



**THE DATASHEET OF
AD8624ARUZ-RL**



FEATURES

- Very low offset voltage
125 μV maximum
- Supply current: 215 $\mu\text{A}/\text{amp}$ typical
- Input bias current: 200 pA maximum
- Low input offset voltage drift: 1.2 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ maximum
- Very low voltage noise: 11 $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Operating temperature: -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
- Rail-to-rail output swing
- Unity gain stable
- $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 15\text{V}$ operation

APPLICATIONS

- Portable precision instrumentation
- Laser diode control loops
- Strain gage amplifiers
- Medical instrumentation
- Thermocouple amplifiers

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD8622/AD8624 are dual and quad precision rail-to-rail output operational amplifiers with low supply currents of only 350 $\mu\text{A}/\text{amplifier}$ maximum over temperature and supply voltages. The AD8622/AD8624 also has an input bias current cancellation circuitry that provides a very low input bias current over the full operating temperature.

With a typical offset voltage of only 10 μV , offset drift of 0.5 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$, and noise of only 0.2 μV p-p (0.1 Hz to 10 Hz), they are perfectly suited for applications where large error sources cannot be tolerated. Many systems can take advantage of the low noise, dc precision, and rail-to-rail output swing provided by the AD8622/AD8624 to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio and dynamic range for low power operation. The AD8622/AD8624 are specified for the extended industrial temperature range of -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. The AD8622 is available in lead-free 8-lead SOIC and MSOP packages, while the AD8624 is available in lead-free 14-lead TSSOP and 16-lead LFCSP packages.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

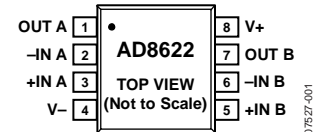


Figure 1. 8-Lead Narrow-Body SOIC

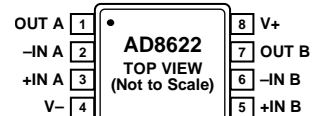


Figure 2. 8-Lead MSOP

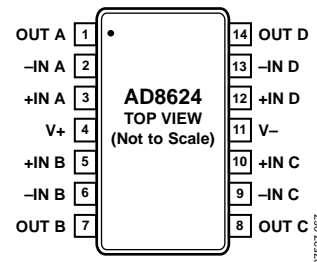
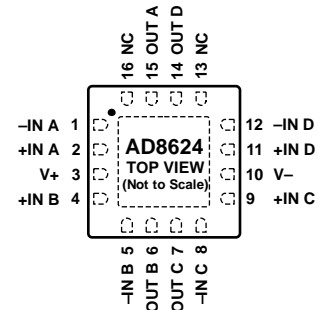


Figure 3. 14-Lead TSSOP



- NOTES
 1. NC = NO CONNECT.
 2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE EXPOSED PAD BE CONNECTED TO V-.

Figure 4. 16-Lead LFCSP

Table 1. Low Power Op Amps

| Supply | 40V | 36V | 12V to 18V | 6V |
|--------|-------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Single | OP97 | OP777 OP1177 | AD8663 | |
| Dual | OP297 | OP727 OP2177 | AD8667 | ADA4692-2 |
| Quad | OP497 | OP747 OP4177 | AD8669 | ADA4692-4 |

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REVISION HISTORY

12/13—Rev. C to Rev. D

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Change to Figure 58 | 17 |
| Updated Outline Dimensions | 19 |

6/11—Rev. B to Rev. C

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Changes to Figure 13..... | 7 |
|---------------------------|---|

2/10—Rev. A to Rev. B

| | |
|--|----|
| Changed 16-Lead to 14-Lead in Figure 62 Caption..... | 19 |
|--|----|

1/10—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Added 14-Lead TSSOP | Universal |
| Added 16-Lead LFCSP..... | Universal |
| Added Figure 3 and Figure 4; Renumbered Sequentially | 1 |
| Changes to Table 5..... | 5 |
| Changes to Figure 10 to Figure 16..... | 6 |
| Changes to Figure 26..... | 9 |
| Changes to Figure 29..... | 10 |
| Updated Outline Dimensions | 18 |
| Changes to Ordering Guide | 19 |

7/09—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS— ± 2.5 V OPERATION

$V_{SY} = \pm 2.5$ V, $V_{CM} = 0$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 2.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------|----------|-------|------------------------------|
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Offset Voltage | V_{OS} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 10 | 125 | μV |
| | | | | | 230 | μV |
| Offset Voltage Drift | $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.5 | 1.2 | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Input Bias Current | I_B | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 30 | 200 | pA |
| | | | | | 400 | pA |
| Input Offset Current | I_{OS} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 25 | 200 | pA |
| | | | | | 300 | pA |
| Input Voltage Range | | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | -1.3 | | +1.3 | V |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR | $V_{CM} = -1.3$ V to $+1.3$ V $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 110 | 120 | | dB |
| | | | 107 | | | dB |
| Open-Loop Gain | A_{VO} | $R_L = 10$ k Ω , $V_O = -2.0$ V to $+2.0$ V $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 118 | 135 | | dB |
| | | | 109 | | | dB |
| Input Resistance, Differential Mode | R_{INDM} | | | 1 | | G Ω |
| Input Resistance, Common Mode | R_{INCM} | | | 1 | | T Ω |
| Input Capacitance, Differential Mode | C_{INDM} | | | 5.5 | | pF |
| Input Capacitance, Common Mode | C_{INCM} | | | 3 | | pF |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage High | V_{OH} | $R_L = 100$ k Ω to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 2.45 | 2.49 | | V |
| | | | 2.41 | | | V |
| | | $R_L = 10$ k Ω to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 2.40 | 2.45 | | V |
| | | | 2.36 | | | V |
| Output Voltage Low | V_{OL} | $R_L = 100$ k Ω to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | -2.49 | -2.45 | V |
| | | | | | -2.41 | V |
| | | $R_L = 10$ k Ω to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | -2.45 | -2.40 | V |
| | | | | | -2.36 | V |
| Short-Circuit Current | I_{SC} | | | ± 30 | | mA |
| Closed-Loop Output Impedance | Z_{OUT} | $f = 1$ kHz, $A_V = 1$ | | 2 | | Ω |
| POWER SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | $V_S = \pm 2.0$ V to ± 18.0 V $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 125 | 145 | | dB |
| | | | 120 | | | dB |
| Supply Current/Amplifier | I_{SY} | $I_O = 0$ mA $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 175 | 225 | μA |
| | | | | | 310 | μA |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Slew Rate | SR | $R_L = 10$ k Ω , $C_L = 100$ pF, $A_V = 1$ | | 0.28 | | V/ μs |
| Gain Bandwidth Product | GBP | $R_L = 10$ k Ω , $C_L = 20$ pF, $A_V = 1$ | | 540 | | kHz |
| Phase Margin | Φ_M | $R_L = 10$ k Ω , $C_L = 20$ pF, $A_V = 1$ | | 74 | | Degrees |
| NOISE PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Voltage Noise | e_n p-p | $f = 0.1$ Hz to 10 Hz | | 0.2 | | μV p-p |
| Voltage Noise Density | e_n | $f = 1$ kHz | | 12 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Uncorrelated Current Noise Density | i_{n_uncorr} | $f = 1$ kHz | | 0.15 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Correlated Current Noise Density | i_{n_corr} | $f = 1$ kHz | | 0.07 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—±15 V OPERATION

$V_{SY} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

Table 3.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|----------|--------|------------------------------|
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Offset Voltage | V_{OS} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 10 | 125 | μV |
| Offset Voltage Drift | $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$ | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.5 | 230 | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Input Bias Current | I_B | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 45 | 200 | pA |
| Input Offset Current | I_{OS} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 35 | 500 | pA |
| Input Voltage Range | | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | -13.8 | | 500 | pA |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR | $V_{CM} = -13.8\text{ V to }+13.8\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 125 | 135 | +13.8 | V |
| Open-Loop Gain | A_{VO} | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = -13.5\text{ V to }+13.5\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 112 | 137 | | dB |
| Input Resistance, Differential Mode | R_{INDM} | | | 1 | | G Ω |
| Input Resistance, Common Mode | R_{INCM} | | | 1 | | T Ω |
| Input Capacitance, Differential Mode | C_{INDM} | | | 5.5 | | pF |
| Input Capacitance, Common Mode | C_{INCM} | | | 3 | | pF |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage High | V_{OH} | $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 14.94 | 14.97 | | V |
| | | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 14.84 | 14.89 | | V |
| Output Voltage Low | V_{OL} | $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 14.86 | | | V |
| | | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to ground $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 14.75 | | | V |
| Short-Circuit Current | I_{SC} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | -14.97 | -14.94 | V |
| Closed-Loop Output Impedance | Z_{OUT} | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 1$ | | | -14.92 | V |
| | | | | | -14.89 | V |
| | | | | | -14.80 | V |
| | | | | ± 40 | | mA |
| | | | | 1.5 | | Ω |
| POWER SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | $V_S = \pm 2.0\text{ V to } \pm 18.0\text{ V}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 125 | 145 | | dB |
| Supply Current/Amplifier | I_{SY} | $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 120 | 215 | 250 | μA |
| | | | | | 350 | μA |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Slew Rate | SR | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $A_V = 1$ | | 0.48 | | V/ μs |
| Gain Bandwidth Product | GBP | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, $A_V = 1$ | | 560 | | kHz |
| Phase Margin | Φ_M | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, $A_V = 1$ | | 75 | | Degrees |
| NOISE PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Voltage Noise | e_n p-p | $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$ | | 0.2 | | $\mu\text{V p-p}$ |
| Voltage Noise Density | e_n | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 11 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Uncorrelated Current Noise Density | i_{n_uncorr} | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 0.15 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Correlated Current Noise Density | i_{n_corr} | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 0.06 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

