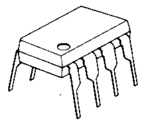
DUAL VIDEO 6dB AMPLIFIER WITH 75Ω DRIVER

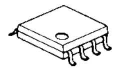
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

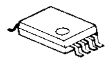
NJM2268 is a dual video 6dB amplifier with 75Ω drivers for S-VHS VCRs, HI-BAND VCRs, etc..One channel has clamp function that fixes DC level of video signal and another one is bias type. Furthermore it has 75Ω drivers to be connected to TV monitors directly and sag corrective circuits that prevent the generation of sag with smaller capacitance than ever.

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

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE


NJM2268D


NJM2268M


NJM2268V

■ FEATURES

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

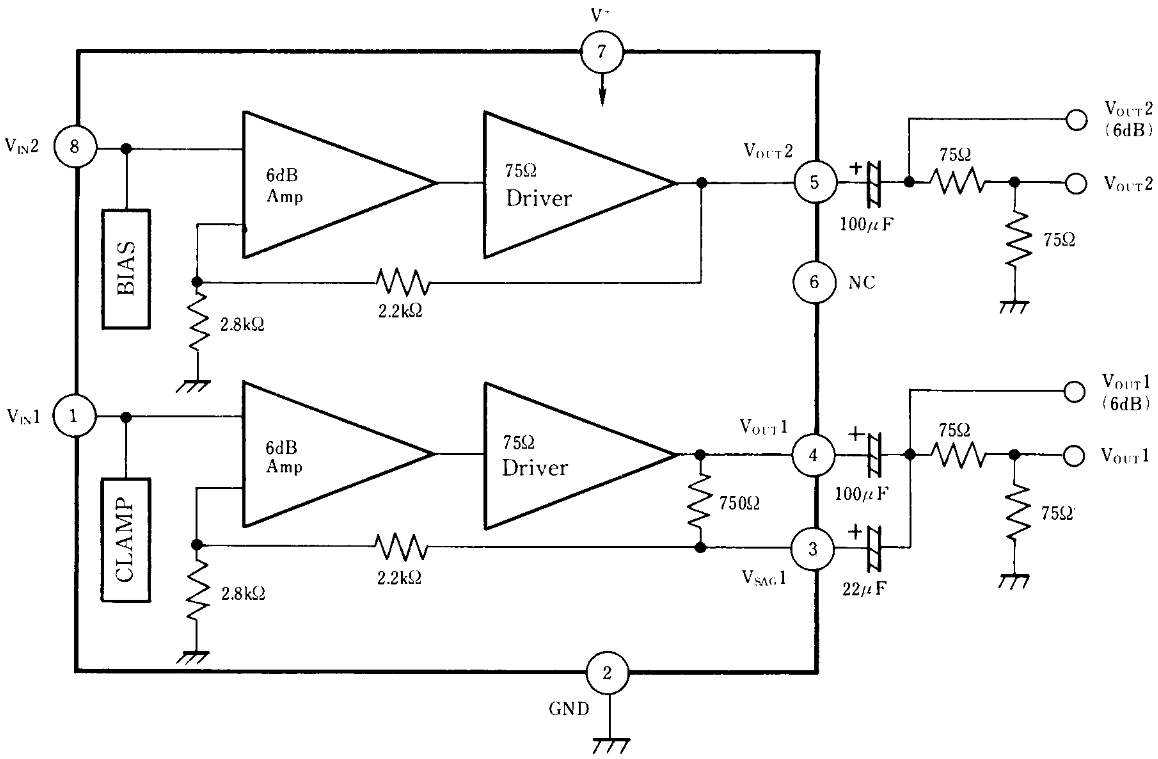
■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

- Operating Voltage V^+ 4.85 to 9.0V

■ APPLICATIONS

- VCR,Video Camera, TV, Video Disc Player

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+	10	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	(DIP8) 500 (DMP8) 300 (SSOP8) 250	mW mW mW
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	°C

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V^+=5V, Ta=25°C)

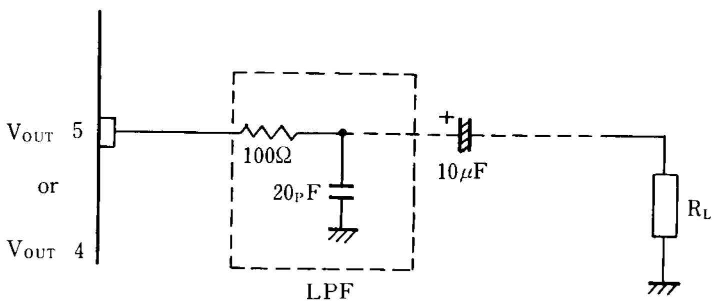
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	I_{CC}	No Signal	-	14.0	18.2	mA
Voltage Gain	G_V	V_{IN}=1MHz, $1V_{P-P}$Sinewave	5.7	6.2	6.7	dB
Frequency Characteristic	G_f	$V_{IN}=1V_{P-P}$, Sinewave, 7MHz / 1MHz	-	-	±1.0	dB
Differential Gain*	DG	$V_{IN}=1V_{P-P}$, Staircase	-	1.0	3.0	%
Differential Phase*	DP	$V_{IN}=1V_{P-P}$, Staircase	-	1.0	3.0	deg
Crosstalk	CT	V_{IN}=4.43MHz, $1V_{P-P}$, Sinewave	-	-70	-	dB
Gain Offset	G_{CH}	V_{IN}=1MHz, $1V_{P-P}$, $G_{CH}=V_{OUT1}-V_{OUT2}$	-	-	±0.5	dB
Input Clamp Voltage	V_{CL}		1.79	1.91	2.03	V
Input Bias Voltage	V_{Bt}		2.56	2.84	3.12	V
SAG Terminal Gain	G_{SAG}		35	45	-	dB

