

LMH6654/55

Single/Dual Low Power, 250 MHz, Low Noise Amplifiers

General Description

The LMH6654/55 single and dual high speed, voltage feedback amplifiers are designed to have unity-gain stable operation with a bandwidth of 250MHz. They operate from $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 6V$ and each channel consumes only 4.5mA. The amplifiers feature very low voltage noise and wide output swing to maximize signal-to-noise ratio.

The LMH6654/55 have a true single supply capability with input common mode voltage range extending 150 mV below negative rail and within 1.3V of the positive rail.

LMH6654/55 high speed and low power combination make these products an ideal choice for many portable, high speed application where power is at a premium.

The LMH6654 is packaged in SOT23-5 and SOIC-8. The LMH6655 is packaged in MSOP-8 and SOIC-8.

The LMH6654/55 are built on National's Advance VIP10™ (Vertically Integrated PNP) complementary bipolar process.

Features

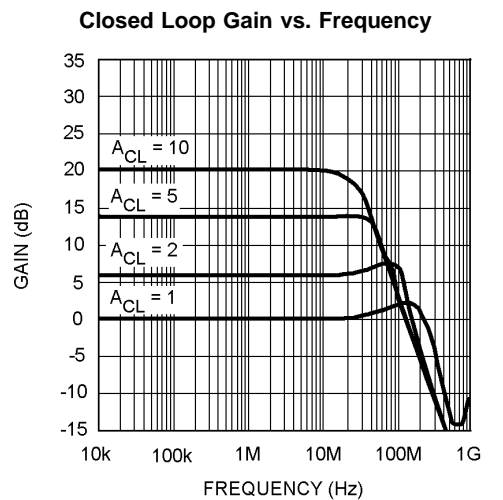
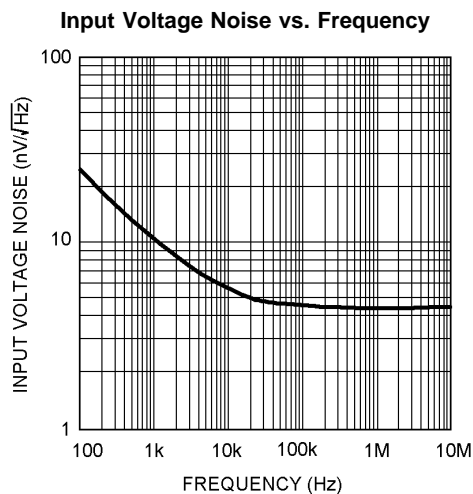
($V_S = \pm 5V$, $T_J = 25^\circ C$, Typical values unless specified).

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| ■ Voltage feedback architecture | |
| ■ Unity gain bandwidth | 250MHz |
| ■ Supply voltage range | $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 6V$ |
| ■ Slew rate | 200V/ μ sec |
| ■ Supply current | 4.5mA/channel |
| ■ Input common mode voltage | $-5.15V$ to $+3.7V$ |
| ■ Output voltage swing ($R_L = 100\Omega$) | $-3.6V$ to $+3.4V$ |
| ■ Input voltage noise | 4.5nV/ \sqrt{Hz} |
| ■ Input current noise | 1.7pA/ \sqrt{Hz} |
| ■ Settling Time to 0.01% | 25ns |

Applications

- ADC drivers
- Consumer video
- Active filters
- Pulse delay circuits
- xDSL receiver
- Pre-amps

Typical Performance Characteristics



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)

| | |
|---|--|
| Human Body Model | 2kV |
| Machine Model | 200V |
| V _{IN} Differential | ±1.2V |
| Output Short Circuit Duration | (Note 3) |
| Supply Voltage (V ⁺ – V ⁻) | 13.2V |
| Voltage at Input pins | V ⁺ +0.5V, V ⁻ –0.5V |
| Storage Temperature Range | –65°C to +150°C |
| Junction Temperature (Note 4) | +150°C |

Soldering Information

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Infrared or Convection (20 sec.) | 235°C |
| Wave Soldering (10 sec.) | 260°C |

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Supply Voltage (V ⁺ – V ⁻) | ±2.5V to ±6.0V |
| Junction Temperature Range | –40°C to +85°C |
| Thermal Resistance (θ _{JA}) | |
| 8-Pin SOIC | 172°C/W |
| 8-Pin MSOP | 235°C/W |
| 5-Pin SOT-23 | 265°C/W |

±5V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25°C, V⁺ = +5V, V⁻ = –5V, V_{CM} = 0V, A_V = +1, R_F = 25Ω for gain = +1, R_F = 402Ω for gain = ≥ +2, and R_L = 100Ω. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min (Note 6) | Typ (Note 5) | Max (Note 6) | Units |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Dynamic Performance | | | | | | |
| f _{CL} | Close Loop Bandwidth | A _V = +1 | | 250 | | MHz |
| | | A _V = +2 | | 130 | | |
| | | A _V = +5 | | 52 | | |
| | | A _V = +10 | | 26 | | |
| GBWP | Gain Bandwidth Product | A _V ≥ +5 | | 260 | | MHz |
| | Bandwidth for 0.1dB Flatness | A _V +1 | | 18 | | MHz |
| φ _m | Phase Margin | | | 50 | | deg |
| SR | Slew Rate (Note 8) | A _V = +1, V _{IN} = 2V _{PP} | | 200 | | V/μs |
| T _S | Settling Time 0.01% | A _V = +1, 2V Step | | 25 | | ns |
| | 0.1% | | | 15 | | ns |
| t _r | Rise Time | A _V = +1, 0.2V Step | | 1.4 | | ns |
| t _f | Fall Time | A _V = +1, 0.2V Step | | 1.2 | | ns |
| Distortion and Noise Response | | | | | | |
| e _n | Input Referred Voltage Noise | f ≥ 0.1 MHz | | 4.5 | | nV/√Hz |
| i _n | Input-Referred Current Noise | f ≥ 0.1 MHz | | 1.7 | | pA/√Hz |
| | Second Harmonic Distortion | A _V = +1, f = 5MHz | | –80 | | dBc |
| | Third Harmonic Distortion | V _O = 2V _{PP} , R _L = 100Ω | | –85 | | |
| X _t | Crosstalk (for LMH6655 only) | Input Referred, 5MHz, Channel-to-Channel | | –80 | | dB |
| DG | Differential Gain | A _V = +2, NTSC, R _L = 150Ω | | 0.01 | | % |
| DP | Differential Phase | A _V = +2, NTSC, R _L = 150Ω | | 0.025 | | deg |
| Input Characteristics | | | | | | |
| V _{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | V _{CM} = 0V | –3 –4 | ±1 | 3 4 | mV |
| TC V _{OS} | Input Offset Average Drift | V _{CM} = 0V (Note 7) | | 6 | | μV/°C |
| I _B | Input Bias Current | V _{CM} = 0V | | 5 | 12 18 | μA |
| I _{OS} | Input Offset Current | V _{CM} = 0V | –1 –2 | 0.3 | 1 2 | μA |
| R _{IN} | Input Resistance | Common- Mode | | 4 | | MΩ |
| | | Differential Mode | | 20 | | kΩ |

±5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = +5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ for gain = $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min (Note 6) | Typ (Note 5) | Max (Note 6) | Units |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| C_{IN} | Input Capacitance | Common- Mode | | 1.8 | | pF |
| | | Differential Mode | | 1 | | |
| CMRR | Common Mode Rejection Ratio | Input Referred, $V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to -5V | 70 68 | 90 | | dB |
| CMVR | Input Common- Mode Voltage Range | CMRR $\geq 50\text{dB}$ | | -5.15 | -5.0 | V |
| | | | 3.5 | 3.7 | | |

Transfer Characteristics

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----|--|----|
| A_{VOL} | Large Signal Voltage Gain | $V_O = 4V_{PP}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ | 60 58 | 67 | | dB |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----|--|----|

