

ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2

FEATURES

Ultralow power-down current: 150 nA/amplifier maximum

Low quiescent current: 2.4 mA/amplifier

High speed

175 MHz, -3 dB bandwidth

220 V/ μ s slew rate

85 ns settling time to 0.1%

Excellent video specifications

0.1 dB flatness: 14 MHz

Differential gain: 0.12%

Differential phase: 0.09°

Single-supply operation: 2.7 V to 6 V

Rail-to-rail output

Output swings to within 80 mV of either rail

Low voltage offset: 0.6 mV

APPLICATIONS

Portable multimedia players

Video cameras

Digital still cameras

Consumer video

Clock buffers

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2¹ are low price, high speed, voltage feedbacks rail-to-rail output op amps with ultralow power-down. Despite their low price, the ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 provide excellent overall performance and versatility. The 175 MHz, -3 dB bandwidth and 220 V/ μ s slew rate make these amplifiers well-suited for many general-purpose, high speed applications.

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 are designed to operate at supply voltages as low as 2.7 V and up to 6 V at 2.4 mA of supply current per amplifier. In power-down mode, the supply current is less than 150 nA, ideal for battery-powered applications.

The ADA4850 family provides users with a true single-supply capability, allowing input signals to extend 200 mV below the negative rail and to within 2.2 V of the positive rail. The output of the amplifier can swing within 80 mV of either supply rail.

With its combination of low price, excellent differential gain (0.12%), differential phase (0.09°), and 0.1 dB flatness out to 14 MHz, these amplifiers are ideal for video applications.

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 are designed to work in the extended temperature range of -40°C to +125°C.

Rev. B

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PIN CONFIGURATIONS

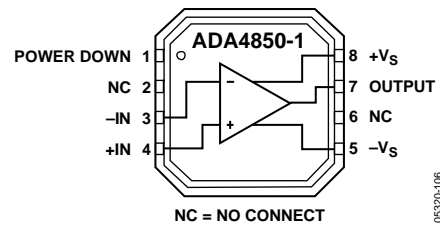


Figure 1. 8-Lead, 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP

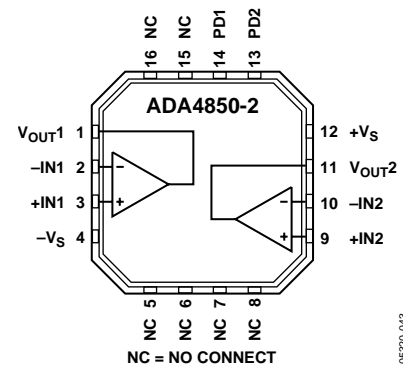


Figure 2. 16-Lead, 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP

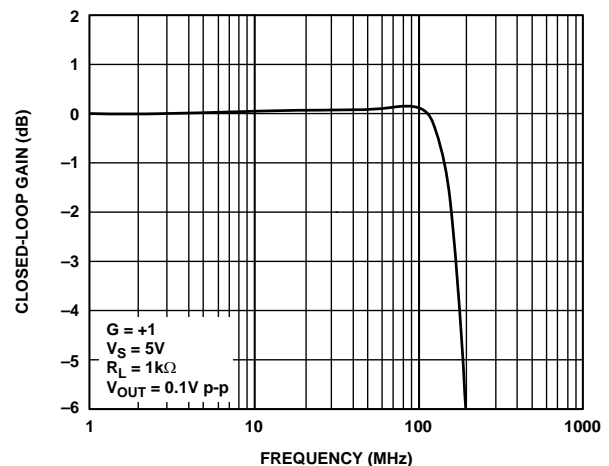


Figure 3. Small Signal Frequency Response

¹ Patents pending.

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REVISION HISTORY

12/07—Rev. A to Rev. B

Changes to Applications	1
Updated Outline Dimensions.....	14
Changes to Ordering Guide	14

4/05—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Added ADA4850-1.....	Universal
Added 8-Lead LFCSP.....	Universal
Changes to Features.....	1
Changes to General Description	1
Changes to Figure 3.....	1
Changes to Table 1.....	3
Changes to Table 2.....	4
Changes to Power-Down Pins Section and Table 5	13
Updated Outline Dimensions.....	14
Changes to Ordering Guide	14

2/05—Revision 0: Initial Version

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	12.6 V
Power Dissipation	See Figure 4
Power Down Pin Voltage	(-V _S + 6) V
Common-Mode Input Voltage	(-V _S - 0.5) V to (+V _S + 0.5) V
Differential Input Voltage	+V _S to -V _S
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature Range (Soldering 10 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, θ_{JA} is specified for the device soldered in the circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 4.

Package Type	θ_{JA}	Unit
16-Lead LFCSP	91	°C/W
8-Lead LFCSP	80	°C/W

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum safe power dissipation for the ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature (T_J) on the die. At approximately 150°C, which is the glass transition temperature, the plastic changes its properties. Even temporarily exceeding this temperature limit may change the stresses that the package exerts on the die, permanently shifting the parametric performance of the ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2. Exceeding a junction temperature of 150°C for an extended period of time can result in changes in silicon devices, potentially causing degradation or loss of functionality.

