{R\_error}$ =CMR due only to the resistors

$R_{error}$ =Resistor's tolerance

Example:

$R_2/R_1=1$  and  $R_{error}=0.1\%$ , then  $CMR=54dB$

$R_2/R_1=1$  and  $R_{error}=1\%$ , then  $CMR=34dB$

If using resistors with 1% tolerance and gain=1, the CMR will only be 34dB.

### Current Sensing

Current sensing applications are one such application in a wide range of electronic applications and mostly used for feedback control systems, including power metering battery life indicators and chargers, over-current protection and supervising circuit, automotive, and medical equipment. In such applications, it is desirable to use a shunt with very low resistance to minimize the series voltage drop and minimizes wasted power, and allows the measurement of high current. The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 is ideal for these current sensing applications.

Figure6 shows a high-side current sensing circuit, and Figure7 shows a low-side current sensing circuit. The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 has rail-to-rail input and output characteristics, thus allows the both of high-side and low-side current sensing circuit. Futuremore, low supply current of  $290\mu A/ch$  can save the power at battery applications.

The NJM8530/NJM8532/NJM8534 operates up to 14V, and rail-to-rail feature allows the output voltage close to 14V (almost reach the power supply of op-amp). For example, if using a typical shunt resistor of  $0.1\Omega$ , allows the current sensing up to approximately 1.4A of current. The differential amplifier's common-mode rejection ratio (CMR) is primarily determined by resistor mismatches. For details, refer to Differential Amplifiers in the Applications Information.

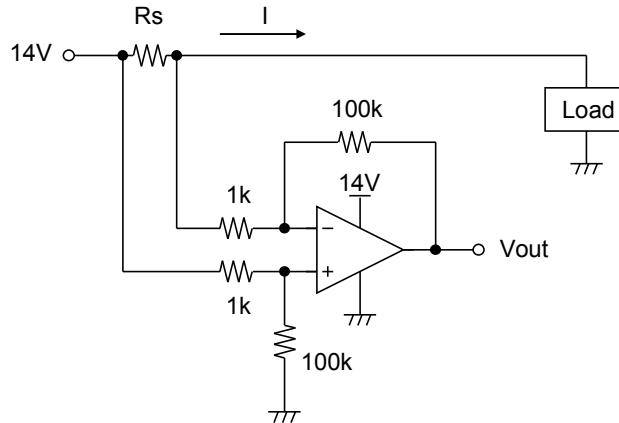
**■ APPLICATIONS INFORMATION****Current Sensing (continues)**

Figure6. High-Side Current Sensing

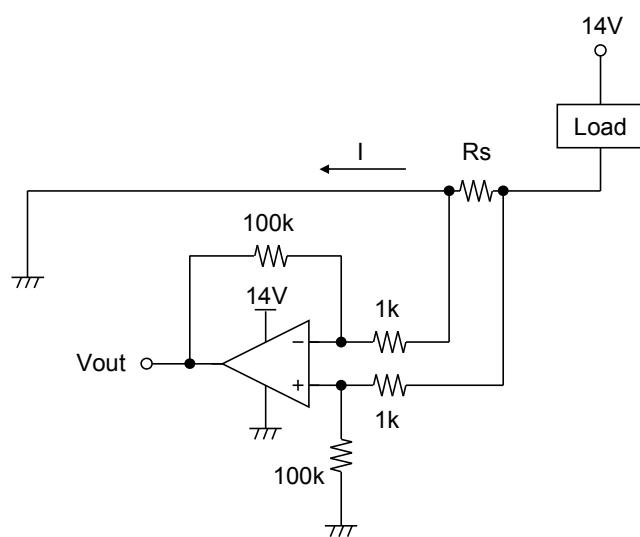
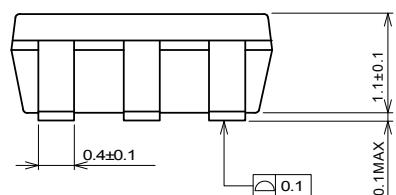
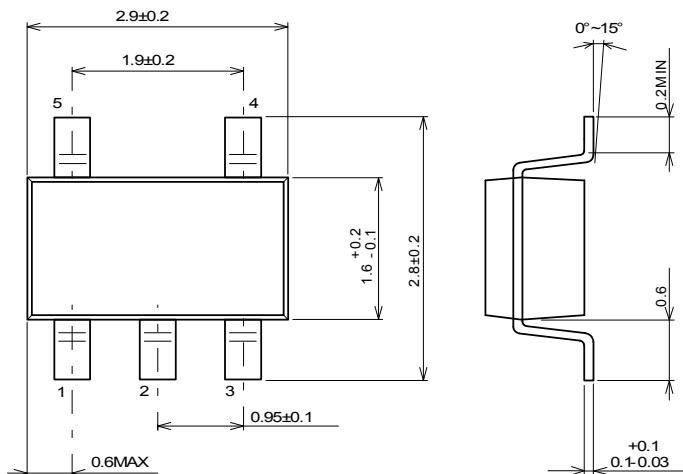


