

FEATURES

Offset voltage: 2.5 mV maximum
Single-supply operation: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
Low noise: 8 nV/√Hz
Wide bandwidth: 24 MHz
Slew rate: 11 V/μs
Short-circuit output current: 120 mA
Qualified for automotive applications
No phase reversal
Low input bias current: 1 pA
Low supply current per amplifier: 2 mA maximum
Unity gain stable

APPLICATIONS

Battery-powered instruments
Multipole filters
ADC front ends
Sensors
Barcode scanners
ASIC input or output amplifiers
Audio amplifiers
Photodiode amplifiers
Datapath/mux/switch control

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD8646 and the AD8647 are the dual, and the AD8648 is the quad, rail-to-rail, input and output, single-supply amplifiers featuring low offset voltage, wide signal bandwidth, low input voltage, and low current noise. The AD8647 also has a low power shutdown function.

The combination of 24 MHz bandwidth, low offset, low noise, and very low input bias current makes these amplifiers useful in a wide variety of applications. Filters, integrators, photodiode amplifiers, and high impedance sensors all benefit from the combination of performance features. AC applications benefit from the wide bandwidth and low distortion. The AD8646/

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

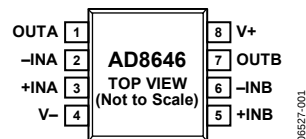


Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC and MSOP

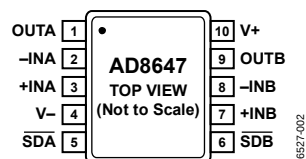


Figure 2. 10-Lead MSOP

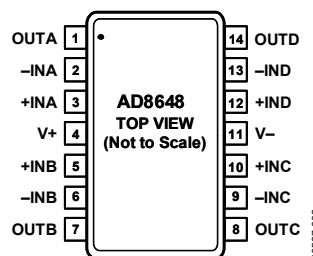


Figure 3. 14-Lead SOIC and TSSOP

AD8647/AD8648 offer high output drive capability, which is excellent for audio line drivers and other low impedance applications. The AD8646 and AD8648 are available for automotive applications (see the Ordering Guide).

Applications include portable and low powered instrumentation, audio amplification for portable devices, portable phone headsets, barcode scanners, and multipole filters. The ability to swing rail to rail at both the input and output enables designers to buffer CMOS ADCs, DACs, ASICs, and other wide output swing devices in single-supply systems.

Rev. D

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REVISION HISTORY

4/10—Rev. C to Rev. D

Changes to Features Section and General Description Section .	1
Updated Outline Dimensions	16
Changes to Ordering Guide Section	18

Revision History: AD8646/AD8647/AD8648

2/09—Rev. B to Rev. C

Change to Supply Current Shutdown Mode (AD8647 Only)	
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Change to Supply Current Shutdown Mode (AD8647 Only)	
Parameter, Table 2	5
Added Figure 50; Renumbered Sequentially	15
Updated Outline Dimensions	16
Changes to Ordering Guide	18

10/07—Revision B: Initial Combined Version

Revision History: AD8646

10/07—Rev. 0 to Rev. B

Combined with AD8648	Universal
Added AD8647	Universal
Deleted Figure 4 and Figure 7	7
Deleted Figure 33	11

8/07—Revision 0: Initial Version

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Multiplexing Operation	15
Outline Dimensions	16
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Revision History: AD8648

10/07—Rev. A to Rev. B

Combined with AD8646	Universal
Added AD8647	Universal
Deleted Figure 7	6
Deleted Figure 11	7
Deleted Figure 16 and Figure 17	8
Deleted Figure 24	9
Deleted Figure 27, Figure 28, Figure 31, and Figure 32	10

6/07—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to General Description	1
Updated Outline Dimensions	12
Changes to Ordering Guide	12

1/06—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{SY} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V_{SY}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	V _{CM} = 0 V to 5 V −40°C < T _A < +125°C		0.6	2.5	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV _{OS} /ΔT	−40°C < T _A < +125°C		1.8	3.2	μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I _B	−40°C < T _A < +85°C −40°C < T _A < +125°C		0.3	1	pA
Input Offset Current	I _{OS}	−40°C < T _A < +85°C −40°C < T _A < +125°C		0.1	50	pA
Input Voltage Range	V _{CM}		0		550	pA
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V _{CM} = 0 V to 5 V	67	84	250	pA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _{VO}	R _L = 2 kΩ, V _O = 0.5 V to 4.5 V	104	116		pA
Input Capacitance						
Differential	C _{DIFF}			2.5		pF
Common Mode	C _{CM}			6.7		pF
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High	V _{OH}	I _{OUT} = 1 mA −40°C < T _A < +125°C	4.98	4.99		V
		I _{OUT} = 10 mA −40°C < T _A < +125°C	4.90			V
			4.85	4.92		V
Output Voltage Low	V _{OL}	I _{OUT} = 1 mA −40°C < T _A < +125°C		8.4	20	mV
		I _{OUT} = 10 mA −40°C < T _A < +125°C			40	mV
				78	145	mV
Output Current	I _{SC}	Short circuit −40°C < T _A < +125°C		±120	200	mV
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Z _{OUT}	At 1 MHz, A _V = 1		5		mA
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V _{SY} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	63	80		dB
Supply Current per Amplifier	I _{SY}	−40°C < T _A < +125°C		1.5	2.0	mA
Supply Current Shutdown Mode (AD8647 Only)	I _{SD}	Both amplifiers shut down, V _{IN_SDA} and V _{IN_SDB} = 0 V −40°C < T _A < +125°C		10	2.5	mA
					1	nA
SHUTDOWN INPUTS (AD8647)						
Logic High Voltage (Enabled)	V _{INH}	−40°C < T _A < +125°C	+2.0			V
Logic Low Voltage (Power-Down)	V _{INL}	−40°C < T _A < +125°C			+0.8	V
Logic Input Current (Per Pin)	I _{IN}	−40°C < T _A < +125°C			1	μA
Output Pin Leakage Current		−40°C < T _A < +125°C (shutdown active)		1		nA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	R _L = 2 kΩ		11		V/μs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP			24		MHz
Phase Margin	∅ _m			74		Degrees
Settling Time	t _s	To 0.1%		0.5		μs
Amplifier Turn-On Time (AD8647)	t _{on}	25°C, A _V = 1, R _L = 1 kΩ (see Figure 44)		1		μs
Amplifier Turn-Off Time (AD8647)	t _{off}	25°C, A _V = 1, R _L = 1 kΩ (see Figure 45)		1		μs

AD8646/AD8647/AD8648

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Peak-to-Peak Noise	e_n p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		2.3		μV
Voltage Noise Density	e_n	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}$		8		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 10 \text{ kHz}$		6		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Channel Separation	CS	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}$	-115			dB
		$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$	-110			dB
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD + N	$V_{p-p} = 0.1 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 600 \Omega$, $f = 25 \text{ kHz}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$				
		$A_V = +1$		0.010		%
		$A_V = -10$		0.021		%

