

Video Distribution Amplifier



The EL8108 is a dual current feedback operational amplifier designed for video distribution solutions. This

device features a high drive capability of 450mA while consuming only 5mA of supply current per amplifier and operating from a single 5V to 12V supply.

The EL8108 is available in the industry standard 8-pin SO as well as the thermally-enhanced 16-pin QFN package. Both are specified for operation over the full -40°C to +85°C temperature range. The EL8108 has control pins C0 and C1 for controlling the bias and enable/disable of the outputs.

The EL8108 is ideal for driving multiple video loads while maintaining linearity.

Ordering Information

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE | TAPE & REEL | PKG. DWG. # |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| EL8108IS | 8-Pin SO | - | MDP0027 |
| EL8108IS-T7 | 8-Pin SO | 7" | MDP0027 |
| EL8108IS-T13 | 8-Pin SO | 13" | MDP0027 |
| EL8108IL | 16-Pin QFN | - | MDP0046 |
| EL8108IL-T7 | 16-Pin QFN | 7" | MDP0046 |
| EL8108IL-T13 | 16-Pin QFN | 13" | MDP0046 |

TABLE 1.

| 150Ω | 150Ω | DIFF GAIN | DIFF PHASE |
|------|------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| 1 | 1 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| 2 | 1 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| 2 | 2 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| 3 | 3 | 0.11 | 0.03 |
| 2 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| 3 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| 4 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.02 |
| 5 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| 6 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.03 |

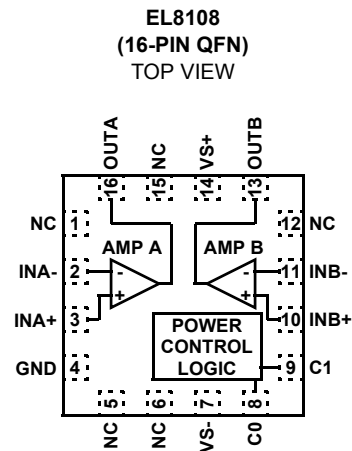
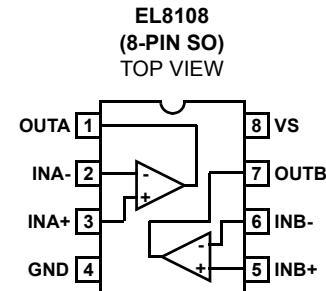
Features

- Drives up to 450mA from a +12V supply
- 20V_{P-P} differential output drive into 100Ω
- -85dBc typical driver output distortion at full output at 150kHz
- -70dBc typical driver output distortion at 3.75MHz
- Low quiescent current of 5mA per amplifier
- 300MHz bandwidth

Applications

- Video distribution amplifiers

Pinouts



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

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| V_{S+} Voltage to Ground | -0.3V to +13.2V | Ambient Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |
| V_{IN+} Voltage | GND to V_{S+} | Storage Temperature Range | -60°C to +150°C |
| Current into any Input | 8mA | Operating Junction Temperature | +150°C |
| Continuous Output Current | 75mA | Power Dissipation | See Curves |

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 $V_S = 12\text{V}$, $R_F = 750\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ connected to mid supply, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|------|------------------------|
| AC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| BW | -3dB Bandwidth | $R_F = 500\Omega$, $A_V = +2$ | | 200 | | MHz |
| | | $R_F = 500\Omega$, $A_V = +4$ | | 150 | | MHz |
| HD | Total Harmonic Distortion, Differential | $f = 200\text{kHz}$, $V_O = 16\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 50\Omega$ | -72 | -83 | | dBc |
| | | $f = 4\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ | | -70 | | dBc |
| | | $f = 8\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ | | -60 | | dBc |
| | | $f = 16\text{MHz}$, $V_O = 2\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ | | -50 | | dBc |
| SR | Slew Rate, Single-ended | V_{OUT} from -3V to +3V | 600 | 800 | 1100 | V/ μs |
| DC PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| V_{OS} | Offset Voltage | | -25 | | +25 | mV |
| ΔV_{OS} | V_{OS} Mismatch | | -3 | | +3 | mV |
| R_{OL} | Transimpedance | V_{OUT} from -4.5V to +4.5V | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | M Ω |
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| I_{B+} | Non-Inverting Input Bias Current | | -5 | | 5 | μA |
| I_{B-} | Inverting Input Bias Current | | -20 | 5 | +20 | μA |
| ΔI_{B-} | I_{B-} Mismatch | | -18 | 0 | +18 | μA |
| e_N | Input Noise Voltage | | | 6 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| i_N | -Input Noise Current | | | 13 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| V_{OUT} | Loaded Output Swing (single ended) | $V_S = \pm 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to GND | ± 4.8 | ± 5 | | V |
| | | $V_S = \pm 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 25\Omega$ to GND | | ± 4.7 | | V |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | $R_L = 0\Omega$ | | 450 | | mA |
| SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| V_S | Supply Voltage | Single supply | 4.5 | | 13 | V |
| I_S (EL8108IS only) | Supply Current, Maximum Setting | All outputs at mid supply | 11 | 14.3 | 18 | mA |
| SUPPLY (EL8108IL ONLY) | | | | | | |
| I_{S+} (full power) | Positive Supply Current per Amplifier | All outputs at 0V, $C_0 = C_1 = 0\text{V}$ | 11 | 14.3 | 18 | mA |
| I_{S+} (medium power) | Positive Supply Current per Amplifier | All outputs at 0V, $C_0 = 5\text{V}$, $C_1 = 0\text{V}$ | 7 | 8.9 | 11 | mA |
| I_{S+} (low power) | Positive Supply Current per Amplifier | All outputs at 0V, $C_0 = 0\text{V}$, $C_1 = 5\text{V}$ | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | mA |
| I_{S+} (power down) | Positive Supply Current per Amplifier | All outputs at 0V, $C_0 = C_1 = 5\text{V}$ | | 0.1 | 0.5 | mA |
| I_{INH} , C_0 or C_1 | C_0 , C_1 Input Current, High | C_0 , $C_1 = 5\text{V}$ | 90 | 125 | 160 | μA |
| I_{INL} , C_0 or C_1 | C_0 , C_1 Input Current, Low | C_0 , $C_1 = 0\text{V}$ | -5 | | +5 | μA |

Typical Performance Curves

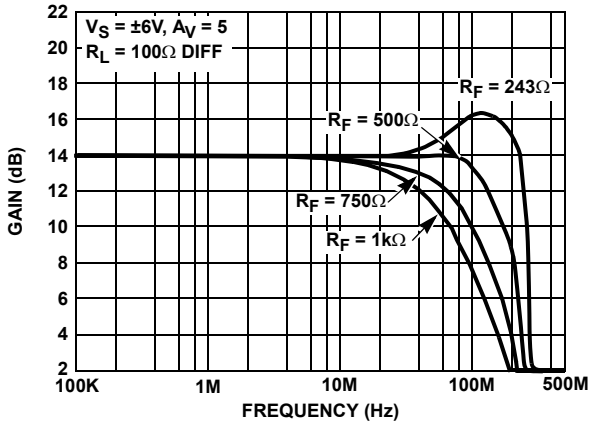


FIGURE 1. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (FULL POWER MODE)

