

### 2.2V to 5V video buffer with SAG correction

#### **Features**

- Very low consumption
- Standby mode available
- Internal reconstruction filter
- Internal gain of 6dB
- Rail-to-rail output
- Tested with +2.5V and +3.3V single supply
- Operation supply from +2.2V to +5.5V
- SAG correction
- Excellent video performance
  - Differential gain 0.5%
  - Differential phase 0.5°
  - Group delay=10ns
- Specified for 150Ω load
- Input DC level shifter
- Min. and max. limits are tested in its production

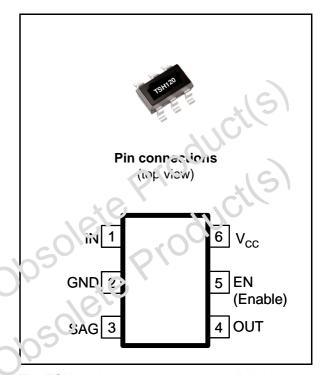
### **Applications**

- Camera phones
- Digital รูปประกาศล
- Digital viueo camera
- ▼ 5e.-top box and 0\ D video outputs

### Description

The TSH 120 is a video buffer that includes a voltage feedback amplifier with an internal gain of 5d5, rail-to-rail output, internal input biasing and SAG correction. A power down function offers a sleep mode with ultra low consumption.

The TSH120 also features an internal reconstruction filter in order to attenuate the parasitic 27MHz frequency from the clock of the video DAC.



The TSH120 is a single operator available in a tiny SC70 plastic package for space saving.

## **Absolute maximum ratings**

Table 1. **Absolute maximum ratings** 

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	6	V
V <sub>in</sub>	Input voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	2	V
T <sub>oper</sub>	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to +105	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
Tj	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
R <sub>thja</sub>	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	430	SC/N
R <sub>thjc</sub>	Thermal resistance junction to case	58	°C/W
P <sub>max</sub>	Maximum power dissipation <sup>(3)</sup> for $T_j$ =150°C $T_a$ =+25°C $T_a$ =+85°C	2 90 150	m W
ESD	HBM: human body model <sup>(4)</sup> except pin-4 pin-4	2 1.5	kV
	MM: machine model <sup>(5)</sup>	200	V
	Latch-up immunity	200	mA

- 1. All voltage values are measured with respect to the ground pin.
- 2. The magnitude of input and ou put voltage must never exceed  $V_{CC}$  +0.3V.
- Short-circuits can cause Apersive heating. Destructive dissipation can result from short-circuits on
- Human body mouel. A 100pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a  $1.5 k\Omega$  resistor that sen two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
- Machine model: A 200pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two parts of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor  $< 5\Omega$ ). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating. This is a minimum value.

