

Low Power, 70MHz Buffer Amplifier



The EL2001 is a low cost monolithic, high slew rate, buffer amplifier. Built using the Elantec monolithic

Complementary Bipolar process, this patented buffer has a -3dB bandwidth of 70MHz, and delivers 100mA, yet draws only 1.3mA of supply current. It typically operates from $\pm 15V$ power supplies but will work with as little as $\pm 5V$.

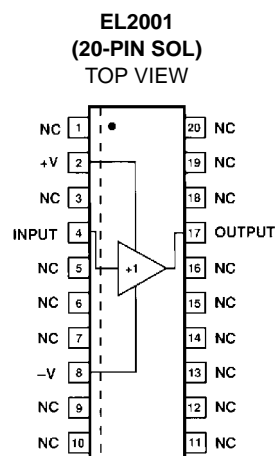
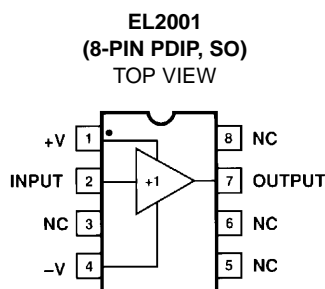
This high speed buffer may be used in a wide variety of applications in military, video and medical systems. A typical example is a general purpose op amp output current booster where the buffer must have sufficiently high bandwidth and low phase shift at the maximum frequency of the op amp.

Elantec's products and facilities comply with MIL-I-45208A, and other applicable quality specifications. For information on Elantec's processing, see the Elantec document, QRA-1: Elantec's Processing, Monolithic Integrated Circuits.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMP. RANGE	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
EL2001ACN	0°C to +75°C	PDIP	MDP0031
EL2001CM	0°C to +75°C	20-Pin SOL	MDP0027
EL2001CN	0°C to +75°C	PDIP	MDP0031

Pinouts



NOTE: Non-designated pins are no connects and are not electrically connected internally.

Manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 4,833,424, 4,827,223 U.K. Patent No. 2217134

Features

- 1.3mA supply current
- 70MHz bandwidth
- 2000V/ μ s slew rate
- Low bias current, 1 μ A typical
- 100mA output current
- Short circuit protected
- Low cost
- Stable with capacitive loads
- Wide supply range $\pm 5V$ to $\pm 15V$
- No thermal runaway

Applications

- Op amp output current booster
- Cable/line driver
- A/D input buffer
- Low standby current systems

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

V_S Supply Voltage ($V_+ - V_-$) $\pm 18\text{V}$ or 36V
 V_{IN} Input Voltage $\pm 15\text{V}$ or V_S
 If the input exceeds the ratings shown (or the supplies) or if the input to output voltage exceeds $\pm 7.5\text{V}$ then the input current must be limited to $\pm 50\text{mA}$. See the applications section for more information.

I_{IN} Input Current (See above note) $\pm 50\text{mA}$
 P_D Power Dissipation See Curves
 The maximum power dissipation depends on package type, ambient temperature and heat sinking. See the characteristic curves for more details.

Output Short Circuit Duration Continuous
 A heat sink is required to keep the junction temperature below the absolute maximum when the output is short circuited.
 T_A Operating Temperature Range 0°C to $+75^\circ\text{C}$
 T_J Operating Junction Temperature 150°C
 T_{ST} Storage Temperature -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$

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 $V_S = \pm 12\text{V}$, $R_S = 50\Omega$, unless otherwise specified

