

Dual 125MHz Video Current Feedback Amplifier

January 1995

Features

- This Circuit is Processed in Accordance to MIL-STD-883 and is Fully Conformant Under the Provisions of Paragraph 1.2.1.
- Wide Unity Gain Bandwidth 125MHz
- Slew Rate 475V/ μ s
- Differential Gain 0.03%
- Differential Phase 0.03 Deg.
- Supply Current (per Amplifier) 7.5mA
- Crosstalk Rejection at 10MHz -60dB
- ESD Protection 2000V
- Guaranteed Specifications at \pm 5V Supplies

Applications

- Video Gain Block
- Video Distribution Amplifier/RGB Amplifier
- Flash A/D Driver
- Current to Voltage Converter
- Radar and Imaging Systems
- Medical Imaging

Description

The HA5023/883 is a dual version of the popular Intersil HA-5020/883 except that it does not have an enable function. It features wide bandwidth and high slew rate, and is optimized for video applications and gains between 1 and 10. It is a current feedback amplifier and thus yields less bandwidth degradation at high closed loop gains than voltage feedback amplifiers.

The low differential gain and phase, 0.1dB gain flatness, and ability to drive two back terminated 75 Ω cables, make this amplifier ideal for demanding video applications.

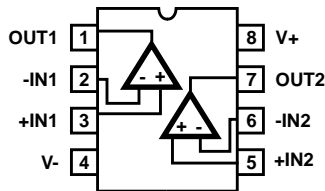
The current feedback design allows the user to take advantage of the amplifier's bandwidth dependency on the feedback resistor. By reducing R_F , the bandwidth can be increased to compensate for decreases at higher closed loop gains or heavy output loads.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE
HA5023MJ/883	-55°C to +125°C	8 Lead CerDIP

Pinout

HA5023/883
(CERDIP)
TOP VIEW



Specifications HA5023/883

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Voltage Between V+ and V-	36V
Differential Input Voltage	10V
Voltage at Either Input Terminal	V+ to V-
Output Current	Fully Short Circuit Protected
Junction Temperature	+175°C
ESD Rating	< 2000V
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C ≤ T _A ≤ +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s)	+300°C

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}
CerDIP Package	115°C/W	28°C/W
Maximum Package Power Dissipation at +75°C		
CerDIP Package	0.87W	
Package Power Dissipation Derating Factor above +75°C		
CerDIP Package	8.7mW/°C	

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

Operating Conditions

Operating Supply Voltage (±V _S)	±5V to ±15V	V _{INCM} ≤ 1/2(V+ - V-)	
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C	R _L ≥ 50Ω	R _F = 1kΩ

TABLE 1. DC ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Device Tested at: V_{SUPPLY} = ±5V, A_V = +1, R_F = 1kΩ, R_{SOURCE} = 0Ω, R_L = 400Ω, V_{OUT} = 0V, Unless Otherwise Specified.

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	GROUP A SUBGROUPS	TEMPERATURE	LIMITS		UNITS
					MIN	MAX	
Input Offset Voltage	V _{IO}	V _{CM} = 0V	1	+25°C	-3	3	mV
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-5	5	mV
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	ΔV _{CM} = ±2.5V V+ = 2.5V, V- = -7.5V V+ = 7.5V, V- = -2.5V	1	+25°C	53	-	dB
			2	+125°C	38	-	dB
			3	-55°C	38	-	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	ΔV _{SUP} = ±1.5V V+ = 6.5V, V- = -5V V+ = 3.5V, V- = -5V	1	+25°C	60	-	dB
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	55	-	dB
Delta Input Offset Voltage Between Channels	ΔV _{IO}	V _{CM} = 0	1	+25°C	-	3.5	mV
			2,3	+125°C, -55°C	-	3.5	mV
Non-Inverting Input (+IN) Current	I _{BSP}	V _{CM} = 0V	1	+25°C	-8	8	μA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-20	20	μA
+IN Current Common Mode Sensitivity	CMS _{IBP}	ΔV _{CM} = ±2.5V V+ = 2.5V, V- = -7.5V V+ = 7.5V, V- = -2.5V	1	+25°C	-	0.15	μA/V
			2	+125°C	-	2.0	μA/V
			3	-55°C	-	2.0	μA/V
ΔInverting Input (-IN) Current Between Channels	ΔI _{BSN}	V _{CM} = 0	1	+25°C	-15	15	μA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-30	30	μA
Inverting Input (-IN) Current	I _{BSN}	V _{CM} = 0V	1	+25°C	-12	12	μA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-30	30	μA
-IN Current Common Mode Sensitivity	CMS _{IBN}	ΔV _{CM} = ±2.5V V+ = 2.5V, V- = -7.5V V+ = 7.5V, V- = -2.5V	1	+25°C	-	0.4	μA/V
			2	+125°C	-	5	μA/V
			3	-55°C	-	5	μA/V

Specifications HA5023/883

TABLE 1. DC ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Device Tested at: $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_{SOURCE} = 0\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$, Unless Otherwise Specified.

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	GROUP A SUBGROUPS	TEMPERATURE	LIMITS		UNITS
					MIN	MAX	
-IN Current Power Supply Sensitivity	PSS _{IBN}	$\Delta V_{SUP} = \pm 1.5V$ $V_+ = 6.5V, V_- = -5V$ $V_+ = 3.5V, V_- = -5V$	1	+25°C	-	0.2	$\mu A/V$
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
+IN Current Power Supply Sensitivity	PSS _{IBP}	$\Delta V_{SUP} = \pm 1.5V$ $V_+ = 6.5V, V_- = -5V$ $V_+ = 3.5V, V_- = -5V$	1	+25°C	-	0.1	$\mu A/V$
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	0.3	$\mu A/V$
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OP}	$A_V = +1$ $R_L = 150\Omega$ $V_{IN} = -3V$	1	+25°C	2.5	-	V
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	2.5	-	V
	V _{ON}	$A_V = +1$ $R_L = 150\Omega$ $V_{IN} = +3V$	1	+25°C	-	-2.5	V
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	-2.5	V
Short Circuit Output Current	+I _{SC}	$V_{IN} = \pm 2.5V$ $V_{OUT} = 0V$	1	+25°C	50	-	mA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	50	-	mA
	-I _{SC}	$V_{IN} = \pm 2.5V$ $V_{OUT} = 0V$	1	+25°C	-	-40	mA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	-40	mA
Output Current	+I _{OUT}	Note 1	1	+25°C	20	-	mA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	16.6	-	mA
	-I _{OUT}	Note 1	1	+25°C	-	-20	mA
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	-16.6	mA
Quiescent Power Supply Current	I _{CC}	$R_L = 400\Omega$	1	+25°C	-	10	mA/Op Amp
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	10	mA/Op Amp
	I _{EE}	$R_L = 400\Omega$	1	+25°C	-10	-	mA/Op Amp
			2, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-10	-	mA/Op Amp
Transimpedance	+A _{ZOL1}	$R_L = 400\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	1	+25°C	1	-	M Ω
			2, 3	+125°C	0.5	-	M Ω
		3	-55°C	0.5	-	M Ω	
	-A _{ZOL1}	$R_L = 400\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	1	+25°C	1	-	M Ω
			2, 3	+125°C	0.5	-	M Ω
		3	-55°C	0.5	-	M Ω	

NOTE:

1. Guaranteed from V_{OUT} Test with R_L = 150 Ω , by: I_{OUT} = V_{OUT}/150 Ω .

TABLE 2. AC ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2 Intentionally Left Blank.

Specifications HA5023/883

TABLE 3. ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Device Characterized at: $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +2$, $R_F = 681\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, Unless Otherwise Specified.

