

Triple 400MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable



The EL5396A is a triple channel, fixed gain amplifier with a bandwidth of 400MHz, making these amplifiers ideal

for today's high speed video and monitor applications. The EL5396A features 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.

With a supply current of just 9mA per amplifier and the ability to run from a single supply voltage from 5V to 10V, these amplifiers are also ideal for hand held, portable or battery powered equipment.

The EL5396A also incorporates an enable and disable function to reduce the supply current to 100µA typical per amplifier. Allowing the CE pin to float or applying a low logic level will enable the amplifier.

For applications where board space is critical, the EL5396A is offered in the 16-pin QSOP package, as well as a 16-pin SO (0.150"). The EL5396A is specified for operation over the full industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

Ordering Information

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE | TAPE & REEL | PKG. NO. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| EL5396ACS | 16-Pin SO (0.150") | - | MDP0027 |
| EL5396ACS-T7 | 16-Pin SO (0.150") | 7" | MDP0027 |
| EL5396ACS-T13 | 16-Pin SO (0.150") | 13" | MDP0027 |
| EL5396ACU | 16-Pin QSOP | - | MDP0040 |
| EL5396ACU-T13 | 16-Pin QSOP | 13" | MDP0040 |

Features

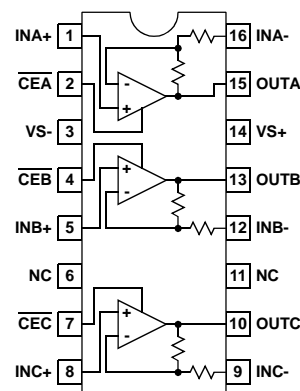
- Gain selectable (+1, -1, +2)
- 400MHz -3dB bandwidth ($A_V = 1, 2$)
- 9mA supply current (per amplifier)
- Single and dual supply operation, from 5V to 10V or $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 5V$
- Fast enable/disable
- Power-down
- Available in 16-pin QSOP package
- Single (EL5196) available
- 200MHz, 3mA products available (EL5197 & EL5397)

Applications

- Video amplifiers
- Cable drivers
- RGB amplifiers
- Test equipment
- Instrumentation
- Current to voltage converters

Pinout

EL5396A
[16-PIN SO (0.150"), QSOP]
TOP VIEW



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

Supply Voltage between V_{S+} and V_{S-} 11V
 Maximum Continuous Output Current 50mA
 Operating Junction Temperature 125°C
 Differential Input Voltage 3V

Power Dissipation See Curves
 Pin Voltages $V_{S-} -0.5\text{V}$ to $V_{S+} +0.5\text{V}$
 Storage Temperature -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
 Operating Temperature -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$

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

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| AC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| BW | -3dB Bandwidth | $A_V = +1$ | | 400 | | MHz |
| | | $A_V = +2$ | | 400 | | MHz |
| | | $A_V = -1$ | | 400 | | MHz |
| BW1 | 0.1dB Bandwidth | | | 35 | | MHz |
| SR | Slew Rate | $V_O = -2.5\text{V}$ to $+2.5\text{V}$, $A_V = +2$ | 2400 | 2600 | | V/ μs |
| t_S | 0.1% Settling Time | $V_{OUT} = -2.5\text{V}$ to $+2.5\text{V}$, $A_V = -1$ | | 9 | | ns |
| C_S | Channel Separation | $f = 5\text{MHz}$ | | 68 | | dB |
| e_N | Input Voltage Noise | | | 3.8 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| i_{N-} | IN- Input Current Noise | | | 25 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| i_{N+} | IN+ Input Current Noise | | | 55 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| dG | Differential Gain Error (Note 1) | $A_V = +2$ | | 0.035 | | % |
| dP | Differential Phase Error (Note 1) | $A_V = +2$ | | 0.04 | | ° |
| DC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| V_{OS} | Offset Voltage | | -15 | 1 | 15 | mV |
| $T_C V_{OS}$ | Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient | Measured from T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} | | 5 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| A_E | Gain Error | $V_O = -3\text{V}$ to $+3\text{V}$ | -2 | 1.3 | 2 | % |
| R_F, R_G | Internal R_F and R_G | | 320 | 400 | 480 | Ω |
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| CMIR | Common Mode Input Range | | $\pm 3\text{V}$ | $\pm 3.3\text{V}$ | | V |
| $+I_{IN}$ | + Input Current | | -120 | 40 | 120 | μA |
| $-I_{IN}$ | - Input Current | | -40 | 4 | 40 | μA |
| R_{IN} | Input Resistance | | | 27 | | k Ω |
| C_{IN} | Input Capacitance | | | 0.5 | | pF |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| V_O | Output Voltage Swing | $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND | $\pm 3.4\text{V}$ | $\pm 3.7\text{V}$ | | V |
| | | $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to GND | $\pm 3.8\text{V}$ | $\pm 4.0\text{V}$ | | V |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | $R_L = 10\Omega$ to GND | 95 | 120 | | mA |
| ENABLE (SELECTED PACKAGES ONLY) | | | | | | |
| t_{EN} | Enable Time | | | 40 | | ns |
| t_{DIS} | Disable Time (Note 2) | | | 600 | | ns |