| Parameter | Rating |
|---|---|
| Supply Voltage | ± 18 V |
| Input Voltage | $\pm V_{SY}$ |
| Input Current ¹ | ± 10 mA |
| Differential Input Voltage ² | ± 10 V |
| Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND | Indefinite |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature Range | -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec) | 300°C |

¹The input pins have clamp diodes to the power supply pins. The input current should be limited to 10 mA or less whenever input signals exceed the power supply rail by 0.5 V.

²Differential input voltage is limited to 10 V or the supply voltage, whichever is less.

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, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages. This was measured using a standard 4-layer board.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

| Package Type | θ_{JA} | θ_{JC} | Unit |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 8-Lead SOIC_N (R-8) | 120 | 45 | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| 8-Lead MSOP (RM-8) | 142 | 45 | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| 14-Lead TSSOP (RU-14) | 112 | 35 | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| 16-Lead LFCSP (CP-16-17) | 55 | 14 | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

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°C, unless otherwise noted.

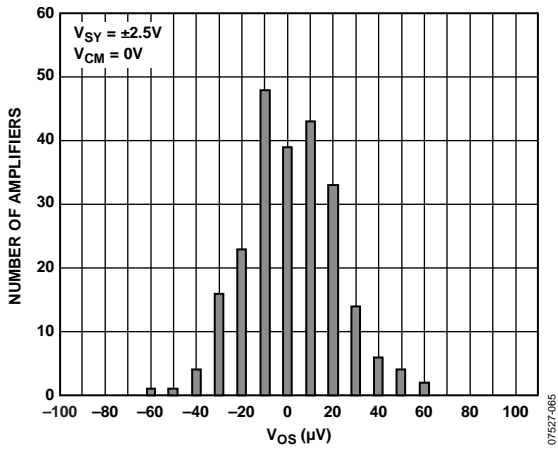


Figure 5. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

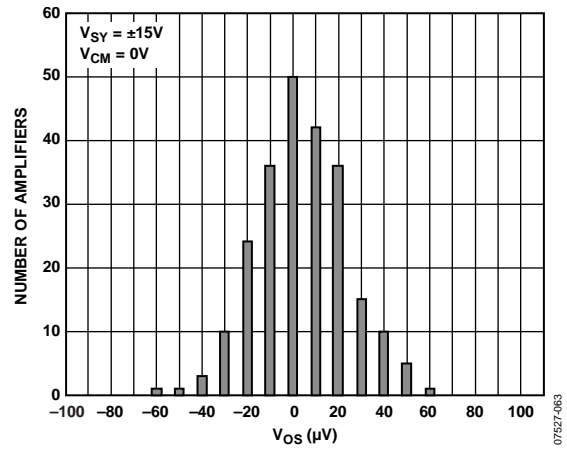


Figure 8. Input Offset Voltage Distribution

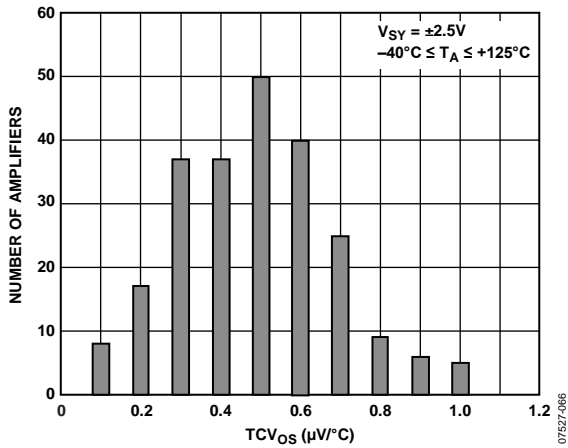


Figure 6. Input Offset Voltage Drift Distribution

