

450MHz Fixed Gain Amplifiers with Enable

The EL5108 and EL5308 are fixed gain amplifiers with a bandwidth of 450MHz. This makes these amplifiers ideal for today's high speed video and monitor applications. They feature internal gain-setting resistors and can be configured in a gain of +1, -1 or +2. The same bandwidth is seen in both gain-of-1 and gain-of-2 applications.

The EL5108 and EL5308 also incorporate an enable and disable function to reduce the supply current to 25µA typical per amplifier. Allowing the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ pin to float or applying a low logic level will enable the amplifier.

The EL5108 is offered in the 6-pin SOT-23 and the industry-standard 8-pin SO packages and the EL5308 is available in the 16-pin SO and 16-pin QSOP packages. All operate over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	TAPE & REEL	PKG. DWG. #
EL5108IW-T7	6-Pin SOT-23	7" (3K pcs)	MDP0038
EL5108IW-T7A	6-Pin SOT-23	7" (250 pcs)	MDP0038
EL5108IS	8-Pin SO	-	MDP0027
EL5108IS-T7	8-Pin SO	7"	MDP0027
EL5108IS-T13	8-Pin SO	13"	MDP0027
EL5308IS	16-Pin SO (0.150")	-	MDP0027
EL5308IS-T7	16-Pin SO (0.150")	7"	MDP0027
EL5308IS-T13	16-Pin SO (0.150")	13"	MDP0027
EL5308IU	16-Pin QSOP	-	MDP0040
EL5308IU-T7	16-Pin QSOP	7"	MDP0040
EL5308IU-T13	16-Pin QSOP	13"	MDP0040
EL5308IUZ (See Note)	16-Pin QSOP (Pb-free)	-	MDP0040
EL5308IUZ-T7 (See Note)	16-Pin QSOP (Pb-free)	7"	MDP0040
EL5308IUZ-T13 (See Note)	16-Pin QSOP (Pb-free)	13"	MDP0040

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which is compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J Std-020B.

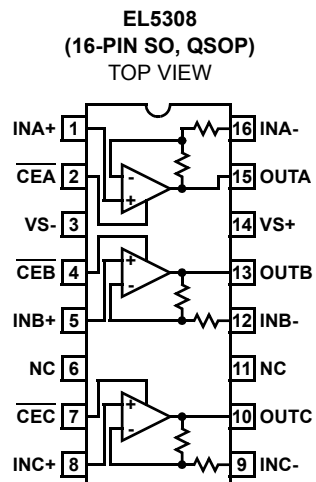
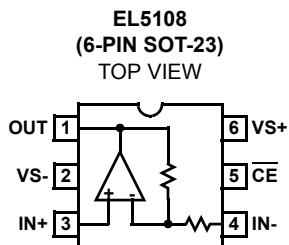
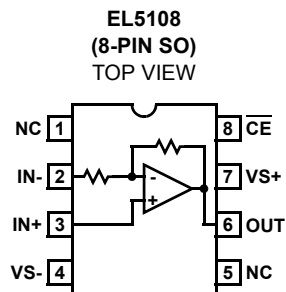
Features

- Pb-free Available as an Option
- Gain selectable (+1, -1, +2)
- 450MHz -3dB BW ($A_V = -1, +1, +2$)
- 3.5mA supply current per amplifier
- Single and dual supply operation, from 5V to 12V
- Available in SOT-23 packages
- 350MHz, 1.5mA product available (EL5106 & EL5306)

Applications

- Battery powered equipment
- Handheld, portable devices
- Video amplifiers
- Cable drivers
- RGB amplifiers

Pinouts



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Supply Voltage between V_{S+} and V_{S-} 13.2V
 Maximum Continuous Output Current 50mA
 Operating Junction Temperature 125°C
 Power Dissipation See Curves

Pin Voltages V_{S-} -0.5V to V_{S+} +0.5V
 Storage Temperature -65°C to +150°C
 Ambient Operating Temperature -40°C to +85°C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: T_J = T_C = T_A

Electrical Specifications V_{S+} = +5V, V_{S-} = -5V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
AC PERFORMANCE						
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	A _V = +1		440		MHz
		A _V = -1		445		MHz
		A _V = +2		450		MHz
BW1	0.1dB Bandwidth	A _V = +2		40		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	V _O = -2.5V to +2.5V, A _V = +2	3500	4500		V/μs
t _S	0.1% Settling Time	V _{OUT} = -2.5V to +2.5V, A _V = +2		10		ns
e _N	Input Voltage Noise			2		nV/√Hz
i _N	Input Current Noise	f = 2kHz		12		pA/√Hz
dG	Differential Gain Error (Note 1)	A _V = +2		0.01		%
dP	Differential Phase Error (Note 1)	A _V = +2		0.01		°
DC PERFORMANCE						
V _{OS}	Offset Voltage		-8	+3	+8	mV
T _C V _{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	Measured from T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}		5		μV/°C
A _E	Gain Error	V _O = -3V to +3V, R _L = 150Ω		0.7	2.5	%
R _F , R _G	Internal R _F and R _G			325		Ω
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
CMIR	Common Mode Input Range		±3	±3.3		V
+I _{IN}	+ Input Current			2	8	μA
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	at I _N +		0.7		MΩ
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance			1		pF
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V _O	Output Voltage Swing	R _L = 150Ω to GND	±3.6	±3.8		V
		R _L = 1kΩ to GND	±3.8	±4.0		V
I _{OUT}	Output Current	R _L = 10Ω to GND	100	135		mA
SUPPLY						
I _{SON}	Supply Current - Enabled (per amplifier)	No load, V _{IN} = 0V	3.18	3.7	4.35	mA
I _{SOFF}	Supply Current - Disabled (per amplifier)	No load, V _{IN} = 0V		9	25	μA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC, V _S = ±4.75V to ±5.25V		75		dB

