

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER WITH EVR

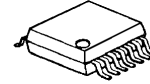
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2172 is single supply, dual OP-AMP with electric variable resistor (EVR), which contains buffer amplifier, OP-AMP, reference voltage circuit, EVR and EVR control circuit.

The reference is fixed around $1/2 V^+$ level internally, and only required few external parts.

The A and B EVR is control separately, and amp drive up to 100Ω (typ.) load. The NJM2172 is suitable for camcorder, CD, MD, and other audio signal process system.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJM2172V

■ FEATURES

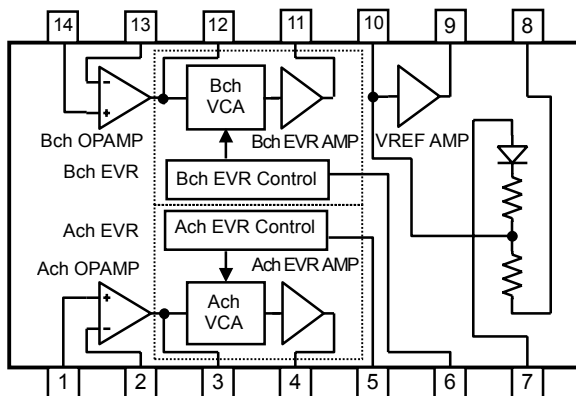
- Low Power Supply Voltage
- Low Operating Current
- A/Bch EVR adjust is separately
- EVR range
- Drivability
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline

$V^+ = 2.7$ to $5.5V$
 $I_{cc} = 5.0mA$ typ.

-3.0 to $-95dB$
 100Ω typ.

SSOP14

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ PIN CONFIGURATION

- 1: $OP_{+IN}A$
- 2: $OP_{-IN}A$
- 3: $OP_{OUT}A$
- 4: $EVR_{OUT}A$
- 5: $V_{CNT}A$
- 6: $V_{CNT}B$
- 7: V^+
- 8: GND
- 9: V_{ref}
- 10: REF_{IN}
- 11: $EVR_{OUT}B$
- 12: $OP_{OUT}B$
- 13: $OP_{-IN}B$
- 14: $OP_{+IN}B$

NJM2172

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	RATINGS	SYMBOL(UNIT)	OTHERS
Supply Voltage	+7.0	V _{DD} (V)	
Storage Temperature Range	-50 to +150	Tstg (°C)	
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	Topr (°C)	
Power Dissipation	300	P _D (mW)	SSOP14 (ONLY)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V⁺=3.5V, Crefin=10pF, Cref=1μF, f=1kHz, Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted)

● SUPPLY

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CIRCUIT
Operating Current	I _{CC}	RL=∞	-	5.0	7.5	mA	1
Reference Voltage	Vref	RL=∞	1.45	1.55	1.65	V	1

● OP-AMP SECTION

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CIRCUIT
Input Offset Voltage	V _{IO}	R _S ≤10kΩ	-	1.0	6.0	mV	3
Input Bias Current	I _{IB}		-	100	300	nA	3
Voltage Gain 1	G _{V1}	R _L ≤10kΩ	60	80	-	dB	3
Maximum Output Voltage Swing 1	V _{OM1}	THD=1%, RL≥2.5kΩ	-3.0 (0.7)	0 (1.0)	- (-)	dBV (Vrms)	2
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	-	0.55 to 2.55	-	-	V	-
Output Noise Voltage	V _{ON1}	Rs=600Ω / A-Weighted	-	-100 (10.0)	-90 (30.0)	dBV (μVrms)	1
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR	R _S ≤10kΩ	60	74	-	dB	3
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	R _S ≤10kΩ	60	80	-	dB	3
Gain Bandwidth Product	GB		-	2	-	MHz	-

● EVR SECTION (V_{CNT}=2.7V, R_L=100Ω unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CIRCUIT
Voltage Gain 2	G _{V2}	V _{IN} = -10dBV	-6.0	-3.0	0.0	dB	1
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	V _{IN} = -10dBV	-	0.15	1.0	%	2
EVR Gain	G _{EVR}	V _{IN} =-10dBV/V _{CNT} =2.7Vto GND	80	90	-	dB	1
Output Noise Voltage 2	V _{NO2}	R _S = 600Ω / A - Weighted	-	-95 (18.0)	-85 (56.0)	dBV (μVrms)	1
Maximum Output Voltage Swing 2	V _{OM2}	THD = 1%	-5.0 (0.56)	-3.0 (0.71)	-	dBV (Vrms)	2
Channel Separation	CS	V _{IN} =-10dBV / A - Weighted	-	-79 (110)	-70 (320)	dBV (μVrms)	1
EVR Deviation	A/B1	V _{CNT} =1.5V, V _{INA} =V _{INB} =-50dBV f=1kHz, A/B ; *1	-3.0	0.0	3.0	dB	1
	A/B2	V _{CNT} =2.0V, V _{INA} =V _{INB} =-50dBV f=1kHz, A/B ; *1	-3.0	0.0	3.0		

*1: Ach Amp with Bch=0dB

■ TEST CIRCUIT 1



Test circuit 1 shows only Ach.

