

# NX5DV713

## Dual supply 1-of-2 VGA switch

Rev. 1 — 24 November 2011

Product data sheet

### 1. General description

The NX5DV713 is a dual supply 1-to-2 VGA switch. It integrates high-bandwidth SPDT switches with level-translating buffers and level translating switches to provide switching of input RGB, H-sync, V-sync and DDC signals to either of two output channels.

The NX5DV713 is characterized for operation from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 2. Features and benefits

- RGB switches:
  - ◆ Low ON resistance ( $4\ \Omega$  typical)
  - ◆ Low ON capacitance ( $12\ \text{pF}$  typical)
  - ◆ Low output skew (50 ps)
- Low power consumption ( $< 2\ \mu\text{A}$ )
- Level translation of sync and DDC signals
- Over-voltage tolerant inputs
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A exceeds 4 kV
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101D exceeds 1000 V
  - ◆ IEC61000-4-2 contact discharge exceeds 4 kV for I/Os
- Specified from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$

### 3. Applications

- Notebook Computers
- Docking stations
- Digital projectors
- Computer monitors
- Servers
- Storage

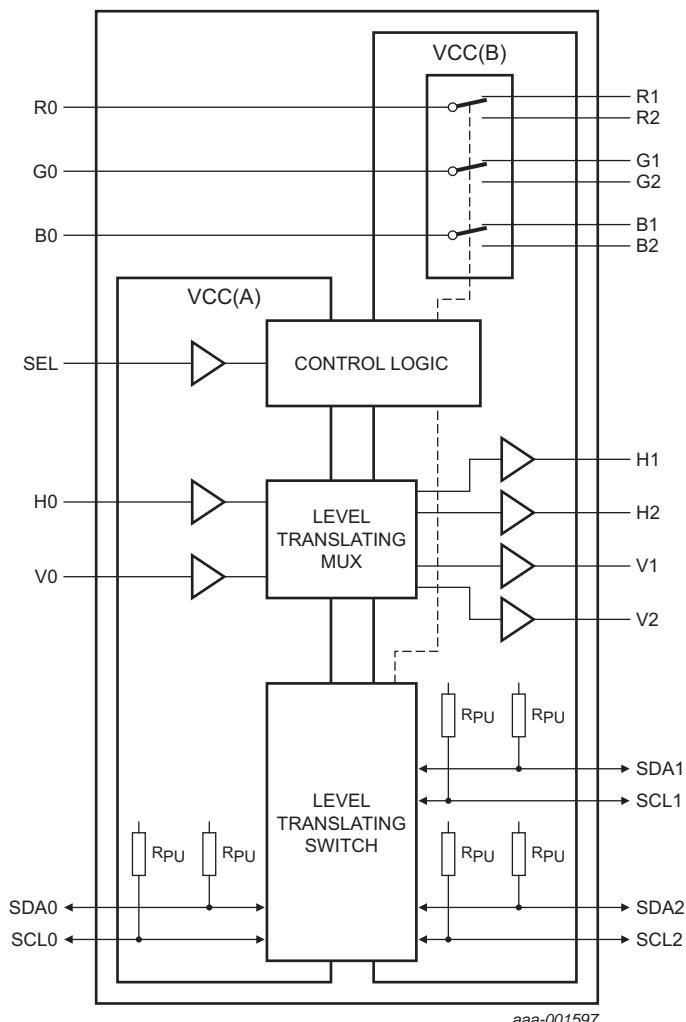


## 4. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information**

| Type number | Package          | Name    | Description   | Version   |
|-------------|------------------|---------|---|-----------|
| NX5DV713HF  | -40 °C to +85 °C | HWQFN32 | plastic thermal enhanced very very thin quad flat package; no leads; 32 terminals; body 3 × 6 × 0.75 mm | SOT1180-1 |

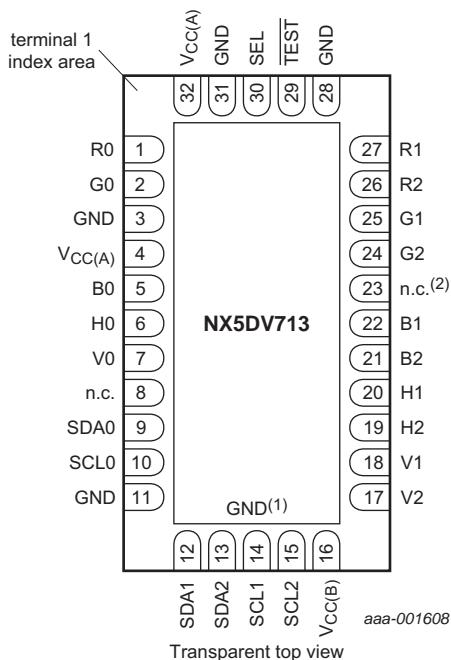
## 5. Functional diagram



**Fig 1. Logic symbol**

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning



- (1) This is not a supply pin, the substrate is attached to this pad using conductive die attach material. There is no electrical or mechanical requirement to solder this pad however if it is soldered the solder land should remain floating or be connected to GND.
- (2) Pin can be connected to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>.

