National Semiconductor

May 1998

LM6181
100 mA, 100 MHz Current Feedback Amplifier

General Description

The LM6181 current-feedback amplifier offers an unparalleled combination of bandwidth, slew-rate, and output current. The amplifier can directly drive up to 100 pF capacitive loads without oscillating and a 10V signal into a 50Ω or 75Ω back-terminated coax cable system over the full industrial temperature range. This represents a radical enhancement in output drive capability for an 8-pin DIP high-speed amplifier making it ideal for video applications.

Built on National's advanced high-speed VIP™ II (Vertically Integrated PNP) process, the LM6181 employs current-feedback providing bandwidth that does not vary dramatically with gain; 100 MHz at $A_V = -1$, 60 MHz at $A_V = -10$. With a slew rate of 2000V/µs, 2nd harmonic distortion of −50 dBc at 10 MHz and settling time of 50 ns (0.1%) the LM6181 dynamic performance makes it ideal for data acquisition, high speed ATE, and precision pulse amplifier applications.

Features

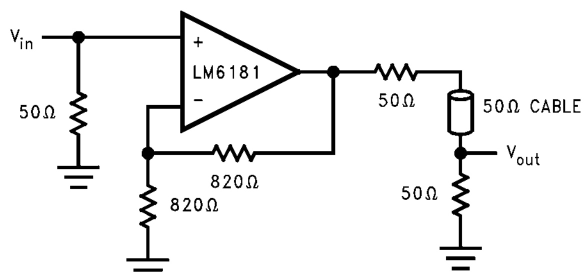
(Typical unless otherwise noted)

- Slew rate: 2000 V/µs
- Settling time (0.1%): 50 ns
- Characterized for supply ranges: ±5V and ±15V
- Low differential gain and phase error: 0.05%, 0.04˚
- High output drive: ±10V into 100Ω
- Guaranteed bandwidth and slew rate
- Improved performance over EL2020, OP160, AD844, LT1223 and HA5004

Applications

- Coax cable driver
- Video amplifier
- Flash ADC buffer
- High frequency filter
- Scanner and Imaging systems

Typical Application



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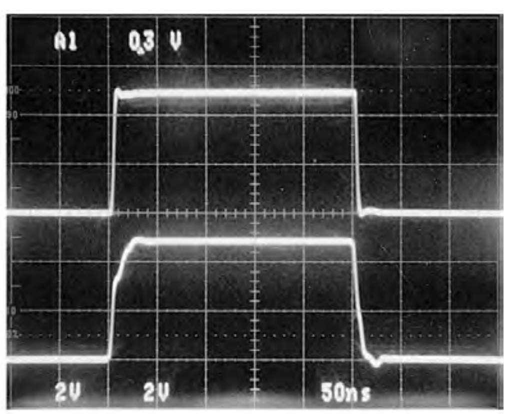
Cable Driver

V

V_{IN} (2V/div)



V_{OUT} (2V/div)

TIME (50ns/div)

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Supply Voltage	±18V
Differential Input Voltage	±6V
Input Voltage	±Supply Voltage
Inverting Input Current	15 mA
Soldering Information	
Dual-In-Line Package (N)	
Soldering (10 sec)	260˚C
Small Outline Package (M)	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215˚C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220˚C
Output Short Circuit	(Note 7)
Storage Temperature Range	$-65˚C \le T_J \le +150˚C$
Maximum Junction Temperature	150˚C
ESD Rating (Note 2)	±3000V

Operating Ratings

Supply Voltage Range	7V to 32V
Junction Temperature Range (Note 3)	
LM6181AM	$-55˚C \le T_J \le +125˚C$
LM6181AI, LM6181I	$-40˚C \le T_J \le +85˚C$
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}, θ_{JC})	
8-pin DIP (N)	102˚C/W, 42˚C/W
8-pin SO (M-8)	153˚C/W, 42˚C/W
16-pin SO (M)	70˚C/W, 38˚C/W

±15V DC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, R_F = 820Ω, and R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		2.0	3.0 **4.0**	2.0	3.0 **3.5**	3.5	5.0 **5.5**	mV max
TC V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Drift		5.0		5.0		5.0		µV/˚C
I_B	Inverting Input Bias Current		2.0	5.0 **12.0**	2.0	5.0 **12.0**	5.0	10 **17.0**	µA max
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current		0.5	1.5 **3.0**	0.5	1.5 **3.0**	2.0	3.0 **5.0**	
TC I_B	Inverting Input Bias Current Drift		30		30		30		nA/˚C
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift		10		10		10		
I_B PSR	Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection	V_S = ±4.5V, ±16V	0.3	0.5 **3.0**	0.3	0.5 **3.0**	0.3	0.75 **4.5**	µA/V max
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection	V_S = ±4.5V, ±16V	0.05	0.5 **1.5**	0.05	0.5 **1.5**	0.05	0.5 **3.0**	
I_B CMR	Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection	$-10V \le V_{CM} \le +10V$	0.3	0.5 **0.75**	0.3	0.5 **0.75**	0.3	0.75 **1.0**	
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection	$-10V \le V_{CM} \le +10V$	0.1	0.5 **0.5**	0.1	0.5 **0.5**	0.1	0.5 **0.5**	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$-10V \le V_{CM} \le +10V$	60	50 **50**	60	50 **50**	60	50 **50**	dB min
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±4.5V, ±16V	80	70 **70**	80	70 **70**	80	70 **65**	dB min
R_O	Output Resistance	A_V = −1, f = 300 kHz	0.2		0.2		0.2		Ω

±15V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, R_F = 820Ω, and R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
R_{IN}	Non-Inverting Input Resistance		10		10		10		MΩ min
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 1 kΩ	12	11 **11**	12	11 **11**	12	11 **11**	V min
		R_L = 100Ω	11	10 **7.5**	11	10 **8.0**	11	10 **8.0**	
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current		130	100 **75**	130	100 **85**	130	100 **85**	mA min
Z_T	Transimpedance	R_L = 1 kΩ	1.8	1.0 **0.5**	1.8	1.0 **0.5**	1.8	0.8 **0.4**	MΩ min
		R_L = 100Ω	1.4	0.8 **0.4**	1.4	0.8 **0.4**	1.4	0.7 **0.35**	
I_S	Supply Current	No Load, V_O = 0V	7.5	10 **10**	7.5	10 **10**	7.5	10 **10**	mA max
V_{CM}	Input Common Mode Voltage Range		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V

±15V AC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, R_F = 820Ω, R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
BW	Closed Loop Bandwidth −3 dB	A_V = +2	100		100		100		MHz min
		A_V = +10	80		80		80		
		A_V = −1	100	80	100	80	100	80	
		A_V = −10	60		60		60		
PBW	Power Bandwidth	A_V = −1, V_O = 5 V_{PP}	60		60		60		
SR	Slew Rate	Overdriven	2000		2000		2000		V/µs min
		A_V = −1, V_O = ±10V, R_L = 150Ω (Note 6)	1400	1000	1400	1000	1400	1000	
t_s	Settling Time (0.1%)	A_V = −1, V_O = ±5V R_L = 150Ω	50		50		50		ns
t_r, t_f	Rise and Fall Time	V_O = 1 V_{PP}	5		5		5		
t_p	Propagation Delay Time	V_O = 1 V_{PP}	6		6		6		
$i_{n(+)}$	Non-Inverting Input Noise Current Density	f = 1 kHz	3		3		3		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
$i_{n(-)}$	Inverting Input Noise Current Density	f = 1 kHz	16		16		16		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	f = 1 kHz	4		4		4		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$

±15V AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, R_F = 820Ω, R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
	Second Harmonic Distortion	2 V_{PP}, 10 MHz	−50		−50		−50		dBc
	Third Harmonic Distortion	2 V_{PP}, 10 MHz	−55		−55		−50		
	Differential Gain	R_L = 150Ω A_V = +2 NTSC	0.05		0.05		0.05		%
	Differential Phase	R_L = 150Ω A_V = +2 NTSC	0.04		0.04		0.04		Deg

±5V DC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±5V, R_F = 820Ω, and R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		1.0	2.0 **3.0**	1.0	2.0 **2.5**	1.0	3.0 **3.5**	mV max
TC V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Drift		2.5		2.5		2.5		μV/˚C
I_B	Inverting Input Bias Current		5.0	10 **22**	5.0	10 **22**	5.0	17.5 **27.0**	μA max
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current		0.25	1.5 **1.5**	0.25	1.5 **1.5**	0.25	3.0 **5.0**	
TC I_B	Inverting Input Bias Current Drift		50		50		50		nA/˚C
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift		3.0		3.0		3.0		
I_B PSR	Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection	V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V	0.3	0.5 **0.5**	0.3	0.5 **0.5**	0.3	1.0 **1.0**	μA/V max
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection	V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V	0.05	0.5 **0.5**	0.05	0.5 **0.5**	0.05	0.5 **0.5**	
I_B CMR	Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection	−2.5V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ +2.5V	0.3	0.5 **1.0**	0.3	0.5 **1.0**	0.3	1.0 **1.5**	
	Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection	−2.5V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ +2.5V	0.12	0.5 **1.0**	0.12	0.5 **0.5**	0.12	0.5 **0.5**	
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	−2.5V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ +2.5V	57	50 **47**	57	50 **47**	57	50 **47**	dB min
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V	80	70 **70**	80	70 **70**	80	64 **64**	
R_O	Output Resistance	A_V = −1, f = 300 kHz	0.25		0.25		0.25		Ω
R_{IN}	Non-Inverting Input Resistance		8		8		8		MΩ min
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 1 kΩ	2.6	2.25 **2.2**	2.6	2.25 **2.25**	2.6	2.25 **2.25**	V min
		R_L = 100Ω	2.2	2.0 **2.0**	2.2	2.0 **2.0**	2.2	2.0 **2.0**	
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current		100	75 **70**	100	75 **70**	100	75 **70**	mA min
Z_T	Transimpedance	R_L = 1 kΩ	1.4	0.75 **0.35**	1.4	0.75 **0.4**	1.0	0.6 **0.3**	MΩ min
		R_L = 100Ω	1.0	0.5 **0.25**	1.0	0.5 **0.25**	1.0	0.4 **0.2**	
I_S	Supply Current	No Load, V_O = 0V	6.5	8.5 **8.5**	6.5	8.5 **8.5**	6.5	8.5 **8.5**	mA max
V_{CM}	Input Common Mode Voltage Range		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V^+ − 1.7V V^- + 1.7V		V

±5V AC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±5V, R_F = 820Ω, and R_L = 1 kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits T_J = 25˚C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM6181AM		LM6181AI		LM6181I		Units
			Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	Typical (Note 4)	Limit (Note 5)	
BW	Closed Loop Bandwidth −3 dB	A_V = +2	50		50		50		MHz min
		A_V = +10	40		40		40		
		A_V = −1	55	35	55	35	55	35	
		A_V = −10	35		35		35		
PBW	Power Bandwidth	A_V = −1, V_O = 4 V_{PP}	40		40		40		
SR	Slew Rate	A_V = −1, V_O = ±2V, R_L = 150Ω (Note 6)	500	375	500	375	500	375	V/μs min
t_s	Settling Time (0.1%)	A_V = −1, V_O = ±2V R_L = 150Ω	50		50		50		ns
t_r, t_f	Rise and Fall Time	V_O = 1 V_{PP}	8.5		8.5		8.5		
t_p	Propagation Delay Time	V_O = 1 V_{PP}	8		8		8		
$i_{n(+)}$	Non-Inverting Input Noise Current Density	f = 1 kHz	3		3		3		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
$i_{n(-)}$	Inverting Input Noise Current Density	f = 1 kHz	16		16		16		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	f = 1 kHz	4		4		4		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Second Harmonic Distortion	2 V_{PP}, 10 MHz	−45		−45		−45		dBc
	Third Harmonic Distortion	2 V_{PP}, 10 MHz	−55		−55		−55		
	Differential Gain	R_L = 150Ω A_V = +2 NTSC	0.063		0.063		0.063		%
	Differential Phase	R_L = 150Ω A_V = +2 NTSC	0.16		0.16		0.16		Deg

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

Note 2: Human body model 100 pF and 1.5 kΩ.

