30 V, 8 MHz, Low Bias Current, Single-Supply, RRO, Precision Op Amps

Data Sheet

ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2

FEATURES

- Next generation of the AD820/AD822
- Wide gain bandwidth product: 8 MHz typical
- High slew rate: +23 V/µs/−18 V/µs typical
- Low input bias current: ±10 pA maximum at T_A = 25°C
- Low offset voltage
  - A grade: ±0.8 mV maximum at T_A = 25°C
  - B grade: ±0.35 mV maximum at T_A = 25°C
- Low offset voltage drift
  - A grade: ±2 µV/°C typical, ±15 µV/°C maximum
  - B grade: ±2 µV/°C typical, ±5 µV/°C maximum
- Input voltage range includes Pin V−
- Rail-to-rail output
- Electromagnetic interference rejection ratio (EMIRR)
  - 90 dB typical at f = 1000 MHz and f = 2400 MHz
- Industry-standard package and pinouts

APPLICATIONS

- High output impedance sensor interfaces
- Photodiode sensor interfaces
- Transimpedance amplifiers
- ADC drivers
- Precision filters and signal conditioning

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

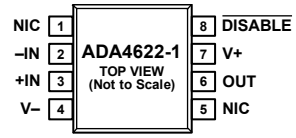

Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC Pin Configuration, ADA4622-1 (See the Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions Section for Additional Pin Configurations)

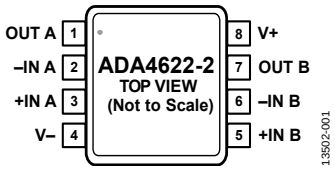

Figure 2. 8-Lead MSOP Pin Configuration, ADA4622-2 (See the Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions Section for Additional Pin Configurations)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 are the next generation of the AD820 and the AD822 single-supply, rail-to-rail output (RRO), precision junction field effect transistors (JFET) input op amps. The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 include many improvements that make them desirable as an upgrade without compromising the flexibility and ease of use that makes the AD820 and the AD822 useful for a wide variety of applications.

The input voltage range includes the negative supply and the output swings rail-to-rail. Input EMI filters increase the signal robustness in the face of closely located switching noise sources.

The speed, in terms of bandwidth and slew rate, increases along with a strong output drive to improve settling time performance and enable the devices to drive the inputs of modern single-ended, successive approximation register (SAR) analog-to-digital converters (ADCs).

Voltage noise is reduced; while keeping the supply current the same as the AD820 and the AD822, broadband noise is reduced by 25%, and 1/f is reduced by half. DC precision in the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 improved from the AD820 and the AD822 with half the offset and a maximum thermal drift specification added to the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2. The common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) is improved from the AD820 and the AD822 to make the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 more suitable when used in noninverting gain and difference amplifier configurations.

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 are specified for operation over the extended industrial temperature range of −40°C to +125°C and operates from 5 V to 30 V with specifications at +5 V, ±5 V, and ±15 V. The ADA4622-1 is available in a 5-lead SOT-23 package and an 8-lead LFCSP package, and the ADA4622-2 is available in an 8-lead SOIC package, an 8-lead MSOP package, and an 8-lead LFCSP package.

Rev. B

One Technology Way, P.O. Box 9106, Norwood, MA 02062-9106, U.S.A.
Tel: 781.329.4700
Technical Support www.analog.com

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2/2017—Rev. A to Rev. B

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10/2015—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, V_{SY} = ±15 V

Supply voltage (V_{SY}) = ±15 V, common-mode voltage (V_{CM}) = output voltage (V_{OUT}) = 0 V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}					
A Grade				+0.04	±0.8	mV
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±2	mV
B Grade				+0.04	±0.35	mV
ADA4622-1		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1	mV
ADA4622-2		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.8	mV
Offset Voltage Match					±1	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$					
A Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±15	µV/°C
B Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±5	µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B			+2	±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1.5	nA
		V_{CM} = −15 V		−15		pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}				±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.5	nA
Input Voltage Range	IVR		−15.2		+14	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR					
A Grade		V_{CM} = −15 V to +12 V	84	100		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	81			dB
B Grade		V_{CM} = −15 V to +12 V	87	100		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	85			dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	R_L = 10 kΩ, V_{OUT} = −14.5 V to +14.5 V	117	122		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	109			dB
		R_L = 1 kΩ, V_{OUT} = −14 V to +14 V	102	110		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	93			dB
Input Capacitance	C_{INDM}	Differential mode		0.4		pF
	C_{INCM}	Common mode		3.6		pF
Input Resistance	R_{DIFF}	Differential mode		10^{13}		Ω
	R_{CM}	Common mode		10^{13}		Ω
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage						
High	V_{OH}	I_{SOURCE} = 1 mA	14.95	14.97		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	14.9			V
		I_{SOURCE} = 15 mA	14.3	14.5		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	14.1			V
Low	V_{OL}	I_{SINK} = 1 mA		−14.955	−14.935	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−14.88	V
		I_{SINK} = 15 mA		−14.685	−14.55	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−14.25	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	$V_{DROPOUT}$ < 1 V		20		mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing		42		mA
		Sinking		−51		mA
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	f = 1 kHz, gain (A_V) = 1		0.1		Ω
		A_V = 10		0.4		Ω
		A_V = 100		3		Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{SY} = ±4 V to ±18 V	87	103		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	81			dB
Supply Current per Amplifier	I_{SY}					
ADA4622-1				715	750	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			775	µA
ADA4622-2				665	700	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			725	µA
Shutdown Current		ADA4622-1 only		60		µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	V_{OUT} = ±12.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, load capacitor (C_L) = 100 pF, A_V = 1				
		Low to high transition		23		V/µs
		High to low transition		−18		V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP	A_V = 100, C_L = 35 pF		8		MHz
Unity-Gain Crossover	UGC	A_V = 1		7		MHz
−3 dB Bandwidth	−3 dB	A_V = 1		15.5		MHz
Phase Margin	ΦM			53		Degrees
Settling Time	t_S	Input voltage (V_{IN}) = 10 V step, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 15 pF, A_V = −1				
To 0.1%				1.5		µs
To 0.01%				2		µs
EMI REJECTION RATIO	EMIRR	V_{IN} = 100 mV p-p				
f = 1000 MHz				90		dB
f = 2400 MHz				90		dB
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise	e_N p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		0.75		µV p-p
Voltage Noise Density	e_N	f = 10 Hz		30		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz		15		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		12.5		nV/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz		12		nV/√Hz
Current Noise Density	i_N	f = 1 kHz		0.8		fA/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD + N	A_V = 1, f = 10 Hz to 20 kHz, V_{IN} = 7 V rms at 1 kHz				
Bandwidth (BW) = 80 kHz				0.0003		%
BW = 500 kHz				0.00035		%
MATCHING SPECIFICATIONS						
Maximum Offset Voltage over Temperature				0.5		mV
Offset Voltage Temperature Drift				2.5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current				0.5	5	pA
CROSSTALK	C_S	R_L = 5 kΩ, V_{IN} = 20 V p-p				
		f = 1 kHz		−112		dB
		f = 100 kHz		−72		dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, V_{SY} = ±5 V

V_{SY} = ±5 V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 0 V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}					
A Grade				+0.04	±0.8	mV
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±2	mV
B Grade				+0.04	±0.35	mV
ADA4622-1		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1	mV
ADA4622-2		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.8	mV
Offset Voltage Match					±1	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$					
A Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±15	µV/°C
B Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±5	µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B			+2	±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1.5	nA
		V_{CM} = V−		−5		pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}				±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.5	nA
Input Voltage Range	IVR		−5.2		+4	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR					
A Grade		V_{CM} = − 5 V to +2 V	75	91		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	73			dB
B Grade		V_{CM} = − 5 V to +2 V	78	91		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	75			dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	R_L = 10 kΩ, V_{OUT} = −4.4 V to +4.4 V	113	118		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	105			dB
		R_L = 1 kΩ, V_{OUT} = −4.4 V to +4.4 V	100	105		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	91			dB
Input Capacitance	C_{INDM}	Differential mode		0.4		pF
	C_{INCM}	Common mode		3.6		pF
Input Resistance	R_{DIFF}	Differential mode		10^{13}		Ω
	R_{CM}	Common mode		10^{13}		Ω
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage						
High	V_{OH}	I_{SOURCE} = 1 mA	4.95	4.97		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	4.9			V
		I_{SOURCE} = 15 mA	4.3	4.51		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	4.1			V
Low	V_{OL}	I_{SINK} = 1 mA		−4.955	−4.935	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−4.88	V
		I_{SINK} = 15 mA		−4.685	−4.55	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−4.25	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	$V_{DROPOUT}$ < 1 V		20		mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing		31		mA
		Sinking		−40		mA
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1		0.1		Ω
		A_V = 10		0.4		Ω
		A_V = 100		4		Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{SY} = ±4 V to ±18 V	87	103		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	81			dB
Supply Current per Amplifier	I_{SY}					
ADA4622-1				660	725	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			750	µA
ADA4622-2				610	675	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			700	µA
Shutdown Current		ADA4622-1 only		50		µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	V_{OUT} = ±3 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, A_V = 1				
		Low to high transition		21		V/µs
		High to low transition		−16		V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP	A_V = 100, C_L = 35 pF		7.8		MHz
Unity-Gain Crossover	UGC	A_V = 1		6.5		MHz
−3 dB Bandwidth	−3 dB	A_V = 1		10		MHz
Phase Margin	ΦM			50		Degrees
Settling Time	t_S	V_{IN} = 8 V step, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 15 pF, A_V = −1				
To 0.1%				1.5		µs
To 0.01%				2		µs
EMI REJECTION RATIO	EMIRR	V_{IN} = 100 mV p-p				
f = 1000 MHz				90		dB
f = 2400 MHz				90		dB
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise	e_N p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		0.75		µV p-p
Voltage Noise Density	e_N	f = 10 Hz		30		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz		15		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		12.5		nV/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz		12		nV/√Hz
Current Noise Density	i_N	f = 1 kHz		0.8		pA/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD + N	A_V = 1, f = 10 Hz to 20 kHz, V_{IN} = 1.5 V rms at 1 kHz				
BW = 80 kHz				0.0005		%
BW = 500 kHz				0.0008		%
MATCHING SPECIFICATIONS						
Maximum Offset Voltage over Temperature				0.5		mV
Offset Voltage Temperature Drift				2.5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current				0.5	5	pA
CROSSTALK	C_S	R_L = 5 kΩ, V_{IN} = 6 V p-p				
		f = 1 kHz		−112		dB
		f = 100 kHz		−72		dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, V_{SY} = 5 V

V_{SY} = 5 V, V_{CM} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = V_{SY}/2, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}					
A Grade				+0.04	±0.8	mV
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±2	mV
B Grade				+0.04	±0.35	mV
ADA4622-1		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1	mV
ADA4622-2		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.8	mV
Offset Voltage Match					±1	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$					
A Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±15	µV/°C
B Grade		−40°C < T_A < +125°C		±2	±5	µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B			2	±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±1.5	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}				±10	pA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			±0.5	nA
Input Voltage Range	IVR		−0.2		+4	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR					
A Grade		V_{CM} = 0 V to 2 V	70	87		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	67			dB
B Grade		V_{CM} = 0 V to 2 V	73	87		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	70			dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	R_L = 10 kΩ to V−, V_{OUT} = 0.2 V to 4.6 V	110	115		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	99			dB
		R_L = 1 kΩ to V−, V_{OUT} = 0.2 V to 4.6 V	96	104		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	87			dB
Input Capacitance	C_{INDM}	Differential mode		0.4		pF
	C_{INCM}	Common mode		3.6		pF
Input Resistance	R_{DIFF}	Differential mode		10^{13}		Ω
	R_{CM}	Common mode		10^{13}		Ω
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage						
High	V_{OH}	I_{SOURCE} = 1 mA	4.95	4.97		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	4.9			V
		I_{SOURCE} = 15 mA	4.3	4.5		V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	4.1			V
Low	V_{OL}	I_{SINK} = 1 mA		−14.955	−14.935	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−14.88	V
		I_{SINK} = 15 mA		−14.69	−14.55	V
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			−14.25	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	$V_{DROPOUT}$ < 1 V		20		mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing		27		mA
		Sinking		−35		mA
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1		0.1		Ω
		A_V = 10		0.6		Ω
		A_V = 100		5		Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{SY} = 4 V to 15 V	80	95		dB
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C	74			dB
Supply Current per Amplifier	I_{SY}					
ADA4622-1				650	700	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			725	µA
ADA4622-2				600	650	µA
		−40°C < T_A < +125°C			675	µA
Shutdown Current		ADA4622-1 only		50		µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	V_{OUT} = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, A_V = 1				
		Low to high transition		20		V/µs
		High to low transition		−15		V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP	A_V = 100, C_L = 35 pF		7.2		MHz
Unity-Gain Crossover	UGC	A_V = 1		6		MHz
−3 dB Bandwidth	−3 dB	A_V = 1		9		MHz
Phase Margin	ΦM			50		Degrees
Settling Time	t_S	V_{IN} = 4 V step, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 15 pF, A_V = −1				
To 0.1%				1.5		µs
To 0.01%				2.0		µs
EMI REJECTION RATIO	EMIRR	V_{IN} = 100 mV p-p				
f = 1000 MHz				90		dB
f = 2400 MHz				90		dB
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise	e_N p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		0.75		µV p-p
Voltage Noise Density	e_N	f = 10 Hz		30		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz		15		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		12.5		nV/√Hz
		f = 10 kHz		12		nV/√Hz
Current Noise Density	i_N	f = 1 kHz		0.8		pA/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD + N	A_V = 1, f = 10 Hz to 20 kHz, V_{IN} = 0.5 V rms at 1 kHz				
BW = 80 kHz				0.0025		%
BW = 500 kHz				0.0025		%
MATCHING SPECIFICATIONS						
Maximum Offset Voltage over Temperature				0.5		mV
Offset Voltage Temperature Drift				2.5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current				0.5	5	pA
CROSSTALK	C_S	R_L = 5 kΩ, V_{IN} = 3 V p-p				
		f = 1 kHz		−112		dB
		f = 100 kHz		−72		dB

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 4.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	36 V
Input Voltage	(V–) – 0.3 V to (V+) + 0.2 V
Differential Input Voltage	36 V
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	−40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature, Soldering (10 sec)	300°C
ESD Rating, Human Body Model (HBM)	4 kV

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

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. Close attention to PCB thermal design is required.

Table 5. Thermal Resistance[1]

Package Type	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}[2]	Unit
8-Lead SOIC			
1-Layer JEDEC Board	180	63	°C/W
2-Layer JEDEC Board	120	N/A	°C/W
8-Lead MSOP			
1-Layer JEDEC Board	265	115	°C/W
2-Layer JEDEC Board	185	N/A	°C/W
8-Lead LFCSP			
1-Layer JEDEC Board	272	63	°C/W
2-Layer JEDEC Board	145	N/A	°C/W
2-Layer JEDEC Board with 2 × 2 Vias	55	N/A	°C/W
5-Lead SOT-23			
1-Layer JEDEC Board	538	82	°C/W
2-Layer JEDEC Board	339	N/A	°C/W

[1] Thermal impedance simulated values are based on a JEDEC thermal test board. See JEDEC JESD51.
[2] N/A means not applicable.