$V_{SY} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V_{SY}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.6	2.5	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		1.8	3.2	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	I_B	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	1	pA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +85^\circ\text{C}$			50	pA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			550	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +85^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	0.5	pA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			50	pA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			250	pA
Input Voltage Range	V_{CM}		0		2.7	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	62	79		dB
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.2\text{ V}$	95	102		dB
Input Capacitance						
Differential	C_{DIFF}			2.5		pF
Common Mode	C_{CM}			7.8		pF
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$	2.65	2.68		V
			2.60			V
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		11	25	mV
					30	mV
Output Current	I_{SC}	Short circuit		± 63		mA
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	At 1 MHz, $A_V = 1$		5		Ω
POWER SUPPLY						
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{SY} = 2.7\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	63	80		dB
Supply Current per Amplifier	I_{SY}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		1.6	2.0	mA
					2.5	mA
Supply Current Shutdown Mode (AD8647 Only)	I_{SD}	Both amplifiers shut down, V_{IN_SDA} and $V_{IN_SDB} = 0\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		10		nA
					1	μA
SHUTDOWN INPUTS (AD8647)						
Logic High Voltage (Enabled)	V_{INH}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$	+2.0			V
Logic Low Voltage (Power-Down)	V_{INL}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			+0.8	V
Logic Input Current (Per Pin)	I_{IN}	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			1	μA
Output Pin Leakage Current		$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ (shutdown active)		1		nA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$		11		V/ μs
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBP			24		MHz
Phase Margin	ϕ_m			53		Degrees
Settling Time	t_s	To 0.1%		0.3		μs
Amplifier Turn-On Time (AD8647)	t_{on}	25°C , $A_V = 1$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ (see Figure 41)		1.2		μs
Amplifier Turn-Off Time (AD8647)	t_{off}	25°C , $A_V = 1$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ (see Figure 42)		1		μs
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Peak-to-Peak Noise	e_n p-p	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		2.3		μV
Voltage Noise Density	e_n	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		8		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		6		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Channel Separation	CS	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		-115		dB
		$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		-110		dB

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	6 V
Input Voltage	GND to V_{SY}
Differential Input Voltage	± 3 V
Output Short Circuit to GND	Indefinite
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering 60 sec)	300°C
Junction Temperature	150°C

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

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

Table 4. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}	Unit
8-Lead SOIC_N	125	43	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
8-Lead MSOP	210	45	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
10-Lead MSOP	200	44	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
14-Lead SOIC_N	120	36	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
14-Lead TSSOP	180	35	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

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

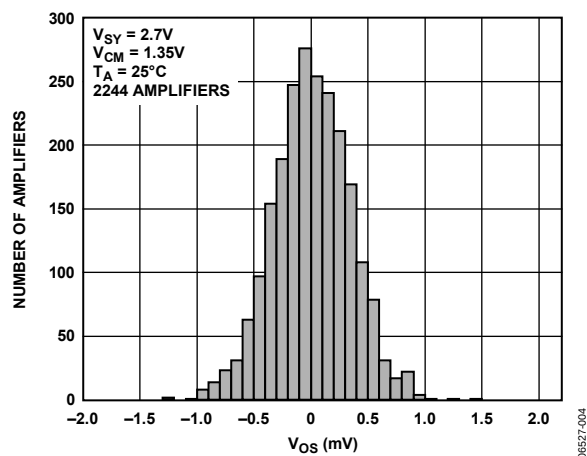


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

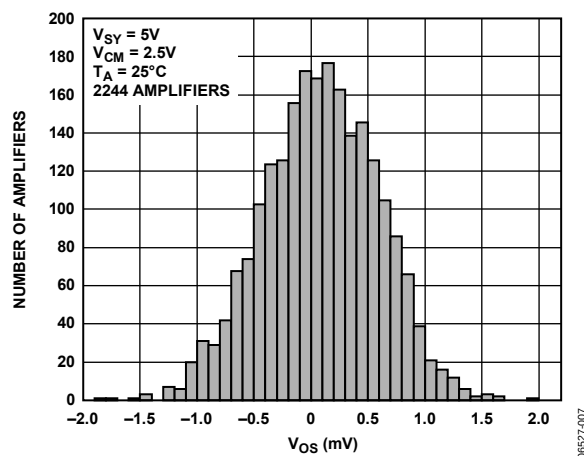


Figure 7. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

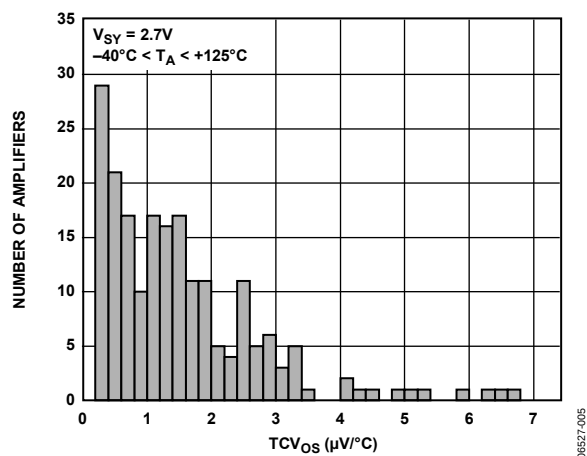
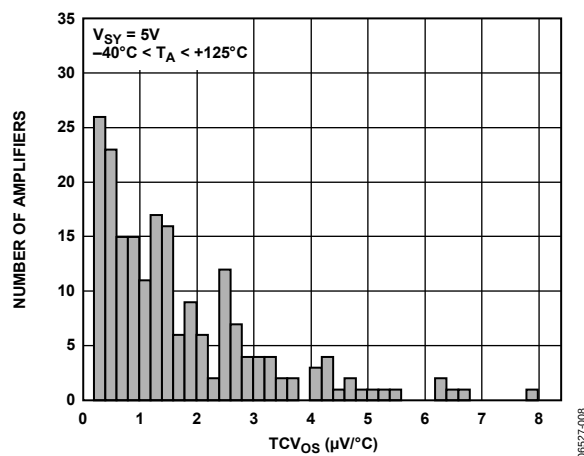
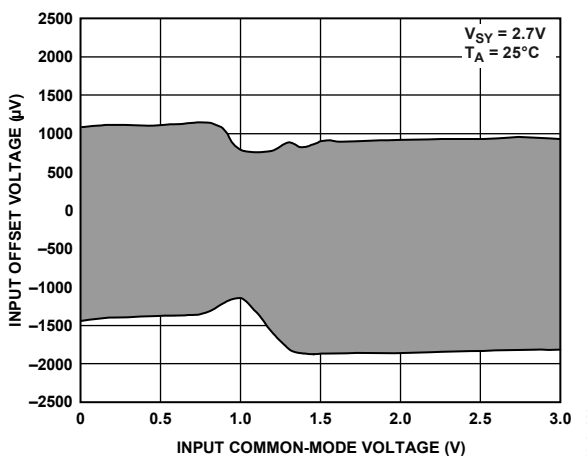
Figure 5. V_{OS} Drift (TCV_{OS}) DistributionFigure 8. V_{OS} Drift (TCV_{OS}) Distribution

Figure 6. Input Offset Voltage vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage

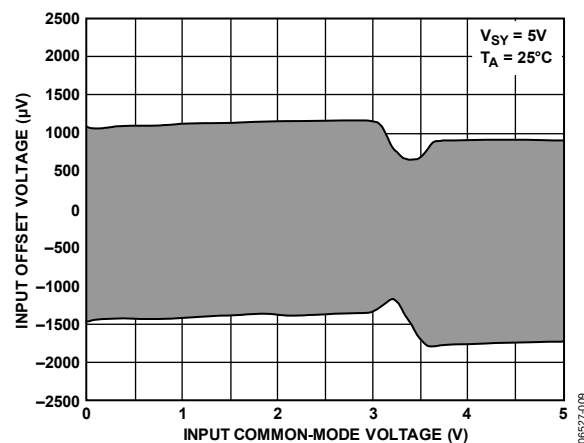


Figure 9. Input Offset Voltage vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage

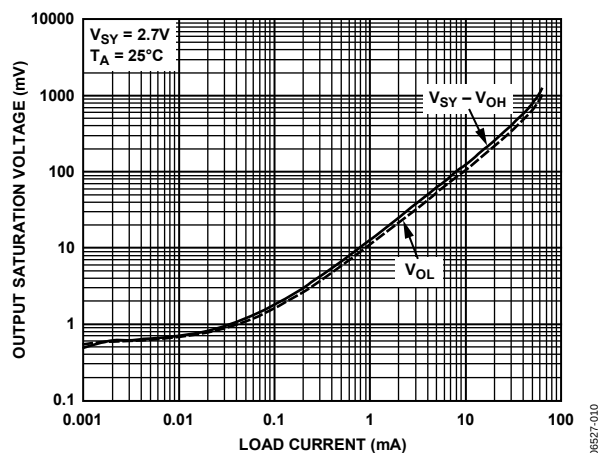


Figure 10. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current

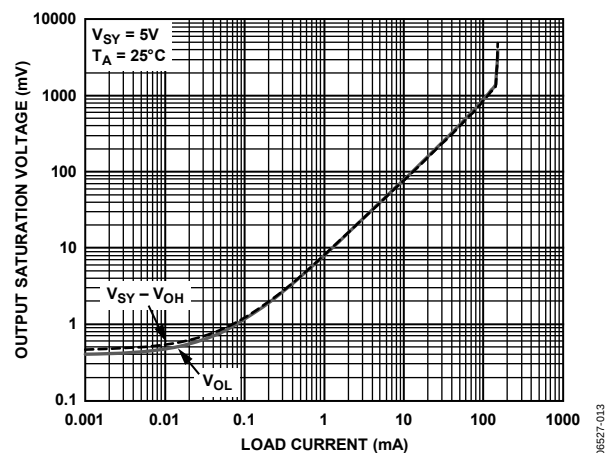


Figure 13. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current

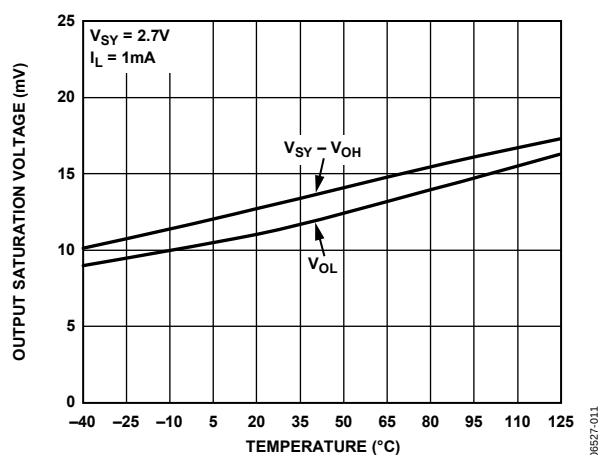


Figure 11. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature

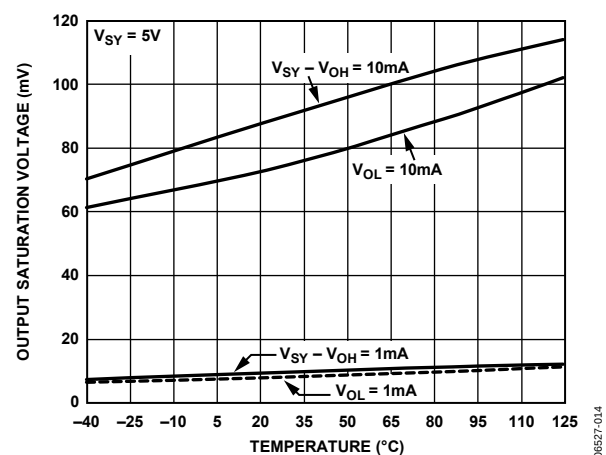


Figure 14. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature

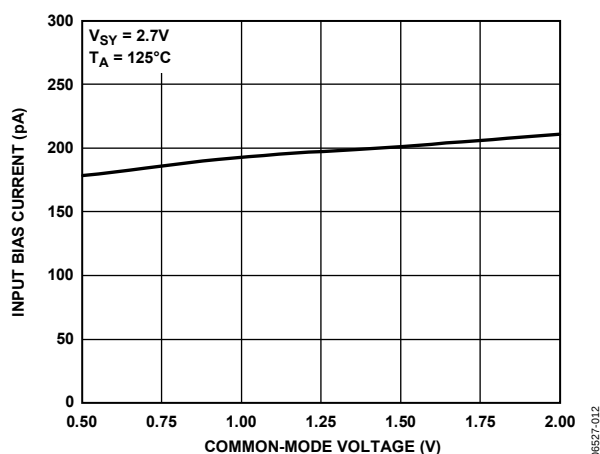


Figure 12. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

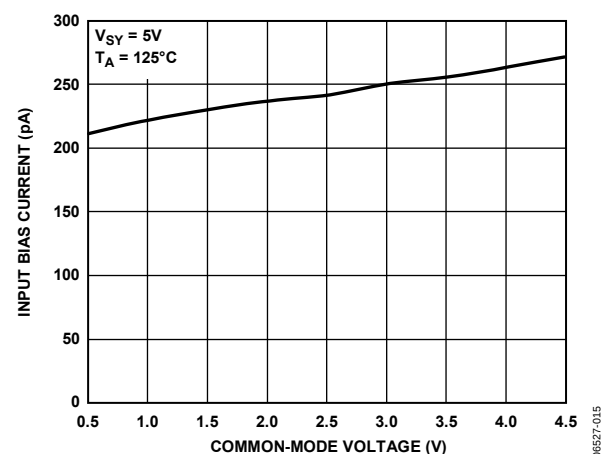


Figure 15. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

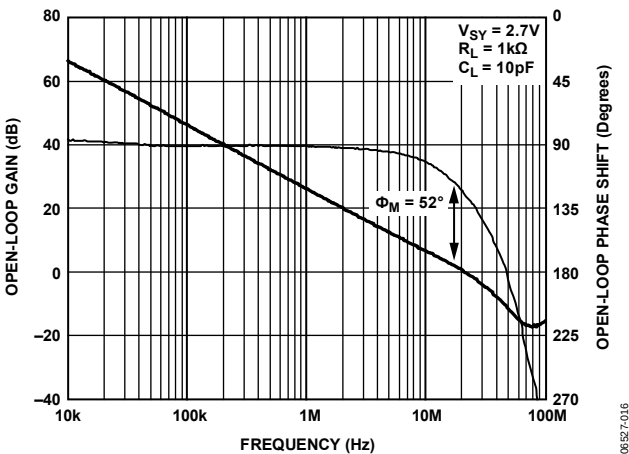


Figure 16. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

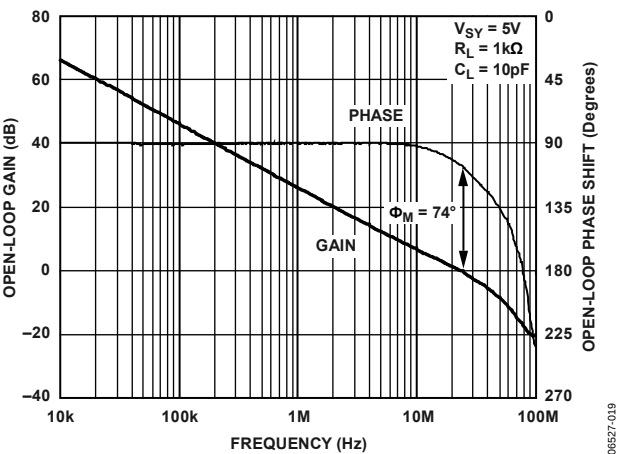


Figure 19. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

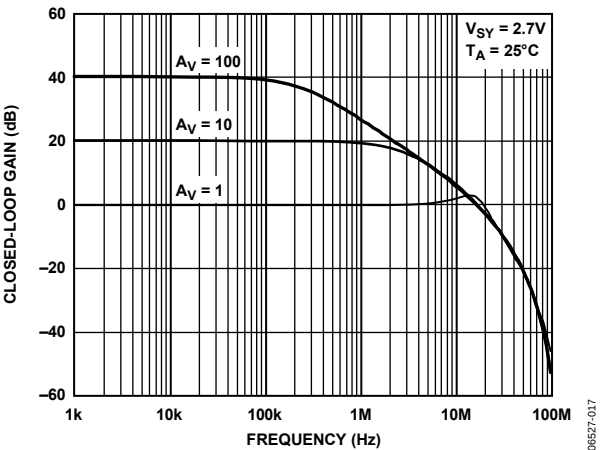