Output Characteristics

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|------|---------------------|----------|
| V_O | Output Swing High | No Load | 3.4 3.2 | 3.6 | | V |
| | Output Swing Low | No Load | | -3.9 | -3.7 -3.5 | |
| | Output Swing High | $R_L = 100\Omega$ | 3.2 3.0 | 3.4 | | |
| | Output Swing Low | $R_L = 100\Omega$ | | -3.6 | -3.4 -3.2 | |
| I_{SC} | Short Circuit Current (Note 3) | Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $\Delta V_{IN} = 200\text{mV}$ | 145 130 | 280 | | mA |
| | | Sinking, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $\Delta V_{IN} = 200\text{mV}$ | 100 80 | 185 | | |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | Sourcing, $V_O = +3\text{V}$ | | 80 | | mA |
| | | Sinking, $V_O = -3\text{V}$ | | 120 | | |
| R_O | Output Resistance | $A_V = +1$, $f < 100\text{kHz}$ | | 0.08 | | Ω |

Power Supply

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--|----|-----|---------------|----|
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | Input Referred , $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$ to $\pm 6\text{V}$ | 60 | 76 | | dB |
| I_S | Supply Current (per channel) | | | 4.5 | 6 7 | mA |

5V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = +5\text{V}$, $V^- = -0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.5\text{V}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ for gain = $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{+}/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min (Note 6) | Typ (Note 5) | Max (Note 6) | Units |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Dynamic Performance | | | | | | |
| f_{CL} | Close Loop Bandwidth | $A_V = +1$ | | 230 | | MHz |
| | | $A_V = +2$ | | 120 | | |
| | | $A_V = +5$ | | 50 | | |
| | | $A_V = +10$ | | 25 | | |
| GBWP | Gain Bandwidth Product | $A_V \geq +5$ | | 250 | | MHz |
| | Bandwidth for 0.1dB Flatness | $A_V = +1$ | | 17 | | MHz |
| ϕ_m | Phase Margin | | | 48 | | deg |
| SR | Slew Rate (Note 8) | $A_V = +1$, $V_{IN} = 2V_{PP}$ | | 190 | | V/ μs |
| T_S | Settling Time 0.01% | $A_V = +1$, 2V Step | | 30 | | ns |
| | 0.1% | | | 20 | | ns |

5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = +5\text{V}$, $V^- = -0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.5\text{V}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ for gain = $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{+}/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min (Note 6) | Typ (Note 5) | Max (Note 6) | Units |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| t _r | Rise Time | A _V = +1, 0.2V Step | | 1.5 | | ns |
| t _f | Fall Time | A _V = +1, 0.2V Step | | 1.35 | | ns |
| Distortion and Noise Response | | | | | | |
| e _n | Input Referred Voltage Noise | f ≥ 0.1MHz | | 4.5 | | nV/ √Hz |
| i _n | Input Referred Current Noise | f ≥ 0.1 MHz | | 1.7 | | pA/ √Hz |
| | Second Harmonic Distortion | A _V = +1, f = 5MHz | | −65 | | dBc |
| | Third Harmonic Distortion | V _O = 2V _{PP} , R _L = 100Ω | | −70 | | |
| X _t | Crosstalk (for LMH6655 only) | Input Referred, 5MHz | | −78 | | dB |
| Input Characteristics | | | | | | |
| V _{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | V _{CM} = 2.5V | −5 −6.5 | ±2 | 5 6.5 | mV |
| TC V _{OS} | Input Offset Average Drift | V _{CM} = 2.5V (Note 7) | | 6 | | μV/°C |
| I _B | Input Bias Current | V _{CM} = 2.5V | | 6 | 12 18 | μA |
| I _{OS} | Input Offset Current | V _{CM} = 2.5V | −2 −3 | 0.5 | 2 3 | μA |
| R _{IN} | Input Resistance | Common- Mode | | 4 | | MΩ |
| | | Differential Mode | | 20 | | kΩ |
| C _{IN} | Input Capacitance | Common- Mode | | 1.8 | | pF |
| | | Differential Mode | | 1 | | |
| CMRR | Common Mode Rejection Ration | Input Referred, V _{CM} = 0V to −2.5V | 70 68 | 90 | | dB |
| CMVR | Input Common Mode Voltage Range | CMRR ≥ 50dB | | −0.15 | 0 | V |
| | | | 3.5 | 3.7 | | |
| Transfer Characteristics | | | | | | |
| A _{VOL} | Large Signal Voltage Gain | V _O = 1.6V _{PP} , R _L = 100Ω | 58 55 | 64 | | dB |
| Output Characteristics | | | | | | |
| V _O | Output Swing High | No Load | 3.6 3.4 | 3.75 | | V |
| | Output Swing Low | No Load | | 0.9 | 1.1 1.3 | |
| | Output Swing High | R _L = 100Ω | 3.5 3.35 | 3.70 | | |
| | Output Swing Low | R _L = 100Ω | | 1 | 1.3 1.45 | |
| I _{SC} | Short Circuit Current (Note 3) | Sourcing , V _O = 2.5V ΔV _{IN} = 200mV | 90 80 | 170 | | mA |
| | | Sinking, V _O = 2.5V ΔV _{IN} = 200mV | 70 60 | 140 | | |
| I _{OUT} | Output Current | Sourcing, V _O = +3.5V | | 30 | | mA |
| | | Sinking, V _O = 1.5V | | 60 | | |
| R _O | Output Resistance | A _V = +1, f <100kHz | | .08 | | Ω |
| Power Supply | | | | | | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | Input Referred , V _S = ± 2.5V to ± 3V | 60 | 75 | | dB |
| I _S | Supply Current (per channel) | | | 4.5 | 6 7 | mA |

5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics Table.

Note 2: Human body model, 1.5k Ω in series with 100pF. Machine model: 0 Ω in series with 100pF.

Note 3: Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature at 150°C.

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, θ_{JA} and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PC board.

Note 5: Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

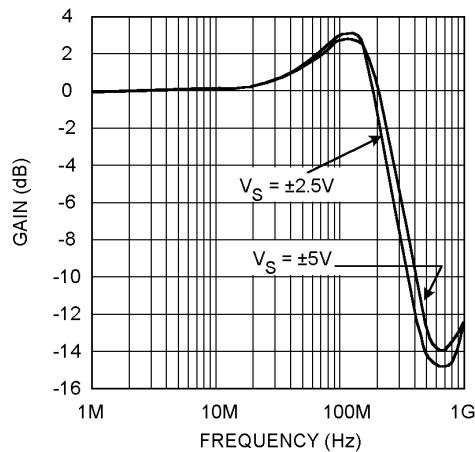
Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 7: Offset voltage average drift is determined by dividing the change in V_{OS} at temperature extremes into the total temperature change.

Note 8: Slew rate is the slower of the rising and falling slew rates. Slew rate is rate of change from 10% to 90% of output voltage step.

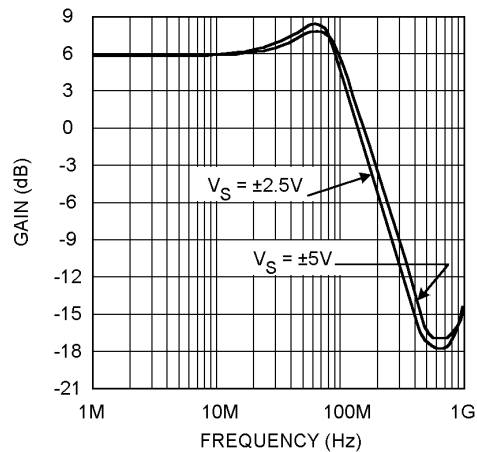
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5\text{V}$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified.