**Fig 2. Pin configuration SOT1180-1 (HWQFN32)**

### 6.2 Pin description

**Table 2. Pin description**

| Symbol             | Pin                  | Description           |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| R0, G0, B0         | 1, 2, 5              | RGB input or output   |
| GND                | 3, 11, 28, 31        | ground (0 V)          |
| V <sub>CC(A)</sub> | 4, 32                | supply voltage A      |
| H0                 | 6                    | horizontal sync input |
| V0                 | 7                    | vertical sync input   |
| n.c.               | 8, 23 <sup>[2]</sup> | not connected         |
| SDA0               | 9                    | SDA0 input or output  |
| SCL0               | 10                   | SCL0 input or output  |
| SDA1, SDA2         | 12, 13               | SDAn input or output  |
| SCL1, SCL2         | 14, 15               | SCLn input or output  |
| V <sub>CC(B)</sub> | 16                   | supply voltage B      |
| V1, V2             | 18, 17               | vertical sync output  |

**Table 2.** Pin description ...continued

| Symbol                 | Pin                    | Description            |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| H1, H2                 | 20, 19                 | horizontal sync output |
| R1, G1, B1, R2, G2, B2 | 27, 25, 22, 26, 24, 21 | RGB input or output    |
| TEST <sup>[1]</sup>    | 29                     | test pin (active LOW)  |
| SEL                    | 30                     | select input           |

[1] Test pin used to enable test mode. For normal usage, this pin must be connected to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>.

[2] Pin can be connected to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>.

## 7. Functional description

The NX5DV713 integrates high-bandwidth SPDT switches, level-translating buffers and level translating SPDT switches to provide a complete solution for 1-to-2 switching of VGA signals. A select input (SEL) is used to determine which output is selected.

### 7.1 RGB switches

The NX5DV713 provides three identical single pole double throw high-bandwidth switches to route standard VGA RGB signals (see [Table 3](#)).

**Table 3.** Function table RGB

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = Don't care.

| Input | Switch                       |
|-------|------------------------------|
| SEL   |                              |
| L     | R0 to R1; G0 to G1; B0 to B1 |
| H     | R0 to R2; G0 to G2; B0 to B2 |

### 7.2 H-Sync/V-Sync level translator

The horizontal and vertical synchronization buffers have inputs (H0, V0) referenced to V<sub>CC(A)</sub> and outputs (H1, V1 and H2, V2) that are referenced to V<sub>CC(B)</sub>. This allows level translation of synchronization signals from as low as 2.0 V up to 5.5 V and supports low-voltage CMOS or TTL-compatible graphics controllers meeting the VESA specification for output drive of  $\pm 8$  mA.

**Table 4.** Function table HV

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = Don't care.

| Input | Switch                       |
|-------|------------------------------|
| SEL   |                              |
| L     | H1 = H0; V1 = V0; H2, V2 = L |
| H     | H2 = H0; V2 = V0; H1, V1 = L |

### 7.3 Display-Data Channel Multiplexer

The NX5DV713 provides two identical SPDT active-level translating switches to route DDC signals (See [Table 5](#)). The switch outputs are limited to a diode drop less than the voltage applied on  $V_{CC(A)}$ . To provide VESA I<sup>2</sup>C-compatible signals 3.3 V should be applied to  $V_{CC(A)}$ . If voltage translation is not required  $V_{CC(A)}$  should be connected to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . Switch terminals include integrated pull-up resistors; inputs (SDA0, SCL0) are pulled up to  $V_{CC(A)}$ , outputs (SDA1, SCL1 and SDA2, SCL2) are pulled up to  $V_{CC(B)}$ .

**Table 5. Function table DDC**

$H = HIGH$  voltage level;  $L = LOW$  voltage level;  $X = Don't care$ .

| Input | Switch                     |
|-------|----------------------------|
| SEL   |                            |
| L     | SDA0 to SDA1, SCL0 to SCL1 |
| H     | SDA0 to SDA2, SCL0 to SCL2 |

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 6. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

| Symbol      | Parameter               | Conditions  | Min  | Max      | Unit   |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|------|----------|--------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | supply voltage A        |   | -0.5 | +6       | V      |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | supply voltage B        |   | -0.5 | +6       | V      |
| $V_I$       | input voltage           |   | [1]  | -0.5     | V      |
| $V_{SW}$    | switch voltage          |   | [1]  | -0.5     | V      |
| $I_{IK}$    | input clamping current  | $V_I < -0.5$ V  | -50  | -        | mA     |
| $I_{SK}$    | switch clamping current | $V_I < -0.5$ V  | -50  | -        | mA     |
| $I_{OK}$    | output clamping current | $V_O < 0$ V   | -50  | -        | mA     |
| $I_o$       | output current          | $V_O = 0$ V to $V_{CC(B)}$  | -    | $\pm 50$ | mA     |
| $I_{CC}$    | supply current          | $I_{CC(A)}$ or $I_{CC(B)}$  | -    | 100      | mA     |
| $I_{GND}$   | ground current          |   | -100 | -        | mA     |
| $I_{sw}$    | switch current          | $V_{SW} > -0.5$ V or $V_{SW} < 6$ V;<br>source or sink current                                      | -    | $\pm 30$ | mA     |
|             |                         | $V_{SW} > -0.5$ V or $V_{SW} < 6$ V;<br>pulsed at 1 ms duration, < 10 % duty cycle;<br>peak current | -    | $\pm 90$ | mA     |
| $T_{stg}$   | storage temperature     |   | -65  | +150     | °C     |
| $P_{tot}$   | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +85 °C  | [2]  | -        | 250 mW |

[1] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.

