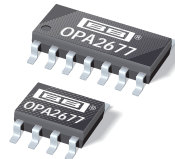




# OPA2677



For most current data sheet and other product information, visit [www.burr-brown.com](http://www.burr-brown.com)

## *SpeedPLUS*™ 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:  $\pm 5V$
- HIGH SLEW RATE: 1800V/ $\mu s$
- LOW SUPPLY CURRENT: 18mA
- FLEXIBLE POWER CONTROL

### APPLICATIONS

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

### DESCRIPTION

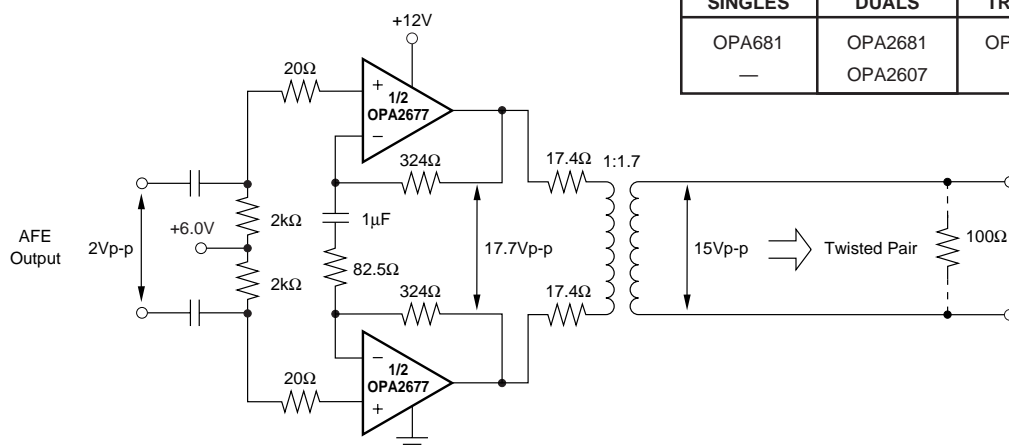
The OPA2677 provides the high output current and low distortion required in emerging ADSL and HDSL2 driver applications. Operating on a single +12V supply, the OPA2677 consumes a low 9mA/chan quiescent current to deliver a very high 500mA peak output current. Guaranteed output current supports even the 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.

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

### OPA2677 RELATED PRODUCTS

SINGLES	DUALS	TRIPLES	NOTES
OPA681	OPA2681	OPA3681	Single +12V Capable
—	OPA2607	—	$\pm 12V$ Capable



**Single Supply ADSL Upstream Driver**

International Airport Industrial Park • Mailing Address: PO Box 11400, Tucson, AZ 85734 • Street Address: 6730 S. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85706 • Tel: (520) 746-1111  
 Twx: 910-952-1111 • Internet: <http://www.burr-brown.com/> • Cable: BBRCORP • Telex: 066-6491 • FAX: (520) 889-1510 • Immediate Product Info: (800) 548-6132

# SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 6V$

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

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	OPA2677U, H, N						TEST LEVEL <sup>(1)</sup>
		TYP	GUARANTEED				MIN/ MAX	
		+25°C	+25°C <sup>(2)</sup>	0°C to 70°C <sup>(3)</sup>	-40°C to +85°C <sup>(3)</sup>	UNITS		
<b>AC PERFORMANCE (Figure 1)</b> Small-Signal Bandwidth ( $V_O = 0.5V_{p-p}$ )	$G = +1, R_F = 511\Omega$ $G = +2, R_F = 475\Omega$ $G = +4, R_F = 402\Omega$ $G = +8, R_F = 250\Omega$	220 200 200 250				MHz MHz MHz MHz	typ typ typ typ	C C C C
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$G = +4, V_O = 0.5V_{p-p}$	80				MHz	typ	C
Large-Signal Bandwidth	$G = +4, V_O = 5V_{p-p}$	200				MHz	typ	C
Slew Rate	$G = +4, 5V$ Step	1800				V/ $\mu s$	typ	C
Rise/Fall Time	$G = +4, V_O = 2V$ Step	2				ns	typ	C
Spurious Free Dynamic Range	$V_O = 2V_{p-p}, 5MHz, 100\Omega$ $V_O = 2V_{p-p}, 100kHz, 100\Omega$	74 96				dB dB	typ typ	C C
Input Voltage Noise		2.0				nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$	typ	C
Non-Inverting Input Current Noise		14				pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$	typ	C
Inverting Input Current Noise		21				pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$	typ	C
Differential Gain	NTSC, $G = +2, R_L = 150\Omega$	0.03				%	typ	C
	NTSC, $G = +2, R_L = 37.5\Omega$	0.05				%	typ	C
Differential Phase	NTSC, $G = +2, R_L = 150\Omega$	0.01				degrees	typ	C
	NTSC, $G = +2, R_L = 37.5\Omega$	0.04				degrees	typ	C
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	$f = 5MHz$ , Input Referred	-80				dB	typ	C
<b>DC PERFORMANCE<sup>(4)</sup></b> Open-Loop Transimpedance Gain	$V_O = 0V, R_L = 100\Omega$	135	95	90	85	k $\Omega$	min	A
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 1.0$	$\pm 5.5$	$\pm 7$	$\pm 7.5$	mV	max	A
Average Offset Voltage Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			35	40	$\mu V/^\circ C$	max	B
Non-Inverting Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 45$	$\pm 55$	$\mu A$	max	A
Average Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			250	350	nA/ $^\circ C$	max	B
Inverting Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 45$	$\pm 55$	$\mu A$	max	A
Average Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			250	350	nA/ $^\circ C$	max	B
<b>INPUT<sup>(4)</sup></b> Common-Mode Input Range (CMIR) <sup>(5)</sup>	$V_{CM} = 0V$ , Input Referred	$\pm 4.5$	$\pm 4.2$	$\pm 4.1$	$\pm 4.0$	V	min	A
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)		55	52	51	50	dB	min	A
Non-Inverting Input Impedance		250    2				k $\Omega$    pF	typ	C
Minimum Inverting Input Resistance	Open-Loop	22	14			$\Omega$	min	B
Maximum Inverting Input Resistance	Open-Loop	22	30			$\Omega$	max	B
<b>OUTPUT<sup>(4)</sup></b> Voltage Output Swing	No Load	$\pm 5.1$	$\pm 4.9$	$\pm 4.8$	$\pm 4.7$	V	min	A
	$R_L = 100\Omega$	$\pm 5.0$	$\pm 4.8$	$\pm 4.7$	$\pm 4.5$	V	min	A
	$R_L = 25\Omega$	$\pm 4.8$				V	typ	C
Current Output, Sourcing	$V_O = 0$	500	380	340	290	mA	min	A
Current Output, Sinking	$V_O = 0$	500	380	340	290	mA	min	A
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	$G = +4, f = 100kHz$	0.003				$\Omega$	typ	C
<b>Power Control (SO-14 only)</b> Maximum Logic 0	A0, A1	1.8	1.0			V	max	A
Minimum Logic 1	A0, A1	2.3	2.6			V	min	A
Logic Input Current	A0 = A1 = 0	50	100			$\mu A$	max	A
Supply Current at Full Power	A0 = 1, A1 = 1	18				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Power Cutback	A0 = 0, A1 = 1	13.5				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Idle Power	A0 = 1, A1 = 0	3.8				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Shutdown	A0 = 0, A1 = 0	0.8				mA	typ	C
Output Impedance in Idle Power	$G = +4, f = 100kHz$	0.1				$\Omega$	typ	C
Output Impedance in Shutdown		100    4				k $\Omega$    pF	typ	C
Supply Current Step Time	10% to 90% Change	200				ns	typ	C
Output Switching Glitch	Inputs at GND	$\pm 20$				mV	typ	C
Shutdown Isolation	$G = +4, 1MHz, A0 = 0, A1 = 0$	85				dB	typ	C
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b> Specified Operating Voltage		$\pm 6$				V	typ	C
Maximum Operating Voltage			$\pm 6.3$	$\pm 6.3$	$\pm 6.3$	V	max	A
Maximum Quiescent Current	$V_S = \pm 6V$ , Full Power	18	18.5	19	19.5	mA	max	A
Minimum Quiescent Current	$V_S = \pm 6V$ , Full Power	18	17.5	16.6	16.3	mA	min	A
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$f = 100kHz$ , Input Referred	56	52	50	49	dB	min	A
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b> Specification: U, N		-40 to +85				$^\circ C$		
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	125				$^\circ C/W$		
	U SO-8	55				$^\circ C/W$		
	H PSO-8	100				$^\circ C/W$		
	N SO-14					$^\circ C/W$		

