查询MAX9503GEEE供应商

19-3676; Rev 0; 5/05

MXXM **DirectDrive Video Amplifier with Reconstruction Filter**

General Description

The MAX9503 filters and amplifies standard-definition video signals. Maxim's DirectDrive[™] technology eliminates large output-coupling capacitors and sets the video black level to ground. The input of the MAX9503 can be directly connected to the output of a video digital-to-analog converter (DAC). The MAX9503 provides a compact, integrated, and low-power solution.

An internal reconstruction filter smoothes the steps and reduces the spikes on the video signal from the DAC. The reconstruction filter typically has 3dB attenuation at 9MHz and 50dB attenuation at 27MHz, and ±1dB passband flatness to 5.5MHz.

Maxim's DirectDrive uses an integrated charge pump and a linear regulator to create a clean negative power supply to drive the sync below ground. The charge pump injects so little noise into the video output that the picture is visibly flawless.

The MAX9503 is available with +6dB (MAX9503G) and +12dB (MAX9503M) gains. The device operates from a 2.7V to 3.6V single supply and features a 10nA lowpower shutdown mode.

The MAX9503 is offered in space-saving 16-pin QSOP and 16-pin TQFN packages and is specified over the -40°C to +85°C extended temperature range.

Applications

Digital Still Cameras

Mobile Phones/Smartphones

Security Cameras

Portable Media Players

Space-Constrained, Low-Power Portable Devices

DC-Coupled Output

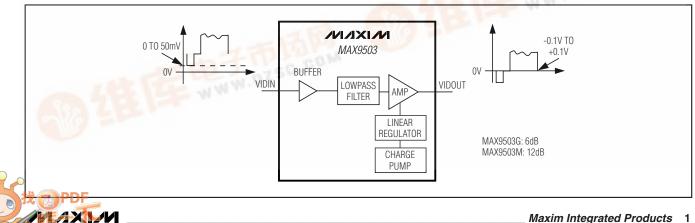
- Direct Connection to Video DAC
- Video Output Black Level Set to Ground
- Attenuation at 27MHz
- 2.7V to 3.6V Single-Supply Operation

PIN-PART* PKG CODE **TOP MARK** PACKAGE MAX9503GEEE 16 QSOP E16-4 MAX9503GETE 16 TQFN T1633-4 ACU MAX9503MEEE E16-4 16 QSOP MAX9503METE 16 TQFN T1633-4 ACV

*All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C operating temperature range.

Functional Diagram/Typical Operating Circuit and Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.





For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at

Features

Ordering Information

- Video Reconstruction Filter with 50dB
- Preset Gain 6dB (MAX9503G) 12dB (MAX9503M)
- 10nA Shutdown Supply Current



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

	0.3V to +4V 0.3V to +4V
BIAS to SGND	0.3V to (V _{DD} + .3V)
SHDN to SGND	0.3V to +4V
VIDOUT to SGND	(The greater of V _{SS} and -2V) to
	$(V_{DD} + 0.3V)$
CPV _{DD} to CPGND	0.3V to +4V
	Capacitor Connection Only
CPGND, SGND, GND	0.1V to +0.1V
CPV _{SS} to V _{SS}	-0.1V to +0.1V

