

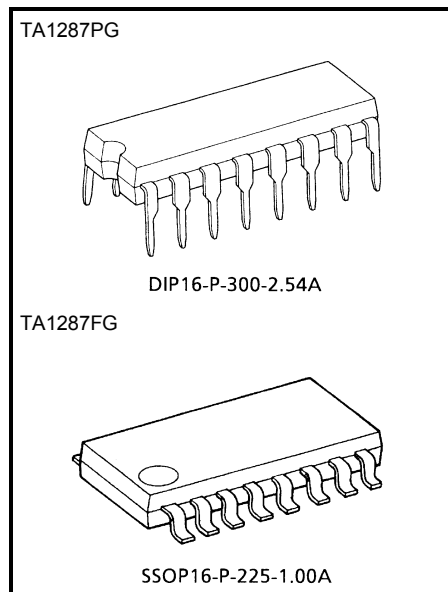
TA1287PG,TA1287FG

RGB TO YUV / IQ HIGH-SPEED MATRIX IC

TA1287PG, TA1287FG are a high-speed switching IC which have 2-channel inputs circuit and a RGB to YUV / IQ matrix circuit. Another feature, TA1287PG, TA1287FG have a signals mixing circuit, which are enable to mix a main signal with an external input signal and outputs the mixed signal. The mixing circuit has 8 combinations of mixing gain ratio of a main to an external signals, which is controlled by high-speed switch.

FEATURES

- RGB to YUV / IQ matrix circuit
- The mixing circuit for a main signal and an external signal
- The high-speed switching circuit of a main signal an external signal
- Band Width : 30MHz at -3dB point.

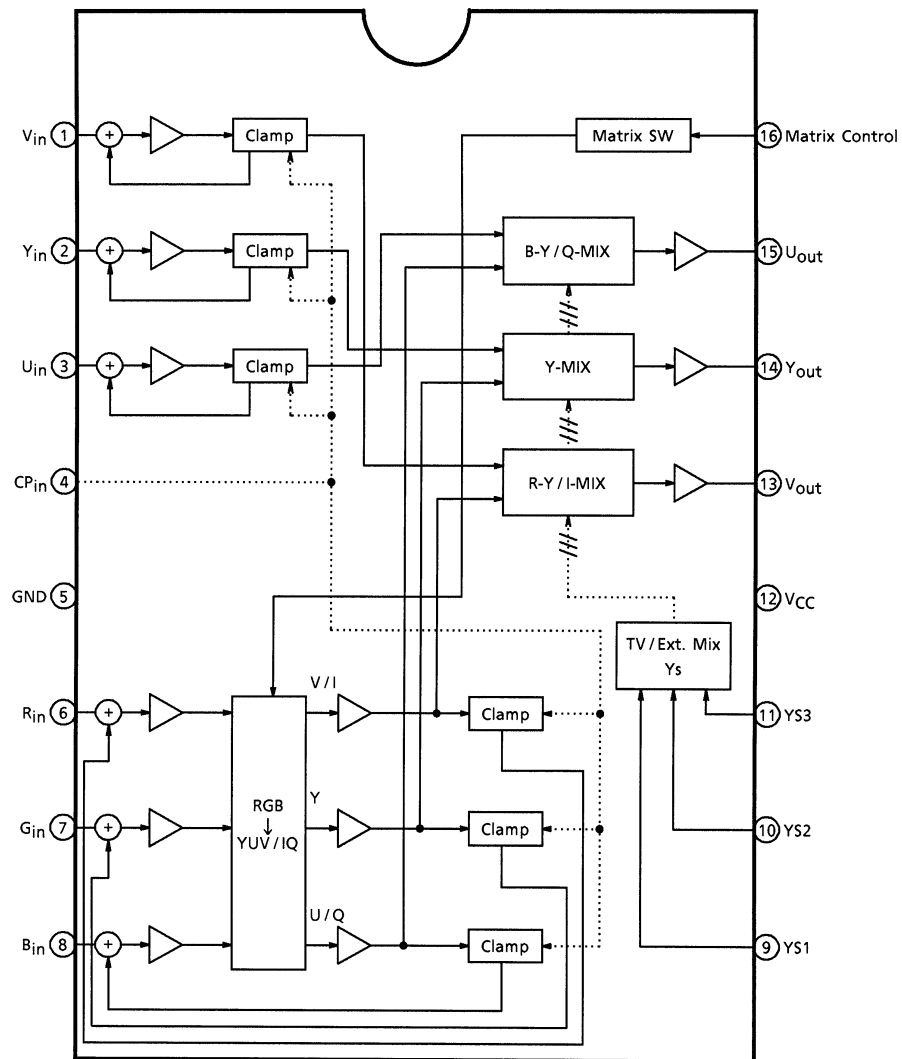


Weight

DIP16-P-300-2.54A: 1.0 g (typ.)

SSOP16-P-225-1.00A: 0.14 g (typ.)

BLOCK DIAGRAM



TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
1	V _{IN}	Input R-Y (V) or R signal through a clamping capacitor.		DC : 6.2 V Y : 1 V _{p-p} (with sync) U / V : 0.3 V _{p-p} (B : C = 1 : 1) R / G / B : 0.7 V _{p-p} (100% white)
2	Y _{IN}	Input Y or G signal through a clamping capacitor.		
3	U _{IN}	Input B-Y (U) or B signal through a clamping capacitor.		
4	CP _{IN}	Input clamping pulse. Threshold : 0.75 V		
5	GND	GND.	—	—
6	R _{IN}	Input R or R-Y (V) signal through clamping capacitor.		DC : 6.2 V Y : 1 V _{p-p} (with sync) U / V : 0.3 V _{p-p} (B : C = 1 : 1) R / G / B : 0.7 V _{p-p} (100% white)
7	G _{IN}	Input G or Y signal through a clamping capacitor.		
8	B _{IN}	Input B or B-Y (U) signal through a clamping capacitor.		

