ADVANCED
LINEAR
DEVICES, INC.

ALD2711A/ALD2711B
ALD2711

DUAL MICROPOWER PRECISION RAIL-TO-RAIL CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ALD2711 is a dual monolithic CMOS micropower precision high slew rate operational amplifier intended for a broad range of analog applications using ±1V to ±6V dual power supply systems, as well as +2V to +12V battery operated systems. All device characteristics are specified for +5V single supply or ±2.5V dual supply systems. Typical supply current is 200µA at 5V supply voltage. It is manufactured with Advanced Linear Devices' enhanced ACMOS silicon gate CMOS process.

The device has an input stage that operates to +300mV above and -300mV below the supply voltages with no adverse effects and/or phase reversals.

The ALD2711 has been developed specifically for the +5V single supply or ±1V to ±6V dual supply user. Several important characteristics of the device make application easier to implement at those voltages. First, each operational amplifier can operate with rail to rail input and output voltages. This means the signal input voltage and output voltage can be at the positive and negative supply voltages. This feature allows numerous analog serial stages and flexibility in input signal bias levels. Secondly, each device was designed to accommodate mixed applications where digital and analog circuits may operate off the same power supply or battery. Thirdly, the output stage can typically drive up to 50pF capacitive and 10KΩ resistive loads.

These features, combined with extremely low input currents, high open loop voltage gain, high useful bandwidth, and slew rate make the ALD2711 a versatile, micropower operational amplifier.

The ALD2711 with on-chip offset voltage trimming allows the device to be used without nulling in most applications. The unique characteristics of the ALD2711 are modeled in an available macromodel.

FEATURES

- Designed and characterized for 5V operation
- Linear mode operation with input voltages 300mV beyond supply rails
- Output voltages to within 2mV of power supply rails when driving a high impedance load
- Unity gain stable
- Extremely low input bias currents -- 0.01pA
- Dual power supply ±1.0V to ±6.0V
- Single power supply +2V to +12V
- High voltage gain
- Output short circuit protected
- Unity gain bandwidth of 0.7MHz
- Slew rate of 0.7V/µs
- Low power dissipation
- Symmetrical complementary output drive

APPLICATIONS

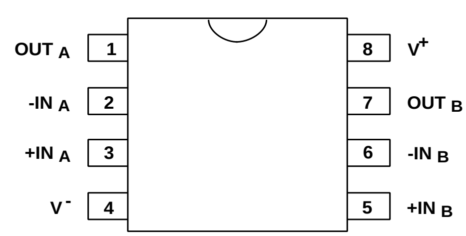
- Voltage follower/buffer/amplifier
- Charge integrator
- Photodiode amplifier
- Data acquisition systems
- High performance portable instruments
- Signal conditioning circuits
- Sensor and transducer amplifiers
- Low leakage amplifiers
- Active filters
- Sample/Hold amplifier
- Picoammeter
- Current to voltage converter

ORDERING INFORMATION

Operating Temperature Range		
-55°C to +125°C	0°C to +70°C	0°C to +70°C
8-Pin CERDIP Package	8-Pin Small Outline Package (SOIC)	8-Pin Plastic Dip Package
ALD 2711A DA	ALD 2711A SA	ALD 2711A PA
ALD 2711B DA	ALD 2711B SA	ALD 2711B PA
ALD 2711 DA	ALD 2711 SA	ALD 2711 PA

* Contact factory for industrial temperature range.

