LM6171 高速、低消費電力、低歪み、電圧帰還型アンプ

1 特長

- 特に記述のない限り標準値
- 使いやすい電圧帰還トポロジ
- 非常に高いスルーレート:3600V/µs
- 幅広いユニティ ゲイン帯域幅積:76MHz
- A_V = +2 での -3dB 周波数:75MHz
- 低い消費電流:2.5mA
- 高い CMRR:110dB
- 高いオープン・ループ・ゲイン:90dB
- ±15V および ±5V での動作が規定済み

2 アプリケーション

- マルチメディア放送システム
- ライン ドライバ、スイッチ
- ビデオ・アンプ
- NTSC、PAL®、SECAM システム
- ADC/DAC バッファ
- HDTV アンプ
- パルス アンプとピーク検出器
- 計装アンプ
- アクティブ・フィルタ

3 概要

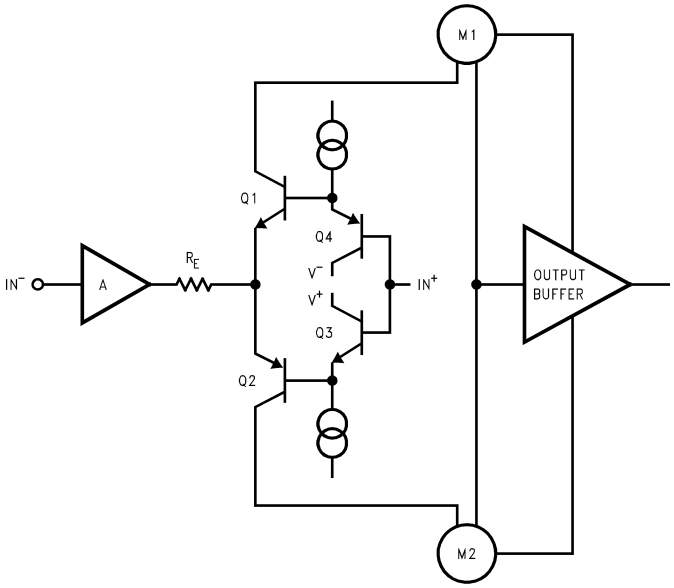
LM6171 はユニティ ゲインで安定している高速電圧帰還型アンプです。LM6171 は、わずか 2.5mA の消費電流で 3600V/µs の高スルーレートと 100MHz のユニティ ゲイン帯域幅を提供します。LM6171 は、高速の信号処理やビデオ アプリケーションに威力を発揮する優れた AC/DC 性能を持っています。

±15V 電源の採用により、大きな信号スイングが可能で、ダイナミック レンジと信号対雑音比 (SNR) が向上します。LM6171 は、高出力電流ドライブ、低スプリアスフリー ダイナミック レンジ (SFDR)、全高調波歪み (THD) を特長としており、A/D コンバータ (ADC) および D/A コンバータ (DAC) システムに非常に適しています。LM6171 は、携帯機器のアプリケーション用の ±5V での動作が規定されています。

パッケージ情報

部品番号	パッケージ(1)	パッケージ サイズ(2)
LM6171	D (SOIC、8)	4.9mm × 6mm
	P (PDIP、8)	9.81mm × 9.43mm

(1) 詳細については、セクション 10 を参照してください。
(2) パッケージ サイズ (長さ×幅) は公称値であり、該当する場合はピンも含まれます。



概略回路図

このリソースの元の言語は英語です。翻訳は概要を便宜的に提供するもので、自動化ツール (機械翻訳) を使用していることがあり、TI では翻訳の正確性および妥当性につきましては一切保証いたしません。実際の設計などの前には、ti.com で必ず最新の英語版をご参照くださいますようお願いいたします。

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

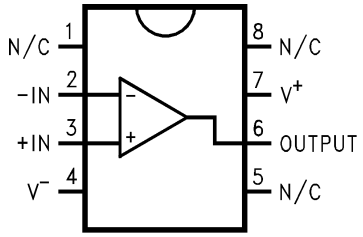


図 4-1. D Package, 8-Pin SOIC
P Package, 8-Pin PDIP
(Top View)

表 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE(1)	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
–IN	2	I	Negative input pin
+IN	3	I	Positive input pin
N/C	1, 5, 8	—	This pin is not internally connected; leave floating or connect to any other pin on the device.
OUTPUT	6	O	Output pin.
V^-	4	I/O	Negative supply voltage pin.
V^+	7	I/O	Positive supply voltage pin.

(1) Signal types: I = input, O = output, I/O = input or output.

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5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1) (2)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_S	Supply voltage ($V^+ – V^–$)		36	V
V_I	Differential input voltage		±10	V
V_{CM}	Common-mode voltage	($V^–$) – 0.3	(V^+) + 0.3	V
I_{IN}	Input current		±10	mA
I_{SC}	Output current short to ground(3)		Continuous	A
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65	150	℃
T_J	Junction temperature(4)		150	℃
T_{SOLDER}	Infrared or convection reflow (20 seconds)		235	℃
	Wave soldering lead temp (10 seconds)		260	

(1) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
(2) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(3) Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C.
(4) The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, $R_{\theta JA}$, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)}–T_A)/R_{\theta JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002(2)	±1500	V

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 2500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_S	Supply voltage	5.5		34	V
T_A	Ambient temperature	−40		85	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		LM6171			UNIT
		D (SOIC) A Version	D (SOIC) B Version	P (PDIP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	122.5	172	108	℃/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	64.7	62.4	52.4	℃/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	65.9	55.7	51.9	℃/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	17.6	16.5	6.8	℃/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	65.1	55.1	51.1	℃/W

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THERMAL METRIC[1]		LM6171			UNIT
		D (SOIC) A Version	D (SOIC) B Version	P (PDIP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	°C/W

(1) For information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V

at T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 15 V, V^- = −15 V, V_{CM} = 0 V, and R_L = 1 kΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN[2]	TYP[1]	MAX[2]	UNIT
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	LM6171A			1.5	3	mV
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C			5	
		LM6171B			1.5	6	
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C			8	
TCV_{OS}	Input offset voltage average drift				6		µV/°C
I_B	Input bias current				1	3	µA
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				4	
I_{OS}	Input offset current				0.03	2	
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				3	
R_{IN}	Input resistance	Common-mode			40		MΩ
		Differential-mode			4.9		
R_O	Open-loop output resistance				14		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	LM6171A, V_{CM} = ±10 V		80	110		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	75			
		LM6171B, V_{CM} = ±10 V		75	110		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	70			
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	LM6171A, V_S = ±5 V to ±15 V		85	95		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	80			
		LM6171B, V_S = ±5 V to ±15 V		80	95		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	75			
V_{CM}	Input common-mode voltage	CMRR > 60 dB			±13.5		V
A_V	Large signal voltage gain[3]	R_L = 1 kΩ, V_{OUT} = ±5 V		80	90		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	70			
		R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = ±5 V		70	83		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	60			
V_O	Output swing	R_L = 1 kΩ, sourcing		12.5	13.3		V
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	12			
		R_L = 1 kΩ, sinking		−12.5	−13.3		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	−12			
		R_L = 100 Ω, sourcing		9	11.6		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	8.5			
		R_L = 100 Ω, sinking		−9	−10.5		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	−8.5			
	Continuous output current (open loop)[4]	Sourcing, R_L = 100 Ω		90	116		mA
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	85			
		Sinking, R_L = 100 Ω		90	105		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	85			

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5.5 Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V (続き)

at T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 15 V, V^- = −15 V, V_{CM} = 0 V, and R_L = 1 kΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(2)	TYP(1)	MAX(2)	UNIT
	Continuous output current (in linear region)	Sourcing, R_L = 100 Ω			100		mA
		Sinking, R_L = 100 Ω			80		
I_{SC}	Output short circuit current	Sourcing			135		mA
		Sinking			135		
I_S	Supply current				2.5	4	mA
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				4.5	
SR	Slew rate(5)	A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 13 V_{PP}			3600		V/µs
		A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 10 V_{PP}			3000		
	Unity-gain bandwidth	LM6171A			76		MHz
		LM6171B			100		MHz
	−3-dB frequency	LM6171A	A_V = +1		200		MHz
			A_V = +2		75		
		LM6171B	A_V = +1		160		
			A_V = +2		62		
φ_m	Phase margin	LM6171A			58		Deg
		LM6171B			40		
t_s	Settling time (0.1%)	A_V = −1, V_{OUT} = ±5 V, R_L = 500 Ω	LM6171A		21		ns
			LM6171B		48		
t_p	Propagation delay	A_V = −2, V_{IN} = ±5 V, R_L = 500 Ω	LM6171A		4.1		ns
			LM6171B		6		
A_D	Differential gain(6)				0.03		%
φ_D	Differential phase(6)				0.5		°
e_n	Input-referred voltage noise	f = 10 kHz			12		nV/√Hz
i_n	Input-referred current noise	f = 10 kHz			1		pA/√Hz

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm
(2) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
(3) Large-signal voltage gain is the total output swing divided by the input signal required to produce that swing. For V_S = ±15 V, V_{OUT} = ±5 V. For V_S = +5 V, V_{OUT} = ±1 V.
(4) The open-loop output current is the output swing with the 100-Ω load resistor divided by that resistor.
(5) Slew rate is the average of the rising and falling slew rates.
(6) Differential gain and phase are measured with A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 1 V_{PP} at 3.58 MHz and both input and output 75 Ω terminated.

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5.6 Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V

at T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 5 V, V^- = −5 V, V_{CM} = 0 V, and R_L = 1 kΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(2)	TYP(1)	MAX(2)	UNIT
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	LM6171A			1.2	3	mV
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C			5	
		LM6171B			1.2	6	
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C			8	
TCV_{OS}	Input offset voltage average drift				4		µV/°C
I_B	Input bias current				1	2.5	µA
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				3.5	
I_{OS}	Input offset current				0.03	1.5	
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				2.2	
R_{IN}	Input resistance	Common-mode			40		MΩ
		Differential-mode			4.9		
R_O	Open loop output resistance				14		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	LM6171A, V_{CM} = ±2.5 V		80	105		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	75			
		LM6171B, V_{CM} = ±2.5 V		75	105		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	70			
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	LM6171A, V_S = ±5 V to ±15 V		85	95		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	80			
		LM6171B, V_S = ±5 V to ±15 V		80	95		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	75			
V_{CM}	Input common-mode voltage	CMRR > 60 dB	LM6171A		±3.2		V
			LM6171B		±3.7		
A_V	Large signal voltage gain(3)	R_L = 1 kΩ, V_{OUT} = ±1 V		75	84		dB
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	65			
		R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = ±1 V		70	80		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	60			
V_O	Output swing	R_L = 1 kΩ, sourcing		3.2	3.5		V
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	3			
		R_L = 1 kΩ, sinking		−3.2	−3.4		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	−3			
		R_L = 100 Ω, sourcing		2.8	3.2		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	2.5			
		R_L = 100 Ω, sinking		−2.8	−3.0		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	−2.5			
	Continuous output current (open loop)(4)	Sourcing, R_L = 100 Ω		28	32		mA
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	25			
		Sinking, R_L = 100 Ω		28	30		
			T_A = –40°C to +85°C	25			
I_{SC}	Output short circuit current	Sourcing			130		
		Sinking			100		
I_S	Supply current				2.3	3	
		T_A = –40°C to +85°C				3.5	

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5.6 Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V (続き)

at T_J = 25°C, V^+ = 5 V, V^- = −5 V, V_{CM} = 0 V, and R_L = 1 kΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(2)	TYP(1)	MAX(2)	UNIT
SR	Slew rate(5)	A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 3.5 V_{PP}			750		V/µs
		A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 2 V_{PP}			450		
	Unity-gain bandwidth	LM6171A			70		MHz
		LM6171B			70		
	−3-dB frequency	LM6171A	A_V = +1		190		MHz
			A_V = +2		75		
		LM6171B	A_V = +1		130		
			A_V = +2		45		
φ_m	Phase margin				57		Deg
t_s	Settling time (0.1%)	A_V = −1, V_{OUT} = ±1 V, R_L = 500 Ω	LM6171A		25		ns
			LM6171B		60		
t_p	Propagation delay	A_V = −2, V_{IN} = ±1 V, R_L = 500 Ω	LM6171A		4.5		ns
			LM6171B		8		
A_D	Differential gain(6)				0.04		%
φ_D	Differential phase(6)				0.7		°
e_n	Input-referred voltage noise	f = 10 kHz			11		nV/√Hz
i_n	Input-referred current noise	f = 10 kHz			1		pA/√Hz

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm

(2) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
(3) Large-signal voltage gain is the total output swing divided by the input signal required to produce that swing. For V_S = ±15 V, V_{OUT} = ±5 V. For V_S = +5 V, V_{OUT} = ±1 V
(4) The open-loop output current is the output swing with the 100-Ω load resistor divided by that resistor.
(5) Slew rate is the average of the rising and falling slew rates.
(6) Differential gain and phase are measured with A_V = +2, V_{IN} = 1 V_{PP} at 3.58 MHz and both input and output 75 Ω terminated.

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5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)

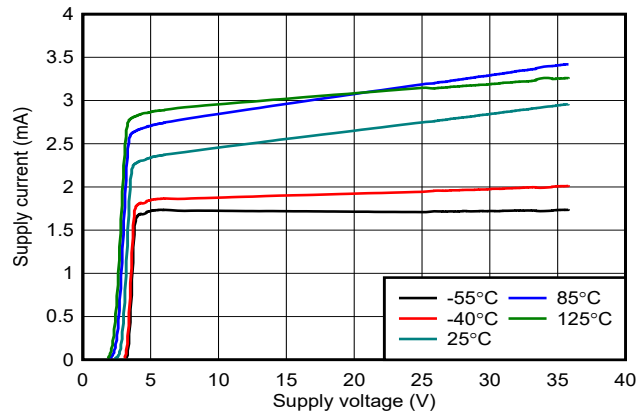


図 5-1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

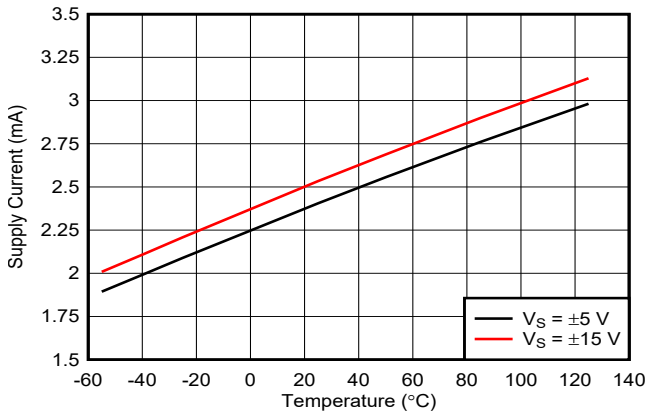


図 5-2. Supply Current vs Temperature

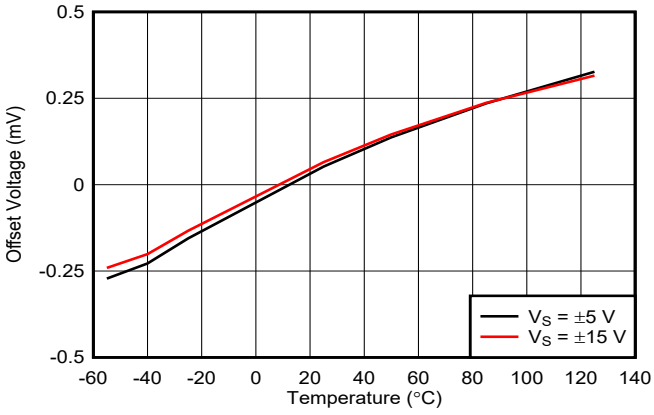


図 5-3. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature

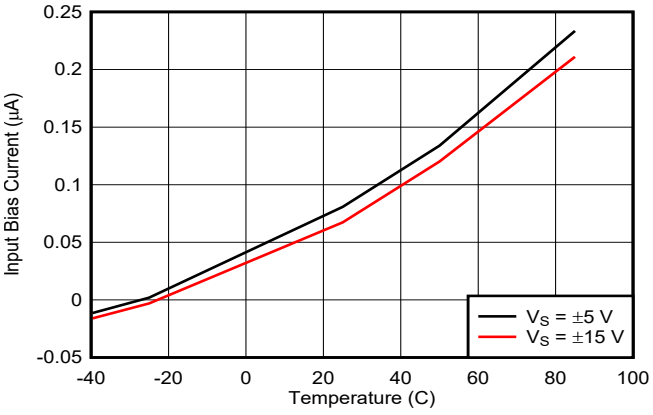


図 5-4. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

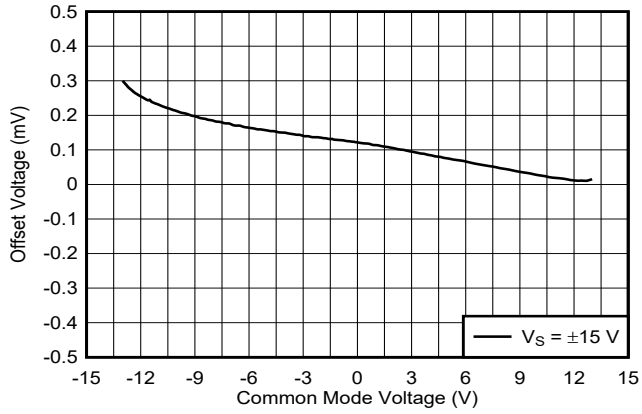


図 5-5. Input Offset Voltage vs Common Mode Voltage

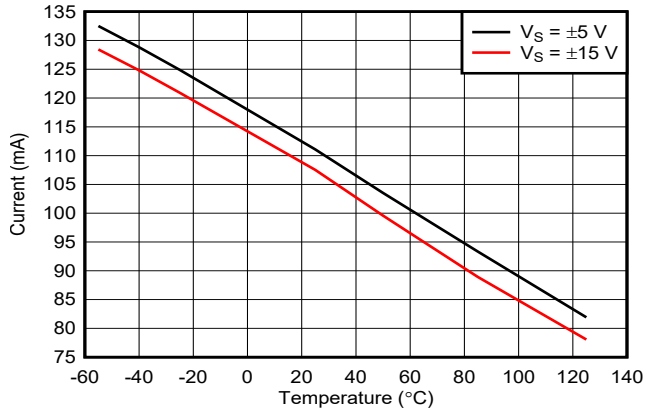


図 5-6. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sourcing)

