

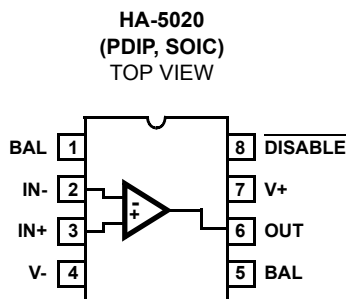
**100MHz Current Feedback  
Video Amplifier With Disable**

The HA-5020 is a wide bandwidth, high slew rate amplifier optimized for video applications and gains between 1 and 10. Manufactured on Intersil's Reduced Feature Complementary Bipolar DI process, this amplifier uses current mode feedback to maintain higher bandwidth at a given gain than conventional voltage feedback amplifiers. Since it is a closed loop device, the HA-5020 offers better gain accuracy and lower distortion than open loop buffers.

The HA-5020 features low differential gain and phase and will drive two double terminated 75Ω coax cables to video levels with low distortion. Adding a gain flatness performance of 0.1dB makes this amplifier ideal for demanding video applications. The bandwidth and slew rate of the HA-5020 are relatively independent of closed loop gain. The 100MHz unity gain bandwidth only decreases to 60MHz at a gain of 10. The HA-5020 used in place of a conventional op amp will yield a significant improvement in the speed power product. To further reduce power, HA-5020 has a disable function which significantly reduces supply current, while forcing the output to a true high impedance state. This allows the outputs of multiple amplifiers to be wire-OR'd into multiplexer configurations. The device also includes output short circuit protection and output offset voltage adjustment.

For multi channel versions of the HA-5020 see the HA5022 dual with disable, HA5023 dual, HA5013 triple and HA5024 quad with disable op amp data sheets.

**Pinout**



**Features**

- Wide Unity Gain Bandwidth . . . . . 100MHz
- Slew Rate . . . . . 800V/μs
- Output Current . . . . . ±30mA (Min)
- Drives 3.5V into 75Ω
- Differential Gain . . . . . 0.03%
- Differential Phase . . . . . 0.03 Degrees
- Low Input Voltage Noise . . . . . 4.5nV/√Hz
- Low Supply Current . . . . . 10mA (Max)
- Wide Supply Range . . . . . ±5V to ±15V
- Output Enable/Disable
- High Performance Replacement for EL2020

**Applications**

- Unity Gain Video/Wideband Buffer
- Video Gain Block
- Video Distribution Amp/Coax Cable Driver
- Flash A/D Driver
- Waveform Generator Output Driver
- Current to Voltage Converter; D/A Output Buffer
- Radar Systems
- Imaging Systems

**Ordering Information**

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
HA3-5020-5	0 to 75	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
HA9P5020-5 (H50205)	0 to 75	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Voltage Between V+ and V- Terminals	36V
DC Input Voltage	$\pm V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$
Differential Input Voltage	10V
Output Current	Short Circuit Protected

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 2)	$\theta_{\text{JA}}$ (°C/W)	$\theta_{\text{JC}}$ (°C/W)
PDIP Package	120	N/A
SOIC Package	165	N/A
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Packages, Note 1)	150°C	
Maximum Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C	
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s)	300°C (SOIC - Lead Tips Only)	

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Range	0°C to 75°C
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**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:

- Maximum power dissipation, including output load, must be designed to maintain junction temperature below 150°C for plastic packages.
- $\theta_{\text{JA}}$  is measured with the component mounted on a low effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.

## Electrical Specifications $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15\text{V}$ , $R_{\text{F}} = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , $A_{\text{V}} = +1$ , $R_{\text{L}} = 400\Omega$ , $C_{\text{L}} \leq 10\text{pF}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage (Notes 3, 14)		25	-	2	8	mV
		Full	-	-	10	mV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift		Full	-	10	-	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{\text{IO}}$ Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 14)	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10\text{V}$	25	60	-	-	dB
		Full	50	-	-	dB
$V_{\text{IO}}$ Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 14)	$\pm 4.5\text{V} \leq V_{\text{S}} \leq \pm 18\text{V}$	25	64	-	-	dB
		Full	60	-	-	dB
Non-Inverting Input (+IN) Current (Note 14)		25	-	3	8	$\mu\text{A}$
		Full	-	-	20	$\mu\text{A}$
+IN Common Mode Rejection	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10\text{V}$	25	-	-	0.1	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
+IN Power Supply Rejection	$\pm 4.5\text{V} \leq V_{\text{S}} \leq \pm 18\text{V}$	25	-	-	0.06	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
		Full	-	-	0.2	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
Inverting Input (-IN) Current (Note 14)		25	-	12	20	$\mu\text{A}$
		Full	-	25	50	$\mu\text{A}$
-IN Common Mode Rejection	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10\text{V}$	25	-	-	0.4	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
-IN Power Supply Rejection	$\pm 4.5\text{V} \leq V_{\text{S}} \leq \pm 18\text{V}$	25	-	-	0.2	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$
<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Transimpedance (Notes 9, 14)		25	3500	-	-	V/mA
		Full	1000	-	-	V/mA
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain (Note 9)	$R_{\text{L}} = 400\Omega$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 10\text{V}$	25	70	-	-	dB
		Full	65	-	-	dB
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain	$R_{\text{L}} = 100\Omega$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 2.5\text{V}$	25	60	-	-	dB
		Full	55	-	-	dB

## HA-5020

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $C_L \leq 10pF$ ,  
Unless Otherwise Specified **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing (Note 14)	$R_L = 150\Omega$	25 to 85	$\pm 12$	$\pm 12.7$	-	V
		-40 to 0	$\pm 11$	$\pm 11.8$	-	V
Output Current (Guaranteed by Output Voltage Test)		25	$\pm 30$	$\pm 31.7$	-	mA
		Full	$\pm 27.5$	-	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Quiescent Supply Current (Note 14)		Full	-	7.5	10	mA
Supply Current, Disabled (Note 14)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	Full	-	5	7.5	mA
Disable Pin Input Current	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	Full	-	1.0	1.5	mA
Minimum Pin 8 Current to Disable (Note 4)		Full	350	-	-	$\mu A$
Maximum Pin 8 Current to Enable (Note 5)		Full	-	-	20	$\mu A$
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $A_V = +1$ )						
Slew Rate (Note 6)		25	600	800	-	V/ $\mu s$
		Full	500	700	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 7) (Guaranteed by Slew Rate Test)		25	9.6	12.7	-	MHz
		Full	8.0	11.1	-	MHz
Rise Time (Note 8)		25	-	5	-	ns
Fall Time (Note 8)		25	-	5	-	ns
Propagation Delay (Notes 8, 14)		25	-	6	-	ns
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 14)	$V_{OUT} = 100mV$	25	-	100	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%	10V Output Step	25	-	45	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.25%	10V Output Step	25	-	100	-	ns
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $A_V = +10$ , $R_F = 383\Omega$ )						
Slew Rate (Notes 6, 9)		25	900	1100	-	V/ $\mu s$
		Full	700	-	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 7) (Guaranteed by Slew Rate Test)		25	14.3	17.5	-	MHz
		Full	11.1	-	-	MHz
Rise Time (Note 8)		25	-	8	-	ns
Fall Time (Note 8)		25	-	8	-	ns
Propagation Delay (Notes 8, 14)		25	-	9	-	ns
-3dB Bandwidth	$V_{OUT} = 100mV$	25	-	60	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%	10V Output Step	25	-	55	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.1%	10V Output Step	25	-	90	-	ns
<b>INTERSIL VALUE ADDED SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
Input Noise Voltage (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	4.5	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
+Input Noise Current (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	2.5	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
-Input Noise Current (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	25	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Common Mode Range		Full	$\pm 10$	$\pm 12$	-	V
- $I_{BIAS}$ Adjust Range (Note 3)		Full	$\pm 25$	$\pm 40$	-	$\mu A$
Overshoot (Note 14)		25	-	7	-	%

## HA-5020

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $C_L \leq 10pF$ ,  
Unless Otherwise Specified **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Current, Short Circuit (Note 14)	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0V$	Full	$\pm 50$	$\pm 65$	-	mA
Output Current, Disabled (Note 14)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$	Full	-	-	1	$\mu A$
Output Disable Time (Notes 10, 14)		25	-	10	-	$\mu s$
Output Enable Time (Notes 11, 14)		25	-	200	-	ns
Supply Voltage Range		25	$\pm 5$	-	$\pm 15$	V
Output Capacitance, Disabled (Note 12)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	25	-	6	-	pF
<b>VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Differential Gain (Notes 13, 14)	$R_L = 150\Omega$	25	-	0.03	-	%
Differential Phase (Notes 13, 14)	$R_L = 150\Omega$	25	-	0.03	-	Degrees
Gain Flatness	To 5MHz	25	-	0.1	-	dB

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_+ = +5V$ ,  $V_- = -5V$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $C_L \leq 10pF$ , Unless Otherwise Specified.  
Parameters are not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterizations, and reflect lot-to-lot variation.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage (Notes 3, 14)		25	-	2	8	mV
		Full	-	-	10	mV
Average Input Offset Voltage Drift		Full	-	10	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
$V_{IO}$ Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Notes 14, 15)		25	50	-	-	dB
		Full	35	-	-	dB
$V_{IO}$ Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 14)	$\pm 3.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 6.5V$	25	55	-	-	dB
		Full	50	-	-	dB
Non-Inverting Input (+IN) Current (Note 14)		25	-	3	8	$\mu A$
		Full	-	-	20	$\mu A$
+IN Common Mode Rejection (Note 15)		25	-	-	0.1	$\mu A/V$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
+IN Power Supply Rejection	$\pm 3.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 6.5V$	25	-	-	0.06	$\mu A/V$
		Full	-	-	0.2	$\mu A/V$
Inverting Input (-IN) Current (Note 14)		25	-	12	20	$\mu A$
		Full	-	25	50	$\mu A$
-IN Common Mode Rejection (Note 15)		25	-	-	0.4	$\mu A/V$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
-IN Power Supply Rejection	$\pm 3.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 6.5V$	25	-	-	0.2	$\mu A/V$
		Full	-	-	0.5	$\mu A/V$
<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Transimpedance (Notes 9, 14)		25	1000	-	-	V/mA
		Full	850	-	-	V/mA
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain	$R_L = 400\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	25	65	-	-	dB
		Full	60	-	-	dB

## HA-5020

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_+ = +5V$ ,  $V_- = -5V$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $C_L \leq 10pF$ , Unless Otherwise Specified.  
Parameters are not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterizations, and reflect lot-to-lot variation. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Open Loop DC Voltage Gain	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$	25	50	-	-	dB
		Full	45	-	-	dB
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing (Note 14)		25 to 85	$\pm 2.5$	$\pm 3.0$	-	V
		-40 to 0	$\pm 2.5$	$\pm 3.0$	-	V
Output Current (Guaranteed by Output Voltage Test)	$R_L = 100\Omega$	25	$\pm 16.6$	$\pm 20$	-	mA
		Full	$\pm 16.6$	$\pm 20$	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Quiescent Supply Current (Note 14)		Full	-	7.5	10	mA
Supply Current, Disabled (Note 14)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	Full	-	5	7.5	mA
Disable Pin Input Current	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	Full	-	1.0	1.5	mA
Minimum Pin 8 Current to Disable (Note 16)		Full	350	-	-	$\mu A$
Maximum Pin 8 Current to Enable (Note 5)		Full	-	-	20	$\mu A$
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $A_V = +1$ )						
Slew Rate (Note 17)		25	215	400	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 18)		25	22	28	-	MHz
Rise Time (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Fall Time (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Propagation Delay (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Overshoot		25	-	4.5	-	%
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 14)	$V_{OUT} = 100mV$	25	-	125	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%	2V Output Step	25	-	50	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.25%	2V Output Step	25	-	75	-	ns
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $A_V = +2$ , $R_F = 681\Omega$ )						
Slew Rate (Note 17)		25	-	475	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 18)		25	-	26	-	MHz
Rise Time (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Fall Time (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Propagation Delay (Note 8)		25	-	6	-	ns
Overshoot		25	-	12	-	%
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 14)	$V_{OUT} = 100mV$	25	-	95	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%	2V Output Step	25	-	50	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.25%	2V Output Step	25	-	100	-	ns
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $A_V = +10$ , $R_F = 383\Omega$ )						
Slew Rate (Note 17)		25	350	475	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 18)		25	28	38	-	MHz
Rise Time (Note 8)		25	-	8	-	ns
Fall Time (Note 8)		25	-	9	-	ns
Propagation Delay (Note 8)		25	-	9	-	ns
Overshoot		25	-	1.8	-	%

