



FHP3350, FHP3450 Triple and Quad Voltage Feedback Amplifiers

Features

- 0.1dB gain flatness to 30MHz
- 0.07%/0.03° differential gain/phase error
- 210MHz full power -3dB bandwidth at G = 2
- 1,100V/μs slew rate
- ±55mA output current (drives dual video load)
- ±83mA output short-circuit current
- Output swings to within 1.3V of either rail
- 3.6mA supply current per amplifier
- Minimum stable gain of 3dB or 1.5V/V
- FHP3350 - improved replacement for RC6333
- FHP3450 - improved replacement for RC6334
- Fully specified at +5V, and ±5V supplies

Applications

- Video driver
- RGB driver
- ADC buffer
- S-video amp
- Active filters

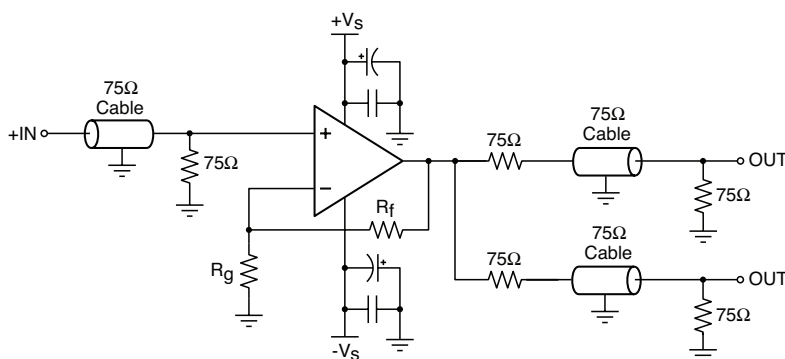
Description

The FHP3350 and FHP3450 are low-cost, high-performance, voltage-feedback amplifiers designed for video applications. These triple and quad amplifiers consume only 3.6mA of supply current per channel and are capable of driving dual (75Ω) video loads while providing 0.1dB of gain flatness to 30MHz. Consumer video applications also benefit from the low 0.07% differential gain and 0.03° differential phase errors. The FHP3350 offers three outputs that can be put into a high-impedance disable state to allow for video multiplexing or minimize power consumption.

These amplifiers are designed to operate from 5V (±2.5V) to 12V (±6V) supplies. The outputs swing to within 1.3V of either supply rail to accommodate video signals on a single 5V supply.

The FHP3350 and FHP3450 are designed on a complementary bipolar process. They provide 210MHz of full-power bandwidth and 1,100V/μs of slew rate at a supply voltage of ±5V. The combination of high performance, low power, and excellent video performance make these amplifiers well suited for use in many digital consumer video appliances as well as many general-purpose, high-speed applications.

Typical Application – Driving Dual Video Loads

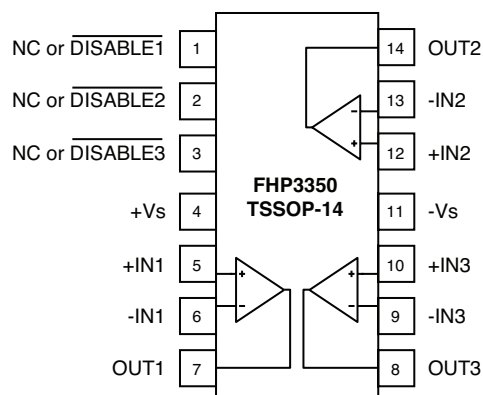


Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Lead Free	Operating Temp Range	Packaging Method
FHP3350IMTC14X	TSSOP-14	Yes	-40°C to +85°C	Reel
FHP3350IM14X	SOIC-14	Yes	-40°C to +85°C	Reel
FHP3450IMTC14X	TSSOP-14	Yes	-40°C to +85°C	Reel
FHP3450IM14X	SOIC-14	Yes	-40°C to +85°C	Reel

Moisture sensitivity level for all parts is MSL-1.

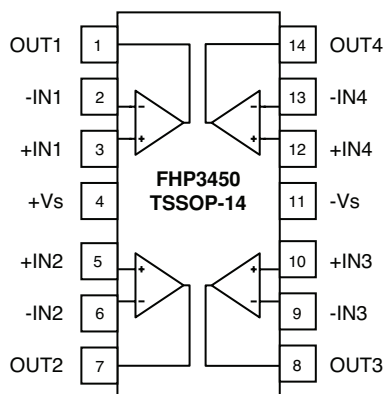
FHP3350 Pin Configurations



FHP3350 Pin Assignments

Pin#	Pin	Description
1	NC or DISABLE1	Channel 1 ENABLED if pin is left open or pulled above V_{ON} , DISABLED if pin is grounded or pulled below V_{OFF}
2	NC or DISABLE2	Channel 2 ENABLED if pin is left open or pulled above V_{ON} , DISABLED if pin is grounded or pulled below V_{OFF}
3	NC or DISABLE3	Channel 3 ENABLED if pin is left open or pulled above V_{ON} , DISABLED if pin is grounded or pulled below V_{OFF}
4	+Vs	Positive supply
5	+IN1	Positive Input, channel 1
6	-IN1	Negative Input, channel 1
7	OUT1	Output, channel 1
8	OUT3	Output, channel 3
9	-IN3	Negative Input, channel 3
10	+IN3	Positive Input, channel 3
11	-Vs	Negative supply
12	+IN2	Positive Input, channel 2
13	-IN2	Negative Input, channel 2
14	OUT2	Output, channel 2

FHP3450 Pin Configurations



FHP3450 Pin Assignments

Pin#	Pin	Description
1	OUT1	Output, channel 1
2	-IN1	Negative Input, channel 1
3	+IN1	Positive Input, channel 1
4	+Vs	Positive supply
5	+IN2	Positive Input, channel 2
6	-IN2	Negative Input, channel 2
7	OUT2	Output, channel 2
8	OUT3	Output, channel 3
9	-IN3	Negative Input, channel 3
10	+IN3	Positive Input, channel 3
11	-Vs	Negative supply
12	+IN4	Positive Input, channel 4
13	-IN4	Negative Input, channel 4
14	OUT4	Output, channel 4

Absolute Maximum Ratings

The “Absolute Maximum Ratings” are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristics tables are not guaranteed at the absolute maximum ratings. The “Recommended Operating Conditions” table defines the conditions for actual device operation.

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage	0	12.6	V
Input Voltage Range	$-V_s - 0.5V$	$+V_s + 0.5V$	V

Reliability Information

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Junction Temperature			150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65		150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)			300	°C
14-Lead TSSOP ¹		160		°C/W
14-Lead SOIC ¹		148		°C/W

Note:

1. Package thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), JEDEC standard, multi-layer test boards, still air.
Assumed power is concentrated in one channel, θ_{JA} is lower if power is distributed in all channels.