VIDOUT Short Circuit to VDD, SGND
and the Greater of (V _{SS} and -2V)Continuous
Continuous Current
VIDIN, BIAS, SHDN±20mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)
16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)667mW
16-Pin TQFN (derate 15.6mW/°C above +70°C)1349mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, SGND = GND = CPGND = 0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 1\mu$ F, R_{BIAS} = 100k Ω , T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}. R_L = 150 Ω to SGND, unless otherwise noted. V_{VIDIN} = 286mV (MAX9503G), V_{VIDIN} = 143mV (MAX9503M). Typical values are at V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = SHDN = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V _{DD} , CPV _{DD}	Guaranteed by DC voltage gain and quiescent current		2.7		3.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	IDD	$V_{DD} = 3.6V (I_{DD} = I_{VDD})$	+ I _{CPVDD} , R _L = ∞)		12	15	mA
Shutdown Supply Current	ISHDN	$\frac{V_{DD}}{SHDN} = 3.6V (I_{\overline{SHDN}} = I_{VD}$	DD + ICPVDD),		0.01	1	μA
Bias Voltage	VBIAS				1		V
VIDEO AMPLIFIER		•					
		Guaranteed by DC	MAX9503G	-0.10		+1.05	V
	\/	voltage gain, $V_{DD} = 2.7$	/ MAX9503M	-0.050		+0.525	
Input Voltage Range	VRANGE	Guaranteed by DC	MAX9503G	-0.10		+1.28	
		voltage gain, $V_{DD} = 3V$	MAX9503M	-0.05		+0.64	
Input Current	l _{IN}	V _{DD} = 2.7V		-2.5		+2.5	μA
Input Resistance	R _{IN}				1		MΩ
			MAX9503G	5.5	6	6.5	
DC Voltage Gain (Note 2)	Av	$V_{DD} = 2.7V \text{ to } 3.6V$	MAX9503M	11.5	12	12.5	dB
			MAX9503G	-0.1	0	+0.1	
Output Black Level (Note 3)		$V_{DD} = 2.7V$	MAX9503M	-0.15	0	+0.15	V
Output Short-Circuit Current	ISC	Sinking or sourcing			50		mA
		MAX9503G			0.01		
Output Resistance	Rout	MAX9503M			0.02		Ω
	Davie	$\overline{SHDN} = SGND$	MAX9503G 4.2			kΩ	
Shutdown Output Impedance	ROUTSHDN		MAX9503M		8.2		K32

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, SGND = GND = CPGND = 0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 1\mu F, R_{BIAS} = 100k\Omega, T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} . $R_L = 150\Omega$ to SGND, unless otherwise noted. $V_{VIDIN} = 286mV$ (MAX9503G), $V_{VIDIN} = 143mV$ (MAX9503M). Typical values are at $V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
CHARGE PUMP						
Switching Frequency			150	250	300	kHz
LOGIC SIGNALS						
Logic-Low Threshold	VIL	$V_{DD} = 2.7V \text{ to } 3.6V$			0.5	V
Logic-High Threshold	VIH	V _{DD} = 2.7V to 3.6V	1.5			V
Logic Input Current	ЦĽ				1	μA

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS	
Passband Flatness		V_{DD} = 2.7V, f = 100kHz to 5.5MHz		-1	0	+1	dB	
Attenuation		$V_{DD} = 2.7V$, VIDOUT= $2V_{P-P}$, attenuation is referred to 100kHz	f = 9.1MHz		3		dB	
Autonautori			f = 27MHz	35	50		üb	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	f = 100kHz	MAX9503G		62		dB	
Fower-Supply nejection hatto	ronn		MAX9503M		56		uВ	
Output Impedance	Zout	f = 5MHz	MAX9503G		0.5		Ω	
Output impedance	2001		MAX9503M		0.65			
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, VIDOUT = $2V_{P-P}$	MAX9503G		0.1		%	
Differential Gain Error	DG	11130, VIDOUT = 2VP-P	MAX9503M		0.1			
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, VIDOUT = $2V_{P-P}$	MAX9503G		0.2		degrees	
Diferential Phase Life	DI	MAX9503			0.2		degrees	
2T Pulse-to-Bar K Rating		$2T = 250$ ns, bar time is 18μ s, the beginning 2.5% and the ending 2.5% of the bar time are ignored			-0.3		K%	
2T Pulse Response		2T = 250ns			0.3		K%	
2T Bar Response		$2T = 250$ ns, bar time is 18μ s, the beginning 2.5% and the ending 2.5% of the bar time 0.7 are ignored 0.7			K%			
Nonlinearity		5-step staircase			0.2		%	
Group-Delay Distortion	D _{Dt}	100kHz to 5.5MHz			10		ns	
VIDOUT Capacitive-Load Stability	CL	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$, no sustained oscillations			20		pF	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

