élantec
HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

EL5197C, EL5197AC

Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Features

- Gain selectable (+1, -1, +2)
- 200MHz -3dB BW (A_V = 1, 2)
- 4mA supply current
- Fast enable/disable (EL5197AC only)
- Single and dual supply operation, from 5V to 10V
- Available in SOT23 packages
- Triple (EL5397C) available
- 400MHz, 9mA product available (EL5196C, EL5396C)

Applications

- Battery powered equipment
- Hand held, portable devices
- Video amplifiers
- Cable drivers
- RGB amplifiers
- Test equipment
- Instrumentation
- Current to voltage converters

Ordering Information

Part No	Package	Tape & Reel	Outline #
EL5197CW-T7	5-Pin SOT23	7”	MDP0038
EL5197CW-T13	5-Pin SOT23	13”	MDP0038
EL5197ACW-T7	6-Pin SOT23	7”	MDP0038
EL5197ACW-T13	6-Pin SOT23	13”	MDP0038
EL5197ACS	8-Pin SO	-	MDP0027
EL5197ACS-T7	8-Pin SO	7”	MDP0027
EL5197ACS-T13	8-Pin SO	13”	MDP0027

General Description

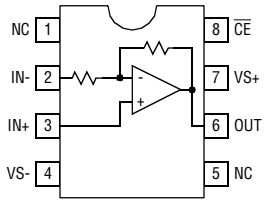
The EL5197C and EL5197AC are fixed gain amplifiers with a bandwidth of 200MHz, making these amplifiers ideal for today’s high speed video and monitor applications. These amplifiers feature internal gain setting resistors and can be configured in a gain of +1, -1 or +2. The same bandwidth is seen in both gain-of-1 and gain-of-2 applications.

With a supply current of just 4mA 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.

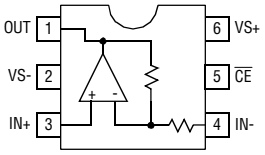
The EL5197AC also incorporates an enable and disable function to reduce the supply current to 100µA typical per amplifier. Allowing the $\overline{CE}$ pin to float or applying a low logic level will enable the amplifier.

The EL5197C is offered in the 5-pin SOT23 package and the EL5197AC is available in the 6-pin SOT23 as well as the industry-standard 8-pin SO packages. Both operate over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

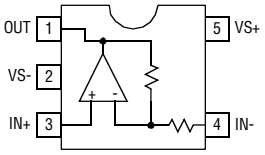
Pin Configurations



EL5197ACS
(8-Pin SO)



EL5197ACW
(6-Pin SOT23)



EL5197CW
(5-Pin SOT23)

Note: All information contained in this data sheet has been carefully checked and is believed to be accurate as of the date of publication; however, this data sheet cannot be a “controlled document”. Current revisions, if any, to these specifications are maintained at the factory and are available upon your request. We recommend checking the revision level before finalization of your design documentation.

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EL5197C, EL5197AC

Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°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-	11V
Maximum Continuous Output Current	50mA
Operating Junction Temperature	125°C
Power Dissipation	See Curves
Pin Voltages	V_S- - 0.5V to V_S+ +0.5V
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature	-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+ = +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		200		MHz
		A_V = -1		200		MHz
		A_V = +2		200		MHz
BW1	0.1dB Bandwidth			20		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	V_O = -2.5V to +2.5V, A_V = +2	1800	2200		V/µs
t_S	0.1% Settling Time	V_{OUT} = -2.5V to +2.5V, A_V = -1		12		ns
e_N	Input Voltage Noise			4.4		nV/√Hz
i_N-	IN- Input Current Noise			17		pA/√Hz
i_N+	IN+ Input Current Noise			50		pA/√Hz
dG	Differential Gain Error [1]	A_V = +2		0.03		%
dP	Differential Phase Error [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	-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		±3V	±3.3V		V
$+I_{IN}$	+ Input Current		-60	1	60	µA
$-I_{IN}$	- Input Current		-30	1	30	µA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance	at I_N+		45		kΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			0.5		pF
Output Characteristics						
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 150Ω to GND	±3.4V	±3.7V		V
		R_L = 1kΩ to GND	±3.8V	±4.0V		V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	R_L = 10Ω to GND	95	120		mA
Supply						
I_{SON}	Supply Current - Enabled	No load, V_{IN} = 0V	3	4	5	mA
I_{SOFF}	Supply Current - Disabled	No load, V_{IN} = 0V		100	150	µA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	DC, V_S = ±4.75V to ±5.25V	55	75		dB
-IPSR	- Input Current Power Supply Rejection	DC, V_S = ±4.75V to ±5.25V	-2		2	µA/V

