

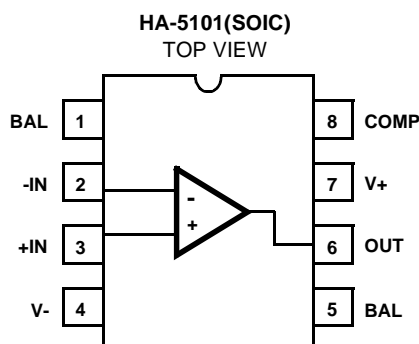
## 10MHz, Low Noise, Operational Amplifiers

The HA-5101 is a dielectrically isolated operational amplifier featuring low noise, ( $3.0\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  at 1kHz).

DC characteristics of the HA-5101 assure accurate performance. The 0.5mV offset voltage is externally adjustable and offset voltage drift is just  $3\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ . An offset current of only 30nA reduces input current errors and an open loop voltage gain of  $1 \times 10^6\text{V/V}$  increases loop gain for low distortion amplification.

The HA-5101 is ideal for audio applications, especially low-level signal amplifiers such as microphone, tape head and phono cartridge preamplifiers. Additionally, it is well suited for low distortion oscillators, low noise function generators and high Q filters.

### Pinout



## Features

- Low Noise .....  $3.0\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  at 1kHz
- Bandwidth ..... 10MHz
- Slew Rate .....  $10\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
- Low Offset Voltage Drift .....  $3\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
- High Gain .....  $1 \times 10^6\text{V/V}$
- High CMRR/PSRR ..... 100dB
- High Output Drive Capability ..... 30mA

