

Very High Slew Rate Wideband Operational Amplifier

March 1993

Features

- Low Supply Current..... 13mA
- Very High Slew Rate 625V/ μ s
- Open Loop Gain..... 25kV/V
- Wide Gain-Bandwidth ($A_v \geq 10$) 600MHz
- Full Power Bandwidth 10MHz
- Low Offset Voltage..... 0.6mV
- Differential Gain/Phase 0.03%/0.03°
- Enhanced Replacement for EL2039

Applications

- Pulse and Video Amplifiers
- Wideband Amplifiers
- High Speed Sample-Hold Circuits
- RF Oscillators

Description

The HA-2839 is a wideband, very high slew rate, operational amplifier featuring superior speed and bandwidth characteristics. Bipolar construction, coupled with dielectric isolation, delivers outstanding performance in circuits with a closed loop gain of 10 or greater.

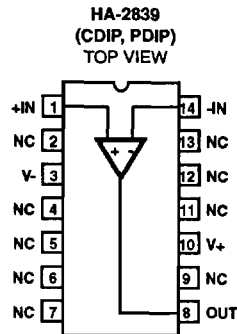
A 625V/ μ s slew rate and a 600MHz gain bandwidth product ensure high performance in video and RF amplifier designs. Differential gain and phase are a low 0.03% and 0.03° respectively, making the HA-2839 ideal for video applications. A full ± 10 V output swing, high open loop gain, and outstanding AC parameters, make the HA-2839 an excellent choice for high speed Data Acquisition Systems.

The HA-2839 is available in commercial and industrial temperature ranges, and a choice of packages. For military grade product, refer to the HA-2839/883 data sheet.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE
HA1-2839-5	0°C to +75°C	14 Lead Ceramic DIP
HA3-2839-5	0°C to +75°C	14 Lead Plastic DIP
HA1-2839-9	-40°C to +85°C	14 Lead Ceramic DIP
HA3-2839-9	-40°C to +85°C	14 Lead Plastic DIP

Pinout



NOTE: (NC) No Connection pins may be tied to a ground plane for better isolation and heat dissipation.

Specifications HA-2839

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Voltage Between V+ and V- Terminals	35V
Differential Input Voltage	6V
Output Current	50mA
Internal Quiescent Power Dissipation (Note 2)	
Junction Temperature	+175°C
Junction Temperature (Plastic Package)	+150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 Sec.)	+300°C

Operating Conditions

Operating Temperature Range	0°C ≤ T _A ≤ +75°C	
HA-2839-5	-40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C	
HA-2839-9	±7V to ±15V	
Recommended Supply Voltage Range	-65°C ≤ T _A ≤ +150°C	
Storage Temperature Range	θ _{JA}	
Thermal Package Characteristics (°C/W)	71	14
Ceramic DIP Package	107	38
Plastic Dip Package		

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.

Electrical Specifications V_{SUPPLY} = ±15V, R_L = 1kΩ, C_L ≤ 10pF, Unless Otherwise Specified.

PARAMETER	TEMPERATURE	HA-2839-5, -9			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Offset Voltage (Note 13)	+25°C	-	0.6	2	mV
	Full	-	2	6	mV
Average Offset Voltage Drift	Full	-	20	-	μV/°C
Bias Current (Note 13)	+25°C	-	5	14.5	μA
	Full	-	8	20	μA
Offset Current	+25°C	-	1	4	μA
	Full	-	-	8	μA
Input Resistance	+25°C	-	10	-	kΩ
Input Capacitance	+25°C	-	1	-	pF
Common Mode Range	Full	±10	-	-	V
Input Noise Voltage (f = 1kHz, R _{SOURCE} = 0Ω, Note 13)	+25°C	-	6	-	nV/√Hz
Input Noise Current (f = 1kHz, R _{SOURCE} = 10kΩ, Note 13)	+25°C	-	6	-	pA/√Hz
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS					
Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 3)	+25°C	20	25	-	kV/V
	Full	15	20	-	kV/V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (Notes 4, 13)	Full	75	80	-	dB
Minimum Stable Gain	+25°C	10	-	-	V/V
Gain Bandwidth Product (Notes 5, 12, 13)	+25°C	-	600	-	MHz
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Swing (Notes 3, 13)	Full	±10	-	-	V
Output Current (Notes 3, 13)	Full	±10	±20	-	mA
Output Resistance	+25°C	-	30	-	Ω
Full Power Bandwidth (Notes 3, 7)	+25°C	8.7	10	-	MHz
Differential Gain (Notes 6, 11)	+25°C	-	0.03	-	%
Differential Phase (Notes 6, 11)	+25°C	-	0.03	-	Degrees
Harmonic Distortion (Notes 6, 13, 14)	+25°C	-	-79	-	dBc

