LM6181
100 mA, 100 MHz Current Feedback Amplifier

General Description
The LM6181 current-feedback amplifier offers an unparalleled combination of bandwidth, slew-rate, and output current. The amplifier can directly drive up to 100 pF capacitive loads without oscillating and a 10V signal into a 50Ω or 75Ω back-terminated coax cable system over the full industrial temperature range. This represents a radical enhancement in output drive capability for an 8-pin DIP high-speed amplifier making it ideal for video applications.

Built on National's advanced high-speed VIP™ II (Vertically Integrated PNP) process, the LM6181 employs current-feedback providing bandwidth that does not vary dramatically with gain; 100 MHz at A_v = -1, 60 MHz at A_v = -10. With a slew rate of 2000V/µs, 2nd harmonic distortion of −50 dBc at 10 MHz and settling time of 50 ns (0.1%) the LM6181 dynamic performance makes it ideal for data acquisition, high speed ATE, and precision pulse amplifier applications.

Features
(Typical unless otherwise noted)
- Slew rate: 2000 V/µs
- Settling time (0.1%): 50 ns
- Characterized for supply ranges: ±5V and ±15V
- Low differential gain and phase error: 0.05%, 0.04˚
- High output drive: ±10V into 100Ω
- Guaranteed bandwidth and slew rate
- Improved performance over EL2020, OP160, AD844, LT1223 and HA5004

Applications
- Coax cable driver
- Video amplifier
- Flash ADC buffer
- High frequency filter
- Scanner and Imaging systems

Typical Application

![Typical Application Diagram](image_url)
**Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)**

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

- **Supply Voltage**: ±18V
- **Differential Input Voltage**: ±6V
- **Input Voltage**: ±Supply Voltage
- **Inverting Input Current**: 15 mA

**Soldering Information**
- **Dual-In-Line Package (N)**: Soldering (10 sec) 260°C
- **Small Outline Package (M)**: Vapor Phase (60 seconds) 215°C
- **Infrared (15 seconds)**: 220°C
- **Output Short Circuit (Note 7)**

**Storage Temperature Range**
- −65°C ≤ TJ ≤ +150°C

**Maximum Junction Temperature**
- 150°C

**ESD Rating (Note 2)**
- ±3000V

**Operating Ratings**

- **Supply Voltage Range**: 7V to 32V
- **Junction Temperature Range (Note 3)**
  - LM6181AM: −55°C ≤ TJ ≤ +125°C
  - LM6181AI, LM6181I: −40°C ≤ TJ ≤ +85°C

**Thermal Resistance (θJA, θJC)**
- 8-pin DIP (N): 102°C/W, 42°C/W
- 8-pin SO (M-8): 153°C/W, 42°C/W
- 16-pin SO (M): 70°C/W, 38°C/W

**±15V DC Electrical Characteristics**

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, RF = 820Ω, and RL = 1kΩ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits TJ = 25°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>LM6181AM</th>
<th>LM6181AI</th>
<th>LM6181I</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit (Note 5)</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit (Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOS</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>TC</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage Drift</td>
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<td>VB</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Bias Current</td>
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<td>TC IB</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current Drift</td>
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<td>IB</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>PSR</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
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<td>IB</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection</td>
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<td>CMR</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection</td>
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<td>−10V ≤ VCM ≤ +10V</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<td>IB</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection</td>
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<td>−10V ≤ VCM ≤ +10V</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>−10V ≤ VCM ≤ +10V</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>VBS = ±4.5V, ±16V</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Output Resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td>AV = −1, f = 300 kHz</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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</table>
## ±15V DC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, $R_F = 820\,\Omega$, and $R_L = 1\,k\Omega$ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits $T_J = 25^\circ C$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>LM6181AM</th>
<th>LM6181AI</th>
<th>LM6181I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Limit</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
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<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{IN}$</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Resistance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>MΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_O$</td>
<td>Output Voltage Swing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$R_L = 1,k\Omega$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 100,\Omega$</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{SC}$</td>
<td>Output Short Circuit Current</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Z_T$</td>
<td>Transimpedance</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>$R_L = 1,k\Omega$</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>$R_L = 100,\Omega$</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_S$</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{CM}$</td>
<td>Input Common Mode Voltage Range</td>
<td>$V^+ - 1.7V$</td>
<td>$V^- + 1.7V$</td>
<td>$V^+ - 1.7V$</td>
<td>$V^- + 1.7V$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## ±15V AC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, $R_F = 820\,\Omega$, $R_L = 1\,k\Omega$ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits $T_J = 25^\circ C$.

