LMH6640

LMH6640 TFT-LCD Single, 16V Rail-to-Rail High Output Operational Amplifier

Literature Number: SNOSAA0A

National Semiconductor

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LMH6640
TFT-LCD Single, 16V Rail-to-Rail High Output Operational Amplifier

General Description

The LMH™6640 is a voltage feedback operational amplifier with a rail-to-rail output drive capability of 100 mA. Employing National's patented VIP10 process, the LMH6640 delivers a bandwidth of 190 MHz at a current consumption of only 4mA. An input common mode voltage range extending to 0.3V below the V− and to within 0.9V of V^+, makes the LMH6640 a true single supply op-amp. The output voltage range extends to within 100 mV of either supply rail providing the user with a dynamic range that is especially desirable in low voltage applications.

The LMH6640 offers a slew rate of 170 V/μs resulting in a full power bandwidth of approximately 28 MHz with 5V single supply (2 V_{PP}, −1 dB). Careful attention has been paid to ensure device stability under all operating voltages and modes. The result is a very well behaved frequency response characteristic for any gain setting including +1, and excellent specifications for driving video cables including total harmonic distortion of −64 dBc @ 5 MHz, differential gain of 0.12% and differential phase of 0.12˚.

Features

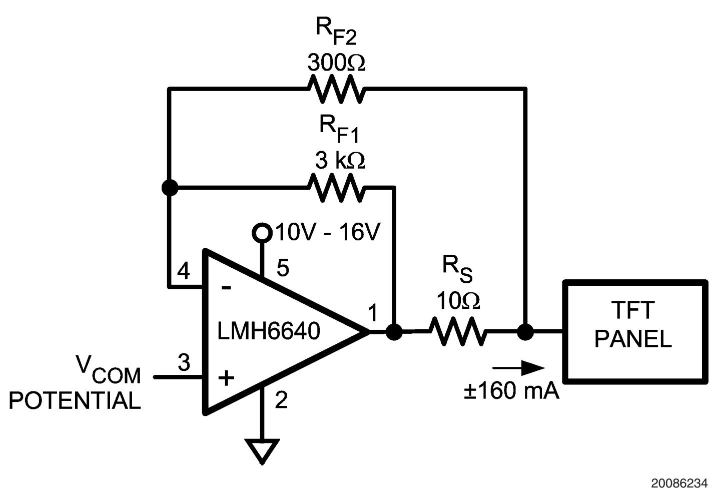
(V_S = 16V, R_L= 2 kΩ to V^+/2, 25˚C, Typical Values Unless Specified)

- Supply current (no load) 4 mA
- Output resistance (closed loop 1 MHz) 0.35Ω
- −3 dB BW (A_V = 1) 190 MHz
- Settling time (±0.1%, 2 V_{PP}) 35 ns
- Input common mode voltage −0.3V to 15.1V
- Output voltage swing 100 mV from rails
- Linear output current ±100 mA
- Total harmonic distortion (2 V_{PP}, 5 MHz) −64 dBc
- Fully characterized for: 5V & 16V
- No output phase reversal with CMVR exceeded
- Differential gain (R_L = 150Ω) 0.12%
- Differential phase (R_L = 150Ω) 0.12˚

Applications

- TFT panel V_{COM} buffer amplifier
- Active filters
- CD/DVD ROM
- ADC buffer amplifier
- Portable video
- Current sense buffer

Typical Application



Typical Application as a TFT Panel V_{COM} Driver

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	
Human Body Model	2 KV
Machine Model	200V
V_{IN} Differential	±2.5V
Input Current	±10 mA
Supply Voltages ($V^+ - V^-$)	18V
Voltage at Input/Output Pins	V^+ +0.8V, V^- −0.8V
Storage Temperature Range	−65˚C to +150˚C
Junction Temperature (Note 4)	+150˚C
Soldering Information	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235˚C
Wave Soldering (10 sec.)	260˚C

Operating Ratings (Note 3)

Supply Voltage ($V^+ - V^-$)	4.5V to 16V
Operating Temperature Range (Note 4)	−40˚C to +85˚C
Package Thermal Resistance (Note 4)	
5-Pin SOT23	265˚C/W

5V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, All limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 5V, V^- = 0V, $V_O = V_{CM} = V^+/2$ and R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes. (Note 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
BW	−3 dB Bandwidth	A_V = +1 (R_L = 100Ω)		150		MHz
		A_V = −1 (R_L = 100Ω)		58		
$BW_{0.1 dB}$	0.1 dB Gain Flatness	A_V = −3		18		MHz
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	A_V = +1, V_{OUT} = 2 V_{PP}, −1 dB		28		MHz
LSBW	-3 dB Bandwidth	A_V = +1, V_O = 2 V_{PP} (R_L = 100Ω)		32		MHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	A_V = +1, (R_L = 100Ω)		59		MHz
SR	Slew Rate (Note 8)	A_V = −1		170		V/μs
e_n	Input Referred Voltage Noise	f = 10 kHz		23		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1 MHz		15		
i_n	Input Referred Current Noise	f = 10 kHz		1.1		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1 MHz		0.7		
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 5 MHz, V_O = 2 V_{PP}, A_V = +2 R_L = 1 kΩ to $V^+/2$		−65		dBc
t_s	Settling Time	V_O = 2 V_{PP}, ±0.1%, A_V = −1		35		ns
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			1	5 **7**	mV
I_B	Input Bias Current (Note 7)			−1.2	−2.6 **−3.25**	μA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			34	800 **1400**	nA
CMVR	Common Mode Input Voltage Range	CMRR ≥ 50 dB		−0.3	−0.2 **−0.1**	V
			4.0 **3.6**	4.1		
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V^- \le V_{CM} \le V^+$ −1.5V	72	90		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 4 V_{PP}, R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$	86 **82**	95		dB
		V_O = 3.75 V_{PP}, R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$	74 **70**	78		
V_O	Output Swing High	R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$	4.90	4.94		V
		R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$	4.75	4.80		
	Output Swing Low	R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$		0.06	0.10	
		R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$		0.20	0.25	

