

### FEATURES

#### AC PERFORMANCE

500 ns Settling to 0.01% for 10 V Step  
 75 V/ $\mu$ s Slew Rate  
 0.0001% Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)  
 13 MHz Gain Bandwidth  
 Internal Compensation for Gains of +2 or Greater

#### DC PERFORMANCE

0.5 mV max Offset Voltage (AD746B)  
 10  $\mu$ V/ $^{\circ}$ C max Drift (AD746B)  
 175 V/mV min Open Loop Gain (AD746B)  
 2  $\mu$ V p-p Noise, 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz  
 Available in Plastic Mini-DIP, Cerdip and Surface Mount Packages  
 Available in Tape and Reel in Accordance with EIA-481A Standard  
 MIL-STD-883B Processing also Available  
 Single Version: AD744

### APPLICATIONS

Dual Output Buffers for 12- and 14-Bit DACs  
 Input Buffers for Precision ADCs, Wideband Preamplifiers and Low Distortion Audio Circuitry

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The AD746 is a dual operational amplifier, consisting of two AD744 BiFET op amps on a single chip. These precision monolithic op amps offer excellent dc characteristics plus rapid settling times, high slew rates and ample bandwidths. In addition, the AD746 provides the close matching ac and dc characteristics inherent to amplifiers sharing the same monolithic die.

The single pole response of the AD746 provides fast settling: 500 ns to 0.01%. This feature, combined with its high dc precision, makes it suitable for use as a buffer amplifier for 12- or 14-bit DACs and ADCs. Furthermore, the AD746's low total harmonic distortion (THD) level of 0.0001% and very close matching ac characteristics make it an ideal amplifier for many demanding audio applications.

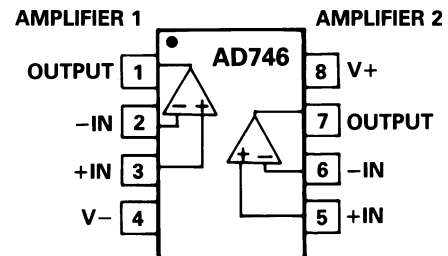
The AD746 is internally compensated for stable operation as a unity gain inverter or as a noninverting amplifier with a gain of 2 or greater. It is available in four performance grades. The AD746J is rated over the commercial temperature range of 0 to +70 $^{\circ}$ C. The AD746A and AD746B are rated over the industrial temperature range of -40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C. The AD746S is rated over the military temperature range of -55 $^{\circ}$ C to +125 $^{\circ}$ C and is available processed to MIL-STD-883B, Rev. C.

### REV. B

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### CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Plastic Mini-DIP (N)  
 Cerdip (Q) and  
 Plastic SOIC (R) Packages



The AD746 is available in three 8-pin packages: plastic mini DIP, hermetic cerdip and surface mount (SOIC).

### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The AD746 offers exceptional dynamic response for high speed data acquisition systems. It settles to 0.01% in 500 ns and has a 100% tested minimum slew rate of 50 V/ $\mu$ s (AD746B).
2. Outstanding dc precision is provided by a combination of Analog Devices' advanced processing technology, laser wafer drift trimming and well-matched ion-implanted JFETs. Input offset voltage, input bias current and input offset current are specified in the warmed-up condition and are 100% tested.
3. Differential and multichannel systems will benefit from the AD746's very close matching of ac characteristics. Input offset voltage specs are fully tested and guaranteed to a maximum of 0.5 mV (AD746B).
4. The AD746 has very close, guaranteed matching of input bias current between its two amplifiers.
5. Unity gain stable version AD712 also available.

# AD746\* 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

- Universal Evaluation Board for Dual High Speed Operational Amplifiers

## Documentation

### Application Notes

- AN-402: Replacing Output Clamping Op Amps with Input Clamping Amps
- AN-417: Fast Rail-to-Rail Operational Amplifiers Ease Design Constraints in Low Voltage High Speed Systems
- AN-581: Biasing and Decoupling Op Amps in Single Supply Applications

### Data Sheet

- AD746: Dual Precision, 500 ns Settling, BiFET Op Amp Data Sheet

### User Guides

- UG-128: Universal Evaluation Board for Dual High Speed Op Amps in SOIC Packages

## Tools and Simulations

- Analog Filter Wizard
- Analog Photodiode Wizard
- Power Dissipation vs Die Temp
- VRMS/dBm/dBu/dBV calculators
- AD746 SPICE Macro-Model

## Reference Materials

### Tutorials

- MT-032: Ideal Voltage Feedback (VFB) Op Amp
- MT-033: Voltage Feedback Op Amp Gain and Bandwidth
- MT-047: Op Amp Noise
- MT-048: Op Amp Noise Relationships: 1/f Noise, RMS Noise, and Equivalent Noise Bandwidth
- MT-049: Op Amp Total Output Noise Calculations for Single-Pole System
- MT-050: Op Amp Total Output Noise Calculations for Second-Order System
- MT-052: Op Amp Noise Figure: Don't Be Misled
- MT-053: Op Amp Distortion: HD, THD, THD + N, IMD, SFDR, MTPR
- MT-056: High Speed Voltage Feedback Op Amps
- MT-058: Effects of Feedback Capacitance on VFB and CFB Op Amps
- MT-059: Compensating for the Effects of Input Capacitance on VFB and CFB Op Amps Used in Current-to-Voltage Converters
- MT-060: Choosing Between Voltage Feedback and Current Feedback Op Amps

