

November 1996

## 50MHz, Video Operational Amplifier

### Features

- Gain Bandwidth ..... 50MHz
- High Slew Rate ..... 150V/ $\mu$ s
- Low Supply Current ..... 10mA
- Differential Gain Error ..... 0.03%
- Differential Phase Error ..... 0.03 Degrees
- Gain Flatness at 10MHz ..... 0.12dB

### Applications

- Video Systems
- Video Test Equipment
- Radar Displays
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Imaging Systems
- Pulse Amplifiers
- Signal Conditioning Circuits

### Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
HA2-2544-2	-55 to 125	8 Pin Metal Can	T8.C
HA3-2544-5	0 to 75	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
HA3-2544C-5	0 to 75	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
HA7-2544-2	-55 to 125	8 Ld CERDIP	F8.3A
HA7-2544-5	0 to 75	8 Ld CERDIP	F8.3A
HA9P2544-5 (H25445)	0 to 75	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
HA9P2544-9 (H25449)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
HA9P2544C-5 (H2544C5)	0 to 75	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
HA9P2544C-9 (H2544C9)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15

### Description

The HA-2544 is a fast, unity gain stable, monolithic op amp designed to meet the needs required for accurate reproduction of video or high speed signals. It offers high voltage gain (6kV/V) and high phase margin (65 degrees) while maintaining tight gain flatness over the video bandwidth. Built from high quality Dielectric Isolation, the HA-2544 is another addition to the Harris series of high speed, wideband op amps, and offers true video performance combined with the versatility of an op amp.

The primary features of the HA-2544 include 50MHz Gain Bandwidth, 150V/ $\mu$ s slew rate, 0.03% differential gain error and gain flatness of just 0.12dB at 10MHz. High performance and low power requirements are met with a supply current of only 10mA.

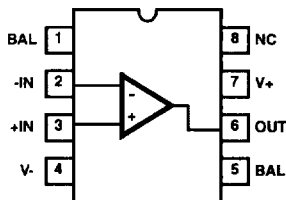
Uses of the HA-2544 range from video test equipment, guidance systems, radar displays and other precise imaging systems where stringent gain and phase requirements have previously been met with costly hybrids and discrete circuitry. The HA-2544 will also be used in non-video systems requiring high speed signal conditioning such as data acquisition systems, medical electronics, specialized instrumentation and communication systems.

Military (/883) product and data sheets are available upon request.

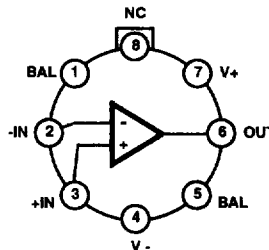
**3**  
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

### Pinouts

HA-2544 (PDIP, CERDIP, SOIC)  
HA-2544C (PDIP, SOIC)  
TOP VIEW



HA-2544 (METAL CAN)  
TOP VIEW



# HA-2544

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Voltage Between V+ and V- Terminals	35V
Differential Input Voltage (Note 1)	6V
Peak Output Current	±40mA

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Range	
HA-2544/2544C-5	0°C to 75°C
HA-2544/2544C-9	-40°C to 85°C
HA-2544-2	-55°C to 125°C

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 2)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)	$\theta_{JC}$ (°C/W)
Metal Can Package	160	75
PDIP Package	92	N/A
CERDIP Package	135	50
SOIC Package	157	N/A
Maximum Junction Temperature (Hermetic Packages)	175°C	
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Packages)	150°C	
Maximum Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C	
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s)	300°C (SOIC - Lead Tips Only)	

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.

## NOTES:

- To achieve optimum AC performance, the input stage was designed without protective diode clamps. Exceeding the maximum differential input voltage results in reverse breakdown of the base-emitter junction of the input transistors and probable degradation of the input parameters especially  $V_{OS}$ ,  $I_{OS}$  and Noise.
- $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

## Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ , $C_L \leq 10pF$ , $R_L = 1k\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	HA-2544-2, -5, -9			HA-2544C-5, -9			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Offset Voltage		25	-	6	15	-	15	25	mV
		-2, -5	-	-	20	-	-	40	mV
		-9	-	-	25	-	-	40	mV
Average Offset Voltage Drift (Note 7)		Full	-	10	-	-	10	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
Bias Current		25	-	7	15	-	9	18	$\mu A$
		Full	-	-	20	-	-	30	$\mu A$
Average Bias Current Drift (Note 7)		Full	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	-	$\mu A/^\circ C$
Offset Current		25	-	0.2	2	-	0.8	2	$\mu A$
		Full	-	-	3	-	-	3	$\mu A$
Offset Current Drift		Full	-	10	-	-	10	-	$nA/^\circ C$
Common Mode Range		Full	±10	±11.5	-	±10	±11.5	-	V
Differential Input Resistance		25	50	90	-	50	90	-	k $\Omega$
Differential Input Capacitance		25	-	3	-	-	3	-	pF
Input Noise Voltage	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	20	-	-	20	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Current	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	2.4	-	-	2.4	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Voltage (Note 7)	0.1Hz to 10Hz	25	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	-	$\mu V_{P-P}$
	0.1Hz to 1MHz	25	-	4.6	-	-	4.6	-	$\mu V_{RMS}$
<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm 5V$	25	3.5	6	-	3	6	-	kV/V
		Full	2.5	-	-	2	-	-	kV/V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 7)	$\Delta V_{CM} = \pm 10V$	-2, -5	75	89	-	70	89	-	dB
		-9	75	89	-	65	89	-	dB
Minimum Stable Gain		25	+1	-	-	+1	-	-	V/V
Unity Gain Bandwidth (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm 100mV$	25	-	45	-	-	45	-	MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm 100mV$	25	-	50	-	-	50	-	MHz
Phase Margin		25	-	65	-	-	65	-	Degrees

# HA-2544

## Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ , $C_L \leq 10pF$ , $R_L = 1k\Omega$ . Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

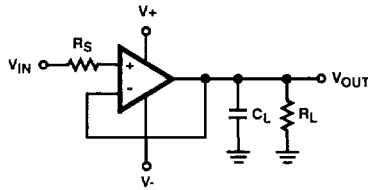
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	HA-2544-2, -5, -9			HA-2544C-5, -9			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Output Voltage Swing		Full	±10	±11	-	±10	±11	-	V
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 6)		25	3.2	4.2	-	3.2	4.2	-	MHz
Peak Output Current (Note 7)		25	±25	±35	-	±25	±35	-	mA
Continuous Output Current (Note 7)		25	±10	-	-	±10	-	-	mA
Output Resistance	Open Loop	25	-	20	-	-	20	-	Ω
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE</b>									
Rise Time (Note 4)		25	-	7	-	-	7	-	ns
Overshoot (Note 4)		25	-	10	-	-	10	-	%
Slew Rate		25	100	150	-	100	150	-	V/μs
Settling Time (Note 5)		25	-	120	-	-	120	-	ns
<b>VIDEO PARAMETERS <math>R_L = 1k\Omega</math> (Note 8)</b>									
Differential Phase (Note 9)		25	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	Degree
Differential Gain (Notes 3, 9)		25	-	0.0026	-	-	0.0026	-	dB
		25	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	%
Gain Flatness	5MHz	25	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	-	dB
	10MHz	25	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	dB
Chrominance to Luminance Gain (Note 10)		25	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	dB
Chrominance to Luminance Delay (Note 10)		25	-	7	-	-	7	-	ns
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Supply Current		Full	-	10	12	-	10	15	mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 7)	$V_S = \pm 10V$ to $\pm 20V$	-2, -5	70	80	-	70	80	-	dB
		-9	65	80	-	65	80	-	dB

NOTES:

$$3. A_D(\%) = \left[ 10^{\frac{A_D(\text{dB})}{20}} - 1 \right] \times 100.$$

- For Rise Time and Overshoot testing,  $V_{OUT}$  is measured from 0 to +200mV and 0 to -200mV.
- Settling Time is specified to 0.1% of final value for a 10V step and  $A_V = -1$ .
- Full Power Bandwidth is guaranteed by equation: Full Power Bandwidth =  $\frac{\text{Slew Rate}}{2\pi V_{PEAK}}$  ( $V_{PEAK} = 5V$ ).
- Refer to typical performance curve in Data Sheet.
- The video parameter specifications will degrade as the output load resistance decreases.
- Tested with a VM700A video tester, using a NTC-7 Composite input signal. For adequate test repeatability, a minimum warm-up of 2 minutes is suggested.  $A_V = +1$ .
- C-L Gain and C-L Delay was less than the resolution of the test equipment used which is 0.1dB and 7ns, respectively.