5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, All limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 5V, V^- = 0V, V_O = V_{CM} = V^+/2 and R_L = 2 kΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes. (Note 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current (Note 3)	Sourcing to V^+/2	100 **75**	130		mA
		Sinking from V^+/2	100 **70**	130		mA
I_{OUT}	Output Current	V_O = 0.5V from either Supply		+75/−90		mA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	4V ≤ V^+ ≤ 6V	72	80		dB
I_S	Supply Current	No Load		3.7	5.5 **8.0**	mA
R_{IN}	Common Mode Input Resistance	A_V = +1, f = 1 kHz, R_S = 1 MΩ		15		MΩ
C_{IN}	Common Mode Input Capacitance	A_V = +1, R_S = 100 kΩ		1.7		pF
R_{OUT}	Output Resistance Closed Loop	R_F = 10 kΩ, f = 1 kHz, A_V = −1		0.1		Ω
		R_F = 10 kΩ, f = 1 MHz, A_V = −1		0.4		Ω
DG	Differential Gain	NTSC, A_V = +2 R_L = 150Ω to V^+/2		0.13		%
DP	Differential Phase	NTSC, A_V = +2 R_L = 150Ω to V^+/2		0.10		deg

16V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, All limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16V, V^- = 0V, V_O = V_{CM} = V^+/2 and R_L = 2 kΩ to V^+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes. (Note 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
BW	−3 dB Bandwidth	A_V = +1 (R_L = 100Ω)		190		MHz
		A_V = −1 (R_L = 100Ω)		60		MHz
$BW_{0.1 dB}$	0.1 dB Gain Flatness	A_V = −2.7		20		MHz
LSBW	-3 dB Bandwidth	A_V = +1, V_O = 2 V_{PP} (R_L = 100Ω)		35		MHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	A_V = +1, (R_L = 100Ω)		62		MHz
SR	Slew Rate (Note 8)	A_V = −1		170		V/μs
e_n	Input Referred Voltage Noise	f = 10 kHz		23		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1 MHz		15		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Input Referred Current Noise	f = 10 kHz		1.1		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1 MHz		0.7		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 5 MHz, V_O = 2 V_{PP}, A_V = +2 R_L = 1 kΩ to V^+/2		−64		dBc
t_s	Settling Time	V_O = 2 V_{PP}, ±0.1%, A_V = −1		35		ns
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			1	5 **7**	mV
I_B	Input Bias Current (Note 7)			−1	−2.6 **−3.5**	μA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			34	800 **1800**	nA
CMVR	Common Mode Input Voltage Range	CMRR ≥ 50 dB		−0.3	−0.2 **−0.1**	V
			15.0 **14.6**	15.1		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V^- ≤ V_{CM} ≤ V^+ −1.5V	72	90		dB

16V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, All limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16V, $V^−$ = 0V, V_O = V_{CM} = $V^+/2$ and R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes. (Note 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 15 V_{PP}, R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$	86 **82**	95		dB
		V_O = 14 V_{PP}, R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$	74 **70**	78		
V_O	Output Swing High	R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$	15.85	15.90		V
		R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$	15.45	15.78		
	Output Swing Low	R_L = 2 kΩ to $V^+/2$		0.10	0.15	
		R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$		0.21	0.55	
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current (Note 3)	Sourcing to $V^+/2$	60 **30**	95		mA
		Sinking from $V^+/2$	50 **15**	75		
I_{OUT}	Output Current	V_O = 0.5V from either Supply		±100		mA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	15V ≤ V^+ ≤ 17V	72	80		dB
I_S	Supply Current	No Load		4	6.5 **7.8**	mA
R_{IN}	Common Mode Input Resistance	A_V = +1, f = 1 kHz, R_S = 1 MΩ		32		MΩ
C_{IN}	Common Mode Input Capacitance	A_V = +1, R_S = 100 kΩ		1.7		pF
R_{OUT}	Output Resistance Closed Loop	R_F = 10 kΩ, f = 1 kHz, A_V = −1		0.1		Ω
		R_F = 10 kΩ, f = 1 MHz, A_V = −1		0.3		
DG	Differential Gain	NTSC, A_V = +2 R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$		0.12		%
DP	Differential Phase	NTSC, A_V = +2 R_L = 150Ω to $V^+/2$		0.12		deg

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

Note 2: Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF. Machine Model, 0Ω in series with 200 pF.

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150 ˚C Short circuit test is a momentary test. Output short circuit duration is infinite for V_S < 6V at room temperature and below. For V_S > 6V, allowable short circuit duration is 1.5 ms.

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

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

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

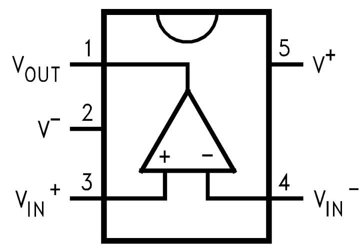
Note 7: Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.

Note 8: Slew rate is the average of the rising and falling slew rates

Note 9: Electrical Table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device such that $T_J = T_A$. No guarantee of parametric performance is indicated in the electrical tables under conditions of internal self-heating where $T_J > T_A$.

