

FEATURES

Single-Supply Operation: 7 V to 16 V
Dual-Supply Operation: ± 3.5 V to ± 8 V
Supply Current: 13 mA Max
Upper/Lower Buffers Swing to V_{DD} /GND
Continuous Output Current: 10 mA
VCOM Peak Output Current: 250 mA
Offset Voltage: 15 mV Max
Slew Rate: 6 V/ μ s
Fast Settling Time with Large C-Load

APPLICATIONS

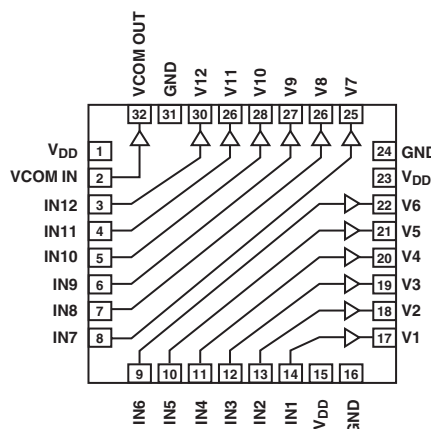
TFT LCD Panels

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADD8701 is a low cost, 12-channel buffer amplifier and VCOM driver that operates from a single supply. The part is designed for high resolution TFT LCD panels, and is built on an advanced, high voltage, CBCMOS process.

The buffers have high slew rate, 10 mA continuous output current, and high capacitive load drive capability. The VCOM buffer has increased drive of 35 mA and can drive large capacitive loads. The ADD8701 offers wide supply range and offset voltages below 15 mV.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



The ADD8701 is specified over the -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range and is available in a 32-lead lead frame chip scale package (LFCSP).

All inputs and outputs incorporate internal ESD protection circuits.

