

### FEATURES

#### Logarithmic Amplifier Performance

- Usable to 250 MHz
- 44 dB Dynamic Range
- $\pm 2.0$  dB Log Conformance
- 37.5 mV/dB Voltage Output
- Stable Slope and Intercepts
- 2.0 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Input Noise Voltage
- 50  $\mu\text{V}$  Input Offset Voltage

#### Low Power

- $\pm 5$  V Supply Operation
- 9 mA (+V<sub>S</sub>), 35 mA (-V<sub>S</sub>) Quiescent Current

#### Onboard Resistors

#### Onboard 10X Attenuator

#### Dual Polarity Current Outputs

#### Direct Coupled Differential Signal Path

### APPLICATIONS

#### IF/RF Signal Processing

#### Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

#### High Speed Signal Compression

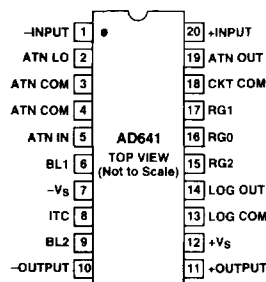
#### High Speed Spectrum Analyzer

#### ECM/Radar

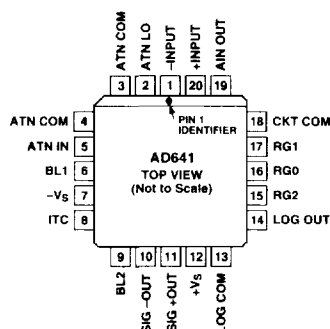
### PIN CONFIGURATIONS

#### 20-Lead Plastic DIP (N)

#### 20-Lead Cerdip (Q)



#### 20-Lead PLCC (P)



### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The AD641 is a 250 MHz, demodulating logarithmic amplifier with an accuracy of  $\pm 2.0$  dB and 44 dB dynamic range. The AD641 uses a successive detection architecture to provide an output current that is logarithmically proportional to its input voltage. The output current can be converted to a voltage using one of several on-chip resistors to select the slope. A single AD641 provides up to 44 dB of dynamic range at speeds up to 250 MHz, and two cascaded AD641s together can provide 58 dB of dynamic range at speeds up to 250 MHz. The AD641 is fully stable and well characterized over either the industrial or military temperature ranges.

The AD641 is not a logarithmic building block, but rather a complete logarithmic solution for compressing and measuring wide dynamic range signals. The AD641 is comprised of five stages and each stage has a full wave rectifier, whose current depends on the absolute value of its input voltage. The output of these stages are summed together to provide the demodulated output current scaled at 1 mA per decade (50  $\mu\text{A}/\text{dB}$ ).

Without utilizing the 10x input attenuator, log conformance of 2.0 dB is maintained over the input range -44 dBm to 0 dBm. The attenuator offers the most flexibility without significantly impacting performance.

The 250 MHz bandwidth and temperature stability make this product ideal for high speed signal power measurement in RF/IF systems. ECM/Radar and Communication applications are

routinely in the 100 MHz–180 MHz range for power measurement. The bandwidth and accuracy, as well as dynamic range, make this part ideal for high speed, wide dynamic range signals.

The AD641 is offered in industrial ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and military ( $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) package temperature ranges. Industrial versions are available in plastic DIP and PLCC; MIL versions are packaged in cerdip.

### ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Package Description	Package Option*
AD641AN	Plastic DIP	N-20
AD641AP	Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	P-20A
5962-9559801MRA	Cerdip	Q-20

\*For outline information see Package Information section.

