

Ultrahigh Speed Operational Amplifier

FEATURES

- Gain Bandwidth Product, A_V = 5: 350MHz
- Slew Rate: 450V/µs
- Low Cost
- Output Current: ±50mA
- Settling Time: 90ns to 0.1%
- Differential Gain Error: 0.1% (R_L = 1k)
- Differential Phase Error: 0.01° (R_I = 1k)
- High Open-Loop Gain: 100V/mV Min
- Single Supply 5V Operation
- Output Shutdown

APPLICATIONS

- Video Cable Drivers
- Video Signal Processing
- Photo Diode Amplifier
- Pulse Amplifiers
- D/A Current to Voltage Conversion

DESCRIPTION

The LT1192 is a video operational amplifier optimized for operation on $\pm 5\text{V}$ and a single 5V supply. Unlike many high speed amplifiers, this amplifier features high open-loop gain, over 100dB, and the ability to drive heavy loads to a full-power bandwidth of 20MHz at $7\text{V}_{P\text{-P}}$. In addition to its very fast slew rate, the LT1192 has a high gain bandwidth of 350MHz and is compensated for a closed-loop gain of 5 or greater.

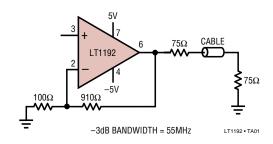
Because the LT1192 is a true operational amplifier, it is an ideal choice for wideband signal conditioning, active filters, and applications requiring speed, accuracy and low cost.

The LT1192 is available in 8-pin PDIP and SO packages with standard pinouts. The normally unused Pin 5 is used for a shutdown feature that shuts off the output and reduces power dissipation to a mere 15mW.

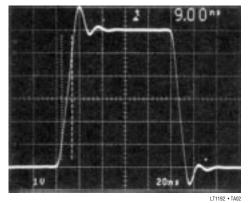
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TYPICAL APPLICATION

Double Terminated Cable Driver



Inverter Pulse Response

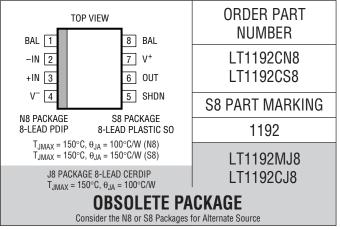


 $A_V = -5$, $C_L = 10pF$ SCOPE PROBE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION



Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

$\textbf{ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} \quad \textbf{V}_S = \pm 5 \textbf{V}, \ \textbf{T}_A = 25 ^{\circ} \textbf{C}, \ \textbf{C}_L \leq \textbf{10pF}, \ \textbf{Pin 5 open circuit unless otherwise noted}.$

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	LT1192M/0	; MAX	UNITS
V _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		N8 Package SO-8 Package		0.2	2.5	mV mV
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current				0.2	1.7	μА
I _B	Input Bias Current				±0.5	±2.5	μА
e _n	Input Noise Voltage		f ₀ = 10kHz		9		nV/√Hz
i _n	Input Noise Current		f ₀ = 10kHz		4		pA/√Hz
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	Differential Mode			16		kΩ
		Common Mode			5		MΩ
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance		A _V = 10		1.8		pF
	Input Voltage Range		(Note 3)	-2.5		3.5	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio		$V_{CM} = -2.5V \text{ to } 3.5V$	70	85		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Reject	ion Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2.375 \text{V to } \pm 8 \text{V}$	70	85		dB
A _{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage	Gain	$R_L = 1k$, $V_0 = \pm 3V$ $R_L = 100\Omega$, $V_0 = \pm 3V$ $V_S = \pm 8V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $V_0 = \pm 5V$	100 16 20	180 35 60		V/mV V/mV V/mV
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing		$V_S = \pm 5V, R_L = 1k$ $V_S = \pm 8V, R_L = 1k$	±3.7 ±6.7	±4 ±7		V
SR	Slew Rate		$A_V = -10$, $R_L = 1k$ (Notes 4, 9)	325	450		V/µs
FPBW	Full-Power Bandwidth		$V_0 = 6V_{P-P}$ (Note 5)	17.2	23.9		MHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Prod	luct			350		MHz
t _{r1} , t _{f1}	Rise Time, Fall Time		$A_V = 50$, $V_0 = \pm 1.5V$, 20% to 80% (Note 9)	23	35	50	ns
t_{r2}, t_{f2}	Rise Time, Fall Time		$A_V = 5$, $V_0 = \pm 125$ mV, 10% to 90%		2.7		ns
t _{PD}	Propagation Delay		$A_V = 5$, $V_0 = \pm 125$ mV, 50% to 50%		3.5		ns
	Overshoot		$A_V = 5$, $V_0 = \pm 125$ mV		50		%
t _s	Settling Time		3V Step, 0.1% (Note 6)		90		ns