NOTE: "*" is applied to clamp type input side only /

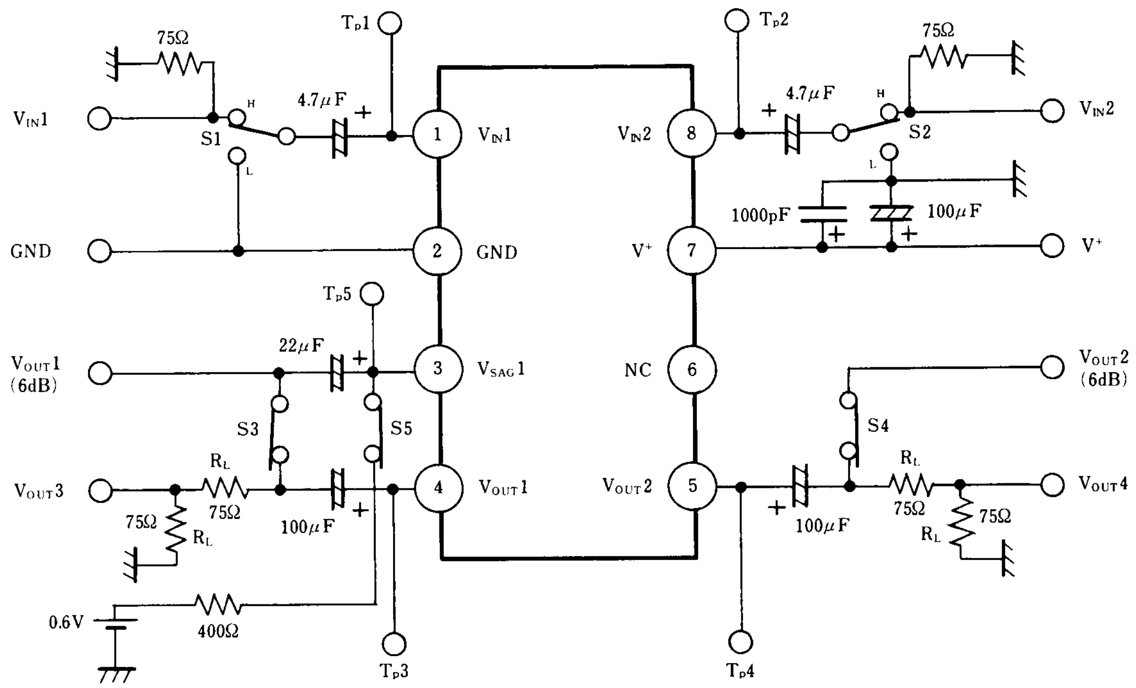
■ APPLICATION

Oscillation Prevention

It is much effective to insert LPF (Cutoff Frequency 70MHz) under light loading conditions (R_L » 1kΩ).
This IC requires 1MΩ resistance between INPUT and GND pin for clamp type input since the minute current causes an unstable pin voltage.



■ TEST CIRCUIT

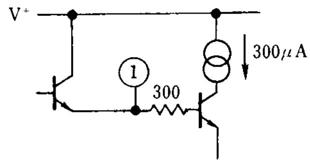
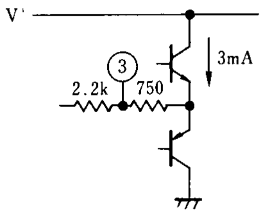
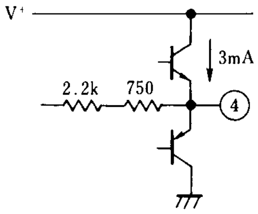
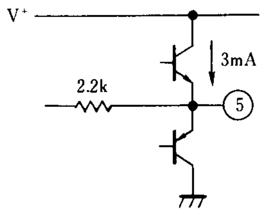
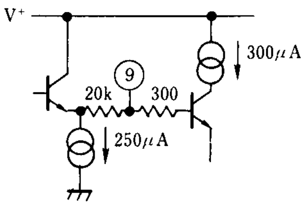


