

## AS1713

### Difference Amplifier, 10MHz, 10V/μs, Rail-to-Rail I/O with Shutdown

#### 1 General Description

The AS1713 is a low cost cmos difference amplifier providing extended common mode voltage range for a single rail 5V supply. Resistor trimming during final test ensures a typical common mode rejection of 60dB. Low input bias currents, 10MHz gain bandwidth, low total harmonic distortion (THD) and a rail-to-rail output drive capability of typically 200mA (@ 5V supply) provide support for a number of signal processing applications such as audio line receivers, ground loop breakers and current sensing. Linearity is suitable for 12bit ADC measurement.

A classical single amplifier approach ensures that the differential gain is determined by a simple ratio of two internal resistors. A fixed gain of x1 is available.

Single ended input resistance is equalised (10kΩ ±10%) at each input terminal. This feature provides additional common mode rejection when long balanced input cables connect at the input.

A EN pin reduces the quiescent current of the device.

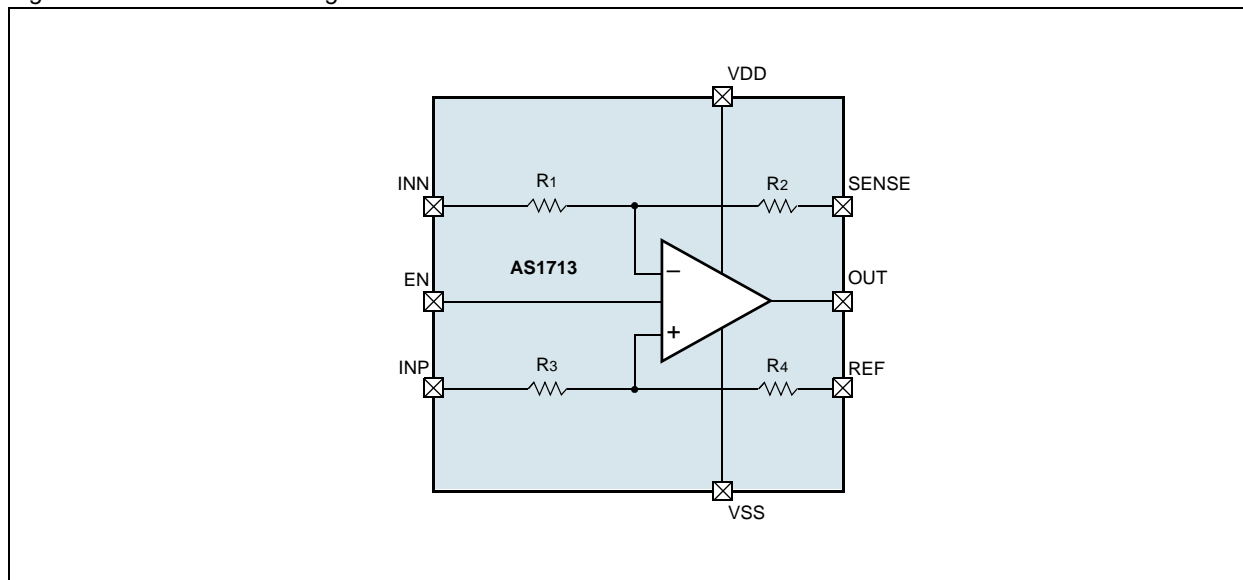
#### 2 Key Features

- Constant Output Drive Capability: 50mA
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Supply Current: 1.6mA
- Single-Supply Operation: 2.7 to 5.5V
- Voltage Gain: 1
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 10MHz
- High Slew Rate: 10V/μs
- Power-Supply Rejection Ratio: -70dB
- Common Mode Rejection Ratio: -60dB
- No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs
- Unity-Gain Stable for Capacitive Loads: Up to 100pF
- Shutdown Mode Current: 1nA
- MLPD (2x2mm) 8-pin package

#### 3 Applications

The device is ideal for headphone amplifiers with ground interference rejection, infotainment high drive audio line buffers with ground interference rejection, audio differential-to-single-ended conversion and instrumentation amplifier back-end.

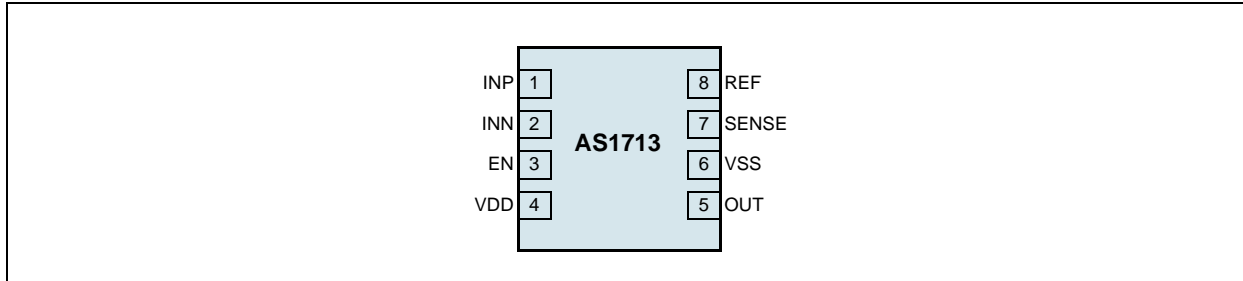
Figure 1. AS1713 - Block Diagram



## 4 Pinout

### Pin Assignments

Figure 2. Pin Assignments (Top View)



### Pin Descriptions

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description
1	INP	<b>Non-inverting Input.</b>
2	INN	<b>Inverting Input.</b>
3	EN	<b>Active-Low Enable Input.</b> A logic low on this pin shuts down the device. VSS: device in shutdown. VDD: normal operation.
4	VDD	<b>Positive Supply Input.</b>
5	OUT	<b>Amplifier Output.</b>
6	VSS	<b>Negative Supply Input.</b> This pin must be connected to ground in single-supply applications.
7	SENSE	<b>Sense Input.</b> Ground this pin when external inverting gain control is required.
8	REF	<b>Reference Input.</b> Reference to non-inverting input resistor network.

