

FEATURES

Low T_cV_{os} : $\pm 5 \mu V/^\circ C$ typical

Low input bias current: 20 pA typical at $V_{SY} = \pm 15 V$

Low noise

7.7 nV/ \sqrt{Hz} typical at $f = 1 kHz$

1.2 μV rms at 20 Hz to 20 kHz

Low distortion: 0.00006%

No phase reversal

Rail-to-rail output

Unity-gain stable

APPLICATIONS

Instrumentation

Medical instruments

Multipole filters

Precision current measurement

Photodiode amplifiers

Sensors

Audio

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The [ADA4001-2](#) is a dual channel JFET amplifier that features low input voltage noise and current noise, input bias current, and rail-to-rail output.

The combination of low noise and low input bias current makes this amplifier especially suitable for high impedance sensor amplification. With low noise and fast settling times, the [ADA4001-2](#) provides good accuracy for medical instruments, electronic measurement, and automated test equipment. Unlike many competitive amplifiers, the [ADA4001-2](#) maintains fast settling performance even with substantial capacitive loads, and, unlike many older JFET amplifiers, the [ADA4001-2](#) does not suffer from output phase reversal when input voltages exceed the maximum common-mode voltage range.

PIN CONFIGURATION

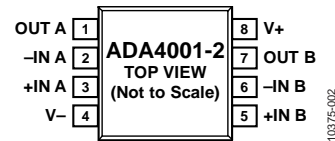


Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC_N (R Suffix)

With fast slew rate and great stability under capacitive loads, the [ADA4001-2](#) is a good fit for filter applications. With low input bias currents and noise, it offers a wide dynamic range for photodiode amplifier circuits. Low noise and distortion, along with high output current and excellent speed, make the [ADA4001-2](#) a great choice for audio applications.

The [ADA4001-2](#) is specified over the $-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$ extended industrial temperature range.

The [ADA4001-2](#) is available in an 8-lead narrow SOIC package.

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REVISION HISTORY

5/13—Rev. B to Rev C

Changes to Photodiode Circuits Section.....	10
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5/12—Rev. A to Rev B

Changes to General Description Section	1
Changed Input Impedance to Input Capacitance Throughout..	3
Added Input Resistance Parameter, Table 1.....	3
Change to Figure 5 Caption	5

2/12—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to Figure 27	9
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2/12—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{SY} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		± 0.5	± 1.5 ± 2.5	mV mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$			± 5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	I_B	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		20	30	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			4 20	nA pA
Input Voltage Range			-12.5		$+12.5$	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = -12.5\text{ V to }+12.5\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$	96	105		dB dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = -13.5\text{ V to }+13.5\text{ V}$	104	112		dB
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = -13.5\text{ V to }+13.5\text{ V}$	104	112		dB
		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$	90			dB
		$R_L = 600\ \Omega$, $V_O = -13.0\text{ V to }+13.0\text{ V}$	90	93		dB
Input Capacitance, Differential	C_{DM}	$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$		3.1		pF
Input Capacitance, Common-Mode	C_{CM}	$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$		4.8		pF
Input Resistance		$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$		$>1 \times 10^{13}$		Ω
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	14.8 14.5 13.5			V V V
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_L = 600\ \Omega$			-14.8 -14.5 -13.5	V V V
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}			± 50		mA
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$	96 93	110		dB dB
Operating Voltage Range			± 5		± 18	V
Supply Current/Amplifier	I_{SY}	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$		2	3 4	mA mA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$\pm 15^1$	± 25		V/ μs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ mV p-p}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $A_V = 100$		16.7		MHz
Unity-Gain Crossover	UGC	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ mV p-p}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $A_V = 1$		10.2		MHz
Phase Margin	ϕ_M			76		Degrees
-3 dB Closed-Loop Bandwidth	-3 dB	$A_V = 1$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{ mV p-p}$		10.3		MHz
Settling Time	t_S	To 0.01%, 10 V step, $G = +1$		1.2		μs
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) + Noise	THD + N	1 kHz, $G = +1$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$		0.00006		%
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise	e_n rms	20 Hz to 20 kHz		1.2		$\mu\text{V rms}$
Voltage Noise Density	e_n	$f = 100\text{ Hz}$		8.8		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		7.7		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Current Noise Density	i_n	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		3		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

¹ Guaranteed by design and characterization.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	$\pm 18\text{ V}$
Input Voltage	$\pm V_{SY}$
Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND	Observe derating curves
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction Temperature Range	-65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C
Electrostatic Discharge (Human Body Model)	3000 V

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Table 3.