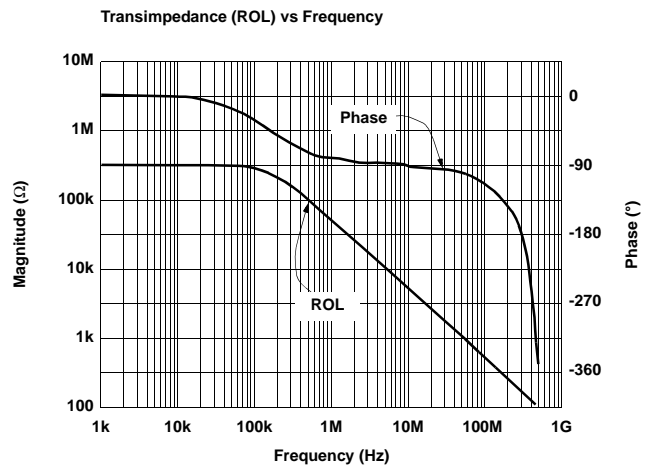
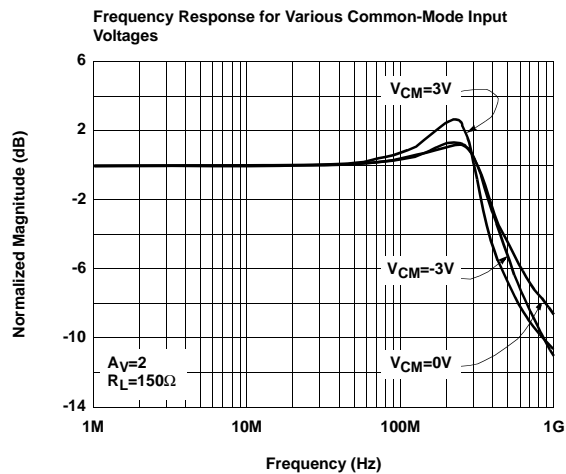
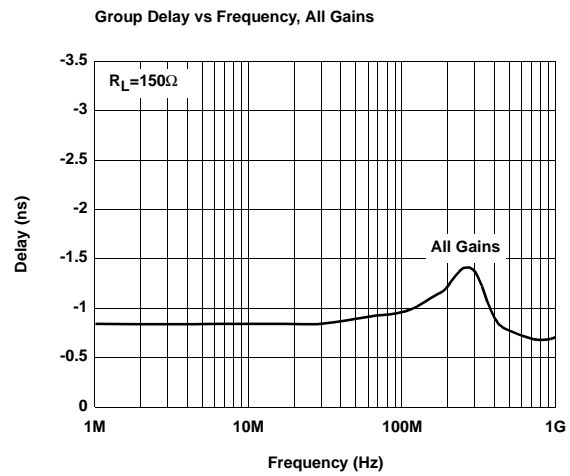
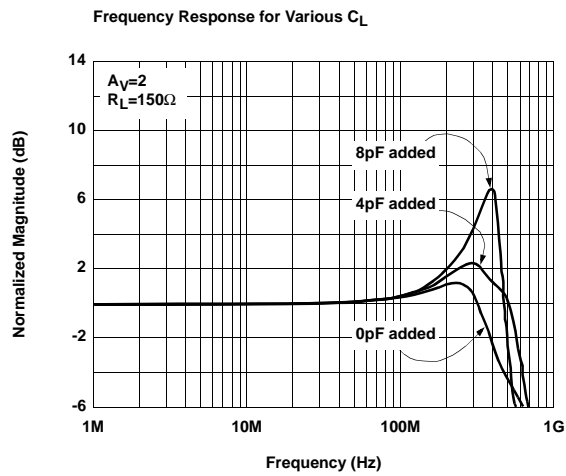
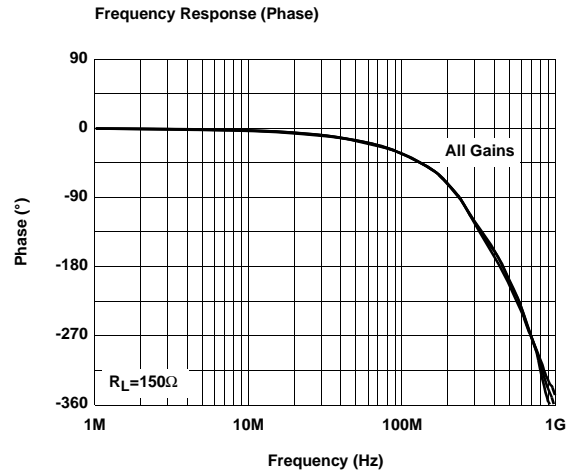
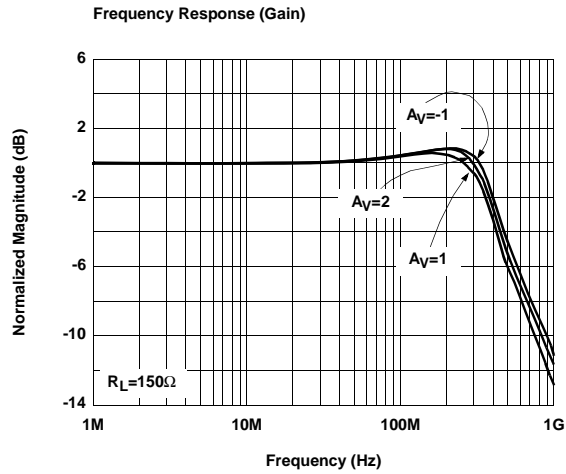
Electrical Specifications $V_{S+} = +5V$, $V_{S-} = -5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------|-----------|
| I_{IHCE} | CE pin Input High Current | $\overline{CE} = V_{S+}$ | | 0.8 | 6 | μA |
| I_{ILCE} | CE pin Input Low Current | $\overline{CE} = V_{S-}$ | | 0 | -0.1 | μA |
| V_{IHCE} | CE pin Input High Voltage for Power Down | | $V_{S+} - 1$ | | | V |
| V_{ILCE} | CE pin Input Low Voltage for Power Up | | | | $V_{S+} - 3$ | V |
| SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| I_{SON} | Supply Current - Enabled (per amplifier) | No load, $V_{IN} = 0V$, $\overline{CE} = -5V$ | 8 | 9 | 11 | mA |
| I_{SOFF} | Supply Current - Disabled (per amplifier) | No load, $V_{IN} = 0V$, $\overline{CE} = +4.5V$ | | 100 | 150 | μA |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | DC, $V_S = \pm 4.75V$ to $\pm 5.25V$ | 55 | 75 | | dB |
| -IPSR | - Input Current Power Supply Rejection | DC, $V_S = \pm 4.75V$ to $\pm 5.25V$ | -2 | | 2 | $\mu A/V$ |

