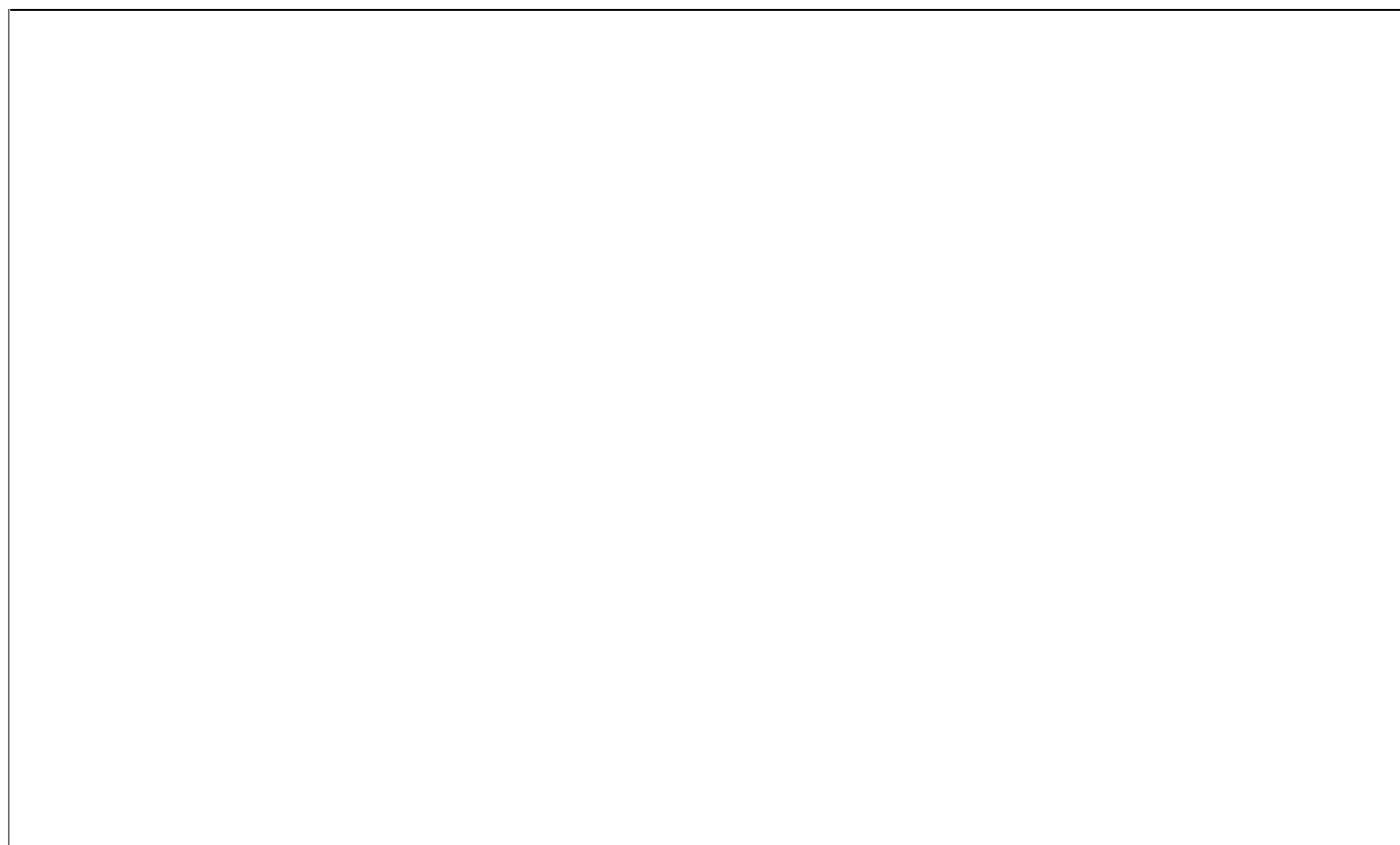


SIEMENS



ICs for Consumer Electronics

Multistandard Video-PLL-Demodulator

QPT-IF DF-Mixer

AM-AF Sound Demodulator

TDA 6930 Version 1.0

Data Sheet 02.97

TDA 6930		
Revision History:		Current Version: 02.97
Previous Version:		
Page (in previous Version)	Page (in current Version)	Subjects (major changes since last revision)

Edition 02.97

This edition was realized using the software system FrameMaker®.

**Published by Siemens AG,
Bereich Halbleiter, Marketing-
Kommunikation, Balanstraße 73,
81541 München**

© Siemens AG 1997.
All Rights Reserved.

Attention please!

As far as patents or other rights of third parties are concerned, liability is only assumed for components, not for applications, processes and circuits implemented within components or assemblies.

The information describes the type of component and shall not be considered as assured characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to change design reserved.

For questions on technology, delivery and prices please contact the Semiconductor Group Offices in Germany or the Siemens Companies and Representatives worldwide (see address list).

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Siemens Office, Semiconductor Group.

Siemens AG is an approved CECC manufacturer.

Packing

Please use the recycling operators known to you. We can also help you – get in touch with your nearest sales office. By agreement we will take packing material back, if it is sorted. You must bear the costs of transport.

For packing material that is returned to us unsorted or which we are not obliged to accept, we shall have to invoice you for any costs incurred.

Components used in life-support devices or systems must be expressly authorized for such purpose!

Critical components¹ of the Semiconductor Group of Siemens AG, may only be used in life-support devices or systems² with the express written approval of the Semiconductor Group of Siemens AG.

- 1 A critical component is a component used in a life-support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness of that device or system.
- 2 Life support devices or systems are intended (a) to be implanted in the human body, or (b) to support and/or maintain and sustain human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user may be endangered.

**Multistandard Video-PLL-Demodulator
QPT-IF DF-Mixer
AM-AF Sound Demodulator**

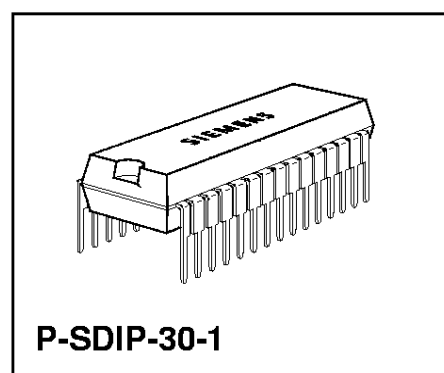
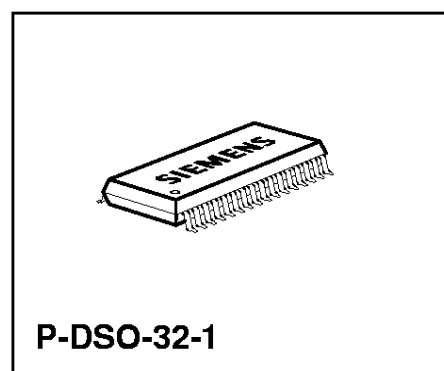
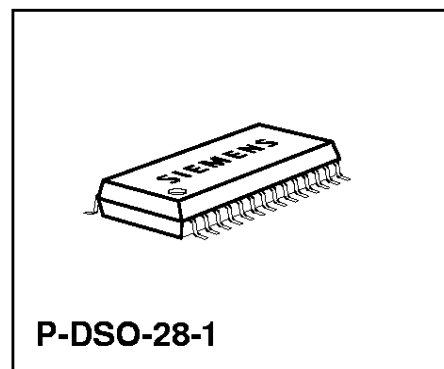
TDA 6930