PIN CONFIGURATION



TOP VIEW
DA, PA, SA PACKAGE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply voltage, V^+		13.2V
Differential input voltage range		-0.3V to V^+ +0.3V
Power dissipation		600 mW
Operating temperature range	PA,SA package	0°C to +70°C
	DA package	-55°C to +125°C
Storage temperature range		-65°C to +150°C
Lead temperature, 10 seconds		+260°C

OPERATING ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
T_A = 25°C V_S = ±2.5V unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	2711A			2711B			2711			Unit	Test Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max		
Supply Voltage	V_S	±1.0		±6.3	±1.0		±6.3	±1.0		±6.0	V	Dual Supply
	V^+	2.0		12.6	2.0		12.6	2.0		12.6	V	Single Supply
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}		0.25	0.6		0.5	1.0		0.8	1.5	mV	$R_S \leq$ 100KΩ
				1.0			1.5			2.0	mV	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		0.01	10		0.01	10		0.01	10	pA	T_A = 25°C
				280			280			280	pA	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Input Bias Current	I_B		0.01	10		0.01	10		0.01	10	pA	T_A = 25°C
				280			280			280	pA	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Input Voltage Range	V_{IR}	-0.3		5.3	-0.3		5.3	-0.3		5.3	V	V^+ = +5V
		-2.8		2.8	-2.8		2.8	-2.8		2.8	V	V_S = ±2.5V
Input Resistance	R_{IN}		10^{13}			10^{13}			10^{13}		Ω	
Input Offset Voltage Drift	TCV_{OS}		5			5			7		μV/°C	$R_S \leq$ 100KΩ
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	63	90		63	90		60	90		dB	$R_S \leq$ 100KΩ
		63	90		63	90		60	90		dB	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	63	90		63	90		60	90		dB	$R_S \leq$ 100KΩ
		63	90		63	90		60	90		dB	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	15	100		15	100		10	100		V/mV	R_L = 100KΩ
			300			300			300		V/mV	$R_L \geq$ 1MΩ
		10			10			7			V/mV	R_L = 100KΩ 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Output Voltage Range	V_O low		0.001	0.01		0.001	0.01		0.001	0.01	V	R_L = 1MΩ V^+= +5V
	V_O high	4.99	4.999		4.99	4.999		4.99	4.999		V	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
	V_O low		-2.48	-2.40		-2.48	-2.40		-2.48	-2.40	V	R_L = 100KΩ
	V_O high	2.40	2.48		2.40	2.48		2.40	2.48		V	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +70°C
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{SC}		1			1			1		mA	
Supply Current	I_S		200	450		200	450		200	450	μA	V_{IN} = 0V No Load
Power Dissipation	P_D		1.0	2.25		1.0	2.25		1.0	2.25		V_S = ±2.5V Both
			0.25	0.6		0.25	0.6		0.25	0.6	mW	V_S = ±1.0V amplifiers

OPERATING ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont'd)
T_A = 25°C V_S = ±2.5V unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	2711A Min	2711A Typ	2711A Max	2711B Min	2711B Typ	2711B Max	2711 Min	2711 Typ	2711 Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}		1			1			1		pF	
Bandwidth	B_W		700			700			700		KHz	
Slew Rate	S_R		0.7			0.7			0.7		V/µs	A_V = +1 R_L = 100KΩ
Rise time	t_r		0.2			0.2			0.2		µs	R_L = 100KΩ
Overshoot Factor			20			20			20		%	R_L = 100KΩ C_L = 50pF
Settling Time	t_s		10.0			10.0			10.0		µs	0.1% A_V = 100 R_L = 100KΩ C_L = 50pF
Channel Separation	C_S		140			140			140		dB	A_V = 100

T_A = 25°C V_S = ±5.0V unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	2711A Min	2711A Typ	2711A Max	2711B Min	2711B Typ	2711B Max	2711 Min	2711 Typ	2711 Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		100			100			100		dB	R_S ≤ 100KΩ
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR		100			100			100		dB	R_S ≤ 100KΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_V		300			300			300		V/mV	R_L = 100KΩ
Output Voltage Range	V_O low V_O high	 4.90	-4.98 4.98	-4.90	 4.90	-4.98 4.98	-4.90	 4.90	-4.98 4.98	-4.90	V V	R_L = 100KΩ
Bandwidth	B_W		1.0			1.0			1.0		MHz	
Slew Rate	S_R		1.0			1.0			1.0		V/µs	A_V = +1 C_L = 50pF

V_S = ±2.5V -55°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	2711A DA Min	2711A DA Typ	2711A DA Max	2711B DA Min	2711B DA Typ	2711B DA Max	2711 DA Min	2711 DA Typ	2711 DA Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			1.5			2.0			2.5	mV	R_S ≤ 100KΩ
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}			4			4			4	nA	
Input Bias Current	I_B			4			4			4	nA	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	60	85		60	85		60	85		dB	R_S ≤ 100KΩ
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	60	83		60	83		60	83		dB	R_S ≤ 100KΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	10	50		10	50		10	50		V/mV	R_L ≤ 100KΩ
Output Voltage Range	V_O low V_O high	 2.35	-2.47 2.45	-2.40	 2.35	-2.47 2.45	-2.40	 2.35	-2.47 2.45	-2.40	V V	R_L ≤ 100KΩ

Design & Operating Notes:

1. The ALD2711 CMOS operational amplifier uses a 3 gain stage architecture and an improved frequency compensation scheme to achieve large voltage gain, high output driving capability, and better frequency stability. In a conventional CMOS operational amplifier design, compensation is achieved with a pole splitting capacitor together with a nulling resistor. This method is, however, very bias dependent and thus cannot accommodate the large range of supply voltage operation as is required from a stand alone CMOS operational amplifier. The ALD2711 is internally compensated for unity gain stability using a novel scheme that does not use a nulling resistor. This scheme produces a clean single pole roll off in the gain characteristics while providing for more than 70 degrees of phase margin at the unity gain frequency.

2. The ALD2711 has complementary p-channel and n-channel input differential stages connected in parallel to accomplish rail to rail input common mode voltage range. This means that with the ranges of common mode input voltage close to the power supplies, one of the two differential stages is switched off internally. To maintain compatibility with other operational amplifiers, this switching point has been selected to be about 1.5V below the positive supply voltage. Since offset voltage trimming on the ALD2711 is made when the input voltage is symmetrical to the supply voltages, this internal switching does not affect a large variety of applications such as an inverting amplifier or non-inverting amplifier with a gain larger than 2.5 (5V operation), where the common mode voltage does not make excursions above this switching point. The user should however, be aware that this switching does take place if the operational amplifier is connected as a unity gain buffer and should make provision in his design to allow for input offset voltage variations.

3. The input bias and offset currents are essentially input protection diode reverse bias leakage currents, and are typically less than 1pA at room temperature. This low input bias current assures that the analog signal from the source will not be distorted by input bias currents. Normally, this extremely high input impedance of greater than $10^{12}\Omega$ would not be a problem as the source impedance would limit the node impedance. However, for applications where source impedance is very high, it may be necessary to limit noise and hum pickup through proper shielding.

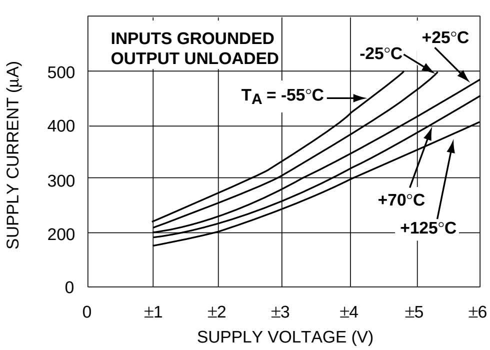
4. The output stage consists of class AB complementary output drivers, capable of driving a low resistance load. The output voltage swing is limited by the drain to source on-resistance of the output transistors as determined by the bias circuitry, and the value of the load resistor. When connected in the voltage follower configuration, the oscillation resistant feature, combined with the rail to rail input and output feature, makes an effective analog signal buffer for medium to high source impedance sensors, transducers, and other circuit networks.

5. The ALD2711 operational amplifier has been designed to provide full static discharge protection. Internally, the design has been carefully implemented to minimize latch up. However, care must be exercised when handling the device to avoid strong static fields that may degrade a diode junction, causing increased input leakage currents. In using the operational amplifier, the user is advised to power up the circuit before, or simultaneously with, any input voltages applied and to limit input voltages to not exceed 0.3V of the power supply voltage levels.

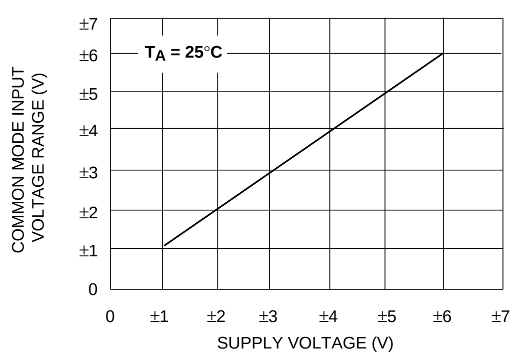
6. The ALD2711, with its micropower operation, offers numerous benefits in reduced power supply requirements, less noise coupling and current spikes, less thermally induced drift, better overall reliability due to lower self heating, and lower input bias current. It requires practically no warm up time as the chip junction heats up to only 0.2°C above ambient temperature under most operating conditions.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

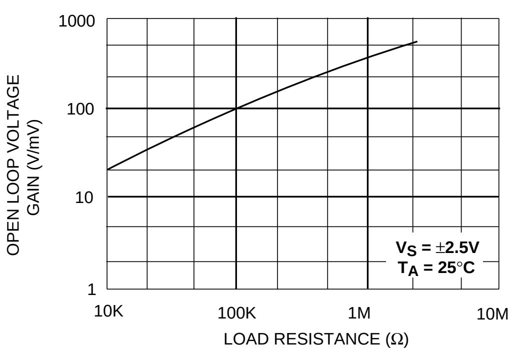
SUPPLY CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE



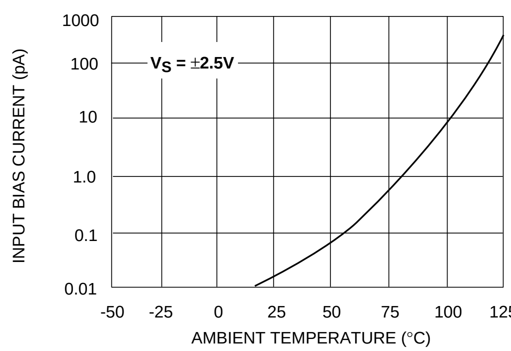
COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE



OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN AS A FUNCTION OF LOAD RESISTANCE

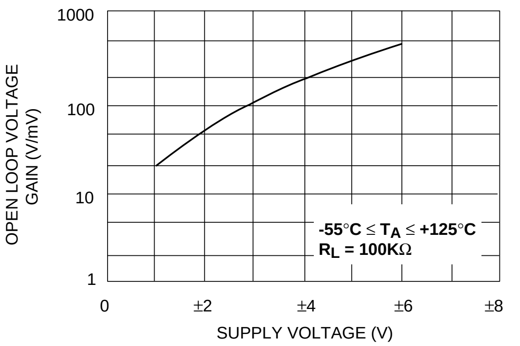


INPUT BIAS CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

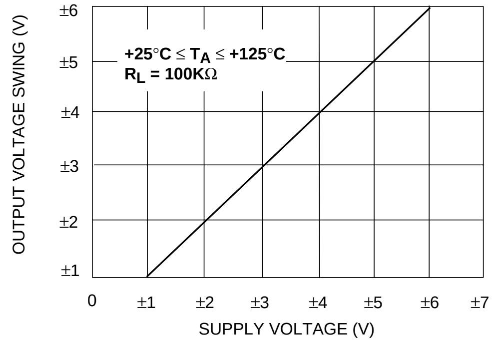


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

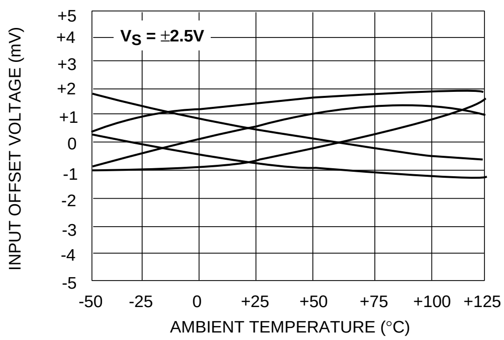
OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND TEMPERATURE



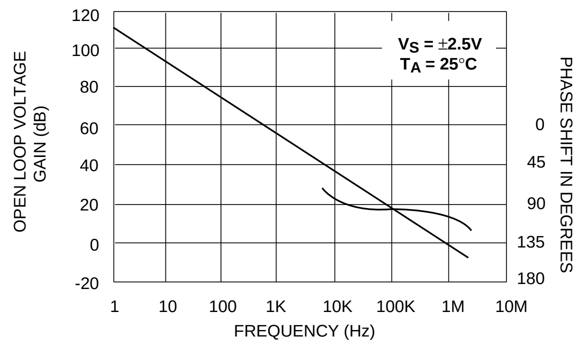
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE



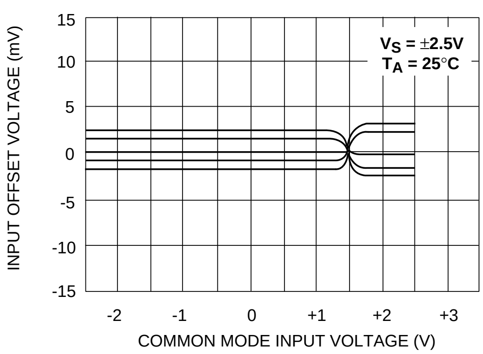
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE AS A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE REPRESENTATIVE UNITS



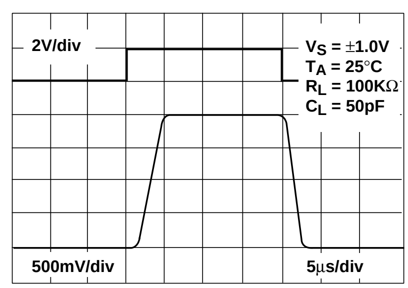
OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY



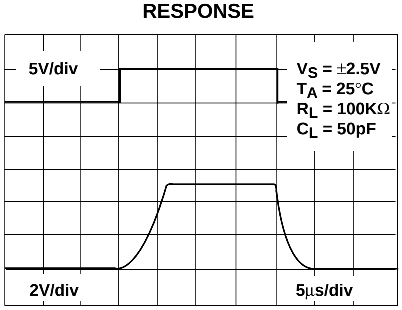
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE AS A FUNCTION OF COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE



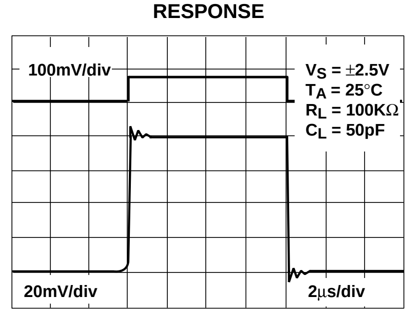
LARGE - SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



LARGE - SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

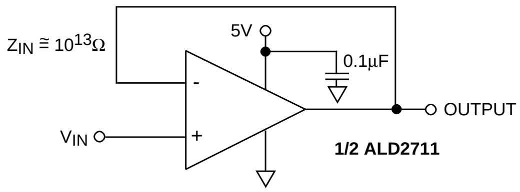


SMALL - SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



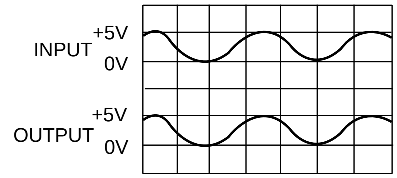
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