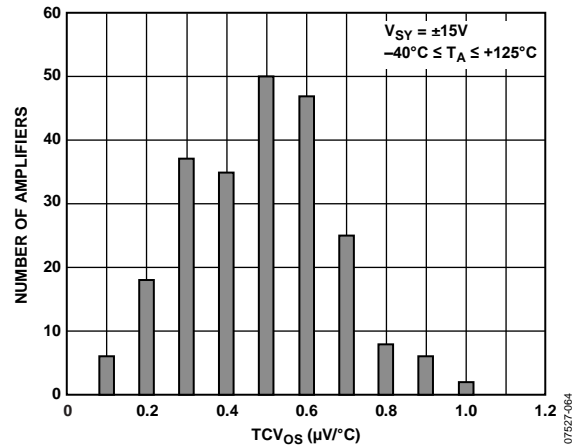


Figure 9. Input Offset Voltage Drift Distribution

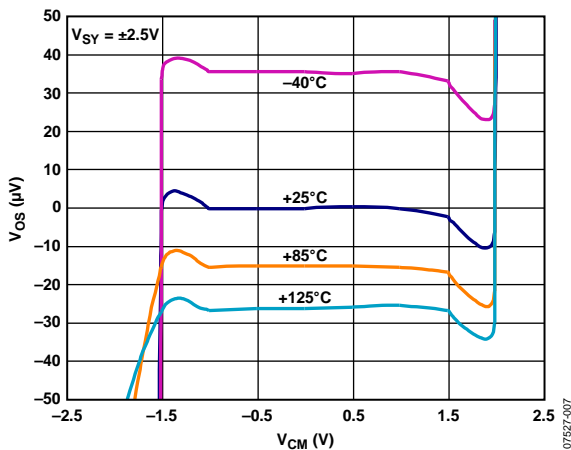


Figure 7. Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage

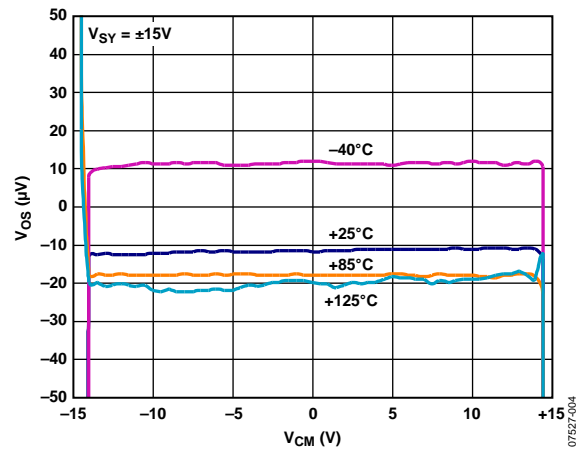


Figure 10. Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage

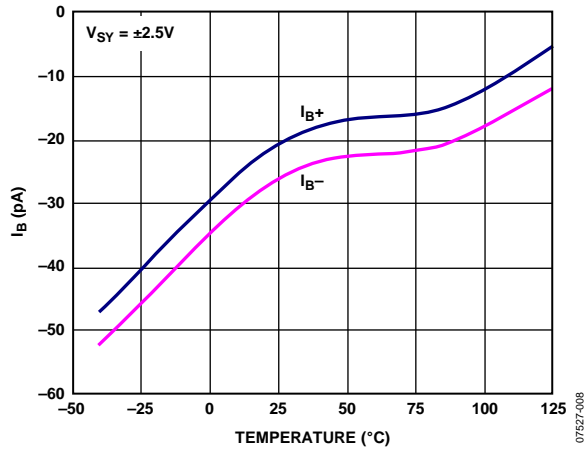


Figure 11. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

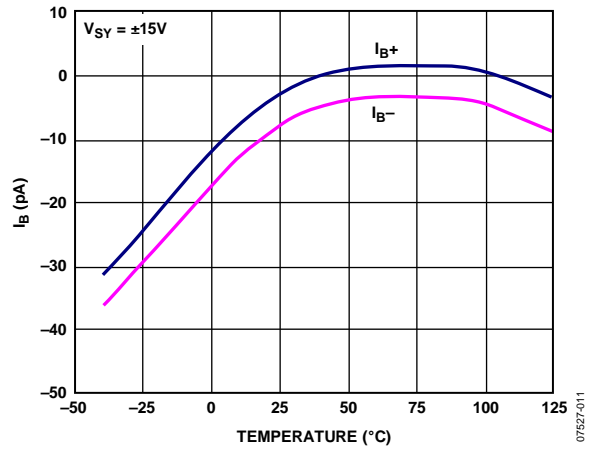


Figure 14. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

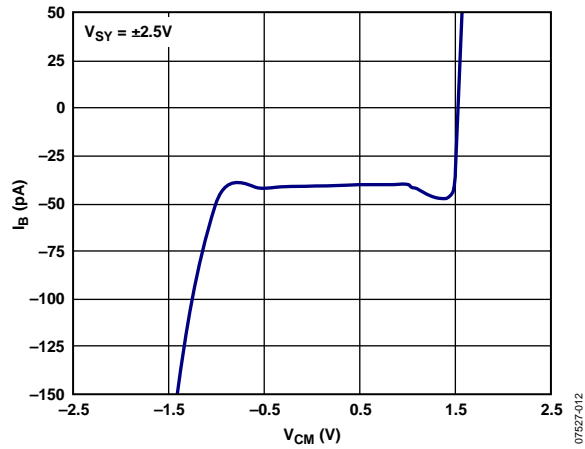


Figure 12. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

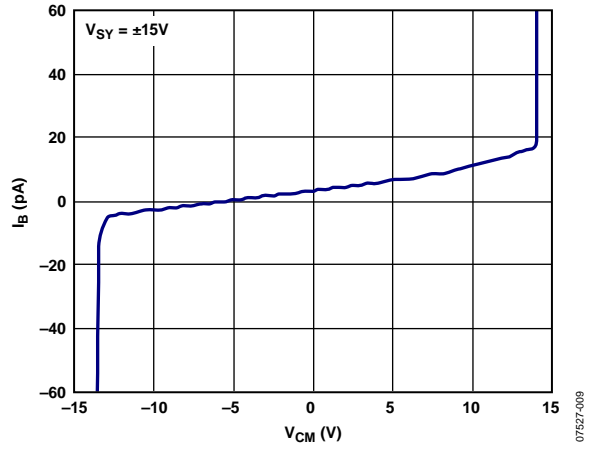


Figure 15. Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage

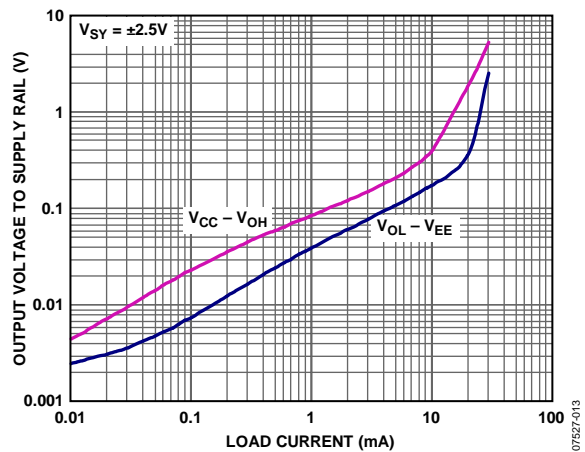


Figure 13. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current

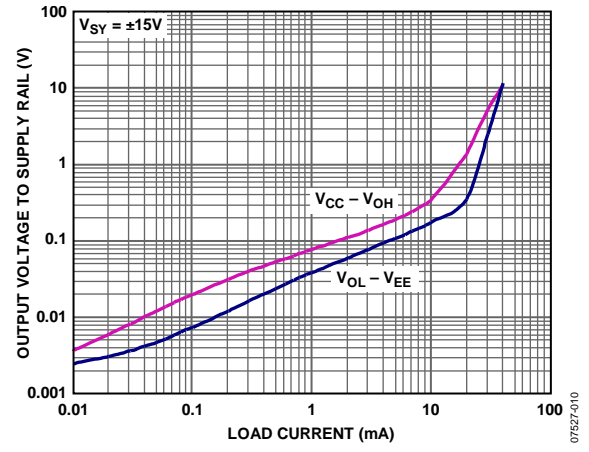


Figure 16. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current

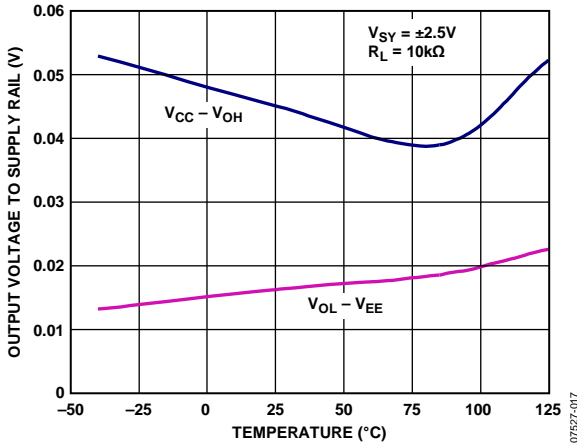


Figure 17. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Temperature

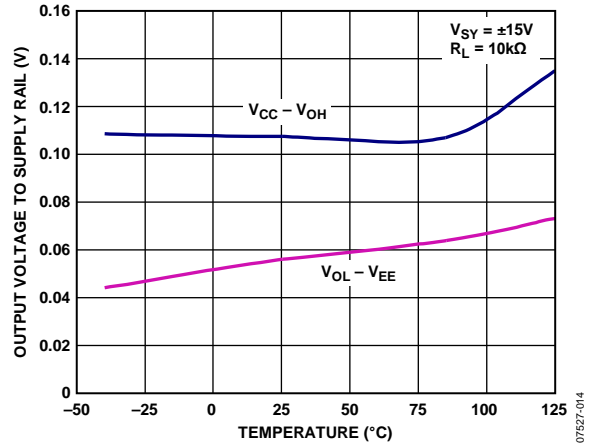


Figure 20. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Temperature

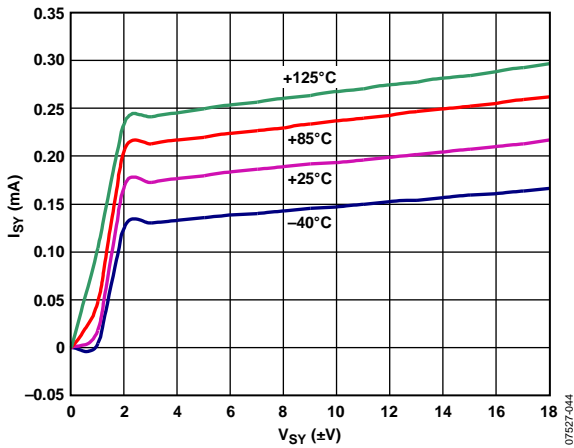


Figure 18. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

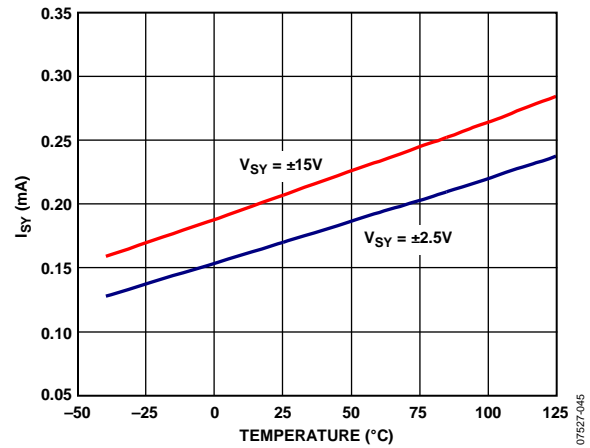


Figure 21. Supply Current vs. Temperature

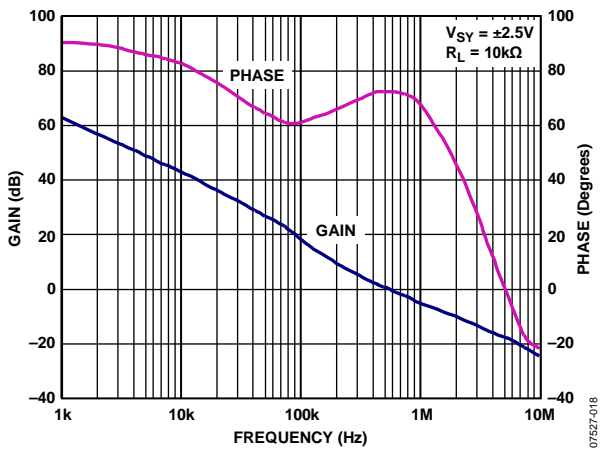


Figure 19. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

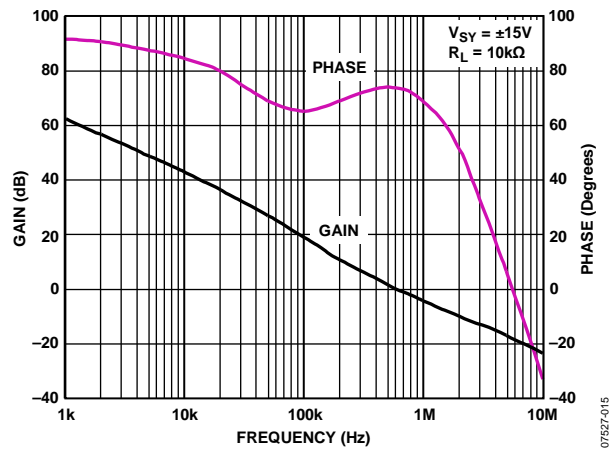


Figure 22. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

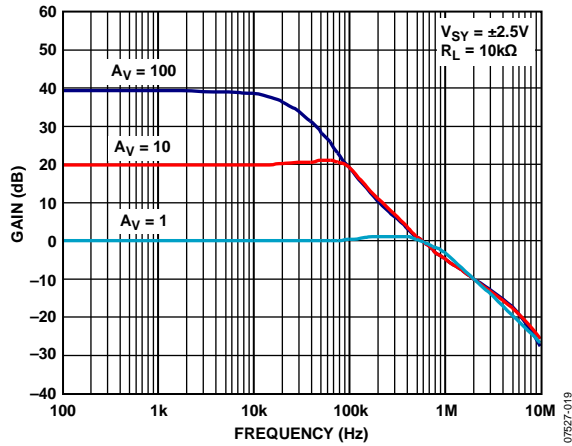