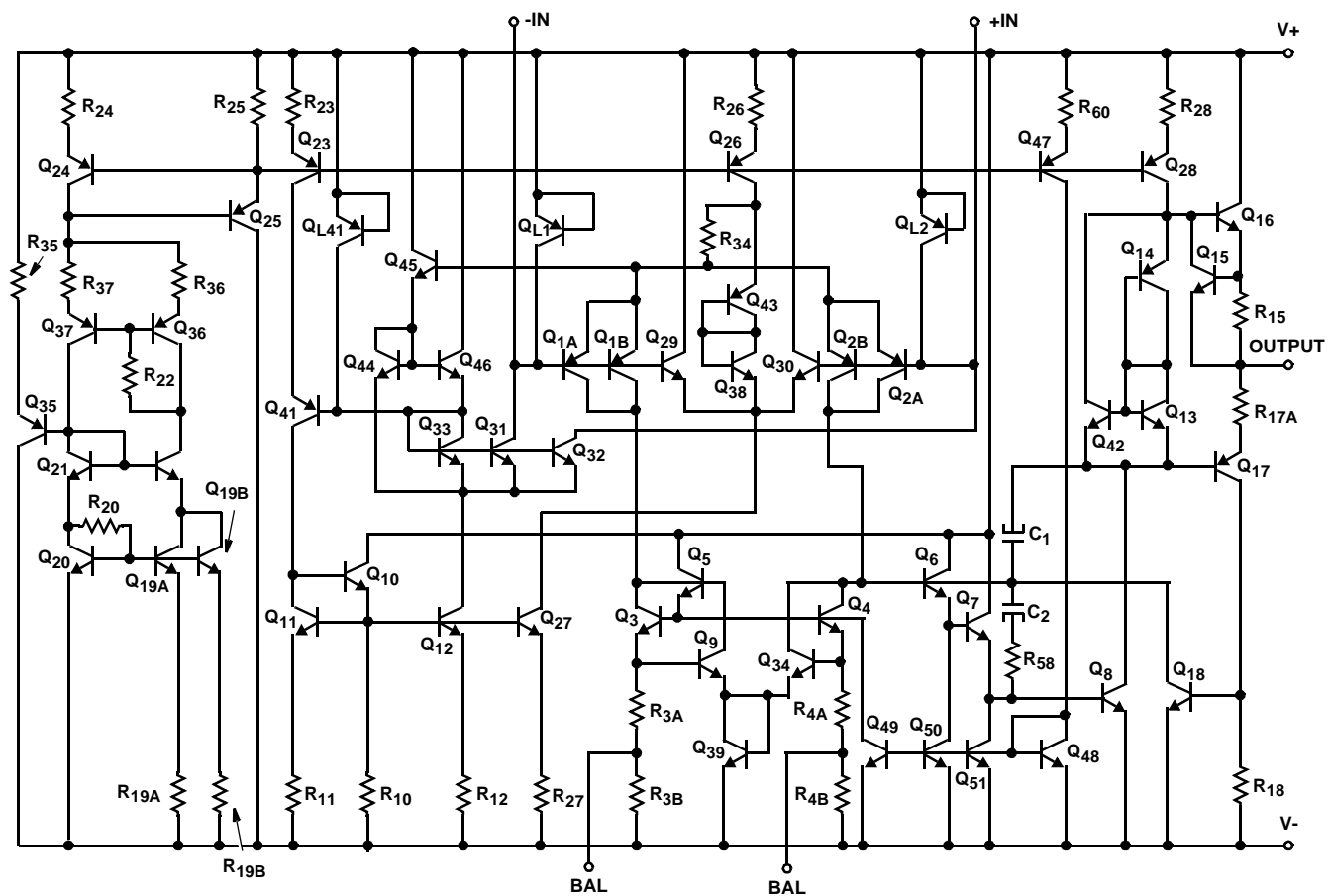
## Applications

- High Quality Audio Preamplifiers
- High Q Active Filters
- Low Noise Function Generators
- Low Distortion Oscillators
- Low Noise Comparators
- For Further Design Ideas, See Application Note AN554

## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
HA9P5101-9 (H51019)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15

## Schematic



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Voltage Between V+ and V- Terminals ..... 40V  
Differential Input Voltage ..... 7V  
Input Voltage .....  $\pm V_{\text{SUPPLY}}$   
Output Current ..... Full Short Circuit Protection

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Range  
HA-5101-9 ..... -40°C to 85°C

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

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 2)  $\theta_{JA}$  (°C/W)  $\theta_{JC}$  (°C/W)  
SOIC Package ..... 160 N/A  
Maximum Junction Temperature (Note 1) ..... 150°C  
Maximum Storage Temperature Range ..... -65°C to 150°C  
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) ..... 300°C  
(Lead Tips Only)

## Electrical Specifications $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15V$ , $R_S = 100\Omega$ , $R_L = 2k\Omega$ , $C_L = 50pF$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Offset Voltage		25	-	0.5	3	mV
		Full	-	-	4	mV
Offset Voltage Drift		Full	-	3	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
Bias Current		25	-	100	200	nA
		Full	-	-	325	nA
Offset Current		25	-	30	75	nA
		Full	-	-	125	nA
Input Resistance		25	-	500	-	k $\Omega$
Common Mode Range		Full	$\pm 12$	-	-	V
<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 10V$	25	-	1000	-	kV/V
		Full	100	250	-	kV/V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10V$	Full	80	100	-	dB
Small Signal Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$	25	-	10	-	MHz
Minimum Stable Gain		Full	1	-	-	V/V
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	Full	$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$	-	V
	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	Full	$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$	-	V
	$V_S = \pm 18V$ , $R_L = 600\Omega$	25	$\pm 15$	-	-	V
Output Current (Note 3)		25	25	30	-	mA
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 4)		25	95	160	-	kHz
Output Resistance		25	-	110	-	$\Omega$
Maximum Load Capacitance		25	-	800	-	pF
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE (Note 5)</b>						
Rise Time		25	-	50	100	ns
Overshoot		25	-	20	35	%

## Electrical Specifications $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 15\text{V}$ , $R_S = 100\Omega$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{pF}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Slew Rate		25	6	10	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Settling Time (Note 6)	0.01%	-	-	2.6	-	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 7)						
Input Noise Voltage	f = 10Hz	25	-	5	7	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	f = 1kHz	25	-	3.0	4.0	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Input Noise Current	f = 10Hz	25	-	4.0	9	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	f = 1kHz		-	0.6	2.5	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Broadband Noise Voltage	f = DC To 30kHz	25	-	0.870	-	$\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Supply Current		Full	-	4	7	mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$\Delta V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$	Full	80	100	-	dB

### NOTES:

- Output current is measured with  $V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm 15\text{V}$  with  $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 18\text{V}$ .
- Full power bandwidth is guaranteed by equation: Full power bandwidth =  $\frac{\text{Slew Rate}}{2\pi V_{\text{PEAK}}}$ ,  $V_{\text{PEAK}} = 10\text{V}$ .
- Refer to Test Circuits section of the data sheet.
- Settling time is measured to 0.01% of final value for a 10V output step, and  $A_V = -1$ .
- The limits for these parameters are guaranteed based on lab characterization, and reflect lot-to-lot variation.

