

# FAN4113

## 1.2V, 36MHz, Low Power Rail-to-Rail Amplifier

### Features at +1.2V

- 640µA supply current per amplifier
- 36MHz gain bandwidth product
- Output voltage range: 0.06V to 1.10V
- Input voltage range: -0.4V to +0.2V
- 8V/µs slew rate
- 12nV/√Hz input voltage noise
- Package option (SC70-5)
- Fully specified at +1.2V, +2.7V, and +5V supplies

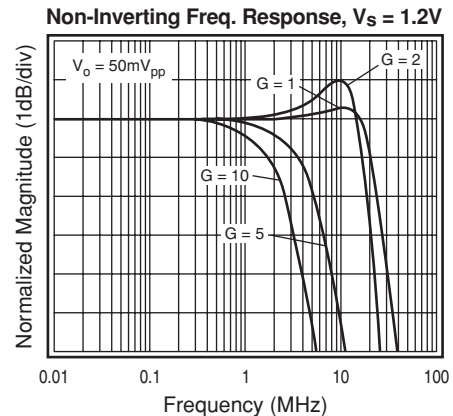
### Applications

- Cellular phones
- Personal data assistants
- A/D buffer
- DSP interface
- Smart card readers
- Portable test instruments
- Single cell NiCd/Ni MH powered systems
- Keyless entry
- Infrared receivers for remote controls
- Telephone systems
- Audio applications

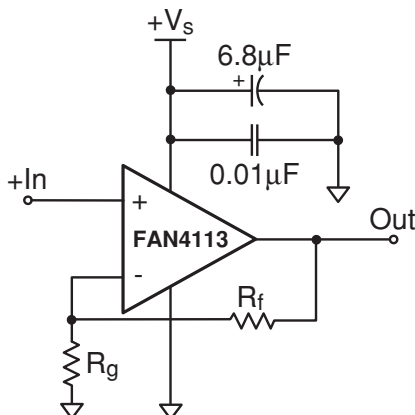
### Description

The FAN4113 is a low cost, voltage feedback amplifier that consumes only 640µA of supply current. The FAN4113 is designed to operate from +1.2V to 5.5V ( $\pm 2.75V$ ) supplies. The common mode voltage range extends below the negative rail and the output provides rail-to-rail performance.

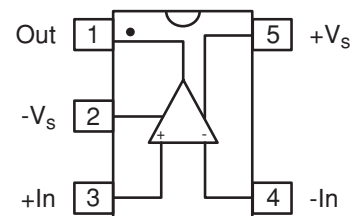
The FAN4113 is designed on a complementary bipolar process and provides 36MHz of bandwidth and 8V/µs of slew rate at a low supply voltage of 1.2V. The combination of low power, rail-to-rail performance, low voltage operation, and tiny package options make the FAN4113 well suited for use in personal electronics equipment such as cellular handsets, pagers, PDAs, and other battery powered applications.



### Typical Application



### Pin Assignments



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltages	0	+6	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	–	+175	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65	+150	°C
Lead Temperature, 10 seconds	–	+260	°C
Operating Temperature Range, recommended	-40	+85	°C
Input Voltage Range	-V <sub>S</sub> -0.5	+V <sub>S</sub> +0.5	V
$\theta_{ja}$ for 5 load SC70	331.4°C/W		