Package Type	θ_{JA}^1	θ_{JC}	Unit
8-Lead SOIC_N (R-8)	130	45	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

¹ θ_{JA} is specified for worst-case conditions, that is, θ_{JA} is specified for a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

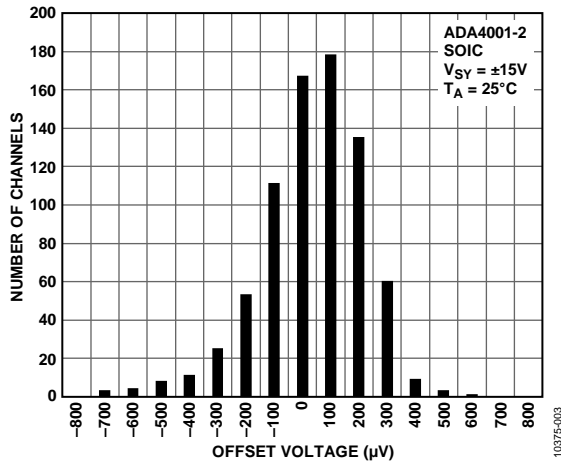


Figure 2. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

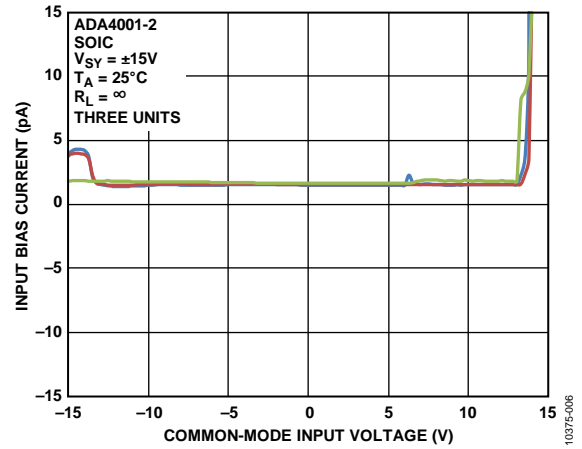


Figure 5. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

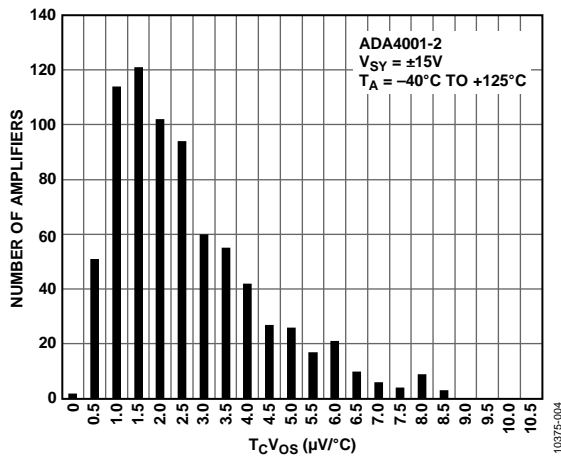


Figure 3. T_cV_{OS} Distribution

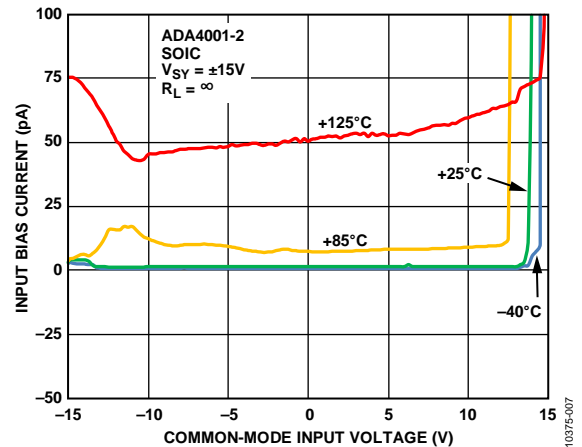


Figure 6. Input Bias Current vs. V_{CM} and Temperature

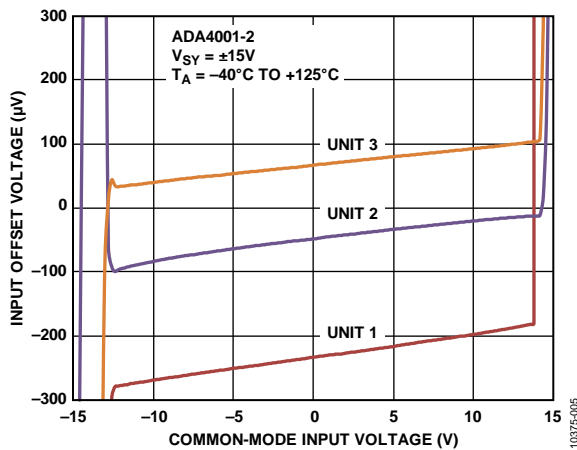


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage

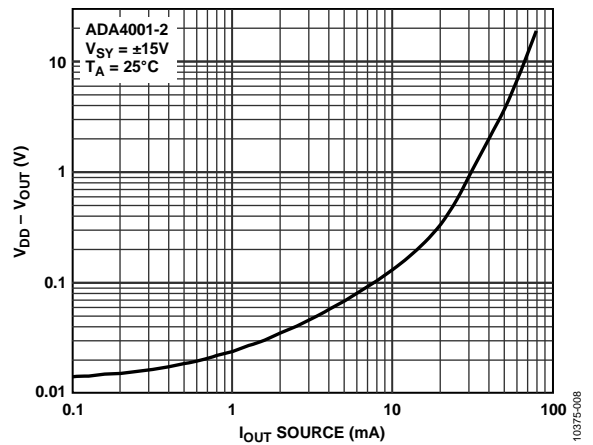


Figure 7. Dropout Voltage vs. Source Current

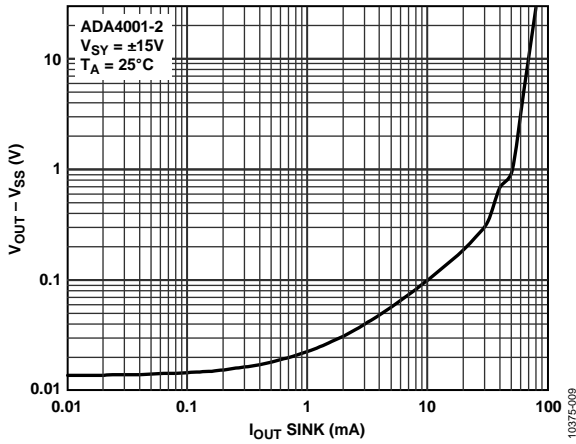


Figure 8. Dropout Voltage vs. Sink Current

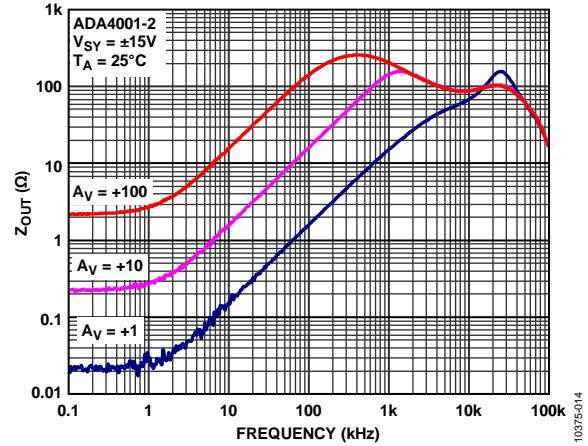


Figure 11. Closed-Loop Output Impedance vs. Frequency

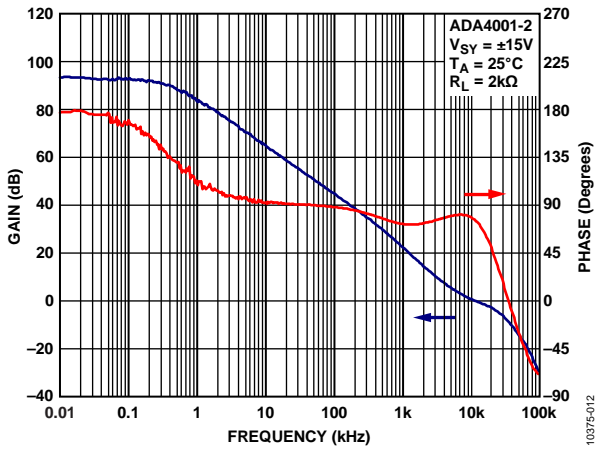


Figure 9. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

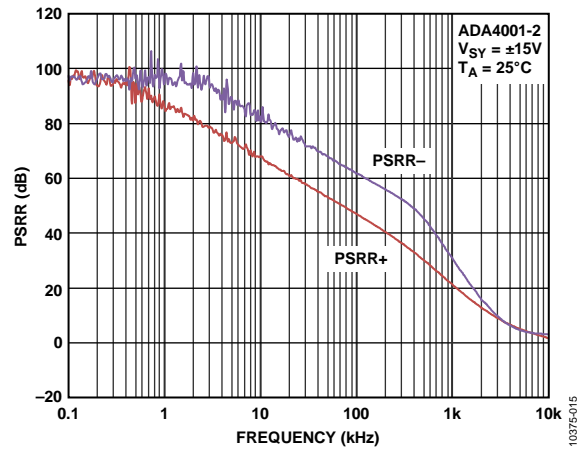


Figure 12. PSRR vs. Frequency

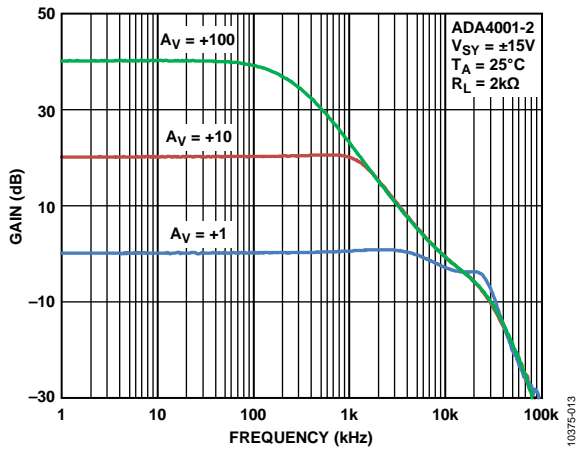


Figure 10. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

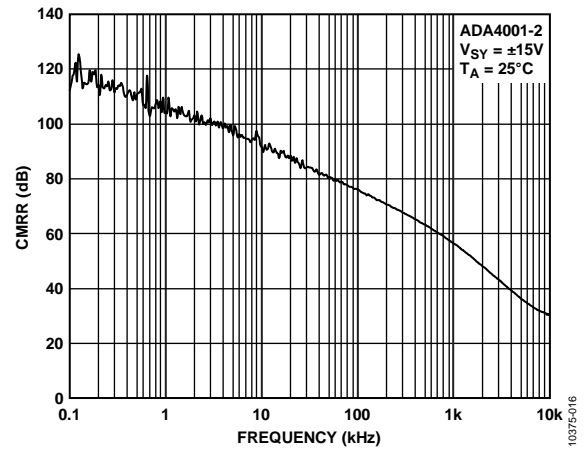


Figure 13. CMRR vs. Frequency

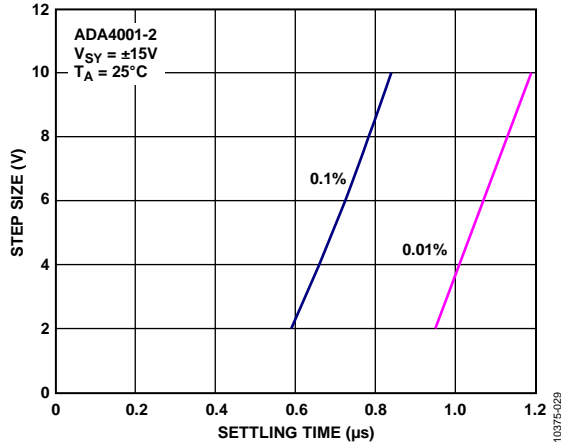


Figure 14. Settling Time Positive Step

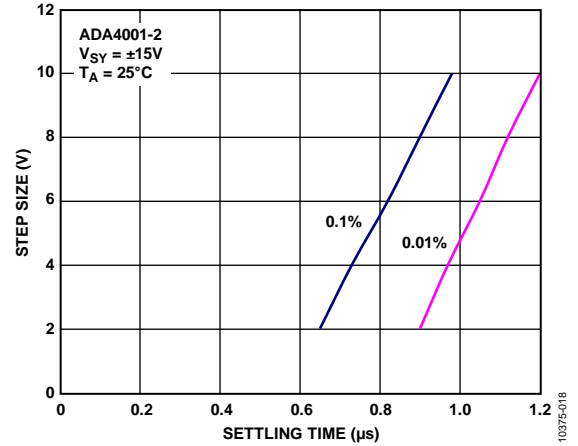


