THS6302 双端口、G.Fast 和 G.mgFast DSL 线路驱动器

1 特性

- 专为 G.Fast 106MHz、212MHz DSL 模式而设计
- 兼容 G.mgFast 424MHz
- 支持传统 VDSL 和 ADSL2+ 应用
- 适用于 G.Fast 和传统应用的出色 MTPR（线路功率 = 8dBm）：
  - ADSL2+ = 75dB
  - VDSL-17a = 74dB
  - VDSL-30a = 70dB
  - G.Fast 106MHz = 60dB
  - G.Fast 212MHz = 48dB
- 多种电源模式可适应不同外形
- 可通过外部电阻器调节偏置电流
- 差分增益：11V/V
- 线性输出电流：80mA（最小值）
- 低功率线路端接模式：<7mA
- 掉电模式
- 12V 技术支持高功率输出
  - 12.6V 最大工作电压

2 应用

- G.Fast 和传统 DSL 线路驱动器
- 兼容 G.mgFast 的线路驱动器
- 通用宽带线路驱动器

3 说明

THS6302 是一款采用电流反馈架构的双端口差分线路驱动器，专为 G.Fast 和各种数字用户线路 (DSL) 系统而设计。该器件适用于 G.Fast 数字用户线路系统，这些系统支持本地离散多音调制 (DMT) 信号并支持带宽高达 212MHz 的 8dBm 线路功率，具有出色的线性特性。

该器件的独特架构可实现超小的静态电流，同时仍然实现超高线性度。对于并不需要该放大器全部性能的线路驱动模式，该器件的内在偏置设置可提供更高的节能效果。为了进一步提高灵活性并节省更多电力，可以通过连接到一个器件引脚的外部偏置电阻器来调节两个端口的总静态电流。该器件还具有两种线路端接模式，以便在非常低的功耗下保持阻抗匹配。

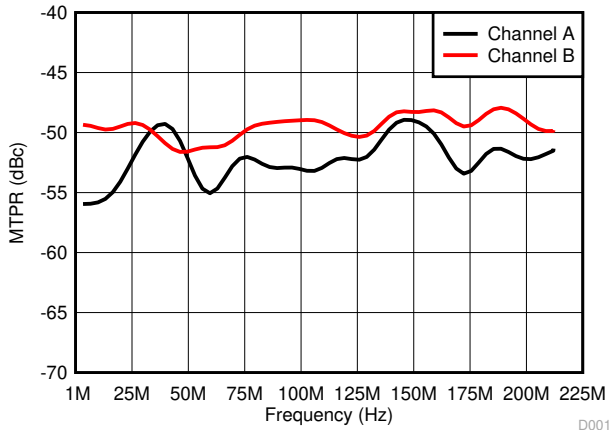
THS6302 是适用于 DSL 系统中 CO（局端）应用的双端口器件，类似于适用于 CPE（客户驻地设备）DSL 应用的单端口 THS6301 器件。

THS6302 器件采用 4mm x 5mm 28 引脚 VQFN 封装。

器件信息(1)

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
THS6302	VQFN (28)	4.00mm × 5.00mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。



多音功率比 (MTPR) 模式（G.Fast，212MHz，8dBm）

本文档旨在为方便起见，提供有关 TI 产品中文版本的信息，以确认产品的概要。有关适用的官方英文版本的最新信息，请访问 www.ti.com，其内容始终优先。TI 不保证翻译的准确性和有效性。在实际设计之前，请务必参考最新版本的英文版本。

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4 Revision History

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions

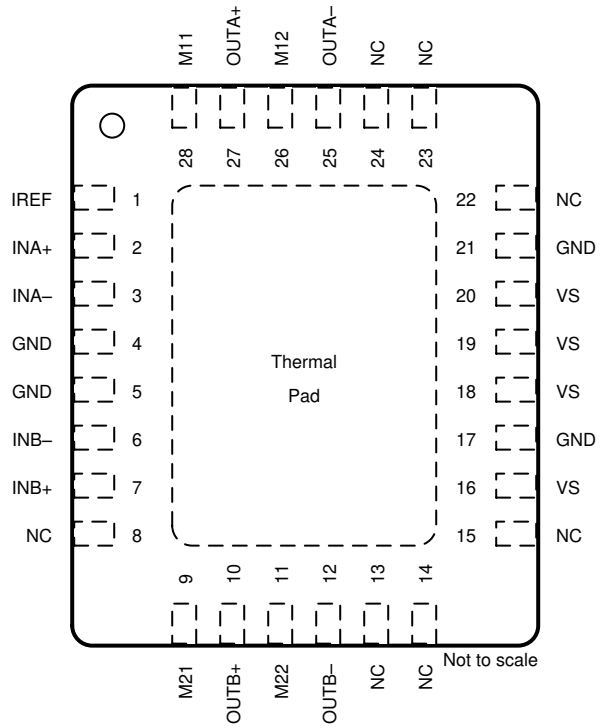


图 5-1. RHF Package 28-Pin VQFN Top View

表 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
IREF	1	—	Bias current reference pin
INA+	2	I	Positive input for channel A
INA –	3	I	Negative input for channel A
INB+	7	I	Positive input for channel B
INB –	6	I	Negative input for channel B
OUTA+	27	O	Positive output for channel A
OUTA –	25	O	Negative output for channel A
OUTB+	10	O	Positive output for channel B
OUTB –	12	O	Negative output for channel B
M11	28	I	Most significant bit (MSB) of channel A
M12	26	I	Least significant bit (LSB) of channel A
M21	9	I	MSB of channel B
M22	11	I	LSB of channel B
VS	16, 18, 19, 20	—	Positive supply voltage connection
GND	4, 5, 17, 21	—	Ground
NC	8, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24	—	Not connected
Thermal pad		—	Device thermal pad, connected to ground

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6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1).

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage	VS pin to GND (all modes)		13.2	V
Digital inputs to GND	M11, M12, M21, M22	– 0.3	5.5	V
Analog inputs to GND	VINA+, VINA – , VINB+, VINB –	– 0.3	12	V
Continuous power dissipation		See 节 6.4		
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		– 65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
	Power-supply voltage range	11.4	12	12.6	V
T_J	Operating junction temperature	– 40		125	°C
T_A	Operating ambient temperature	– 40		85	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		THS6302 RHF (VQFN) 28 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	35	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	27	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	6.8	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.3	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	6.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	2.4	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

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6.5 Electrical Characteristics

At T_A = 25°C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100-Ω load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, R_{IREF} = 75 kΩ, C_{IREF} = 100 pF, G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
AC PERFORMANCE						
LSBW	Large-signal bandwidth	V_{OUT} = 15 V_{PP}, ADSL2+ bias mode		140		MHz
		V_{OUT} = 15 V_{PP}, VDSL 17a bias mode		180		
		V_{OUT} = 15 V_{PP}, G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode		220		
		V_{OUT} = 15 V_{PP}, G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode		320		
	Gain flatness referenced to 1 MHz	ADSL2+ bias mode, 4 kHz to 2.208 MHz		±0.001		dB
		VDSL2-17a bias mode, 4 kHz to 17.6 MHz		±0.02		
		VDSL2-30a bias mode, 4 kHz to 30 MHz		±0.02		
		G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode, 4 kHz to 106 MHz		±0.02		
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, 4 kHz to 212 MHz		±0.2		
SR	Slew rate	ADSL2+ bias mode, 10%-90% 15-V_{PP} pulse		5100		V/µs
		VDSL2-17a bias mode, 10%-90% 15-V_{PP} pulse		6600		
		VDSL2-30a bias mode, 10%-90% 15-V_{PP} pulse		6600		
		G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode, 10%-90% 15-V_{PP} pulse		7400		
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, 10%-90% 15-V_{PP} pulse		10600		
e_n	Input-referred voltage noise	f > 100 kHz, ADSL2+ bias mode		4.3		nV/√Hz
		f > 100 kHz, VDSL2-17a bias mode		3.9		
		f > 100 kHz, VDSL2-30a bias mode		3.9		
		f > 100 kHz, G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode		3.7		
		f > 100 kHz, G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode		3.5		
	Noise floor (line-termination mode)	Output-referred, bias 00 and bias Z0		–152.5		dBm/Hz
	ADSL2+ MTPR	Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 552 kHz		66		dB
		Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 1.104 MHz		66		
		Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 2.208 MHz		66		
	VDSL2-17a MTPR	Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 14 MHz		72		dB
		Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 17.6 MHz		72		
	VDSL2-30a MTPR	Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 30 MHz		70		dB
	G.Fast 106-MHz MTPR	Line power = 4 dBm, f ≤ 106 MHz		67		dB
		Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 106 MHz		58		
	G.Fast 212-MHz MTPR	Line power = 8 dBm, f ≤ 212 MHz, bias 10		50		dB
	Crosstalk	ADSL2+ bias mode		127		dB
		VDSL2-17a bias mode		92		
		VDSL2-30a bias mode		82		
		G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode		85		
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode		75		

