

**750MHz, Low Distortion Unity Gain, Closed Loop Buffer**

The HFA1110 is a unity gain closed loop buffer that achieves -3dB bandwidth of 750MHz, while offering excellent video performance and low distortion. Manufactured on Harris' proprietary complementary bipolar UHF-1 process, the HFA1110 also offers very fast slew rate, and high output current. It is one more example of Harris' intent to enhance its leadership position in products for high speed signal processing applications.

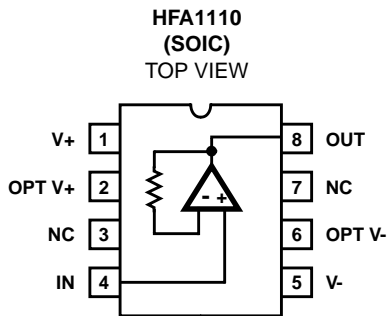
The HFA1110's settling time of 11ns to 0.1%, low distortion and ability to drive capacitive loads make it an ideal flash A/D driver.

The HFA1110 is an enhanced, pin compatible upgrade for the AD9620, AD9630, CLC110, EL2072, BUF600 and BUF601.

For buffer applications requiring a standard op amp pinout, or selectable gain (-1, +1, +2), see the HFA1112 data sheet. For output limiting see the HFA1113 datasheet.

For military grade product please refer to the HFA1110/883 data sheet.

**Pinout**



**Pin Descriptions**

NAME	PIN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
V+	1	Positive Supply
Opt V+	2	Optional Positive Supply
NC	3	No Connection
IN	4	Input
V-	5	Negative Supply
Opt V-	6	Optional Negative Supply
NC	7	No Connection
OUT	8	Output

**Features**

- Wide -3dB Bandwidth. . . . . 750MHz
- Very Fast Slew Rate. . . . . 1300V/ $\mu$ s
- Fast Settling Time (0.2%) . . . . . 7ns
- High Output Current. . . . . 60mA
- Fixed Gain of +1
- Gain Flatness (100MHz) . . . . . 0.03dB
- Differential Phase . . . . . 0.025 Degrees
- Differential Gain . . . . . 0.04%
- 3rd Harmonic Distortion (50MHz). . . . . -80dBc
- 3rd Order Intercept (100MHz) . . . . . 30dBm

**Applications**

- Video Switching and Routing
- RF/IF Processors
- Driving Flash A/D Converters
- High-Speed Communications
- Impedance Transformation
- Line Driving
- Radar Systems

**Ordering Information**

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
HFA1110IB (H1110I)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
HFA1110EVAL	High Speed Buffer DIP Evaluation Board		

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Voltage Between V+ and V- .....12V  
 DC Input Voltage .....  $V_{SUPPLY}$   
 Output Current .....60mA

**Operating Conditions**

Temperature Range ..... -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.

NOTE:

1.  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.

**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 1)  $\theta_{JA}$  (°C/W)  $\theta_{JC}$  (°C/W)  
 SOIC Package ..... 158 N/A  
 Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) .....150°C  
 Maximum Storage Temperature Range ..... -65°C to 150°C  
 Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) ..... 300°C  
 (SOIC - Lead Tips Only)