## HA-5020

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_+ = +5V$ ,  $V_- = -5V$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $C_L \leq 10pF$ , Unless Otherwise Specified. Parameters are not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterizations, and reflect lot-to-lot variation. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 14)	$V_{OUT} = 100mV$	25	-	65	-	MHz
Settling Time to 1%	2V Output Step	25	-	75	-	ns
Settling Time to 0.25%	2V Output Step	25	-	130	-	ns
<b>INTERSIL VALUE ADDED SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
Input Noise Voltage (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	4.5	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
+Input Noise Current (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	2.5	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
-Input Noise Current (Note 14)	$f = 1kHz$	25	-	25	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Common Mode Range		Full	$\pm 2.5V$	-	-	V
Output Current, Short Circuit	$V_{IN} = \pm 2.5V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0V$	Full	$\pm 40$	$\pm 60$	-	mA
Output Current, Disabled (Note 14)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$	Full	-	-	2	$\mu A$
Output Disable Time (Notes 14, 20)		25	-	40	-	$\mu s$
Output Enable Time (Notes 14, 21)		25	-	40	-	ns
Supply Voltage Range		25	$\pm 5$	-	$\pm 15$	V
Output Capacitance, Disabled (Note 19)	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0V$	25	-	6	-	pF
<b>VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Differential Gain (Notes 13, 14)	$R_L = 150\Omega$	25	-	0.03	-	%
Differential Phase (Notes 13, 14)	$R_L = 150\Omega$	25	-	0.03	-	Degrees
Gain Flatness	To 5MHz	25	-	0.1	-	dB

**NOTES:**

2. Suggested  $V_{OS}$  Adjust Circuit: The inverting input current ( $-I_{BIAS}$ ) can be adjusted with an external 10k $\Omega$  pot between pins 1 and 5, wiper connected to  $V_+$ . Since  $-I_{BIAS}$  flows through the feedback resistor ( $R_F$ ), the result is an adjustment in offset voltage. The amount of offset voltage adjustment is determined by the value of  $R_F$  ( $\Delta V_{OS} = \Delta I_{BIAS} \cdot R_F$ ).
3.  $R_L = 100\Omega$ ,  $V_{IN} = 10V$ . This is the minimum current which must be pulled out of the  $\overline{Disable}$  pin in order to disable the output. The output is considered disabled when  $-10mV \leq V_{OUT} \leq +10mV$ .
4.  $V_{IN} = 0V$ . This is the maximum current that can be pulled out of the  $\overline{Disable}$  pin with the HA-5020 remaining enabled. The HA-5020 is considered disabled when the supply current has decreased by at least 0.5mA.
5.  $V_{OUT}$  switches from -10V to +10V, or from +10V to -10V. Specification is from the 25% to 75% points.
6.  $FPBW = \frac{Slew\ Rate}{2\pi V_{PEAK}}$ ;  $V_{PEAK} = 10V$ .
7.  $R_L = 100\Omega$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1V$ . Measured from 10% to 90% points for rise/fall times; from 50% points of input and output for propagation delay.
8. This parameter is not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterization, and reflect lot-to-lot variation.
9.  $V_{IN} = +10V$ ,  $\overline{Disable} = +15V$  to 0V. Measured from the 50% point of  $\overline{Disable}$  to  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ .
10.  $V_{IN} = +10V$ ,  $\overline{Disable} = 0V$  to +15V. Measured from the 50% point of  $\overline{Disable}$  to  $V_{OUT} = 10V$ .
11.  $V_{IN} = 0V$ , Force  $V_{OUT}$  from 0V to  $\pm 10V$ ,  $t_R = t_F = 50ns$ .
12. Measured with a VM700A video tester using a NTC-7 composite VITS.
13. See "Typical Performance Curves" for more information.
14.  $V_{CM} = \pm 2.5V$ . At -40°C product is tested at  $V_{CM} = \pm 2.25V$  because short test duration does not allow self heating.
15.  $R_L = 100\Omega$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ . This is the minimum current which must be pulled out of the  $\overline{Disable}$  pin in order to disable the output. The output is considered disabled when  $-10mV \leq V_{OUT} \leq +10mV$ .
16.  $V_{OUT}$  switches from -2V to +2V, or from +2V to -2V. Specification is from the 25% to 75% points.
17.  $FPBW = \frac{Slew\ Rate}{2\pi V_{PEAK}}$ ;  $V_{PEAK} = 2V$ .
18.  $V_{IN} = 0V$ , Force  $V_{OUT}$  from 0V to  $\pm 2.5V$ ,  $t_R = t_F = 50ns$ .
19.  $V_{IN} = +2V$ ,  $\overline{Disable} = +5V$  to 0V. Measured from the 50% point of  $\overline{Disable}$  to  $V_{OUT} = 0V$ .
20.  $V_{IN} = +2V$ ,  $\overline{Disable} = 0V$  to +5V. Measured from the 50% point of  $\overline{Disable}$  to  $V_{OUT} = 2V$ .

Test Circuits and Waveforms

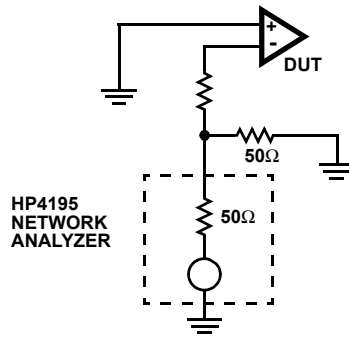


FIGURE 1. TEST CIRCUIT FOR TRANSIMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS

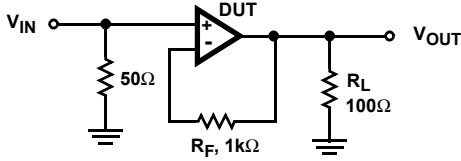


FIGURE 2. SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE CIRCUIT

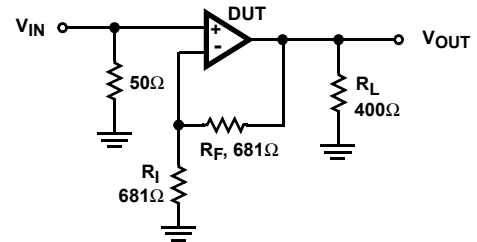
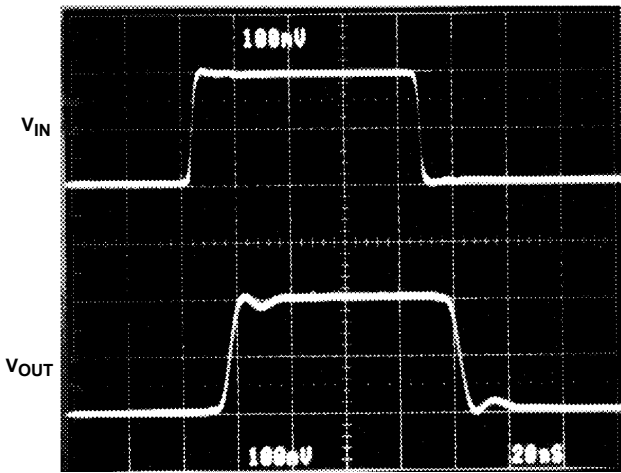
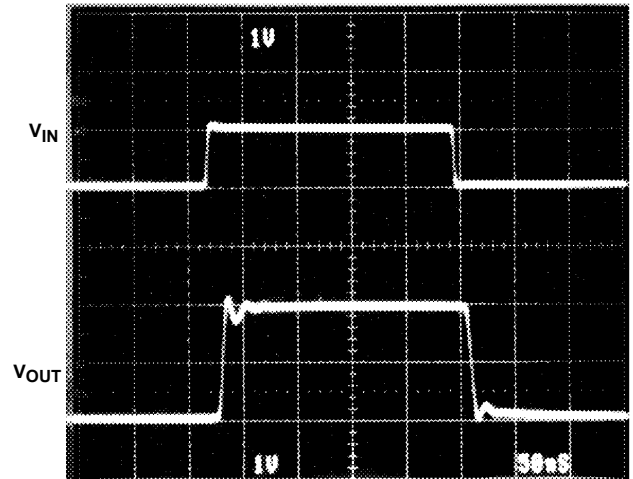


FIGURE 3. LARGE SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE CIRCUIT



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

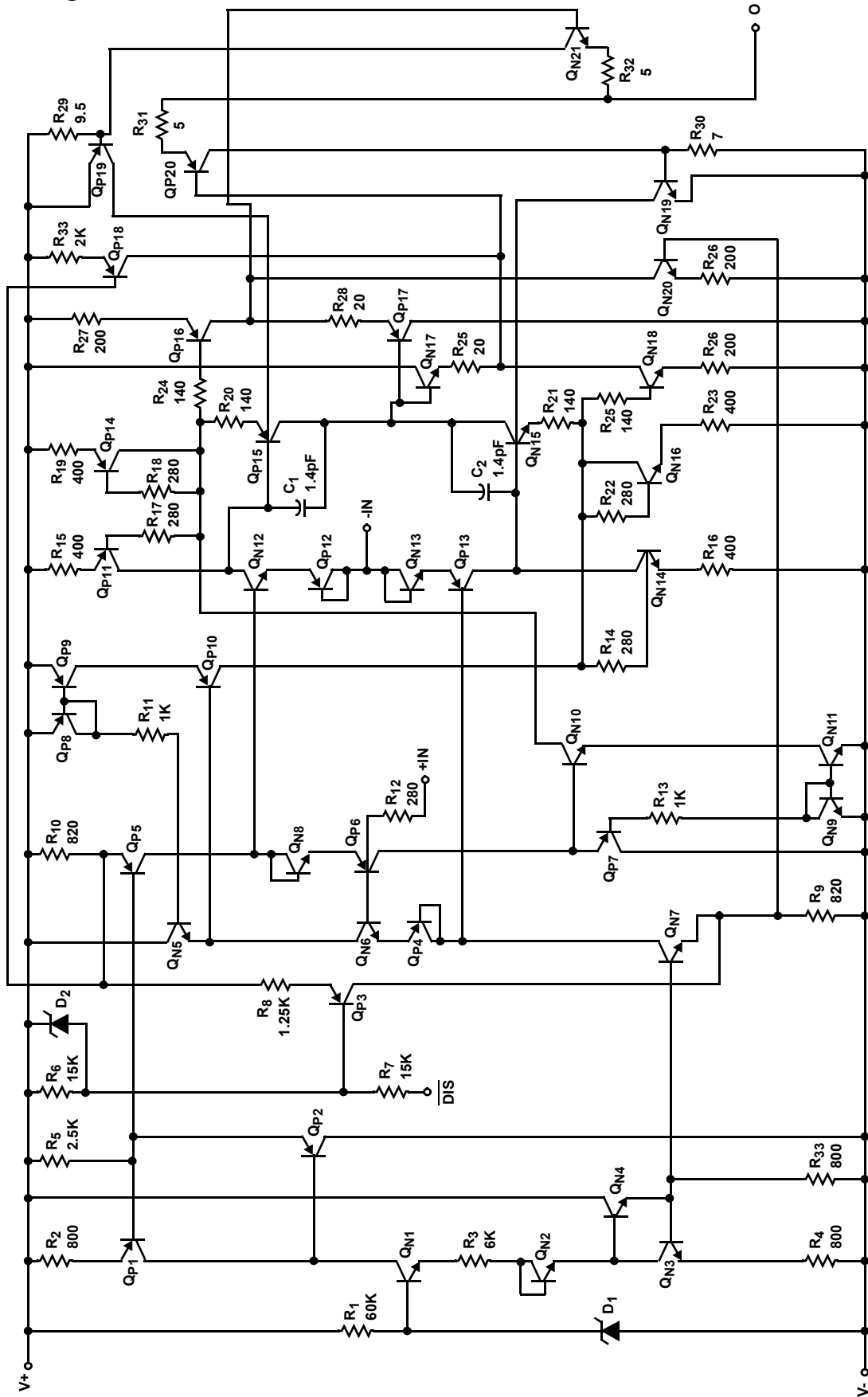
FIGURE 4. SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE



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

FIGURE 5. LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE

Schematic Diagram





## Application Information

### Optimum Feedback Resistor

The plots of inverting and non-inverting frequency response illustrate the performance of the HA-5020 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 HA-5020 design is optimized for a 1000 $\Omega$   $R_F$  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 ( $A_{CL}$ )	$R_F$ ( $\Omega$ )	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 $\mu$ F) tantalum or electrolytic capacitor in parallel with a small value (0.1 $\mu$ 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 recommended 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 6.

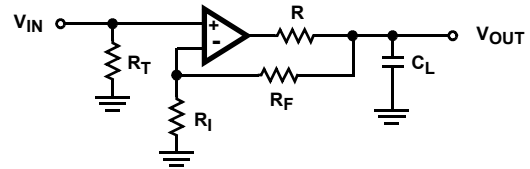


FIGURE 6. PLACEMENT OF THE OUTPUT ISOLATION RESISTOR, R

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

### Enable/Disable Function

When enabled the amplifier functions as a normal current feedback amplifier with all of the data in the electrical specifications table being valid and applicable. When disabled the amplifier output assumes a true high impedance state and the supply current is reduced significantly.

The circuit shown in Figure 7 is a simplified schematic of the enable/disable function. The large value resistors in series with the DISABLE pin makes it appear as a current source to the driver. When the driver pulls this pin low current flows out of the pin and into the driver. This current, which may be as large as 350 $\mu$ A when external circuit and process variables are at their extremes, is required to insure that point "A" achieves the proper potential to disable the output. The driver must have the compliance and capability of sinking all of this current.

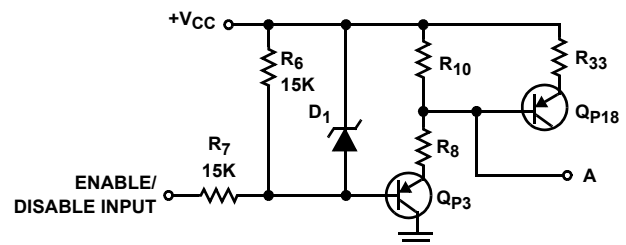


FIGURE 7. SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC OF ENABLE/DISABLE FUNCTION

When  $V_{CC}$  is +5V the DISABLE pin may be driven with a dedicated TTL gate. The maximum low level output voltage of the TTL gate, 0.4V, has enough compliance to insure that the amplifier will always be disabled even though  $D_1$  will not turn on, and the TTL gate will sink enough current to keep point "A" at its proper voltage. When  $V_{CC}$  is greater than +5V the DISABLE pin should be driven with an open collector device that has a breakdown rating greater than  $V_{CC}$ .

Referring to Figure 7, it can be seen that  $R_6$  will act as a pull-up resistor to  $+V_{CC}$  if the DISABLE pin is left open. In those cases where the enable/disable function is not required on all circuits some circuits can be permanently enabled by letting the DISABLE pin float. If a driver is used to set the enable/disable level, be sure that the driver does not sink more than  $20\mu A$  when the DISABLE pin is at a high level. TTL gates, especially CMOS versions, do not violate this criteria so it is permissible to control the enable/disable function with TTL.

## Typical Applications

### Two Channel Video Multiplexer

Referring to the amplifier  $U_{1A}$  in Figure 8,  $R_1$  terminates the cable in its characteristic impedance of  $75\Omega$ , and  $R_4$  back terminates the cable in its characteristic impedance. The amplifier is set up in a gain configuration of +2 to yield an overall network gain of +1 when driving a double terminated cable. The value of  $R_3$  can be changed if a different network gain is desired.  $R_5$  holds the disable pin at ground thus inhibiting the amplifier until the switch,  $S_1$ , is thrown to position 1. At position 1 the switch pulls the disable pin up to the plus supply rail thereby enabling the amplifier. Since all of the actual signal switching takes place within the amplifier, it's differential gain and phase parameters, which are 0.03% and 0.03 degrees respectively, determine the circuit's performance. The other circuit,  $U_{1B}$ , operates in a similar manner.

When the plus supply rail is 5V the disable pin can be driven by a dedicated TTL gate as discussed earlier. If a multiplexer IC or its equivalent is used to select channels its logic must be break before make. When these conditions are satisfied the HA-5020 is often used as a remote video multiplexer, and the multiplexer may be extended by adding more amplifier ICs.

### Low Impedance Multiplexer

Two common problems surface when you try to multiplex multiple high speed signals into a low impedance source

such as an A/D converter. The first problem is the low source impedance which tends to make amplifiers oscillate and causes gain errors. The second problem is the multiplexer which supplies no gain, introduces all kinds of distortion and limits the frequency response. Using op amps which have an enable/disable function, such as the HA-5020, eliminates the multiplexer problems because the external mux chip is not needed, and the HA-5020 can drive low impedance (large capacitance) loads if a series isolation resistor is used.

Referring to Figure 9, both inputs are terminated in their characteristic impedance;  $75\Omega$  is typical for video applications. Since the drivers usually are terminated in their characteristic impedance the input gain is 0.5, thus the amplifiers,  $U_2$ , are configured in a gain of +2 to set the circuit gain equal to one. Resistors  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  determine the amplifier gain, and if a different gain is desired  $R_2$  should be changed according to the equation  $G = (1 + R_3/R_2)$ .  $R_3$  sets the frequency response of the amplifier so you should refer to the manufacturers data sheet before changing its value.  $R_5$ ,  $C_1$  and  $D_1$  are an asymmetrical charge/discharge time circuit which configures  $U_1$  as a break before make switch to prevent both amplifiers from being active simultaneously. If this design is extended to more channels the drive logic must be designed to be break before make.  $R_4$  is enclosed in the feedback loop of the amplifier so that the large open loop amplifier gain of  $U_2$  will present the load with a small closed loop output impedance while keeping the amplifier stable for all values of load capacitance.

The circuit shown in Figure 9 was tested for the full range of capacitor values with no oscillations being observed; thus, problem one has been solved. The frequency and gain characteristics of the circuit are now those of the amplifier and independent of any multiplexing action; thus, problem two has been solved. The multiplexer transition time is approximately  $15\mu s$  with the component values shown.

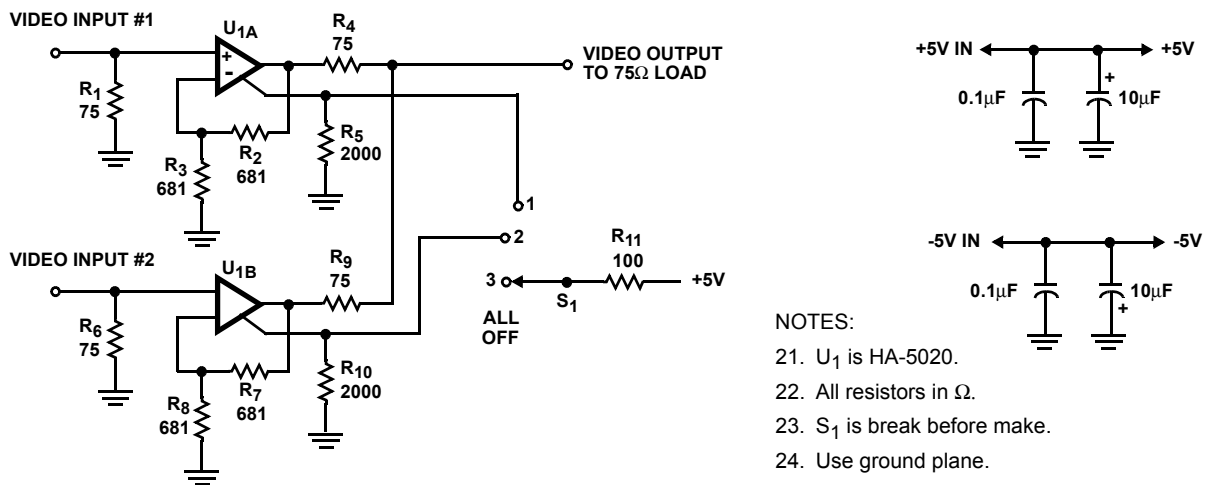


FIGURE 8. TWO CHANNEL HIGH IMPEDANCE MULTIPLEXER

- NOTES:
21.  $U_1$  is HA-5020.
  22. All resistors in  $\Omega$ .
  23.  $S_1$  is break before make.
  24. Use ground plane.

