

MITSUBISHI ICs (TV)

M52042FP

NTSC VIDEO CHROMA SIGNAL PROCESSOR

DESCRIPTION

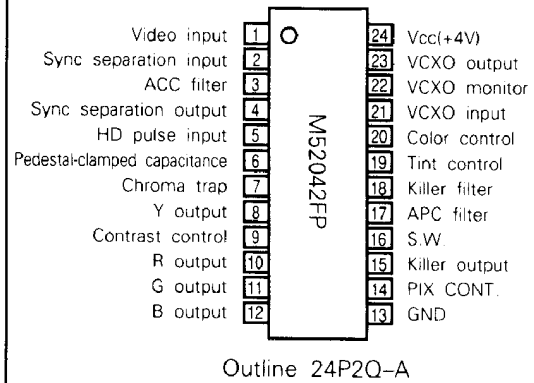
The M52042FP is a semiconductor integrated circuit (IC) for picture signal processing that has been developed for NTSC system LCD color TV.

This IC has a built-in luminance signal processing circuit and color signal processing circuit, which is employed to convert a composite video signal to an RGB signal.

FEATURES

- Low voltage and low power dissipation design
- Built-in Y/C separation circuit and external chroma trap switchable (fc is nearly equal to 1.5MHz.)
- Built-in sync separation circuit
- Provided with Y-signal blanking function by HD pulse
- R.G.B signal output
- Tint, contrast, picture quality and color control linearly adjustable
- 24-pin, shrink pitch, flat package employed
- Same package as in PAL system video chroma IC M52045FP, pin perfectly compatible

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



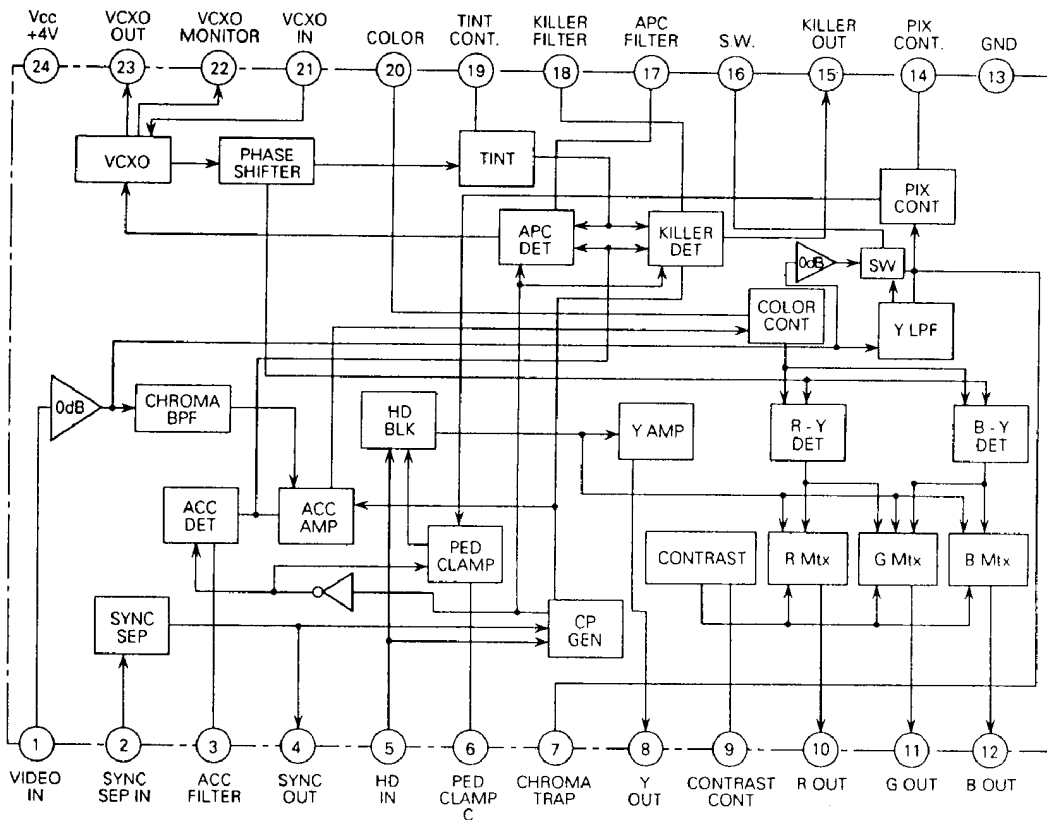
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Supply voltage range 3.7~4.5V
 Rated supply voltage 4.0V

