

Features

- Specified for +3V, +5V, or $\pm 5V$ Applications
- Power Down to 0 μA
- Output Voltage Clamp
- Large Input Common Mode Range $0V < V_{CM} < V_S - 1.2V$
- Output Swings to Ground Without Saturating
- 3 dB Bandwidth = 125 MHz
- ± 0.1 dB Bandwidth = 30 MHz
- Low Supply Current = 5 mA
- Slew Rate = 275 V/ μs
- Low Offset Voltage = 4 mV max
- Output Current = ± 100 mA
- High Open Loop Gain = 80 dB
- Differential Gain = 0.05%
- Differential Phase = 0.05°

Applications

- Video Amplifier
- PCMCIA Applications
- A/D Driver
- Line Driver
- Portable Computers
- High Speed Communications
- RGB Printer, FAX, Scanner Applications
- Broadcast Equipment
- Active Filtering
- Multiplexing

Ordering Information

Part No.	Temp. Range	Package	Outline #
EL2257CN	-40°C to +85°C	14 Pin PDIP	MDP0031
EL2257CS	-40°C to +85°C	14 Pin SOIC	MDP0027
EL2357CN	-40°C to +85°C	16 Pin PDIP	MDP0031
EL2357CS	-40°C to +85°C	16 Pin SOIC	MDP0027

General Description

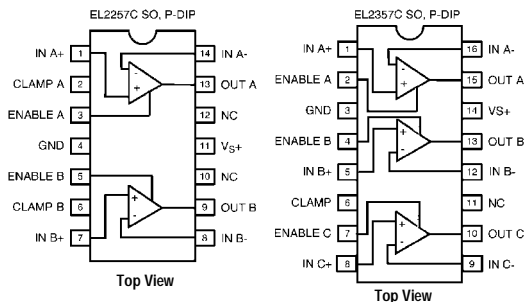
The EL2257C/EL2357C are supply op amps. Prior single supply op amps have generally been limited to bandwidths and slew rates 1/4 that of the EL2257C/EL2357C. The 125 MHz bandwidth, 275 V/ μs slew rate, and 0.05%/0.05° differential gain/differential phase makes this part ideal for single or dual supply video speed applications. With its voltage feedback architecture, this amplifier can accept reactive feedback networks, allowing them to be used in analog filtering applications. The inputs can sense signals below the bottom supply rail and as high as 1.2V below the top rail. Connecting the load resistor to ground and operating from a single supply, the outputs swing completely to ground without saturating. The outputs can also drive to within 1.2V of the top rail. The EL2257C/EL2357C will output ± 100 mA and will operate with single supply voltages as low as 2.7V, making them ideal for portable, low power applications.

The EL2257C/EL2357C have a high speed disable feature. Applying a low logic level to all ENABLE pins reduces the supply current to 0 μA within 50 ns. Each amplifier has its own ENABLE pin. This is useful for both multiplexing and reducing power consumption.

The EL2257C/EL2357C also have an output voltage clamp feature. This clamp is a fast recovery (<7 ns) output clamp that prevents the output voltage from going above the preset clamp voltage. This feature is desirable for A/D applications, as A/D converters can require long times to recover if overdriven.

The EL2257C/EL2357C are available in plastic DIP and SOIC packages. Both parts operate over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C. For single amplifier applications, see the EL2150C/EL2157C. For space saving, industry standard pin out dual and quad applications, see the EL2250C/EL2450C.

Connection Diagrams



EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25 °C)

Supply Voltage between V _S and GND	12.6V	Power Dissipation	See Curves
Input Voltage (IN+, IN-, ENABLE, CLAMP)	GND–0.3V, V _S +0.3V	Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Differential Input Voltage	±6V	Ambient Operating Temperature Range	–40°C to +85°C
Maximum Output Current	90 mA	Operating Junction Temperature	150°C
Output Short Circuit Duration	(see note ^[1] DC Electrical Characteristics)		

Important Note:

All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. The Test Level column indicates the specific device testing actually performed during production and Quality inspection. Elantec performs most electrical tests using modern high-speed automatic test equipment, specifically the LTX77 Series system. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are pulsed tests, therefor T_J = T_C = T_A.

Test Level	Test Procedure
I	100% production tested and QA sample tested per QA test plan QCX0002.
II	100% production tested at T _A = 25°C and QA sample tested at T _A = 25°C, T _{MAX} and T _{MIN} per QA test plan QCX0002.
III	QA sample tested per QA test plan QCX0002.
IV	Parameter is guaranteed (but not tested) by Design and Characterization Data.
V	Parameter is typical value at T _A = 25°C for information purposes only.

DC Electrical Characteristics

V_S=+5V, GND=0V, T_A=25°C, V_{CM}=1.5V, V_{OUT}=1.5V, V_{CLAMP}=+5V, V_{ENABLE}=+5V, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
V _{OS}	Offset Voltage	EL2257C	-4		4	I	mV
		EL2357C	-6		6	I	mV
TCV _{OS}	Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	Measured from T _{min} to T _{max}		10		V	μV/°C
I _B	Input Bias Current	V _{IN} =0V		-5.5	-10	I	μA
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current	V _{IN} =0V	-1100	150	+1100	I	nA
TCI _{OS}	Input Bias Current Temperature Coefficient	Measured from T _{min} to T _{max}		50		V	nA/°C
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V _S =V _{ENABLE} =+2.7V to +12V, V _{CLAMP} =OPEN	45	70		I	dB
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V _{CM} =0V to +3.8V	50	65		I	dB
		V _{CM} =0V to +3.0V	55	70		I	dB
CMIR	Common Mode Input Range		0		V _S -1.2	I	V
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	Common Mode	1	2		I	MΩ
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	SOIC Package		1		V	pF
		PDIP Package		1.5		V	pF
R _{OUT}	Output Resistance	A _v =+1		40		V	mΩ
I _{S,ON}	Supply Current - Enabled (per amplifier)	V _S =V _{CLAMP} =+12V, V _{ENABLE} =+12V		5	6.5	I	mA
I _{S,OFF}	Supply Current - Shut Down (per amplifier)	V _S =V _{CLAMP} =+10V, V _{ENABLE} =+0.5V		0	50	I	μA
		V _S =V _{CLAMP} =+12V, V _{ENABLE} =+0.5V		5		V	μA
PSOR	Power Supply Operating Range		2.7		12.0	I	V
AVOL	Open Loop Gain	V _S =V _{CLAMP} =+12V, V _{OUT} =+2V to +9V, R _L =1 kΩ to GND	65	80		I	dB
		V _{OUT} =+1.5V to +3.5V, R _L =1 kΩ to GND		70		V	dB
		V _{OUT} =+1.5V to +3.5V, R _L =150Ω to GND		60		V	dB

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DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

