Data Sheet | July 11, 2005 | FN957.10

4.5MHz, BiMOS Operational Amplifier with MOSFET Input/Bipolar Output

The CA3140A and CA3140 are integrated circuit operational amplifiers that combine the advantages of high voltage PMOS transistors with high voltage bipolar transistors on a single monolithic chip.

The CA3140A and CA3140 BiMOS operational amplifiers feature gate protected MOSFET (PMOS) transistors in the input circuit to provide very high input impedance, very low input current, and high speed performance. The CA3140A and CA3140 operate at supply voltage from 4V to 36V (either single or dual supply). These operational amplifiers are internally phase compensated to achieve stable operation in unity gain follower operation, and additionally, have access terminal for a supplementary external capacitor if additional frequency roll-off is desired. Terminals are also provided for use in applications requiring input offset voltage nulling. The use of PMOS field effect transistors in the input stage results in common mode input voltage capability down to 0.5V below the negative supply terminal, an important attribute for single supply applications. The output stage uses bipolar transistors and includes built-in protection against damage from load terminal short circuiting to either supply rail or to ground.

The CA3140A and CA3140 are intended for operation at supply voltages up to 36V (±18V).

Features

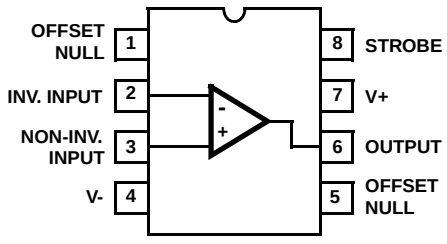
- MOSFET Input Stage
  - Very High Input Impedance (Z_{IN}) -1.5TΩ (Typ)
  - Very Low Input Current (I_I) -10pA (Typ) at ±15V
  - Wide Common Mode Input Voltage Range (V_{ICR}) - Can be Swung 0.5V Below Negative Supply Voltage Rail
  - Output Swing Complements Input Common Mode Range
- Directly Replaces Industry Type 741 in Most Applications
- Pb-Free Plus Anneal Available (RoHS Compliant)

Applications

- Ground-Referenced Single Supply Amplifiers in Automobile and Portable Instrumentation
- Sample and Hold Amplifiers
- Long Duration Timers/Multivibrators (μseconds-Minutes-Hours)
- Photocurrent Instrumentation
- Peak Detectors
- Active Filters
- Comparators
- Interface in 5V TTL Systems and Other Low Supply Voltage Systems
- All Standard Operational Amplifier Applications
- Function Generators
- Tone Controls
- Power Supplies
- Portable Instruments
- Intrusion Alarm Systems

Pinout

CA3140 (PDIP, SOIC)
TOP VIEW



Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (BRAND)	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
CA3140AE	-55 to 125	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
CA3140AEZ* (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld PDIP (Pb-free)	E8.3
CA3140AM (3140A)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
CA3140AM96 (3140A)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel	
CA3140AMZ (3140A) (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC (Pb-free)	M8.15
CA3140AMZ96 (3140A) (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel (Pb-free)	
CA3140E	-55 to 125	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
CA3140EZ* (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld PDIP (Pb-free)	E8.3
CA3140M (3140)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
CA3140M96 (3140)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel	
CA3140MZ (3140) (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC (Pb-free)	M8.15
CA3140MZ96 (3140) (See Note)	-55 to 125	8 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel (Pb-free)	

*Pb-free PDIPs can be used for through hole wave solder processing only. They are not intended for use in Reflow solder processing applications.

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

DC Supply Voltage (Between V+ and V- Terminals) 36V
Differential Mode Input Voltage 8V
DC Input Voltage . . . . . (V+ +8V) To (V- -0.5V)
Input Terminal Current 1mA
Output Short Circuit Duration∞ (Note 2) . . . . . Indefinite

Operating Conditions
Temperature Range . . . . . -55^oC to 125^oC

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 1)	θ_{JA} ($^oC/W$)	θ_{JC} ($^oC/W$)
PDIP Package*	115	N/A
SOIC Package	165	N/A

Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) . . . . . 150^oC
Maximum Storage Temperature Range . . . . . -65^oC to 150^oC
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) . . . . . 300^oC
(SOIC - Lead Tips Only)

*Pb-free PDIPs can be used for through hole wave solder processing only. They are not intended for use in Reflow solder processing applications.

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

NOTES:

1. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a low effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details
2. Short circuit may be applied to ground or to either supply.

Electrical Specifications $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm15V$, $T_A = 25^oC$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		TYPICAL VALUES CA3140	TYPICAL VALUES CA3140A	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage Adjustment Resistor		Typical Value of Resistor Between Terminals 4 and 5 or 4 and 1 to Adjust Max V_{IO}		4.7	18	kΩ
Input Resistance	R_I			1.5	1.5	TΩ
Input Capacitance	C_I			4	4	pF
Output Resistance	R_O			60	60	Ω
Equivalent Wideband Input Noise Voltage (See Figure 27)	e_N	BW = 140kHz, R_S = 1MΩ		48	48	μV
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage (See Figure 35)	e_N	R_S = 100Ω	f = 1kHz	40	40	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
			f = 10kHz	12	12	$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Short Circuit Current to Opposite Supply	$I_{OM}+$		Source	40	40	mA
	$I_{OM}-$		Sink	18	18	mA
Gain-Bandwidth Product, (See Figures 6, 30)	f_T			4.5	4.5	MHz
Slew Rate, (See Figure 31)	SR			9	9	V/μs
Sink Current From Terminal 8 To Terminal 4 to Swing Output Low				220	220	μA
Transient Response (See Figure 28)	t_r	R_L = 2kΩ, C_L = 100pF	Rise Time	0.08	0.08	μs
	OS		Overshoot	10	10	%
Settling Time at $10V_{P-P}$, (See Figure 5)	t_S	R_L = 2kΩ, C_L = 100pF, Voltage Follower	To 1mV	4.5	4.5	μs
			To 10mV	1.4	1.4	μs

