



# AN-6039

## Board Layout Techniques for High-Performance Amplifiers

### General Layout Guidelines

General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in high-frequency performance. The most sensitive pins of a high-speed amplifier are the inverting input and output pins. For best performance, follow these general layout guidelines:

- Use a ground plane on the board to provide components with a low-inductive ground connection. However, remove the ground plane under and around the high-speed amplifier, especially near the input and output pins, to reduce stray capacitance.
- Use surface mount components whenever possible for the low lead inductances. If leaded components are used, minimize the lead lengths, especially  $R_f$  and  $R_g$ , to reduce series inductances at the inverting input of the amplifier.
- Utilize a compact layout and minimize all trace lengths, especially  $R_f$  and  $R_g$ , to reduce series inductances at the inverting input of the amplifier.
- Do not use sockets. Soldering a surface mount package directly to printed circuit board provides the best results. If necessary, use flush-mount socket pins rather than high-profile socket pins.

Figures 1 and 2 show the recommended layout for a high performance 4:1 multiplexer, such as FHP3194. Figure 3 shows a layout that includes the ground plane under the sensitive feedback and gain setting resistors of this current feedback amplifier.

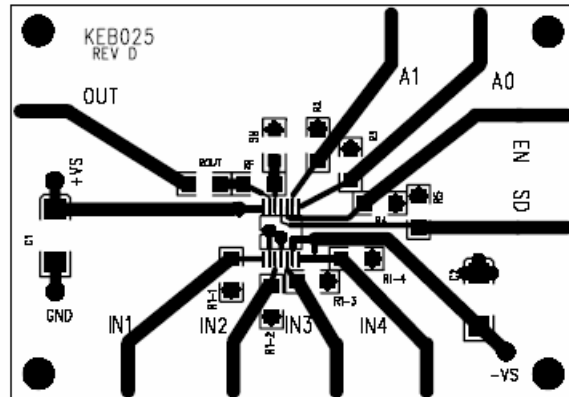


Figure 1. Recommended Layout for FHP3194 (Top View)

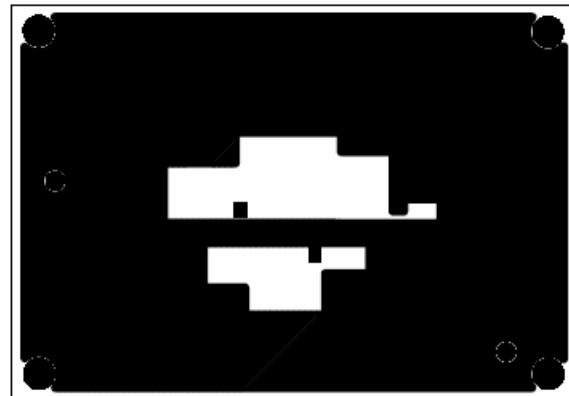


Figure 2. Recommended Layout for FHP3194 (Bottom View)



Figure 3. Ground Under  $R_f$  and  $R_g$  (Bottom View)

Figure 4 shows the frequency response of the FHP3194 in two conditions:

1. Using the recommended layout procedure; removing the ground plane under and around the part, especially near the input and output pins, and under  $R_f$  and  $R_g$  to reduce parasitic capacitance.
2. Using the recommended layout procedure without removing the ground plane under  $R_f$  and  $R_g$ .

The additional ground plane under  $R_f$  and  $R_g$  causes nearly 1dB of peaking on the signal response.

Removing the ground plane near the inputs of an amplifier can reduce stray board capacitance. Stray capacitance on the amplifier inputs can cause adverse effects to both the frequency and pulse response of a high-speed amplifier. Improper probing techniques can also cause stray input capacitance. Figure 5 shows the frequency and pulse responses of a high-speed amplifier, under normal conditions and with “induced” stray input capacitance. Stray input capacitance causes peaking in the frequency response, overshoot and undershoot in the pulse response, and overall issues with stability.

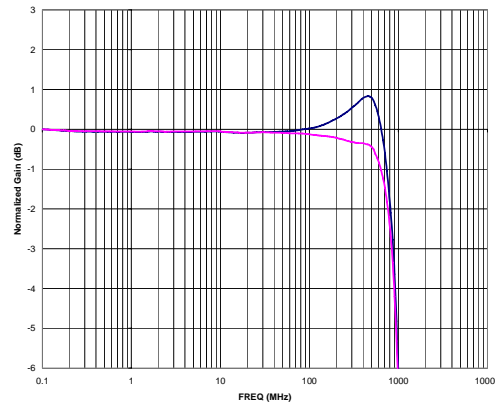


Figure 4. Frequency Response Illustrating Ground Plane Removal Under  $R_f$  &  $R_g$