$V_S=+5V$, $GND=0V$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, $V_{CM}=1.5V$, $V_{OUT}=1.5V$, $V_{CLAMP}=+5V$, $V_{ENABLE}=+5V$, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
V_{OP}	Positive Output Voltage Swing	$V_S=+12V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$ to $0V$		10.8		V	V
		$V_S=+12V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to $0V$	9.6	10.0		I	V
		$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$ to $0V$		4.0		V	V
		$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to $0V$	3.4	3.8		I	V
		$V_S=+3V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to $0V$	1.8	1.95		I	V
V_{ON}	Negative Output Voltage Swing	$V_S=+12V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to $0V$		5.5	8	I	mV
		$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$ to $0V$		-4.0		V	V
		$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to $0V$		-3.7	-3.4	I	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current ^[1]	$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=10\Omega$ to $0V$	± 75	± 100		I	mA
		$V_S=\pm 5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_L=50\Omega$ to $0V$		± 60		V	mA
$I_{OUT,OFF}$	Output Current, Disabled	$V_{ENABLE}=+0.5V$		0	20	I	μA
V_{IH-EN}	ENABLE pin Voltage for Power Up	Relative to GND Pin	2.0			I	V
V_{IL-EN}	ENABLE pin Voltage for Shut Down	Relative to GND Pin			0.5	I	V
I_{IH-EN}	ENABLE pin Input Current-High ^[2]	$V_S=V_{CLAMP}=+12V$, $V_{ENABLE}=+12V$		340	410	I	μA
I_{IL-EN}	ENABLE pin Input Current-Low ^[2]	$V_S=V_{CLAMP}=+12V$, $V_{ENABLE}=+0.5V$		0	1	I	μA
V_{OR-CL}	Voltage Clamp Operating Range ^[3]	Relative to GND Pin	1.2		V_{OP}	I	V
V_{ACC-CL}	CLAMP Accuracy ^[4]	$V_{IN}=+4V$, $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$ to GND	-250	100	250	I	mV
		$V_{CLAMP}=+1.5V$ and $+3.5V$					
I_{IH-CL}	CLAMP pin Input Current - High	$V_S=V_{CLAMP}=+12V$		12	25	I	μA
I_{IL-CL}	CLAMP pin Input Current - Low / Per Amplifier	$V_S=+12V$, $V_{CLAMP}=+1.2V$	-30	-15		I	μA

1. Internal short circuit protection circuitry has been built into the EL2257C/EL2357C. See the Applications section.
2. If the disable feature is not desired, tie the ENABLE pins to the V_S pin, or apply a logic high level to the ENABLE pins.
3. The maximum output voltage that can be clamped is limited to the maximum positive output Voltage, or V_{OP} . Applying a Voltage higher than V_{OP} inactivates the clamp. If the clamp feature is not desired, either tie the CLAMP pin to the V_S pin, or simply let the CLAMP pin float.
4. The clamp accuracy is affected by V_{IN} and R_L . See the Typical Curves Section and the Clamp Accuracy vs. V_{IN} and R_L curve.

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Closed Loop AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_S=+5V$, $GND=0V$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, $V_{CM}=+1.5V$, $V_{OUT}=+1.5V$, $V_{CLAMP}=+5V$, $V_{ENABLE}=+5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$, $R_L=150\Omega$ to GND pin, unless otherwise specified ^[1]

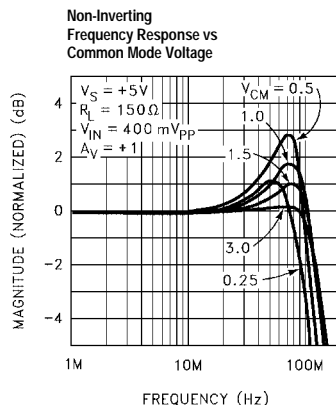
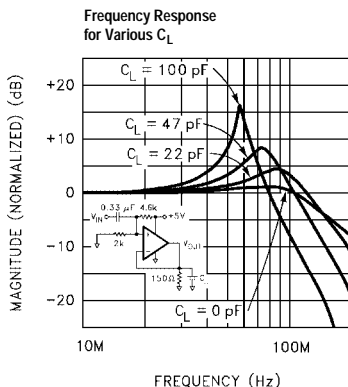
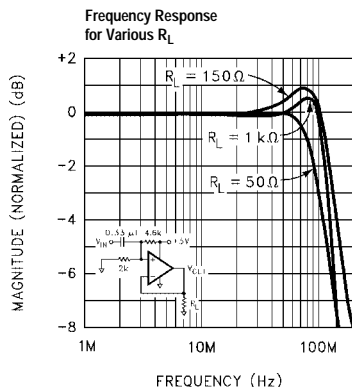
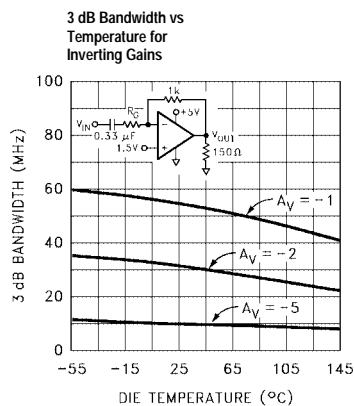
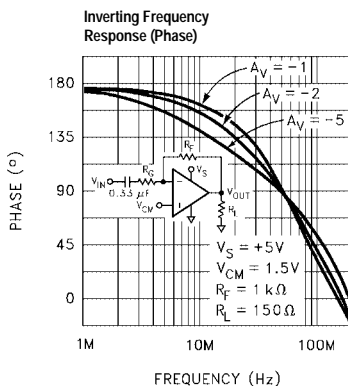
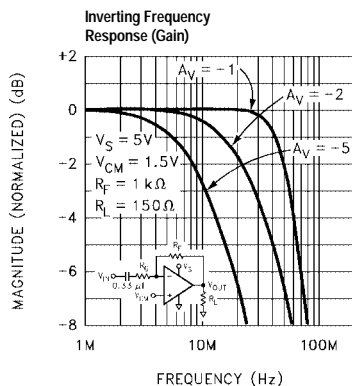
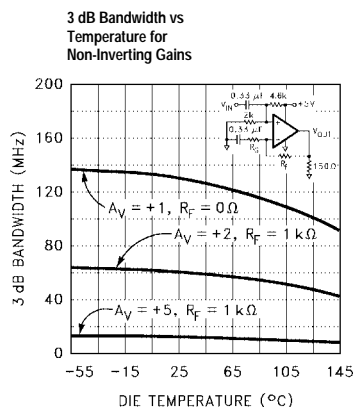
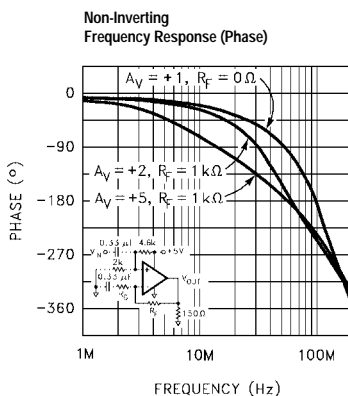
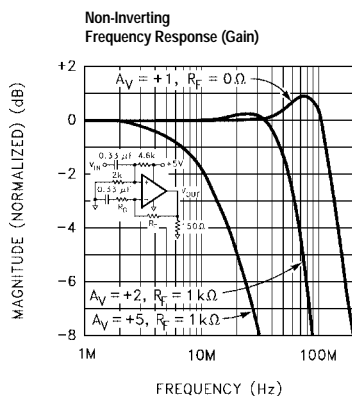
Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
BW	-3 dB Bandwidth (Vout=400 mVp-p)	$V_S=+5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		125		V	MHz
		$V_S=+5V$, $A_V=-1$, $R_F=500\Omega$		60		V	MHz
		$V_S=+5V$, $A_V=+2$, $R_F=500\Omega$		60		V	MHz
		$V_S=+5V$, $A_V=+10$, $R_F=500\Omega$		6		V	MHz
		$V_S=+12V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		150		V	MHz
		$V_S=+3V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		100		V	MHz
BW	± 0.1 dB Bandwidth (Vout=400 mVp-p)	$V_S=+12V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		25		V	MHz
		$V_S=+5V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		30		V	MHz
		$V_S=+3V$, $A_V=+1$, $R_F=0\Omega$		20		V	MHz
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product	$V_S=+12V$, @ $A_V=+10$		60		V	MHz
PM	Phase Margin	$R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$, $CL=6\text{ pF}$		55		V	°
SR	Slew Rate	$V_S=+10V$, $R_L=150\Omega$, Vout=0V to +6V	200	275		I	V/ μ s
		$V_S=+5V$, $R_L=150\Omega$, Vout=0V to +3V		300		V	V/ μ s
$t_{R,F}$	Rise Time, Fall Time	$\pm 0.1V$ Step		2.8		V	ns
OS	Overshoot	$\pm 0.1V$ Step		10		V	%
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay	$\pm 0.1V$ step		3.2		V	ns
t_S	0.1% Settling Time	$V_S=\pm 5V$, $R_L=500\Omega$, $A_V=+1$, $V_{OUT}=\pm 3V$		40		V	ns
	0.01% Settling Time	$V_S=\pm 5V$, $R_L=500\Omega$, $A_V=+1$, $V_{OUT}=\pm 3V$		75		V	ns
dG	Differential Gain ^[2]	$A_V=+2$, $R_F=1\text{ k}\Omega$		0.05		V	%
dP	Differential Phase ^[2]	$A_V=+2$, $R_F=1\text{ k}\Omega$		0.05		V	°
e_N	Input Noise Voltage	$f=10\text{ kHz}$		48		V	nV/DH z
i_N	Input Noise Current	$f=10\text{ kHz}$		1.25		V	pA/DH z
t_{DIS}	Disable Time ^[3]			50		V	ns
t_{EN}	Enable Time ^[3]			25		V	ns
t_{CL}	Clamp Overload Recovery			7		V	ns