EL5197C, EL5197AC

Electrical Characteristics

V_S+ = +5V, V_S- = -5V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Enable (EL5197AC only)						
t_{EN}	Enable Time			40		ns
t_{DIS}	Disable Time			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

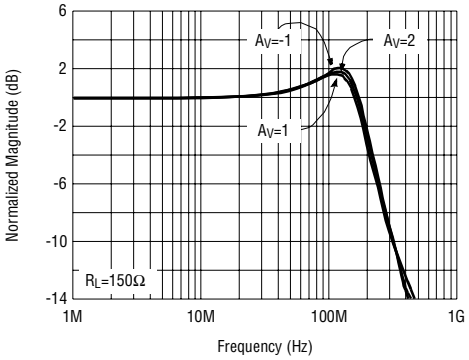
1. Standard NTSC test, AC signal amplitude = 286mV_{P-P}, f = 3.58MHz

EL5197C, EL5197AC

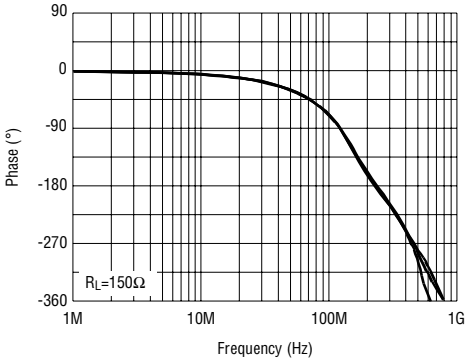
Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

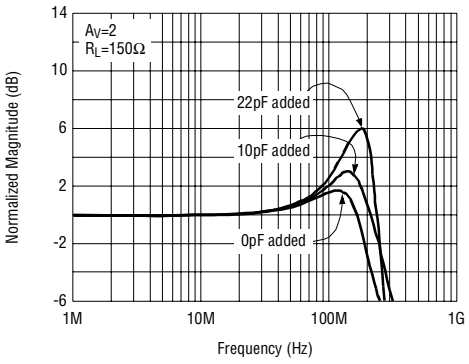
Frequency Response (Gain)