The power dissipated in the package (P_D) is the sum of the quiescent power dissipation and the power dissipated in the die due to the ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 drive at the output. The quiescent power is the voltage between the supply pins (V_S) times the quiescent current (I_S).

$$P_D = \text{Quiescent Power} + (\text{Total Drive Power} - \text{Load Power})$$

$$P_D = (V_S \times I_S) + \left(\frac{V_S}{2} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L} \right) - \frac{V_{OUT}^2}{R_L}$$

RMS output voltages should be considered. If R_L is referenced to -V_S, as in single-supply operation, the total drive power is V_S × I_{OUT}. If the rms signal levels are indeterminate, consider the worst case, when V_{OUT} = V_S/4 for R_L to midsupply.

$$P_D = (V_S \times I_S) + \frac{(V_S/4)^2}{R_L}$$

In single-supply operation with R_L referenced to -V_S, the worst case is V_{OUT} = V_S/2.

Airflow increases heat dissipation, effectively reducing θ_{JA} . Also, more metal directly in contact with the package leads and exposed paddle from metal traces through holes, ground, and power planes reduce θ_{JA} .

Figure 4 shows the maximum safe power dissipation in the package vs. the ambient temperature for the LFCSP (91°C/W) package on a JEDEC standard 4-layer board. θ_{JA} values are approximations.

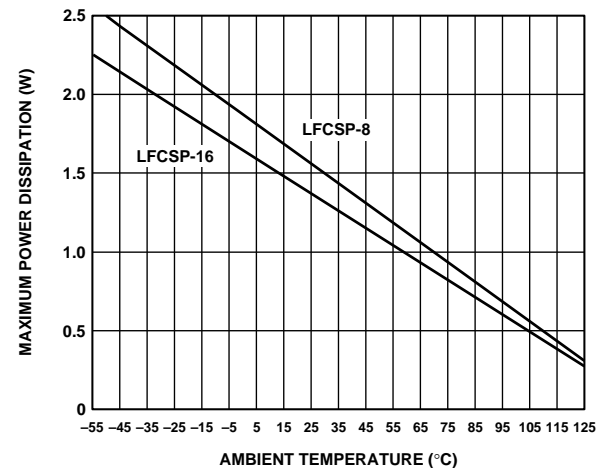


Figure 4. Maximum Power Dissipation vs. Temperature for a 4-Layer Board

ESD CAUTION



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

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_F = 0$ for $G = +1$, $R_F = 1\text{ k}$ for $G > +1$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}$, unless otherwise noted.