$\textbf{ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} \quad \textbf{V}_8 = \pm 5 \textbf{V}, \ \textbf{T}_A = 25 ^{\circ} \textbf{C}, \ \textbf{C}_L \leq \textbf{10pF}, \ \textbf{Pin 5 open circuit unless otherwise noted}.$

			LT1192M/	LT1192M/C		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Diff A _V	Differential Gain	$R_L = 150\Omega$, $A_V = 10$ (Note 7)	0.23		%	
Diff Ph	Differential Phase	$R_L = 150\Omega$, $A_V = 10$ (Note 7)	0.15		Deg _{P-P}	
I _S	Supply Current		32	38	mA	
	Shutdown Supply Current	Pin 5 at V ⁻	1.3	2	mA	
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown Pin Current	Pin 5 at V ⁻	20	50	μА	
t _{ON}	Turn On Time	Pin 5 from V ⁻ to Ground, R _L = 1k	100		ns	
t _{OFF}	Turn Off Time	Pin 5 from Ground to V ⁻ , R _L = 1k	400		ns	

$V_S^+ = 5V, \ V_S^- = 0V, \ V_{CM} = 2.5V, \ T_A = 25^\circ C, \ C_L \leq 10 pF, \ Pin \ 5 \ open \ circuit \ unless \ otherwise \ noted.$

					LT1192M/	C	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	All Packages			0.4	4	mV
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current				0.2	1.2	μА
I _B	Input Bias Current				±0.5	±1.5	μΑ
	Input Voltage Range	(Note 3)		2		3.5	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V _{CM} = 2V to 3.5V		60	80		dB
A _{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 100\Omega$ to Ground, V_0	= 1V to 3V	30	50		V/mV
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 100\Omega$ to Ground	V _{OUT} High	3.6	3.8		V
			V _{OUT} Low		0.25	0.4	
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -5$, $V_0 = 1V$ to 3V	·		250		V/µs
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product				350		MHz
I _S	Supply Current				29	36	mA
	Shutdown Supply Current	Pin 5 at V -			1.2	2	mA
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown Pin Current	Pin 5 at V ⁻			20	50	μА

The ullet denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range of $-55^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}C$. $V_S = \pm 5V$, Pin 5 open circuit unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	LT1192M TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{0S}	Input Offset Voltage	N8 Package	•		0.4	3.5	mV
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	Input V _{OS} Drift		•		2		μV/°C
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current		•		0.2	2	μА
I _B	Input Bias Current		•		±0.5	±2.5	μА
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -2.5V \text{ to } 3.5V$	•	65	85		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2.375V \text{ to } \pm 5V$	•	70	90		dB
A _{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 1k, V_0 = \pm 3V$ $R_L = 100\Omega, V_0 = \pm 3V$	•	55 5	90 14		V/mV V/mV
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	R _L = 1k	•	±3.7	±3.9		V
I _S	Supply Current		•		32	38	mA
	Shutdown Supply Current	Pin 5 at V - (Note 8)	•		1.5	2.5	mA
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown Pin Current	Pin 5 at V ⁻	•		20	-	μА