## Electrical Specifications

(T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>S</sub> = +1.2V, G = 2, R<sub>L</sub> = 5kΩ to V<sub>S</sub>/2, R<sub>f</sub> = 5kΩ, V<sub>O</sub> (DC) = V<sub>CC</sub>/2; unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>AC Performance</b>					
-3dB Bandwidth <sup>1</sup>	G = +2, V <sub>O</sub> = 50mV <sub>pp</sub>		20		MHz
Full Power Bandwidth	G = +2, V <sub>O</sub> = 500mV <sub>pp</sub>		9		MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product			36		MHz
Rise and Fall Time	200mV <sub>pp</sub>		25		ns
Overshoot	200mV <sub>pp</sub>		6		%
Slew Rate	500mV <sub>pp</sub>		8		V/μs
2nd Harmonic Distortion	0.5V <sub>pp</sub> , 500kHz		75		dBc
3rd Harmonic Distortion	0.5V <sub>pp</sub> , 500kHz		84		dBc
THD	0.5V <sub>pp</sub> , 500kHz		0.018		%
Input Voltage Noise	>100kHz		12		nV/√Hz
<b>DC Performance</b>					
Input Offset Voltage			0.5		mV
Average Drift			2		μV/°C
Input Bias Current			400		nA
Average Drift			2		nA/°C
Input Offset Current			30		nA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC		80		dB
Open Loop Gain			65		dB
Supply Current			640		μA
<b>Input Characteristics</b>					
Input Resistance			25		MΩ
Input Capacitance			1.8		pF
Input Common Mode Voltage Range			-0.4 to 0.2		V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio			72		dB
<b>Output Characteristics</b>					
Output Voltage Swing	R <sub>L</sub> = 5kΩ to V <sub>S</sub> /2		0.05 to 1.11		V
	R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ to V <sub>S</sub> /2		0.07 to 1.03		V
Output Current			±1.2		mA
Short Circuit Output Current			±1.8		mA
Power Supply Operating Range		1.2	1.2	5.5	V

Min/max ratings are based on product characterization and simulation. Individual parameters are tested as noted. Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

### Notes:

- For G = +1, R<sub>f</sub> = 0.

## Electrical Specifications

( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +2.7\text{V}$ ,  $G = 2$ ,  $R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$  to  $V_S/2$ ,  $R_f = 5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_O(\text{DC}) = V_{CC}/2$ ; unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>AC Performance</b>					
-3dB Bandwidth <sup>1</sup>	$G = +1$ , $V_O = 50\text{mV}_{pp}$		42		MHz
	$G = +2$ , $V_O = 50\text{mV}_{pp}$		20		MHz
Full Power Bandwidth	$G = +2$ , $V_O = 500\text{mV}_{pp}$		9		MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product			35		MHz
Rise and Fall Time	$200\text{mV}_{pp}$		25		ns
Settling Time to 1%	$1\text{V}_{pp}$		200		ns
Overshoot	$200\text{mV}_{pp}$		4		%
Slew Rate	$1\text{V}_{pp}$		8		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
2nd Harmonic Distortion	$0.5\text{V}_{pp}$ , 500kHz		75		dBc
3rd Harmonic Distortion	$0.5\text{V}_{pp}$ , 500kHz		84		dBc
THD	$0.5\text{V}_{pp}$ , 500kHz		0.018		%
Input Voltage Noise	>100kHz		12		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
<b>DC Performance</b>					
Input Offset Voltage <sup>2</sup>		-2.5	0.5	+2.5	mV
Average Drift			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current <sup>2</sup>			400	800	nA
Average Drift			2		nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Current			30		nA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio <sup>2</sup>	DC	66	80		dB
Open Loop Gain			70		dB
Supply Current <sup>2</sup>			750	900	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Input Characteristics</b>					
Input Resistance			25		M $\Omega$
Input Capacitance			1.4		pF
Input Common Mode Voltage Range			-0.4 to 1.7		V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio <sup>2</sup>		66	75		dB
<b>Output Characteristics</b>					
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_S/2^2$	0.085 to 2.55	0.04 to 2.64		V
	$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		0.07 to 2.56		V
Output Current			$\pm 9$		mA
Short Circuit Output Current			$\pm 11$		mA
Power Supply Operating Range		1.2	2.7	5.5	V

Min/max ratings are based on product characterization and simulation. Individual parameters are tested as noted. Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

### Notes:

- For  $G = +1$ ,  $R_f = 0$ .
- 100% tested at  $+25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Electrical Specifications

( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +5\text{V}$ ,  $G = 2$ ,  $R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$  to  $V_S/2$ ,  $R_f = 5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_O(\text{DC}) = V_{CC}/2$ ; unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
<b>AC Performance</b>					
-3dB Bandwidth <sup>1</sup>	$G = +1$ , $V_O = 50\text{mV}_{pp}$		36		MHz
	$G = +2$ , $V_O = 50\text{mV}_{pp}$		20		MHz
Full Power Bandwidth	$G = +2$ , $V_O = 500\text{mV}_{pp}$		9		MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product			31		MHz
Rise and Fall Time	$200\text{mV}_{pp}$		25		ns
Settling Time to 1%	$2V_{pp}$		250		ns
Overshoot	$200\text{mV}_{pp}$		2		%
Slew Rate	$2V_{pp}$		8		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
2nd Harmonic Distortion	$0.5V_{pp}$ , 500kHz		75		dBc
3rd Harmonic Distortion	$0.5V_{pp}$ , 500kHz		84		dBc
THD	$0.5V_{pp}$ , 500kHz		0.018		%
Input Voltage Noise	>100kHz		12		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
<b>DC Performance</b>					
Input Offset Voltage			0.5		mV
Average Drift			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current			400		nA
Average Drift			2		nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input Offset Current			30		nA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC		80		dB
Open Loop Gain			70		dB
Supply Current			750		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Input Characteristics</b>					
Input Resistance			25		M $\Omega$
Input Capacitance			1.25		pF
Input Common Mode Voltage Range			-0.4 to 4.0		V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio			76		dB
<b>Output Characteristics</b>					
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		0.03 to 4.92		V
	$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		0.07 to 4.79		V
Output Current			$\pm 9$		mA
Short Circuit Output Current			$\pm 13$		mA
Power Supply Operating Range		1.2	5	5.5	V

Min/max ratings are based on product characterization and simulation. Individual parameters are tested as noted. Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

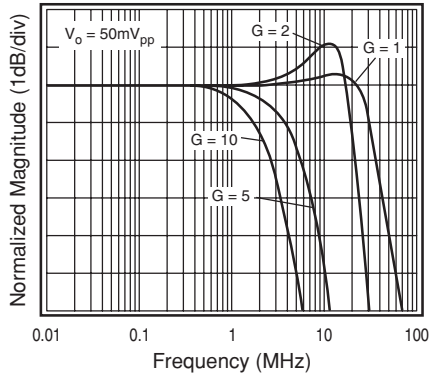
### Notes:

- For  $G = +1$ ,  $R_f = 0$ .

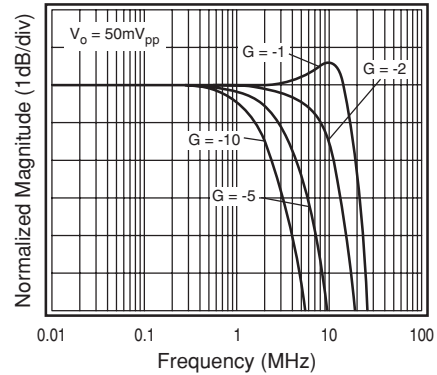
# Typical Operating Characteristics

( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +2.7\text{V}$ ,  $G = 2$ ,  $R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$  to  $V_S/2$ ,  $R_f = 5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_O(\text{DC}) = V_{CC}/2$ ; unless otherwise noted)