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.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

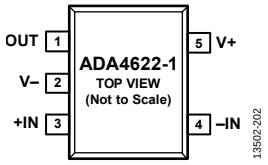


Figure 3. 5-Lead SOT-23 Pin Configuration, ADA4622-1

Table 6. 5-Lead SOT-23 Pin Function Descriptions, ADA4622-1

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	OUT	Output
2	V–	Negative Supply Voltage
3	+IN	Noninverting Input
4	–IN	Inverting Input
5	V+	Positive Supply Voltage

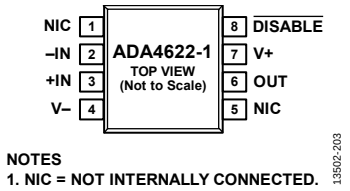


Figure 4. 8-Lead SOIC Pin Configuration, ADA4622-1

Table 7. 8-Lead SOIC Pin Function Descriptions, ADA4622-1

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1, 5	NIC	Not Internally Connected
2	–IN	Inverting Input
3	+IN	Noninverting Input
4	V–	Negative Supply Voltage
6	OUT	Output
7	V+	Positive Supply Voltage
8	$\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$	Disable Input (Active Low)

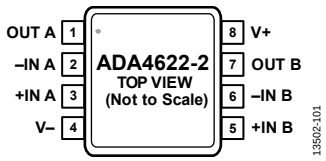


Figure 5. 8-Lead MSOP Pin Configuration, ADA4622-2

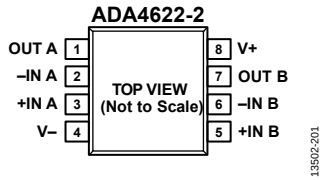


Figure 6. 8-Lead SOIC Pin Configuration, ADA4622-2

Table 8. 8-Lead MSOP and 8-Lead SOIC Pin Function Descriptions, ADA4622-2

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	OUT A	Output, Channel A
2	–IN A	Inverting Input, Channel A
3	+IN A	Noninverting Input, Channel A
4	V–	Negative Supply Voltage
5	+IN B	Noninverting Input, Channel B
6	–IN B	Inverting Input, Channel B
7	OUT B	Output, Channel B
8	V+	Positive Supply Voltage

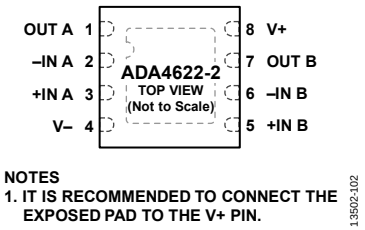


Figure 7. 8-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration, ADA4622-2

Table 9. 8-Lead LFCSP Pin Function Descriptions, ADA4622-2

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	OUT A	Output, Channel A.
2	–IN A	Inverting Input, Channel A.
3	+IN A	Noninverting Input, Channel A.
4	V–	Negative Supply Voltage.
5	+IN B	Noninverting Input, Channel B.
6	–IN B	Inverting Input, Channel B.
7	OUT B	Output, Channel B.
8	V+	Positive Supply Voltage.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. It is recommended to connect the exposed pad to the V+ pin.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

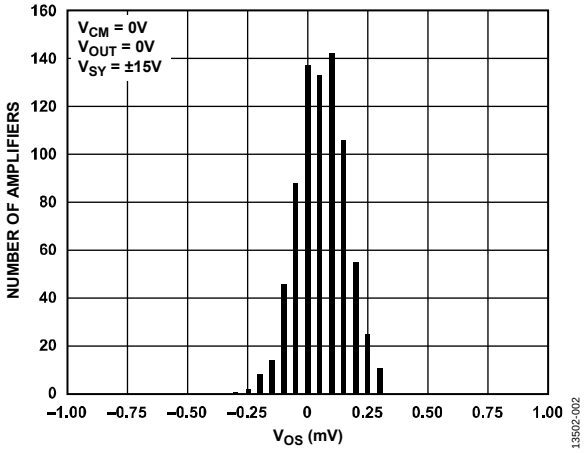


Figure 8. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) Distribution, V_{SY} = ±15 V

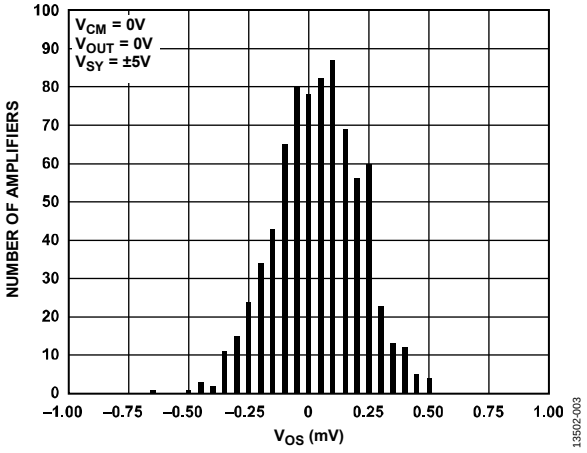


Figure 9. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) Distribution, V_{SY} = ±5 V

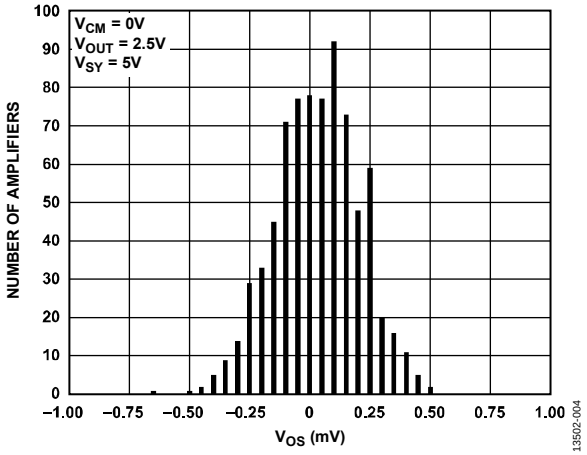


Figure 10. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) Distribution, V_{SY} = 5 V

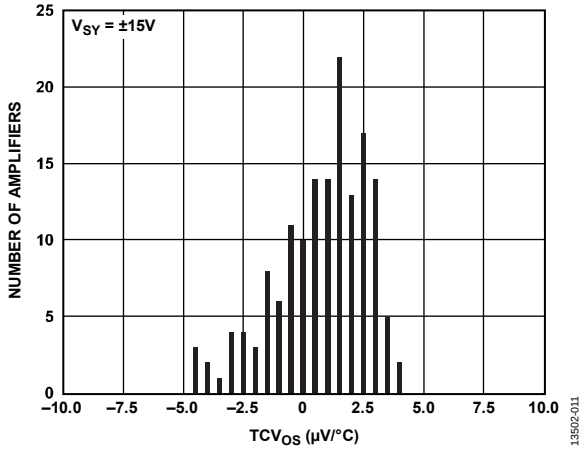


Figure 11. Input Offset Voltage Drift (TCV_{OS}) Distribution (−40°C to +85°C), V_{SY} = ±15 V

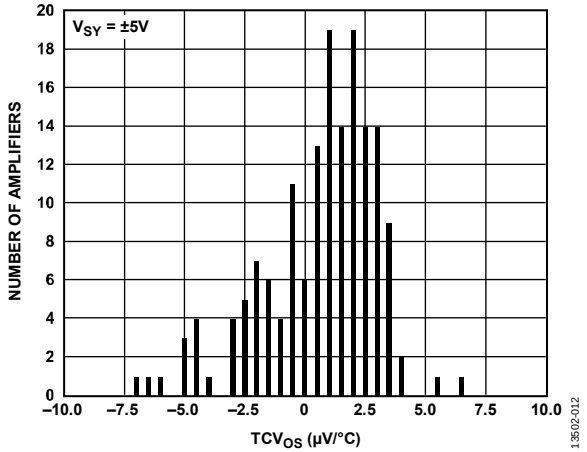


Figure 12. Input Offset Voltage Drift (TCV_{OS}) Distribution (−40°C to +125°C), V_{SY} = ±5 V

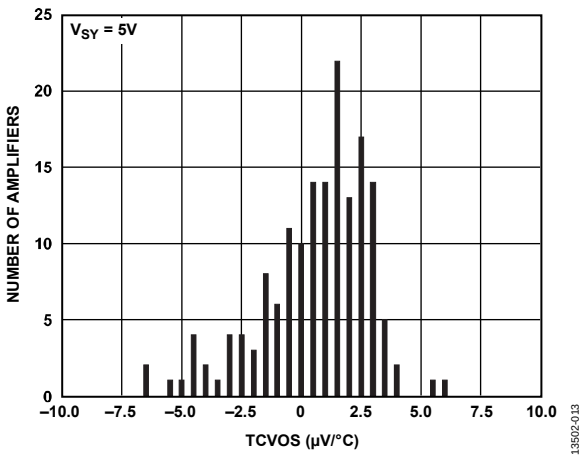


Figure 13. Input Offset Voltage Drift (TCV_{OS}) Distribution (−40°C to +125°C), V_{SY} = 5 V

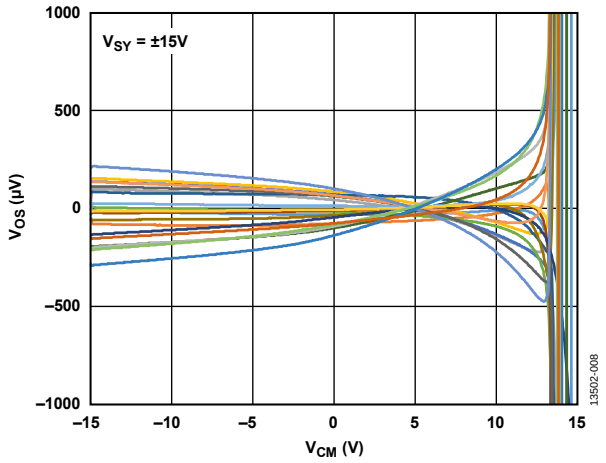


Figure 14. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) vs. Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = ±15 V

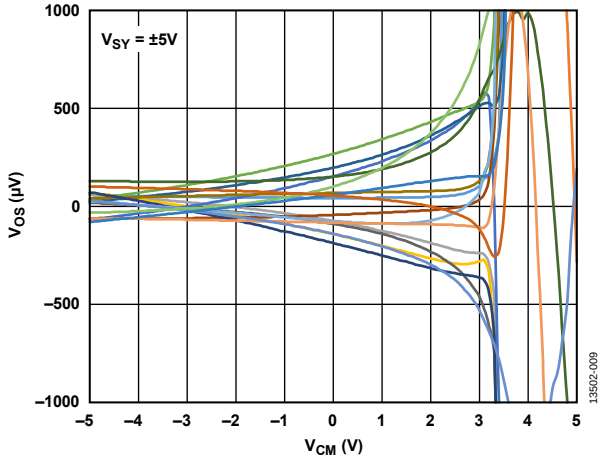


Figure 15. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) vs. Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = ±5 V

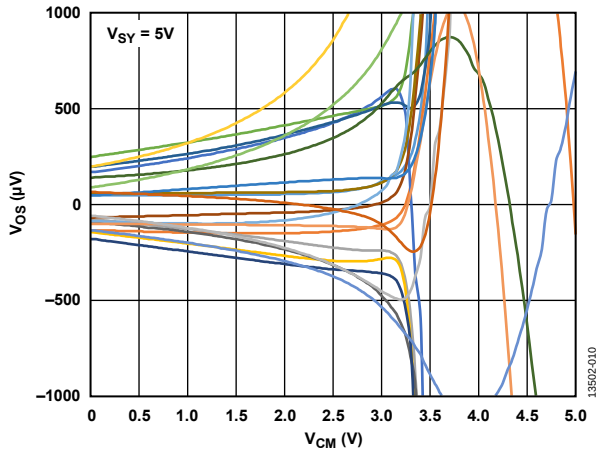


Figure 16. Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) vs. Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = 5 V

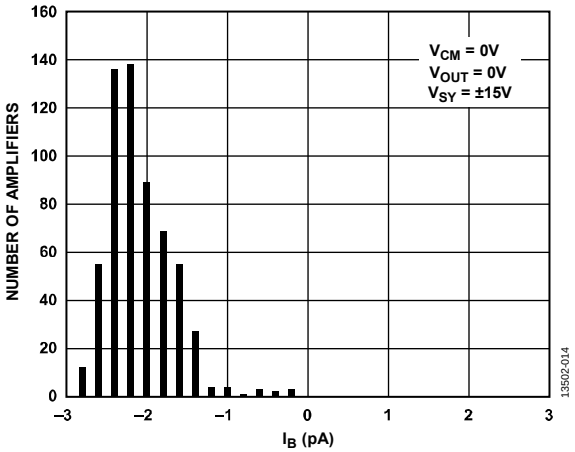


Figure 17. Input Bias Current (I_B) Distribution, V_{SY} = ±15 V

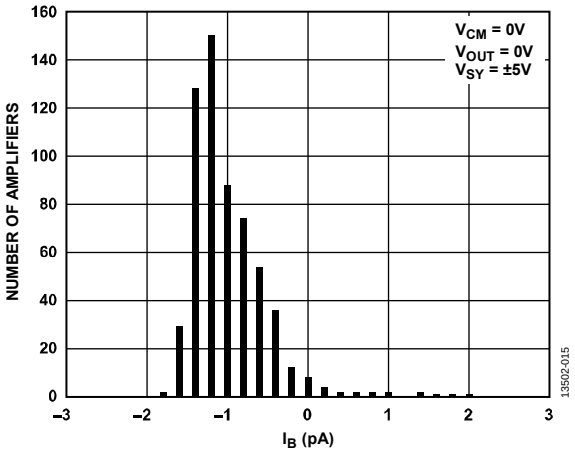


Figure 18. Input Bias Current (I_B) Distribution, V_{SY} = ±5 V

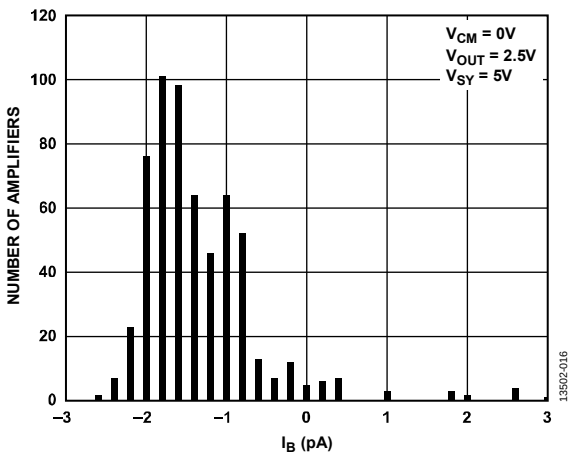


Figure 19. Input Bias Current (I_B) Distribution, V_{SY} = 5 V

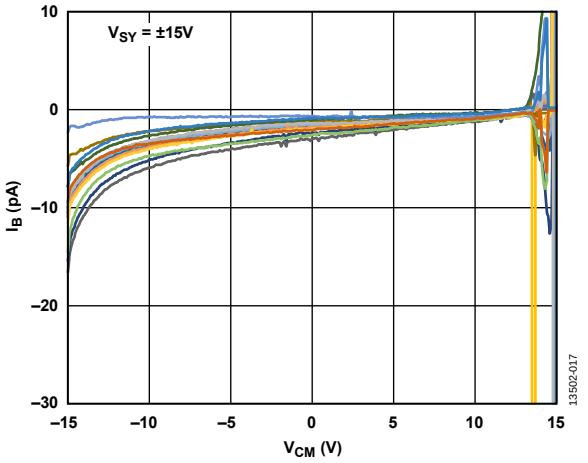


Figure 20. Input Bias Current (I_B) vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = ±15 V

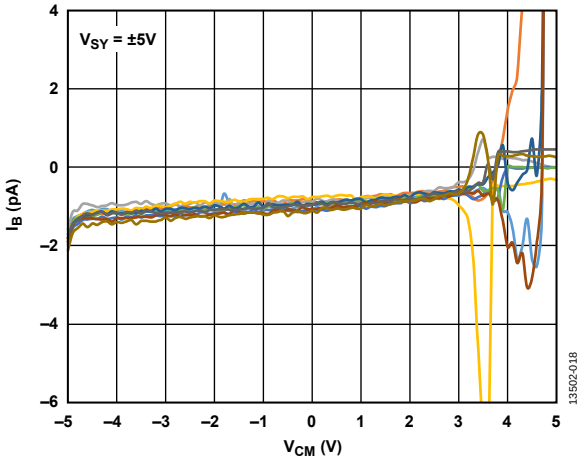


Figure 21. Input Bias Current (I_B) vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = ±5 V

