

LOW VOLTAGE VIDEO AMPLIFIER WITH LPF

■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **NJM2562** is a Low Voltage Video Amplifier contained LPF circuit. Internal 75Ω driver is easy to connect TV monitor directly.

The **NJM2562** features low power and small package, and is suitable for low power design on downsizing of DSC and DVC.

■PACKAGE OUTLINE

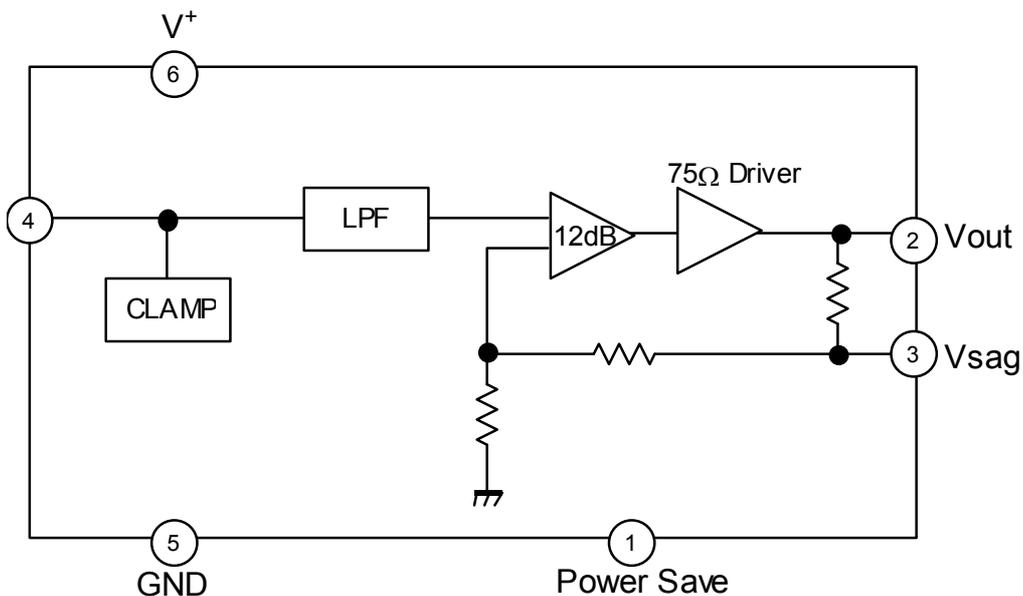
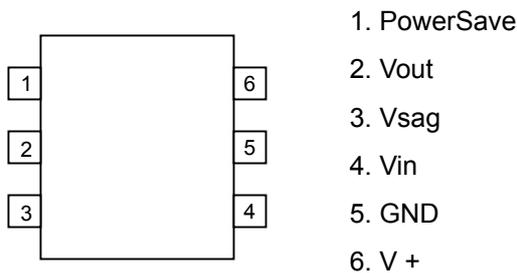


NJM2562F1

■FEATURES

- Operating Voltage 2.8 to 5.5V
- 12dB amplifier
- Internal LPF -32dB at 19MHz typ.
- Internal 75Ω Driver Circuit (2-system drive)
- Power Save Circuit
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline MTP6

■BLOCK DIAGRAM



NJM2562

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V ⁺ | 7.0 | V |
| Power Dissipation | P _D | 200 | mW |
| Operating Temperature Range | T _{opr} | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T _{stg} | -40 to +125 | °C |

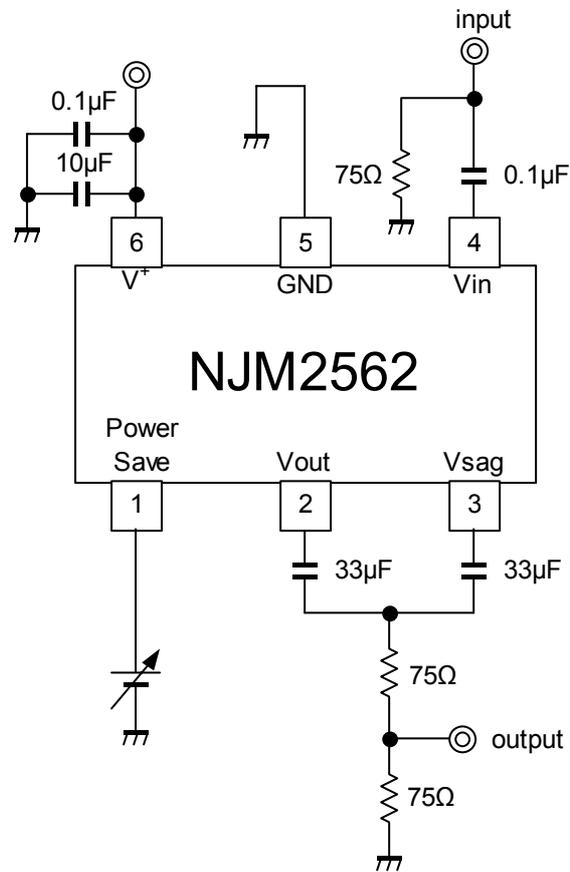
■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V⁺=3.0V, R_L=150Ω, Ta=25°C)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|------|------|----------------|------------------|
| Operating Current | I _{CC} | No Signal | - | 8.0 | 12.0 | mA |
| Operating Current at Power Save | I _{save} | Power Save Mode | - | 30 | 50 | μA |
| Maximum Output Voltage Swing | V _{omv} | f=100kHz, THD=1% | 2.2 | 2.5 | - | V _{p-p} |
| Voltage Gain | G _v | V _{in} =100kHz, 0.5V _{p-p} , Input Sine Signal | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.8 | dB |
| Low Pass Filter Characteristic | G _{fy4.5M} | V _{in} =4.5MHz/100kHz, 0.5V _{p-p} | -0.6 | -0.1 | 0.4 | dB |
| | G _{fy19M} | V _{in} =19MHz/100kHz, 0.5V _{p-p} | - | -32 | -22 | |
| Differential Gain | DG | V _{in} =0.5V _{p-p} , 10step Video Signal | - | 0.5 | - | % |
| Differential Phase | DP | V _{in} =0.5V _{p-p} , 10step Video Signal | - | 0.5 | - | deg |
| S/N Ratio | SN _v | V _{in} =0.5V _{p-p} , R _L =75Ω 100% White Video Signal, 100KHz to 6MHz | - | +60 | - | dB |
| 2nd. Distortion | H _v | V _{in} =0.5V _{p-p} , 3.58MHz, Sine Signal, R _L =75Ω | - | -50 | - | dB |
| SW Change Voltage High Level | V _{thPH} | Active | 1.8 | - | V ⁺ | V |
| SW Change Voltage Low Level | V _{thPL} | Non-active | 0 | - | 0.3 | |

■CONTROL TERMINAL

| PARAMETER | STATUS | NOTE |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| Power Save | H | Power Save: OFF |
| | L | Power Save: ON |
| | OPEN | Power Save: ON |

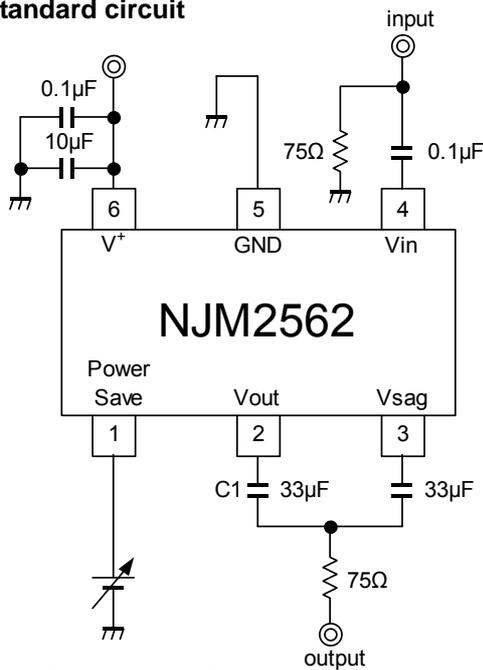
TEST CIRCUIT



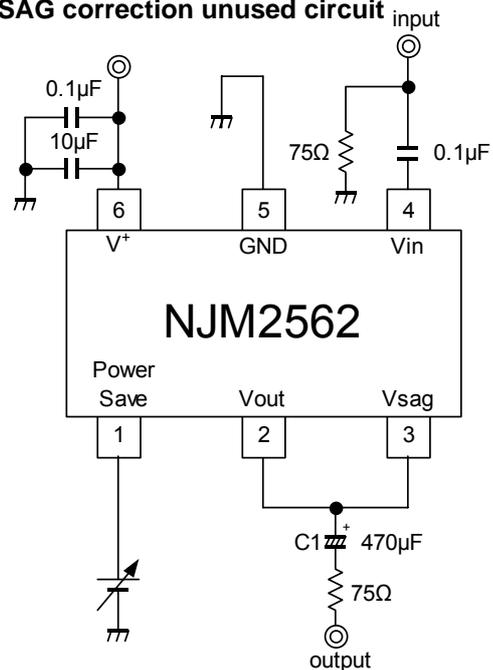
NJM2562

APPLICATION CIRCUIT

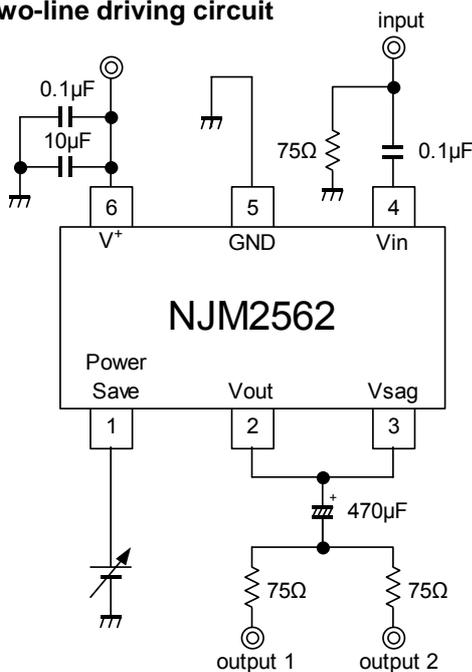
(1) Standard circuit



(2) SAG correction unused circuit



(3) Two-line driving circuit



(1) Standard circuit

The SAG correction reduces output coupling capacitor values. The capacitor of C1 (33μF) is recommended for the portable application. However, the 33μF capacitor may deteriorate SAG, and lose synchronization by luminance fluctuation. Adjust the C1 value, checking the waveform containing a lot of low frequency components like a bounce waveform (In case of worst condition). Change the capacitor of C1 into a large value to improve SAG.

(2) SAG correction unused circuit

Cancel the SAG correction to improve lost synchronization. Connect the coupling capacitor after connecting the Vout pin and Vsag pin. The recommended value is 470μF or more.

(3) Two-line driving circuit

The NJM2562 drives two-line load of 150Ω. The capacitance value of C1 should be 100μF or more, because SAG is deteriorated than a standard circuit.

