

FEATURES

- Supports two independent channels of high frequency G.Fast transmission
- Supports VDSL2 and ADSL2+ operation
- Very low power dissipation
 - Class AB operation
- 5 programmable states
 - Independent channel control
- No external gain resistors required
- Operates from a wide range of supply voltages
- Small footprint package
 - 28-pin (4 mm x 5 mm) QFN
- RoHS compliant

APPLICATIONS

- G.Fast Line Driver
- VDSL2 Line Driver
- ADSL2+ CPE Line Driver

DESCRIPTION

The Le87282 is a dual channel differential amplifier designed to drive G.Fast transmission signals as well as higher power VDSL2 and ADSL2+ signals, all with very low power dissipation. The Le87282 contains two pairs of wideband amplifiers designed with Microsemi's HV15 Bipolar SOI process for low power consumption.

The line driver gain is fixed internally. The amplifiers are powered from a single supply.

The device can be programmed to one-of-three preset Bias levels or to impedance controlled Disable or Standby states. Each channel can be controlled independently. The control pins respond to input levels that can be generated with a standard tri-state GPIO.

The Le87282 is available in a 28-pin (4 mm x 5 mm) QFN package with exposed pad for enhanced thermal conductivity.

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Le87282MQC	28-pin QFN Green Package	Tray
Le87282MQCT	28-pin QFN Green Package	Tape and Reel

The green package meets RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Council to minimize the environmental impact of electrical equipment.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