1. All AC tests are performed on a “warmed up” part, except slew rate, which is pulse tested.
2. Standard NTSC signal = 286 mVp-p, $f=3.58\text{ MHz}$, as V_{IN} is swept from 0.6V to 1.314V. R_L is DC coupled.
3. Disable/Enable time is defined as the time from when the logic signal is applied to the ENABLE pin to when the supply current has reached half its final value.

EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

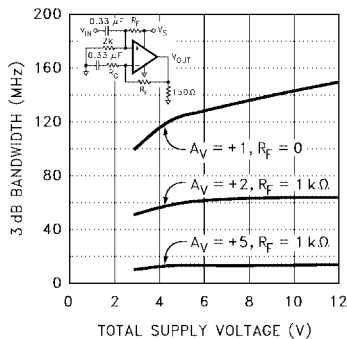
Typical Performance Curves



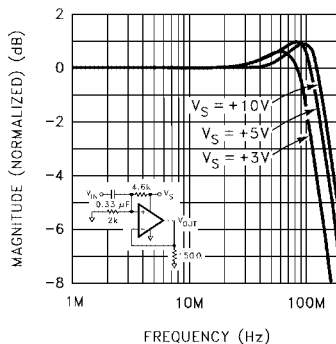
EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

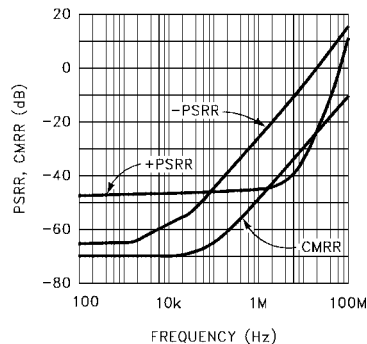
3 dB Bandwidth vs Supply Voltage for Non-Inverting Gains



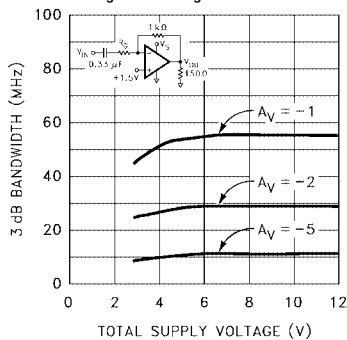
Frequency Response for Various Supply Voltages, $A_V = +1$



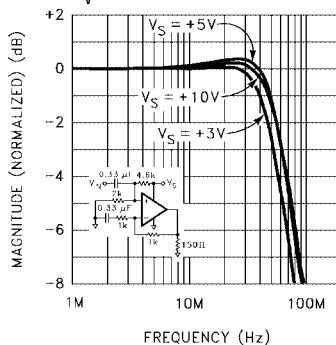
PSRR and CMRR vs Frequency



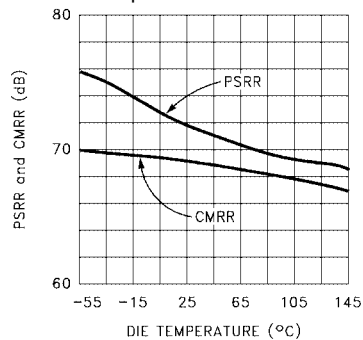
3 dB Bandwidth vs Supply Voltage for Inverting Gains



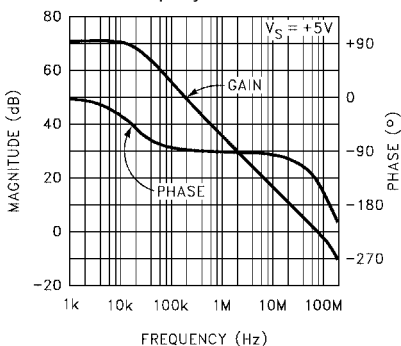
Frequency Response for Various Supply Voltages, $A_V = +2$



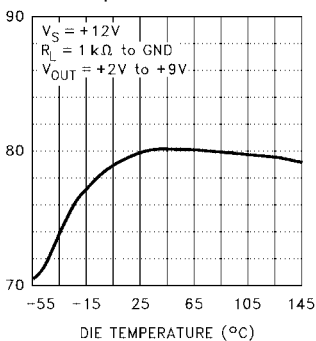
PSRR and CMRR vs Die Temperature



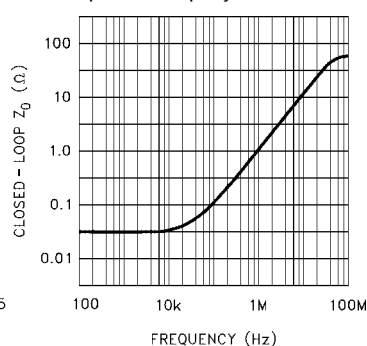
Open Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency



Open Loop Voltage Gain vs Die Temperature



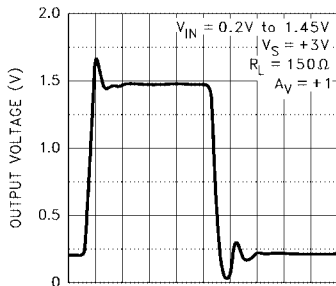
Closed Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



EL2257C/EL2357C

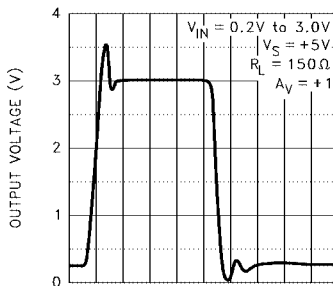
125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