Figure 23. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

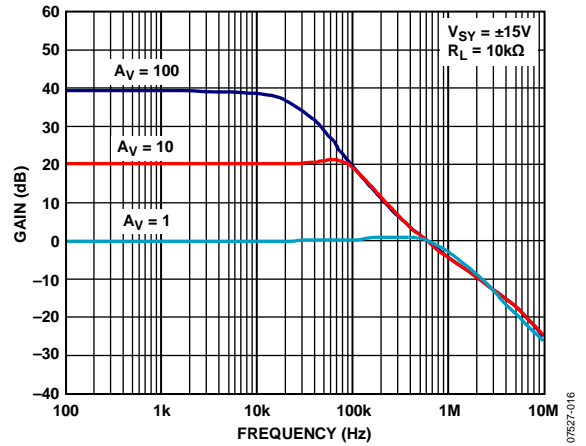


Figure 26. Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency

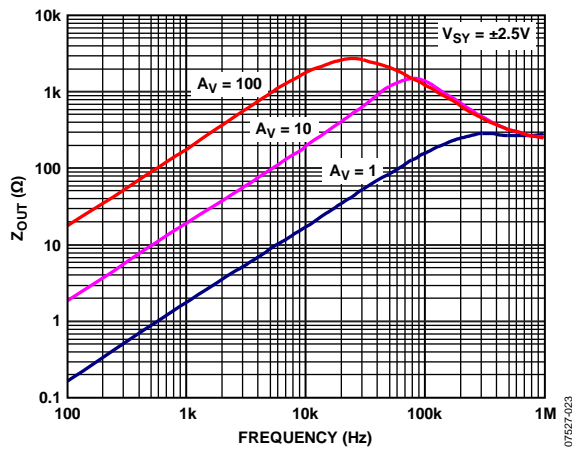


Figure 24. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

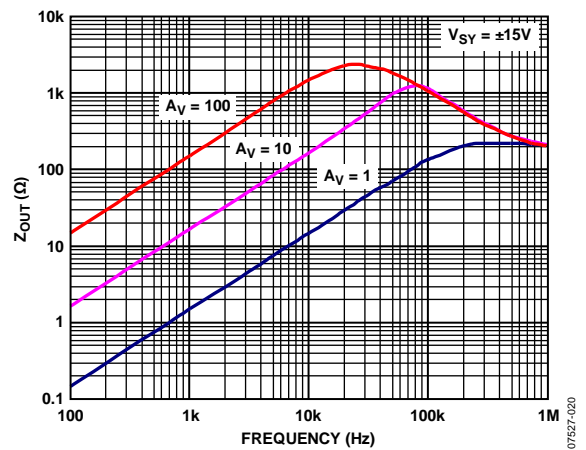


Figure 27. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

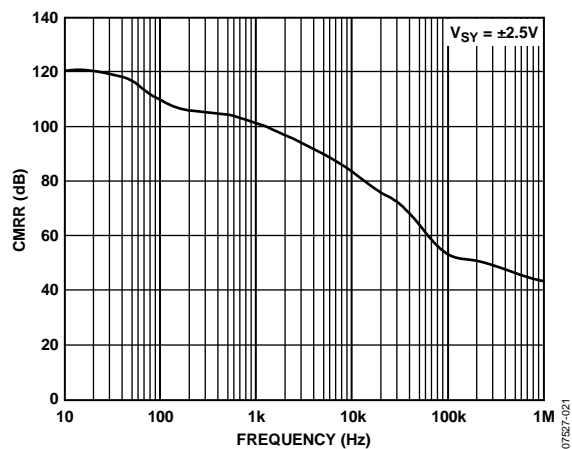


Figure 25. CMRR vs. Frequency

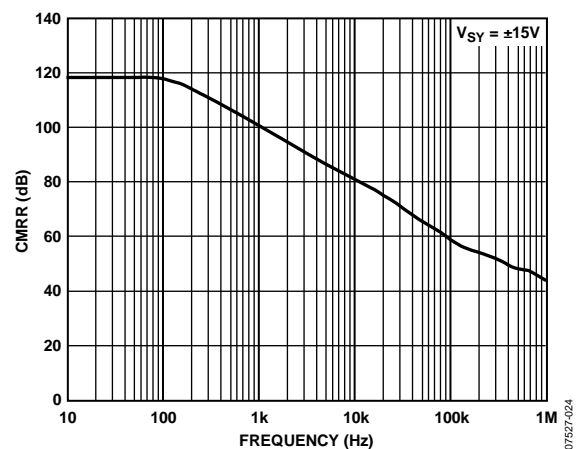


Figure 28. CMRR vs. Frequency

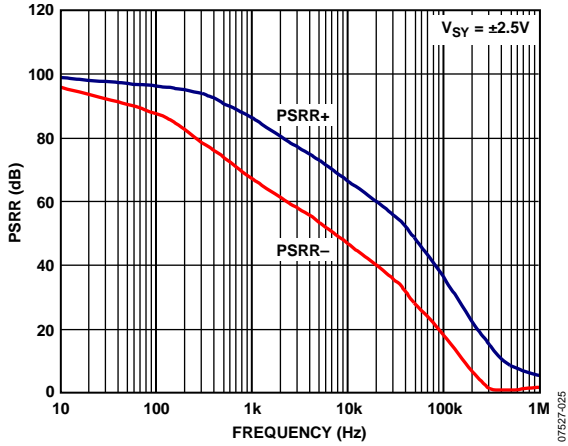


Figure 29. PSRR vs. Frequency

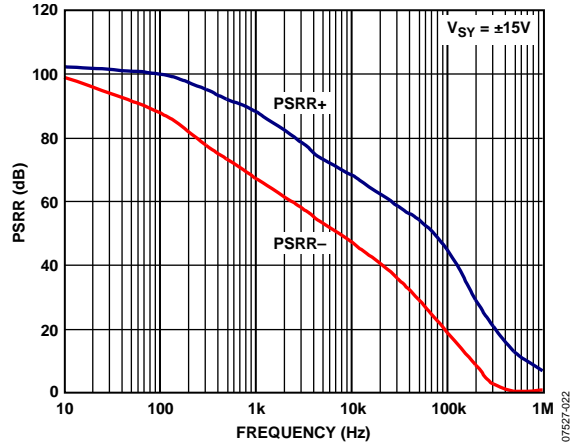


Figure 32. PSRR vs. Frequency

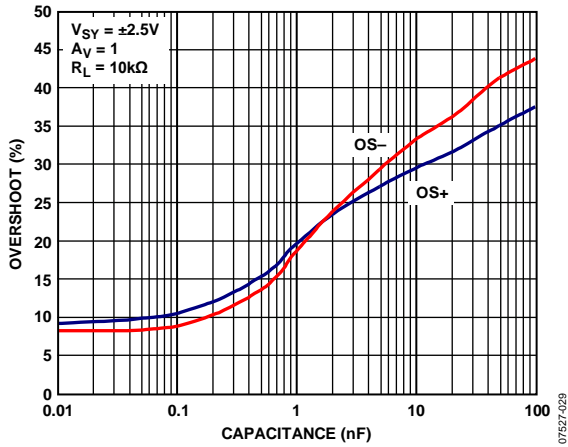


Figure 30. Small-Signal Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

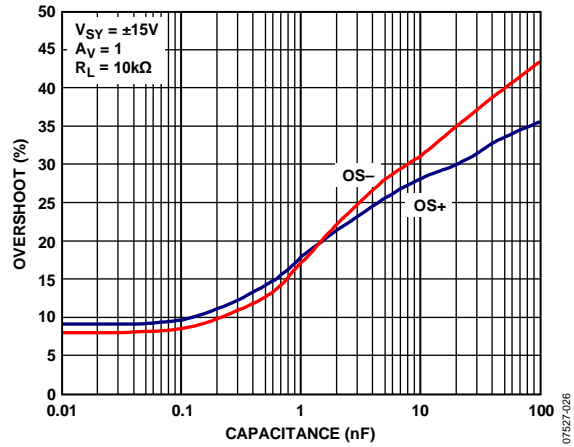


Figure 33. Small-Signal Overshoot vs. Load Capacitance

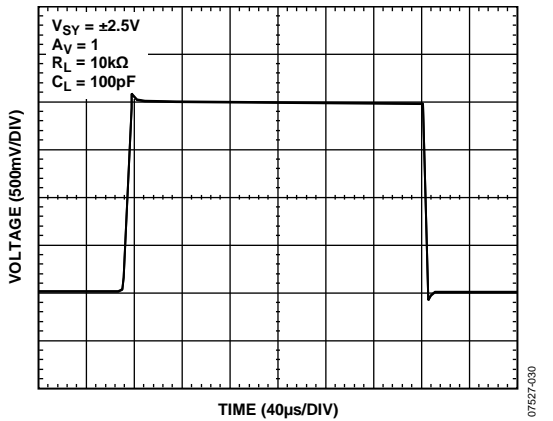


Figure 31. Large-Signal Transient Response

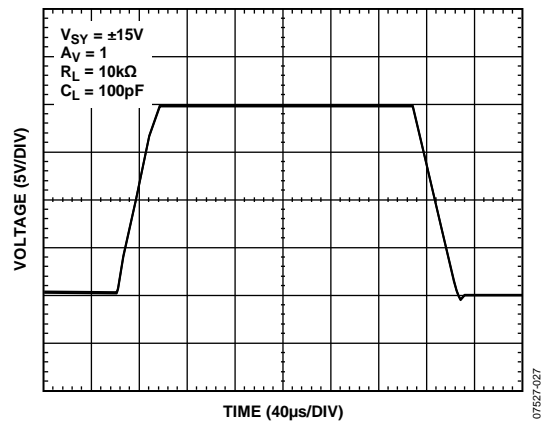


Figure 34. Large-Signal Transient Response

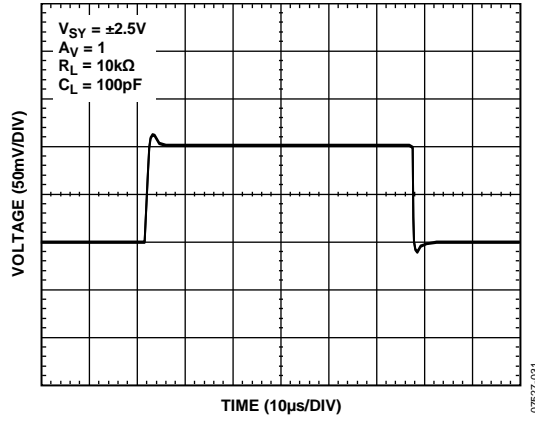


Figure 35. Small-Signal Transient Response

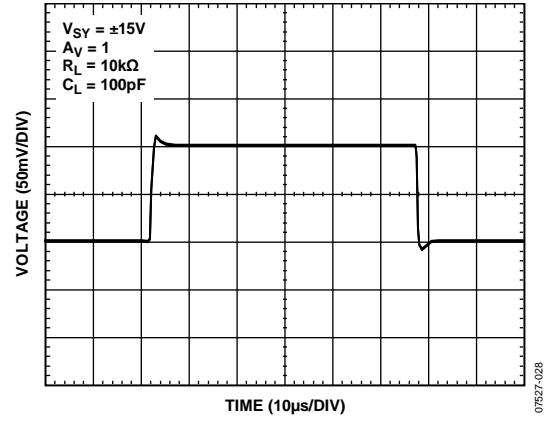


Figure 38. Small-Signal Transient Response

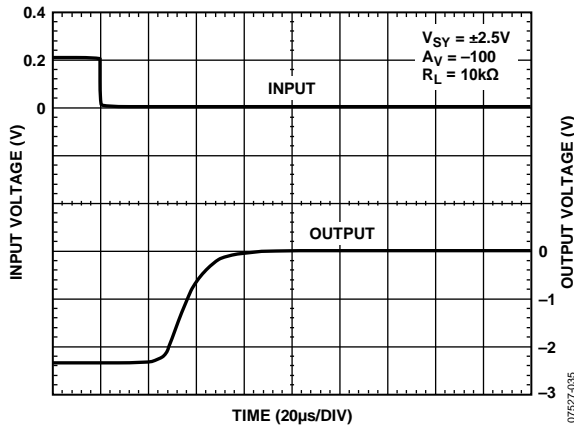


Figure 36. Negative Overload Recovery

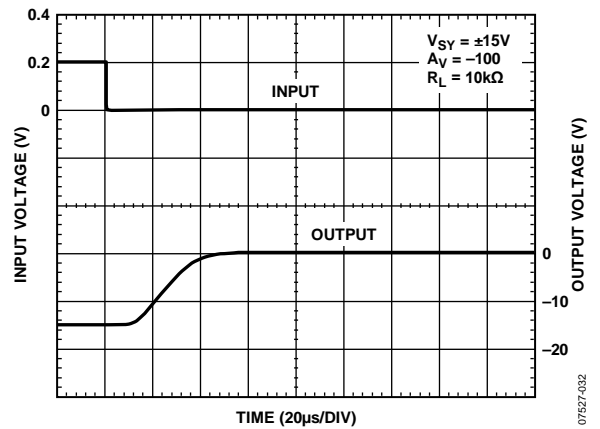


Figure 39. Negative Overload Recovery

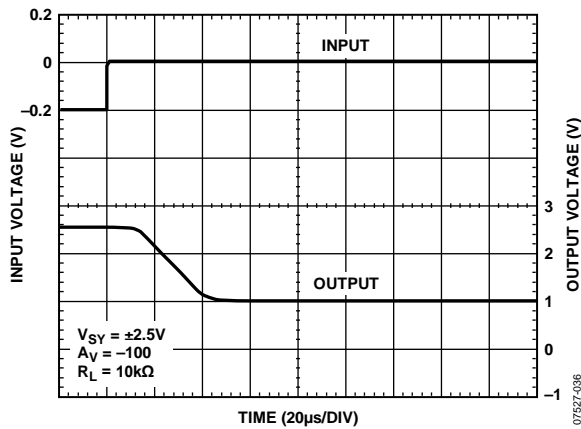


Figure 37. Positive Overload Recovery

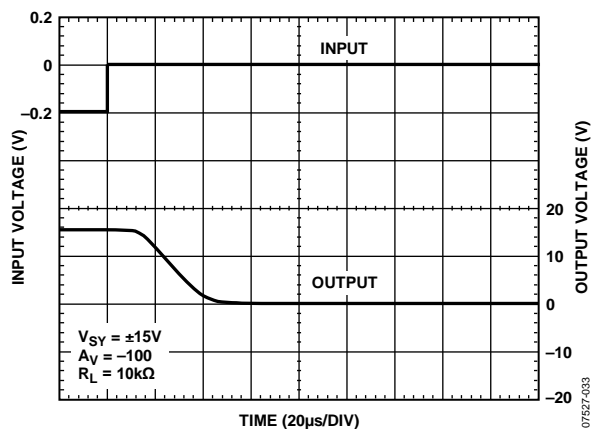


Figure 40. Positive Overload Recovery

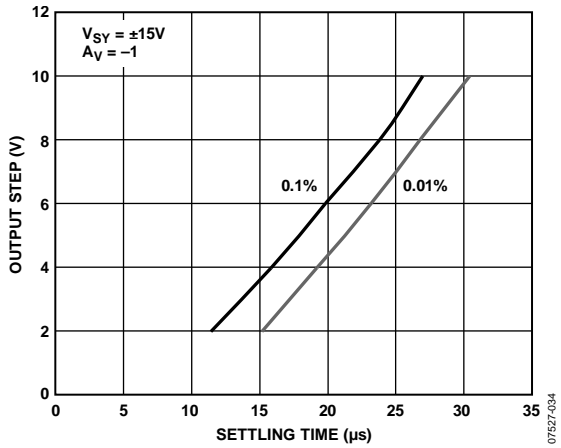


Figure 41. Output Step vs. Settling Time

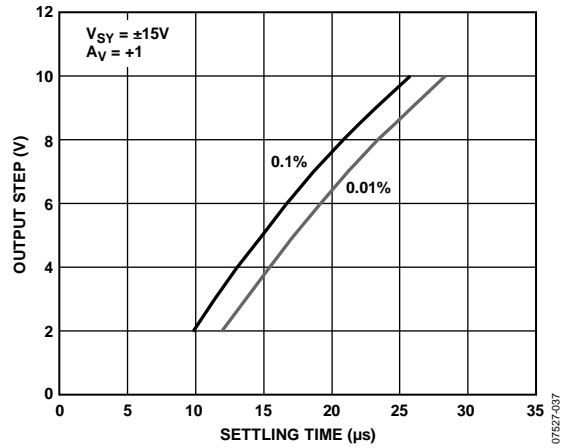


