



OPA2677

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Speed, Dual, Wideband, High Output Current OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

FEATURES

- WIDEBAND +12V OPERATION: 200MHz (G = +4)
- UNITY GAIN STABLE: 220MHz (G = 1)
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT: 500mA
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING: ±5V
- HIGH SLEW RATE: 1800V/µs
- LOW SUPPLY CURRENT: 18mA
- FLEXIBLE POWER CONTROL

DESCRIPTION

The OPA2677 provides the high output current and low distortion required in emerging ADSL and HDSL2 driver applications. Operating on a single +12V supply, the OPA2677 consumes a low 9mA/chan quiescent current to deliver a very high 500mA peak output current. Guaranteed output current supports even the most demanding ADSL CPE requirements with > 380mA minimum output current with low harmonic distortion. Differential driver applications will deliver < -85dBc distortion at the peak upstream power levels of full rate ADSL. The high 200MHz bandwidth will also support the most demanding VDSL line driver requirements.

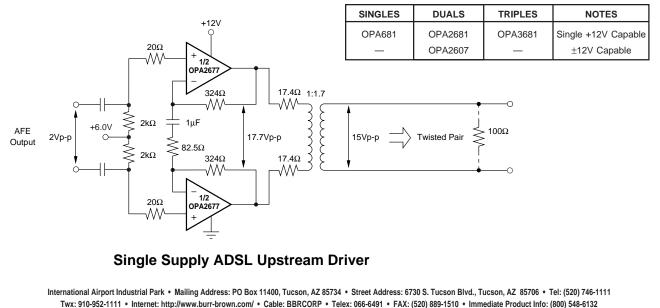
APPLICATIONS

- xDSL LINE DRIVER
- CABLE MODEM DRIVER
- MATCHED I/Q CHANNEL AMPLIFIER
- BROADBAND VIDEO LINE DRIVER
- ARB LINE DRIVER
- PERFORMANCE UPGRADE TO AD8017

Power control features are included in the SO-14 package version to allow system power to be minimized. Two logic control lines allow four quiescent power settings. These include full power, power cutback for short loops, idle state for no signal transmission but line match maintenance, and shutdown for power off with a high impedance output.

Specified on ±6V supplies (to support +12V operation), the OPA2677 will also support a single +5V or dual ±5V supply. Video applications will benefit from its very high output current to drive up to 10 parallel video loads (15 Ω) with < 0.1%/ 0.1° dG/dØ non-linearity.

OPA2677 RELATED PRODUCTS



SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 6V$

At T_A = +25°C, G = +4, R_F = 402 Ω , and R_L = 100 Ω , unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only