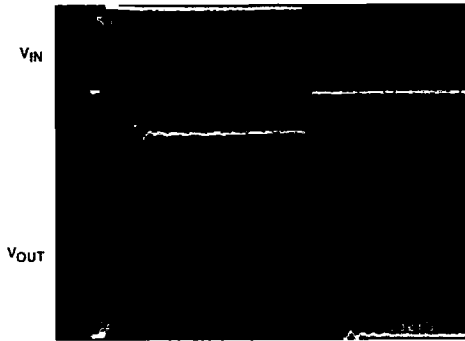
Test Circuits and Waveforms



NOTES:

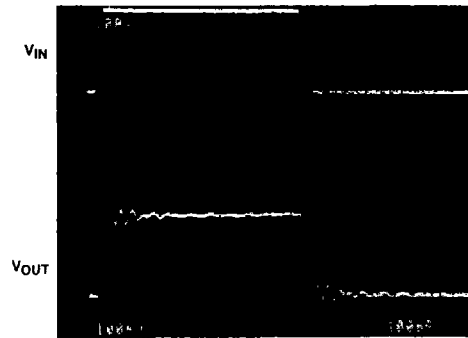
11.  $V_S = \pm 15V$ .
12.  $A_V = +1$ .
13.  $R_S = 50\Omega$  or  $75\Omega$  (Optional).
14.  $R_L = 1k\Omega$
15.  $C_L < 10pF$ .
16.  $V_{IN}$  for Large Signal =  $\pm 5V$ .
17.  $V_{IN}$  for Small Signal = 0 to  $+200mV$  and 0 to  $-200mV$ .

FIGURE 1. TRANSIENT RESPONSE



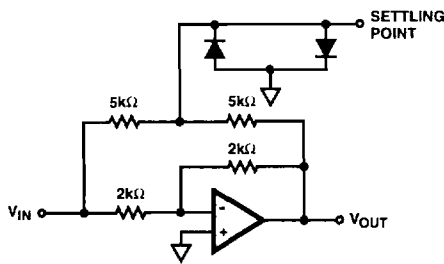
$V_{OUT} = 0$  to  $+10V$   
 Vertical Scale:  $V_{IN} = 5V/Div$ ;  $V_{OUT} = 2V/Div$ .  
 Horizontal Scale:  $100ns/Div$ .

LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE



$V_{OUT} = 0$  to  $+200mV$   
 Vertical Scale:  $V_{IN} = 100mV/Div$ ;  $V_{OUT} = 100mV/Div$ .  
 Horizontal Scale:  $100ns/Div$ .

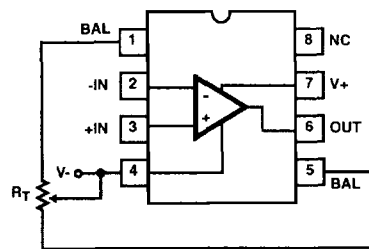
SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE



NOTES:

18.  $A_V = -1$ .
19. Feedback and summing resistor ratios should be 0.1% matched.
20. HP5082-2810 clipping diodes recommended.
21. Tektronix P6201 FET probe used at settling point.

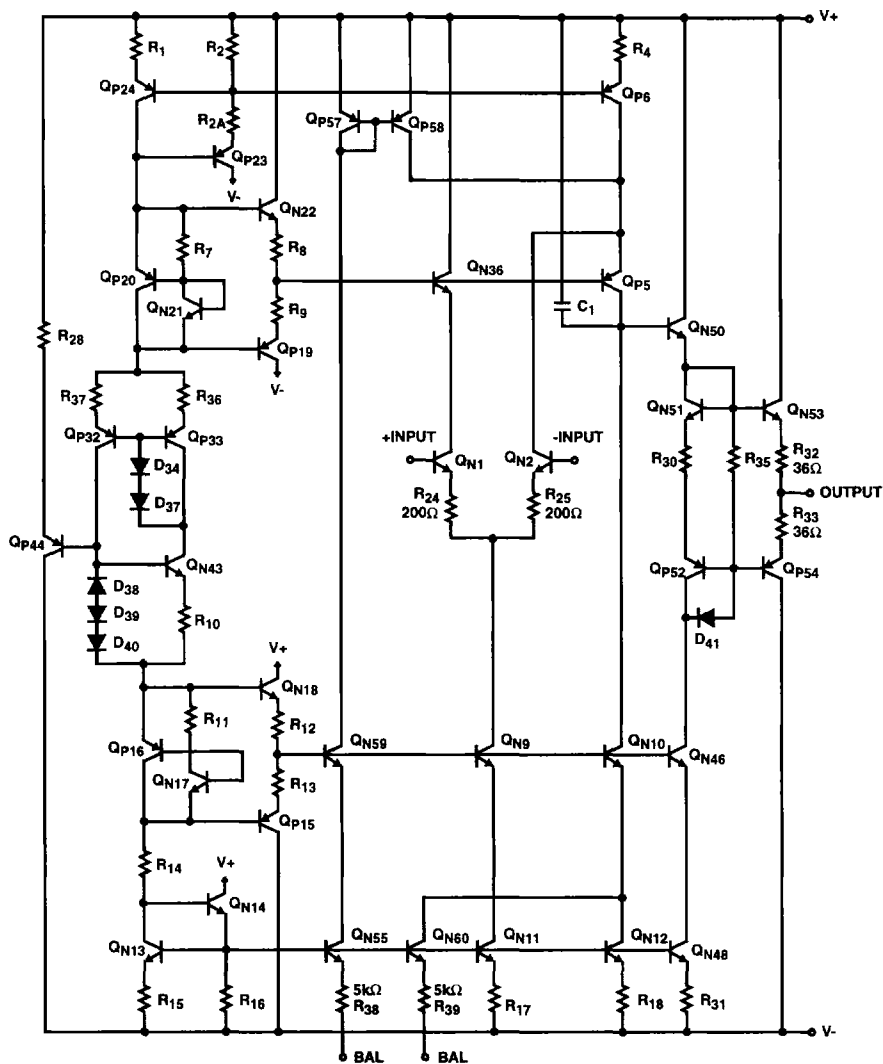
FIGURE 2. SETTLING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



