Data Sheet | April 26, 2005 | FN7058.2

Dual Very Low Noise Amplifier

The EL2227 is a dual, low-noise amplifier, ideally suited to line receiving applications in ADSL and HDSLII designs. With low noise specification of just 1.9nV/√Hz and 1.2pA/√Hz, the EL2227 is perfect for the detection of very low amplitude signals.

The EL2227 features a -3dB bandwidth of 115MHz and is gain-of-2 stable. The EL2227 also affords minimal power dissipation with a supply current of just 4.8mA per amplifier. The amplifier can be powered from supplies ranging from ±2.5V to ±12V.

The EL2227 is available in a space-saving 8-pin MSOP package as well as the industry-standard 8-pin SO. It can operate over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	TAPE & REEL	PKG. DWG.#
EL2227CY	8-Pin MSOP	-	MDP0043
EL2227CY-T13	8-Pin MSOP	13”	MDP0043
EL2227CY-T7	8-Pin MSOP	7”	MDP0043
EL2227CYZ (See Note)	8-Pin MSOP (Pb-free)	-	MDP0043
EL2227CYZ-T13 (See Note)	8-Pin MSOP (Pb-free)	13”	MDP0043
EL2227CYZ-T7 (See Note)	8-Pin MSOP (Pb-free)	7”	MDP0043
EL2227CS	8-Pin SO	-	MDP0027
EL2227CS-T13	8-Pin SO	13”	MDP0027
EL2227CS-T7	8-Pin SO	7”	MDP0027
EL2227CSZ (See Note)	8-Pin SO (Pb-free)	-	MDP0027
EL2227CSZ-T13 (See Note)	8-Pin SO (Pb-free)	13”	MDP0027
EL2227CSZ-T7 (See Note)	8-Pin SO (Pb-free)	7”	MDP0027

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

Features

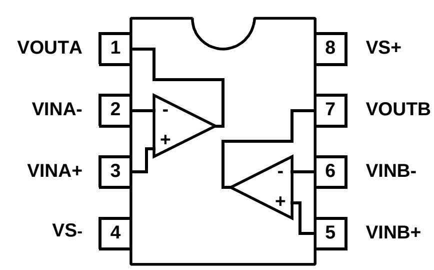
- Voltage noise of only 1.9nV/√Hz
- Current noise of only 1.2pA/√Hz
- Bandwidth (-3dB) of 115MHz @A_V = +2
- Gain-of-2 stable
- Just 4.8mA per amplifier
- 8-pin MSOP package
- ±2.5V to ±12V operation
- Pb-Free available (RoHS compliant)

Applications

- ADSL receivers
- HDSLII receivers
- Ultrasound input amplifiers
- Wideband instrumentation
- Communications equipment
- AGC & PLL active filters
- Wideband sensors

Pinout

EL2227
(8-PIN SO, MSOP)
TOP VIEW



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Supply Voltage between V_S+ and V_S- 28V
Input Voltage . . . . V_S- - 0.3V, V_S +0.3V
Maximum Continuous Output Current 40mA
Maximum Die Temperature . . . . .150°C
Storage Temperature. . . . .-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature . . . .-40°C to +85°C
Power Dissipation . . . . See Curves
ESD Voltage 2kV

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+ = +12V, V_S- = -12V, R_L = 500Ω and C_L = 3pF to 0V, R_F = R_G = 620Ω, and T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	V_{CM} = 0V		-0.2	3	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Offset Voltage Drift			-0.6		µV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current	V_{CM} = 0V	-9	-3.4		µA
R_{IN}	Input Impedance			7.3		MΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			1.6		pF
CMIR	Common-Mode Input Range		-11.8		+10.4	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	for V_{IN} from -11.8V to 10.4V	60	94		dB
A_{VOL}	Open-Loop Gain	-5V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ 5V	70	87		dB
e_N	Voltage Noise	f = 100kHz		1.9		nV/√Hz
i_N	Current Noise	f = 100kHz		1.2		pA/√Hz
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{OL}	Output Swing Low	R_L = 500Ω		-10.4	-10	V
		R_L = 250Ω		-9.8	-9	V
V_{OH}	Output Swing High	R_L = 500Ω	10	10.4		V
		R_L = 250Ω	9.5	10		V
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	R_L = 10Ω	140	180		mA
POWER SUPPLY PERFORMANCE						
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S is moved from ±2.25V to ±12V	65	95		dB
I_S	Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	No Load		4.8	6.5	mA
V_S	Operating Range		±2.5		±12	V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
SR	Slew Rate (Note 2)	±2.5V square wave, measured 25%-75%	40	50		V/µS
t_S	Settling to 0.1% (A_V = +2)	(A_V = +2), V_O = ±1V		65		ns
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	R_F = 358Ω		115		MHz
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion	f = 1MHz, V_O = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 500Ω, R_F = 358Ω		93		dBc
		f = 1MHz, V_O = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 150Ω, R_F = 358Ω		83		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion	f = 1MHz, V_O = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 500Ω, R_F = 358Ω		94		dBc
		f = 1MHz, V_O = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 150Ω, R_F = 358Ω		76		dBc