ESD Protection

ESD Protection	FHP3350		FHP3450	
Package	SOIC	TSSOP	SOIC	TSSOP
Human Body Model (HBM)	2kV	2kV	2kV	2kV
Charged Device Model (CDM)	2kV	2kV	2kV	1.5kV
Machine Model (MM)	250V	250V	TBD	TBD

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating Temperature Range	-40		+85	°C
Supply Voltage Range	3		12	V

Electrical Characteristics at +5V

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Frequency Domain Response						
BW_{ss}	-3dB Bandwidth	No Peaking, $G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 0.2V_{pp}$		190		MHz
BW_{Ls}	Full-Power Bandwidth	No Peaking, $G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$		190		MHz
$BW_{0.1dB}$	0.1dB Gain Flatness - Large Signal	$G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$		35		MHz
Time Domain Response						
t_R, t_F	Rise and Fall Time	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ step		2.0		ns
t_S	Settling Time to 0.1%	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		20		ns
OS	Overshoot	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ step		2.5		%
SR	Slew Rate	2V step. $G = -1$		800		V/ μ s
Distortion/Noise Response						
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-70		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-80		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-69		dB
DG	Differential Gain	NTSC (3.58MHz); AC coupled		0.08		%
DP	Differential Phase	NTSC (3.58MHz); AC coupled		0.02		°
e_n	Input Voltage Noise	> 100kHz		8.5		nV/Hz
i_n	Input Current Noise	> 100kHz		1		pA/Hz
X_{TALK}	Crosstalk	at 5MHz		-70		dB
DC Performance						
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage			1		mV
dV_{IO}	Average Drift			10		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{bn}	Input Bias Current			± 50		nA
dI_{bn}	Average Drift			0.33		nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO}	Input Offset Current			± 50		nA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC		75		dB
A_{OL}	Open Loop Gain	DC		55		dB
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			3.0		mA
I_{SD}	Disable Supply Current per Amp	Disable Mode		35		μA
Disable Characteristics						
OFF_{ISO}	Off Isolation	5MHz		-60		dB
$OFFC_{OUT}$	Off Output Capacitance			3		pF
CH_{ISO}	Channel-to-Channel Isolation	5MHz		-85		dB
T_{ON}	Turn-On Time			300		ns
T_{OFF}	Turn-Off Time			80		ns
V_{OFF}	Power Down Input Voltage	DISABLE pins; disabled if pin is grounded or pulled below V_{OFF}			$+V_S - 3.1$	V
V_{ON}	Enable Input Voltage	DISABLE pins; enabled if pin is left open or pulled above V_{ON}	$+V_S - 1.9$			V

Electrical Characteristics at +5V (Continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Characteristics						
R_{IN}	Input Resistance			70		$M\Omega$
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			1		pF
CMIR	Input Common Mode Voltage Range			1.2 to 3.8		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	DC, $V_{CM} = 1.5\text{V}$ to 3.5V		90		dB
Output Characteristics						
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		1 to 4		V
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$		1.1 to 3.9		V
I_{OUT}	Linear Output Current	$V_O = +V_S/2$		± 50		mA
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Output Current	$V_O =$ shorted to $+V_S$ or GND		± 75		mA

Electrical Characteristics at $\pm 5V$

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 5V$, $R_i = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Frequency Domain Response						
BW_{ss}	-3dB Bandwidth	No Peaking, $G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 0.2V_{pp}$		210		MHz
BW_{Ls}	Full-Power Bandwidth	No Peaking, $G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$		210		MHz
$BW_{0.1dB}$	0.1dB Gain Flatness - Large Signal	$G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$		30		MHz
$BW_{0.1dBss}$	0.1dB Gain Flatness - Small Signal	$G = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 0.2V_{pp}$		50		MHz
Time Domain Response						
t_R, t_F	Rise and Fall Time	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ step		2		ns
t_S	Settling Time to 0.1%	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		20		ns
OS	Overshoot	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ step		1		%
SR	Slew Rate	2V step. $G = -1$		1100		V/ μ s
Distortion / Noise Response						
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-70		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-74		dBc
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{pp}$, 5MHz		-68		dB
DG	Differential Gain	NTSC (3.58MHz); AC coupled		0.07		%
DP	Differential Phase	NTSC (3.58MHz); AC coupled		0.03		°
e_n	Input Voltage Noise	> 100kHz		9		nV/Hz
i_n	Input Current Noise	> 100kHz		1		pA/Hz
X_{TALK}	Crosstalk	at 5MHz		-71		dB
DC Performance						
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage ¹		-7	1	7	mV
dV_{IO}	Average Drift			15		μ V/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{bn}	Input Bias Current ¹		-500	± 100	500	nA
dI_{bn}	Average Drift			0.3		nA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO}	Input Offset Current ¹		-500	± 50	500	nA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio ¹	DC	58	75		dB
A_{OL}	Open Loop Gain ¹	DC	52	58		dB
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier ¹			3.6	5	mA
I_{SD}	Disable Supply Current per Amp ¹	Disable Mode		45	100	μ A
Disable Characteristics						
OFF_{ISO}	Off Isolation	5MHz		-65		dB
$OFFC_{OUT}$	Off Output Capacitance			3		pF
CH_{ISO}	Channel-to-Channel Isolation	5MHz		-85		dB
T_{ON}	Turn-On Time			300		ns
T_{OFF}	Turn-Off Time			80		ns
V_{OFF}	Power Down Input Voltage	DISABLE pins; disabled if pin is grounded or pulled below V_{OFF}			$+V_S - 3.1$	V
V_{ON}	Enable Input Voltage	DISABLE pins; enabled if pin is left open or pulled above V_{ON}	$+V_S - 1.9$			V

Notes:

1. 100% tested at 25°C

Electrical Characteristics at $\pm 5V$ (Continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 5V$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Characteristics						
R_{IN}	Input Resistance			70		$M\Omega$
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			0.6		pF
CMIR	Input Common Mode Voltage Range			-3.8 to 3.8		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio ¹	DC, $V_{CM} = -3.5V$ to $3.5V$	58	98		dB
Output Characteristics						
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 2k\Omega$		± 4		V
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ ¹	± 3.2	± 3.7		V
I_{OUT}	Linear Output Current	$V_O = 0V$		± 55		mA
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Output Current	V_O shorted to GND		± 83		mA

Notes:

1. 100% tested at 25°C

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

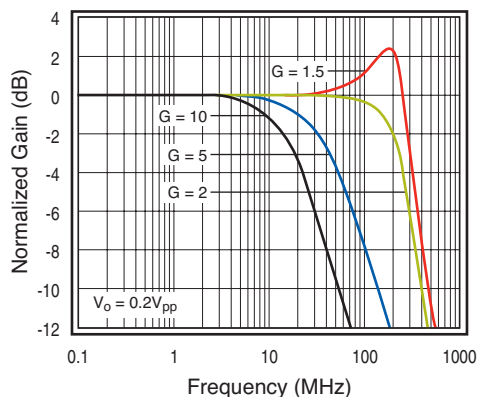


Figure 1. Non-Inverting Freq. Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

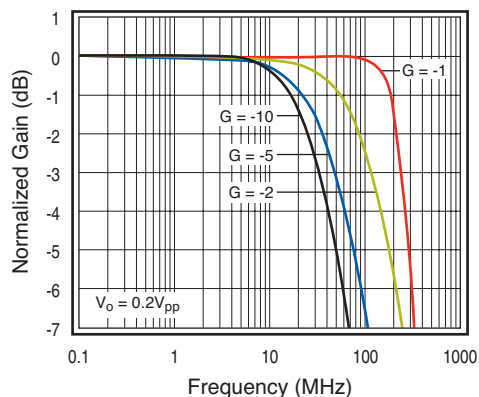


Figure 2. Inverting Freq. Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

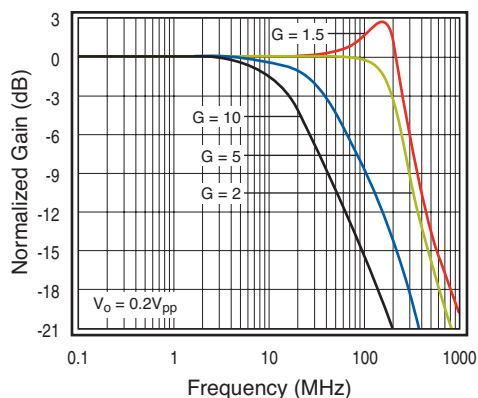


Figure 3. Non-Inverting Freq. Response (+5V)