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  $\pm$  CMIR limits.

# SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = +5V$

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

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	OPA2677U, H, N						TEST LEVEL <sup>(1)</sup>
		TYP	GUARANTEED					
		+25°C	+25°C <sup>(2)</sup>	0°C to 70°C <sup>(3)</sup>	-40°C to +85°C <sup>(3)</sup>	UNITS	MIN/ MAX	
<b>AC PERFORMANCE (Figure 2)</b> Small-Signal Bandwidth ( $V_O = 0.5V_{p-p}$ )	$G = +1, R_F = 536\Omega$	160				MHz	typ	C
	$G = +2, R_F = 511\Omega$	150				MHz	typ	C
	$G = +4, R_F = 453\Omega$	160				MHz	typ	C
	$G = +8, R_F = 332\Omega$	160				MHz	typ	C
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$G = +4, V_O = 0.5V_{p-p}$	70				MHz	typ	C
Large-Signal Bandwidth	$G = +4, V_O = 2V_{p-p}$	100				MHz	typ	C
Slew Rate	$G = +4, 2V$ Step	1100				V/ $\mu\text{s}$	typ	C
Rise/Fall Time	$G = +4, V_O = 2V$ Step	2				ns	typ	C
Spurious Free Dynamic Range	$V_O = 2V_{p-p}, 5\text{MHz}, 100\Omega$	67				dB	typ	C
	$V_O = 2V_{p-p}, 100\text{kHz}, 100\Omega$	87				dB	typ	C
Input Voltage Noise		2.0				nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	typ	C
Non-Inverting Input Current Noise		14				pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	typ	C
Inverting Input Current Noise		21				pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	typ	C
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	$f = 5\text{MHz}$ , Input Referred	-80				dB	typ	C
<b>DC PERFORMANCE<sup>(4)</sup></b>								
Open-Loop Transimpedance Gain	$V_O = 0V, R_L = 100\Omega$	125	90	85	80	k $\Omega$	min	A
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 0.8$	$\pm 4.0$	$\pm 5.5$	$\pm 6.0$	mV	max	A
Average Offset Voltage Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			35	40	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	max	B
Non-Inverting Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 45$	$\pm 55$	$\mu\text{A}$	max	A
Average Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			250	350	nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$	max	B
Inverting Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 45$	$\pm 55$	$\mu\text{A}$	max	A
Average Inverting Input Bias Current Drift	$V_{CM} = 0V$			250	350	nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$	max	B
<b>INPUT<sup>(4)</sup></b>								
Most Positive Input Voltage		3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	V	min	A
Least Positive Input Voltage		1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	V	max	A
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)	$V_{CM} = 2.5V$ , Input Referred	52	50	49	48	dB	min	A
Non-Inverting Input Impedance		250    2				k $\Omega$    pF	typ	C
Minimum Inverting Input Resistance	Open-Loop	29	20			$\Omega$	min	B
Maximum Inverting Input Resistance	Open-Loop	29	37			$\Omega$	max	B
<b>OUTPUT<sup>(4)</sup></b>								
Most Positive Output Voltage	No Load	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	V	min	A
	$R_L = 100\Omega$	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	V	min	A
Least Positive Output Voltage	No Load	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	V	max	A
	$R_L = 100\Omega$	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	V	max	A
Current Output, Sourcing	$V_O = 2.5V$	300	200	160	120	mA	min	A
Current Output, Sinking	$V_O = 2.5V$	300	200	160	120	mA	min	A
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	$G = +4, f = 100\text{kHz}$	0.02				$\Omega$	typ	C
<b>Power Control (SO-14 only)</b>								
Maximum Logic 0	A0, A1	1.8	1.0			V	max	A
Minimum Logic 1	A0, A1	2.3	2.6			V	min	A
Logic Input Current	A0 = A1 = 0	50	100			$\mu\text{A}$	max	A
Supply Current at Full Power	A0 = 1, A1 = 1	13.5				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Power Cutback	A0 = 0, A1 = 1	11				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Idle Power	A0 = 1, A1 = 0	2				mA	typ	C
Supply Current at Shutdown	A0 = 0, A1 = 0	0.8				mA	typ	C
Output Impedance in Idle Power	$G = +4, f = 100\text{kHz}$	0.1				$\Omega$	typ	C
Output Impedance in Shutdown		100    4				k $\Omega$    pF	typ	C
Supply Current Step Time	10% to 90% Change	200				ns	typ	C
Output Switching Glitch	Inputs at GND	$\pm 20$				mV	typ	C
Shutdown Isolation	$G = +4, 1\text{MHz}, A0 = 0, A1 = 0$	85				dB	typ	C
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>								
Specified Operating Voltage		+5				V	typ	C
Maximum Operating Voltage			+12.6	+12.6	+12.6	V	max	A
Maximum Quiescent Current	$V_S = +5V$ , Full Power	13.5	14.5	15	15.5	mA	max	A
Minimum Quiescent Current	$V_S = +5V$ , Full Power	13.5	12.5	12	11.5	mA	min	A
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$f = 100\text{kHz}$ , Input Referred	52				dB	typ	C
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>								
Specification: U, N		-40 to +85				$^\circ\text{C}$		
Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	125				$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$		
U SO-8		55				$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$		
H PSO-8		100				$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$		
N SO-14						$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$		

