LT1253/LT1254

Low Cost Dual and Quad Video Amplifiers

FEATURES

- Low Cost
- Current Feedback Amplifiers
- Differential Gain: 0.03%, R_L = 150Ω, V_S = ±5V
- Differential Phase: 0.28°, R_L = 150Ω, V_S = ±5V
- Flat to 30MHz, 0.1dB
- 90MHz Bandwidth on ±5V
- Wide Supply Range: ±2V(4V) to ±14V(28V)
- Low Power: 60mW per Amplifier at ±5V

APPLICATIONS

- RGB Cable Drivers
- Composite Video Cable Drivers
- Gain Blocks in IF Stages

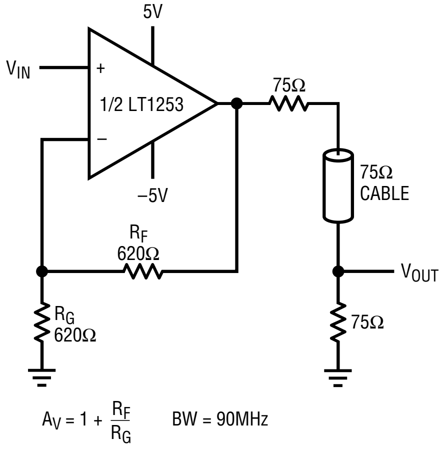
DESCRIPTION

The LT1253 is a low cost dual current feedback amplifier for video applications. The LT1254 is a quad version of the LT1253. The amplifiers are completely isolated except for the power supply pins and therefore have excellent isolation, over 94dB at 5MHz. Dual and quad amplifiers significantly reduce costs compared with singles; the number of insertions is reduced and fewer supply bypass capacitors are required. In addition, these duals and quads cost less per amplifier than single video amplifiers.

The LT1253/LT1254 amplifiers are ideal for driving low impedance loads such as cables and filters. The wide bandwidth and high slew rate of these amplifiers make driving RGB signals between PCs and workstations easy. The excellent linearity of these amplifiers makes them ideal for composite video.

The LT1253 is available in 8-pin DIPs and the S8 surface mount package. The LT1254 is available in 14-pin DIPs and the S14 surface mount package. Both parts have the industry standard dual and quad op amp pin out. For higher performance, see the LT1229/LT1230.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

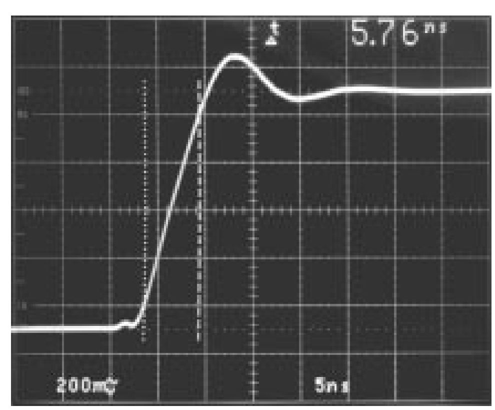


$A_V = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G}$ BW = 90MHz

AT AMPLIFIER OUTPUT.
6dB LESS AT V_{OUT}.

LT1253/54 • TA01

Transient Response



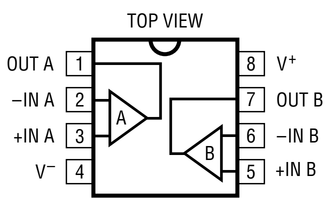
LT1253/54 • TA02

V_S = ±5V
A_V = 2
R_L = 150Ω
V_O = 1V

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Total Supply Voltage (V^+ to V^-) 28V
Input Current .... ±15mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 1) .... Continuous
Operating Temperature Range
LT1253C, LT1254C .... 0°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature Range .... −65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature (Note 2) .... 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

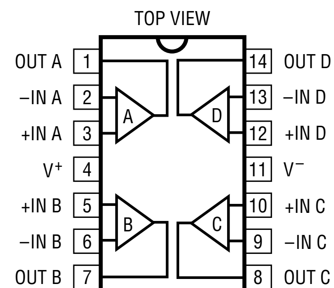


N8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC DIP

S8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC SOIC

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 100°C/W (N)
T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 150°C/W (S)

ORDER PART NUMBER
LT1253CN8 LT1253CS8
S8 PART MARKING
1253



N PACKAGE
14-LEAD PLASTIC DIP

S PACKAGE
14-LEAD PLASTIC SOIC

T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 70°C/W (N)
T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 100°C/W (S)

