## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

# DATA SHEET

## **SA5222**

Low-power FDDI transimpedance amp

Product specification

1995 Apr 26

IC19 Data Handbook





## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

**SA5222** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The SA5222 is a low-power, wide-band, low noise transimpedance amplifier with differential outputs, optimized for signal recovery in FDDI fiber optic receivers. The part is also suited for many other RF and fiber optic applications as a general purpose gain block.

#### **FEATURES**

- Extremely low noise: 2.0pA/ √Hz
- Single 5V supply
- Low supply current: 9mA
- Large bandwidth: 165MHz
- Differential outputs
- Low output offset
- Low input/output impedances
- High power-supply-rejection ratio: 55dB
- Tight transresistance control
- High input overload: 115μA
- ESD protected

#### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

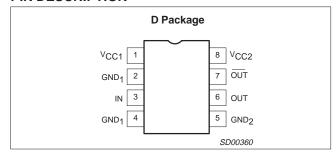


Figure 1. Pin Configuration

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- FDDI preamp
- Current-to-voltage converters
- Wide-band gain block
- Medical and scientific instrumentation
- Sensor preamplifiers
- Single-ended to differential conversion
- Low noise RF amplifiers
- RF signal processing

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) package	-40 to +85°C	SA5222D	SOT96-1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNITS
V <sub>CC1,2</sub>	Power supply voltage	6	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature range	-40 to +85	°C
TJ	Junction temperature range	-55 to +150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
P <sub>D</sub>	Power dissipation T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (still air) <sup>1</sup>	0.78	W
I <sub>INMAX</sub>	Maximum input current	5	mA

#### NOTE:

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNITS
V <sub>CC1,2</sub>	Power supply voltage	4.5 to 5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature range: SA grade	-40 to +85	°C
TJ	Junction temperature range: SA grade	-40 to +105	°C

Maximum power dissipation is determined by the operating ambient temperature and the thermal resistance θ<sub>JA</sub> = 158°C/W. Derate 6.2mW/°C above 25°C.

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

#### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical data and Min and Max limits apply at  $T_A = 25$  °C, and  $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = +5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		UNIT		
STIMBUL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Min	Тур	Max	UNII
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input bias voltage		1.3	1.55	1.8	V
V <sub>O±</sub>	Output bias voltage		2.9	3.2	3.5	V
Vos	Output offset voltage			0	±100	mV
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current		6	9	12	mA
I <sub>OMAX</sub>	Output sink/source current		1.5	2		mA
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input current (2% linearity)	Test circuit 5, Procedure 2	±60	±90		μΑ
I <sub>INMAX</sub>	Maximum input current overload threshold	Test circuit 5, Procedure 4	±80	±115		μΑ
V <sub>OMAX</sub>	Maximum differential output voltage swing	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞, Test Circuit 5, Procedure 3		3.6		V <sub>P-P</sub>

#### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Typical data and Min and Max limits apply at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  and  $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = +5V$ , unless otherwise specified.