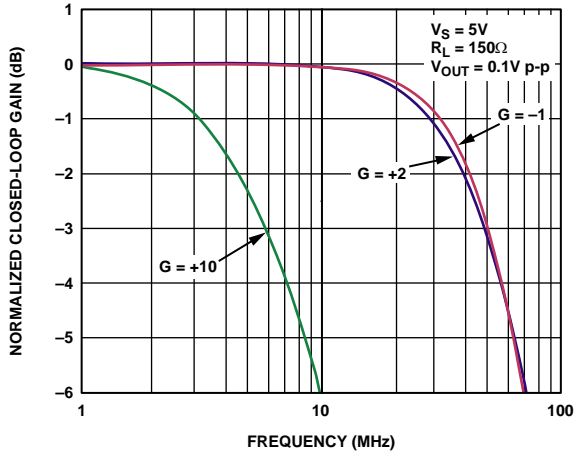


Figure 5. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Gains

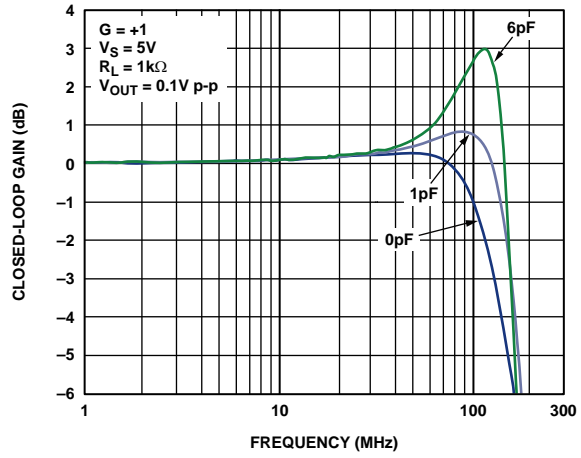


Figure 8. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Capacitor Loads

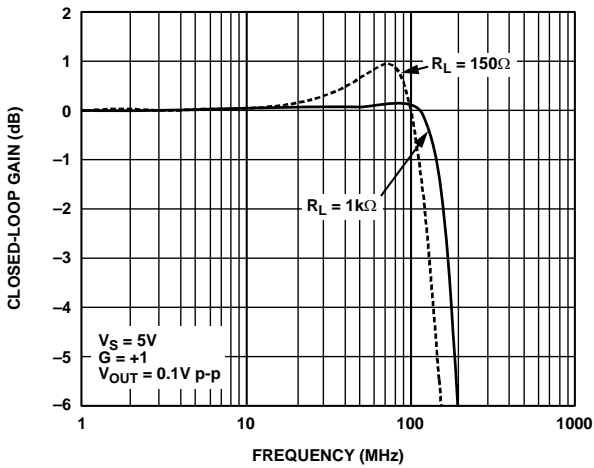


Figure 6. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Loads

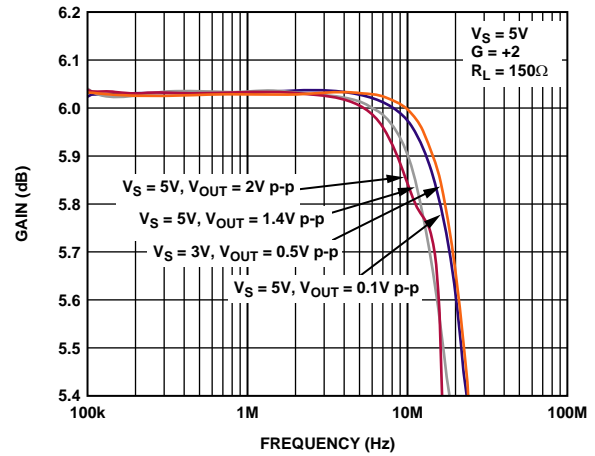


Figure 9. 0.1 dB Flatness Response

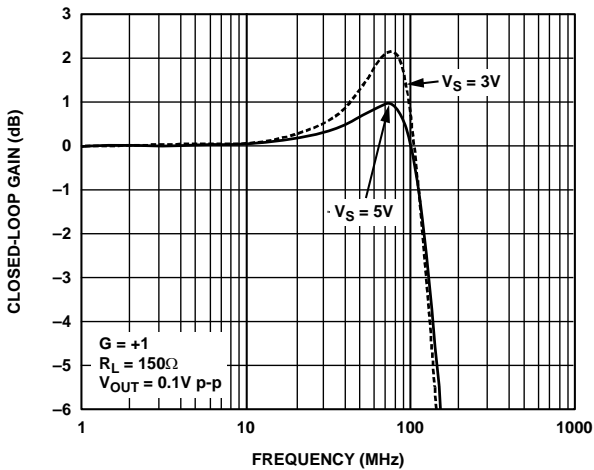


Figure 7. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Supplies

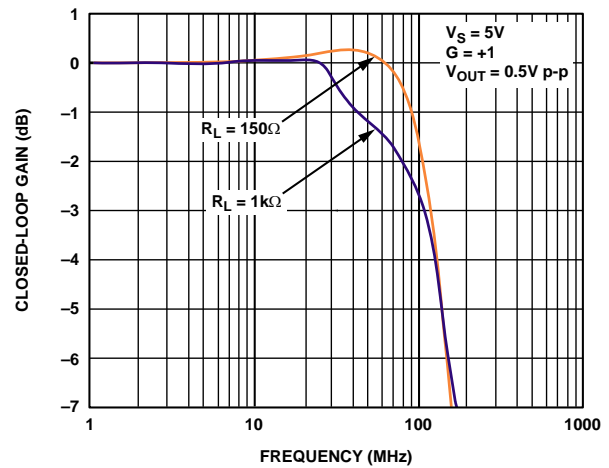


Figure 10. Large Frequency Response for Various Loads

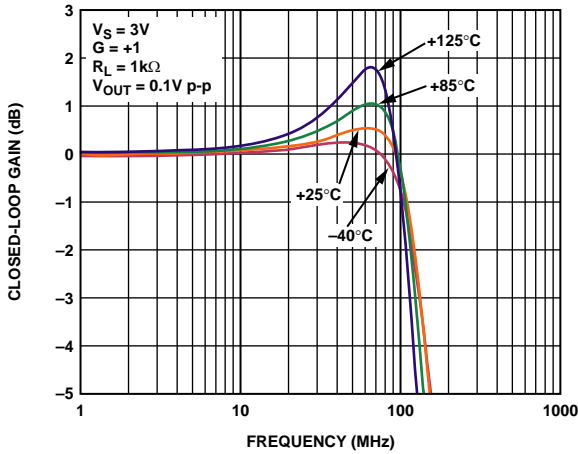


Figure 11. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Temperatures

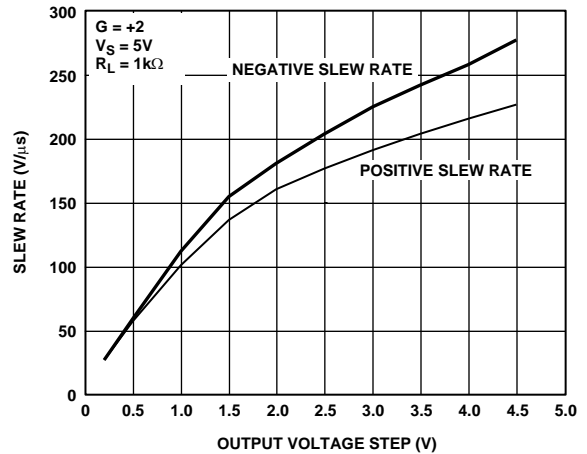