Specifications HA-2839

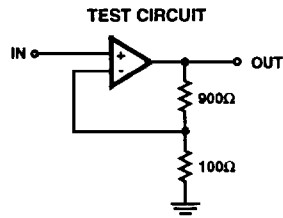
Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L \leq 10pF$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEMPERATURE	HA-2839-5, -9			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
TRANSIENT RESPONSE (Note 8)					
Rise Time	+25°C	-	4	-	ns
Overshoot	+25°C	-	20	-	%
Slew Rate (Notes 3, 10, 13)	+25°C	550	625	-	V/ μ s
Settling Time: 10V Step to 0.1%	+25°C	-	180	-	ns
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
Supply Current (Note 13)	Full	-	13	15	mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Notes 9, 13)	Full	75	90	-	dB

NOTES:

1. Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values, applied individually, beyond which the serviceability of the circuit may be impaired. Functional operability under any of these conditions is not necessarily implied.
2. Maximum power dissipation with load conditions must be designed to maintain the maximum junction temperature below +175°C for ceramic packages and below +150°C for plastic packages.
3. $R_L = 1k\Omega$, $V_O = \pm 10V$, 0V to $\pm 10V$ for slew rate.
4. $V_{CM} = \pm 10V$.
5. $V_O = 90mV$.
6. $A_V = +10$.
7. Full Power Bandwidth guaranteed based on slew rate measurement using $FPBW = \frac{\text{Slew Rate}}{2\pi V_{PEAK}}$; ($V_{PEAK} = 10V$).
8. Refer to Test Circuit section of data sheet.
9. $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 10VDC$ to $\pm 20VDC$.
10. This parameter is not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterization, and reflect lot-to-lot variation.
11. Differential gain and phase are measured with a VM700A video tester, using a NTC-7 composite VITS.
12. $A_V = +100$.
13. See "Typical Performance Curves" for more information.
14. $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$, $f = 1MHz$.

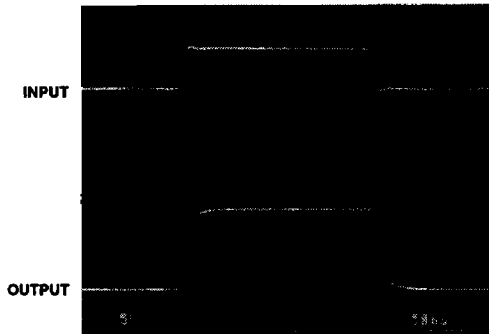
Test Circuit



NOTE:
 $V_S = \pm 15V$
 $A_V = +10$
 $C_L < 10pF$

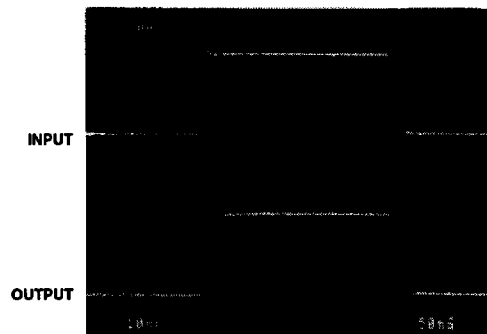
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE

Input = 1V/Div.
 Output = 5V/Div.
 50ns/Div.

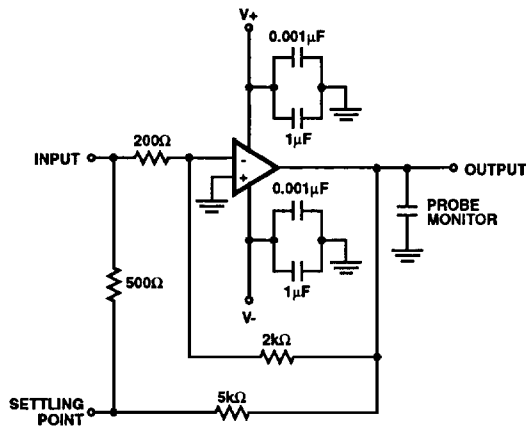


SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE

Input = 10mV/Div.
 Output = 100mV/Div.
 50ns/Div.