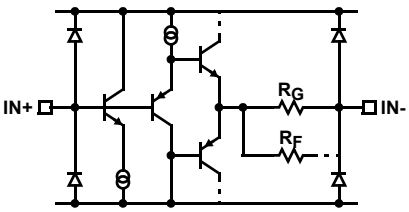
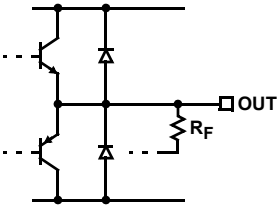
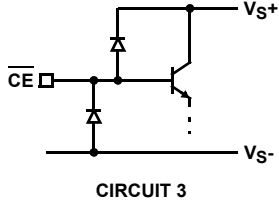
Electrical Specifications $V_{S+} = +5V$, $V_{S-} = -5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ENABLE						
t_{EN}	Enable Time			280		ns
t_{DIS}	Disable Time (Note 2)			560		ns
I_{IHCE}	\overline{CE} Pin Input High Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{S+}$	-1	5	25	μA
I_{ILCE}	\overline{CE} Pin Input Low Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{S-}$	+1		-1	μA
V_{IHCE}	\overline{CE} Input High Voltage for Power-down		$V_{S+} - 1$			V
V_{ILCE}	\overline{CE} Input Low Voltage for Enable				$V_{S+} - 3$	V

NOTES:

- Standard NTSC test, AC signal amplitude = 286mV_{P-P}, f = 3.58MHz
- Measured from the application of the \overline{CE} logic signal until the output voltage is at the 50% point between initial and final values

Pin Descriptions

EL5108 (SO8)	EL5108 (SOT23-6)	EL5308 (SO16, QSOP16)	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
1, 5		6, 11	NC	Not connected	
2	4	9, 12, 16	IN-	Inverting input	 <p>CIRCUIT 1</p>
3	3	1, 5, 8	IN+	Non-inverting input	(Reference Circuit 1)
4	2	3	VS-	Negative supply	
6	1	10, 13, 15	OUT	Output	 <p>CIRCUIT 2</p>
7	6	14	VS+	Positive supply	
8	5	2, 4, 7	\overline{CE}	Chip enable	 <p>CIRCUIT 3</p>

