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VA2706

DUAL HIGH-SPEED,
FAST-SETTLING
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

FEATURES

- Dual Version of VA706 Fast-Settling Op Amp
- Fast Settling Time: $\pm 0.1\%$ in 200ns
- High Slew Rate: 42V/ μ s
- Wide Gain Bandwidth: 25MHz
- Low Offset Voltage: 6mV
- Minimal Crosstalk: >90dB Separation
- Large Output Current: ± 50 mA
- Short Circuit Protection
- Industry-Standard Pinout
- Available in Commercial Versions

DESCRIPTION

The VA2706 offers the high-speed (42V/ μ s) fast-settling advantages of the VA706 in a dual package configuration. The high slew rate, output drive and open loop gain (5k V/V) allows the amplifier to fit analog amplification and high-speed processing applications capable of driving large capacitance loads at high speeds. The VA2706 is offered in an 8-pin CERDIP.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltages	± 6 V
Differential Input Voltage	± 9 V
Common Mode Input Voltage	$ V_S - 0.5$ V
Power Dissipation ($T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$, Note 1)	450mW
Output Short Circuit Current Duration (Note 2)	Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range:	
Commercial (2706 J)	0° to 70°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65° to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering to 60 Sec.)	300°C

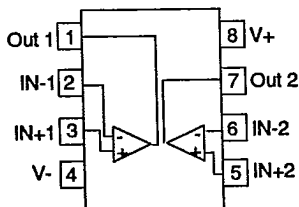
Note 1: Power derating above $T_A=70^\circ\text{C}$ to be based on a maximum junction temperature of 150°C and the following thermal resistance factors:

Note 2: Continuous short circuit protection is allowed on one amplifier per time up to the following case and ambient temperatures:

PKGE.	θ_{JC} ($^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$)	θ_{JA} ($^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$)	T_C ($^\circ\text{C}$)	T_A ($^\circ\text{C}$)
DIP	75	180	100	30

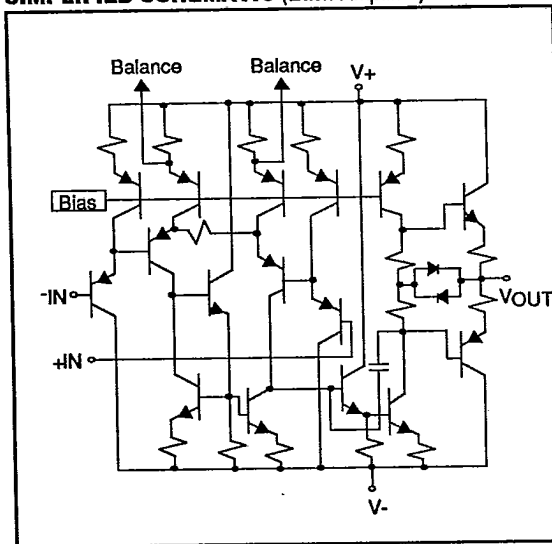
CONNECTION DIAGRAM

8-Lead Dual In-Line Package



Top View

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC (Each Amplifier)



PACKAGE TYPES AVAILABLE

- 8-Pin Plastic DIP
- 8-Pin CERDIP

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = ±5V, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	VA2706J			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage T _{Min} to T _{Max}	V _{OS}	0° ≤ T _A ≤ 70°C		8	20	mV
		-55 ≤ T _A ≤ 125°C		11	28	
Average Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV _{OS} /ΔT	0° ≤ T _A ≤ 70°C		20		μV/°C
		-55 ≤ T _A ≤ 125°C				
Input Bias Current T _{Min} to T _{Max}	I _B	0° ≤ T _A ≤ 70°C		650	1100	nA
		-55 ≤ T _A ≤ 125°C			1700	
Input Offset Current	I _{OS}			35	120	nA
Input Common Mode Range	V _{CM}		+3 -4	+3.5 -4.5		V
Differential Input Resistance	R _{IND}	(Note 1)	3	10		MΩ
Common Mode Input Resistance	R _{INC}	(Note 1)	4	8		MΩ
Differential Input Capacitance	C _{IND}	(Note 1)		2		pF
Common Mode Input Capacitance	C _{INC}	(Note 1)		3		pF
Input Voltage Noise	e _N	BW = 10Hz to 100KHz		12		μVRMS
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A _V	V _{OUT} = ±3V R _L = 2kΩ	2	5		V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OUT}	R _L = 2kΩ	±3.5	+4 -4.2		V
		R _L = 51Ω	±2.0			
Power Supply Current (Both Amplifiers)	I _S			15	20	mA
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V _{CM} = ±2V	60	70		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	ΔV _{PS} = ±0.5V	60	66		dB
Slew Rate	SR	10-90% of Leading Edge (Figure 1)	30	42		V/μs
Settling Time	t _S	To ±0.1% (±4mV) of Final Value (Figure 1, Note 1)		200	250	ns
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW			25		MHz
Small Signal Rise/Fall Time	t _r /t _f	e _O = ±50mV 10-90% (Figure 1)		7		ns
Full Power Bandwidth	BWFP	R _L = 2kΩ C _L = 50pF V _{OUT} = 6Vp-p		2.2		MHz
Amplifier to Amplifier Crosstalk		Input Referred f = 10KHz (Figure 2)		-96		dB