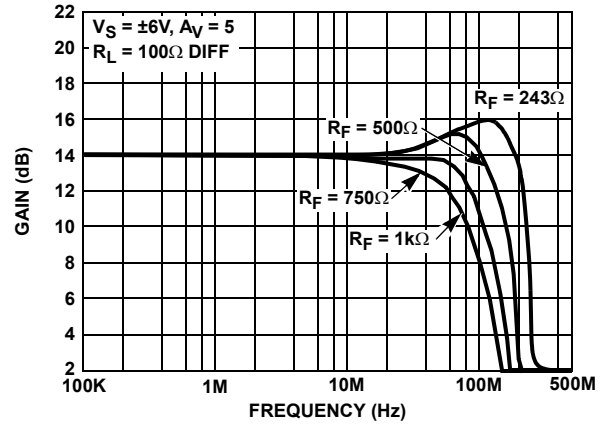


FIGURE 2. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (3/4 POWER MODE)

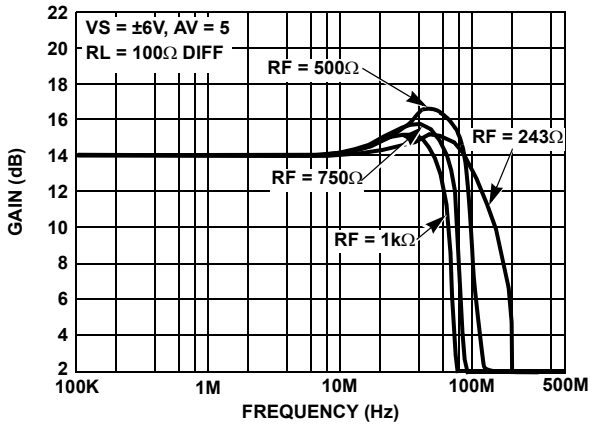


FIGURE 3. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (1/2 POWER MODE)

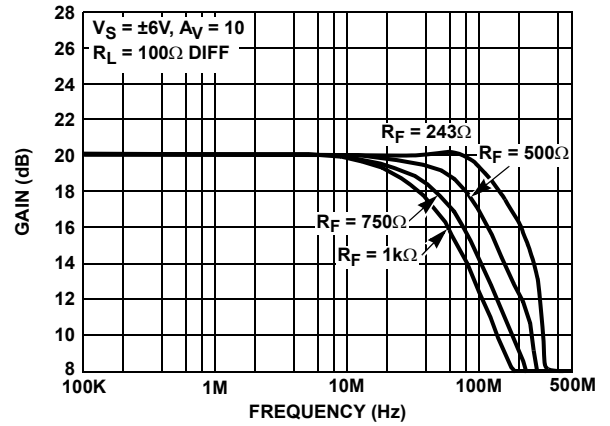


FIGURE 4. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (FULL POWER MODE)

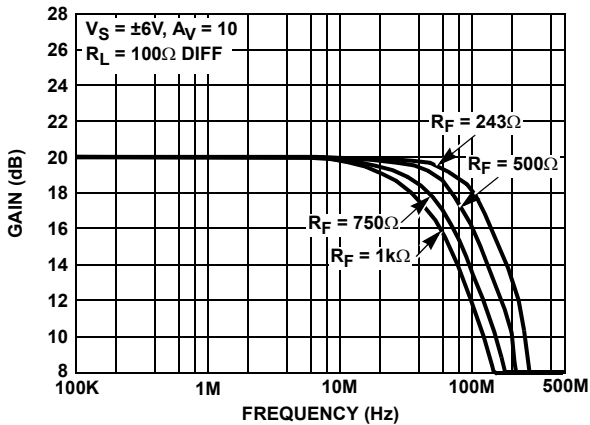


FIGURE 5. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (3/4 POWER MODE)

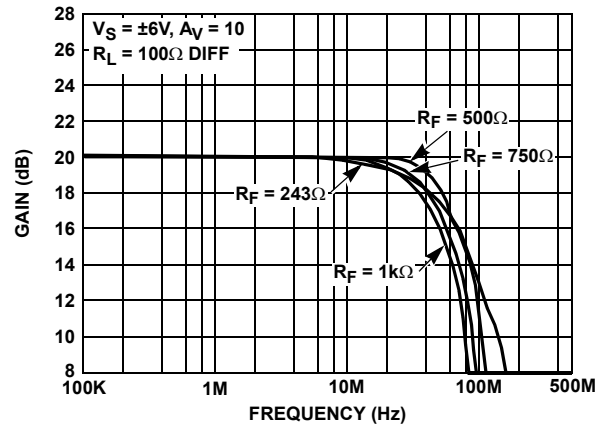


FIGURE 6. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F (1/2 POWER MODE)