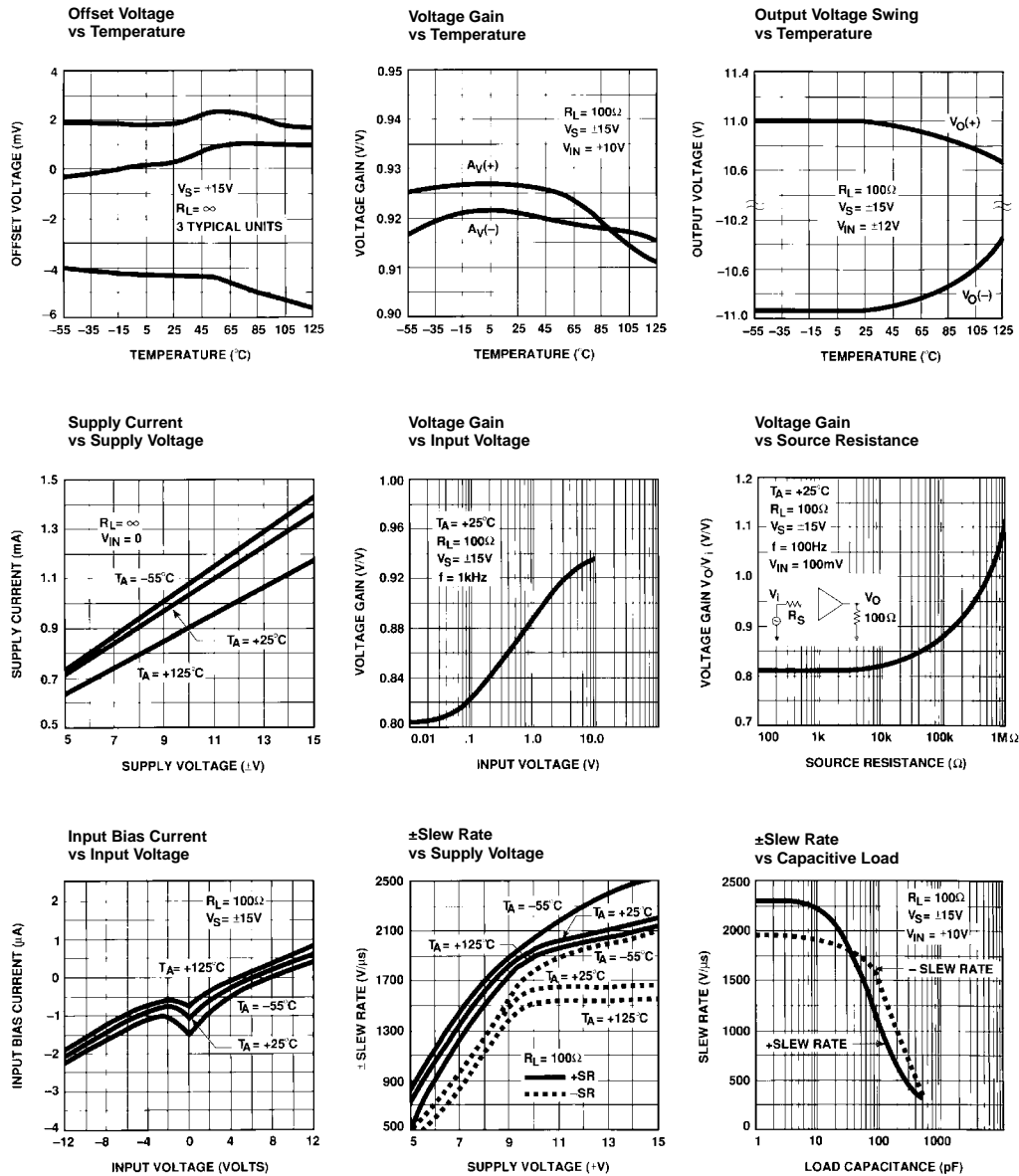
PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	TEST CONDITIONS			LIMITS			UNITS
		V_{IN}	LOAD	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage	0	∞	25°C	-10	2	I	mV
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	-15		+15	mV
		0	∞	25°C	-30	2	+30	mV
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	-40		+40	mV
I_{IN}	Input Current	0	∞	25°C	-3	1	+3	μA
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	-6		+6	μA
		0	∞	25°C	-5	1	+5	μA
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	-10		+10	μA
R_{IN}	Input Resistance	$\pm 12\text{V}$	100Ω	25°	1	8		$M\Omega$
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	0.5			$M\Omega$
A_{V1}	Voltage Gain	$\pm 12\text{V}$	∞	25°C	0.990	0.998		V/V
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	0.985			V/V
A_{V2}	Voltage Gain	$\pm 10\text{V}$	100Ω	25°C	0.83	0.93		V/V
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	0.80			V/V
A_{V3}	Voltage Gain with $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 3\text{V}$	100Ω	25°C	0.82	0.89		V/V
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	0.79			V/V
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	$\pm 12\text{V}$	100Ω	25°C	± 10	± 11		V
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	± 9.5			V
R_{OUT}	Output Resistance	$\pm 2\text{V}$	100Ω	25°C		10	15	Ω
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}			18	Ω
I_{OUT}	Output Current	$\pm 12\text{V}$	(Note 1)	25°C	± 100	± 160		mA
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	± 95			mA
I_S	Supply Current	0	∞	25°C		1.3	2.0	mA
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}			2.5	mA
PSRR	Supply Rejection (Note 2)	0	∞	25°C	60	75		dB
				T_{MIN}, T_{MAX}	50			dB
t_R	Rise Time	0.5V	100Ω	25°C		4.2		ns
t_D	Propagation Delay	0.5V	100Ω	25°C		2.0		ns

