## FEATURES

High speed
140 MHz bandwidth ( $\mathbf{3} \mathrm{dB}, \mathrm{G}=+1$ )
120 MHz bandwidth ( $3 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{G}=+2$ )
35 MHz bandwidth ( $\mathbf{0 . 1 \mathrm { dB } , \mathrm { G } = + 2 \text { ) } ) ~ ( 2 )}$
$2500 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ slew rate
25 ns settling time to $0.1 \%$ (for a 2 V step)
65 ns settling time to $0.01 \%$ (for a 10 V step)
Excellent video performance ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ )
$0.01 \%$ differential gain, $0.01^{\circ}$ differential phase
Voltage noise of $1.9 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$
Low distortion: THD = -74 dB @ 10 MHz
Excellent dc precision: $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ m V}$ max input offset voltage
Flexible operation
Specified for $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ operation
$\pm 2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ output swing into a $75 \Omega$ load ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}= \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ )

## APPLICATIONS

Video crosspoint switchers, multimedia broadcast systems
HDTV compatible systems
Video line drivers, distribution amplifiers
ADC/DAC buffers
DC restoration circuits
Medical
Ultrasound
PET
Gamma
Counter applications

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A wideband current feedback operational amplifier, the AD811 is optimized for broadcast-quality video systems. The -3 dB bandwidth of 120 MHz at a gain of +2 and the differential gain and phase of $0.01 \%$ and $0.01^{\circ}\left(R_{L}=150 \Omega\right)$ make the AD811 an excellent choice for all video systems. The AD811 is designed to meet a stringent 0.1 dB gain flatness specification to a bandwidth of $35 \mathrm{MHz}(\mathrm{G}=+2)$ in addition to low differential gain and phase errors. This performance is achieved whether driving one or two back-terminated $75 \Omega$ cables, with a low power supply current of 16.5 mA . Furthermore, the AD811 is specified over a power supply range of $\pm 4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$.
(Continued on page 3)

## CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



Figure 1. 8-Lead Plastic ( $\mathrm{N}-8$ ), CERDIP (Q-8), SOIC (R-8)


Figure 2. 16-Lead SOIC (R-16)


Figure 3. 20-Terminal LCC (E-20A)


Figure 4. 20-Lead SOIC (R-20)

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The AD811 is also excellent for pulsed applications where transient response is critical. It can achieve a maximum slew rate of greater than $2500 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ with a settling time of less than 25 ns to $0.1 \%$ on a 2 V step and 65 ns to $0.01 \%$ on a 10 V step.

The AD811 is ideal as an ADC or DAC buffer in data acquisition systems due to its low distortion up to 10 MHz and its wide unity gain bandwidth. Because the AD811 is a current feedback amplifier, this bandwidth can be maintained over a wide range of gains. The AD811 also offers low voltage and current noise of $1.9 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$ and $20 \mathrm{pA} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$, respectively, and excellent dc accuracy for wide dynamic range applications.


Figure 5. Differential Gain and Phase


Figure 6. Frequency Response

## AD811

## SPECIFICATIONS

@ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{LOAD}}=150 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 1.

${ }^{1}$ The AD811JR is specified with $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ power supplies only, with operation up to $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$.
${ }^{2}$ See the Analog Devices military data sheet for $883 B$ tested specifications.
${ }^{3}$ FPBW = slew rate/( $2 \pi$ V ${ }_{\text {PEak }}$ ).
${ }^{4}$ Output power level, tested at a closed-loop gain of two.