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6.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25°C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100-Ω load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, R_{IREF} = 75 kΩ, C_{IREF} = 100 pF, G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC PERFORMANCE						
A_V	Differential gain	At dc, no load, all modes	10.5	11	11.5	V/V
	Differential output offset	G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode	–100		100	mV
	Maximum output swing	Differential, at dc, 200-Ω load at amplifier output	18			V_{PP}
	Linear output current	ADSL2+ bias mode, sourcing, output offset < 20-mV deviation	40			mA
		ADSL2+ bias mode, sinking, output offset < 20-mV deviation	40			
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, sourcing, output offset < 20-mV deviation	80			
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, sinking, output offset < 20-mV deviation	80			
COMMON MODE						
	Input CM bias voltage		5.9	6.0	6.1	V
	Output CM bias voltage		5.9	6.0	6.1	V
POWER SUPPLY						
	Maximum supply voltage	All modes			12.6	V
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	f = dc	60			dB
I_Q	Quiescent current per channel	ADSL2+ bias mode		14.5	16.5	mA
		VDSL2 bias mode		19.5	22.0	
		VDSL2 high-power bias mode		28.0	32.0	
		G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode		23.0	25.5	
		G.Fast 106-MHz low-power bias mode		17.8	20.0	
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode		39.0	44.5	
		Line-termination high-power mode		9.5	10.5	
		Line-termination low-power mode		6.3	7.0	
		Power-down bias mode		1.35	1.7	
	Dynamic power consumption	ADSL2+ bias mode, line power = 8 dBm		219		mW
		VDSL2 bias mode, bias Z1		298		
		G.Fast 106-MHz bias mode, line power = 8 dBm		340		
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, line power = 8 dBm		525		
		G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode, line power = 7 dBm		525		
		Line-termination high-power mode		115		
		Line-termination low-power mode		77		
		Power-down bias mode		19		

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6.6 Switching Characteristics

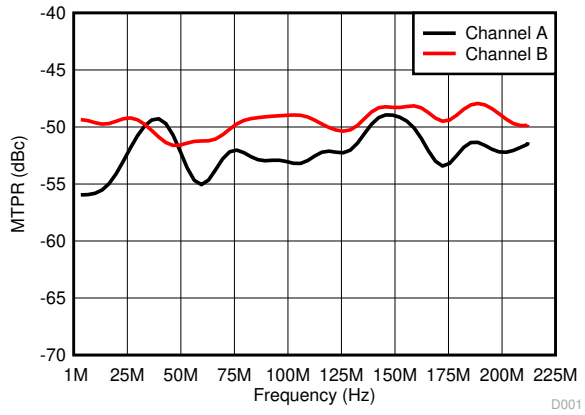
Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IH}	Minimum logic high level	All digital pins, high	2.3			V
V_{IL}	Maximum logic low level	All digital pins, low			0.6	V
V_{MID}	Logic mid range	All digital pins, driven externally	1.2		1.6	V
V_{Float}	Logic self-bias voltage	All digital pins, floating	1.3	1.4	1.5	V
I_{IH}	Logic high-level leakage current	All digital pins, logic level = 3.6 V		110	135	µA
I_{IL}	Logic low-level leakage current	All digital pins, logic level = ground	–95	–75		µA
	Turn-on switching time	Line-termination mode (bias 00) to G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10)		64		ns
		Line-termination mode (bias Z0) to G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10)		50		
		Power-down mode (bias ZZ) to G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10)		60		
	Turn-off switching time	G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10) to line-termination mode (bias 00)		76		ns
		G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10) to line-termination mode (bias Z0)		400		
		G.Fast 212-MHz mode (bias 10) to power-down mode (bias ZZ)		380		

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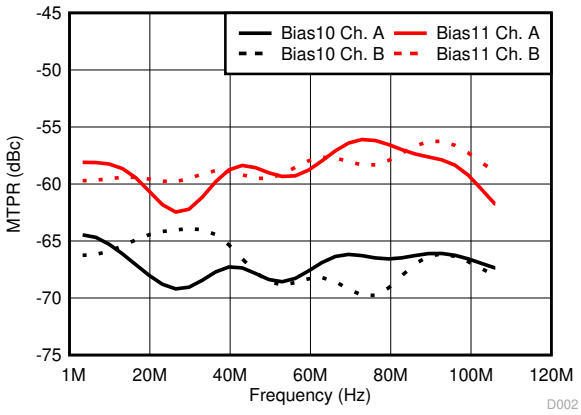
6.7 Typical Characteristics

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).



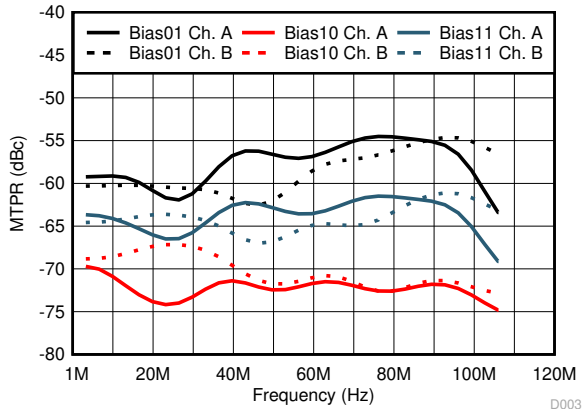
Line power = 8 dBm

图 6-1. MTPR G.Fast 212-MHz Mode



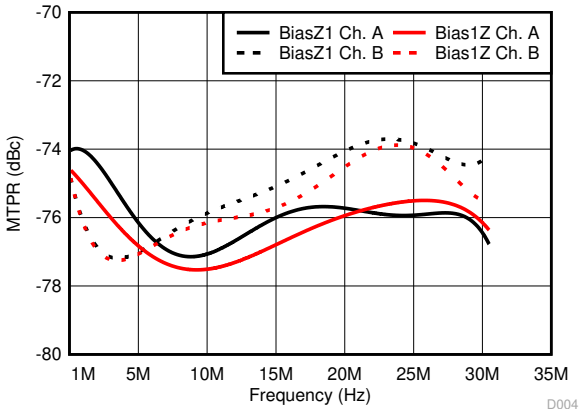
Line power = 8 dBm

图 6-2. MTPR G.Fast 106-MHz Mode



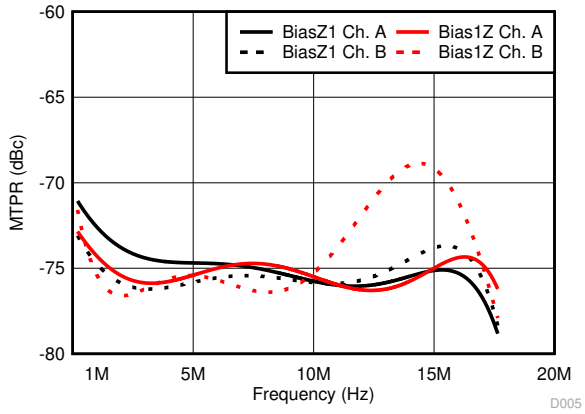
Line power = 4 dBm

图 6-3. MTPR G.Fast 106-MHz Mode



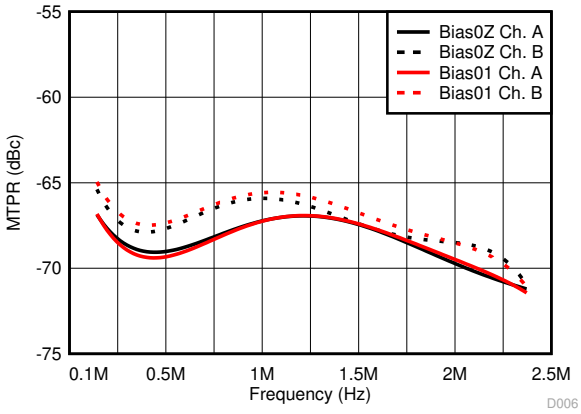
Line power = 8 dBm

图 6-4. MTPR VDSL-30a Mode



Line power = 8 dBm

图 6-5. MTPR VDSL-17a Mode



Line power = 8 dBm

图 6-6. MTPR ADSL2+ Mode

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6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).