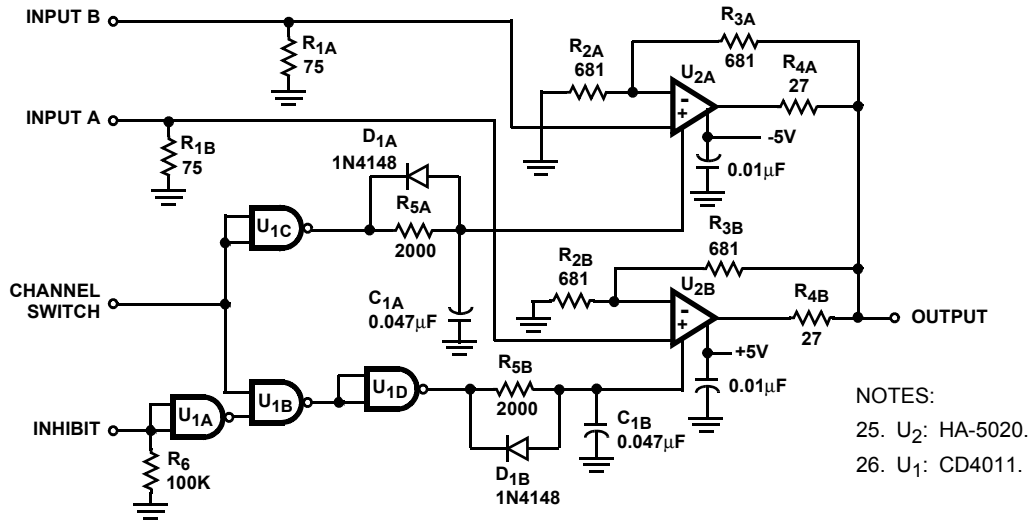


FIGURE 8. LOW IMPEDANCE MULTIPLEXER

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

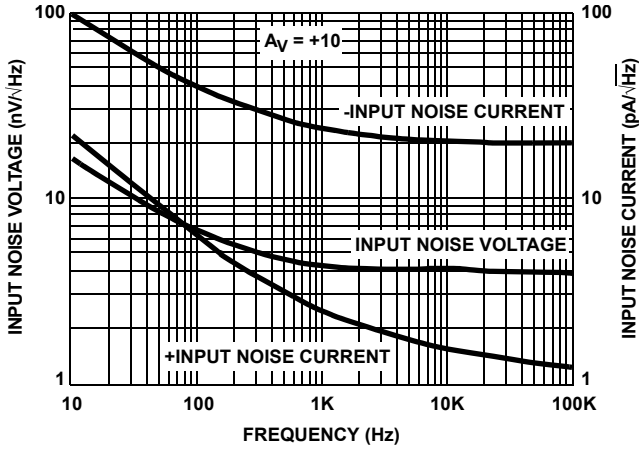


FIGURE 9. INPUT NOISE vs FREQUENCY (AVERAGE OF 18 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

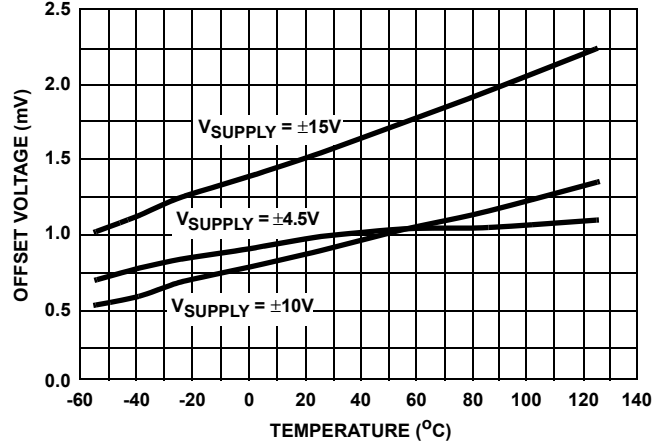


FIGURE 10. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE (ABSOLUTE VALUE AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

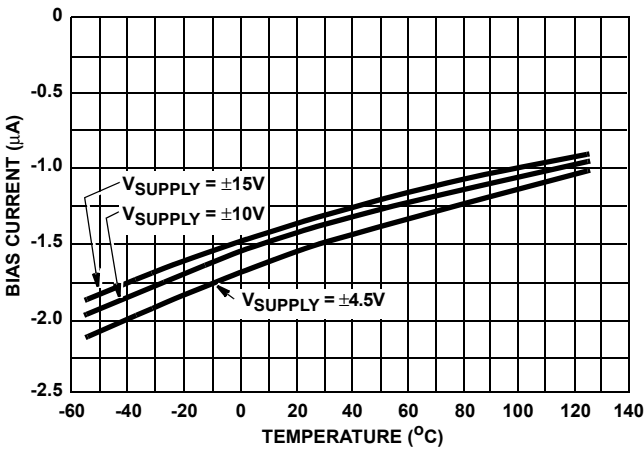


FIGURE 11. +INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

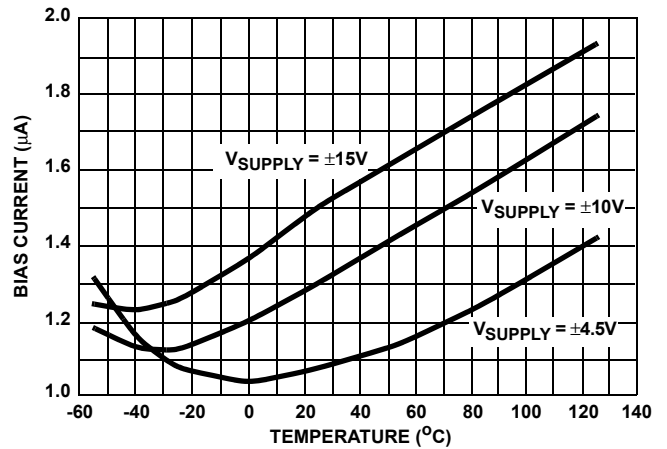


FIGURE 12. -INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE (ABSOLUTE VALUE AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Con-

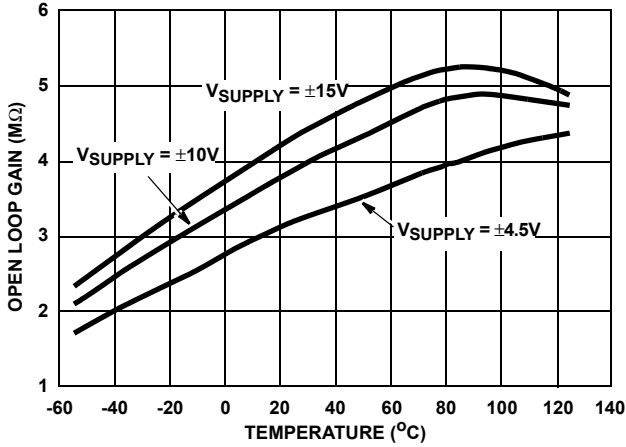


FIGURE 13. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

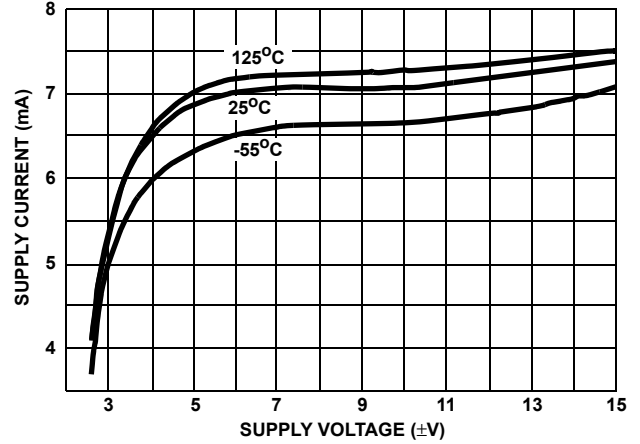


FIGURE 14. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

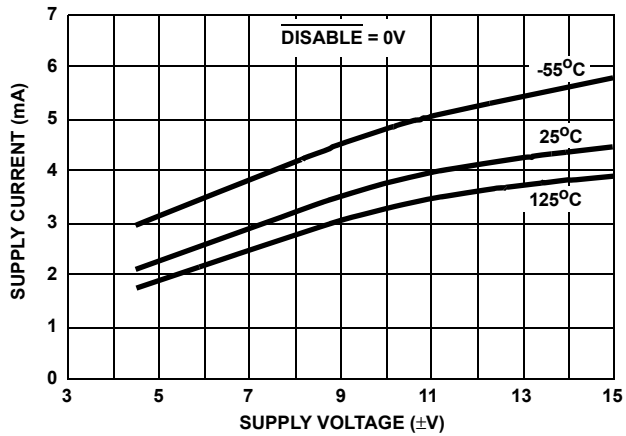


FIGURE 15. DISABLE SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

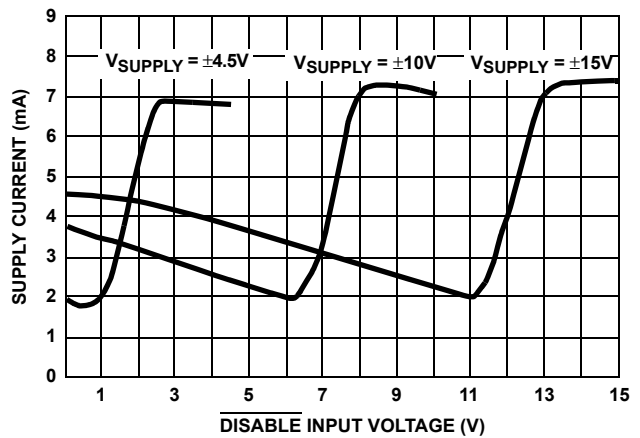


FIGURE 16. SUPPLY CURRENT vs DISABLE INPUT VOLTAGE

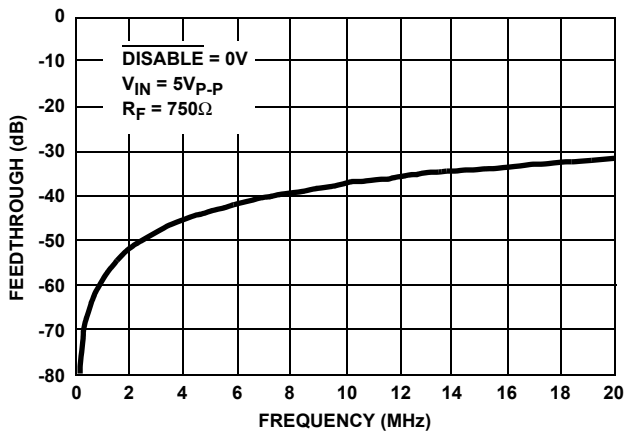


FIGURE 17. DISABLE MODE FEEDTHROUGH vs FREQUENCY

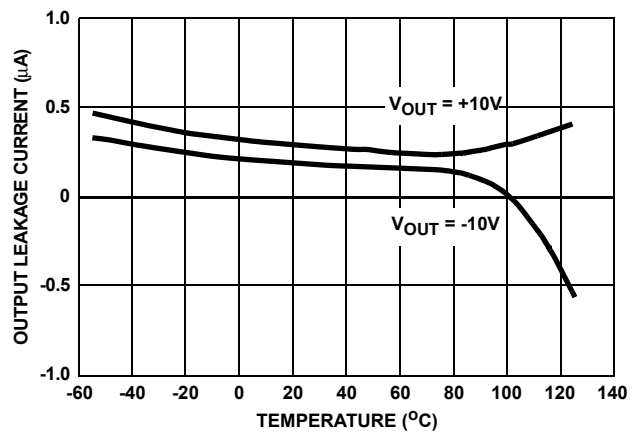


FIGURE 18. DISABLED OUTPUT LEAKAGE vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Con-

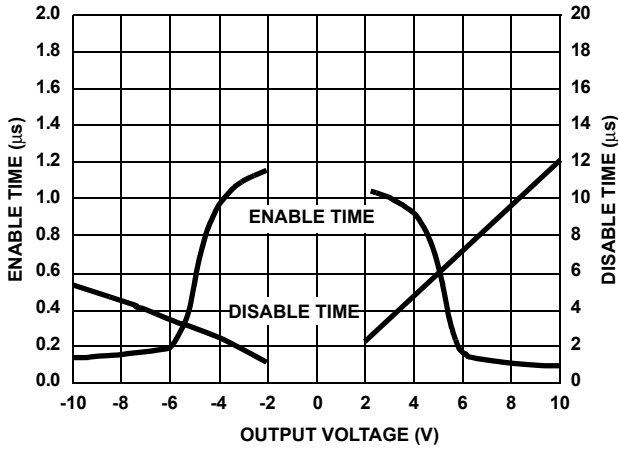


FIGURE 19. ENABLE/DISABLE TIME vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 9 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