[2] For HWQFN32 package: above 137 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 20.5 mW/K.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 7. Recommended operating conditions**

| Symbol              | Parameter                           | Conditions                                    | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |      |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$         | supply voltage A                    |   | 2   | 3.3 | 5.5 | V    |      |
| $V_{CC(B)}$         | supply voltage B                    |   | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V    |      |
| $T_{amb}$           | ambient temperature                 | operating in free-air                         | -40 | +25 | +85 | °C   |      |
| $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$ | [1] | -   | 20  | -    | ns/V |
|                     |                                     | $V_{CC(A)} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$   | [1] | -   | 10  | -    | ns/V |
|                     |                                     | $V_{CC(A)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ | [1] | -   | 5   | -    | ns/V |

[1] Applies to control signal levels.

## 10. Static characteristics

**Table 8. Static characteristics**

$V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 2 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ , unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

| Symbol                | Parameter                               | Conditions  | $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ °C to } +85 \text{ °C}$ |        |         | Unit |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--------|---------|------|
|                       |   |   | Min   | Typ[1] | Max     |      |
| <b>General</b>        |   |   |   |        |         |      |
| $I_{CC(A)}$           | supply current A                        | $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ; for H1, H2, V1, V2:<br>$I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; SCLn, SDAn unconnected   | -   | -      | 2.0     | μA   |
| $I_{CC(B)}$           | supply current B                        | $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ; for H1, H2, V1, V2:<br>$I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; SCLn, SDAn unconnected   | -   | -      | 2.0     | μA   |
| <b>HV buffer</b>      |   |   |   |        |         |      |
| $V_{IH}$              | HIGH-level input voltage                | $V_{CC(A)} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$   | 2   | -      | -       | V    |
| $V_{IL}$              | LOW-level input voltage                 | $V_{CC(A)} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$   | -   | -      | 0.8     | V    |
| $V_H$                 | hysteresis voltage                      |   | -   | 50     | -       | mV   |
| $I_I$                 | input leakage current                   | $V_{CC(B)} = V_{CC(A)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ;<br>$V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC(A)}$   | -   | -      | $\pm 1$ | μA   |
| $V_{OH}$              | HIGH-level output voltage               | $I_O = -8 \text{ mA}$   | $V_{CC(B)} - 0.5$                             | -      | -       | V    |
| $V_{OL}$              | LOW-level output voltage                | $I_O = 8 \text{ mA}$  | -   | -      | 0.5     | V    |
| $I_{OFF}$             | power-off leakage current               | $V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ;<br>$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$          | -   | -      | $\pm 1$ | μA   |
| <b>RGB switches</b>   |   |   |   |        |         |      |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$          | OFF-state leakage current               | $V_{CC(B)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 0.3 \text{ V or } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ;<br>$V_O = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC(B)}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 3</a> | -   | -      | $\pm 1$ | μA   |
| $I_{S(ON)}$           | ON-state leakage current                | $V_{CC(B)} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 0.3 \text{ V or } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ;<br>$V_O = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC(B)}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 4</a> | -   | -      | $\pm 1$ | μA   |
| $R_{ON}$              | ON resistance                           | $V_I = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = -10 \text{ mA}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 5</a> and <a href="#">Figure 6</a>                               | [4]   | -      | 4       | Ω    |
| $\Delta R_{ON}$       | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $V_I = \text{GND to } 0.7 \text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = -10 \text{ mA}$  | [2]   | -      | 0.5     | Ω    |
| $R_{ON(\text{flat})}$ | ON resistance (flatness)                | $V_I = \text{GND to } 0.7 \text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = -10 \text{ mA}$  | [3]   | -      | 0.5     | Ω    |
| $C_{S(OFF)}$          | OFF-state capacitance                   |   | -   | 4.5    | -       | pF   |

**Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued** $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 2 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ , unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

