# CLC114 Quad, Low-Power Video Buffer

### **General Description**

The CLC114 is a high-performance, closed-loop quad buffer intended for power sensitive applications. Requiring only 30mW of quiescent power dissipation per channel ( $\pm$ 5V supplies), the CLC114 offers a small signal bandwidth of 200MHz (0.5V<sub>pp</sub>) and a slew rate of 450V/ $\mu$ s.

Designed specifically for high density crosspoint switch and analog multiplexer applications, the CLC114 offers excellent linearity and wide channel isolation (62dB @ 10MHz). Driving a typical crosspoint switch load, the CLC114 offers differential gain and phase performance of 0.08% and 0.1%; gain flatness through 30MHz is typically 0.1dB.

With its patented closed-loop topology, the CLC114 has significant performance advantages over conventional open-loop designs. Applications requiring low output impedance and true unity gain stability through very high frequencies (active filters, dynamic load buffering, etc.) will benefit from the CLC114's superior performance.

Constructed using an advancd, complementary bipolar process and National's proven high-speed architectures, the CLC114 is available in several versions to meet a variety of requirements.

CLC114AJP -40°C to +85°C 14-pin plastic DIP CLC114AJE -40°C to +85°C 14-pin plastic SOIC

CLC114ALC -40°C to +85°C dice

CLC114AMC -55°C to +125°C dice qualified to Method 5008,

MIL-STD-883, Level B CLC114A8B -55°C to +125°C 14-pin CERDIP,

MIL-STD-883, Level B

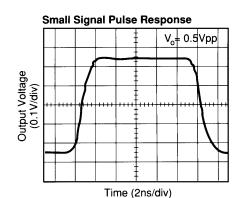
DESC SMD number: 5962-92339

### **Features**

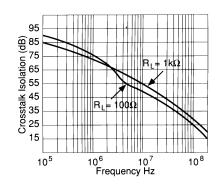
- Closed-loop, quad buffer
- 200MHz small-signal bandwidth
- 450V/us slew rate
- Low power, 30mW per channel (±5V sup.)
- 62dB channel isolation (10MHz)
- Specified for crosspoint switch loads

### **Applications**

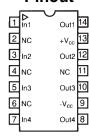
- Video crosspoint switch driver
- Video distribution buffers
- Video switching buffers
- Video signaling multiplexing
- Instrumentation amps
- Active filters



### **Typical Application**



### **Pinout**



### CLC114 Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>cc</sub> = ±5V, R<sub>L</sub> = 100Ω unless specified)

PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	TYP	MAX	& MIN RAT	INGS	UNITS	SYMBOL
Ambient Temperature	CLC114AI	+25°C	−40°C	+25°C	+85°C		
FREQUENCY DOMAIN RESPONSE  -3dB bandwidth Vau<0.5Van		200	>135	> 105	> 100		CCDW
-3db baridwidth	$V_{ m out} < 0.5 V_{ m pp} \ V_{ m out} < 2 V_{ m pp}$	200    95	>70	>135 >70	>120 >70	MHz MHz	SSBW LSBW
gain flatness	V <sub>out</sub> <0.5V <sub>pp</sub> DC to 30MHz		<0.0	<0.0	<0.0	<sub> </sub>	OEDI
peaking peaking	30MHz to 200MHz	0.0	<0.3 <1.3	<0.2 <0.7	<0.3 <0.7	dB dB	GFPL GFPH
rolloff	DC to 60MHz	0.1	<0.8	<0.7	<1.0	dB dB	GFR
crosstalk (all hostile)	10MHz	62	>58	>58	>60	dB	XT
TIME DOMAIN RESPONSE		ll	,	-			
rise and fall time	0.5V step	1.8	<2.8	<2.8	<3.0	ns	TRS1
	2V step	5	<7	<7	<8	ns	TRS2
settling time to 0.1%	2V step	10	<15	<15	<20	ns	TS1
to 0.01%	2V step	20	<30	<30	<40	ns	TS01
overshoot	0.5V step	3	<15	<10	<15	%	os
slewrate		450	>180	>200	>180	V/μs	SR
DISTORTION AND NOISE RES							
2nd harmonic distortion	2V <sub>pp</sub> , 20MHz	–50	<-34	<-38	<-38	dBc	HD2
3rd harmonic distortion	2V <sub>pp</sub> , 20MHz	-58	<-50	<-50	<-45	dBc	HD3
equivalent noise input		ll l					
noise floor	>1MHz	-155	<-153	<-153	<-153	dBm <sub>1Hz</sub>	SNF
STATIC, DC PERFORMANCE							
small signal gain	100 $\Omega$ load	0.97	>0.95	>0.96	>0.96	V/V	GA
integral endpoint linearity	±1V, full scale	0.4	<1.0	<0.6	< 0.5	%	ILIN
*output offset voltage		±0.5	< ± 8.2	< ± 5.0	< ± 8.0	m∨	VIO
average temperature coefficient		±9.0	< ± 40	—	<±30	μV/°C	DVIO
*input bias current		±1.0	<±10	<±5	<±4	μΑ	IBN
average temperature coefficient		±6.0	< ± 62	_	< ± 25	nA/°C	DIBN
power supply rejection ratio		56	>48	>48	>46	dB	PSRR
*supply current, total	no load, quiescent	12.0	<17.0	<16.5	<16.0	mA	ICC
MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMAI	NCE						
input resistance		1.5	>0.3	>1.0	>2.0	MΩ	RIN
input capacitance		1.8	<3.5	<3.0	<3.5	pF	CIN
output impedance	DC	2.5	<5.0	<3.5	<3.5	$\Omega$	RO
output voltage range	no load	±4.0	>±3.6	>±3.8	>±3.8	V	VO
output current		25	>12	>20	>25	mA	10