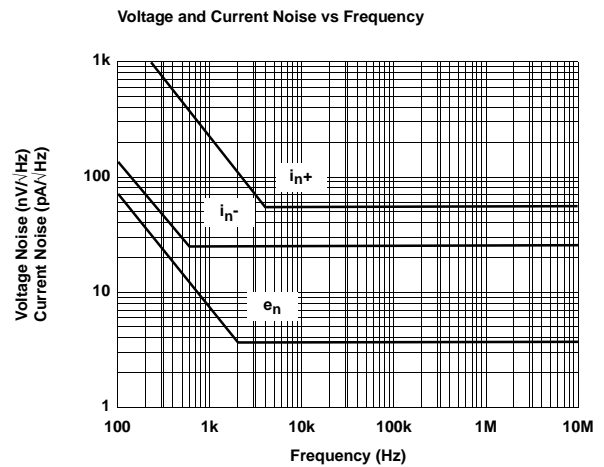
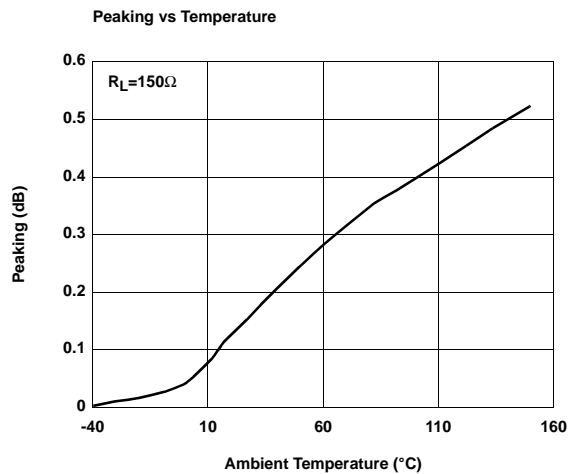
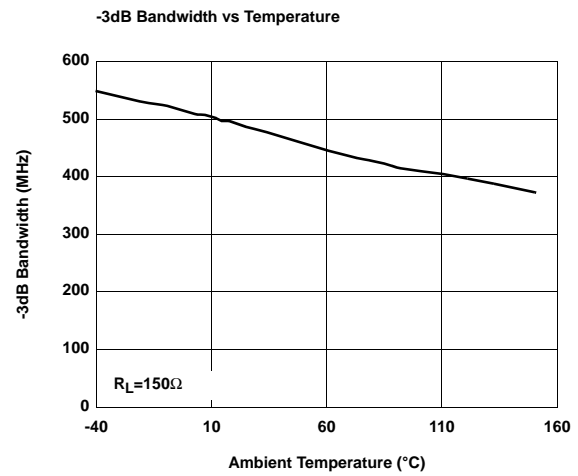
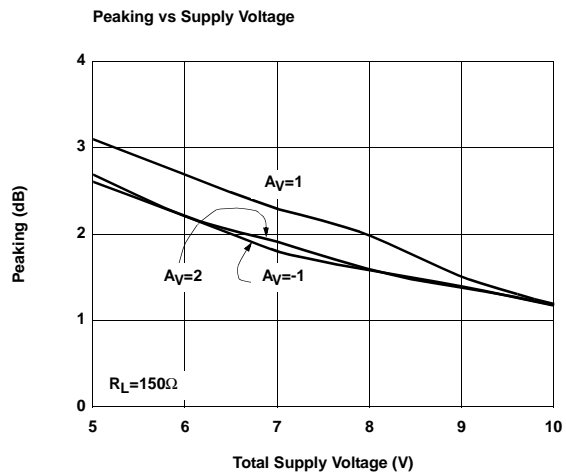
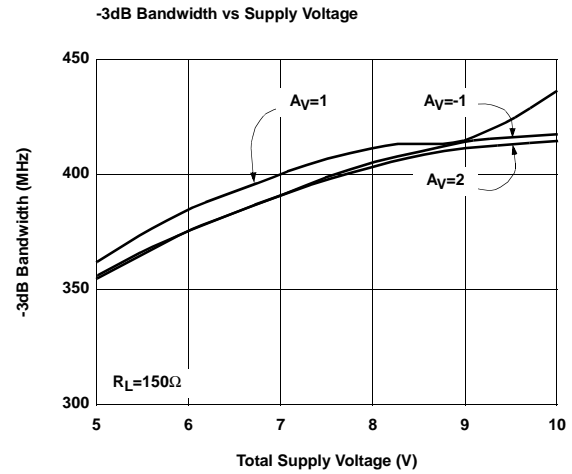
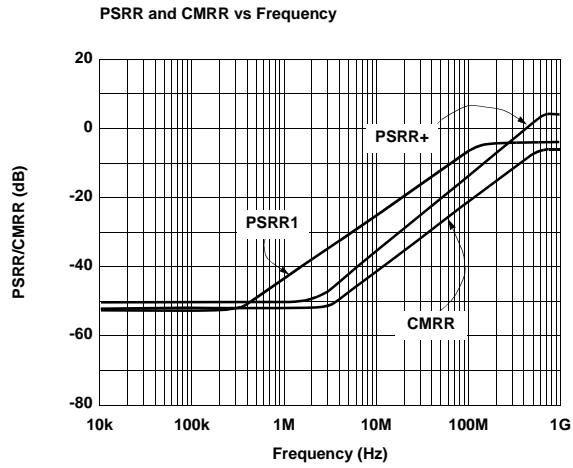
NOTES:

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

Typical Performance Curves

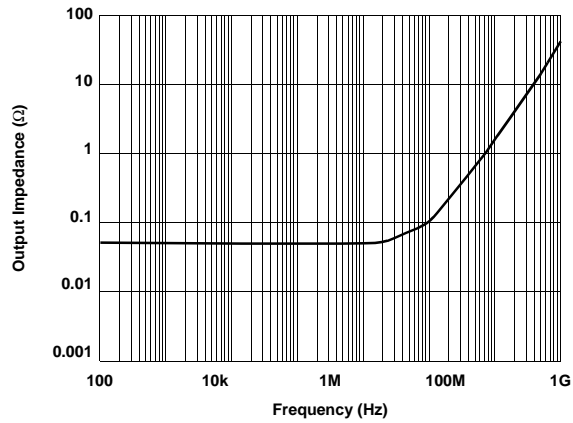


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

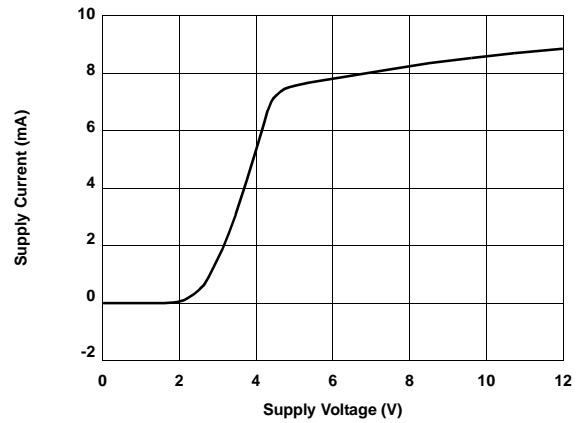


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

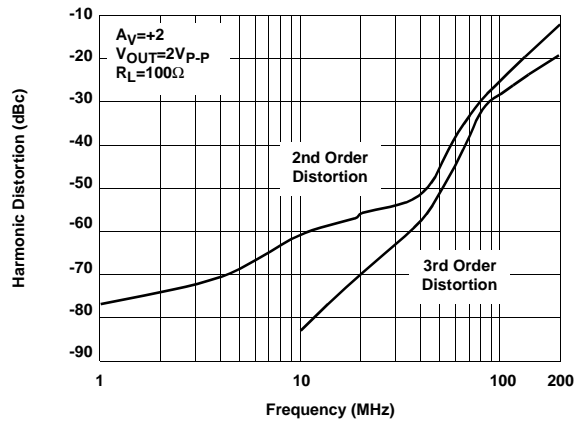
Closed Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



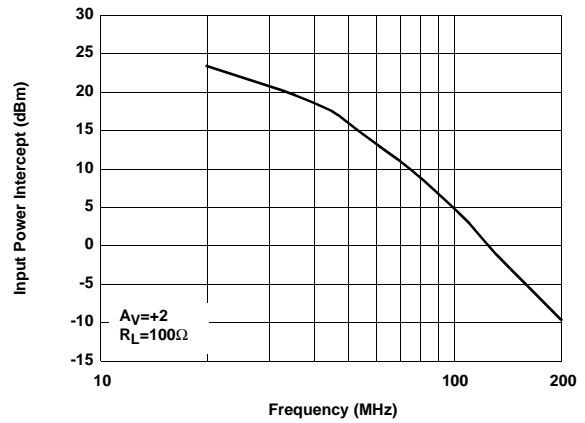
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



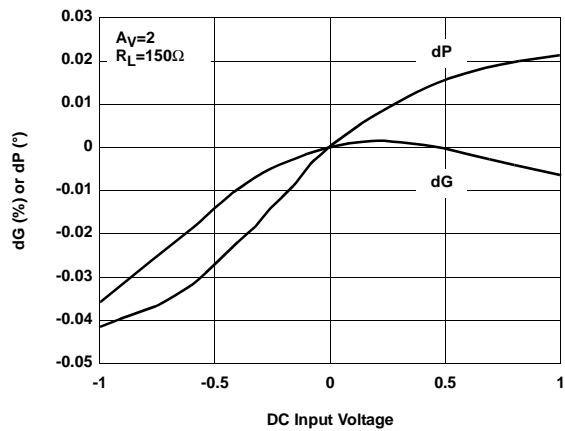
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



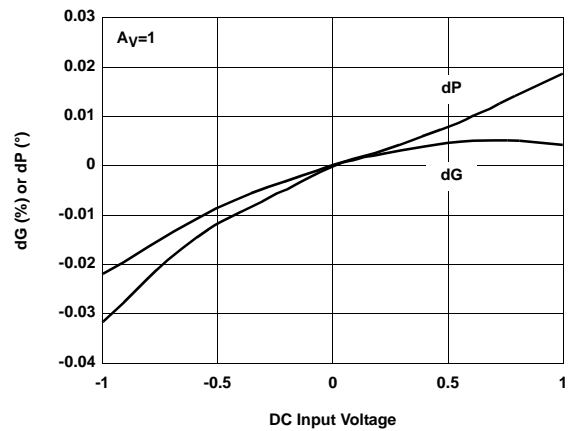
Two-Tone 3rd Order Input Referred Intermodulation Intercept (IIP3)