Closed Loop Bandwidth (G = +1)



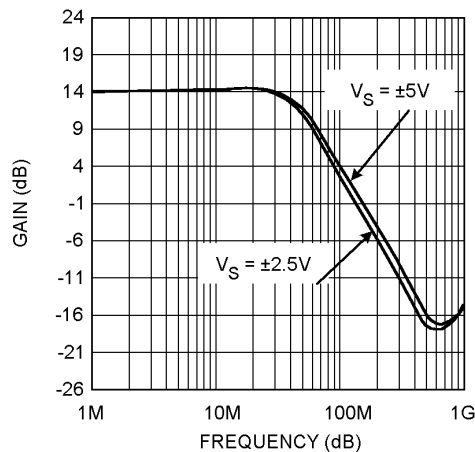
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Closed Loop Bandwidth (G = +2)



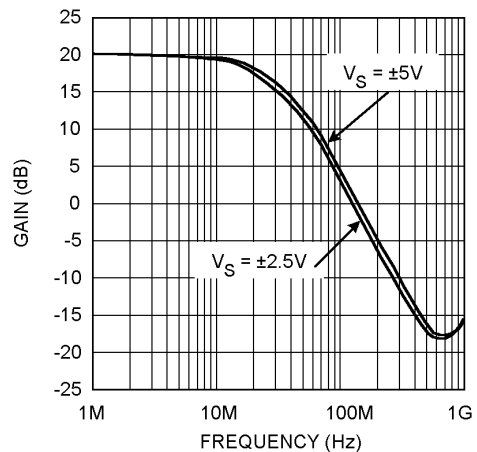
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Closed Loop Bandwidth (G = +5)



20016511

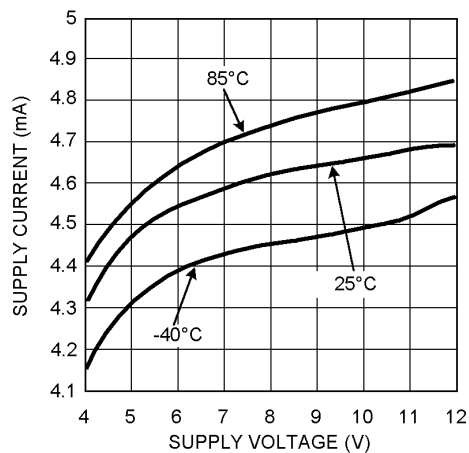
Closed Loop Bandwidth (G = +10)



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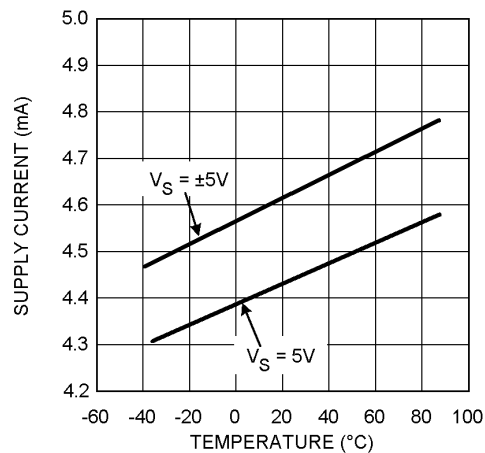
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Supply Current per Channel vs. Supply Voltage



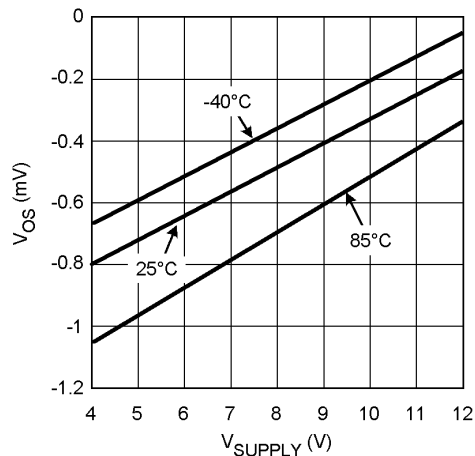
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Supply Current per Channel vs. Temperature



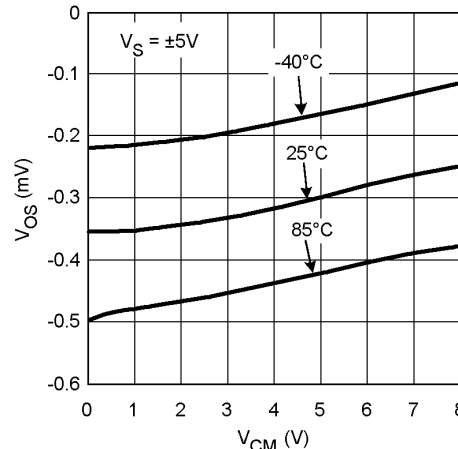
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Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$)



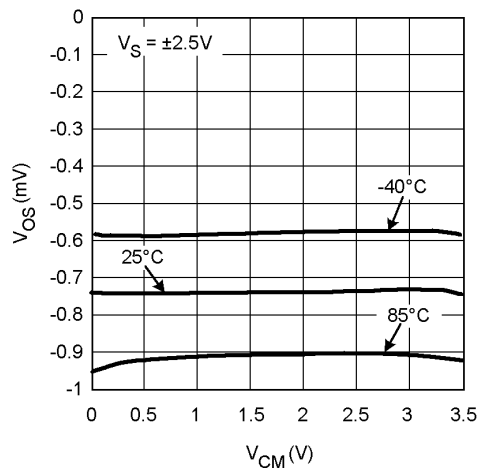
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Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode



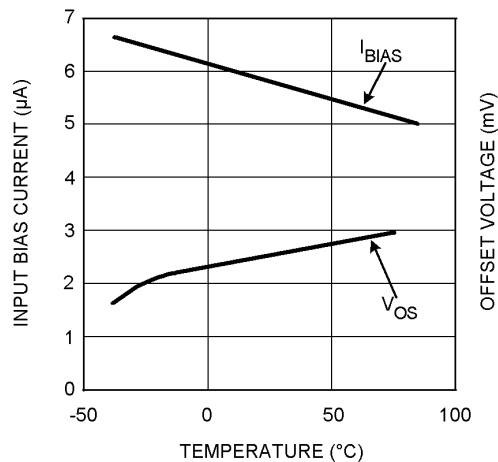
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Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode



20016539

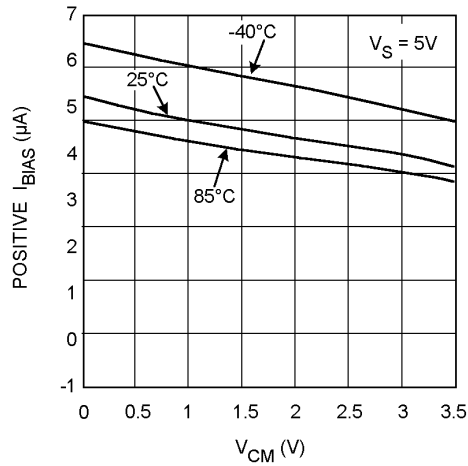
Bias Current and Offset Voltage vs. Temperature



20016551

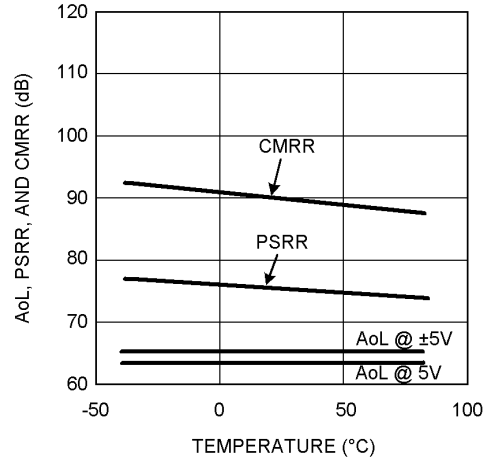
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5\text{V}$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Bias Current vs. Common Mode Voltage



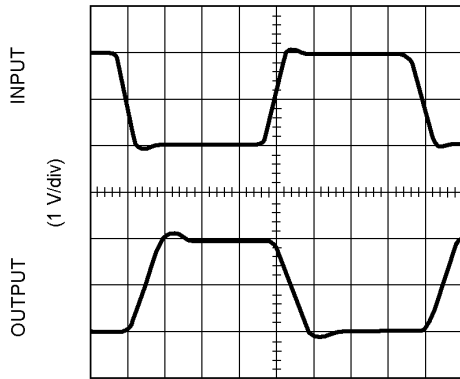
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A_{OL} , PSRR and CMRR vs. Temperature