Electrical Specifications $V_S = \pm 12V$, $R_S = 50\Omega$, unless otherwise specified **(Continued)**

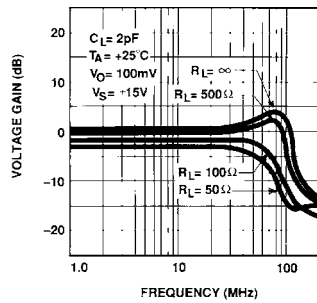
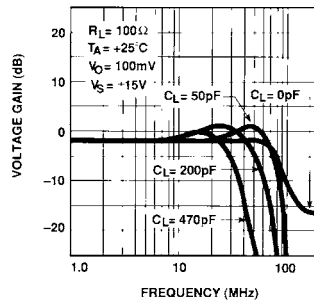
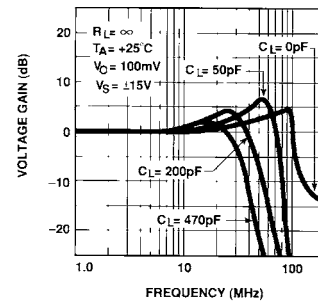
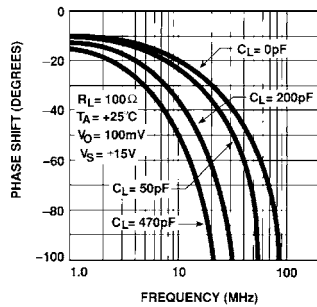
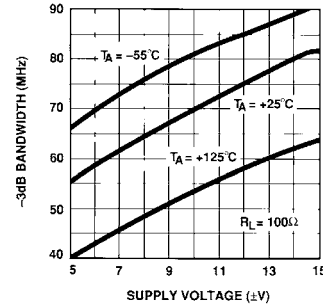
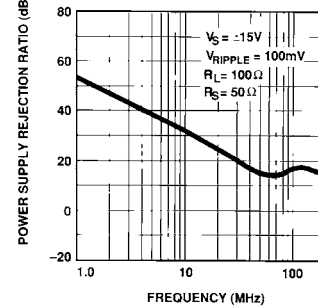
PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	TEST CONDITIONS			LIMITS			UNITS
		V_{IN}	LOAD	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew Rate (Note 3)	$\pm 10V$	100Ω	$25^\circ C$	1200	2000		V/ μs

NOTES:

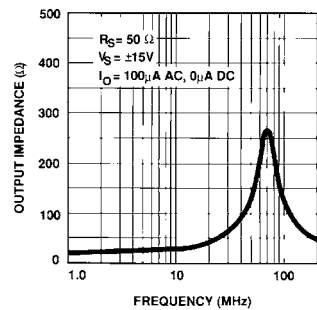
1. Force the input to $+12V$ and the output to $+10V$ and measure the output current. Repeat with $-12V$ V_{IN} and $-10V$ on the output.
2. V_{OS} is measured at $V_{S+} = +4.5V$, $V_{S-} = -4.5V$ and at $V_{S+} = +18V$, $V_{S-} = -18V$. Both supplies are changed simultaneously.
3. Slew rate is measured between $V_{OUT} = +5V$ and $-5V$.

Typical Performance Curves

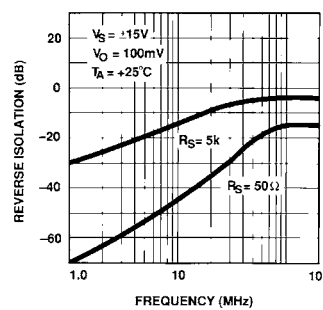
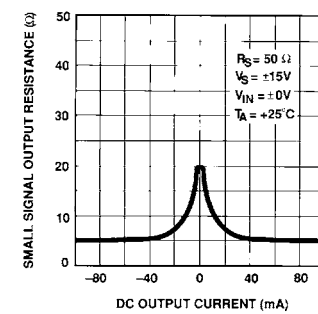
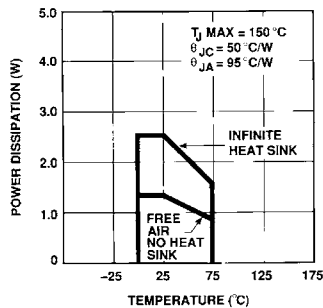
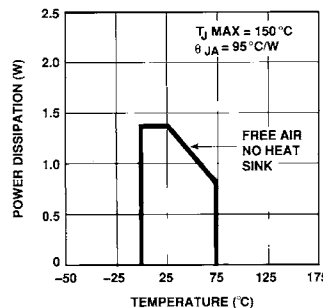
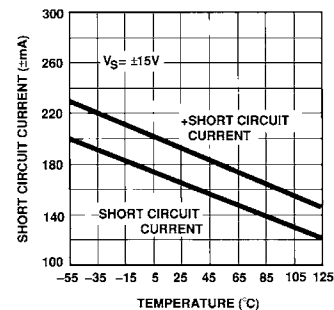
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