Connection Diagram

5-Pin SOT23



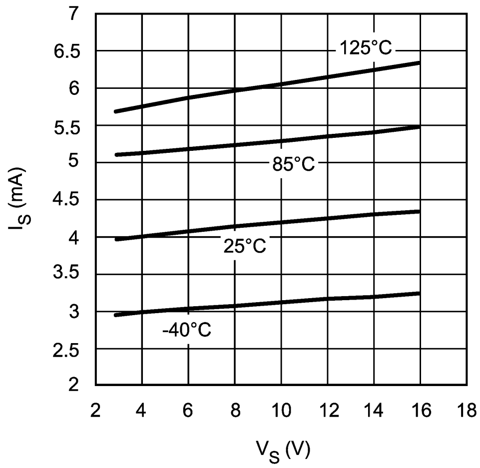
Top View

Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
5-Pin SOT23	LMH6640MF	AH1A	1k Units Tape and Reel	MF05A
	LMH6640MFX		3k Units Tape and Reel	

Typical Performance Characteristics
At T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16 V, V^- = 0V, R_F = 330Ω for A_V= +2, R_F = 1 kΩ for A_V = −1. R_L tied to V^+/2. Unless otherwise specified.

I_S vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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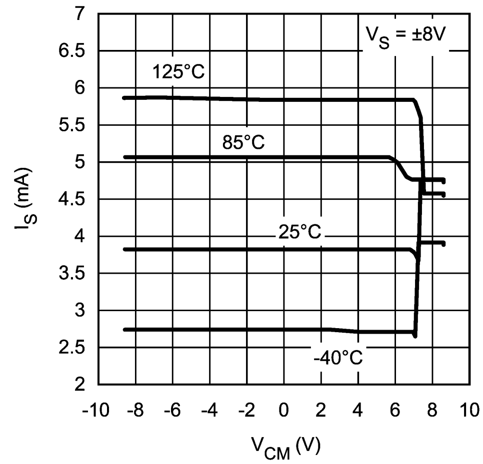
I_S vs. V_{CM} for Various Temperature



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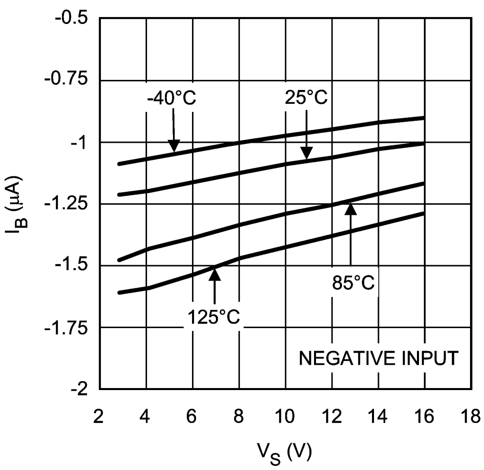
I_B vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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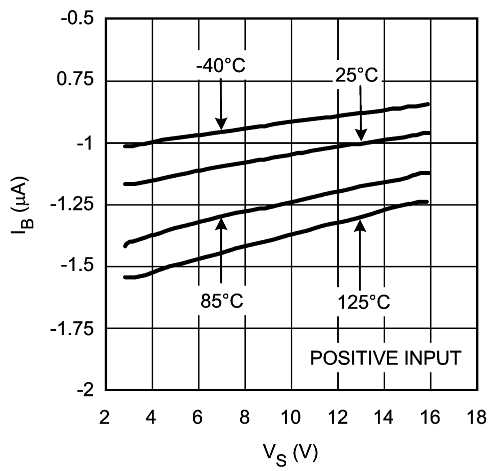
I_B vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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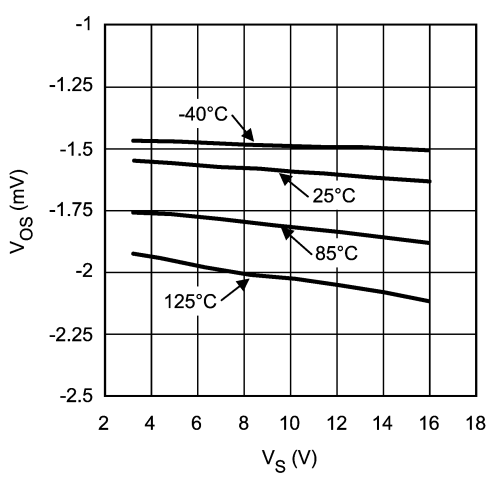
V_{OS} vs. V_S for Various Temperature (Typical Unit)



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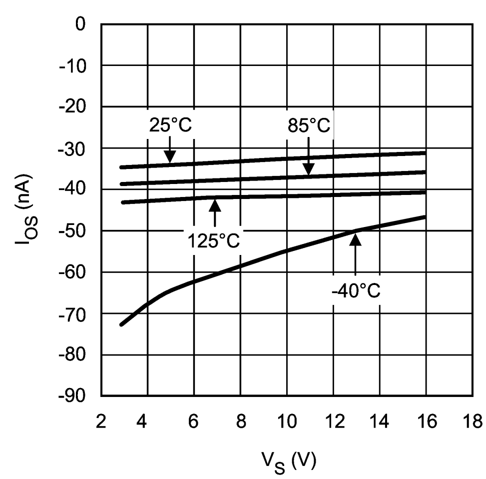
I_{OS} vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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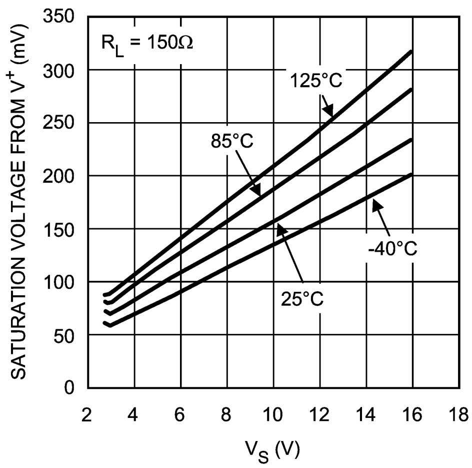
Typical Performance Characteristics

