

# T B 1 2 3 0 A N

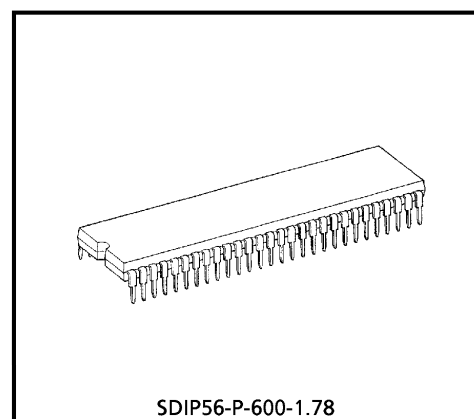
## VIDEO, CHROMA AND SYNCHRONIZING SIGNALS PROCESSING IC FOR PAL / NTSC SYSTEM COLOR TV

TB1230AN that is a signal processing IC for the PAL / NTSC color TV system integrates video, chroma and synchronizing signal processing circuits together in a 56-pin shrink DIP plastic package.

TB1230AN incorporates a high performance picture quality compensation circuit in the video section, an automatic PAL / NTSC discrimination circuit in the chroma section, and an automatic 50 / 60Hz discrimination circuit in the synchronizing section. Besides a crystal oscillator that internally generates 4.43MHz, 3.58MHz and M / N-PAL clock signals for color demodulation, there is a horizontal PLL circuit built in the IC.

The PAL demodulation circuit which is an adjustment-free circuit incorporates a 1H DL circuit inside for operating the base band signal processing system.

Also, TB1230AN makes it possible to set or control various functions through the built-in I<sup>2</sup>C bus line.



Weight : 5.55g (Typ.)

### FEATURES

#### Video section

- Built-in trap filter
- Black expansion circuit
- Variable DC regeneration rate
- Y delay line
- Sharpness control by aperture control
- $\gamma$  correction
- VSM output

#### Chroma section

- Built-in 1H Delay circuit
- PAL base band demodulation system
- One crystal color demodulation circuit (4.43MHz, 3.58MHz, M / N-PAL)
- Automatic system discrimination, system forced mode
- 1H delay line also serves as comb filter in NTSC demodulation
- Built-in band-pass filter
- Color limiter circuit
- Fsc output

#### Synchronizing deflecting section

- Built-in horizontal VCO resonator
- Adjustment-free horizontal / vertical oscillation by count-down circuit
- Double AFC circuit
- Vertical frequency automatic discrimination circuit
- Horizontal / vertical holding adjustment
- Vertical ramp output
- Vertical amplitude adjustment
- Vertical linearity / S-shaped curve adjustment
- SCP (Sand Castle Pulse) output

#### Text section

- Linear RGB input
- OSD RGB input
- Cut / off-drive adjustment
- RGB primary signal output

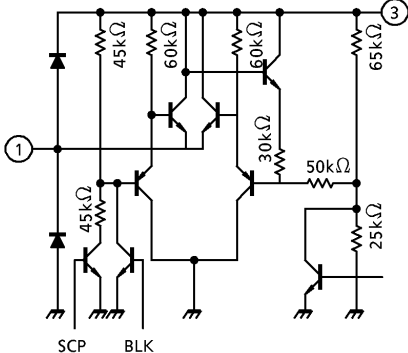
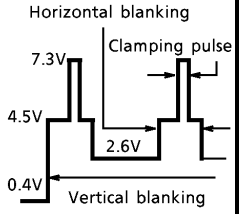
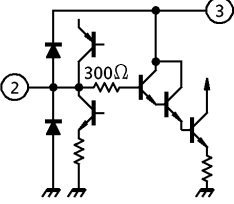
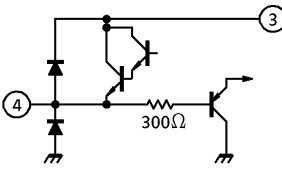

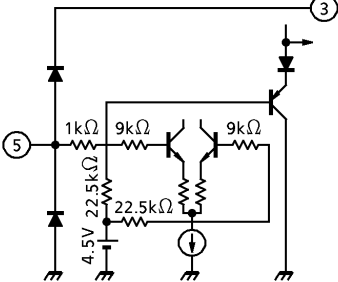
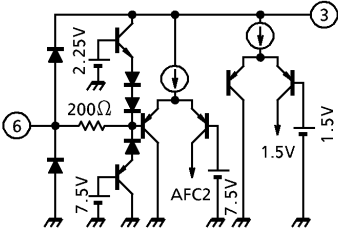
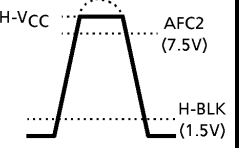
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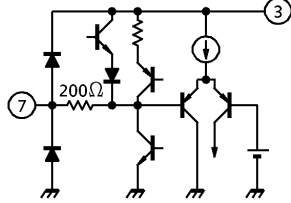
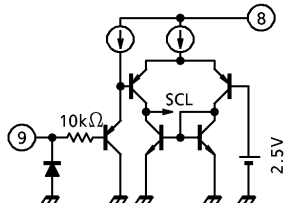
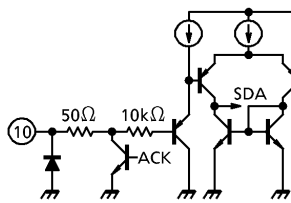
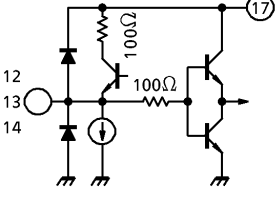
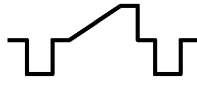
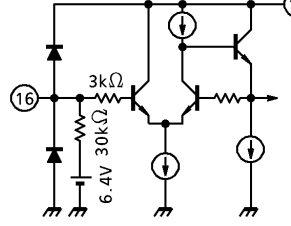
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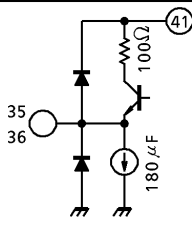
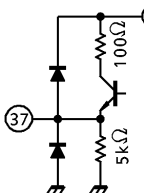
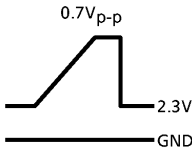
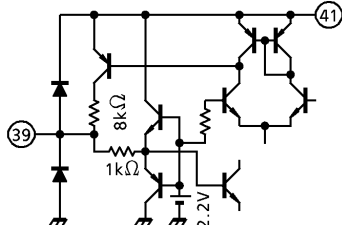
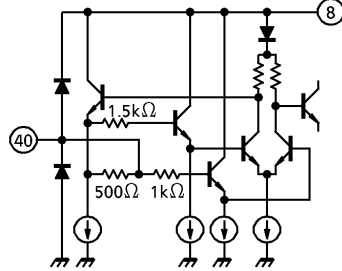
## TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
1	SCP OUTPUT	Output terminal of Sand Castle Pulse. (SCP) To connect drive resistor for SCP.		
2	V-AGC	Controls pin 52 to maintain a uniform V-ramp output. Connect a current smoothing capacitor to this pin.		—
3	H-V <sub>CC</sub> (9V)	V <sub>CC</sub> for the DEF block (deflecting system). Connect 9V (Typ.) to this pin.	—	—
4	Horizontal Output	Horizontal output terminal.		
5	Picture Distortion Correction	Corrects picture distortion in high voltage variation. Input AC component of high voltage variation. For inactivating the picture distortion correction function, connect 0.01μF capacitor between this pin and GND.		4.5V at Open
6	FBP Input	FBP input for generating horizontal AFC2 detection pulse and horizontal blanking pulse. The threshold of Horizontal AFC2 detection is set $H.V_{CC} - 2V_f$ ( $V_f \approx 0.75V$ ). Confirming the power supply voltage, determine the high level of FBP.		

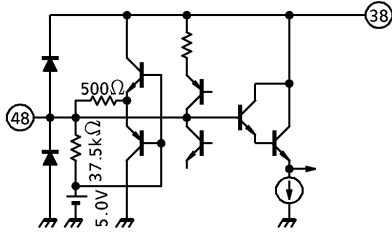
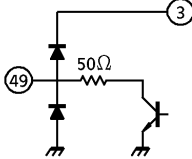
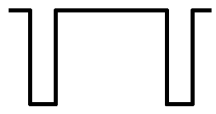
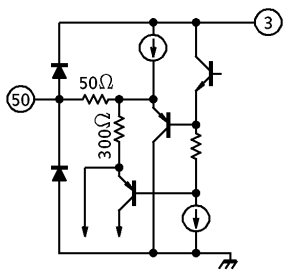
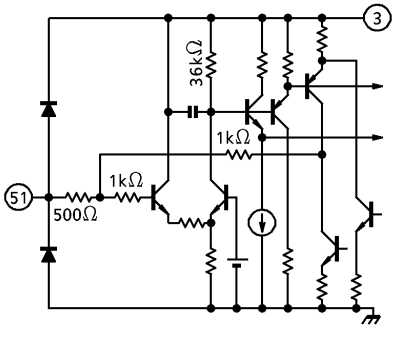
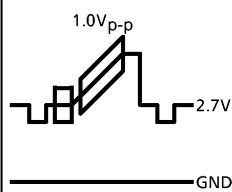
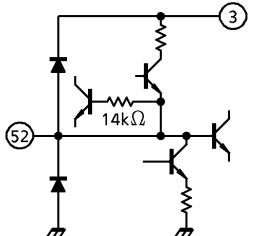
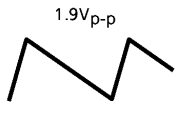
PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
7	Coincident Det.	To connect filter for detecting presence of H. synchronizing signal or V. synchronizing signal.		—
8	V <sub>DD</sub> (5V)	V <sub>DD</sub> terminal of the LOGIC block. Connect 5V (Typ.) to this pin.	—	—
9	SCL	SCL terminal of I <sup>2</sup> C bus.		—
10	SDA	SDA terminal of I <sup>2</sup> C bus.		—
11	Digital GND	Grounding terminal of LOGIC block.	—	—
12	B Output	R, G, B output terminals.		
13	G Output			
14	R Output			
15	TEXT GND	Grounding terminal of TEXT block.	—	—
16	ABCL	External unicolor brightness control terminal. Sensitivity and start point of ABL can be set through the bus.		6.4V at Open
17	RGB-V <sub>CC</sub> (9V)	V <sub>CC</sub> terminal of TEXT block. Connect 9V (Typ.) to this pin.	—	—

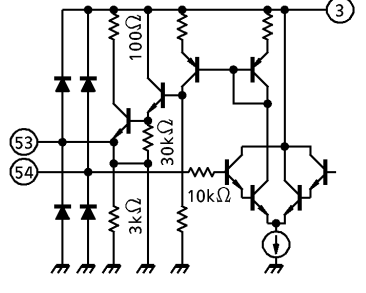
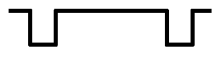

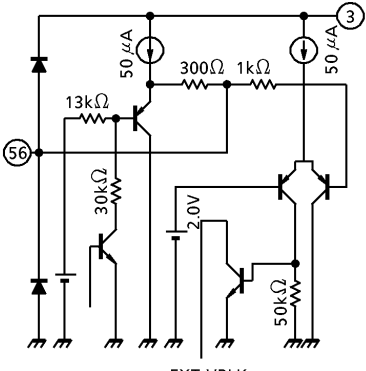
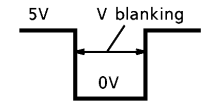
PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
18 19 20	Digital R Input Digital G Input Digital B Input	Input terminals of digital R, G, B signals. Input DC directly to these pins. OSD or TEXT signal can be input to these pins.		OSD —3.0V TEXT —2.0V —GND
21	Digital YS / YM	Selector switch of halftone / internal RGB signal / digital RGB (pins 18, 19, 20).		OSD —3.0V TEXT —2.0V H.T. —1.0V TV —GND
22	Analog YS	Selector switch of internal RGB signal or analog RGB (pins 23, 24, 25).		Analog RGB —0.5V TV —GND
23 24 25	Analog R Input Analog G Input Analog B Input	Analog R, G, B input terminals. Input signal through the clamping capacitor. Standard input level : 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> (100 IRE).		
26	Color Limiter	To connect filter for detecting color limit.		—
27	FSC Output	Output terminal of FSC.		

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
28	1Bit DAC Output Terminal	Enable to change slave address to 8Ah by a connecting $V_{CC}$ with this terminal.		4.5V (Date : (1)) 2.0V (Date : (0))
29	VSM Output Terminal	Power output the signal that is primary differentiated Y signal. Enable to change output amplifier and phase by the Bus.		—
30	APC Filter	To connect APC filter for chroma demodulation.		DC 3.2V
31	$Y_2$ Input	Input terminal of processed Y signal. Input Y signal through clamping capacitor. Standard input level : $0.7V_{p-p}$		$0.7V_{p-p}$ 2.0V GND
32	Fsc GND	Grounding terminal of VCXO block. Insert a decoupling capacitor between this pin and pin 38 (Fsc $V_{DD}$ ) at the shortest distance from both.	—	—
33 34	B-Y Input R-Y Input	Input terminal of B-Y or R-Y signal. Input signal through a clamping capacitor.		DC 2.5V AC B-Y : $650mV_{p-p}$ R-Y : $510mV_{p-p}$ (with input of PAL-75% color bar signal)

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
35 36	R-Y Output B-Y Output	Output terminal of demodulated R-Y or B-Y signal. There is an LPF for removing carrier built in this pin.		DC 1.9V  AC B-Y : 650mV <sub>p-p</sub> R-Y : 510mV <sub>p-p</sub> (with input of PAL-75% color bar signal)
37	Y Output	Output terminal of processed Y signal. Standard output level : 0.7V <sub>p-p</sub>		0.7V <sub>p-p</sub>  2.3V GND
38	Fsc V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> terminal of V <sub>DDS</sub> block. Insert a decoupling capacitor between this pin and pin 32 (Fsc GND) at the shortest distance from both. If decoupling capacitor is inserted at a distance from the pins, it may cause spurious deterioration.	—	—
39	Black Stretch	To connect filter for controlling black expansion gain of the black expansion circuit. Black expansion gain is determined by voltage of this pin.		DC 1.6V
40	16.2MHz X'tal	To connect 16.2MHz crystal clock for generating sub-carrier. Lowest resonance frequency (f <sub>0</sub> ) of the crystal oscillation can be varied by changing DC capacity. Adjust f <sub>0</sub> of the oscillation frequency with the board pattern.		DC 4.1V

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
41	Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> (5V)	V <sub>CC</sub> terminal of Y/C signal processing block.	—	—
42	Chroma Input	Chroma signal input terminal. Input negative 1.0V <sub>p-p</sub> sync composite video signal to this pin through a coupling capacitor.		DC 2.4V AC : 300mV <sub>p-p</sub> burst
43	Y/C GND	Grounding terminal of Y/C signal processing block.	—	—
44	APL	To connect filter for DC regeneration compensation. Y signal after black expansion can be monitored by opening this pin.		DC 2.2V
45	Y <sub>1</sub> Input	Input terminal of Y signal. Input negative 1.0V <sub>p-p</sub> sync composite video signal to this pin through a clamping capacitor.		
47	DC Output Terminal For V Centering	Enable to control output DC voltage by the bus.		DC 2.7~6.3V

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
48	AFC1 Filter	To connect filter for horizontal AFC1 detection. Horizontal frequency is determined by voltage of this pin.		DC 5.0V
49	Sync Output	Output terminal of synchronizing signal separated by sync separator circuit. Connect a pull-up resistor to this pin because it is an open-collector output type.		
50	V-Sepa.	To connect filter for vertical synchronizing separation.		DC 5.9V
51	Sync Input	Input terminal of synchronizing separator circuit. Input signal through a clamping capacitor to this pin. Negative 1.0V <sub>p-p</sub> sync.		
52	V-Ramp	To connect filter for generating V-ramp waveform.		

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
53	Vertical Output	Output terminal of vertical ramp signal.		
54	V-NF	Input terminal of vertical NF signal.		
55	DEF GND	Grounding terminal of DEF (deflection) block.	—	—
56	V BLK Output	Output terminal of V blanking		

**BUS CONTROL MAP**  
WRITE DATA  
Slave address : 88H

BLOCK	SUB ADDR	MSB 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	LSB 0	PRESET		
VIDEO / TEXT	00	Uni-Color								1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	01	BRIGHT								1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	02	COLOR								1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	03	AV SW	TINT								0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	04	P / N KIL	ND SW	SHARPNESS							0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	
	05	DTrp-SW	R-Mon	B-Mon	Y SUB CONTRAST					1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0		
	06	RGB-CONTRAST								1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
A ATT	07	A MUTE	Audio-ATT Gain								1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
VIDEO / TEXT	08	Y $\gamma$	WPL SW	0	BLUE BACK MODE			Y-DL SW			0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
	09	G DRIVE GAIN									1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	0A	B DRIVE GAIN									1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
DEF	0B	HORIZONTAL POSITION				AFC MODE			H-CK SW		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	
TEXT (P / N)	0C	R CUT OFF									0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	0D	G CUT OFF									0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	0E	B CUT OFF									0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
SYSTEM	0F	B. S. OFF	C-TRAP	OFST SW	C-TOF	P / N GP	CLL SW	WBLK SW	WMUT SW	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	10	1	358 Trap	F-B / W	X'tal MODE			COLOR SYSTEM			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	11	R-Y BLACK OFFSET				B-Y BLACK OFFSET				1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0		
P / N	12	CLL LEVEL	PN CD ATT		TOF Q		TOF FO				1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	
Vi / C	13	V-MODE	*	*	C-TRAP Q			C-TRAP FO			1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0	
VIDEO (DEF)	14	BLACK STRETCH POINT			DC TRAN RATE			APA-CON FO / SW			1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
	15	ABL POINT		ABL GAIN			HALF TONE SW				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	16	H BLK PHASE		V FREQ		V OUT PHASE					0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
GEOME TRY	17	V-AMPLITUDE									*	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	COINCIDENT DET			1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
	19	V S-CORRECTION									DRG SW	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1A	V LINEARITY				V-CD MD			DRV CNT		VAGC SP	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
DEF-V	1B	MUTE MODE		WIDE V-BLK START PHASE							0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1C	BLK SW	WIDE V-BLK STOP PHASE							0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	1D	NOISE DET LEVEL		WIDE P-MUTE START PHASE							1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1E	N COMB	WIDE P-MUTE STOP PHASE							0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		

(Note) \* : Data is ignored.