## Test Circuits and Waveforms

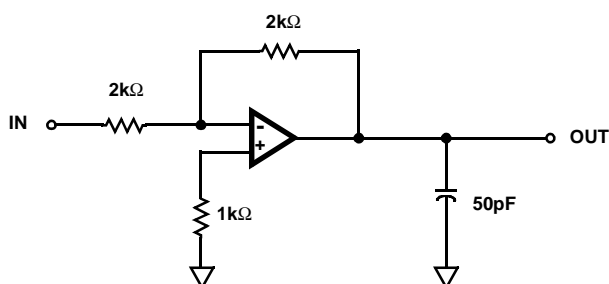


FIGURE 1. LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE CIRCUIT

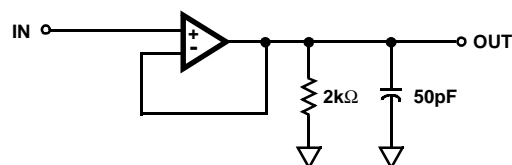
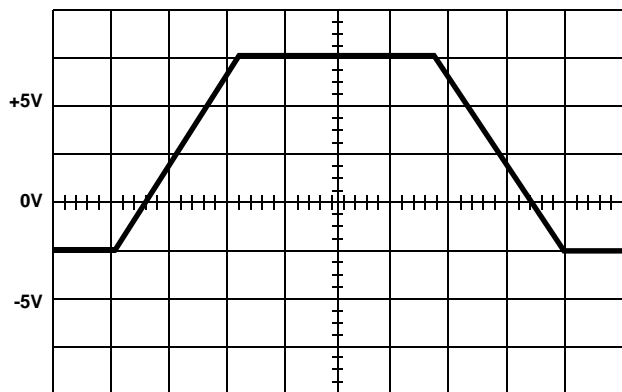


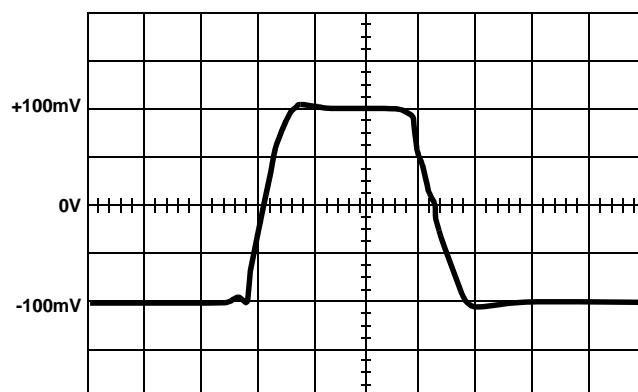
FIGURE 2. SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE CIRCUIT

## Test Circuits and Waveforms (Continued)



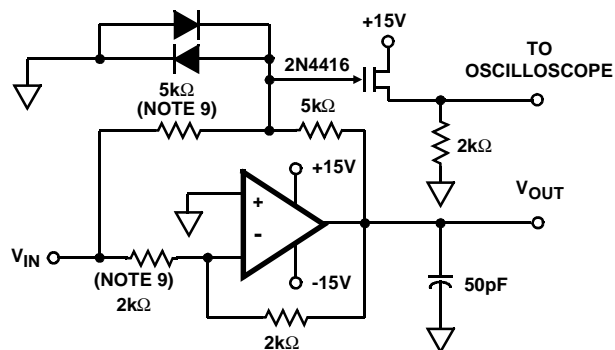
Ch. 1 = 2.5V/Div.  
Timebase = 1.00 $\mu$ s/Div.

FIGURE 3. LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



Ch. 1 = 50mV/Div.  
Timebase = 100ns/Div.

FIGURE 4. SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE



### NOTES:

8.  $A_V = -1$ .
9. Feedback and summing resistors should be 0.1% matched.
10. Clipping diodes are optional, HP5082-2810 recommended.

FIGURE 5. SETTLING TIME CIRCUIT

## Application Information

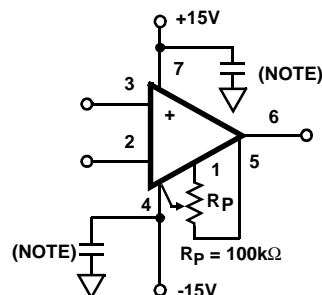
### Operation At $\pm 5V$ Supply

The HA-5101 performs well at  $V_S = \pm 5V$  exhibiting typical characteristics as listed below:

$I_{CC}$ .....	3.7mA
$V_{IO}$ .....	0.5mV
$I_{BIAS}$ .....	56nA
$A_{VOL}$ ( $V_O = \pm 3V$ ) .....	106kV/V
$V_{OUT}$ .....	3.7V
$I_{OUT}$ .....	13mA
CMRR ( $\Delta V_{CM} = \pm 2.5V$ ) .....	90dB
PSRR ( $\Delta V_S = 0.5V$ ) .....	90dB
Unity Gain Bandwidth .....	10MHz
Slew Rate .....	7V/ $\mu$ s

### Offset Adjustment

The following is the recommended  $V_{IO}$  adjust configuration:



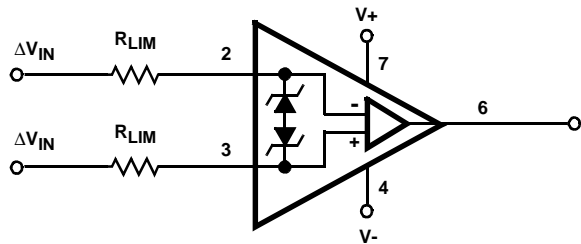
NOTE: Proper decoupling is always recommended, 0.1 $\mu$ F high quality capacitor should be at or very near the device's supply pins.