At $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V^+ = 16$ V, $V^- = 0V$, $R_F = 330\Omega$ for $A_V = +2$, $R_F = 1\ k\Omega$ for $A_V = -1$. R_L tied to $V^+/2$. Unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Positive Output Saturation Voltage vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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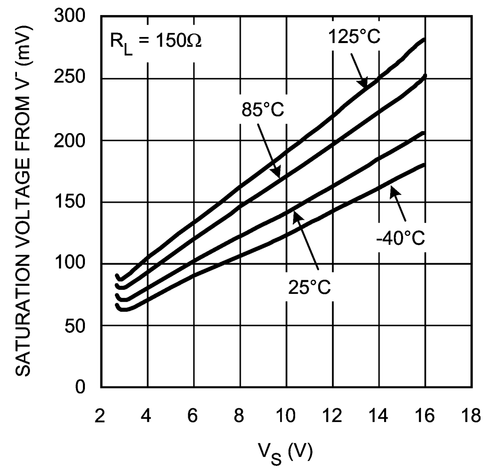
Negative Output Saturation Voltage vs. V_S for Various Temperature



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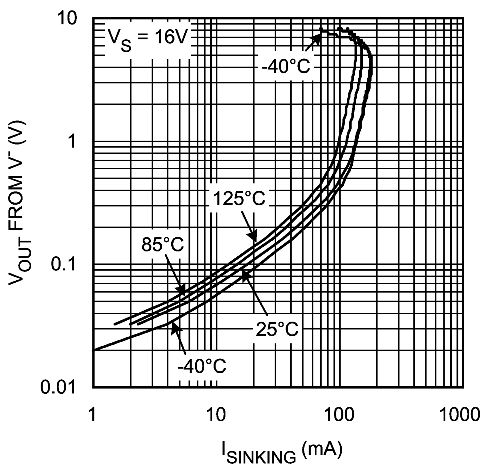
Output Sinking Saturation Voltage vs. $I_{SINKING}$ for Various Temperature



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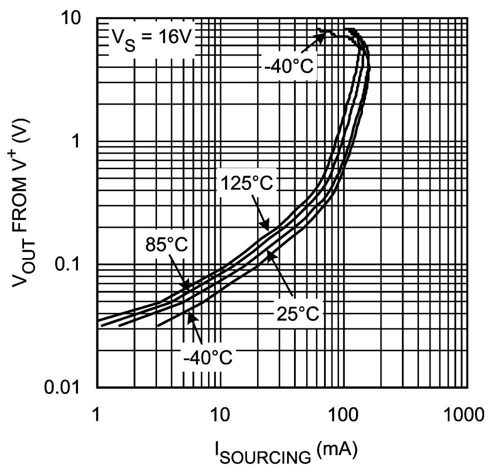
Output Sourcing Saturation Voltage vs. $I_{SOURCING}$ for Various Temperature



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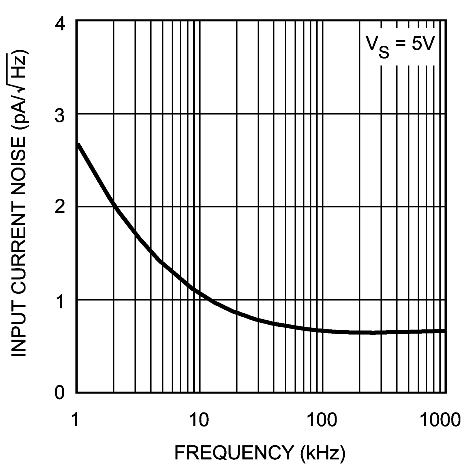
Input Current Noise vs. Frequency



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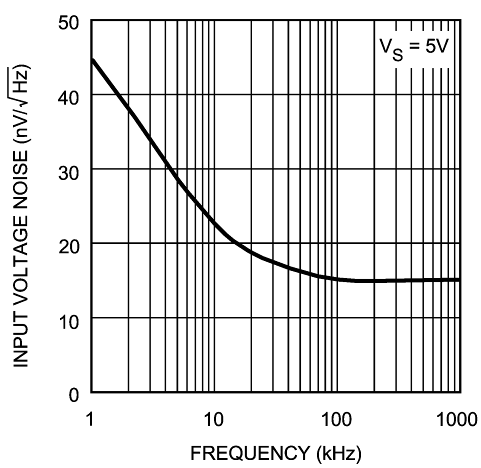
Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency



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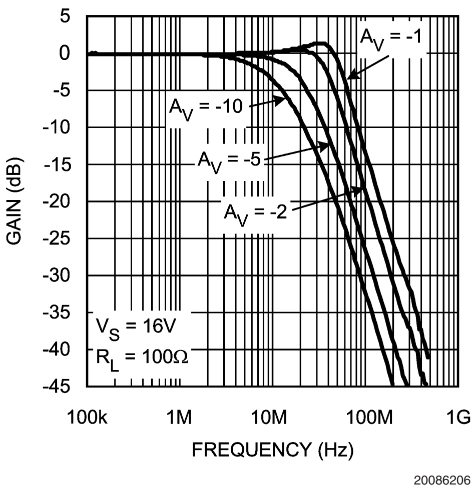
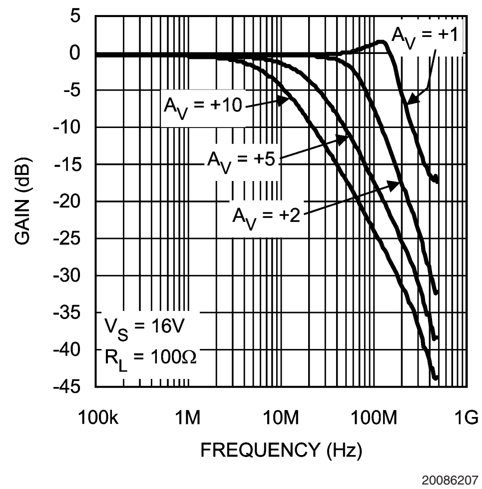
Typical Performance Characteristics At T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16 V, V^- = 0V, R_F = 330Ω for A_V= +2, R_F = 1 kΩ for A_V = −1. R_L tied to V^+/2. Unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