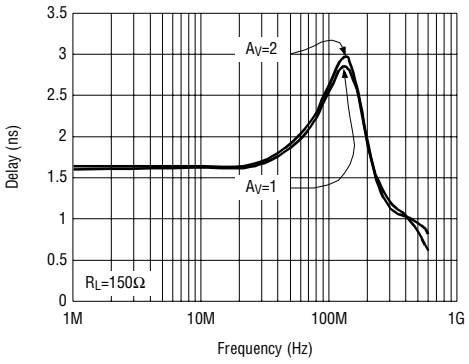
Frequency Response (Phase), All Gains



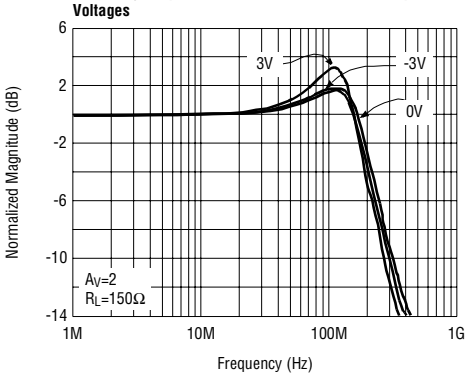
Frequency Response for Various C_L



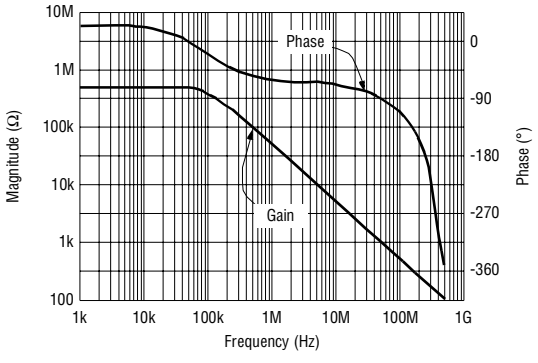
Group Delay vs Frequency



Frequency Response for Various Common-Mode Input Voltages



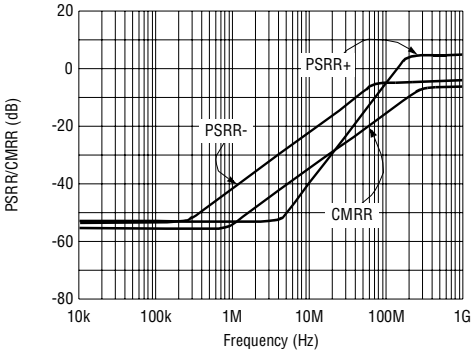
Transimpedance (ROL) vs Frequency



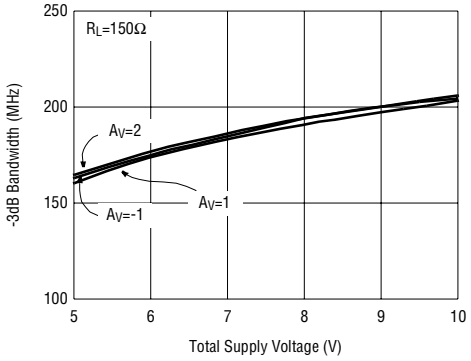
EL5197C, EL5197AC

Typical Performance Curves

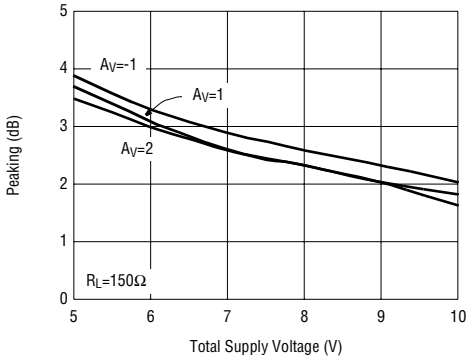
PSRR and CMRR vs Frequency



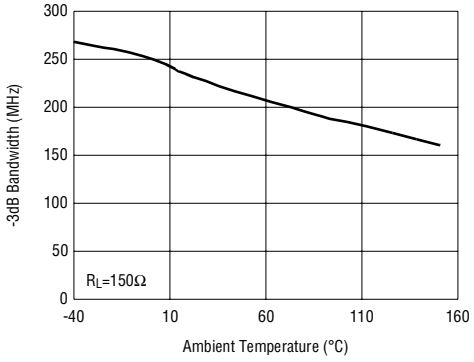
-3dB Bandwidth vs Supply Voltage



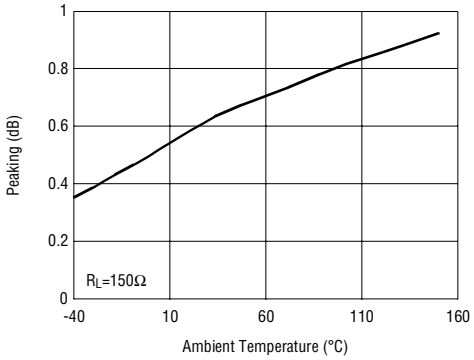
Peaking vs Supply Voltage