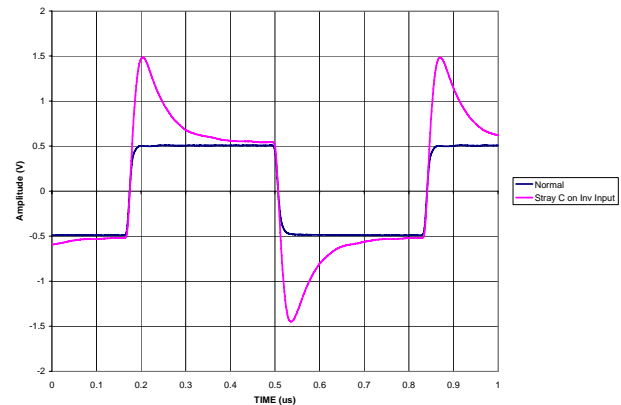
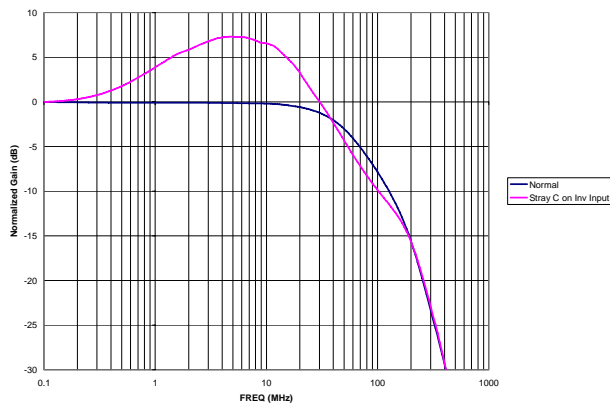


Figure 5. Pulse and Frequency Response Plots Illustrating the Effect of Stray Input Capacitance

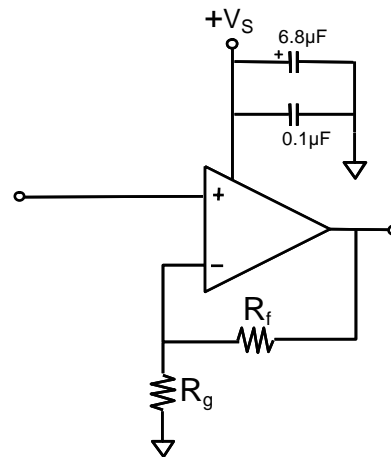
## General Supply Bypassing Considerations

Use bypass capacitors on each supply. Bypass capacitors provide a low-impedance return current path at the power pins, improved power supply noise rejection, and high-frequency filtering on the power supply traces. Refer to the manufacturer's datasheet for recommended capacitor values. Most manufacturers recommend 6.8 $\mu$ F tantalum capacitors and 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors. In some cases, several amplifiers can share the tantalum capacitor; but for optimum results, use a ceramic capacitor for every amplifier in the system.

To achieve optimum performance, place the capacitors as shown in Figure 6:

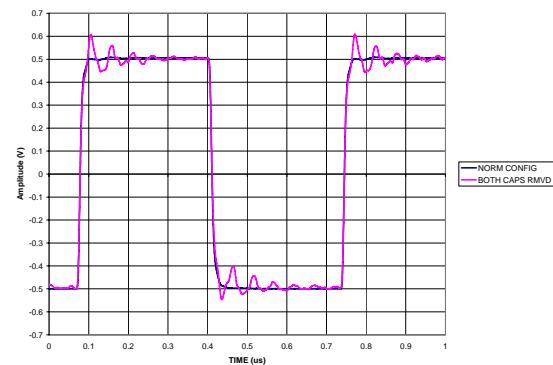
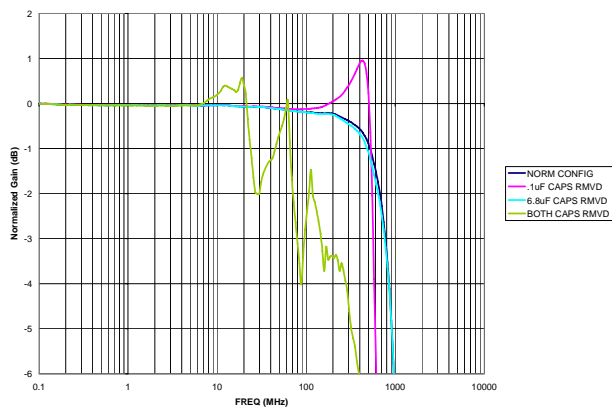
- Place the 6.8 $\mu$ F capacitor within 0.75 inches of the power pin.
- Place the 0.1 $\mu$ F capacitor within 0.1 inches of the power pin.

It is important to place the ceramic capacitors within 0.1 inches of the power pins. As the distance increases, the capacitor becomes less effective due to the added trace inductance. Figure 6 illustrates an example for a single-supply amplifier. If a dual-supply amplifier is used, include the same bypass capacitors for the other supply.



**Figure 6. Figure 5: Basic Amplifier Non-Inverting Gain Configuration for a Single-Supply Amplifier**

Figure 6 shows a typical frequency and pulse response plots for a high performance amplifier with > 500MHz of bandwidth. Both plots show the normal response, including both bypass capacitors as recommended, and without each bypass capacitor, and without both.



**Figure 7. Pulse and Frequency Response Plots Illustrating the Effect of Bypass Capacitors**

## Summary

When designing with a high-speed amplifier, follow these basic layout guidelines:

- Use a ground plane for board layout, but eliminate the ground plane near inputs/outputs
- Eliminate long lead lengths or use surface mount components
- Eliminate any parasitic capacitances or inductances near the I/O terminals
- Use supply bypass capacitors on each supply pin
- Place the bypass capacitors as close as possible to the amplifier's supply pins

## Related Products

FHP3130	Single, High Speed, 2.5V to 12V, Rail to Rail Amplifier
FHP3230	Dual, High Speed, 2.7V to 12V, Rail to Rail Amplifier
FHP3430	Quad, High Speed, 2.7V to 12V, Rail to Rail Amplifier
FHP3450	High Performance Amplifier
FHP3350	High Performance Amplifier
FHP3194	High Performance Multiplexer

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