

Features

- Best in Class Density
- Dual Channel Architecture
- 28-pin, 4x5 mm QFN Package
- Low Power Operation
- Class AB Operation
- Independent Channel Enable/Disable Control
- Capable of Driving Line Impedance Between 12 Ω to 100 Ω
- Operations to 86 MHz
- RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Power Line Communications
- Home Networking
- HPNA
- G.HN

Description

The Le87502 is a 2-channel line driver designed to work in Home Plug Alliance HPAV2 systems.

Each channel can be enabled independently allowing multiple-in, multiple-out (MIMO) or single-in, single-out (SISO) operations.

When each channel is enabled, the operating level can be set to Full, 90% or 80% power. The Le87502 delivers superior performance and can drive a line impedance of 100 Ω down to 12 Ω through a proper transformer.

In addition, the Le87502 features a Standby state which forces both channels into a long-term sleep mode.

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| Ordering Information | | |
|--|-----------------------|------|
| Le87502MQC | 28-pin QFN Green Pkg. | Tray |
| <i>The green package is Halogen free and meets RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Council to minimize the environmental impact of electrical equipment.</i> | | |

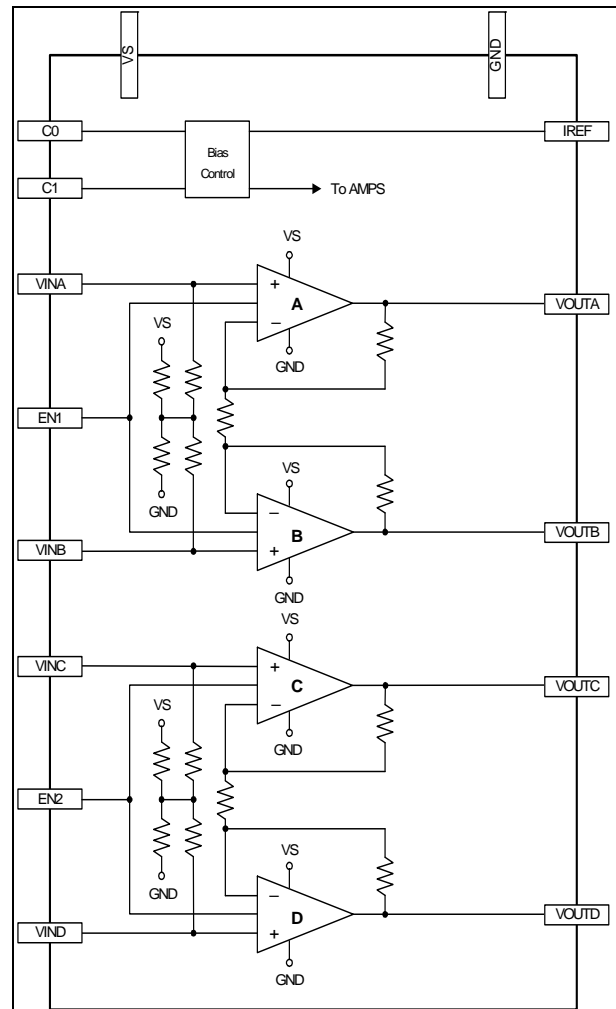


Figure 1 - Block Diagram

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Pin Diagram

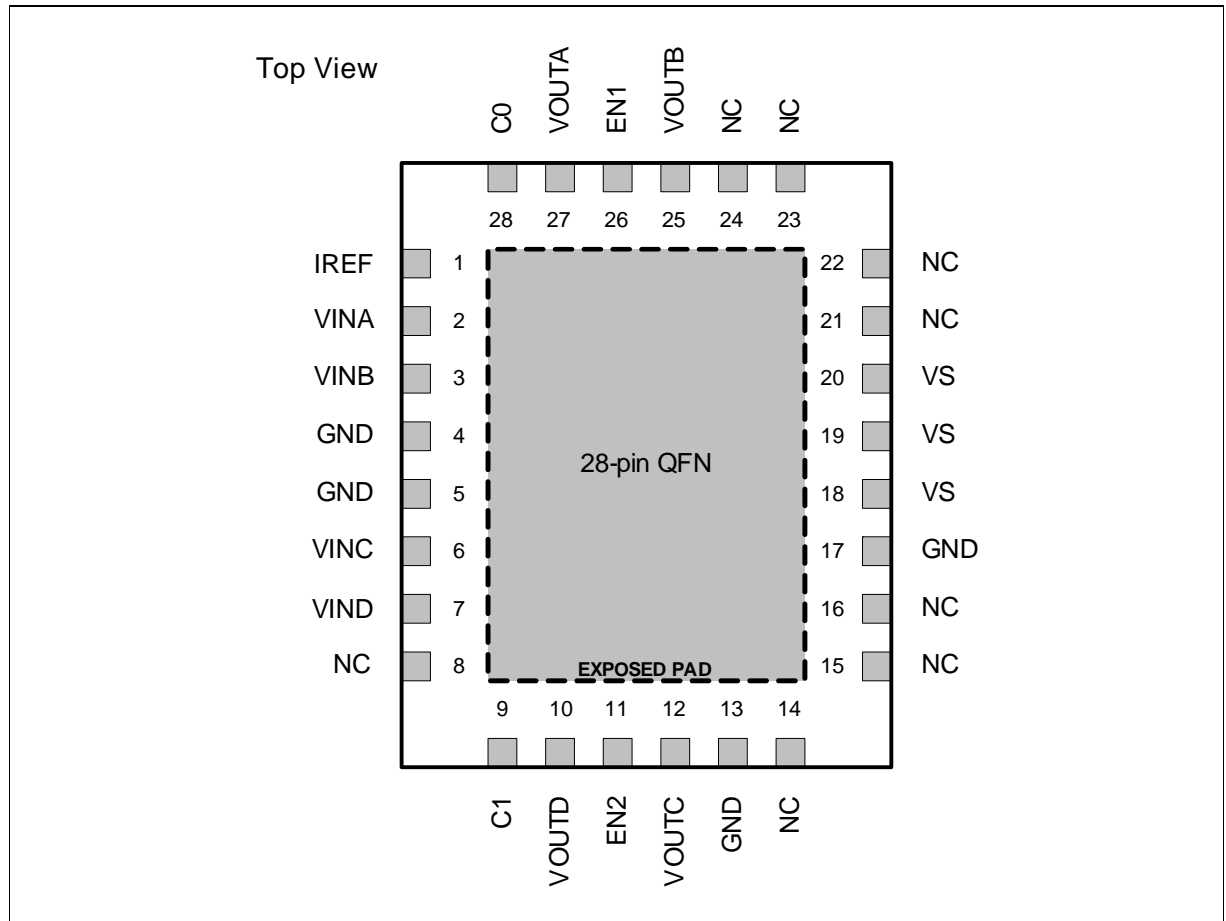


Figure 2 - Pin Diagram