OVMDOL	DADAMETER	TEGT COMPLETIONS				
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Min	Тур	Max	UNIT
R <sub>T</sub>	Transresistance (differential output)	DC tested, $R_L = \infty$ , Test Circuit 5, Procedure 1	13.3	16.6	19.9	kΩ
R <sub>O</sub>	Output resistance (differential output)	30	60	90	Ω	
R <sub>T</sub>	Transresistance (single-ended output)	DC tested, R <sub>L</sub> = ∞	6.65	8.3	9.95	kΩ
R <sub>O</sub>	Output resistance (single-ended output)	DC tested	15	30	45	Ω
f <sub>3dB</sub>	Bandwidth (-3dB) <sup>1</sup>	Test Circuit 1	110	140		MHz
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input resistance			150		Ω
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance <sup>2</sup>			1		pF
ΔR/ΔV	Transresistance power supply sensitivity	$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5 \pm 0.5 V$		1.0		%/V
ΔR/ΔΤ	Transresistance ambient temperature sensitivity	$\Delta T_A = T_{A MAX} - T_{A MIN}$		0.07		%/°C
I <sub>IN</sub>	RMS noise current spectral density (referred to input)	Test Circuit 2, f = 10MHz		2.0		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Integrated RMS noise current over the bandwidth (referred to input)	Test circuit 2, $\Delta f = 50MHz$		15		
	$C_S = 0pF$	$\Delta f = 100MHz$		25		1
IT		$\Delta f = 150MHz$		36		nA
-1	C <sub>S</sub> = 1pF	$\Delta f = 50MHz$		17		1
		$\Delta f = 100MHz$	<del>                                     </del>	35		1
		Δf = 150MHz		55		
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	DC Tested, $\Delta V_{CC} = \pm 0.5V$		-55		dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio <sup>3</sup>	f = 1.0MHz, Test Circuit 3	t	-34		dB
I <sub>INMAX</sub>	Maximum input amplitude for output duty cycle of 50 $\pm 5\%^4$	Test circuit 4		±120		μΑ
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall times	10 – 90%	1	2.2		ns
t <sub>D</sub>	Group delay	f = 10MHz		2.2		ns

- 1. Bandwidth is tested into  $50\Omega$  load. Bandwidth into  $1k\Omega$  load is approximately 165MHz.
- 2. Does not include Miller-multiplied capacitance of input device.
- PSRR is output referenced and is circuit board layout dependent at higher frequencies. For best performance use a RF filter in V<sub>CC</sub> line.
  Monitored in production via linearity and over load tests.

