

## FEATURES

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

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

Low noise

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

1.2  $\mu V$  rms at 20 Hz to 20 kHz

Low distortion: 0.00006%

No phase reversal

Rail-to-rail output

Unity-gain stable

## APPLICATIONS

Instrumentation

Medical instruments

Multipole filters

Precision current measurement

Photodiode amplifiers

Sensors

Audio

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

## PIN CONFIGURATION

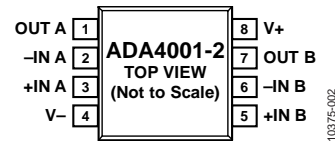


Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC\_N (R Suffix)

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

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

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

# ADA4001-2\* Product Page Quick Links

Last Content Update: 11/01/2016

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## [Comparable Parts](#)

View a parametric search of comparable parts

## [Evaluation Kits](#)

- EVAL-OPAMP-2 Evaluation Board

## [Documentation](#)

### Application Notes

- AN-202: An IC Amplifier User's Guide to Decoupling, Grounding, and Making Things Go Right for a Change
- AN-940: Low Noise Amplifier Selection Guide for Optimal Noise Performance

### Data Sheet

- ADA4001-2: Low Noise, Low Input Bias Current, Rail-to-Rail Output, JFET Dual Operational Amplifier Data Sheet

### Technical Books

- Op Amp Applications Handbook, 2005
- Practical Design Techniques for Sensor Signal Conditioning, 1999

## [Tools and Simulations](#)

- Analog Filter Wizard
- Analog Photodiode Wizard
- ADA4001 SPICE Macro Model

## [Reference Materials](#)

### Technical Articles

- MS-2066: Low Noise Signal Conditioning for Sensor-Based Circuits

### Tutorials

- MT-047: Op Amp Noise
- MT-048: Op Amp Noise Relationships: 1/f Noise, RMS Noise, and Equivalent Noise Bandwidth
- MT-052: Op Amp Noise Figure: Don't Be Misled

## [Design Resources](#)

- ADA4001-2 Material Declaration
- PCN-PDN Information
- Quality And Reliability
- Symbols and Footprints

## [Discussions](#)

View all ADA4001-2 EngineerZone Discussions

## [Sample and Buy](#)

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## [Technical Support](#)

Submit a technical question or find your regional support number

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**REVISION HISTORY**

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**5/12—Rev. A to Rev B**

Changes to General Description Section .....	1
Changed Input Impedance to Input Capacitance Throughout..	3
Added Input Resistance Parameter, Table 1.....	3
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**2/12—Rev. 0 to Rev. A**

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**2/12—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## SPECIFICATIONS

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Table 1.

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

<sup>1</sup> Guaranteed by design and characterization.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

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

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

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

Table 3.

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

<sup>1</sup>  $\theta_{JA}$  is specified for worst-case conditions, that is,  $\theta_{JA}$  is specified for a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