Notes: 1. Not tested, guaranteed by design.

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Figure 1: Settling Time and Slow Rate Test Circuit

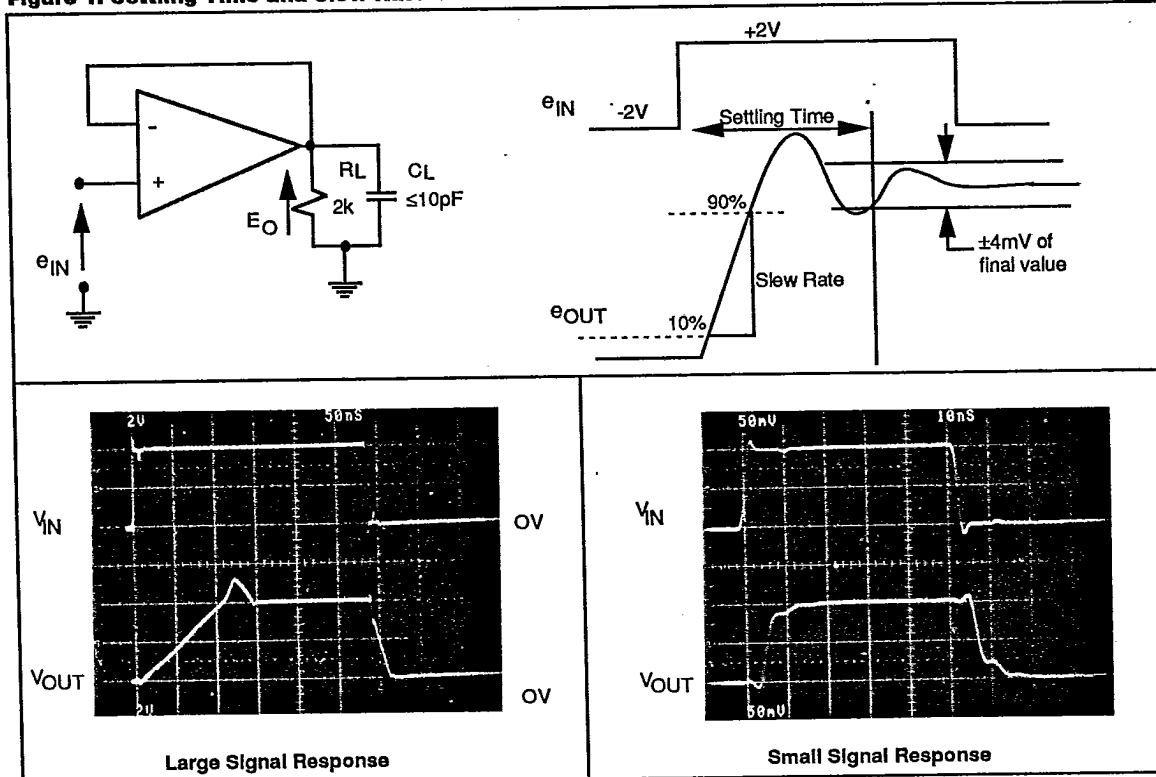
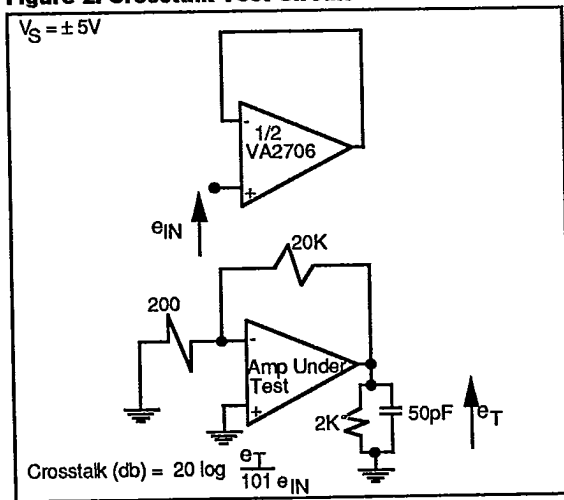


