

Features

- 600MHz -3dB bandwidth
- 6mA supply current (per amplifier)
- Single and dual supply operation, from 5V to 10V
- Fast enable/disable (EL5492AC only)
- Single (EL5192C), dual (EL5292C), and triple (EL5392C) available
- High speed, 1GHz product available (EL5191C)
- Low power, 4mA, 300MHz product available (EL5193C, EL5293C, EL5393C, & EL5493C)

Applications

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

Ordering Information

Part No	Package	Tape & Reel	Outline #
EL5492CS	14-Pin SO (0.150")	-	MDP0027
EL5492CS-T7	14-Pin SO (0.150")	7"	MDP0027
EL5492CS-T13	14-Pin SO (0.150")	13"	MDP0027
EL5492ACL	24-Pin LPP	-	MDP0046
EL5492ACL-T7	24-Pin LPP	7"	MDP0046
EL5492ACL-T13	24-Pin LPP	13"	MDP0046

General Description

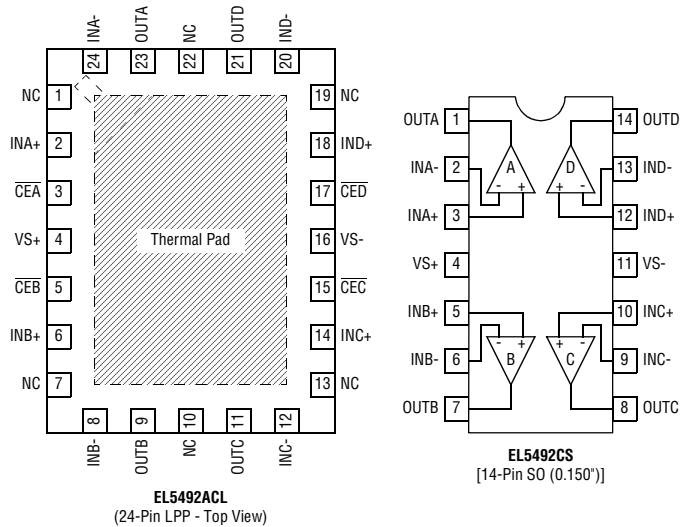
The EL5492C and EL5492AC are quad current feedback amplifiers with a very high bandwidth of 600MHz. This makes these amplifiers ideal for today's high speed video and monitor applications.

With a supply current of just 6mA 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 EL5492AC also incorporates an enable and disable function to reduce the supply current to 100µA typical per amplifier. Allowing the \overline{CE} pin to float or applying a low logic level will enable the amplifier.

The EL5492C is offered in the industry-standard 14-pin SO (0.150") package and the EL5492AC in the ultra-small 24-pin LPP package. Both operate over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

Pin Configurations



EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

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

Values beyond absolute maximum ratings can cause the device to be prematurely damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

Supply Voltage between V_{S+} and V_{S-}
Maximum Continuous Output Current

11V
50mA

Operating Junction Temperature
Power Dissipation
Pin Voltages
Storage Temperature
Operating Temperature

125°C
See Curves
 $V_{S-} - 0.5\text{V}$ to $V_{S+} + 0.5\text{V}$
-65°C to +150°C
-40°C to +85°C

Important Note:

All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typ 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 Characteristics

$V_{S+} = +5\text{V}$, $V_{S-} = -5\text{V}$, $R_F = 750\Omega$ for $A_V = 1$, $R_F = 375\Omega$ for $A_V = 2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AC Performance						
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	$A_V = +1$		600		MHz
		$A_V = +2$		300		MHz
BW1	0.1dB Bandwidth			25		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	$V_O = -2.5\text{V}$ to $+2.5\text{V}$, $A_V = +2$	2000	2300		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	$f = 5\text{MHz}$		60		dB
e_N	Input Voltage Noise			4.1		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_{N-}	IN- Input Current Noise			20		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_{N+}	IN+ Input Current Noise			50		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
dG	Differential Gain Error ^[1]	$A_V = +2$		0.015		%
dP	Differential Phase Error ^[1]	$A_V = +2$		0.04		°
DC Performance						
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage		-10	1	10	mV
$T_C V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	Measured from T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}		5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
R_{OL}	Transimpedance		200	400		k Ω
Input Characteristics						
CMIR	Common Mode Input Range		± 3	± 3.3		V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio		42	50		dB
$+I_{IN}$	+ Input Current		-60	3	60	μA
$-I_{IN}$	- Input Current		-35	4	35	μA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance			37		k Ω
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			0.5		pF
Output Characteristics						
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND	± 3.4	± 3.7		V
		$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to GND	± 3.8	± 4.0		V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to GND	95	120		mA
Supply						
I_{SON}	Supply Current - Enabled	No load, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$	5	6	7.5	mA
I_{SOFF}	Supply Current - Disabled	No load, $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$		100	150	μA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC, $V_S = \pm 4.75\text{V}$ to $\pm 5.25\text{V}$	55	75		dB
-IPSR	- Input Current Power Supply Rejection	DC, $V_S = \pm 4.75$ to $\pm 5.25\text{V}$	-2		2	$\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{S+} = +5V$, $V_{S-} = -5V$, $R_F = 750\Omega$ for $A_V = 1$, $R_F = 375\Omega$ for $A_V = 2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.