### Input Protection

The HA-5101 has built-in back-to-back protection diodes which will limit the differential input voltage to approximately

7V. If the 5101 will be used in conditions where that voltage may be exceeded, then current limiting resistors must be used. No more than 25mA should be allowed to flow in the HA-5101's input.

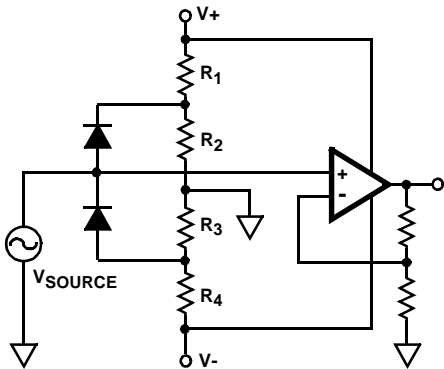
### Comparator Circuit



Choose  $R_{LIM}$  Such That:  $\frac{(\Delta V_{INMAX} - 7V)}{25mA} \leq 2R_{LIM}$

### Output Saturation

When an op amp is overdriven, output devices can saturate and sometimes take a long time to recover. Saturation can be avoided (sometimes) by using circuits such as:



### Typical Performance Curves

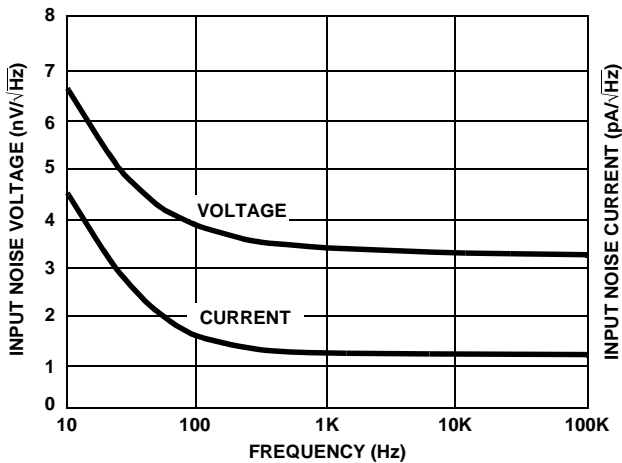
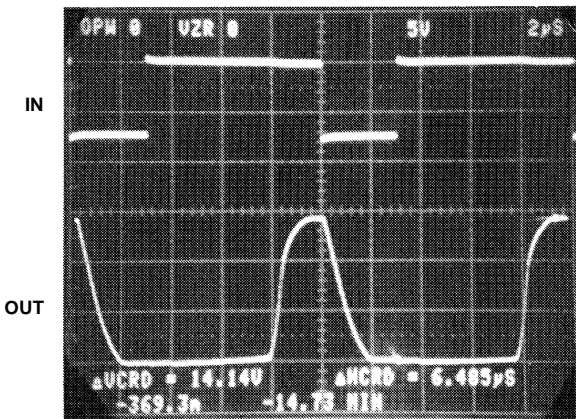


FIGURE 6. NOISE SPECTRUM

If saturation cannot be avoided the HA-5101 recovers from a 25% overdrive in about 6.5μs (see photos).



Top: Input  
Bottom: Output, 5V/Div., 2μs/Div.  
Output is overdriven negative and recovers in 6μs.

