# **3-Channel Video Amp with Standard Definition Reconstruction Filters**

## Description

The NCS2553 is a 3-channel high speed video amplifier with 6th order butterworth standard definition reconstruction filter.

All three channels can accommodate either all component and RGB video signals or composite and S-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  $\Omega$ loads.

It is designed to be compatible with most digital-to-analog converters (DAC) embedded in most video processors.

## Feature

- Three 6th Order Standard Definition 8 MHz Filters
- Internally Fixed Gain = 6 dB
- AC- or DC- Coupled Inputs
- AC- or DC- Coupled Outputs
- Integrated Level Shifter
- Operating Voltage +5 V
- Available in a SOIC-8 Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

## Applications

- Digital Set-Top Box
- DVD / Video Players and Related
- SD-TV
- Video On Demand (VOD)
- Video Recorders

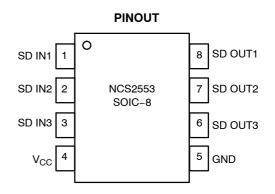


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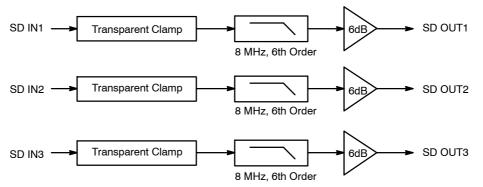
- = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Package



# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCS2553DG	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	98 Units / Rail
NCS2553DR2G	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.





## **PIN FUNCTION AND DESCRIPTION**

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

#### ATTRIBUTES

Characteristics		Value
ESD Human Body Model Machine Model	All Pins (Note 1) Pins 1 to 5 (Note 2) All Output Pins (Note 2)	8 kV 400 V 800 V
Moisture Sensitivity (No	ote 3)	Level 1
Flammability Rating - Oxygen Index: 28 to 34		UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in

Human Body Model (HBM): R = 1500 Ω, C = 100 pF
Machine Model (MM)
For additional information, see Application Note AND8003/D.

# MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Supply Voltages	V <sub>CC</sub>	$-0.35 \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5$	Vdc
Input Voltage Range	VI	$-0.3 \le V_I \le V_{CC}$	Vdc
Input Differential Voltage Range	V <sub>ID</sub>	$V_{I} \leq V_{CC}$	Vdc
Output Current	Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	50	mA
Maximum Junction Temperature (Note 4)	TJ	150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-60 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation	PD	(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.

4. Power dissipation must be considered to ensure maximum junction temperature (T<sub>i</sub>) 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 de-rating curves.

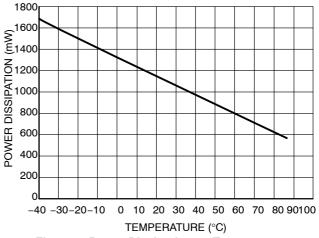


Figure 2. Power Dissipation vs Temperature

Symbol	Characteristics	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage Range		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Current	No Load		23	30	mA
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Common Mode Voltage Range	Referenced to GND if DC-Coupled	GND		1.4	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection	DC (All Channels)		-50		dB

**DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>CC</sub> = +5.0 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 0.1  $\mu$ F AC coupled inputs, R<sub>source</sub> = 37.5  $\Omega$ , 220  $\mu$ F AC coupled outputs into 150  $\Omega$  load, referenced to 400 kHz, unless otherwise specified)

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 lfpm. 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<sub>CC</sub> = +5.0 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 0.1 $\mu$ F AC coupled inputs, R<sub>source</sub> = 37.5 $\Omega$ ,220 $\mu$ F AC coupled outputs into 150 $\Omega$ load, referenced to 400 kHz, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Characteristics	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
A <sub>VOL</sub>	Voltage Gain (Note 5)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 V (All Channels)	5.8	6.0	6.2	dB
BW	Low Pass Filter Bandwidth	-1 dB (Note 6)	5.5	7.2		MHz
		–3 dB		9.0		MHz
A <sub>R</sub>	Stop-Band Attenuation (Rejection)	at 27 MHz		45		dB
dG	Differential Gain			0.3		%
dθ	Differential Phase			0.6		0
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V <sub>PP</sub> @ 1 MHz		0.4		%
X <sub>talk</sub>	Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V <sub>PP</sub> @ 1 MHz		-60		dB
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	NTSC-7, 100 kHz to 4.2 MHz (Note 7)		75		dB
Tpd	Propagation Delay	Input-to-Output, 4.5 MHz		60		nsec
∆GD	Group Delay Variation from 100 kHz to 8 MHz			27		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 lfpm. 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.

