



# THICK FILM HYBRID INTEGRATED CIRCUIT MC-5157

## VHF ~ UHF BROAD-BAND AMPLIFIER

### DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATIONS

The MC-5157 is a thick film hybrid integrated circuit designed for broad-band general purpose amplifier applications in the 30 to 900 MHz band. The device is a "post amplifier" which features low noise, flat gain with a typical output of 100 to 110 dB $\mu$ V/75  $\Omega$ . Since the MC-5157 is designed to serve as a VHF-UHF TV booster amplifier, the device is matched to 75  $\Omega$ . The MC-5157 offers solutions to many amplifier problems where battery operation and bandwidth is required. Reliability and performance uniformity are assured by gold metallized transistors and NEC's stringent quality-control procedures. The MC-5157 is a complete circuit which requires no additional adjustments or components. Its use offers reductions in the number of manufacturing operations, assembly time, parts control, maintenance and design complexity.

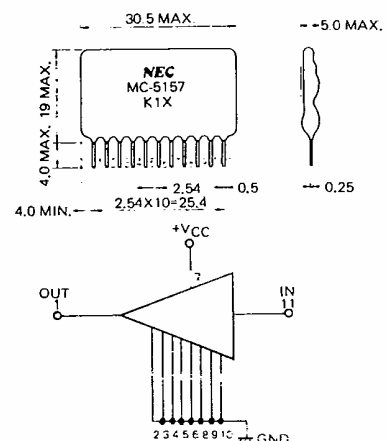
### FEATURES

- Operates as a flat amplifier from 30 to 900 MHz without adjustments or external components.
- Input and output matching to 75  $\Omega$ .
- Low noise figure (4.5 dB TYP.)
- Low intermodulation distortion (IM<sub>2</sub>=-46 dB, IM<sub>3</sub>=-57 dB TYP.)

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25 °C)

Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	18	V
Operating Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	75	mA
Input Voltage	V <sub>I</sub>	0.5	V
Total Dissipation	P <sub>T</sub>	1.3	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opt</sub>	-30 to +65	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-30 to +85	°C

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS  
in millimeters



### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 °C, V<sub>CC</sub>=+12 V, Z<sub>S</sub>=Z<sub>L</sub>=75 $\Omega$ )

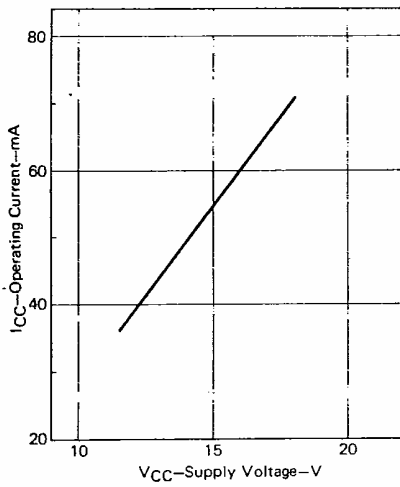
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
Operating Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	34	39	44	mA	
Average Gain	G <sub>V(av)</sub>	24		25	dB	f=30~900 MHz
Gain Flatness	$\pm$ G <sub>V(av)</sub>		1.0	1.2	dB	f=30~900 MHz
Input Output VSWR	VSWR <sub>I,O</sub>			2.5		f=30~900 MHz
Isolation	I <sub>SO</sub>	30			dB	f=30~900 MHz
Noise Figure	NF		4.5	5.0	dB	f=30~300 MHz
			4.8	5.5	dB	f=300~900 MHz
2nd Order Intermodulation Distortion	IM <sub>2</sub>		-46	-40	dB	f <sub>1</sub> =90 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> =100 MHz, f=f <sub>1</sub> +f <sub>2</sub> V <sub>O</sub> =100 dB $\mu$ V/75 $\Omega$
			-51*		dB	
2nd Order Intermodulation Distortion	IM <sub>2</sub>		-43.5	-38	dB	f <sub>1</sub> =200 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> =500 MHz, f=f <sub>1</sub> +f <sub>2</sub> V <sub>O</sub> =100 dB $\mu$ V/75 $\Omega$
			-49*		dB	
3rd Order Intermodulation Distortion	IM <sub>3</sub>		-57	-53	dB	f <sub>1</sub> =200 MHz, f <sub>2</sub> =210 MHz, f=2f <sub>1</sub> -f <sub>2</sub> V <sub>O</sub> =100 dB $\mu$ V/75 $\Omega$
			-65*		dB	

\*V<sub>CC</sub>=15 V

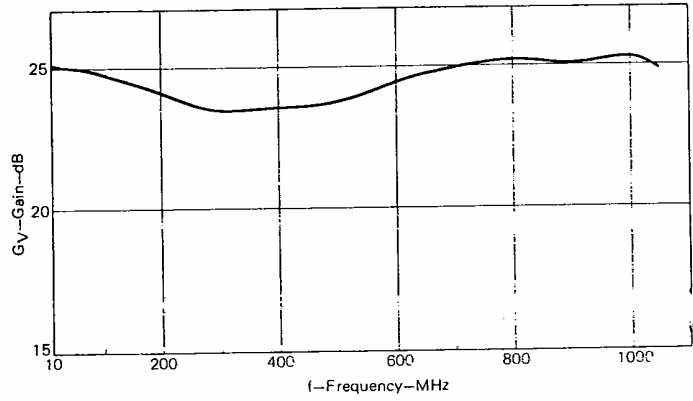
15

# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 °C)

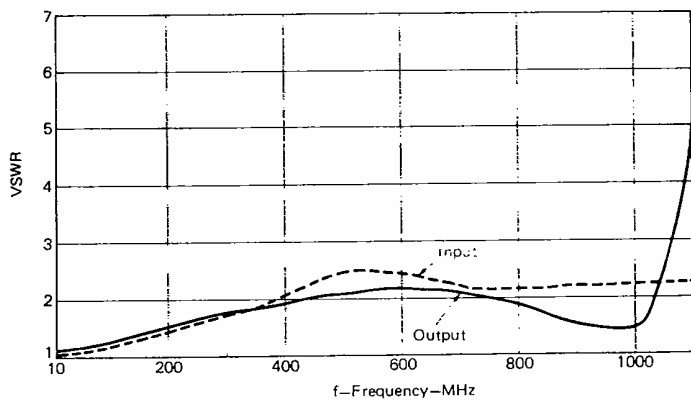
OPERATING CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



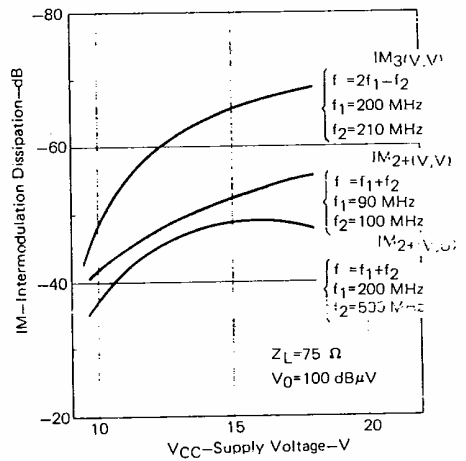
GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



VSWR vs. FREQUENCY



INTERMODULATION DISSIPATION vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



NOISE FIGURE vs. FREQUENCY