Large Signal Step Response,
 $V_S = +3V$



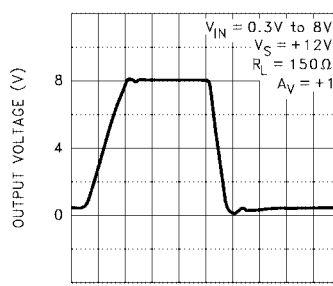
TIME 20 ns/div

Large Signal Step Response,
 $V_S = +5V$



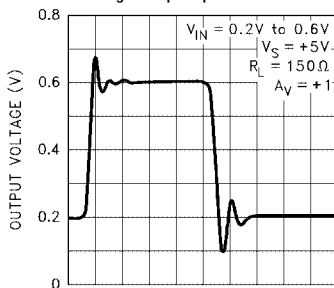
TIME 20 ns/div

Large Signal Step Response,
 $V_S = +12V$



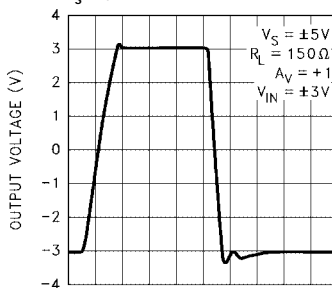
TIME 20 ns/div

Small Signal Step Response



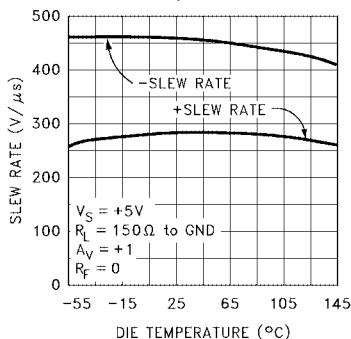
TIME 20 ns/div

Large Signal Step Response,
 $V_S = \pm 5V$

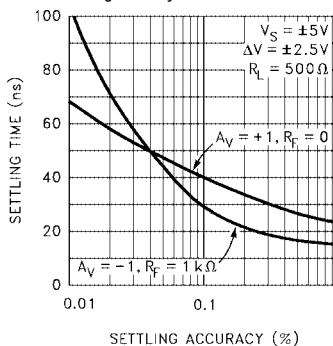


TIME 20 ns/div

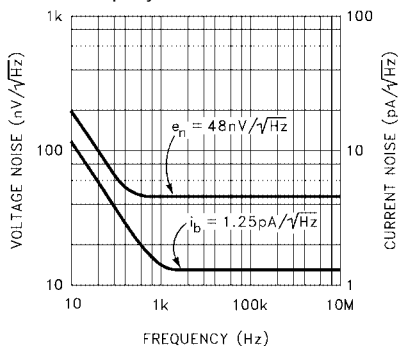
Slew Rate vs Temperature



Settling Time vs
Settling Accuracy



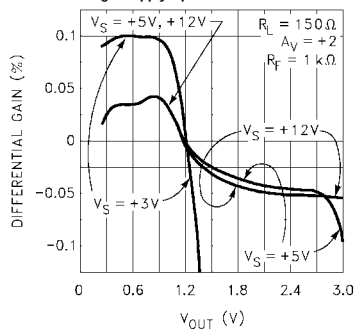
Voltage and Current Noise
vs Frequency



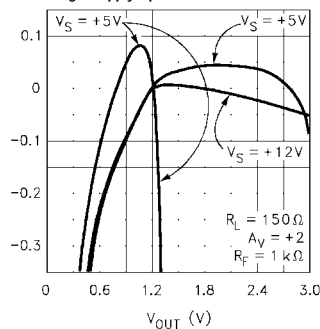
EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

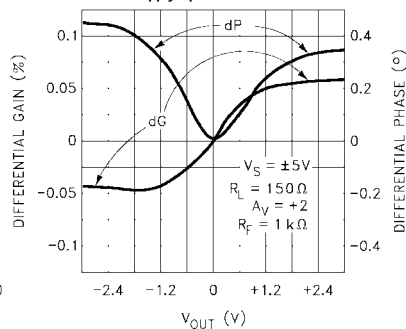
Differential Gain for Single Supply Operation



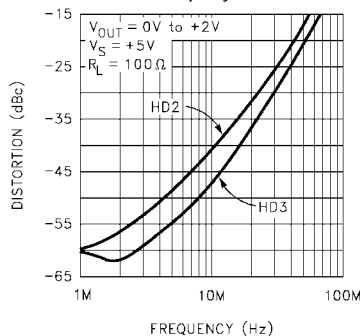
Differential Phase for Single Supply Operation



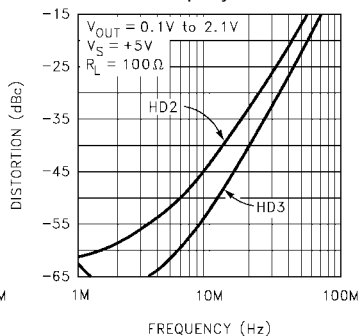
Differential Gain and Phase for Dual Supply Operation



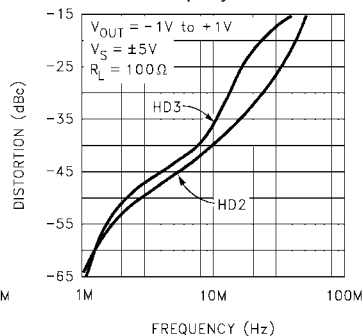
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



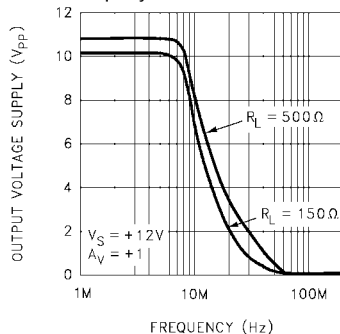
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



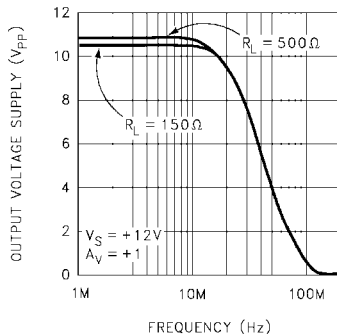
2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



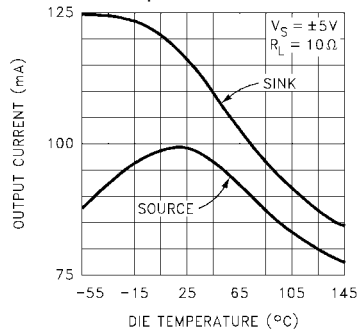
Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency for THD < 0.1%



Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency for Unlimited Distortion



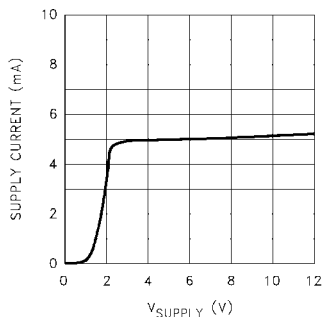
Output Current vs Die Temperature



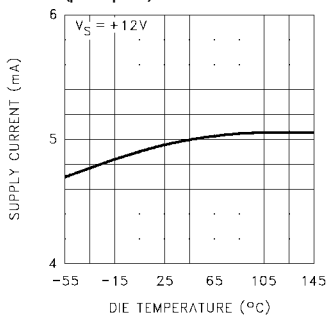
EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

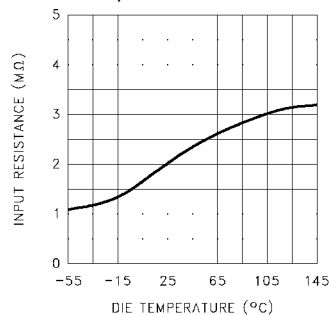
Supply Current vs
Supply Voltage
(per amplifier)



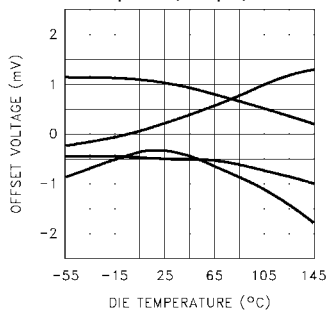
Supply Current vs
Die Temperature
(per amplifier)