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

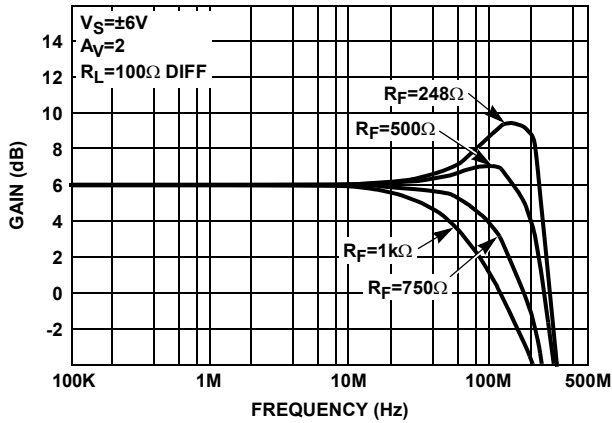


FIGURE 7. DIFFERENTIAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS R_F

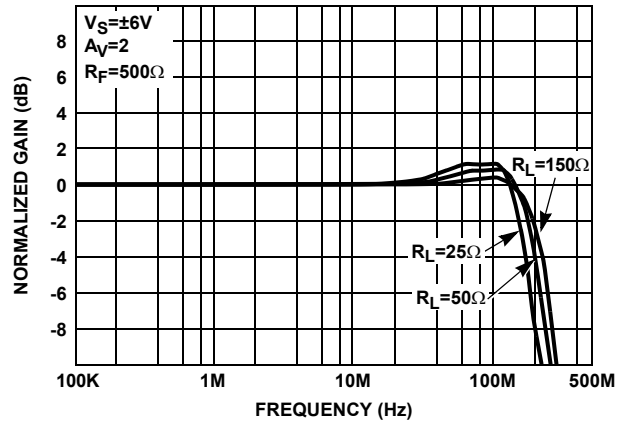


FIGURE 8. FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS R_{LOAD}

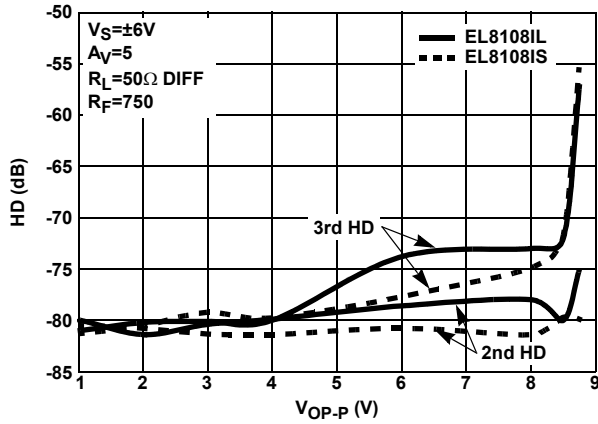


FIGURE 9. DISTORTION BETWEEN EL8108IL vs EL8108IS AT 2MHz

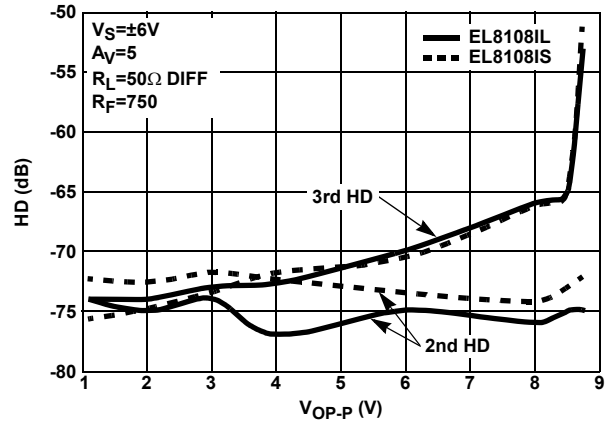


FIGURE 10. DISTORTION BETWEEN EL8108IL vs EL8108IS AT 3MHz

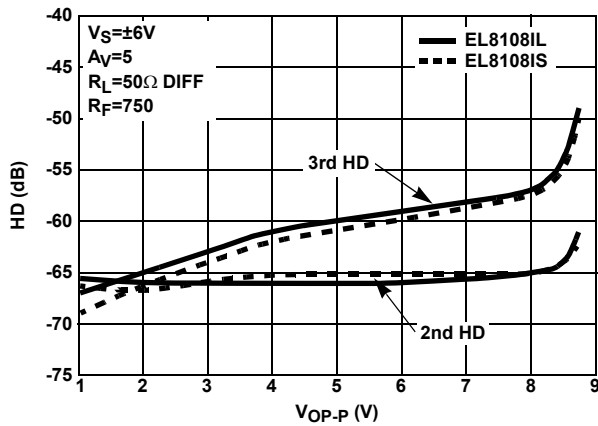


FIGURE 11. DISTORTION BETWEEN EL8108IL vs EL8108IS AT 5MHz

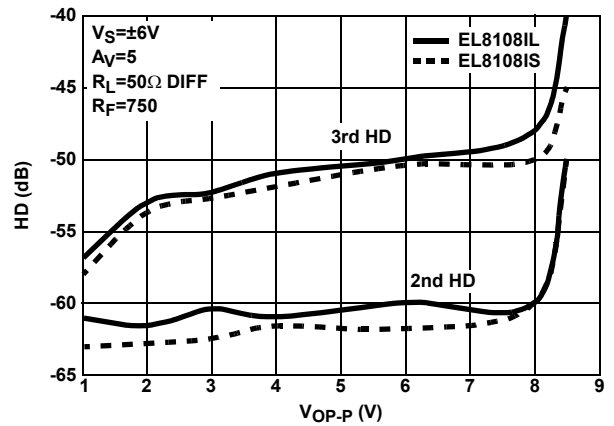


FIGURE 12. DISTORTION BETWEEN EL8108IL vs EL8108IS AT 10MHz

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

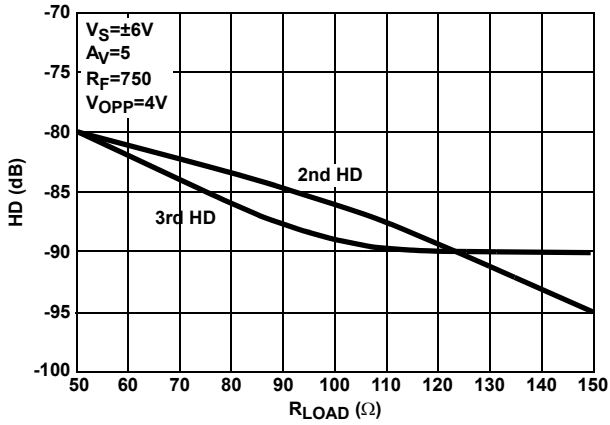


FIGURE 13. 2nd AND 3rd HARMONIC DISTORTION vs R_{LOAD} @ 2MHz (EL8108IL)

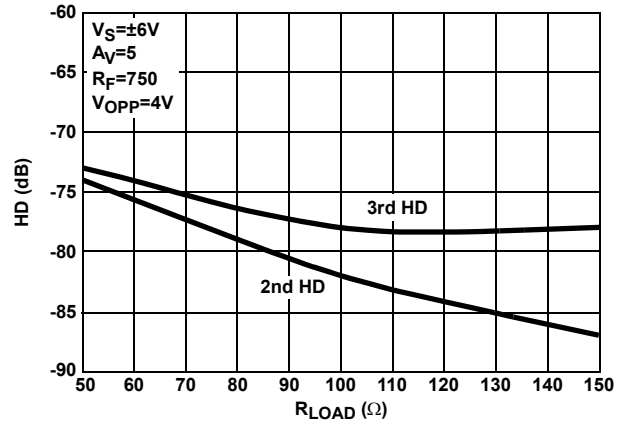


FIGURE 14. 2nd AND 3rd HARMONIC DISTORTION vs R_{LOAD} @ 3MHz (EL8108IL)

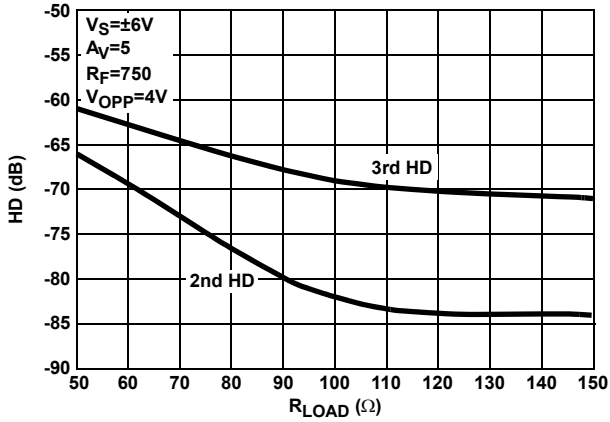


FIGURE 15. 2nd AND 3rd HARMONIC DISTORTION vs R_{LOAD} @ 5MHz (EL8108IL)

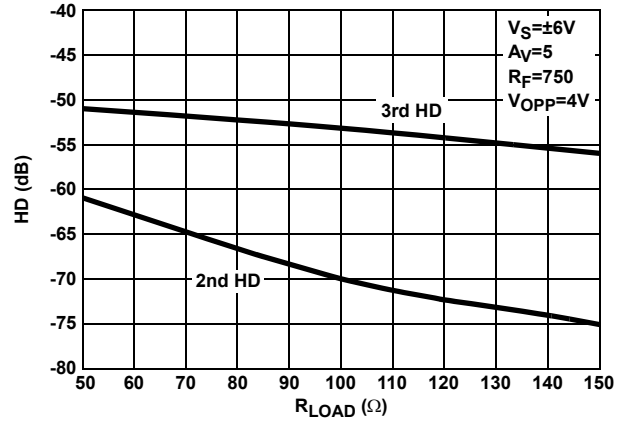


FIGURE 16. 2nd AND 3rd HARMONIC DISTORTION vs R_{LOAD} @ 10MHz (EL8108IL)