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The \bullet denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range of $0^{\circ}C \le T_A \le 70^{\circ}C$. $V_S = \pm 5V$, Pin 5 open circuit unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	LT1191C TYP	MAX	UNITS
V _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	N8 Package SO-8 Package	•		0.4	3 4	mV mV
$\Delta V_{0S}/\Delta T$	Input V _{OS} Drift	oo o r ushago	•		2	•	μV/°C
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current		•		0.2	1.7	μА
I _B	Input Bias Current		•		±0.5	±2.5	μА
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -2.5V \text{ to } 3.5V$	•	68	85		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = \pm 2.375V \text{ to } \pm 5V$	•	70	90		dB
A _{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 1k, V_0 = \pm 3V$ $R_L = 100\Omega, V_0 = \pm 3V$	•	90 10	140 30		V/mV V/mV
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	R _L = 1k	•	±3.7	±3.9		V
Is	Supply Current		•		32	38	mA
	Shutdown Supply Current	Pin 5 at V - (Note 8)	•		1.4	2.1	mA
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown Pin Current	Pin 5 at V ⁻	•		20		μА

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of the device may be impaired.

Note 2: A heat sink is required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum when the output is shorted.

Note 3: Exceeding the input common mode range may cause the output to invert.

Note 4: Slew rate is measured between $\pm 1V$ on the output, with a $\pm 0.3V$ input step.

Note 5: Full-power bandwidth is calculated from the slew rate measurement:

FPBW = $SR/2\pi V_P$.

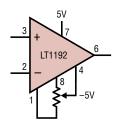
Note 6: Settling time measurement techniques are shown in "Take the Guesswork Out of Settling Time Measurements," EDN, September 19, 1985. $A_V = -5$, $R_L = 1k$.

Note 7: NTSC (3.58MHz). For R_L = 1k, Diff A_V = 0.1%, Diff Ph = 0.01°. Diff A_V and Diff Ph can be reduced for A_V < 10.

Note 8: See Applications section for shutdown at elevated temperatures. Do not operate the shutdown above $T_{J} > 125$ °C.

Note 9: AC parameters are 100% tested on the ceramic and plastic DIP packaged parts (J and N suffix) and are sample tested on every lot of the SO packaged parts (S suffix).

Optional Offset Nulling Circuit



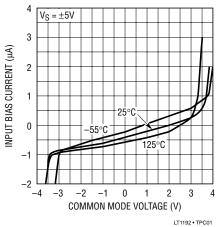
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE CAN BE ADJUSTED OVER A $\pm 20 \text{mV}$ RANGE WITH A 1k Ω TO 10k Ω POTENTIOMETER

LT1192 • TA03

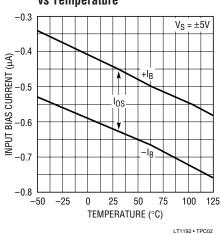


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

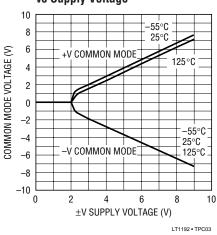




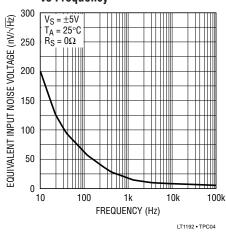
Input Bias Current vs Temperature



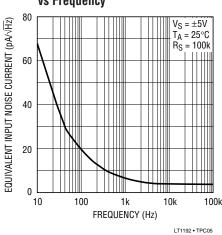
Common Mode Voltage vs Supply Voltage



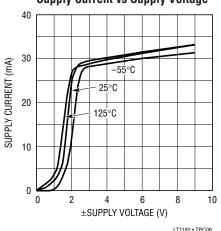
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs Frequency