		OPA2677U, H, N						
		TYP	TYP GUARANTEED]
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	+25°C	+25°C ⁽²⁾	0°C to 70°C ⁽³⁾	–40°C to +85°C ⁽³⁾	UNITS	MIN/ MAX	TEST
AC PERFORMANCE (Figure 1) Small-Signal Bandwidth ($V_0 = 0.5Vp-p$)	$G = +1, R_{F} = 511\Omega$ $G = +2, R_{F} = 475\Omega$ $G = +4, R_{F} = 402\Omega$ $G = +8, R_{F} = 250\Omega$	220 200 200 250				MHz MHz MHz MHz MHz	typ typ typ	C C C C
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness Large-Signal Bandwidth Slew Rate Rise/Fall Time Spurious Free Dynamic Range Input Voltage Noise	$G = +4, V_{O} = 0.5Vp-p$ $G = +4, V_{O} = 0.5Vp-p$ $G = +4, V_{O} = 5Vp-p$ $G = +4, V_{O} = 2V Step$ $V_{O} = 2Vp-p, 5MHz, 100\Omega$ $V_{O} = 2Vp-p, 100kHz, 100\Omega$	230 80 200 1800 2 74 96 2.0				MHZ MHZ V/µs ns dB dB nV/√HZ	typ typ typ typ typ typ typ	00000000
Non-Inverting Input Current Noise Inverting Input Current Noise Differential Gain Differential Phase	NTSC, G = +2, R _L = 150 Ω NTSC, G = +2, R _L = 37.5 Ω NTSC, G = +2, R _L = 150 Ω NTSC, G = +2, R _L = 37.5 Ω	14 21 0.03 0.05 0.01 0.04				pA/√Hz pA/√Hz % degrees degrees	typ typ typ typ typ typ	с с с с с с с с
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk DC PERFORMANCE ⁽⁴⁾ Open-Loop Transimpedance Gain Input Offset Voltage Average Offset Voltage Drift Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Average Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Inverting Input Bias Current Average Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$	-80 135 ±1.0 ±10 ±10	95 ±5.5 ±30 ±30	90 ± 7 35 ± 45 250 ± 45 250	$85 \pm 7.5 40 \pm 55 350 \pm 55 350$	dB kΩ mV μV/°C μA nA/°C μA nA°/C	typ min max max max max max max	A A B A B A B A B
INPUT ⁽⁴⁾ Common-Mode Input Range (CMIR) ⁽⁵⁾ Common-Mode Rejection Ratio(CMRR) Non-Inverting Input Impedance Minimum Inverting Input Resistance Maximum Inverting Input Resistance		±4.5 55 250 2 22 22	±4.2 52 14 30	±4.1 51	±4.0 50	V dB kΩ pF Ω Ω	min min typ min max	A A C B B
OUTPUT ⁽⁴⁾ Voltage Output Swing Current Output, Sourcing Current Output, Sinking Closed-Loop Output Impedance	No Load $R_L = 100\Omega$ $R_L = 25\Omega$ $V_O = 0$ $V_O = 0$ G = +4, f = 100 kHz	± 5.1 ± 5.0 ± 4.8 500 500 0.003	±4.9 ±4.8 380 380	±4.8 ±4.7 340 340	±4.7 ±4.5 290 290	V V MA mA Ω	min min typ min min typ	A A C A A C
Power Control (SO-14 only) Maximum Logic 0 Minimum Logic 1 Logic Input Current Supply Current at Full Power Supply Current at I Power Cutback Supply Current at I dle Power Supply Current at Shutdown Output Impedance in Idle Power Output Impedance in Shutdown Supply Current Step Time Output Switching Glitch Shutdown Isolation	A0, A1 A0, A1 A0 = A1 = 0 A0 = 1, A1 = 1 A0 = 0, A1 = 1 A0 = 1, A1 = 0 A0 = 0, A1 = 0 G = +4, f = 100kHz 10% to 90% Change Inputs at GND G = +4, 1MHz, A0 = 0, A1 = 0	1.8 2.3 50 18 13.5 3.8 0.1 100 4 200 ±20 85	1.0 2.6 100			V V μA mA mA mA Ω kΩ pF ns mV dB	max min max typ typ typ typ typ typ typ typ	A A A C C C C C C C C C C C C
POWER SUPPLY Specified Operating Voltage Maximum Operating Voltage Maximum Quiescent Current Minimum Quiescent Current Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$V_{S} = \pm 6V$, Full Power $V_{S} = \pm 6V$, Full Power f = 100kHz, Input Referred	±6 18 18 56	±6.3 18.5 17.5 52	±6.3 19 16.6 50	±6.3 19.5 16.3 49	V V mA mA dB	typ max max min min	C A A A
TEMPERATURE RANGESpecification: U, NThermal Resistance, θ_{JA} USO-8HPSO-8NSO-14	Junction-to-Ambient	-40 to +85 125 55 100				°C °C/W °C/W °C/W		

NOTES: (1) Test Levels: (A) 100% tested at 25°C. Over temperature limits by characterization and simulation. (B) Limits set by characterization and simulation. (C) Typical value only for information. (2) Junction temperature = ambient for 25°C guaranteed specifications. (3) Junction temperature = ambient at low temperature limit; junction temperature = ambient +23°C at high temperature limit for over temperature guaranteed specifications. (4) Current is considered positive-out-of node. V_{CM} is the input common-mode voltage. (5) Tested < 3dB below minimum CMRR limit at ± CMIR limits.



SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = +5V$

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +2, $R_F = 453\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 2 for AC performance only

		OPA2677U, H, N]			
		TYP GUARANTEED						
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	+25°C	+25°C ⁽²⁾	0°C to 70°C ⁽³⁾	–40°C to +85°C ⁽³⁾	UNITS	MIN/ MAX	TEST
AC PERFORMANCE (Figure 2) Small-Signal Bandwidth ($V_0 = 0.5Vp-p$)	$G = +1, R_{F} = 536\Omega$ $G = +2, R_{F} = 511\Omega$ $G = +4, R_{F} = 453\Omega$ $G = +4, R_{F} = 232\Omega$	160 150 160 160				MHz MHz MHz MHz	typ typ typ	C C C C
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness Large-Signal Bandwidth Slew Rate Rise/Fall Time Spurious Free Dynamic Range Input Voltage Noise Non-Inverting Input Current Noise Inverting Input Current Noise Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	$\begin{array}{c} G = +8, R_F = 332\Omega \\ G = +4, V_O = 0.5 Vp\text{-p} \\ G = +4, V_O = 2 Vp\text{-p} \\ G = +4, 2V Step \\ G = +4, V_O = 2V Step \\ V_O = 2 Vp\text{-p}, 5MHz, 100\Omega \\ V_O = 2 Vp\text{-p}, 100 \text{kHz}, 100\Omega \end{array}$ f = 5MHz, Input Referred	160 70 100 2 67 87 2.0 14 21 -80				MHz MHz V/µs dB dB nV/√Hz pA/√Hz dB	typ typ typ typ typ typ typ typ typ	
DC PERFORMANCE ⁽⁴⁾ Open-Loop Transimpedance Gain Input Offset Voltage Average Offset Voltage Drift Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Average Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Inverting Input Bias Current Average Inverting Input Bias Current Dri	$V_{CM} = 0V$	125 ±0.8 ±10 ±10	90 ±4.0 ±30 ±30	$85 \pm 5.5 35 \pm 45 250 \pm 45 250$	$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \pm 6.0 \\ 40 \\ \pm 55 \\ 350 \\ \pm 55 \\ 350 \end{array}$	kΩ mV μV/°C μA nA/°C μA nA°/C	min max max max max max max	A A B A B A B
INPUT ⁽⁴⁾ Most Positive Input Voltage Least Positive Input Voltage Common-Mode Rejection Ratio(CMRR) Non-Inverting Input Impedance Minimum Inverting Input Resistance Maximum Inverting Input Resistance	V _{CM} = 2.5V, Input Referred Open-Loop Open-Loop	3.7 1.3 52 250 2 29 29	3.4 1.6 50 20 37	3.3 1.7 49	3.2 1.8 48	V V dB kΩ pF Ω	min max min typ min max	A A C B B
OUTPUT ⁽⁴⁾ Most Positive Output Voltage Least Positive Output Voltage Current Output, Sourcing Current Output, Sinking Closed-Loop Output Impedance	No Load $R_L = 100\Omega$ No Load $R_L = 100\Omega$ $V_O = 2.5V$ $V_O = 2.5V$ $V_O = 2.5V$ G = +4, f = 100kHz	4.2 4.0 0.8 1.0 300 300 0.02	4.0 3.9 1.0 1.1 200 200	3.9 3.8 1.1 1.2 160 160	3.7 3.6 1.3 1.5 120 120	V V V mA mA Ω	min min max max min min typ	A A A A A C
Power Control (S0-14 only) Maximum Logic 0 Minimum Logic 1 Logic Input Current Supply Current at Full Power Supply Current at Power Cutback Supply Current at Shutdown Output Impedance in Idle Power Output Impedance in Shutdown Supply Current Step Time Output Switching Glitch Shutdown Isolation	A0, A1 A0, A1 A0 = A1 = 0 A0 = 1, A1 = 1 A0 = 0, A1 = 1 A0 = 0, A1 = 1 A0 = 0, A1 = 0 G = +4, f = 100kHz 10% to 90% Change Inputs at GND G = +4, 1MHz, A0 = 0, A1 = 0	1.8 2.3 50 13.5 11 2 0.8 0.1 100 4 200 ±20 85	1.0 2.6 100			V V μA mA mA mA MA kΩ pF ns mV dB	max min max typ typ typ typ typ typ typ typ	A A C C C C C C C C C C C C C
POWER SUPPLY Specified Operating Voltage Maximum Operating Voltage Maximum Quiescent Current Minimum Quiescent Current Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	V _S = +5V, Full Power V _S = +5V, Full Power f = 100kHz, Input Referred	+5 13.5 13.5 52	+12.6 14.5 12.5	+12.6 15 12	+12.6 15.5 11.5	V V mA mA dB	typ max max min typ	C A A C
TEMPERATURE RANGESpecification: U, NThermal Resistance, θ_{JA} U SO-8H PSO-8N SO-14	Junction-to-Ambient	-40 to +85 125 55 100				°C °C/W °C/W °C/W		

