TSH120

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 full production

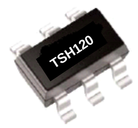
Applications

- Camera phones
- Digital still camera
- Digital video camera
- Set-top box and DVD video outputs

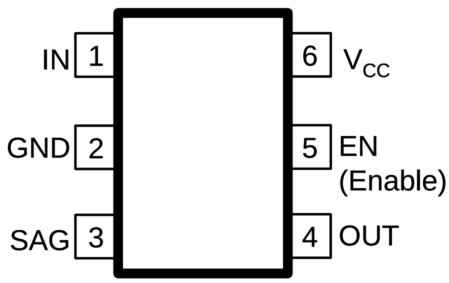
Description

The TSH120 is a video buffer that includes a voltage feedback amplifier with an internal gain of 6dB, 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.



Pin connections
(top view)



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

1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage [1]	6	V
V_{in}	Input voltage range[2]	2	V
T_{oper}	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to +105	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T_j	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
R_{thja}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	430	°C/W
R_{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction to case	58	°C/W
P_{max}	Maximum power dissipation[3] for T_j=150°C T_a=+25°C T_a=+85°C	 290 150	mW
ESD	HBM: human body model [4] except pin-4 pin-4	 2 1.5	kV
	MM: machine model [5]	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 output voltage must never exceed V_{CC} +0.3V.
3. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating. Destructive dissipation can result from short-circuits on amplifiers.
4. Human body model: A 100pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
5. Machine model: A 200pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating. This is a minimum value.

Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage [1]	2.2 to 5.5	V

1. Tested in full production at +2.5V and +3.3V single supply voltage.

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.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DC performance						
V_{dc}	Output DC level shift	$R_L = 150\Omega$	94	129	158	mV
		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		403		µV/°C
I_{ib}	Input bias current	V_{CC}= +3.3V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-880	-550 -650		nA
		V_{CC}= +2.5V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-840	-550 -620		
G	Internal voltage gain	V_{in}=1V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	5.95	6.1 6.05	6.2	dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio 20 log ($\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{out}$)	ΔV_{CC}=±100mV at 1MHz		55		dB
I_{CC}	Current consumption	No load, V_{in}=+0.5V V_{CC}=+3.3V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5.8 6.7	6.6	mA
		No load, V_{in}=+0.5V V_{CC}=+2.5V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5.8 6.7	6.3	mA
Enable/standby (EN pin)						
I_{STBY}	Consumption in standby mode	V_{CC}=+3.3V			4	µA
		V_{CC}=+2.5V			2	
$V_{STBY-low}$	Standby low level	Standby mode			+0.3	V
$V_{STBY-high}$	Standby high level	Enable mode	+0.8			V
T_{on}	Time from standby to enable			5		µs
T_{off}	Time from enable to standby			5		µs
Dynamic performance and output characteristics						
FR	Frequency response	V_{out}=2V_{pp}, R_L = 150Ω V_{CC}=+3.3V, F=4.5MHz $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-0.4	-0.1 -0.48	0.4	dB
		V_{out}=2V_{pp}, R_L = 150Ω V_{CC}=+2.5V, F=4.5MHz		0		
		V_{CC}=+3.3V, F=27MHz $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	-20	-25 -23		
V_{OH}	High level output voltage	V_{CC}=+3.3V, R_L=150Ω V_{CC}=+2.5V, R_L=150Ω	3.13 2.36	3.21 2.42		V

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage	V_{in}= -100mV, R_L = 150Ω V_{CC}=+3.3V $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		5 5.6	34	mV
		V_{in}= -100mV, R_L = 150Ω V_{CC}=+2.5V $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		5 5.5	33	
I_{out}	I_{source}	V_{CC}=+3.3V, output to GND		30		mA
ΔG	Differential gain	V_{CC}=+3.3V, R_L = 150Ω		0.5		%
Δϕ	Differential phase	V_{CC}=+3.3V, R_L = 150Ω		0.5		°
Gd	Group delay	10kHz to 6MHz			10 (1)	ns
Noise						
eN	Total output noise	F = 100kHz, no load		25		nV/√Hz
SNR	Output signal to noise ratio	V_{CC}=+3.3V, R_L = 150Ω V_{out}=2V_{pp} from 0 to 6MHz		60		dB

