OBSOLETE PRODUCT
NO RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT
contact our Technical Support Center at
1-888-INTERSIL or www.intersil.com/tsc

50MHz, Video Operational Amplifier

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 Intersil 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/µs 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.

Part # Information

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE (^oC)	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
HA3-2544C-5	0 to 75	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3

Features

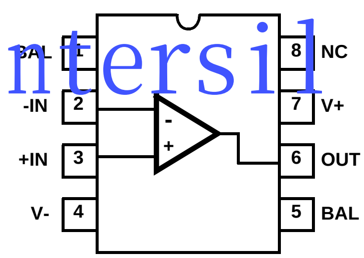
- Gain Bandwidth 50MHz
- High Slew Rate 150V/µs
- Low Supply Current 10mA
- Differential Gain Error 0.03%
- Differential Phase Error . . . . 0.03 Degrees
- Gain Flatness at 10MHz. 0.12dB

Applications

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

Pinout

HA-2544C (PDIP)
TOP VIEW



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-2544C-5 . . . . 0^oC to 75^oC

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 2)	θ_{JA} ($^oC/W$)	θ_{JC} ($^oC/W$)
PDIP Package	110	N/A

Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Packages) . . . . . . 150^oC
Maximum Storage Temperature Range . . . . -65^oC to 150^oC
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) . . . . 300^oC

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:

1. 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.
2. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

Electrical Specifications

$V_{SUPPLY} = \pm15V$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$, Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (^oC)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	-	25	-	15	25	mV
	-	-2, -5	-	-	40	mV
	-	-9	-	-	40	mV
Average Offset Voltage Drift (Note 7)	-	Full	-	10	-	$\mu V/^oC$
Bias Current	-	25	-	9	18	µA
	-	Full	-	-	30	µA
Average Bias Current Drift (Note 7)	-	Full	-	0.04	-	$\mu A/^oC$
Offset Current	-	25	-	0.8	2	µA
	-	Full	-	-	3	µA
Offset Current Drift	-	Full	-	10	-	$nA/^oC$
Common Mode Range	-	Full	±10	±11.5	-	V
Differential Input Resistance	-	25	50	90	-	kΩ
Differential Input Capacitance	-	25	-	3	-	pF
Input Noise Voltage	f = 1kHz	25	-	20	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Current	f = 1kHz	25	-	2.4	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Voltage (Note 7)	0.1Hz to 10Hz	25	-	1.5	-	μV_{P-P}
	0.1Hz to 1MHz	25	-	4.6	-	μV_{RMS}
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS						
Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm5V$	25	3	6	-	kV/V
		Full	2	-	-	kV/V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 7)	$\Delta V_{CM} = \pm10V$	-2, -5	70	89	-	dB
		-9	65	89	-	dB
Minimum Stable Gain		25	+1	-	-	V/V
Unity Gain Bandwidth (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm100mV$	25	-	45	-	MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product (Note 7)	$V_O = \pm100mV$	25	-	50	-	MHz
Phase Margin		25	-	65	-	Degrees

Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm15V$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$, Unless Otherwise Specified **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (^oC)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage Swing		Full	±10	±11	-	V
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 6)		25	3.2	4.2	-	MHz
Peak Output Current (Note 7)		25	±25	±35	-	mA
Continuous Output Current (Note 7)		25	±10	-	-	mA
Output Resistance	Open Loop	25	-	20	-	Ω
TRANSIENT RESPONSE						
Rise Time (Note 4)		25	-	7	-	ns
Overshoot (Note 4)		25	-	10	-	%
Slew Rate		25	100	150	-	V/µs
Settling Time (Note 5)		25	-	120	-	ns
VIDEO PARAMETERS $R_L = 1k\Omega$ (Note 8)						
Differential Phase (Note 9)		25	-	0.03	-	Degree
Differential Gain (Notes 3, 9)		25	-	0.0026	-	dB
		25	-	0.03	-	%
Gain Flatness	5MHz	25	-	0.10	-	dB
	10MHz	25	-	0.12	-	dB
Chrominance to Luminance Gain (Note 10)		25	-	0.1	-	dB
Chrominance to Luminance Delay (Note 10)		25	-	7	-	ns
POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS						
Supply Current		Full	-	10	15	mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 7)	$V_S = \pm10V$ to $\pm20V$	-2, -5	70	80	-	dB
		-9	65	80	-	dB

NOTES:

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

4. For Rise Time and Overshoot testing, V_{OUT} is measured from 0 to +200mV and 0 to -200mV.

5. Settling Time is specified to 0.1% of final value for a 10V step and $A_V = -1$.

6. Full Power Bandwidth is guaranteed by equation: $\text{Full Power Bandwidth} = \frac{\text{Slew Rate}}{2\pi V_{PEAK}} (V_{PEAK} = 5V)$.

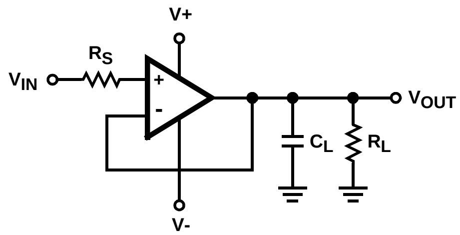
7. Refer to typical performance curve in Data Sheet.