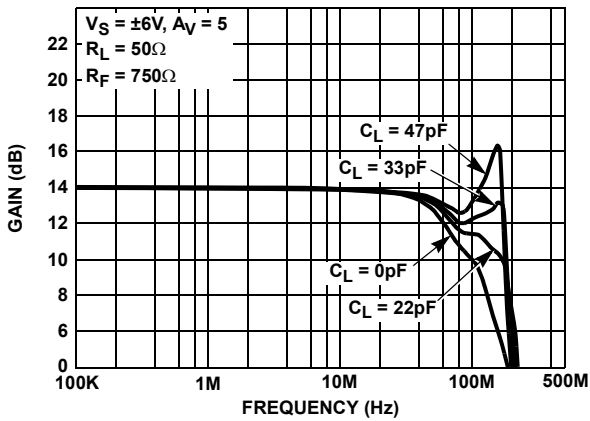


FIGURE 17. FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS C_L

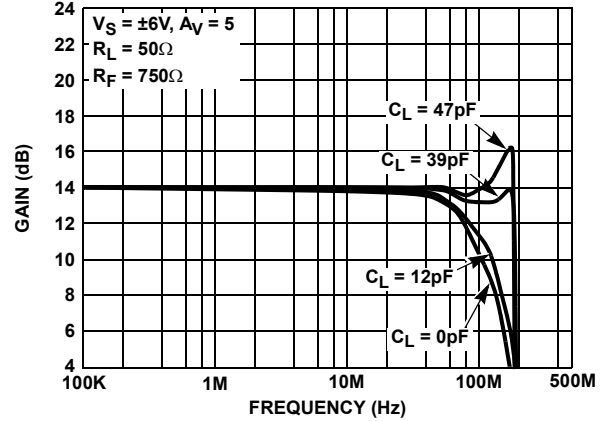


FIGURE 18. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs VARIOUS C_L (3/4 POWER MODE)

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

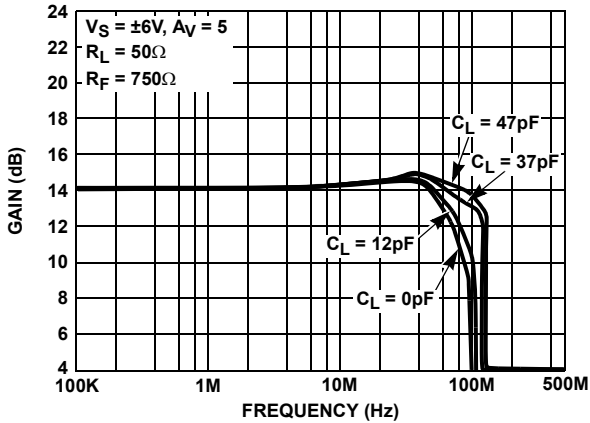


FIGURE 19. FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH VARIOUS C_L (1/2 POWER MODE)