ORDER PART NUMBER
LT1254CN LT1254CS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C, V_S = ±5V to ±12V, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			5	15	mV
$+I_B$	Noninverting Bias Current			1	15	µA
$-I_B$	Inverting Bias Current			20	100	µA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	V_S = ±5V, V_O = ±2V, R_L = 150Ω	560	1500		V/V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±3V to ±12V	60	70		dB
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±5V, V_{CM} = ±2V	55	65		dB
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	V_S = ±12V, R_L = 500Ω V_S = ±5V, R_L = 150Ω	±7.0 ±2.5	±10.5 ±3.7		V V
I_{OUT}	Maximum Output Current		30	55		mA
I_S	Supply Current	Per Amplifier		6	11	mA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance		1	10		MΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			3		pF
	Power Supply Range Dual Single		±2 4		±12 24	V V
	Channel Separation	f = 10MHz		88		dB
SR	Input Slew Rate	A_V = 1		125		V/µs
	Output Slew Rate	A_V = 2		250		V/µs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $0°C \le T_A \le 70°C$, $V_S = \pm5V$ to $\pm12V$, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
t_r	Small-Signal Rise Time	$V_S = \pm12V$, $A_V = 2$		3.5		ns
	Rise and Fall Time	$V_S = \pm5V$, $A_V = 2$, $V_{OUT} = 1V_{P-P}$		5.8		ns
t_p	Propagation Delay	$V_S = \pm5V$, $A_V = 2$		3.5		ns

Note 1: A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum when the output is shorted indefinitely.

Note 2: T_J is calculated from the ambient temperature T_A and power dissipation P_D according to the following formulas:

LT1253CN8: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 100°C/W)$
LT1253CS8: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 150°C/W)$
LT1254CN: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 70°C/W)$
LT1254CS: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times 100°C/W)$

TYPICAL AC PERFORMANCE

BANDWIDTH

V_S	A_V	R_L	R_F	R_G	Small Signal −3dB BW (MHz)	Small Signal −0.1dB BW (MHz)	Small Signal Peaking (dB)
±12	1	1000	1100	None	270	51	3.4
±12	1	150	1000	None	204	48	1.3
±12	−1	1000	750	150	110	59	0.1
±12	−1	150	768	768	89	50	0.1
±12	2	1000	715	715	179	76	0.3
±12	2	150	715	715	117	62	0
±12	5	1000	680	180	106	42	0
±12	5	150	680	180	90	47	0
±12	10	1000	620	68.1	89	49	0.1
±12	10	150	620	68.1	80	46	0.1
±5	1	1000	787	None	218	53	1.5
±5	1	150	787	None	158	91	0.1
±5	−1	1000	715	715	76	28	0.1
±5	−1	150	715	715	70	30	0.1
±5	2	1000	620	620	117	58	0.1
±5	2	150	620	620	92	52	0.1
±5	5	1000	620	150	82	36	0
±5	5	150	620	150	72	34	0
±5	10	1000	562	61.9	70	35	0
±5	10	150	562	61.9	65	28	0

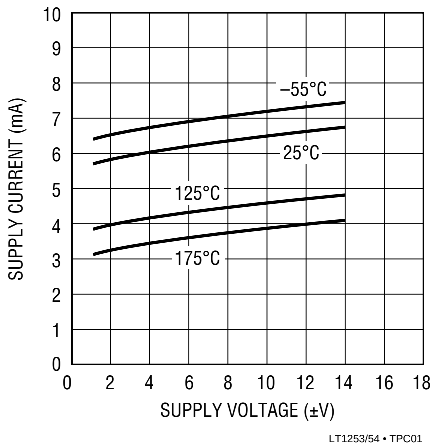
NTSC VIDEO (Note 1)

V_S	A_V	R_L	R_F	R_G	DIFFERENTIAL GAIN	DIFFERENTIAL PHASE
±12	2	1000	750	750	0.01%	0.03°
±12	2	150	750	750	0.01%	0.12°
±5	2	1000	750	750	0.03%	0.18°
±5	2	150	750	750	0.03%	0.28°