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	NOTES	TEMPERATURE	LIMITS		UNITS
					MIN	MAX	
-3dB Bandwidth	BW(+1)	$A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1K$ $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{RMS}$	1	+125°C, -55°C	62	-	MHz
	BW(+2)	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{RMS}$	1	+125°C, -55°C	62	-	MHz
Gain Flatness	GF5	$A_V = +2$, $f \leq 5MHz$ $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{RMS}$	1	+125°C, -55°C	-	± 0.045	dB
	GF10	$A_V = +2$, $f \leq 10MHz$ $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{RMS}$	1	+125°C, -55°C	-	± 0.085	dB
	GF20	$A_V = +2$, $f \leq 20MHz$ $V_{OUT} = 100mV_{RMS}$	1	+125°C, -55°C	-	± 0.65	dB
Slew Rate	+SR(+1)	$A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1K$ $V_{OUT} = -2V$ to $+2V$	1, 4	+125°C, -55°C	250	-	V/ μ s
	-SR(+1)	$A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1K$ $V_{OUT} = +2V$ to $-2V$	1, 4	+125°C, -55°C	240	-	V/ μ s
	+SR(+2)	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = -2V$ to $+2V$	1, 4	+125°C, -55°C	400	-	V/ μ s
	-SR(+2)	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = +2V$ to $-2V$	1, 4	+125°C, -55°C	360	-	V/ μ s
Rise and Fall Time	T_R	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = -0.5V$ to $+0.5V$	1, 2	+125°C, -55°C	-	6.5	ns
	T_F	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = +0.5V$ to $-0.5V$	1, 2	+125°C, -55°C	-	6.5	ns
Overshoot	+OS	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = -0.5V$ to $+0.5V$	1, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	35	%
	-OS	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = +0.5V$ to $-0.5V$	1, 3	+125°C, -55°C	-	27	%
Propagation Delay	+ T_P	$A_V = +2$, $R_F = 681\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 0V$ to $1V$	1, 2	+125°C, -55°C	-	9.5	ns
	- T_P	$A_V = +2$, $R_F = 681\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = 1V$ to $0V$	1, 2	+125°C, -55°C	-	9.0	ns

NOTES:

- Parameters listed in Table 3 are controlled via design or process parameters and are not directly tested at final production. These parameters are lab characterized upon initial design release, or upon design changes. These parameters are guaranteed by characterization based upon data from multiple production runs which reflect lot-to-lot and within lot variation.
- Measured between 10% and 90% points.
- For 200ps input transition times. Overshoot decreases as input transition times increase, especially for $A_V = +1$. Please refer to Performance Curves.
- Measured between 25% and 75% points.

TABLE 4. ELECTRICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

MIL-STD-883 TEST REQUIREMENTS	SUBGROUPS (SEE TABLE 1)
Interim Electrical Parameters (Pre Burn-In)	1
Final Electrical Test Parameters	1 (Note 1), 2, 3, 4
Group A Test Requirements	1, 2, 3, 4
Groups C and D Endpoints	1

NOTE:

- PDA applies to Subgroup 1 only.

Test Circuits and Waveforms

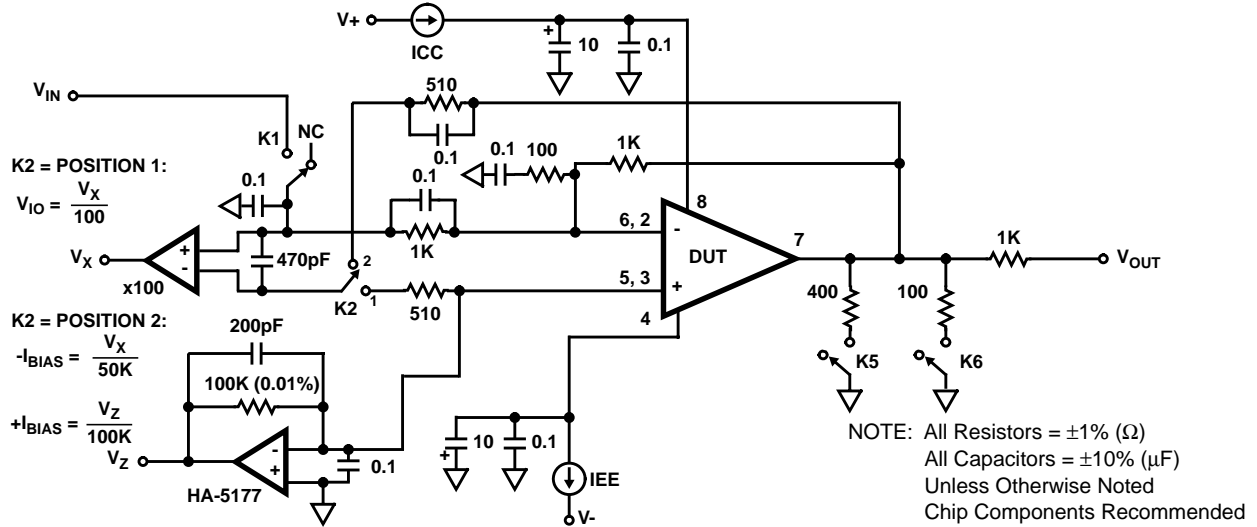


FIGURE 1. TEST CIRCUIT (Applies to Table 1)

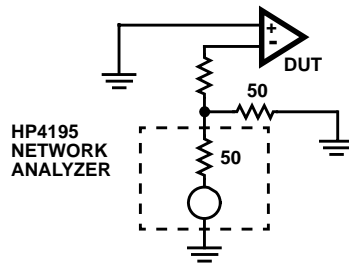


FIGURE 2. TEST CIRCUIT FOR TRANSMIMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

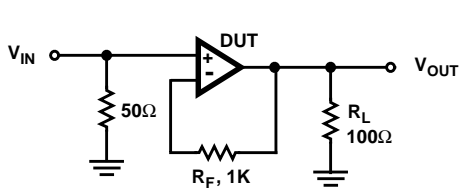


FIGURE 3. SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE CIRCUIT

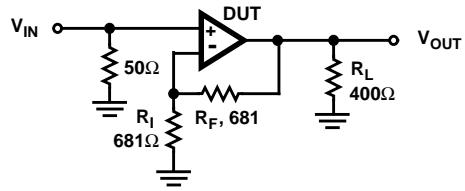


FIGURE 4. LARGE SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE CIRCUIT

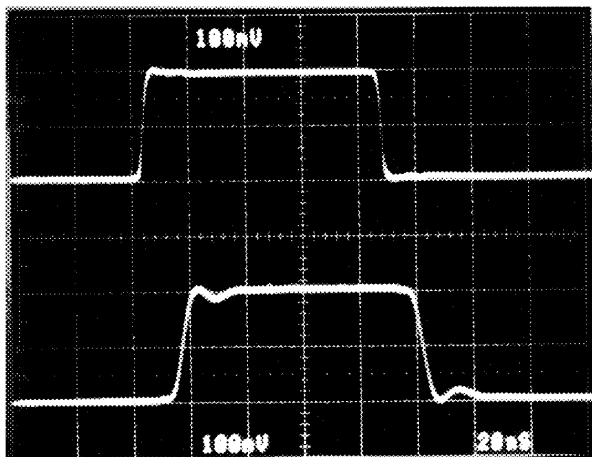


FIGURE 5. SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE
Vertical Scale: $V_{IN} = 100\text{mV/Div.}$, $V_{OUT} = 100\text{mV/Div.}$
Horizontal Scale: 20ns/Div.

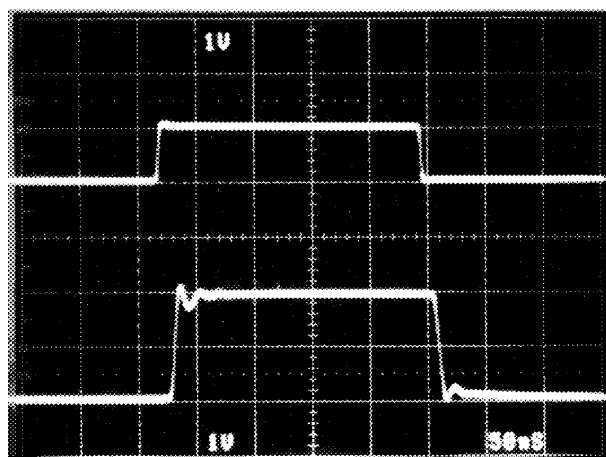
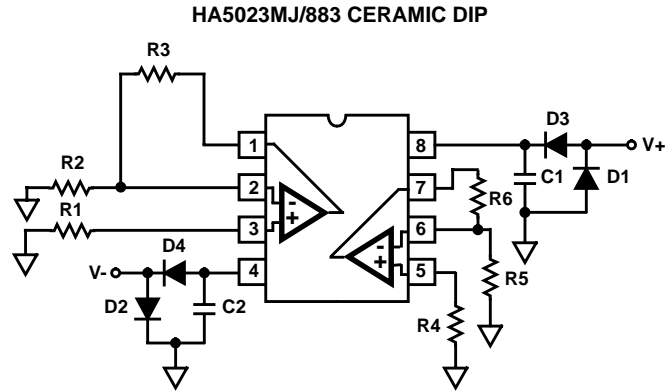


FIGURE 6. LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE
Vertical Scale: $V_{IN} = 1\text{V/Div.}$, $V_{OUT} = 1\text{V/Div.}$
Horizontal Scale: 50ns/Div.