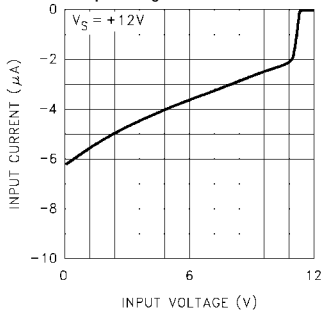
Input Resistance vs
Die Temperature



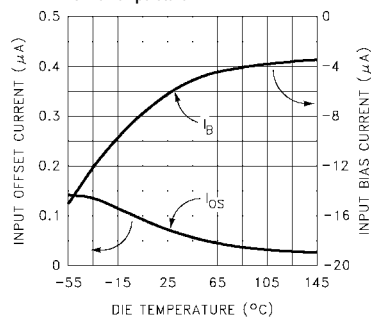
Offset Voltage vs
Die Temperature (4 Samples)



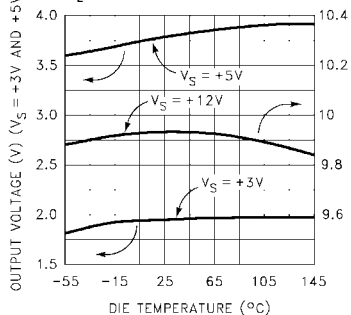
Input Bias Current
vs Input Voltage



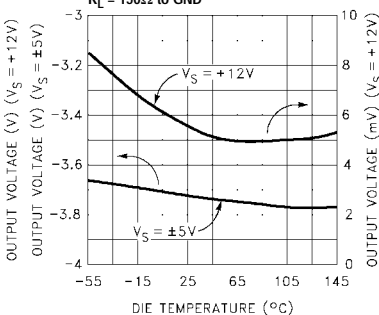
Input Offset Current
and Input Bias Current
vs Die Temperature



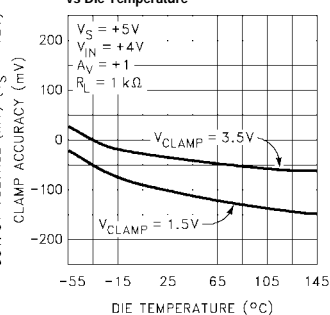
Positive Output Voltage
Swing vs Die Temperature,
 $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND



Negative Output Voltage
Swing vs Die Temperature,
 $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND

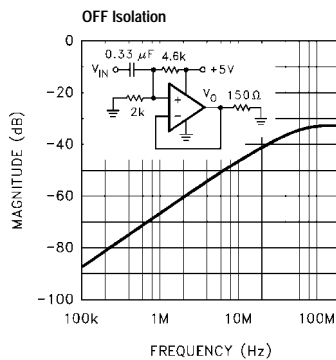
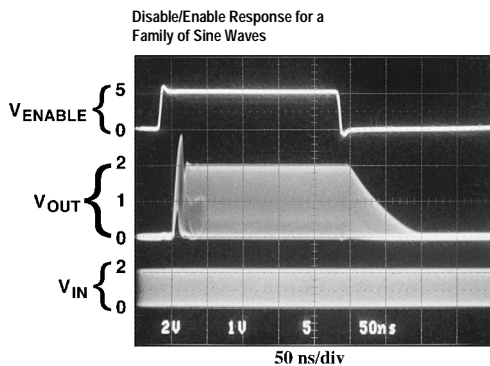
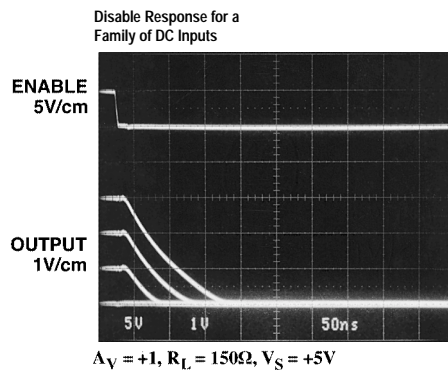
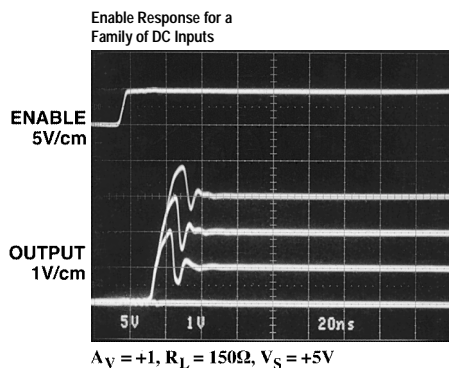
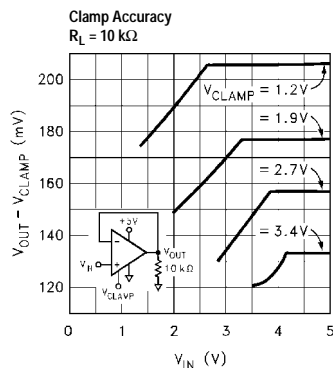
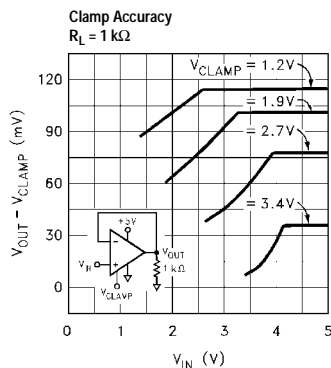
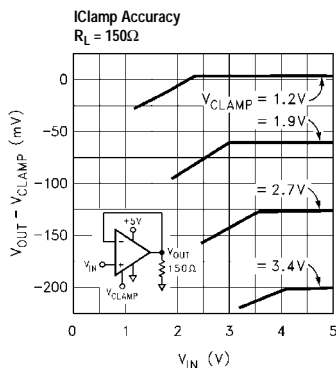


Clamp Accuracy
vs Die Temperature



EL2257C/EL2357C

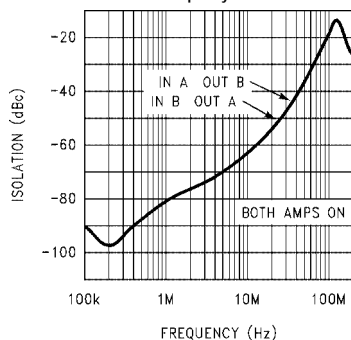
125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps



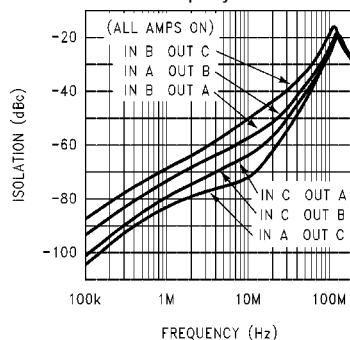
EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

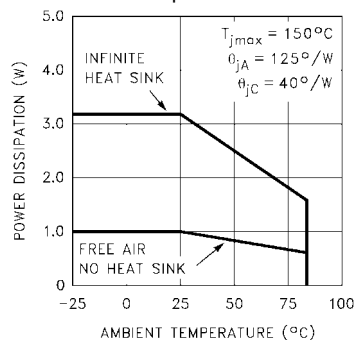
EL2257
Channel to Channel
Isolation vs Frequency