NOTE: Tested offset adjustment range is  $|V_{OS} + 1mV|$  minimum referred to output. Typical range for  $R_T = 20k\Omega$  is approximately  $\pm 30mV$ .

FIGURE 3. OFFSET VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

## Schematic Diagram



## Application Information

The HA-2544 is a true differential op amp that is as versatile as any op amp but offers the advantages of high unity gain bandwidth, high speed and low supply current. More important than its general purpose applications is that the HA-2544 was especially designed to meet the requirements found in a video amplifier system. These requirements include fine picture resolution and accurate color rendition, and must meet broadcast quality standards.

In a video signal, the video information is carried in the amplitude and phase as well as in the DC level. The amplifier must pass the 30Hz line rate luminance level and the 3.58MHz (NTSC) or 4.43MHz (PAL) color band without altering phase or gain. The HA-2544's key specifications aimed at meeting this include high bandwidth (50MHz), very low gain flatness (0.12dB at 10MHz), near unmeasurable differential gain and differential phase (0.03% and 0.03 degrees), and low noise (20nV/√Hz). The HA-2544 meets these guidelines.

The HA-2544 also offers the advantage of a full output voltage swing of  $\pm 10V$  into a  $1k\Omega$  load. This equates to a full power bandwidth of 2.4MHz for this  $\pm 10V$  signal. If video signal levels of  $\pm 2V$  maximum is used (with  $R_L = 1k\Omega$ ), the full power bandwidth would be 11.9MHz without clipping distortion. Another usage might be required for a direct  $50\Omega$  or  $75\Omega$  load where the HA-2544 will still swing this  $\pm 2V$  signal as shown in the above display. One important note that must be realized is that as load resistance decreases the video parameters are also degraded. For optimal video performance a  $1k\Omega$  load is recommended.

If lower supply voltages are required, such as  $\pm 5V$ , many of the characterization curves indicate where the parameters vary. As shown the bandwidth, slew rate and supply current are still very well maintained.

**Prototyping and PC Board Layout**

When designing with the HA-2544 video op amp as with any high performance device, care should be taken to use high frequency layout techniques to avoid unwanted parasitic effects. Short lead lengths, low source impedance and lower value feedback resistors help reduce unwanted poles or zeros. This layout would also include ground plane construction and power supply decoupling as close to the supply pins with suggested parallel capacitors of  $0.1\mu F$  and  $0.001\mu F$  ceramic to ground.

In the noninverting configuration, the amplifier is sensitive to stray capacitance ( $<40pF$ ) to ground at the inverting input. Therefore, the inverting node connections should be kept to a

minimum. Phase shift will also be introduced as load parasitic capacitance is increased. A small series resistor ( $20\Omega$  to  $100\Omega$ ) before the capacitance effectively decouples this effect.

**Stability/Phase Margin/Compensation**

The HA-2544 has not sacrificed unity gain stability in achieving its superb AC performance. For this device, the phase margin exceeds 60 degrees at the unity crossing point of the open loop frequency response. Large phase margin is critical in order to reduce the differential phase and differential gain errors caused by most other op amps. Because this part is unity gain stable, no compensation pin is brought out. If compensation is desired to reduce the noise bandwidth, most standard methods may be used. One method suggested for an inverting scheme would be a series R-C from the inverting node to ground which will reduce bandwidth, but not effect slew rate. If the user wishes to achieve even higher bandwidth ( $>50MHz$ ), and can tolerate some slight gain peaking and lower phase margin, experimenting with various load capacitance can be done.