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5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)

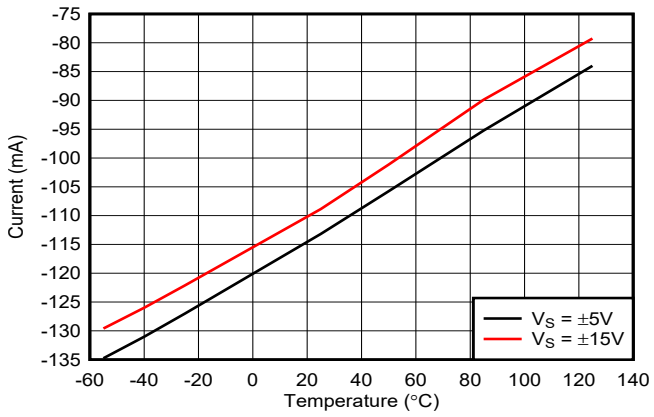


図 5-7. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sinking)

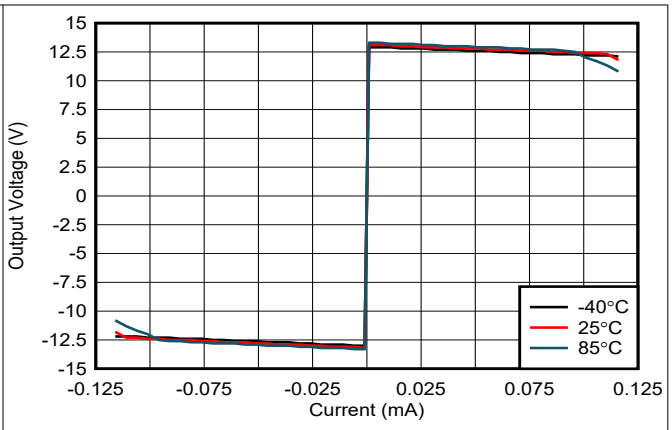


図 5-8. Output Voltage vs Output Current

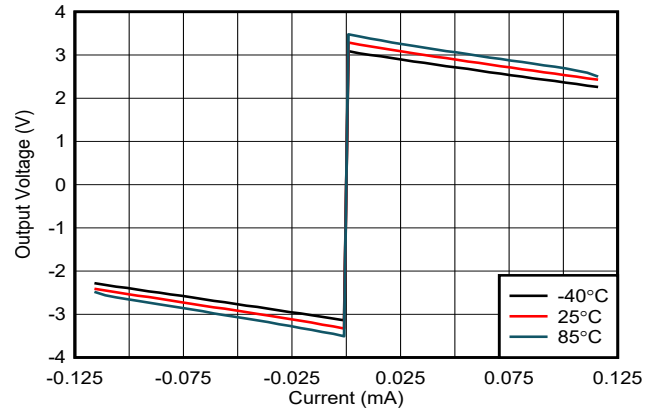


図 5-9. Output Voltage vs Output Current

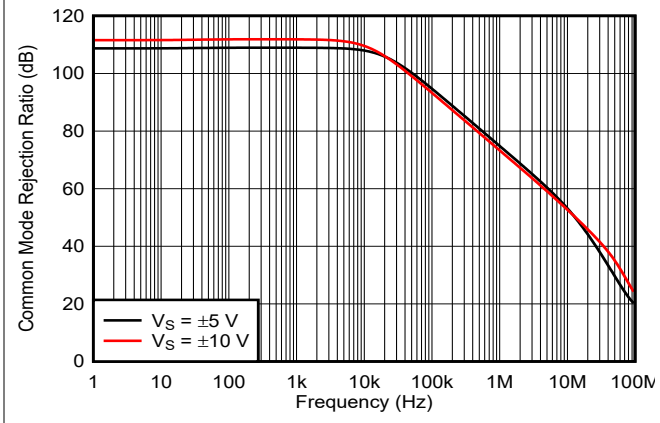


図 5-10. CMRR vs Frequency

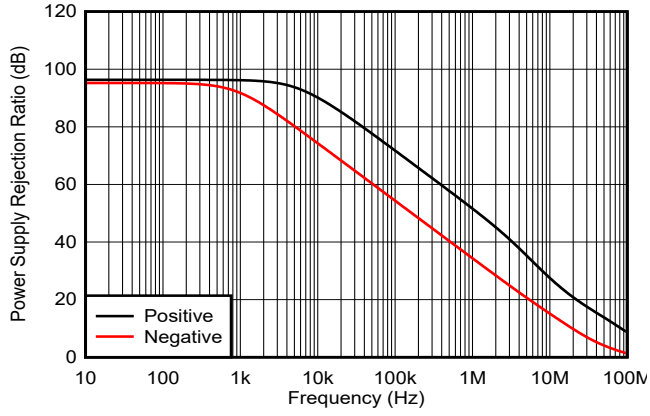


図 5-11. PSRR vs Frequency

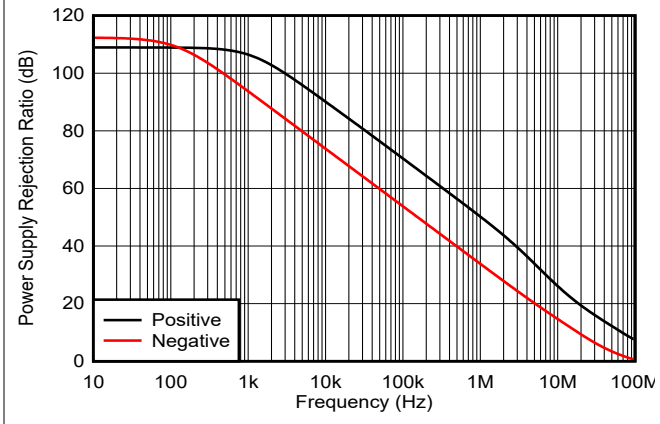
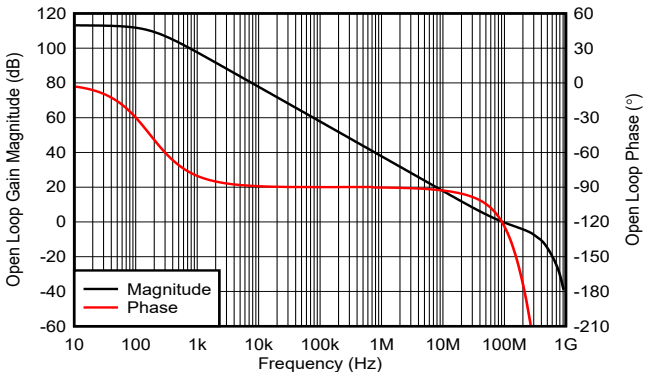


図 5-12. PSRR vs Frequency

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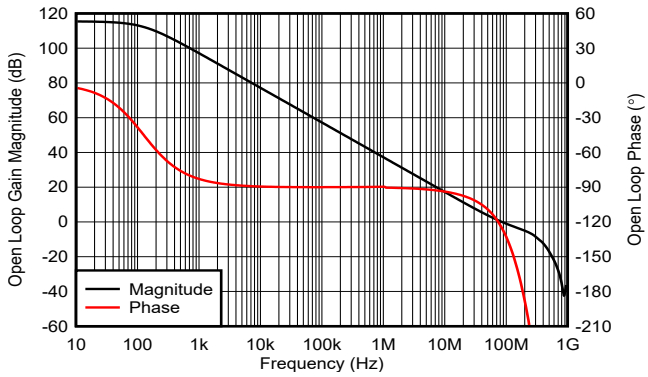
5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)



V_S = 30 V

図 5-13. Open-Loop Frequency Response



V_S = 10 V

図 5-14. Open-Loop Frequency Response

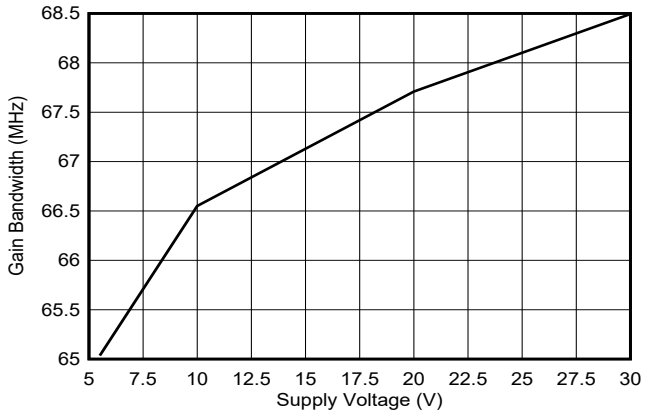


図 5-15. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

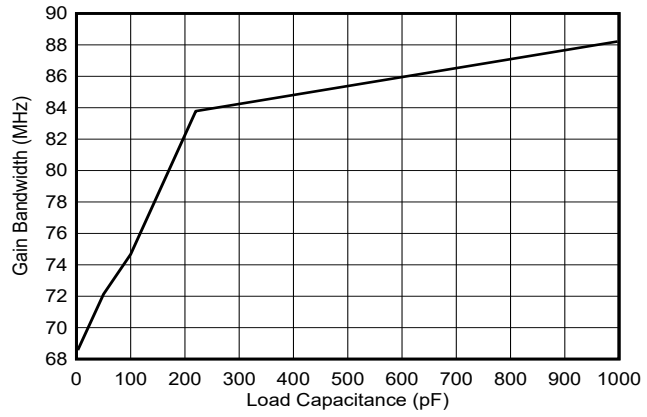


図 5-16. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Load Capacitance

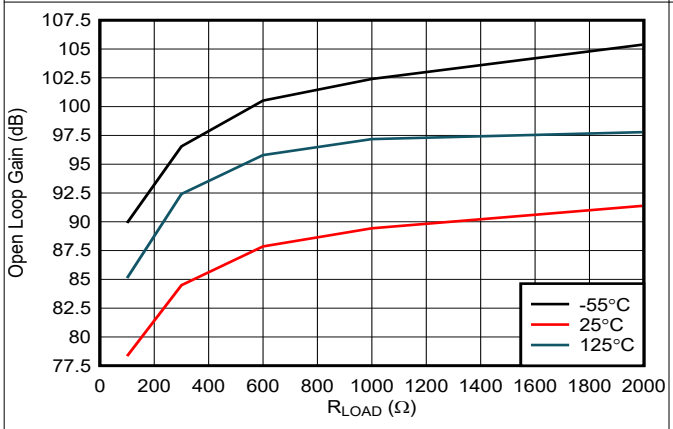


図 5-17. Large-Signal Voltage Gain vs Load

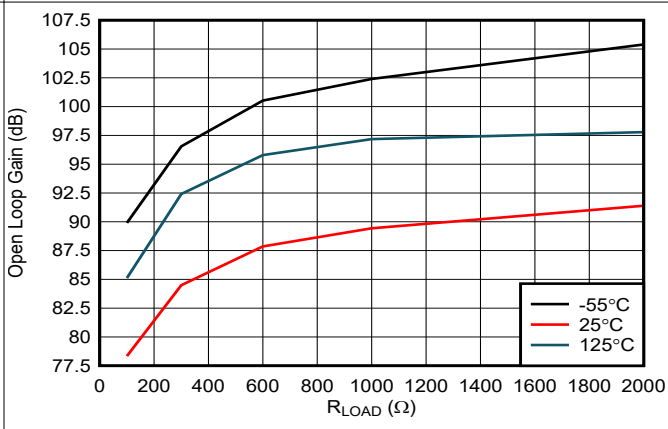


図 5-18. Large-Signal Voltage Gain vs Load

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5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)

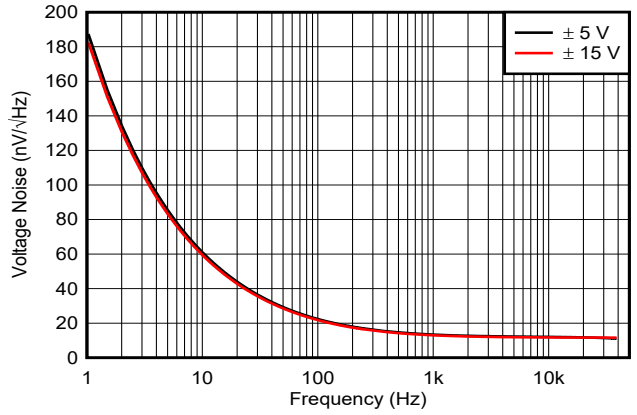


図 5-19. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

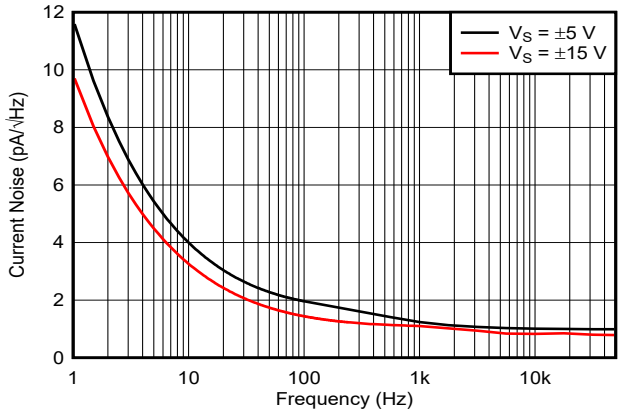


図 5-20. Input Current Noise vs Frequency

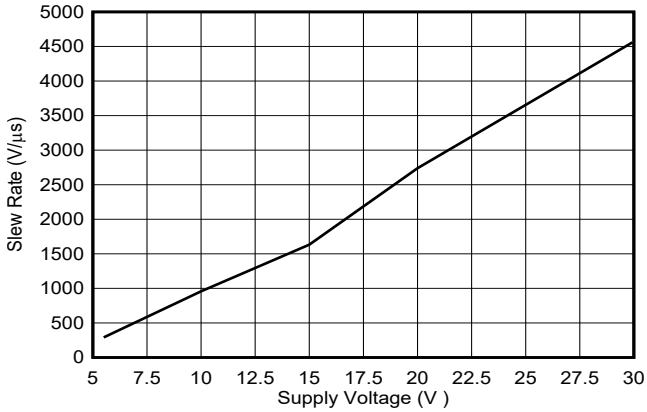


図 5-21. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

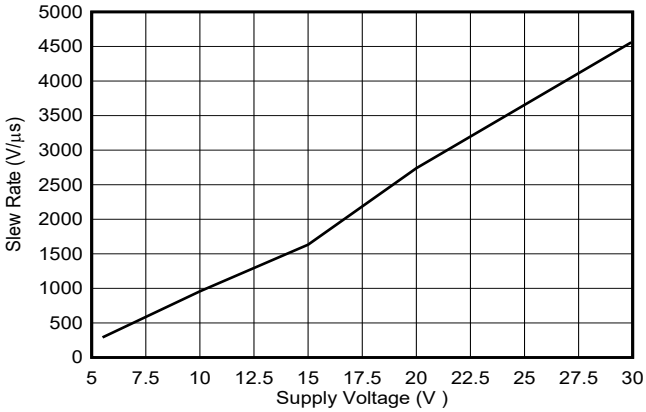


図 5-22. Slew Rate vs Input Voltage

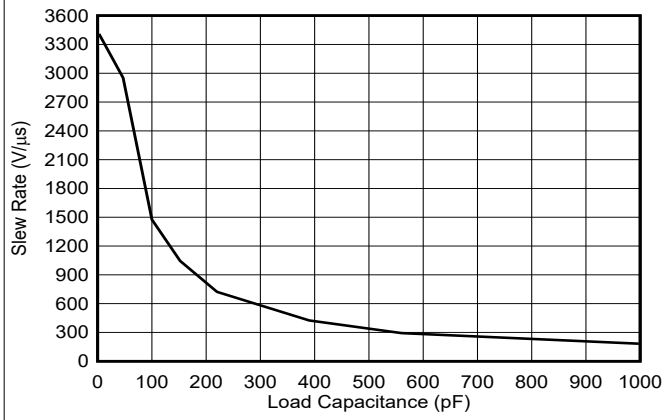


図 5-23. Slew Rate vs Load Capacitance

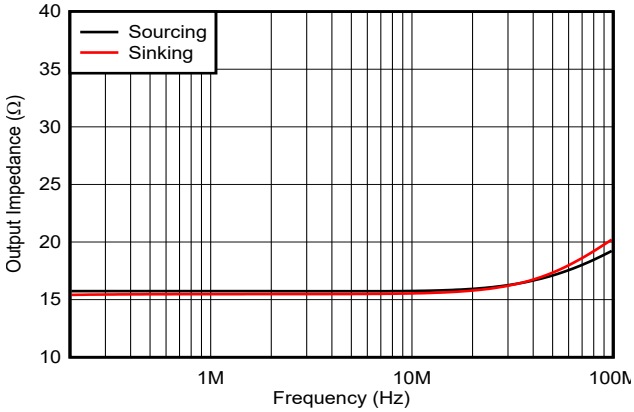


図 5-24. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

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5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)

