

### **CLC5526**

# Digital Variable Gain Amplifier (DVGA)

## **General Description**

The CLC5526 is a high performance, digitally controlled, variable-gain amplifier (DVGA). It has been designed for use in a broad range of mixed signal and digital communication applications such as mobile radio, cellular base stations and back-channel modems where automatic-gain-control (AGC) is required to increase system dynamic range.

The CLC5526 has differential input and output, allowing large signal swings on a single 5V rail. The input impedance is  $200\Omega.$  The differential output impedance is  $600\Omega$  and is designed to drive a 1  $k\Omega$  differential load. The output amplifier has excellent intermodulation performance. The CLC5526 is designed to accept signals from RF elements and maintain a terminated impedance environment.

The CLC5526 maintains a 350 MHz bandwidth over its entire gain and attenuation range from +30 dB to -12 dB. Internal clamping ensures very fast overdrive recovery. Two tone intermodulation distortion is excellent: at 150 MHz, 1  $V_{\rm pp}$  it is -64 dBc.

Input signals to the CLC5526 are scaled by an accurate, differential R-2R resistive ladder with an input impedance of  $200\Omega$ . A scaled version of the input is selected under digital control and passed to the internal amplifier. The input common mode level is set at 2.4V via a bandgap referenced bias generator which can be overridden by an external input.

Following the resistive ladder is a fixed, 30 dB gain amplifier. The output stage common mode voltage of the CLC5526 is set to 3V, by internal, positive supply connected resistors.

Digital control of the CLC5526 is accomplished by a 3-bit parallel gain control input and a data valid pin to latch the data. If the data is not latched, the DVGA is transparent to gain control updates. All digital inputs are TTL/CMOS compatible.

A shutdown input reduces the CLC5526 supply currrent to a few mA. During shutdown, the input termination is maintained and current attenuation settings are held.

The CLC5526 operates over the industrial temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C. The part is available in a 20-pin SSOP package.

#### **Features**

- 350 MHz bandwidth
- Differential input and output
- Gain control: parallel w/data latching
- Supply voltage: +5VSupply current: 48 mA

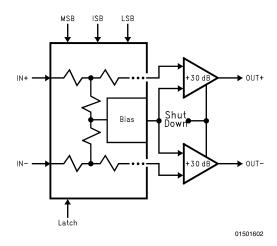
### **Key Specifications**

- Low two tone intermod: distortion: -64 dBc @ 1 V<sub>PP</sub>, 150 MHz 24.5 dBm IP3, 150 MHz
- Low noise: 2.5 nV/√Hz (max gain), 9.3 dB noise figure (max gain)
- Wide gain range: +30 dB to -12 dB
- Gain step size: 6 dB

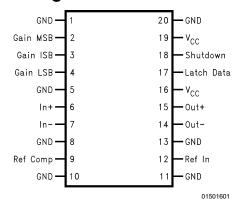
### **Applications**

- Cellular/PCS base stations
- IF sampling receivers
- Infrared/CCD imaging
- Back-channel modems
- Electro-optics
- Instrumentation
- Medical imaging
- High definition video

# **Block Diagram**



# **Pin Configuration**



# **Ordering Information**

CLC5526MSA	20-Pin SSOP
CLC5526PCASM	Evaluation Board

### **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description	
GND	1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 20	Circuit ground.	
Gain MSB	2	Gain Selection Most Significant Bit	
Gain ISB	3	Gain Selection Data Bit	
Gain LSB	4	Gain Selection Least Significant Bit	
In+	6	Positive Differential Input	
In-	7	Negative Differential Input	
Ref Comp	9	Reference Compensation	
V <sub>CC</sub>	16, 19	Positive Supply Voltage	
Shutdown	18	Low Power Standby Control (Active High)	
Latch Data	17	Data Latch Control (Active High)	
Out+	15	Positive Differential Output	
Out-	14	Negative Differential Output	
Ref In	12	External Reference Input	

±0.5V

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Positive Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) -0.5V to +6V

Differential Voltage between any

Two Grounds <200 mV

Analog Input Voltage Range -0.5V to  $+V_{CC}$ Digital Input Voltage Range -0.5V to  $+V_{CC}$ 

Output Short Circuit Duration

(one-pin to ground) Infinite

Junction Temperature  $150^{\circ}$ C

Storage Temperature Range  $-65^{\circ}$ C to  $+150^{\circ}$ C

Lead Solder Duration (+300°C) 10 sec

# Recommended Operating Conditions

Positive Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) +5V ±5%

Differential Voltage between any

Two Grounds <10 mV

Analog Input Voltage Range, AC

Coupled

Operating Temperature Range -40°C to +85°C

#### **Package Thermal Resistance**

Package $(\theta_{JA})$  $(\theta_{JC})$ 20-Pin SSOP $90^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  $38^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ 

#### **Reliability Information**

Transistor Count 300

### **Electrical Characteristics**

The following specifications apply for  $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$  maximum gain setting. Boldface limits apply for  $T_A = T_{min} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $T_{max} = +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , all other limits  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Notes 2, 3, 4).