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

#### **TEST CIRCUITS**

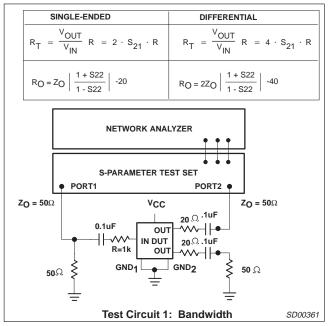


Figure 2. Test Circuit1

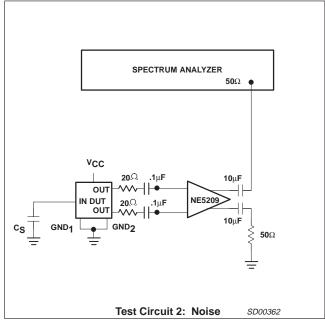


Figure 3. Test Circuit2

#### TEST CIRCUITS (continued)

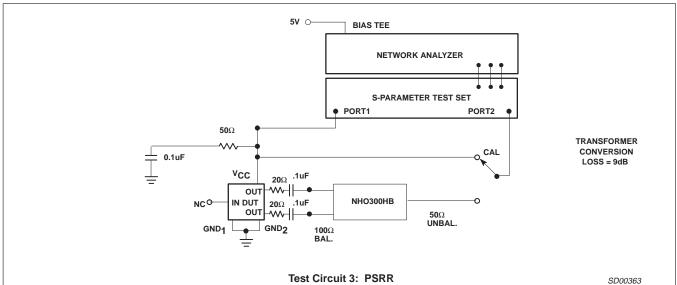


Figure 4. Test Circuit4

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

#### TEST CIRCUITS (continued)

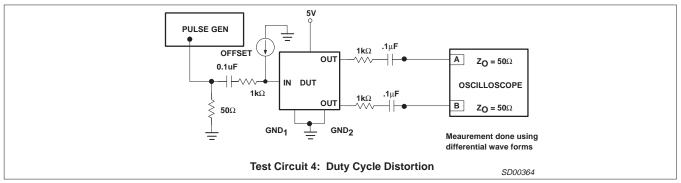


Figure 5. Test Circuit4

#### **TEST CIRCUITS** (continued)

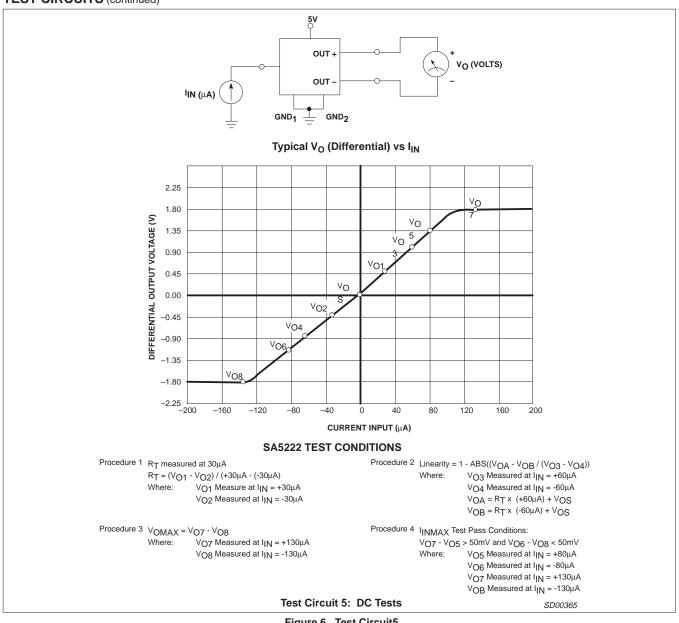


Figure 6. Test Circuit5

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

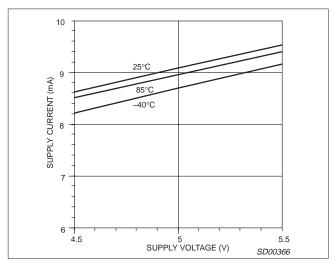


Figure 7. I<sub>CC</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub> and Temperature

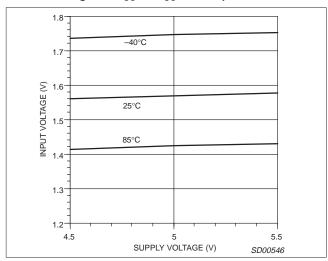


Figure 8. Input Voltage vs. V<sub>CC</sub> and Temperature

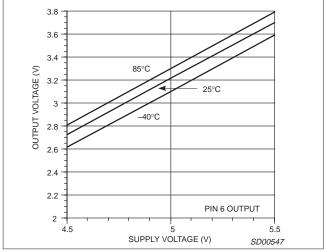


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs.  $V_{CC}$  and Temperature

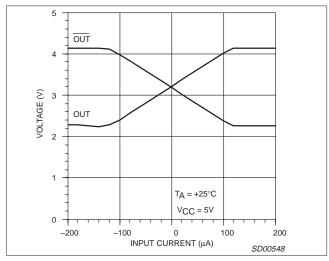


Figure 10. Differential Output Voltages vs. Input Current

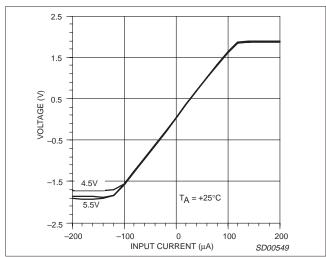


Figure 11. Differential Output Voltage vs Input Current and V<sub>CC</sub>

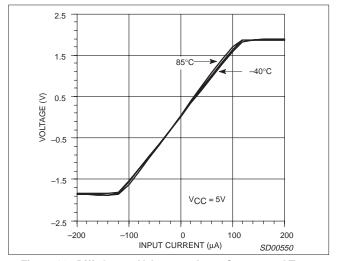


Figure 12. Diff. Output Voltage vs. Input Current and Temp.