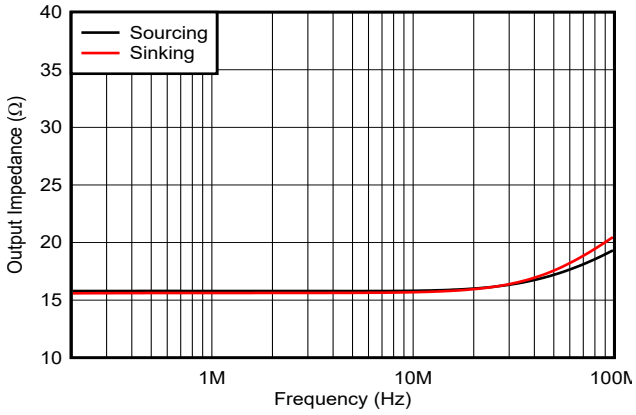
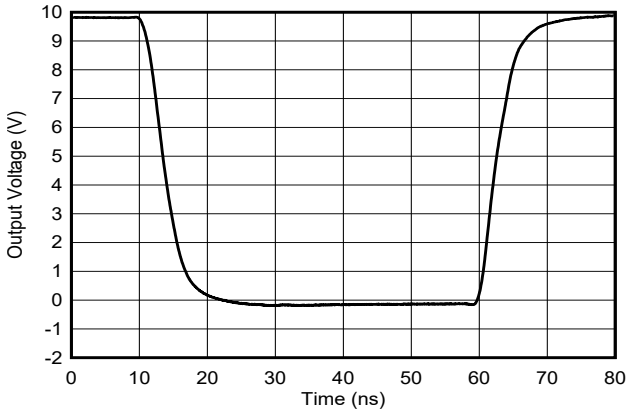
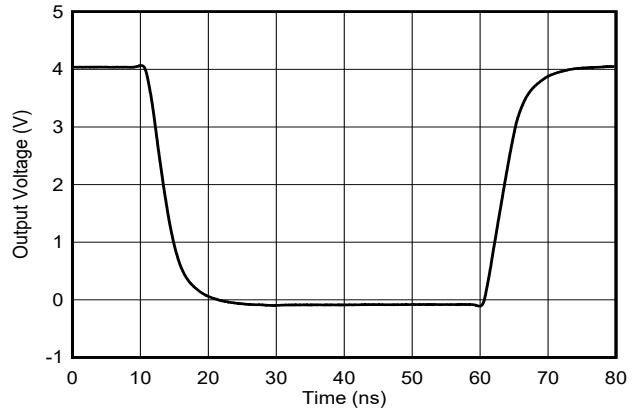


図 5-25. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



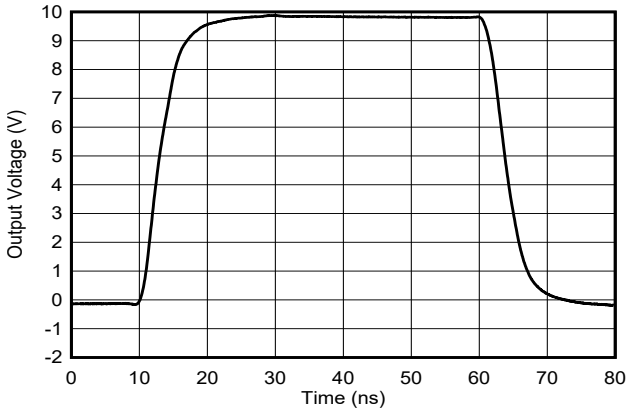
A_V = −1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-26. Large-Signal Pulse Response



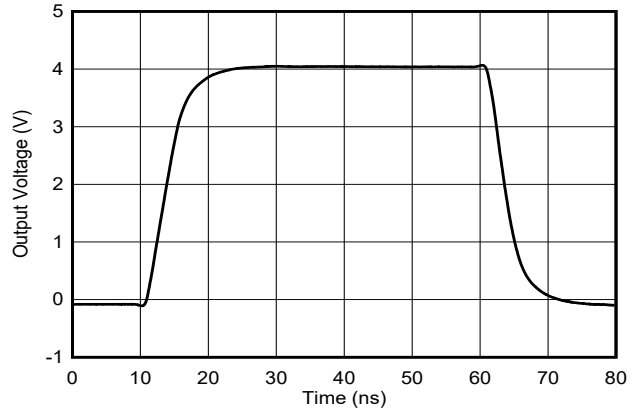
A_V = −1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-27. Large-Signal Pulse Response



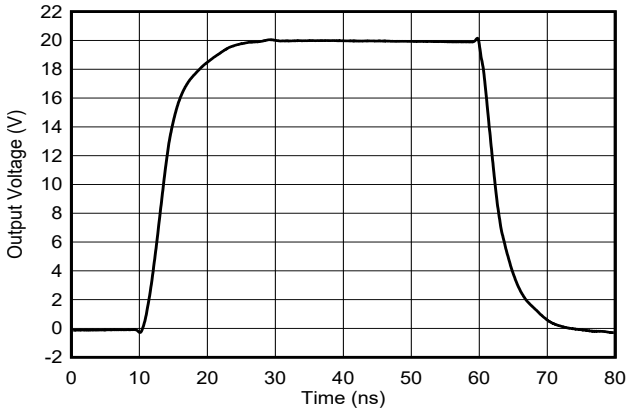
A_V = 1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-28. Large-Signal Pulse Response



A_V = 1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-29. Large-Signal Pulse Response



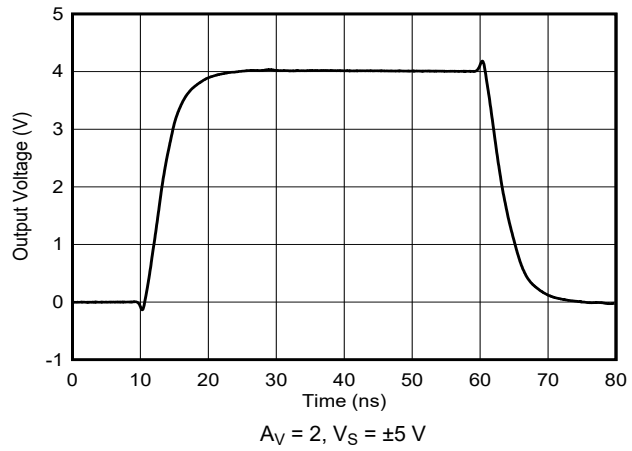
A_V = 2, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-30. Large-Signal Pulse Response

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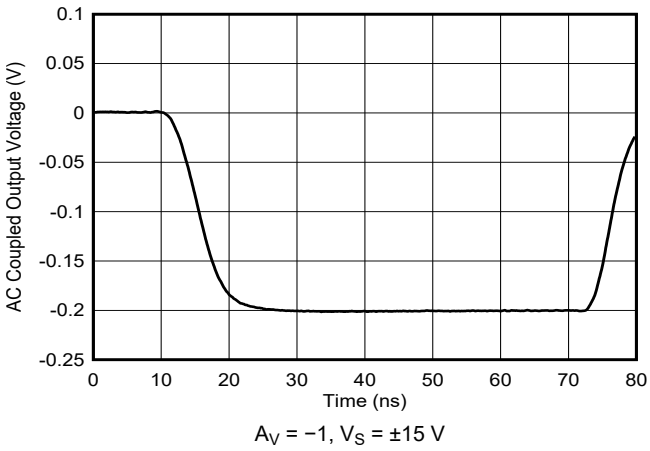
5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)



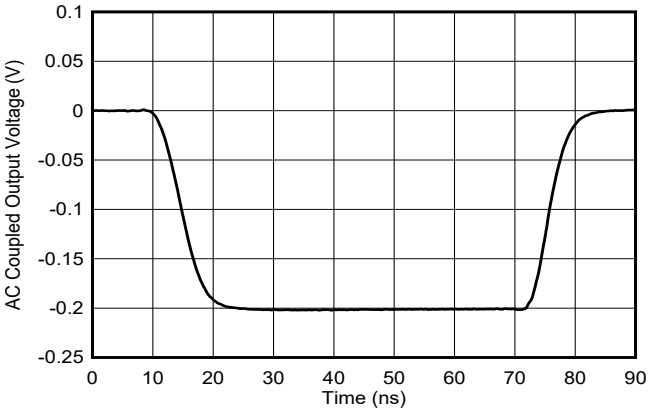
A_V = 2, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-31. Large-Signal Pulse Response



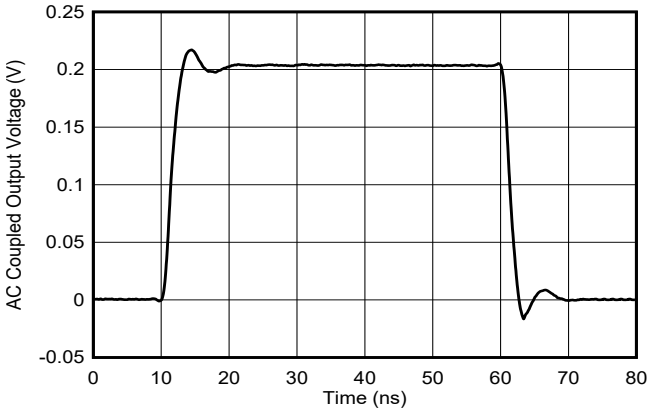
A_V = −1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-32. Small-Signal Pulse Response



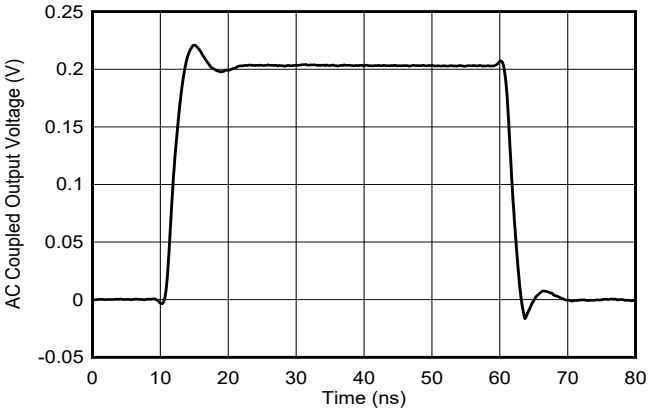
A_V = −1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-33. Small-Signal Pulse Response



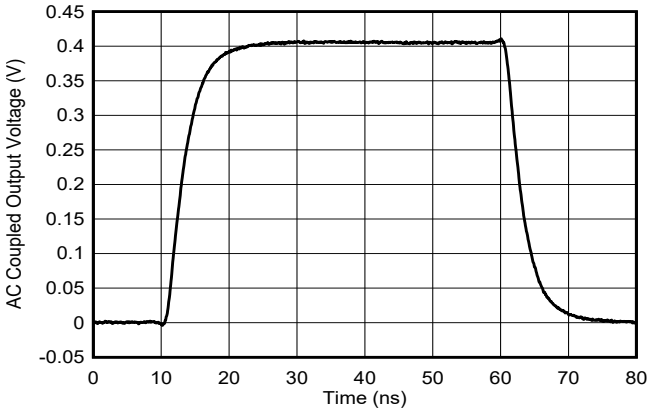
A_V = 1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-34. Small-Signal Pulse Response



A_V = 1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-35. Small-Signal Pulse Response



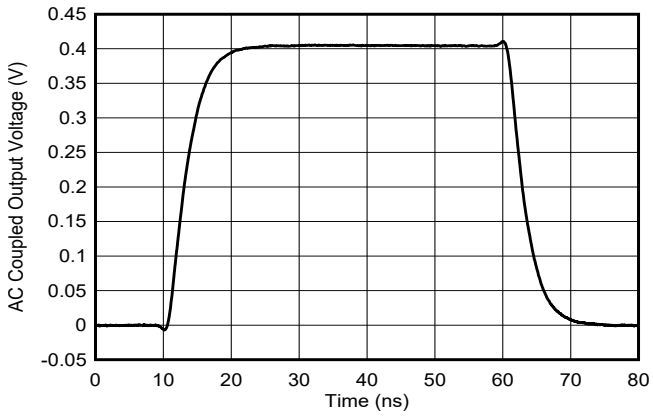
A_V = 2, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-36. Small-Signal Pulse Response

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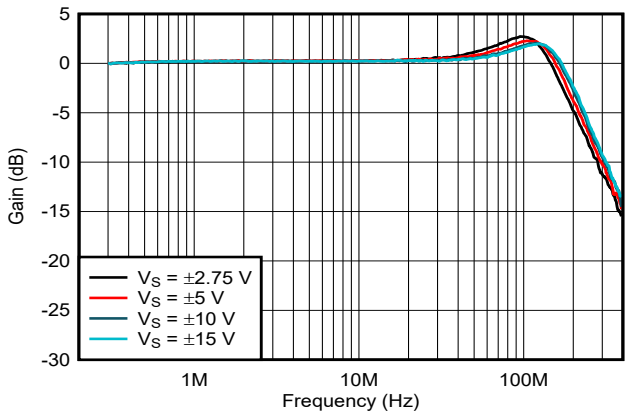
5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)



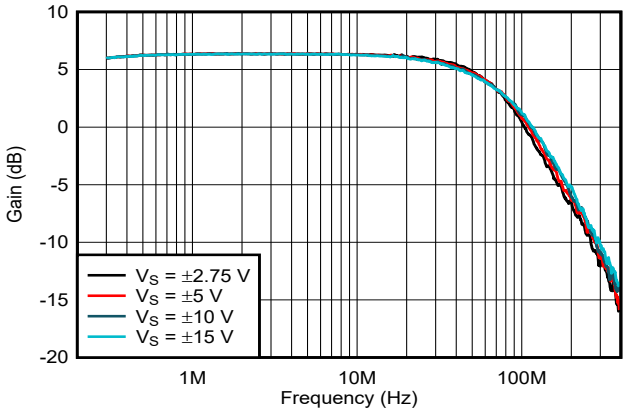
A_V = 2, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-37. Small-Signal Pulse Response