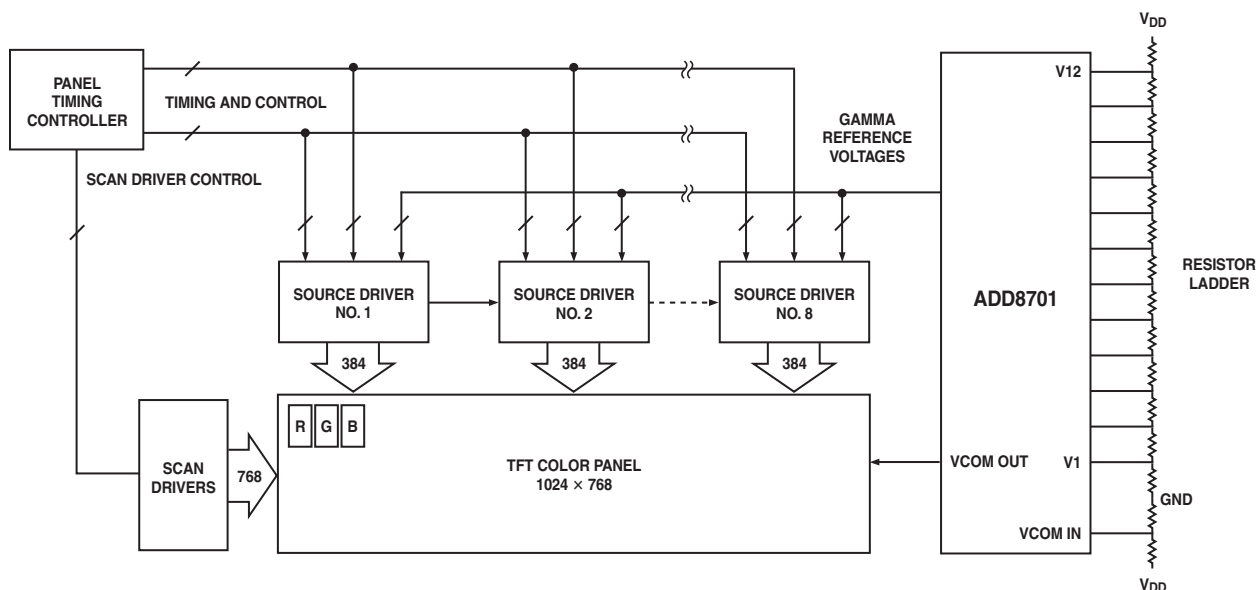


Figure 1. Typical SVGA TFT-LCD Application

REV. 0

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ADD8701—SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 16 V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Offset Voltage	V _{OS}			4	15	mV
Offset Voltage Drift	ΔV _{OS} /ΔT	−40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C		5		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I _B	−40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C		0.5	1.1	μA
Input Voltage Range			−0.5		1.5	μA
Input Impedance	Z _{IN}			400	V _{DD} + 0.5	V
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}			1		kΩ
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Voltage High (V11, V12)	V _{OUT}	I _L = 100 μA V _{DD} = 16 V, I _L = 5 mA −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C	15.85	15.995		V
		V _{DD} = 7 V, I _L = 5 mA −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C	15.75	15.9		V
			6.75	6.85		V
			6.65			V
Output Swing (V3 to V10)	V _{OUT}	I _L = 5 mA, V _{DD} = 16 V		14.6		V
Output Swing (V3 to V10)	V _{OUT}	I _L = 5 mA, V _{DD} = 7 V		5.6		V
Output Voltage Low (V1, V2)	V _{OUT}	I _L = 100 μA V _{DD} = 16 V, I _L = 5 mA −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C		5		mV
		V _{DD} = 7 V, I _L = 5 mA −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C		85	150	mV
					250	mV
				140	300	mV
					400	mV
Continuous Output Current	I _{OUT}		10			mA
Peak Output Current	I _{PK}	V _{DD} = 16 V	150			mA
VCOM CHARACTERISTICS						
Continuous Output Current	I _{OUT}			35		mA
Peak Output Current	I _{PK}	V _{DD} = 16 V		250		mA
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS						
Gain	A _{VCL}	R _L = 2 kΩ −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C	0.995	0.9985	1.005	V/V
Gain Linearity	NL	R _L = 10 kΩ V _O = 0.5 to (V _{DD} − 0.5 V)	0.995	0.9980	1.005	V/V
				0.01		%
SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS						
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}		7		16	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V _{DD} = 6 V to 17 V −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C	70	90		dB
Supply Current	I _{SYS}	No Load −40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C		10	13	mA
					15	mA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Slew Rate	SR	R _L = 10 kΩ, C _L = 200 pF	4	6		V/μs
Bandwidth	BW	−3 dB, R _L = 10 kΩ, C _L = 200 pF		4.5		MHz
Settling Time to 0.1% (Buffers)	t _S	1 V, R _L = 10 kΩ, C _L = 200 pF		1.1		μs
Settling Time to 0.1% (VCOM)	t _S	1 V, R _L = 10 kΩ, C _L = 200 pF		0.7		μs
Phase Margin	fo	R _L = 10 kΩ, C _L = 200 pF		55		Degrees
Channel Separation				75		dB
NOISE PERFORMANCE						
Voltage Noise Density	e _n	f = 1 kHz		26		nV/√Hz
	e _n	f = 10 kHz		25		nV/√Hz
Current Noise Density	i _n	f = 10 kHz		0.8		pA/√Hz

Specifications subject to change without notice.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	18 V
Input Voltage	-0.5 V to $V_{DD} + 0.5$ V
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Range (Soldering, 60 sec)	300°C
ESD Tolerance (HBM)	$\pm 1,000$ V

*Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Package Type	θ_{JA}^1	Ψ_{JB}^2	Unit
32-Lead LFCSP (CP)	35	13	°C/W

NOTES

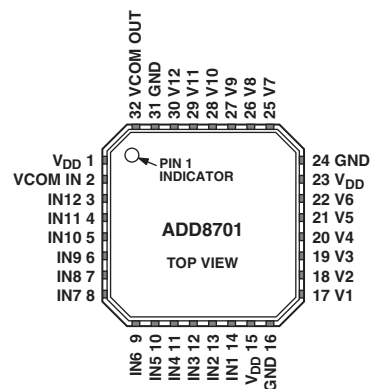
¹ θ_{JA} is specified for worst-case conditions, i.e., θ_{JA} is specified for device soldered in circuit board for surface-mount packages.