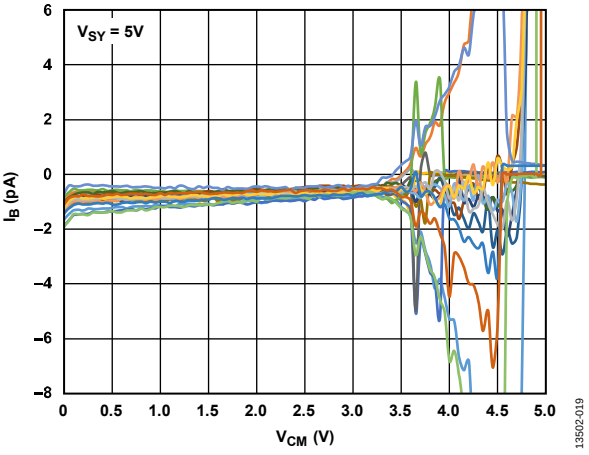


Figure 22. Input Bias Current (I_B) vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage (V_{CM}), V_{SY} = 5 V

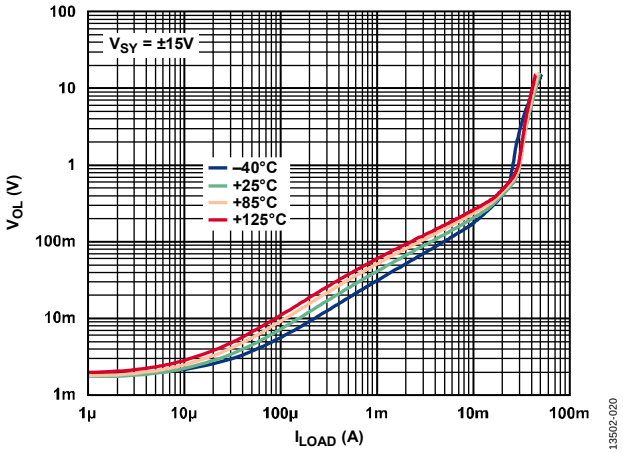


Figure 23. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = ±15 V

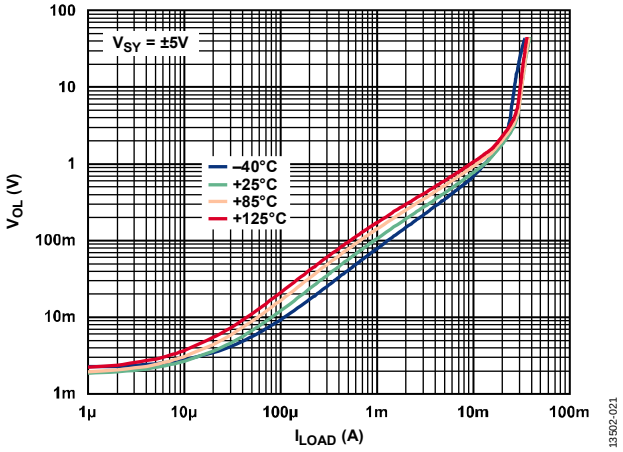


Figure 24. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = ±5 V

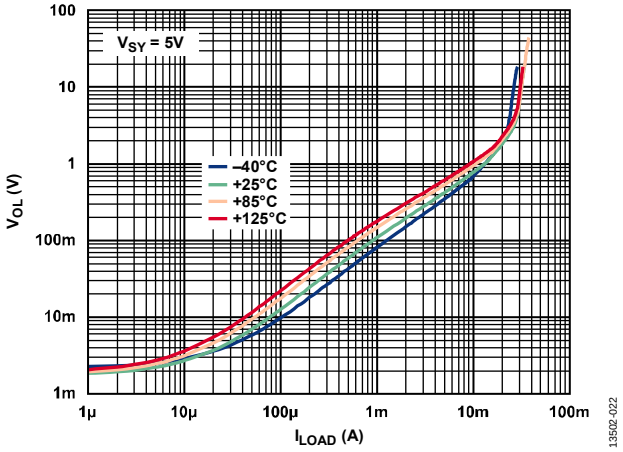


Figure 25. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = 5 V

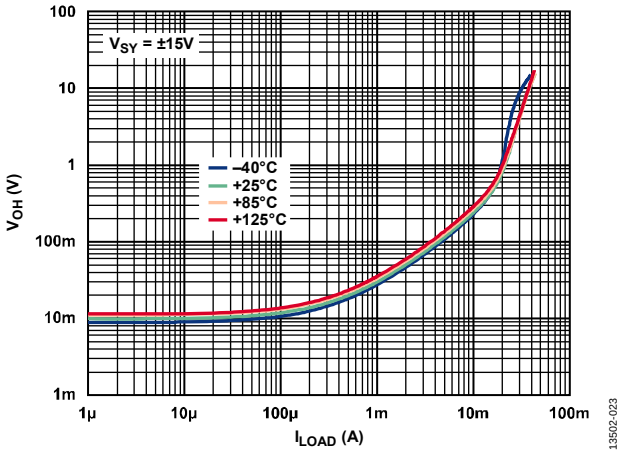


Figure 26. Output Voltage High (V_{OH}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = ±15 V

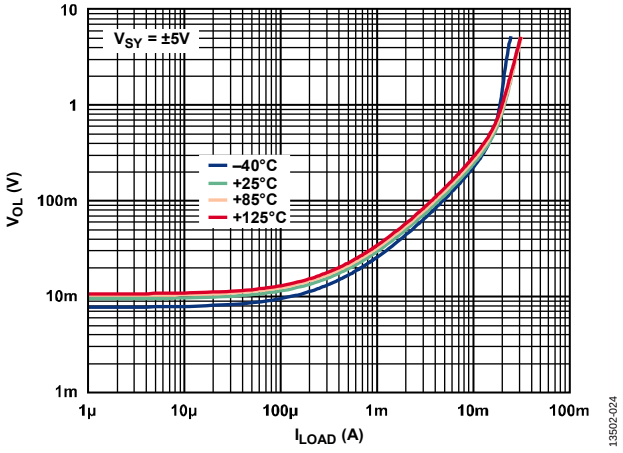


Figure 27. Output Voltage High (V_{OH}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = ±5 V

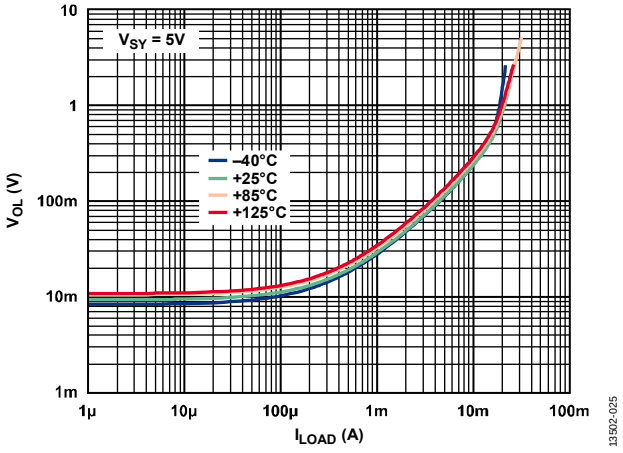


Figure 28. Output Voltage High (V_{OH}) to Supply Rail vs. Load Current (I_{LOAD}) over Temperature, V_{SY} = 5 V

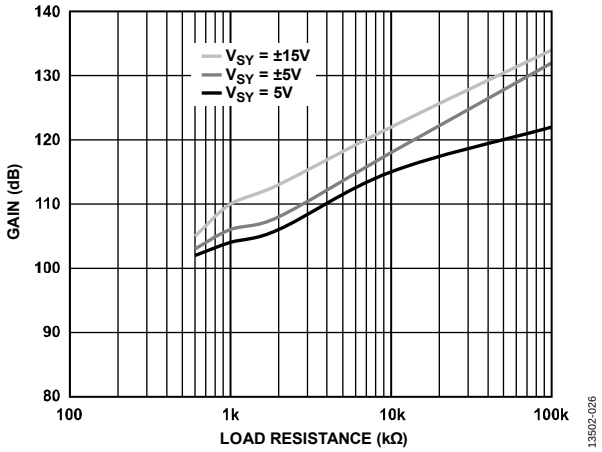


Figure 29. Open-Loop Gain (A_{VO}) vs. Load Resistance

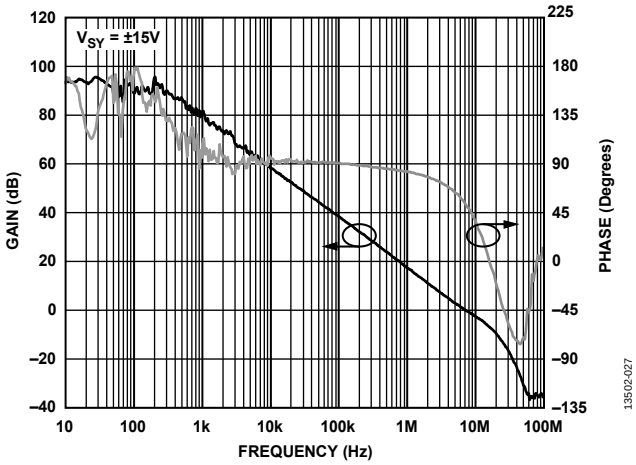


Figure 30. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

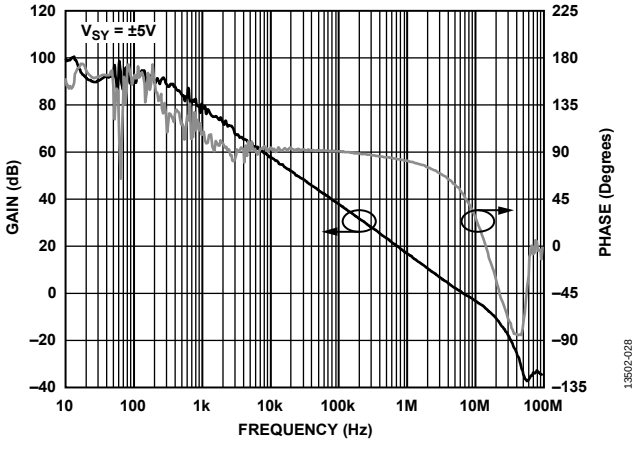


Figure 31. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

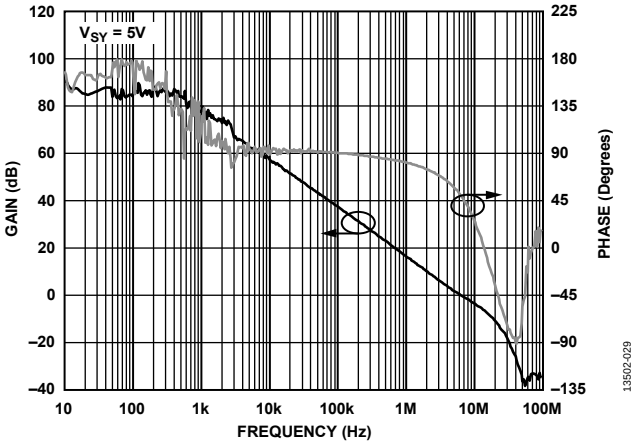


Figure 32. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

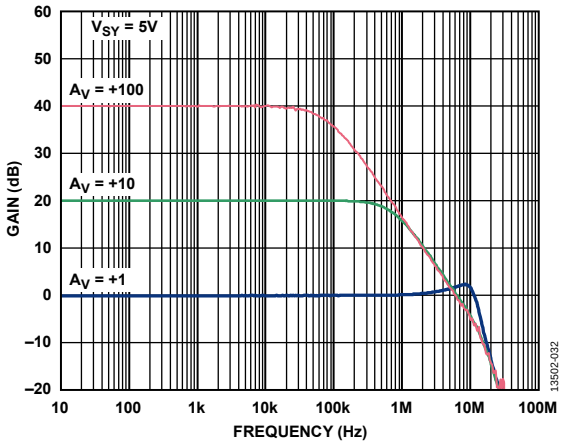


Figure 35. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

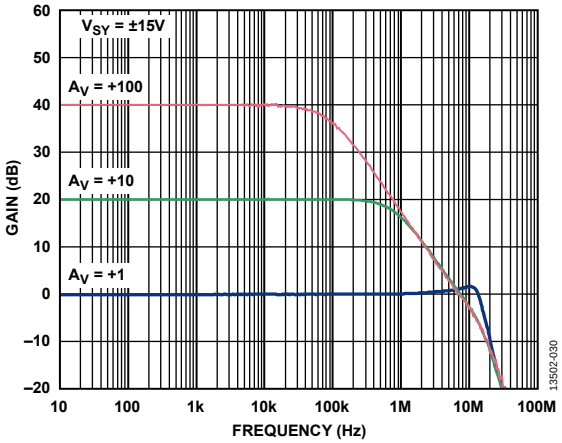


Figure 33. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

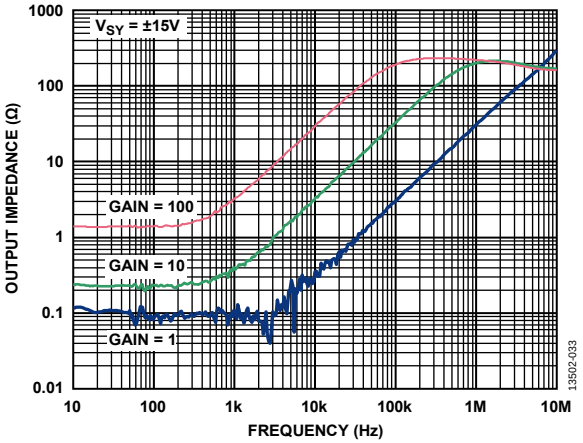


Figure 36. Output Impedance vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

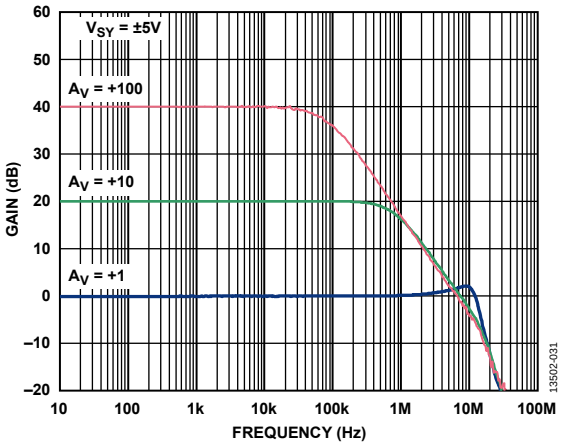


Figure 34. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

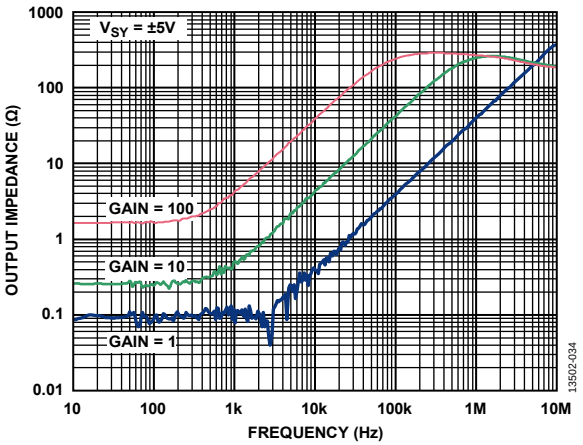


Figure 37. Output Impedance vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