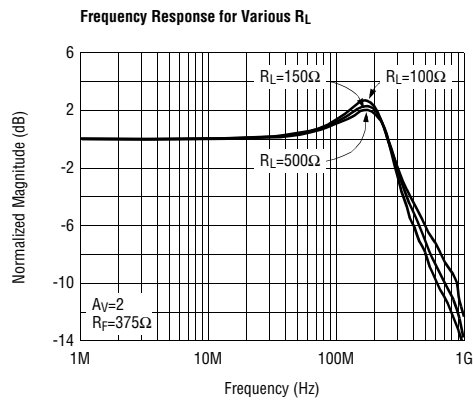
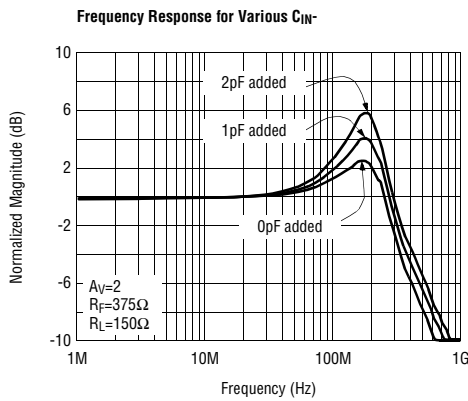
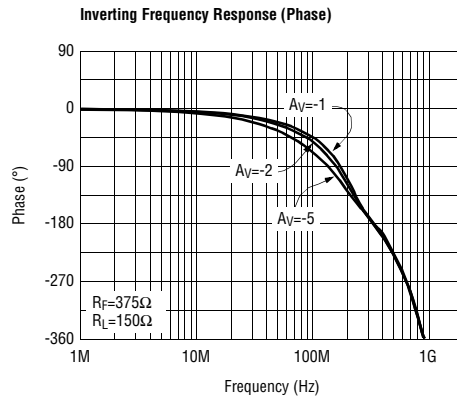
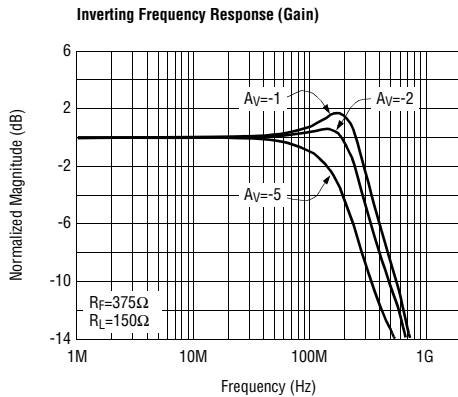
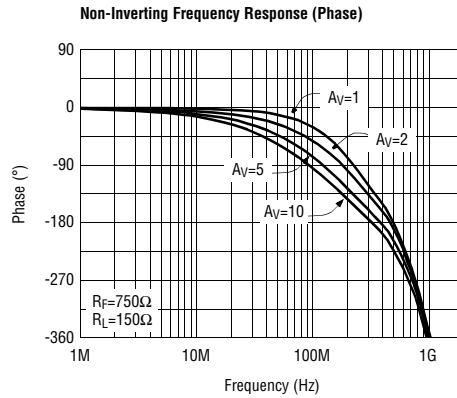
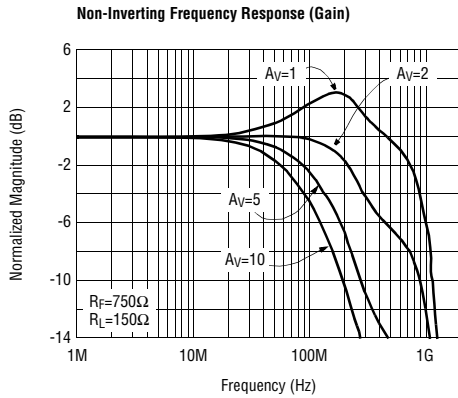
Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Enable (EL5492AC only)						
t_{EN}	Enable Time			40		ns
t_{DIS}	Disable Time ^[2]			600		ns
I_{IHCE}	CE Pin Input High Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{S+}$		0.8	6	μA
I_{ILCE}	CE Pin Input Low Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{S-}$		0	-0.1	μA
V_{IHCE}	CE Input High Voltage for Power-down		$V_{S+} - 1$			V
V_{ILCE}	CE Input Low Voltage for Power-down				$V_{S+} - 3$	V