## READ-IN DATA

Slave address : 89H (Pin28-High : 8BH)

		MSB 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	LSB 0
	00	PORES	COLOR SYSTEM		X'tal		V-FREQ	V-STD	N-DET
	01	LOCK	RGBOUT	Y <sub>1</sub> -IN	UV-IN	Y <sub>2</sub> -IN	H	V	V-GUARD

## BUS CONTROL FUNCTION

## WRITE FUNCTION

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
UNI-COLOR	—	8bit	– 18dB~0dB	80h MAX – 5.0dB
BRIGHT	—	8bit	– 1V~1V	80h 0V
COLOR	—	8bit	~0dB	80h – 6dB
TINT	—	7bit	– 45°~45°	40h 0°
P / N KIL	P / N KILLER sensitivity control	1bit	Normal / Low	00h NORMAL
SHARPNESS	—	6bit	– 6dB~12dB	20h + 3dB
DTrp-SW	Trap ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	01h OFF
R-Mon	TEXT-11 dB pre-amplification UV output	1bit	Normal / Monitor	00h Normal
B-Mon	(Pin 35 : Bo, Pin 36 : Ro)	1bit	Normal / Monitor	00h Normal
Y SUB CONTRAST	—	5bit	– 3dB~ + 3dB	10h 0dB
RGB-CONTRAST	EXT RGB UNI-COLOR control	8bit	– 18dB~0dB	80h MAX – 5.0dB
Y $\gamma$	$\gamma$ ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / 95 IRE	00h ON
WPL SW	White peak limit level	1bit	130 IRE / OFF	00h 130 IRE
BLUE BACK MODE	Luminance selector switch	2bit	IRE ; OFF, 40, 50, 50	00h OFF
Y-DL SW	Y-DL TIME (28, 33, 38, 43, 48)	3bit	280~480ns after Y IN	04h 480ns
G DRIVE GAIN	—	8bit	– 5dB~3dB	80h 0dB
B DRIVE GAIN	—	8bit	– 5dB~3dB	80h 0dB
HORIZONTAL POSITION	Horizontal position adjustment	5bit	– 3 $\mu$ s~ + 3 $\mu$ s	10h 0 $\mu$ s

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
AFC MODE	AFC1 detection sensitivity selector	2bit	dB ; AUTO, 0, - 10, - 10	00h AUTO
H-CK SW	HOUT generation clock selector	1bit	384fh-VCO, FSC-VCXO	01h FSC-VCXO
R CUT OFF	—	8bit	- 0.5~0.5V	00h - 0.5V
G CUT OFF	—	8bit	- 0.5~0.5V	00h - 0.5V
B CUT OFF	—	8bit	- 0.5~0.5V	00h - 0.5V
B. S. OFF	Black expansion ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
C-TRAP	Chroma Trap ON / OFF SW	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
FST SW	Adjustment of Black level of color difference	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
C-TOF	P / N TOF ON / OFF SW	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
P / N GP	PAL GATE position	1bit	Standard / 0.5 $\mu$ s delay	00h Standard
CL-L SW	COLOR LIMIT ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
WBLK SW	WIDE V-BLK ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
WMUT SW	WIDE Picture-MUTE ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
3.58 Trap	C Trap-f <sub>0</sub> , force 3.58MHz switch	1bit	AUTO / Forced 3.58MHz	00h AUTO
F-B / W	Force B / W switch	1bit	AUTO / Forced B / W	00h AUTO
X'tal MODE	APC oscillation frequency selector switch	3bit	000 ; European system AUTO, 001 ; 3N 010 ; 4P, 011 ; 4P (N inhibited) 100 ; S.American system AUTO, 101 ; 3N, 110 ; MP, 111 ; NP	00h European system AUTO
COLOR SYSTEM	Chroma system selection	2bit	AUTO, PAL, NTSC	00h AUTO
R-Y BLACK OFFSET	R-Y color difference output black offset adjustment	4bit	- 24~21mV STEP 3mV	08h 0mV
B-Y BLACK OFFSET	B-Y color difference output black offset adjustment	4bit	- 24~21mV STEP 3mV	08h 0mV
CLL LEVEL	Color limit level adjustment	2bit	91, 100, 108, 116%	02h 108%

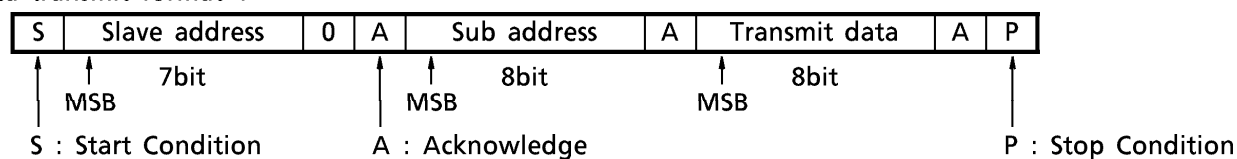
(Note) 3N ; 3.58-NTSC, 4P ; 4.43-PAL, MP ; M-PAL, NP ; N-PAL  
European system auto ; 4.43-PAL, 4.43-NTSC, 3.58-NTSC  
S. American system auto ; 3.58-NTSC, M-PAL, N-PAL

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
PN CD ATT	P/N color difference amplitude adjustment	2bit	+1 ~ -2dB STEP 1dB	01h 0dB
TOF Q	TOF Q adjustment	2bit	1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5	02h 2.0
TOF F <sub>0</sub>	TOF f <sub>0</sub> adjustment	2bit	kHz ; 0, 500, 600, 700	02h 600kHz
VSM PHASE	VSM output phase	2bit	+20ns, +20ns, 0ns, 0ns	02h 0ns
VSM GAIN	VSM output gain	2bit	0dB, 0dB, -6dB, OFF	03h OFF
C-TRAP Q	Chroma trap Q control	2bit	1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5	02h 2.0
C-TRAP F <sub>0</sub>	Chroma trap f <sub>0</sub> control	2bit	kHz ; -100, -50, 0, +50	02h 0kHz
BLACK STRETCH POI	Black expansion start point setting	3bit	28~70% IRE × 0.4	05h 56% IRE
DC TRAN RATE	Direct transmission compensation degree selection	3bit	100~130% APL	00h 100%
APA-CON PEAK F <sub>0</sub>	Sharpness peak frequency selection	2bit	kHz ; 2.5, 3.1, 4.2, OFF	02h 4.2kHz
ABL POINT	ABL detection voltage	3bit	ABL point ; 6.5V~5.9V	00h 6.5V
ABL GAIN	ABL sensitivity	3bit	Brightness ; 0 ~ -2V	00h 0V
HALF TONE SW	Halftone gain selection	2bit	-3dB, -6dB, OFF, OFF	00h -3dB
H BLK PHASE	Horizontal blanking end position	3bit	0~3.5μs step 0.5μs	00h 0μs
V FREQ	Vertical frequency	2bit	AUTO, 60Hz, Forced 60, 50, 60	00h AUTO
V OUT PHASE	Vertical position adjustment	3bit	0~7H STEP 1H	00h 0H
V-AMPLITUDE	Vertical amplitude selection	7bit	-50~50%	40h 0%
1bit DAC	1bit DAC output	1bit	LOW, HIGH	00h LOW
V CENTERING	V Centering	6bit	1~4V	20h 2.5V
COINCIDENT MODE	Discriminator output signal selection	2bit	00 ; DSYNC 01 ; DSYNC × AFC 10 ; Field counting 11 ; VP is present.	02h Field counting
V S-CORRECTION	Vertical S-curve correction	7bit	Reverse S-curve, S-curve	40h —
V-MODE	Force Sync Mode Selection	1bit	TELETEXT / Normal	01h Normal
DRG SW	Drive reference axis selection	1bit	R / G	00h R
V LINEARITY	Vertical linearity correction	5bit	(one side)	00h —
ND SW	Noise Det SW	1bit	Normal, Low	00h Normal
V-CD MD	Vertical count-down mode selection	1bit	AUTO / Force synchronization	00h AUTO

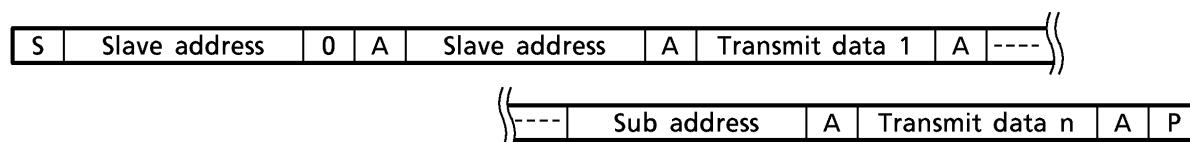
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
DRV CNT	All drive gains forced centering switch	1bit	OFF / Force centering	00h OFF
VAGC SP	Vertical ramp time constant selection	1bit	Normal / High speed	01h High speed
MUTE MODE	OFF, RGB mute, Y mute, transverse	2bit	OFF, RGB, Y, Transverse	01h RGB
WIDE V-BLK START PH	Vertical pre-position selection	6bit	- 64~ - 1H STEP 1H	3Fh - 1H
BLK SW	Blanking ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
WIDE V-BLK STOP PH	Vertical post-position selection	7bit	0~128H STEP 1H	00h 0H
NOISE DET LEVEL	Noise detection level selection	2bit	ND SW Normal : 0.15, 0.125, 0.1, 0.075 Low : 0.5, 0.475, 0.45, 0.425	02h 0.1
WIDE P-MUTE START PH	Video mute pre-position selection	6bit	- 64~ - 1H STEP 1H	3Fh - 1H
N COMB	1H addition selection	1bit	OFF / ADD	00h OFF
WIDE P-MUTE STOP PH	Video mute post-position selection	7bit	0~128H STEP 1H	00h 0H



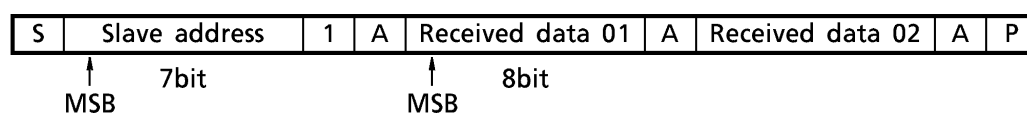
### Data transmit format 1



### Data transmit format 2



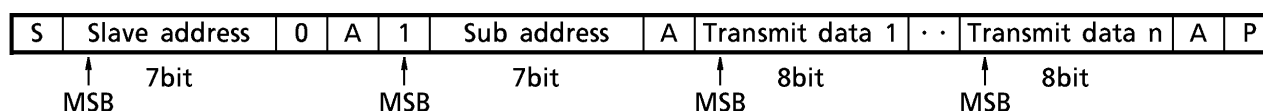
### Data receive format



At the moment of the first acknowledge, the master transmitter becomes a master receiver and the slave receiver becomes a slave transmitter. This acknowledge is still generated by the slave.

The STOP condition is generated by the master.

### Optional data transmit format : Automatic increment mode



In this transmission method, data is set on automatically incremented sub-address from the specified sub-address.

Purchase of TOSHIBA I<sup>2</sup>C components conveys a license under the Philips I<sup>2</sup>C Patent Rights to use these components in an I<sup>2</sup>C system, provided that the system conforms to the I<sup>2</sup>C Standard Specification as defined by Philips.

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{CCMAX}$	12	V
Permissible Loss	$P_{DMAX}$	2190 (Note)	mW
Power Consumption Declining Degree	$1 / Q_{ja}$	17.52	mW / $^\circ\text{C}$
Input Terminal Voltage	$V_{in}$	$\text{GND} - 0.3 \sim V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
Input Signal Voltage	$e_{in}$	7	$V_{p-p}$
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	$-20 \sim 65$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Conserving Temperature	$T_{stg}$	$-55 \sim 150$	$^\circ\text{C}$

(Note) In the condition that IC is actually mounted. See the diagram below.

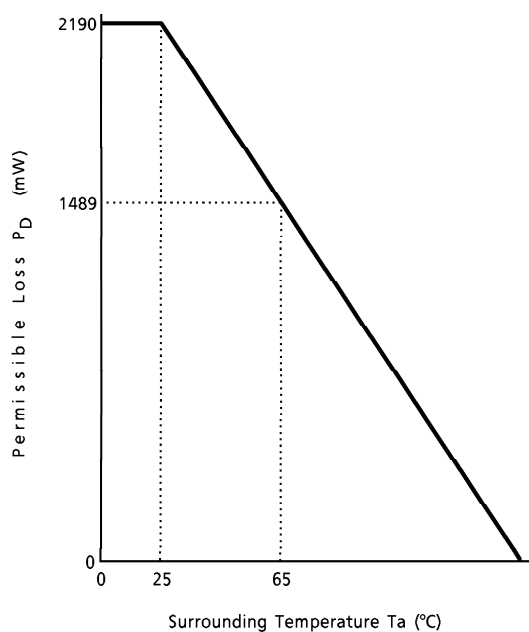


Fig. Power consumption declining curve relative to temperature change

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

CHARACTERISTIC	DESCRIPTION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Pin 3, pin 17	8.50	9.0	9.25	V
	Pin 8, pin 38, pin 41	4.75	5.0	5.25	
Video Input Level	100% white, negative sync	0.9	1.0	1.1	V <sub>p-p</sub>
Chroma Input Level		0.9	1.0	1.1	
Sync Input Level		0.9	1.0	2.2	
FBP Width	—	11	12	13	μs
Incoming FBP Current (Note)	—	—	—	1.5	mA
H. Output Current	—	—	1.0	2.0	
RGB Output Current	—	—	1.0	2.0	V
Analog RGB Input Level	—	—	0.7	0.8	
OSD RGB Input Level	In TEXT input	0.7	1.0	1.3	
	In OSD input	—	4.2	5.0	
Incoming Current to Pin 49	Sync-out	—	0.5	1.0	mA

(Note) The threshold of horizontal AFC2 detection is set  $H.V_{CC}-2V_f$  ( $V_f \approx 0.75V$ ).  
Confirming the power supply voltage, determine the high level of FBP.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC

( Unless otherwise specified, H, RGB  $V_{CC} = 0V$ ,  $V_{DD}$ , Fsc  $V_{DD}$ ,  
Y/C  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$  )

## CURRENT CONSUMPTION

PIN No.	CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
3	H.V <sub>CC</sub> (9V)	I <sub>CC1</sub>	—	16.0	19.0	23.5	mA
8	V <sub>DD</sub> (5V)	I <sub>CC2</sub>	—	8.8	11.0	14.0	
17	RGB V <sub>CC</sub> (9V)	I <sub>CC3</sub>	—	25.0	31.5	39.0	
38	Fsc V <sub>CC</sub> (5V)	I <sub>CC4</sub>	—	6.8	8.5	11.0	
41	Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> (9V)	I <sub>CC5</sub>	—	80	100	130	

## TERMINAL VOLTAGE

PIN No.	PIN NAME	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
16	ABCL	V <sub>16</sub>	—	5.9	6.4	6.9	V
18	OSD R Input	V <sub>18</sub>	—	—	0	0.3	V
19	OSD G Input	V <sub>19</sub>	—	—	0	0.3	V
20	OSD B Input	V <sub>20</sub>	—	—	0	0.3	V
21	Digital Ys	V <sub>21</sub>	—	—	0	0.3	V
22	Analog Ys	V <sub>22</sub>	—	—	0	0.3	V
23	Analog R Input	V <sub>23</sub>	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
24	Analog G Input	V <sub>24</sub>	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
25	Analog B Input	V <sub>25</sub>	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
28	DAC	V <sub>28</sub>	—	1.7	2.0	2.3	V
31	Y <sub>2</sub> Input	V <sub>31</sub>	—	1.7	2.0	2.3	V
33	B-Y Input	V <sub>33</sub>	—	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
34	R-Y Input	V <sub>34</sub>	—	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
35	R-Y Output	V <sub>35</sub>	—	1.5	1.9	2.3	V
36	B-Y Output	V <sub>36</sub>	—	1.5	1.9	2.3	V
37	Y <sub>1</sub> Output	V <sub>37</sub>	—	1.9	2.3	2.7	V
40	16.2MHz X'tal Oscillation	V <sub>40</sub>	—	3.6	4.1	4.6	V
42	Chroma Input	V <sub>42</sub>	—	2.0	2.4	2.8	V
50	V-Sepa.	V <sub>50</sub>	—	5.4	5.9	6.4	V

AC CHARACTERISTIC  
Video section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Y Input Pedestal Clamping Voltage	VYclp	—	(Note) Y <sub>1</sub>	2.0	2.2	2.4	V
Chroma Trap Frequency	ftr3	—	(Note) Y <sub>2</sub>	3.429	3.58	3.679	MHz
	ftr4	—		4.203	4.43	4.633	
Chroma Trap Attenuation (3.58MHz) (4.43MHz) (D-Trap)	Gtr3a	—	(Note) Y <sub>3</sub>	20	26	52	dB
	Gtr3f	—					
	Gtr4	—	(Note) Y <sub>4</sub>	20	26	52	
	Gtrs	—	(Note) Y <sub>5</sub>	18	26	52	
Y $\gamma$ Correction Point	$\gamma$ p	—	(Note) Y <sub>6</sub>	90	95	99	—
Y $\gamma$ Correction Curve	$\gamma$ c	—	(Note) Y <sub>7</sub>	− 2.6	− 2.0	− 1.3	dB
APL Terminal Output Impedance	Zo44	—	(Note) Y <sub>8</sub>	15	20	25	k $\Omega$
DC Transmission Compensation Amplifier Gain	Adrmax	—	(Note) Y <sub>9</sub>	0.11	0.13	0.15	times
	Adrcnt	—		0.44	0.06	0.08	
Maximum Gain of Black Expansion Amplifier	Ake	—	(Note) Y <sub>10</sub>	1.20	1.5	1.65	
Black Expansion Start Point	VBS9MX	—	(Note) Y <sub>11</sub>	65	77.5	80	IRE
	VBS9CT	—		55	62.5	70	
	VBS9MN	—		48	55.5	63	
	VBS2MX	—		35	42.5	50	
	VBS2CT	—		25	31.5	38	
	VBS2MN	—		19	25.5	32	
Black Peak Detection Period (Horizontal) (Vertical)	TbpH	—	(Note) Y <sub>12</sub>	15	16	17	$\mu$ s
	TbpV	—		33	34	35	H
Picture Quality Control Peaking Frequency	fp25	—	(Note) Y <sub>13</sub>	1.5	2.5	3.4	MHz
	fp31	—		1.9	3.1	4.3	
	fp42	—		3.0	4.2	5.4	
Picture Quality Control Maximum Characteristic	GS25MX	—	(Note) Y <sub>14</sub>	12.0	14.5	17.0	dB
	GS31MX	—		12.0	14.5	17.0	
	GS42MX	—		10.6	13.5	16.4	
Picture Quality Control Minimum Characteristic	GS25MN	—	(Note) Y <sub>15</sub>	− 22.0	− 19.5	− 17.0	
	GS31MN	—		− 22.0	− 19.5	− 17.0	
	GS42MN	—		− 19.5	− 16.5	− 13.5	
Picture Quality Control Center Characteristic	GS25CT	—	(Note) Y <sub>16</sub>	6.0	8.5	11.0	
	GS31CT	—		6.0	8.5	11.0	
	GS42CT	—		4.6	7.5	10.4	
Y Signal Gain	Gy	—	(Note) Y <sub>17</sub>	− 1.0	0	1.6	
Y Signal Frequency Characteristic	Gfy	—	(Note) Y <sub>18</sub>	− 6.5	0	1.0	
Y Signal Maximum Input Range	Vyd	—	(Note) Y <sub>19</sub>	0.9	1.2	1.5	V