50	Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	2.2 to 5.5	V

# 2 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. Electrical characteristics for  $V_{CC}$  = +2.5V and +3.3V,  $T_{amb}$  = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
DC perform	ı ance	]				
.,	0	$R_L = 150\Omega$	94	129	158	mV
$V_{dc}$	Output DC level shift	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		403		μV/°C
1	Input bigg gurrent	$V_{CC}$ = +3.3 $V_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-880	-550 -650		
I <sub>ib</sub>	Input bias current	$V_{CC}$ = +2.5V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-840	-550 -620	Cil	l u'y
G	Internal voltage gain	$V_{in}=1V$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	5.95	£ 1 6.05	6.2	dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio 20 log ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{out}$ )	ΔV <sub>CC</sub> =±100mV at 1MHz		55	Cil	dB
laa	Current consumption	No load, $V_{in}$ =+0.5 \( \frac{V_{CC}}{T_{min}} \leq T_{nin} \leq T_{nax} \)	01	5.8 6.7	6.6	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	ourent consumption	No oad $V_{in}$ =+0.5V $V_{CC}$ =+2.5V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5.8 6.7	6.3	mA
Enable/stan	ndby (EN pin)	2050				
lozpy	Consumption in standby mode	V <sub>CC</sub> =+3.3V			4	μА
I <sub>STBY</sub>	Consumption in clair dey mode	V <sub>CC</sub> =+2.5V			2	μιτ
V <sub>STBY-low</sub>	Standby well svel	Standby mode			+0.3	V
V <sub>STBY-high</sub>	StanJby high level	Enable mode	+0.8			V
T <sub>on</sub>	Tirne from standby to enable			5		μs
<u></u>	Time from enable to standby			5		μs
יכ, namic pe	erformance and output characteristi	cs				
25019	310	$\begin{aligned} &V_{out}\text{=}2V_{pp},\ R_{L}\text{=}150\Omega\\ &V_{CC}\text{=}+3.3V,\ F\text{=}4.5MHz\\ &T_{min}\leq T_{amb}\leq T_{max} \end{aligned}$	-0.4	-0.1 -0.48	0.4	
FR	Frequency response	$V_{out}$ =2 $V_{pp}$ , $R_L$ = 150 $\Omega$ $V_{CC}$ =+2.5 $V$ , F=4.5 $MHz$		0		dB
		$V_{CC}$ =+3.3V, F=27MHz $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-20	-25 -23		
V <sub>OH</sub>	High level output voltage	$V_{CC}$ =+3.3V, $R_L$ =150 $\Omega$ $V_{CC}$ =+2.5V, $R_L$ =150 $\Omega$	3.13 2.36	3.21 2.42		V

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**Electrical characteristics TSH120** 

Electrical characteristics for  $V_{CC}$  = +2.5V and +3.3V,  $T_{amb}$  = 25°C (unless otherwise Table 3. specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V	Low level output voltage	$\begin{aligned} &V_{in}\text{= -100mV, }R_L = 150\Omega\\ &V_{CC}\text{=+3.3V}\\ &T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max} \end{aligned}$		5 5.6	34	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low level output voltage	$V_{in}$ = -100mV, $R_L$ = 150 $\Omega$ $V_{CC}$ =+2.5V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5 5.5	33	TIIV
l <sub>out</sub>	I <sub>source</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =+3.3V, output to GND		30		mA
ΔG	Differential gain	$V_{CC}$ =+3.3V, $R_L$ = 150 $\Omega$		0.5		%
Δφ	Differential phase	$V_{CC}$ =+3.3V, $R_L$ = 150 $\Omega$		0.5	14	51
Gd	Group delay	10kHz to 6MHz			(0 (')	ns
Noise				~Q/	<u>)</u> ,	
eN	Total output noise	F = 100kHz, no load	01	25	. 1	nV/√l
	Output signal to noise ratio	Obsolete	Pr	60	Cit	dB
. Guarantee		V <sub>out</sub> =2V <sub>pp</sub> from 0 to 6M <sub>II</sub> <sup>1</sup> 2 and.	P	60	Cit	dB

-5

-10

-20

-30 -35

-45

-50

-55 -60 100k

Figure 1. Frequency response

vcc=+3.3v Vcc=+2.5v

Figure 2. Gain flatness

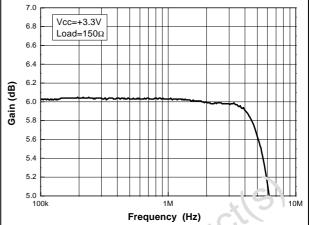


Figure 3. Total input noise vs. frequency

Frequency (Hz)

