

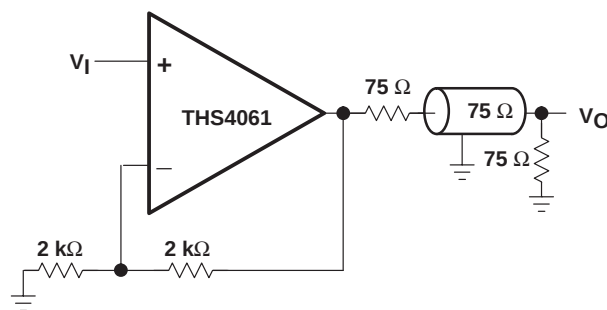
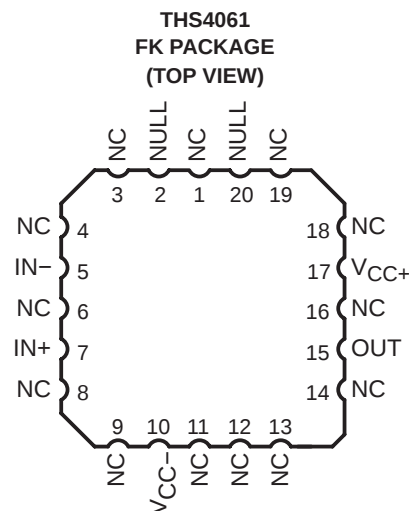
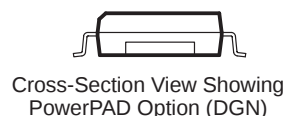
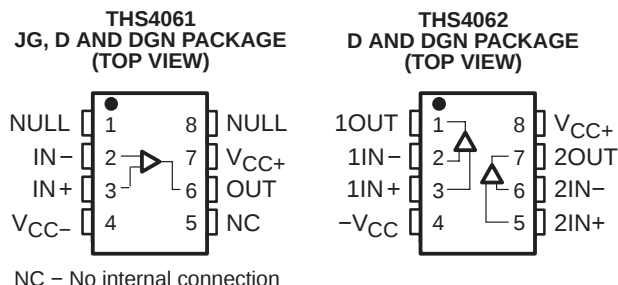
THS4061, THS4062 180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

SLOS234E – DECEMBER 1998 – REVISED DECEMBER 2003

- **High Speed**
 - 180 MHz Bandwidth ($G = 1$, -3 dB)
 - 400 V/ μ s Slew Rate
 - 40-ns Settling Time (0.1%)
- **High Output Drive, $I_O = 115$ mA (typ)**
- **Excellent Video Performance**
 - 75 MHz 0.1 dB Bandwidth ($G = 1$)
 - 0.02% Differential Gain
 - 0.02° Differential Phase
- **Very Low Distortion**
 - THD = -72 dBc at $f = 1$ MHz
- **Wide Range of Power Supplies**
 - $V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V to ± 15 V
- **Available in Standard SOIC, MSOP, PowerPAD™, JG, or FK Package**
- **Evaluation Module Available**

description

The THS4061 and THS4062 are general-purpose, single/dual, high-speed voltage feedback amplifiers ideal for a wide range of applications including video, communication, and imaging. The devices offer very good ac performance with 180-MHz bandwidth, 400-V/ μ s slew rate, and 40-ns settling time (0.1%). The THS4061/2 are stable at all gains for both inverting and noninverting configurations. These amplifiers have a high output drive capability of 115 mA and draw only 7.8 mA supply current per channel. Excellent professional video results can be obtained with the low differential gain/phase errors of 0.02%/0.02° and wide 0.1 db flatness to 75 MHz. For applications requiring low distortion, the THS4061/2 is ideally suited with total harmonic distortion of -72 dBc at $f = 1$ MHz.



LINE DRIVER ($G = 2$)



CAUTION: The THS4061 and THS4062 provide ESD protection circuitry. However, permanent damage can still occur if this device is subjected to high-energy electrostatic discharges. Proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid any performance degradation or loss of functionality



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments Incorporated.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.



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On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, all parameters are tested unless otherwise noted. On all other products, production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

THS4061, THS4062 180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

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RELATED DEVICES	
DEVICE	DESCRIPTION
THS4011/2	290-MHz Low Distortion High-Speed Amplifiers
THS4031/2	100-MHz Low Noise High Speed-Amplifiers
THS4061/2	180-MHz High-Speed Amplifiers

AVAILABLE OPTIONS							
T _A	NUMBER OF CHANNELS	PACKAGED DEVICES				MSOP SYMBOL	EVALUATION MODULES
		PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE† (D)	PLASTIC MSOP† (DGN)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)		
0°C to 70°C	1	THS4061CD	THS4061CDGN	—	—	TIABS	THS4061EVM
	2	THS4062CD	THS4062CDGN	—	—	TIABM	THS4062EVM
–40°C to 85°C	1	THS4061ID	THS4061IDGN	—	—	TIABT	—
	2	THS4062ID	THS4062IDGN	—	—	TIABN	—
–55°C to 125°C	1	—	—	THS4061MJG	THS4061MFK	—	—

† The D and DGN packages are available taped and reeled. Add an R suffix to the device type (i.e., THS4061CDGNR).

functional block diagram

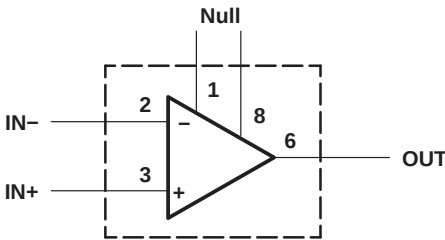


Figure 1. THS4061 – Single Channel

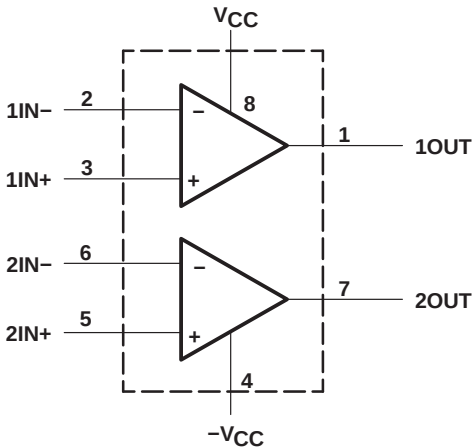


Figure 2. THS4062 – Dual Channel

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} to V_{CC-}	33 V
Input voltage, V_I	$\pm V_{CC}$
Output current, I_O	150 mA
Differential input voltage, V_{IO}	± 4 V
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Maximum junction temperature, T_J	150°C
Operating free-air temperature, T_A :	
C-suffix	0°C to 70°C
I-suffix	-40°C to 85°C
M-suffix	-55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds, D and DGN package	300°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds, JG package	300°C
Case temperature for 60 seconds, FK package	260°C

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C	T _A = 70°C POWER RATING	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING	T _A = 125°C POWER RATING
D	740 mW	6 mW/°C	475 mW	385 mW	—
DGN [‡]	2.14 W	17.1 mW/°C	1.37 W	1.11 W	—
JG	1057 mW	8.4 mW/°C	627 mW	546 mW	210 mW
FK	1375 mW	11 mW/°C	880 mW	715 mW	275 mW

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{CC+} and V _{CC-}	Dual supply	±4.5		±16	V
	Single supply	9		32	
Operating free-air temperature, T _A	C-suffix	0		70	°C
	I-suffix	−40		85	
	M-suffix	−55		125	

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electrical characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$ (unless otherwise noted)

dynamic performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
BW	Dynamic performance small-signal bandwidth (–3 dB)	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	Gain = 1		180		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = –1		50		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			50		
	Bandwidth for 0.1 dB flatness	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = 1		75		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			20		
SR	Slew rate	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = –1		400		V/ μs
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			350		
t_s	Settling time to 0.1%	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, 5-V step (0 V to 5 V)	Gain = –1		40		ns
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = -2.5\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V			40		
	Settling time to 0.01%	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, 5-V step (0 V to 5 V)	Gain = –1		140		ns
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = -2.5\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V			150		

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix

noise/distortion performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$			–72		dBc
V_n	Input voltage noise	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$			14.5		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
I_n	Input current noise	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$			1.6		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	Differential gain error	Gain = 2, NTSC, 40 IRE modulation	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		0.02 %		
			$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$		0.02 %		
	Differential phase error	Gain = 2, NTSC, 40 IRE modulation	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		0.02°		
			$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$		0.06°		
	Channel-to-channel crosstalk (THS4062 only)	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$			65		dB

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix

dc performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Open loop gain		$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5	15		V/mV
			$T_A = \text{full range}$	4			
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.5	8		V/mV
			$T_A = \text{full range}$	2			
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		2.5	8	mV
	Offset drift	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$			15		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		3	6	μA
I_{OS}	Input offset current	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		75	250	nA
	Offset current drift	$T_A = \text{full range}$			0.3		$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix



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electrical characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$ (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

input characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	± 13.8	± 14.1		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	± 3.8	± 4.3		
CMRR Common mode rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_{ICR} = \pm 12\text{ V}$	70	110		dB
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_{ICR} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$	70	95		
R_i Input resistance			1		M Ω
C_i Input capacitance			2		pF

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix

output characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_O Output voltage swing	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 250\ \Omega$	± 11.5	± 12.5		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$	± 3.2	± 3.5		
	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	± 13	± 13.5		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	± 3.5	± 3.7		
I_O Output current	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 20\ \Omega$	80	115		mA
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 20\ \Omega$	50	75		
I_{SC} Short-circuit current	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		150		mA
R_O Output resistance	Open loop		12		Ω

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix

power supply

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	THS4061C/I, THS4062C/I			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC} Supply voltage operating range	Dual supply	± 4.5		± 16.5	V
	Single supply	9		33	
I_{CC} Quiescent current (per amplifier)	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = \text{full range}$		7.8	10.5	mA
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = \text{full range}$		7.3	10	
PSRR Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	70	78		dB
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = \text{full range}$	68			