Shown in Application 1 is an excellent Differential Input, Unity Gain Buffer which also will terminate a cable to  $75\Omega$  and reject common mode voltages. Application 2 is a method of separating a video signal up into the Sync only signal and the Video and Blanking signal. Application 3 shows the HA-2544 being used as a 100kHz High Pass 2-Pole Butterworth Filter. Also shown is the measured frequency response curves.

**Typical Applications**

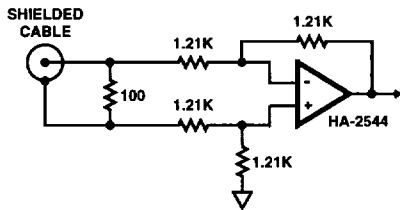


FIGURE 4. APPLICATION 1, 75Ω DIFFERENTIAL INPUT BUFFER

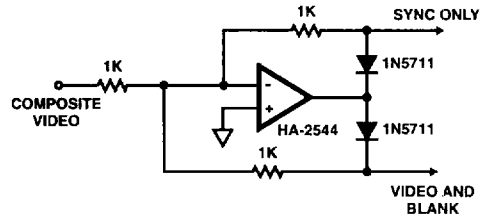


FIGURE 5. APPLICATION 2, COMPOSITE VIDEO SYNC SEPARATOR

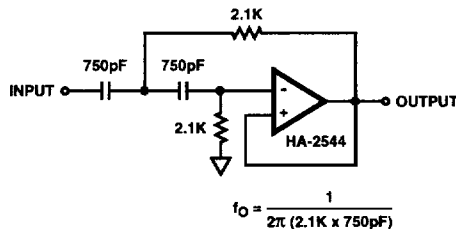


FIGURE 6. APPLICATION 3, 100kHz HIGH PASS 2-POLE BUTTERWORTH FILTER

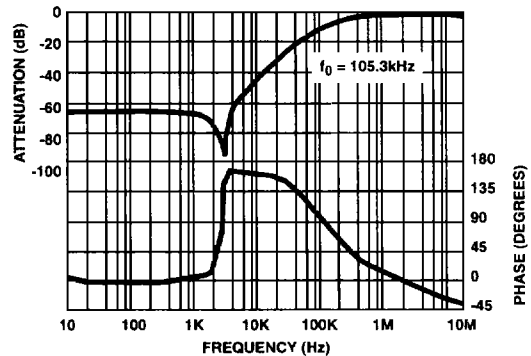


FIGURE 7. MEASURED FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF APPLICATION 3

Typical Performance Curves

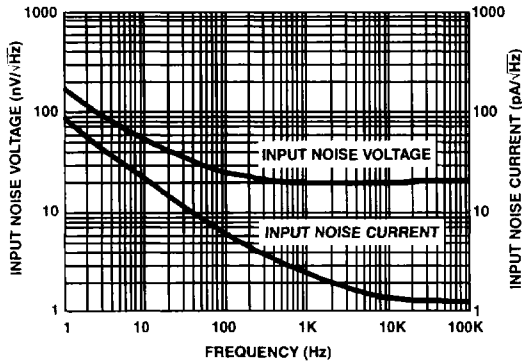


FIGURE 8. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE AND NOISE CURRENT vs FREQUENCY

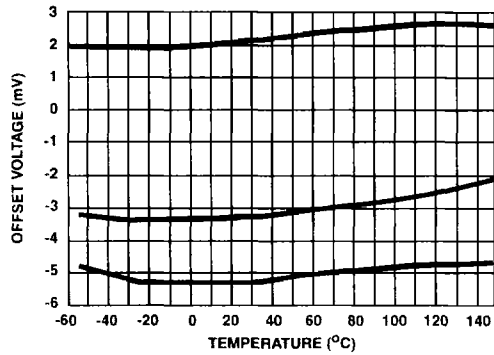
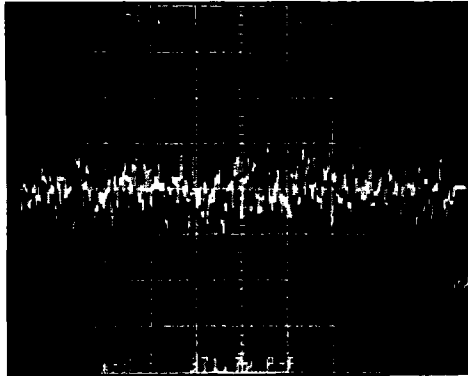


FIGURE 9. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE (3 TYPICAL UNITS)



0.1Hz to 10Hz, Noise Voltage =  $0.97\mu V_{p-p}$   
FIGURE 10. NOISE VOLTAGE ( $A_V = 1000$ )

