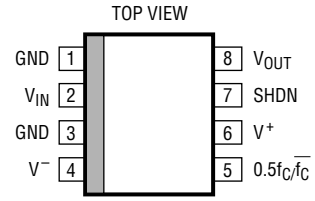
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-) 12V
Power Dissipation 400mW
Burn-In Voltage ..... ±5.5V
Operating Temperature Range
LTC1560-1C ..... 0°C to 70°C
LTC1560-1I ..... –40°C to 85°C
Maximum Junction Temperature ..... 150°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) ..... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION



S8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC SO

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 125°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER
LTC1560-1CS8 LTC1560-1IS8
S8 PART MARKING
15601 15601I

Consult factory for Military grade parts.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S = ±5V, T_A = 25°C, Pin 5 = –5V (f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz), Pin 7 = 0V unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage Range			±4.5	±5.0	±5.5	V
Passband Gain (f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz)	V_{IN} = 0.5V_{RMS}, f_{IN} = 20kHz			0.17		dB
	f_{IN} = 100kHz	●	–0.3	0.18	0.6	dB
	f_{IN} = 300kHz			0.08		dB
	f_{IN} = 550kHz (Gain Relative to 100kHz)	●	–0.35	0.05	0.3	dB
	f_{IN} = 850kHz (Gain Relative to 100kHz)	●	–0.8	–0.3	0	dB
	f_{IN} = 950kHz (Gain Relative to 100kHz)	●	–3.0	0.6	0.5	dB
	f_{IN} = f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz (Gain Relative to 100kHz)	●	–5.0	–1.0	1.0	dB
Transition Band Gain (Note 1)	V_{IN} = 0.5V_{RMS}, f_{IN} = 1.4MHz	●		–24	–18	dB
	f_{IN} = 1.9MHz			–42		dB
	f_{IN} = 2.0MHz			–51		dB
Stopband Gain (f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz) (Note 2)	f_{IN} = 2.44MHz	●		–70	–65	dB
	f_{IN} = 3.0MHz			–68		dB
	f_{IN} = 6.0MHz			–66.1		dB
Passband Gain (f_{CUTOFF} = 500kHz)	f_{IN} = 100kHz, Pin 5 = 5V			0.14		dB
	f_{IN} = f_{CUTOFF} = 500kHz	●	–4	–1.6	0.5	dB
	f_{IN} = 1.4MHz			–45		dB
Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 5k		±2.20	±3		V
	R_L = 5k	●	±1.75			V
Output DC Offset (V_{OS})				±250		mV
Power Supply Current (I_S)		●		22	29	mA
Power Supply Current in Shutdown Mode	Pin 7 at 5V			1		mA
Total Output Noise	V_{IN} (Pin 2) Tied to Ground, f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz, BW = 2MHz			350		μV_{RMS}
	V_{IN} (Pin 2) Tied to Ground, f_{CUTOFF} = 0.5MHz, BW = 1MHz			322		μV_{RMS}
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	V_{IN} = 1V_{RMS}, f_{IN} = 200kHz, f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz, BW = 1MHz			–63		dB
	f_{IN} = 300kHz, f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz, BW = 1MHz			–61		dB
	f_{IN} = 1MHz, f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz, BW = 2MHz			–62		dB
	f_{IN} = 300kHz, f_{CUTOFF} = 0.5MHz, BW = 1MHz			–62		dB
	f_{IN} = 500kHz, f_{CUTOFF} = 0.5MHz, BW = 1MHz			–63		dB
Input Resistance (R_{IN})		●	6	8	10	kΩ

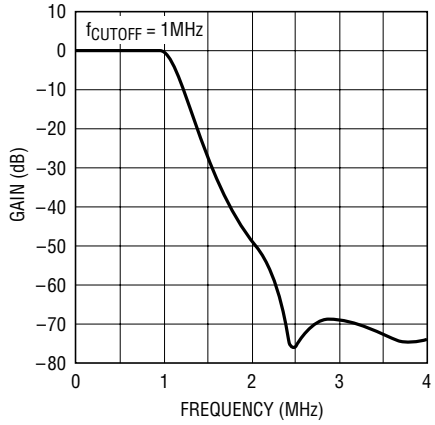
The ● denotes specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range.

Note 1: To properly measure high frequency characteristics of the filter, a noninverting output buffer is recommended as shown on the demo board connection diagram, Figure 2. A small resistor (e.g. 100Ω) can also be used instead of the buffer to isolate any high capacitive load (C_L > 10pF) from the filter output.