† Full range = 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 85°C for I suffix

THS4061, THS4062 180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

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electrical characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$ (unless otherwise noted)

dynamic performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061M			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
BW	Unity-gain bandwidth	Closed loop, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	*140	180		MHz
	Dynamic performance small-signal bandwidth (–3 dB)	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = 1		180		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			180		
		$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = –1		50		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			50		
	Bandwidth for 0.1 dB flatness	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	Gain = 1		75		MHz
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$			20		
SR	Slew rate	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$	$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	*400	500		V/ μs
t_s	Settling time to 0.1%	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, 5-V step (0 V to 5 V)	Gain = –1		40		ns
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = -2.5\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V			40		
	Settling time to 0.01%	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, 5-V step (0 V to 5 V)	Gain = –1		140		ns
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = -2.5\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V			150		

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix

*This parameter is not tested.

noise/distortion performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061M			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$			–72		dBc
V_n	Input voltage noise	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$			14.5		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
I_n	Input current noise	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$			1.6		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Differential gain error		Gain = 2, NTSC, 40 IRE Modulation	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		0.02		%
			$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$		0.02		
Differential phase error		Gain = 2, NTSC, 40 IRE Modulation	$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$		0.02°		
			$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$		0.06°		

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix

dc performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061M			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Open loop gain		$V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = \text{full range}$	5	9		V/mV
		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_O = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$		2.5	6		
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.5	8	mV
			$T_A = \text{full range}$			9	mV
	Offset drift	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		15		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		3	6	μA
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		75	250	nA
Offset current drift		$V_{CC} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ or $\pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = \text{full range}$		0.3		$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix



electrical characteristics at T_A = full range, $V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V, $R_L = 1$ k Ω (unless otherwise noted)
(continued)

input characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	THS4061M			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V	± 13.8	± 14.1		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V	± 3.8	± 4.3		
CMRR Common mode rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V, $V_{ICR} = \pm 12$ V	70	86		dB
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V, $V_{ICR} = \pm 2.5$ V	80	90		
R_i Input resistance			1		M Ω
C_i Input capacitance			2		pF

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix

output characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_O Output voltage swing	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V	$R_L = 250$ Ω	± 12	± 13.1		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V	$R_L = 150$ Ω	± 3.2	± 3.5		
	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V	$R_L = 1$ k Ω	± 13	± 13.5		V
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V		± 3.5	± 3.7		
I_O Output current	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V	$R_L = 20$ Ω	70	115		mA
	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V		50	75		
I_{SC} Short-circuit current	$V_{CC} = \pm 15$ V	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		150		mA
R_O Output resistance	Open loop			12		Ω

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix

power supply

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		THS4061M			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{CC}	Supply voltage operating range	Dual supply		±4.5		±16.5	V
		Single supply		9		33	
I _{CC}	Quiescent current	V _{CC} = ±15 V	T _A = 25°C		7.8	9	mA
		V _{CC} = ±5 V			7.3	8.5	
		V _{CC} = ±15 V	T _A = full range			11	
		V _{CC} = ±5 V				10.5	
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	V _{CC} = ±5 V or ±15 V		T _A = 25°C	76	80	dB
				T _A = full range	74	78	

† Full range = -55°C to 125°C for M suffix

THS4061, THS4062

180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

			FIGURE
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	3
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	vs Free-air temperature	4
	Open-loop gain	vs Frequency	5
	Phase	vs Frequency	5
	Differential gain	vs Number of loads	6, 8
	Differential phase	vs Number of loads	7, 9
	Closed-loop gain	vs Frequency	10, 11
	Output amplitude	vs Frequency	12, 13
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	14
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	15
		vs Free-air temperature	16
$V_{O(PP)}$	Output voltage swing	vs Supply voltage	17
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Free-air temperature	18
E_{nv}	Noise spectral density	vs Frequency	19
THD	Total harmonic distortion	vs Frequency	20, 21
	Crosstalk	vs Frequency	22, 23



