

NCS2563

3-Channel Video Amp with High Definition Reconstruction Filters

Description

NCS2563 is a 3-Channel high speed video amplifier with 6th order Butterworth High Definition (HD) reconstruction filters and 6 dB gain.

All three channels can accommodate all Component and RGB video signals. All channels can accept DC or AC coupled signals. If AC coupled, the internal clamps are employed. The outputs can drive both AC and DC coupled 150 Ω loads.

It is designed to be compatible with most Digital-to-Analog Converters (DAC) embedded in most video processors.

Features

- Three 6th Order High Definition 30 MHz Filter
- Internally Fixed Gain = 6 dB
- Transparent Input Clamping for Each Channel
- DC or AC Coupled Inputs
- DC or AC Coupled Outputs
- Integrated Level Shifter
- Operating Voltage +5 V
- Available in SOIC-8 Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

Applications

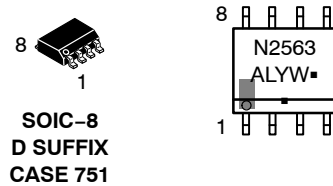
- Digital Set-Top Box
- DVD and Video Players
- HDTV
- Video-On-Demand (VOD)



ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>

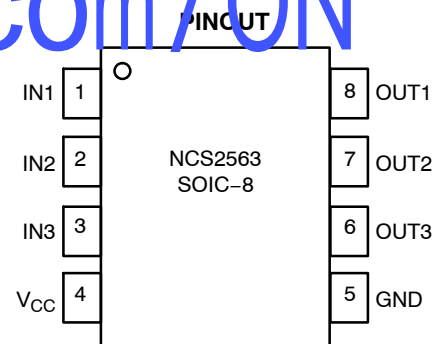
MARKING DIAGRAM*



- A = Assembly Location
- L = Wafer Lot
- Y = Year
- W = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

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ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Package | Shipping [†] |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| NCS2563DG | SOIC-8 (Pb-Free) | 98 Units / Rail |
| NCS2563DR2G | SOIC-8 (Pb-Free) | 2500 / Tape & Reel |

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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PIN FUNCTION AND DESCRIPTION

| Pin | Name | Type | Description |
|-----|------|--------|---|
| 1 | IN1 | Input | Video Input 1 for Video Signal featuring a frequency bandwidth compatible with High Definition Video (30 MHz) – Channel 1 |
| 2 | IN2 | Input | Video Input 2 for Video Signal featuring a frequency bandwidth compatible with High Definition Video (30 MHz) – Channel 2 |
| 3 | IN3 | Input | Video Input 3 for Video Signal featuring a frequency bandwidth compatible with High Definition Video (30 MHz) – Channel 3 |
| 4 | VCC | Power | Device Power Supply Voltage: +5 V |
| 5 | GND | GND | Connected to Ground |
| 6 | OUT3 | Output | HD Video Output 3 – Channel 3 |
| 7 | OUT2 | Output | HD Video Output 2 – Channel 2 |
| 8 | OUT1 | Output | HD Video Output 1 – Channel 1 |

ATTRIBUTES

| Characteristics | Value |
|---|----------------------|
| ESD Human Body Model Machine Model | 2 kV 200 V |
| Moisture Sensitivity (Note 1) | Level 1 |
| Flammability Rating Oxygen Index: 28 to 34 | UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in |