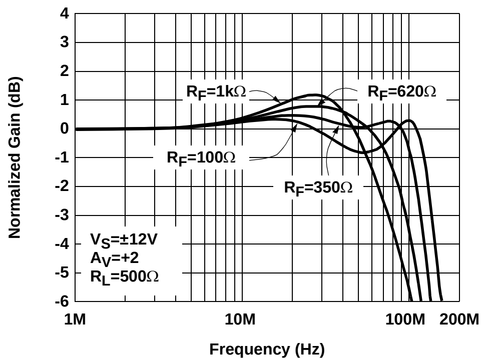
Electrical Specifications

$V_S+ = +12V$, $V_S- = -12V$, $R_L = 500\Omega$ and $C_L = 3pF$ to 0V, $R_F = R_G = 620\Omega$, and $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified.

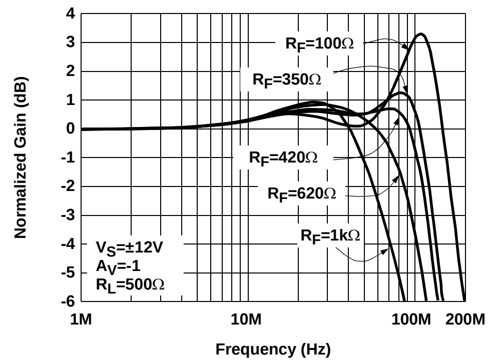
PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$		0.2	3	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Offset Voltage Drift			-0.6		µV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	-9	-3.7		µA
R_{IN}	Input Impedance			7.3		MΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			1.6		pF
CMIR	Common-Mode Input Range		-4.8		3.4	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	for V_{IN} from -4.8V to 3.4V	60	97		dB
A_{VOL}	Open-Loop Gain	$-5V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$	70	84		dB
e_N	Voltage Noise	f = 100kHz		1.9		nV/√Hz
i_N	Current Noise	f = 100kHz		1.2		pA/√Hz
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{OL}	Output Swing Low	$R_L = 500\Omega$		-3.8	-3.5	V
		$R_L = 250\Omega$		-3.7	-3.5	V
V_{OH}	Output Swing High	$R_L = 500\Omega$	3.5	3.7		V
		$R_L = 250\Omega$	3.5	3.6		V
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	$R_L = 10\Omega$	60	100		mA
POWER SUPPLY PERFORMANCE						
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S is moved from ±2.25V to ±12V	65	95		dB
I_S	Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	No Load		4.5	5.5	mA
V_S	Operating Range		±2.5		±12	V
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
SR	Slew Rate	±2.5V square wave, measured 25%-75%	35	45		V/µS
t_S	Settling to 0.1% ($A_V = +2$)	($A_V = +2$), $V_O = ±1V$		77		ns
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	$R_F = 358\Omega$		90		MHz
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion	f = 1MHz, $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 500\Omega$, $R_F = 358\Omega$		98		dBc
		f = 1MHz, $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $R_F = 358\Omega$		90		dBc
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion	f = 1MHz, $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 500\Omega$, $R_F = 358\Omega$		94		dBc
		f = 1MHz, $V_O = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $R_F = 358\Omega$		79		dBc

Typical Performance Curves

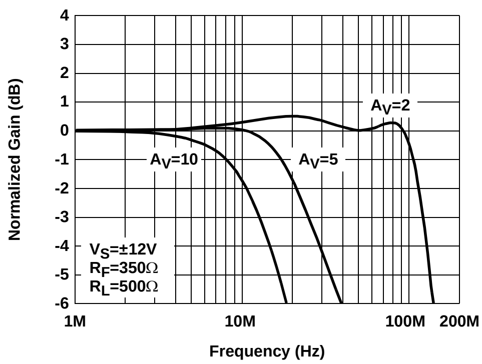
Non-inverting Frequency Response for Various R_F



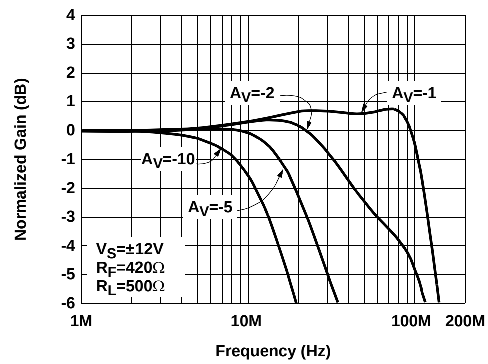
Inverting Frequency Response for Various R_F