Burn-In Circuit



NOTES:

- R1 = R2 = R4 = R5 = 1k Ω , \pm 5% (Per Socket)
- R3 = R6 = 10k Ω , \pm 5% (Per Socket)
- C1 = C2 = 0.01 μ F (Per Socket) or 0.1 μ F (Per Row) Minimum
- D1 = D2 = 1N4002 or Equivalent (Per Board)
- D3 = D4 = 1N4002 or Equivalent (Per Socket)
- V+ = +5.5V \pm 0.5V
- V- = -5.5V \pm 0.5V

Die Characteristics

DIE DIMENSIONS:

65 x 100 x 19 mils ± 1 mils
 1650 x 2540 x 483µm ± 25.4µm

METALLIZATION:

Type: Metal 1: AlCu (1%), Metal 2: AlCu (1%)
 Thickness: Metal 1: 8kÅ ± 0.4kÅ, Metal 2: 16kÅ ± 0.8kÅ

WORST CASE CURRENT DENSITY:

1.9 x 10⁵ A/cm² at 15mA

SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up): V-

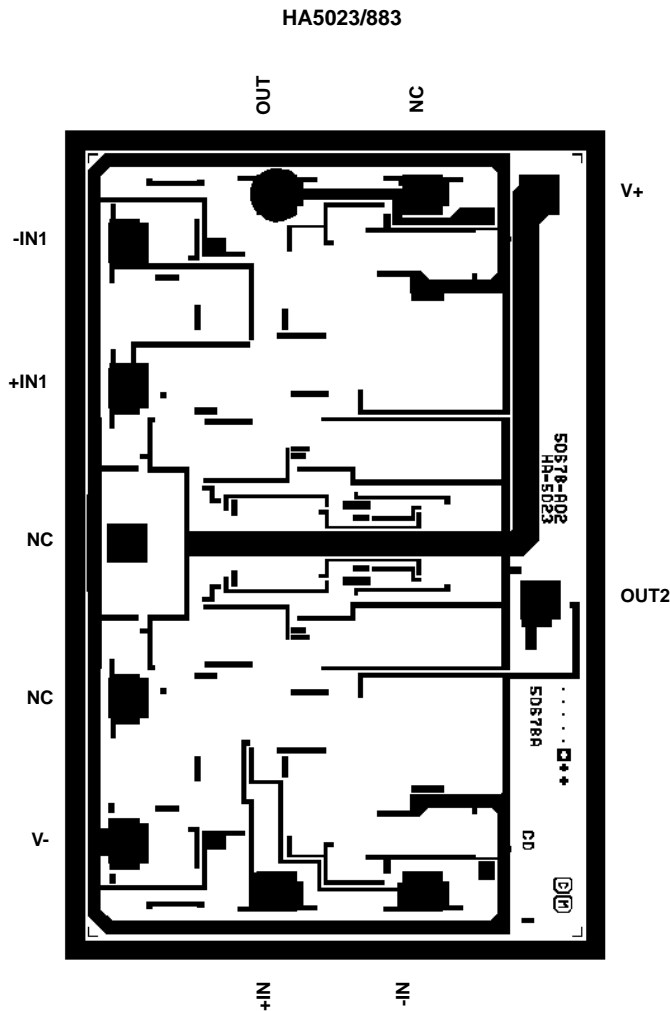
GLASSIVATION:

Type: Nitride
 Thickness: 4kÅ ± 0.4kÅ

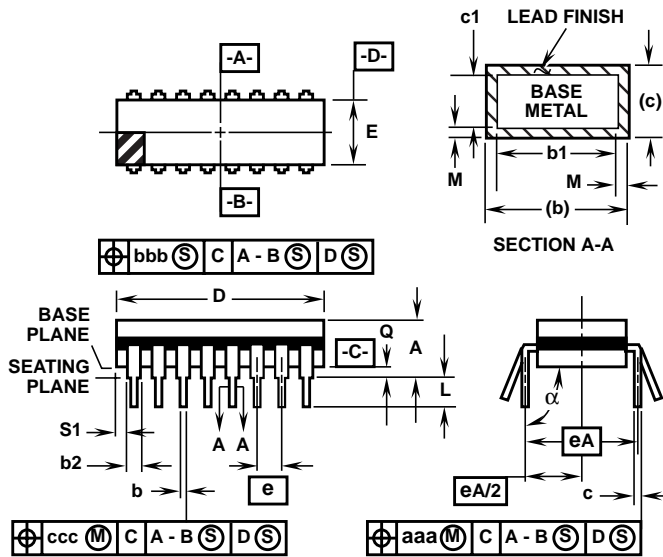
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 124

PROCESS: Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

Metallization Mask Layout



Ceramic Dual-In-Line Frit Seal Packages (CerDIP)



**F8.3A MIL-STD-1835 GDIP1-T8 (D-4, CONFIGURATION A)
8 LEAD CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE FRIT SEAL PACKAGE**

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	-	0.200	-	5.08	-
b	0.014	0.026	0.36	0.66	2
b1	0.014	0.023	0.36	0.58	3
b2	0.045	0.065	1.14	1.65	-
b3	0.023	0.045	0.58	1.14	4
c	0.008	0.018	0.20	0.46	2
c1	0.008	0.015	0.20	0.38	3
D	-	0.405	-	10.29	5
E	0.220	0.310	5.59	7.87	5
e	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		-
eA	0.300 BSC		7.62 BSC		-
eA/2	0.150 BSC		3.81 BSC		-
L	0.125	0.200	3.18	5.08	-
Q	0.015	0.060	0.38	1.52	6
S1	0.005	-	0.13	-	7
α	90°	105°	90°	105°	-
aaa	-	0.015	-	0.38	-
bbb	-	0.030	-	0.76	-
ccc	-	0.010	-	0.25	-
M	-	0.0015	-	0.038	2, 3
N	8		8		8

NOTES:

1. Index area: A notch or a pin one identification mark shall be located adjacent to pin one and shall be located within the shaded area shown. The manufacturer's identification shall not be used as a pin one identification mark.
2. The maximum limits of lead dimensions b and c or M shall be measured at the centroid of the finished lead surfaces, when solder dip or tin plate lead finish is applied.
3. Dimensions b1 and c1 apply to lead base metal only. Dimension M applies to lead plating and finish thickness.
4. Corner leads (1, N, N/2, and N/2+1) may be configured with a partial lead paddle. For this configuration dimension b3 replaces dimension b2.
5. This dimension allows for off-center lid, meniscus, and glass overrun.
6. Dimension Q shall be measured from the seating plane to the base plane.
7. Measure dimension S1 at all four corners.
8. N is the maximum number of terminal positions.
9. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M - 1982.
10. Controlling dimension: INCH.

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DESIGN INFORMATION

Dual 125MHz Video Current Feedback Amplifier

January 1995

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Typical Performance Curves $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.