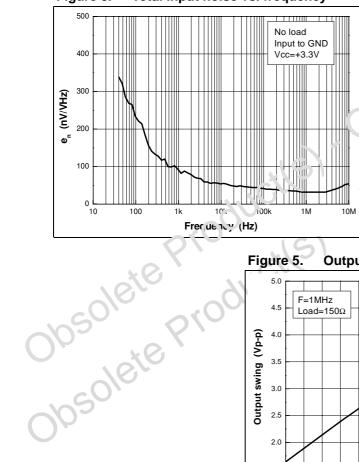


Figure 4. Distortion on  $150\Omega$  load

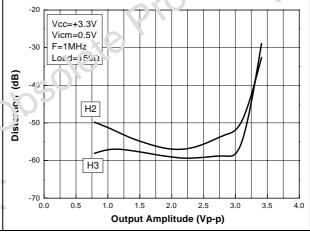
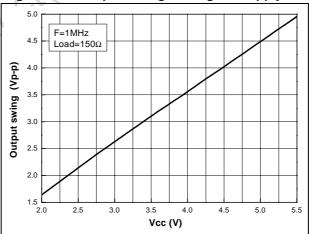


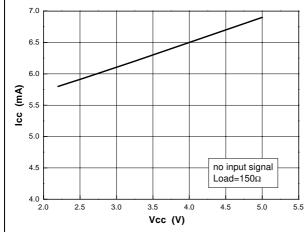
Figure 5. Output voltage swing vs. supply



Electrical characteristics TSH120

Figure 6. Quiescent current vs. supply

Figure 7. Output DC shift vs. V<sub>CC</sub>



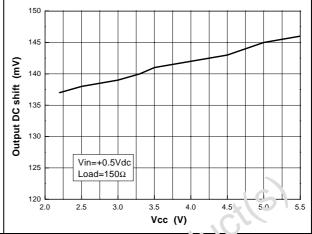
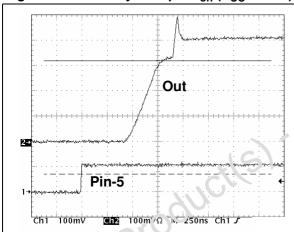


Figure 8. Standby - Output Ton (V<sub>CC</sub>=+3.3V) Figure 9. Standby - Output Ton (V<sub>CC</sub>=+3.3V)



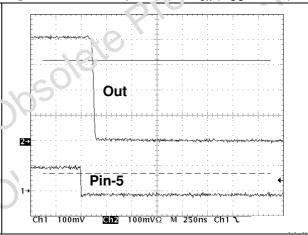


Figure 10. Flatness vs. Tamb

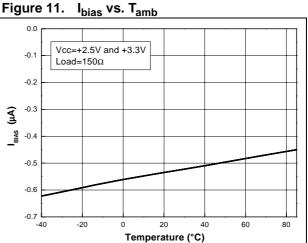
Flatness@4.5MHz

-0.5

0.5 0.4 1 / C 1 = 2Vp-p 1 · Cad=150Ω 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Vcc=+2.5V 0.0 Vcc=+3.3V

20

Temperature (°C)



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Figure 12. Voltage gain vs. T<sub>amb</sub>

Figure 13. Filter attenuation vs. T<sub>amb</sub>

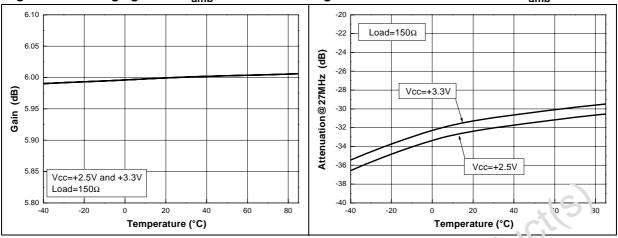


Figure 14. Supply current vs. T<sub>amb</sub>

Figure 15. Output DC shift 's Tamb

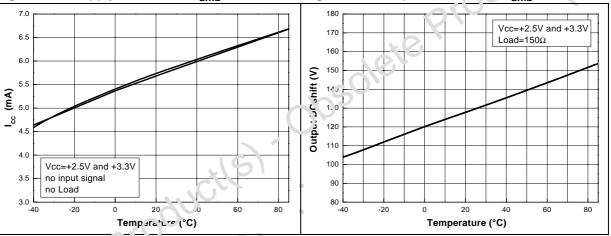
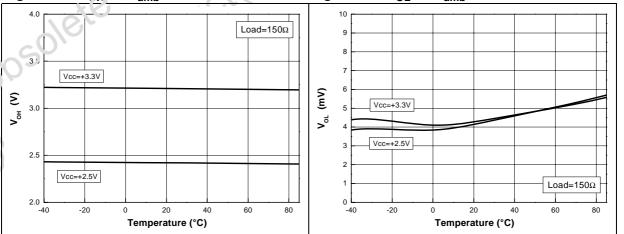