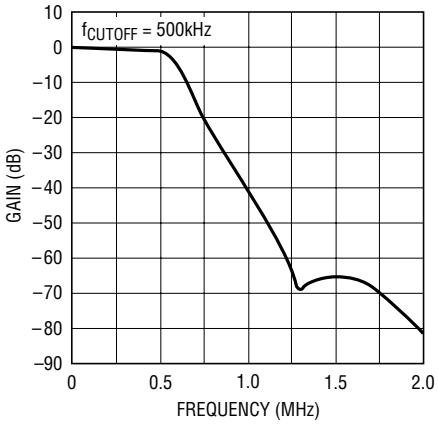
Note 2: The stopband gain at 2.44MHz is guaranteed by design.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

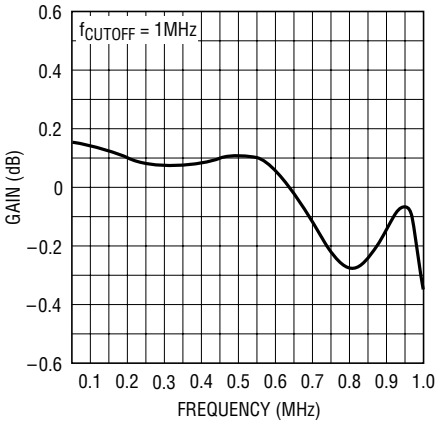
Frequency Response



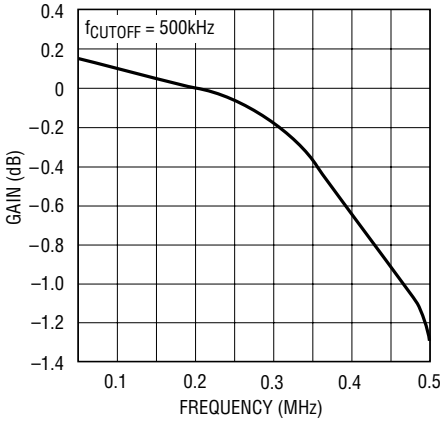
Frequency Response



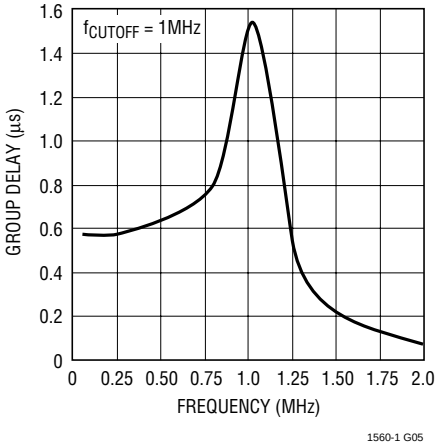
Passband Gain



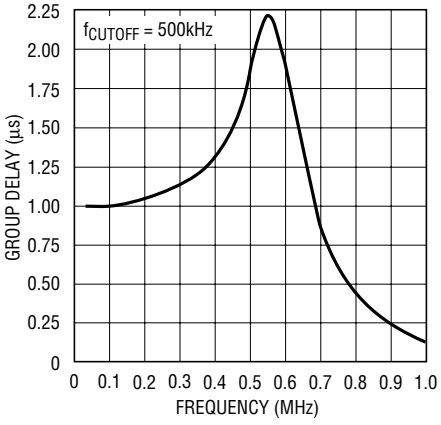
Passband Gain



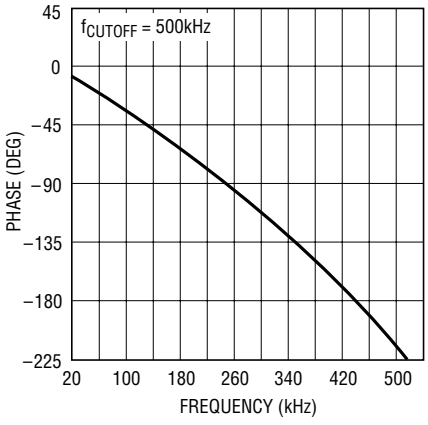
Group Delay



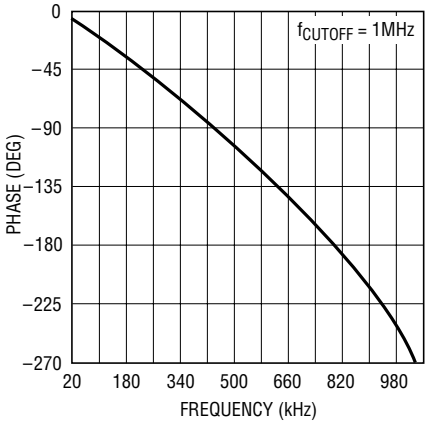
Group Delay



Phase vs Frequency

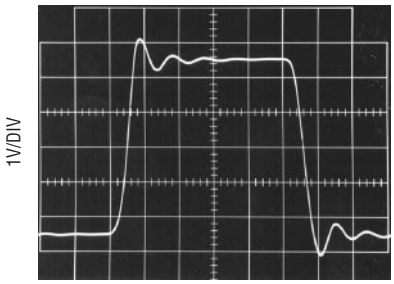


Phase vs Frequency



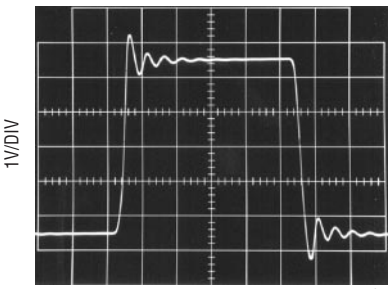
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Transient Response



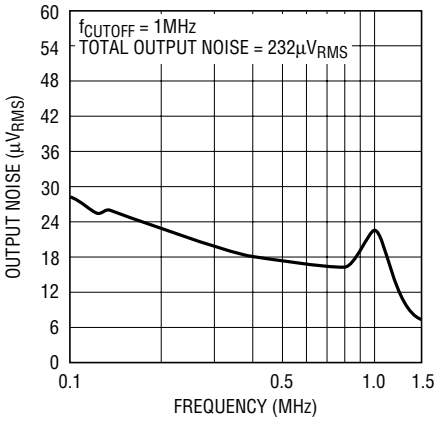
f_{CUTOFF} = 0.5MHz 2µs/DIV
V_{IN} = $5V_{P-P}$
f_{IN} = 50kHz