Note 1: Pin 1 is marked for orientation.

Note 2: The device incorporates an exposed die pad on the underside of its package. The pad acts as a heat sink and must be connected to a copper plane through thermal vias for proper heat dissipation. It is electrically isolated and may be connected to GND.

Pin Description

| Pin # | Pin Name | Type | Description |
|-------|----------|--------|---|
| 1 | IREF | Input | Device Internal Reference Current. Connect a resistor to GND. |
| 2 | VINA | Input | Amplifier A input |
| 3 | VINB | Input | Amplifier B input |
| 4 | GND | Ground | Low noise analog ground |
| 5 | GND | | |
| 6 | VINC | Input | Amplifier C input |
| 7 | VIND | Input | Amplifier D input |
| 8 | NC | | No connect |
| 9 | C1 | Input | State control. Sets operation state when channel enabled. |
| 10 | VOUSD | Output | Amplifier D output |
| 11 | EN2 | Input | Channel C and D Enable/Disable control |
| 12 | VOUSC | Output | Amplifier C output |
| 13 | GND | Ground | Low noise analog ground |
| 14 | NC | | No connect |
| 15 | NC | | |
| 16 | NC | | |
| 17 | GND | Ground | Low noise analog ground |
| 18 | VS | Power | Power supply |
| 19 | VS | | |
| 20 | VS | | |
| 21 | NC | | No connect |
| 22 | NC | | |
| 23 | NC | | |
| 24 | NC | | |
| 25 | VOUSB | Output | Amplifier B output |
| 26 | EN1 | Input | Channel A and B Enable/Disable control |
| 27 | VOUSA | Output | Amplifier A output |
| 28 | C0 | Input | State control. Sets operation state when channel enabled. |

