

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Temperature Range	Package
MC1552G	-55°C to +125°C	Metal Can
MC1553G	-55°C to +125°C	Metal Can

# MC1552G MC1553G

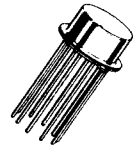
## VIDEO AMPLIFIERS

These devices consist of a three-stage, direct-coupled, common-emitter cascade incorporating series feedback to achieve stable voltage gain, low distortion, and wide bandwidth. They employ a temperature-compensated dc feedback loop to stabilize the operating point and a current-biased emitter follower output and are intended for use as either wide-band linear amplifiers or as fast rise pulse amplifiers.

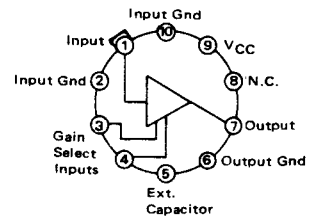
- High Gain – 34 dB  $\pm$  1 dB (MC1552)  
52 dB  $\pm$  1 dB (MC1553)
- Wide Bandwidth – 40 MHz (MC1552)  
35 MHz (MC1553)
- Low Distortion – 0.2% at 200 kHz
- Low Temperature Drift –  $\pm$ 0.002 dB/°C

## HIGH FREQUENCY VIDEO AMPLIFIER SILICON MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

CASE 603B  
METAL PACKAGE



### PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage, Pin 9	$V_{CC}$	9.0	Vdc
Input Differential Voltage, Pin 1 to Pin 2 ( $R_S = 500$ ohms)	$V_{ID}$	1.0	V(rms)
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation) Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	680 4.6	mW mW/°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	$T_A$	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	°C

## REPRESENTATIVE CIRCUIT SCHEMATICS

FIGURE 1 – MC1552 (LOW GAIN)

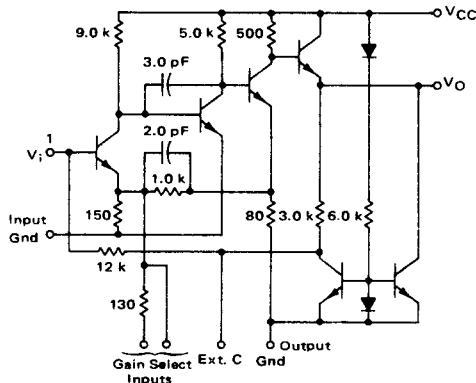
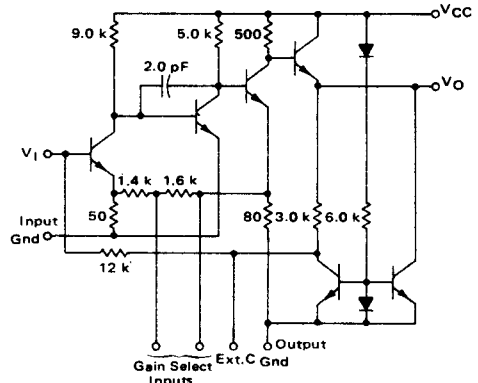


FIGURE 2 – MC1553 (HIGH GAIN)



# MC1552G, MC1553G

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Unless otherwise noted,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$  and specification applies for all Gain Selection options.)

