

# CA3020, CA3020A

## MULTIPURPOSE WIDE-BAND POWER AMPLIFIERS

The RCA-CA3020 and CA3020A are Integrated-Circuit, Multistage, Multipurpose, Wide-Band Power Amplifiers on a single monolithic silicon chip. They employ a highly versatile and stable direct-coupled circuit configuration featuring wide frequency range, high voltage and power gain, and high power output. These features plus inherent stability over a wide temperature range make the CA3020 and CA3020A extremely useful for a wide variety of applications in military, industrial, and commercial equipment.

## For Military, Industrial, and Commercial Equipment at Frequencies up to 8 MHz

The CA3020 and CA3020A are particularly suited for service as Class B power amplifiers. The CA3020A can provide a maximum power output of 1 watt from a 12-volt DC supply with a typical power gain of 75 dB. The CA3020 provides 0.5 watt power output from a 9-volt supply with the same power gain.

These types are supplied in hermetically sealed, TO-5 style 12-lead packages.

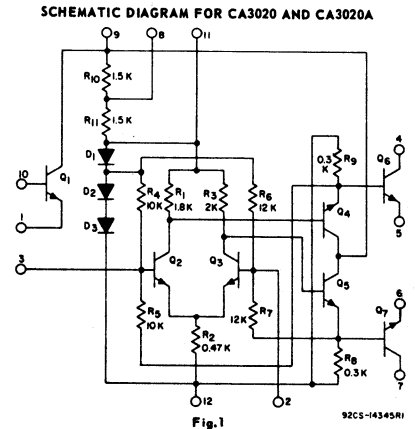


Fig. 1  
92CS-14345R1

The resistance values included on the schematic diagram have been supplied as a convenience to assist Equipment Manufacturers in optimizing the selection of "outboard" components of equipment designs. The values shown may vary as much as ± 30%.

RCA reserves the right to make any changes in the Resistance Values provided such changes do not adversely affect the published performance characteristics of the device.

### ABSOLUTE-MAXIMUM RATINGS:

DISSIPATION:	WITHOUT HEAT SINK	WITH HEAT SINK
At $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . . . . .	1 W	At $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . . . . . 2 W
Above $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . . . . .	derate linearly 6.7 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	At $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_C = 55^\circ\text{C}$ . . . . . 2 W
		Above $T_C = 55^\circ\text{C}$ . . . . . derate linearly 16.7 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

### TEMPERATURE RANGE:

Operating . . . . .  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$   
 Storage . . . . .  $-65^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$

### LEAD TEMPERATURE (During Soldering):

At distance  $1/16 \pm 1/32$  inch ( $1.59 \pm 0.79\text{mm}$ )  
 from case for 10 seconds max. . . . .  $+265^\circ\text{C}$

### MAXIMUM VOLTAGE RATINGS at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

The following chart gives the range of voltages which can be applied to the terminals listed vertically with respect to the terminals listed horizontally. For example, the voltage range of the vertical terminal 1 with respect to terminal 12 is 0 to +10 volts.

TERMINAL No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	$\Delta$ 0 -10/-12	+3 Note 1	*	+10 0
2			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+2 -2
3				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+2 -2
4					$\Delta$ +18/+25 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	$\Delta$ +18/+25 0
5						*	*	*	*	*	*	+3 Note 2
6							$\Delta$ 0 -18/+25	*	*	*	*	+3 Note 2
7								*	*	*	*	$\Delta$ +18/+25 0
8									Note 3	*	*	Note 3 0
9										+10 0	Note 1 0	+10/+12 0
10											*	+10 0
11												*
12												REF. SUB- STRATE

Note 1: This voltage is established by the maximum current rating.  
 Note 2: The emitters of Q<sub>6</sub> and Q<sub>7</sub> may be returned to a negative voltage supply through emitter resistors. Current into terminal No.9 should not be exceeded and the total device dissipation should not be exceeded.  
 Note 3: Terminal No.8 may be connected to terminals Nos.9, 11, or 12.  
 \* Voltages are not normally applied between these terminals. Voltages appearing between these terminals will be safe if the specified limits between all other terminals are not exceeded.  
 $\Delta$  Higher value is for CA3020A.

### MAXIMUM CURRENT RATINGS

TERMINAL No.	I <sub>IN</sub> mA	I <sub>OUT</sub> mA
1	-	20
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	300	-
5	-	300
6	-	300
7	300	-
8	-	-
9	20	-
10	1	-
11	20	-
12	-	-

### FEATURES

- High power output - class B amplifier --  
 CA3020 . . . . . 0.5 watt typ. at  $V_{CC} = +9\text{V}$   
 CA3020A . . . . . 1.0 watt typ. at  $V_{CC} = +12\text{V}$
- Wide frequency range --  
 Up to 8 MHz with resistive loads
- High power gain . . . . . 75db typ.
- Single power supply for class B operation with transformer --  
 CA3020 . . . . . 3 to 9V  
 CA3020A . . . . . 3 to 12V
- Built-in temperature-tracking voltage regulator provides stable operation over  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$  temperature range