Electrical Specifications For Equipment Design, at $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm15V$, $T_A = 25^oC$, Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CA3140 MIN	CA3140 TYP	CA3140 MAX	CA3140A MIN	CA3140A TYP	CA3140A MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	$\|V_{IO}\|$	-	5	15	-	2	5	mV
Input Offset Current	$\|I_{IO}\|$	-	0.5	30	-	0.5	20	pA
Input Current	I_I	-	10	50	-	10	40	pA

Electrical Specifications For Equipment Design, at V_{SUPPLY} = ±15V, T_A = 25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CA3140			CA3140A			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Large Signal Voltage Gain (Note 3) (See Figures 6, 29)	A_{OL}	20	100	-	20	100	-	kV/V
		86	100	-	86	100	-	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (See Figure 34)	CMRR	-	32	320	-	32	320	μV/V
		70	90	-	70	90	-	dB
Common Mode Input Voltage Range (See Figure 8)	V_{ICR}	-15	-15.5 to +12.5	11	-15	-15.5 to +12.5	12	V
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio, $\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta V_S$ (See Figure 36)	PSRR	-	100	150	-	100	150	μV/V
		76	80	-	76	80	-	dB
Max Output Voltage (Note 4) (See Figures 2, 8)	V_{OM}+	+12	13	-	+12	13	-	V
	V_{OM}-	-14	-14.4	-	-14	-14.4	-	V
Supply Current (See Figure 32)	I+	-	4	6	-	4	6	mA
Device Dissipation	P_D	-	120	180	-	120	180	mW
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	-	8	-	-	6	-	μV/°C

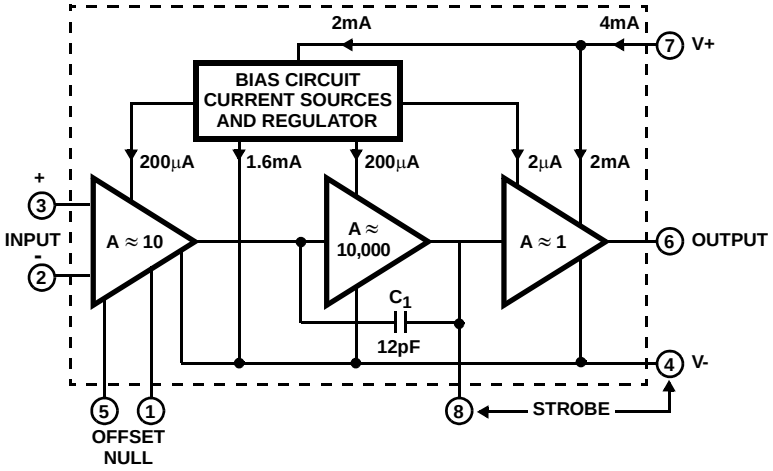
NOTES:

3. At V_O = 26V_{P-P}, +12V, -14V and R_L = 2kΩ.
4. At R_L = 2kΩ.

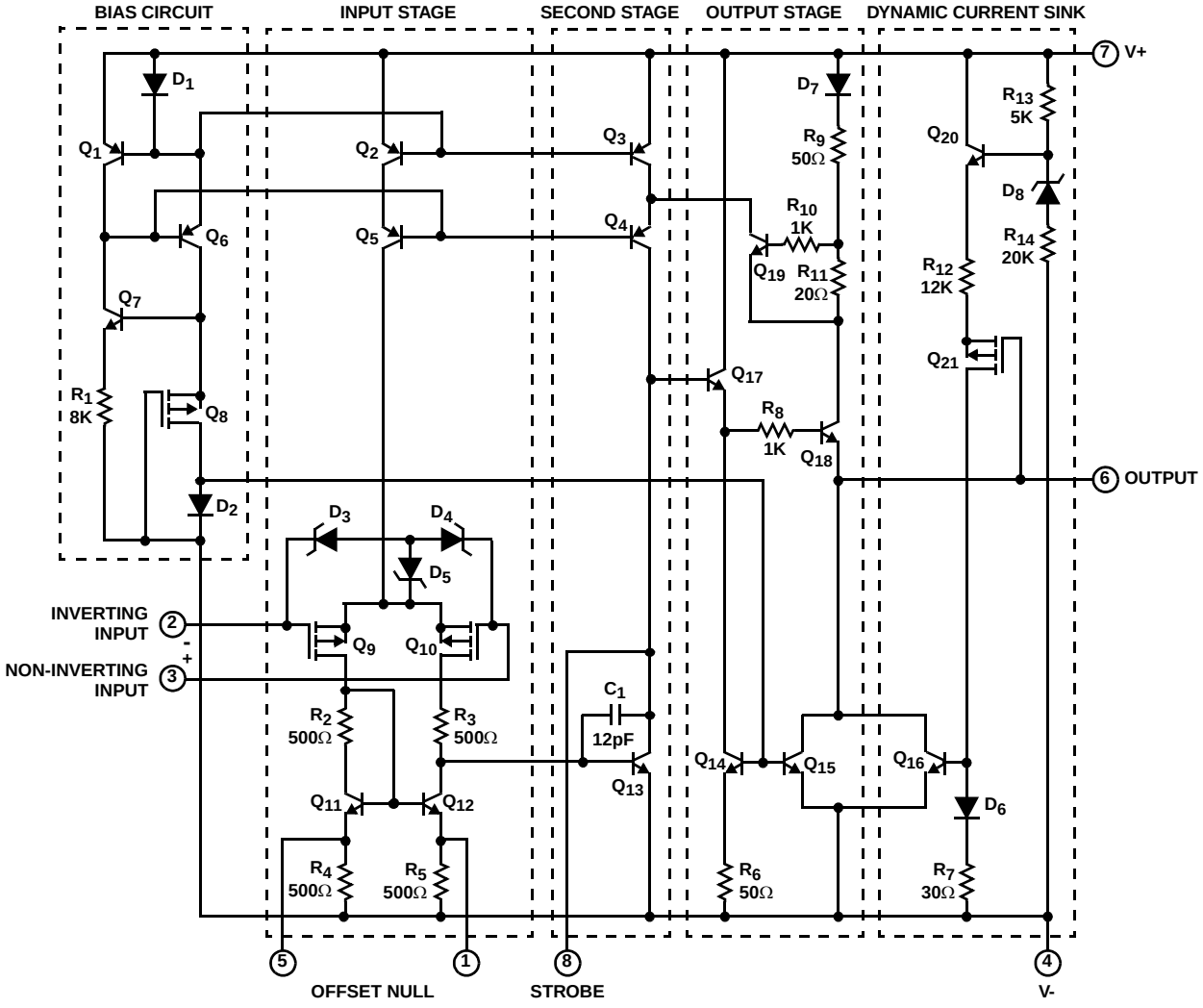
Electrical Specifications For Design Guidance At V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	TYPICAL VALUES		UNITS
			CA3140	CA3140A	
Input Offset Voltage		$\|V_{IO}\|$	5	2	mV
Input Offset Current		$\|I_{IO}\|$	0.1	0.1	pA
Input Current		I_I	2	2	pA
Input Resistance		R_I	1	1	TΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain (See Figures 6, 29)		A_{OL}	100	100	kV/V
			100	100	dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio		CMRR	32	32	μV/V
			90	90	dB
Common Mode Input Voltage Range (See Figure 8)		V_{ICR}	-0.5	-0.5	V
			2.6	2.6	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		PSRR $\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta V_S$	100	100	μV/V
			80	80	dB
Maximum Output Voltage (See Figures 2, 8)		V_{OM}+	3	3	V
		V_{OM}-	0.13	0.13	V
Maximum Output Current:	Source	I_{OM}+	10	10	mA
	Sink	I_{OM}-	1	1	mA
Slew Rate (See Figure 31)		SR	7	7	V/μs
Gain-Bandwidth Product (See Figure 30)		f_T	3.7	3.7	MHz
Supply Current (See Figure 32)		I+	1.6	1.6	mA
Device Dissipation		P_D	8	8	mW
Sink Current from Terminal 8 to Terminal 4 to Swing Output Low			200	200	μA

Block Diagram



Schematic Diagram



NOTE: All resistance values are in ohms.

Application Information

Circuit Description

As shown in the block diagram, the input terminals may be operated down to 0.5V below the negative supply rail. Two class A amplifier stages provide the voltage gain, and a unique class AB amplifier stage provides the current gain necessary to drive low-impedance loads.

A biasing circuit provides control of cascoded constant current flow circuits in the first and second stages. The CA3140 includes an on chip phase compensating capacitor that is sufficient for the unity gain voltage follower configuration.

Input Stage

The schematic diagram consists of a differential input stage using PMOS field-effect transistors (Q_9, Q_{10}) working into a mirror pair of bipolar transistors (Q_{11}, Q_{12}) functioning as load resistors together with resistors R_2 through R_5. The mirror pair transistors also function as a differential-to-single-ended converter to provide base current drive to the second stage bipolar transistor (Q_{13}). Offset nulling, when desired, can be effected with a 10kΩ potentiometer connected across Terminals 1 and 5 and with its slider arm connected to Terminal 4. Cascode-connected bipolar transistors Q_2, Q_5 are the constant current source for the input stage. The base biasing circuit for the constant current source is described subsequently. The small diodes D_3, D_4, D_5 provide gate oxide protection against high voltage transients, e.g., static electricity.

Second Stage

Most of the voltage gain in the CA3140 is provided by the second amplifier stage, consisting of bipolar transistor Q_{13} and its cascode connected load resistance provided by bipolar transistors Q_3, Q_4. On-chip phase compensation, sufficient for a majority of the applications is provided by C_1. Additional Miller-Effect compensation (roll off) can be accomplished, when desired, by simply connecting a small capacitor between Terminals 1 and 8. Terminal 8 is also used to strobe the output stage into quiescence. When terminal 8 is tied to the negative supply rail (Terminal 4) by mechanical or electrical means, the output Terminal 6 swings low, i.e., approximately to Terminal 4 potential.

Output Stage

The CA3140 Series circuits employ a broad band output stage that can sink loads to the negative supply to complement the capability of the PMOS input stage when operating near the negative rail. Quiescent current in the emitter-follower cascade circuit (Q_{17}, Q_{18}) is established by transistors (Q_{14}, Q_{15}) whose base currents are “mirrored” to current flowing through diode D_2 in the bias circuit section. When the CA3140 is operating such that output Terminal 6 is sourcing current, transistor Q_{18} functions as an emitter-follower to source current from the V+ bus (Terminal 7), via D_7, R_9, and R_{11}. Under these conditions, the collector potential of Q_{13} is sufficiently high to permit the necessary flow of base current to emitter follower Q_{17} which, in turn, drives Q_{18}.