8. The video parameter specifications will degrade as the output load resistance decreases.

9. 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. $A_V = +1$.

10. C-L Gain and C-L Delay was less than the resolution of the test equipment used which is 0.1dB and 7ns, respectively.

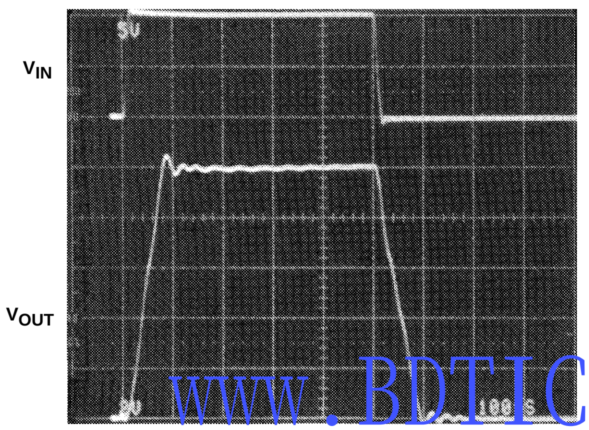
Test Circuits and Waveforms



NOTES:

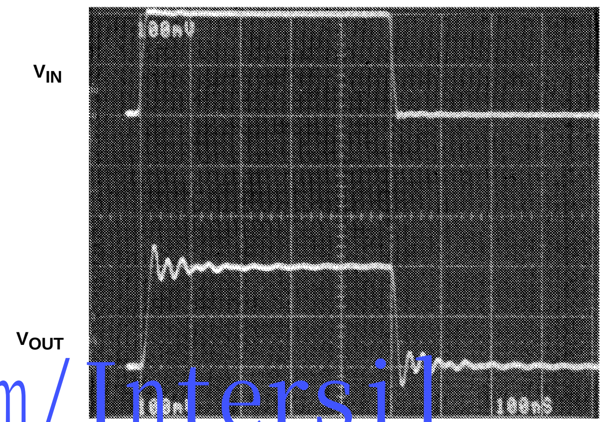
11. $V_S = \pm15V$.
12. $A_V = +1$.
13. $R_S = 50\Omega$ or 75Ω (Optional).
14. $R_L = 1k\Omega$.
15. $C_L < 10pF$.
16. V_{IN} for Large Signal = ±5V.
17. V_{IN} for Small Signal = 0 to +200mV and 0 to -200mV.

FIGURE 1. TRANSIENT RESPONSE



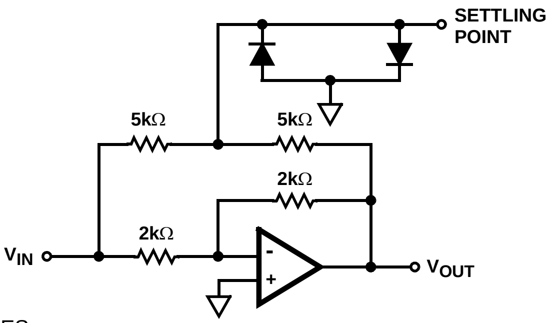
V_{OUT} = 0 to +10V
Vertical Scale: V_{IN} = 5V/Div.; V_{OUT} = 2V/Div.
Horizontal Scale: 100ns/Div.

LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE



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

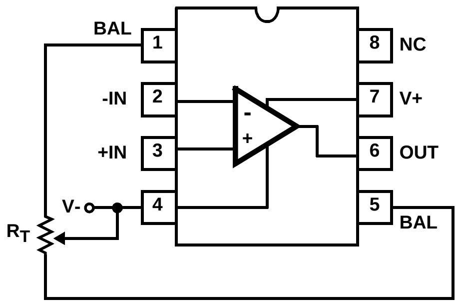
SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE



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.