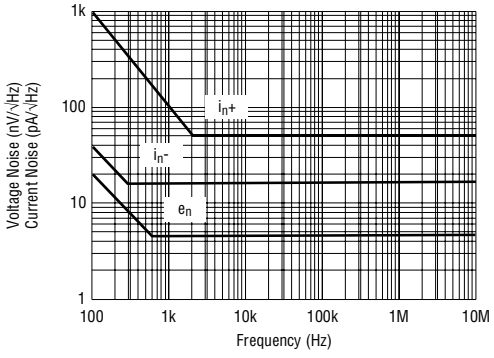
-3dB Bandwidth vs Temperature



Peaking vs Temperature



Voltage and Current Noise vs Frequency

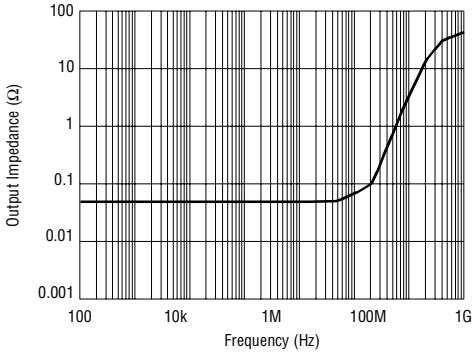


EL5197C, EL5197AC

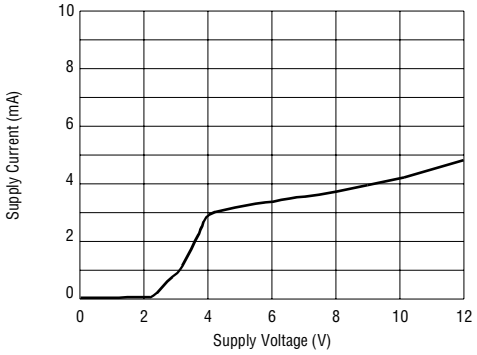
Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

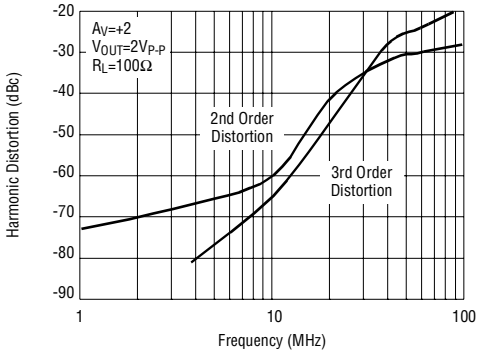
Closed Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



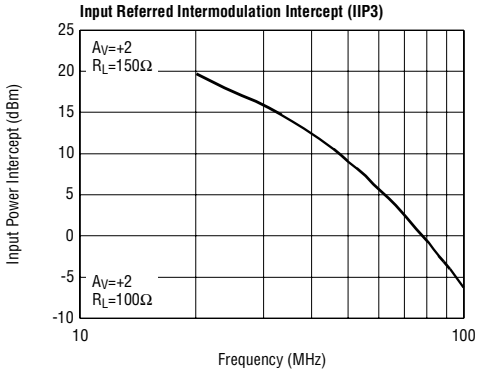
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



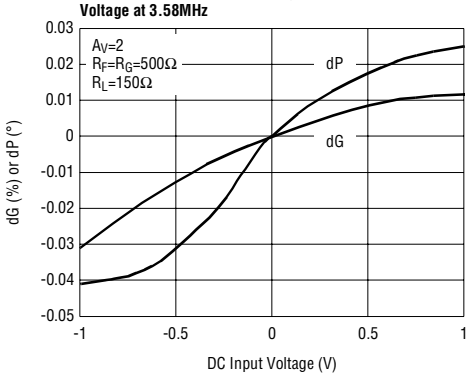
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



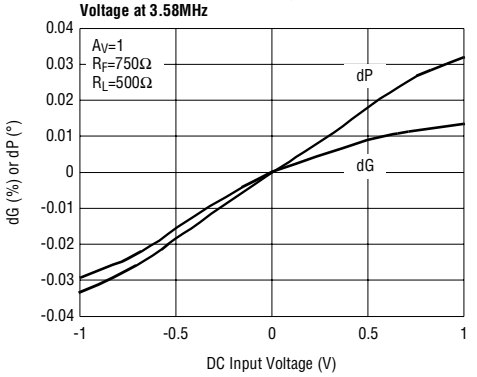
Two-Tone 3rd Order Input Referred Intermodulation Intercept (IIP3)



