## CLC5654

Very High－Speed，Low－Cost，Quad Operational Amplifier

## General Description

The CLC5654 is a quad，current feedback operational amplifier that is perfect for many cost－sensitive applications that require high performance．This device also offers excellent economy in board space and power，consuming only 5 mA per amplifier while providing 70 mA of output current capability．Applications requiring significant density of high speed devices such as video routers，matrix switches and high－order active filters will benefit from the configuration of the CLC5654 and the low channel－to－ channel crosstalk of 70 dB at 5 MHz ．

The CLC5654 provides excellent performance for video applications．Differential gain and phase of $0.03 \%$ and $0.03^{\circ}$ makes this device well suited for many professional composite video systems，but consumer applications will also be able to take advantage of these features due to the device＇s low cost．The CLC5654 offers superior dynamic performance with a small signal bandwidth of 450 MHz and slew rate of $2000 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ ．These attributes are well suited for many component video applications such as driving RGB signals down significant lengths of cable． These and many other application can also take advantage of the 0.1 dB flatness to 40 MHz ．

Combining wide bandwidth with low cost makes the the CLC5654 an attractive option for active filters．SAW filters are often used in IF filters in the 10＇s of MHz range，but higher order filters designed around a quad operational amplifier may offer an economical alternative to the typical SAW approach and offer greater freedom in the selection of filter parameters．National Semiconductor＇s Comlinear Products Group has published a wide array of liturature on active filters and a list of these publications can be found on the last page of this datasheet．

## Features

－ 450 MHz small signal bandwidth
－ $2000 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{us}$ slew rate
－ 5 mA ／channel supply current
－$-71 /-82 \mathrm{dBc}$ HD2／HD3（ 5 MHz ）
－ $0.03 \%, 0.03^{\circ}$ differential gain，phase
－ 70 mA output current
－ 12 ns settling to $0.1 \%$

## Applications

－High performance RGB video
－Video switchers \＆routers
－Video line driver
－Active filters
－IF amplifier
－Twisted pair driver／receiver

Non－Inverting Frequency Response


Typical Configurations

Non－Inverting Gain


Inverting Gain


Pinout DIP \＆SOIC


CLC5654 Electrical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{A}_{v}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}=866 \Omega, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{s}}= \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$, unless specified)

| PARAMETERS | CONDITIONS | TYP | MIN/MAX RATINGS |  | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ambient Temperature | CLC5654\| | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| FREQUENCY DOMAIN RESPONSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -3dB bandwidth | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{v}}=1$ | 450 | - | - | MHz |  |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{0}<0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}}$ | 350 | - | - | MHz |  |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{0}<5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}}$ | 100 | - | - | MHz |  |
| 0.1 dB bandwidth |  | 40 | - | - | MHz |  |
| differential gain | NTSC, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ | 0.03 | - | - | dB |  |
| differential phase | NTSC, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ | 0.03 | - | - | dB |  |
| TIME DOMAIN RESPONSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rise and fall time | 0.5 V step | 1.2 | - | - | ns |  |
|  | 5 V step | 2.7 | - | - | ns |  |
| settling time to 0.1\% | 2 V step | 12 | - | - | ns |  |
| overshoot | 0.5 V step | 7 | - | - | \% |  |
| slew rate |  | 2000 | - | - | V/us |  |
| DISTORTION AND NOISE RESPONSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ harmonic distortion | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {pp }}, 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | -71 | - | - | dBc |  |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ harmonic distortion | $2 \mathrm{vpp}_{\text {pp }}, 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | -82 | - | - | dBc |  |
| equivalent input noise voltage ( $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ) | $>1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 3.3 | - | - | $\mathrm{nV} / \mathrm{Hz}$ |  |
| non-inverting current (ibn) | $>1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 2.5 | - | - | $\mathrm{pA} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |  |
| inverting current ( $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) ${ }_{\text {b }}$ | $>1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 12 | - | - | $\mathrm{pA} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |  |
| crosstalk (input inferred) | 10 MHz | 76 | - | - | dBc |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATIC DC PERFORMANCE input offset voltage |  | 2.5 | 6 | 11 | mV | A |
| average drift |  | 18 | - | 55 | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  | 6 | 15 | 28 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | A |
| average drift |  | 40 | - | 160 | $n A^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| input bias current (inverting) |  | 5 | 12 | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | A |
| average dritt |  | 25 | - | 120 | nA ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| power supply rejection ratio | DC | 55 | 47 | 45 | dB |  |
| common-mode rejection ratio | DC | 50 | 45 | 43 | dB |  |
| supply current (per channel) | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=\infty$ | 5 | 6.7 | 7 | mA | A |
| MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| input resistance (non-inverting) |  | 1 | 0.5 | 0.25 | M $\Omega$ |  |
| input capacitance (non-inverting) |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | pF |  |
| common-mode input range |  | $\pm 2.2$ | $\pm 2.0$ | $\pm 1.4$ | V |  |
| output voltage range | $R_{L}=150 \Omega$ | $\pm 2.6$ | $\pm 2.5$ | $\pm 2.3$ | V |  |
| output current |  | 70 | 50 | 40 | mA |  |
| output resistance, closed loop | DC | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |  |