Transient Response

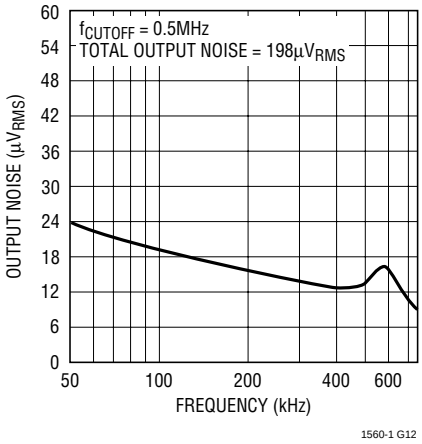


f_{CUTOFF} = 1MHz 2µs/DIV
V_{IN} = $5V_{P-P}$
f_{IN} = 50kHz

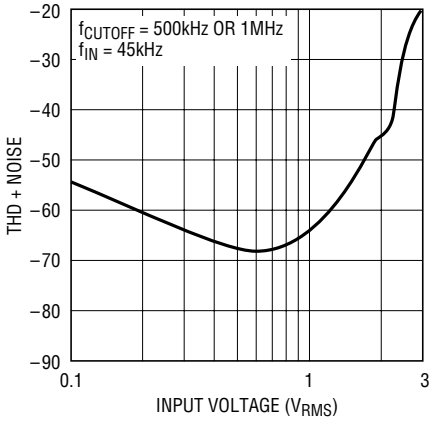
Output Noise vs Frequency



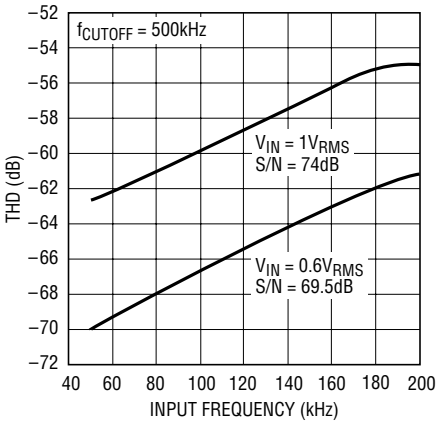
Output Noise vs Frequency



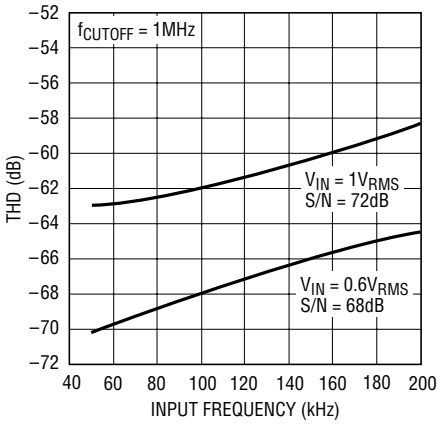
Dynamic Range



THD + Noise vs Input Frequency



THD + Noise vs Input Frequency



PIN FUNCTIONS

GND (Pins 1, 3): Analog Ground Pins. The quality of the analog ground can affect the filter performance. For dual supply operation the analog ground pin should be connected to an analog ground plane surrounding the package. The analog ground plane should be connected to a digital ground plane (if any) at a single point. For single supply operation, the analog ground pin should be biased at one-half the power supply across the device (see Figure 1) and the analog ground plane should then be connected to V^- (Pin 4).

V_{IN} (Pin 2): The filter input is internally connected to the inverting input of a high frequency op amp through an 8k resistor.

V^-, V^+ (Pins 4, 6): Power Supply Pins. The negative and positive power supply (Pins 4 and 6 respectively) should be decoupled with a 0.1µF capacitor in parallel with a 0.01µF. Both capacitors should be types designed for decoupling video frequencies and they should be placed as close as possible to the power supply pins of the filter. Parallel routing of high frequency signal paths should be avoided; they will couple into the device's power supply pins and cause gain inaccuracy and stopband degradation. The power supplies can be applied in any order, that is, the positive supply can be applied before the negative supply and vice versa. Switching power supplies are not recommended.