1 Features

- **FPLL carrier regeneration**
from sound channel without nyquist slope
for best sound S/N and pulse response
- **Choice of 2 VIF/SIF switchable inputs**
- **Intercarrier operation possible**
- **Separate AM-AF demodulator channel**
without external components
- **VCO frequency switchable for L/L'**
- **Digital tuning AFC**
separate adjustable for L'
- **Parallel output of DF/Nicam and AM-AF**
- **L/L' peak white detector VIF-AGC**
with average controlled response,
scrambling save for Canal +
- **Adjustable tuner AGC**
- **Low operating voltage of 7.5 V**
- **Precise internal bandgap reference**
- **Fully ESD protected**

2 Applications

- **Television sets**
- **VTR sets**



Type	Ordering Code	Package
TDA 6930X	Q67007-A5217 GEG	P-DSO-28-1
TDA 6931X	Q67007-A5229 GEG	P-DSO-32-1
TDA 6930S	Q67000-A5180	P-SDIP-30-1

3 General Description

The TDA 6930 is an integrated circuit for high class multistandard TV vision IF signal, sound IF signal and AM-Audio signal processing.

FM and NICAM sound IF carriers are converted to their intercarrier frequency.

All switching functions are controlled via open collector transistors.

Outputs for threshold controlled tuner AGC, digital tuning AFC, DF and AM-AF for all terrestrial standards are available.

4 Pin Configuration

(top view)

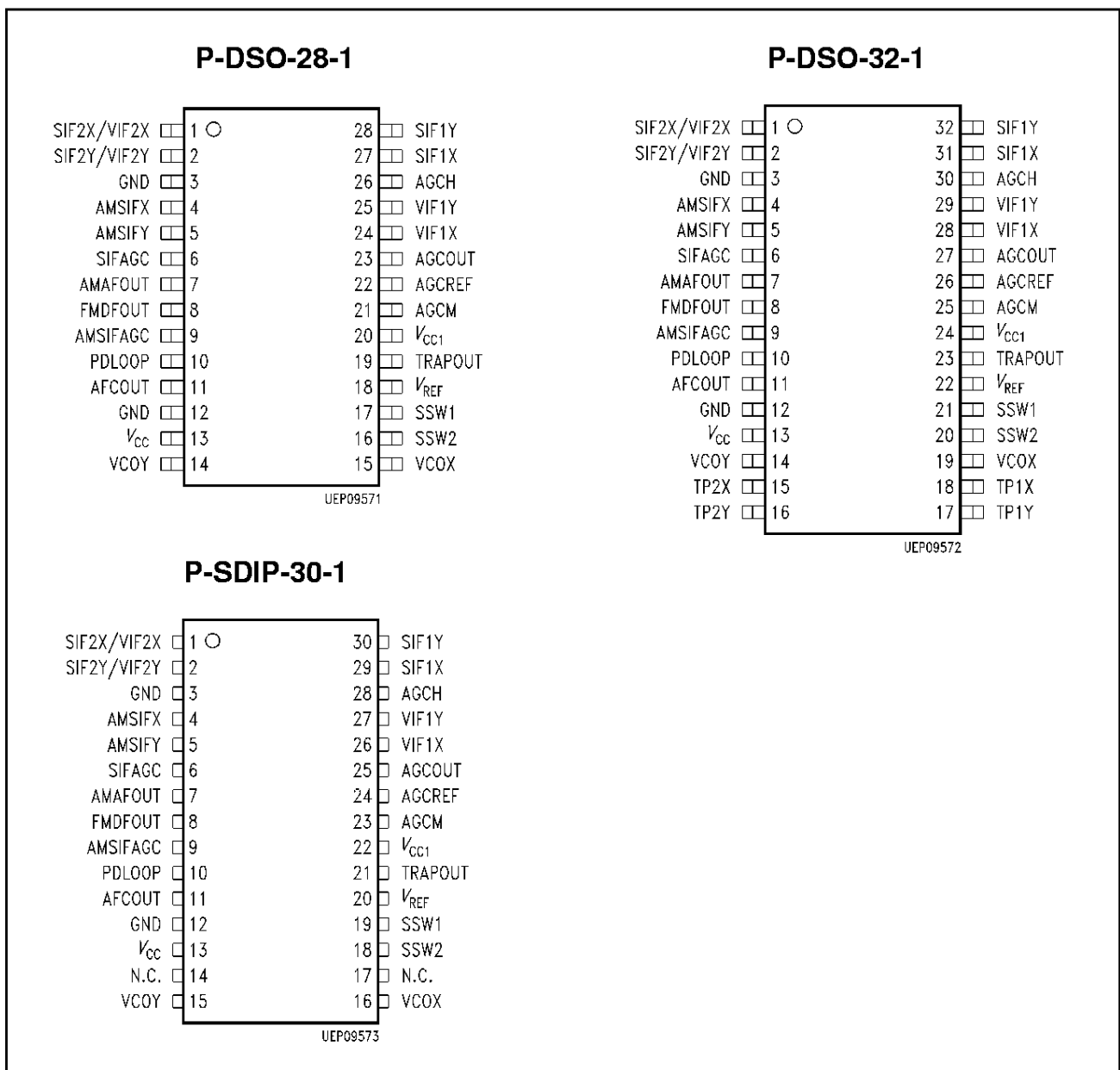


Figure 1

4.1 Pin Definitions and Functions

Table 1

Pin No.			Symbol	Function
P-DSO-28-1	P-DSO-32-1	P-SDIP-30-1		
1	1	1	SIF2X/VIF2X	Sound IF2/Carrier differential input signal Video IF2/Carrier differential input signal
2	2	2	SIF2Y/VIF2Y	
3	3	3	GND	Signal input ground
4	4	4	AMSIFX	AM Sound IF differential input signal
5	5	5	AMSIFY	
6	6	6	SIFAGC	FM Sound IF AGC capacitor
7	7	7	AMAFOUT	AM audio frequency output
8	8	8	FMDFOUT	FM/NICAM differential frequency output
9	9	9	AMSIFAGC	AM Sound IF AGC capacitor
10	10	10	PDLOOP	PLL loop filter
11	11	11	AFCOUT	AFC output
12	12	12	GND	Power supply ground
13	13	13	V _{CC}	Positive power supply voltage
14	14	15	VCOY	VCO reference circuit for $2 \times f_{pc}$
–	15	–	TP2X	Differential low pass capacitor in automatic phase control circuit for video demodulator
–	16	–	TP2Y	
–	17	–	TP1Y	Differential low pass capacitor in automatic phase control circuit for video demodulator
–	18	–	TP1X	
15	19	16	VCOX	VCO reference circuit for $2 \times f_{pc}$
16	20	18	SSW2	Standard switch
17	21	18	SSW1	
18	22	20	V _{REF}	Internal reference voltage capacitor
19	23	21	TRAPOUT	CVBS output signal
20	24	22	V _{CC1}	Analog small signal positive power supply voltage
21	25	23	AGCM	AGC average capacitor
22	26	24	AGCREF	Tuner AGC takeover adjust
23	27	25	AGCOUT	Tuner AGC output
24	28	26	VIF1X	Video IF1/Carrier differential input signal
25	29	27	VIF1Y	
26	30	28	AGCH	Video IF AGC capacitor
27	31	29	SIF1X	Sound IF1/Carrier differential input signal
28	32	30	SIF1Y	

