élantec
HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

EL2186C/EL2286C

250 MHz/3 mA Current Mode Feedback Amp w/Disable

Features

- Single (EL2186C) and dual (EL2286C) topologies
- 3 mA supply current (per amplifier)
- 250 MHz −3 dB bandwidth
- Low cost
- Fast disable
- Powers down to 0 mA
- Single- and dual-supply operation down to ±1.5V
- 0.05%/0.05° diff. gain/diff. phase into 150Ω
- 1200V/μs slew rate
- Large output drive current:
  100 mA (EL2186C)
  55 mA (EL2286C)
- Also available without disable in single (EL2180C), dual (EL2280C) and quad (EL2480C)
- Lower power EL2170C/EL2176C family also available (1 mA/70 MHz) in single, dual and quad

Applications

- Low power/battery applications
- HDSL amplifiers
- Video amplifiers
- Cable drivers
- RGB amplifiers
- Test equipment amplifiers
- Current to voltage converters

Ordering Information

Part No.	Temp. Range	Package	Outline #
EL2186CN	−40°C to +85°C	8-Pin PDIP	MDP0031
EL2186CS	−40°C to +85°C	8-Pin SOIC	MDP0027
EL2286CN	−40°C to +85°C	14-Pin PDIP	MDP0031
EL2286CS	−40°C to +85°C	14-Pin SOIC	MDP0027

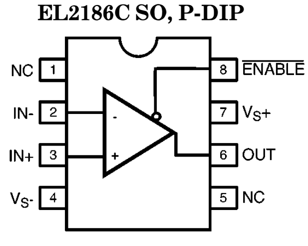
General Description

The EL2186C/EL2286C are single/dual current-feedback operational amplifiers which achieve a −3 dB bandwidth of 250 MHz at a gain of +1 while consuming only 3 mA of supply current per amplifier. They will operate with dual supplies ranging from ±1.5V to ±6V, or from single supplies ranging from +3V to +12V. The EL2186C/EL2286C also include a disable/power-down feature which reduces current consumption to 0 mA while placing the amplifier output in a high impedance state. In spite of its low supply current, the EL2286C can output 55 mA while swinging to ±4V on ±5V supplies. The EL2186C can output 100 mA with similar output swings. These attributes make the EL2186C/EL2286C excellent choices for low power and/or low voltage cable-driver, HDSL, or RGB applications.

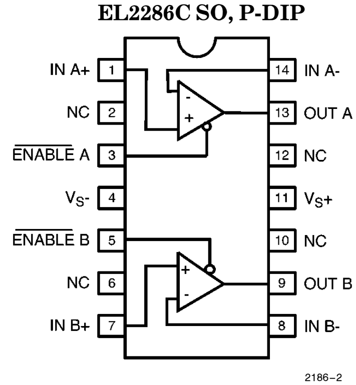
For Single, Dual and Quad applications without disable, consider the EL2180C (8-Pin Single), EL2280C (8-Pin Dual) or EL2480C (14-Pin Quad). For lower power applications where speed is still a concern, consider the EL2170C/El2176C family which also comes in similar Single, Dual and Quad configurations. The EL2170C/EL2176C family provides a −3 dB bandwidth of 70 MHz while consuming 1 mA of supply current per amplifier.

Connection Diagrams

EL2186C SO, P-DIP



EL2286C SO, P-DIP



Manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 5,418,495

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Voltage between V_S+ and V_S−	+12.6V
Common-Mode Input Voltage	V_S− to V_S+
Differential Input Voltage	±6V
Current into +IN or −IN	±7.5 mA
Internal Power Dissipation	See Curves
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	−40°C to +85°C
Operating Junction Temperature Plastic Packages	150°C
Output Current (EL2186C)	±120 mA
Output Current (EL2286C)	±60 mA
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C

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, therefore $T_J = T_C = T_A$.

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, R_L = 150Ω, $\overline{ENABLE}$ = 0V, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			2.5	15	I	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift	Measured from T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}		5		V	µV/°C
dV_{OS}	V_{OS} Matching	EL2286C only		0.5		V	mV
$+I_{IN}$	+ Input Current			1.5	15	I	µA
$d+I_{IN}$	+ I_{IN} Matching	EL2286C only		20		V	nA
$-I_{IN}$	− Input Current			16	40	I	µA
$d-I_{IN}$	$-I_{IN}$ Matching	EL2286C only		2		V	µA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = ±3.5V	45	50		I	dB
−ICMR	− Input Current Common Mode Rejection	V_{CM} = ±3.5V		5	30	I	µA/V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S is moved from ±4V to ±6V	60	70		I	dB
−IPSR	− Input Current Power Supply Rejection	V_S is moved from ±4V to ±6V		1	15	I	µA/V
R_{OL}	Transimpedance	V_{OUT} = ±2.5V	120	300		I	kΩ
$+R_{IN}$	+ Input Resistance	V_{CM} = ±3.5V	0.5	2		I	MΩ
$+C_{IN}$	+ Input Capacitance			1.2		V	pF
CMIR	Common Mode Input Range		±3.5	±4.0		I	V

TD is 3.1in

DC Electrical Characteristics — Contd.