BW NOISE ANI	PERFORMANCE Small-Signal Bandwidth D DISTORTION  2nd Harmonic Distortion	$f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$	53	350 67 64	MHz dBc
NOISE ANI	D DISTORTION	$f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$		67 64	
		$f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$		64	dBc
	2nd Harmonic Distortion	$f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$		64	dBc
	2nd Harmonic Distortion	$f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$ $f_{IN} = 250 \text{ MHz}, 2 \text{ V}_{PP}$	43	-	
	2nd Harmonic Distortion	f <sub>IN</sub> = 250 MHz, 2 V <sub>PP</sub>	43	i e	dBc
				62	dBc
				58	dBc
		$f_{IN} = 150 \text{ MHz}, 1 \text{ V}_{PP}$	53	71	dBc
	Ord Harmania Distantian	f <sub>IN</sub> = 250 MHz, 1 V <sub>PP</sub>		70	dBc
	3rd Harmonic Distortion	f <sub>IN</sub> = 150 MHz, 2 V <sub>PP</sub>	43	57	dBc
		f <sub>IN</sub> = 250 MHz, 2 V <sub>PP</sub>		56	dBc
		f <sub>1</sub> = 149.9 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> = 150.1 MHz, 1 V <sub>PP</sub> Composite		64	dBc
	Two Tone Intermodulation Distortion	f <sub>1</sub> = 149.9 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> = 150.1 MHz, 2 V <sub>PP</sub> Composite		61	dBc
IMD		f <sub>1</sub> = 249.9 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> = 250.1 MHz, 1 V <sub>PP</sub> Composite		63	dBc
		f <sub>1</sub> = 249.9 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> = 250.1 MHz, 2 V <sub>PP</sub> Composite		54	dBc
	Two Tone, 3rd Order Intermodulation	150 MHz		24.5	dBm
	T	Minimum Gain Setting		2.2	nV/√H:
	Thermal Noise	Maximum Gain Setting		2.5	nV/√H:
	Noise Figure	Maximum Gain Setting		9.3	dB
ANALOG I/	/O		•	•	
	Differential Input Impedance			200	Ω
	Differential Output Impedance			600	Ω
	Input Signal Level (AC Coupled)	Maximum Gain		126	mV
	Maximum Input Signal Level	Recommended		6	V <sub>PP</sub>
	Maximum Output Signal Level	Recommended		4	V <sub>PP</sub>
	Output Clipping			8	V <sub>PP</sub>

### **Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)

The following specifications apply for  $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 1$  k $\Omega$  maximum gain setting. Boldface limits apply for  $T_A = T_{min} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $T_{max} = +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , all other limits  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Notes 2, 3, 4).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
	Maximum Gain			30		dB
	Minimum Gain			-12		dB
	Gain Step Size			6.02		dB
	Gain Step Accuracy	(1 sigma)		0.03		dB
	Cumulative Gain Step Error	(1 sigma)		0.085		dB
DIGITAL I	NPUTS/TIMING	·				
	Logic Compatibility			TTL/CMOS		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Logic Input Low Voltage				0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Logic Input High Voltage		2.0			V
T <sub>SU</sub>	Setup Time			3		ns
T <sub>HOLD</sub>	Hold Time			3		ns
T <sub>PW</sub>	Minimum Pulse Width			3		ns
POWER F	REQUIREMENTS	•	•			•
I <sub>CC</sub>	+5V Supply Current			48	60	mA
	Shutdown			9		mA

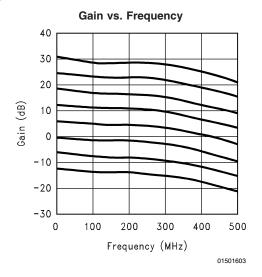
Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are limited values, to be applied individually, and beyond which the serviceability of the circuit may be impaired. Functional operability under any of these conditions is not necessarily implied. Exposure to maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note 2: Limits are 100% tested at 25°C.

