

## Features at 2.7V

- 136µA supply current per amplifier
- 4.9MHz bandwidth

FAIRCHIL

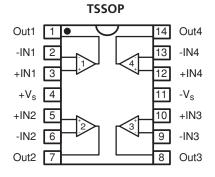
SEMICONDUCTOR

- Output swings to within 20mV of either rail
- Input voltage range exceeds the rail by >250mV
- 5.3V/µs slew rate
- 16mA short circuit output current
- 21nV/√Hz input voltage noise
- Directly replaces MAX4129, OPA4340, LMV824, and TLV2464 in single supply applications
- Available in TSSOP-14 package

### **Applications**

- Portable/battery-powered applications
- PCMCIA, USB
- Mobile communications, cellular phones, pagers
- Notebooks and PDA's
- Sensor Interface
- A/D buffer
- Active filters
- Signal conditioning
- Portable test instruments

### KM4470 Package

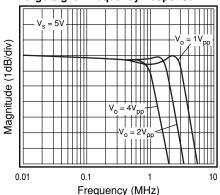


## **General Description**

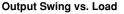
The KM4470 is an ultra-low cost, low power, voltage feedback amplifier. At 5V, the KM4470 uses only  $160\mu$ A of supply current per amplifier and is designed to operate from a supply range of 2.5V to 5.5V (±1.25V to 2.75V). The input voltage range exceeds the negative and positive rails.

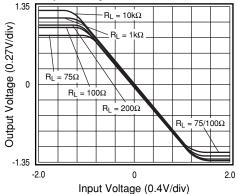
The KM4470 offers high bipolar performance at a low CMOS price. The KM4470 offers superior dynamic performance with a 4.9MHz small signal bandwidth and  $5.3V/\mu s$  slew rate. The combination of low power, high bandwidth, and rail-to-rail performance make the KM4470 well suited for battery-powered communication/computing systems.

The KM4170 (single) and KM4270 (dual) are also available.



#### Large Signal Frequency Response





# KM4470 Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>s</sub> = +2.7V, G = 2, $R_L$ = 10k $\Omega$ to V<sub>s</sub>/2, $R_f$ = 5k $\Omega$ ; unless noted)

Parameters	Conditions	ТҮР	Min & Max	UNITS	NOTES
Case Temperature		+25°C	+25°C		
Frequency Domain Response -3dB bandwidth		4.9 3.7		MHz MHz	1
full power bandwidth gain bandwidth product	$G = +2, V_0^0 = 2V_{pp}$	1.4 2.2		MHz MHz	
Time Domain Response	11/	162			
rise and fall time overshoot	1V step 1V step	163 <1		ns %	
slew rate	1V step	5.3		V/μs	
Distortion and Noise Response					
2nd harmonic distortion 3rd harmonic distortion	1V <sub>pp</sub> , 10kHz 1V <sub>pp</sub> , 10kHz 1Vgp, 10kHz	-72 -72		dBc dBc	
THD	$1V_{pp}$ , $10kHz$	0.03		ивс %	
input voltage noise	>10kHz	21		nV/√Hz	
DC Performance		0.5			
input offset voltage average drift		0.5	±6	mV μV/°C	2
input bias current		90	420	h ν/ C	2
average drift		32		pA/°C	
power supply rejection ratio	DC	83	55	dB	2
open loop gain quiescent current per channel	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	90 136	190	dB uA	2
· · ·		150	190	μΑ	2
Input Characteristics input resistance		12		MΩ	
input capacitance		2		pF	
input common mode voltage range		-0.25 to 2.95		V	
common mode rejection ratio	DC, $V_{cm} = 0V$ to $V_s$	81	55	dB	2
Output Characteristics		0.02 to 2.00	0.00 +0.0 04		
output voltage swing	R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ to V <sub>s</sub> /2 R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ to V <sub>s</sub> /2 R <sub>L</sub> = 200Ω to V <sub>s</sub> /2	0.02 to 2.68 0.05 to 2.63 0.11 to 2.52	0.06 to 2.64		2
output current	L	±16		mA	
power supply operating range		2.7	2.5 to 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:

1) For G = +1,  $R_f = 0$ . 2) 100% tested at +25°C.