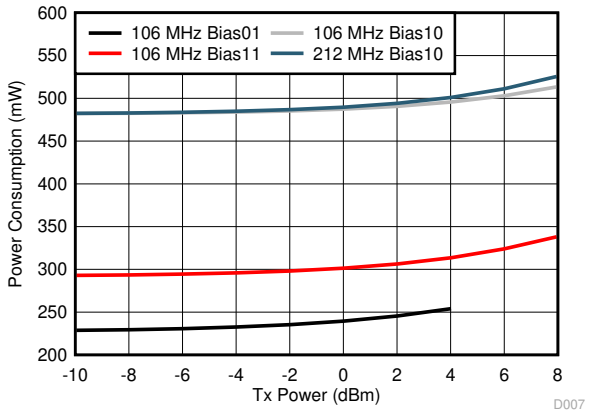


图 6-7. G.Fast Modes Power Consumption

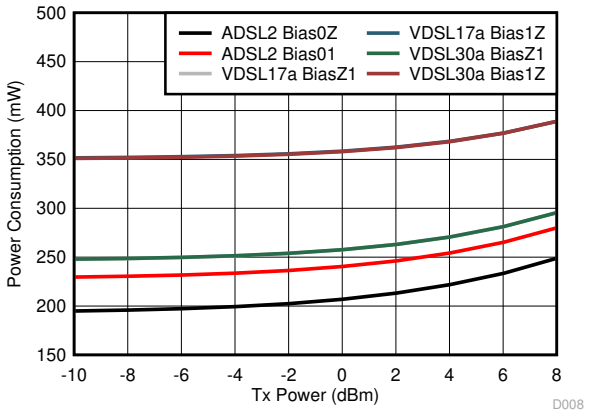


图 6-8. xDSL Modes Power Consumption

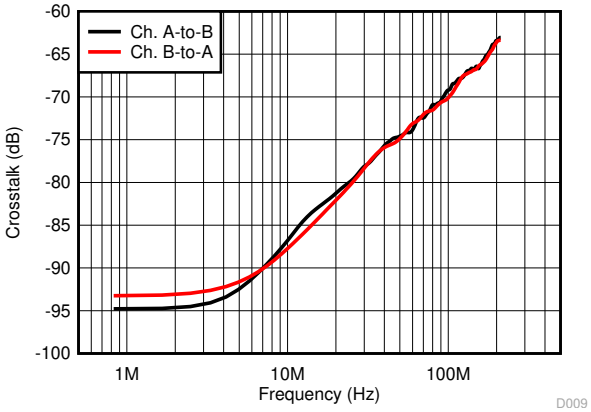


图 6-9. Crosstalk G.Fast 212-MHz Mode

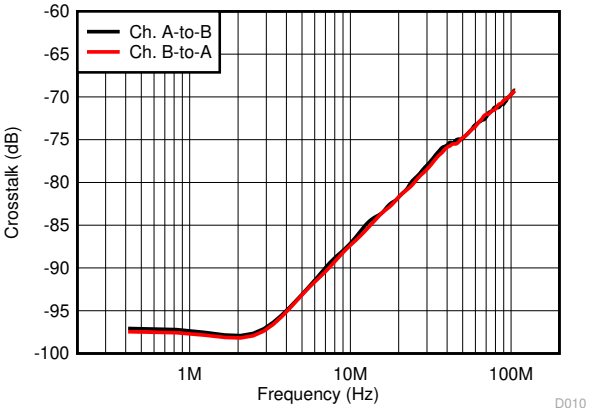
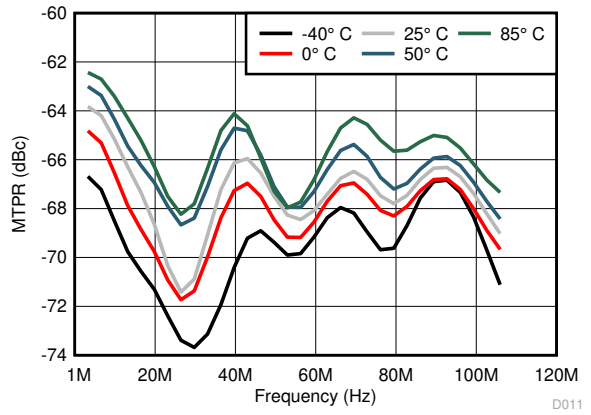
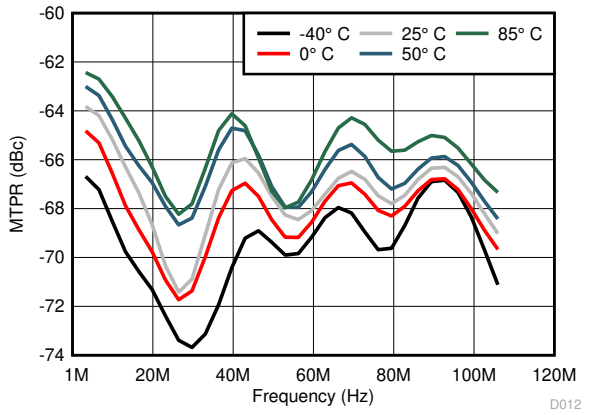


图 6-10. Crosstalk G.Fast 106-MHz Mode



G.Fast 106-MHz channel A, line power = 8 dBm

图 6-11. MTPR vs Temperature



G.Fast 106-MHz channel B, line power = 8 dBm

图 6-12. MTPR vs Temperature

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6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).

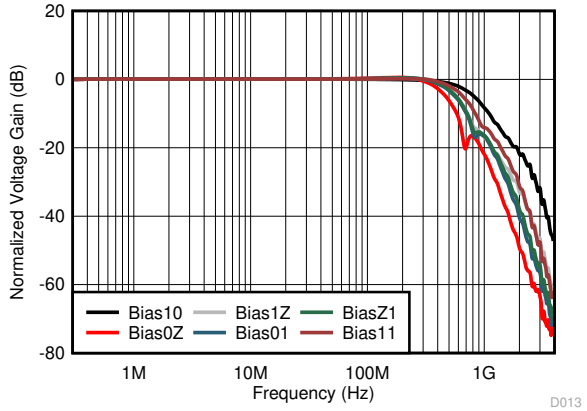
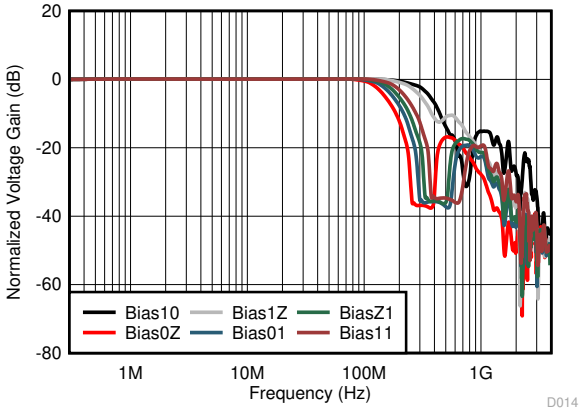


图 6-13. Normalized Small-Signal Frequency Response



V_{OUT} = 13 V_{PP}

图 6-14. Normalized Large-Signal Frequency Response

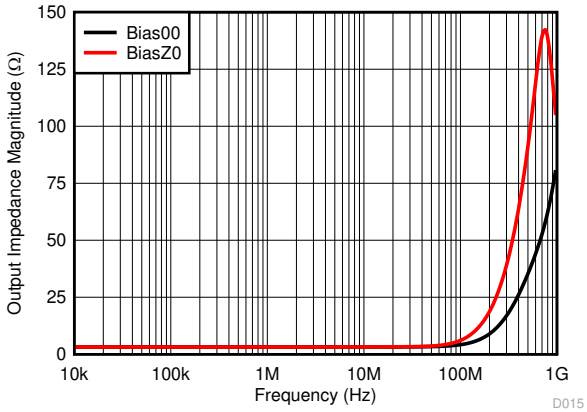


图 6-15. Terminal Modes Output Impedance

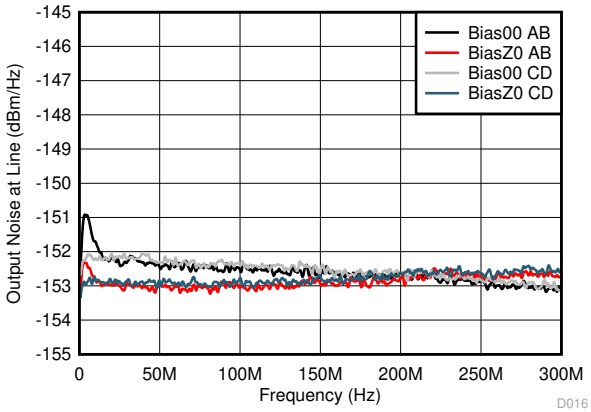
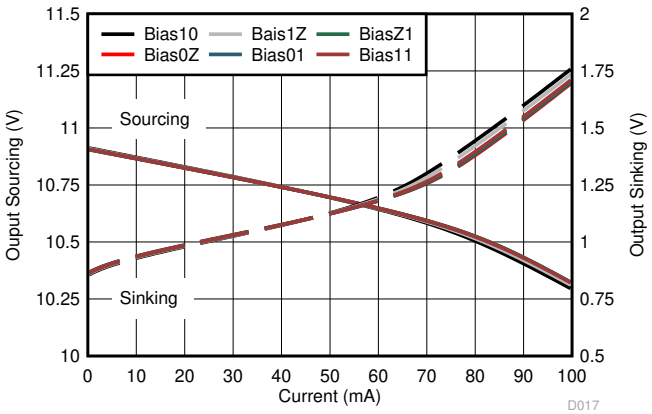
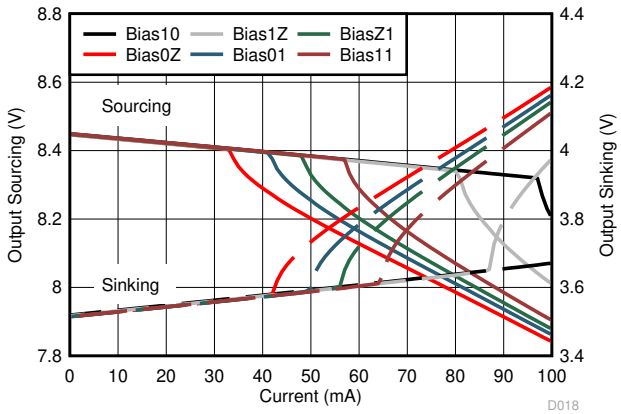


图 6-16. Terminal Modes Noise Floor



Full-scale input

图 6-17. Output Voltage vs Current



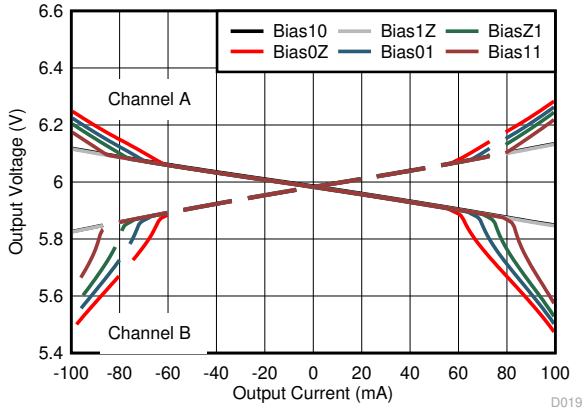
Mid-scale input

图 6-18. Output Voltage vs Current

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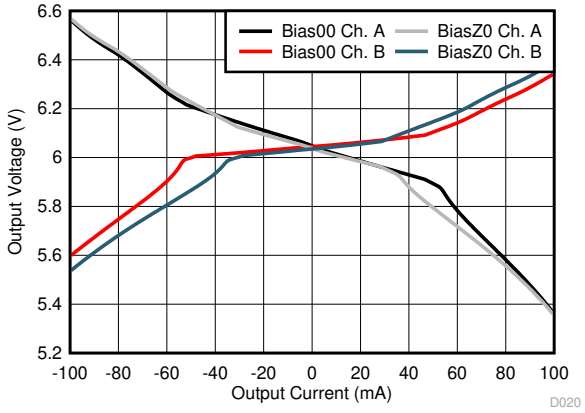
6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).