Note 3: The typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the molded plastic DIP(N) package soldered directly into a PC board is 102˚C/W. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the S.O. surface mount (M) package mounted flush to the PC board is 70˚C/W when pins 1, 4, 8, 9 and 16 are soldered to a total 2 in^2 1 oz. copper trace. The 16-pin S.O. (M) package must have pin 4 and at least one of pins 1, 8, 9, or 16 connected to V^- for proper operation. The typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the S.O. (M-8) package soldered directly into a PC board is 153˚C/W.

Note 4: Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 5: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard type face) or at operating temperature extremes **(bold face type)**.

Note 6: Measured from +25% to +75% of output waveform.

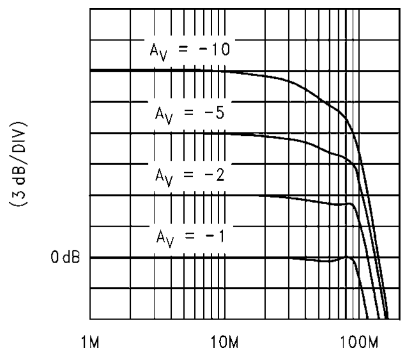
Note 7: Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150˚C. Output currents in excess of ±130 mA over a long term basis may adversely affect reliability.

Note 8: For guaranteed Military Temperature Range parameters see RETS6181X.

Typical Performance Characteristics

T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted

CLOSED-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE V_S = ±15V; R_f = 820Ω; R_L = 1 kΩ



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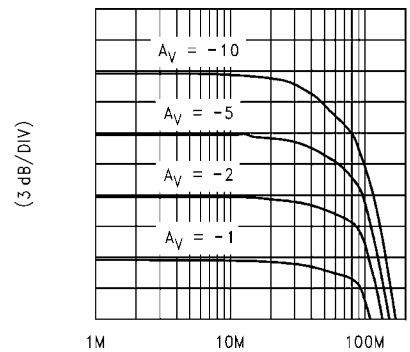
CLOSED-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE V_S = ±15V; R_f = 820Ω; R_L = 150Ω



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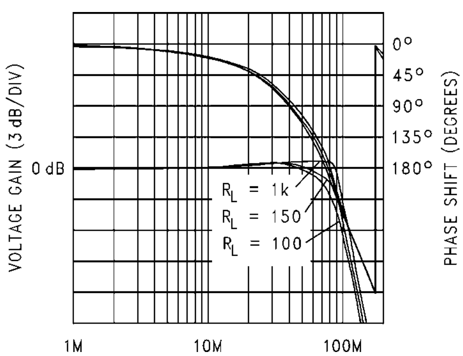
UNITY GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE V_S = ±15V; A_V = +1; R_f = 820Ω



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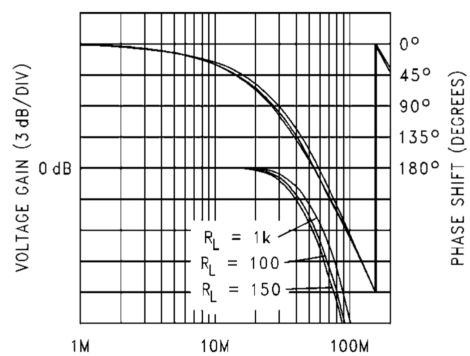
UNIT GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE V_S = ±5V; A_V = +1; R_f = 820Ω



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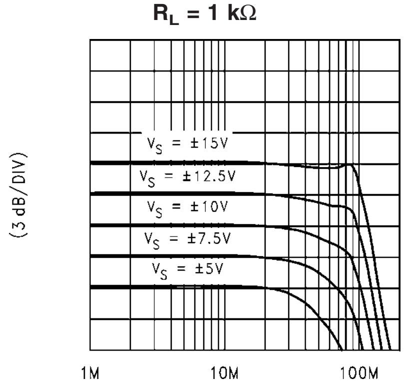
FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE A_V = −1; R_f = 820Ω; R_L = 1 kΩ



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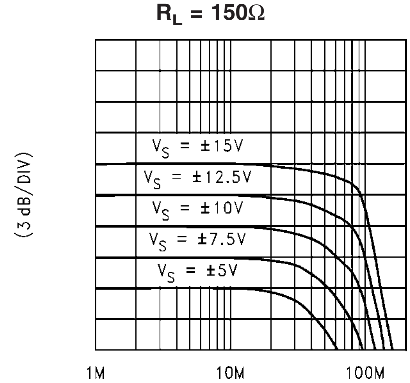
FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE A_V = −1; R_f = 820Ω; R_L = 150Ω



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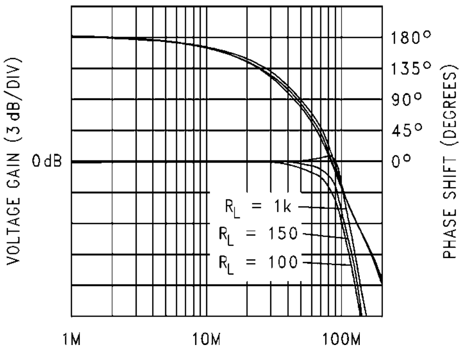
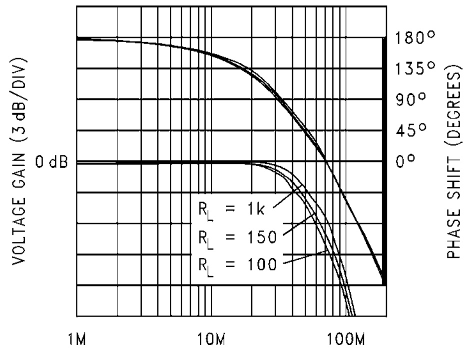
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±15V; A_V = −1;
R_f = 820Ω



01132840

INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±5V; A_V = −1;
R_f = 820Ω



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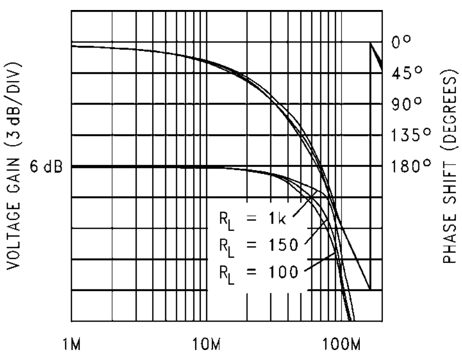
NON-INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±15V; A_V = +2;
R_f = 820Ω



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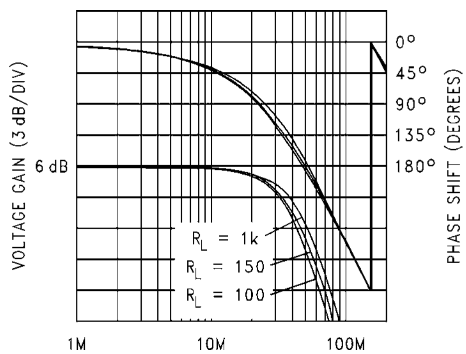
NON-INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±5V; A_V = +2;
R_f = 820Ω



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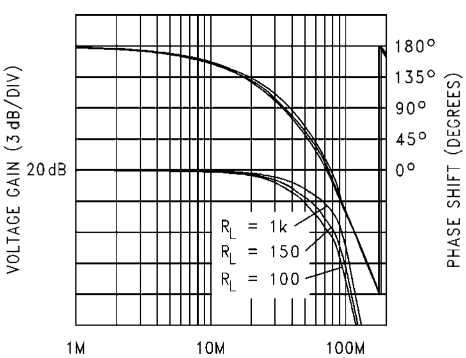
INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±15V; A_V = −10;
R_f = 820Ω



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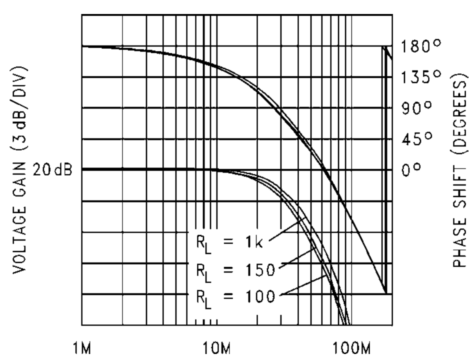
INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
V_S = ±5V; A_V = −10;
R_f = 820Ω



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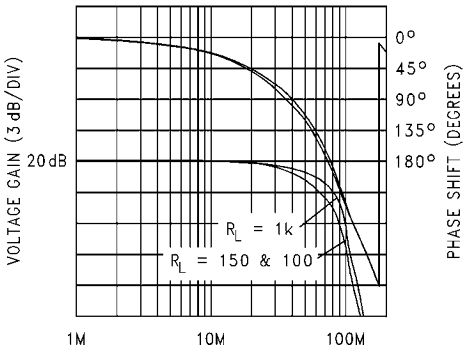
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

NON-INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
$V_S = \pm15V$; $A_V = +10$; $R_f = 820\Omega$



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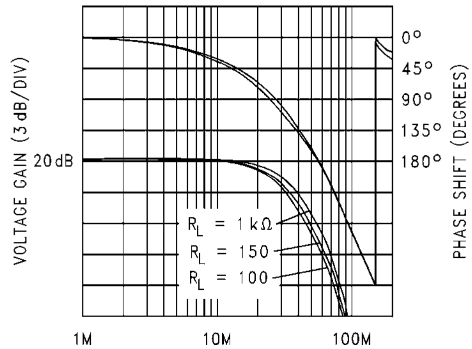
NON-INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE
$V_S = \pm5V$; $A_V = +10$; $R_f = 820\Omega$



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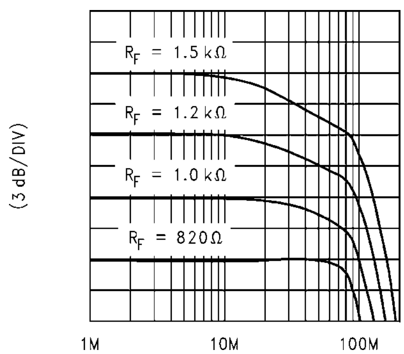
NON-INVERTING GAIN FREQUENCY COMPENSATION
$V_S = \pm15V$; $A_V = +2$; $R_L = 150\Omega$



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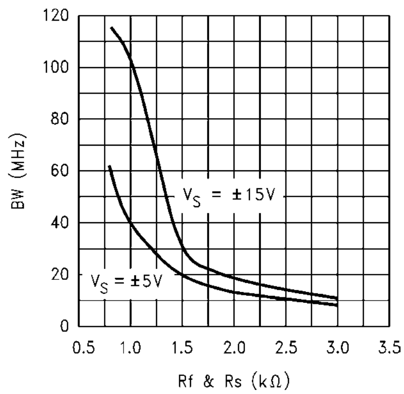
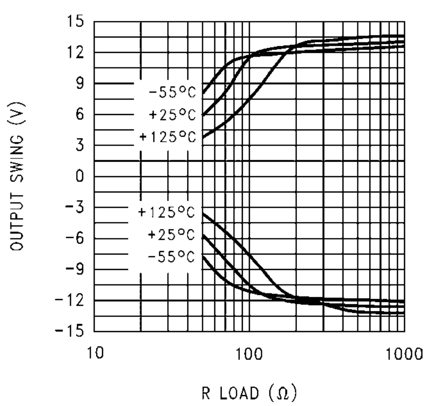
BANDWIDTH vs R_f & R_S
$A_V = -1$, $R_L = 1\ k\Omega$