 $(V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, SGND = GND = CPGND = 0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 1\mu F, R_{BIAS} = 100k\Omega, T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}. R_L = 150 Ω to SGND, unless otherwise noted. V_{IDIN} = 286mV (MAX9503G), V_{VIDIN} = 143mV (MAX9503M). Typical values are at V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = SHDN = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

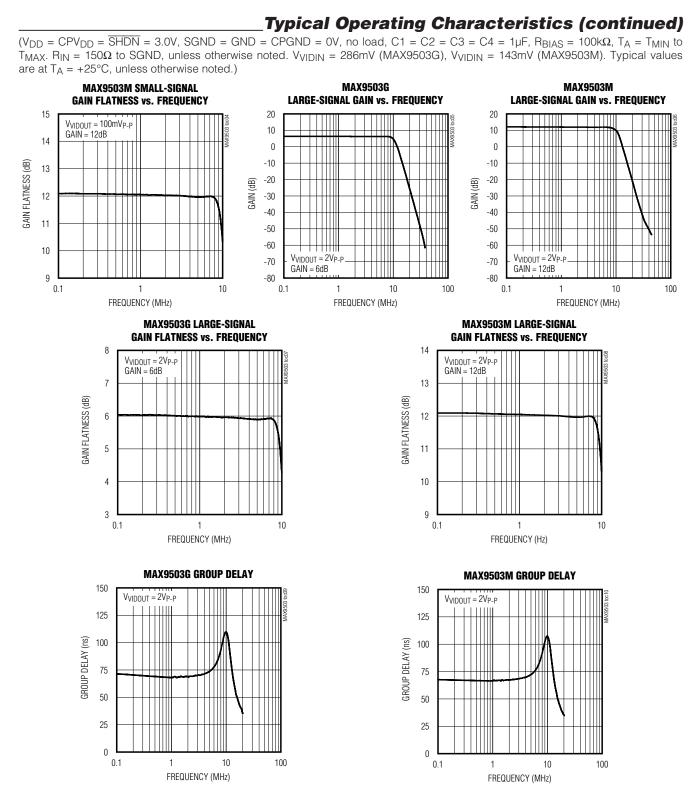
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
Deals Circal to DMC Naise	SNR	100kHz to 5.5MHz	MAX9503G		64		dD
Peak Signal-to-RMS Noise	SINH		MAX9503M		58		dB
Enable Time	ton	VIDIN = 0.5V, VIDOUT settled to within 1% of the final voltage			0.2		ms
Disable Time	tOFF	VIDIN = 0.5V, VIDOUT settled to below 1% of the output voltage 0.1			ms		

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design. **Note 2:** Voltage gain (A_V) is a two-point measurement in which the output voltage swing is divided by the input voltage swing. **Note 3:** With an output load attached, this offset will directly contribute to quiescent current.

MAX9503G MAX9503M MAX9503G SMALL-SIGNAL **SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY GAIN FLATNESS vs. FREQUENCY** 20 20 8 $V_{VIDOUT} = 100mV_{P-P}$ GAIN = 6dB 10 10 0 0 7 -10 -10 GAIN FLATNESS (dB) -20 -20 6 GAIN (dB) GAIN (dB) -30 -30 -40 5 -40 -50 -50 -60 -60 4 $\begin{array}{l} V_{VIDOUT} = 100mV_{P-P} \\ GAIN = 6dB \end{array}$ $V_{VIDOUT} = 100mV_{P-P}$ GAIN = 12dB -70 -70 -80 -80 3 01 100 0.1 100 0.1 10 1 10 10 1 1 FREQUENCY (MHz) FREQUENCY (MHz) FREQUENCY (MHz)