Equivalent Input Noise Current vs Frequency

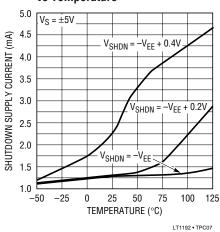


Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

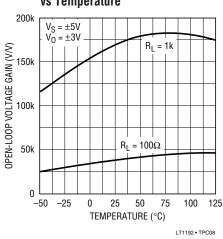


LT1192 • TPC06

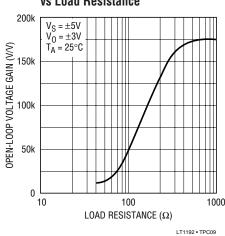
Shutdown Supply Current vs Temperature



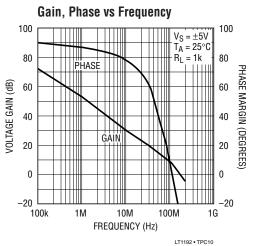
Open-Loop Voltage Gain vs Temperature

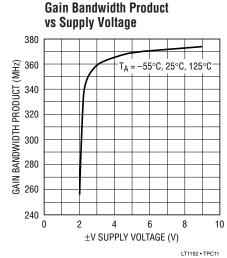


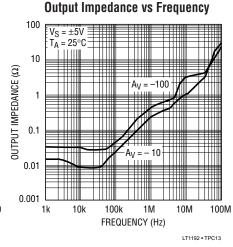
Open-Loop Voltage Gain vs Load Resistance



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

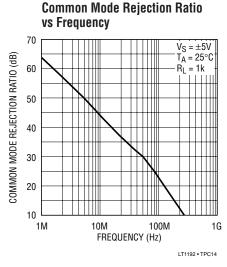


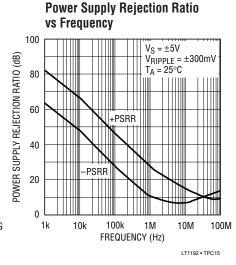


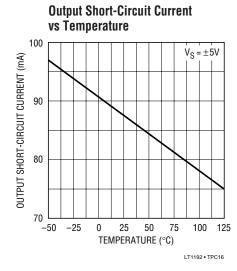


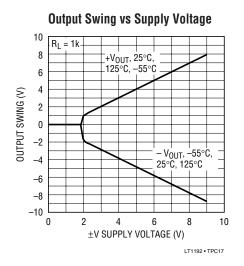
Gain and Phase Margin vs Temperature $V_S = \pm 5V$ $R_L^{\circ} = 1k$ PHASE MARGIN (DEGREES) GAIN = 5 FREQUENCY (MHz) GAIN = 5 FREQUENCY PHASE MARGIN -25 TEMPERATURE (°C)

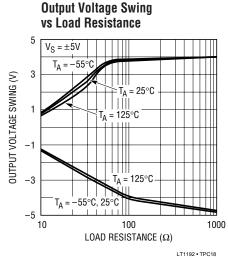
LT1192 • TPC12



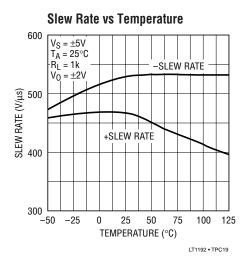




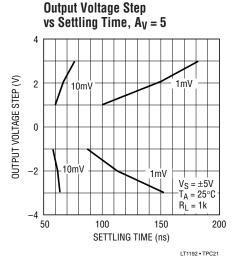




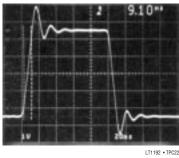
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Output Voltage Step vs Settling Time, $A_V = -5$ $V_S = \pm 5V$ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $R_L = 1k$ OUTPUT VOLTAGE STEP (V) 1mV 0 1mV 20 40 80 100 140 160 SETTLING TIME (ns) LT1192 • TPC20

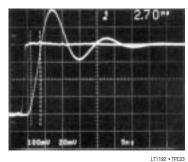


Large-Signal Transient Response



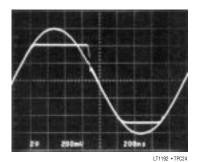
A_V = 5, C_L = 10pF SCOPE PROBE

Small-Signal Transient Response



A_V = 5, SMALL-SIGNAL RISE TIME, WITH FET PROBES

Output Overload



 $A_V = 10, V_{IN} = 1.2V_{P-P}$

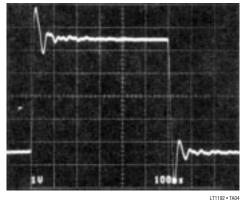
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Power Supply Bypassing

The LT1192 is quite tolerant of power supply bypassing. In some applications a $0.1\mu F$ ceramic disc capacitor placed 1/2 inch from the amplifier is all that is required. A scope photo of the amplifier output with no supply bypassing is used to demonstrate this bypassing tolerance, $R_1=1k$.