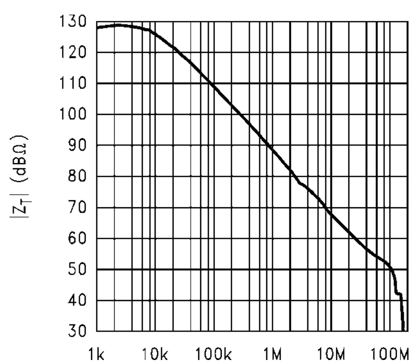
01132849

OUTPUT SWING vs R_{LOAD} PULSED, $V_S = \pm15V$, $I_{IN} = \pm200\ \mu A$, $V_{IN+} = 0V$



01132850

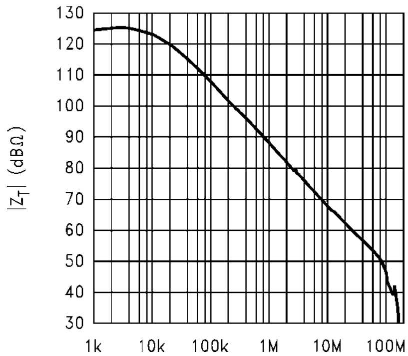
TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
$V_S = \pm15V$
$R_L = 1\ k\Omega$



01132851

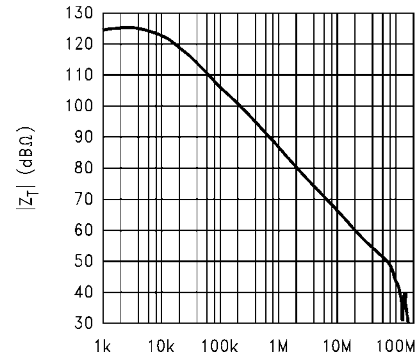
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
V_S = ±15V
R_L = 100Ω



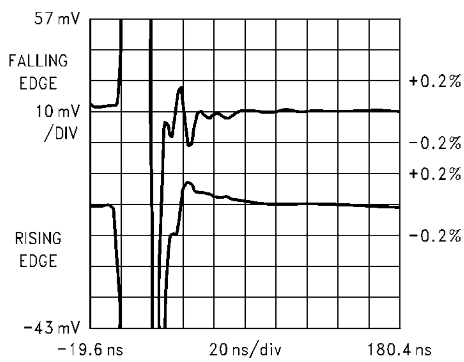
01132852

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
V_S = ±5V
R_L = 1 kΩ



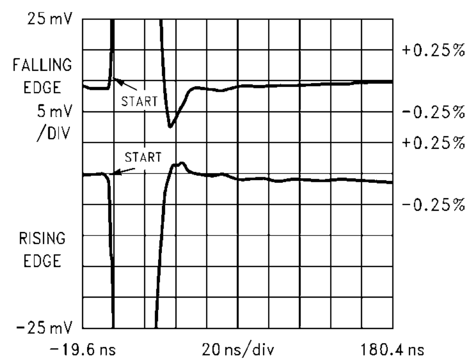
01132853

SETTLING RESPONSE
V_S = ±15V; R_L = 150Ω;
V_O = ±5V; A_V = −1



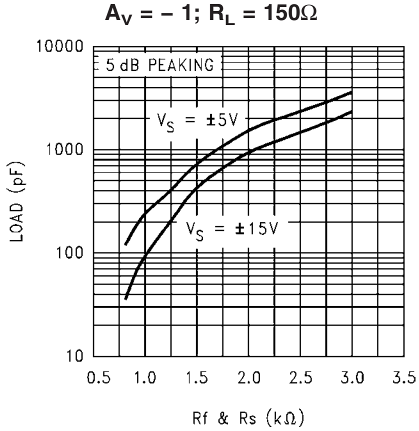
01132855

SETTLING RESPONSE
V_S = ±5V; R_L = 150Ω;
V_O = ±2V; A_V = −1



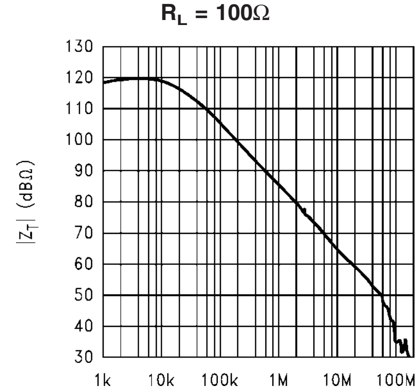
01132856

SUGGESTED R_f and R_S for C_L
A_V = − 1; R_L = 150Ω



01132857

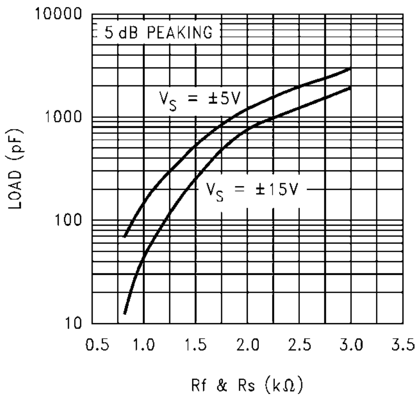
TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
V_S = ±5V
R_L = 100Ω



01132854

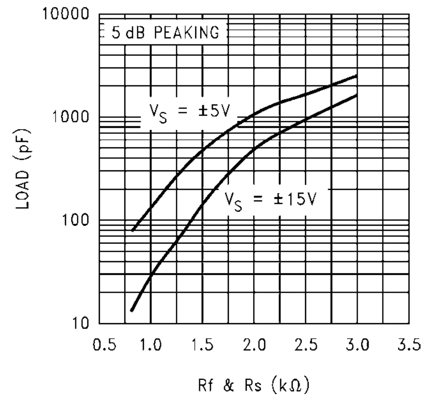
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

SUGGESTED R_f and R_S FOR C_L
$A_V = -1$



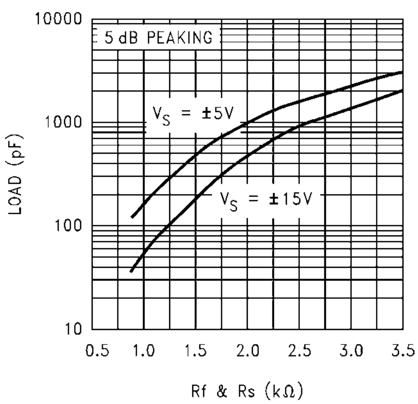
01132858

SUGGESTED R_f and R_S FOR C_L
$A_V = +2$; $R_L = 150\Omega$



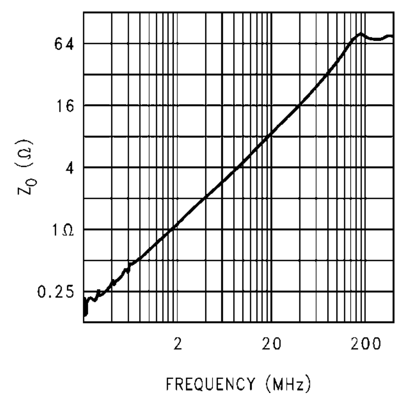
01132859

SUGGESTED R_f and R_S FOR C_L
$A_V = +2$



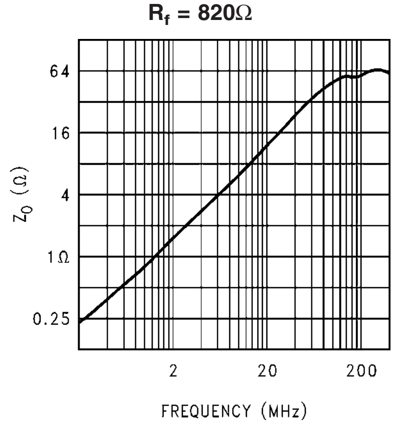
01132860

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQ
$V_S = \pm 15V$; $A_V = -1$
$R_f = 820\Omega$



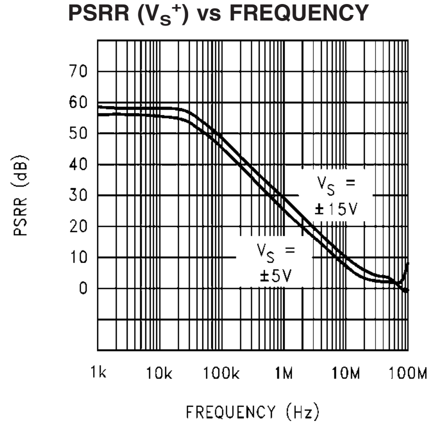
01132861

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQ
$V_S = \pm 5V$; $A_V = -1$
$R_f = 820\Omega$



01132862

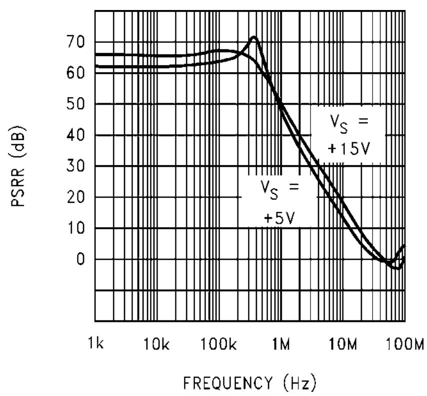
PSRR (V_S^+) vs FREQUENCY



01132863

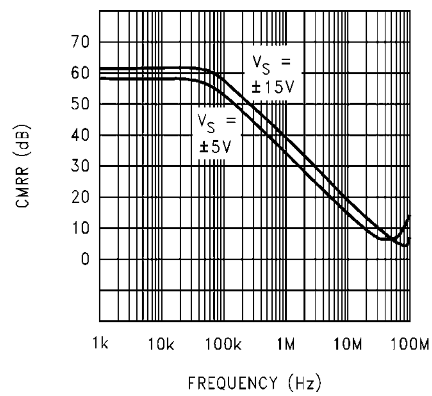
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

PSRR (V_S^-) vs FREQUENCY



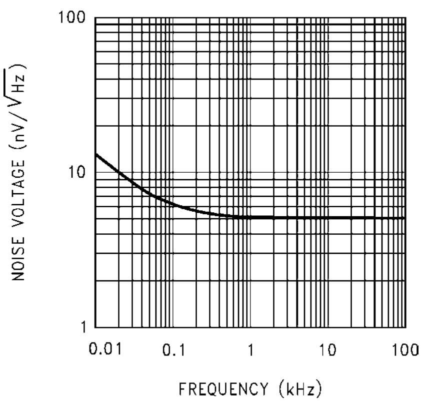
01132864

CMRR vs FREQUENCY



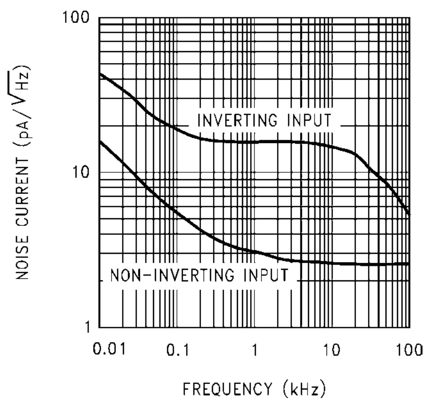
01132865

INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE vs FREQUENCY



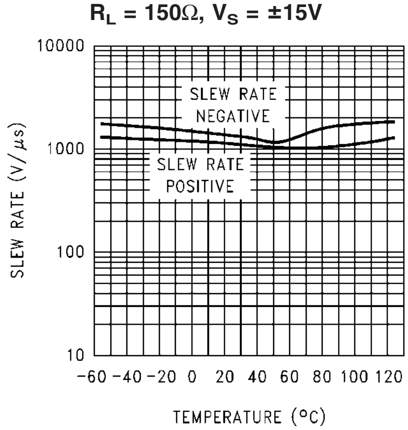
01132866

INPUT CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY



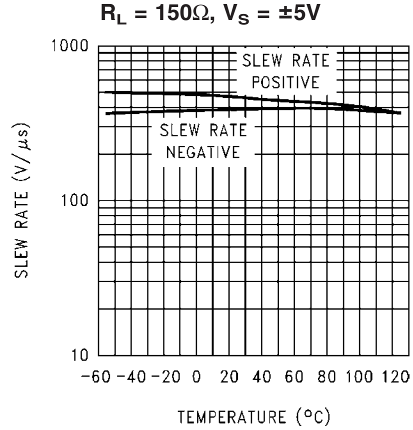
01132867

SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $A_V = -1$; $R_L = 150\Omega$, $V_S = \pm15V$