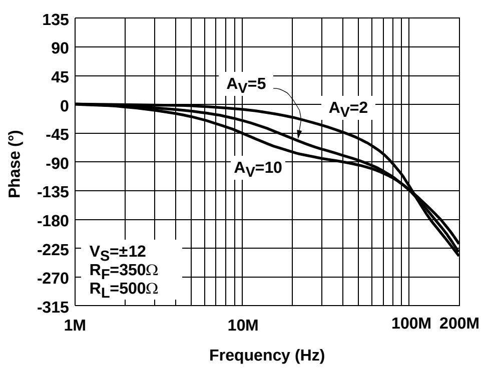
Non-inverting Frequency Response (Gain)



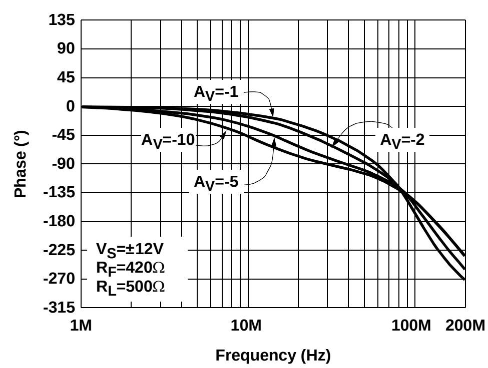
Inverting Frequency Response (Gain)



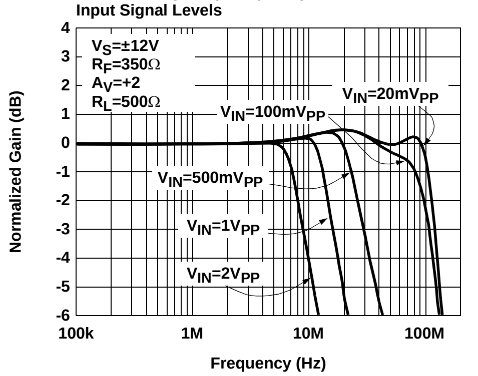
Non-inverting Frequency Response (Phase)



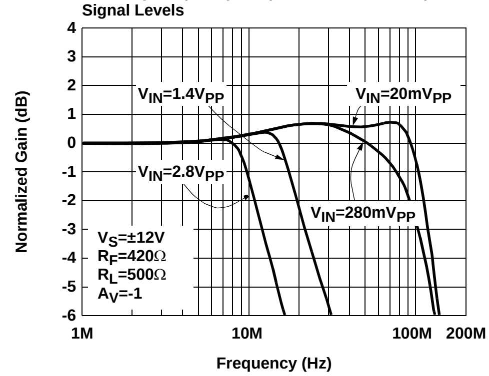
Inverting Frequency Response (Phase)



Non-inverting Frequency Response for Various Input Signal Levels

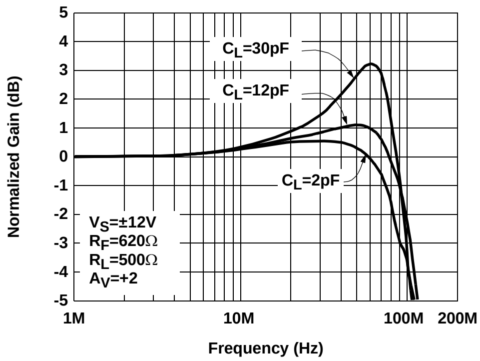


Inverting Frequency Response for Various Input Signal Levels

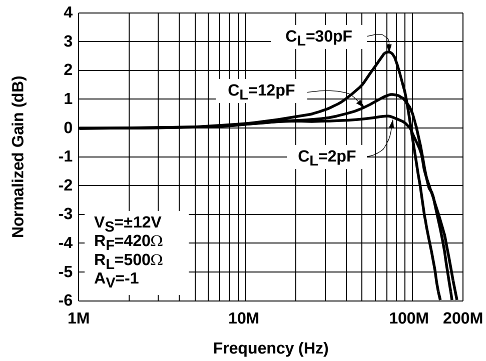


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

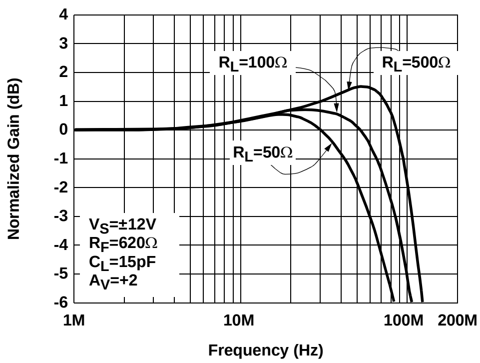
Non-inverting Frequency Response for Various C_L



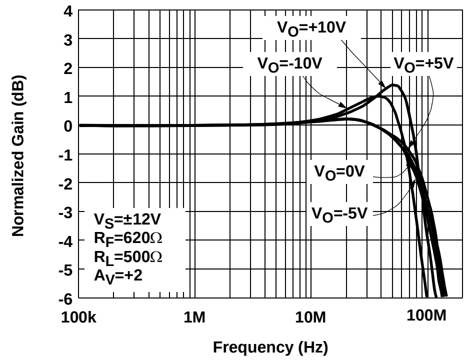
Inverting Frequency Response for Various C_L



