350MHz Fixed Gain Amplifiers with Enable

The EL5106 and EL5306 are fixed gain amplifiers with a bandwidth of 350MHz. 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.

With a supply current of just 1.5mA and the ability to run from a single supply voltage from 5V to 12V, these amplifiers are also ideal for handheld, portable or battery powered equipment.

The EL5106 and EL5306 also incorporate an enable and disable function to reduce the supply current to 25µA typical per amplifier. Allowing the $\overline{CE}$ pin to float or applying a low logic level will enable the amplifier.

The EL5106 is offered in the 6 Ld SOT-23 and the industry-standard 8 Ld SOIC packages and the EL5306 is available in the 16 Ld SOIC and 16 Ld QSOP packages. All operate over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

Features

- Pb-free plus anneal available (RoHS compliant)
- Gain selectable (+1, -1, +2)
- 350MHz -3dB BW (A_V = 2)
- 1.5mA supply current per amplifier
- Fast enable/disable
- Single and dual supply operation, from 5V to 12V
- Available in SOT-23 packages
- 450MHz, 3.5mA product available (EL5108 and EL5308)

Applications

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

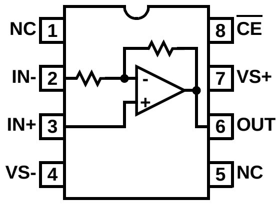
Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	TAPE AND REEL	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
EL5106IW-T7	t	7" (3k pcs)	6 Ld SOT-23	MDP0038
EL5106IW-T7A	t	7" (250 pcs)	6 Ld SOT-23	MDP0038
EL5106IWZ-T7 (Note)	BAFA	7" (3k pcs)	6 Ld SOT-23 (Pb-free)	MDP0038
EL5106IWZ-T7A (Note)	BAFA	7" (250 pcs)	6 Ld SOT-23 (Pb-free)	MDP0038
EL5106IS	5106IS	-	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5106IS-T7	5106IS	7"	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5106IS-T13	5106IS	13"	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5106ISZ (Note)	5106ISZ	-	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5106ISZ-T7 (Note)	5106ISZ	7"	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5106ISZ-T13 (Note)	5106ISZ	13"	8 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5306IS	EL5306IS	-	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5306IS-T7	EL5306IS	7"	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5306IS-T13	EL5306IS	13"	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil)	MDP0027
EL5306ISZ (Note)	EL5306ISZ	-	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5306ISZ-T7 (Note)	EL5306ISZ	7"	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5306ISZ-T13 (Note)	EL5306ISZ	13"	16 Ld SOIC (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0027
EL5306IU	5306IU	-	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil)	MDP0040
EL5306IU-T7	5306IU	7"	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil)	MDP0040
EL5306IU-T13	5306IU	13"	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil)	MDP0040
EL5306IUZ (Note)	5306IUZ	-	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0040
EL5306IUZ-T7 (Note)	5306IUZ	7"	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0040
EL5306IUZ-T13 (Note)	5306IUZ	13"	16 Ld QSOP (150 mil) (Pb-free)	MDP0040

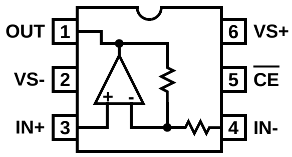
NOTE: Intersil Pb-free plus anneal products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at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

Pinouts

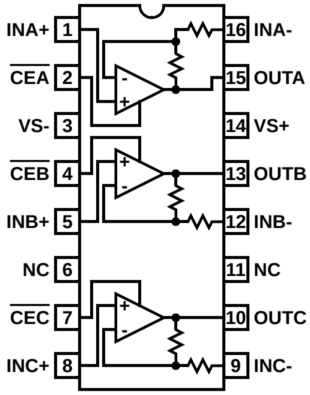
EL5106
(8 LD SOIC)
TOP VIEW



EL5106
(6 LD SOT-23)
TOP VIEW



EL5306
(16 LD SOIC, QSOP)
TOP VIEW



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = +25°C)