Figure 14. Slew Rate vs. Output Voltage

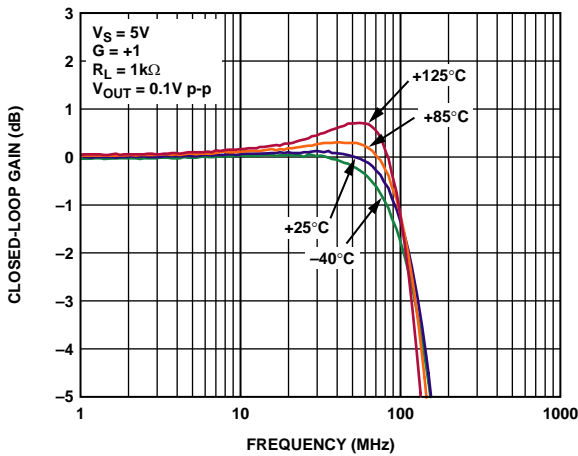


Figure 12. Small Signal Frequency Response for Various Temperatures

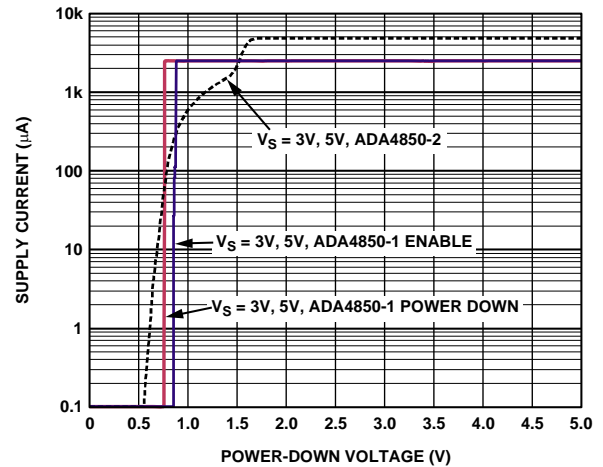


Figure 15. Supply Current vs. Power-Down Voltage

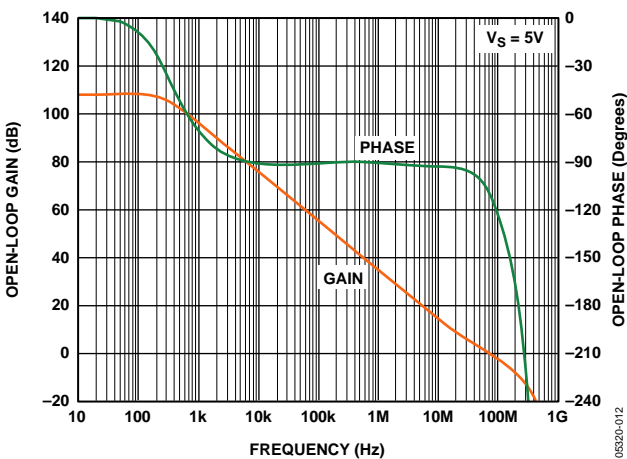


Figure 13. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

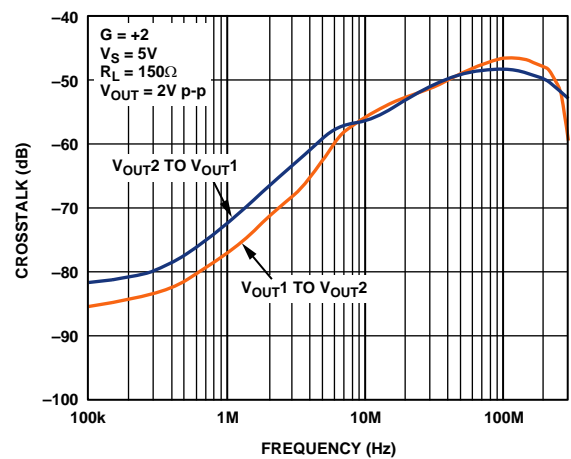


Figure 16. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2

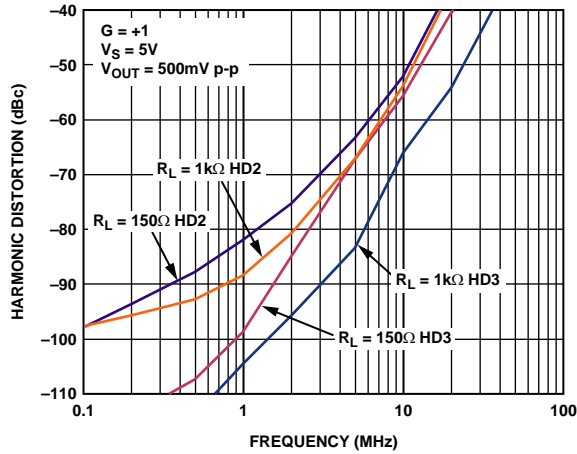


Figure 17. Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency for Various Loads

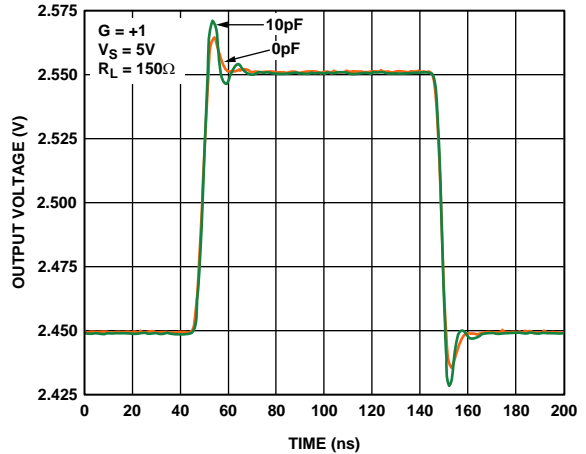


Figure 20. Small Signal Transient Response for Capacitive Load

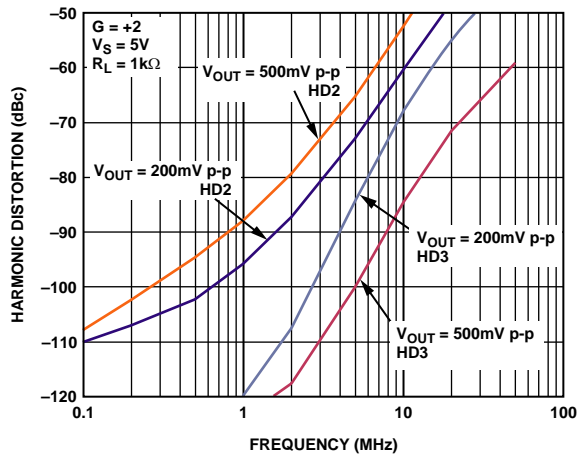


Figure 18. Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency for Various V_{OUT}