1. Guaranteed by design. The parameter is not tested.

Figure 1. Frequency response

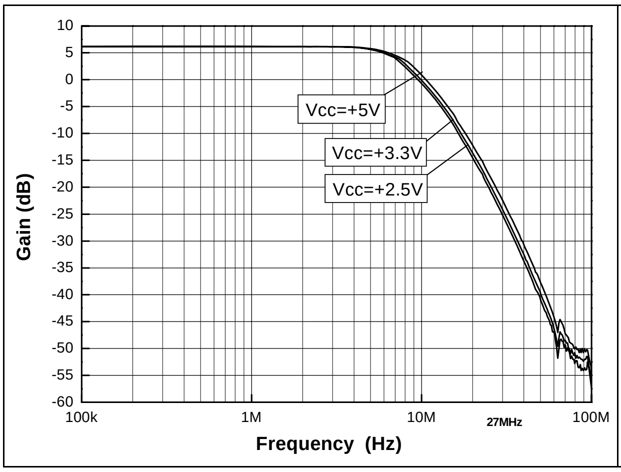


Figure 2. Gain flatness

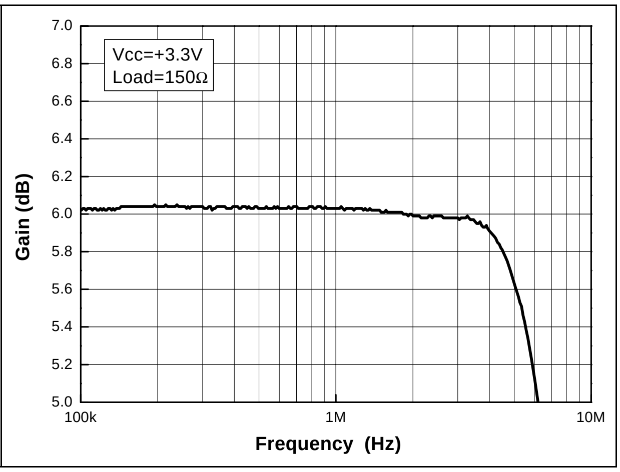


Figure 3. Total input noise vs. frequency

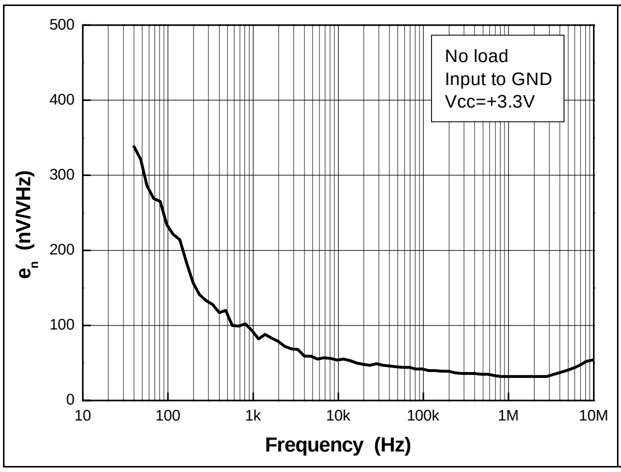


Figure 4. Distortion on 150Ω load

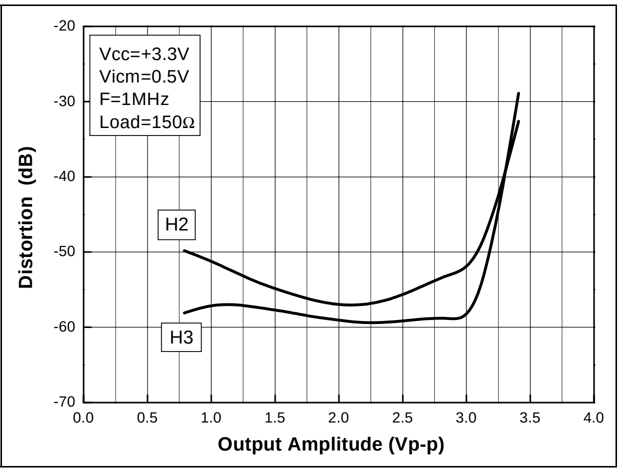