1. For additional information, see Application Note AND8003/D

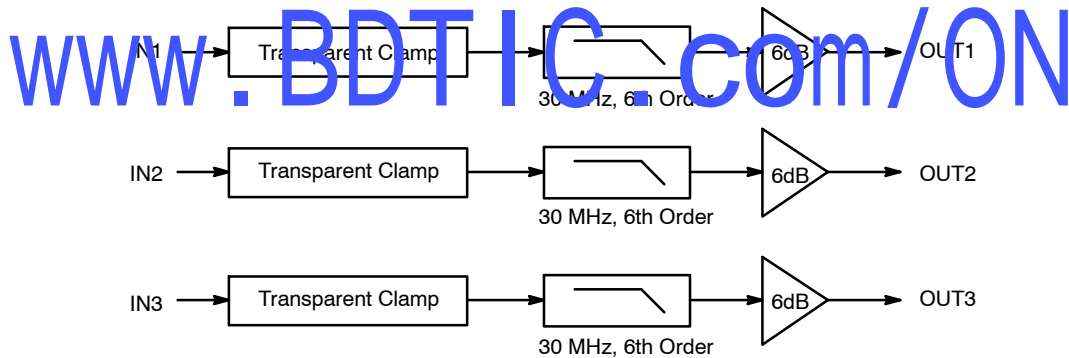


Figure 1. Block Diagram

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------|
| Power Supply Voltages | V_{CC} | $-0.35 \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5$ | Vdc |
| Input Voltage Range | V_I | $-0.3 \leq V_I \leq V_{CC}$ | Vdc |
| Input Differential Voltage Range | V_{ID} | $V_I \leq V_{CC}$ | Vdc |
| Output Current | I_O | 50 | mA |
| Maximum Junction Temperature (Note 2) | T_J | 150 | °C |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | T_A | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T_{stg} | -60 to +150 | °C |
| Power Dissipation | P_D | (See Graph) | mW |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air | $R_{\theta JA}$ | 112.7 | °C/W |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

2. Power dissipation must be considered to ensure maximum junction temperature (T_J) is not exceeded.

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum power that can be safely dissipated is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature. For the plastic packages, the maximum safe junction temperature is 150°C. If the maximum is exceeded momentarily, proper circuit operation will be restored as soon as the die temperature is reduced. Leaving the device in the “overheated” condition for an extended period can result in device burnout. To ensure proper operation, it is important to observe the derating curves.

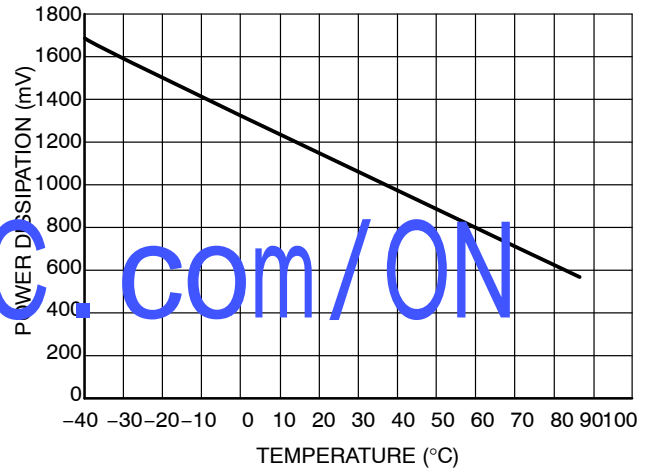


Figure 2. Power Dissipation vs Temperature

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ AC coupled inputs, $R_{\text{source}} = 37.5\ \Omega$, $220\ \mu\text{F}$ AC coupled outputs into $150\ \Omega$ load, referenced to 400 kHz, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Characteristics | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------|------|-----|------|------|
| V_{CC} | Operating Voltage Range | | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| I_{CC} | Power Supply Current | | | 22 | 33 | mA |
| V_{IN} | Input Common Mode Voltage Range | | GND | | 1.4 | V |
| V_{OH} | Output High Voltage | | | 2.8 | | V |
| V_{OL} | Output Low Voltage | | | 280 | | mV |

NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ AC coupled inputs, $R_{\text{source}} = 37.5\ \Omega$, $220\ \mu\text{F}$ AC coupled outputs into $150\ \Omega$ load, referenced to 400 kHz, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Characteristics | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| A_{VOL} | Voltage Gain (Note 3) | $V_{IN} = 1\text{ V}$ | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | dB |
| BW | Bandwidth of Low Pass Filter | -1 dB -3 dB | 23 | 30 33 | | MHz |
| A_R | Attenuation (Stopband Reject) | $f = 44.25\text{ MHz}$ $f = 74.25\text{ MHz}$ | 28 | 14.5 36 | | |
| dG | Differential Gain | $A_V = +2$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$ | | 0.2 | | % |
| dP | Differential Phase | $A_V = +2$, $R_L = 150\ \Omega$ | | 0.1 | | ° |
| THD | Total Harmonic Distortion | $V_{OIT} = 1.4\text{ V}_{PP}$, $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ $V_{OIT} = 1.4\text{ V}_{PP}$, $f = 15\text{ MHz}$ $V_{OIT} = 1.4\text{ V}_{PP}$, $f = 22\text{ MHz}$ | | 0.2 0.4 0.2 | | % |
| X_{talk} | Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk | $V_{IN} = 1.4\text{ V}_{PP}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | | 60 | | dB |
| SNR | Signal to Noise Ratio* (Note 4) | 100% White Signal, 100 kHz to 30 MHz | | 65 | | dB |
| t_{PD} | Propagation Delay | Input to Output | | 20 | | ns |
| ΔTg | Group Delay Variation* | 100 kHz to 30 MHz | | 6 | | ns |

NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.

*Guaranteed by design

3. 100% of tested IC fit to the bandwidth tolerance.
4. $SNR = 20 \times \log(714\text{ mV/RMS noise})$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{source}} = 37.5\ \Omega$, $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ AC-Coupled Inputs, $220\ \mu\text{F}$ AC-Coupled Outputs with $150\ \Omega$