01132868

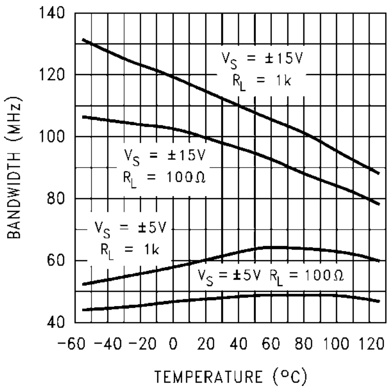
SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $A_V = -1$; $R_L = 150\Omega$, $V_S = \pm5V$



01132869

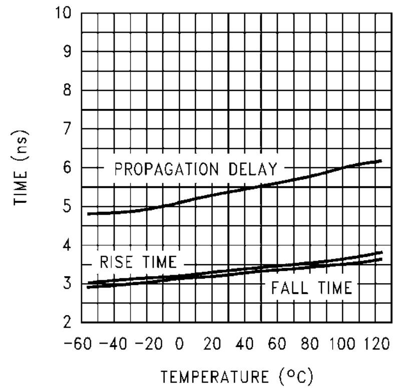
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

–3 dB BANDWIDTH vs TEMPERATURE A_V = –1



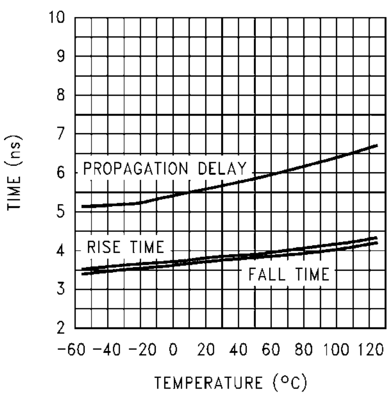
01132870

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +1 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 1 kΩ



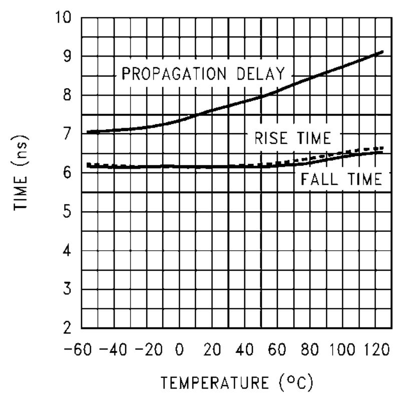
01132871

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +1 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 100Ω



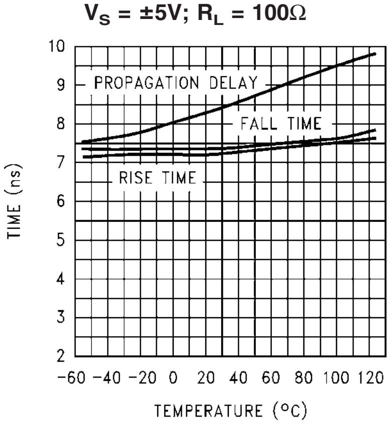
01132872

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +1 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 1 kΩ



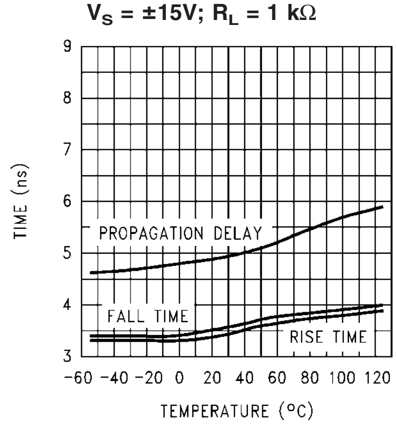
01132873

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +1 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 100Ω



01132874

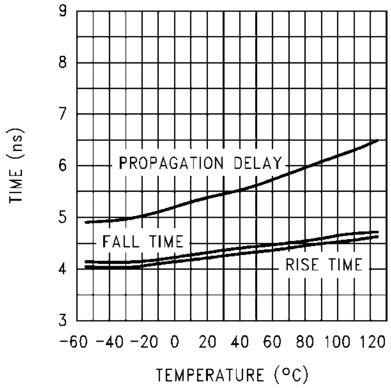
SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = –1 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 1 kΩ



01132875

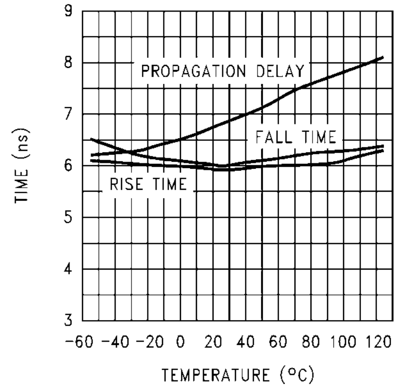
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −1 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 100Ω



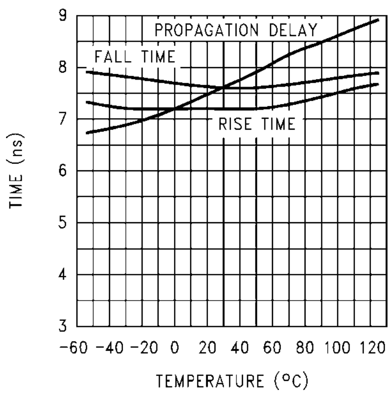
01132876

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −1 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 1 kΩ



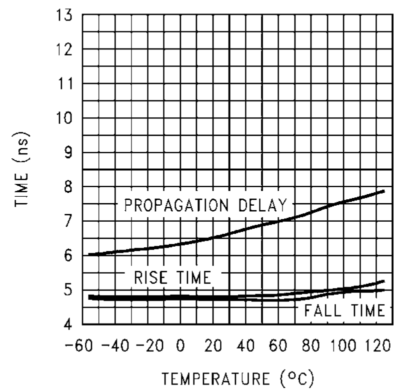
01132877

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −1 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 100Ω



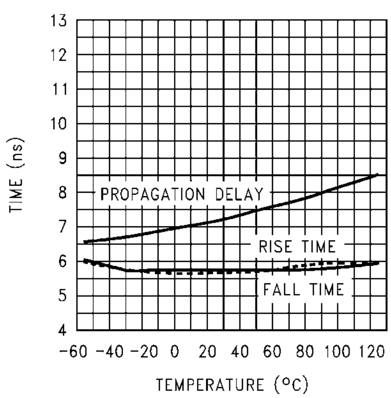
01132878

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +2 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 1 kΩ



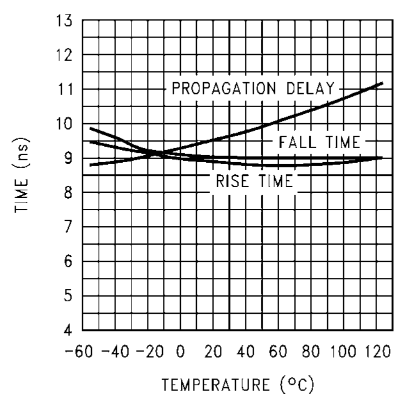
01132879

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +2 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 100Ω



01132880

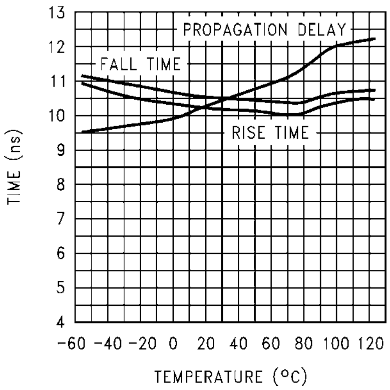
SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +2 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 1 kΩ



01132881

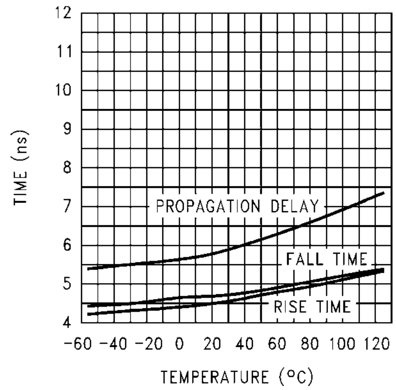
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +2, V_S = ±5V; R_L = 100Ω



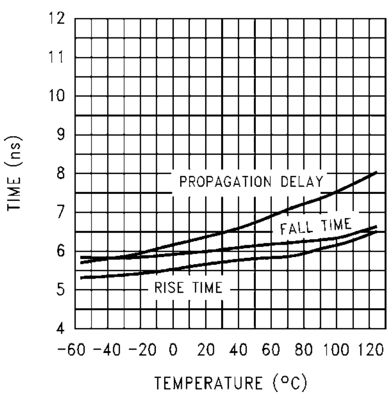
01132882

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −10, V_S = ±15V; R_L = 1 kΩ



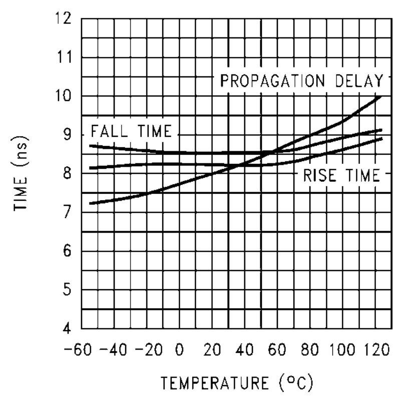
01132883

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −10, V_S = ±15V; R_L = 100Ω



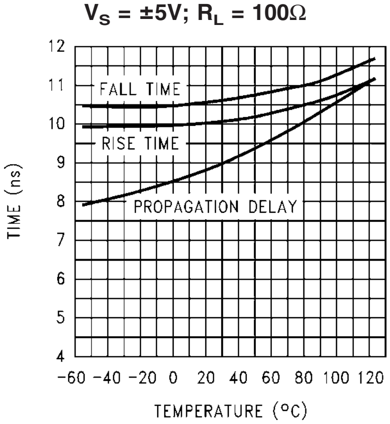
01132884

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −10, V_S = ±5V; R_L = 1 kΩ



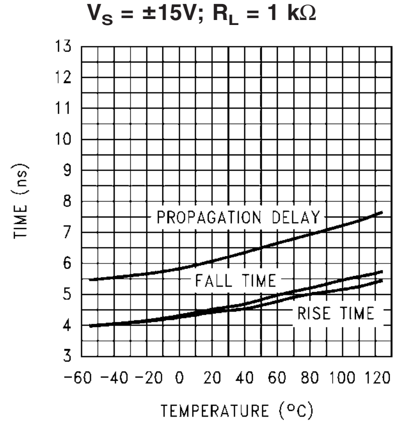
01132885

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = −10, V_S = ±5V; R_L = 100Ω



01132886

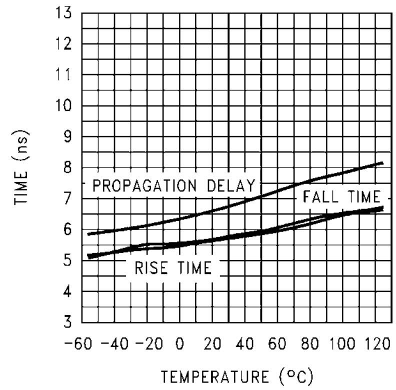
SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +10, V_S = ±15V; R_L = 1 kΩ



01132887

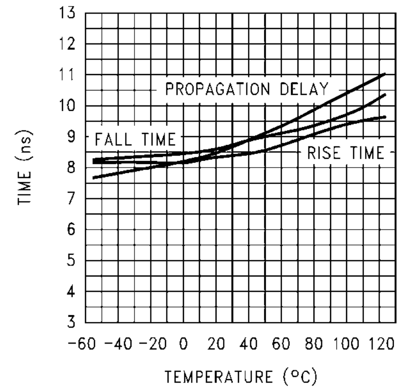
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +10 V_S = ±15V; R_L = 100Ω



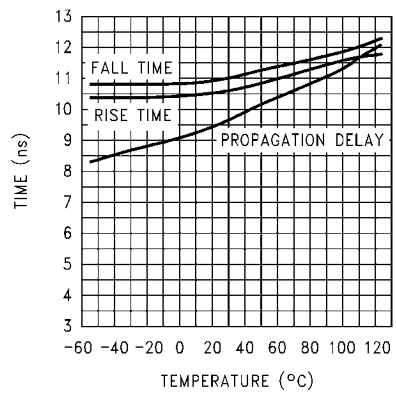
01132888

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +10 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 1 kΩ