Typical Performance Curves

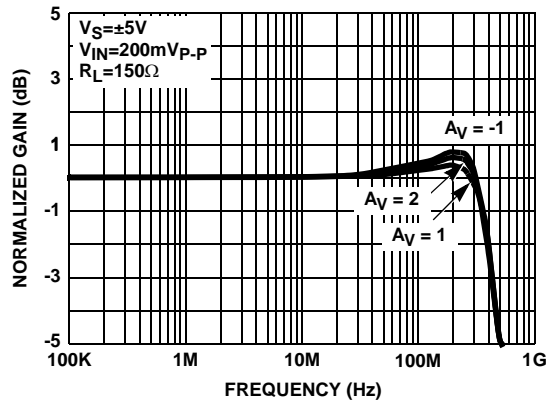


FIGURE 1. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

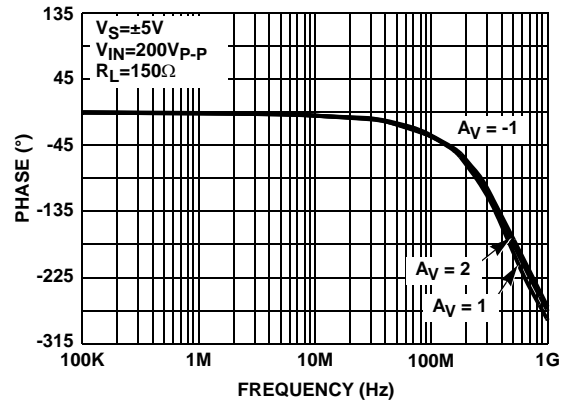


FIGURE 2. PHASE RESPONSE

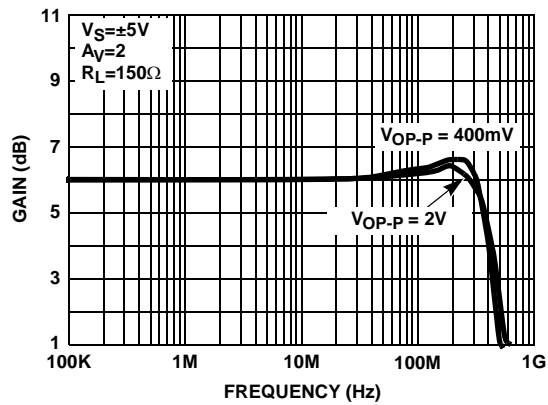


FIGURE 3. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE

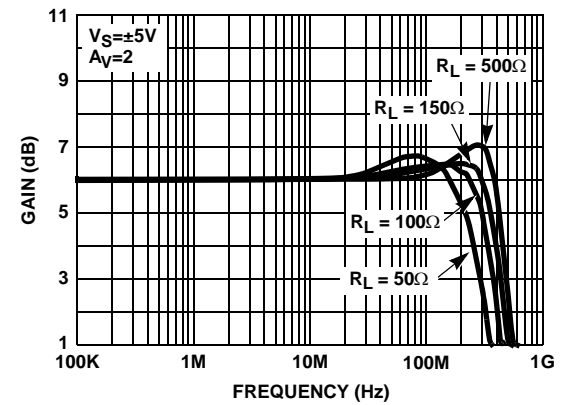


FIGURE 4. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs R_L

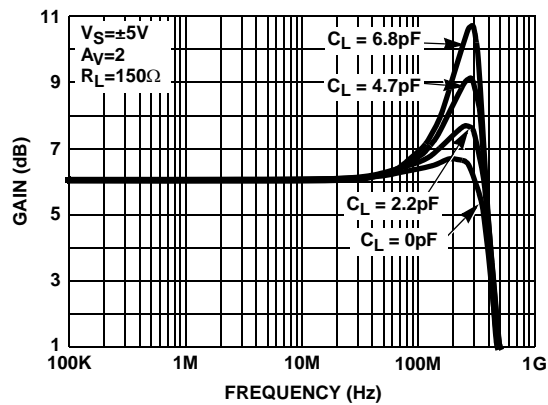


FIGURE 5. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS C_L

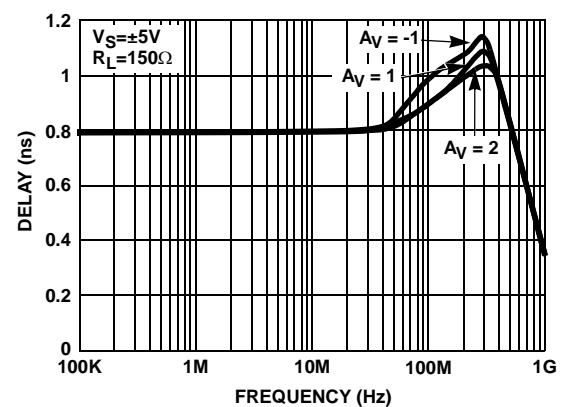


FIGURE 6. GROUP DELAY vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

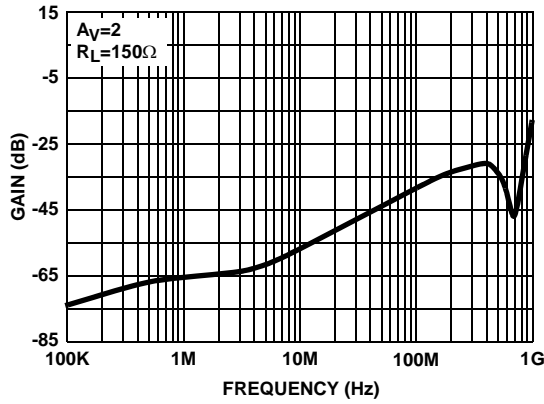


FIGURE 7. INPUT TO OUTPUT ISOLATION vs FREQUENCY (FOR DISABLE MODE)