4.2 Functional Block Diagram (P-DSO-32-1)

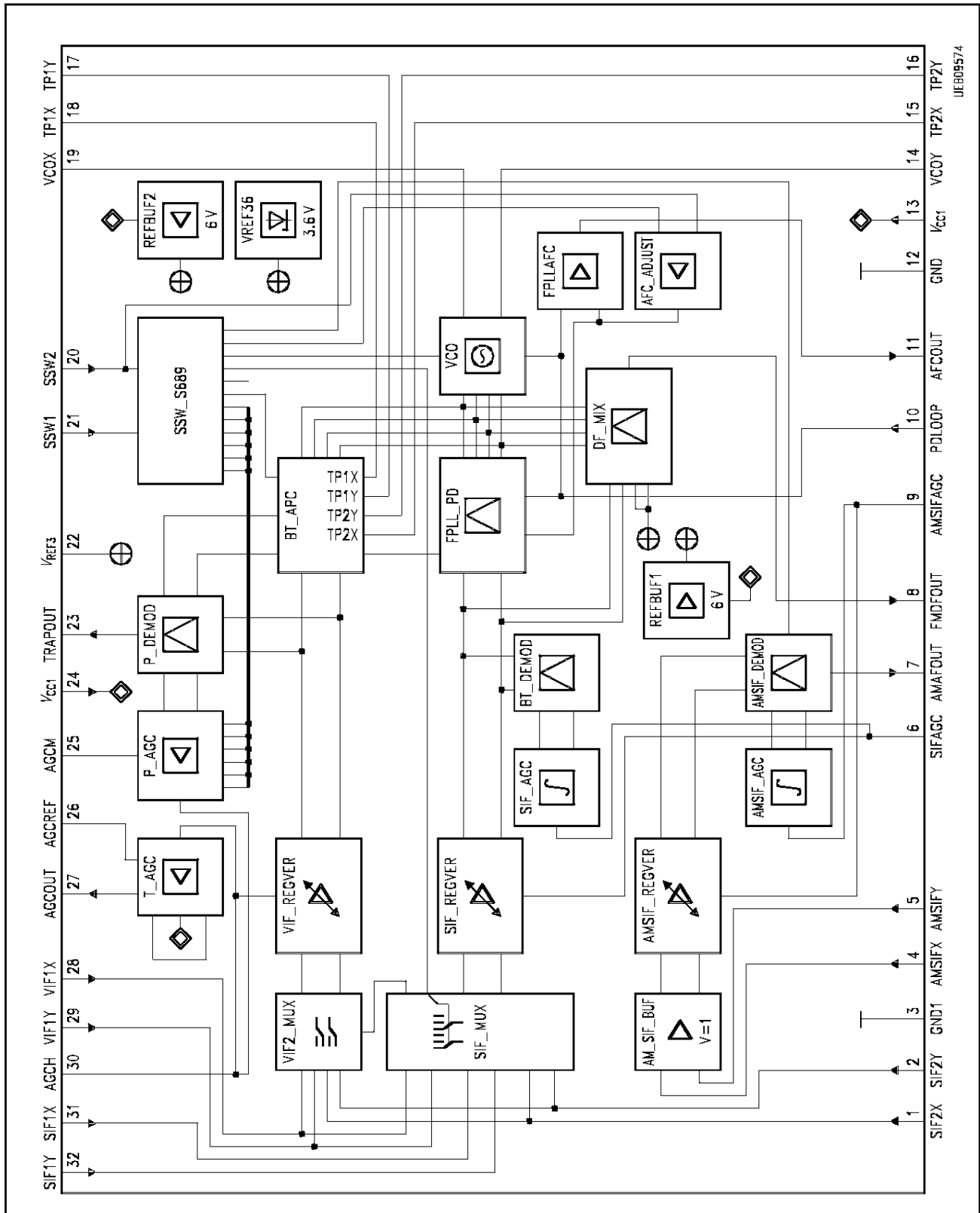


Figure 2
Block Diagram

5 Functional Description (P-DSO-32-1)

Inputs

The input signal is distributed via the IF-MUX to the according amplifier channels.

VIF-Mux

Normally VIF1 is used for video if input (filter with no sound carrier).

A special mode with a secondary VIF input at SIF2 is available. In this case the carrier recovery gets its input signal in any way from SIF1. For more Information see input selection logic-table in the application circuit section.

In the also available Intercarrier mode for low cost application, all signals are transferred together via VIF1 or VIF2 input, depending on input switching logic.

SIF-Mux

SIF1 input is used for DF-sound and carrier recovery (double channel filter).
For L' inverted sideband application SIF2 is used instead.

AMSIF input is used for all AM sound norms with switchable input filter.

IF Gain Controlled Amplifiers

The TDA 6930X incorporates a Video-IF demodulation part (VIF), a AM-sound demodulation part (AMSIF) and a Section for PIC-carrier recovery +FM/NICAM SIF conversion (SIF). Each path has its own four-stage capacitively coupled, gain controlled amplifier.

AGCs

Tuner AGC

A delayed tuner AGC voltage is derived from the VIF-AGC via an inverting threshold amplifier (increasing VIF input voltage decreases the AGCOUT voltage). Its take over point with positive control direction is set by means of a external potentiometer.

To avoid regulation oscillation the input has a shared characteristic and the output is clamped to min 0.3 V which prevents for coming into gain control inversion at low regulation voltage levels in several tuner application.

VIF AGCs

The AGC for the video-IF-amplifier (VIF) has a peak detector for both kinds of modulation. An additional mean value detector will increase the control current for positive modulation if the input signal decreases more than ca. 15 dB. In this case a

hysteresis keeps the high control current until the mean value increases by ca. 10 dB. This and an extremely large sample time prevents from AGC oscillation with critical signals.

SIF/AMSIF AGCs

The AGC's for the AM- sound section and PIC-carrier recovery +FM/NICAM section use envelope detectors with extremely low distortion for the SIF amplifiers.

They have a quick charge circuit which increases the charge current by a factor of 1500 if the mean value of the signal increases by more than 10 dB.

The time constants of the AGCs can be set by the according external capacitor.

FPLL

FPLL Carrier Recovery

High performance in terms of FM sound, digital sound and videotext is obtained by means of a combined path for carrier recovery and FM/NICAM SIF (QPT). The input signal for this section is derived from the QPT SIF I/II input to overcome Nyquist slope distortions in all cases. For L'-applications the VCO frequency is switched internally, thus no external tank circuit switching is necessary. Adjustment of the tank circuit (only necessary for the AFC) is achieved by aligning the AFC voltage to a certain value except in L'- mode. In L'-mode the AFC needs to be adjusted via control voltage at pin SSW2.

APC

For best video demodulation a phase locked clean carrier is needed. Due to differences in the filter and amplifier characteristics of the amplifier channels it is necessary to align the phase of the recovered carrier to the incoming signal of VIF port. The possible phase control margin of the therefore used APC is + 180° to – 180°.