Characteristic	Test Figure	Symbol	MC1552G			MC1553G			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Voltage Gain (Gain Option = 50) (Gain Option = 100) (Gain Option = 200) (Gain Option = 400) $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ (Gain Option = 50) (Gain Option = 100) (Gain Option = 200) (Gain Option = 400)	3	$A_V$	44 87 -- --	50 100 -- --	56 113 -- --	-- -- 175 350	-- -- 200 400	-- -- 225 450	V/V
Voltage Gain Variation ( $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	3	$\Delta A_V$	--	$\pm 0.2$	--	--	$+0.2$	--	dB
Small-Signal Bandwidth (Gain Option = 50) (Gain Option = 100) (Gain Option = 200) (Gain Option = 400)	3,6	BW	21 17 -- --	40 35 -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- 17 7.5	-- -- 35 15	-- -- -- --	MHz
Input Impedance ( $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ )		$z_i$	7.0	10	--	7.0	10	--	k $\Omega$
Output Impedance ( $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ )		$z_o$	--	16	50	--	16	50	$\Omega$
DC Output Voltage ( $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	3	$V_O$	2.5 2.3	2.9	3.2 3.4	2.5 2.4	2.9	3.2 3.3	Vdc
DC Output Voltage Variation ( $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	3	$\Delta V_O$	--	$\pm 0.05$	--	--	$\pm 0.05$	--	Vdc
Output Voltage Range ( $z_L < 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_i = 100\text{ mV rms}$ ) ( $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	3	$V_{OR}$	3.6	4.2	--	3.6 3.4	4.2	--	V p-p
Power Supply Current ( $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	--	$I_{CC}$	--	12.5 --	20 24	--	12.5 --	20 23	mA
Propagation Delay Time (Gain Option = 50) (Gain Option = 100) (Gain Option = 200) (Gain Option = 400)	3,4	$t_{PHL}$	--	8.0 9.0 -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- 10 25	-- -- -- --	ns
Transition (Rise) Time (Gain Option = 50) (Gain Option = 100) (Gain Option = 200) (Gain Option = 400)	3,4	$t_{THL}$	--	9.0 12 -- --	16 20 -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- 11 30	-- -- 20 45	ns
Overshoot	3,4	$100 V_{OS}/V_p$	--	5.0	--	--	5.0	--	%
Noise Figure ( $R_S = 400\ \Omega$ , $f_o = 30\text{ MHz}$ , BW = 3.0 MHz) (See Figure 14)	--	NF	--	3.0	--	--	3.0	--	dB
Total Harmonic Distortion ( $V_O = 2.0\text{ V p-p}$ , $f = 200\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ )	--	THD	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	%

## NOTES

- Ground Pin 6 as close to package as possible to minimize overshoot. Best results are usually obtained by directly grounding the package.
- If large input and output coupling capacitors are used, place a shield between them to avoid input-output coupling.
- A high-frequency capacitor must always be used to bypass the power supply. This capacitor should be as close to the circuit as possible.
- Voltage gain can be adjusted to any value between 50 and 3000 by connecting an external resistor from Pin 4 to ground on MC1552, or from Pin 3 to ground on MC1553, as shown in

Figure 8. Under these conditions, the following equations must be used to determine C1 and C2 rather than the circuits shown in Figure 5.

$$\text{Fig. 5b } C1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c (1.7 \times 10^4)} \text{ Farads; } C2 = 8 C1 (V_O/V_i) \text{ Farads}$$

$$\text{Fig. 5c } C1 = \frac{V_O/V_i}{2\pi f_c (1.5 \times 10^4)} \text{ Farads}$$

$$\text{Fig. 5d } C2 = \frac{V_O/V_i}{2\pi f_c (3 \times 10^3)} \text{ Farads}$$

FIGURE 3 – TEST CIRCUIT

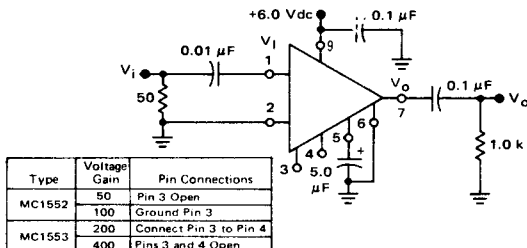
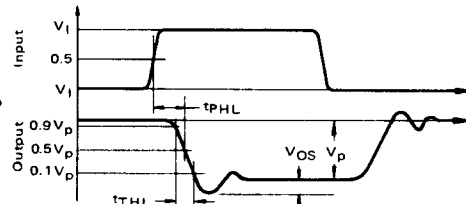