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V, R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Offset Voltage (Note 2)		25	-	8	25	mV
		Full	-	-	35	mV
Output Offset Voltage Drift		Full	-	10	-	$\mu V/^\circ C$
PSRR		25	39	45	-	dB
		Full	35	-	-	dB
Input Noise Voltage (Note 2)	100kHz	25	-	14	-	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Current (Note 2)	100kHz	25	-	51	-	$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Bias Current (Note 2)		25	-	10	40	$\mu A$
		Full	-	-	65	$\mu A$
Input Resistance		25	25	50	-	k $\Omega$
Input Capacitance		25	-	2	-	pF
<b>TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Gain	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$	25	0.980	0.990	1.02	V/V
		Full	0.975	-	1.025	V/V
DC Non-Linearity (Note 2)	$\pm 2V$ Full Scale	25	-	0.003	-	%
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage (Note 2)		25	3.0	3.3	-	$\pm V$
		Full	2.5	3.0	-	$\pm V$
Output Current (Note 2)	$R_L = 50\Omega$	25, 85	50	60	-	mA
		-40	35	50	-	mA
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Supply Voltage Range		Full	4.5	-	5.5	$\pm V$
Supply Current (Note 2)		25	-	21	26	mA
		Full	-	-	33	mA
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 2)	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V_{P-P}$	25	-	750	-	MHz
Slew Rate	$V_{OUT} = 5V_{P-P}$	25	-	1300	-	V/ $\mu s$
Full Power Bandwidth (Note 2)	$V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$	25	-	150	-	MHz
Gain Flatness (Note 2)	To 100MHz	25	-	$\pm 0.03$	-	dB
	To 30MHz	25	-	$\pm 0.01$	-	dB
Linear Phase Deviation (Note 2)	DC to 100MHz	25	-	$\pm 0.3$	-	Degrees
2nd Harmonic Distortion (Note 2)	50MHz, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$	25	-	-60	-	dBc
3rd Harmonic Distortion (Note 2)	50MHz, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$	25	-	-80	-	dBc
3rd Order Intercept (Note 2)	100MHz	25	-	30	-	dBm

# HFA1110

## Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
-1dB Gain Compression	100MHz	25	-	14	-	dBm
Reverse Gain ( $S_{12}$ , Note 2)	100MHz, $V_{OUT} = 1V_{P-P}$	25	-	-60	-	dB
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE</b>						
Rise Time	$V_{OUT} = 0.5V$ Step	25	-	0.5	-	ns
Overshoot (Note 2)	$V_{OUT} = 1.0V$ Step, Input Signal Rise/Fall = 1ns	25	-	2.5	-	%
0.2% Settling Time (Note 2)	$V_{OUT} = 1V$ to 0V	25	-	7	-	ns
0.1% Settling Time (Note 2)	$V_{OUT} = 1V$ to 0V	25	-	11	-	ns
Overdrive Recovery Time		25	-	15	-	ns
Differential Gain	3.58MHz, $R_L = 75\Omega$	25	-	0.04	-	%
Differential Phase	3.58MHz, $R_L = 75\Omega$	25	-	0.025	-	Degrees

NOTE:

- See Typical Performance Curves for more information.

## Application Information

### PC Board Layout

The frequency performance of this amplifier depends a great deal on the amount of care taken in designing the PC board.

**The use of low inductance components such as chip resistors and chip capacitors is strongly recommended, while a solid ground plane is a must!**

Attention should be given to decoupling the power supplies. A large value (10 $\mu$ F) tantalum in parallel with a small value chip (0.1 $\mu$ F) capacitor works well in most cases.

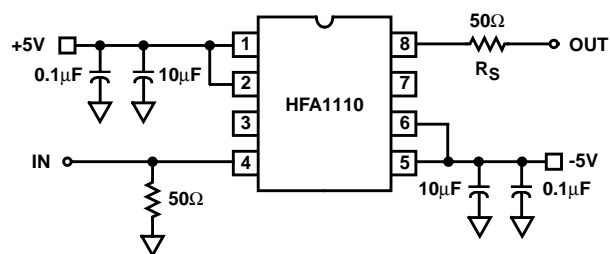
Terminated microstrip signal lines are recommended at the input and output of the device. Output capacitance, such as that resulting from an improperly terminated transmission line will degrade the frequency response of the amplifier and may cause oscillations. In most cases, the oscillation can be avoided by placing a resistor ( $R_S$ ) in series with the output. See the "Recommended  $R_S$  vs Load Capacitance" graph for specific recommendations.

An example of a good high frequency layout is the Evaluation Board shown below.

### Evaluation Board

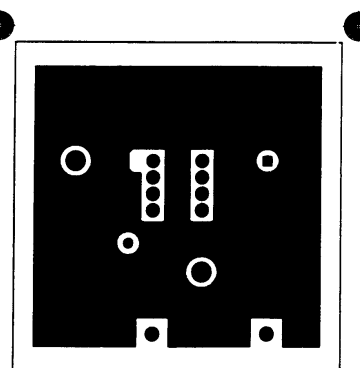
An evaluation board is available for the HFA1110 (part number HFA1110EVAL). Please contact your local sales office for information.

The layout and schematic of the board are shown here:

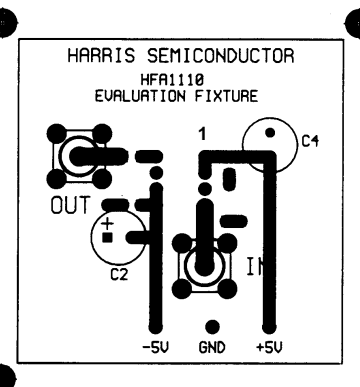


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

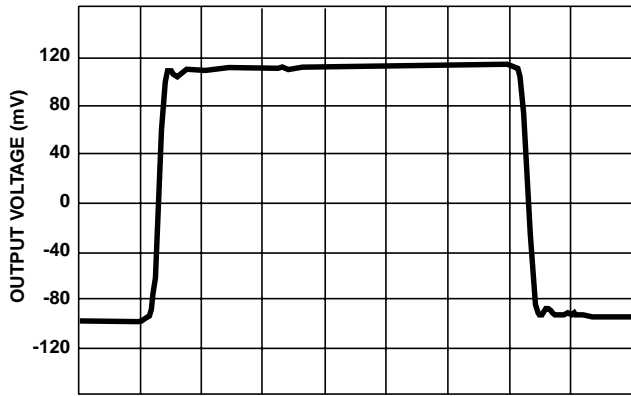
BOTTOM LAYOUT



TOP LAYOUT

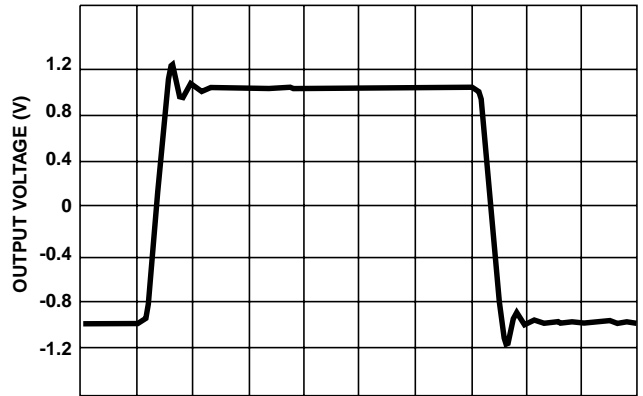


**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified



TIME (5ns/DIV.)

FIGURE 1. SMALL SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



TIME (5ns/DIV.)