In most applications, and those requiring good settling time, it is important to use multiple bypass capacitors. A 0.1 μF ceramic disc in parallel with a 4.7 μF tantalum is recommended. Two oscilloscope photos with different bypass conditions are used to illustrate the settling time characteristics of the amplifier. Note that although the output waveform looks acceptable at 1V/DIV, when

No Supply Bypass Capacitors



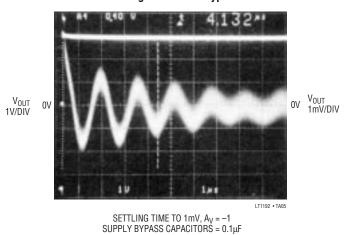
 $A_V = -5$, IN DEMO BOARD, $R_L = 1k$



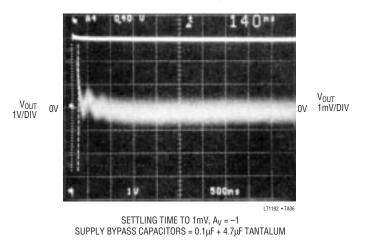
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

amplified to 1mV/DIV the settling time to 1mV is 4.132 μ s for the 0.1 μ F bypass; the time drops to 140ns with multiple bypass capacitors.

Settling Time Poor Bypass



Settling Time Good Bypass

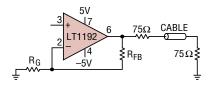


Cable Terminations

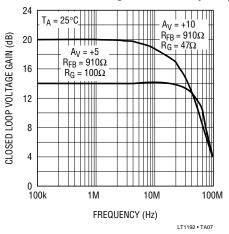
The LT1192 operational amplifier has been optimized as a low cost video cable driver. The ± 50 mA guaranteed output current enables the LT1192 to easily deliver $7.5V_{P-P}$ into 100Ω , while operating on $\pm 5V$ supplies or $2.6V_{P-P}$ on a single 5V supply.

When driving a cable it is important to terminate the cable to avoid unwanted reflections. This can be done in one of two ways: single termination or double termination. With single termination, the cable must be terminated at the receiving end $(75\Omega$ to ground) to absorb unwanted

Double Terminated Cable Driver



Cable Driver Voltage Gain vs Frequency



energy. The best performance can be obtained by double termination (75Ω) in series with the output of the amplifier, and 75Ω to ground at the other end of the cable). This termination is preferred because reflected energy is absorbed at each end of the cable. When using the double termination technique it is important to note that the signal is attenuated by a factor of 2, or 6dB. For a cable driver with a gain of 5 (op amp gain of 10) the -3dB bandwidth is 56MHz with only 0.25dB of peaking.

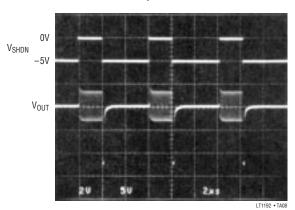
Using the Shutdown Feature

The LT1192 has a unique feature that allows the amplifier to be shut down for conserving power or for multiplexing several amplifiers onto a common cable. The amplifier will shut down by taking Pin 5 to V⁻. In shutdown, the amplifier dissipates 15mW while maintaining a true high impedance output state of $15k\Omega$ in parallel with the feedback resistors. The amplifiers must be used in a noninverting configuration for MUX applications. In inverting configurations the input signal is fed to the output through the feedback components. When the output is loaded with as little as $1k\Omega$ from the amplifier's feedback resistors, the amplifier shuts off in 400ns. This shutoff can be under the control of HC CMOS operating between 0V and -5V.



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Output Shutdown



1MHz SINE WAVE GATED OFF WITH SHUTDOWN PIN, $A_V = 10$, $R_L = 1k$

The ability to maintain shutoff is shown on the curve Shutdown Supply Current vs Temperature in the Typical Performance Characteristics section. At very high elevated temperatures it is important to hold the SHDN pin close to the negative supply to keep the supply current from increasing.