Figure 5. Output voltage swing vs. supply

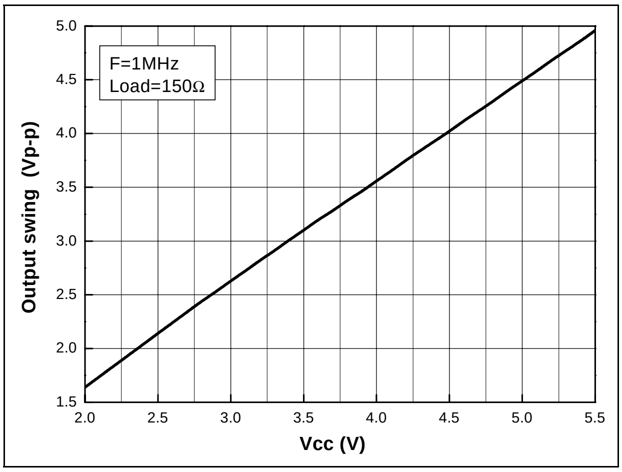


Figure 6. Quiescent current vs. supply

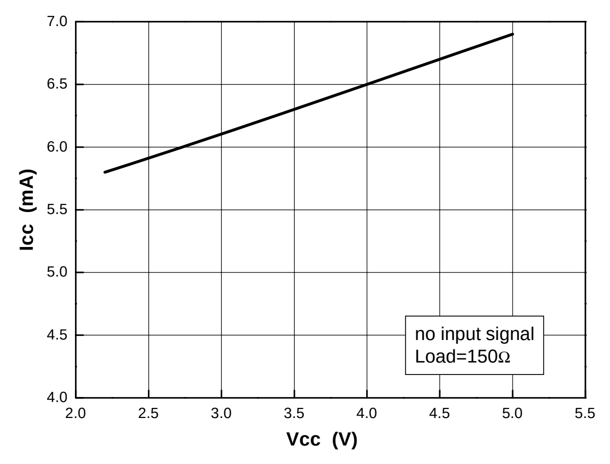


Figure 7. Output DC shift vs. V_{CC}

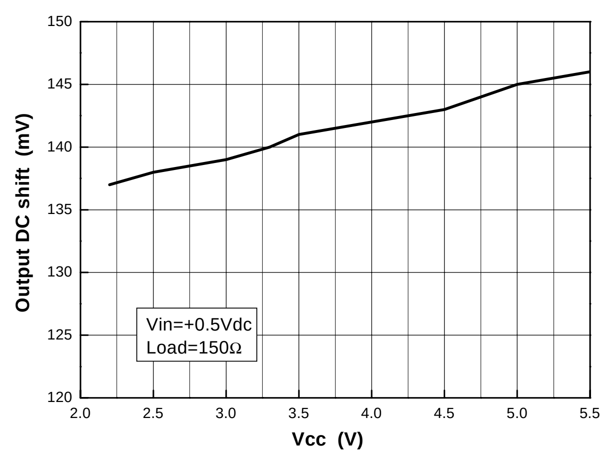


Figure 8. Standby - Output T_{on} (V_{CC}=+3.3V)

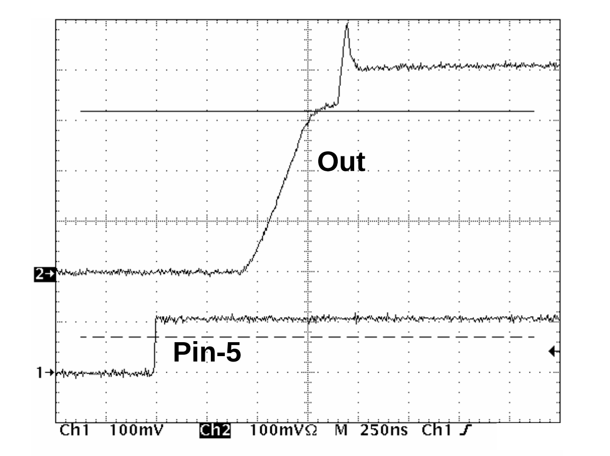


Figure 9. Standby - Output T_{off} (V_{CC}=+3.3V)