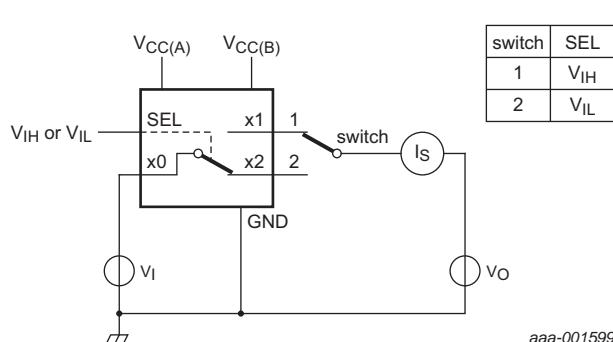
| Symbol                     | Parameter                 | Conditions  | $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ |                    |                     | Unit                |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                            |                           |   | Min   | Typ <sup>[1]</sup> | Max                 |                     |
| $C_{S(ON)}$                | ON-state capacitance      |   | -   | 12                 | -                   | pF                  |
| <b>SDAn, SCLn</b>          |                           |   |   |                    |                     |                     |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$               | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC(B)} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; SCL0, SDA0, SCL1, SCL2, SDA1, SDA2 = V_{CC(A)} \text{ or GND}; V_O = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC(B)}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 3</a> | [5]   | -                  | -                   | $\pm 1 \mu\text{A}$ |
| $R_{ON}$                   | ON resistance             | $V_{CC(A)} = 2 \text{ V}; V_I = 0.4 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = \pm 2 \text{ mA}$ ; See <a href="#">Figure 5</a> and <a href="#">Figure 7</a>   | -   | 9                  | -                   | $\Omega$            |
| $C_{S(ON)}$                | ON-state capacitance      |   | -   | 15                 | -                   | pF                  |
| $R_{PU}$                   | pull-up resistance        |   | -   | 4.7                | -                   | k $\Omega$          |
| <b>Control Logic (SEL)</b> |                           |   |   |                    |                     |                     |
| $V_{IH}$                   | HIGH-level input voltage  | $V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$   | 1.7   | -                  | -                   | V                   |
|                            |                           | $V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$   | 2.0   | -                  | -                   | V                   |
|                            |                           | $V_{CC(A)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$   | 0.7 $V_{CC(A)}$   | -                  | -                   | V                   |
| $V_{IL}$                   | LOW-level input voltage   | $V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$   | -   | -                  | 0.7                 | V                   |
|                            |                           | $V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$   | -   | -                  | 0.8                 | V                   |
|                            |                           | $V_{CC(A)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$   | -   | -                  | 0.3 $V_{CC(A)}$     | V                   |
| $V_H$                      | hysteresis voltage        |   | -   | 50                 | -                   | mV                  |
| $I_I$                      | input leakage current     | $V_{CC(A)} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC(A)}$   | -   | -                  | $\pm 1 \mu\text{A}$ |                     |

[1] All typical values are measured at  $V_{CC(B)} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.[2] Measured at identical  $V_{CC}$ , temperature and input voltage.[3] Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of ON resistance measured at identical  $V_{CC}$  and temperature.

[4] Guarantees the LOW level.

[5] Guarantees the HIGH level.

## 10.1 Test circuits and waveforms

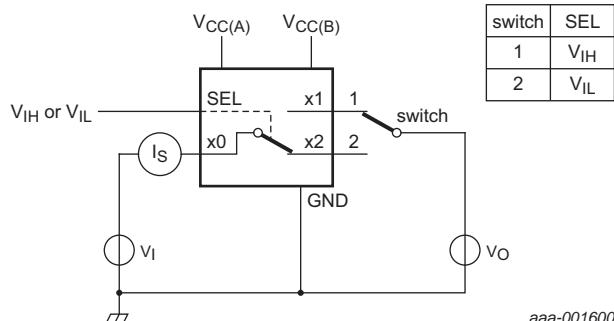


x0 refers to R0, G0, B0, SCL0 or SDA0

x1 refers to R1, G1, B1, SCL1 or SDA1

x2 refers to R2, G2, B2, SCL2 or SDA2

**Fig 3. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current**

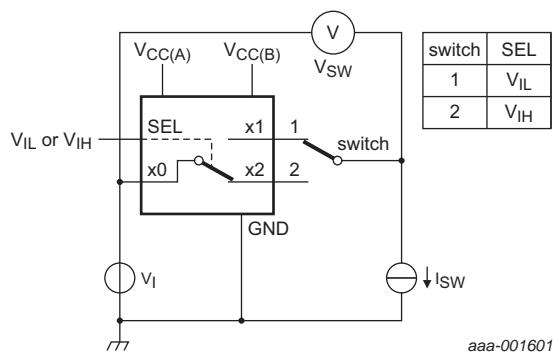


$x_0$  refers to R0, G0, B0, SCL0 or SDA0

$x_1$  refers to R1, G1, B1, SCL1 or SDA1

$x_2$  refers to R2, G2, B2, SCL2 or SDA2

**Fig 4.** Test circuit for measuring ON-state leakage current



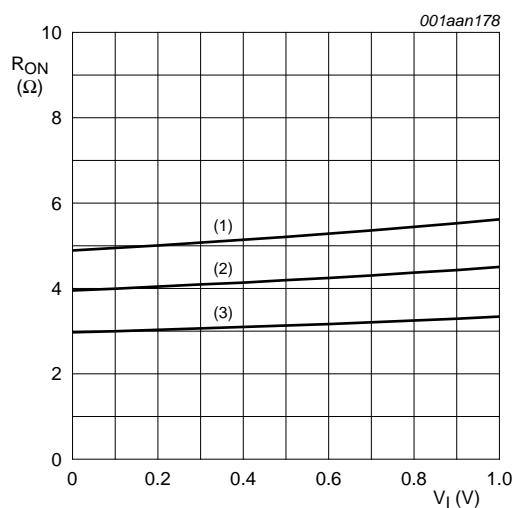
$x_0$  refers to R0, G0, B0, SCL0 or SDA0