Supply Voltage between V_S+ and V_S- 13.2V
Pin Voltages . . . . V_S- -0.5V to V_S+ +0.5V
Maximum Continuous Output Current 50mA

Thermal Information

Storage Temperature . . . .-65°C to +150°C
Ambient Operating Temperature . . . .-40°C to +85°C
Operating Junction Temperature . . . . +125°C
Power Dissipation . . . . See Curves
Pb-free reflow profile . . . . .see link below
http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp

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		250		MHz
		A_V = -1		380		MHz
		A_V = +2		350		MHz
BW1	0.1dB Bandwidth			20		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	V_O = -2.5V to +2.5V, A_V = +2	3000	4500		V/µs
t_S	0.1% Settling Time	V_{OUT} = -2.5V to +2.5V, A_V = 2		16		ns
e_N	Input Voltage Noise			2.8		nV/√Hz
i_N+	IN+ Input Current Noise			6		pA/√Hz
dG	Differential Gain Error (Note 1)	A_V = +2		0.02		%
dP	Differential Phase Error (Note 1)	A_V = +2		0.04		°
DC PERFORMANCE						
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage		-10	1	10	mV
T_CV_{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		1	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			1.5	7	µA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance	at I_N+		2		MΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			1		pF
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 150Ω to GND	±3.4	±3.6		V
		R_L = 1kΩ to GND	±3.7	±3.85		V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	R_L = 10Ω to GND	60	100		mA
SUPPLY						
I_{SON}	Supply Current - Enabled (per amplifier)	No load, V_{IN} = 0V	1.35	1.5	1.82	mA
I_{SOFF}	Supply Current - Disabled (per amplifier)	No load, V_{IN} = 0V		12	25	µA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC, V_S = ±4.75V to ±5.25V		75		dB

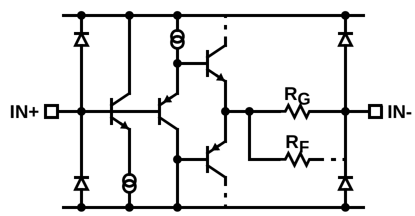
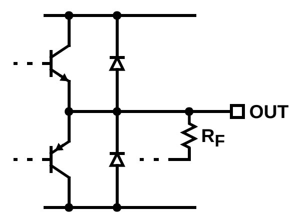
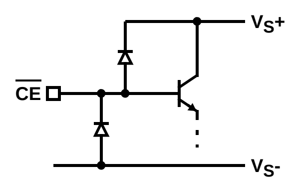
Electrical Specifications $V_S+ = +5V$, $V_S- = -5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $T_A = +25°C$ Unless Otherwise Specified. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ENABLE						
t_{EN}	Enable Time			280		ns
t_{DIS}	Disable Time			400		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	0	-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

NOTE:

1. Standard NTSC test, AC signal amplitude = $286mV_{P-P}$, f = 3.58MHz

Pin Descriptions

EL5106 (SO8)	EL5106 (SOT23-6)	EL5306 (SO16, QSOP16)	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
1, 5		6, 11	NC	Not connected	
2	4	9, 12, 16	IN-	Inverting input	 CIRCUIT 1
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	 CIRCUIT 2
7	6	14	VS+	Positive supply	
8	5	2, 4, 7	$\overline{CE}$	Chip enable	 CIRCUIT 3