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

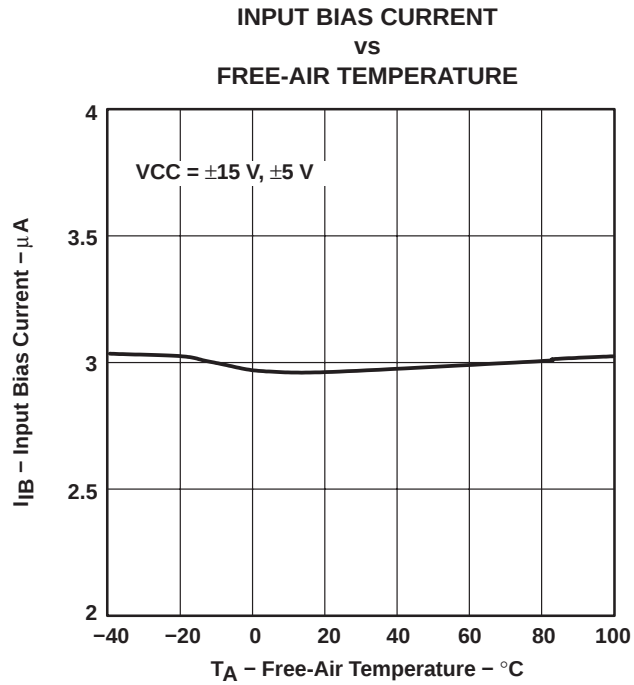


Figure 3

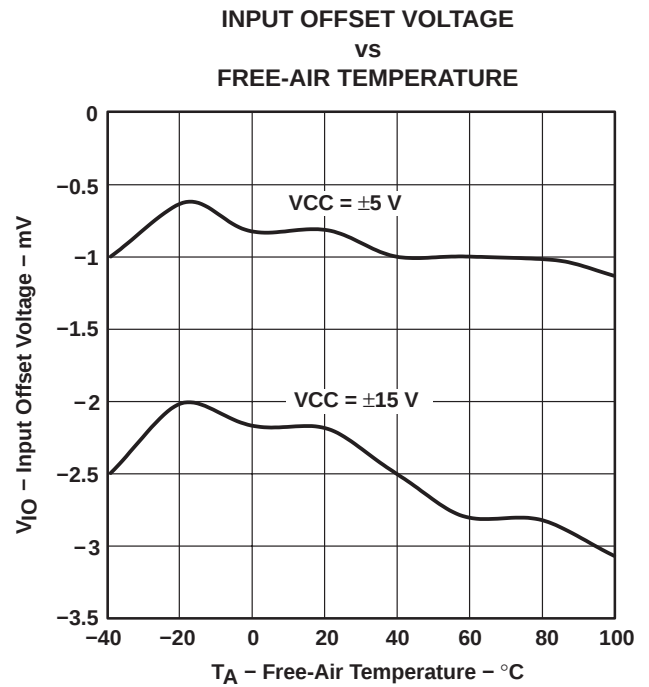


Figure 4

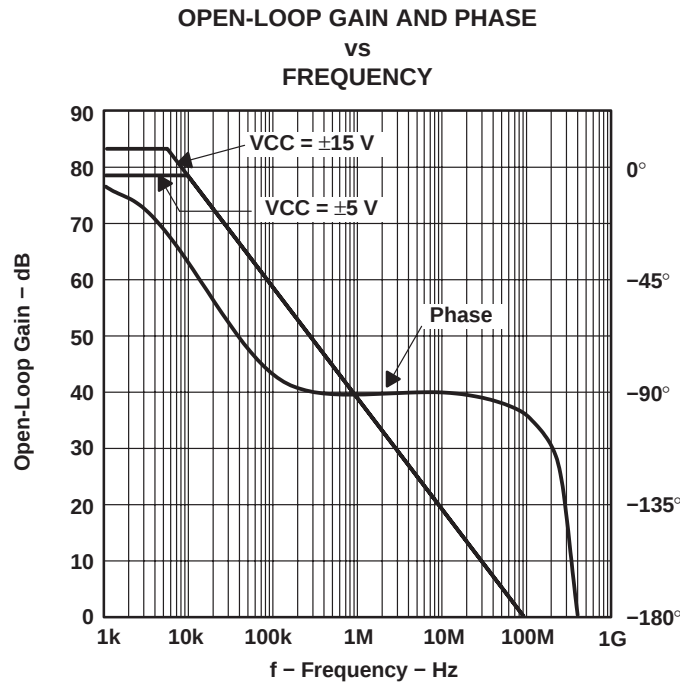


Figure 5

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

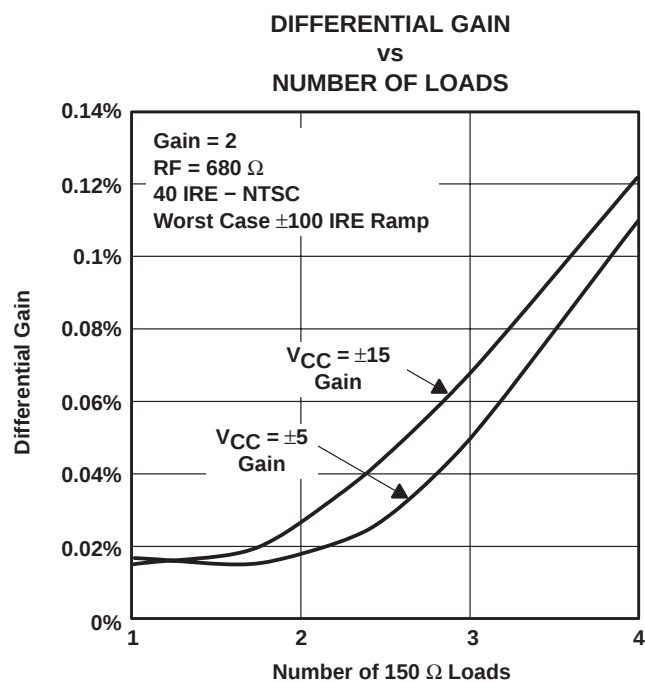


Figure 6

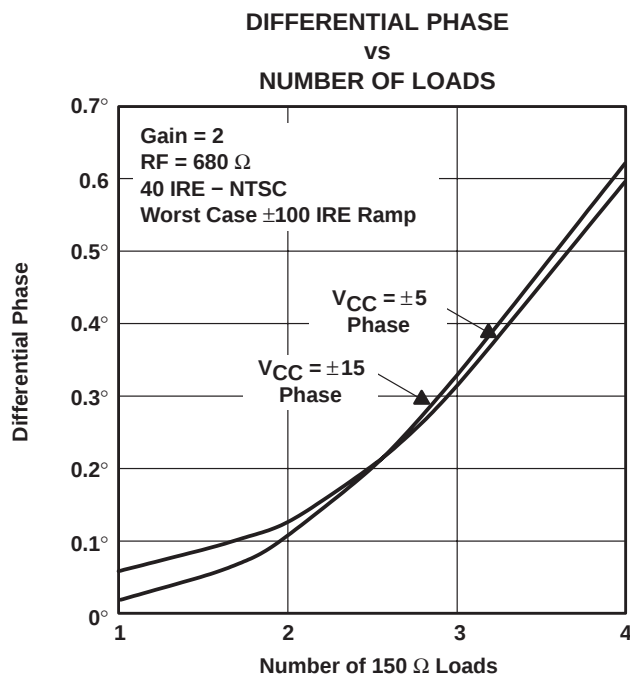


Figure 7

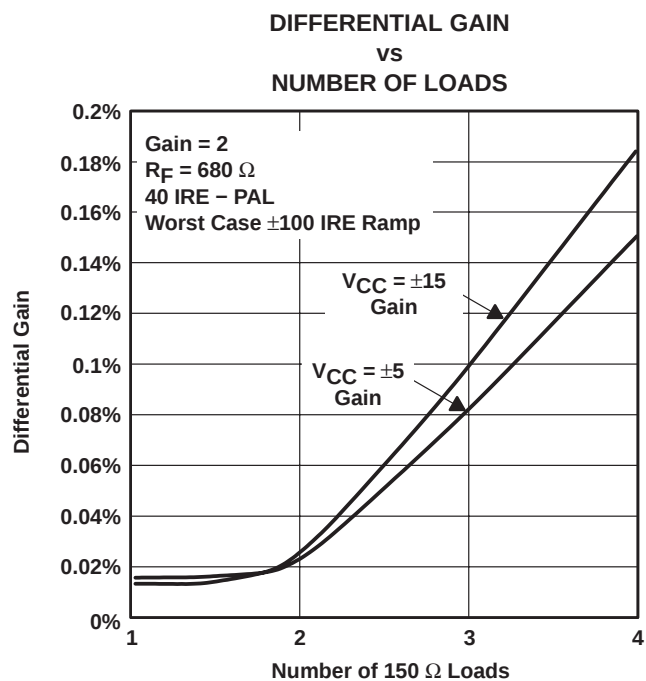


Figure 8

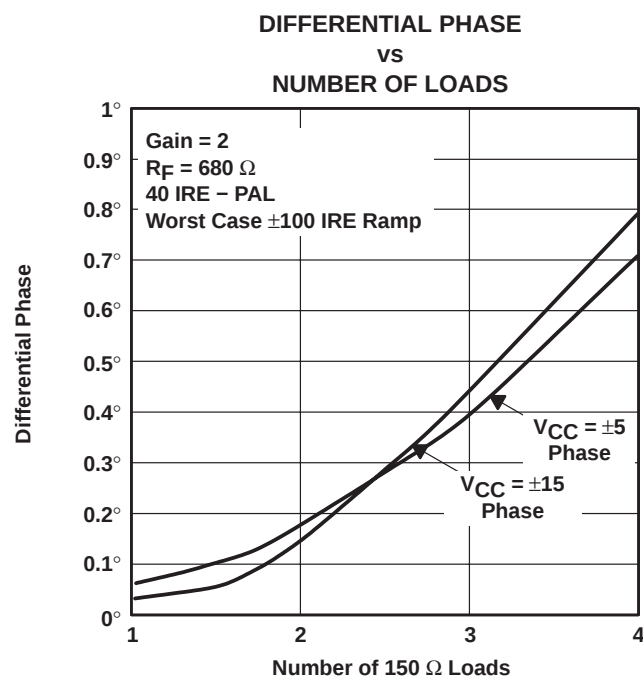


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

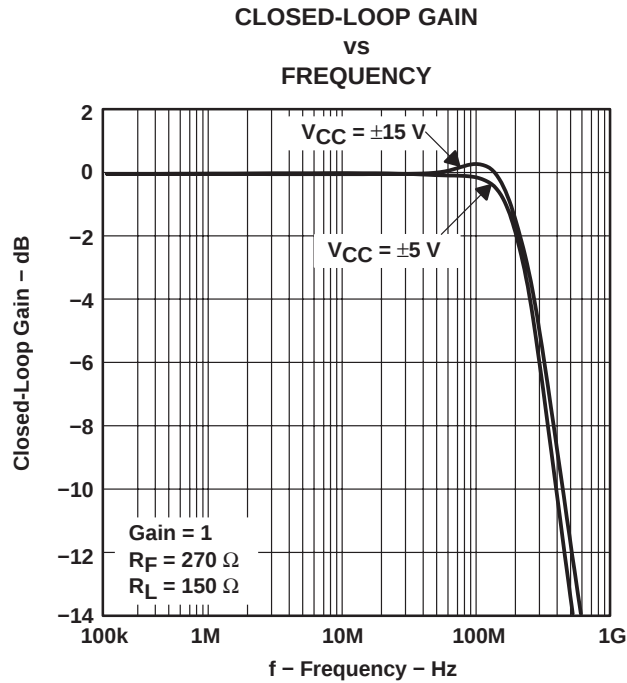


Figure 10

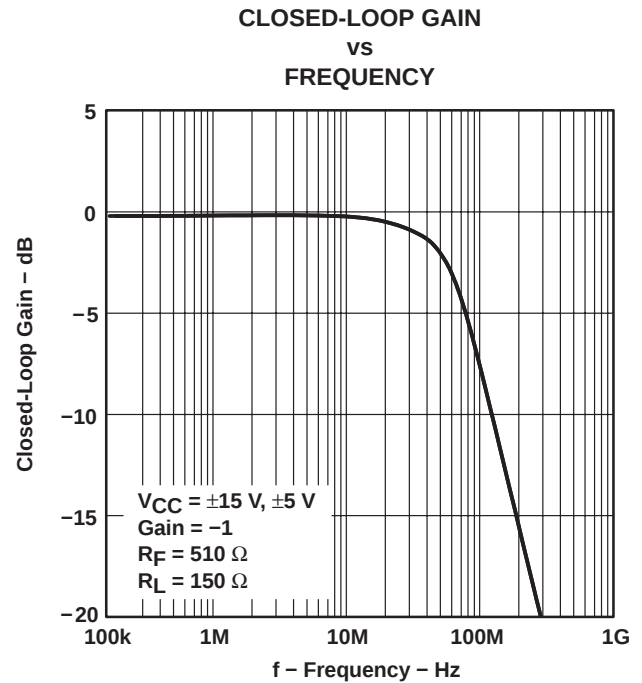


Figure 11

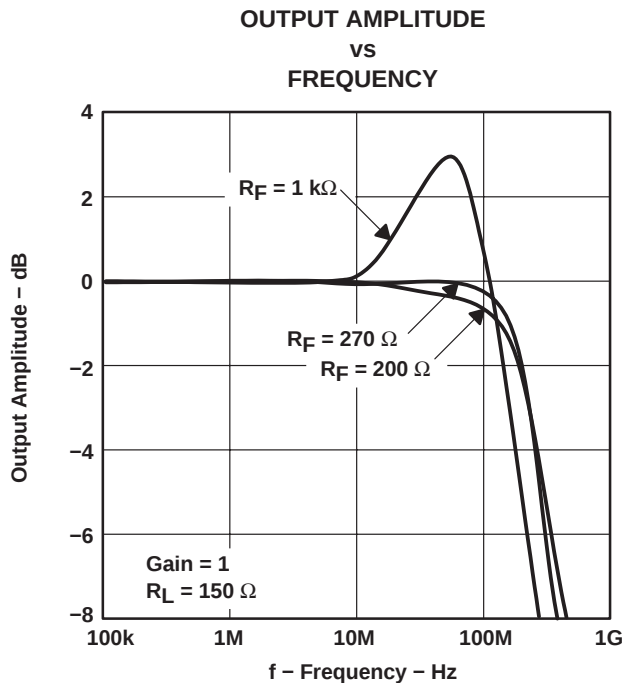


Figure 12

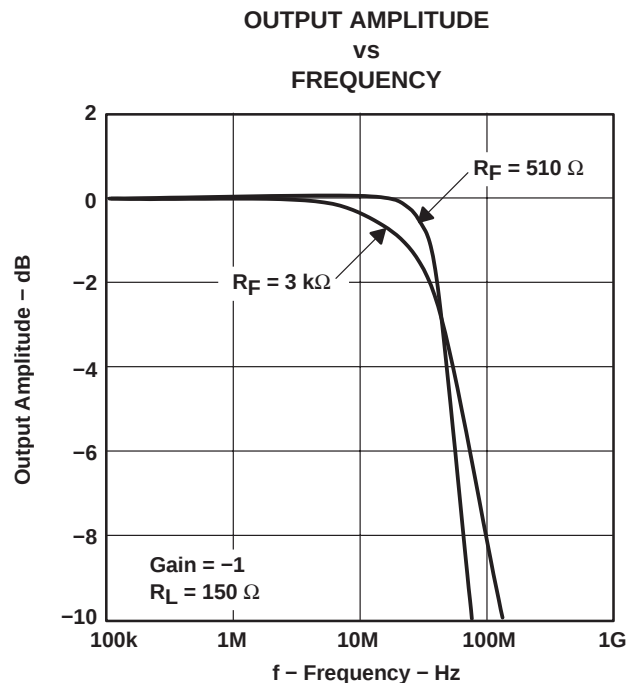


Figure 13

THS4061, THS4062
180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

SLOS234E – DECEMBER 1998 – REVISED DECEMBER 2003