FIGURE 2. LARGE SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

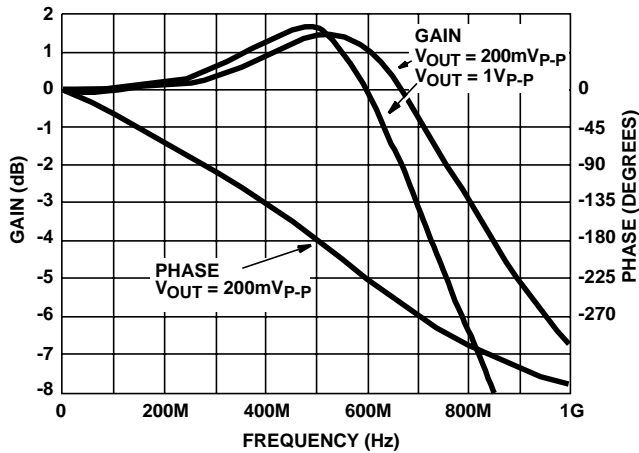


FIGURE 3. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

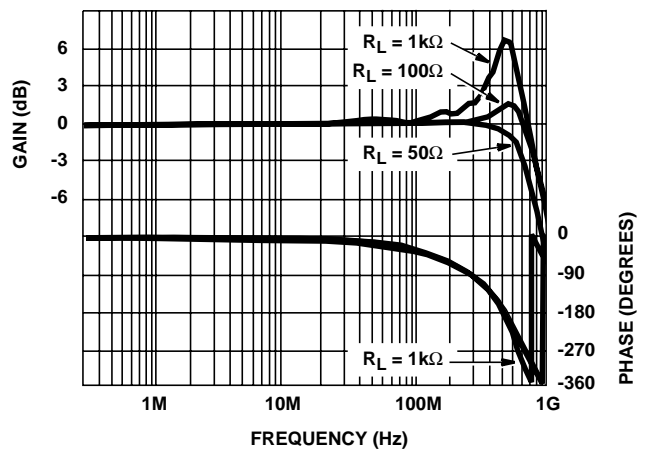


FIGURE 4. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS LOAD RESISTORS

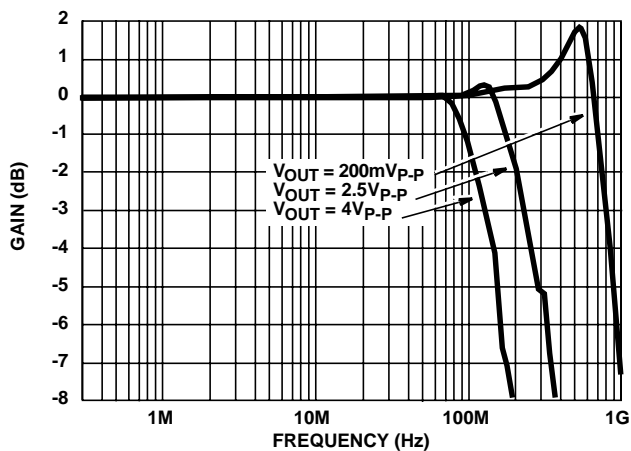


FIGURE 5. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS OUTPUT VOLTAGES

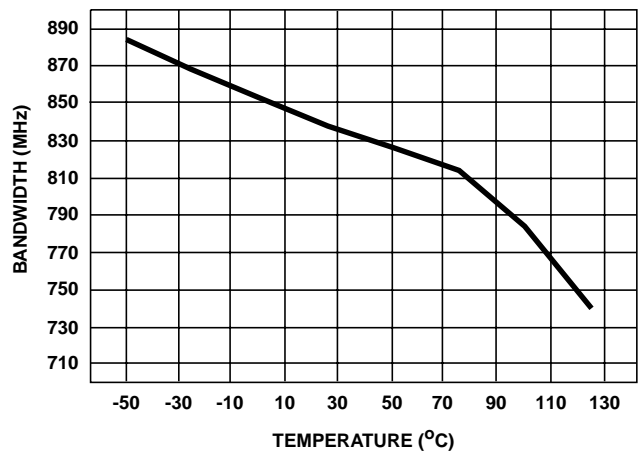


FIGURE 6. -3dB BANDWIDTH vs TEMPERATURE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