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<td>Limit</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Closed Loop Bandwidth</td>
<td>$A_V = +2$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$-3,\text{dB}$</td>
<td>$A_V = +10$</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_V = -1$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_V = -10$</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PBW</td>
<td>Power Bandwidth</td>
<td>$A_V = -1$, $V_O = 5,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>Overdriven</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_V = -1$, $V_O = 0,V$, $R_L = 150,\Omega$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Settling Time (0.1%)</td>
<td>$A_V = -1$, $V_O = \pm10,V$, $R_L = 150,\Omega$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$, $t_f$</td>
<td>Rise and Fall Time</td>
<td>$V_O = 1,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_p$</td>
<td>Propagation Delay Time</td>
<td>$V_O = 1,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{n(+)}$</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Noise Current Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,kHz$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{n(-)}$</td>
<td>Inverting Input Noise Current Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,kHz$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\theta_n$</td>
<td>Input Noise Voltage Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,kHz$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### ±15V AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±15V, \( R_F = 820\,\Omega \), \( R_L = 1\,k\,\Omega \) unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits \( T_J = 25^\circ\mathrm{C} \).

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<tr>
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<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
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<th>LM6181AI</th>
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<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>2 ( V_{pp} ), 10 MHz</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>dBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>2 ( V_{pp} ), 10 MHz</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Differential Gain | \( R_L = 150\,\Omega \)  
|                   | \( A_V = +2 \)  
|                   | NTSC | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | %     |
| Differential Phase | \( R_L = 150\,\Omega \)  
|                   | \( A_V = +2 \)  
|                   | NTSC | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | Deg   |
### ±5V DC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±5V, $R_F = 820\Omega$, and $R_L = 1\ k\Omega$ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits $T_J = 25^\circ C$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>LM6181AM</th>
<th>LM6181AI</th>
<th>LM6181I</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typical Limit</td>
<td>Typical Limit</td>
<td>Typical Limit</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T C$</td>
<td>Input Offset Voltage Drift</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Bias Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T C$</td>
<td>Inverting Input Bias Current Drift</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| $I_B$ | Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Drift | | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | >CreateTableCell
| $I_B$ | Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection | $V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V$ | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | μA/V |
| $PSR$ | Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Power Supply Rejection | $V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V$ | 0.05 | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.5 | max |
| $I_B$ | Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection | $-2.5V \leq V_{CM} \leq +2.5V$ | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | μA/V |
|         | Non-Inverting Input Bias Current Common Mode Rejection | $-2.5V \leq V_{CM} \leq +2.5V$ | 0.12 | 0.5 | 0.12 | 0.5 | max |
| $CMRR$ | Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $-2.5V \leq V_{CM} \leq +2.5V$ | 57 | 50 | 57 | 50 | dB |
|         | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $V_S = ±4.0V, ±6.0V$ | 80 | 70 | 80 | 70 | min |
| $R_O$ | Output Resistance | $A_v = −1, f = 300 \ kHz$ | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | Ω |
| $R_{IN}$ | Non-Inverting Input Resistance | | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | MΩ |
| $V_O$ | Output Voltage Swing | $R_L = 1 \ k\Omega$ | 2.6 | 2.25 | 2.6 | 2.25 | V |