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

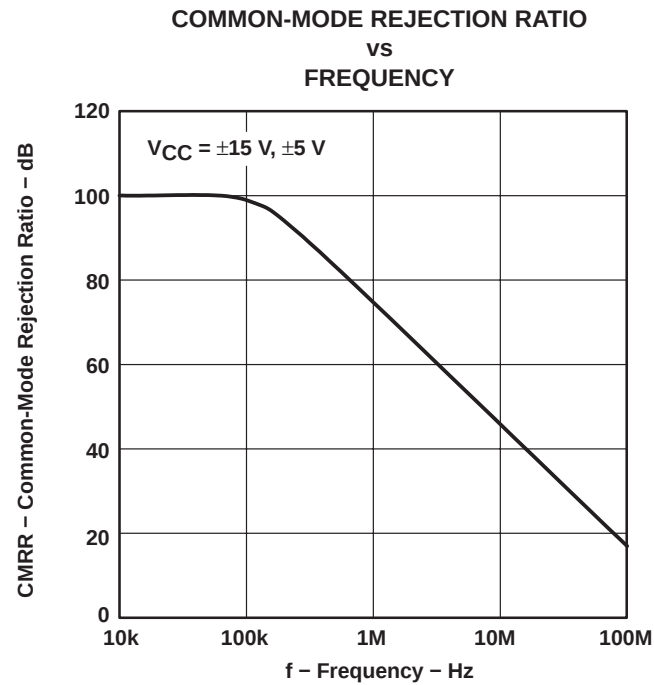


Figure 14

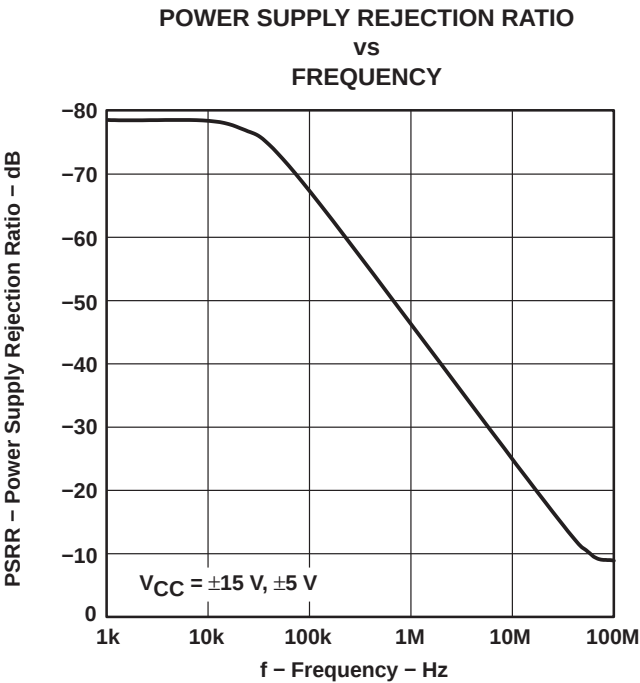


Figure 15

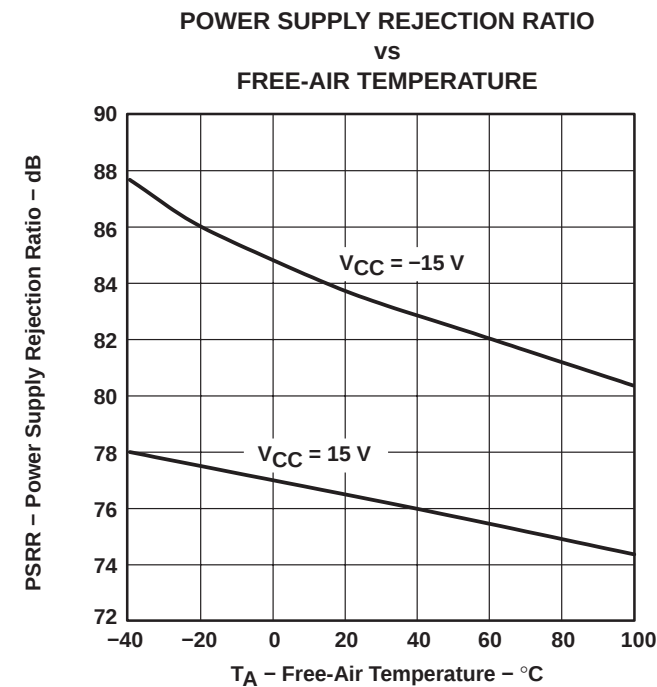


Figure 16

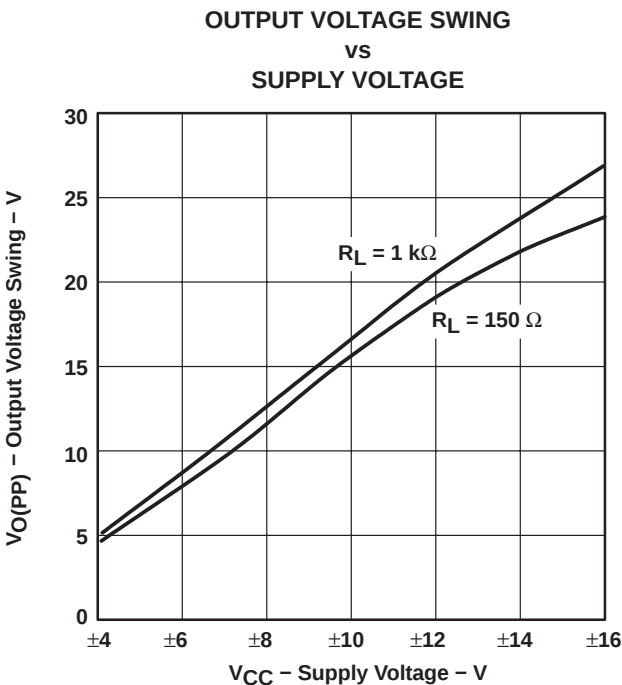


Figure 17

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

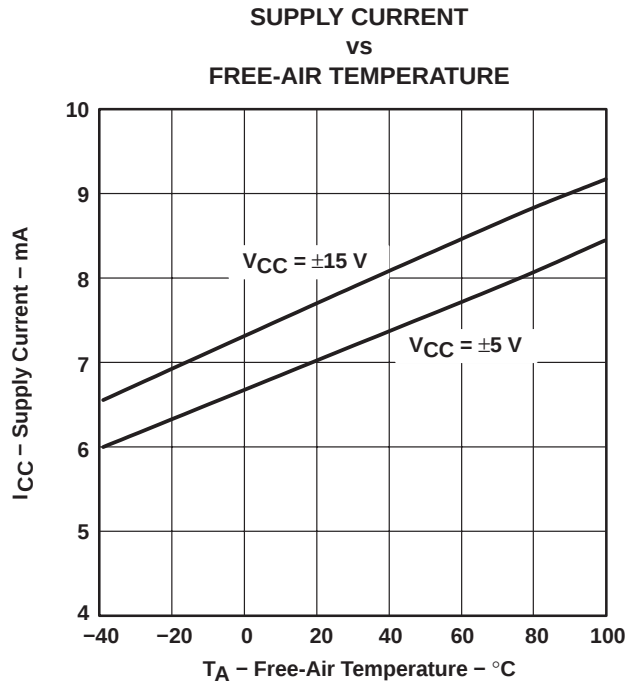


Figure 18

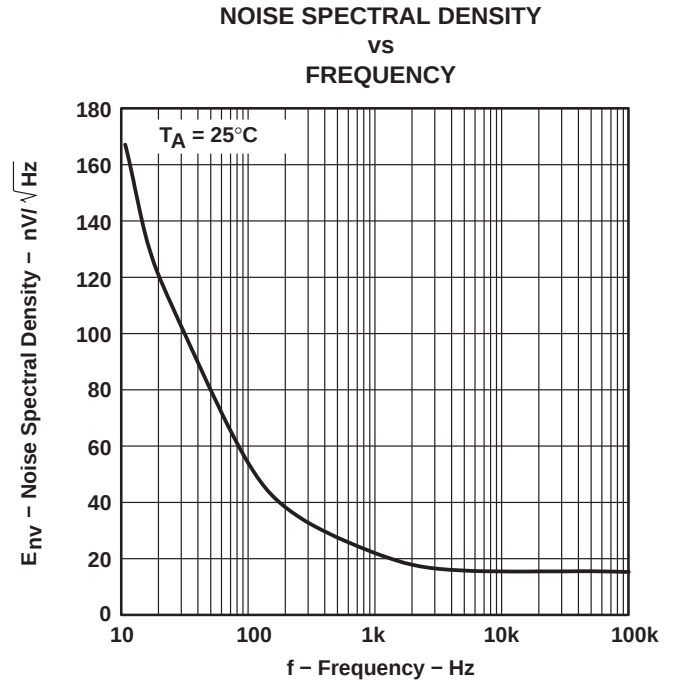


Figure 19

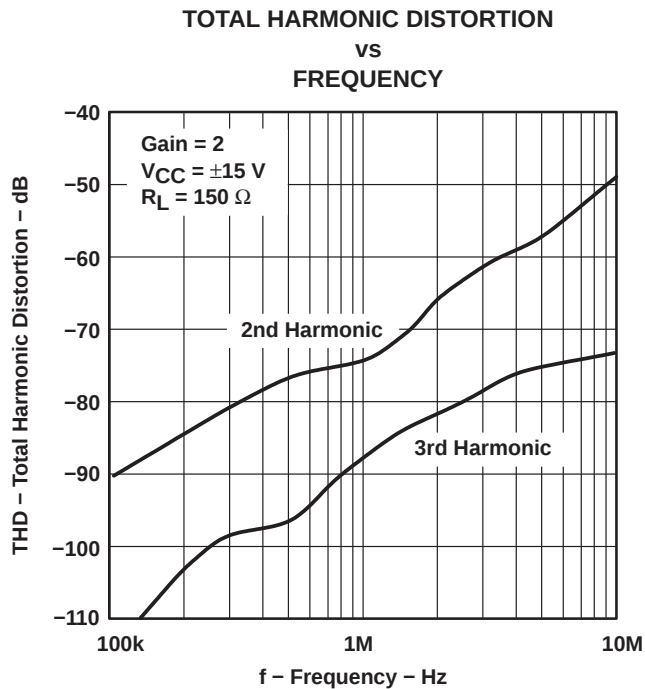


Figure 20

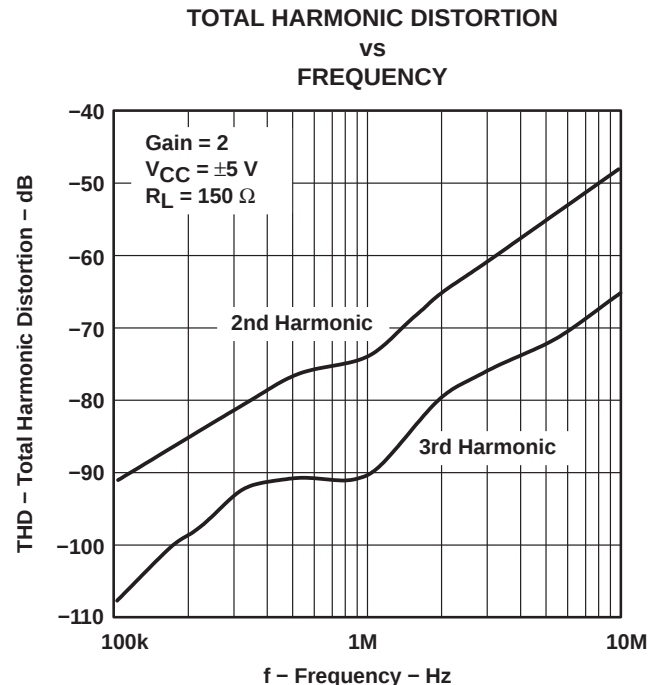


Figure 21

THS4061, THS4062 180-MHz HIGH-SPEED AMPLIFIERS

SLOS234E – DECEMBER 1998 – REVISED DECEMBER 2003

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

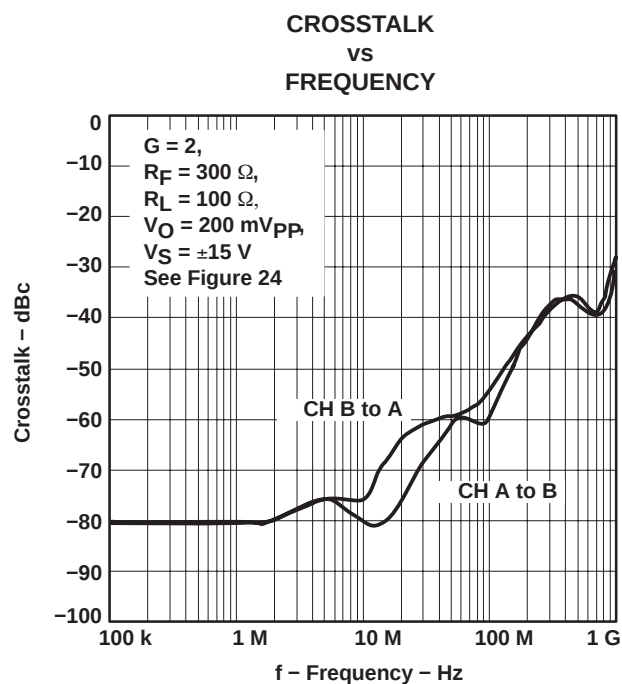


Figure 22

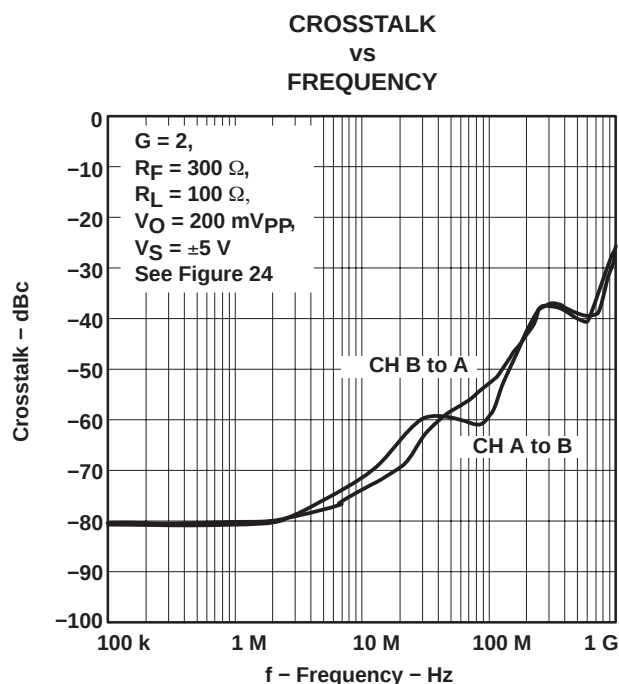


Figure 23

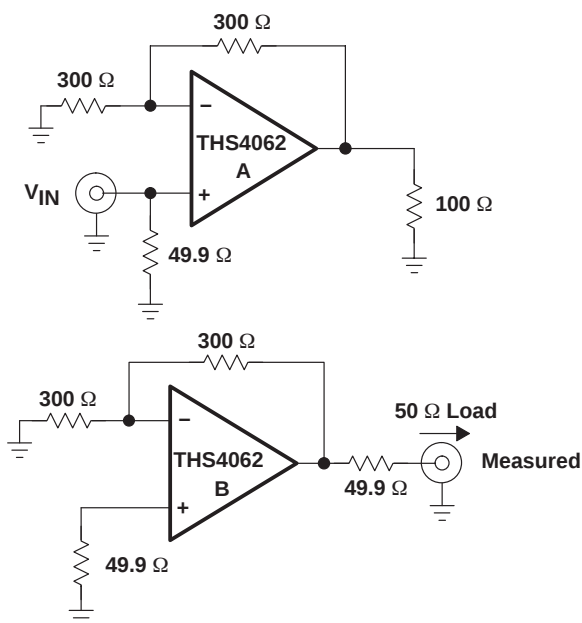


Figure 24. Test Circuits

APPLICATION INFORMATION

theory of operation

