SL1521

300MHz WIDEBAND LOG AMPLIFIER

The SL1521A and C are wideband amplifiers intended for use in successive detection logarithmic IF strips operating at centre frequencies of up to 200MHz. It is a plug in replacement for the SL521 series of RF amplifiers. The midband voltage gain of the SL1521 is typically 12dB. The SL1521A and C differ mainly in the tolerance of voltage gain.

APPLICATIONS

- Radar IF Strips
- Wideband Amplification

OUTPUT EARTH SUBSTRATE O 6 SL152120 INPUT EARTH VIDEO OUTPUT VIDEO OUTPUT CM8

Fig.1 Pin connections

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Test circuits: see Fig.8

ORDERING INFORMATION

SL1521 A CM SL1521 AB CM SL1521 C CM SL1521 CB CM

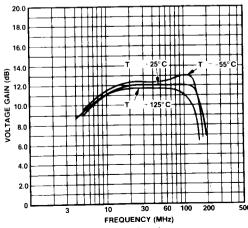


Fig.3 Voltage gain v. frequency

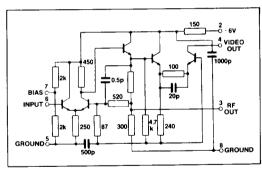


Fig.2 Circuit diagram

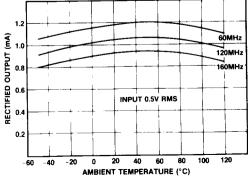


Fig.4 Maximum rectified output current v. temperature

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):

Temperature = +22°C ± 2°C

Supply voltage = +5.2V

DC connection between input and bias pins.

Characteristic	Circuit	Value Min. Typ. Max.		11-14-	0 4111	
	Oncun			Max.	Units	Conditions
Voltage gain, f = 120MHz	SL1521A	11.5		12.5	dB	(3mV rms input
	SL1521C	10.8		13.1	dB	50 ohms source
Voltage gain, f = 160MHz	SL1521A	11.2	1	12.8	dB	(8pF load + 500Ω
	SL1521C	10.6	i	13.4	dB	(opi load sour
Upper cut-off frequency	SL1521A	250	285)	'0	MHz	
• •	SL1521C		285	ļ	MHz	50 ohms source
Lower cut-off frequency	All types	1	6	10	MHz	50 ohms source
Propagation delay	All types		0.6	"	ns	
	1					/ f = 120MHz
Maximum rectified video output	SL1521A	0.95		1.05	mA	0.5V rms input
current	SL1521C	0.90		1.20	mA	8pF load, 500 ohms in
						parallel
Variation of gain with supply voltage	All types		1.0		dB/V	1 1
Variation of maximum rectified	All types		30		%/V	
output current with supply voltage						
Maximum input signal before overload	All types	İ	1.5		V rms	See note below
Noise figure	''		4.5	6.0	dB	f = 120MHz, source
Supply current	All types	10.0	15.0	20.0	mA	resistance optimised
Maximum RF output voltage	All types	1.0			V p-p	f = 120MHz

Operating Notes

The amplifiers are intended for use directly coupled, as shown in Fig.7.

The seventh stage in an untuned cascade will be

giving virtually full output on noise.

Noise may be reduced by inserting a single tuned circuit in the chain. As there is a large mismatch between stages a simple shunt or series circuit cannot be used. The choice of network is also controlled by the need to avoid distorting the logarithmic law; the network must give unity voltage transfer at resonance. A suitable network is shown in Fig. 8. The value of C1 must be chosen so that at resonance its admittance equals the total loss conductance across the tuned circuit.

A simple capacitor may not be suitable for decoupling the output line if many stages and fast rise times are required.

Values of positive supply line decoupling capacitor required for untuned cascades are given below. Smaller values can be used in high frequency tuned cascades.

The amplifiers have been provided with two earth leads to avoid the introduction of common earth lead inductance between input and output circuits. The equipment designer should take care to avoid the subsequent introduction of such inductance.

		Number of stages								
		6 or more	5	4	3					
ı	Minimum capacitance	30nF	10nF	3nF	1nF					

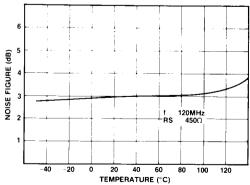


Fig.5 Typical noise figure v. temperature

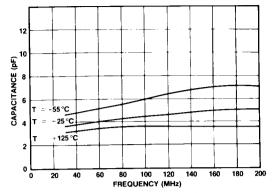


Fig.6 Input admittance with open-circuit output

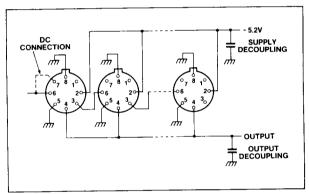


Fig.7 Direct coupled amplifier

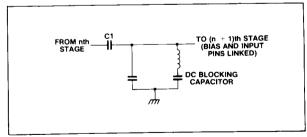


Fig.8 Suitable interstage tuned circuit