■ TEST CIRCUIT 2

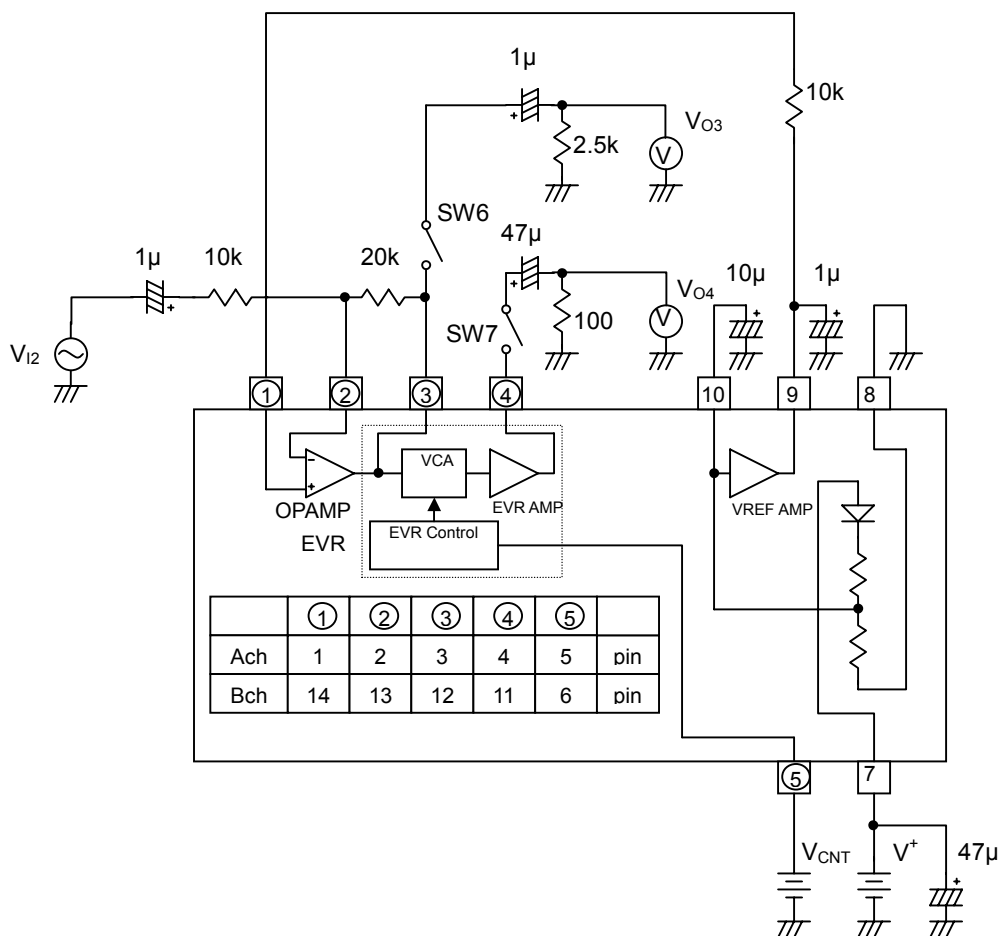


Fig.2

Test circuit 2 shows only Ach.



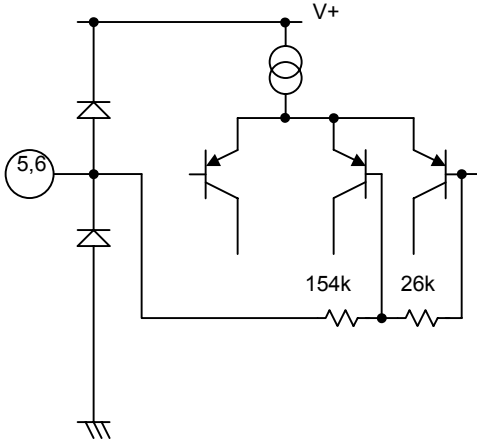
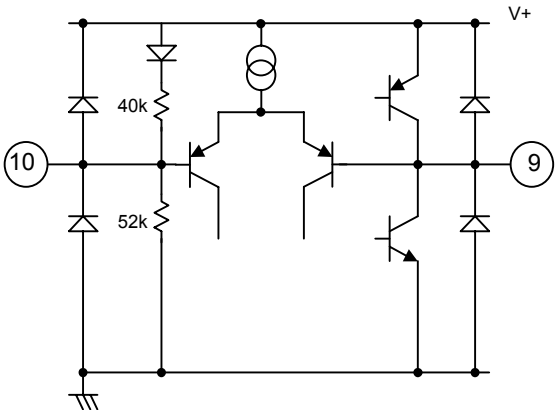
■ PIN INFORMATION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	OP+IN A	Ach OP-AMP + Input
2	OP-IN A	Ach OP-AMP - Input
3	OPOUTA	Ach OP-AMP Output / EVR Input
4	EVROUT A	Ach EVR Output
5	VCNT A	Ach EVR Control
6	VCNT B	Bch EVR Control
7	V ⁺	Power Supply
8	GND	GND
9	VREF	Internal Reference Output
10	REFIN	Internal Reference Input
11	EVROUT B	Bch EVR Output
12	OPOUT B	Bch OP-AMP Output / EVR Input
13	OP-IN B	Bch OP-AMP - Input
14	OP+IN B	Bch OP-AMP + Input

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■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

Term. No.	Term. Name	Equivalent Circuit	Terminal Voltage	Note
1 2 13 14	OP+INA OP-INA OP-INB OP+INB		1.55V	-
3 12	OPOUTA OPOUTB		1.55V	OPOUTA / OPOUTB Load: $RL \geq 2.5k\Omega$
4 11	EVROUTA EVROUTB		1.55V	EVROUTA / EVROUTB Load: $RL \geq 100\Omega$