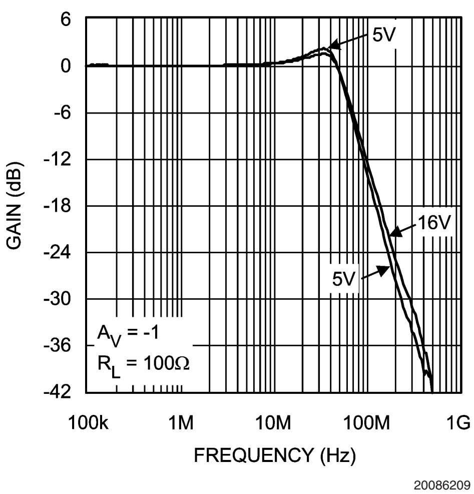
Gain vs. Frequency Normalized (P_{IN}= −30 dBm)



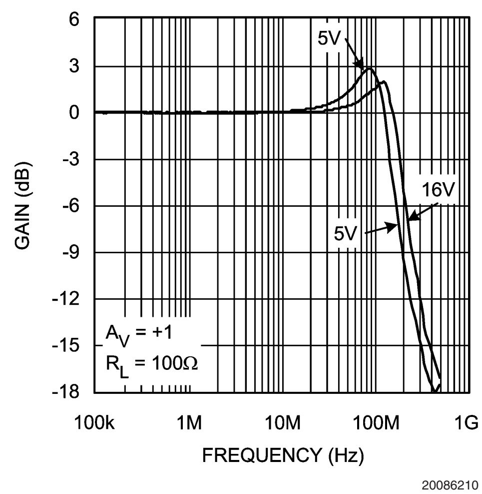
Gain vs. Frequency Normalized (P_{IN}=−30dBm)



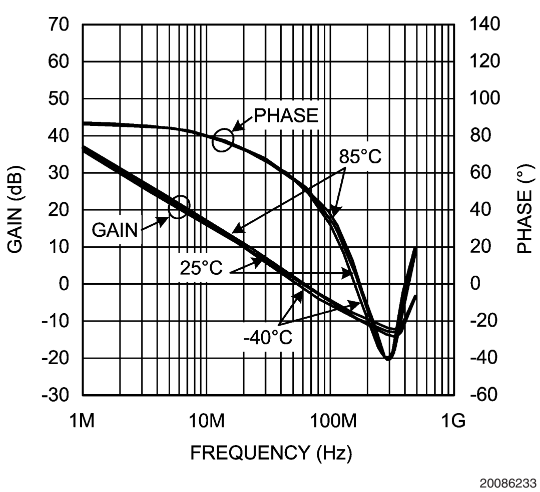
Gain vs. Frequency for Various V_S (P_{IN} = −30 dBm)



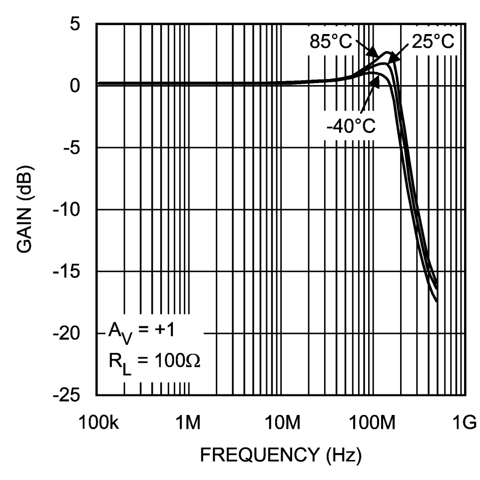
Gain vs. Frequency for Various V_S (P_{IN} = −30 dBm)



Open Loop Gain & Phase vs. Frequency for Various Temperature (P_{IN} = −30 dBm)

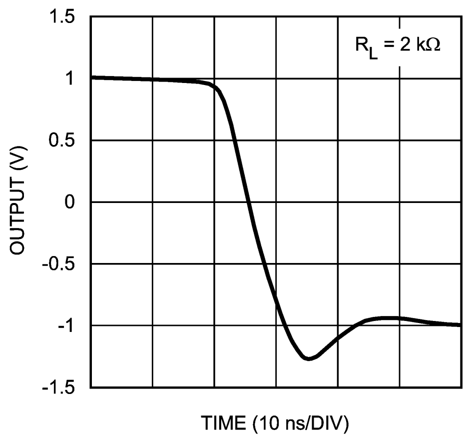


Relative Gain vs. Frequency for Various Temperature (P_{IN} = −10 dBm)



Typical Performance Characteristics
At $T_J = 25^\circ C$, $V^+ = 16\ V$, $V^- = 0V$, $R_F = 330\Omega$ for $A_V = +2$, $R_F = 1\ k\Omega$ for $A_V = -1$. R_L tied to $V^+/2$. Unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Large Signal Transition



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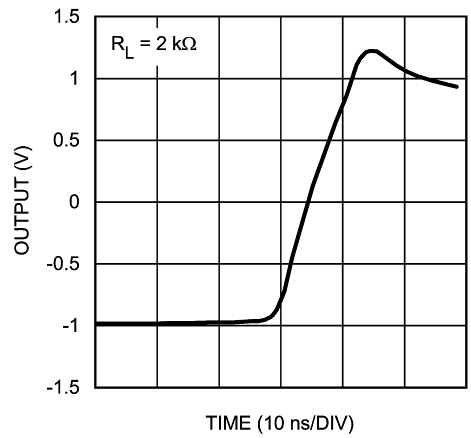
Large Signal Transition