For best performance 2 external low pass capacitors are added at the P-DSO-32 package. In this case the APC is extremely stable at carrier zero time and over modulation. This feature is not available in the less than 32 pin packages.

VCO

The VCO consists of a temperature compensated stacked symmetrical ECL multivibrator and divider by 2. The main tank circuit is aligned to twice of the recovery frequency. All internal signals are of symmetrical ECL type. This is necessary for small amplitudes with high temperature stability and low oscillator radiation.

Video Demodulation + Output

Video IF Demodulation

A real synchronous demodulator receives an inphase carrier via the automatic phase control (APC) from the FPLL. Thus, low differential phase and gain, high intermodulation ratio and good impulse response is achieved without any alignment.

DF-Mixer/FM Sound Conversion

The SIF-Sound/PIC-carrier section gets its input signal from SIF1 except in L'-NICAM mode, then input SIF2 is active. The SIF- signal is mixed with the 90°-carrier from the FPLL to generate the 2. sound IF at the according output (DF). This output is always active except in Mac standard, there both sound outputs are off.

AM-Audio Sound Demodulation

The AM-sound section uses the envelope detector of the AGC to demodulate the AM sound signal. An optimized special AM-sound demodulator and the envelope detector guarantee an extremely low AF output distortion. In case of L or L' standard the AM-AF output is active, in other standards this output is inactive.

According to the standard switches FM/NICAM and/or AM processing is performed.

AFC + Adjust

The AFC consists of a high impedance input comparator who gets its control voltage from the loopfilter/VCO charge pump capacitor. Its OTA output voltage swing and gain can be controlled via the necessary external load resistors.

The adjust is controlled by norm switch inputs and is only active in L' mode. The operation is performed by controlling the reference input voltage of the AFC comparator.

Switches

The internal I²L norm switch decoding logic is buffered by PNP comparator interfaces with hysteresis.

Therefore the input signal voltage margin at SSW1 and SSW2 is 0 to V_{CC} .

Voltage Reference

The reference voltage is performed by a temperature compensated band-gap structure with extremely low noise and high ripple rejection (PSSR). The reference voltage distribution is done by 3 buffer amplifiers with extremely high ripple rejection (PSSR).

6 Electrical Characteristics

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Supply voltage	V_{CC}, V_{CC1}	0	10	V
Supply voltage (P-SDIP-30-1 only)	V_{CC}, V_{CC1}	0	12	V
Output current ($R_{Lmin} = 500 \Omega$)	$I_{TRAPOUT}$	0	6	mA
Output current ($R_{Lmin} = 2 k\Omega$)	$I_{uref3!}$	0	3	mA
Output current	I_{AGCOUT}	0	25	mA
Output voltages	$V_{SIFAGC's}$	0	3.6	V
Output voltage	V_{AGCOUT}	0	12	V
Output voltage	V_{AFCOUT}	0	V_{CC}	V
Output voltage	V_{DFOUT}	0	V_{CC}	V
Output voltage	V_{AFOUT}	0	V_{CC}	V
Output voltage	V_{AGCM}	0	$3.6 < V_{CC}$	V
Output voltage	$V_{TRAPOUT}$	0	V_{CC}	V
Output voltage	$V_{uref3!}$	0	$7 < V_{CC}$	V
Input voltage	V_{AGCREF}	0	$3.6 < V_{CC}$	V
Input voltages	$V_{VIF,SIF}$	0	V_{CC}	V
Input voltages	V_{SSW}	0	V_{CC}	V
Input voltages	V_{TP}	0	$6 < V_{CC}$	V
Input voltages	V_{VCO}	0	$4.5 < V_{CC}$	V
Input voltage	V_{PDLOOP}	0	$6 < V_{CC}$	V
ESD-voltage all pins HBM ($R = 1.5 k\Omega, C = 100 pF$)	V_{ESD}	- 4	4	kV
Junction temperature	T_j		150	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	- 40	125	°C
Thermal resistance P-DSO-28-1 (sys-air)	T_{thSA}		76	K/W
Thermal resistance P-DSO-32-1 (sys-air)	T_{thSA}		76	K/W
Thermal resistance P-SDIP-30-1 (sys-air)	T_{thSA}		57	K/W

*Note: The maximal ratings may not be exceeded under any circumstances, not even momentary and individual, as permanent damage to the IC will result.
All voltage values are referenced to ground, if not stated otherwise.*

6.2 Operating Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Supply voltage	V_{CC}, V_{CC1}	7.5	10	V
Supply voltage (P-SDIP-30-1 only)	V_{CC}, V_{CC1}	7.5	12	V
Tuner AGC supply voltage	V_{AGCOUT}	0.6	10	V
IF-input frequency range VIF, SIF, AMSIF	f_{in}	12	60	MHz
IF-input AC-voltages	V	50 μ Vrms	120 mVrms	
Ambient temperature during operation	T_A	- 10	85	$^{\circ}$ C

*Note: Within the operational range the IC operates as described in the circuit description. The AC/DC characteristic limits are not guaranteed.
All voltage values are referenced to ground, if not stated otherwise.*

6.3 DC Characteristics

$T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

Power Supply

Total current consumption	$I_{CC} + I_{CC1}$		90		mA	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega,$ $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
Reference voltage	$V_{uref3!}$	5.7	6.0	6.3	V	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega,$ $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
Reference voltage	$I_{uref3!}$			2	mA	

Norm Switches

H Level	V_{SSW}	2		5	V	
L Level	V_{SSW}	0		1	V	
External load at SSW2 if high	I_{SSW2}			1	%	of resistor divider current

6.3 DC Characteristics (cont'd)

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

IF Inputs

DC level	V_{IF}	3.4	3.6	3.8	V	$V_{IF} = 0\text{ Vpp}$
Mono/Intercarrieractive	I_{SIF1}	100		400	μA	$R_{Gnd} < 27\text{ k}\Omega$
2nd. IF input VIF2 active	I_{VIF1}	100		400	μA	$R_{Gnd} < 27\text{ k}\Omega$

VCO

Tank circuit, DC level	V_{VCO}		2.6		V	
Loopfilter voltage	V_{PDloop}	2.3		5	V	dependent on input frequency

Peak - Detector VIF-AGC

Voltage range	V_{AGCH}	0		3.6	V	dependent on input amplitude
---------------	------------	---	--	-----	---	------------------------------

AGC Time Constant B/G Standard

Charge current	I_{AGCH}		1		mA	$V_{AGCH} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{TRAPOUT} < 1.0\text{ V}$
Discharge current	I_{AGCH}		12		μA	$V_{AGCH} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{TRAPOUT} > 2.0\text{ V}$
Charge/discharge ratio	AGCH		83			

6.3 DC Characteristics (cont'd)

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

AGC Time Constant With L-Standard or Mac Standard

Charge current	I_{AGCH}		1		mA	$V_{AGCH} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{TRAPOUT} > 3.0\text{ V}$
Discharge current	I_{AGCH}		120		nA	$V_{AGCH} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{TRAPOUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$
Discharge current (under average control)	I_{AGCH}		100		μA	$V_{AGCH} = 2\text{ V}$, $V_{TRAPOUT} < 1.0\text{ V}$
Charge/discharge ratio	AGCH		8300			