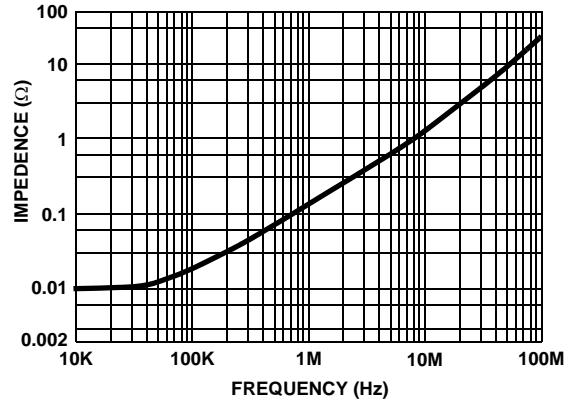


FIGURE 8. OUTPUT IMPEDENCE vs FREQUENCY

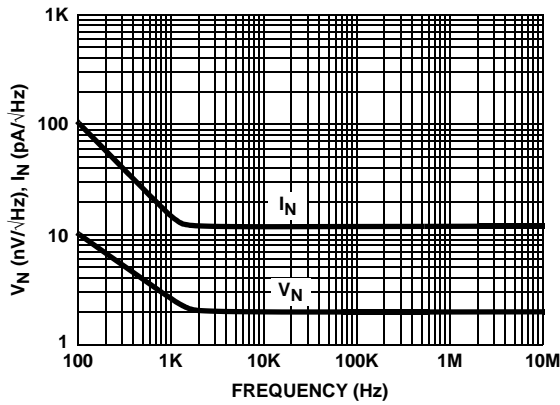


FIGURE 9. VOLTAGE AND CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

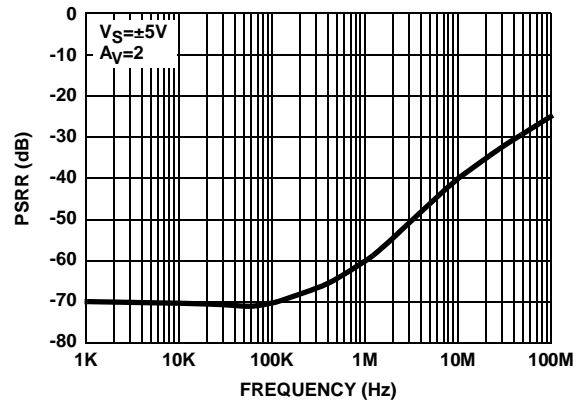


FIGURE 10. POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs FREQUENCY

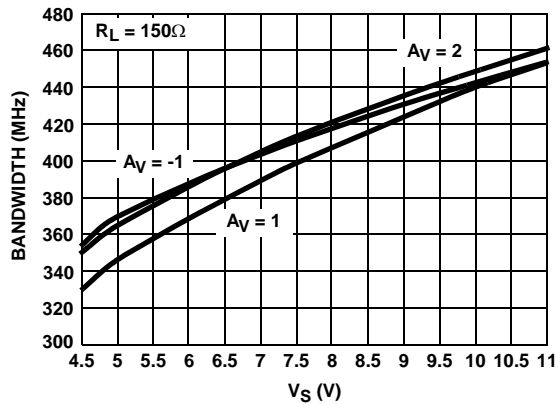


FIGURE 11. BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

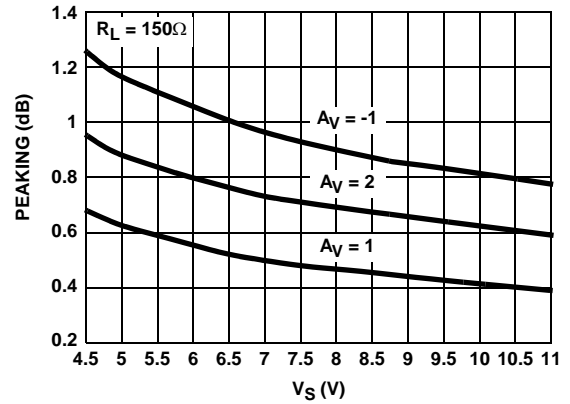


FIGURE 12. PEAKING vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

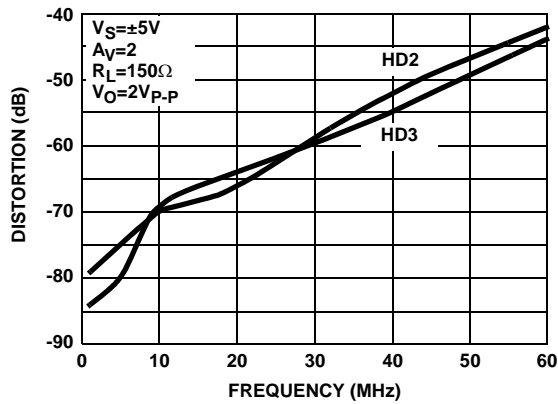


FIGURE 13. DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

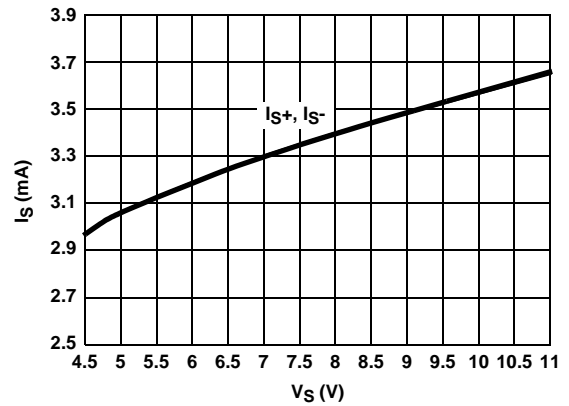


FIGURE 14. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

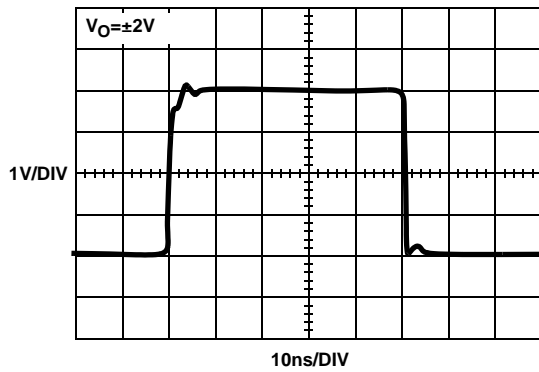


FIGURE 15. LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE

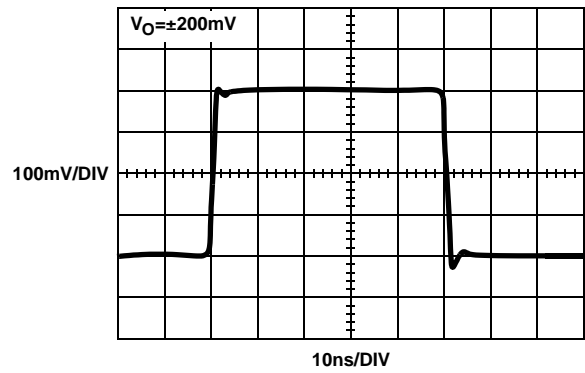


FIGURE 16. SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE

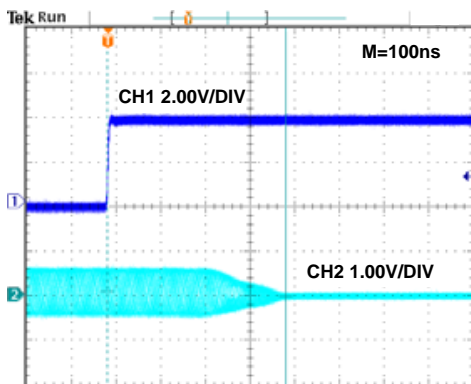


FIGURE 17. DISABLED RESPONSE

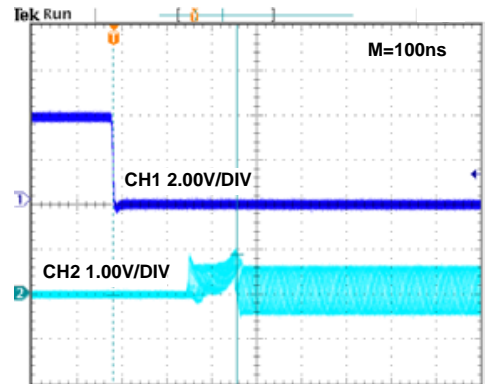


FIGURE 18. ENABLED RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

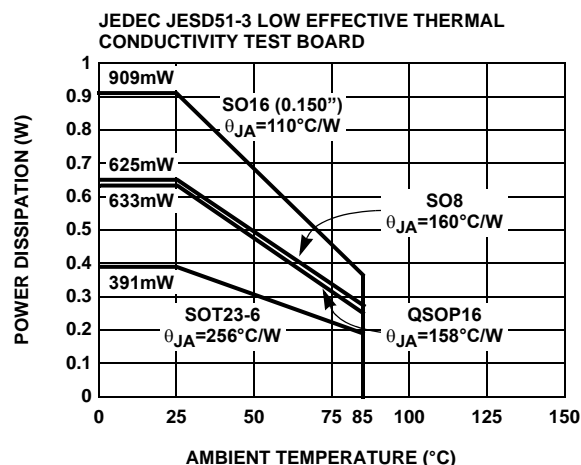


FIGURE 19. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

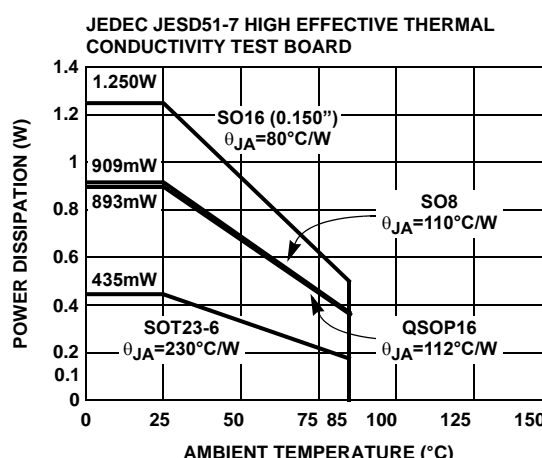


FIGURE 20. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL5108 and EL5308 are fixed gain amplifiers that offer a wide -3dB bandwidth of 450MHz and a low supply current of 3.5mA per amplifier. They work with supply voltages ranging from a single 5V to 10V and they are also capable of swinging to within 1.2V of either supply on the output. These combinations of high bandwidth, low power, and high slew rate make the EL5108 and EL5308 the ideal choice for many low-power/high-bandwidth applications such as portable, handheld, or battery-powered equipment.

For varying bandwidth and higher gains, consider the EL5166 with 1GHz on a 9mA supply current or the EL5164 with 600MHz on a 3.5mA supply current. Versions include single, dual, and triple amp packages with 6-pin SOT-23, 16-pin QSOP, and 8-pin or 16-pin SO outlines.