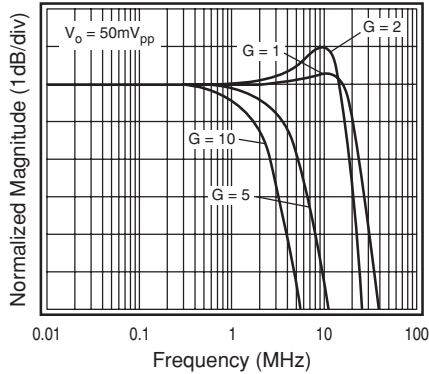
**Non-Inverting Frequency Response**



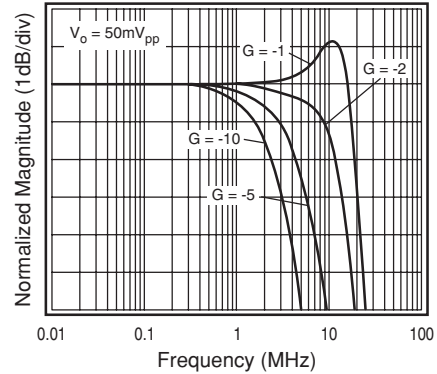
**Inverting Frequency Response**



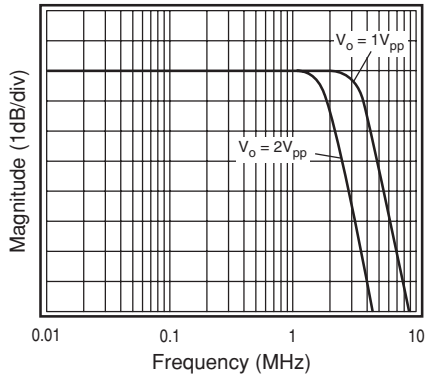
**Non-Inverting Freq. Response,  $V_S = 1.2\text{V}$**



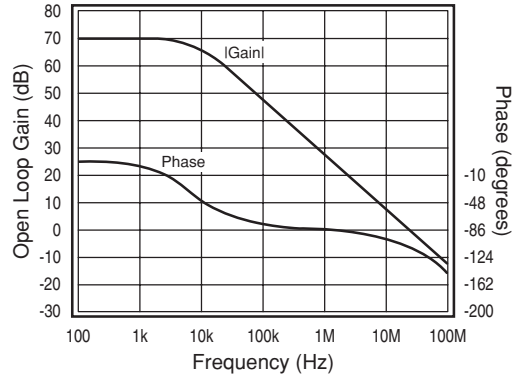
**Inverting Freq. Response,  $V_S = 1.2\text{V}$**



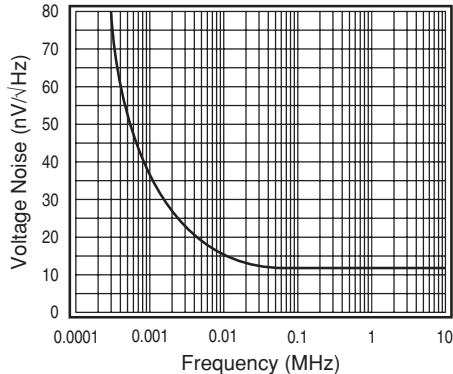
**Large Signal Frequency Response**



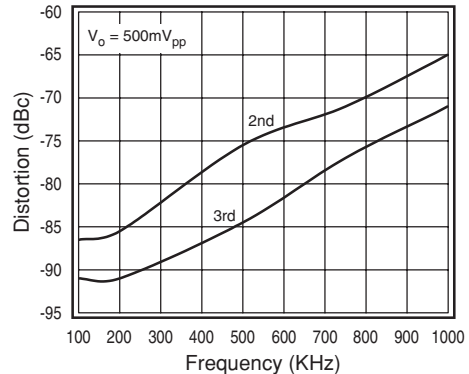
**Open Loop Gain & Phase vs. Frequency**