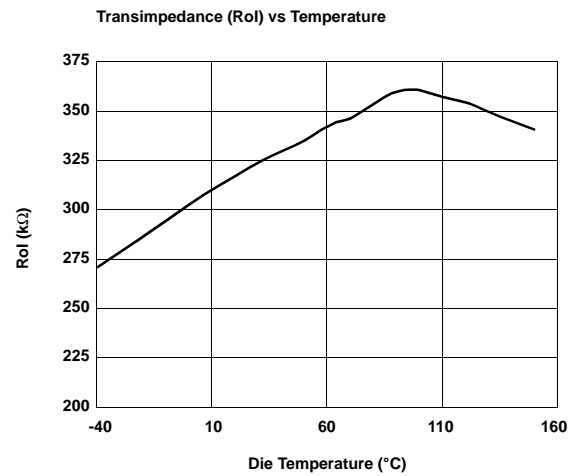
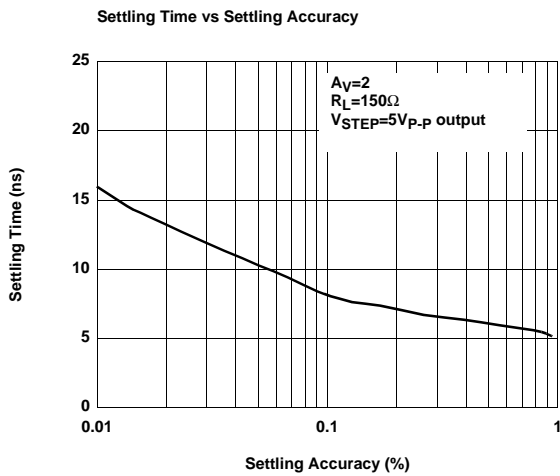
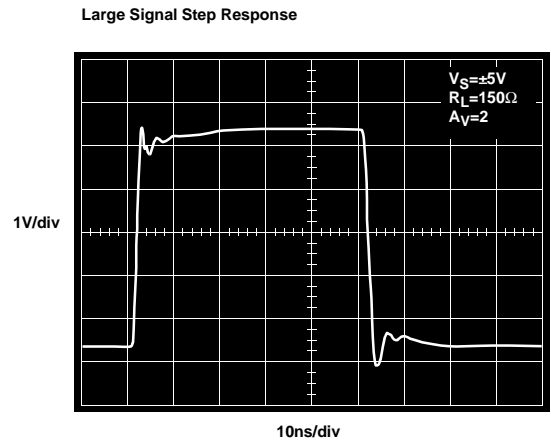
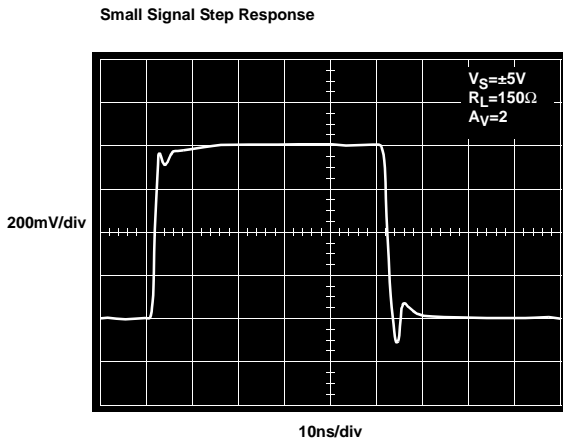
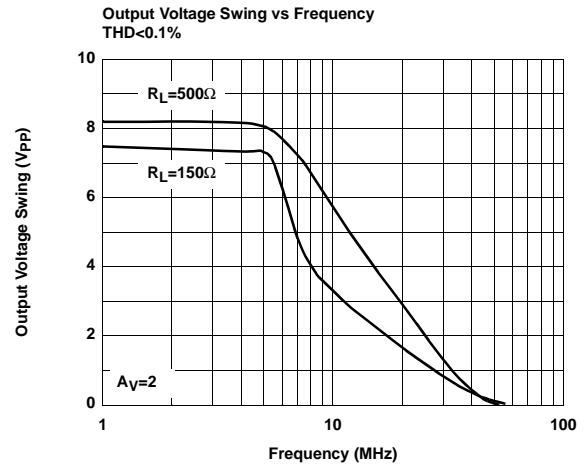
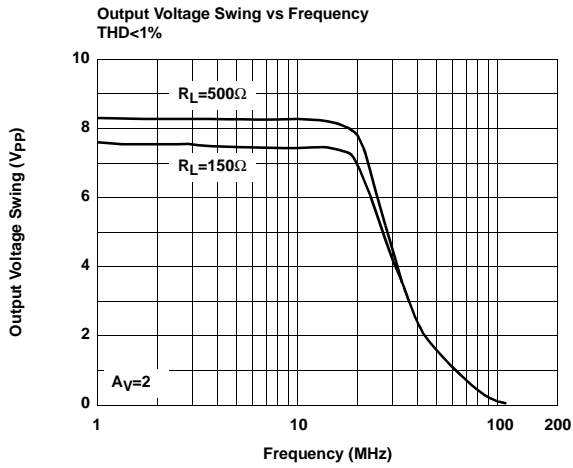
Differential Gain/Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58MHz



