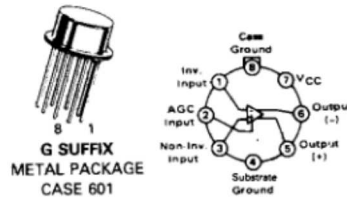


MC1590G

**WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER
WITH AGC**

**SILICON MONOLITHIC
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**

PIN CONNECTIONS



RF/IF/AUDIO AMPLIFIER

... an integrated circuit featuring wide-range AGC for use in RF/IF amplifiers and audio amplifiers over the temperature range, -55 to +125°C.

- High Power Gain — 50 dB Typ at 10 MHz
45 dB Typ at 60 MHz
35 dB Typ at 100 MHz
- Wide-Range AGC — 60 dB min, dc to 60 MHz
- Low Reverse Transfer Admittance — <10 μmhos Typ at 60 MHz
- 6.0 to 15-Volt Operation, Single-Polarity Power Supply

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = +25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol*	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	+18	Vdc
Output Supply	V _O	+18	Vdc
AGC Supply	V ₂ (AGC)	V _{CC}	Vdc
Differential Input Voltage	V _I	5.0	Vdc
Operating Temperature Range	T _A	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	T _J	+175	°C

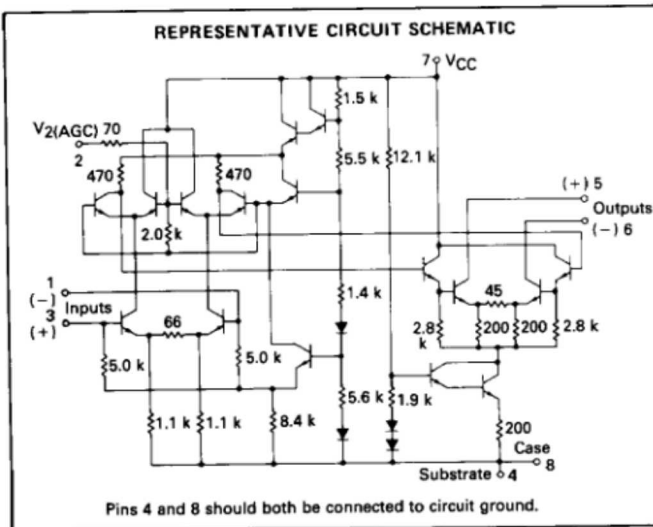
ADMITTANCE PARAMETERS

(V_{CC} = +12 Vdc, T_A = +25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	f = MHz Typ		Unit
		30	60	
Single-Ended Input Admittance	g ₁₁ b ₁₁	0.4 1.2	0.6 -3.0	mmhos
Single-Ended Output Admittance	g ₂₂ b ₂₂	0.05 0.5	0.1 1.0	mmhos
Forward Transfer Admittance (Pin 1 to Pin 5)	Y ₂₁ # ₂₁ (Polar)	175 -30	150 -105	mmhos °C
Reverse Transfer Admittance*	g ₁₂ b ₁₂	-0 -5.0	-0 -10	μmhos

*The value of Reverse Transfer Admittance includes the feedback admittance of the test circuit used in the measurement. The total feedback capacitance (including test circuit) is 0.025 pF and is a more practical value for design calculations than the internal feedback of the device alone. (See Figure 10.)

REPRESENTATIVE CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



SCATTERING PARAMETERS (V_{CC} = +12 Vdc, T_A = +25°C, Z₀ = 50 Ω)

Parameter	Symbol	f = MHz Typ		Unit
		30	60	
Input Reflection Coefficient	S ₁₁ # ₁₁	0.95 -7.3	0.93 -16	— °C
Output Reflection Coefficient	S ₂₂ # ₂₂	0.99 -3.0	0.98 -5.5	— °C
Forward Transmission Coefficient	S ₂₁ # ₂₁	16.8 128	14.7 64.3	— °C
Reverse Transmission Coefficient	S ₁₂ # ₁₂	0.00048 84.9	0.00092 79.2	— °C