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  $\pm$  CMIR limits.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply .....	$\pm 6.5\text{VDC}$
Internal Power Dissipation <sup>(1)</sup> .....	See Thermal Information
Differential Input Voltage .....	$\pm 1.2\text{V}$
Input Voltage Range .....	$\pm V_S$
Storage Temperature Range: U, N, H .....	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....	$+300^\circ\text{C}$
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) .....	$+175^\circ\text{C}$

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

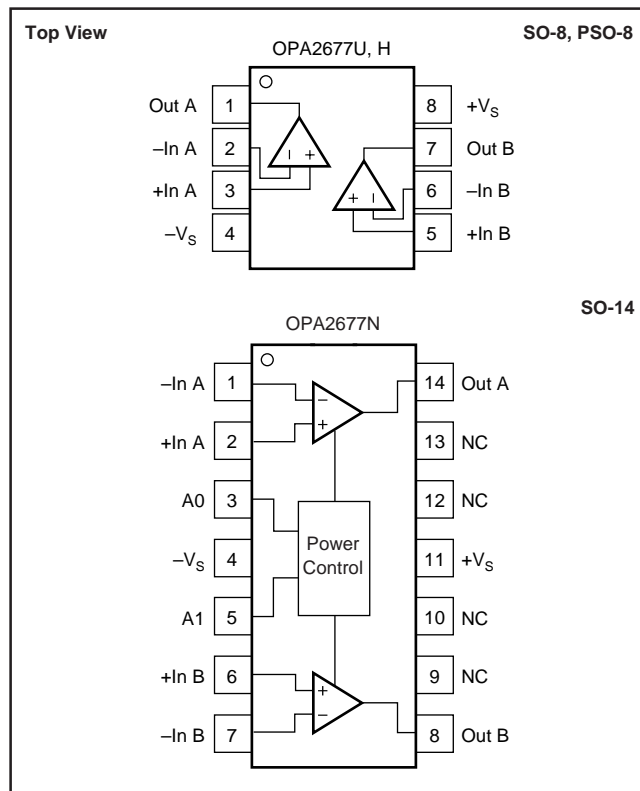


## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

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.

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS



## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup>	TRANSPORT MEDIA
OPA2677U	SO-8 Surface Mount	182	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	OPA2677U	OPA2677U	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	OPA2677U/2K5	Tape and Reel
OPA2677H	PSO-8 Surface Mount	182-1	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	OPA2677H	—	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	—	Tape and Reel
OPA2677N	SO-14 Surface Mount	235	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $-85^\circ\text{C}$	OPA2677N	—	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	—	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.

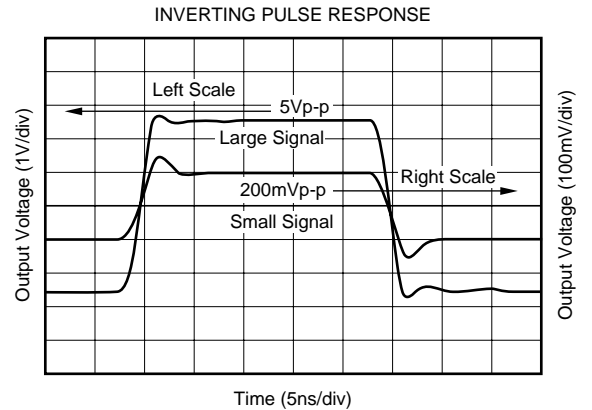
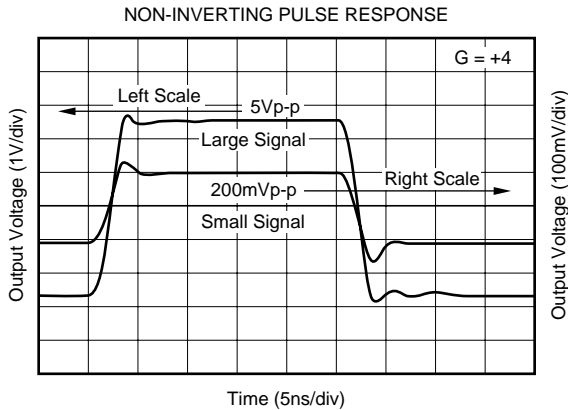
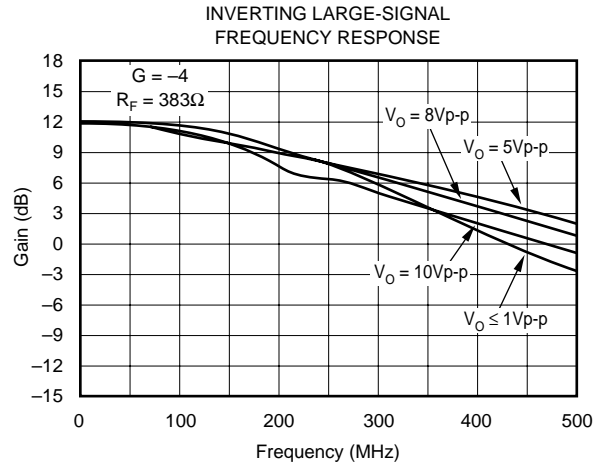
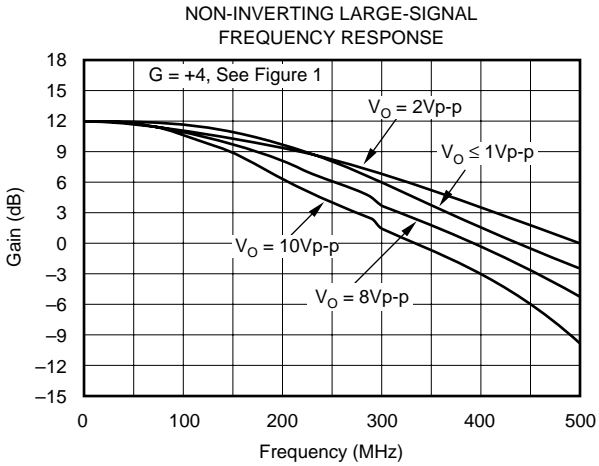
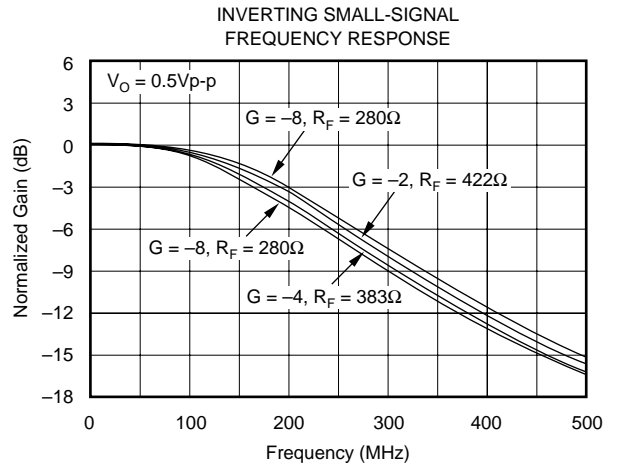
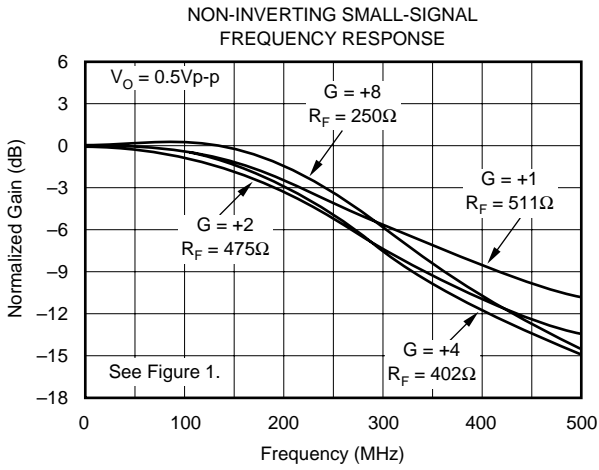
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OPA2677