Table 1 - Pin Descriptions

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above the values listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* can cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can affect device reliability.

| | |
|---|--|
| Storage Temperature | $-65^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Operating Junction Temperature | $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}^1$ |
| VS to GND | -0.3 V to +16 V |
| Driver inputs VINA/B/C/D | VS to GND |
| Control inputs C0/1, EN1/2 | -0.3 V to +4 V |
| Continuous Driver Output Current | 200 mArms |
| ESD Immunity (Human Body Model) | JESD22 Class 2 compliant |
| ESD Immunity (Charge Device Model) | JESD22 Class IV compliant |
| Note 1: Continuous operation above 145°C junction temperature may degrade device long term reliability. | |

Table 2 - Absolute Maximum Ratings

Thermal Resistance

The thermal performance of a thermally enhanced package is assured through optimized printed circuit board layout. Specified performance requires that the exposed thermal pad be soldered to an equally sized exposed copper surface, which, in turn, conducts heat through multiple vias to larger internal copper planes.

Package Assembly

The green package devices are assembled with enhanced, environmental compatible lead-free, halogen-free, and antimony-free materials. The leads possess a matte-tin plating which is compatible with conventional board assembly processes or newer lead-free board assembly processes.

Refer to IPC/JEDEC J-Std-020 for recommended peak soldering temperature and solder reflow temperature profile.

Operating Ranges

Microsemi guarantees the performance of this device over the 0°C to +85°C temperature range by conducting electrical characterization and a single insertion production test coupled with periodic sampling. These procedures comply with the Telcordia GR-357-CORE Generic Requirements for Assuring the Reliability of Components Used in Telecommunications Equipment.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Ambient temperature | 0°C to +85°C |
| VS with respect to GND | +10 to +15 V |

Table 3 - Operation Ranges

MIMO operation has the same Device Specification as SISO operation. The difference is that more power is delivered to the line in SISO operation.

Device Specifications

Typical values are for $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = +12\text{ V}$ and are provided for informational purposes only. Minimum and maximum values are tested in production, unless otherwise noted. Minimum and maximum values are over the $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range and supply voltage range as shown in [“Operating Ranges”](#).

The Le87502 is in the Enable Full Power state and uses the Basic Test Circuit ([Figure 6](#)), unless otherwise specified.

Refer to [“Performance Characteristics”](#) for more device performance information.

| Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Power | | | | | |
| I_{VS} (per channel) | Quiescent, VINA/B and VINC/D floating | | | | |
| | Enable Full Power State | 46 | 52 | 75 | mA |
| | Enable 90% Power State | 36 | 46 | 67 | mA |
| I_{VS} (per device) | Enable 80% Power State | 32 | 40 | 59 | mA |
| | Disable State | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.3 | mA |
| | Standby State | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | mA |
| Control Input (C0/1, EN1/2) Characteristics | | | | | |
| Internal 50 k Ω pull-down on all control inputs | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | | 1.2 | | 3.6 | V |
| V_{IL} | | -0.3 | | +0.6 | V |
| I_{IH} | | | 60 | 120 | μA |
| I_{IL} | | | 0 | 20 | μA |
| Channel Input (VINA/B, VINC/D) Characteristics | | | | | |
| Input Offset Voltage | | -35 | 0 | +35 | mV |
| Differential Input Impedance | VINA – VINB, VINC – VIND; at 2 MHz | 12 | 15 | 18 | k Ω |

Table 4 - Electrical Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|--|------|------------|------|----------------|
| Channel Output (VOUTA/B, VOUTC/D) Characteristics | | | | | |
| Output Voltage ¹ | | 9.5 | | | V |
| Output Current | R _{Load} = 10 Ω | | 600 | | mA |
| Disabled Output Impedance | Differential | | 1400 | | Ω |
| Channel Dynamic Characteristics | | | | | |
| Voltage Gain | V _{OUT} /V _{IN} at 1 MHz | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | V/V |
| Bandwidth | -3 dB | | 180 | | MHz |
| Input Referred Noise | Differential | | 15 | | nV/√Hz |
| MTPR | P _{Load} = 40 mW 0.5 - 30 MHz 30 - 86 MHz | | -62 -32 | | dBc dBc |
| Enable Time | Between Disable and any Power-up state | | 500 | | ns |
| Disable Time | | | 500 | | ns |
| TSD Temperature | | | 170 | | °C |
| Note 1: Not tested in production, guaranteed by design and device characterization. | | | | | |

Table 4 - Electrical Specifications

Performance Characteristics

The following graphs depict typical device performance using the Basic Test Circuit ([Figure 6](#)).