$V_S = \pm 5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $\overline{ENABLE} = 0V$, $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
V_O	Output Voltage Swing	$V_S = \pm 5$	±3.5	±4.0		I	V
		$V_S = +5$ Single-Supply, High		4.0		V	V
		$V_S = +5$ Single-Supply, Low		0.3		V	V
I_O	Output Current	EL2186C only	80	100		I	mA
		EL2286C only, per Amplifier	50	55		I	mA
I_S	Supply Current	$\overline{ENABLE} = 2.0V$, per Amplifier		3	6	I	mA
$I_{S(DIS)}$	Supply Current (Disabled)	$\overline{ENABLE} = 4.5V$		0	50	I	µA
$C_{OUT(DIS)}$	Output Capacitance (Disabled)	$\overline{ENABLE} = 4.5V$		4.4		V	pF
R_{EN}	Enable Pin Input Resistance	Measured at $\overline{ENABLE} = 2.0V, 4.5V$	45	85		I	kΩ
I_{IH}	Logic "1" Input Current	Measured at $\overline{ENABLE}$, $\overline{ENABLE} = 4.5V$		−0.04		V	µA
I_{IL}	Logic "0" Input Current	Measured at $\overline{ENABLE}$, $\overline{ENABLE} = 0V$		−53		V	µA
V_{DIS}	Minimum Voltage at $\overline{ENABLE}$ to Disable		4.5			I	V
V_{EN}	Maximum Voltage at $\overline{ENABLE}$ to Enable				2.0	I	V

AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_S = \pm 5V$, $R_F = R_G = 750\Omega$, $R_L = 150\Omega$, $\overline{ENABLE} = 0V$, $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Test Level	Units
−3 dB BW	−3 dB Bandwidth	$A_V = +1$		250		V	MHz
−3 dB BW	−3 dB Bandwidth	$A_V = +2$		180		V	MHz
0.1 dB BW	0.1 dB Bandwidth	$A_V = +2$		50		V	MHz
SR	Slew Rate	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$, $A_V = +2$	600	1200		IV	V/µs
t_r, t_f	Rise and Fall Time	$V_{OUT} = \pm 500$ mV		1.5		V	ns
t_{pd}	Propagation Delay	$V_{OUT} = \pm 500$ mV		1.5		V	ns
OS	Overshoot	$V_{OUT} = \pm 500$ mV		3.0		V	%
t_s	0.1% Settling	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5V$, $A_V = -1$		15		V	ns
dG	Differential Gain	$A_V = +2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ (Note 1)		0.05		V	%
dP	Differential Phase	$A_V = +2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ (Note 1)		0.05		V	
dG	Differential Gain	$A_V = +1$, $R_L = 500\Omega$ (Note 1)		0.01		V	%
dP	Differential Phase	$A_V = +1$, $R_L = 500\Omega$ (Note 1)		0.01		V	°
t_{ON}	Turn-On Time	$A_V = +2$, $V_{IN} = +1V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ (Note 2)		40	100	I	ns
t_{OFF}	Turn-Off Time	$A_V = +2$, $V_{IN} = +1V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ (Note 2)		1500	2000	I	ns
CS	Channel Separation	EL2286C only, f = 5 MHz		85		V	dB

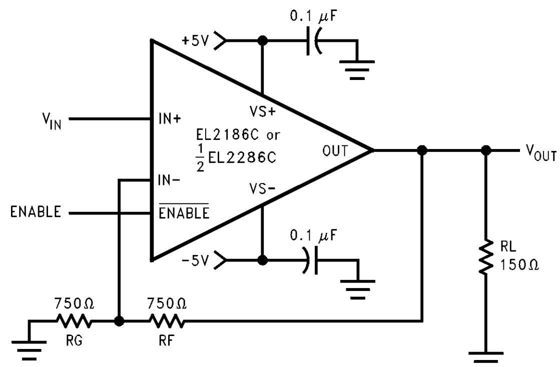
Note 1: DC offset from 0V to 0.714V, AC amplitude 286 mV_{P-P}, f = 3.58 MHz.

Note 2: Measured from the application of the logic signal until the output voltage is at the 50% point between initial and final values.

TD is 2.8in

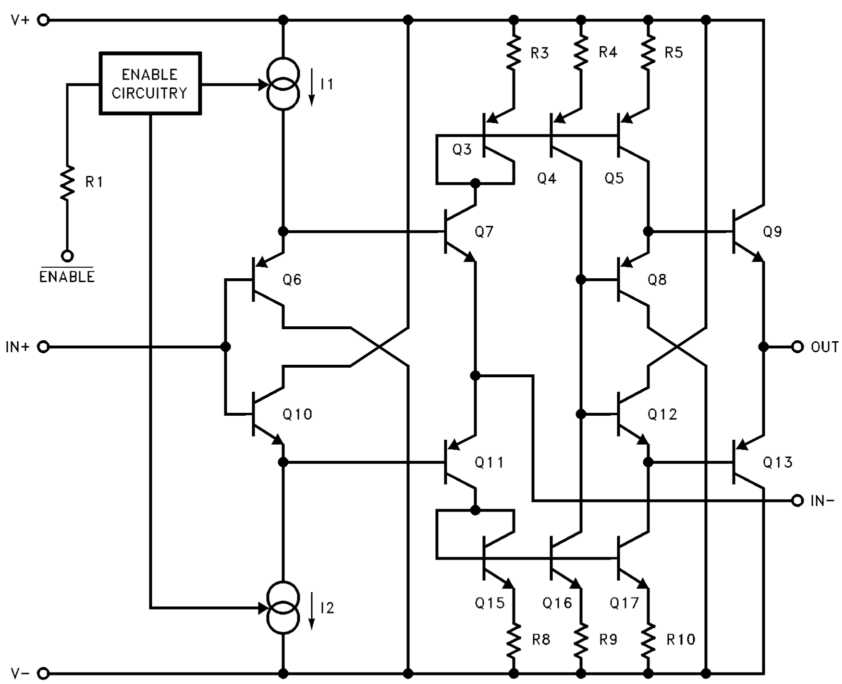
TD is 3.1in

Test Circuit (per Amplifier)