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +12$ Vdc, $f = 60$ MHz, BW = 1.0 MHz, $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Fig.	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AGC Range ($V_2(\text{AGC}) = 5.0$ V to 7.0 V) ($V_2(\text{AGC}) = 5.0$ V to 7.0 V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	24	MAGC	58 60	— 68	— —	dB
Single-Ended Power Gain ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	24	G_p	37 40	— 45	— —	dB
Noise Figure (R_s optimized for best NF) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	24	NF	—	6.0	7.0	dB
Output Stage Current (Sum of Pins 5 and 6) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	32	I_O	3.5 4.0	— 5.6	8.0 7.5	mA
Output Current Matching (Magnitude of Difference of Output Currents) ($I_5 - I_6$) ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	32	ΔI_O	—	0.7	—	mA
Power Supply Current ($V_O = 0$ V) ($V_O = 0$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	32	I_{CC}	— —	— 14	20 17	mA
Power Consumption ($12 \times I_{CC}$) ($V_i = 0$ V) ($V_i = 0$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	—	PC	— —	— 168	240 204	mW

2

FIGURE 1 – UNNEUTRALIZED POWER GAIN versus FREQUENCY
(Tuned Amplifier, See Figure 24)

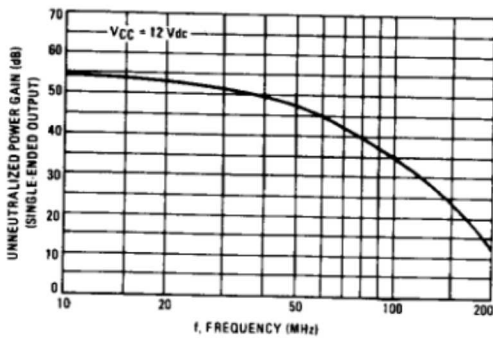
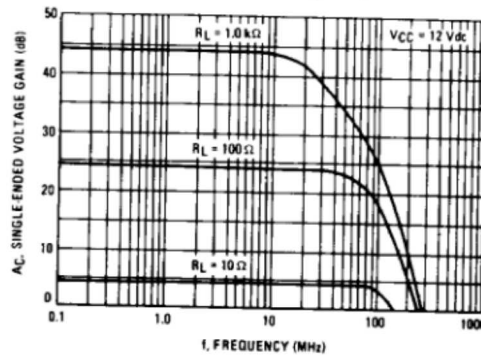


FIGURE 2 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY
(Video Amplifier, See Figure 26)



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_2(AGC) = 0$, $V_{CC} = 12$ Vdc, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

FIGURE 3 – DYNAMIC RANGE: OUTPUT VOLTAGE versus INPUT VOLTAGE (Video Amplifier, See Figure 26)

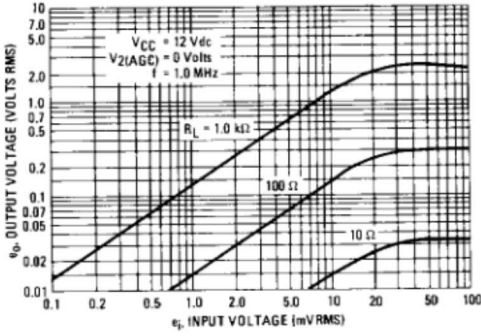


FIGURE 4 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY (Video Amplifier, See Figure 26)

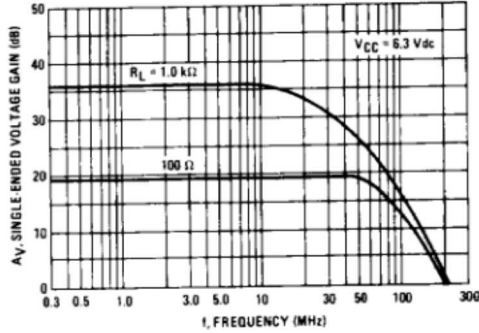


FIGURE 5 – VOLTAGE GAIN AND SUPPLY CURRENT versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE (Video Amplifier, See Figure 26)