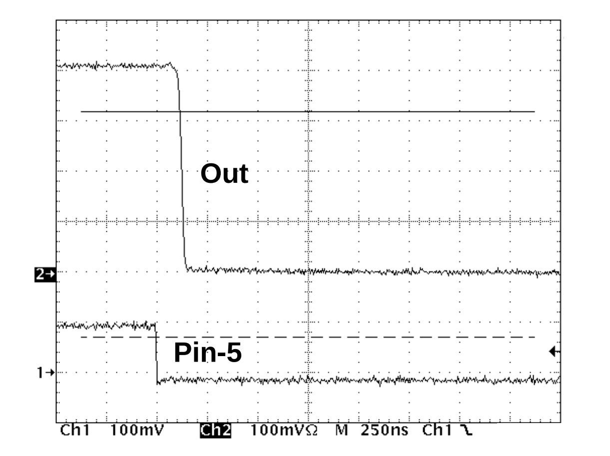


Figure 10. Flatness vs. T_{amb}

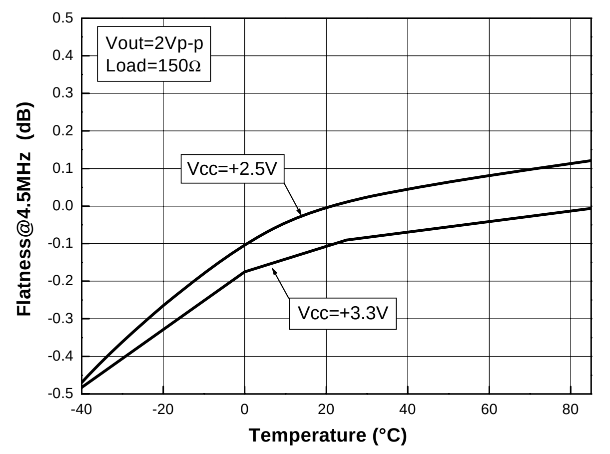


Figure 11. I_{bias} vs. T_{amb}

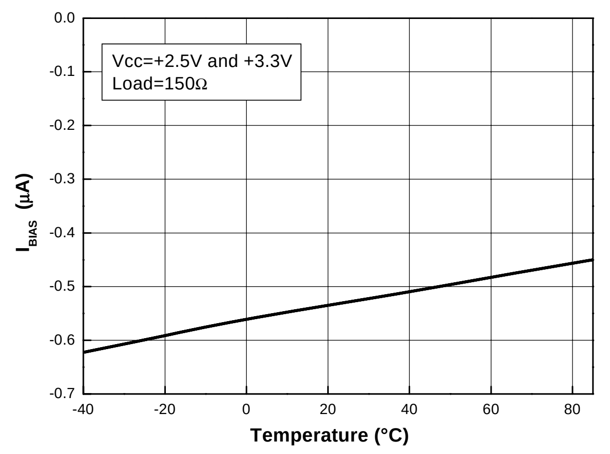


Figure 12. Voltage gain vs. T_{amb}

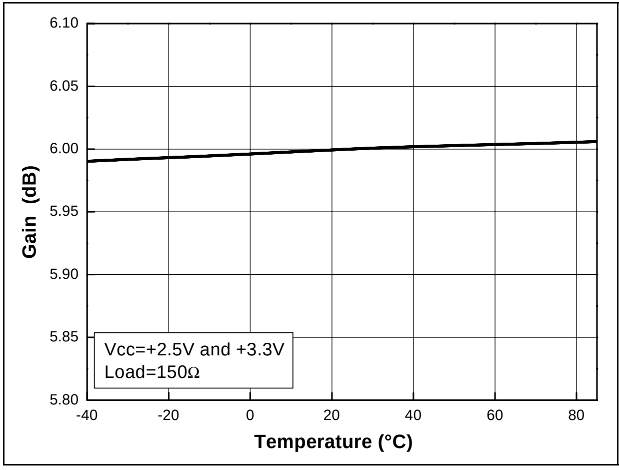