## Chroma section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MIN.	UNIT
ACC Characteristic $f_o = 3.58$	3NeAT	—	(Note) C <sub>1</sub>	30	35	90	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	3NF1T	—		68	85	105	
	3NAT	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	times
	3NeAE	—		18	35	—	
	3NF1E	—		71	85	102	
	3NAE	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	
	4NeAT	—		18	35	—	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	4NF1T	—		71	85	102	
	4NAT	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	times
	4NeAE	—		18	35	—	
Band Pass Filter Characteristic $f_o = 4.43$	4NF1E	—		71	85	102	
	4NAE	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	
Band Pass Filter Characteristic $f_o = 3.58$	3Nfo <sub>0</sub>	—	(Note) C <sub>2</sub>	3.43	3.579	3.73	MHz
	3Nfo <sub>500</sub>	—		3.93	4.079	4.23	
	3Nfo <sub>600</sub>	—		4.03	4.179	4.33	
	3Nfo <sub>700</sub>	—		4.13	4.279	4.43	
	4Nfo <sub>0</sub>	—		4.28	4.433	4.58	
	4Nfo <sub>500</sub>	—		4.78	4.933	4.58	
	4Nfo <sub>600</sub>	—		4.88	5.033	5.18	
	4Nfo <sub>700</sub>	—		4.98	5.133	5.28	
Band Pass Filter, –3dB Band Characteristic $f_o = 3.58$	fo <sub>0</sub>	—	(Note) C <sub>3</sub>	1.64	1.79	1.94	
	fo <sub>500</sub>	—					
	fo <sub>600</sub>	—					
	fo <sub>700</sub>	—					
	fo <sub>0</sub>	—		2.07	2.22	2.37	
	fo <sub>500</sub>	—					
	fo <sub>600</sub>	—					
	fo <sub>700</sub>	—					
Band Pass Filter, Q Characteristic Check $f_o = 3.58$	Q <sub>1</sub>	—	(Note) C <sub>4</sub>	—	3.58	—	MHz
	Q <sub>1.5</sub>	—		—	2.39	—	
	Q <sub>2.0</sub>	—		1.64	1.79	1.94	
	Q <sub>2.5</sub>	—		—	1.43	—	
	Q <sub>1</sub>	—		—	4.43	—	
	Q <sub>1.5</sub>	—		—	2.95	—	
	Q <sub>2.0</sub>	—		2.07	2.22	2.37	
	Q <sub>2.5</sub>	—		—	1.77	—	
Band Pass Filter, Q Characteristic Check $f_o = 4.43$	Q <sub>1</sub>	—	(Note) C <sub>4</sub>	—	3.58	—	MHz
	Q <sub>1.5</sub>	—		—	2.39	—	
	Q <sub>2.0</sub>	—		1.64	1.79	1.94	
	Q <sub>2.5</sub>	—		—	1.43	—	
	Q <sub>1</sub>	—		—	4.43	—	
	Q <sub>1.5</sub>	—		—	2.95	—	
	Q <sub>2.0</sub>	—		2.07	2.22	2.37	
	Q <sub>2.5</sub>	—		—	1.77	—	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
1/2 $f_c$ Trap Characteristic $f_o = 3.58$	$f_{o0}$	—	(Note) C <sub>5</sub>	1.45	1.60	1.75	MHz
	$f_{o500}$	—		1.70	1.85	2.00	
	$f_{o600}$	—		1.75	1.90	2.06	
	$f_{o700}$	—		1.80	1.95	2.10	
	$f_{o0}$	—		1.85	2.00	2.15	
	$f_{o500}$	—		2.00	2.15	2.30	
	$f_{o600}$	—		2.05	2.20	2.35	
	$f_{o700}$	—		2.10	2.25	2.40	
Tint Control Range ( $f_o = 600\text{kHz}$ )	$3N\Delta\theta_1$	—	(Note) C <sub>6</sub>	35.0	45.0	55.0	°
	$3N\Delta\theta_2$	—		− 55.0	− 45.0	− 35.0	
	$4N\Delta\theta_1$	—		35.0	45.0	55.0	
	$4N\Delta\theta_2$	—		35.0	45.0	55.0	
Tint Control Variable Range ( $f_o = 600\text{kHz}$ )	$3N\Delta\theta_T$	—	(Note) C <sub>7</sub>	70.0	90.0	110.0	°
	$4N\Delta\theta_T$	—		70.0	90.0	110.0	
Tint Control Characteristic	$3T\theta_{Tin}$	—	(Note) C <sub>8</sub>	39	40	47	bit
	$3E\theta_{Tin}$	—		73	80	87	Step
	$3N\Delta_{Tin}$	—		39	40	47	bit
	$4T\theta_{Tin}$	—		73	80	87	Step
	$4E\theta_{Tin}$	—		39	40	47	bit
	$4N\Delta_{Tin}$	—		73	80	87	Step
APC Lead-In Range (Lead-In Range)	4.433PH	—	(Note) C <sub>9</sub>	350	500	1500	Hz
	4.433PL	—		− 350	− 500	− 1500	
	3.579PH	—		350	500	1700	
	3.579PL	—		− 350	− 500	− 1700	
	4.433HH	—		400	500	1100	
	4.433HL	—		− 400	− 500	− 1100	
	3.579HH	—		400	500	1100	
	3.579HL	—		− 400	− 500	− 1100	
APC Control Sensitivity	$3.58\beta_3$	—	(Note) C <sub>10</sub>	1.50	2.2	2.90	—
	$4.43\beta_3$	—		1.70	2.4	3.10	
	M-PAL $\beta_M$	—		1.50	2.2	2.90	
	N-PAL $\beta_N$	—		1.50	2.2	2.90	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Killer Operation Input Level	3N-VTK1	—	(Note) C <sub>11</sub>	1.8	2.5	3.2	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	3N-VTC1	—		2.2	3.2	4.0	
	3N-VTK2	—		2.5	3.6	4.5	
	3N-VTC2	—		3.2	4.5	5.6	
	4N-VTK1	—		1.8	2.5	3.2	
	4N-VTC1	—		2.2	3.2	4.0	
	4N-VTK2	—		2.5	3.6	4.5	
	4N-VTC2	—		3.2	4.5	5.6	
	4P-VTK1	—		1.8	2.5	3.2	
	4P-VTC1	—		2.2	3.2	4.0	
	4P-VTK2	—		2.5	3.6	4.5	
	4P-VTC2	—		3.2	4.5	5.6	
	MP-VTK1	—		1.8	2.5	3.2	
	MP-VTC1	—		2.2	3.2	4.0	
	MP-VTK2	—		2.5	3.6	4.5	
	MP-VTC2	—		3.2	4.5	5.6	
	NP-VTK1	—		1.8	2.5	3.2	
	NP-VTC1	—		2.2	3.2	4.0	
	NP-VTK2	—		2.5	3.6	4.5	
	NP-VTC2	—		3.2	4.5	5.6	
Color Difference Output (Rainbow Color Bar)  (75% Color Bar)	3NeB-Y	—	(Note) C <sub>12</sub>	320	380	460	
	3NeR-Y	—		240	290	350	
	4NeB-Y	—		320	380	460	
	4NeR-Y	—		240	290	350	
	4PeB-Y	—		360	430	520	
	4PeR-Y	—		200	240	290	
	4Peb-y	—		540	650	780	
	4Per-y	—		430	510	610	
Demodulation Relative Amplitude	3NG <sub>R</sub> /B	—	(Note) C <sub>13</sub>	0.69	0.77	0.86	times
	4NG <sub>R</sub> /B	—		0.70	0.77	0.85	
	4PG <sub>R</sub> /B	—		0.49	0.56	0.64	
Demodulation Relative Phase	3Nθ <sub>R</sub> -B	—	(Note) C <sub>14</sub>	85	93	100	°
	4Nθ <sub>R</sub> -B	—		87	93	99	
	4Pθ <sub>R</sub> -B	—		85	90	95	
Demodulation Output Residual Carrier	3N-SCB	—	(Note) C <sub>15</sub>	0	5	15	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	3N-SCR	—					
	4N-SCB	—					
	4N-SCR	—					

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Demodulation Output Residual Higher Harmonic	3N-HCB	—	(Note) C <sub>16</sub>	0	10	30	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	3N-HCR	—					
	4N-HCB	—					
	4N-HCR	—					
Color Difference Output ATT Check	B-Y - 1dB	—	(Note) C <sub>17</sub>	- 1.20	- 0.9	- 0.60	dB
	B-Y - 2dB	—		- 2.30	- 1.7	- 1.55	
	B-Y + 1dB	—		0.60	0.8	1.20	
16.2MHz Oscillation Frequency	$\Delta f_{oF}$	—	(Note) C <sub>18</sub>	- 2.0	0	2.0	kHz
16.2MHz Oscillation Start Voltage	V <sub>Fon1</sub>	—	(Note) C <sub>19</sub>	3.0	3.2	3.4	V
f <sub>sc</sub> Free-Run Frequency (3.58M) (4.43M) (M-PAL) (N-PAL)	3fr	—	(Note) C <sub>20</sub>	- 100	50	200	Hz
	4fr	—		- 125	25	175	
	Mfr	—		- 140	10	160	
	Nfr	—		- 140	10	160	
f <sub>sc</sub> Output Amplitude	4.43e27	—	(Note) C <sub>21</sub>	420	500	580	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	3.58e27	—					
f <sub>sc</sub> Output DC Voltage	3.58eV27	—	—	2.6	2.9	3.2	V
	0th V27	—		1.6	1.9	2.2	

## DEF section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
H. Reference Frequency	FHVCO	—	(Note) DH1	5.95	6.0	6.10	MHz
H. Reference Oscillation Start Voltage	VSHVCO	—	(Note) DH2	2.3	2.6	2.9	V
H. Output Frequency 1	fH1	—	(Note) DH3	15.5	15.625	15.72	kHz
H. Output Frequency 2	fH2	—	(Note) DH4	15.62	15.734	15.84	
H. Output Duty 1	H $\phi$ 1	—	(Note) DH5	39	41	43	%
H. Output Duty 2	H $\phi$ 2	—	(Note) DH6	35	37	39	
H. Output Duty Switching Voltage 1	V <sub>5-1</sub>	—	(Note) DH7	1.2	1.5	1.8	V
H. Output Voltage	VHH	—	(Note) DH8	4.5	5.0	5.5	
	VHL	—		—	—	0.5	
H. Output Oscillation Start Voltage	VHS	—	(Note) DH9	—	5.0	—	$\mu$ s
H. FBP Phase	$\phi$ FBP	—	(Note) DH10	6.2	6.9	7.6	
H. Picture Position, Maximum	HSFTmax	—	(Note) DH11	17.7	18.4	19.1	
H. Picture Position, Minimum	HSFTmin	—	(Note) DH12	12.4	13.1	13.8	
H. Picture Position Control Range	$\Delta$ HSFT	—	(Note) DH13	4.5	5.3	6.1	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUI	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
H. Distortion Correction Control Range	$\Delta$ HCC	—	(Note) DH14	0.5	1.0	1.5	$\mu$ s / V
H. BLK Phase	$\phi$ BLK	—	(Note) DH15	6.2	6.9	7.6	$\mu$ s
H. BLK Width, Minimum	BLKmin	—	(Note) DH16	9.8	10.5	11.3	
H. BLK Width, Maximum	BLKmax	—	(Note) DH17	13.2	14.0	14.7	
P/N-GP Start Phase 1	SPGP1	—	(Note) DH18	3.45	3.68	3.90	
P/N-GP Start Phase 2	SPGP2	—	(Note) DH19	3.95	4.18	4.40	
P/N-GP Gate Width 1	PGPW1	—	(Note) DH20	1.65	1.75	1.85	
P/N-GP Gate Width 2	PGPW2	—	(Note) DH21	1.70	1.75	1.85	
Noise Detection Level 1	NL1	—	(Note) DH22	0.15	0.2	0.25	V
Noise Detection Level 2	NL2	—	(Note) DH23	0.1	0.18	0.26	
Noise Detection Level 3	NL3	—	(Note) DH24	0.1	0.15	0.2	
Noise Detection Level 4	NL4	—	(Note) DH25	0.08	0.13	0.2	
V. Ramp Amplitude	Vramp	—	(Note) DV1	1.62	2.0	2.08	V <sub>p-p</sub>
V. NF Maximum Amplitude	VNFmax	—	(Note) DV2	3.2	3.5	3.8	
V. NF Minimum Amplitude	VNFmin	—	(Note) DV3	0.8	1.0	1.2	
V. Amplification Degree	GVA	—	(Note) DV4	20	26	32	dB
V. Amplifier Max. Output	Vvmax	—	(Note) DV5	5.0	—	—	V
V. Amplifier Min. Output	Vvmin	—	(Note) DV6	0	—	1.5	
V. S-Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity	V <sub>S</sub>	—	(Note) DV7	9	11	13	%
V. Reverse S-Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity	V <sub>SR</sub>	—	(Note) DV8				
V. Linearity Max. Correction Quantity	V <sub>L</sub>	—	(Note) DV9	9	20	31	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
AFC-MASK Start Phase	$\phi$ AFCf	—	(Note) DV10	2.6	3.2	3.8	H
AFC-MASK Stop Phase	$\phi$ AFCe	—	(Note) DV11	4.4	5.0	5.6	
VNFB phase	$\phi$ VNFB	—	(Note) DV12	0.45	0.75	1.05	
V. Output Maximum Phase	V $\phi$ max	—	(Note) DV13	7.3	8.0	8.7	
V. Output Minimum Phase	V $\phi$ min	—	(Note) DV14	0.5	1.0	1.5	
V. Output Phase Variable Range	$\Delta$ V $\phi$	—	(Note) DV15	6.3	7.0	7.7	
50 System VBLK Start Phase	V50BLKf	—	(Note) DV16	0.4	0.55	0.7	
50 System VBLK Stop Phase	V50BLKe	—	(Note) DV17	20	23	26	
60 System VBLK Start Phase	V60BLKf	—	(Note) DV18	0.4	0.55	0.7	
60 System VBLK Stop Phase	V60BLKe	—	(Note) DV19	15	18	21	
Pin 56 VBLK Max Voltage	V56H	—		4.7	5.0	5.3	V
Pin 56 VBLK Min Voltage	V56L	—		0	—	0.3	
V. Lead-In Range 1	VAcaL	—	(Note) DV20	—	232.5	—	Hz
	VAcaH	—		—	344.5	—	
V. Lead-In Range 2	V60caL	—	(Note) DV21	—	232.5	—	
	V60caH	—		—	294.5	—	
W-VBLK Start Phase	SWVB	—	(Note) DV22	9	—	88	H
W-PMUTE Start Phase	SWP	—	(Note) DV23				
W-VBLK Stop Phase	STWVB	—	(Note) DV24	10	—	120	
W-PMUTE Stop Phase	STWP	—	(Note) DV25				
V Centering Center Voltage	V51	—	(Note) DV26		4.55		V
V Centering Max Voltage	V51Max	—	(Note) DV27		6.30		
V Centering Min Voltage	V51Min	—	(Note) DV28		2.75		
Pin 28 DAC Output Voltage (High)	V28H	—		4.0	4.5	5.0	
Pin 28 DAC Output Voltage (Low)	V28L	—		—	0	0.1	

## 1H DL section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct	VNBD	—	(Note) H <sub>1</sub>	0.8	1.2	—	V
	VNRD	—					
1HDL Dynamic Range, Delay	VPBD	—	(Note) H <sub>2</sub>	0.8	1.2	—	
	VPRD	—					
1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct + Delay	VSBD	—	(Note) H <sub>3</sub>	0.9	1.2	—	
	VSRD	—					
Frequency Characteristic, Direct	GHB1	—	(Note) H <sub>4</sub>	−3.0	−2.0	0.5	dB
	GHR1	—					
Frequency Characteristic, Delay	GHB2	—	(Note) H <sub>5</sub>	−8.2	−6.5	−4.3	
	GHR2	—					
AC Gain, Direct	GBY1	—	(Note) H <sub>6</sub>	−2.0	−0.5	2.0	
	GRY1	—					
AC Gain, Delay	GBY2	—	(Note) H <sub>7</sub>	−2.4	−0.5	1.1	
	GRY2	—					
Direct-Delay AC Gain Difference	GBYD	—	(Note) H <sub>8</sub>	−1.0	0.0	1.0	
	GRYD	—					
Color Difference Output DC Stepping	VBD	—	(Note) H <sub>9</sub>	−5	0.0	5	mV
	VRD	—					
1H Delay Quantity	BDt	—	(Note) H <sub>10</sub>	63.7	64.0	64.4	μs
	RDt	—					
Color Difference Output	Bomin	—	(Note) H <sub>11</sub>	22	36	55	mV
DC-Offset Control	Bomax	—		−55	−36	−22	
Bus-Min Data	Romin	—		22	36	55	
Bus-Max Data	Romax	—		−55	−36	−22	
Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control / Min. Control Quantity	Bo1	—	(Note) H <sub>12</sub>	1	4	8	
	Ro1	—					
NTSC Mode Gain / NTSC-COM Gain	GNB	—	(Note) H <sub>13</sub>	−0.90	0	1.20	dB
	GNR	—		0.92	0	1.58	