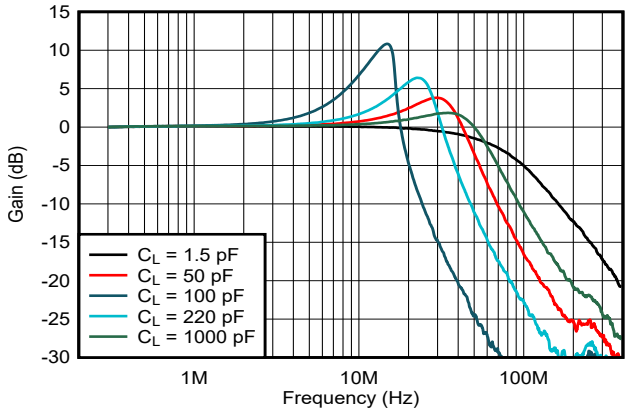
A_V = 1

図 5-38. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Supply Voltage



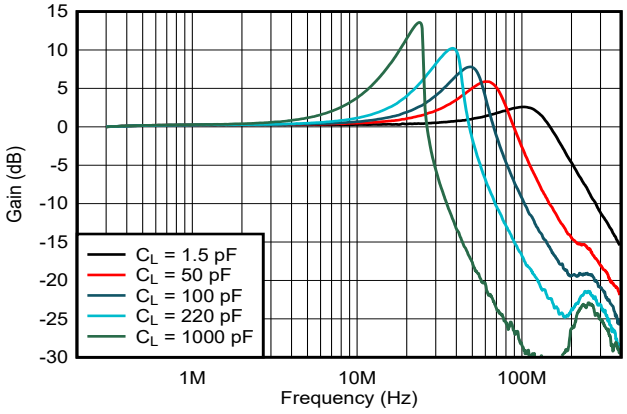
A_V = 2

図 5-39. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Supply Voltage



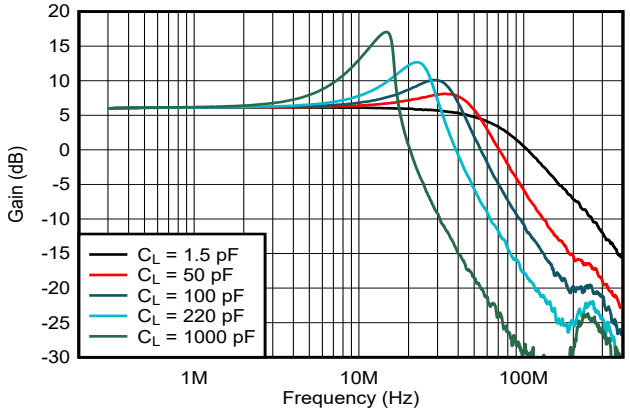
V_S = 30 V, A_V = 1

図 5-40. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load



V_S = 10 V, A_V = 1

図 5-41. Closed Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load



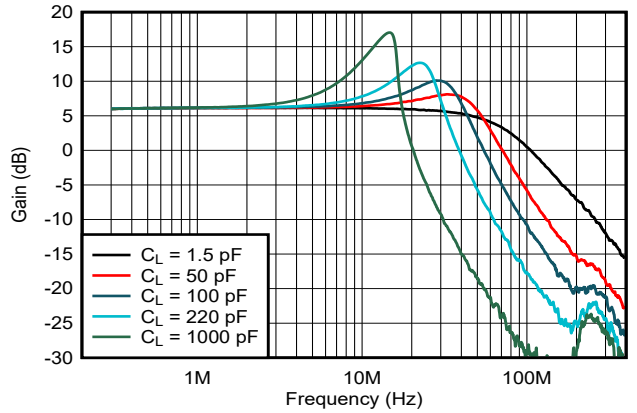
V_S = 30 V, A_V = 2

図 5-42. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load

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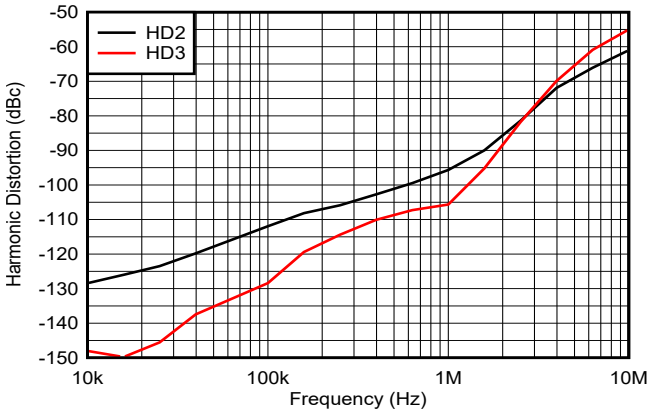
5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)



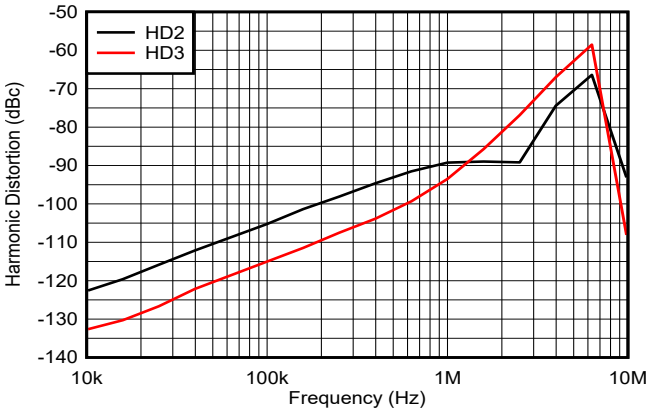
V_S = 10 V, A_V = 2

図 5-43. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load



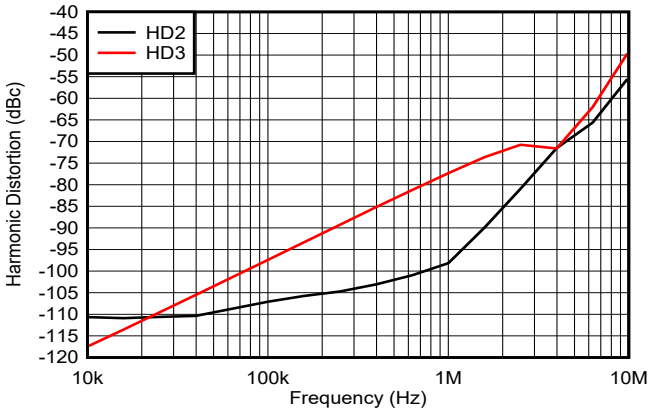
V_S = 30 V, A_V = 1, R_L = 2.5 kΩ, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-44. Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



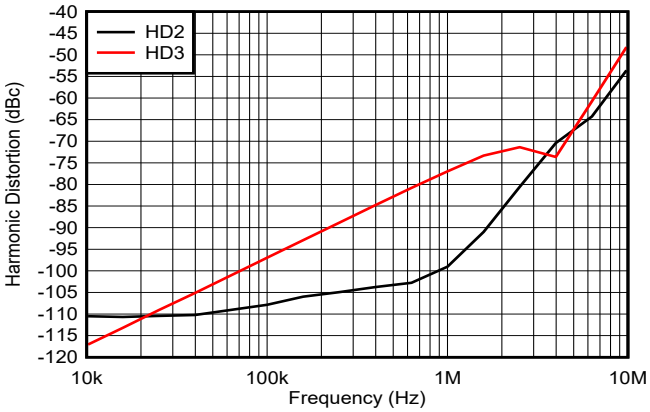
V_S = 10 V, A_V = 1, R_L = 2.5 kΩ, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-45. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



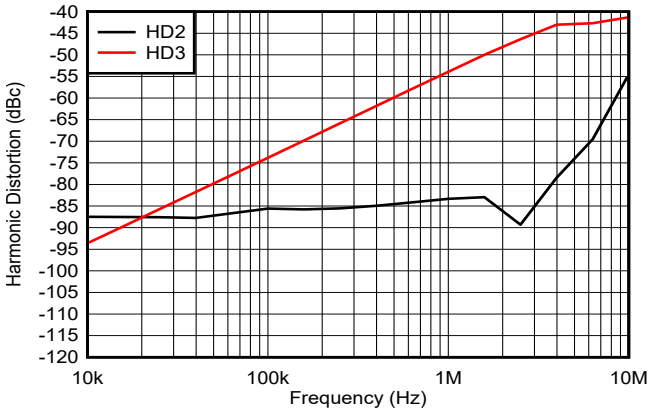
V_S = 30 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 2.5 kΩ, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-46. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



V_S = 10 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 2.5 kΩ, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-47. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



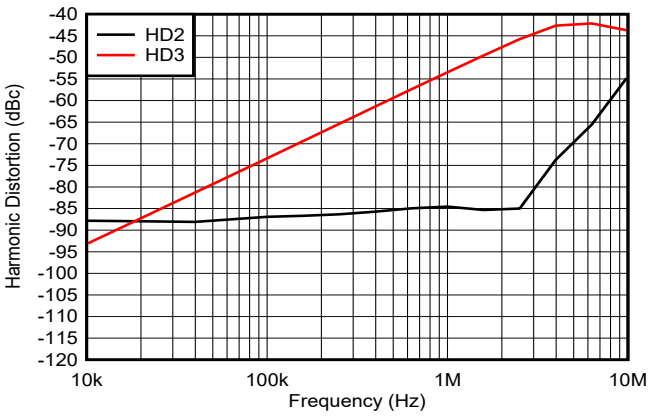
V_S = 30 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-48. Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

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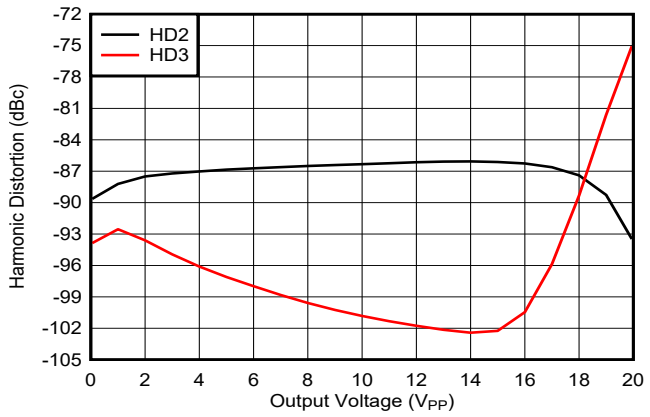
5.7 Typical Characteristics: LM6171A Only (continued)

at T_A = 25°C, and for LM6171A only (unless otherwise noted)



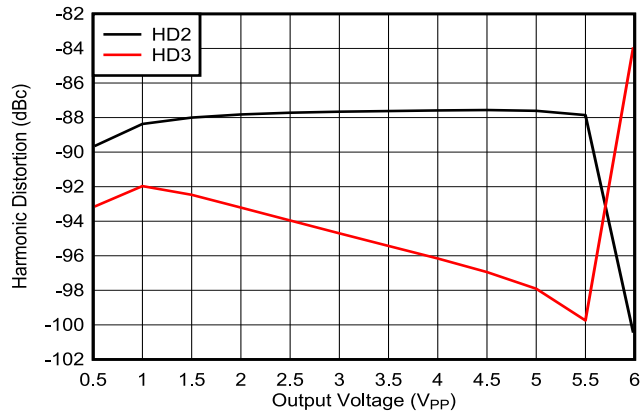
V_S = 10 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}

図 5-49. Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



V_S = 30 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}, f = 10 kHz

図 5-50. Harmonic Distortion vs Output Voltage Peak to Peak



V_S = 10 V, A_V = 2, R_L = 100 Ω, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}, f = 10 kHz

図 5-51. Harmonic Distortion vs Output Voltage Peak to Peak

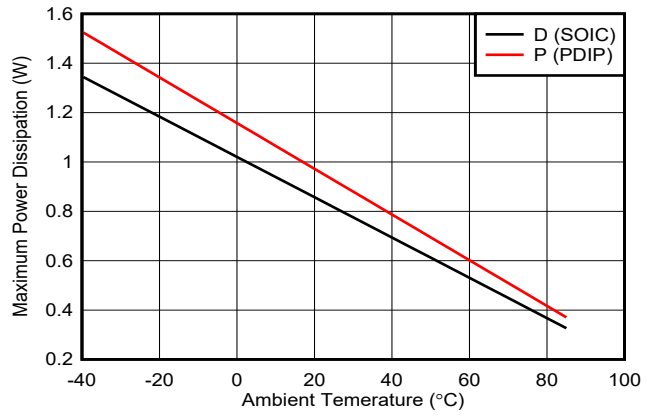


図 5-52. Total Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature

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5.8 Typical Characteristics

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

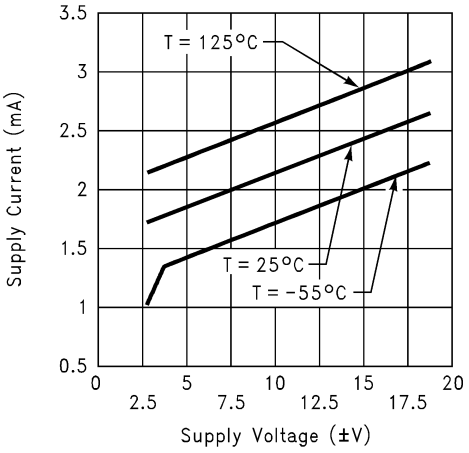


図 5-53. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

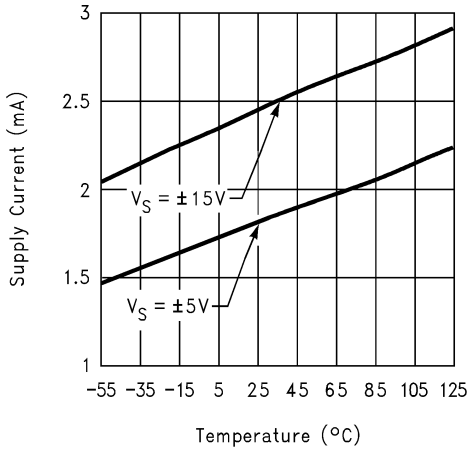


図 5-54. Supply Current vs Temperature

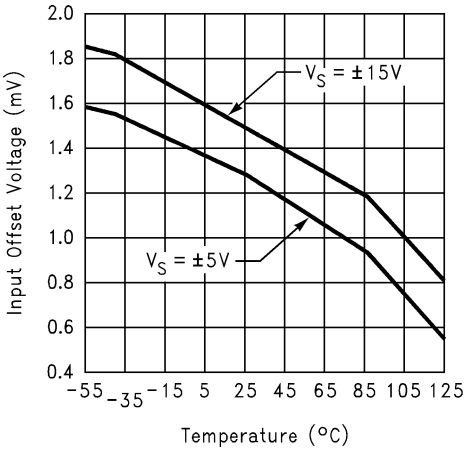


図 5-55. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature

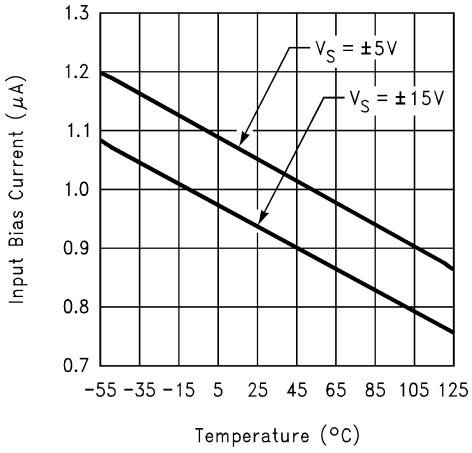


図 5-56. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

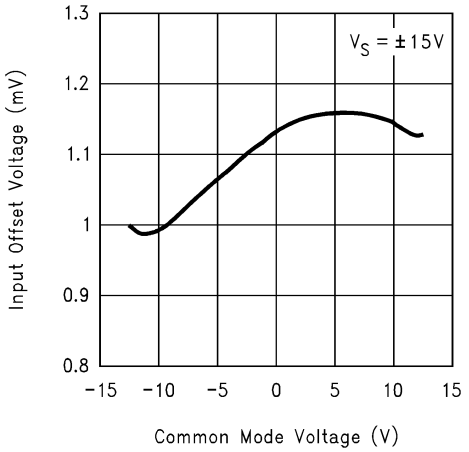


図 5-57. Input Offset Voltage vs Common Mode Voltage

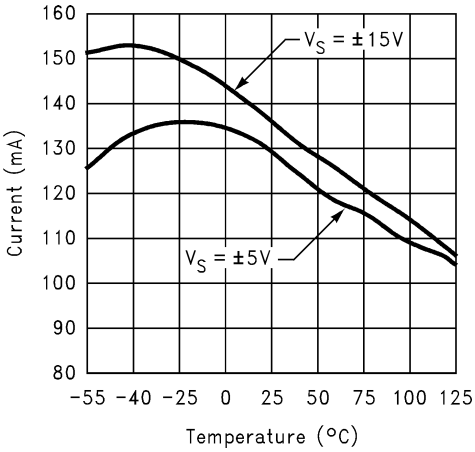


図 5-58. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sourcing)

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

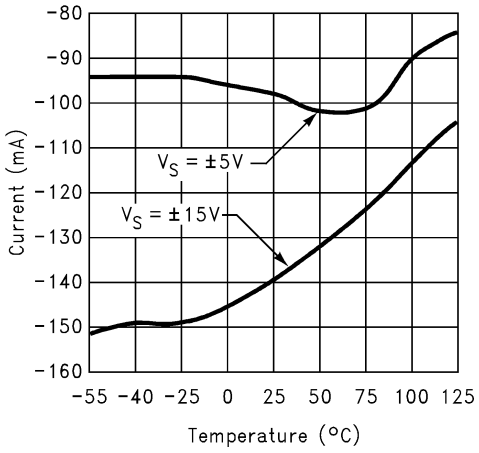


図 5-59. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sinking)