NOTES: (1) Test Levels: (A) 100% tested at 25°C. Over temperature limits by characterization and simulation. (B) Limits set by characterization and simulation. (C) Typical value only for information. (2) Junction temperature = ambient for 25°C guaranteed specifications. (3) Junction temperature = ambient at low temperature limit: junction temperature = ambient +23°C at high temperature limit for over temperature guaranteed specifications. (4) Current is considered positive-out-of node. V_{CM} is the input common-mode voltage. (5) Tested < 3dB below minimum specified CMRR at ± CMIR limits.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply	±6.5VDC
Internal Power Dissipation ⁽¹⁾	See Thermal Information
Differential Input Voltage	±1.2V
Input Voltage Range	±V _S
Storage Temperature Range: U, N, H	–40°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Junction Temperature (T _J)	+175°C

NOTE: (1) Packages must be derated based on specified $\theta_{JA}.$ Maximum T_J must be observed.

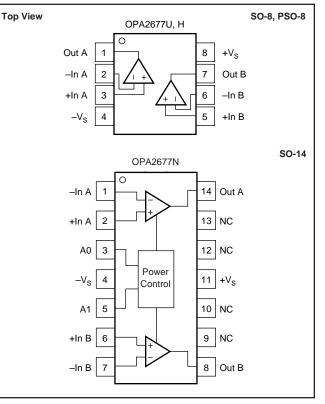


Electrostatic discharge can cause damage ranging from performance degradation to complete device failure. Burr-Brown Corporation recommends that all integrated circuits be handled and stored using appropriate ESD protection methods.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	TRANSPORT MEDIA
OPA2677U	SO-8 Surface Mount	182	–40°C to +85°C	OPA2677U	OPA2677U	Rails
n	u	n	"	"	OPA2677U/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2677H	PSO-8 Surface Mount	182-1	–40°C to +85°C	OPA2677H	_	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	_	Tape and Reel
OPA2677N	SO-14 Surface Mount	235	–40°C to –85°C	OPA2677N	_	Rails
"	II	н	II	"	—	Tape and Reel

NOTE: (1) Models with a slash (/) are available only as Tape and Reel in the quantity indicated after the slash (e.g. /2K5 indicates 2500 devices per reel). Ordering 2500

pieces of the OPA2677U/2K5 will get a single 2500-piece Tape and Reel.

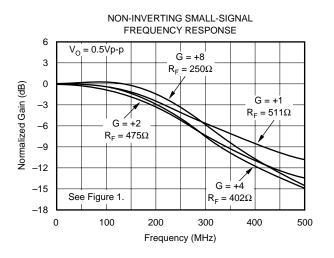
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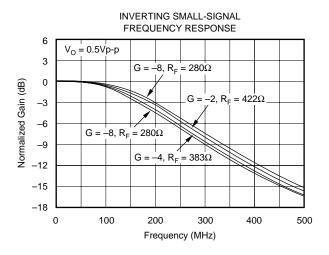


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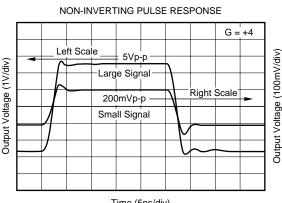
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_s = \pm 6V$