■ TEST METHODES

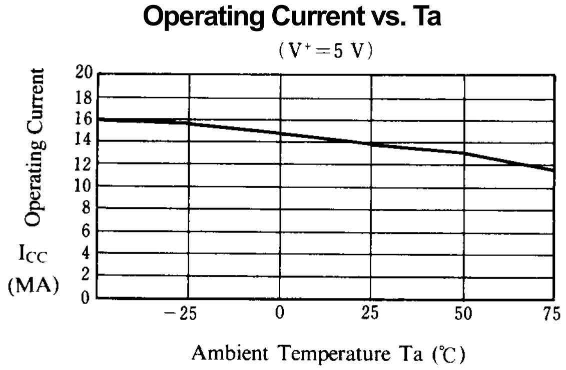
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SWITCH CONDITIONS						CONDITIONS
		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	
Supply Current	I_{CC}	H	H					7PIN Sink Current
Voltage Gain	G_V	H	H	ON	ON			V_{OUT1} / V_{IN1}, V_{OUT2} / V_{IN2} at V_{IN1}(V_{IN2})=1MHz, $1V_{P-P}$, Sinewave
Frequency Characteristic	G_f	H	H	ON	ON			G_{V1M}; Voltage Gain at V_{IN1} (V_{IN2})=1MHz, $1V_{P-P}$ G_{V10M}; Voltage Gain at V_{IN1} (V_{IN2})=10MHz, $1V_{P-P}$ G_f=G_{V10M}-G_{V1M}
Differential Gain	DG	H	H	ON	ON			Measuring V_{OUT3} at V_{IN1}=Staircase Signal
Differential Phase	DP	H	H	ON	ON			Measuring V_{OUT3} at V_{IN1}=Staircase Signal
Crosstalk	CT	H	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_{CH}	H	H	ON	ON			G_{V1}=V_{OUT1} / V_{IN1}, G_{V2}=V_{OUT2} / V_{IN2} G_{CH}=G_{V1}-G_{V2}
Input Clamp Voltage	V_{CL}	H	H					Measuring at TP1
Input Bias Voltage	V_{Bt}	H	H					Measuring at TP2
SAG Terminal Gain	G_{SAG}	H H	H H			 ON	 ON	TP3 Voltage; V_{O1A}, TP5 Voltage; V_{SO1A} TP3 Voltage; V_{O1B}, TP5 Voltage; V_{SO1B} G_{SAG}=20log { (V_{O1B}-V_{O1A}) / (V_{SO1A}-V_{SO1B}) }

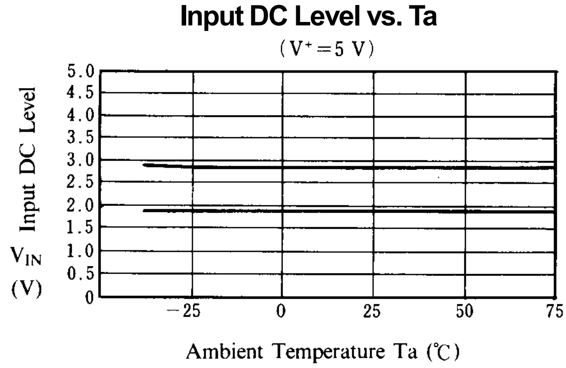
■ TERMINAL FUNCTION

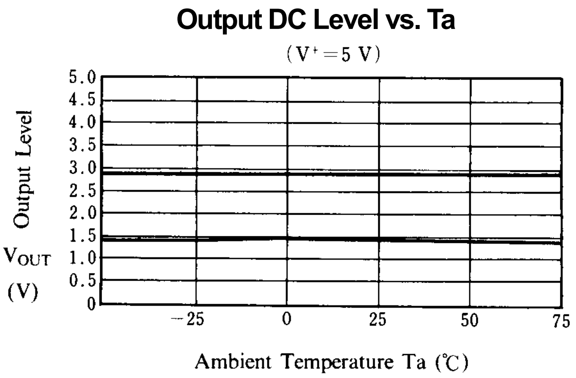
(V^+=5.0V, Ta=25°C)

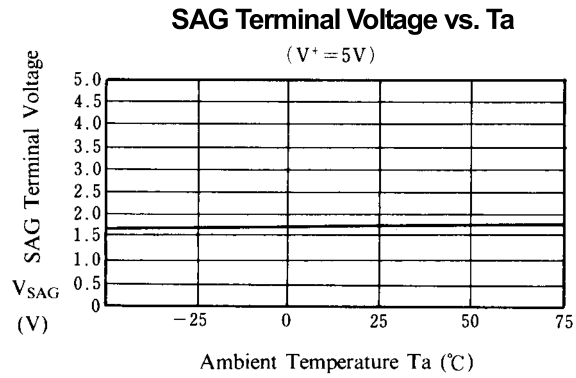
PIN No.	PIN NAME	SYMBOL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	FUNCTIONS
1	Input Clamp Terminal	V_{IN1}		Input terminal of 1V_{P-P} composite Signal or Y signal. Clamp level is 1.9V
2	GND	GND		Ground
3	SAG correction	V_{SAG1}		SAG caused by a coupling capacitor of the output can be prevented by connecting this terminal 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	V_{OUT1}		Output terminal (clamp side) that can drive 75Ω line.
5	Video Output2	V_{OUT2}		Output terminal (bias side) that can drive 75Ω line.
6	No Connection	NC		
7	V^+	V^+		Supply Voltage
8	Input Clamp Terminal	V_{IN2}		Input terminal of 1V_{P-P} coler signal. Bias level is 2.8V.