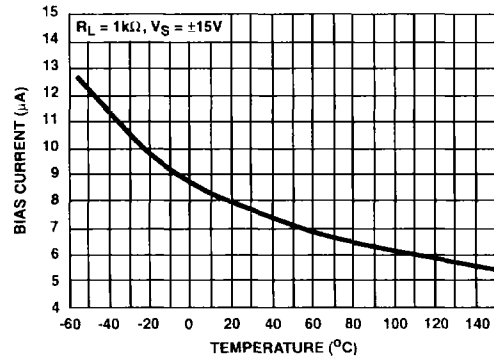


FIGURE 11. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

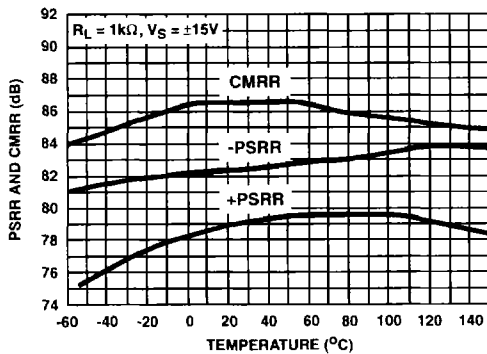


FIGURE 12. PSRR AND CMRR vs TEMPERATURE

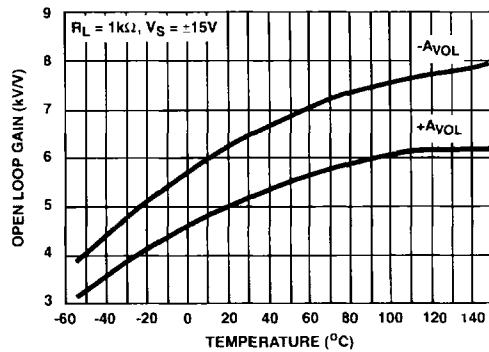


FIGURE 13. OPEN LOOP GAIN vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

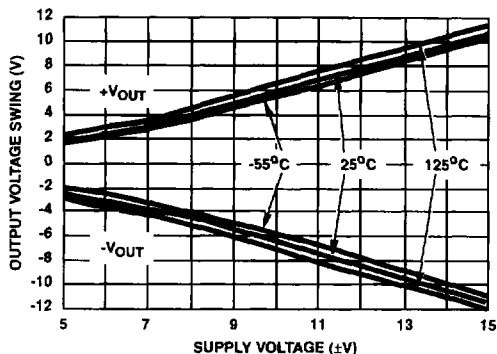


FIGURE 14. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

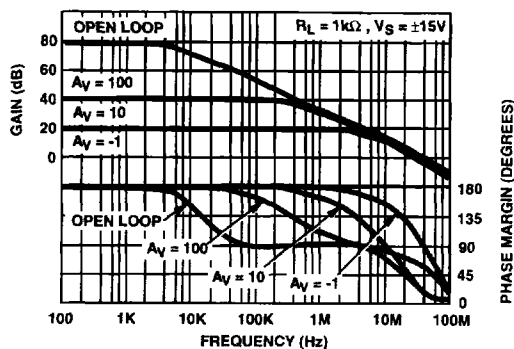


FIGURE 15. FREQUENCY RESPONSE AT VARIOUS GAINS

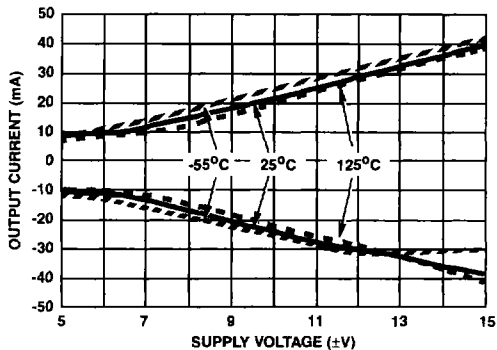


FIGURE 16. OUTPUT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

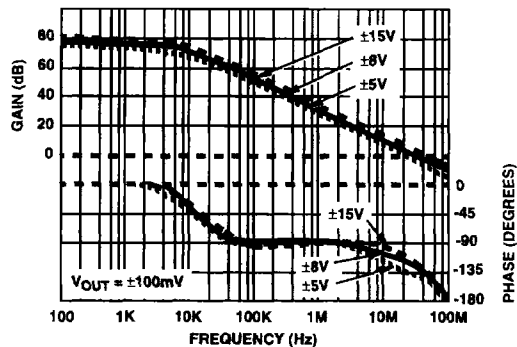


FIGURE 17. OPEN LOOP RESPONSE

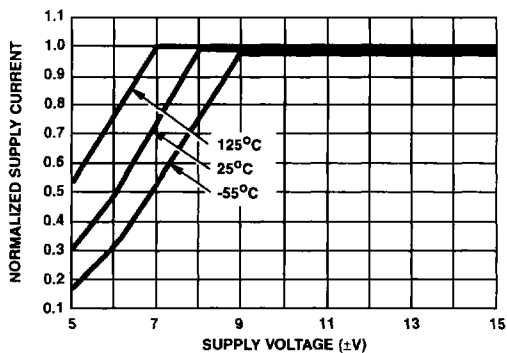


FIGURE 18. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (NORMALIZED TO  $V_S = \pm 15V$  AT  $25^\circ C$ )