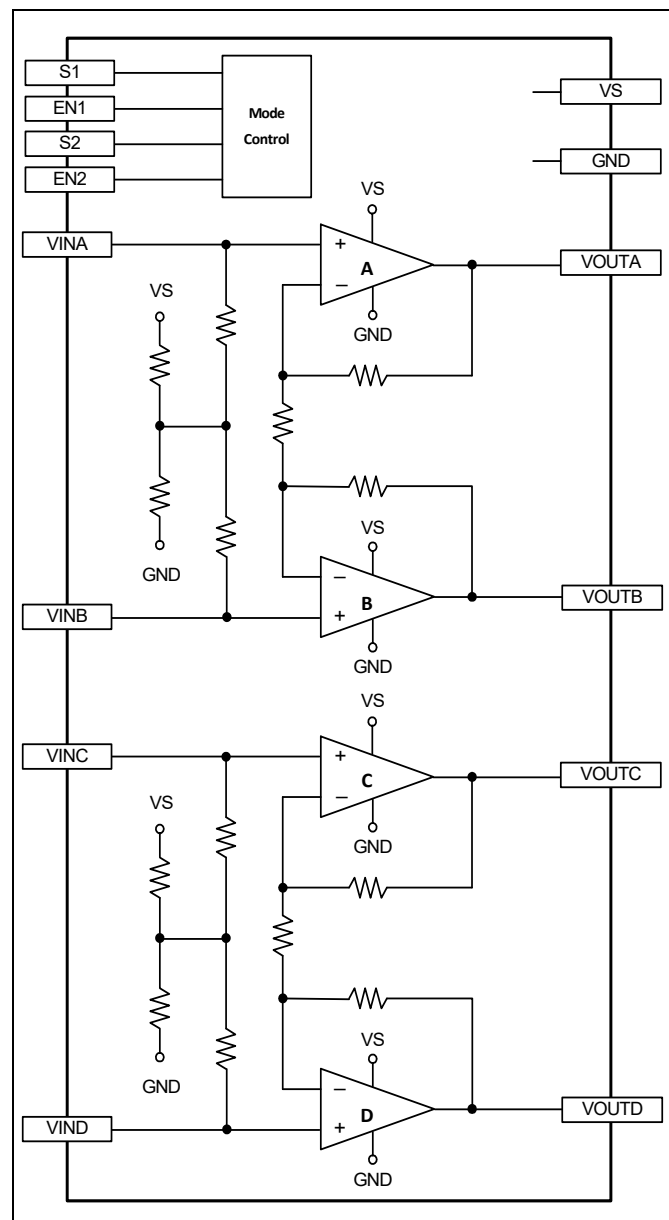
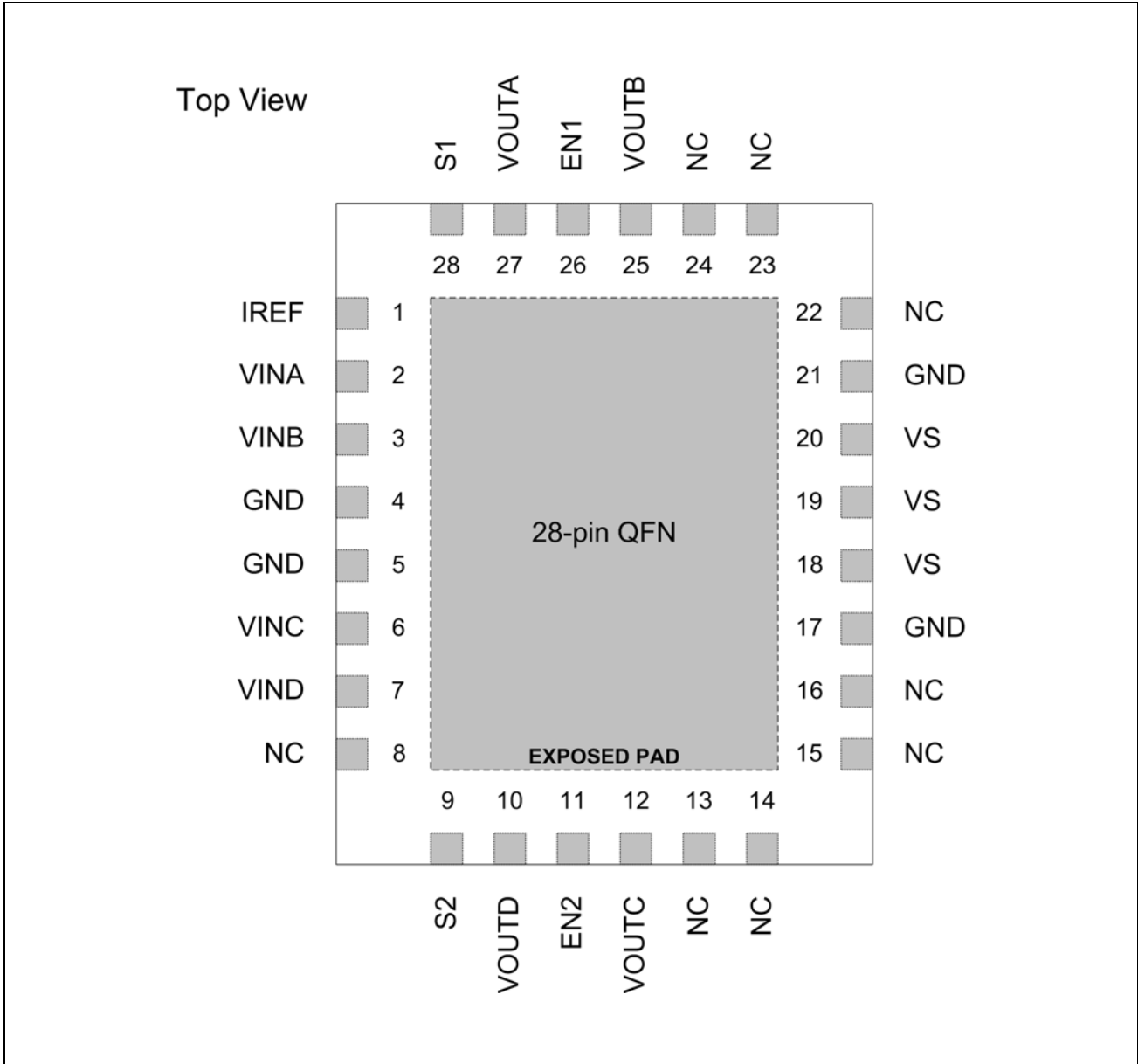