■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

| No. | SYMBOL | VOLTAGE | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT |
|-----|------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | Power Save | - | |
| 2 | Vout | 0.33V | |
| 3 | Vsag | - | |
| 4 | Vin | 1.10V | |
| 5 | GND | - | |
| 6 | V+ | 3V | |

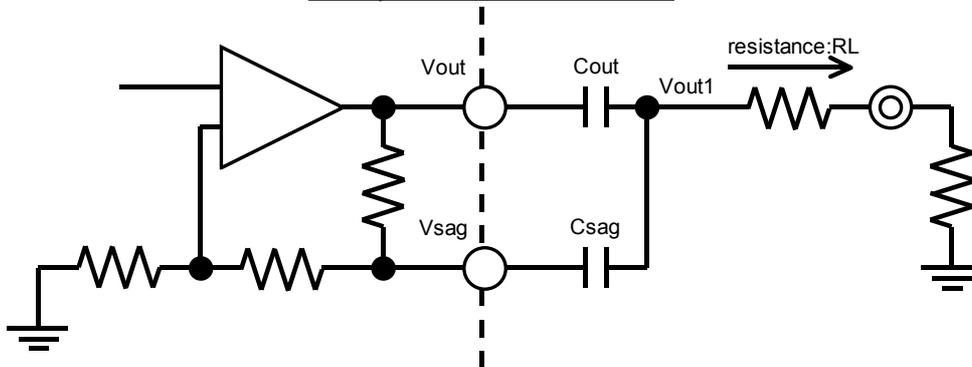
APPLICATION

◆ SAG correction circuit

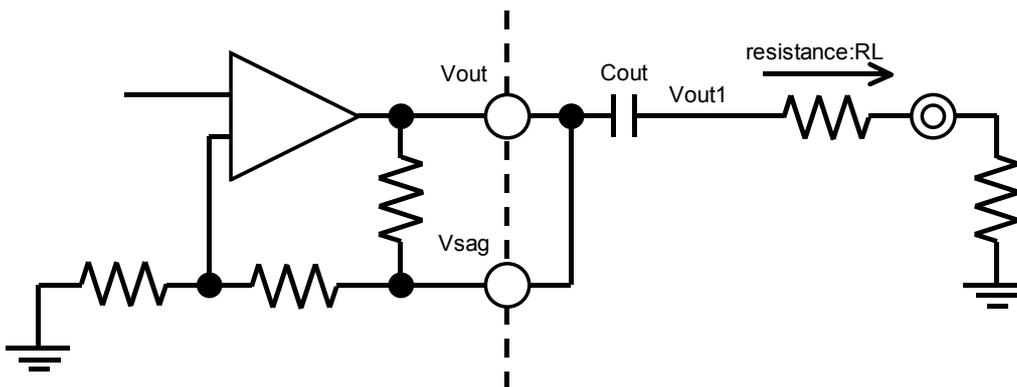
SAG correction circuit is a circuit to correct for low-frequency attenuation by high-pass filter consisting of the output coupling capacitance and load resistance. Low-frequency attenuation raises the sag in the vertical period of the video signal.

Capacitor for V_{sag} (C_{sag}) is connected to the negative feedback of the amplifier. This C_{sag} increase the low frequency gain to correct for the attenuation of low frequency gain.

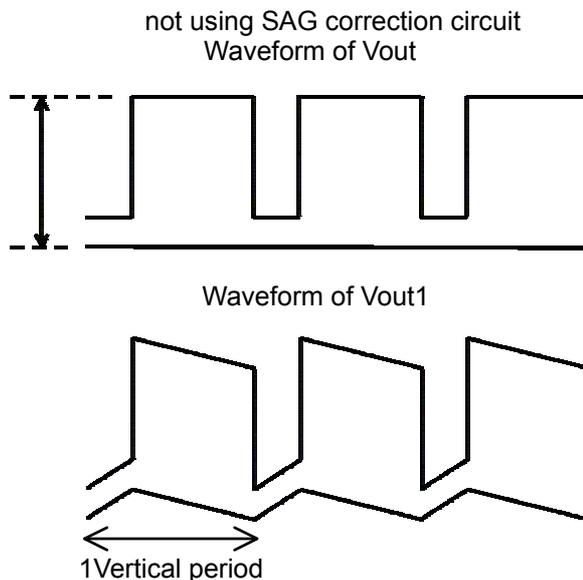
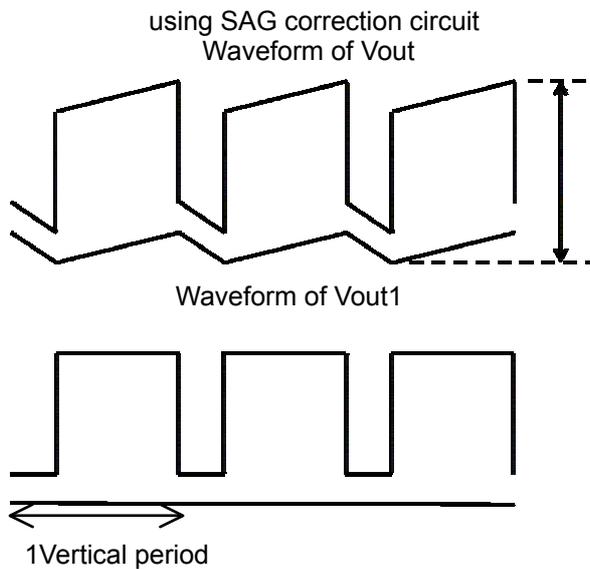
Example SAG collection circuit



Example of not using sag compensation circuit

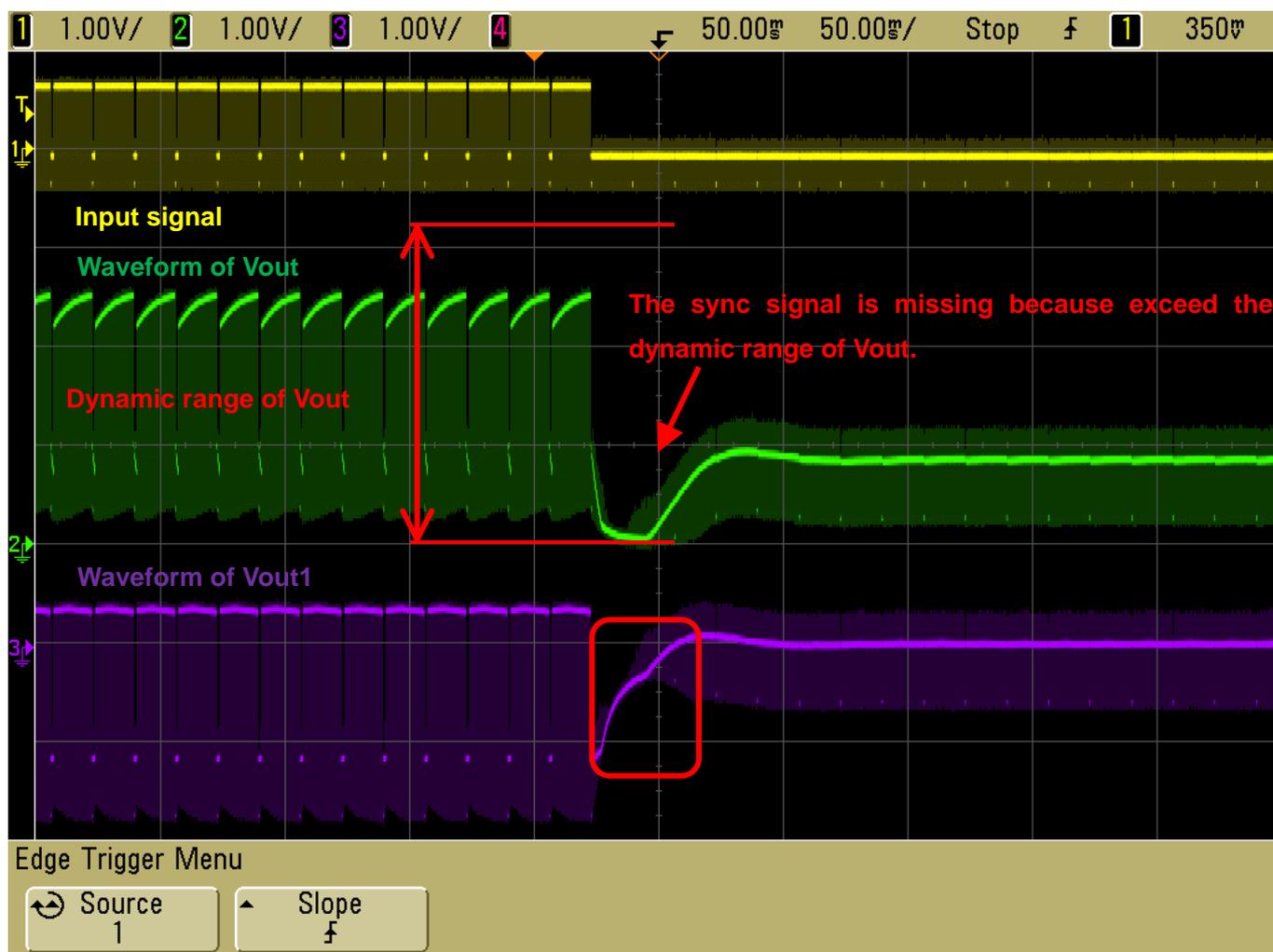


Waveform of Vout terminal and Vout1 terminal



SAG correction circuit generates a low frequency component signal amplified to Vout terminal. Changes of the luminance signal will be low-frequency components, if you want to output a large signal luminance changes. Therefore, generate correction signal of change of a luminance signal to Vout pin. At this time, signal is over the dynamic range of Vout pin. This may cause a lack of sync signal, and waveform distortion.

Please see diagram below (green waveform), if you want to output large changes of a signal luminance, such as 100% white video signal and black signal. Thus, output signal exceed dynamic range of Vout pin and may be the signal lack.



< Countermeasure for waveform distortion >

1. Please using small value the Sag compensation capacitor (VSAG).

It can ensure the dynamic range by using small value the capacitor (VSAG). It because of low-frequency variation of Vout pin is smaller. However, the output (VOUT) must be use large capacitor for this reason sag characteristics become exacerbated.

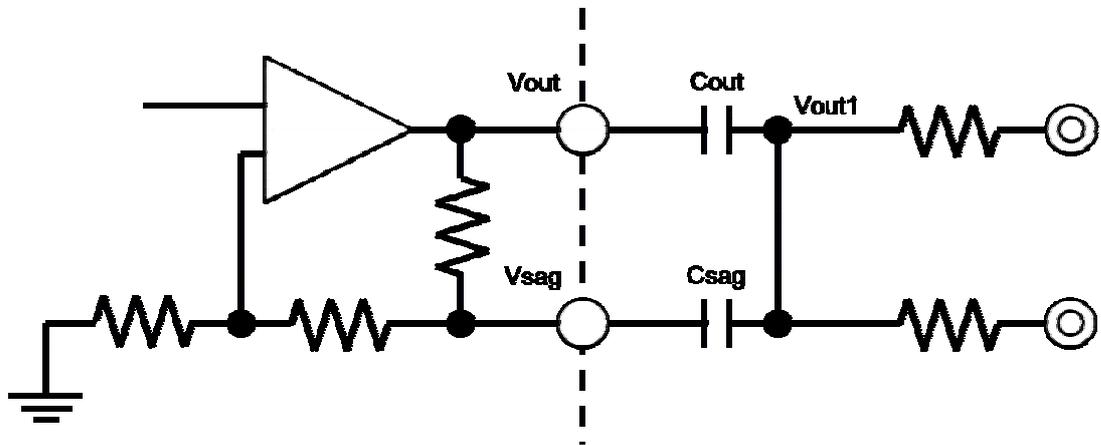
2. Please do not use the sag correction circuit.

