

8MHz Rail-to-Rail Composite Video Driver

The ISL59111 is a single rail-to-rail 3-pole output reconstruction filter with a -3dB roll-off frequency of 8MHz and a slew rate of 40V/ μ s, with input signal DC restoration accomplished with an internal sync tip clamp. Operating from single supplies ranging from +2.5V to +3.6V and sinking an ultra-low 2mA quiescent current, the ISL59111 is ideally suited for low power, battery-operated applications. It also features inputs capable of reaching down to 0.15V below the negative rail. Additionally, an enable high pin shuts the part down in under 14ns.

The ISL59111 is designed to meet the needs for very low power and bandwidth required in battery-operated communication, instrumentation, and modern industrial applications such as video on demand, cable set-top boxes, DVD players, and HDTV. The ISL59111 is offered in a space-saving CSP package guaranteed to a 0.7mm maximum height constraint and specified for operation from -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (See Note)	PART MARKING	TAPE & REEL	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL59111IZ-T7	111Z	7" (3k pcs)	6 Ld CSP (2x3)	MDP0054

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free plus anneal products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

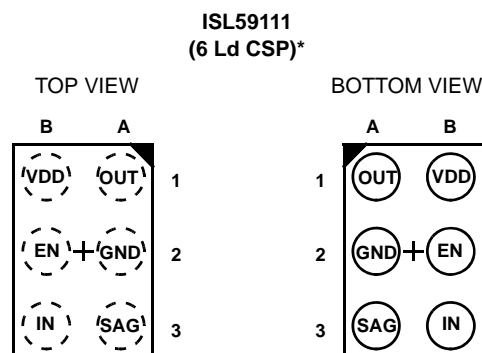
Features

- 3rd order 8MHz reconstruction filter
- 40V/ μ s slew rate
- Low supply current = 2mA
- Power-down current less than 3 μ A
- Supplies from 2.5V to 3.6V
- Rail-to-rail output
- Input to 0.15V below V_{S-}
- Input sync tip clamp
- SAG correction reduces AC coupling capacitor size
- Pb-free plus anneal available (RoHS compliant)

Applications

- Video amplifiers
- Portable and handheld products
- Communications devices
- Video on demand
- Cable set-top boxes
- Satellite set-top boxes
- DVD players
- HDTV
- Personal video recorders

Pinout



***0.7mm MAXIMUM HEIGHT GUARANTEED**

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage from V_{S+} to GND 3.6V
 Input Voltage $V_{S+} + 0.3\text{V}$ to GND -0.3V
 Continuous Output Current 40mA
 Power Dissipation See Curves

Storage Temperature -65°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
 Ambient Operating Temperature -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$
 Operating Junction Temperature $+125^\circ\text{C}$
 Pb-free reflow profile see link below
<http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp>

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typ values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

Electrical Specifications $V_{S+} = 3.3\text{V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $C_L = 0.1\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise specified.

DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS						
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage Range		2.5		3.6	V
I _{DD-ON}	Quiescent Supply Current	V _{IN} = 500mV, EN = V _{DD} , no load		2	2.75	mA
I _{DD-OFF}	Shutdown Supply Current	EN = 0V			3	μA
V _{OLS}	Output Level Shift Voltage	V _{IN} = 0V, no load	60	130	200	mV
V _{CLAMP}	Input Voltage Clamp	I _{IN} = -1mA	-40	-15	+10	mV
I _{CLAMP_CHG}	Clamp Charge Current	V _{IN} = V _{CLAMP} - 100mV		-6	-3	mA
I _{CLAMP_DCHG}	Clamp Discharge Current	V _{IN} = 500mV	2.5	5	7.5	μA
R _{IN}	Input Resistance	0.5V < V _{IN} < 1.0V	0.5	3		MΩ
A _V	Voltage Gain	R _L = 150Ω	1.95	2.0	2.04	V/V
A _{SAG}	SAG Correction DC Gain to V _{OUT}	SAG open		2.25		V/V
PSRR	DC Power Supply Rejection	V _{DD} = 2.7V to 3.3V	43	63		dB
V _{OH}	Output Voltage High Swing	V _{IN} = 2V, R _L = 150Ω to GND	2.85	3.2		V
I _{SC}	Output Short-Circuit Current	V _{IN} = 2V, to GND through 10Ω		-94	-65	mA
		V _{IN} = 100mV, out short to V _{DD} through 10Ω	65	115		mA
I _{ENABLE}	Enable Current	±3.3V, enable pin = 0V	-3	0	+3	μA
V _{IL}	Disable Threshold	V _{DD} = 2.7V to 3.3V			0.8	V
V _{IH}	Enable Threshold	V _{DD} = 2.7V to 3.3V	1.6			V
R _{OUT}	Shutdown Output Impedance	EN = 0V DC	3.6	4.5	5.9	kΩ
		EN = 0V, f = 4.5MHz		3.4		kΩ
AC PERFORMANCE						
BW	±0.1dB Bandwidth	R _L = 150Ω, C _L = 5pF		4		MHz
BW	-3dB Bandwidth	R _L = 150Ω, C _L = 5pF		8		MHz
	Normalized Stopband Gain	f = 27MHz		-24.2		dB
dG	Differential Gain	NTSC and PAL DC coupled		0.10		%
		NTSC and PAL AC coupled		0.84		%
dP	Differential Phase	NTSC and PAL DC coupled		0.05		°
		NTSC and PAL AC coupled		0.62		°
D/DT	Group Delay Variation	f = 100kHz, 5MHz		5.4		ns
SNR	Signal To Noise Ratio	100% white signal		65		dB

Electrical Specifications $V_S = 3.3V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $C_L = 0.1\mu F$, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
T_{ON}	Enable Time	$V_{IN} = 500mV$, V_{OUT} to 1%		200		ns
T_{OFF}	Disable Time	$V_{IN} = 500mV$, V_{OUT} to 1%		14		ns
+SR	Positive Slew Rate	10% to 90%, $V_{IN} = 1V$ step	20	41	70	V/ μs
-SR	Negative Slew Rate	90% to 10%, $V_{IN} = 1V$ step	-15	-30	-70	V/ μs
t_F	Fall Time	$2.5V_{STEP}$, 80% - 20%		25		ns
t_R	Rise Time	$2.5V_{STEP}$, 20% - 80%		22		ns

Typical Performance Curves

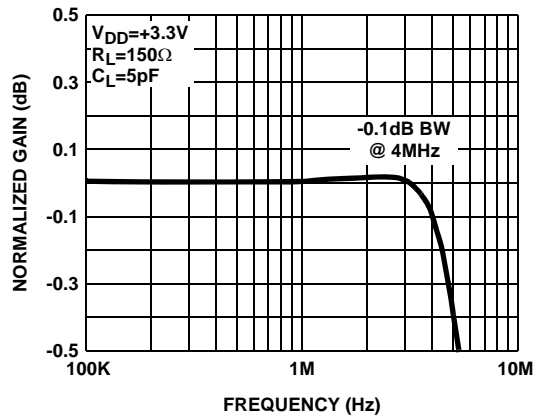


FIGURE 1. GAIN vs FREQUENCY -0.1dB

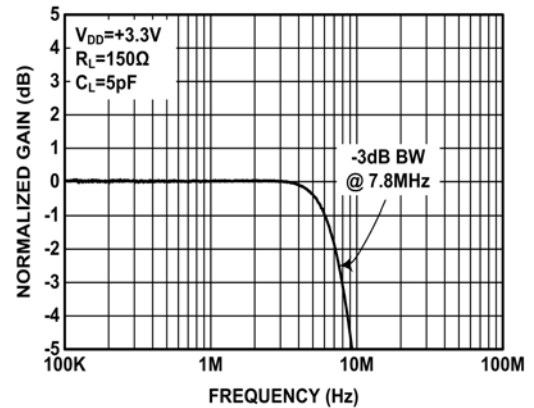


FIGURE 2. GAIN vs FREQUENCY -3dB POINT

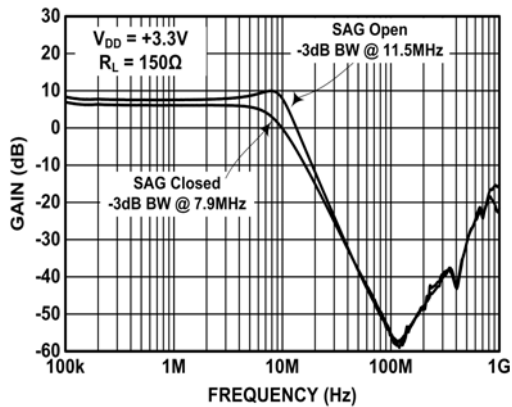


FIGURE 3. GAIN vs FREQUENCY -3dB

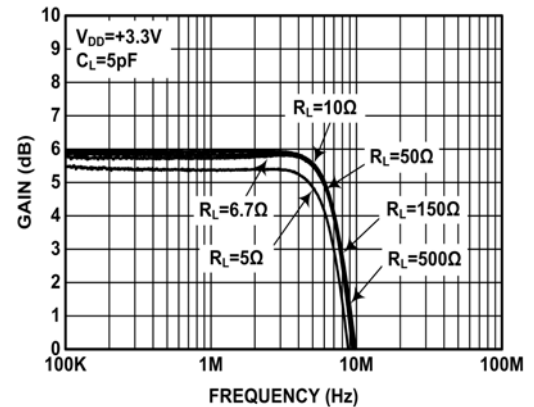


FIGURE 4. GAIN vs FREQUENCY FOR VARIOUS R_{LOAD}

Typical Performance Curves

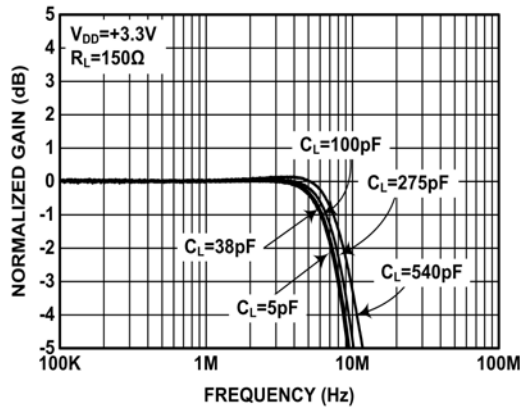
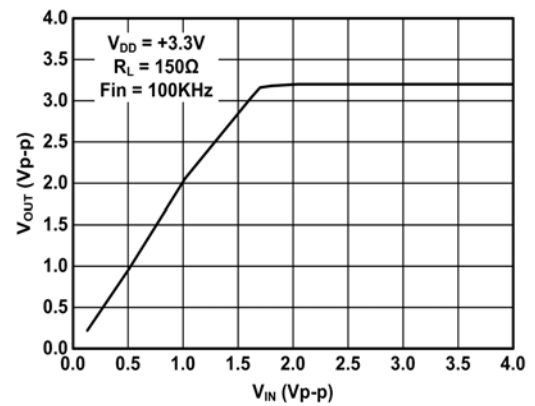
FIGURE 5. GAIN vs FREQUENCY FOR VARIOUS C_{LOAD} 

FIGURE 6. MAXIMUM OUTPUT MAGNITUDE vs INPUT MAGNITUDE

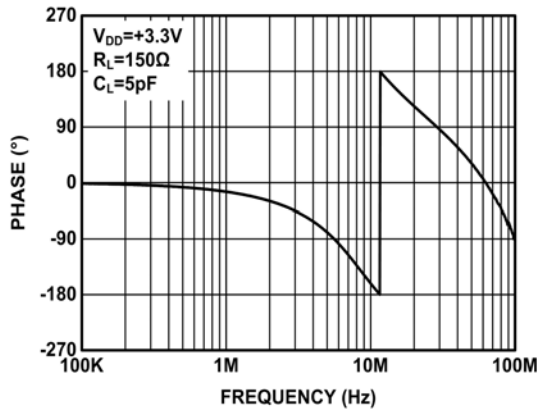


FIGURE 7. PHASE vs FREQUENCY

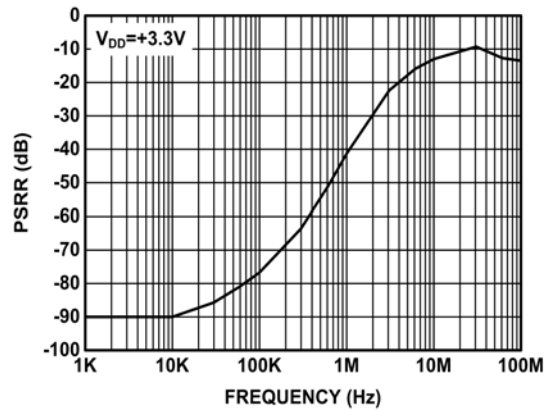


FIGURE 8. PSRR vs FREQUENCY

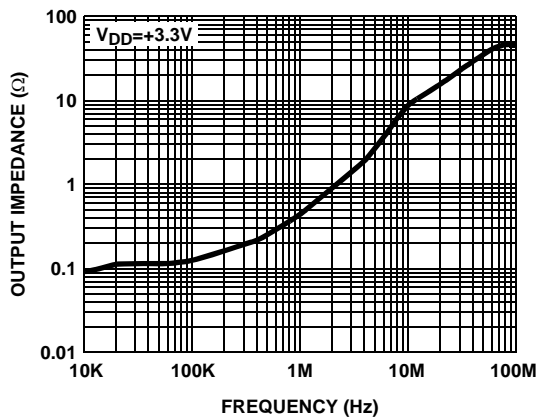


FIGURE 9. OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

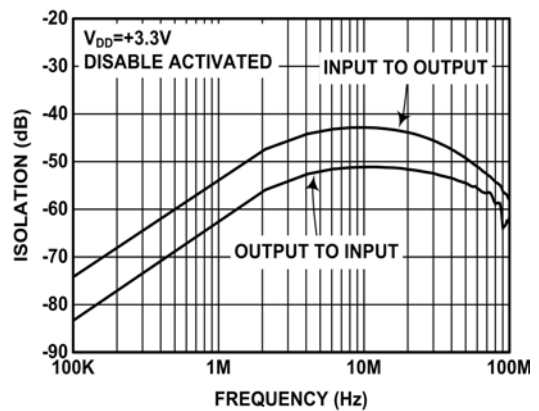


FIGURE 10. ISOLATION vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves

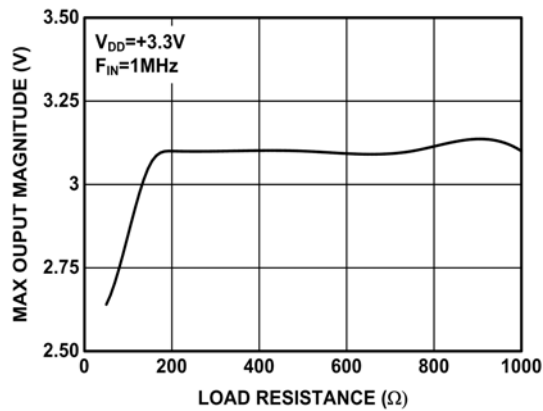


FIGURE 11. MAXIMUM OUTPUT vs LOAD RESISTANCE

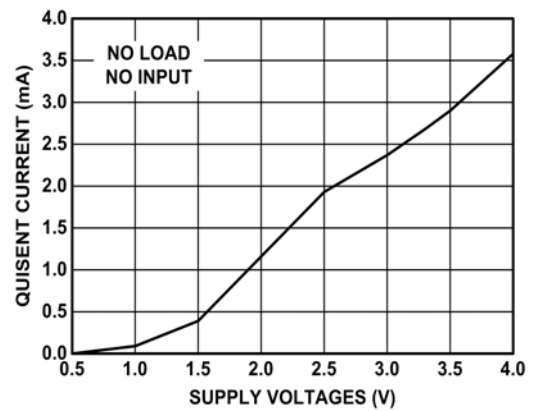


FIGURE 12. SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

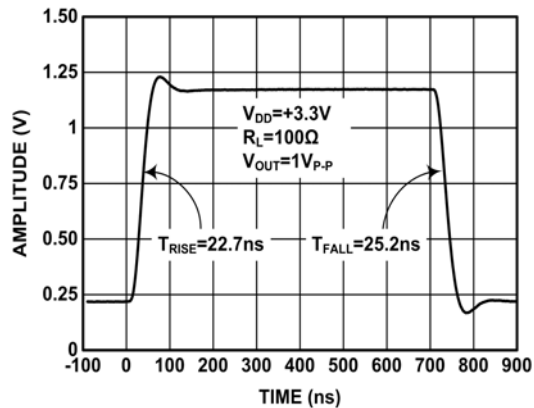


FIGURE 13. LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE

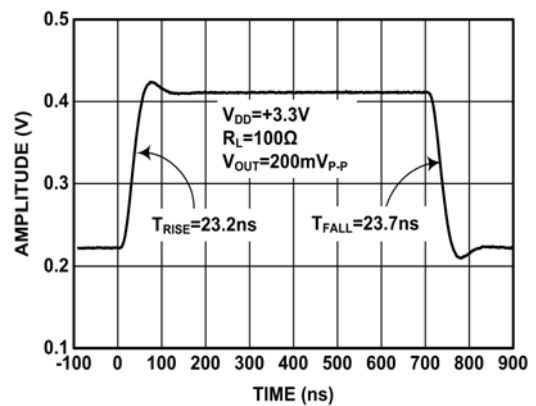


FIGURE 14. SMALL SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE

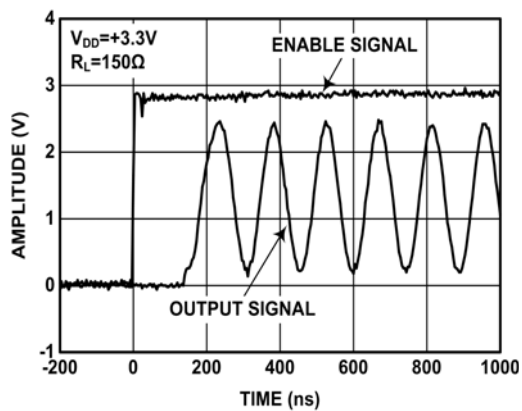


FIGURE 15. ENABLE TIME

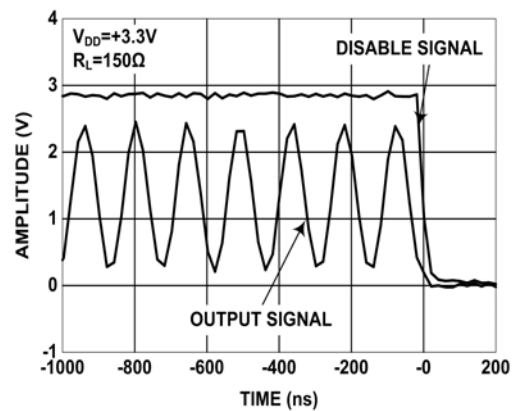


FIGURE 16. DISABLE TIME

Typical Performance Curves

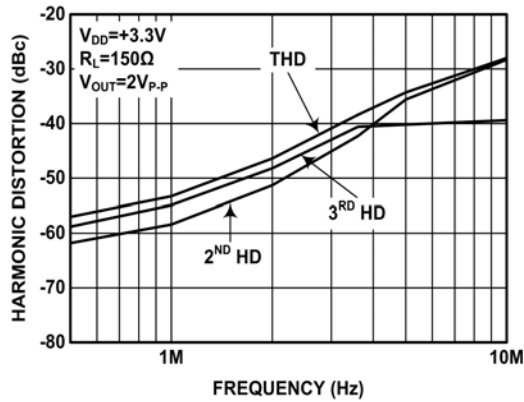


FIGURE 17. HARMONIC DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

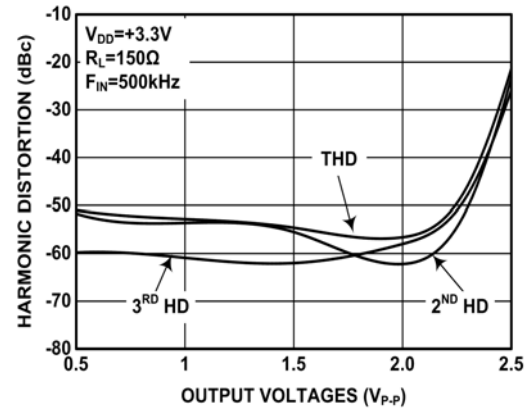


FIGURE 18. HARMONIC DISTORTION vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE

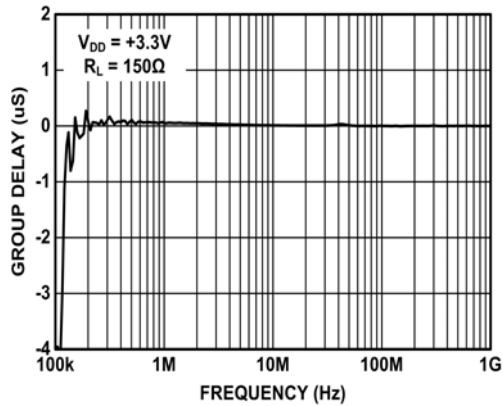


FIGURE 19. GROUP DELAY vs FREQUENCY

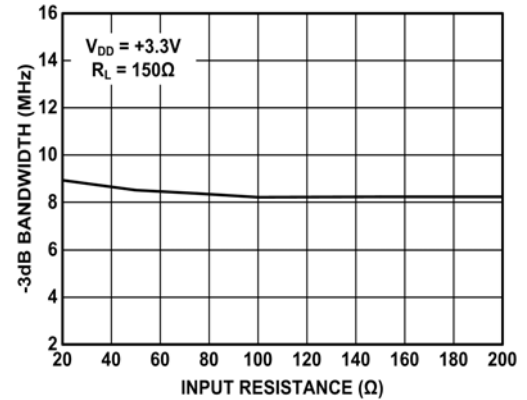


FIGURE 20. -3dB BANDWIDTH vs INPUT RESISTANCE

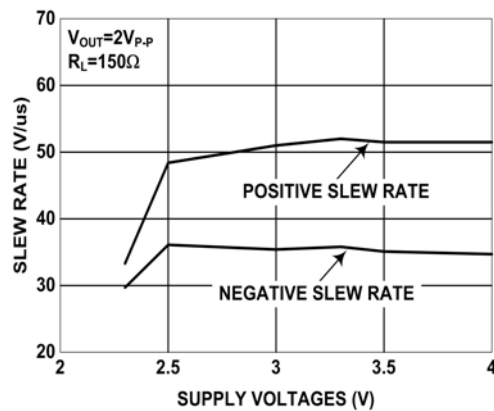


FIGURE 21. SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



surrounding resistance network provide a band pass function with a low pass band low enough to exclude very low frequencies down to DC, and with a high pass band pass sufficiently high to include frequencies at the higher end of the video spectrum.

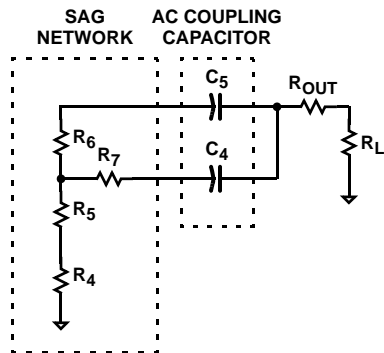


FIGURE 23. SAG NETWORK AND AC COUPLING CAPACITORS

Typically this is accomplished with 220μF coupling capacitor, a large and somewhat costly solution providing a low frequency pole around 5Hz. If the size of this capacitor is even slightly reduced we have found that the accompanying phase shift in the 50Hz to 100Hz frequency range results in field tilt resulting in a degraded video image.

The internal SAG network of the ISL59111 replaces the 220μF AC coupling capacitor with a network of two smaller capacitors as shown in Figure 23. Additionally, the network is designed to place a zero in the ~30Hz range, providing a small amount of peaking to compensate the phase response associated with field tilt.

DC Output Coupling

The ISL59111 internal sync clamp makes it possible to DC couple the output to a video load, eliminating the need for any AC coupling capacitors, saving board space and additional expense for capacitors making the ISL59111 is designed to be extremely attractive for portable video applications. Additionally, this solution completely eliminates the issue of field tilt in the lower frequency. The trade off is greater demand of supply current. Typical load current for AC coupled is around 3mA compared to typical 6mA used when DC coupling.

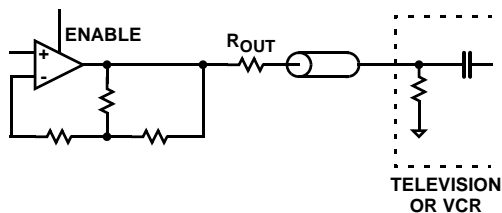


FIGURE 24. DC COUPLE

Output Drive Capability

The ISL59111 does not have internal short circuit protection circuitry. If the output is shorted indefinitely, the power dissipation could easily overheat the die or the current could eventually compromise metal integrity. Maximum reliability is maintained if the output current never exceeds ±40mA. This limit is set by the design of the internal metal interconnect. Note that in transient applications, the part is robust.

Short circuit protection can be provided externally with a back match resistor in series with the output placed close as possible to the output pin. In video applications this would be a 75Ω resistor and will provide adequate short circuit protection to the device. Care should still be taken not to stress the device with a short at the output.

Power Dissipation

With the high output drive capability of the ISL59111, it is possible to exceed the +125°C absolute maximum junction temperature under certain load current conditions. Therefore, it is important to calculate the maximum junction temperature for an application to determine if load conditions or package types need to be modified to assure operation of the amplifier in a safe operating area.

The maximum power dissipation allowed in a package is determined according to:

$$PD_{MAX} = \frac{T_{JMAX} - T_{AMAX}}{\Theta_{JA}}$$

Where:

T_{JMAX} = Maximum junction temperature

T_{AMAX} = Maximum ambient temperature

Θ_{JA} = Thermal resistance of the package

The maximum power dissipation actually produced by an IC is the total quiescent supply current times the total power supply voltage, plus the power in the IC due to the load, or:

for sourcing:

$$PD_{MAX} = V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUT}) \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_L}$$

for sinking:

$$PD_{MAX} = V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_{OUT} - V_S) \times I_{LOAD}$$

Where:

V_S = Supply voltage

$I_{S\text{MAX}}$ = Maximum quiescent supply current

V_{OUT} = Maximum output voltage of the application

R_{LOAD} = Load resistance tied to ground

I_{LOAD} = Load current

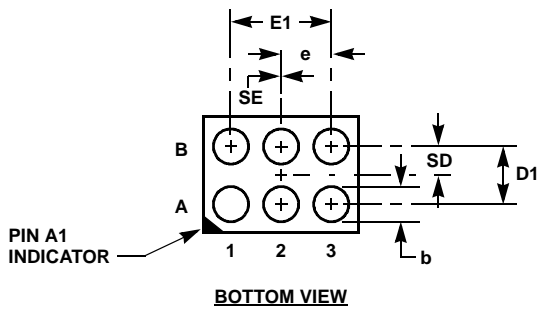
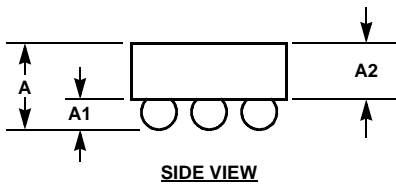
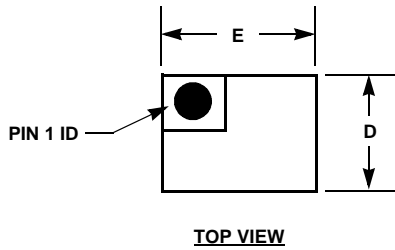
By setting the two P_{DMAX} equations equal to each other, we can solve the output current and R_{LOAD} to avoid the device overheat.

Power Supply Bypassing Printed Circuit Board Layout

As with any modern operational amplifier, a good printed circuit board layout is necessary for optimum performance. Lead lengths should be as short as possible. The power supply pin must be well bypassed to reduce the risk of oscillation. For normal single supply operation, a single 4.7 μF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor from V_{S+} to GND will suffice.

Printed Circuit Board Layout

For good AC performance, parasitic capacitance should be kept to minimum. Use of wire wound resistors should be avoided because of their additional series inductance. Use of sockets should also be avoided if possible. Sockets add parasitic inductance and capacitance that can result in compromised performance.

3x2 Chip Scale Package (CSP)**MDP0054****3x2 CHIP SCALE PACKAGE**

SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	NOMINAL	MAX
A	0.54	0.65	0.70
A ₁	0.27	0.29	0.31
A ₂	0.36 REF		
b	Ø 0.34	Ø 0.37	Ø 0.40
D	0.94	0.99	1.04
D ₁	0.50 BASIC		
E	1.44	1.49	1.54
E ₁	1.00 BASIC		
e	0.50 BASIC		
SD	0.25 BASIC		
SE	0.00 BASIC		

Rev. 1 2/07

NOTE:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.

All Intersil U.S. products are manufactured, assembled and tested utilizing ISO9000 quality systems.

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