

## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

### Introduction (General Description)

The EC5565 is a 4+1 channel voltage buffers that buffers reference voltage for gamma correction in a thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT LCD). This device incorporates a Vcom amplifier circuits, four rail to rail buffer amplifier circuits.

The EC5565 is available in a space saving 14-pin TSSOP package and, QFN 16L package. and the operating temperature is from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

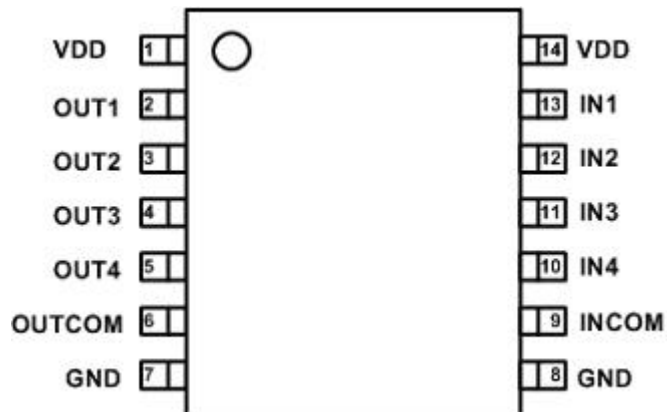
### Features

- Wide supply voltage range 6.5V ~ 18V
- Rail-to-Rail output swing (The highest two stage & lowest two stage)
- High slew rate  $1\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
- GBWP 1 MHz
- 2 MHz -3dB Bandwidth
- Large Vcom Drive Current:  $\pm 100\text{mA}(\text{Max.})$
- Ultra-small Package TSSOP-14 and QFN 16L.

### Applications

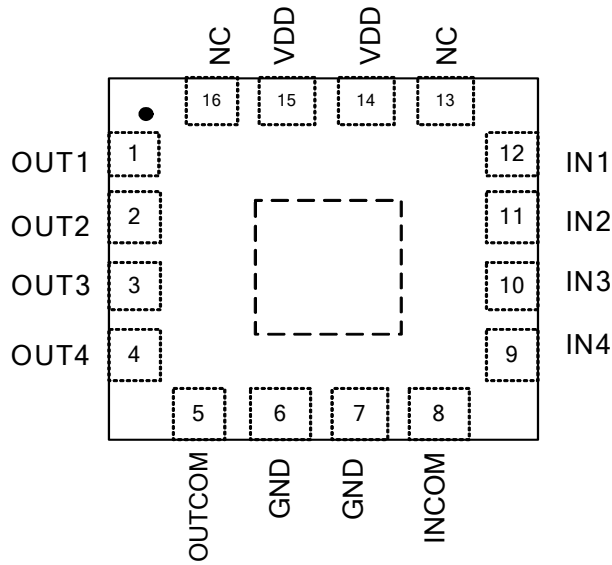
- TFT-LCD Reference Driver

### Pin Assignment For TSSOP-14



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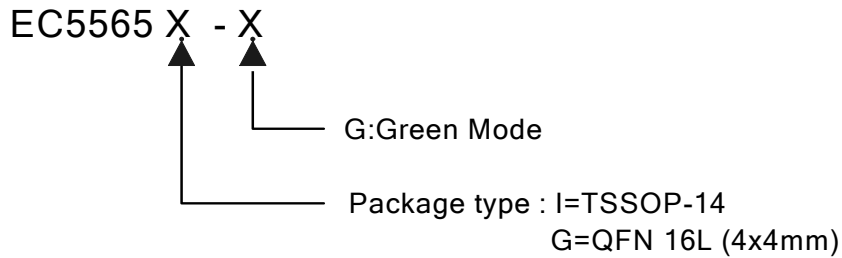
## Pin Assignment For QFN 16L (Top View)



## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	MAKING	PACKAGE
EC5565I	AS05	TSSOP-14
EC5565I-G	AS05-G	GREEN Mode, TSSOP-14
EC5565G-G	AS05-G	GREEN Mode, QFN 16L (4x4 mm)

## Ordering Information



## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

### Absolute maximum ratings (TA = 25 °C)

Values beyond absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only; functional device operation is not implied. Exposure to AMR conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. .