² Ψ_{JB} is applied for calculating the junction temperature by reference to the board temperature.

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADD8701ACP	-40°C to +85°C	32-Lead LFCSP	CP-32

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

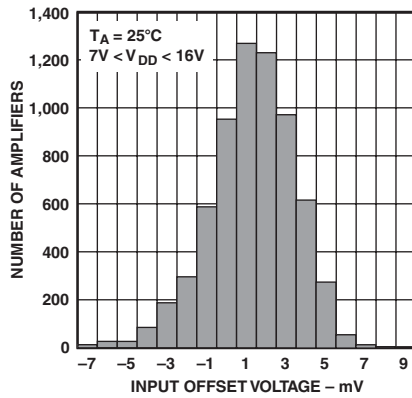
Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1, 15, 23	V_{DD}	Power (+)
2	VCOM IN	VCOM Buffer Input
3-14	IN12-IN1	Gamma Buffer Inputs
16, 24, 31	GND	Power (-)
17-22, 25-30	V1-V12	Gamma Buffer Outputs
32	VCOM OUT	VCOM Buffer Output

CAUTION

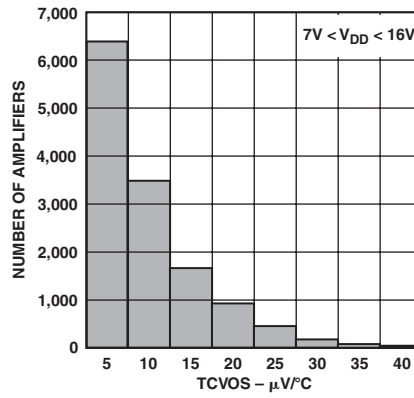
ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the ADD8701 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



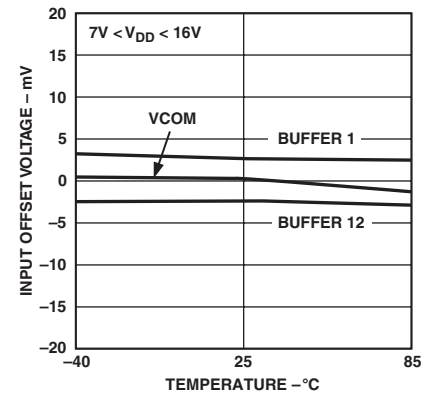
ADD8701—Typical Performance Characteristics



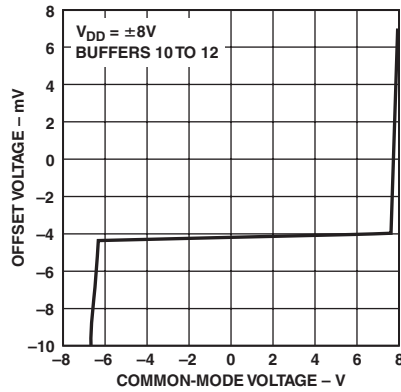
TPC 1. Input Offset Voltage Distribution



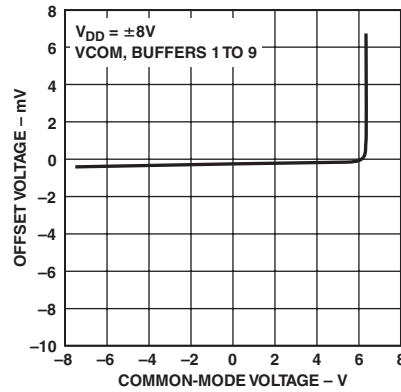
TPC 2. TCVOS Distribution



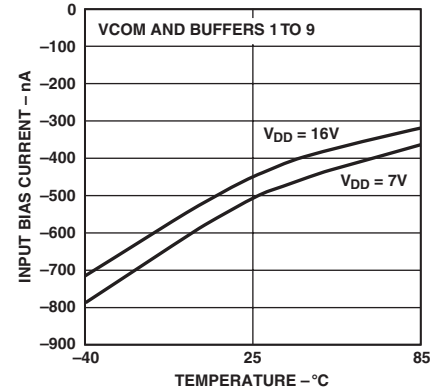
TPC 3. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature



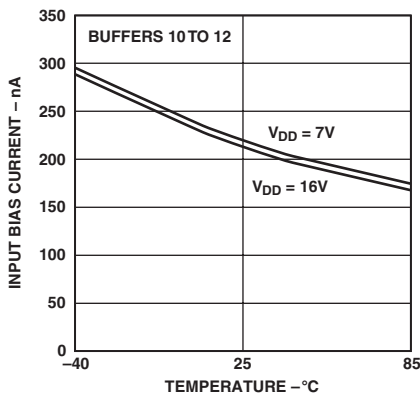
TPC 4. Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage



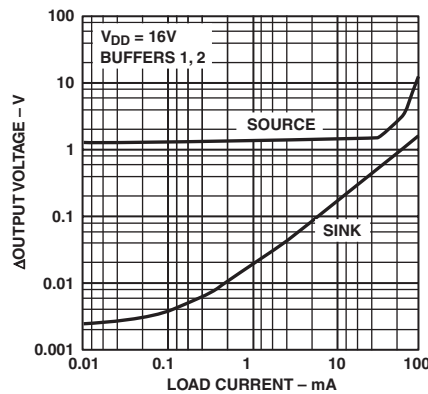
TPC 5. Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage



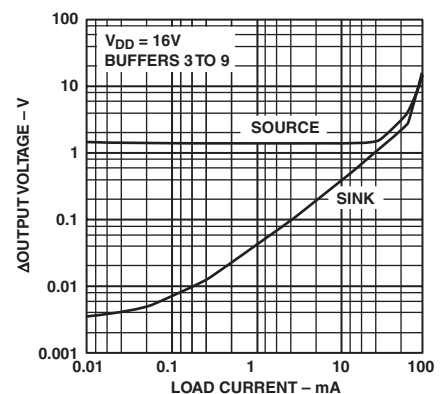
TPC 6. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature



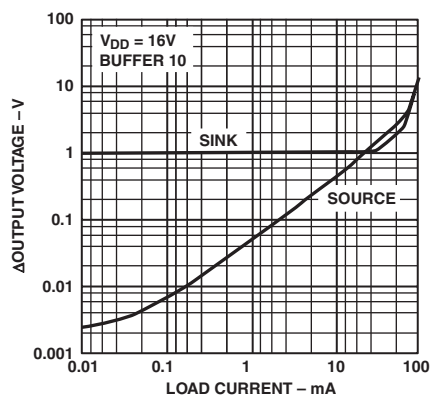
TPC 7. Input Bias Current vs. Temperature



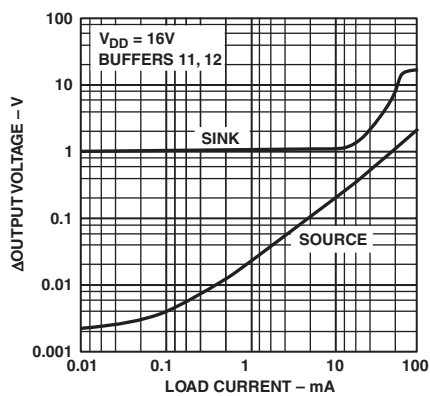
TPC 8. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current



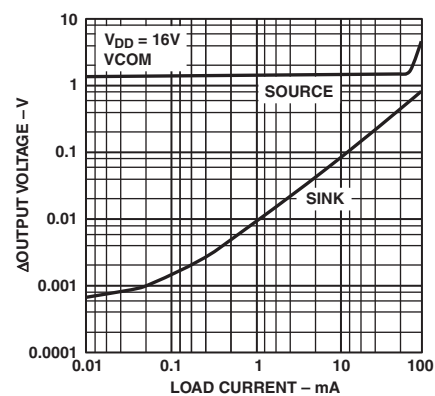
TPC 9. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current