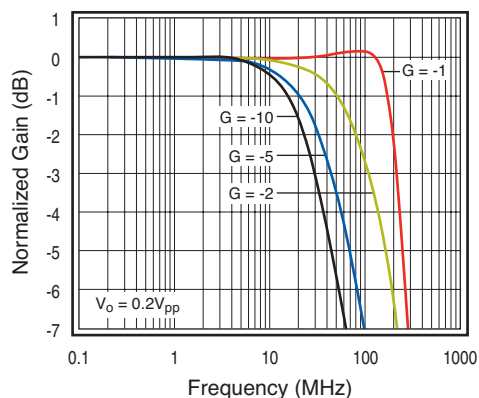


Figure 4. Inverting Freq. Response (+5V)

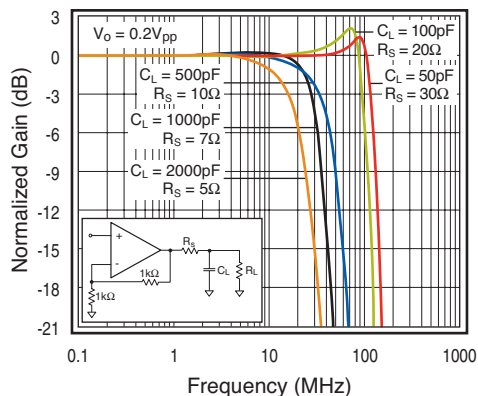


Figure 5. Frequency Response vs. C_L (+5V)

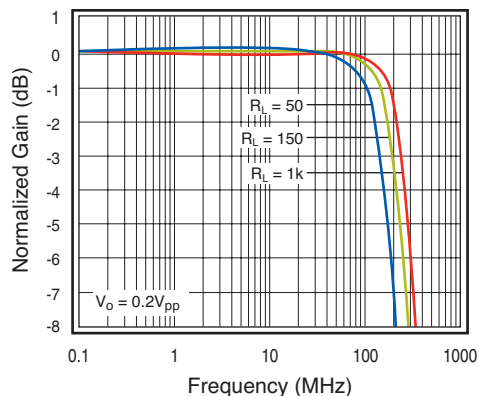


Figure 6. Frequency Response vs. R_L (+5V)

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

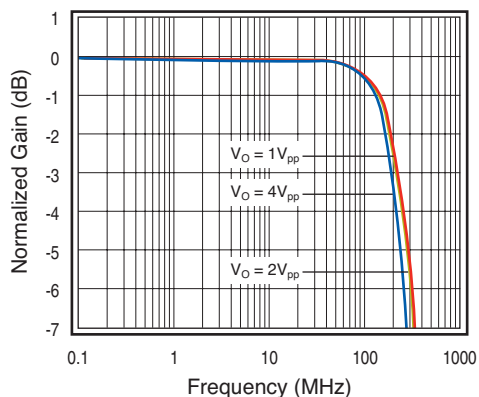


Figure 7. Large Signal Freq. Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

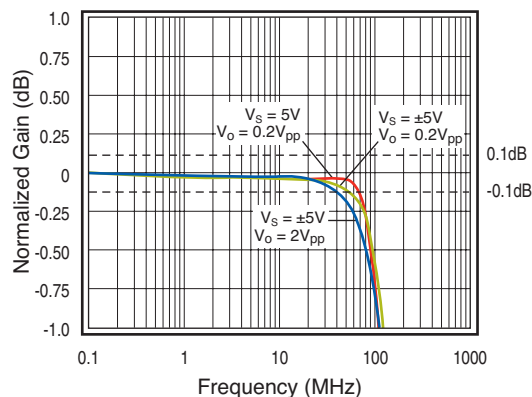


Figure 8. Gain Flatness vs. Frequency

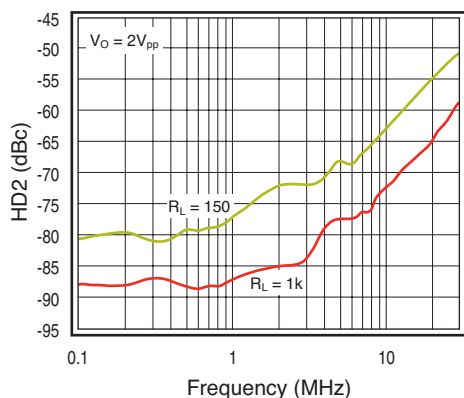


Figure 9. HD2 vs. Frequency ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

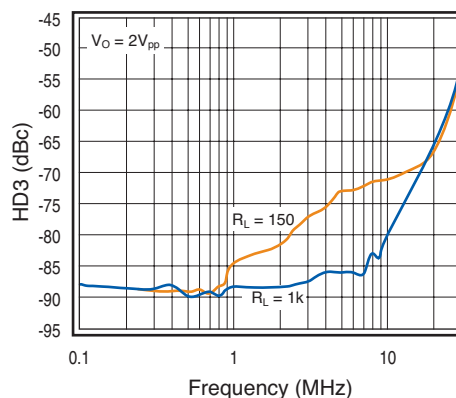


Figure 10. HD3 vs. Frequency ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