Signal can output within dynamic range for reason it does not change the DC level of the output terminal. However, the output (VOUT) must be use large capacitor for this reason sag characteristics become exacerbated.

< Dual drive at using SAG correction circuit >

Using sag correction circuit at dual drive circuit is below. Dual drives are less load resistance. Thus, the cut-off frequency of HPF that is composed of the output capacitor and load resistance will be small. Therefore, the sag characteristics deteriorate.

Please size up to the output capacitor (Vout) for not to deteriorate the sag characteristics.



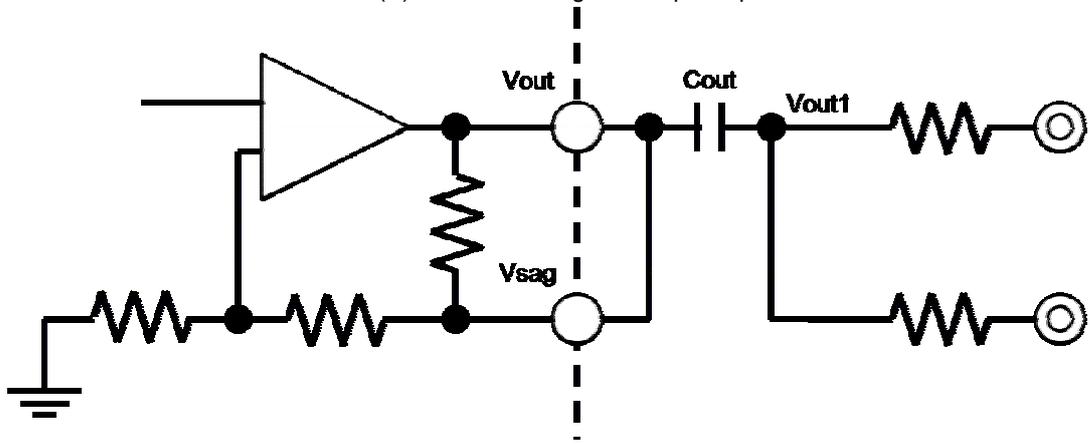
< Dual drive at not using SAG correction circuit >

We recommended two-example dual drive circuit with not use sag correction circuit. Please change the configuration to be used according to the situation. Please configure to meet the following conditions. Then you can adjust the characteristics of each configuration.

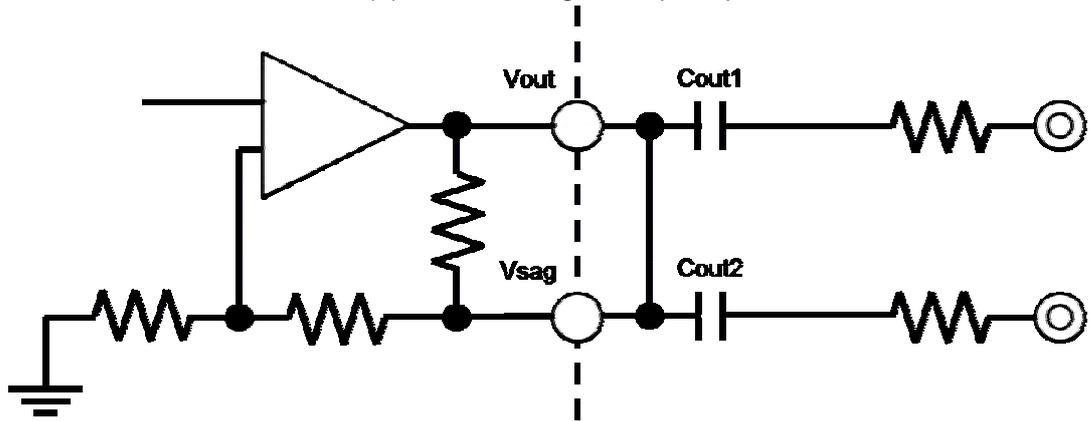
$$C_{out} = C_{out1} + C_{out2}$$

$$C_{out1} = C_{out2}$$

(A) In case of using one output capacitor



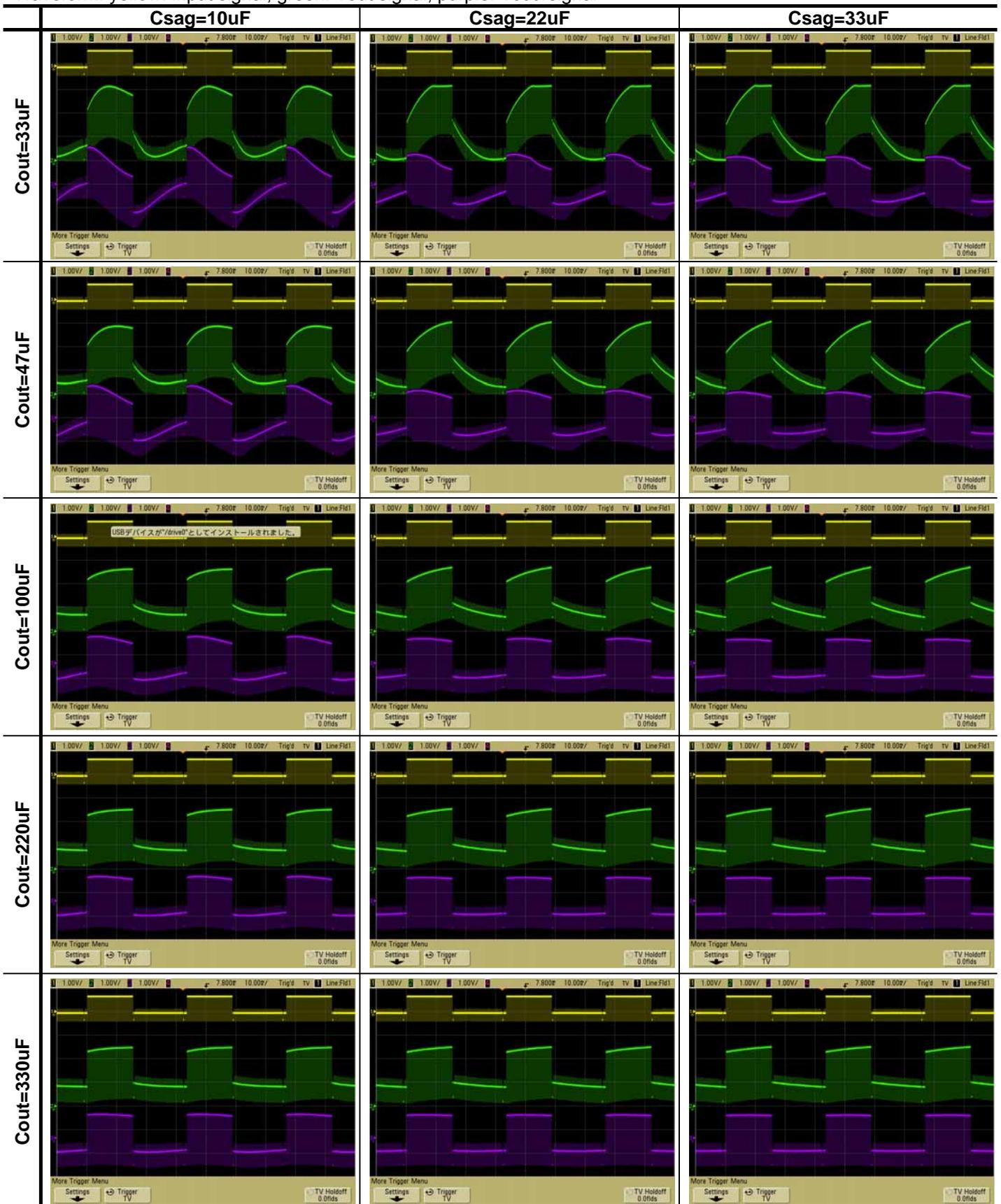
(B) In case of using two output capacitors



< Using SAG correction circuit >

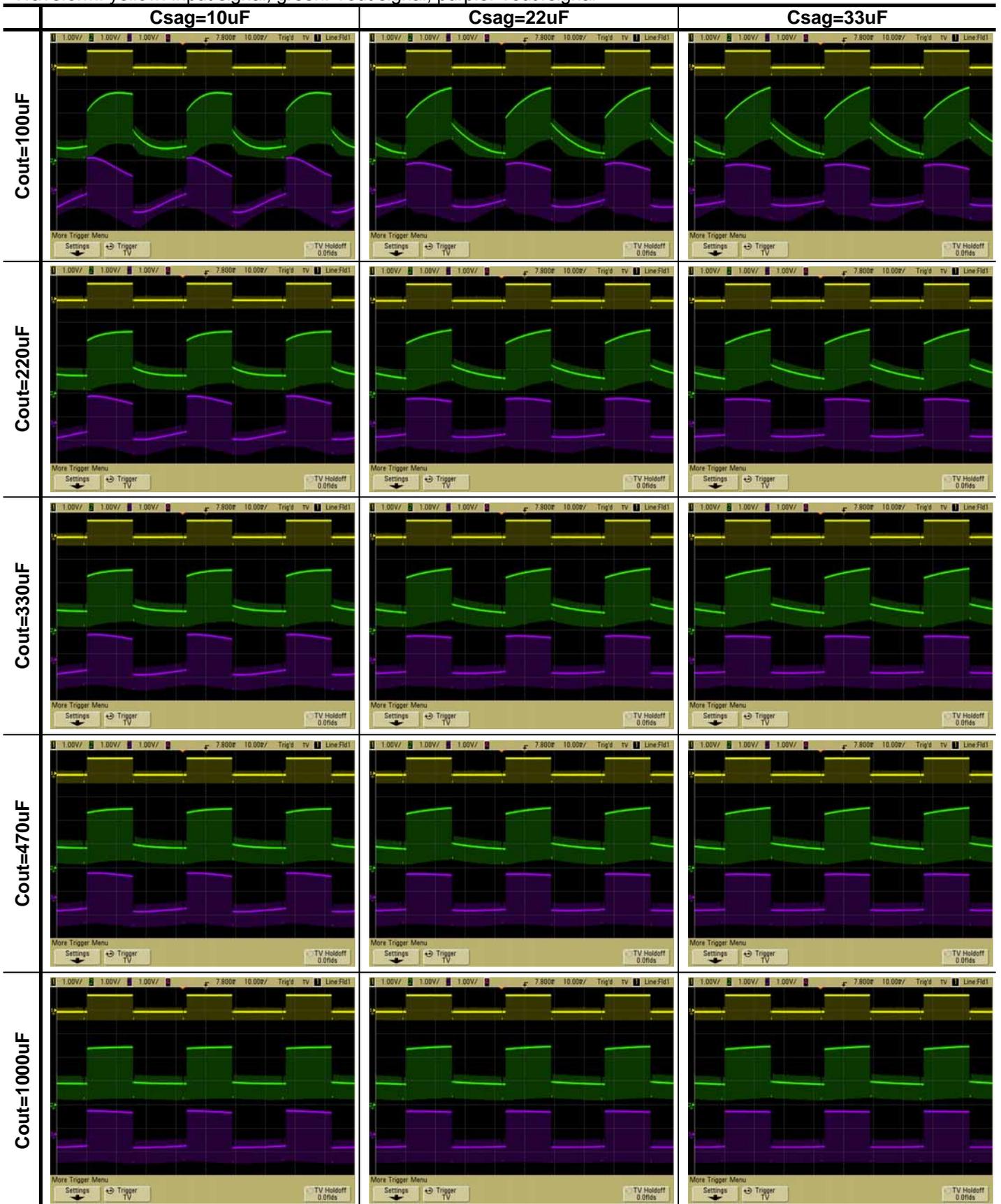
Input signal: bounce signal (IRE0%, IRE100%, 30Hz), resistance=150Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal



NJM2562

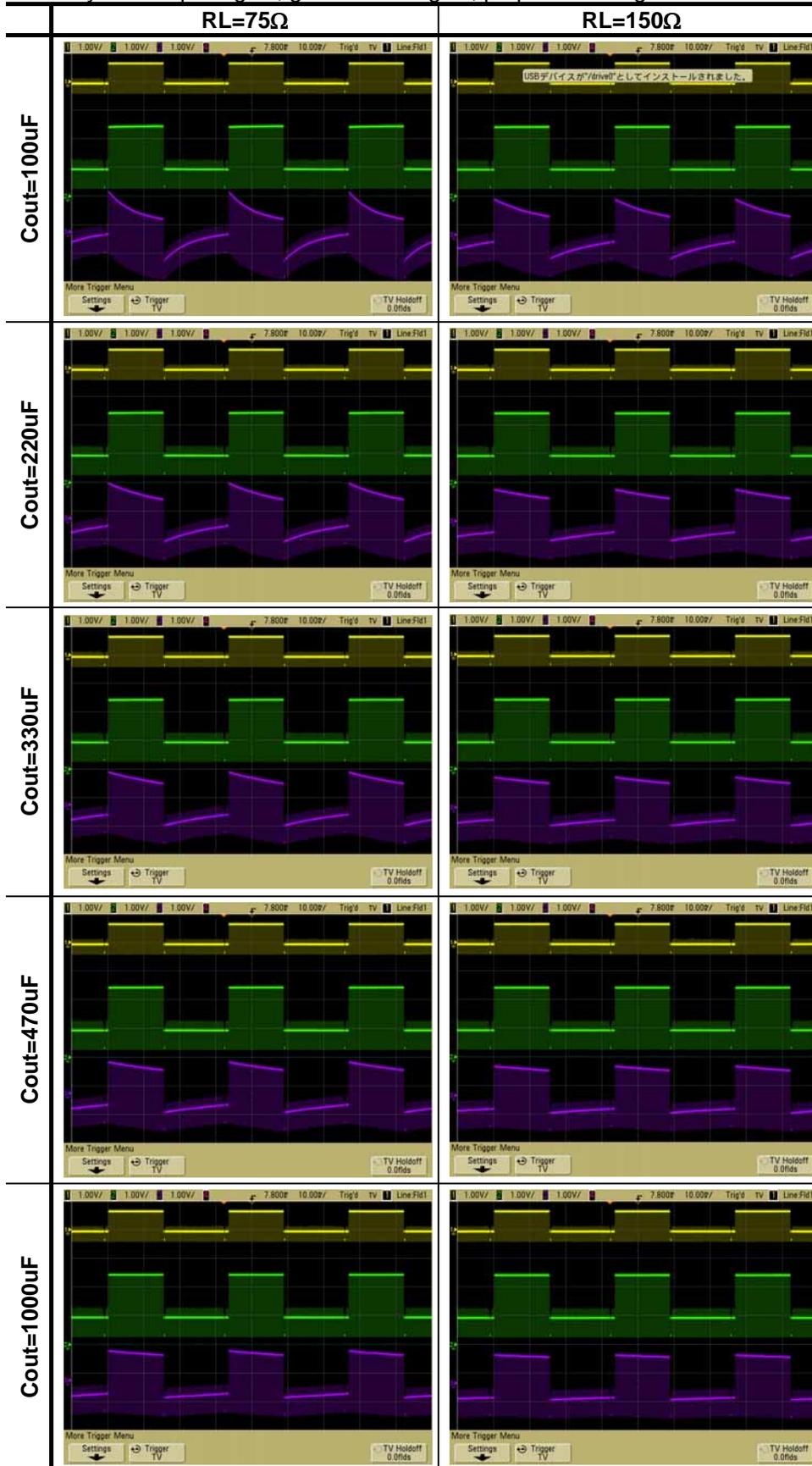
Input signal: bounce signal (IRE0%, IRE100%, 30Hz), resistance=150Ω
 Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal



< Not using SAG correction circuit >

Input signal: bounce signal (IRE0%, IRE100%, 30Hz), resistance=150Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1 signal

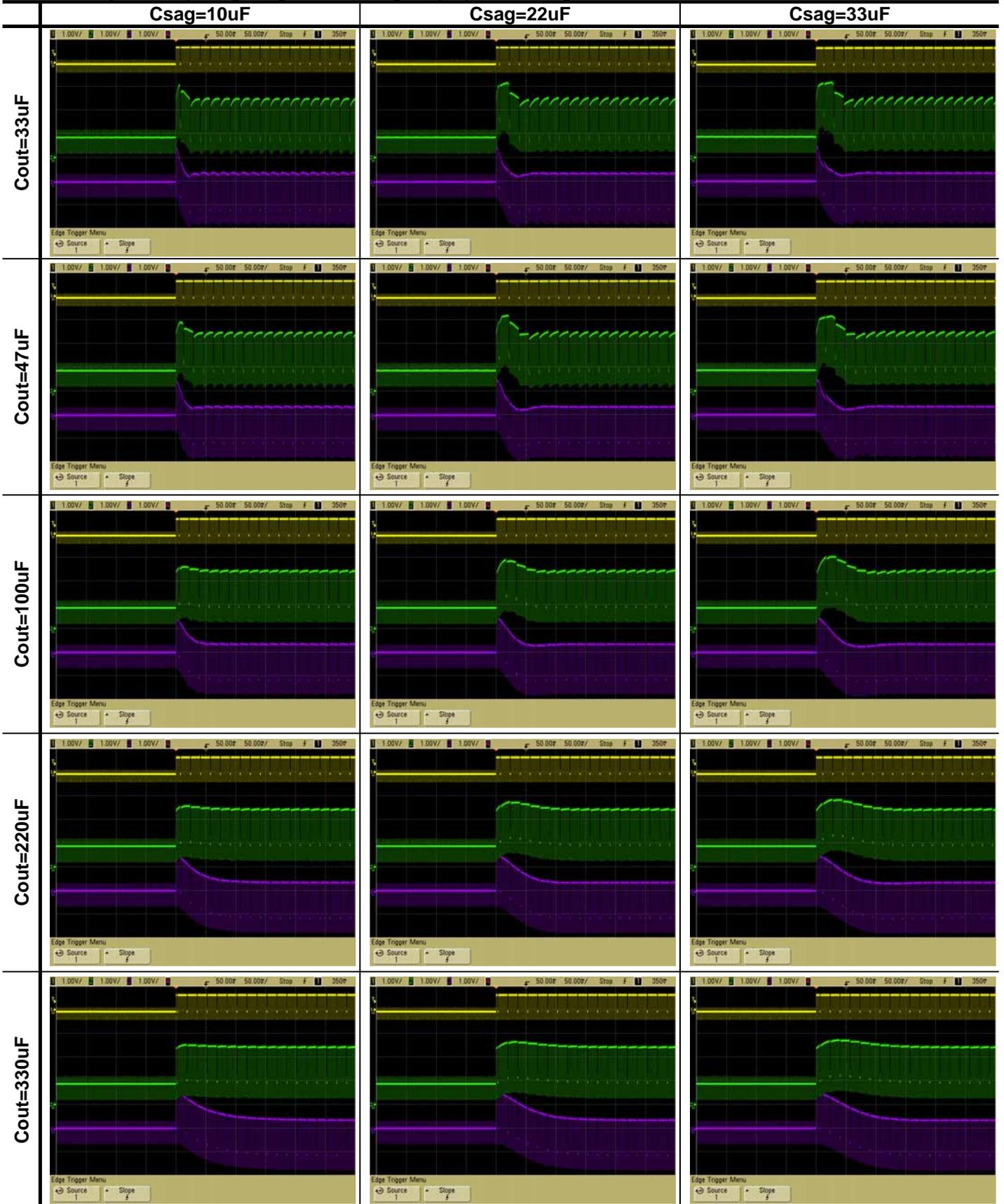


NJM2562

< Using SAG correction circuit >

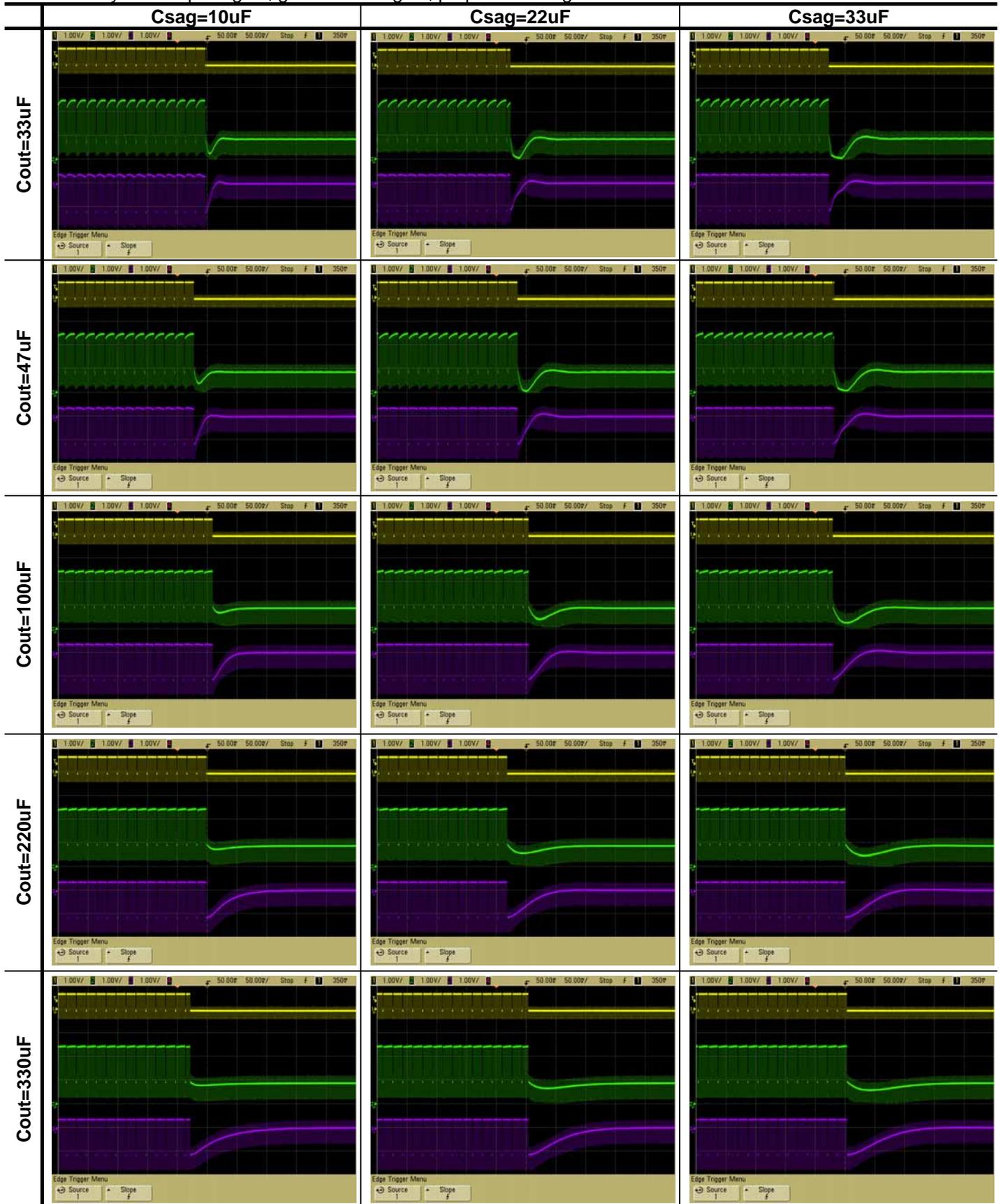
Input signal: Black to White 100%, resistance 150Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal



Input signal: White100% to Black, resistance150Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal

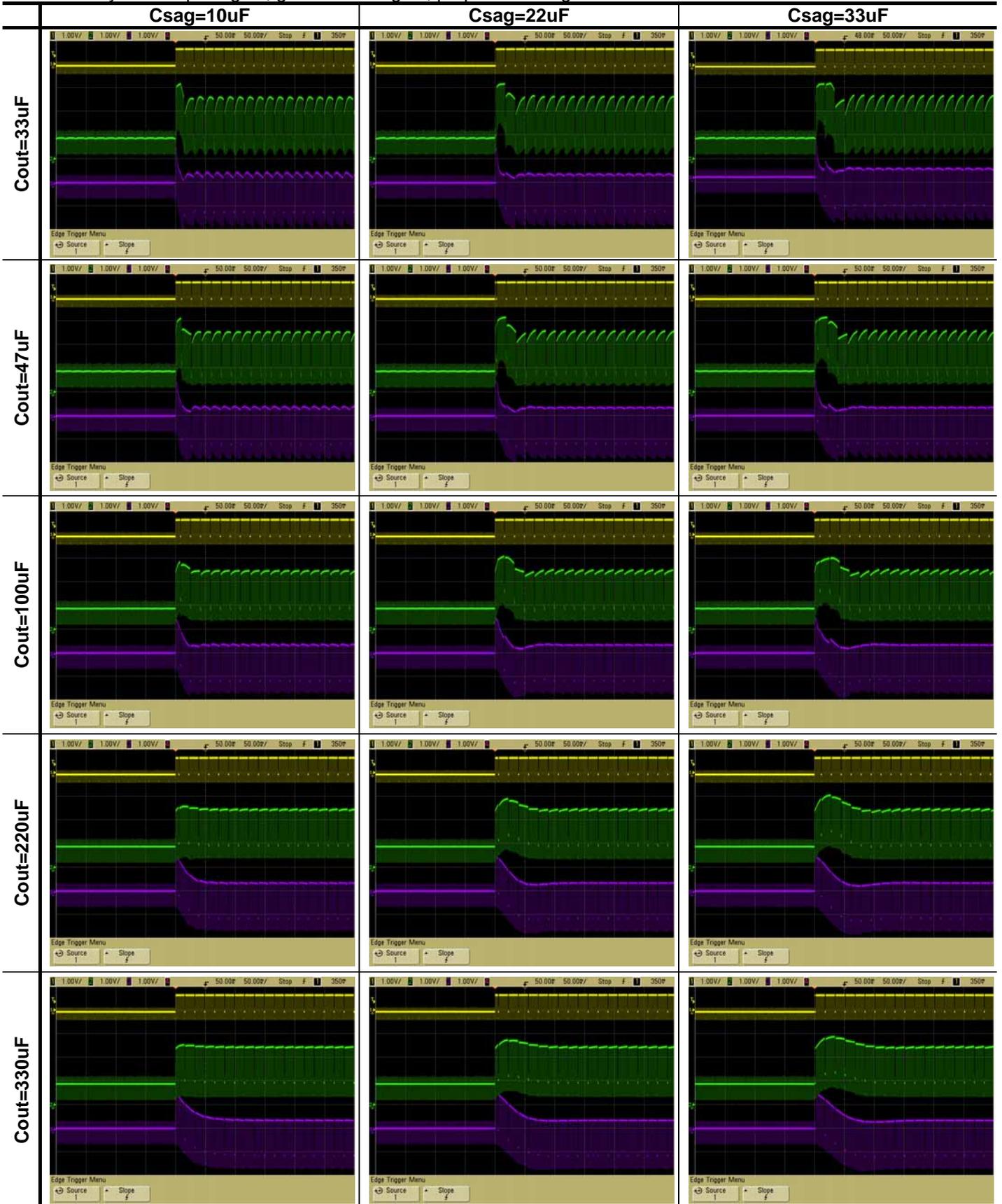


NJM2562

< Using SAG correction circuit >

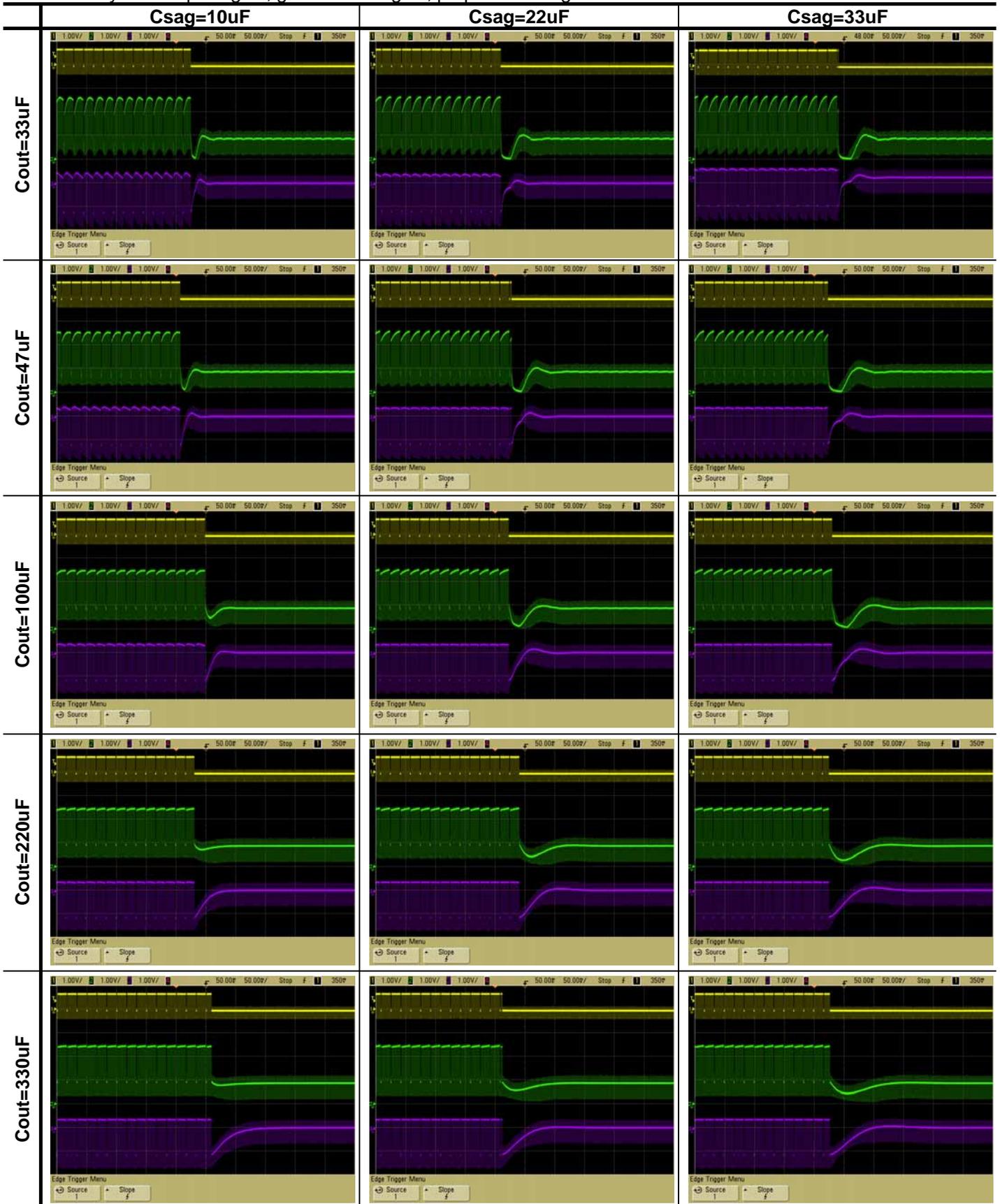
Input signal: Black to White 100%, resistance=75Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal



Input signal: White100% to Black, resistance=75Ω

Waveform: yellow: input signal, green: Vout signal, purple: Vout1signal



◆ Clamp circuit

1. Operation of Sync-tip-clamp

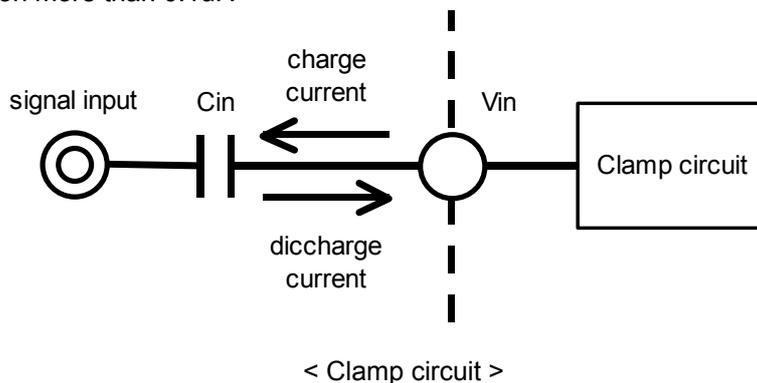
Input circuit will be explained. Sync-tip clamp circuit (below the clamp circuit) operates to keep a sync tip of the minimum potential of the video signal. Clamp circuit is a circuit of the capacitor charging and discharging of the external input C_{in} . It is charged to the capacitor to the external input C_{in} at sync tip of the video signal. Therefore, the potential of the sync tip is fixed.

And it is discharged charge by capacitor C_{in} at period other than the video signal sync tip. This is due to a small discharge current to the IC.

