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Wideband, Closed-Loop Monolithic Buffer Amplifier



ational Semiconductor

# CLC110 Wideband, Closed-Loop Monolithic Buffer Amplifier

## **General Description**

Using a unique closed-loop design, the CLC110 buffer offers a high-fidelity, high-performance alternative to conventional openloop buffers. For example, the – 3dB bandwidth is 730MHz ( $0.5V_{pp}$ ) and the settling time to 0.2% is typically only 5ns. Yet all this is achieved while maintaining excellent signal fidelity as demonstrated by the – 65dBc harmonic distortion at 20MHz – a value unmatched by any high-speed buffer.

The CLC110 is an ideal choice for a wide variety of applications. With its speed and accuracy, the CLC110 offers designers the benefit of buffering signals which might otherwise go unbuffered due to performance penalties imposed by conventional buffers. For example, the CLC110 is well suited for use within closed-loop systems such as amplifier or phase locked loop systems; with its 400ps rise time, its effect on loop dynamics is usually negligible.

Ultra-fast flash A/D converter systems can also benefit from the speed of the CLC110. And, since most flash A/D's have capacitive inputs, the CLC110's dynamic performance has been characterized for various loads. In addition, the amplifier specifications are for a  $100\Omega$  load.

The CLC110 is available in several versions to meet a variety of requirements. A three-letter suffix determines the version:

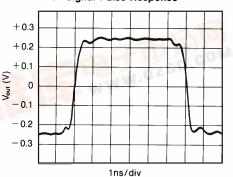
CLC110AJP -40°C to +85°C 8-pin plastic DIP CLC110AJE -40°C to +85°C 8-pin plastic SOIC DESC SMD number: 5962-89975

### **Features**

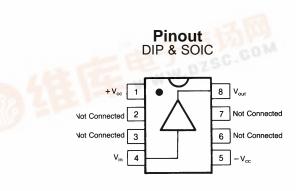
- Closed-loop, unity-gain operation
- -3dB bandwidths of 730MHz (0.5V<sub>pp</sub>)
- 0.2% settling in 5ns
- Low power, 150mW
- Low distortion, -65dBc at 20MHz

## **Applications**

- Ultra-fast flash A/D conversion
- Line driving
- High-speed communications
- Impedance transformation
- Power buffers
- IF processors