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

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

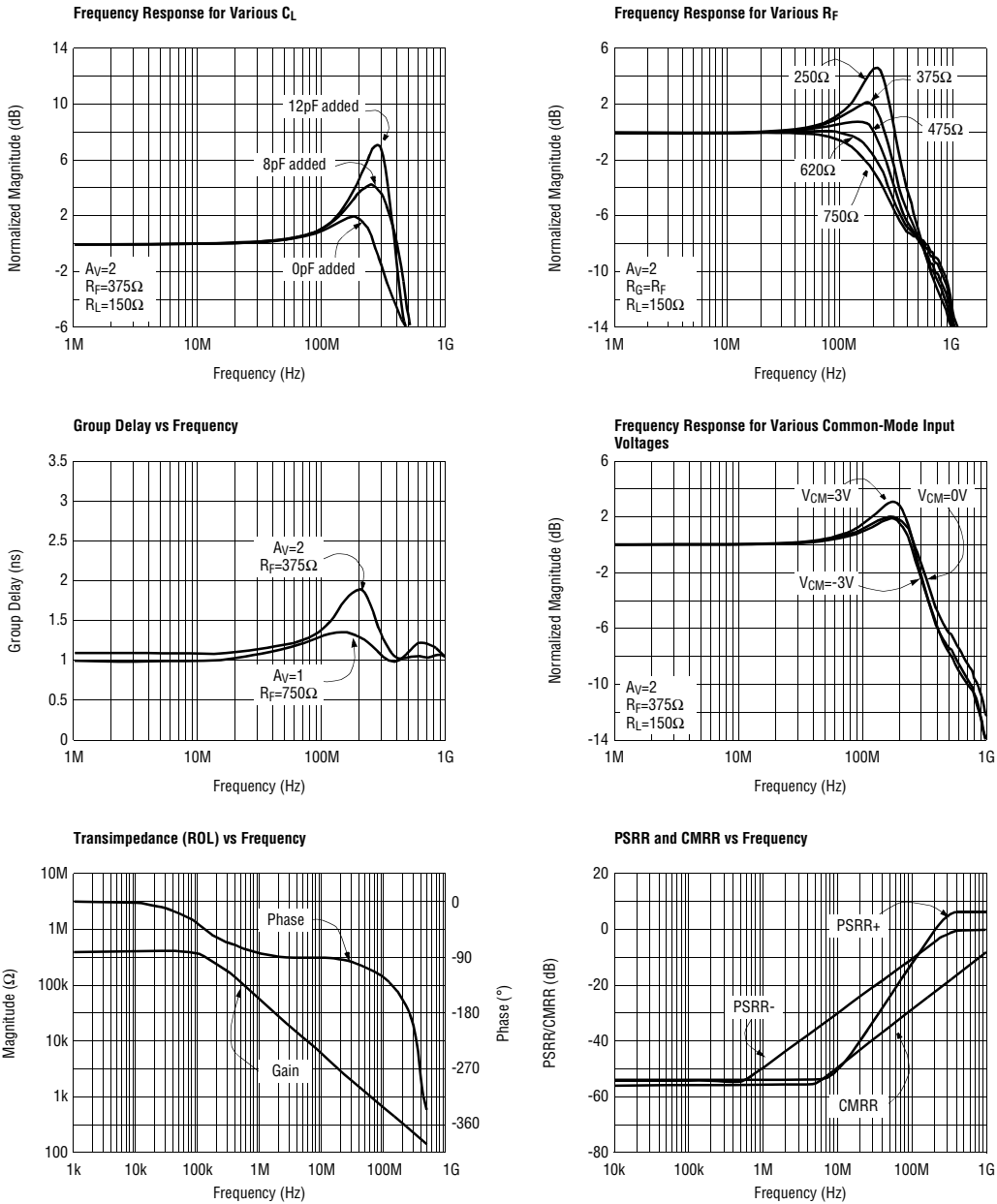


EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

EL5492C, EL5492AC

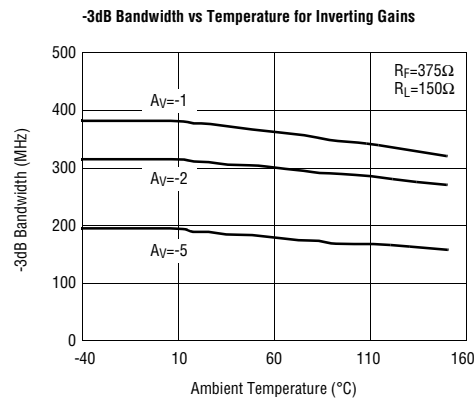
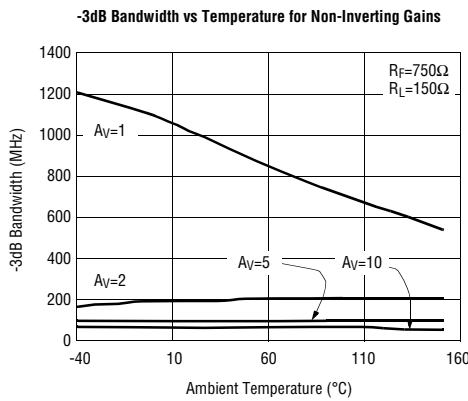
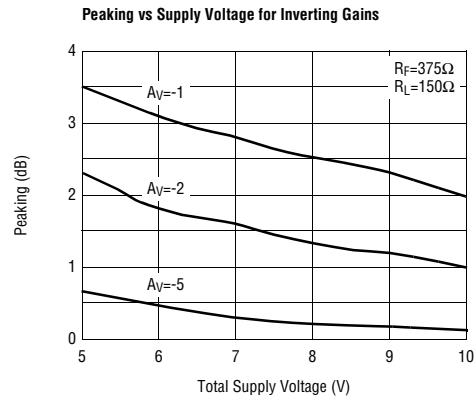
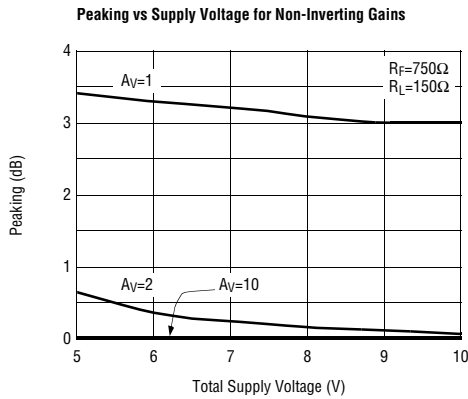
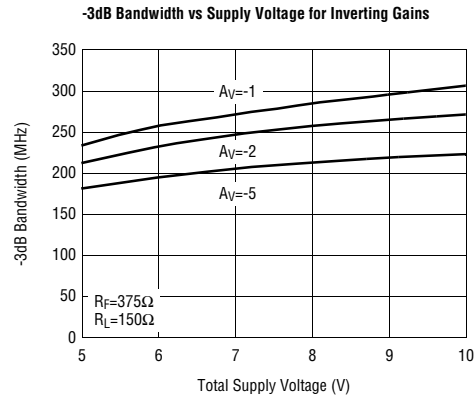
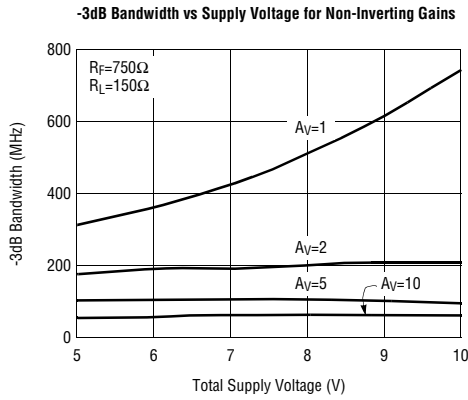
Typical Performance Curves



EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves



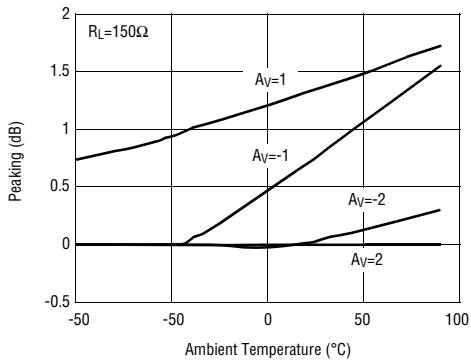
EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

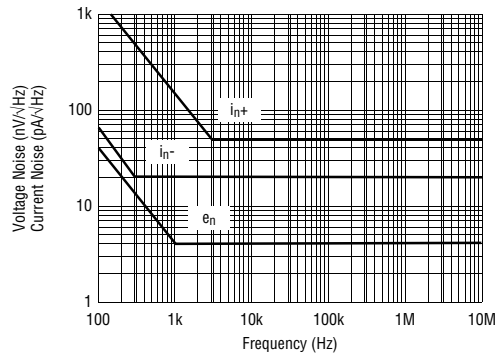
EL5492C, EL5492AC

Typical Performance Curves

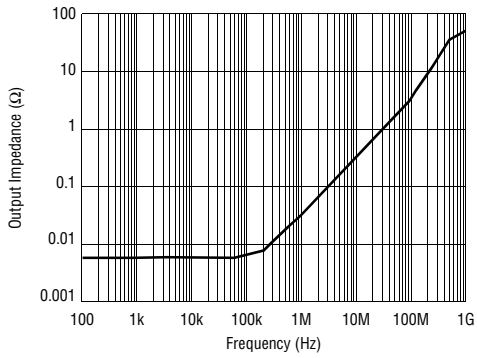
Peaking vs Temperature



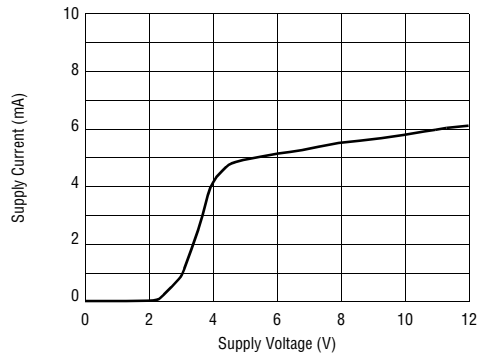
Voltage and Current Noise vs Frequency



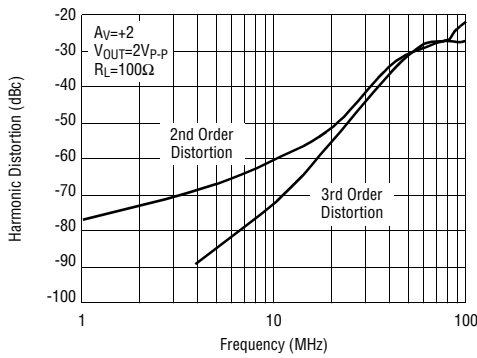
Closed Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



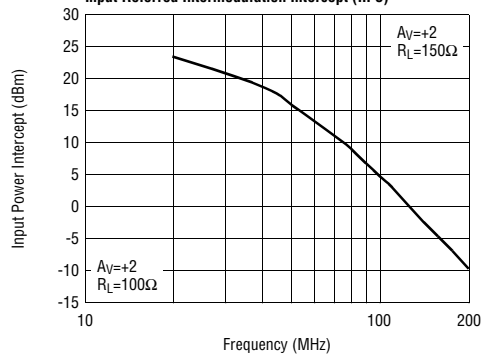
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