Figure 16. V<sub>CH</sub> vs. T<sub>amb</sub>

Figure 17. V<sub>OL</sub> vs. T<sub>amb</sub>



### 3 Implementation in the application

This section explains how the TSH120 video buffer operates in a typical application.

On the input, a DC level shifter optimizes the position of the video signal with no clamping on the output rails. The filter is a reconstruction filter. It is used to attenuate the DAC's sampling frequency which causes a parasitic signal in the video spectrum (typically at 27MHz in the case of standard video). This function must be achieved while keeping a low group delay.

On the output, the SAG correction decreases  $C_{out}$  while keeping a very low frequency pole (see *Figure 18*). Nevertheless, the output can be directly connected to the line without any capacitor. In this case, both OUT and SAG pins are connected together and the equivalent gain of the buffer remains 6dB (see *Figure 19*).

Figure 18. Schematic diagram with output capacitor

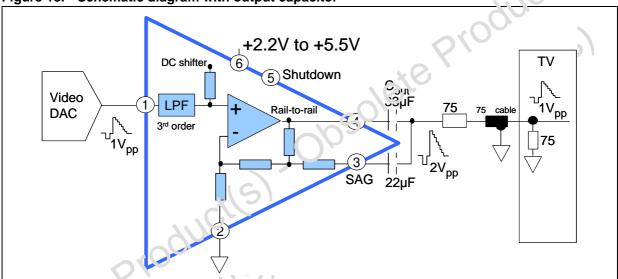
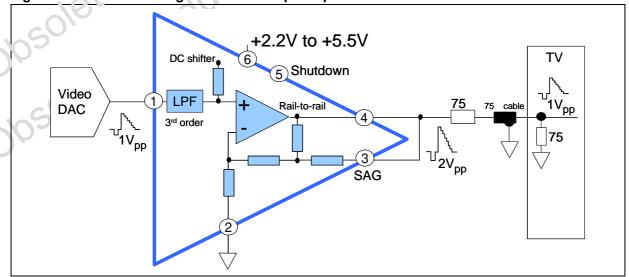


Figure 19. Commatic diagram without output capacitor



#### **Power supply considerations** 4

Correct power supply bypassing is very important for optimizing performance in the highfrequency range. A bypass capacitor greater than 10μF is necessary to minimize the distortion. For better quality bypassing at higher frequencies, a capacitor of 10nF must be added as close as possible to the IC pin of V<sub>CC</sub>.

Figure 20. Circuit for power supply bypassing

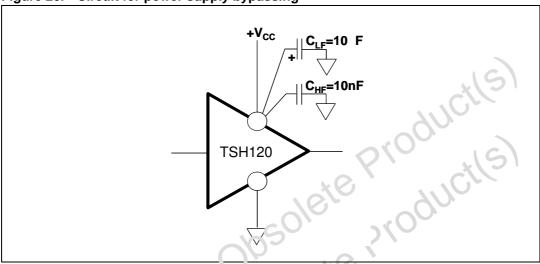
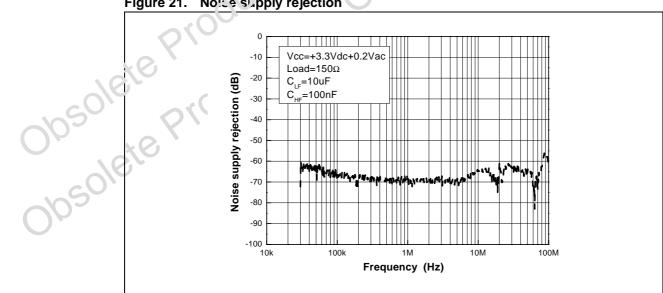


Figure 21 shows the noise supply rejection improvement with bypass capacitors expressed by:

20 log  $(\Delta V_{out} / \Delta V_{CC})$ 

Figure 21. Noice supply rejection



Package information TSH120

## 5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, STMicroelectronics offers these devices in ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an STMicroelectronics trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: <a href="https://www.st.com">www.st.com</a>.