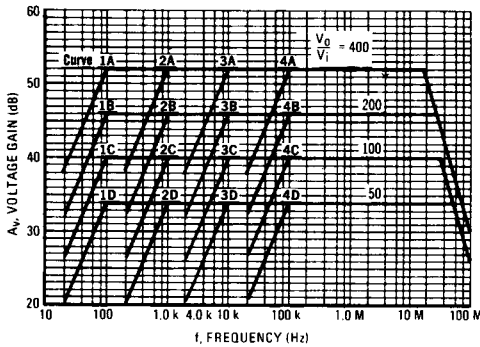
FIGURE 4 – PULSE RESPONSE DEFINITIONS



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

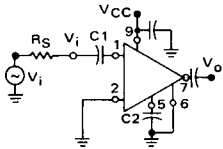
T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C

FIGURE 5a – FREQUENCY RESPONSE



TEST CIRCUITS FOR FREQUENCY RESPONSE

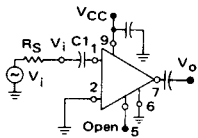
FIGURE 5b – CAPACITIVE COUPLED INPUT (R<sub>S</sub> < 5 kΩ)



Curve No.	C1 (μF)	C2 (μF)
1A	0.1	250
1B	0.1	150
1C	0.1	70
1D	0.1	40

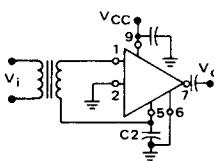
Curve No.	C1 (μF)		C2 (μF)	
	2A	2B	2C	2D
2A	0.01	30		
2B	0.01	18		
2C	0.01	8.0		
2D	0.01	4.0		
	(pF)			
3A	1000	3.0		
3B	1000	1.8		
3C	1000	0.8		
3D	1000	0.4		
4A	100	0.3		
4B	100	0.18		
4C	100	0.08		
4D	100	0.04		

FIGURE 5c – CAPACITIVE COUPLED INPUT (R<sub>S</sub> < 500 Ω)



Curve No.	C1 (μF)	Curve No.	C1 (μF)
1A	20	3A	0.4
1B	10	3B	0.2
1C	7.0	3C	0.1
1D	3.0	3D	0.06
2A	3.0	4A	0.04
2B	1.0	4B	0.02
2C	0.8	4C	0.01
2D	0.5	4D	0.007

FIGURE 5d – TRANSFORMER COUPLED INPUT



Curve No.	C2 (μF)	Curve No.	C1 (μF)
1A	200	3A	2.0
1B	100	3B	1.0
1C	70	3C	0.7
1D	30	3D	0.3
2A	20	4A	0.2
2B	10	4B	0.1
2C	7.0	4C	0.07
2D	3.0	4D	0.03

FIGURE 6 – VOLTAGE GAIN versus FREQUENCY

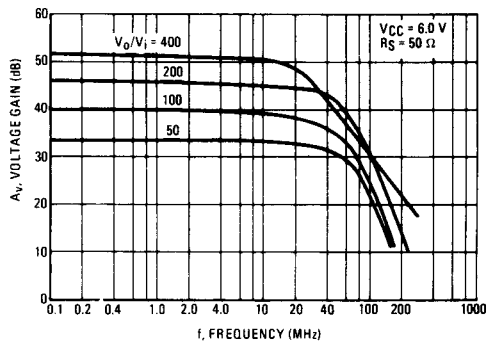


FIGURE 7 – MAXIMUM NEGATIVE SWING SLEW RATE versus LOAD CAPACITANCE

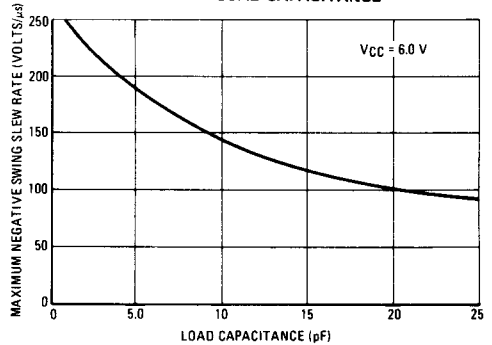
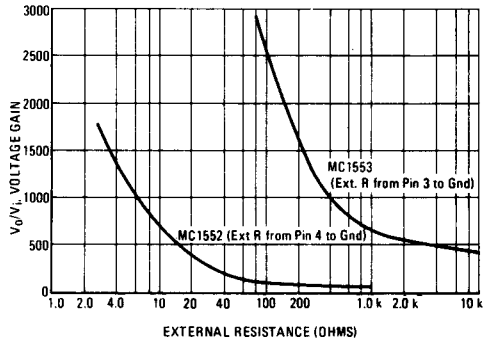