### APPLICATIONS

- AF power amplifiers for portable and fixed sound and communications systems
- Servo-control amplifiers
- Wide-band linear mixers
- Video power amplifiers
- Transmission-line driver amplifiers (balanced and unbalanced)
- Fan-in and fan-out amplifiers for computer logic circuits
- Lamp-control amplifiers
- Motor-control amplifiers
- Power multivibrator
- Power switches
- Companion Application Note, ICAN 5766 "Application of CA3020 and CA3020A Integrated Circuit Multipurpose Wide-Band Power Amplifiers"

# CA3020, CA3020A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

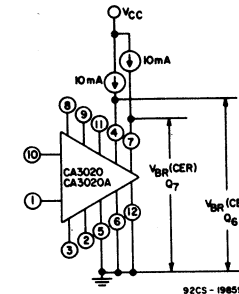
CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOLS	TEST CONDITIONS		LIMITS CA3020			LIMITS CA3020A			UNITS	
		CIRCUIT AND PROCEDURE	DC SUPPLY VOLTAGE		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.		MAX.
			FIG.	V <sub>CC1</sub>							
Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage, Q <sub>6</sub> & Q <sub>7</sub> at 10 mA	V <sub>(BR)CER</sub>	2 <sub>a</sub>	-	-	18	-	-	25	-	-	V
Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage, Q <sub>1</sub> at 0.1 mA	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	V
Idle Currents, Q <sub>6</sub> & Q <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>4</sub> IDLE I <sub>7</sub> IDLE	4	9.0	2.0	-	5.5	-	-	5.6	-	mA
Peak Output Currents, Q <sub>6</sub> & Q <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>4PK</sub> I <sub>7PK</sub>	4	9.0	2.0	140	-	-	180	-	-	mA
Cutoff Currents, Q <sub>6</sub> & Q <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>4</sub> CUTOFF I <sub>7</sub> CUTOFF	4	9.0	2.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	mA
Differential Amplifier Current Drain	ICC1	4	9.0	9.0	6.3	9.4	12.5	6.3	9.4	12.5	mA
Total Current Drain	ICC1 + ICC2	4	9.0	9.0	8.0	21.5	35.0	14.0	21.5	30.0	mA
Differential Amplifier Input Terminal Voltages	V <sub>2</sub> V <sub>3</sub>	4	9.0	2.0	-	1.11	-	-	1.11	-	V
Regulator Terminal Voltage	V <sub>11</sub>	4	9.0	2.0	-	2.35	-	-	2.35	-	V
Q <sub>1</sub> Cutoff (Leakage) Currents:											
Collector-to-Emitter	ICEO	-	10.0	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	μA
Emitter-to-Base	IEBO	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	μA
Collector-to-Base	ICBO	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	μA
Forward Current Transfer Ratio, Q <sub>1</sub> at 3 mA	hFE1	-	6.0	-	30	75	-	30	75	-	
Bandwidth at -3 dB Point	BW	-	6.0	6.0	-	8	-	-	8	-	MHz
Maximum Power Output	P <sub>O(MAX)</sub>	6	6.0	6.0	200	300 <sup>a</sup>	-	200	300 <sup>a</sup>	-	mW
			9.0	9.0	400	550 <sup>a</sup>	-	400	550 <sup>a</sup>	-	
			9.0	12.0	-	-	-	800	1000 <sup>b</sup>	-	
Sensitivity for P <sub>OUT</sub> = 400 mW	e <sub>IN</sub>	6	9.0	9.0	-	35 <sup>a</sup>	55	-	-	-	mV
Sensitivity for P <sub>OUT</sub> = 800 mW	e <sub>IN</sub>	6	9.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	50 <sup>b</sup>	100	mV
Input Resistance—Terminal 3 to Ground	R <sub>IN3</sub>	9	6.0	6.0	-	1000	-	-	1000	-	Ω
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	θ <sub>J-C</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	°C/W

a R<sub>CC</sub> = 130 Ω  
b R<sub>CC</sub> = 200 Ω

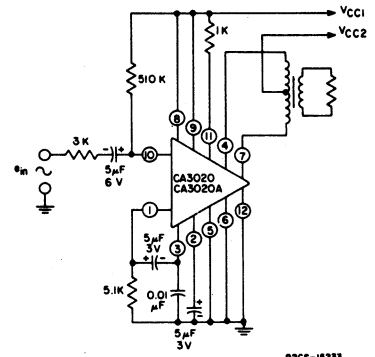
### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DATA