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, G = +4, $R_F = 402\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only



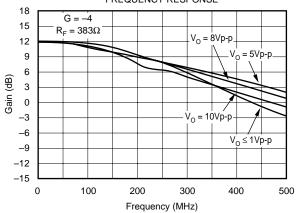


NON-INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE 18 G = +4, See Figure 1 15 $V_0 = 2Vp-p$ 12 9 V_O≤1Vp-p 6 Gain (dB) 3 0 V_O = 10Vp--3 $V_0 = 8Vp-p$ -6 -9 -12 -15 100 0 200 300 400 500 Frequency (MHz)

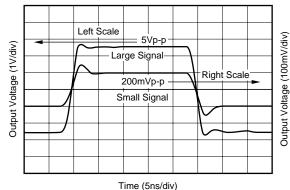


Time (5ns/div)

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE

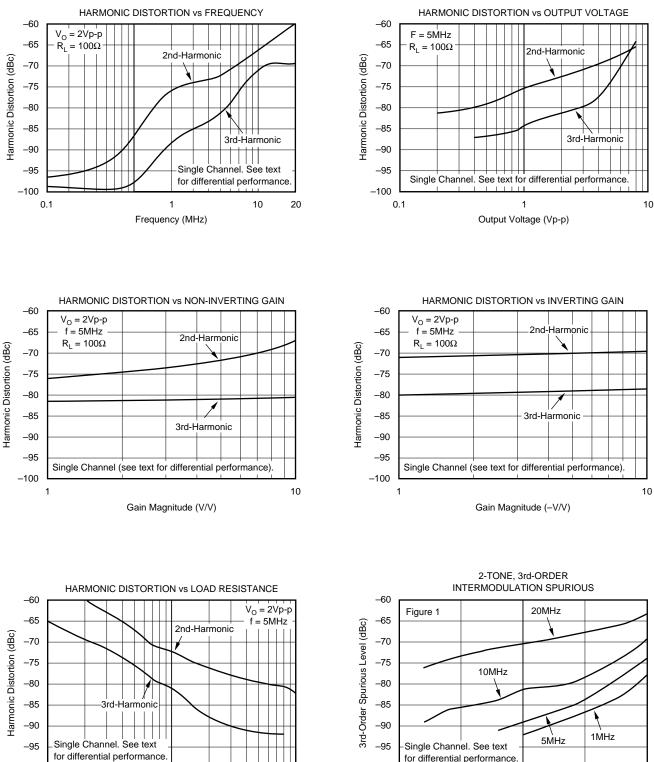


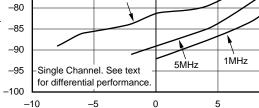






At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +4, $R_F = 402\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only





Single-Tone Load Power (dBm)

10



-100

10

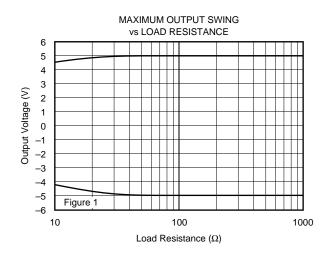
100

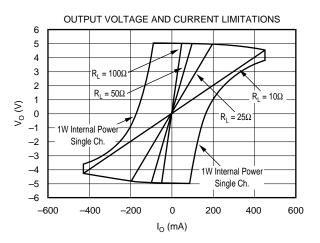
Load Resistance (Ω)

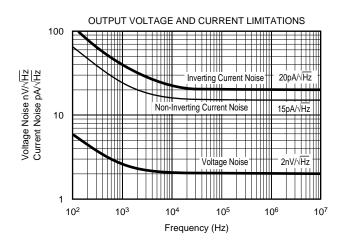
6

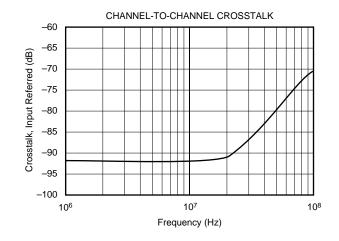
1000

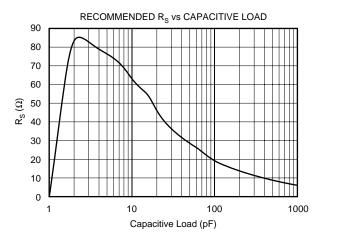
At T_A = +25°C, G = +4, R_F = 402 Ω , and R_L = 100 Ω , unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only

