## DUAL ULTRA HIGH SPEED AMPLIFIER

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## FEATURES:

- Very High Output Slew Rate - Up to 2000V/ $\mu$ S
- Low Quiescent Current - $\pm 6.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (per Amplifier)
- Fast Settling Time - 100nS to 0.1\% @ VIN=10V
- Wide Bandwidth - 65 MHz at Gain of -1
- 20MHz Full Power Bandwidth - 20VPP @ RL=500
- Ultra Low Offset - $\pm 50 \mu \mathrm{~V}$
- Very Low Offset Drift - $\pm 1.0 \mu \mathrm{~V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Space Efficient Dual
- Available in Surface Mount Package


MSK 450 Q


MSK 450 R

## DESCRIPTION:

The MSK 450 is a dual high speed operational amplifier that exhibits an impressive combination of high bandwidth, speed and precision D.C. characteristics. The hybrid's current feedback architecture provides much better ac performance, higher linearity and cleaner pulse response than traditional Op-Amps which make the MSK 450 an excellent choice as a Flash A/D converter driver or one of a variety of video type applications. The MSK 450 delivers hybrid performance at a monolithic price. The MSK 450 is available in a 16 pin ceramic dip as well as a 28 pin surface mount package.

## EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Flash ADC Amplifiers
- High Speed Current DAC Interfaces
- Video Distribution
- Pulse Amplifiers
- High Speed Communication
- Radar, IF Processors


The MSK 450 contains two totally isolated independent monolithic integrated circuits. The equivalent schematic of one half of the MSK 450 Q is shown to the left.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| $\pm \mathrm{Vcc}$ | Supply Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vic | Common Mode Input Voltage . . . . . . . . $\pm$ Vcc |
| Vind | Differential Input Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . 6V |
| lin | Inverting Input Current (Continuous) . . . . . 5mA |
| los | Output Short Circuit Duration . . . . . . Indefinite |
| Tc | Case Operating Temperature Range |
|  | (MSK 450B/E) . . . . . . . $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | (MSK 450) . . . . . . . . . $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{HH}}$ | Thermal Resistance . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br>  <br> Junction to Case $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
$\pm \mathrm{Vcc}=15 \mathrm{VDC}$ Unless Otherwise Specified

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Group A Subgroup | MSK 450B/E |  |  | MSK 450 |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |  |
| STATIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply Voltage Range (2) (7) |  | - | $\pm 4.5$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 18$ | $\pm 4.5$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 18$ | V |
| Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{VIN}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 | - | $\pm 6.5$ | $\pm 8$ | - | $\pm 6.5$ | $\pm 10$ | mA |
|  | Each Amplifier | 2,3 | - | $\pm 8.5$ | $\pm 10$ | - | - | - | mA |
| INPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{VIN}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 325$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | $\mu \mathrm{V}$ |
| Input Offset Drift | $\mathrm{VIN}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2,3 | - | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm 7.5$ | - | $\pm 1.0$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input Offset Voltage (2) | vs. Vcc | - |  | 4 | 20 |  | 4 | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V}$ |
| Input Bias Current | $\mathrm{Vcm}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 | - | $\pm 250$ | $\pm 500$ | - | $\pm 250$ | $\pm 550$ | nA |
|  | Either Input | 2,3 |  | $\pm 1800$ | $\pm 2800$ | - | - | - | nA |
| Input Resistance (2) | -Input | - | - | 50 | 65 | - | 50 | 65 | $\Omega$ |
|  | + Input | - | 7 | 10 | - | 7 | 10 | - | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Input Capacitance (2) | Either Input | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | pF |
| Input Voltage Range (2) | Common Mode | - | $\pm 10$ | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | - | V |
| Input Voltage Noise (2) | $\mathrm{F} \geq 1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | - | - | 2.0 | 2.5 | - | 2.0 | 2.5 | $\mathrm{nV} \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$ |
| Input Current Noise (2) | $\mathrm{F}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | - | - | 12.0 | 15.0 | - | 12.0 | 15.0 | $p A \sqrt{\mathrm{~Hz}}$ |
| OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Voltage Swing | $\mathrm{RL}=500 \Omega \mathrm{~F} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 4 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 11$ | - | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 11$ | - | V |
| Output Current | Continuous | 4 | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 80$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 80$ | - | mA |
| Settling Time (1) (2) | $0.1 \% \text { 10V step }$ | 4 | - | 100 | 125 | - | 100 | 125 | nS |
|  | 1.0\% 10V step | 4 | - | 50 | 65 | - | 50 | 65 | nS |
| Full Power Bandwidth | $\mathrm{Vo}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 15 | 20 | - | 15 | 20 | - | MHz |
| Bandwidth (Small Signal) (2) | Input $=$ OdBm | 4 | 50 | 65 | - | 45 | 65 | - | MHz |
| Harmonic Distortion (2) | $\mathrm{VIN}=2 \mathrm{VRMS}$ | - | - | 0.005 | - | - | 0.005 | - | \% |
| Output Resistance (2) | Open Loop | - | - | 12 | - | - | 12 | - | $\Omega$ |
| TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slew Rate | Vout $= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 1200 | 2000 | - | 1200 | 2000 | - | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Open Loop Transresistance | Vout $= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | - | 2.0 | 3.0 | - | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Transcapacitance (2) |  | - | - | 4.5 | - | - | 4.5 | - | pF |
| Differential Phase Error (2) | $\mathrm{F}=4.4 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - | - | $\pm 0.1$ | - | - | $\pm 0.1$ | - | Degree |
| Differential Gain Error (2) | $\mathrm{F}=4.4 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - | - | 0.03 | - | - | 0.03 | - | \% |