An External Radiator is Recommended for High Ambient Temperature Operation

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOLS	CA3020	CA3020A	UNITS
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC1</sub>	9.0	9.0	V
	V <sub>CC2</sub>	9.0	12.0	
Zero Signal Current	Diff. Ampl.	ICC1	15	15
	Output Ampl.		24	
Maximum Signal Current	Diff. Ampl.	ICC1	16	16.6
	Output Ampl.		125	
Maximum Power Output at THD = 10%	P <sub>O</sub>	550	1000	mW
Sensitivity	e <sub>IN</sub>	35	45	mV
Power Gain	G <sub>P</sub>	75	75	dB
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	55	55	kΩ
Efficiency	η	45	55	%
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	S/N	70	66	dB
THD at 150 mW level		3.1	3.3	%
Test Signal Frequency from 600Ω Generator		1000	1000	Hz
Equivalent Collector-to-Collector Load Resistance	R <sub>CC</sub>	130	200	Ω



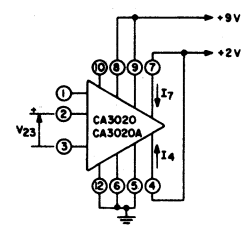
a. Collector-to-emitter breakdown voltage (Q<sub>6</sub> & Q<sub>7</sub>) circuit



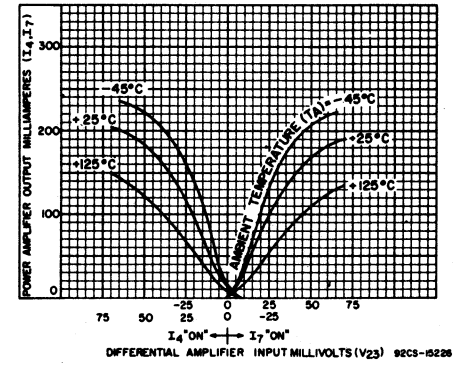
b. Typical audio amplifier circuit utilizing the CA3020 or CA3020A as an audio preamplifier and class B power amplifier

Fig. 2

### TYPICAL TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



c. Test Setup

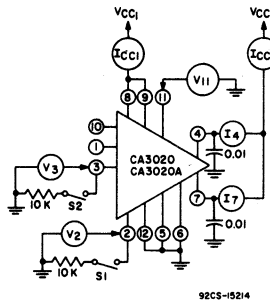


b. Characteristics with R<sub>10</sub> shorted out

Fig. 3

# CA3020, CA3020A

## STATIC CURRENT AND VOLTAGE TEST CIRCUIT

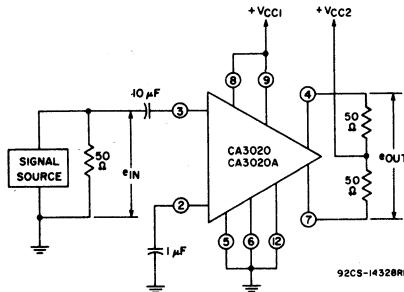


CURRENTS OR VOLTAGES	S1	S2
I <sub>4</sub> -IDLE	open	open
I <sub>7</sub> -IDLE	open	open
I <sub>4</sub> -PEAK	open	close
I <sub>7</sub> -PEAK	close	open
I <sub>4</sub> -CUTOFF	close	open
I <sub>7</sub> -CUTOFF	open	close

CURRENTS OR VOLTAGES	S1	S2
I <sub>CC1</sub>	open	open
I <sub>CC2</sub>	open	open
V <sub>2</sub>	open	open
V <sub>3</sub>	open	open
V <sub>11</sub>	open	open

Fig.4

## MEASUREMENT OF BANDWIDTH AT -3 dB POINTS

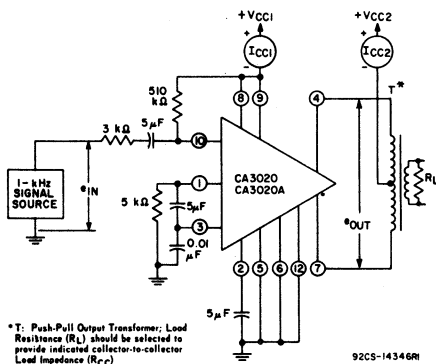


### PROCEDURES:

1. Apply desired value of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$
2. Apply 1 kHz input signal and adjust for  $e_{IN} = 5$  mV (rms)
3. Record the resulting value of  $e_{OUT}$  in dB (reference value)
4. Vary input-signal frequency, keeping  $e_{IN}$  constant at 5 mV, and record frequencies above and below 1 kHz at which  $e_{OUT}$  decreases 3 dB below reference value.
5. Record bandwidth as frequency range between -3 dB points.

Fig.5

## MEASUREMENTS OF ZERO-SIGNAL DC CURRENT DRAIN, MAXIMUM-SIGNAL DC CURRENT DRAIN, MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT, CIRCUIT EFFICIENCY, SENSITIVITY, AND TRANSDUCER POWER GAIN



\*T: Push-Pull Output Transistor; Load Resistance ( $R_L$ ) should be selected to provide indicated collector-to-collector Load Impedance ( $R_{CC}$ )

### PROCEDURES:

#### Zero-Signal DC Current Drain

1. Apply desired Value of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  and reduce  $e_{IN}$  to 0V
2. Record resulting values of  $I_{CC1}$  and  $I_{CC2}$  in mA as Zero-Signal DC Current Drain.