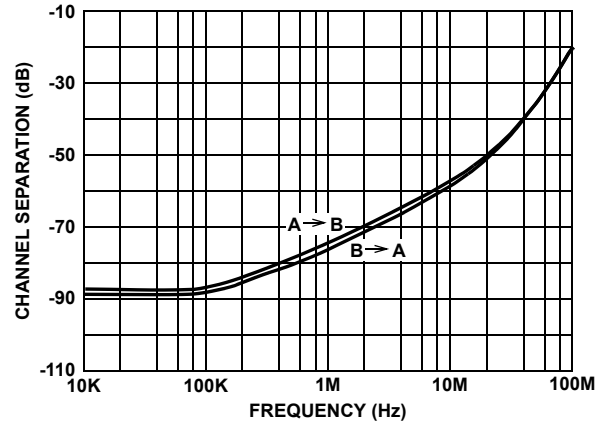


FIGURE 20. CHANNEL SEPARATION vs FREQUENCY

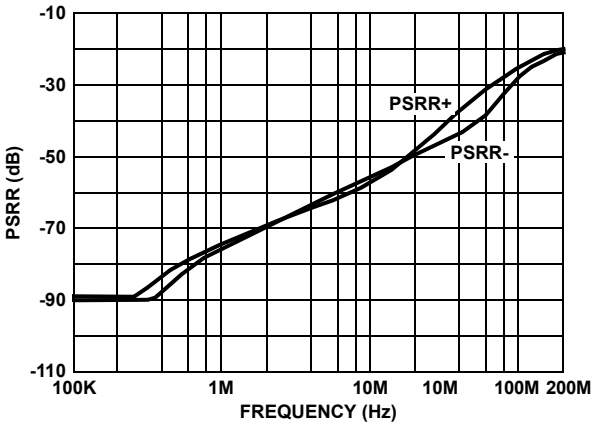


FIGURE 21. PSRR vs FREQUENCY

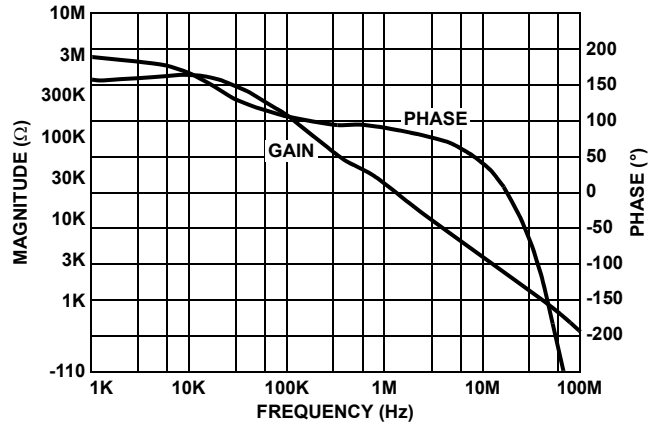


FIGURE 22. TRANSIMPEDANCE (R_{OL}) vs FREQUENCY

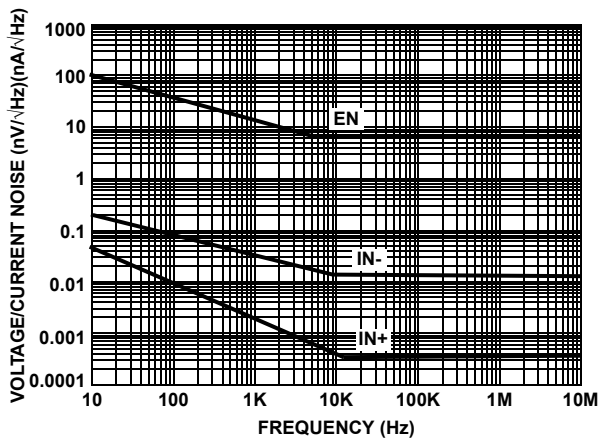


FIGURE 23. VOLTAGE AND CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

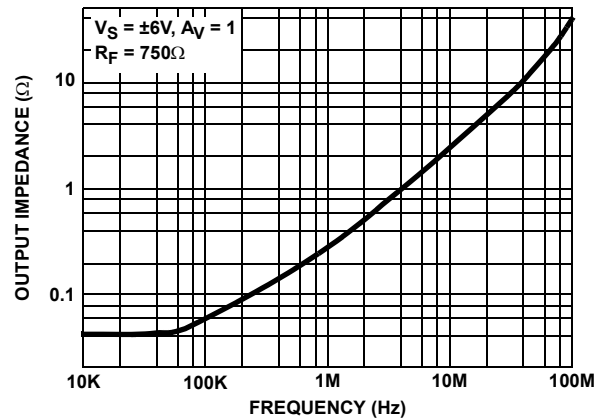


FIGURE 24. OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

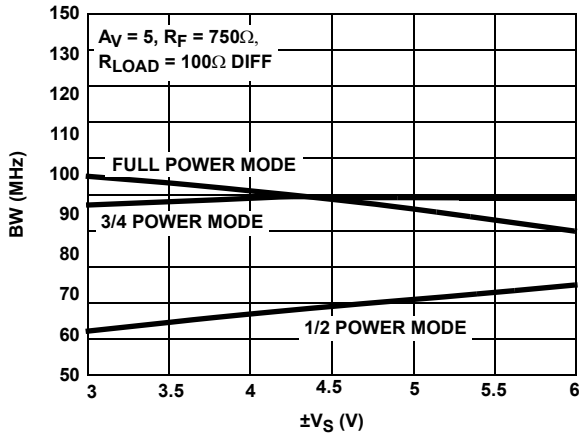


FIGURE 25. DIFFERENTIAL BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

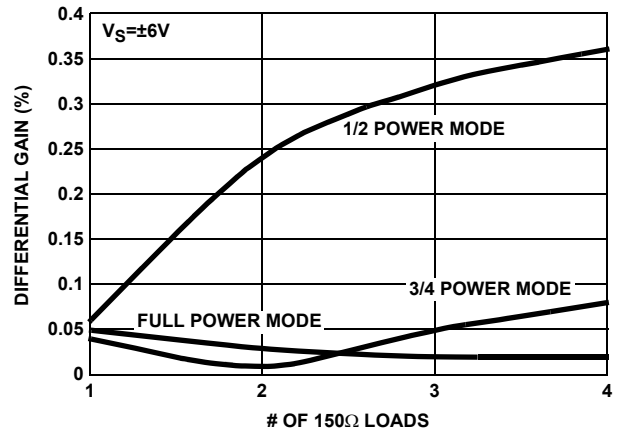


FIGURE 26. DIFFERENTIAL GAIN

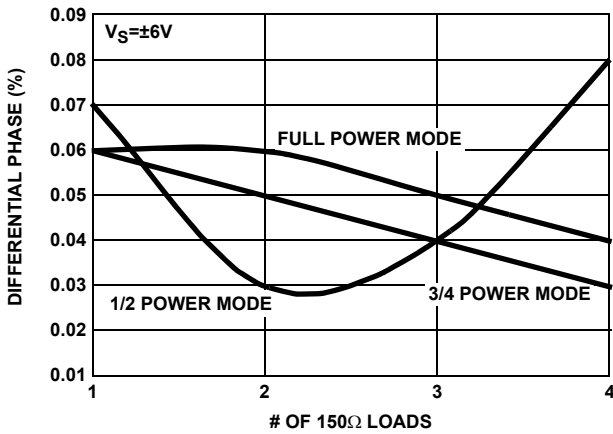


FIGURE 27. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE

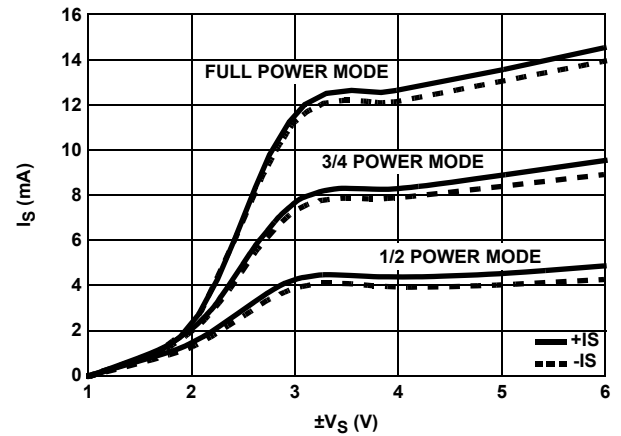


