

# HA16631P, HA16631MP

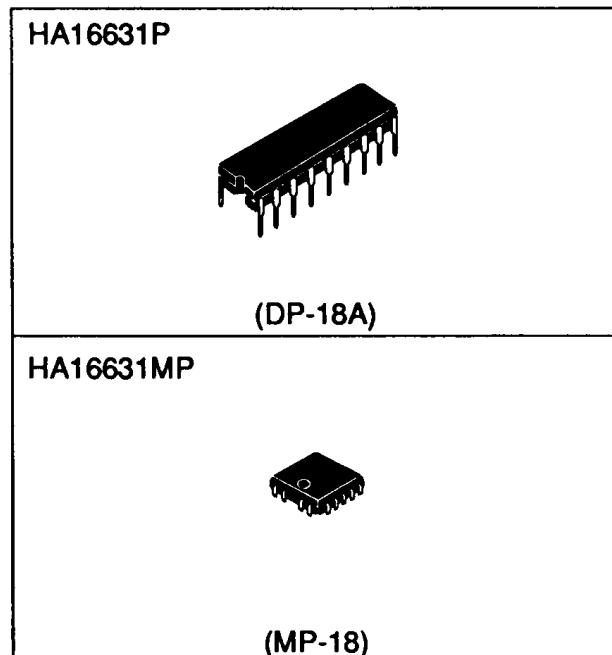
## Read Amplifier

### Description

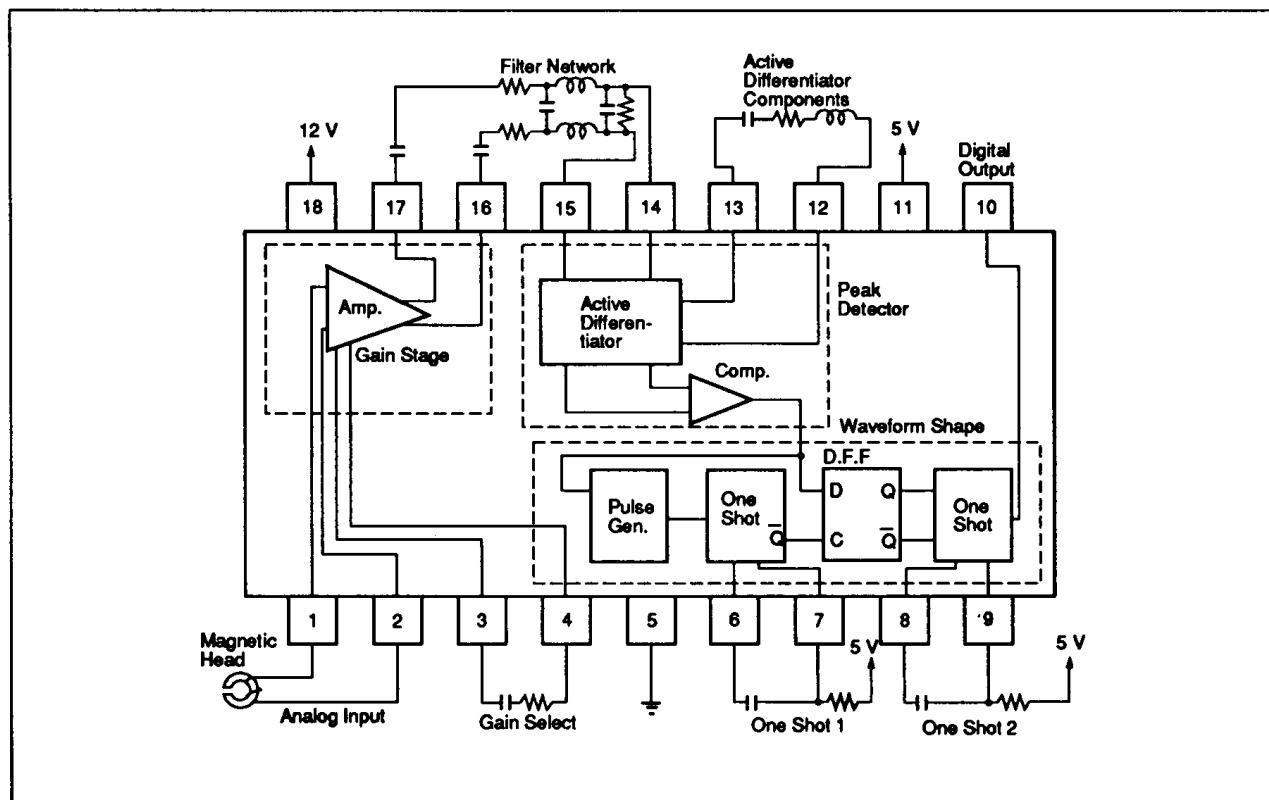
The HA16631P and HA16631MP monolithic read amplifiers for flexible disk drives provide wave-shaped output signals. The differentiator, zero-volt comparator generate data pulses from the amplified signals from the magnetic head and waveform shaper section.

### Features

- Combines all the flexible disk read amplifier function active circuits in one chip
- Direct connection with TTLs

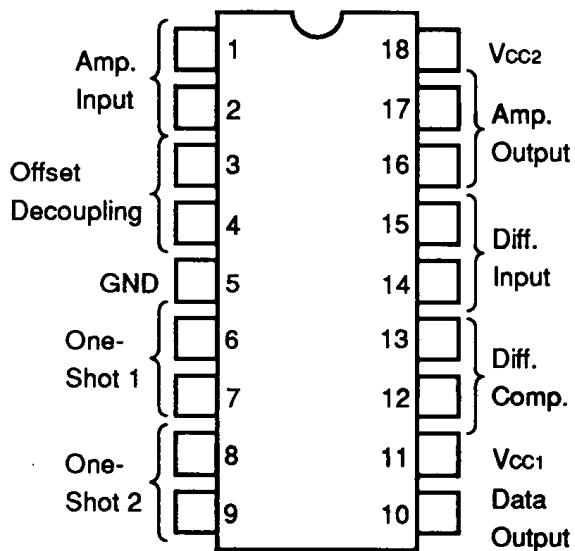


### Block Diagram



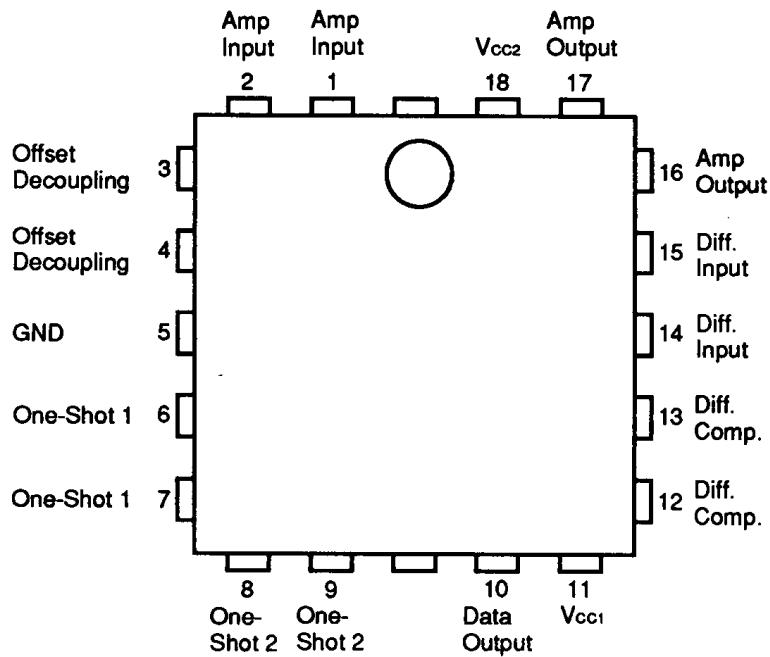
**Pin Arrangement**

HA16631P



(Top view)

HA16631MP



(Top view)

# HA16631P, HA16631MP

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage (Pin 11)	V <sub>CC1</sub>	7.0	V
Power supply voltage (Pin 18)	V <sub>CC2</sub>	16	V
Input voltage (Pins 1 and 2)	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.2 to +7.0	V
Output voltage (Pin 10)	V <sub>O</sub>	-0.2 to +7.0	V
Differential input voltage (Pins 1 and 2)	V <sub>IN</sub> (diff)	0 to +5.0	V
Operating temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	0 to +70	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to +125	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

### Operating Power Supply Voltage Range ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition	Test Circuit
Power supply voltage range	V <sub>CC1R</sub>	4.75	5.00	5.25	V		
Power supply voltage range	V <sub>CC2R</sub>	10.0	12.0	14.0	V		

Amplifier Section ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC1} = 5.0$  V,  $V_{CC2} = 12.0$  V, unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition	Test Circuit
Differential voltage gain	AVD	80	110	140	V/V	f = 250 kHz, V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 mVrms V <sub>CC1R</sub> , V <sub>CC2R</sub>	Fig. 2
Input bias current	I <sub>IB</sub>	—	1	9	μA	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 12 V, V <sub>CM</sub> = 4 V	Fig. 4
Common mode voltage range	V <sub>CM</sub>	1.85	—	6.2	V		Fig. 2
Output distortion ratio	THD	—	1.5	5	%	f = 1 kHz, V <sub>IN</sub> = 25 mVp-p V <sub>CC1R</sub> , V <sub>CC2R</sub>	Fig. 2
Differential output voltage swing	V <sub>OD</sub>	3.0	4.2	—	Vp-p	V <sub>CC1R</sub> , V <sub>CC2R</sub>	Fig. 2
Output source current	I <sub>O</sub>	—	8.0	—	mA		Fig. 8
Output sink current (Pins 16 and 17)	I <sub>OS</sub>	2.8	4	—	mA	V <sub>CC1R</sub> , V <sub>CC2R</sub>	Fig. 9
Input resistance	r <sub>IN</sub>	30	120	—	kΩ		Fig. 5
Output resistance	r <sub>O</sub>	—	15	—	Ω		Fig. 6
Common mode rejection ratio	CMRR	50	—	—	dB	f = 100 kHz, V <sub>IN</sub> = 200 mVp-p	Fig. 11

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Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition	Test Circuit
Power supply rejection ratio VCC1	PSRR1	50	—	—	dB	VCC = 12.0 V 4.75 V $\leq$ VCC1 $\leq$ 5.25 V	Fig. 10
Power supply rejection ratio VCC2	PSRR2	60	—	—	dB	VCC1 = 5.0 V 10.0 V $\leq$ VCC2 $\leq$ 14.0 V	Fig. 10
Differential output offset voltage	VDO	—	—	0.4	V		Fig. 7
Common mode output voltage VCO	—	—	3.1	—	V		Fig. 7
Effective differential emitter resistance (Pins 3 and 4)	REFF	370	570	770	$\Omega$		Fig. 3

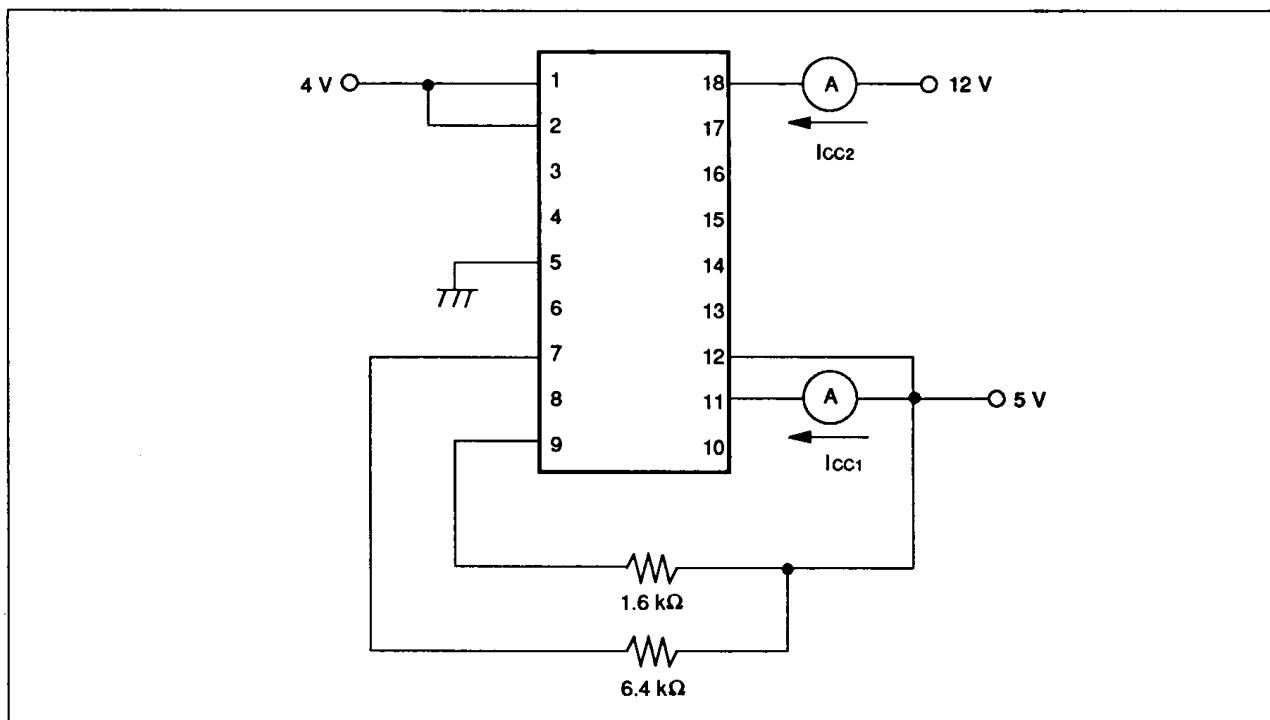
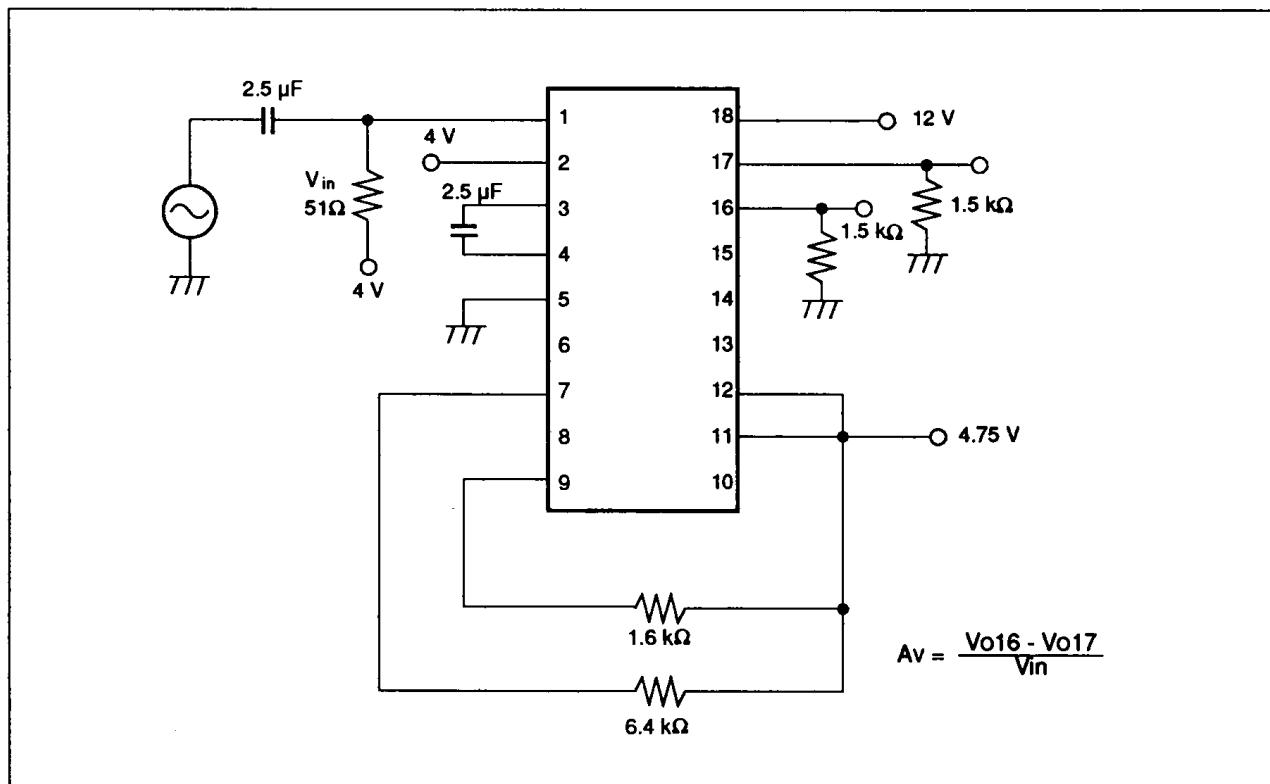
**Peak Detector Section (Ta = 25°C, VCC1 = 5.0 V, VCC2 = 12.0 V, unless otherwise specified)**

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition	Test Circuit
Sink current (Pins 12 and 13)	ISD	1.0	1.5	—	mA		Fig. 12
Peak shift	Ps	—	—	5	%	f = 250 kHz, VIN = 1.0 Vp-p	Fig. 13
Input resistance	rID	—	30	—	k $\Omega$		Fig. 17
Output resistance	rOP	—	40	—	$\Omega$		

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Waveform Shaper Section ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ ,  $VCC1R$ ,  $VCC2R$ , unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition	Test Circuit
Output voltage H (Pin 10)	$V_{OH}$	2.7	—	—	V	$VCC1 = 4.75 V$ $VCC2 = 12.0 V$ , $I_{OH} = -0.4 mA$	Fig. 15
Output voltage L (Pin 10)	$V_{OL}$	—	—	0.5	V	$VCC1 = 4.75 V$ $VCC2 = 12.0 V$ , $I_{OL} = 8 mA$	Fig. 16
Rising time (Pin 10)	$t_{TLH}$	—	—	25	ns	$VCC1 = 5.0 V$ , $VCC2 = 12.0 V$ $V_{out} = 0.5 V$ $\rightarrow 2.7 V$	Fig. 14
Falling time (Pin 10)	$t_{THL}$	—	—	25	ns	$VCC1 = 5.0 V$ , $VCC2 = 12.0 V$ $V_{out} = 2.7 V$ $\rightarrow 0.5 V$	Fig. 14
Timing range #1	$t_{1A, B}$	600	—	2000	ns	$f = 125 kHz$	
		600	—	1000	ns	$f = 250 kHz$	
Timing accuracy #1	$t_1$	850	1000	1150	ns	$t_1 = 0.625 C_1 R_1$ +150 $C_1 = 200 pF$ , $R_1 = 6.8 k\Omega$	Fig. 14
Timing capacitance #1	$C_1$	150	—	680	pF		Fig. 14
Timing resistance #1	$R_1$	1.5	—	10	k $\Omega$		Fig. 14
Timing range #2	$t_{2A, B}$	150	—	1000	ns	$f = 125 kHz$	
		150	—	750	ns	$f = 250 kHz$	
Timing accuracy #2	$t_2$	170	200	230	ns	$t_1 = 0.625 C_1 R_1$ $C_1 = 200 pF$ , $R_1 = 1.6 k\Omega$	Fig. 14
Timing capacitance #2	$C_2$	100	—	800	pF		Fig. 14
Timing resistance #2	$R_2$	1.5	—	10	k $\Omega$		Fig. 14

**Test Circuits****Figure 1 Power Supply Current****Figure 2 Voltage Gain, Band-width, Output Voltage Swing, Output Distortion Ratio**

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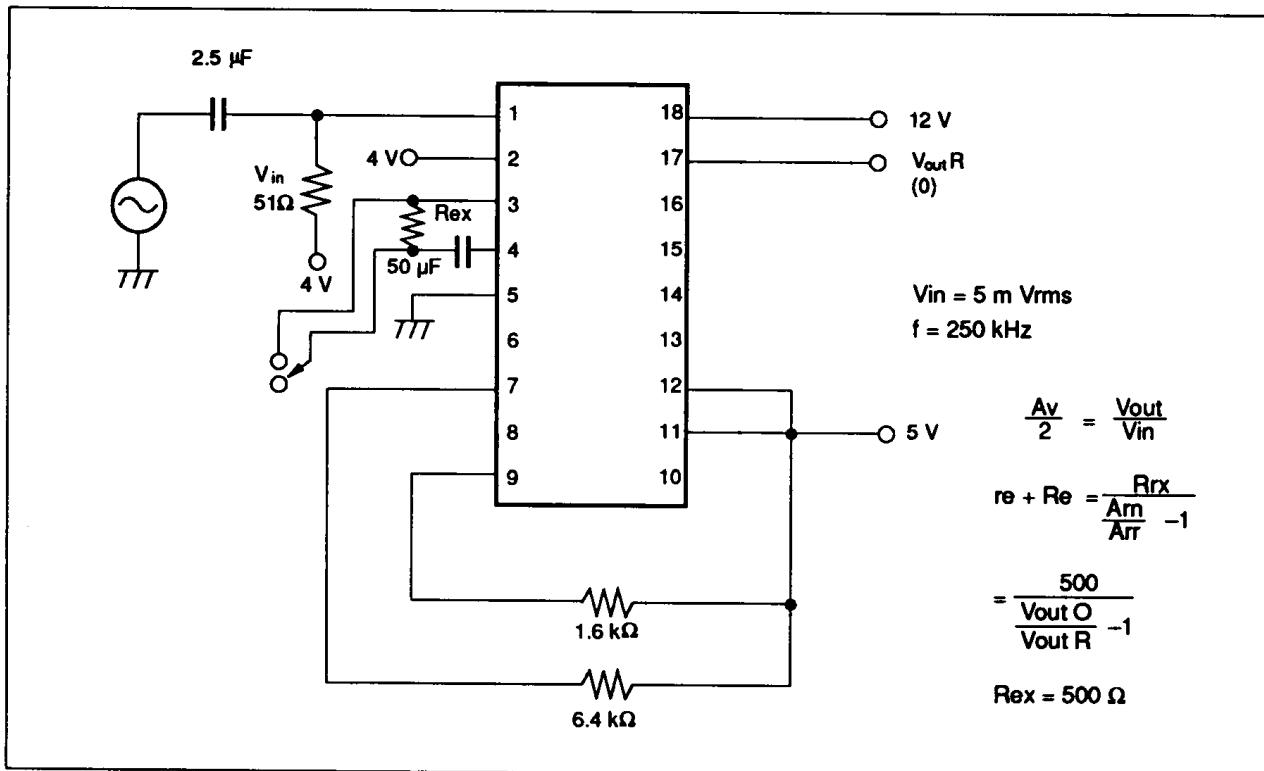


Figure 3 Pre-Amplifier Section Effective Emitter Resistance (Pins 3 and 4)

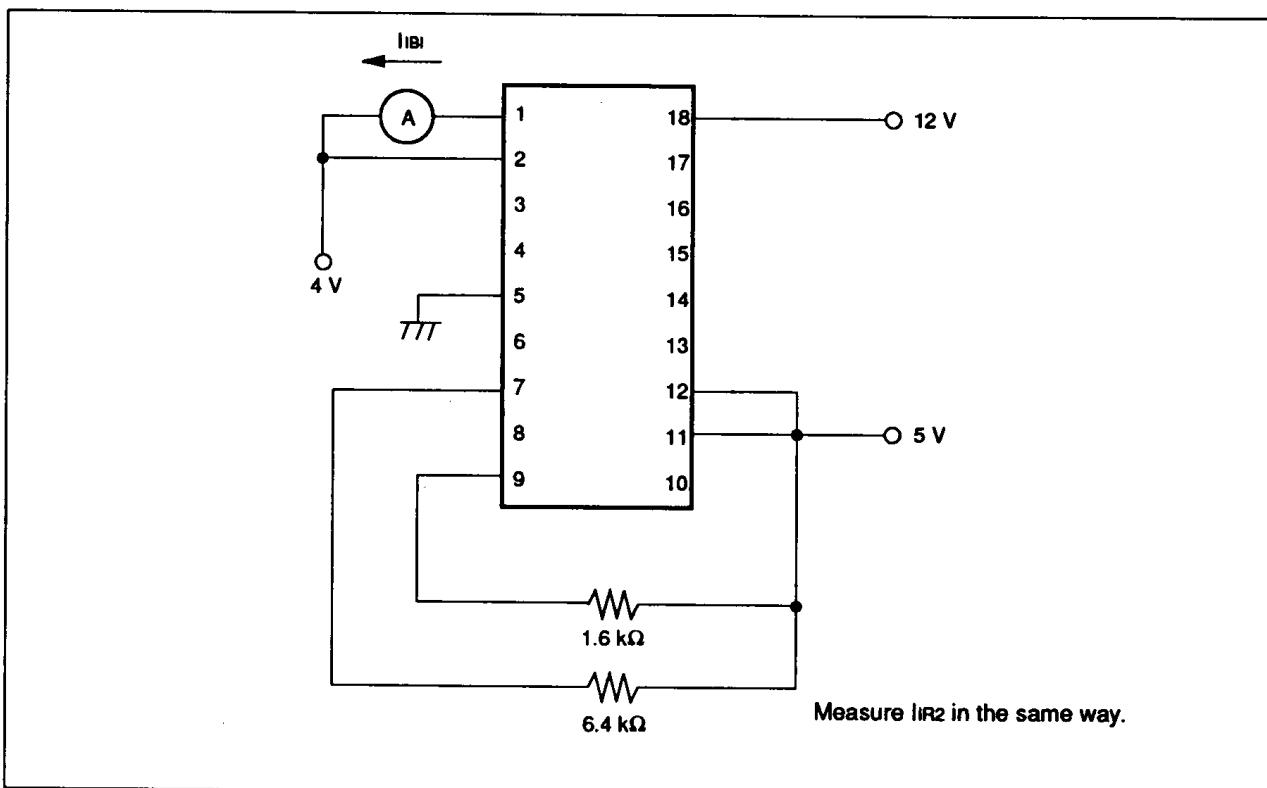


Figure 4 Input Bias Current

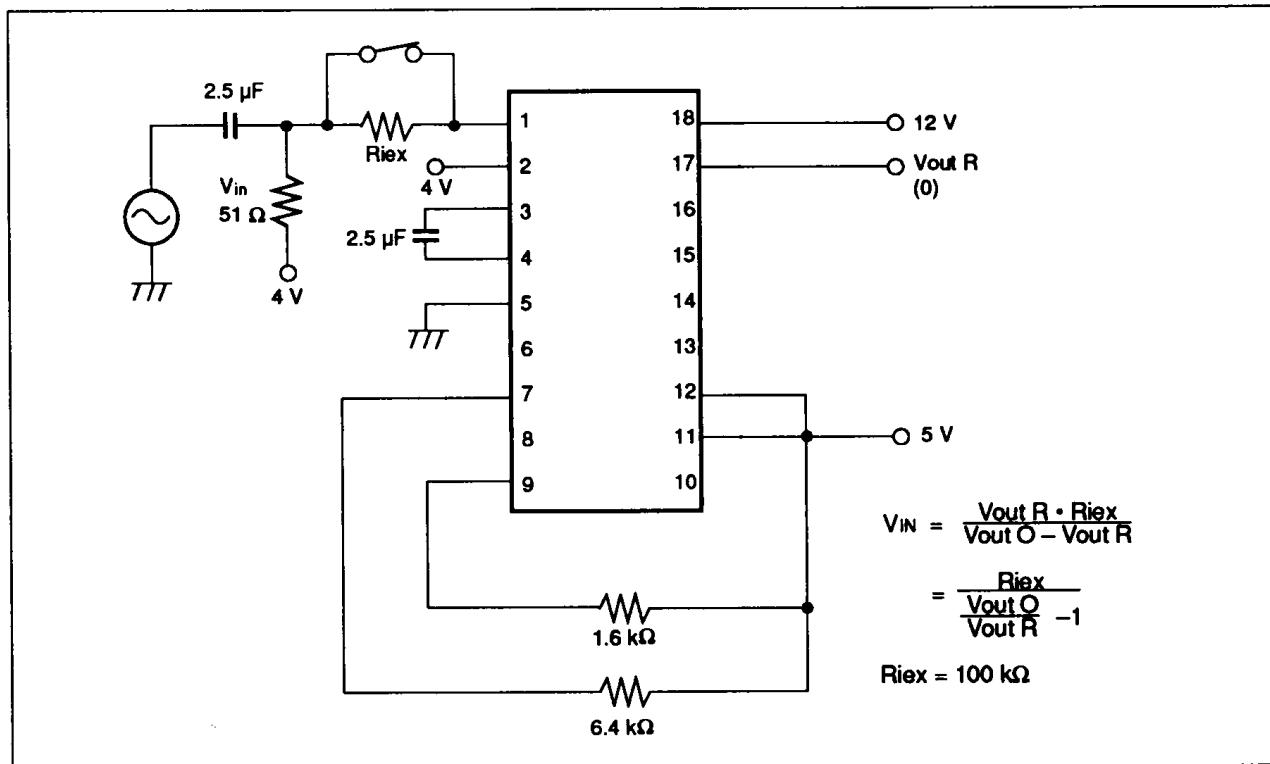


Figure 5 Input Resistance

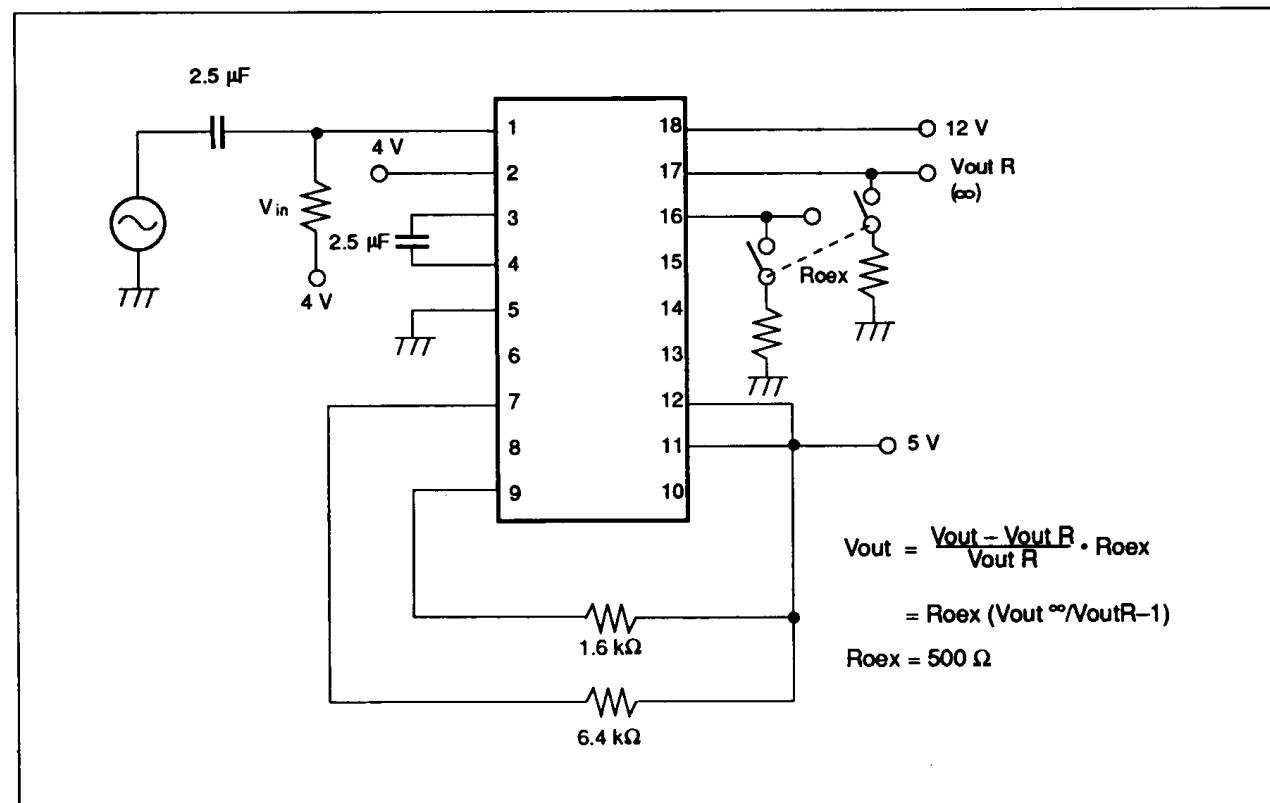
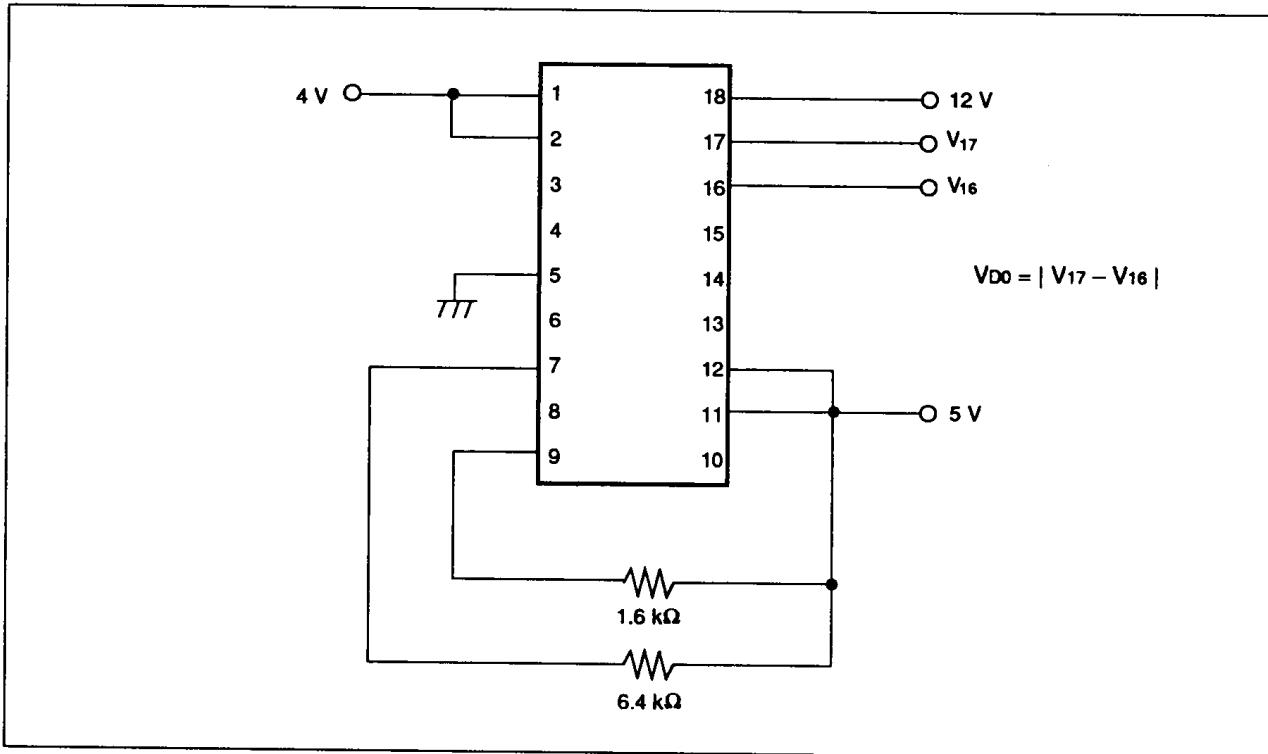
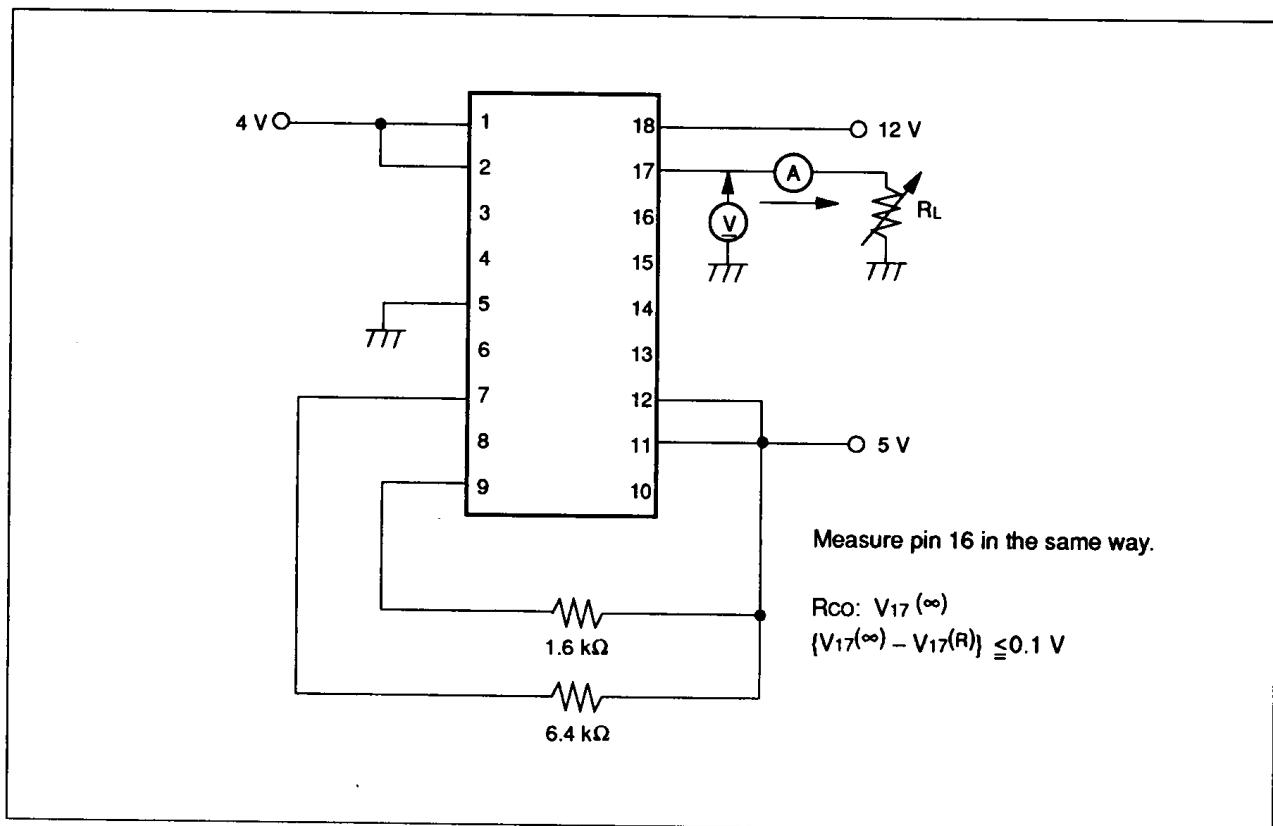


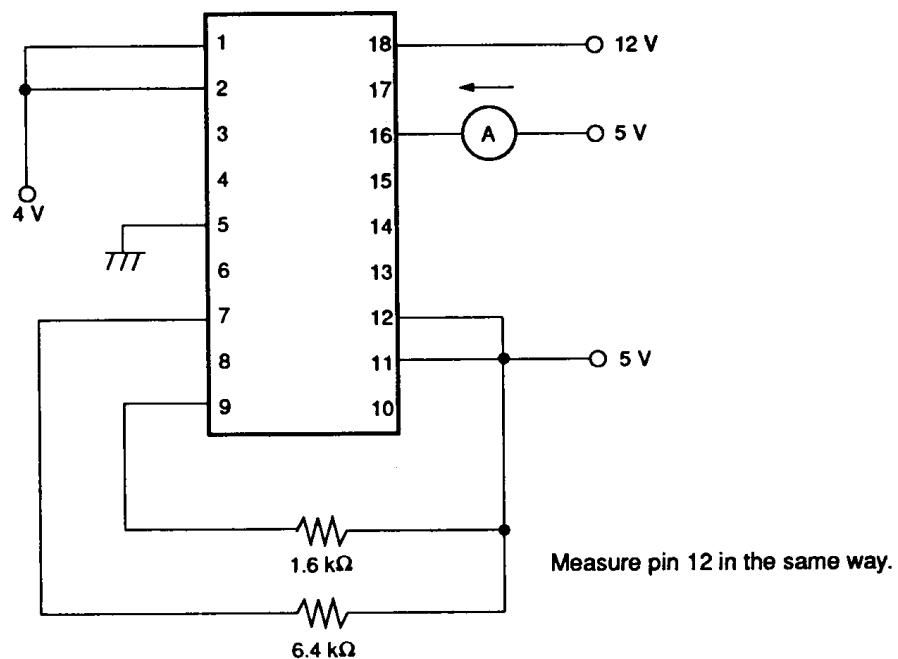
Figure 6 Output Resistance



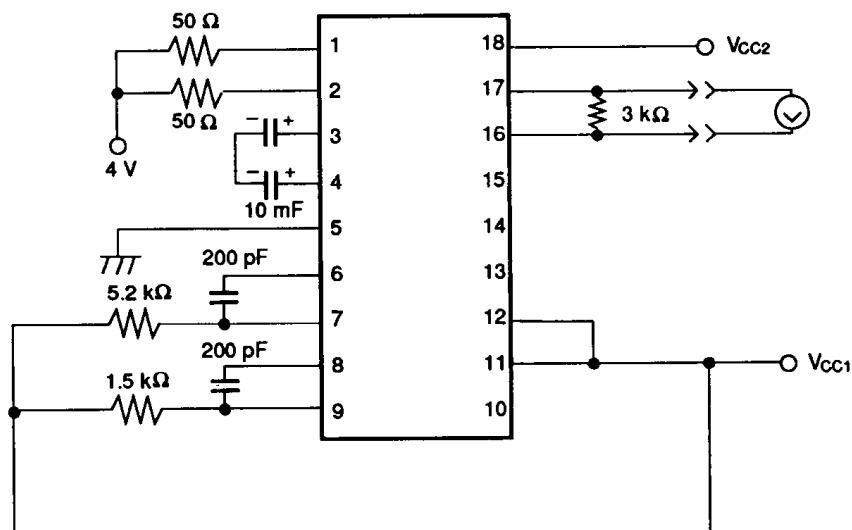
**Figure 7 Differential Output Offset Voltage, Common Mode Output Voltage**



**Figure 8 Output Source Current**



**Figure 9 Output Sink Current**



Fluke 8375A Digital Multimeter.

**Figure 10 Power Supply Rejection Ratio**

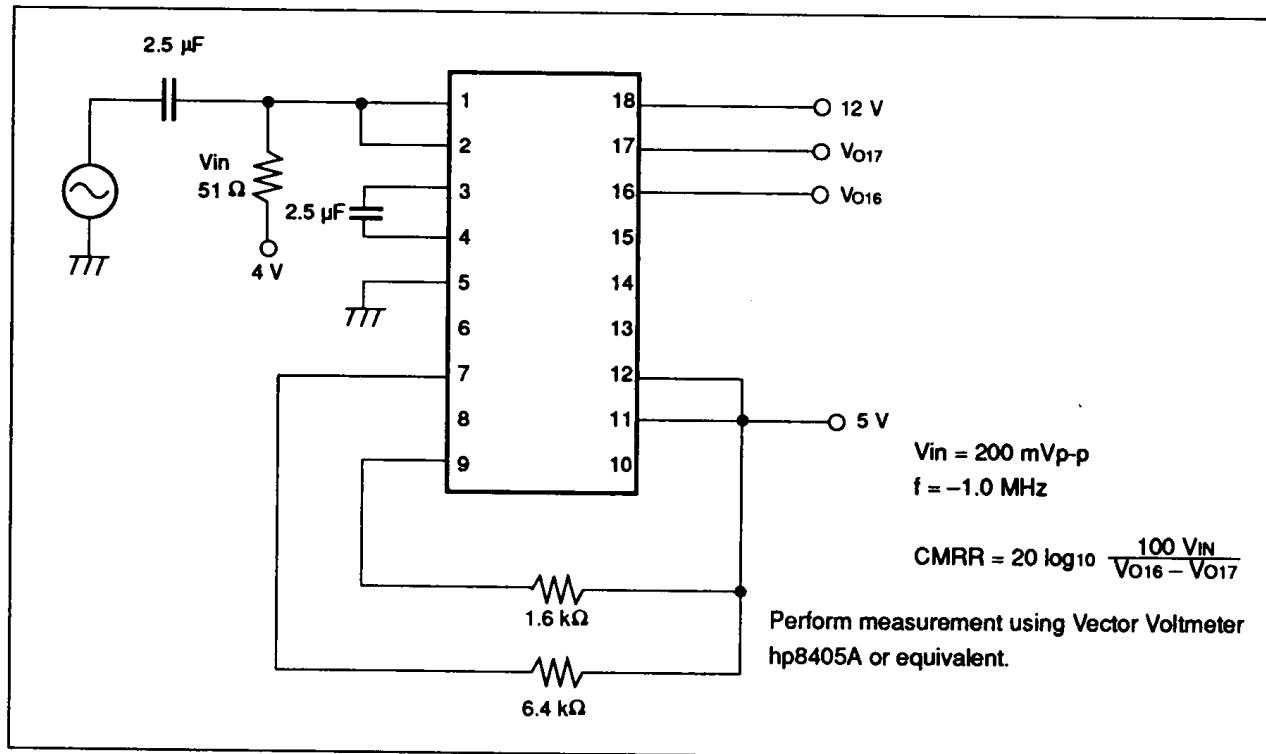


Figure 11 Common Mode Rejection Ratio

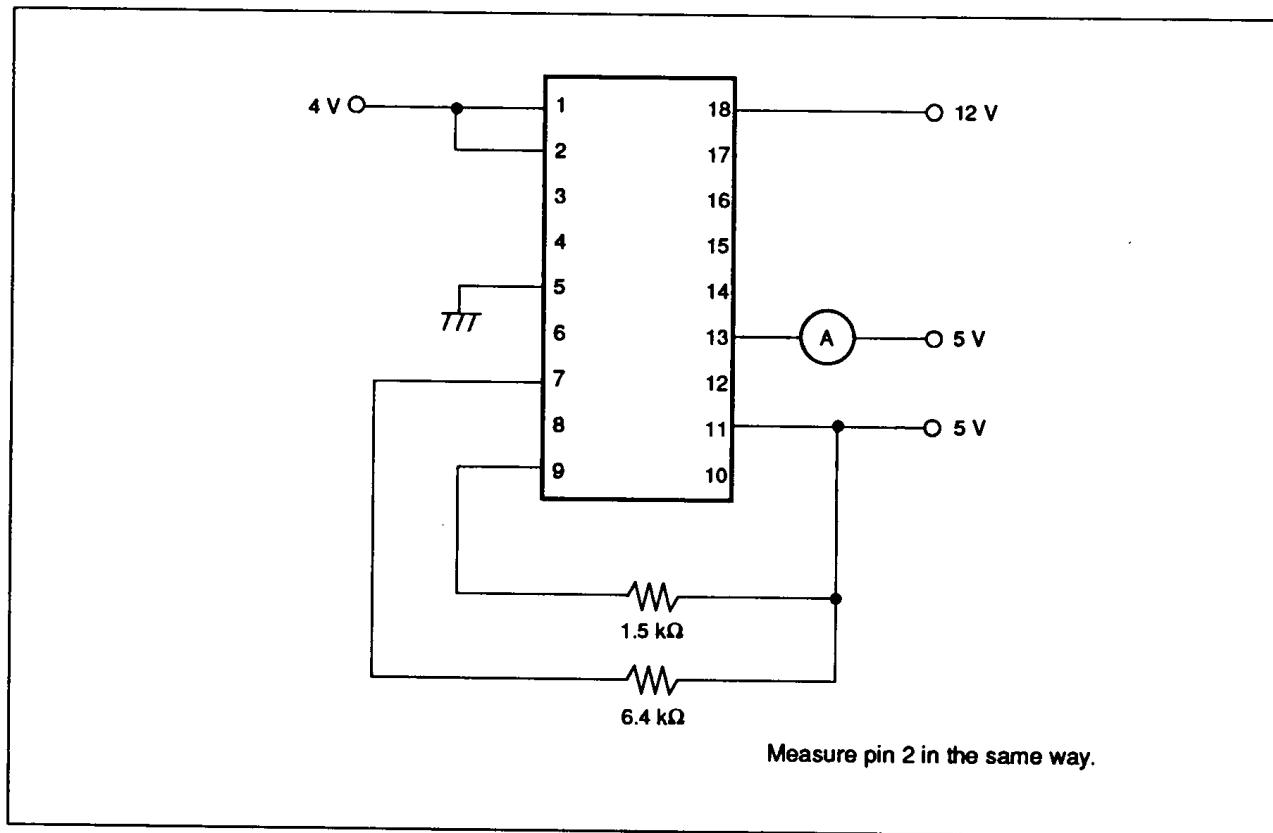


Figure 12 Differentiator Output Sink Current

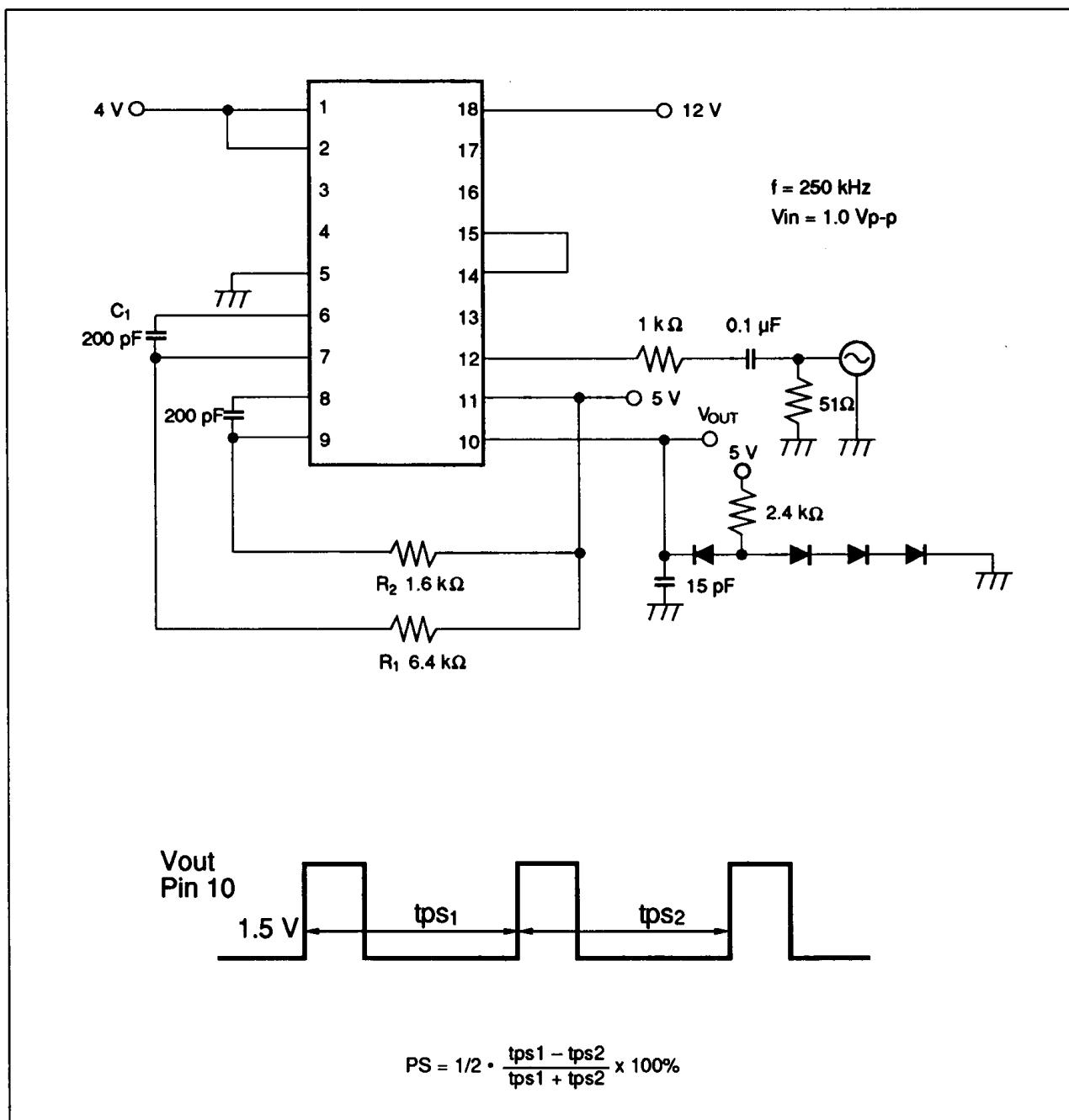


Figure 13 Peak Shift

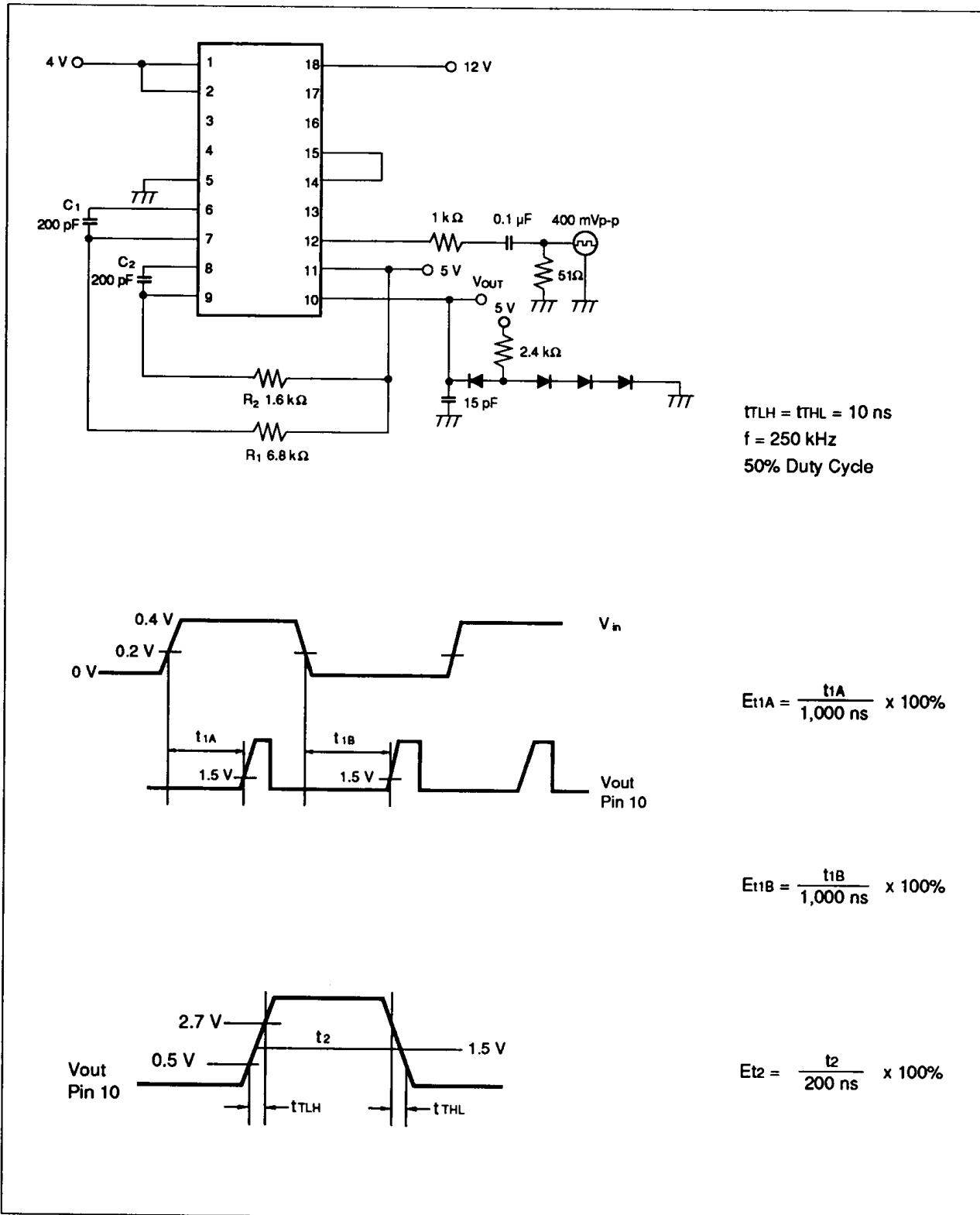
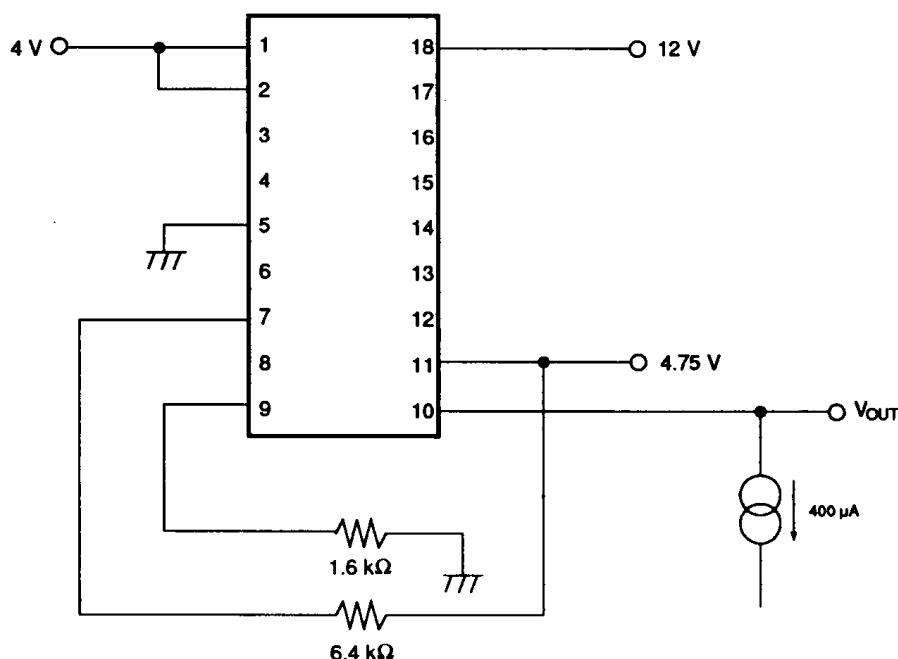
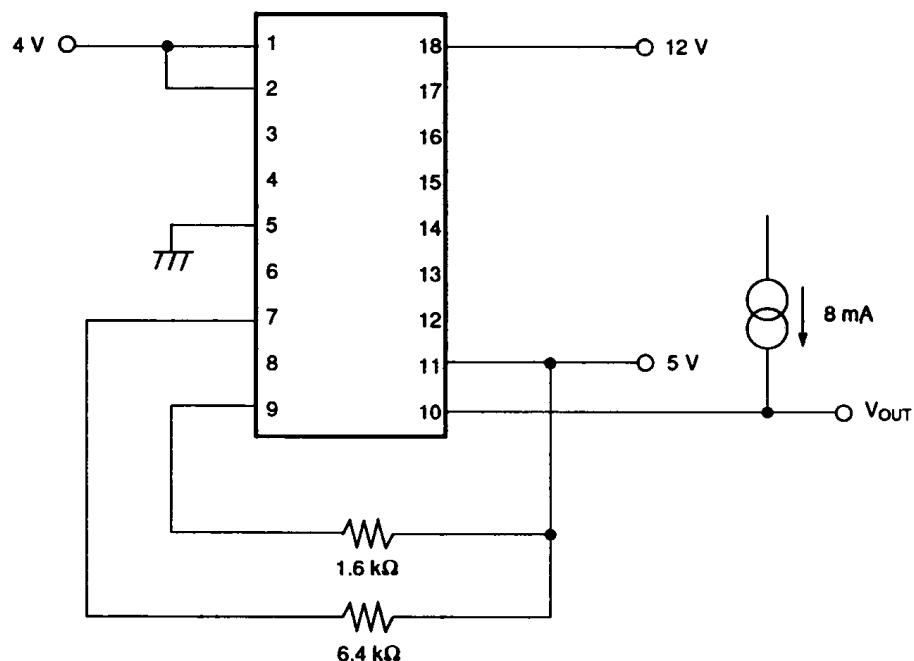


Figure 14 Timing Accuracy, Rising Time, Falling Time



**Figure 15 Output Voltage High (Pin 10)**



**Figure 16 Output Voltage Low (Pin 10)**

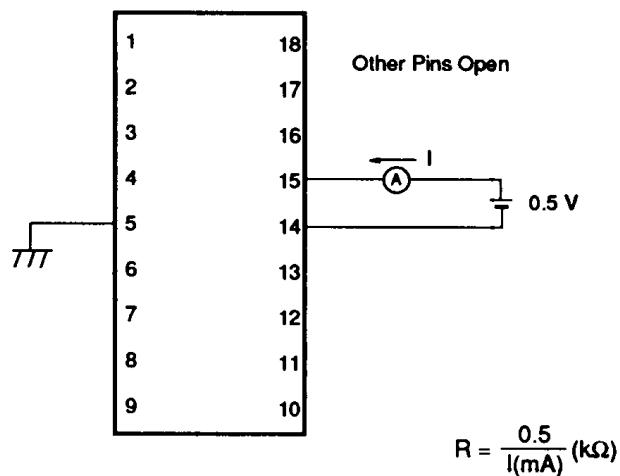


Figure 17 Input Resistance

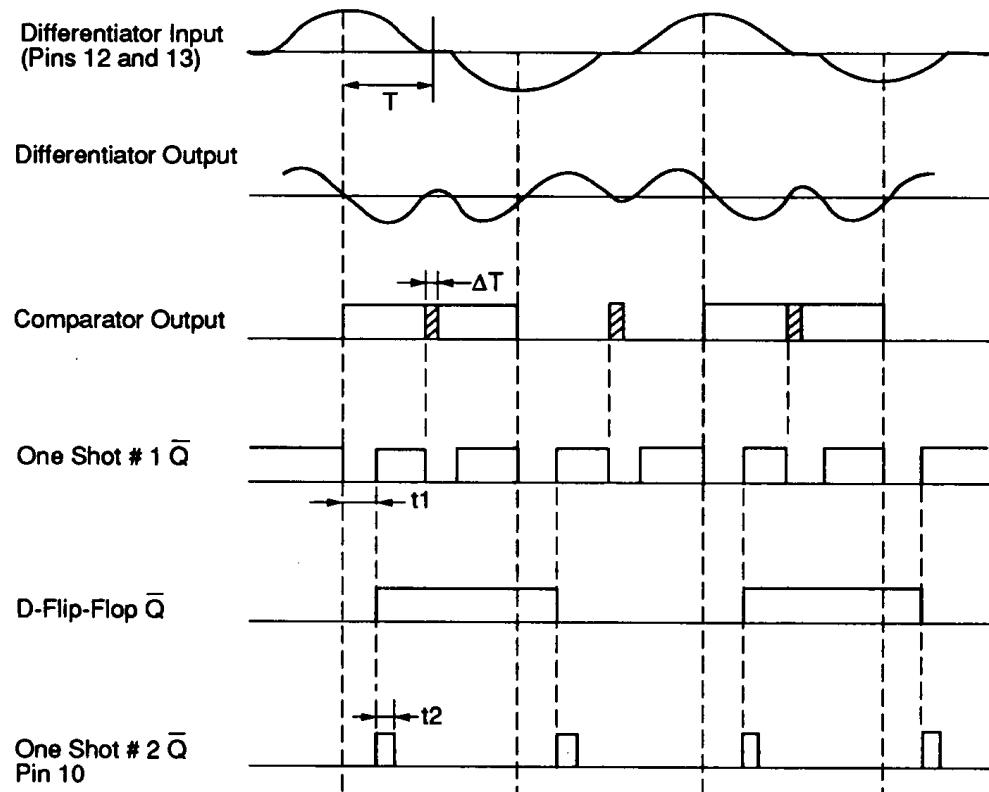


Figure 18 Timing Waveforms

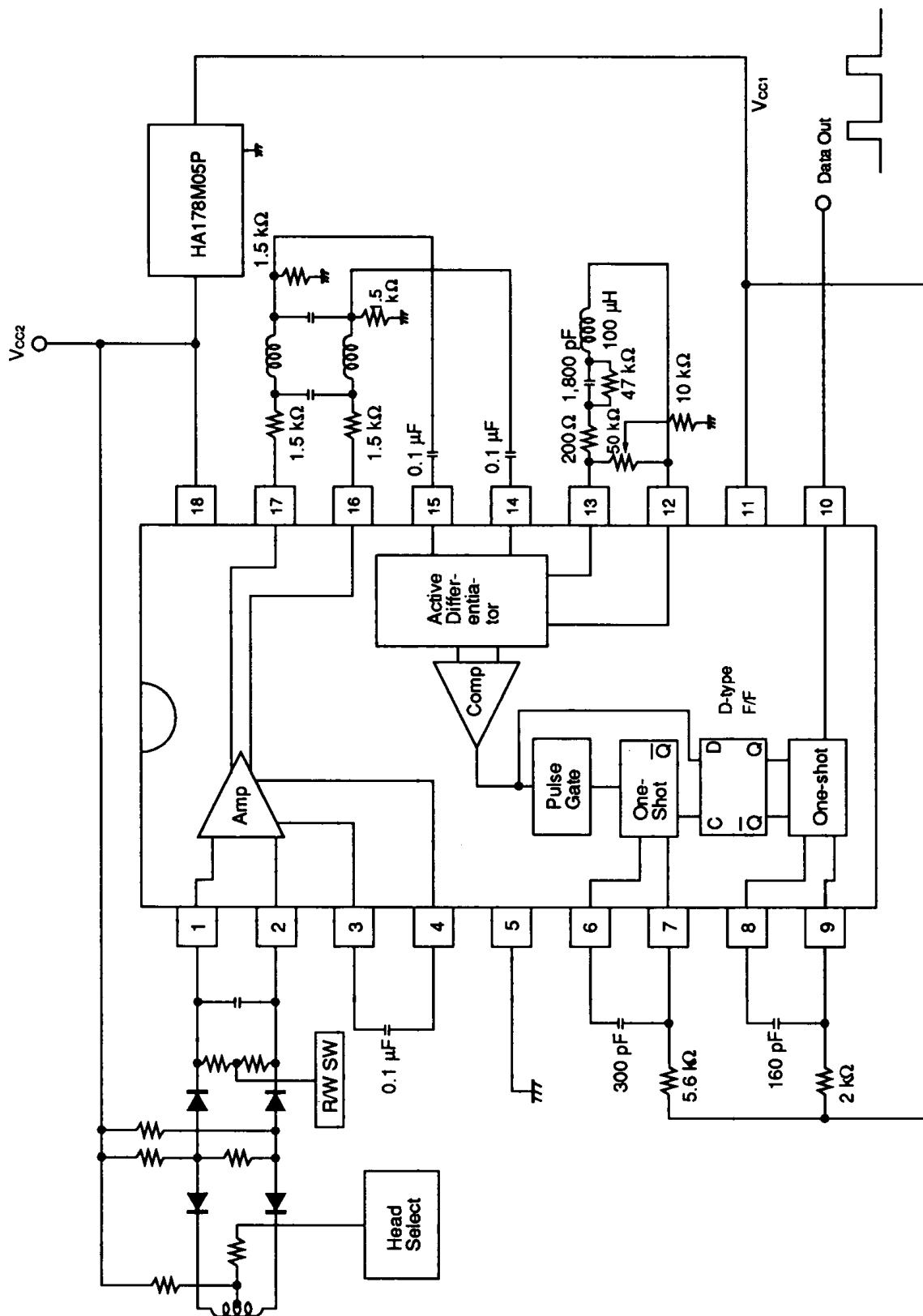


Figure 19 Circuit Example

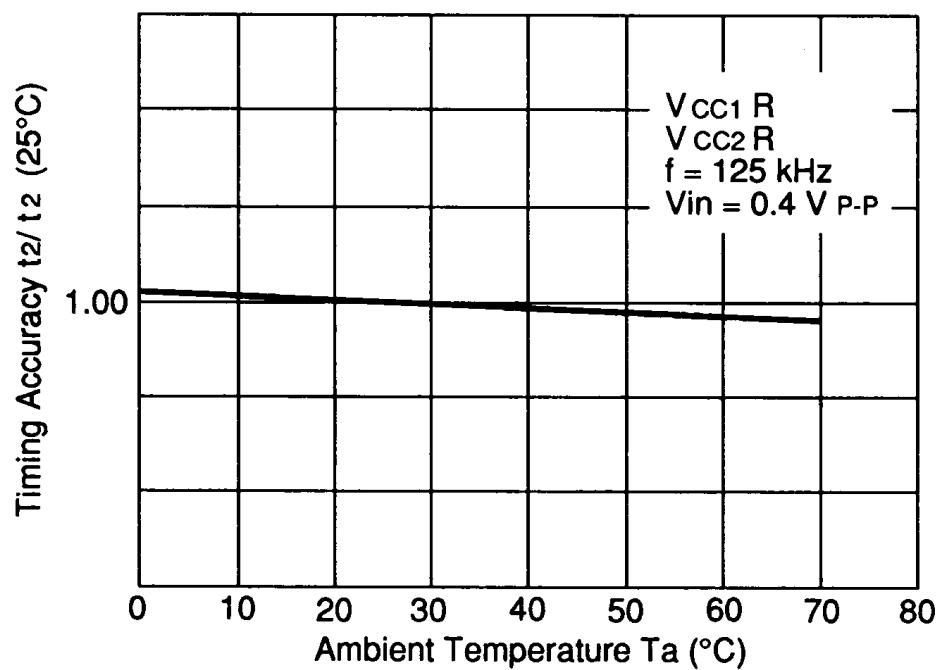


Figure 20 Timing Accuracy vs Ambient Temperature

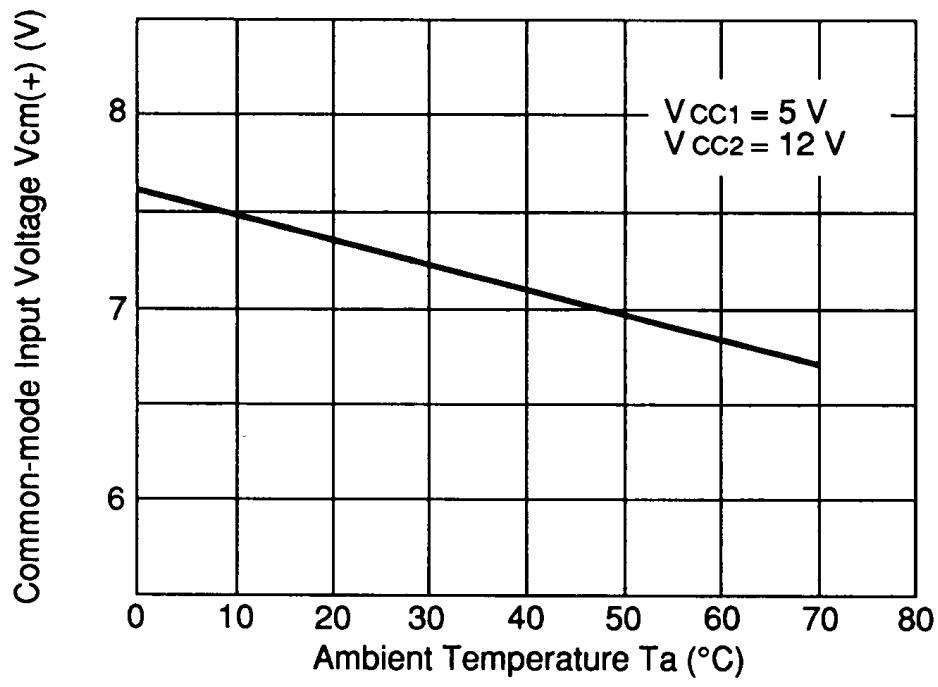


Figure 21 Common-Mode Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

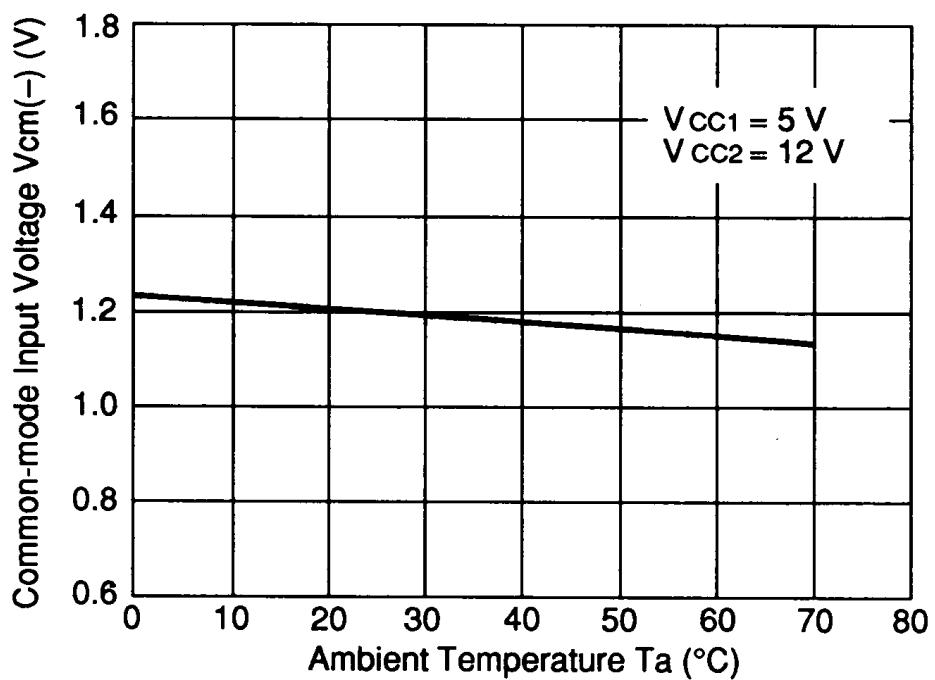