Fig.10

### Maximum-Signal DC Current Drain, Maximum Power Output, Circuit Efficiency, Sensitivity, and Transducer Power Gain

1. Apply desired value of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  and adjust  $e_{IN}$  to the value at which the Total Harmonic Distortion in the output of the amplifier = 10%
2. Record resulting value of  $I_{CC1}$  and  $I_{CC2}$  in mA as Maximum-Signal DC Current Drain
3. Determine resulting amplifier power output in watts and record as Maximum Power Output ( $P_{OUT}$ )
4. Calculate Circuit Efficiency ( $\eta$ ) in % as follows:

$$\eta = 100 \frac{P_{OUT}}{V_{CC1} I_{CC1} + V_{CC2} I_{CC2}}$$

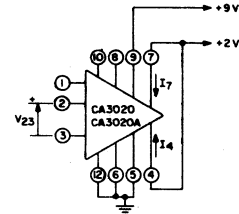
where  $P_{OUT}$  is in watts,  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  are in volts, and  $I_{CC1}$  and  $I_{CC2}$  are in amperes.

5. Record value of  $e_{IN}$  in mV (rms) required in Step 1 as Sensitivity ( $e_{IN}$ )
6. Calculate Transducer Power Gain ( $G_p$ ) in dB as follows:

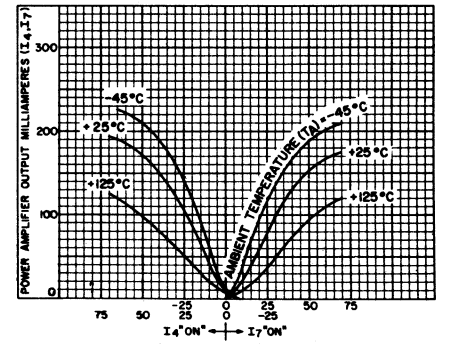
$$G_p = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}}$$

where  $P_{IN}$  (in mW) =  $\frac{e_{IN}^2}{3000 + R_{IN}(10)}$

Fig.6



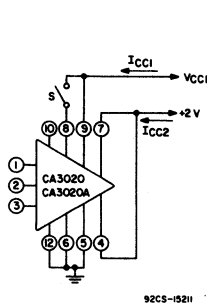
a. Test Setup



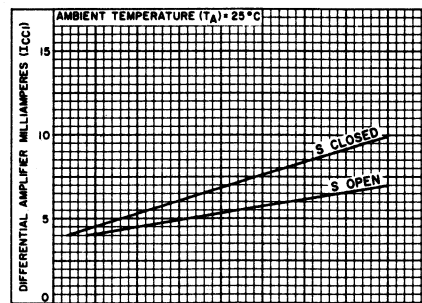
b. Characteristics with  $R_{10}$  in circuit

Fig.7

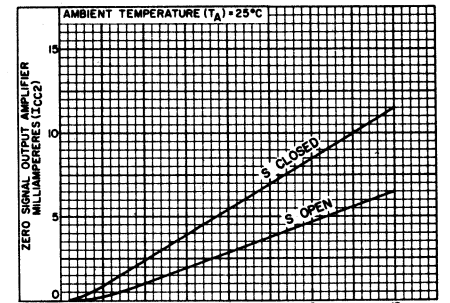
## ZERO SIGNAL AMPLIFIER CURRENT vs DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER SUPPLY VOLTAGE



a. Test Setup



b. Differential Amplifier Characteristics

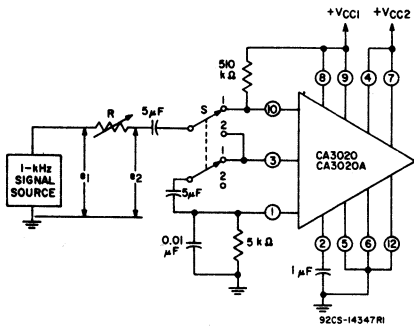


c. Output Amplifier Characteristics

Fig.8

# CA3020, CA3020A

## MEASUREMENT OF INPUT RESISTANCE



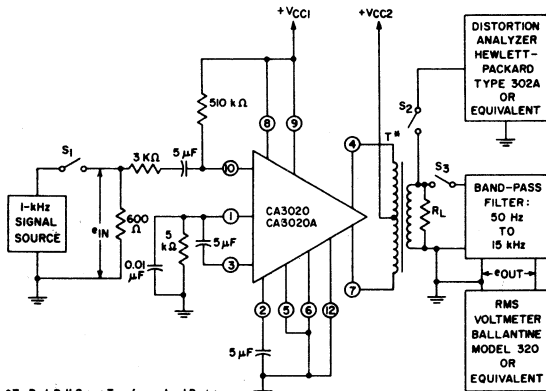
### PROCEDURES:

- Input Resistance Terminal 10 to Ground ( $R_{IN10}$ )**
1. Apply desired value of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  and set S in Position 1
  2. Adjust 1-kHz input for desired signal level of measurement
  3. Adjust R for  $e_2 = e_1/2$
  4. Record resulting value of R as  $R_{IN10}$

- Input Resistance Terminal 3 to Ground ( $R_{IN3}$ )**
1. Apply desired value of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  set S in Position 2
  2. Adjust 1-kHz input for desired signal level of measurement
  3. Adjust R for  $e_2 = e_1/2$
  4. Record resulting value of R as  $R_{IN3}$

Fig.9

## MEASUREMENT OF SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO AND TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION



\*T: Push-Pull Output Transformer; Load Resistance ( $R_L$ ) should be selected to provide indicated collector-to-collector Load Impedance ( $R_{CC}$ )

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### PROCEDURES:

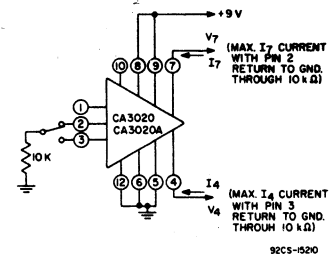
#### Signal-to-Noise Ratio

1. Close  $S_1$  and  $S_3$ ; open  $S_2$
2. Apply desired values of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$
3. Adjust  $e_{IN}$  for an amplifier output of 150mW and record resulting value of  $E_{OUT}$  in dB as  $e_{OUT1}$  (reference value)
4. Open  $S_1$  and record resulting value of  $e_{OUT}$  in dB as  $e_{OUT2}$
5. Signal-to-Noise Ratio (S/N) =  $20 \log_{10} \frac{e_{OUT1}}{e_{OUT2}}$

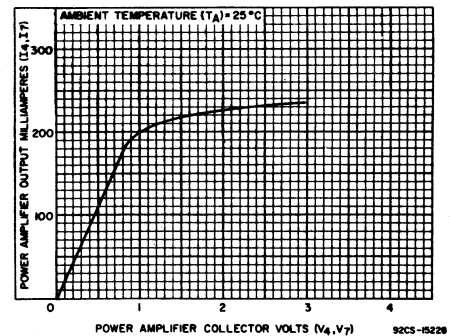
#### Total Harmonic Distortion

1. Close  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ ; open  $S_3$
2. Apply desired values of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$
3. Adjust  $e_{IN}$  for desired level amplifier output power
4. Record Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) in %

Fig.10



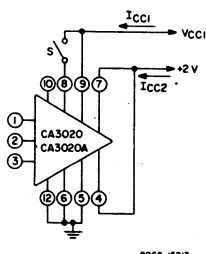
a. Test Setup



b. Characteristic

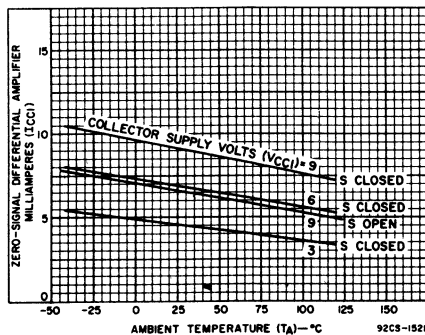
Fig.11

## ZERO SIGNAL AMPLIFIER CURRENT vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

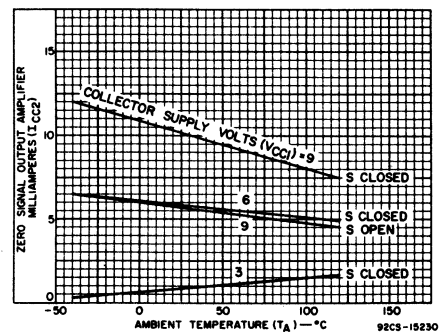


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a. Test Setup



b. Differential Amplifier Characteristics



c. Output Amplifier Characteristics

Fig.12

# CA3021, CA2022, CA2023

## Low-Power Video and Wideband Amplifiers

RCA-CA3021, CA3022, and CA3023 are low-power integrated-circuit wideband amplifiers with a wide range of applications in industrial, military, and commercial communications equipment. Each consists of a multistage amplifier circuit and unconnected diodes on a single chip, hermetically sealed in a 12-lead TO-5 style package. The diodes may be connected to provide limiting in FM applications.

The CA3021, CA3022, and CA3023 have the same maximum ratings, and differ principally in dissipation (dc power requirements) and bandwidth capability. All three devices are designed for operation over the temperature range from -55°C to +125°C.