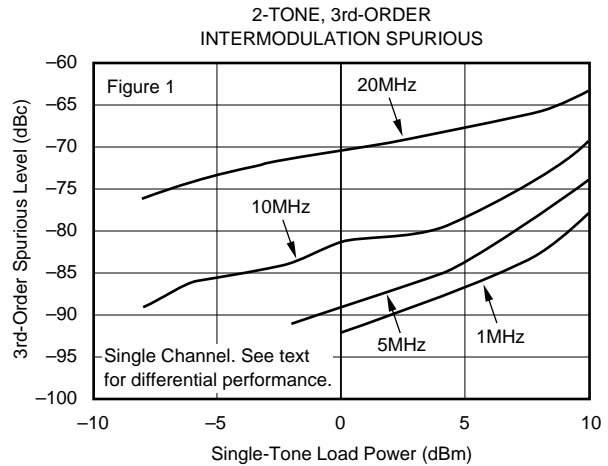
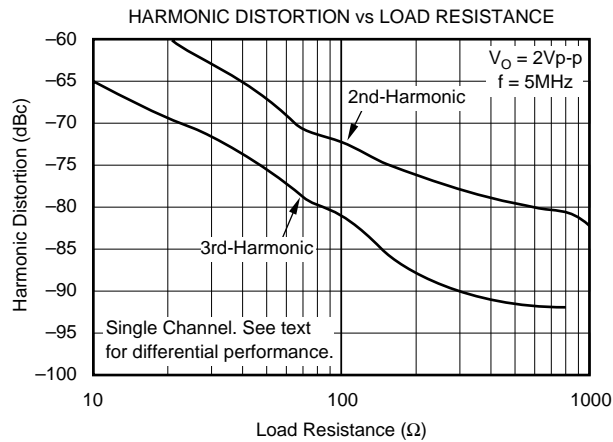
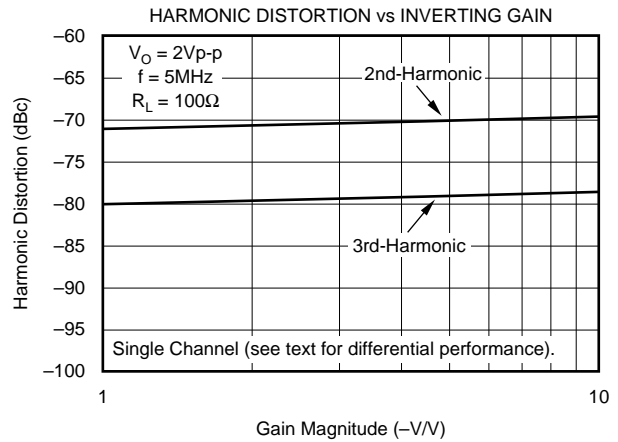
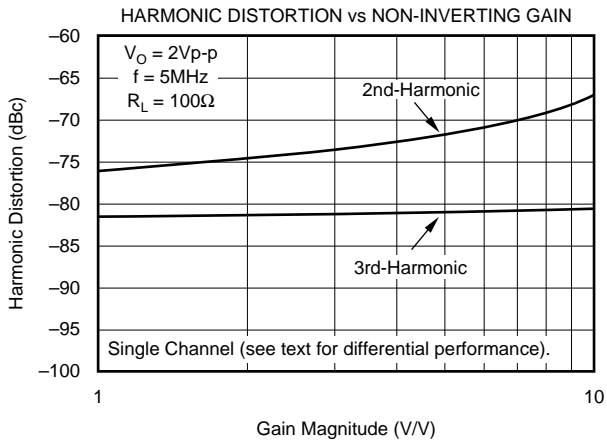
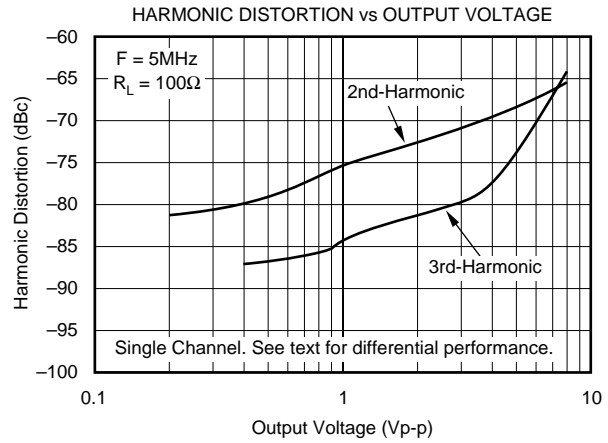
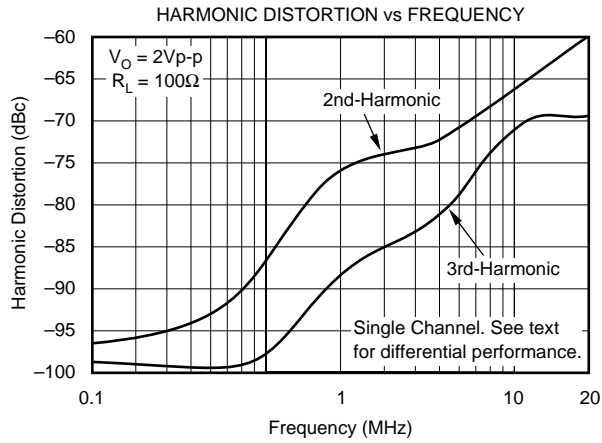
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_S = \pm 6V$