In this way, this clamp circuit is fixed sync tip of video signal to a constant potential from charging of C_{in} and discharging of C_{in} at every one horizontal period of the video signal.

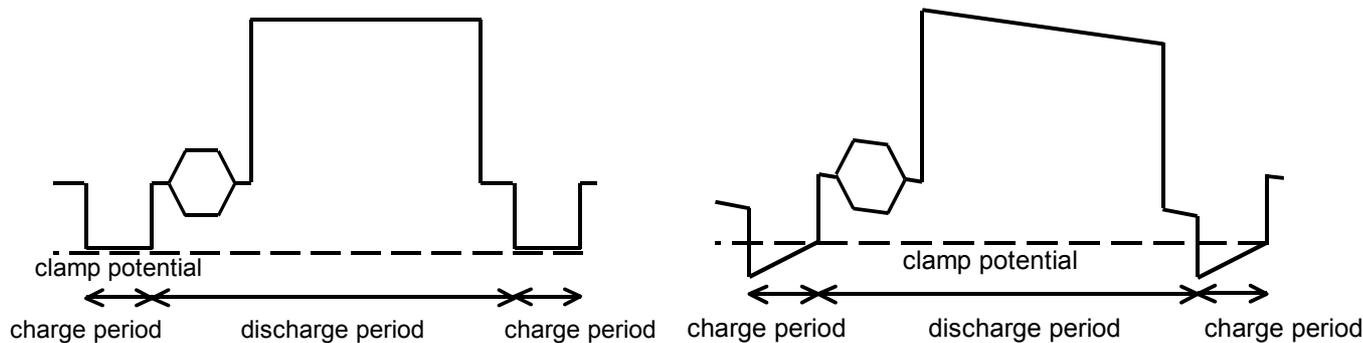
The minute current be discharged an electrical charge from the input capacitor at the period other than the sync tip of video signals. Decrease of voltage on discharge is dependent on the size of the input capacitor C_{in} .

If you decrease the value of the input capacitor, will cause distortion, called the H sag. Therefore, the input capacitor recommend on more than 0.1 μ F.



A. C_{in} is large

B. C_{in} is small (H sag experience)



< Waveform of input terminal >

2. Input impedance

The input impedance of the clamp circuit is different at the capacitor discharge period and the charge period.

The input impedance of the charging period is a few $k\Omega$. On the other hand, the input impedance of the discharge period is several $M\Omega$. Because is a small discharge-current through to the IC.

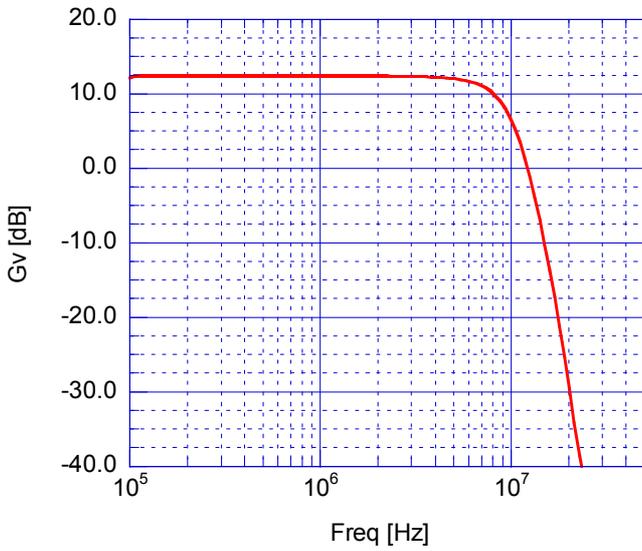
Thus the input impedance will vary depending on the operating state of the clamp circuit.

3. Impedance of signal source

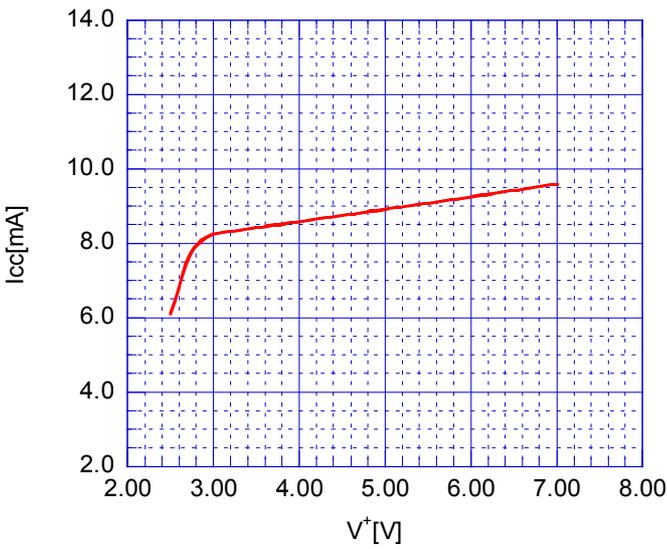
Source impedance to the input terminal, please lower than 200 Ω . A high source impedance, the signal may be distorted. If so, please to connect a buffer for impedance conversion.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

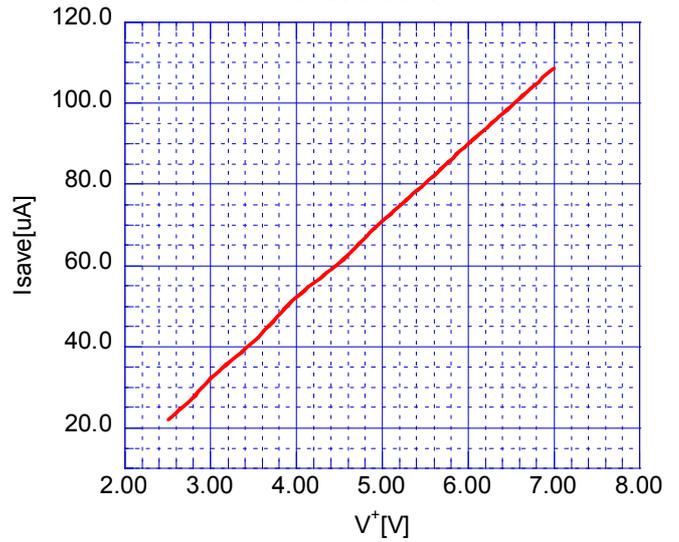
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