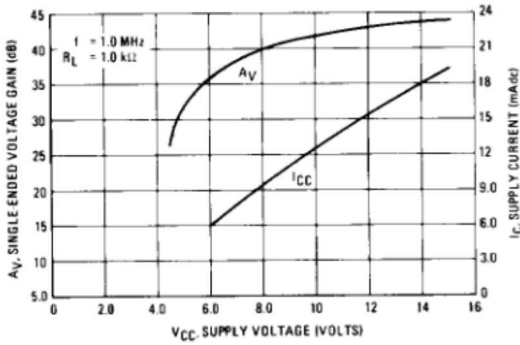


FIGURE 6 – TYPICAL GAIN REDUCTION versus AGC VOLTAGE

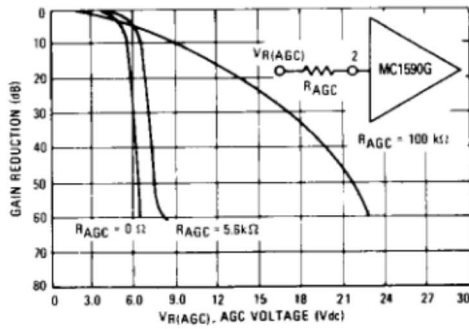


FIGURE 7 – TYPICAL GAIN REDUCTION versus AGC CURRENT

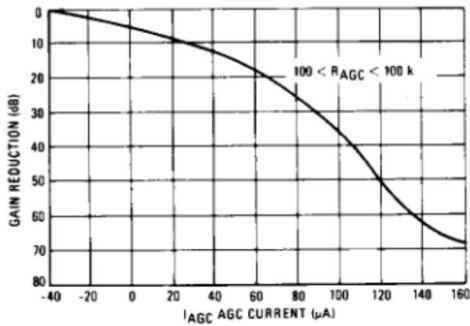
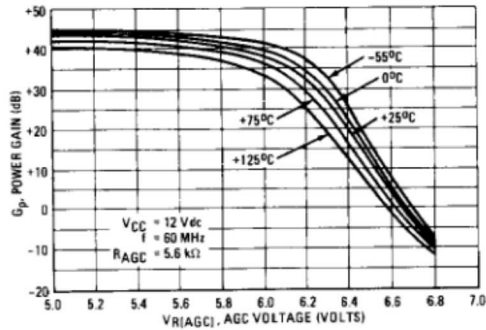


FIGURE 8 – FIXED TUNED POWER GAIN REDUCTION versus TEMPERATURE (See Test Circuit, Figure 24)



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

2

FIGURE 9 — POWER GAIN versus SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(See Test Circuit, Figure 24)

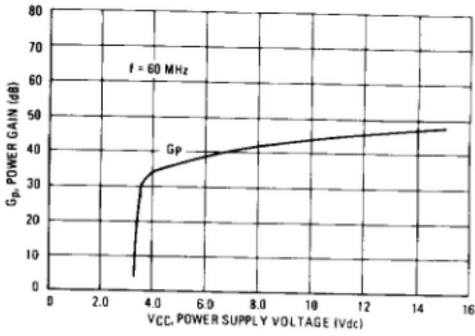


FIGURE 10 — REVERSE TRANSFER ADMITTANCE versus FREQUENCY
(See Parameter Table, Page 1)