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CONNECTION DIAGRAM



Note:

1. Pin 1 is marked for orientation.
2. The Le87282 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 maybe connected to GND.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin #	Pin Name	Type	Description
1	IREF	Input	Device internal reference current. Connect a resistor (R_{REF}) to GND.
2	VINA	Input	Non-inverting input of amplifier A
3	VINB	Input	Non-inverting input of amplifier B
4	GND	Ground	Reference ground
5	GND		
6	VINC	Input	Non-inverting input of amplifier C
7	VIND	Input	Non-inverting input of amplifier D
8	NC		No internal connection
9	S2	Input	Channel 2 state control
10	VOUSD	Output	Amplifier D output
11	EN2	Input	Enable Channel 2 transmission
12	VOUSC	Output	Amplifier C output
13	NC		No internal connection
14	NC		
15	NC		
16	NC		
17	GND	Ground	Reference ground
18	VS	Power	Power Supply
19	VS		
20	VS		
21	GND	Ground	Reference ground
22	NC		No internal connection
23	NC		
24	NC		
25	VOUSB	Output	Amplifier B output
26	EN1	Input	Enable Channel 1 transmission
27	VOUSA	Output	Amplifier A output
28	S1	Input	Channel 1 state control
	Exposed pad		Electrically isolated thermal conduction pad, can be grounded

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	$-65 \leq T_A \leq +150^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature (Note 1)	$-40 \leq T_j \leq +150^\circ\text{C}$
VS with respect to GND	-0.3 V to +16 V
Control inputs with respect to GND	-0.3 V to 4 V
Continuous Driver Output Current	100 mA
Maximum device power dissipation, continuous ⁽²⁾ - $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$, P_D	1.7 W
Junction to ambient thermal resistance ^(2,3) , θ_{JA}	36.0 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction to board thermal resistance ⁽²⁾ , θ_{JB}	18.3 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction to case bottom (exposed pad) thermal resistance, θ_{JC} (BOTTOM)	8.9 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction-to-top characterization parameter ⁽²⁾ , ψ_{JT}	1.2 $^\circ\text{C/W}$
ESD Immunity (Human Body Model)	JESD22 Class 2 compliant
ESD Immunity (Charge Device Model)	JESD22 Class IV compliant

Notes:

1. Continuous operation above 145°C junction temperature may degrade device reliability.
2. See [Thermal Resistance](#).
3. No air flow.

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 Table 4 for recommended peak soldering temperature and Table 5-2 for the recommended solder reflow temperature profile.

OPERATING RANGES

Microsemi guarantees the performance of this device over the industrial (-40°C to 85°C) temperature range by conducting electrical characterization over each range and by conducting a production test with single insertion coupled with periodic sampling. These characterization and test procedures comply with the Telcordia GR-357-CORE Generic Requirements for Assuring the Reliability of Components Used in Telecommunications Equipment.

Ambient temperature	T_A	-40°C to +85°C
Power Supply	VS with respect to GND: Typical usage	+8 V to +15 V, +12 V \pm 5%

DEVICE SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Conditions: As shown in the basic test circuit (Figure 1) with $V_S = +12\text{ V}$, $R_{REF} = 75\text{ k}\Omega$, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Min/Max Parameters: $T_A = -40\text{ to }+85^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 1. Electrical Specifications