Term. No.	Term. Name	Equivalent Circuit	Terminal Voltage	Note
5 6	VCNT A VCNT B		-	Input EVR control voltage
9 10	VREF REFIN		-	Terminal Voltage is $52 / (52+40) \times (V^+ - V_{BE})$ $R_L \geq 2K\Omega$

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■ APPLICATION CIRCUIT 1 Voltage follower

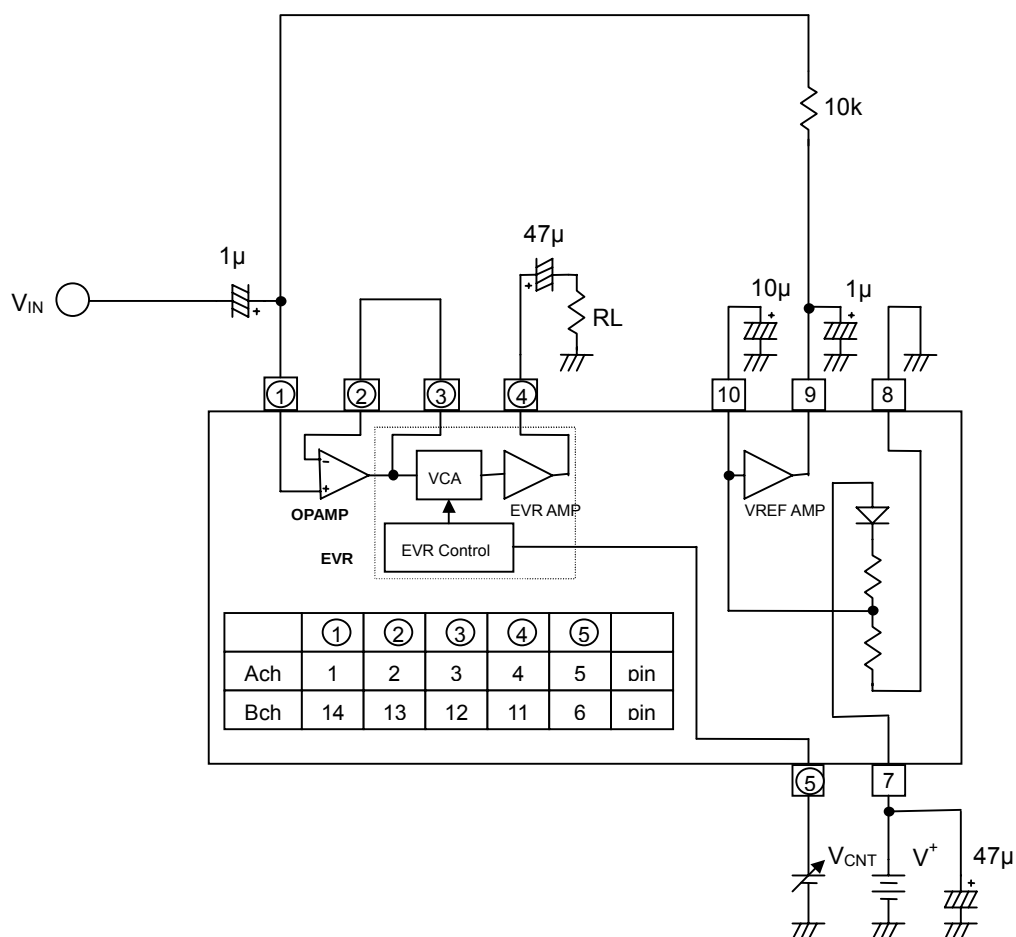


Fig.4

Application circuit 1 shows only Ach.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT 2 Invert Circuit (Gv=6dB)