APPLICATION

LCD color TV and LCD color view finder

BLOCK DIAGRAM





NTSC VIDEO CHROMA SIGNAL PROCESSOR

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Rated	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	4.8	V
P _d	Power dissipation	680	mW
T _{opr}	Operating temperature	-10~70	deg
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	-45~120	deg
k _θ	Thermal derating	5.4	mW/deg
V _{max}	Electrostatic capacity	±200 ※	V

※ Charging capacity : 200 pF

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_a = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test No	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
I _{cc}	Circuit current	1	Input standard color bar signal of V _{CC} =4V.	-	17	21	mA
SYNC SEP Section							
V _{sync 1} V _{sync 7}	SYNC tip voltage	2	Measure each output signal SYNC tip voltage at pins ①, ⑦ when standard color bar signal of 0.7 V _{p-p} is input.	2.20 1.25	2.30 1.40	2.40 1.50	V
V _{sync H} V _{sync L}	SYNC output amplitude	3	Input only SYNC pulse of pulse width 4.7 μ seconds to pin ①. Measure the output amplitude at pin ④ when the input SYNC pulse amplitudes are 0.2 and 0.05 V _{p-p} .	2.7 2.7	3.1 3.1	3.4 3.4	V _{p-p}
T _{sync H} T _{sync L}	SYNC output pulse width	4	Input only SYNC pulse of pulse width 4.7 μ seconds to pin ①. Measure the output amplitude at pin ④ when the input SYNC pulse amplitudes are 0.2 and 0.05 V _{p-p} .	3.7 3.7	4.7 4.7	5.7 5.7	μsec
D _{sync H} D _{sync L}	SYNC output pulse delay	5	Input only SYNC pulse of pulse width 4.7 μ seconds to pin ①. Measure the pulse width + delay time when the input SYNC pulse amplitudes are 0.2 and 0.05 V _{p-p} .	3.7 3.7	4.7 4.7	6.0 6.0	μsec
Video Section							
YLPF(L) YLPF(H)	YLPF frequency characteristics (Pin ⑦)	6	Measure the frequency at which the sine wave output amplitude is -3 dB when the input signal ( 0.2 V _{p-p}) 0.2 V _{p-p} is input. Also measure the output gain at input sine wave 3.58 MHz.	1.45 -30	1.55 -24	- -21	MHz dB
YLPF through	YLPF frequency characteristics (through mode)	7	Measure the frequency at which the sine wave output amplitude is -3dB when the input signal ( 0.2 V _{p-p}) 0.2V _{pp} is input, and V16 is 4.0V _{pc} input	5.0	7.0	10.0	MHz
Y _{max}	Maximum output	7	Input standard staircase wave of 0.7 V _{p-p} . Measure the output amplitude at pin ② when V9 is 0 V.	1.1	1.7	1.7	V _{p-p}
GY _{max}	Video amplifier gain	8	Input standard staircase wave of 0.7 V _{p-p} . Calculate the ratio between the output amplitude at pin ② and input amplitude when V9 is 1.7 V.	4.0	6.0	8.0	dB
Y _{ctrast} (1) Y _{ctrast} (2.5) Y _{ctrast} (3.5)	Contrast control characteristics	9	Input standard staircase wave of 0.7 V _{p-p} , and calculate the ratio of the input amplitude to the output amplitude in Test No. 8 above when V9 is changed 1 V, 2.5V and 3.5V.	1.20 -7.3 -	2.45 -5.0 -30	4.50 -2.7 -17	dB
XPIX(4) XPIX(0)	PIX control characteristics	10	Input 1.5 MHz sine wave of 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input. Measure each output amplitude at pin ② when V9 is 1.7 V, and V14 is changed to 2, 4 and 0 V and calculate the ratio between the input amplitude and the output amplitude when V14 = 2 V.	-3.5 10.0	-2.0 12.0	-0.5 14.0	dB dB
GY _{amp}	Y AMP gain	11	Input standard staircase wave of 0.7 V _{p-p} and calculate the ratio between the output amplitude at pin ② and input amplitude.	9.1	11.0	12.6	dB
V _{ped}	PED offset level	12	With input SYNC pulse at 0.2 V _{p-p} , measure pin ③ output pedestal offset, and calculate ratio of the offset to that when 0.7 V _{p-p} standard staircase is input.	0.00	0.05	0.06	

