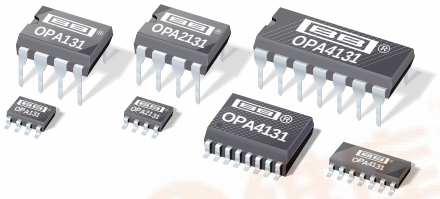
BURR-BROWN®



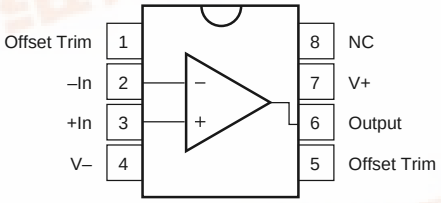
OPA131
OPA2131
OPA4131

General Purpose
FET-INPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

FEATURES

- FET INPUT: I_B = 50pA max
- LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE: 750µV max
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: ±4.5V to ±18V
- SLEW RATE: 10V/µs
- WIDE BANDWIDTH: 4MHz
- EXCELLENT CAPACITIVE LOAD DRIVE
- SINGLE, DUAL, QUAD VERSIONS

OPA131



8-Pin DIP, SO-8

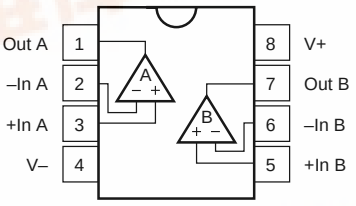
DESCRIPTION

The OPA131 series of FET-input op amps provides high performance at low cost. Single, dual and quad versions in industry-standard pinouts allow cost-effective design options.

The OPA131 series offers excellent general purpose performance, including low offset voltage, drift, and good dynamic characteristics.

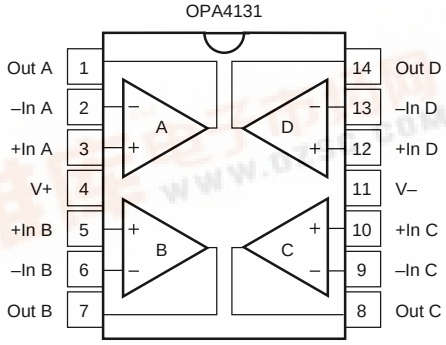
Single, dual and quad versions are available in DIP and SOIC packages. Performance grades include commercial and industrial temperature ranges.

OPA2131



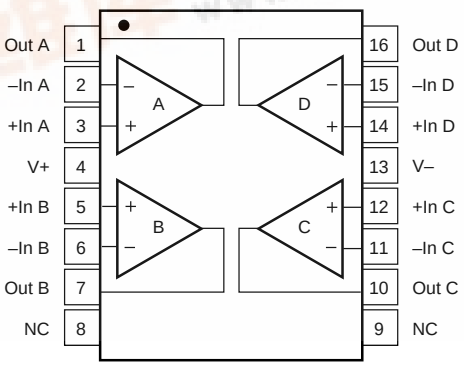
8-Pin DIP, SO-8

OPA4131



14-Pin DIP
SO-14

OPA4131



SOL-16

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Tel: (520) 746-1111 • Twx: 910-952-1111 • Cable: BBRCORP • Telex: 066-6491 • FAX: (520) 889-1510 • Immediate Product Info: (800) 548-6132