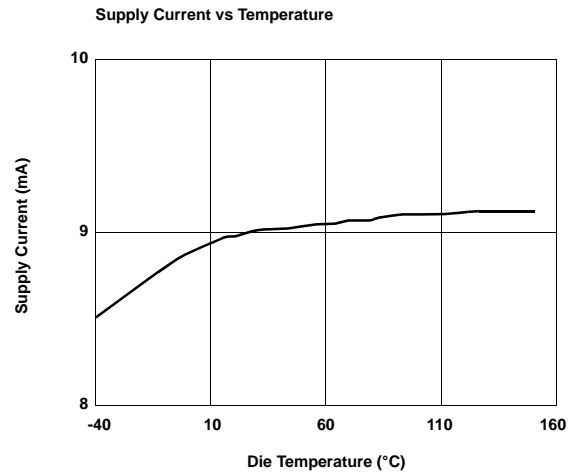
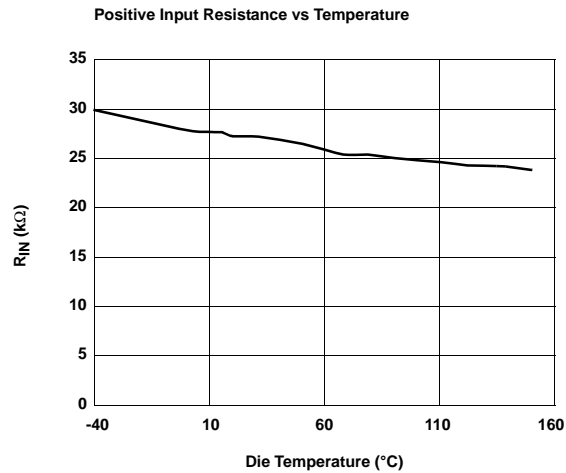
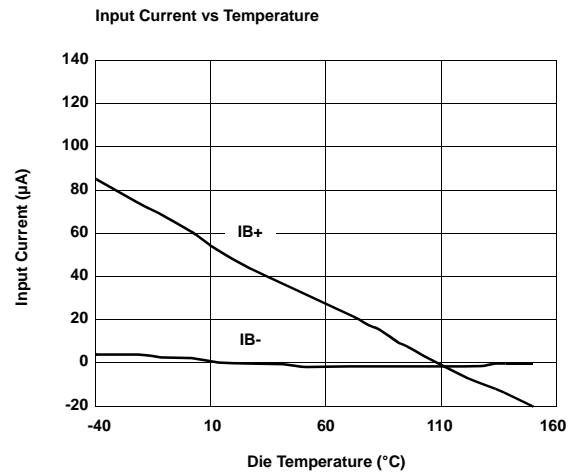
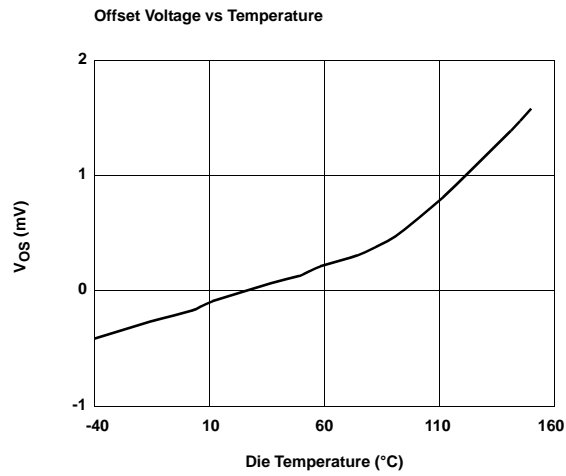
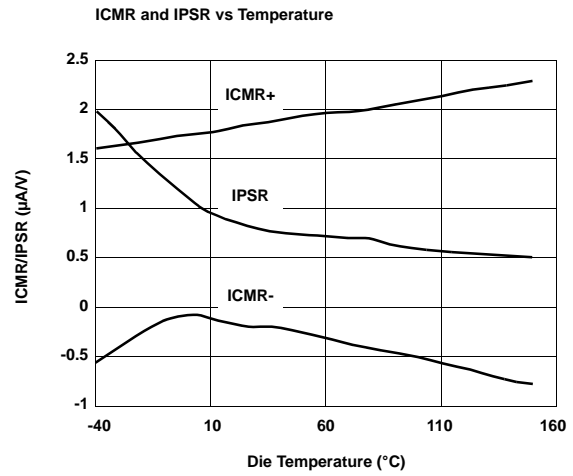
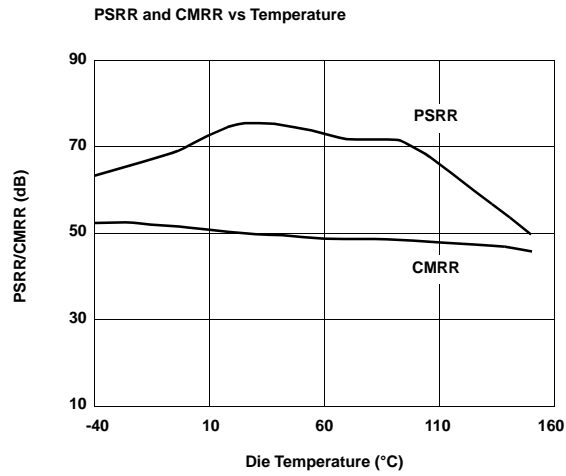
Differential Gain/Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58MHz



Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

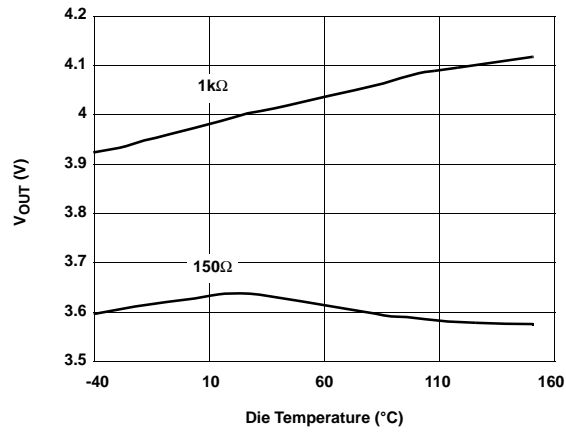


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

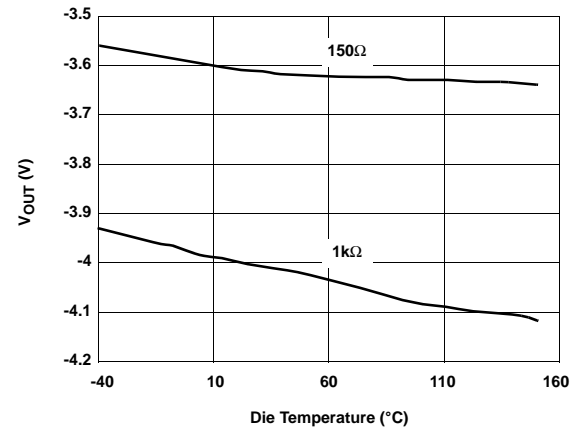


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

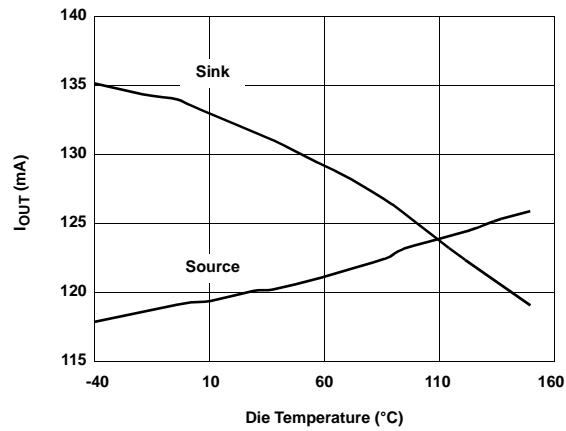
Positive Output Swing vs Temperature for Various Loads



