## WIDE BANDWIDTH HIGH VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER

## M.S.KENNEDY CORP.

## FEATURES:

- Ultra Low Quiescent Current - $\pm 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ for High Voltage
- 220V Peak to Peak Output Voltage Swing
- Slew Rate - 3000V/ $\mu$ S Typical
- Gain Bandwidth Product - 200 MHz Typical
- Full Power Output Frequency - 1 MHz Typical
- Output Current - 100mA Peak
- Adjustable Vhv Power Supplies Minimizes Power Dissipation
- Compact Package Offers Superior Power Dissipation


## DESCRIPTION:

MIL-PRF-38534 QUALIFIED


The MSK $601(\mathrm{~B})$ is a high voltage wideband amplifier designed to provide very large voltage swings at high slew rates in wideband systems. The true inverting op-amp topology employed in the MSK 601 provides excellent D.C. specifications such as input offset voltage and input bias current. These attributes are important in amplifiers that will be used in high gain configurations since the input error voltages will be multiplied by the system gain. The MSK 601 achieves impressive slew rate specifications by employing a feed forward A.C. path through the amplifier; however, the device is internally configured in inverting mode to utilize this benefit. Internal compensation for gains of $-5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ or greater keeps the MSK 601 stable in this range. The MSK 601 is packaged in a space efficient, hermetically sealed, 12 pin power dual in line package that has a high thermal conductivity for efficient device cooling.

## EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Wideband Very High Voltage Amplifier
- High Resolution CRT Monitor
- Ultra High Performance Video Processing
- CRT Beam Intensity Control
- Varactor Tuned VCO Driver
- Automatic Test Equipment


## PIN-OUT INFORMATION

| 1 | COMP | 12 | +VHV |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 2 | +VCC | 11 | +VSC |
| 3 | GROUND | 10 | OUTPUT |
| 4 | -VCC | 9 | CASE/GROUND |
| 5 | -INPUT | 8 | -VSC |
| 6 | NO CONNECTION | 7 | -VHV |


| $\pm \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{HV}}$ | Supply Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm$ 150VDC | Tst | Storage Temperature Range $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm \mathrm{V}_{\text {In }}$ | Input Voltage Range . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm$ Vcc | Tld | Lead Temperature Range. . . . . . . . . $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\pm \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | Supply Voltage (Input Stage). . . . $\pm 18 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  | (10 Seconds) |
| $\theta \mathrm{sc}$ | Thermal Resistance . . . . . . . . . . $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ (Output Devices) | Tc | Case Operating Temperature |
|  |  |  | MSK601 . . . . . . . . . . . $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  |  | MSK601B . . . . . . . . . $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | TJ | Junction Temperature. . . . . . . . . . . $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Parameter | Test Conditions (1) | Group A <br> Subgroup | MSK 601B |  |  | MSK 601 |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |  |
| STATIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quiescent Current | Vin=0 @ + Vcc | 1,2,3 | - | 1.5 | 2.0 | - | 1.8 | 2.5 | mA |
|  | $\mathrm{VIN}=0$ @ -Vcc | 1,2,3 | - | 15 | 25 | - | 20 | 30 | mA |
|  | VIN=0 @ + VhV | 1,2,3 | - | 20 | 30 | - | 25 | 35 | mA |
|  | Vin = 0 @ -VhV | 1,2,3 | - | 20 | 30 | - | 25 | 35 | mA |
| Input Offset Voltage | V IN $=0$ | 1 | - | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm 5.0$ | - | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm 10$ | mV |
|  |  | 2,3 | - | $\pm 2.0$ | $\pm 10.0$ | - | $\pm 2.0$ | - | mV |
| Input Bias Current |  | 1 | - | 50 | 250 | - | 50 | 500 | nA |
|  |  | 2,3 | - | 100 | 350 | - | 100 | - | nA |
| Input Offset Voltage Drift (2) | V IN $=0$ | 2,3 | - | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 50$ | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Power Supply Range | $\pm$ Vcc | - | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 18$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 18$ | V |
|  | $\pm$ VhV | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 120$ | $\pm 150$ | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 120$ | $\pm 150$ | V |
| DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Voltage Swing | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 4 | $\pm 110$ | $\pm 115$ | - | $\pm 110$ | $\pm 115$ | - | V |
| Peak Output Current (2) | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | - | $\pm 200$ | $\pm 250$ | - | $\pm 200$ | $\pm 250$ | - | mA |
| Full Power Output (2) | $\mathrm{V} 0= \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | MHz |
| Unity Gain Bandwidth (2) | $\mathrm{V}_{0}= \pm 1.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 50 | 70 | - | 50 | 70 | - | MHz |
| Slew Rate | $\mathrm{V}_{0}= \pm 90 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 2000 | 3000 | - | 1500 | 3000 | - | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Voltage Gain (2) | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 4 | 90 | 95 | - | 90 | 95 | - | dB |
| Settling Time to 1\% (2) | $\mathrm{A} v=-10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ | - | - | 250 | - | - | 250 | - | nS |
| Settling Time to 0.1\% (2) | $\mathrm{A} v=-10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ | - | - | 1200 | - | - | 1200 | - | ns |

