

BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT μ PC1663

DC to VHF WIDEBAND DIFFERENTIAL INPUT AND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER IC

DESCRIPTION

The μ PC1663 is a differential input, differential output wideband amplifier IC that uses an high frequency (fr = 6 GHz) silicon bipolar process (called NESATTM). This process improves bandwidth phase characteristics, input noise voltage characteristics, and low power consumption when compared to conventional HF-band differential amplifier ICs.

These features make this device suitable as a wideband amplifier in high-definition TVs, high-resolution monitors, broadcasting satellite receivers, and video cameras, as a sense amplifier in high-density CCD and optical pick-up products, or as a pulse amplifier for optical data links.

FEATURES

• Bandwidth and typical gain 120 MHz @ AvoL = 300

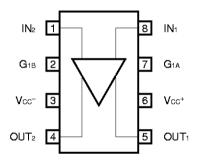
170 MHz @ AvoL = 100 700 MHz @ AvoL = 10

Phase delay —85 deg. @ Avol = 100, 100 MHz

Circuit Current 13mA

- Gain adjustable from 10 to 300 with external resistor
- · No frequency compensation required (Small phase delay at 10 MHz or less)

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (Top View)



ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Markings	Supplying Form
μPC1663C	8 pin plastic DIP (300 mil)	C1663C	Magazine case
μPC1663G-E1	8 pin plastic SOP (225 mil)	1663	Embossed tape 12 mm wide. QTY 2500p/reel. Pin 1 is in tape pull-out direction.
μPC1663GV-E1	8 pin plastic SSOP (175 mil)	1663	Embossed tape 8 mm wide. QTY 1000p/reel. Pin 1 is in tape pull-out direction.

Caution: Electro-static sensitive devices



PIN EXPLANATIONS

Pin No.	Pin Name	In dual bias unit: V	In single bias unit: V	Functions and applications	Internal equivalent circuit
8	IN1 IN2	Pin voltage 0	Apply voltage Vcc/2	Input pin	
5 4	OUT1 OUT2	Pin voltage 0	Apply voltage Vcc/2	Output pin	
6	V cc [†]	G, GV ±2 to ±6.5	G, GV -0.3 to 14 C -0.3 to 16	Plus voltage supply pin. This pin should be connected with bypass capacitor to minimize AC impedance.	8 7 Note (G2E)
2	V cc⁻	C ±2 to ±7	GND	Minus voltage supply pin. This pin should be connected with bypass capacitor to minimize AC impedance.	3
7	G1A G1B	_	_	Gain adjustment pin. External resistor from 0 to 10 $k\Omega$ can be inserted between pin 2 and 7 to determine gain value.	Internal circuit constants should be referred to application note.

Note μ PC1664 which had G_{2A}, G_{2B} of the other gain adjustment pins is discontinued.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (TA = +25 °C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	μPC1663C	μPC1663G	μPC1663GV	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V cc [±]	±8	±7	±7	٧
Power Dissipation	P□	500 (T _A = +85°C) ^{Note}	280 (T _A = 75°C) ^{Note 1}	200 ^{Note 2}	mW
Differential Input Voltage	V ID	±5	±5	±5	٧
Input Voltage	VICM	±6	±6	±6	٧
Output Current	lo	35	35	35	mA
Operating Temperature Range	TA	-45 to +85	-45 to +75	-45 to +75	ů
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C

Note Mounted on double sided copper clad $50 \times 50 \times 1.6$ mm epoxy glass PWB

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Vcc [±] (1663C)	±2	±6	±7	٧
Supply Voltage	Vcc [±] (1663G, 1663GV)	±2	±6	±6.5	٧
Source Current	O source			20	mA
Sink Current	lo sink			2.5	mA
Frequency Range	f opt	DC		200	MHz



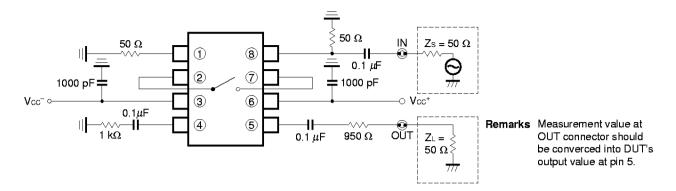
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TA = +25 °C, Vcc[±] = ±6 V)