## 5 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed in [Table 2](#) may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in [Electrical Characteristics on page 4](#) is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments
Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub> )		+7	V	
Supply Voltage (All Other Pins)	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
Output Short-Circuit Duration to V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>		1	s	
Thermal Resistance $\Theta_{JA}$		33	°C/W	on PCB
ESD		1	kV	HBM MIL-Std. 883E 3015.7 methods
Operating Temperature Range	-40	+85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-65	+150	°C	
Junction Temperature		+150	°C	
Package Body Temperature		+260	°C	The reflow peak soldering temperature (body temperature) specified is in accordance with IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C "Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Non-Hermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices". The lead finish for Pb-free leaded packages is matte tin (100% Sn).

## 6 Electrical Characteristics

### DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = \text{Infinite}$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{DD}$ ,  $T_{AMB} = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ . Typical values at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$ .

Table 3. DC Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage Range	Inferred from Power Supply Rejection Ratio Test	2.7		5.5	V
$V_{OFFSET}$	Input Offset Voltage		-1.5		+1.5	mV
$R_{SEIN}$	Single-Ended Input Resistance		9	10	11	k $\Omega$
$V_{CM}$	Common Mode Input Voltage Range	Inferred from Common Mode Rejection Ratio <sup>1</sup>	$V_{SS}$		$V_{DD}$	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{SS} < V_{CM} < V_{DD}$	-45	-60		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{DD} = 2.7$ to $5.5V$	-60	-70		dB
$R_{OUT}$	Shutdown Output Impedance	$V_{EN} = 0V$		130		$\Omega$
$V_{OUT-SHDNN}$	Shutdown Output Voltage	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $R_{LOAD} = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}$		170	400	mV
	Output Voltage Swing	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$ or $V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	$R_{LOAD} = 32\Omega$	350	650	mV
			$R_{LOAD} = 200\Omega$	70	120	
			$R_{LOAD} = 2k\Omega$	9	20	
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$ or $V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	$I_{LOAD} = 10mA$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7V$	55	100	mV
			$I_{LOAD} = 50mA$ , $V_{DD} = 5V$	100	200	
$I_{OUT}$	Output Source/Sink Current	$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ , $V_- = V_{CM}$ , $V_+ = V_{CM} \pm 100mV$		100		mA
		$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_- = V_{CM}$ , $V_+ = V_{CM} \pm 100mV$		200		
$I_{DD}$	Quiescent Supply Current	$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ , $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$		1.6	3.2	mA
		$V_{DD} = 5.0V$ , $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$		2.3	4.6	
$I_{DD-SHDNN}$	Shutdown Supply Current	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7V$		1	2000 <sup>1</sup>	nA
	EN Logic Threshold	Shutdown Mode		$V_{SS} + 0.3$		V
		Normal Operation		$V_{DD} - 0.3$		
	EN Input Bias Current	$V_{SS} < V_{EN} < V_{DD}$		50		pA

1. Guaranteed by design.

## AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = \text{Infinite}$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{DD}$ ,  $T_{AMB} = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ . Typical values at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$ .

Table 4. AC Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
GBWP	Gain-Bandwidth Product	$V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$		4		MHz
$f_c$	Cut-off Frequency			8.5		MHz
SR	Slew Rate			5		V/ $\mu$ s
PM	Phase Margin			60		deg
GM	Gain Margin <sup>1</sup>			10		dB
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	$f = 10\text{kHz}$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ , $A_{VCL} = 1V/V$		60		dBc
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance			2		pF
$e_n$	Voltage-Noise Density <sup>1</sup>	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		40		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 10\text{kHz}$		30		
	Capacitive-Load Stability	$A_{VCL} = 1V/V$ , no sustained oscillations		100		pF
tSHDN	Shutdown Time			1		$\mu$ s
tENABLE	Enable Time from Shutdown			7		$\mu$ s
tON	Power-Up Time			20		ns

1. Guaranteed by design.

**Note:** All limits are guaranteed. The parameters with min and max values are guaranteed with production tests or SQC (Statistical Quality Control) methods.

## 7 Typical Operating Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ;  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = \infty$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{DD}$   $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise specified).