$0.5f_C/\overline{f_C}$ (Pin 5): By tying Pin 5 high the filter cutoff frequency is internally programmed for 500kHz. By tying Pin 5 low the cutoff frequency will switch to 1MHz. Pin 5 should not be left floating. The logic threshold of Pin 5 is approximately 0.4 times the total power supply across the device.

SHDN (Pin 7): Shutdown. Under normal operating conditions, Pin 7 should be shorted either to the analog ground (Pin 1) or to V^- (Pin 4). If Pin 7 is pulled high to V^+, the filter operation will stop and the IC will be placed in a power saving mode. The power supply current will then be reduced to 1mA. For a ±5V supply, the logic threshold of Pin 7 is 2.5V. Pin 7 is internally connected to the analog ground pin via a 50k resistor.

V_{OUT} (Pin 8): The filter output pin can sink or source 1mA. The total harmonic distortion of the filter will degrade when driving coaxial cables or loads less than 10k without an output buffer.

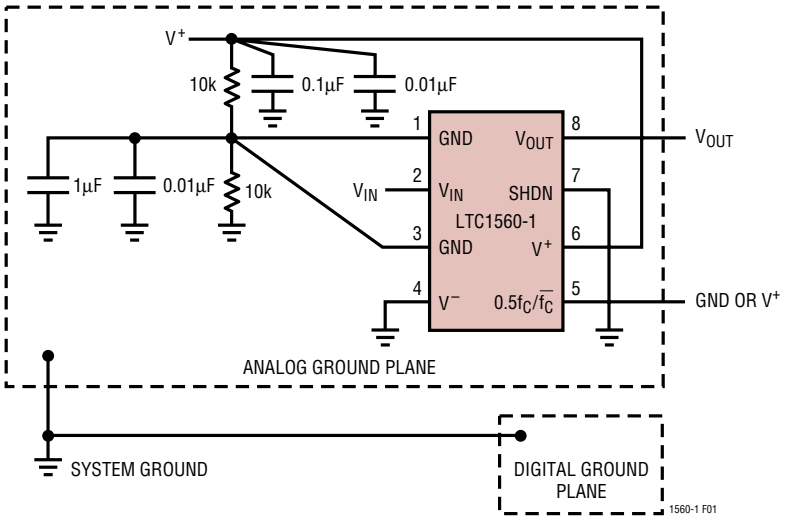


Figure 1. Connections for Single Supply Operation

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The performance of the LTC1560-1 can be easily evaluated by using demo board 135A which can be obtained through LTC marketing. Figure 2 shows the circuit connection of the LTC1560-1 in demo board 135A. The filter cutoff frequency can be switched via S2 and the power savings mode can also be activated via S1. The output of the filter is buffered by U2, an LT®1360 op amp. The buffering can be bypassed by using jumper JP1. Figure 3 shows the demo board layout.