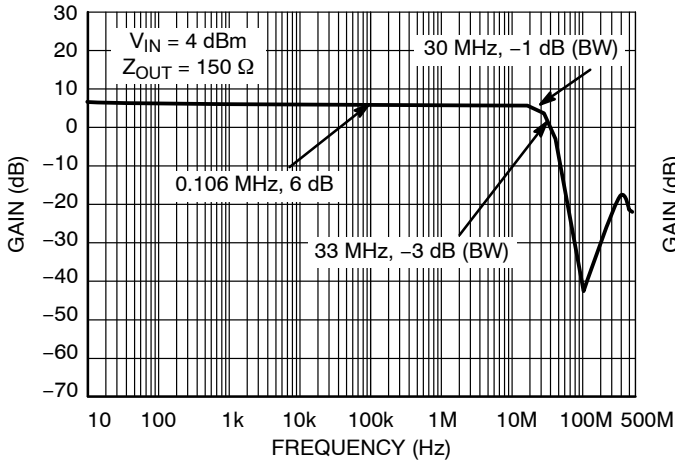


Figure 3. Gain vs. Frequency

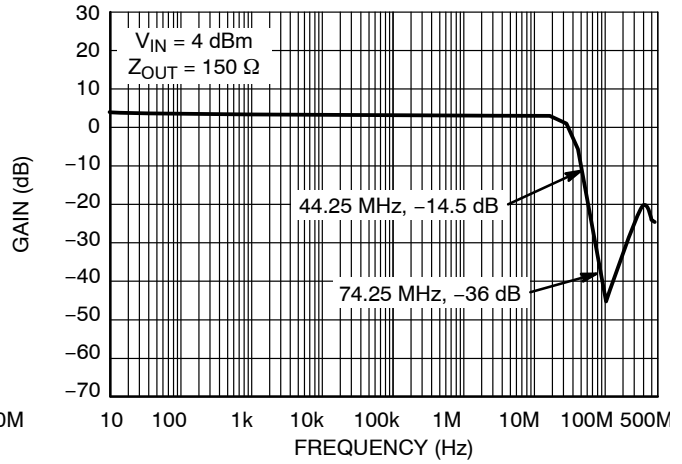


Figure 4. Attenuation

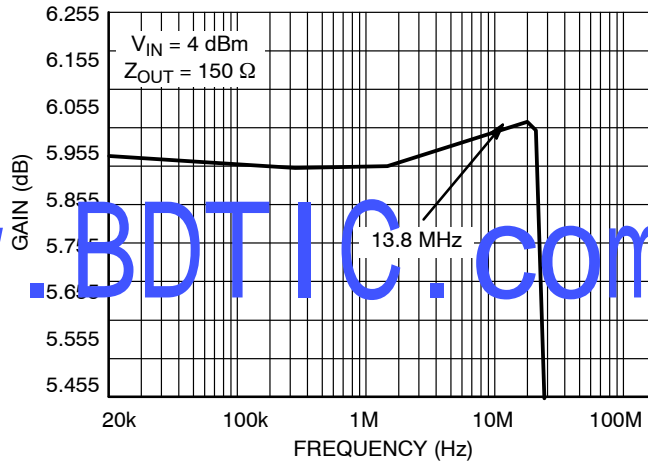


Figure 5. Flatness Bandwidth 0.1 dB

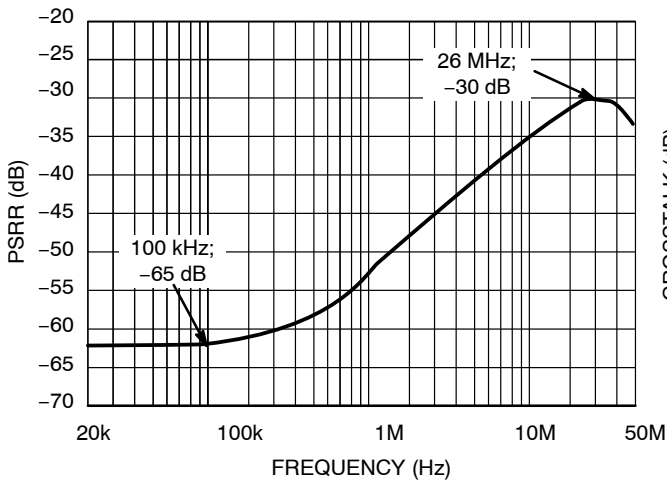


Figure 6. PSRR vs. Frequency (No Bypass Capacitor)

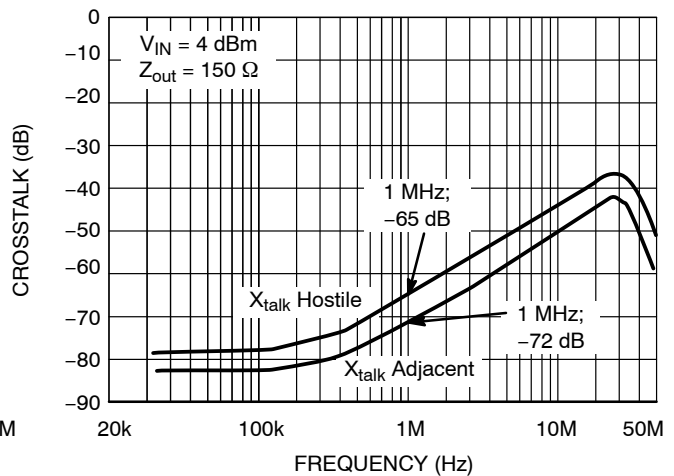


Figure 7. Crosstalk vs. Frequency, CH2/CH3 (100 μF AC-Coupled Input, DC-Coupled Output)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{source}} = 37.5\ \Omega$, $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ AC-Coupled Inputs, $220\ \mu\text{F}$ AC-Coupled Outputs with $150\ \Omega$