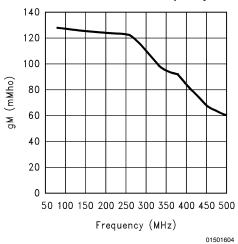
Note 3: Typical specifications are the mean values of the distributions of deliverable amplifiers tested to date.

Note 4: Outgoing quality levels are determined from tested parameters.

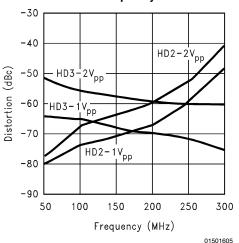
# Typical Performance Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $R_L$ = 1 k $\Omega$ , max gain; unless specified)



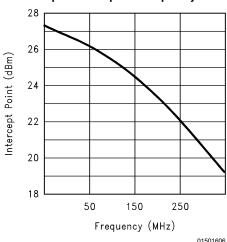
# Transconductance vs. Frequency



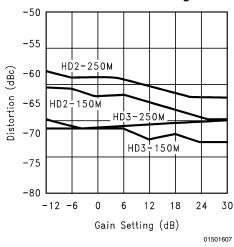
# 2nd and 3rd Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency



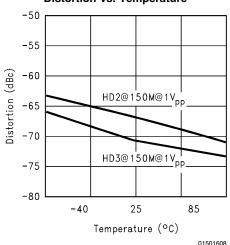
#### 2-Tone, 3rd Order Intermodulation Output Intercept vs Frequency



#### Distortion vs. Gain Setting

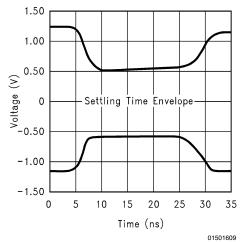


#### **Distortion vs. Temperature**

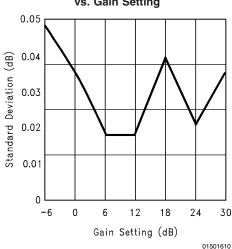


### Typical Performance Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $R_L$ = 1 k $\Omega$ , max gain; unless specified) (Continued)

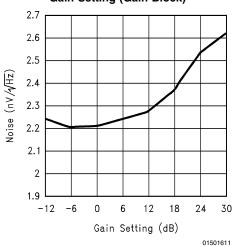
6dB Gain Step, Time Domain Response



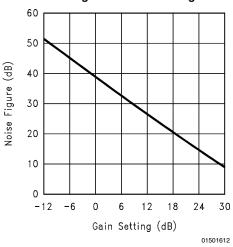
**Gain Step Error Deviation** vs. Gain Setting



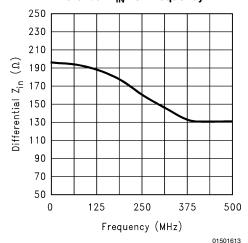
Input Referred Thermal Noise vs. Gain Setting (Gain Block)



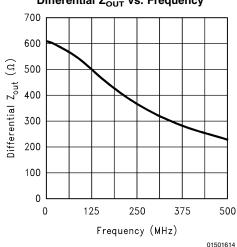
Noise Figure vs. Gain Setting



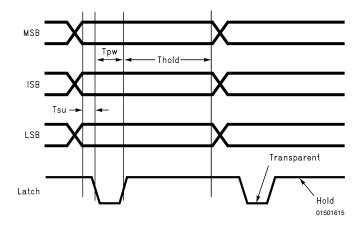
Differential  $Z_{IN}$  vs. Frequency



Differential  $Z_{OUT}$  vs. Frequency



# **Timing Diagram**



# **Truth Table**

Gain Word	MSB	ISB	LSB	Gain (dB)
0	0	0	0	-12
1	0	0	1	-6
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	+6
4	1	0	0	+12
5	1	0	1	+18
6	1	1	0	+24
7	1	1	1	+30

# **Applications**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The CLC5526 is a digitally programmable, variable gain amplifier with the following features:

- 8 gain settings ranging from -12 to +30 dB in 6dB steps
- · Differential inputs and outputs (externally AC coupled)
- Self biased input common-mode voltage
- · 3-bit parallel digital control
- Single +5V supply
- · Low-Power standby mode

Please refer to Figure 1 for a representative block diagram.