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage between $V_{S+}$ and $V_{S-}$	$V_s$	+18	V
Input Voltage (For rail to rail)	$V_{in}$	$V_{S-} - 0.5$	V
		$V_{S+} + 0.5$	V
Maximum Output Current (1 ~ 4 Buffers)	$I_{out}$	$\pm 30$	mA
Maximum Output Current (Com Buffer)	$I_{out}(com)$	$\pm 100$	mA
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_J$	+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	TSTG	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	TOP	-20 to +85	°C
Lead temperature	$T_{lead}$	260	°C
ESD Voltage	$V_{ESD}$	2	KV

### 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:  $T_J = T_C = T_A$

## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

### Electrical Characteristics

#### (Typical Performance Characteristics)

$V_{S+} = +5V$ ,  $V_{S-} = -5V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  and  $C_L = 10pF$  to  $0V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Description	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Input Characteristics</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = 0V$		2	12	mV
$TCV_{OS}$	Average Offset Voltage Drift	[1]		5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$		2	50	nA
$R_{IN}$	Input Impedance			1		G
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance			1.35		pF
<b>Output Characteristics</b>						
$V_{OL}$	Output Swing Low	$I_L = -5mA$ (O1, O2, O3, O4 rail-to-rail Buffers)		-4.92	-4.85	V
$V_{OH}$	Output Swing High	$I_L = 5mA$ (O1, O2, O3, O4 rail-to-rail Buffers)	4.85	4.92		V
$I_{SC}$	Short Circuit Current	(Out1 ~ Out4 Buffers)		$\pm 120$		mA
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current	(Out1 ~ Out4 Buffers)		$\pm 30$		mA
$I_{SC(Com)}$	Short Circuit Current	(Com Buffer)		$\pm 300$		mA
$I_{OUT(Com)}$	Output Current	(Com Buffer)		$\pm 100$		mA
<b>Power Supply Performance</b>						
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S$ is moved from $\pm 3.25V$ to $\pm 7.75V$	60	80		dB
$I_S$	Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	No Load (Out1 ~ Out4 Buffers)		500	750	$\mu A$
$I_{S(Com)}$	Supply Current	(Com Buffer)		2.5		mA
<b>Dynamic Performance</b>						
SR	Slew Rate [2]	$-4.0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 4.0V$ , 20% to 80%		1		$V/\mu s$
$t_s$	Settling to +0.1% ( $AV = +1$ )	( $AV = +1$ ), $V_O = 2V$ Step		5		$\mu s$
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	$R_L = 10K\Omega$ , $C_L = 10PF$		2		MHz
PM	Phase Margin	$R_L = 10K\Omega$ , $C_L = 10PF$		60		Degrees
CS	Channel Separation	$f = 1 MHz$		75		dB
1. Measured over operating temperature range 2. Slew rate is measured on rising and falling edges						

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## Typical Performance Characteristics