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

# Package Thermal Resistance

supply voltage	0 to +6V	Package	$\theta_{JA}$	
maximum junction temperatur	e +175°C	14 lead TSSOP	100°C/W	
storage temperature range	-65°C to +150°C			
lead temperature (10 sec)	+260°C			
operating temperature range (re	ecommended) -40°C to +85°C			
input voltage range	+V <sub>s</sub> + 0.5V, -V <sub>s</sub> - 0.5V			
internal power dissipation	see power derating curves			

KM4470 Electrical	Characteristics	(V <sub>s</sub> = +5V, G = 2, R <sub>L</sub> =	$\cdot$ 10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>s</sub> /2, R <sub>f</sub> =	5kΩ; unless noted)

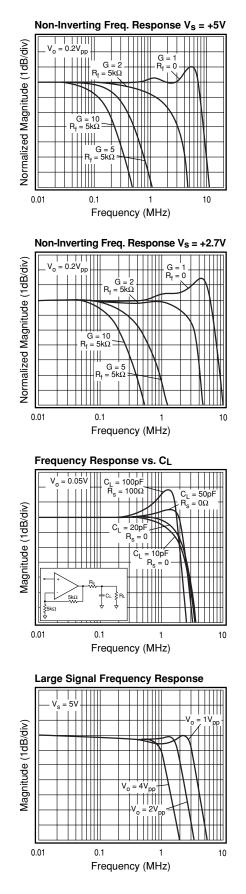
Parameters	Conditions	ТҮР	Min & Max	UNITS	NOTES
Case Temperature		+25°C	+25°C		
Frequency Domain Response -3dB bandwidth		4.3 3.0		MHz MHz	1
full power bandwidth gain bandwidth product	$G = +2, V_0^0 = 2V_{pp}^{pp}$	2.3 2.0		MHz MHz	
Time Domain Response rise and fall time	1V step	110		ns	
overshoot slew rate	1V step 1V step	<1 9		% V/μs	
Distortion and Noise Response 2nd harmonic distortion 3rd harmonic distortion THD input voltage noise	2V <sub>pp</sub> , 10kHz 2V <sup>pp,</sup> 10kHz 2V <sub>pp</sub> , 10kHz >10kHz	-73 -75 0.03 22		dBc dBc % nV/√Hz	
DC Performance input offset voltage average drift input bias current average drift power supply rejection ratio open loop gain quiescent current per channel	DC R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ	1.5 15 90 40 60 80 160		mV μV/°C nA pA/°C dB dB μA	
Input Characteristics input resistance input capacitance input common mode voltage range common mode rejection ratio	DC, $V_{cm} = 0V$ to $V_s$	12 2 -0.25 to 5.25 85		MΩ pF V dB	
Output Characteristics output voltage swing	R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ to V <sub>s</sub> /2 R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ to V <sub>s</sub> /2 R <sub>I</sub> = 200Ω to V <sub>s</sub> /2	0.04 to 4.96 0.07 to 4.9 0.14 to 4.67		V V V	
output current power supply operating range	L 3	±30 5.0	2.5 to 5.5	mA V	

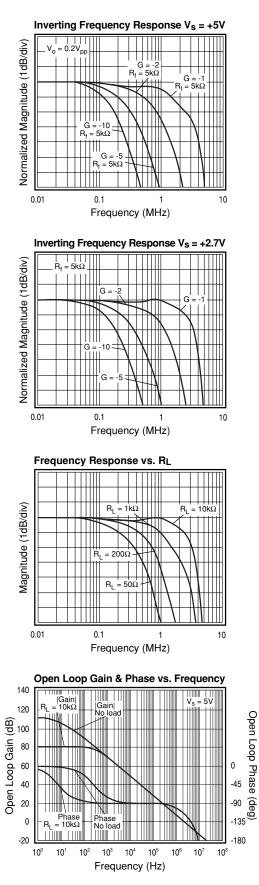
Min/max ratings are based on product characterization and simulation. Individual parameters are tested as noted. Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

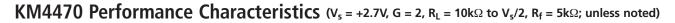
#### NOTES:

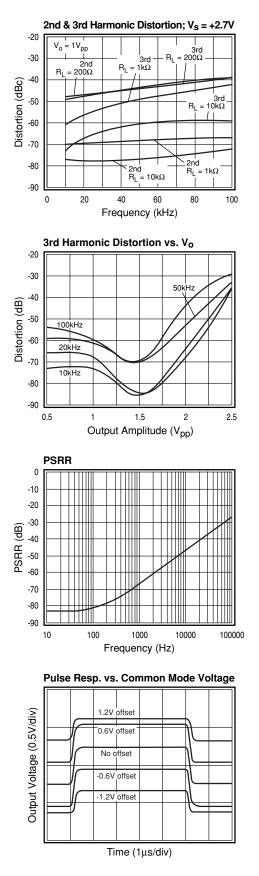
1) For G = +1,  $R_f = 0$ .

