



## LH4011/LH4011C Fast Open Loop Buffer

### General Description

The LH4011 is a very high speed, FET input, voltage follower/buffer designed to provide high current drive at frequencies from DC to over 150 MHz. The LH4011/LH4011C will provide  $\pm 200$  mA into  $50\Omega$  loads ( $\pm 500$  mA peak) at slew rates of  $5000$  V/ $\mu$ s. In addition, it exhibits excellent phase linearity.

The LH4011 is intended to fulfill a wide range of buffer applications. Due to its high speed it does not degrade the system performance. Its high output current makes it adequate for most loads. Only a single  $+10$  V supply is needed for a  $5$  V<sub>PP</sub> video signal. In addition, the LH4011 can continuously drive  $50\Omega$  coaxial cables.

These devices are constructed using specially selected junction FET's and active laser trimming to achieve guaranteed performance specifications. The LH4011K is specified for operation from  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ ; whereas, the LH4011CK is specified from  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ . LH4011K and LH4011CK are available in a  $5$  W 8-pin TO-3 package.

The LH4011CT is specified for operation from  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  and is available in an 11-pin TO-220 package.

### Features

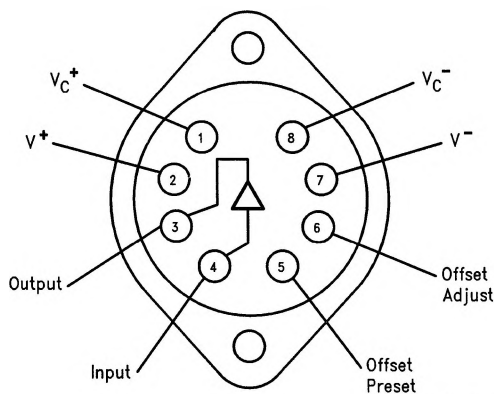
- Fast  $5000\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$
- Wide range single or dual supply operation
- Wide bandwidth DC to 160 MHz
- High output drive  $\pm 10\text{ V}$  with  $50\Omega$  load
- Low phase non-linearity  $< 2^\circ$
- Fast rise times  $< 2$  ns
- High input resistance  $> 10^{10}\Omega$
- Pin compatible with LH0063

### Applications

- High speed line drivers
- Video impedance transformation
- Op amp isolation buffers
- Yoke driver for high resolution CRT
- High impedance input buffer

### Connection Diagrams

**Metal Can Package (TO-3), 8-Pin**

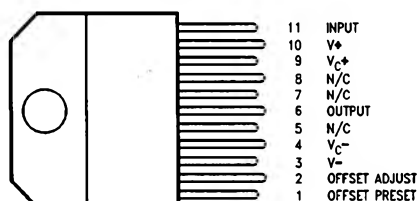


**Top View**

Note: Case is Electrically Isolated  
**Order Number LH4011K or LH4011CK**  
**See NS Package Number K08A**

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**Plastic Package (TO-220), 11-Pin**



**Top View**

Note: Metal Tab is Electrically Isolated  
**Order Number LH4011CT**  
**See NS Package Number TA11B**

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Supply Voltage ( $V^+ - V^-$ )	40V
Maximum Power Dissipation (See Curves)	3.2W
Maximum Junction Temperature	175°C
Input Voltage	Equal to Supplies
Continuous Output Current	$\pm 200$ mA

Peak Output Current	$\pm 500$ mA
Operating Temperature Range	
LH4011	-55°C to +125°C
LH4011C	-25°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C
ESD	TBD

## DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_S \pm 15V$ ,  $R_S = R_L = 50\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified (Note 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LH4011			Units (Max Unless Otherwise Noted)
			Typical	Tested Limit (Note 2)	Design Limit (Note 3)	
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset	$R_L = 50\Omega$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$ (Note 4)	10	25 <b>100</b>		mV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Aver. Temp. Coeff. of Output Offset Voltage	$R_S < 100\text{ K}\Omega$ $T_{MIN} < T_A < T_{MAX}$	300			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	(Note 4)	10	30 <b>100</b>		nA
$A_v$	Voltage Gain	$V_{IN} \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.95	0.94 <b>0.92</b>		V/V (Min)
$A_v$	Voltage Gain	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.94	0.92		V/V (Min)
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	Case Shorted to Output	8			pF
$R_{OUT}$	Output Impedance	$V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$		<b>4</b>		$\Omega$
$V_O$	Output Current Swing	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.25	<b>0.2</b>		Amps (Min)
$V_O$	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 50\Omega$	11.4	$\pm 10$		V (Min)
$V_O$	Output Voltage Swing	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$	$\pm 2.7$	$\pm 2.5$		V (Min)
$I_S$	Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$ , $V_S = \pm 15V$	60	68		mA
$I_S$	Supply Current	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$	50			mA
$P_D$	Power Consumption	$R_L = \infty$ , $V_S = \pm 15V$	1.8			W
$P_D$	Power Consumption	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$	0.5			W