## Design Resources

- AD746 Material Declaration
- PCN-PDN Information
- Quality And Reliability
- Symbols and Footprints

## Discussions

View all AD746 EngineerZone Discussions

## Sample and Buy

Visit the product page to see pricing options

## Technical Support

Submit a technical question or find your regional support number

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# AD746—SPECIFICATIONS (@ +25°C and ±15 V dc, unless otherwise noted)

Model	Conditions	AD746J/A			AD746B			AD746S			Units	
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max		
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE <sup>1</sup> Initial Offset Offset vs. Temperature vs. Supply <sup>2</sup> (PSRR) vs. Supply (PSRR) Long Term Stability	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		0.3	1.5		0.25	0.5		0.3	1.0	mV	
												mV
	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		12	20		5	10		12	20		μV/°C
			80	95		84	100		80	95		dB
		80	15		84	15		80	15		dB	
											μV/month	
INPUT BIAS CURRENT <sup>3</sup> Either Input Either Input @ T <sub>MAX</sub> Either Input Offset Current Offset Current @ T <sub>MAX</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0 V		110	250		110	150		110	250	pA	
	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0 V		2.5/7	5.7/16		7	9.6		113	256	nA	
	V <sub>CM</sub> = +10 V		145	350		145	200		145	350	pA	
	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0 V		45	125		45	75		45	125	pA	
	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0 V		1.0/3	2.8/8		3	4.8		45	128	nA	
MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS Input Offset Voltage Input Offset Voltage Input Offset Voltage Drift Input Bias Current Crosstalk	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		0.6	1.5		0.3	0.5		0.6	1.0	mV	
												mV
												μV/°C
	@ 1 kHz @ 100 kHz		120	125		120	75		120	125		pA
			90			90			90			dB
											dB	
FREQUENCY RESPONSE Gain BW, Small Signal Slew Rate, Unity Gain Full Power Response Settling Time to 0.01% <sup>4</sup> Total Harmonic Distortion	G = -1	8	13		9	13		8	13		MHz	
	G = -1	45	75		50	75		45	75		V/μs	
	V <sub>O</sub> = 20 V p-p		600			600			600		kHz	
	G = 1		0.5	0.75		0.5	0.75		0.5	0.75	μs	
	f = 1 kHz											
	R <sub>1</sub> ≥ 2 kΩ V <sub>O</sub> = 3 V rms		0.0001			0.0001			0.0001			%
INPUT IMPEDANCE Differential Common Mode			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5		Ω  pF	
			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5			2.5 × 10 <sup>11</sup>   5.5		Ω  pF	
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Differential <sup>5</sup> Common-Mode Voltage Over Max Operating Range <sup>6</sup> Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> = ±10 V T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		±20			±20			±20		V	
				+14.5, -11.5			+14.5, -11.5			+14.5, -11.5		V
	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		-11		+13	-11		+13	-11		+13	V
			78	88		82	88		78	88		dB
			76	84		80	84		76	84		dB
			72	84		78	84		72	84		dB
			70	80		74	80		70	80		dB
INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE 0.1 to 10 Hz f = 10 Hz f = 100 Hz f = 1 kHz f = 10 kHz			2			2			2		μV p-p	
			45			45			45		nV/√Hz	
			22			22			22		nV/√Hz	
			18			18			18		nV/√Hz	
			16			16			16		nV/√Hz	
INPUT CURRENT NOISE f = 1 kHz			0.01			0.01			0.01		pA/√Hz	
OPEN LOOP GAIN V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V R <sub>1</sub> ≥ 2 kΩ T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		150	300		175	300		150	300		V/mV	
		75	200		75	200		65	175		V/mV	
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS Voltage Current Max Capacitive Load Driving Capability	R <sub>1</sub> ≥ 2 kΩ T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		+13, -12.5	+13.9, -13.3		+13, -12.5	+13.9, -13.3		+13, -12.5	+13.9, -13.3	V	
			±12	+13.8, -13.1		±12	+13.8, -13.1		±12	+13.8, -13.1	V	
	Gain = -1			25			25			25		mA
				50			50			50		pF
Gain = -10			500			500			500		pF	
POWER SUPPLY Rated Performance Operating Range Quiescent Current			±15			±15			±15		V	
		±4.5		±18	±4.5		±18	±4.5		±18	V	
			7	10		7	8.0		7	10	mA	
TEMPERATURE RANGE Rated Performance			0 to +70/-40 to +85			-40 to +85			-55 to +125		°C	
PACKAGE OPTIONS 8-Pin Plastic Mini-DIP (N-8) 8-Pin Cerdip (Q-8) 8-Pin Surface Mount (R-8) Tape and Reel Chips			AD746JN			AD746BQ			AD746SQ			
			AD746AQ									
			AD746JR									
			AD746JR-REEL						AD746SCHIPS			
TRANSISTOR COUNT			54			54			54			

**NOTES**

- <sup>1</sup>Input Offset Voltage specifications are guaranteed after 5 minutes of operation at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - <sup>2</sup>PSRR test conditions:  $+V_S = 15\text{ V}$ ,  $-V_S = -12\text{ V}$  to  $-18\text{ V}$  and  $+V_S = 12\text{ V}$  to  $18\text{ V}$ ,  $-V_S = -15\text{ V}$ .
  - <sup>3</sup>Bias Current Specifications are guaranteed maximum at either input after 5 minutes of operation at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ . For higher temperature, the current doubles every  $10^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - <sup>4</sup>Gain = -1,  $R_I = 2\text{ k}$ ,  $C_I = 10\text{ pF}$ .
  - <sup>5</sup>Defined as voltage between inputs, such that neither exceeds  $\pm 10\text{ V}$  from ground.
  - <sup>6</sup>Typically exceeding -14.1 V negative common-mode voltage on either input results in an output phase reversal.
- Specifications subject to change without notice.