Voltage Gain vs Frequency
for Various Resistive LoadsVoltage Gain
vs Frequency for Various
Capacitive Loads; $R_L = 100\Omega$ Voltage Gain
vs Frequency for Various
Capacitive Loads; $R_L = \infty$ Phase Shift vs Frequency
for Various Capacitive Loads-3dB Bandwidth
vs Supply VoltagePower Supply Rejection Ratio
vs Frequency

Output Impedance vs Frequency

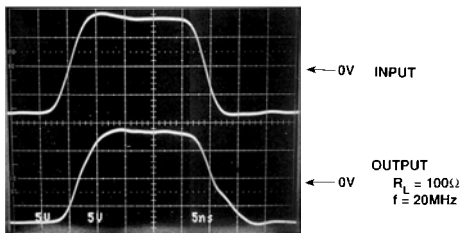


Reverse Isolation vs Frequency

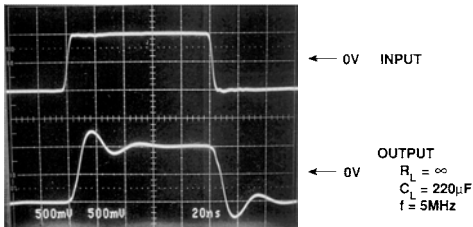
Small Signal Output Resistance
vs Output Current8-Pin Plastic DIP
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature20-Pin SOL
Maximum Power Dissipation
vs Ambient TemperatureShort Circuit Current
vs Temperature

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

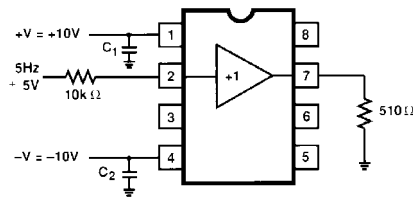
Large Signal Response



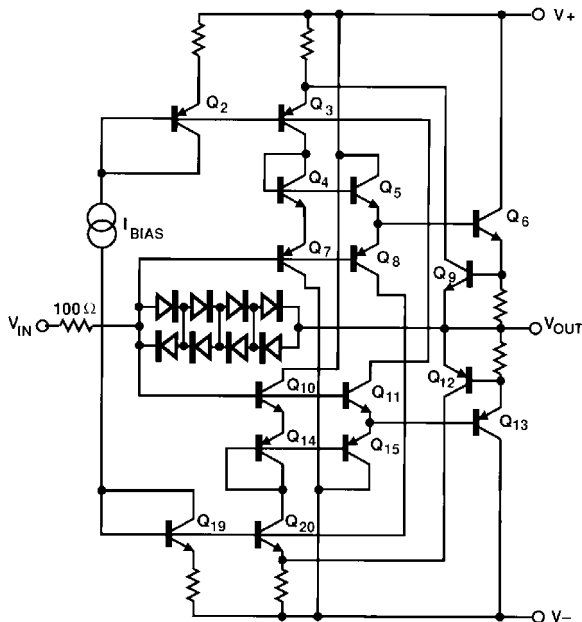
Small Signal Response



Burn-In Circuit



Simplified Schematic



Application Information

The EL2001 is a monolithic buffer amplifier built on Elantec's proprietary dielectric isolation process that produces NPN and PNP transistors with essentially identical DC and AC characteristics. The EL2001 takes full advantage of the complementary process with a unique circuit topology.

Elantec has applied for two patents based on the EL2001's topology. The patents relate to the base drive and feedback mechanism in the buffer. This feedback makes $2000\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ slew rates with 100Ω loads possible with very low supply current.