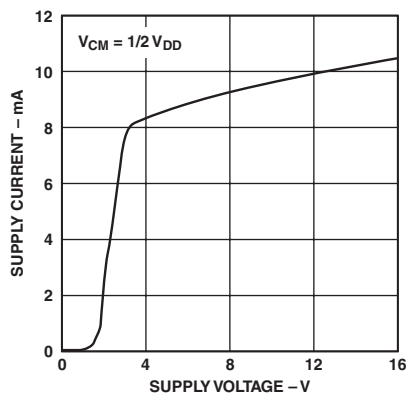
TPC 10. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current



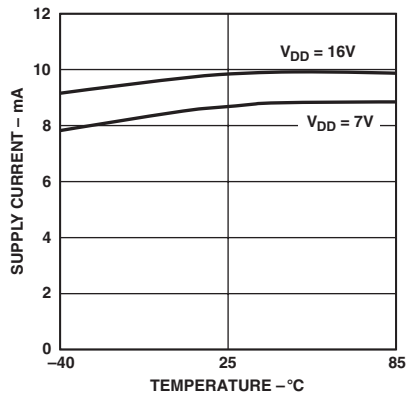
TPC 11. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current



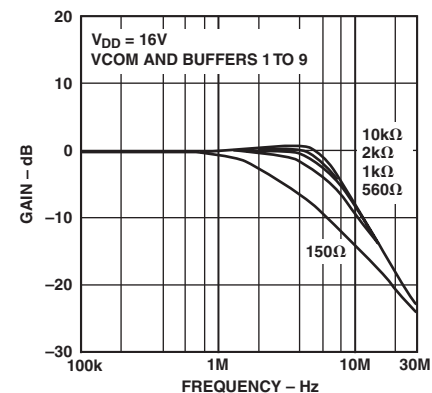
TPC 12. Output Voltage to Supply Rail vs. Load Current



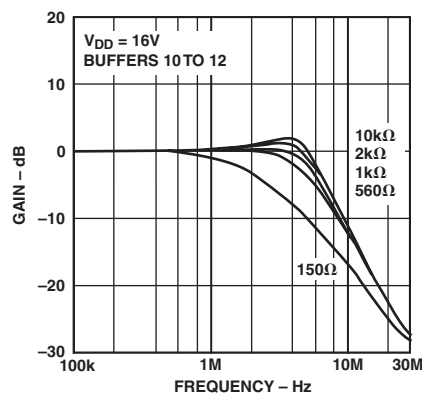
TPC 13. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



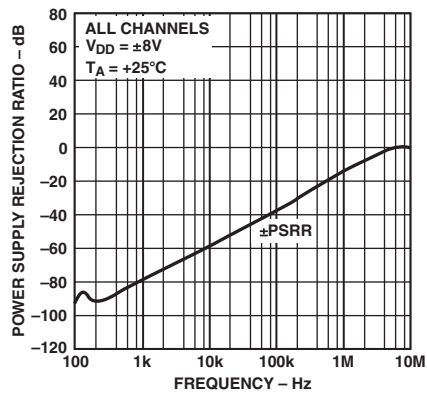
TPC 14. Supply Current vs. Temperature



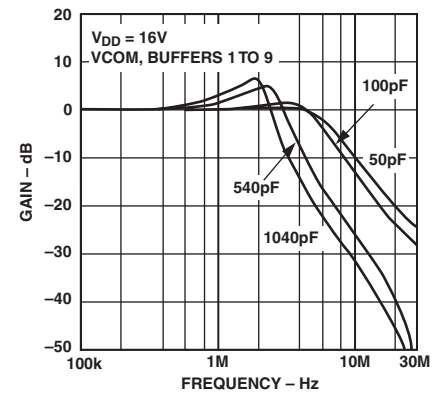
TPC 15. Frequency Response vs. Resistive Loading