| Parameter | Conditions | Vs | AD811J/A ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | AD811S ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| COMMON-MODE REJECTION <br> Vos (vs. Common Mode) <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max }}$ <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max }}$ <br> Input Current (vs. Common Mode) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}= \pm 2.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\text {Min }} \text { to } \mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 15 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 66 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 66 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | dB <br> dB <br> $\mu \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{V}$ |
| ```POWER SUPPLY REJECTION Vos +Input Current -Input Current``` | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}= \pm 4.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max }}$ <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max }}$ <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max }}$ |  | 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | dB <br> $\mu \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{V}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{V}$ |
| INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  | $\mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$ |
| INPUT CURRENT NOISE | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  | 20 |  |  | 20 |  | $\mathrm{pA} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$ |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS <br> Voltage Swing, Useful Operating Range ${ }^{3}$ <br> Output Current <br> Short-Circuit Current <br> Output Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{J}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { (Open Loop @ } 5 \mathrm{MHz} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 15 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 2.9 \\ & \pm 12 \\ & 100 \\ & 150 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 2.9 \\ & \pm 12 \\ & 100 \\ & 150 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| INPUT CHARACTERISTIC <br> +Input Resistance <br> -Input Resistance <br> Input Capacitance <br> Common-Mode Voltage Range | +Input | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 15 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 14 \\ & 7.5 \\ & \pm 3 \\ & \pm 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 14 \\ & 7.5 \\ & \pm 3 \\ & \pm 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & \Omega \\ & \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| POWER SUPPLY Operating Range Quiescent Current |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 15 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 4.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 18 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 4.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 18 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | V <br> mA <br> mA |
| TRANSISTOR COUNT | Number of Transistors |  |  | 40 |  |  | 40 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ The AD811JR is specified with $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ power supplies only, with operation up to $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$.
${ }^{2}$ See the Analog Devices military data sheet for 883B tested specifications.
${ }^{3}$ Useful operating range is defined as the output voltage at which linearity begins to degrade.

## AD811

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

| Parameter | Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply Voltage | $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\quad$ AD811JR Grade Only | $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Internal Power Dissipation | Observe Derating Curves |
| 8-Lead PDIP Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| 8-Lead CERDIP Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| 8-Lead SOIC Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=155^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| 16-Lead SOIC Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| 20-Lead SOIC Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| 20-Lead LCC Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Output Short-Circuit Duration | $\mathrm{Observe} \mathrm{Derating} \mathrm{Curves}_{\text {Common-Mode Input Voltage }}$ |
| Differential Input Voltage | $\pm 6 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range $(\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{E})$ | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range $(\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R})$ | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range |  |
| AD811J | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| AD811A | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| AD811S | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature Range | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| (Soldering 60 sec) |  |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum power that can be safely dissipated by the AD811 is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature. For the plastic packages, the maximum safe junction temperature is $145^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For the CERDIP and LCC packages, the maximum junction temperature is $175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If these maximums are exceeded momentarily, proper circuit operation is restored as soon as the die temperature is reduced. Leaving the device in the "overheated" condition for an extended period can result in device burnout. To ensure proper operation, it is important to observe the derating curves in Figure 22 and Figure 25.

While the AD811 is internally short-circuit protected, this may not be sufficient to guarantee that the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded under all conditions. An important example is when the amplifier is driving a reverse-terminated $75 \Omega$ cable and the cable's far end is shorted to a power supply. With power supplies of $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ (or less) at an ambient temperature of $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less, and the cable shorted to a supply rail, the amplifier is not destroyed, even if this condition persists for an extended period.

## METALIZATION PHOTOGRAPH

Contact the factory for the latest dimensions.


Figure 7. Metalization Photograph Dimensions Shown in Inches and (Millimeters)

## ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.


## AD811

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-095AA
CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES; MILLIMETER DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF INCH EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN

Figure 50. 8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]

$$
(N-8)
$$

Dimensions shown in inches and (millimeters)


CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES; MILLIMETER DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF INCH EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012AA CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN

Figure 52. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC] Narrow Body (R-8)
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)


CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES; MILLIMETER DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF INCH EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN

Figure 53. 20-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier [LCC] (E-20A)
Dimensions shown in inches and (millimeters)

Figure 51. 8-Lead Ceramic Dual In-Line Package [CERDIP] (Q-8)
Dimensions shown in inches and (millimeters)

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AD811AN | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package (PDIP) | $\mathrm{N}-8$ |
| AD811ANZ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package (PDIP) | $\mathrm{N}-8$ |
| AD811AR-16 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | $\mathrm{R}-16$ |
| AD811AR-16-REEL | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-16 |
| AD811AR-16-REEL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | $\mathrm{R}-16$ |
| AD811AR-20 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-20 |
| AD811AR-20-REEL | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-20 |
| AD811JR | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-8 |
| AD811JR-REEL | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-8 |
| AD811JR-REEL7 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-8 |
| AD811JRZ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-LeadStandard Small Outline Package (SOIC) | R-8 |
| AD811SQ/883B | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Ceramic Dual In-Line Package (CERDIP) | Q-8 |
| 5962-9313101MPA | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Ceramic Dual In-Line Package (CERDIP) | Q-8 |
| AD811SE/883B | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC) | E-20A |
| 5962-9313101M2A | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC) | E-20A |
| AD811ACHIPS | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | DIE |
| AD811SCHIPS | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | DIE |

[^0]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Pb}$-free part.