# AD641—SPECIFICATIONS

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_S = \pm 5\text{ V}$ ; $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Conditions	AD641A			AD641S			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
TRANSFER FUNCTION <sup>1</sup>		(I <sub>OUT</sub> = I <sub>Y</sub> LOG (V <sub>IN</sub> /V <sub>X</sub> for V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.75 mV to ±200 mV dc)						
LOG AMPLIFIER PERFORMANCE								
3 dB Bandwidth		250			250			MHz
Voltage Compliance Range		0.3		+V <sub>S</sub> - 1	0.3		+V <sub>S</sub> - 1	V
Slope Current, I <sub>Y</sub>		0.98	1.00	1.02	0.98	1.00	1.02	mA
Accuracy vs. Temperature		0.002			0.002			%/°C
Over Temperature	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>				0.98		1.02	mA
Intercept dBm	250 MHz	40.84	40.43	39.96	40.84	40.43	-39.96	dBm
Over Temperature	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub> , 250 MHz				-40.59		-39.47	dBm
Zero Signal Output Current <sup>2</sup>		0.2			0.2			mA
ITC Disabled	Pin 8 to COM	0.27			0.27			mA
Maximum Output Current		2.3			2.3			mA
DYNAMIC RANGE								
Single Configuration		44			44			dB
Over Temperature	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	40			38			dB
Dual Configuration		58			58			dB
Over Temperature	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	52			52			dB
LOG CONFORMANCE								
Single Configuration	f = 250 MHz							
Over Temperature	44 dBm to 0 dBm	±0.5 ±2.0			±0.5 ±2.0			dB
	S: 42 dBm to 4 dBm;	±1.0 ±2.5			±1.0 ±2.5			dB
	A: 42 dBm to -2 dBm, T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>							
Dual Configuration	S: 60 dBm to 2 dBm;	±0.5 ±2.0			±0.5 ±2.0			dB
Over Temperature	A: 56 dBm to 4 dBm, T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	±1.0 ±2.5			±1.0 ±2.5			dB
LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS								
Flatness	44 dBm to 0 dBm at 10.7 MHz	±1.6			±1.6			dB
Phase Variation	44 dBm to 0 dBm at 10.7 MHz	±2.0			±2.0			Degrees
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS								
Input Resistance	Differential	500			500			kΩ
Input Offset Voltage	Differential	50			50			μV
vs. Temperature		0.8			0.8			μV/°C
Over Temperature	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>				300			μV
vs. Supply		2			2			μV/V
Input Bias Current		7			7			μA
Input Bias Offset		1			1			μA
Common Mode Input Range		-2			-2			V
SIGNAL INPUT (Pins 1, 20)								
Input Capacitance	Either Pin to COM	2			2			pF
Noise Spectral Density	1 kHz to 10 MHz	2			2			nV/√Hz
Tangential Sensitivity	BW = 100 MHz	72			72			dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR								
(Pins 2, 3, 4, 5 & 19)								
Attenuation <sup>3</sup>	Pins 5 to Pin 19	20			20			dB
Input Resistance	Pins 5 to 3/4	300			300			Ω
APPLICATION RESISTORS								
(Pins 15, 16, 17)		0.995	1.000	1.005	0.995	1.000	1.005	kΩ
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS								
(Pins 10, 11)								
Peak Differential Output <sup>4</sup>		±180			±180			mV
Output Resistance	Either Pin to COM	75			75			Ω
Quiescent Output Voltage	Either Pin to COM	-90			90			mV
POWER SUPPLY								
Voltage Supply Range		±4.5			±4.5			V
Quiescent Current								
+V <sub>S</sub> (Pin 12)	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	9			9			mA
-V <sub>S</sub> (Pin 7)	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	35			35			mA

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Logarithms to base 10 are used throughout. The response is independent of the sign of  $V_{IN}$ .

<sup>2</sup>The zero-signal current is a function of temperature unless internal temperature compensation (ITC) pin is grounded.

<sup>3</sup>Attenuation ratio trimmed to calibrate intercept to 10 mV when in use. It has a temperature coefficient of  $\pm 0.3\text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ .

<sup>4</sup>The fully limited signal output will appear to be a square wave; its amplitude is proportional to absolute temperature.

Specifications subject to change without notice.