2186-3

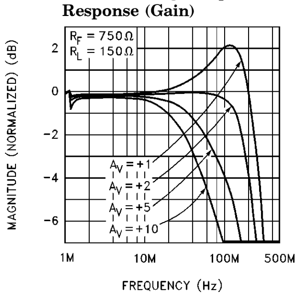
Simplified Schematic (per Amplifer)



2186-4

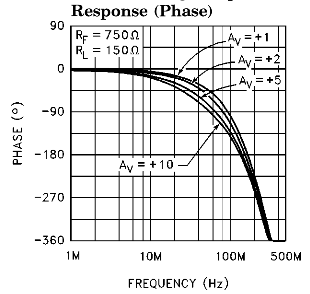
Typical Performance Curves

Non-Inverting Frequency Response (Gain)



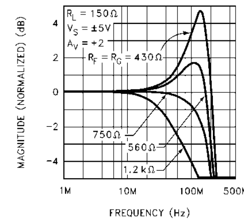
2186-5

Non-Inverting Frequency Response (Phase)



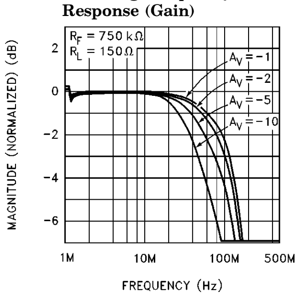
2186-6

Frequency Response for Various R_F and R_G



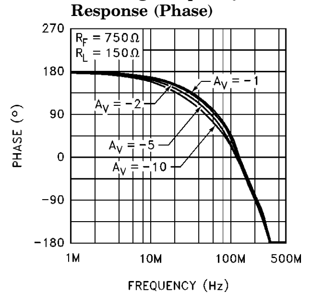
2186-7

Inverting Frequency Response (Gain)



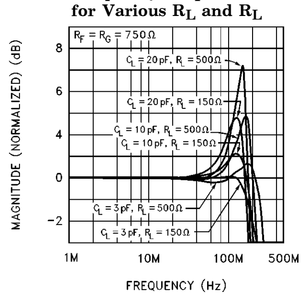
2186-8

Inverting Frequency Response (Phase)



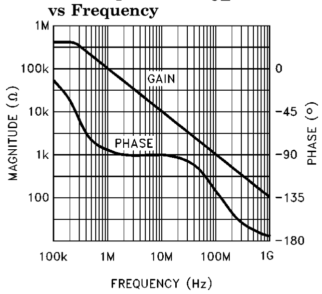
2186-9

Frequency Response for Various R_L and R_L



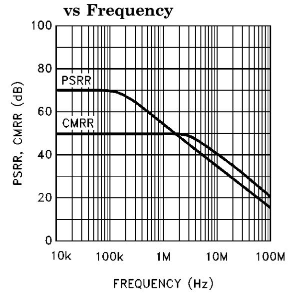
2186-10

Transimpedance (R_{OL}) vs Frequency



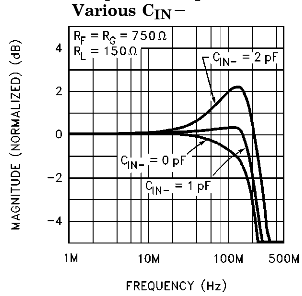
2186-11

PSRR and CMRR vs Frequency



2186-12

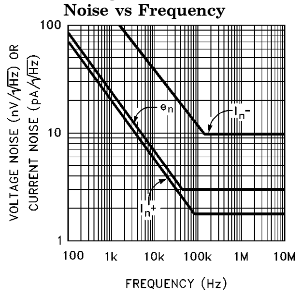
Frequency Response for Various $C_{IN}-$



2186-13

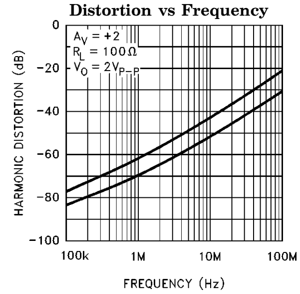
Typical Performance Curves — Contd.