Figure 17. Settling Time Negative Step

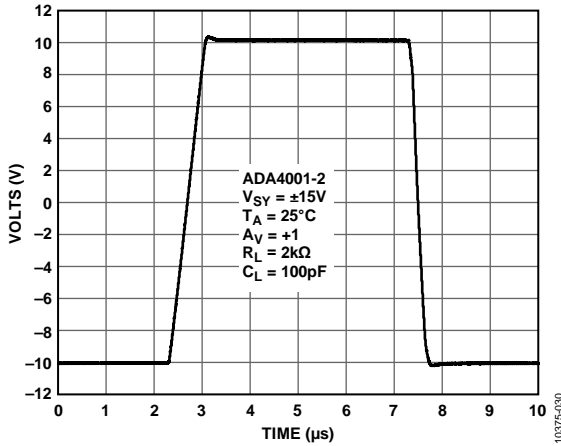


Figure 15. Large Signal Transient Response

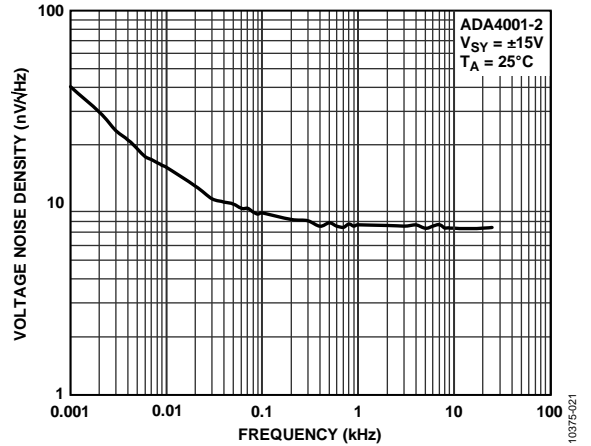


Figure 18. Voltage Noise Density

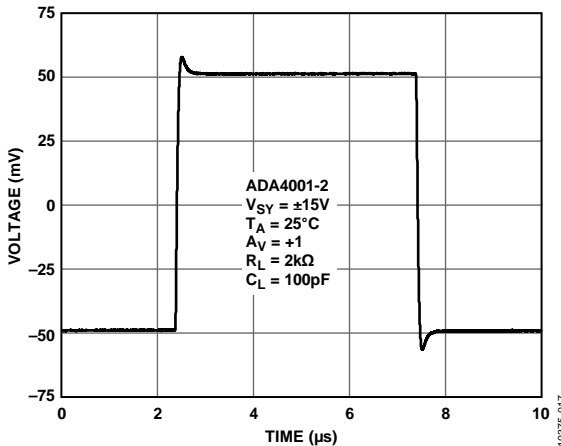


Figure 16. Small Signal Transient Response

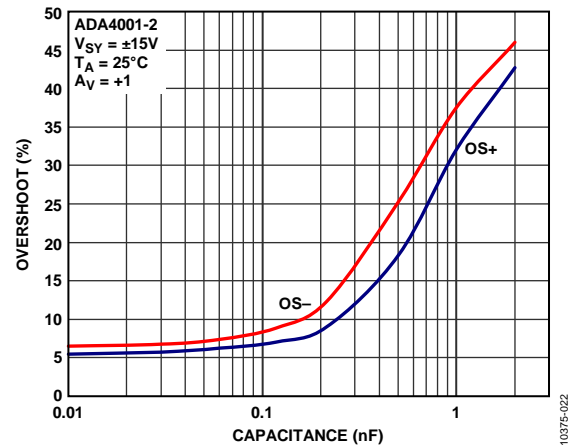


Figure 19. Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

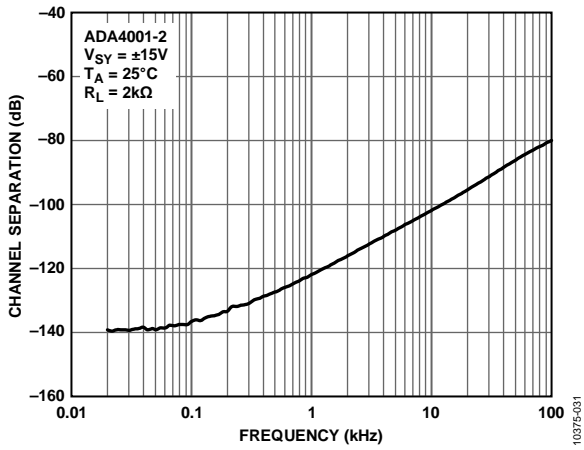


Figure 20. Channel Separation

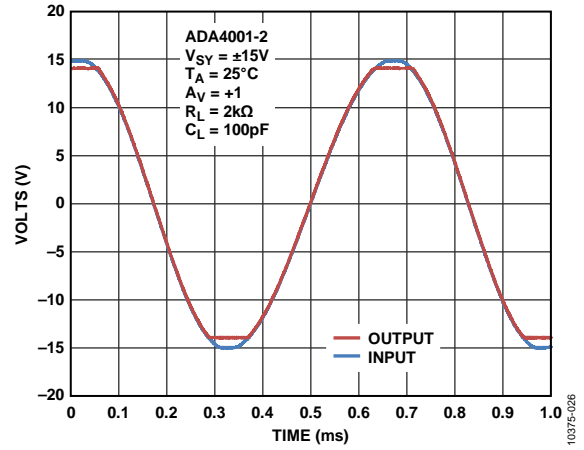


Figure 23. No Phase Reversal

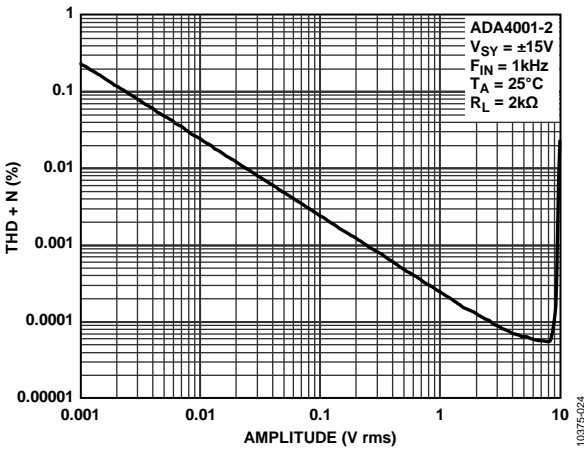


Figure 21. THD + N vs. Amplitude

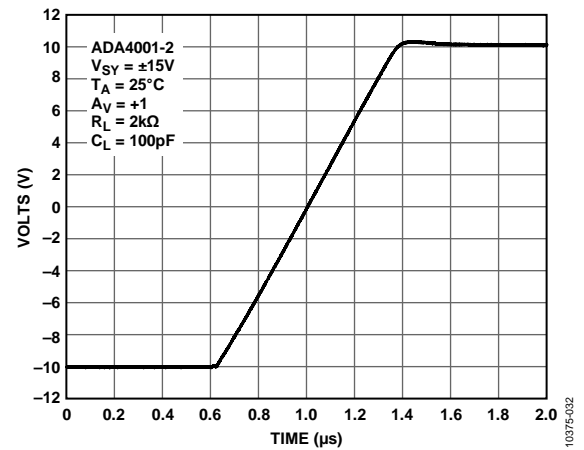


Figure 24. Positive Slew Rate

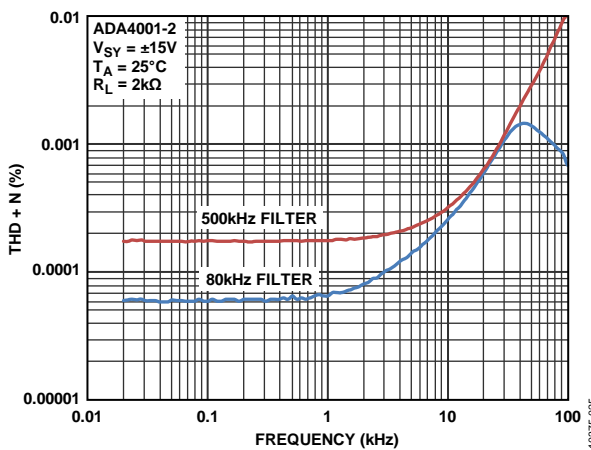


Figure 22. THD + N vs. Frequency