|         | | $R_L = 100\Omega$ | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | min |
| $I_{SC}$ | Output Short Circuit Current | | 100 | 75 | 100 | 75 | mA |
|         | | | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | min |
| $Z_T$ | Transimpedance | $R_L = 1 \ k\Omega$ | 1.4 | 0.75 | 1.4 | 0.75 | MΩ |
|         | | $R_L = 100\Omega$ | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | max |
| $I_S$ | Supply Current | No Load, $V_O = 0V$ | 6.5 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | mA |
|         | | | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | max |
| $V_{CM}$ | Input Common Mode Voltage Range | | $V^+ − 1.7V$ | $V^+ − 1.7V$ | $V^+ − 1.7V$ | $V^+ − 1.7V$ | V |
|         | | | $V^+ + 1.7V$ | $V^+ + 1.7V$ | $V^+ + 1.7V$ | $V^+ + 1.7V$ | |
### ±5V AC Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for Supply Voltage = ±5V, $R_F = 820\,\Omega$, and $R_L = 1\,\text{k}\Omega$ unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes; all other limits $T_J = 25\,\text{˚C}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>LM6181AM</th>
<th>LM6181AI</th>
<th>LM6181I</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Limit</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
<td>(Note 4)</td>
<td>(Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Closed Loop Bandwidth $-3$ dB</td>
<td>$A_V = +2$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>MHz</td>
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<td>$A_V = +10$</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>$A_V = -1$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$A_V = -10$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBW</td>
<td>Power Bandwidth</td>
<td>$A_V = -1, V_O = 4,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>$A_V = -1, V_O = \pm 2V, R_L = 150,\Omega$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>375</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>500</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Settling Time (0.1%)</td>
<td>$A_V = -1, V_O = \pm 2V, R_L = 150,\Omega$</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r, t_f$</td>
<td>Rise and Fall Time</td>
<td>$V_O = 1,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_D$</td>
<td>Propagation Delay Time</td>
<td>$V_O = 1,V_{PP}$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{n(\pm)}$</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input Noise Current Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,\text{kHz}$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pA/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{n(-)}$</td>
<td>Inverting Input Noise Current Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,\text{kHz}$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>pA/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e_n$</td>
<td>Input Noise Voltage Density</td>
<td>$f = 1,\text{kHz}$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>nV/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 $V_{PP}, 10,\text{MHz}$</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-45</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2 $V_{PP}, 10,\text{MHz}$</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_L = 150,\Omega$</td>
<td>$A_V = +2$</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$NTSC$</td>
<td>$A_V = +2$</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating ratings indicate conditions the device is intended to be functional, but device parameter specifications may not be guaranteed under these conditions. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

**Note 2:** Human body model 100 pF and 1.5 k$\Omega$.

**Note 3:** The typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the molded plastic DIP(N) package soldered directly into a PC board is 102°C/W. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the S.O. surface mount (M) package mounted flush to the PC board is 70°C/W when pins 1, 4, 8, 9 and 16 are soldered to a total 2 in$^2$ 1 oz. copper trace. The 16-pin S.O. (M) package must have pin 4 and at least one of pins 1, 8, 9, or 16 connected to $V^-$ for proper operation. The typical junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the S.O. (M-8) package soldered directly into a PC board is 153°C/W.

**Note 4:** Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

**Note 5:** All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard type face) or at operating temperature extremes (bold face type).

**Note 6:** Measured from +25% to +75% of output waveform.

**Note 7:** Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of ±130 mA over a long term basis may adversely affect reliability.