SPECIFICATIONS

At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±15V, and R_L = 2kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITION	OPA131PA, UA OPA2131PA, UA OPA4131PA, UA, NA			OPA131PJ, UJ OPA2131PJ, UJ OPA4131PJ, NJ			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE								
Input Offset Voltage			±0.2	±1		*	±1.5	mV
OPA131P, U models only			±0.2	0.75				mV
vs Temperature[1]	Operating Temperature Range		±2	±10		*	*	µV/°C
vs Power Supply	V_S = ±4.5V to ±18V		50	200		*	*	µV/V
OPA131P, U models only			50	100				µV/V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT[2]								
Input Bias Current	V_{CM} = 0V		+5	±50		*	*	pA
vs Temperature			See Typical Curve			*		
Input Offset Current	V_{CM} = 0V		±1	±50		*	*	pA
NOISE								
Input Voltage Noise								
Noise Density, f = 10Hz			21			*		nV/√Hz
f = 100Hz			16			*		nV/√Hz
f = 1kHz			15			*		nV/√Hz
f = 10kHz			15			*		nV/√Hz
Current Noise Density, f = 1kHz			3			*		fA/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE								
Common-Mode Voltage Range		(V–)+3		(V+)–1	*		*	V
Common-Mode Rejection	V_{CM} = –12V to +14V	70	80		*	*		dB
OPA131P, U models only		80	86					dB
INPUT IMPEDANCE								
Differential			10^{10} || 1			*		Ω || pF
Common-Mode	V_{CM} = 0V		10^{12} || 3			*		Ω || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN								
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	V_O = –12V to +12V	94	110		*	*		dB
OPA131P, U models only		100	110					dB
FREQUENCY RESPONSE								
Gain-Bandwidth Product			4			*		MHz
Slew Rate			10			*		V/µs
Settling Time 0.1%	G = –1, 10V Step, C_L = 100pF		1.5			*		µs
0.01%	G = –1, 10V Step, C_L = 100pF		2			*		µs
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	1kHz, G = 1, V_O = 3.5Vrms		0.0008			*		%
OUTPUT								
Voltage Output, Positive		(V+)–3	(V+)–2.5		*	*		V
Negative		(V–)+3	(V–)+2.5		*	*		V
Short-Circuit Current			±25			*		mA
POWER SUPPLY								
Specified Operating Voltage			±15			*		V
Operating Voltage Range		±4.5		±18	*		*	V
Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	I_O = 0		±1.5	±1.75		*	±2	mA
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Operating Range		–40		+85	0		+70	°C
Storage		–40		+125	*		*	°C
Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA}								
8-Pin DIP			100			*		°C/W
SO-8 Surface-Mount			150			*		°C/W
14-Pin DIP			80			*		°C/W
SO-14, SOL-16 Surface-Mount			110			*		°C/W

* Specifications same as OPA131PA, OPA131UA.

NOTES: (1) Guaranteed by wafer test. (2) High-speed test at T_J = 25°C.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V+ to V–	36V
Input Voltage	(V–) –0.7V to (V+) +0.7V
Output Short-Circuit[1]	Continuous
Operating Temperature	–40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	300°C

NOTE: (1) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

PACKAGE INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER[1]
Single		
OPA131PJ	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006
OPA131PA	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006
OPA131P	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006
OPA131UJ	SO-8 Surface-Mount	182
OPA131UA	SO-8 Surface-Mount	182
OPA131U	SO-8 Surface-Mount	182
Dual		
OPA2131PJ	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006
OPA2131PA	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006
OPA2131UJ	SO-8 Surface-Mount	182
OPA2131UA	SO-8 Surface-Mount	182
Quad		
OPA4131PJ	14-Pin Plastic DIP	010
OPA4131PA	14-Pin Plastic DIP	010
OPA4131UA	SOL-16 Surface-Mount	211
OPA4131NJ	SO-14 Surface-Mount	235
OPA4131NA	SO-14 Surface-Mount	235

NOTE: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix D of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE	TEMPERATURE RANGE
Single		
OPA131PJ	8-Pin Plastic DIP	0 to +70°C
OPA131PA	8-Pin Plastic DIP	–40°C to +85°C
OPA131P	8-Pin Plastic DIP	–40°C to +85°C
OPA131UJ	SO-8 Surface-Mount	0 to +70°C
OPA131UA	SO-8 Surface-Mount	–40°C to +85°C
OPA131U	SO-8 Surface-Mount	–40°C to +85°C
Dual		
OPA2131PJ	8-Pin Plastic DIP	0 to +70°C
OPA2131PA	8-Pin Plastic DIP	–40°C to +85°C
OPA2131UJ	SO-8 Surface-Mount	0 to +70°C
OPA2131UA	SO-8 Surface-Mount	–40°C to +85°C
Quad		
OPA4131PJ	14-Pin Plastic DIP	0 to +70°C
OPA4131PA	14-Pin Plastic DIP	–40°C to +85°C
OPA4131UA	SOL-16 Surface-Mount	–40°C to +85°C
OPA4131NJ	SO-14 Surface-Mount	0 to +70°C
OPA4131NA	SO-14 Surface-Mount	–40°C to +85°C