SETTLING TIME TEST CIRCUIT



- $A_V = -10$
- Load Capacitance should be less than 10pF.
- It is recommended that resistors be carbon composition and that feedback and summing network ratios be matched to 0.1%.
- **SETTLING POINT** (Summing Node) capacitance should be less than 10pF. For optimum settling time results, it is recommended that the test circuit be constructed directly onto the device pins. A Tektronix 568 Sampling Oscilloscope with S-3A sampling heads is recommended as a settle point monitor.

Die Characteristics

DIE DIMENSIONS:

65 x 52 x 19 ± 1mils
(1650 x 1310 x 483µm)

METALLIZATION:

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

GLASSIVATION:

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

DIE ATTACH:

Material: Epoxy-Plastic DIP
Gold Eutectic-Ceramic DIP

WORST CASE CURRENT DENSITY:

1.3 x 10⁵ A/cm² at 3.4mA

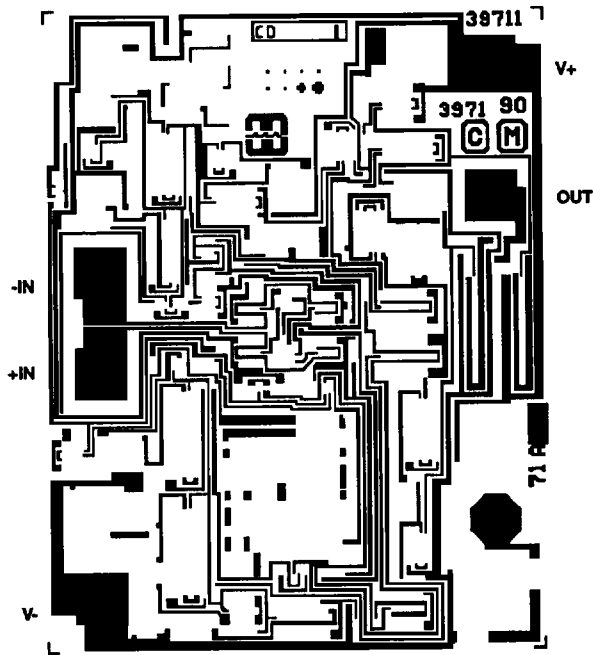
SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (POWERED UP): V-

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 34

PROCESS: High Frequency Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

Metallization Mask Layout

HA-2839



Typical Performance Curves $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L < 10\text{pF}$, Unless Otherwise Specified