Figure 17. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

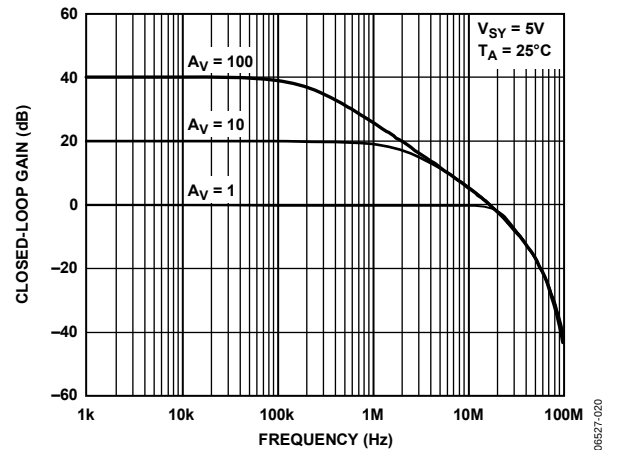


Figure 20. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

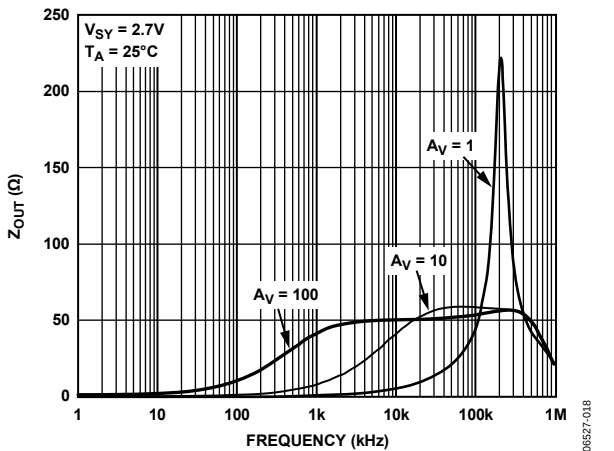


Figure 18. Z_{OUT} vs. Frequency

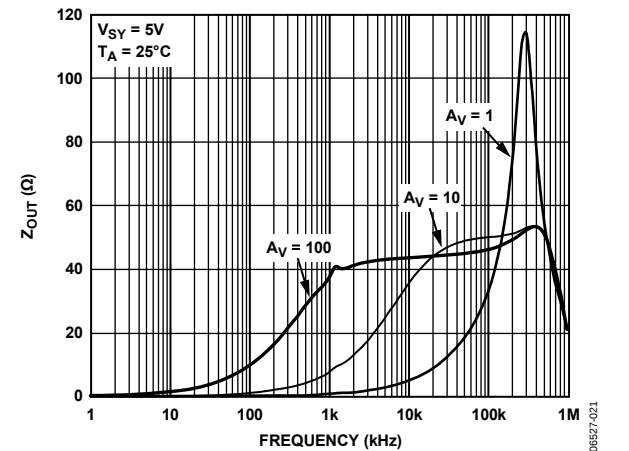


Figure 21. Z_{OUT} vs. Frequency

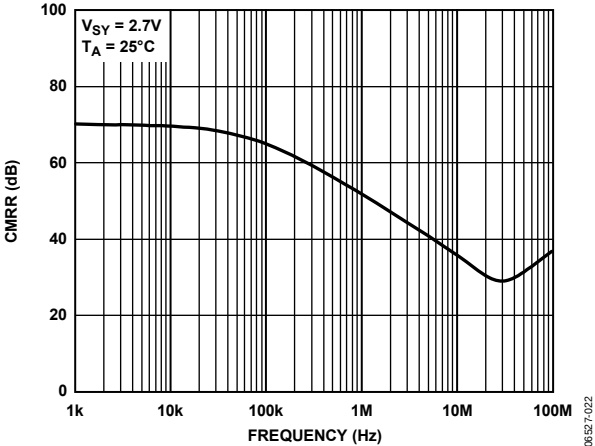


Figure 22. CMRR vs. Frequency

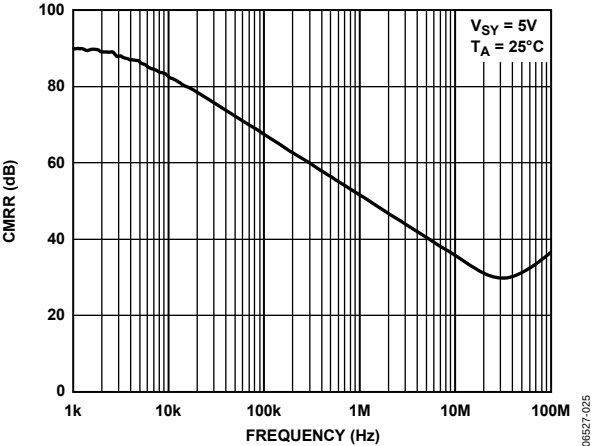


Figure 25. CMRR vs. Frequency

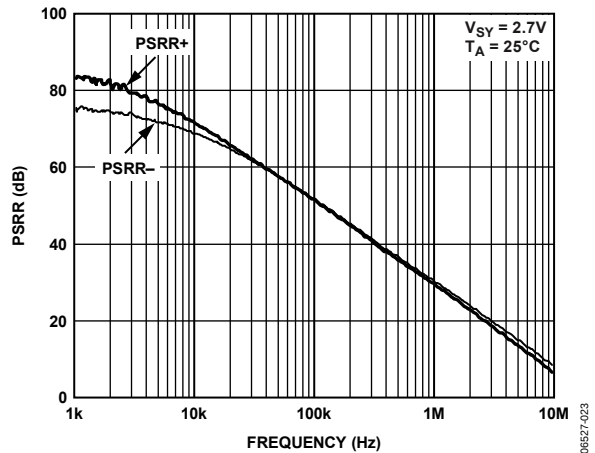


Figure 23. PSRR vs. Frequency

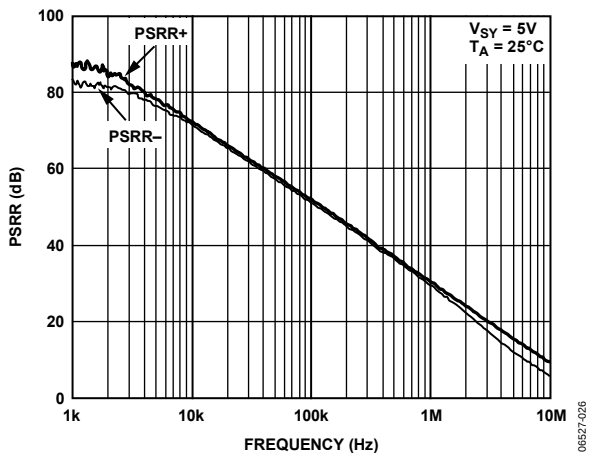


Figure 26. PSRR vs. Frequency

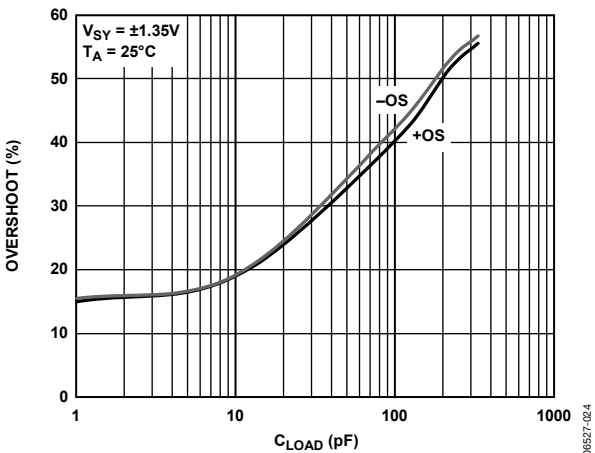


Figure 24. Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

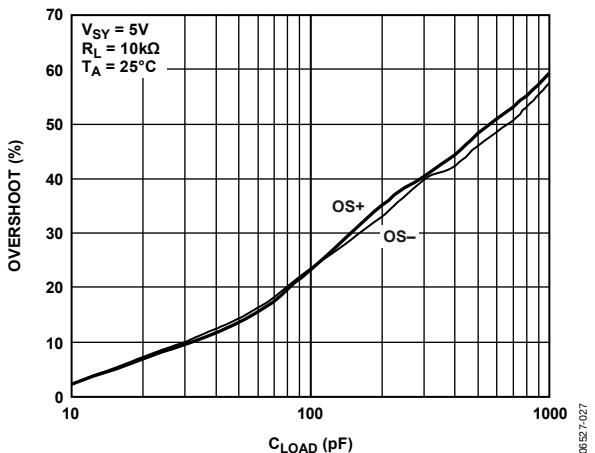


Figure 27. Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

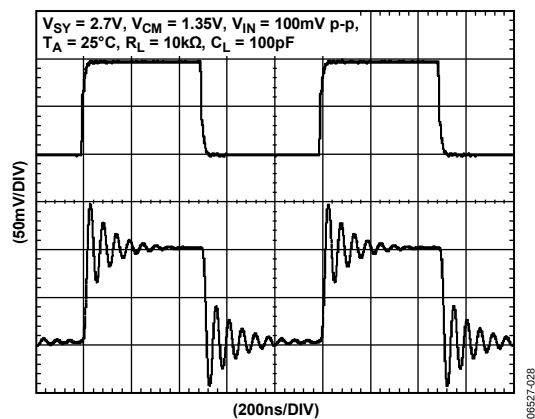


Figure 28. Small-Signal Transient Response