Symbol	Parameter Description	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
Supply Characteristics							
P_{VS}	Supply Power (per channel)	Transmission, $P_{LINE} = 4\text{ dBm}$		470	600	mW	
		Receive period, Disable state		175	250	mW	
I_{VS}	Supply Current (per channel)	Standby State		1	1.5	mA	
Control Input (S1, S2, EN1, EN2) Specifications							
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0	3.3	3.6	V	
V_{IM}	Input Middle Voltage			1.5		V	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		-0.3	0	0.8	V	
	Enable Time			500		ns	
	Disable Time	Disable state		500		ns	
Amplifier Characteristics							
	Differential Gain	V_{OUT}/V_{IN}	18.3	18.8	19.1	dB	
	Gain Flatness	2 – 106 MHz	-1.5		1	dB	1
V_O	Output Voltage			10		V	
I_O	Output Current		150			mA	1
Z_I	Input Impedance	Differential	13	15	18	k Ω	
Z_O	Output Impedance	Disable state		60		Ω	
Amplifier Dynamic Characteristics							
Noise	Input Referred Noise	2 - 106 MHz		9	15	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	1
TSD	Thermal Shutdown Temperature			170		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Notes: 1. Not tested in production. Guaranteed by characterization and design.							

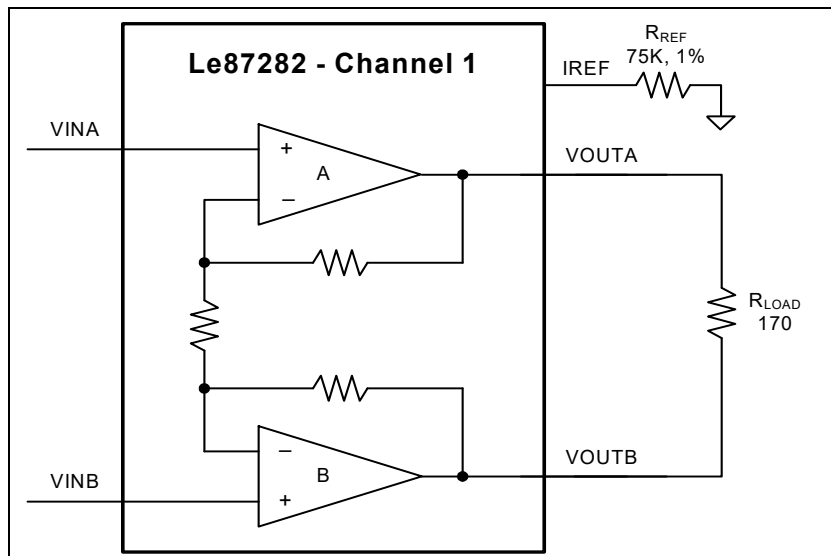


Figure 1. Basic Test Circuit - Channel 1 Shown

STATE CONTROL

S1, EN1 and S2, EN2 pins are used as combinatorial logic inputs to control the line driver operating states. [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#) show the programmable states for each channel.

S1, EN1 and S2, EN2 are tri-state inputs that accept three operating levels. These pins have internal resistors tied to +1.5 V which force a middle logic input level when the control to these pins is tri-stated.

Table 2. Channel 1 Control Matrix

S1	EN1	State	Application
X	0	Disable	
X	Open	Standby	
0	1	Enable Low Bias	ADSL2+
Open	1	Enable Medium Bias	VDSL2
1	1	Enable Full Bias	G.Fast

Table 3. Channel 2 Control Matrix

S2	EN2	State	Application
X	0	Disable	
X	Open	Standby	
0	1	Enable Low Bias	ADSL2+
Open	1	Enable Medium Bias	VDSL2
1	1	Enable Full Bias	G.Fast

Disable State: Amplifier output = $V_S/2$. The Disable state should be used during the receive period. The device presents a controlled low impedance to the line during this state.

Standby State: Amplifier bias current removed. This is the lowest power state. Amplifier output is high impedance. Gain-setting feedback resistors are still connected across amplifier output pins, creating 1300 ohm differential impedance at pins.

Bias States: Line Driver is active for transmission. States are different only in the amount of bias current to the amplifiers, and therefore power consumption. There is a trade-off between bias current and bandwidth.

APPLICATIONS

The Le87282 integrates two sets of high-power line driver amplifiers that can be connected for half-duplex differential line transmissions. The amplifiers are designed to be used with signals up to 106 MHz with low signal distortion.