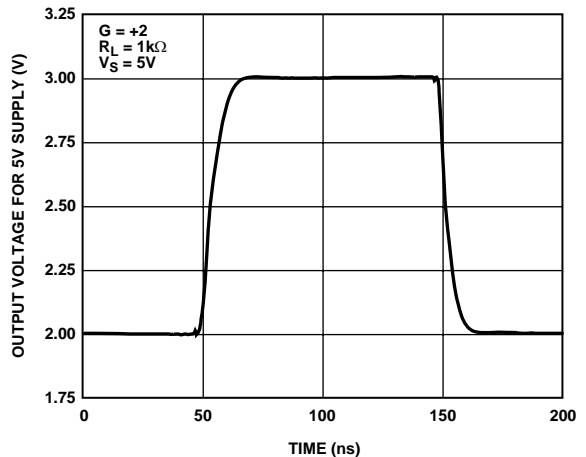


Figure 21. Large Signal Transient Response

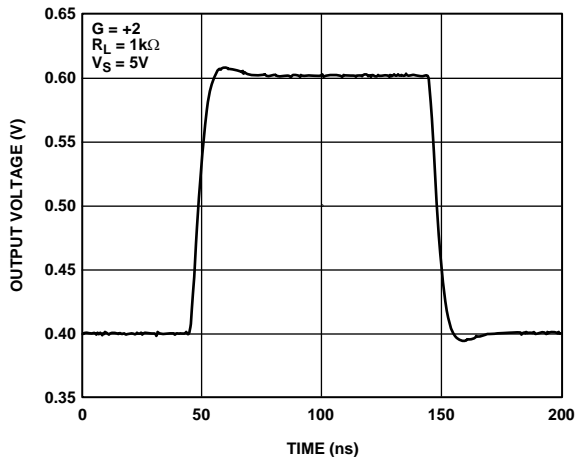


Figure 19. Small Signal Transient Response for Various Supplies

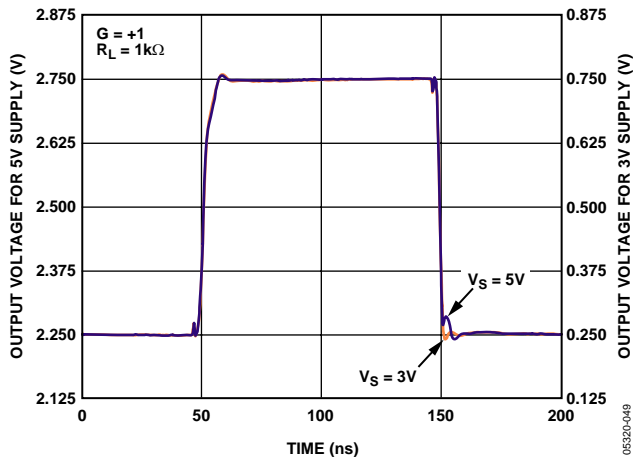


Figure 22. Large Signal Transient Response for Various Supplies

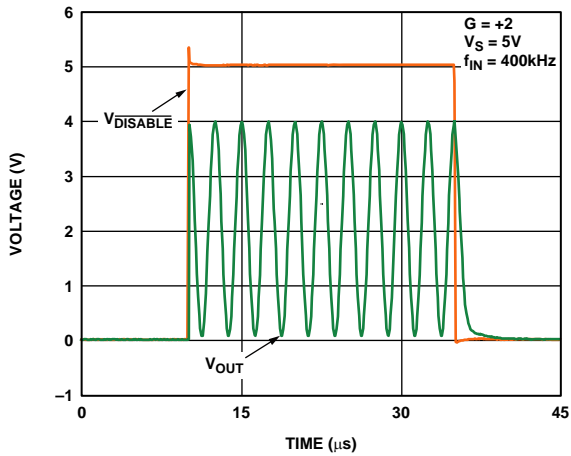


Figure 23. Enable/Disable Time

05320-025

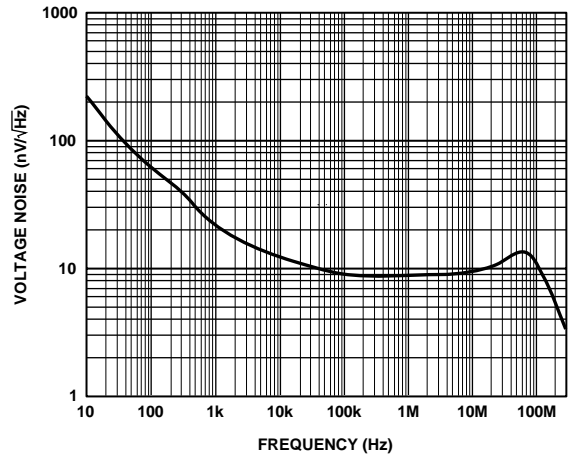


Figure 26. Voltage Noise vs. Frequency

05320-059

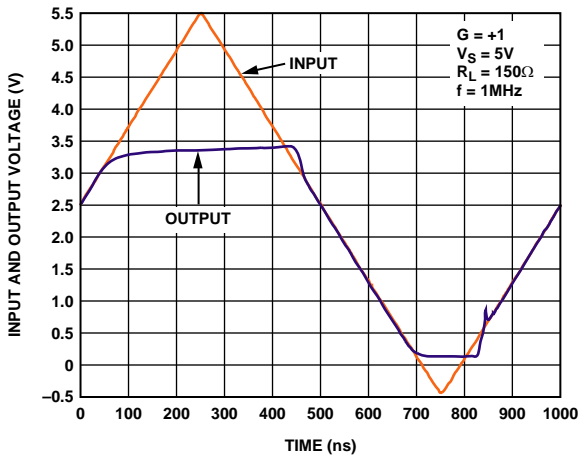


Figure 24. Input Overdrive Recovery

05320-058