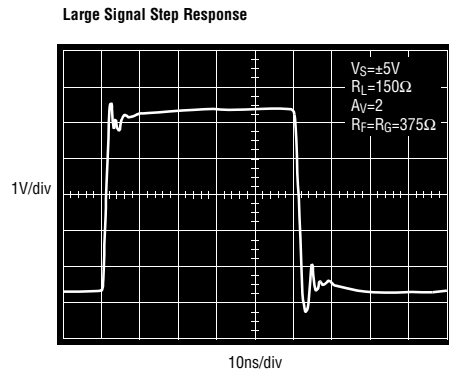
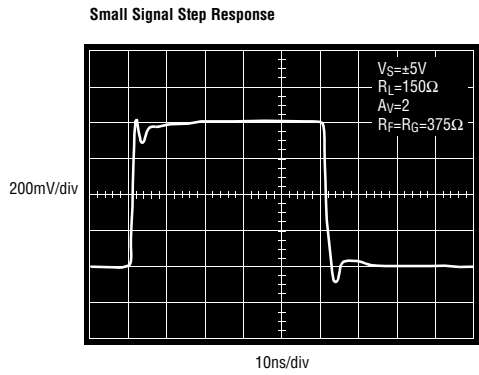
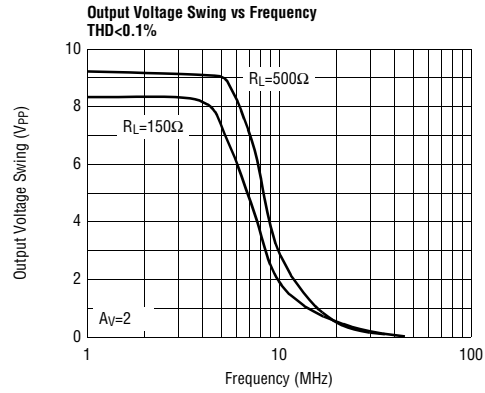
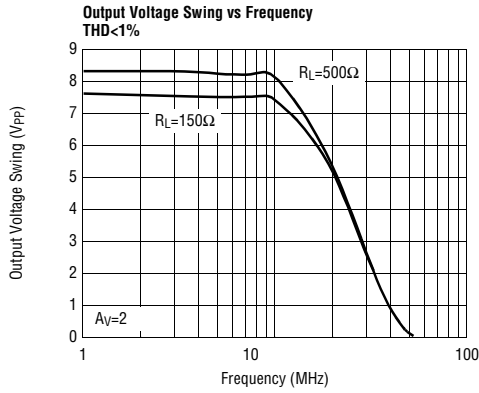
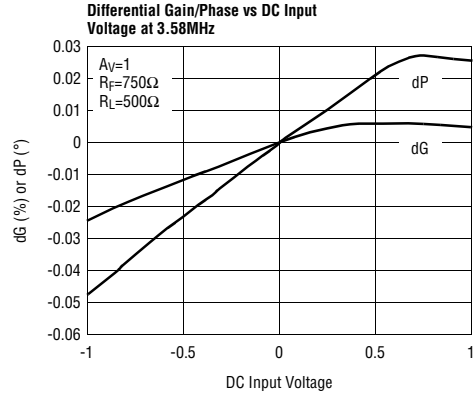
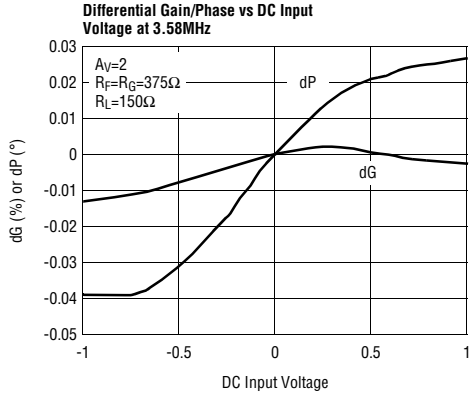
Two-Tone 3rd Order Input Referred Intermodulation Intercept (IIP3)



EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

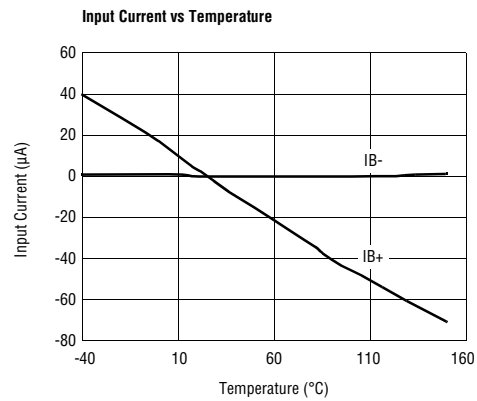
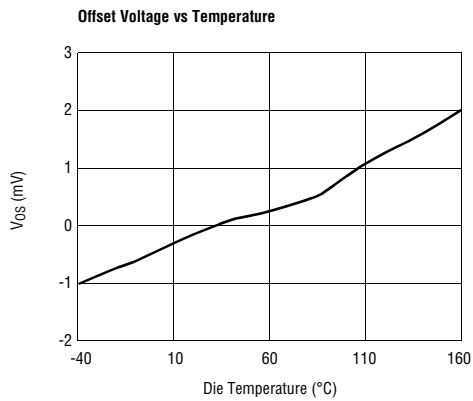
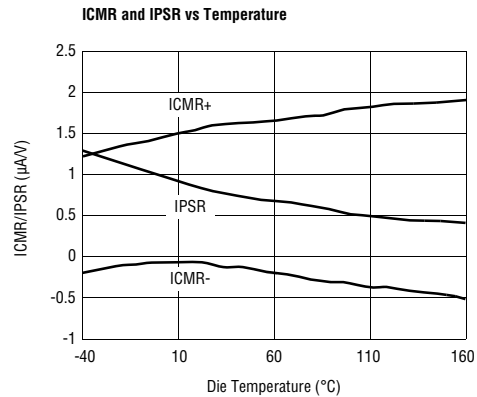
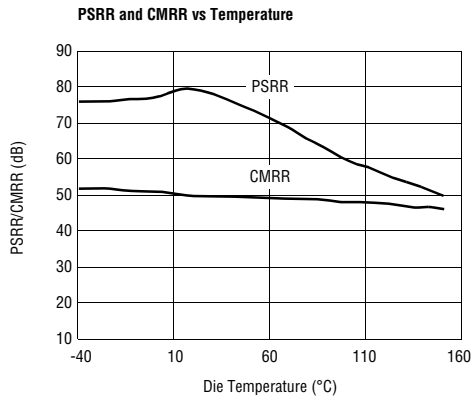
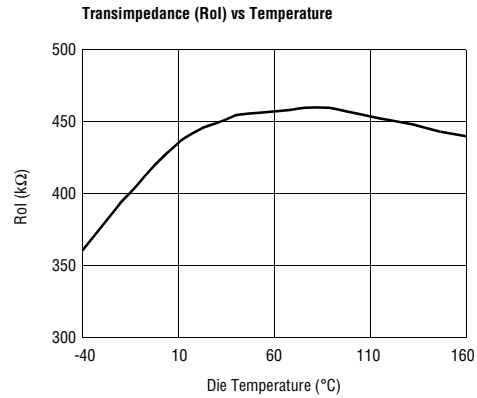
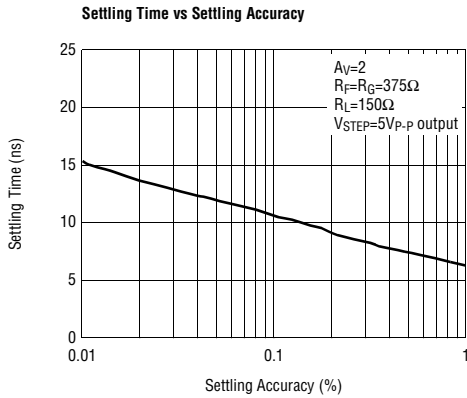


EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

EL5492C, EL5492AC

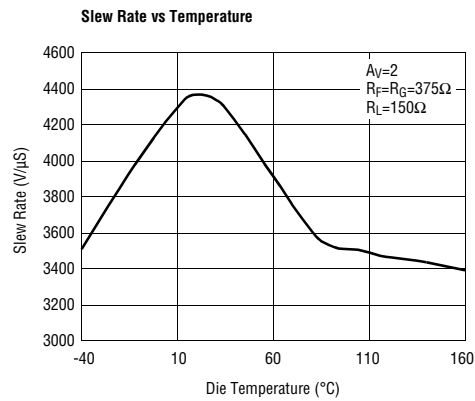
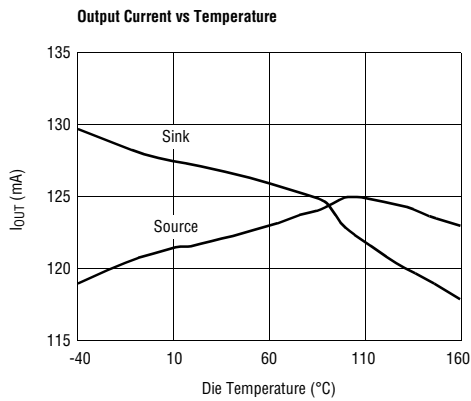
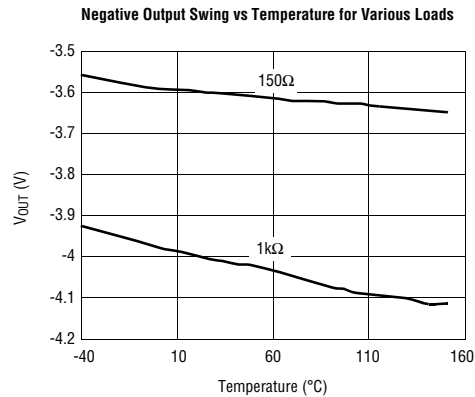
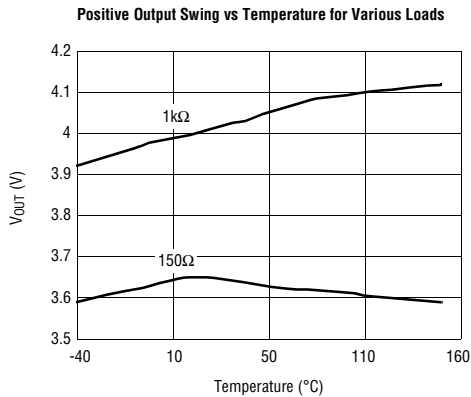
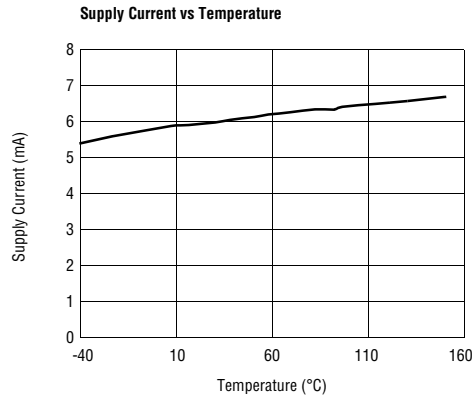
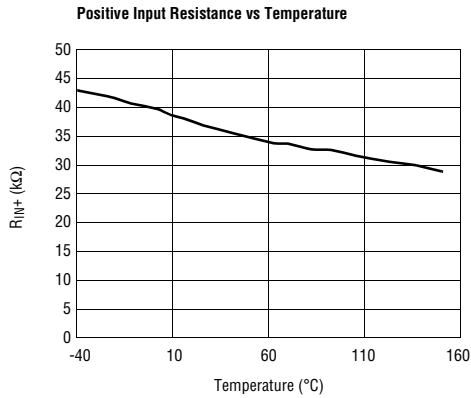
Typical Performance Curves



EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves



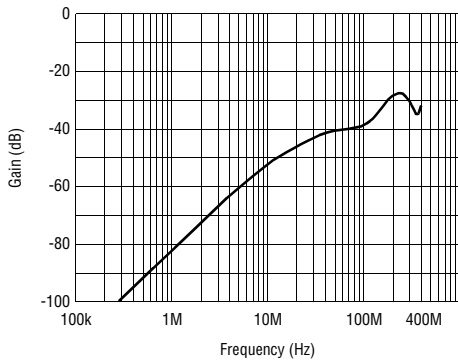
EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

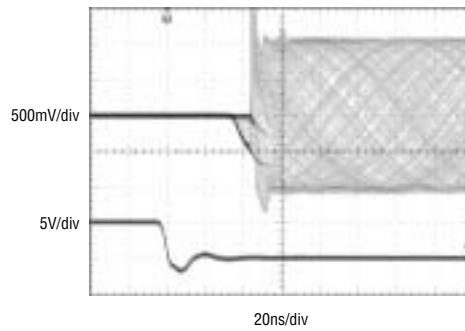
EL5492C, EL5492AC

Typical Performance Curves

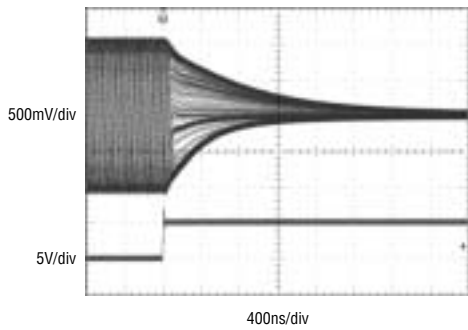
Channel-to-Channel Isolation vs Frequency



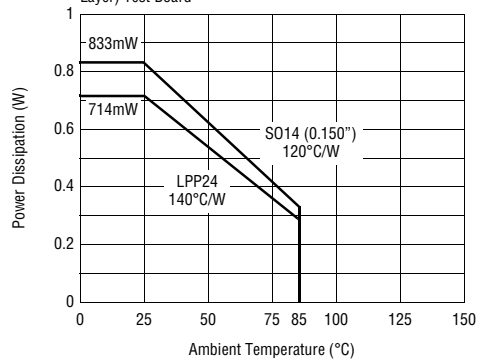
Enable Response



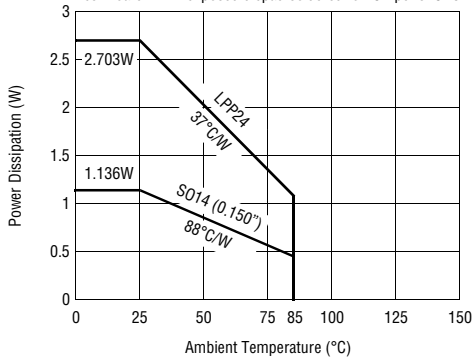
Disable Response



Package Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
JEDEC JESD51-3 Low Effective Thermal Conductivity (Single Layer) Test Board



Package Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
JEDEC JESD51-7 High Effective Thermal Conductivity (4 layer)
Test Board - LPP exposed diepad soldered to PCB per JESD51-5



EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Pin Descriptions

EL5492CS 14-Pin SO (0.150")	EL5492ACL 24-Pin LPP	Pin Name	Function	Equivalent Circuit
1	23	OUTA	Output, channel A	<p>Circuit 1</p>
2	24	INA-	Inverting input, channel A	<p>Circuit 2</p>
3	2	INA+	Non-inverting input, channel A	(see circuit 2)
	3	CEA	Chip enable, channel A	<p>Circuit 3</p>
4	4	VS+	Positive supply	
	5	CEB	Chip enable, channel B	(see circuit 3)
5	6	INB+	Non-inverting input, channel B	(see circuit 2)
6	8	INB-	Inverting input, channel B	(see circuit 2)
7	9	OUTB	Output, channel B	(see circuit 1)
8	11	OUTC	Output, channel C	(see circuit 1)
9	12	INC-	Inverting input, channel C	(see circuit 2)
10	14	INC+	Non-inverting input, channel C	(see circuit 2)
	15	CEC	Chip enable, channel C	(see circuit 3)
11	16	VS-	Negative supply	
	17	CED	Chip enable, channel D	(see circuit 3)
12	18	IND+	Non-inverting input, channel D	(see circuit 2)
13	20	IND-	Inverting input, channel D	(see circuit 1)
14	21	OUTD	Output, channel D	(see circuit 1)
	1, 7, 10, 13, 19, 22	NC	No connection	

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL5492C is a current-feedback operational amplifier that offers a wide -3dB bandwidth of 600MHz and a low supply current of 6mA per amplifier. The EL5492C 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. Because of their current-feedback topology, the EL5492C does not have the normal gain-bandwidth product associated with voltage-feedback operational amplifiers. Instead, its -3dB bandwidth to remain relatively constant as closed-loop gain is increased. This combination of high bandwidth and low power, together with aggressive pricing make the EL5492C the ideal choice for many low-power/high-bandwidth applications such as portable, handheld, or battery-powered equipment.