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

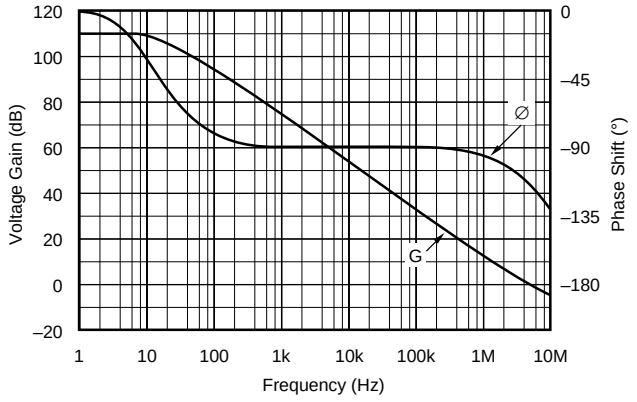
This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Burr-Brown recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

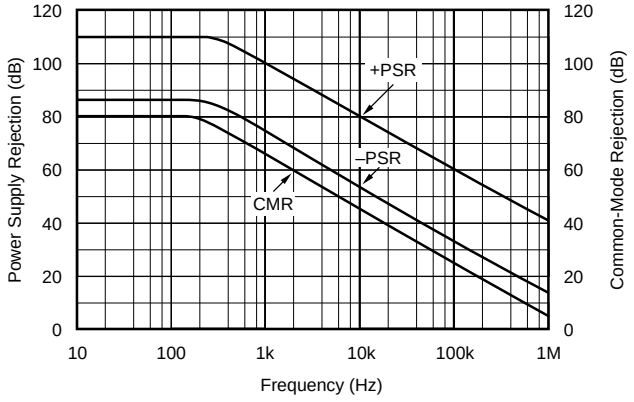
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±15V, and R_L = 2kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

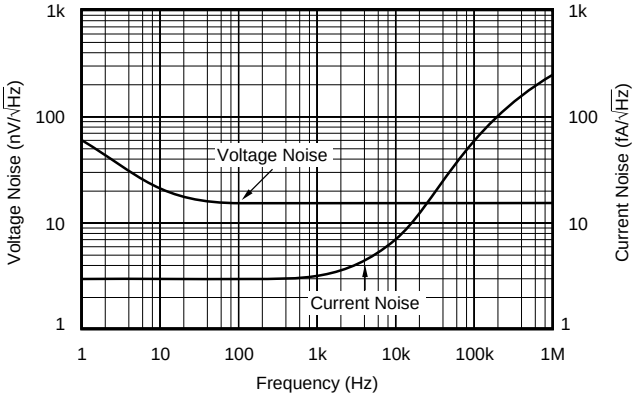
OPEN-LOOP GAIN/PHASE vs FREQUENCY



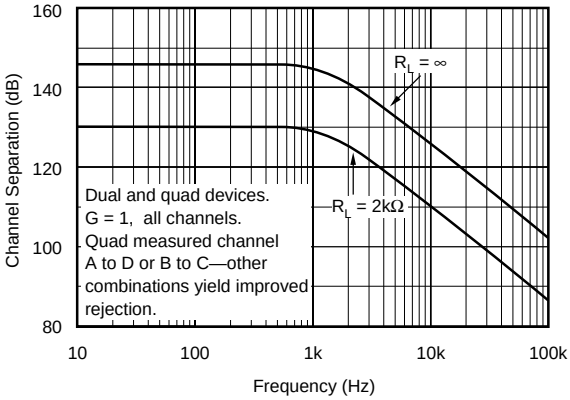
POWER SUPPLY AND COMMON-MODE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