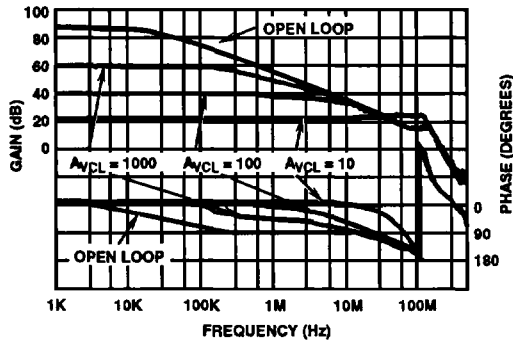


FIGURE 1. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS GAINS

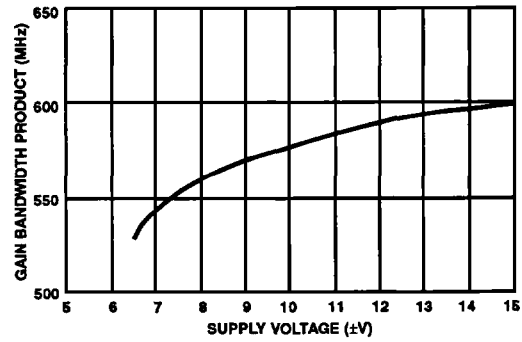


FIGURE 2. GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

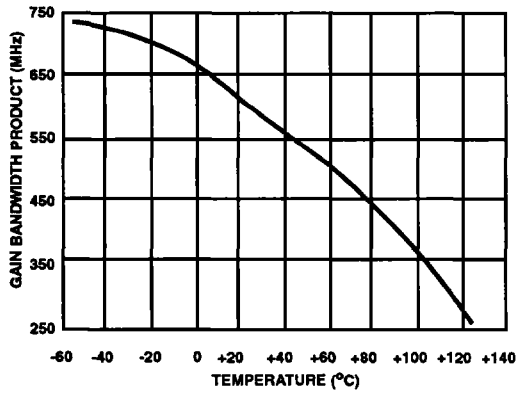


FIGURE 3. GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs TEMPERATURE

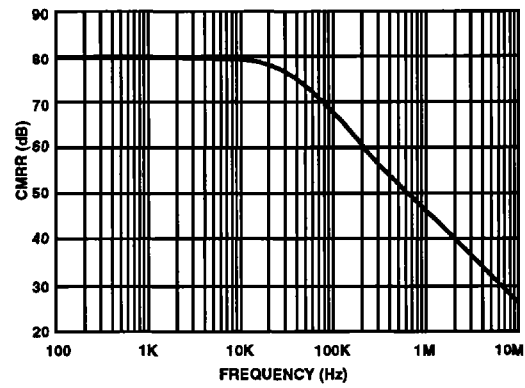


FIGURE 4. CMRR vs FREQUENCY

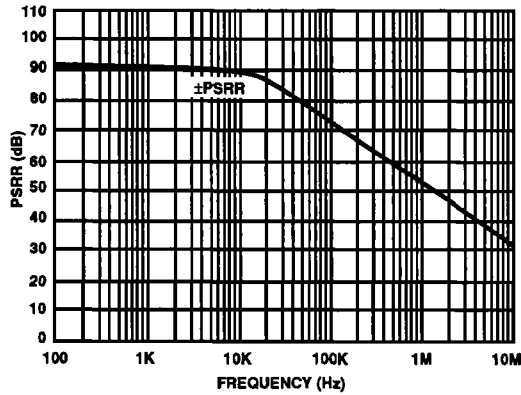


FIGURE 5. PSRR vs FREQUENCY

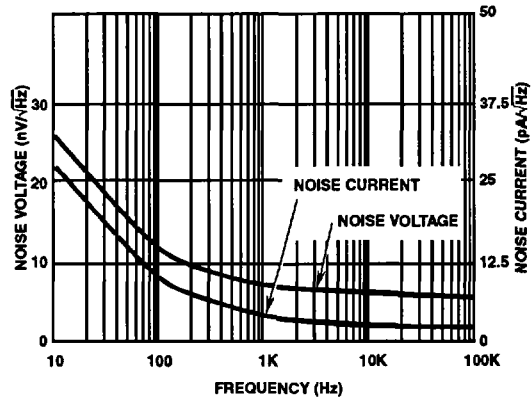


FIGURE 6. INPUT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L < 10\text{pF}$, Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

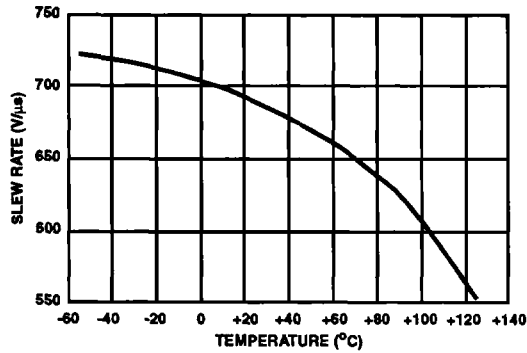


FIGURE 7. SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE

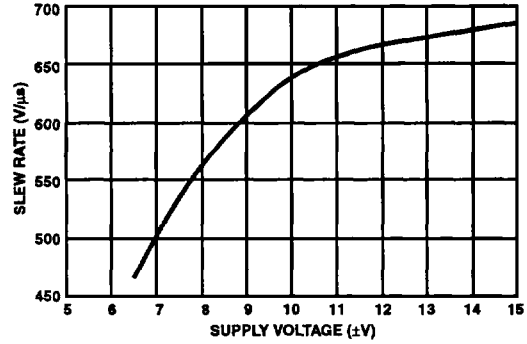


FIGURE 8. SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

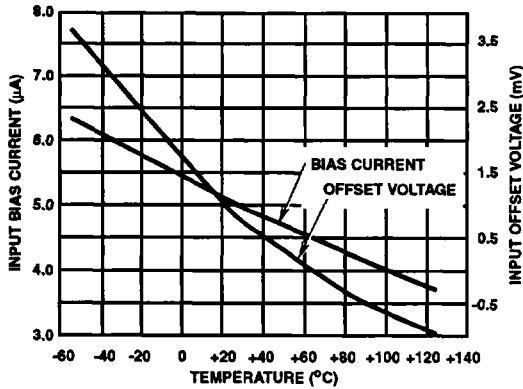


FIGURE 9. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE AND INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