## NOTES:

(1) $\mathrm{AV}=-1$, measured in false summing junction circuit.
(2) Guaranteed by design but not tested. Typical parameters are representative of actual device performance but are for reference only.
(3) Industrial grade and "E" suffix devices shall be tested to subgroups 1 and 4 unless otherwise specified.
(4) Military grade devices ("B" suffix) shall be $100 \%$ tested to subgroups $1,2,3$ and 4 .
(5) Subgroups 5 and 6 testing available upon request.
(6) Subgroup 1,4 $\quad \mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{TC}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Subgroup 2,5 $\quad \mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{Tc}=+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Subgroup 3,6 $\quad \mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{Tc}=-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(7) Electrical specifications are derated for power supply voltages other than $\pm 15 \mathrm{VDC}$.

## STABILITY AND LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

As with all wideband devices, proper decoupling of the power lines is extremely important. The power supplies should be bypassed, as near to the power supply pins as possible, with a parallel grouping of a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc and a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum capacitor. Ferrite beads can also be very helpful in some demanding applications. A small resistor should be used in series with the supply pins ( $4.7 \Omega$ TYP.). Wideband devices are also sensitive to printed circuit board layout. Be sure to keep all runs as short as possible, especially those associated with the summing junction and power lines. Circuit traces should be surrounded by ground planes whenever possible to reduce unwanted resistance and inductance. The curve below shows the relationship between resonant frequency and capacitor value for 3 trace lengths.


## EXTERNAL COMPONENT SELECTION

The table below illustrates nominal values for the feedback and input resistors for various closed loop gain settings. These values were chosen to yield high bandwidth with minimal peaking.

External Component Selection Guide

| Gain (V/V) | $\mathbf{R 1}$ | $\mathbf{R 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| -5 | $200 \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| -10 | $50 \Omega$ | $500 \Omega$ |
| +10 | $50 \Omega$ | $450 \Omega$ |

## OPTIONAL OFFSET NULL

Typically, the MSK 450 has an input offset voltage of only $50 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. When the feedback resistor value is $\geq 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$, it may be desirable to null the offset externally, because of the bias current at the inverting input. Figure 1 below illustrates optional offset null for one side of the MSK 450 Q.


Figure 1

## LARGE CAPACITIVE LOADS

When it is required to drive capacitive loads greater than 100 pF , an external network can be connected as shown in Figure 2. For $\mathrm{CL}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$, R3 should be $750 \Omega$ and C 1 should be 22 pF . This network should be connected between the output and feed forward pins of the hybrid. This circuit will yield a maximum slew rate of approximately $100 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$. For bandwidth and stability, the optimum value of R3 should be emperically determined.


Figure 2

## NON-INVERTING APPLICATIONS

The MSK 450 is suited for use at gains of 10 or greater when being used in the non-inverting mode. The reason for this is that the non-inverting input cannot tolerate transients greater than $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$. However, the MSK 450 can be used at lower non-inverting gains if the input voltage remains small. Please consult factory for further information.



ESD TRIANGLE INCICATES PIN 1.
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE $\pm 0.010$ INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE LABELED.
ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part <br> Number | Screening Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| MSK 4500 | Industrial |
| MSK 450EQ | Extended Reliability |
| MSK 450BQ | Mil-PRF-38534 Class H |
| MSK 450R | Industrial |
| MSK 450ER | Extended Reliability |
| MSK 450BR | Mil-PRF-38534 Class H |

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