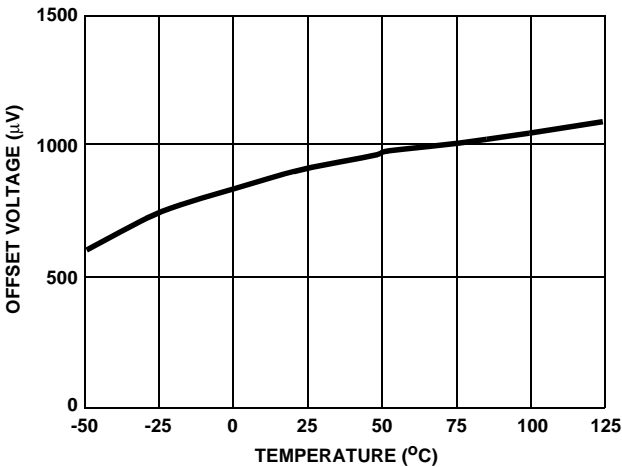
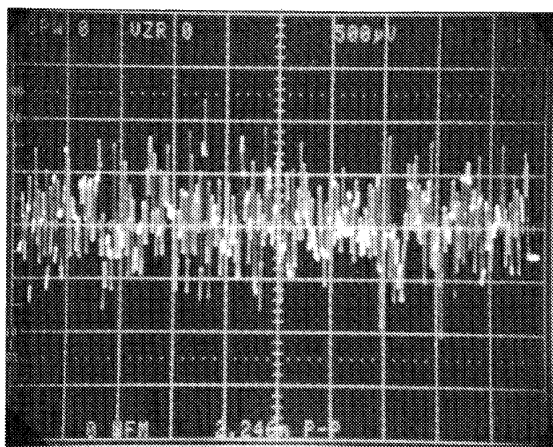


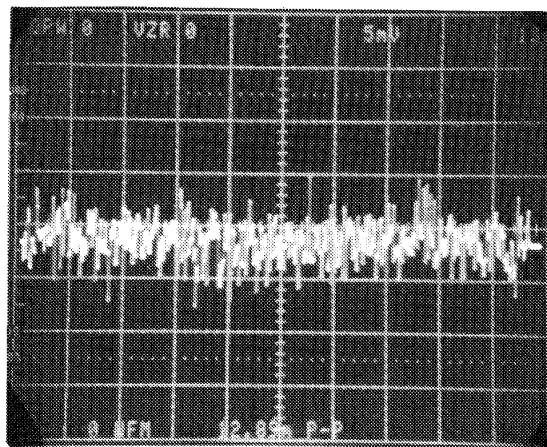
FIGURE 7. OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

## Typical Performance Curves (Continued)



$A_V = 25000$   $V_S = \pm 15V$  ( $2.25\mu V_{P-P}$  RTO)

PEAK-TO-PEAK NOISE 0.1Hz TO 10Hz



$A_V = 25000$   $V_S = \pm 15V$  ( $12.89mV_{P-P}$  RTO)