Voltage and Current Noise vs Frequency



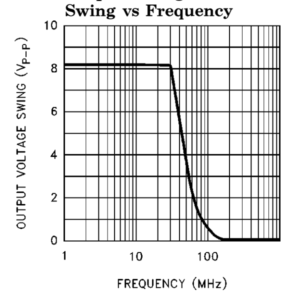
2186-14

2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency



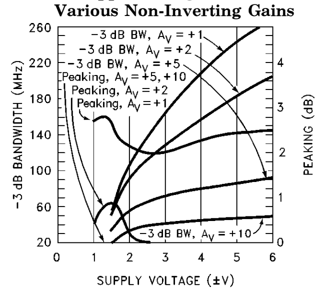
2186-15

Output Voltage Swing vs Frequency



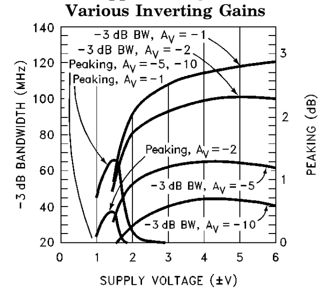
2186-16

−3 dB Bandwidth and Peaking vs Supply Voltage for Various Non-Inverting Gains



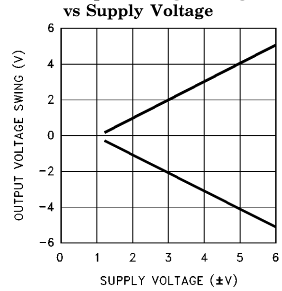
2186-17

−3 dB Bandwidth and Peaking vs Supply Voltage for Various Inverting Gains



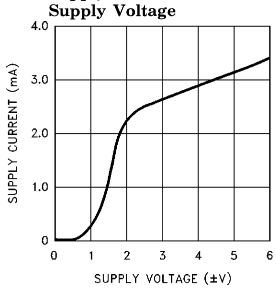
2186-18

Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage



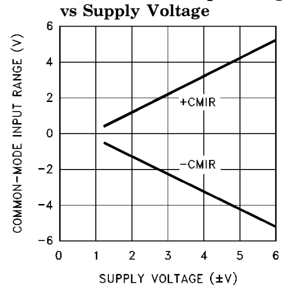
2186-19

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



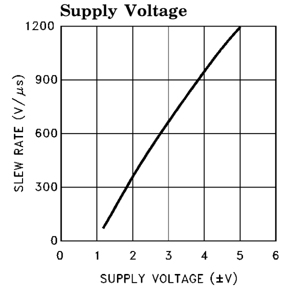
2186-20

Common-Mode Input Range vs Supply Voltage



2186-21

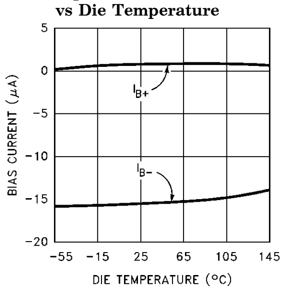
Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage



2186-22

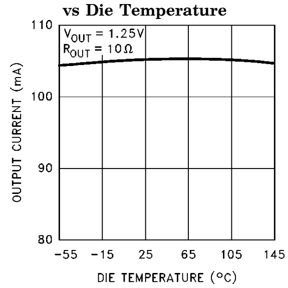
Typical Performance Curves — Contd.

Input Bias Current vs Die Temperature



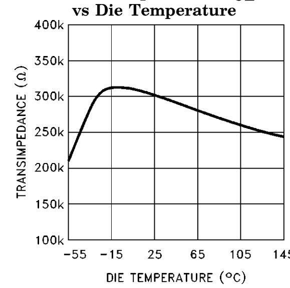
2186-23

Short-Circuit Current vs Die Temperature



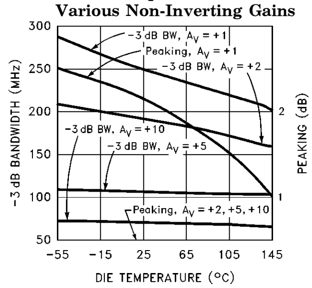
2186-24

Transimpedance (R_{OL}) vs Die Temperature



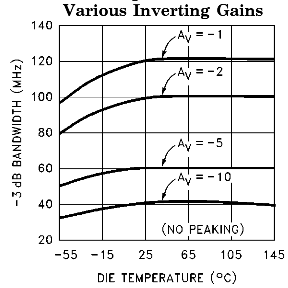
2186-25

−3 dB Bandwidth and Peaking vs Die Temperature for Various Non-Inverting Gains



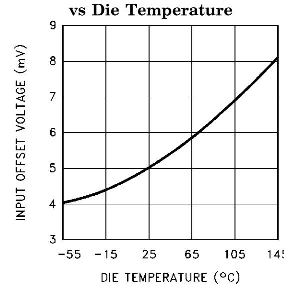
2186-26

−3 dB Bandwidth vs Die Temperature for Various Inverting Gains



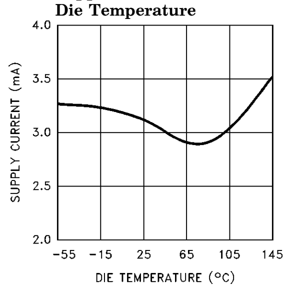
2186-27

Input Offset Voltage vs Die Temperature



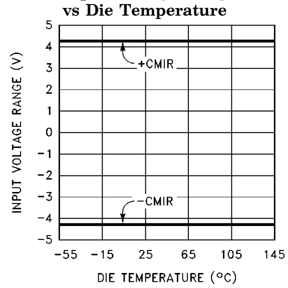
2186-28

Supply Current vs Die Temperature



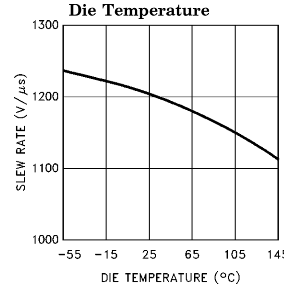
2186-29

Input Voltage Range vs Die Temperature



2186-30

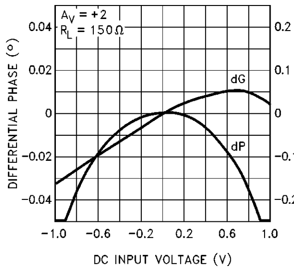
Slew Rate vs Die Temperature



2186-31

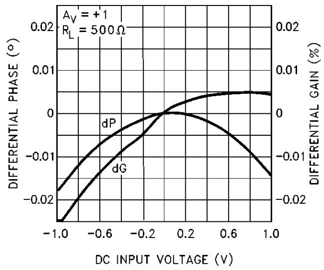
Typical Performance Curves — Contd.