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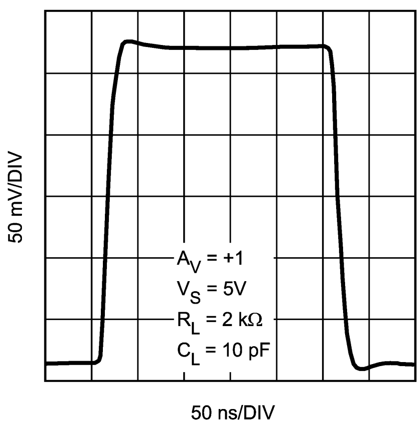
Small Signal Pulse Response



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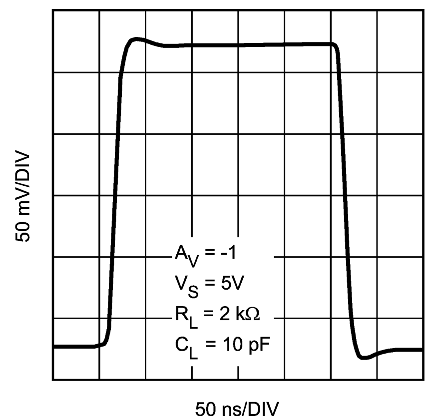
Small Signal Pulse Response



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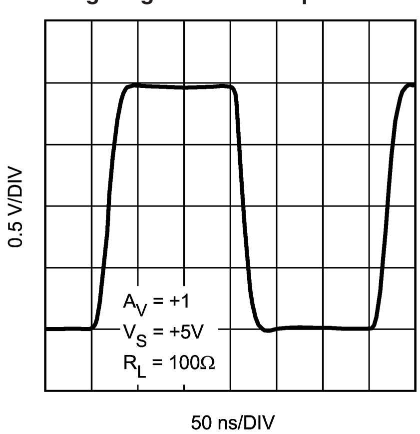
Large Signal Pulse Response



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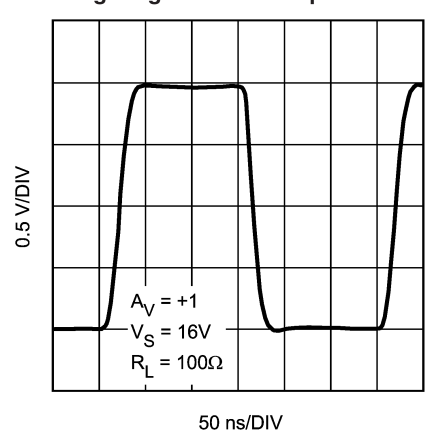
Large Signal Pulse Response



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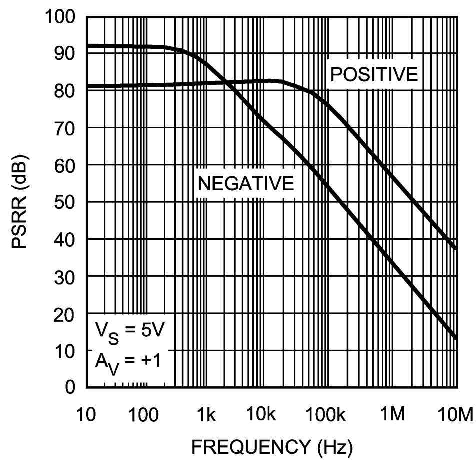
Typical Performance Characteristics
At T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16 V, V^- = 0V, R_F = 330Ω for A_V= +2, R_F = 1 kΩ for A_V = −1. R_L tied to $V^+/2$. Unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

PSRR vs. Frequency



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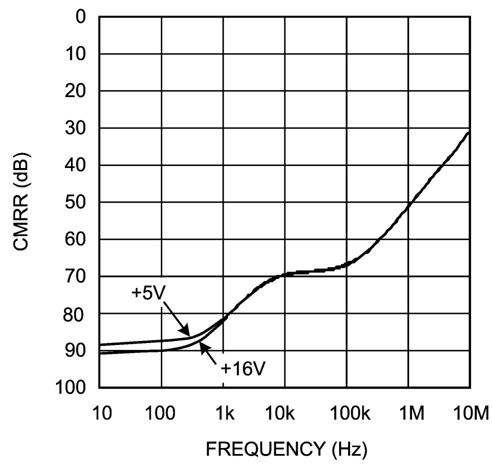
CMRR vs. Frequency



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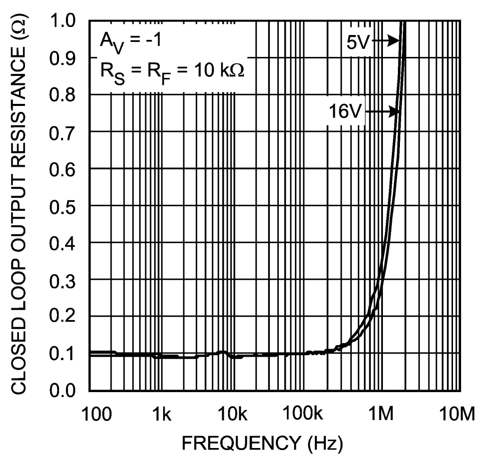
Closed Loop Output Resistance vs. Frequency



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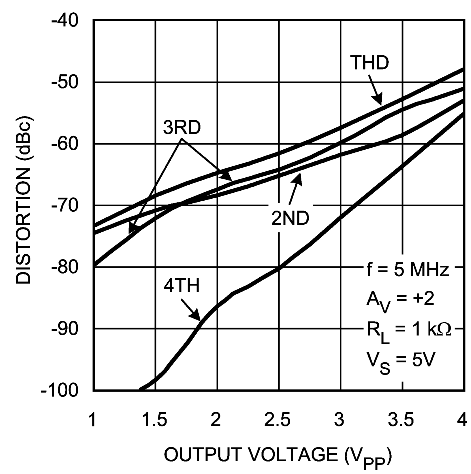
Harmonic Distortion