The THS406x is a high speed, operational amplifier configured in a voltage feedback architecture. It is built using a 30-V, dielectrically isolated, complementary bipolar process with NPN and PNP transistors possessing f_T s of several GHz. This results in an exceptionally high performance amplifier that has a wide bandwidth, high slew rate, fast settling time, and low distortion. A simplified schematic is shown in Figure 25.

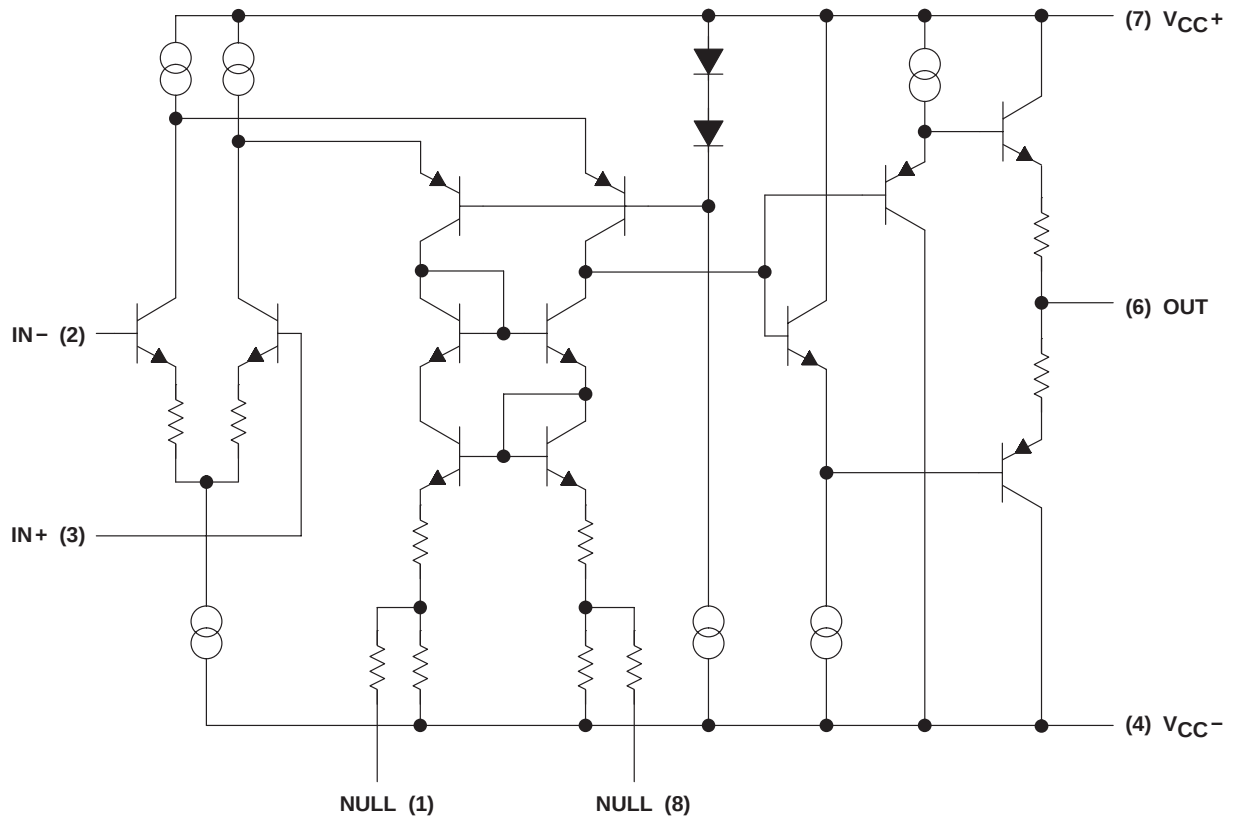


Figure 25. THS4061 Simplified Schematic

APPLICATION INFORMATION

offset nulling

The THS4061 has very low input offset voltage for a high-speed amplifier. However, if additional correction is required, an offset nulling function has been provided. By placing a potentiometer between terminals 1 and 8 and tying the wiper to the negative supply, the input offset can be adjusted. This is shown in Figure 26.