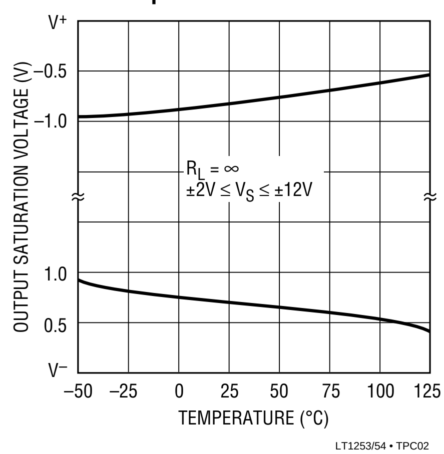
Note 1: Differential Gain and Phase are measured using a Tektronix TSG 120 YC/NTSC signal generator and a Tektronix 1780R Video Measurement Set. The resolution of this equipment is 0.1% and 0.1°. Ten identical amplifier stages were cascaded giving an effective resolution of 0.01% and 0.01°.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

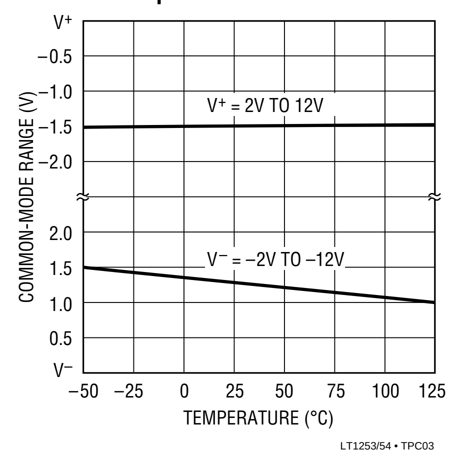
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



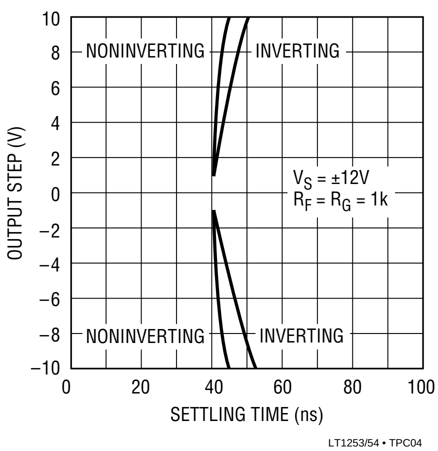
Output Saturation Voltage vs Temperature



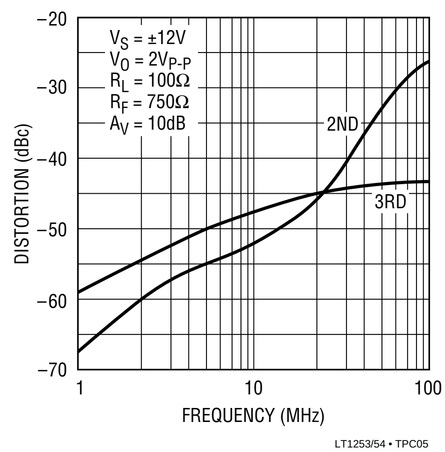
Input Common-Mode Limit vs Temperature



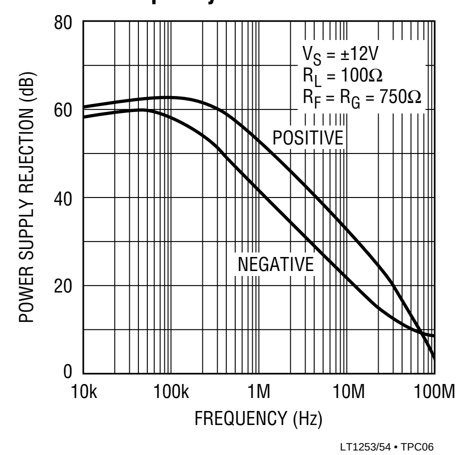
Settling Time to 10mV vs Output Step



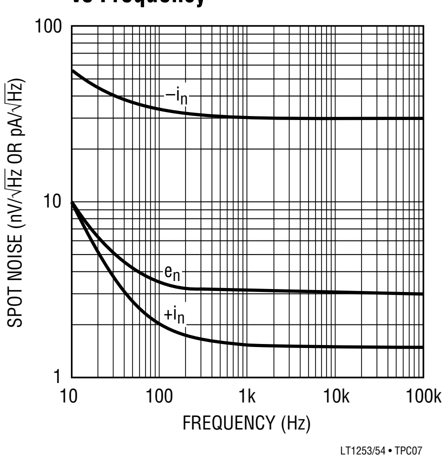
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