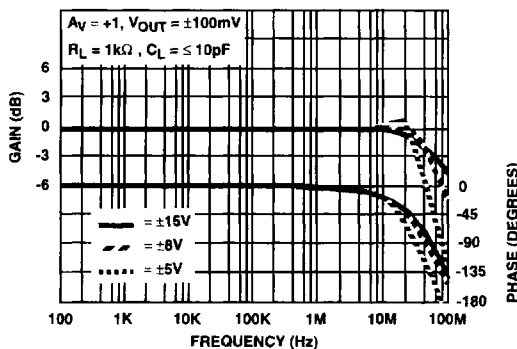


FIGURE 19. VOLTAGE FOLLOWER RESPONSE



Typical Video Performance Curves

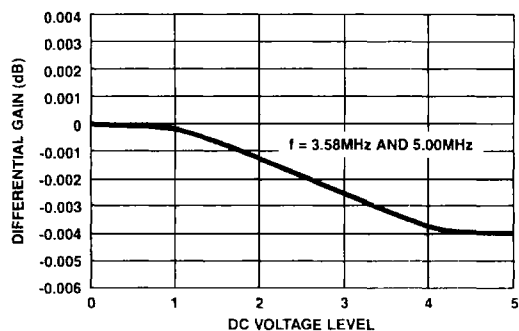


FIGURE 20. AC GAIN VARIATION vs DC OFFSET LEVELS (DIFFERENTIAL GAIN)

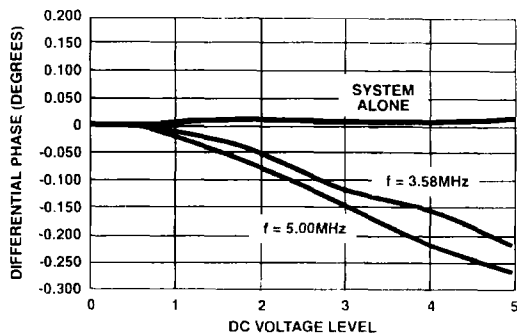
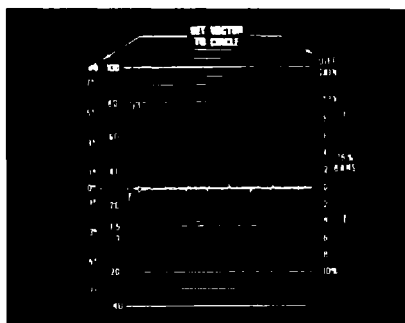


FIGURE 21. AC PHASE VARIATION vs DC OFFSET LEVELS (DIFFERENTIAL PHASE)



NTSC Method.  $R_L = 1k\Omega$ . Differential Gain  $< 0.05\%$  at  $T_A = 75^\circ C$   
No Visual Difference at  $T_A = -55^\circ C$  or  $125^\circ C$

FIGURE 22. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN



NTSC Method.  $R_L = 1k\Omega$ .  
Differential Phase  $< 0.05$  Degree at  $T_A = 75^\circ C$   
No Visual Difference at  $T_A = -55^\circ C$  or  $125^\circ C$

FIGURE 23. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE

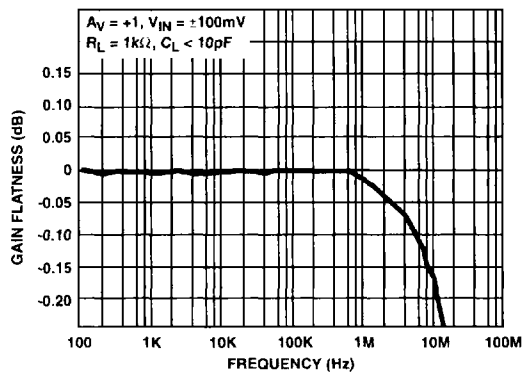
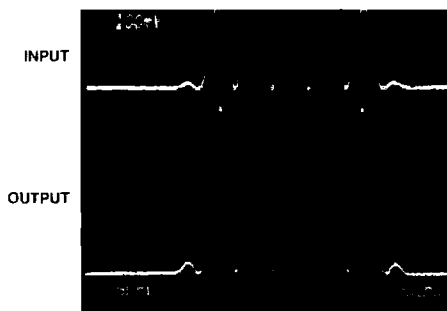