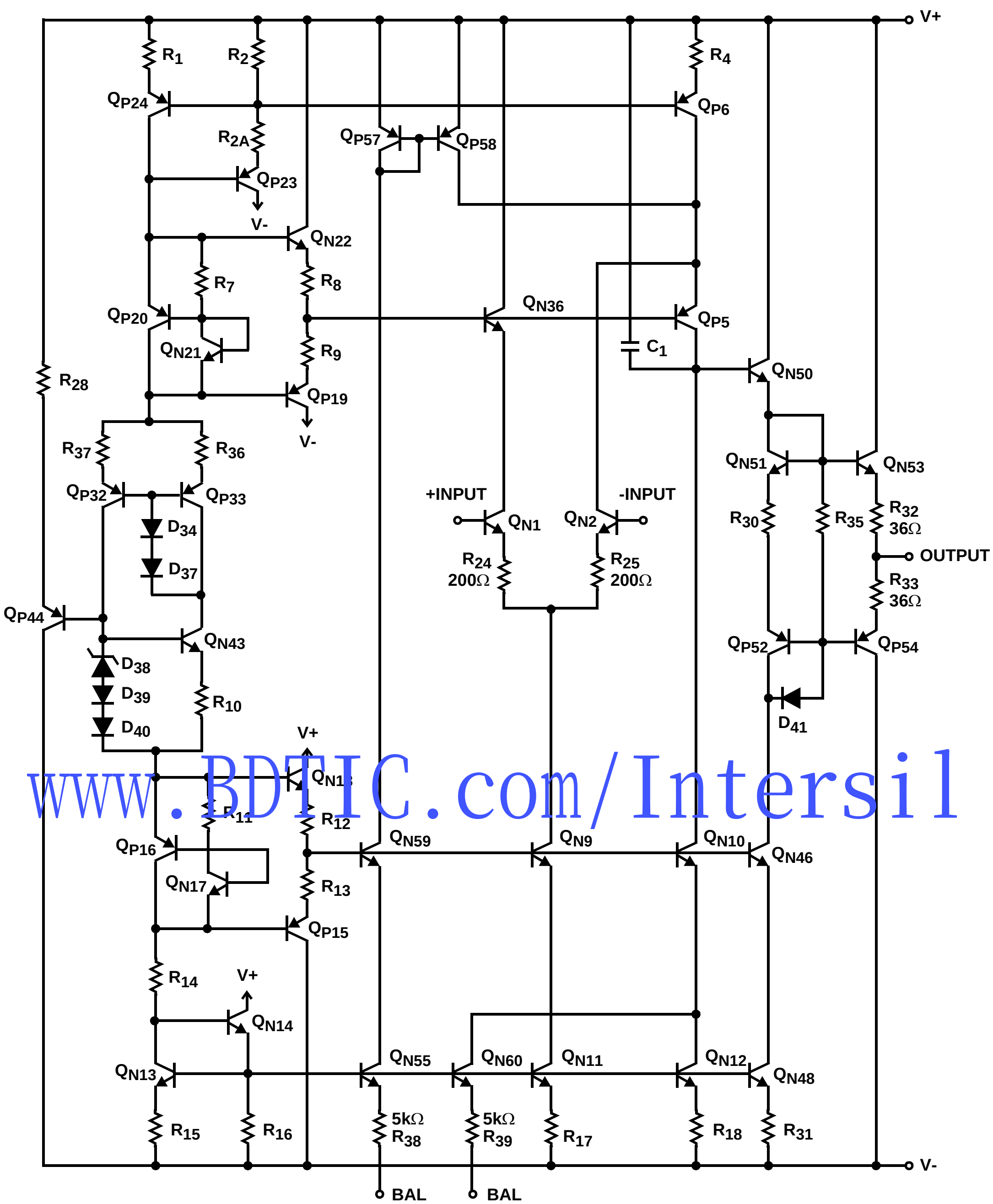
FIGURE 2. SETTLING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



NOTE: Tested offset adjustment range is $|V_{OS} + 1mV|$ minimum referred to output. Typical range for $R_T = 20k\Omega$ is approximately ±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 ±10V into a 1kΩ load. This equates to a full power bandwidth of 2.4MHz for this ±10V signal. If video signal levels of ±2V maximum is used (with R_L = 1kΩ), the full power bandwidth would be 11.9MHz without clipping distortion.

Another usage might be required for a direct 50Ω or 75Ω load where the HA-2544 will still swing this ±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 1kΩ load is recommended.

If lower supply voltages are required, such as ±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 0.1µF and 0.001µF 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 (20Ω to 100Ω) 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 75Ω 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

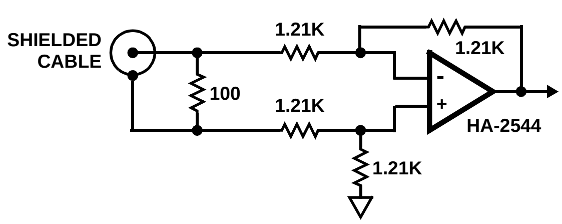


FIGURE 4. APPLICATION 1, 75Ω DIFFERENTIAL INPUT BUFFER

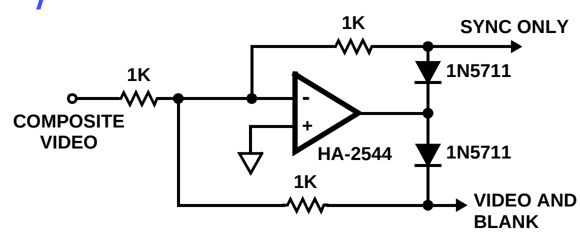
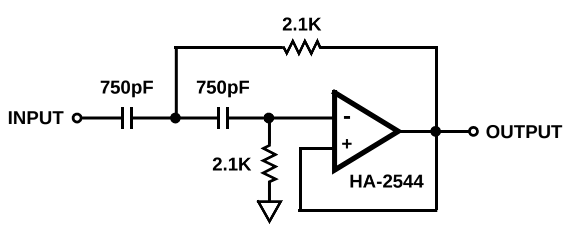