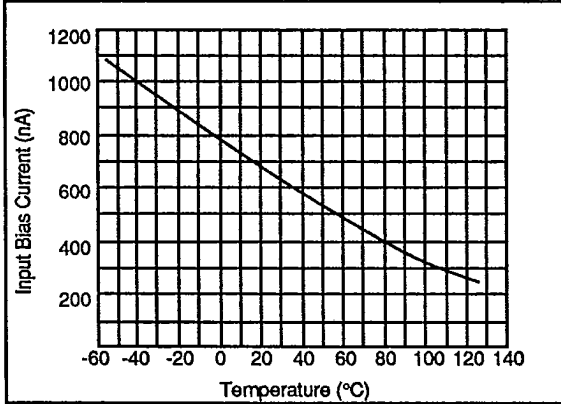
Figure 2: Crosstalk Test Circuit



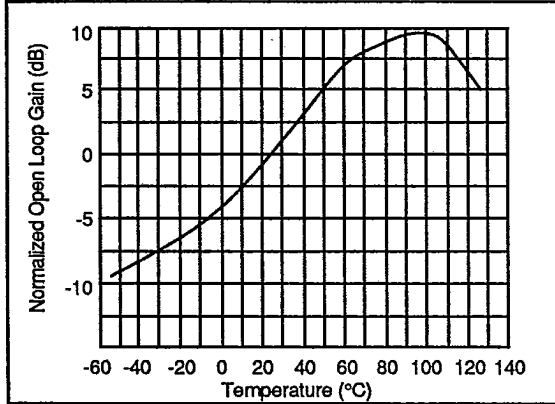
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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS ($V_S = \pm 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise stated)

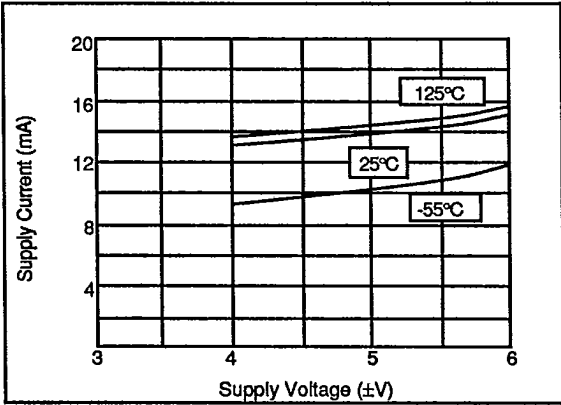
Input Bias Current vs Temperature



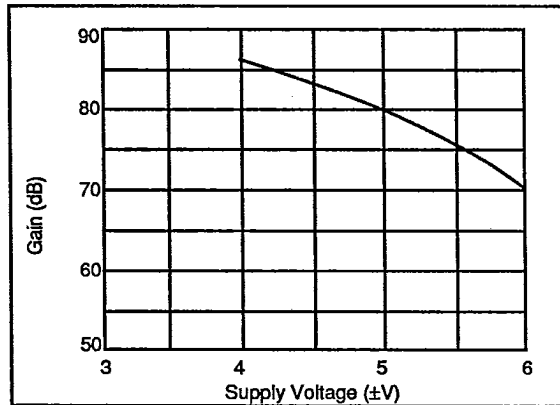
Normalized Open Loop Gain vs Temperature



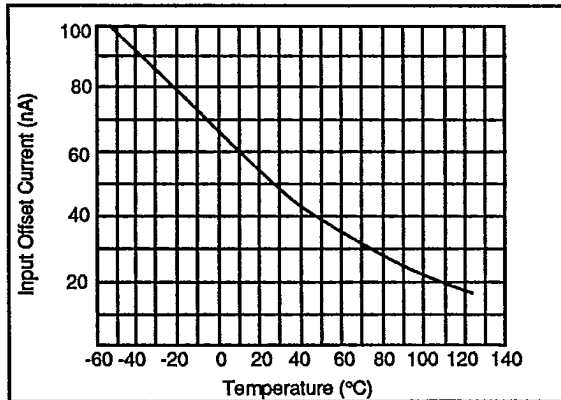
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