FIGURE 24. GAIN FLATNESS



NTSC Method.  $R_L = 1k\Omega$ . C-L Delay  $< 7ns$  at  $T_A = 75^\circ C$   
No Visual Difference at  $T_A = -55^\circ C$  or  $125^\circ C$   
Vertical Scale: Input = 100mV/Div., Output = 50mV/Div.  
Horizontal Scale: 500ns/Div

FIGURE 25. CHROMINANCE TO LUMINANCE DELAY

3  
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Typical Video Performance Curves (Continued)

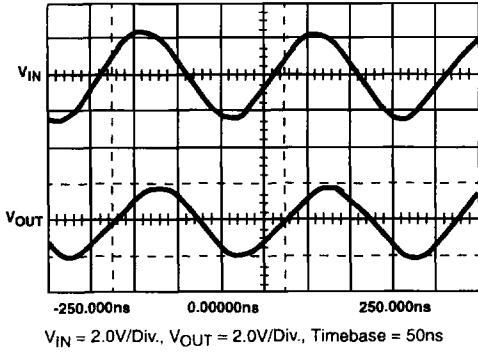


FIGURE 26.  $\pm 2V$  OUTPUT SWING (WITH  $R_{LOAD} = 75\Omega$ , FREQUENCY = 5.00MHz)

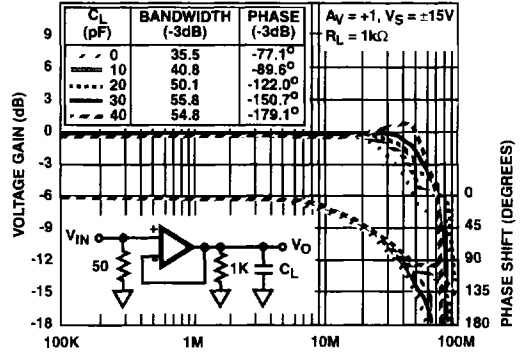


FIGURE 27. BANDWIDTH vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE

**Die Characteristics**

**DIE DIMENSIONS:**

80 mils x 64 mils x 19 mils  
 2030 $\mu$ m x 1630 $\mu$ m x 483 $\mu$ m

**METALLIZATION:**

Type: Al, 1% Cu  
 Thickness: 16k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  2k $\text{\AA}$

**PASSIVATION:**

Type: Nitride (Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) over Silox (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 5% Phos.)  
 Silox Thickness: 12k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  2k $\text{\AA}$   
 Nitride Thickness: 3.5k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  1.5k $\text{\AA}$

**SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up):**

V-

**TRANSISTOR COUNT:**

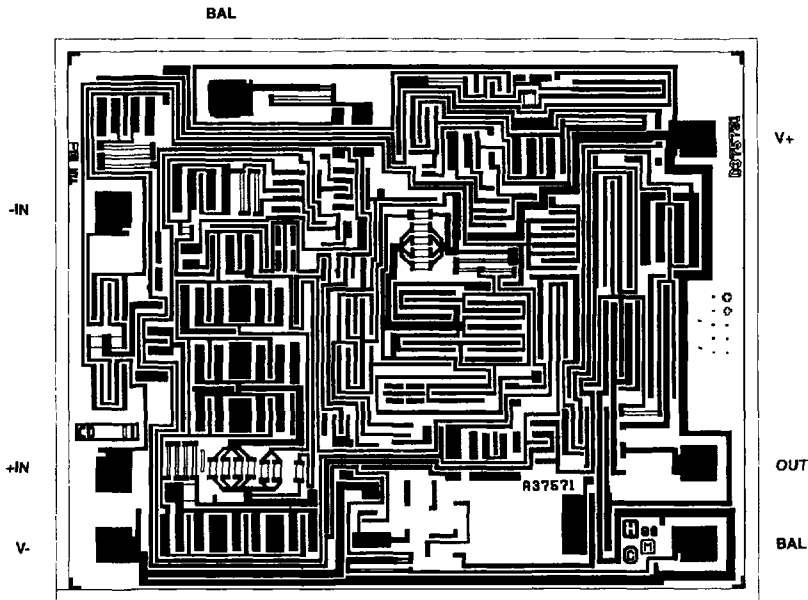
44

**PROCESS:**

Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

**Metallization Mask Layout**

HA-2544



**3**  
 OPERATIONAL  
 AMPLIFIERS