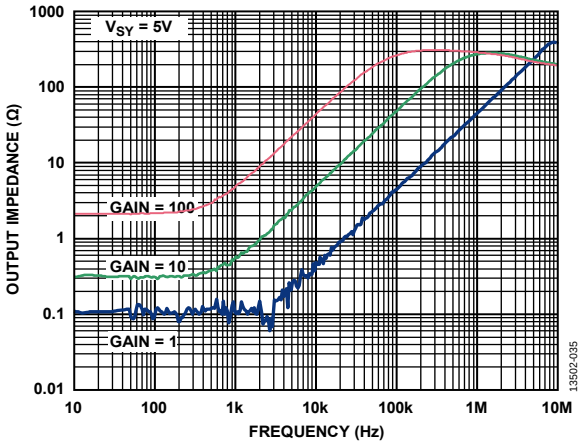


Figure 38. Output Impedance vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

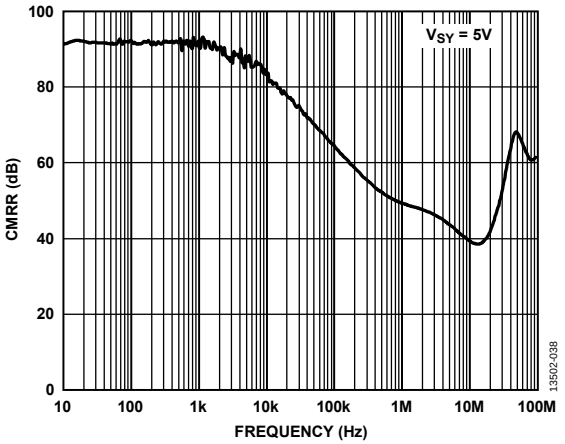


Figure 41. CMRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

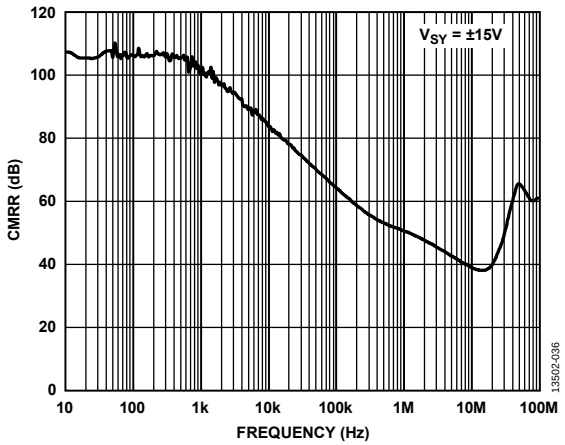


Figure 39. CMRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

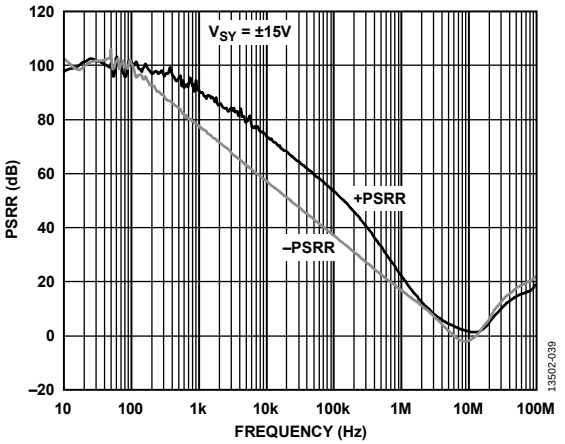


Figure 42. PSRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

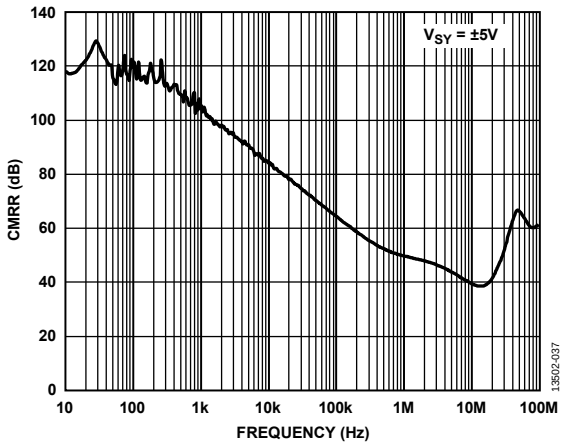


Figure 40. CMRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

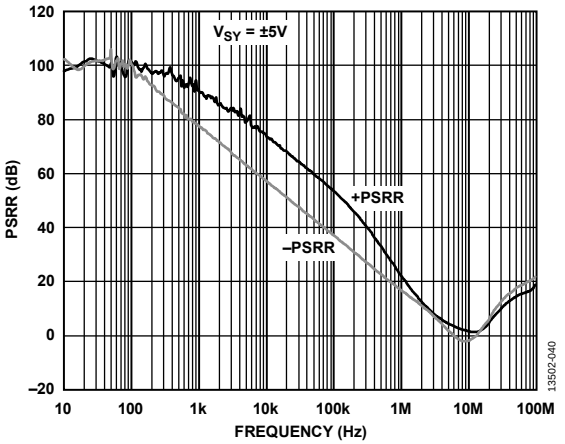


Figure 43. PSRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

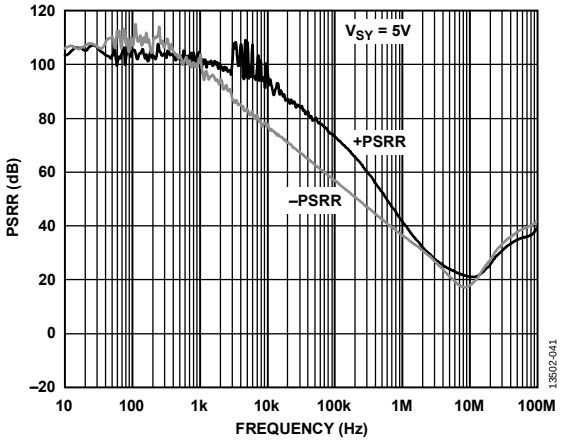


Figure 44. PSRR vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

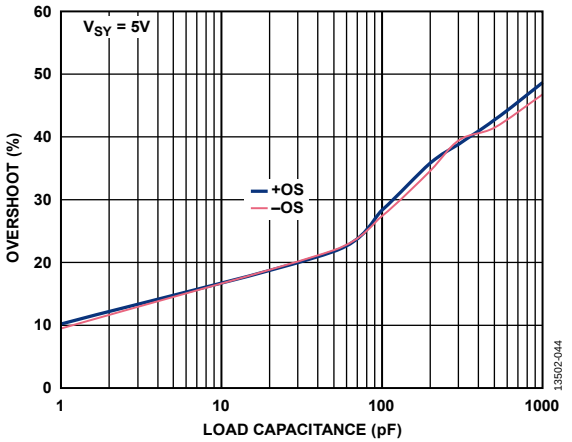


Figure 47. Small Signal Overshoot (OS) vs. Load Capacitance, V_{SY} = 5 V

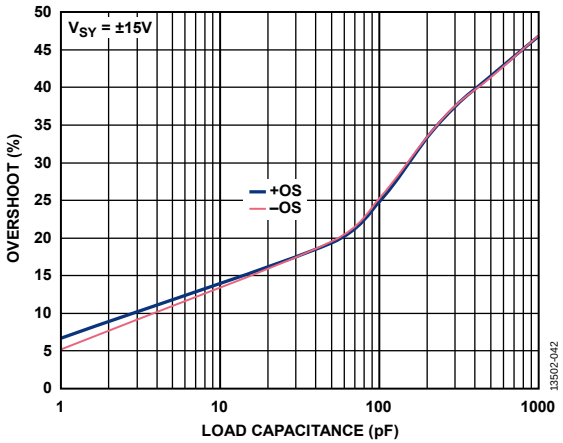


Figure 45. Small Signal Overshoot (OS) vs. Load Capacitance, V_{SY} = ±15 V

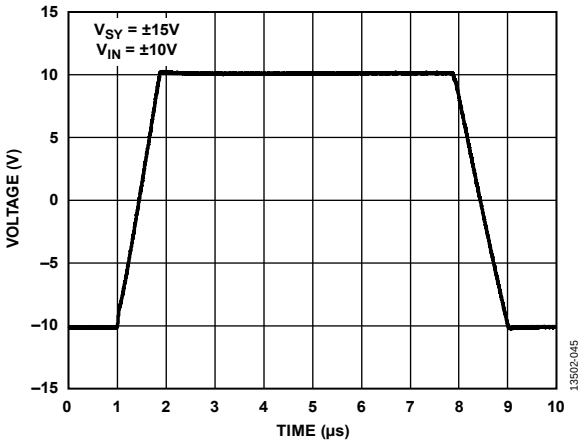


Figure 48. Large Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = ±15 V

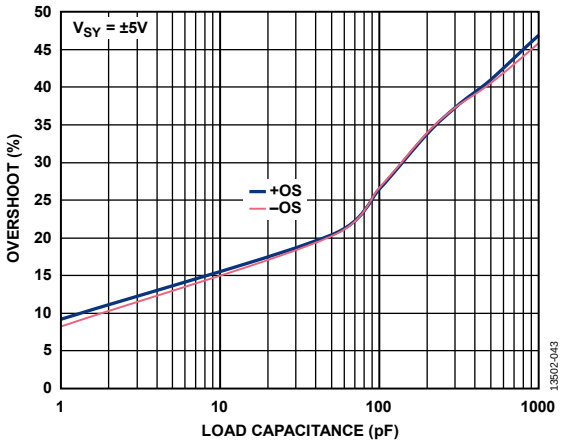


Figure 46. Small Signal Overshoot (OS) vs. Load Capacitance, V_{SY} = ±5 V

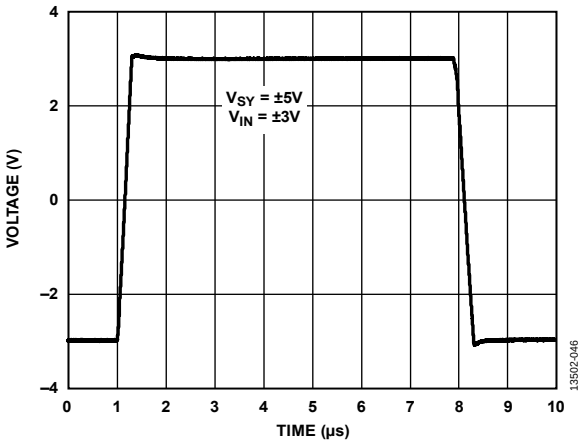


Figure 49. Large Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = ±5 V

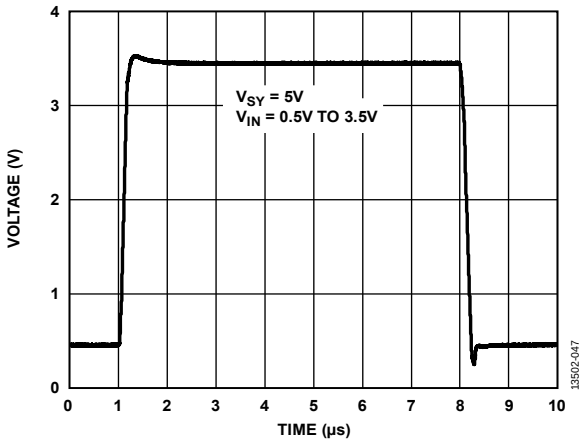


Figure 50. Large Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = 5 V

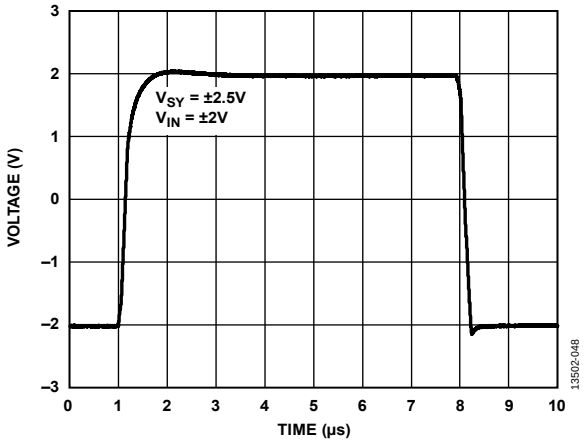


Figure 51. Large Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = ±2.5 V

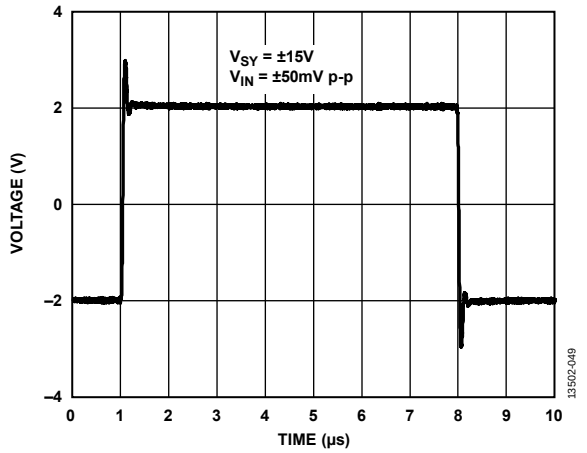


Figure 52. Small Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = ±15 V

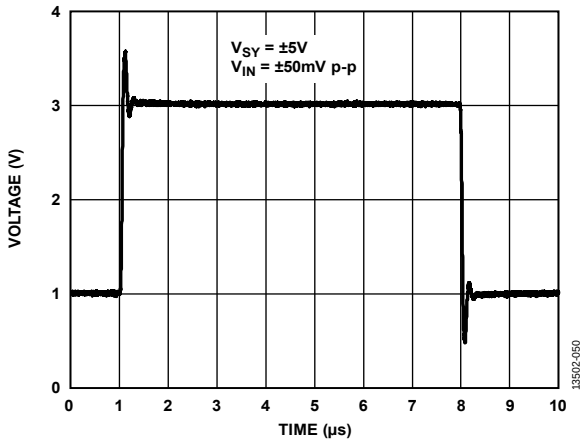


Figure 53. Small Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = ±5 V

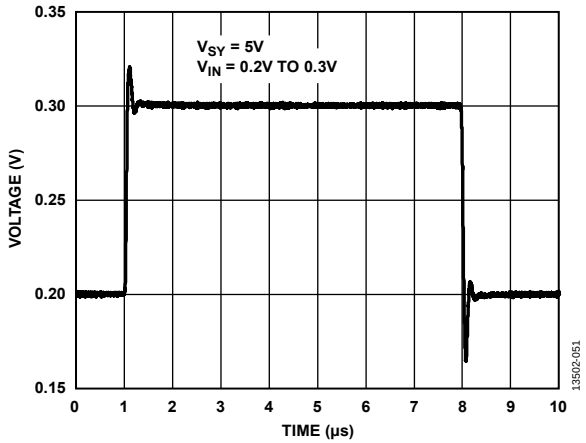


Figure 54. Small Signal Transient Response, V_{SY} = 5 V

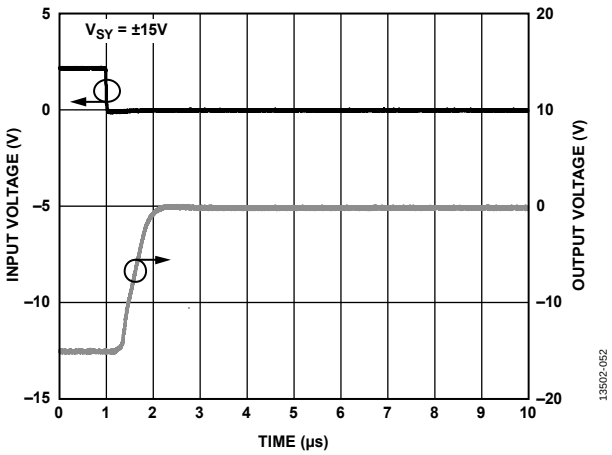


Figure 55. Negative Overload Recovery, A_V = −10, V_{SY} = ±15 V

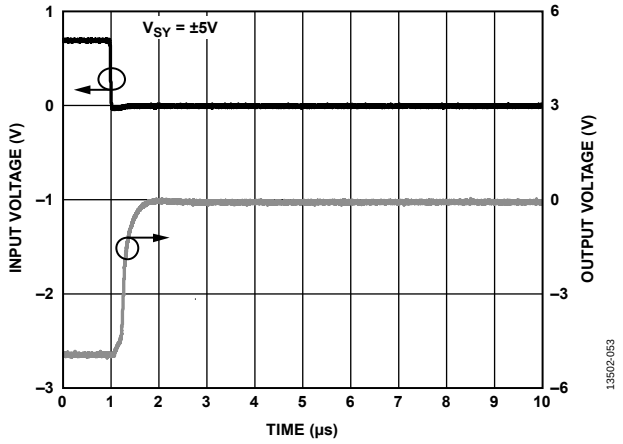


Figure 56. Negative Overload Recovery, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 5$ V