### APPLICATIONS

- Gain-Controlled Linear Amplifiers
- AM/FM IF Amplifiers
- Video Amplifiers
- Limiters

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR CA3021, CA3022, AND CA3023

### ABSOLUTE-MAXIMUM RATINGS:

- OPERATING-TEMPERATURE RANGE -55°C to +125°C
- STORAGE-TEMPERATURE RANGE -65°C to +150°C
- LEAD TEMPERATURE (During Soldering):  
At distance 1/16 ± 1/32 inch (1.59 ± 0.79mm) from case for 10 seconds max. +265°C
- DEVICE DISSIPATION, P<sub>T</sub> ..... 120 max. mW
- INPUT-SIGNAL VOLTAGE ..... -3, +3 max. V
- DC VOLTAGES AND CURRENTS ..... See Table Below

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Low DC Power Drain:  
P<sub>D</sub> { CA3021 = 4 mW typ.  
CA3022 = 12.5 mW typ.  
CA3023 = 35 mW typ. } at V<sub>CC</sub> = 6 V
- Excellent frequency response:  
-3 dB BW { CA3021 = 2.4 MHz typ.  
CA3022 = 7.5 MHz typ.  
CA3023 = 16 MHz typ. }
- High Voltage Gain:  
A { CA3021 = 56 dB typ. at 0.5 MHz  
CA3022 = 57 dB typ. at 2.5 MHz  
CA3023 = 53 dB typ. at 5 MHz }
- Wide AGC Range: 33 dB typ.
- Only one power supply (4.5 to 12 V) required
- Hermetically Sealed 12-Lead TO-5-style package
- Operation from -55°C to +125°C

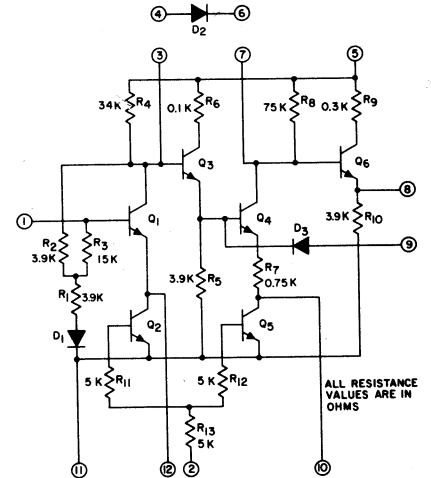
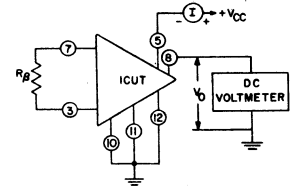


Fig. 1

### TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF DEVICE DISSIPATION AND QUIESCENT OUTPUT VOLTAGE



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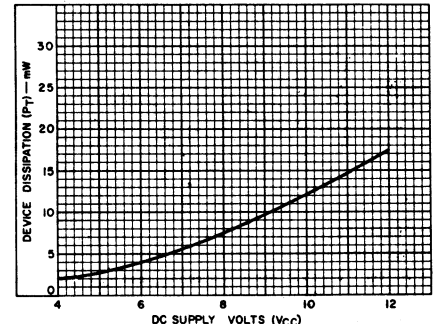
$$P_T = V_{CC} (I)$$

Fig. 2

TERMINAL	VOLTAGE OR CURRENT LIMITS		CIRCUIT CONDITIONS	
	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	TERMINAL	CONDITIONS
1	-3V	+3V	1	Connected to Voltage Source through 100Ω Resistor
			5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
2	-3V	+12V	5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
3	0V	+12V	5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
4	-12V	+12V	6, 11	Ground
5	0V	+18V	10, 11, 12	Ground
6	-12V	+12V	5, 11	Ground

TERMINAL	VOLTAGE OR CURRENT LIMITS		CIRCUIT CONDITIONS	
	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	TERMINAL	CONDITIONS
7	0V	+12V	5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
8	20 max. mA		5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
9	-0.5V	+3V	5	+12V
			10, 11, 12	Ground
10	0V	+4V	2, 5	+12V
			11	Ground
11	-6V	+12V	5	+12V
			2, 5	+12V
12	0V	+4V	11	Ground

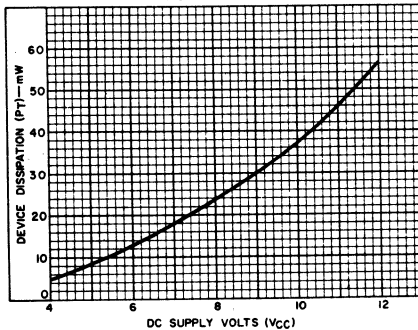
### DEVICE DISSIPATION VS DC SUPPLY VOLTAGE FOR CA3021



92CS-14386

Fig. 3(a)

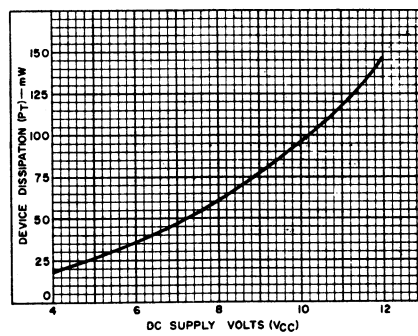
### DEVICE DISSIPATION VS DC SUPPLY VOLTAGE FOR CA3022



92CS-14387

Fig. 3(b)