Figure 44. Output Step vs. Settling Time

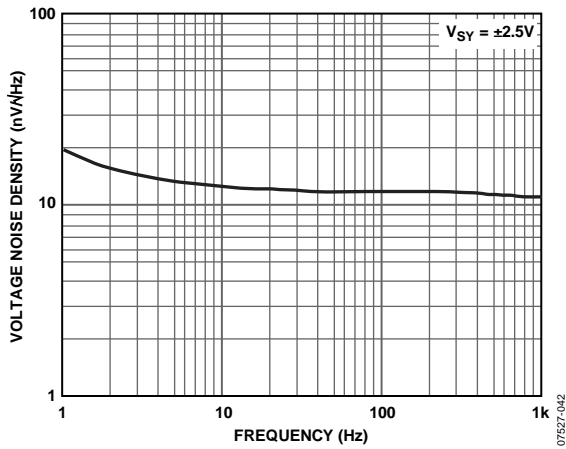


Figure 42. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

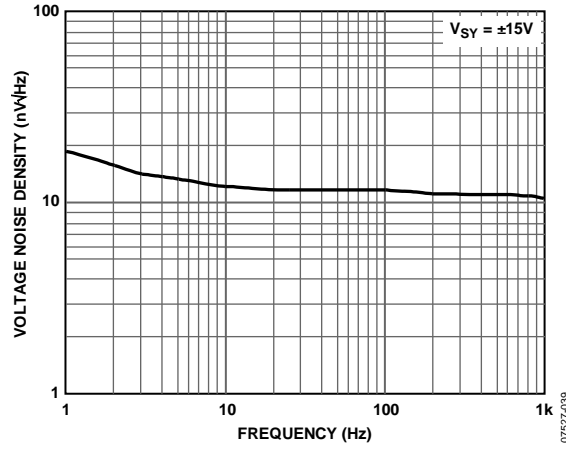


Figure 45. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

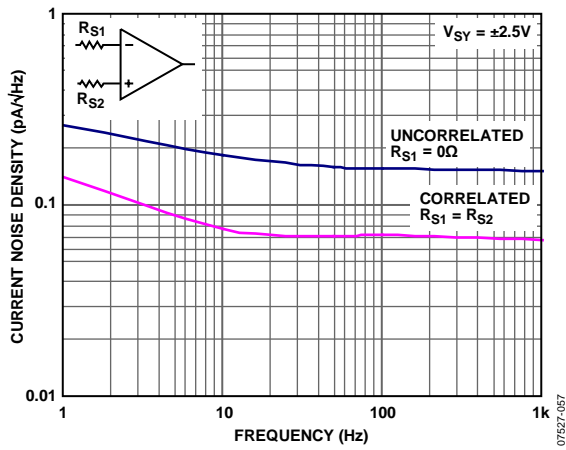


Figure 43. Current Noise Density vs. Frequency

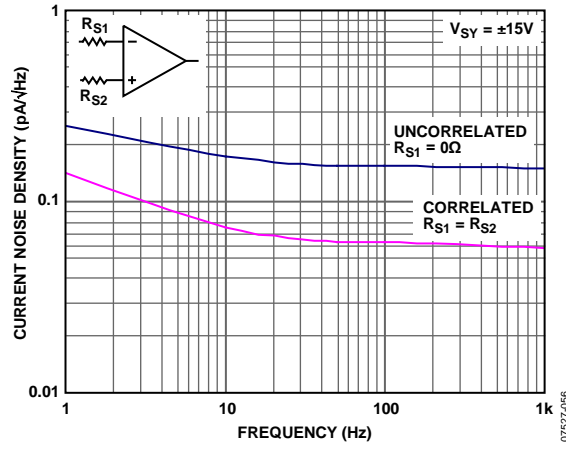


Figure 46. Current Noise Density vs. Frequency

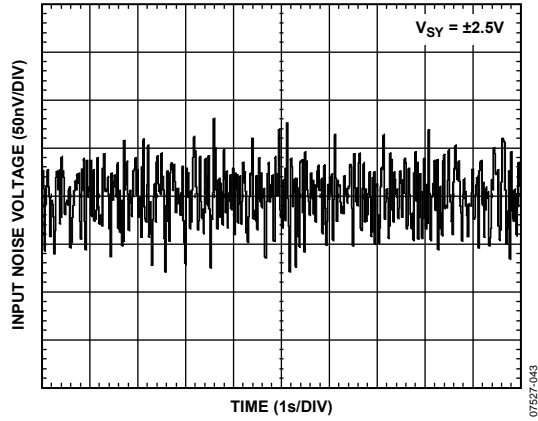


Figure 47. 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

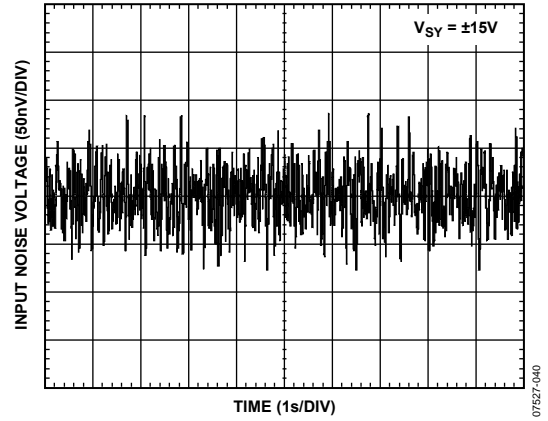


Figure 49. 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

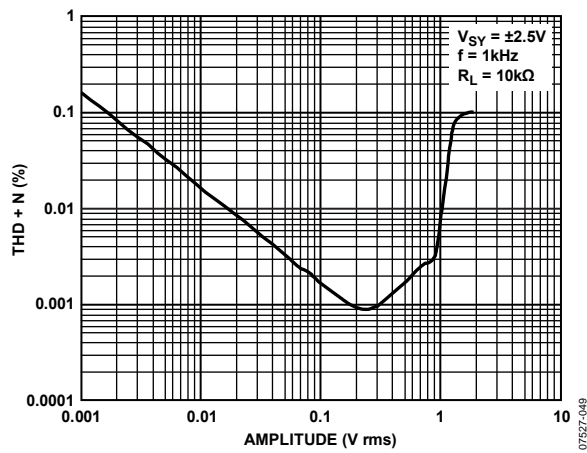


Figure 48. THD + Noise vs. Amplitude

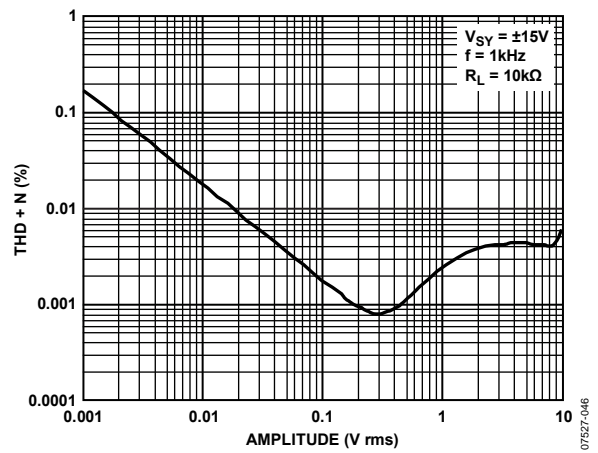


Figure 50. THD + Noise vs. Amplitude

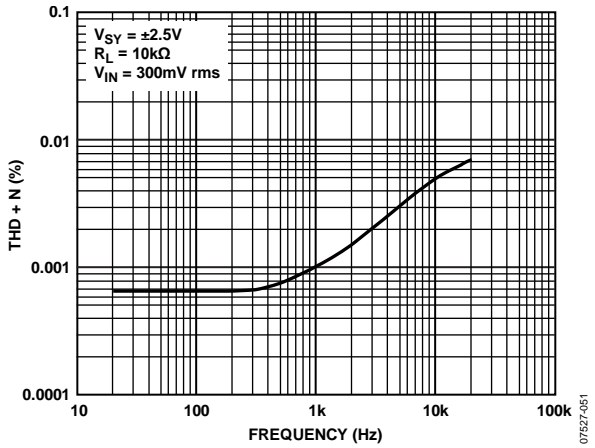


Figure 51. THD + Noise vs. Frequency

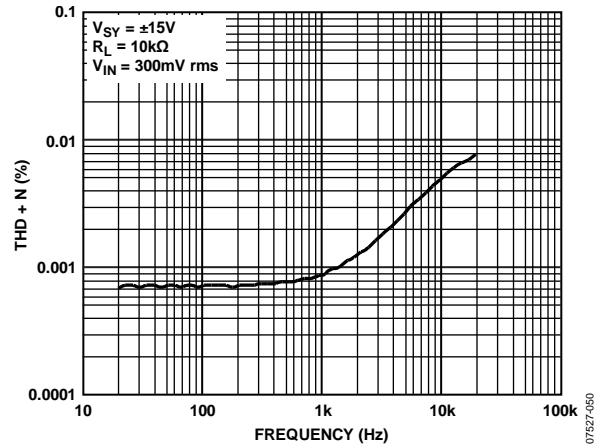


Figure 53. THD + Noise vs. Frequency

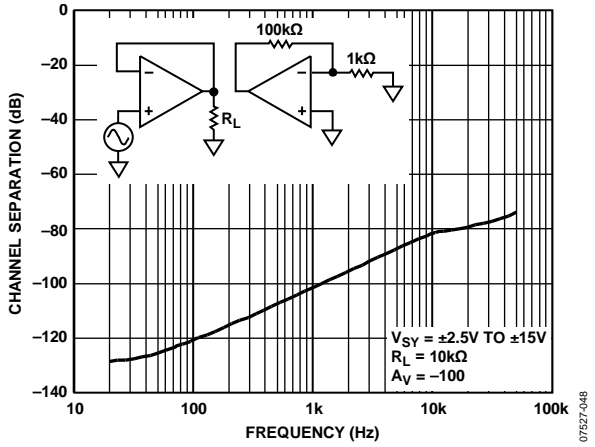


Figure 52. Channel Separation vs. Frequency

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

INPUT PROTECTION

The maximum differential input voltage that can be applied to the AD8622/AD8624 is determined by the internal diodes connected across its inputs and series resistors at each input. These internal diodes and series resistors limit the maximum differential input voltage to ± 10 V and are needed to prevent base-emitter junction breakdown from occurring in the input stage of the AD8622/AD8624 when very large differential voltages are applied. In addition, the internal resistors limit the currents that flow through the diodes. However, in applications