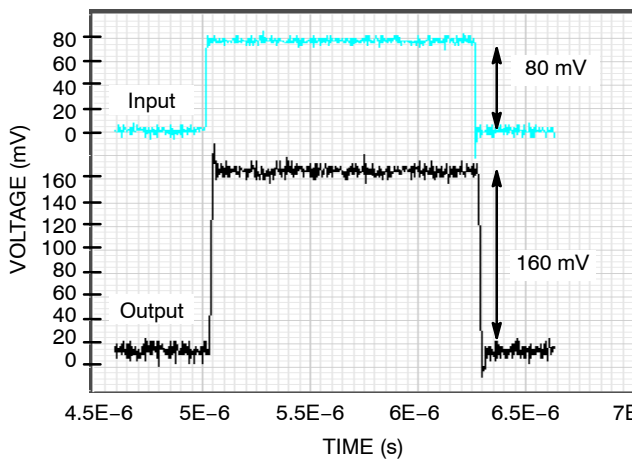


Figure 8. Small Signal Step Response
 $T_r = T_f = 1\ \text{ns}$

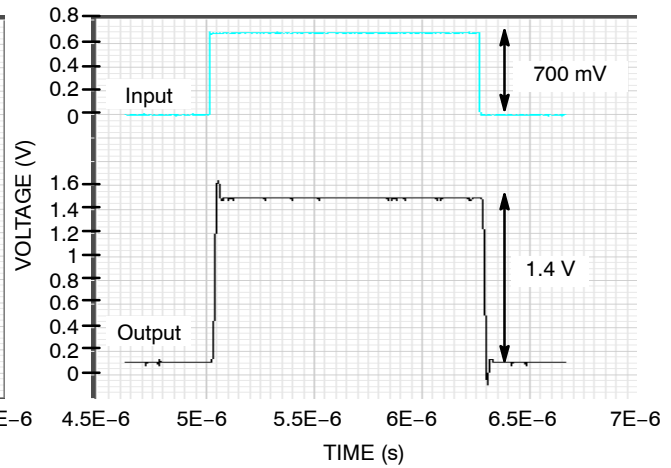


Figure 9. Large Signal Step Response
 $T_r = T_f = 1.0\ \text{ns}$

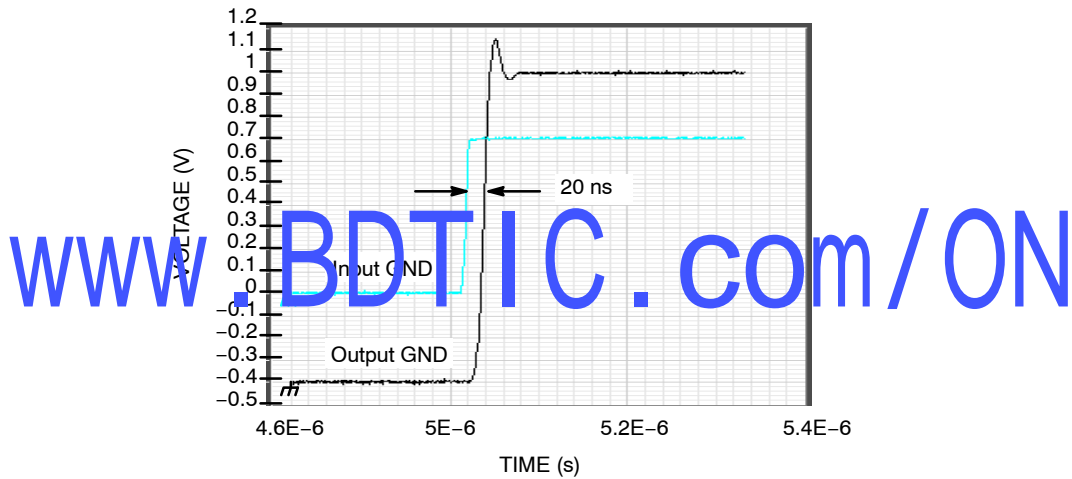


Figure 10. Propagation Delay vs. Time

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The NCS2563 triple video driver has been optimized for High Definition video applications covering the requirements of the standards 720p, 1080i and related (RGB). All the 3 channels feature the same specifications and similar behaviors guaranteed by a high channel-to-channel crosstalk isolation (down to 60 dB at 1 MHz). Each channel provides an internal voltage-to-voltage gain of 2 from its input to its output reducing by the way the number of external components usually needed in the case of some discrete approaches (using stand-alone op amps). An internal level shifter is employed shifting up the output voltage by adding an offset of about 280 mV. This avoids sync pulse clipping and allows