Figure 13. Filter attenuation vs. T_{amb}

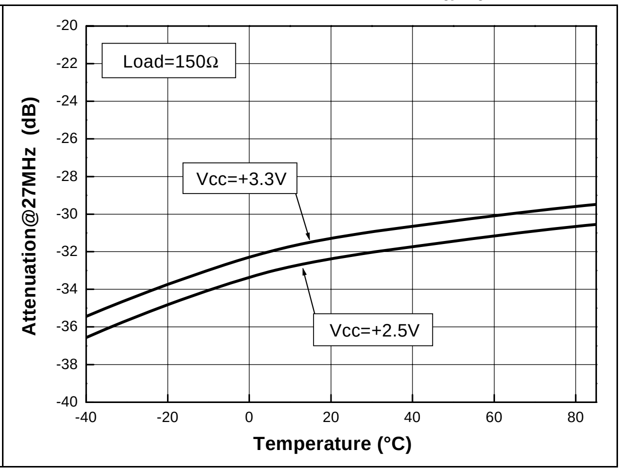


Figure 14. Supply current vs. T_{amb}

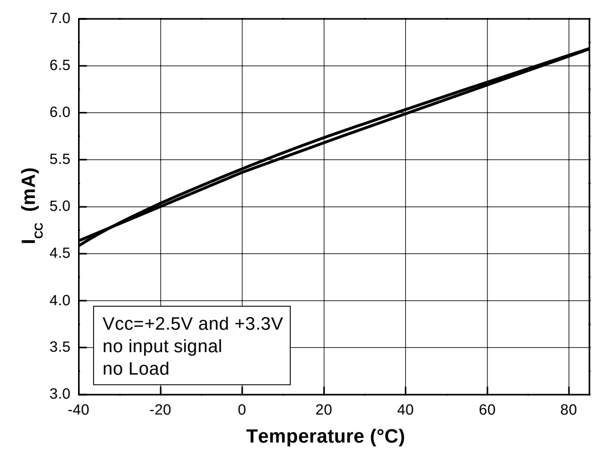


Figure 15. Output DC shift vs. T_{amb}

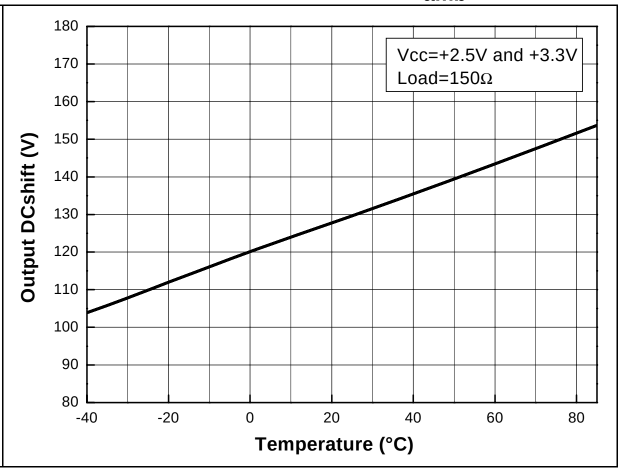


Figure 16. V_{OH} vs. T_{amb}