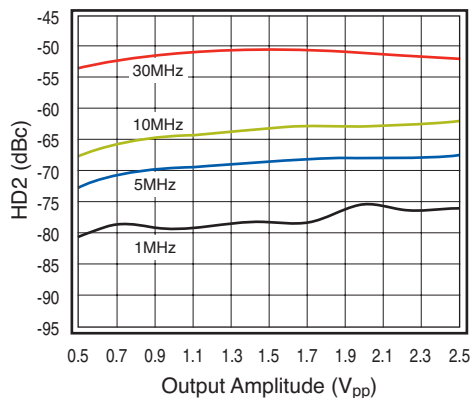


Figure 11. HD2 vs. V_O ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

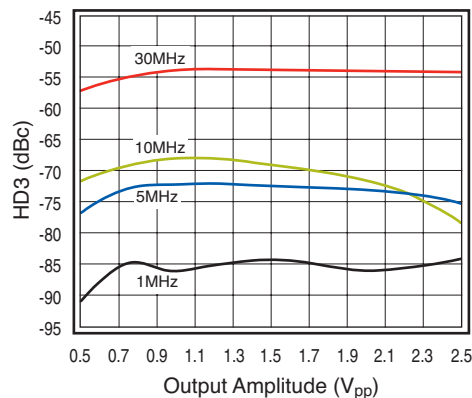


Figure 12. HD3 vs. V_O ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

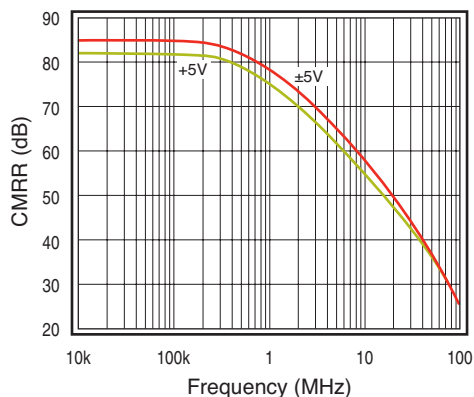


Figure 13. CMRR vs. Frequency

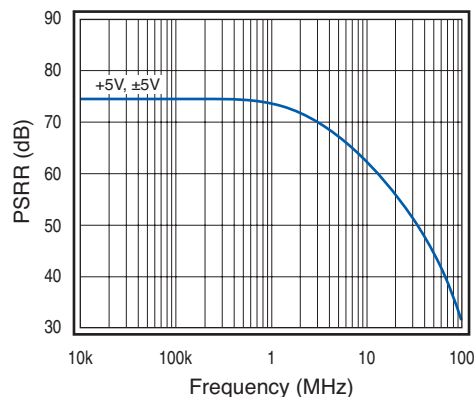


Figure 14. PSRR vs. Frequency

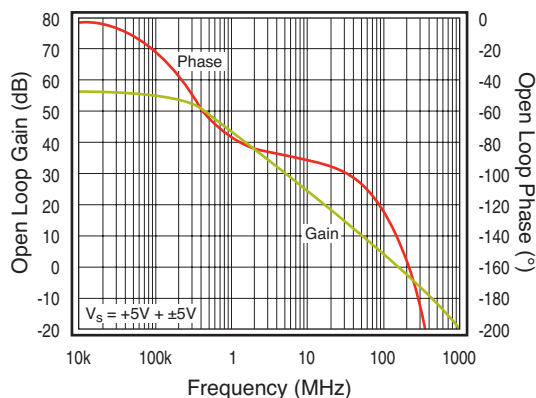


Figure 15. Open Loop Gain & Phase vs. Freq.

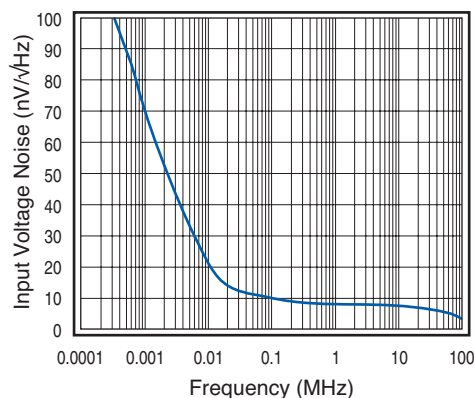


Figure 16. Input Voltage Noise (+5V)

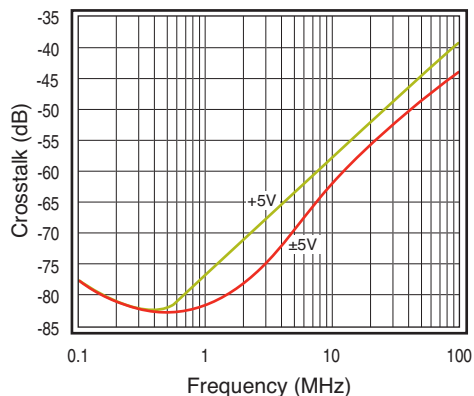


Figure 17. Crosstalk vs. Frequency (+5V)

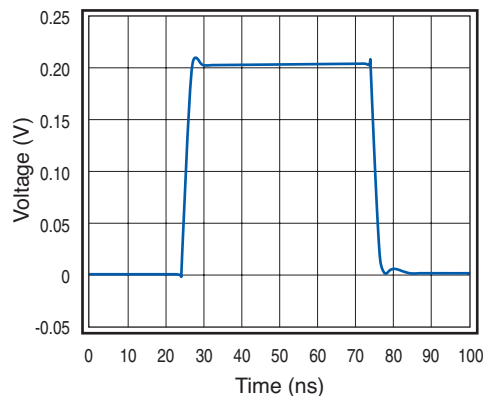


Figure 18. Small Signal Pulse Response (+5V)

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

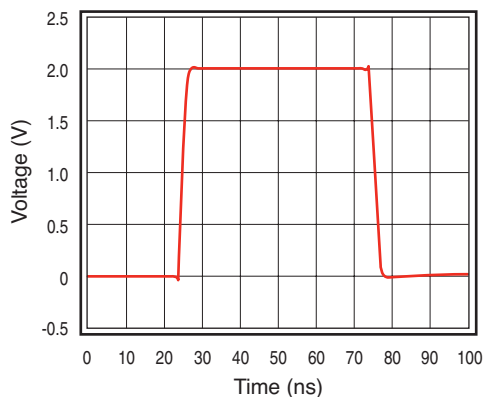


Figure 19. Large Signal Pulse Response (+5V)

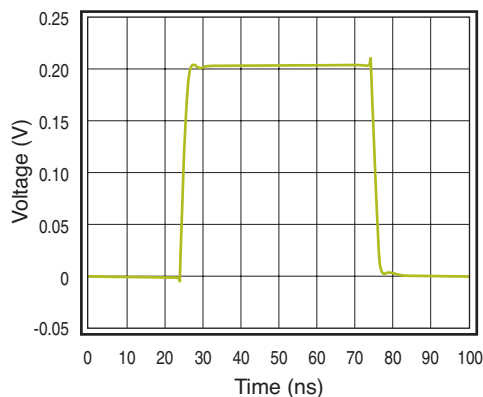


Figure 20. Small Signal Pulse Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

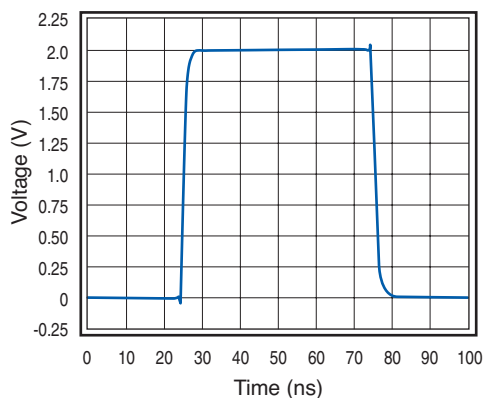


Figure 21. Large Signal Pulse Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

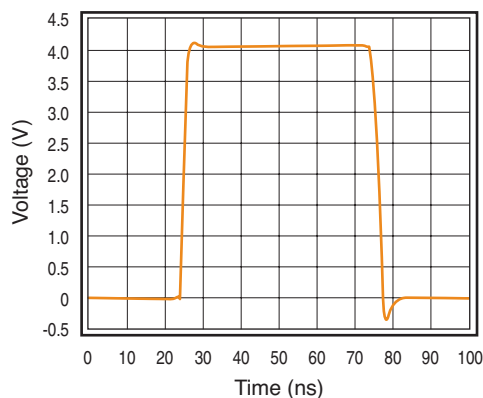


Figure 22. Large Signal Pulse Response ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

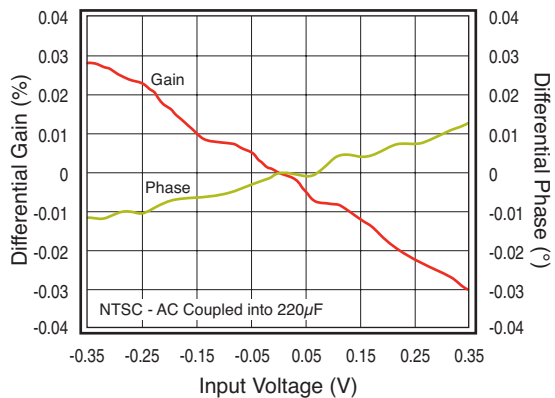


Figure 23. Differential Gain and Phase ($\pm 2.5\text{V}$)

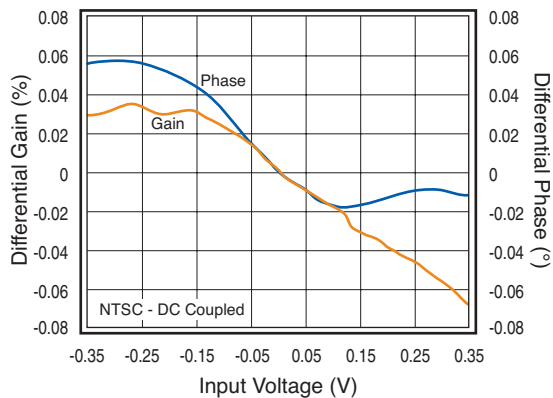


Figure 24. Differential Gain and Phase ($\pm 2.5\text{V}$)

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_f = 249\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_S/2$, $G = 2$; unless otherwise noted.