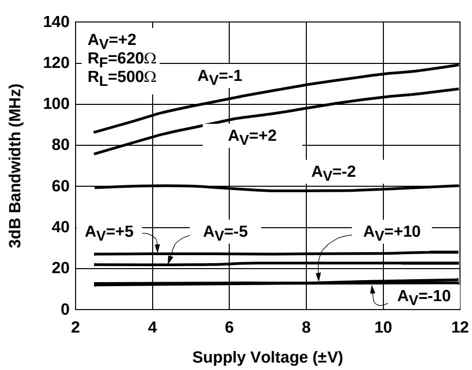
Non-inverting Frequency Response for Various R_L



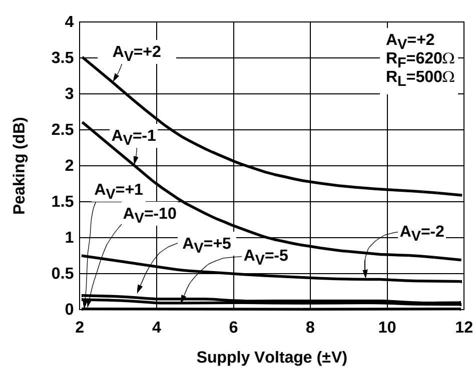
Frequency Response for Various Output DC Levels