When the CA3140 is operating such that output Terminal 6 is sinking current to the V- bus, transistor Q_{16} is the current sinking element. Transistor Q_{16} is mirror connected to D_6, R_7, with current fed by way of Q_{21}, R_{12}, and Q_{20}. Transistor Q_{20}, in turn, is biased by current flow through R_{13}, zener D_8, and R_{14}. The dynamic current sink is controlled by voltage level sensing. For purposes of explanation, it is assumed that output Terminal 6 is quiescently established at the potential midpoint between the V+ and V- supply rails. When output current sinking mode operation is required, the collector potential of transistor Q_{13} is driven below its quiescent level, thereby causing Q_{17}, Q_{18} to decrease the output voltage at Terminal 6. Thus, the gate terminal of PMOS transistor Q_{21} is displaced toward the V- bus, thereby reducing the channel resistance of Q_{21}. As a consequence, there is an incremental increase in current flow through Q_{20}, R_{12}, Q_{21}, D_6, R_7, and the base of Q_{16}. As a result, Q_{16} sinks current from Terminal 6 in direct response to the incremental change in output voltage caused by Q_{18}. This sink current flows regardless of load; any excess current is internally supplied by the emitter-follower Q_{18}. Short circuit protection of the output circuit is provided by Q_{19}, which is driven into conduction by the high voltage drop developed across R_{11} under output short circuit conditions. Under these conditions, the collector of Q_{19} diverts current from Q_4 so as to reduce the base current drive from Q_{17}, thereby limiting current flow in Q_{18} to the short circuited load terminal.

Bias Circuit

Quiescent current in all stages (except the dynamic current sink) of the CA3140 is dependent upon bias current flow in R_1. The function of the bias circuit is to establish and maintain constant current flow through D_1, Q_6, Q_8 and D_2. D_1 is a diode connected transistor mirror connected in parallel with the base emitter junctions of Q_1, Q_2, and Q_3. D_1 may be considered as a current sampling diode that senses the emitter current of Q_6 and automatically adjusts the base current of Q_6 (via Q_1) to maintain a constant current through Q_6, Q_8, D_2. The base currents in Q_2, Q_3 are also determined by constant current flow D_1. Furthermore, current in diode connected transistor Q_2 establishes the currents in transistors Q_{14} and Q_{15}.

Typical Applications

Wide dynamic range of input and output characteristics with the most desirable high input impedance characteristics is achieved in the CA3140 by the use of an unique design based upon the PMOS Bipolar process. Input common mode voltage range and output swing capabilities are complementary, allowing operation with the single supply down to 4V.

The wide dynamic range of these parameters also means that this device is suitable for many single supply applications, such as, for example, where one input is driven below the potential of Terminal 4 and the phase sense of the output signal must be maintained – a most important consideration in comparator applications.

Output Circuit Considerations

Excellent interfacing with TTL circuitry is easily achieved with a single 6.2V zener diode connected to Terminal 8 as shown in Figure 1. This connection assures that the maximum output signal swing will not go more positive than the zener voltage minus two base-to-emitter voltage drops within the CA3140. These voltages are independent of the operating supply voltage.

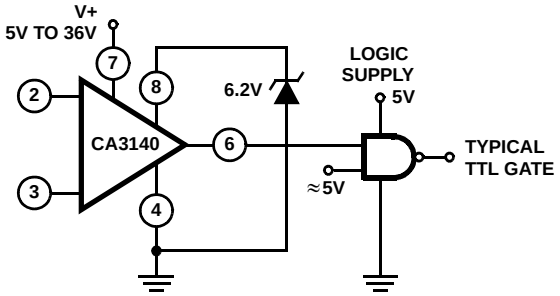


FIGURE 1. ZENER CLAMPING DIODE CONNECTED TO TERMINALS 8 AND 4 TO LIMIT CA3140 OUTPUT SWING TO TTL LEVELS

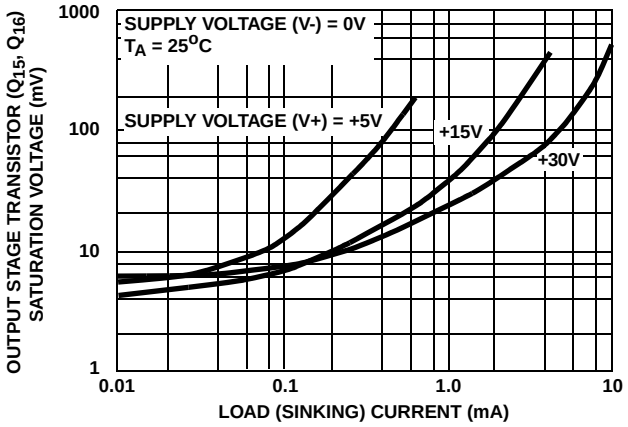


FIGURE 2. VOLTAGE ACROSS OUTPUT TRANSISTORS (Q_{15} AND Q_{16}) vs LOAD CURRENT

Figure 2 shows output current sinking capabilities of the CA3140 at various supply voltages. Output voltage swing to the negative supply rail permits this device to operate both power transistors and thyristors directly without the need for level shifting circuitry usually associated with the 741 series of operational amplifiers.

Figure 4 shows some typical configurations. Note that a series resistor, R_L, is used in both cases to limit the drive available to the driven device. Moreover, it is recommended that a series diode and shunt diode be used at the thyristor input to prevent large negative transient surges that can appear at the gate of thyristors, from damaging the integrated circuit.

Offset Voltage Nulling

The input offset voltage can be nulled by connecting a 10kΩ potentiometer between Terminals 1 and 5 and returning its wiper arm to terminal 4, see Figure 3A. This technique, however, gives more adjustment range than required and therefore, a considerable portion of the potentiometer rotation is not fully utilized. Typical values of series resistors (R) that may be placed at either end of the potentiometer, see Figure 3B, to optimize its utilization range are given in the Electrical Specifications table.

An alternate system is shown in Figure 3C. This circuit uses only one additional resistor of approximately the value shown in the table. For potentiometers, in which the resistance does not drop to 0Ω at either end of rotation, a value of resistance 10% lower than the values shown in the table should be used.