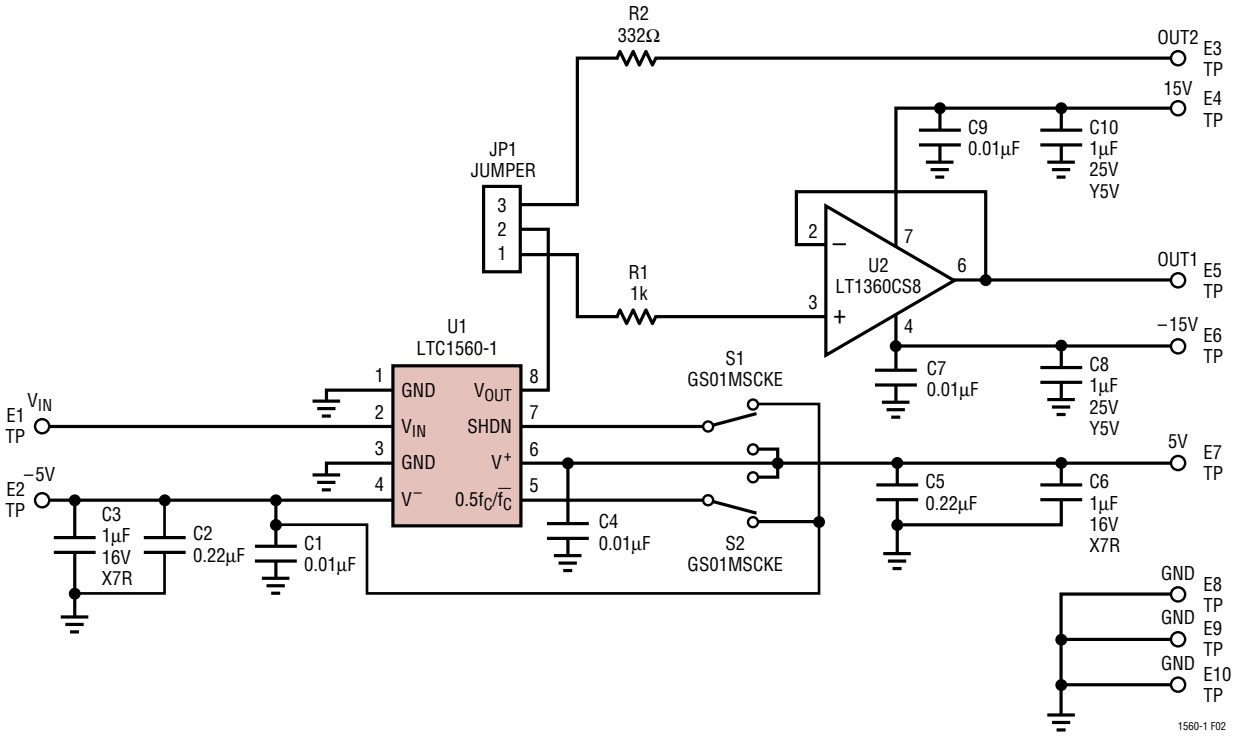


Figure 2. Demo Board 135A Connection Diagram

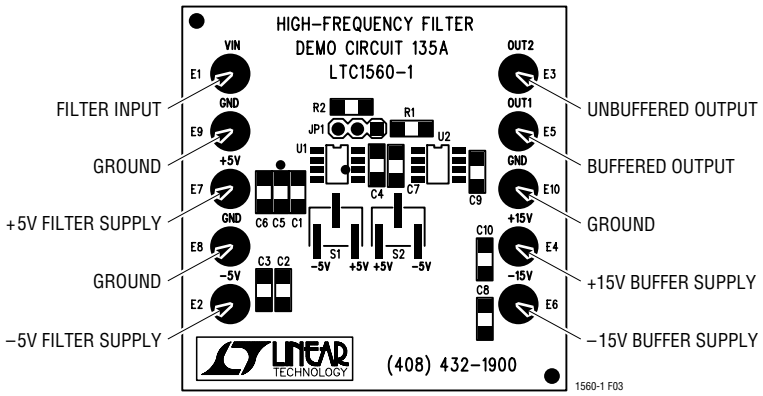
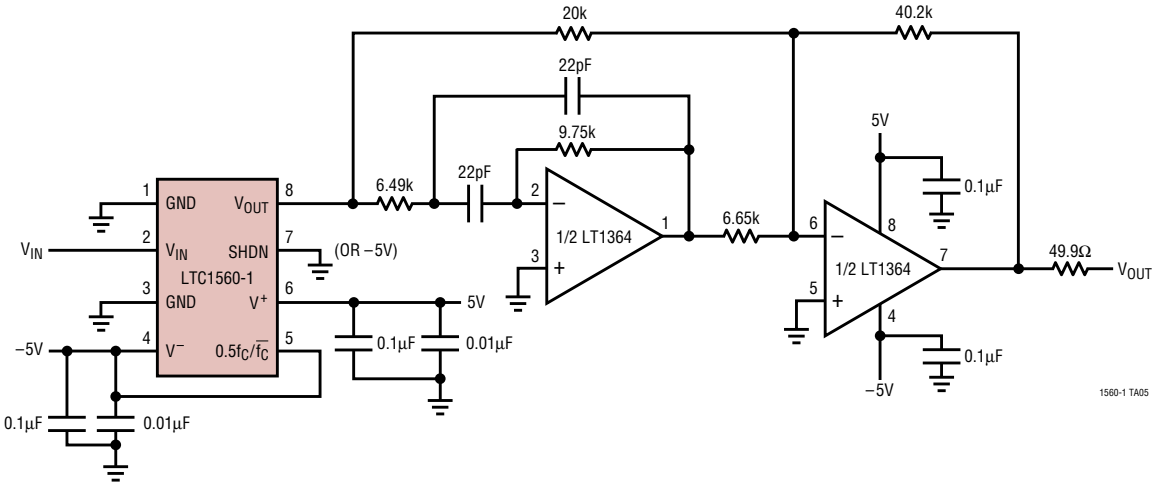


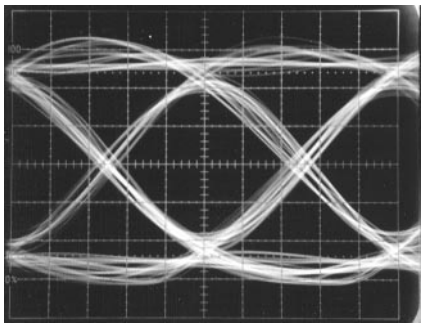