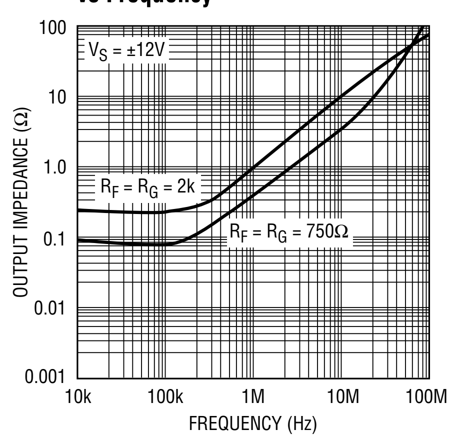
Power Supply Rejection vs Frequency



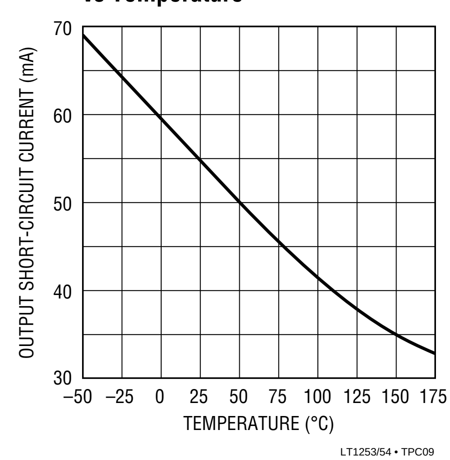
Spot Noise Voltage and Current vs Frequency



Output Impedance vs Frequency

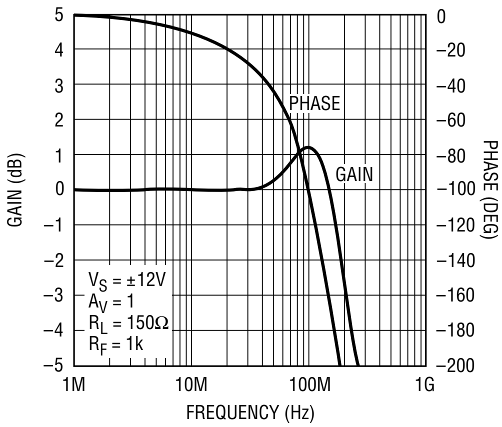


Output Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature



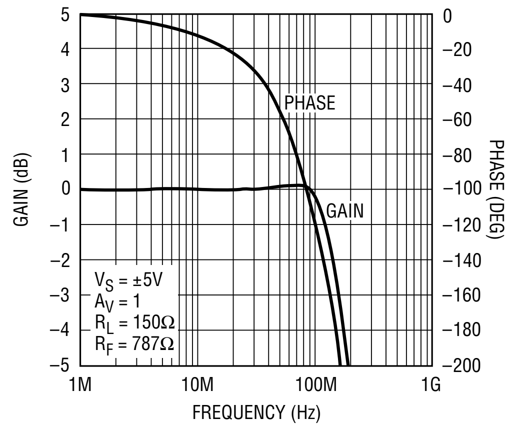
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