RAIL-TO-RAIL VOLTAGE FOLLOWER/BUFFER



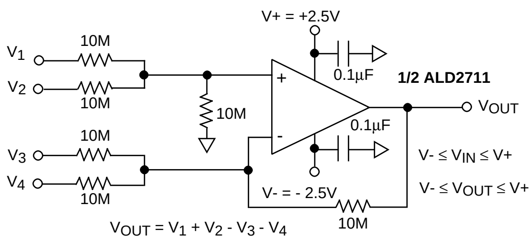
$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq 5V$ * See Rail-to-Rail Waveform

RAIL-TO-RAIL WAVEFORM



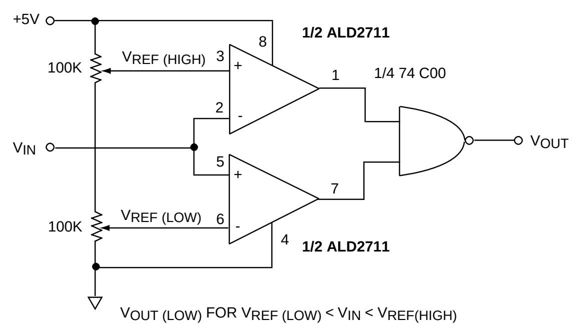
Performance waveforms. *Upper trace is the output of a Wien Bridge Oscillator. Lower trace is the output of Rail-to-Rail voltage follower.*

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE RAIL-TO-RAIL PRECISION DC SUMMING AMPLIFIER



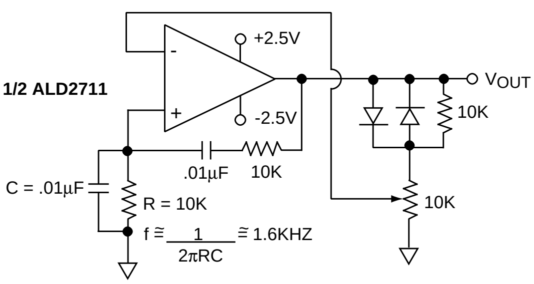
$R_{IN} = 10M\Omega$ Accuracy limited by resistor tolerances and input offset voltage

RAIL-TO-RAIL WINDOW COMPARATOR



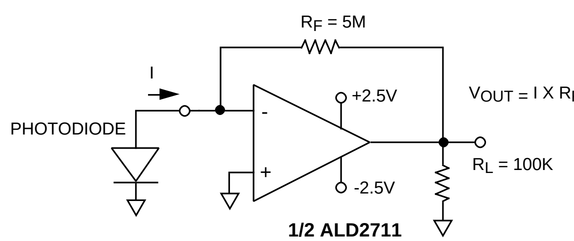
$V_{OUT\ (LOW)}$ FOR $V_{REF\ (LOW)} < V_{IN} < V_{REF(HIGH)}$

WIEN BRIDGE OSCILLATOR (RAIL-TO-RAIL) SINE WAVE GENERATOR

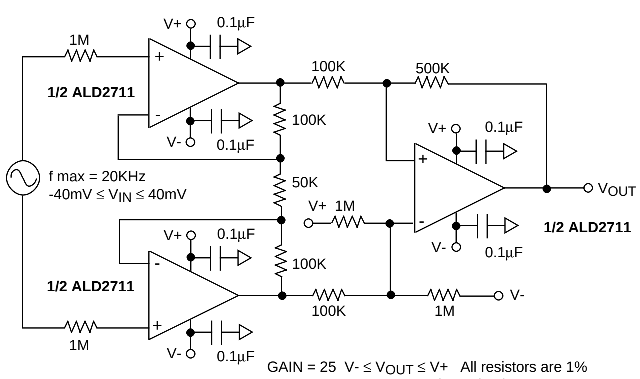


* See Rail-to-Rail Waveform

PHOTO DETECTOR CURRENT TO VOLTAGE CONVERTER



LOW VOLTAGE INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER



GAIN = 25 $V- \leq V_{OUT} \leq V+$ All resistors are 1%
V+ = +1.0V V- = -1.0V Short Circuit Input Current 1µA