**Input Voltage Noise**

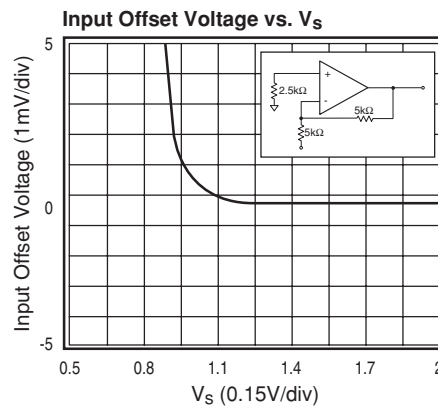
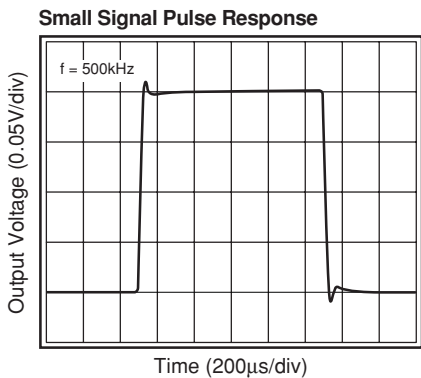
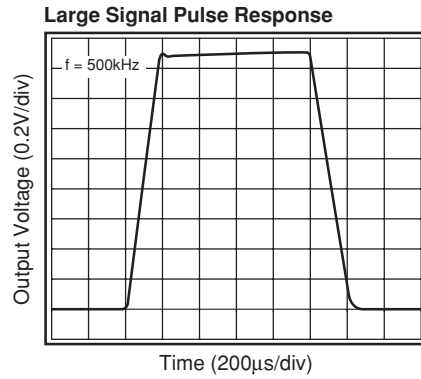
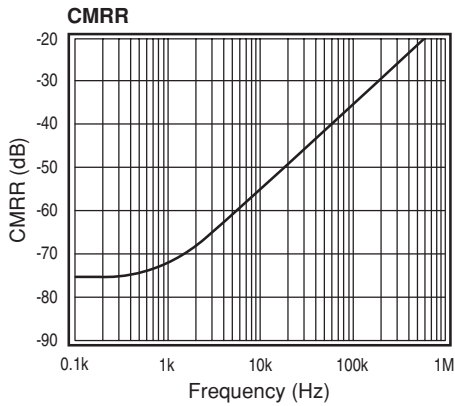
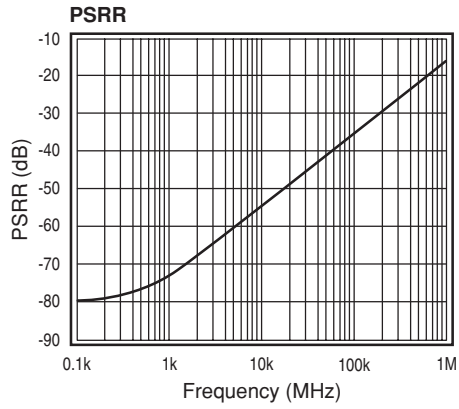
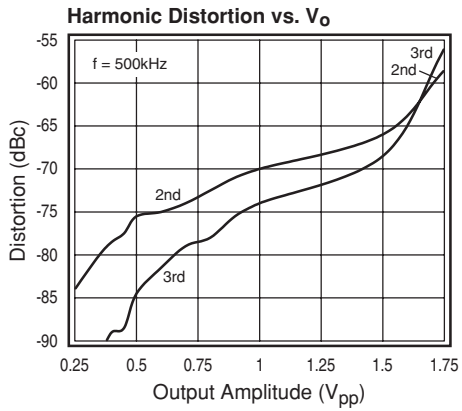
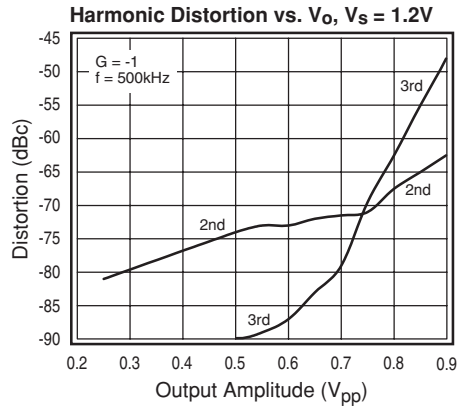
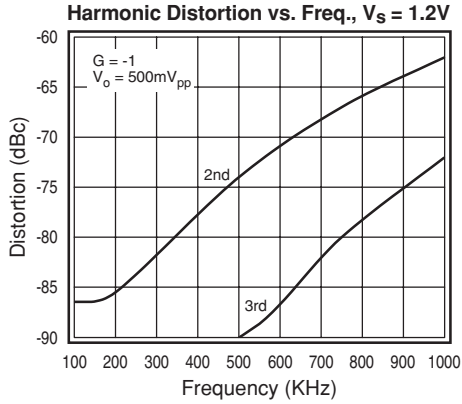


**Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency**



# Typical Operating Characteristics

( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +2.7\text{V}$ ,  $G = 2$ ,  $R_L = 5\text{k}\Omega$  to  $V_S/2$ ,  $R_f = 5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_O(\text{DC}) = V_{CC}/2$ ; unless otherwise noted)



## Application Information

### General Description

The FAN4113 is single supply, general purpose, voltage-feedback amplifier. The FAN4113 is fabricated on a complimentary bipolar process, features a rail-to-rail output, and its unity gain stable.

The typical non-inverting circuit schematic is shown in Figure 1.

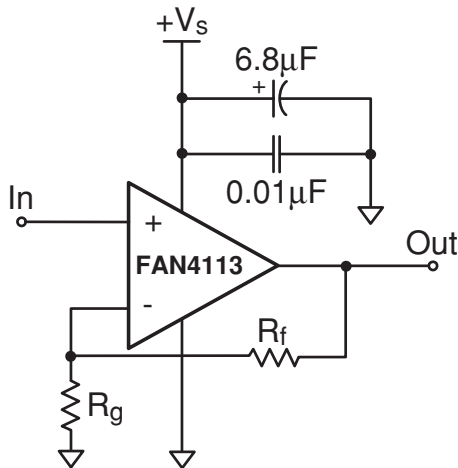


Figure 1: Typical Non-inverting Configuration

### RR Applications and Beyond

The FAN4113 can be used with input signals that exceed its common mode input voltage range. Simply attenuate the input signal and increase the gain of the FAN4113, see Figure 2. First, select  $A_1$  so the FAN4113 common voltage range is not exceeded. Second, select  $R_f$  and  $R_g$  to get the desired overall gain for signal  $V_{in}$ . Finally, pick  $V_{DC}$  for the desired output offset.

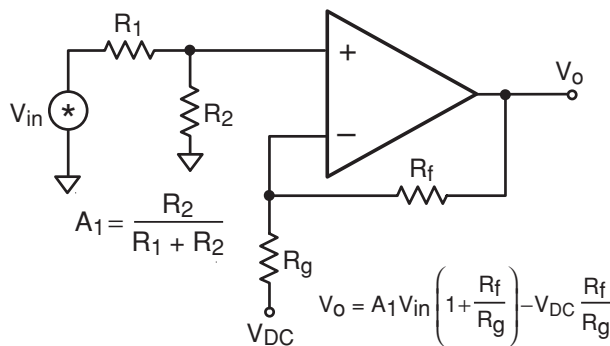


Figure 2: RR Applications and Beyond

### Power Dissipation

The maximum internal power dissipation allowed is directly related to the maximum junction temperature. If the maximum junction temperature exceeds 150°C, some performance degradation will occur. If the maximum junction temperature exceeds 175°C for an extended time, device failure may occur.

### Overdrive Recovery

Overdrive of an amplifier occurs when the output and/or input ranges are exceeded. The recovery time varies based on whether the input or output is overdriven and by how much the ranges are exceeded. The FAN4113 will typically recover in less than 50ns from an overdrive condition. Figure 3 shows the FAN4113 in an overdriven condition.

