#### DUAL VIDEO 6dB AMPLIFIER WITH $75\Omega$ DRIVER

#### **■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

NJM2267 is a dual video 6dB amplifier with  $75\,\Omega$  drivers for S-VHS VCRs, HI-BAND VCRs, etc..Each channel has clamp function that fixes DC level of video sighal and  $75\,\Omega$  drivers to be connected to TV monitors directly. Further more it has sag corrective circuits that prevent the generation of sag with smaller capacitance than ever.

Its operating supply voltage is 4.85 to 9V and bandwidth is 7MHz.

# ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE





NJM2267D

NJM2267M



NJM2267V

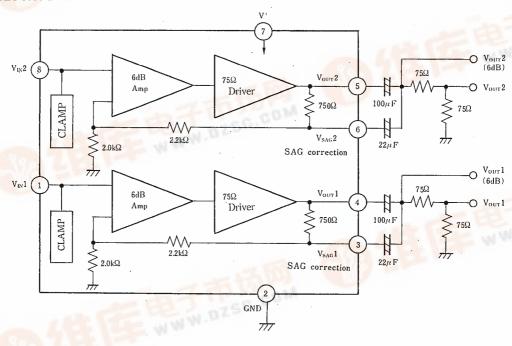
#### **FEATURES**

- Wide Operating Voltage (4.85~9.0V)
- Dual Channel
- Internal Clamp Function
- Internal Driver Circuit For 75 Ω Load
- SAG Corrective Function
- Wide Frequency Range (7MHz)
- Low Operating Current 14.0mA (Dual)
- Package Outline DIP8, DMP8, SSOP8
- Bipolar Technology

#### ■ APPLICATIONS

• VCR, Video Camera, TV, Video Disc Player

#### BLOCK DIAGRAM







#### ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25℃)

PARAMETEŖ	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	- V*	10	V
Power Dissipation	PD	(DIP8) 500	mW
		(DMP8) 300	mW
		(SSOP8) 250	mW
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40~÷85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40~+125	°C

#### **■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V^+=5V, Ta=25\pm2^{\circ}C)$ 

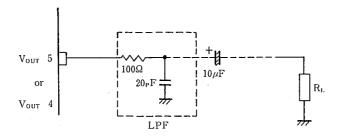
PARAMETER S		TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	мах.	UNIT	
Operating Current	lcc	No Signal	_	14.0	18.2	mA	
Voltage Gain	Gv	V <sub>IN</sub> =1MHz, 1V <sub>P-P</sub> Sinewave	5.7	6.2	6.7	dB	
Frequency Characteristic	Gr	V <sub>IN</sub> =1V <sub>P-P</sub> , Sinewave, 7MHz/1MHz	_ ;		±1.0	dB	
Differentail Gain *	DG	V <sub>IN</sub> =1V <sub>P-P</sub> , Staircase	—	1.0	3.0	%	
Differentail Phase *	DP	V <sub>IN</sub> =1V <sub>P-P</sub> , Staircase		1.0	3.0	deg	
Crosstalk	CT	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.43MHz, 1V <sub>P-P</sub> , Sinewave		70	_	dB	
Gain Offset	GCH	V <sub>IN</sub> =1MHz, 1V <sub>P-P</sub> , G <sub>CH</sub> =V <sub>OUT1</sub> -V <sub>OUT2</sub>	—	<u> </u>	±0.5	dB	
Input Clamp Voltage	VCL		1.79	1.91	2.03	v	
SAG Terminal Gain	GSAG		35	45		dВ	

#### **■** APPLICATON

Oscillation Prevention

It is much effective to insert LPF (Cutoff Frequency 70MHz) under light loading conditions ( $R_L\gg 1k\Omega$ )

This IC requires  $IM\,\Omega$  resistance between INPUT and GND pin for clamp type input since the minute current causes an unstable pin voltage.





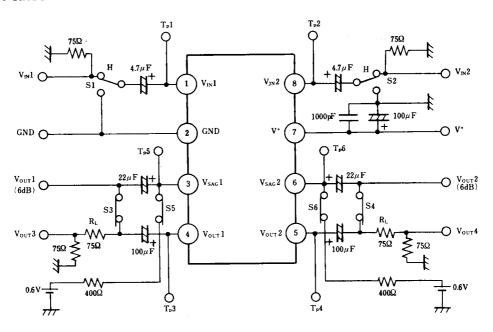
### ■ TERMINAL FUNCTION

(V+=5.0V, Ta=25℃)