PIN No	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
9 10 11	YS1,2, 3	Selector to switch mixing ratios. Threshold : 0.75 V		
12	V _{CC}	Supply 9 V.	—	DC : 9 V
13	V _{OUT}	Outputs R-Y (V) or R signal.		DC : 4.7 V Y : 1 V _{p-p} (with sync) U / V : 0.3 V _{p-p} (B : C = 1 : 1) R / G / B : 0.7 V _{p-p} (100% color bar)
14	Y _{OUT}	Outputs Y or G signal.		
15	U _{OUT}	Outputs B-Y (U) or B signal.		RGB → YIQ RGB → YUV (NTSC) 3.8 V RGB → YUV (PAL) 2.3 V Through 0.7 V 0 V
16	Matrix Control	This terminal's voltage control the matrix coefficient for output signals. Selects the output mode.		

FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

MIXING RATIO

TA1287PG, TA1287FG have a circuit, which mixes a main signal with an external input signal and outputs the mixed signal. The mixing circuit has 8 combinations of mixing gain ratio of a main to an external signals.

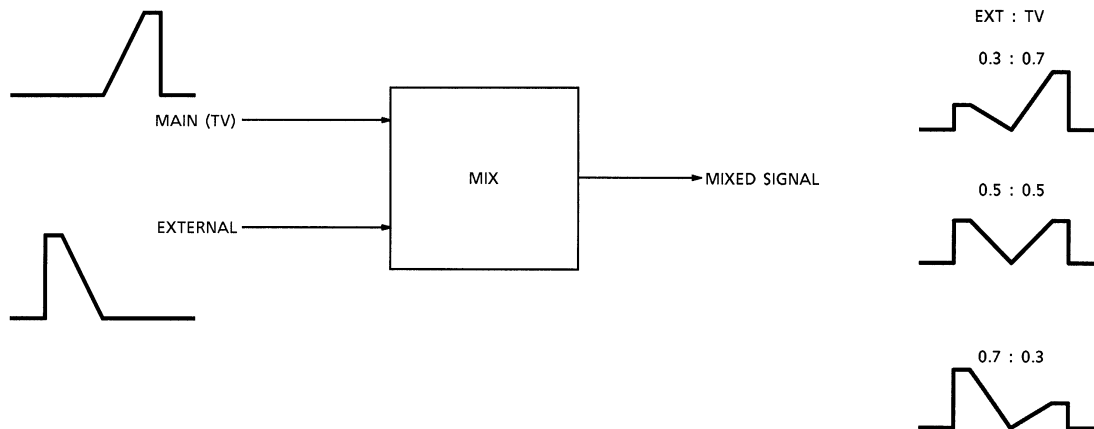


Table The mixing ratio of external to main (TV)

YS1	YS2	YS3	THE MIXING RATIO	
			EXTERNAL	MAIN (TV)
L	L	L	0	1
H	L	L	0.3	0.7
L	H	L	0.4	0.6
H	H	L	0.5	0.5
L	L	H	0.6	0.4
H	L	H	0.7	0.3
L	H	H	0.8	0.2
H	H	H	1	0

MATRIX CONTROL

Pin 16 is a high-speed switch to control the matrix mode for output signals.

Table Matrix mode depending on by the voltage of pin 16

VOLTAGE OF PIN 16 [V]	MODE
0 ~ 0.7	Through
~ 2.3	RGB to YUV (PAL)
~ 3.8	RGB to YUV (NTSC)
3.8 ~	RGB to YIQ

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{CCmax}	12	V
Input Pin Voltage	V_{in}	GND – 0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
Power Consumption	TA1287PG	P_{DD} (Note 1)	1400
	TA1287FG	P_{DF} (Note 1)	641
Power Consumption Reduction Ratio	TA1287PG	$1 / \theta_{jaD}$	–11.2
	TA1287FG	$1 / \theta_{jaF}$	–5.13
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	–20~65	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	–55~150	°C

Note 1: Refer to the figure below.

Note 2: It is possible that TA1287FG function faultily caused by leak problems according to a field intensity from CRT. Put IC lay-out position to CRT be far more than 20 cm. If there is not a enough distance, intercept it by a shield.