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

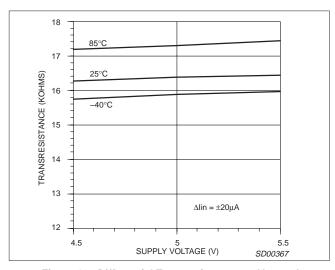


Figure 13. Differential Transresistance vs.  $V_{CC}$  and Temperature

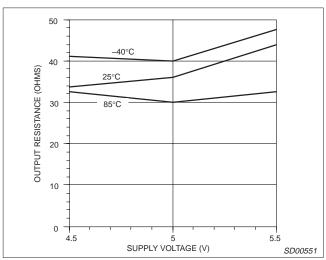


Figure 14. Output Resistance vs. V<sub>CC</sub> and Temperature

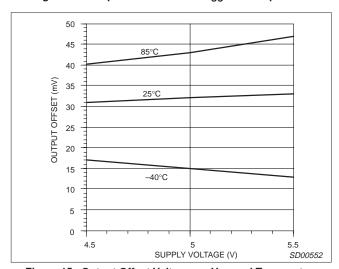


Figure 15. Output Offset Voltage vs.  $V_{\text{CC}}$  and Temperature

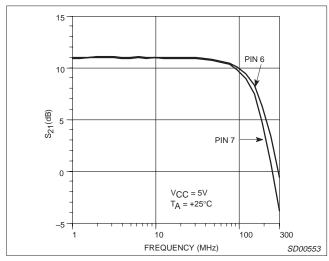


Figure 16. Insertion Gain vs. Frequency

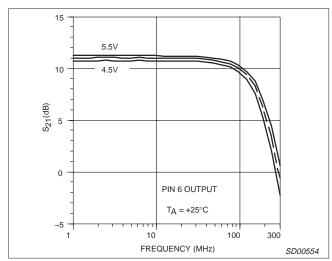


Figure 17. Insertion Gain vs. Frequency and  $V_{\mbox{\footnotesize CC}}$ 

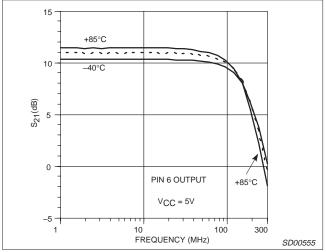


Figure 18. Insertion Gain vs. Frequency and Temperature

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

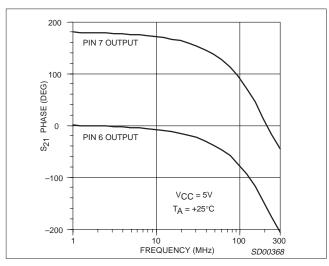


Figure 19. Phase vs. Frequency

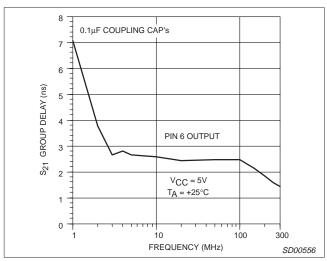


Figure 20. Group Delay vs. Frequency

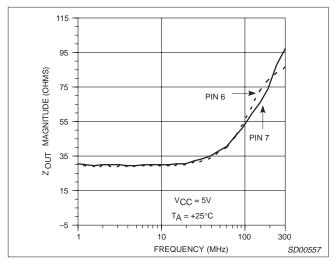


Figure 21. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

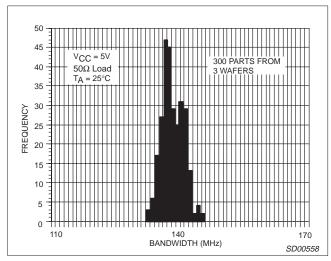


Figure 22. -3dB Bandwidth Distribution

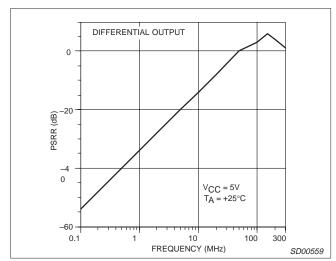


Figure 23. Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

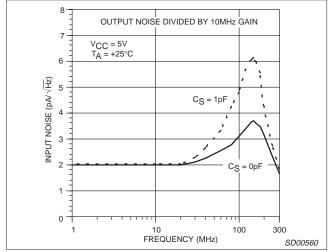


Figure 24. Input Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

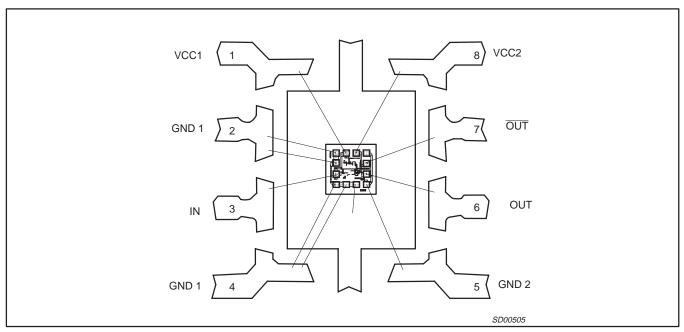


Figure 25. SA5222 Bonding Diagram

#### **Die Sales Disclaimer**

Due to the limitations in testing high frequency and other parameters at the die level, and the fact that die electrical characteristics may shift after packaging, die electrical parameters are not specified and die are not guaranteed to meet electrical characteristics (including temperature range) as noted in this data sheet which is intended only to specify electrical characteristics for a packaged device.