FIGURE 28. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

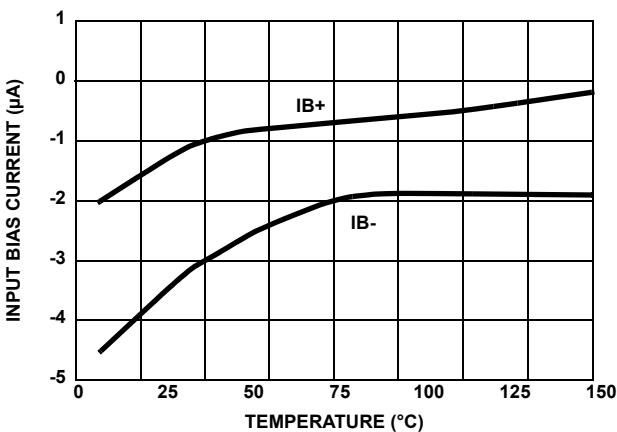


FIGURE 29. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

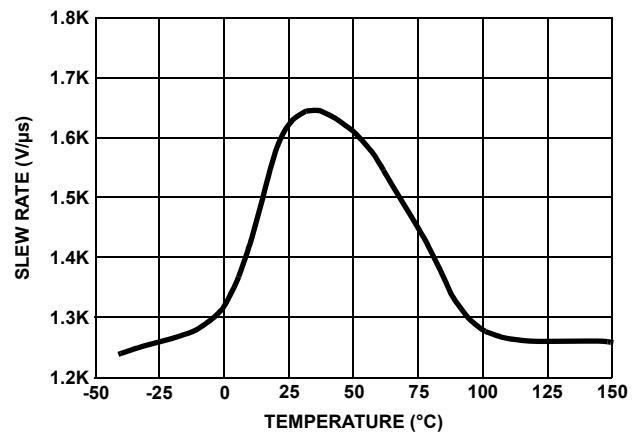


FIGURE 30. SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

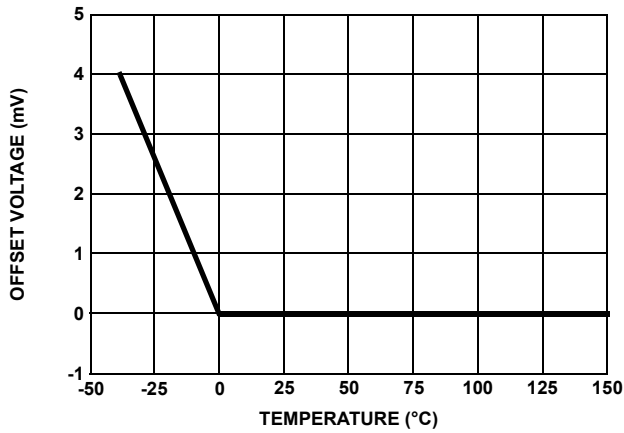


FIGURE 31. OFFSET VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

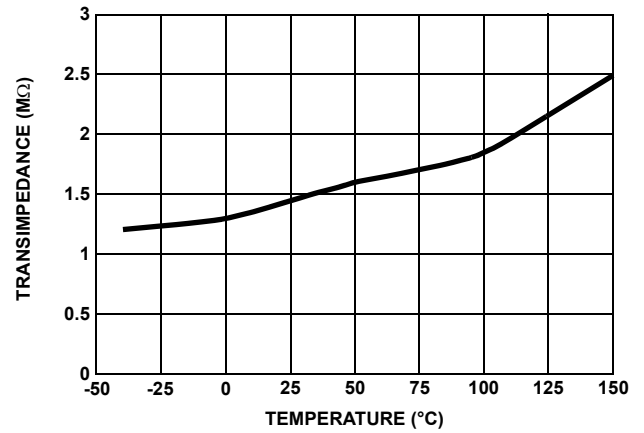


FIGURE 32. TRANSIMPEDANCE vs TEMPERATURE

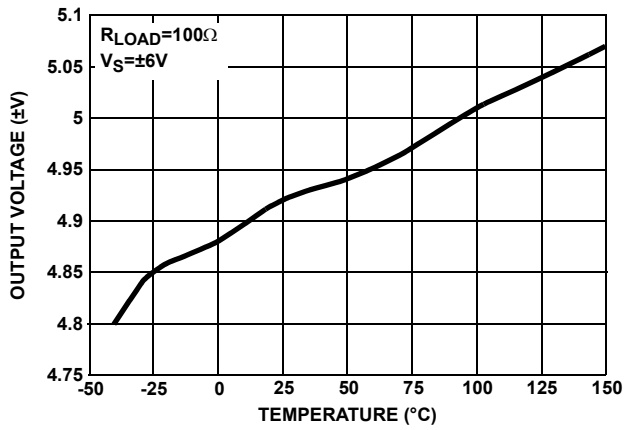


FIGURE 33. OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

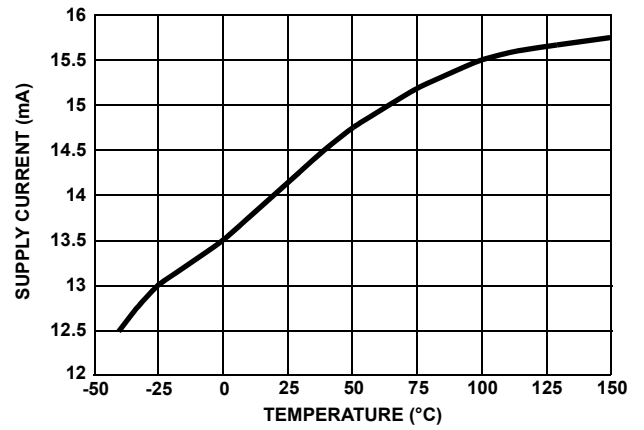


FIGURE 34. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

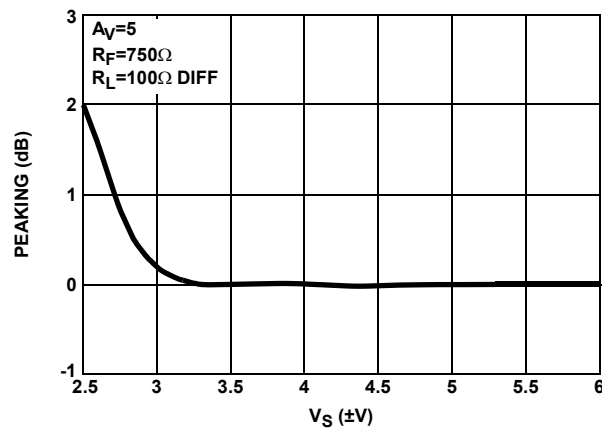


FIGURE 35. DIFFERENTIAL PEAKING vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