## ESD CAUTION



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

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

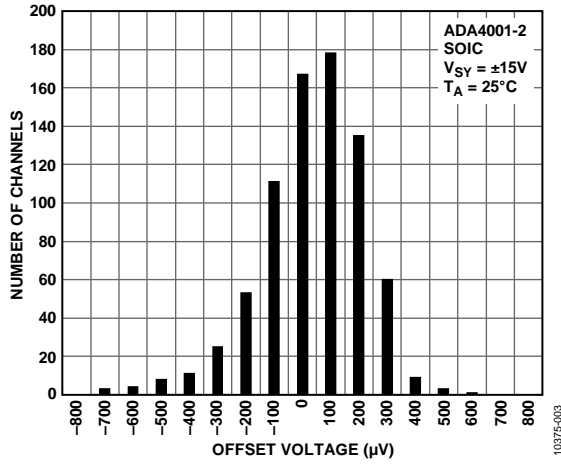


Figure 2. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

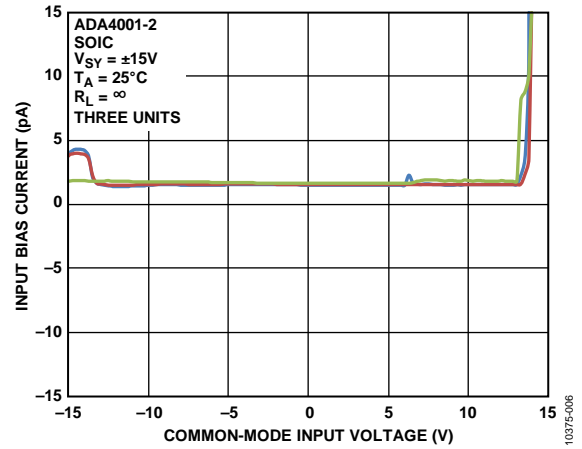


Figure 5. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

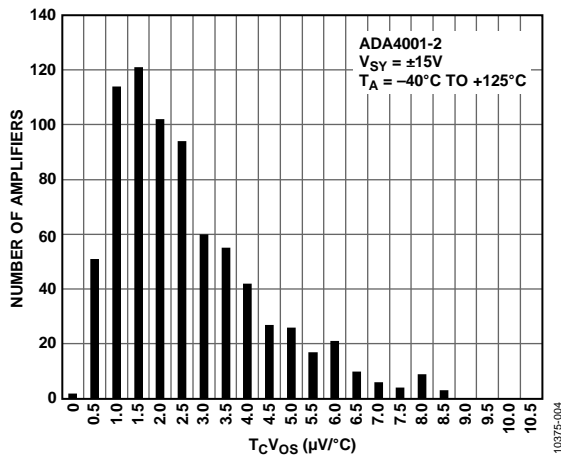


Figure 3. T<sub>c</sub>V<sub>os</sub> Distribution

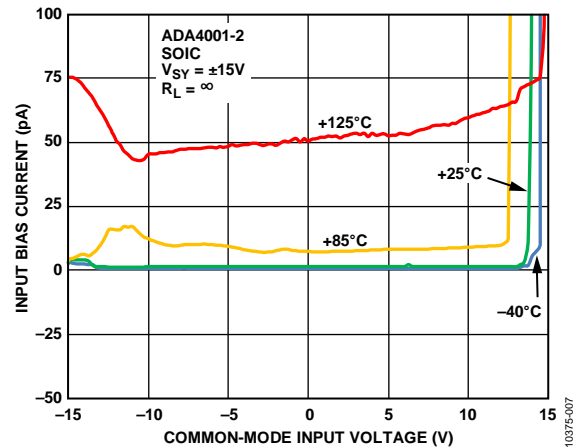


Figure 6. Input Bias Current vs. V<sub>CM</sub> and Temperature

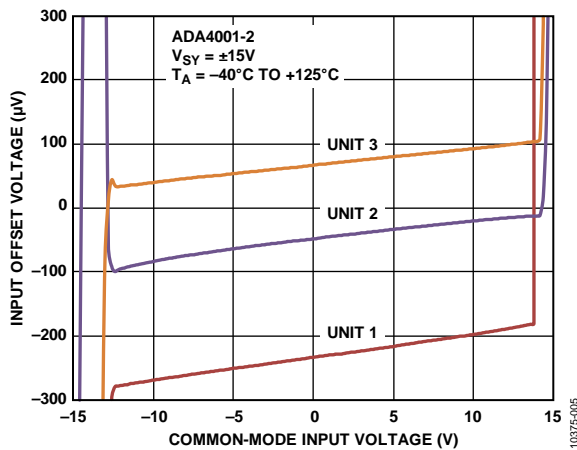


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage

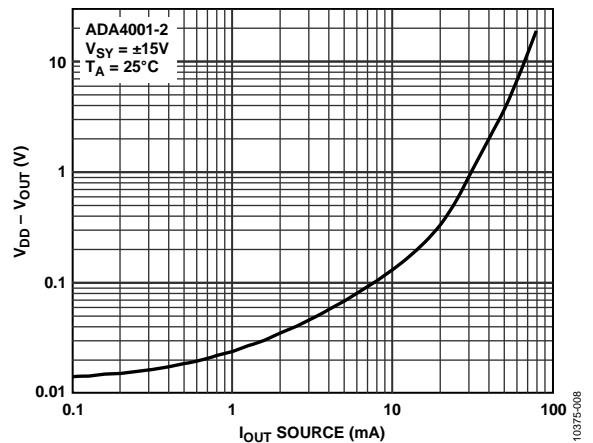


Figure 7. Dropout Voltage vs. Source Current

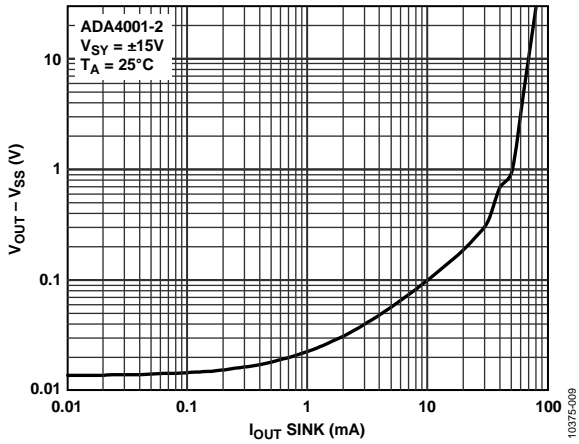