Differential Gain/Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58MHz

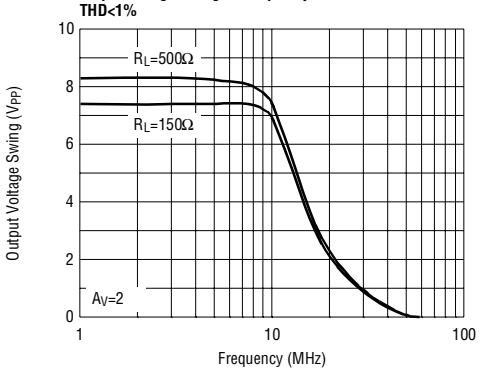


Differential Gain/Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58MHz

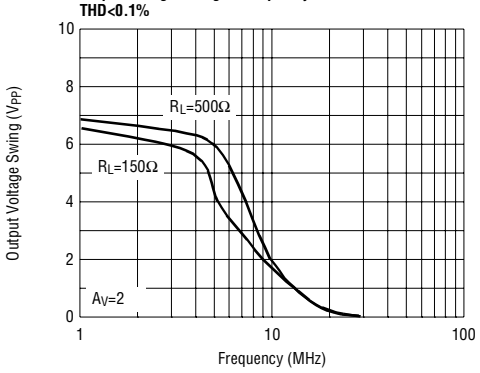


Typical Performance Curves

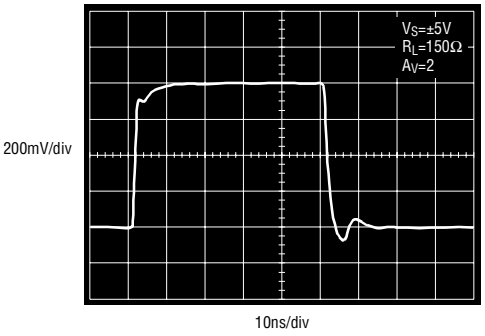
Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency THD<1%



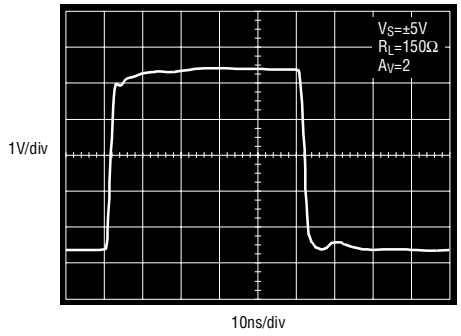
Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency THD<0.1%