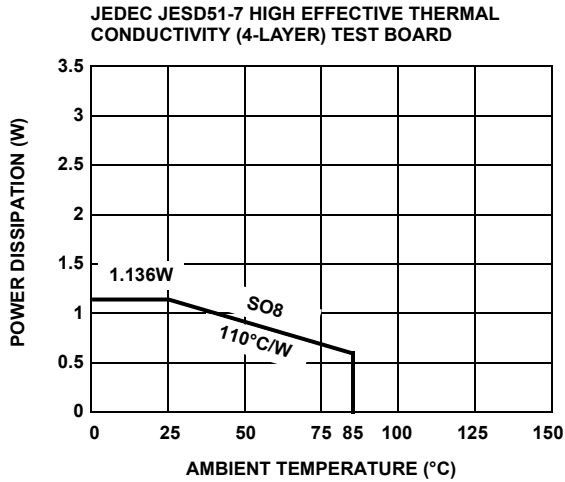


FIGURE 36. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

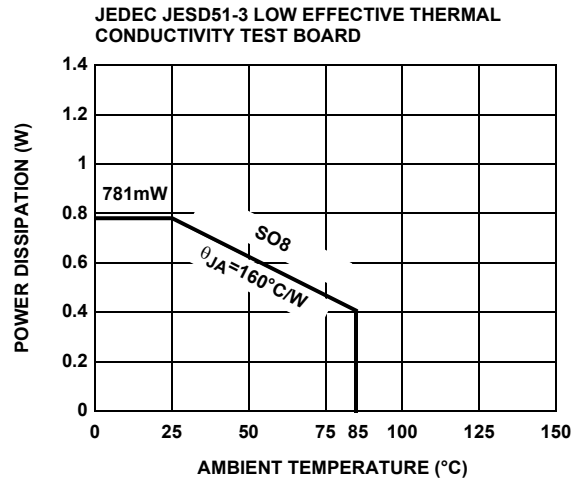


FIGURE 37. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

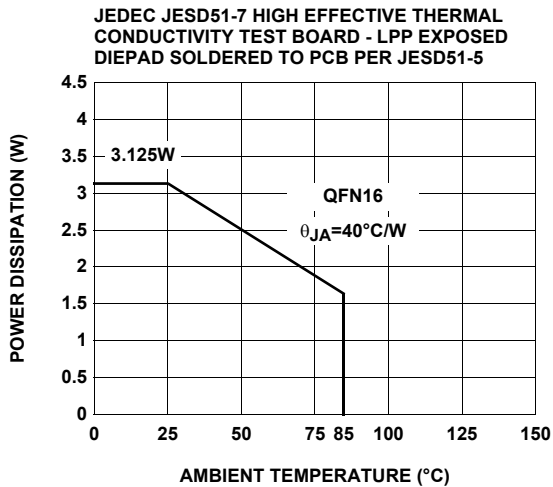


FIGURE 38. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

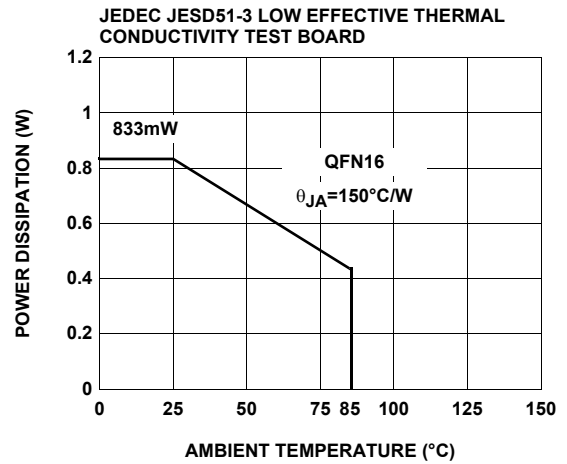


FIGURE 39. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL8108 is a dual current feedback operational amplifier designed for video distribution solutions. It is a dual current mode feedback amplifier with low distortion while drawing moderately low supply current. It is built using Intersil's proprietary complimentary bipolar process and is offered in industry standard pinouts. Due to the current feedback architecture, the EL8108 closed-loop 3dB bandwidth is dependent on the value of the feedback resistor. First the desired bandwidth is selected by choosing the feedback resistor, R_F , and then the gain is set by picking the gain resistor, R_G . The curves at the beginning of the Typical Performance Curves section show the effect of varying both R_F and R_G . The 3dB bandwidth is somewhat dependent on the power supply voltage.

Power Supply Bypassing and Printed Circuit Board Layout

As with any high frequency device, good printed circuit board layout is necessary for optimum performance. Ground plane construction is highly recommended. Lead lengths should be as short as possible, below 1/4". The power supply pins must be well bypassed to reduce the risk of oscillation. A 4.7µF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor is adequate for each supply pin.

For good AC performance, parasitic capacitances should be kept to a minimum, especially at the inverting input. This implies keeping the ground plane away from this pin. Carbon resistors are acceptable, while use of wire-wound resistors should not be used because of their parasitic inductance. Similarly, capacitors should be low inductance for best performance.

Capacitance at the Inverting Input

Due to the topology of the current feedback amplifier, stray capacitance at the inverting input will affect the AC and transient performance of the EL8108 when operating in the non-inverting configuration.

In the inverting gain mode, added capacitance at the inverting input has little effect since this point is at a virtual ground and stray capacitance is therefore not “seen” by the amplifier.

Feedback Resistor Values

The EL8108 has been designed and specified with $R_F = 500\Omega$ for $A_V = +2$. This value of feedback resistor yields extremely flat frequency response with little to no peaking out to 200MHz. As is the case with all current feedback amplifiers, wider bandwidth, at the expense of slight peaking, can be obtained by reducing the value of the feedback resistor. Inversely, larger values of feedback resistor will cause rolloff to occur at a lower frequency. See the curves in the Typical Performance Curves section which show 3dB bandwidth and peaking vs. frequency for various feedback resistors and various supply voltages.

Bandwidth vs Temperature

Whereas many amplifier's supply current and consequently 3dB bandwidth drop off at high temperature, the EL8108 was designed to have little supply current variations with temperature. An immediate benefit from this is that the 3dB bandwidth does not drop off drastically with temperature.

Supply Voltage Range

The EL8108 has been designed to operate with supply voltages from $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 6V$. Optimum bandwidth, slew rate, and video characteristics are obtained at higher supply voltages. However, at $\pm 2.5V$ supplies, the 3dB bandwidth at $A_V = +5$ is a respectable 200MHz.

Single Supply Operation

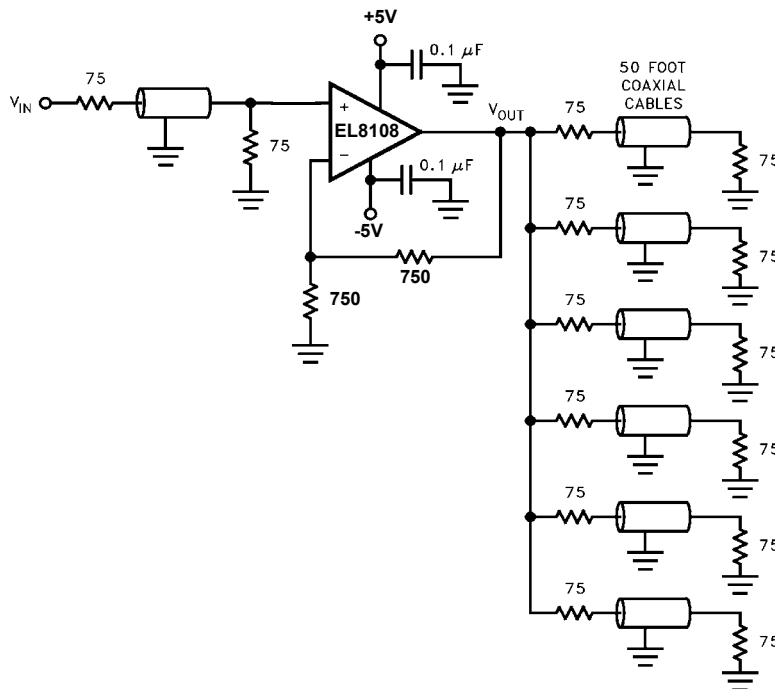
If a single supply is desired, values from +5V to +12V can be used as long as the input common mode range is not exceeded. When using a single supply, be sure to either 1) DC bias the inputs at an appropriate common mode voltage and AC couple the signal, or 2) ensure the driving signal is within the common mode range of the EL8108.