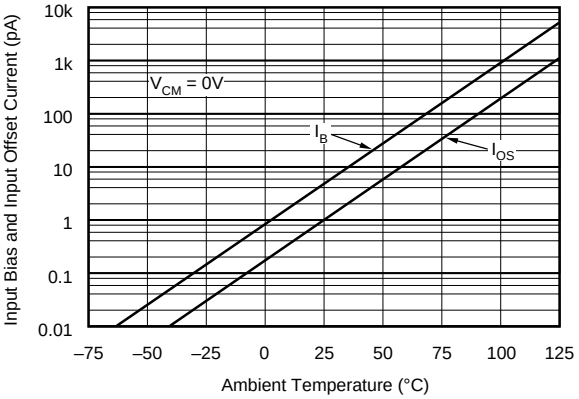
INPUT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY vs FREQUENCY



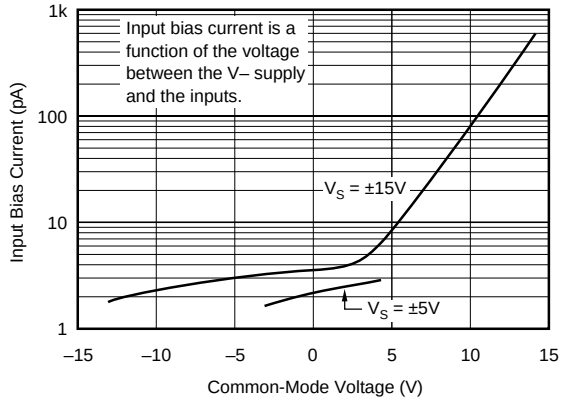
CHANNEL SEPARATION vs FREQUENCY



INPUT BIAS AND INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



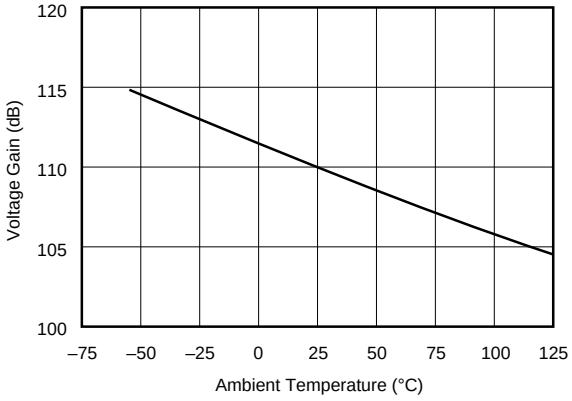
INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE



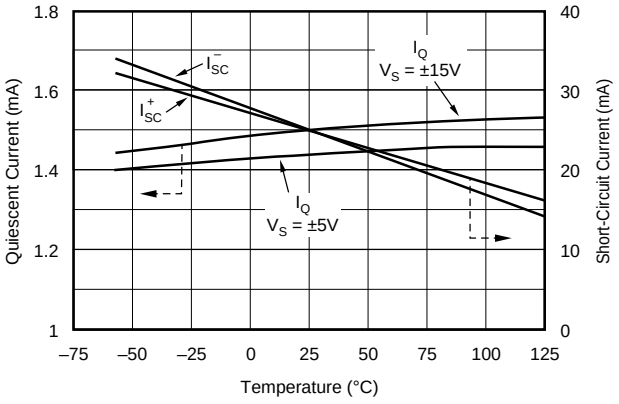
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At T_A = +25°C, V_S = ±15V, and R_L = 2kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