**Note 8:** For guaranteed Military Temperature Range parameters see RETS6181X.
Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted

**CLOSED-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**
$V_S = \pm 15V; R_f = 820\Omega; R_L = 1\ k\Omega$

**UNITY GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE**
$V_S = \pm 15V; A_V = +1; R_f = 820\Omega$

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**
$A_V = -1; R_f = 820\Omega; R_L = 1\ k\Omega$

**CLOSED-LOOP FREQUENCY RESPONSE**
$V_S = \pm 15V; R_f = 820\Omega; R_L = 150\Omega$

**UNIT GAIN FREQUENCY RESPONSE**
$V_S = \pm 5V; A_V = +1; R_f = 820\Omega$

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**
$A_V = -1; R_f = 820\Omega; R_L = 150\Omega$
Typical Performance Characteristics \( T_A = 25°C \) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**INVERTING GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 15V; \ A_V = -1; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)

**INVERTING GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 5V; \ A_V = -1; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)

**NON-INFRINGEMENT GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 15V; \ A_V = +2; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)

**NON-INFRINGEMENT GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 5V; \ A_V = +2; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)

**INVERTING GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 15V; \ A_V = -10; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)

**INVERTING GAIN**

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

\( V_S = \pm 5V; \ A_V = -10; \)

\( R_f = 820\Omega \)
Typical Performance Characteristics  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**Non-Inverting Gain Frequency Response**
- $V_S = \pm 15\, V$; $A_V = +10$;
- $R_f = 820\, \Omega$

**Non-Inverting Gain Frequency Compensation**
- $V_S = \pm 15\, V$; $A_V = +2$;
- $R_L = 150\, \Omega$

**Bandwidth vs $R_f$ & $R_S$**
- $A_V = -1$, $R_L = 1\, k\, \Omega$

**Output Swing vs $R_{LOAD}$ PULSED**, $V_S = \pm 15\, V$,
- $I_{IN} = \pm 200\, \mu A$, $V_{IN+} = 0\, V$

**Transimpedance vs Frequency**
- $V_S = \pm 15\, V$
- $R_L = 1\, k\, \Omega$
Typical Performance Characteristics  \( T_A = 25^\circ\text{C} \) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
\( V_S = \pm 15\text{V} \)
\( R_L = 100\Omega \)

\[
|Z_I| (\text{dB})
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{FREQUENCY} & 1k & 10k & 100k & 1M & 10M & 100M \\
\hline
30 & & & & & & \\
60 & 50 & 40 & 30 & 20 & 10 & 0 \\
90 & 80 & 70 & 60 & 50 & 40 & 30 \\
120 & 110 & 100 & 90 & 80 & 70 & 60 \\
130 & 120 & 110 & 100 & 90 & 80 & 70 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
\( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \)
\( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)

\[
|Z_I| (\text{dB})
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{FREQUENCY} & 1k & 10k & 100k & 1M & 10M & 100M \\
\hline
30 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
60 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
90 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
120 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
130 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

SETTLING RESPONSE
\( V_S = \pm 15\text{V}; \ R_L = 150\Omega; \ V_O = \pm 5\text{V}; A_V = -1 \)

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{EDGES} & \text{FALLING} & 10\text{mV} & +0.2\% & -0.2\% & +0.2\% \\
& \text{RISING} & 0.2\% & +0.2\% & -0.2\% & +0.2\% \\
\text{FALLING EDGE} & 57\text{mV} & +0.2\% & -0.2\% & +0.2\% & -0.2\% \\
\text{RISING EDGE} & -43\text{mV} & -19.6\text{ns} & 20\text{ns/div} & 180.4\text{ns} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

SETTLING RESPONSE
\( V_S = \pm 5\text{V}; \ R_L = 150\Omega; \ V_O = \pm 2\text{V}; A_V = -1 \)

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{EDGES} & \text{FALLING} & 25\text{mV} & +0.25\% & -0.25\% & +0.25\% \\
& \text{RISING} & 5\text{mV} & +0.25\% & -0.25\% & -0.25\% & -0.25\% \\
\text{FALLING EDGE} & 25\text{mV} & +0.25\% & -0.25\% & +0.25\% & -0.25\% \\
\text{RISING EDGE} & -25\text{mV} & -19.6\text{ns} & 20\text{ns/div} & 180.4\text{ns} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