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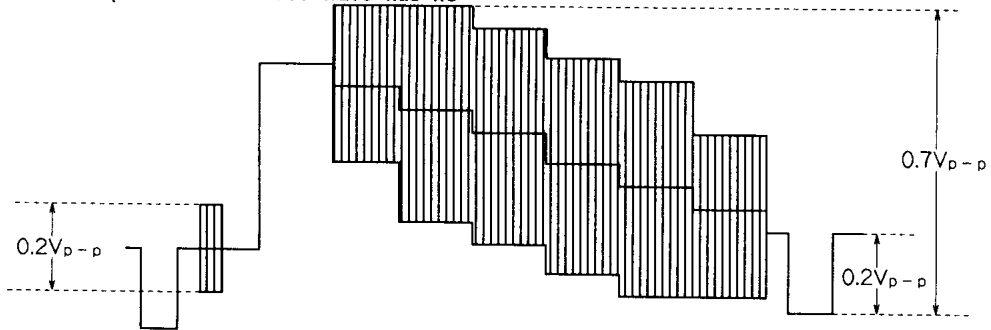
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test No	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Chroma Section							
Cacc (+4)	Acc control characteristics	14	Input burst 0.2 V _{p-p} +CW 4.33 MHz shall be 0 dB. Measure the output at pin ⑫ when the input is changed to +4 dB and -20 dB, and calculate the ratio of the measured amplitude to the output amplitude at 0 dB.	0	0.7	1.5	dB
Cacc (-20)				-6.0	-2.0	0	
Ckilor	Killer operation	15	Input a chroma signal of 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input. Reduce the amplitude and measure the amplitude ratio when the voltage at pin ⑮ exceeds 2.5 V.	-53	-49	-43	dB
Cast(4)	Color control characteristics	16	Input burst 0.2 V _{p-p} +CW 4.33 MHz: change V20 to 2V, 4V, 3V, 1V and 0.5V to measure each output (100kHz beat) amplitude at pin 12, and calculate the ratio between the measured amplitude and the output amplitude at V20 = 1V.	2	2.2	4.5	dB
Cast(3)				1.5	2.0	4.0	
Cast(1)				-8.5	-6	-4	
Cast(0.5)				-17	-13	-10	
Δ fapc	APC pull-in range	17	Input only SYNC, and after adjusting free run, input 0.2 V _{p-p} CW (0.2 V _{p-p}), then change the frequency. Measure the frequency when VCXO oscillator is placed in a locked condition from the free-run condition.	+400	+600	-	Hz
				-	-300	-200	
DB	B demodulator sensitivity	18	Input CW 4.33 MHz of 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input, and measure the output amplitude at pin ⑫ when V20=1 V.	0.8	1.2	1.6	V _{P-P}
R(R/B)	Demodulated output voltage ratio	19	Input CW 4.33 MHz of 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input, measure the output amplitude at pins ⑩, ⑪ when V20 = 1 V, and calculate the ratio of the measured amplitude to the output amplitude in Test No. 18 above.	0.46	0.52	0.60	-
R(G/B)				0.20	0.30	0.40	
Vkiller H	Killer output voltage H	21	Measure DC voltage at pin ⑮ when 0V and 4V are applied to pin ⑩.	2.5	3.2	-	V
Vkiller L	Killer output voltage L			-	0.20	0.40	
T	TINT control variance	22	Input a chroma signal of 0.4 V _{p-p} to the input, and measure the phase variance at pin ⑫ when 0 V and 4 V are applied to V19.	75	85	100	deg
Topen	TINT control characteristics	23	Apply B monochromatic wave(variable phase) 0.4 V _{p-p} and burst 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input. Measure the input phase in which the output at pin ⑫ becomes maximum with V19 open as burst phase -180 degrees.	-5	+5	+15	deg
Tmin				-55	40	-25	deg
Tmax				+30	-40	+60	
Dhd	HD for chroma delay	24	Apply B monochromatic wave 0.4 V _{p-p} and burst 0.2 V _{p-p} to the input. Measure the delay time from HD pulse rise to thr chroma rise of pin ⑫ output.	-	2.0	2.2	μsec