20016550

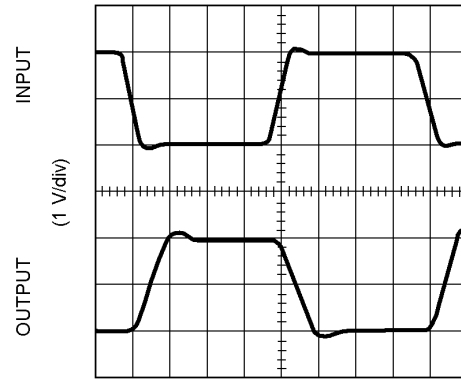
Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

20016502

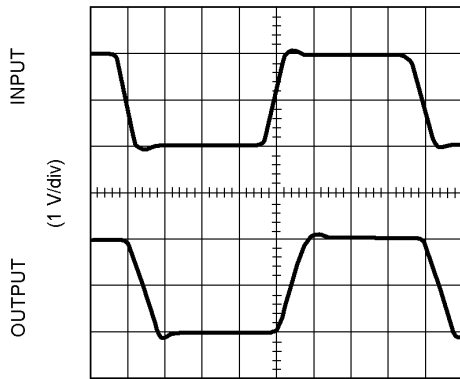
Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

20016504

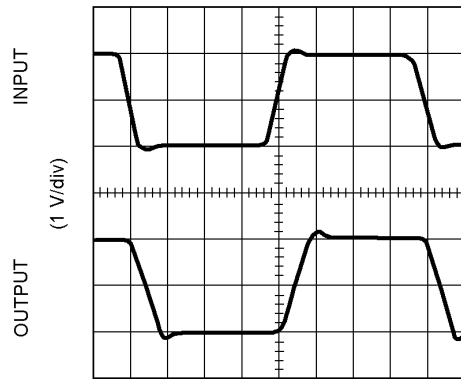
Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

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Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$)

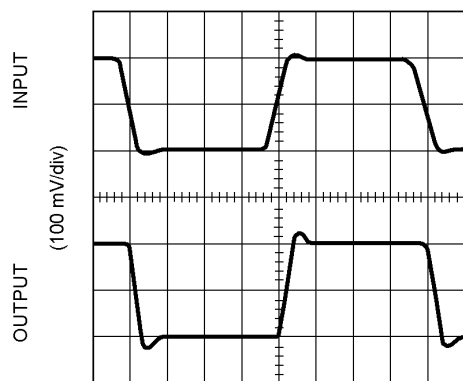


TIME (12.5 ns/div)

20016508

Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

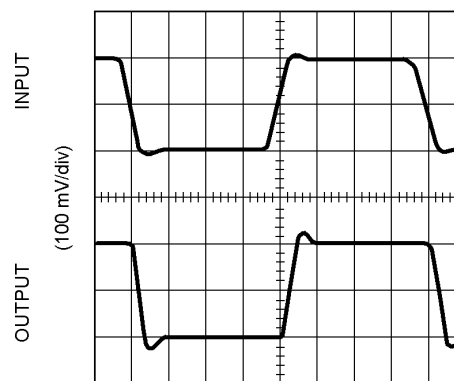
Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

20016505

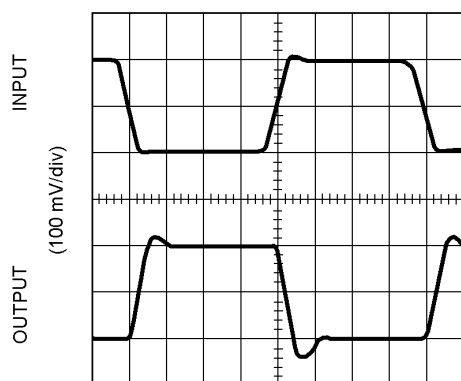
Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

20016507

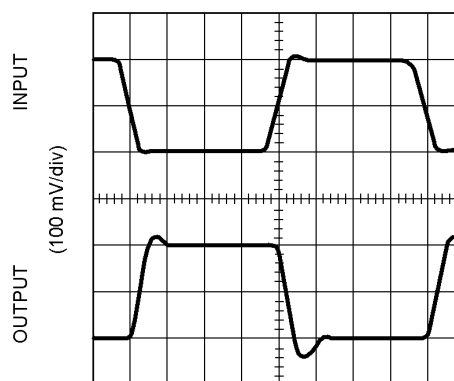
Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

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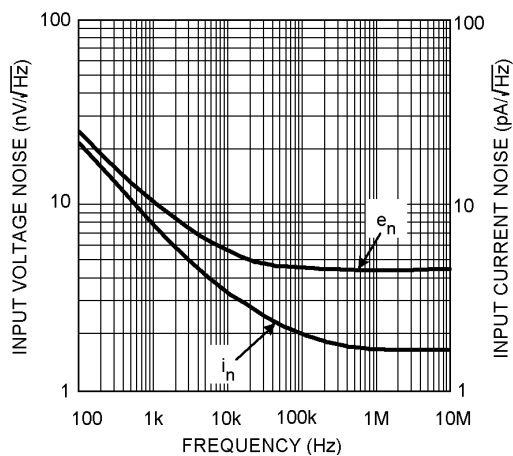
Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response ($V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$)



TIME (12.5 ns/div)

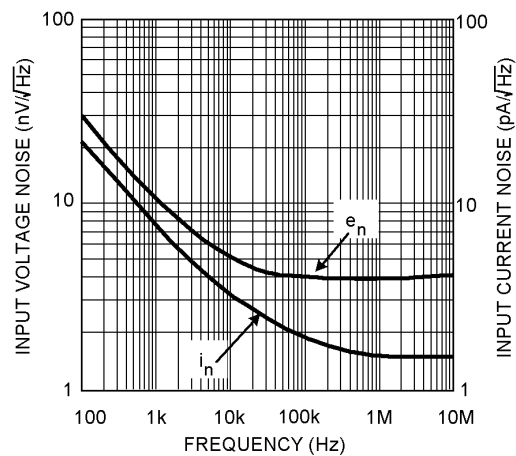
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Input Voltage and Current Noise vs. Frequency ($V_S = 5\text{V}$)



20016513

Input Voltage and Current Noise vs. Frequency ($V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$)



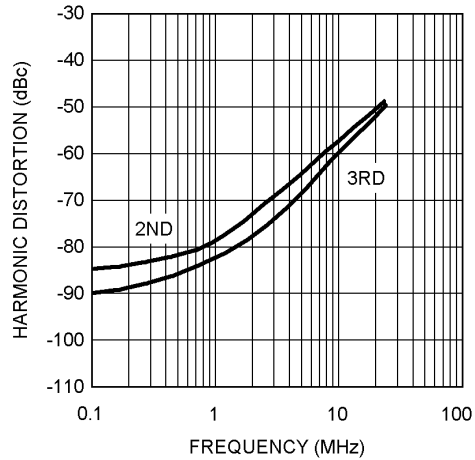
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Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

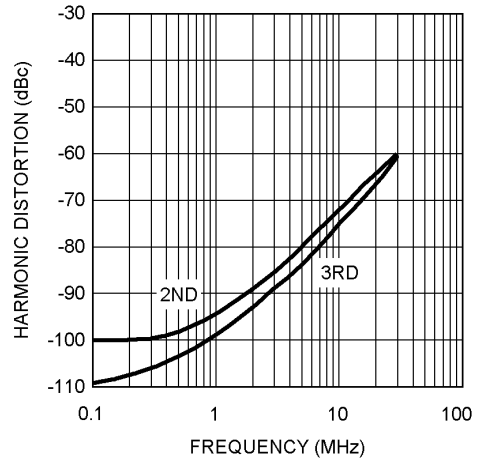
Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency

$G = +1$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$



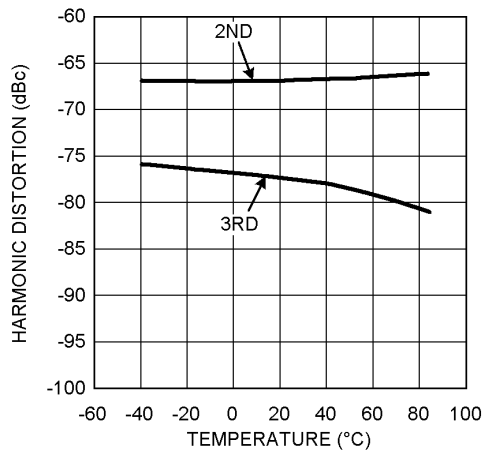
Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency

$G = +1$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$, $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$



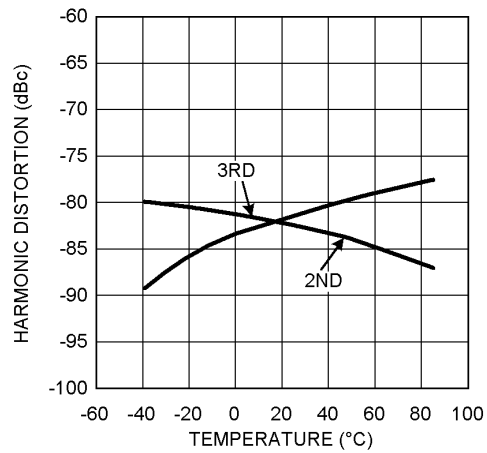
Harmonic Distortion vs. Temperature

$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$



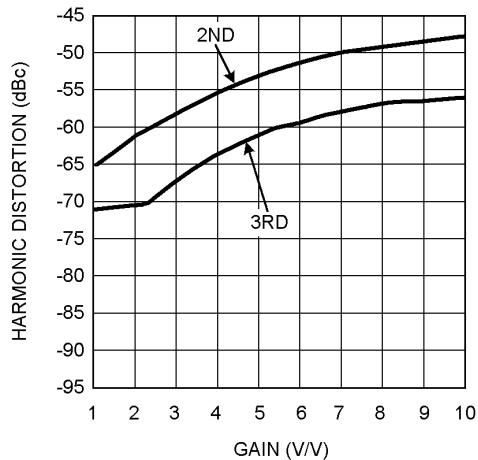
Harmonic Distortion vs. Temperature

$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$



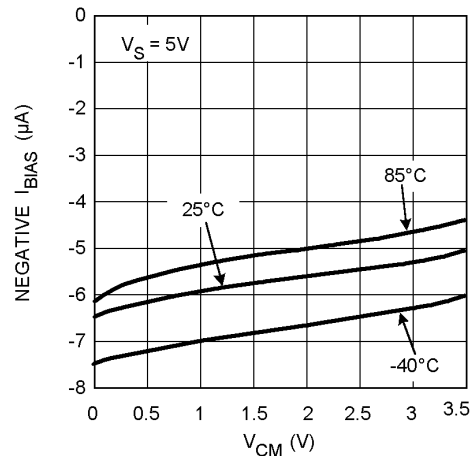
Harmonic Distortion vs. Gain

$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$



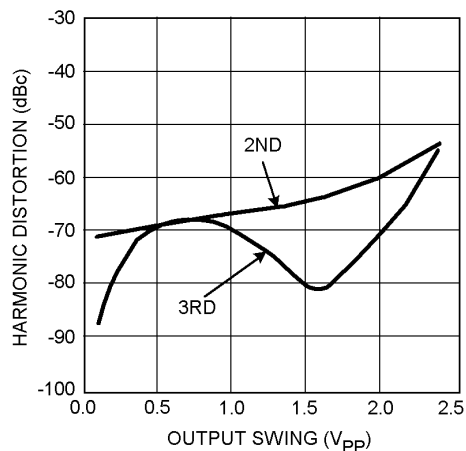
Harmonic Distortion vs. Gain

$V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2V_{PP}$



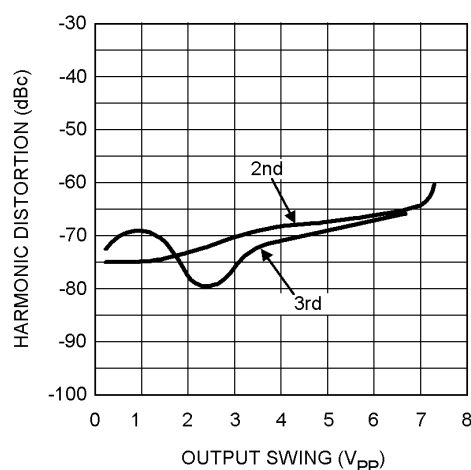
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Swing
($G = +2$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$)



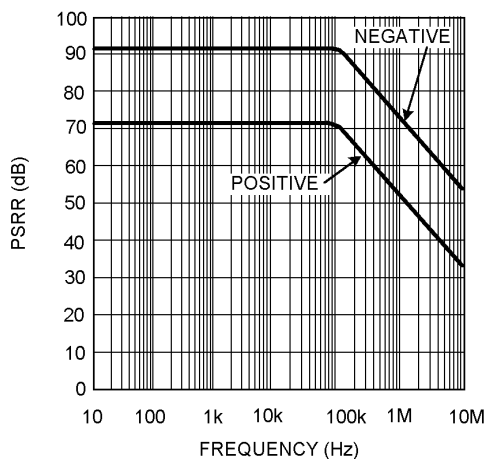
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Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Swing
($G = +2$, $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $f = 5\text{MHz}$)



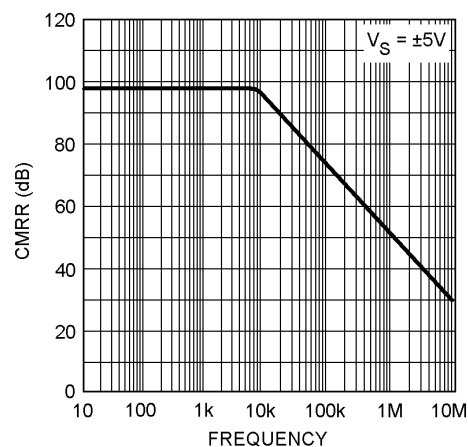
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PSRR vs. Frequency



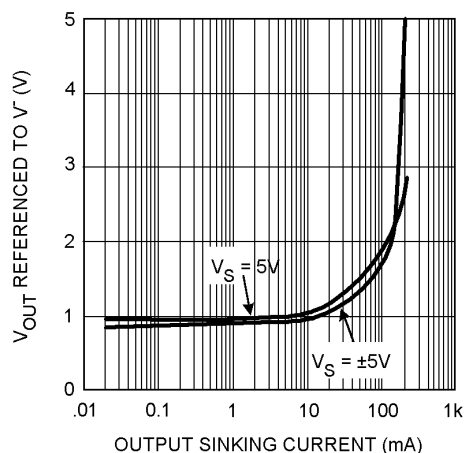
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CMRR vs. Frequency



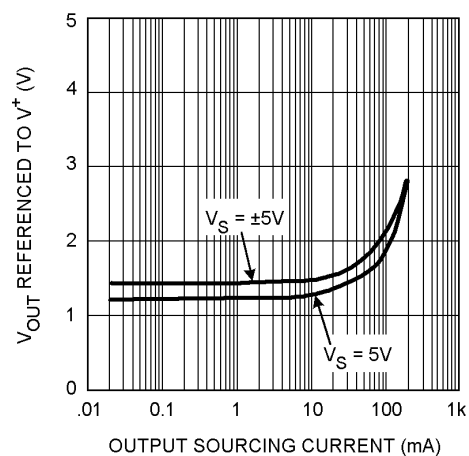
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Output Sinking Current