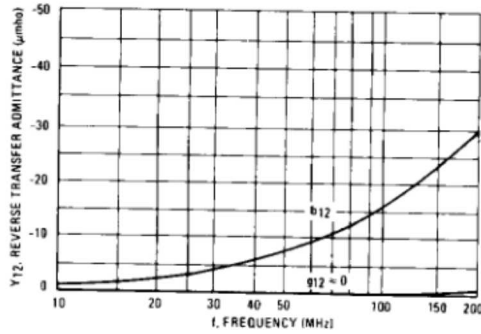


FIGURE 11 — NOISE FIGURE versus FREQUENCY

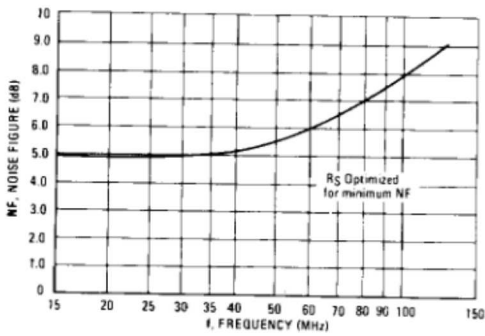


FIGURE 12 — NOISE FIGURE versus SOURCE RESISTANCE

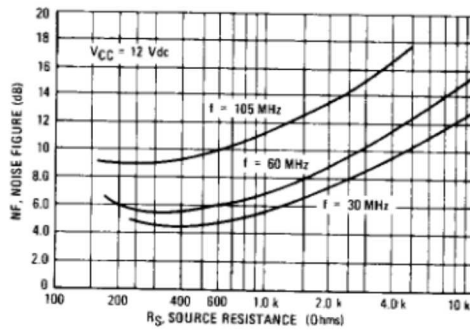
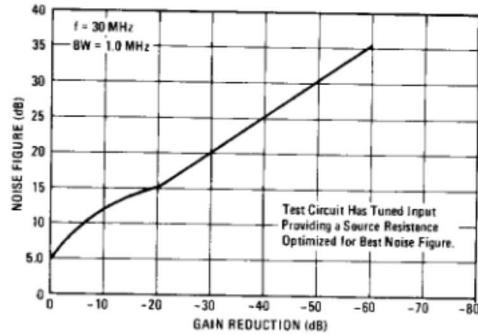


FIGURE 13 — NOISE FIGURE versus AGC GAIN REDUCTION



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

FIGURE 14 – SINGLE-ENDED OUTPUT ADMITTANCE

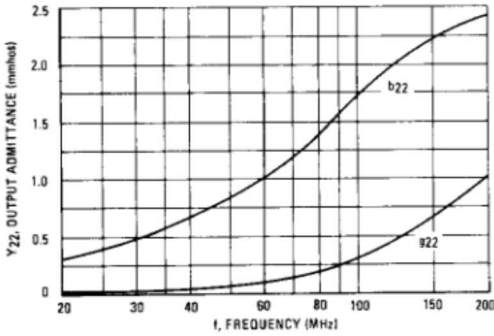


FIGURE 15 – SINGLE-ENDED INPUT ADMITTANCE

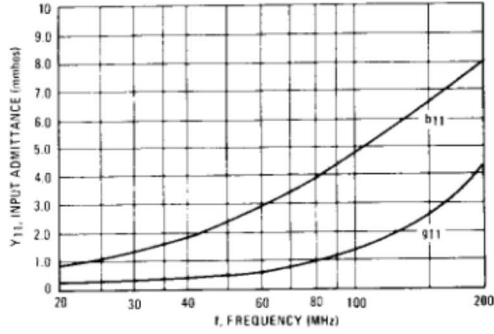


FIGURE 16 – HARMONIC DISTORTION versus AGC GAIN REDUCTION FOR AM CARRIER (For Test Circuit, See Figure 17)

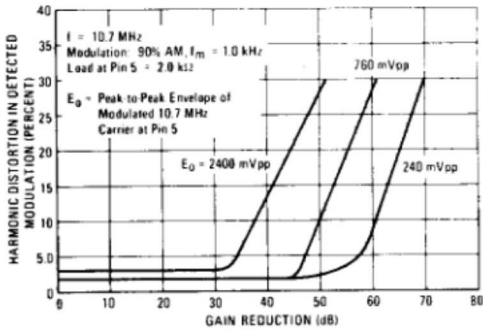


FIGURE 17 – 10.7 MHz AMPLIFIER
Gain ≈ 55 dB, BW ≈ 100 kHz

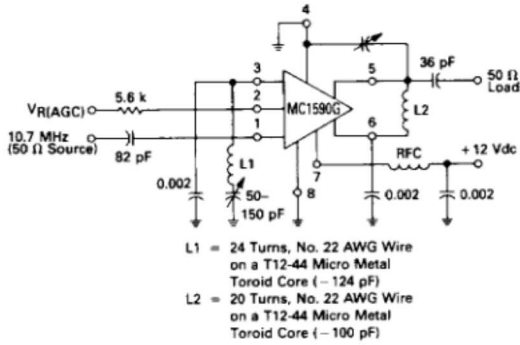


FIGURE 18 – Y_{21} , FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE
RECTANGULAR FORM