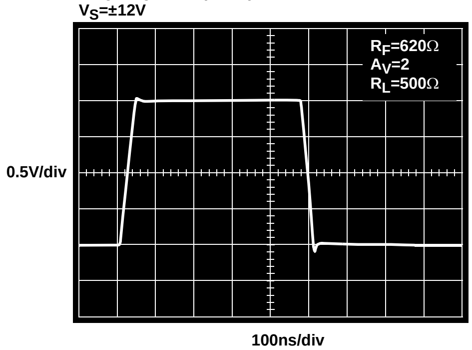
3dB Bandwidth vs Supply Voltage



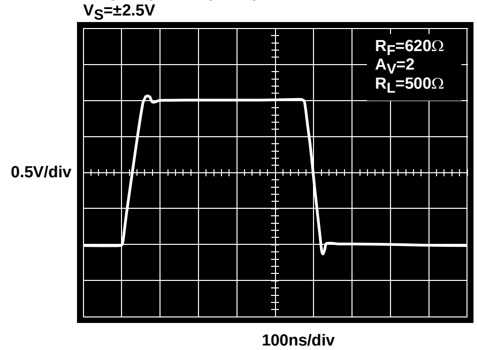
Peaking vs Supply Voltage



Large Signal Step Response
V_S=±12V

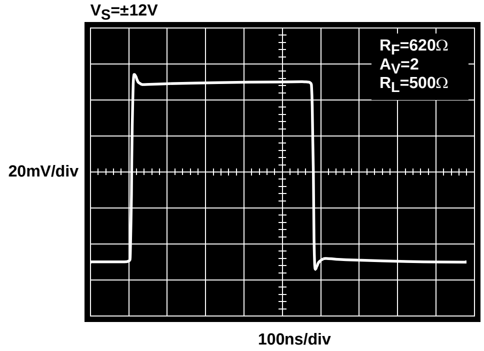


Large Signal Step Response
V_S=±2.5V

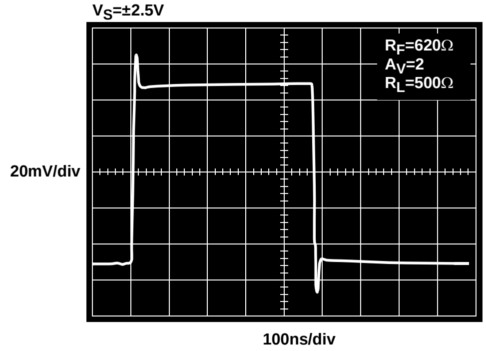


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

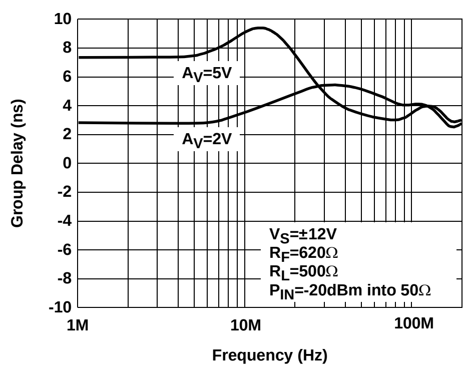
Small Signal Step Response
V_S=±12V



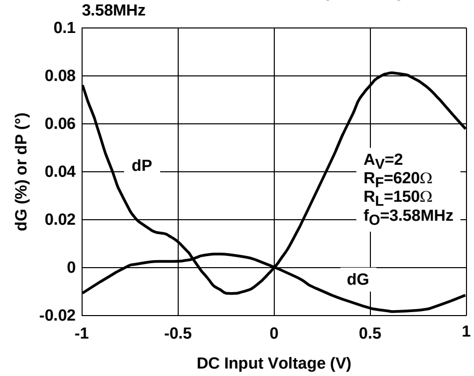
Small Signal Step Response
V_S=±2.5V



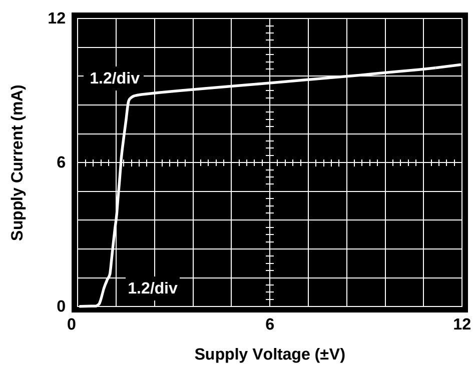
Group Delay vs Frequency



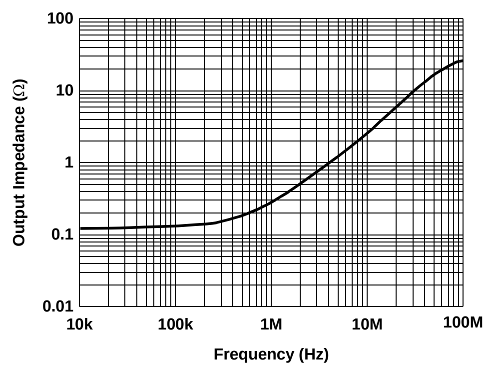
Differential Gain/Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58MHz



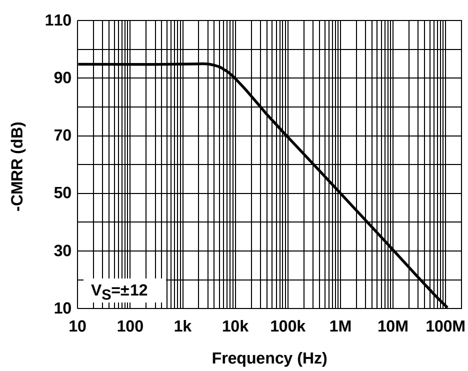
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



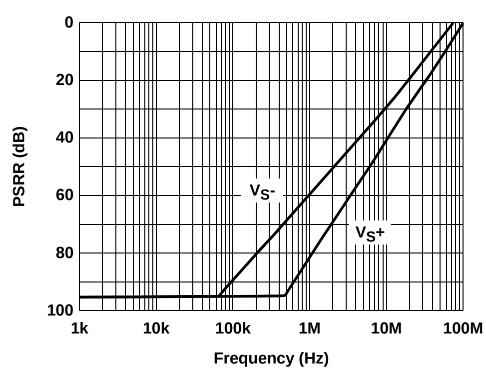
Closed Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



CMRR

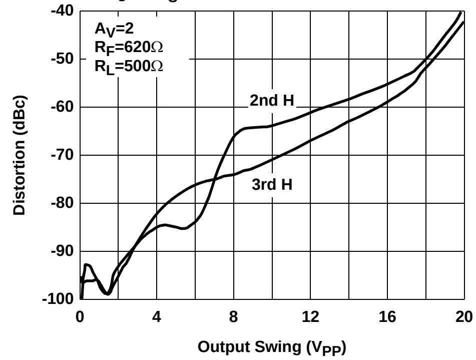


PSRR

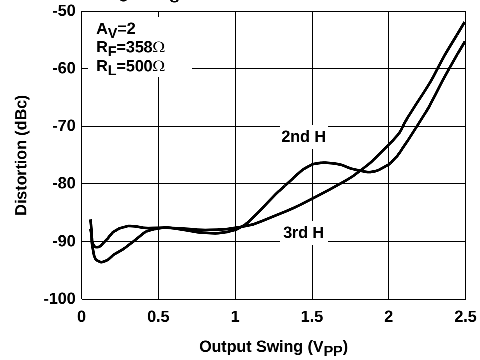


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

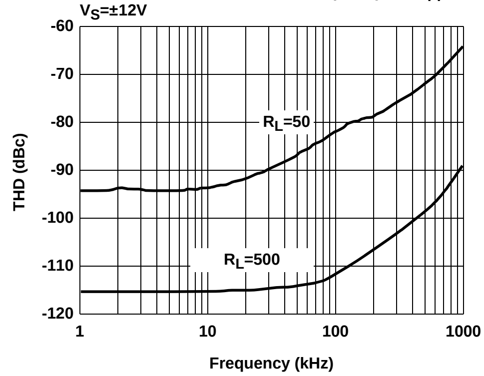
1MHz 2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Output Swing for V_S=±12V