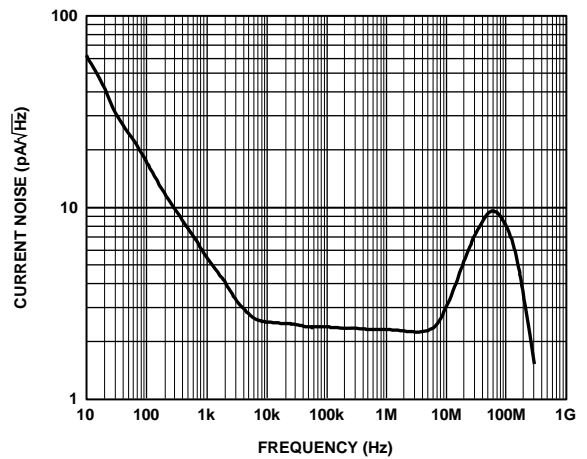


Figure 27. Current Noise vs. Frequency

05320-095

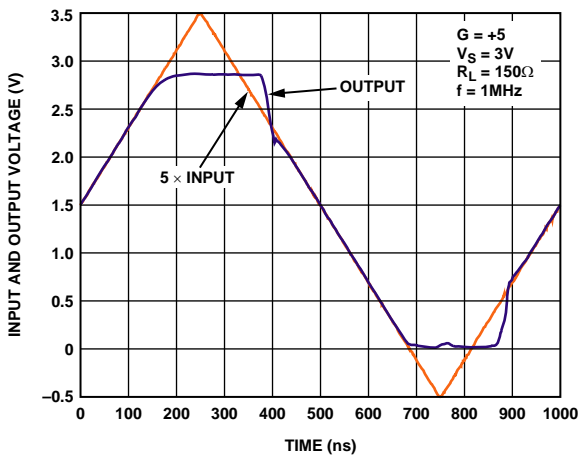


Figure 25. Output Overdrive Recovery

05320-060

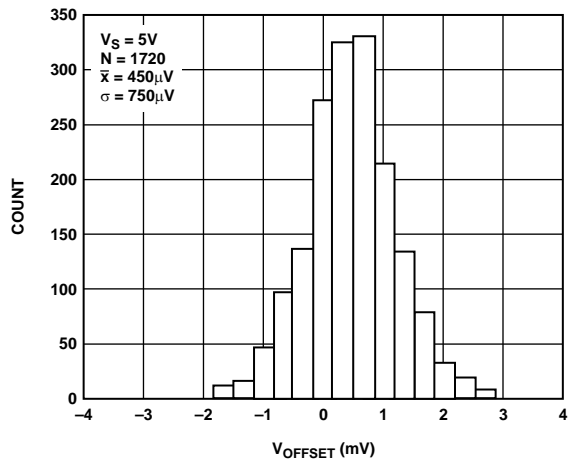


Figure 28. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

05320-065

ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2

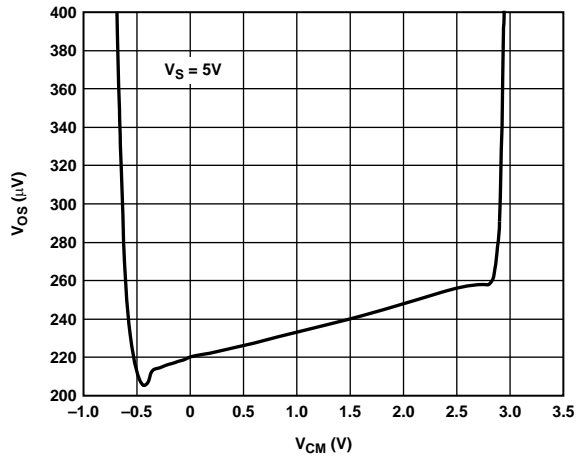


Figure 29. Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage

05320-063

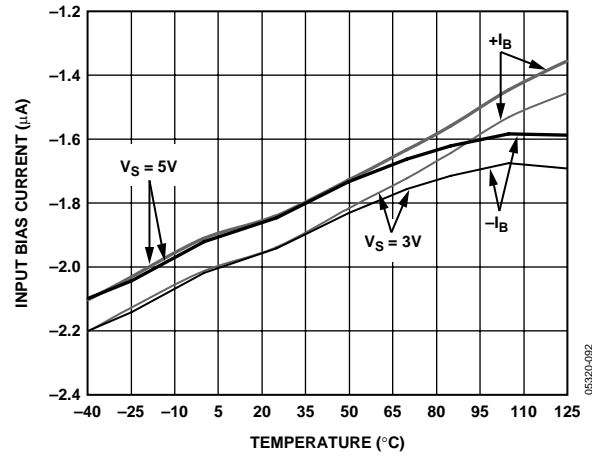


Figure 32. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature for Various Supplies