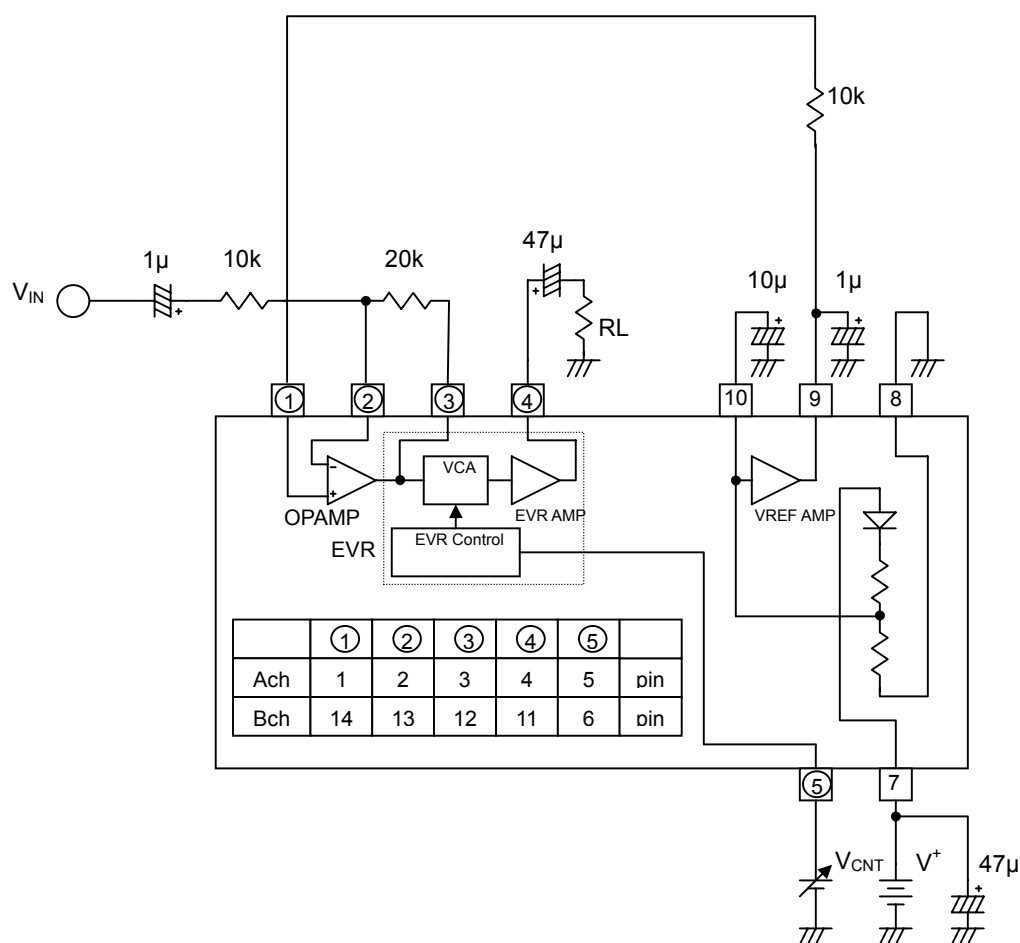
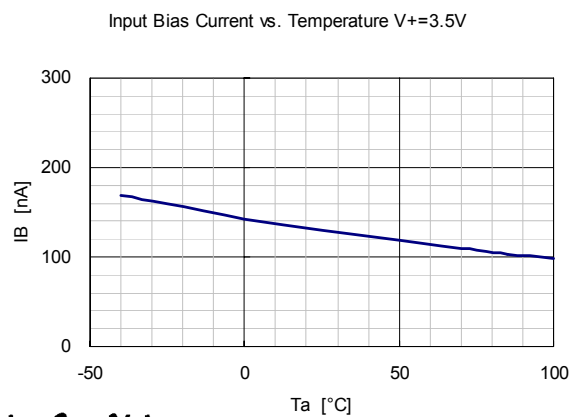
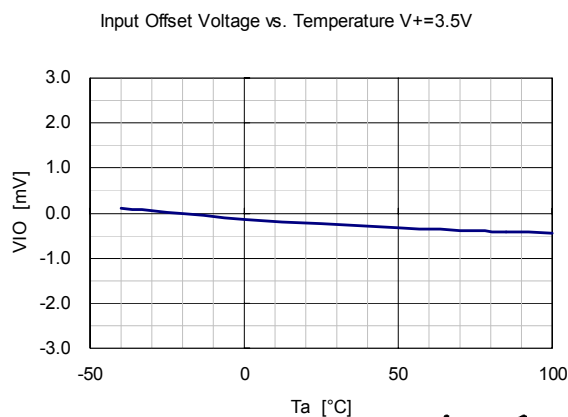
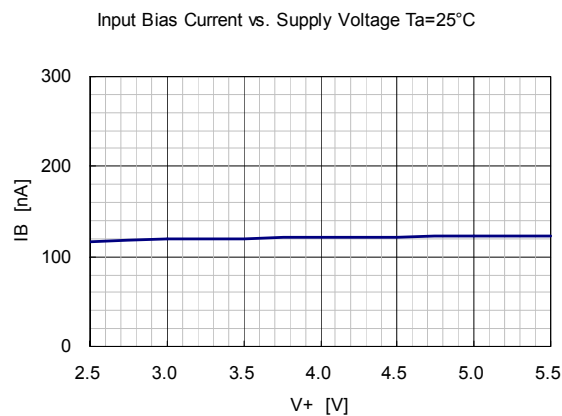
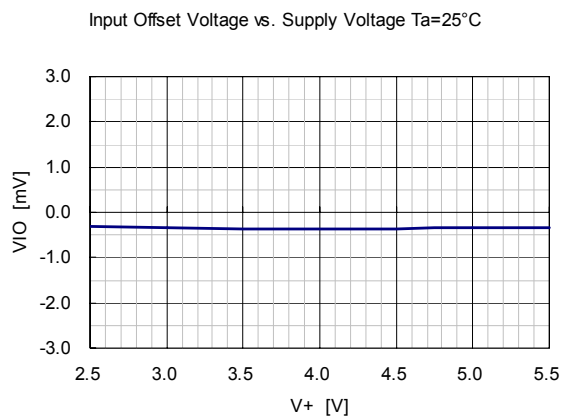
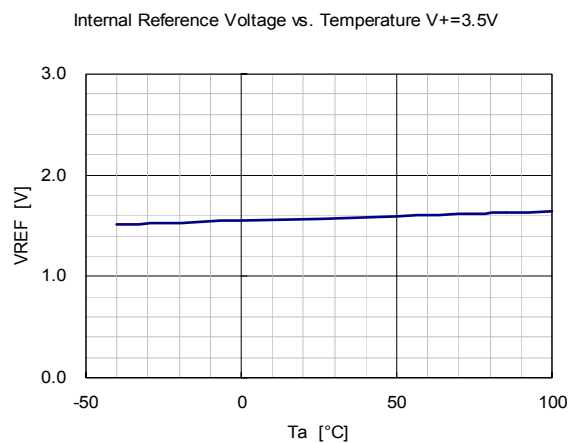
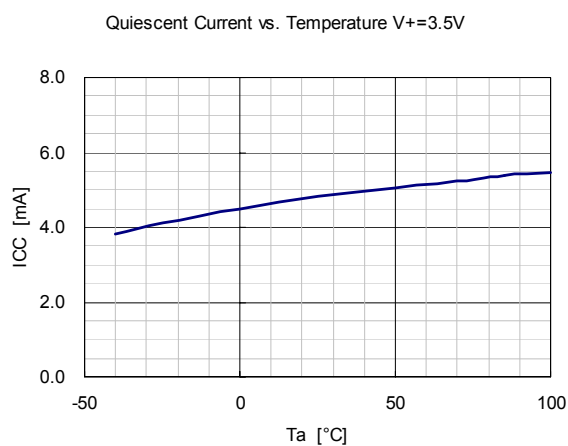
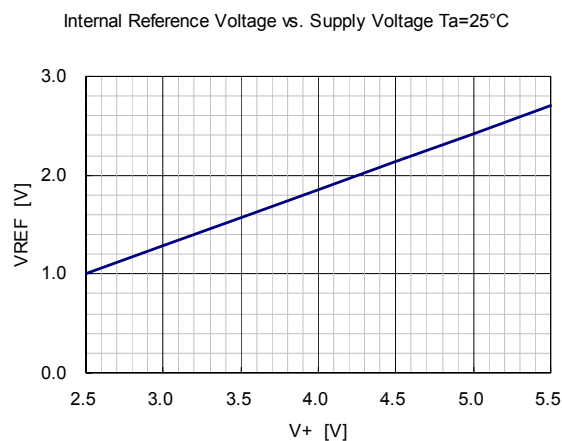
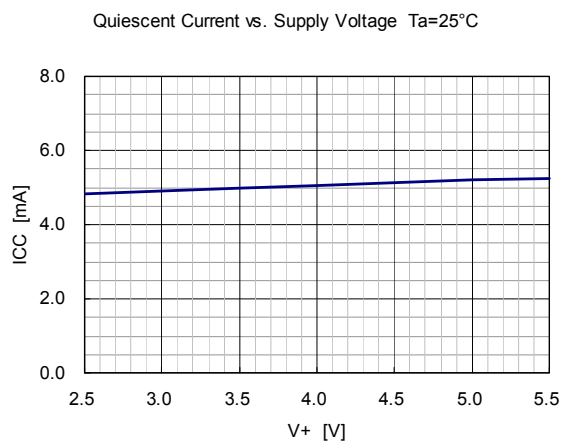