Figure 8. Dropout Voltage vs. Sink Current

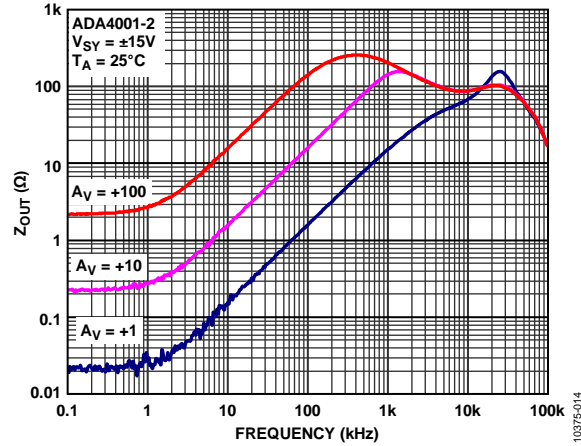


Figure 11. Closed-Loop Output Impedance vs. Frequency

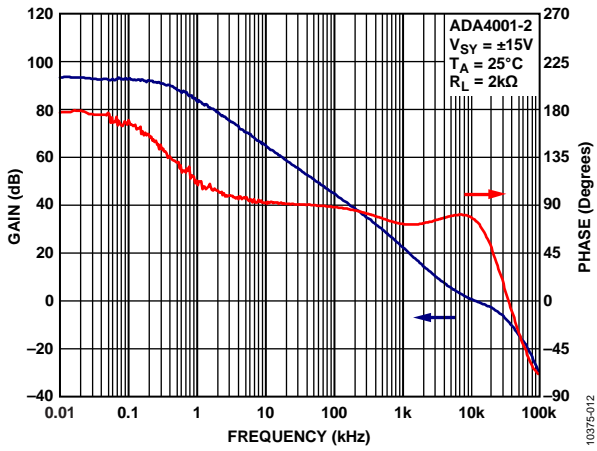


Figure 9. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

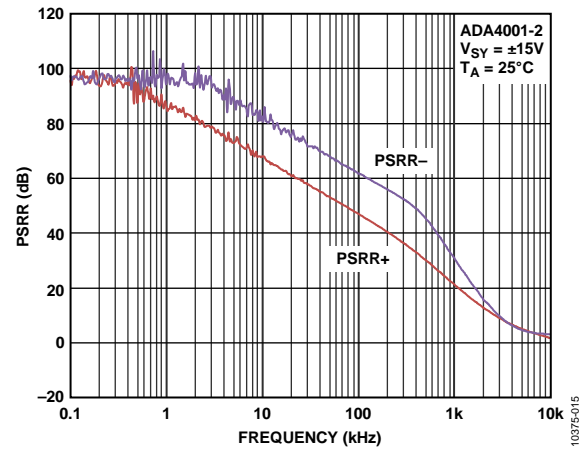


Figure 12. PSRR vs. Frequency

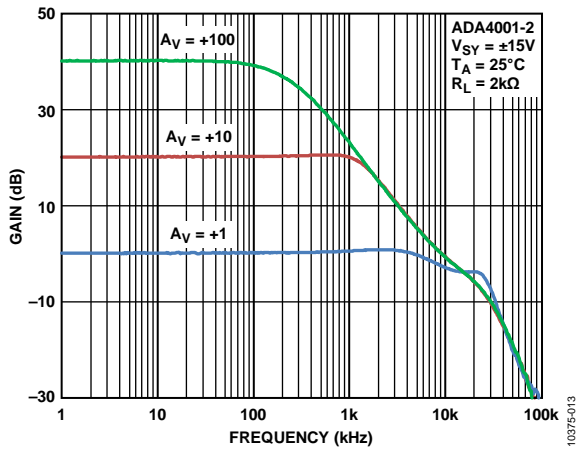


Figure 10. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

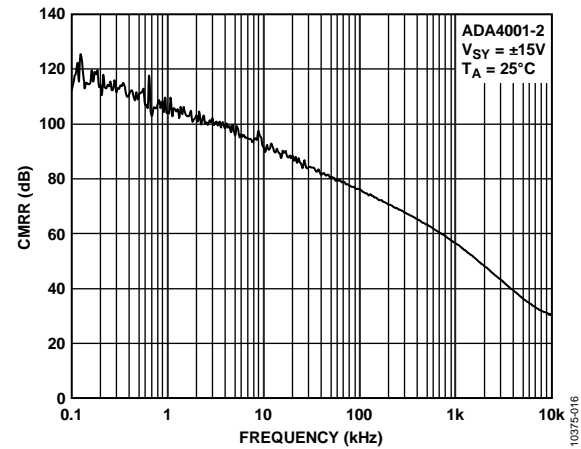


Figure 13. CMRR vs. Frequency

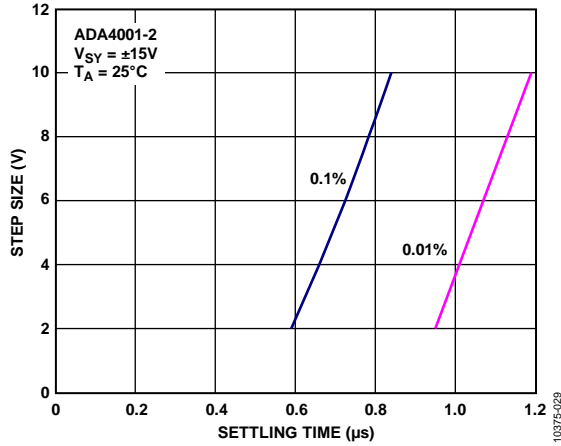


Figure 14. Settling Time Positive Step

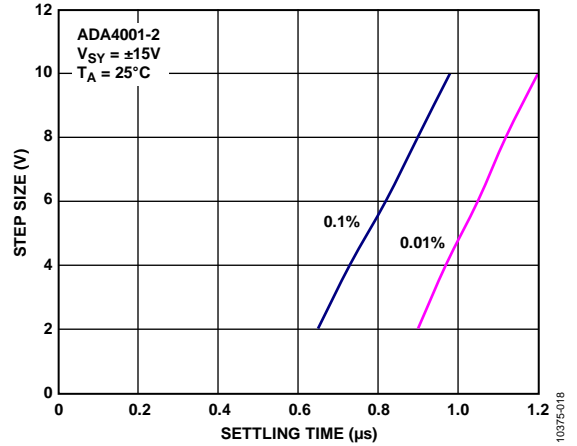


Figure 17. Settling Time Negative Step

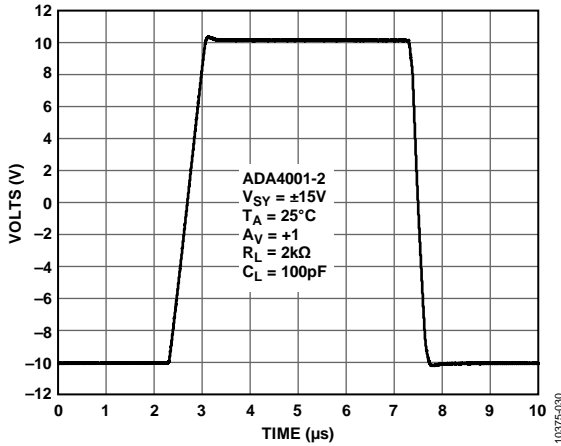


Figure 15. Large Signal Transient Response

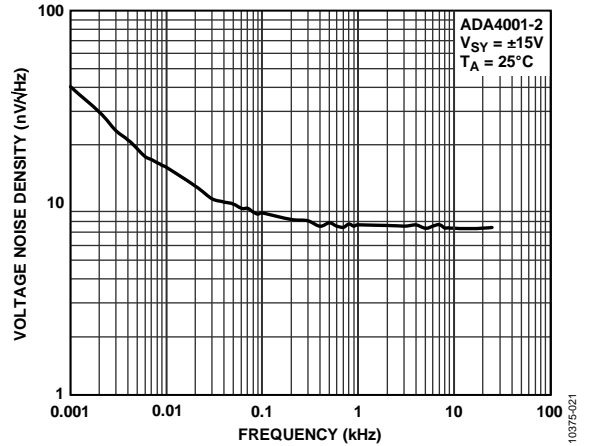