SUGGESTED \( R_f \) and \( R_s \) for \( C_L \)
\( A_V = -1; \ R_L = 150\Omega \)

\[
\text{LOAD (pf)}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{\( R_f \) \text{ and } R_s \ (k\Omega)} & 0.5 & 1 & 1.5 & 2 & 2.5 & 3 & 3.5 \\
\text{dB PEAKING} & 10 & 100 & 1000 & 10000 & 10000 & 10000 & 10000 \\
V_S = \pm 5\text{V} & & & & & & \\
V_S = \pm 15\text{V} & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY
\( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \)
\( R_L = 100\Omega \)

\[
|Z_I| (\text{dB})
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{FREQUENCY} & 1k & 10k & 100k & 1M & 10M & 100M \\
\hline
30 & & & & & & \\
60 & 50 & 40 & 30 & 20 & 10 & 0 \\
90 & 80 & 70 & 60 & 50 & 40 & 30 \\
120 & 110 & 100 & 90 & 80 & 70 & 60 \\
130 & 120 & 110 & 100 & 90 & 80 & 70 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
Typical Performance Characteristics  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**SUGGESTED $R_f$ and $R_s$ FOR $C_L$**

$A_V = -1$

- $V_S = \pm 5V$
- $V_S = \pm 15V$

**SUGGESTED $R_f$ and $R_s$ FOR $C_L$**

$A_V = +2$; $R_L = 150 \Omega$

- $V_S = \pm 5V$
- $V_S = \pm 15V$

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQ**

$V_S = \pm 15V$; $A_V = -1$

- $R_f = 820 \Omega$

**PSRR ($V_S^*$) vs FREQ**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$
- $V_S = \pm 5V$
**Typical Performance Characteristics**  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

1. **PSRR ($V_S^-$) vs FREQUENCY**
   - $V_S = \pm 15V$
   - $V_S = \pm 5V$

2. **CMRR vs FREQUENCY**
   - $V_S = \pm 15V$
   - $V_S = \pm 5V$

3. **INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE vs FREQUENCY**
   - 100
   - 10
   - 1
   - 0.01
   - 0.1
   - 1
   - 10
   - 100
   - FREQUENCY (kHz)

4. **INPUT CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY**
   - 100
   - 10
   - 1
   - 0.01
   - 0.1
   - 1
   - 10
   - 100
   - FREQUENCY (kHz)

5. **SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $A_V = -1$; $R_L = 150\Omega$, $V_S = \pm 15V$**
   - SLEW RATE POSITIVE
   - SLEW RATE NEGATIVE

6. **SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE $A_V = -1$; $R_L = 150\Omega$, $V_S = \pm 5V$**
   - SLEW RATE POSITIVE
   - SLEW RATE NEGATIVE

[Graphs and data plots for PSRR, CMRR, Input Voltage Noise, Input Current Noise, and Slew Rate vs Temperature are included here.]
Typical Performance Characteristics \( T_A = 25^\circ \text{C} \) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

### −3 dB Bandwidth vs Temperature
- **AV = −1**
  - \( V_S = \pm 15\text{V} \)
  - \( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)
  - \( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \)
  - \( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)

### Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp,
- **AV = +1**
  - \( V_S = \pm 15\text{V} \); \( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)
  - \( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \); \( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)

### Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp,
- **AV = +1**
  - \( V_S = \pm 15\text{V} \); \( R_L = 100\Omega \)
  - \( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \); \( R_L = 100\Omega \)

### Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp,
- **AV = −1**
  - \( V_S = \pm 15\text{V} \); \( R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega \)
  - \( V_S = \pm 5\text{V} \); \( R_L = 100\Omega \)
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25{}^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,

- $A_v = -1$
- $V_S = \pm 15V; R_L = 100\Omega$

- $A_v = +2$
- $V_S = \pm 15V; R_L = 100\Omega$
- $V_S = \pm 5V; R_L = 1k\Omega$

SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,

- $A_v = -1$
- $V_S = \pm 5V; R_L = 1k\Omega$

- $A_v = +2$
- $V_S = \pm 5V; R_L = 1k\Omega$

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Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**