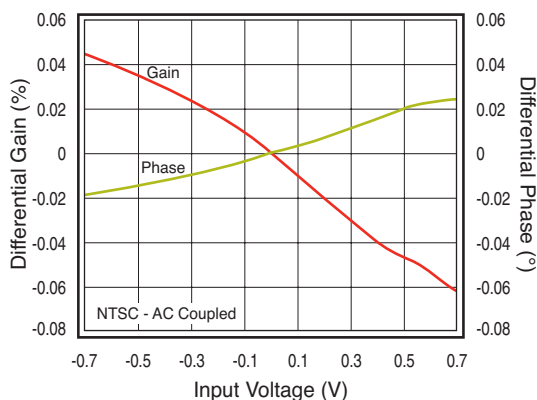


Figure 25. Differential Gain and Phase ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

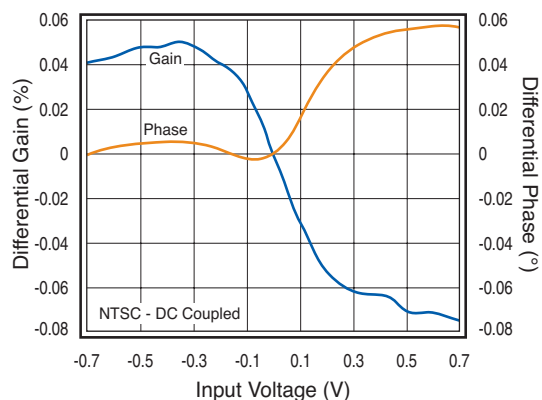


Figure 26. Differential Gain and Phase ($\pm 5\text{V}$)

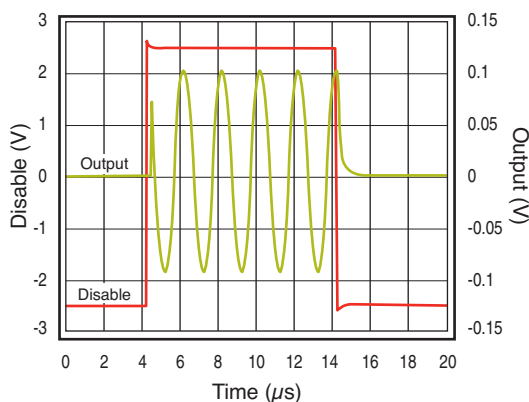


Figure 27. Enable/Disable Response ($\pm 2.5\text{V}$)

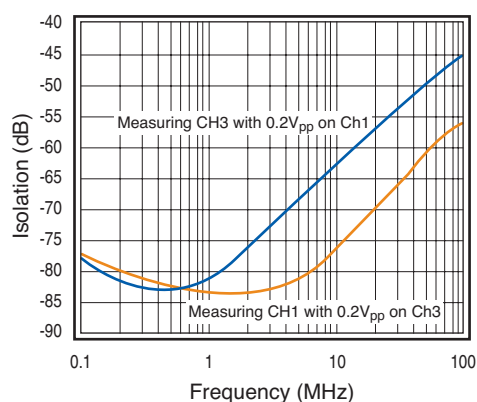


Figure 28. Channel-to-Channel Isolation ($+5\text{V}$)

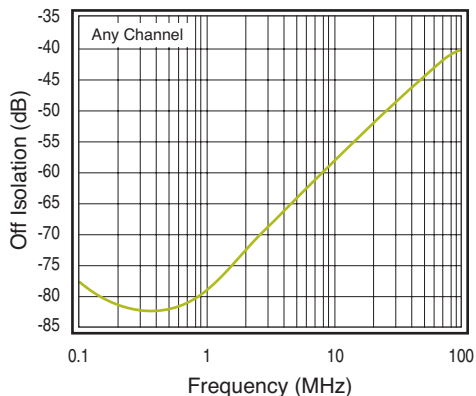


Figure 29. Off Isolation ($+5\text{V}$)

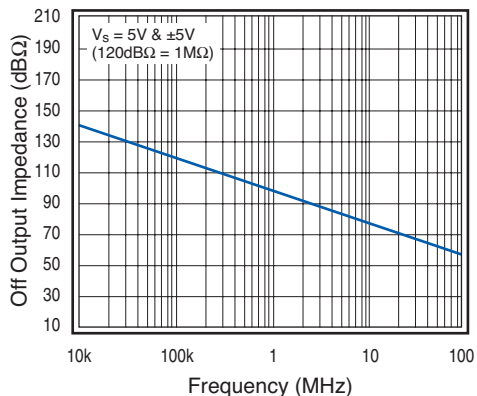


Figure 30. Off Output Impedance ($+5\text{V}$)

Applications Information

General Description

The FHP3350 and FHP3450 are low-cost, high-performance, voltage feedback amplifiers designed for video applications. These triple and quad amplifiers consume only 3.6mA of supply current per channel and are capable of driving dual (75Ω) video loads while providing 0.1dB of gain flatness to 30MHz. Consumer video applications also benefit from the low 0.07% differential gain and 0.03° differential phase errors. The FHP3350 offers three outputs that can be put into a high-impedance disable state to allow for video multiplexing or minimize power consumption.

These amplifiers are designed to operate from 5V (±2.5V) to 12V (±6V) supplies. The outputs swing to within 1.3V of either supply rail to accommodate video signals on a single 5V supply.

The FHP3350 and FHP3450 are designed on a complementary bipolar process. They provide 210MHz of full-power bandwidth and 1,100V/μs of slew rate at a supply voltage of ±5V. The combination of high performance, low power, and excellent video performance make these amplifiers well suited for use in many digital consumer video appliances as well as many general-purpose, high-speed applications.

Driving Capacitive Loads

The Frequency Response vs. C_L plot on page 8, illustrates the response of the FHP3350 Family. A small series resistance (R_s) at the output of the amplifier, illustrated in Figure 1, will improve stability and settling performance. R_s values in the Frequency Response vs. C_L plot were chosen to achieve maximum bandwidth with less than 1dB of peaking. For maximum flatness, use a larger R_s .

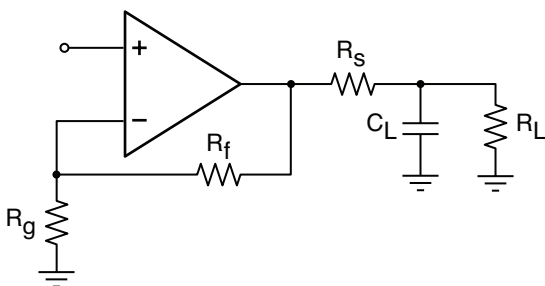


Figure 31. Typical Topology for Driving Capacitive Loads

Power Dissipation

The maximum internal power dissipation allowed is directly related to the maximum junction temperature. If the maximum junction temperature exceeds 150°C for an extended time, device failure may occur. The FHP3350 and FHP3450 are short circuit protected. However, this may not guarantee that the maximum junction temperature (+150°C) is not exceeded under all conditions. RMS Power Dissipation can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Power Dissipation} = I_s * (V_s+ - V_s-) + (V_s+ - V_{o(RMS)}) * I_{OUT(RMS)}$$

Where I_s is the supply current, V_s+ is the positive supply pin voltage, V_s- is the negative supply pin voltage, $V_{o(RMS)}$ is the RMS output voltage and $I_{OUT(RMS)}$ is the RMS output current delivered to the load. Follow the maximum power derating curves shown in Figure 32 below to ensure proper operation.