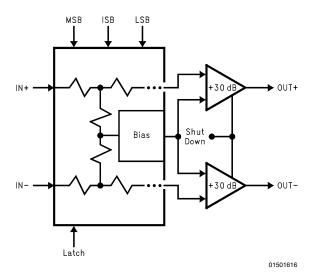


FIGURE 1. CLC5526 Block Diagram

#### **GAIN SELECTION**

Gain levels can be decreased from the maximum value in -6 dB steps via the 3-bit digital inputs. *Table 1* shows the gain selection truth table for a  $1000\Omega$  differential load.

**TABLE 1. Gain Selection Truth Table** 

Gain Word	MSB	ISB	LSB	Gain (dB)
0	0	0	0	-12
1	0	0	1	-6
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	+6
4	1	0	0	+12
5	1	0	1	+18
6	1	1	0	+24
7	1	1	1	+30

Gain settings can be calculated as follows:

GAIN = -12 dB + (Gain Word) \* 6.02 dB

Gain selection has two modes: Transparent or latched, depending on the LATCH input. If the LATCH input is held LOW, then the device is in the transparent mode. Changes on data inputs will result in direct changes to the gain setting.

Input data will be latched upon the LOW to HIGH transition of LATCH. While LATCH is HIGH, digital data will be ignored until LATCH is strobed low again.

**Note:** Upon power-up the analog inputs are disconnected from the internal amplifier. LATCH will need to be strobed LOW before an analog output will be present!

#### **DIFFERENTIAL I/O CONSIDERATIONS**

Analog inputs and outputs need to be AC coupled to prevent DC loading of the common-mode voltages. If driving the CLC5526 from a single-ended  $50\Omega$  source is required, a 1:2 transformer should be used to generate the differential inputs. As the differential input impedance of the CLC5526 is  $200\Omega$ , the 1:4 impedance ratio will allow for optimum matching to the  $50\Omega$  source. The secondary outputs of the transformer should be AC coupled to the CLC5526 analog inputs, while the secondary center tap of the transformer should be directly connected to the system ground.

The CLC5526 is designed to drive differential circuits, such as the CLC5957 Analog to Digital convertor. *Figure 2* below shows a typical application of the CLC5526.

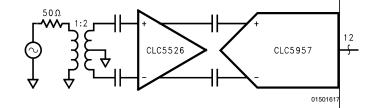


FIGURE 2. Differential I/O Connections

#### **DRIVING LOADS**

Actual gain of the CLC5526 will vary with the output load. The device is designed to provide +30 dB maximum gain with a  $1000\Omega$  differential load.

Each output of the CLC5526 contains an internal  $300\Omega$  resistor to the  $V_{\rm CC}$  rail. Actual gain calculations need to take this in account with a given external load resistor. The effective load resistance can be used with the following equation to calculate max gain values.

 $\begin{aligned} &A_V = 20 \text{ log } (0.0843*R_{leff}) \\ &\text{Where: } R_{leff} = R_{int} \text{ II } R_{ext(diff)} \\ &R_{int} = 600\Omega \text{ differential} \end{aligned}$ 

Chart 1 shows maximum gain values over output load. Resistor values are for differential loads.

### Applications (Continued)

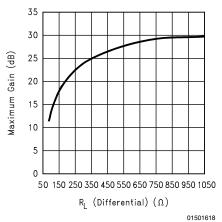


Chart 1: Maximum Gain vs RLOAD

Stray capacitance at the output, along with the output load value will form a pole, which can degrade the CLC5526 bandwidth. For a narrow-band application this problem can be alleviated by using a tuned load, which will incorporate any stray parasitic impedance into a resonant circuit. By tuning the resonant load, full gain can be achieved with a given resistive load.

A typical tuned load is shown below in *Figure 3*, where the resonant frequency is tuned about 150 MHz.

The  $1000\Omega$  load in this circuit can represent the input impedance of the CLC5957 Analog to Digital converter. Actual values for the reactive components may vary slightly to account for board and device parasitic elements.

The Diversity Receiver Chipset may also use the ADC12L066 A/D converter in place of the CLC5957. Please refer to the Low Power Diversity Receiver Chipset (LDRCS) User's Guide for input matching between the CLC5526 and ADC12L066.