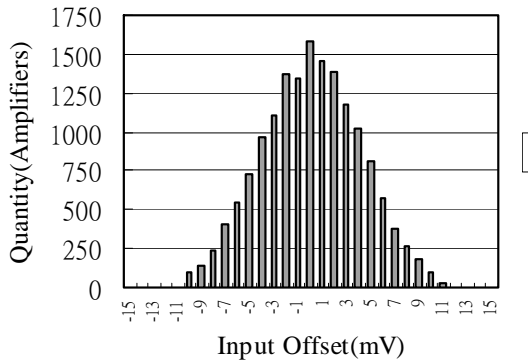


Figure (a) Input Offset Voltage Distribution

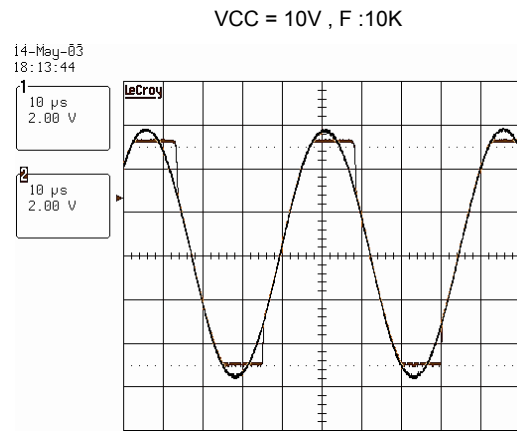


Figure (b) Input beyond the rails

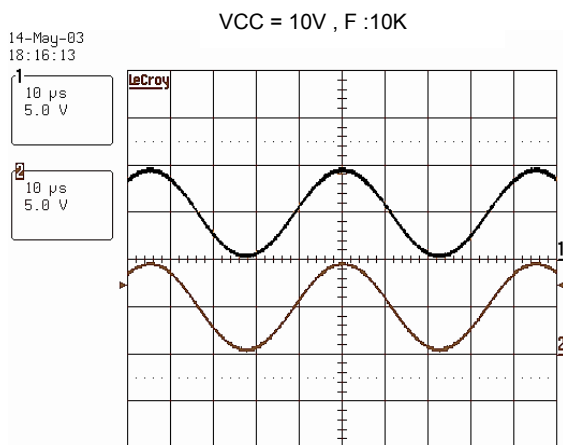


Figure (c) Rail to Rail Capability

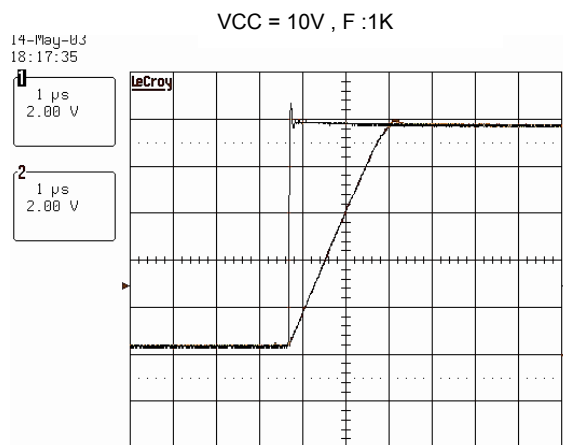


Figure (d) Large Signal Transient Response

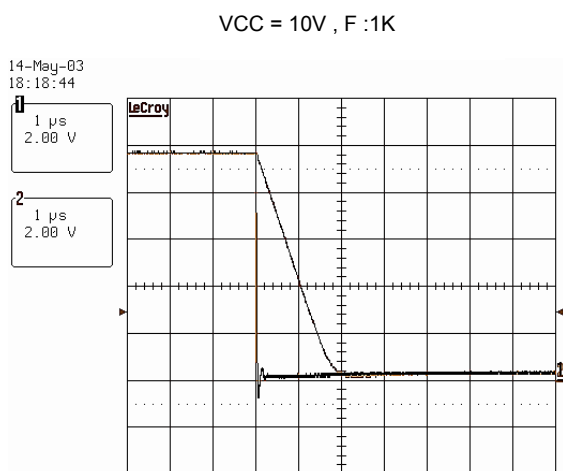


Figure (e) Large Signal Transient Response

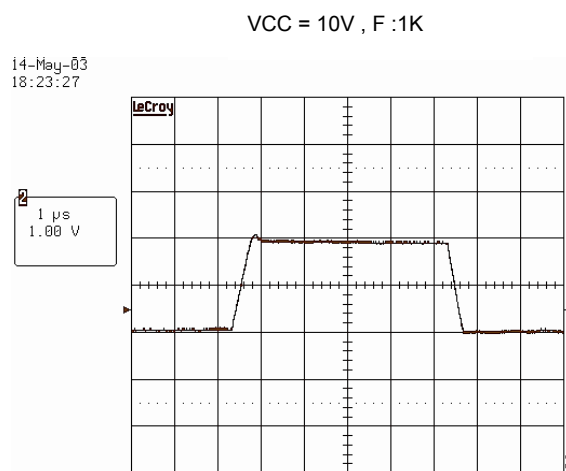


Figure (f) Small Signal Transient Response

# 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

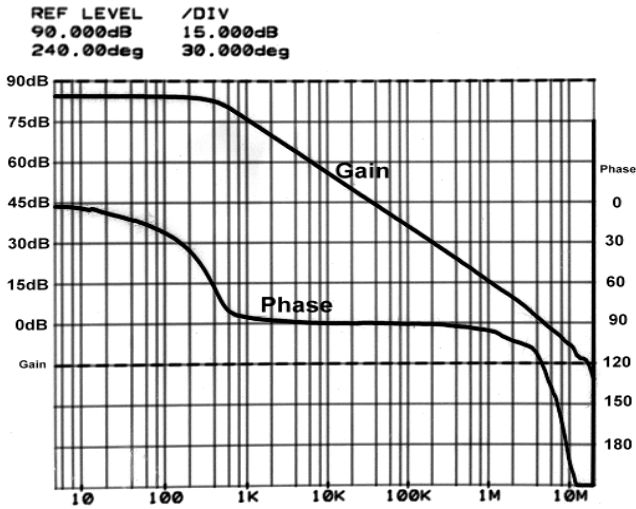


Figure (g) Open Loop Gain & Phase vs. Frequency

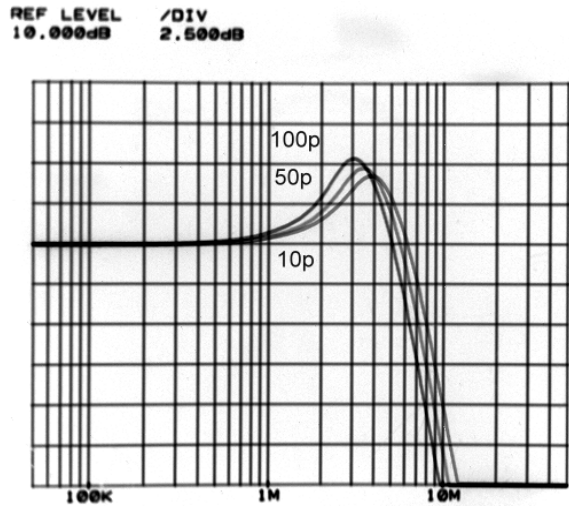


Figure (h) Frequency Response for Various  $C_L$

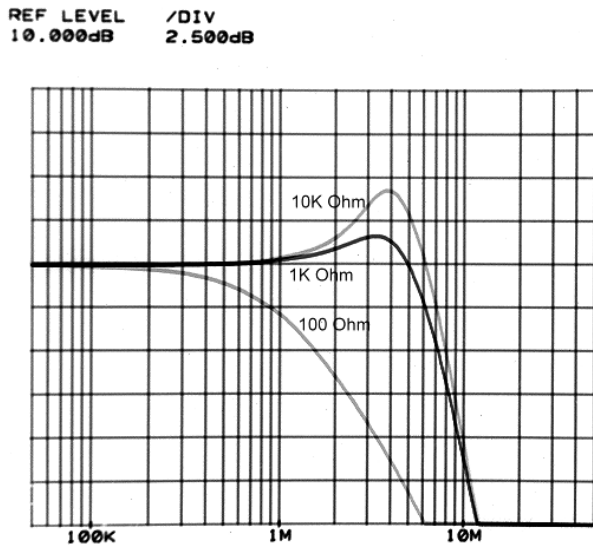


Figure (i) Frequency Response for Various  $R_L$

## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

### Applications Information

#### Product Description

The EC5565 rail-to-rail 5 channels amplifier is built on an advanced high voltage CMOS process. Its beyond rails input capability and full swing of output range made itself an ideal amplifier for use in a wide range of general-purpose applications. The features of  $1\mu\text{S}$  high slew rate, fast settling time, 2MHz of GBWP as well as high output driving capability have proven the EC5565 a good voltage reference buffer in TFT-LCD for grayscale reference applications. High phase margin and extremely low power consumption ( $500\mu\text{A}$  per amplifier) make the EC5565 ideal for Connected in voltage follower mode for low power high drive applications

#### Supply Voltage, Input Range and Output Swing

The EC5565 can be operated with a single nominal wide supply voltage ranging from 6.5V to 18V with stable performance over operating temperatures of  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

With 500mV greater than rail-to-rail input common mode voltage range and 75dB of Common Mode Rejection Ratio, the EC5565 allows a wide range sensing among many applications without having any concerns over exceeding the range and no compromise in accuracy. The output swings of the EC5565 typically extend to within 80mV of positive and negative supply rails with load currents of 5mA. The output voltage swing can be even closer to the supply rails by merely decreasing the load current. Figure 1 shows the input and output waveforms for the device in the unity-gain configuration. The amplifier is operated under  $\pm 5\text{V}$  supply with a 10k $\Omega$  load connected to GND. The input is a 10Vp-p sinusoid. An approximately 9.985 Vp-p of output voltage swing can be easily achieved.