±12V Frequency Response



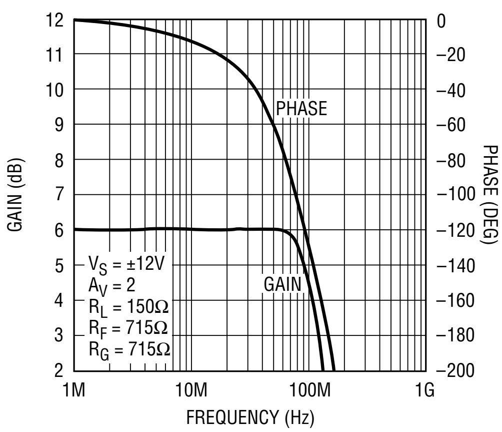
LT1253/54 • TPC10

±5V Frequency Response



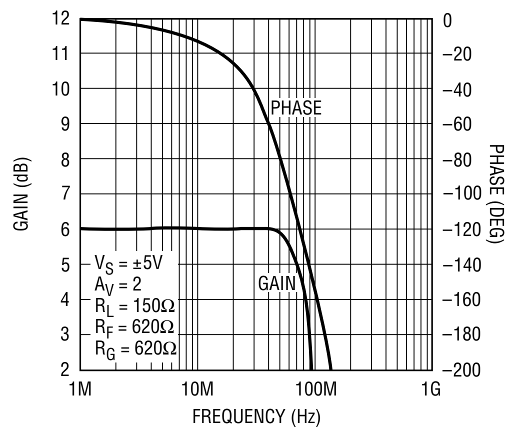
LT1253/54 • TPC11

±12V Frequency Response



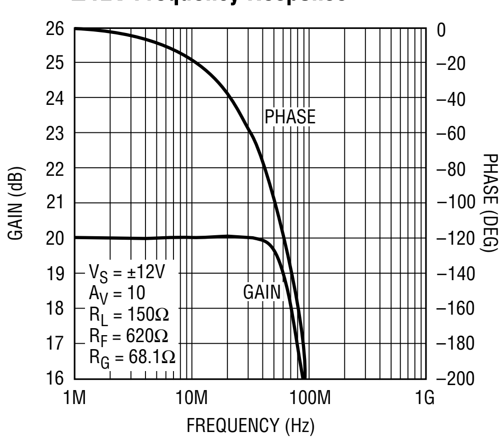
LT1253/54 • TPC12

±5V Frequency Response



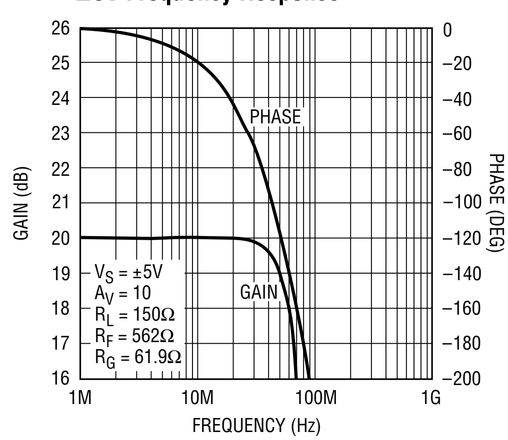
LT1253/54 • TPC13

±12V Frequency Response



LT1253/54 • TPC14

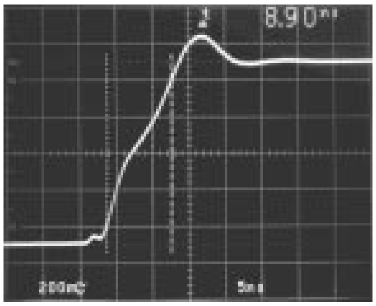
±5V Frequency Response



LT1253/54 • TPC15

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

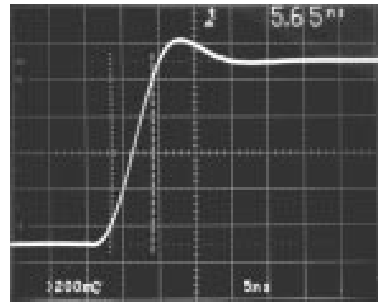
Transient Response



LT1253/54 • TPC16

$V_S = \pm 5V$ $R_F = 787\Omega$
$A_V = 1$ $V_O = 1V$
$R_L = 150\Omega$

Transient Response



LT1253/54 • TPC17

$R_F = 562\Omega$ $V_S = \pm 5V$
$R_G = 61.9\Omega$ $A_V = 10$
$V_O = 1.5V$ $R_L = 150\Omega$

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Power Dissipation

The LT1253/LT1254 amplifiers combine high speed and large output current drive into very small packages. Because these amplifiers work over a very wide supply range, it is possible to exceed the maximum junction temperature under certain conditions. To insure that the LT1253/LT1254 are used properly, we must calculate the worst case power dissipation, define the maximum ambient temperature, select the appropriate package and then calculate the maximum junction temperature.

The worst case amplifier power dissipation is the total of the quiescent current times the total power supply voltage plus the power in the IC due to the load. The quiescent supply current of the LT1253/LT1254 has a strong negative temperature coefficient. The supply current of each amplifier at 150°C is less than 7mA and typically is only 4.5mA. The power in the IC due to the load is a function of the output voltage, the supply voltage and load resistance. The worst case occurs when the output voltage is at half supply, if it can go that far, or its maximum value if it cannot reach half supply.