T_{MAX}. R_{IN} = 150Ω to SGND, unless otherwise noted. V_{VIDIN} = 286mV (MAX9503G), V_{VIDIN} = 143mV (MAX9503M). Typical values

Typical Operating Characteristics $(V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, SGND = GND = CPGND = 0V, no load, C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 1\mu F, R_{BIAS} = 100k\Omega, T_A = T_{MIN} to$



M/XI/M

MAX9503

are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

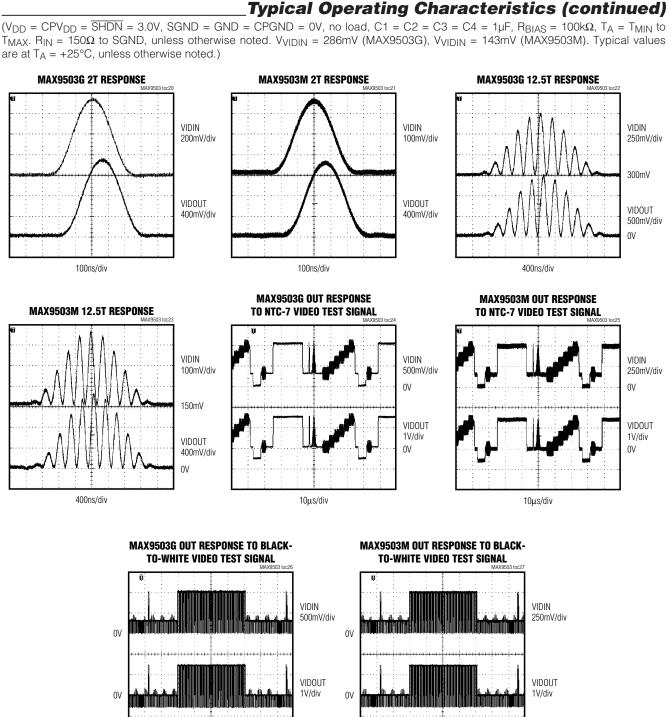
MAX9503

MAX9503G POWER-SUPPLY MAX9503M POWER-SUPPLY QUIESCENT SUPPLY CURRENT **REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY** vs. TEMPERATURE 20 20 14 0 0 13 SUPPLY CURRENT (mA) -20 -20 PSRR (dB) PSRR (dB) -40 -40 MAX9503M 12 -60 -60 MAX9503G -80 -80 11 -100 -100 -120 -120 10 0.01 0.1 1 10 0.01 0.1 1 10 -40 -15 10 35 60 85 FREQUENCY (MHz) FREQUENCY (MHz) TEMPERATURE (°C) MAX9503G OUTPUT VOLTAGE MAX9503G VOLTAGE GAIN **MAX9503M VOLTAGE GAIN** vs. TEMPERATURE vs. TEMPERATURE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE 6.2 12.3 4 12.2 3 6.1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) VOLTAGE GAIN (dB) VOLTAGE GAIN (dB) 12.1 2 12.0 6.0 1 11.9 5.9 0 11.8 5.8 11.7 -1 -40 -15 10 35 60 85 -40 -15 10 35 60 85 -0.2 0.3 0.8 1.3 1.8 2.3 2.8 TEMPERATURE (°C) TEMPERATURE (°C) INPUT VOLTAGE (V) MAX9503M OUTPUT VOLTAGE MAX9503G MAX9503M vs. INPUT VOLTAGE **DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE** 4 DIFFERENTIAL GAIN (%) DIFFERENTIAL GAIN (%) 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 3 0 0 -0.1 -0.1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) 2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.3 -0.3 2 3 4 5 2 3 4 5 6 6 1 DIFFERENTIAL PHASE (deg) DIFFERENTIAL PHASE (deg) 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.1 -0.1 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 0 0.2 0.1 0 -1 -0.1 -0.2 -2 -0.3 -0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 12 5 INPUT VOLTAGE (V)