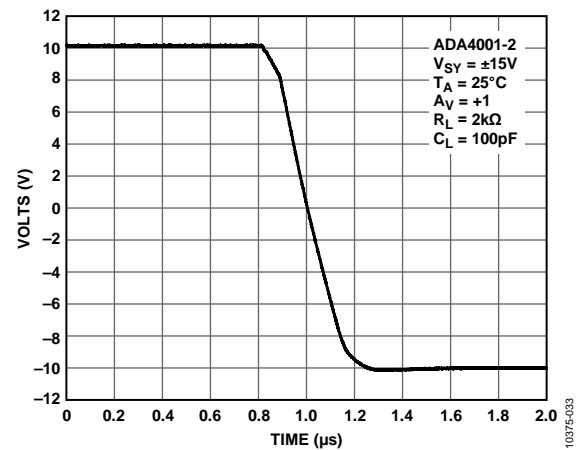


Figure 25. Negative Slew Rate

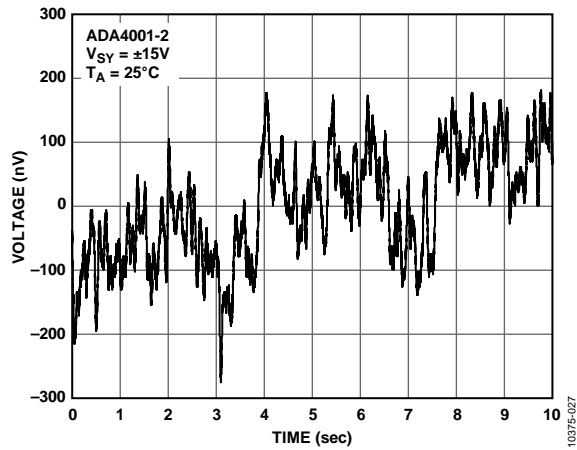


Figure 26. Peak-to-Peak Voltage Noise

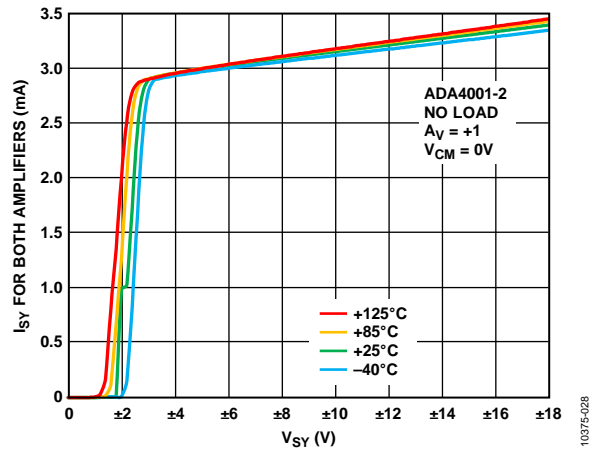


Figure 27. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage and Temperature

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

TOTAL NOISE INCLUDING SOURCE RESISTORS

The low input current noise and input bias current of the ADA4001-2 makes it the ideal amplifier for circuits with substantial input source resistance. Input offset voltage increases by less than 15 nV per 500 Ω of source resistance at room temperature. The total noise density of the circuit is

$$e_{nTOTAL} = \sqrt{e_n^2 + (i_n R_S)^2 + 4kTR_S}$$

where:

e_n is the input voltage noise density of the part.

i_n is the input current noise density of the part.

R_S is the source resistance at the noninverting terminal.

k is Boltzmann's constant (1.38×10^{-23} J/K).

T is the ambient temperature in Kelvin ($T = 273 + ^\circ\text{C}$).

For $R_S < 4 \text{ k}\Omega$, e_n dominates and $e_{nTOTAL} \approx e_n$. The current noise of the ADA4001-2 is so low that its total density does not become a significant term unless R_S is greater than 100 MΩ, an impractical value for most applications.

The total equivalent rms noise over a specific bandwidth is expressed as

$$e_{nTOTAL} = e_{nTOTAL} \sqrt{BW}$$

where BW is the bandwidth in hertz.

Note that the previous analysis is valid for frequencies larger than 150 Hz and assumes flat noise above 10 kHz. For lower frequencies, flicker noise ($1/f$) must be considered.

I-V CONVERSION APPLICATIONS

Photodiode Circuits

Common applications for I-V conversion include photodiode circuits where the amplifier is used to convert a current emitted by a diode placed at the negative input terminal into an output voltage.

The ADA4001-2 low input bias current, wide bandwidth, and low noise makes it an excellent choice for various photodiode applications, including fax machines, fiber optic controls, motion sensors, and bar code readers.

The circuit shown in Figure 28 uses a silicon diode with zero bias voltage. This is known as a photovoltaic mode; this configuration limits the overall noise and is suitable for instrumentation applications.