PIN No.	PIN NAME	SYMBOL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	FUNCTIONS
	Input Clamp Terminal	V <sub>INI</sub>	V* 300/cA	Input terminal of IV <sub>P-P</sub> composite signal or Y signal.  Clamp level is 1.9V
2	GND	GND		Ground
3	SAG correction	Vsagi	V+ 3mA	SAG caused by a coupling capacitor of the output can be prevented by connecting this tarminal with the output terminal through an external capacitor (see block diagram)  When SAG correcting function is not necessary, this terminal must be connected with pin "4" directly.
4	Video Output1	Vouti	2.2k 750 3mA	Output terminal that can drive 75Ω line.
5	Video Output2	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	2.2k 750 5	Output terminal that can drive 75Ω line.
6	SAG correction	V <sub>SAG2</sub>	2.2k 6 750 3mA	SAG caused by a coupling capacitor of the output can be prevented by connecting this terminal with the output terminal though an external copacitor.(see block diagram)  When SAG correcting function is not necessary, this terminal must be connected with pin "5" directly.
7	V+	V+		Supply Voltage
8	Input Clamp Terminal	V <sub>IN2</sub>	ν. 3000 γι Λ	Input terminal of IV <sub>P-P</sub> composite signal or Y signal.  Clamp level is 1.9V.



#### ■ TEST CIRCUIT



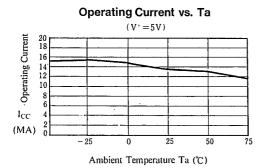
#### **■ TEST METHODES**

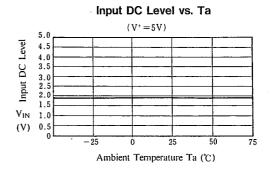
	SYMBOL	SWITCH CONDITIONS					NS	GOVENITIONS
PARAMETER		Sl	S2	S3	S4	S5	<b>S</b> 6	CONDITIONS
Supply Current	Icc	Н	Н					7PIN Sink Current
Voltage Gain	Gv	Н	Н	ON	ON			$V_{OUT1}/V_{IN1}$ , $V_{OUT2}/V_{IN2}$ at $V_{IN1}(V_{IN2})=1$ MHz, $1V_{P.P.}$ , Sinewave
Frequency Characteristic	Gf	Н	Н	ON	ON			$G_{VIM}$ ; Voltage Gain at $V_{IN1}(V_{IN2})=1$ MHz, $1V_{P.P}$ $G_{VIOM}$ ; Voltage Gain at $V_{IN1}(V_{IN2})=1$ 0MHz, $1V_{P.P}$ $G_f=G_{VIOM}-G_{VIM}$
Differential Gain	DG	Н	Н	ON	ON			Measuring V <sub>OUT3</sub> at V <sub>IN1</sub> =Staircase Signal
Differential Phase	DP	н	Н	ON	ON			Measuring V <sub>OUT3</sub> at V <sub>IN1</sub> =Staircase Signal
Crosstalk	СТ	Н	L	ON	ON			$V_{OUT2}/V_{OUT1}$ at $V_{IN1}$ =4.43MHz, $1V_{P.P.}$ , Sinewave $V_{OUT1}/VIN2$ at $V_{IN2}$ =4.43MHz, $1V_{P.P.}$ , Sinewave
Gain Offset	G <sub>CH</sub>	Н	Н	ON	ON			$\begin{aligned} G_{V1} &= V_{OUT1}/V_{IN1}, \ G_{V2} &= V_{OUT2}/V_{IN2} \\ G_{CH} &= G_{V1} - G_{V2} \end{aligned}$
Input Clamp Voltage	V <sub>CL</sub>	Н	Н					Measuring at TP1(TP2)

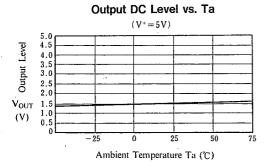


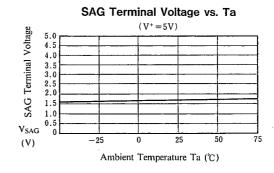
# 5

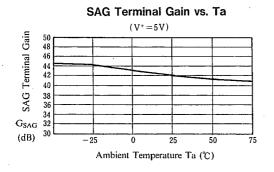
#### ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