TPC 16. Frequency Response vs. Resistive Loading

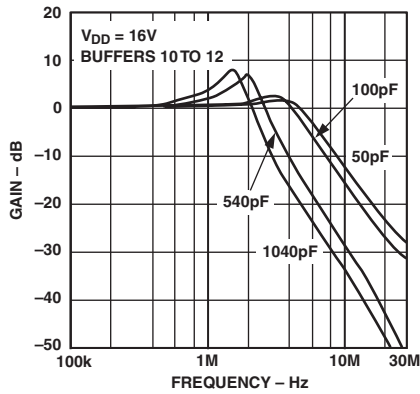


TPC 17. Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

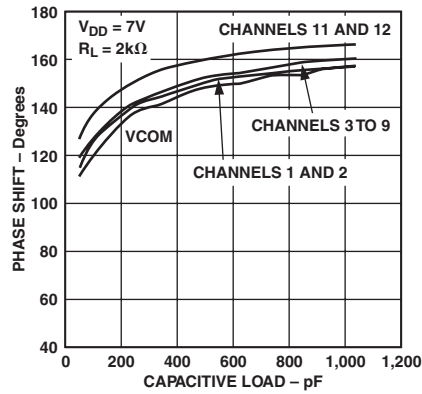


TPC 18. Frequency Response vs. Capacitive Loading

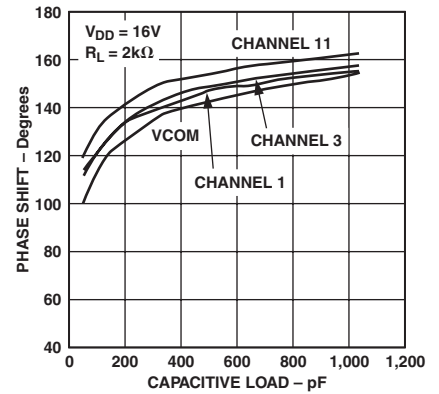
ADD8701



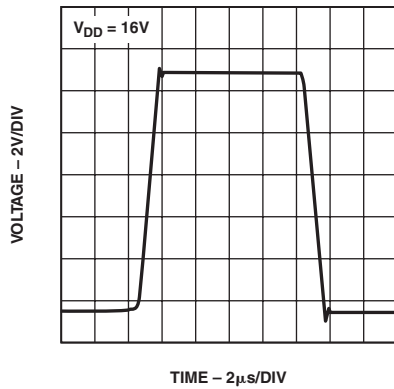
TPC 19. Frequency Response vs. Capacitive Loading



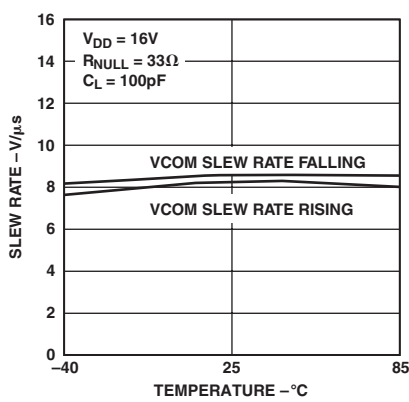
TPC 20. Input-Output Phase Shift vs. Capacitive Load



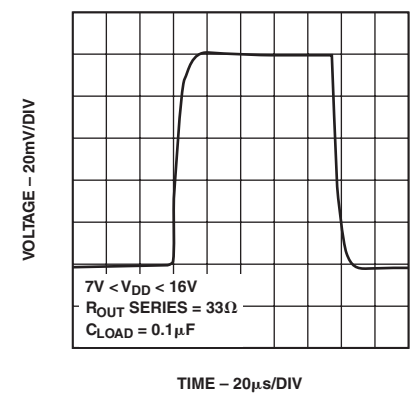
TPC 21. Input-Output Phase Shift vs. Capacitive Load