Specifications in **boldface** are tested on all production units at final electrical test. Results from those tests are used to calculate outgoing quality levels. All min and max specifications are guaranteed, although only those shown in **boldface** are tested on all production units.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>1</sup>**

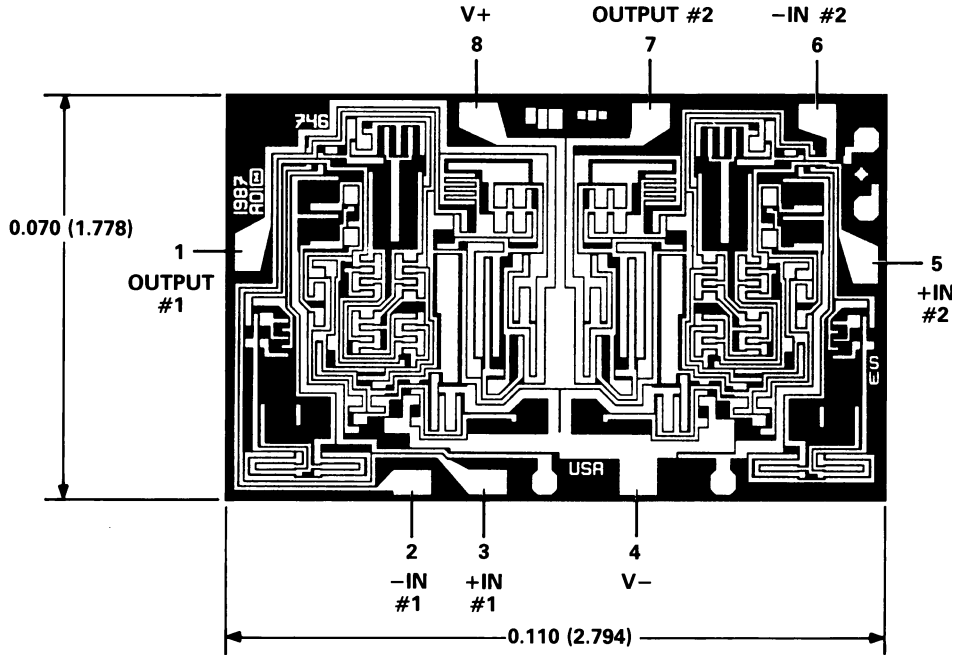
Supply Voltage	$\pm 18\text{ V}$
Internal Power Dissipation <sup>2</sup>	500 mW
Input Voltage	$\pm V_S$
Output Short Circuit Duration (For One Amplifier)	Indefinite
Differential Input Voltage	$+V_S$ and $-V_S$
Storage Temperature Range (Q)	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range (N, R)	$-65^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	
AD746J	$0^\circ\text{C}$ to $+70^\circ\text{C}$
AD746A/B	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
AD746S	$-55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

Lead Temperature Range (Soldering 60 seconds)	$+300^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Rating	

- NOTES**
- <sup>1</sup>Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and 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.
  - <sup>2</sup>8-Pin Plastic Package:  $\theta_{JA} = 100^\circ\text{C/Watt}$ ,  $\theta_{JC} = 50^\circ\text{C/Watt}$
  - 8-Pin Cerdip Package:  $\theta_{JA} = 110^\circ\text{C/Watt}$ ,  $\theta_{JC} = 30^\circ\text{C/Watt}$
  - 8-Pin Small Outline Package:  $\theta_{JA} = 160^\circ\text{C/Watt}$ ,  $\theta_{JC} = 42^\circ\text{C/Watt}$

**METALIZATION PHOTOGRAPH**

Contact factory for latest dimensions.  
Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).



**CAUTION**

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the AD746 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



