

# High Power VMOS Output Operational Amplifier

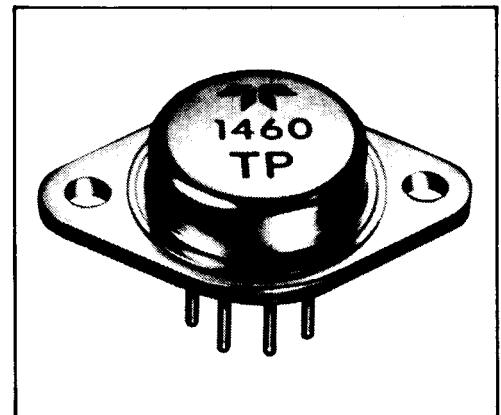
# 1460

The 1460 heralds a new era in high power, wideband operational amplifiers. Originally designed for ATE signal amplification and pin driving, the 1460 surpasses its competition in speed and output capabilities with a 1GHz gain-bandwidth product, a 300V/ $\mu$ sec slew rate, and a full  $\pm 30V$ ,  $\pm 150mA$  output. The 1460 is a full differential input, single-ended output device with internal current limiting. External compensation with a single capacitor allows users to tailor 1460 performance for different applications.

With a maximum operating frequency of 10MHz, the 1460 is ideally suited for high speed, high gain configurations that require a  $\pm 30V$ , high current output. It has been optimized for gains greater than five, making it a superb choice for either analog or digital signal amplification at video frequencies. Secondary breakdown problems associated with most power op amps are virtually eliminated in the 1460 through the use of a unique VMOS output stage. The output voltages and currents are limited only by power dissipation and not by safe operating area curves.

The 1460 is a 0°C to +70°C device that comes in an 8 pin, TO-3 package. For any condition in which the amplifier will be dissipating more than one watt of power, an external heat sink must be used. The thermal resistance of the device is 20°C/watt  $\theta_{JC}$  and 50°C/watt  $\theta_{JA}$ . Junction temperatures should not exceed 150°C for normal operation or 200°C for a short-circuit condition.

For units with MIL-STD-883 screening, please contact factory.



## FEATURES

- $\pm 30V$ olt,  $\pm 150mA$  Output
- VMOS Output Stage
- No SOA Restrictions
- 1GHz GBW Product
- 300V/ $\mu$ sec Slew Rate
- Fully Differential Input

## APPLICATIONS

- Video Amplifiers
- Video Yoke Drivers
- ATE Pin Drivers
- Driving Inductive and Capacitive Loads

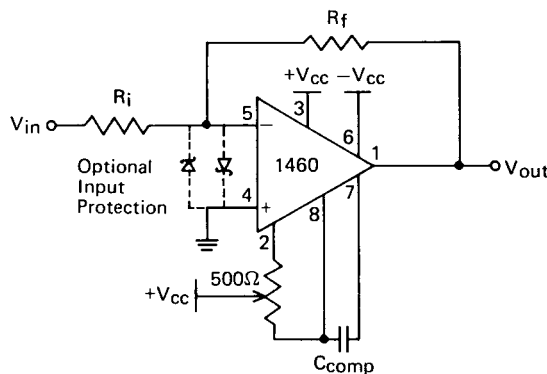


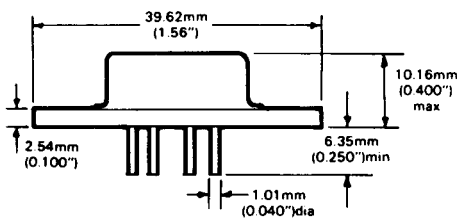
Figure 1. Standard Configuration

SPECIFICATIONS (+25 °C, V<sub>CC</sub> = ±36V), unless otherwise indicated.