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

## Notes

A) J-level: spec is $100 \%$ tested at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Reliability Information |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Transistor Count | 152 |
| MTBF (based on limited test data) | 12.5 Mhr |

## Package Thermal Resistance

| Package | $\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}$ | $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Plastic (IN) | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Surface Mount (IM) | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

supply voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right)$ $+14 \mathrm{~V}$ 95 mA output current common-mode input voltage maximum junction temperature storage temperature range lead temperature (soldering 10 sec )
$-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Ordering Information

| Model | Temperature Range | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| CLC5654IN | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14-pin PDIP |
| CLC5654IM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14-pin SOIC |
| CLC5654IMX | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 14-pin tape and reel |

CLC5654 Typical Performance ( $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{v}}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{f}}=866 \Omega, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{s}}= \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$, unless specified)


Frequency Response vs. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{0}}$




Inverting Frequency Response


2nd \& 3rd Harmonic Distortion


2nd \& 3rd Harmonic Distortion, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=25 \Omega$


Output Amplitude ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{pp}}$ )




Frequency Response vs. $R_{L}$




## Current Feedback Amplifiers

Some of the key features of current feedback technology are:

- Independence of AC bandwidth and voltage gain
- Inherently stable at unity gain
- Adjustable frequency response with $R_{f}$
- High slew rate
- Fast settling

Current feedback operation can be described using a simple equation. The voltage gain for a non-inverting or inverting current feedback amplifier is approximated by Equation 1.

$$
\frac{V_{0}}{V_{i}}=\frac{A_{v}}{1+\frac{R_{f}}{Z(j \omega)}} \quad \text { Equation 1 }
$$

where:
$A_{v}$ is the closed loop DC voltage gain
$R_{f}$ is the feedback resistor
$\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{j} \omega)$ is the open loop transimpedance gain
The denominator of Equation 1 is approximately equal to 1 at low frequencies. Near the $-3 d B$ corner frequency, the interaction between $R_{f}$ and $Z(j \omega)$ dominates the circuit performance. The value of the feedback resistor has a large affect on the circuits performance. Increasing $R_{f}$ has the following affects:

- Decreases loop gain
- Decreases bandwidth
- Reduces gain peaking
- Lowers pulse response overshoot
- Affects frequency response phase linearity


## Layout Considerations

A proper printed circuit layout is essential for achieving high frequency performance. National provides evaluation boards for the CLC5654 (CLC730024-DIP, CLC730031-SOIC) and suggests their use as a guide for high frequency layout and as an aid for device testing and characterization. General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in high frequency performance. Follow the steps below as a basis for high frequency layout:

- Include $6.8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum and $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitors on both supplies.
■ Place the $6.8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors within 0.75 inches of the power pins.
■ Place the $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors less than 0.1 inches from the power pins.
- Remove the ground plane under and around the part, especially near the input and output pins to reduce parasitic capacitance.
- Minimize all trace lengths to reduce series inductances.
- Use flush-mount printed circuit board pins for prototyping, never use high profile DIP sockets.


## Active Filter Application Notes

OA-21 Simplified Component Pre-Distortion for High Speed Active Filters
OA-26 Designing High-Speed Active Filters
OA-27 Low-Sensitivity, Lowpass Filter Design
OA-28 Low-Sensitivity, Bandpass Filter Design with Tuning Method
OA-29 Low-Sensitivity, Highpass Filter Design with Parasitic Compensation

## Customer Design Applications Support

National Semiconductor is committed to design excellence. For sales, literature and technical support, call the National Semiconductor Customer Response Group at 1-800-272-9959 or fax 1-800-737-7018.

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.
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