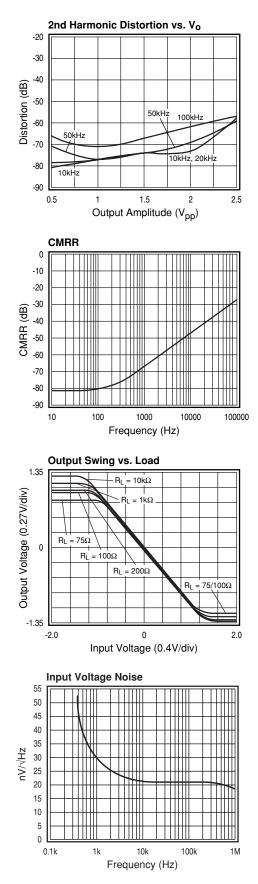
# KM4470 Performance Characteristics ( $V_s = +2.7$ , G = 2, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_s/2$ , $R_f = 5k\Omega$ ; unless noted)







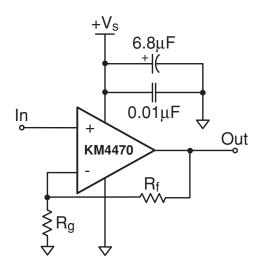




#### **General Description**

The KM4470 is single supply, general purpose, voltagefeedback amplifier. The KM4470 is fabricated on a complimentary bipolar process, features a rail-to-rail input and output, and is unity gain stable.

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



#### **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 KM4470 will typically recover in less than 50ns from an overdrive condition. Figure 3 shows the KM4470 in an overdriven condition.

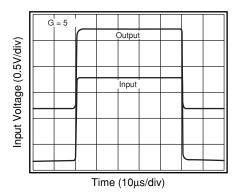


Figure 3: Overdrive Recovery

# Figure 1: Typical Non-inverting Configuration

#### Input Common Mode Voltage

The common mode input range extends to 250mV below ground and to 250mV above  $V_s$ , in single supply operation. Exceeding these values will not cause phase reversal. However, if the input voltage exceeds the rails by more than 0.5V, the input ESD devices will begin to conduct. The output will stay at the rail during this overdrive condition. If the absolute maximum input voltage (700mV beyond either rail) is exceeded, externally limit the input current to ±5mA as shown in Figure 2.

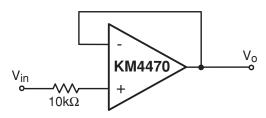


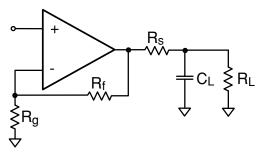
Figure 2: Circuit for Input Current Protection

#### **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. It the maximum junction temperature exceeds 175°C for an extended time, device failure may occur.

#### Driving Capacitive Loads

The *Frequency Response vs.*  $C_L$  plot, illustrates the response of the KM4470. A small series resistance ( $R_s$ ) at the output of the amplifier, illustrated in Figure 4, will improve stability and settling performance.  $R_s$  values in the *Frequency Response vs.*  $C_L$  plot were chosen to achieve maximum bandwidth with less than 2dB of peaking. For maximum flatness, use a larger  $R_s$ . As the plot indicates, the KM4470 can easily drive a 50pF capacitive load without a series resistance.





Driving a capacitive load introduces phase-lag into the output signal, which reduces phase margin in the amplifier. The unity gain follower is the most sensitive configuration. In a unity gain follower configuration, the KM4470 requires a  $510\Omega$  series resistor to drive a 100pF load.

#### KM4470

### **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:

- $\bullet$  Include 6.8µF and 0.01µF ceramic capacitors
- $\bullet$  Place the 6.8µF capacitor within 0.75 inches of the power pin
- $\bullet$  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.

When evaluating only one channel, complete the following on the unused channel

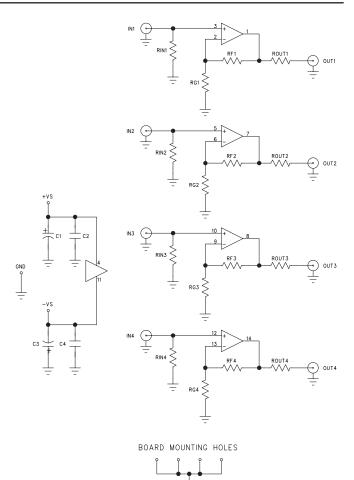
- 1. Ground the non-inverting input
- 2. Short the output to the inverting input

### **Evaluation Board Information**

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

Eval Board Description		Products
KEB012	Quad Channel, Dual Supply, 14 lead TSSOP	KM4470IP14