## Text section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Y Color Difference Clamping Voltage	Vcp31	—	(Note) T <sub>1</sub>	1.7	2.0	2.3	V
	Vcp33	—		2.2	2.5	2.8	
	Vcp34	—					
Contrast Control Characteristic	Vc12mx	—	(Note) T <sub>2</sub>	2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc12mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D12c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
	Vc13mx	—		2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc13mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D13c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
	Vc14mx	—		2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc14mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D14c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
AC Gain	Gr	—	(Note) T <sub>3</sub>	2.8	4.0	5.2	times
	Gg	—					
	Gb	—					
Frequency Characteristic	Gf	—	(Note) T <sub>4</sub>	—	− 1.0	− 3.0	dB
Y Sub-Contrast Control Characteristic	$\Delta V_{scnt}$	—	(Note) T <sub>5</sub>	3.0	6.0	9.0	V
Y <sub>2</sub> Input Range	Vy2d	—	(Note) T <sub>6</sub>	0.7	—	—	
Unicolor Control Characteristic	Vn12mx	—	(Note) T <sub>7</sub>	1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn12mn	—		0.17	0.35	0.42	
	D12n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	Vn13mx	—		1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn13mn	—		0.17	0.35	0.42	
	D13n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	Vn14mx	—		1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn14mn	—		0.17	0.26	0.42	
	D14n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	$\Delta V_{13un}$	—		16	20	24	dB
Relative Amplitude (NTSC)	Mnr-b	—	(Note) T <sub>8</sub>	0.70	0.77	0.85	times
	Mng-b	—		0.30	0.34	0.38	
Relative Phase (NTSC)	$\theta_{nr-b}$	—	(Note) T <sub>9</sub>	87	93	99	°
	$\theta_{ng-b}$	—		235	241.5	248	
Relative Amplitude (PAL)	Mpr-b	—	(Note) T <sub>10</sub>	0.50	0.56	0.63	times
	Mpg-b	—		0.30	0.34	0.38	
Relative Phase (PAL)	$\theta_{pr-b}$	—	(Note) T <sub>11</sub>	86	90	94	°
	$\theta_{pg-b}$	—		232	237	242	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Color Control Characteristic	Vcmx	—	(Note) T <sub>12</sub>	1.50	1.80	2.10	V <sub>p-p</sub>
	ecol	—		80	128	160	step
	Δcol	—		142	192	242	
Color Control Characteristic, Residual Color	ecr	—	(Note) T <sub>13</sub>	0	12.5	25	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	ecg	—					
	ecb	—					
Chroma Input Range	Vcr	—	(Note) T <sub>14</sub>	700	—	—	
Brightness Control Characteristic	Vbrmx	—	(Note) T <sub>15</sub>	3.05	3.45	3.85	V
	Vbrmn	—		1.05	1.35	1.65	
Brightness Center Voltage	Vbcnt	—	(Note) T <sub>16</sub>	2.05	2.30	2.55	
Brightness Data Sensitivity	ΔVbrt	—	(Note) T <sub>17</sub>	6.3	7.8	9.4	mV
RGB Output Voltage Axes Difference	ΔVbct	—	(Note) T <sub>18</sub>	−150	0	150	
White Peak Limit Level	Vwpl	—	(Note) T <sub>19</sub>	2.63	3.25	3.75	V
Cutoff Control Characteristic	Vcomx	—	(Note) T <sub>20</sub>	2.55	2.75	2.95	
	Vcomn	—		1.55	1.75	1.95	
Cutoff Center Level	Vcoct	—	(Note) T <sub>21</sub>	2.05	2.3	2.55	
Cutoff Variable Range	ΔDcut	—	(Note) T <sub>22</sub>	2.3	3.9	5.5	mV
Drive Variable Range	DR +	—	(Note) T <sub>23</sub>	2.7	3.85	5.0	dB
	DR −	—		−6.5	−5.6	−4.7	
DC Regeneration	TDC	—	(Note) T <sub>24</sub>	0	50	100	mV
RGB Output S/N Ratio	SNo	—	(Note) T <sub>25</sub>	—	−50	−45	dB
Blanking Pulse Output Level	Vv	—	(Note) T <sub>26</sub>	0.7	1.0	1.3	V
	Vh	—					
Blanking Pulse Delay Time	t <sub>don</sub>	—	(Note) T <sub>27</sub>	0.05	0.25	0.45	μs
	t <sub>doff</sub>	—		0.05	0.35	0.85	
RGB Min. Output Level	Vmn	—	(Note) T <sub>28</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
RGB Max. Output Level	Vmx	—	(Note) T <sub>29</sub>	6.85	7.15	7.45	
Halftone Ys Level	Vthtl	—	(Note) T <sub>30</sub>	0.7	0.9	1.1	
Halftone Gain 1	G3htl3	—	(Note) T <sub>31</sub>	−4.5	−3.0	−1.5	dB
Halftone Gain 2	G6htl3	—	(Note) T <sub>32</sub>	−7.5	−6.0	−4.5	
Text ON Ys Level	Vttxl	—	(Note) T <sub>33</sub>	1.8	2.0	2.2	V
Text/OSD Output, Low Level	Vtxl13	—	(Note) T <sub>34</sub>	−0.45	−0.25	−0.05	
Text RGB Output, High Level	Vmt13	—	(Note) T <sub>35</sub>	1.15	1.4	1.85	
OSD Ys ON Level	Vtosl	—	(Note) T <sub>36</sub>	2.8	3.0	3.2	
OSD RGB Output, High Level	Vmos13	—	(Note) T <sub>37</sub>	1.75	2.15	2.55	
Text Input Threshold Level	Vtxtg	—	(Note) T <sub>38</sub>	0.7	1.0	1.3	
OSD Input Threshold Level	Vosdg	—	(Note) T <sub>39</sub>	1.7	2.0	2.3	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Time	$\tau_{Rosr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>40</sub>	—	40	100	ns
	$\tau_{Rosg}$	—					
	$\tau_{Rosb}$	—					
OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	$t_{PRosr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>41</sub>	—	40	100	ns
	$t_{PRosg}$	—					
	$t_{PRosb}$	—					
OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{PRos}$	—	(Note) T <sub>42</sub>	—	15	40	ns
OSD Mode Switching Breaking Time	$\tau_{Fosr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>43</sub>	—	30	100	ns
	$\tau_{Fosg}$	—					
	$\tau_{Fosb}$	—					
OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time	$t_{PFosr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>44</sub>	—	30	100	ns
	$t_{PFosg}$	—					
	$t_{PFosb}$	—					
OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{FROs}$	—	(Note) T <sub>45</sub>	—	20	40	ns
OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Time	$\tau_{Roshr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>46</sub>	—	20	100	ns
	$\tau_{Roshg}$	—					
	$\tau_{Roshb}$	—					
OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	$t_{PRohr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>47</sub>	—	20	100	ns
	$t_{PRohg}$	—					
	$t_{PRohb}$	—					
OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{PRoh}$	—	(Note) T <sub>48</sub>	—	0	40	ns
OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Time	$\tau_{Foshr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>49</sub>	—	20	100	ns
	$\tau_{Foshg}$	—					
	$\tau_{Foshb}$	—					
OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time	$t_{PFohr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>50</sub>	—	20	100	ns
	$t_{PFohg}$	—					
	$t_{PFohb}$	—					
OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{PFoh}$	—	(Note) T <sub>51</sub>	—	0	40	ns

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
RGB Contrast Control Characteristic	Vc12mx	—	(Note) T <sub>52</sub>	2.10	2.5	2.97	V
	Vc12mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D12c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
	Vc13mx	—		2.10	2.5	2.97	
	Vc13mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D13c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
	Vc14mx	—		2.10	2.5	2.97	
	Vc14mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D14c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
Analog RGB AC Gain	Gag	—	(Note) T <sub>53</sub>	4.0	5.1	6.3	times
Analog RGB Frequency Characteristic	Gfg	—	(Note) T <sub>54</sub>	− 0.5	− 1.75	− 3.0	dB
Analog RGB Dynamic Range	Dr24	—	(Note) T <sub>55</sub>	0.5	—	—	V
RGB Brightness Control Characteristic	Vbrmxg	—	(Note) T <sub>56</sub>	3.05	3.25	3.45	
	Vbrmng	—		1.05	1.25	1.45	
RGB Brightness Center Voltage	Vbcntg	—	(Note) T <sub>57</sub>	2.05	2.25	2.45	
RGB Brightness Data Sensitivity	ΔVbrtg	—	(Note) T <sub>58</sub>	6.3	7.8	9.4	mV
Analog RGB Mode ON Voltage	Vanath	—	(Note) T <sub>59</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Time	τRanr	—	(Note) T <sub>60</sub>	—	50	100	ns
	τRang	—					
	τRanb	—					
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	tpRanr	—	(Note) T <sub>61</sub>	—	20	100	
	tpRang	—					
	tpRanb	—					
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	ΔtpRas	—	(Note) T <sub>62</sub>	—	0	40	
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Time	τFanr	—	(Note) T <sub>63</sub>	—	50	100	
	τFang	—					
	τFanb	—					
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time	tpFanr	—	(Note) T <sub>64</sub>	—	30	100	
	tpFang	—					
	tpFanb	—					
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	ΔtpFas	—	(Note) T <sub>65</sub>	—	0	40	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Time	$\tau_{Ranhr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>66</sub>	—	50	100	ns
	$\tau_{Ranhg}$	—					
	$\tau_{Ranhb}$	—					
Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	$t_{PRahr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>67</sub>	—	20	100	
	$t_{PRahg}$	—					
	$t_{PRahb}$	—					
Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{PRah}$	—	(Note) T <sub>68</sub>	—	0	40	
Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Time	$t_{Fanhr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>69</sub>	—	50	100	
	$t_{Fanhg}$	—					
	$t_{Fanhb}$	—					
Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time	$t_{PFahr}$	—	(Note) T <sub>70</sub>	—	20	100	
	$t_{PFahg}$	—					
	$t_{PFahb}$	—					
Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	$\Delta t_{PFah}$	—	(Note) T <sub>71</sub>	—	0	40	
TV-Analog RGB Crosstalk	Crtvag	—	(Note) T <sub>72</sub>	− 80	− 50	− 40	dB
Analog RGB-TV Crosstalk	Crantg	—	(Note) T <sub>73</sub>				
ABL Point Characteristic	Vablpl	—	(Note) T <sub>74</sub>	5.5	5.6	5.7	V
	Vablpc	—		5.7	5.8	5.9	
	Vablph	—		5.9	6.0	6.1	
ACL Characteristic	Vcal	—	(Note) T <sub>75</sub>	− 19	− 16	− 13	dB
ABL Gain Characteristic	Vabll	—	(Note) T <sub>76</sub>	− 0.3	0	0.3	V
	Vablc	—		− 1.3	− 1.0	− 0.7	
	Vablh	—		− 2.3	− 2.0	− 1.7	

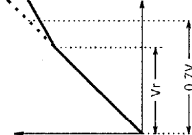
TEST CONDITION  
VIDEO SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ )									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H 14H
Y <sub>1</sub>	Y Input Pedestal Clamping Voltage	A	C	B	A	A	20H	04H	80H	00H	BAH 03H
Y <sub>2</sub>	Chroma Trap Frequency	↑	↑	A	B	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Y <sub>3</sub>	Chroma Trap Attenuation (3.58MHz)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-able	Vari-able	↑

(1) Short circuit pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN) in AC coupling.  
 (2) Input synchronizing signal to pin 51 (SYNC IN).  
 (3) Measure DC voltage at pin 45, and express the measurement result as V<sub>Yclp</sub>.

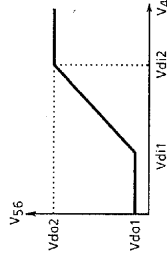
(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting the bus data.  
 (2) Set the bus data so that chroma trap is ON and f<sub>0</sub> is 0.  
 (3) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).  
 (4) While observing waveform at pin 37 (Y<sub>1out</sub>), find a frequency with minimum amplitude of the waveform. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as flr3.  
 (5) Change the frequency of the signal 1 to 4.43MHz (PAL) and perform the same measurement as the preceding step 4. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as flr4.

(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data.  
 (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5.  
 (3) Set the bus data so that f<sub>0</sub> of chroma trap is 0.  
 (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).  
 (5) While turning on and off the chroma trap by controlling the bus, measure chroma amplitude (V<sub>Ton</sub>) at pin 37 (Y<sub>1out</sub>) with the chroma trap being turned on and measure chroma amplitude (V<sub>TOff</sub>) at pin 37 (Y<sub>1out</sub>) with the chroma trap being turned off.  
 $Gtr = 20 \log (V_{TOff} / V_{Ton})$   
 (6) Change f<sub>0</sub> of the chroma trap to -100kHz, -50kHz, 0 and +50kHz, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 and 5 with the respective f<sub>0</sub> settings.  
 (7) Change Q of the chroma trap to 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 through 6. The maximum Gtr shall be expressed as Gtr3a.  
 (8) Set the 358 TRAP mode to the forces 358 mode by setting bus data, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 2 through 7 (Gtr3f).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> =9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> =5V ; T <sub>a</sub> =25±3°C)									
		SW MODE		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							MEASURING METHOD
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H	
Y4	Chroma Trap Attenuation (4.43MHz)	A	C	A	B	A	20H 04H	Vari-able	Vari-able	03H	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that f <sub>0</sub> of chroma trap is 0. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 4.43MHz and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y <sub>3</sub> . The measurement result shall be expressed as Gtr4.
Y5	Chroma Trap Attenuation (SECAM)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Set the bus data so that the 358 TRAP mode is AUTO and the Dtrap is ON. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that f <sub>0</sub> of chroma trap is 0. (4) Input SECAM signal whose amplitude in video period is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y <sub>3</sub> to find the maximum attenuation (Gtrs).
Y6	Y <sub>γ</sub> Correction Point	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-able	80H	00H BAH	(1) Connect the power supply to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN). (2) Turn off Y <sub>γ</sub> by setting the bus data. (3) While raising the supply voltage from the level measured in the preceding item Y <sub>1</sub> , measure voltage change characteristic of Y <sub>1</sub> output at pin 37. (4) Set the bus data to turn on Y <sub>γ</sub> (5) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (6) Find a gamma (γ) point from the measurement results of the steps 3 and 5.   $\gamma_p = V_r \div 0.7V$
Y7	Y <sub>γ</sub> Correction Curve	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	From the measurement in the above item Y <sub>6</sub> , find gain of the portion that the γ correction has an effect on.

TEST CONDITION  
VIDEO SWITCH SECTION

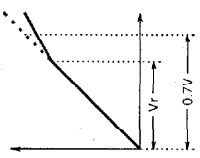
TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C)						
NOTE	ITEM	SW MODE		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA		MEASURING METHOD
		S1	S47	S51	03H	
V1	Min. Linear Video Input					(1) While supplying DC voltage to pin 47 (TVin), measure voltage change at pin 56 (Video Out) to find values of Vdi1 and Vdi2.
V2	Max. Linear Video Input	B	B	A	40H ↓ B0H	(2) Find dynamic range from Vdi1 and Vdi2. VdiA = Vdi1 – Vdi2
V3	Video Input Dynamic Range					(3) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1). (Note) T = TV mode, E = EXT. mode
V4	Min. Output	↑	↑	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) In the same measurement as the preceding item V1, find minimum output voltage (Vdo1) and maximum output voltage (Vdo2) at pin 56 (Video OUT).
V5	Max. Output					(2) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1).
V6	AC Gain	A	A	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 10kHz, 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> TG7 sine wave signal to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Measure amplitude of video output at pin 56. (3) Calculate gain of the input and output (output/input). Calculation result shall be expressed as Gv1. Gv1 = v56 / v47 (4) Perform the same measurement and calculation in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)
V7	Frequency Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 100kHz, 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> and 6MHz, 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> TG7 sine wave signals to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Measure amplitude of the respective video output at pin 56. Measurement results shall be expressed as V100k and V6M respectively, and difference in the frequency characteristic between those outputs shall be expressed as Gf1. Gf1 = 20log (V6M / V100k) (3) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)
V8	Crosstalk between TV and EXT	B ↓ A	B ↓ A	A	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 3MHz, 0.7V (video portion) TG7 sine wave signal to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Short circuit pin 1 (EXT. IN) in AC coupling. (3) Measure amplitude of the video output at pin 56 in both the TV mode and EXT. mode, and express the measurement results as VTV and VEXT respectively. (4) Vcr = 20log (VEXT / VTV) (5) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)

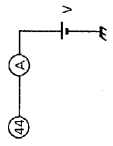
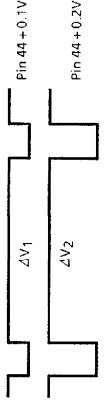


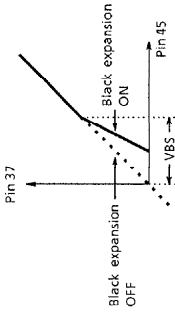
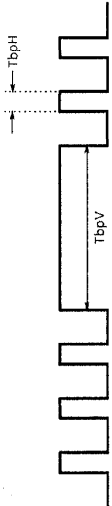
## VIDEO SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y / C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^{\circ}C$ )										MEASURING METHOD	
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H		14H
Y <sub>1</sub>	Y Input Pedestal Clamping Voltage	A	C	B	A	A	20H	04H	80H	00H	BAH	03H	(1) Short circuit pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input synchronizing signal to pin 51 (SYNC IN). (3) Measure DC voltage at pin 45, and express the measurement result as $V_{Yclp}$ .
Y <sub>2</sub>	Chroma Trap Frequency	↑	↑	A	B	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting the bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that chroma trap is ON and $f_0$ is 0. (3) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN). (4) While observing waveform at pin 37 (Y <sub>1out</sub> ), find a frequency with minimum amplitude of the waveform. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as $f_{lr3}$ . (5) Change the frequency of the signal 1 to 4.43MHz (PAL) and perform the same measurement as the preceding step 4. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as $f_{lr4}$ .
Y <sub>3</sub>	Chroma Trap Attenuation (3.58MHz)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-Vari-able	Vari-able	Vari-able	↑	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that $f_0$ of chroma trap is 0. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN). (5) While turning on and off the chroma trap by controlling the bus, measure chroma amplitude (V <sub>Ton</sub> ) at pin 37 (Y <sub>1out</sub> ) with the chroma trap being turned on and measure chroma amplitude (V <sub>Toff</sub> ) at pin 37 (Y <sub>1out</sub> ) with the chroma trap being turned off. Gtr = $20\log(V_{Toff}/V_{Ton})$ (6) Change $f_0$ of the chroma trap to -100kHz, -50kHz, 0 and +50kHz, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 and 5 with the respective $f_0$ settings. (7) Change Q of the chroma trap to 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 through 6. The maximum Gtr shall be expressed as Gtr3a. (8) Set the 358 TRAP mode to the forces 358 mode by setting bus data, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 2 through 7 (Gtr3f).