# AD746—Typical Characteristics

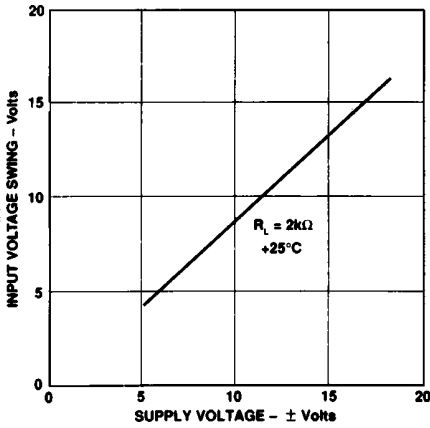


Figure 1. Input Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage

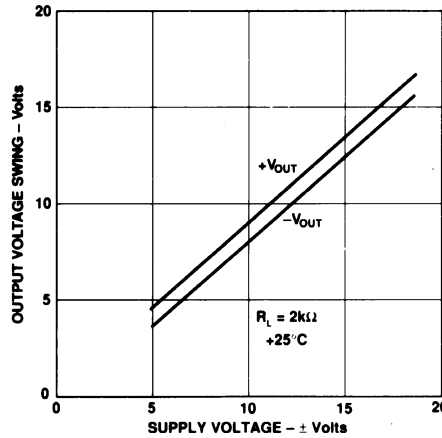


Figure 2. Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage

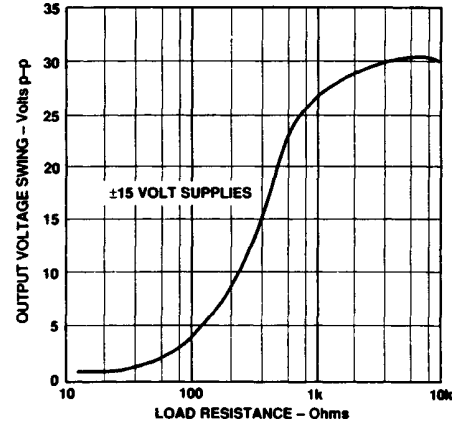


Figure 3. Output Voltage Swing vs. Load Resistance

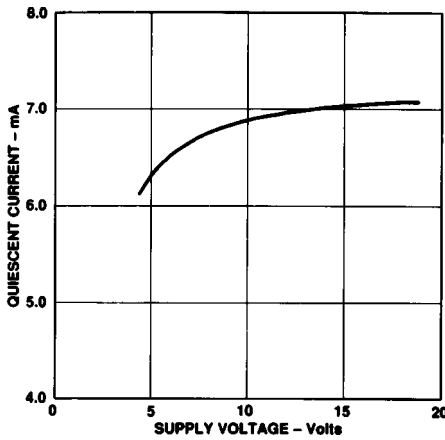


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

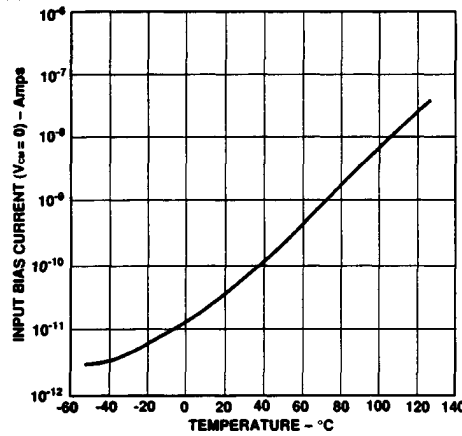


Figure 5. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

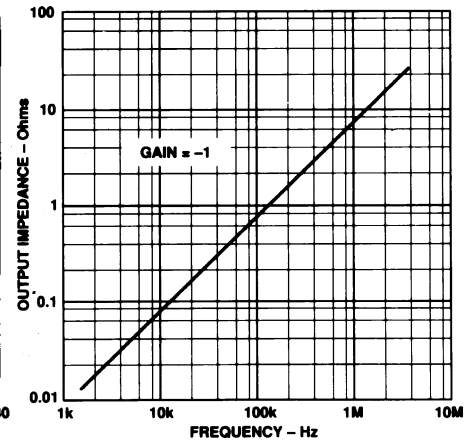


Figure 6. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

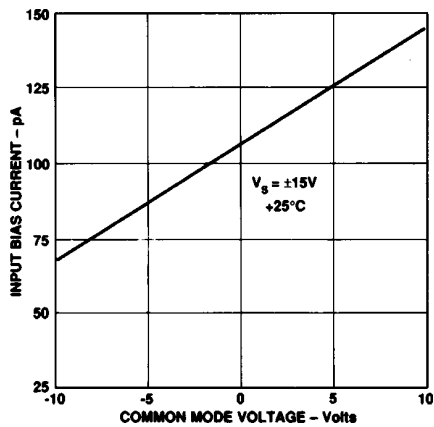


Figure 7. Input Bias Current vs. Common Mode Voltage

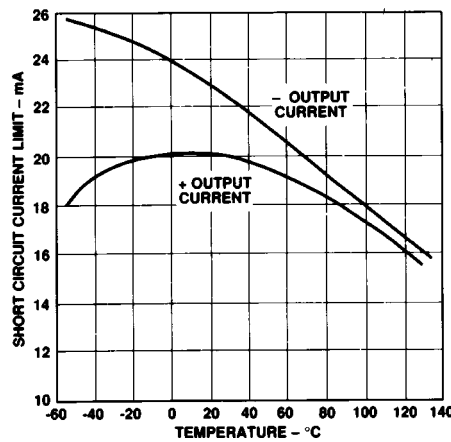


Figure 8. Short Circuit Current Limit vs. Temperature