**DC Electrical Characteristics** $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $R_S = R_L = 50\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified (Note 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LH4011C			Units (Max Unless Otherwise Noted)
			Typical	Tested Limit (Note 2)	Design Limit (Note 3)	
$V_{OS}$	Output Offset	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$ (Note 4)	10	50		mV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Aver. Temp. Coeff. of Output Offset Voltage	$R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$ $T_{MIN} < T_A < T_{MAX}$	300			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	(Note 4)	10	30		nA
$A_v$	Voltage Gain	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.95	0.92		V/V (Min)
$A_v$	Voltage Gain	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.94	0.9		V/V (Min)
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance	Case Shorted to Output	8			pF
$R_{OUT}$	Output Impedance	$V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$		4		$\Omega$
$V_O$	Output Current Swing	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $R_S < 100\text{ k}\Omega$	0.25	0.2		Amps (Min)
$V_O$	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 50\Omega$	11.4	$\pm 10$		V (Min)
$V_O$	Output Voltage Swing	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$	$\pm 2.7$	$\pm 2.5$		V (Min)
$I_S$	Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$ , $V_S = \pm 15V$	60	68		mA
$I_S$	Supply Current	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$	50			mA
$P_D$	Power Consumption	$R_L = \infty$ , $V_S = \pm 15V$	1.8			W
$P_D$	Power Consumption	$V_S = \pm 5.0V$	0.5			W

**AC Electrical Characteristics**  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15V$ ,  $R_S = 50\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 50\Omega$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LH4011C/LH4011			Units (Max Unless Otherwise Noted)
			Typical	Tested Limit (Note 2)	Design Limit (Note 3)	
SR	Slew Rate	$R_L = 50\Omega$ , $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}_{PP}$ , 20% to 80%	5000			V/ $\mu\text{s}$
BW	Bandwidth	$V_{IN} = 1.0\text{ V}_{rms}$	160	140		MHz
PBW	Power Bandwidth	$\Delta V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}_{PP}$	80	60		MHz (Min)
	Phase Non-Linearity	$BW = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ to $50\text{ MHz}$	2			deg.
	Rise Time	$\Delta V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$	1.6			ns
	Propagation Delay	$\Delta V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$	1.9			ns
	Harmonic Distortion		<0.1			%

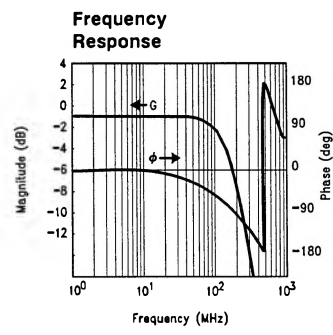
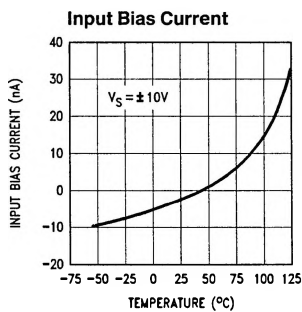
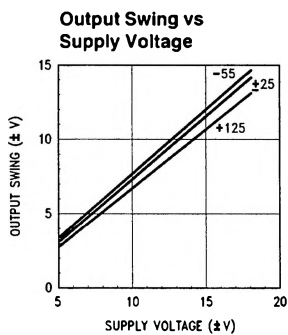
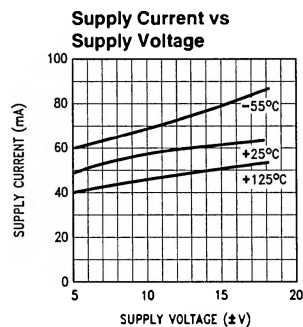
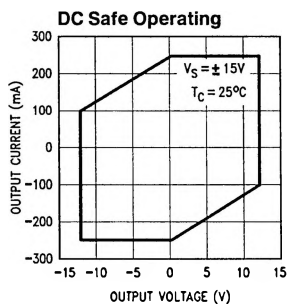
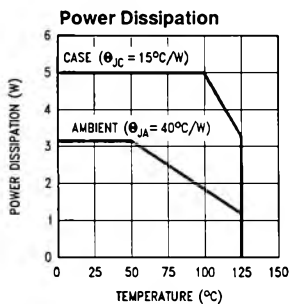
**Note 1:** Boldface limits are guaranteed over full temperature range. Operating ambient temperature range of LH4011C is  $-25^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+65^\circ\text{C}$ , and LH4011 is  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Note 2:** Tested limits are guaranteed and 100% production tested.