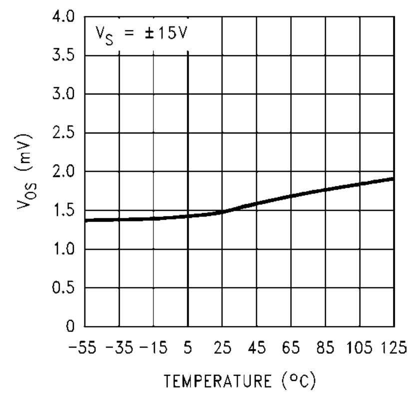
01132889

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP, A_V = +10 V_S = ±5V; R_L = 100Ω



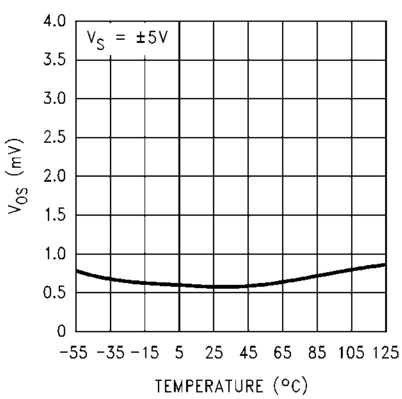
01132890

OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE



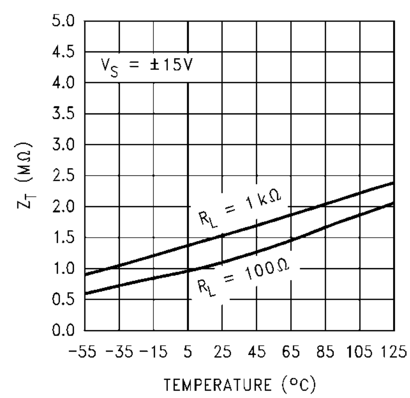
01132891

OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE



01132892

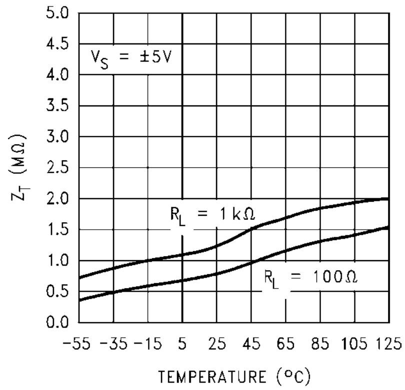
TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE



01132893

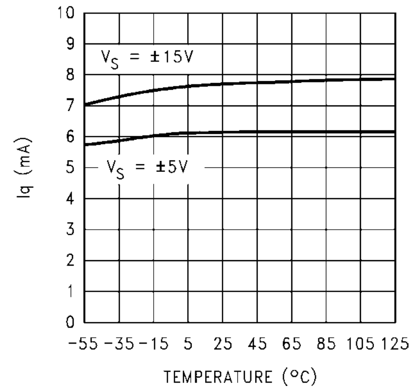
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE



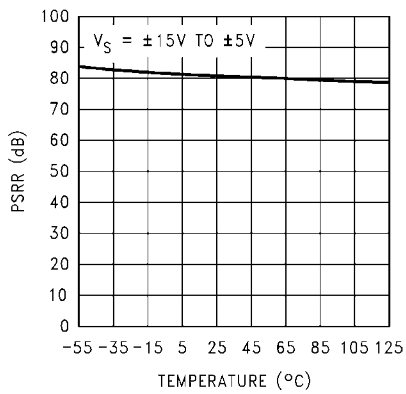
01132894

QUIESCENT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



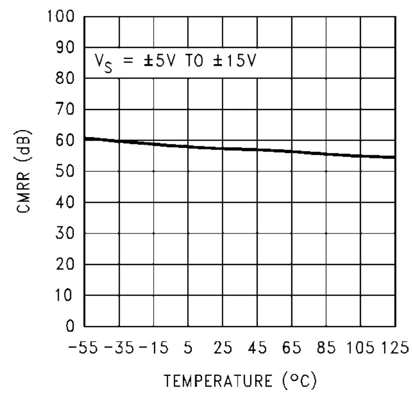
01132895

PSRR vs TEMPERATURE



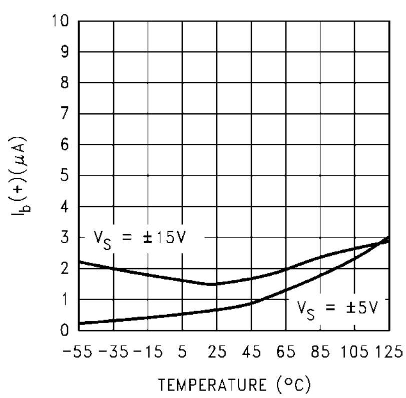
01132896

CMRR vs TEMPERATURE



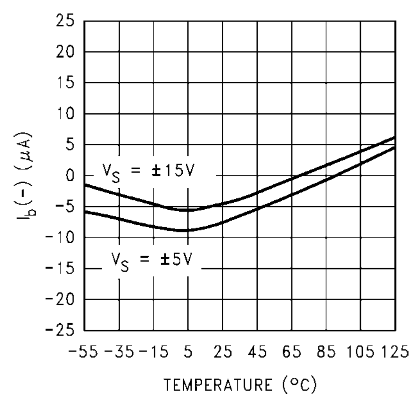
01132897

NON-INVERTING BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



01132898

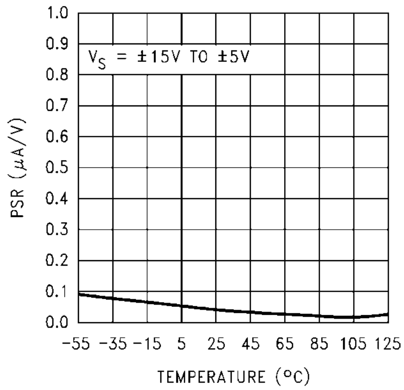
INVERTING BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE



01132899

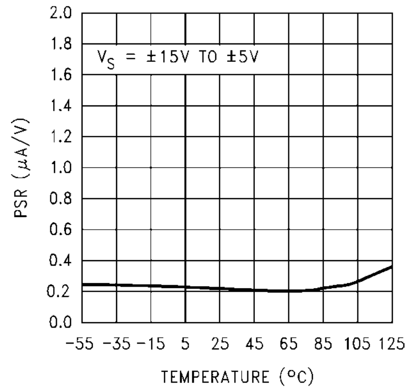
Typical Performance Characteristics T_A = 25˚C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

PSR $I_{B(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



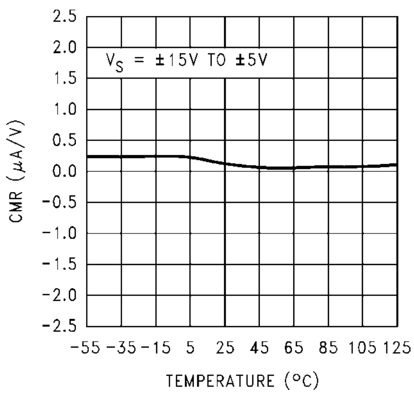
011328A0

PSR $I_{B(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



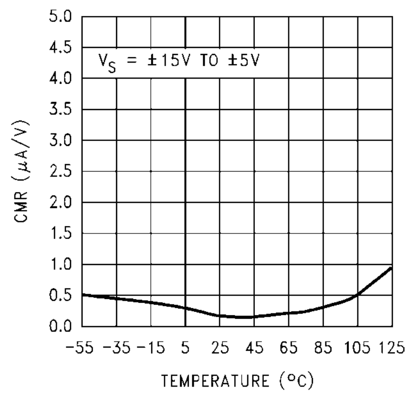
011328A1

CMR $I_{B(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



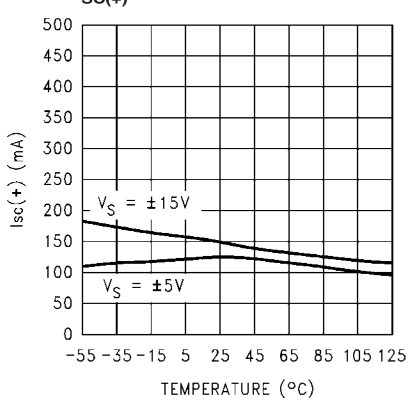
011328A2

CMR $I_{B(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



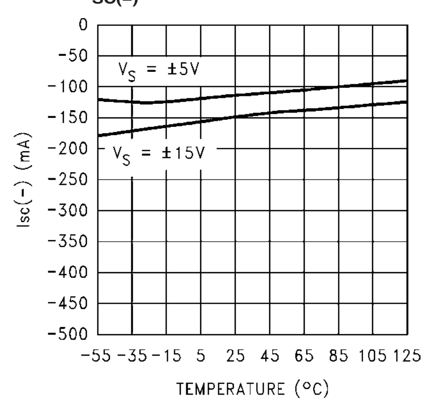
011328A3

$I_{SC(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



011328A6

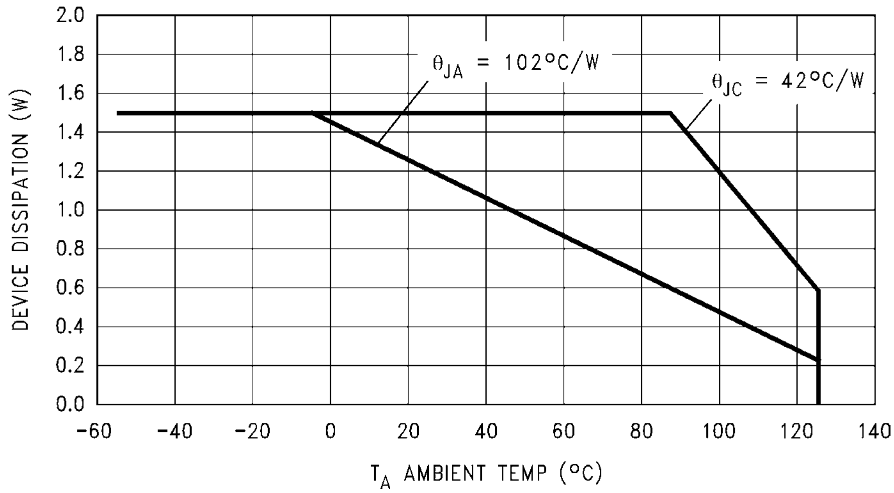
$I_{SC(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE



011328A4

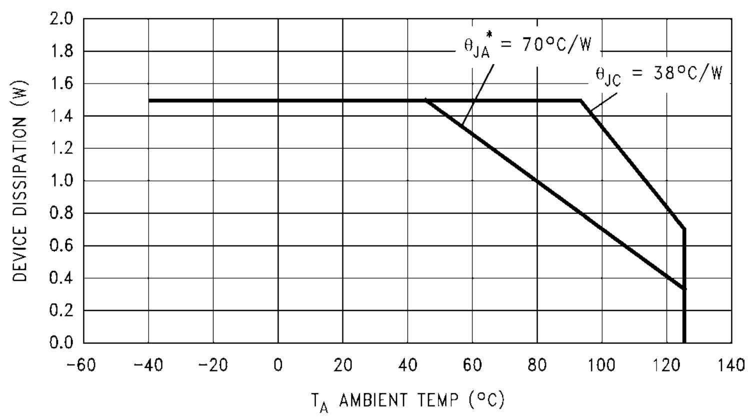
Typical Performance Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Power Derating Curves



01132830

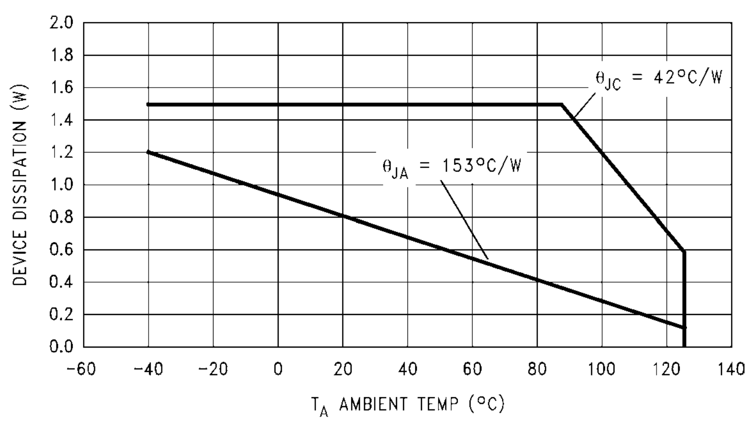
N-Package



01132831

*θ_{JA} = Thermal Resistance with 2 square inches of 1 ounce Copper tied to Pins 1, 8, 9 and 16.