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



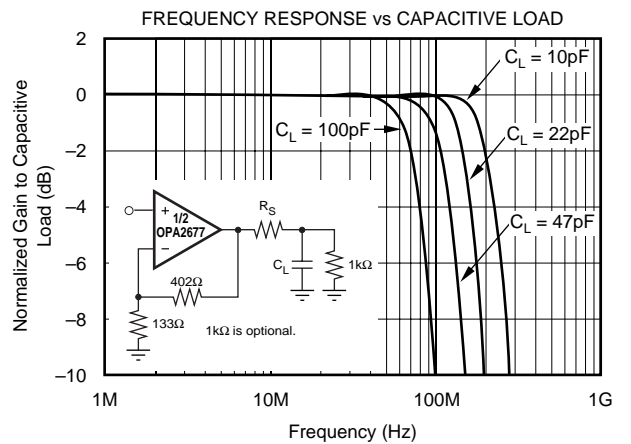
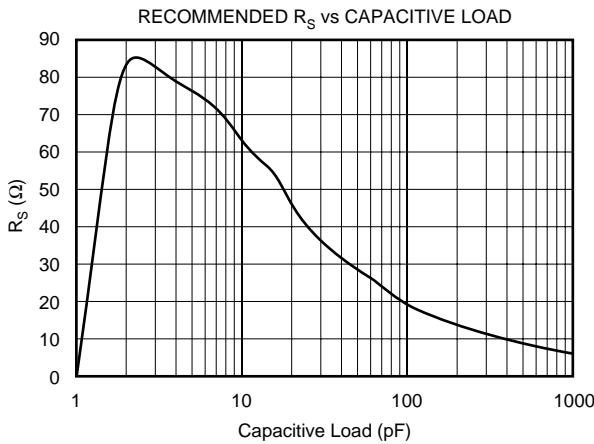
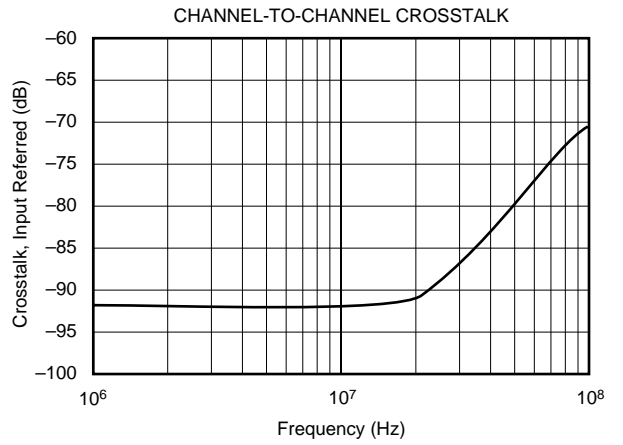
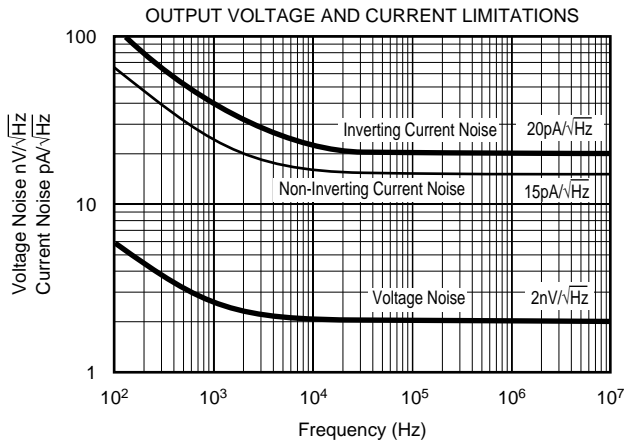
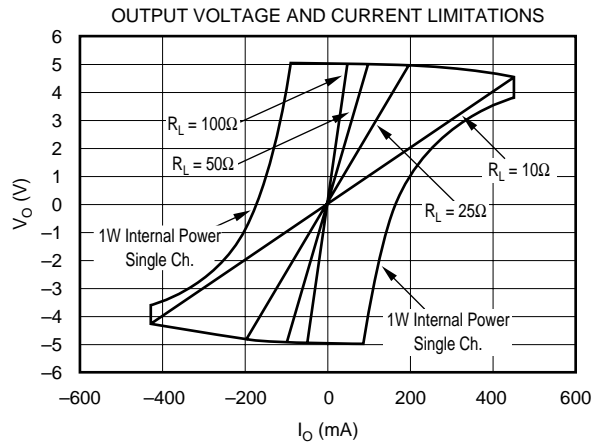
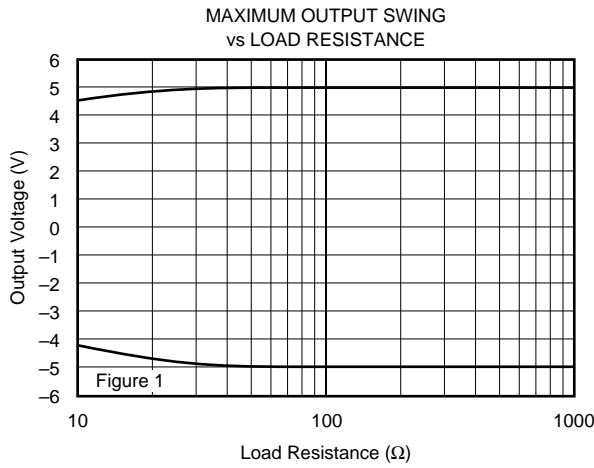
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_S = \pm 6V$ (Cont.)

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



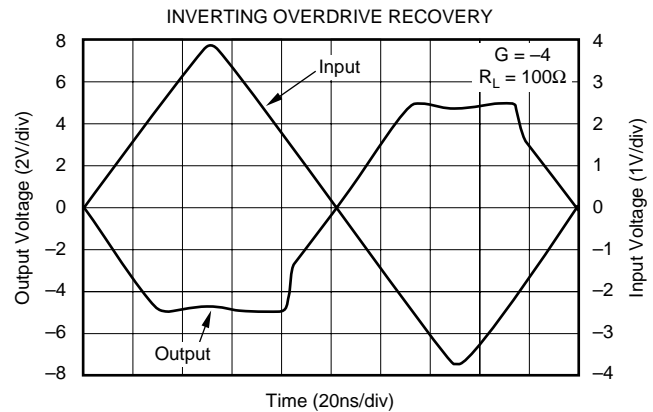
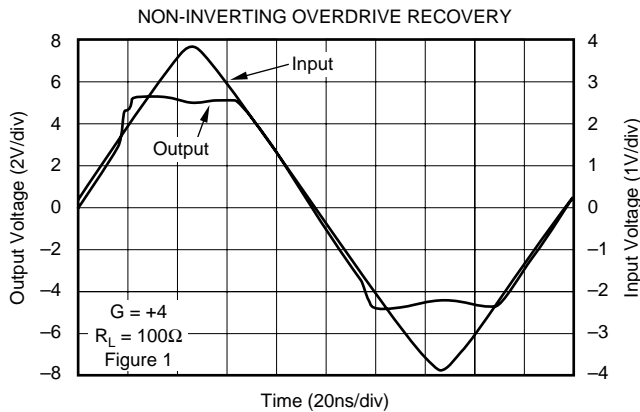
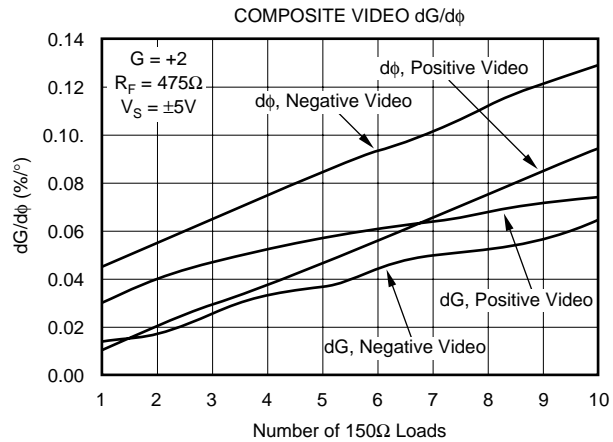
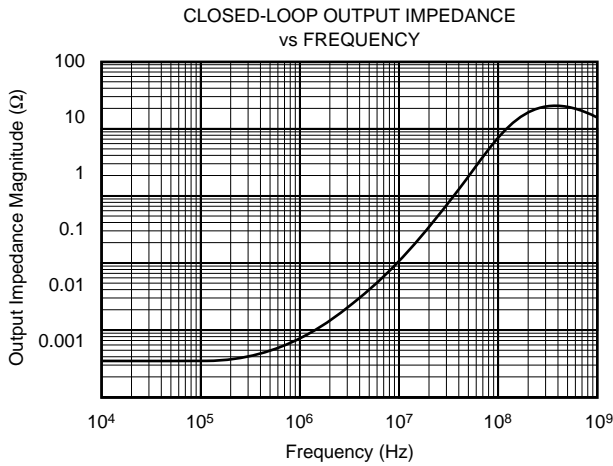
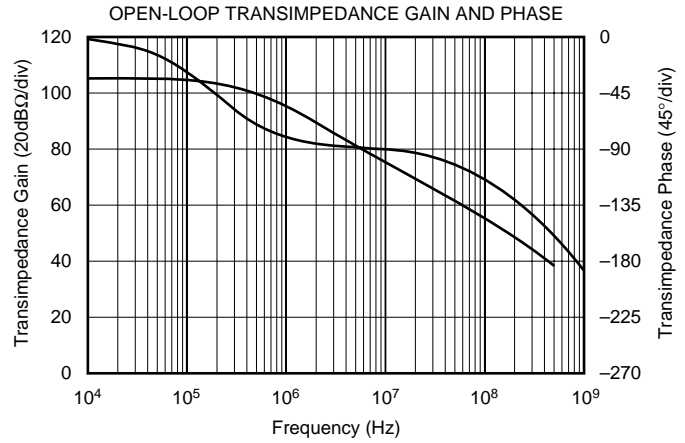
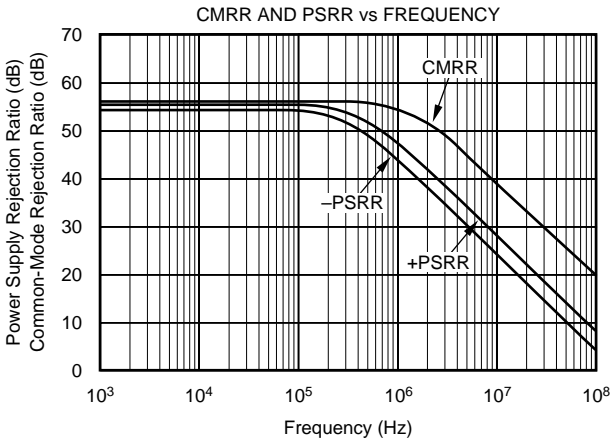
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_S = \pm 6V$ (Cont.)

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: $V_S = \pm 6V$ (Cont.)

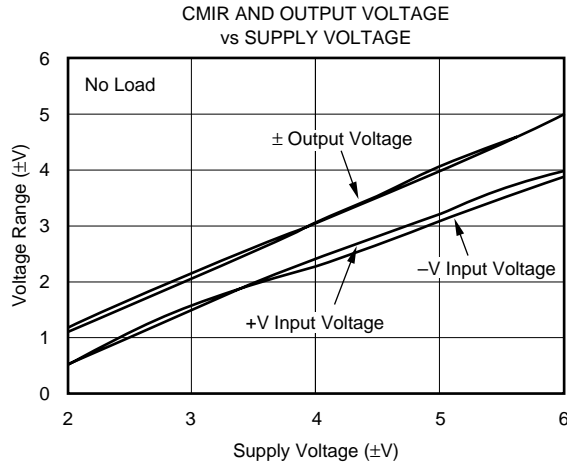
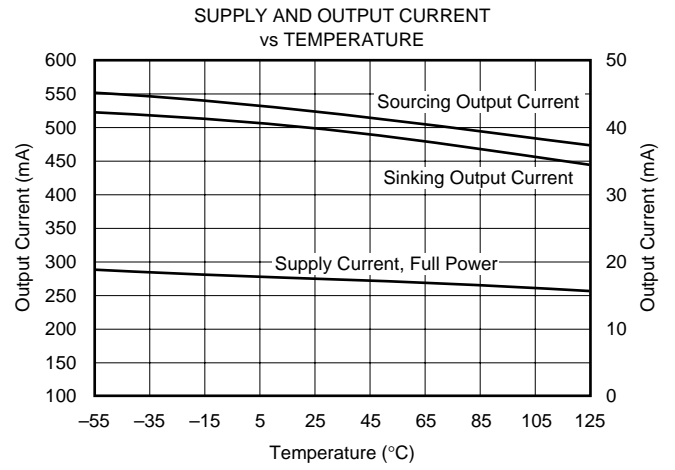
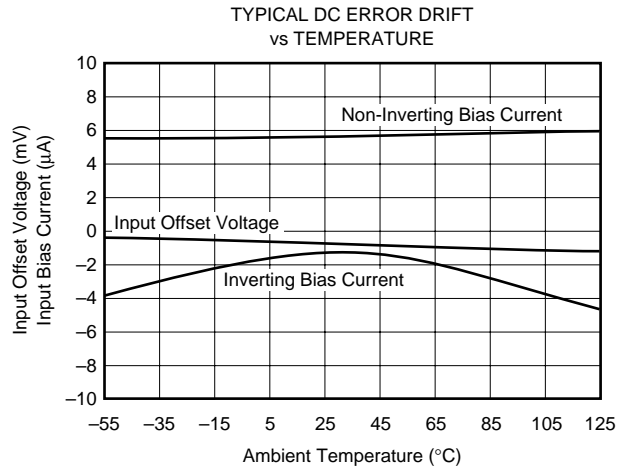
At  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ ,  $G = +4$ ,  $R_F = 402\Omega$ , and  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted. See Figure 1 for AC performance only