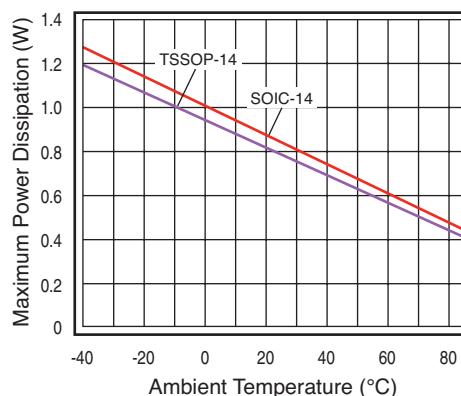


Figure 32. Maximum Power Derating

Overdrive Recovery

For an amplifier, an overdrive condition occurs when the output and/or input ranges are exceeded. The recovery time varies based on whether the input or output is overdriven and by how much the ranges are exceeded. The FHP3350/3450 will typically recover in less than 50ns from an overdrive condition. Figure 33 shows the FHP3350 in an overdriven condition.

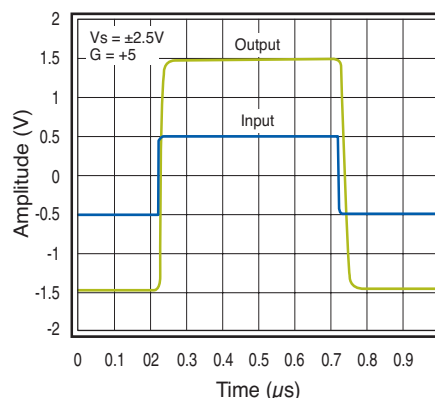


Figure 33. Overdrive Recovery

Layout Considerations

General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in high frequency performance. Fairchild has evaluation boards to use as a guide for high frequency layout and as aid in device testing and characterization. Follow the steps below as a basis for high frequency layout:

- Include 6.8 μ F and 0.01 μ F ceramic capacitors
- Place the 6.8 μ F capacitor within 0.75 inches of the power pin
- Place the 0.01 μ F capacitor within 0.1 inches of the power pin
- Remove the ground plane under and around the part, especially near the input and output pins to reduce parasitic capacitance
- Minimize all trace lengths to reduce series inductances

Refer to the evaluation board layouts below for more information.

Evaluation Board Information

The following evaluation boards are available to aid in the testing and layout of these devices:

Evaluation Board #	Products
KEB019	FHP3350IM14X
KEB020	FHP3350IMTC14X
KEB012	FHP3450IMTC14X
KEB018	FHP3450IM14X

Evaluation Board Schematics

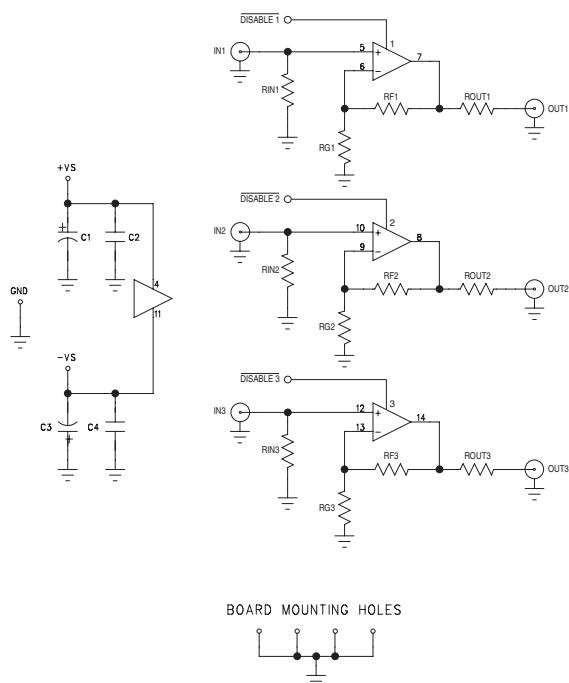


Figure 34. FHP3350 KEB019/KEB020 Schematic

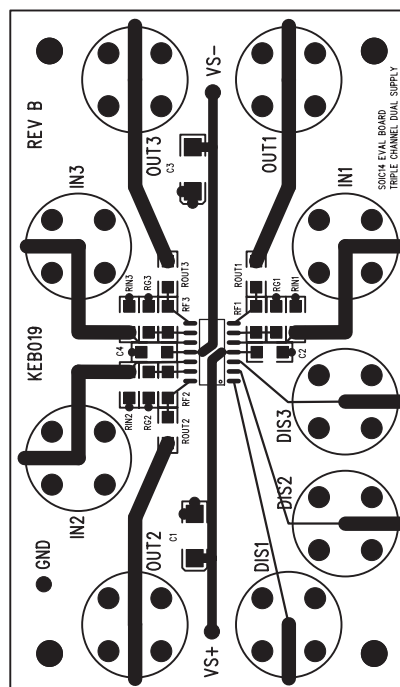


Figure 35. FHP3350 KEB019 (Top Side)

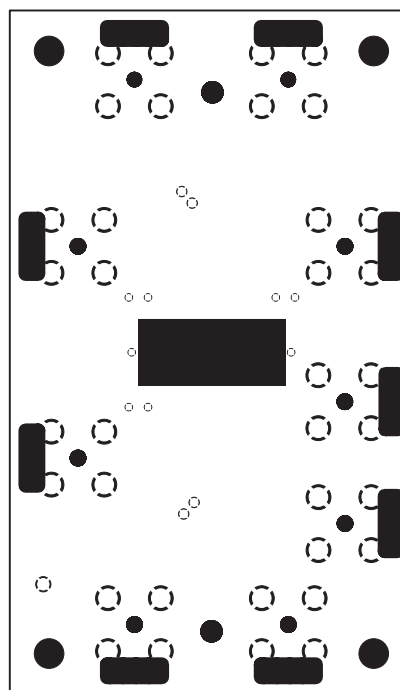


Figure 36. FHP3350 KEB019 (Bottom Side)

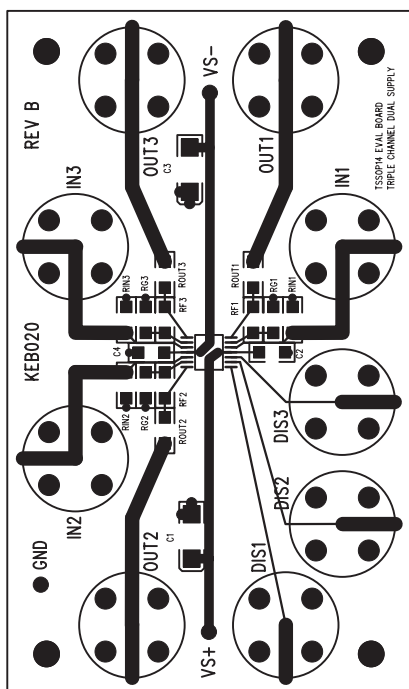


Figure 37. FHP3350 KEB020 (Top Side)