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NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)					
		SW MODE		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA			
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	MEASURING METHOD
Y4	Chroma Trap Attenuation (4.43MHz)	A	C	A	B	A	<p>(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data.</p> <p>(2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5.</p> <p>(3) Set the bus data so that f<sub>0</sub> of chroma trap is 0.</p> <p>(4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 4.43MHz and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).</p> <p>(5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y<sub>3</sub>. The measurement result shall be expressed as Gtr4.</p>
Y5	Chroma Trap Attenuation (SECAM)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	<p>(1) Set the bus data so that the 358 TRAP mode is AUTO and the Dtrap is ON.</p> <p>(2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5.</p> <p>(3) Set the bus data so that f<sub>0</sub> of chroma trap is 0.</p> <p>(4) Input SECAM signal whose amplitude in video period is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).</p> <p>(5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y<sub>3</sub> to find the maximum attenuation (Gtrs).</p>
Y6	Y <sub>γ</sub> Correction Point	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	<p>(1) Connect the power supply to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).</p> <p>(2) Turn off Y<sub>γ</sub> by setting the bus data.</p> <p>(3) While raising the supply voltage from the level measured in the preceding item Y<sub>1</sub>, measure voltage change characteristic of Y<sub>1</sub> output at pin 37.</p> <p>(4) Set the bus data to turn on Y<sub>γ</sub>.</p> <p>(5) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3.</p> <p>(6) Find a gamma (γ) point from the measurement results of the steps 3 and 5.</p> <p><math>\gamma p = Vr \div 0.7V</math></p> 
Y7	Y <sub>γ</sub> Correction Curve	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	<p>From the measurement in the above item Y<sub>6</sub>, find gain of the portion that the γ correction has an effect on.</p>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C)									
		SW MODE		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD	
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H				
Y <sub>8</sub>	APL Terminal Output Impedance	A	C	B	A	A	20H 04H 80H 00H BAH 03H				<p>(1) Short circuit pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN) in AC coupling.</p> <p>(2) Input synchronizing signal to pin 51.</p> <p>(3) Connect power supply and an ammeter to the APL of pin 44 as shown in the figure, and adjust the power supply so that the ammeter reads 0 (zero).</p> <p>(4) Raise the voltage at pin 44 by 0.1V, and measure the current (I<sub>in</sub>) at that time.</p> <p>Z<sub>o44</sub> (Ω) = 0.1V ÷ I<sub>in</sub> (A)</p> 
Y <sub>9</sub>	DC Transmission Compensation Amplifier Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑					<p>(1) Set the bus data so that DC transmission factor correction gain is maximum.</p> <p>(2) In the condition of the Note Y<sub>8</sub>, observe Y<sub>1out</sub> waveform at pin 37 and measure voltage change in the video period.</p> <p>(3) Set the bus data so that DC transmission factor correction gain is centered, and measure voltage in the same manner as the above step 2.</p>  <p> <math display="block">Ad = (\Delta V_2 - \Delta V_1) \div 0.1V \div Y_1 \text{ gain}</math> </p>
Y <sub>10</sub>	Maximum Gain of Black Expansion Amplifier	↑	↑	A	B	↑					<p>(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is on and black expansion point is maximum.</p> <p>(2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 500kHz and video amplitude is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN).</p> <p>(3) While impressing 1.0V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold), measure amplitude (V<sub>a</sub>) of Y<sub>1out</sub> signal at pin 37.</p> <p>(4) While impressing 3.5V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold), measure amplitude (V<sub>b</sub>) of Y<sub>1out</sub> signal at pin 37.</p> <p> <math display="block">Ak = V_a \div V_b</math> </p>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)					
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA		
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	MEASURING METHOD
Y11	Black Expansion Start Point	A	C	A	A	A	<p>(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is on and black expansion point is maximum.</p> <p>(2) Supply 1.0V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold).</p> <p>(3) Supply 2.9V to the APL of pin 44.</p> <p>(4) Connect the power supply to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN). While raising the supply voltage from the level measured in the preceding item Y<sub>1</sub>, measure voltage change at pin 37 (Y<sub>1</sub>OUT).</p> <p>(5) Set the bus data to center the black expansion point, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 2 through 4.</p> <p>(6) Set the black expansion point to the minimum by setting the bus data, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 2 through 4.</p> <p>(7) While supplying 2.2V to the APL of pin 44, perform the same measurement as the above step 4 with the black expansion point set to maximum, center and minimum.</p>
						Variable	
Y12	Black Peak Detection Period (Horizontal)	B	↑	↑	↑	↑	
	Black Peak Detection Period (Vertical)					E3H	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H 14H
Y13	Picture Quality Control Peaking Frequency	A	C	A	B	A	3FH	04H	80H	00H	BAH
											Variable
Y14	Picture Quality Control Maximum Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

MEASURING METHOD

(1) Set the bus data so that picture quality control frequency is 2.5MHz.

(2) Input TG7 sine wave (sweeper) signal whose video level is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN).

(3) Maximize the picture quality control data.

(4) While observing Y<sub>1</sub>out of pin 37, find an SG frequency as the waveform amplitude is maximum (fp25).

(5) Set the bus data so that picture quality control frequency is 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz, and perform the same measurements as the above steps 2 through 4 at the respective frequencies (fp31, fp42).

(1) Input TG7 sine wave (sweeper) signal whose video level is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y<sub>1</sub> IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN).

(2) Set the picture quality control data to maximum.

(3) Set the picture quality control frequency is 2.5MHz by setting the bus data.

(4) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y<sub>1</sub> OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp25) of the same as the SG frequency is 2.5MHz.

GS25MX = 20log (Vp25 / V100k)

(5) Set the picture quality control frequency data to 3.1MHz by setting the bus data.

(6) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y<sub>1</sub> OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp31) of the same as the SG frequency is 3.1MHz.

GS31MX = 20log (Vp31 / V100k)

(7) Set the picture quality control frequency to 4.2MHz by setting the bus data.

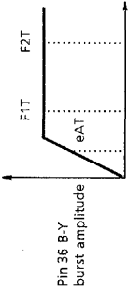
(8) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y<sub>1</sub> OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp42) of the same as the SG frequency is 4.2MHz.

GS42MX = 20log (Vp42 / V100k)

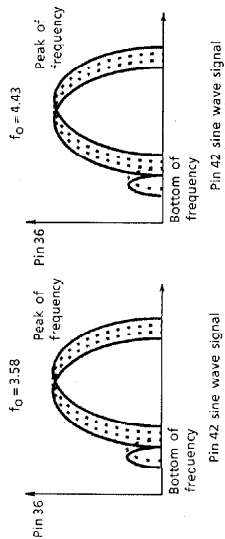
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , $F_{sc}$ $V_{DD}$ , $Y/C$ $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ )									
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H	MEASURING METHOD			
Y15	Picture Quality Control Minimum Characteristic	A	C	A	B	A	00H 04H 80H 00H BAH	Variable	(1) In the condition of the Note Y14, set the picture quality control bus data to minimum. (2) Perform the same measurement as the steps 3 through 8 of the Note Y14 to find respective gains as the picture quality control frequency is set to 2.5MHz, 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz. GS25MN = 20 $\log$ (Vp25 / V100k) GS31MN = 20 $\log$ (Vp31 / V100k) GS42MN = 20 $\log$ (Vp42 / V100k)		
Y16	Picture Quality Control Center Characteristic	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	20H	$\uparrow$	(1) In the condition of the Note Y14, set the picture quality control bus data to center. (2) Perform the same measurement as the steps 3 through 8 of the Note Y14 to find respective gains as the picture quality control frequency is set to 2.5MHz, 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz. GS25CT = 20 $\log$ (Vp25 / V100k) GS31CT = 20 $\log$ (Vp31 / V100k) GS42CT = 20 $\log$ (Vp42 / V100k)	$\uparrow$	
Y17	Y Signal Gain	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video level is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (Vyi100) (3) Measure amplitude of Y1 output at pin 37 (Yout). Gy = 20 $\log$ (Yout / Vyi100)	03H	
Y18	Y Signal Frequency Characteristic	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 6MHz and video level is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (Vyi6M) (3) Measure amplitude of Y1 output at pin 37 (Vyo6M). Gy6M = 20 $\log$ (Vyo6M / Vyi6M) (4) Find Gfy from the result of the Note Y17. Gfy = Gy6M - Gy	$\uparrow$	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)							
		SW MODE				SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA			MEASURING METHOD
		S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	04H 08H 0FH 10H 13H 14H		
Y19	Y Signal Maximum Input Range	A	C	A	B	A	20H 04H 80H 00H BAH 03H	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz to pin 45 (Y <sub>1</sub> IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (3) While increasing the amplitude V <sub>yd</sub> of the signal in the video period, measure V <sub>yd</sub> just before the waveform of Y <sub>1</sub> output (pin 37) is distorted.	

## CHROMA SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , $F_{sc}$ $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25 \pm 3^\circ C$ )									
		SW MODE					MEASURING METHOD				
	S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	
											(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q=2, $f_0=600kHz$ , crystal clock = conforming to European, Asian system. (3) Set the gate to the normal status. (4) Input 3N rainbow color bar signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (5) When input signal to pin 42 is the same in the burst and chroma levels (10mV <sub>p-p</sub> ), burst amplitude of B-Y output signal from pin 36 is expressed as eAT. When the level of input signal to pin 42 is 100mV <sub>p-p</sub> or 300mV <sub>p-p</sub> , burst amplitude of the B-Y output signal is expressed as F1T or F2T. The ratio between F1T and F2T is expressed as AT. $F2T/F1T=AT$ (6) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode ( $f_0=0$ ). (eAE, F1E, AE)
C1	ACC Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	
											(7) Input 4N rainbow color bar signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN), and perform the same measurement as the above-mentioned steps with 3N rainbow color bar signal input.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)									
		MEASURING METHOD									
		SW MODE									
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51
C <sub>2</sub>	Band Pass Filter Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	B
		<p>(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h).</p> <p>(2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q = 2, crystal clock = conforming to 3.579 / 4.43MHz, gate = normal status.</p> <p>(3) Input 3N composite sine wave signal (1V<sub>p-p</sub>) to pin 42 (Chroma IN).</p> <p>(4) Measure frequency characteristic of B-Y output of pin 36 and measure the peak frequency, too.</p> <p>(5) Changing f<sub>0</sub> to 0, 500, 600 and 700 by the bus control and measure peak frequencies respectively with different f<sub>0</sub>.</p> <p>(6) For measuring frequency characteristic as f<sub>0</sub> is 4.43, use 4.43MHz crystal clock.</p> <p>Measure the following items in the same manner.</p>									



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE											
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51		
C <sub>9</sub>	APC Lead-In Range	OFF ↓ ON	A	B	B	B	A	A ↓ C	A	A	B	(1) Connect band pass filter (Q=2), set to TV mode (f <sub>0</sub> = 600kHz) with X'tal clock conforming to European, Asian system. (2) Set the gate to normal status. (3) Input 3N CW signal of 100mV <sub>p-p</sub> to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal. (4) While changing frequency of the CW (continuous waveform) signal, measure its frequency when B-Y color difference signal of pin 36 is colored. (5) Input 4N CW (continuous waveform) 100mV <sub>p-p</sub> signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (6) While changing frequency of the CW signal, measure frequencies when B-Y color difference output of pin 36 is colored and discolored. Find difference between the measured frequency and f <sub>c</sub> (4.433619MHz) and express the differences as f <sub>PH</sub> and f <sub>PL</sub> , which show the APC lead-in range. (7) Variable frequency of VCXO is used to cope with lead-in of 3.582MHz / 3.575MHz PAL system. (8) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 02h). (9) Input nothing to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (10) While varying voltage of pin 35 (APC Filter), measure variable frequency of VCXO at pin 35 (R-Y OUT) while observing color and discoloring of R-Y color difference signal. Express difference between the high frequency (f <sub>H</sub> ) and f <sub>0</sub> center as 3.582HH, and difference between the low frequency (f <sub>L</sub> ) and f <sub>0</sub> center as 3.582HL. Perform the same measurement for the NP system (3.575MHz PAL).	
C <sub>10</sub>	APC Control Sensitivity	ON	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	C	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 02h). (2) Connect band pass filter as same as the Note C <sub>9</sub> . (3) Change the X'tal mode properly to the system. (4) Input nothing to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (5) When V <sub>30</sub> 's APC voltage ±50mV is impressed to pin 30 (APC Filter) while its voltage is being varied, measure frequency change of pin 35 output signal as f <sub>rH</sub> or f <sub>rL</sub> and calculate sensitivity according to the following equation. b = (f <sub>rH</sub> - f <sub>rL</sub> ) / 100	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)										
		SW MODE					MEASURING METHOD					
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	
C11	Killer Operation Input Level	OFF	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	(1) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2) and set to TV mode (f <sub>0</sub> = 600kHz). (2) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (3) Input 3N color signal having 200mV <sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (4) While attenuating chroma input signal, measure input burst amplitudes of the signal when B-Y color difference output of pin 36 is discolored and when the same signal is colored. Measured input burst amplitudes shall be expressed as 3N-VTK1 and 3N-VTC1 respectively (Killer operation input level). (5) Killer operation input level in the condition that P/N killer sensitivity is set to LOW with the bus control is expressed as 3N-VTK2 or 3N-VTC2. (6) Perform the same measurement as the above step 4 with different inputs of 4N, 4P, MP, NP color signals having 200mV <sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (When measuring with MP/NP color signal, set the crystal system to conform to South American system.) (7) Killer operation input level at that time is expressed as follows. Normal killer operation input level in the 4N system is expressed as 4N-VTK1, 4N-VTC1. Normal killer operation input level in the 4P system is expressed as 4P-VTK1, 4P-VTC1. Killer operation input level with low killer sensitivity is expressed as 4P-VTK2, 4P-VTC2. Normal killer operation input level in the MP system is expressed as MP-VTK2, MP-VTC2. Normal killer operation input level in the NP system is expressed as NP-VTK1, NP-VTC1. Killer operation input level with low killer sensitivity is expressed as NP-VTK2, NP-VTC2. [Reference] 3N system : 3.579545MHz NTSC 4N system : 4.433619MHz False NTSC 4P system : 4.433619MHz PAL MP system : 3.575611MHz M-PAL NP system : 3.582056MHz N-PAL

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C)									
		MEASURING METHOD									
		SW MODE									
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51
C12	Color Difference Output	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B
C13	Demodulation Relative Amplitude	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h).

(2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f<sub>0</sub> = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation.

(3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.

(4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV<sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another.

(5) Measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express them as 3NeB-Y/R-Y, 4NeB-Y/R-Y and 4PeB-Y/R-Y respectively.

(6) While inputting 4P 75% color bar signal (100mV<sub>p-p</sub> burst) to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal, measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively.

(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h).

(2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f<sub>0</sub> = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation.

(3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.

(4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV<sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another.

(5) Measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express ratio between the two amplitudes as 3NG R/B, 4NG R/B and 4PG R/B respectively.

(Note) Relative amplitude of G-Y color difference signal shall be checked later in the Text section.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> =9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> =5V ; Ta=25±3°C)									
		MEASURING METHOD									
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51
C14	Demodulation Relative Phase	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q =2), set to TV mode (f <sub>o</sub> = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV <sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (5) Measure phases of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express them as 3N/R-B, 4N/R-B and 4P/R-B respectively. (6) For measuring with 3N and 4N color bar signals in NTSC system, set six bars of the B-Y color difference waveform to the peak level with the Tint control and measure its phase difference from phase of R-Y color difference signal of pin 35 (R-Y OUT). (Note) Relative phase of G-Y color difference signal shall be checked later in the Text section.
C15	Demodulation Output Residual Carrier	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q =2), set to TV mode (f <sub>o</sub> = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system. (4) Set the gate to normal status. (5) Input 3N and 4N rainbow color bar signals having 100mV <sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (6) Measure subcarrier leak of 3N and 4N color bar signals appearing in color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively, and express those leaks as 3N-SCB/R and 4N-SCB/R.

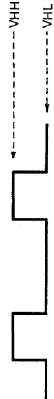
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C)										
		SW MODE							MEASURING METHOD			
		S26	S1	S31	S33	S34	S39	S42	S44	S45	S51	
C16	Demodulation Output Residual Higher Harmonic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	
C17	Color Difference Output ATT Check	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	

(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h).  
 (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f<sub>0</sub> = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation.  
 (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.  
 (4) Input 3N and 4N rainbow color bar signals having 100mV<sub>p-p</sub> burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another.  
 (5) Measure higher harmonic (2f<sub>c</sub> = 7.16MHz or 8.87MHz) of 3N and 4N color bar signals appearing in color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively, and express them as 3N-HCB / R and 4N-HCB / R.

(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h).  
 (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2) and set bus data for the TV mode (f<sub>0</sub> = 600kHz).  
 (3) Set the X'tal clock mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.  
 (4) Input 3N rainbow color bar signal whose burst is 100mV<sub>p-p</sub> to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal.  
 (5) Measure amplitude of color difference output signal of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) with 0dB attenuation set by the bus control.  
 Set the amplitude of the color difference output of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) to 0dB, and measure amplitude of the same signal with different attenuation of -2dB, -1dB and +1dB set by the bus control.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , f <sub>sc</sub> V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C)																		MEASURING METHOD
		S	BUS : TEST MODE										BUS : NORMAL CONTROL MODE							
			02H					07H					10H							
			D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	OTHER CONDITION				
C <sub>18</sub>	16.2MHz Oscillation Frequency	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	(1) Input nothing to pin 42. (2) Measure frequency of CW signal of pin 35 as f <sub>r</sub> , and find oscillation frequency by the following equation. $\Delta f_{of} = (f_r - 0.05\text{MHz}) \times 4$		
C <sub>19</sub>	16.2MHz Oscillation Start Voltage	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Impress pin 38 individually with separate power supply.	While raising voltage of pin 38, measure voltage when oscillation waveform appears at pin 40.		
C <sub>20</sub>	f <sub>sc</sub> Free-Run Frequency	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Variable	0	0	0	—	(1) Input nothing to pin 42. (2) Change setting of SUB (10H) D <sub>4</sub> , D <sub>3</sub> and D <sub>2</sub> according to respective frequency modes, and measure frequency of CW signal of pin 35. Detail of D <sub>4</sub> , D <sub>3</sub> and D <sub>2</sub> 3.58M = 1 : (001), 4.43M = 2 : (010) M-PAL = 6 : (110), N-PAL = 7 : (111)		
C <sub>21</sub>	f <sub>sc</sub> Output Amplitude	OFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ↓ 1	(1) Input nothing to pin 42. (2) Change setting of SUB (10H) D <sub>4</sub> , D <sub>3</sub> and D <sub>2</sub> according to respective frequency modes. Measure the amplitude of output signal of pin 27.		