Power Supply Bypassing and Printed Circuit Board Layout

As with any high frequency device, good printed circuit board layout is necessary for optimum performance. Low impedance ground plane construction is essential. Surface mount components are recommended, but if leaded components are used, lead lengths should be as short as possible. The power supply pins must be well bypassed to reduce the risk of oscillation. The combination of a 4.7μF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.01μF capacitor has been shown to work well when placed at each supply pin.

Disable/Power-Down

The EL5108 and EL5308 amplifiers can be disabled and placing their outputs in a high impedance state. When disabled, the amplifier supply current is reduced to <25μA. The EL5108 and EL5308 are disabled when the \overline{CE} pin is pulled up to within 1V of the positive supply. Similarly, the amplifier is enabled by floating or pulling its \overline{CE} pin to at least 3V below the positive supply. For ±5V supply, this means that the amplifier will be enabled when \overline{CE} is 2V or less, and disabled when \overline{CE} is above 4V. Although the logic levels are not standard TTL, this choice of logic voltages allow the EL5108 and EL5308 to be enabled by tying \overline{CE} to ground, even in 5V single supply applications. The \overline{CE} pins can be driven from CMOS outputs.

Gain Setting

The EL5108 and EL5308 are built with internal feedback and gain resistors. The internal feedback resistors have equal value; as a result, the amplifier can be configured into gain of +1, -1, and +2 without any external resistors. Figure 21 shows the amplifier in gain of +2 configuration. The gain error is ±2% maximum. Figure 22 shows the amplifier in gain of -1 configuration. For gain of +1, IN+ and IN- should be connected together as shown in Figure 23. This configuration avoids the effects of any parasitic capacitance on the IN- pin. Since the internal feedback and gain resistors change with temperature and process, external resistor should not be used to adjust the gain settings.