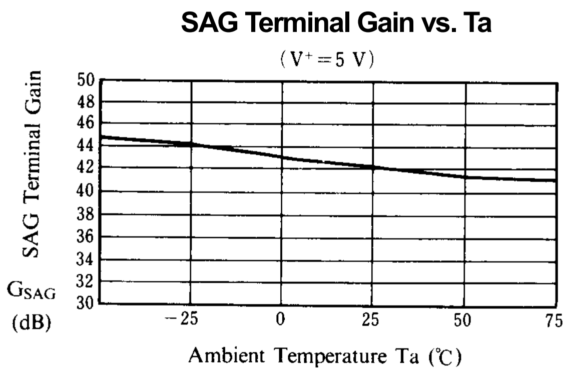
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

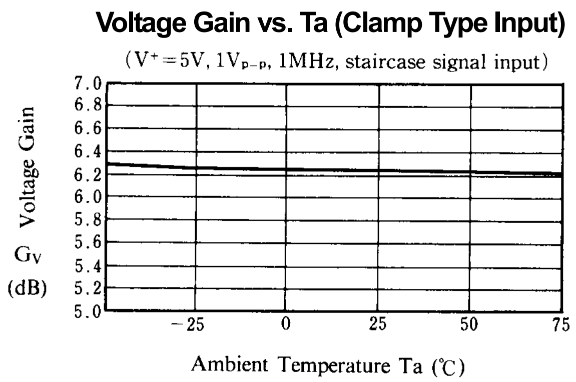








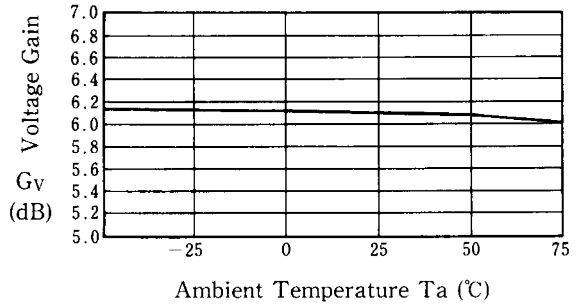




■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

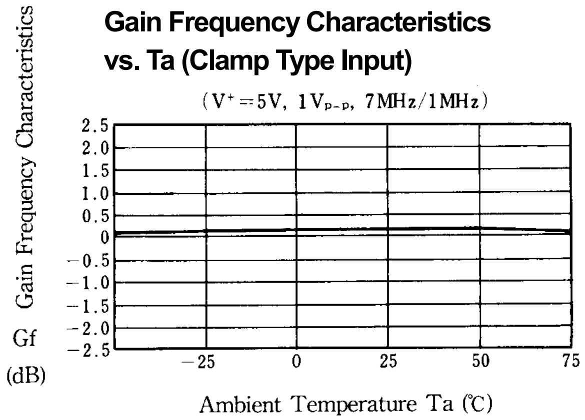
Voltage Gain vs. Ta (Bias Type Input)

(V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P}, sinewave signal input)



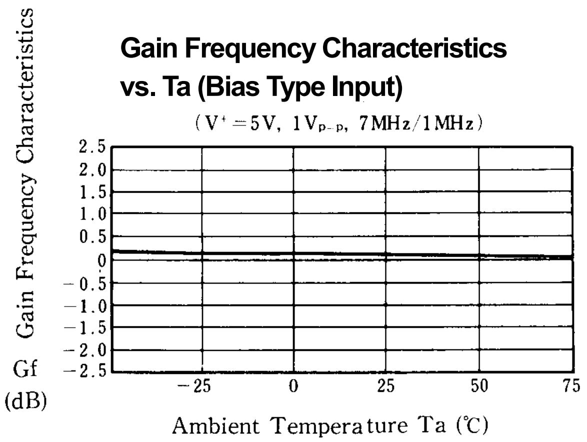
Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Ta (Clamp Type Input)

(V^+=5V, 1V_{p-p}, 7MHz/1MHz)



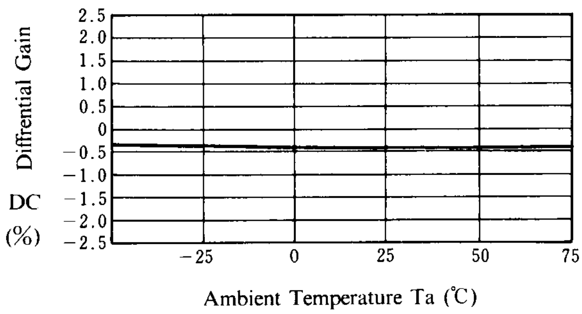
Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Ta (Bias Type Input)

(V^+=5V, 1V_{p-p}, 7MHz/1MHz)



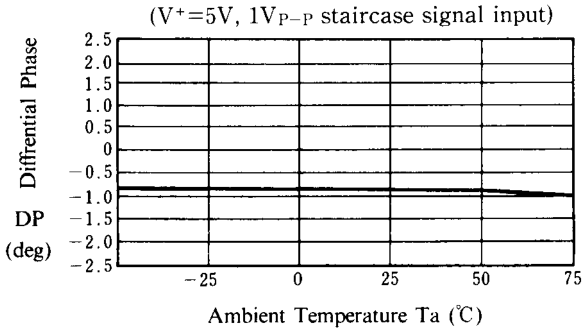
Differential Gain vs. Ta

(V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P} staircase signal input)



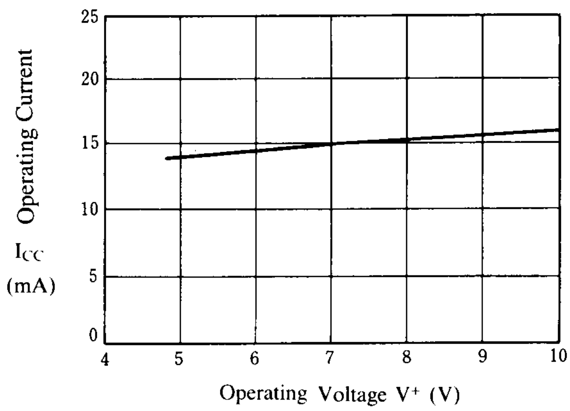
Differential Phase vs. Ta

(V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P} staircase signal input)



Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage

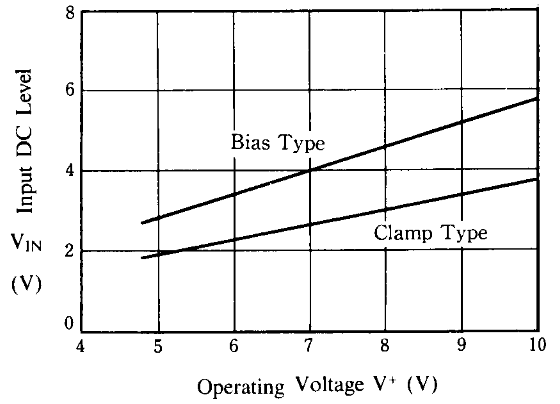
(Ta=25°C)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

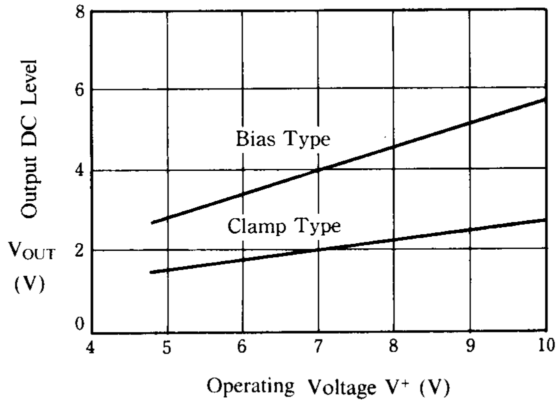
Input DC Level vs. Operating Voltage

(Ta=25°C)



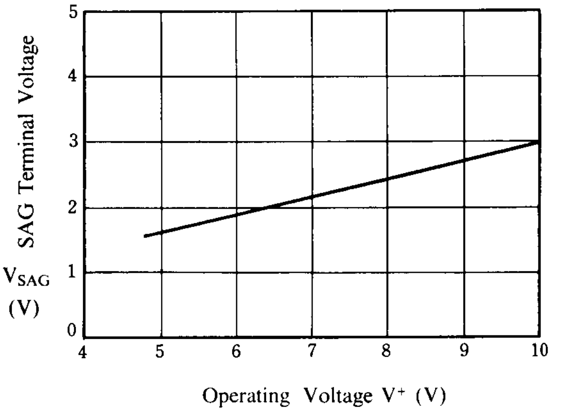
Output DC Level vs. Operating Voltage

(Ta=25°C)



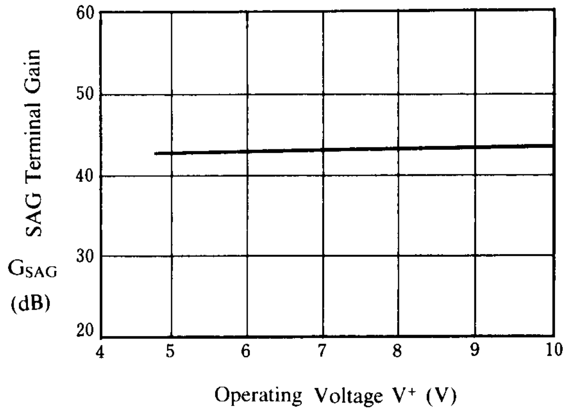
SAG Terminal Voltage vs. Operating Voltage

(Ta=25°C)



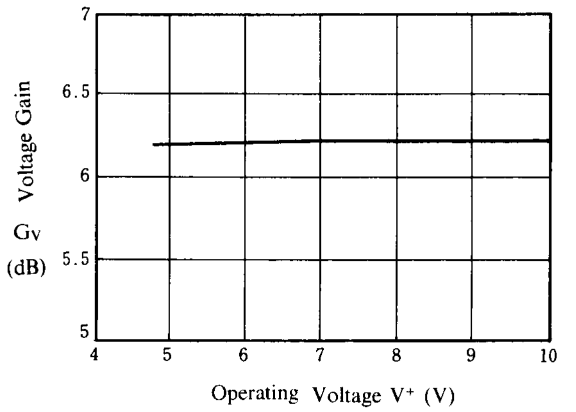
SAG Terminal Gain vs. Operating Voltage

(Ta=25°C)



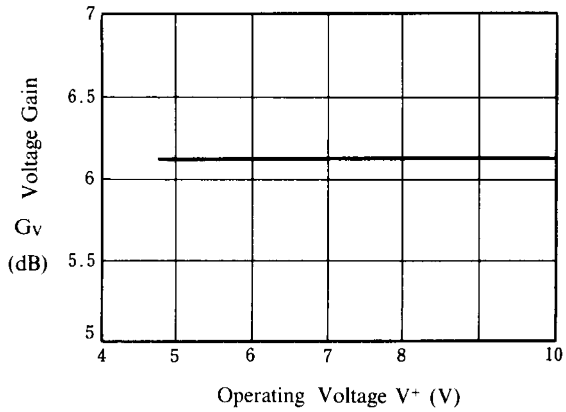
Voltage Gain vs. Operating Voltage
(Clamp Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, 1V_{P-P}, 1MHz sinewave signal input)