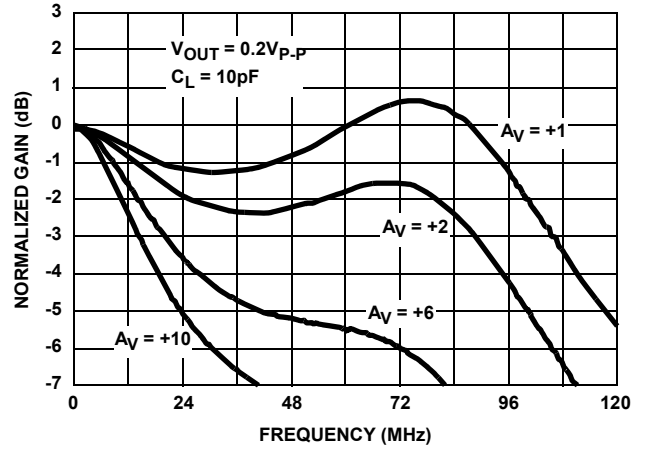


FIGURE 20. NON-INVERTING GAIN vs FREQUENCY

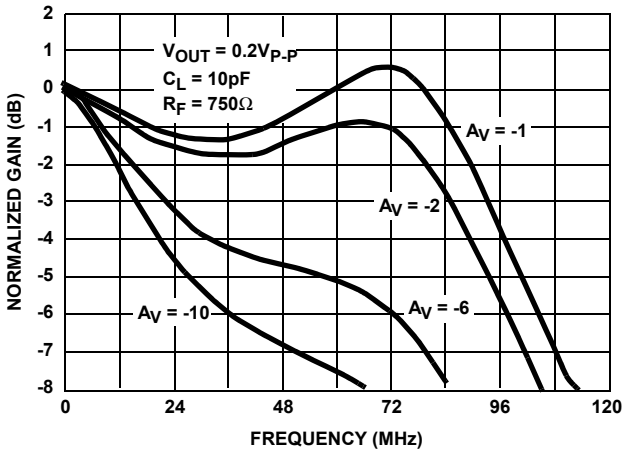


FIGURE 21. INVERTING FREQUENCY RESPONSE

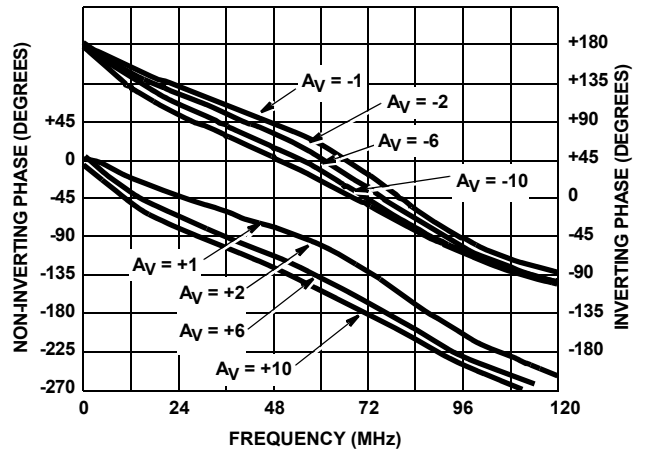


FIGURE 22. PHASE vs FREQUENCY

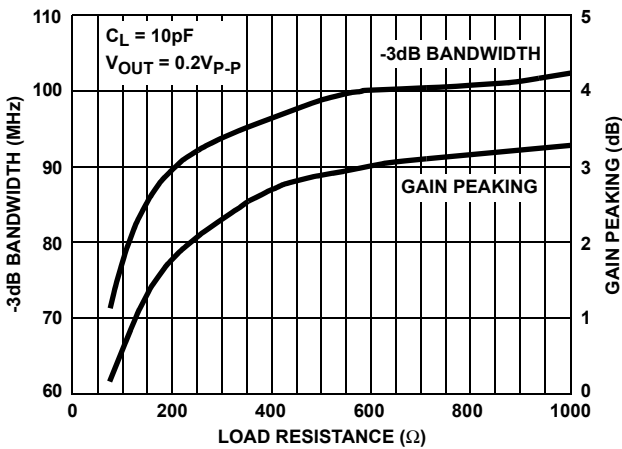


FIGURE 23. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs LOAD RESISTANCE

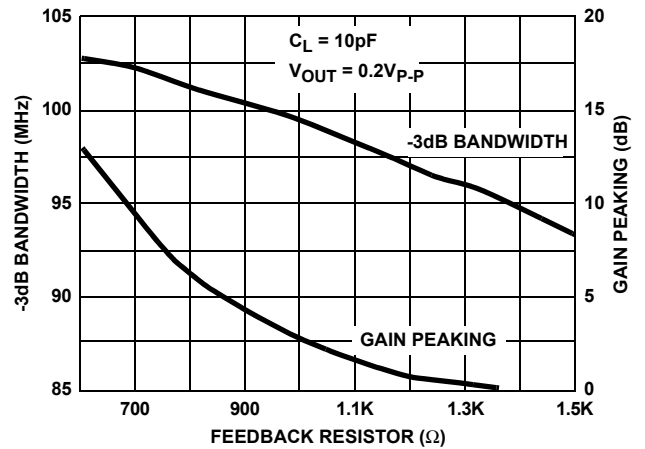


FIGURE 24. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Con-

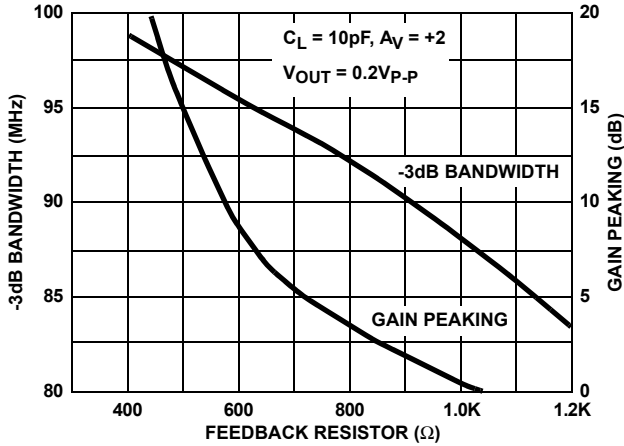


FIGURE 25. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

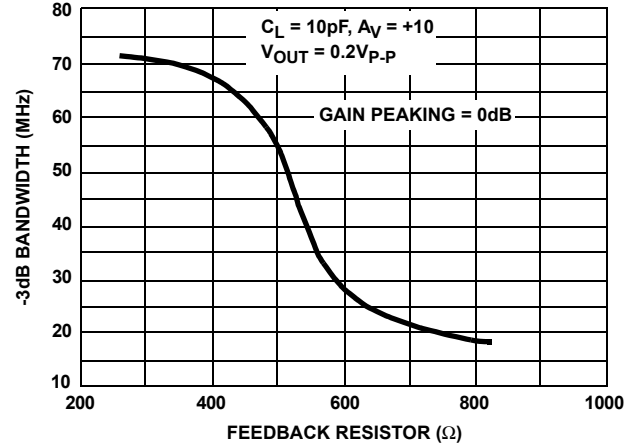


FIGURE 26. BANDWIDTH vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

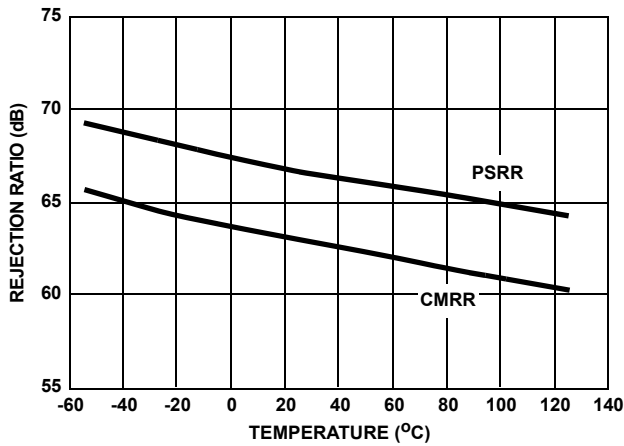


FIGURE 27. REJECTION RATIOS vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

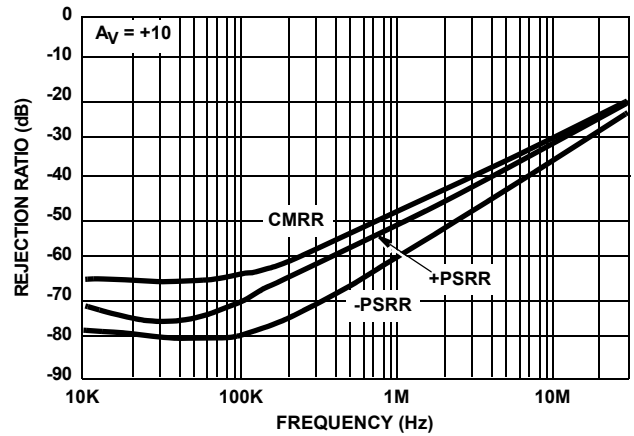


FIGURE 28. REJECTION RATIOS vs FREQUENCY

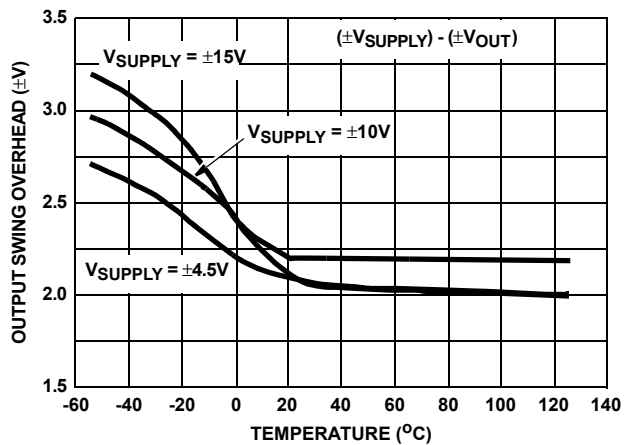


FIGURE 29. OUTPUT SWING OVERHEAD vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

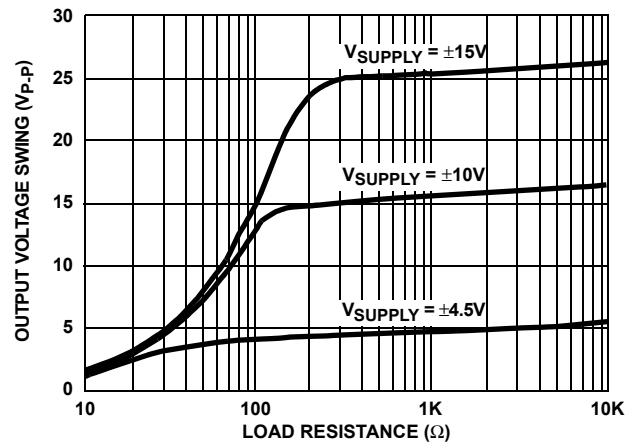


FIGURE 30. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs LOAD RESISTANCE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Con-

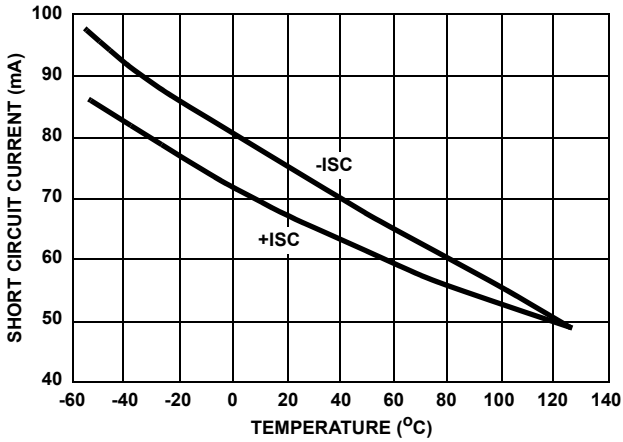


FIGURE 31. SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT LIMIT vs TEMPERATURE