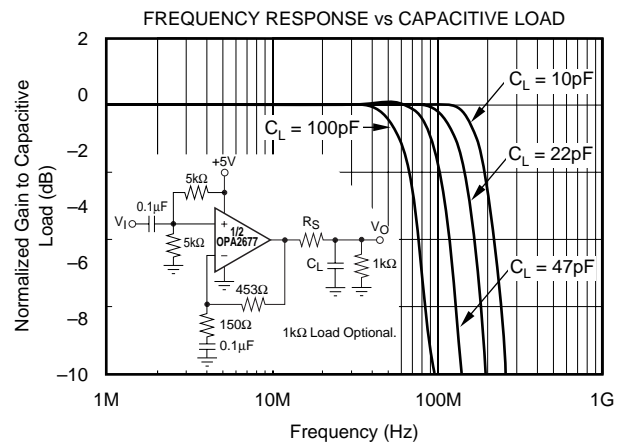
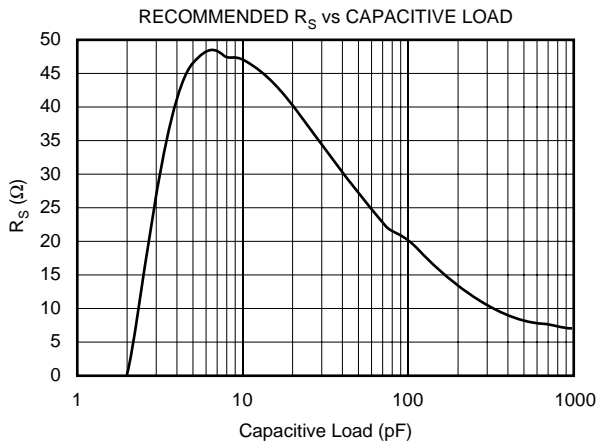
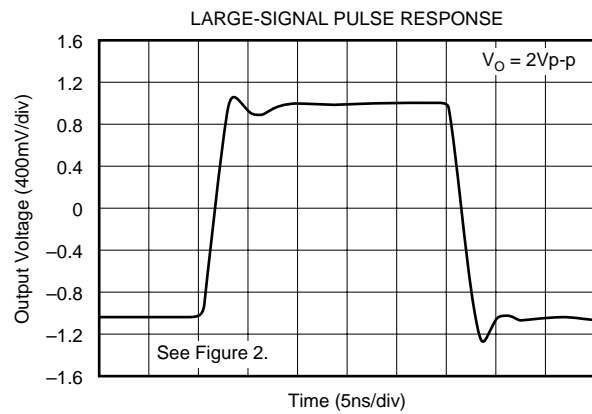
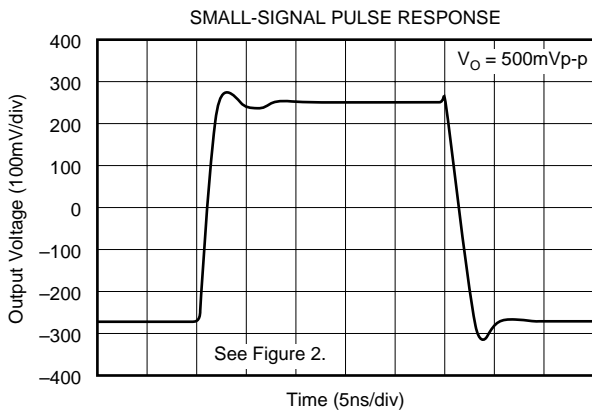
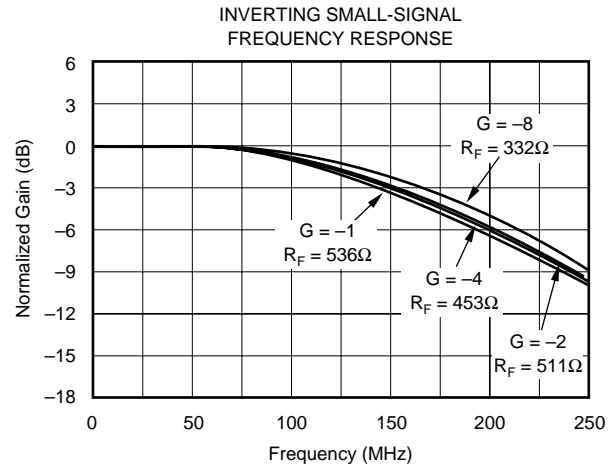
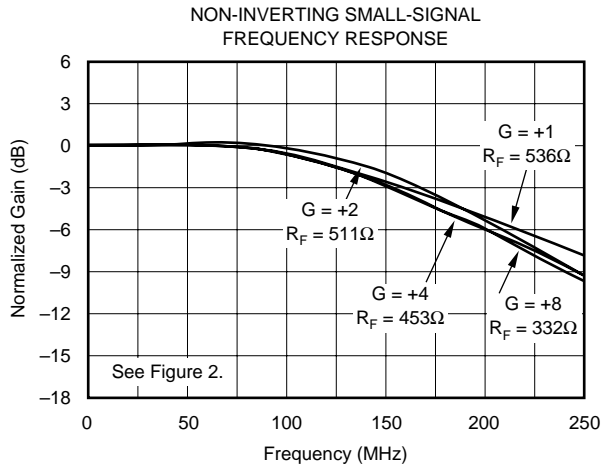
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_S = \pm 6V$ (Cont.)