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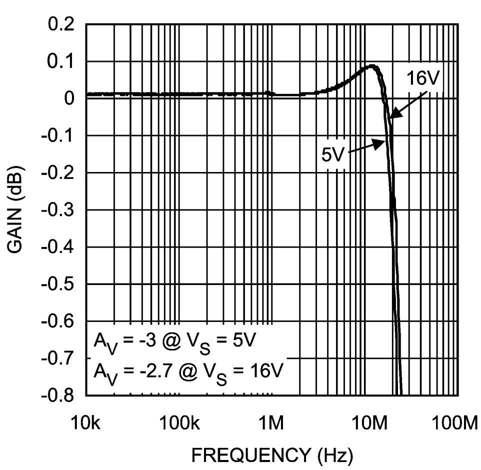
0.1 dB Gain Flatness vs. Frequency Normalized



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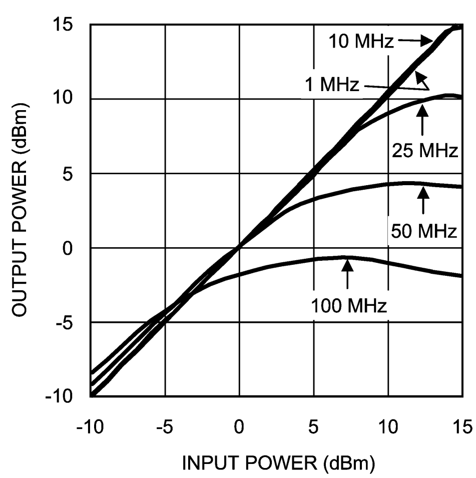
Output Power vs. Input Power (A_V = +1)



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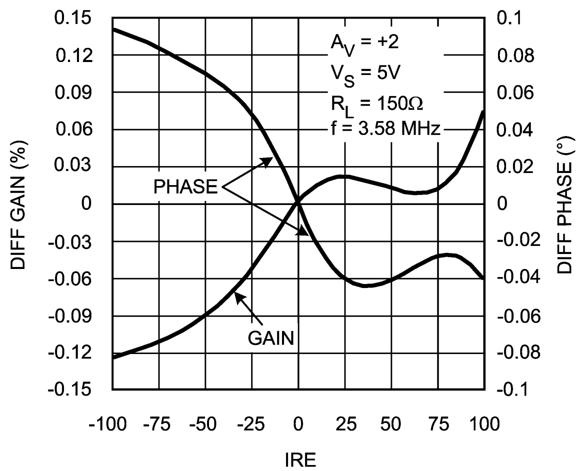
Typical Performance Characteristics
At T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 16 V, V^- = 0V, R_F = 330Ω for A_V= +2, R_F = 1 kΩ for A_V = −1. R_L tied to $V^+/2$. Unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

Differential Gain/Phase vs. IRE



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Application Notes

With its high output current and speed, one of the major applications for the LMH6640 is the V_{COM} driver in a TFT panel. This application is a specially taxing one because of the demands it places on the operational amplifier's output to drive a large amount of bi-directional current into a heavy capacitive load while operating under unity gain condition, which is a difficult challenge due to loop stability reasons. For a more detailed explanation of what a TFT panel is and what its amplifier requirements are, please see the Application Notes section of the LM6584 found on the web at: **http://www.national.com/ds.cgi/LM/LM6584.pdf**

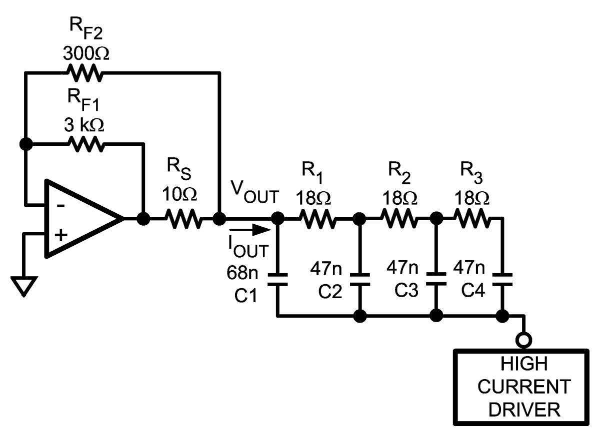
Because of the complexity of the TFT V_{COM} waveform and the wide variation in characteristics between different TFT panels, it is difficult to decipher the results of circuit testing in an actual panel. The ability to make simplifying assumptions about the load in order to test the amplifier on the bench allows testing using standard equipment and provides familiar results which could be interpreted using standard loop analysis techniques. This is what has been done in this application note with regard to the LMH6640's performance when subjected to the conditions found in a TFT V_{COM} application.

Figure 1, shows a typical simplified V_{COM} application with the LMH6640 buffering the V_{COM} potential (which is usually around ½ of panel supply voltage) and looking into the simplified model of the load. The load represents the cumulative effect of all stray capacitances between the V_{COM} node and both row and column lines. Associated with the capacitances shown, is the distributed resistance of the lines to each individual transistor switch. The other end of this R-C ladder is driven by the column driver in an actual panel and here is driven with a low impedance MOSFET driver (labeled "High Current Driver") for the purposes of this bench test to simulate the effect that the column driver exerts on the V_{COM} load.