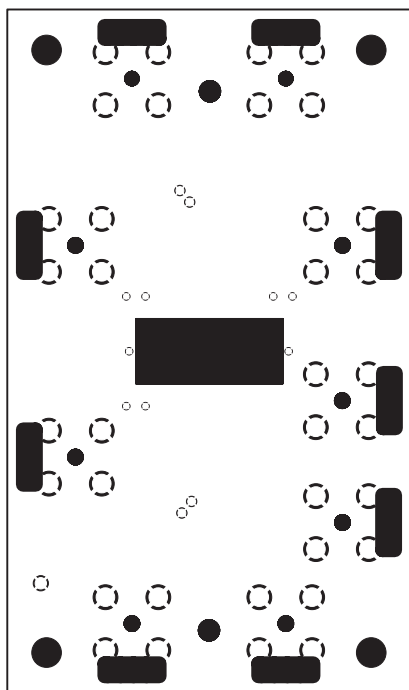


Figure 38. FHP3350 KEB020 (Bottom Side)

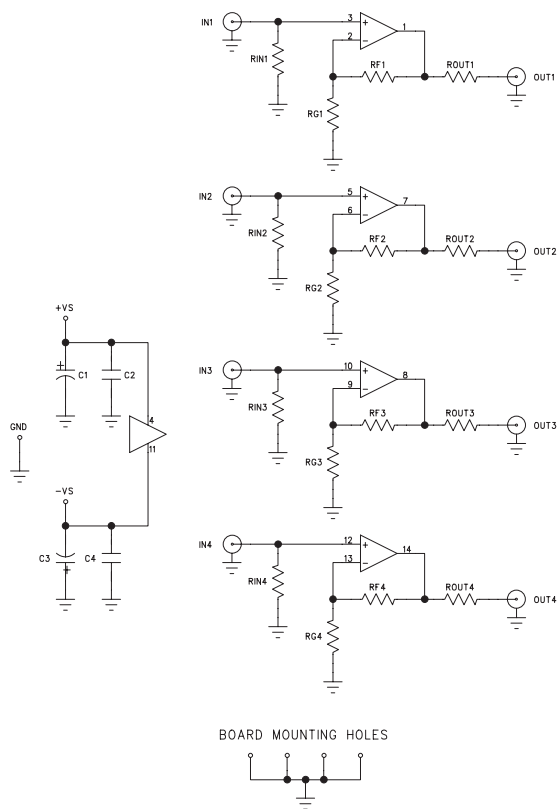


Figure 39. FHP3450 KEB012/KEB018 Schematic

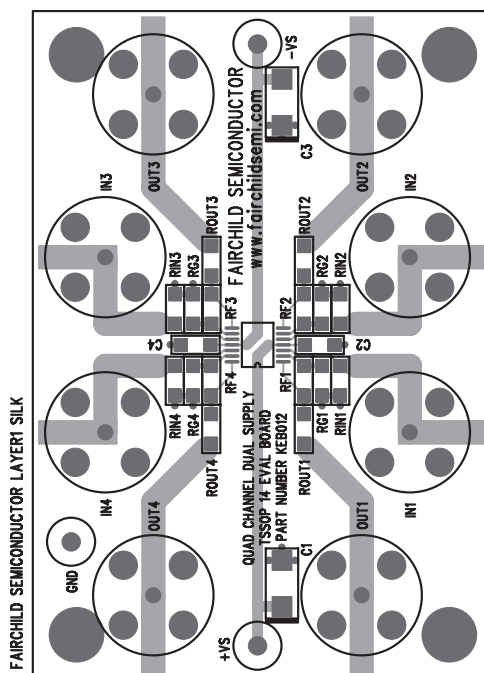


Figure 40. FHP3450 KEB012 (Top Side)

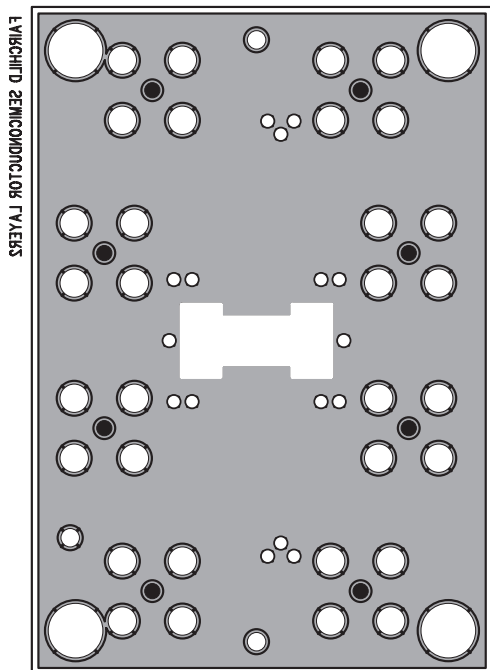


Figure 41. FHP3450 KEB012 (Bottom Side)

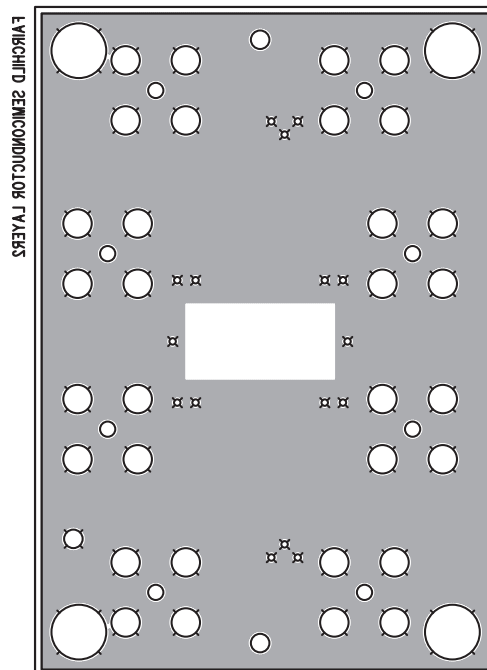


Figure 43. FHP3450 KEB018 (Bottom Side)