Figure 18. Voltage Noise Density

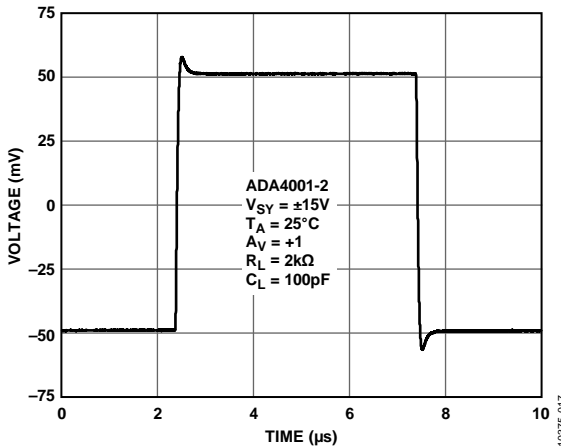


Figure 16. Small Signal Transient Response

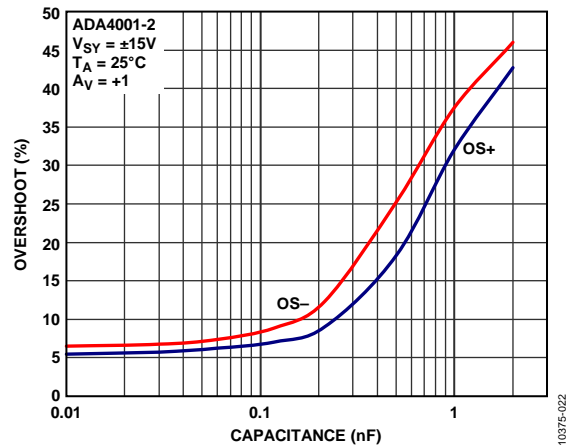


Figure 19. Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance



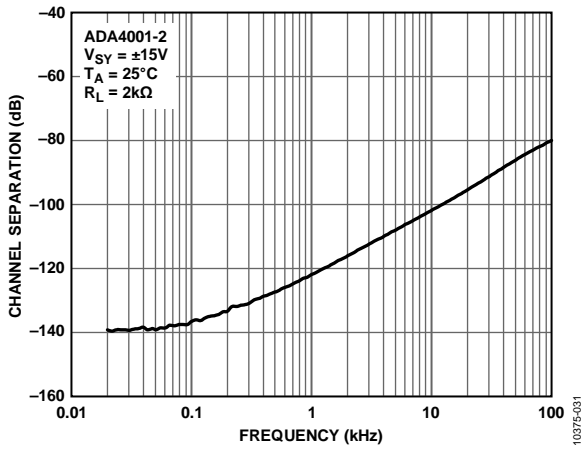


Figure 20. Channel Separation

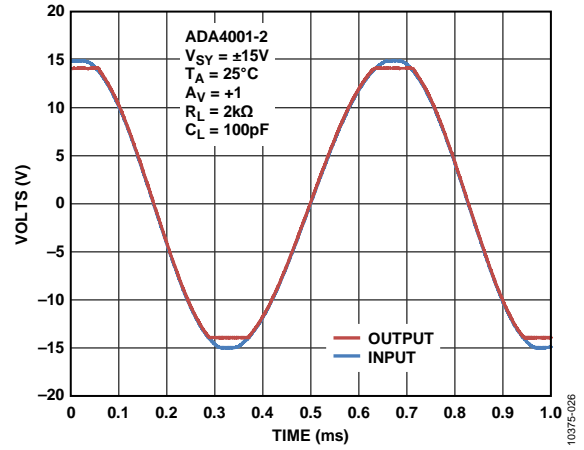


Figure 23. No Phase Reversal

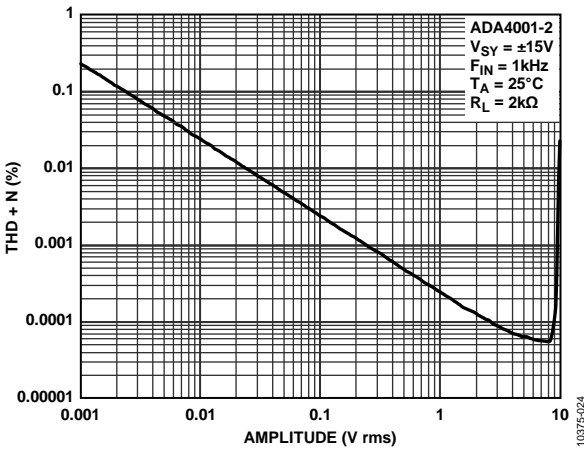


Figure 21. THD + N vs. Amplitude

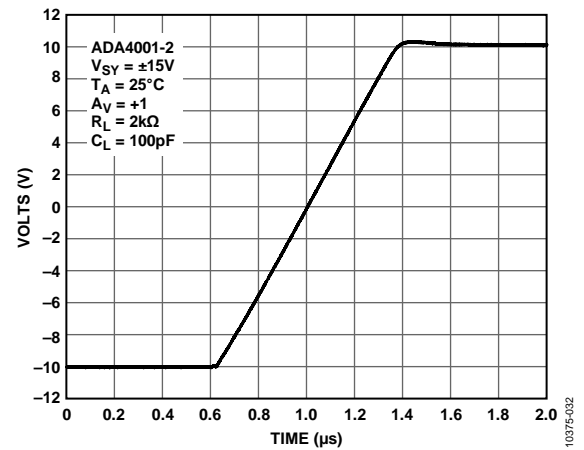


Figure 24. Positive Slew Rate

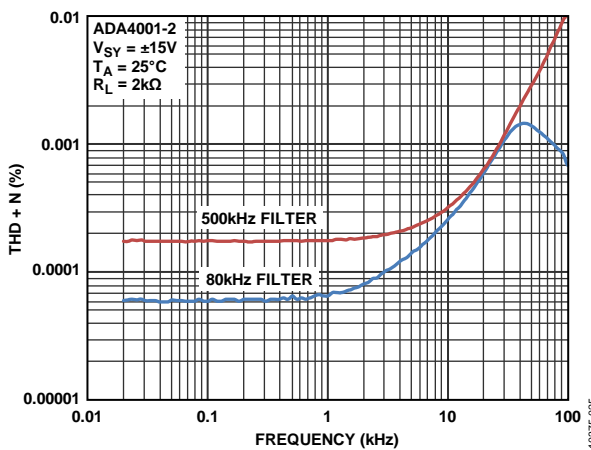


Figure 22. THD + N vs. Frequency

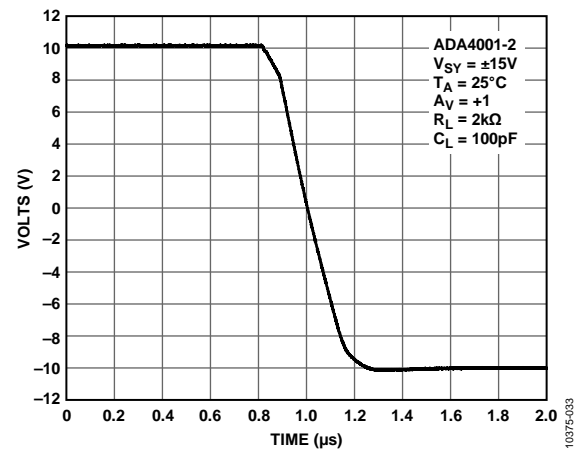


Figure 25. Negative Slew Rate

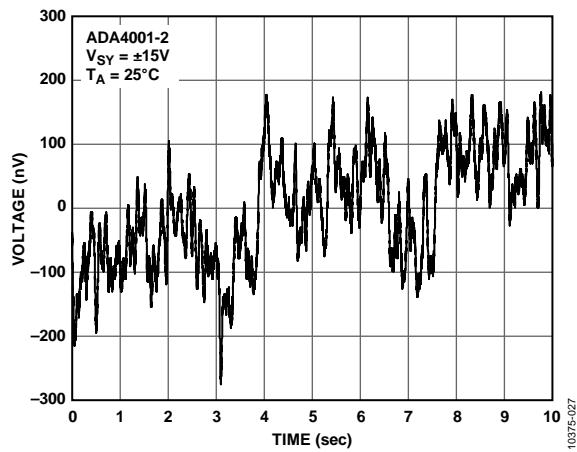


Figure 26. Peak-to-Peak Voltage Noise