## DEF SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA					MEASURING METHOD				
		Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DH1	H. Reference Frequency										(1) Supply 5V to pin 26. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) Measure the frequency of sync. output of pin 49.
DH2	H. Reference Oscillation Start Voltage	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DH3	H. Output Frequency 1	Sub 10H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1
DH4	H. Output Frequency 2	Sub 10H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0
DH5	H. Output Duty 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (2) In the condition of the above step 1, measure frequency (TH1) at pin 4. (1) Set the input video signal of pin 51 to the 60 system. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) In the above-mentioned condition, measure frequency (TH2) at pin 4. (1) Supply 4.5V DC to pin 5 (or, make pin 5 open-circuited). (2) Measure duty of pin 4 output.
DH6	H. Output Duty 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Make a short circuit between pin 5 and ground. (2) Measure duty of pin 4 output.
DH7	H. Output Duty Switching Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Supply 2V DC to pin 5. While turning down the voltage from 2V, measure voltage when the output duty ratio becomes 41 to 37%. Measure the low voltage and high voltage of pin 4 output whose waveform is shown below.
DH8	H. Output Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DH9	H. Output Oscillation Start Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	While raising H. $V_{CC}$ (pin 3) from 0V, measure voltage when pin 4 starts oscillation.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25\pm 3^{\circ}C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA					MEASURING METHOD				
											<div>(1) Supply 4.5V DC to pin 5. (2) Input video signal to pin 51. (3) Set the width of pin 6 input pulse to <math>8\mu s</math>. (4) Measure <math>\phi FBP</math> shown in the figure below (<math>\phi FBP</math>). (5) Adjust the phase of pin 6 input pulse so that the center of pin 4's output pulse corresponds to the trailing edge of input sync. signal. (6) Set bus data as indicated on the left and measure the horizontal picture position with respective bus data settings (HSFTmax, HSFTmin). (7) Find HP difference between the conditions mentioned in the above step 6 (<math>\Delta HSFT</math>). (8) Reset bus data to the preset value. (9) While impressing 5V DC to pin 5, measure HP. (10) While impressing 4V DC to pin 5, measure HP. (11) Find difference between the two measurement results obtained in the preceding steps 9 and 10 (<math>\Delta HCC</math>).</div>
DH10	H. FBP Phase										
DH11	H. Picture Position, Maximum										
DH12	H. Picture Position, Minimum										
DH13	H. Picture position Control Range										
DH14	H. Distortion Correction Control Range										

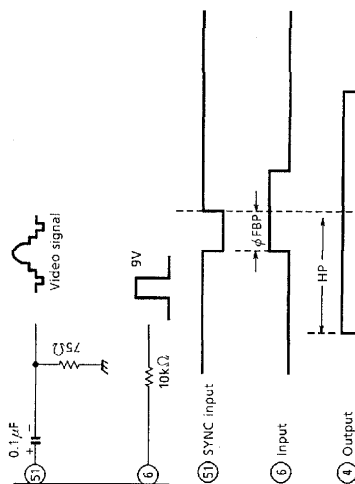
**TEST CONDITION**  
( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB  $V_{CC}=9V$  ;  $V_{DD}$ , Fsc  $V_{DD}$ , Y/C  $V_{CC}=5V$  ;  $T_a=25\pm 3^{\circ}C$  ; BUS = preset value ; )  
(Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.

**MEASURING METHOD**

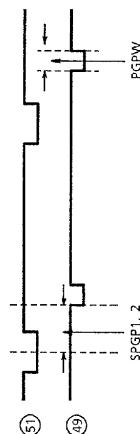
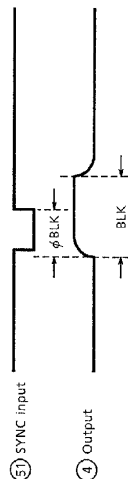
(1) Supply 4.5V DC to pin 5.  
(2) Input video signal to pin 51.  
(3) Set the width of pin 6 input pulse to  $8\mu s$ .  
(4) Measure  $\phi FBP$  shown in the figure below ( $\phi FBP$ ).  
(5) Adjust the phase of pin 6 input pulse so that the center of pin 4's output pulse corresponds to the trailing edge of input sync. signal.  
(6) Set bus data as indicated on the left and measure the horizontal picture position with respective bus data settings (HSFTmax, HSFTmin).  
(7) Find HP difference between the conditions mentioned in the above step 6 ( $\Delta HSFT$ ).  
(8) Reset bus data to the preset value.  
(9) While impressing 5V DC to pin 5, measure HP.  
(10) While impressing 4V DC to pin 5, measure HP.  
(11) Find difference between the two measurement results obtained in the preceding steps 9 and 10 ( $\Delta HCC$ ).

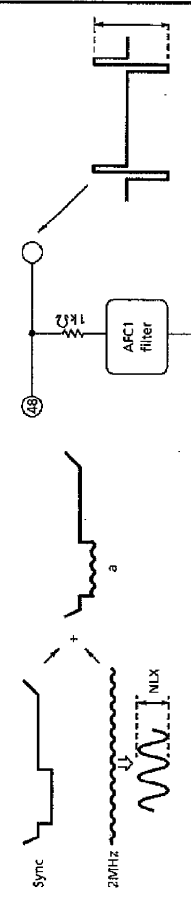
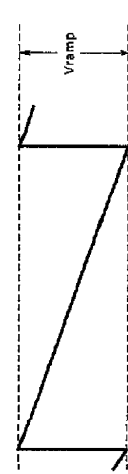
**Diagram:**

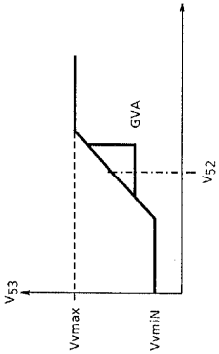
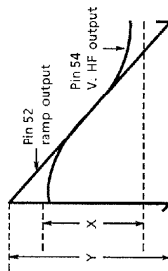
The diagram shows the test setup and waveforms. It includes a circuit for pin 51 (Video signal input) with a 0.1  $\mu F$  capacitor and a 75  $\Omega$  resistor. A 9V pulse is applied to pin 6 (Input) with a width of 8  $\mu s$ . The waveforms show the SYNC input, Input (pin 6), and Output (pin 4). The horizontal picture position (HP) is measured between the trailing edge of the input sync signal and the center of the output pulse. The difference between the two measurements is  $\Delta HSFT$ .

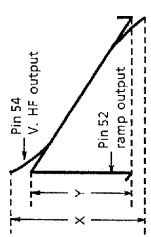
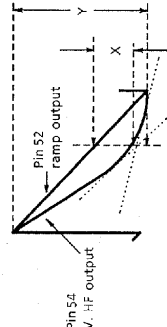


NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.										
		MEASURING METHOD										
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA										
DH15	H. BLK Phase	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DH16	H. BLK Width, Minimum	Sub 16H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DH17	H. BLK Width, Maximum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DH18	P / N-GP Start Phase 1	Sub 0FH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DH19	P / N-GP Start Phase 2		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DH20	P / N-GP Gate Width 1		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DH21	P / N-GP Gate Width 2		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

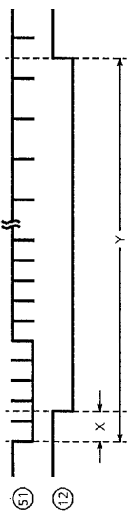
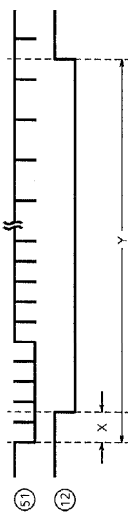
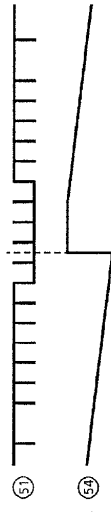



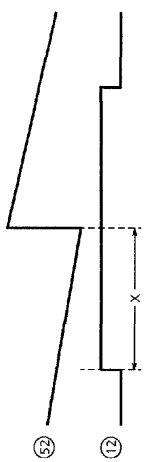
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB VCC=9V ; VDD, Fsc VDD, Y/C VCC=5V ; Ta=25±3°C ; BUS=preset value ; pin 51 input video signal=50 system (Note) "x" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA					MEASURING METHOD				
DH22	Noise Detection Level 1		0	0	x	x	x	x	x	(1) Input such a signal as shown by "a" of the following figure to pin 51. (2) Set bus data as indicated in the first line of the left table. (3) Measure NLX when amplitude of pin 41 changes. → NL1 (4) Set bus data as indicated in the second line of the left table. (5) Measure NLX when amplitude of pin 41 changes. → NL2 (6) Set bus data as indicated in the third line of the left table. (7) Measure NLX when amplitude of pin 41 changes. → NL3 (8) Set bus data as indicated in the fourth line of the left table. (9) Measure NLX when amplitude of pin 41 changes. → NL4	
DH23	Noise Detection Level 2		0	1	x	x	x	x	x		
DH24	Noise Detection Level 3	Sub 1DH	1	0	x	x	x	x	x		
DH25	Noise Detection Level 4		1	1	x	x	x	x	x		
											
DV1	V. Ramp Amplitude									(1) Measure amplitude of V. ramp waveform of pin 52.	
DV2	V. NF Maximum Amplitude	Sub 17H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1) Set data bus as indicated on the left. (2) Measure amplitude of pin 54's signal.	
DV3	V. NF Minimum Amplitude	Sub 17H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1) Set data bus as indicated on the left. (2) Measure amplitude of pin 54's signal.	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25\pm3^{\circ}C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
DV4	V. Amplification Degree										
	V. Amplifier Max. Output										
	V. Amplifier Min. Output										
		Sub 1BH	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<p>(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left.</p> <p>(2) Change 5.0V of pin 54 voltage by +0.1V and -0.1V, and measure <math>V_{53}</math> output voltage in both the conditions.</p> <p>(3) Find GVA shown in the figure below.</p> <p>(4) Measure <math>V_{max}</math> and <math>V_{min}</math> shown in the figure below.</p>											
											
DV7	V. S-Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity										
		Sub 19H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x
											
<p>(1) Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value.</p> <p>(2) Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below.</p> <p>(3) Find <math>V_s</math> according to the equation that <math>V_s = (X/Y) \times 100\%</math>.</p>											

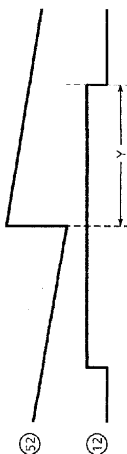
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25 \pm 3^{\circ}C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) pin 51 input video signal= 50 system (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
		MEASURING METHOD									
DV8	V. Reverse S-Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity	Sub 19H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	<p>(1) Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value.</p> <p>(2) Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below.</p> <p>(3) Find <math>V_S</math> according to the equation that <math>V_S=(X/Y) \times 100\%</math>.</p> 
DV9	V. Linearity Max. Correction Quantity	Sub 1AH	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	x	<p>(1) Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value.</p> <p>(2) Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below.</p> <p>(3) Find <math>V_S</math> according to the equation that <math>V_S=(X/2Y) \times 100\%</math>.</p> 

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) "x" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
		MEASURING METHOD									
DV10	AFC-MASK Start Phase	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
DV11	AFC-MASK Stop Phase	Sub 16H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	
DV12	VNFB Phase										
DV13	V. Output Maximum Phase										
DV14	V. Output Minimum Phase	Sub 16H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	
DV15	V. Output Phase Variable Range										
											<p>(1) Input video signal to pin 51.</p> <p>(2) Measure both phases (Xmax, Xmin) of pin 52 and pin 54 with the respective bus data settings shown on the left.</p> <p>(3) Find difference between the two phases measured in the above step 2.</p> <p><math>Y = X_{max} - X_{min}</math></p>

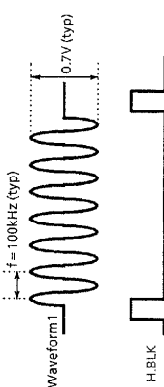
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) "x" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
		MEASURING METHOD									
DV16	50 System VBLK Start Phase	Sub 1BH	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	(1) Input such a video signal of the 50 system as shown in the figure to pin 51. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) Measure the VBLK start phase (X) and VBLK stop phase (Y) of pin 12.
DV17	50 System VBLK Stop Phase	Sub 1CH	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
DV18	60 System VBLK Start Phase	Sub 1BH	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	(1) Input such a video signal of the 60 system as shown in the figure to pin 51. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) Measure the VBLK start phase (X) and VBLK stop phase (Y) of pin 12.
DV19	60 System VBLK Stop Phase	Sub 1CH	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
DV20	V. Lead-In Range 1	Sub 16H	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (2) Input 262.5 H video signal to pin 51. (3) Set a certain number of field lines in which signals of pin 51 and pin 54 completely synchronize with each other as shown in the figure below. (4) Decrease the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 54 signals do not synchronize with each other. (5) Again set a certain number of field lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals synchronize with each other. (6) Increase the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals do not synchronize with each other.
											

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC}=9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC}=5V$ ; $T_a=25\pm3^{\circ}C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) " x " in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
		MEASURING METHOD									
		<p>(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left.</p> <p>(2) Input 262.5 H video signal to pin 51.</p> <p>(3) Set a certain number of field lines in which signals of pin 51 and pin 54 completely synchronize with each other as shown in the figure below.</p> <p>(4) Decrease the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 54 signals do not synchronize with each other.</p> <p>(5) Again set a certain number of field lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals synchronize with each other.</p> <p>(6) Increase the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals do not synchronize with each other.</p>									
DV21	V. Lead-In Range 2	Sub 16H	x	x	x	0	1	0	0	0	
DV22	W-VBLK Start Phase	Sub 1BH	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>(1) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1BH in the left columns, and measure the value of X shown in the figure below.</p> <p>W-VBLK start phase : MAX, MIN</p>
DV23	W-PMUTE Start Phase	Sub 1DH	x	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	<p>(2) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1DH in the left columns, and measure the value of X shown in the figure below.</p> <p>W-PMUTE start phase : MAX, MIN</p>
	(Note) Only the 60 system is subject to evaluation.		x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	

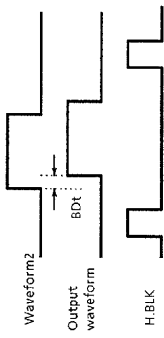
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION ( Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value ; ) (Note) "x" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									
		MEASURING METHOD									
DV24	W-VBLK Stop Phase	Sub 1CH	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1CH in the left columns, and measure the value of Y shown in the figure below. W-VBLK stop phase : MAX, MIN
DV25	W-PMUTE Stop Phase	Sub 1EH	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1EH in the left columns, and measure the value of Y shown in the figure below. W-PMUTE stop phase : MAX, MIN
	(Note) Only the 60 system is subject to evaluation.										
DV26	V Centering Center Voltage		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (2) Measure the voltage of pin 47 with respective bus data settings.
DV27	V Centering Max Voltage	Sub 18H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	
DV28	V Centering Min Voltage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	



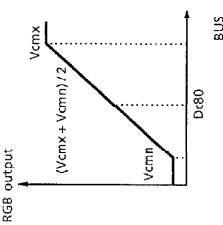
## 1H DL SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^{\circ}C$ ; BUS = preset value ; pin3 = 9V ; pin8-38-41 = 5V)					
		SW MODE	SUB ADDRESS & DATA			MEASURING METHOD	
			07H	0FH	11H		
H1	1HDL Dynamic Range Direct	ON	94H	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin) , and measure VNBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VNBD of R-Y input in the same way as VNBD. 	
H2	1HDL Dynamic Range Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin), and measure VPBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VPRD of R-Y input in the same way as VPBD.	
H3	1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct + Delay	↑	A4H	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin), and measure VSBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VNBD of R-Y input in the same way as VSBD.	
H4	Frequency Characteristic, Direct	↑	94H	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H1, set waveform 1 to 0.3V <sub>p-p</sub> and f = 100kHz. Measure VB100, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. And set waveform 1 to f = 700kHz. Measure VB700, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBH1 = 20log (VB700 / VB100) (2) Measure GHR1 of R-Y out in the same way as GBH1.	
H5	Frequency Characteristic, Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H1, set waveform 1 to 0.3V <sub>p-p</sub> and f = 100kHz. Measure VB100, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. And set waveform 1 to f = 700kHz. Measure VB700, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBH2 = 20log (VB700 / VB100) (2) Measure GHR2 of R-Y out in the same way as GBH2.	
H6	AC Gain Direct	↑	94H	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H1, set waveform 1 to 0.7V <sub>p-p</sub> . Measure VByt1, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBY1 = 20log (VByt1 / 0.7) (2) Measure GRY1 of R-Y out in the same way as GBY1.	
H7	AC Gain Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H1, set waveform 1 to 0.7V <sub>p-p</sub> . Measure VByt2, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBY2 = 20log (VByt2 / 0.7) (2) Measure GRY2 of R-Y out in the same way as GBY2.	