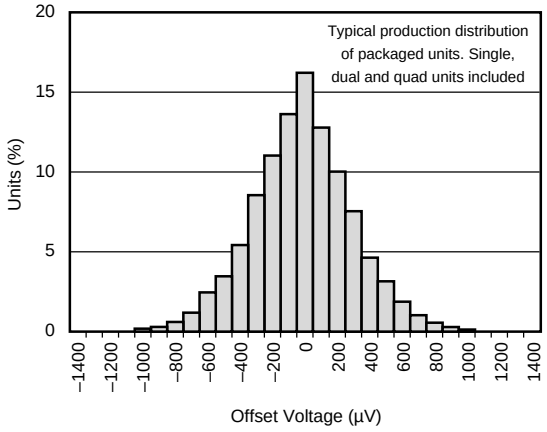
OPEN-LOOP GAIN vs TEMPERATURE



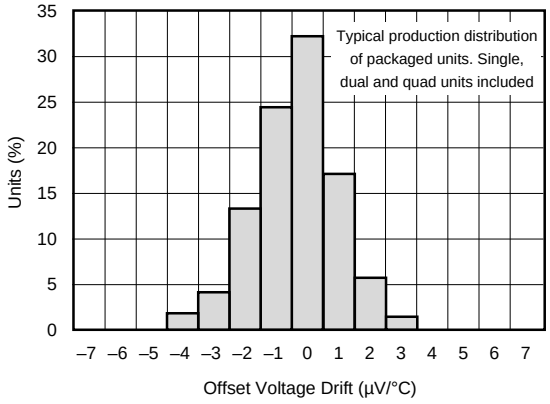
QUIESCENT CURRENT AND SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



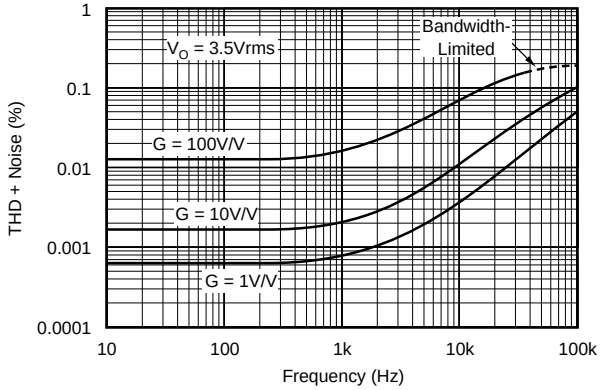
OFFSET VOLTAGE PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION



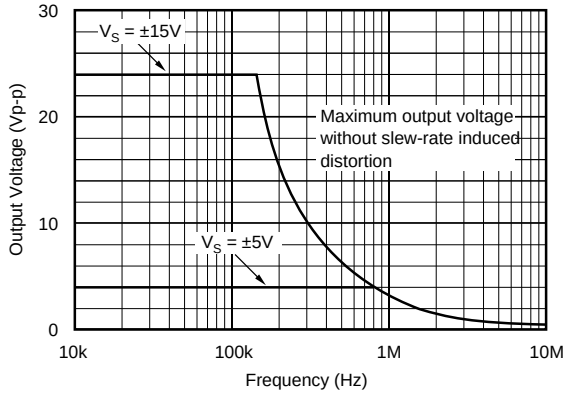
OFFSET VOLTAGE DRIFT PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION



TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs FREQUENCY



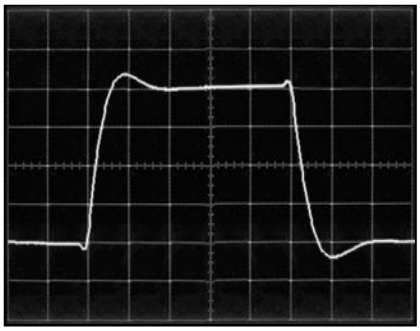
MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY



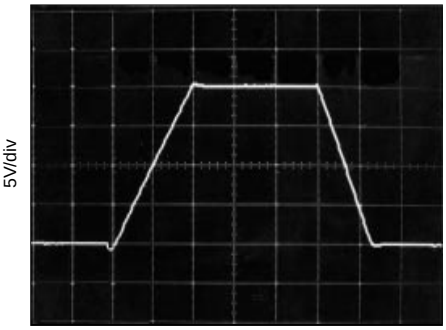
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At T_{CASE} = +25°C, V_S = ±15V, and R_L = 2kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

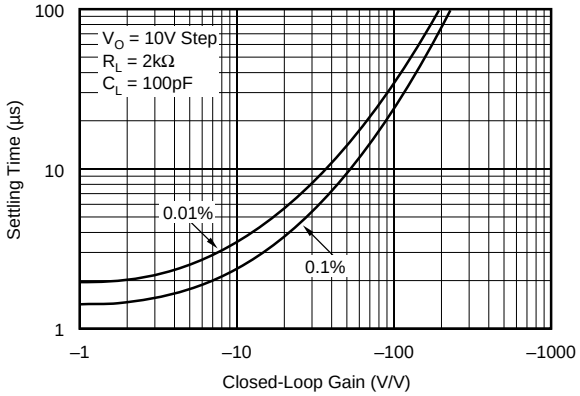
SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
G =1, C_L = 300pF