[Figure 3](#) plots device gain performance versus frequency for Full, 90%, and 80% Power States. Performance is representative of either channel.

[Figure 4](#) plots line driver power to the load with the device operating in the Full Power State and loaded with 40 Ω . Performance is representative of either channel.

[Figure 5](#) plots channel 1 and channel 2 output impedance versus frequency in the disabled state.

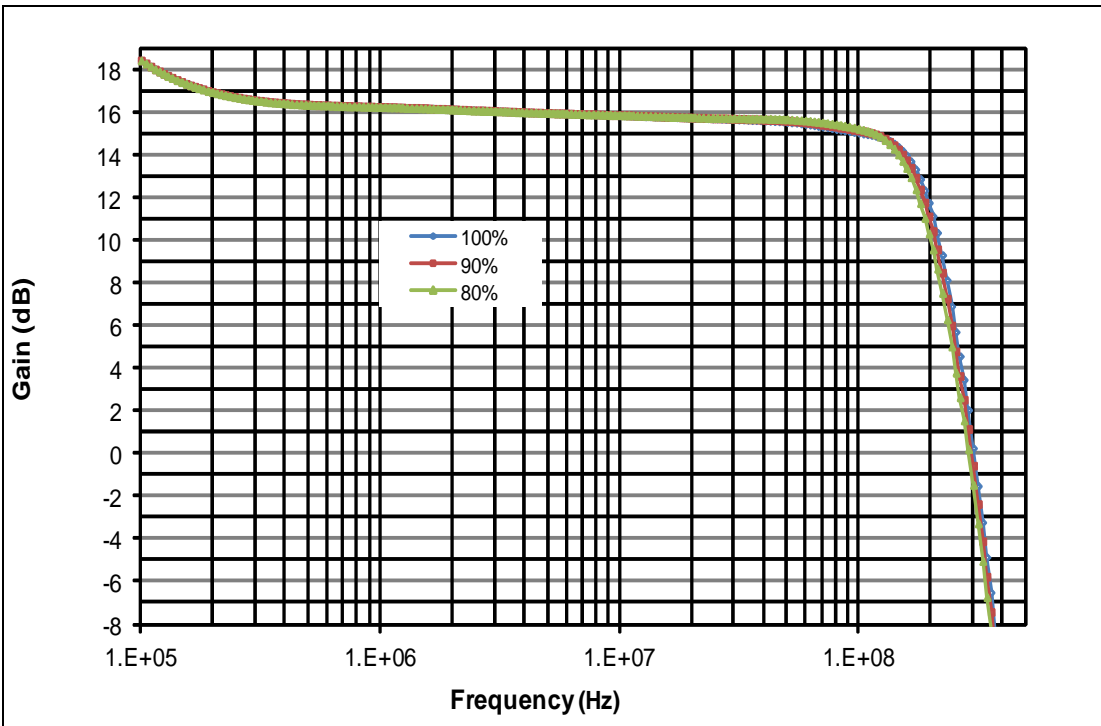