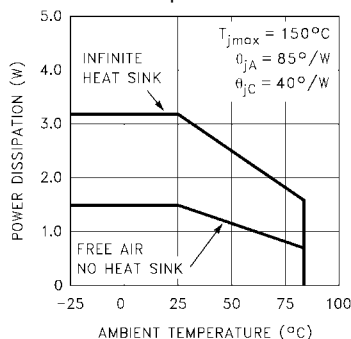
EL2357
Channel to Channel
Isolation vs Frequency



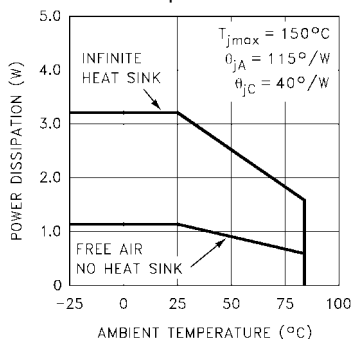
14-Lead Plastic SO
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature



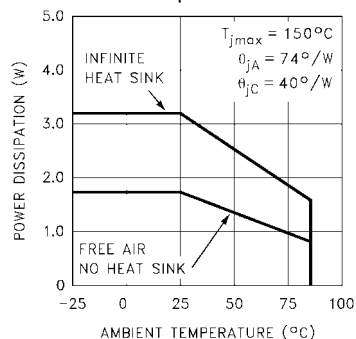
14-Lead Plastic DIP
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature

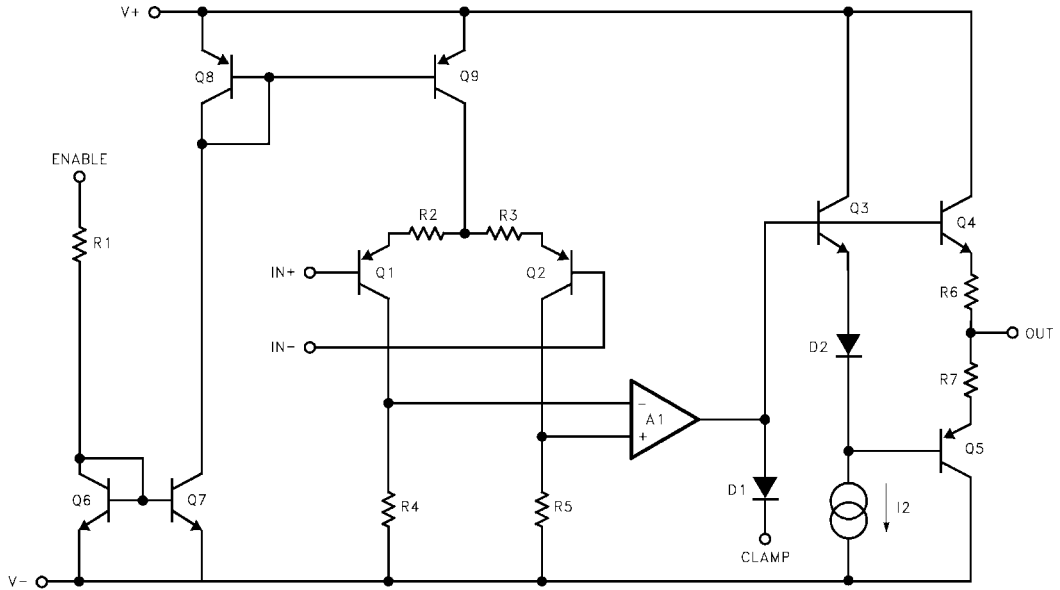


16-Lead Plastic SO
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature



16-Lead Plastic DIP
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature



EL2257C/EL2357C*125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps***Simplified Schematic (One Channel)**

EL2257C/EL2357C

125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL2257C/EL2357C's, connected in voltage follower mode, -3 dB bandwidth is 125 MHz while maintaining a 275 V/ μ s slew rate. With an input and output common mode range that includes ground, these amplifiers were optimized for single supply operation, but will also accept dual supplies. They operate on a total supply voltage range as low as +2.7V or up to +12V. This makes them ideal for +3V applications, especially portable computers.

While many amplifiers claim to operate on a single supply, and some can sense ground at their inputs, most fail to truly drive their outputs to ground. If they do succeed in driving to ground, the amplifier often saturates, causing distortion and recovery delays. However, special circuitry built into the EL2257C/EL2357C allows the output to follow the input signal to ground without recovery delays.

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. 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 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor has been shown to work well when placed at each supply pin. For single supply operation, where the GND pin is connected to the ground plane, a single 4.7 μ F tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor from the V_{S+} pin to the GND pin will suffice.

For good AC performance, parasitic capacitance should be kept to a minimum. Ground plane construction should be used. Carbon or Metal-Film resistors are acceptable with the Metal-Film resistors giving slightly less peaking and bandwidth because of their 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 some additional peaking and overshoot.

Supply Voltage Range and Single-Supply Operation

The EL2257C/EL2357C have been designed to operate with supply voltages having a span of greater than 2.7V, and less than 12V. In practical terms, this means that the EL2257C/EL2357C will operate on dual supplies ranging from ± 1.35 V to ± 6 V. With a single-supply, the EL2257C/EL2357C will operate from +2.7V to +12V. Performance has been optimized for a single +5V supply.

Pins 11 and 4 (14 and 3) are the power supply pins on the EL2257C (EL2357C). The positive power supply is connected to pin 11 (14). When used in single supply mode, pin 4 (3) is connected to ground. When used in dual supply mode, the negative power supply is connected to pin 4 (3).

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 EL2257C/EL2357C have an input voltage range that includes the negative supply and extends to within 1.2V of the positive supply. So, for example, on a single +5V supply, the EL2257C/EL2357C have an input range which spans from 0V to 3.8V.

The output range of the EL2257C/EL2357C is also quite large. It includes the negative rail, and extends to within 1V of the top supply rail with a 1 k Ω load. On a +5V supply, the output is therefore capable of swinging from 0V to +4V. On split supplies, the output will swing ± 4 V. If the load resistor is tied to the negative rail and split supplies are used, the output range is extended to the negative rail.

Choice Of Feedback Resistor, R_F

The feedback resistor forms a pole with the input capacitance. As this pole becomes larger, phase margin is reduced. This increases ringing in the time domain and peaking in the frequency domain. Therefore, R_F has some maximum value which should not be exceeded for optimum performance. If a large value of R_F must be used, a small capacitor in the few picofarad range in parallel with R_F can help to reduce this ringing and peaking at the expense of reducing the bandwidth.

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125 MHz Single Supply, Clamping Op Amps

As far as the output stage of the amplifier is concerned, $R_F + R_G$ appear in parallel with R_L for gains other than +1. As this combination gets smaller, the bandwidth falls off. Consequently, R_F has a minimum value that should not be exceeded for optimum performance.

For $A_V = +1$, $R_F = 0\Omega$ is optimum. For $A_V = -1$ or +2 (noise gain of 2), optimum response is obtained with R_F between 500 Ω and 1 k Ω . For $A_V = -4$ or +5 (noise gain of 5), keep R_F between 2 k Ω and 10 k Ω .

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 can be difficult when driving a standard video load of 150 Ω , because of the change in output current with DC level. Differential Gain and Differential Phase for the EL2257C/EL2357C are specified with the black level of the output video signal set to +1.2V. This allows ample room for the sync pulse even in a gain of +2 configuration. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.05% and 0.05° while driving 150 Ω at a gain of +2. Setting the black level to other values, although acceptable, will compromise peak performance. For example, looking at the single supply dG and dP curves for $R_L = 150\Omega$, if the output black level clamp is reduced from 1.2V to 0.6V dG/dP will increase from 0.05%/0.05° to 0.08%/0.25°. Note that in a gain of +2 configuration, this is the lowest black level allowed such that the sync tip doesn't go below 0V.