Low Voltage Operation

Operation at total supply voltages as low as 4V is possible with the CA3140. A current regulator based upon the PMOS threshold voltage maintains reasonable constant operating current and hence consistent performance down to these lower voltages.

The low voltage limitation occurs when the upper extreme of the input common mode voltage range extends down to the voltage at Terminal 4. This limit is reached at a total supply voltage just below 4V. The output voltage range also begins to extend down to the negative supply rail, but is slightly higher than that of the input. Figure 8 shows these characteristics and shows that with 2V dual supplies, the lower extreme of the input common mode voltage range is below ground potential.

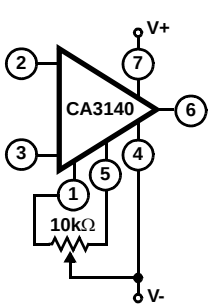


FIGURE 3A. BASIC

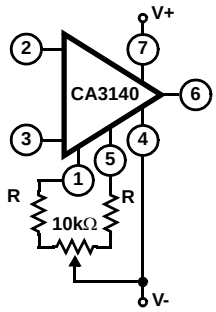


FIGURE 3B. IMPROVED RESOLUTION

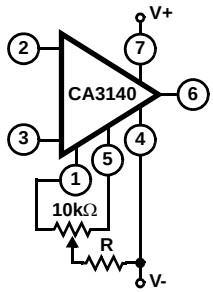


FIGURE 3C. SIMPLER IMPROVED RESOLUTION

FIGURE 3. THREE OFFSET VOLTAGE NULLING METHODS

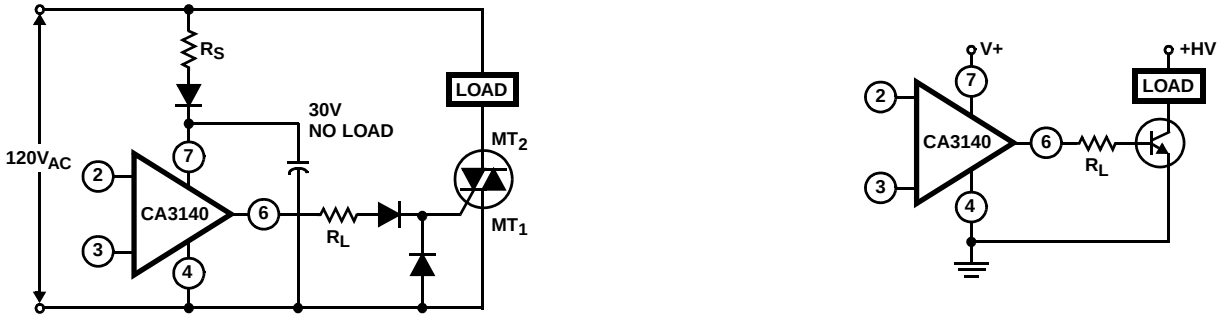


FIGURE 4. METHODS OF UTILIZING THE $V_{CE(SAT)}$ SINKING CURRENT CAPABILITY OF THE CA3140 SERIES

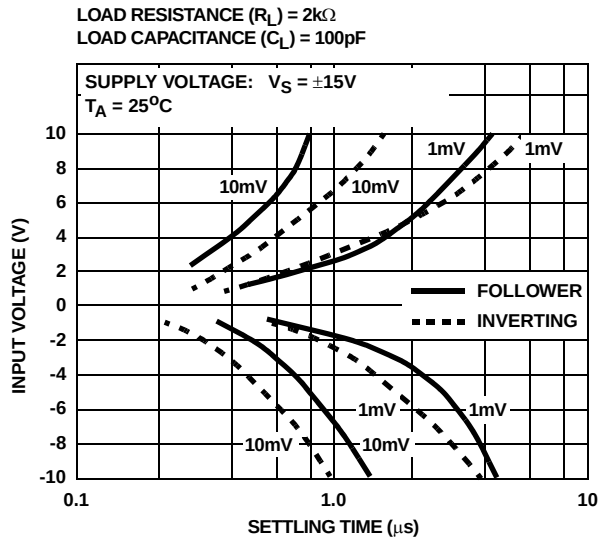


FIGURE 5A. WAVEFORM

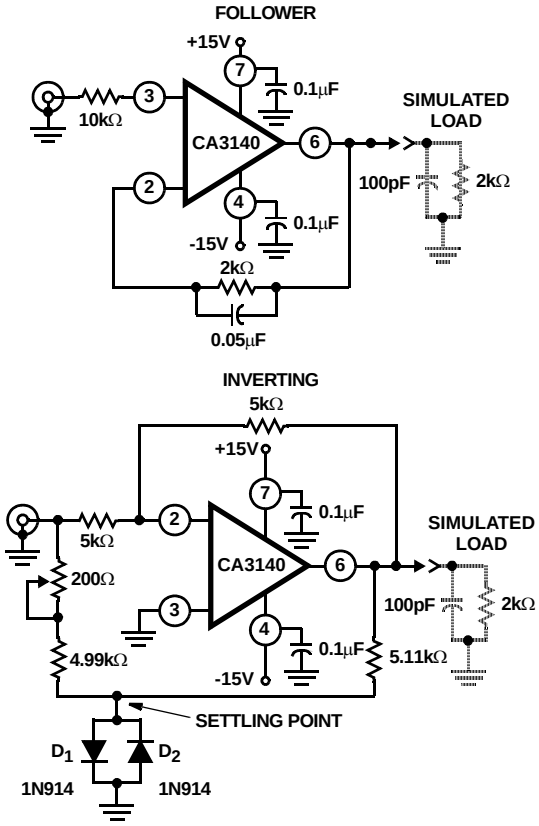


FIGURE 5B. TEST CIRCUITS

FIGURE 5. SETTLING TIME vs INPUT VOLTAGE

Bandwidth and Slew Rate

For those cases where bandwidth reduction is desired, for example, broadband noise reduction, an external capacitor connected between Terminals 1 and 8 can reduce the open loop -3dB bandwidth. The slew rate will, however, also be proportionally reduced by using this additional capacitor. Thus, a 20% reduction in bandwidth by this technique will also reduce the slew rate by about 20%.