All die are 100% functional with various parametrics tested at the wafer level, at room temperature only (25°C), and are guaranteed to be 100% functional as a result of electrical testing to the point of wafer sawing only. Although the most modern processes are utilized for wafer sawing and die pick and place into waffle pack

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Since Philips Semiconductors has no control of third party procedures in the handling or packaging of die, Philips Semiconductors assumes no liability for device functionality or performance of the die or systems on any die sales.

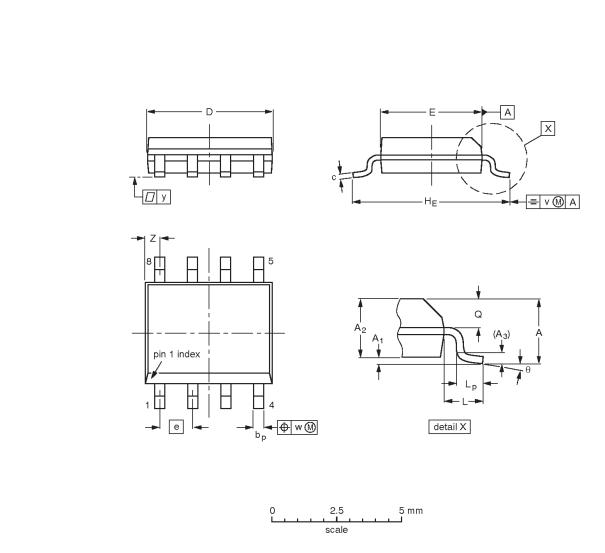
Although Philips Semiconductors typically realizes a yield of 85% after assembling die into their respective packages, with care customers should achieve a similar yield. However, for the reasons stated above, Philips Semiconductors cannot guarantee this or any other yield on any die sales.

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

#### SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9mm

SOT96-1



#### DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	Ьp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	5.0 4.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01		0.0100 0.0075	0.20 0.19	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016		0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	o°

#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	RENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT96-1	076E03S	MS-012AA			<del>95-02-04</del> 97-05-22

## Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

## **NOTES**

### Low-power FDDI transimpedance amplifier

SA5222

#### Data sheet status

Data sheet status	Product status	Definition [1]
Objective specification	Development	This data sheet contains the design target or goal specifications for product development. Specification may change in any manner without notice.
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<sup>[1]</sup> Please consult the most recently issued datasheet before initiating or completing a design.

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