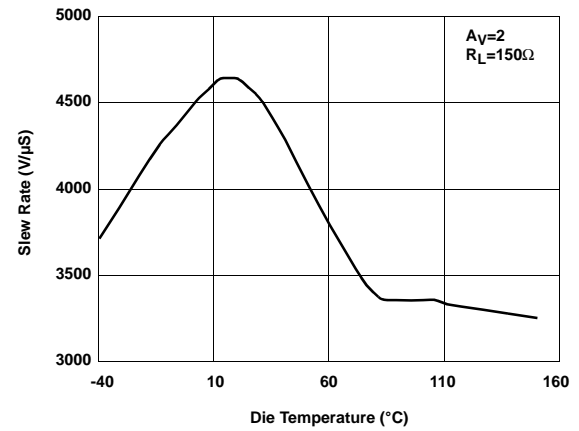
Negative Output Swing vs Temperature for Various Loads



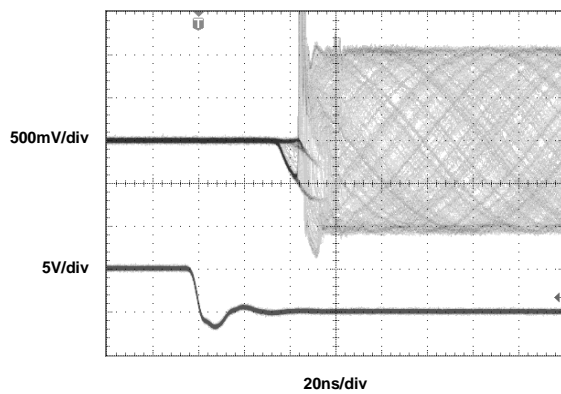
Output Current vs Temperature



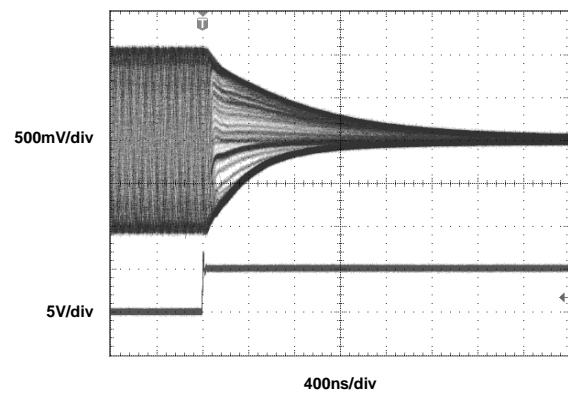
Slew Rate vs Temperature



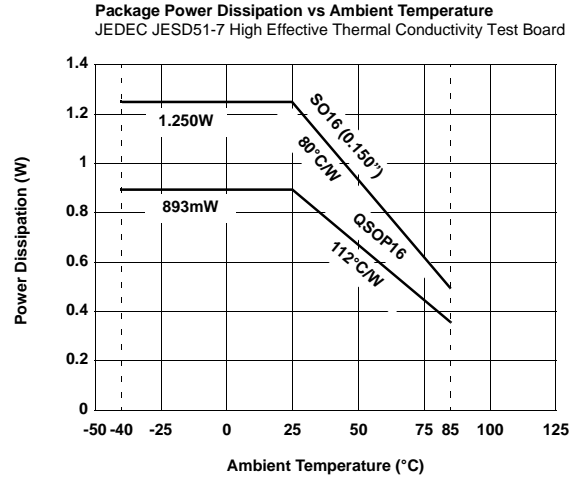
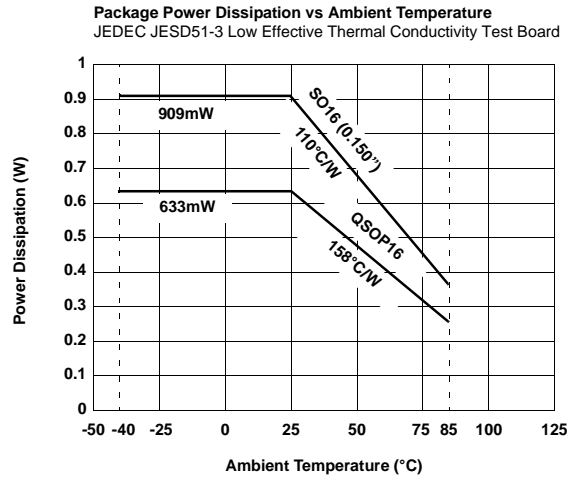
Enable Response



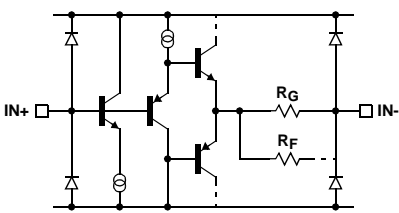
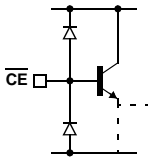
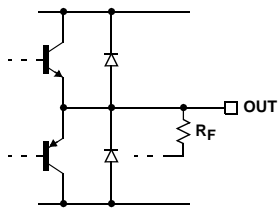
Disable Response



Typical Performance Curves (Continued)