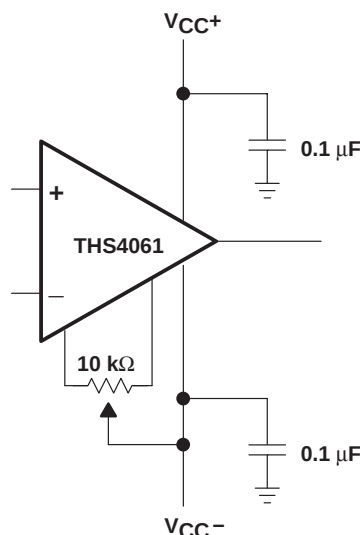


Figure 26. Offset Nulling Schematic

optimizing unity gain response

Internal frequency compensation of the THS406x was selected to provide very wideband performance yet still maintain stability when operated in a noninverting unity gain configuration. When amplifiers are compensated in this manner there is usually peaking in the closed loop response and some ringing in the step response for very fast input edges, depending upon the application. This is because a minimum phase margin is maintained for the $G=+1$ configuration. For optimum settling time and minimum ringing, a feedback resistor of $270\ \Omega$ should be used as shown in Figure 27. Additional capacitance can also be used in parallel with the feedback resistance if even finer optimization is required.

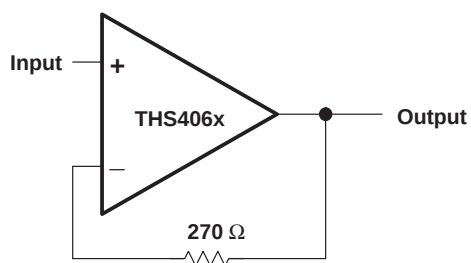


Figure 27. Noninverting, Unity Gain Schematic

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving a capacitive load

Driving capacitive loads with high performance amplifiers is not a problem as long as certain precautions are taken. The first is to realize that the THS406x has been internally compensated to maximize its bandwidth and slew rate performance. When the amplifier is compensated in this manner, capacitive loading directly on the output will decrease the device's phase margin leading to high frequency ringing or oscillations. Therefore, for capacitive loads of greater than 10 pF, it is recommended that a resistor be placed in series with the output of the amplifier, as shown in Figure 28. A minimum value of 20 Ω should work well for most applications. For example, in 75- Ω transmission systems, setting the series resistor value to 75 Ω both isolates any capacitance loading and provides the proper line impedance matching at the source end.

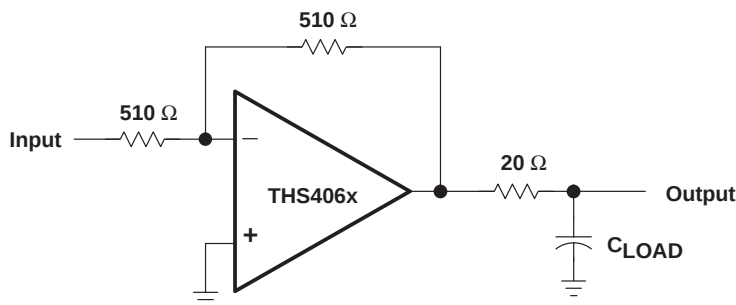


Figure 28. Driving a Capacitive Load

circuit layout considerations

In order to achieve the levels of high frequency performance of the THS406x, it is essential that proper printed-circuit board high frequency design techniques be followed. A general set of guidelines is given below. In addition, a THS406x evaluation board is available to use as a guide for layout or for evaluating the device performance.

- **Ground planes** – It is highly recommended that a ground plane be used on the board to provide all components with a low inductive ground connection. However, in the areas of the amplifier inputs and output, the ground plane can be removed to minimize the stray capacitance.
- **Proper power supply decoupling** – Use a 6.8- μ F tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor on each supply terminal. It may be possible to share the tantalum among several amplifiers depending on the application, but a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor should always be used on the supply terminal of every amplifier. In addition, the 0.1- μ F capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the supply terminal. As this distance increases, the inductance in the connecting trace makes the capacitor less effective. The designer should strive for distances of less than 0.1 inches between the device power terminals and the ceramic capacitors.
- **Sockets** – Sockets are not recommended for high-speed operational amplifiers. The additional lead inductance in the socket pins will often lead to stability problems. Surface-mount packages soldered directly to the printed-circuit board is the best implementation.
- **Short trace runs/compact part placements** – Optimum high frequency performance is achieved when stray series inductance has been minimized. To realize this, the circuit layout should be made as compact as possible thereby minimizing the length of all trace runs. Particular attention should be paid to the inverting input of the amplifier. Its length should be kept as short as possible. This helps to minimize stray capacitance at the input of the amplifier.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

circuit layout considerations (continued)

- Surface-mount passive components – Using surface-mount passive components is recommended for high-frequency amplifier circuits for several reasons. First, because of the extremely low lead inductance of surface-mount components, the problem with stray series inductance is greatly reduced. Second, the small size of surface-mount components naturally leads to a more compact layout, thereby minimizing both stray inductance and capacitance. If leaded components are used, it is recommended that the lead lengths be kept as short as possible.

evaluation board

An evaluation board is available for the THS4061 (literature number SLOP226) and THS4062 (literature number SLOP235). This board has been configured for very low parasitic capacitance in order to realize the full performance of the amplifier. A schematic of the evaluation board is shown in Figure 29. The circuitry has been designed so that the amplifier may be used in either an inverting or noninverting configuration. To order the evaluation board contact your local TI sales office or distributor. For more detailed information, refer to the *THS4061 EVM User's Manual* (literature number SLOU038) or the *THS4062 EVM User's Manual* (literature number SLOU040)

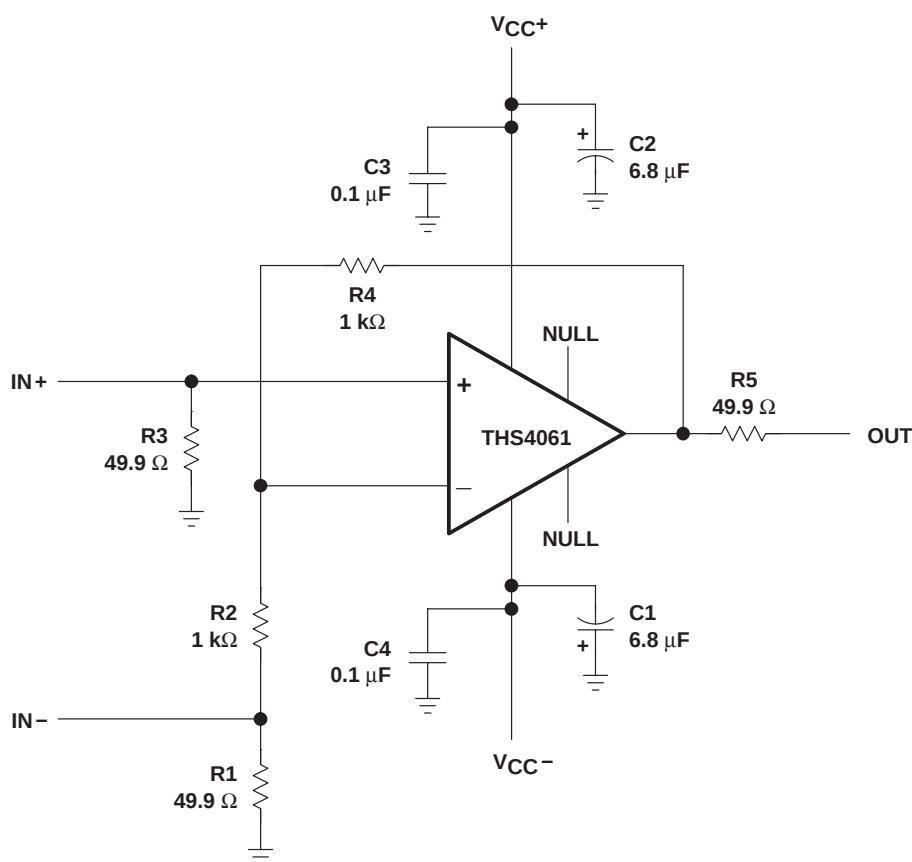


Figure 29. THS4061 Evaluation Board Schematic

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
5962-9960101Q2A	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type
5962-9960101QPA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42 SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type
THS4061CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDGN	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDGNG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDGNR	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDGNRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061CDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDGN	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDGNG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDGNR	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDGNRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4061MFKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type
THS4061MJG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42 SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type
THS4061MJGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42 SNPB	N / A for Pkg Type
THS4062CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDGN	ACTIVE	MSOP-	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
		Power PAD				no Sb/Br)		
THS4062CDGNG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDGNR	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDGNRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062CDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDGN	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDGNG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDGNR	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDGNRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP-Power PAD	DGN	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
THS4062IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