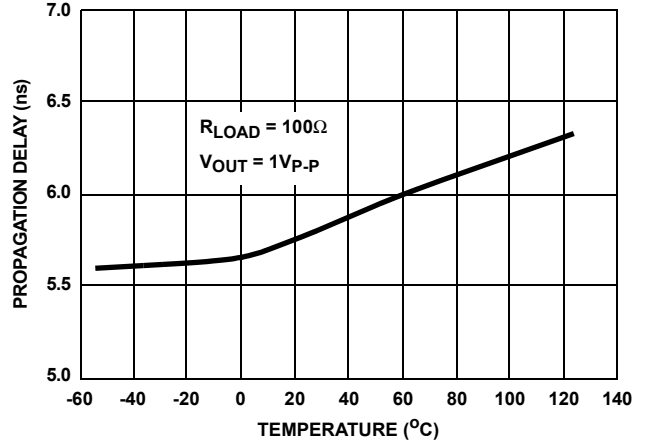


FIGURE 32. PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 18 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

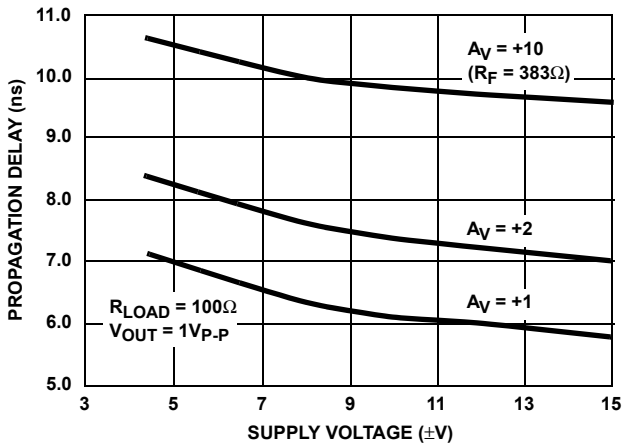


FIGURE 33. PROPAGATION DELAY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 18 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

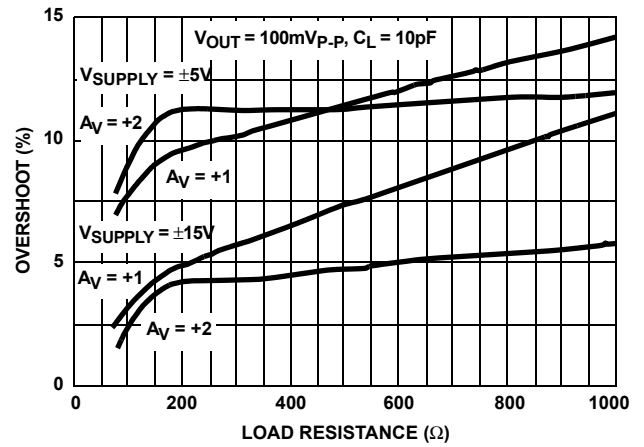


FIGURE 34. SMALL SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs LOAD RESISTANCE

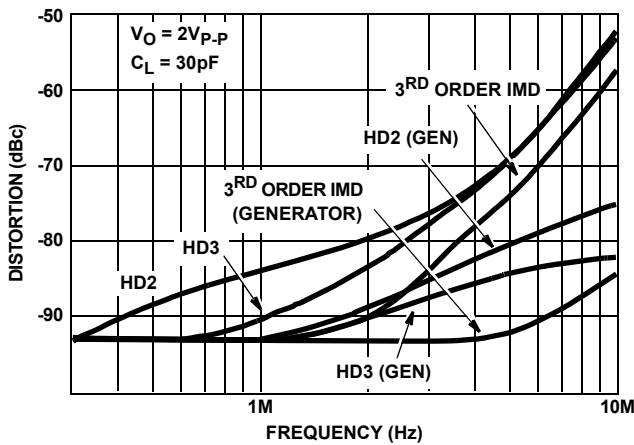


FIGURE 35. DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

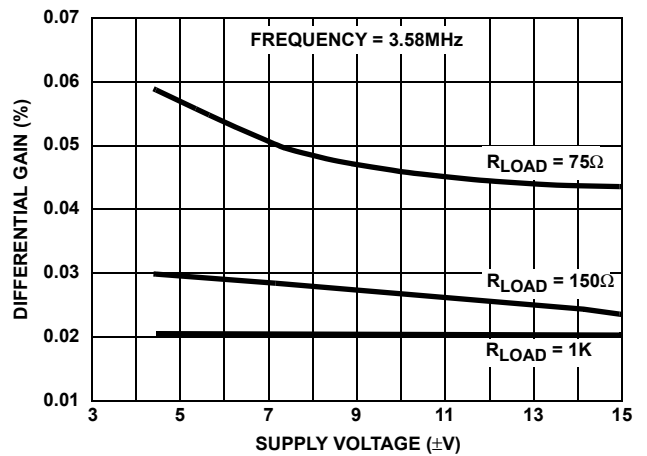


FIGURE 36. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 18 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$ ,  $A_V = +1$ ,  $R_F = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 400\Omega$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Con-

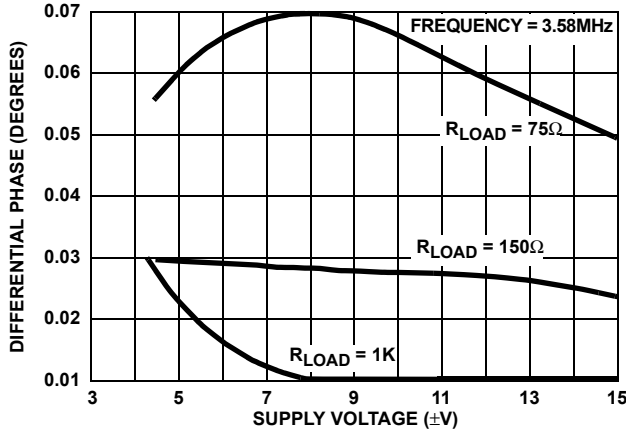


FIGURE 37. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (AVERAGE OF 18 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

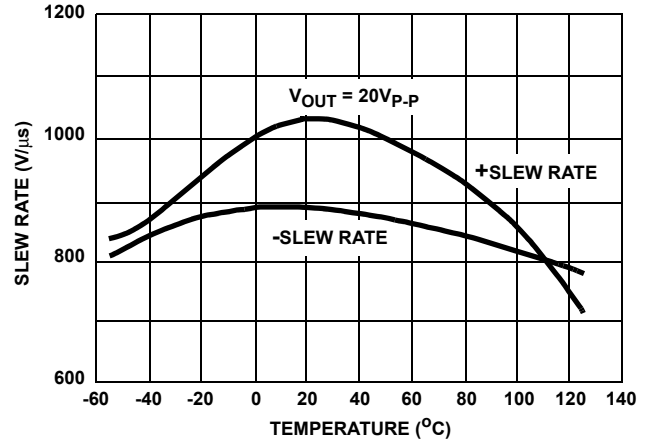


FIGURE 38. SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE (AVERAGE OF 30 UNITS FROM 3 LOTS)

**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

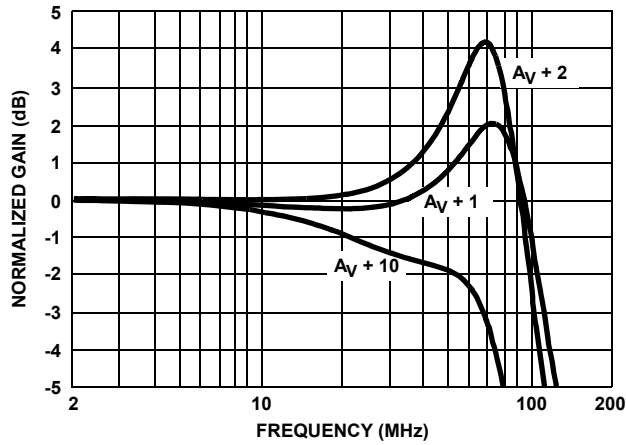


FIGURE 39. NON-INVERTING FREQUENCY RESPONSE

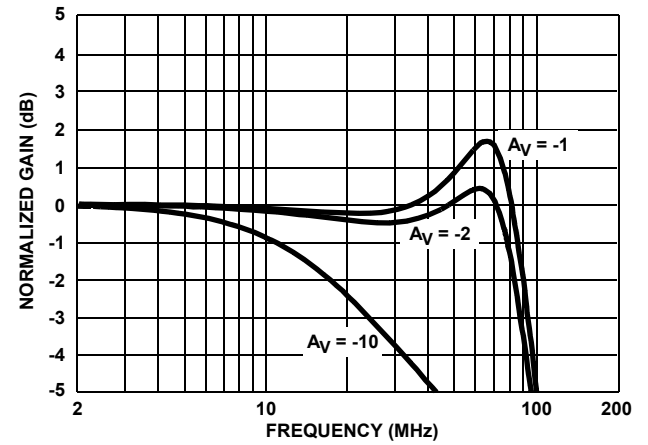


FIGURE 40. INVERTING FREQUENCY RESPONSE

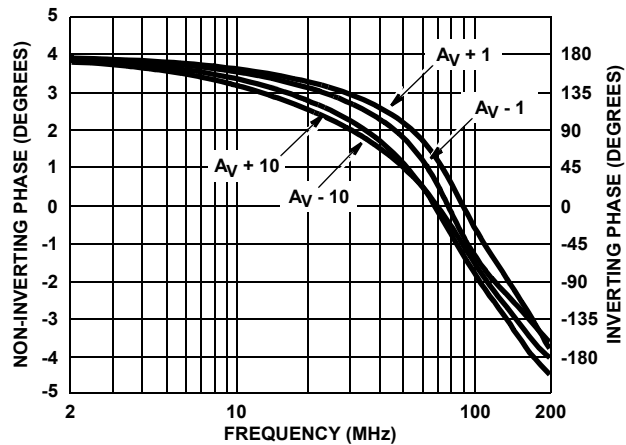


FIGURE 41. PHASE RESPONSE AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY

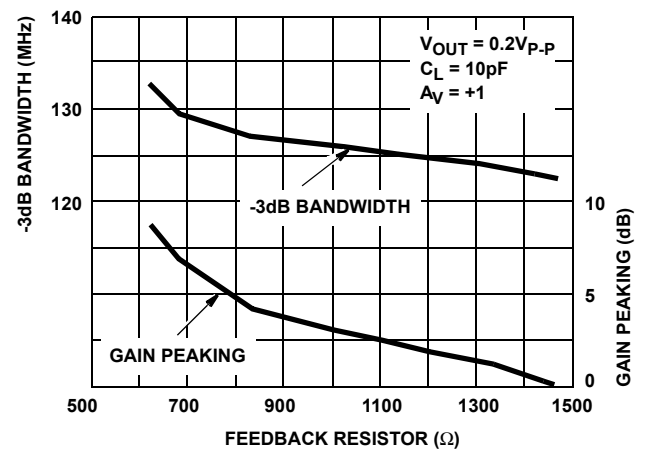


FIGURE 42. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE



**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)

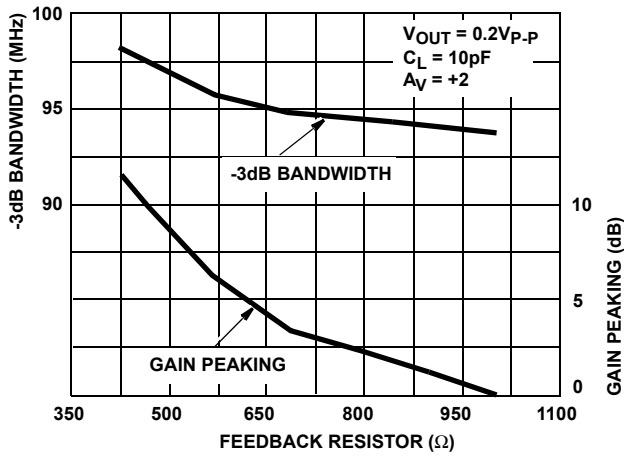


FIGURE 43. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

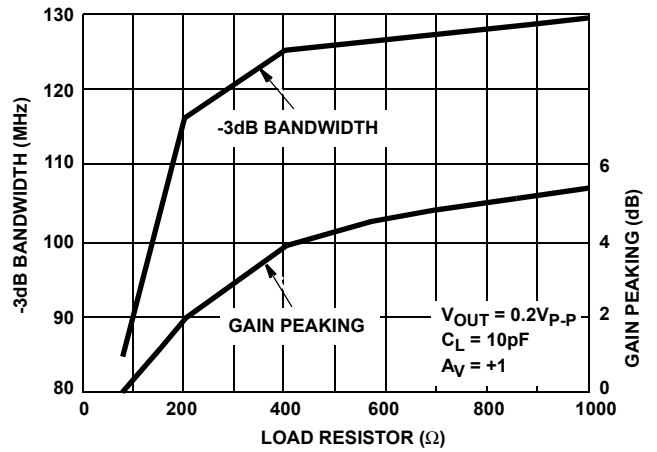


FIGURE 44. BANDWIDTH AND GAIN PEAKING vs LOAD RESISTANCE

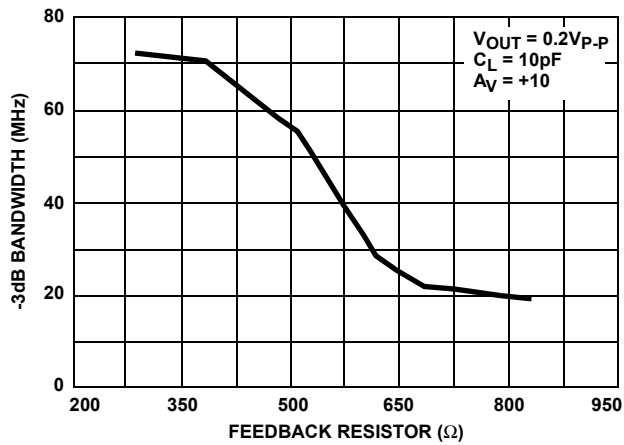


FIGURE 45. BANDWIDTH vs FEEDBACK RESISTANCE

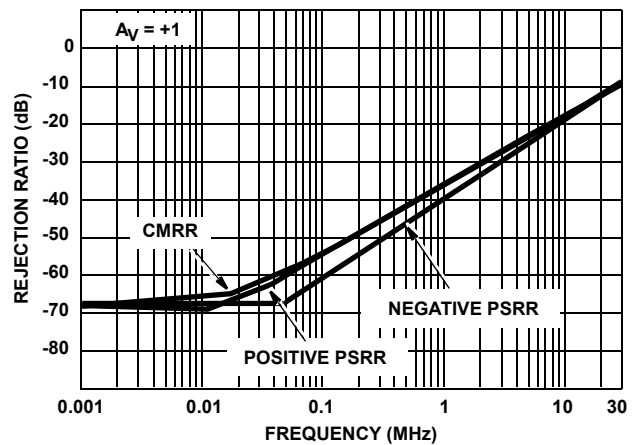


FIGURE 46. REJECTION RATIOS vs FREQUENCY

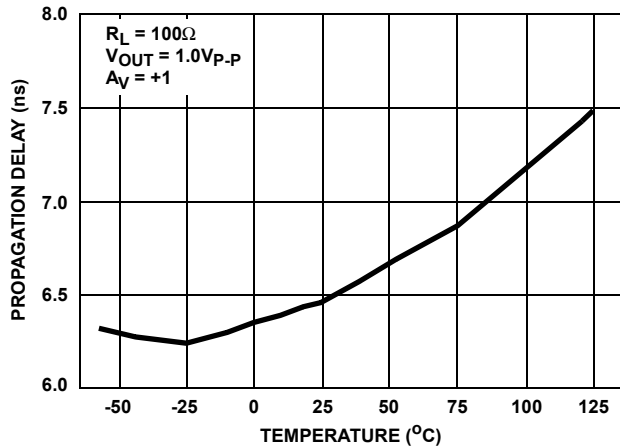


FIGURE 47. PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE

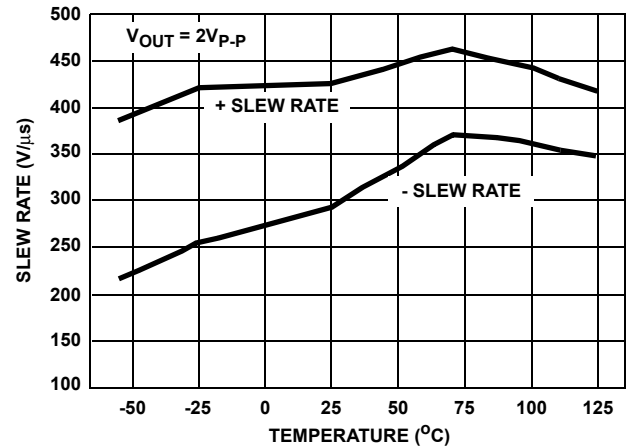


FIGURE 48. SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE

**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)

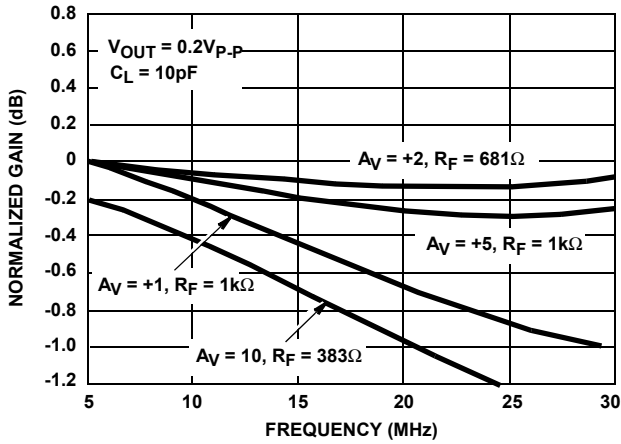


FIGURE 49. NON-INVERTING GAIN FLATNESS vs FREQUENCY

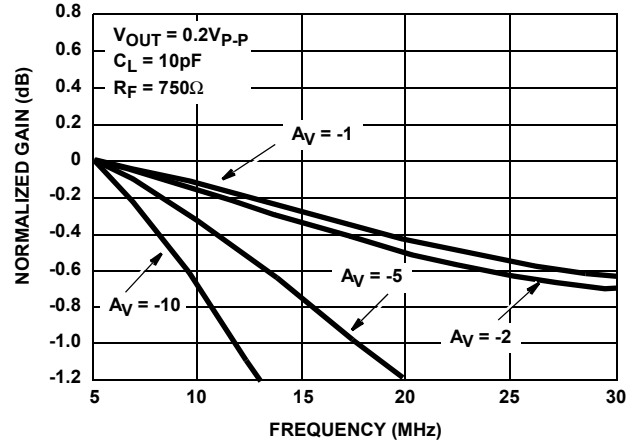


FIGURE 50. INVERTING GAIN FLATNESS vs FREQUENCY

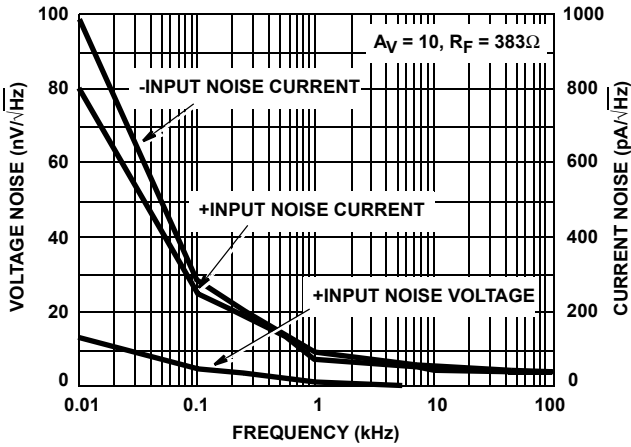


FIGURE 51. INPUT NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

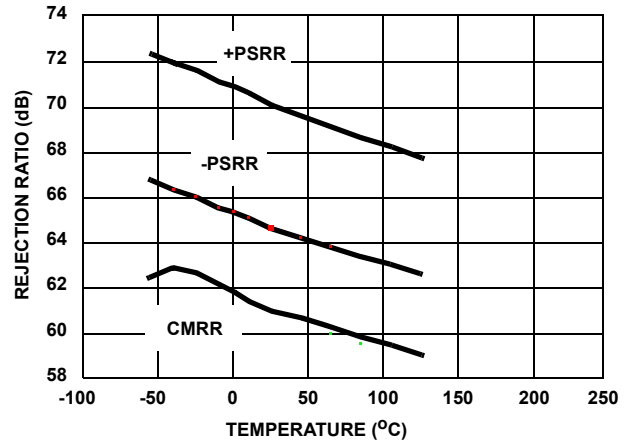


FIGURE 52. REJECTION RATIO vs TEMPERATURE

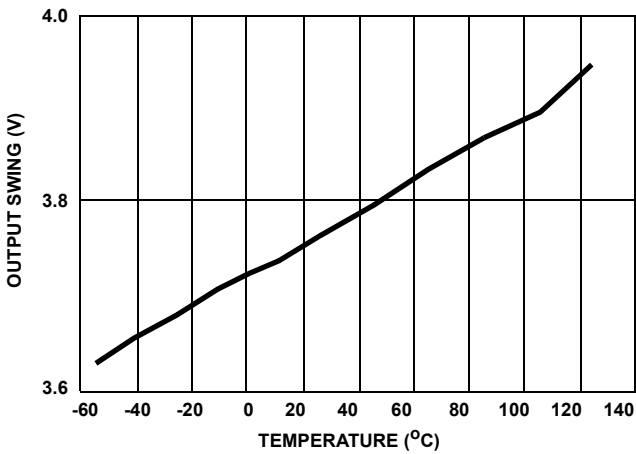


FIGURE 53. OUTPUT SWING vs TEMPERATURE

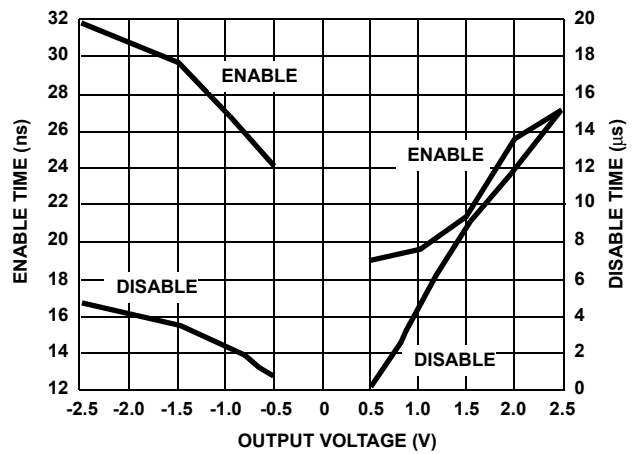


FIGURE 54. ENABLE/DISABLE TIME vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE

**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)

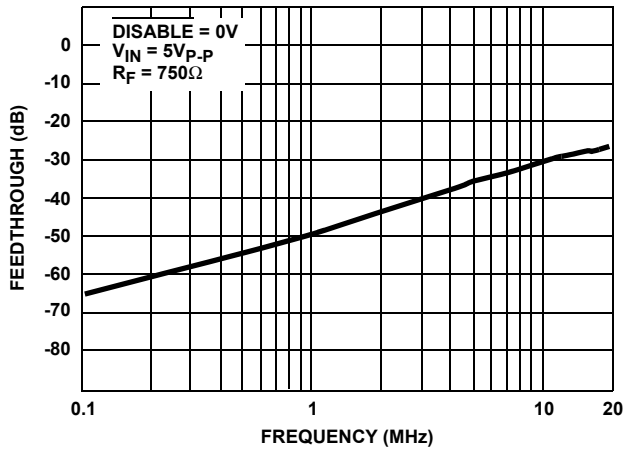


FIGURE 55. DISABLE FEEDTHROUGH vs FREQUENCY

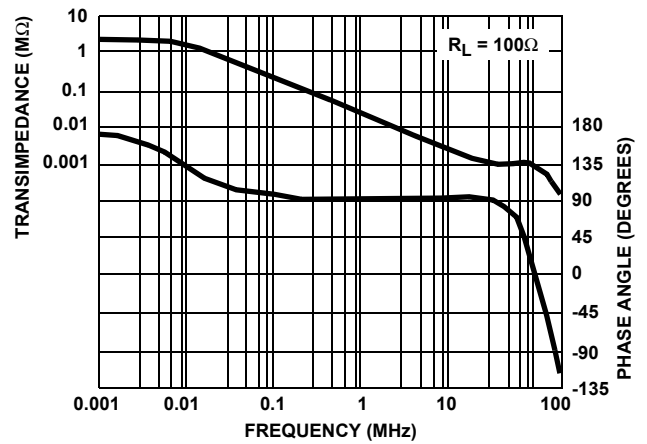


FIGURE 56. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

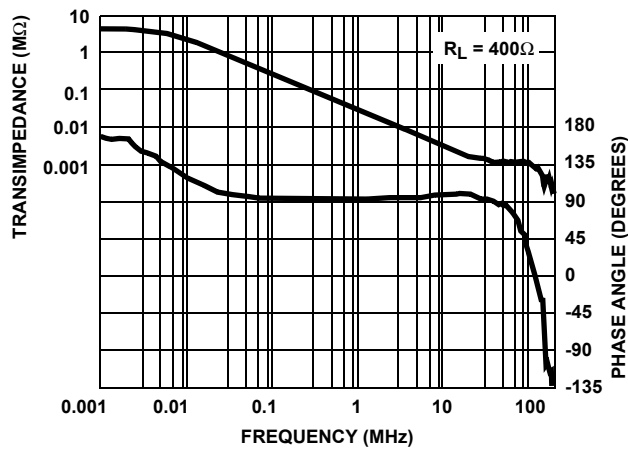


FIGURE 57. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

**Die Characteristics**

**DIE DIMENSIONS:**

1640µm x 1520µm x 483µm

**METALLIZATION:**

Type: Aluminum, 1% Copper  
 Thickness: 16kÅ ±2kÅ

**SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up):**

V-

**PASSIVATION:**

Type: Nitride over Silox  
 Silox Thickness: 12kÅ ±2kÅ  
 Nitride Thickness: 3.5kÅ ±1kÅ

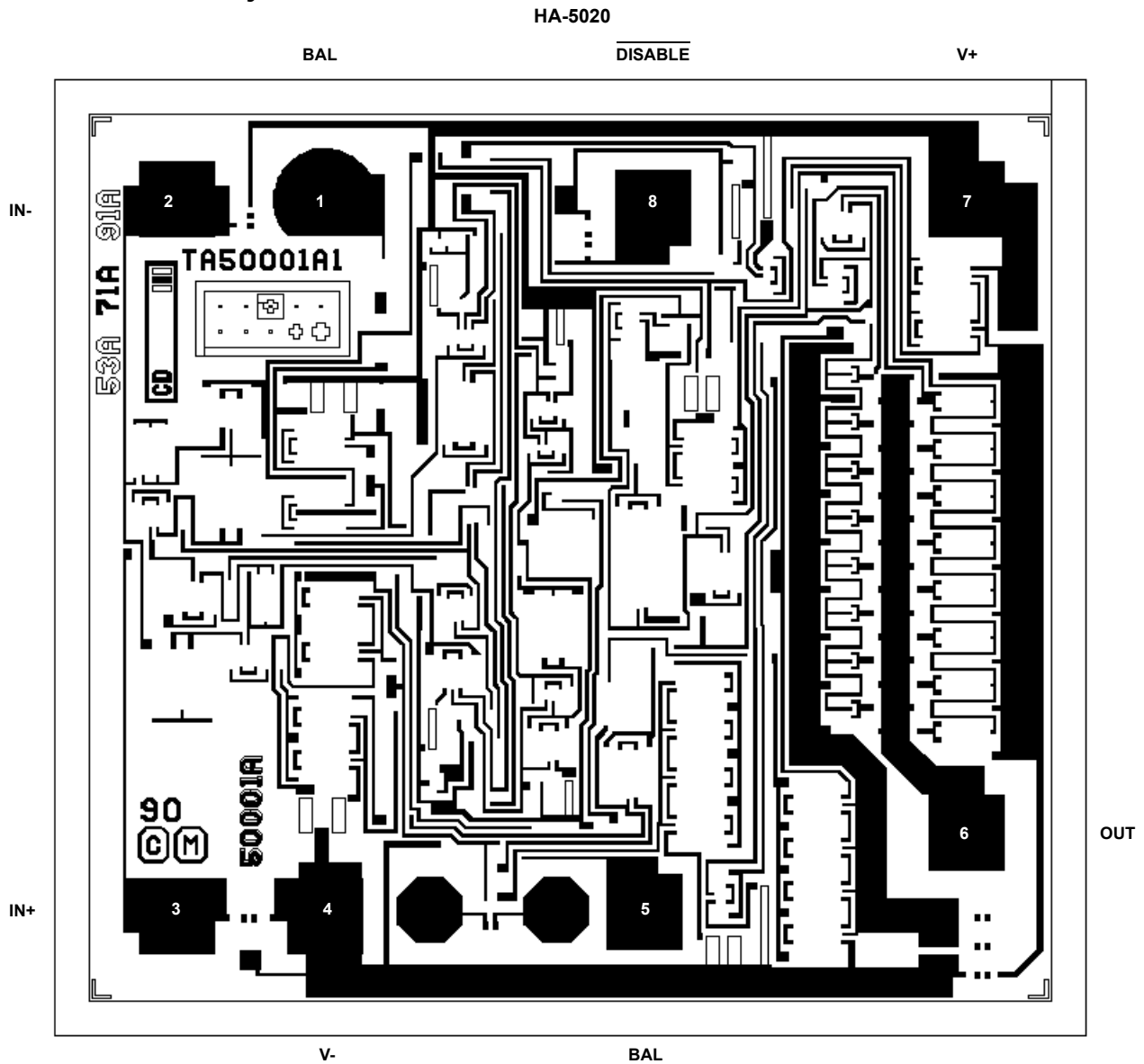
**TRANSISTOR COUNT:**

62

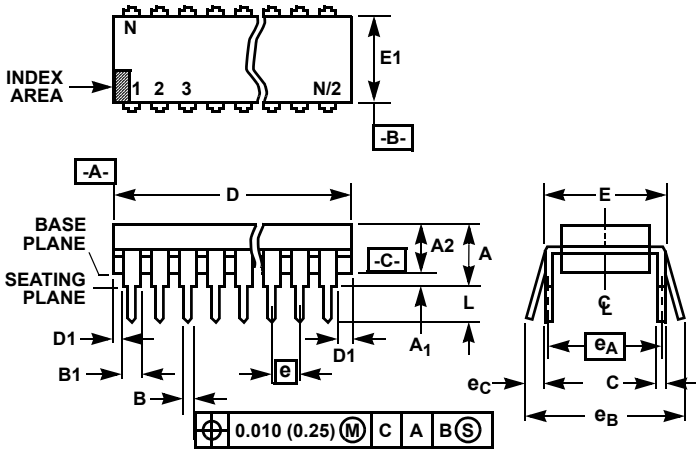
**PROCESS:**

High Frequency Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

**Metallization Mask Layout**



Dual-In-Line Plastic Packages (PDIP)



NOTES:

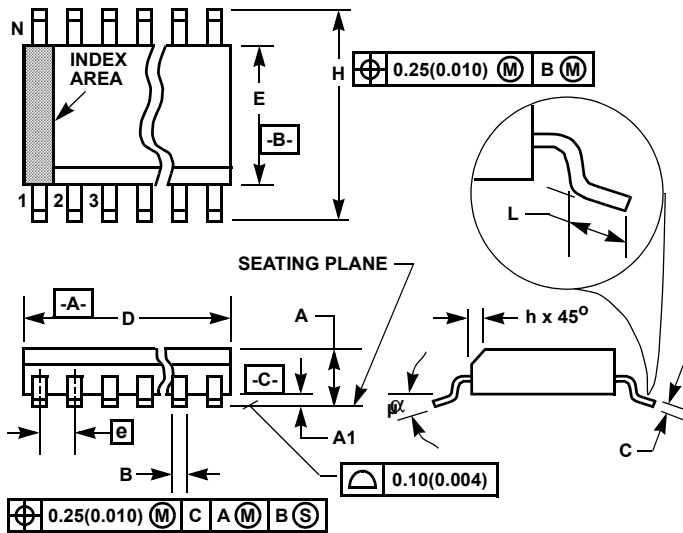
- Controlling Dimensions: INCH. In case of conflict between English and Metric dimensions, the inch dimensions control.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
- Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication No. 95.
- Dimensions A, A1 and L are measured with the package seated in JEDEC seating plane gauge GS-3.
- D, D1, and E1 dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
- E and  $e_A$  are measured with the leads constrained to be perpendicular to datum  $-C-$ .
- $e_B$  and  $e_C$  are measured at the lead tips with the leads unconstrained.  $e_C$  must be zero or greater.
- B1 maximum dimensions do not include dambar protrusions. Dambar protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
- N is the maximum number of terminal positions.
- 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).

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

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Small Outline Plastic Packages (SOIC)



**M8.15 (JEDEC MS-012-AA ISSUE C)**  
**8 LEAD NARROW BODY SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE**

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.0532	0.0688	1.35	1.75	-
A1	0.0040	0.0098	0.10	0.25	-
B	0.013	0.020	0.33	0.51	9
C	0.0075	0.0098	0.19	0.25	-
D	0.1890	0.1968	4.80	5.00	3
E	0.1497	0.1574	3.80	4.00	4
e	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC		-
H	0.2284	0.2440	5.80	6.20	-
h	0.0099	0.0196	0.25	0.50	5
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27	6
N	8		8		7
$\alpha$	0°	8°	0°	8°	-

NOTES:

1. Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication Number 95.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
4. Dimension "E" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
5. The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
6. "L" is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
7. "N" is the number of terminal positions.
8. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
9. The lead width "B", as measured 0.36mm (0.014 inch) or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61mm (0.024 inch).
10. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

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