Typical Performance Curves

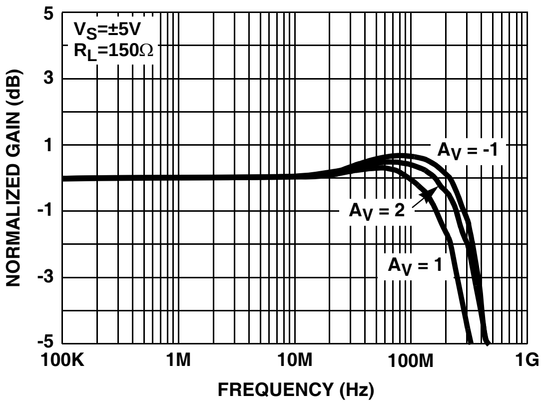


FIGURE 1. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

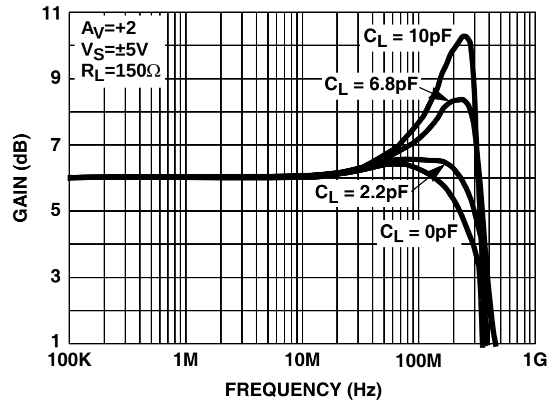


FIGURE 2. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS C_L

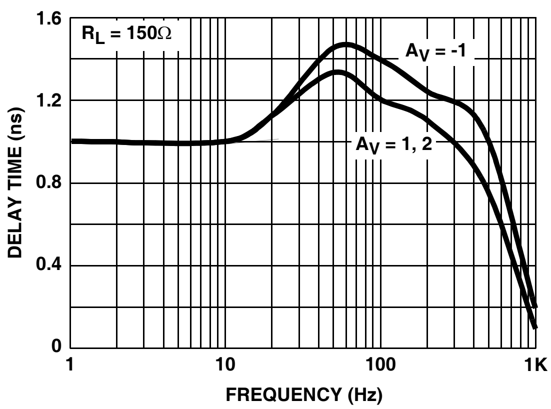


FIGURE 3. GROUP DELAY vs FREQUENCY

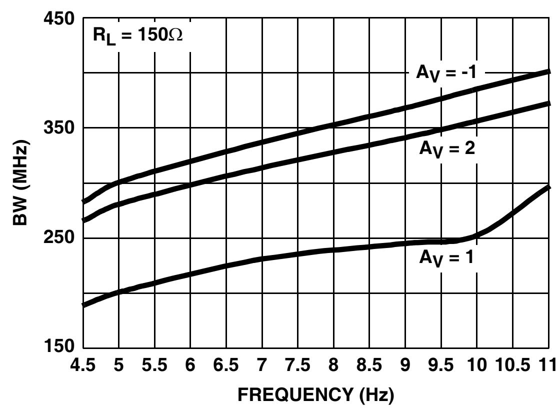


FIGURE 4. BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

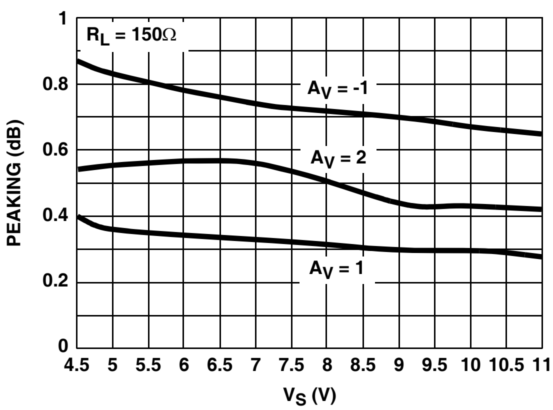


FIGURE 5. PEAKING vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

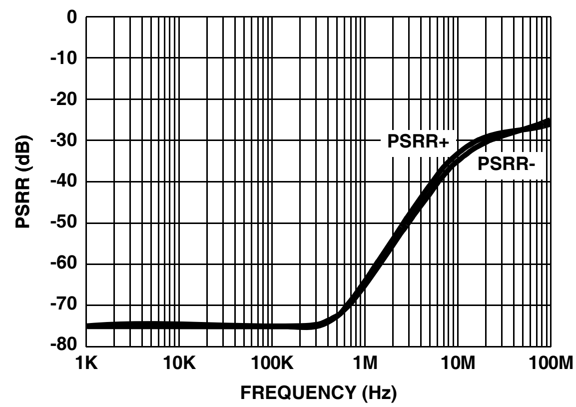


FIGURE 6. POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

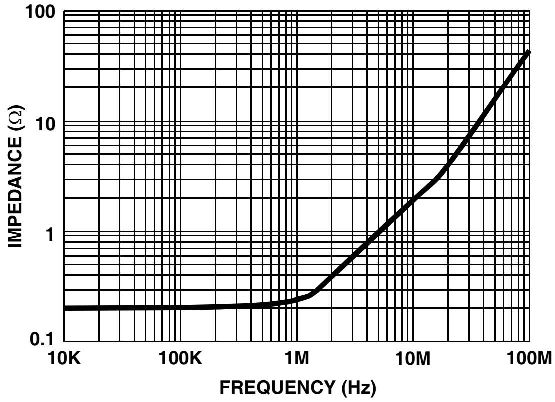


FIGURE 7. OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

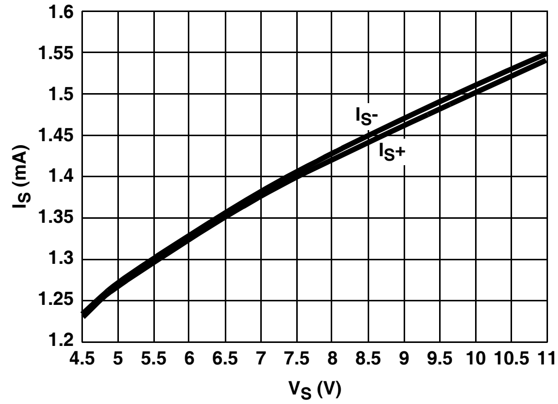


FIGURE 8. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE (PER AMPLIFIER)