For varying bandwidth needs, consider the EL5191C with 1GHz on a 9mA supply current or the EL5193C 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 (0.150") 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 4.7 μ F tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.01 μ F capacitor has been shown to work well when placed at each supply pin.

For good AC performance, parasitic capacitance should be kept to a minimum, especially at the inverting input. (See the Capacitance at the Inverting Input section) Even when ground plane construction is used, it should be removed from the area near the inverting input to minimize any stray capacitance at that node. Carbon or Metal-Film resistors are acceptable with the Metal-Film

resistors giving slightly less peaking and bandwidth because of additional series inductance. Use of sockets, particularly for the SO (0.150") package, should be avoided if possible. Sockets add parasitic inductance and capacitance which will result in additional peaking and overshoot.

Disable/Power-Down

The EL5492AC amplifier can be disabled placing its output in a high impedance state. When disabled, the amplifier supply current is reduced to < 600 μ A. The EL5492AC is disabled when its \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 $\pm 5V$ supply, this means that an EL5492AC 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 allows the EL5492AC to be enabled by tying \overline{CE} to ground, even in 5V single supply applications. The \overline{CE} pin can be driven from CMOS outputs.

Capacitance at the Inverting Input

Any manufacturer's high-speed voltage- or current-feedback amplifier can be affected by stray capacitance at the inverting input. For inverting gains, this parasitic capacitance has little effect because the inverting input is a virtual ground, but for non-inverting gains, this capacitance (in conjunction with the feedback and gain resistors) creates a pole in the feedback path of the amplifier. This pole, if low enough in frequency, has the same destabilizing effect as a zero in the forward open-loop response. The use of large-value feedback and gain resistors exacerbates the problem by further lowering the pole frequency (increasing the possibility of oscillation.)

The EL5492C has been optimized with a 375 Ω feedback resistor. With the high bandwidth of these amplifiers, these resistor values might cause stability problems when combined with parasitic capacitance, thus ground plane is not recommended around the inverting input pin of the amplifier.

EL5492C, EL5492AC

Quad 600MHz Current Feedback Amplifier with Enable

Feedback Resistor Values

The EL5492C has been designed and specified at a gain of +2 with R_F approximately 375Ω . This value of feedback resistor gives 300MHz of -3dB bandwidth at $A_V=2$ with 2dB of peaking. With $A_V=-2$, an R_F of 375Ω gives 275MHz of bandwidth with 1dB of peaking. Since the EL5492C is a current-feedback amplifier, it is also possible to change the value of R_F to get more bandwidth. As seen in the curve of Frequency Response for Various R_F and R_G , bandwidth and peaking can be easily modified by varying the value of the feedback resistor.

Because the EL5492C is a current-feedback amplifier, its gain-bandwidth product is not a constant for different closed-loop gains. This feature actually allows the EL5492C to maintain about the same -3dB bandwidth. As gain is increased, bandwidth decreases slightly while stability increases. Since the loop stability is improving with higher closed-loop gains, it becomes possible to reduce the value of R_F below the specified 375Ω and still retain stability, resulting in only a slight loss of bandwidth with increased closed-loop gain.

Supply Voltage Range and Single-Supply Operation

The EL5492C has been designed to operate with supply voltages having a span of greater than 5V and less than 10V. In practical terms, this means that the EL5492C will operate on dual supplies ranging from $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 5V$. With single-supply, the EL5492C 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 EL5492C has an input range which extends to within 2V of either supply. So, for example, on $\pm 5V$ supplies, the EL5492C has an input range which spans $\pm 3V$. The output range of the EL5492C is also quite large, extending to within 1V of the supply rail. On a $\pm 5V$ 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.

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 6mA supply current of each EL5492C amplifier. Special circuitry has been incorporated in the EL5492C to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.015% 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 EL5492C has dG and dP specifications of 0.03% and 0.05° , respectively.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 6mA of supply current, the EL5492C is capable of providing a minimum of $\pm 95mA$ of output current. With a minimum of $\pm 95mA$ of output drive, the EL5492C is capable of driving 50Ω loads to both rails, making it an excellent choice for driving isolation transformers in telecommunications applications.

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 EL5492C 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. The gain resistor (R_G) can then be chosen to make up for any gain loss which may be created by this additional resistor at the output. In many cases it is also possible to simply increase the value of the feedback resistor (R_F) to reduce the peaking.

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Current Limiting

The EL5492C 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 EL5492C, 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 EL5492C 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

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**Sales Office Headquarters****NORTH AMERICA**

Intersil Corporation
7585 Irvine Center Drive
Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92618
TEL: 949-341-7000
FAX: 949-341-7123

Elantec
675 Trade Zone Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035
TEL: 408-945-1323
800: 888-ELANTEC
FAX: 408-945-9305

EUROPE

Intersil Europe Sarl
Avenue William Fraisse 3
1006 Lausanne
Switzerland
TEL: +41-21-6140560
FAX: +41-21-6140579

ASIA

Intersil Corporation
Unit 1804 18/F Guangdong Water Bldg.
83 Austin Road
TST, Kowloon Hong Kong
TEL: +852-2723-6339
FAX: +852-2730-1433