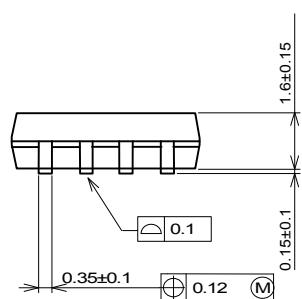
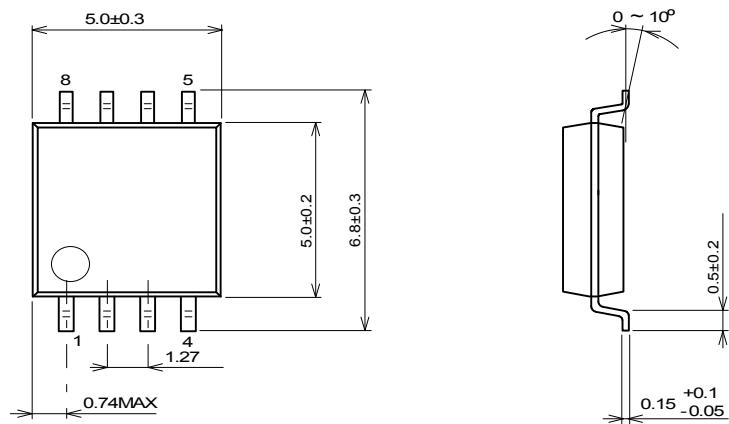
Figure7. Low-Side Current Sensing

## ■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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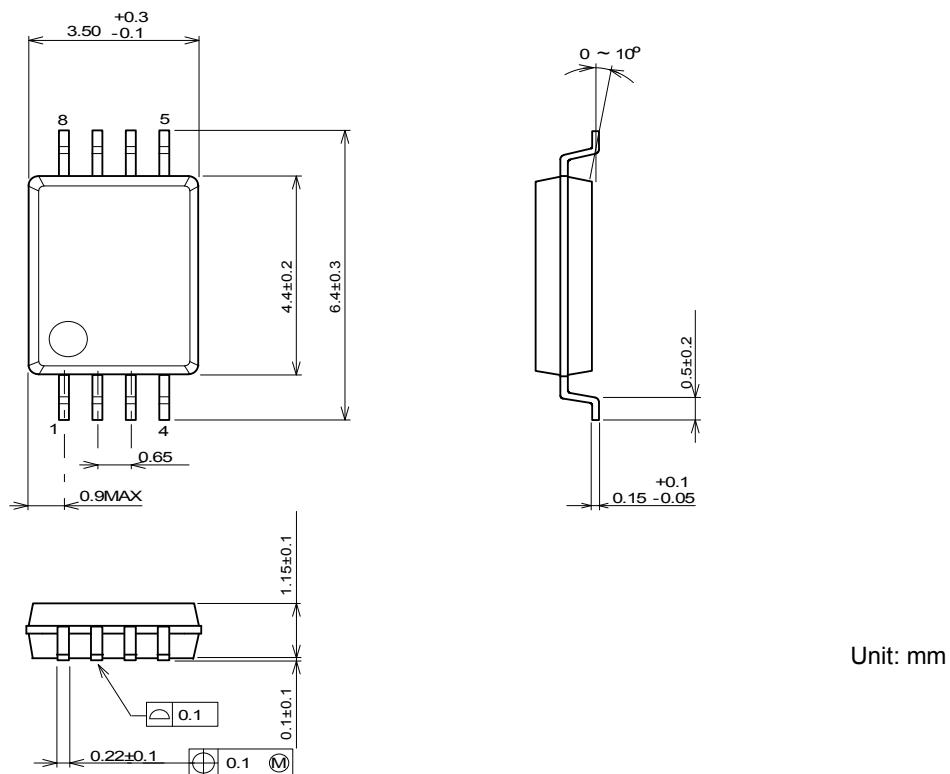
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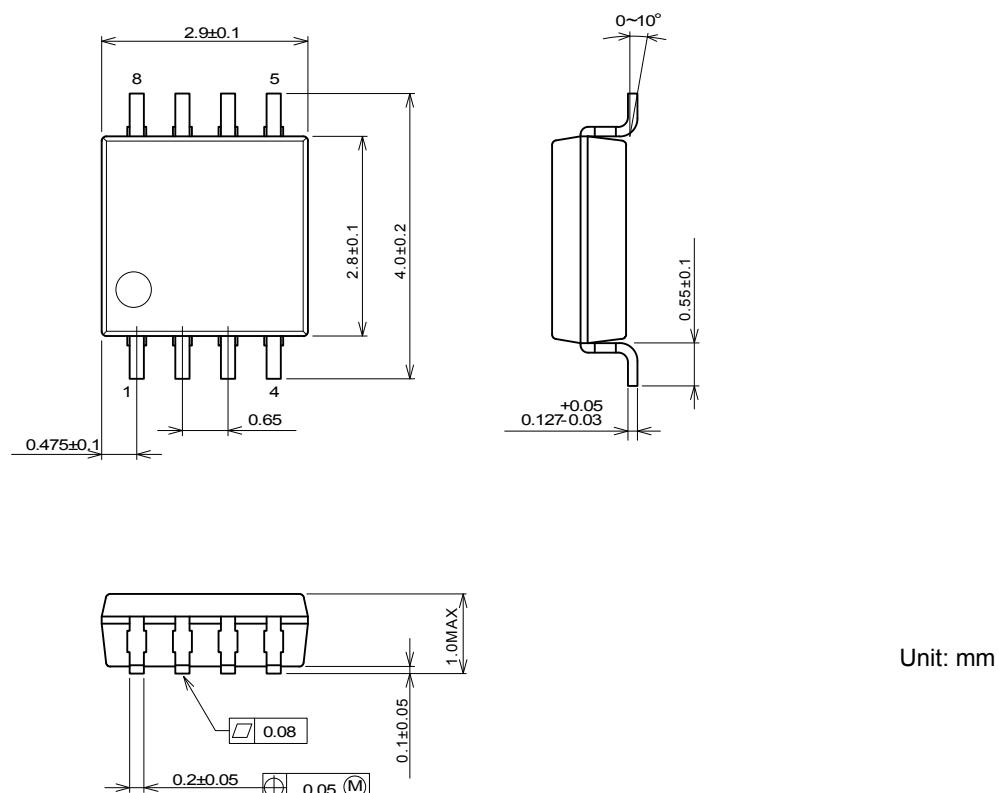
**DMP8 Package**

Unit: mm

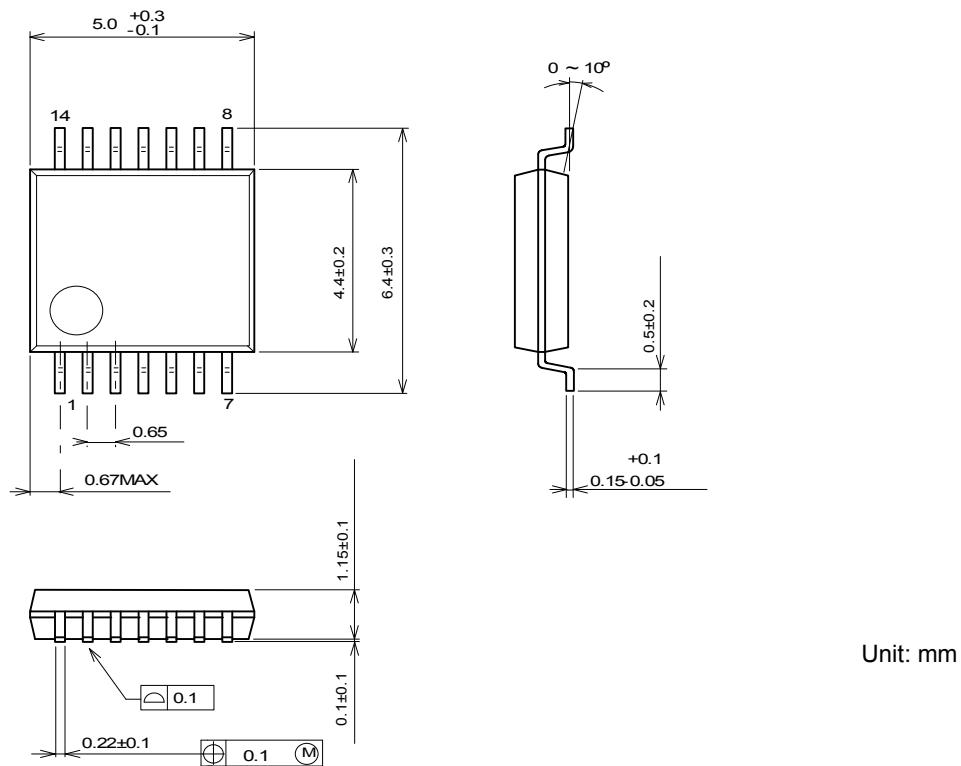
## ■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



**SSOP8 Package**



**MSOP8 (TVSP8)**  
meet JEDEC MO-187-DA / thin Package

**■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS****SSOP14 Package**

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