If your application requires that the output goes to ground, then the output stage of the EL2257C/EL2357C, like all other single supply op amps, requires an external pull down resistor tied to ground. As mentioned above, the current flowing through this resistor becomes the DC bias current for the output stage NPN transistor. As this current approaches zero, the NPN turns off, and dG and dP will increase. This becomes more critical as the load resistor is increased in value. While driving a light load, such as 1 k Ω , if the input black level is kept above 1.25V, dG and dP are a respectable 0.03% and 0.03°.

For other biasing conditions see the Differential Gain and Differential Phase vs. Input Voltage curves.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of their moderately low 5 mA of supply current, the EL2257C/EL2357C are capable of providing ± 100 mA of output current into a 10 Ω load, or ± 60 mA into 50 Ω . With this large output current capability, a 50 Ω load can be driven to $\pm 3V$ with $V_S = \pm 5V$, 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 de-couple the EL2257C/EL2357C 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 5 Ω and 50 Ω) 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.

Disable/Power-Down

Each amplifier in the EL2257C/EL2357C can be individually disabled, placing each output in a high-impedance state. The disable or enable action takes only about 40 ns. When all amplifiers are disabled, the total supply current is reduced to 0 mA, thereby eliminating all power consumption by the EL2257C/EL2357C. The EL2257C/EL2357C amplifier's power down can be controlled by standard CMOS signal levels at each ENABLE pin. The applied CMOS signal is relative to the GND pin. For example, if a single +5V supply is used, the logic voltage levels will be +0.5V and +2.0V. If using dual $\pm 5V$ supplies, the logic levels will be -4.5V and -3.0V. Letting all ENABLE pins float will disable the EL2257C/EL2357C. If the power-down feature is not desired, connect all ENABLE pins to the V_{S+} pin. The guaranteed logic levels of +0.5V and +2.0V are not standard TTL levels of +0.8V and +2.0V, so care must be taken if standard TTL will be used to drive the ENABLE pins.

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Output Voltage Clamp

The EL2257C/EL2357C amplifiers have an output voltage clamp. This clamping action is fast, being activated almost instantaneously, and being deactivated in < 7 ns, and prevents the output voltage from going above the preset clamp voltage. This can be very helpful when the EL2257C/EL2357C are used to drive an A/D converter, as some converters can require long times to recover if overdriven. The output voltage remains at the clamp voltage level as long as the product of the input voltage and the gain setting exceeds the clamp voltage. For example, if the EL2257C/EL2357C is connected in a gain of 2, and +3V DC is applied to the CLAMP pin, any voltage higher than +1.5V at the inputs will be clamped and +3V will be seen at the output. Each amplifier of the EL2257C have their own CLAMP pin, so individual clamp levels may be set, whereas a single CLAMP pin controls the clamp level of the EL2357C.

Figure 1 below is the EL2257C with each amplifier unity gain connected. Amplifier A is being driven by a 3 Vp-p sinewave and has 2.25V applied to CLAMPA, while amplifier B is driven by a 3 Vp-p triangle wave and 1.5V is applied to CLAMPB. The resulting output waveforms, with their outputs being clamped is shown in Figure 2.

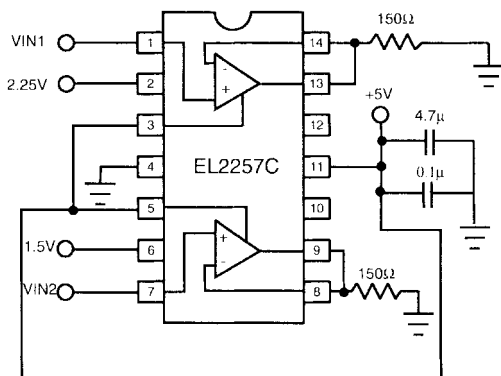


Figure 1.

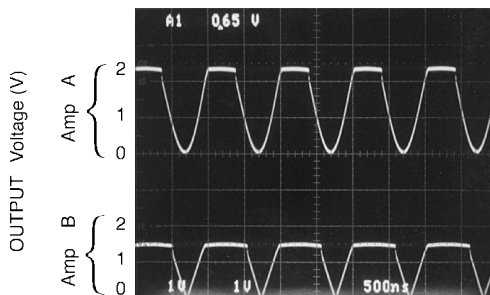


Figure 2.

Figure 3 shows the output of amplifier A of the same circuit being driven by a 0.5V to 2.75V square wave as the clamp voltage is varied from 1.0V to 2.5V, as well as the unclamped output signal. The rising edge of the signal is clamped to the voltage applied to the CLAMP pin almost instantaneously. The output recovers from the clamped mode within 5–7 ns, depending on the clamp voltage. Even when the CLAMP pin is taken 0.2V below the minimum 1.2V specified, the output is still clamped and recovers in about 11 ns.

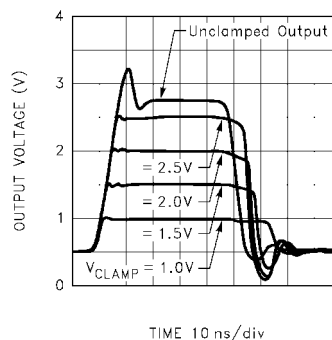


Figure 3.

The clamp accuracy is affected by 1) the CLAMP pin voltage, 2) the input voltage, and 3) the load resistor. Depending upon the application, the accuracy may be as little as a few tens of millivolts up to a few hundred millivolts. Be sure to allow for these inaccuracies when choosing the clamp voltage. Curves of Clamp Accuracy vs. V_{CLAMP} and V_{IN} for 3 values of R_L are included in the Typical Performance Curves Section.

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Unlike amplifiers that clamp at the input and are therefore limited to non-inverting applications only, the EL2257C/EL2357C output clamp architecture works for both inverting and non-inverting gain applications. There is also no maximum voltage difference limitation between V_{IN} and V_{CLAMP} which is common on input clamped architectures.

The voltage clamp operates for any voltage between +1.2V above the GND pin, and the minimum output voltage swing, V_{OP} . Forcing the CLAMP pin much below +1.2V can saturate transistors and should therefore be avoided. Forcing the CLAMP pin above V_{OP} simply de-activates the CLAMP feature. In other words, one cannot expect to clamp any voltage higher than what the EL2257C/EL2357C can drive to in the first place. If the clamp feature is not desired, either let the CLAMP pin float or connect it to the V_{S+} pin.

EL2257C/EL2357C Comparator Application

The EL2257C/EL2357C can be used as a very fast, single supply comparator by utilizing the clamp feature. Most op amps used as comparators allow only slow speed operation because of output saturation issues. However, by applying a DC voltage to the CLAMP pin of the EL2257C/EL2357C, the maximum output voltage can be clamped, thus preventing saturation. *Figure 4* is amplifier A of an EL2257C implemented as a comparator. 2.25V DC is applied to the CLAMP pin, as well as the IN- pin. A differential signal is then applied between the inputs. *Figure 5* shows the output square wave that results when a $\pm 1V$, 10 MHz triangular wave is applied,

while *Figure 6* is a graph of propagation delay vs. overdrive as a square wave is presented at the input.