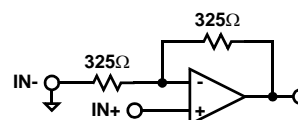


FIGURE 21. $A_V = +2$

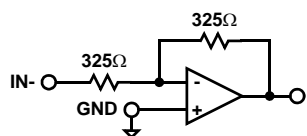


FIGURE 22. $A_V = -1$

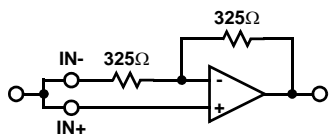


FIGURE 23. $A_V = +1$

Supply Voltage Range and Single-Supply Operation

The EL5108 and EL5308 have been designed to operate with supply voltages having a span of greater than or equal to 5V and less than 12V. In practical terms, this means that they will operate on dual supplies ranging from $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 5\text{V}$. With single-supply, they will operate from 5V to 10V.

As supply voltages continue to decrease, it becomes necessary to provide input and output voltage ranges that can get as close as possible to the supply voltages. The EL5108 and EL5308 have an input range which extends to within 2V of either supply. So, for example, on $\pm 5\text{V}$ supplies, the input range is about $\pm 3\text{V}$. The output range is also quite large, extending to within 1V of the supply rail. On a $\pm 5\text{V}$ supply, the output is therefore capable of swinging from -4V to $+4\text{V}$. Single-supply output range is larger because of the increased negative swing due to the external pull-down resistor to ground. Figure 24 shows an AC-coupled, gain of +2, +5V single supply circuit configuration.

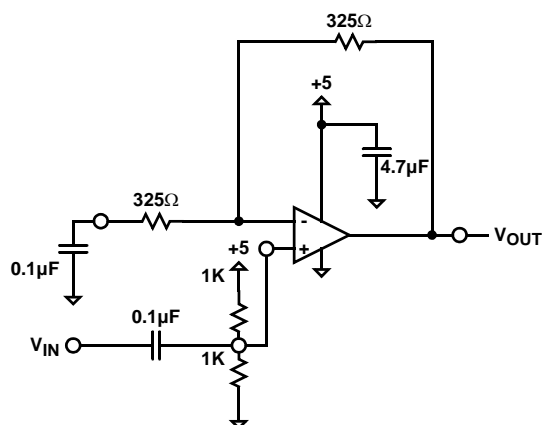


FIGURE 24.

Video Performance

For good video performance, an amplifier is required to maintain the same output impedance and the same frequency response as DC levels are changed at the output. This is especially difficult when driving a standard video load of 150Ω , because of the change in output current with DC level. Previously, good differential gain could only be achieved by running high idle currents through the output transistors (to reduce variations in output impedance). Special circuitry has been incorporated in the EL5108 and EL5308 to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.01% and 0.01° , while driving 150Ω at a gain of 2.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 3.5mA of supply current per amplifier, the EL5108 and EL5308 are capable of providing a maximum of $\pm 130\text{mA}$ of output current.

Driving Cables and Capacitive Loads

When used as a cable driver, double termination is always recommended for reflection-free performance. For those applications, the back-termination series resistor will decouple the EL5108 and EL5308 from the cable and allow extensive capacitive drive. However, other applications may have high capacitive loads without a back-termination resistor. In these applications, a small series resistor (usually between 5Ω and 50Ω) can be placed in series with the output to eliminate most peaking.

Current Limiting

The EL5108 and EL5308 have no internal current-limiting circuitry. If the output is shorted, it is possible to exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating for output current or power dissipation, potentially resulting in the destruction of the device.

Power Dissipation

With the high output drive capability of the EL5108 and EL5308, it is possible to exceed the 125°C Absolute Maximum junction temperature under certain very high load current conditions. Generally speaking when R_L falls below about 25Ω , it is important to calculate the maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX}) for the application to determine if power supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified for the EL5108 and EL5308 to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are calculated as follows:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + (\theta_{JA} \times n \times PD_{MAX})$$

where:

T_{MAX} = Maximum ambient temperature

θ_{JA} = Thermal resistance of the package

n = Number of amplifiers in the package

PD_{MAX} = Maximum power dissipation of each amplifier in the package

PD_{MAX} for each amplifier can be calculated as follows:

$$PD_{MAX} = (2 \times V_S \times I_{SMAX}) + \left[(V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) \times \frac{V_{OUTMAX}}{R_L} \right]$$

where:

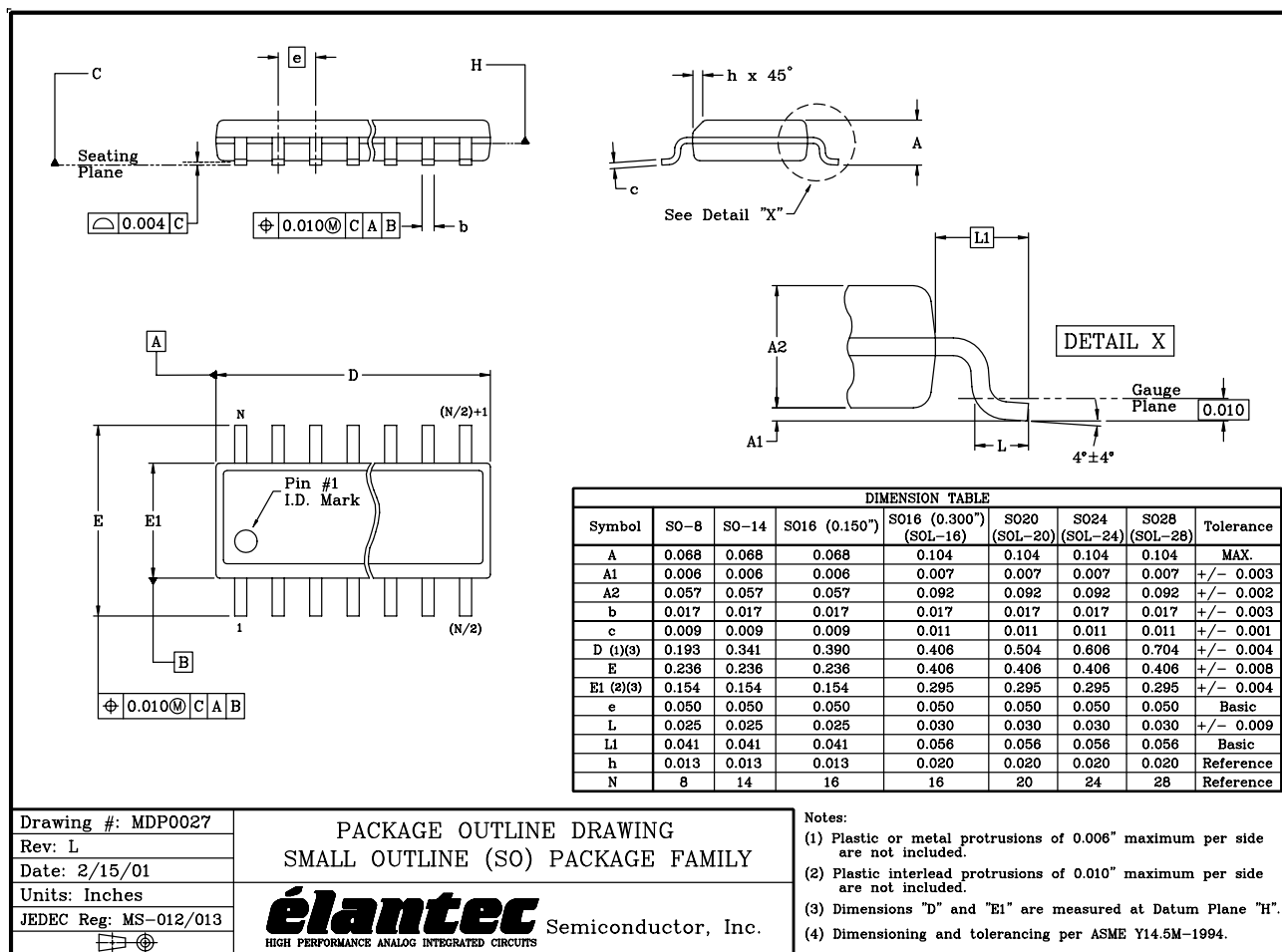
V_S = Supply voltage

I_{SMAX} = Maximum supply current of 1A

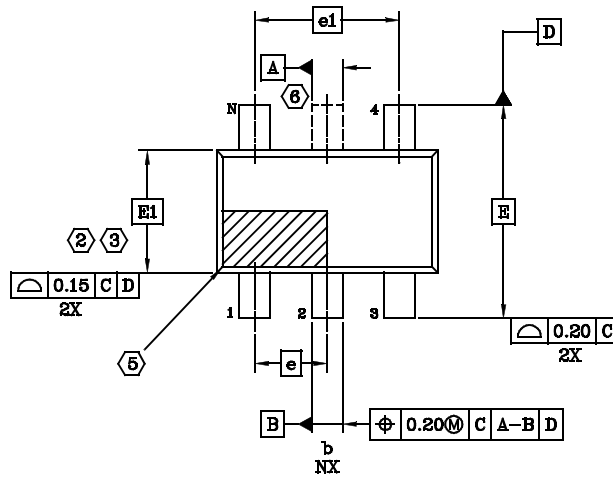
V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum output voltage (required)

R_L = Load resistance

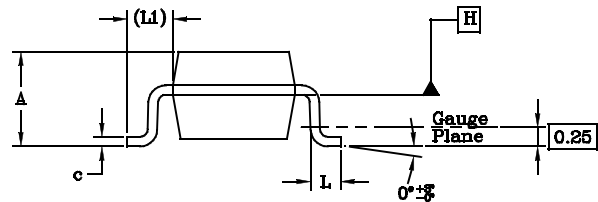
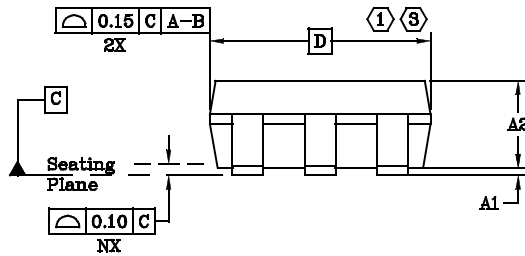
SO Package Outline Drawing