M-Package



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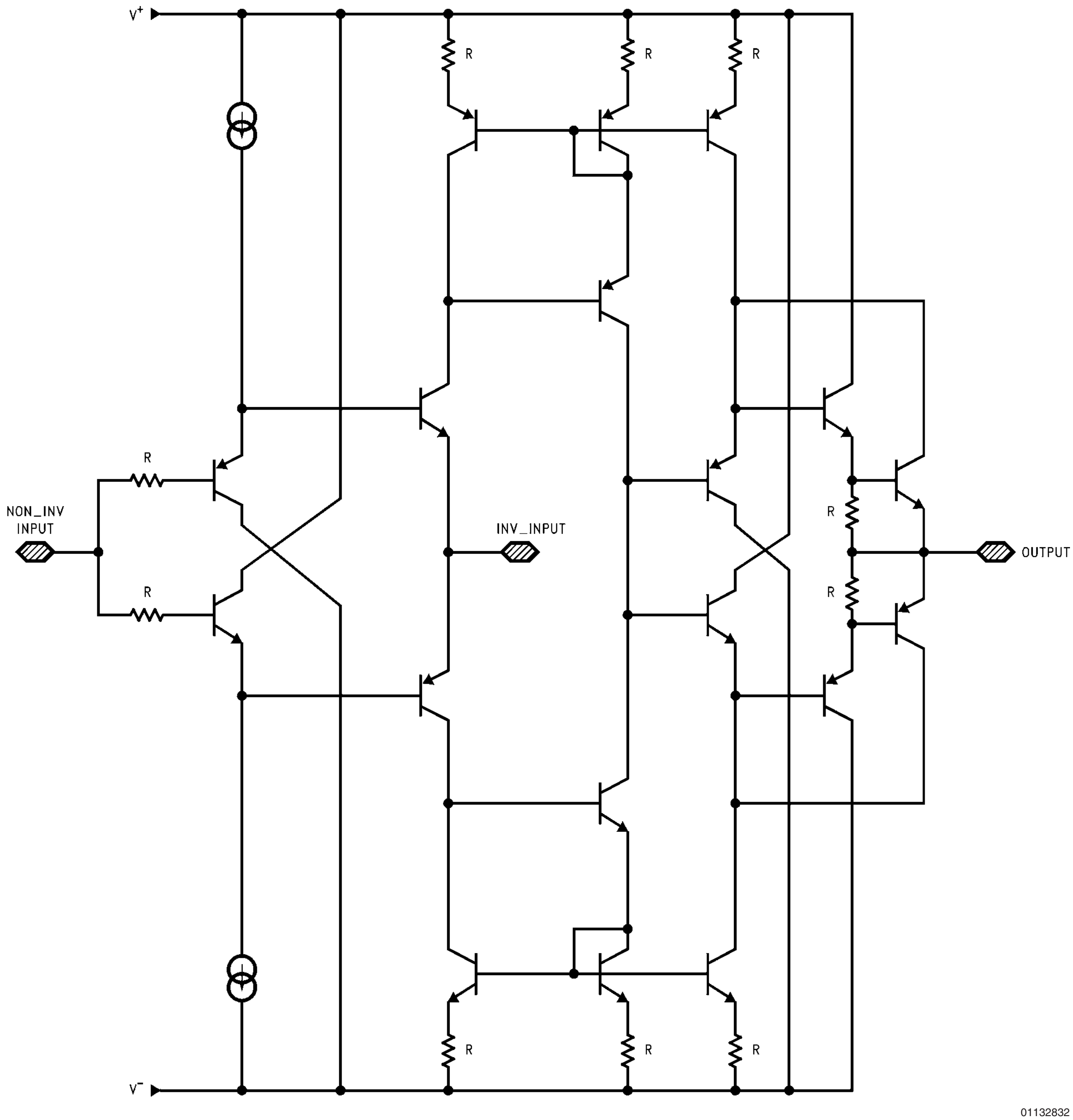
M-8 Package

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

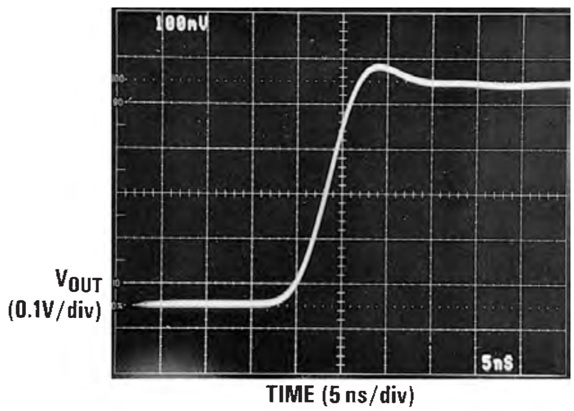
Simplified Schematic



Typical Applications

CURRENT FEEDBACK TOPOLOGY

For a conventional voltage feedback amplifier the resulting small-signal bandwidth is inversely proportional to the desired gain to a first order approximation based on the gain-bandwidth concept. In contrast, the current feedback amplifier topology, such as the LM6181, transcends this limitation to offer a signal bandwidth that is relatively independent of the closed-loop gain. *Figure 1a* and *Figure 1b* illustrate that for closed loop gains of −1 and −5 the resulting pulse fidelity suggests quite similar bandwidths for both configurations.



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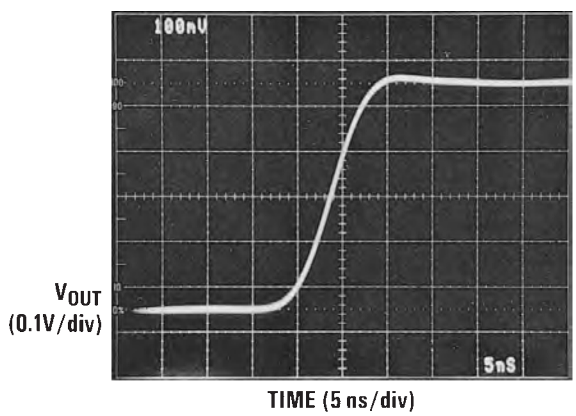
1a

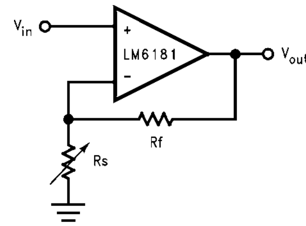


01132813

1b

FIGURE 1. 1a, 1b: Variation of Closed Loop Gain from −1 to −5 Yields Similar Responses

The closed-loop bandwidth of the LM6181 depends on the feedback resistance, R_f. Therefore, R_S and not R_f, must be varied to adjust for the desired closed-loop gain as in *Figure 2*.



01132814

FIGURE 2. R_S Is Adjusted to Obtain the Desired Closed Loop Gain, A_{VCL}

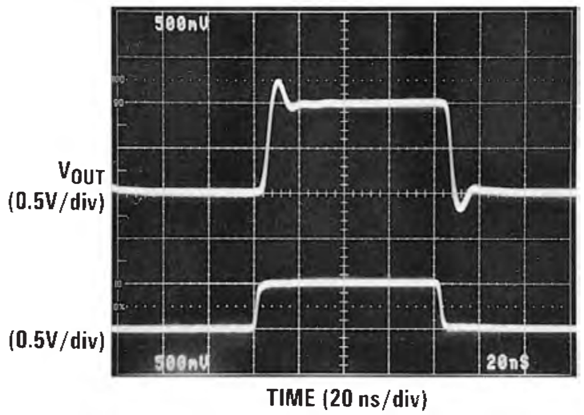
POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING AND LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

A fundamental requirement for high-speed amplifier design is adequate bypassing of the power supply. It is critical to maintain a wideband low-impedance to ground at the amplifiers supply pins to insure the fidelity of high speed amplifier transient signals. 10 µF tantalum and 0.1 µF ceramic bypass capacitors are recommended for each supply pin. The bypass capacitors should be placed as close to the amplifier pins as possible (0.5" or less).

FEEDBACK RESISTOR SELECTION: R_f

Selecting the feedback resistor, R_f, is a dominant factor in compensating the LM6181. For general applications the LM6181 will maintain specified performance with an 820Ω feedback resistor. Although this value will provide good results for most applications, it may be advantageous to adjust this value slightly. Consider, for instance, the effect on pulse responses with two different configurations where both the closed-loop gains are 2 and the feedback resistors are 820Ω and 1640Ω, respectively. *Figure 3a* and *Figure 3b* illustrate the effect of increasing R_f while maintaining the same closed-loop gain — the amplifier bandwidth decreases. Accordingly, larger feedback resistors can be used to slow down the LM6181 (see −3 dB bandwidth vs $R_f$typical curves) and reduce overshoot in the time domain response. Conversely, smaller feedback resistance values than 820Ω can be used to compensate for the reduction of bandwidth at high closed loop gains, due to 2nd order effects. For example *Figure 4* illustrates reducing R_f to 500Ω to establish the desired small signal response in an amplifier configured for a closed loop gain of 25.

Typical Applications (Continued)



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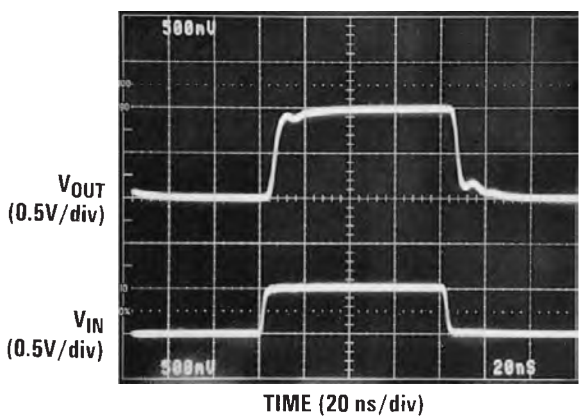
3a: R_f = 820Ω



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3b: R_f = 1640Ω

FIGURE 3. Increasing Compensation with Increasing R_f

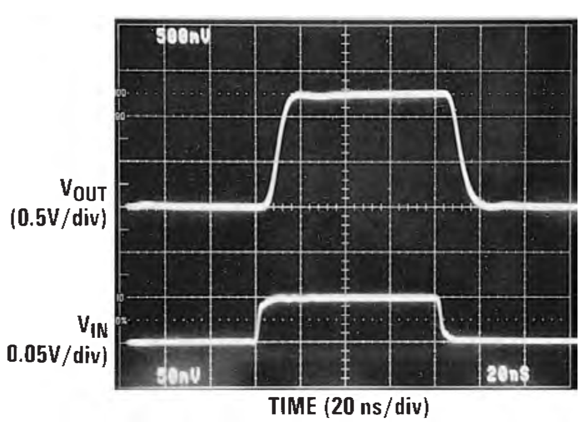

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FIGURE 4. Reducing R_f for Large Closed Loop Gains, R_f = 500Ω

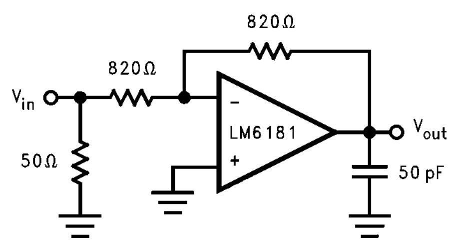
SLEW RATE CONSIDERATIONS

The slew rate characteristics of current feedback amplifiers are different than traditional voltage feedback amplifiers. In voltage feedback amplifiers slew rate limiting or non-linear amplifier behavior is dominated by the finite availability of the 1st stage tail current charging the compensation capacitor. The slew rate of current feedback amplifiers, in contrast, is not constant. Transient current at the inverting input determines slew rate for both inverting and non-inverting gains. The non-inverting configuration slew rate is also determined by input stage limitations. Accordingly, variations of slew rates occur for different circuit topologies.