05320-092

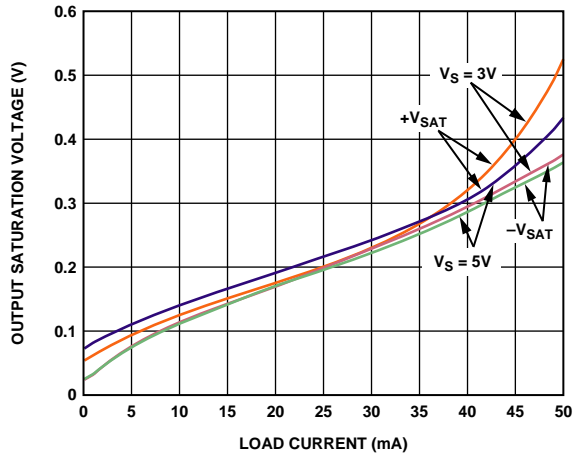


Figure 30. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current (Voltage Differential from Rails)

05320-064

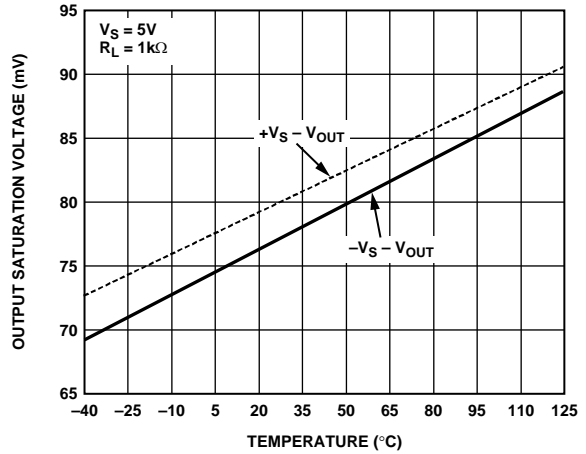


Figure 33. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature (Voltage Differential from Rails)