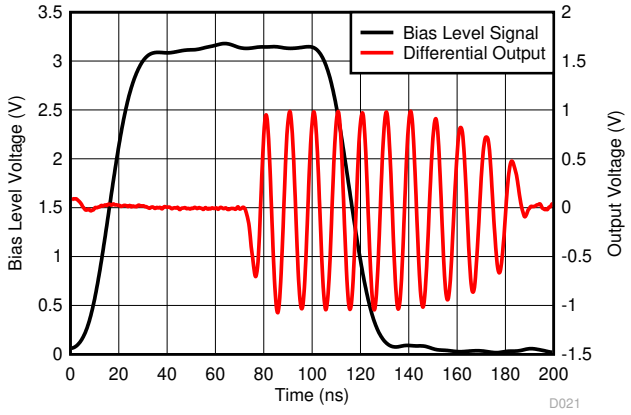
Zero input

图 6-19. Output Voltage vs Current



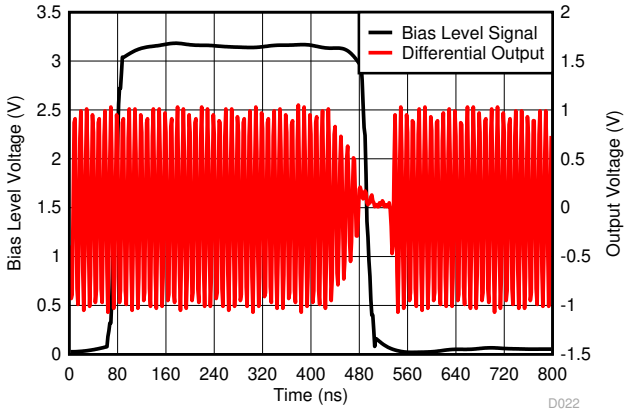
Terminal modes

图 6-20. Output Voltage vs Current



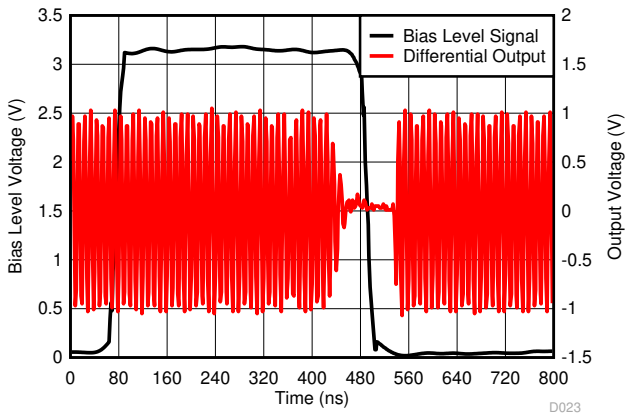
Bias mode 00 to mode 10

图 6-21. Mode Switching Time



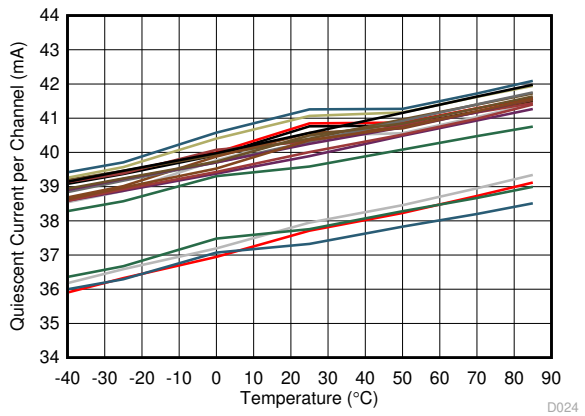
Bias mode Z0 to mode 10

图 6-22. Mode Switching Time



Bias mode ZZ to mode 10

图 6-23. Mode Switching Time

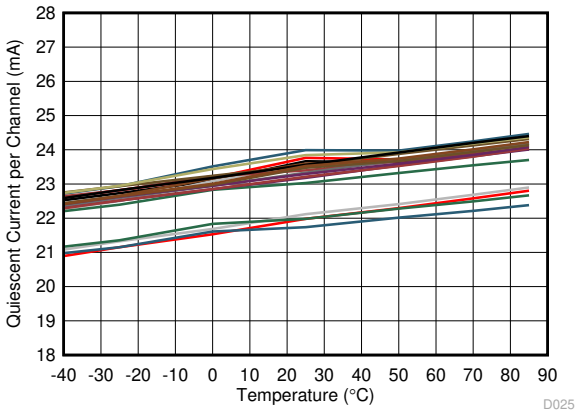


10 devices, channels A and B, G.Fast 212-MHz bias (mode 10)

图 6-24. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

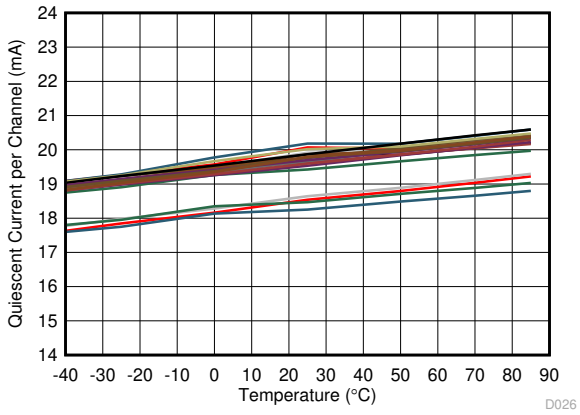
6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).



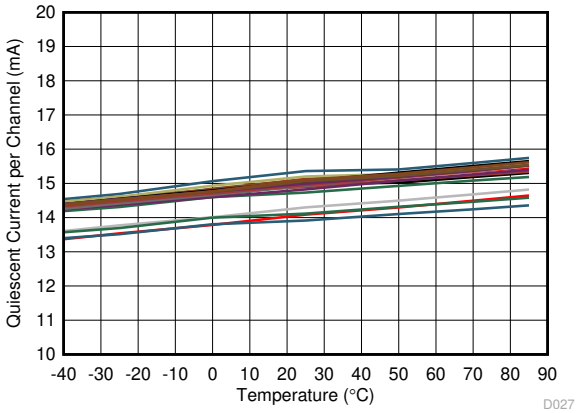
10 devices, channels A and B, G.Fast 106-MHz bias (mode 11)

图 6-25. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



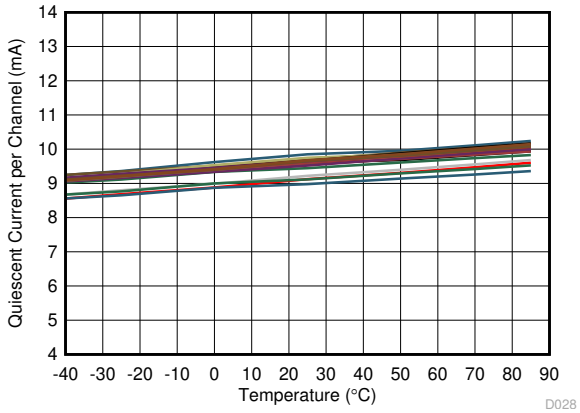
10 devices, channels A and B, VDSL bias (mode Z1)

图 6-26. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



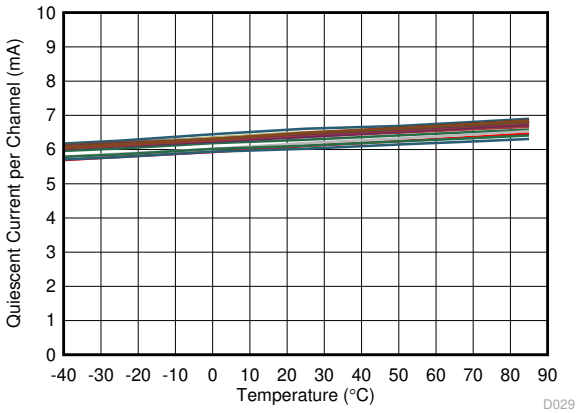
10 devices, channels A and B, ADSL bias (mode 0Z)

图 6-27. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



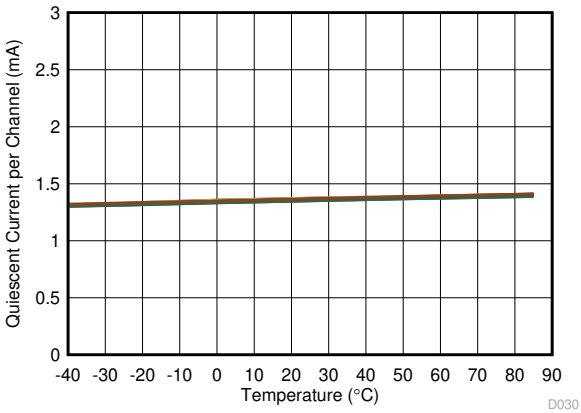
10 devices, channels A and B, line-termination high-power bias (mode 00)

图 6-28. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



10 devices, channels A and B, line-termination low-power bias (mode Z0)

图 6-29. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



10 devices, channels A and B, power-down (mode ZZ)

图 6-30. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

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6.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

At T_A = 25 °C, VS pin = 12 V, GND = 0 V, gain = 11 V/V, 100 Ω Load, R_{SERIES} = 47.5 Ω, PAR = 15 dB, and output power measured at input of transformer (1:1) with no assumed transformer insertion losses (unless otherwise noted).