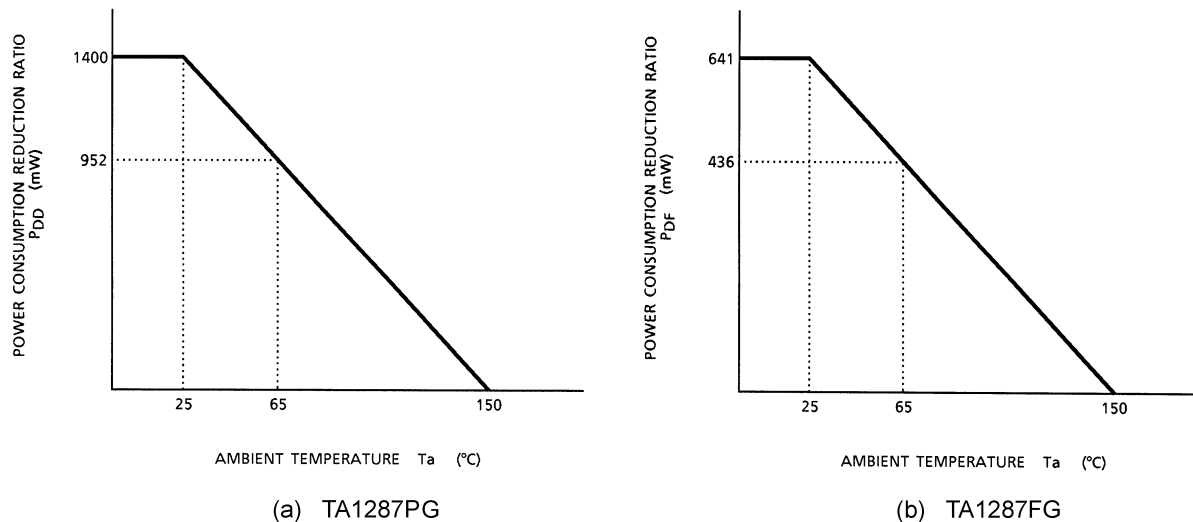


Fig. Power consumption reduction against ambient temperature

OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Pin 12	8.1	9.0	9.9	V
Y Input Signal Level	White : 100% with sync.	—	1.0	—	V _{p-p}
U Input Signal Level	B : C = 1 : 1	—	300	—	mV _{p-p}
V Input Signal Level	B : C = 1 : 1	—	300	—	mV _{p-p}
R Input Signal Level	100% white	—	700	—	mV _{p-p}
G Input Signal Level	100% white	—	700	—	mV _{p-p}
B Input Signal Level	100% white	—	700	—	mV _{p-p}
CP Input Level	Pin 4	1.1	1.5	5.0	V
YS1, YS2, YS3, Input Level	Pin 9, 10, 11	1.1	1.5	5.0	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 (V_{CC} = 9V and Ta = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Current consumption

PIN NAME	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	I _{CC}	—	20.0	26.0	32.0	mA

Terminal voltages

PIN No.	PIN NAME	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
1	V _{IN}	V ₁	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	V
2	Y _{IN}	V ₂	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	
3	U _{IN}	V ₃	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	
6	R _{IN}	V ₆	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	
7	G _{IN}	V ₇	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	
8	B _{IN}	V ₈	—	6.0	6.2	6.4	
13	V _{OUT}	V ₁₃	—	4.5	4.7	4.9	
14	Y _{OUT}	V ₁₄	—	4.5	4.7	4.9	
15	U _{OUT}	V ₁₅	—	4.5	4.7	4.9	

AC CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
YUV Gain (Through Mode)	GTRY	—	(Note A ₁)	-0.5	0	0.5	dB
	GTY	—		-0.5	0	0.5	
	GTBY	—		-0.5	0	0.5	
RGB Gain (Through Mode)	GRR	—	(Note A ₂)	-0.5	0	0.5	dB
	GRG	—		-0.5	0	0.5	
	GRB	—		-0.5	0	0.5	
R Gain (Input to Pin 6) (Matrix Mode)	GRRYP	—	(Note A ₃)	-4.7	-4.2	-3.7	dB
	GRYP	—		-10.3	-9.8	-9.3	
	GRBYP	—		-17.3	-16.8	-16.3	
	GRRYN	—		-4.3	-3.8	-3.3	
	GRYN	—		-10.3	-9.8	-9.3	
	GRBYN	—		-18.4	-17.9	-17.4	
	GRRYI	—		-4.6	-4.1	-3.6	
	GRYI	—		-10.3	-9.8	-9.6	
	GRBYI	—		-13.0	-12.5	-12.0	
G Gain (Input to Pin 7) (Matrix Mode)	GGRYP	—	(Note A ₄)	-6.3	-5.8	-5.3	dB
	GGYP	—		-4.5	-4.0	-3.5	
	GGBYP	—		-11.5	-11.0	-10.5	
	GGRYN	—		-5.9	-5.4	-4.9	
	GGYN	—		-4.5	-4.0	-3.5	
	GGBYN	—		-10.9	-10.4	-9.9	
	GGRYI	—		-11.5	-11.0	-10.5	
	GGYI	—		-4.5	-4.0	-3.5	
	GGBYI	—		-5.6	-5.1	-4.6	
B Gain (Input to Pin 8) (Matrix Mode)	GBRYP	—	(Note A ₅)	-21.1	-20.6	-20.1	dB
	GBYP	—		-19.1	-18.6	-18.1	
	GBBYP	—		-7.7	-7.2	-6.7	
	GBRYN	—		-20.3	-19.8	-19.3	
	GBYN	—		-19.1	-18.6	-18.1	
	GBBYN	—		-7.9	-7.4	-6.9	
	GBRYI	—		-10.2	-9.7	-9.2	
	GBYI	—		-19.1	-18.6	-18.1	
	GBBYI	—		-10.7	-10.2	-9.7	
R-Y Gain (Input to Pin 1) (Matrix Mode)	GTRY73	—	(Note A ₆)	-3.7	-3.2	-2.7	dB
	GTRY64	—		-5.0	-4.5	-4.0	
	GTRY55	—		-6.6	-6.1	-5.6	
	GTRY46	—		-8.5	-8.0	-7.5	
	GTRY37	—		-11.0	-10.5	-10.0	
	GTRY28	—		-14.3	-13.8	-13.3	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Y Gain (Input to Pin 2) (Mixing Mode)	GTY73 GTY64 GTY55 GTY46 GTY37 GTY28	—	(Note A ₇)	-3.7 -5.0 -6.6 -8.5 -11.0 -14.3	-3.2 -4.5 -6.1 -8.0 -10.5 -13.8	-2.7 -4.0 -5.6 -7.5 -10.0 -13.3	dB
B-Y Gain (Input to Pin 3) (Mixing Mode)	GTBY73 GTBY64 GTBY55 GTBY46 GTBY37 GTBY28	—	(Note A ₈)	-3.7 -5.0 -6.6 -8.5 -11.0 -14.3	-3.2 -4.5 -6.1 -8.0 -10.5 -13.8	-2.7 -4.0 -5.6 -7.5 -10.0 -13.3	dB
R Gain (Input to Pin 6) (Mixing Mode)	GRR37 GRR46 GRR55 GRR64 GRR73 GRR82	—	(Note A ₉)	-3.7 -5.0 -6.6 -8.5 -11.0 -14.3	-3.2 -4.5 -6.1 -8.0 -10.5 -13.8	-2.7 -4.0 -5.6 -7.5 -10.0 -13.3	dB
G Gain (Input to Pin 7) (Mixing Mode)	GRG37 GRG46 GRG55 GRG64 GRG73 GRG82	—	(Note A ₁₀)	-3.7 -5.0 -6.6 -8.5 -11.0 -14.3	-3.2 -4.5 -6.1 -8.0 -10.5 -13.8	-2.7 -4.0 -5.6 -7.5 -10.0 -13.3	dB
B Gain (Input to Pin 8) (Mixing Mode)	GRB37 GRB46 GRB55 GRB64 GRB73 GRB82	—	(Note A ₁₁)	-3.7 -5.0 -6.6 -8.5 -11.0 -14.3	-3.2 -4.5 -6.1 -8.0 -10.5 -13.8	-2.7 -4.0 -5.6 -7.5 -10.0 -13.3	dB
YUV Input Dynamic Range (Through Mode)	DTV DTY DTU	—	(Note A ₁₂)	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	1.7 1.7 1.7	V _{p-p}
RGB Input Dynamic Range (Through Mode)	DRR DRG DRB	—	(Note A ₁₃)	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	1.7 1.7 1.7	V _{p-p}
R Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 6) (Matrix Mode)	DRP DRNU DRNI	—	(Note A ₁₄)	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	1.7 1.7 1.7	V _{p-p}
G Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 7) (Matrix Mode)	DGP DGNU DGNI	—	(Note A ₁₅)	1.2 1.2 1.2	1.5 1.5 1.5	1.7 1.7 1.7	V _{p-p}