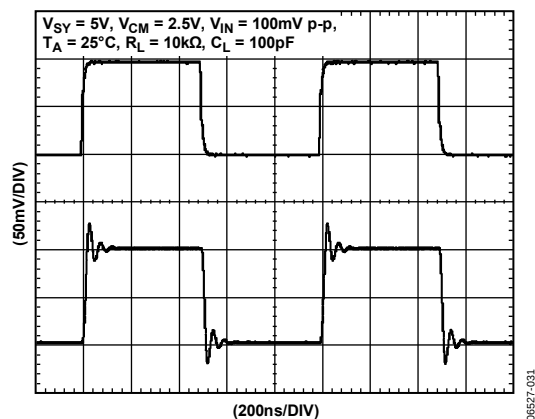


Figure 31. Small-Signal Transient Response

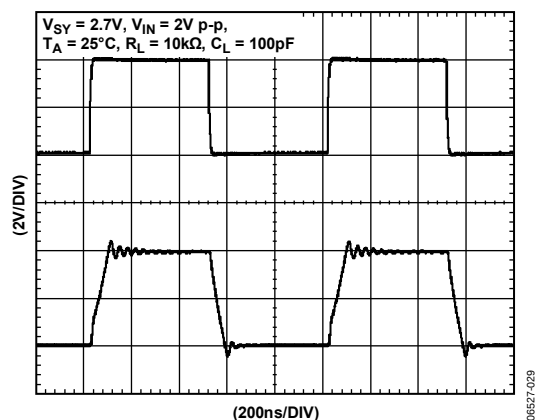


Figure 29. Large-Signal Transient Response

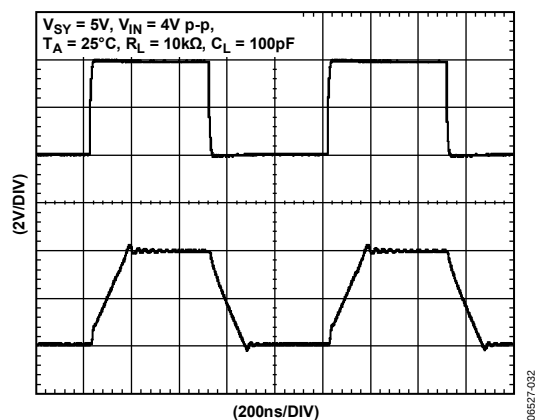


Figure 32. Large-Signal Transient Response

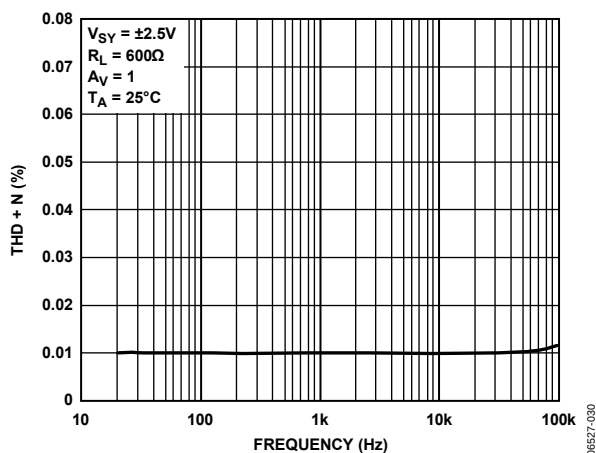


Figure 30. THD + Noise vs. Frequency

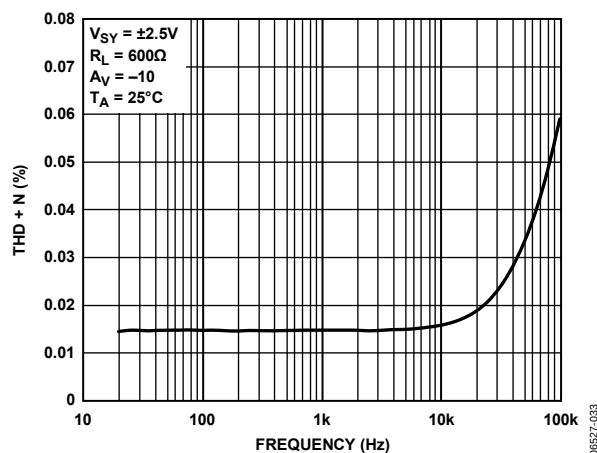


Figure 33. THD + Noise vs. Frequency

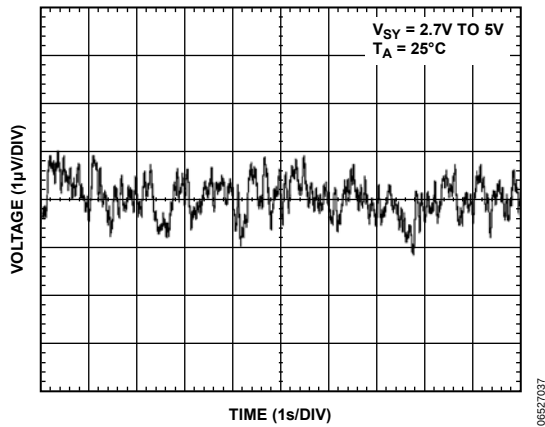


Figure 34. 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Voltage Noise

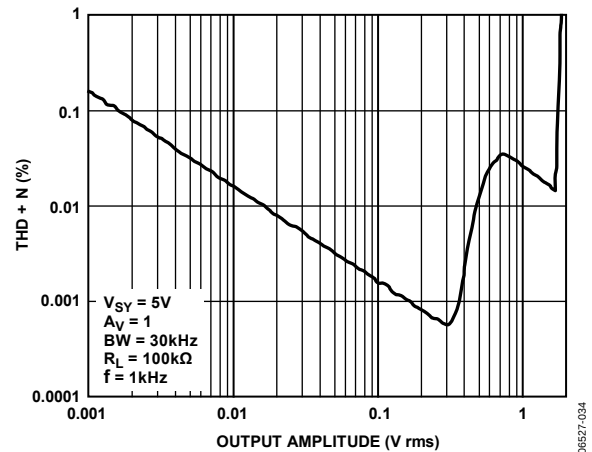


Figure 37. THD + Noise vs. Output Amplitude

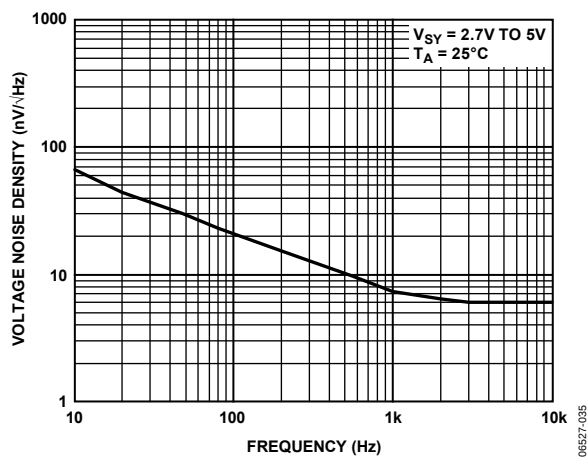


Figure 35. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

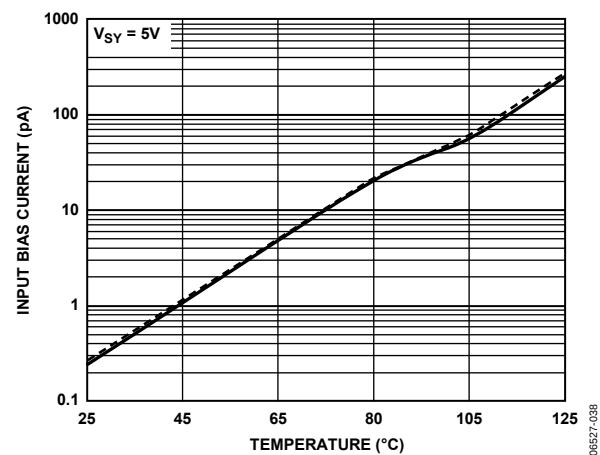


Figure 38. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

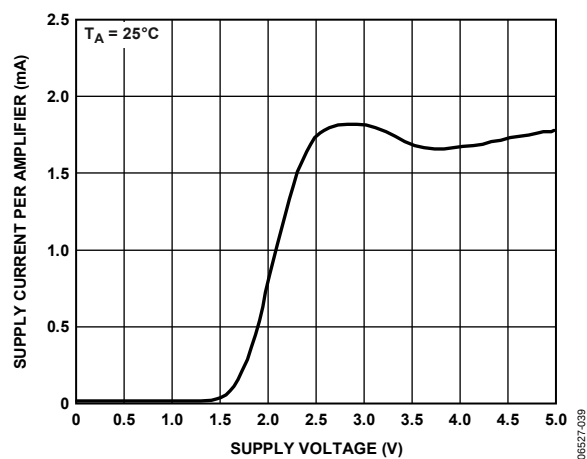


Figure 36. Supply Current per Amplifier vs. Supply Voltage