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Differential Voltage Gain	Gain 1	Avd	Note 1	200	320	500	
	Gain 2		Note 2	8	10	12	
Bandwidth	Gain 1	BW	Rs = 50Ω (3 dB down point)	_	120	_	MHz
	Gain 2			_	700	_	
Rise Time	Gain 1	t r	Rs = 50 Ω, V _{out} = 1 V _{P-P}	_	2.9	_	ns
	Gain 2			_	2.7	_	
Propagation Delay	Gain 1	t _{pd}	Rs = 50 Ω, V _{out} 1 V _{P-P}	_	2	_	ns
	Gain 2			-	1.2	1	
Input Impedance	Gain 1	Rin		1	4.0	1	kΩ
	Gain 2			50	180	1	
Input Capacitance		Cin		1	2	1	рF
Input Offset Current	Input Offset Current			1	0.4	5.0	μΑ
Input Bias Current		В			20	40	μΑ
Input Noise Voltage		Vn	Rs = 50Ω , $10 \text{ k to } 10 \text{ MHz}$	1	3	ı	μVr.m.s.
Input Voltage Range		Vı		±1.0	1	ı	٧
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	Gain 2	CMR	V _{cm} = ±1 V, f≤ 100 kHz	53	94	ı	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection F	Ratio	SVR	ΔV = ±0.5 V	50	70	1	dB
Output Offset Voltage	Gain 1	V _{O(off)}	$V_{O(off)} = OUT_1 - OUT_2 $	_	0.3	1.5	٧
	Gain 2			_	0.1	1.0	
Output Common Mode Voltage		Vo(cm)		2.4	2.9	3.4	٧
Output Voltage Swing		V OP-P	Single-end	3.0	4.0	1	V _{P-P}
Output Sink Current		İsink		2.5	3.6	1	mA
Power Supply Current		Icc		_	13	20	mA

Notes 1. Gain select pins G1A and G1B are connected.

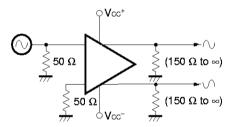
2. All gain select pins are opened.

TEST CIRCUIT



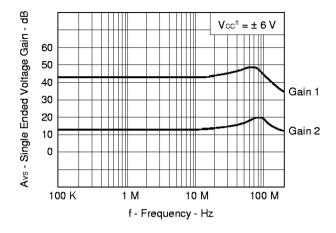
Remarks Definition and test circuit of each characteristic should be referred to application note 'Usage of μ PC1663 (Document No. G12290E)'.

- Caution 1. When gain between Gain 1 and Gain 2 is necessary, insert adjustment resistor (0 to 10 k Ω) between G_{1A} and G_{1B} to determine gain value.
 - 2. Due to high-frequency characteristics, the physical circuit layout is very critical. Supply voltage line bypass, double-sided printed-circuit board, and wide-area ground line layout are necessary for stable operation. Two signal resistors connected to both inputs and two load resistors connected to both outputs should be balanced for stable operation.

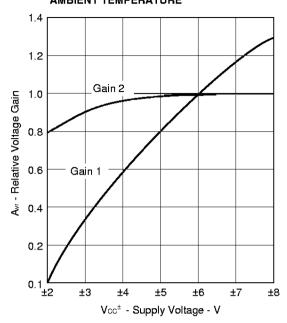


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified T_A = 25 °C)

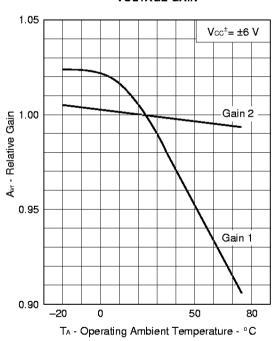
SINGLE ENDED VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



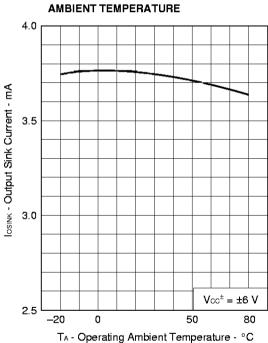
RELATIVE VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



VOLTAGE GAIN

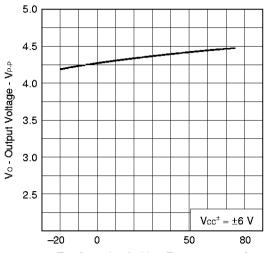


OUTPUT SINK CURRENT vs. OPERATING



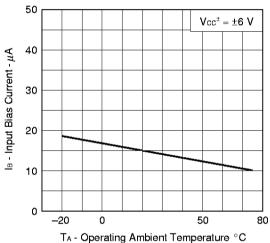
Remarks Relative voltage gains are described based on gains 1.00 at TA = +25°C, Vcc[±] = ±6 V

SINGLE ENDED OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs. OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