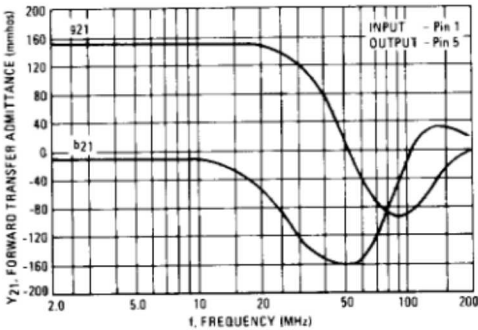
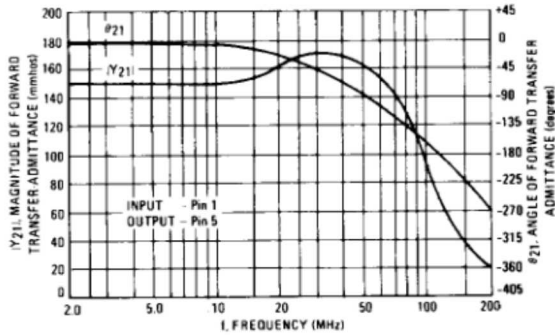


FIGURE 19 – Y_{21} , FORWARD TRANSFER ADMITTANCE
POLAR FORM



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

FIGURE 20 - S_{11} AND S_{22} , INPUT AND OUTPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT

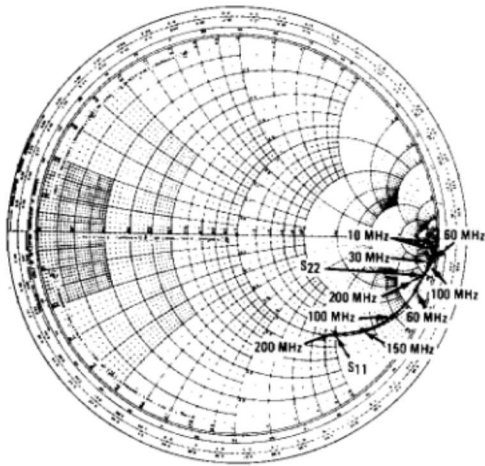


FIGURE 21 - S_{11} AND S_{22} , INPUT AND OUTPUT REFLECTION COEFFICIENT

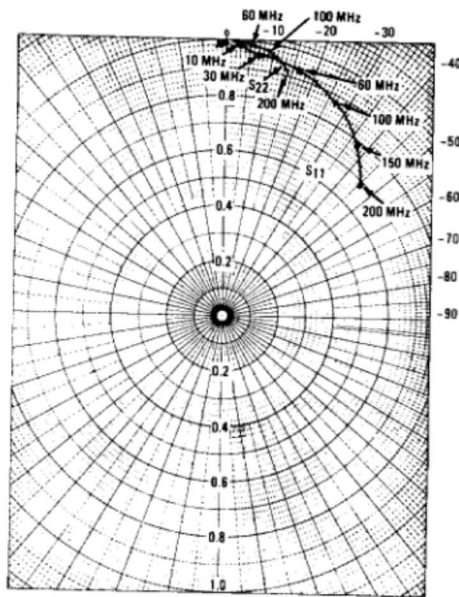


FIGURE 22 - S_{21} , FORWARD TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT (GAIN)