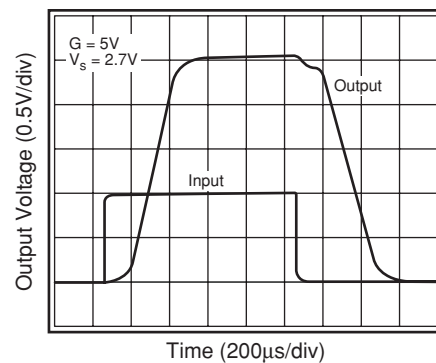


Figure 3: Overdrive Recovery

### Driving Capacitive Loads

The Frequency Response vs.  $C_L$  plot, illustrates the response of the FAN4113. A small series resistance ( $R_s$ ) at the output of the amplifier, illustrated in Figure 4, will improve stability and settling performance.

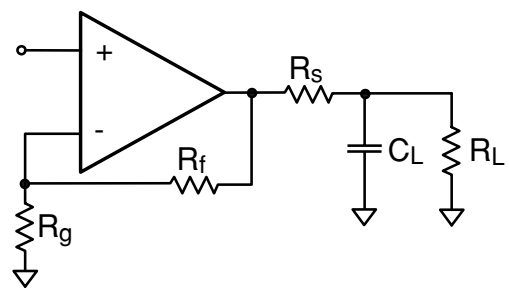


Figure 4: Typical Topology for driving a capacitive load

## Layout Considerations

General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in high frequency performance. Fairchild has evaluation boards to use as a guide for high frequency layout and as aid in device testing and characterization. Follow the steps below as a basis for high frequency layout:

- Include 6.8 $\mu$ F and 0.01 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors
- Place the 6.8 $\mu$ F capacitor within 0.75 inches of the power pin
- Place the 0.01 $\mu$ F capacitor within 0.1 inches of the power pin
- Remove the ground plane under and around the part, especially near the input and output pins to reduce parasitic capacitance
- Minimize all trace lengths to reduce series inductances

Refer to the evaluation board layouts shown in Figure 6 for more information.

## Evaluation Board Information

The following evaluation boards are available to aid in the testing and layout of this device:

Eval Bd	Description	Products
KEB011	Single Channel, Dual Supply, 5 and 6 lead SC70	FAN4113IP5

Evaluation board schematics and layouts are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