PEAK-TO-PEAK TOTAL NOISE 0.1Hz TO 1MHz

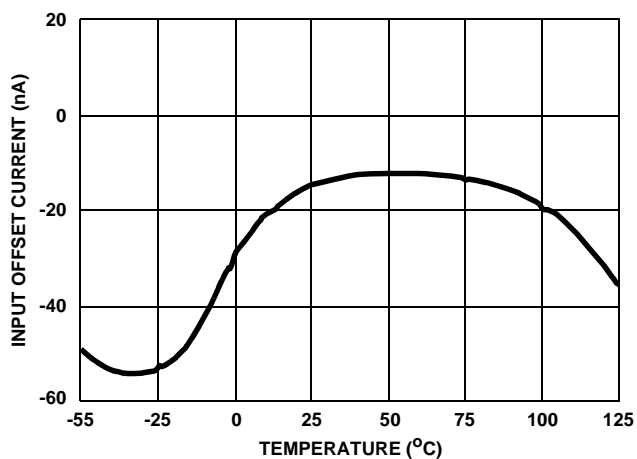


FIGURE 8. INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

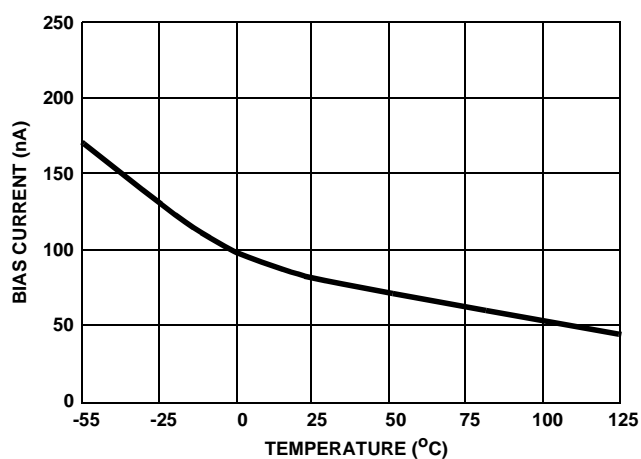


FIGURE 9. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

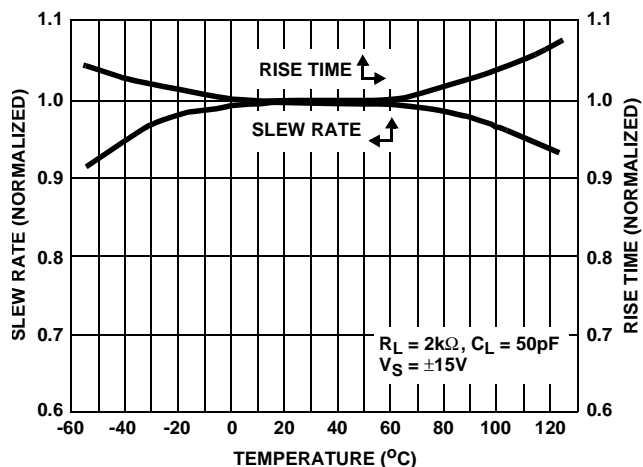


FIGURE 10. SLEW RATE/RISE TIME vs TEMPERATURE

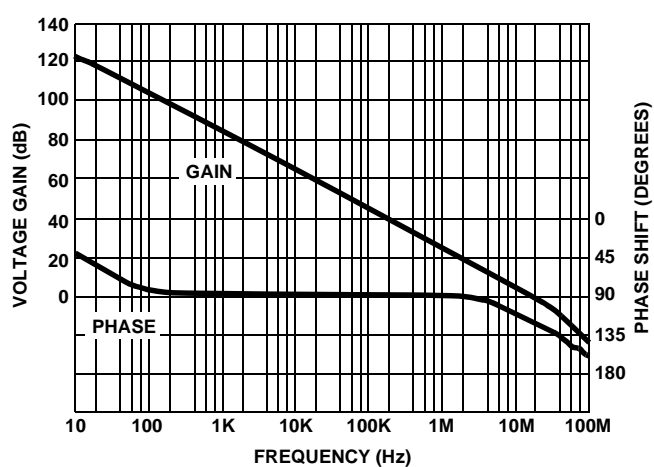


FIGURE 11. OPEN-LOOP GAIN/PHASE vs FREQUENCY

## Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

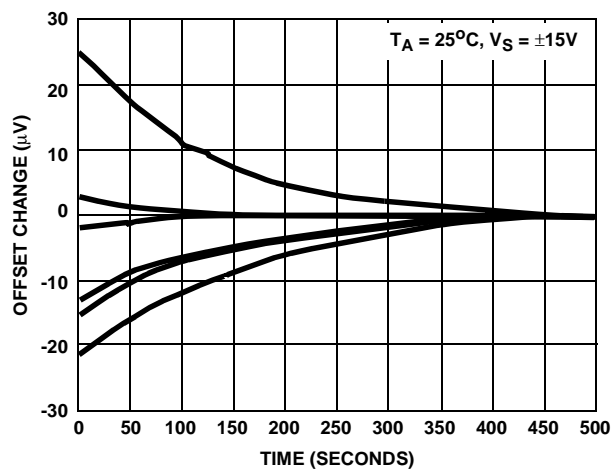


FIGURE 12. INPUT OFFSET WARMUP DRIFT vs TIME (NORMALIZED TO ZERO FINAL VALUE) (SIX REPRESENTATIVE UNITS)