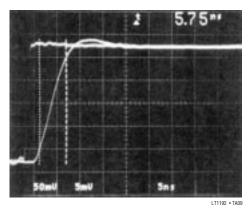
Operating with Low Closed-Loop Gains

When using decompensated amplifiers it should be realized that peaking in the frequency domain, and overshoot and ringing in the time domain occur as closed-loop gain is lowered. The LT1192 is stable to a closed-loop gain of 5, however, peaking and ringing can be minimized by increasing the closed-loop gain. For instance, the LT1192 peaks 5dB when used in a gain of 5, but peaks by less than 0.5dB for a closed-loop gain of 10. Likewise, the overshoot drops from 50% to 4% for gains of 10.

Murphy Circuits

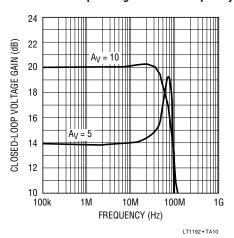
There are several precautions the user should take when using the LT1192 in order to realize its full capability. Although the LT1192 can drive a 50pF load, isolating the capacitance with 20Ω can be helpful. Precautions primarily have to do with driving large capacitive loads.

Small-Signal Transient Response



A_V = 10, SMALL-SIGNAL RISE TIME, WITH FET PROBES

Closed-Loop Voltage Gain vs Frequency



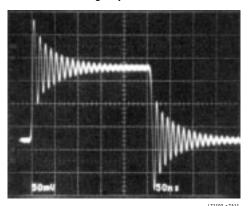
Other precautions include:

- 1. Use a ground plane (see Design Note 50, High Frequency Amplifier Evaluation Board).
- 2. Do not use high source impedances. The input capacitance of 2pF, and R_S = 10k for instance, will give an 8MHz –3dB bandwidth.
- 3. PC board socket may reduce stability.
- 4. A feedback resistor of 1k or lower reduces the effects of stray capacitance at the inverting input.



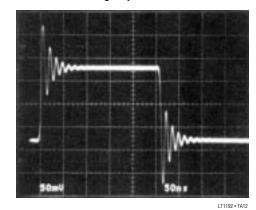
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Driving Capacitive Load



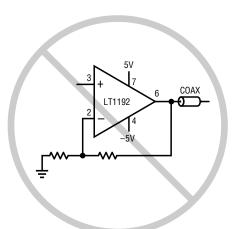
 $A_V = -5$, IN DEMO BOARD, $C_L = 50 pF$

Driving Capacitive Load

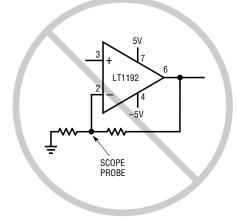


 $A_V = -5$, IN DEMO BOARD, $C_L = 50 pF$ WITH 20Ω ISOLATING RESISTOR

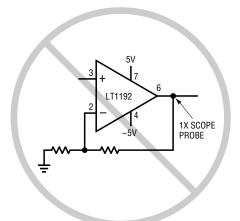
Murphy Circuits



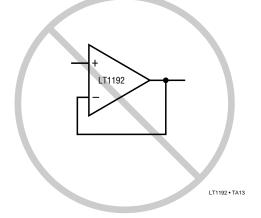
An Unterminated Cable Is a Large Capacitive Load