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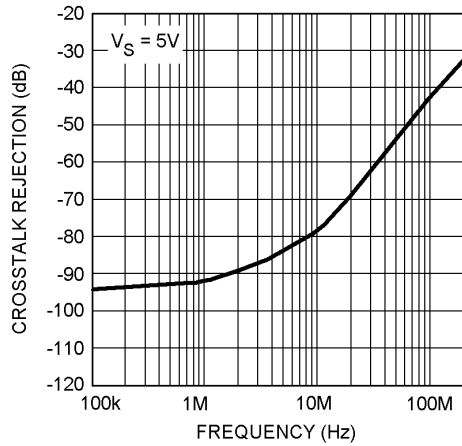
Output Sourcing Current



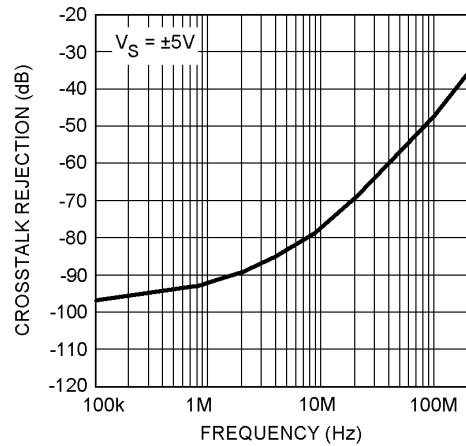
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Typical Performance Characteristics $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V^- = -5$, $R_F = 25\Omega$ for gain = +1, $R_F = 402\Omega$ and for gain $\geq +2$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

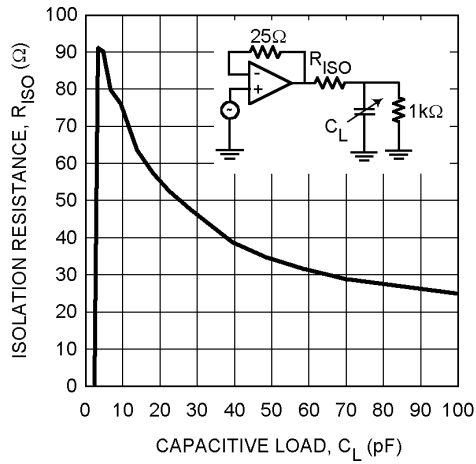
CrossTalk vs. Frequency (LMH6655 only)



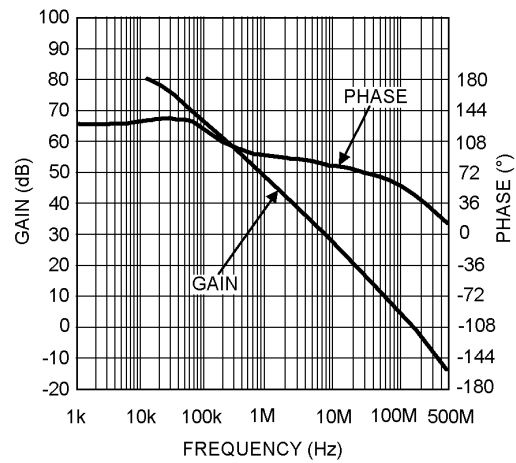
CrossTalk vs. Frequency (LMH6655 only)



Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

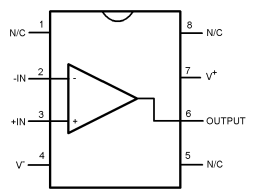


Open Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency



Connection Diagrams

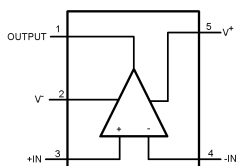
LMH6654 in SOIC



Top View

20016521

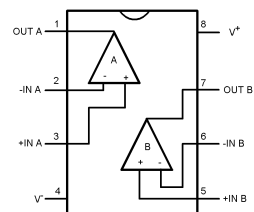
LMH6654 in SOT23-5



Top View

20016520

LMH6655 in SOIC and MSOP



Top View

20016519

Ordering Information

| Package | Part Number | Package Marking | Transport Media | NSC Drawing |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 8-Pin SOIC | LMH6654MA | LMH6654MA | 95 Units Rails | M08A |
| | LMH6654MAX | | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| | LMH6655MA | LMH6655MA | 95 Units Rails | |
| | LMH6655MAX | | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 5-Pin SOT23-5 | LMH6654MF | A66A | 1k Units Tape and Reel | MF05A |
| | LMH6654MFX | | 3K Units Tape and Reel | |
| 8-Pin MSOP | LMH6655MM | A67A | 1k Units Tape and Reel | MUA08A |
| | LMH6655MMX | | 3.5k Units Tape and Reel | |

Application Information

General Information

The LMH6654 single and LMH6655 dual high speed, voltage feedback amplifiers are manufactured on National Semiconductor's new VIP10 (Vertically Integrated PNP) complementary bipolar process. These amplifiers can operate from $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 6V$ power supply. They offer low supply current, wide bandwidth, very low voltage noise and large output swing. Many of the typical performance plots found in the datasheet can be reproduced if 50Ω coax and 50Ω R_{IN}/R_{OUT} resistors are used.

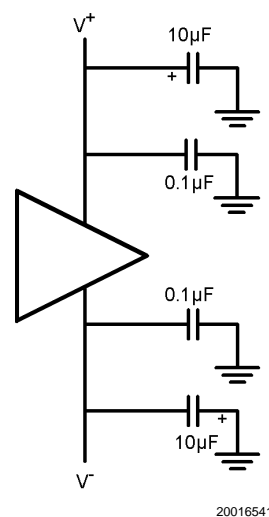
Circuit Layout Consideration

With all high frequency devices, board layouts with stray capacitance have a strong influence on the AC performance. The LMH6654/55 are not exception and the inverting input and output pins are particularly sensitive to the coupling of parasitic capacitance to AC ground. Parasitic capacitances on the inverting input and output nodes to ground could cause frequency response peaking and possible circuit oscillation. Therefore, the power supply, ground traces and ground plan should be placed away from the inverting input and output pins. Also, it is very important to keep the parasitic capacitance across the feedback to an absolute minimum.

The PCB should have a ground plane covering all unused portion of the component side of the board to provide a low impedance path. All trace lengths should be minimized to reduce series inductance.

Supply bypassing is required for the amplifiers performance. The bypass capacitors provide a low impedance return current path at the supply pins. They also provide high frequency filtering on the power supply traces. It is recommended that a ceramic decoupling capacitor $0.1\mu F$ chip should be placed with one end connected to the ground plane and the other side as close as possible to the power pins. An additional $10\mu F$ tantalum electrolytic capacitor

should be connected in parallel, to supply current for fast large signal changes at the output.



20016541

FIGURE 1.

Evaluation Boards

National provides the following evaluation boards as a guide for high frequency layout and as an aid in device testing and characterization.

| Device | Package | Evaluation Board PN |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| LMH6654MF | SOT23-5 | CLC730068 |
| LMH6654MA | 8-Pin SOIC | CLC730027 |
| LMH6655MA | 8-Pin SOIC | CLC730036 |
| LMH6655MM | 8-Pin MSOP | CLC730123 |

Application Information (Continued)

The free evaluation board are shipped automatically when a device sample request is placed with National Semiconductor.

The CLC730027 datasheet also contains tables of recommended components to evaluate several of National's high speed amplifiers. This table for the LMH6654 is illustrated below. Refer to the evaluation board datasheet for schematics and further information.

Components Needed to Evaluate the LMH6654 on the Evaluation Board:

- $R_f R_g$ use the datasheet to select values.
- R_{IN} , R_{OUT} typically 50Ω (Refer to the Basic Operation section of the evaluation board datasheet for details)
- R_f is an optional resistor for inverting again configurations (select R_f to yield desired input impedance = $R_g || R_f$)
- C_1 , C_2 use 0.1μF ceramic capacitors
- C_3 , C_4 use 10μF tantalum capacitors

Components not used:

1. C_5 , C_6 , C_7 , C_8
2. $R1$ thru $R8$

The evaluation boards are designed to accommodate dual supplies. The board can be modified to provide single operation. For best performance;

- 1) do not connect the unused supply.
- 2) ground the unused supply pin.