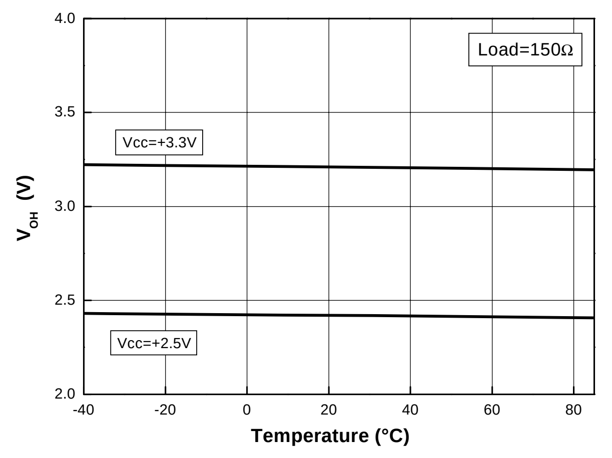
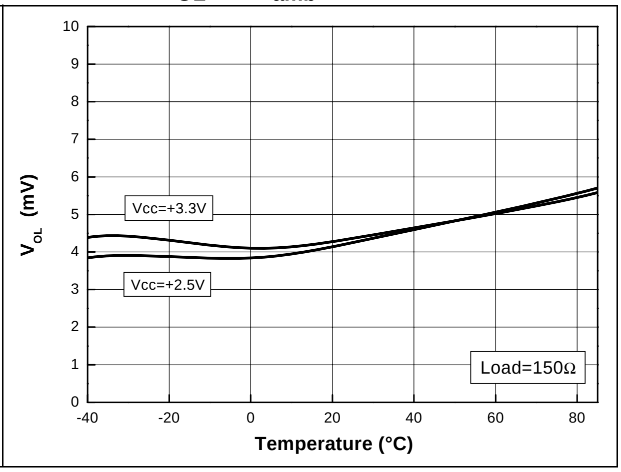


Figure 17. V_{OL} vs. T_{amb}



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

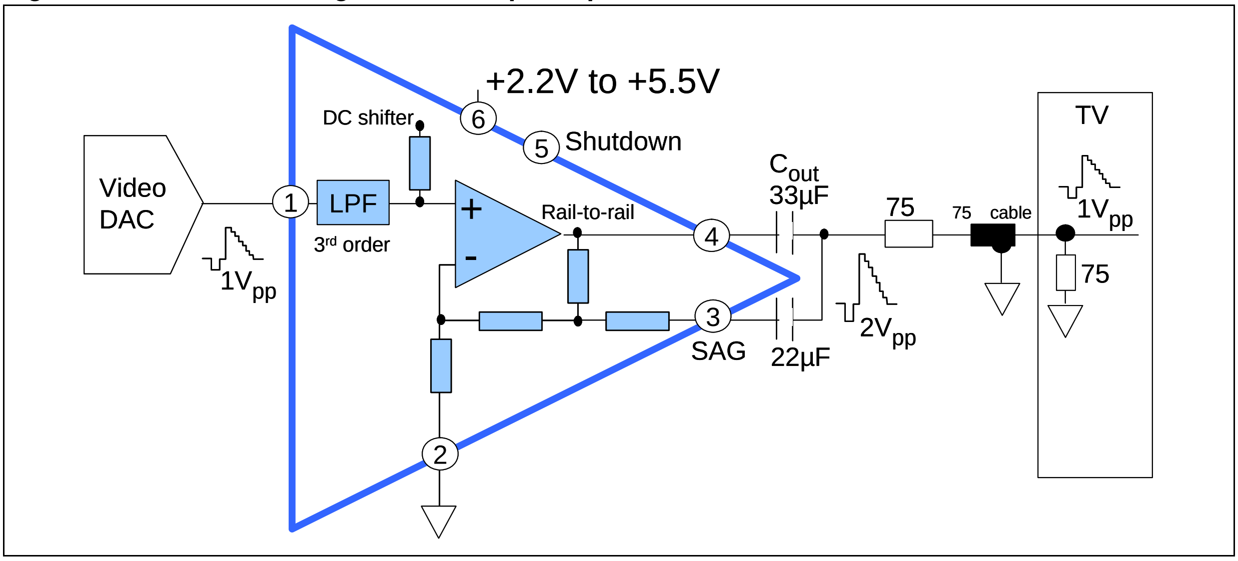
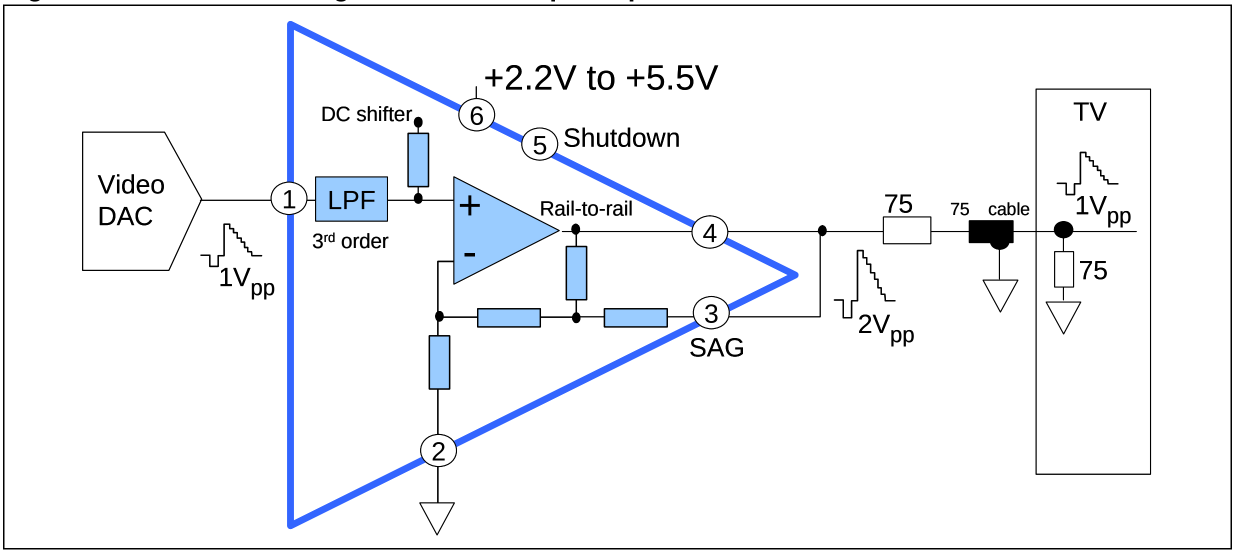