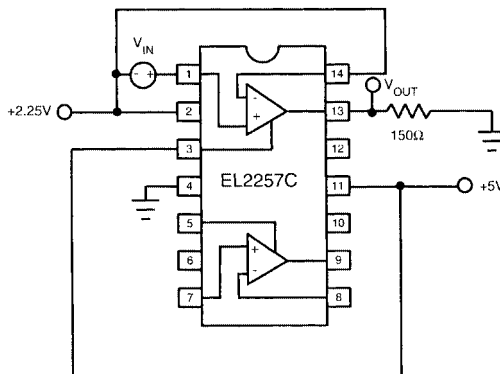


Figure 4.

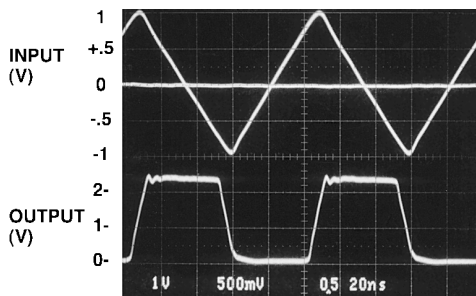


Figure 5.

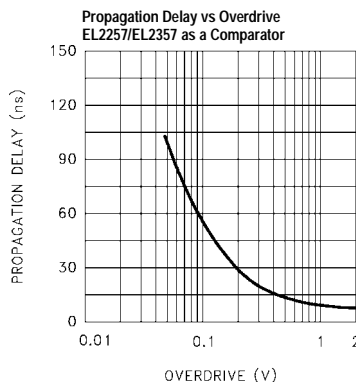


Figure 6.

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Video Sync Pulse Remover Application

All CMOS Analog to Digital Converters (A/Ds) have a parasitic latch-up problem when subjected to negative input voltage levels. Since the sync tip contains no useful video information and it is a negative going pulse, we can chop it off. *Figure 7* shows a unity gain connected amplifier A of an EL2257C. *Figure 8* shows the complete input video signal applied at the input, as well as the output signal with the negative going sync pulse removed.

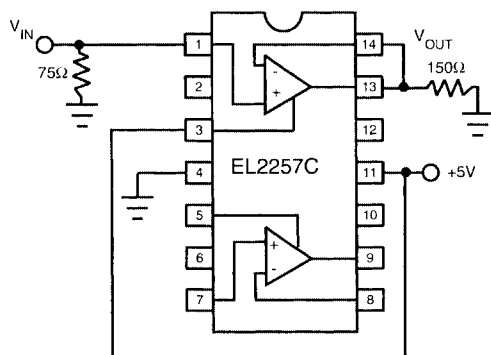


Figure 7.

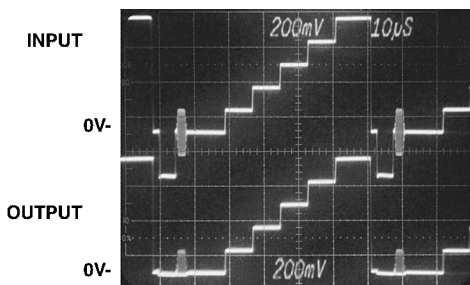


Figure 8.

Multiplexing with the EL2257C/EL2357C

The ENABLE pins on the EL2257C/EL2357C allow for multiplexing applications. *Figure 9* shows an EL2357C with all 3 outputs tied together, driving a back terminated 75Ω video load. Three sinewaves of varying amplitudes and frequencies are applied to the three

inputs. Logic signals are applied to each of the ENABLE pins to cycle through turning each of the amplifiers on, one at a time. *Figure 10* shows the resulting output waveform at V_{OUT}. Switching is complete in about 50 ns. Notice the outputs are tied directly together. Decoupling resistors at each output are not necessary. In fact, adding them approximately doubles the switching time to 100 ns.

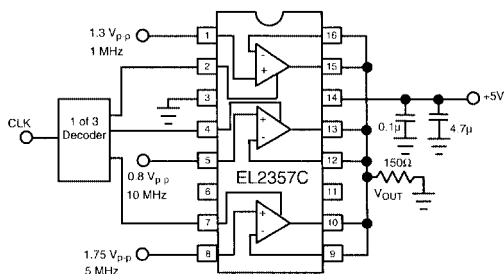


Figure 9.

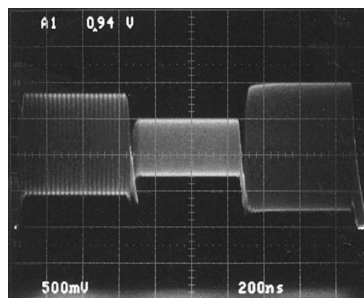


Figure 10.

Short Circuit Current Limit

The EL2257C/EL2357C have internal short circuit protection circuitry that protect it in the event of its output being shorted to either supply rail. This limit is set to around 100 mA nominally and reduces with increasing junction temperature. It is intended to handle temporary shorts. If an output is shorted indefinitely, the power dissipation could easily increase such that the part will be destroyed. Maximum reliability is maintained if the output current never exceeds ± 90 mA. A heat sink may be

EL2257C/EL2357C

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required to keep the junction temperature below absolute maximum when an output is shorted indefinitely.

Power Dissipation

With the high output drive capability of the EL2257C/EL2357C, it is possible to exceed the 150°C Absolute Maximum junction temperature under certain load current conditions. Therefore, it is important to calculate the maximum junction temperature for the application to determine if power-supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified for the EL2257C/EL2357C to remain in the safe operating area.

The maximum power dissipation allowed in a package is determined by:

$$PD_{MAX} = \frac{T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

where:

- T_{JMAX} = Maximum Junction Temperature
- T_{AMAX} = Maximum Ambient Temperature
- θ_{JA} = Thermal Resistance of the Package
- PD_{MAX} = Maximum Power Dissipation in the Package.

The maximum power dissipation actually produced by an IC is the total quiescent supply current times the total power supply voltage, plus the power in the IC due to the load, or:

$$PD_{MAX} = N \times V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUT}) \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L}$$

where:

- N = Number of amplifiers
- V_S = Total Supply Voltage
- I_{SMAX} = Maximum Supply Current per amplifier
- V_{OUT} = Maximum Output Voltage of the Application
- R_L = Load Resistance tied to Ground

If we set the two PD_{MAX} equations, [1] and [2], equal to each other, and solve for V_S , we can get a family of

curves for various loads and output voltages according to:

$$V_S = \frac{\frac{R_L \times (T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX})}{N \times \theta_{JA}} + (V_{OUT})^2}{(I_S \times R_L) + V_{OUT}}$$

Figures 11 and 12 below show total single supply voltage V_S vs. R_L for various output voltage swings for the PDIP and SOIC packages. The curves assume WORST CASE conditions of $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$ and $I_S = 6.5 \text{ mA}$ per amplifier.

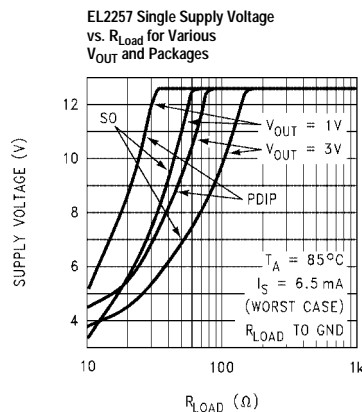


Figure 11.

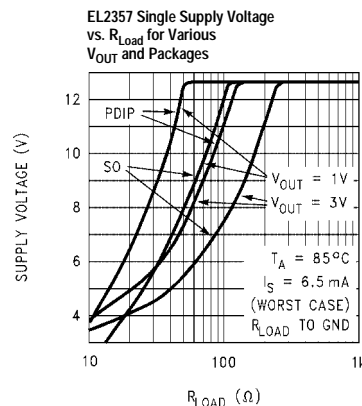


Figure 12.

19

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.ends
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