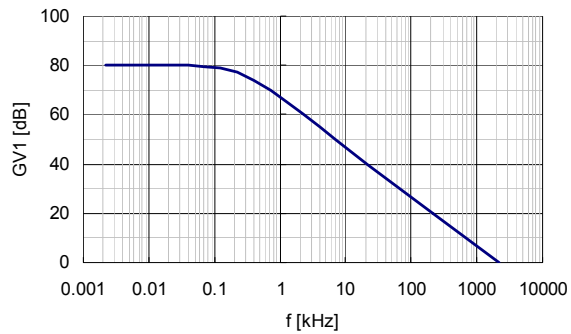
Fig.5

Application circuit 2 shows only Ach.

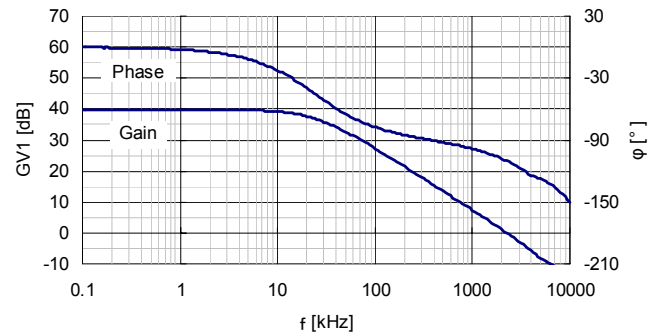
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



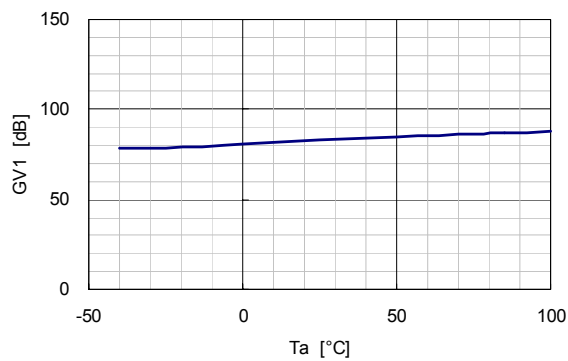
Voltage Gain 1 vs. Frequency
V+=3.5V, Ta=25°C, RL=2.5kΩ



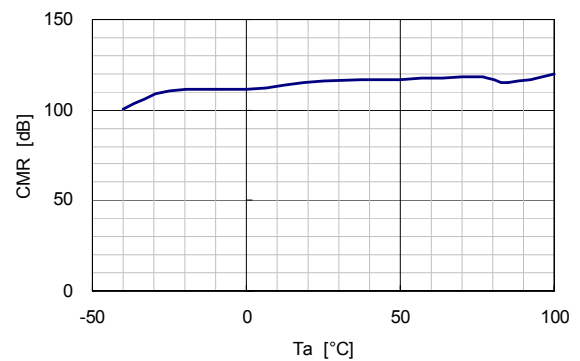
Voltage Gain 1 / Phase vs. Frequency
V+=3.5V, Ta=25°C, RL=2.5kΩ, 40dB Inverted Amp