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
B Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 8) (Matrix Mode)	DBP	—	(Note A ₁₆)	1.2	1.5	1.7	V _{p-p}
	DBNU	—		1.2	1.5	1.7	
	DBNI	—		1.2	1.5	1.7	
YUV Input and Output Frequency Characteristic (At -3 dB Point) (Through Mode)	GfTRY	—	(Note A ₁₇)	30	—	—	MHz
	GfTY	—		30	—	—	
	GfTBY	—		30	—	—	
RGB Input and Output Frequency Characteristic (At -3 dB Point) (Through Mode)	GfRR	—	(Note A ₁₈)	30	—	—	MHz
	GfRG	—		30	—	—	
	GfRB	—		30	—	—	
Ys Switching Delay Time	YsRYR	—	(Note A ₁₉)	—	25.0	40.0	ns
	YsRRY	—		—	20.0	40.0	
	YsYG	—		—	25.0	40.0	
	YsGY	—		—	20.0	40.0	
	YsBYB	—		—	25.0	40.0	
	YsBBY	—		—	20.0	40.0	
Crosstalk between Each Input	—	—	(Note A ₂₀)	—	-50	-40	dB

TEST CONDITION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
								<Common test condition> 1) V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C. 2) ALL switch modes are B, unless otherwise specified.
A ₁	YUV Gain (Through Mode)	B	B	B	B	B	B	1) Input Signal 1 into pin 4 2) Supply DC 0 V to YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS (pin 11). 3) Input Signal 2 (f ₀ = 100 kHz, V ₀ = 0.2 Vp-p) into V-IN (pin 1, SW ₁ = A). 4) Measure the amplitude of V-OUT at pin 13. Calculate the gain. (GTRY) 5) Calculate gains of Y-IN to Y-OUT and U-IN to U-OUT, in the same way as 3) to 4) GTY : Y-IN (pin 2) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GTBY : U-IN (pin 3) to U-OUT (pin 15)
A ₂	RGB Gain (Through Mode)	A	A	A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains against R, G and B, in the same way as NOTE A ₁ . GRR : SW ₆ = A, R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13) GRG : SW ₇ = A, R-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GRB : SW ₈ = A, R-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₃	R Gain (Input to Pin 6) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B	B	A	1) Calculate gains against each item, in the same way as NOTE A ₁ . (PAL) GRRYP : R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13) GRYP : R-IN (pin 6) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GRBYP : R-IN (pin 6) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, UV) GRRYN : R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13) GRYN : R-IN (pin 6) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GRBYN : R-IN (pin 6) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, IQ) GRRYI : R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13) GRYI : R-IN (pin 6) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GRBYI : R-IN (pin 6) to U-OUT (pin 15)
					A	B	A	
					A	A	A	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₄	G Gain (Input to Pin 7) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B	B	A	1) Calculate gains against each item, in the same way as NOTE A ₁ . (PAL) GGRYP : G-IN (pin 7) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYP : G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYP : G-IN (pin 7) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, UV) GGRYN : G-IN (pin 7) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYN : G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYN : G-IN (pin 7) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, IQ) GGRYI : G-IN (pin 7) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYI : G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYI : G-IN (pin 7) to U-OUT (pin 15)
					A	B	A	
					A	A	A	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₅	B Gain (Input to Pin 8) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains against each item, in the same way as NOTE A ₁ . (PAL) GGRYP : B-IN (pin 8) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYP : B-IN (pin 8) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYP : B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, UV) GGRYN : B-IN (pin 8) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYN : B-IN (pin 8) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYN : B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15) (NTSC, IQ) GGRYI : B-IN (pin 8) to V-OUT (pin 13) GGYI : B-IN (pin 8) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GGBYI : B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15)
					A	B	A	
					A	A	A	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$ and $T_a = 25 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₆	R-Y Gain (Input to Pin 1) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B B A A A	B	B	B	1) Input Signal into pin 4. 2) Supply DC 0V to YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS3 (pin 11). 3) Input Signal 2 ($f_0 = 100\text{ kHz}$, $V_0 = 0.2\text{ V}_{p-p}$) into V-IN (pin 1, SW ₁ = A). 4) Measure each amplitude of output signal from V-OUT (pin 13) in each SW MODE. Calculate the gains.
A ₇	Y Gain (Input to Pin 2) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B B A A A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains of Y-IN (pin 2) to Y-OUT (pin 14), in the same way as NOTE A ₆ . (SW ₂ = A)
A ₈	B-Y Gain (Input to Pin 3) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B B A A A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains of U-IN (pin 3) to Y-OUT (pin 15), in the same way as NOTE A ₆ . (SW ₃ = A)
A ₉	R Gain (Input to Pin 6) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B B A A A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains of R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13), in the same way as NOTE A ₆ . (SW ₆ = A)
A ₁₀	G Gain (Input to Pin 7) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B B A A A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains of G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14), in the same way as NOTE A ₆ . (SW ₇ = A)