### Performance Driving a Crosspoint Swtich

PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	TYP	UNITS
gain flatness $V_{out} < 2V_{pp}$ $V_{out} < 2V_{pp}$ differential gain differential phase $2^{nd}$ harmonic distortion $V_{out} < V_{out} < 2V_{pp}$ differential phase $V_{out} < V_{out} < V_{out$	DC to 5MHz DC to 30MHz 3.58 & 4.43MHz 3.58 & 4.43MHz 5MHz, 2V <sub>pp</sub> 30MHz, 2V <sub>pp</sub> 5MHz, 2V <sub>pp</sub> 30MHz, 2V <sub>pp</sub> 30MHz, 2V <sub>pp</sub> 30MHz	±0.02 ±0.1 0.08 0.1 -60 -43 -58 -43 58 54	dB dB % dBc dBc dBc dBc dB dB

±7V

2

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

### **Test Load** $\Omega$ 8 $\Omega$ 8 $\Omega$ 8 $\Omega$ 8

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

## Miscellaneous Ratings

 $V_{cc}$ output is short circuit protected to lout ground, but maximum reliability will be maintained if lout does not exceed... input voltage

35mA ±V<sub>cc</sub> +175°C maximum junction temperature

operating temperature range

-40°C to +85°C storage temperature range -65°C to + 150°C lead temperature (soldering 10 sec) +300°C EDS rating 500V

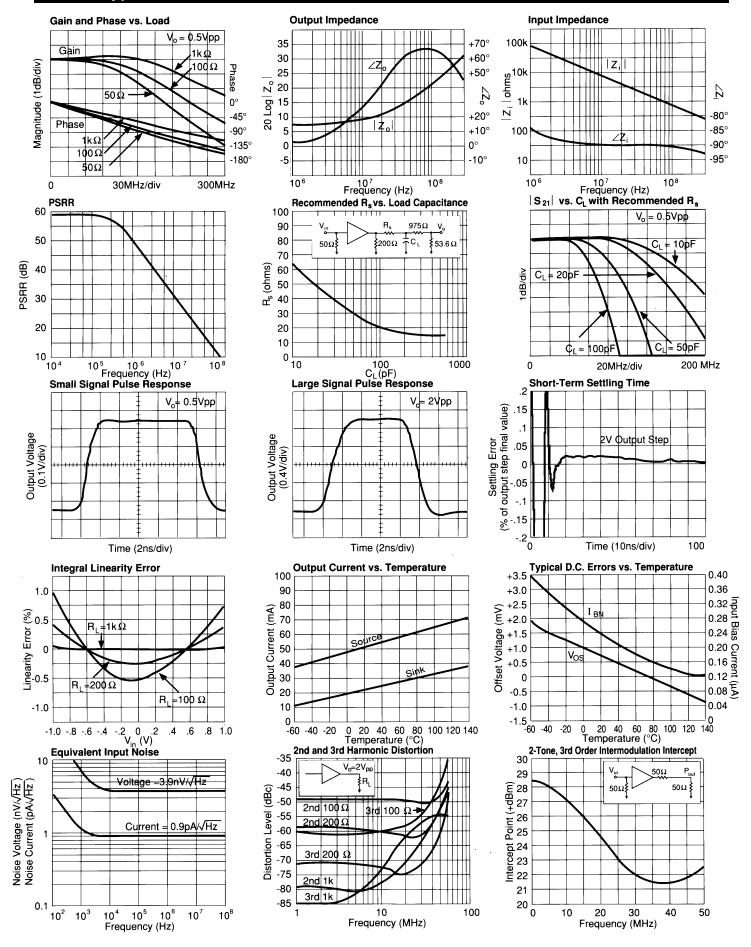
**NOTES:** 100% tested at +25°C. AJ

#### Package Thermal Resistance **Package** $\theta_{\text{JC}}$ $\theta_{JA}$ 65°C/W 115°C/W Plastic (AJP) 55°C/W 125°C/W Surface Mount (AJE) **CERDIP** 35°C/W 90°C/W