The Le87282 can be used for G.Fast applications as illustrated in [Figure 2](#), or it can be used for VDSL2 or ADSL2+ applications. For VDSL2 or ADSL2+ applications, the output resistor values need to be reduced in order to achieve the desired load power of these applications.

[Figure 2](#) shows a G.Fast application circuit with amplifiers A and B in transmission and amplifiers C and D in the receive period (Disable state). Amplifiers C and D drive 0 ohms in the Disable state.

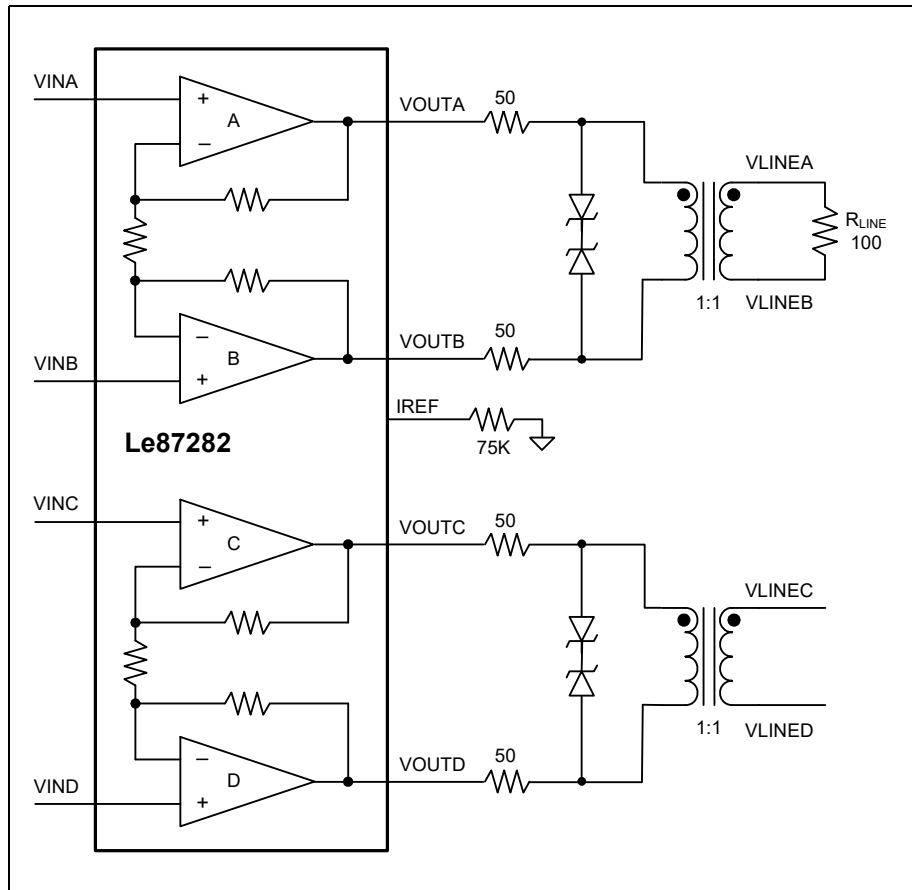


Figure 2. Typical G.Fast Application Circuit

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 carry up to about 100 mA of steady DC current and there is no current limit mechanism. The device does feature integrated thermal shutdown protection however with hysteresis. Driving lines with no series resistor is not recommended.