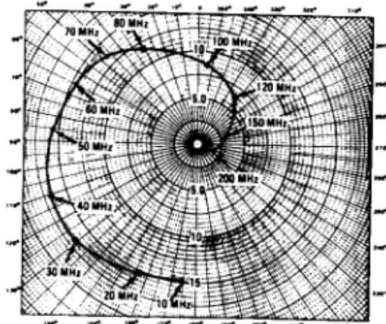
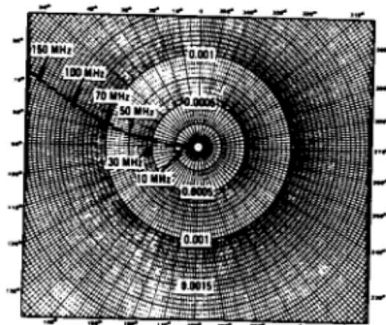


FIGURE 23 - S_{12} , REVERSE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT (FEEDBACK)



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

FIGURE 24 — 60 MHz POWER GAIN TEST CIRCUIT

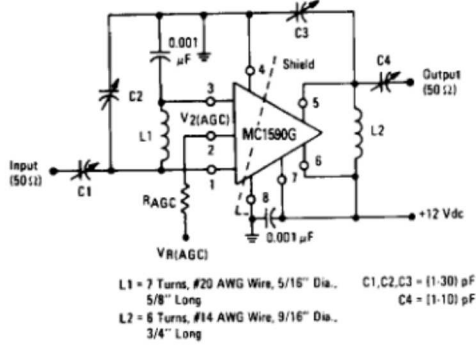


FIGURE 25 — PROCEDURE FOR SETUP USING FIGURE 24

Test	e_{in}	$V_2(AGC)$	$R_{AGC}(k\Omega)$
MAGC	2.23 mV (-40dBm)	5.7 V	0
Gp	1.0 mV (-47dBm)	< 5.0 V	5.6
NF	1.0 mV (-47dBm)	< 5.0 V	5.6

FIGURE 26 — VIDEO AMPLIFIER

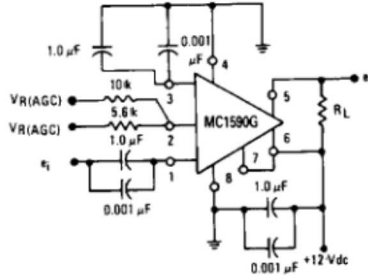


FIGURE 27 — 30 MHz AMPLIFIER (Power Gain = 50 dB, BW = 1.0 MHz)

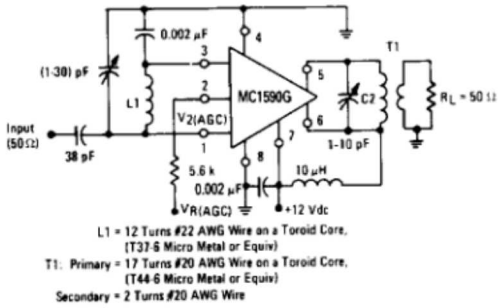


FIGURE 28 — 100 MHz MIXER

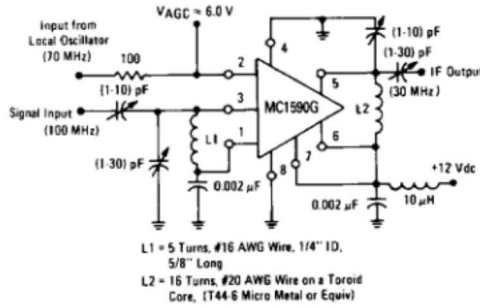


FIGURE 29 — TWO-STAGE 60 MHz IF AMPLIFIER (Power Gain ≈ 80 dB, BW ≈ 1.5 MHz)