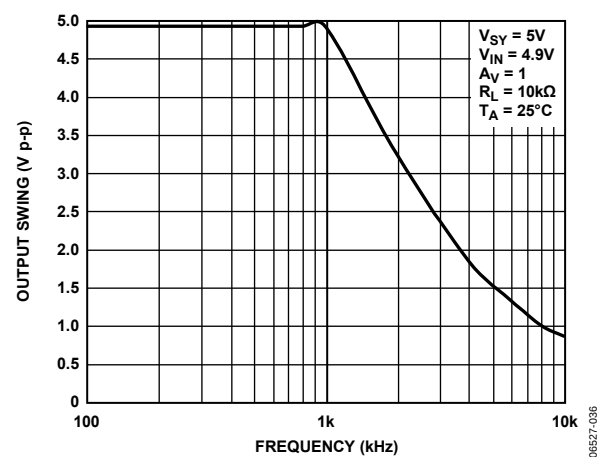


Figure 39. Maximum Output Swing vs. Frequency

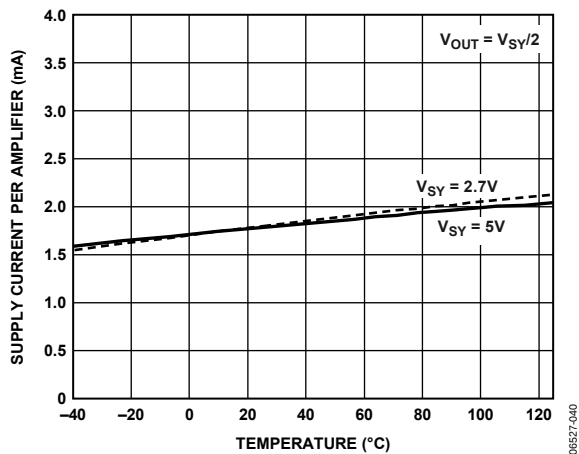


Figure 40. Supply Current per Amplifier vs. Temperature

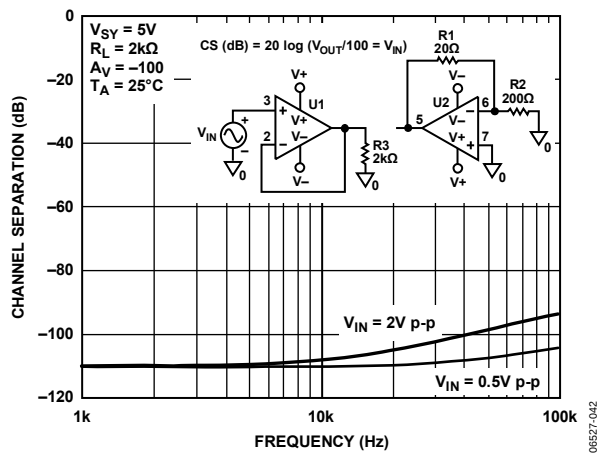


Figure 43. Channel Separation

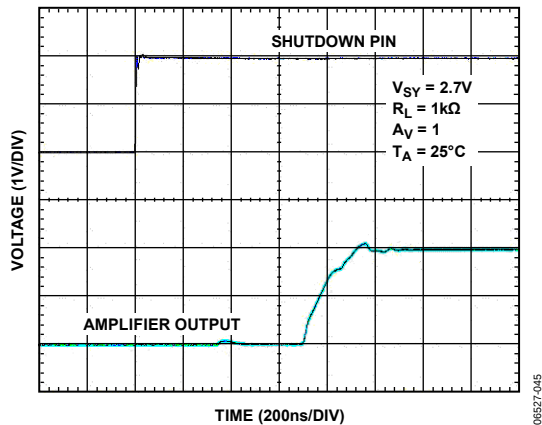


Figure 41. Turn-On Time

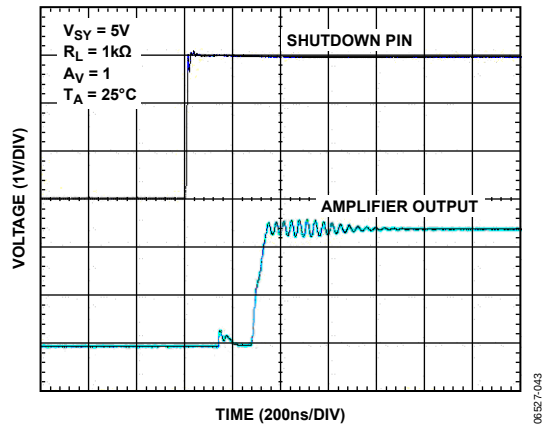


Figure 44. Turn-On Time

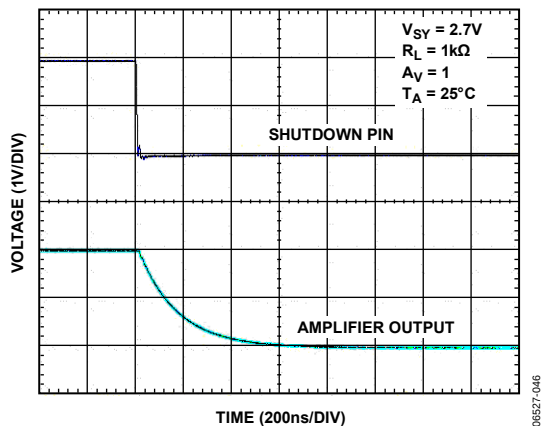


Figure 42. Turn-Off Time

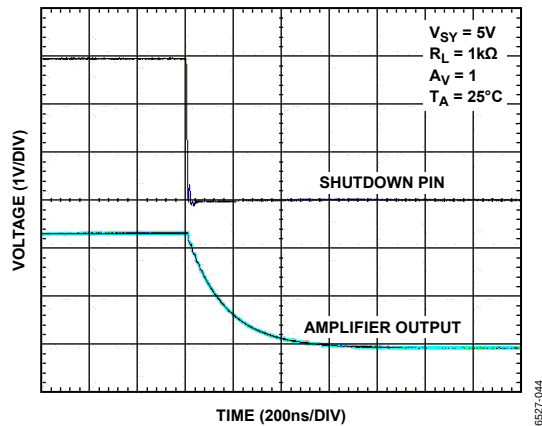


Figure 45. Turn-Off Time

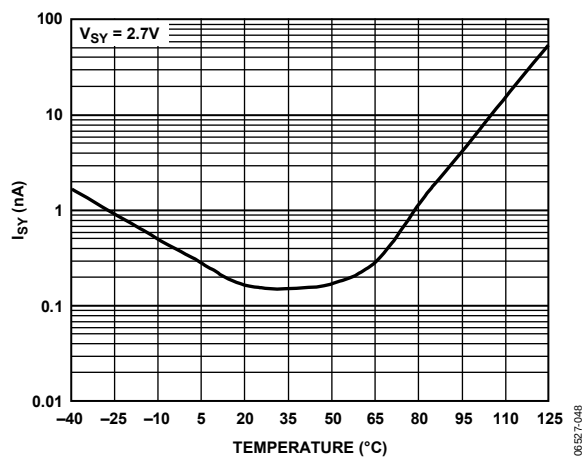


Figure 46. Supply Current with Op-Amp Shutdown vs. Temperature

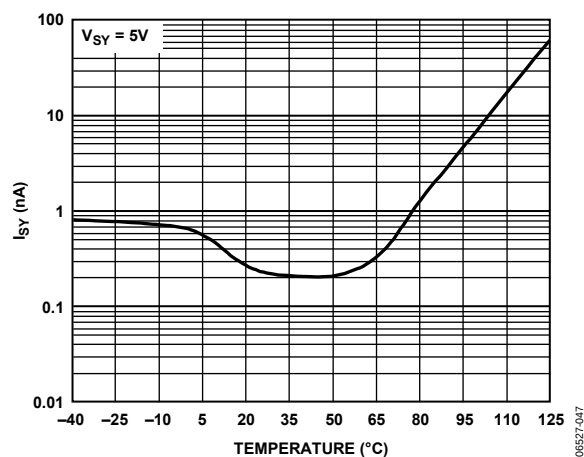


Figure 47. Supply Current with Op-Amp Shutdown vs. Temperature

THEORY OF OPERATION

POWER-DOWN OPERATION

The shutdown function of the AD8647 is referenced to the negative supply voltage of the operational amplifier. A logic level high ($> 2.0\text{ V}$) enables the device, while a logic level low ($< 0.8\text{ V}$) disables the device and places the output in a high impedance condition. Several outputs can be wire-OR'ed, thus eliminating a multiplexer. The logic input is a high impedance CMOS input. If dual or split supplies are used, the logic signals must be properly referred to the negative supply voltage.

MULTIPLEXING OPERATION

Because each op amp has a separate logic input enable pin, the outputs can be connected together if it can be guaranteed that only one op amp is active at any time. By connecting the op amps as shown in Figure 48, a multiplexer can be eliminated. With the reasonably short turn-on and turn-off times, low frequency signal paths can be smoothly selected. The turn-off time is slightly faster than the turn-on time so, even when using sections from two different packages, the overlap is less than 300 nanoseconds.