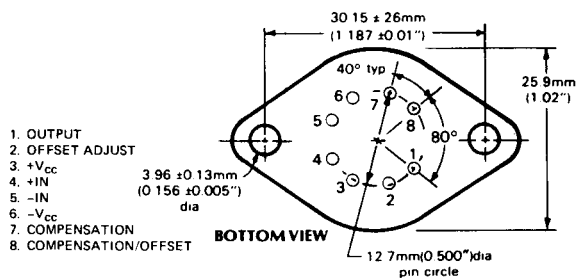
	TYPICAL	GUARANTEED
<b>OUTPUT RANGE</b> Voltage (R <sub>L</sub> = 200Ω) Current	±31V ±200mA	±30V ±150mA
<b>DYNAMIC RESPONSE</b> Gain Bandwidth Product C <sub>c</sub> = 0pF C <sub>c</sub> = 40pF Rise Time 0 to ±5V Step 0 to ±30V Step Settling Time 10V Step to 0.1% 30V Step to 0.1% Slew Rate C <sub>c</sub> = 0 C <sub>c</sub> = 40pF	1.0GHz 150MHz 70ns 400ns 800ns 1μs 300V/μs 65V/μs	---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- 50V/μs
<b>VOLTAGE GAIN (DC open loop)</b> Rated Load	92dB	80dB
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b> Common Mode (Fault Condition)  Differential Input Voltage, max. CMRR PSRR	---- ---- 85dB 100dB	+V <sub>CC</sub> -1.5V to +V <sub>CC</sub> -55V ±6V 70dB 75dB
<b>INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE</b> Initial Vs. Temp. 0 to 70 °C	±1mV ±10μV/°C	±5mV ±50μV/°C
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b> Initial Input Offset Current Input Bias Current T.C.	±5μA ±0.3μA 0.8%/°C	±10μA ---- ----
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b> Nominal Voltage Quiescent Current Short Circuit Current Supply Voltage Range	±36V ±20mA 250mA ----	---- ±25mA 300mA max. ±15V to ±40V
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b> Operating Temperature Storage Range	---- ----	0 °C to +70 °C -65 °C to +150 °C

Mechanical

TO-3 Package



OPTIONAL SOCKET: Robinson Nugent  
PC MT. NO. 0001306  
CHASSIS MT. NO. 0002011



1. OUTPUT
2. OFFSET ADJUST
3. +V<sub>CC</sub>
4. +IN
5. -IN
6. -V<sub>CC</sub>
7. COMPENSATION
8. COMPENSATION/OFFSET

For optimum performance and noise rejection, power supplies should be bypassed with  $1\mu\text{F}$  tantalum capacitors. For driving heavy loads, more capacitance may be needed.

In the absence of a positive supply voltage, the output will follow the negative supply. If such a condition exists, it is possible (depending on the feedback network used) that the maximum allowable differential input voltage may be exceeded. Input overvoltage protection should be used if the differential input voltage may exceed  $\pm 6\text{V}$  (see Figure 1).

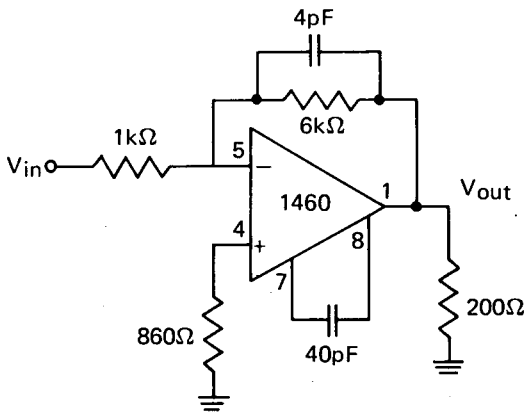


Figure 2. 10MHz Inverting Gain of Six Amplifier

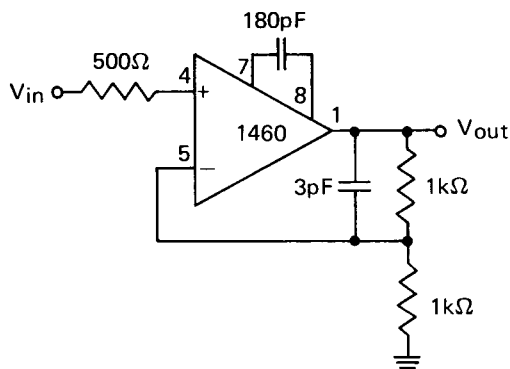


Figure 3. 10MHz Noninverting Gain of Two Amplifier

The following application has a 10MHz bandwidth and inverting gain of 100 yielding 1GHz gain bandwidth product. No compensation capacitor is needed for gains over 100.