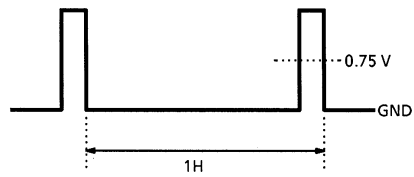
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₁₁	B Gain (Input to Pin 8) (Mixing Mode)	A B A B A B	B A A B B A	B B A A A A	B	B	B	1) Calculate gains of B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15), in the same way as NOTE A ₆ . (SW ₈ = A)
A ₁₂	YUV Input Dynamic Range (Through Mode)	B	B	B	B	B	B	1) Input Signal into pin 4. 2) Supply DC 0V to YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS3 (pin 11). 3) Input Signal 2 (f ₀ = 100 kHz, V ₀ = 0.2 V _{p-p}) into V-IN (pin 1, SW ₁ = A). 4) Increase the amplitude of input-signal 2 gradually. Measure the biggest amplitude of input-signal 2 without any distortion on V-OUT wave shape. (DTRY) 5) Measure in the same way as (pin 3) to (pin 4) for Y-IN (pin 2, SW ₂ = A) and U-IN (pin 3, SW ₃ = A), DTY : Y-IN (pin 2) to Y-OUT (pin 14) DTBY : U-IN (pin 3) to U-OUT (pin 15)
A ₁₃	RGB Input Dynamic Range (Through Mode)	B	B	B	B	B	B	1) Measure in the same way as NOTE A ₁₂ for R-IN (pin 6, SW ₆ = A) G-IN (pin 7, SW ₇ = A) and B-IN (pin 8, SW ₈ = A).
A ₁₄	R Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 6) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B A A	B B A	A A A	1) For each combination of SW _{16A} , 16B and 16C, measure each item in the same way as 1) to 4) of NOTE A ₁₂ . (SW ₆ = A, R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13)) DRP : PAL DRNU : NTSC, UV DRNI : NTSC, IQ

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE						
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₁₅	G Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 7) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B A A	B B A	A A A	1) Measure each item in the same way as NOTE A ₁₄ . (SW ₇ = A, G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14)) DGP : PAL DGNU : NTSC, UV DGNI : NTSC, IQ
A ₁₆	B Input Dynamic Range (Input to Pin 8) (Matrix Mode)	A	A	A	B A A	B B A	A A A	1) Measure each item in the same way as NOTE A ₁₄ . (SW ₈ = A, B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15)) DBP : PAL DBNU : NTSC, UV DBNI : NTSC, IQ
A ₁₇	YUV Input and Output Frequency Characteristic (At -3 dB Point) (Through Mode)	B	B	B	B	B	B	1) Input Signal 1 into pin 4. 2) Supply DC 0V to YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS3 (pin 11). 3) Input Signal 2 (f ₀ = 30 MHz, V ₀ = 0.2 V _{p-p}) into V-IN (pin 1, SW ₁ = A). 4) Measure the amplitude during picture period on V-OUT (pin13). (v ₁₃ -30 MHz) 5) Calculate the frequency gain by using the following equation and v ₁₃ , which is measured as the output amplitude in NOTE A ₁ . GfTRY = 20 log (v ₁₃ -30 MHz / v ₁₃) 6) Calculate following items, in the same way as clause 5). GfTY : Y-IN (pin 2) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GfTBY : U-IN (pin 3) to U-OUT (pin 15)