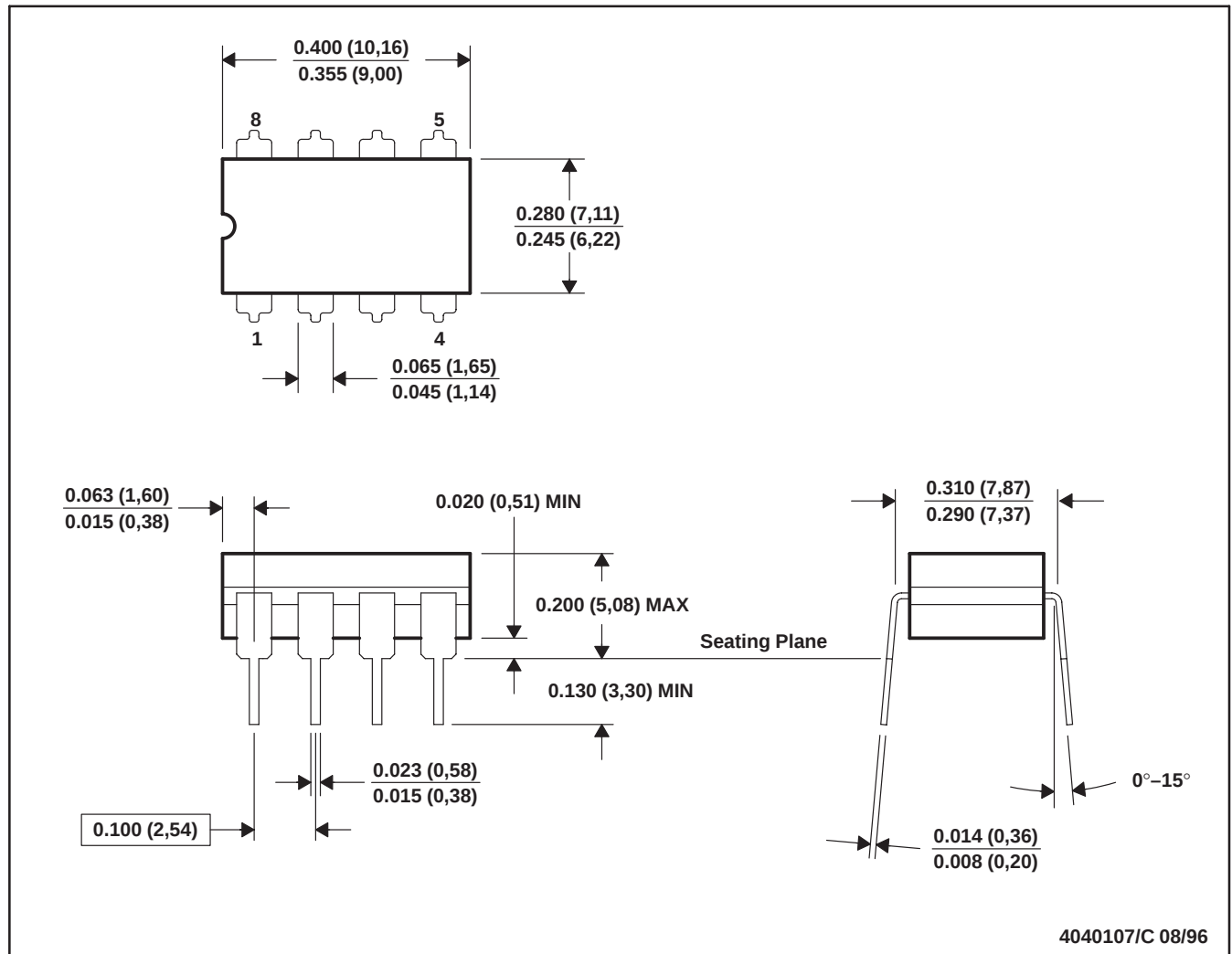
⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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JG (R-GDIP-T8)

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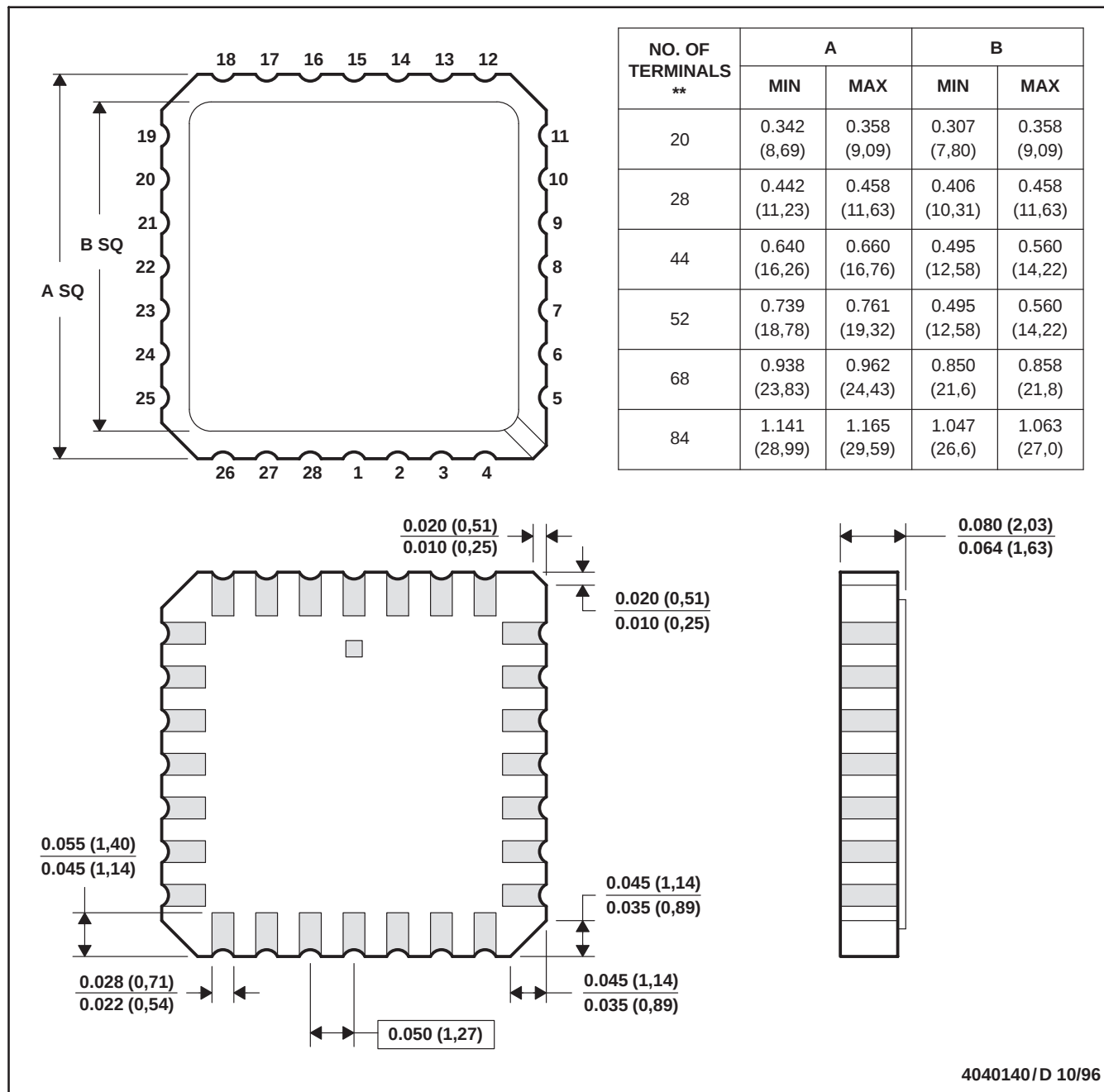


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 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification.
 E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T8

FK (S-CQCC-N**)

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

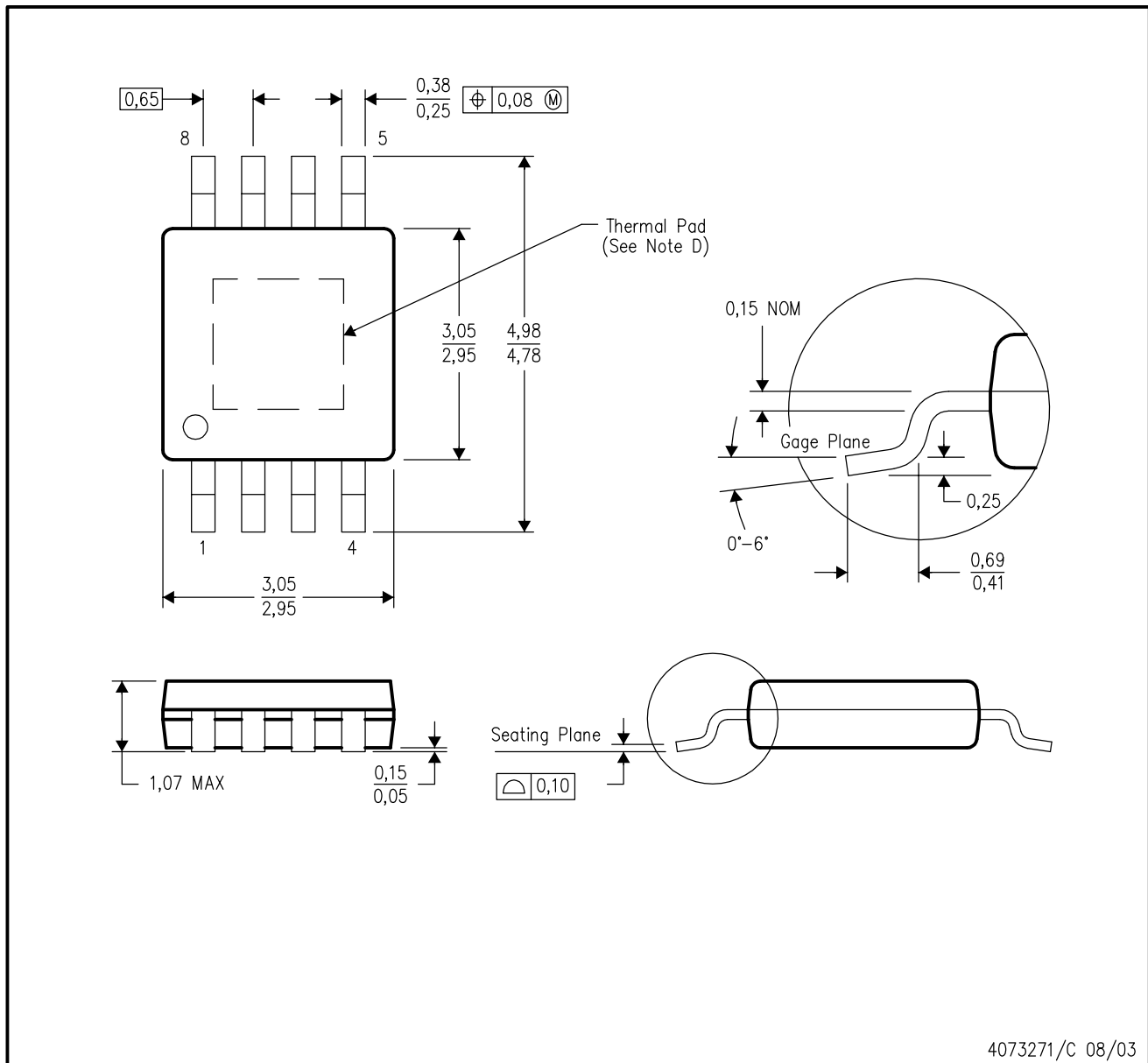
28 TERMINAL SHOWN



- NOTES:
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 - The terminals are gold plated.
 - Falls within JEDEC MS-004