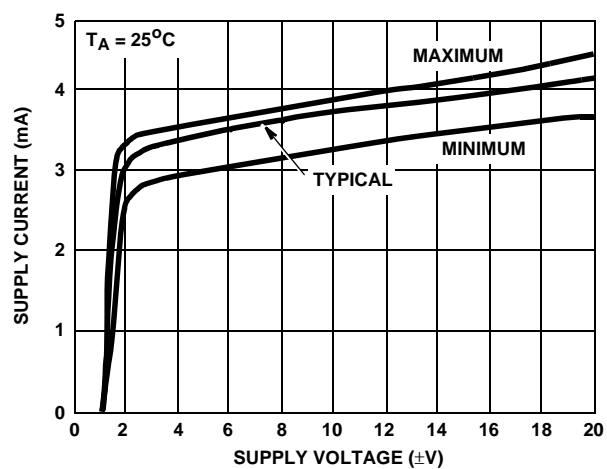


FIGURE 13. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

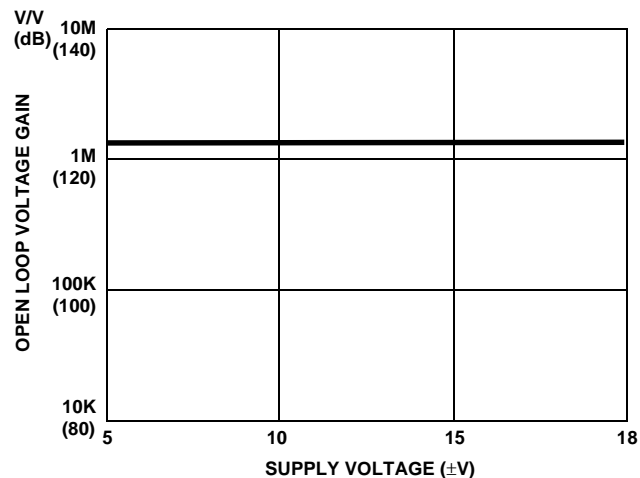


FIGURE 14. DC OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

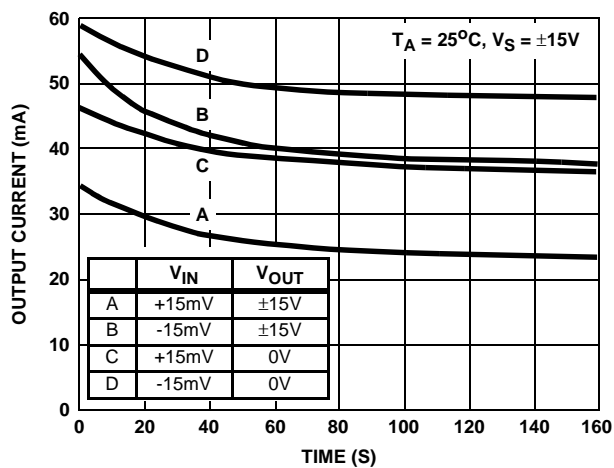


FIGURE 15. SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT vs TIME



## Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

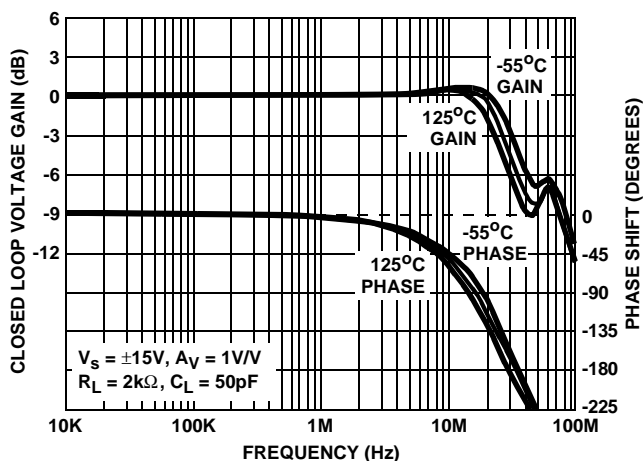


FIGURE 16. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

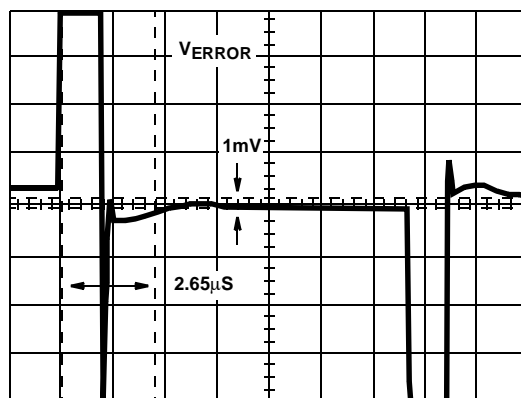


FIGURE 17. SETTLING WAVEFORM 1.5μs/DIV.