Figure 5 shows the typical settling time required to reach 1mV or 10mV of the final value for various levels of large signal inputs for the voltage follower and inverting unity gain amplifiers.

The exceptionally fast settling time characteristics are largely due to the high combination of high gain and wide bandwidth of the CA3140; as shown in Figure 6.

Input Circuit Considerations

As mentioned previously, the amplifier inputs can be driven below the Terminal 4 potential, but a series current limiting resistor is recommended to limit the maximum input terminal current to less than 1mA to prevent damage to the input protection circuitry.

Moreover, some current limiting resistance should be provided between the inverting input and the output when

the CA3140 is used as a unity gain voltage follower. This resistance prevents the possibility of extremely large input signal transients from forcing a signal through the input protection network and directly driving the internal constant current source which could result in positive feedback via the output terminal. A 3.9kΩ resistor is sufficient.

The typical input current is on the order of 10pA when the inputs are centered at nominal device dissipation. As the output supplies load current, device dissipation will increase, raising the chip temperature and resulting in increased input current. Figure 7 shows typical input terminal current versus ambient temperature for the CA3140.

It is well known that MOSFET devices can exhibit slight changes in characteristics (for example, small changes in input offset voltage) due to the application of large differential input voltages that are sustained over long periods at elevated temperatures.

Both applied voltage and temperature accelerate these changes. The process is reversible and offset voltage shifts of the opposite polarity reverse the offset. Figure 9 shows the typical offset voltage change as a function of various stress voltages at the maximum rating of 125°C (for metal can); at lower temperatures (metal can and plastic), for example, at 85°C, this change in voltage is considerably less. In typical linear applications, where the differential voltage is small and symmetrical, these incremental changes are of about the same magnitude as those encountered in an operational amplifier employing a bipolar transistor input stage.