**Note 3:** Design limits are guaranteed (but not production tested) over the indicated temperature range. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality level.

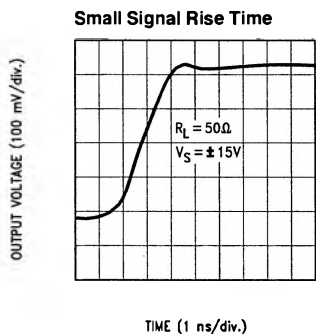
**Note 4:** Specification is at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  junction temperature due to requirements of high speed automatic testing. Actual values at operating temperature will exceed value at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

# Typical Performance Characteristics

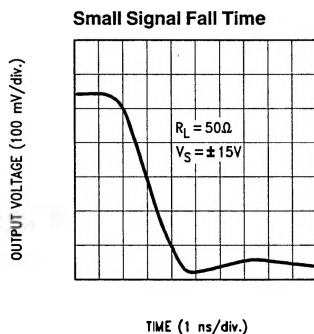


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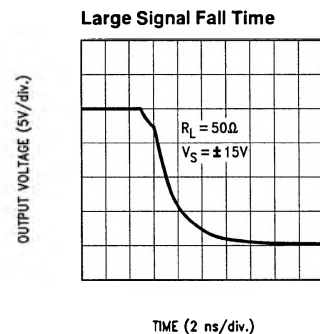
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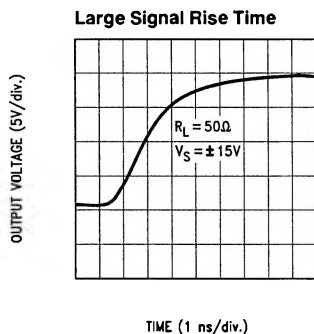
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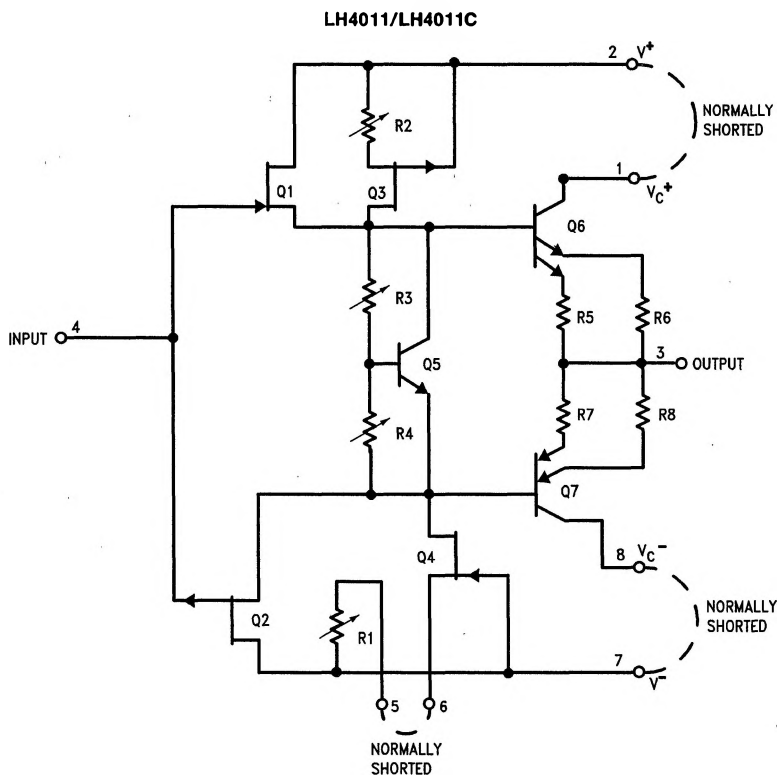