$x_1$  refers to R1, G1, B1, SCL1 or SDA1

$x_2$  refers to R2, G2, B2, SCL2 or SDA2

$$R_{ON} = V_{SW} / I_{SW}$$

**Fig 5.** Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

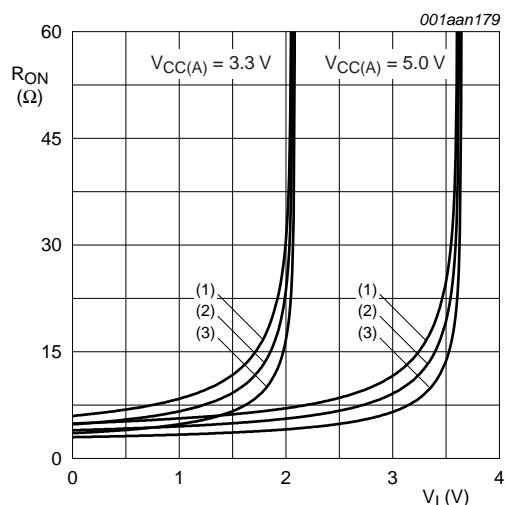


(1) T<sub>amb</sub> = 85 °C

(2) T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

(3) T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C

**Fig 6. ON resistance as a function of input voltage (RGB switches)**



(1) T<sub>amb</sub> = 85 °C

(2) T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

(3) T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C

**Fig 7. ON resistance as a function of input voltage (DDC switches)**

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V;  $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 2 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ .

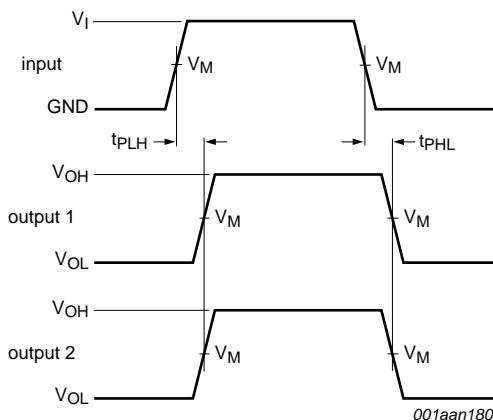
| Symbol      | Parameter              | Conditions  | $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |                    |     | Unit |    |
|-------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------|-----|------|----|
|             |                        |   | Min   | Typ <sup>[1]</sup> | Max |      |    |
| $t_{pd}$    | propagation delay      | H0 to H1, H2 and V0 to V1, V2;<br>See <a href="#">Figure 8</a> and <a href="#">Figure 9</a> | [2]   | -                  | 3   | -    | ns |
| $t_{en}$    | enable time            | SEL to all other outputs;<br>See <a href="#">Figure 10</a> and <a href="#">Figure 11</a>    | -   | 15                 | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_{dis}$   | disable time           | SEL to all other outputs;<br>See <a href="#">Figure 10</a> and <a href="#">Figure 11</a>    | -   | 5                  | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_{b-m}$   | break-before-make time | See <a href="#">Figure 12</a>   | -   | 10                 | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time       | Skew between any Rn, Gn and Bn ports; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>                          | [3]   | -                  | 50  | -    | ps |

[1] All typical values are measured at  $V_{CC(B)} = 5 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

[2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .

[3] Guaranteed by design.

### 11.1 Test circuits and waveforms



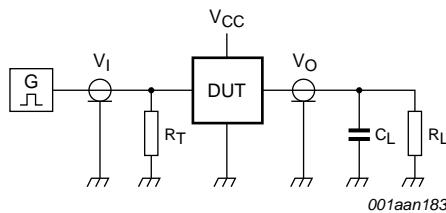
Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

$$t_{sk(o)} = |t_{PLH1} - t_{PLH2}|$$

**Fig 8. Propagation delay and output skew times**

**Table 10. Measurement points**

| Input          | Output             |             |                |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| $V_M$          | $V_I$              | $V_X$       | $V_M$          |
| $0.5V_{CC(A)}$ | GND to $V_{CC(A)}$ | $0.9V_{OH}$ | $0.5V_{CC(B)}$ |



Test data is given in [Table 11](#).

Definitions:

DUT = Device Under Test.

$R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

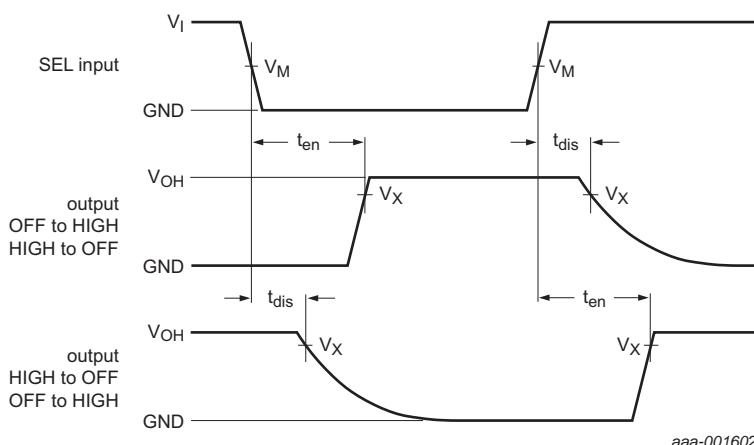
$C_L$  = Load capacitance including test jig and probe.

