

DP24H80/ μ A24H80 Winchester Disk Servo Preamp

General Description

The DP24H80/ μ A24H80 provides termination, gain, and impedance buffering for the servo read head in Winchester disk drives. It is a differential input, differential output design with fixed gain of approximately 100. The bandwidth is guaranteed greater than 30 MHz.

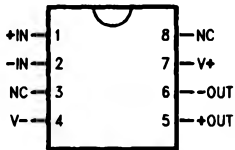
The internal design of the DP24H80/ μ A24H80 is optimized for low input noise voltage to allow its use in low input signal level applications. It is offered in 8-lead DIP, 10-lead flatpak, or SO-8 package suitable for surface mounting.

Features

- Low input noise voltage
- Wide power supply range (8V to 13V)
- Internal damping resistors (1.3 k Ω)
- Direct replacement for SSI 101A, with improved performance

Connection Diagrams

8-Lead DIP and SO-8 Package



Top View

TL/F/9408-1

Ceramic DIP

- † Order Number μ A24H80RC
- ‡ See NS Package Number J08A

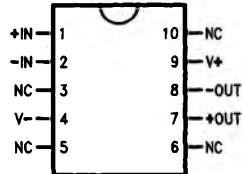
Molded Surface Mount

- † Order Number μ A24H80SC
- ‡ See NS Package Number M08A

Molded DIP

- † Order Number μ A24H80TC
- ‡ See NS Package Number N08E

10-Lead Ceramic Flatpak



Top View

TL/F/9408-2

- † Order Number μ A24H80FC
- ‡ See NS Package Number F10B

Pin Descriptions

Name	Description of Functions
V +	Positive Differential Supply with Respect to V -
V -	Negative Differential Supply with Respect to V +
+ IN	Positive Differential input
- IN	Negative Differential Input
+ OUT	Positive Differential Output
- OUT	Negative Differential Output
NC	No Connection

† For most current order information, contact your local sales office.

‡ For current package information, contact product marketing.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Storage Temperature Range	
Ceramic DIP and Flatpak	-65°C to +175°C
Molded DIP and SO-8	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	
	0°C to +70°C
Lead Temperature	
Ceramic DIP and Flatpak (Soldering, 60 seconds)	300°C
Molded DIP and SO-8 (Soldering, 10 seconds)	265°C

Internal Power Dissipation (Notes 1 & 2)

8L-Ceramic DIP	1.30W
8L-Molded DIP	0.93W
SO-8	0.81W
10L-Flatpak	0.79W

Supply Voltage 15V

Output Voltage 15V

Differential Input Voltage $\pm 10V$

Note 1: $T_{J\text{ MAX}}$ = 150°C for the Molded DIP and SO-8, and 175°C for the Ceramic DIP and Flatpak.

Note 2: Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C. Above this temperature, derate the 8L-Ceramic DIP at 8.7 mW/°C, the 8L-Molded DIP at 7.5 mW/°C, the SO-8 at 6.5 mW/°C, and the Flatpak at 5.3 mW/°C.

Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 8V$ to $13.2V$, unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
G	Gain (Differential) (Note 4)	$R_p = 130\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 12V$	80	100	120	
		$R_p = 130\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 12V$ $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to $+70^\circ\text{C}$	70		130	
BW	Bandwidth (3.0 dB) (Note 2)	$V_i = 0.5\text{ mV}_{p-p}$	30	65		MHz
R_i	Input Resistance		1040	1300	1560	Ω
C_i	Input Capacitance			3		pF
V_i	Input Dynamic Range (Differential)	$R_p = 130\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 12V$	3			mV_{p-p}
I_S	Supply Current	$V_{CC} = 12V$		20	25	mA
ΔV_O	Output Offset (Differential)	$R_p = 130\Omega$, $R_s = 0\Omega$			200	mV
V_n	Equivalent Input Noise (Notes 2 & 3)	$R_s = 0\Omega$, $BW = 4\text{ MHz}$		1.5	2	μV
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 1)	$R_s = 0\Omega$, $f = 5\text{ MHz}$	55	70		dB
$\Delta G/\Delta V$	Gain Sensitivity (Supply)	$R_p = 130\Omega$, $\Delta V_{CC} = \pm 10\%$			± 0.5	%/V
$\Delta G/\Delta T$	Gain Sensitivity (Temp)	$R_p = 130\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $+70^\circ\text{C}$		-0.1		%/°C
CMR	Common Mode Rejection (Note 1) (Input)	$f = 5\text{ MHz}$	60	75		dB

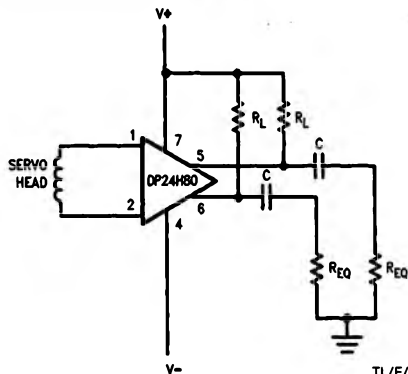
Note 1: Tested at DC, guaranteed at frequency.

Note 2: Guaranteed, but not tested in production.

Note 3: Equivalent input noise (additional specification):

Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
3	4	μV	$BW = 15\text{ MHz}^2$
0.85	1.0	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$BW = 15\text{ MHz}^2$

Typical Applications



Note 1: Leads shown for 8-lead DIP.

Note 2: R_{eq} is equivalent load resistance.

$$\text{Note 3: } R_p = \frac{R_L \cdot R_{eq}}{R_L + R_{eq}}$$

Note 4: $G = 0.77 R_p$
Where $R_p =$ value from Note 3 (above) in ohms.