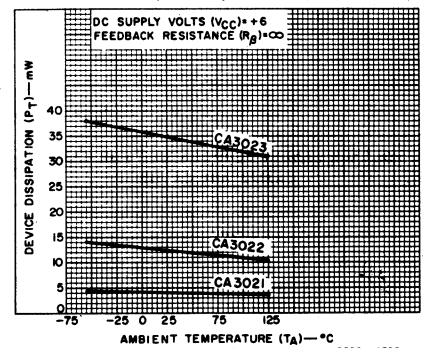
### DEVICE DISSIPATION VS DC SUPPLY VOLTAGE FOR CA3023



92CS-14389

Fig. 3(c)

### DEVICE DISSIPATION VS TEMPERATURE FOR CA3021, CA3022, AND CA3023



92CS-14388

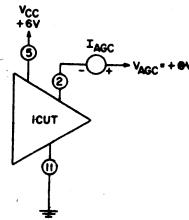
Fig. 3(d)

# CA3021, CA3022, CA3023

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +6\text{V}$ , unless otherwise specified

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST SETUP AND PROCEDURE	TEST CONDITIONS			LIMITS									TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVE		
			Fig.	FEEDBACK RESISTANCE ( $R_f$ ) BETWEEN TERMINALS 3 AND 7	FREQUENCY $f$	CA3021 (TA5219)			CA3022 (TA5236)			CA3023 (TA5218)					
						Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Device Dissipation	$P_T$	2	$\infty$	-	-	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	mW	3a,d	
			$\infty$	-	-	-	-	5	12.5	24	-	-	-	-	-	mW	3b,d
			$\infty$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	35	48	-	mW	3c,d
Quiescent Output Voltage	$V_o$	2	39k	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	-	
			10k	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	-
			4.7k	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	V	-
AGC Source Current	$I_{AGC}$	4	$V_{AGC} = +6\text{V}$		-	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	mA	-		
Voltage Gain	A	5	560k	0.5	-	50	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	6a	
			39k	0.8	-	40	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	6a,d
			39k	2.5	-	-	-	50	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	6b
			10k	3	-	-	-	40	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	6b,d
			18k	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	53	-	-	dB	6c
Bandwidth at -3 dB Point	BW	5	4.7k	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	-	-	-	dB	6c,d	
			39k	-	0.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MHz	6a	
			10k	-	-	-	-	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MHz	6b
Input Impedance Components	Input Resistance $R_{IN}$	7	39k	1	-	4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$	-		
			10k	5	-	-	-	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$	-	
Input Impedance Components	Input Capacitance $C_{IN}$	7	4.7k	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	$\Omega$	-	
			39k	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	pF	-	
Output Resistance	$R_{OUT}$	8	10k	5	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$	-	
			4.7k	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	$\Omega$	-	
			39k	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$	-	
Noise Figure	NF	9	39k	1	-	4.2	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	-	
			10k	1	-	-	-	-	4.4	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	dB	-
			4.7k	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	8.5	-	-	dB	-
AGC Range	AGC	10	-	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	-		
			-	5	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	dB	-	
Maximum Output Voltage (RMS Value)	$V_{out}$	5	39k	1	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V(rms)	-	
			10k	5	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V(rms)	-
			4.7k	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	V(rms)	-

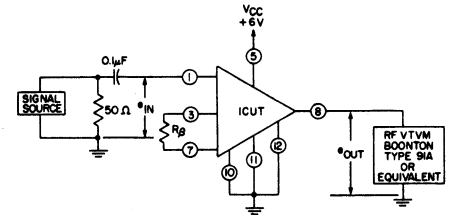
### TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF AGC SOURCE CURRENT



$I_{AGC}$  IS THE CURRENT FLOWING INTO TERMINAL 2.

Fig. 4

### TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENTS OF VOLTAGE-GAIN, -3dB BANDWIDTH, AND MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE



PROCEDURES  
Voltage Gain:

(a) Set  $e_{in} = 0.5\text{ mV}$  at frequency specified, read  $e_{out}$  Voltage Gain

$$(A) = 20 \text{ Log}_{10} \frac{e_{out}}{e_{in}}$$

(a) Set  $e_{out}$  to a convenient reference voltage at  $f = 100\text{ kHz}$  and record corresponding value of  $e_{in}$ .

(b) Increase the frequency, keeping  $e_{in}$  constant until  $e_{out}$  drops 3-dB. Record Bandwidth.