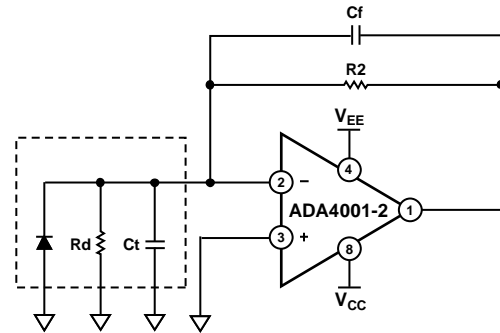


Figure 28. Equivalent Preamplifier Photodiode Circuit

A larger signal bandwidth can be attained at the expense of additional output noise. The total input capacitance (C_t) consists of the sum of the diode capacitance and the amplifier's input capacitance (8 pF), which includes external parasitic capacitance. C_t creates a pole in the frequency response that can lead to an unstable system. To ensure stability and optimize the bandwidth of the signal, a capacitor is placed in the feedback loop of the circuit shown in Figure 28. It creates a zero and yields a bandwidth whose corner frequency is $1/(2\pi(R_2C_f))$.

The value of R_2 can be determined by the ratio

$$V/I_D$$

where:

V is the desired output voltage of the op amp.

I_D is the diode current.

For example, if I_D is 100 μA and a 10 V output voltage is desired, R_2 should be 100 kΩ. R_d (see Figure 28) is a junction resistance that drops typically by a factor of 2 for every 10°C increase in temperature.

A typical value for R_d is 1000 MΩ. Because $R_d \gg R_2$, the circuit behavior is not impacted by the effect of the junction resistance. The maximum signal bandwidth is

$$f_{MAX} = \sqrt{\frac{ft}{2\pi R_2 C_t}}$$

where ft is the unity gain frequency of the amplifier.

C_f can be calculated by

$$C_f = \sqrt{\frac{C_t}{2\pi R_2 ft}}$$

where ft is the unity gain frequency of the op amp, and it achieves a phase margin, ϕ_M , of approximately 45°.

A higher phase margin can be obtained by increasing the value of C_f . Setting C_f to twice the previous value yields approximately $\phi_M = 65^\circ$ and a maximal flat frequency response, but it reduces the maximum signal bandwidth by 50%.

INPUT BIAS CURRENT

Because the [ADA4001-2](#) has a JFET input stage, the input bias current, due to the reverse-biased junction, has a leakage current that approximately doubles every 10°C. The power dissipation of the part, combined with the thermal resistance of the package, results in the junction temperature increasing 30°C above ambient. This parameter is tested with high speed ATE equipment, which does not result in the die temperature reaching equilibrium. This is correlated with bench measurements to match the guaranteed maximum at room temperature in Table 1.

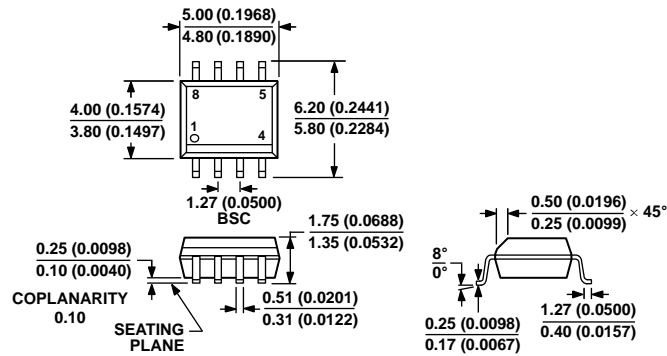
The input current can be reduced by keeping the temperature as low as possible and using a light load on the output.

NOISE CONSIDERATIONS

The JFET input stage offers very low input voltage noise and input current noise. The thermal noise of a 1 kΩ resistor at room temperature is 4 nV/√Hz, thus low values of resistance should be used for dc-coupled inverting and noninverting amplifier configurations. In the case of transimpedance amplifiers (TIAs), current noise is more important.

The [ADA4001-2](#) is an excellent choice for both of these applications. Analog Devices, Inc., offers a wide variety of low voltage noise and low current noise op amps in a variety of processes optimized for different supply voltage ranges. Refer to the [AN-940 Application Note](#) for a complete discussion of noise, calculations, and selection tables for more than three dozen low noise, op amp families.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA
 CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS
 (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR
 REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

Figure 29. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
 Narrow Body (R-8)
 Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

012407-A

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ¹	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADA4001-2ARZ	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8
ADA4001-2ARZ-R7	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8
ADA4001-2ARZ-RL	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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[NCV20166SN2T1G](#) [NCS20166SN2T1G](#) [NCS21802MUTBG](#) [LT1637MPS8](#) [LT1498IS8](#) [LT1492CS8](#) [TLC27L7CP](#) [TLV2473CDR](#)
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