Envelope - Detector AGCs

Voltage range	$V_{SIFAgcs}$	0.2		2.9	V	dependent on input amplitude
Charge/discharge current	$\pm I_{SIFAgcs}$		1.5		μA	$V_{SIFAgcs} = 1.5\text{ V}$
Quick charge	$I_{SIFAgcs}$		1.5		mA	$V_{SIFAgcs} = 1.5\text{ V}$

Video Output

Output current	$-I_{Trapout}$		0.84		mA	$V_{AGCM} = V_{sync} + 0.7\text{ V}$ $V_{VIF} = \text{Carrier nomod.}$
Sync pulse level	$V_{Trapout}$		1.25		V	
White level	$V_{Trapout}$		2.75		V	

AM Output

DC level (L, L')	$V_{AMAFout}$	3.2	3.6	4.0	V	SC _{nomod.}
DC level (AM inactive)	$V_{AMAFout}$	high impedance				

6.3 DC Characteristics (cont'd)

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

DF Output

DC level	V_{FMDFout}	2.8	3.4	4.0	V	
Output current	I_{FMDFout}		2.5		mA	$V_{\text{FMDFout}} = \text{DC level} + 0.7\text{ V}$

AFC Output

Voltage range	V_{AFCout}	1V		$V_S - 1\text{ V}$	V	
Output current	I_{AFCout}		250		μA	$V_{\text{AFC}} = V_{CC}/2$
Voltage at centerfrequency	V_{AFCout}		$V_{CC}/2$		V	1:1 V_{CC} divider
Slope	I_{AFCout}		0.7		$\mu\text{A}/\text{kHz}$	
AFC - adjust	V_{SSW2}	3		5	V	switch at SSW2: high impedance

Tuner AGC

Max. output current max. 1 ms	I_{AGCOUT}	10	18	30	mA	$V_{\text{AGCOUT}} = 4\text{ V}$ $R_{\text{AGCOUT}} = 0\ \Omega$
Min. output current	I_{AGCOUT}	0		10	μA	$V_{\text{AGCOUT}} = V_{CC1}$ $V_{\text{AGCREf}} = \text{max.}$
Output short current	I_{AGCOUT}	150	200	250	μA	$V_{\text{AGCOUT}} = 0\text{ V}$ $R_{\text{AGCOUT}} = \infty$
Min. output voltage	V_{AGCOUT}	0.2	0.3	0.5	V	$R_{\text{AGCOUT}} = \infty$

Note: AC/DC characteristics involve the spread of values guaranteed in the specified supply voltage and ambient temperature range.

Typical characteristics are the median of the production.

6.4 AC Characteristics

$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		

IF Inputs

Control range	$\Delta V_{VIF,SIF}$	54	60		dB	
Min. input voltage	$V_{VIF,SIF}$		120	180	μVrms	$V_{\text{Trapout}} = -3\text{ dB}$
AGC range	ΔV_{AMSIF}	54	60		dB	
Min. input voltage	V_{AMSIF}		120	180	μVrms	$V_{\text{AMAFout}} = -3\text{ dB}$

Video Output, VIF OFW G1962M Sound Shelf – 20 dB

Signal level	V_{Trapout}	1.25	1.5	1.75	Vpp	B/G norm
Video bandwidth	$f_{-1\text{ dB}}$	7	8		MHz	$V_{\text{Trapout}} = -1\text{ dB}$
Differential Gain	DG		4		%	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
Differential Phase	DP		1.5		deg	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
Intermodulation $f_1 = 4.52\text{ MHz}$, PC modulated from black to white, $f_2 = 5.50\text{ MHz}$, SC –13 dB to unmodulated PC	@IM		62		dB	$f = 980\text{ kHz}$ Levels at Trapout $f_1 = -2.0\text{ dB}$ $f_2 = -13\text{ dB}$ $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
Intermodulation $f_1 = 4.4\text{ MHz}$, –13.2 dB to PC sync level, –10 dB to PC modulated from black to white, $f_2 = 5.50\text{ MHz}$, SC –7 dB to unmodulated PC	@IM		69		dB	$f = 1.1\text{ MHz}$ Levels at IF input $f_1 = -13.2\text{ dB}$ to sync $f_2 = -27\text{ dB}$ to PC $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L < 1.5\text{ pF}$
S/N CCIR Unified WTD S/N CCIR 567 Unweighted		60 55	65 59		dB	$V_{\text{IF}} = \text{max.}$ black & white
Residual vision carrier	V_{Trapout}		500		μVrms	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $f = 38.9\text{ MHz}$

6.4 AC Characteristics (cont'd)

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		
Residual VCO carrier	V_{Trapout}		350		μVrms	$R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $f = 77.8\text{ MHz}$

DF Output

Signal level Input wideband transformer coupled	V_{FMDfOut}		100		mVrms	SC/PC = - 13 dB $PC_{\text{nomod.}}$
Output current	I_{FMDfOut}		2.5		mA	$V_{\text{FMDfOut}} =$ DC level + 0.7 V
S/N CCIR WTD			58		dB	PIC = FubK Pattern $V_{\text{IF}} = \text{max.}$

AM Output: No Picture Carrier, AM SIF OFW L9453M

Signal level	V_{AMAFout}	700	900	1100	mVrms	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz
THD total			0.25	0.5	%	$m = 30\%$, 1 kHz
THD total			0.35	1.0	%	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz
S/N Quasi Peak CCIR WTD			60		dB	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz $V_{\text{AMAFout}} = + 3\text{ dB}$

AM Output: Picture Carrier FubK Modulation, AM SIF OFW L9453M

Signal level	V_{AMAFout}	700	900	1100	mVrms	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz
THD $2 \times f_o$			0.1	0.25	%	$m = 30\%$, 1 kHz
THD total			1.5	2.0	%	$m = 30\%$, 1 kHz
THD $2 \times f_o$			0.2	0.5	%	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz
THD total			0.7	1.5	%	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz
S/N Quasi Peak CCIR WTD			45		dB	$m = 80\%$, 1 kHz $V_{\text{AMAFout}} = + 3\text{ dB}$

*Note: AC/DC characteristics involve the spread of values guaranteed in the specified supply voltage and ambient temperature range.
Typical characteristics are the median of the production.*