$R_L$  = Load resistance.

**Fig 9. Test circuit for measuring propagation delay times (SEL to H1, H2, V1, V2)**

**Table 11. Test data**

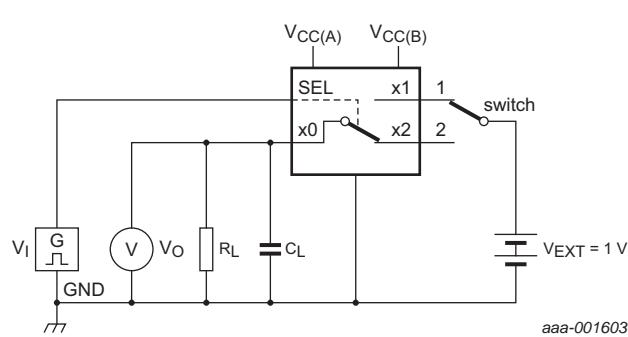
| Input         | Load  |              |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| $t_r, t_f$    | $C_L$ | $R_L$        |
| $\leq 2.5$ ns | 10 pF | 1 k $\Omega$ |



Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

Logic level:  $V_{OH}$  is typical output voltage level that occurs with the output load.

**Fig 10. Enable and disable times**



aaa-001603

Test data is given in [Table 12](#).

$x_0$  refers to  $R_0, G_0, B_0, SCL_0$  or  $SDA_0$

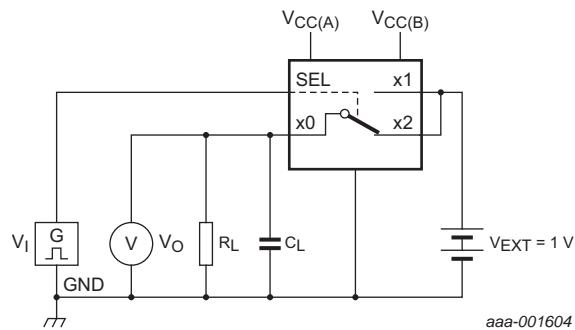
$x_1$  refers to  $R_1, G_1, B_1, SCL_1$  or  $SDA_1$

$x_2$  refers to  $R_2, G_2, B_2, SCL_2$  or  $SDA_2$

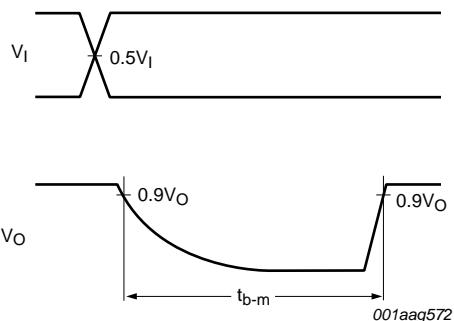
**Fig 11. Test circuit for measuring enable and disable times**

**Table 12. Test data**

| Input                | Load               |       |              |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|
| $t_r, t_f$           | $V_I$              | $C_L$ | $R_L$        |
| $\leq 2.5\text{ ns}$ | GND to $V_{CC(A)}$ | 10 pF | 100 $\Omega$ |



a. Test circuit



b. Input and output measurement points

Test data is given in [Table 12](#).