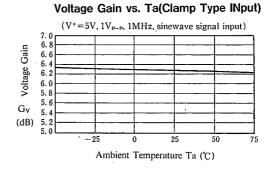










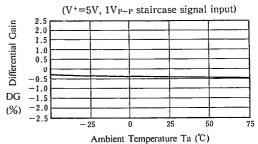


#### **■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(dB)

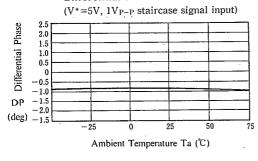
# Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Ta(Clamp Type Input) (V\*=5V, 1V<sub>p--p</sub>, 7MHz/1MHz) 2.5 1.5 1.0 0.5 -0.5 -1.0 0.5 -2.0 Gif -2.5

#### Differential Gain vs. Ta

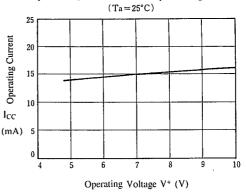


#### Differential Phase vs. Ta

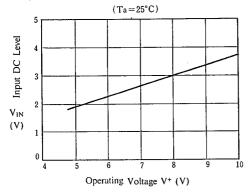
Ambient Temperature Ta (℃)



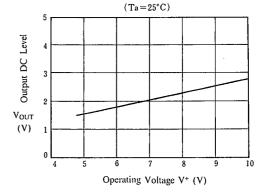
#### Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



#### Input DC Level vs. Operating: Voltage



#### Output DC Level Vs. Operating Voltage

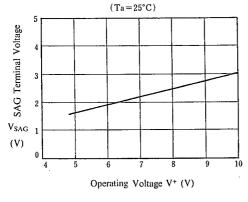




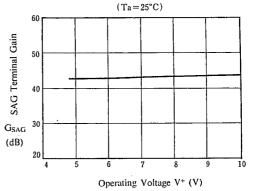
# 5

#### **■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

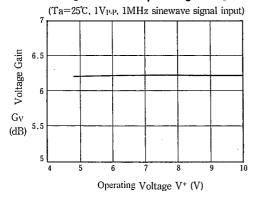




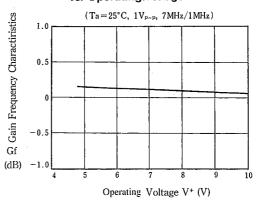
#### SAG Terminal Gain vs. Operating Voltage



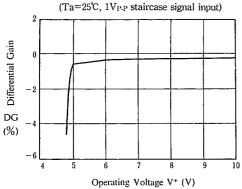
#### Voltage Gain vs. Operating/Voltage



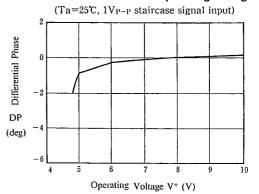
# Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Operating Voltage



#### Differential Gain vs. Operating Voltage



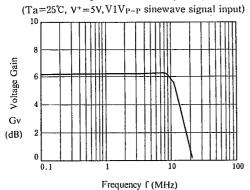
#### Diffrential Phase vs. Operating Voltage



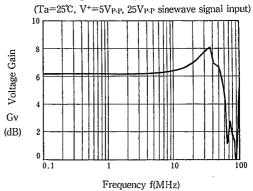


#### **■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

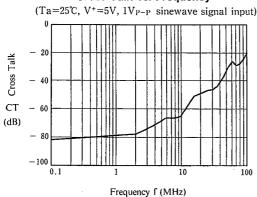
#### Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



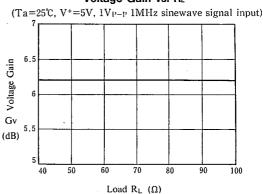
#### Small Signal Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



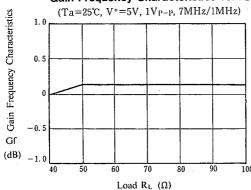
#### Cross Talk vs. Frequency



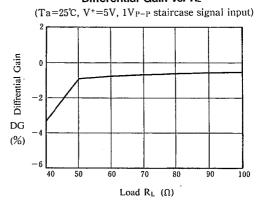
#### Voitage Gain vs. RL



#### Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. RL

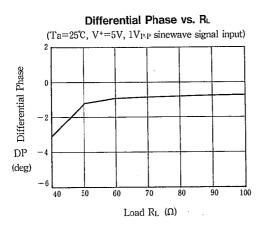


#### Differential Gain vs. RL



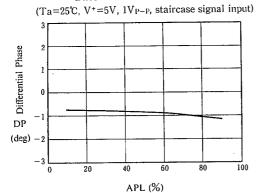


#### ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



# Differential Gain vs. APL (Ta=25°C, V\*=5V, 1V<sub>P-P</sub> staircase signal input) 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 (%) -2 -3 0 20 40 60 80 100 APL (%)

#### Differential Phase vs. APL



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# **NJM2267**

# **MEMO**

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