DGN (S-PDSO-G8)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



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 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
 - D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com <<http://www.ti.com>>.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187

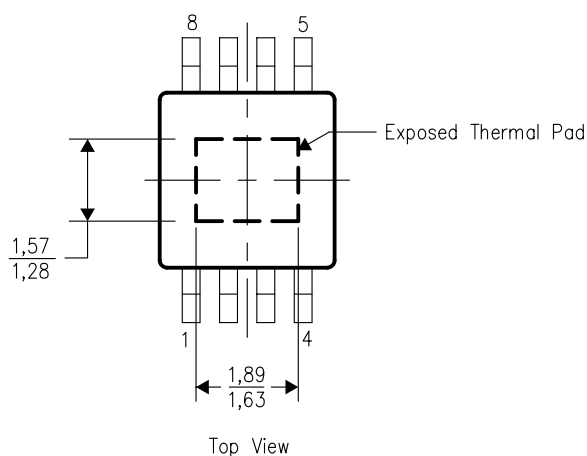
PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. When the thermal pad is soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB), the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to a ground or power plane (whichever is applicable), or alternatively, a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

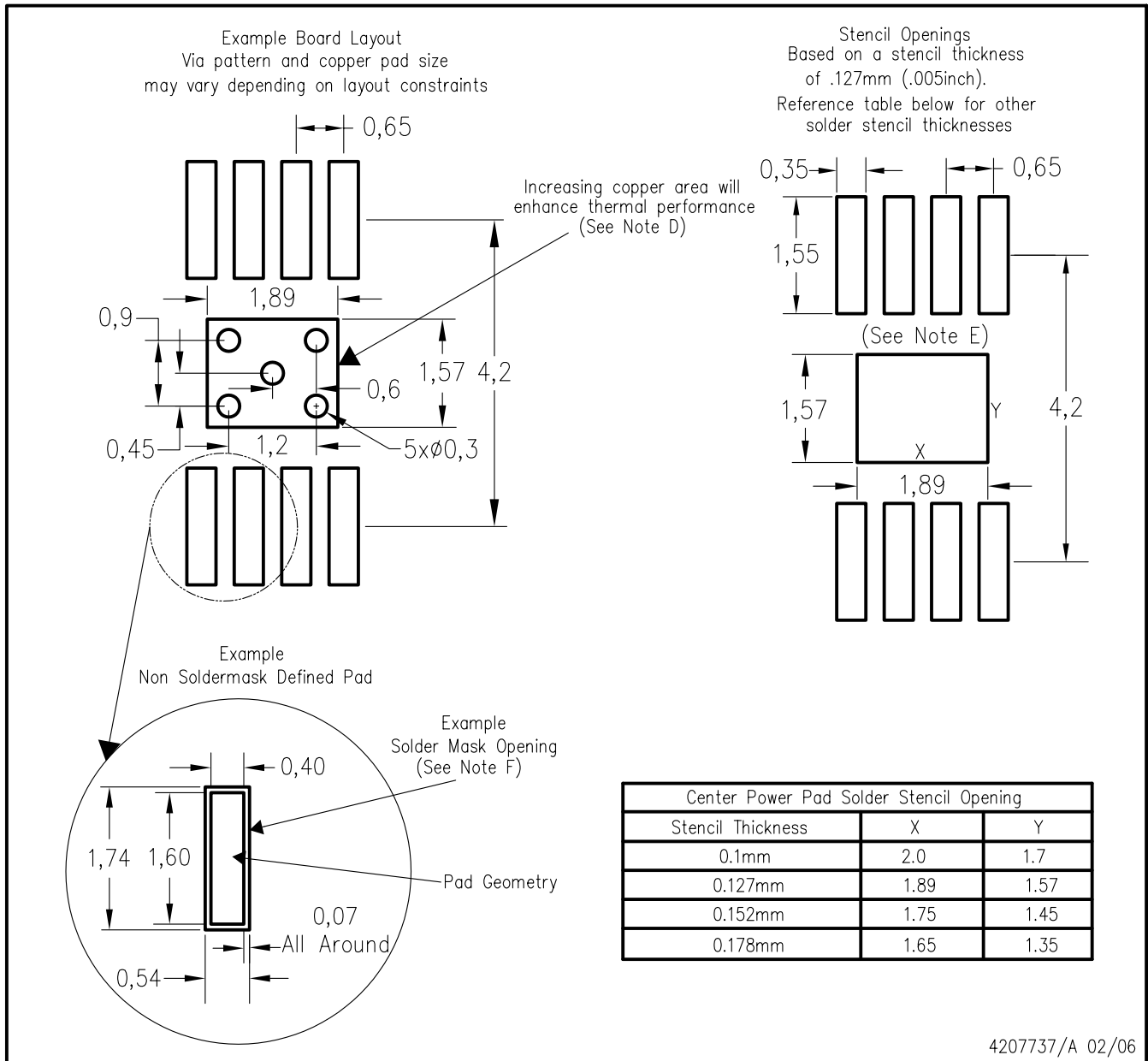
The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

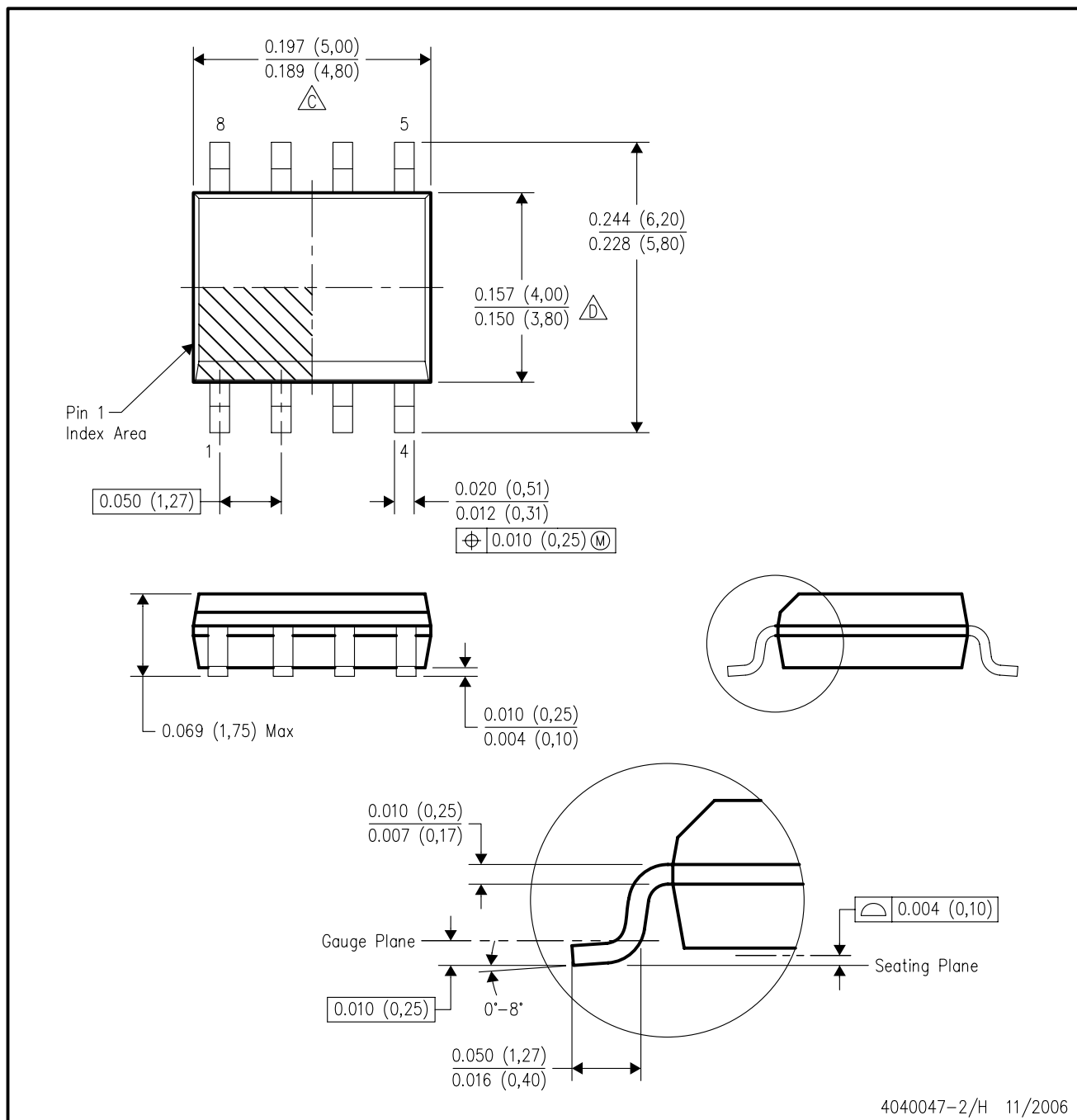
DGN (R-PDS0-G8) PowerPAD™



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
 - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <<http://www.ti.com>>. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
 - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - $\triangle C$ Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
 - $\triangle D$ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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