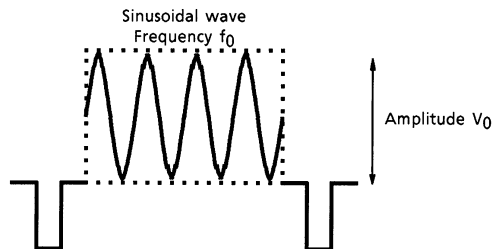
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, V _{CC} = 9 V and Ta = 25 ± 3°C)						
		SW MODE						MEASURING METHOD
		SW ₉	SW ₁₀	SW ₁₁	SW _{16A}	SW _{16B}	SW _{16C}	
A ₁₈	RGB Input and Output Frequency Characteristic (At -3 dB Point) (Through Mode)	A	A	A	B	B	B	1) In the same way as NOTE A ₁₇ , calculate items against R-IN (pin 6, SW ₆ = A), G-IN (pin 7, SW ₇ = A) and B-IN (pin 8, SW ₈ = A). GfRR : R-IN (pin 6) to V-OUT (pin 13) GfRG : G-IN (pin 7) to Y-OUT (pin 14) GfRB : B-IN (pin 8) to U-OUT (pin 15)
A ₁₉	Ys Switching Delay Time	—	—	—	B	B	B	1) Input Signal 1 into pin 4. 2) Input Signal 3 into R-IN (pin 6, SW ₆ = A). Input Signal 4 into YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS3 (pin 11). 3) Measure (I) and (II) periods on V-OUT (pin 13). 4) Measure in the same way as 2) to 3) for G-IN (pin 7, SW ₇ = A) and B-IN (pin 8, SW ₈ = A). R-IN (I) : YsRYR (II) : YsRYR G-IN (I) : YsYG (II) : YsYG B-IN (I) : YsBYB (II) : YsBBY
A ₂₀	Crosstalk between Each Input	A or B	A or B	A or B	B	B	B	1) Input Signal into pin 4. 2) Supply DC 0V to YS1 (pin 9), YS2 (pin 10), YS3 (pin 11). 3) Input Signal 2 (f ₀ = 4 MHz, V ₀ = 0.5 V _{p-p}) into V-IN (pin 1, SW ₁ = A). 4) Changing SW ₉ , SW ₁₀ , and SW ₁₁ against each case, measure each leak levels. 5) Calculate the gains, input level to leak level.