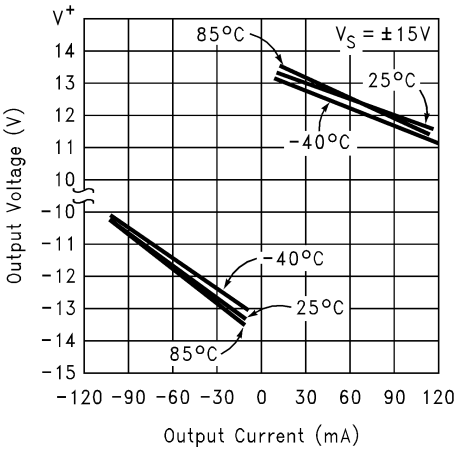


図 5-60. Output Voltage vs Output Current

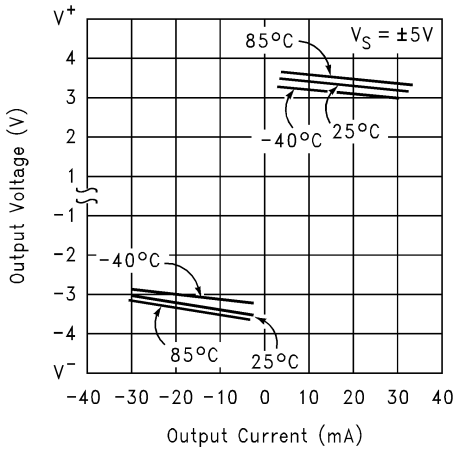


図 5-61. Output Voltage vs Output Current

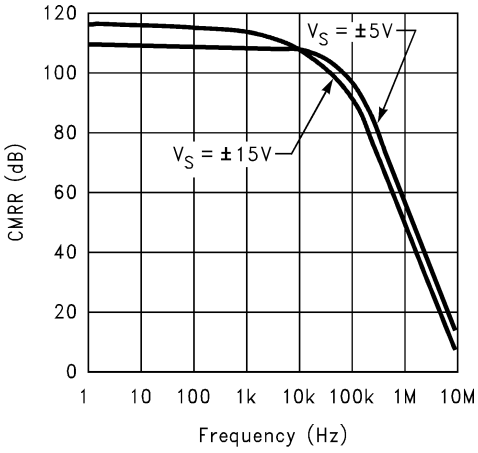


図 5-62. CMRR vs Frequency

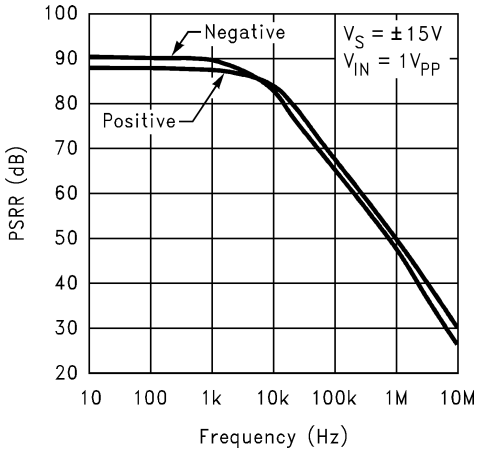


図 5-63. PSRR vs Frequency

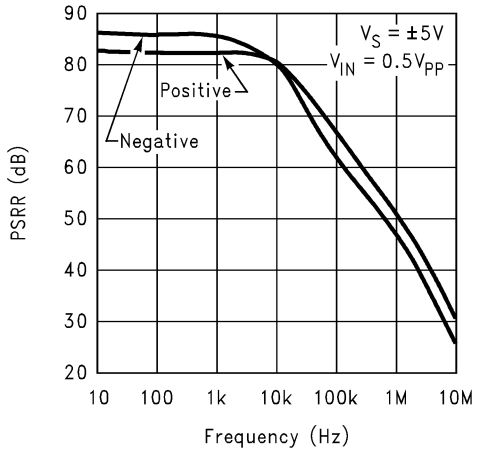


図 5-64. PSRR vs Frequency

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

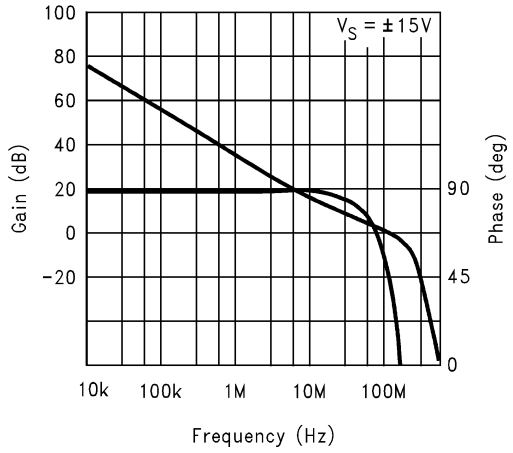


図 5-65. Open-Loop Frequency Response

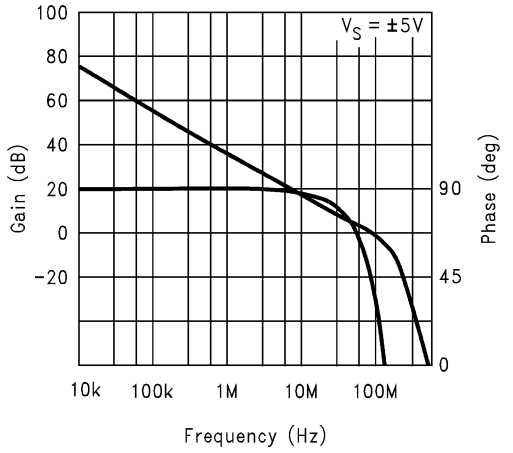


図 5-66. Open-Loop Frequency Response

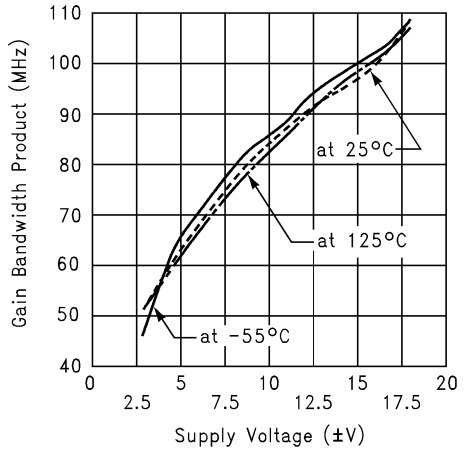


図 5-67. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

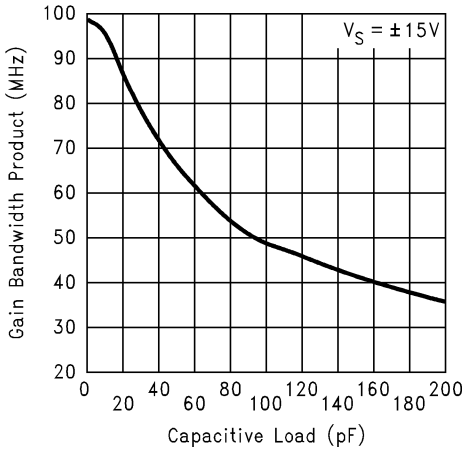


図 5-68. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Load Capacitance

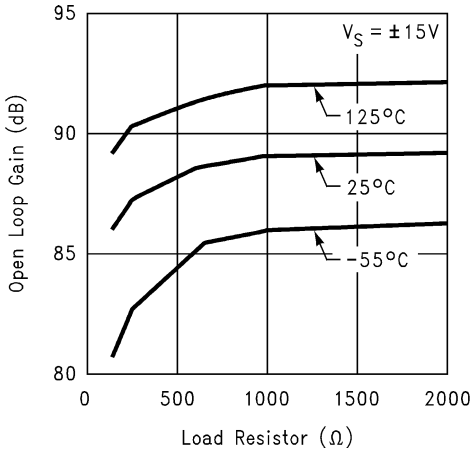


図 5-69. Large-Signal Voltage Gain vs Load

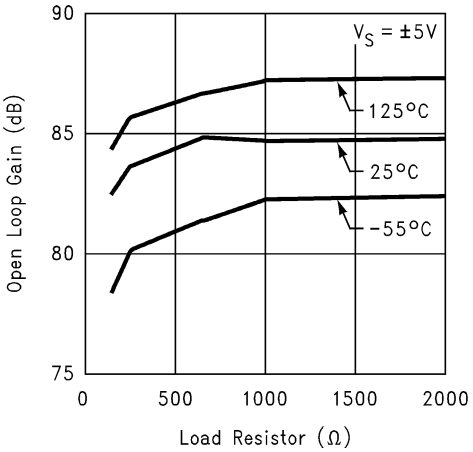


図 5-70. Large-Signal Voltage Gain vs Load

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

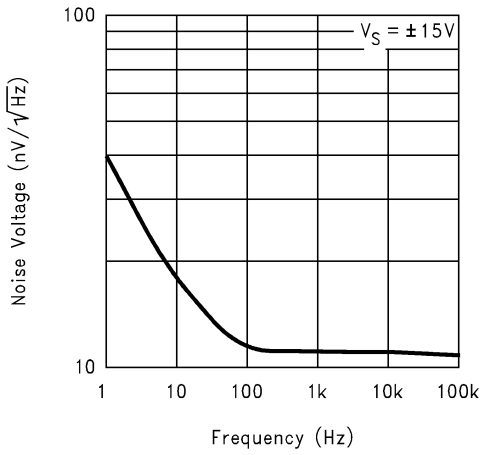


図 5-71. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

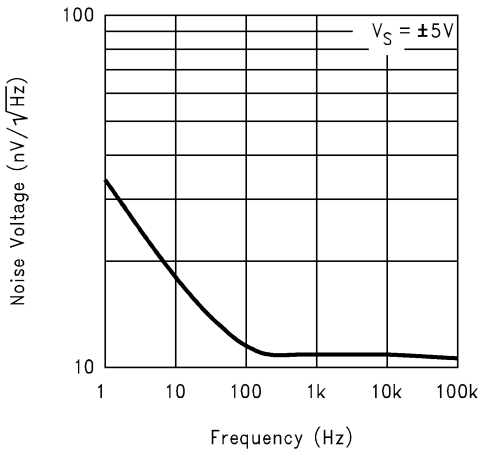


図 5-72. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

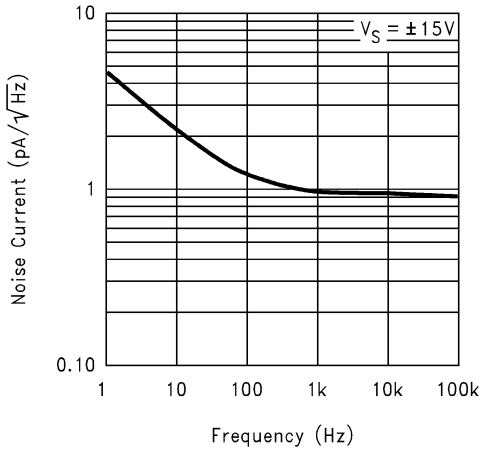


図 5-73. Input Current Noise vs Frequency

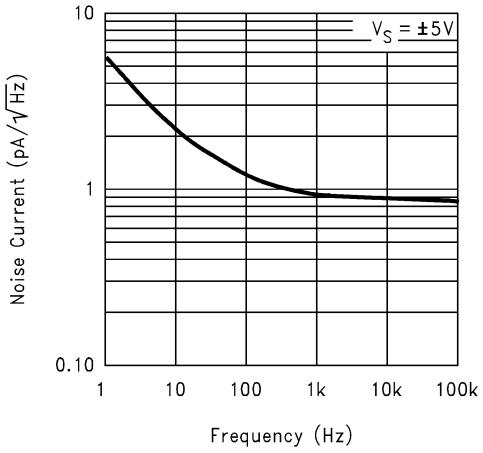


図 5-74. Input Current Noise vs Frequency

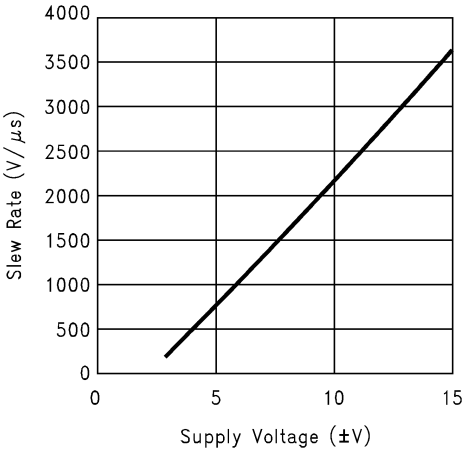


図 5-75. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

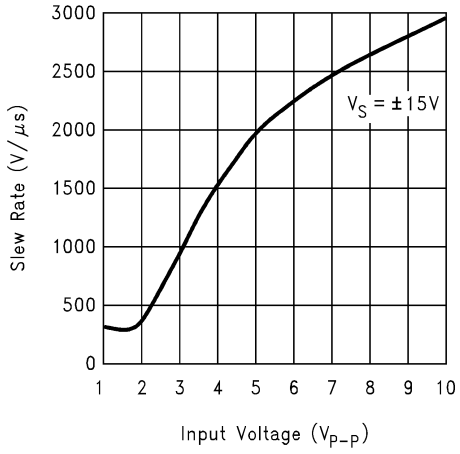


図 5-76. Slew Rate vs Input Voltage

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

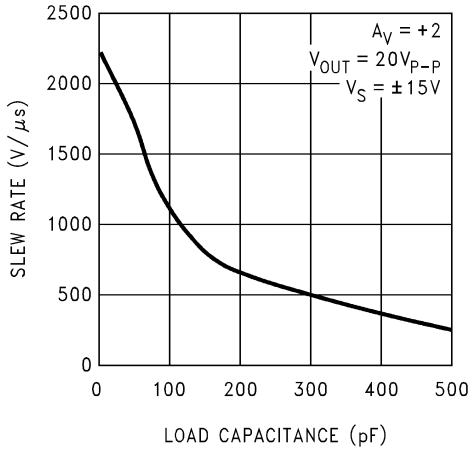


図 5-77. Slew Rate vs Load Capacitance

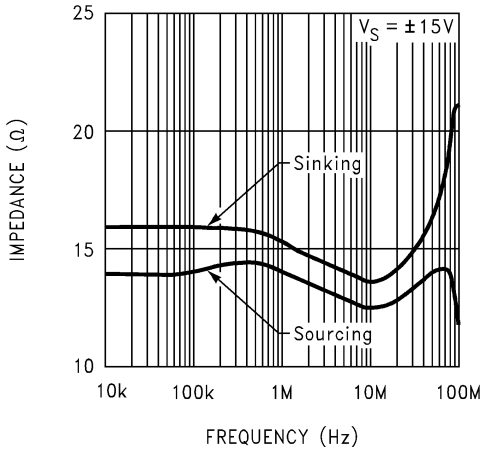


図 5-78. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

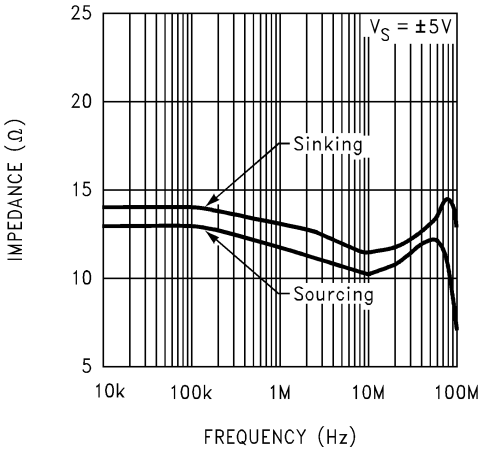


図 5-79. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

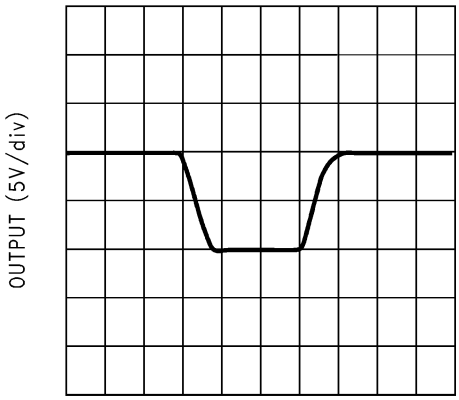


図 5-80. Large-Signal Pulse Response

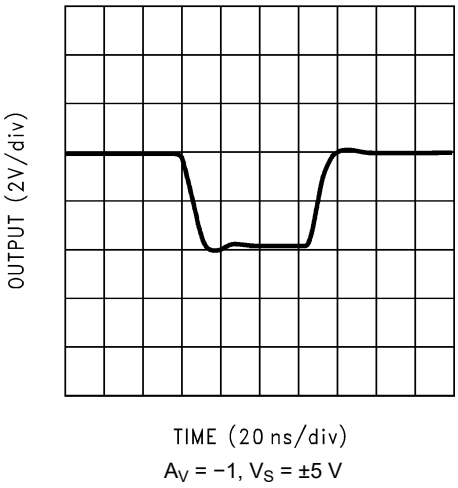


図 5-81. Large-Signal Pulse Response

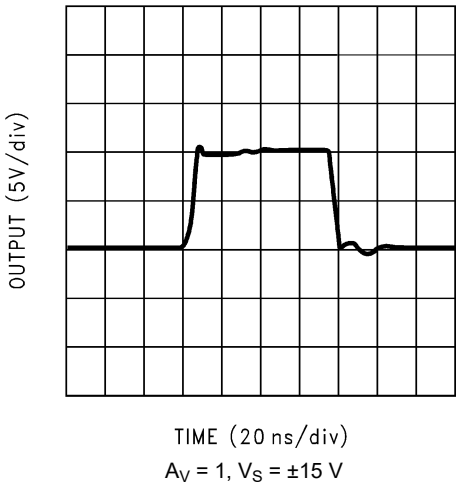
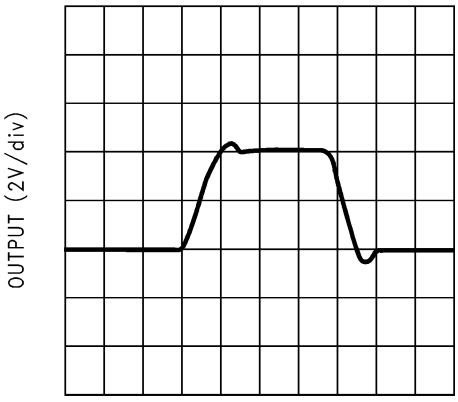