Figure 22 Common-Mode Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

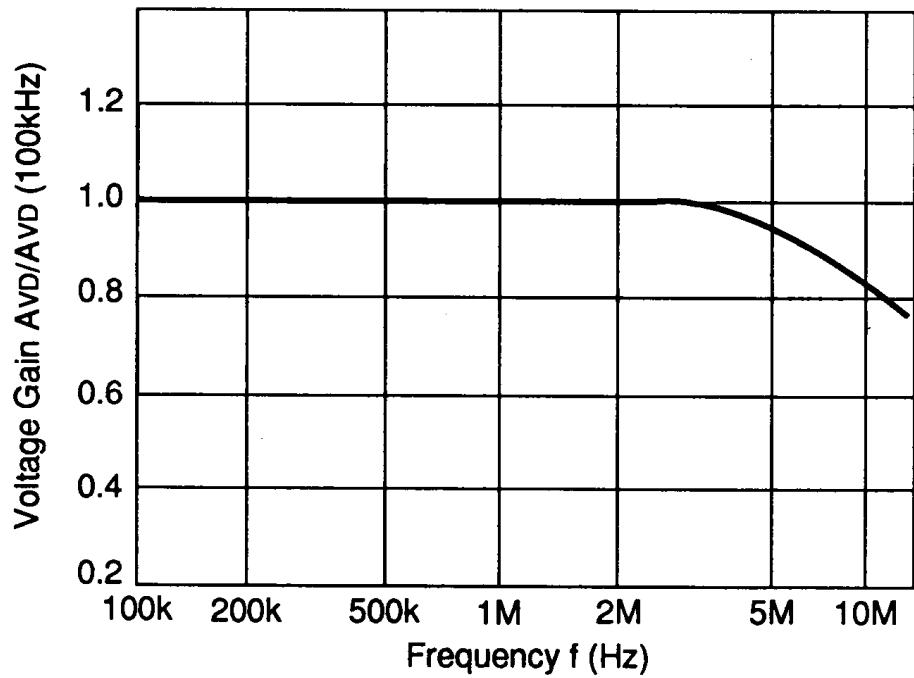
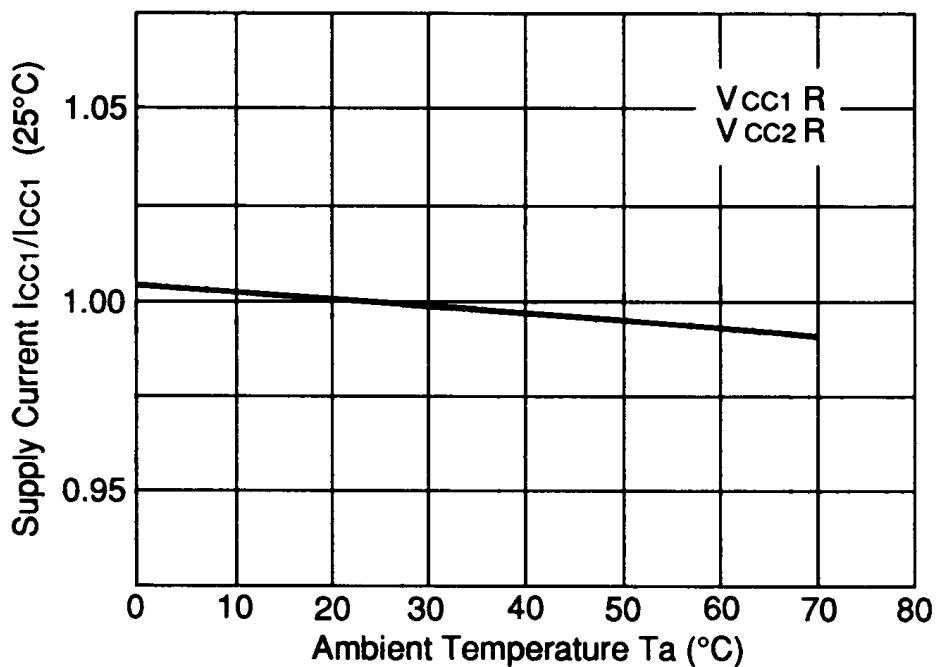
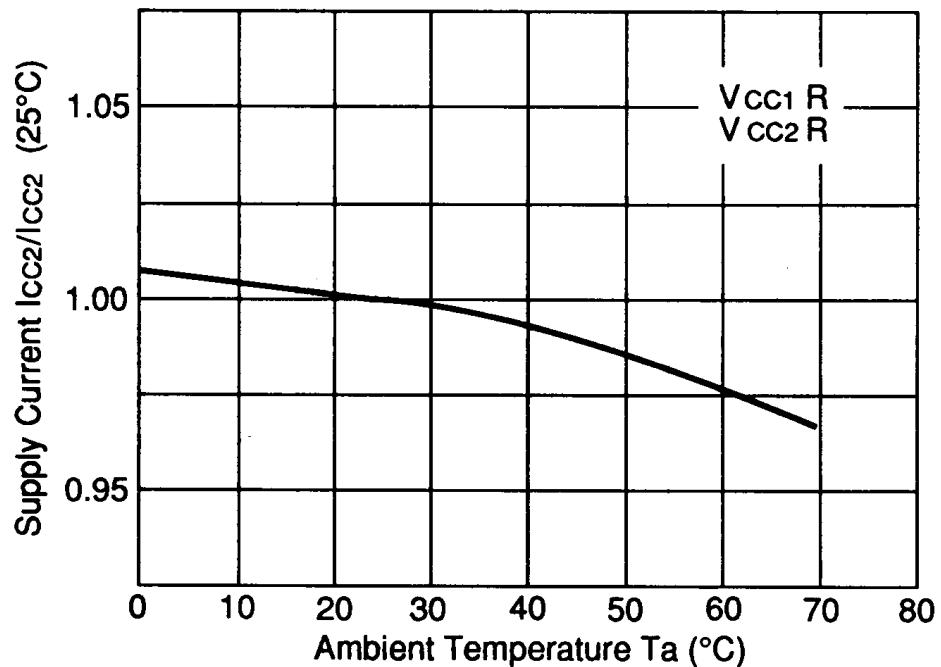


Figure 23 Voltage Gain vs Frequency



**Figure 24 Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature (1)**



**Figure 25 Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature (2)**

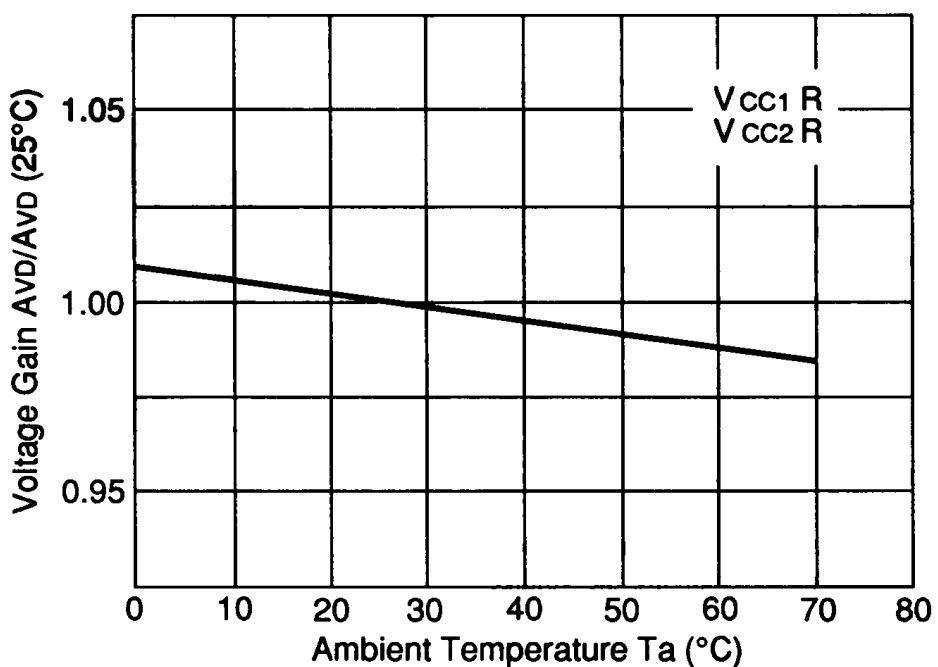


Figure 26 Voltage Gain vs Ambient Temperature

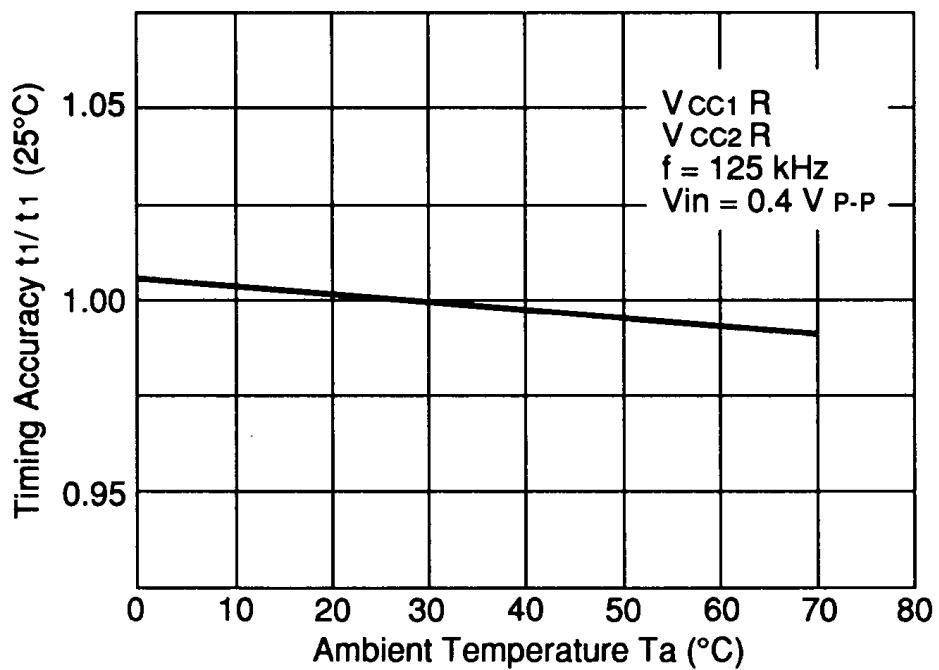


Figure 27 Timing Accuracy vs Ambient Temperature