Power Supplies and Component Placement

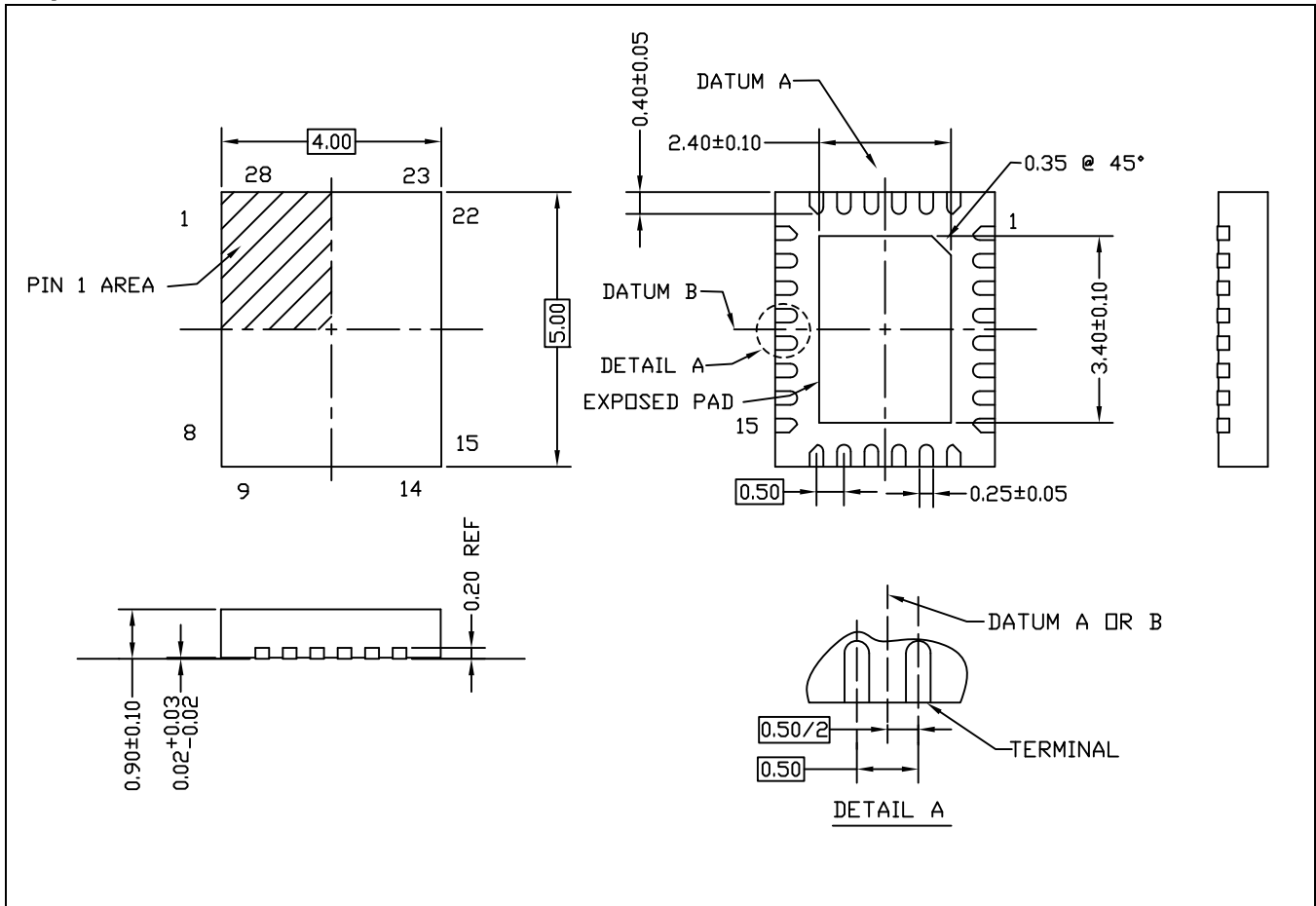
The power supplies should be well bypassed close to the Le87282 device. A 2.2 μ F tantalum capacitor and a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor for the VS supply is recommended.

Line Driver Protection

High voltage transients such as lightning can appear on the telephone lines. Transient protection devices should be used to absorb the transient energy and clamp the transient voltages. The series output termination resistors limit the current going into the line driver and internal clamps. The protection scheme depends on the type of data transformer used and the line protection components used in the front of the data transformer.

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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