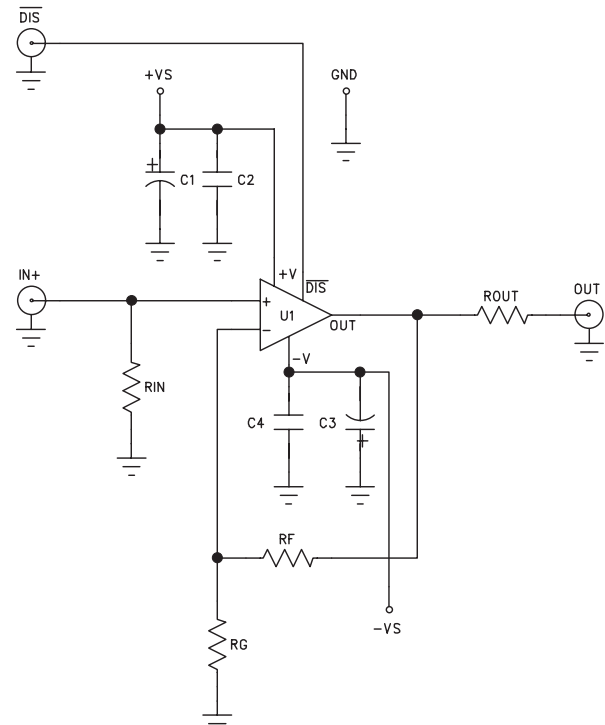


Figure 5: Evaluation Board Schematic



# FAN4113 Evaluation Board Layout

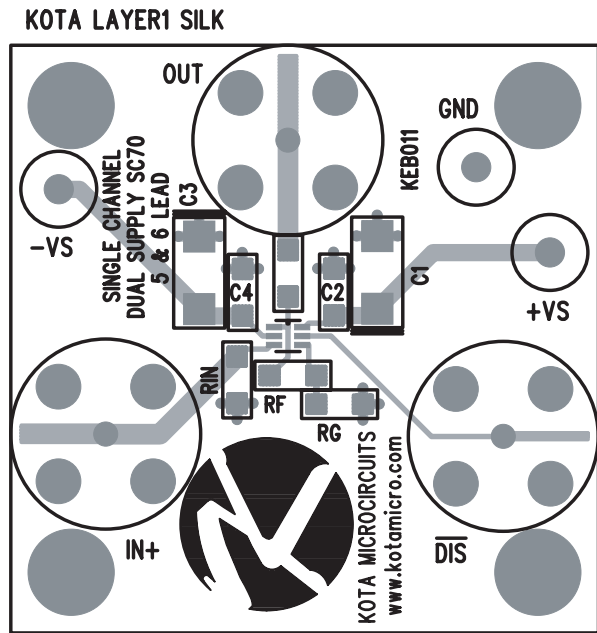


Figure 6a: KEB011 (top side)

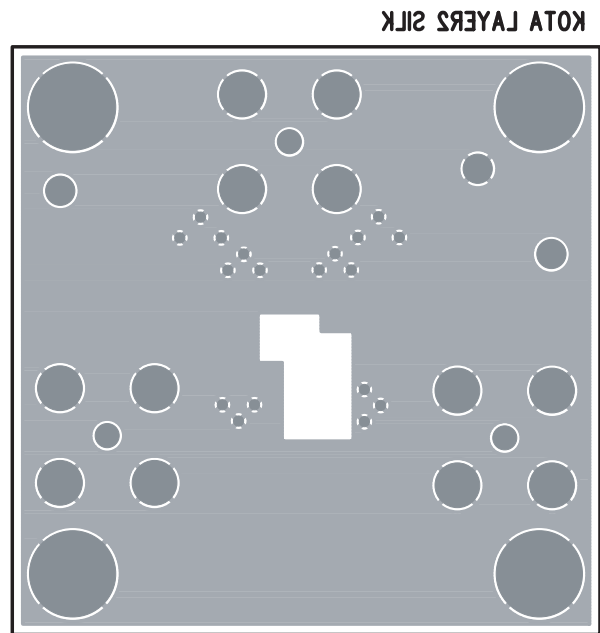
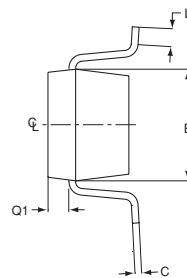
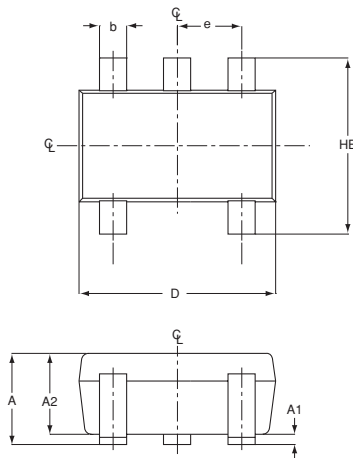


Figure 6b: KEB011 (bottom side)

## FAN4113 Package Dimensions

SC70-5



SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
e	0.65 BSC	
D	1.80	2.20
b	0.15	0.30
E	1.15	1.35
HE	1.80	2.40
Q1	0.10	0.40
A2	0.80	1.00
A1	0.00	0.10
A	0.80	1.10
c	0.10	0.18
L	1.10	0.30

**NOTE:**

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Dimensions are inclusive of plating.
3. Dimensions are exclusive of mold flashing and metal burr.
4. All specifications comply to EIAJ SC70.

## Ordering Information

Model	Part Number	Package	Container	Pack Qty
FAN4113	FAN4113IP5	SC70-5	Partial Reel	<3000
FAN4113	FAN4113IP5X	SC70-5	Reel	3000

Temperature range for all parts: -40°C to +85°C.

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2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.