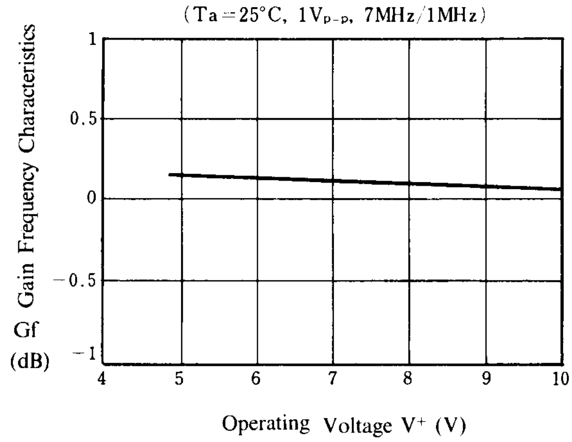
Voltage Gain vs. Operating Voltage
(Bias Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, 1V_{P-P}, 1MHz sinewave signal input)

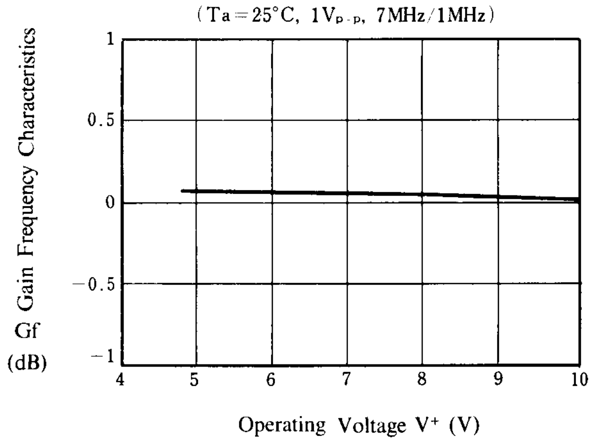


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

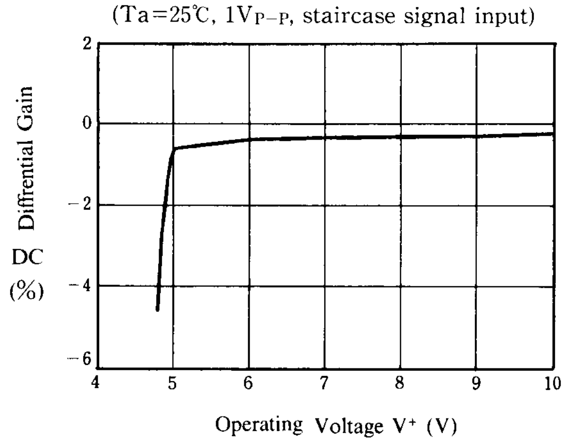
Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Operating Voltage (Clamp Type Input)



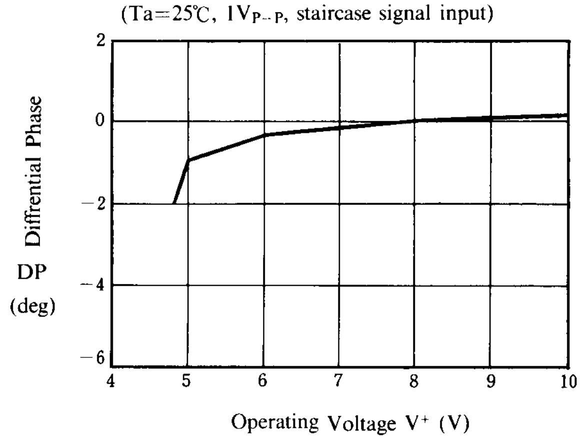
Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. Operating Voltage (Bias Type Input)



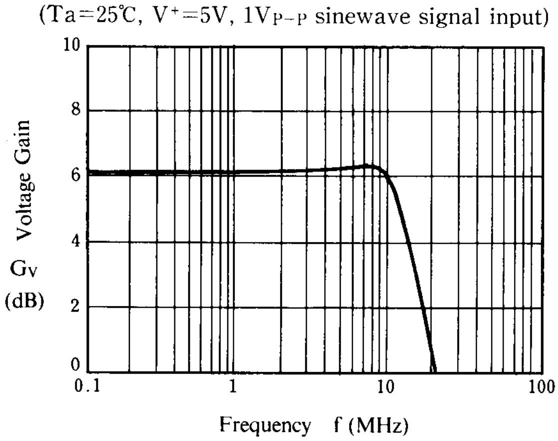
Differential Gain vs. Operating Voltage



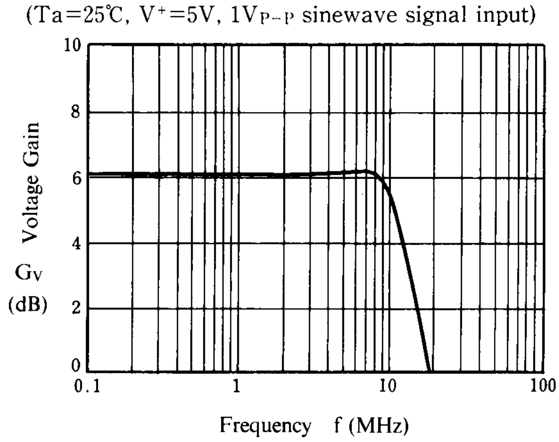
Differential Phase vs. Operating Voltage



Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (Clamp Type Input)



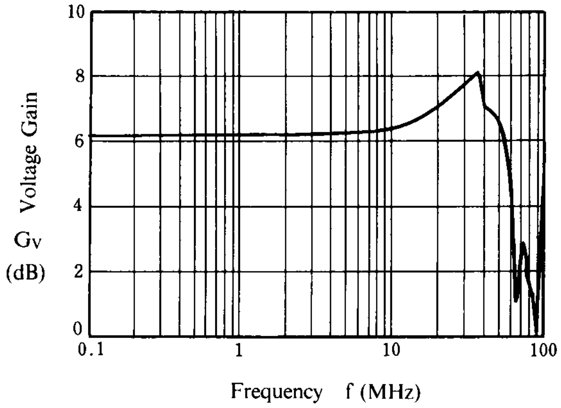
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (Bias Type Input)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

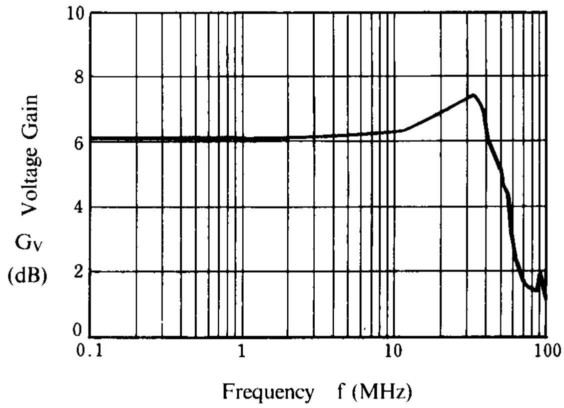
Small Signal Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (Clamp Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V_{P-P}, 25mV_{P-P} sinewave signal input)



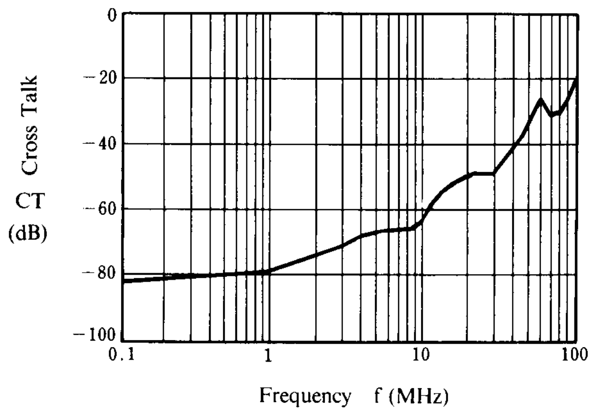
Small Signal Voltage Gain vs. Frequency (Bias Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, 25mV_{P-P}, sinewave signal input)



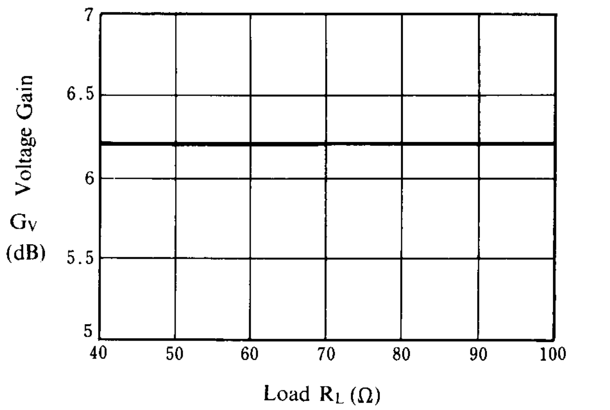
Cross Talk vs. Frequency

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P} sinewave signal input)



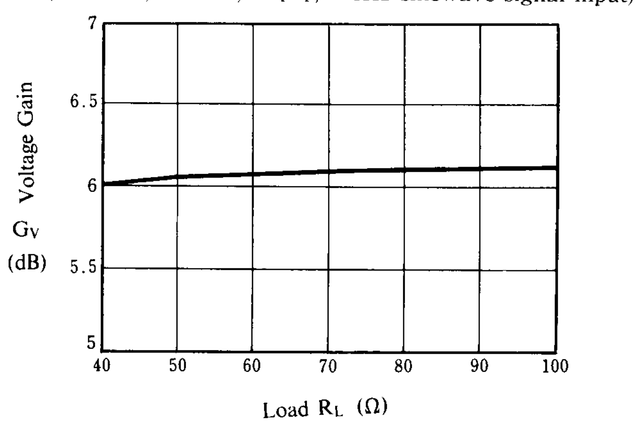
Voltage Gain vs. R_L (Clamp Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P}, 1MHz, sinewave signal input)



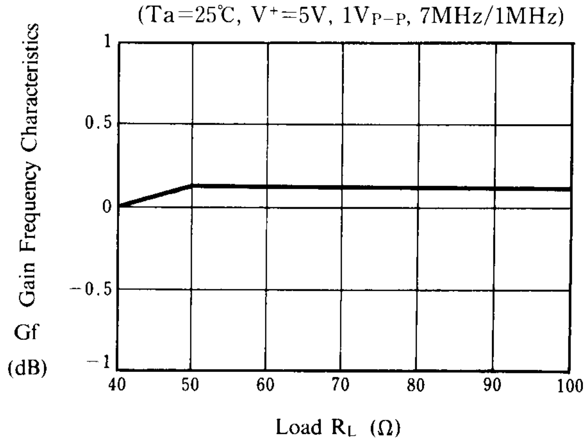
Voltage Gain vs. R_L (Bias Type Input)