- $A_v = +2$
- $V_S = \pm 5V$; $R_L = 100\,\Omega$

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**

- $A_v = -10$
- $V_S = \pm 15V$; $R_L = 1\,k\Omega$

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**

- $A_v = -10$
- $V_S = \pm 5V$; $R_L = 100\,\Omega$

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**

- $A_v = +10$
- $V_S = \pm 15V$; $R_L = 1\,k\Omega$
Typical Performance Characteristics  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**  
$A_v = +10$  
$V_S = \pm 15V$; $R_L = 100\Omega$

![Graph of Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp](image1)

**SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE vs TEMP,**  
$A_v = +10$  
$V_S = \pm 5V$; $R_L = 1k\Omega$

![Graph of Small Signal Pulse Response vs Temp](image2)

**OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE**  
$V_S = \pm 5V$

![Graph of Offset Voltage vs Temp](image3)

**TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE**  
$V_S = \pm 15V$

![Graph of Transimpedance vs Temp](image4)
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**TRANSIMPEDEANCE vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 5V$

$R_L = 1k\Omega$

$R_L = 100\Omega$

**QUIESCENT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 15V$

**PSRR vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 15V$ TO $\pm 5V$

**CMRR vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 5V$ TO $\pm 15V$

**NON-INVERTING BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 15V$

$V_S = \pm 5V$

**INVERTING BIA CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**

$V_S = \pm 15V$

$V_S = \pm 5V$
Typical Performance Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ$C unless otherwise noted (Continued)

**PSR $I_{B(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$ to $\pm 5V$

**CMR $I_{B(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$ to $\pm 5V$

**$I_{SC(+)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$
- $V_S = \pm 5V$

**PSR $I_{B(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$ to $\pm 5V$

**CMR $I_{B(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 15V$ to $\pm 5V$

**$I_{SC(-)}$ vs TEMPERATURE**

- $V_S = \pm 5V$
Typical Performance Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Power Derating Curves

N-Package

M-Package

M-8 Package

*θ_{JA} = Thermal Resistance with 2 square inches of 1 ounce Copper tied to Pins 1, 8, 9 and 16.
Typical Applications

CURRENT FEEDBACK TOPOLOGY

For a conventional voltage feedback amplifier the resulting small-signal bandwidth is inversely proportional to the desired gain to a first order approximation based on the gain-bandwidth concept. In contrast, the current feedback amplifier topology, such as the LM6181, transcends this limitation to offer a signal bandwidth that is relatively independent of the closed-loop gain. Figure 1a and Figure 1b illustrate that for closed loop gains of −1 and −5 the resulting pulse fidelity suggests quite similar bandwidths for both configurations.

Figure 1a and Figure 1b illustrate that for closed loop gains of −1 and −5 the resulting pulse fidelity suggests quite similar bandwidths for both configurations.

![Figure 1a](image1a)

![Figure 1b](image1b)

FIGURE 1. 1a, 1b: Variation of Closed Loop Gain from −1 to −5 Yields Similar Responses

The closed-loop bandwidth of the LM6181 depends on the feedback resistance, \( R_f \). Therefore, \( R_S \) and not \( R_f \) must be varied to adjust for the desired closed-loop gain as in Figure 2.

![Figure 2](image2)

FIGURE 2. \( R_S \) Is Adjusted to Obtain the Desired Closed Loop Gain, \( A_{VCL} \)

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING AND LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

A fundamental requirement for high-speed amplifier design is adequate bypassing of the power supply. It is critical to maintain a wideband low-impedance to ground at the amplifiers supply pins to insure the fidelity of high speed amplifier transient signals. 10 µF tantalum and 0.1 µF ceramic bypass capacitors are recommended for each supply pin. The bypass capacitors should be placed as close to the amplifier pins as possible (0.5" or less).