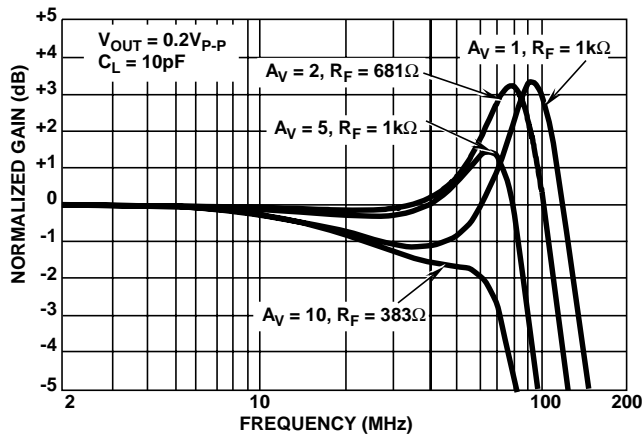


FIGURE 1. NON-INVERTING FREQUENCY RESPONSE

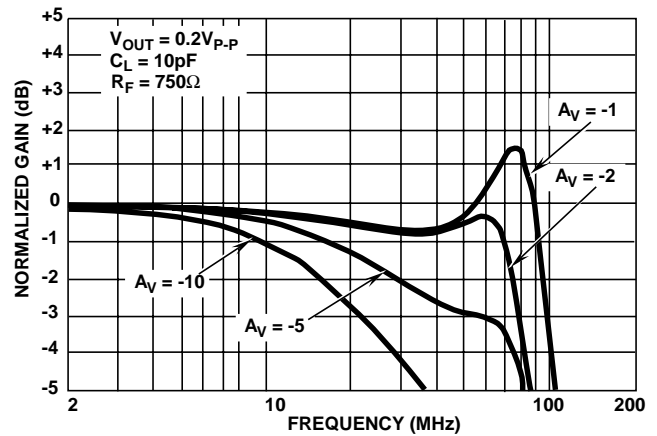


FIGURE 2. INVERTING FREQUENCY RESPONSE

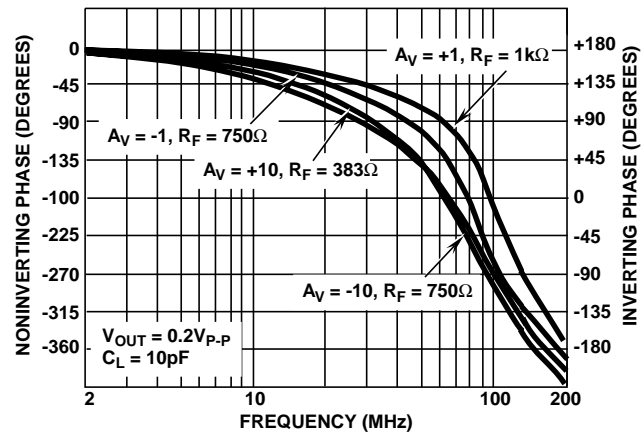


FIGURE 3. PHASE RESPONSE AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY

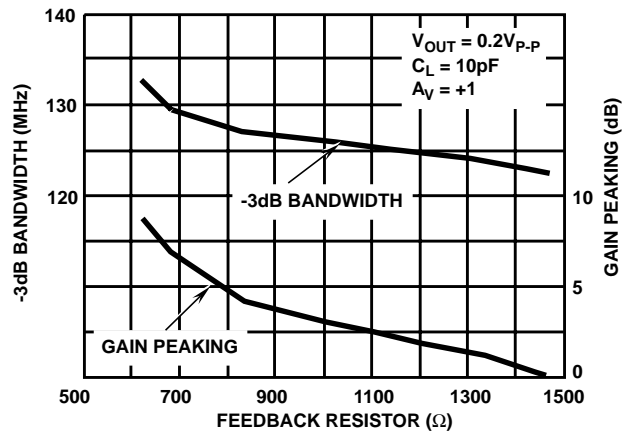


FIGURE 4. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

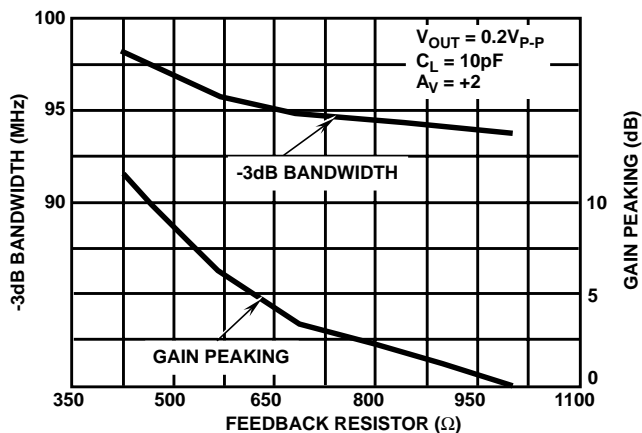


FIGURE 5. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

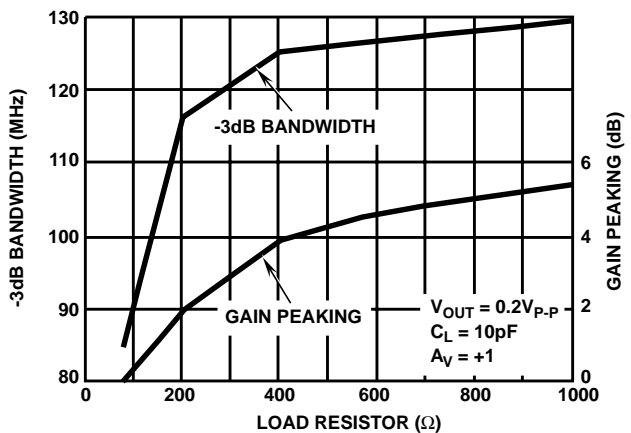


FIGURE 6. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs LOAD RESISTANCE

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

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Typical Performance Curves $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.
(Continued)

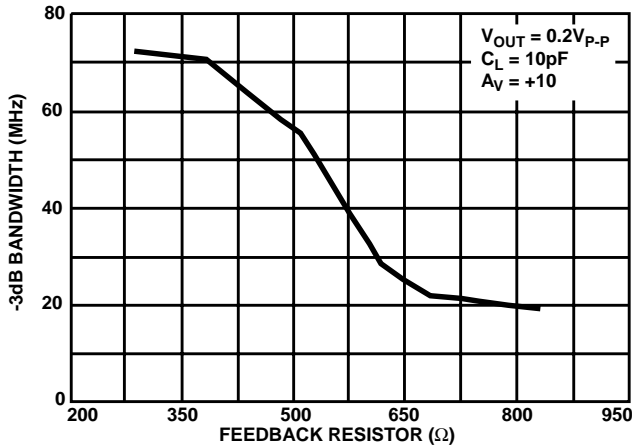


FIGURE 7. BANDWIDTH vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

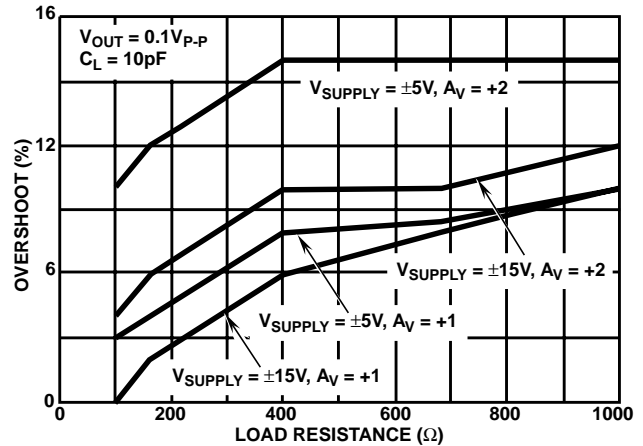


FIGURE 8. SMALL SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs LOAD RESISTANCE