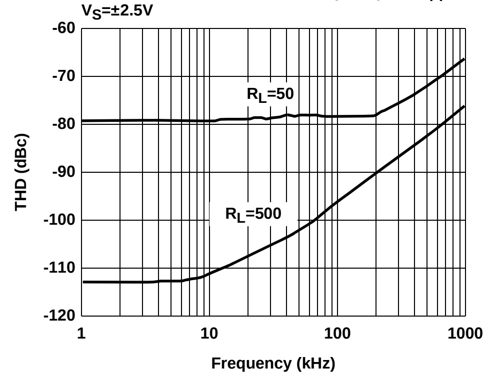
1MHz 2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Output Swing for V_S=±2.5V



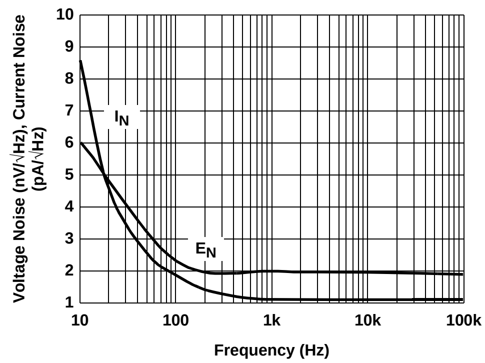
Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency @ 2V_{PP} V_S=±12V



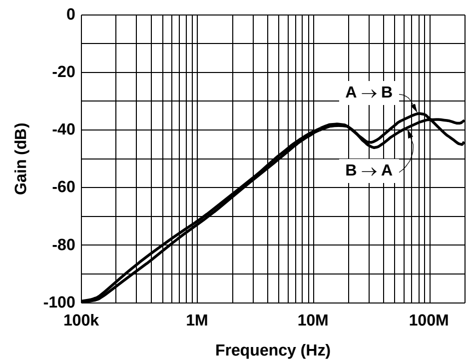
Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency @ 2V_{PP} V_S=±2.5V



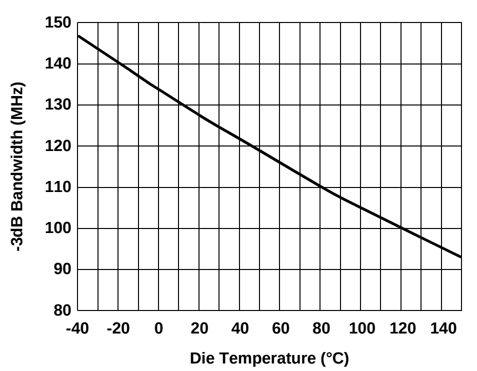
Voltage and Current Noise vs Frequency



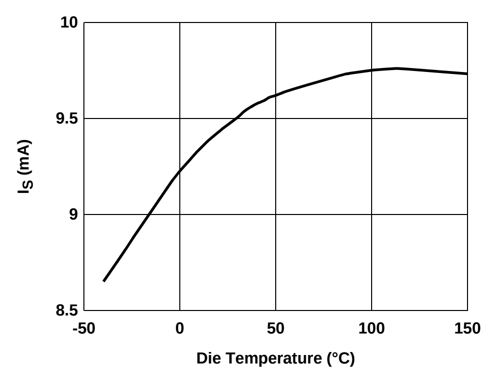
Channel to Channel Isolation vs Frequency



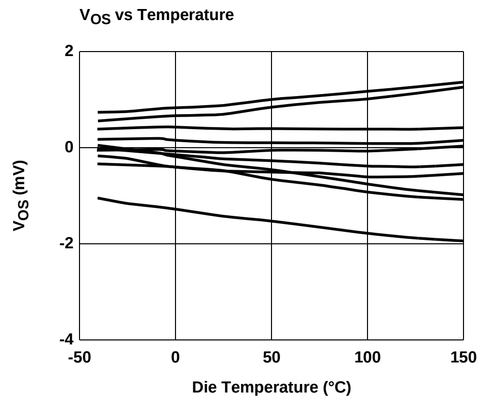
-3dB Bandwidth vs Temperature

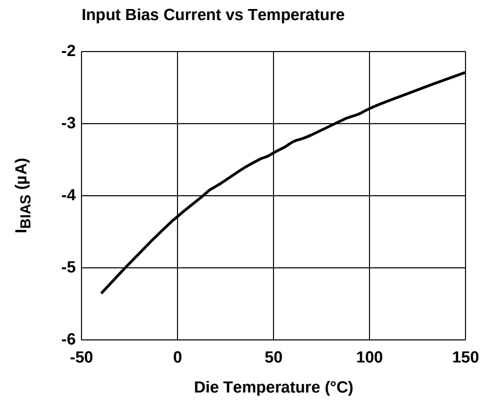


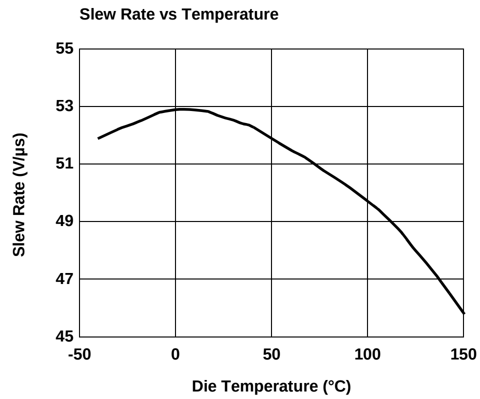
Supply Current vs Temperature

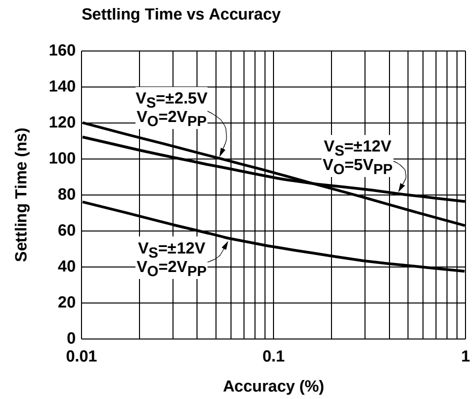


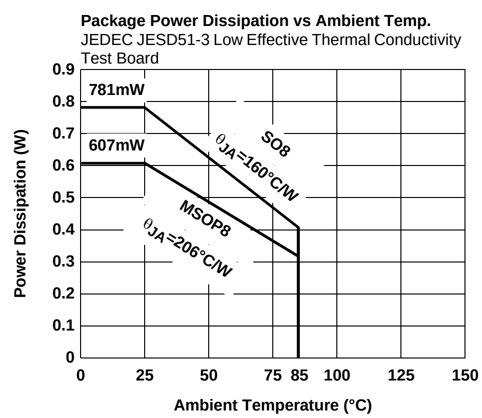
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)



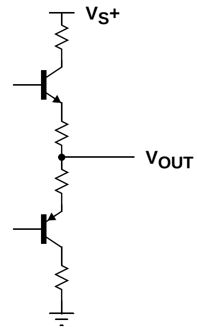
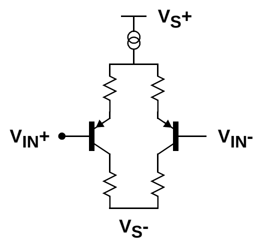








Pin Descriptions

EL2227CY 8-PIN MSOP	EL2227CS 8-PIN SO	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
1	1	VOUTA	Output	 Circuit 1
2	2	VINA-	Input	 Circuit 2
3	3	VINA+	Input	Reference Circuit 2
4	4	VS-	Supply	
5	5	VINB+	Input	
6	6	VINB-	Input	Reference Circuit 2
7	7	VOUTB	Output	Reference Circuit 1
8	8	VS+	Supply	

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL2227 is a dual voltage feedback operational amplifier designed especially for DMT ADSL and other applications requiring very low voltage and current noise. It also features low distortion while drawing moderately low supply current and is built on Elantec's proprietary high-speed complementary bipolar process. The EL2227 use a classical voltage-feedback topology which allows them to be used in a variety of applications where current-feedback amplifiers are not appropriate because of restrictions placed upon the feedback element used with the amplifier. The conventional topology of the EL2227 allows, for example, a capacitor to be placed in the feedback path, making it an excellent choice for applications such as active filters, sample-and-holds, or integrators.

ADSL CPE Applications

The low noise EL2227 amplifier is specifically designed for the dual differential receiver amplifier function with ADSL transceiver hybrids as well as other low-noise amplifier applications. A typical ADSL CPE line interface circuit is shown in Figure 1. The EL2227 is used in receiving DMT down stream signal. With careful transceiver hybrid design and the EL2227 1.9nV/√Hz voltage noise and 1.2pA/√Hz current noise performance, -140dBm/Hz system background noise performance can be easily achieved.

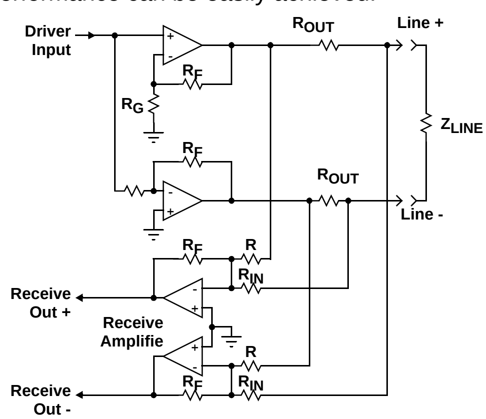


FIGURE 1. TYPICAL LINE INTERFACE CONNECTION

Disable Function

The EL2227 is in the standard dual amplifier package without the enable/disable function. A simple way to implement the enable/disable function is depicted below. When disabled, both the positive and negative supply voltages are disconnected (see Figure 2 below.)