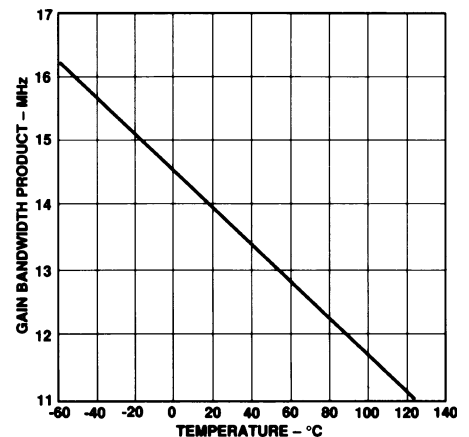


Figure 9. Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Temperature

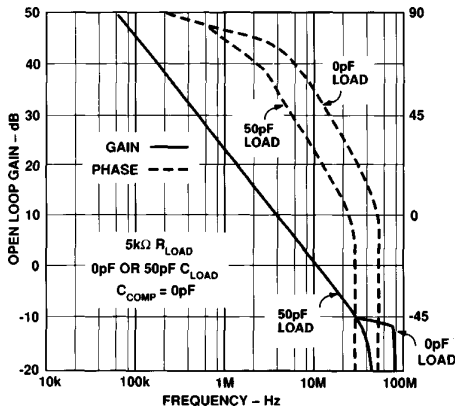


Figure 10. Open Loop Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency

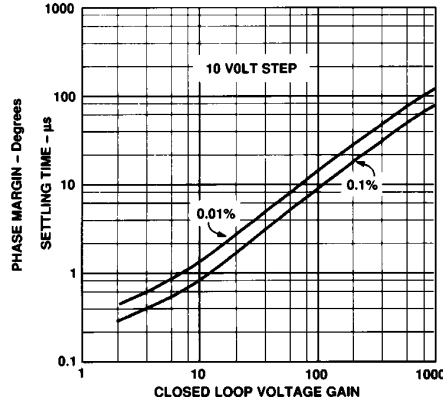


Figure 11. Settling Time vs. Closed Loop Voltage Gain

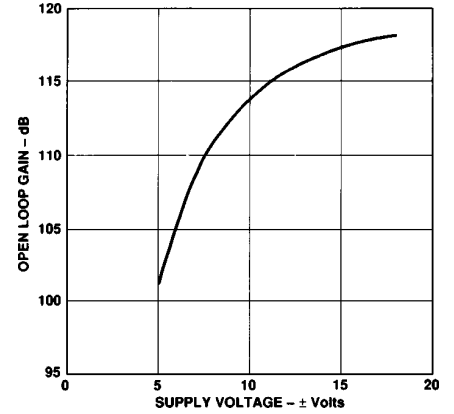


Figure 12. Open Loop Gain vs. Supply Voltage

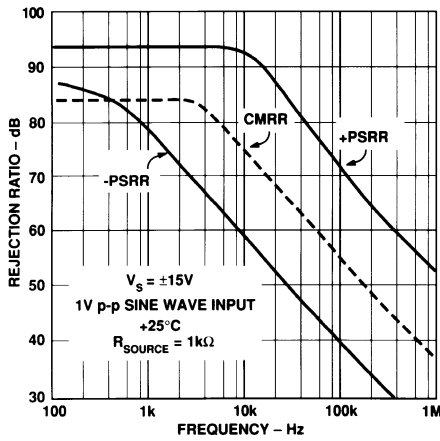


Figure 13. Common-Mode and Power Supply Rejection vs. Frequency

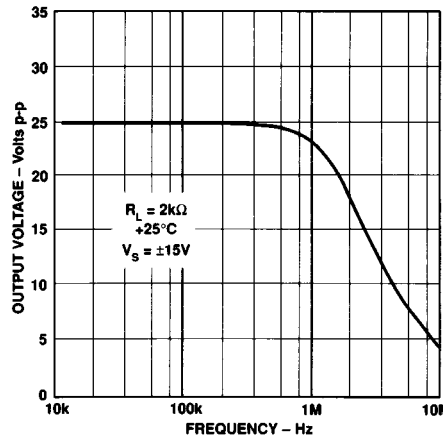


Figure 14. Large Signal Frequency Response

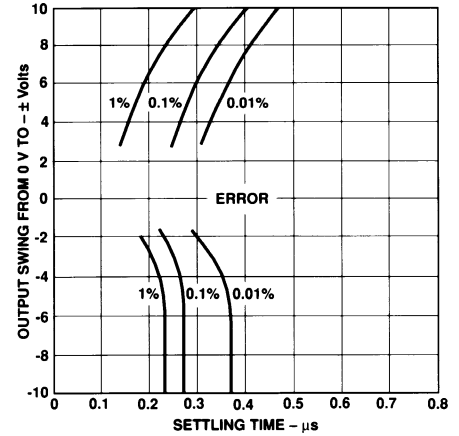


Figure 15. Output Swing and Error vs. Settling Time

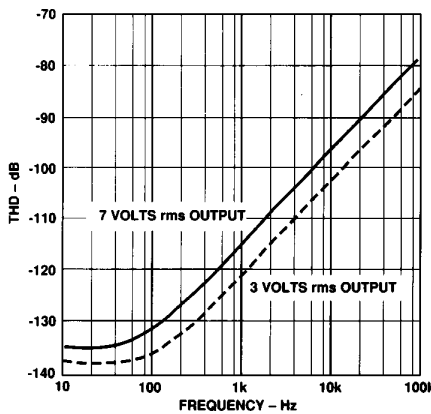


Figure 16. Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency Using Circuit of Figure 19