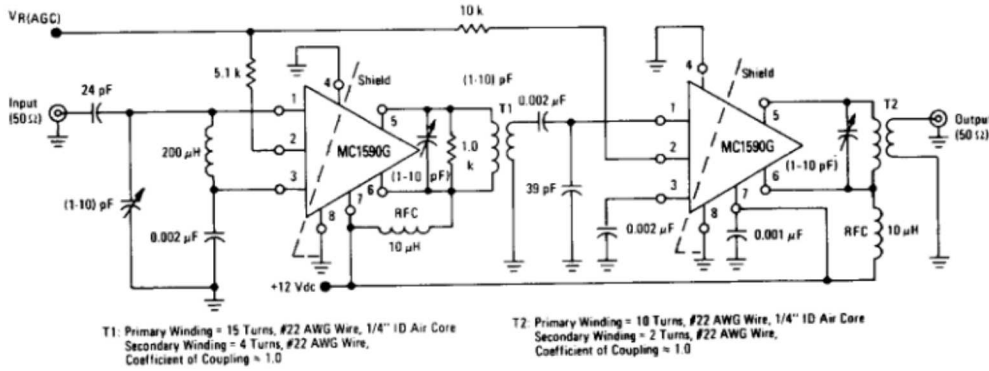
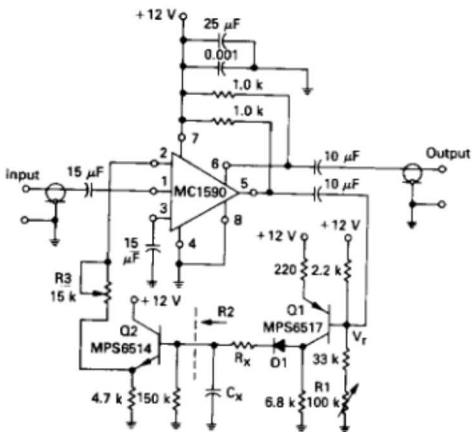


FIGURE 30 – SPEECH COMPRESSOR



DESCRIPTION OF SPEECH COMPRESSOR

The amplifier drives the base of a PNP MPS6517 operating common-emitter with a voltage gain of approximately 20. The control R1 varies the quiescent Q point of this transistor so that varying amounts of signal exceed the level V_r . Diode D1 rectifies the positive peaks of Q1's output only when these peaks are greater than $V_r = 7.0$ Volts. The resulting output is filtered by C_X , R_X .

R_X controls the charging time constant or attack time. C_X is involved in both charge and discharge. R2 (the 150 kΩ and input resistance of the emitter-follower Q2) controls the decay time. Making the decay long and attack short is accomplished by making R_X small and R2 large. (A Darlington emitter-follower may be needed if extremely slow decay times are required.)

The emitter-follower Q2 drives the AGC Pin 2 of the MC1590G and reduces the gain. R3 controls the slope of signal compression. The following graph (Figure 31) details performance with R3 set to 15 kΩ.

FIGURE 31 – OUTPUT VOLTAGE versus INPUT VOLTAGE

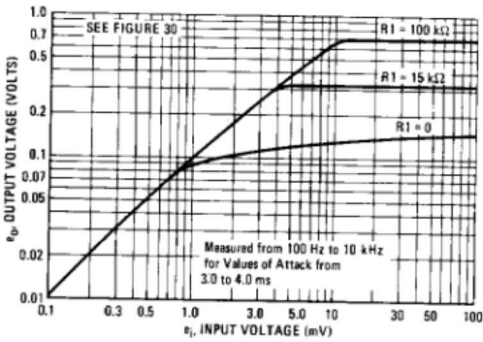


TABLE 1 — DISTORTION versus FREQUENCY

FREQUENCY	DISTORTION		DISTORTION	
	10 mV e_i	100 mV e_i	10 mV e_i	100 mV e_i
100 Hz	3.5%	12%	15%	27%
300 Hz	2%	10%	6%	20%
1.0 kHz	1.5%	8%	3%	9%
10 kHz	1.5%	8%	1%	3%
100 kHz	1.5%	8%	1%	3%

- Notes 1 and 2 Notes 3 and 4
- Note: (1) Decay = 300 ms
Attack = 20 ms
 - (2) $C_X = 7.5 \mu F$
 $R_X = 0$ (Short)
 - (3) Decay = 20 ms
Attack = 3 ms
 - (4) $C_X = 0.68 \mu F$
 $R_X = 1.5 k\Omega$

FIGURE 32 – OUTPUT CURRENT, CURRENT MATCH AND I_{CC} FIXTURE