DC-coupled output to the 150 Ω video load. In addition, the NCS2563 integrates a 6th order Butterworth filter per channel with a 3 dB frequency bandwidth of 30 MHz. This allows rejecting out the aliases or unwanted over-sampling effects produced by the video DAC. It works the same way for DVD recorders using ADC, this anti-aliasing filter (reconstruction filter) will avoid picture quality issue and will help also to filter out parasitic signals caused by EMI interference.

A built-in diode-like clamp is used into the chip for each channel to support AC-coupled mode of operation. The clamp is active when the input signal goes below 0 V.

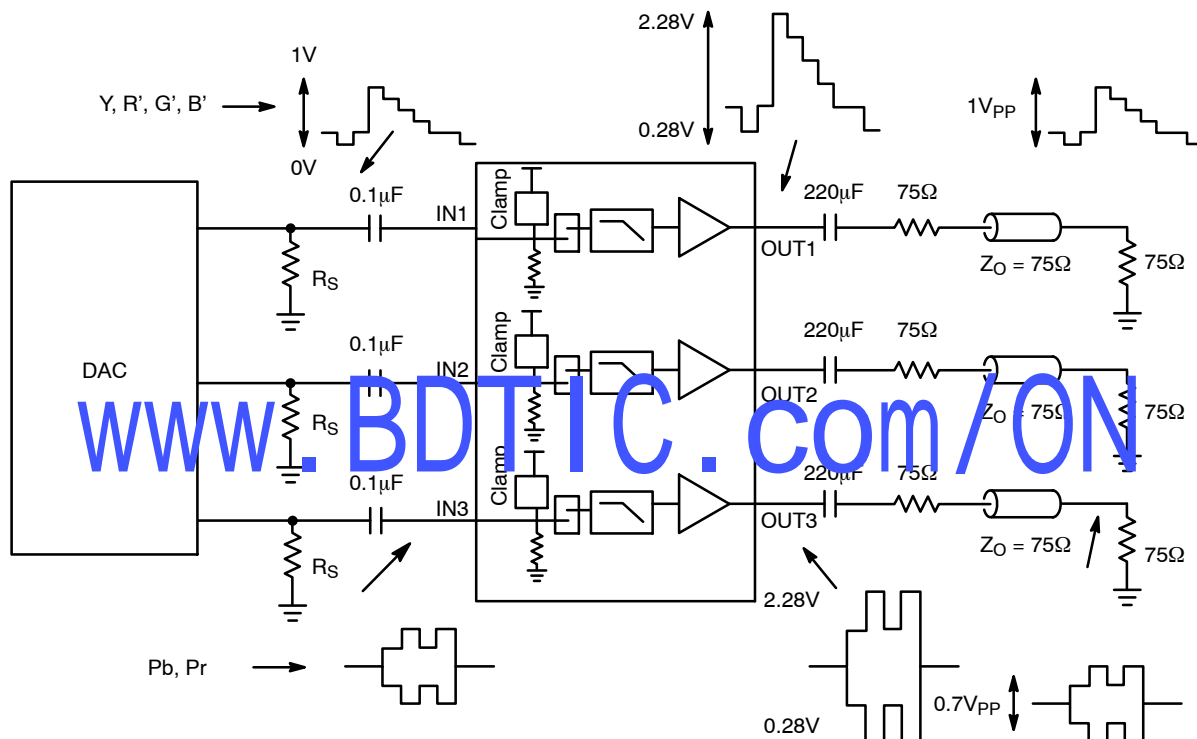


Figure 11. AC-Coupled Inputs and Outputs

Figure 11 shows an example for which the external video source coming from the DAC is AC-coupled at the input and output. But thanks to the built-in transparent clamp and level shifter the device can operate in different configuration modes depending essentially on the DAC output signal level High and Low and how it fits the input common mode voltage of the video driver. When the