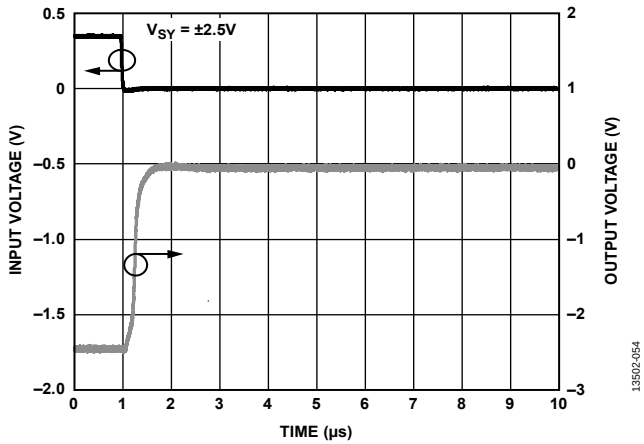


Figure 57. Negative Overload Recovery, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 2.5$ V

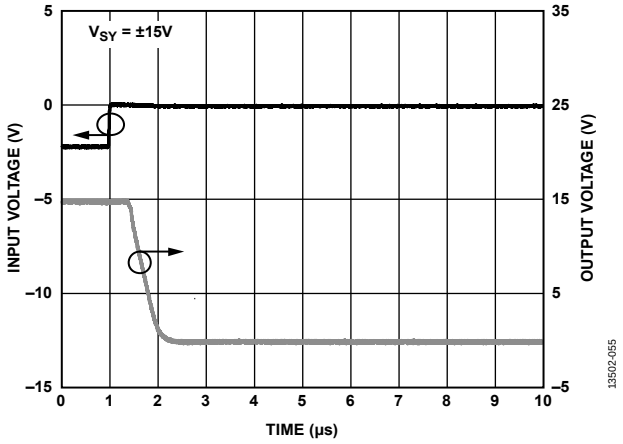


Figure 58. Positive Overload Recovery, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 15$ V

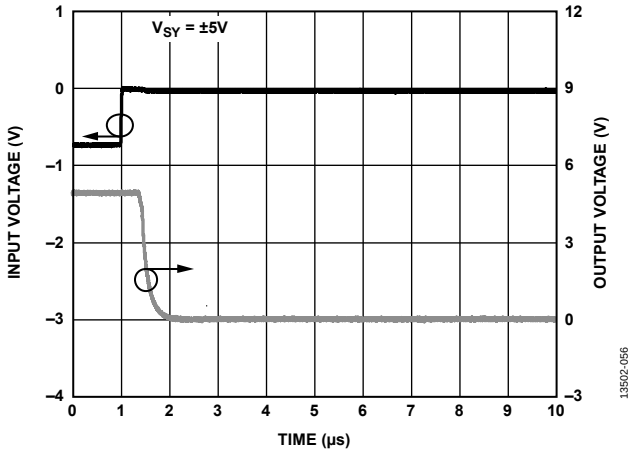


Figure 59. Positive Overload Recovery, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 5$ V

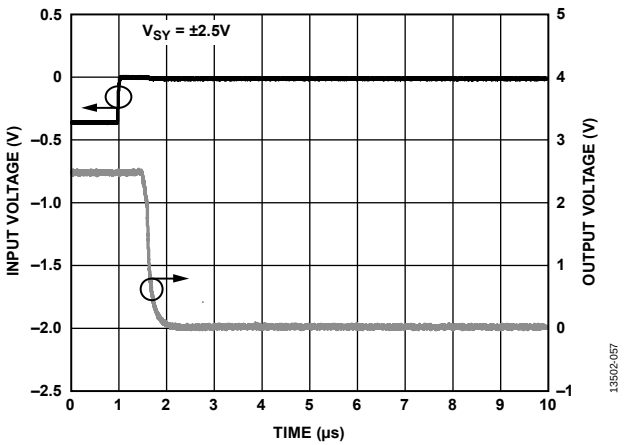


Figure 60. Positive Overload Recovery, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 2.5$ V

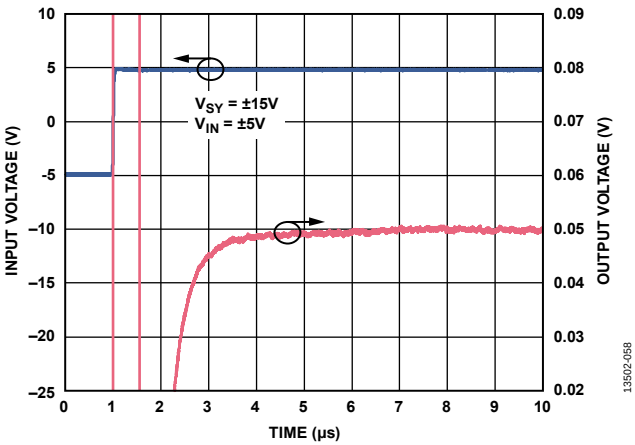


Figure 61. Positive Settling Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 15$ V

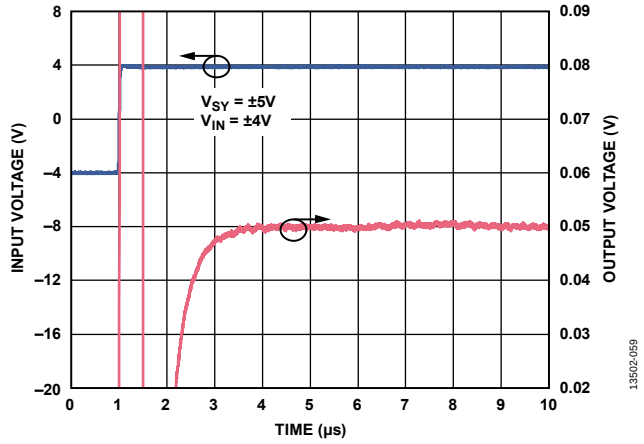


Figure 62. Positive Settling Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 5$ V

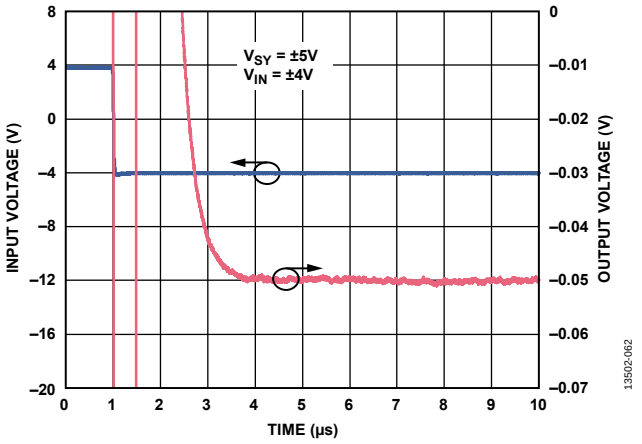


Figure 65. Negative Setting Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 5$ V

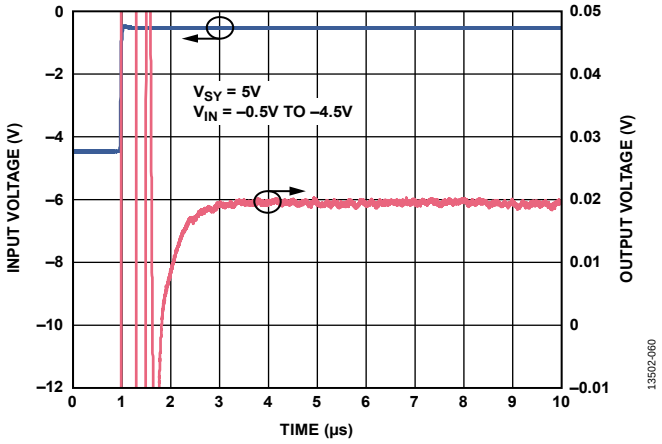


Figure 63. Positive Settling Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = 5$ V

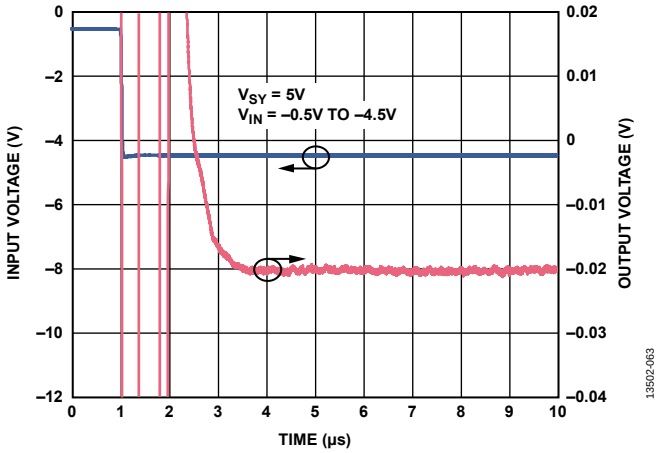


Figure 66. Negative Setting Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = 5$ V

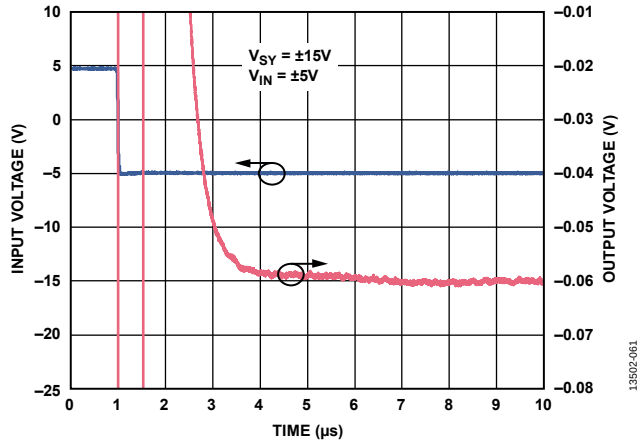


Figure 64. Negative Setting Time, $A_V = -10$, $V_{SY} = \pm 15$ V

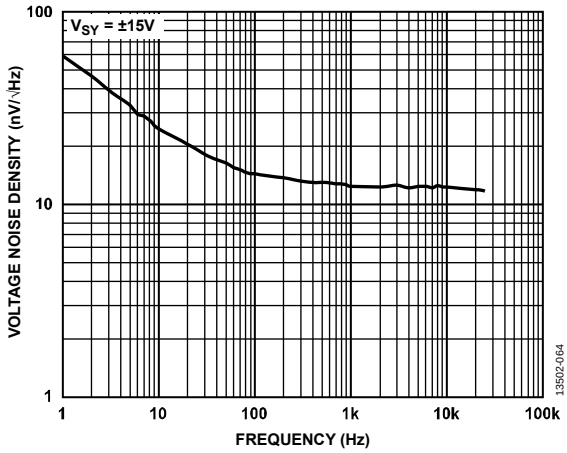


Figure 67. Voltage Noise Density, $V_{SY} = \pm 15$ V

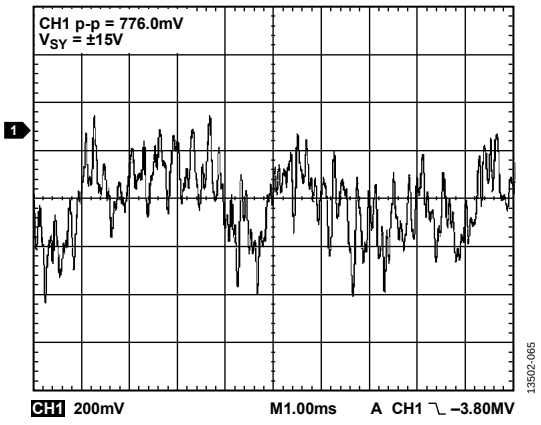


Figure 68. 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise, V_{SY} = ±15 V

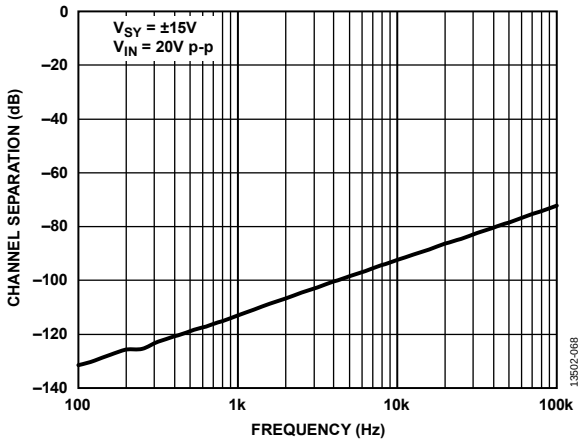


Figure 71. Channel Separation vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

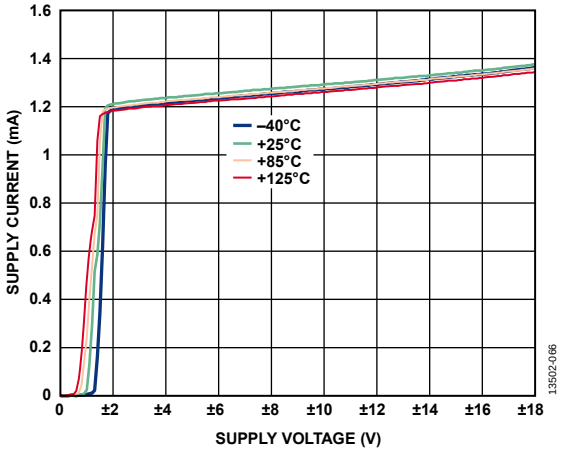


Figure 69. Supply Current (I_{SY}) vs. Supply Voltage (V_{SY}) for Various Temperatures