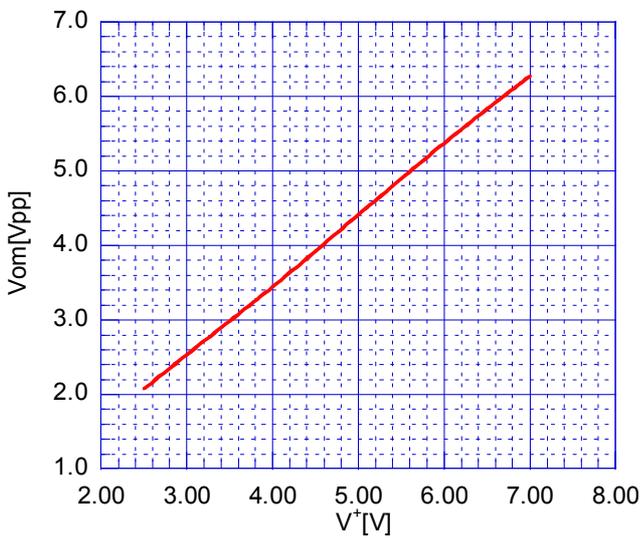
Icc vs V⁺



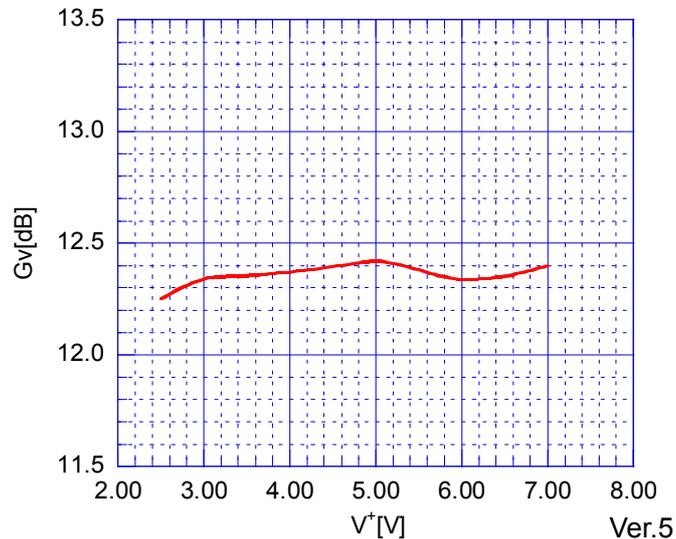
Isave vs V⁺



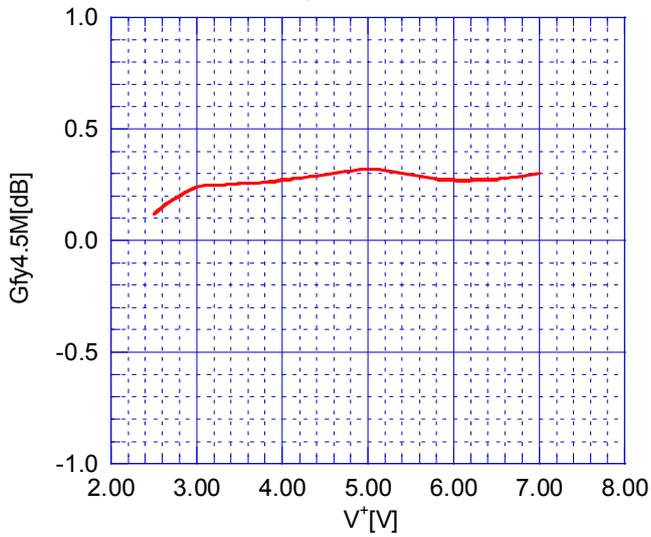
Vom vs V⁺



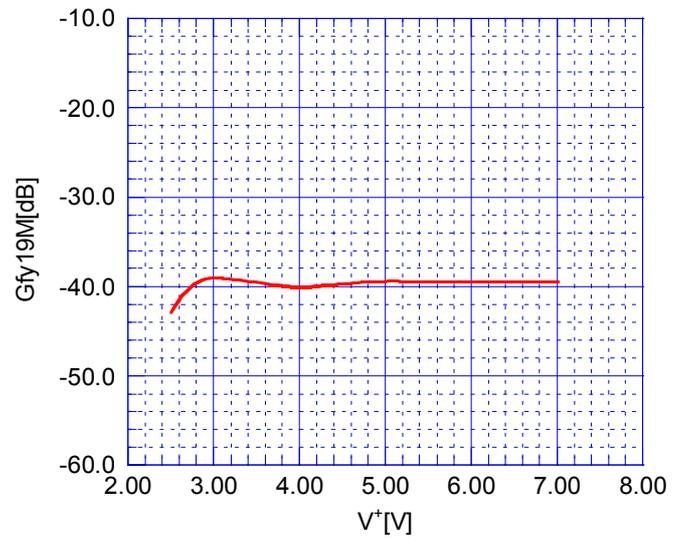
Gv vs V⁺



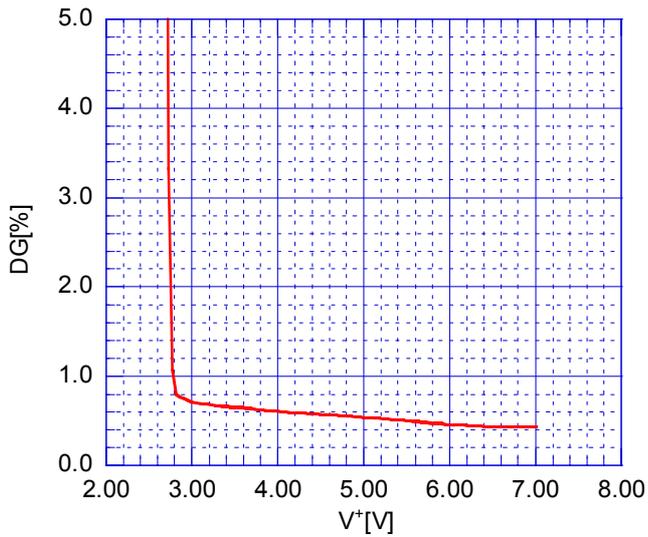
Gfy4.5M vs V⁺



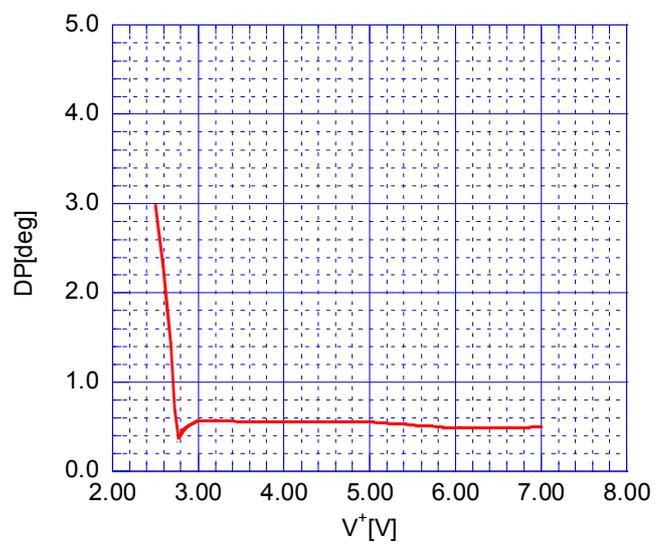
Gfy19M vs V⁺



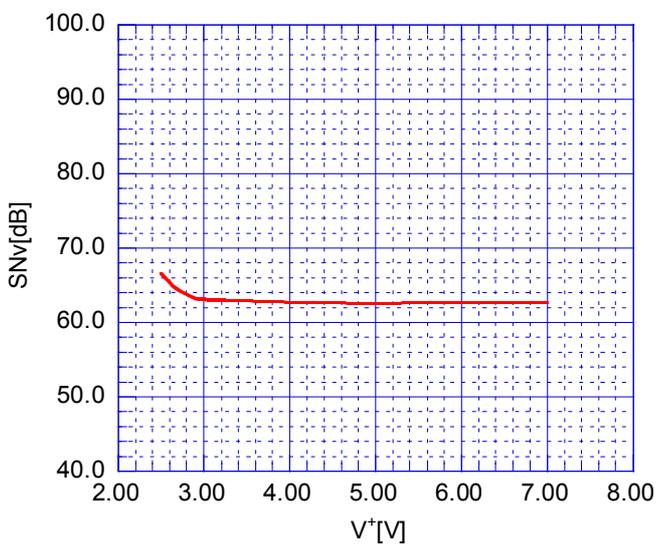
DG vs V⁺



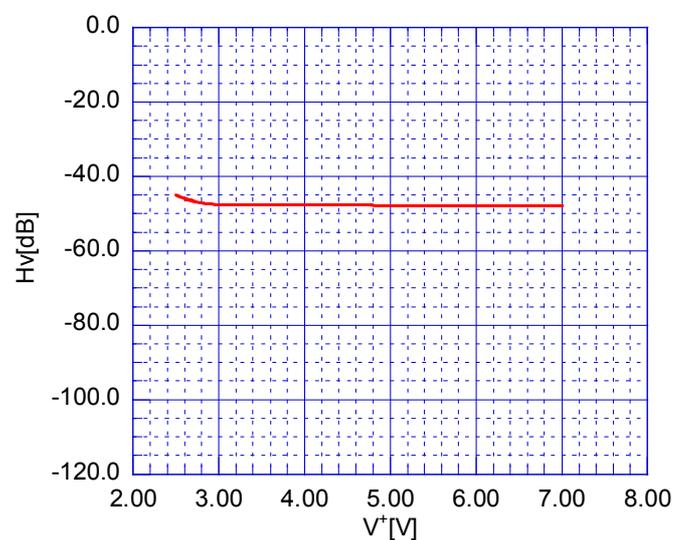
DP vs V⁺

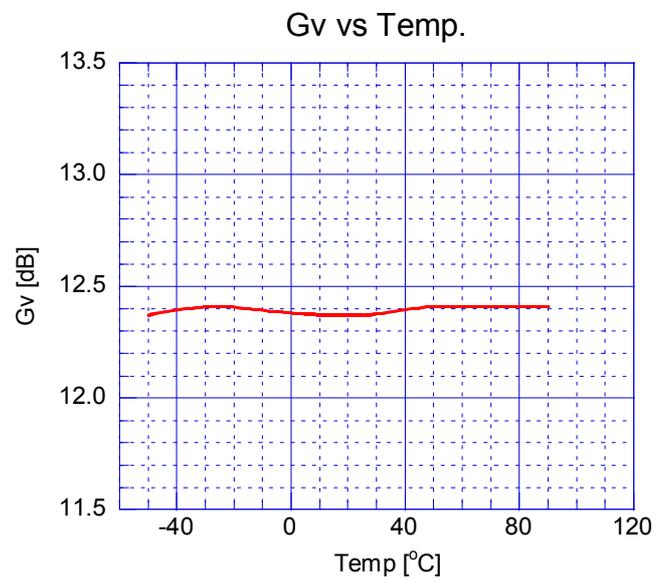
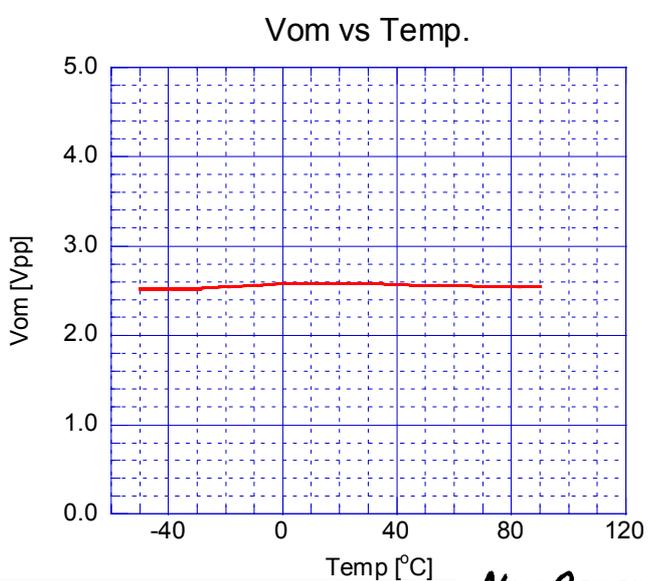
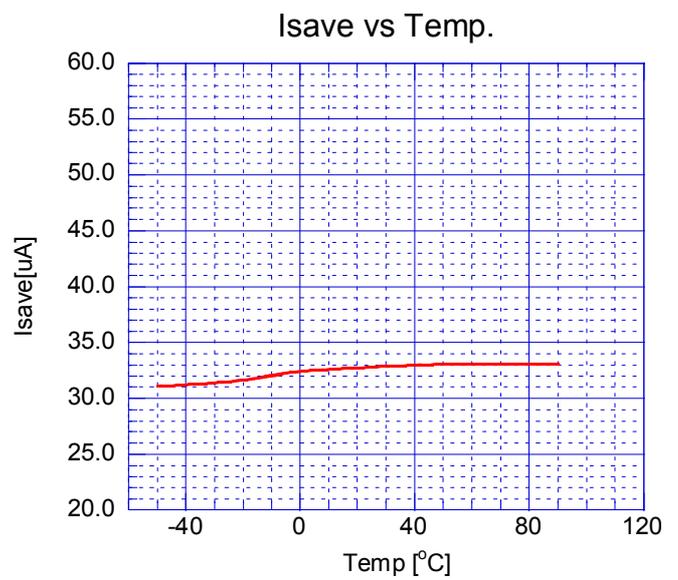
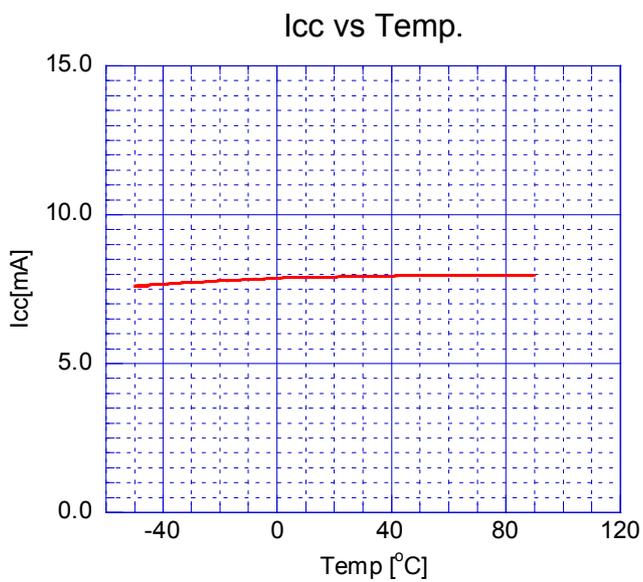
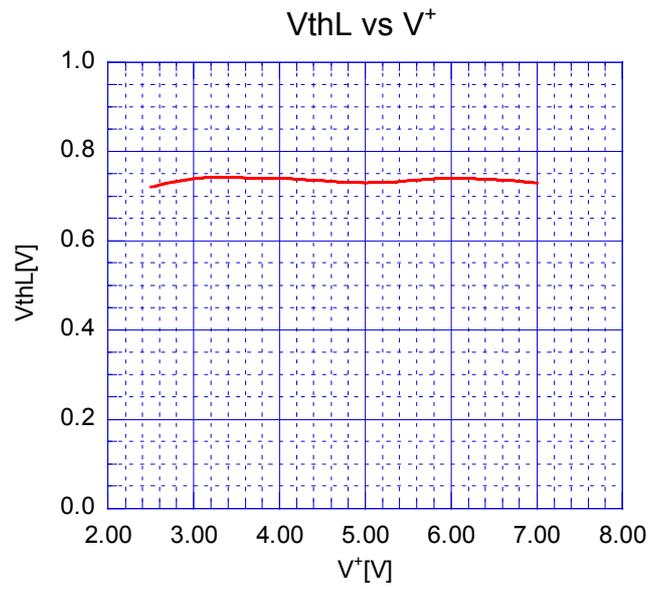
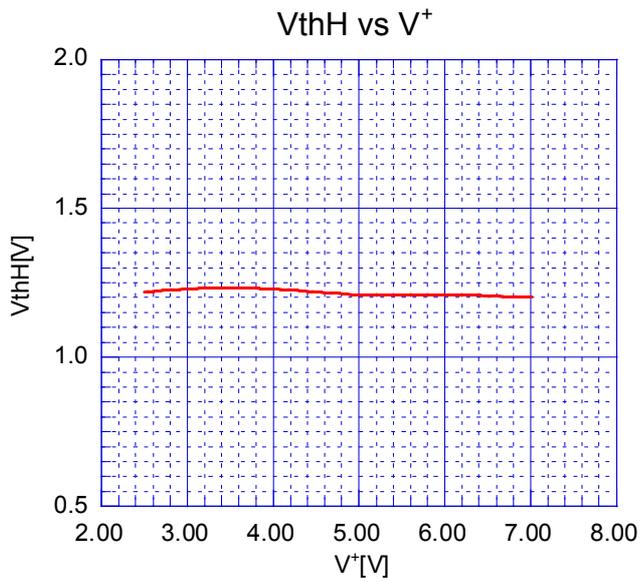