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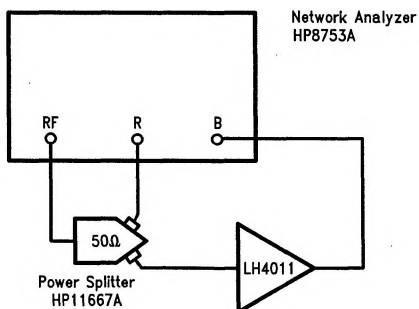
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# Schematic Diagram



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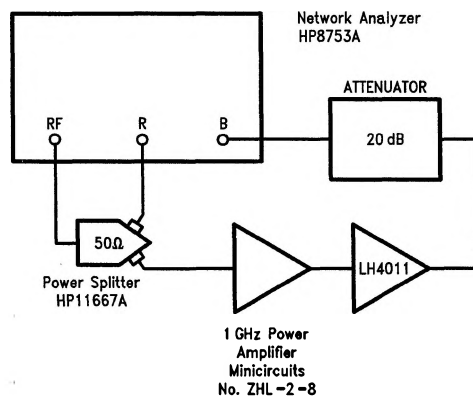
## Bandwidth Test Circuit



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FIGURE 1. Bandwidth Test Circuit

## Power Bandwidth Test Circuit



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FIGURE 2. Power Bandwidth Test Circuit

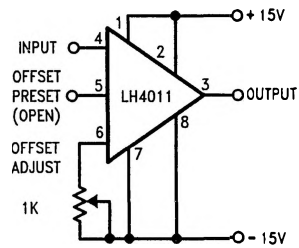
## Application Hints

**Recommended Layout Precautions:** RF/video printed circuit board layout rules should be followed when using the LH4011 since it will provide gain to frequencies over 160 MHz. Ground planes are recommended and power supplies should be decoupled at each device with low inductance capacitors. In addition, ground plane shielding may be extended to the metal case of the device since it is electrically isolated from internal circuitry. Alternatively, the case should be connected to the output to minimize input capacitance.

**Short Circuit Protection:** Short circuit protection may be added by inserting appropriate value resistors between  $V^+$  and  $V_C^+$  pins and  $V^-$  and  $V_C^-$  pins as illustrated in Figure 4. Resistor values may be predicted by:

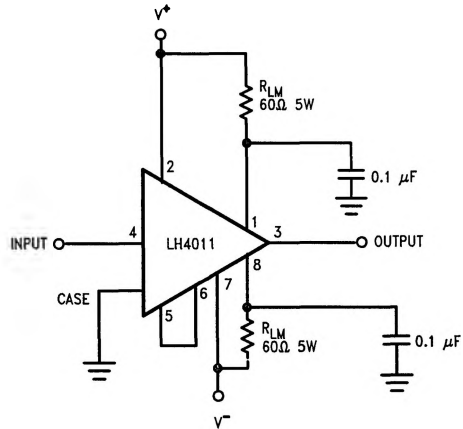
$$R_{LIM} = \frac{V^+}{I_{SC}} = \frac{V^-}{I_{SC}}$$

The inclusion of limiting resistors in the collectors of the output transistors reduces output voltage swing. Decoupling  $V_C^+$  and  $V_C^-$  pins with capacitors to ground will retain full output swing for transient pulses.



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FIGURE 3. Offset Zero Adjust



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FIGURE 4. Using Resistor Current Limiting

## Application Hints (Continued)

**Capacitive Loading:** The LH4011 is designed to drive capacitive loads such as coaxial cables in excess of several thousand picofarads without susceptibility to oscillation. However, peak current resulting from  $(C \times dV/dt)$ , should be limited below absolute maximum peak current ratings for the devices.

$$\left( \frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta t} \right) \times C_L \leq I_{OUT} \leq \pm 500 \text{ mA}$$

In addition, power dissipation resulting from driving capacitive loads plus standby power should be kept below the package power rating.

$$P_{diss} \geq P_{DC} + P_{AC}$$

$$P_{diss} \geq (V^+ - V^-) \times I_S + P_{AC}$$

$$P_{AC} = (V_{p-p})^2 \times f \times C_L$$

where  $V_{p-p}$  = Peak-to-peak output voltage swing

$f$  = frequency

$C_L$  = Load Capacitance

**Operation Within an Op Amp Loop:** The device may be used as a current booster or isolation buffer within a closed loop with op amps such as LH0032, LM6161, or LM118. An isolation resistor of  $47\Omega$  should be used between the op amp output and the input of LH4011. The wide bandwidth and high slew rate of the LH4011 assures that the loop has the characteristics of the op amp and that additional compensation is not required.

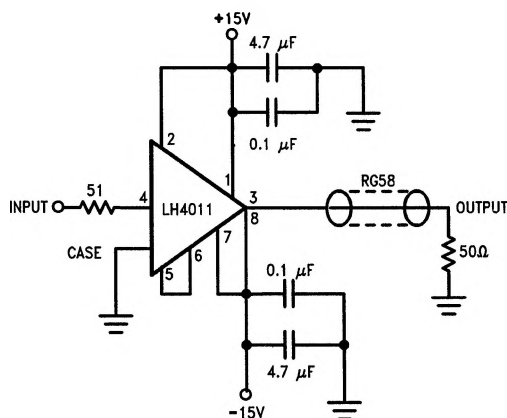
**Hardware:** In order to utilize the full drive capabilities of both devices, each should be mounted with a heat sink particularly for extended temperature operation. The cases of both are isolated from the circuit and may be connected to system chassis.

### ATTENTION!

Power supply bypassing is necessary to prevent oscillation in all circuits. Low inductance ceramic disc capacitance with the shortest practical lead lengths must be connected from each supply lead (within  $1/4$  to  $1/2$ " of the device package) to a ground plane. Capacitors should be two  $0.1 \mu F$  ceramic and one  $4.7 \mu F$  solid tantalum capacitors in parallel on each supply lead.

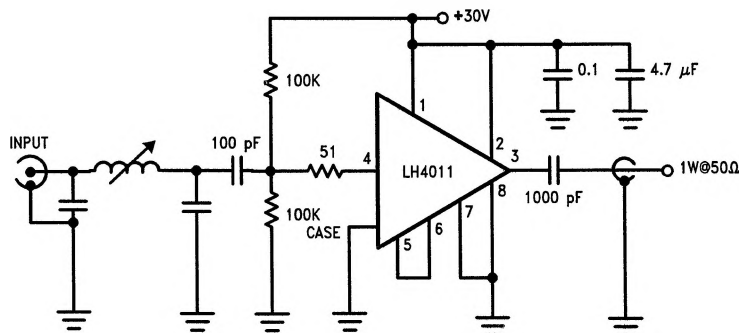
## Typical Applications

Coaxial Cable Driver



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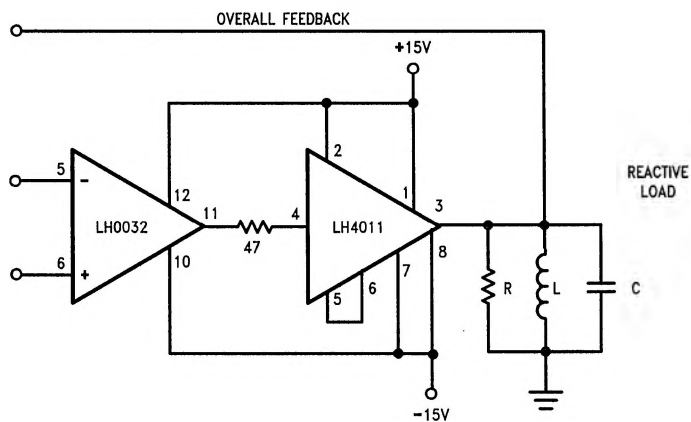
1W CW Final Amplifier



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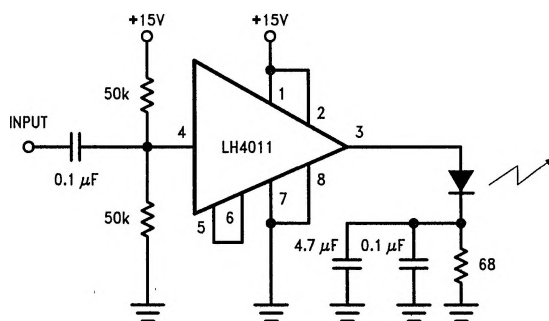
## Typical Applications (Continued)

### Isolation Buffer



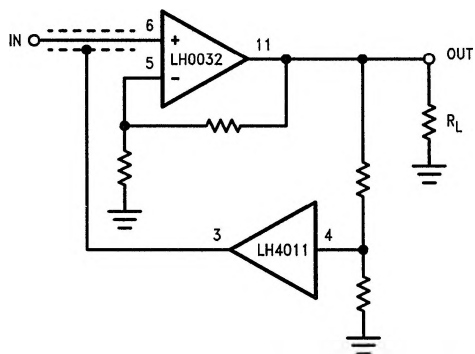
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### Laser Diode Transmitter



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### Guard Driver



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