Open Loop Gain vs Supply Voltage



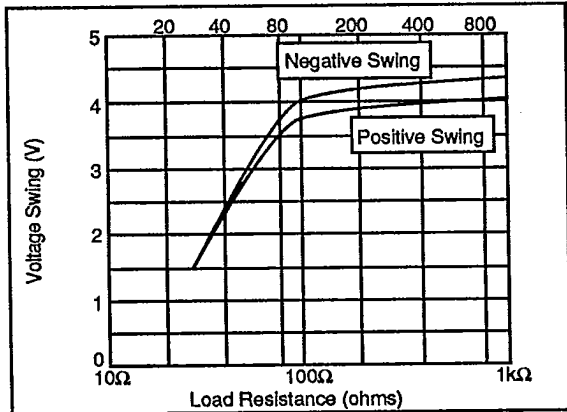
Input Offset Current vs Temperature



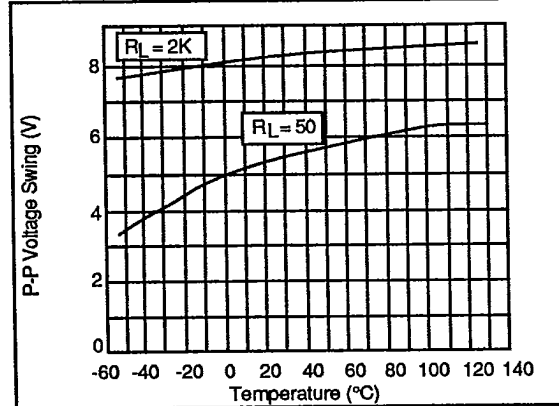
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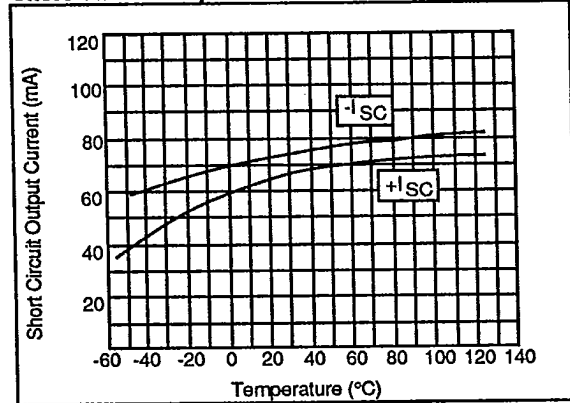
Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs Load Resistance



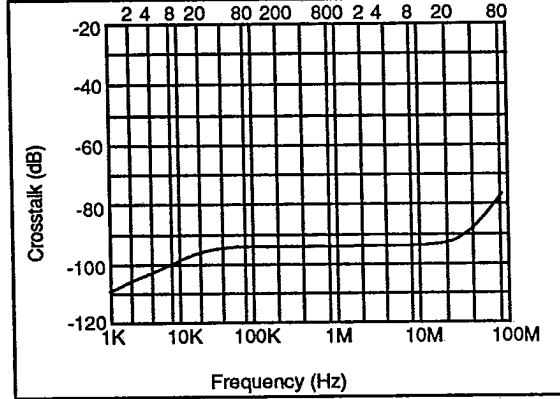
Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs Temperature



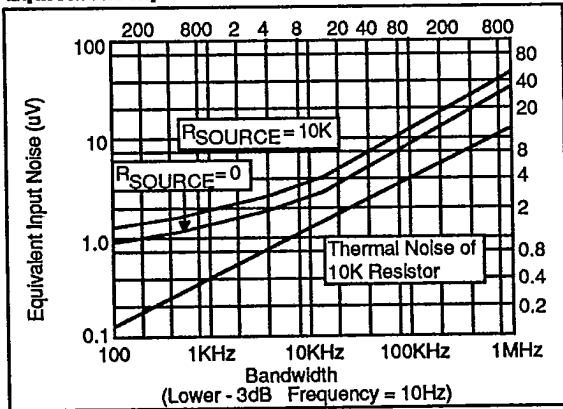
Short Circuit Output Current vs Temperature