### Reliability Information

Transistor Count

### **CLC114 Typical Performance Characteristics**



### Operation

The CLC114 is a quad, low-power, high-speed, unity-gain buffer. The closed loop topology provides accuracy not found in open loop designs. The input stage incorporates a slew-enhancement circuit which allows low quiescent power without sacrificing ac performance.

### **PC Board Layout and Crosstalk**

High frequency devices demand a good printed circuit board layout for optimum performance. The CLC114, with power gain to 200 MHz, is no exception. A ground plane and power supply bypassing with good high-frequency ceramic capacitors in close proximity to the supply pins is essential. Second harmonic distortion can be improved by ensuring equal current return paths for both the positive and the negative supplies. This can be accomplished by grounding the bypass capacitors at the same point in the ground plane while keeping the power supply side of the bypass capacitors within 0.1" of the CLC114 supply pins.

Crosstalk (undesired signal coupling between buffer channels) is strongly dependent on board layout. Closely spaced signal traces on the circuit board will degrade crosstalk due to intertrace capacitance. For this reason it is recommended that unused package pins (2, 4, 6, 11) be connected to the ground plane for better channel isolation at the device pins. Similarly, crosstalk can be improved by using a grounded guard trace between signal traces. This will reduce the distributed capacitance between signal lines.

Following are two graphs depicting the effects of crosstalk. All-hostile crosstalk is measured by driving three of the four buffers simultaneously while observing the fourth, undriven, channel. Figure 2, "All-Hostile Crosstalk Isolation", shows this effect as a function of input signal frequency.  $R_{\rm L}$  is the resistive load for each driven channel. Figure 3, "Most Susceptible Channel-to-Channel Pulse Coupling", describes one effect of crosstalk when one channel is driven with a 2Vpp step (tr=5ns) while the output of the undriven channel is measured. From Figure 2 it can be observed that crosstalk decreases as the signal frequency is reduced. Similarly, the pulse coupling crosstalk will decrease as the rise time increases.

#### **Evaluation Board**

An evaluation board for the CLC114 is available. This board may be ordered as part CLC730023.

#### **Unused Buffers**

It is recommended that the inputs of any unused buffers be tied to ground through  $50\Omega$  resistors.

### **Differential Gain and Phase**

The CLC114 was designed to minimize differential gain and phase errors when driving the distributed capacitance of a video crosspoint switch. Refer to the section "Performance Driving a Crosspoint Switch" for typical values.

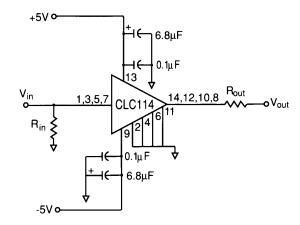


Figure 1: Recommended Circuit

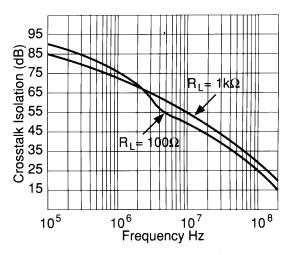


Figure 2: All-Hostile Crosstalk Isolation

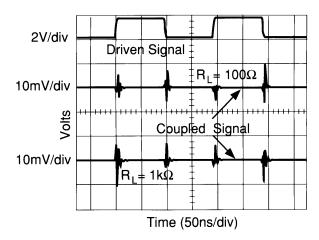


Figure 3: Most Susceptible Channel-to-Channel Pulse Coupling

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# National Semiconductor Corporation

1111 West Bardin Road Arlington, TX 76017 Tel: 1(800) 272-9959 Fax: 1(800) 737-7018

#### National Semiconductor Europe

Earst Fax: (+49) 0-180-530 85 86 E-mail: europe.support.nsc.com Deutsch Tel: (+49) 0-180-530 85 85 English Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 78 32 Francais Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 93 58 Italiano Tel: (+49) 0-180-534 16 80

#### National Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd.

13th Floor, Straight Block Ocean Centre, 5 Canton Road Tsimshatsui, Kowloon Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2737-1600

Fax: (852) 2736-9960

# National Semiconductor Japan Ltd.

Tel: 81-043-299-2309 Fax: 81-043-299-2408

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