A Scope Probe on the Inverting Input Reduces Phase Margin

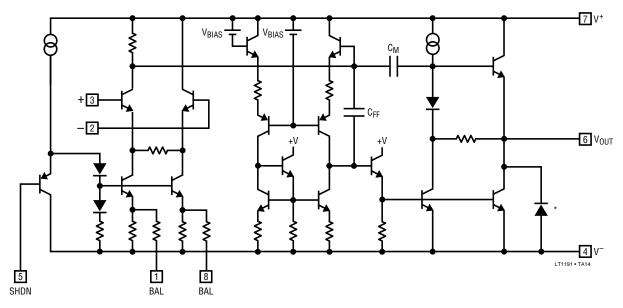


A 1X Scope Probe Is a Large Capacitive Load



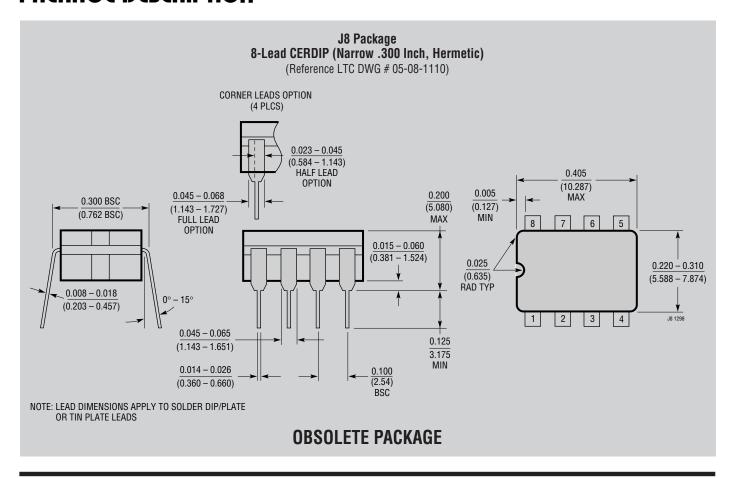
LT1192 Is Stable for Gains $\geq 5V/V$

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC



*SUBSTRATE DIODE, DO NOT FORWARD BIAS

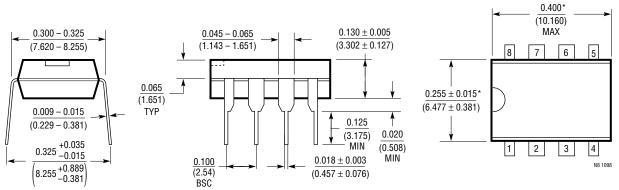
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

N8 Package 8-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch)

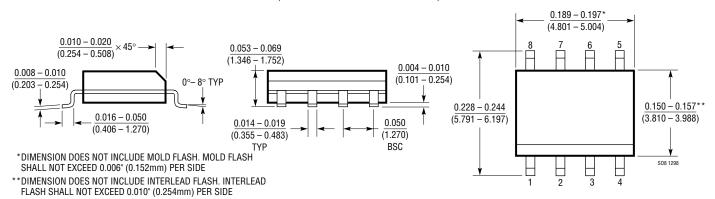
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)



^{*}THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

S8 Package 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)

(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1221	High Speed Operational Amplifier	150MHz Gain Bandwidth, 200V/ μ s Slew Rate, $e_n = 6$ nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
LT1222	High Speed Operational Amplifier	500MHz Gain Bandwidth, 200V/µs Slew Rate, e _n = 3nV/√Hz
LT1225	High Speed Operational Amplifier	150MHz Gain Bandwidth, 400V/µs Slew Rate, I _S = 7mA

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THS4221DBVR THS4081CD ADA4858-3ACPZ-R7 LT6202IS5#TRMPBF LT1206CR#PBF LTC6253CMS8#PBF LT1813CDD#PBF

ADA4851-4YRUZ-RL LT1037IN8#PBF LTC6401CUD-20#PBF LT1192CN8#PBF LTC6401IUD-26#PBF LT1037ACN8#PBF

LTC6253CTS8#TRMPBF LT1399HVCS#PBF LT1993CUD-2#PBF LT1722CS8#PBF LT1208CN8#PBF LT1222CN8#PBF

LT6203IDD#PBF LT6411IUD#PBF LTC6400CUD-26#PBF LTC6400CUD-8#PBF LT6211IDD#PBF OP27EN8#PBF LT1810IMS8#PBF

OP37EN8#PBF LTC6253IMS8#PBF LT1360CS8 OPA2132PAG4 OPA2353UA/2K5 OPA2691I-14D OPA4353UA/2K5 OPA690IDRG4

LMH6723MFX/NOPB ADP5302ACPZ-3-R7 AD8007AKSZ-REEL7 AD8008ARMZ AD8009JRTZ-REEL7 AD8010ANZ AD8014ARTZ-REEL7 AD8016AREZ