Amplifier/Amplifier Crosstalk vs Frequency



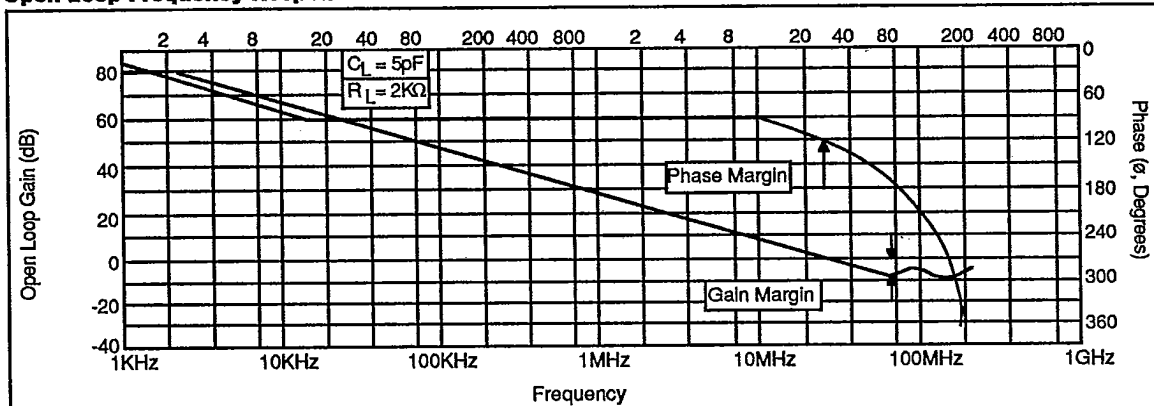
Equivalent Input Noise vs Bandwidth



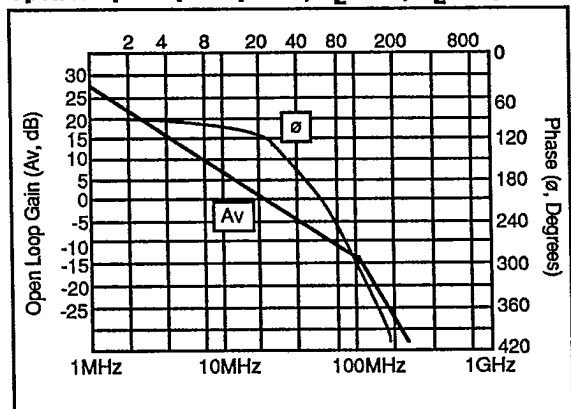
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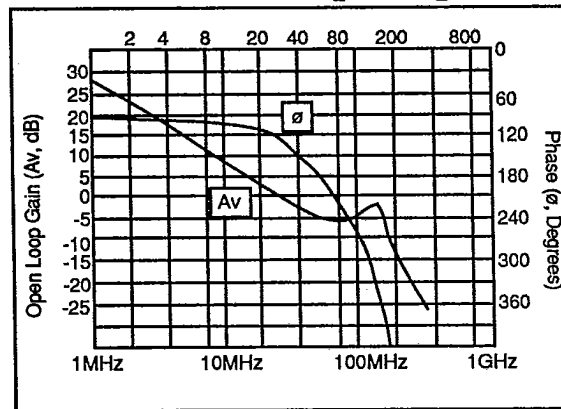
Open Loop Frequency Response



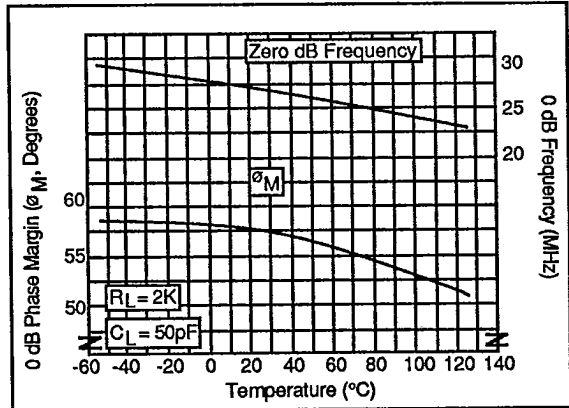
Open Loop Freq. Response, $R_L = 50\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$



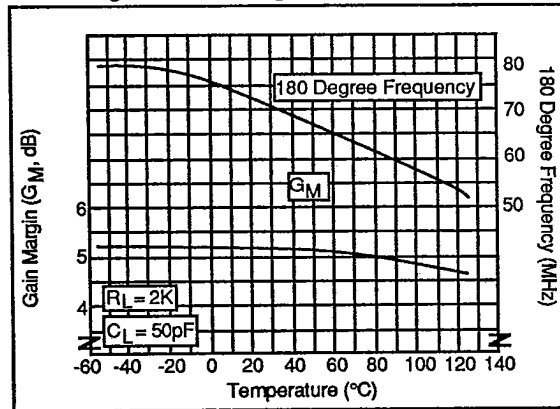
Open Loop Freq. Response, $R_L = 2K\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$



Zero dB Phase Margin and Zero dB Freq. vs Temp.