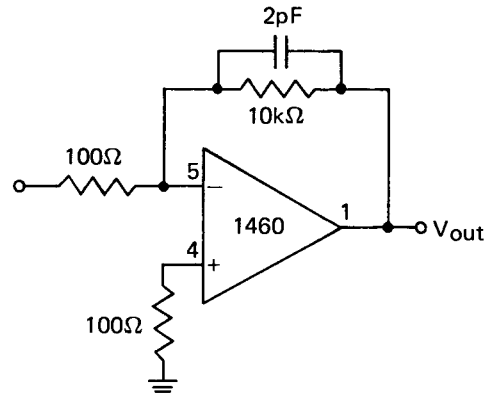


Figure 4. 10MHz Inverting Gain of 100

### Operating Characteristics

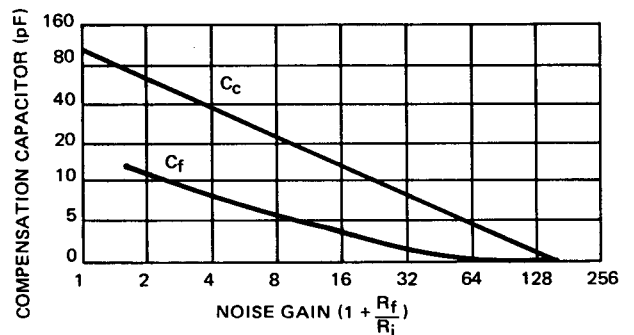
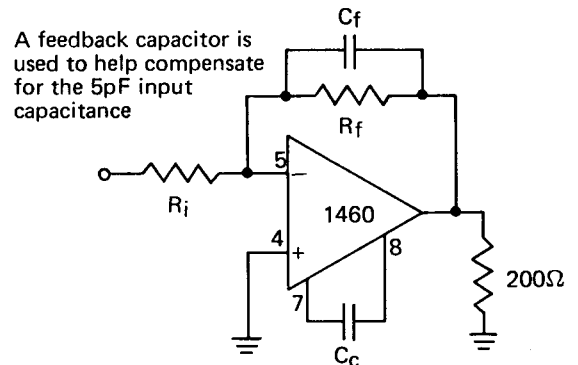
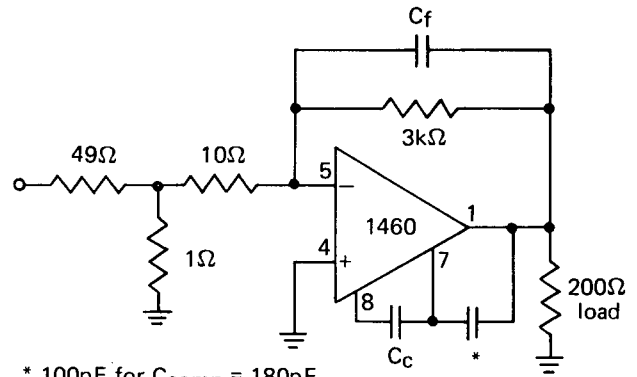
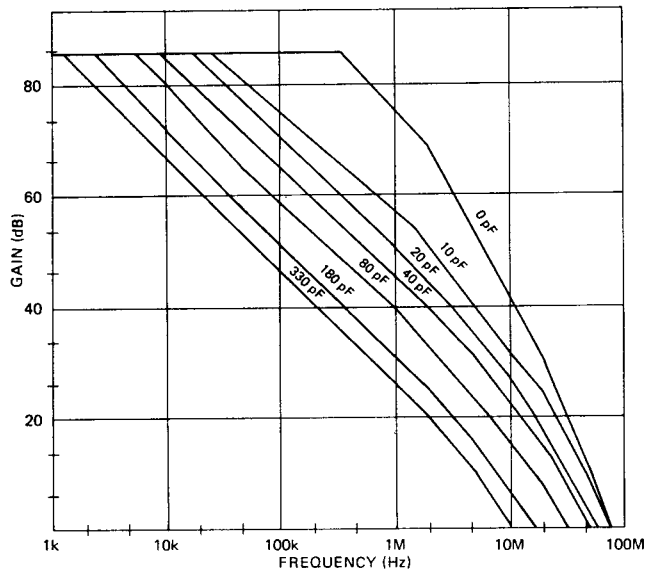