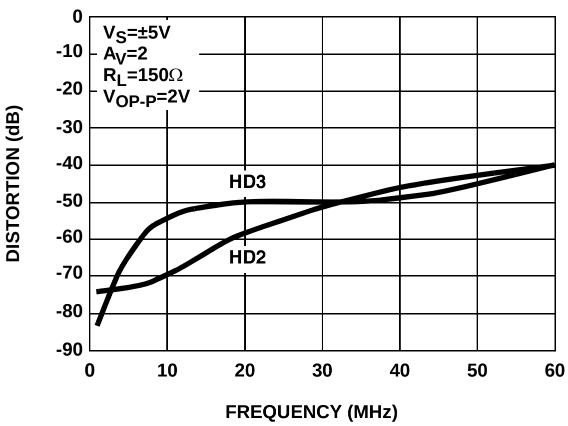


FIGURE 9. HARMONIC DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

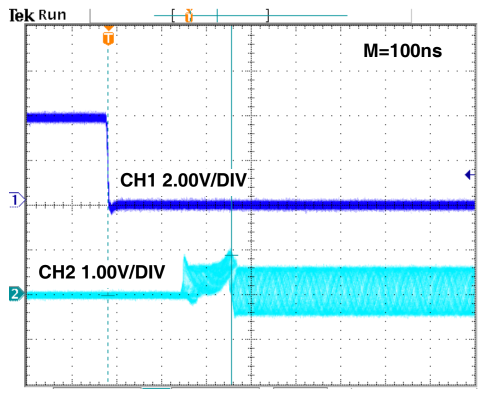


FIGURE 10. ENABLED RESPONSE

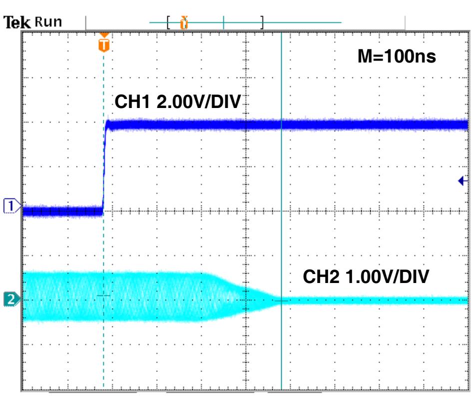


FIGURE 11. DISABLED RESPONSE

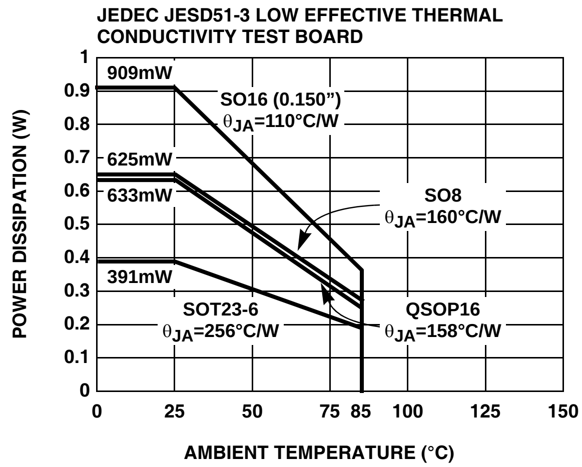


FIGURE 12. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

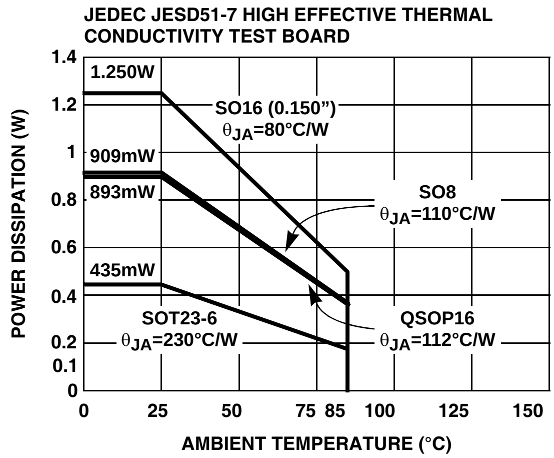


FIGURE 13. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL5106 and EL5306 are fixed gain amplifier that offers a wide -3dB bandwidth of 350MHz and a low supply current of 1.5mA. They work with supply voltages ranging from a single 5V to 12V and they are also capable of swinging to within 1.2V of either supply on the output. These combinations of high bandwidth and low power make the EL5106 and EL5306 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 EL5162 with 300MHz on a 4mA supply current. Versions include single, dual, and triple amp packages with 5 Ld SOT-23, 16 Ld QSOP, and 8 Ld SOIC or 16 Ld SOIC 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 EL5106 and EL5306 amplifiers can be disabled placing their output in a high impedance state. When disabled, the amplifier supply current is reduced to <25µA. The EL5106 and EL5306 are 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 the $\overline{CE}$ 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 EL5106 and EL5306 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.

Gain Setting

The EL5106 and EL5306 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 13 shows the amplifier in gain of +2 configuration. The gain error is ±2% maximum. Figure 14 shows the amplifier in gain of -1 configuration. For gain of +1, IN+ and IN- should be connected together as shown in Figure 15. 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.