Driving Cables and Capacitive Loads

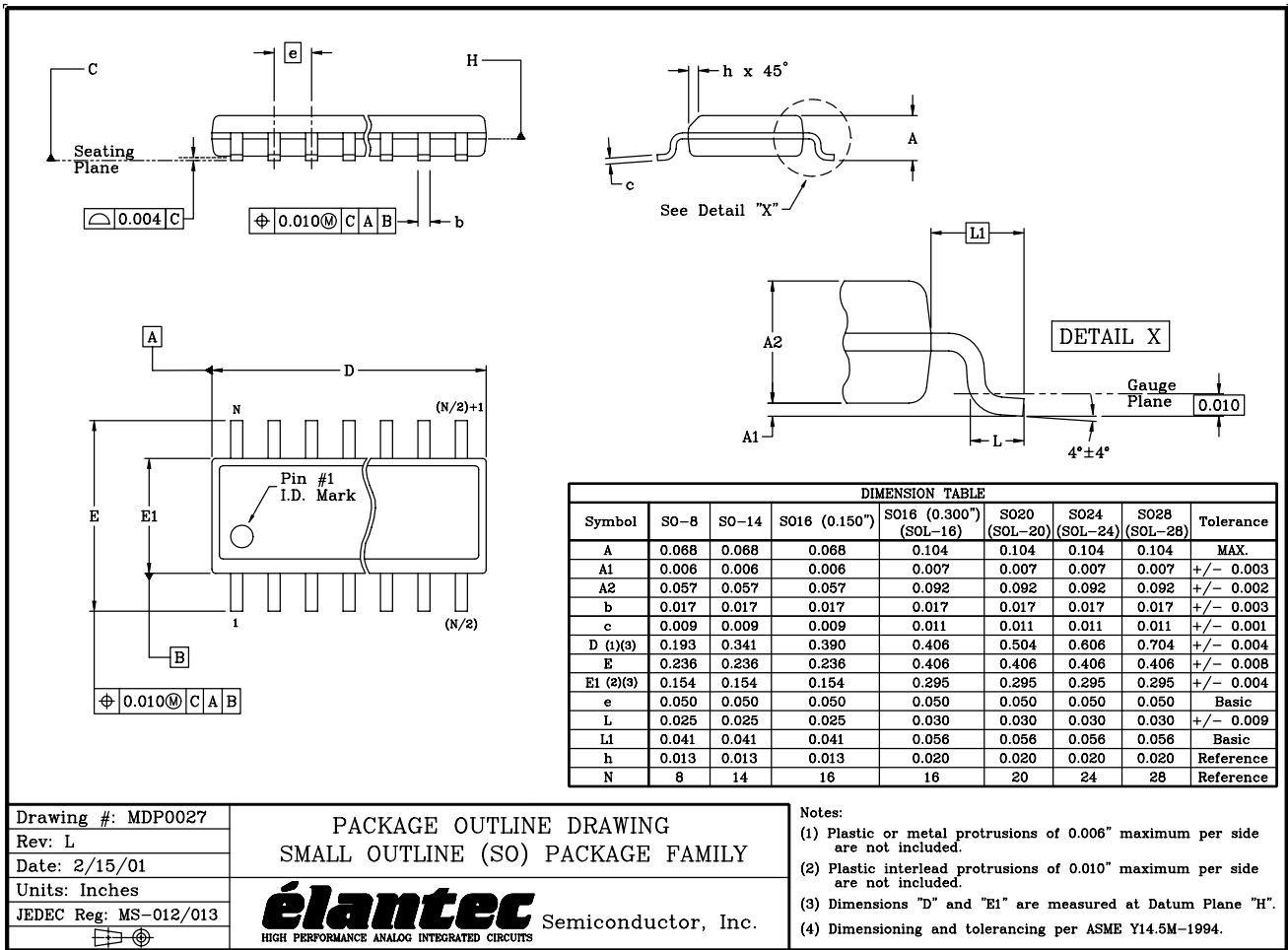
The EL8108 was designed with driving multiple coaxial cables in mind. With 450mA of output drive and low output impedance, driving six, 75 Ω double terminated coaxial cables to $\pm 11V$ with one EL8108 is practical.

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 EL8108 from the capacitive cable and allow extensive capacitive drive.

Other applications may have high capacitive loads without termination resistors. In these applications, an additional small value (5 Ω -50 Ω) resistor in series with the output will



SO Package Outline Drawing



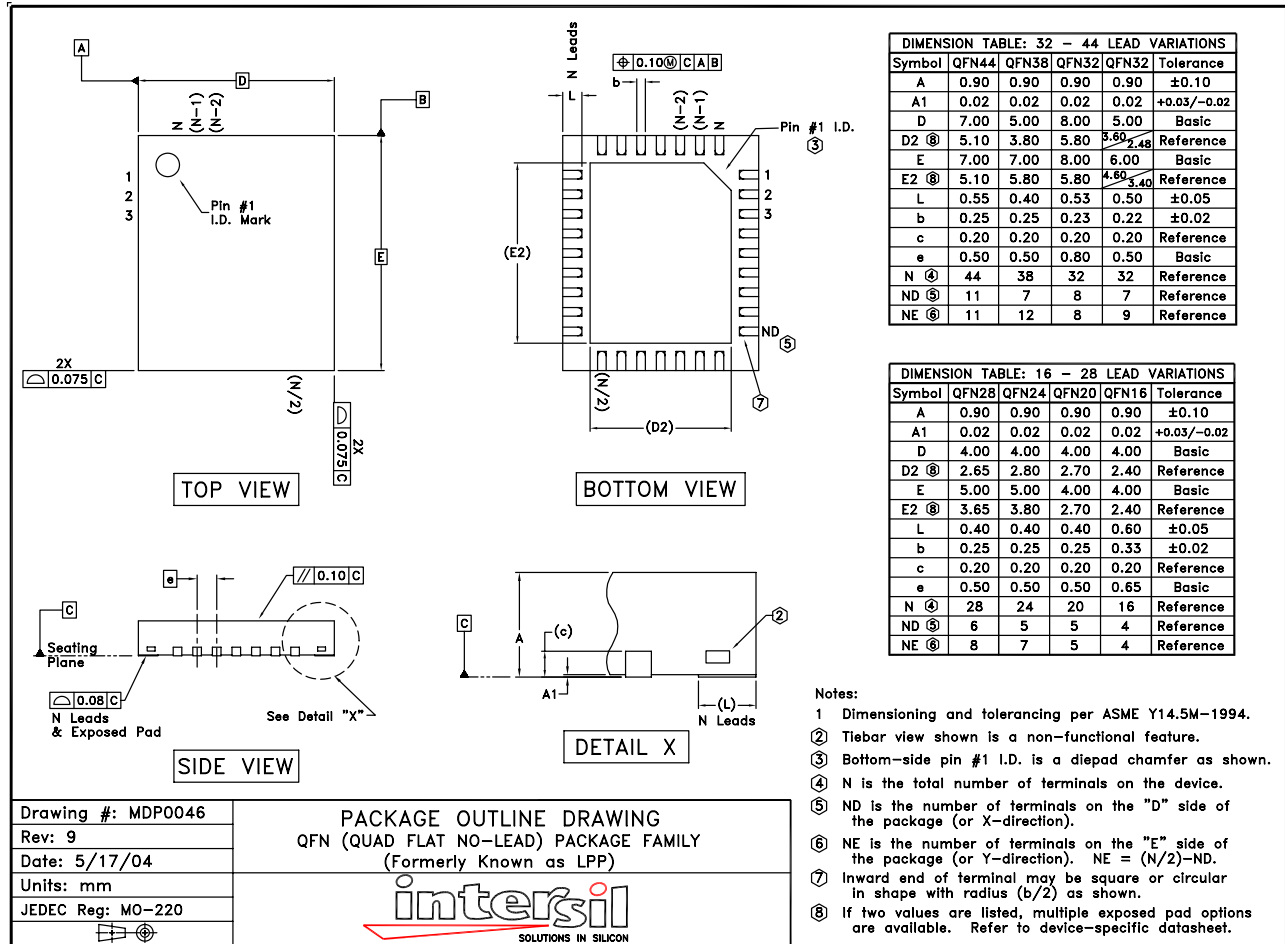
Drawing #: MDP0027
 Rev: L
 Date: 2/15/01
 Units: Inches
 JEDEC Reg: MS-012/013

PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING
 SMALL OUTLINE (SO) PACKAGE FAMILY

élantec Semiconductor, Inc.
 HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

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.

QFN Package Outline Drawing



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

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