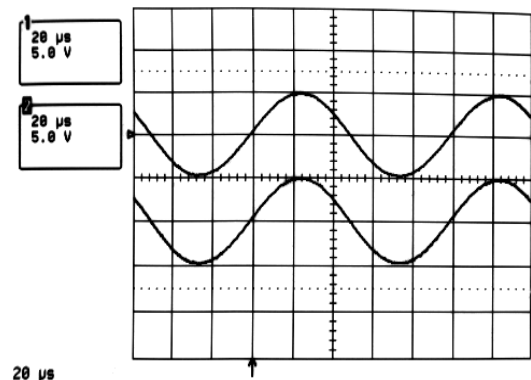


Figure 1. Operation with Rail-to-Rail Input and Output

#### Output Short Circuit Current Limit

A  $\pm 120\text{mA}$  short circuit current will be limited by the EC5565 if the output is directly shorted to the positive or the negative supply. For an indefinitely output short circuit, the power dissipation could easily increase such that the device may be damaged. The internal metal interconnections are well designed to prevent the output continuous current from exceeding  $\pm 30\text{ mA}$  such that the maximum reliability can be well maintained.

## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

### Output Phase Reversal

The EC5565 is designed to prevent its output from being phase reversal as long as the input voltage is limited from  $V_{S-} - 0.5V$  to  $V_{S+} + 0.5V$ . Figure 2 shows a photo of the device output with its input voltage driven beyond the supply rails. Although the phase of the device's output will not be reversed, the input's over-voltage should be avoided. An improper input voltage exceeds supply range by more than 0.6V may result in an over stress damage.

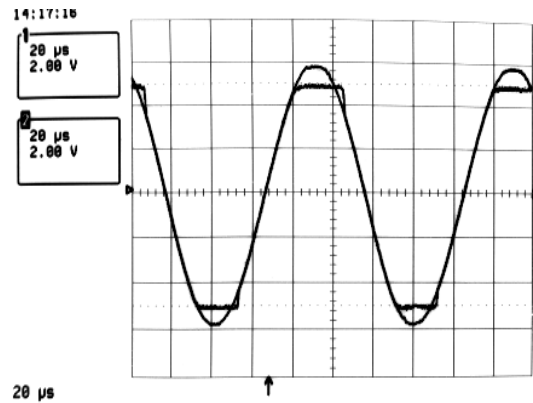


Figure 2. Operation with Beyond-the Rails Input

### Power Dissipation

The EC5565 is designed for maximum output current capability. Even though momentary output shorted to ground causes little damage to the device.

For the high drive amplifier EC5565, it is possible to exceed the '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 load conditions need to be modified for the amplifier to remain in the safe operating area. The maximum power dissipation allowed in a package is determined according to:

$$P_{Dmax} = \frac{T_{Jmax} - T_{Amax}}{\Theta_{JA}}$$

Where:

$T_{Jmax}$  = Maximum Junction Temperature

$T_{Amax}$  = Maximum Ambient Temperature

$\Theta_{JA}$  = Thermal Resistance of the Package

$P_{Dmax}$  = 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 loads, or:

$$P_{Dmax} = \sum_i [V_S * I_{Smax} + (V_{S+} - V_O) * I_L]$$

When sourcing, and

$$P_{Dmax} = \sum_i [V_S * I_{Smax} + (V_O - V_{S-}) * I_L]$$

When sinking.



## 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

Where:

$i = 1$  to 4

$V_S$  = Total Supply Voltage

$I_{Smax}$  = Maximum Supply Current Per Amplifier

$V_O$  = Maximum Output Voltage of the Application

$I_L$  = Load current

$R_L$  = Load Resistance =  $(V_{S+} - V_O)/I_L = (V_O - V_{S-})/I_L$

A calculation for  $R_L$  to prevent device from overheat can be easily solved by setting the two  $P_{Dmax}$  equations equal to each other.

Pin Count	$\Theta_{ja}$ ( $^{\circ}C/W$ )	$\Theta_{jc}$ ( $^{\circ}C/W$ )
TSSOP-14	100	17
QFN 16L	43	8

### Driving Capacitive Loads

The EC5565 is designed to drive a wide range of capacitive loads. In addition, the output current handling capability of the device allows for good slewing characteristics even with large capacitive loads. The combination of these features make the EC5565 ideally for applications such as TFT LCD panel grayscale reference voltage buffers, ADC input amplifiers, etc.

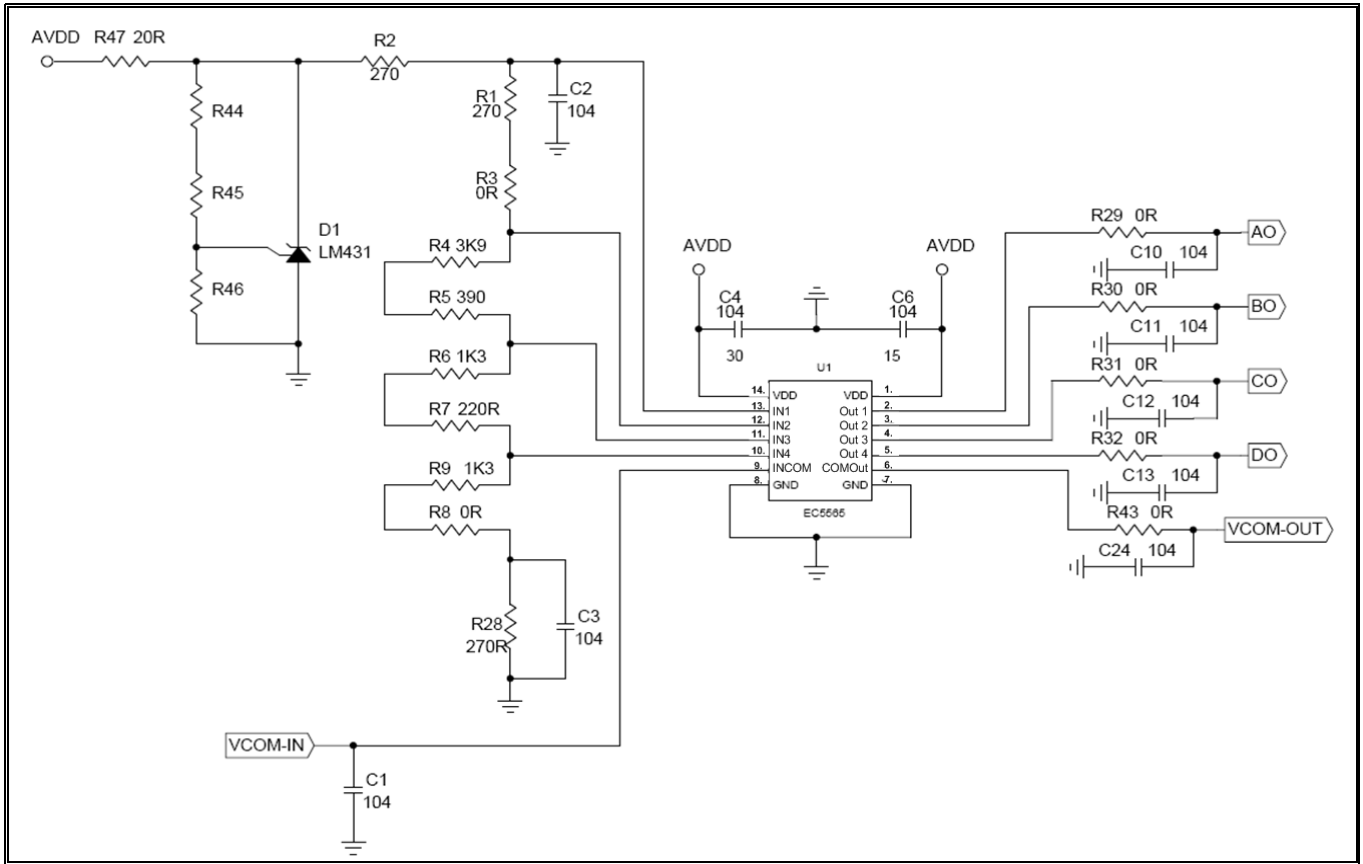
As load capacitance increases, however, the -3dB bandwidth of the device will decrease and the peaking increase. The amplifiers drive 10pF loads in parallel with  $10K\Omega$ . with just 1.5dB of peaking, and 100pF with 6.4dB of peaking. If less peaking is desired in these applications, a small series resistor (usually between  $5\Omega$  and  $50\Omega$ ) can be placed in series with the output. However, this will obviously reduce the gain slightly. Another method of reducing peaking is to add a "snubber" circuit at the output. A snubber is a shunt load consisting of a resistor in series with a capacitor. Values of  $150\Omega$  and 10nF are typical. The advantage of a snubber is that it improves the settling and overshooting performance while does not draw any DC load current or reduce the gain.

### Power Supply Bypassing and Printed Circuit Board Layout

With high phase margin, the EC5565 performs stable gain at high frequency. Like any high-frequency device, good layout of the printed circuit board usually comes with optimum performance. Ground plane construction is highly recommended, lead lengths should be as short as possible and the power supply pins must be well bypassed to reduce the risk of oscillation. For normal single supply operation, where the  $V_{S-}$  pin is connected to ground, a 0.1  $\mu F$  ceramic capacitor should be placed from  $V_{S+}$  pin to  $V_{S-}$  pin as a bypassing capacitor. A 4.7 $\mu F$  tantalum capacitor should then be connected in parallel, placed in the region of the amplifier. One 4.7 $\mu F$  capacitor may be used for multiple devices. This same capacitor combination should be placed at each supply pin to ground if split supplies are to be used.

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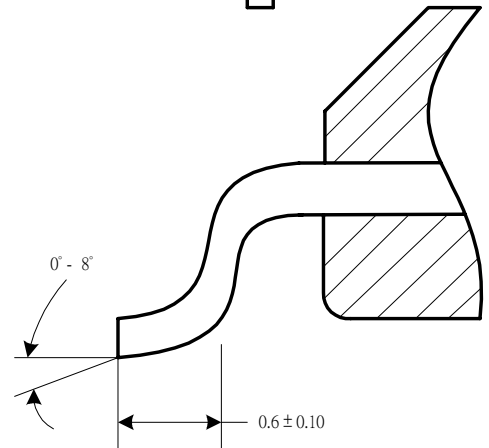
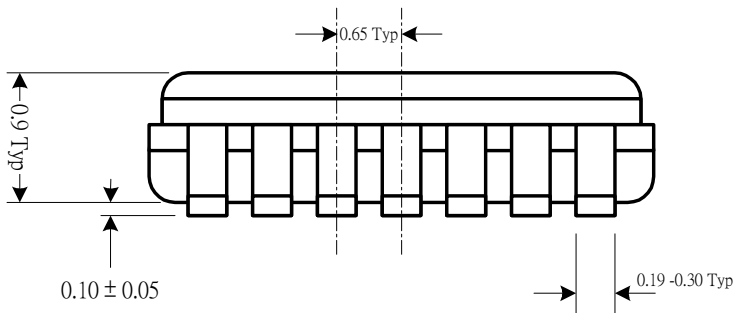
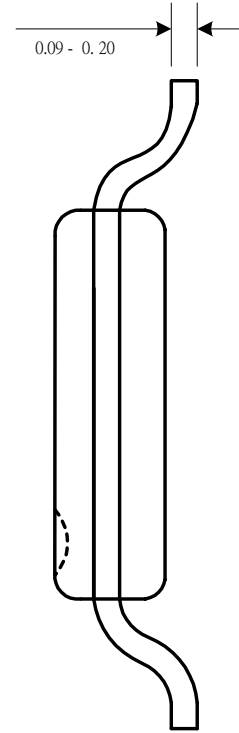
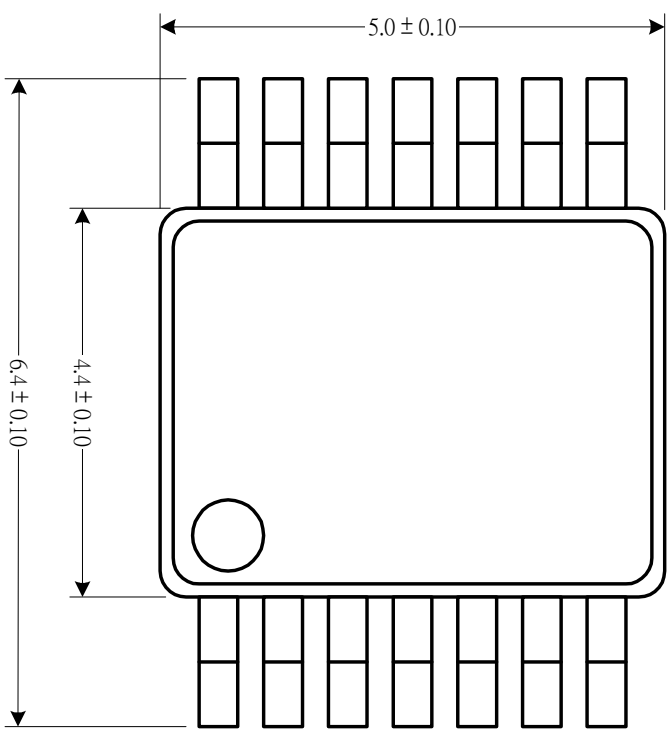
## Applications Circuits



4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

Outline Dimensions (Dimensions shown in millimeters)

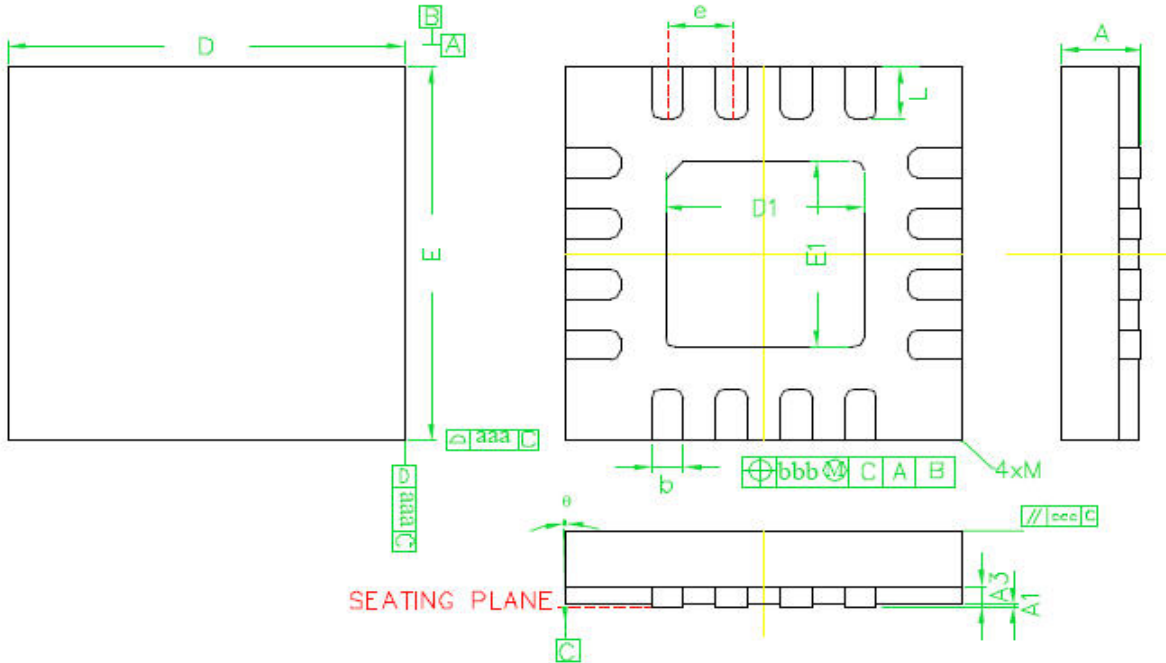
TSSOP-14



# 4+1 Channel Voltage Buffers for TFT LCD

## Outline Dimensions

### QFN 16L (4x4 mm)



DIMN	Millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.80	0.90	1.00
A1	0	0.015	0.030
A3	—	0.20REF.	—
b	0.15	0.20	0.25
D	3.90	4.00BSC	4.10
D1	2.50	2.60	2.70
E	3.90	4.00BSC	4.10
E1	2.50	2.60	2.70
e	—	0.65BSC	—
L	0.32	0.40	0.48
Q	-12	—	0
aaa	—	0.25	—
bbb	—	0.10	—
ccc	—	0.10	—
M	—	—	0.05
Burr	0	0.030	0.060

#### NOTE

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETER, Q IS IN DEGREES.
- 2.M: THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CORNER ON THE MOLDED PLASTIC BODY CORNERS.
- 3.DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDES MOLD PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.MOLD PROTRUSIONS AND GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm PER SIDE.
- 4.DIMENSION E DOES NOT INCLUDES INTERTERMINAL MOLD PROTRUSIONS OR TERMINAL PROTRUSIONS.INTERMINAL MOLD PROTRUSIONS AND/OR TERMINAL PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.20 mm PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINALS.DIMENSION A1 IS PRIMARILY Y TERMINAL PLATING, BUT MAY OR MAY NOT INCLUDE A SMALL PROTRUSION OF TERMINAL BELOW THE BOTTOM SURFACE OF THE PACKAGE.
- 6.JEDEC STANDARD MO-220.