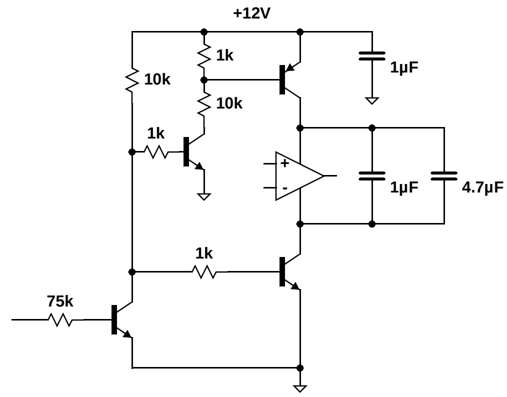


FIGURE 2.

Power Dissipation

With the wide power supply range and large output drive capability of the EL2227, it is possible to exceed the 150°C maximum junction temperatures under certain load and power-supply conditions. It is therefore important to calculate the maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX}) for all applications to determine if power supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified for the EL2227 to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are related as follows:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + (\theta_{JA} \times PD_{MAXTOTAL})$$

where:

$PD_{MAXTOTAL}$ is the sum of the maximum power dissipation of each amplifier in the package (PD_{MAX})

PD_{MAX} for each amplifier can be calculated as follows:

$$PD_{MAX} = 2 \times V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) \times \frac{V_{OUTMAX}}{R_L}$$

where:

T_{MAX} = Maximum Ambient Temperature

θ_{JA} = Thermal Resistance of the Package

PD_{MAX} = Maximum Power Dissipation of 1 Amplifier

V_S = Supply Voltage

I_{MAX} = Maximum Supply Current of 1 Amplifier

V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum Output Voltage Swing of the Application

R_L = Load Resistance

To serve as a guide for the user, we can calculate maximum allowable supply voltages for the example of the video cable-driver below since we know that T_{JMAX} = 150°C, T_{MAX} = 75°C, I_{SMAX} = 9.5mA, and the package θ_{JA}s are shown in Table 1. If we assume (for this example) that we are driving a back-terminated video cable, then the maximum average value (over duty-cycle) of V_{OUTMAX} is 1.4V, and R_L = 150Ω, giving the results seen in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

PART	PACKAGE	Θ_{JA}	MAX PD_{ISS} @ T_{MAX}	MAX V_S
EL2227CS	SO8	160°C/W	0.406W @ 85°C	
EL2227CY	MSOP8	206°C/W	0.315W @ 85°C	

Single-Supply Operation

The EL2227 have been designed to have a wide input and output voltage range. This design also makes the EL2227 an excellent choice for single-supply operation. Using a single positive supply, the lower input voltage range is within 200mV of ground (R_L = 500Ω), and the lower output voltage range is within 875mV of ground. Upper input voltage range reaches 3.6V, and output voltage range reaches 3.8V with a 5V supply and R_L = 500Ω. This results in a 2.625V output swing on a single 5V supply. This wide output voltage range also allows single-supply operation with a supply voltage as high as 28V.

Gain-Bandwidth Product and the -3dB Bandwidth

The EL2227 have a gain-bandwidth product of 137MHz while using only 5mA of supply current per amplifier. For gains greater than 2, their closed-loop -3dB bandwidth is approximately equal to the gain-bandwidth product divided by the noise gain of the circuit. For gains less than 2, higher-order poles in the amplifiers' transfer function contribute to even higher closed loop bandwidths. For example, the EL2227 have a -3dB bandwidth of 115MHz at a gain of +2, dropping to 28MHz at a gain of +5. It is important to note that the EL2227 have been designed so that this “extra” bandwidth in low-gain applications does not come at the expense of stability. As seen in the typical performance curves, the EL2227 in a gain of +2 only exhibit 0.5dB of peaking with a 1000Ω load.

Output Drive Capability

The EL2227 have been designed to drive low impedance loads. They can easily drive 6V_{PP} into a 500Ω load. This high output drive capability makes the EL2227 an ideal choice for RF, IF and video applications.

Printed-Circuit Layout

The EL2227 are well behaved, and easy to apply in most applications. However, a few simple techniques will help assure rapid, high quality results. As with any high-frequency device, good PCB layout is necessary for optimum performance. Ground-plane construction is highly recommended, as is good power supply bypassing. A 0.1µF ceramic capacitor is recommended for bypassing both supplies. Lead lengths should be as short as possible, and bypass capacitors should be as close to the device pins as possible. For good AC performance, parasitic capacitances should be kept to a minimum at both inputs and at the output. Resistor values should be kept under 5kΩ because of the RC time constants associated with the parasitic capacitance. Metal-film and carbon resistors are both acceptable, use of wire-wound resistors is not recommended because of their parasitic inductance. Similarly, capacitors should be low-inductance for best performance.