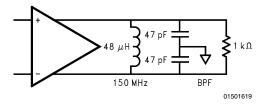


FIGURE 3. CLC5526 Driving a Tuned Load

# **Typical Application**

Although the CLC5526 can be used as a general purpose digital variable gain amplifier, it was specifically designed to provide the variable gain function in National's Diversity Receiver Chipset. In this application, the CLC5526 drives a tuned BPF and the CLC5957 Analog to Digital converter. Digitized IF data is downsampled and tuned with the CLC5903 dual digital tuner which also provides the AGC control function. AGC data is fed back to the CLC5526. The

CLC5957 differential input impedance is  $1000\Omega$ , so with the tuned load, full gain of the CLC5526 is achieved. *Figure 4* shows the block diagram of the Diversity Receiver Chipset application. *Figure 5* shows the SINAD vs Input Power of the diversity receiver chipset. For input power levels ranging from 0 dB to -110 dB, the chip set provides a signal to noise ratio in excess of the 9 dB required for a typical GSM system.

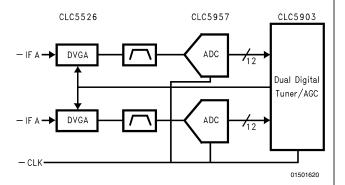


FIGURE 4. Diversity Receiver Chipset Block Diagram

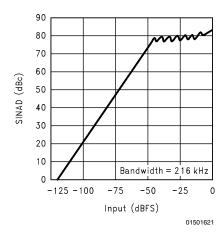


FIGURE 5. Diversity Receiver Chipset SINAD vs Input Power

# **Layout Considerations**

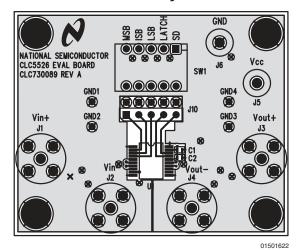
A proper printed circuit layout is essential for achieving high frequency performance. National Semiconductor provides evaluation boards for the CLC5526, which include input and output transformers for impedance matching and single to differential signal conversion.

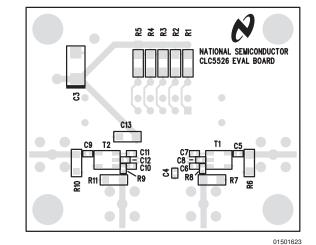
Supply bypassing is required for best performance. Provide a 6.8  $\mu$ F Tantalum and 0.1  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the supply pin.

In addition, a 100 pF ceramic capacitor should be placed between the COMP pin (pin 9) and the system ground. This will filter high frequency noise from the common-mode level.

Ceramic coupling capacitors should be used to AC couple both the input and output. Actual values will depend upon the signal frequency.

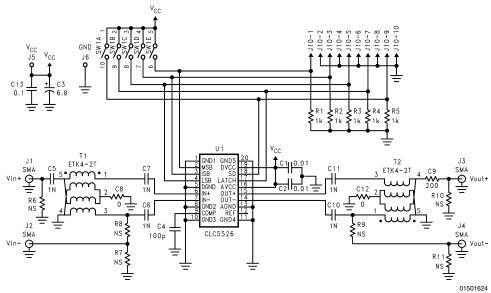
# **Evaluation Board Layout and Schematic Diagram**





CLC5526 Layer 1

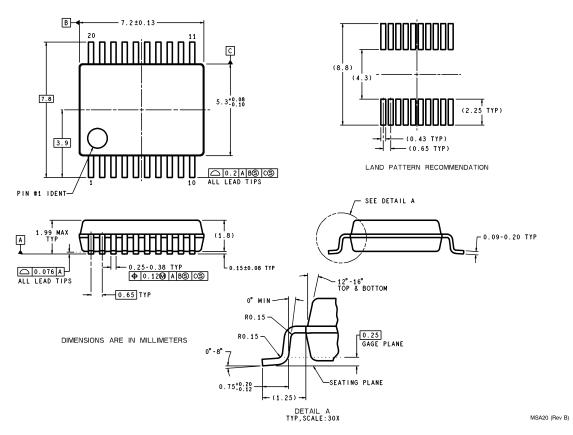
CLC5526 Layer 2



**Evaluation Board Schematic** 

### Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)

unless otherwise noted



Millimeters only

20-Lead SSOP **NSC Package Number MSA20** 

#### LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

- 1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
- 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.



www.national.com

**National Semiconductor** Europe

Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86 Email: europe.support@nsc.com Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208 English Tel: +44 (0) 870 24 0 2171

Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

**National Semiconductor** Asia Pacific Customer Response Group Tel: 65-2544466 Fax: 65-2504466 Email: ap.support@nsc.com

**National Semiconductor** Japan Ltd. Tel: 81-3-5639-7560 Fax: 81-3-5639-7507