DRIVING CAPACITIVE LOADS

The LM6181 can drive significantly larger capacitive loads than many current feedback amplifiers. Although the LM6181 can directly drive as much as 100 pF without oscillating, the resulting response will be a function of the feedback resistor value. *Figure 5* illustrates the small-signal pulse response of the LM6181 while driving a 50 pF load. Ringing persists for approximately 70 ns. To achieve pulse responses with less ringing either the feedback resistor can be increased (see typical curves Suggested R_f and R_s for C_L), or resistive isolation can be used (10Ω–51Ω typically works well). Either technique, however, results in lowering the system bandwidth.

Figure 6 illustrates the improvement obtained with using a 47Ω isolation resistor.



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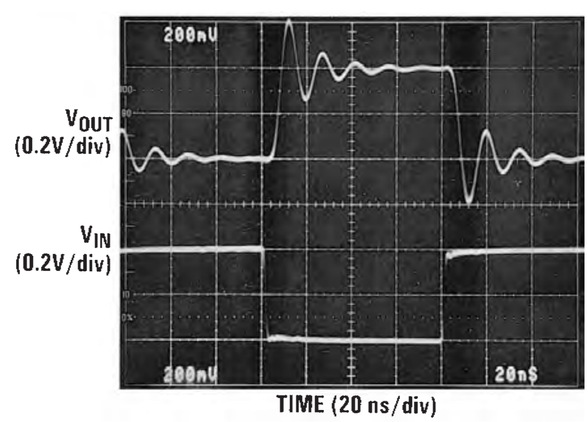
5a



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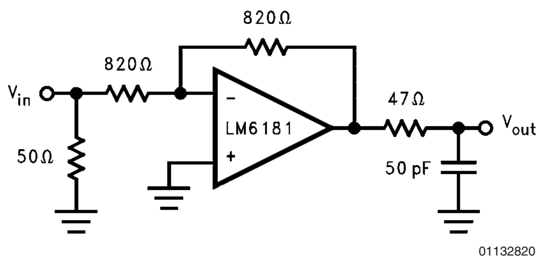
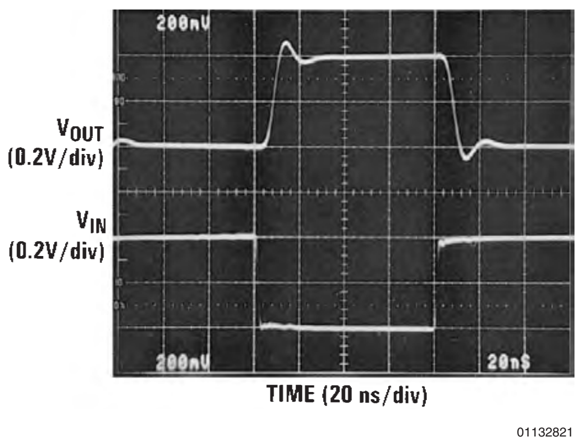
5b

FIGURE 5. A_V = −1, LM6181 Can Directly Drive 50 pF of Load Capacitance with 70 ns of Ringing Resulting in Pulse Response

Typical Applications (Continued)



6a

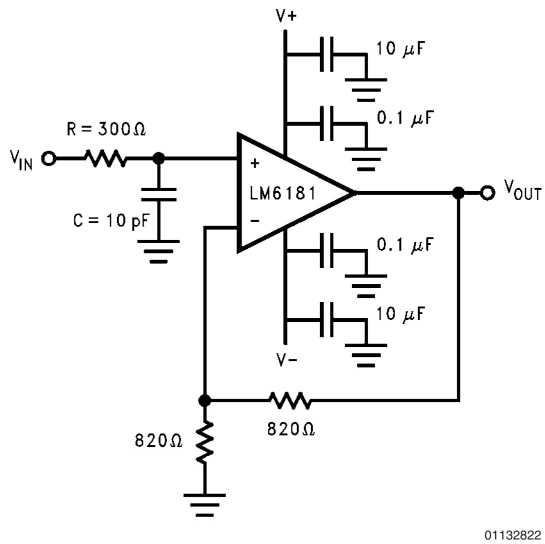


6b

FIGURE 6. Resistive Isolation of C_L Provides Higher Fidelity Pulse Response. R_f and R_S Could Be Increased to Maintain $A_V = -1$ and Improve Pulse Response Characteristics.

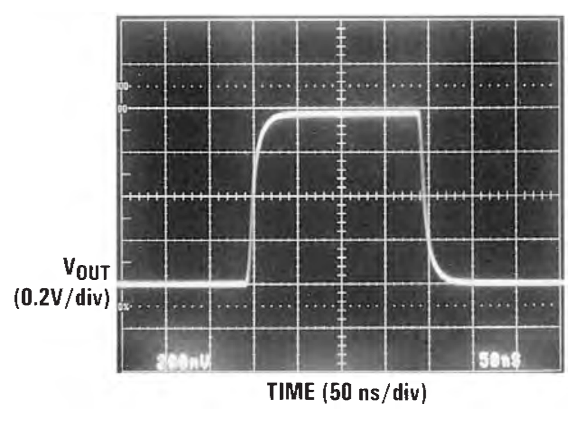
CAPACITIVE FEEDBACK

For voltage feedback amplifiers it is quite common to place a small lead compensation capacitor in parallel with feedback resistance, R_f. This compensation serves to reduce the amplifier's peaking in the frequency domain which equivalently tames the transient response. To limit the bandwidth of current feedback amplifiers, do not use a capacitor across R_f. The dynamic impedance of capacitors in the feedback loop reduces the amplifier's stability. Instead, reduced peaking in the frequency response, and bandwidth limiting can be accomplished by adding an RC circuit, as illustrated in *Figure 7b*.



$$f - 3\text{ dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

7a



7b

FIGURE 7. RC Limits Amplifier Bandwidth to 50 MHz, Eliminating Peaking in the Resulting Pulse Response

Typical Performance Characteristics

OVERDRIVE RECOVERY

When the output or input voltage range of a high speed amplifier is exceeded, the amplifier must recover from an overdrive condition. The typical recovery times for open-loop, closed-loop, and input common-mode voltage range overdrive conditions are illustrated in *Figures 9, 11, 11, 12* respectively.

The open-loop circuit of *Figure 8* generates an overdrive response by allowing the ±0.5V input to exceed the linear input range of the amplifier. Typical positive and negative overdrive recovery times shown in *Figure 9* are 5 ns and 25 ns, respectively.

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

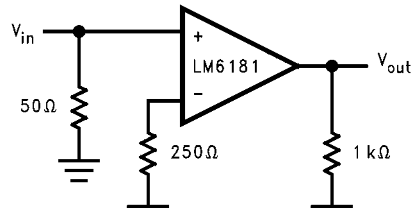


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FIGURE 8.

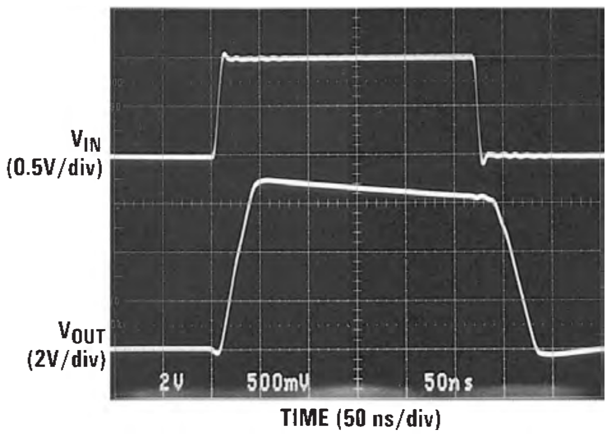

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FIGURE 9. Open-Loop Overdrive Recovery Time of 5 ns, and 25 ns from Test Circuit in *Figure 8*

The large closed-loop gain configuration in *Figure 10* forces the amplifier output into overdrive. *Figure 11* displays the typical 30 ns recovery time to a linear output value.

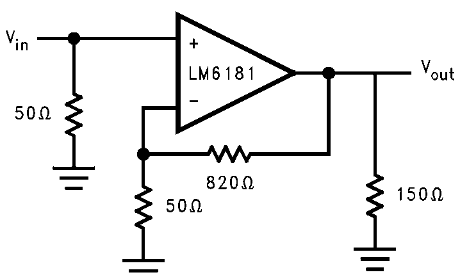

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FIGURE 10.

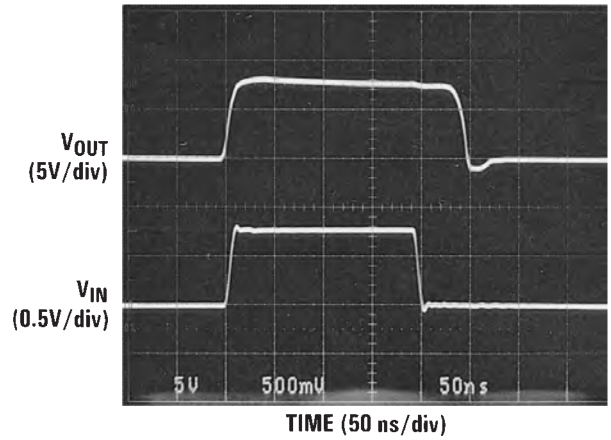

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FIGURE 11. Closed-Loop Overdrive Recovery Time of 30 ns from Exceeding Output Voltage Range from Circuit in *Figure 10*

The common-mode input of the circuit in *Figure 10* is exceeded by a 5V pulse resulting in a typical recovery time of 310 ns shown in *Figure 12*. The LM6181 supply voltage is ±5V.

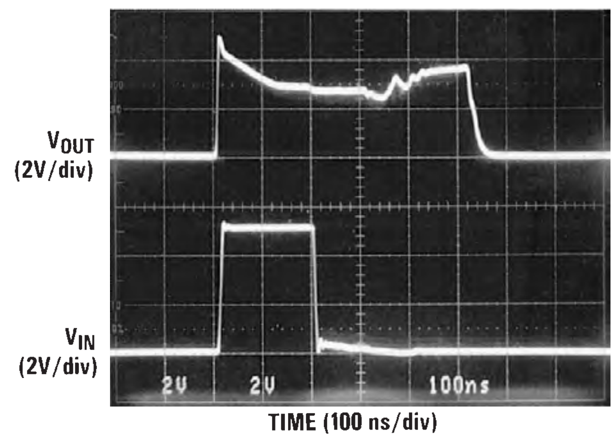

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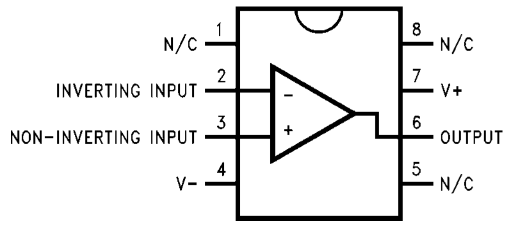
FIGURE 12. Exceptional Output Recovery from an Input that Exceeds the Common-Mode Range

Connection Diagrams (For Ordering Information See Back Page)

8–Pin Dual-In-Line Package (N)/ Small Outline (M-8)



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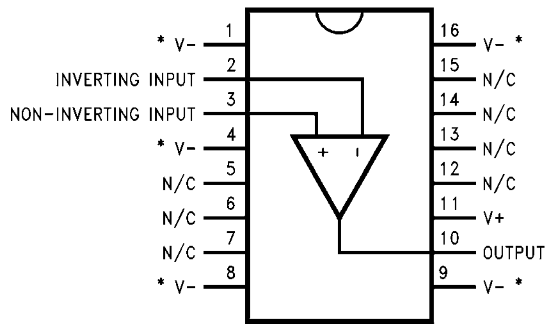
Order Number LM6181IN, LM6181AIN, LM6181AMN, LM6181AIM-8, LM6181IM-8 or LM6181AMJ/883
See NS Package Number J08A, M08A or N08E

16-Pin Small Outline Package (M)