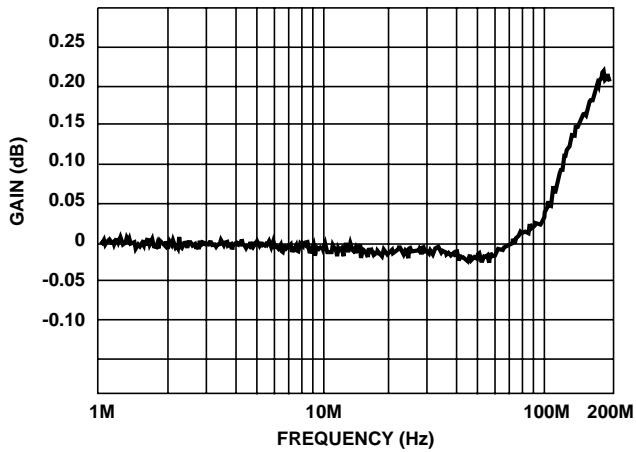


FIGURE 7. GAIN FLATNESS

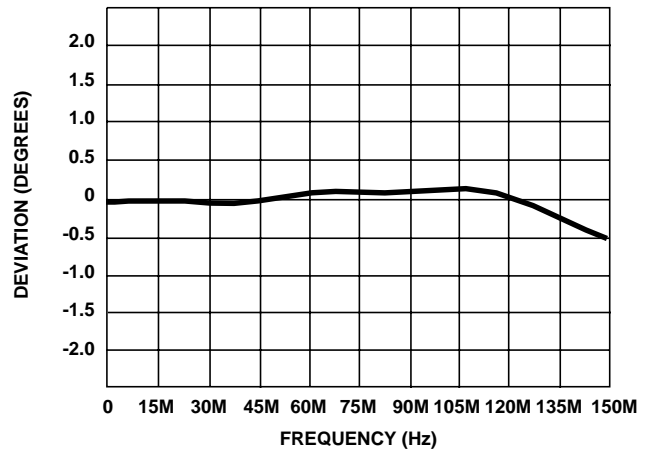


FIGURE 8. DEVIATION FROM LINEAR PHASE

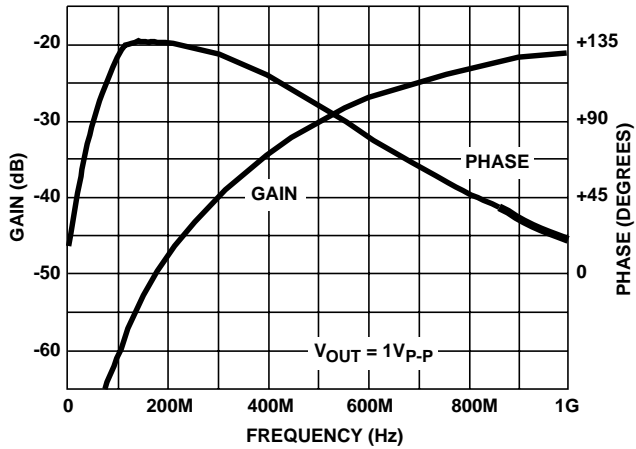


FIGURE 9. REVERSE GAIN AND PHASE ( $S_{12}$ )