Figure 3. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

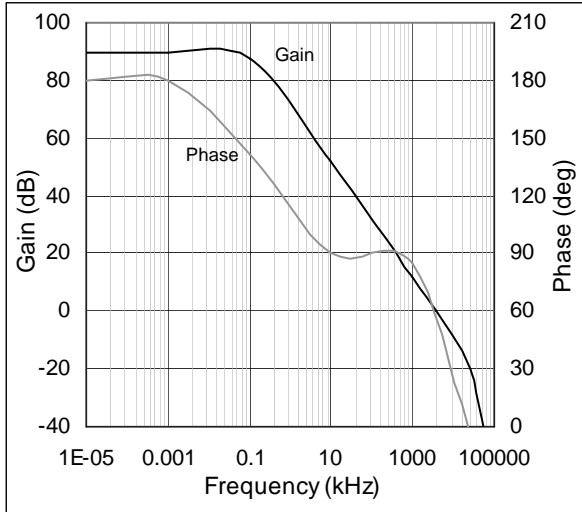


Figure 4. Gain and Phase vs. freq.;  $C_{LOAD} = 100pF$

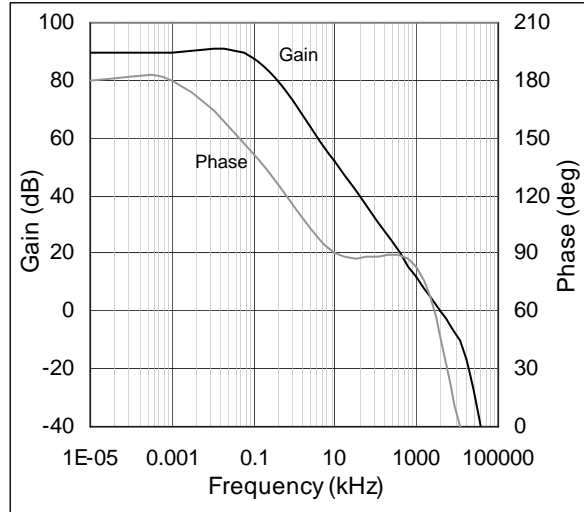


Figure 5. PSRR vs. Frequency

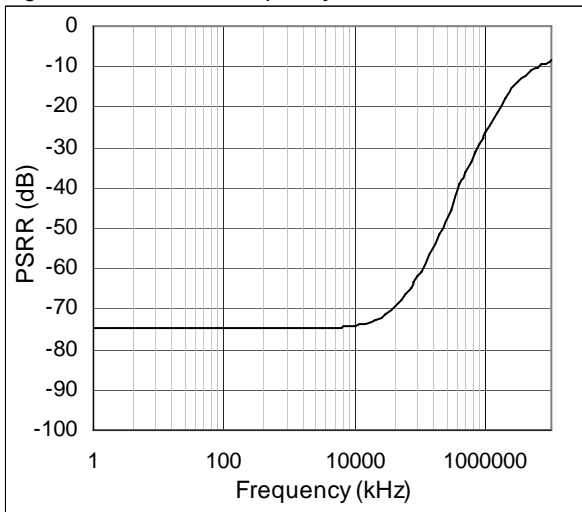


Figure 6. CMRR vs. Frequency

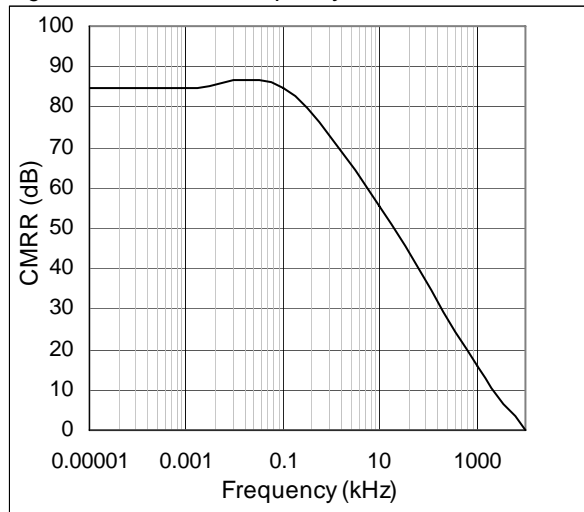


Figure 7. Supply Current vs. Temperature

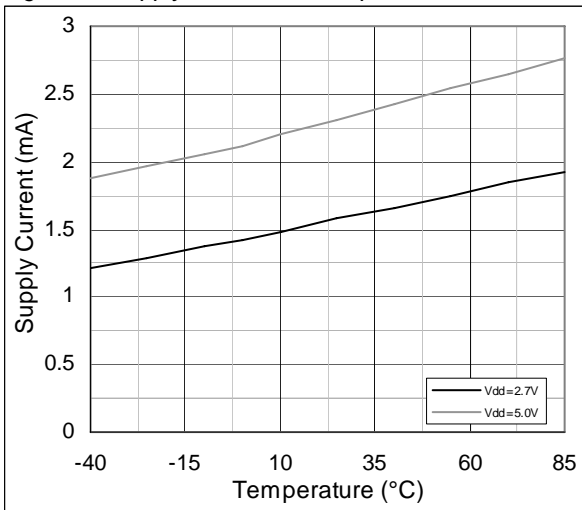


Figure 8. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

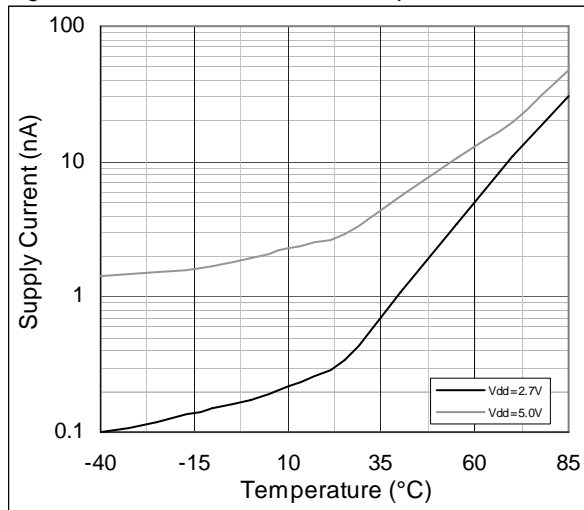


Figure 9. Supply Current vs. CMRR

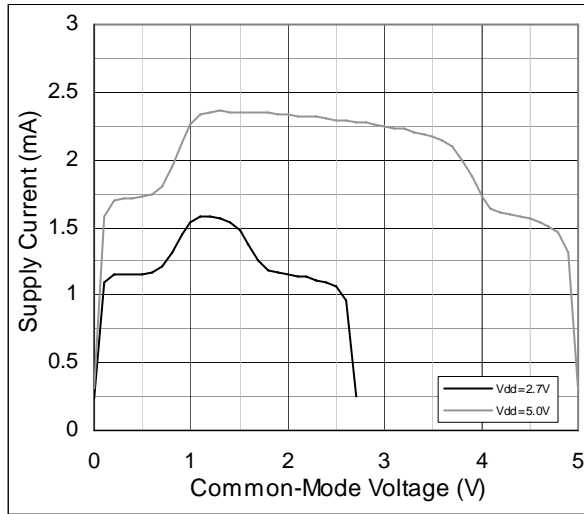