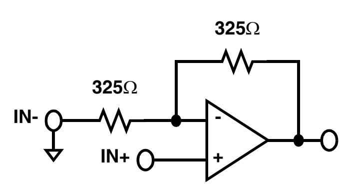


FIGURE 14. A_V = +2

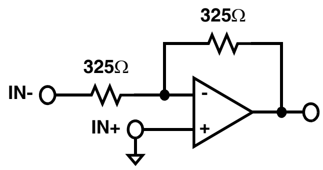


FIGURE 15. $A_V = -1$

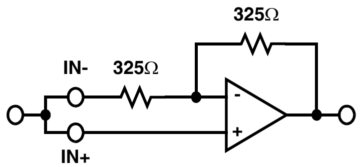


FIGURE 16. $A_V = +1$

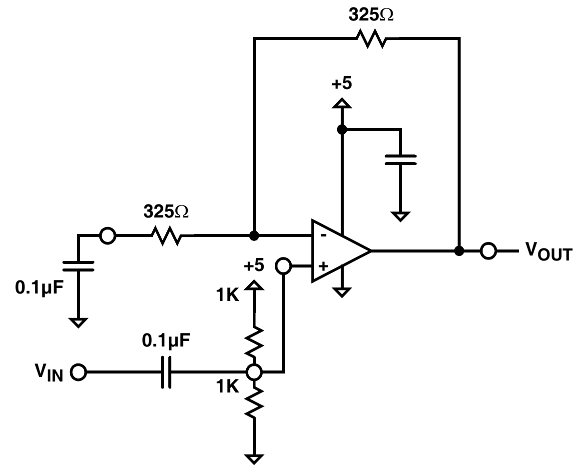


FIGURE 17.

Supply Voltage Range and Single-Supply Operation

The EL5106 and EL5306 have 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 EL5106 and EL5306 will operate on dual supplies ranging from ±2.5V to ±5V. With single-supply, the EL5106 and EL5306 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 EL5106 and EL5306 have an input range which extends to within 2V of either supply. So, for example, on ±5V supplies, the EL5106 and EL5306 have an input range which spans ±3V. The output range 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 16 shows an AC-coupled, gain of +2, +5V single supply circuit configuration.

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 circuitries have been incorporated in the EL5106 and EL5306 to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.02% and 0.04°, while driving 150Ω at a gain of 2.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 1.5mA of supply current per amplifier, the EL5106 and EL5306 are capable of providing a maximum of ±125mA 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 EL5106 and EL5306 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 EL5106 and EL5306 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 EL5106 and EL5306, 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 EL5106 and EL5306 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:

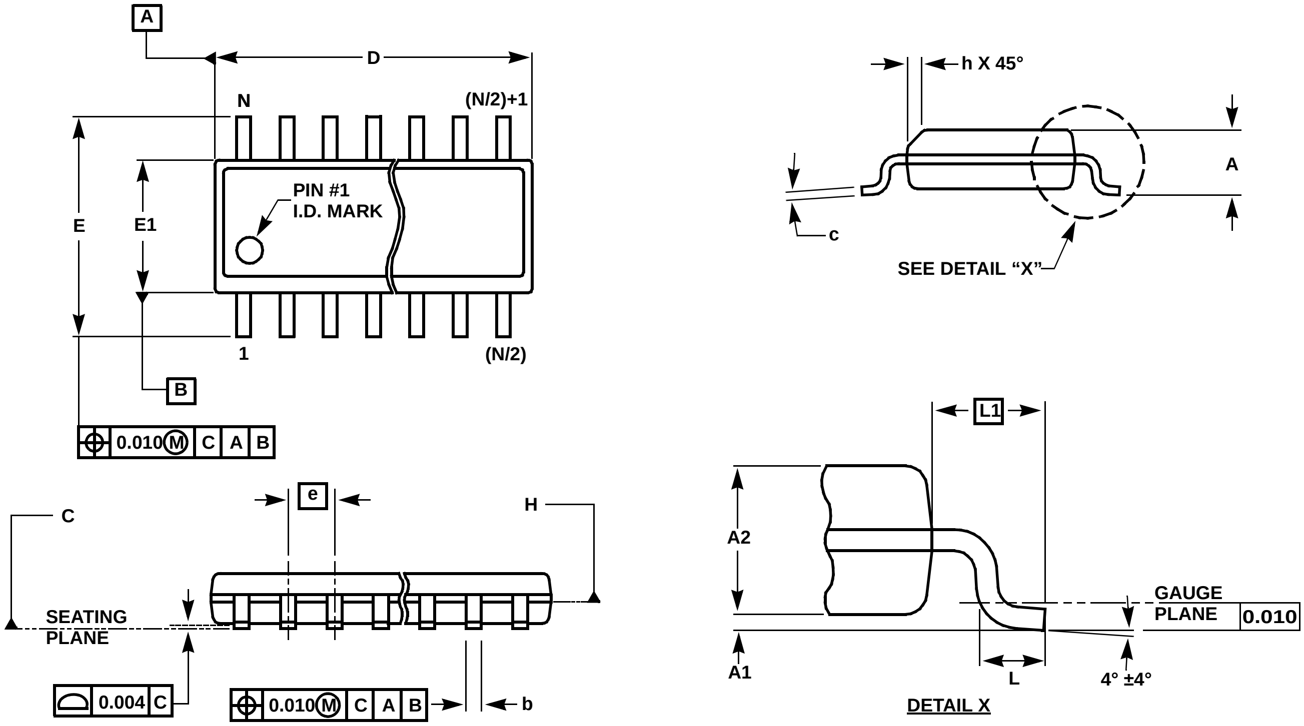
V_S = Supply voltage

I_{SMAX} = Maximum bias supply current

V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum output voltage (required)

R_L = Load resistance

Small Outline Package Family (SO)



MDP0027

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE FAMILY (SO)

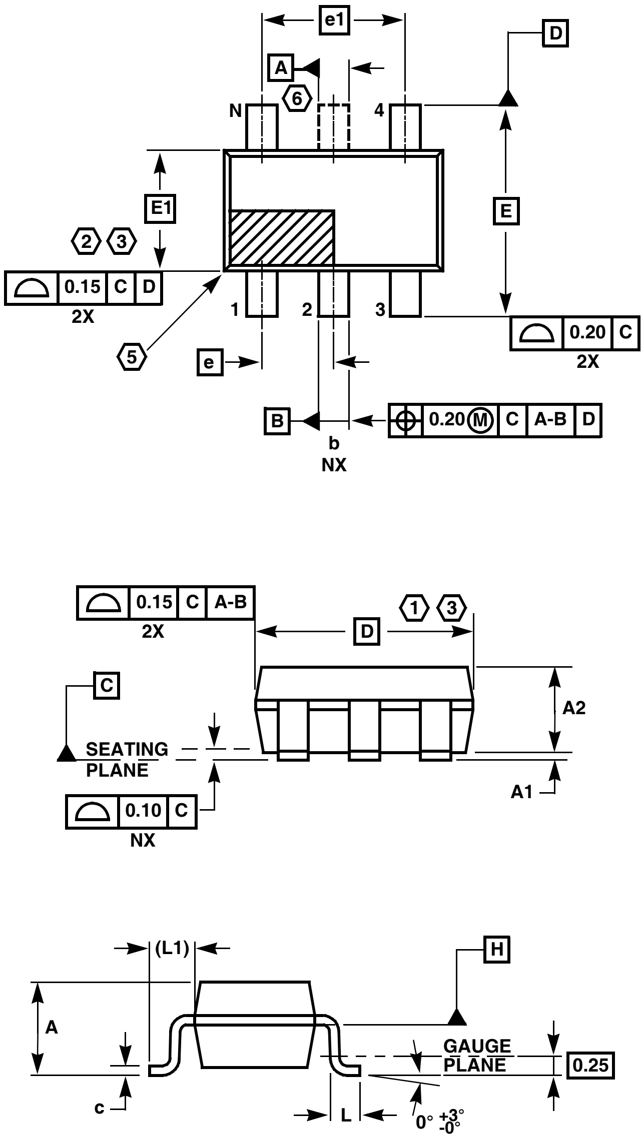
SYMBOL	INCHES							TOLERANCE	NOTES
	SO-8	SO-14	SO16 (0.150")	SO16 (0.300") (SOL-16)	SO20 (SOL-20)	SO24 (SOL-24)	SO28 (SOL-28)		
A	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.104	MAX	-
A1	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	±0.003	-
A2	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	±0.002	-
b	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	±0.003	-
c	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	±0.001	-
D	0.193	0.341	0.390	0.406	0.504	0.606	0.704	±0.004	1, 3
E	0.236	0.236	0.236	0.406	0.406	0.406	0.406	±0.008	-
E1	0.154	0.154	0.154	0.295	0.295	0.295	0.295	±0.004	2, 3
e	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	Basic	-
L	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	±0.009	-
L1	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	Basic	-
h	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	Reference	-
N	8	14	16	16	20	24	28	Reference	-