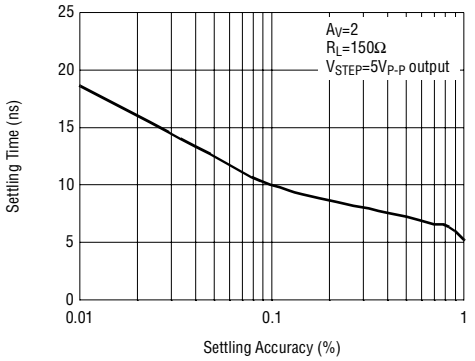
Small Signal Step Response



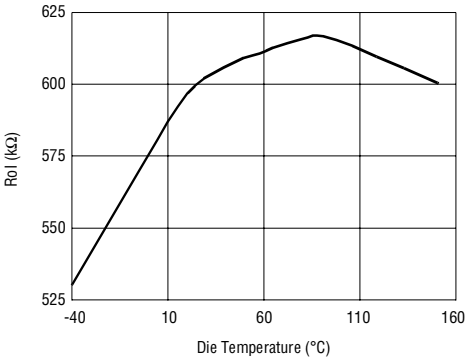
Large Signal Step Response



Settling Time vs Settling Accuracy



Transimpedance (RoI) vs Temperature

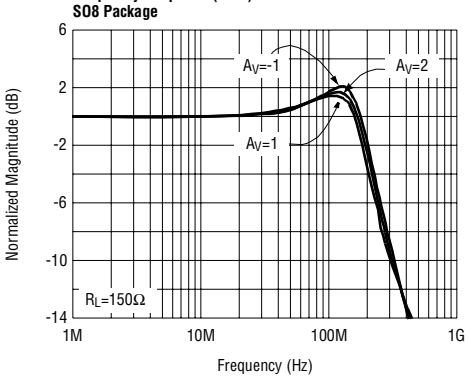


EL5197C, EL5197AC

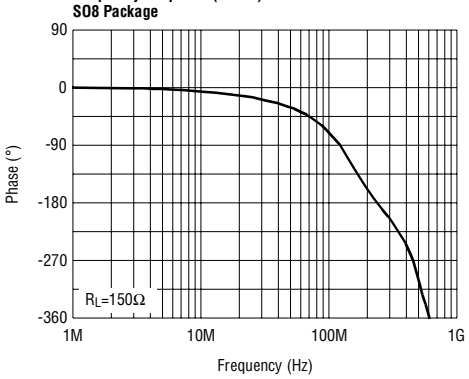
Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