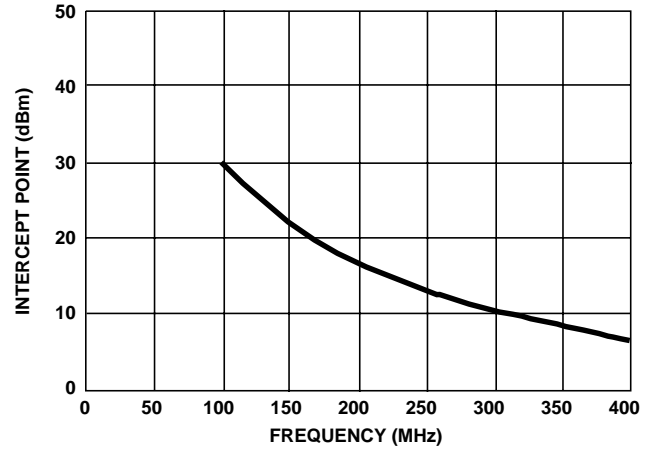


FIGURE 10. TWO-TONE, THIRD ORDER INTERMODULATION INTERCEPT

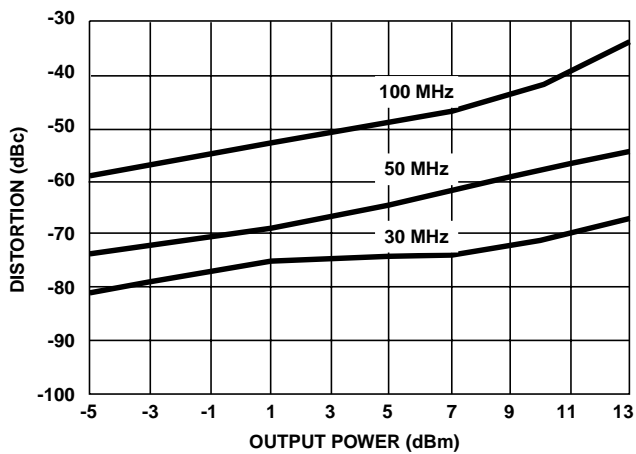


FIGURE 11. SECOND HARMONIC DISTORTION vs  $P_{OUT}$

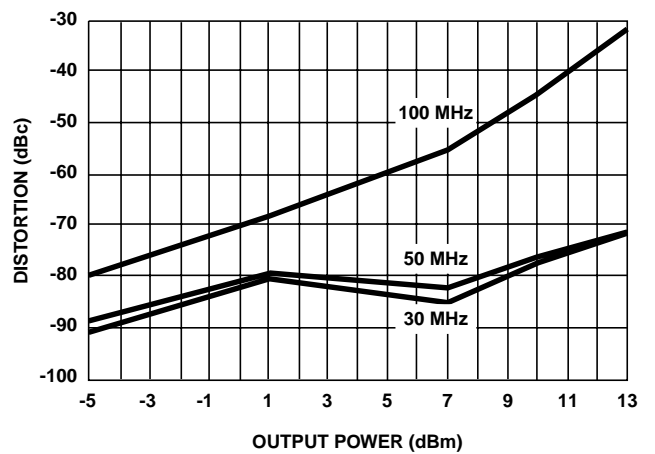


FIGURE 12. THIRD HARMONIC DISTORTION vs  $P_{OUT}$

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

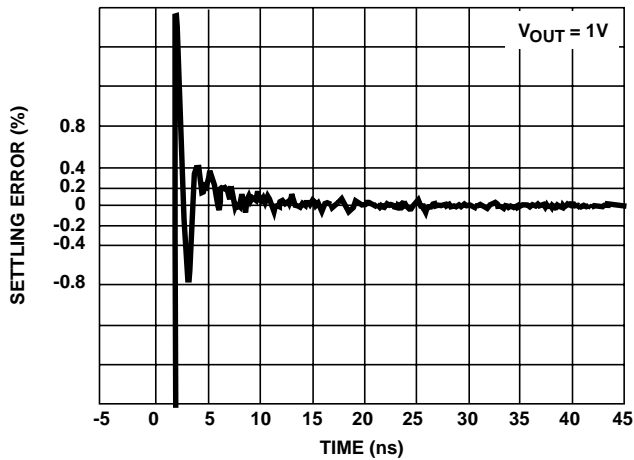


FIGURE 13. SETTLING RESPONSE

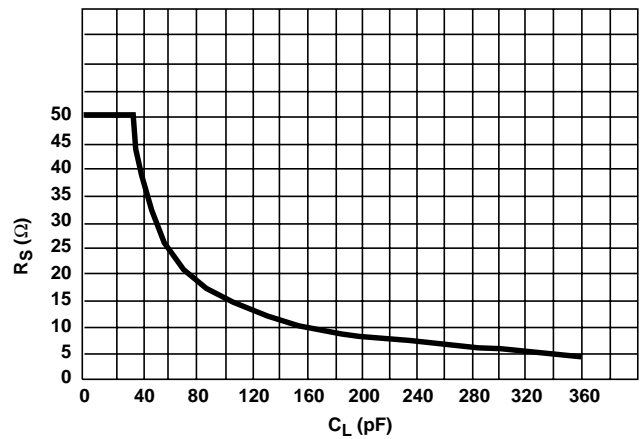


FIGURE 14. RECOMMENDED SERIES OUTPUT RESISTOR vs LOAD

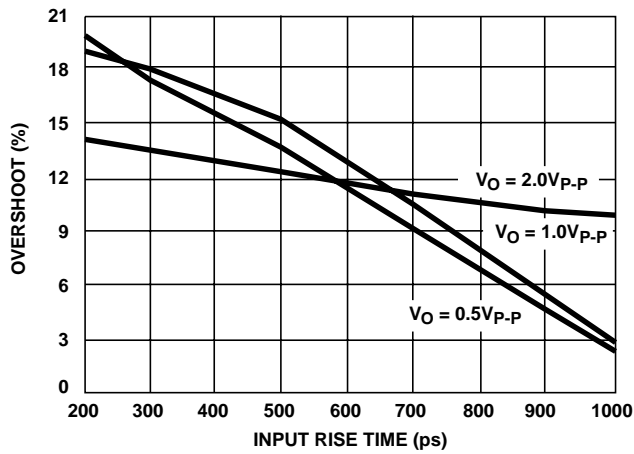


FIGURE 15. OVERSHOOT vs INPUT RISE TIME