Figure 10. Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency

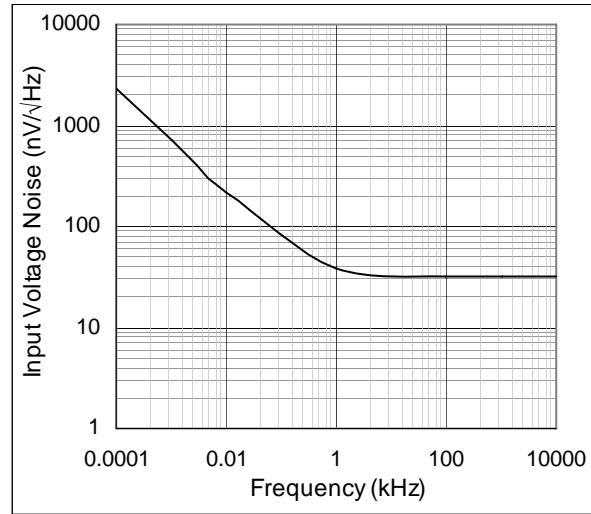


Figure 11. Output Swing High vs. Temp.; V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V

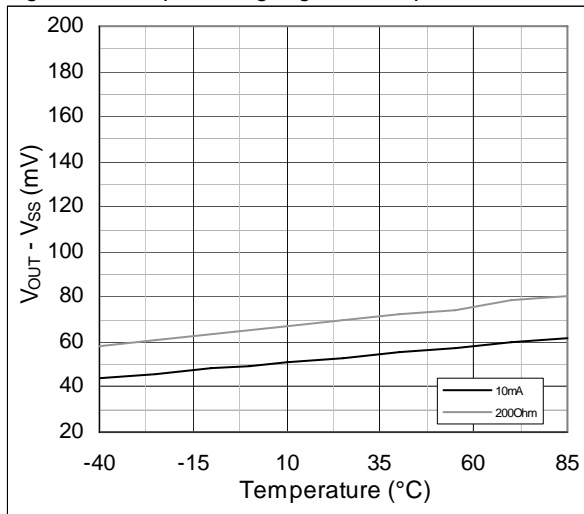


Figure 12. Output Swing Low vs. Temp.; V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V

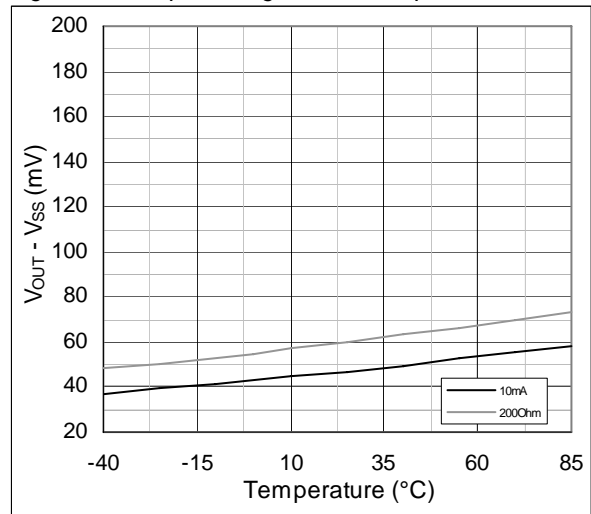


Figure 13. Output Swing High vs. Temp.; V<sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V

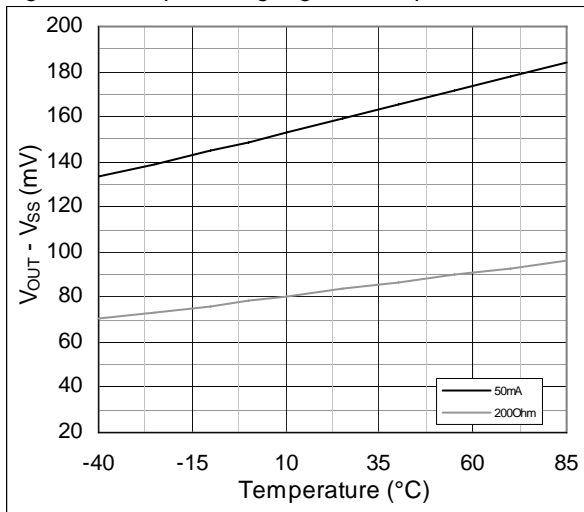


Figure 14. Output Swing Low vs. Temp.; V<sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V

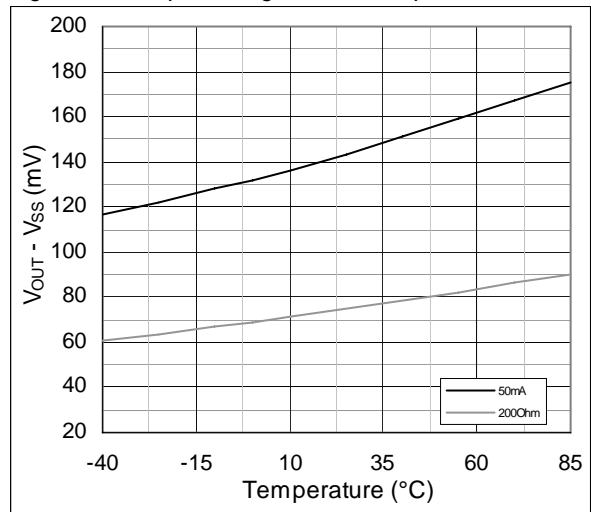


Figure 15.  $V_{OUT}$  vs.  $I_{OUT}$ , sourcing

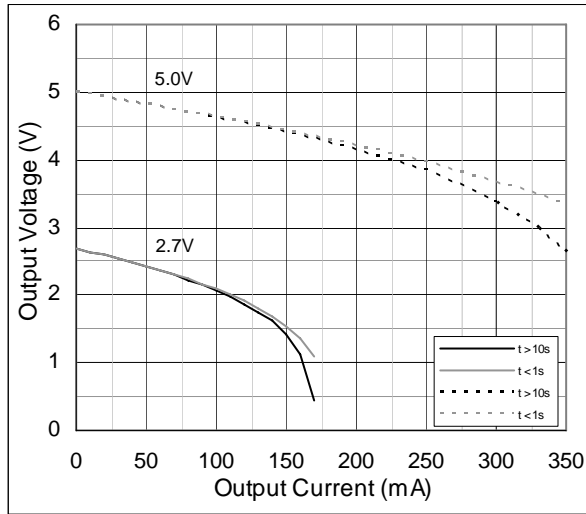


Figure 16.  $V_{OUT}$  vs.  $I_{OUT}$ , sinking

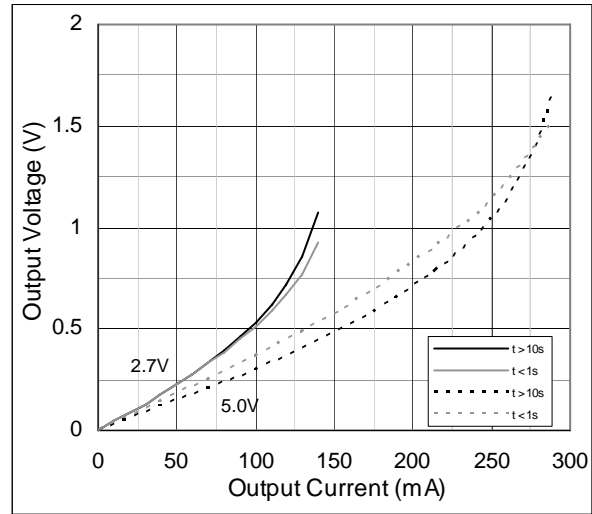


Figure 17. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 100mV$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$

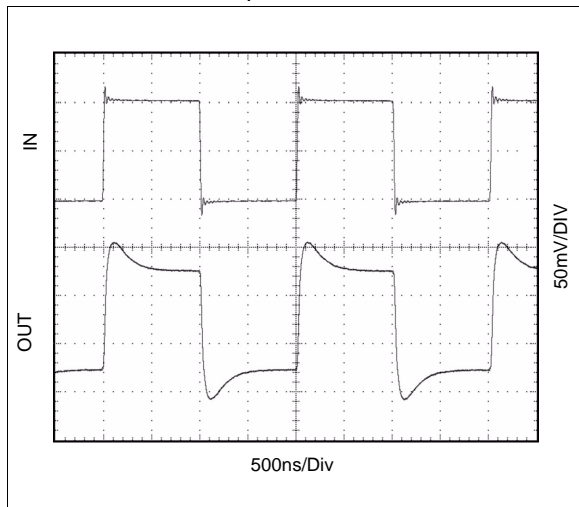


Figure 18. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 100mV$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 100pF$

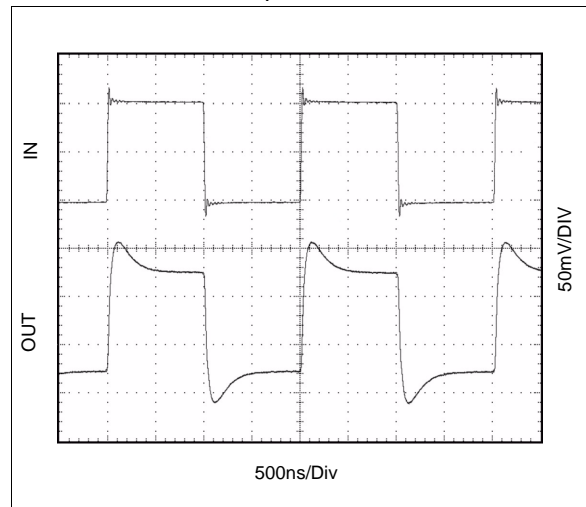


Figure 19. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 1V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$

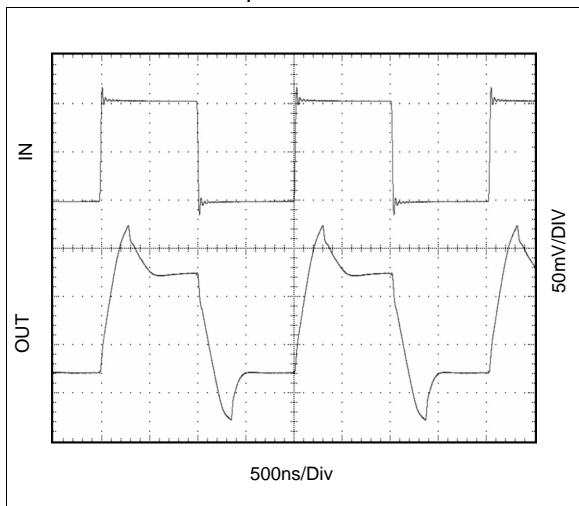


Figure 20. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 1V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 100pF$

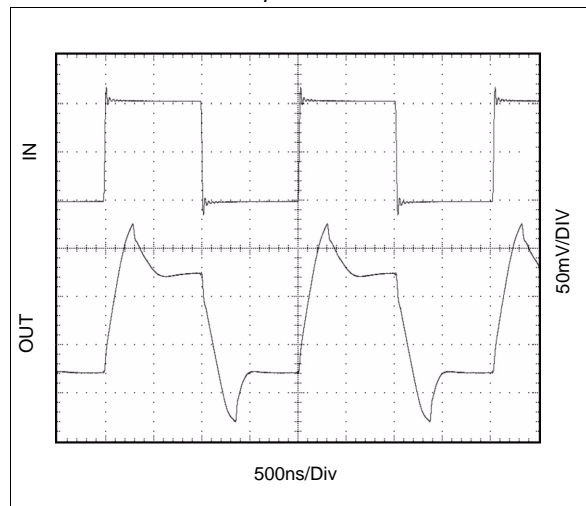




Figure 21. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 2V$ ,  
 $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$

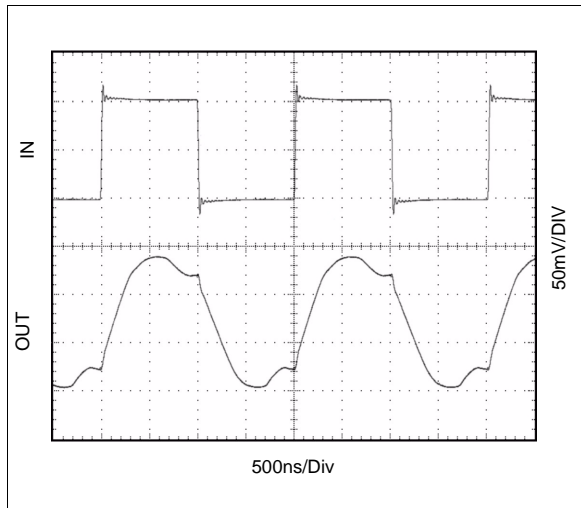
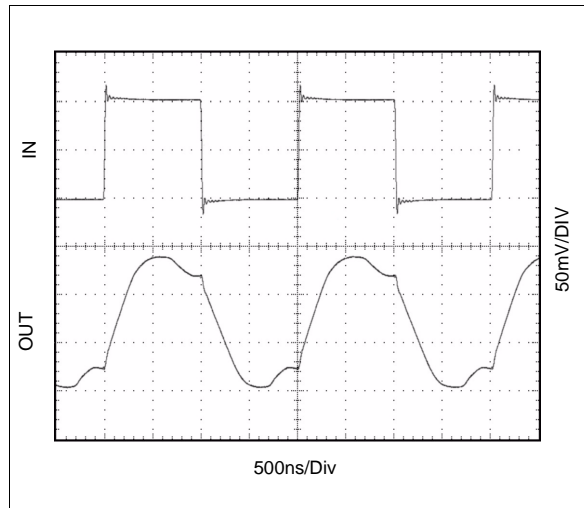


Figure 22. Transient Response;  $V_{IN} = 2V$ ,  
 $C_{LOAD} = 100pF$



## 8 Application Information

### Ground Loop Interference Suppression:

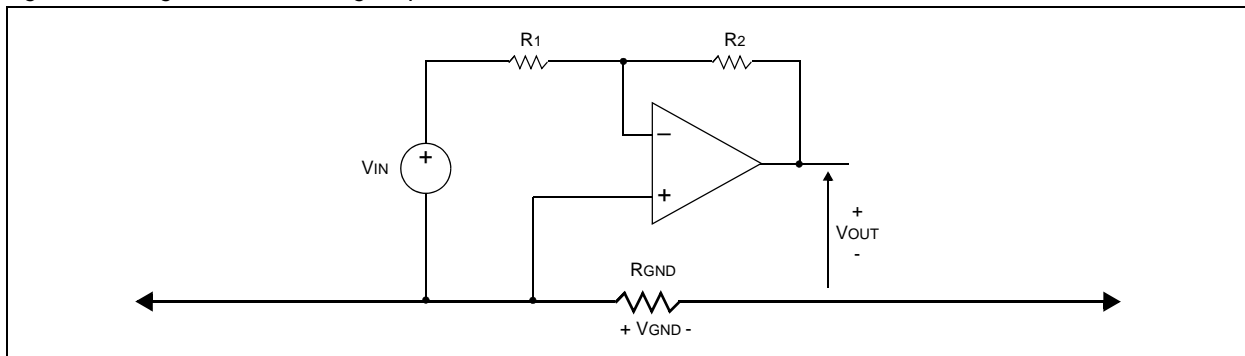
In real life situations the signal source and the amplifier are often located a distance apart, but still share the same ground arrangement with a number of other circuits. The ground system is never perfect as it has a small distributed resistance, capacitance and inductance. Thus, the ground appears as a distributed impedance.

As a various current flow into and out of the ground system exists, a small voltage drop will inevitably occur, causing different voltages within the ground. In [Figure 23](#) and [Figure 24](#),  $R_{GND}$  denotes the ground resistance between the input signal ground and the output signal ground. The voltage drop across  $R_{GND}$  should ideally have no effect on individual circuit performance.

In the single ended inverting amplifier shown in [Figure 23](#), the amplifier sees  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{GND}$  in series, so the amplifier output is:

$$V_{OUT} = - [R_2/R_1] [V_{IN} + V_{GND}] \quad (EQ 1)$$

Figure 23. Single Ended Inverting Amplifier

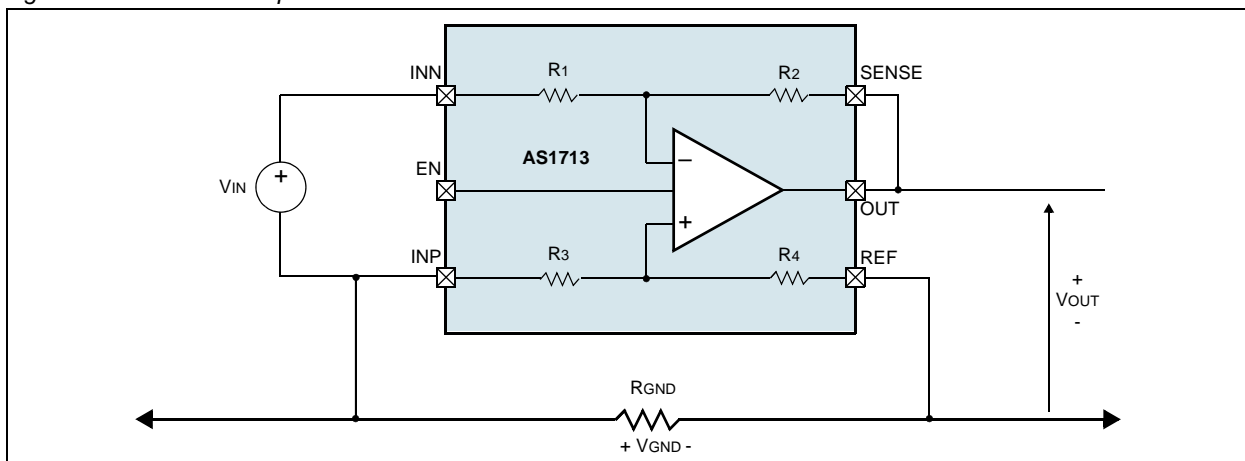


$V_{GND}$  is part of the output expression and is known as ground loop interference, ground bounce or even common impedance crosstalk. In some situations this interference signal can be close to or the same value as the wanted input signal such as in sensor applications.

A difference amplifier is a simple method used to reduce the effect of ground interference.  $V_{IN}$  is regarded as a differential input signal, and  $V_{GND}$  a common mode signal. From [Figure 24](#), the amplifier output is:

$$V_{OUT} = - [R_2/R_1] V_{IN} \quad (EQ 2)$$

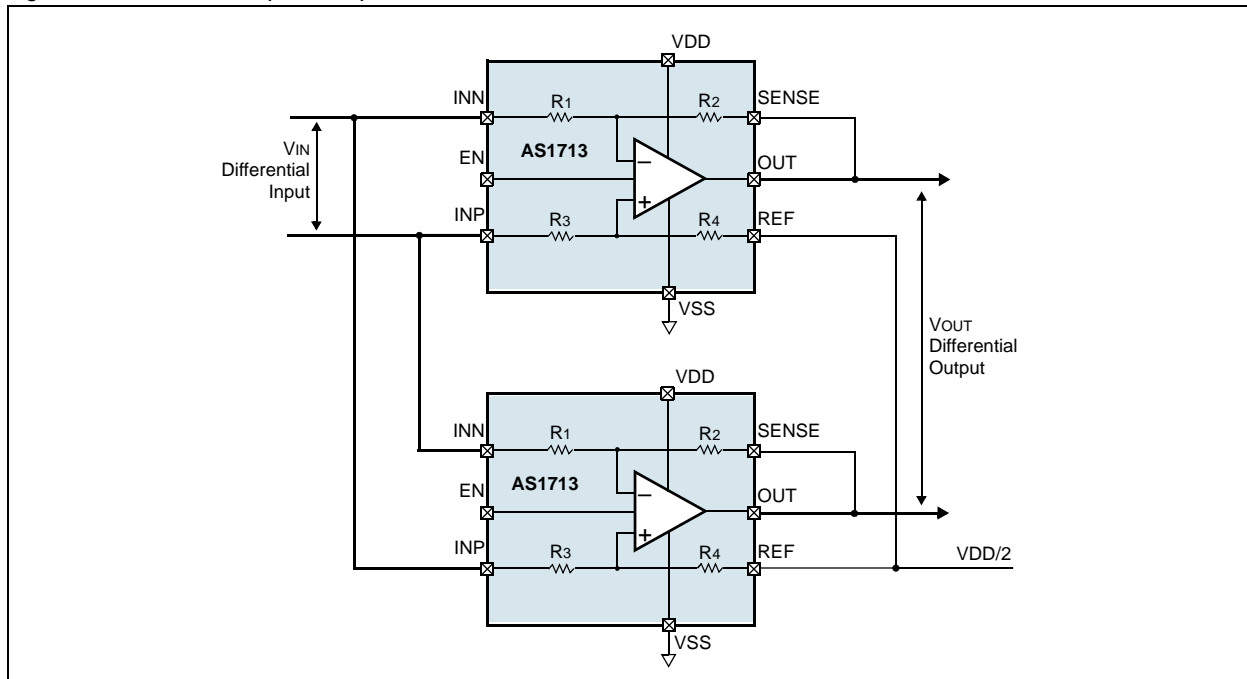
Figure 24. Difference Amplifier



The additional cost of extra matched resistors is offset by the rejection of the unwanted common mode ground interference.

## Differential Input / Output Buffer

Figure 25. Differential Input / Output Buffer



### Rail-to-Rail Input Stage

The AS1713 CMOS op amps have parallel connected n- and p-channel differential input stages that combine to accept a common-mode range extending to both supply rails. The n-channel stage is active for common-mode input voltages typically greater than ( $V_{SS} + 1.2V$ ), and the p-channel stage is active for common-mode input voltages typically less than ( $V_{DD} - 1.2V$ ).

### Rail-to-Rail Output Stage

The minimum output is within millivolts of ground for single-supply operation, where the load is referenced to ground ( $V_{SS}$ ). Figure 26 shows the input voltage range and the output voltage swing of an AS1713 connected as a voltage follower. The maximum output voltage swing is load dependent although it is guaranteed to be within 500mV of the positive rail ( $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ) even with maximum load ( $32\Omega$  to ground) as shown in Figure 27.

Figure 26. Rail-to-Rail Input / Output Range;  
 $V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 100k\Omega$

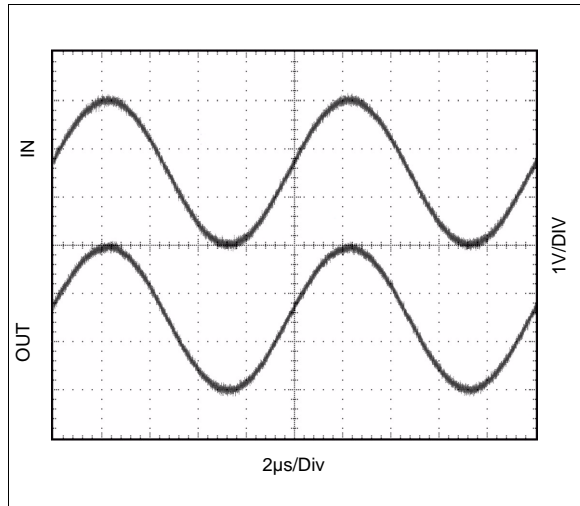
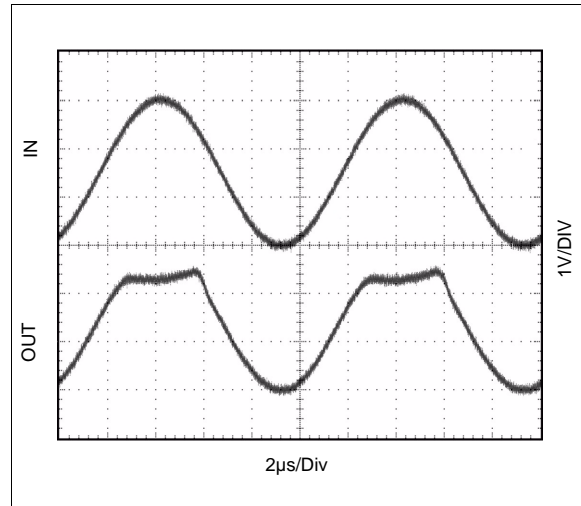


Figure 27. Rail-to-Rail Input / Output Range;  
 $V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 32\Omega$



**Note:** The absolute maximum ratings (see page 3) for power dissipation and output short-circuit duration (10s, max) must be adhered since the output current can exceed 200mA (see Typical Operating Characteristics on page 6).

## Shutdown

When EN is pulled to low, the supply current drops to 0.5μA, the amplifier is disabled and the output is driven to V<sub>SS</sub>. Pulling EN to high enables the amplifier. When exiting shutdown, there is a 6μs delay before the amplifier output becomes active.

**Note:** Because the output is actively driven to V<sub>SS</sub> in shutdown, any pullup resistor on the output causes a current drain from the supply.

## Power-Up

The AS1713 typically settle within 5μs after power-up.

## Power Supplies and Layout

The AS1713 can operate from a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply or from dual ±1.35V to ±2.5V supplies. Good design improves device performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance at the op amp inputs/outputs.

- For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor.
- For dual-supply operation, bypass each supply to ground.
- Decrease stray capacitance by placing external components close to the op amp pins, minimizing trace and lead lengths.

## 9 Package Drawings and Markings

Figure 28. MLPD (2x2mm) 8-pin Package

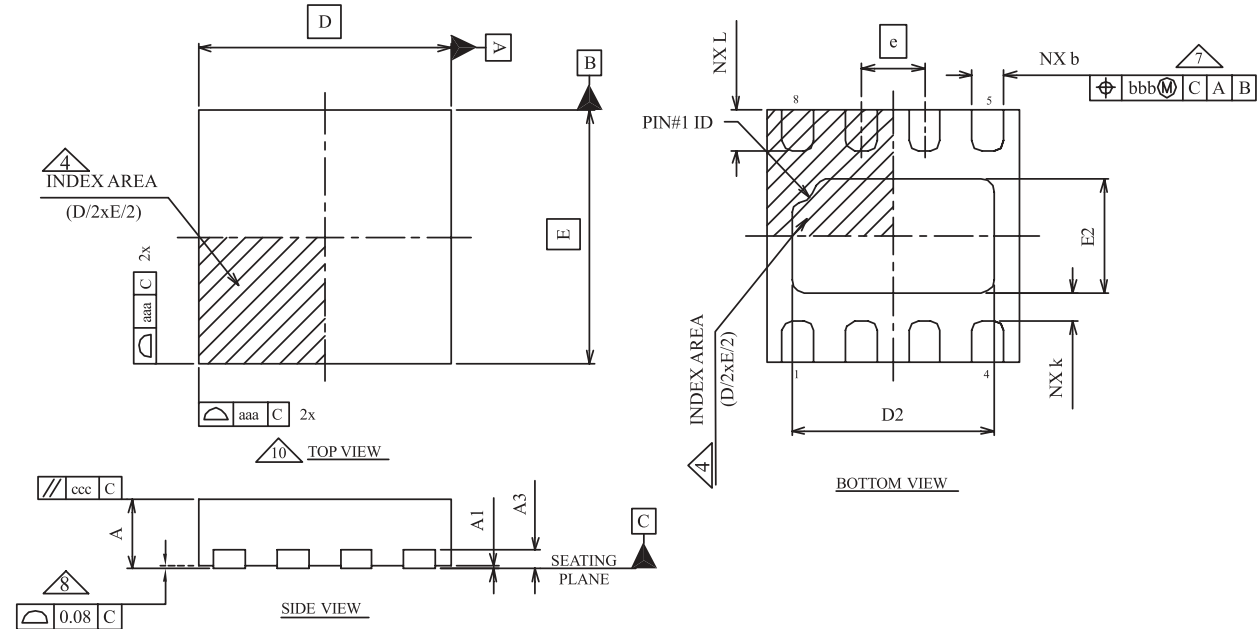


Table 5. MLPD (2x2mm) 8-pin package Dimensions

Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.51	0.55	0.60	D		2.00	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	E		2.00	
A3		0.15 ref		D2	1.45	1.60	1.70
aaa		0.15		E2	0.75	0.90	1.00
bbb		0.10		L	0.225	0.325	0.425
ccc		0.10		N		8	
k	0.20			ND		4	
b	0.20	0.25	0.30	NE		--	
e		0.50					

### Notes:

- All dimensions are in millimeters, angle is in degrees.
- Terminal #1 identifier and terminal numbering convention shall conform to JESD 95-1 SPP-012. Details of terminal #1 identifier are optional, but must be located within the area indicated. The terminal #1 identifier may be either a mold, embedded metal or mark feature.
- Dimension **b** applies to metallized terminal and is measured between 0.15 and 0.30mm from terminal tip.

## 10 Ordering Information

The device is available as the standard products shown in [Table 6](#).

Table 6. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Marking	Description	Delivery Form	Package
AS1713-BTDT	ABB	Difference Amplifier, 10MHz, 10V/ $\mu$ s, Rail-to-Rail I/O with Shutdown	Tape and Reel	MLPD (2x2mm) 8-pin

**Note:** All products are RoHS compliant and Pb-free.

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