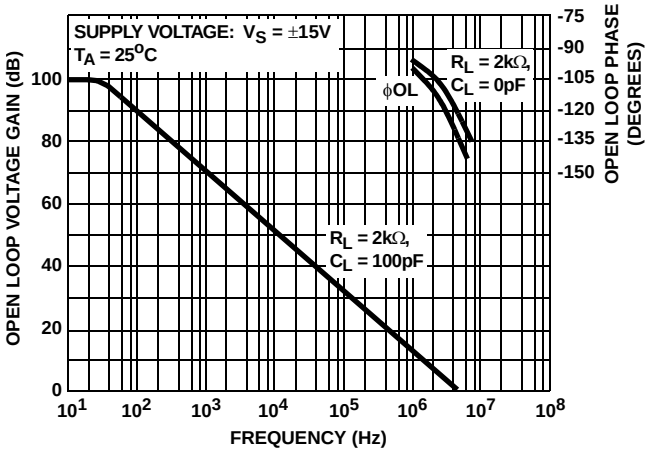


FIGURE 6. OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE vs FREQUENCY

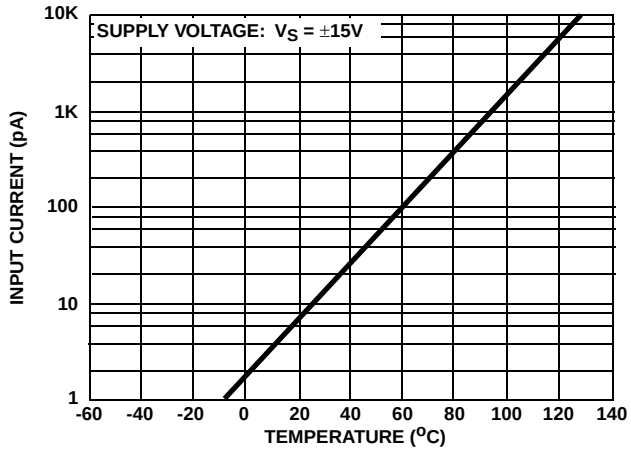


FIGURE 7. INPUT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

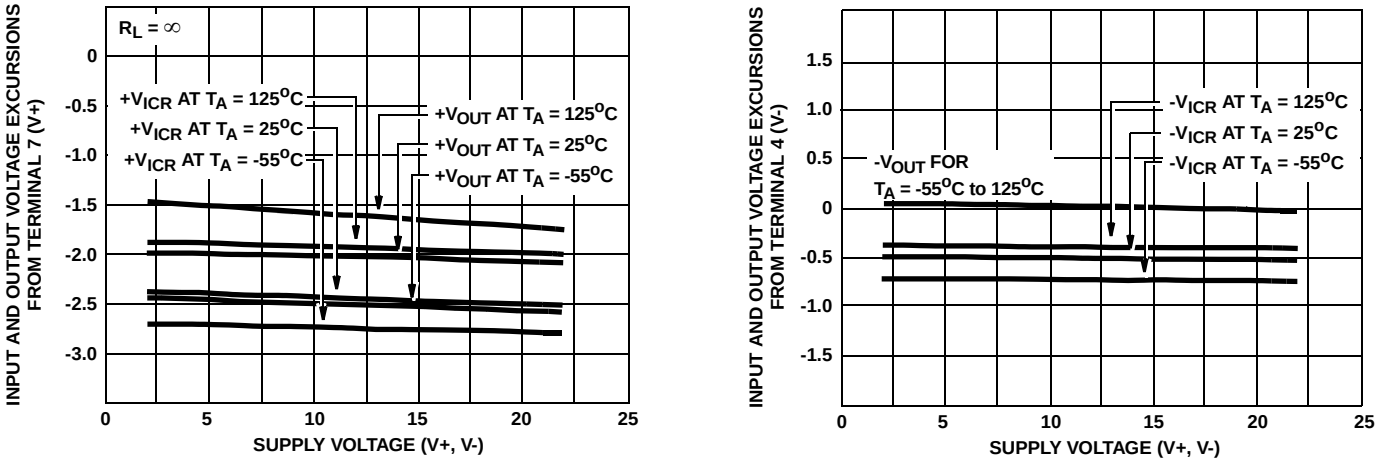


FIGURE 8. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING CAPABILITY AND COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

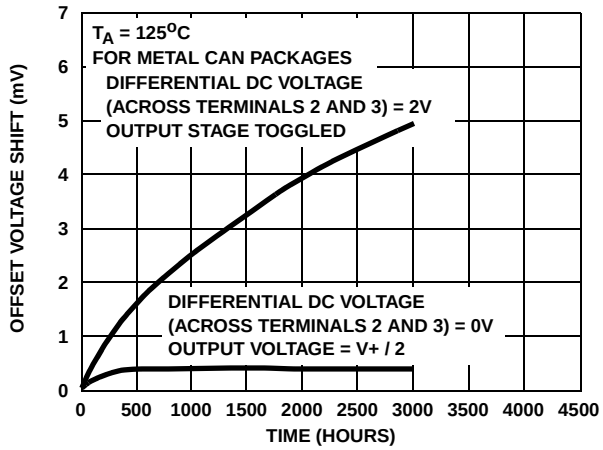


FIGURE 9. TYPICAL INCREMENTAL OFFSET VOLTAGE SHIFT vs OPERATING LIFE

Super Sweep Function Generator

A function generator having a wide tuning range is shown in Figure 10. The 1,000,000/1 adjustment range is accomplished by a single variable potentiometer or by an auxiliary sweeping signal. The CA3140 functions as a non-inverting readout amplifier of the triangular signal developed across the integrating capacitor network connected to the output of the CA3080A current source.

Buffered triangular output signals are then applied to a second CA3080 functioning as a high speed hysteresis switch. Output from the switch is returned directly back to the input of the CA3080A current source, thereby, completing the positive feedback loop

The triangular output level is determined by the four 1N914 level limiting diodes of the second CA3080 and the resistor divider network connected to Terminal No. 2 (input) of the CA3080. These diodes establish the input trip level to this switching stage and, therefore, indirectly determine the amplitude of the output triangle.

Compensation for propagation delays around the entire loop is provided by one adjustment on the input of the CA3080. This adjustment, which provides for a constant generator amplitude output, is most easily made while the generator is sweeping. High frequency ramp linearity is adjusted by the single 7pF to 60pF capacitor in the output of the CA3080A.

It must be emphasized that only the CA3080A is characterized for maximum output linearity in the current generator function.

Meter Driver and Buffer Amplifier

Figure 11 shows the CA3140 connected as a meter driver and buffer amplifier. Low driving impedance is required of the CA3080A current source to assure smooth operation of the Frequency Adjustment Control. This low-driving impedance requirement is easily met by using a CA3140 connected as a voltage follower. Moreover, a meter may be placed across the input to the CA3080A to give a logarithmic analog indication of the function generator's frequency.

Analog frequency readout is readily accomplished by the means described above because the output current of the CA3080A varies approximately one decade for each 60mV change in the applied voltage, V_{ABC} (voltage between Terminals 5 and 4 of the CA3080A of the function generator). Therefore, six decades represent 360mV change in V_{ABC}.

Now, only the reference voltage must be established to set the lower limit on the meter. The three remaining transistors from the CA3086 Array used in the sweep generator are used for this reference voltage. In addition, this reference generator arrangement tends to track ambient temperature variations, and thus compensates for the effects of the normal negative temperature coefficient of the CA3080A V_{ABC} terminal voltage.

Another output voltage from the reference generator is used to insure temperature tracking of the lower end of the Frequency Adjustment Potentiometer. A large series resistance simulates a current source, assuring similar temperature coefficients at both ends of the Frequency Adjustment Control.

To calibrate this circuit, set the Frequency Adjustment Potentiometer at its low end. Then adjust the Minimum Frequency Calibration Control for the lowest frequency. To establish the upper frequency limit, set the Frequency Adjustment Potentiometer to its upper end and then adjust the Maximum Frequency Calibration Control for the maximum frequency. Because there is interaction among these controls, repetition of the adjustment procedure may be necessary. Two adjustments are used for the meter. The meter sensitivity control sets the meter scale width of each decade, while the meter position control adjusts the pointer on the scale with negligible effect on the sensitivity adjustment. Thus, the meter sensitivity adjustment control calibrates the meter so that it deflects $^1/_6$ of full scale for each decade change in frequency.

Sine Wave Shaper

The circuit shown in Figure 12 uses a CA3140 as a voltage follower in combination with diodes from the CA3019 Array to convert the triangular signal from the function generator to a sine-wave output signal having typically less than 2% THD. The basic zero crossing slope is established by the 10kΩ potentiometer connected between Terminals 2 and 6 of the CA3140 and the 9.1kΩ resistor and 10kΩ potentiometer from Terminal 2 to ground. Two break points are established by diodes D_1 through D_4. Positive feedback via D_5 and D_6 establishes the zero slope at the maximum and minimum levels of the sine wave. This technique is necessary because the voltage follower configuration approaches unity gain rather than the zero gain required to shape the sine wave at the two extremes.