FIGURE 5. APPLICATION 2, COMPOSITE VIDEO SYNC SEPARATOR



$$f_O = \frac{1}{2\pi\ (2.1K \times 750pF)}$$

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

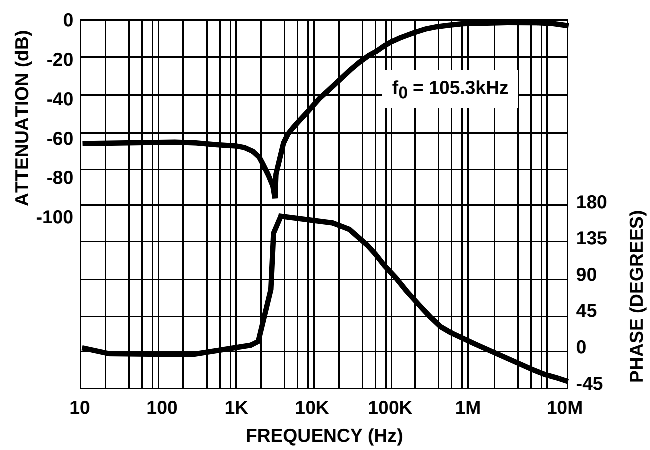


FIGURE 7. MEASURED FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF APPLICATION 3

Typical Performance Curves

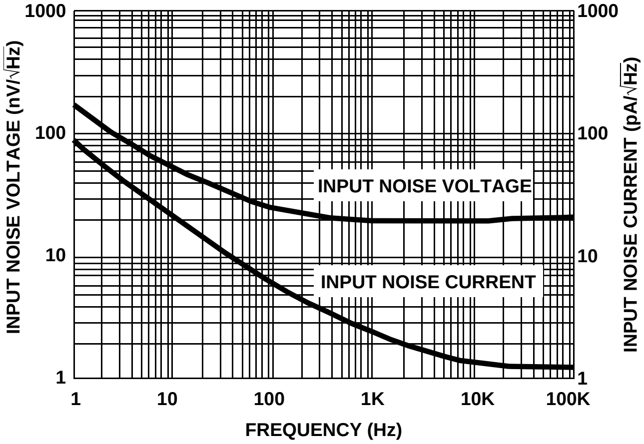


FIGURE 8. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE AND NOISE CURRENT vs FREQUENCY

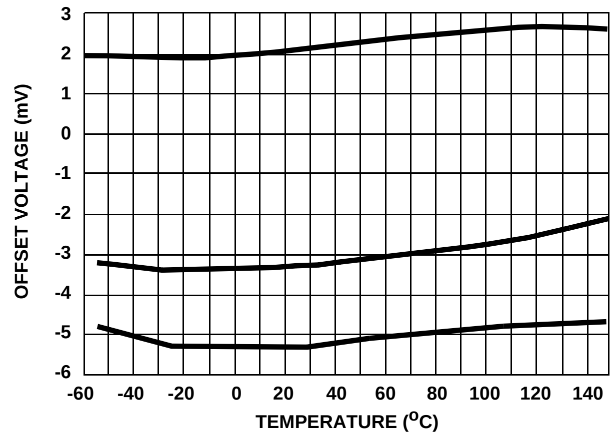
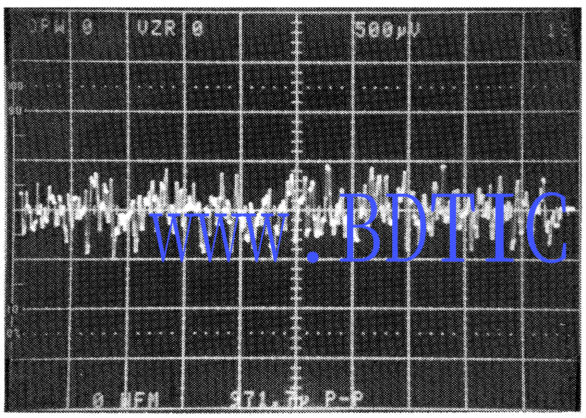


FIGURE 9. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE (3 TYPICAL UNITS)



0.1Hz to 10Hz, Noise Voltage = 0.97μV_{P-P}

FIGURE 10. NOISE VOLTAGE (A_V = 1000)