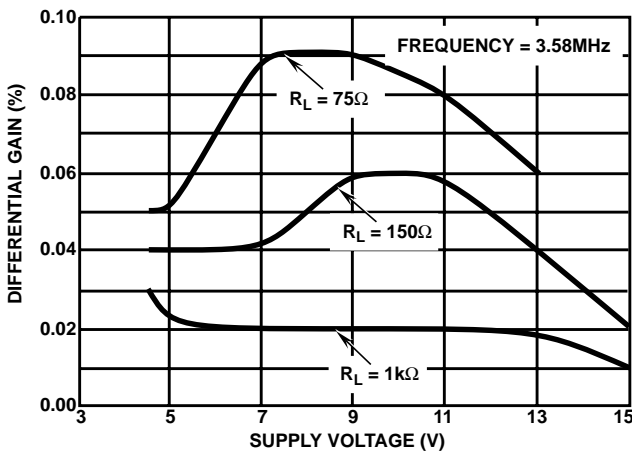


FIGURE 9. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

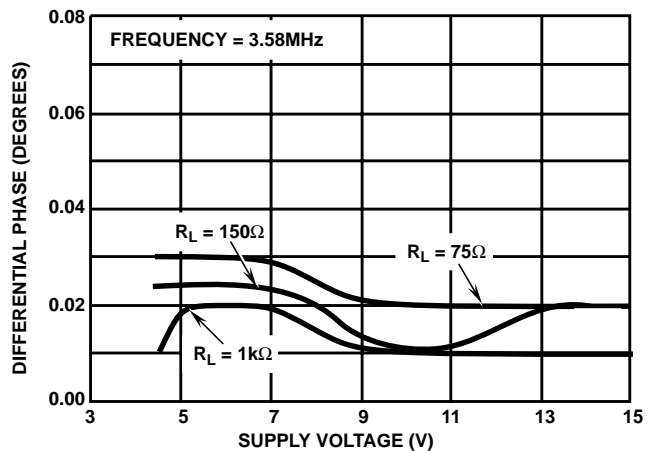


FIGURE 10. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

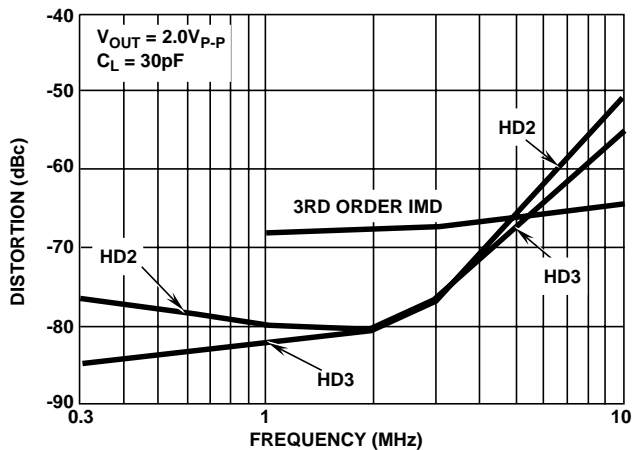


FIGURE 11. DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

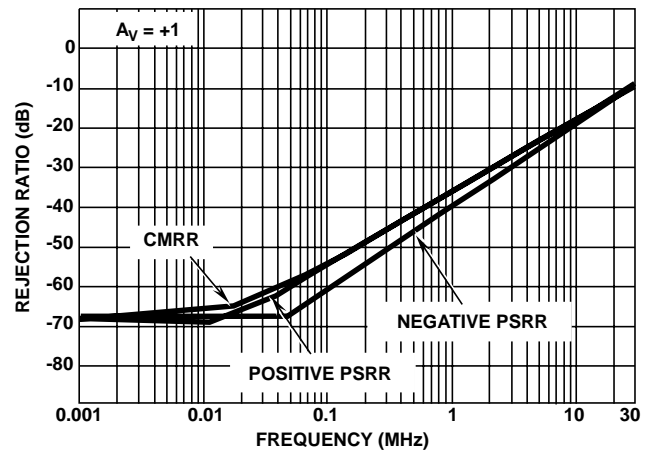


FIGURE 12. REJECTION RATIOS vs FREQUENCY

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

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(Continued)

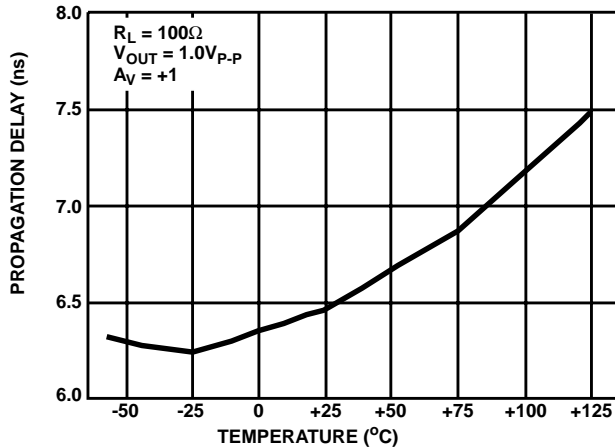


FIGURE 13. PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE

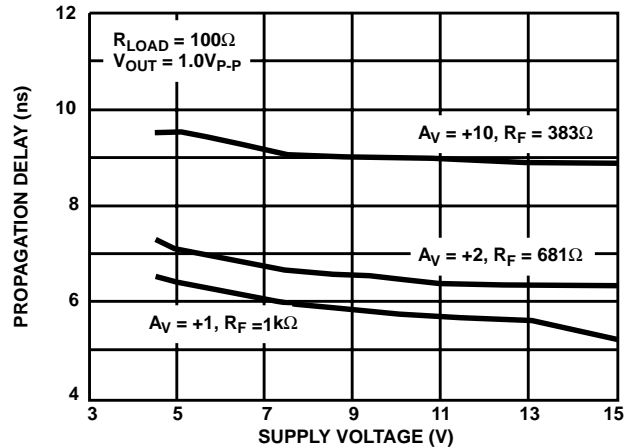


FIGURE 14. PROPAGATION DELAY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

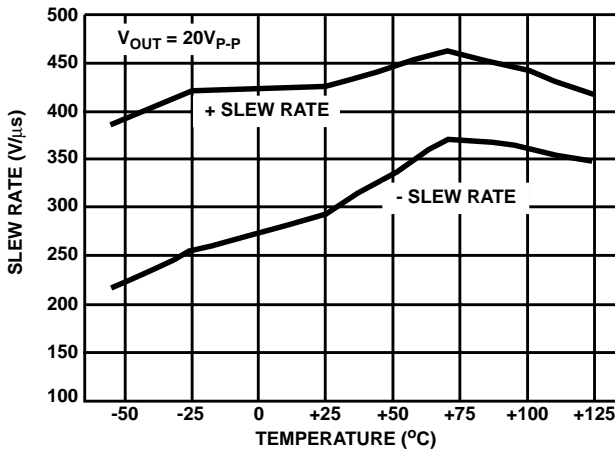


FIGURE 15. SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE

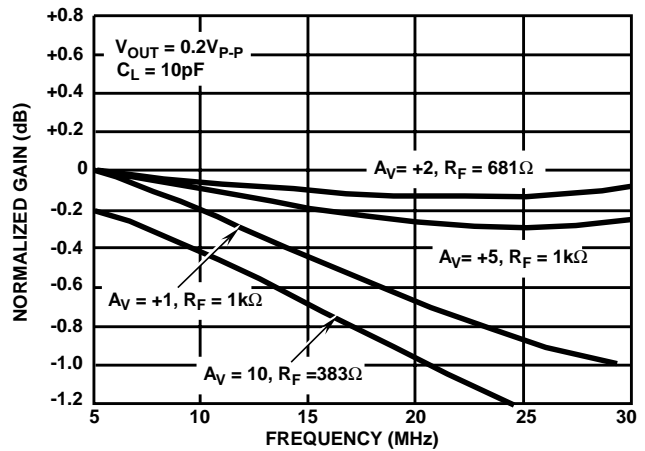


FIGURE 16. NON-INVERTING GAIN FLATNESS vs FREQUENCY

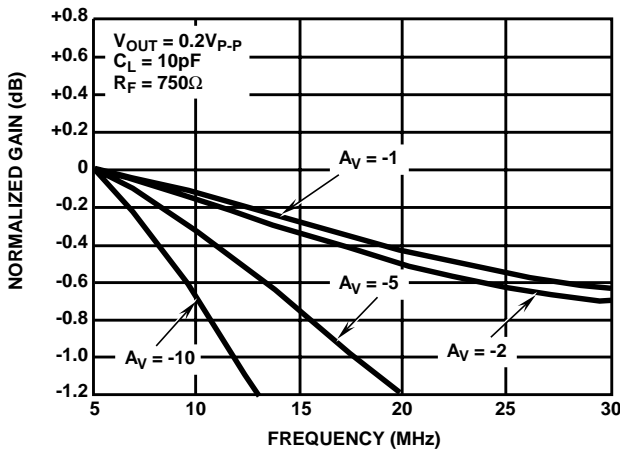


FIGURE 17. INVERTING GAIN FLATNESS vs FREQUENCY

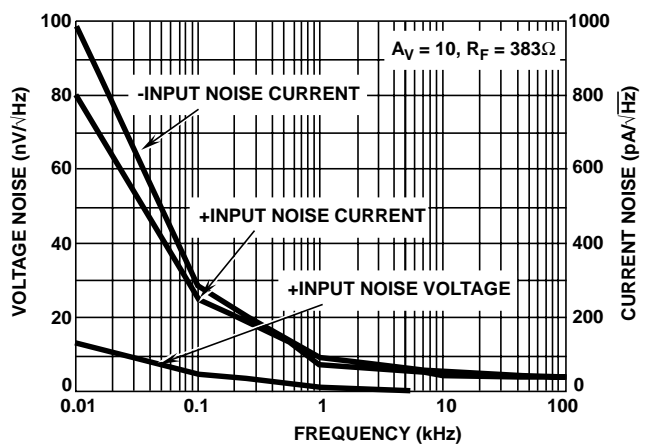


FIGURE 18. INPUT NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

The information contained in this section has been developed through characterization by Intersil Corporation and is for use as application and design information only. No guarantee is implied.

Typical Performance Curves $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.
(Continued)

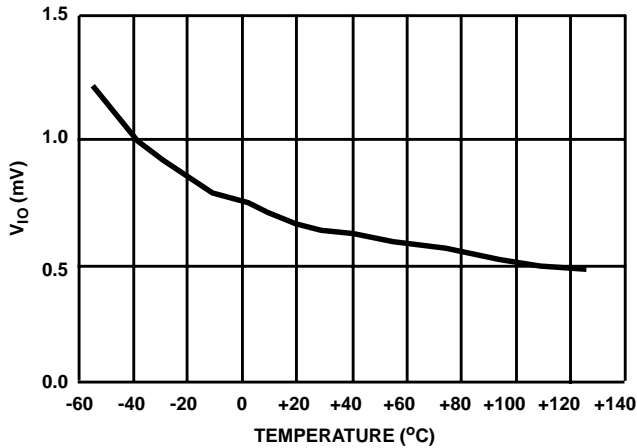


FIGURE 19. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

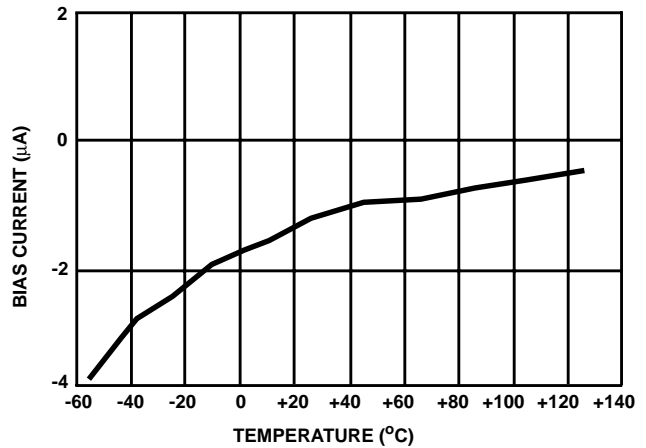


FIGURE 20. +INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

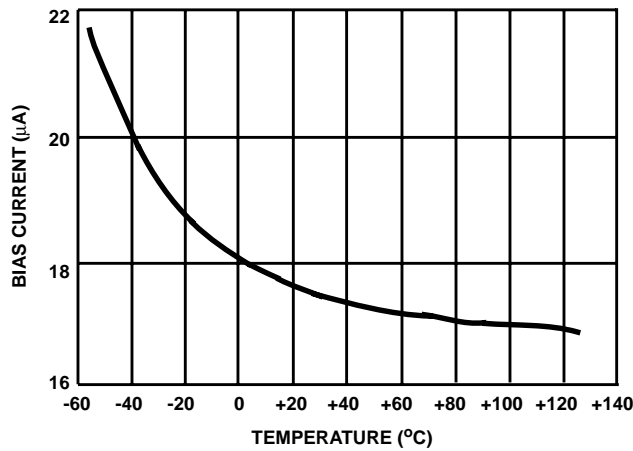


FIGURE 21. -INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

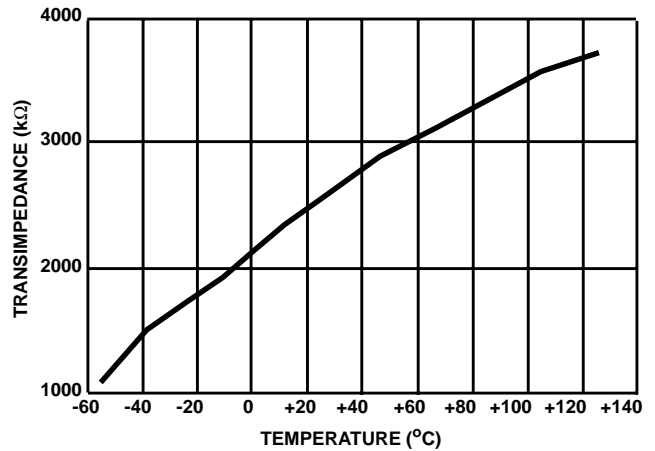


FIGURE 22. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE

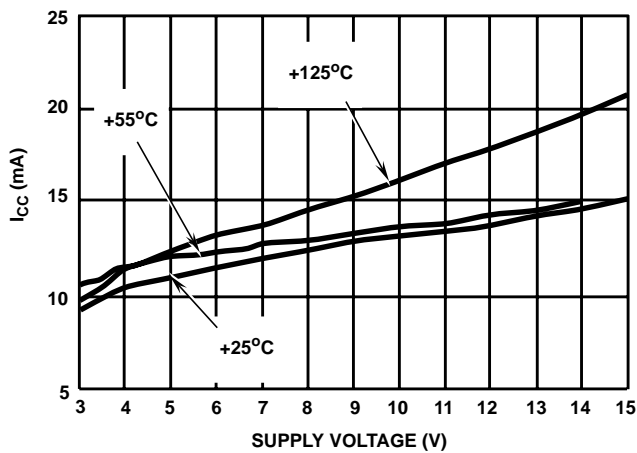


FIGURE 23. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

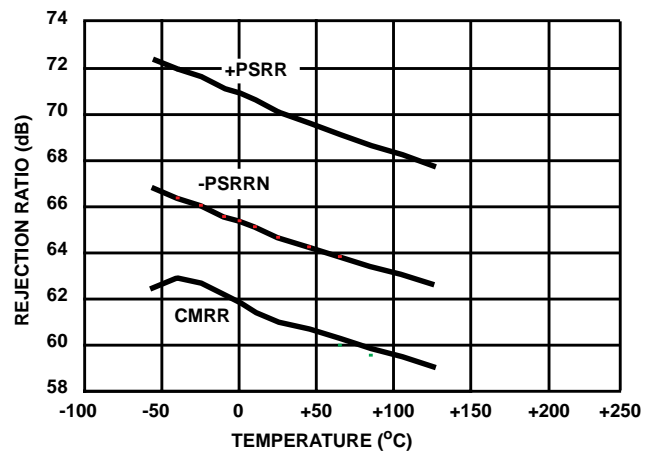


FIGURE 24. REJECTION RATIO vs TEMPERATURE

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

The information contained in this section has been developed through characterization by Intersil Corporation and is for use as application and design information only. No guarantee is implied.

Typical Performance Curves $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.
(Continued)

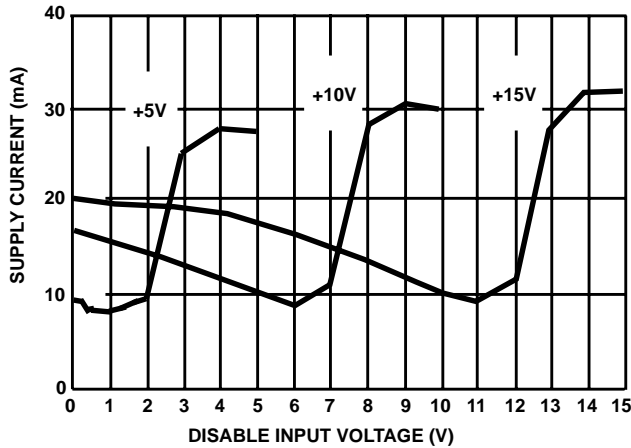


FIGURE 25. SUPPLY CURRENT vs DISABLE INPUT VOLTAGE

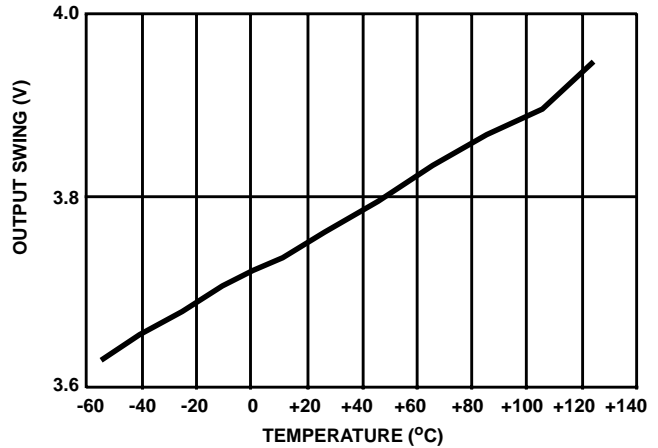


FIGURE 26. OUTPUT SWING vs TEMPERATURE

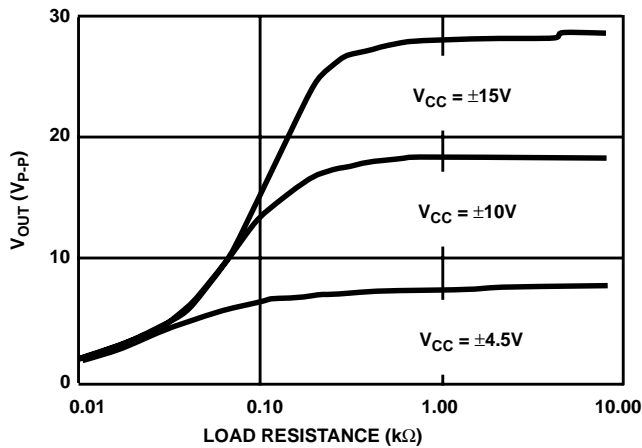


FIGURE 27. OUTPUT SWING vs LOAD RESISTANCE

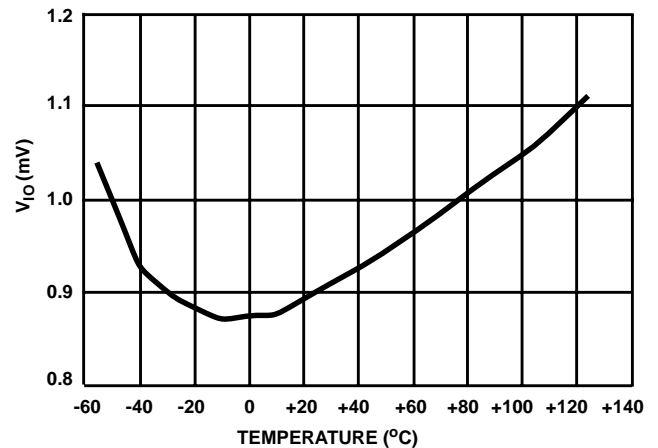


FIGURE 28. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN CHANNELS vs TEMPERATURE