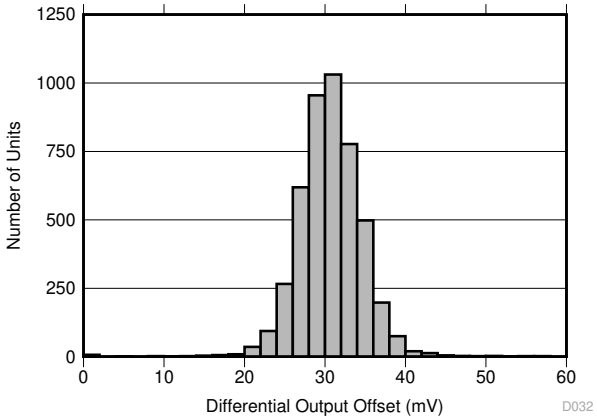


图 6-31. Output Offset Voltage

7 Detailed Description

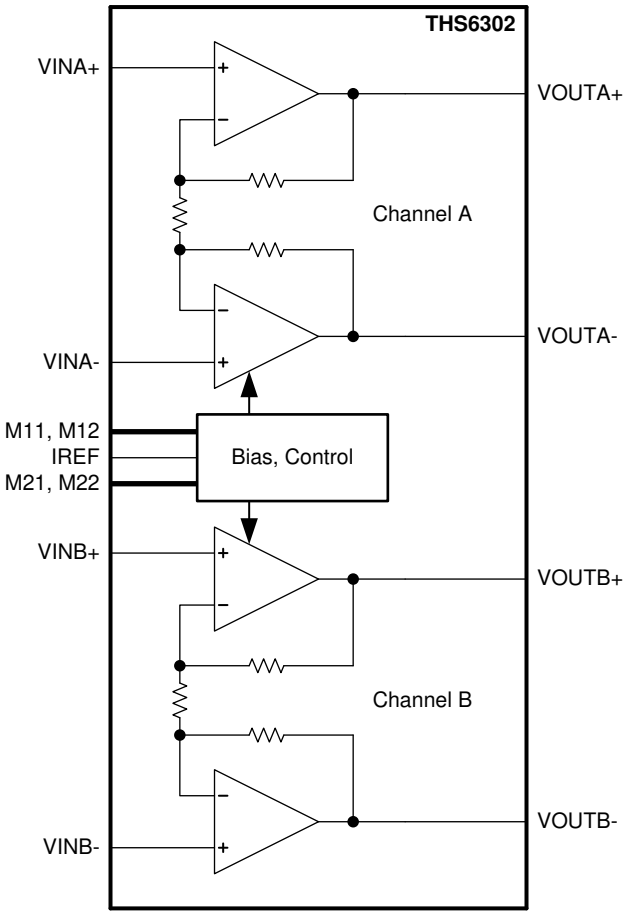
7.1 Overview

The THS6302 is a dual-port, current-feedback architecture, differential line driver designed for G.Fast and xDSL systems. The device is targeted for use in G.Fast digital subscriber line (DSL) systems that enable native discrete multitone modulation (DMT) signals and supports an 8-dBm line power up to 212 MHz with good linearity.

The device consists of a unique architecture consisting of two amplifiers per channel in a noninverting configuration with an internally-fixed gain of 11 V/V. The THS6302 is designed to drive the high-performance G.Fast 212-MHz DSL profile, but is also backwards-comparable to drive lower frequency profiles. The device features selectable bias modes for the G.Fast 106-MHz profile, VDSL profiles, and ADSL profiles. These modes reduce the quiescent current of the device based on the frequency requirements of the various DSL profiles to maximize power efficiency. Along with adjustable bias modes, the device features two line-termination modes that maintain an output impedance match with low power consumption. The line-termination modes allow for the device to be in a low-power state without causing distortion on a shared signal line.

For further flexibility, the THS6302 features an IREF pin that is used to further adjust the quiescent current of the device. A resistor connected to this pin can be changed to increase or decrease the device current to meet performance requirements and uses the lowest amount of power possible.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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7.3 Feature Description

The THS6302 is a dual-channel line driver that has a high current drive and a differential input and output amplifier in each channel. 图 7-1 shows an example circuit for channel A of the THS6302 configured to drive the G.Fast 212-MHz DSL profile. The bias control pins (M12 and M11) are set to ground and 3.3 V, respectively, to put the device in the G.Fast 212-MHz bias mode. This bias optimizes the internal power consumption of the device to meet performance specifications of the G.Fast 212-MHz profile and can be changed to meet several different DSL profiles and other modes listed in 表 7-1. The IREF pin is biased with a 75-kΩ (R_{IREF}) resistor that adjusts the device quiescent current to a nominal state. R_{IREF} can be increased to lower the quiescent current or deceased to raise the quiescent current of the device for fine-tuning. C_{IREF} provides decoupling for the IREF pin and is typically 100 pF.

The THS6302 has a 10-kΩ, internally-set differential input impedance and low output impedance. In 图 7-1 the input impedance is matched to 100 Ω by using a 100-Ω resistor connected differentially across the inputs. This value can easily be changed by using a different resistor to create the desired impedance at the input. Remember that the impedance in the device is actually the parallel combination of 10 kΩ and the external input resistor. For low impedances, this effect is minimal, but must be considered if the matched input impedance is increased. The output impedance of the THS6302 in 图 7-1 is set by the two R_{SERIES} resistors to match 100 Ω. The internal output resistance is very low (< 2 Ω per output), so the output impedance is primarily set by the R_{SERIES} resistors. These resistors can be adjusted to match various output impedance values.

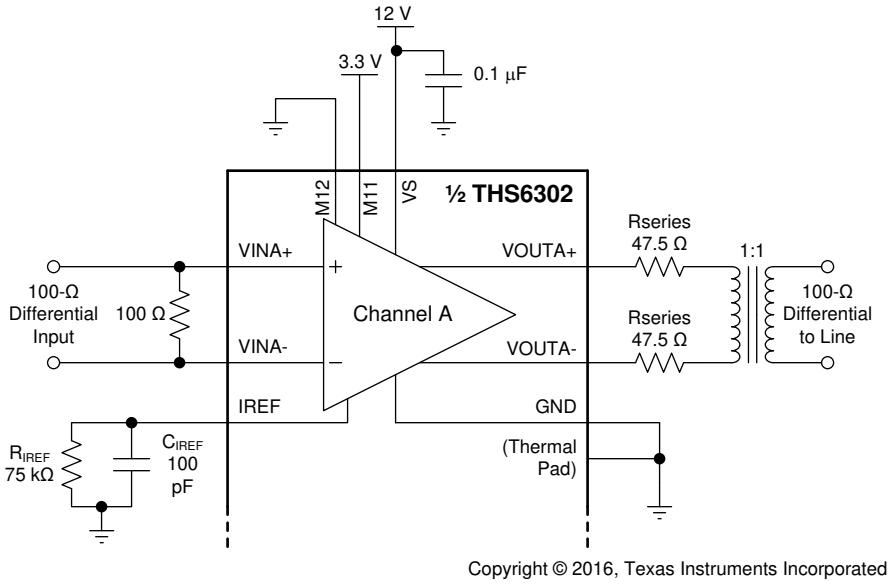


图 7-1. G.Fast 212-MHz Driving Mode Example Circuit

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The THS6302 features nine different device operational modes to accommodate the G.Fast, xDSL, line termination, and power-down scenarios, as listed in 表 7-1. Each channel of the device is controlled by a 2-pin parallel interface that uses three-level logic to control the device state. The G.Fast and xDSL modes change the quiescent current of the device to meet signal performance requirements and maintain the lowest power possible, which allows for legacy DSL compatibility with maximum power efficiency. The two line-termination modes maintain a low impedance at the output when placing the device in a low-power state. The line-termination modes allow for the muxing of multiple devices to one output line by putting the non-driving devices in a state that does not add distortion to the line. A power-down mode is also included to digitally shut down the device for the highest level of power savings. 表 7-1 lists the device power modes and the typical quiescent currents for each mode.

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7.5 Programming

The THS6302 programming is controlled by two pins for each channel. These pins use three-level logic to create nine different combinations for each pair of pins. The pins have a high state (*1*) when the pin voltage is greater than 2.3 V, a low state (*0*) when the pin voltage is less than 0.6 V, and an open state (*Z*) where the pin floats at approximately 1.4 V or can be driven between 1.2 V and 1.6 V. The pins are labeled Mxy where x is the channel number that the pin is associated with and y is the pin number. 表 7-1 shows the logic combinations for the two pins and the corresponding power modes.

表 7-1. Bias Modes Truth Table

BIAS CONTROL PINS		BIAS MODE DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL QUIESCENT CURRENT
Mx1	Mx2		
0	0	Line termination, high power	9.5 mA
Z	0	Line termination, low power	6.3 mA
1	0	G.Fast 212 MHz	39 mA
0	Z	ADSL2+	14.5 mA
Z	Z	Power down	1.35 mA
1	Z	Alternate VDSL (high power)	28.0 mA
0	1	Alternate G.Fast 106 MHz (low power)	17.8 mA
Z	1	VDSL	19.5 mA
1	1	G.Fast 106 MHz	23.0 mA

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8 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI’s customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

THS6302 is a dual-port, very-high-bit-rate linear xDSL, G.Fast, and G.mgFast differential line driver where the device drives a twisted pair cable. The signal is typically generated by a DAC in the DSL ASIC at low signal swings that is amplified by the G.Fast line driver.

The G.Fast system is ac-coupled when transmitting information above the audio band. On the input of the line driver, this ac-coupling translates into the series capacitors to isolate the dc voltage coming from the DAC output common-mode voltage. On the output, a transformer is used to help isolate the 48 V present between the tip and ring of the telephone line.

The transformer can be set to any useful ratio. In practice, the transformer-turn ratio is set between 1:1 and 1:1.4 for the device. Synthetic impedance at the output of the line driver is common in many xDSL applications. However, to support high AC performance needed for typical G.Fast and G.mgFast applications, THS6302 is an internally fixed-gain device and often synthetic impedance configuration is not recommeded to maintain the AC performance.

Note: the resulting load detected by the amplifier may affect the amplifier linearity or output voltage swing capabilities.

8.2 Typical Application

图 8-1 shows a typical application circuit for THS6302. Only one channel circuit of THS6302 is shown; the other channel is often a duplicate of this channel in most applications.

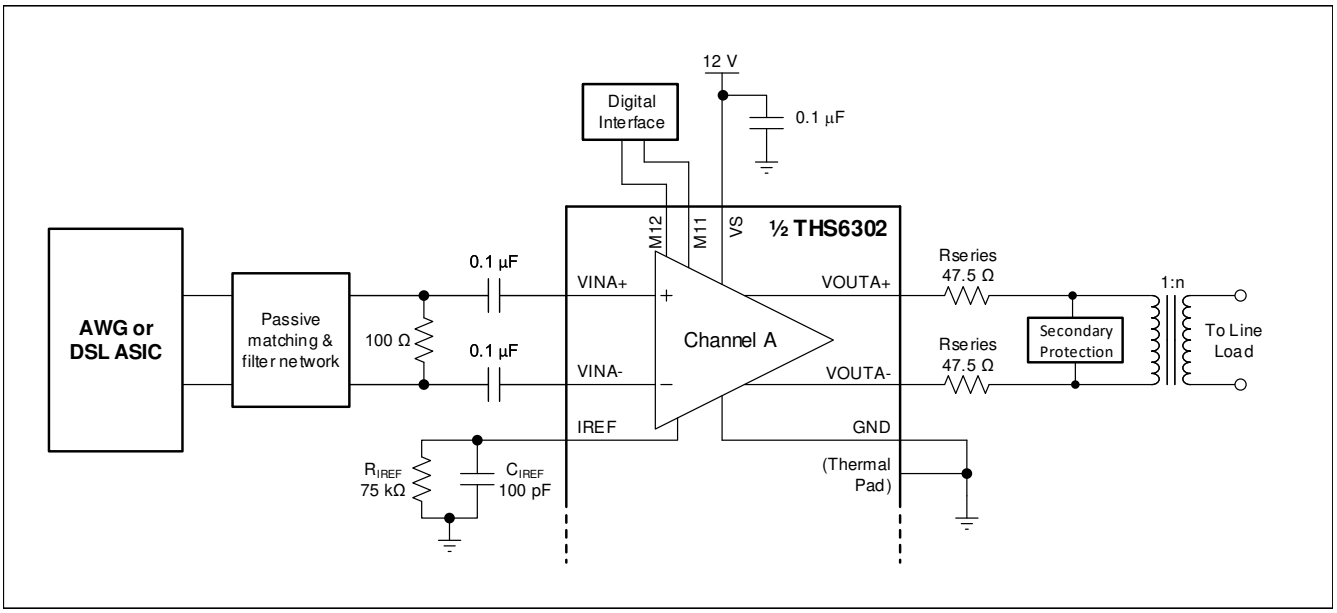


图 8-1. Typical G.Fast Line Driver Configuration

8.2.1 Design Requirements

表 8-1 provides design requirements for a G.Fast line driver, which is met by the THS6302 device.

表 8-1. Design Requirements

PARAMETER	CONDITION
G.Fast, 212-MHz and 106-MHz transmit profile	MTPR information using bias control for line power = 8 dBm and PAR = 15 dB
Legacy DSL profile support	Yes
Supply voltage	12 V
Input interface	AC coupled
Output transformer ratio	1:1
Surge protection	External as needed

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The G.Fast signal input to the THS6302 comes from a high-speed DAC in the DSL ASIC whose interleaving spurs are filtered out using either a 3rd- or 5th-order filter. Digital pre-emphasis can be employed in the DAC output such that the differential line driver compensates for the transmission line cable losses at long distance and high frequency. The THS6302 is operated on a 12-V single supply. Resulting from the single-supply operation, the device input is AC-coupled using a capacitor that blocks any DC current flowing out of the inputs to the adjacent circuitry. The AC-coupling capacitor forms a high-pass filter with the device input impedance. This pole must be set at a frequency low enough to not interfere with the desired xDSL or G.Fast signal.

The THS6302 differential outputs usually drive a 1:n output transformer with a transformer turns ratio that can be changed depending upon the application. The output transformer selected must have low insertion loss in the desired frequency band in order to maintain good multi-tone power rejection (MTPR) for a given line power. The load is expected to be a transmission line with 100-Ω characteristic impedance on the primary side (line load side) of the transformer. Referred to the transformer secondary, the load seen by the amplifier is $1/n^2$ with 1:n being the transformer turn ratio. Practical limitations force the transformer-turn ratio to be between 1:1 and 1:1.6. At the lighter load seen by the amplifier (1:1), the voltage swing is limited by the class AB output stage and the maximum achievable swing of the amplifier. At the heaviest load (1:1.6), the voltage swing is limited by the current drive capability of the amplifier.

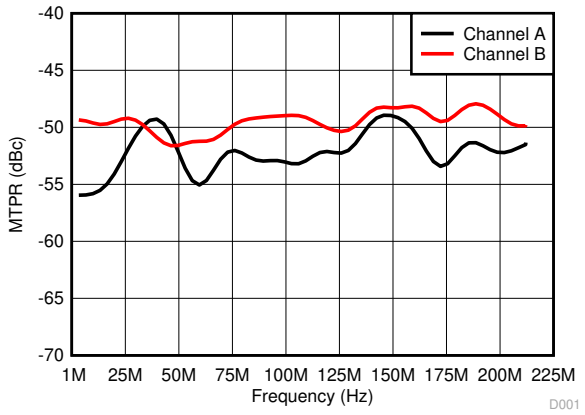
For surge protection, consider adding a gas discharge tube (GDT) on the primary side of the output transformer. The gas discharge tube is required to shunt the large current that could flow through the cables during lightning surge, and protect the device outputs. The secondary protection is also normally added after the series resistance on the secondary transformer side. The secondary protection could be in the form of back to back switching diodes, which also help limit the residual surge current flowing into the device outputs.

For the power-supply bypass, consider using X7R or X5R because of the better stability of these materials over temperature.

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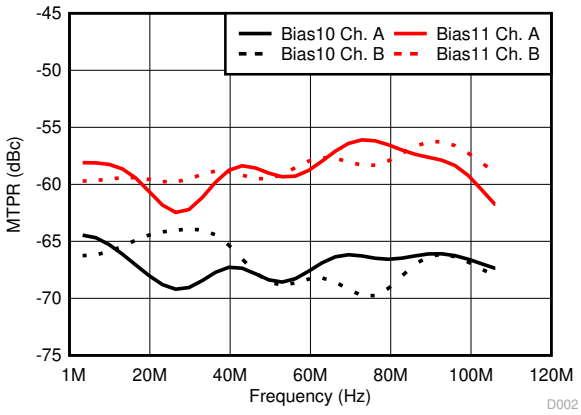
8.2.3 Application Performance Plots

图 8-2 and 图 8-3 show the MTPR results for 212-MHz and 106-MHz G.Fast profiles, respectivley.



1-in-64 missing tones

图 8-2. MTPR G.Fast 212-MHz



1-in-64 missing tones

图 8-3. MTPR G.Fast 106-MHz

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The THS6302 is recommended to operate using a total supply voltage of 12 V. If a lower or higher supply voltage is required, select one that is between 11.4 V and 12.6 V for optimal performance. Use supply decoupling capacitors on the power-supply pins to minimize distortion caused by parasitic signals on the power supply. This usage is especially important in applications where many devices share a single power-supply bus.

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10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Achieving optimum performance with a high-frequency amplifier such as the THS6302 requires careful attention to board layout parasitics and external component types. Recommendations that optimize performance include:

1. Minimize parasitic capacitance to any ac ground for all signal I/O pins. Excessive parasitic capacitance on the input pin can cause instability. In the line driver application, the parasitic capacitance forms a pole with the load detected by the amplifier and can reduce the effective bandwidth of the application circuit, thus leading to degraded performance. To reduce unwanted capacitance, open a window around the signal I/O pins in all ground and power planes around those pins. Otherwise, make sure that ground and power planes are unbroken elsewhere on the board.
2. Minimize the distance (< 0.25 in.) from the power-supply pins to high-frequency 0.1-µF decoupling capacitors. At the device pins, make sure that the ground and power-plane layout are not in close proximity to the signal I/O pins. Avoid narrow power and ground traces to minimize inductance between the pins and decoupling capacitors. Always decouple the power-supply connections with these capacitors.
3. Careful selection and placement of external components preserves the high-frequency performance of the device. Use very-low reactance-type resistors. Surface-mount resistors function best and allow a tighter overall layout. Metal-film or carbon composition, axially-leaded resistors also provide good high-frequency performance. Again, keep the leads and printed circuit board traces as short as possible. Never use wire-wound type resistors in a high-frequency application.
4. Connections to other wideband devices on the board can be made with short, direct traces or through onboard transmission lines. For short connections, consider the trace and the input to the next device as a lumped capacitive load. Use relatively wide traces (50 mils to 100 mils), preferably with ground and power planes opened up around them.
5. Do not socket a high-speed part such as the THS6302. The additional lead length and pin-to-pin capacitance introduced by the socket can create an extremely troublesome parasitic network that makes achieving a smooth, stable frequency response almost impossible. Best results are obtained by soldering the device onto the board.