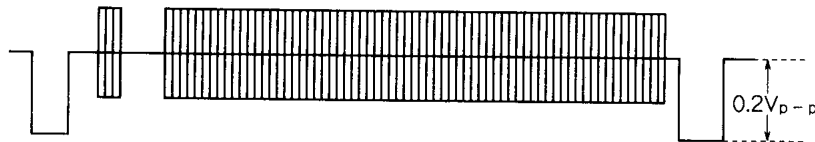
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INPUT SIGNAL

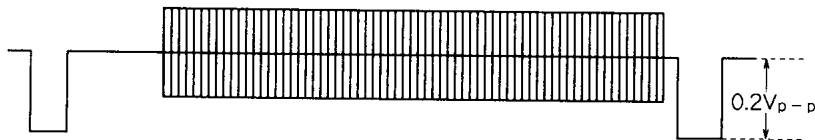
Standard Color Bar-PAL (Standard staircase wave has no chroma signal)



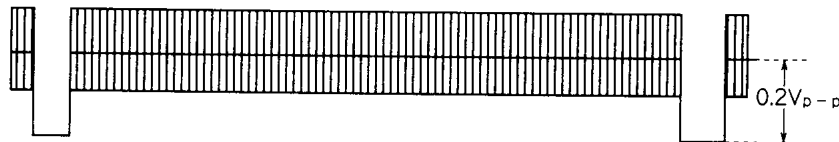
Burst+CW (B monochromatic wave, etc.) PAL



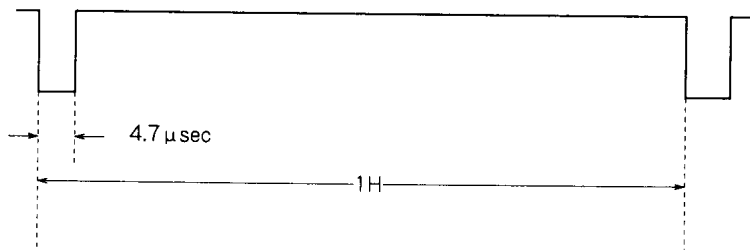
Sine wave



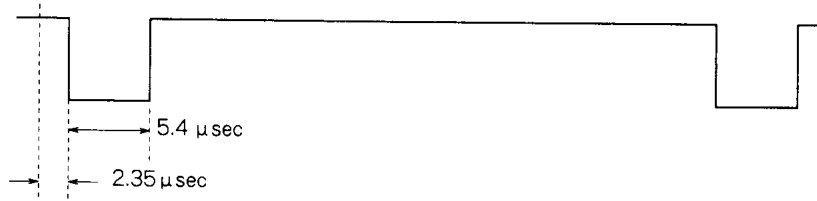
Continuous sine wave (CW)