SOT-23 Package Outline Drawing



DIMENSION TABLE			
Symbol	SOT23-5	SOT23-6	Tolerance
A	1.45	1.45	MAX.
A1	0.10	0.10	+/- 0.05
A2	1.14	1.14	+/- 0.15
b	0.40	0.40	+/- 0.05
c	0.14	0.14	+/- 0.06
D	2.90	2.90	Basic
E	2.80	2.80	Basic
E1	1.60	1.60	Basic
e	0.95	0.95	Basic
e1	1.90	1.90	Basic
L	0.45	0.45	+/- 0.10
L1	0.80	0.80	Reference
N	5	6	Reference



Notes:

- ① Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.
- ② Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.
- ③ This dimension is measured at Datum Plane "H".
- ④ Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
- ⑤ Index area - Pin #1 LD. will be located within the indicated zone (SOT23-6 only).
- ⑥ SOT23-5 version has no center lead (shown as a dashed line).

Drawing #: MDP0038

Rev: E

Date: 3/13/00

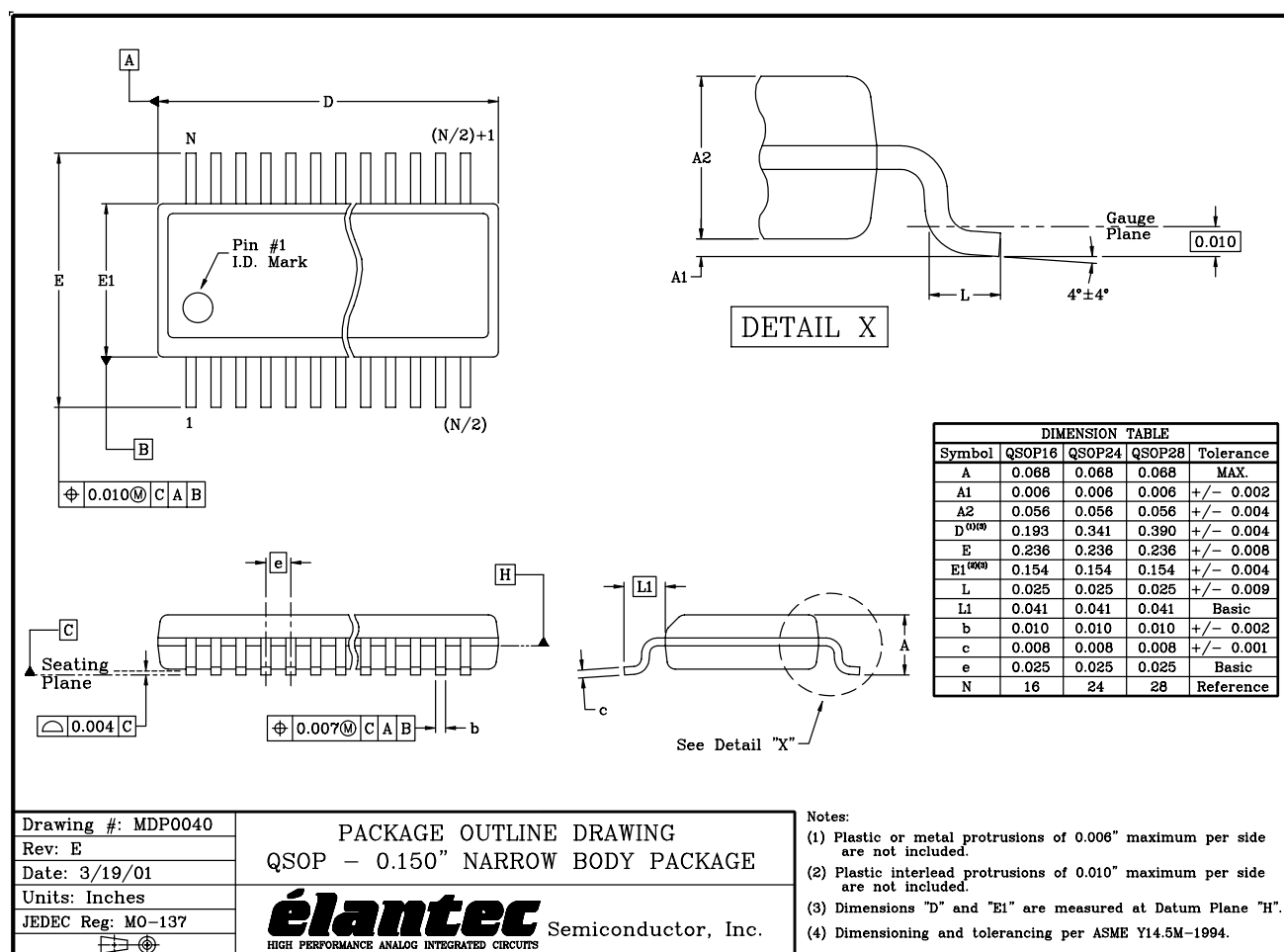
Units: mm

JEDEC Reg: MO-178

PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING
SOT-23 PACKAGE FAMILY
elantec
HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Semiconductor, Inc.

QSOP Package Outline Drawing



NOTE: The package drawings shown here may not be the latest versions. To check the latest revision, please refer to the Intersil website at <http://www.intersil.com/design/packages/index.asp>

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