Power Supplies

The EL2001 may be operated with single or split supplies with total voltage difference between 10V ($\pm 5\text{V}$) and 36V ($\pm 18\text{V}$). It is not necessary to use equal split value supplies. For example -5V and $+12\text{V}$ would be excellent for signals from -2V to $+9\text{V}$.

Bypass capacitors from each supply pin to ground are highly recommended to reduce supply ringing and the interference it can cause. At a minimum, $1\mu\text{F}$ tantalum capacitor with short pins should be used for both supplies.

Input Characteristics

The input to the EL2001 looks like a resistance in parallel with about 3.5pF in addition to a DC bias current. The DC bias current is due to the mismatch in beta and collector current between the NPN and PNP transistors connected to the input pin. The bias current can be either positive or negative. The change in input current with input voltage (R_{IN}) is affected by the output load, beta and the internal boost. R_{IN} can actually appear negative over portions of the input range; typical input current curves are shown in the characteristic curves. Internal clamp diodes from the input to the output are provided. These diodes protect the transistor base emitter junctions and limit the boost current during slew to avoid saturation of internal transistors. The diodes begin conduction at about $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ input to output differential. When that happens the input resistance drops dramatically. The diodes are rated at 50mA . When conducting they have a series resistance of about 20Ω . There is also 100Ω in series with the input that limits input current. Above $\pm 7.5\text{V}$ differential input to output, additional series resistance should be added.

Source Impedance

The EL2001 has good input to output isolation. When the buffer is not used in a feedback loop, capacitive and resistive sources up to 1Mb present no oscillation problems. Care must be used in board layout to minimize output to input coupling. CAUTION: When using high source impedances ($R_S > 100\text{k}\Omega$), significant gain errors can be observed due to output offset, load resistor, and the action of the boost circuit. See typical performance curves.

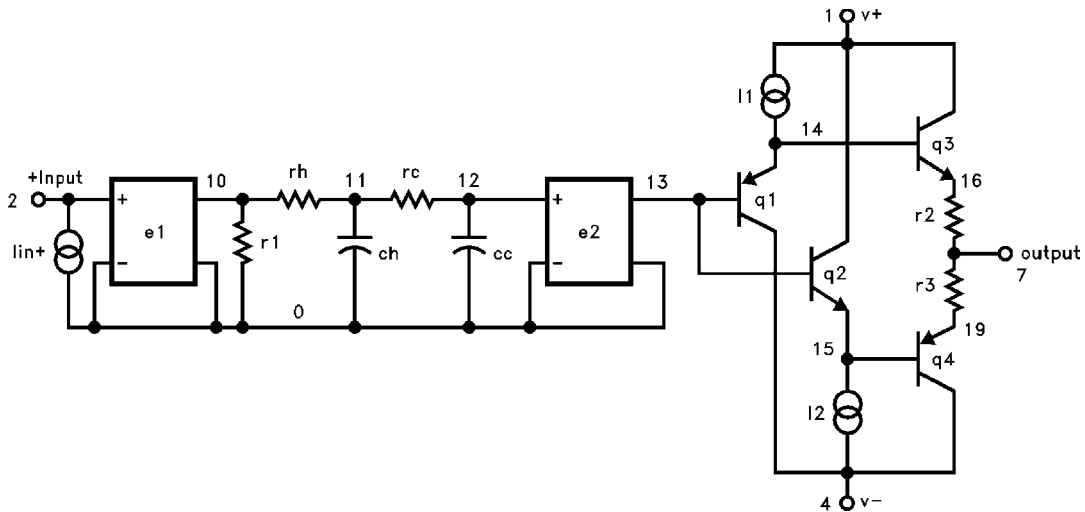
EL2001 Macromodel

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*Connections: +input
*              | +Vsupply
*              | | -Vsupply
*              | | | output
*              | | | |
.subckt M2001 2 1 4 7
* Input Stage

el 10 0 2 0 1.0
r1 10 0 1K
rh 10 11 150
ch 11 0 9pF
rc 11 12 100
cc 12 0 4pF
e2 13 0 12 0 1.0
* Output stage
q1 4 13 14 qp
q2 1 13 15 qn
q3 1 14 16 qn
q4 4 15 19 qp
r2 16 7 1
r3 19 7 1
i1 1 14 0.9mA
i2 15 4 0.9mA
* Bias Current
iin+ 2 0 1uA
* Models
.model qn npn(is=5e-15 bf=150 rb=200 ptf=45 tf=0.1nS)
.model qp pnp(is=5e-15 bf=150 rb=200 ptf=45 tf=0.1nS)
.ends

```



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