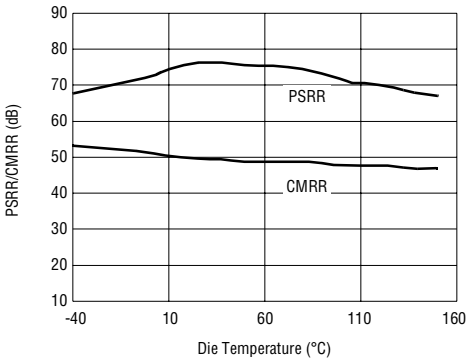
Frequency Response (Gain)
SO8 Package



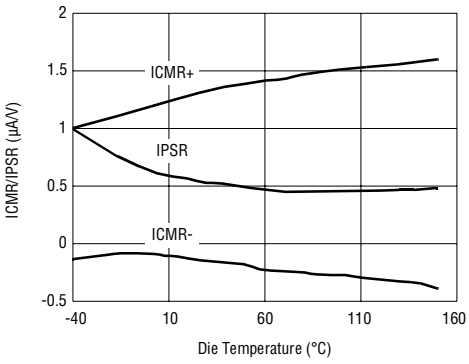
Frequency Response (Phase)
SO8 Package



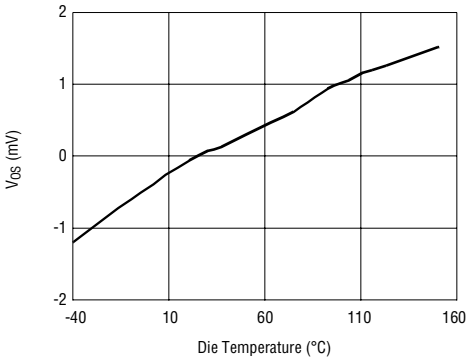
PSRR and CMRR vs Temperature



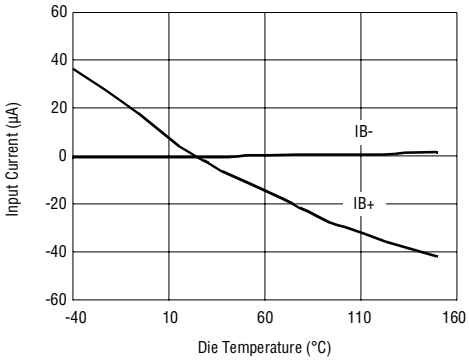
ICMR and IPSR vs Temperature



Offset Voltage vs Temperature

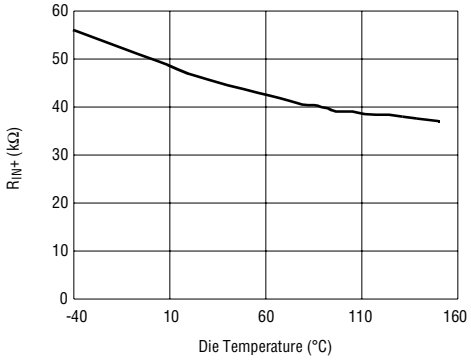


Input Current vs Temperature

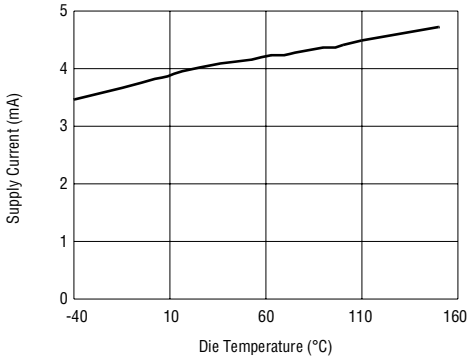


Typical Performance Curves

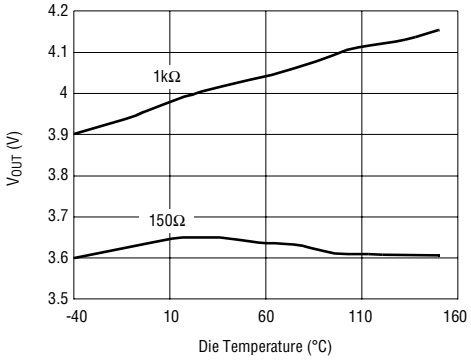
Positive Input Resistance vs Temperature



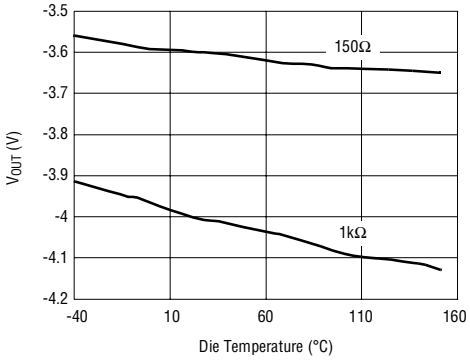
Supply Current vs Temperature



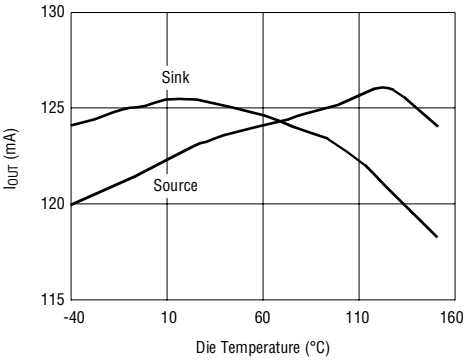
Positive Output Swing vs Temperature for Various Loads



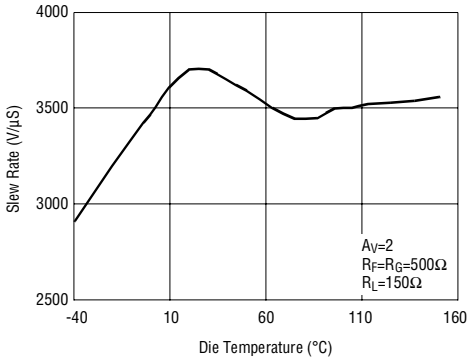
Negative Output Swing vs Temperature for Various Loads



Output Current vs Temperature



Slew Rate vs Temperature

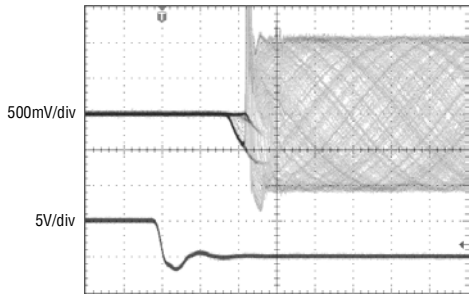


EL5197C, EL5197AC

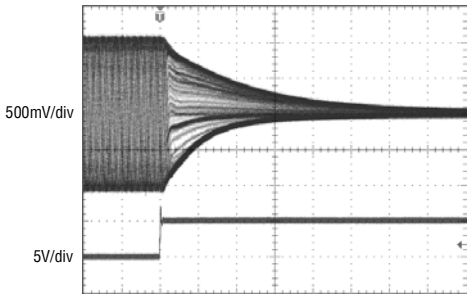
Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Typical Performance Curves