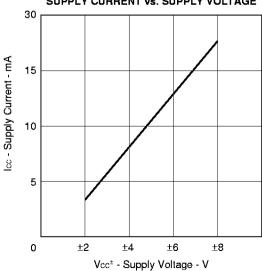


Ta - Operating Ambient Temperature - $^{\circ}$ C

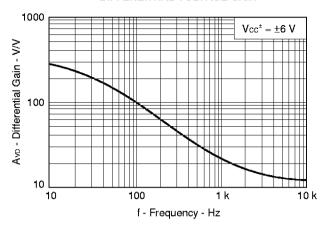
INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs. OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



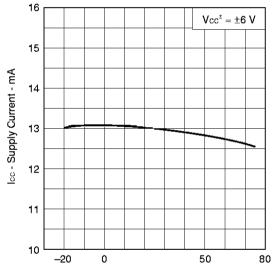
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



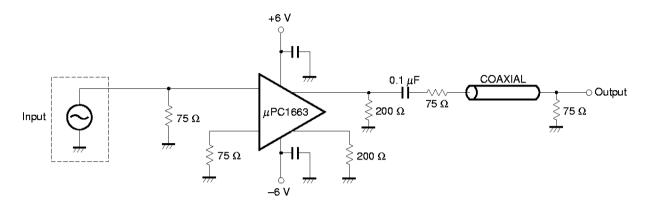
T_A - Operating Ambient Temperature - °C



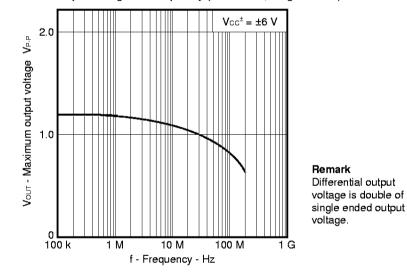
APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

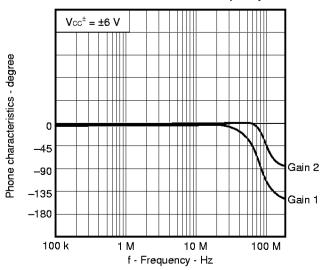
Video Line Driver Circuit Example



Maximum output voltage vs. Frequency (Video Line, Single Ended)



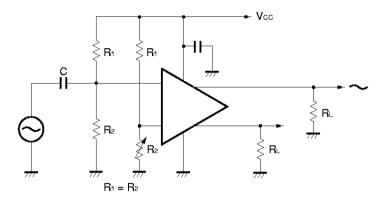
Phase Characteristics vs. Frequency





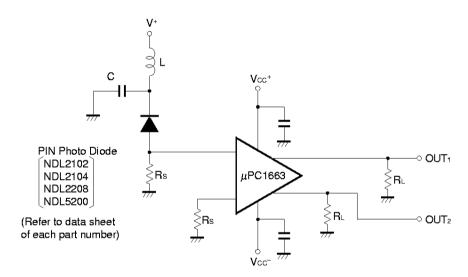
EXAMPLE 2

Vcc single supply application example (Outline)



EXAMPLE 3

Photo signal detector circuit example (Outline)



Caution When signal source impedance for μ PC1663 is critical, FET source follower buffer should be inserted between PIN Photo diode and μ PC1663 input

The application circuits and their parameters are for reference only and are not intended for use in actual design-ins.

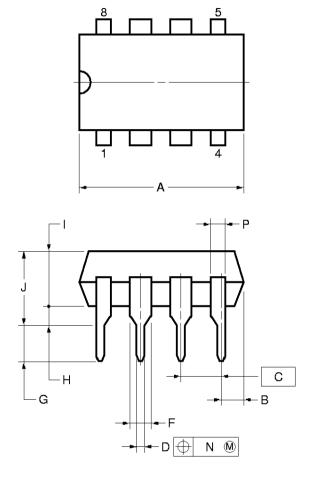
Precautions for design in and detail application circuit examples should be referred to application note 'Usage to μ PC1663 (Document No. G12290E)'.

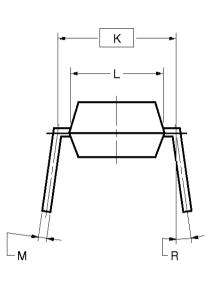


PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm)

8PIN PLASTIC DIP (300 mil)

$-\mu$ PC1663C-





NOTES

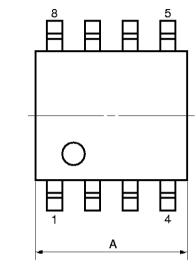
- 1) Each lead centerline is located within 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.
- 2) Item "K" to center of leads when formed parallel.