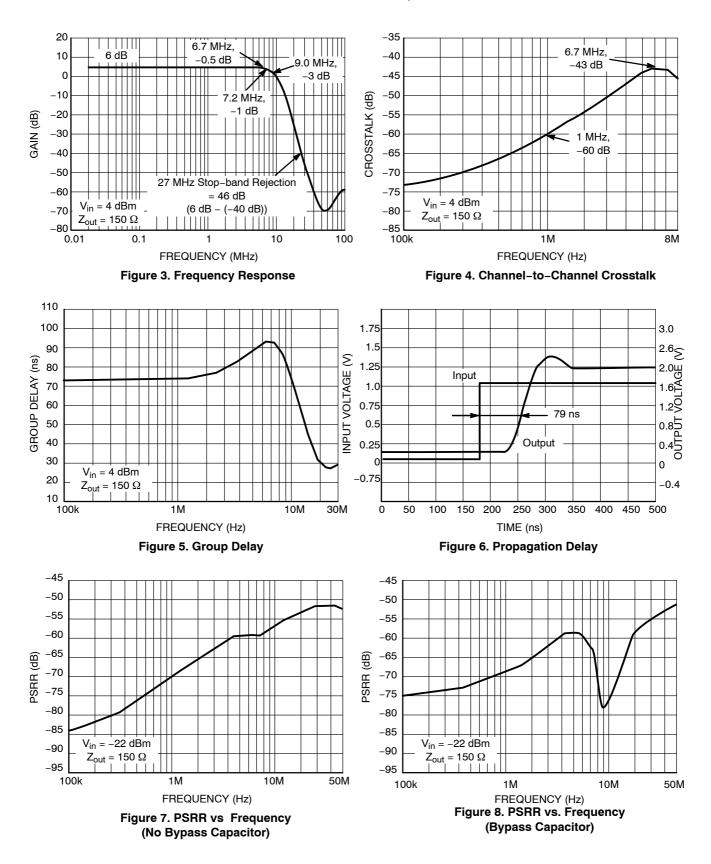
5. 100% of tested IC fit to the bandwidth tolerance.

6. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

7.  $SNR = 20 \times \log (714 \text{ mV/RMS Noise})$ 

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{CC}$  = +5.0 V,  $R_{source}$  = 37.5  $\Omega$ ,  $T_A$  = 25°C, 0.1  $\mu$ F AC-coupled inputs, 220  $\mu$ F AC-coupled outputs into 150  $\Omega$  referenced to 400 kHz, all channels, unless otherwise specified



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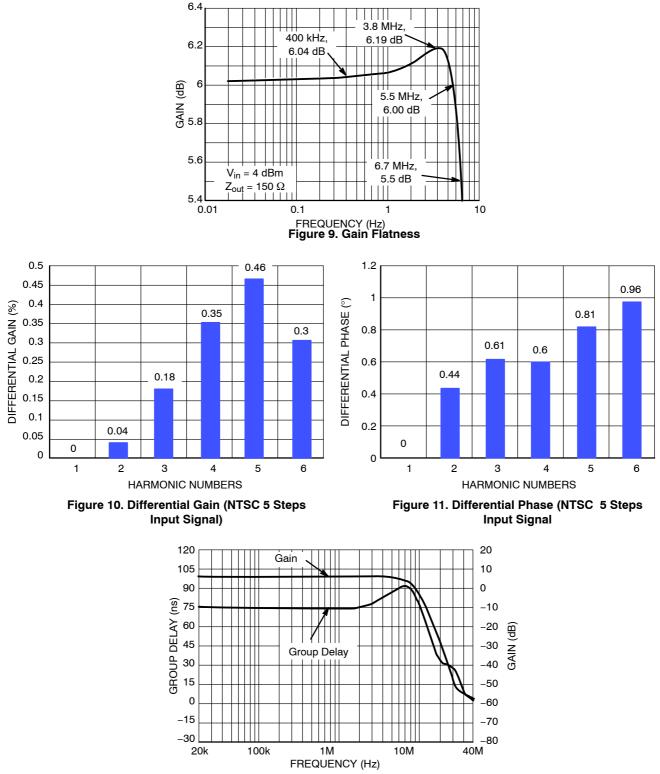