Small Signal Pulse Response



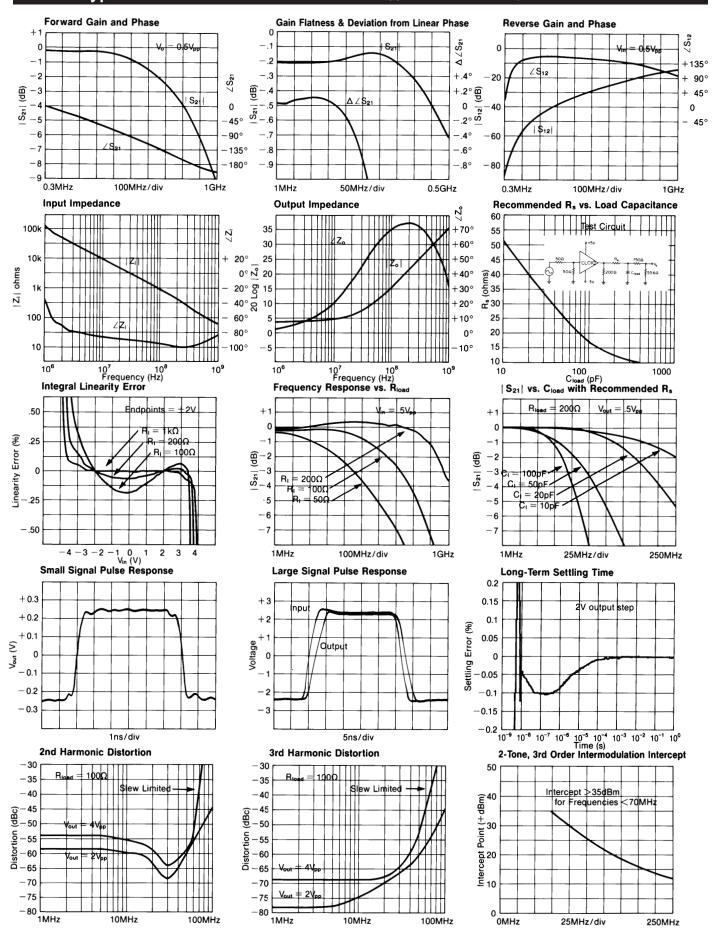


CLC110 Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{cc} = \pm 5V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $R_s = 50\Omega$ ; unless specified)							
PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	TYP	MIN AND MAX RATINGS		UNITS	SYMBOL	
Ambient Temperature	CLC110AJ	+25°C	-40°C	+25°C	+85°C		
FREQUENCY DOMAIN PE - 3dB bandwidth	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{RFORMANCE}^{1} \\ V_{out} < 0.5 V_{pp} \\ V_{out} < 5 V_{pp} \end{array}$	730 90	>400 >50	>400 >55	>300 >50	MHz MHz	SSBW LSBW
gain flatness peaking rolloff group delay linear phase deviation	$V_{out} < 0.5V_{pp}$ DC to 200MHz DC to 200MHz DC to 200MHz DC to 200MHz DC to 200MHz	0 0 0.75 0.7	<0.8 <1.0 <1.0 <1.5	<0.5 <0.8 <1.0 <1.5	<0.6 <1.2 <1.2 <2.0	dB dB ns ∘	GFPH GFRH GD LPD
TIME DOMAIN PERFORMANCE <sup>1</sup> rise and fall time 0.5V step		0.4	<1.0	<1.0	<1.4	ns	TRS
(input signal rise/fall overshoot	0.5V step	0	<15	<10	<15	%	OS
(input signal rise/fall rise and fall time (input signal rise/fall	5V step	4.5	<8.5	<7.5	<8.5	ns	TRL
settling time to $\pm 0.2\%$ slew rate	2V step	5 800	<10 >450	<10 >500	<10 >450	ns V/ <i>µ</i> s	TSP SR
DISTORTION AND NOISE PERFORMANCE 2nd harmonic distortion							
	2V <sub>pp</sub> , 20MHz 2V <sub>pp</sub> , 50MHz	-65 -60	<-48 <-48	<-55 <-55	<-55 <-55	dBc dBc	HD2 HHD2
3rd harmonic distortion	2V <sub>pp</sub> , 20MHz 2V <sub>pp</sub> , 50MHz	-65 -60	<-55 <-50	<-55 <-50	<-55 <-45	dBc dBc	HD3 HHD3
equivalent input noise noise floor integrated noise	> 1MHz 1MHz to 200MHz	-158 40	<-155 <57	<-155 <57	<154 <63	dBm(1Hz) μV	SNF INV
STATIC, DC PERFORMANCE   small signal gain into 100Ω load   integral endpoint linearity ±2V full scale   * output offset voltage   average temperature coefficient   * input bias current   average temperature coefficient   power supply rejection ratio   * supply current no load		0.97 0.2 2 20 20 200 50 15	>0.95 <0.8 <16 <100 <100 <700 >45 <20	>0.96 <0.4 <8.0  <50  >45 <20	>0.95 <0.3 <13 <50 <50 <300 >45 <20	V/V %FS mV μV/°C μA nA/°C dB mA	GA ILIN VIO DVIO IBN DIBN PSRR ICC
MISCELLANEOUS PERFO input resistance capacitance output impedance output voltage range output current	at DC 100Ω load	160 1.6 2 ±4 ±70	$>50 <2.5 <3.5 >\pm 3.0 >\pm 45$	>100 <2.2 <3.0 >±3.2 >±50	>200 <2.5 <3.5 >±3.2 >±50	kΩ pF Ω V mA	RIN CIN RO VO IO

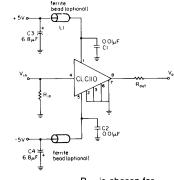
Min/max ratings are based on product characterization and simulation. Individual parameters are tested as noted. Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