Pin Descriptions

| 16-PIN SO (0.150") | 16-PIN QSOP | PIN NAME | FUNCTION | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | INA+ | Non-inverting input, channel A |  <p>Circuit 1</p> |
| 2 | 2 | $\overline{\text{CEA}}$ | Chip enable, channel A |  <p>Circuit 2</p> |
| 3 | 3 | VS- | Negative supply | |
| 4 | 4 | $\overline{\text{CEB}}$ | Chip enable, channel B | (See circuit 2) |
| 5 | 5 | INB+ | Non-inverting input, channel B | (See circuit 1) |
| 6, 11 | 6, 11 | NC | Not connected | |
| 7 | 7 | $\overline{\text{CEC}}$ | Chip enable, channel C | (See circuit 2) |
| 8 | 8 | INC+ | Non-inverting input, channel C | (See circuit 1) |
| 9 | 9 | INC- | Inverting input, channel C | (See circuit 1) |
| 10 | 10 | OUTC | Output, channel C |  <p>Circuit 3</p> |
| 12 | 12 | INB- | Inverting input, channel B | (See circuit 1) |
| 13 | 13 | OUTB | Output, channel B | (See circuit 3) |
| 14 | 14 | VS+ | Positive supply | |
| 15 | 15 | OUTA | Output, channel A | (See circuit 3) |
| 16 | 16 | INA- | Inverting input, channel A | (See circuit 1) |

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL5396A is a triple channel fixed gain amplifier that offers a wide -3dB bandwidth of 400MHz and a low supply current of 9mA per amplifier. The EL5396A works with supply voltages ranging from a single 5V to 10V and they are also capable of swinging to within 1V of either supply on the output. This combination of high bandwidth and low power, together with aggressive pricing make the EL5396A 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 EL5191 with 1GHz on a 9mA supply current or the EL5193 with 300MHz on a 4mA supply current. Versions include single, dual, and triple amp packages with 5-pin SOT23, 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 EL5396A amplifier can be disabled placing its output in a high impedance state. When disabled, the amplifier supply current is reduced to < 150μA. The EL5396A is disabled when its $\overline{\text{CE}}$ pin is pulled up to within 1V of the positive supply. Similarly, the amplifier is enabled by floating or pulling its $\overline{\text{CE}}$ pin to at least 3V below the positive supply. For ±5V supply, this means that an EL5396A amplifier will be enabled when $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is 2V or less, and disabled when $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is above 4V. Although the logic levels are not standard TTL, this choice of logic voltages allows the EL5396A to be enabled by tying $\overline{\text{CE}}$ to ground, even in 5V single supply applications. The $\overline{\text{CE}}$ pin can be driven from CMOS outputs.

Gain Setting

The EL5396A is 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 1 shows the amplifier in gain of +2 configuration. The gain error is ±2% maximum. Figure 2 shows the amplifier in gain of -1 configuration. For gain of +1, IN+ and IN- should be connected together as shown in Figure 3. 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.

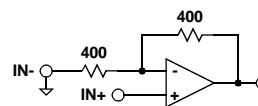


FIGURE 1. $A_V = +2$

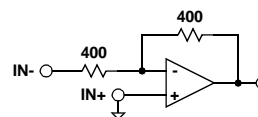


FIGURE 2. $A_V = -1$

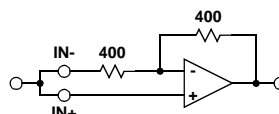


FIGURE 3. $A_V = +1$

Supply Voltage Range and Single-Supply Operation

The EL5396A has been designed to operate with supply voltages having a span of greater than or equal to 5V and less than 11V. In practical terms, this means that the EL5396A will operate on dual supplies ranging from ±2.5V to ±5V. With single-supply, the EL5396A 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 EL5396A has an input range which extends to within 2V of either supply. So, for example, on ±5V supplies, the EL5396A has an input range which spans ±3V. The output range of the EL5396A is also quite large, extending to within 1V of the supply rail. On a ±5V supply, the output is therefore capable of swinging from -4V to +4V. Single-supply output range is larger because of the increased negative swing due to the external pull-down resistor to ground. Figure 4 shows

an AC-coupled, gain of +2, +5V single supply circuit configuration.

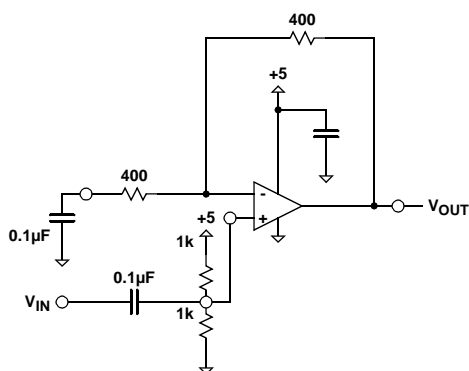


FIGURE 4.

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.) These currents were typically comparable to the entire 9mA supply current of each EL5396A amplifier. Special circuitry has been incorporated in the EL5396A to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.0035% and 0.04°, while driving 150Ω at a gain of 2.

Video performance has also been measured with a 500Ω load at a gain of +1. Under these conditions, the EL5396A has dG and dP specifications of 0.03% and 0.05°, respectively.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 9mA of supply current, the EL5396A is capable of providing a minimum of ±95mA of output current. With a minimum of ±95mA of output drive.

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 EL5396A 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 EL5396A has 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 EL5396A, 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 EL5396A 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

V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum output voltage (required)

R_L = Load resistance

All Intersil U.S. products are manufactured, assembled and tested utilizing ISO9000 quality systems.

Intersil Corporation's quality certifications can be viewed at www.intersil.com/design/quality

Intersil products are sold by description only. Intersil Corporation reserves the right to make changes in circuit design, software and/or specifications at any time without notice. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned to verify that data sheets are current before placing orders. Information furnished by Intersil is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Intersil or its subsidiaries for its use; nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of Intersil or its subsidiaries.

For information regarding Intersil Corporation and its products, see www.intersil.com