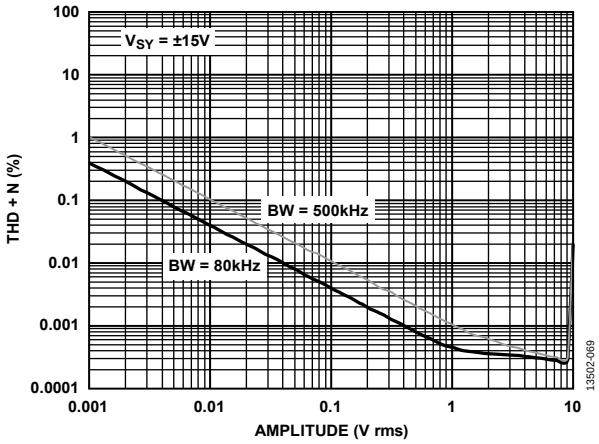


Figure 72. THD + N vs. Amplitude, V_{SY} = ±15 V

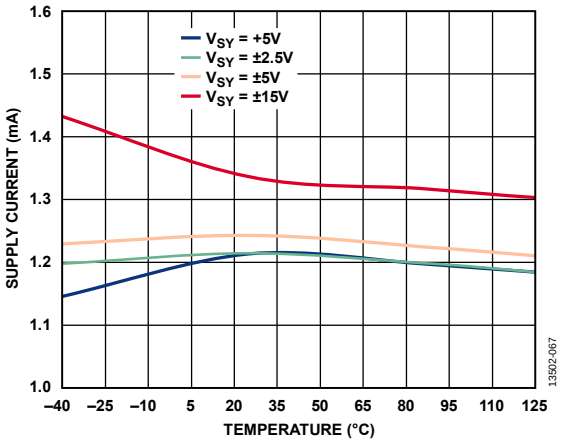


Figure 70. Supply Current (I_{SY}) vs. Temperature for Various Supply Voltages

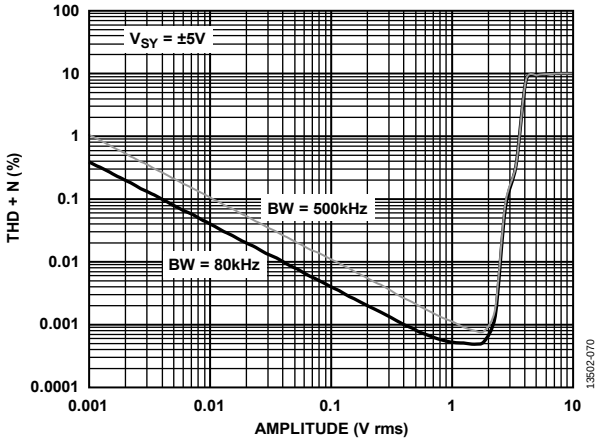


Figure 73. THD + N vs. Amplitude, V_{SY} = ±5 V

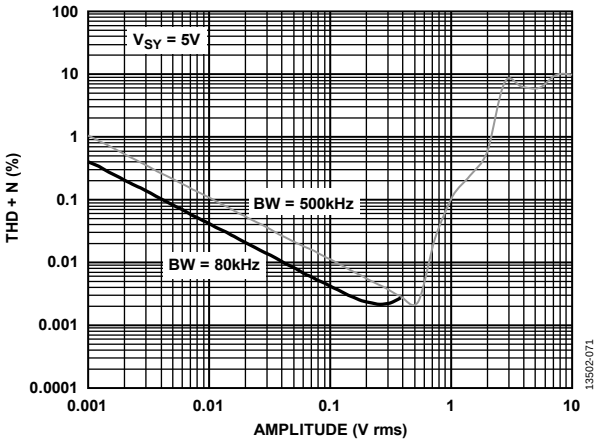


Figure 74. THD + N vs. Amplitude, V_{SY} = 5 V

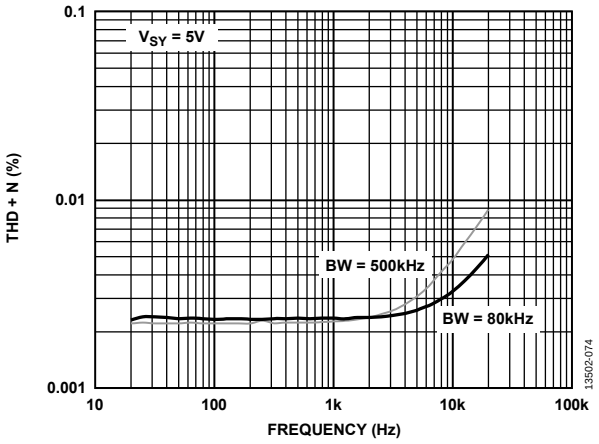


Figure 77. THD + N vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = 5 V

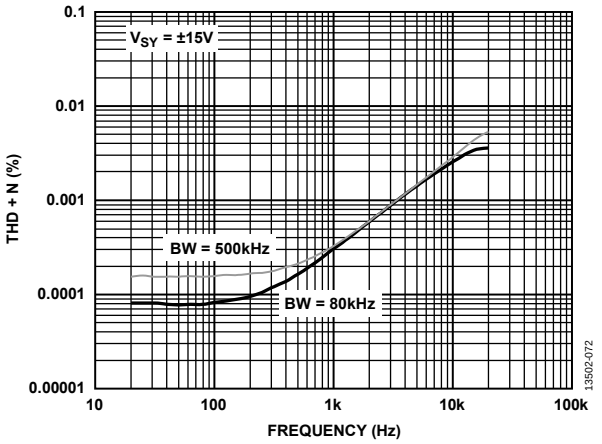


Figure 75. THD + N vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±15 V

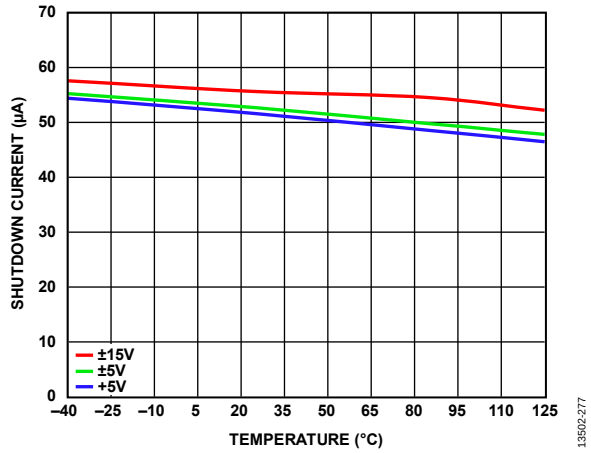


Figure 78. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

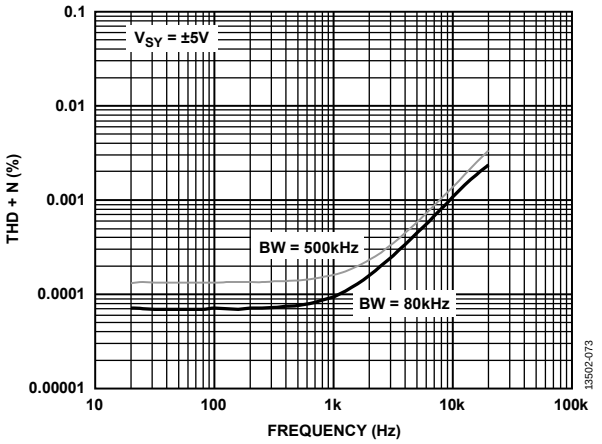


Figure 76. THD + N vs. Frequency, V_{SY} = ±5 V

THEORY OF OPERATION

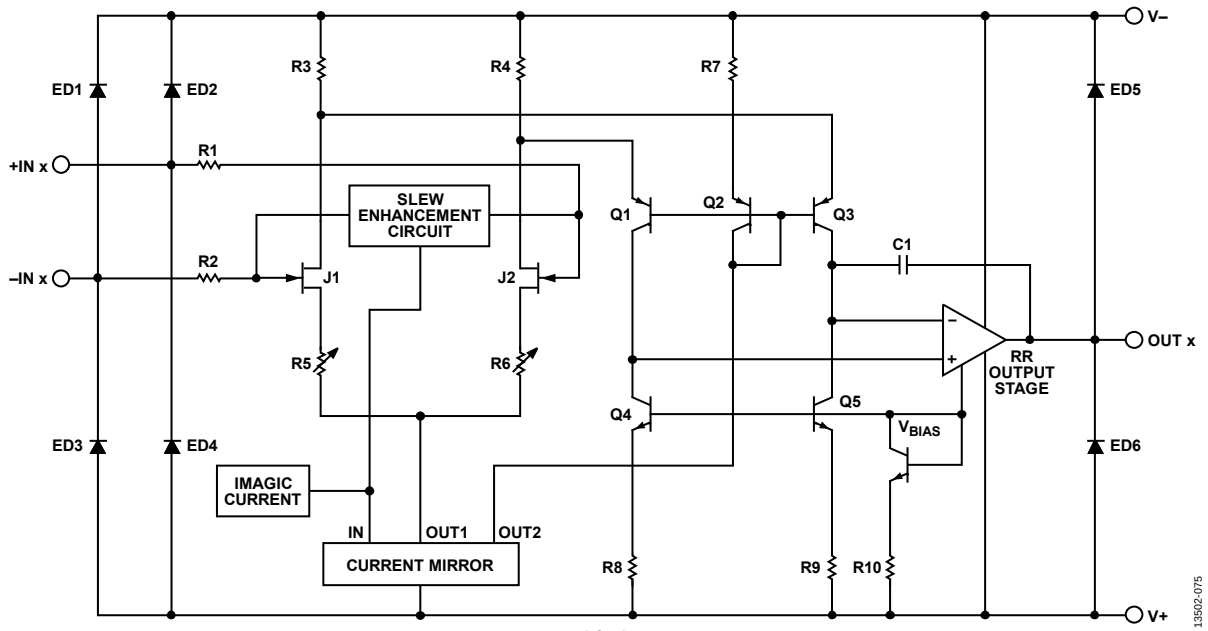


Figure 79. Simplified Circuit Diagram

INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 input stage consists of N-channel, JFETs that provide low offset, low noise, and high impedance. The minimum input common-mode voltage extends from −0.2 mV below V− to 1 V less than V+. Driving the input closer to the positive rail causes loss of amplifier bandwidth and increased common-mode voltage error. Figure 80 shows the rounding of the output due to the loss of bandwidth. The input and output are superimposed.

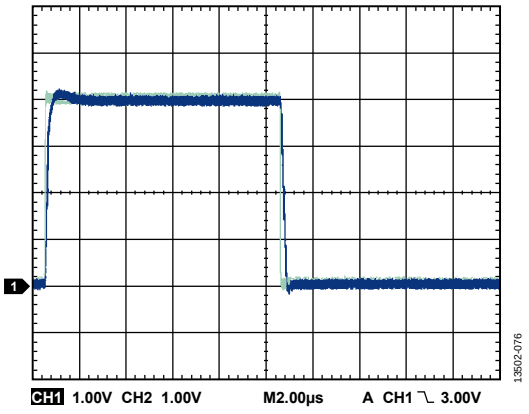


Figure 80. Bandwidth Limiting due to Headroom Requirements

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 do not exhibit phase reversal for input voltages up to V+. For input voltages greater than V+, a 10 kΩ resistor in series with the noninverting input prevents phase reversal at the expense of higher noise (see Figure 81).

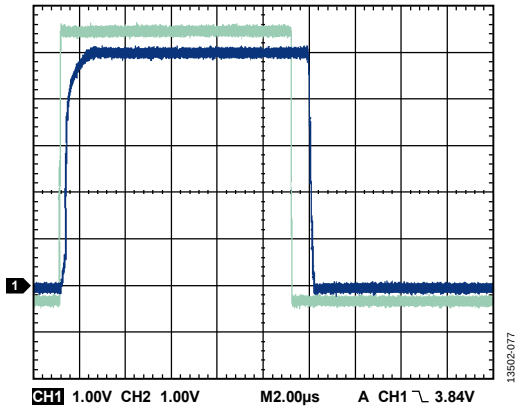


Figure 81. No Phase Reversal

Because the input stage uses N-channel JFETs, the input current during normal operation is negative. However, the input bias current changes direction as the input voltage approaches V+ due to internal junctions becoming forward-biased (see Figure 82).

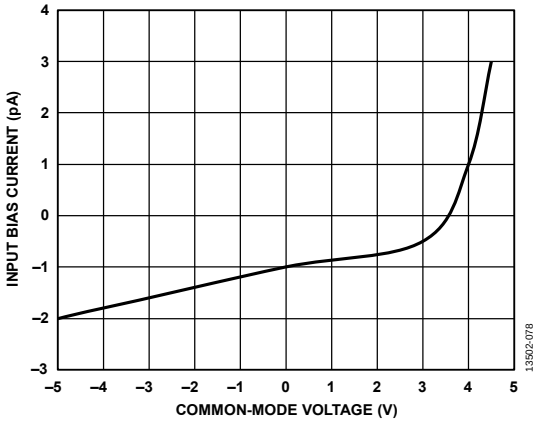


Figure 82. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage with ±5 V Supply

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 are designed for 12 nV/√Hz wideband input voltage noise density and maintain low noise performance at low frequencies (see Figure 83). This noise performance, along with the low input current as well as low current noise, means that the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 contribute negligible noise for applications with a source resistance greater than 10 kΩ and at signal bandwidths greater than 1 kHz.

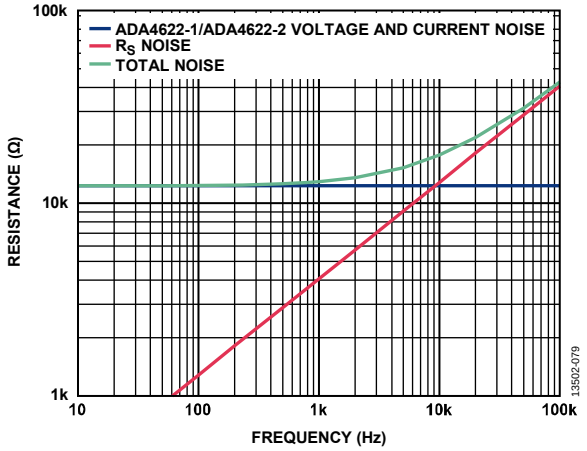


Figure 83. Total Noise vs. Source Resistance

Input Overvoltage Protection

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 have internal protective circuitry that allows voltages as high as 0.3 V beyond the supplies applied at the input of either terminal without causing damage. Use a current-limiting resistor in series with the input of the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 if the input voltage exceeds 0.3 V beyond the supply rails of the amplifiers. If the overvoltage condition persists for more than a few seconds, damage to the amplifiers can result.

For higher input voltages, determine the resistor value by

$$\frac{V_{IN} - V_{SY}}{R_S} \leq 10 \text{ mA}$$

where:
V_{IN} is the input voltage.
V_{SY} is the voltage of either the V+ pin or the V− pin.
R_S is the series resistor.

With a very low input bias current of ±1.5 nA maximum up to 125°C, higher resistor values can be used in series with the inputs without introducing large offset errors. A 1 kΩ series resistor allows the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 to withstand 10 V of continuous overvoltage and increases the noise by a negligible amount. A 5 kΩ resistor protects the inputs from voltages as high as 25 V beyond the supplies and adds less than 10 µV to the offset voltage of the amplifiers.

EMI Rejection Ratio

Figure 84 shows the EMI rejection ratio (EMIRR) vs. the frequency for the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2.

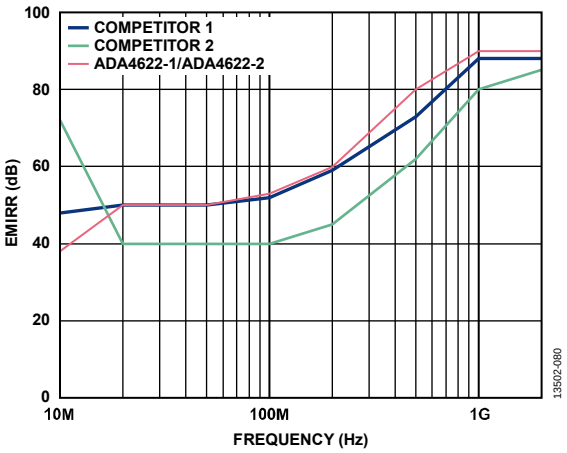


Figure 84. EMIRR vs. Frequency

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 unique bipolar rail-to-rail output stage swings within 10 mV of the supplies with no external resistive load.

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 approximate output saturation resistance is 24 Ω, sourcing or sinking. Use the output impedance to estimate the output saturation voltage when driving heavier loads. As an example, when driving 5 mA, the saturation voltage from either rail is roughly 120 mV.

If the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 output drives hard against the output saturation voltage, it recovers within 1.2 µs of the input, returning to the linear operating region of the amplifier (see Figure 55 and Figure 58).