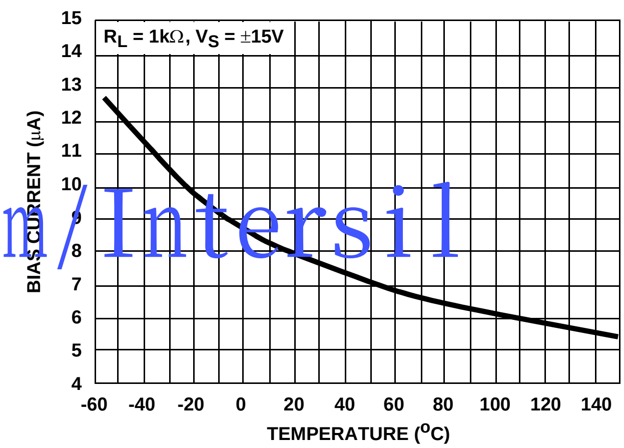


FIGURE 11. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

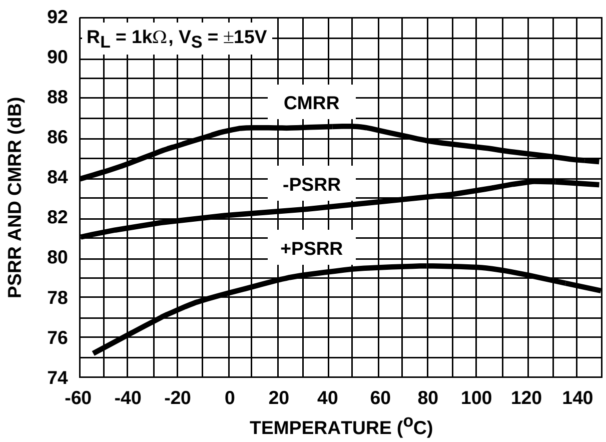


FIGURE 12. PSRR AND CMRR vs TEMPERATURE

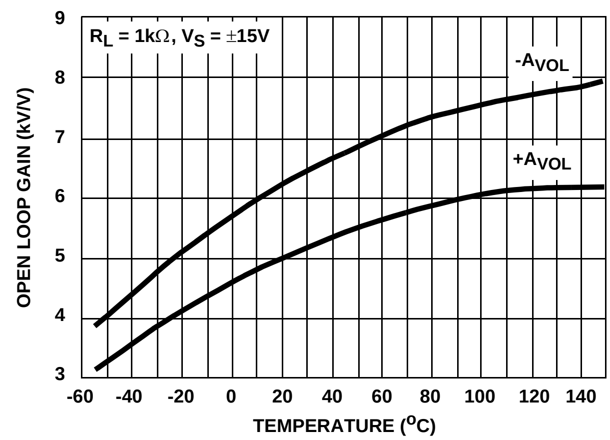


FIGURE 13. OPEN LOOP GAIN vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

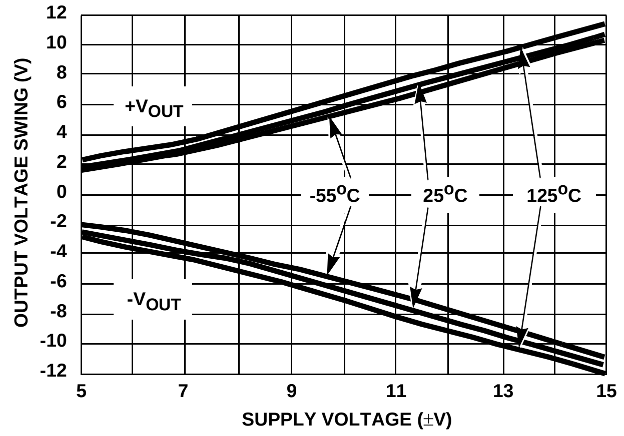


FIGURE 14. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

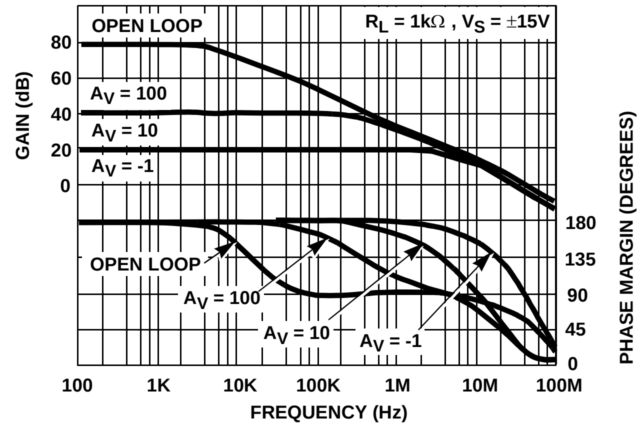


FIGURE 15. FREQUENCY RESPONSE AT VARIOUS GAINS

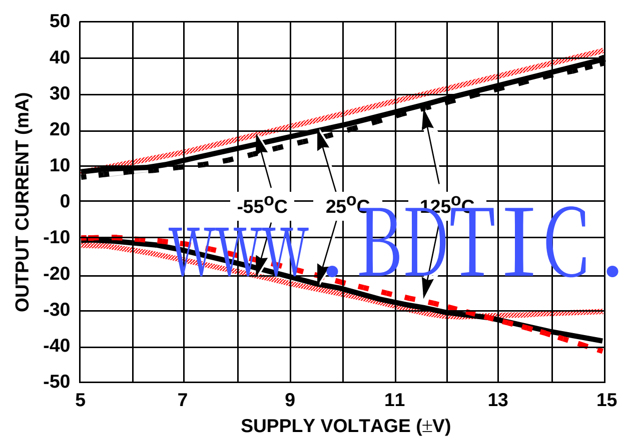


FIGURE 16. OUTPUT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