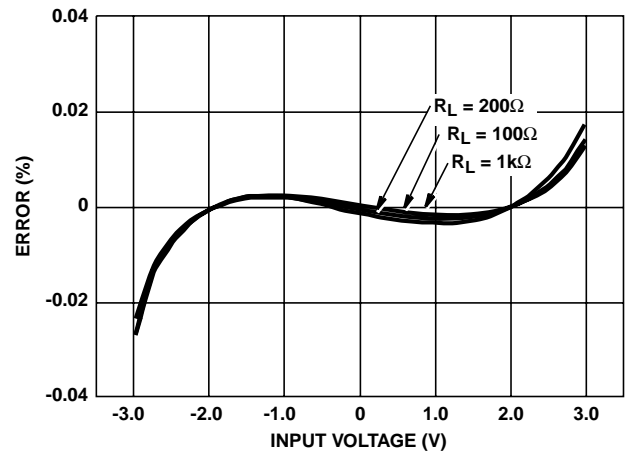


FIGURE 16. INTEGRAL LINEARITY ERROR

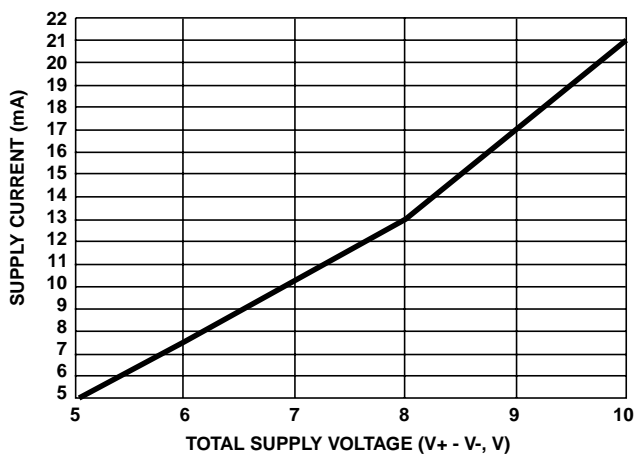


FIGURE 17. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

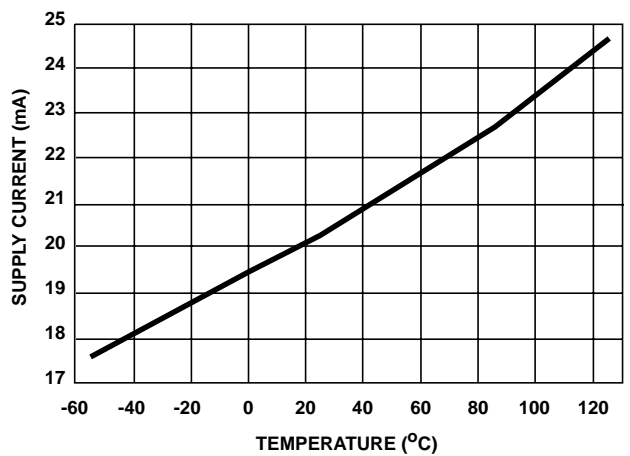


FIGURE 18. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

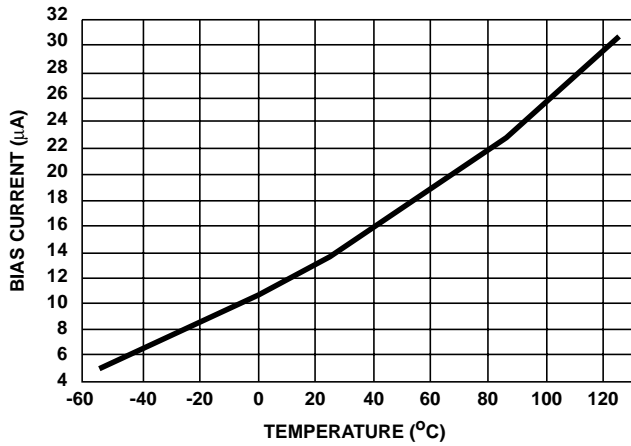


FIGURE 19. BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

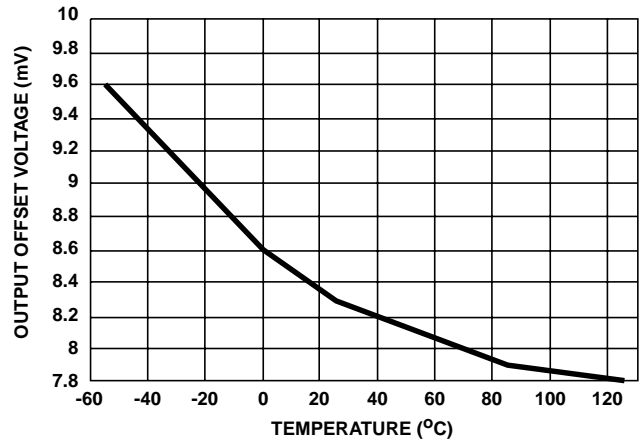


FIGURE 20. OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

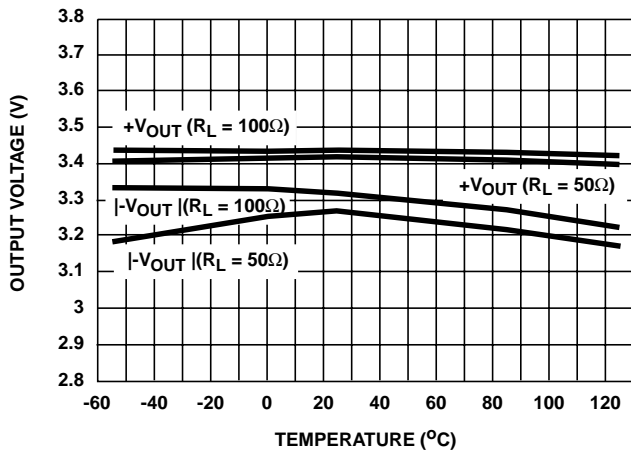


FIGURE 21. OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