Capacitive Load Drive Capability

Direct capacitive loads interact with the effective output impedance of the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 to form an additional pole in the feedback loop of the amplifiers, which causes excessive peaking on the pulse response or loss of stability. The worst case condition is when the devices use a single 5 V supply in a unity-gain configuration. Figure 85 shows the pulse response of the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 driving 500 pF directly.

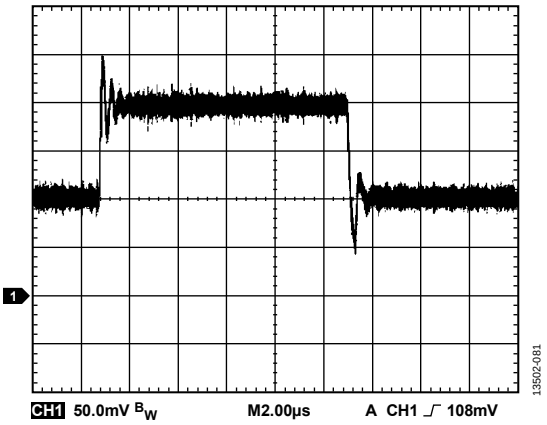


Figure 85. Pulse Response with 500 pF Load Capacitance

SHUTDOWN OPERATION

Use the active low $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input to put the ADA4622-1 into shutdown mode. When the voltage on the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input is less than 1.4 V above the negative supply voltage (V−), the ADA4622-1 shuts down and consumes only 50 µA to 60 µA typical. When the voltage on the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input is more than 1.4 V above the negative supply voltage (V−), or if the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input is left floating, the ADA4622-1 powers up. For best performance, it is recommended that the input voltage level on the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input be V− or that the input be left floating. The ADA4622-1 is still a drop-in replacement for devices with standard single channel op-amp pinouts because the ADA4622-1 enables when the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input is left floating. Figure 86 shows a simplified circuit for the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input.

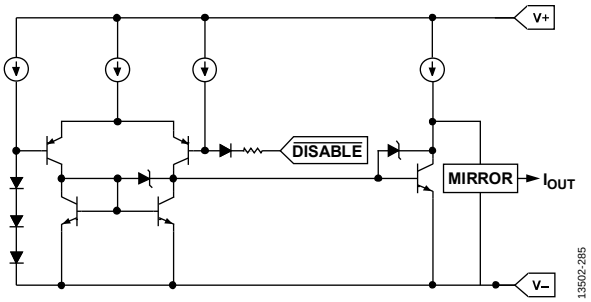


Figure 86. Simplified Circuit for the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ Input

Figure 87 and Figure 88 show the start-up and shutdown response when toggling the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input.

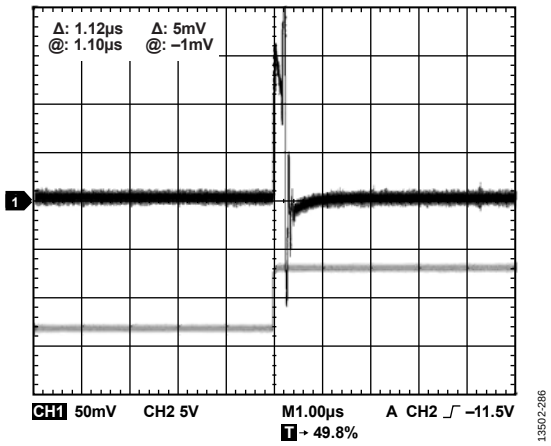


Figure 87. Start-Up Response When Toggling the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ Input

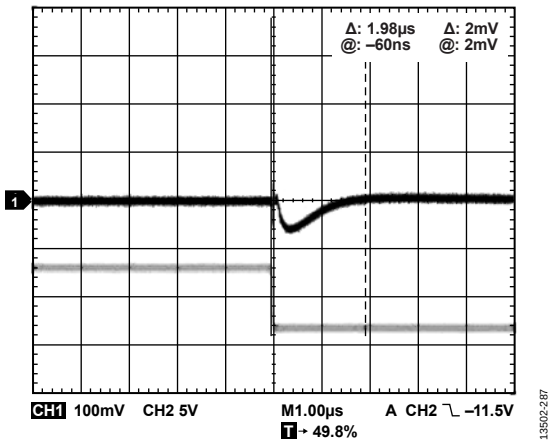


Figure 88. Shutdown Response When Toggling the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ Input

Figure 89 shows the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input current vs. the $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input voltage relative to the negative supply voltage (V−).

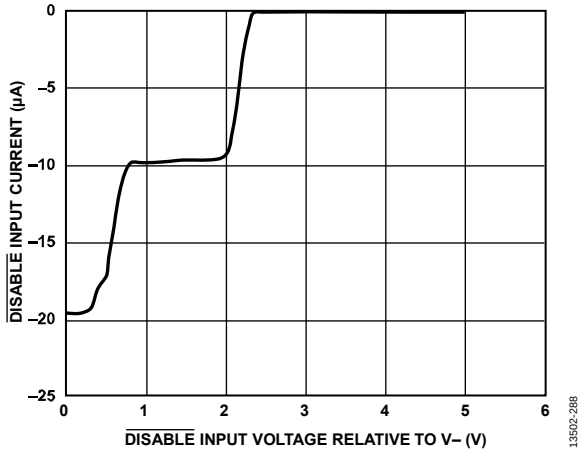


Figure 89. $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ Input Current vs. $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ Input Voltage Relative to V–

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

RECOMMENDED POWER SOLUTION

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 can operate from a ±2.5 V to ±15 V dual supply or a 5 V to 30 V single supply. The ADP7118 and the ADP7182 are recommended to generate the clean positive and negative rails for the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2. Both low dropout regulators (LDOs) are available in fixed output voltage or adjustable output voltage versions. To generate the input voltages for the LDOs, the ADP5070 dc-to-dc switching regulator is recommended. Figure 90 shows the recommended power solution configuration for the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2.

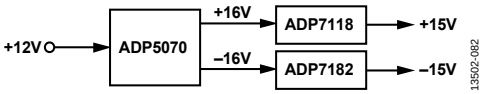


Figure 90. Power Solution Configuration for the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2

Table 10. Recommended Power Management Devices

Product	Description
ADP5070	DC-to-DC switching regulator with independent positive and negative outputs
ADP7118	20 V, 200 mA, low noise, CMOS LDO regulator
ADP7182	−28 V, −200 mA, low noise, linear regulator

MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum power the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 can safely dissipate is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature. For plastic packages, the maximum safe junction temperature is 150°C. If this maximum temperature is exceeded, reduce the die temperature to restore proper circuit operation. Leaving the device in the overheated condition for an extended period can result in device burnout. To ensure proper operation, it is important to observe the Absolute Maximum Ratings and Thermal Resistance specifications.

SECOND-ORDER LOW-PASS FILTER

Figure 91 shows the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 configured as a second-order, Butterworth, low-pass filter. With the values as shown, the corner frequency equals 200 kHz. The following equations show the component selection:

R1 = R2 = User Selected (Typical Values: 10 kΩ to 100 kΩ)

$$C1 = \frac{1.414}{2\pi f_{CUTOFF} \times R1}$$

$$C2 = \frac{0.707}{2\pi f_{CUTOFF} \times R1}$$

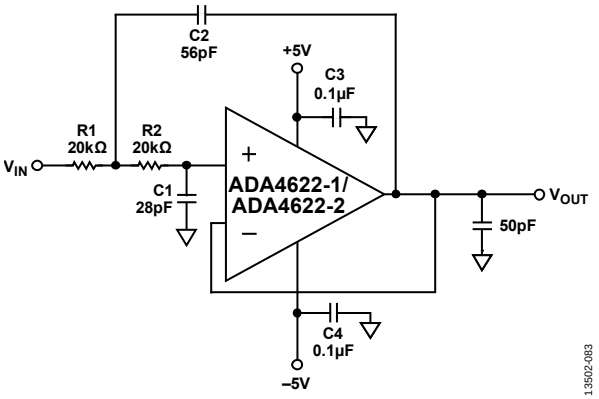


Figure 91. Second-Order, Butterworth, Low-Pass Filter

Figure 92 shows a plot of the filter; greater than 35 dB of high frequency rejection is achieved.

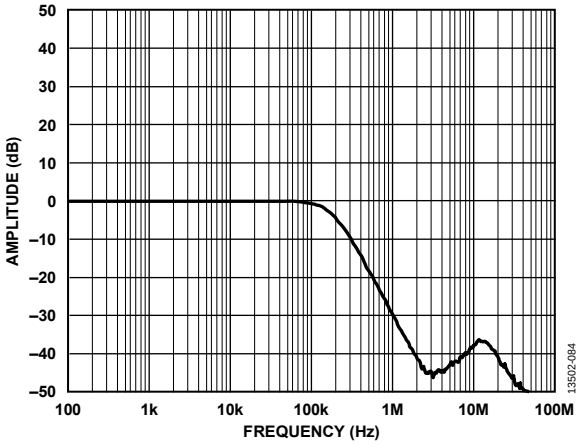


Figure 92. Frequency Response of the Filter

WIDEBAND PHOTODIODE PREAMPLIFIER

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 are an excellent choice for photodiode preamplifier applications. The low input bias current minimizes the dc error at the output of the preamplifier. In addition, the high gain bandwidth product and low input capacitance maximizes the signal bandwidth of the photodiode preamplifier. Figure 93 shows the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 as a current to voltage (I to V) converter with an electrical model of a photodiode.

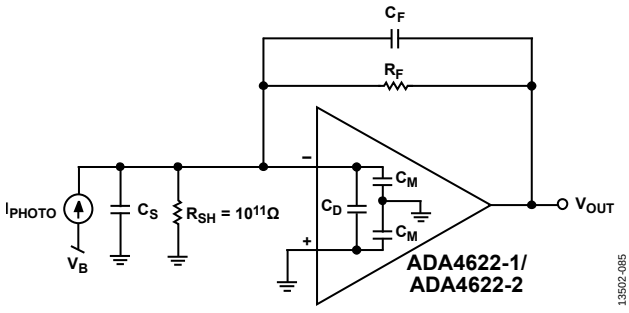


Figure 93. Wideband Photodiode Preamplifier

The following basic transfer function describes the transimpedance gain of the photodiode preamplifier:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{I_{PHOTO} \times R_F}{1 + sC_F R_F}$$

where
I_{PHOTO} is the output current of the photodiode.
The parallel combination of R_F and C_F sets the signal bandwidth (see the I to V gain curve in Figure 95).
s refers to the s-plane.

Note that R_F must be set so the maximum attainable output voltage corresponds to the maximum diode output current, I_{PHOTO}, which allows use of the full output swing. The attainable signal bandwidth with this photodiode preamplifier is a function of R_F, the gain bandwidth product (f_{GBP}) of the amplifier, and the total capacitance at the amplifier summing junction, including C_S and the amplifier input capacitance, C_D and C_M. R_F and the total capacitance produce a pole with loop frequency (f_P).

$$f_P = \frac{1}{2\pi R_F C_S}$$

With the additional pole from the amplifier open-loop response, the two-pole system results in peaking and instability due to an insufficient phase margin (see Figure 94).

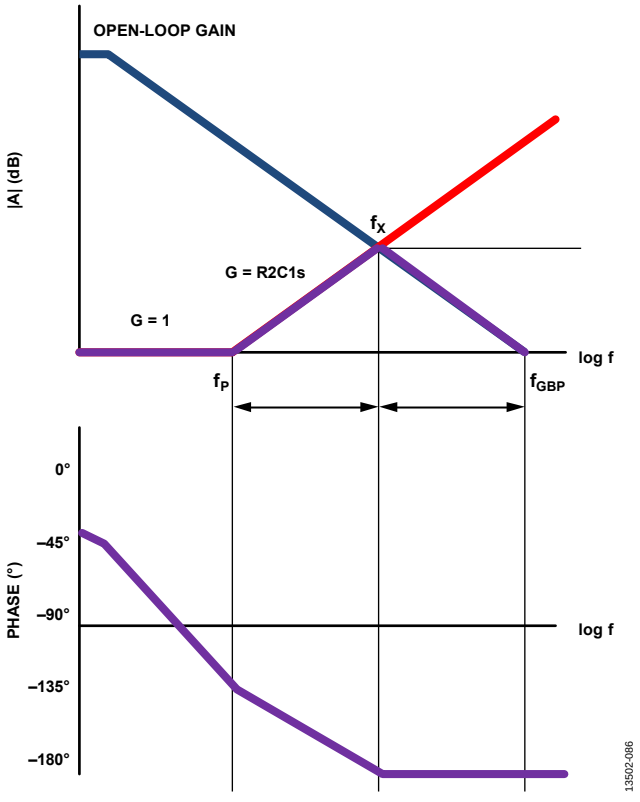


Figure 94. Gain and Phase Plot of the Transimpedance Amplifier Design, Without Compensation

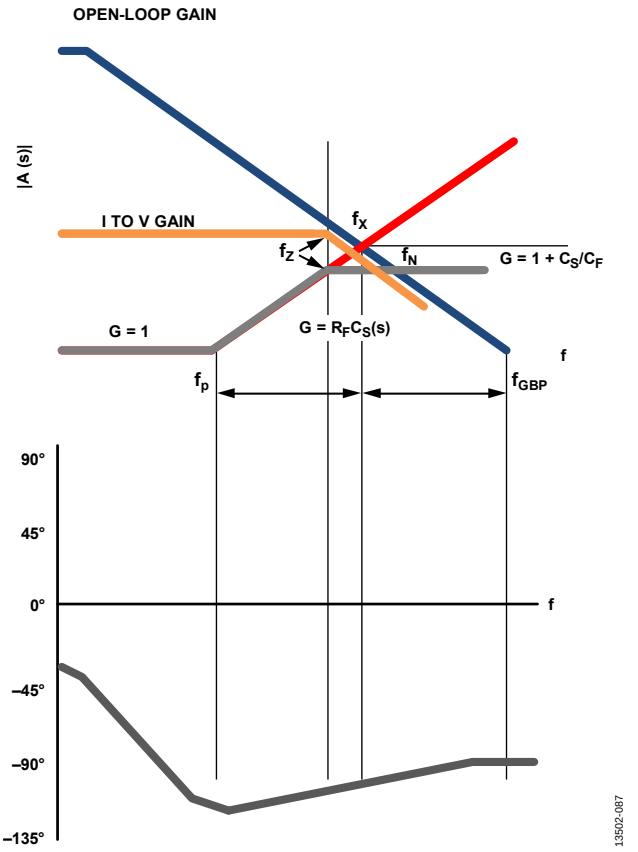


Figure 95. Gain and Phase Plot of the Transimpedance Amplifier Design with Compensation

Adding C_F creates a zero in the loop transmission that compensates for the effect of the input pole, which stabilizes the photodiode preamplifier design because of the increased phase margin. Adding C_F also sets the signal bandwidth (see Figure 95). The signal bandwidth and the zero frequency are determined by

$$f_Z = \frac{1}{2\pi R_F C_F}$$

where f_Z is the zero frequency.

Setting the zero at the f_X frequency maximizes the signal bandwidth with a 45° phase margin. Because f_X is the geometric mean of f_P and f_{GBP}, it can be calculated by

$$f_X = \sqrt{f_P \times f_{GBP}}$$

Combining these equations, the C_F value that produces f_X is

$$C_F = \sqrt{\frac{C_S}{2\pi \times R_F \times f_{GBP}}}$$

The frequency response in this case shows about 2 dB of peaking and 15% overshoot. Doubling C_F and halving the bandwidth results in a flat frequency response with about 5% transient overshoot.

The dominant sources of output noise in the wideband photodiode preamp design are the input voltage noise of the amplifier, V_{NOISE}, and the resistor noise due to R_F. The gray curve in Figure 95 shows the noise gain over frequencies for the photodiode preamp.