7 Application Circuits

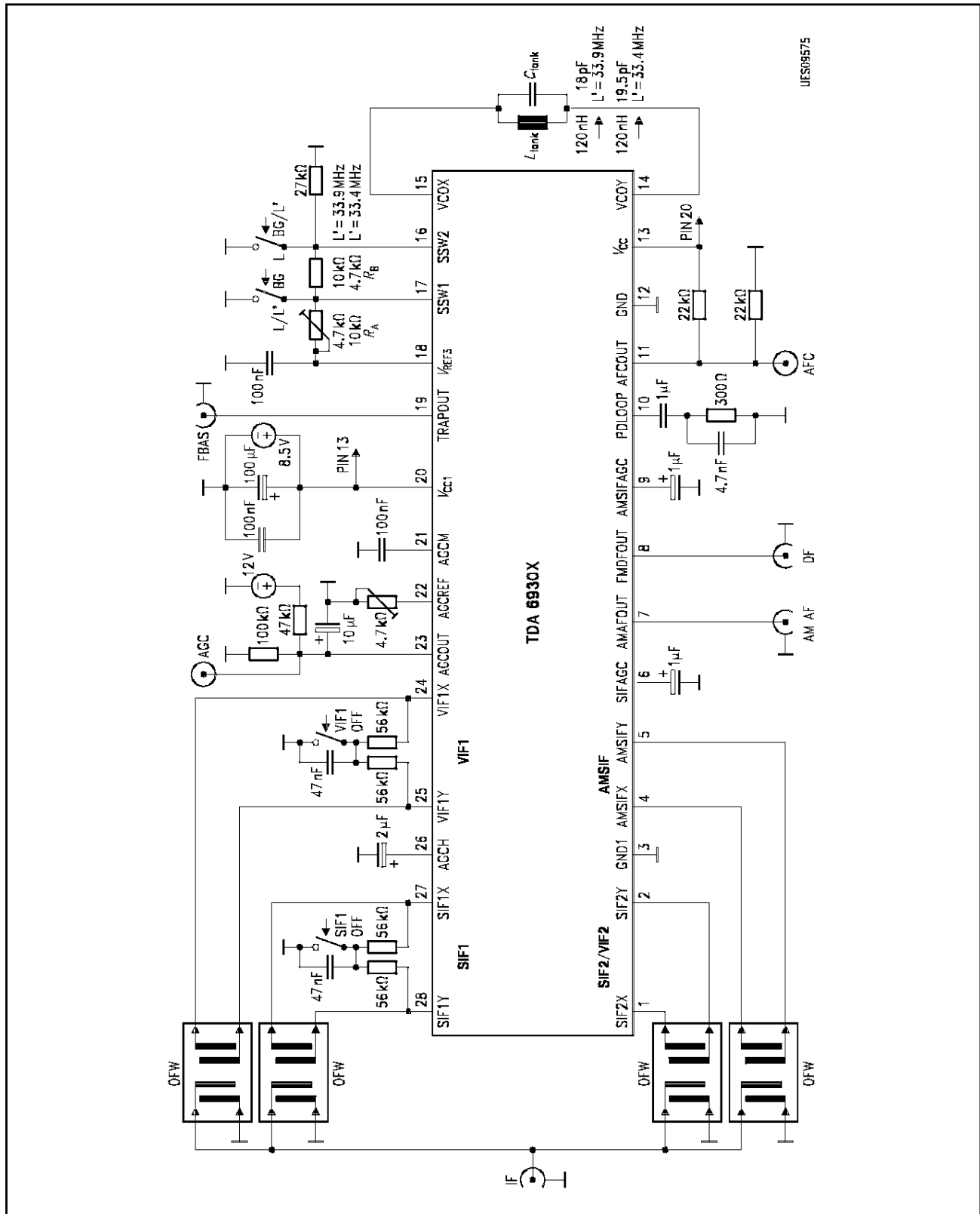


Figure 3
Application Circuit P-DSO-28-1

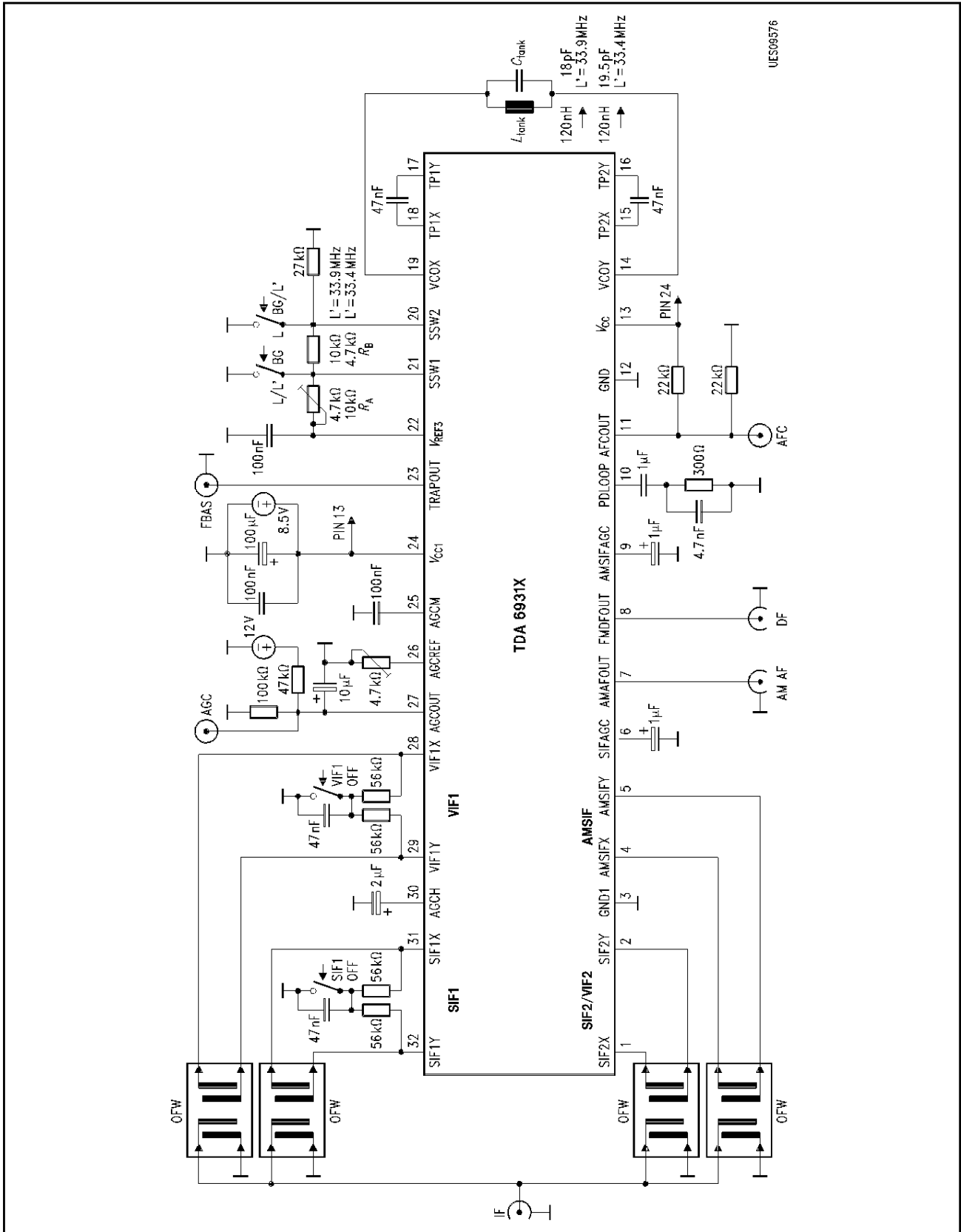


Figure 4