where large differential voltages can be inadvertently applied to the device, large currents may still flow through these diodes. In such a case, external resistors must be placed at both inputs of the op amp to limit the input currents to ± 10 mA (see Figure 54).

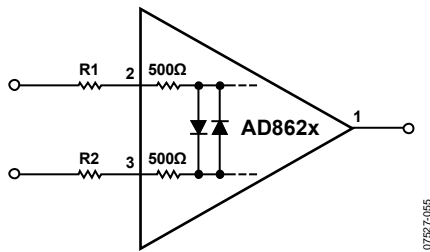


Figure 54. Input Protection

PHASE REVERSAL

An undesired phenomenon, phase reversal (also known as phase inversion) occurs in many op amps when one or both of the inputs are driven beyond the specified input voltage range (IVR), in effect reversing the polarity of the output. In some cases, phase reversal can induce lockups and even cause equipment damage as well as self destruction.

The AD8622/AD8624 amplifiers have been carefully designed to prevent output phase reversal when both inputs are maintained within the specified input voltage range. In addition, even if one or both inputs exceed the input voltage range but remain within the supply rails, the output still does not phase reverse. Figure 55 shows the input/output waveforms of the AD8622/AD8624 configured as a unity-gain buffer with a supply voltage of ± 15 V.

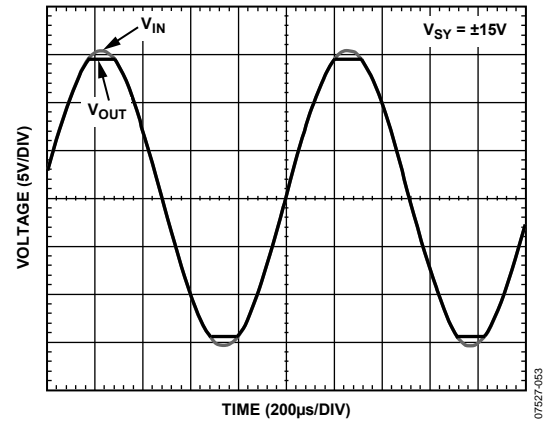
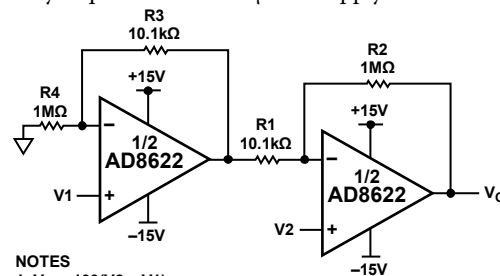


Figure 55. No Phase Reversal

MICROPOWER INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

The AD8622 is a dual, high precision, rail-to-rail output op amp operating at just 215 μ A quiescent current per amplifier. Its ultralow offset, offset drift, and voltage noise, combined with its very low bias current and high common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR), are ideally suited for high accuracy and micropower instrumentation amplifier.

Figure 56 shows the classic 2-op-amp instrumentation amplifier with four resistors using the AD8622. The key to high CMRR for this instrumentation amplifier are resistors that are well matched from both the resistive ratio and the relative drift. For true difference amplification, matching of the resistor ratio is very important, where $R3/R4 = R1/R2$. Assuming perfectly matched resistors, the gain of the circuit is $1 + R2/R1$, which is approximately 100. Tighter matching of two op amps in one package, like the AD8622, offers a significant boost in performance over the classical 3-op-amp configuration. Overall, the circuit only requires about 430 μ A of supply current.



- NOTES
- $V_O = 100(V_2 - V_1)$
 - TYPICAL: $0.01\text{mV} < |V_2 - V_1| < 149.7\text{mV}$
 - TYPICAL: $-14.97\text{V} < V_O < +14.97\text{V}$
 - USE MATCHED RESISTORS.

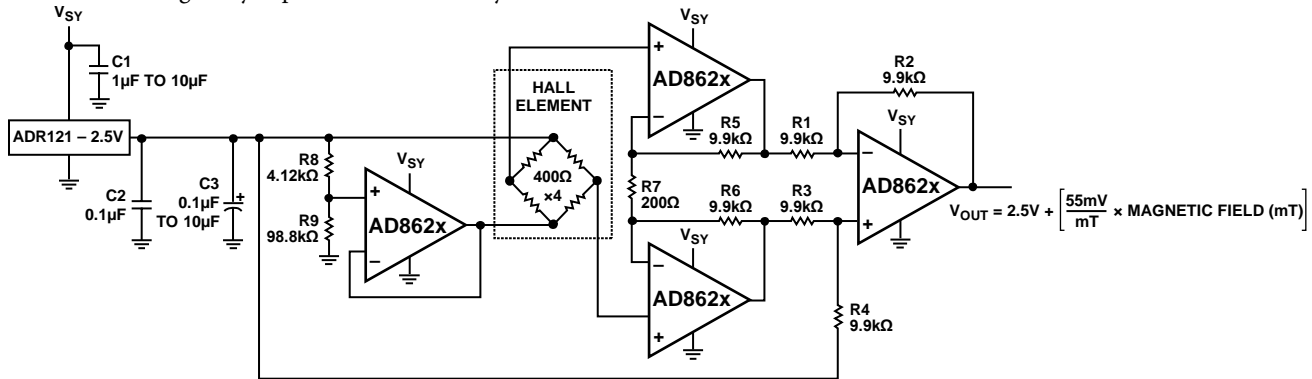
Figure 56. Micropower Instrumentation Amplifier

HALL SENSOR SIGNAL CONDITIONING

The AD8622/AD8624 is also highly suitable for high accuracy, low power signal conditioning circuits. One such use is in Hall sensor signal conditioning (see Figure 57). The magnetic sensitivity of a Hall element is proportional to the bias voltage applied across it. With 1 V bias voltage, the Hall element consumes about 2.5 mA of supply current and has a sensitivity of 5.5 mV/mT typical. To reduce power consumption, bias voltage must be reduced, but at the risk of lower sensitivity. The only way to achieve higher sensitivity is by introducing a gain using a precision micropower amplifier. The AD8622/AD8624, with all its features, is well suited to amplify the sensitivity of the Hall element.

The ADR121 is a precision micropower 2.5 V voltage reference. A precision voltage reference is required to hold a constant current so that the Hall voltage only depends on the intensity of the

magnetic field. Using the 4.12k:98.8k resistive divider, the bias voltage of the Hall element is reduced to 100 mV, leading to only 250 μ A of power consumption. The 3-op-amp in-amp configuration of the AD8622/AD8624 then increases the sensitivity to 55 mV/mT. The key to high CMRR for this in-amp configuration are resistors that are well matched (where $R1/R2 = R3/R4$) from both the resistive ratio and relative drift. The resistors are important in determining the performance over manufacturing tolerances, time and temperature. At least 1% or better resistors are recommended. Using the AD8622/AD8624 to amplify the sensor signal can reduce power while also achieving higher sensitivity. The total current consumed is just 1.2 mA, resulting in 21 \times improvement in sensitivity/power.



NOTES

1. USE MATCHED RESISTORS FOR IN-AMP.
2. FOR INFORMATION ON C1, C2, AND C3, REFER TO ADR121 DATA SHEET.

Figure 57. Hall Sensor Signal Conditioning

07527-652

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

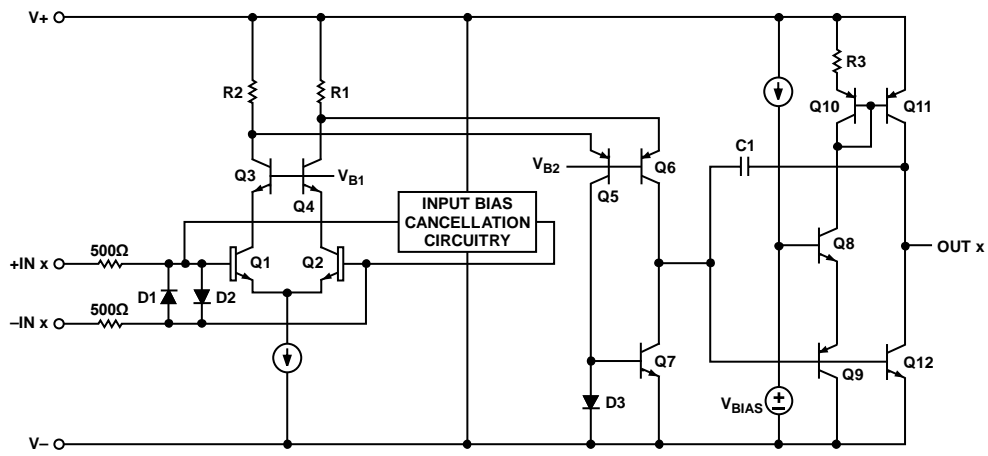
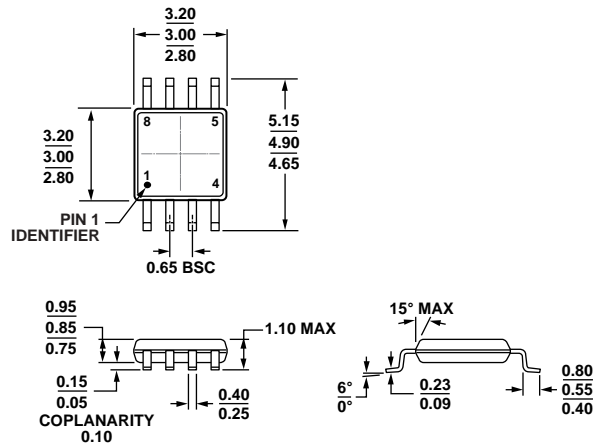


Figure 58. Simplified Schematic

07527-982

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

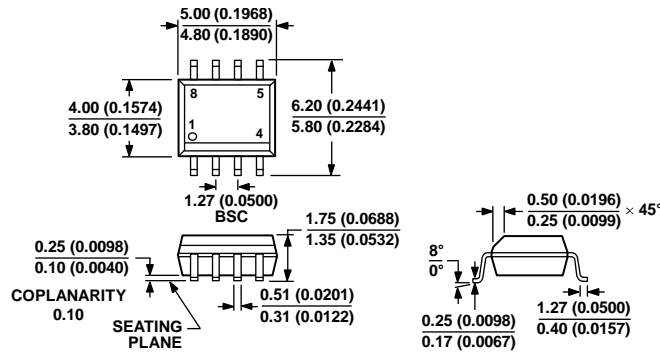


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-187-AA

Figure 59. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP] (RM-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

100709-B



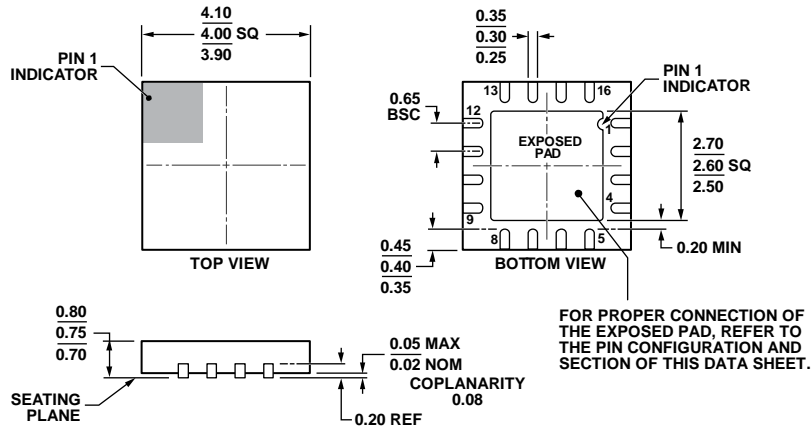
COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA

CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

Figure 60. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N] Narrow Body (R-8)

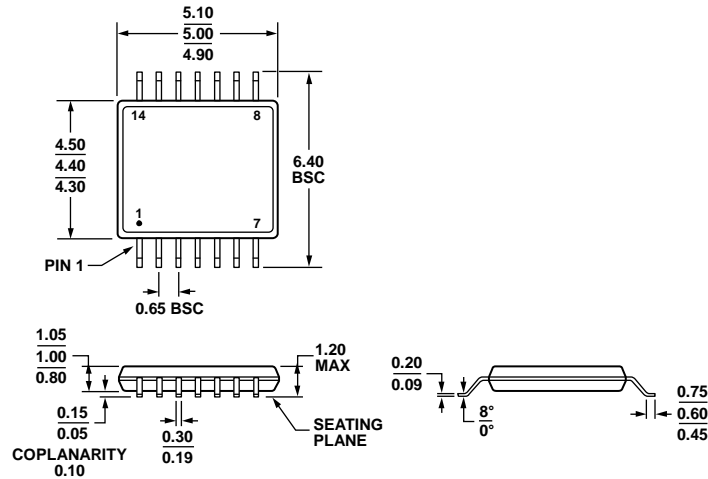
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

012807-A



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WGGC.

Figure 61. 16-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WQ]
4 mm x 4mm Body, Very Very Thin Quad
(CP-16-17)
Dimensions shown in millimeters



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-153-AB-1

Figure 62. 14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]
(RU-14)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model ¹ | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option | Branding |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| AD8622ARMZ | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead MSOP | RM-8 | A1P |
| AD8622ARMZ-REEL | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead MSOP | RM-8 | A1P |
| AD8622ARMZ-R7 | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead MSOP | RM-8 | A1P |
| AD8622ARZ | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead SOIC_N | R-8 | |
| AD8622ARZ-REEL | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead SOIC_N | R-8 | |
| AD8622ARZ-REEL7 | -40°C to +125°C | 8-Lead SOIC_N | R-8 | |
| AD8624ACPZ-R2 | -40°C to +125°C | 16-Lead LFCSP_WQ | CP-16-17 | |
| AD8624ACPZ-R7 | -40°C to +125°C | 16-Lead LFCSP_WQ | CP-16-17 | |
| AD8624ACPZ-RL | -40°C to +125°C | 16-Lead LFCSP_WQ | CP-16-17 | |
| AD8624ARUZ | -40°C to +125°C | 14-Lead TSSOP | RU-14 | |
| AD8624ARUZ-RL | -40°C to +125°C | 14-Lead TSSOP | RU-14 | |

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

NOTES

Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

 [View AD8624ARUZ-RL on WIN SOURCE](#)

 [Analog Devices Inc. Information](#)

Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

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-  Obsolete Management
-  Cost Control Management
-  Shortage Management
-  Alternative Solution
-  Excess Inventory Management