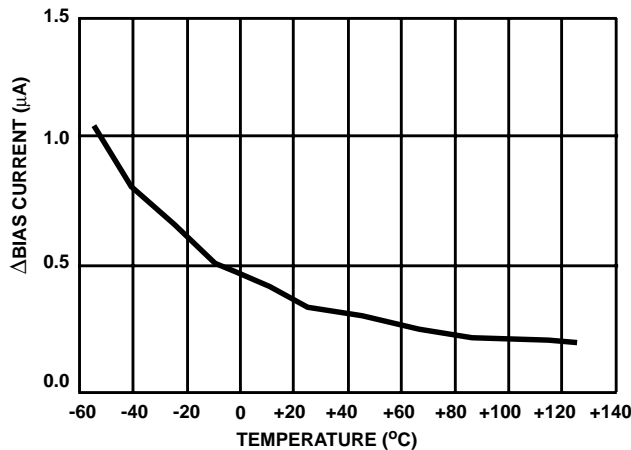


FIGURE 29. INPUT BIAS CURRENT CHANGE BETWEEN CHANNELS vs TEMPERATURE

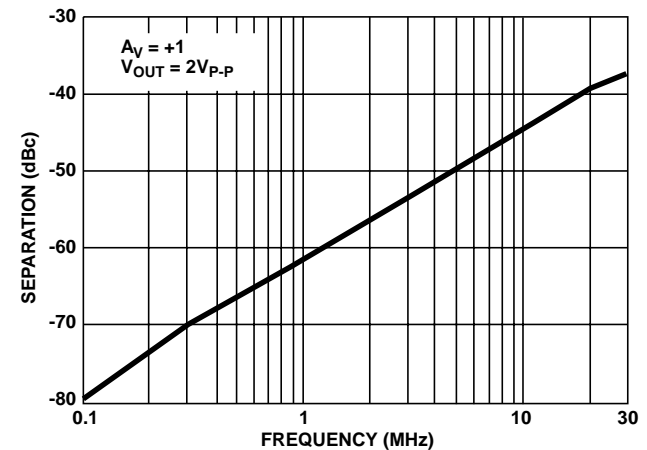


FIGURE 30. CHANNEL SEPARATION vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$, $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.
 (Continued)

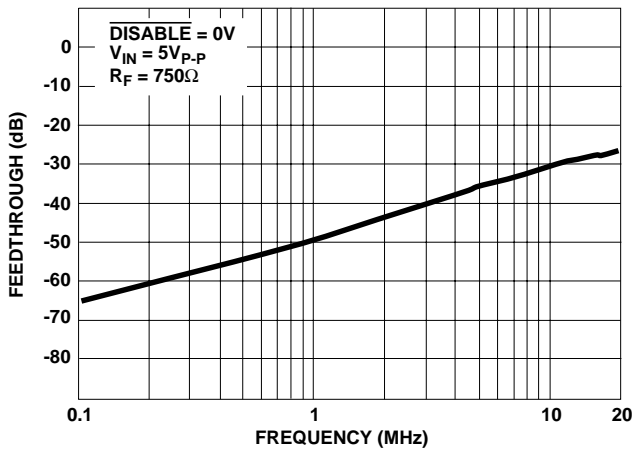


FIGURE 31. DISABLE FEEDTHROUGH vs FREQUENCY

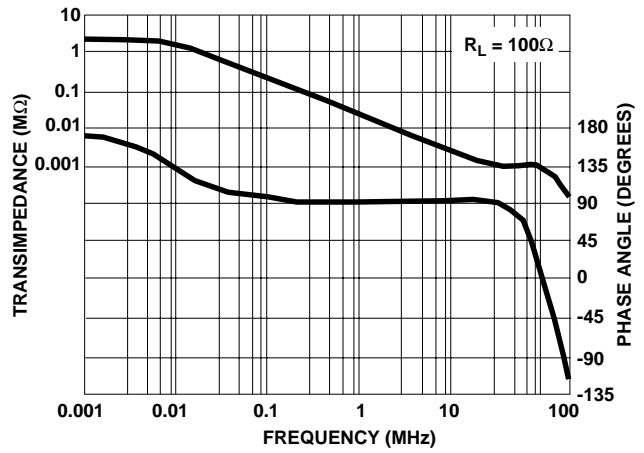


FIGURE 32. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

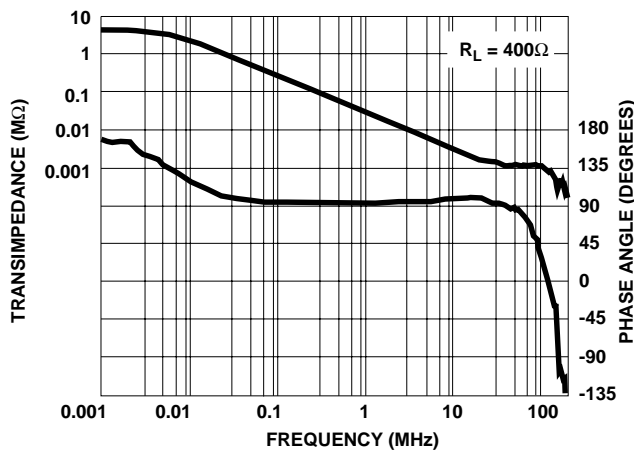


FIGURE 33. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

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Application Information

Optimum Feedback Resistor

The plots of inverting and non-inverting frequency response, see Figure 1 and Figure 2 in the typical performance section, illustrate the performance of the HA5023 in various closed loop gain configurations. Although the bandwidth dependency on closed loop gain isn't as severe as that of a voltage feedback amplifier, there can be an appreciable decrease in bandwidth at higher gains. This decrease may be minimized by taking advantage of the current feedback amplifier's unique relationship between bandwidth and R_F . All current feedback amplifiers require a feedback resistor, even for unity gain applications, and R_F , in conjunction with the internal compensation capacitor, sets the dominant pole of the frequency response. Thus, the amplifier's bandwidth is inversely proportional to R_F . The HA5023 design is optimized for a 1000 Ω R_F at a gain of +1. Decreasing R_F in a unity gain application decreases stability, resulting in excessive peaking and overshoot. At higher gains the amplifier is more stable, so R_F can be decreased in a trade-off of stability for bandwidth.

The table below lists recommended R_F values for various gains, and the expected bandwidth.

GAIN (A_{CL})	R_F (Ω)	BANDWIDTH (MHz)
-1	750	100
+1	1000	125
+2	681	95
+5	1000	52
+10	383	65
-10	750	22

PC Board Layout

The frequency response of this amplifier depends greatly on the amount of care taken in designing the PC board. The use of low inductance components such as chip resistors and chip capacitors is strongly recommended. If leaded components are used the leads must be kept short especially for the power supply decoupling components and those components connected to the inverting input.

Attention must be given to decoupling the power supplies. A large value (10 μ F) tantalum or electrolytic capacitor in parallel with a small value (0.1 μ F) chip capacitor works well in most cases.

A ground plane is strongly recommended to control noise. Care must also be taken to minimize the capacitance to ground seen by the amplifier's inverting input (-IN). The larger this capacitance, the worse the gain peaking, resulting in pulse overshoot and possible instability. It is recom-

mended that the ground plane be removed under traces connected to -IN, and that connections to -IN be kept as short as possible to minimize the capacitance from this node to ground.

Driving Capacitive Loads

Capacitive loads will degrade the amplifier's phase margin resulting in frequency response peaking and possible oscillations. In most cases the oscillation can be avoided by placing an isolation resistor (R) in series with the output as shown in Figure 34.