Rev. M 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.006" maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.010" maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions "D" and "E1" are measured at Datum Plane "H".
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994

SOT-23 Package Family



MDP0038

SOT-23 PACKAGE FAMILY

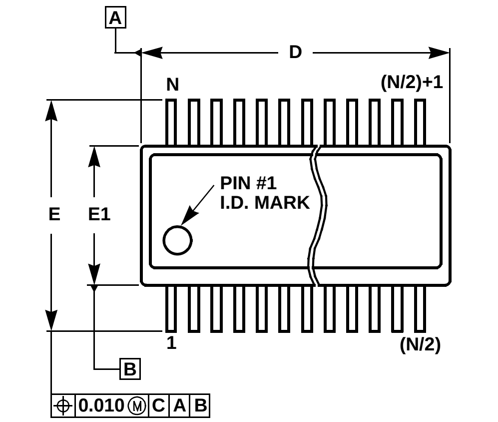
SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		TOLERANCE
	SOT23-5	SOT23-6	
A	1.45	1.45	MAX
A1	0.10	0.10	±0.05
A2	1.14	1.14	±0.15
b	0.40	0.40	±0.05
c	0.14	0.14	±0.06
D	2.90	2.90	Basic
E	2.80	2.80	Basic
E1	1.60	1.60	Basic
e	0.95	0.95	Basic
e1	1.90	1.90	Basic
L	0.45	0.45	±0.10
L1	0.60	0.60	Reference
N	5	6	Reference

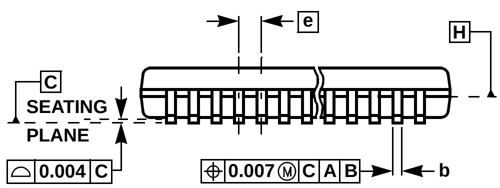
Rev. F 2/07

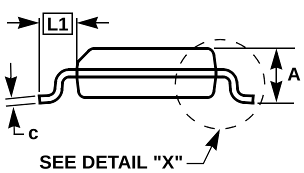
NOTES:

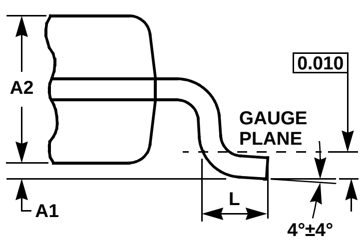
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
3. This dimension is measured at Datum Plane “H”.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
5. Index area - Pin #1 I.D. will be located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

Quarter Size Outline Plastic Packages Family (QSOP)









DETAIL X

MDP0040

QUARTER SIZE OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGES FAMILY

SYMBOL	INCHES			TOLERANCE	NOTES
	QSOP16	QSOP24	QSOP28		
A	0.068	0.068	0.068	Max.	-
A1	0.006	0.006	0.006	±0.002	-
A2	0.056	0.056	0.056	±0.004	-
b	0.010	0.010	0.010	±0.002	-
c	0.008	0.008	0.008	±0.001	-
D	0.193	0.341	0.390	±0.004	1, 3
E	0.236	0.236	0.236	±0.008	-
E1	0.154	0.154	0.154	±0.004	2, 3
e	0.025	0.025	0.025	Basic	-
L	0.025	0.025	0.025	±0.009	-
L1	0.041	0.041	0.041	Basic	-
N	16	24	28	Reference	-

Rev. F 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.006” maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.010” maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions “D” and “E1” are measured at Datum Plane “H”.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.