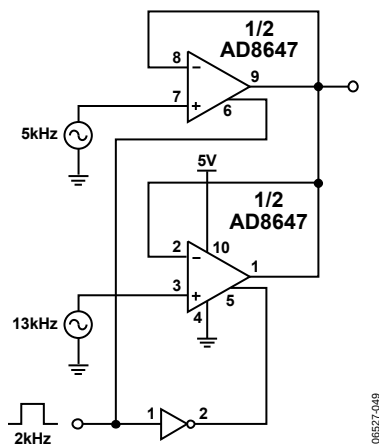


Figure 48. AD8647 Output Switching

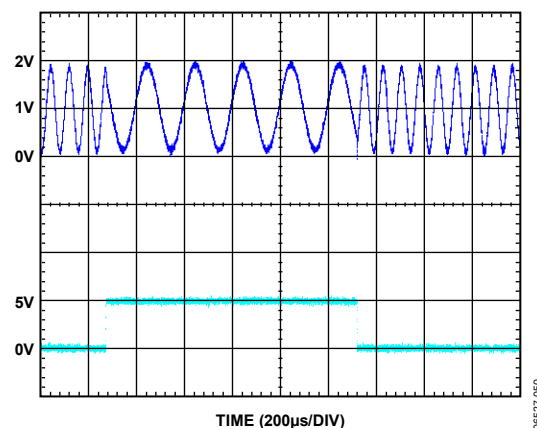


Figure 49. Switching Waveforms

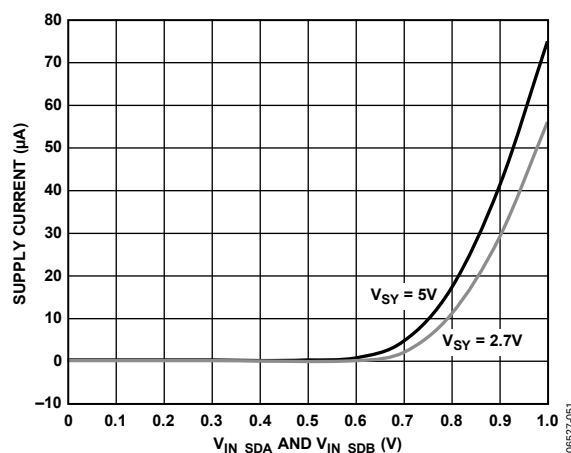
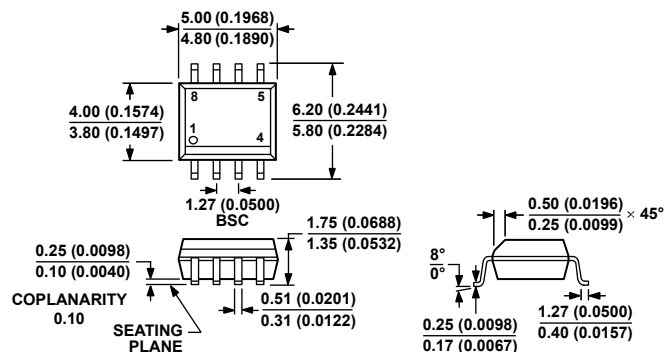


Figure 50. Supply Current Shutdown Mode, AD8647

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

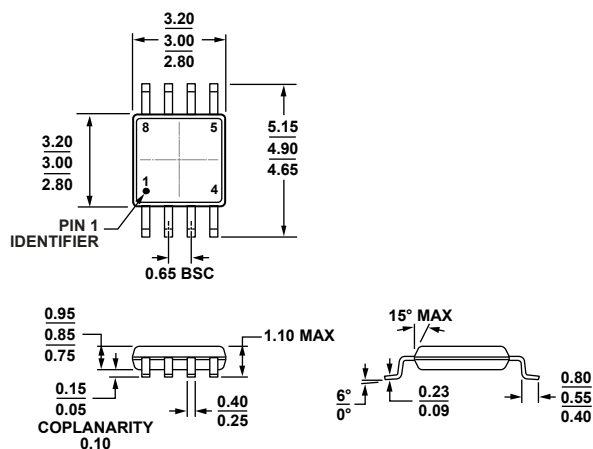


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA

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 51. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
Narrow Body
(R-8)

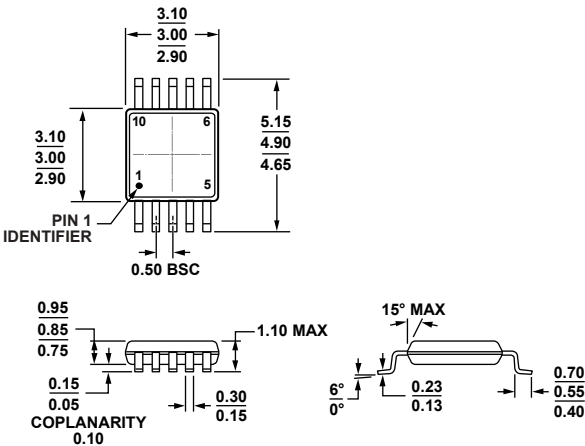
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-187-AA

Figure 52. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]
(RM-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

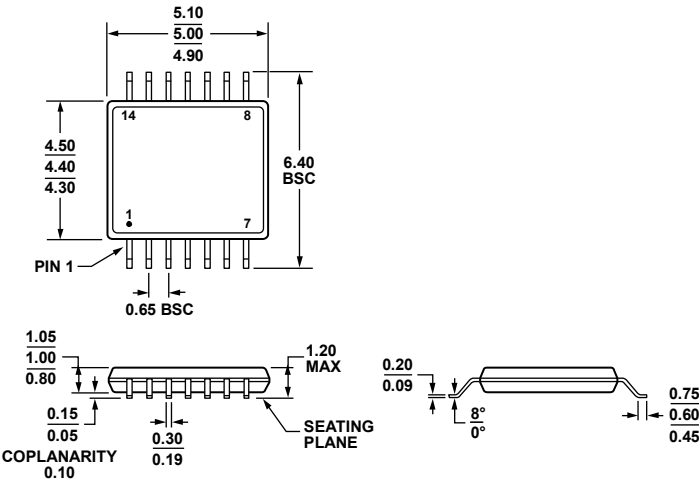


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-187-BA

Figure 53. 10-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]
(RM-10)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

091709-A



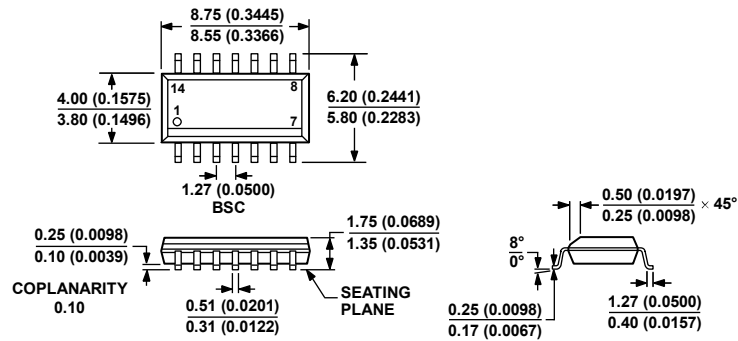
COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-153-AB-1

Figure 54. 14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]
(RU-14)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

061908-A

AD8646/AD8647/AD8648



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AB
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 55. 14-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
Narrow Body
(R-14)
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

060506-A

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ^{1,2}	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
AD8646ARZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8	A1V A1V
AD8646ARZ-REEL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8	
AD8646ARZ-REEL7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8	
AD8646ARMZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead MSOP	RM-8	
AD8646ARMZ-REEL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead MSOP	RM-8	
AD8646WARZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8	
AD8646WARZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC_N	R-8	
AD8646WARMZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead MSOP	RM-8	
AD8646WARMZ-R7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead MSOP	RM-8	A1V A1V
AD8647ARMZ	−40°C to +125°C	10-Lead MSOP	RM-10	A1W
AD8647ARMZ-REEL	−40°C to +125°C	10-Lead MSOP	RM-10	A1W
AD8648ARZ	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead SOIC_N	R-14	
AD8648ARZ-REEL	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead SOIC_N	R-14	
AD8648ARZ-REEL7	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead SOIC_N	R-14	
AD8648ARUZ	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead TSSOP	RU-14	
AD8648ARUZ-REEL	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead TSSOP	RU-14	
AD8648WARUZ	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead TSSOP	RU-14	
AD8648WARUZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	14-Lead TSSOP	RU-14	

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part

² W = Qualified for Automotive Applications.

NOTES

NOTES



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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