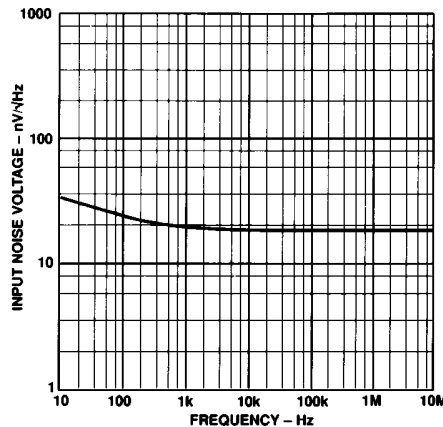


Figure 17. Input Noise Voltage Spectral Density

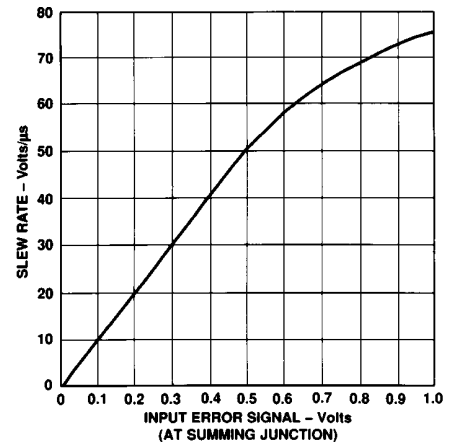


Figure 18. Slew Rate vs. Input Error Signal

# AD746

## POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

The power supply connections to the AD746 must maintain a low impedance to ground over a bandwidth of 13 MHz or more. This is especially important when driving a significant resistive or capacitive load, since all current delivered to the load comes from the power supplies. Multiple high quality bypass capacitors are recommended for each power supply line in any critical application. A 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic and a 1  $\mu\text{F}$  tantalum capacitor as shown in Figure 20 placed as close as possible to the amplifier

(with short lead lengths to power supply common) will assure adequate high frequency bypassing, in most applications. A minimum bypass capacitance of 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  should be used for any application.

If only one of the two amplifiers inside the AD746 is to be utilized, the unused amplifier should be connected as shown in Figure 21a. Note that the noninverting input should be grounded and that  $R_L$  and  $C_L$  are not required.