TEST SIGNALS

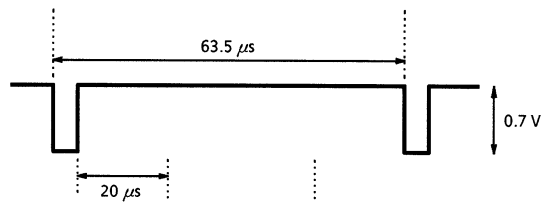
Signal 1



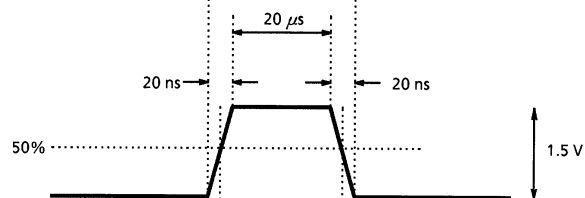
Signal 2



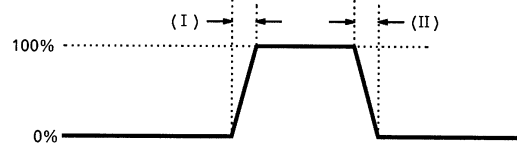
Signal 3



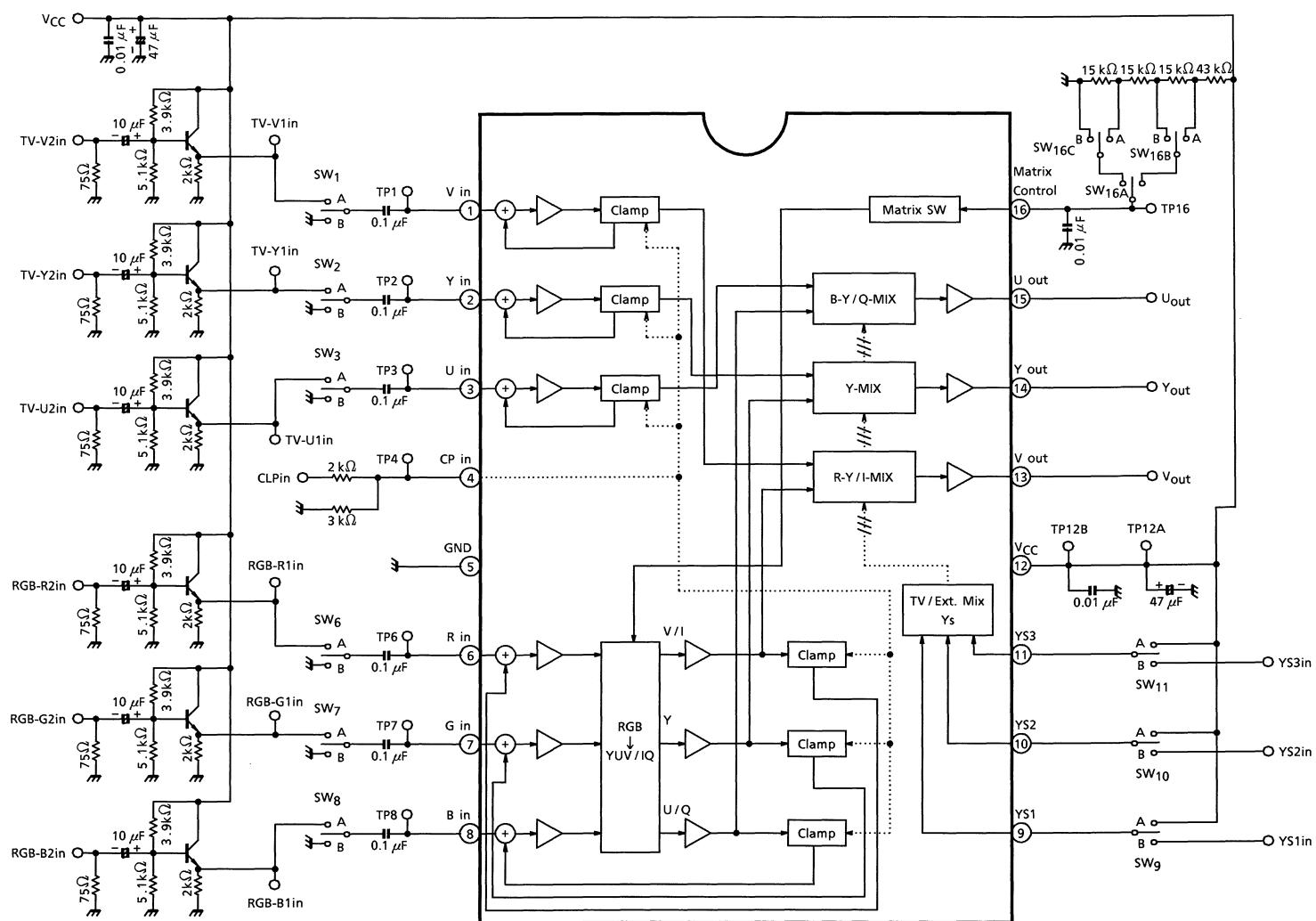
Signal 4



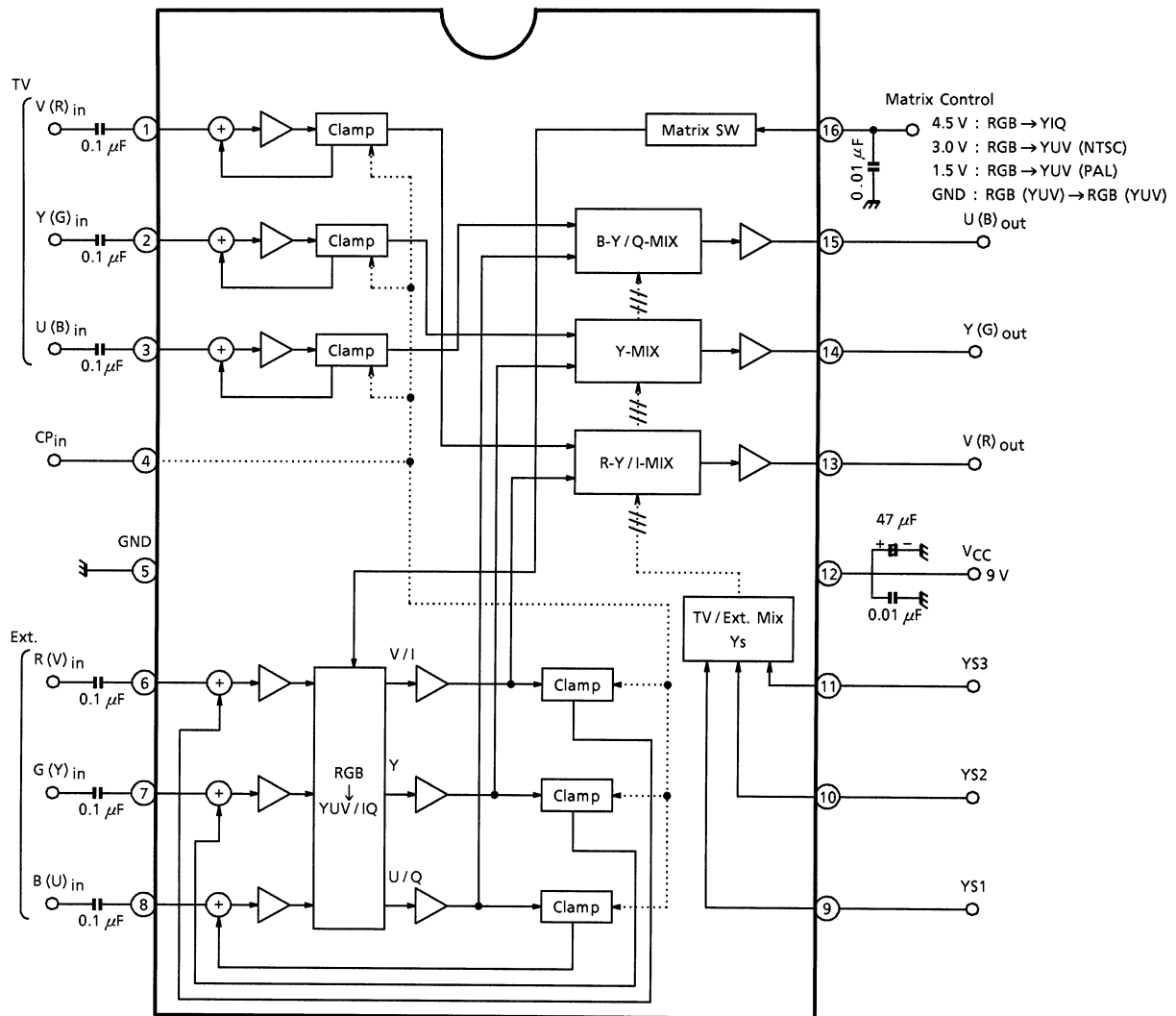
Output wave-form



TEST CIRCUIT



APPLICATION CIRCUIT



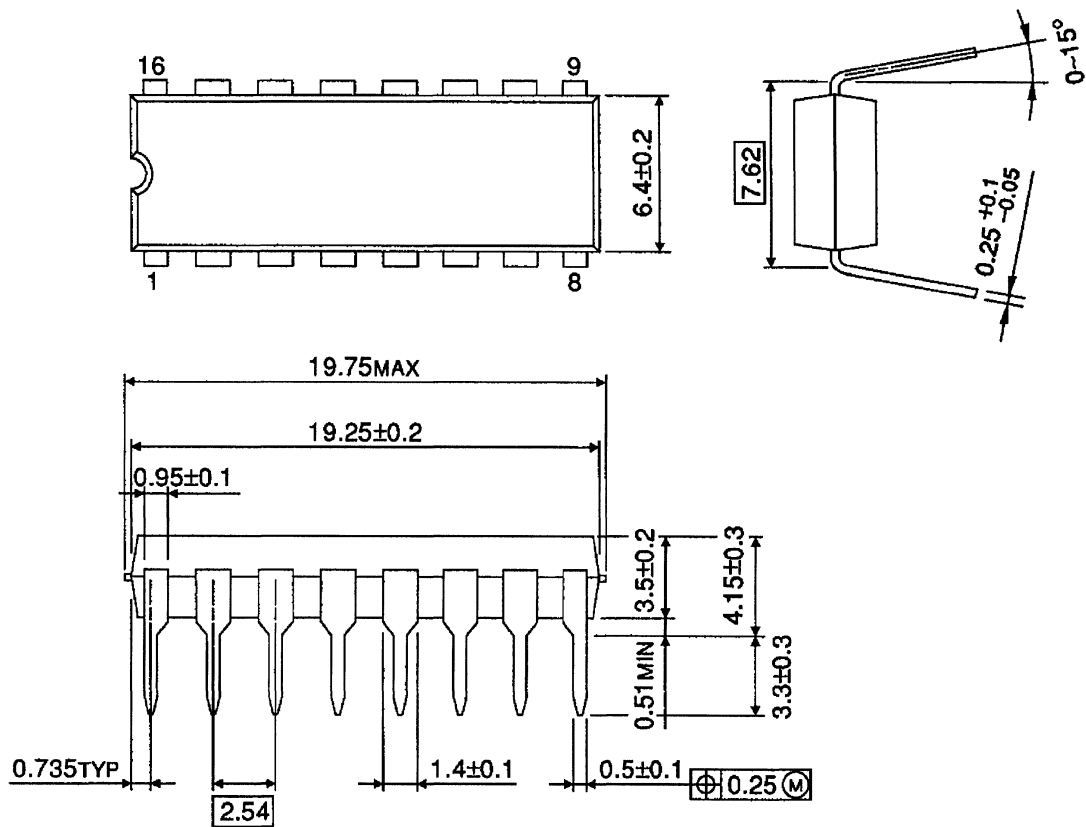
THE MIXING RATIO TABLE FOR EXTERNAL TO TV

Ys1	Ys2	Ys3	EXT : TV
L	L	L	0 : 1
H	L	L	0.3 : 0.7
L	H	L	0.4 : 0.6
H	H	L	0.5 : 0.5
L	L	H	0.6 : 0.4
H	L	H	0.7 : 0.3
L	H	H	0.8 : 0.2
H	H	H	1 : 0

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

DIP16-P-300-2.54A

Unit : mm

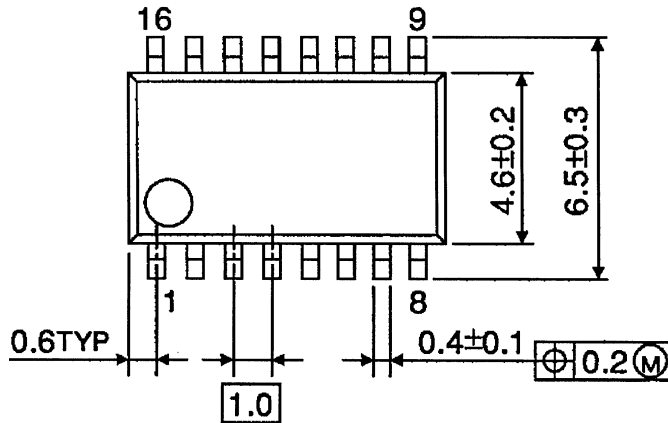
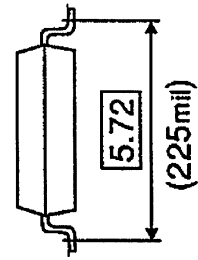