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





# KM4470 Evaluation Board Layout

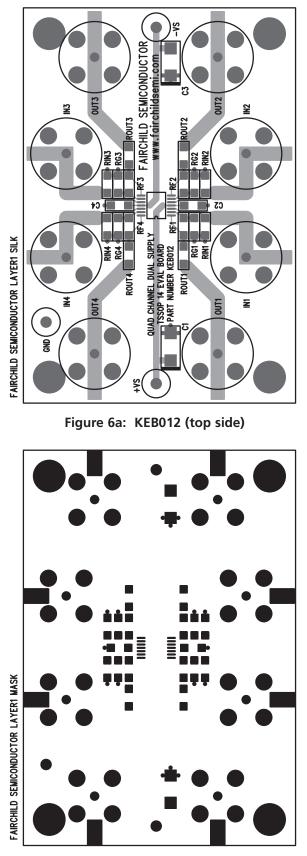


Figure 6c: KEB012 (layer1 mask)

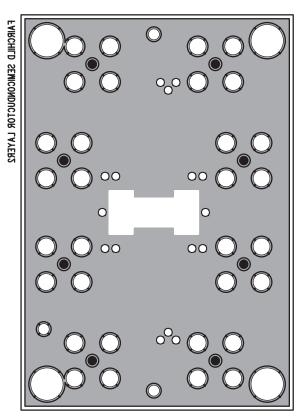


Figure 6b: KEB012 (bottom side)

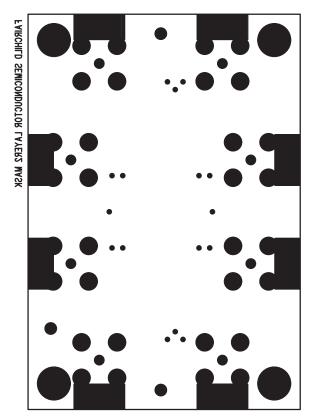


Figure 6d: KEB012 (layer2 mask)

# **KM4470 Package Dimensions**

6

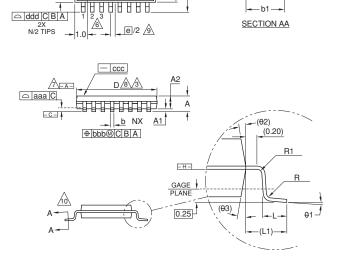
2X E/2

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#### **TSSOP**



ЕВ-А

E1 È

膨

TSSOP-14						
SYMBOL MIN NOM MAX						
Α	-	-	1.10			
A1	0.05	-	0.15			
A2	0.85	0.90	0.95			
L	0.50	0.60	0.75			
R	0.09	-	-			
R1	0.09	-	-			
b	0.19	-	0.30			
b1	0.19	0.22	0.25			
с	0.09	-	0.20			
c1	0.09	-	0.16			
<del>0</del> 1	0°	-	8°			
L1		1.0 REF				
aaa		0.10				
bbb		0.10				
CCC	0.05					
ddd	0.20					
е	0.65 BSC					
<del>0</del> 2	12° REF					
<del>0</del> 3		12° REF				

8 Lead				
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
D	2.90	3.0	3.10	
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
E	6.4 BSC			
е	0.65 BSC			
Ν	8			

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
D	4.90	5.00	5.10
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
E	6.4 BSC		
е	0.65 BSC		
N	14		

14 Lead

<u>/5</u> (b)

TO Lead				
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
D	4.90	5.00	5.10	
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
E	6.4 BSC			
е	0.65 BSC			
N	16			

16 Lead

20 Lead				
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
D	6.50	6.50	6.60	
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
E	6.4 BSC			
е	0.65 BSC			
N	20			

24 Lead					
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX		
D	7.70	7.80	7.90		
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50		
E	6.4 BSC				
е	0.65 BSC				
N	24				

28 Lead				
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
D	9.50	9.70	9.80	
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
E	6.4 BSC			
е	0.65 BSC			
N	28			

#### NOTES:

- 1 All dimensions are in millimeters (angle in degrees).
- 2 Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5–1994.
- 🖄 Dimensions "D" does not include mold flash, protusions or gate burrs. Mold flash protusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per side .
- A Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protusion. Interlead flash or protusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.
- Dimension "b" does not include dambar protusion. Allowable dambar protusion shall be 0.08mm total in excess of the "b" dimension at maximum material condition. Dambar connot be located on the lower radius of the foot. Minimum space between protusion and adjacent lead is 0.07mm for 0.5mm pitch packages.
- Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
- $\triangle$  Datums -A- and -B- to be determined at datum plane -H-
- $\underline{\$}$  Dimensions "D" and "E1" to be determined at datum plane  $\underline{-H-}$ .
- A This dimensions applies only to variations with an even number of leads per side. For variation with an odd number of leads per side, the "center" lead must be coincident with the package centerline, Datum A.
- Cross sections A A to be determined at 0.10 to 0.25mm from the leadtip.

## **Ordering Information**

Model	Part Number	Package	Container	Pack Qty
KM4470	KM4470IP14	TSSOP-14	Rail	95
	KM4470IP14TR3	TSSOP-14	Reel	2500

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

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- 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.