Differential Gain and Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58 MHz



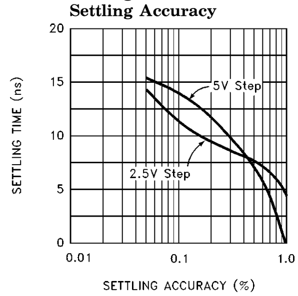
2186-32

Differential Gain and Phase vs DC Input Voltage at 3.58 MHz



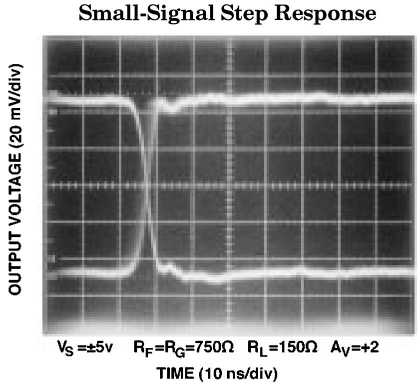
2186-33

Settling Time vs Settling Accuracy



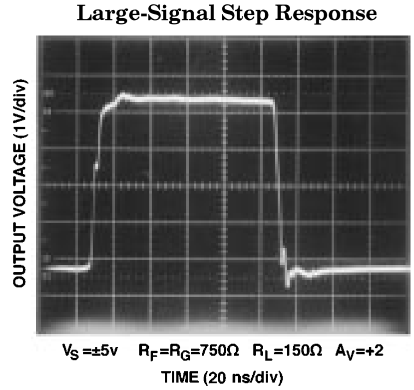
2186-34

Small-Signal Step Response



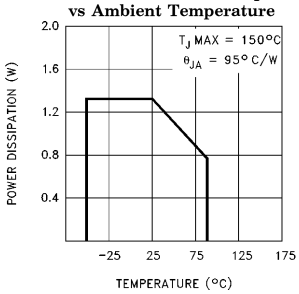
2186-35

Large-Signal Step Response



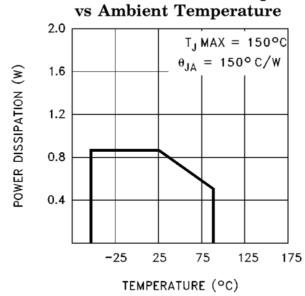
2186-36

8-Pin Plastic DIP Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



2186-37

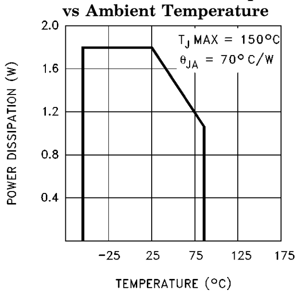
8-Lead SO Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



2186-38

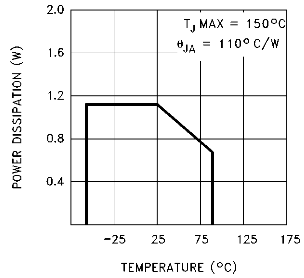
Typical Performance Curves — Contd.

14-Pin Plastic DIP Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



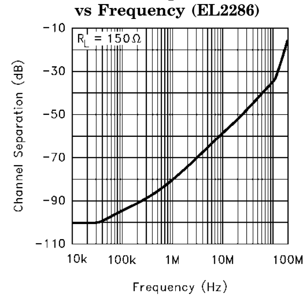
2186-39

14-Lead SO Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



2186−40

Channel Separation vs Frequency (EL2286)



2186-41

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL2186C/EL2286C are current-feedback operational amplifiers that offer a wide −3 dB bandwidth of 250 MHz, a low supply current of 3 mA per amplifier and the ability to disable to 0 mA. Both products also feature high output current drive. The EL2186C can output 100 mA, while the EL2286C can output 55 mA per amplifier. The EL2186C/EL2286C work with supply voltages ranging from a single 3V to ±6V, and they are also capable of swinging to within 1V of either supply on the input and the output. Because of their current-feedback topology, the EL2186C/EL2286C do not have the normal gain-bandwidth product associated with voltage-feedback operational amplifiers. This allows their −3 dB 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 EL2186C/EL2286C the ideal choice for many low-power/high-bandwidth applications such as portable computing, HDSL, and video processing.

For Single, Dual and Quad applications without disable, consider the EL2180C (8-Pin Single), EL2280C (8-Pin Dual) and EL2480C (14-Pin Quad). If lower power is required, refer to the EL2170C/EL2176C family which provides Singles, Duals, and Quads with 70 MHz of bandwidth while consuming 1 mA of supply current per amplifier.

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 µF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 µF 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). Ground plane construction should be used, but 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 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.

Disable/Power-Down

The EL2186C/EL2286C amplifiers can be disabled, placing their output in a high-impedance state. When disabled, each amplifier's supply current is reduced to 0 mA. Each EL2186C/EL2286C amplifier is disabled when its $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ pin is floating or pulled up to within 0.5V of the positive supply. Similarly, each amplifier is enabled by pulling its $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ pin at least 3V below the positive supply. For ±5V supplies, this means that an EL2186C/EL2286C amplifier will be enabled when $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ is at 2V or less, and disabled when $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ is above 4.5V. Although the logic levels are not standard TTL, this choice of logic voltages allows the EL2186C/EL2286C to be enabled by tying $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ to ground, even in +3V single-supply applications. The $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ pin can be driven from CMOS outputs or open-collector TTL.

When enabled, supply current does vary somewhat with the voltage applied at $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$. For example, with the supply voltages of the EL2186C at ±5V, if $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ is tied to −5V (rather than ground) the supply current will increase about 15% to 3.45 mA.

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

Applications Information — Contd.

same destabilizing effect as a zero in the forward open-loop response. The use of large value feedback and gain resistors further exacerbates the problem by further lowering the pole frequency.

The EL2186C/EL2286C have been specially designed to reduce power dissipation in the feedback network by using large 750Ω feedback and gain resistors. With the high bandwidths of these amplifiers, these large resistor values would normally cause stability problems when combined with parasitic capacitance, but by internally canceling the effects of a nominal amount of parasitic capacitance, the EL2186C/EL2286C remain very stable. For less experienced users, this feature makes the EL2186C/EL2286C much more forgiving, and therefore easier to use than other products not incorporating this proprietary circuitry.