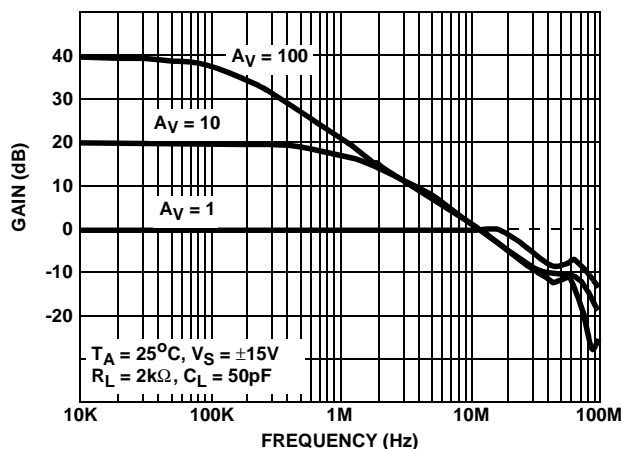


FIGURE 18. CLOSED-LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY

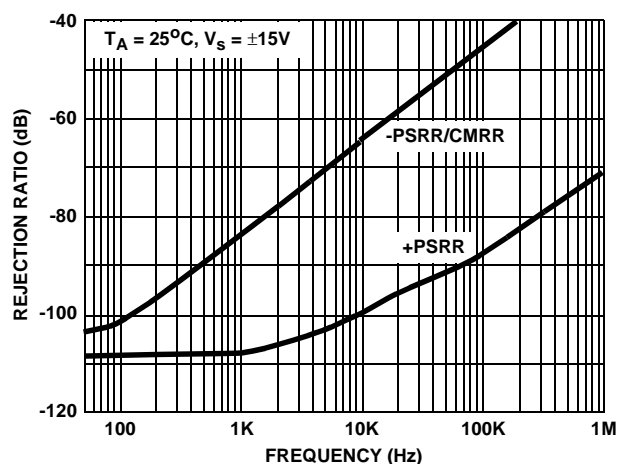


FIGURE 19. REJECTION RATIOS vs FREQUENCY

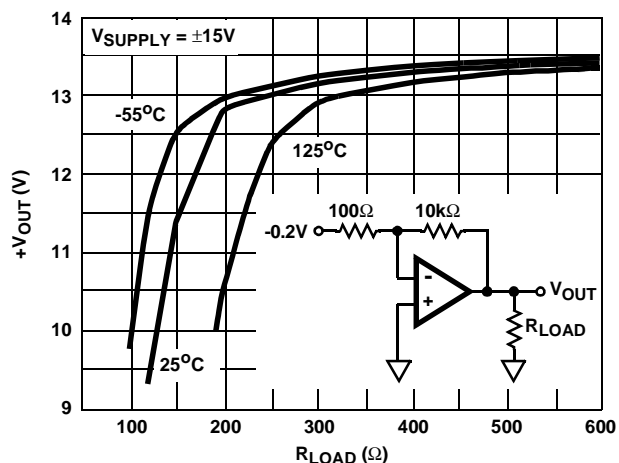


FIGURE 20.  $+V_{OUT}$  vs  $R_L$

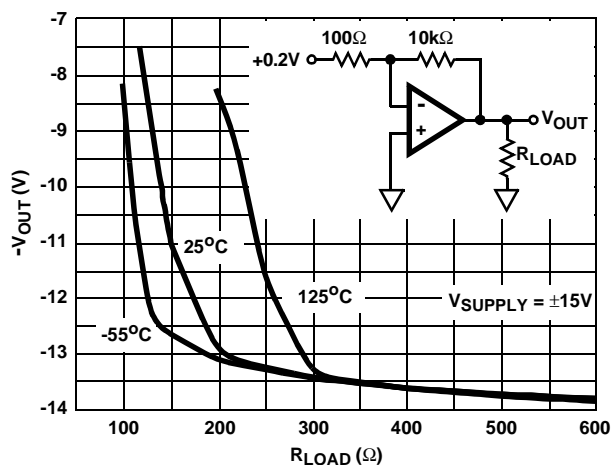


FIGURE 21.  $-V_{OUT}$  vs  $R_L$

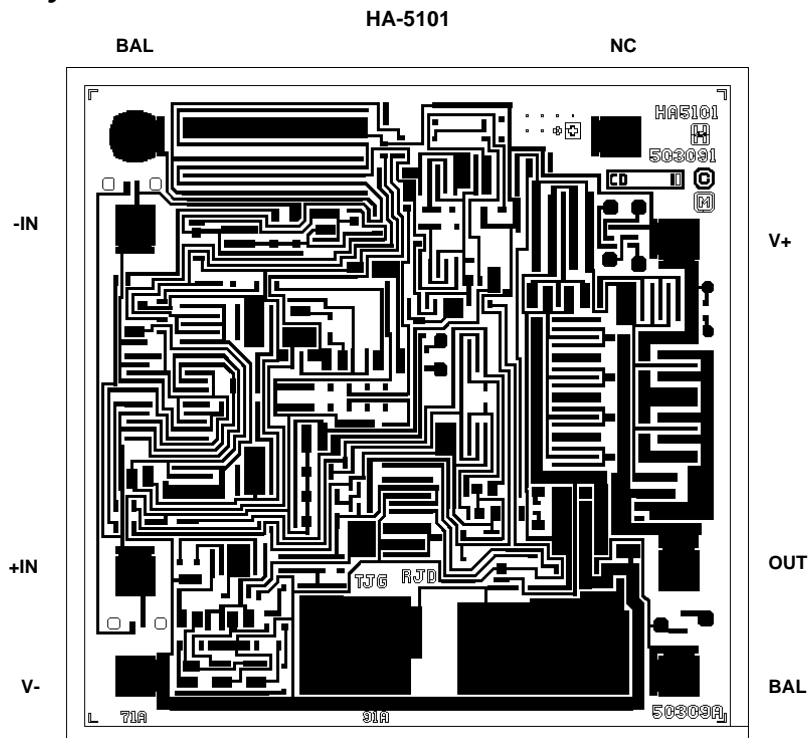
## Die Characteristics

SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up): V-

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 54

PROCESS: Bipolar Dielectric Isolation

## Metallization Mask Layout



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