SYNC pulse



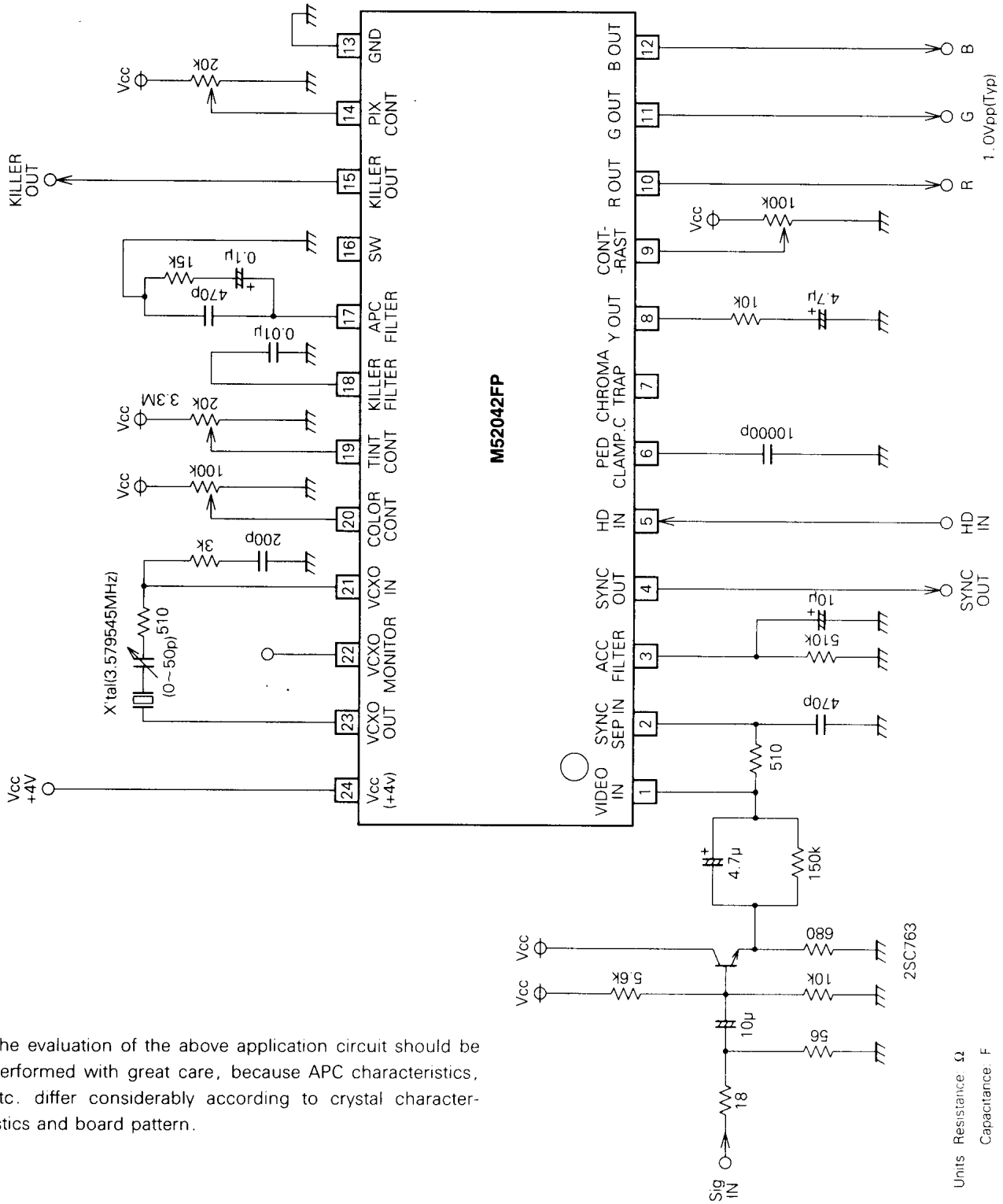
Standard HD signal



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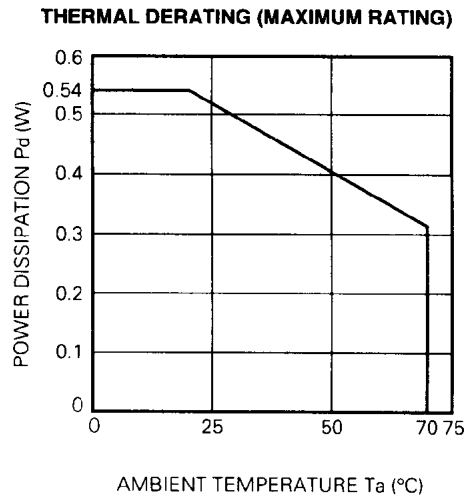
TEST CIRCUIT



The evaluation of the above application circuit should be performed with great care, because APC characteristics, etc. differ considerably according to crystal characteristics and board pattern.