The experienced user with a large amount of PC board layout experience may find in rare cases that the EL2186C/EL2286C have less bandwidth than expected. In this case, the inverting input may have less parasitic capacitance than expected by the internal compensation circuitry of the EL2186C/EL2286C. The reduction of feedback resistor values (or the addition of a very small amount of external capacitance at the inverting input, e.g. 0.5 pF) will increase bandwidth as desired. Please see the curves for Frequency Response for Various R_F and R_G, and Frequency Response for Various C_{IN-}.

Feedback Resistor Values

The EL2186C/EL2286C have been designed and specified at gains of +1 and +2 with R_F = 750Ω. This value of feedback resistor gives 250 MHz of −3 dB bandwidth at A_V = +1 with about 2.5 dB of peaking, and 180 MHz of −3 dB bandwidth at A_V = +2 with about 0.1 dB of peaking. Since the EL2186C/EL2286C are current-feedback amplifiers, 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 EL2186C/EL2286C are current-feedback amplifiers, their gain-bandwidth product is not a constant for different closed-loop gains. This feature actually allows the EL2186C/EL2286C to maintain about the same −3 dB bandwidth, regardless of closed-loop gain. However, as closed-loop 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 750Ω 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 EL2186C/EL2286C have been designed to operate with supply voltages having a span of greater than 3V, and less than 12V. In practical terms, this means that the EL2186C/EL2286C will operate on dual supplies ranging from ±1.5V to ±6V. With a single-supply, the EL2176C will operate from +3V to +12V.

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 EL2186C/EL2286C have an input voltage range that extends to within 1V of either supply. So, for example, on a single +5V supply, the EL2186C/EL2286C have an input range which spans from 1V to 4V. The output range of the EL2186C/EL2286C 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 even larger because of the increased negative swing due to the external pull-down resistor to ground. On a single +5V supply, output voltage range is about 0.3V to 4V.

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. Until the EL2186C/EL2286C, good Differ-

Applications Information — Contd.

ential 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 3 mA supply current of each EL2186C/EL2286C amplifier! Special circuitry has been incorporated in the EL2186C/EL2286C to reduce the variation of output impedance with current output. This results in dG and dP specifications of 0.05% and 0.05° 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 EL2186C/EL2286C have dG and dP specifications of 0.01% and 0.01° respectively while driving 500Ω at $A_V = +1$.

Output Drive Capability

In spite of its low 3 mA of supply current, the EL2186C is capable of providing a minimum of ±80 mA of output current. Similarly, each amplifier of the EL2286C is capable of providing a minimum of ±50 mA. These output drive levels are unprecedented in amplifiers running at these supply currents. With a minimum ±80 mA of output drive, the EL2186C is capable of driving 50Ω loads to ±4V, making it an excellent choice for driving isolation transformers in telecommunications applications. Similarly, the ±50 mA minimum output drive of each EL2286C amplifier allows swings of ±2.5V into 50Ω loads.

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 EL2186C/EL2286C 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.

Current Limiting

The EL2186C/EL2286C have no internal current-limiting circuitry. If any output is shorted, it is possible to exceed the Absolute Maximum Ratings for output current or power dissipation, potentially resulting in the destruction of the device.

Power Dissipation

With the high output drive capability of the EL2186C/EL2286C, it is possible to exceed the 150°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 EL2186C/EL2286C to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are calculated as follows:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + (\theta_{JA} * n * PD_{MAX}) \quad [1]$$

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:

$$PD_{MAX} = (2 * V_S * I_{SMAX}) + (V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) * (V_{OUTMAX}/R_L) \quad [2]$$

where:

V_S = Supply Voltage

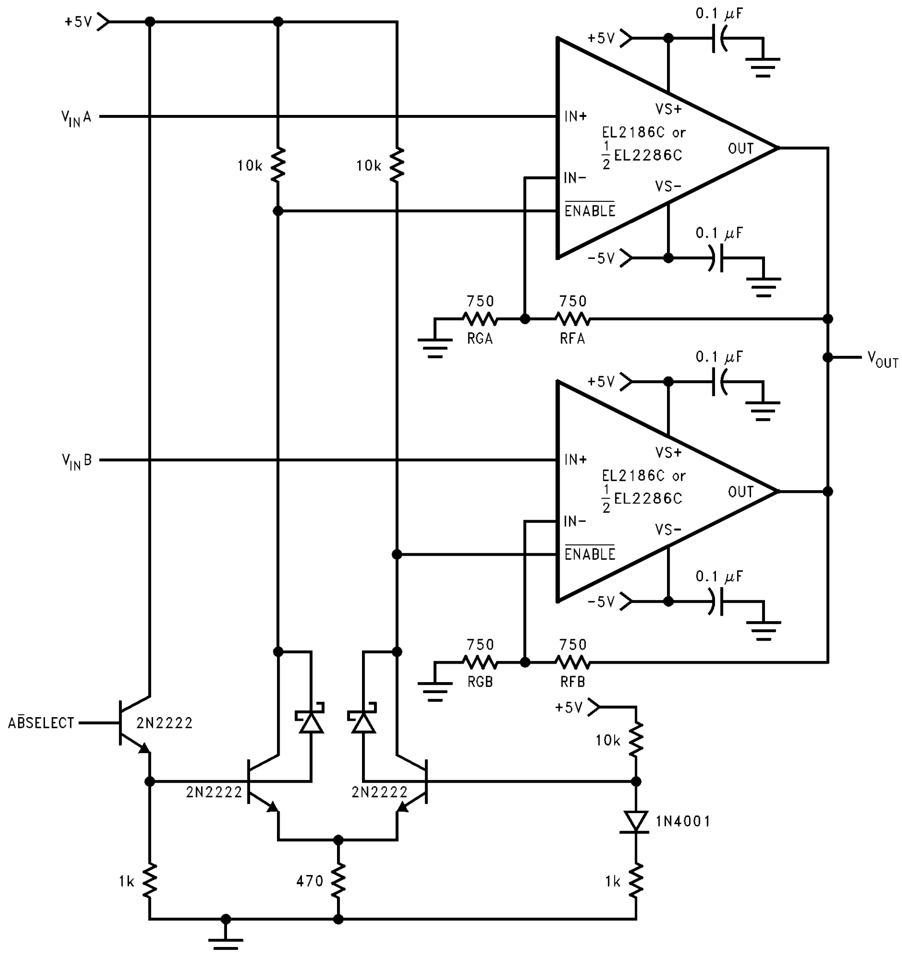
I_{SMAX} = Maximum Supply Current of 1 Amplifier