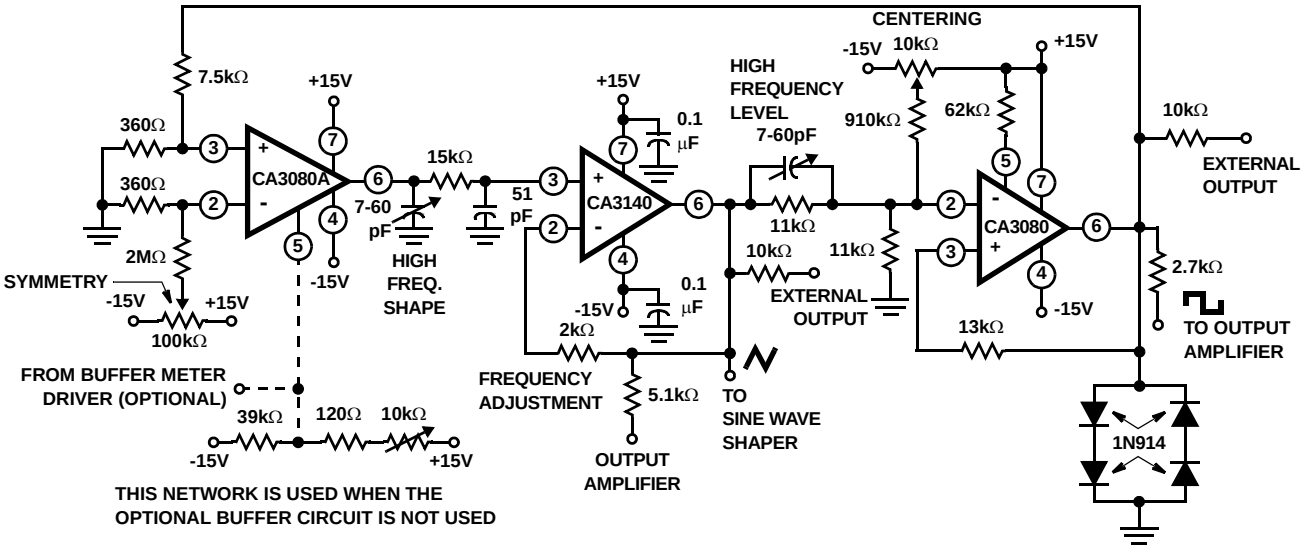
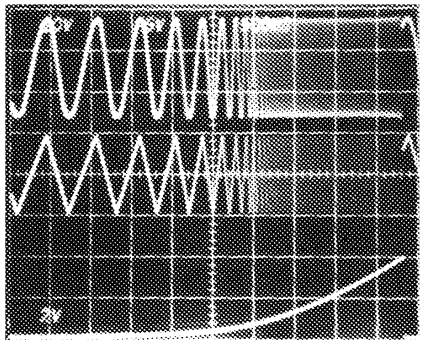


FIGURE 10A. CIRCUIT

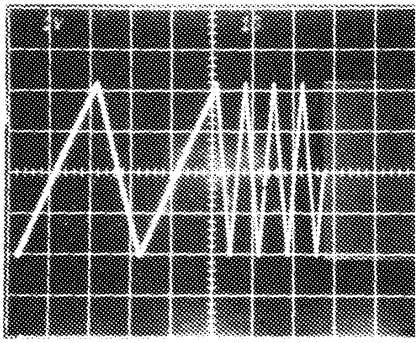


Top Trace: Output at junction of 2.7Ω and 51Ω resistors; 5V/Div., 500ms/Div.

Center Trace: External output of triangular function generator; 2V/Div., 500ms/Div.

Bottom Trace: Output of “Log” generator; 10V/Div., 500ms/Div.

FIGURE 10B. FIGURE FUNCTION GENERATOR SWEEPING



1V/Div., 1s/Div.

Three tone test signals, highest frequency ≥0.5MHz. Note the slight asymmetry at the three second/cycle signal. This asymmetry is due to slightly different positive and negative integration from the CA3080A and from the PC board and component leakages at the 100pA level.

FIGURE 10C. FUNCTION GENERATOR WITH FIXED FREQUENCIES

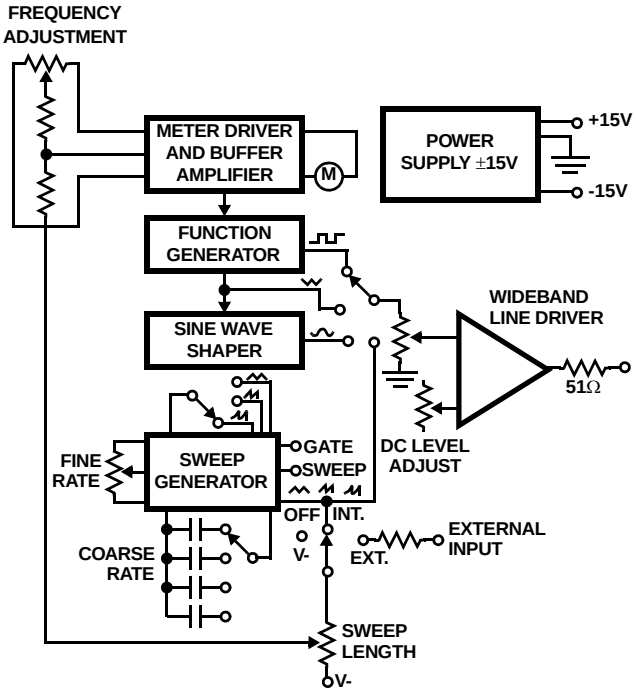


FIGURE 10D. INTERCONNECTIONS

FIGURE 10. FUNCTION GENERATOR