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



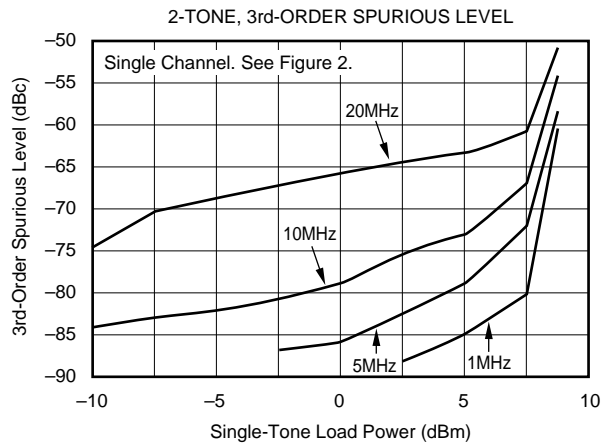
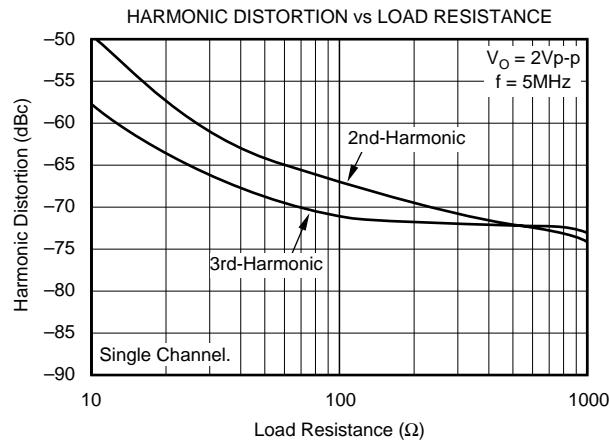
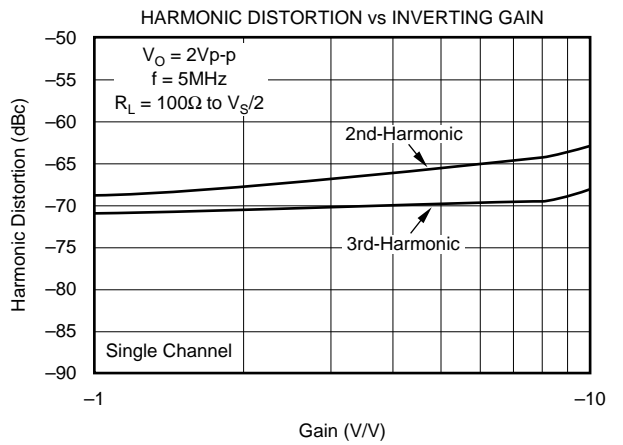
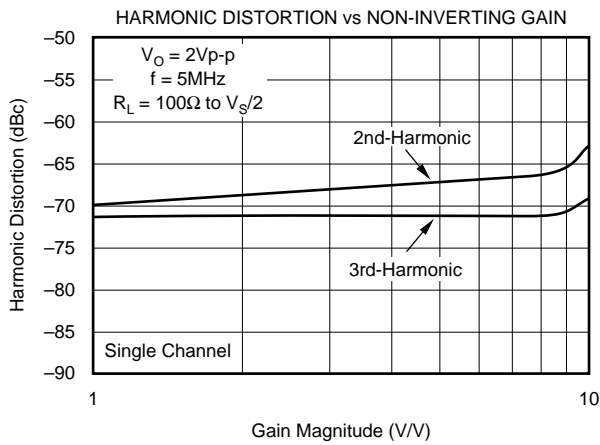
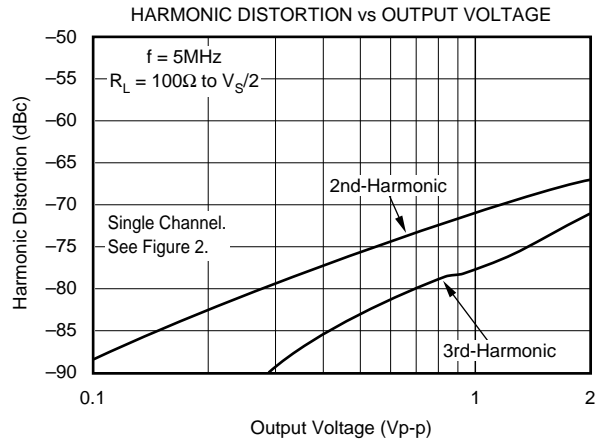
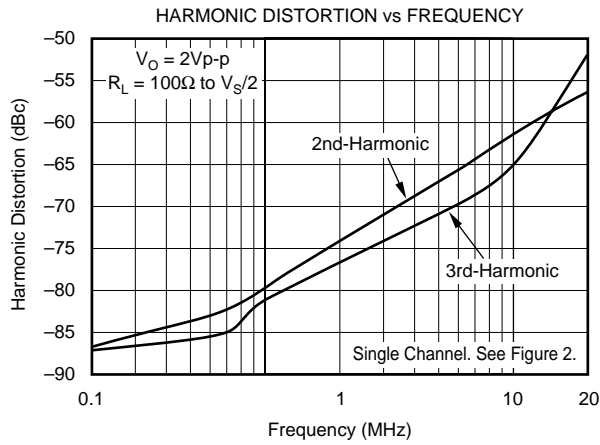
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES: $V_S = +5V$

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



# 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.



# 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 100Ω 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 ±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  $100\Omega \parallel 537\Omega = 84\Omega$ .

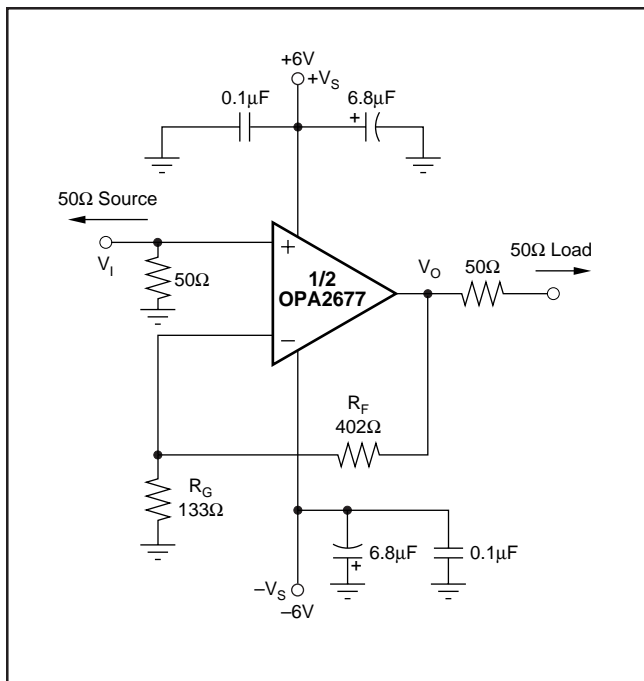


FIGURE 1. DC-Coupled,  $G = +4$ , Bipolar Supply, Specification and Test Circuit.

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 “rail-to-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 50Ω 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.

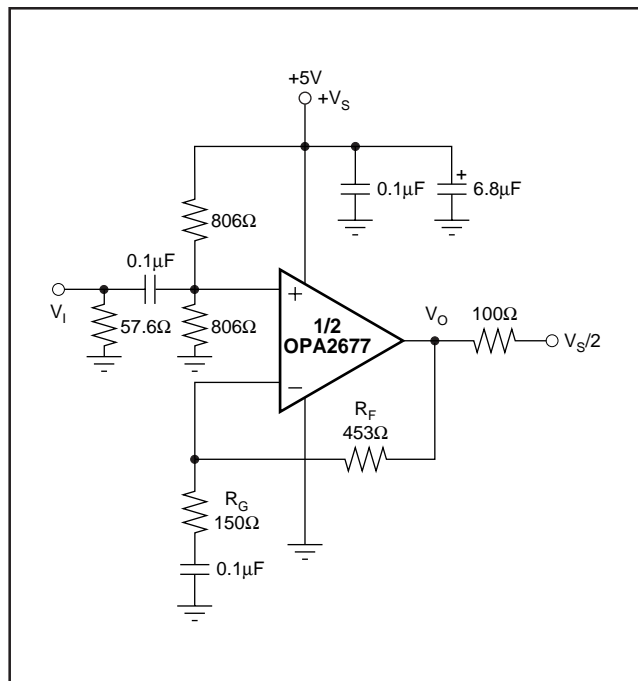


FIGURE 2. AC-Coupled,  $G = +4$ , Single Supply Specification and Test Circuit.