Figure 3 - Differential Gain

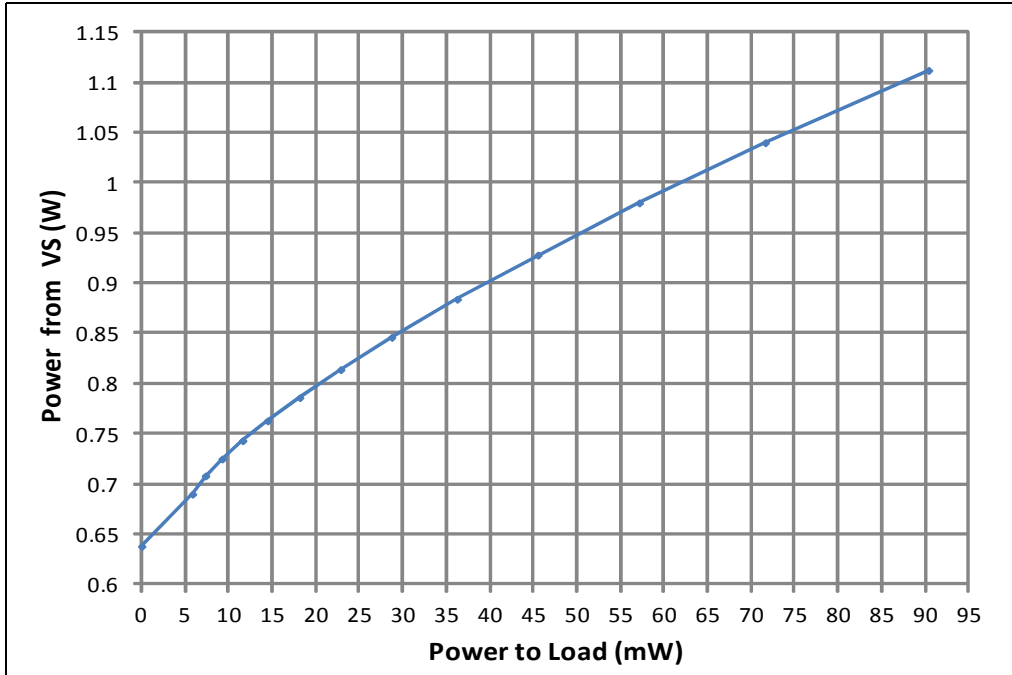


Figure 4 - Supply Power Versus Load Power

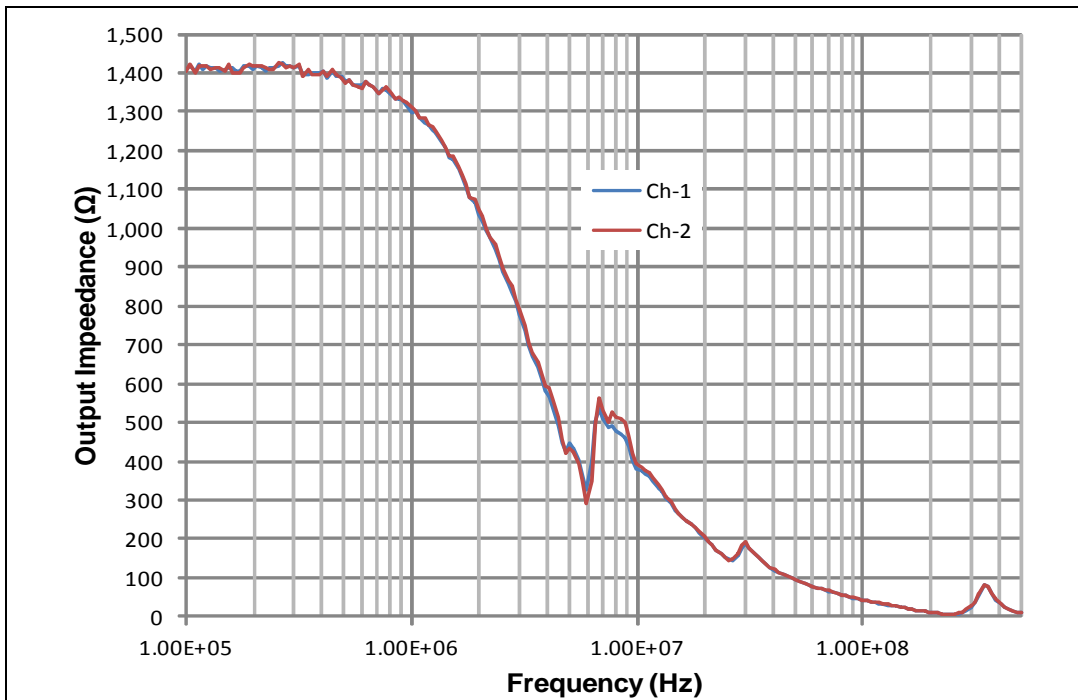


Figure 5 - Disabled Output Impedance

Test Circuit

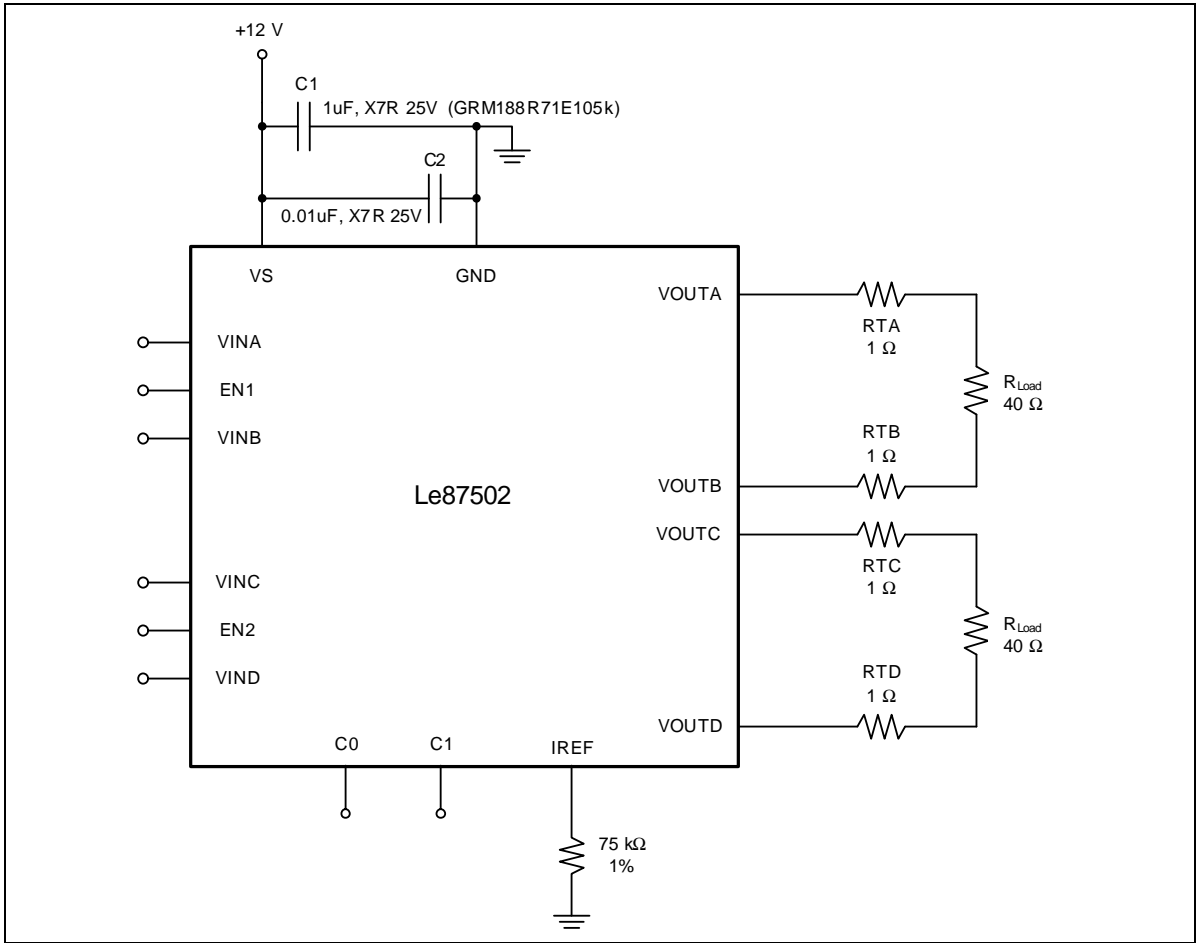


Figure 6 - Basic Test Circuit

Operation States

Operation state control is depicted in [Table 5](#).

For active operation, each channel will either be in Enable state (Power-up mode) or Disable state (Power-down mode). A Standby state (long-term Sleep mode) is also provided.

EN1 and EN2 independently control each channel's power mode:

- EN1 = 0, channel A/B in Power-down mode; EN1 = 1, channel A/B in Power-up mode
- EN2 = 0, channel C/D in Power-down mode; EN2 = 1, channel C/D in Power-up mode

C0 and C1 control state selection and their setting applies to both channels. A setting of C0 = C1 = 0 overrides EN1/2 and places both channels in Standby state.