## NOTES:

(1) Unless otherwise specified, $\pm \mathrm{Vcc}= \pm 15 \mathrm{VDc}, \pm \mathrm{VHV}= \pm 120 \mathrm{VDc}, \mathrm{CL}=8 \mathrm{pF}$ (probe capacitance) and $\mathrm{AV}=-10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$.
(2) This parameter is guaranteed by design but not tested. Typical parameters are representative of actual device performance but are for reference only.
(3) Industrial grade devices shall be tested to subgroups 1 and 4 unless otherwise specified.
(4) Military grade devices ('B' suffix) shall be $100 \%$ tested to subgroups $1,2,3$ and 4 .
(5) Subgroup 1,4 $\mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{TC}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Subgroup 2,5 $\mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{TC}=+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Subgroup 3,6 $\quad \mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{Tc}=-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## FEED FORWARD TOPOLOGY

The MSK 601 employs a circuit topology known as "feed forward". This inverting configuration allows the user to realize the excellent D.C. input characteristics of a differential amplifier without losing system bandwidth. The incoming signal is split at the input into its A.C. and D.C. component. The D.C. component is allowed to run through the differential amplifier where any common mode noise is rejected. The A.C. component is "fed forward" to the output section through a very high speed linear amplifier where it is mixed back together with the D.C. component. The result is an amplifier with most of the benefits of a differential amplifier without the loss in system bandwidth.

## HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLIES

The positive and negative high voltage supplies on the MSK 601 can be adjusted to reduce power dissipation. The output of the MSK 601 will typically swing to within 8 V of either high voltage power supply rail. Therefore, if the system in question only needs the output of the amplifier to swing $\pm 40 \mathrm{~V}$ peak, the power supply rails could be set to $\pm 50 \mathrm{~V}$. For best performance, the minimum value of $\pm \mathrm{VHV}$ should be $\pm 50 \mathrm{VDc}$. Unbalanced power supply rails are also allowed as long as one or the other is not decreased to below 30 V or above 150 V . The high voltage and low voltage power supplies should be decoupled as shown in Figure 1.

## TRANSITION TIMES

Transition time optimization of the MSK 601 follows the same basic rules as most any other amplifier. Best transition times will be realized with minumum load capacitance, minimum external feedback resistance and lowest circuit gain. Transition times will degrade if the output is driven too close to either supply rail. Feedback and input resistor values will affect transition time as well. See Figure 1 and Table 1 for recommended component values.

| VOLTAGE <br> GAIN | - Rin | RF | CF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $0.5-5 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| $-20 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ | $499 \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| $-50 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ | $402 \Omega$ | $20 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |

Table 1


Figure 1

## INTERNAL COMPENSATION

Since the MSK 601 is a high voltage amplifier, it is commonly used in circuits employing large gains. Therefore, the internal compensation was chosen for gains of $-5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$ or greater. In circuits running at gains of less than $-5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V}$, the user can further compensate the device by adding compensation networks at the input or feedback node. Pin 1 (comp) should be bypassed with a 0.1 uF ceramic capacitor to + VHV for all applications.

## CURRENT LIMIT

Figure 2 is the recommended active short circuit protection scheme for the MSK 601. The following formula may be used for setting current limit:

$$
\text { Current Limit } \approx 0.6 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{Rsc}
$$

Rbase must be selected based on the value of $\pm \mathrm{VHV}$ as follows:

$$
\text { Rbase }=((+\mathrm{VhV}-(-\mathrm{VhV}))-1.2 \mathrm{~V}) / 4 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

This formula guarantees that Q2 and Q4 will always have sufficient base current to be in operation. This circuit can be made tolerant of high frequency output current spikes with the addition of Csc. The corresponding time constant would be:

$$
\mathrm{T}=(\mathrm{Rsc})(\mathrm{Csc})
$$

A common value for Csc is approximately 1000pF. If current limit is unnecessary, short pin 7 to pin 8 and pin 11 to pin 12 as shown in Figure 1.


Figure 2


ALL DIMENSIONS ARE $\pm 0.010$ INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE LABELED

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part <br> Number | Screening Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| MSK601 | Industrial |
| MSK601B | Military-Mil-PRF-38534 |

## M.S. Kennedy Corp.

4707 Dey Road, Liverpool, New York 13088
Phone (315) 701-6751
FAX (315) 701-6752
www.mskennedy.com