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NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin3 = 9V ; pin8-38-41 = 5V)					
		SW MODE	SUB ADDRESS & DATA				MEASURING METHOD
			S26	07H	0FH	11H	
H8	Direct-Delay AC Gain Difference	↑	94H 8CH	—	—	(1) GBYD = GBY1 – GBY2 (2) GRYD = GRY1 – GRY2	
H9	Color Difference Output DC Stepping	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) Measure pin 36 (B-Yout) DC stepping of the picture period. (2) Measure pin 35 (R-Yout) DC stepping of the picture period.	
H10	1H Delay Quantity	ON	8CH	—	—	(1) Input waveform 2 to pin 33 (B-Yin). And measure the time difference BDT of pin 36 (B-Yout). (2) Input waveform 2 to pin 34 (R-Yin). And measure the time difference RDT of pin 36 (B-Yout). <div></div>	
H11	Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control	↑	8CH	20H	88H FFH	(1) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 88h. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC1. (2) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 88h. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC1. (3) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 00h. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC2. (4) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 00h. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC2. (5) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data FFh. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC3. (6) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data FFh. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC3. (7) Bomin = BDC2 – BDC1, Bomax = BDC3 – BDC1, Romin = RDC2 – RDC1, Romax = RDC3 – RDC1	
H12	Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control / Min. Control Quantity	↑	A4H	00H	89H	(1) Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC4. (2) Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC4. (3) Bo1 = BDC4 – BDC1, Ro1 = RDC4 – RDC1	
H13	NTSC Mode Gain / NTSC-COM Gain	↑	94H	80H	—	(1) Input waveform 1, that is set 0.3V <sub>p-p</sub> and f = 100kHz, to pin 33. Measure pin 36 output level, that is VBNC. (2) GNB = 20log (VBNC / VB100) (3) In the same way as (1) and (2), measure the pin 36 output level, that is VRNC. GNR = 20log (VRNC / VR100)	

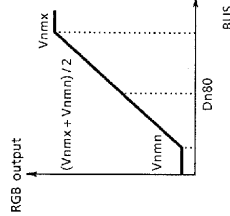
## TEXT SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>				MEASURING METHOD
T <sub>1</sub>	Y Color Difference Clamping Voltage	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin 33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Measure voltage at pin 31, pin 34 and pin 33 (Vcp31, Vcp34, Vcp33).
T <sub>2</sub>	Contrast Control Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	FFH	00H	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (2) Input 0.3V Synchronizing Signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that Y sub contrast and drive are set at each center value and color is minimum. (5) Varying data on contrast from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of respective outputs of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) in video period, and read values of bus data at the same time. Also, measure the respective amplitudes with the bus data set to the center value (80). (Vc12mx, Vc12mn, D12c80) (Vc13mx, Vc13mn, D13c80) (Vc14mx, Vc14mn, D14c80) (6) Find ratio between amplitude with maximum unicolor and that with minimum unicolor in conversion into decibel ( $\Delta V13ct$ ). 
T <sub>3</sub>	AC Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	In the test condition of Note T <sub>2</sub> , find output/input gain (double) with maximum contrast. $G = Vc13mx / 0.7V$

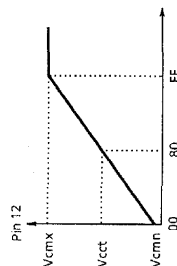
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y / C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)												
		SW MODE						SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	00H 02H	—	—	
T4	Frequency Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH 00H	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 6MHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (2) input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are set at each center value and color is minimum. (5) Measure amplitude of pin 13 signal (G OUT) and find the output/input gain (double) (G6M). (6) From the results of the above step 5 and the Note T3, find the frequency characteristic. Gf = 20log (G6M / G)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>	S <sub>42</sub>			MEASURING METHOD
T <sub>5</sub>	Y Sub-Contrast Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	(1) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, drive is set at center value and color is minimum. (5) Set bus data on Y sub contrast at maximum (FF) and measure amplitude (Vscmx) of pin 14 output (R OUT). Then, set data on Y sub contrast at minimum (00), measure the same (Vscmn). (6) From the results of the above step 5, find ratio between Vscmx and Vscmn in conversion into decibel (ΔVscnt).
							FFH 00H	—	—	—	
T <sub>6</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub> Input Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	(1) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are at each center value. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 while inputting TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz to pin 31 (TY IN). (3) While increasing the amplitude of the sine wave signal, measure video amplitude of signal 1 just before R output of pin 14 is distorted. (Vy2d)
									8FH 44H	—	

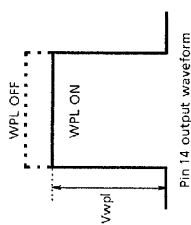
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>	S <sub>52</sub>	—	—	MEASURING METHOD
T <sub>7</sub>	Unicolor Control Characteristic										(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Input 100kHz, 0.3V <sub>p-p</sub> sine wave signal to both pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that drive is at center value and Y mute is on. (5) While changing bus data on unicolor from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) in video period respectively, and read the bus data together with., Also, measure respective amplitudes as unicolor data is set at center value (80). (Vn12mx, Vn12mn, D12n80) (Vn13mx, Vn13mn, D13n80) (Vn14mx, Vn14mn, D14n80)
T <sub>8</sub>	Relative Amplitude (NTSC)	↑	↑	A	A	A	↑	A	—	—	(6) Find ratio between amplitude with maximum unicolor data and that with minimum unicolor data in conversion into decibel ( $\Delta V13un$ ). While inputting rainbow color bar signal (3.58MHz for NTSC) to pin 42 and 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 so that video amplitude of pin 33 is 0.38V <sub>p-p</sub> , find the relative amplitude. (Mnr-b = $Vu14mx / Vu12mx$ , Mng-b = $Vu13mx / Vu12mx$ )
T <sub>9</sub>	Relative Phase (NTSC)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	(1) In the test condition of the Note T <sub>8</sub> , adjust bus data on tint so that output of pin 12 (B OUT) has the peak level in the 6th bar. (2) Regarding the phase of pin 12 (B OUT) as a reference phase, find comparative phase differences of pin 14 (R OUT) and pin 13 (G OUT) from the reference phase respectively ( $\theta_{nr-b}$ , $\theta_{ng-b}$ ).



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>	S <sub>42</sub>	—	00H 02H 18H	MEASURING METHOD
T <sub>10</sub>	Relative Amplitude (PAL)	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	—	FFH	While inputting rainbow color bar signal (4.43MHz for PAL) to pin 42 and 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 so that video amplitude of pin 33 is $0.38V_{p-p}$ , find the relative amplitude. (Mpr-b = $Vu14mx / Vu12mx$ , Mpg-b = $Vu13mx / Vu12mx$ )
T <sub>11</sub>	Relative Phase (PAL)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	(1) In the test condition of the Note T <sub>10</sub> , adjust bus data on tint so that output of pin 12 (B OUT) has the peak level in the 6th bar. (2) Regarding the phase of pin 12 (B OUT) as a reference phase, find comparative phase differences of pin 14 (R OUT) and pin 13 (G OUT) from the reference phase respectively ( $\theta_{pr-b}$ , $\theta_{pg-b}$ ).
T <sub>12</sub>	Color Control Characteristic	↑	↑	B	B	B	↑	—	—	FFH	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Input 100kHz, $0.1V_{p-p}$ sine wave signal to both pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that unicolor is maximum, drive is at center value and Y mute is on. (5) Measure amplitude of pin 12 (B OUT) as bus data on color is set maximum (FF). ( $V_{cmx}$ ) (6) Read bus data when output level of pin 12 is 10%, 50% and 90% of $V_{cmx}$ respectively (Dc10, Dc50, Dc90). (7) From results of the above step 6, calculate number of steps from Dc10 to Dc90 ( $\Delta col$ ) and that from 00 to Dc50 ( $ecol$ ). (8) Measure respective amplitudes of pin 12 (B OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 14 (R OUT) with color data set at minimum, and regard the results as color residuals ( $ecb$ , $ecg$ , $ecr$ ).
T <sub>13</sub>	Color Control Characteristic, Residual Color	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	00H	

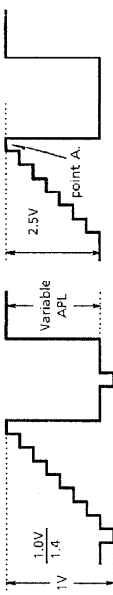


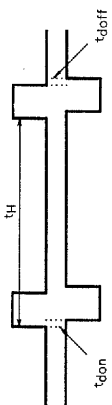
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> =9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> =5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin3=9V ; pin8-38-41=5V)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA			MEASURING METHOD	
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	S42			
T <sub>14</sub>	Chroma Input Range										(1) input rainbow color bar signal (3.58MHz for NTSC or 4.43MHz for PAL) to pin 42 (C IN) and 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN).
											(2) Connect pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 33 (B-Y IN), pin 35 (R-Y OUT) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling respectively.
		B	B	A	A	A	A	A	—	—	(3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground.
									FFH	88H	(4) Set bus data so that unicolor is maximum, drive and color are set at each center value (80) and mute is on.
											(5) While increasing amplitude of chroma signal input to pin 42, measure amplitude just before any of pin 12 (B OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 14 (R OUT) output signals is distorted (Vcr).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value)												MEASURING METHOD	
		SW MODE						SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T <sub>15</sub>	Brightness Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	FFH	10H	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data so that R, G, B cut off data are set at center value. (4) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (5) While changing bus data on brightness from maximum to minimum, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum voltages (max : Vbrmx, min : Vbrmn). (6) With bus data on brightness set at center value, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vbrnt). (7) On the condition that bus data with which Vbrmx is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmx and bus data with which Vbrmn is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmn, calculate sensitivity of brightness data ( $\Delta V_{brt}$ ).	
T <sub>16</sub>	Brightness Center Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	80H	↑	—	—	$\Delta V_{brt} = (V_{brmx} - V_{brmn}) / (D_{brmx} - D_{brmn})$	
T <sub>17</sub>	Brightness Data Sensitivity	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) In the same manner as the Note T <sub>16</sub> , measure video voltage of pin 12 (B OUT) with bus data on brightness set at center value. (2) Find maximum axes difference in the brightness center voltage.	
T <sub>18</sub>	RGB Output Voltage Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Set bus data so that contrast and Y sub contrast are maximum and brightness is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and amplitude in video period is 0.9V to pin 31 (Y IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) While turning on/off WPL with bus, measure video amplitude of pin 14 (R OUT) with WPL being activated (Vwpl).	
T <sub>19</sub>	White Peak Limit Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	00H	1FH	—	—		

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NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>51</sub>	—	—	—	MEASURING METHOD
T <sub>20</sub>	Cutoff Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data on brightness at center value. (5) While changing data on cutoff from maximum to minimum, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum values (max : V <sub>comx</sub> , min : V <sub>comn</sub> ). (6) Set cutoff data at center value and measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (V <sub>coc</sub> ). (7) On the condition that bus data with which V <sub>comx</sub> is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is D <sub>comx</sub> and bus data with which V <sub>comn</sub> is obtained in the same is D <sub>comn</sub> , calculate number of steps (ΔD <sub>cut</sub> ). ΔD <sub>cut</sub> = D <sub>comx</sub> - D <sub>comn</sub>
T <sub>21</sub>	Cutoff Center Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	80H 80H	80H 80H	—
T <sub>22</sub>	Cutoff Variable Range	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—
T <sub>23</sub>	Drive Variable Range	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input a stepping signal whose amplitude in video period is 0.3V to pin 31 (Y IN). (3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (4) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (5) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and Y sub contrast is minimum. (6) While changing drive data from minimum to maximum, measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum values (max : V <sub>drmx</sub> , min : V <sub>drmn</sub> ). (7) Set drive data at center value and measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) (V <sub>drct</sub> ). Calculate amplitude ratio of the measured value to the maximum and minimum amplitudes measured in the above step 6 respectively (DR +, DR -).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)										MEASURING METHOD	
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S <sub>21</sub>	S <sub>22</sub>	S <sub>31</sub>	S <sub>33</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>34</sub>	S <sub>39</sub>	S <sub>44</sub>				
T <sub>24</sub>	DC Regeneration	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	A				(1) Short circuit pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input such the step-up signal as shown below to pin 45 (Y IN) and pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and DC transmission correction factor is minimum. (5) Adjust data on Y sub contrast so that video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) is 2.5V. (6) While varying APL of the step-up signal from 10% to 90%, measure change in voltage at the point A.
													
T <sub>25</sub>	RGB Output S/N Ratio	↑	↑	B	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input synchronizing signal of 0.3V in amplitude to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data on contrast at maximum. (5) Set bus data on Y sub contrast at center value. (6) Measure video noise level of pin 13 (G OUT) with oscilloscope (no). SNo = -20log (2.5/(1/5)×no)	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)											MEASURING METHOD					
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA											
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	---	---	---	01H	05H		08H	0CH	0DH	0EH	
T <sub>26</sub>	Blanking Pulse Output Level	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	80H	10H	04H	80H	80H	80H	(1) Input synchronizing signal of 0.3V in amplitude to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (3) Set bus data so that blanking is on. (4) Measure voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) in V. blanking period (Vy). (5) Measure voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) in H. blanking period (Vh).  In the setting condition of the Note T <sub>26</sub> , find "t <sub>don</sub> " and "t <sub>doff</sub> " (see figure below) between the signal impressed to pin 6 (BFP IN) and output signal of pin 13 (G OUT).
T <sub>27</sub>	Blanking Pulse Delay Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	
T <sub>28</sub>	RGB Min. Output Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	00H	↑	↑	00H	00H	00H	00H	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input synchronizing signal of 0.3V in amplitude to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that brightness and RGB cutoff are minimum. (5) Measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (V <sub>mn</sub> ).  (1) Short circuit pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling.
T <sub>29</sub>	RGB Max. Output Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	80H	1fH	44H	80H	80H	80H	80H	(2) Input stepping signal to pin 31 (Y IN) and synchronizing signal of 0.3V in amplitude to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that contrast and Y sub contrast are maximum. (5) While increasing amplitude of the stepping signal, measure maximum output level just before video signal of pin 13 (G OUT) is distorted (V <sub>mx</sub> )

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> =9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> =5V ; Ta=25±3°C ; BUS=preset value)														MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE							SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							
		S18	S19	S20	S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	15H	1CH	—	—	—	
T30	HalfTone Ys Level	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	00H	80H	—	—	—	(1) Input stepping signal whose amplitude is 0.3V in video period to pin 31 (Y IN) and pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Set bus data so that blanking is off and halftone is -3dB in on status. (3) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys). While impressing 0V to it, measure amplitude and pedestal level of pin 13 (G OUT) in video period (Vm13, Vp13). (4) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 gradually from 0V, measure level (Vtht1) of pin 21 when amplitude of pin 13 output signal changes. At the same time, measure amplitude and pedestal level of pin 13 in video period after the pin 13 output signal changed in amplitude. (Vm13b, Vp13b) (5) According to results of the above steps 3 and 4, calculate gain of -3dB halftone and variation of pedestal level. G3ht13=20log (Vm13b/Vm13) (6) Set bus data so that halftone is -6dB in on status, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 4 and 5 to find gain of -6dB halftone and variation of pedestal level (G6th13). (7) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 further from Vtht1, measure level (Vtx1) of pin 21 when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes in amplitude and DC level of pin 13 after the change of its output (Vtx13). (8) From results of the above steps 3 and 7, calculate low level of the output in the text mode. Vtx113 = Vtx13 - Vp13 (9) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 by 3V from that in the above step 7, confirm that there is no change in output level of pin 13.
T31	HalfTone Gain 1	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	
T32	HalfTone Gain 2	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	01H	↑	—	—	—	
T33	Text ON Ys, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	
T34	Text/OSD Output, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; T <sub>a</sub> = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)												MEASURING METHOD	
		SW MODE						SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							
		S18	S19	S20	S21	S22	S31	S33	S51	15H	1CH	—	—		
T35	Text RGB Output, High Level	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	—	02H	80H	—	—	(1) Input stepping signal whose amplitude is 0.3V in video period to pin 31 (Y IN) and pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Set bus data so that blanking and halftone are off. (3) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys). While impressing 0V to it, measure pedestal level of pin 13 output signal (G OUT) (Vpl13). (4) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN) and impress it with 2V. (5) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 gradually from 0V, measure video level of pin 21 after output signal of pin 13 changed (Vlx13). (6) From measurement results of the above steps 3 and 5, calculate high level in the text mode. Vmt13 = Vtx13 – Vpt13 (7) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 further from that in the step 5, measure level (Vtost) of pin 21 when the level of pin 13 output signal changes from that in the step 5 to – 6dB as halftone data is set to ON (the 6th step of Notes T30 to T34). (8) In the condition of the above step 7, raise voltage impressed to pin 19 to 3V and measure output voltage of pin 13 (Vos13). (9) From results of the above steps 3 and 7, calculate high level of the output in the OSD mode. Vmos13 = Vos13 – Vpt13
T36	OSD Ys ON, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	↑	↑	—	—	
T37	OSD RGB Output, High Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	↑	↑	—	—	

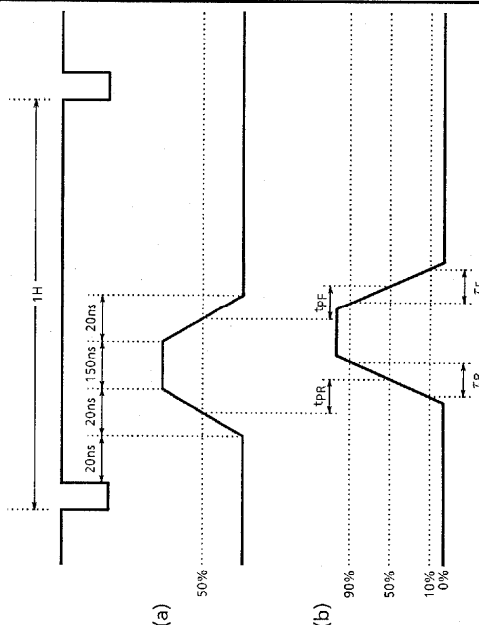
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)													
		SW MODE							SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S18	S19	S20	S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	MEASURING METHOD				
T38	Text Input Threshold Level	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A					<p>(1) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys) and impress 1.5V to it.</p> <p>(2) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN). While raising supply voltage gradually from 0V, measure supply voltage when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes (V<sub>txt</sub>).</p> <p>(3) Raising the supply voltage to pin 19 furthermore to 4V, confirm that there is no change in the output signal of pin 13 (G OUT).</p>
T39	OSD Input Threshold Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑					<p>(1) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys) and impress 2.5V to it.</p> <p>(2) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN). While raising supply voltage gradually from 0V, measure supply voltage when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes (V<sub>osd</sub>).</p> <p>(3) Raising the supply voltage to pin 19 furthermore to 4V, confirm that there is no change in the output signal of pin 13 (G OUT).</p>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)												
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							
		S18	S19	S20	S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	MEASURING METHOD			
T40	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Time	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	(1) Input a Signal Shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 21 (Digital Ys). (2) According to (b) in the figure, measure $\tau_{Rsd}$ , $\tau_{PRos}$ , $\tau_{Fosd}$ and $\tau_{PFos}$ for output signals of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) respectively. (3) Find maximum values of $\tau_{PRos}$ and $\tau_{PFos}$ respectively ( $\Delta\tau_{PFos}$ ).			
T41	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑				
T42	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑				
T43	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑				
T44	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑				
T45	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑				

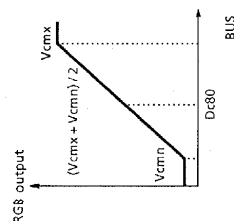
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)													MEASURING METHOD	
		SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA														
		S18	S19	S20	S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51						
T46	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Time	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply pin 21 (Digital Ys) with 2.5V. (2) Input 5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 18 (Digital R IN). (3) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure τ <sub>Roh</sub> , τ <sub>Foh</sub> and t <sub>pFoh</sub> for output signal of pin 14 (R OUT). (4) Input 5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 19 (Digital G IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for pin 13 output (G OUT) referring to (b) of the following figure. (6) Input 5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 20 (Digital B IN). (7) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for pin 12 output (B OUT) referring to (b) of the following figure. (8) Find maximum axes differences in t <sub>pRoh</sub> and t <sub>pFoh</sub> among the three outputs (Δt <sub>pRoh</sub> , Δt <sub>pFoh</sub> ).	—
T47	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		
T48	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		
T49	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		
T50	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		
T51	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		

(a)

(b)