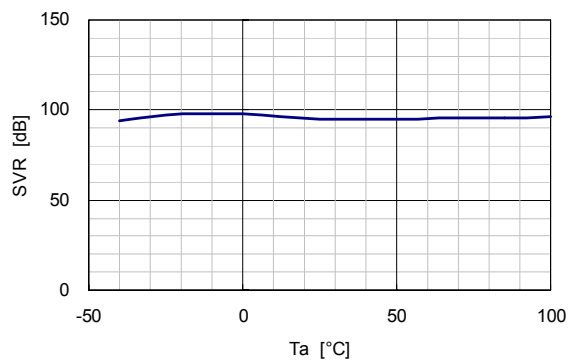
Voltage Gain1 vs. Temperature V+=3.5V



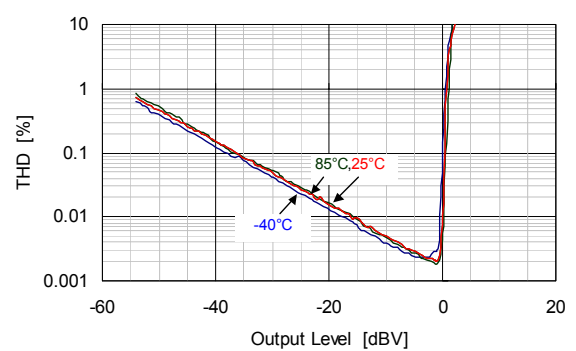
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature V+=3.5V



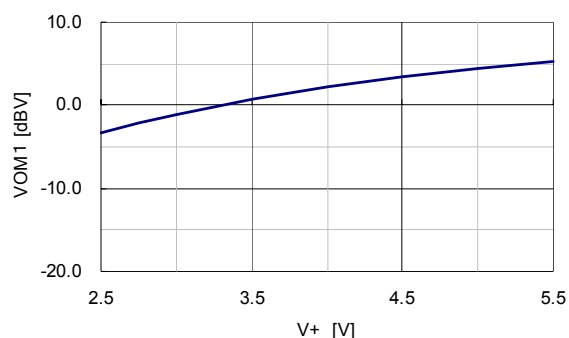
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature V+=3.5V



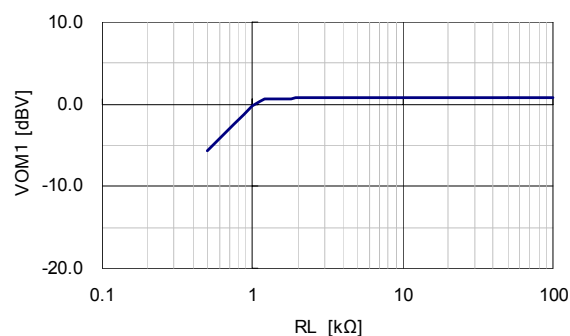
Total Harmonic Distortion (OPAMP) vs. Output Level
(Temperature)
V+=3.5V, f=1kHz, BW=400Hz-30kHz



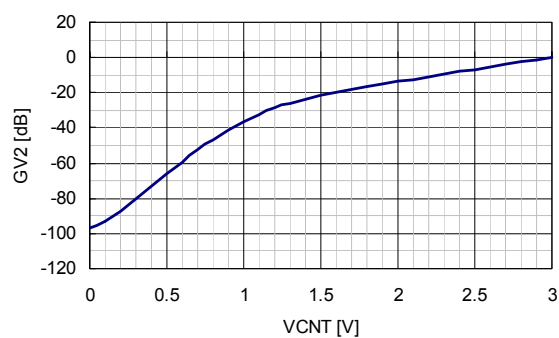
Maximum Output Voltage 1 vs. Supply Voltage
 $R_L=2.5k\Omega$, $f=1kHz$, $THD=1\%$, $T_a=25^\circ C$



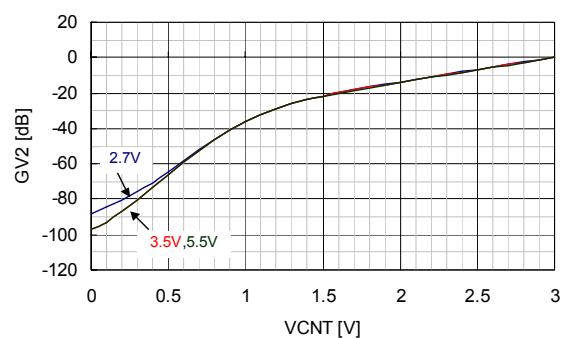
Maximum Output Voltage 1 vs. Load Resistance
 $V+=3.5V$, $f=1kHz$, $THD=1\%$, $T_a=25^\circ C$



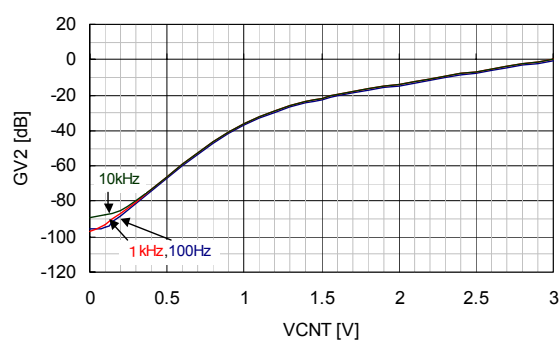
Voltage Gain 2 vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $V+=3.5V$, $f=1kHz$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$, $T_a=25^\circ C$