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P}, 1MHz sinewave signal input)



Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. R_L (Clamp Type Input)

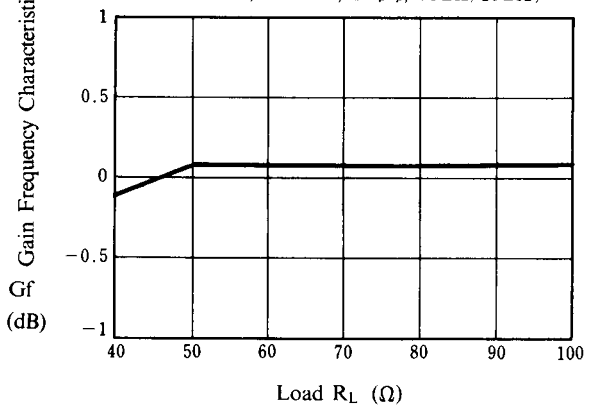
(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, 1V_{P-P}, 7MHz/1MHz)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

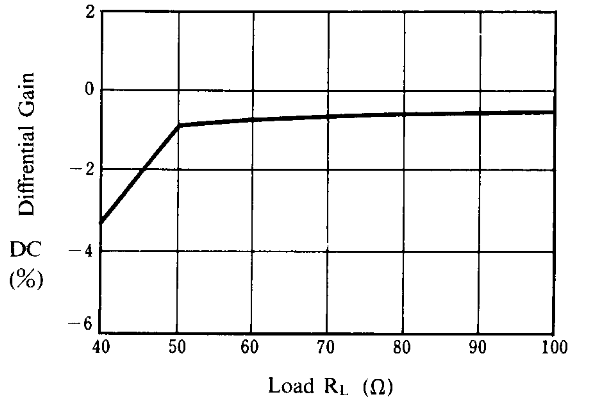
Gain Frequency Characteristics vs. R_L (Bias Type Input)

(Ta=25°C, V^+=5V, $1V_{P-P}$, 7MHz/1MHz)



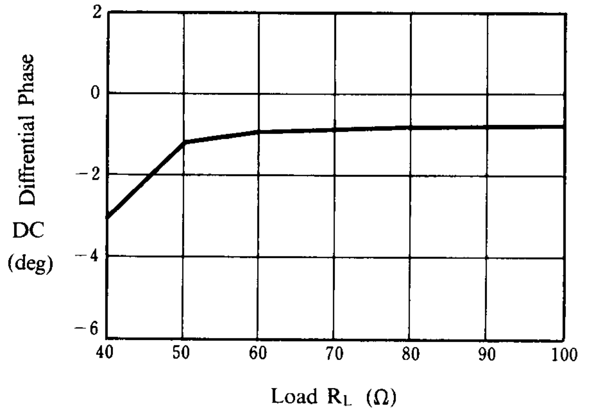
Differential Gain vs. R_L

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, $1V_{P-P}$ staircase signal input)



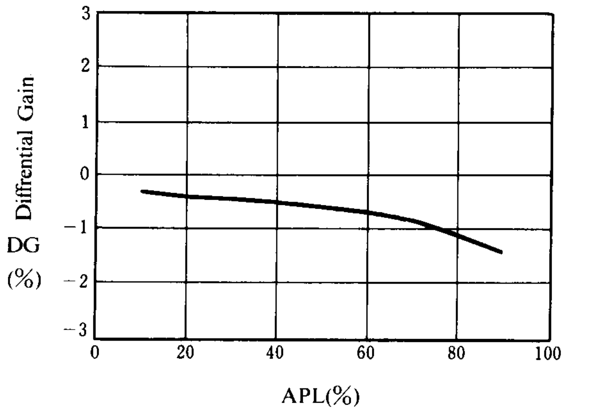
Differential Phase vs. R_L

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, $1V_{P-P}$staircase signal input)



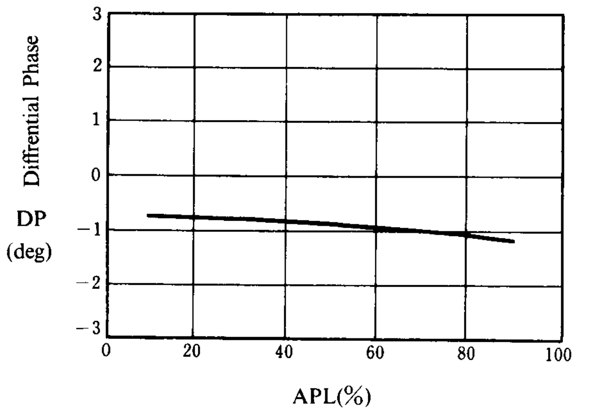
Differential Gain vs. APL

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, $1V_{P-P}$ staircase signal input)



Differential Phase vs. APL

(Ta=25℃, V^+=5V, $1V_{P-P}$ staircase signal input)



■ **APPLICATION**

This IC requires 1MΩ resistance between INPUT and GND pin for clamp type input since the minute current causes an unstable pin voltage.