 $(V_{DD} = CPV_{DD} = \overline{SHDN} = 3.0V, SGND = GND = CPGND = 0V$, no load, C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 1µF, R_{BIAS} = 100k Ω , T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}. R_{IN} = 150 Ω to SGND, unless otherwise noted. V_{VIDIN} = 286mV (MAX9503G), V_{VIDIN} = 143mV (MAX9503M). Typical values

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

2ms/div



2ms/div

Pin Description

P	PIN NAME		FUNCTION	
QSOP	TQFN		FUNCTION	
1	15	V _{SS}	Negative Power Supply. Connect to CPV _{SS} .	
2	16	CPVSS	Charge-Pump Negative Power Supply. Bypass with a 1µF capacitor to CPGND.	
3	1	C1N	Charge-Pump Flying Capacitor Negative Terminal. Connect a 1µF capacitor from C1P to C1N.	
4	2	CPGND	Charge-Pump Power Ground	
5	3	C1P	Charge-Pump Flying Capacitor Positive Terminal. Connect a 1µF capacitor from C1P to C1N.	
6	4	CPVDD	Charge-Pump Positive Power Supply. Bypass with a 1µF capacitor to CPGND.	
7	5	BIAS	Common-Mode Voltage. Connect a 100k Ω resistor from BIAS to SGND.	
8	6	SGND	Signal Ground. Connect to GND.	
9	7	VIDIN	Video Input	
10, 14, 15	8, 12, 14	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected. Connect to SGND.	
11	9	SHDN	Active-Low Shutdown. Connect to VDD for normal operation.	
12	10	GND	Ground. Connect to SGND.	
13	11	V _{DD}	Positive Power Supply. Bypass with a 1µF capacitor to SGND.	
16	13	VIDOUT	Video Output	
_	EP	EP	Exposed Paddle. Connect to GND.	

Detailed Description

The MAX9503 completely eliminates the need for capacitors in the video output by using Maxim's DirectDrive technology that includes an inverting charge pump and linear regulator. The charge pump and linear regulator create a clean negative supply allowing the amplifier output to swing below ground. The amplifier output can swing both positive and negative so that the video signal black level can be placed at ground. The MAX9503 features a six-pole, Butterworth filter to perform reconstruction filtering on the video input signal from the DAC.

DirectDrive

Background

Integrated video filter/amplifier circuits operating from a single, positive supply usually create video output signals that are level-shifted above ground to keep the signal within the linear range of the output amplifier. For applications in which the positive DC level shift of the video signal is not acceptable, a series capacitor can be inserted in the output connection in an attempt to eliminate the positive DC level shift. The series capacitor cannot truly level shift a video signal because the average level of the video varies with picture content. The series capacitor biases the video output signal around ground, but the actual level of the video signal can vary significantly depending upon the RC time constant and the picture content.

The series capacitor creates a highpass filter. Since the lowest frequency in video is the frame rate, which can be between 24Hz and 30Hz, the pole of the highpass filter should ideally be an order of magnitude lower in frequency than the frame rate. Therefore, the series capacitor must be very large, typically from 220μ F to 3000μ F. For space-constrained equipment, the series capacitor is unacceptable. Changing from a single series capacitor to a SAG network that requires two smaller capacitors can only reduce space and cost slightly.

The series capacitor in the usual output connection also prevents damage to the output amplifier if the connector is shorted to a supply or to ground. While the output connection of the MAX9503 does not have a series capacitor, the MAX9503 will not be damaged if the connector is shorted to a supply or to ground (see the *Short-Circuit Protection* section).

Video Amplifier

Typically, the black level of the video signal created by the video DAC is around 300mV. The MAX9503 shifts the black level to ground at the output so that the active video is above ground, and sync is below ground. The amplifier needs a negative supply for its output stage to remain in its linear region when driving sync below ground.



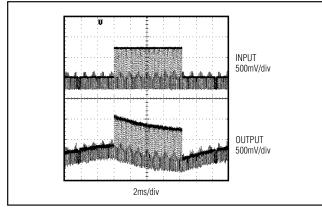


Figure 1. AC-Coupled Output

The MAX9503 has an integrated charge pump and linear regulator to create a low-noise negative supply from the positive supply voltage. The charge pump inverts the positive supply to create a raw negative voltage that is then fed into the linear regulator, which outputs -2V. The linear regulator filters out the charge-pump noise.

Comparison Between DirectDrive Output vs. AC-Coupled Output

The actual level of the video signal varies less with a DirectDrive output than an AC-coupled output. The video signal average can change greatly depending upon the picture content. With an AC-coupled output, the average will change according to the time constant formed by the series capacitor and series resistance (usually 150 Ω). For example, Figure 1 shows an AC-coupled video signal alternating between a completely black screen and a completely white screen. Notice the excursion of the video signal as the screen changes.

With the DirectDrive amplifier, the black level is held at ground. The video signal is constrained between -0.3V to +0.7V. Figure 2 shows the video signal from a DirectDrive amplifier with the same input signal as the AC-coupled system.

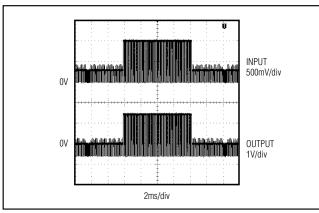


Figure 2. DirectDrive Output

Video Reconstruction Filter

Before the video signal from the DAC can be amplified, it must be lowpass filtered to smooth the steps and to reduce the spikes created whenever the DAC output changes value. In the frequency domain, the steps and spikes cause images of the video signal to appear at multiples of the sampling clock. The MAX9503 contains a six-pole Butterworth lowpass filter. The passband extends to 5.5MHz, and the minimum attenuation is 35dB at 27MHz.

Short-Circuit Protection

The MAX9503 typical application circuit includes a 75Ω back-termination resistor that limits short-circuit current if an external short is applied to the video output. The MAX9503 features internal output, short-circuit protection to prevent device damage in prototyping and applications where the amplifier output can be directly shorted.

Shutdown

The MAX9503 features a low-power shutdown mode for battery-powered/portable applications. Shutdown reduces the quiescent current to less than 10nA. Connecting SHDN to ground (SGND) disables the outputs and places the MAX9503 into a low-power shutdown mode. In shutdown mode, the amplifier, charge pump, and linear regulator are turned off and the video output impedance is $4k\Omega$.

MAX9503

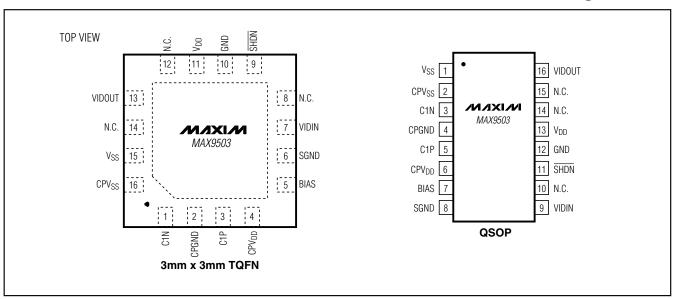
_Applications Information

Power-Supply Bypassing and Ground Management

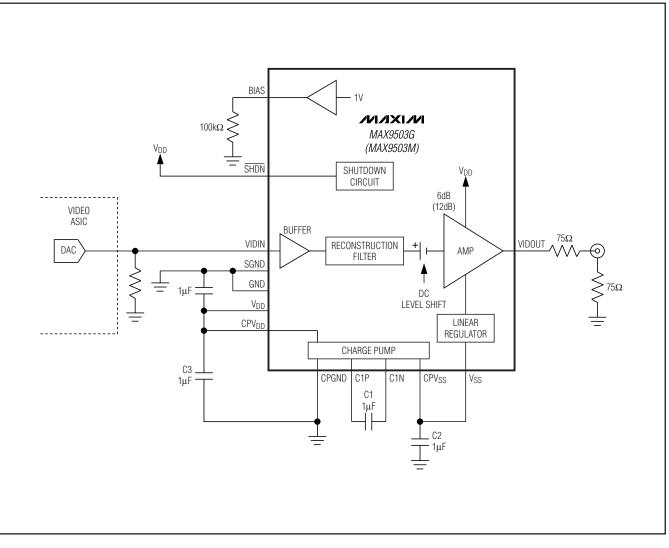
The MAX9503 operates from a 2.7V to 3.6V single supply and requires proper layout and bypassing. For the best performance, place the components as close to the device as possible.

Proper grounding improves performance and prevents any switching noise from coupling into the video signal. Connect GND and SGND together at a single point on the PC board. Route all traces that carry switching transients away from SGND. Return SGND to the lowest impedance ground available. Route CPGND and all traces carrying switching transients away from SGND, GND, and other traces and components in the video signal path. Bypass the analog supply (V_{DD}) with a 1µF capacitor to SGND, placed as close to the device as possible. Bypass the charge-pump supply (CPV_{DD}) with a 1µF capacitor to CPGND, placed as close to the device as possible. Connect CPV_{SS} to V_{SS} and bypass with a 1µF capacitor to CPGND as close to the device as possible.

Pin Configurations



Functional Diagram/Typical Operating Circuit



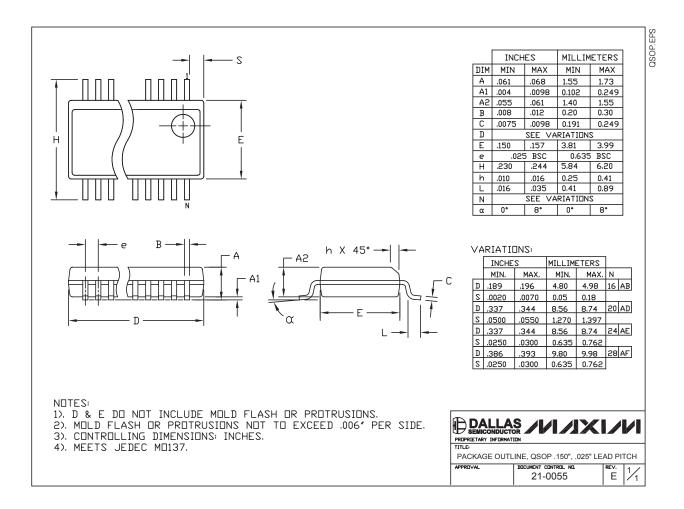
Chip Information

PROCESS: BICMOS

MAX9503

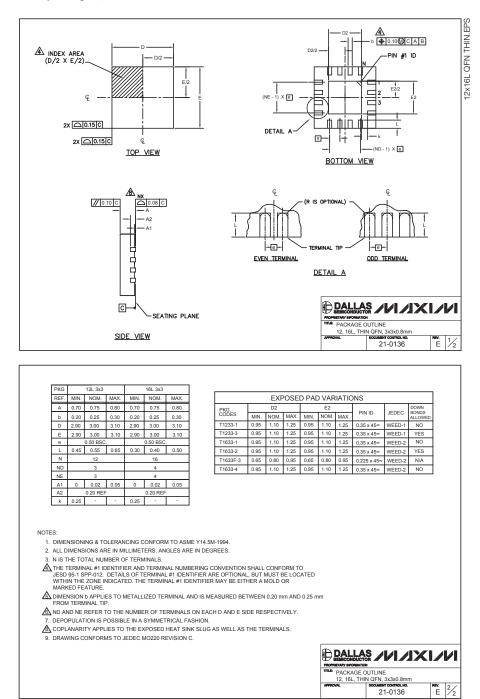
Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.)



Package Information (continued)

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