Power Dissipation

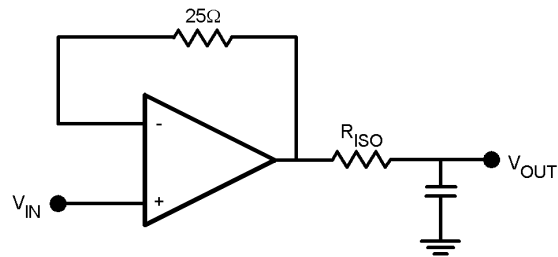
The package power dissipation should be taken into account when operating at high ambient temperature and/or high power dissipative conditions. In determining maximum operable temperature of the device, make sure the total power dissipation of the device is considered; this power dissipated in the device with a load connected to the output as well as the nominal dissipation of the op amp.

Driving Capacitive Loads

Capacitive loads decrease the phase margin of all op amps. The output impedance of a feedback amplifier becomes inductive at high frequencies, creating a resonant circuit when the load is capacitive. This can lead to overshoot, ringing and oscillation. To eliminate oscillation or reduce ringing, an isolation resistor can be placed as shown in *Figure 2* below. At frequencies above

$$F = \frac{1}{2 \pi R_{ISO} C_{LOAD}}$$

the load impedance of the Amplifier approaches R_{ISO} . The desired performance depends on the value of the isolation resistor. The isolation resistance vs. capacitance load graph in the typical performance characteristics provides the means for selection of the value of R_s that provides ≤ 3 dB peaking in closed loop $A_V = 1$ response. In general, the bigger the isolation resistor, the more damped the pulse response becomes. For initial evaluation, a 50Ω isolation resistor is recommended.



20016540

FIGURE 2.

Components Selection and Feedback Resistor

It is important in high-speed applications to keep all component leads short since wires are inductive at high frequency. For discrete components, choose carbon composition axially leaded resistors and micro type capacitors. Surface mount components are preferred over discrete components for minimum inductive effect. Never use wire wound type resistors in high frequency applications.

Large values of feedback resistors can couple with parasitic capacitance and cause undesired effects such as ringing or oscillation in high-speed amplifiers. Keep resistors as low as possible consistent with output loading consideration. For a gain of 2 and higher, 402Ω feedback resistor used for the typical performance plots gives optimal performance. For unity gain follower, a 25Ω feedback resistor is recommended rather than a direct short. This effectively reduces the Q of what would otherwise be a parasitic inductance (the feedback wire) into the parasitic capacitance at the inverting input.

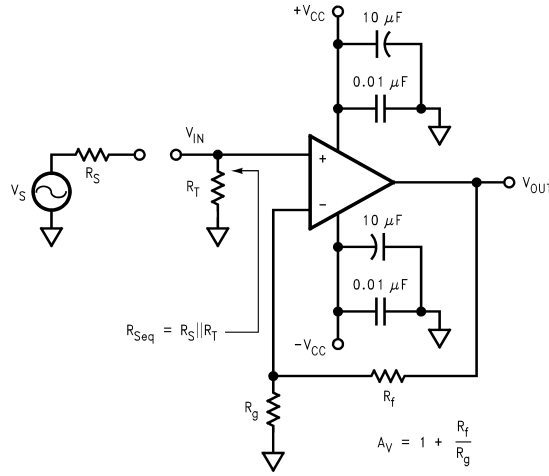
Bias Current Cancellation

In order to cancel the bias current errors of the non-inverting configuration, the parallel combination of the gain setting R_g and feedback R_f resistors should equal the equivalent source resistance R_{seq} as defined in *Figure 3*. Combining this constraint with the non-inverting gain equation, allows both R_f and R_g to be determined explicitly from the following equations:

$$R_f = A_V R_{seq} \text{ and } R_g = R_f / (A_V - 1)$$

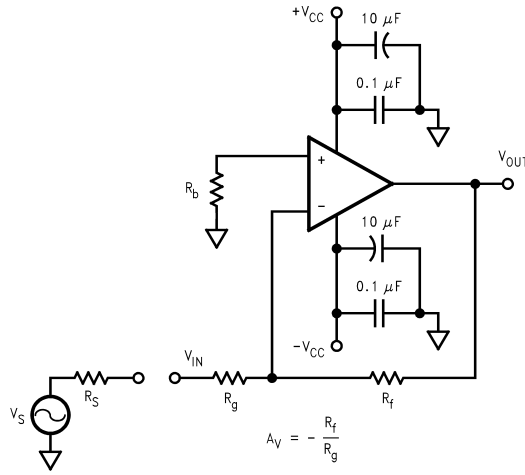
For inverting configuration, bias current cancellation is accomplished by placing a resistor R_b on the non-inverting input equal in value to the resistance seen by the inverting input ($R_f / (R_g + R_s)$). The additional noise contribution of R_b can be minimized through the use of a shunt capacitor.

Application Information (Continued)



20016542

FIGURE 3. Non-Inverting Amplifier Configuration

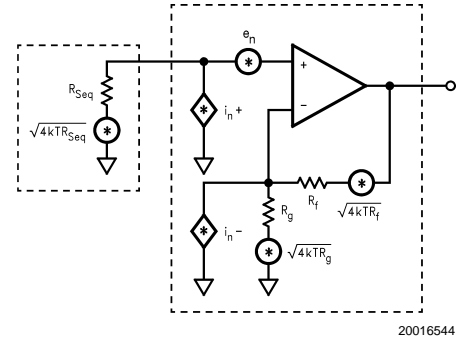


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FIGURE 4. Inverting Amplifier Configuration

Total Input Noise vs. Source Resistance

The noise model for the non-inverting amplifier configuration showing all noise sources is described in *Figure 5*. In addition to the intrinsic input voltage noise (e_n) and current noise ($i_n = i_{n+} = i_{n-}$) sources, there also exists thermal voltage noise $e_t = \sqrt{4kTR}$ associated with each of the external resistors. Equation 1 provides the general form for total equivalent input voltage noise density (e_{ni}). Equation 2 is a simplification of Equation 1 that assumes

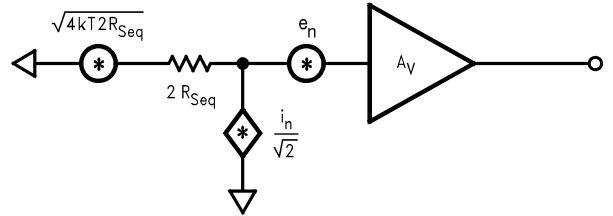


20016544

FIGURE 5. Non-Inverting Amplifier Noise Model

$$e_{ni} = \sqrt{e_n^2 + (i_n + R_{seq})^2 + 4kTR_{seq} + (i_n - (R_f || R_g))^2 + 4kT(R_f || R_g)} \quad (1)$$

$R_f || R_g = R_{seq}$ for bias current cancellation. *Figure 6* illustrates the equivalent noise model using this assumption. The total equivalent output voltage noise (e_{no}) is $e_{ni} * A_V$.



20016545

FIGURE 6. Noise Model with $R_f || R_g = R_{seq}$

$$e_{ni} = \sqrt{e_n^2 + 2(i_n R_{seq})^2 + 4kT(2R_{seq})} \quad (2)$$

If bias current cancellation is not a requirement, then $R_f || R_g$ does not need to equal R_{seq} . In this case, according to Equation 1, $R_f R_g$ should be as low as possible in order to minimize noise. Results similar to Equation 1 are obtained for the inverting configuration on *Figure 2* if R_{seq} is replaced by R_b and R_g is replaced by $R_g + R_s$. With these substitutions, Equation 1 will yield an e_{ni} referred to the non-inverting input. Referring to e_{ni} to the inverting input is easily accomplished by multiplying e_{ni} by the ratio of non-inverting to inverting gains.

Noise Figure

Noise Figure (NF) is a measure of the noise degradation caused by an amplifier.

$$NF = 10 \log \left[\frac{S_i/N_i}{S_o/N_o} \right] = 10 \log \left[\frac{e_{ni}^2}{e_t^2} \right] \quad (3)$$

The noise figure formula is shown is Equation 3. The addition of a terminating resistor R_T , reduces the external thermal noise but increases the resulting NF.