V_{OUTMAX} = Max. Output Voltage of the Application

R_L = Load Resistance

Typical Application Circuits

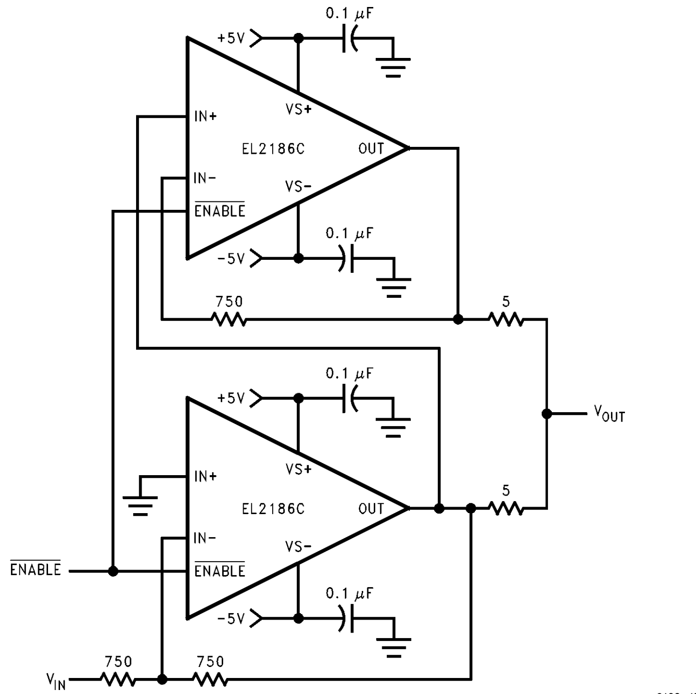
Low Power Multiplexer with Single-Ended TTL Input



2186–42

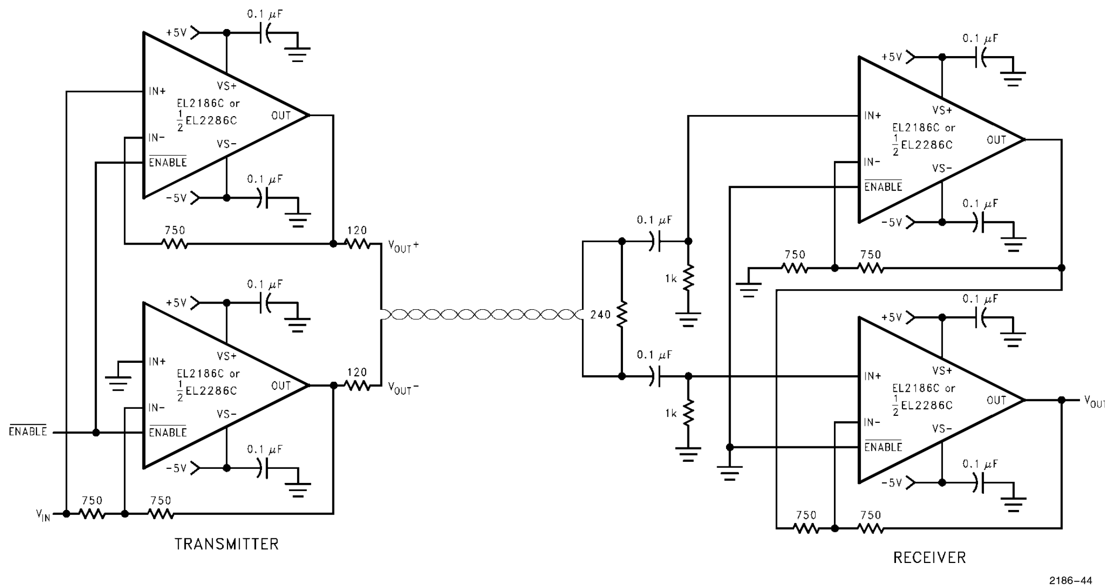
Typical Application Circuits — Contd.

Inverting 200 mA Output Current Distribution Amplifier



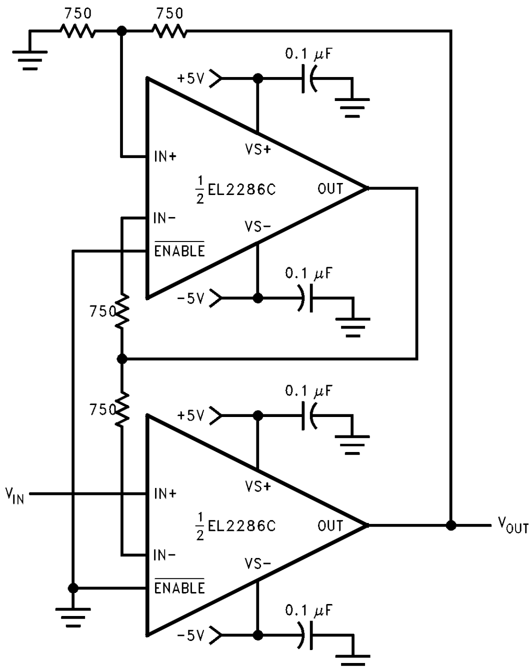
Typical Application Circuits — Contd.