Units Resistance: Ω
Capacitance: F

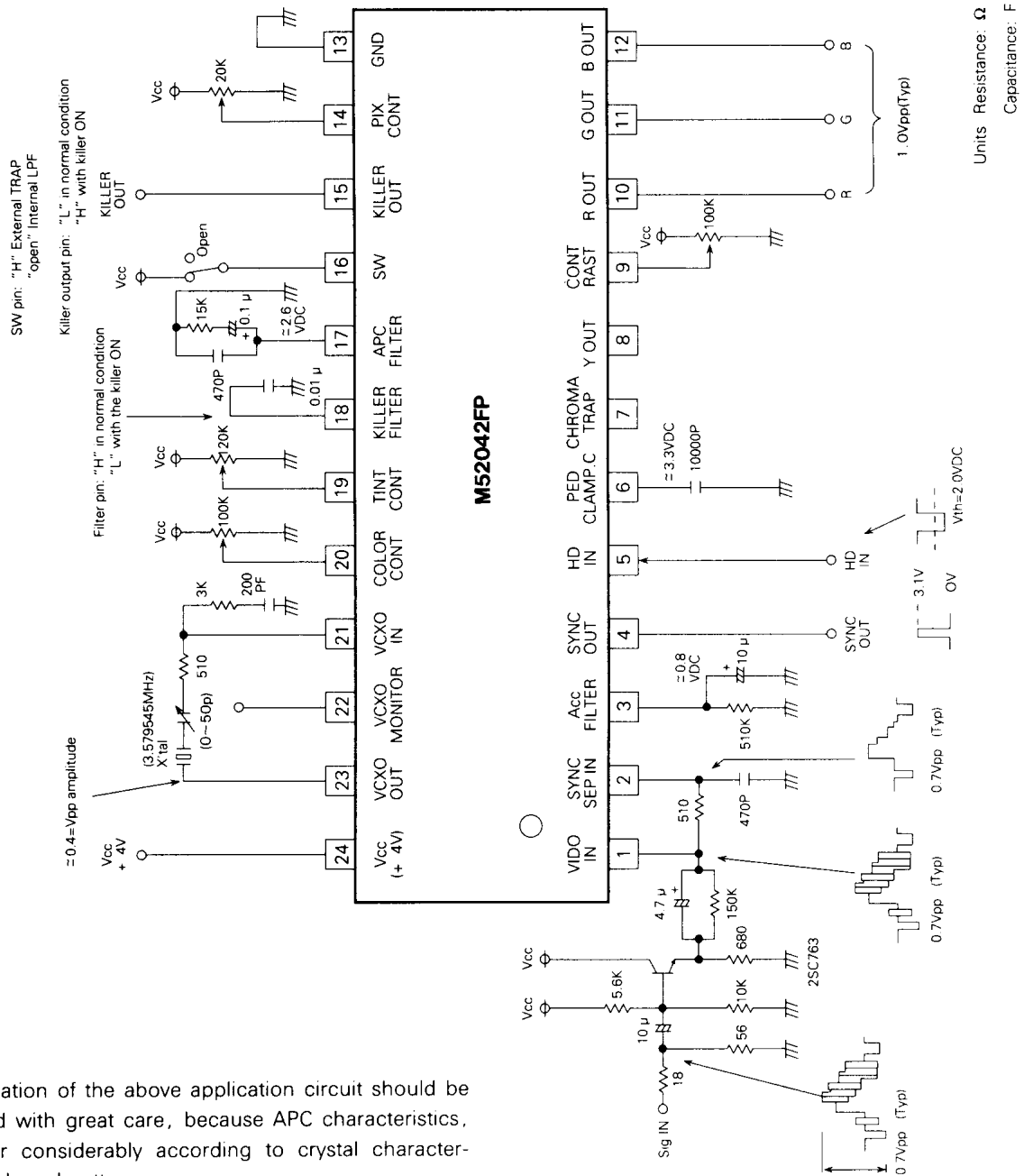
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



M52042FP

NTSC VIDEO CHROMA SIGNAL PROCESSOR

APPLICATION EXAMPLE



The evaluation of the above application circuit should be performed with great care, because APC characteristics, etc. differ considerably according to crystal characteristics and board pattern.