Application Information (Continued)

The NF is increased because the R_T reduces the input signal amplitude thus reducing the input SNR.

$$NF = 10 \text{ LOG} \left[\frac{e_n^2 + i_n^2 (R_{seq} + (R_f \parallel R_g)^2 + 4KTR_{seq} + 4kt (R_f \parallel R_g))}{4kTR_{seq}} \right] \quad (4)$$

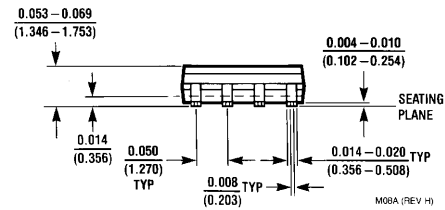
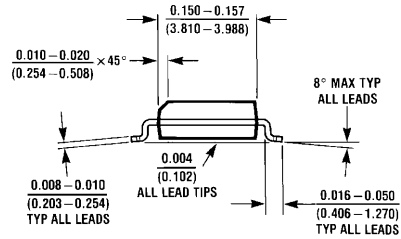
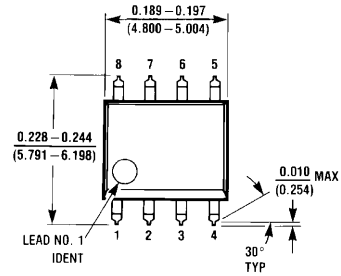
The noise figure is related to the equivalent source resistance (R_{seq}) and the parallel combination of R_f and R_g . To minimize noise figure, the following steps are recommended:

1. Minimize $R_f \parallel R_g$
2. Choose the Optimum R_s (R_{OPT})

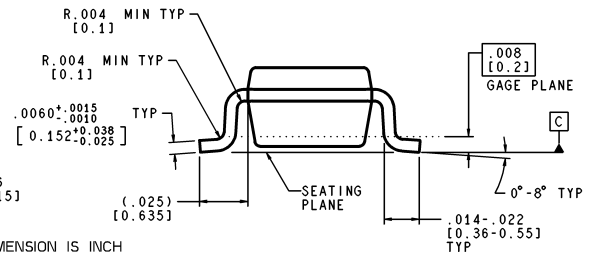
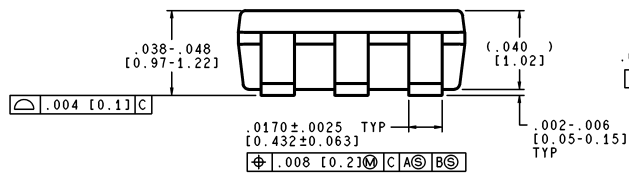
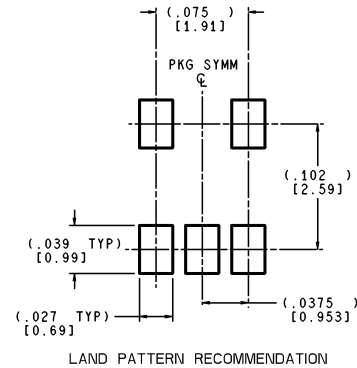
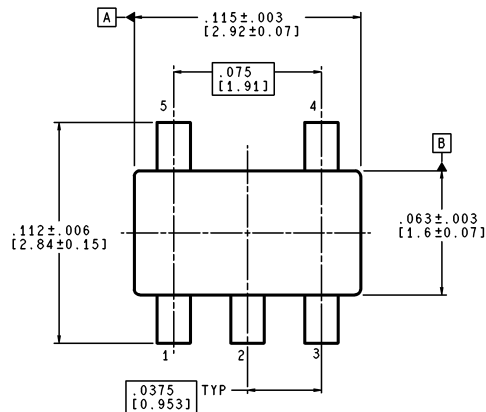
R_{OPT} is the point at which the NF curve reaches a minimum and is approximated by:

$$R_{OPT} \approx (e_n/i_n)$$

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



8-Pin SOIC
NS Package Number M08A

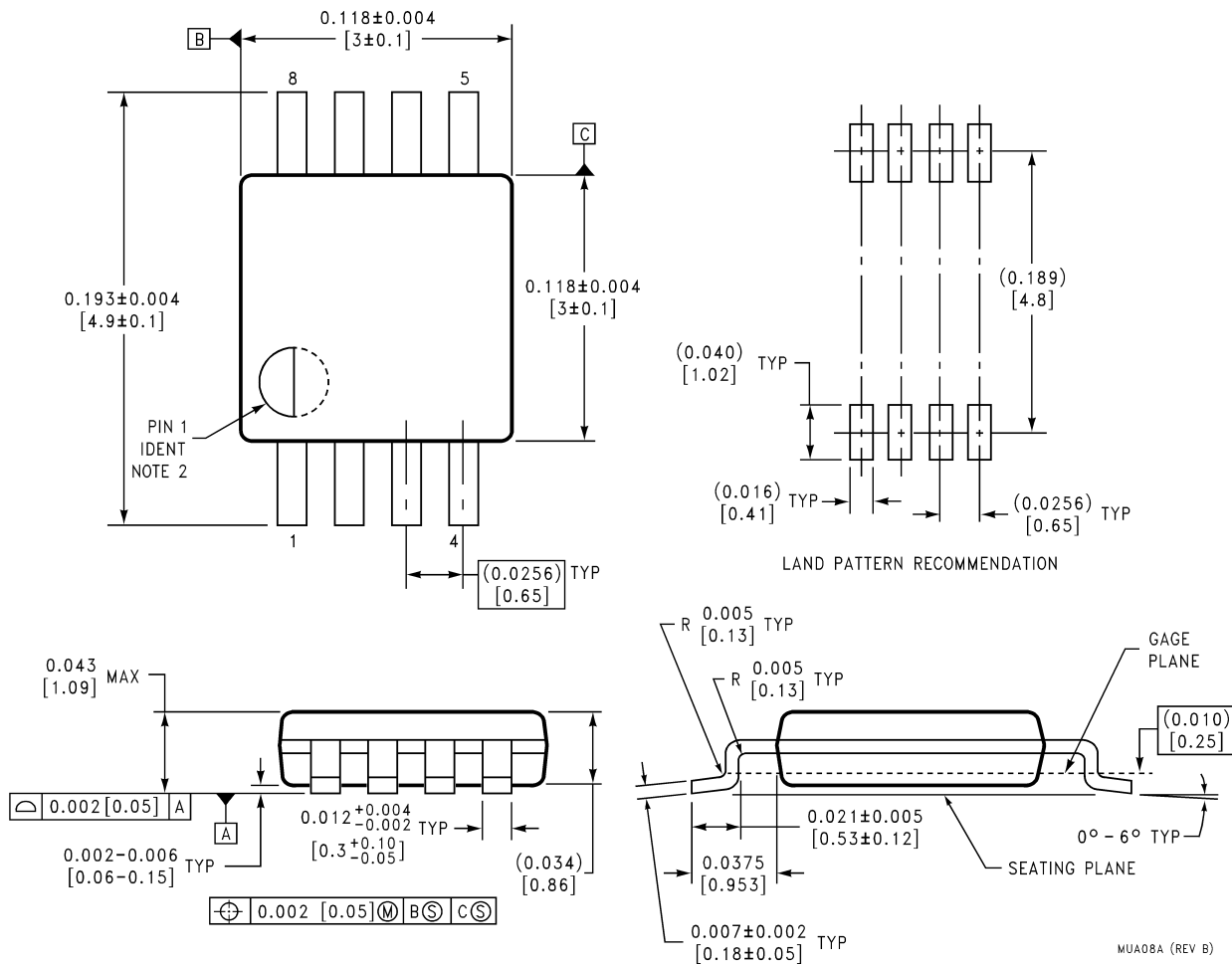


CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH
VALUES IN [] ARE MILLIMETERS

5-Pin SOT23
NS Package Number MF05A

MF05A (Rev A)

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



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