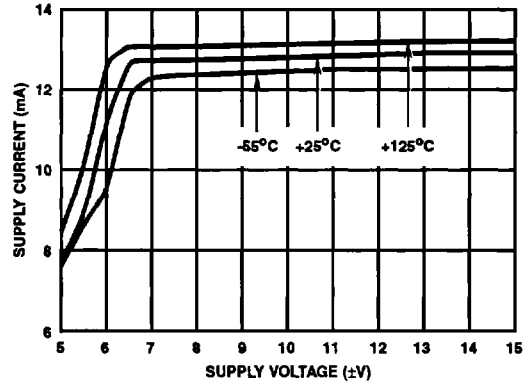


FIGURE 10. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

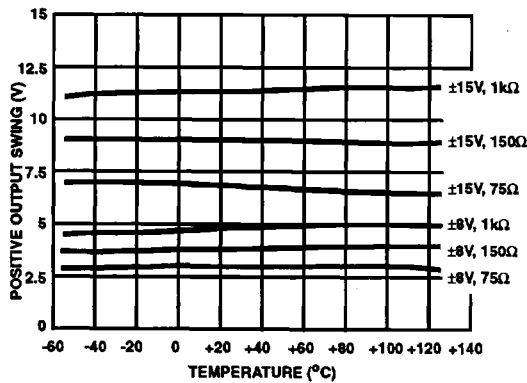


FIGURE 11. POSITIVE OUTPUT SWING vs TEMPERATURE

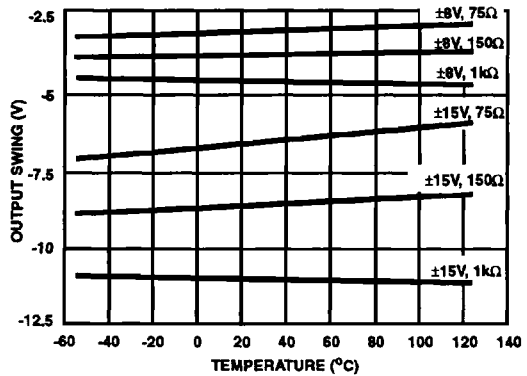


FIGURE 12. NEGATIVE OUTPUT SWING vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L < 10\text{pF}$, Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

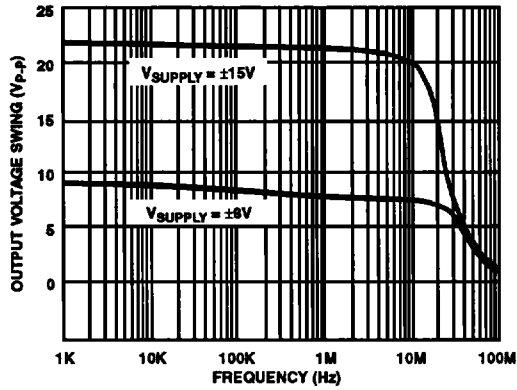


FIGURE 13. MAXIMUM UNDISTORTED OUTPUT SWING vs FREQUENCY

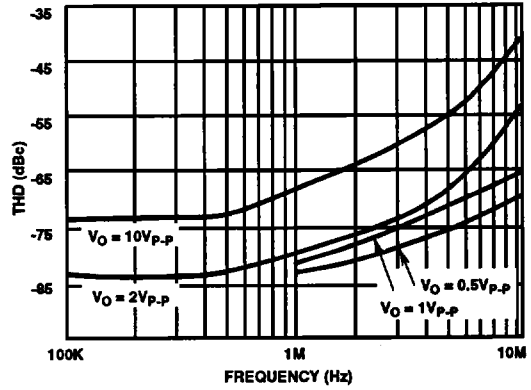


FIGURE 14. TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

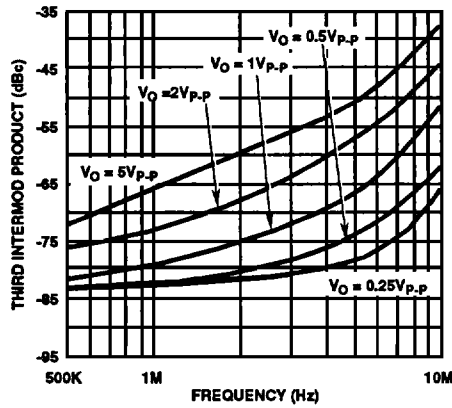


FIGURE 15. INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY TWO TONE