図 5-82. Large-Signal Pulse Response

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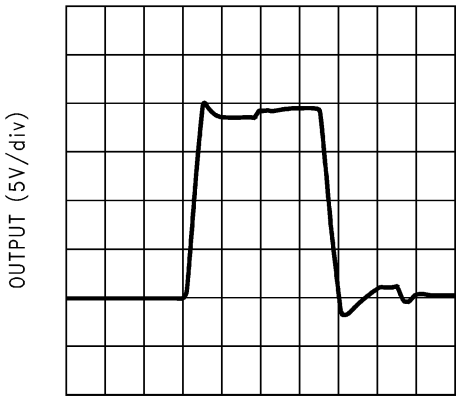
5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)



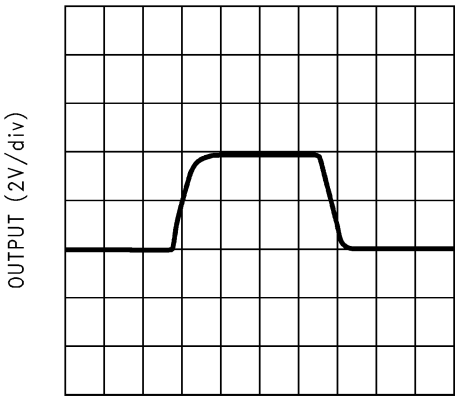
A_V = 1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-83. Large-Signal Pulse Response



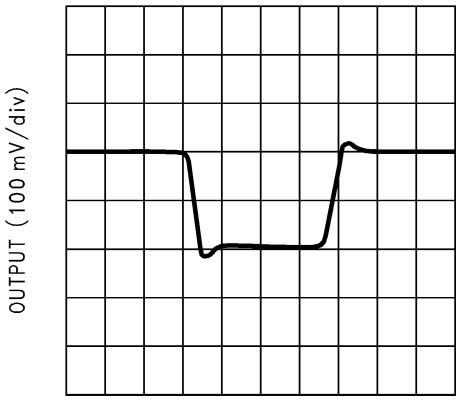
A_V = 2, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-84. Large-Signal Pulse Response



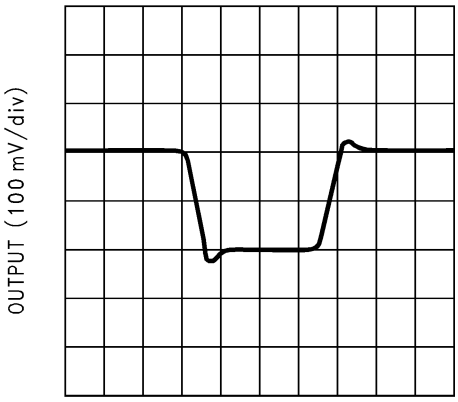
A_V = 2, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-85. Large-Signal Pulse Response



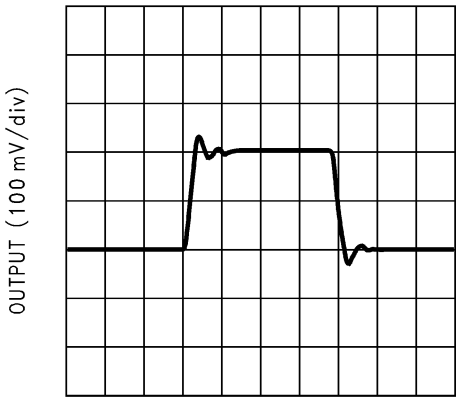
A_V = −1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-86. Small-Signal Pulse Response



A_V = −1, V_S = ±5 V

図 5-87. Small-Signal Pulse Response



A_V = 1, V_S = ±15 V

図 5-88. Small-Signal Pulse Response

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

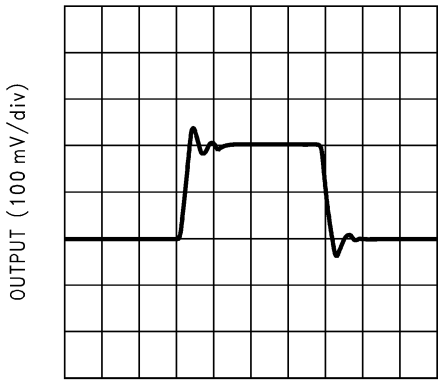


図 5-89. Small-Signal Pulse Response

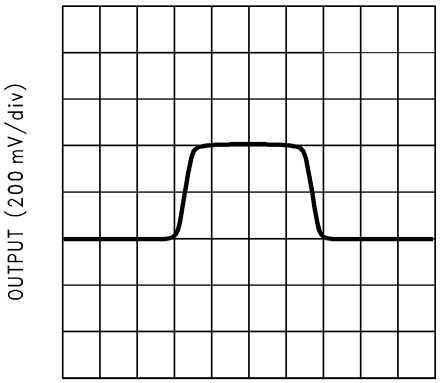


図 5-90. Small-Signal Pulse Response

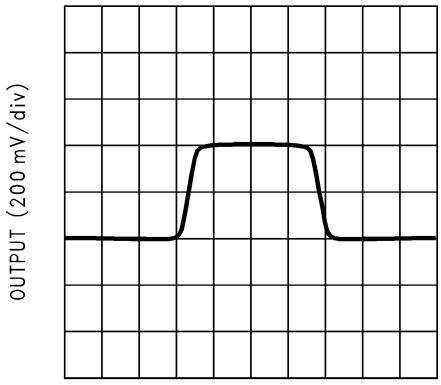


図 5-91. Small-Signal Pulse Response

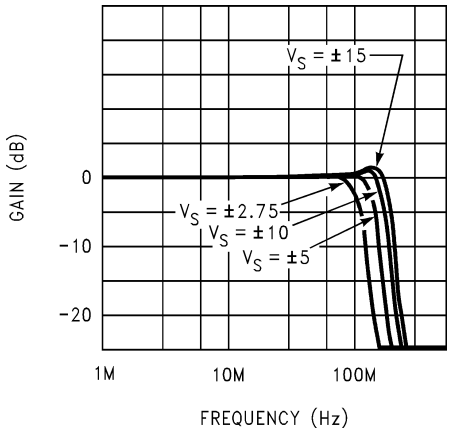


図 5-92. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Supply Voltage

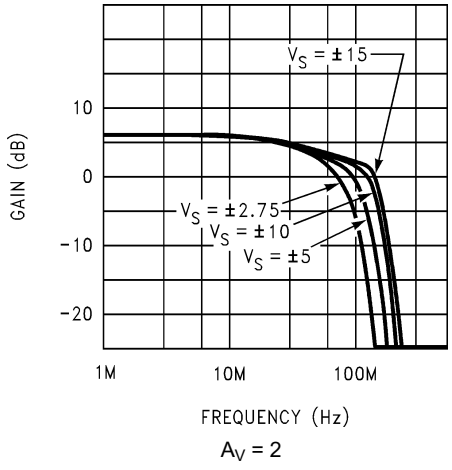


図 5-93. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Supply Voltage

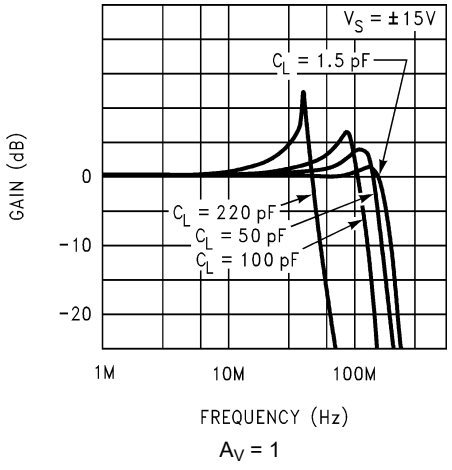
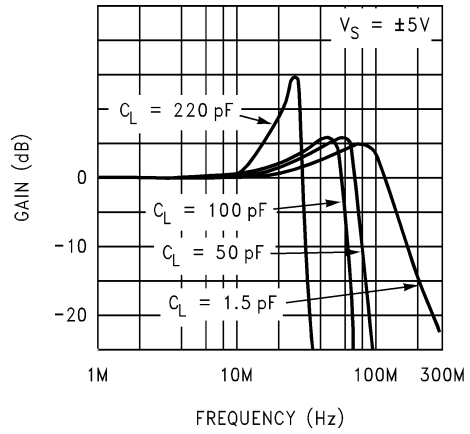


図 5-94. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load

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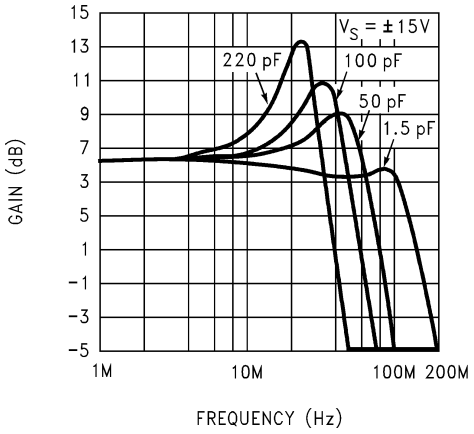
5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)



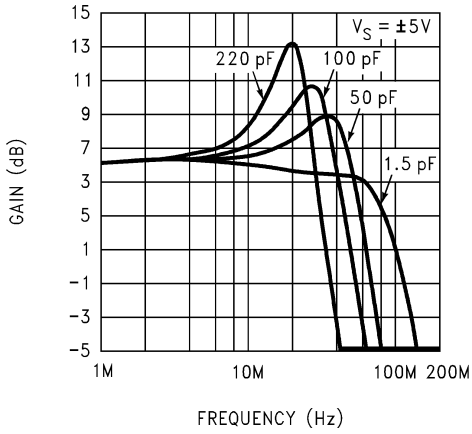
AV = 1

図 5-95. Closed Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load



AV = 2

図 5-96. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load



AV = 2

図 5-97. Closed-Loop Frequency Response vs Capacitive Load

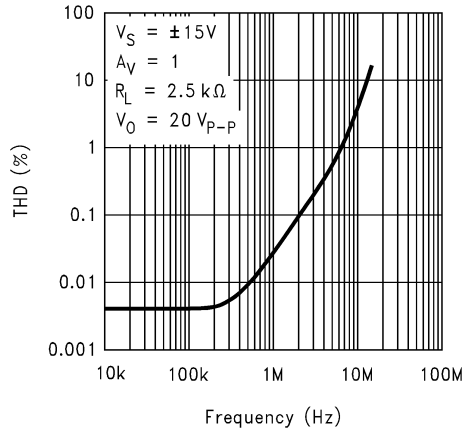


図 5-98. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

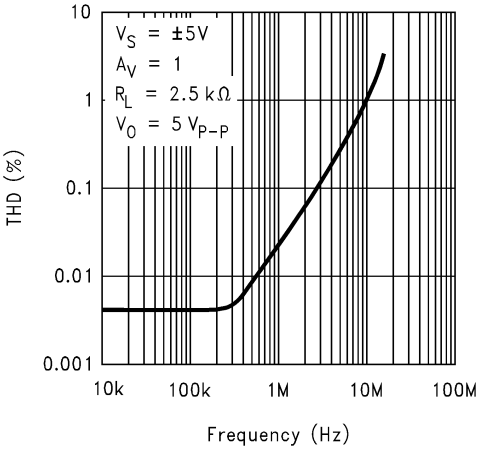


図 5-99. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

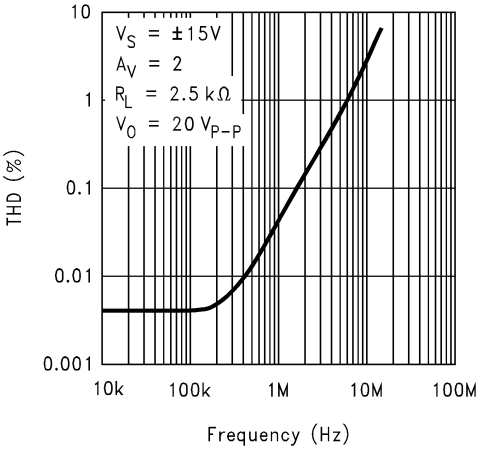


図 5-100. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

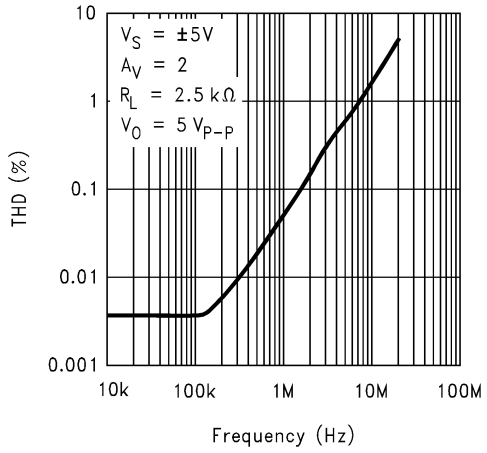


図 5-101. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

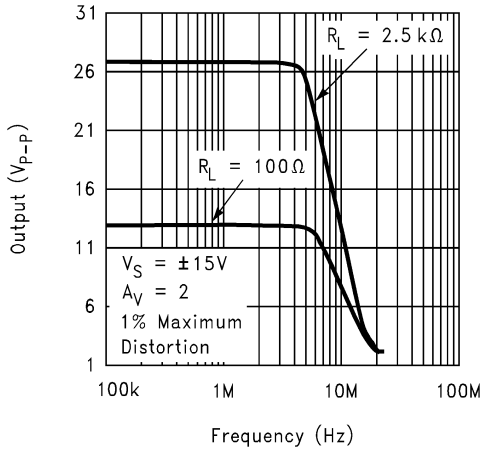


図 5-102. Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency

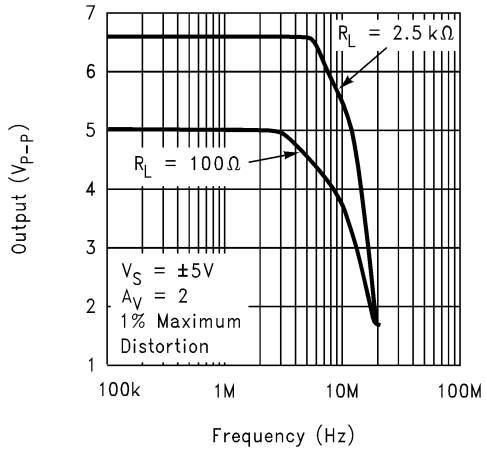


図 5-103. Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency

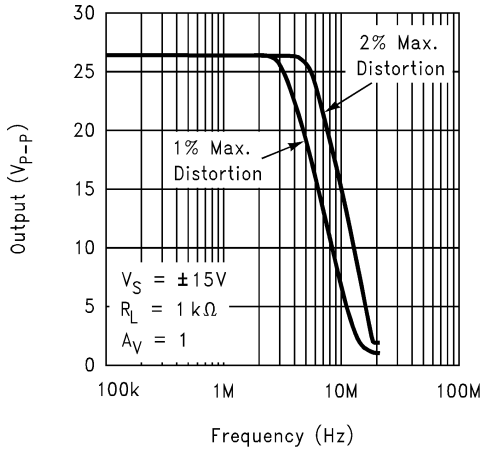


図 5-104. Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency

5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

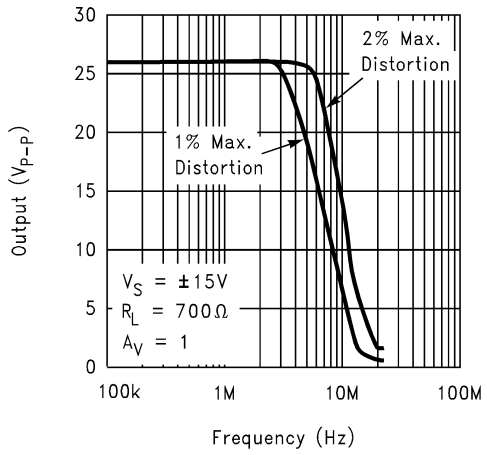


図 5-105. Undistorted Output Swing vs Frequency

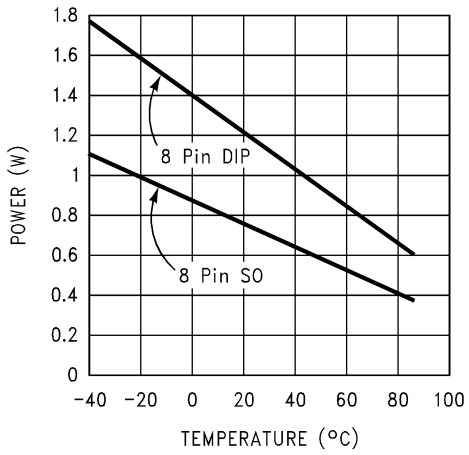


図 5-106. Total Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature

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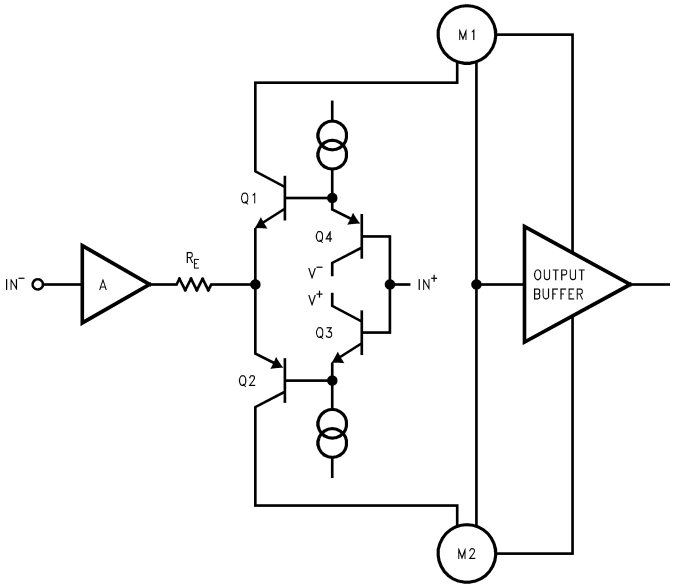
6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

The LM6171 is a high-speed, unity-gain-stable voltage-feedback amplifier. The device consumes only 2.5 mA of supply current while providing a gain-bandwidth product of 100 MHz and a slew rate of 3600 V/µs. The LM6171 has additional features, such as low differential gain and phase, and high output current. The LM6171 is a great choice in high-speed circuits.