configuration is DC-Coupled at the Inputs and Outputs the 0.1 μF and 220 μF coupling capacitors are no longer used, the clamps are in that case inactive; this configuration has the big advantage of being relatively low cost with the use of less external components.

The input is AC-coupled if the input-signal amplitude goes over the range 0 V to 1.4 V or if the video source requires a coupling. In some circumstances it may be necessary to auto-bias signals by the addition of a pull-up and pull-down resistor or only pullup resistor (Typical 7.5 M Ω combined with the internal 800 k Ω pulldown) making the clamp inactive.

The output AC-coupling configuration has the advantage of eliminating DC ground loop with the drawback of making the device more sensitive to video line or field tilt issues in the case of a too low output coupling capacitor. In some cases it may be necessary to increase the nominal 220 μF capacitor value.

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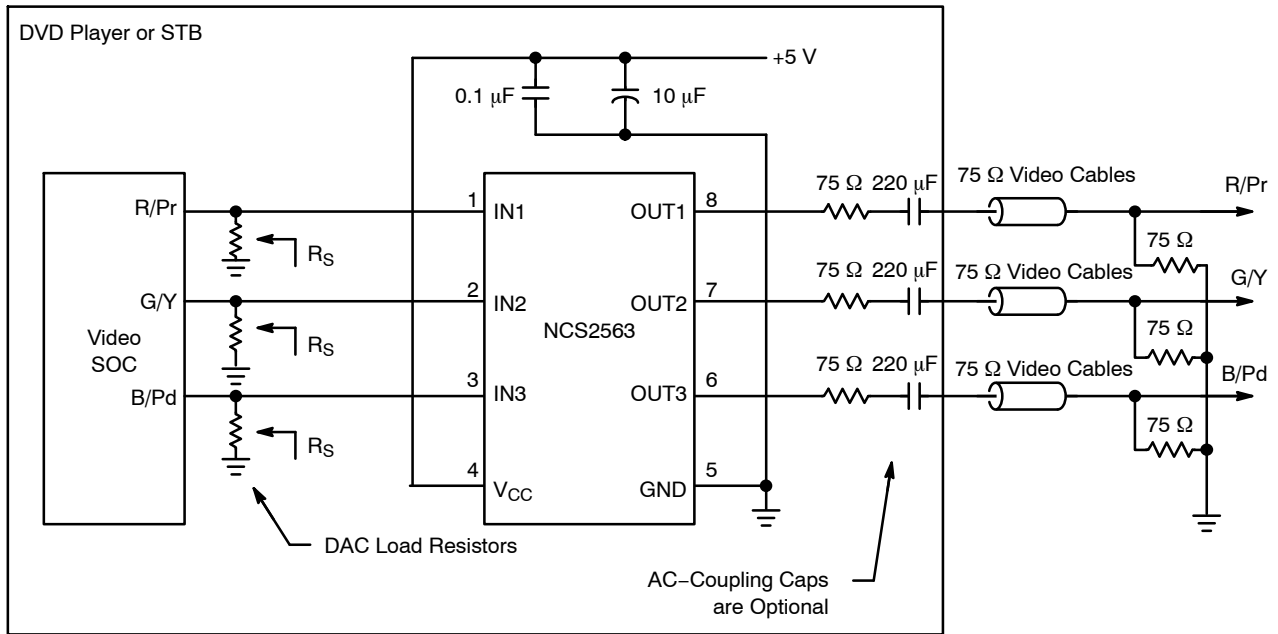


Figure 12. Typical Application Circuit

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