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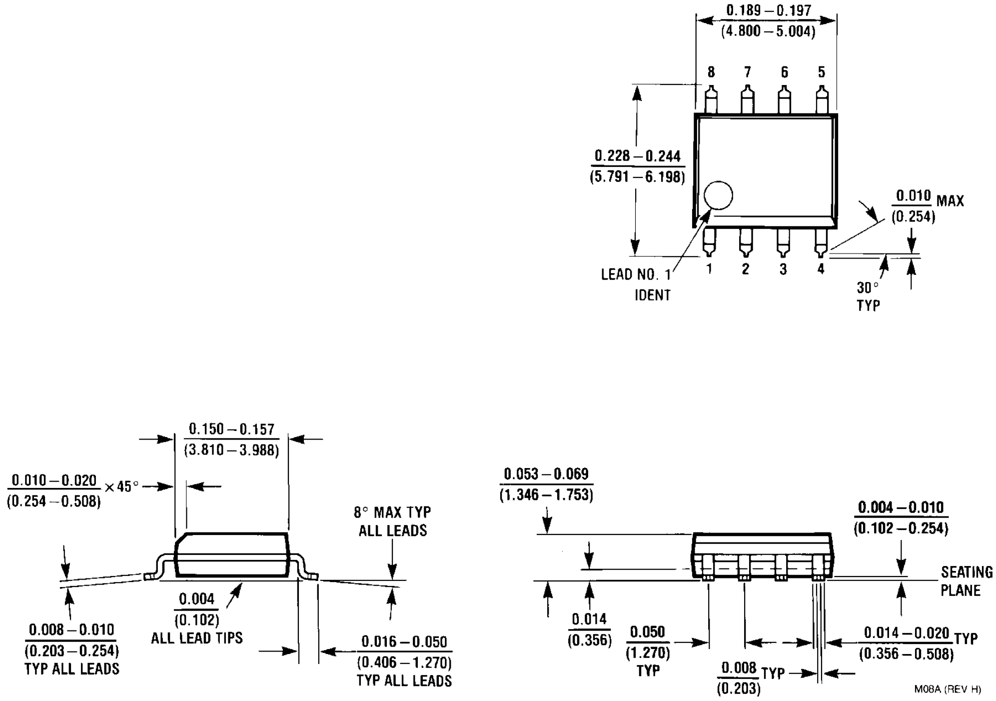
*Heat sinking pins (Note 3)

Order Number LM6181IM or LM6181AIM
See NS Package Number M16A

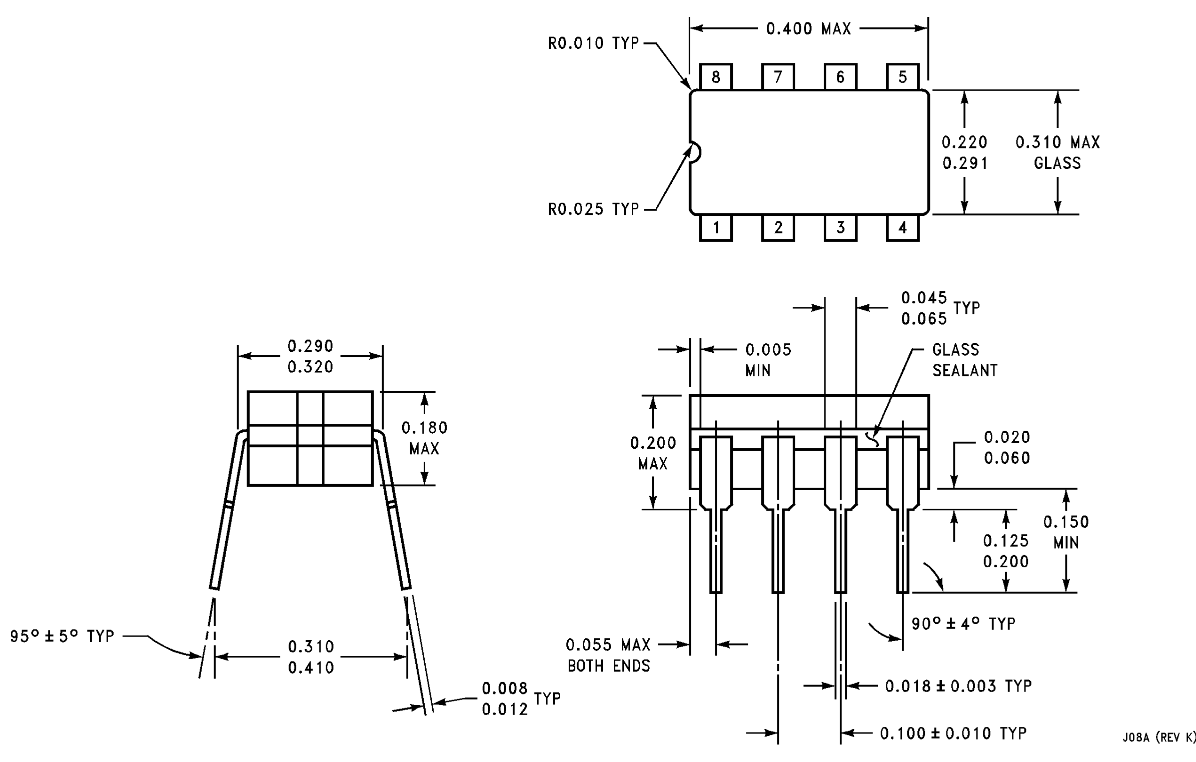
Ordering Information

Package	Temperature Range		NSC Drawing
	Military –55˚C to +125˚C	Industrial –40˚C to +85˚C	
8-Pin Molded DIP	LM6181AMN	LM6181AIN LM6181IN	N08E
8-Pin Small Outline Molded Package		LM6181AIM-8 LM6181IM-8	M08A
16-Pin Small Outline		LM6181AIM LM6181IM	M16A
8-Pin Ceramic DIP	LM6181AMJ/883		J08A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

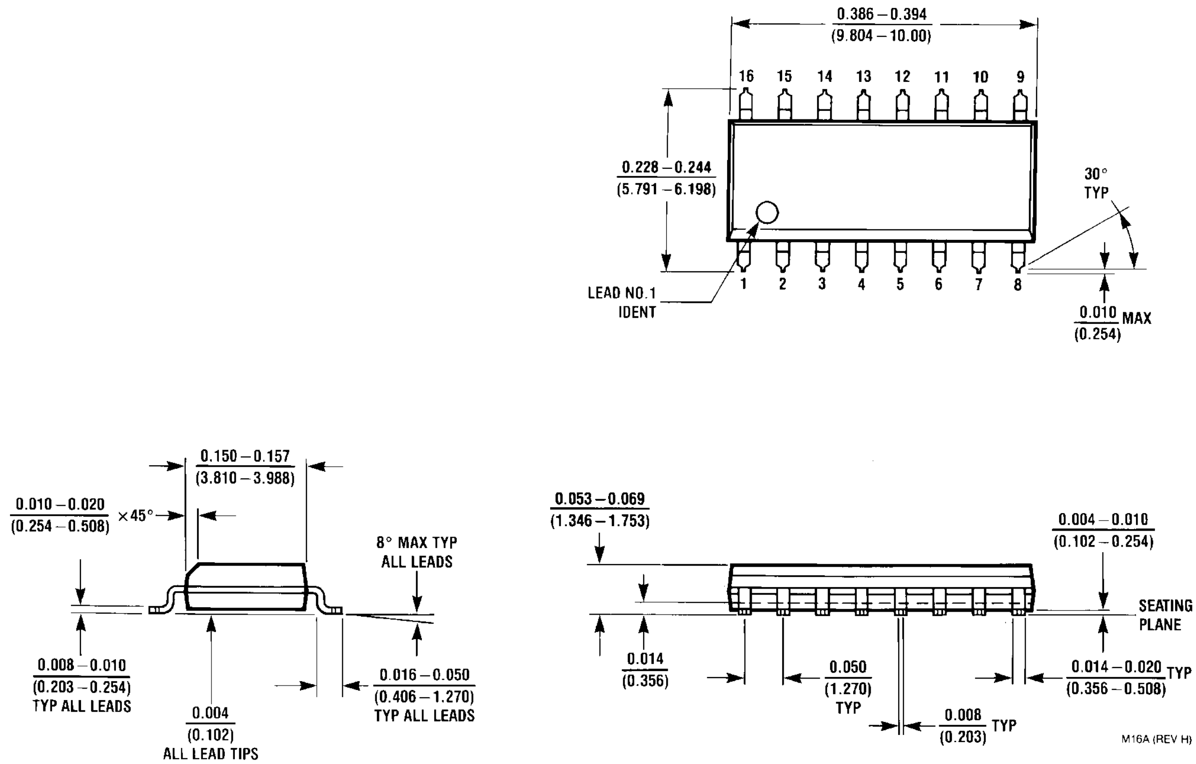


8-Lead (0.150" Wide) Small Outline Molded Package (M-8)
Order Number LM6181AIM-8 or LM6181IM-8
NS Package Number M08A



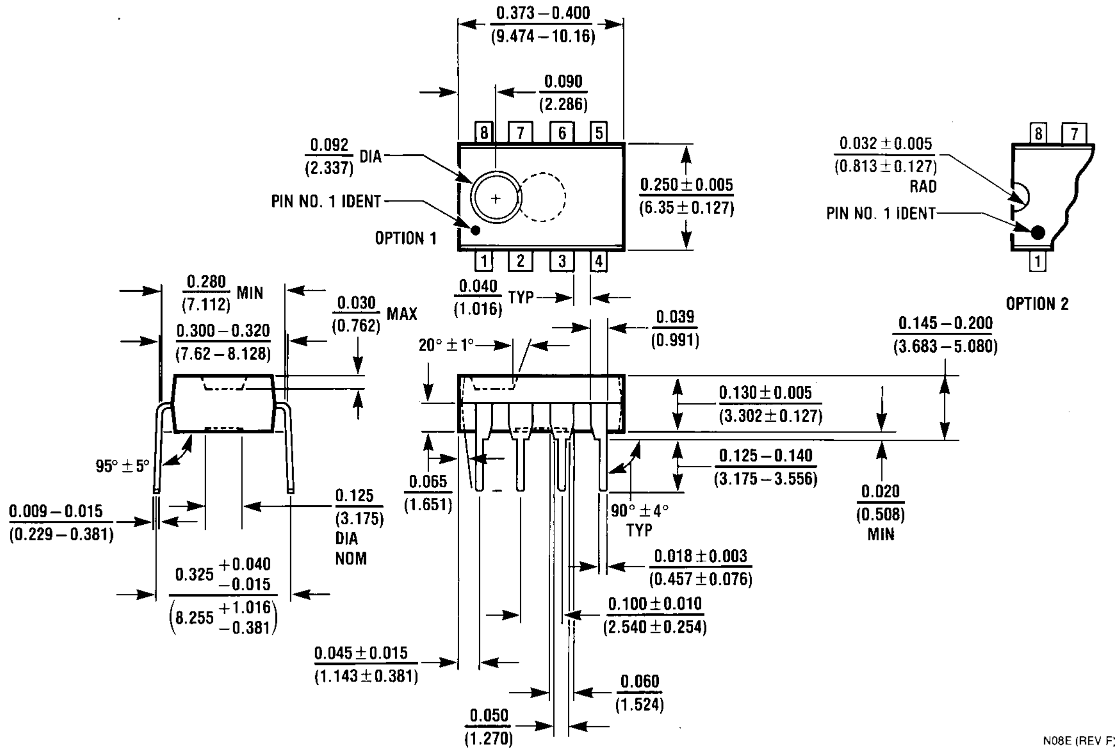
8-Pin Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package
Order Number LM6181AMJ/883
NS Package Number J08A

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



Small Outline Package (M)
Order Number LM6181IM or LM6181AIM
NS Package Number M16A

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



Dual-In-Line-Package (N)
Order Number LM6181AIN, LM6181IN or LM6181AMN
NS Package Number N08E

National Semiconductor
Americas Customer
Support Center
Email: new.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 1-800-272-9959

National Semiconductor
Europe Customer Support Center
Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208
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