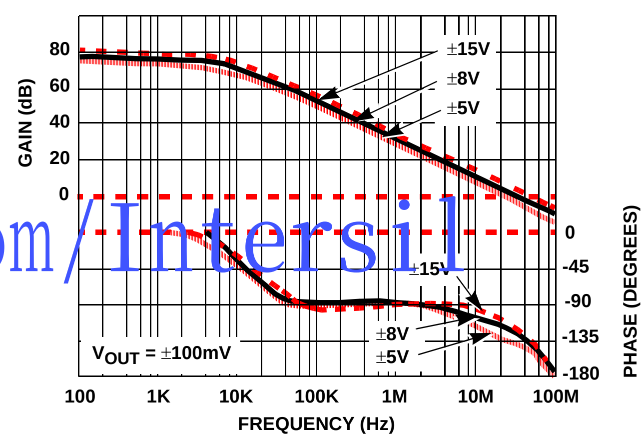


FIGURE 17. OPEN LOOP RESPONSE

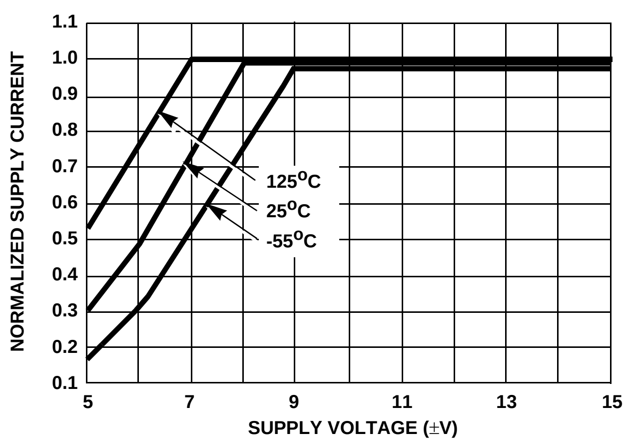


FIGURE 18. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (NORMALIZED TO V_S = ±15V AT 25°C)

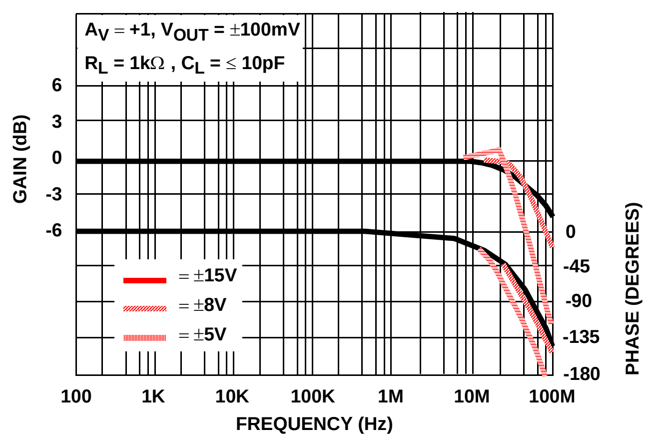


FIGURE 19. VOLTAGE FOLLOWER RESPONSE

Typical Video Performance Curves

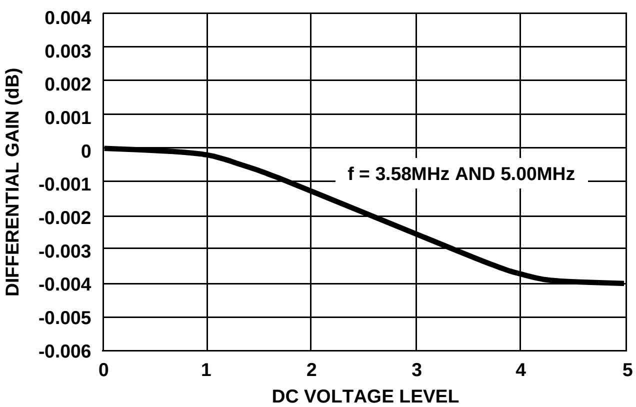


FIGURE 20. AC GAIN VARIATION vs DC OFFSET LEVELS (DIFFERENTIAL GAIN)

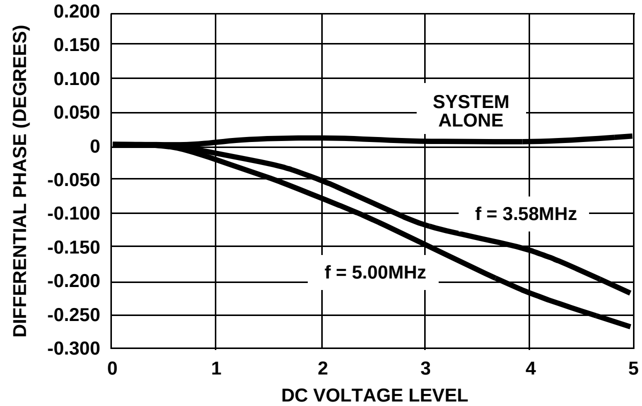
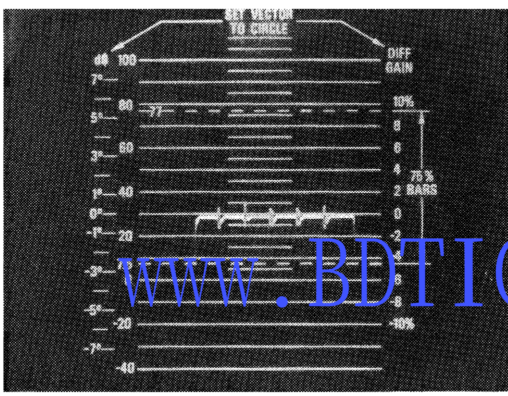
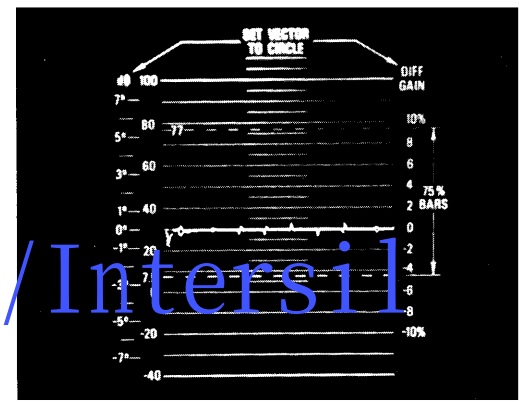