The modeled TFT V_{COM} load, shown in *Figure 1*, is based on the following simplifying assumptions in order to allow for easy bench testing and yet allow good matching results obtained in the actual application:

- The sum of all the capacitors and resistors in the R-C ladder is the total V_{COM} capacitance and resistance respectively. This total varies from panel to panel; capacitance could range from 50 nF-200 nF and the resistance could be anywhere from 20Ω-100Ω.
- The number of ladder sections has been reduced to a number (4 sections in this case) which can easily be put together in the lab and which behaves reasonably close to the actual load.

In this example, the LMH6640 was tested under the simulated conditions of total 209 nF capacitance and 54Ω as shown in *Figure 1*.



20086235

FIGURE 1. LMH6640 in a V_{COM} Buffer Application with Simulated TFT Load

R_S is sometimes used in the panel to provide additional isolation from the load while R_{F2} provides a more direct feedback from the V_{COM}. R_{F1}, R_{F2}, and R_S are trimmed in the actual circuit with settling time and stability trade-offs considered and evaluated. When tested under simulated load conditions of *Figure 1*, here are the resultant voltage and current waveforms at the LMH6640 output:

Application Notes (Continued)

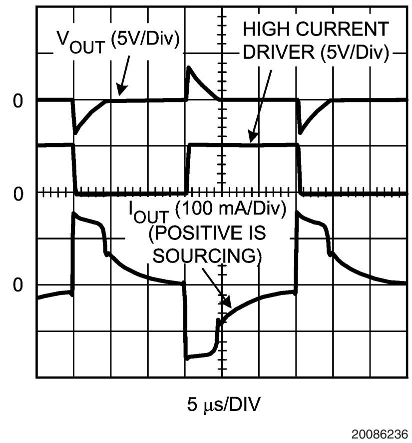


FIGURE 2. V_{COM} Output, High Current Drive Waveform, & LMH6640 Output Current Waveforms

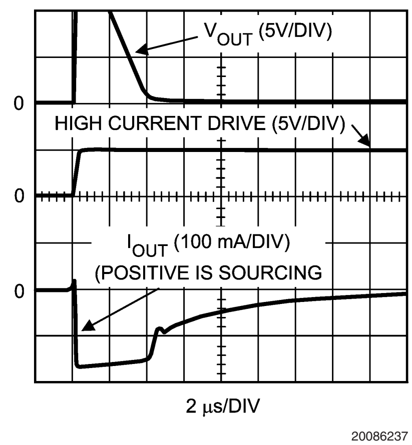
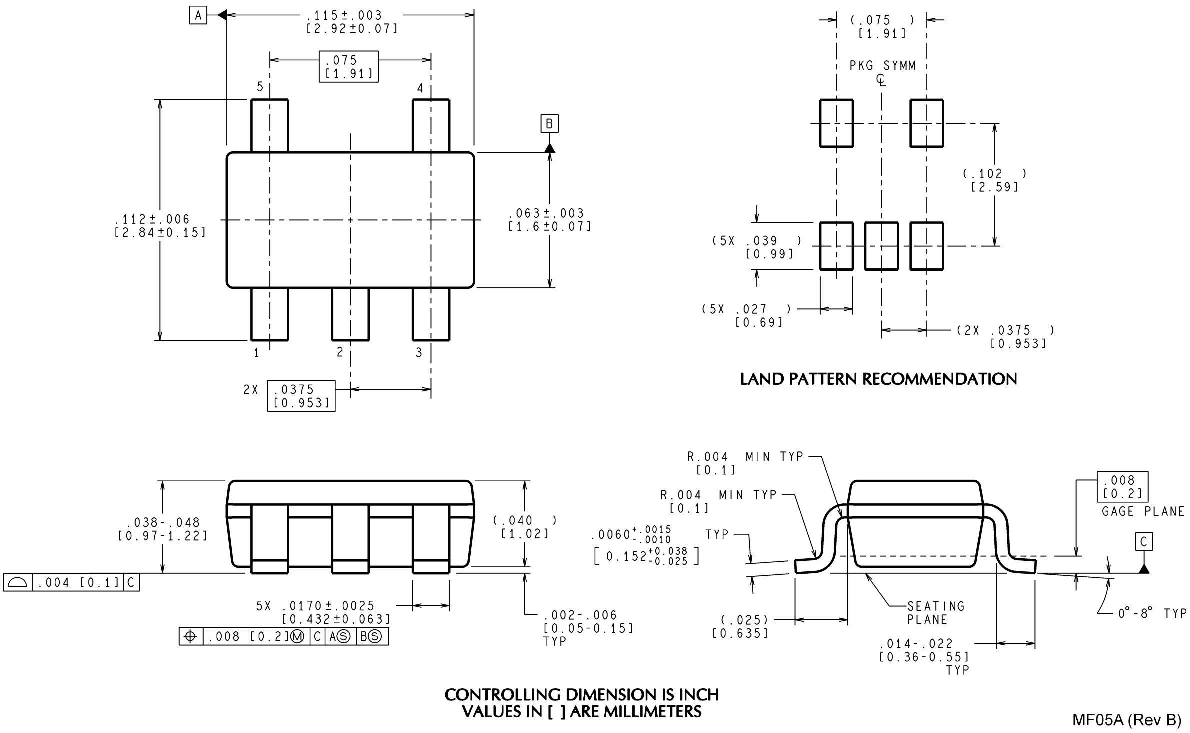


FIGURE 3. Expanded View of *Figure 2* Waveforms showing LMH6640 Current Sinking ½ Cycle

As can be seen, the LMH6640 is capable of supplying up to 160 mA of output current and can settle the output in 4.4 µs.

The LMH6640 is a cost effective amplifier for use in the TFT V_{COM} application and is made even more attractive by its large supply voltage range and high output current. The combination of all these features is not readily available in the market, especially in the space saving SOT23-5 package. All this performance is achieved at the low power consumption of 65 mW which is of utmost importance in today's battery driven TFT panels.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



MF05A (Rev B)

5-Pin SOT23
NS Product Number MF05A

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