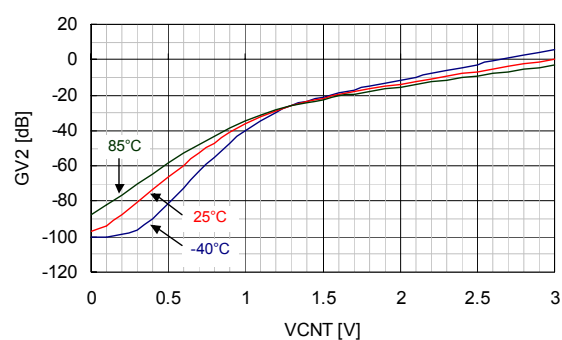
Voltage Gain 2 / Supply Voltage vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $f=1kHz$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$, $T_a=25^\circ C$



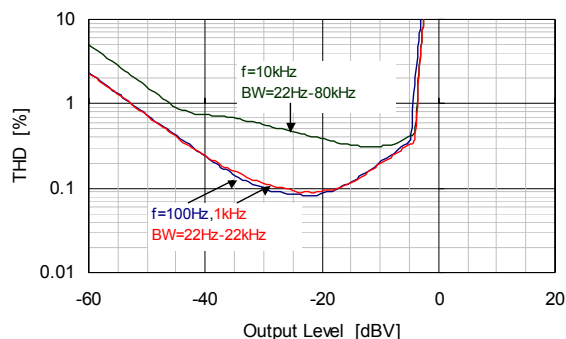
Voltage Gain 2 / Frequency vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $V+=3.5V$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$, $T_a=25^\circ C$



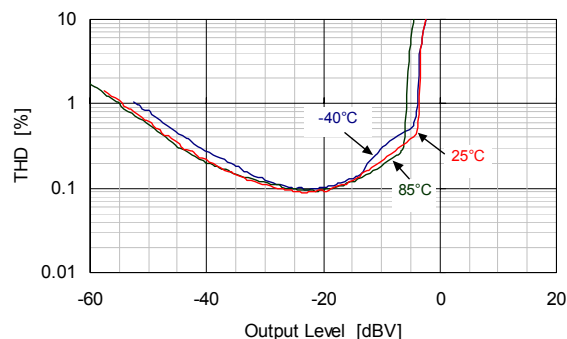
Voltage Gain 2 / Temperature vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $V+=3.5V$, $f=1kHz$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$



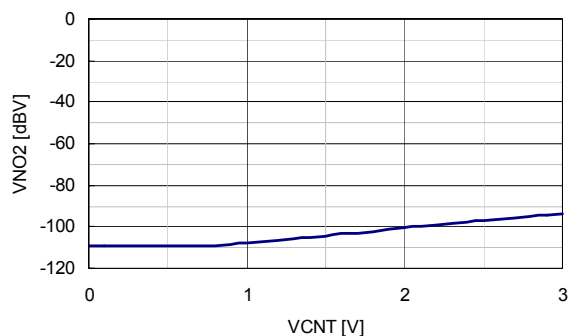
Total Harmonic Distortion (EVR) vs. Output Level
(Frequency)
 $V_+ = 3.5V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



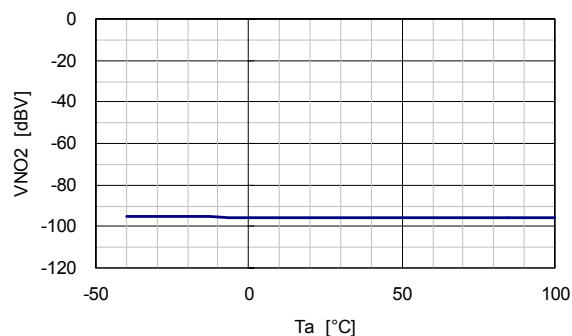
Total Harmonic Distortion (EVR) vs. Output Level
(Temperature)
 $V_+ = 3.5V$, $f = 1kHz$, $BW = 400Hz-30kHz$



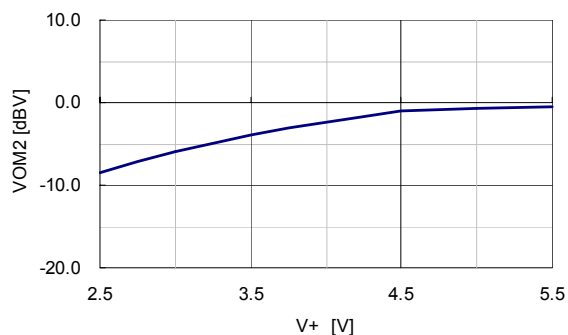
Output Noise Voltage 2 vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $V_+ = 3.5V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$, A-Weighted



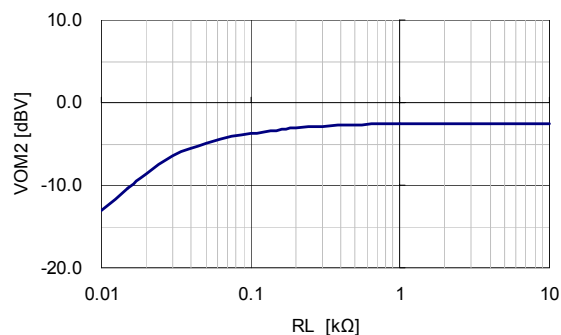
Output Noise Voltage 2 vs. Temperature
 $V_+ = 3.5V$, $VCNT = 2.7V$, A-Weighted