Figure 5. Recommended Compensation



\* 100pF for  $C_{comp} = 180pF$   
 200pF for  $C_{comp} = 330pF$   
 0pF otherwise

$C_{comp}$ "pF"	Frequency at Unity Gain	Phase at Unity Gain	Frequency at 180°	Slew
0	74 MHz	275°	5 MHz	250 V/μs
10	74 MHz	267°	25 MHz	125 V/μs
20	55 MHz	277°	32 MHz	84 V/μs
40	50 MHz	216°	36 MHz	50 V/μs
80	32 MHz	165°	37 MHz	28 V/μs
180	17 MHz	132°	45 MHz	25 V/μs
330	10 MHz	118°	50 MHz	7 V/μs

Figure 6. 1460 Bode Plot

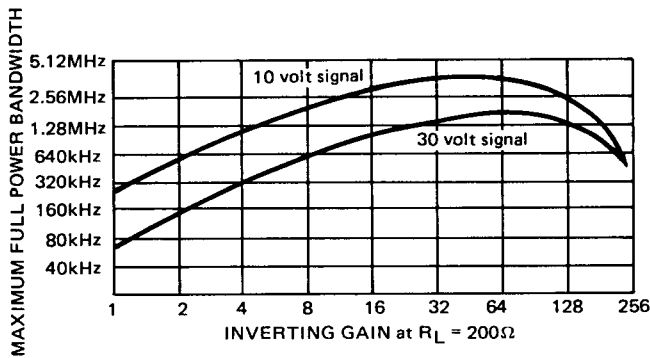


Figure 7. Full Power Bandwidth vs. Inverting Gain

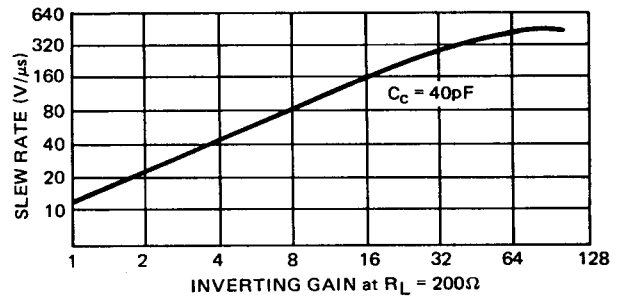


Figure 8. Slew Rate vs. Inverting Gain

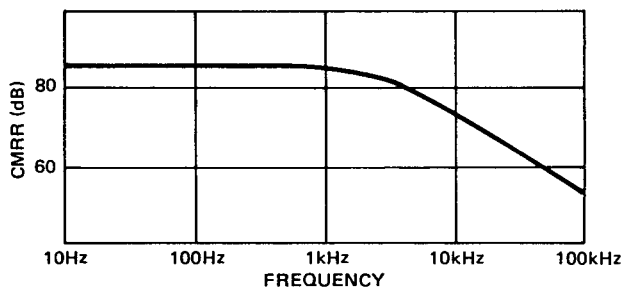


Figure 9. CMRR vs. Frequency

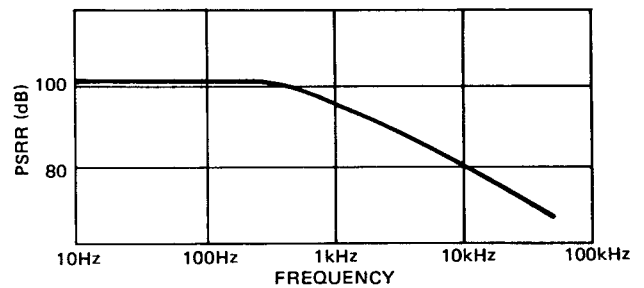


Figure 10. PSRR vs. Frequency

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