$x_0$  refers to R0, G0, B0, SCL0 or SDA0

$x_1$  refers to R1, G1, B1, SCL1 or SDA1

$x_2$  refers to R2, G2, B2, SCL2 or SDA2

Fig 12. Test circuit for measuring break-before-make times

## 12. Additional dynamic characteristics

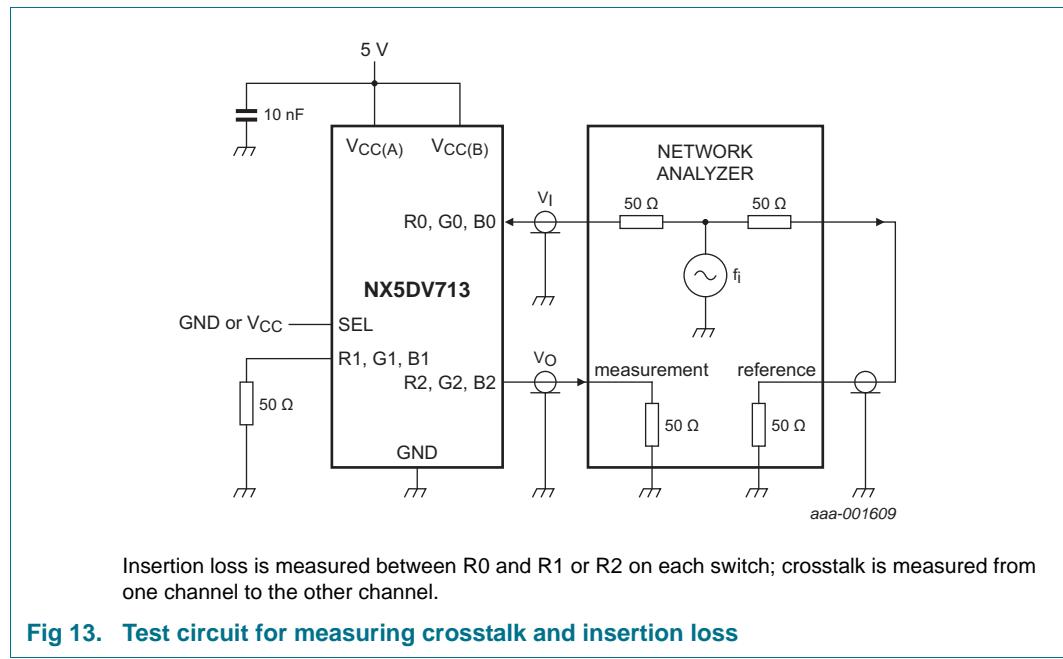
**Table 13. Additional dynamic characteristics**

$V_{CC(B)} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{CC(A)} = 2 \text{ V}$  to  $5.5 \text{ V}$ , unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

| Symbol              | Parameter                | Conditions  | $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ |     |     | Unit |     |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|--|-----|-----|------|-----|
|                     |                          |   | Min  | Typ | Max |      |     |
| $f_{(-3\text{dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 13</a>   | [1]  | -   | 600 | -    | MHz |
| $\alpha_{ins}$      | Insertion loss           | $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ;<br>$R_L = R_S = 50 \Omega$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 13</a>              | -  | 0.6 | -   | dB   |     |
| Xtalk               | crosstalk                | between switches; $f_i = 50 \text{ MHz}$ ;<br>$R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 13</a> | [1]  | -   | -50 | -    | dB  |

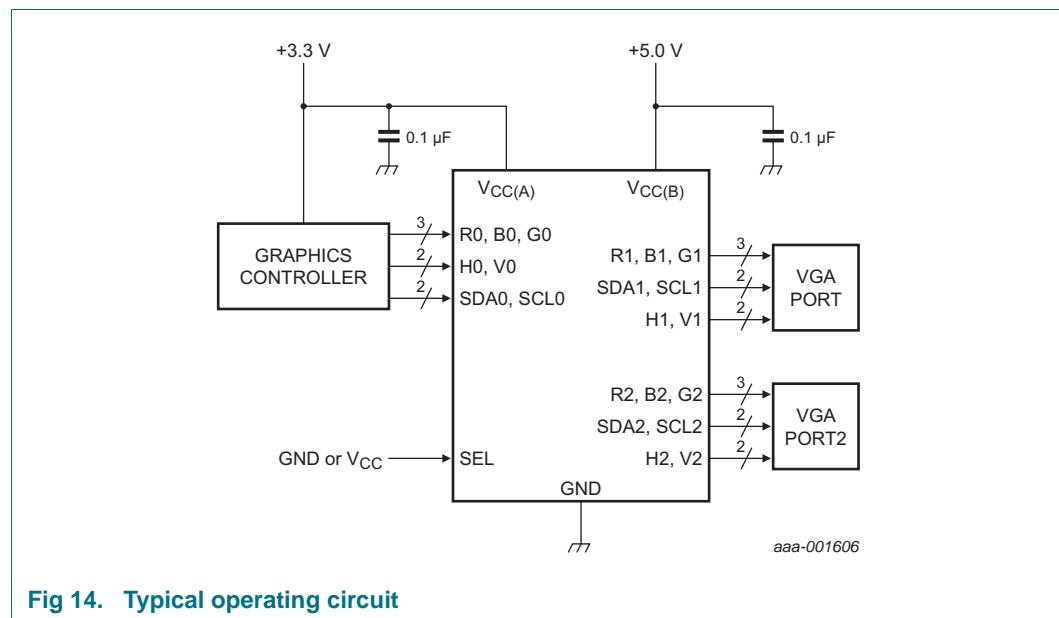
[1]  $f_i$  is biased at  $0.5V_{CC}$ .