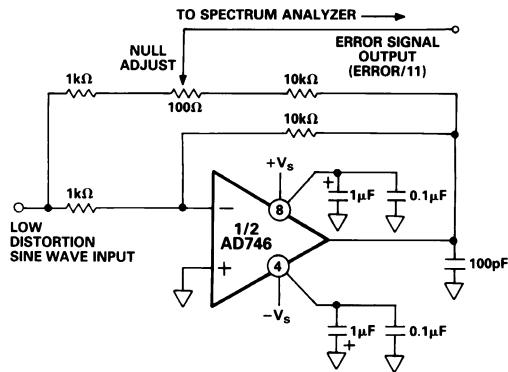


Figure 19. THD Test Circuit

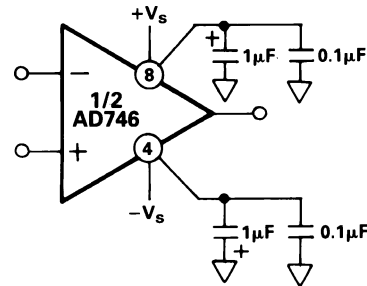


Figure 20. Power Supply Bypassing

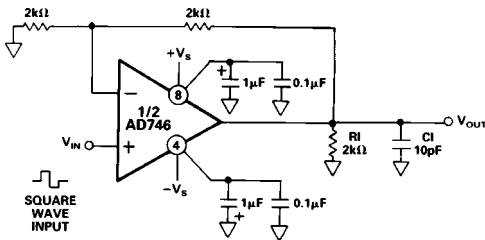


Figure 21a. Gain of 2 Follower

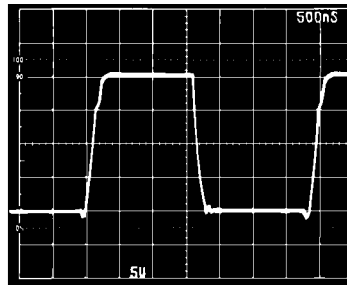


Figure 21b. Gain of 2 Follower Large Signal Pulse Response

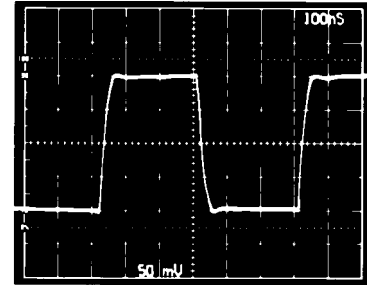


Figure 21c. Gain of 2 Follower Small Signal Pulse Response

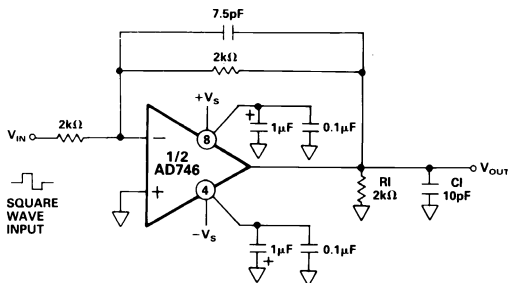


Figure 22a. Unity Gain Inverter

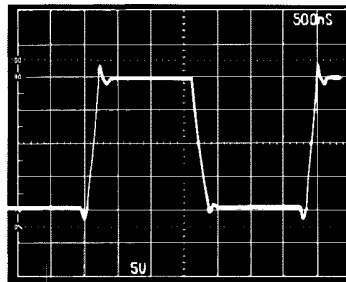


Figure 22b. Unity Gain Inverter Large Signal Pulse Response

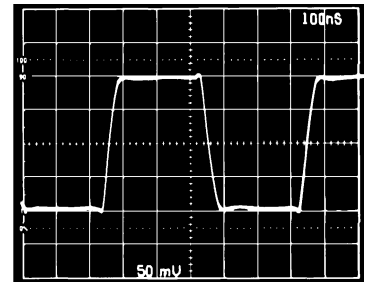
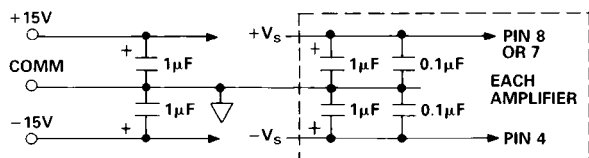
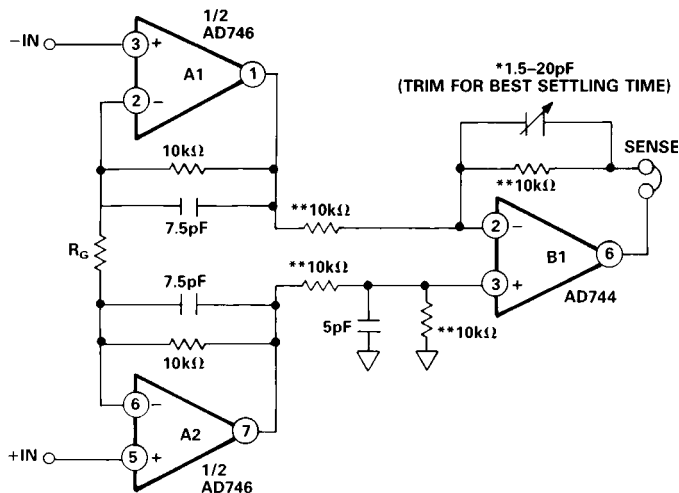


Figure 22c. Unity Gain Inverter Small Signal Pulse Response

**A HIGH SPEED 3 OP AMP INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT**

The instrumentation amplifier circuit shown in Figure 23 can provide a range of gains from 2 up to 1000 and higher. The circuit bandwidth is 2.5 MHz at a gain of 2 and 750 kHz at a gain of 10; settling time for the entire circuit is less than 2 μs to within 0.01% for a 10 volt step, (G = 10).

$$\text{CIRCUIT GAIN} = \frac{20,000}{R_G} + 1$$



\*VOLTRONICS SP20 TRIMMER CAPACITOR OR EQUIVALENT  
 \*\*RATIO MATCHED 1% METAL FILM RESISTORS

Figure 23. A High Performance, 3 Op Amp, Instrumentation Amplifier Circuit

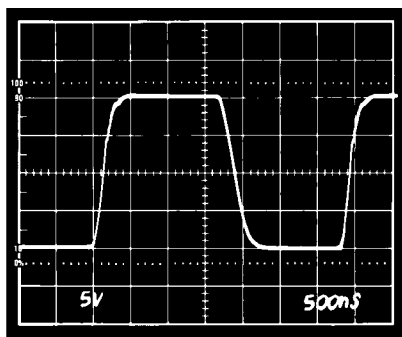


Figure 24. Pulse Response of the 3 Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier. Gain = 10, Horizontal Scale: 0.5 μs/Div, Vertical Scale: 5 V/Div.

Table I. Performance Summary for the 3 Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier Circuit

Gain	R <sub>G</sub>	Bandwidth	T <sub>SETTLE</sub> (0.01%)
2	20 kΩ	2.5 MHz	1.0 μs
10	4.04 kΩ	1 MHz	2.0 μs
100	404 Ω	290 kHz	5.0 μs

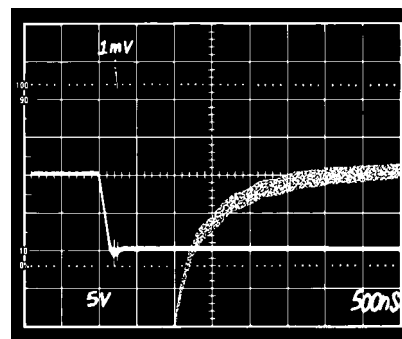


Figure 25. Settling Time of the 3 Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier. Gain = 10, Horizontal Scale: 0.5 μs/Div, Vertical Scale: 5 V/Div. Error Signal Scale: 0.01%/Div.

**THD Performance Considerations**

The AD746 was carefully optimized to offer excellent performance in terms of total harmonic distortion (THD) in signal processing applications. The THD level when operating the AD746 in inverting gain applications will show a gradual rise from the distortion floor of 20 dB/decade (see Figure 28). In noninverting applications, care should be taken to balance the source impedances at both the inverting and noninverting inputs, to avoid distortion caused by the modulation of input capacitance inherent in all BiFET op amps.