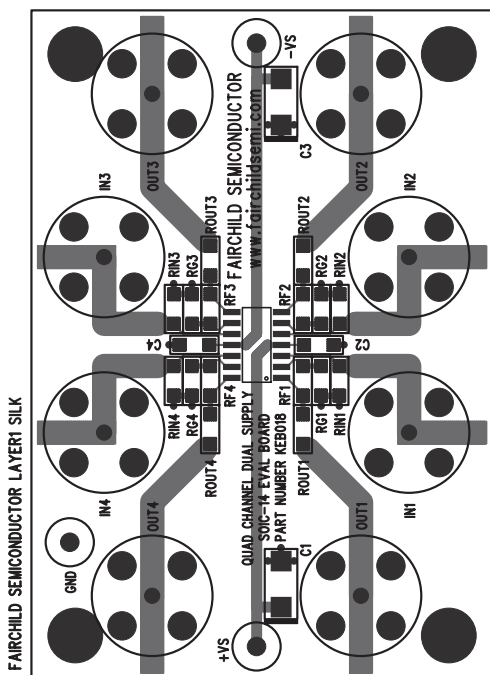
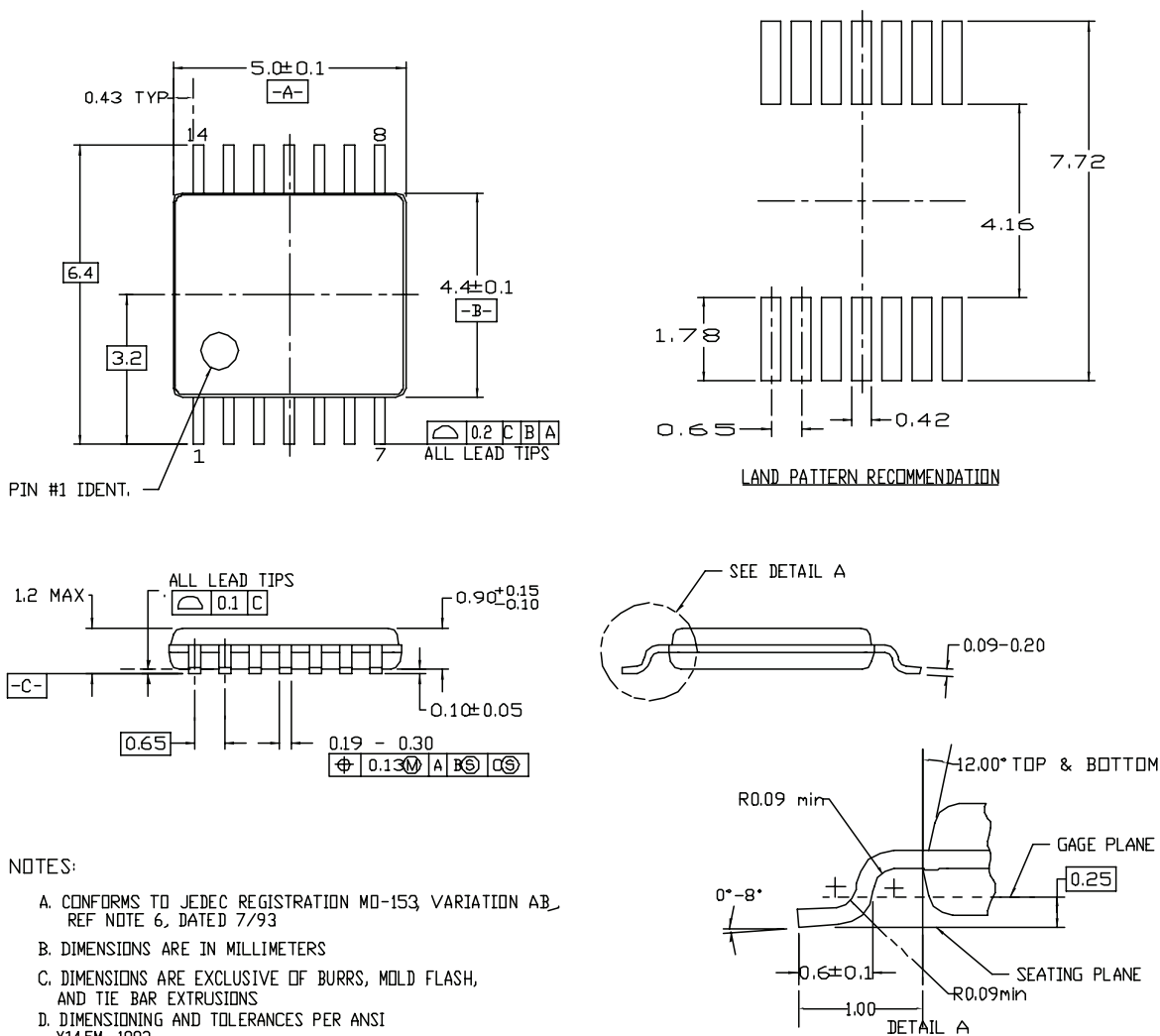


Figure 42. FHP3450 KEB018 (Top Side)

Mechanical Dimensions

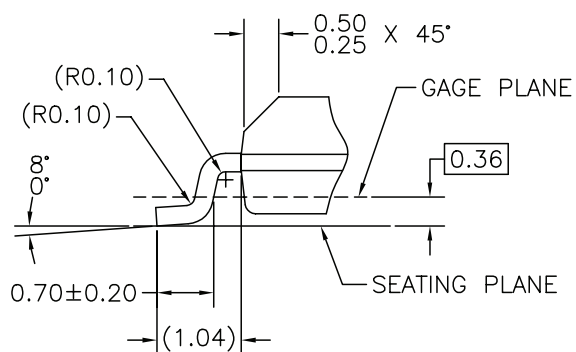
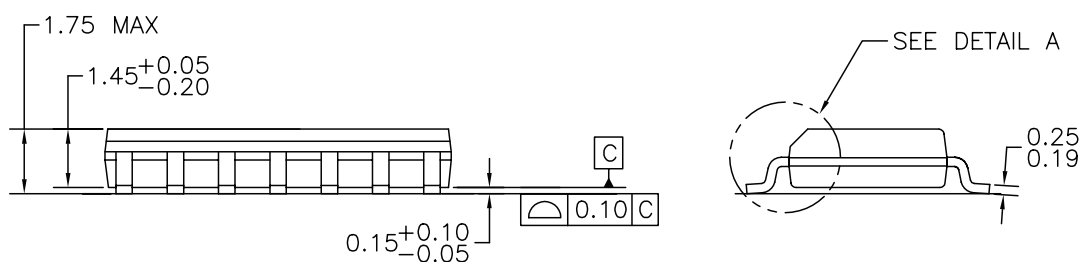
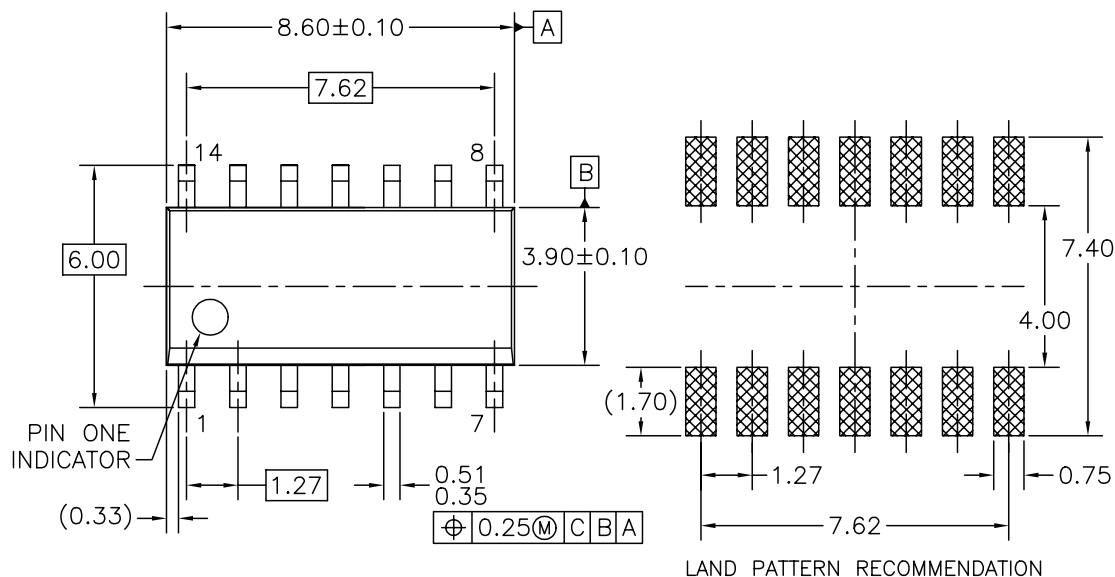
14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 4.4mm Wide Package Number MTC14 RevD



Mechanical Dimensions

14-Lead Small Outline Package (SOIC)

Number M14A RevL



M14AREVL

DETAIL A
SCALE: 20:1

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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