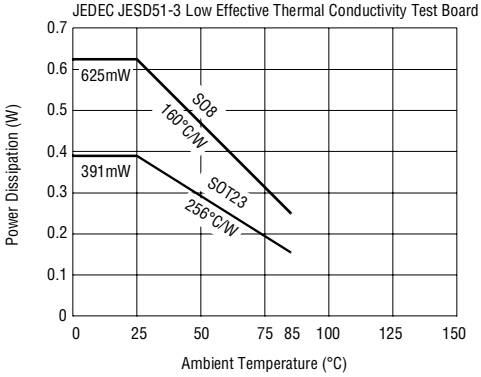
Enable Response



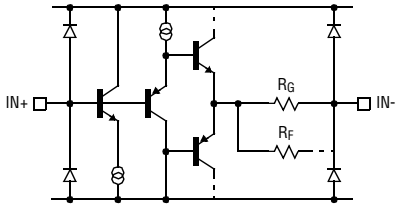
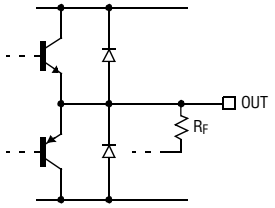
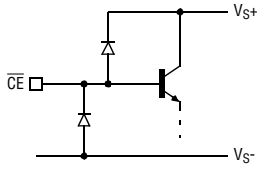
Disable Response



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



Pin Descriptions

EL5197AC 8-Pin SO	EL5197C 5-Pin SOT23	EL5197AC 6-Pin SOT23	Pin Name	Function	Equivalent Circuit
1, 5			NC	Not connected	
2	4	4	IN-	Inverting input	 Circuit 1
3	3	3	IN+	Non-inverting input	(See circuit 1)
4	2	2	VS-	Negative supply	
6	1	1	OUT	Output	 Circuit 2
7	5	6	VS+	Positive supply	
8		5	$\overline{CE}$	Chip enable	 Circuit 3

EL5197C, EL5197AC

Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL5197C is a current-feedback operational amplifier that offers a wide -3dB bandwidth of 300MHz and a low supply current of 4mA per amplifier. The EL5197C 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 EL5197C 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 EL5197C 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 EL5192C with 600MHz on a 6mA 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.

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 package, should be avoided if possible. Sockets add parasitic inductance and capacitance which will result in additional peaking and overshoot.

Disable/Power-Down

The EL5197AC amplifier can be disabled placing its output in a high impedance state. When disabled, the amplifier supply current is reduced to < 150µA. The EL5197AC 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 ±5V supply, this means that an EL5197AC 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 EL5197AC 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 EL5197C has been optimized with a 475Ω 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.

Feedback Resistor Values

The EL5197C has been designed and specified at a gain of +2 with R_F approximately 500Ω. This value of feedback resistor gives 200MHz of -3dB bandwidth at A_V=2 with 2dB of peaking. With A_V=-2, an R_F of approximately 500Ω gives 175MHz of bandwidth with 0.2dB of peaking. Since the EL5197C 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 EL5197C is a current-feedback amplifier, its gain-bandwidth product is not a constant for different closed-loop gains. This feature actually allows the EL5197C 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 475Ω 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 EL5197C 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 EL5197C will operate on dual supplies ranging from ±2.5V to ±5V. With single-supply, the EL5197C 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 EL5197C has an input range which extends to within 2V of either supply. So, for example, on +5V supplies, the EL5197C has an input range which spans ±3V. The output range of the EL5197C 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.

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 4mA supply current of each EL5197C amplifier. Special circuitry has been incorporated in the EL5197C to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.03% 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 EL5197C has dG and dP specifications of 0.03% and 0.04°.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 4mA of supply current, the EL5197C is capable of providing a minimum of ±120mA of output current. With a minimum of ±120mA of output drive, the EL5197C 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 EL5197C 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.

EL5197C, EL5197AC

Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

Current Limiting

The EL5197C 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 EL5197C, 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 EL5197C 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

EL5197C, EL5197AC

Single 200MHz Fixed Gain Amplifier with Enable

General Disclaimer

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