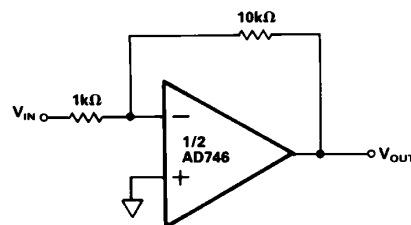


Figure 26. THD Measurement, Inverter Circuit

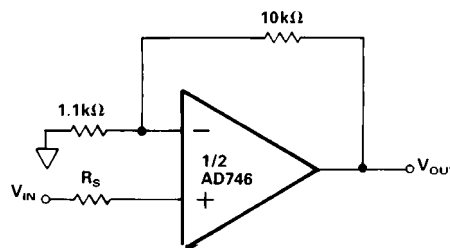


Figure 27. THD Measurement, Follower Circuit



# AD746

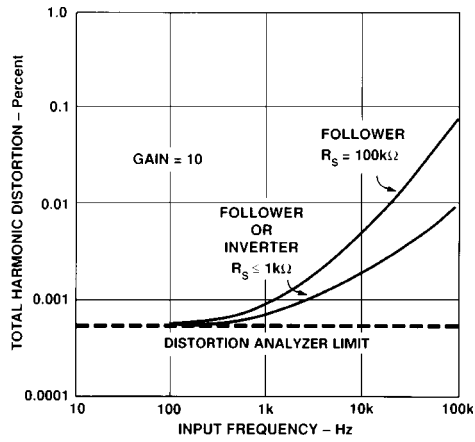


Figure 28. THD vs. Frequency Using Standard Distortion Analyzer

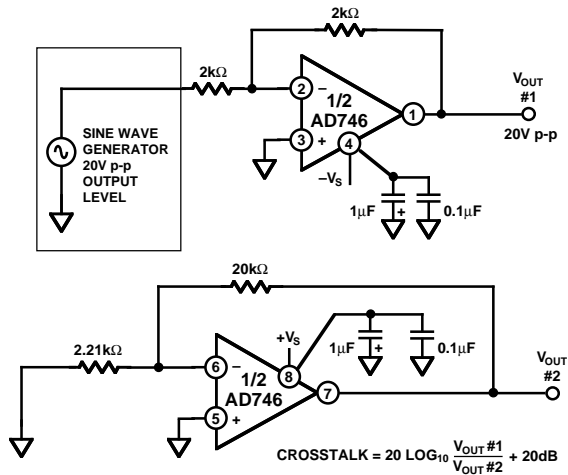


Figure 29. Crosstalk Test Circuit

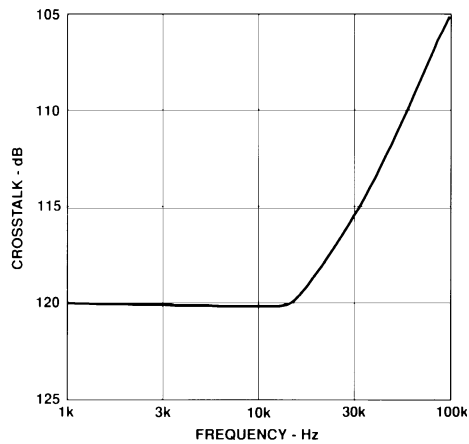
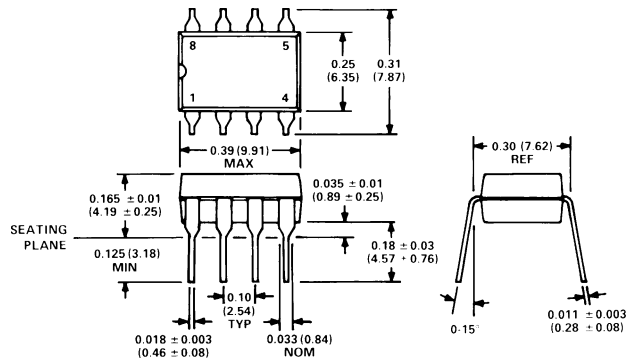


Figure 30. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

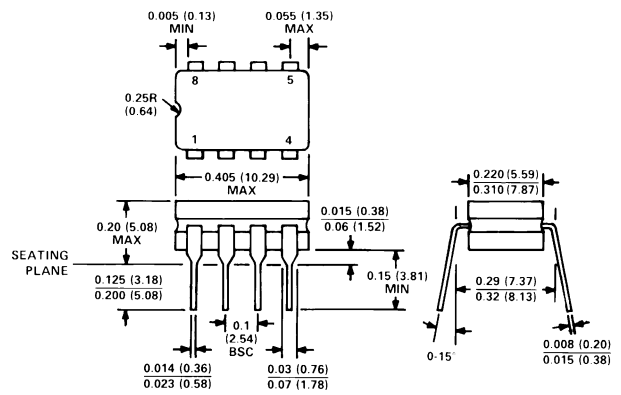
## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).

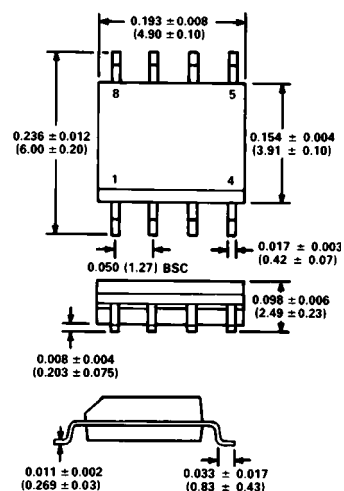
### Mini-DIP (N) Package



### Cerdip (Q) Package



### Plastic Small Outline (R) Package



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