The LM6171 is a true voltage-feedback amplifier. Unlike current-feedback amplifiers (CFAs) with a low inverting input impedance and a high noninverting input impedance, both inputs of voltage-feedback amplifiers (VFAs) have high-impedance nodes. The low-impedance inverting input in CFAs couples with a feedback capacitor and causes oscillation. As a result, CFAs cannot be used in traditional op-amp circuits, such as photodiode amplifiers, I-to-V converters, and integrators.

6.2 Functional Block Diagram



6.3 Feature Description

6.3.1 Circuit Operation

The class AB input stage in the LM6171 is fully symmetrical and has a similar slewing characteristic to the current feedback amplifiers. In the セクション 6.2, Q1 through Q4 form the equivalent of the current feedback input buffer, R_E forms the equivalent of the feedback resistor, and stage A buffers the inverting input. The triple-buffered output stage isolates the gain stage from the load to provide low output impedance.

6.3.2 Slew Rate

The slew rate of the LM6171 is determined by the current available to charge and discharge an internal high impedance node capacitor. The current is the differential input voltage divided by the total degeneration resistor R_E. Therefore, the slew rate is proportional to the input voltage level, and higher slew rates are achievable in lower-gain configurations.

When a very fast, large signal pulse is applied to the input of an amplifier, some overshoot or undershoot occurs. By placing an external series resistor, such as 1 kΩ, to the input of the LM6171, the bandwidth is reduced to help reduce overshoot.

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6.4 Device Functional Modes

The LM6171 has a single functional mode and can be used with both single-supply or split power-supply configurations. The power-supply voltage must be greater than 9 V (±4.5 V) and less than 33 V (±16.5 V).

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7 Application and Implementation

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7.1 Application Information

7.1.1 Compensation for Input Capacitance

The combination of an amplifier input capacitance and gain setting resistors adds a pole that can cause peaking or oscillation. To solve this problem, use a feedback capacitor with the following value to cancel that pole:

$$C_F > \frac{R_G \times C_{IN}}{R_F} \quad (1)$$

For the LM6171, a feedback capacitor of 2 pF is recommended. 図 7-1 illustrates the compensation circuit.

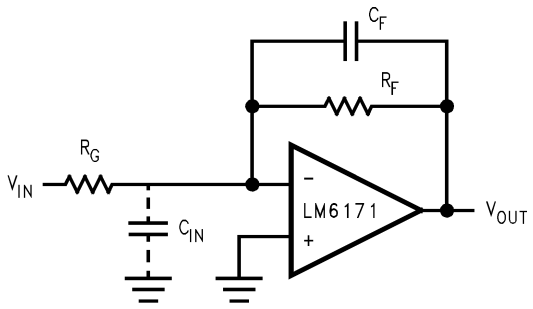


図 7-1. Compensating for Input Capacitance

7.1.2 Power Supply Bypassing

Bypassing the power supply is necessary to maintain low power-supply impedance across frequency. Individually bypass both positive and negative power supplies by placing 0.01-µF ceramic capacitors directly to power-supply pins and 2.2-µF tantalum capacitors close to the power-supply pins.

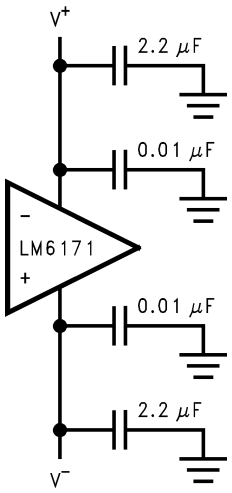


図 7-2. Power Supply Bypassing

7.1.3 Termination

In high-frequency applications, reflections occur if signals are not properly terminated. 図 7-3 shows a properly terminated signal and 図 7-4 shows an improperly terminated signal.

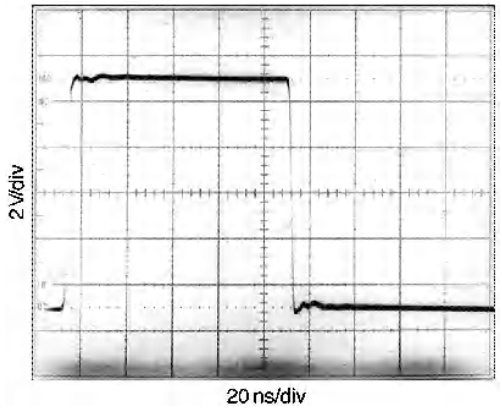


図 7-3. Properly Terminated Signal

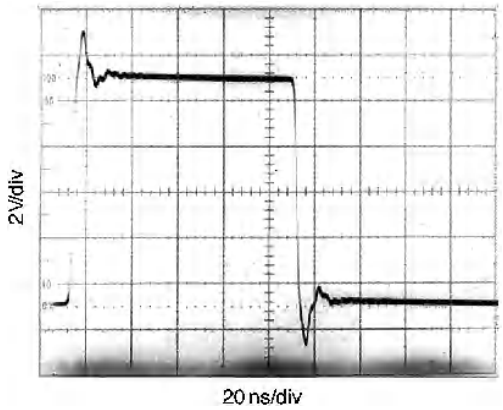


図 7-4. Improperly Terminated Signal

To minimize reflection, use coaxial cable with matching characteristic impedance to the signal source. Terminate the other end of the cable with the same value terminator or resistor. For commonly used cables, RG59 has a 75-Ω characteristic impedance, and RG58 has a 50-Ω characteristic impedance.

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7.1.4 Driving Capacitive Loads

Amplifiers driving capacitive loads can oscillate or have ringing at the output. To eliminate oscillation or reduce ringing, place an isolation resistor as shown in 図 7-5. The combination of the isolation resistor and the load capacitor forms a pole to increase stability by adding more phase margin to the overall system. The desired performance depends on the value of the isolation resistor; the bigger the isolation resistor, the more damped the pulse response becomes. For the LM6171, a 50-Ω isolation resistor is recommended for initial evaluation. 図 7-6 shows the LM6171 driving a 200-pF load with the 50-Ω isolation resistor.

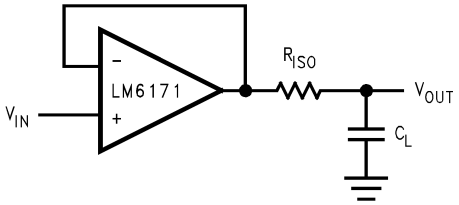


図 7-5. Isolation Resistor Used to Drive Capacitive Load

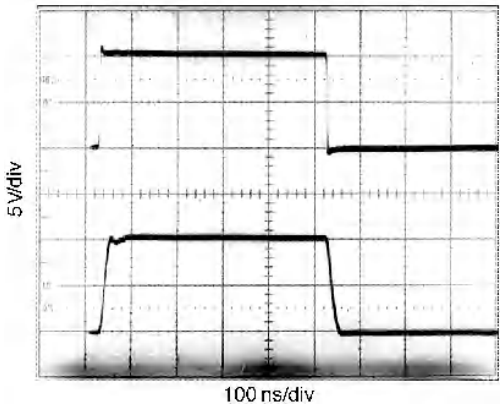


図 7-6. The LM6171 Driving a 200-pF Load With a 50-Ω Isolation Resistor

7.1.5 Using Probes

Active (FET) probes are an excellent choice for taking high-frequency measurements because of a wide bandwidth, high input impedance, and low input capacitance. However, the probe ground leads provide a long ground loop that produces errors in measurement. Instead, ground the probes directly by removing the ground leads and probe jackets and using scope probe jacks.

7.1.6 Components Selection and Feedback Resistor

In high-speed applications, keep all component leads short because wires are inductive at high frequency. For discrete components, choose carbon composition-type resistors and mica-type capacitors. Surface-mount components are preferred over discrete components for minimum inductive effect.

Large values of feedback resistors can couple with parasitic capacitance and cause undesirable effects such as ringing or oscillation in high-speed amplifiers. For the LM6171, a feedback resistor of 510 Ω gives optimized performance.

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7.2 Typical Applications

7.2.1 Fast Instrumentation Amplifier

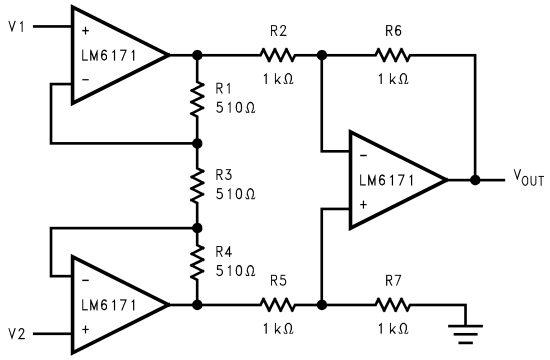


図 7-7. Fast Instrumentation Amplifier

$$V_{IN} = V2 - V1$$

if $R6 = R2,\ R7 = R5$ and $R1 = R4$

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R6}{R2}\left(1 + 2\frac{R1}{R3}\right) = 3$$

7.2.2 Multivibrator

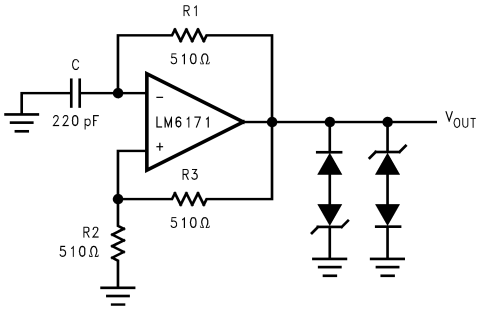


図 7-8. Multivibrator

$$f = \frac{1}{2\left(R1C \ln\left[1 + 2\frac{R2}{R3}\right]\right)}$$

$f = 4$ MHz

7.2.3 Pulse Width Modulator

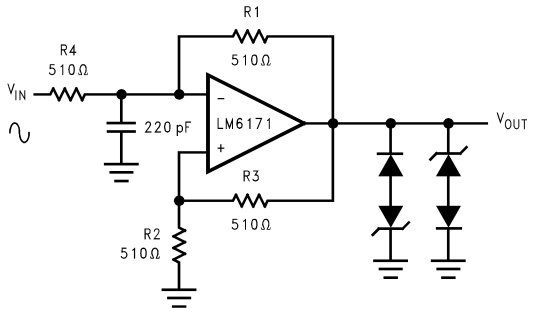


図 7-9. Pulse Width Modulator

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7.3 Power Supply Recommendations

7.3.1 Power Dissipation

The maximum power allowed to dissipate in a device is defined as:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}} \quad (2)$$

where

- P_D is the power dissipation in a device
- $T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum junction temperature
- T_A is the ambient temperature
- θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance of a particular package

For example, for the LM6171 in a SOIC-8 package, the maximum power dissipation at 25°C ambient temperature is 730 mW.

Thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, depends on parameters such as die size, package size, and package material. The smaller the die size and package, the higher θ_{JA} becomes. The 8-pin PDIP package has a lower thermal resistance (108°C/W) than the 8-pin SOIC-8 (172°C/W). Therefore, for higher dissipation capability, use an 8-pin PDIP package.

The total power dissipated in a device can be calculated as:

$$P_D = P_Q + P_L \quad (3)$$

where

- P_Q = the quiescent power dissipated in a device with no load connected at the output.
  - P_Q = supply current × total supply voltage with no load
- P_L = the power dissipated in the device with a load connected at the output; P_L is not the power dissipated by the load.
  - P_L = output current × (voltage difference between supply voltage and output voltage of the same supply)

For example, the total power dissipated by the LM6171 with V_S = ±15 V, and the output voltage of 10 V into a 1-kΩ load resistor (one end tied to ground) is:

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &= P_Q + P_L \\ &= (2.5\ mA) \times (30\ V) + (10\ mA) \times (15\ V - 10\ V) \\ &= 75\ mW + 50\ mW \\ &= 125\ mA \end{aligned}$$

7.4 Layout

7.4.1 Layout Guidelines

7.4.1.1 Printed Circuit Boards and High-Speed Op Amps

There are many things to consider when designing a printed circuit board (PCB) for high-speed op amps. Without proper caution, excessive ringing, oscillation, and other degraded ac performance in high-speed circuits can be frustrating. As a rule, keep the signal traces short and wide to provide low inductance and low-impedance paths. Ground any unused board space to reduce stray signal pickup. Also ground any critical components at a common point to eliminate voltage drop. Sockets add capacitance to the board and can affect frequency performance. If possible, solder the amplifier directly into the PCB without using any socket.