Fig. 5

### VOLTAGE GAIN VS FREQUENCY FOR CA3021

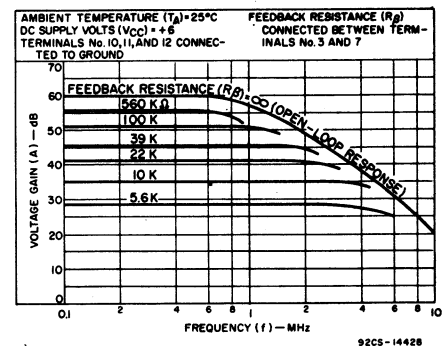


Fig. 6(a)

### VOLTAGE GAIN VS FREQUENCY FOR CA3022

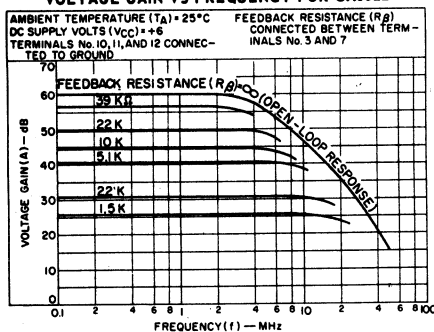


Fig. 6(b)

### VOLTAGE GAIN VS FREQUENCY FOR CA3023

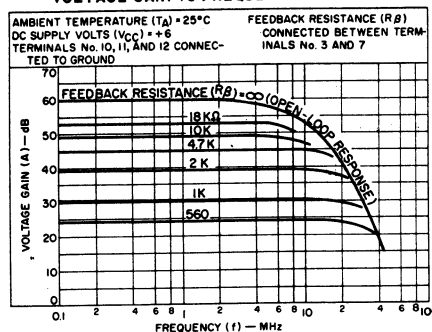


Fig. 6(c)

### VOLTAGE GAIN VS TEMPERATURE FOR CA3021, CA3022, AND CA3023

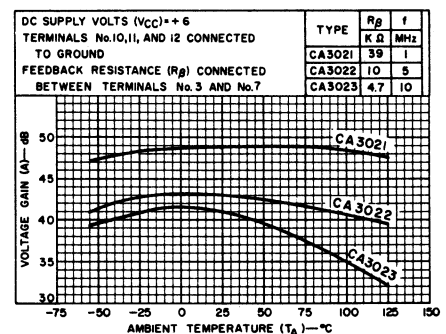
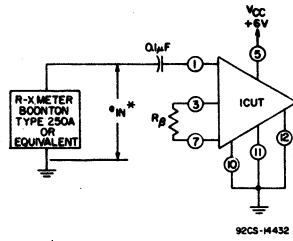


Fig. 6(d)

# CA3021, CA3022, CA3023

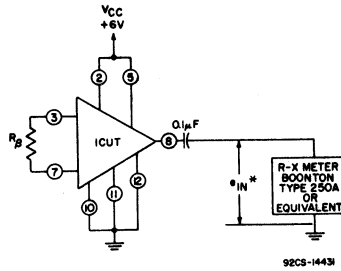
TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF INPUT-IMPEDANCE COMPONENTS



\*  $e_{in} \leq 10 \text{ mV}$

Fig. 7

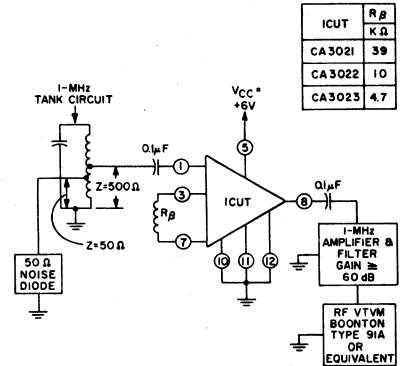
TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF OUTPUT RESISTANCE



\*  $e_{in} \leq 10 \text{ mV}$

Fig. 8

TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF NOISE FIGURE



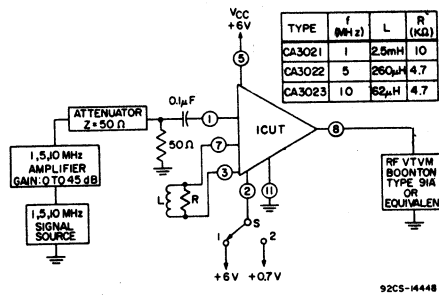
ICUT	$R_{\beta}$ kΩ
CA3021	39
CA3022	10
CA3023	4.7

92CS-14446

CA3021 -  $R_{\beta} = 39 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 CA3022 -  $R_{\beta} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 CA3023 -  $R_{\beta} = 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$

Fig. 9

TEST SETUP FOR MEASUREMENT OF AGC RANGE



TYPE	f (MHz)	L (mH)	R (kΩ)
CA3021	1	2.5	10
CA3022	5	260	4.7
CA3023	10	82	4.7

92CS-14448

$$\text{AGC RANGE} = 20 \text{ LOG}_{10} \frac{A \text{ WITH } S \text{ IN POSITION 1}}{A \text{ WITH } S \text{ IN POSITION 2}}$$

(A = VOLTAGE GAIN)

	f
	MHz
CA3021	1
CA3022	5
CA3023	10

Fig. 10