FEEDBACK RESISTOR SELECTION: \( R_f \)

Selecting the feedback resistor, \( R_f \), is a dominant factor in compensating the LM6181. For general applications the LM6181 will maintain specified performance with an 820 Ω feedback resistor. Although this value will provide good results for most applications, it may be advantageous to adjust this value slightly. Consider, for instance, the effect on pulse responses with two different configurations where both the closed-loop gains are 2 and the feedback resistors are 820 Ω and 1640 Ω, respectively. Figure 3a and Figure 3b illustrate the effect of increasing \( R_f \) while maintaining the same closed-loop gain—the amplifier bandwidth decreases. Accordingly, larger feedback resistors can be used to slow down the LM6181 (see −3 dB bandwidth vs \( R_f \) typical curves) and reduce overshoot in the time domain response. Conversely, smaller feedback resistance values than 820 Ω can be used to compensate for the reduction of bandwidth at high closed loop gains, due to 2nd order effects. For example Figure 4 illustrates reducing \( R_f \) to 500 Ω to establish the desired small signal response in an amplifier configured for a closed loop gain of 25.
**SLEW RATE CONSIDERATIONS**

The slew rate characteristics of current feedback amplifiers are different than traditional voltage feedback amplifiers. In voltage feedback amplifiers, slew rate limiting or non-linear amplifier behavior is dominated by the finite availability of the first stage tail current charging the compensation capacitor. The slew rate of current feedback amplifiers, in contrast, is not constant. Transient current at the inverting input determines slew rate for both inverting and non-inverting gains. The non-inverting configuration slew rate is also determined by input stage limitations. Accordingly, variations of slew rates occur for different circuit topologies.

**DRIVING CAPACITIVE LOADS**

The LM6181 can drive significantly larger capacitive loads than many current feedback amplifiers. Although the LM6181 can directly drive as much as 100 pF without oscillating, the resulting response will be a function of the feedback resistor value. Figure 5 illustrates the small-signal pulse response of the LM6181 while driving a 50 pF load. Ringing persists for approximately 70 ns. To achieve pulse responses with less ringing, either the feedback resistor can be increased (see typical curves suggested \( R_f \) and \( R_s \) for \( C_L \)), or resistive isolation can be used (10 Ω–51 Ω typically works well). Either technique, however, results in lowering the system bandwidth. Figure 6 illustrates the improvement obtained with using a 47 Ω isolation resistor.

---

**FIGURE 3. Increasing Compensation with Increasing \( R_f \)**

**FIGURE 4. Reducing \( R_f \) for Large Closed Loop Gains, \( R_f = 500 \Omega \)**

**FIGURE 5. \( A_v = -1 \), LM6181 Can Directly Drive 50 pF of Load Capacitance with 70 ns of Ringing Resulting in Pulse Response**
CAPACITIVE FEEDBACK

For voltage feedback amplifiers it is quite common to place a small lead compensation capacitor in parallel with feedback resistance, \( R_f \). This compensation serves to reduce the amplifier’s peaking in the frequency domain which equivalently tames the transient response. To limit the bandwidth of current feedback amplifiers, do not use a capacitor across \( R_f \). Instead, reduced peaking in the frequency response, and bandwidth limiting can be accomplished by adding an RC circuit, as illustrated in Figure 7b.

**OVERDRIVE RECOVERY**

When the output or input voltage range of a high speed amplifier is exceeded, the amplifier must recover from an overdrive condition. The typical recovery times for open-loop, closed-loop, and input common-mode voltage range overdrive conditions are illustrated in Figures 9, 11, 11, 12 respectively.

The open-loop circuit of Figure 8 generates an overdrive response by allowing the \( \pm 0.5V \) input to exceed the linear input range of the amplifier. Typical positive and negative overdrive recovery times shown in Figure 9 are 5 ns and 25 ns, respectively.
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

The large closed-loop gain configuration in Figure 10 forces the amplifier output into overdrive. Figure 11 displays the typical 30 ns recovery time to a linear output value.