For example, let's calculate the worst case power dissipation in a video cable driver operating on a ±12V supply that delivers a maximum of 2V into 150Ω.

$$P_{DMAX} = 2 \times V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OMAX}) \times V_{OMAX}/R_L$$

$$P_{DMAX} = 2 \times 12V \times 7mA + (12V - 2V) \times 2V/150$$

$$= 0.168 + 0.133 = 0.301 \text{ Watt per Amp}$$

Now if that is the dual LT1253, the total power in the package is twice that, or 0.602W. We now must calculate how much the die temperature will rise above the ambient. The total power dissipation times the thermal resistance of the package gives the amount of temperature rise. For the above example, if we use the S8 surface mount package, the thermal resistance is 150°C/W junction to ambient in still air.

$$\text{Temperature Rise} = P_{DMAX} \times R_{\theta JA} = 0.602W \times 150°C/W = 90.3°C$$

The maximum junction temperature allowed in the plastic package is 150°C. Therefore the maximum ambient allowed is the maximum junction temperature less the temperature rise.

$$\text{Maximum Ambient} = 150°C - 90.3°C = 59.7°C$$

Note that this is less than the maximum of 70°C that is specified in the absolute maximum data listing. In order to use this package at the maximum ambient we must lower the supply voltage or reduce the output swing.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

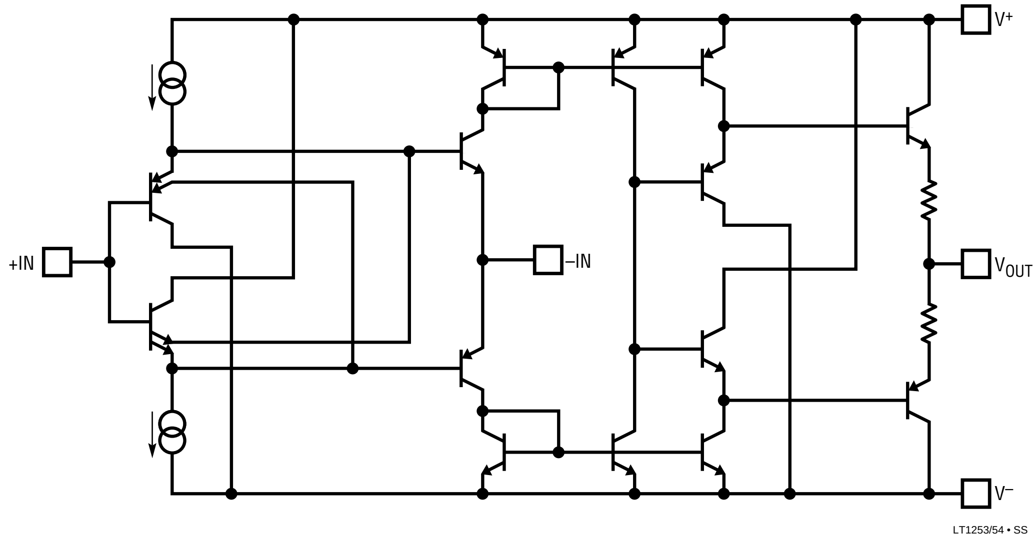
As a guideline to help in the selection of the LT1253/LT1254, the following table describes the maximum supply voltage that can be used with each part based on the following assumptions:

1. The maximum ambient is 70°C.
2. The load is a double-terminated video cable, 150Ω.
3. The maximum output voltage is 2V (peak or DC).

		MAX POWER at MAX T_A
LT1253CN8	$V_S < \pm14$ (Abs Max)	0.800W
LT1253CS8	$V_S < \pm10.6$	0.533W
LT1254CN	$V_S < \pm11.4$	1.143W
LT1254CS	$V_S < \pm7.6$	0.727W