Figure 12. Normalized Frequency Response and Group Delay vs. Frequency

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

The NCS2553 triple video driver has been optimized for Standard Definition video applications covering the requirements of the CVBS, S–Video, 480i/525i & 576i/625i standards. 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 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  $\Omega$  video load. In addition, the NCS2553 integrates a 6<sup>th</sup> order Butterworth filter per channel with a 3 dB frequency bandwidth of 8 MHz. This allows rejecting out the aliases or unwanted over-sampling effects produced by the video DAC. Similarly, in the case of DVD recorders using ADC, this anti-aliasing filter (reconstruction filter) will avoid picture quality issues and will help to filter out parasitic signals caused by EMI interference.

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

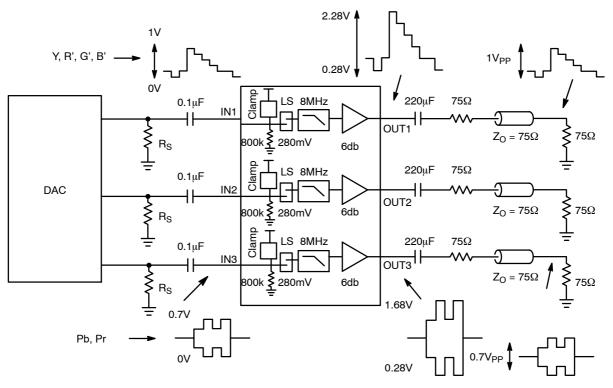


Figure 13. AC-Coupled Inputs and Outputs

Figure 13 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  $\mu$ F and 220  $\mu$ F 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 for example the input-signal amplitude goes over the range 0 to 1.4 V or if the video source requires such 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 pull-up resistor (Typical 7.5 M $\Omega$  combined with the internal 800 k $\Omega$  pull-down) 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  $\mu$ F capacitor value.

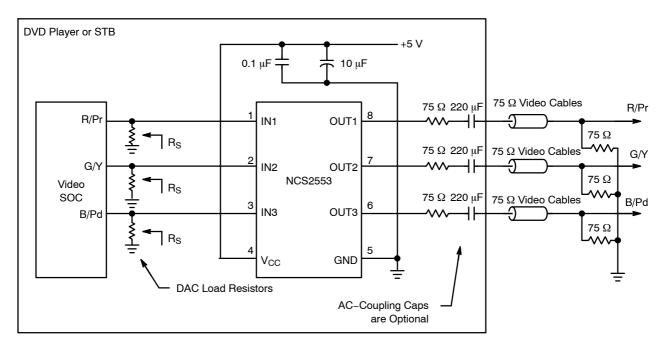


Figure 14. Typical Application Circuit

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\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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STYLE 1: PIN 1. EMITTER COLLECTOR 2. 3. COLLECTOR 4. EMITTER 5. EMITTER BASE 6. 7 BASE EMITTER 8. STYLE 5: PIN 1. DRAIN 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN DRAIN 4. GATE 5. 6. GATE SOURCE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 9: PIN 1. EMITTER, COMMON COLLECTOR, DIE #1 COLLECTOR, DIE #2 2. З. EMITTER, COMMON 4. 5. EMITTER, COMMON 6 BASE. DIE #2 BASE, DIE #1 7. 8. EMITTER, COMMON STYLE 13: PIN 1. N.C. 2. SOURCE 3 GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. DRAIN 8. STYLE 17: PIN 1. VCC 2. V2OUT V10UT З. TXE 4. 5. RXE 6. VFF 7. GND 8. ACC STYLE 21: PIN 1. CATHODE 1 2. CATHODE 2 3 CATHODE 3 CATHODE 4 4. 5. CATHODE 5 6. COMMON ANODE COMMON ANODE 7. 8. CATHODE 6 STYLE 25: PIN 1. VIN 2 N/C REXT З. 4. GND 5. IOUT IOUT 6. IOUT 7. 8. IOUT STYLE 29: BASE, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2 EMITTER, #1 BASE, #2 З. EMITTER, #2 4. 5 COLLECTOR, #2 COLLECTOR, #2 6.