Application Circuit P-DSO-32-1

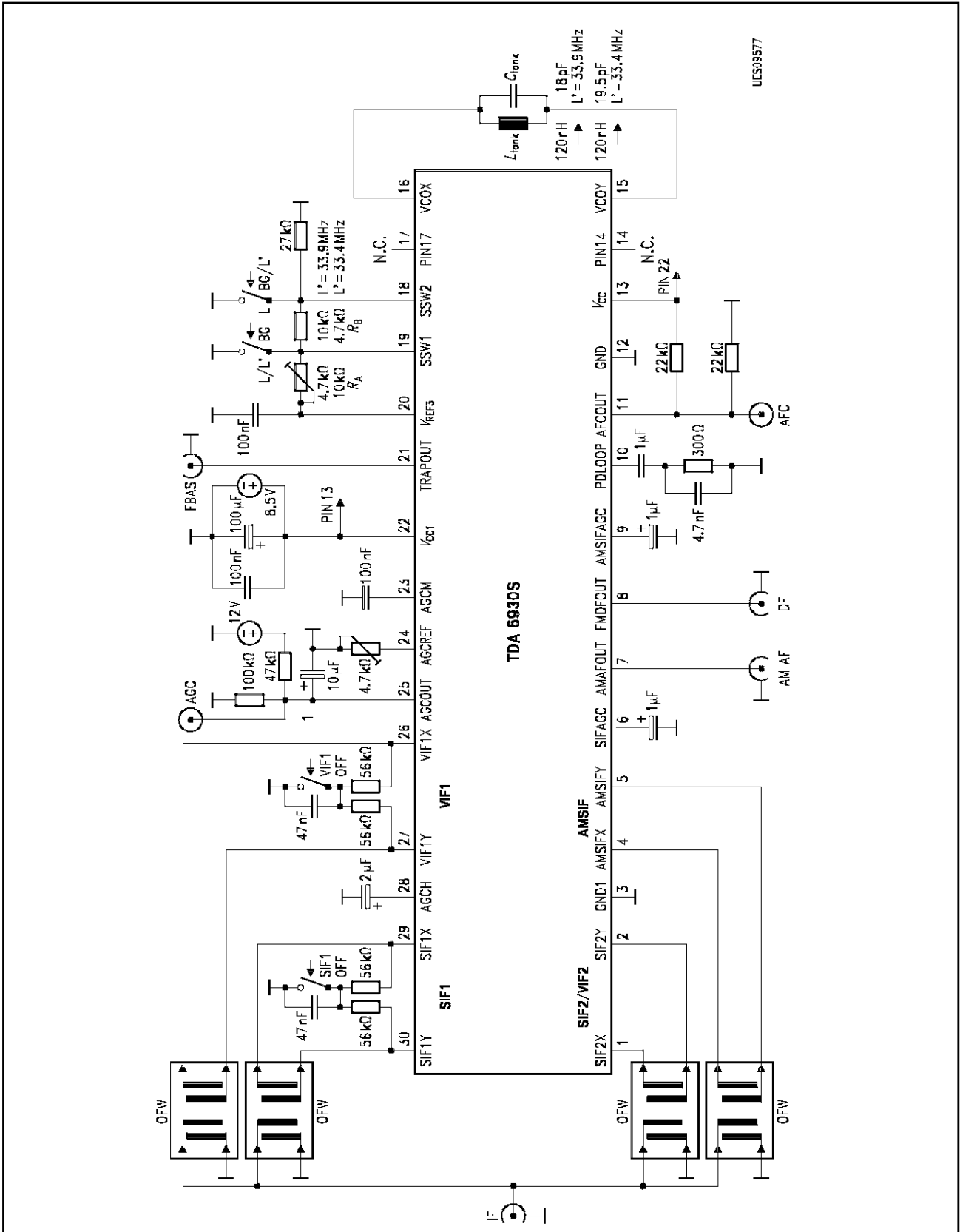


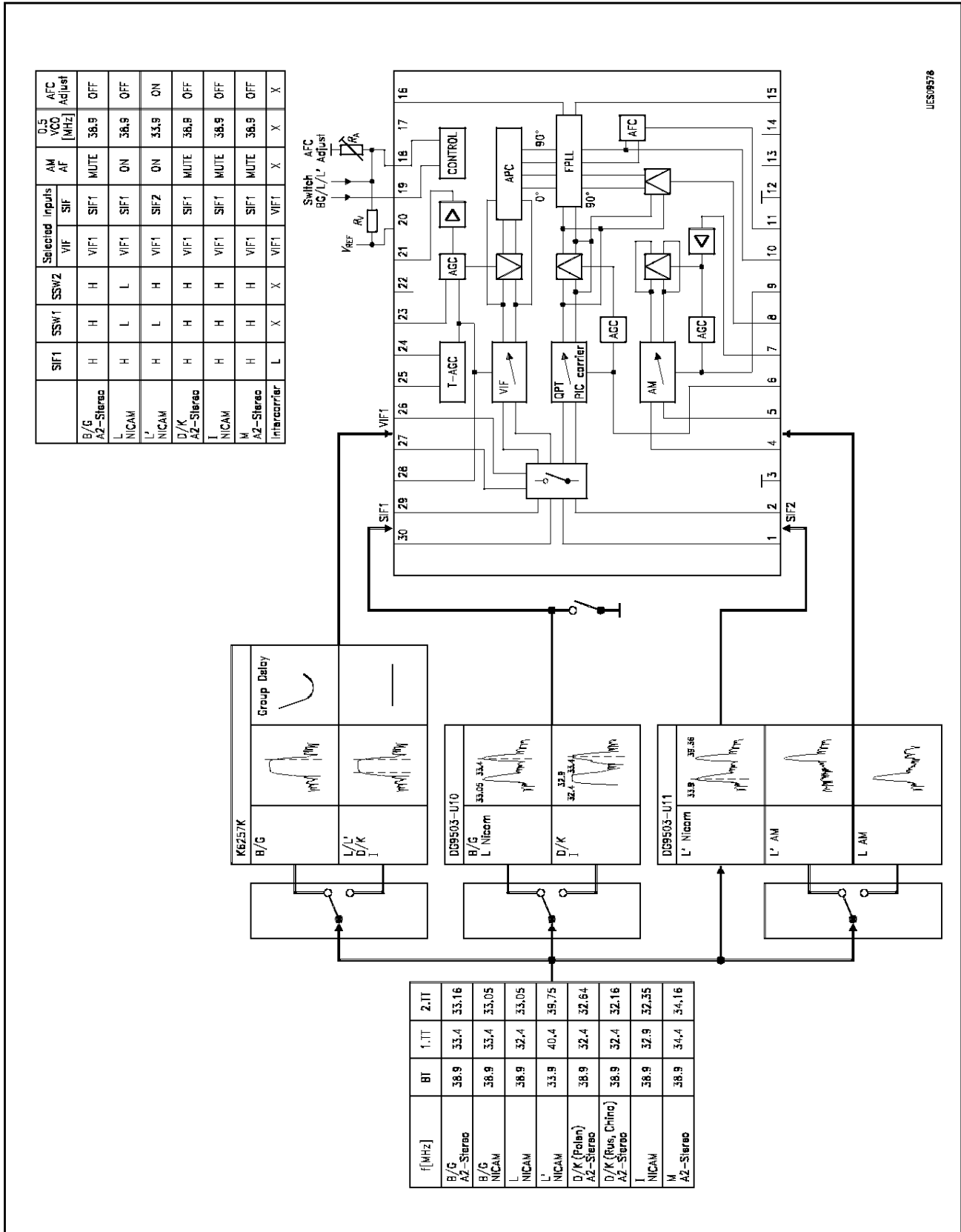
Figure 5
Application Circuit P-SDIP-30-1