FIGURE 8 – VOLTAGE GAIN ADJUSTMENT BY USE OF EXTERNAL RESISTOR

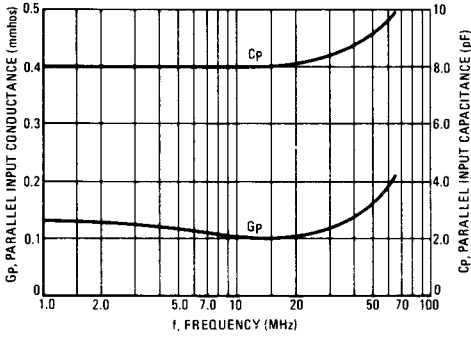


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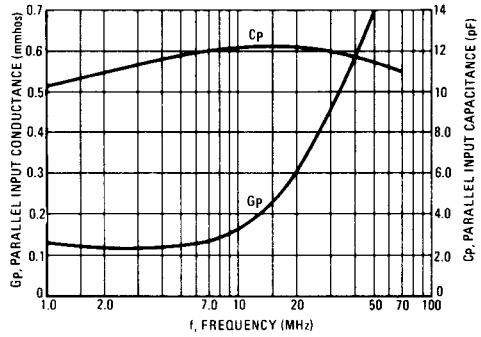
**INPUT ADMITTANCE**

( $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ Vdc}$ ,  $R_L = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

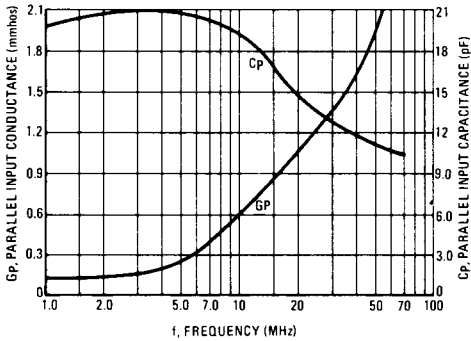
**FIGURE 9 – GAIN = 50**



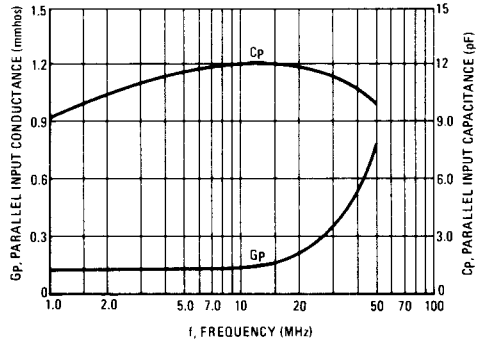
**FIGURE 10 – GAIN = 100**



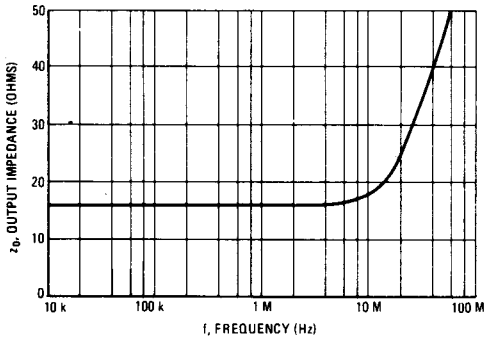
**FIGURE 11 – GAIN = 200**



**FIGURE 12 – GAIN = 400**



**FIGURE 13 – OUTPUT IMPEDANCE versus FREQUENCY**



**FIGURE 14 – BANDWIDTH versus SOURCE RESISTANCE**