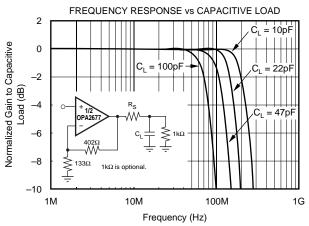






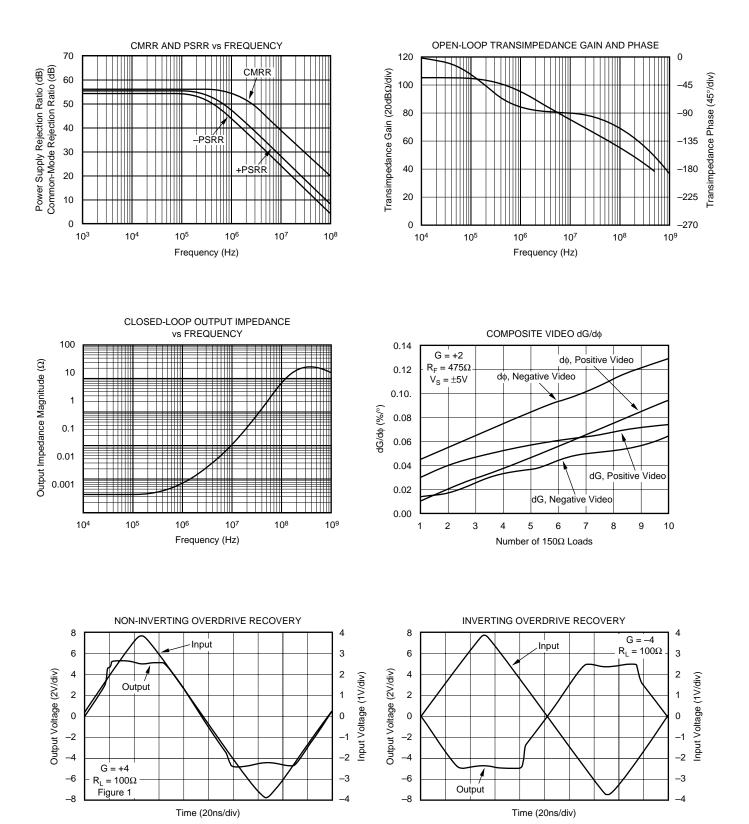






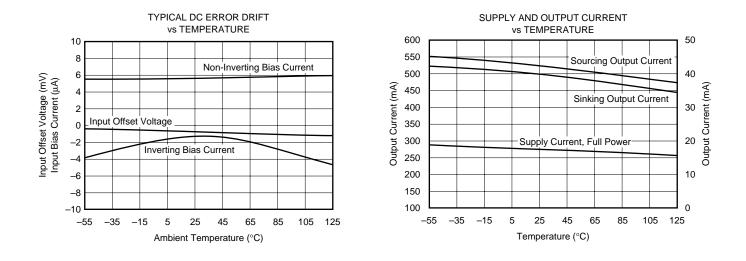


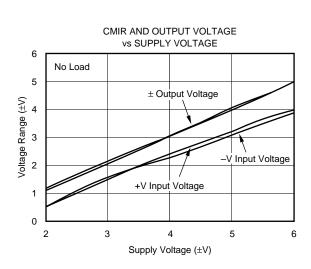
At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +4, $R_F = 402\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only





At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +4, $R_F = 402\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only