FIGURE 21. AC PHASE VARIATION vs DC OFFSET LEVELS (DIFFERENTIAL PHASE)



NTSC Method, R_L = 1kΩ, Differential Gain < 0.05% at T_A = 75°C
No Visual Difference at T_A = -55°C or 125°C

FIGURE 22. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN



NTSC Method, R_L = 1kΩ,
Differential Phase < 0.05 Degree at T_A = 75°C
No Visual Difference at T_A = -55°C or 125°C

FIGURE 23. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE

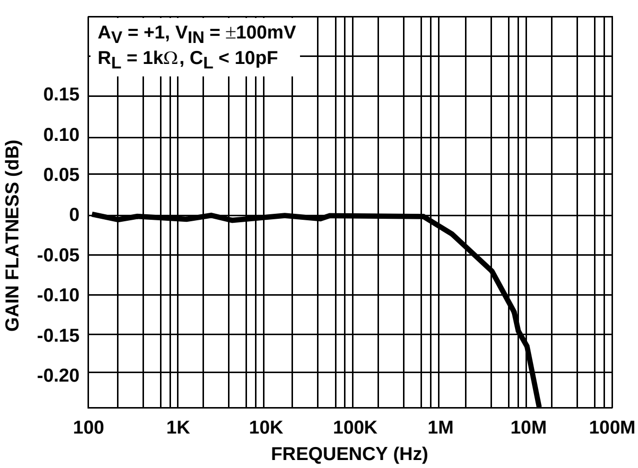
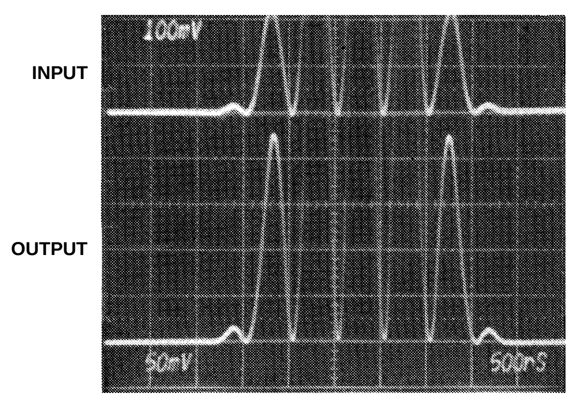


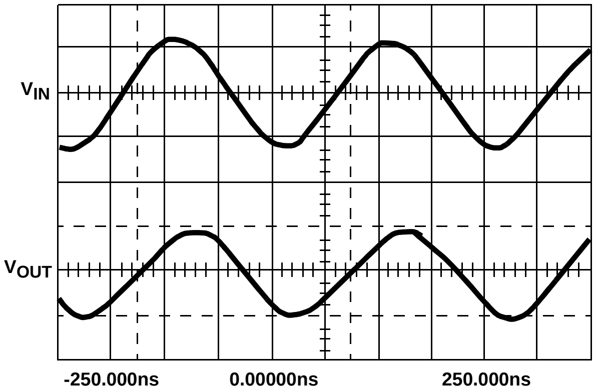
FIGURE 24. GAIN FLATNESS



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

FIGURE 25. CHROMINANCE TO LUMINANCE DELAY

Typical Video Performance Curves (Continued)



V_{IN} = 2.0V/Div., V_{OUT} = 2.0V/Div., Timebase = 50ns

FIGURE 26. ±2V OUTPUT SWING (WITH R_{LOAD} = 75Ω, FREQUENCY = 5.00MHz)

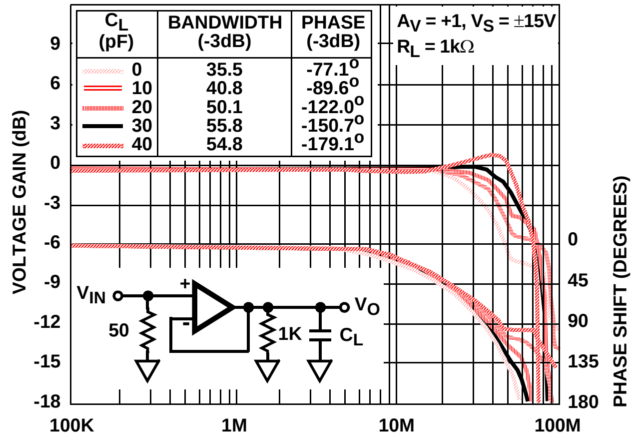


FIGURE 27. BANDWIDTH vs LOAD CAPACITANCE

Die Characteristics

DIE DIMENSIONS:

80 mils x 64 mils x 19 mils
2030µm x 1630µm x 483µm

METALLIZATION:

Type: Al, 1% Cu
Thickness: 16kÅ ±2kÅ

PASSIVATION:

Type: Nitride (Si_3N_4) over Silox (SiO_2, 5% Phos.)
Silox Thickness: 12kÅ ± 2kÅ
Nitride Thickness: 3.5kÅ ±1.5kÅ

SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (POWERED UP):

V-

TRANSISTOR COUNT:

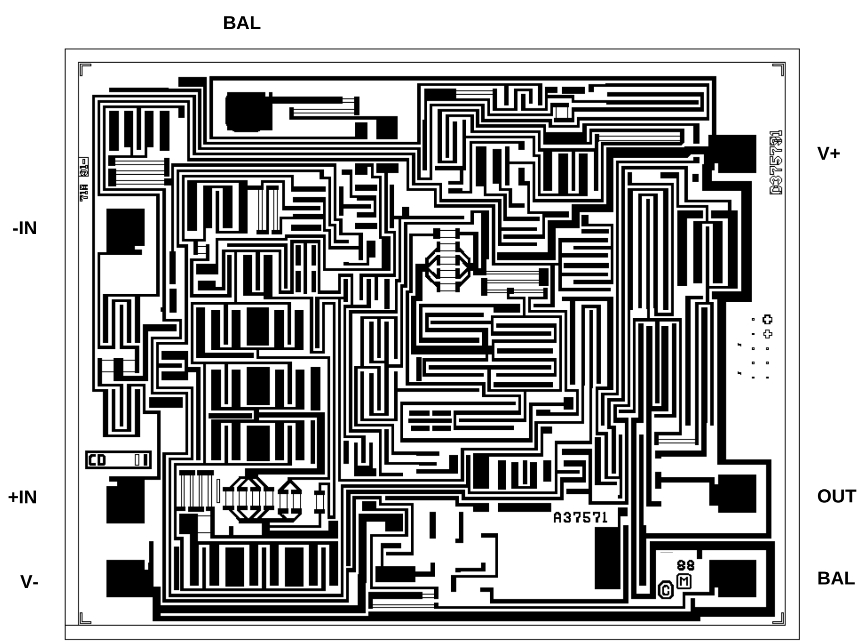
44

PROCESS:

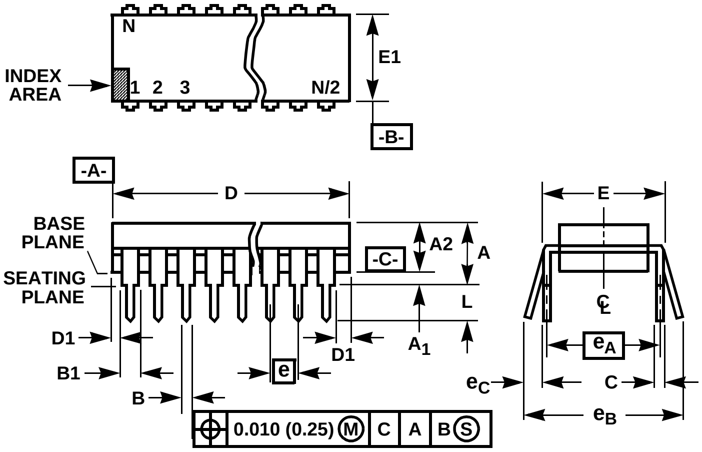
Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

Metallization Mask Layout

HA-2544



Dual-In-Line Plastic Packages (PDIP)



E8.3 (JEDEC MS-001-BA ISSUE D)
8 LEAD DUAL-IN-LINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	-	0.210	-	5.33	4
A1	0.015	-	0.39	-	4
A2	0.115	0.195	2.93	4.95	-
B	0.014	0.022	0.356	0.558	-
B1	0.045	0.070	1.15	1.77	8, 10
C	0.008	0.014	0.204	0.355	-
D	0.355	0.400	9.01	10.16	5
D1	0.005	-	0.13	-	5
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.25	6
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11	5
e	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		-
e_A	0.300 BSC		7.62 BSC		6
e_B	-	0.430	-	10.92	7
L	0.115	0.150	2.93	3.81	4
N	8		8		9

Rev. 0 12/93

NOTES:

1. Controlling Dimensions: INCH. In case of conflict between English and Metric dimensions, the inch dimensions control.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Symbols are defined in the “MO Series Symbol List” in Section 2.2 of Publication No. 95.
4. Dimensions A, A1 and L are measured with the package seated in JEDEC seating plane gauge GS-3.
5. D, D1, and E1 dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
6. E and $\boxed{e_A}$ are measured with the leads constrained to be perpendicular to datum $\boxed{-C-}$.
7. e_B and e_C are measured at the lead tips with the leads unconstrained. e_C must be zero or greater.
8. B1 maximum dimensions do not include dambar protrusions. Dambar protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
9. N is the maximum number of terminal positions.
10. Corner leads (1, N, N/2 and N/2 + 1) for E8.3, E16.3, E18.3, E28.3, E42.6 will have a B1 dimension of 0.030 - 0.045 inch (0.76 - 1.14mm).