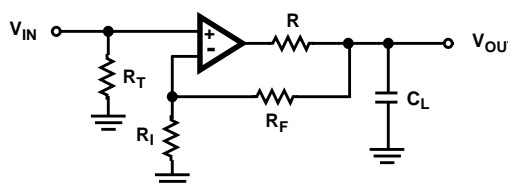


FIGURE 34. PLACEMENT OF THE OUTPUT ISOLATION RESISTOR, R

The selection criteria for the isolation resistor is highly dependent on the load, but 27 Ω has been determined to be a good starting value.

Power Dissipation Considerations

Due to the high supply current inherent in dual amplifiers, care must be taken to insure that the maximum junction temperature (T_J , see Absolute Maximum Ratings) is not exceeded. Figure 35 shows the maximum ambient temperature versus supply voltage for the available package styles. It is recommended that thermal calculations, which take into account output power, be performed by the designer.

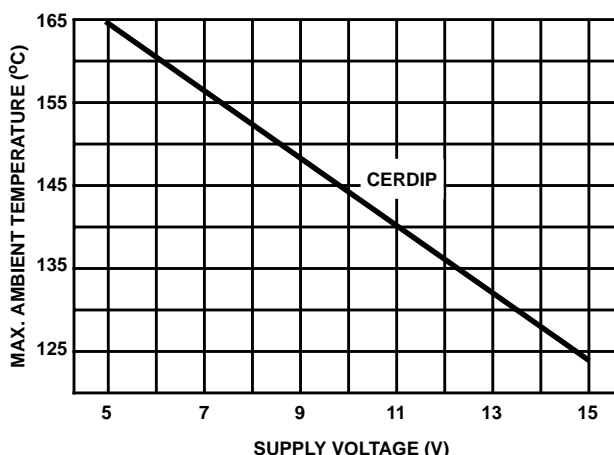


FIGURE 35. MAXIMUM OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Specifications HA5023

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

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Electrical Specifications $V_+ = +5V$, $V_- = -5V$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	(NOTE 16) TEST LEVEL	TEMPERATURE	HA5023I			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Input Offset Voltage (V_{IO})	A	+25°C	-	0.8	3	mV
	A	Full	-	-	5	mV
Delta V_{IO} Between Channels	A	Full	-	1.2	3.5	mV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	B	Full	-	5	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
V_{IO} Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 3)	A	+25°C	53	-	-	dB
	A	Full	50	-	-	dB
V_{IO} Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 4)	A	+25°C	60	-	-	dB
	A	Full	55	-	-	dB
Input Common Mode Range (Note 3)	A	Full	± 2.5	-	-	V
Non-Inverting Input (+IN) Current	A	+25°C	-	3	8	μA
	A	Full	-	-	20	μA
+IN Common Mode Rejection (Note 3) ($+I_{BCMR} = \frac{1}{+R_{IN}}$)	A	+25°C	-	-	0.15	$\mu A/V$
	A	Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
+IN Power Supply Rejection (Note 4)	A	+25°C	-	-	0.1	$\mu A/V$
	A	Full	-	-	0.3	$\mu A/V$
Inverting Input (-IN) Current	A	+25°C, +85°C	-	4	12	μA
	A	-40°C	-	10	30	μA
Delta - IN BIAS Current Between Channels	A	+25°C, +85°C	-	6	15	μA
	A	-40°C	-	10	30	μA
-IN Common Mode Rejection (Note 3)	A	+25°C	-	-	0.4	$\mu A/V$
	A	Full	-	-	1.0	$\mu A/V$
-IN Power Supply Rejection (Note 4)	A	+25°C	-	-	0.2	$\mu A/V$
	A	Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
Input Noise Voltage (f = 1kHz)	B	+25°C	-	4.5	-	nV/\sqrt{Hz}
+Input Noise Current (f = 1kHz)	B	+25°C	-	2.5	-	pA/\sqrt{Hz}
-Input Noise Current (f = 1kHz)	B	+25°C	-	25.0	-	pA/\sqrt{Hz}
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS						
Transimpedance (Note 14)	A	+25°C	1.0	-	-	$M\Omega$
	A	Full	0.85	-	-	$M\Omega$
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	A	+25°C	70	-	-	dB
	A	Full	65	-	-	dB
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	A	+25°C	50	-	-	dB
	A	Full	45	-	-	dB
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						

Specifications HA5023

DESIGN INFORMATION (Continued)

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Electrical Specifications $V_+ = +5V$, $V_- = -5V$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	(NOTE 16) TEST LEVEL	TEMPERATURE	HA5023I			UNITS	
			MIN	TYP	MAX		
Output Voltage Swing (Note 13)	A	+25°C	±2.5	±3.0	-	V	
	A	Full	±2.5	±3.0	-	V	
Output Current (Note 13)	B	Full	±16.6	±20.0	-	mA	
Output Current (Short Circuit, Note 10)	A	Full	±40	±60	-	mA	
POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS							
Supply Voltage Range	A	+25°C	5	-	15	V	
Quiescent Supply Current	A	Full	-	7.5	10	mA/Op Amp	
AC CHARACTERISTICS ($A_V = +1$)							
Slew Rate (Note 5)	B	+25°C	275	350	-	V/μs	
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 6)	B	+25°C	22	28	-	MHz	
Rise Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Fall Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Propagation Delay (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Overshoot	B	+25°C	-	4.5	-	%	
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 8)	B	+25°C	-	125	-	MHz	
Settling Time to 1%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	50	-	ns	
Settling Time to 0.25%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	75	-	ns	
AC CHARACTERISTICS ($A_V = +2$, $R_F = 681\Omega$)							
Slew Rate (Note 5)	B	+25°C	-	475	-	V/μs	
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 6)	B	+25°C	-	26	-	MHz	
Rise Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Fall Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Propagation Delay (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	6	-	ns	
Overshoot	B	+25°C	-	12	-	%	
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 8)	B	+25°C	-	95	-	MHz	
Settling Time to 1%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	50	-	ns	
Settling Time to 0.25%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	100	-	ns	
Gain Flatness	5MHz	B	+25°C	-	0.02	-	dB
	20MHz	B	+25°C	-	0.07	-	dB
AC CHARACTERISTICS ($A_V = +10$, $R_F = 383\Omega$)							
Slew Rate (Note 5)	B	+25°C	350	475	-	V/μs	
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 6)	B	+25°C	28	38	-	MHz	
Rise Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	8	-	ns	
Fall Time (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	9	-	ns	
Propagation Delay (Note 7)	B	+25°C	-	9	-	ns	

Specifications HA5023

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = +5V$, $V_- = -5V$, $R_F = 1k\Omega$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 400\Omega$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	(NOTE 16) TEST LEVEL	TEMPERATURE	HA5023I			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Overshoot	B	+25°C	-	1.8	-	%
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 8)	B	+25°C	-	65	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	75	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.1%, 2V Output Step	B	+25°C	-	130	-	ns
VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS						
Differential Gain (Notes 11, 13)	B	+25°C	-	0.03	-	%
Differential Phase (Notes 11, 13)	B	+25°C	-	0.03	-	Degrees

NOTES:

- Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values, applied individually, beyond which the serviceability of the circuit may be impaired. Functional operation under any of these conditions is not necessarily implied.
- Output is protected for short circuits to ground. Brief short circuits to ground will not degrade reliability, however, continuous (100% duty cycle) output current should not exceed 15mA for maximum reliability.
- $V_{CM} = \pm 2.5V$. At -40°C Product is tested at $V_{CM} = \pm 2.25V$ because Short Test Duration does not allow self heating.
- $\pm 3.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 6.5V$
- V_{OUT} switches from -2V to +2V, or from +2V to -2V. Specification is from the 25% to 75% points.
- $FPBW = \frac{\text{Slew Rate}}{2\pi V_{PEAK}}$; $V_{PEAK} = 2V$
- $R_L = 100\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$. Measured from 10% to 90% points for rise/fall times; from 50% points of input and output for propagation delay.
- $R_L = 400\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 100mV$.
- A. Production Tested; B. Guaranteed Limit or Typical based on characterization; C. Design Typical for information only.
- $V_{IN} = \pm 2.5V$, $V_{OUT} = 0V$.
- Measured with a VM700A video tester using an NTC-7 composite VITS.
- Maximum power dissipation, including output load, must be designed to maintain junction temperature below +175°C for die, and below +150°C for plastic packages. See Applications Information section for safe operating area information.
- $R_L = 150\Omega$.
- $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$. At -40°C Product is tested at $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.25V$ because Short Test Duration does not allow self heating.
- ESD protection is for human body model tested per MIL-STD - 883, Method 3015.7.
- A. Production Tested; B. Guaranteed limit or Typical based on characterization; C. Design Typical for information only.

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