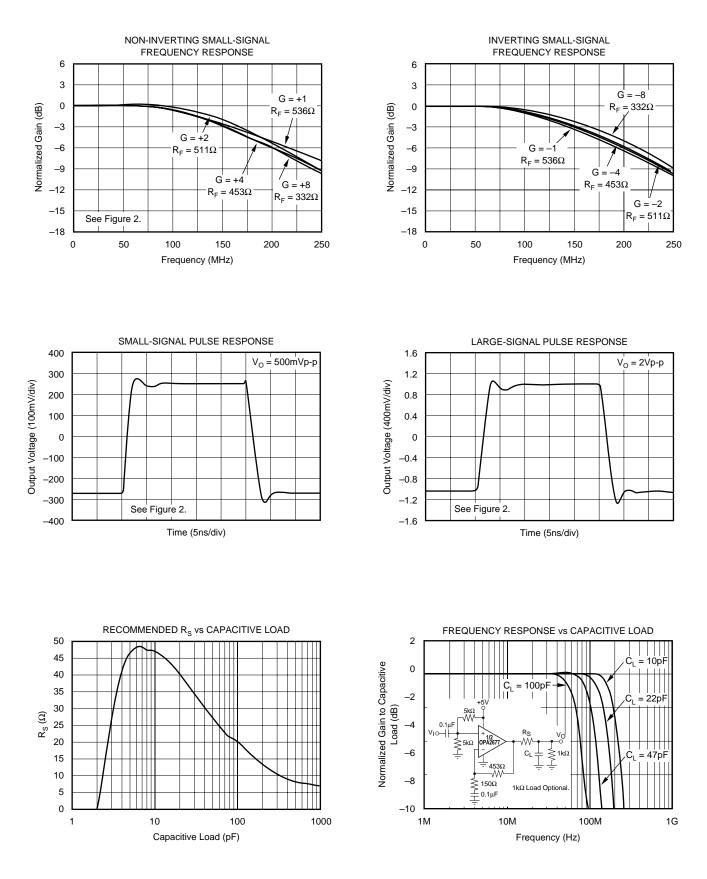






TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_s = +5V$

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +4, $R_F = 453\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$ to VS/2, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 2.

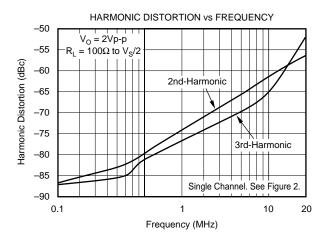


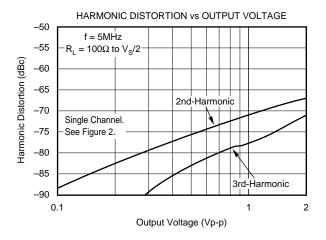


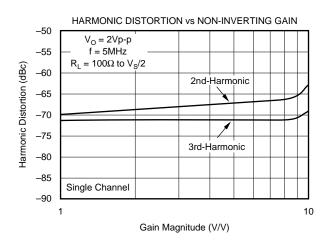
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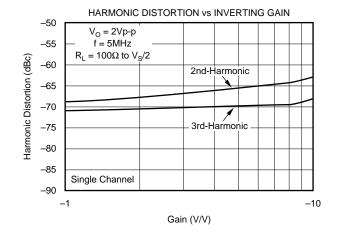
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: V_S = +5V (Cont.)

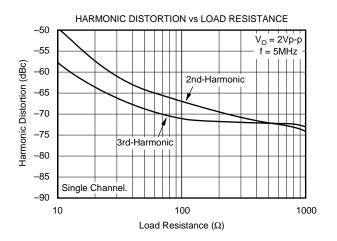
At $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, G = +4, $R_F = 453\Omega$, and $R_L = 100\Omega$, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 2 for AC performance only.

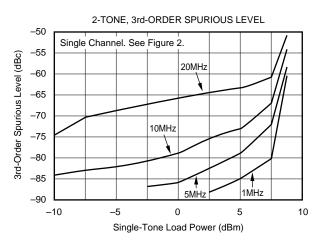












OPA2677



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

WIDEBAND CURRENT FEEDBACK OPERATION

The OPA2677 gives the exceptional AC performance of a wideband current feedback op amp with a highly linear, high power output stage. Requiring only 9mA/ch. quiescent current, the OPA2677 will swing to within 1V of either supply rail and deliver in excess of 380mA guaranteed at room temperature. This low output headroom requirement, along with supply voltage independent biasing, gives remarkable single (+5V) supply operation. The OPA2677 will deliver greater than 150MHz bandwidth driving a 2Vp-p output into 100 Ω on a single +5V supply. Previous boosted output stage amplifiers have typically suffered from very poor crossover distortion as the output current goes through zero. The OPA2677 achieves a comparable power gain with much better linearity. The primary advantage of a current feedback op amp over a voltage feedback op amp is that AC performance (bandwidth and distortion) is relatively independent of signal gain.