Differential Line-Driver/Receiver



Typical Application Circuits — Contd.

Fast-Settling Precision Amplifer



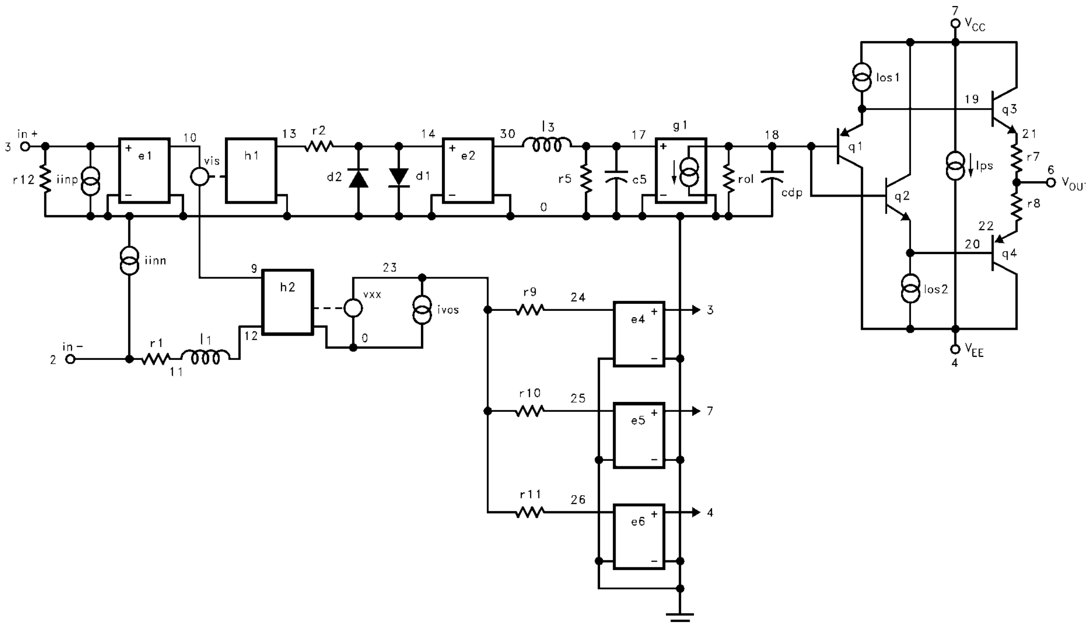
2186–45

EL2186C/EL2286C Macromodel

```
* EL2186 Macromodel
* Revision A, March 1995
* AC characteristics used: Rf = Rg = 750 ohms
* Connections:       +input
*                    |     -input
*                    |     |     +Vsupply
*                    |     |     |     -Vsupply
*                    |     |     |     |     output
*                    |     |     |     |     |
.subckt EL2186/el    3     2     7     4     6
*
* Input Stage
*
e1 10 0 3 0 1.0
vis 10 9 0V
h2 9 12 vxx 1.0
r1 2 11 400
l1 11 12 25nH
iinp 3 0 1.5uA
iinm 2 0 3uA
r12 3 0 2Meg
*
* Slew Rate Limiting
*
h1 13 0 vis 600
r2 13 14 1K
d1 14 0 dclamp
d2 0 14 dclamp
*
* High Frequency Pole
*
e2 30 0 14 0 0.00166666666
l3 30 17 150nH
c5 17 0 0.8pF
r5 17 0 165
*
* Transimpedance Stage
*
g1 0 18 17 0 1.0
rol 18 0 450K
cdp 18 0 0.675pF
*
* Output Stage
*
q1 4 18 19 qp
q2 7 18 20 qn
q3 7 19 21 qn
q4 4 20 22 qp
r7 21 6 4
r8 22 6 4
ios1 7 19 1mA
ios2 20 4 1mA
*
* Supply Current
*
ips 7 4 0.2mA
*
* Error Terms
*
ivos 0 23 0.2mA
vxx 23 0 0V
e4 24 0 3 0 1.0
e5 25 0 7 0 1.0
e6 26 0 4 0 -1.0
r9 24 23 316
r10 25 23 3.2K
r11 26 23 3.2K
*
* Models
*
.model qn npn(is=5e-15 bf=200 tf=0.01nS)
.model qp pnp(is=5e-15 bf=200 tf=0.01nS)
.model dclamp d(is=1e-30 ibv=0.266
+ bv=0.71v n=4)
.ends
```

TD is 5.2in

EL2186C/EL2286C Macromodel — Contd.



2186–46

BLANK

EL2186C/EL2286C

250 MHz/3 mA Current Mode Feedback Amp w/Disable

General Disclaimer

Specifications contained in this data sheet are in effect as of the publication date shown. Elantec, Inc. reserves the right to make changes in the circuitry or specifications contained herein at any time without notice. Elantec, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the use of any circuits described herein and makes no representations that they are free from patent infringement.

WARNING — Life Support Policy

Elantec, Inc. products are not authorized for and should not be used within Life Support Systems without the specific written consent of Elantec, Inc. Life Support systems are equipment intended to support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions provided can be reasonably expected to result in significant personal injury or death. Users contemplating application of Elantec, Inc. products in Life Support Systems are requested to contact Elantec, Inc. factory headquarters to establish suitable terms & conditions for these applications. Elantec, Inc.'s warranty is limited to replacement of defective components and does not cover injury to persons or property or other consequential damages.

élantec
HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Elantec, Inc.
1996 Tarob Court
Milpitas, CA 95035
Telephone: (408) 945-1323
(800) 333-6314
Fax: (408) 945-9305
European Office: 44-71-482-4596

May 1996 Rev. C

Printed in U.S.A.