05320-062

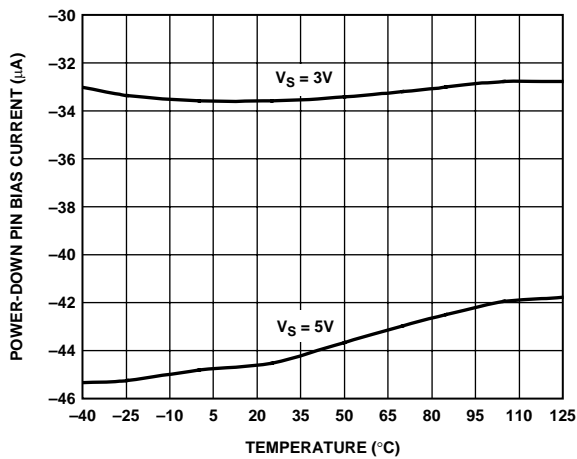


Figure 31. Power-Down Bias Current vs. Temperature for Various Supplies

05320-091

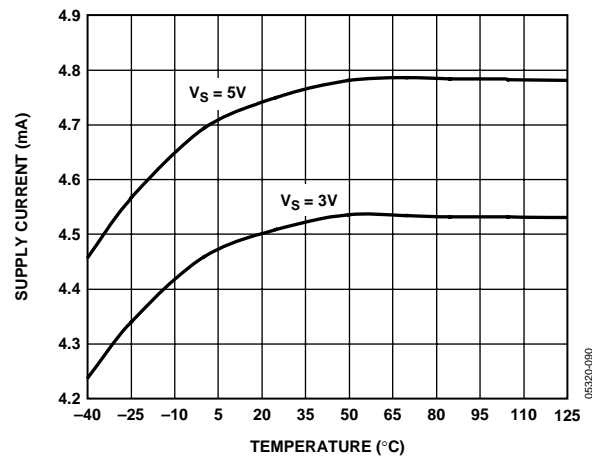


Figure 34. Current vs. Temperature for Various Supplies

05320-090

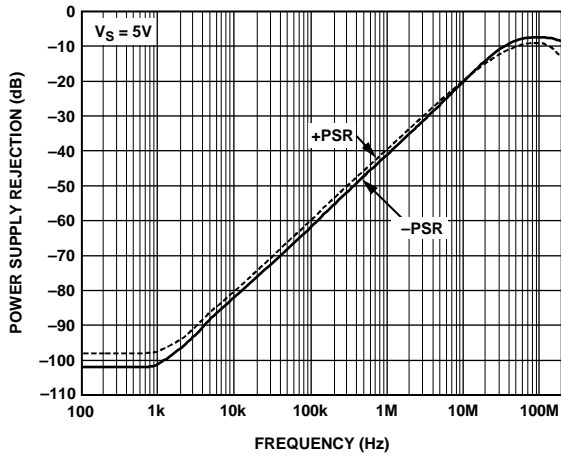


Figure 35. Power Supply Rejection (PSR) vs. Frequency

05320-094

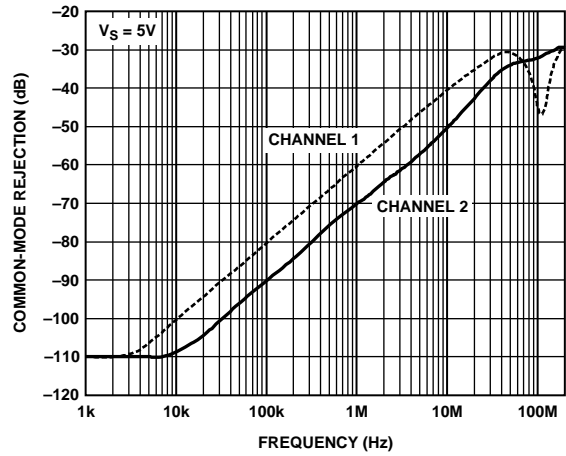


Figure 37. Common-Mode Rejection (CMR) vs. Frequency

05320-034

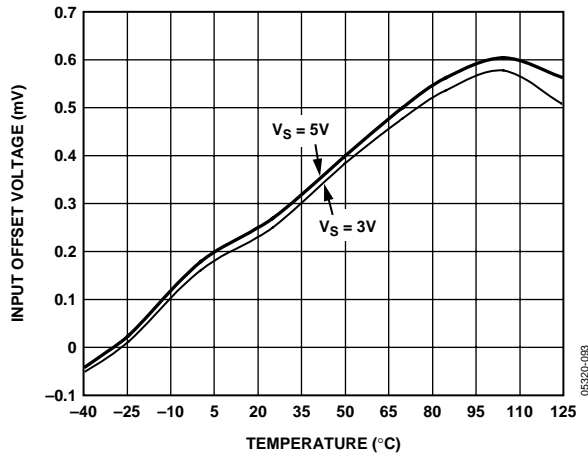


Figure 36. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature for Various Supplies

05320-098

ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 feature a high slew rate input stage that is a true single-supply topology, capable of sensing signals at or below the negative supply rail. The rail-to-rail output stage can swing to within 80 mV of either supply rail when driving light loads and within 0.17 V when driving 150 . High speed performance is maintained at supply voltages as low as 2.7 V.

HEADROOM AND OVERDRIVE RECOVERY CONSIDERATIONS

Input

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 are designed for use in low voltage systems. To obtain optimum performance, it is useful to understand the behavior of the amplifier as input and output signals approach the amplifier's headroom limits. The input common-mode voltage range extends 200 mV below the negative supply voltage or ground for single-supply operation to within 2.2 V of the positive supply voltage. Therefore, in a gain of +3, the ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 can provide full rail-to-rail output swing for supply voltage as low as 3.3 V, assuming the input signal swing is from $-V_S$ (or ground) to 1.1 V.

Exceeding the headroom limit is not a concern for any inverting gain on any supply voltage, as long as the reference voltage at the amplifier's positive input lies within the amplifier's input common-mode range.

The input stage sets the headroom limit for signals when the amplifier is used in a gain of +1 for signals approaching the positive rail. For high speed signals, however, there are other considerations. Figure 38 shows -3 dB bandwidth vs. dc input voltage for a unity-gain follower. As the common-mode voltage approaches the positive supply, the bandwidth begins to drop when within 2 V of $+V_S$. This can manifest itself in increased distortion or settling time.

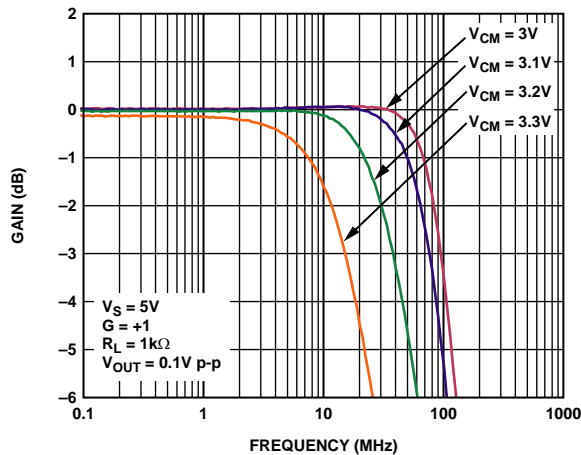


Figure 38. Unity-Gain Follower Bandwidth vs. Frequency for Various Input Common-Mode

Higher frequency signals require more headroom than the lower frequencies to maintain distortion performance. Figure 39 illustrates how the rising edge settling time for the amplifier configured as a unity-gain follower stretches out as the top of a 1 V step input approaches and exceeds the specified input common-mode voltage limit.

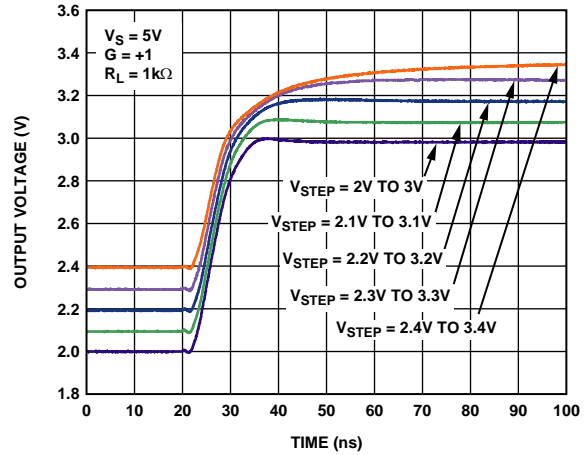


Figure 39. Pulse Response, Input Headroom Limits

The recovery time from input voltages 2.2 V or closer to the positive supply is approximately 50 ns, which is limited by the settling artifacts caused by transistors in the input stage coming out of saturation.

The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 do not exhibit phase reversal, even for input voltages beyond the voltage supply rails. Going more than 0.6 V beyond the power supplies turns on protection diodes at the input stage, which greatly increase the current draw of the devices.

Output

For signals approaching the negative supply and inverting gain, and high positive gain configurations, the headroom limit is the output stage. The ADA4850-1/ADA4850-2 amplifiers use a common-emitter output stage. This output stage maximizes the available output range, limited by the saturation voltage of the output transistors. The saturation voltage increases with drive current, due to the output transistor collector resistance.

As the saturation point of the output stage is approached, the output signal shows increasing amounts of compression and clipping. As in the input headroom case, higher frequency signals require a bit more headroom than the lower frequency signals.

Output overload recovery is typically within 40 ns after the amplifier's input is brought to a nonoverloading value.

NOTES

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