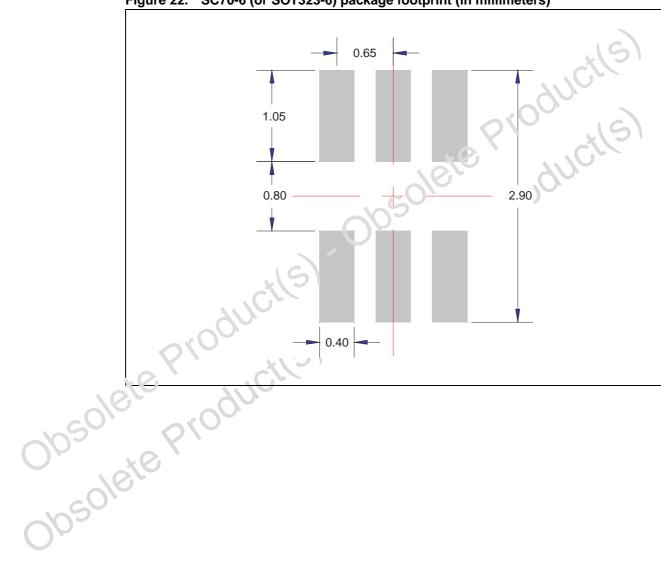
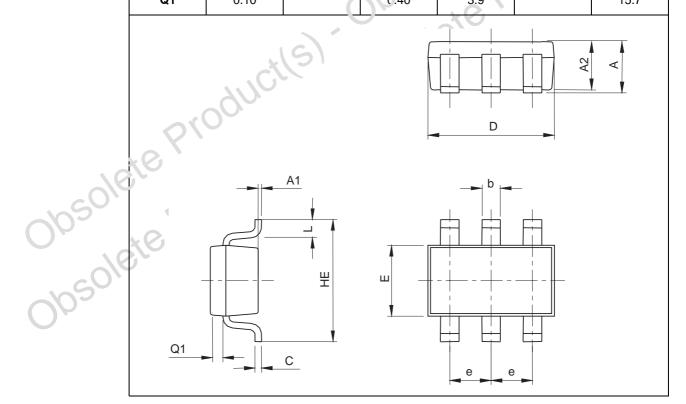


Figure 22. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package footprint (in millimeters)

TSH120 Package information

Figure 23. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package mechanical data

				nsions		
Ref		Millimeters			Mils	
	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max
Α	0.80		1.10	31.5		43.3
A1	0		0.10	0		3.9
A2	0.80		1.00	31.5		39.3
b	0.15		0.30	5.9		11.8
С	0.10		0.18	3.9		7.0
D	1.80		2.20	70.8	7/1/0	86.6
E	1.15		1.35	45.2	00,	43.1
е		0.65		R	25.6	1(9)
HE	1.8		2.4	70.8	AUI	94.5
L	0.10		0.40	3.9	(0)	15.7
Q1	0.10		C.40	3.9		15.7



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**Ordering information TSH120** 

#### **Ordering information** 6

Table 4. Order codes

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
TSH120ICT	-40°C to +85°C	SC70-6 (or SOT323-6)	Tape & reel	K30

#### 7 **Revision history**

Table 5. **Document revision history** 

Date		
Duto	Revision	Changes
29-May-2007	1	Initial version, preliminary data.
20-Jun-2007	2	First complete datasheet.
21-Aug-2007	3	Corrected pinout diagram on cover page (SAG missing).
ie Pro	duct!	SIODSOIL

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