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DESCRIPTION OF PIN

Pin No.	Name	Peripheral circuit of pins
①	VIDEO IN (Video input)	
②	SYNC SEP IN (SYNC separation input)	
③	ACC FILTER	
④	SYNC OUT (SYNC separation output)	

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DESCRIPTION OF PIN (cont.)

Pin No.	Name	Peripheral circuit of pins
⑤	HD IN (HD pulse input)	
⑥	PED CLAMP C (Pedestal-clamped capacitance)	
⑦	CHROMA TRAP	
⑧	Y OUT (Y output)	

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DESCRIPTION OF PIN (cont.)

Pin No.	Name	Peripheral circuit of pins
⑨	CONTRAST CONT. (Contrast control)	
⑩	R OUT (R output)	
⑪	G OUT (G output)	
⑫	B OUT (B output)	
⑬	GND (Grounding)	—
⑭	Vcc + 4V (Power supply)	—
⑮	S.W. (Selector switch)	
⑳	VCXO MONITOR	

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DESCRIPTION OF PIN (cont.)

Pin No.	Name	Peripheral circuit of pins
⑭	PIX CONT. (Picture quality control)	<p>The diagram shows a multi-emitter transistor circuit. The base is connected to Vcc through a resistor. There are three emitters, each connected to a 36k resistor which is then connected to GND. The collector is connected to Vcc through a 100k resistor. Pin 14 is connected to the collector.</p>
⑮	KILLER OUT (Killer output)	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base is connected to Vcc through a 100k resistor. The emitter is connected to GND. The collector is connected to Vcc through a 150k resistor. Pin 15 is connected to the collector.</p>
⑰	APC FILTER	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base is connected to Vcc through a resistor. The emitter is connected to GND. The collector is connected to Vcc through a resistor. A 10k resistor is connected between the base and the collector. Pin 17 is connected to the collector.</p>
⑱	KILLER FILTER	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base is connected to Vcc through a resistor. The emitter is connected to GND. The collector is connected to Vcc through a resistor. A 41k resistor is connected between the base and the collector. Pin 18 is connected to the collector.</p>

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DESCRIPTION OF PIN (cont.)

Pin No.	Name	Peripheral circuit of pins
⑲	TINT CONT. (Tint control)	<p>The circuit for Pin 19 is a differential amplifier. It features two input transistors. The base of the upper transistor is connected to Vcc through a 15k resistor. The base of the lower transistor is connected to a Bias input. The emitters of both transistors are connected to GND through resistors. The collector of the upper transistor is connected to Vcc through a 2k4 resistor. The collector of the lower transistor is connected to GND through a 160k resistor. The output of the differential pair is taken from the collector of the lower transistor, which is labeled as Pin 19.</p>
⑳	COLOR (Color control)	<p>The circuit for Pin 20 is a color control circuit. It consists of a transistor whose base is connected to Vcc through a resistor. The emitter is connected to GND through a resistor. The collector is connected to a diode, which is in series with another resistor. The output of this circuit is taken from the collector of the transistor, which is labeled as Pin 20. A Bias input is also shown connected to the base of the transistor.</p>
㉑	VCXO IN (VCXO input)	<p>The circuit for Pin 21 is a differential amplifier. The base of the upper transistor is connected to Vcc through a 22k resistor. The base of the lower transistor is connected to a Bias input. The emitters are connected to GND through resistors. The collector of the upper transistor is connected to Vcc through a 30k resistor. The collector of the lower transistor is connected to GND through a 2k resistor. The output is taken from the collector of the upper transistor, which is labeled as Pin 21.</p>
㉓	VCXO OUT (VCXO output)	<p>The circuit for Pin 23 is a VCXO output circuit. It features a transistor whose base is connected to Vcc through a 500 resistor. The emitter is connected to GND through a 180 resistor. The collector is connected to a 1k resistor, which is in series with a 15k resistor. The output is taken from the collector of the transistor, which is labeled as Pin 23. A Bias input is also shown connected to the base of the transistor.</p>