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

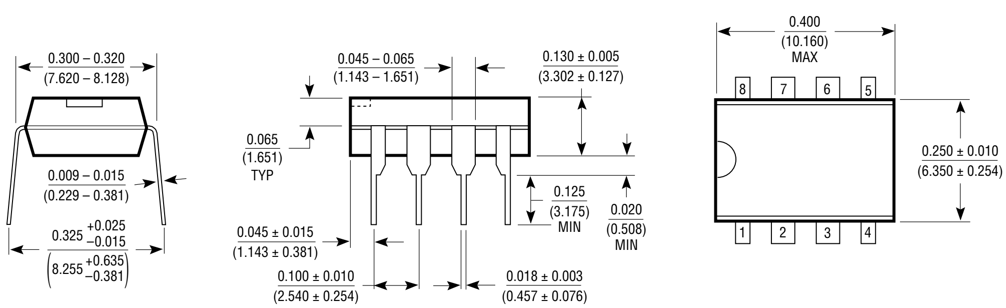
One Amplifier



PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

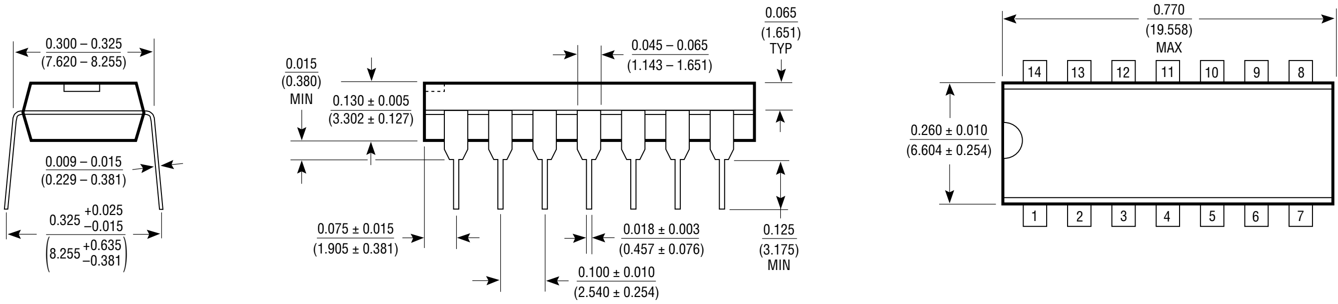
Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

N8 Package
8-Lead Plastic DIP

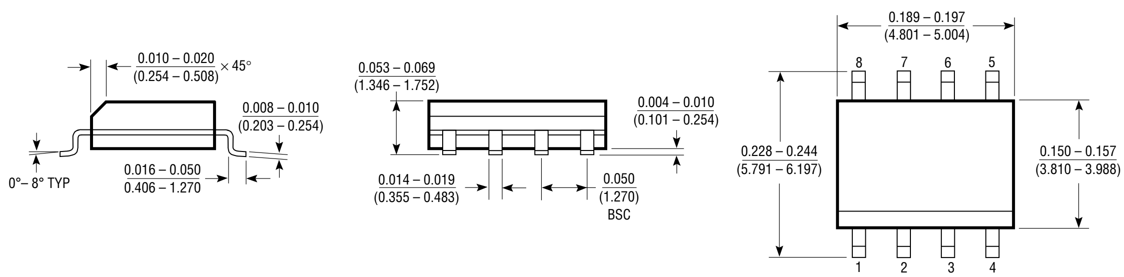


PACKAGE DESCRIPTION **Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.**

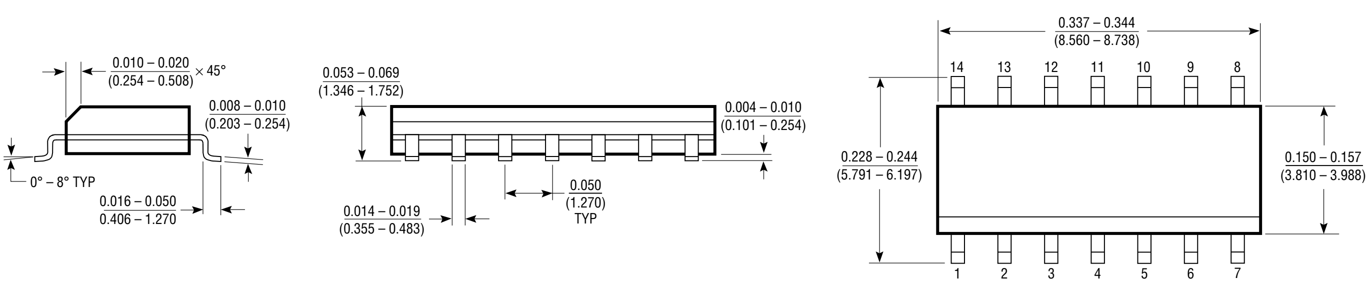
N Package
14-Lead Plastic DIP



S8 Package
8-Lead SOIC



S Package
14-Lead SOIC



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LT/GP 0193 10K REV 0