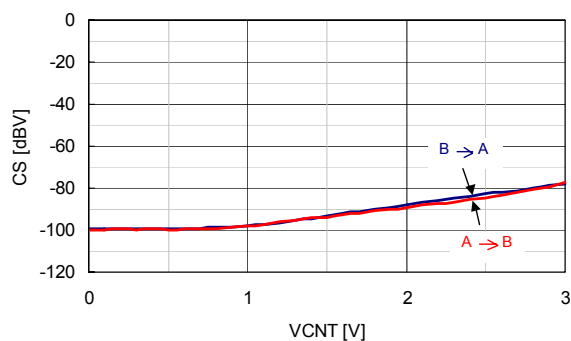
Maximum Output Voltage 2 vs. Supply Voltage
 $R_L = 100\Omega$, $f = 1kHz$, $THD = 1\%$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



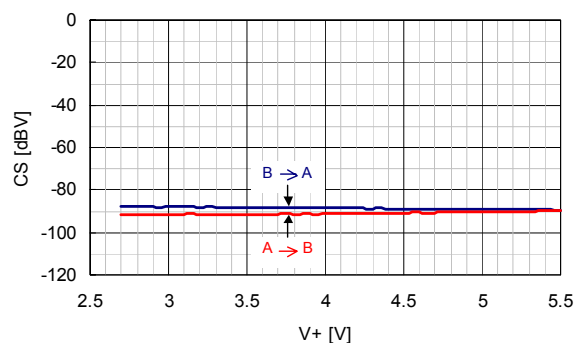
Maximum Output Voltage 2 vs. Load Resistance
 $V_+ = 3.5V$, $f = 1kHz$, $THD = 1\%$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$



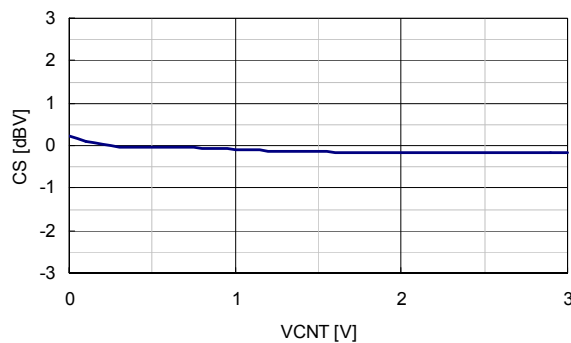
Channel Separation vs. EVR Control Voltage
 $V+=3.5V$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$, $f=1kHz$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$, A-Weighted



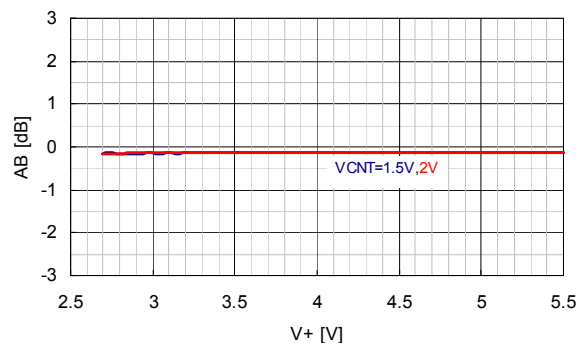
Channel Separation vs. Supply Voltage
 $VCNT=2.7V$, $V_{in}=-10dBV$, $f=1kHz$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$, A-Weighted



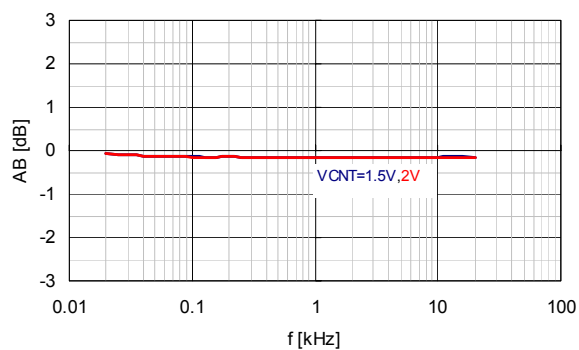
Channel Separation vs. EVR Control Voltage
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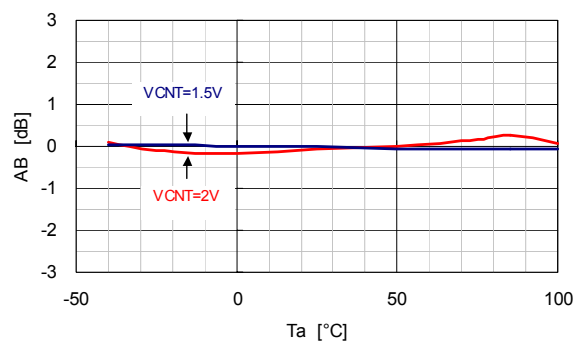
EVR Deviation vs. Supply Voltage
 $VCNT=2.7V$, $V_{in}=-50dBV$, $f=1kHz$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$, A-Weighted



EVR Deviation vs. Frequency
 $VCNT=2.7V$, $V_{in}=-50dBV$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$



EVR Deviation vs. Temperature
 $V+=3.5V$, $V_{in}=-50dBV$, $f=1kHz$, $VCNT=2.7V$, A-Weighted



[CAUTION]

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