10.2 Layout Example

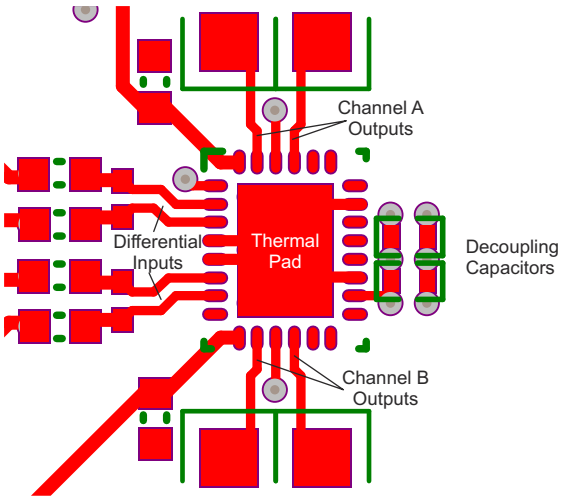


图 10-1. Example Layout

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11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 ti.com 上的器件产品文件夹。点击 *订阅更新* 进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

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11.5 术语表

TI 术语表　　本术语表列出并解释了术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
THS6302IRHFR	Active	Production	VQFN (RHF) | 28	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	THS6302 IRHF

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

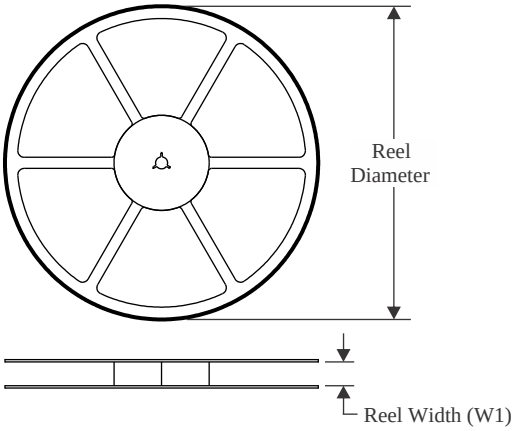
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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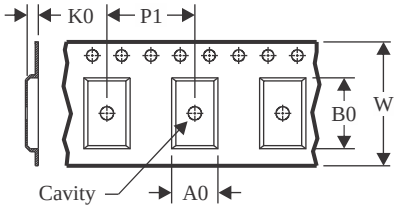
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

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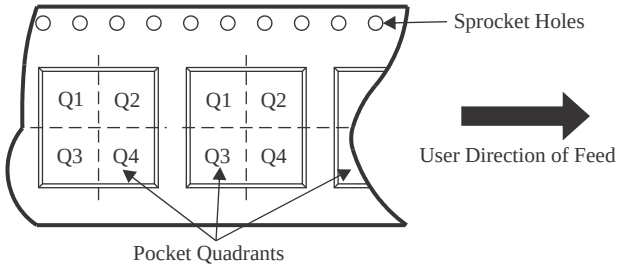


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

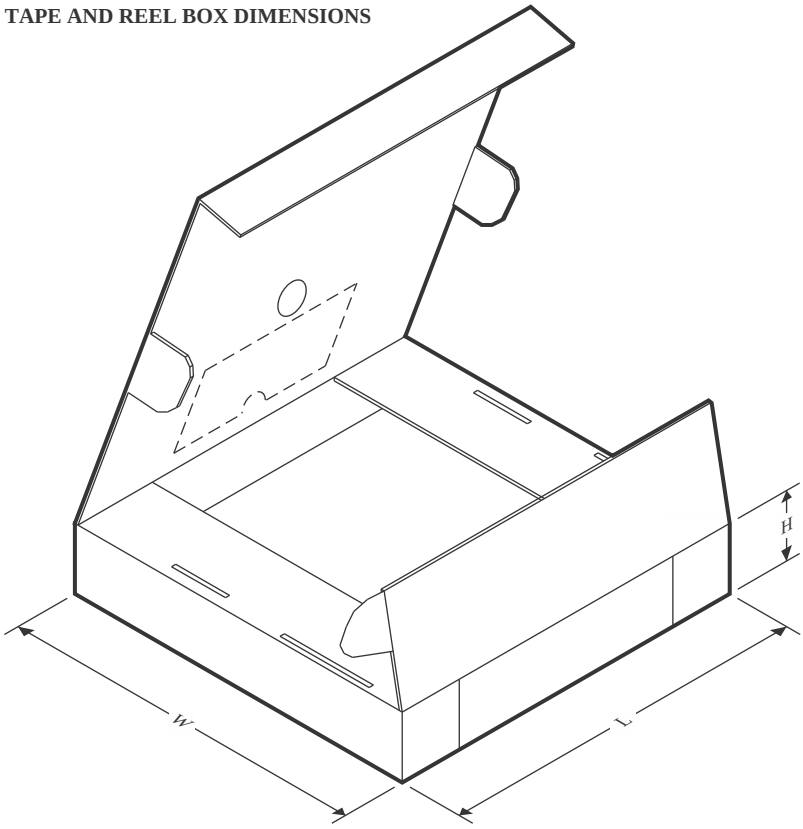
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
THS6302IRHFR	VQFN	RHF	28	3000	330.0	12.4	4.3	5.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



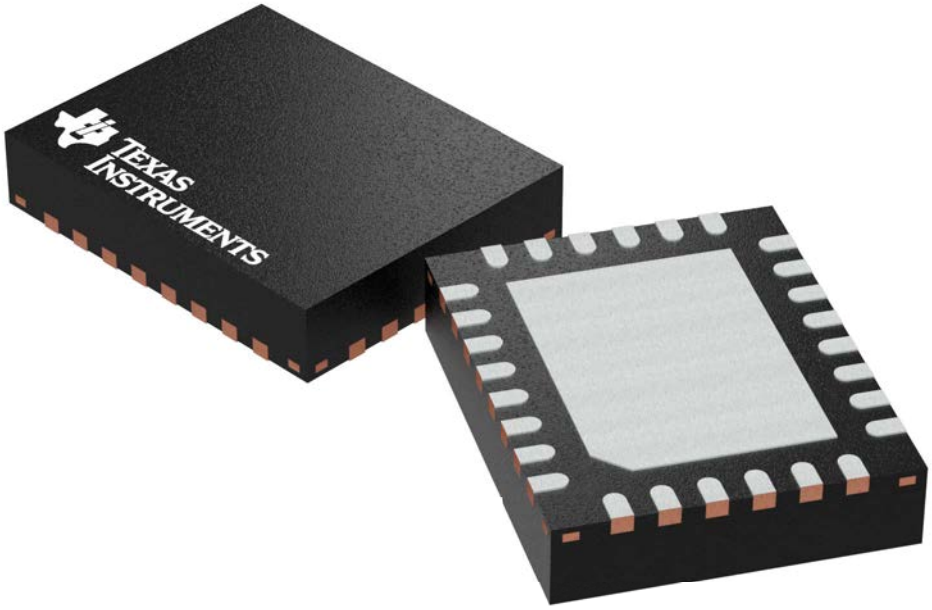
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
THS6302IRHFR	VQFN	RHF	28	3000	346.0	346.0	33.0

RHF 28

VQFN - 1.0 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



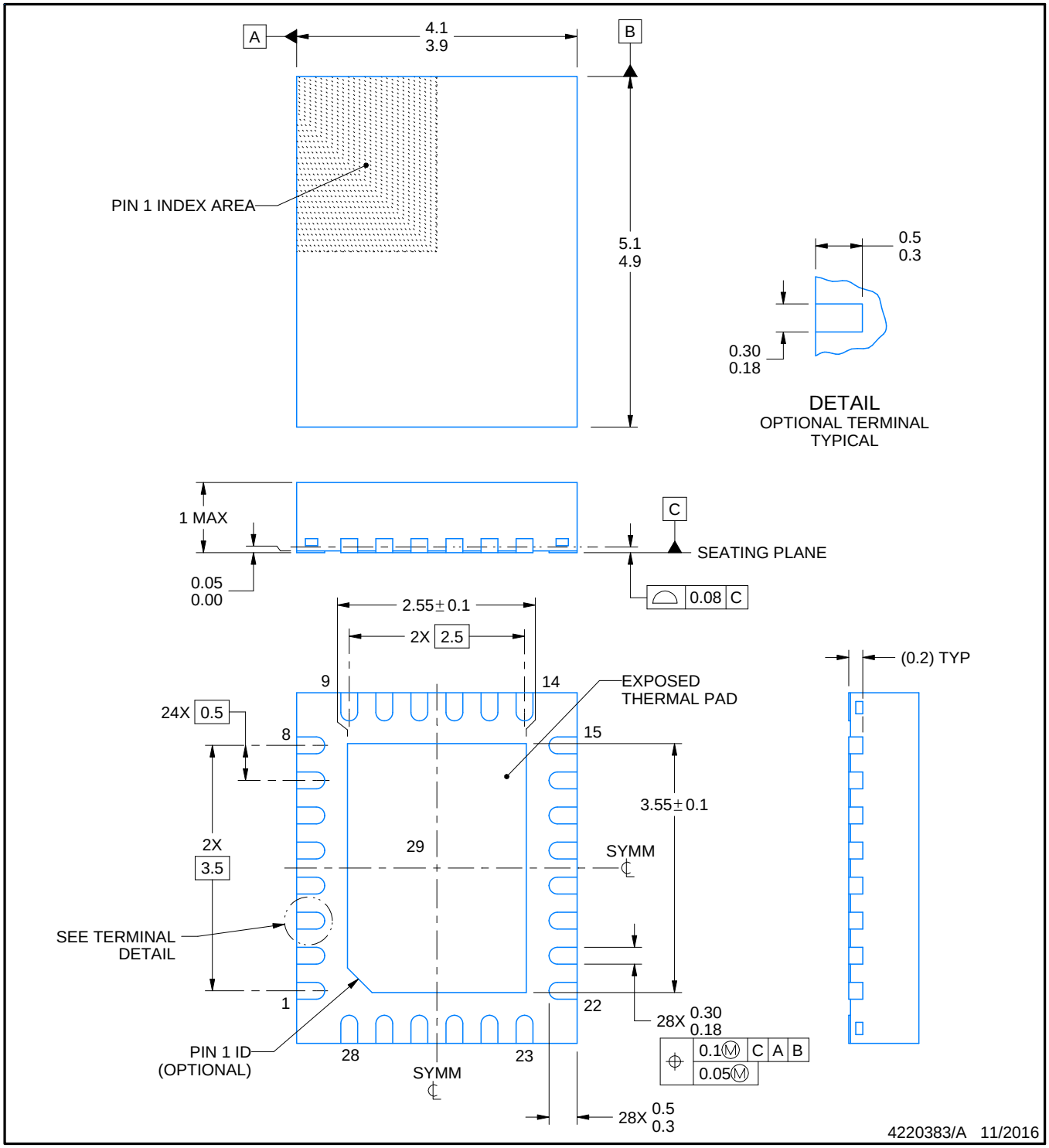
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