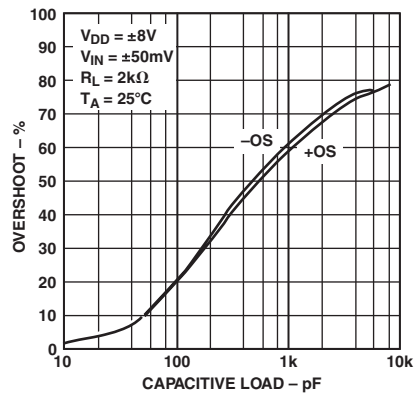
TPC 22. Large-Signal Transient Response



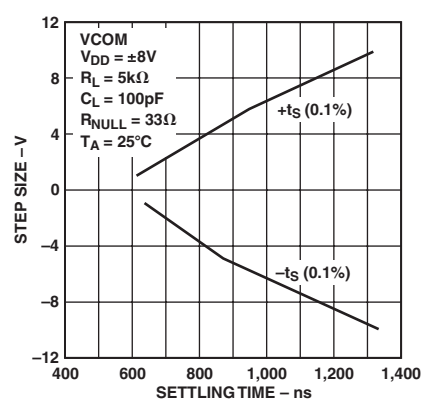
TPC 23. Slew Rate vs. Temperature



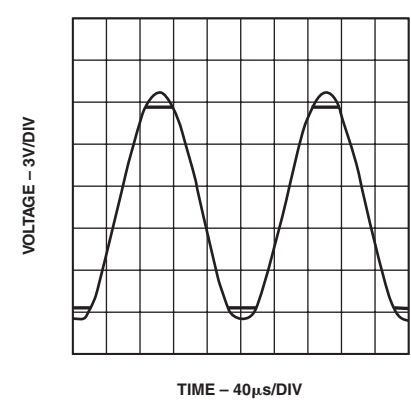
TPC 24. Small Signal Transient Response



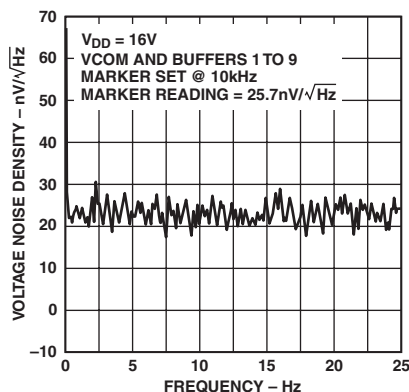
TPC 25. Small-Signal Overshoot vs. Capacitive Load



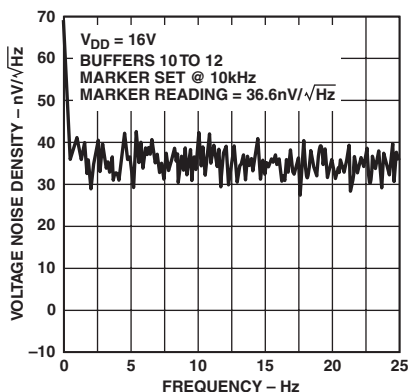
TPC 26. Settling Time vs. Step Size



TPC 27. No Phase Reversal



TPC 28. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency



TPC 29. Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

APPLICATIONS

LCD Gamma Reference Buffers

In high resolution TFT-LCD displays, gamma correction must be performed to correct the nonlinearity in the LCD panel's transmission characteristics. A typical TFT-LCD panel consisting of 256 grayscale levels takes an 8-bit digital word to select an appropriate gamma reference voltage. An 8-bit source driver may use 12 analog voltages that match the characteristic gamma curve for optimum panel picture quality. The ADD8701 is specifically designed to generate analog reference voltages to meet the gamma characteristics of an LCD panel used by the source driver. The gamma reference buffers offer 10 mA drive capability.

The ADD8701 is designed to meet the rail-to-rail capability needed by the application and yet offers a low cost-per-channel solution. The design maximizes the die area by offering channels to swing to the positive and negative rails. It is imperative that the channels swinging close to the supply rail be used for the positive gamma references and that the channels swinging close to GND be used for the negative gamma references. See Figure 2 for an example of the application circuit.