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8 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

8.1 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、www.tij.co.jp のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。[通知] をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取ることができます。変更の詳細については、改訂されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

8.2 サポート・リソース

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8.5 用語集

テキサス・インスツルメンツ用語集　　この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

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9 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Changes from Revision C (March 2013) to Revision D (November 2023) **Page**

- ドキュメント全体にわたって表、図、相互参照の採番方法を更新 1
- 「ピン構成および機能」、「仕様」、「ESD 定格」、「熱に関する情報」、「詳細説明」、「アプリケーションと実装」、「電源に関する推奨事項」、「レイアウト」、「デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート」、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」の各セクションを追加 1
- 「特長」の幅広いユニティ ゲイン帯域幅積を 100MHz から 76MHz に変更 1
- 「特長」の -3dB 周波数を 62MHz から 75MHz に変更 1
- LM6171 がテキサス・インスツルメンツの垂直統合プロセスで開発されていることを示すテキストを削除 1
- Changed *Operating Ratings* to *Recommended Operating Conditions* and moved Thermal Resistance content to new *Thermal Information* section 3
- Deleted ESD information and footnote from *Absolute Maximum Ratings* and moved to *ESD Ratings* 3
- Deleted footnote from *Recommended Operating Conditions* 3
- Changed DC and AC specifications tables to *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A unity-gain bandwidth from 100 MHz to 76 MHz in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A –3-dB freq for A_V = +1 from 160 MHz to 200 MHz in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A –3-dB freq for A_V = +2 from 62 MHz to 75 MHz in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A phase margin from 40° to 58° in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A settling time from 48 ns to 21 ns in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed LM6171A propagation delay from 6 ns to 4.1 ns in *Electrical Characteristics: ±15 V* 4
- Changed 5 V DC and AC specifications tables to *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* 6
- Changed LM6171A input common-mode voltage from ±3.7 V to ±3.2 V in *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* 6
- Changed LM6171A –3-dB frequency for A_V = +1 from 130 MHz to 190 MHz in *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* 6
- Changed LM6171A –3-dB frequency for A_V = +2 from 45 MHz to 75 MHz in *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* . 6
- Changed LM6171A settling time from 60 ns to 25 ns in *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* 6
- Changed LM6171A propagation delay from 8 ns to 4.5 ns in *Electrical Characteristics: ±5 V* 6
- Added new *Typical Characteristics* section for LM6171A 8

Changes from Revision B (March 2013) to Revision C (March 2013) **Page**

- National Semiconductor のデータシートのレイアウトをテキサス・インスツルメンツのフォーマットに変更 1

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM6171AIM/NOPB	LIFEBUY	SOIC	D	8	95	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM61 71AIM	
LM6171AIMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM61 71AIM	Samples
LM6171BIM/NOPB	LIFEBUY	SOIC	D	8	95	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM61 71BIM	
LM6171BIMX/NOPB	LIFEBUY	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM61 71BIM	
LM6171BIN/NOPB	LIFEBUY	PDIP	P	8	40	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM6171 BIN	

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

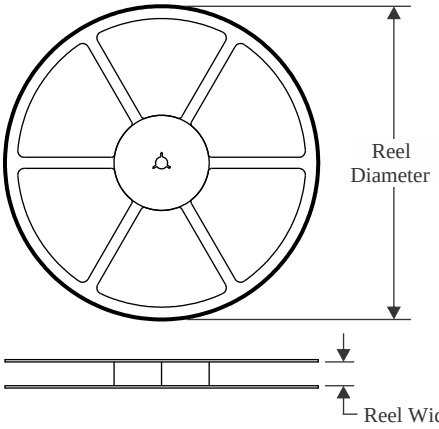
(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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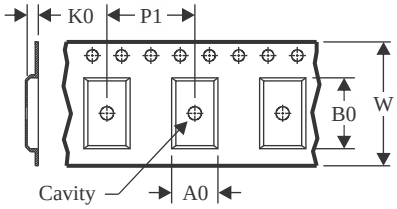
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

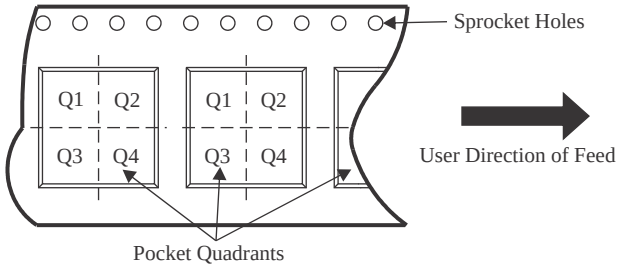


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

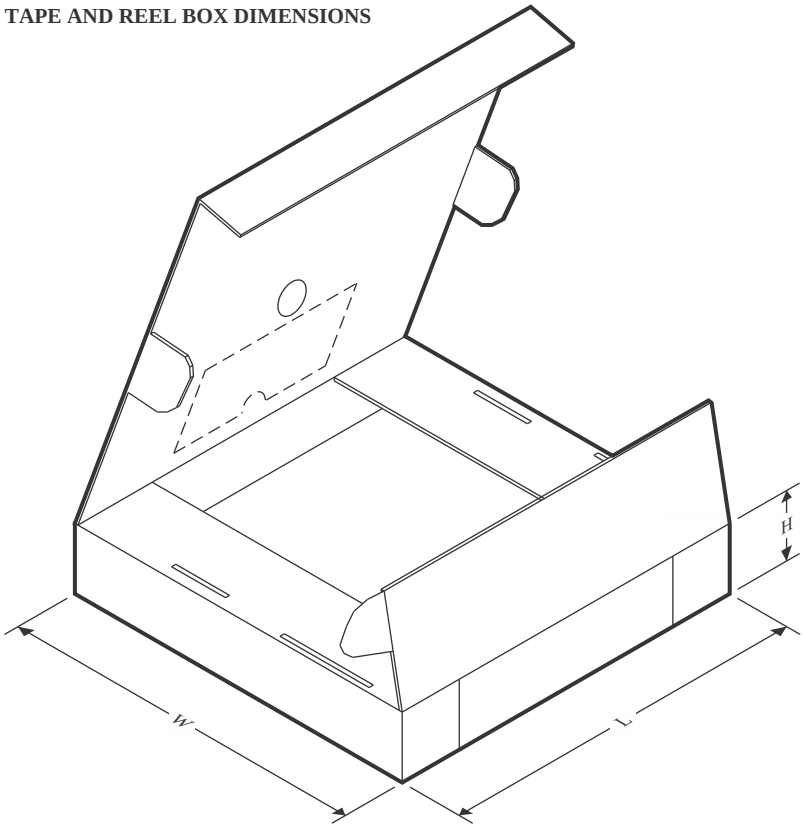
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM6171AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LM6171BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1

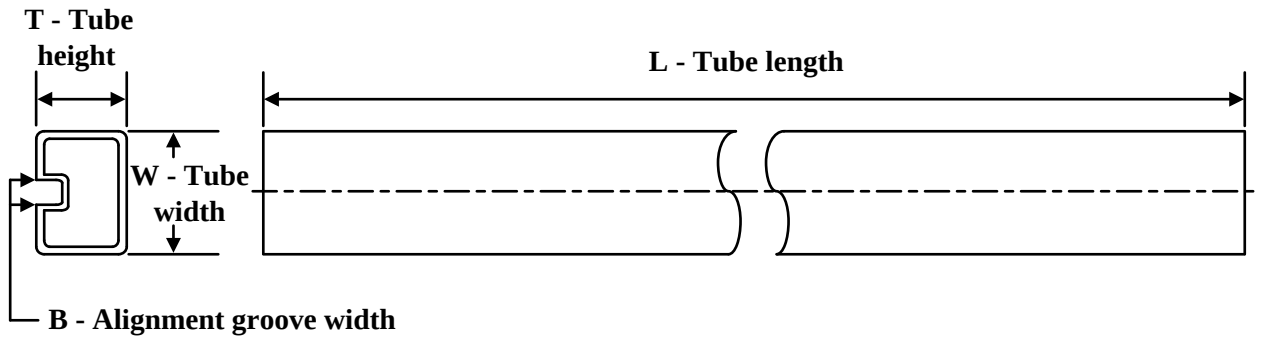
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

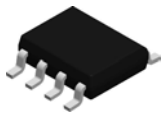
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM6171AIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LM6171BIMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
LM6171AIM/NOPB	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05
LM6171BIM/NOPB	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05
LM6171BIN/NOPB	P	PDIP	8	40	502	14	11938	4.32

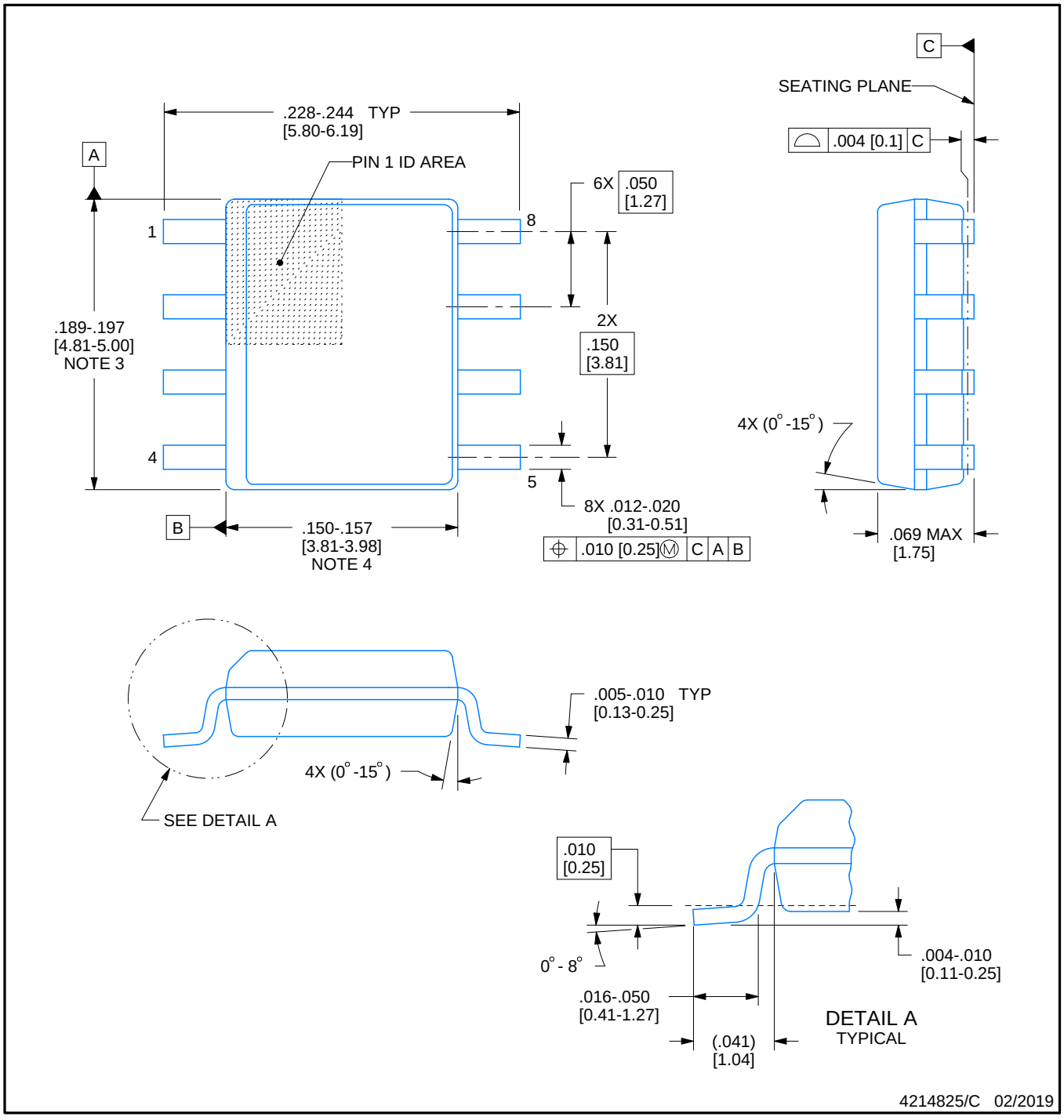


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0008A

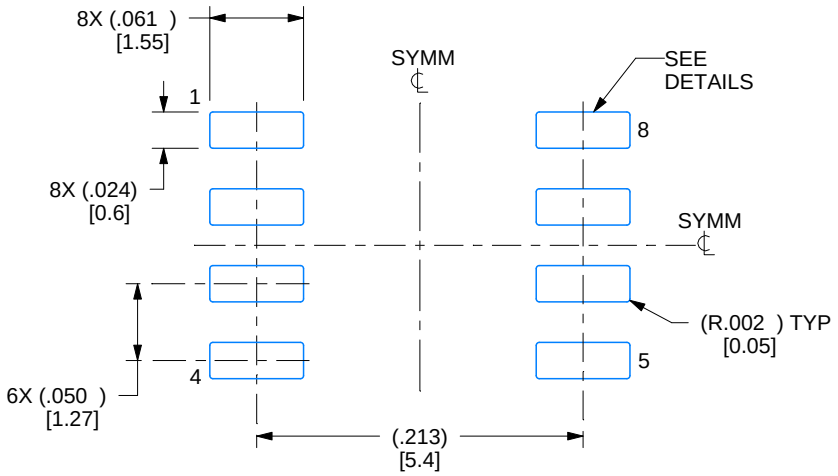
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

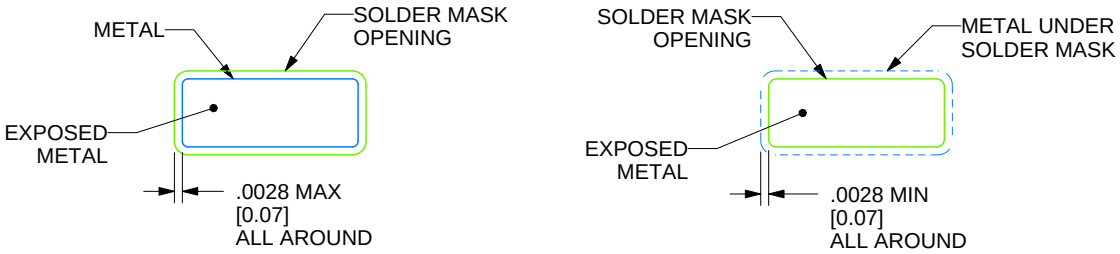


NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

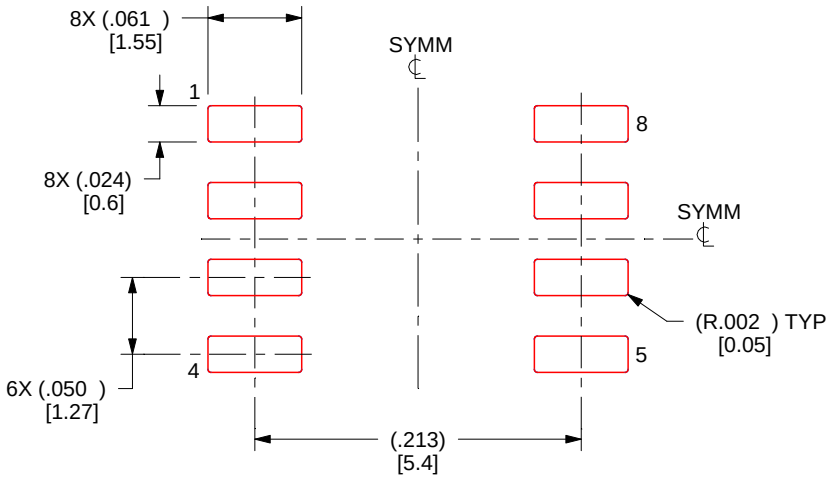
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



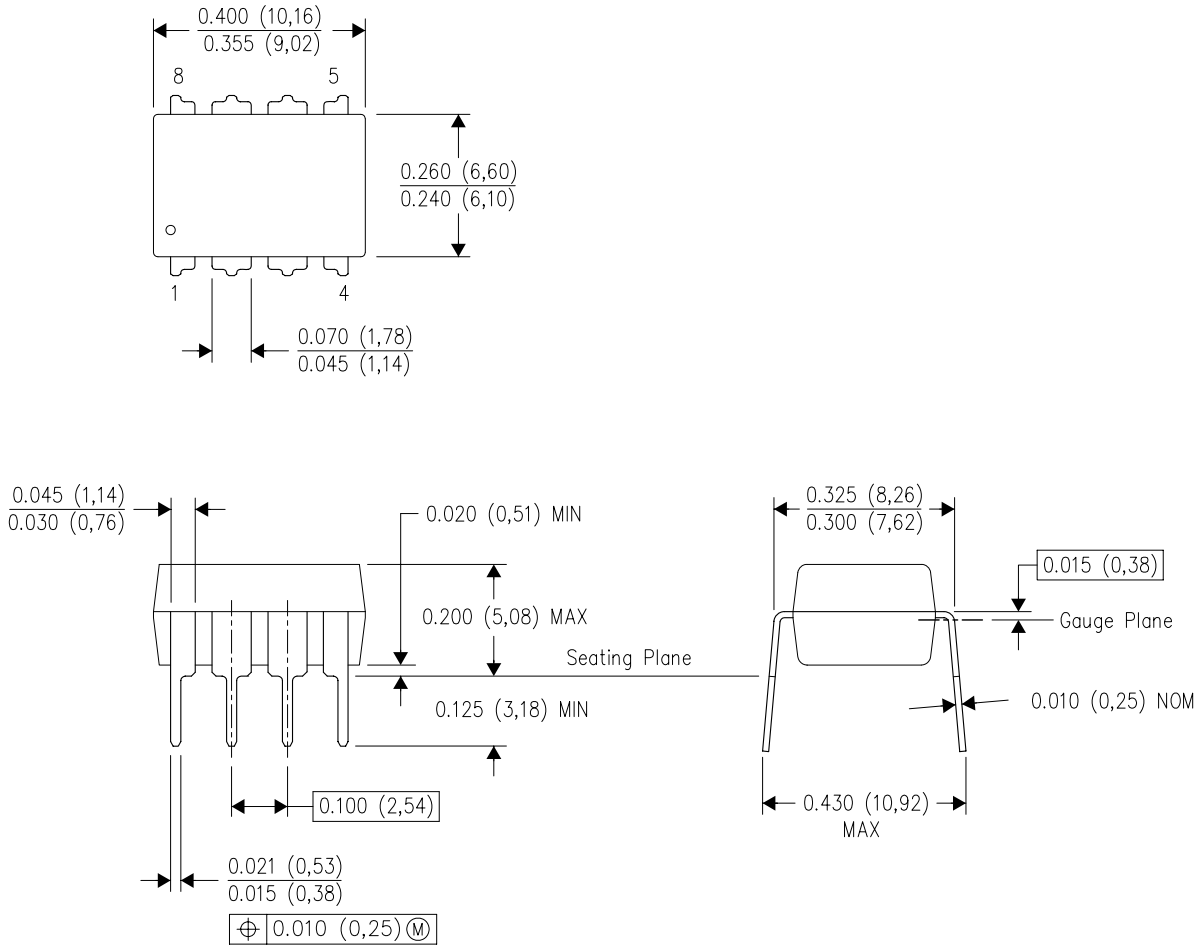
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

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NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

P (R–PDIP–T8) PLASTIC DUAL–IN–LINE PACKAGE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Falls within JEDEC MS–001 variation BA.

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