RHF0028A

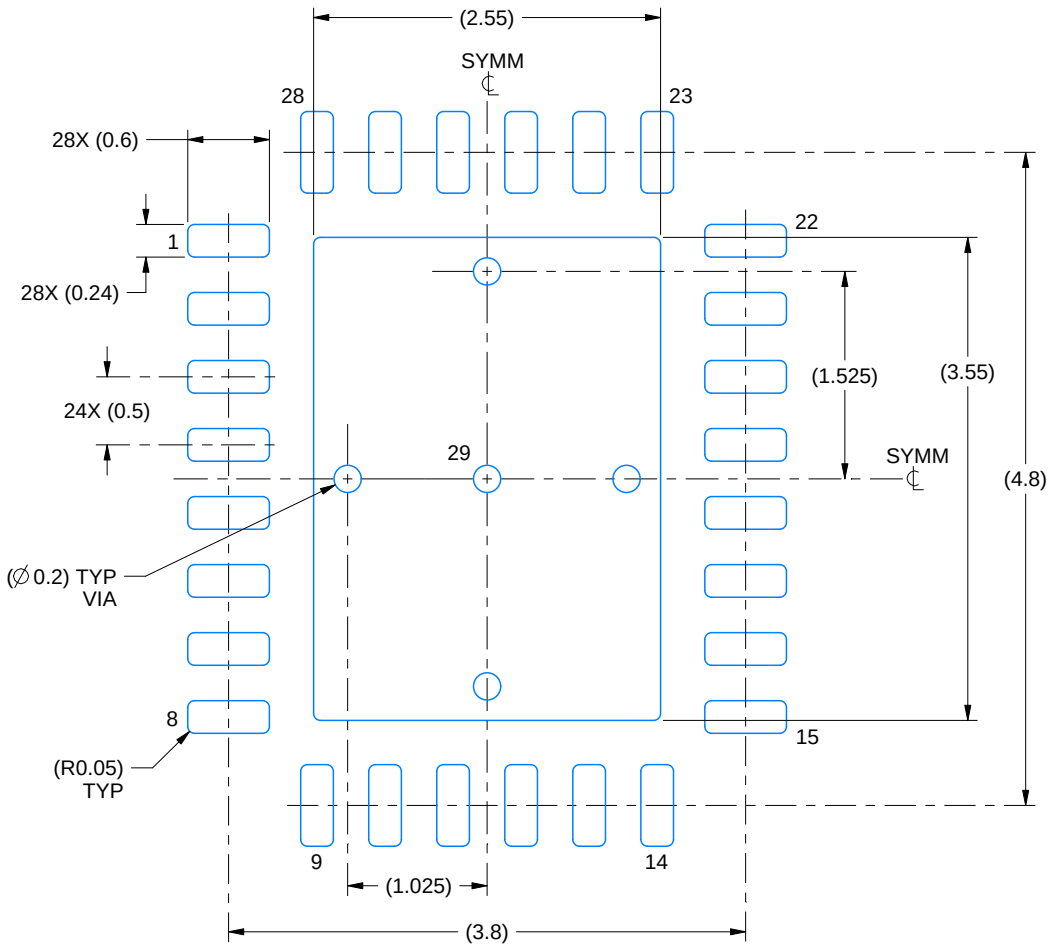
VQFN - 1.0 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

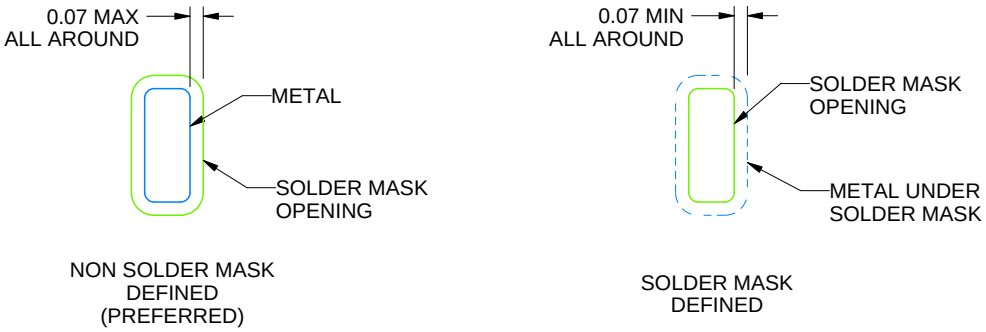


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:18X

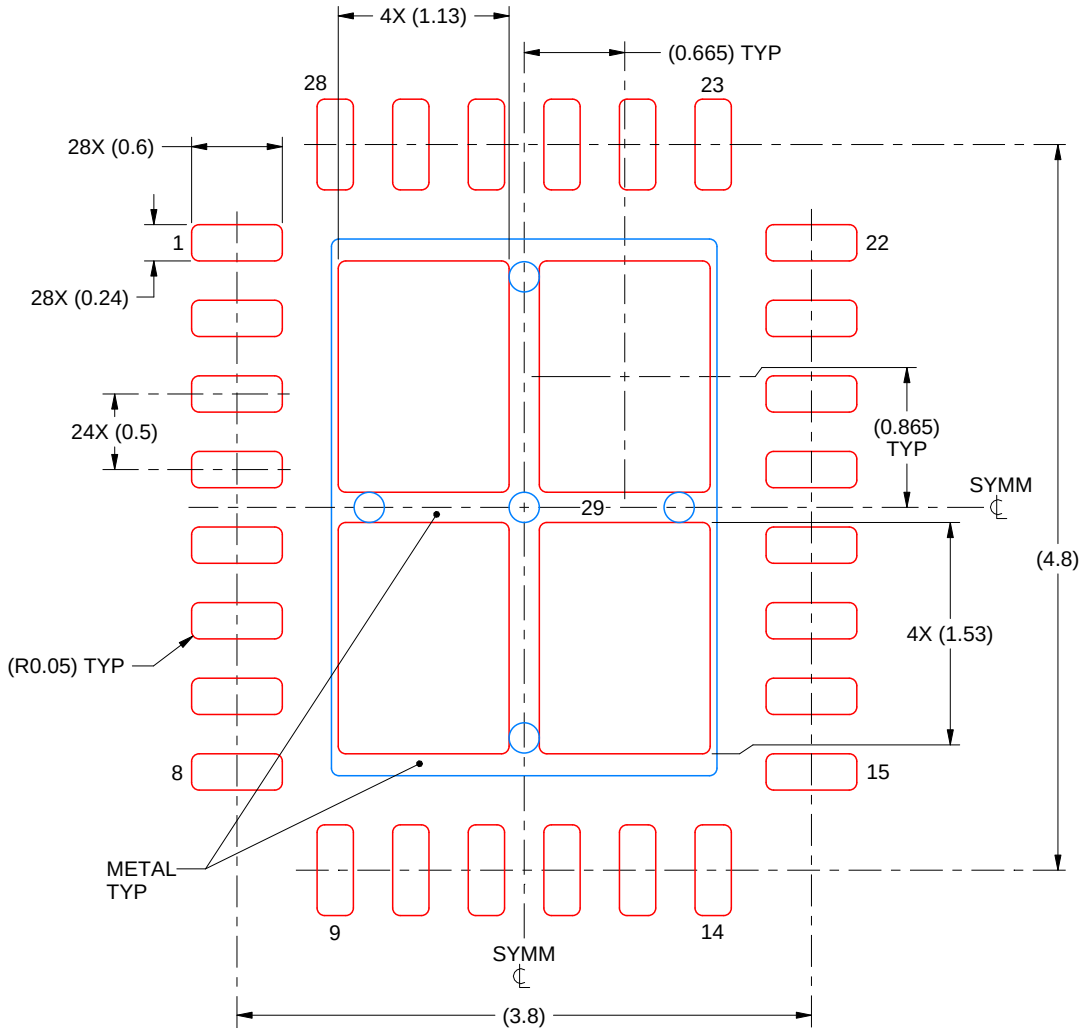


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 29
76% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
SCALE:20X

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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