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
Α	10.16 MAX.	0.400 MAX.
В	1.27 MAX.	0.050 MAX.
С	2.54 (T.P.)	0.100 (T.P.)
D	0.50±0.10	$0.020\substack{+0.004 \\ -0.005}$
F	1.4 MIN.	0.055 MIN.
G	3.2±0.3	0.126±0.012
Н	0.51 MIN.	0.020 MIN.
1	4.31 MAX.	0.170 MAX.
J	5.08 MAX.	0.200 MAX.
K	7.62 (T.P.)	0.300 (T.P.)
L	6.4	0.252
М	$0.25^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	$0.010\substack{+0.004 \\ -0.003}$
N	0.25	0.01
Р	0.9 MIN.	0.035 MIN.
R	0~15°	0~15°

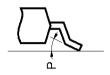
P8C-100-300B,C-1

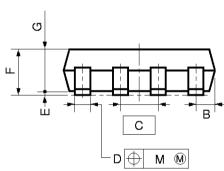
8 PIN PLASTIC SOP (225 mil)

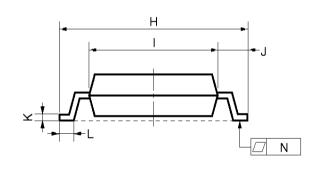
- μ**PC**1663**C**-



detail of lead end







NOTE

Each lead centerline is located within 0.12 mm (0.005 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

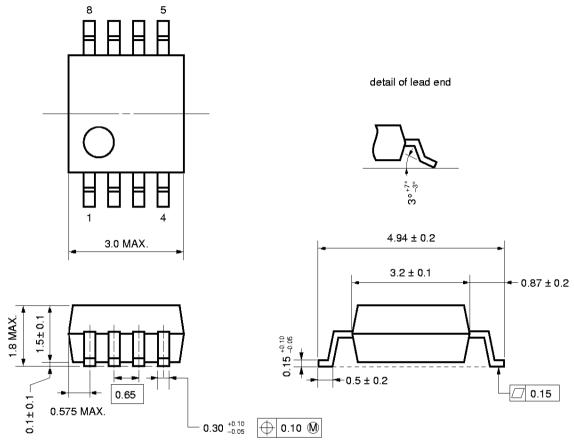
ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
Α	5.37 MAX.	0.212 MAX.
В	0.78 MAX.	0.031 MAX.
С	1.27 (T.P.)	0.050 (T.P.)
D	0.40 ^{+0.10} -0.05	$0.016^{+0.004}_{-0.003}$
E	0.1±0.1	0.004±0.004
F	1.8 MAX.	0.071 MAX.
G	1.49	0.059
Н	6.5±0.3	0.256±0.012
I	4.4	0.173
J	1.1	0.043
K	$0.15^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	$0.006^{+0.004}_{-0.002}$
L	0.6±0.2	$0.024^{+0.008}_{-0.009}$
М	0.12	0.005
N	0.10	0.004
Р	3°+7° -3°	3°+7° -3°

S8GM-50-225B-4



8PIN PLASTIC DIP (175 mil)

- μ**PC**1663**GV**-





RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

The following conditions (see tables below) must be met when soldering this product.

Please consult with our sales offices in case other soldering process is used, or in case other soldering is done under different conditions.

Surface Mount Types

For more details, refer to our document "SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL" (C10535E).

μPC1663G, μPC1663GV

Soldering method	Soldering conditions	Recommended condition symbol
Infrared ray reflow	Peak package's surface temperature: 235 °C or below, Reflow time: 30 seconds or below (210 °C or higher), Number of reflow process: 3, Exposure limit ^{Noto} : None	IR35-00-3
VPS	Peak package's surface temperature: 215 °C or below, Reflow time: 40 seconds or below (200 °C or higher), Number of reflow process: 3, Exposure limit ^{Noto} : None	VP15-00-3
Wave soldering	Solder temperature: 260 °C or below, Flow time: 10 seconds or below, Number of flow process: 1, Exposure limit ^{Note} : None	WS60-00-1
Partial heating method	Terminal temperature: 300 °C or below, Flow time: 3 seconds or below/pin, Exposure limit ^{Note} : None	

Note Exposure limit before soldering after dry-pack package is opened.

Storage conditions: 25 °C and relative humidity at 65 % or less.

Caution Do not apply more than a single process at once, except for "Partial heating method".

Through Hole Mount Type

μPC1663C

Soldering method	Soldering conditions	Recommended condition symbol
Wave soldering Solder temperature: 260 °C or below, Flow time: 10 seconds or below		
Partial heating method	Pin temperature: 300 °C or below, Flow time: 3 seconds or below/pin, Exposure limit None	

[MEMO]

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Standard: Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots

Special: Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support)

Specific: Aircrafts, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems or medical equipment for life support, etc.

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