Standby is the default state when power is initially supplied.

| EN1 or EN2 | C1 | C0 | Device State | Mode |
|------------|----|----|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Enable Full Power | Power-up |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | Enable 90% Power | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | Enable 80% Power | |
| X | 0 | 0 | Standby | Sleep |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | Disable | Power-down |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | | |

Table 5 - Operation State Control

X = Don't care.

Applications

The Le87502 integrates two sets of high-power line driver amplifiers. The amplifiers are designed for low distortion for signals up to 86 MHz.

A typical application interface circuit (for one channel) is shown in [Figure 7](#).

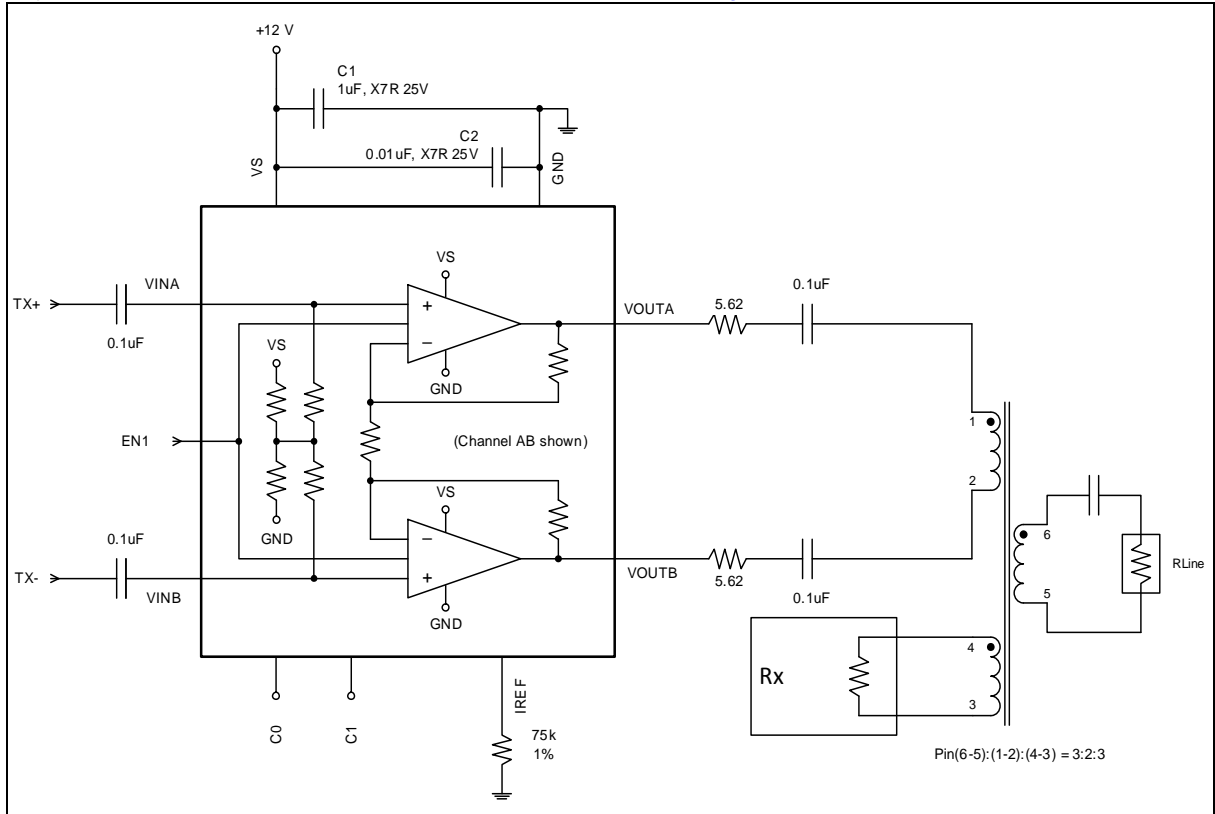


Figure 7 - Typical Application Circuit

The amplifiers have identical positive gain connections with common-mode rejection. Any DC input errors are duplicated and create common-mode rather than differential line errors.

Input Considerations

The driving source impedance should be less than 100 nH to avoid any ringing or oscillation.

Output Driving Considerations

The internal metallization is designed to drive 200 mArms sinusoidal current and there is no current limit mechanism. Driving lines without a series resistor is not recommended.