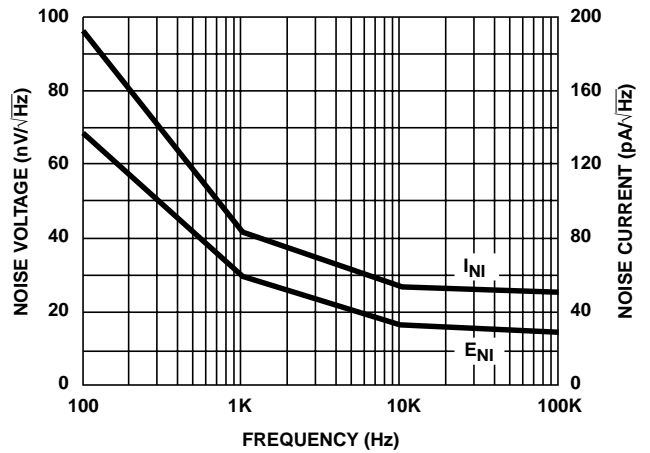


FIGURE 22. INPUT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

**Die Characteristics**

**DIE DIMENSIONS:**

63 mils x 44 mils x 19 mils  
1600µm x 1130µm x 483µm

**METALLIZATION:**

Type: Metal 1: AlCu(2%)/TiW  
Thickness: Metal 1: 8kÅ ±0.4kÅ  
Type: Metal 2: AlCu(2%)  
Thickness: Metal 2: 16kÅ ±0.8kÅ

**PASSIVATION:**

Type: Nitride  
Thickness: 4kÅ ±0.5kÅ

**TRANSISTOR COUNT:**

52

**SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up):**

Floating (Recommend Connection to V-)

**Metallization Mask Layout**