LCD VCOM Buffer

The output of the VCOM buffer is designed to control the voltage on the back plate of the LCD display. The buffer must be capable of sinking and sourcing capacitive pulse current. The amplifier stability is designed for high load capacitance. A high quality ceramic capacitor is recommended to supply short duration current pulses at the output. The VCOM buffer of the ADD8701 can handle up to 35 mA of continuous output current and can drive up to 1,000 nF of pure capacitive load.

Unused Buffers

Inputs of any unused buffer should be tied to the ground plane.

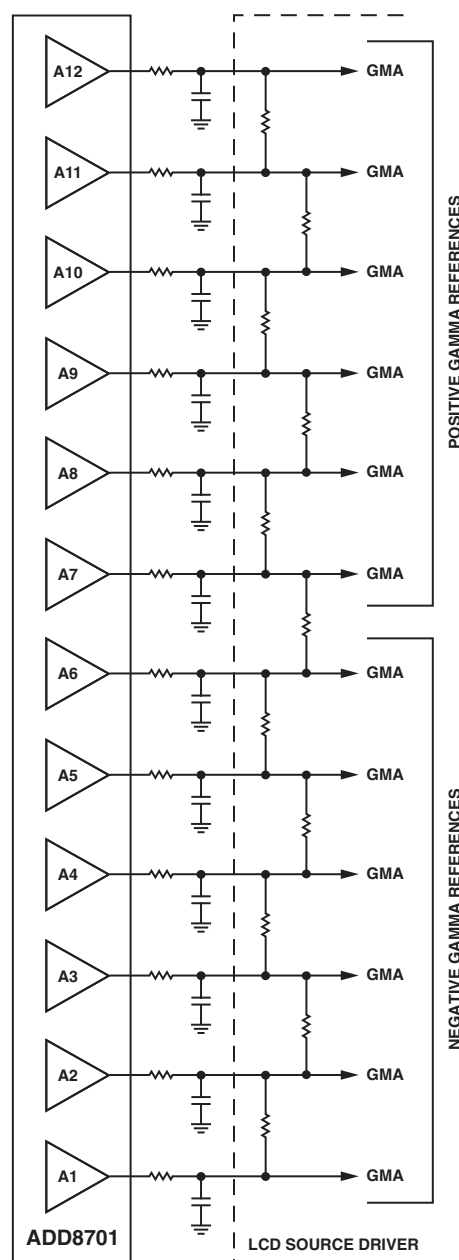
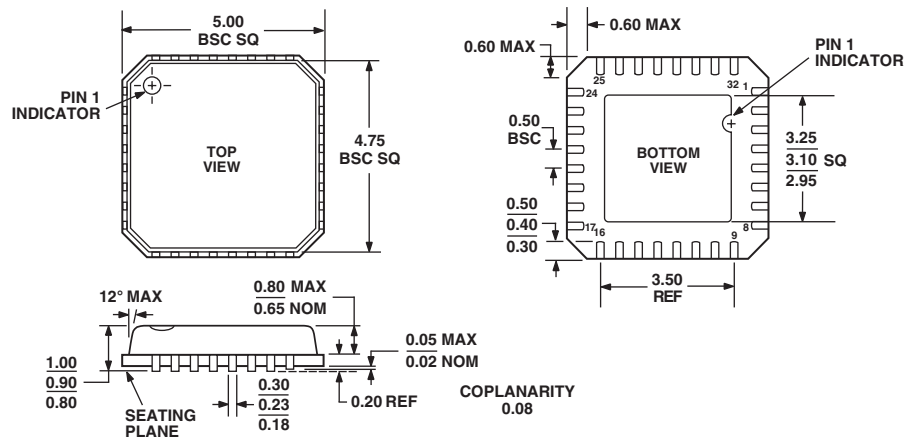


Figure 2. Application Circuit

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
(CP-32)

Dimensions shown in millimeters



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-VHHD-2

C03599-0-4/03(0)