Gain Margin and 180 Degree Freq. vs Temp.



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APPLICATION INFORMATION**AC Characteristics**

The 28MHz 0dB crossover point of the VA2706 is achieved without feed forward compensation, a technique which can produce long tails in the recovery characteristic. The single pole rolloff follows the classic 20dB/decade slope to frequencies approaching 50MHz. The phase margin of 58°, even with a capacitive load of 50pF gives stable and predictable performance down to unity gain follower configurations.

At frequencies beyond 50MHz, the 20dB/decade slope is disturbed by an output stage zero, the damping factor of which is dependent upon the load capacitor. This results in loss of gain margin (gain at loop phase = 360°) at frequencies of 70 to 100MHz which at a gain margin of 5dB ($R_L = 2k$, $C_L = 50pF$) results in a 10dB peak in the unity gain follower closed loop characteristic (Figure 3).

Figure 3 shows a blow up of the open loop characteristics in the 10MHz to 200MHz frequency range as well as the corresponding unity gain follower characteristics at similar load conditions. It is seen that the output stage zero results in bandwidth extension beyond the 28MHz, 0dB crossover point. In fact, with the proper choice of the R_L, C_L load, the unity gain follower can be "tweaked" to give flat small signal response to 100MHz.

Figure 4 shows corresponding time domain response for a small signal step. As expected there is a strong 80MHz ring for $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$ which disappears at $R_L = 50\Omega$, $C_L = 5pF$.

Layout Considerations

As with any high-speed wideband amplifier, certain layout considerations are necessary to ensure stable operation. All connections to the amplifier should be kept as short as possible, and the power supplies bypassed with 0.1 μ F capacitors to signal ground. It is suggested that a ground plane be considered as the best method for ensuring stability because it minimizes stray inductance and unwanted coupling in the ground signal paths.

To minimize capacitive effects, resistor values should be kept as small as possible, consistent with the application.

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Figure 3: Unity Gain Follower Frequency Characteristics

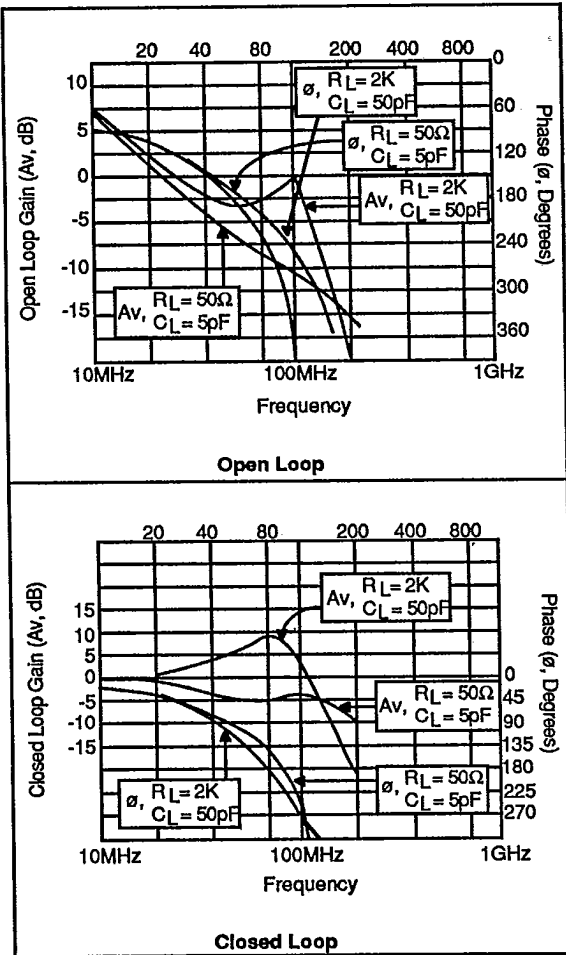


Figure 4: Unity Gain Follower Step Response Characteristics