Figure 1 shows the DC coupled, gain of +4, dual power supply circuit configuration used as the basis of the $\pm 6V$ Specifications and Typical Performance Curves. For test purposes, the input impedance is set to 50Ω with a resistor to ground and the output impedance is set to 50Ω with a series output resistor. Voltage swings reported in the specifications are taken directly at the input and output pins while load powers (dBm) are defined at a matched 50Ω load. For the circuit of Figure 1, the total effective load will be $100\Omega \parallel 537\Omega = 84\Omega$.

Figure 2 shows the AC coupled, gain of +4, single supply circuit configuration used as the basis of the +5V Specifications and Typical Performance Curves. Though not a "railto-rail" design, the OPA2677 requires minimal input and output voltage headroom compared to other very wideband current feedback op amps. It will deliver a 3Vp-p output swing on a single +5V supply with greater than 100MHz bandwidth. The key requirement of broadband single supply operation is to maintain input and output signal swings within the usable voltage ranges at both the input and the output. The circuit of Figure 2 establishes an input midpoint bias using a simple resistive divider from the +5V supply (two 806Ω resistors). The input signal is then AC coupled into this midpoint voltage bias. The input voltage can swing to within 1.3V of either supply pin, giving a 2.4Vp-p input signal range centered between the supply pins. The input impedance matching resistor (57.6Ω) used for testing is adjusted to give a 50 Ω input match when the parallel combination of the biasing divider network is included. The gain resistor (R_G) is AC coupled, giving the circuit a DC gain of +1-which puts the input DC bias voltage (2.5V) on the output as well. The feedback resistor value has been adjusted from the bipolar supply condition to re-optimize for a flat frequency response in +5V, gain of +4, operation. Again, on a single +5V supply, the output voltage can swing to within 1V of either supply pin while delivering more than 200mA output current. A demanding 100Ω load to a midpoint bias is used in this characterization circuit. The new output stage used in the OPA2677 can deliver large bipolar output currents into this midpoint load with minimal crossover distortion, as shown by the +5V supply, harmonic distortion plots.

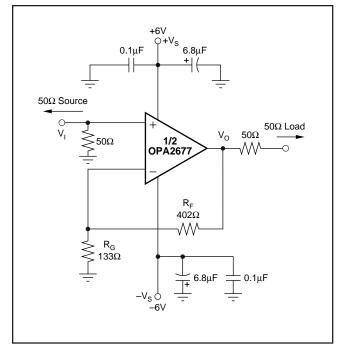


FIGURE 1. DC-Coupled, G = +4, Bipolar Supply, Specification and Test Circuit.

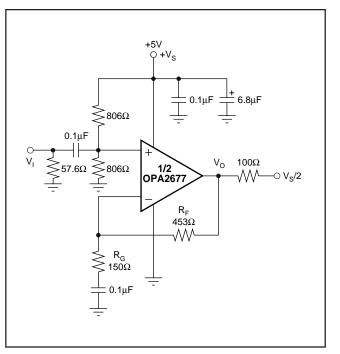


FIGURE 2. AC-Coupled, G = +4, Single Supply Specification and Test Circuit.



TEXAS RUMENTS www.ti.com

PACKAGING INFORMATION

ORDERABLE DEVICE	STATUS(1)	PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE DRAWING	PINS	PACKAGE QTY
OPA2677H	ACTIVE	HSOP	DTJ	8	100
OPA2677H/2K5	ACTIVE	HSOP	DTJ	8	2500
OPA2677T	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	48
OPA2677T/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500
OPA2677U	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	100
OPA2677U/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500

(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.

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