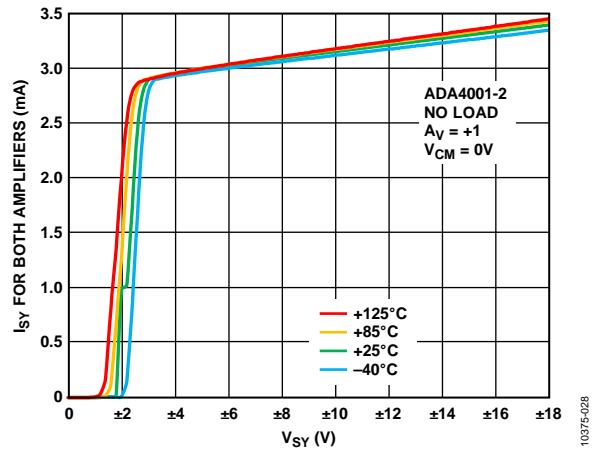


Figure 27. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage and Temperature

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### TOTAL NOISE INCLUDING SOURCE RESISTORS

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

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

where:

$e_n$  is the input voltage noise density of the part.

$i_n$  is the input current noise density of the part.

$R_S$  is the source resistance at the noninverting terminal.

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

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

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

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

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

where  $BW$  is the bandwidth in hertz.

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

### I-V CONVERSION APPLICATIONS

#### Photodiode Circuits

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

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

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

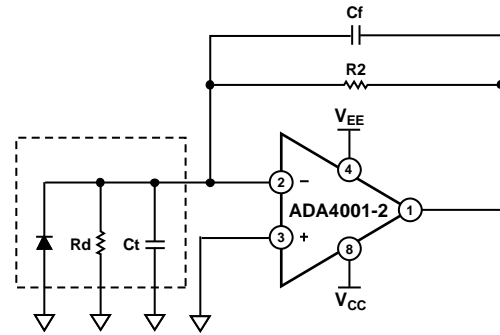


Figure 28. Equivalent Preamplifier Photodiode Circuit

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

The value of  $R_2$  can be determined by the ratio

$$V/I_D$$

where:

$V$  is the desired output voltage of the op amp.

$I_D$  is the diode current.

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

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

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

where  $ft$  is the unity gain frequency of the amplifier.

$C_f$  can be calculated by

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

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

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

### INPUT BIAS CURRENT

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

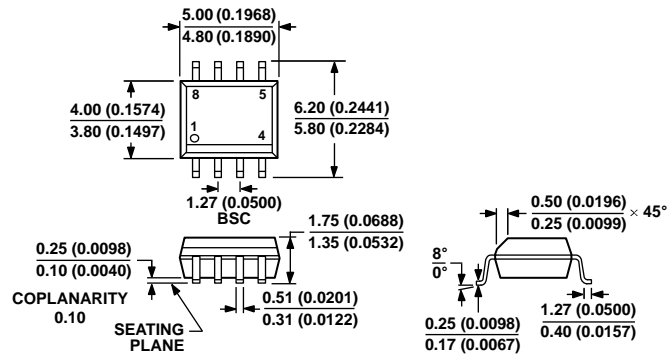
The input current can be reduced by keeping the temperature as low as possible and using a light load on the output.

### NOISE CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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

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

012407-A

ORDERING GUIDE

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

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.