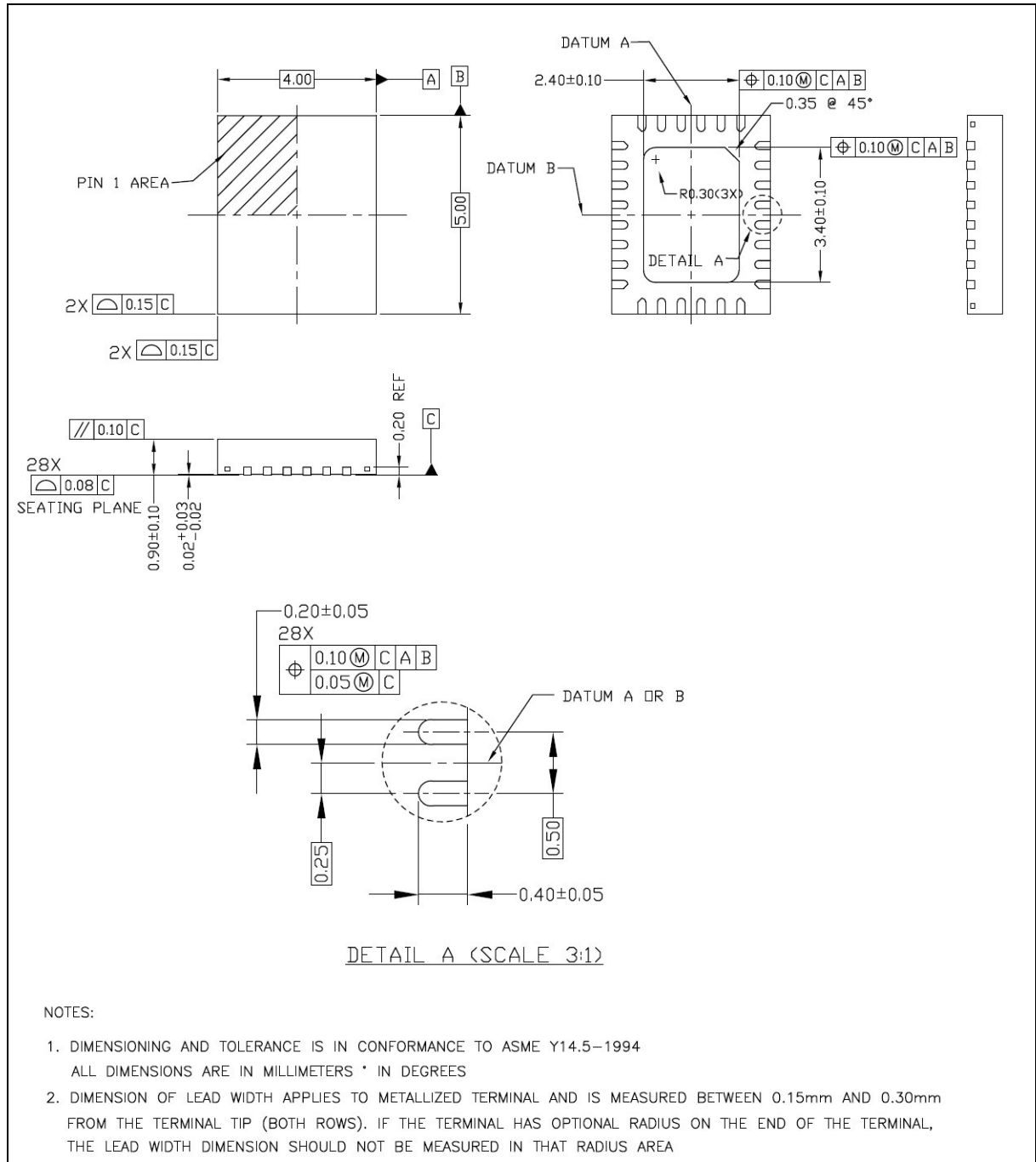
If a DC current path exists between the two outputs, a DC current can flow through the outputs. To avoid DC current flow, the most effective solution is to place DC blocking capacitors in series with the output as shown in [Figure 7](#).

Power Supplies and Component Placement

The power supply should be well bypassed with decoupling placed close to the Le87502.

Physical Dimensions

28-Pin QFN



Note:

Packages may have mold tooling markings on the surface. These markings have no impact on the form, fit or function of the device. Markings will vary with the mold tool used in manufacturing.

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