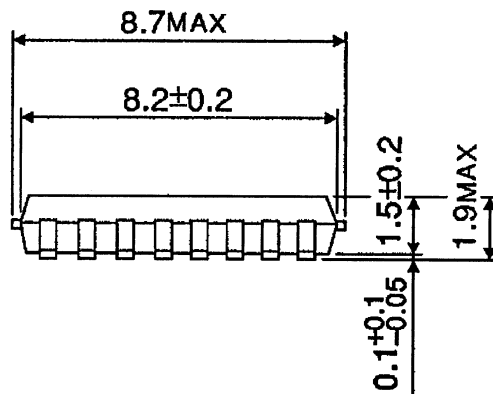
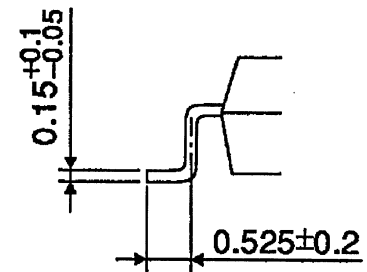


Weight: 1.0g (Typ.)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SSOP16-P-225-1.00A

Unit : mm



Weight: 0.14g (Typ.)

About solderability, following conditions were confirmed

- Solderability

- (1) Use of Sn-63Pb solder Bath

- solder bath temperature = 230°C
 - dipping time = 5 seconds
 - the number of times = once
 - use of R-type flux

- (2) Use of Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder Bath

- solder bath temperature = 245°C
 - dipping time = 5 seconds
 - the number of times = once
 - use of R-type flux

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030619EBA

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