Figure 19. Schematic diagram without output capacitor



4 Power supply considerations

Correct power supply bypassing is very important for optimizing performance in the high-frequency 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_{CC}.

Figure 20. Circuit for power supply bypassing

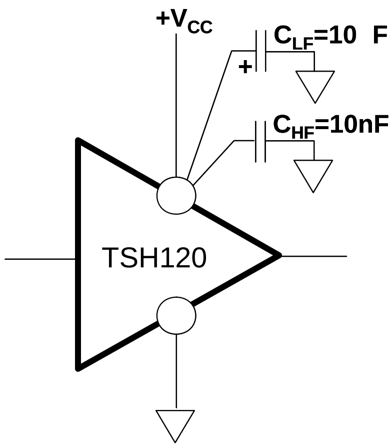
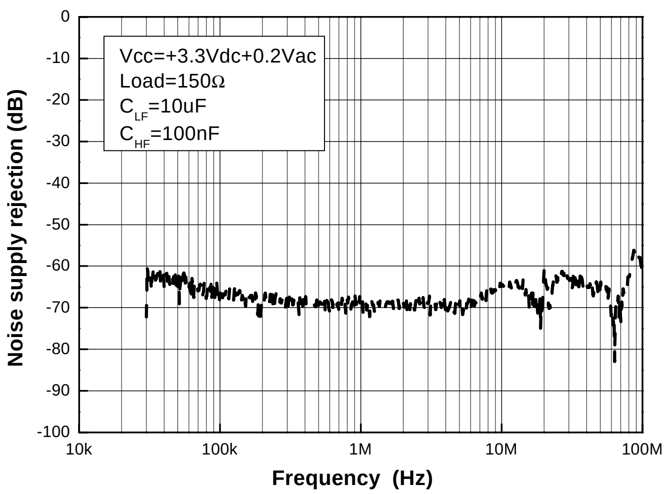


Figure 21 shows the noise supply rejection improvement with bypass capacitors expressed by:

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

Figure 21. Noise supply rejection



5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, STMicroelectronics offers these devices in ECOPACK® 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: www.st.com.