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA			MEASURING METHOD			
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51				
T52	RGB Contrast Control Characteristic	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—
								FFH			
								80H			
								00H			
		<p>(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN).</p> <p>(2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys).</p> <p>(3) Set bus data on drive at center value.</p> <p>(4) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 23 (Analog R IN).</p> <p>(5) While changing data on RGB contrast from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of pin 14 (R OUT) in video period. At the same time, measure video amplitude of pin 14 when the bus data is set at the center value (80). (Vc14mx, Vc14mn, D14c80)</p> <p>(6) In the same manner as the above steps 4 and 5, measure output signal of pin 13 with input of the same external power supply to pin 24 (Analog G IN), and measure output signal of pin 12 with input of the same power supply to pin 25 (Analog B IN). (Vc12mx, Vc12mn, D12c80).</p> <p>(7) Find amplitude ratio between signal with maximum unicolor data and signal with minimum unicolor data in conversion into decibel (ΔV13ct).</p>									



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)												
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA							
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—	—	—	MEASURING METHOD
T53	Analog RGB AC Gain	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the setting condition of the Note T52, calculate output/input gain (double) with contrast data being set maximum. G = Vc13mx/0.5V
T54	Analog RGB Frequency Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (3) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 24 (Analog G IN). (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and drive is set at center value. (5) Measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) and calculate output/input gain (double) (G6M). (6) From measurement results of the above step 5 and the preceding Note 53, find frequency characteristic. Gf = 20log (G6M / G)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)										
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA					
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—	MEASURING METHOD
T55	Analog RGB Dynamic Range	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (3) Set bus data so that contrast is minimum and drive is set at center value. (4) While inputting stepping signal to pin 24 (Analog G IN), increase video amplitude gradually from 0. (5) Measure video amplitude of pin 24 when video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) does not change.
T56	RGB Brightness Control Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data on RGB cutoff at center value. (4) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (5) While changing data brightness from maximum to minimum, measure maximum and minimum voltages of pin 13 (G OUT) in video period. (max : Vbrmx, min : Vbrmn) (6) Set bus data on brightness at center value and measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vbct).
T57	RGB Brightness Center Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	(7) On the condition that bus data with which Vbrmx is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmx and bus data with which Vbrmn is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmn, calculate sensitivity of brightness data ( $\Delta V_{bct}$ ). $\Delta V_{bct} = (V_{brmx} - V_{brmn}) / (D_{brmx} - D_{brmn})$
T58	RGB Brightness Data Sensitivity	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	
T59	Analog RGB Mode ON Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.3V) to pin 23 (Analog R IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys) and raise the voltage gradually from 0V. (3) Measure voltage at pin 22 when signal 1 is output from pin 14 (R OUT) (Vanath).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB $V_{CC} = 9V$ ; $V_{DD}$ , Fsc $V_{DD}$ , Y/C $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ C$ ; BUS = preset value)									
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—
T60	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Time	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—
T61	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—
T62	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—
T63	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—
T64	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—
T65	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—

MEASURING METHOD

(1) Supply signal ( $2V_{pp}$ ) shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 22 (Analog Ys).

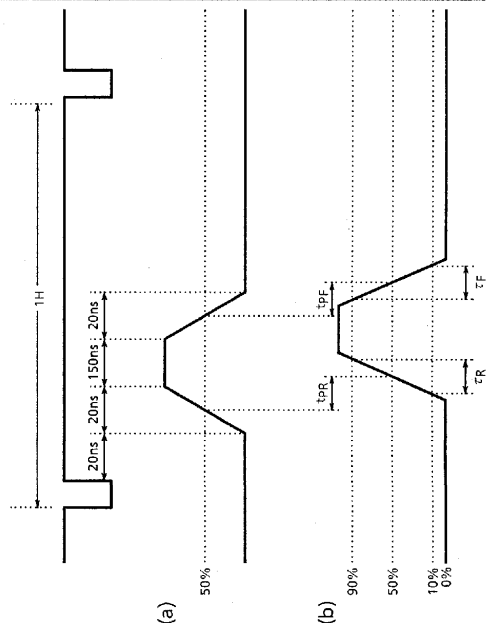
(2) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure  $\tau_{Ran}$ ,  $\tau_{Fana}$  and  $\tau_{Fan}$  for outputs of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT).

(3) Find maximum values of  $\tau_{PRan}$  and  $\tau_{PFan}$  respectively ( $\Delta\tau_{PRan}$ ,  $\Delta\tau_{PFan}$ ).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> =9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> =5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—	—	
T66	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Time	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply 2V to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (2) Input 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 23 (Analog R IN). (3) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure τ <sub>Rah</sub> , τ <sub>Fah</sub> and tpFah for output of pin 14 (R OUT). (4) Input 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 24 (Analog G IN). (5) Referring to (b) of the following figure, perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for output of pin 13 (G OUT). (6) Input 0.5V <sub>p-p</sub> signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 25 (Analog B IN). (7) Referring to (b) of the following figure, perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for output of pin 12 (B OUT). (8) Find maximum axes difference in tpRoh and tpFoh among the three outputs (ΔtpRah, ΔtpFah).
T67	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	
T68	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	
T69	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	
T70	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	
T71	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	

(a)

(b)

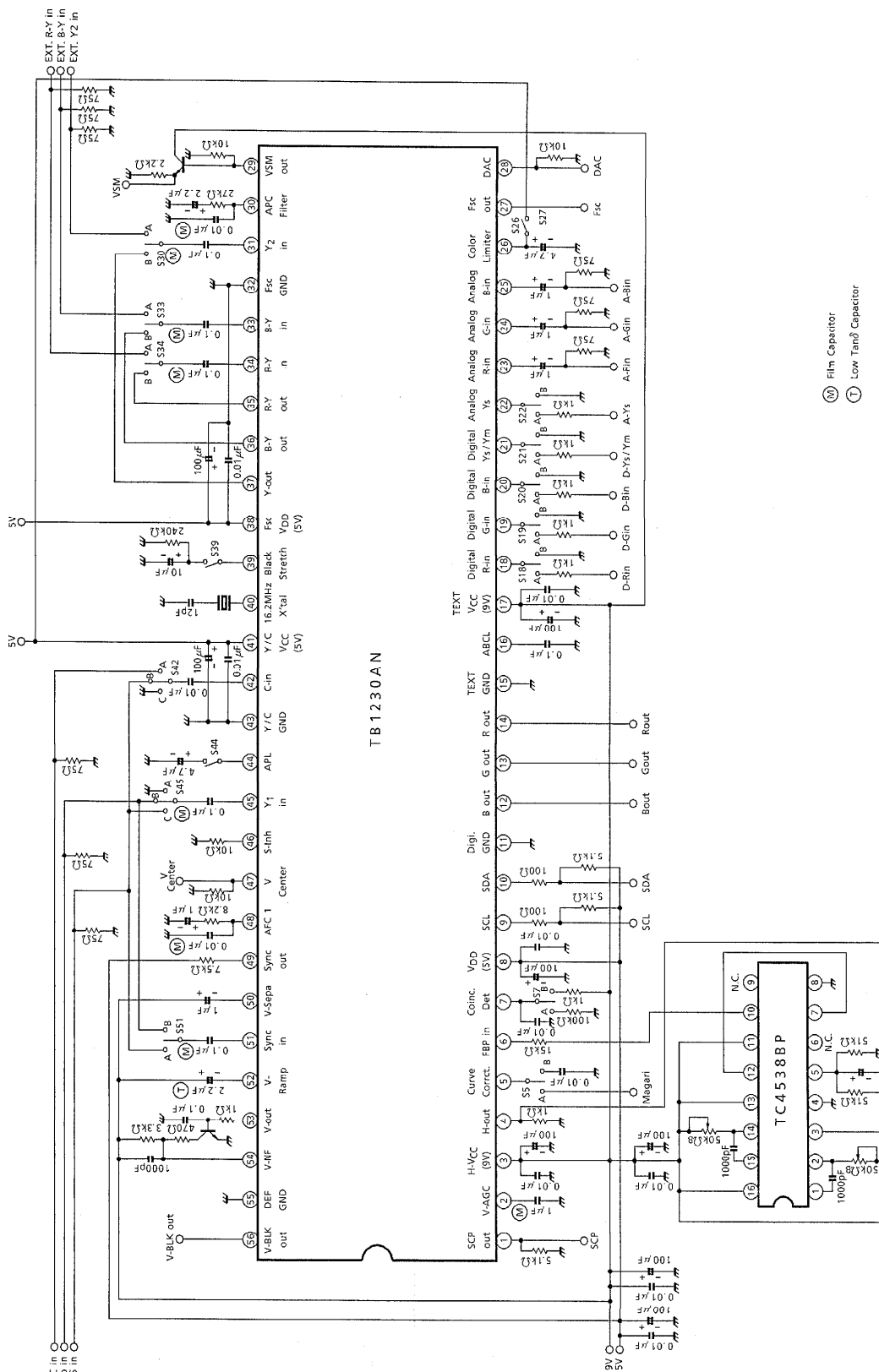


NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)											
		SW MODE				SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA				MEASURING METHOD			
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—	—	—
T72	TV-Analog RGB Crosstalk	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	<p>(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y<sub>2</sub> IN).</p> <p>(2) Short circuit pin 25 (Analog G IN) in AC coupling.</p> <p>(3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN).</p> <p>(4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are set at center value.</p> <p>(5) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 0V of external power supply.</p> <p>(6) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vtg).</p> <p>(7) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 2V of external power supply.</p> <p>(8) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vana).</p> <p>(9) From measurement results of the above steps 5 and 7, calculate crosstalk from TV to analog RGB.</p> <p>Crtva = 20f<sub>og</sub> (Vana / Vtg)</p>
T73	Analog RGB-TV Crosstalk	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	<p>(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y<sub>2</sub> IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin 33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling.</p> <p>(2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN).</p> <p>(3) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and drive is set at center value.</p> <p>(4) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 24 (Analog G IN).</p> <p>(5) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 0V of external power supply.</p> <p>(6) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vant).</p> <p>(7) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 2V of external power supply.</p> <p>(8) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vtan).</p> <p>(9) From measurement results of the above steps 6 and 8, calculate crosstalk from analog RGB to TV.</p> <p>Crant = 20f<sub>og</sub> (Vant / Vtan)</p>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V <sub>CC</sub> = 9V ; V <sub>DD</sub> , Fsc V <sub>DD</sub> , Y/C V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V ; Ta = 25 ± 3°C ; BUS = preset value)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S21	S22	S31	S33	S34	S51	—	—	—	—	—	
T74	ABL Point Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y <sub>2</sub> IN). (2) Short circuit pin 23 (Analog R IN), pin 25 (Analog G IN) and pin 26 (Analog B IN) in AC coupling. (3) Set bus data so that brightness is maximum and ABL gain is at center value, and supply pin 16 with external supply voltage. While turning down voltage supplied to pin 16 gradually from 7V, measure voltage at pin 16 when the voltage supplied to pin 12 decreases by 0.3V in three conditions that data on ABL point is set at minimum, center and maximum values respectively. (Vabl1, Vabl2, Vabl3)
													(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y <sub>2</sub> IN). (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Measure video amplitude at pin 12. (Vacl1) (4) Measure DC voltage at pin 16 (ABCL). (5) Supply pin 16 with a voltage that the voltage measured in the above step 4 minus 2V. (6) Measure video amplitude at pin 12 (Vacl2) and its ratio to the amplitude measured in the above step 3. Vacl = 20log (Vacl2 / Vac1)
T75	ACL Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—		
T76	ABL Gain Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y <sub>2</sub> IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin 33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data on brightness at maximum and measure video DC voltage at pin 12 (Vmax). (4) Measure voltage at pin 16 which is being supplied with the voltage measured in the step 5 of the preceding Note 75. (5) Changing setting of bus data on ABL gain at minimum, center and maximum values one after another, measure video DC voltage at pin 12. (Vabl1, Vabl2, Vabl3) (6) Find respective differences of Vabl1, Vabl2 and Vabl3 from the voltage measured in the above step 3. Vabl = Vmax - Vabl1 Vabl2 = Vmax - Vabl2 Vabl3 = Vmax - Vabl3	

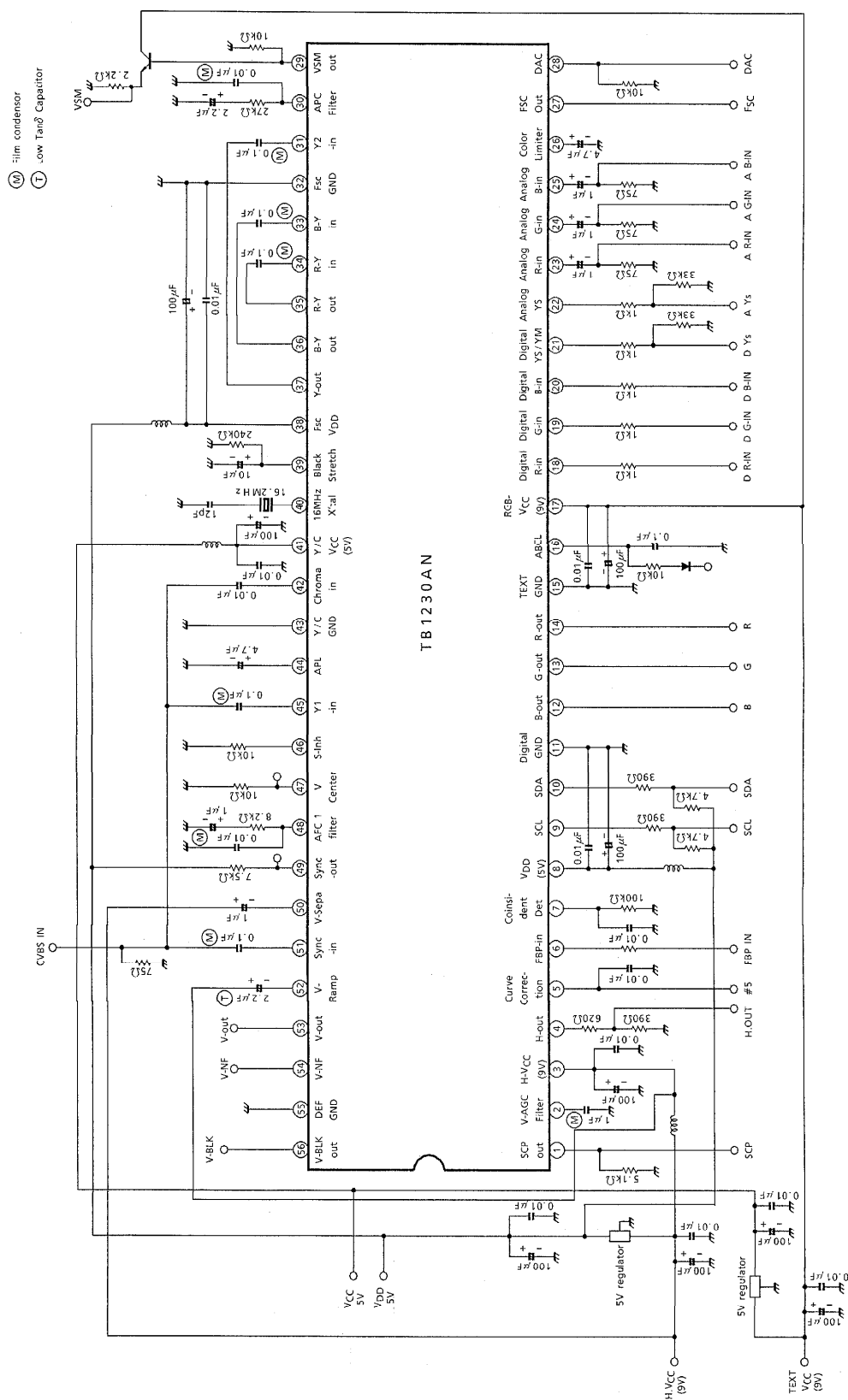
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## TEST CIRCUIT



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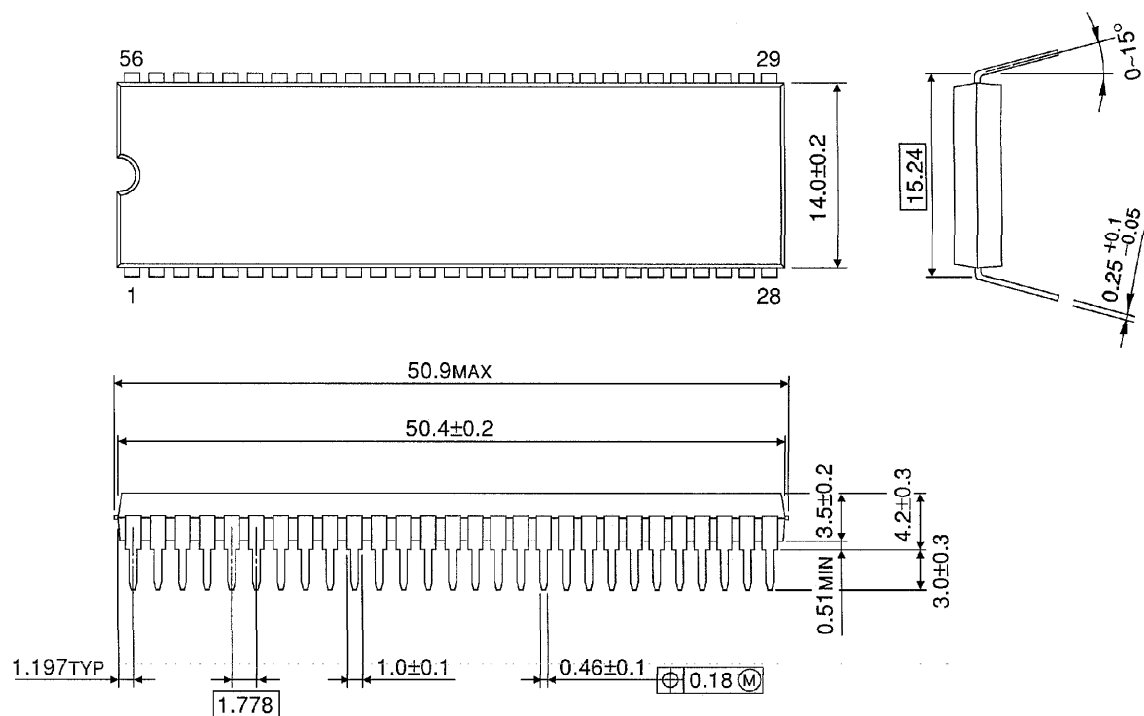
## APPLICATION CIRCUIT



TB1230AN-87

## OUTLINE DRAWING SDIP56-P-600-1.78

Unit : mm



Weight : 5.55 (Typ.)