Figure 3. Demo Board 135A Layout

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Augmenting the LTC1560-1 for Improved Delay Flatness



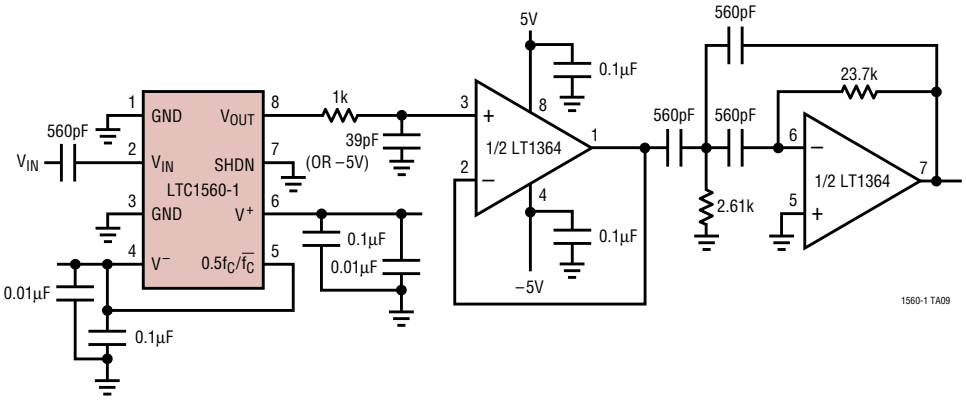
2-Level Eye Diagram of the Equalized Filter