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

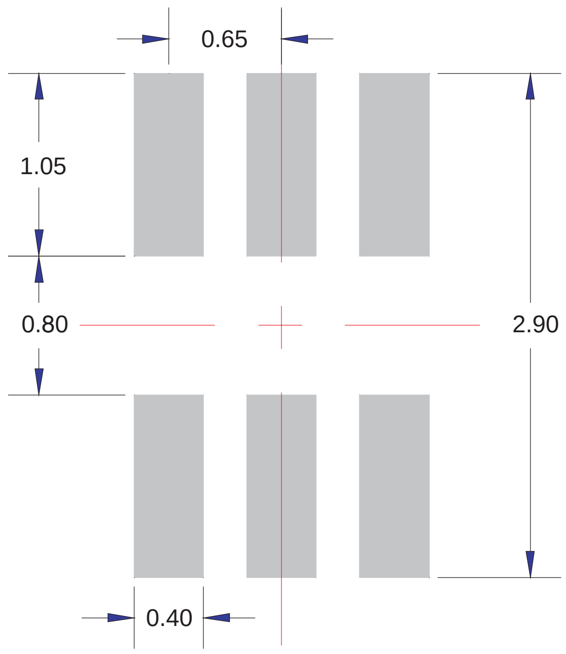
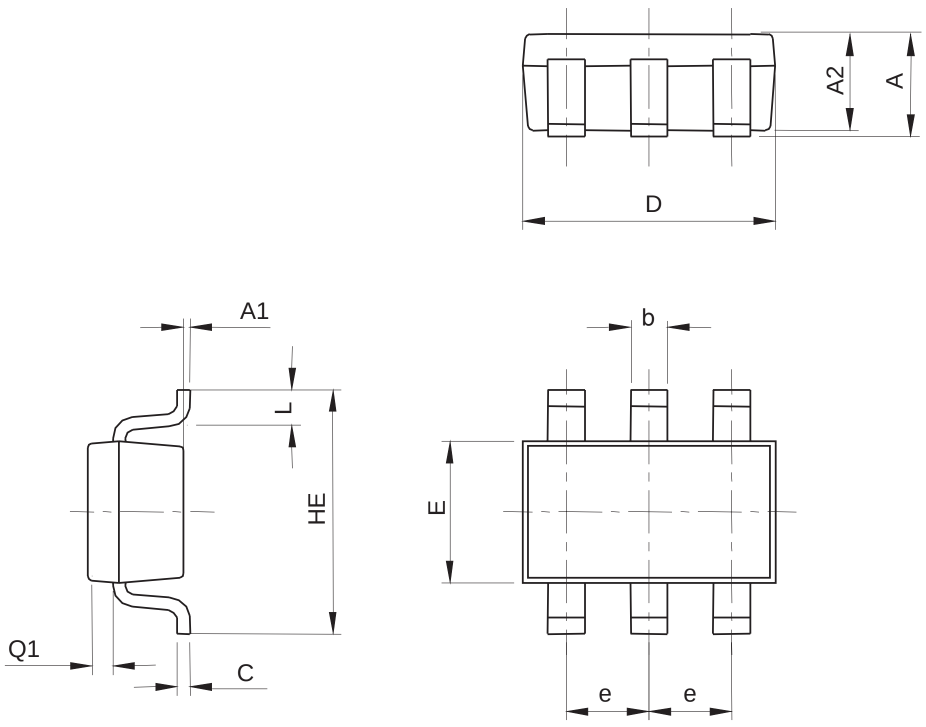


Figure 23. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package mechanical data

Ref	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Mils		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	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
c	0.10		0.18	3.9		7.0
D	1.80		2.20	70.8		86.6
E	1.15		1.35	45.2		43.1
e		0.65			25.6	
HE	1.8		2.4	70.8		94.5
L	0.10		0.40	3.9		15.7
Q1	0.10		0.40	3.9		15.7



6 Ordering information

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	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).