### 12.1 Test circuits



## 13. Application information

The NX5DV713 provides the level shifting necessary to drive two standard VGA ports from a graphic controller as low as 2.2 V. Internal buffers drive the HSYNC and VSYNC signals to VGA standard TTL levels. The DDC multiplexer provides level shifting by clamping signals to a diode drop less than  $V_{CC(A)}$  (See [Figure 14](#)). Connect  $V_{CC(A)}$  to 3.3 V for normal operation, or to  $V_{CC(B)}$  to disable voltage clamping for DDC signals

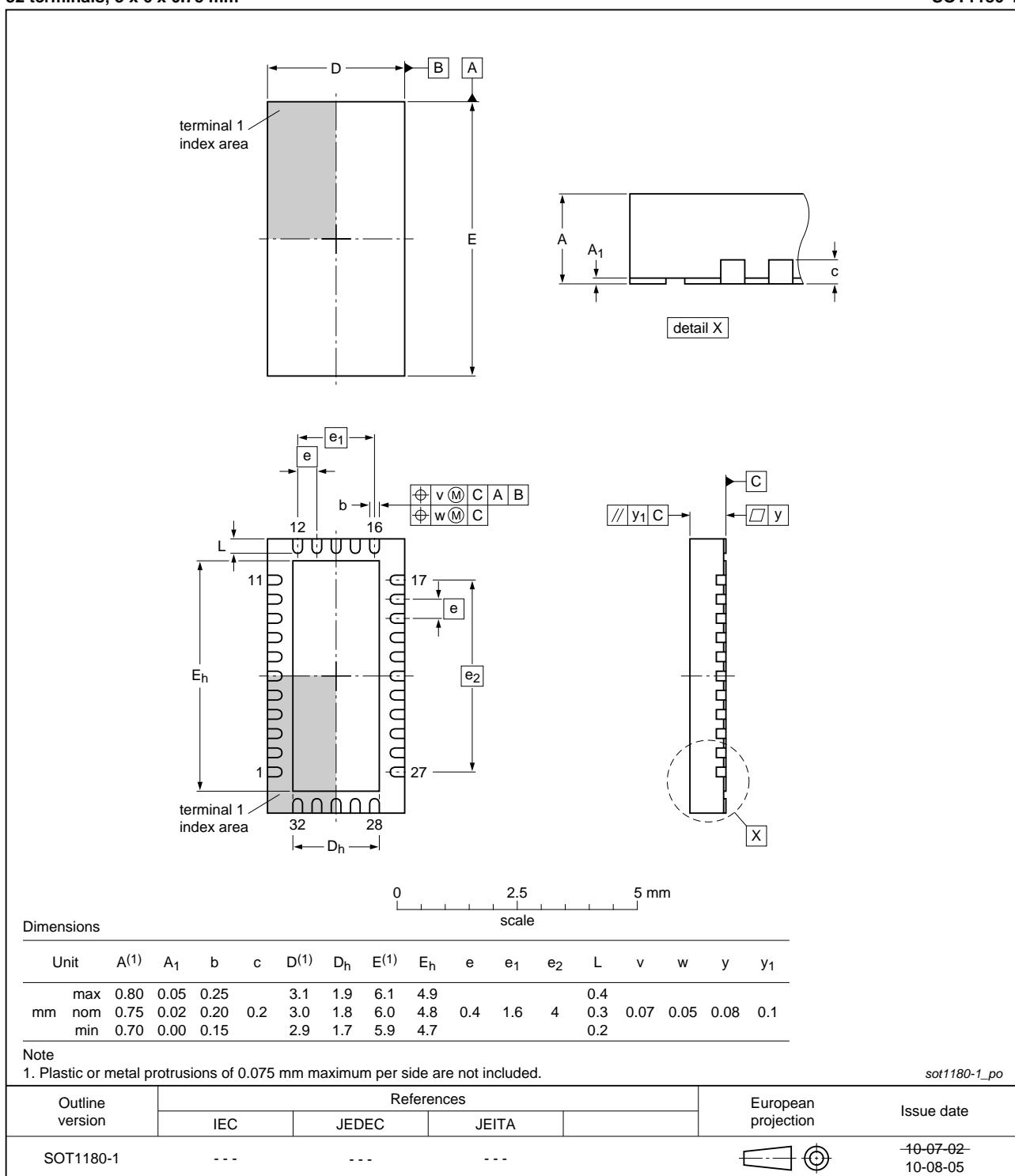


**Fig 14. Typical operating circuit**

## 14. Package outline

**HWQFN32: plastic thermal enhanced very very thin quad flat package; no leads;  
32 terminals; 3 x 6 x 0.75 mm**

SOT1180-1



**Fig 15. Package outline SOT1180-1 (HWQFN32)**

## 15. Abbreviations

**Table 14. Abbreviations**

| Acronym | Description                             |
|---------|---|
| CDM     | Charged Device Model                    |
| DDC     | Display Data Channel                    |
| ESD     | ElectroStatic Discharge                 |
| HBM     | Human Body Model                        |
| MM      | Machine Model                           |
| RGB     | Red Green Blue                          |
| SPDT    | Single-Pole Double-Throw                |
| TTL     | Transistor-Transistor Logic             |
| VESA    | Video Electronics Standards Association |

## 16. Revision history

**Table 15. Revision history**

| Document ID  | Release date | Data sheet status  | Change notice | Supersedes |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| NX5DV713 v.1 | 20111124     | Product data sheet | -             | -          |

## 17. Legal information

### 17.1 Data sheet status

| Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup> | Product status <sup>[3]</sup> | Definition  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Objective [short] data sheet      | Development                   | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet    | Qualification                 | This document contains data from the preliminary specification.                       |
| Product [short] data sheet        | Production                    | This document contains the product specification.                                     |

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