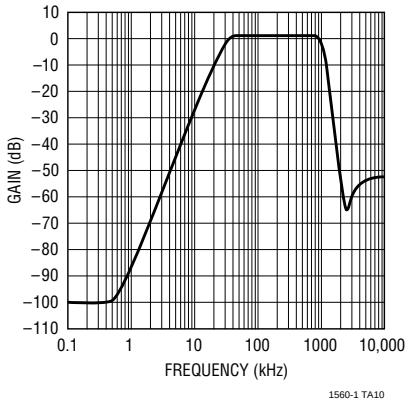
2Mbps/s

1560-1 TA06

1MHz Lowpass Filter Cascaded with a 30kHz 3rd Order Highpass Filter

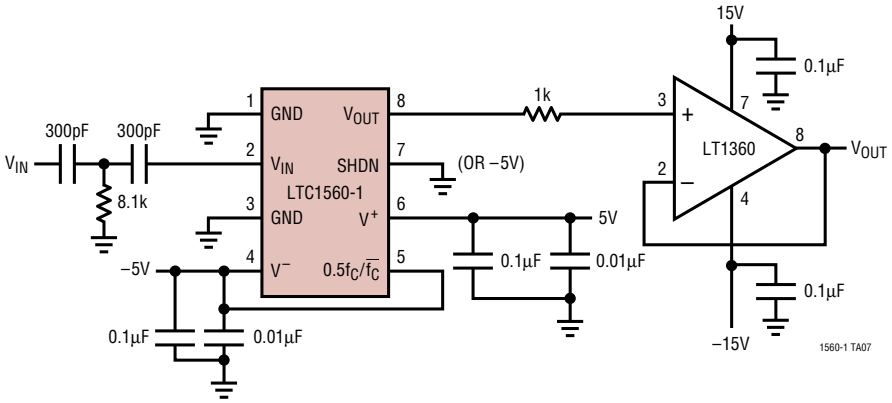


Gain vs Frequency

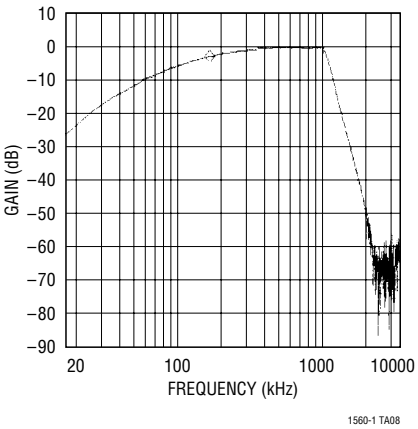


TYPICAL APPLICATION

A Simple Highpass/Lowpass Filter



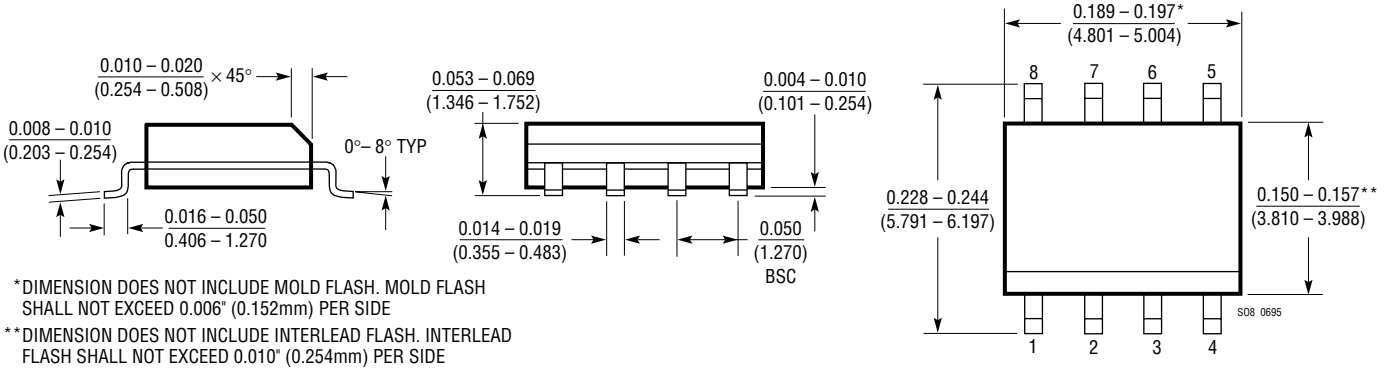
Measured Frequency Response



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1360/LT1361/ LT1362	50MHz, 800V/µs Op Amp(s)	Single/Dual/Quad C-Load™ Op Amps
LTC1562	Active RC Quad Universal Filter	Very Low Noise, Low Distortion

C-Load is a trademark of Linear Technology Corporation

Linear Technology Corporation
1630 McCarthy Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035-7417• (408) 432-1900
FAX: (408) 434-0507•TELEX: 499-3977 • www.linear-tech.com

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