Absolute Maximum Ratings			Miscellaneous Ratings				
V <sub>cc</sub> I <sub>out</sub> output is short circuit protected to ground, but, maximum reliability will be obtained if I <sub>out</sub> does not exceed input voltage junction temperature operating temperature range		Notes: *	AJ note 1: Pac	100% tested at +25°C. AC performance is very dependent on layout. Specifications apply only in a 50Ω microstrip environment.			
AI: storage temperature range lead solder duration (+300°C)	– 40°C to +85°C –65°C to +150°C 10 sec	Plasti	c <b>kage</b> c (AJP) ce Mount	θJC   θJA     65°C/W   115°C/W     t (AJE)   55°C/W   125°C/W			

# **Reliability Information**



# CLC110 Typical Performance Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = \pm 5V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $R_s = 50\Omega$ ; unless specified)



 $R_{out}$  is chosen for desired output impedance. (CLC110  $R_{out} = 2\Omega$ )

Figure 1: recommended circuit and evaluation board schematic

#### Operation

The CLC110 is based upon a unique, patented closed-loop design, which provides the accuracy characteristics of a closed-loop amplifier, yet also has unmatched dynamic performance.

#### Printed Circuit Layout and Supply Bypassing

As with any high-frequency device, a good PCB layout is required for optimum performance. This is especially important for a device as fast as the CLC110, which has a typical bandwidth of 730MHz.

To minimize capacitive feedthrough, the pins not connected internally (pins 2, 3, 6, and 7) should be connected to the ground plane. Input and output traces should be laid out as transmission lines with the appropriate termination resistors very near the CLC110. On a 0.065 inch epoxy PCB material, a 50 $\Omega$  transmission line (commonly called stripline) can be constructed by using a trace width of 0.1" over a complete ground plane.

Figure 1 shows recommended power supply bypassing. The ferrite beads are optional and are recommended only where additional isolation is needed from high-frequency (>400MHz) resonances of the power supply.

Parasitic or load capacitance directly on the output of the CLC110 will introduce additional phase shift in the device, which can lead to decreased phase margin and frequency response peaking. A small series resistor before the capacitance effectively decouples this effect. The graphs on the preceding page illustrate the required resistor value and the resulting performance vs. capacitance.

Precision buffed resistors (PRP8351 series from Precision Resistive Products), which have low parasitic reactances, were used to develop the data sheet specifications. Precision carbon composition resistors or standard spirally-trimmed RN55D metal film resistors will work, though they will cause a degradation of AC performance due to their reactive nature at high frequencies.

#### **Evaluation Board**

An evaluation board (part CLC730012) is available for the CLC110 to assist in the evaluation of the CLC110. It may also be used as a guide in developing a printed circuit layout. Figure 1 shows the board's schematic; Figures 2 through 4 show the board layout.

Evaluation Board Parts List:

- R<sub>in</sub> select for desired input impedance
- Rout select for desired output impedance
- C1, C2 0.1µF ceramic radial lead
- C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> 6.8µF (Sprague 150D series)
- L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub> ferrite beads (optional) (Ferroxcube #VK 200 19/4B)

Hardware (optional) SocketsCambion flush-mount connector jacks (#450-2598-01-06-00) SMA Connectors (female) Amphenol 901-144 (straight) Amphenol 901-143 (angled)

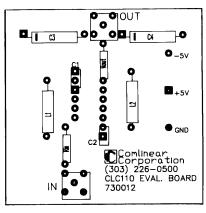


Figure 2: component placement guide

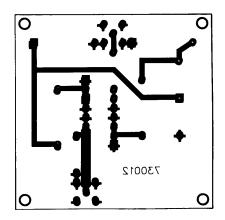
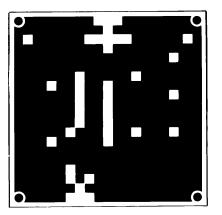


Figure 3: solder side (bottom) as viewed from component side (top)



R<sub>in</sub> is chosen for desired input impedance. This page intentionally left blank.

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