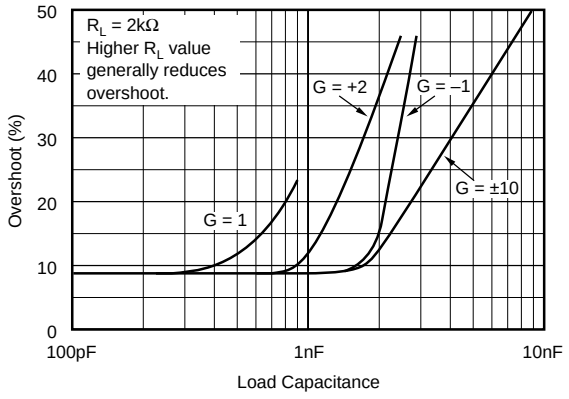
LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE
G = 1, C_L = 300pF



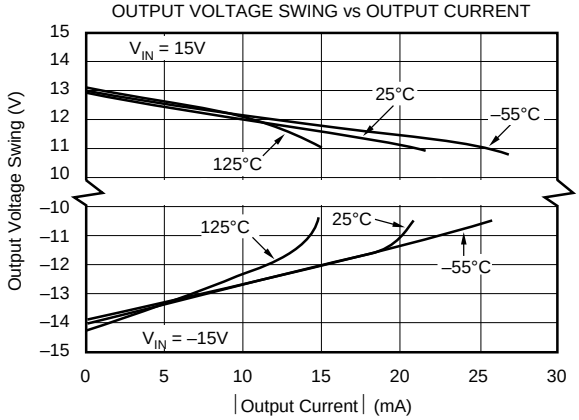
SETTLING TIME vs CLOSED-LOOP GAIN



SMALL-SIGNAL OVERSHOOT
vs LOAD CAPACITANCE



OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs OUTPUT CURRENT



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

OPA131 series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. Power supply pins should be bypassed with 10nF ceramic capacitors or larger.

OPA131 series op amps are free from unexpected output phase-reversal common with FET op amps. Many FET-input op amps exhibit phase-reversal of the output when the input common-mode voltage range is exceeded. This can occur in voltage-follower circuits, causing serious problems in control loop applications. All circuitry is completely independent in dual and quad versions, assuring normal behavior when one amplifier in a package is overdriven or short-circuited.

OFFSET VOLTAGE TRIM

The OPA131 (single op amp version) provides offset voltage trim connections on pins 1 and 5. Offset voltage can be adjusted by connecting a potentiometer as shown in Figure 1. This adjustment should be used only to null the offset of the op amp, not system offset or offset produced by the signal source.

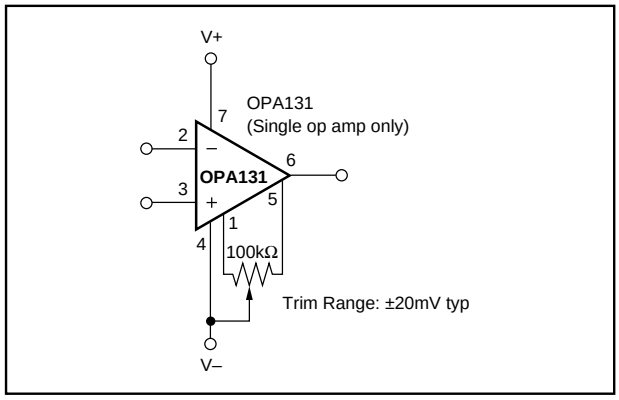


FIGURE 1. OPA131 Offset Voltage Trim Circuit.

INPUT BIAS CURRENT

The input bias current is approximately 5pA at room temperature and increases with temperature as shown in the typical performance curve “Input Bias Current vs Temperature.”

Input bias current also varies with common-mode voltage and power supply voltage. This variation is dependent on the voltage between the negative power supply and the common-mode input voltage. The effect is shown in the typical curve “Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Voltage.”