The common-mode input of the circuit in Figure 10 is exceeded by a 5V pulse resulting in a typical recovery time of 310 ns shown in Figure 12. The LM6181 supply voltage is ±5V.

FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 9. Open-Loop Overdrive Recovery Time of 5 ns, and 25 ns from Test Circuit in Figure 8

The large closed-loop gain configuration in Figure 10 forces the amplifier output into overdrive. Figure 11 displays the typical 30 ns recovery time to a linear output value.

FIGURE 11. Closed-Loop Overdrive Recovery Time of 30 ns from Exceeding Output Voltage Range from Circuit in Figure 10
**Connection Diagrams** (For Ordering Information See Back Page)

8-Pin Dual-In-Line Package (N)/Small Outline (M-8)

```
+-----------------+------------------+
|     1           |     8            |
|     N/C         |     N/C          |
|  Inverting Input|     7            |
|     2           |     V+           |
|  Non-Inverting Input| 6          |
|     3           |     OUTPUT       |
|     4           |     V-           |
|     5           |     N/C          |
|     6           |                 |
|     7           |                 |
```

Order Number LM6181IN, LM6181AIN, LM6181AMN, LM6181AIM-8, LM6181IM-8 or LM6181AMJ/883

See NS Package Number J08A, M08A or N08E

16-Pin Small Outline Package (M)

```
+-----------------+------------------+
|     1           |     16           |
|     V-           |     V-           |
| Inverting Input  |     15           |
|     2           |     N/C          |
|     3           |     N/C          |
| Non-Inverting Input| 14         |
|     4           |     N/C          |
|     5           |     N/C          |
|     6           |     N/C          |
|     7           |     V+           |
|     8           |     OUTPUT       |
```

Order Number LM6181IM or LM6181AIM

See NS Package Number M16A

*Heat sinking pins (Note 3)*

**Ordering Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Military Temperature Range</th>
<th>Industrial Temperature Range</th>
<th>NSC Drawing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-Pin Molded DIP</td>
<td>LM6181AMN</td>
<td>LM6181AIN</td>
<td>N08E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Pin Small Outline Molded Package</td>
<td>LM6181AIM-8</td>
<td>LM6181IM-8</td>
<td>M08A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Pin Small Outline Molded Package</td>
<td>LM6181AIM</td>
<td>LM6181IM</td>
<td>M16A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Pin Ceramic DIP</td>
<td>LM6181AMJ/883</td>
<td></td>
<td>J08A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Physical Dimensions  inches (millimeters)
unless otherwise noted

8-Lead (0.150" Wide) Small Outline Molded Package (M-8)
Order Number LM6181AIM-8 or LM6181IM-8
NS Package Number M08A

8-Pin Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package
Order Number LM6181AMJ/883
NS Package Number J08A
Physical Dimensions  inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

Small Outline Package (M)
Order Number LM6181IM or LM6181AIM
NS Package Number M16A

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Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

Dual-In-Line-Package (N)
Order Number LM6181AIN, LM6181IN or LM6181AMN
NS Package Number N08E

N08E [REV F]

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.

2. A critical component is 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.

BANNED SUBSTANCE COMPLIANCE
National Semiconductor certifies that the products and packing materials meet the provisions of the Customer Products Stewardship Specification (CSP-9-111C2) and the Banned Substances and Materials of Interest Specification (CSP-9-111S2) and contain no “Banned Substances” as defined in CSP-9-111S2.

National Semiconductor
Americas Customer Support Center
Email: new.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 1-800-272-9959
www.national.com

National Semiconductor
Europe Customer Support Center
Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208
English Tel: +44 (0) 870 24 0 2171
Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

National Semiconductor
Asia Pacific Customer Support Center
Email: ap.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor
Japan Customer Support Center
Fax: 81-3-5639-7507
Email: jpn.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 81-3-5639-7560

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