STYLE 2: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE, #1 2. COLLECTOR, #1 COLLECTOR, #2 3. COLLECTOR, #2 4 BASE, #2 5. EMITTER, #2 6. 7 BASE #1 EMITTER, #1 8. STYLE 6: PIN 1. SOURCE 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN SOURCE 4. SOURCE 5. 6. GATE GATE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 10: GROUND PIN 1. BIAS 1 OUTPUT 2. З. GROUND 4. 5. GROUND 6 BIAS 2 INPUT 7. 8. GROUND STYLE 14: PIN 1. N-SOURCE 2. N-GATE 3 P-SOURCE P-GATE 4. P-DRAIN 5 6. P-DRAIN N-DRAIN 7. N-DRAIN 8. STYLE 18: PIN 1. ANODE ANODE 2. SOURCE 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN CATHODE 7. 8. CATHODE STYLE 22 PIN 1. I/O LINE 1 2. COMMON CATHODE/VCC 3 COMMON CATHODE/VCC 4. I/O LINE 3 COMMON ANODE/GND 5. 6. I/O LINE 4 7. I/O LINE 5 8. COMMON ANODE/GND STYLE 26: PIN 1. GND 2 dv/dt З. ENABLE 4. ILIMIT 5. SOURCE SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. 8. VCC STYLE 30: DRAIN 1 PIN 1. DRAIN 1 2 GATE 2 З. SOURCE 2 4 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 5. 6.

7.

8. GATE 1

SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2

STYLE 3: PIN 1. DRAIN, DIE #1 DRAIN, #1 2. DRAIN, #2 З. DRAIN, #2 4. 5. GATE, #2 SOURCE, #2 6. 7 GATE #1 8. SOURCE, #1 STYLE 7: PIN 1. INPUT 2. EXTERNAL BYPASS THIRD STAGE SOURCE GROUND З. 4. 5. DRAIN 6. GATE 3 SECOND STAGE Vd 7. FIRST STAGE Vd 8. STYLE 11: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. З. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. DRAIN 2 DRAIN 1 7. 8. DRAIN 1 STYLE 15: PIN 1. ANODE 1 2. ANODE 1 3 ANODE 1 ANODE 1 4. 5. CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON 6. 7. CATHODE, COMMON 8. STYLE 19: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. MIRROR 2 7. DRAIN 1 MIRROR 1 8. STYLE 23: PIN 1. LINE 1 IN COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 2. 3 LINE 2 IN 4. LINE 2 OUT 5. COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 6. 7. 8. LINE 1 OUT STYLE 27: PIN 1. ILIMIT 2 OVI 0 З. UVLO 4. INPUT+ 5. 6. SOURCE SOURCE SOURCE 7. 8 DRAIN

#### DATE 16 FEB 2011

STYLE 4: ANODE PIN 1. ANODE 2. ANODE З. 4. ANODE ANODE 5. 6. ANODE 7 ANODE COMMON CATHODE 8. STYLE 8: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 2. BASE, #1 BASE #2 З. COLLECTOR, #2 4. COLLECTOR, #2 5. 6. EMITTER, #2 EMITTER, #1 7. 8. COLLECTOR, #1 STYLE 12: PIN 1. SOURCE SOURCE 2. 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 16 EMITTER, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2. BASE, DIE #1 EMITTER DIE #2 3 BASE, DIE #2 4. 5. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 6. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 COLLECTOR, DIE #1 7. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 8. STYLE 20: PIN 1. SOURCE (N) GATE (N) SOURCE (P) 2. 3. 4. GATE (P) 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 24: PIN 1. BASE EMITTER 2. 3 COLLECTOR/ANODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 4. 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 7. COLLECTOR/ANODE 8. STYLE 28: 11. SW\_TO\_GND 2. DASIC OFF PIN 1. DASIC\_SW\_DET З. 4. GND 5. 6. V MON VBULK 7. VBULK 8 VIN

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COLLECTOR, #1

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