SNv vs V⁺

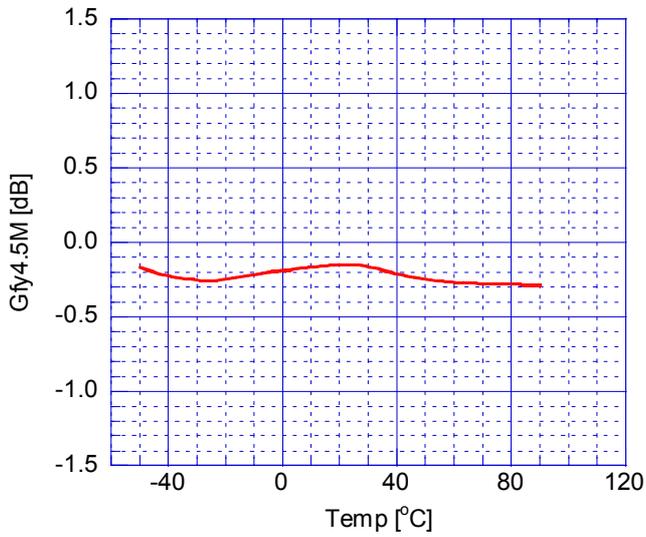


Hv vs V⁺

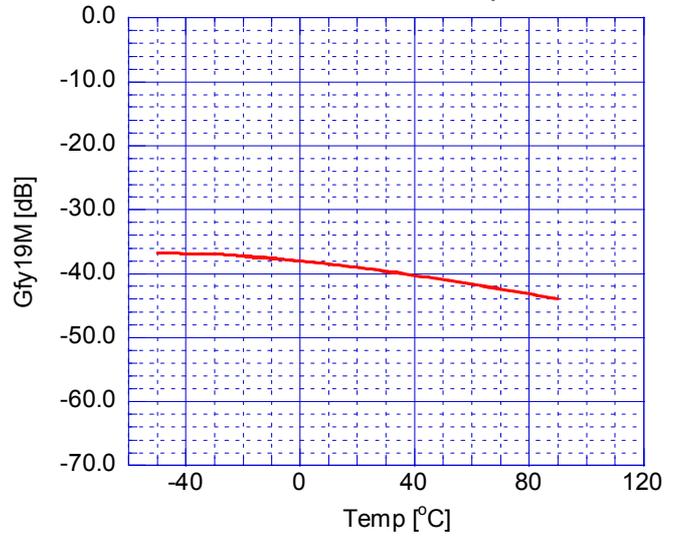




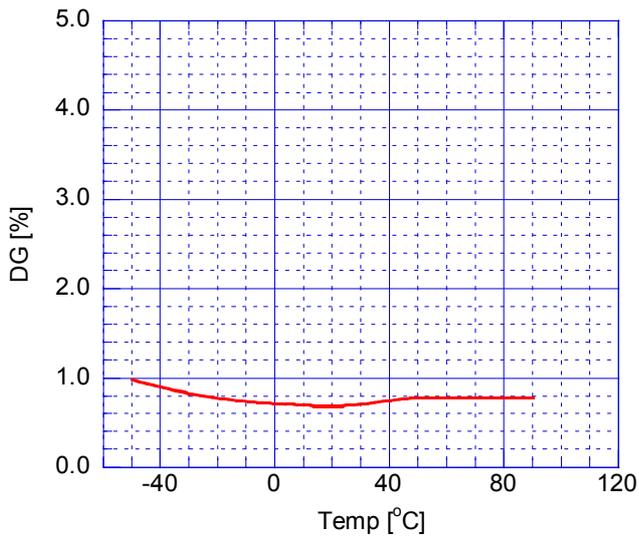
LPF4.5M vs Temp.



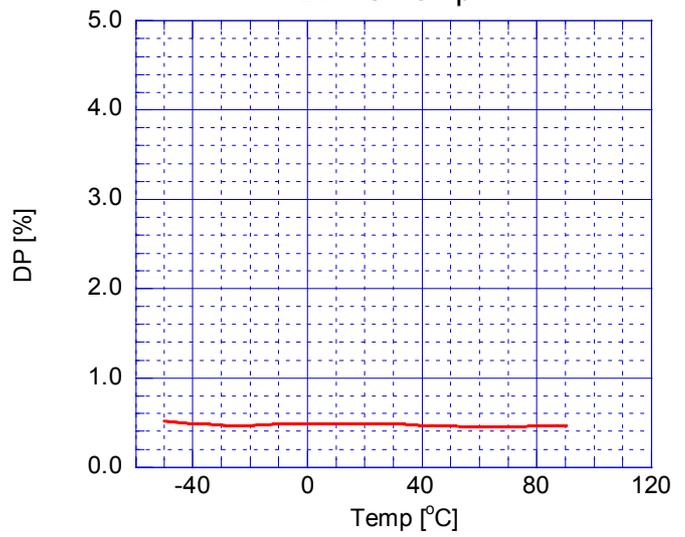
LPF19M vs Temp.



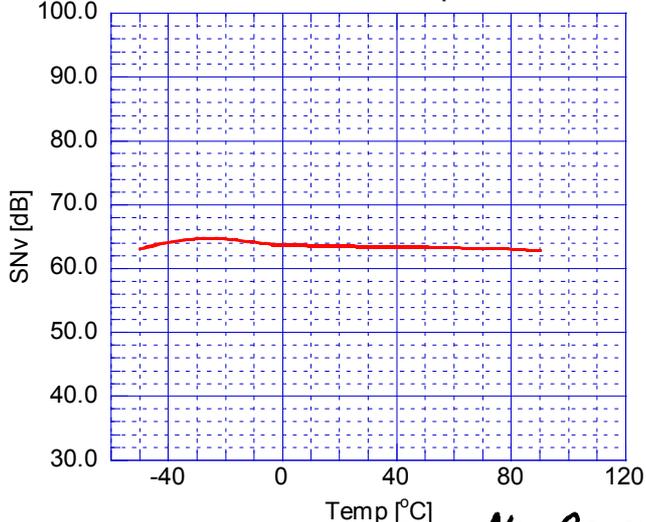
DG vs Temp.



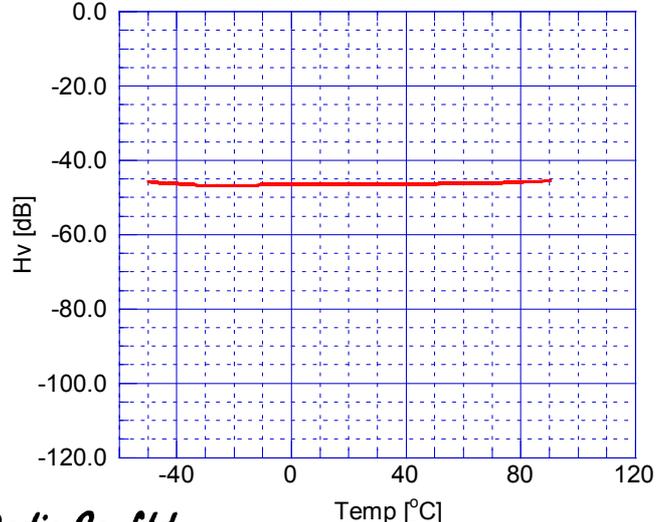
DP vs Temp.



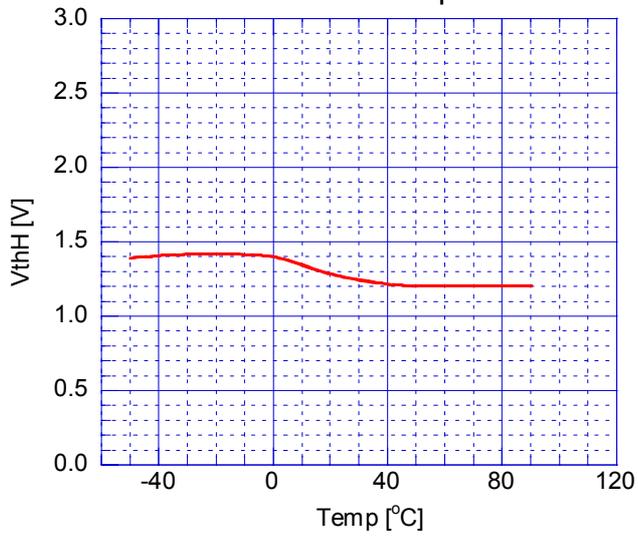
SNv vs Temp.



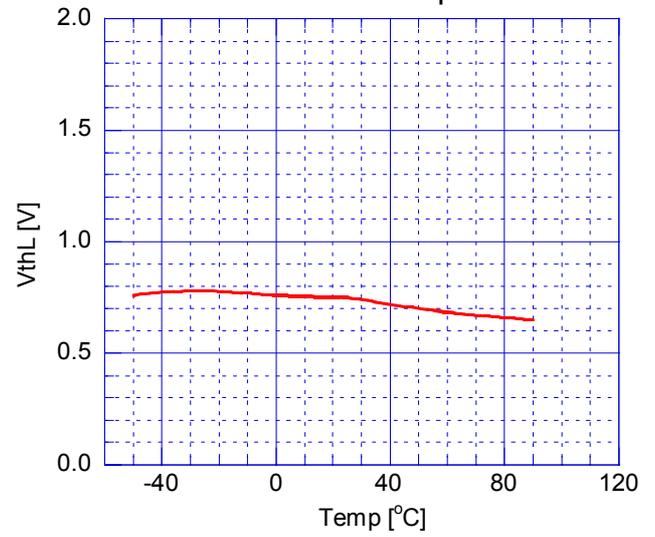
Hv vs Temp.



VthH vs Temp.



VthL vs Temp.



[CAUTION]
 The specifications on this databook are only given for information, without any guarantee as regards either mistakes or omissions. The application circuits in this databook are described only to show representative usages of the product and not intended for the guarantee or permission of any right including the industrial rights.

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[NJR:](#)

[NJM2562F1-TE1](#)

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)
Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru