Full-HD Composite Video Filter Driver With Disable Function

Features

- Single FHD Video Filter Support HDCVI-1080p /1080i/720p, VGA/SVGA/XGA
- Optimized 6th-order Butterworth Video reconstruction filter：
  FHD Channel: -3dB ≥ 72MHz
- Support Multiple Input Biasing:
  - Provide 80-mV Level-Shift when DC-Coupled
  - Transparent Input Clamping when AC-Coupled
  - Support External DC Biasing when AC-Coupled
- Very Low Quiescent Current: 11.5 mA(at 3.3V, Typical)
- 6dB Gain(2V/V), Rail TO Rail Output
- AC- or DC-Coupled Output Driving Dual Video Loads (75Ω)
- Wide Power Supply: +3.0V to +5.5V Single Supply
- Robust ESD Protection:
  - Robust 8kV – HBM and 2kV – CDM ESD Rating
- Green Product, SOT23-6 Package

Applications

- Video Signal Amplification
- Set-Top Box Video Driver
- PVR、DVD Player Video Buffer
- Video Buffer for Portable or USB-Powered Video Devices
- HDTV

Description

TPF140 is a specially designed for consumer applications, high-performance, low-cost video reconstruction filter, it combine excellent video performance and low power consumption perfectly. It incorporates one Full high-definition (FHD) filter channels. The filter feature sixth-order Butterworth characteristics that are useful as digital-to-analog converter (DAC) reconstruction filters or as analog-to-digital converter (ADC) anti-aliasing filters. The FHD filters can be bypassed to support filters. The FHD filters can be bypassed to support 1080p60 video or up to quad extended graphics array (QXGA) RGB video.

As part of the TP140 flexibility, the input can be configured for ac- or dc-coupled inputs. The 84-mV output level shift allows for a full sync dynamic range at the output with 0-V input. The ac-coupled modes include a transparent sync-tip clamp option for Y', and G'B'R' signals. AC- coupled biasing for C'/P'B/P'R channels can easily be achieved by adding an external resistor to VS+.

The TP140 rail-to-rail output stage with 6-dB gain allows for both ac and dc line driving. The ability to drive two lines, or 75-Ω loads, allows for maximum flexibility as a video line driver. The 11.5-mA total quiescent current at 3.3 V makes it an excellent choice for power-sensitive video applications.

TPF140 is available in SOT23-6 package. Its operation temperature range is from −40°C to +85°C.
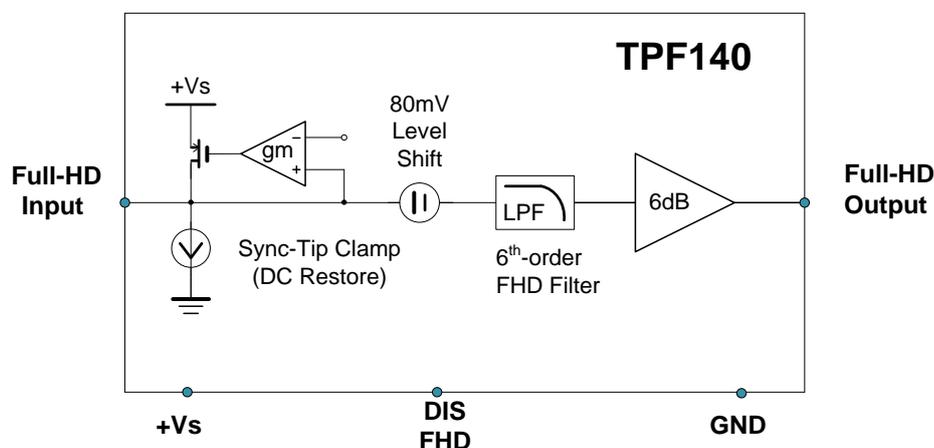
Related Resources

AN-1201: Application notes of TPF1xx

Function Block

Figure 1.

Order Information

Order Number	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Marking Information	Transport Media, Quantity
TPF140-TR	-40 to 85°C	SOT23-6	F40	Tape and Reel, 3000

Pin configuration (Top View)
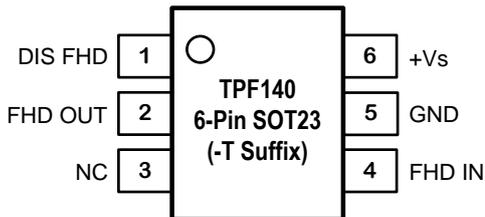
Figure 2.

Pin Name	Pin Function
FHD IN	Full-HD video input, LPF = 72 MHz
+V$_S$	Positive Power Supply
GND	Ground
FHD OUT	Full-HD video output, LPF = 72 MHz
DIS FHD	Disable Full-HD channel. Logic high disables the FHD channel and logic low enables the FHD channel. **This pin defaults to logic high if left open.**

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Parameters		Value	Units
Power Supply, V$_{DD}$ to GND		6.0	V
V$_{IN}$	Input Voltage	V$_{DD}$ + 0.3V to GND - 0.3V	
I$_O$	Output Current	65	I$_O$
T$_J$	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	T$_J$
T$_A$	Operating Temperature Range	–45 to 85	T$_A$
T$_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	–65 to 150	T$_{STG}$
TL	Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 sec)	300	TL

* Note: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

(1) This data was taken with the JEDEC low effective thermal conductivity test board.

(2) This data was taken with the JEDEC standard multilayer test boards.

ESD, Electrostatic Discharge Protection

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Minimum Level	Unit
HBM	Human Body Model ESD	MIL-STD-883H Method 3015.8	8	kV
CDM	Charged Device Model ESD	JEDEC-EIA/JESD22-C101E	2	kV

Electrical Characteristics
All test condition is VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25°C, RL = 150Ω to GND, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Electrical Specifications						
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage Range		3.0		5.5	V
I_{CC}	Quiescent current (I_Q)	V_{DD} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 500mV, no load		11.5	14.27	mA
		V_{DD} = 5.0V, V_{IN} = 500mV, no load		15	18.53	mA
		$+V_S$ = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 500mV, no load, disable		1		µA
		$+V_S$ = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 500mV, no load, disable		1		µA
V_{OLS}	Output Level Shift Voltage	V_{IN} = 0V, no load, input referred	53	80	124	mV
$I_{CLAMP-DOWN}$	Clamp Discharge Current	V_{IN}=300mV, measure current	1.1	2.0	5.3	µA
$I_{CLAMP-UP}$	Clamp Charge Current	V_Y = -0.2V	-1.5	-1.7		mA
V_{CLAMP}	Input Voltage Clamp	I_Y = -100µA	-40	0	+40	mV
AV	Voltage Gain	V_{IN}=0.5V,1V or 2V R_L=150Ω to GND	5.9	6.01	6.03	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	ΔV_{DD} = 3.3V to 3.6V		61		dB
		ΔV_{DD} = 5.0V to 5.5V, 50Hz		67		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Low Swing	V_{IN} = -0.3V, R_L =75Ω		0.05	0.1	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage High Swing	V_{IN} = 3V, R_L =75Ω to GND (dual load)	3	3.05	3.1	V
I_{SC}	Short-circuit current	V_{IN} = 2V, 10Ω, output to GND	65			mA
		V_{IN} =0.1V, output short to V_{DD}	65			mA
V_{IH}	Disable Threshold	V_{DD} = 3.0V to 5.5V	1.6			V
V_{IL}	Enable Threshold	V_{DD} = 3.0V to 5.5V			0.4	V
t_{ON}	Enable Time	V_{IN} = 500mV, V_{OUT} to 1%		1000		ns
t_{OFF}	Disable Time	V_{IN} = 500mV, V_{OUT} to 1%		1000		ns
AC Electrical Specifications						
f_{-1dB}	-1dB Bandwidth	R_L=150Ω	53.1	63.2	72.9	MHz
f_{-3dB}	-3dB Bandwidth	R_L=150Ω	63.7	71.5	80.1	MHz
Att_{148MHz}	Stop Band Attenuation	f =148MHz	34	39		dB
SR	Slew Rate	2V output step, 80% to 20%		300		V/µs
dG	Differential Gain	Video input range 1V		0.1	1	%
dP	Differential Phase	Video input range 1V		0.3	0.6	°
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f=10MHz, V_{OUT}=1.4V_{PP}		0.15		%
		f=22MHz, V_{OUT}=1.4V_{PP}		0.6		%
D/DT	Group Delay Variation	f = 100kHz to 27MHz		2.5		ns
		f = 100kHz to 60MHz		6.0		ns
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay	Maximum delay from input to output: (100kHz to 60MHz)		11.0	18.0	ns
X_{TALK}	Channel Crosstalk	f = 1MHz, V_{OUT}=1.4V_{PP}	-68	-74		dB
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ration	f= 100kHz to 60MHz		64		dB
R_{OUT_AC}	Output Impedance	f = 10MHz		0.5		Ω

TPF140
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Typical Performance Characteristics All test condition is VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25°C, RL = 150Ω to GND, unless otherwise noted.
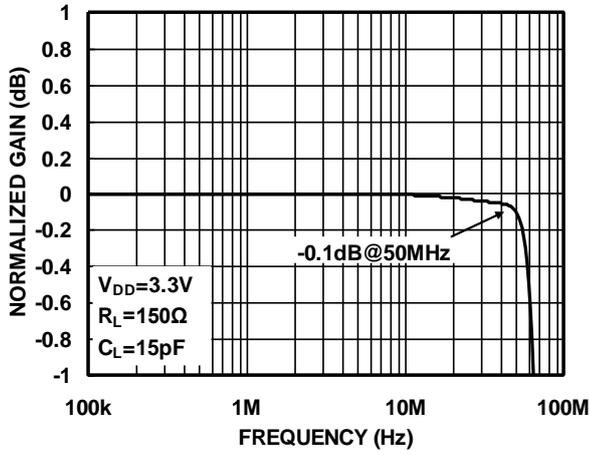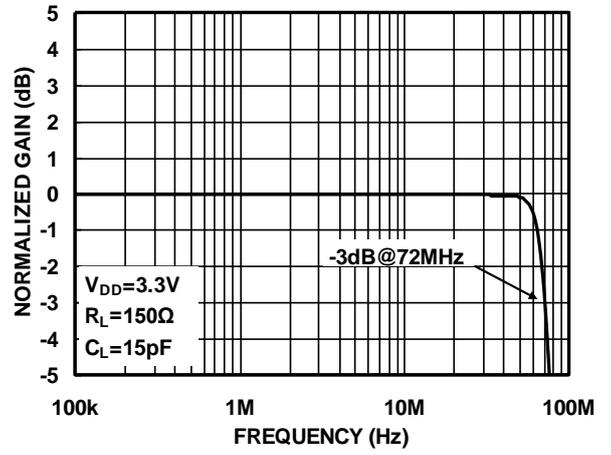
Figure3. Small-Scale Frequency Response

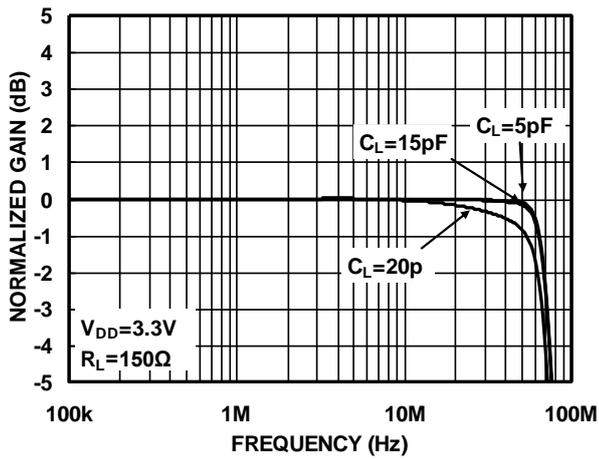**Figure4. Large-Scale Frequency Response**

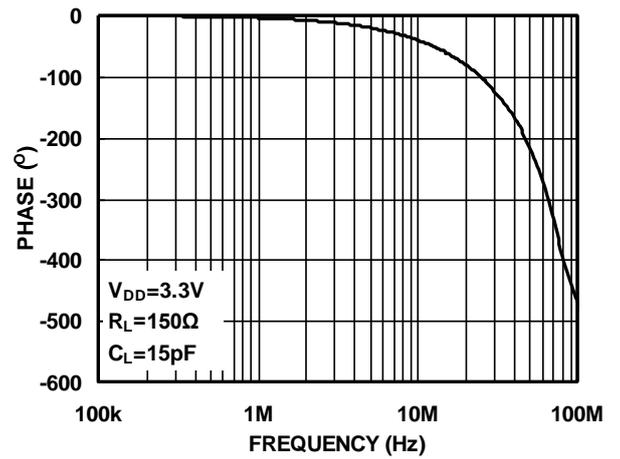**Figure5. Gain Vs. Frequency With C$_{LOAD}$**
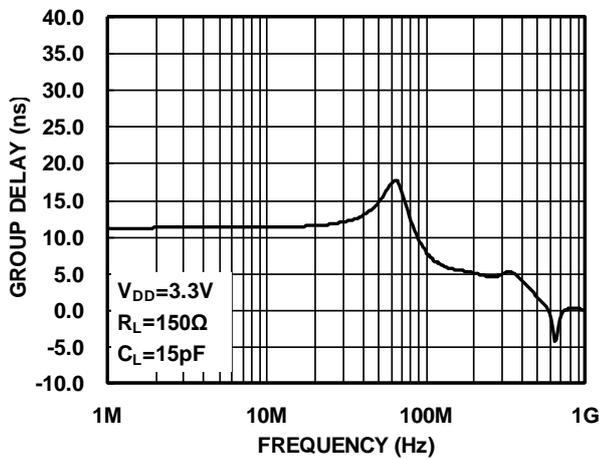
Figure6. Gain Vs. Frequency

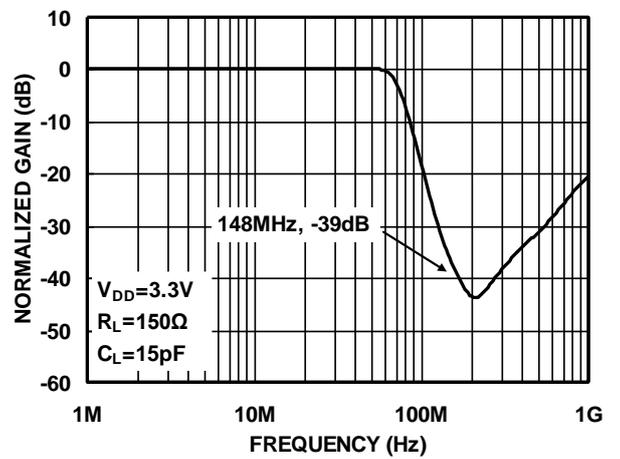**Figure7. Group Delay vs Frequency**
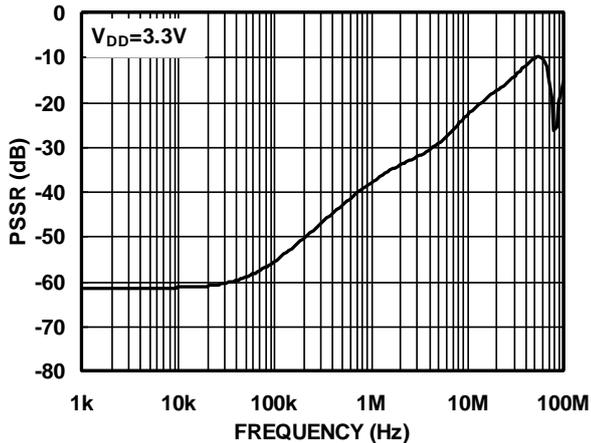
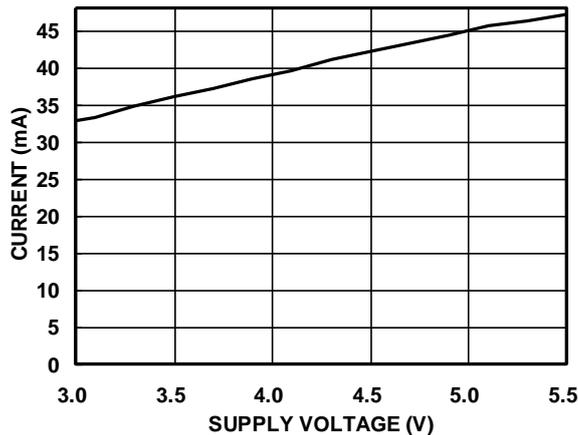**Figure8. Stop Band Attenuation**

Figure9. PSRR Vs. Frequency

Figure10. Current Vs. Supply Voltage

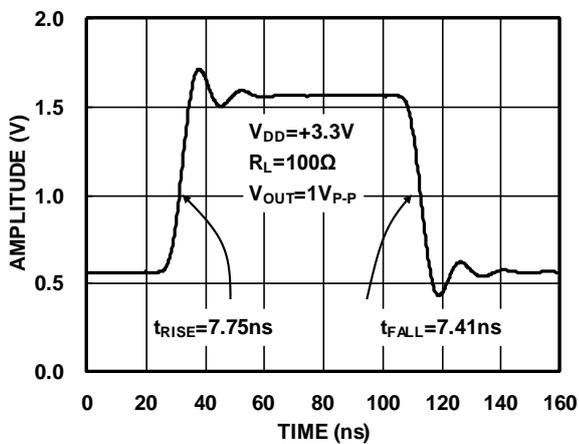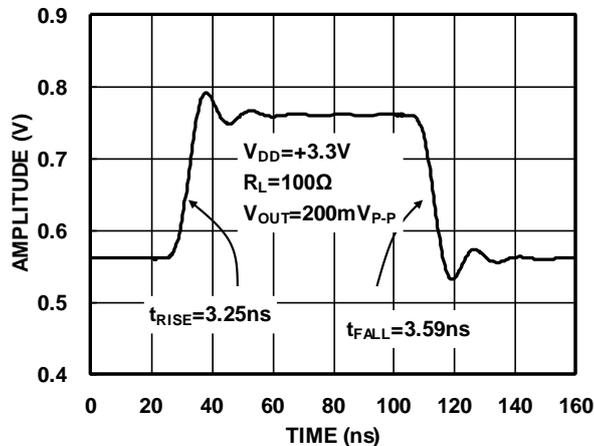
Figure11. Large-Signal Pulse Response Vs. Time

Figure12. Small-Signal Pulse Response Vs. Time

Application Information

The TPF140 is targeted for systems that require one full high-definition (FHD) video outputs. Although it can be used for numerous other applications, the needs and requirements of the video signal are the most important design parameters of the TPF140. The TPF140 incorporates many features not typically found in integrated video parts while consuming very low power.

Internal Sync Clamp

The typical embedded video DAC operates from a ground referenced single supply. This becomes an issue because the lower level of the sync pulse output may be at a 0V reference level to some positive level. The problem is presenting a 0V input to most single supply driven amplifiers will saturate the output stage of the amplifier resulting in a clipped sync tip and degrading the video image. A larger positive reference may offset the input above its positive range.

The TPF140 features an internal sync clamp and offset function to level shift the entire video signal to the best level before it reaches the input of the amplifier stage. These features are also helpful to avoid saturation of the output stage of the amplifier by setting the signal closer to the best voltage range.

The simplified block diagram of the TPF140 in Figure-1. The AC coupled video sync signal is pulled negative by a current source at the input of the comparator amplifier. When the sync tip goes below the comparator threshold the output comparator is driven negative, The PMOS device turns on clamping sync tip to near ground level. The network triggers on the sync tip of video signal.

Droop Voltage and DC Restoration

Selection of the input AC-coupling capacitance is based on the system requirements. A typical sync tip width of a 64µs NTSC line is 4µs during which clamp circuit restores its DC level. In the remaining 60µs period, the voltage droops because of a small constant 2.0µA sinking current. If the AC-coupling capacitance is 0.1µF, the maximum droop voltage is

about 1mV which is restored by the clamp circuit. The maximum pull-up current of the clamp circuit is 1.7mA. For a 4µs sync tip width and 0.1µF capacitor, the maximum restoration voltage is about 80mV.

The line droop voltage will increase if a smaller AC-coupling capacitance is used. For the same reason, if larger capacitance is used the line droop voltage will decrease. Table 1 is droop voltage and maximum restoration voltage of the clamp for typical capacitance.

Table 1.   Maximum restoration voltage and droop voltage of Y signals for different capacitance

CAP VALUE (nF)	DROOP IN 60µs (mV)	CHARGE IN 4µs (mV)
100	1.2	68
1,000	0.12	6.8

Low Pass Filter--Sallen Key

The Sallen Key is a classic low pass configuration. This provides a very stable low pass function, and in the case of the TPF140, the six-pole roll-off at around 72MHz. The six-pole function is accomplished with an RC low pass network placed in series with and before the Sallen Key.

Output Couple

TPF140 output could support both "AC Couple" and "DC Couple", if use "AC Couple", this capacitor is typically between 220-µF and 1000-µF, although 470-µF is common. This value of this capacitor must be this large to minimize the line tilt (droop) and/or field tilt associated with ac-coupling as described previously in this document.

The TPF140 internal sync clamp makes it possible to DC couple the output to a video load, eliminating the need for any AC coupling capacitors, thereby saving board space and additional expense for capacitors. This makes the TPF140 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 1mA, compared to typical 6.6mA used when DC

coupling.

Output Drive Capability and Power Dissipation

With the high output drive capability of the TPF140, 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 Equation:

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

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:

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

Where：
V_S = Supply voltage
I_{SMAX} = Maximum quiescent supply current
V_{OUT} = Maximum output voltage of the application
R_{LOAD} = Load resistance tied to ground

By setting the two PDMAX equations equal to each other, we can solve the output current and RLOAD 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 4.7µF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor from VS+ to GND will suffice.

VIDEO FILTER DRIVER SELECTION GUIDE

| P/N	Product Description	Channel	-3dB Bandwidth	Package
TPF110 /TPF110L	Low power, enable function and SAG correction, 1 channel 6th order 9MHz	1-SD	9MHz	SC70-5 SOT23-6
TPF113	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 9MHz SD video filter	3-SD	9MHz	SO-8
TPF114	Low power 4 channel, 6th-order 9MHz SD video filter	4-SD	9MHz	MSOP-10 TSSOP-14
TPF116	Low power 4 channel, 6th-order 9MHz SD video filter for CVBS, SVIDEO	6-SD	9MHz	TSSOP-14
TPF123	3 channel 6th-order 13.5MHz, 960H/720H-CVBS video filter or Y'Pb'Pr 480P/576P video filter	3-ED	13.5MHz	SO-8
TPF133	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 36MHz HD video filter	3-HD	36MHz	SO-8
TPF134	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 36MHz HD video filter and 1 channel	1-SD& 3-SD	9MHz 36MHz	MSOP-10 TSSOP-14

	SD video filter			
TPF136	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 36MHz HD video filter and 3 channel SD video filter	3-SD& 3-HD	9MHz 36MHz	TSSOP-20
TPF143	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 72MHz Full HD video filter	3-FHD	72MHz	SO-8
TPF144	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 72MHz Full HD video filter and 1 channel SD video filter	1-SD& 3-FHD	9MHz 72MHz	MSOP-10 TSSOP-14
TPF146	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 72MHz Full HD video filter and3 channel SD video filter	3-SD& 3-FHD	9MHz 72MHz	TSSOP-20
TPF153	Low power 3 channel, 6th-order 220MHz Full HD video filter	3-CH	220MHz	SO-8

Package Outline Dimensions

SOT23-6
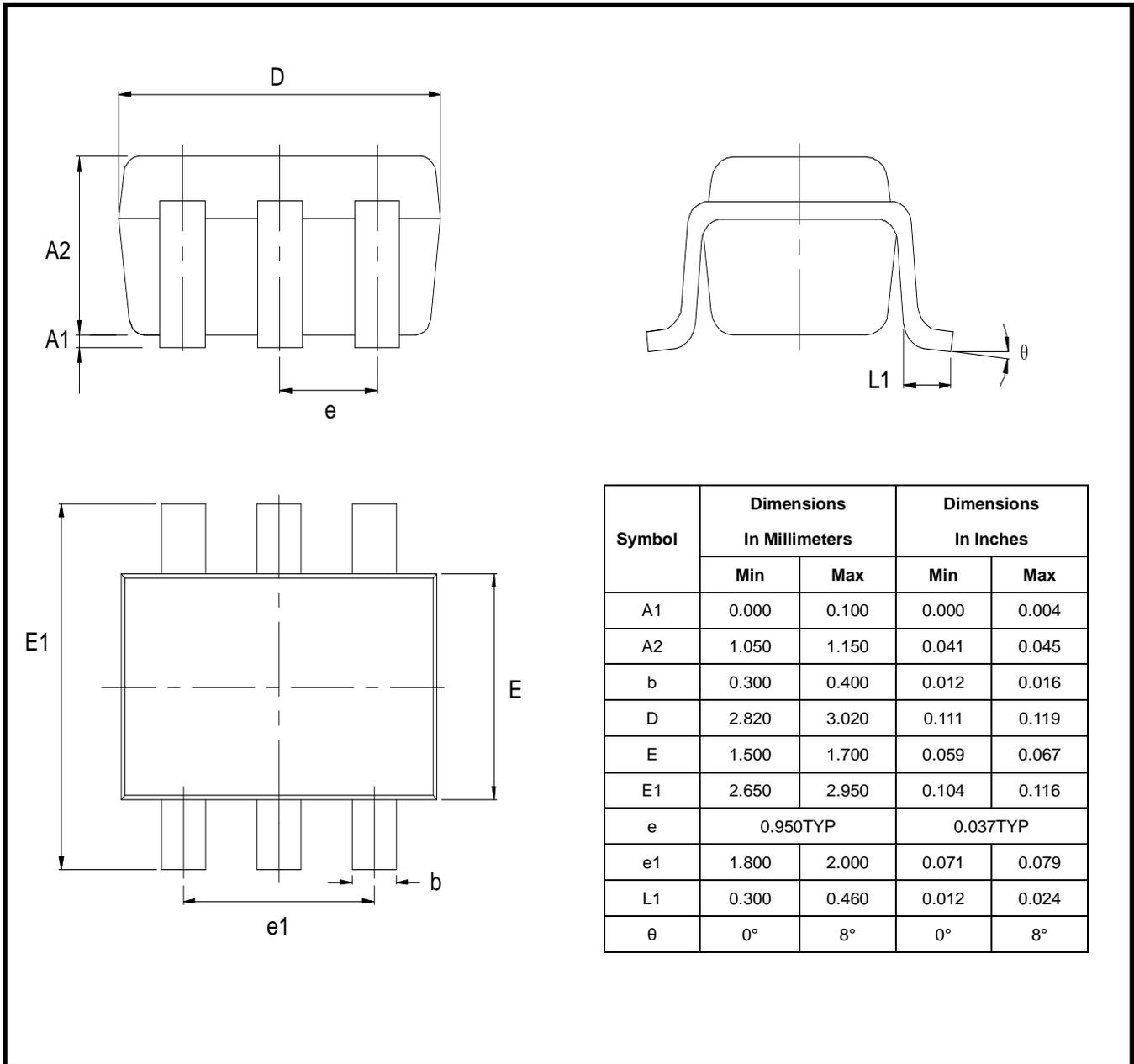
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.400	0.012	0.016
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950TYP		0.037TYP	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L1	0.300	0.460	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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