

NJM022B

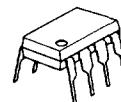
The NJM022B is a dual low-power operational amplifier. Like the NJM022, the NJM022B is the wide operating supply voltage range, high input impedance, low supply current, low input noise voltage, internally frequency compensated, latch-up free, high slew rate amplifier with the output short circuit protection. The NJM022B is twice the slew rate and half the input noise voltage comparing to the NJM022 with increased supply current.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage	V^+/V^-	$\pm 18\text{V}$
Input Voltage (note)	V_i	$\pm 15\text{V}$
Differential Input Voltage	V_{ID}	$\pm 30\text{V}$
Power Dissipation	P_D (D-Type) (M-Type) (V-Type) (L-Type)	500mW 300mW 250mW 800mW
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	$-20\text{~}+75^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	$-40\text{~}+125^\circ\text{C}$

(note) For supply voltage less than $\pm 15\text{V}$, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

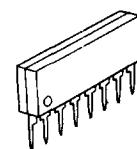
■ Package Outline



NJM022B

NJM022M
NJM022E

NJM022BV



NJM022BL

■ Recommended Operating Condition

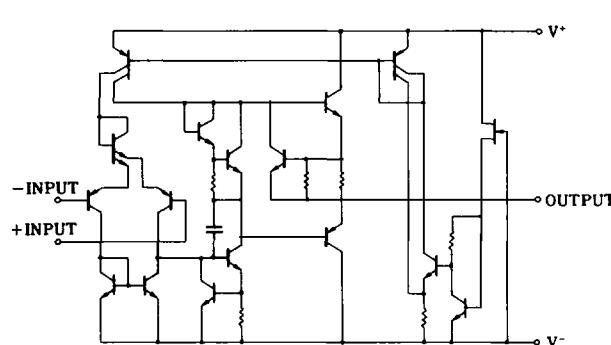
Supply Voltage	V^+/V^-	$\pm 2\text{~}\pm 18\text{V}$
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■ Electrical Characteristics ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+/V^- = \pm 15\text{V}$)

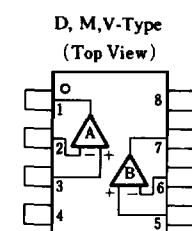
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$	—	1	5	mV
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}		—	1	80	nA
Input Bias Current	I_B		—	20	250	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$	60	88	—	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$	60	92	—	dB
Response Time (Rise Time)	t_R	$V_{IN}=20\text{mV}$, $R_L=10\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L=100\text{pF}$	—	0.18	—	μs
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{IN}=10\text{V}$, $R_L=10\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L=100\text{pF}$	—	1	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{ICM}		± 12	± 13	—	V
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$	74	110	—	dB
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V_{NI}	$A_V=20\text{dB}$, $f=1\text{kHz}$	—	25	—	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Short-circuit Output Current	I_{OS}		—	± 8	—	mA
Supply Current	I_{CC}		—	250	500	μA
Maximum Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage	V_{OM}	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$	± 10	± 14	—	V

■ Equivalent Circuit

(1/2 Shown)



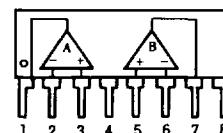
■ Connection Diagram

D, M, V-Type
(Top View)

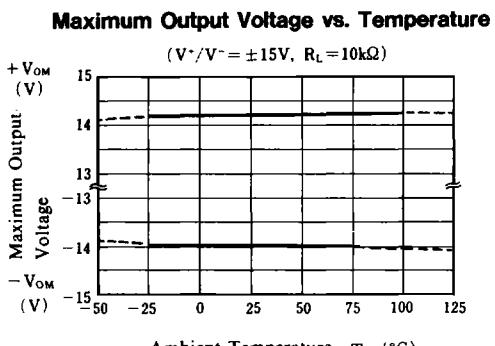
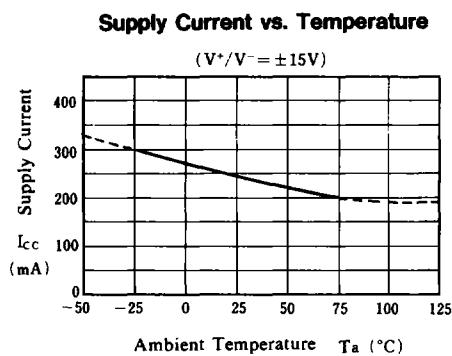
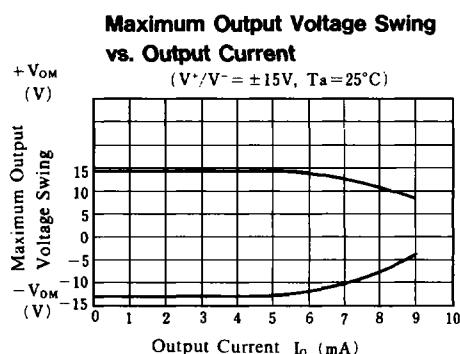
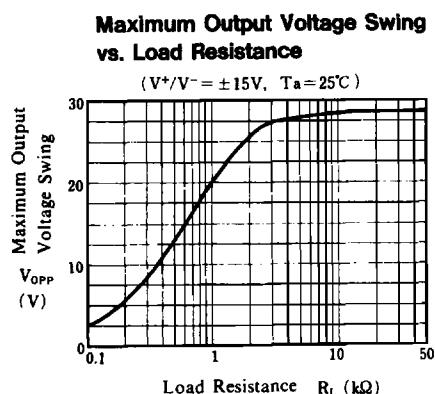
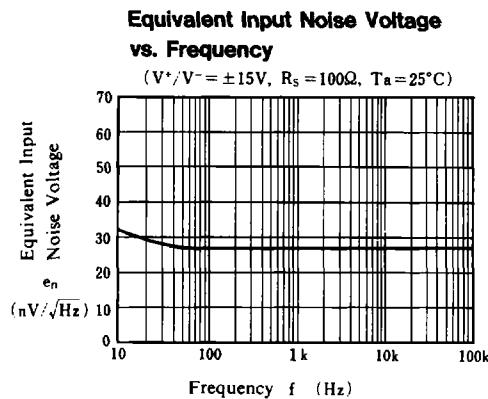
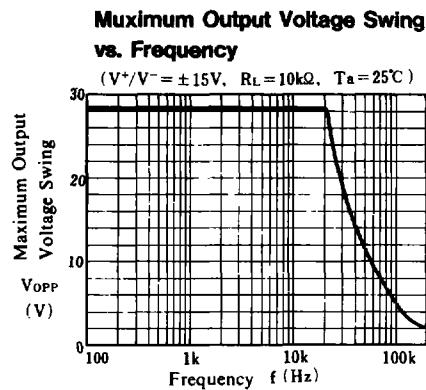
PIN FUNCTION

- 1 . A OUTPUT
- 2 . A-INPUT
- 3 . A+INPUT
- 4 . V-
- 5 . B+INPUT
- 6 . B-INPUT
- 7 . B OUTPUT
- 8 . V+

L-Type

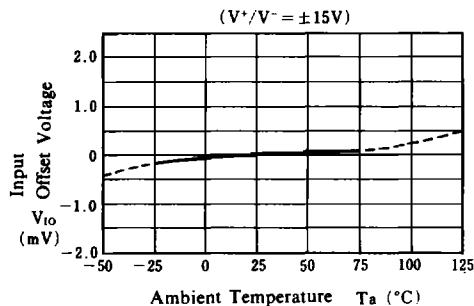


■ Typical Characteristics

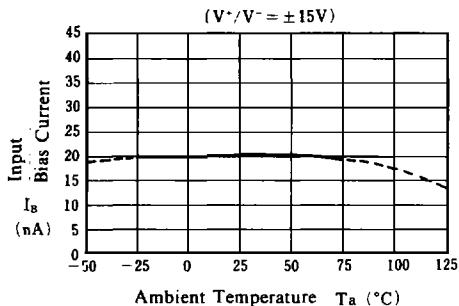


■ Typical Characteristics

Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature

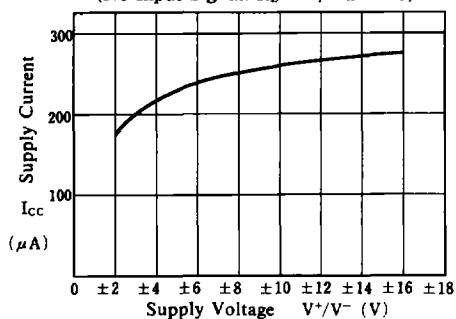


Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

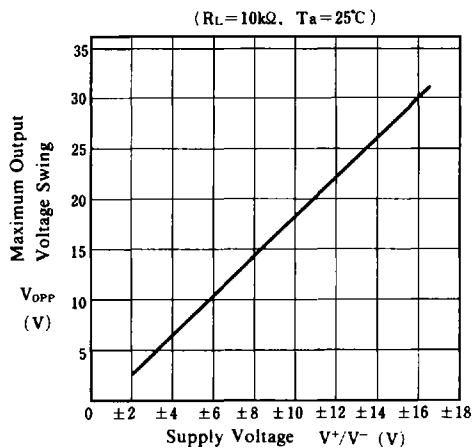


Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

(No Input Signal, $R_L = \infty$, $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$)



Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency

($V^+/V^- = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, 40dB Am. $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$)