Calculate the noise bandwidth at the f_N frequency by

$$f_N = \frac{f_{GBP}}{(C_S + C_F)/C_F}$$

Figure 96 shows the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 configured as a transimpedance photodiode amplifier. The amplifiers are used in conjunction with a photodiode detector with an input capacitance of 5 pF. Figure 97 shows the transimpedance response of the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2 when I_{PHOTO} is 1 µA p-p. The amplifiers have a bandwidth of 2 MHz when they are maximized for a 45° phase margin with C_F = 2 pF. Note that with the PCB parasitics added to C_F, the peaking is only 0.5 dB, and the bandwidth is reduced slightly.

Increasing C_F to 3 pF completely eliminates the peaking; however, increasing C_F to 3 pF reduces the bandwidth to 1 MHz.

Table 11 shows the noise sources and total output noise for the photodiode preamp, where the preamp is configured to have a 45° phase margin for maximum bandwidth and $f_Z = f_X = f_N$ in this case.

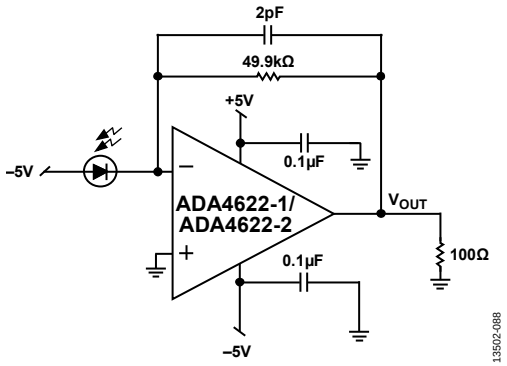


Figure 96. Photodiode Preamplifier

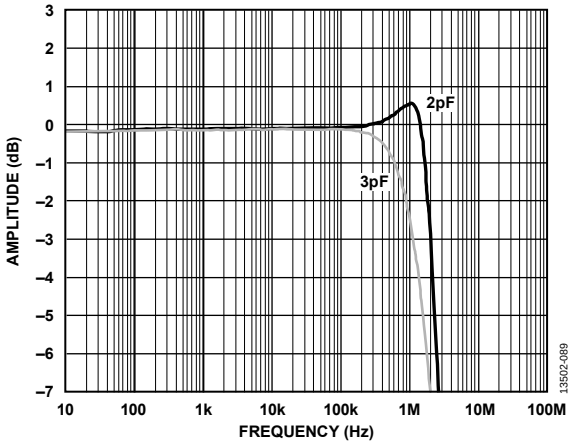


Figure 97. Photodiode Preamplifier Frequency Response

Table 11. RMS Noise Contributions of the Photodiode Preamplifier

Contributor	Expression	RMS Noise (µV)[1]
R_F	$\sqrt{4kT \times R_F \times f_N \times \frac{\pi}{2}}$	50.8
V_{NOISE}	$V_{NOISE} \times \sqrt{\frac{(C_S + C_M + C_F + C_D)}{C_F}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} \times f_N}$	131.6
Root Sum Square (RSS) Total	$\sqrt{R_F^2 \times V_{NOISE}^2}$	141

[1] RMS noise with R_F = 50 kΩ, C_S = 5 pF, C_F = 2 pF, C_M = 3.7 pF, and C_D = 0.4 pF.

PEAK DETECTOR

A peak detector captures the peak value of a signal and produces an output equal to it. By taking advantage of the dc precision and super low input bias current of the JFET input amplifiers, such as the ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2, a highly accurate peak detector can be built, as shown in Figure 98.

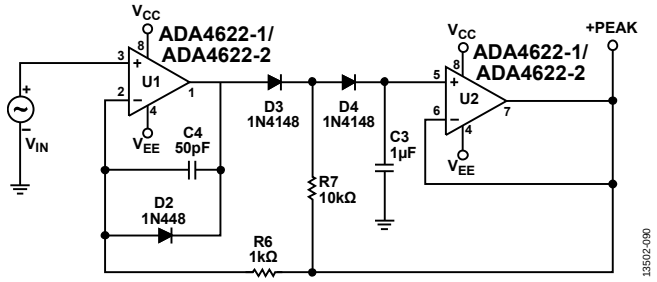


Figure 98. Positive Peak Detector

In this application, D3 and D4 act as unidirectional current switches that open when the output is kept constant in hold mode.

To detect a positive peak, U2A drives C3 through D3 and drives D4 until C3 is charged to a voltage equal to the input peak value.

Feedback from the output of the U2B (positive peak) through R6 limits the output voltage of U2A. After detecting the peak, the output of U2A swings low but is clamped by D2. D3 reverses bias and the common node of D3, D4, and R7 is held to a voltage equal to positive peak by R7. The voltage across D4 is 0 V; therefore, the leakage is small. The bias current of U2B is also small. With almost no leakage, C3 has a long hold time.

The ADA4622-1/ADA4622-2, shown in Figure 98, are a perfect fit for building a peak detector because U1 requires dc precision and high output current during fast peaks, and U2 requires low input bias current (I_B) to minimize capacitance discharge between peaks. A low leakage and low dielectric absorption capacitor, such as polystyrene or polypropylene, is required for C3. Reversing the diode directions causes the circuit to detect negative peaks.

MULTIPLEXING INPUTS

By using the ADA4622-1 $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$ input, it is possible to multiplex two inputs to a single output by using the circuit shown in Figure 99. If the gain configuration or filter configuration of the two amplifiers is different, and a common single input to both amplifiers is used, this configuration can control selectable gain or selectable frequency response at the output.

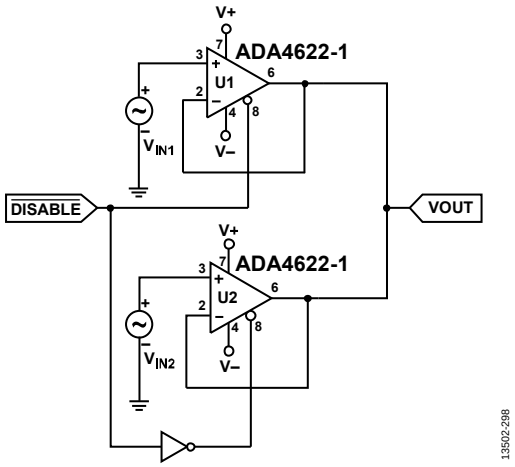


Figure 99. Multiplexed Input Circuit

Figure 100 shows the output response when multiplexing two input signals. The input to the first amplifier is a 4 V p-p, 200 kHz sine wave; the input to the second amplifier is an 8 V p-p, 100 kHz sine wave.

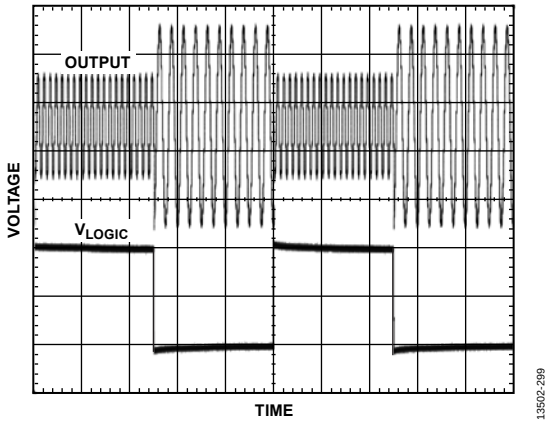


Figure 100. Multiplexed Output

FULL WAVE RECTIFIER

Figure 101 shows the circuit of a full-wave rectifier using two ADA4622-1 op amps in single-supply operation. The circuit is composed of a voltage follower (U1) and a second stage amplifier (U2) that combine the output of the first stage amplifier and the inverted version of the input signal. U1 follows the input during the positive half cycle and clamps the negative going input signal to ground giving a half wave signal at V_{HW}. The following equation defines the circuit transfer function:

$$V_{FW} = (1+ R3/R2)V_{HW} - (R3/R2) \times V_{IN}$$

where:
V_{FW} is the full wave output from U1.
R3 and *R2* are the feedback resistors shown in Figure 101.
V_{HW} is half wave output from U1.
V_{IN} is the input voltage.

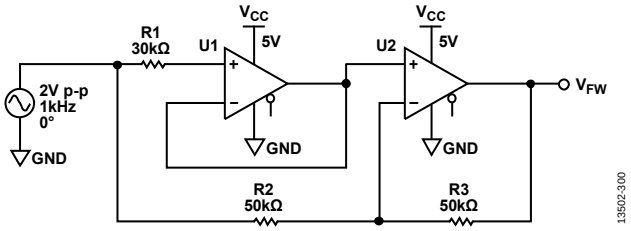


Figure 101. Full Wave Rectifier Circuit

During the input positive half cycle, U1 follows the input so that $V_{HW} = V_{IN}$; therefore, $V_{FW} = V_{IN}$. During the negative half cycle, U1 clamps the signal to ground so that $V_{HW} = 0$ V; therefore, $V_{FW} = -(R3/R2) \times V_{IN} = -V_{IN}$ because R3/R2 = 1. Figure 102 shows the input and outputs waveforms from the circuit. The input is 2 V p-p, 1 kHz sine wave while the circuit is running on a 5 V single supply.

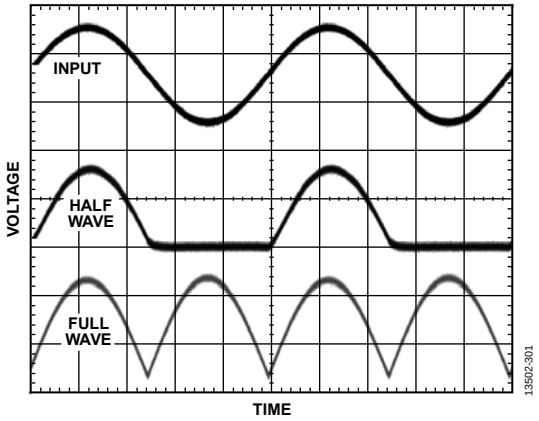
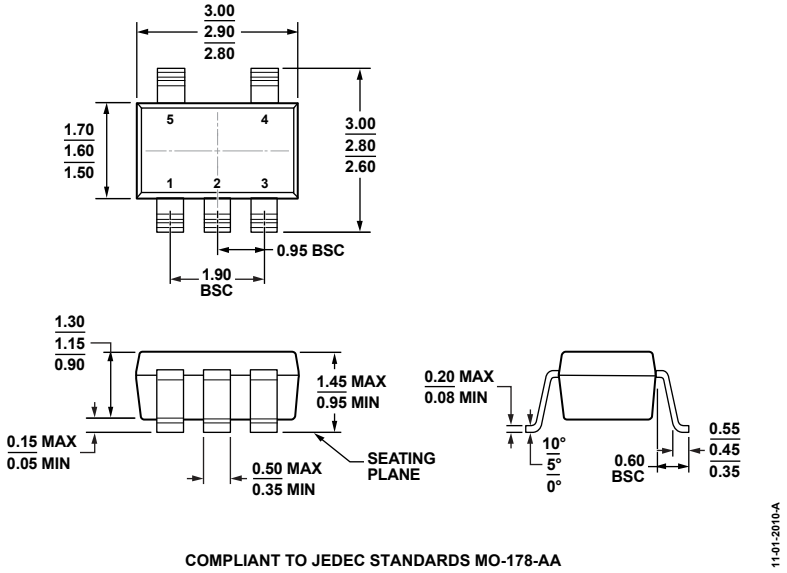


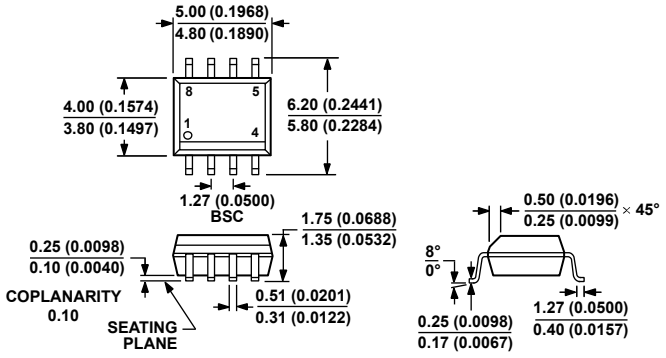
Figure 102. Full Wave and Half Wave Rectifier Input and Output Waveforms

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-178-AA

Figure 103. 5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]
(RJ-5)
Dimensions shown in millimeters



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 104. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
Narrow Body
(R-8)
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

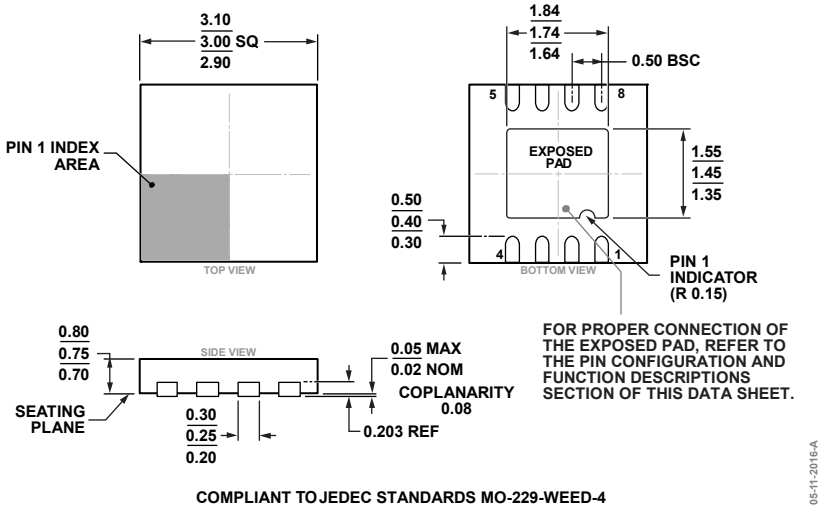


Figure 105. 8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
3 mm × 3 mm Body and 0.75 mm Package Height
(CP-8-13)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

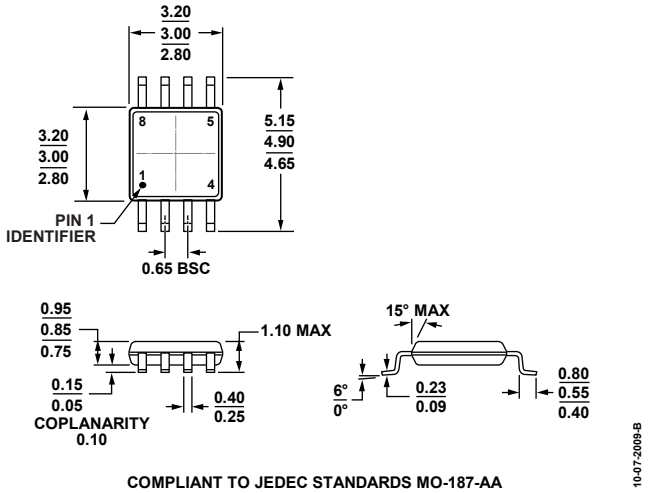


Figure 106. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]
(RM-8)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADA4622-1ARJZ-R2	−40°C to +125°C	5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]	RJ-5	A3J
ADA4622-1ARJZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]	RJ-5	A3J
ADA4622-1ARJZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]	RJ-5	A3J
ADA4622-1ARZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-1ARZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-1ARZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-1BRZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-1BRZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-1BRZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2ACPZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-8-13	A3D
ADA4622-2ACPZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-8-13	A3D
ADA4622-2ARMZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	A3D
ADA4622-2ARMZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	A3D
ADA4622-2ARMZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	A3D
ADA4622-2ARZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2ARZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2ARZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2BRZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2BRZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADA4622-2BRZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

D13502-0-2/17(B)