Application Hints

Table 2
Input Selection Logic

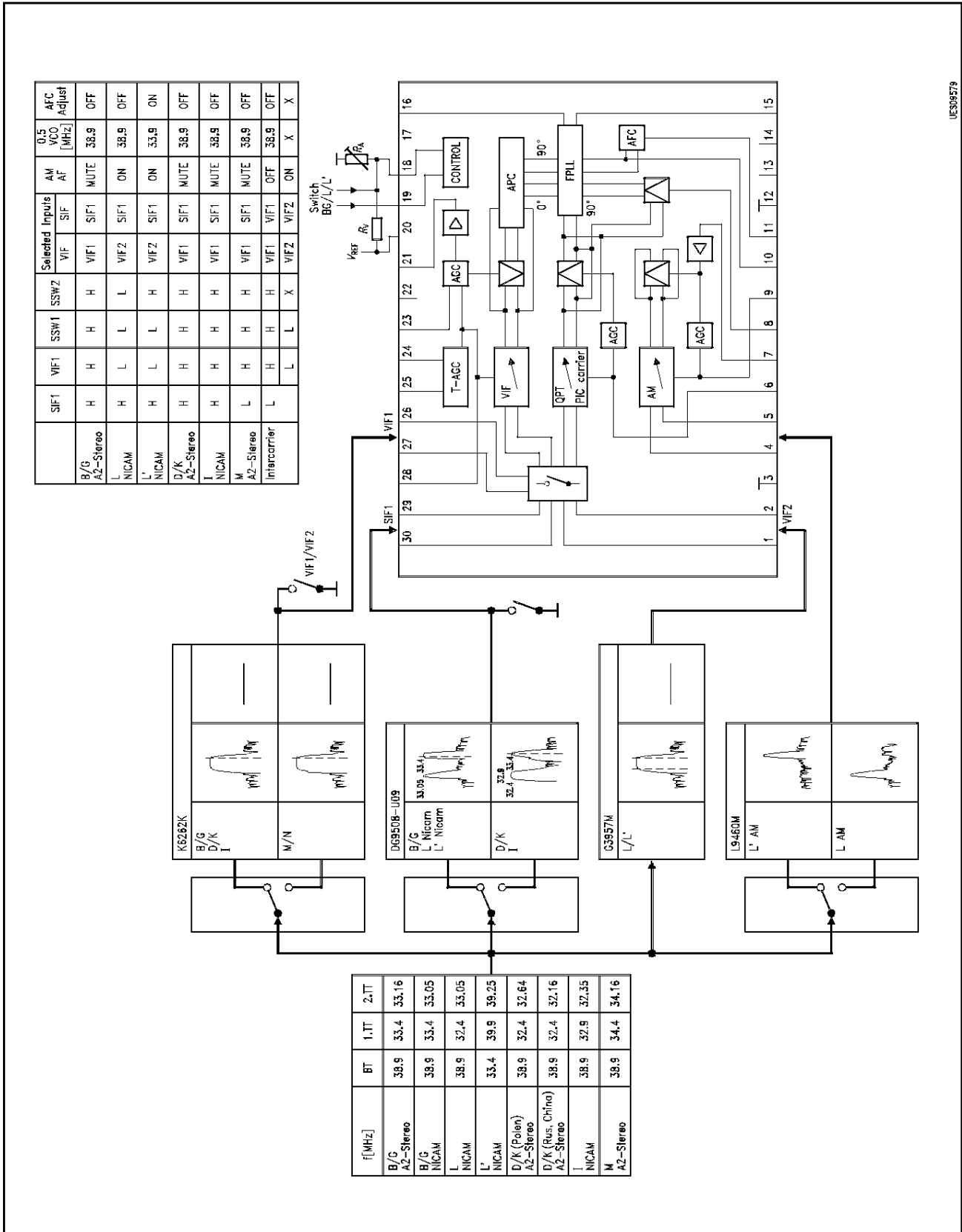
SIF1	VIF1	SSW1	SSW2	VCO ¹⁾ MHz	Selected Inputs ²⁾		Modu- lation	AGC-type/Ratio	AM AF	AFC Adjust	Norm
					VIF	SIF					
H	H	H	H	38.9	VIF1	SIF1	neg.	syncpeak/1:83	mute	off	BG
H	H	H	L	38.9	VIF1	SIF1	neg.	syncpeak, average/1:8300	mute	off	(Mac)
H	H	L	H	33.9	VIF1	SIF2	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	on	L'
H	H	L	L	38.9	VIF1	SIF1	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	off	L
H	L	H	H	38.9	VIF2	SIF1	neg.	syncpeak/1:83	mute	off	BG
H	L	H	L	38.9	VIF2	SIF1	neg.	syncpeak, average/1:8300	mute	off	(Mac)
H	L	L	H	33.9	VIF2	SIF1	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	on	L'
H	L	L	L	38.9	VIF2	SIF1	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	off	L
L	H	H	H	38.9	VIF1	VIF1	neg.	syncpeak/1:83	mute	off	intercarrier
L	H	H	L	38.9	VIF1	VIF1	neg.	syncpeak, average/1:8300	mute	off	intercarrier
L	H	L	H	33.9	VIF1	VIF1	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	on	intercarrier
L	H	L	L	38.9	VIF1	VIF1	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	off	intercarrier
L	L	H	H	38.9	VIF2	VIF2	neg.	syncpeak/1:83	mute	off	BG
L	L	H	L	38.9	VIF2	VIF2	neg.	syncpeak, average/1:8300	mute	off	(Mac)
L	L	L	H	33.9	VIF2	VIF2	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	on	L'
L	L	L	L	38.9	VIF2	VIF2	pos.	whitepeak, average/1:8300	on	off	intercarrier

1) ..internal VCO:2
 S-DIP-30: SIF1 = pin 29, 30; SIF2 = pin 1, 2; VIF1 = pin 26, 27; VIF2 = pin 1, 2; SSW1 = pin 19; SSW2 = pin 18
 P-DSO-32: SIF1 = pin 31, 32; SIF2 = pin 1, 2; VIF1 = pin 28, 29; VIF2 = pin 1, 2; SSW1 = pin 21; SSW2 = pin 20



UCS0578

Figure 6
Typical Input-Filter Concept 1



UES09579

Figure 7
Typical Input-Filter Concept 2

Application Hints

Table 3

AFC Adjust and VCO Tank Circuit Dimension 1st VCO¹⁾ Frequency = 38.9 MHz

2nd VCO Frequency ²⁾	R_a	R_b	L_c	C_c
33.4 MHz	10 k	4.7 k	120 nH	19.5 pF
33.9 MHz	4.7 k	10 k	120 nH	18 pF

1) ..internal VCO: 2 frequency for any norm except L'

2) ..internal VCO: 2 frequency for L'

Application Note 1: Adjusting the Tank Circuit

At the desired IF-frequency the AFC-output current has to be zero. Therefore the voltage at that pin will be $V_s/2$. This is achieved by adjusting 1st the coil, 2nd R_a for L' mode. No further alignment e.g. for sound S/N is necessary.

Application Note 2: FPLL, Loopfilter Response

Measuring the frequency response of the loop.

The frequency response of the FPLL can be measured at the loopfilter output pin 10. If a frequency modulated carrier is applied to the Picture carrier input the demodulated signal occurs at pin 10. Within its bandwidth the FPLL can track modulation frequencies, thus this frequencies can be measured there. The frequency response with the recommended loopfilter can be seen in the picture below.

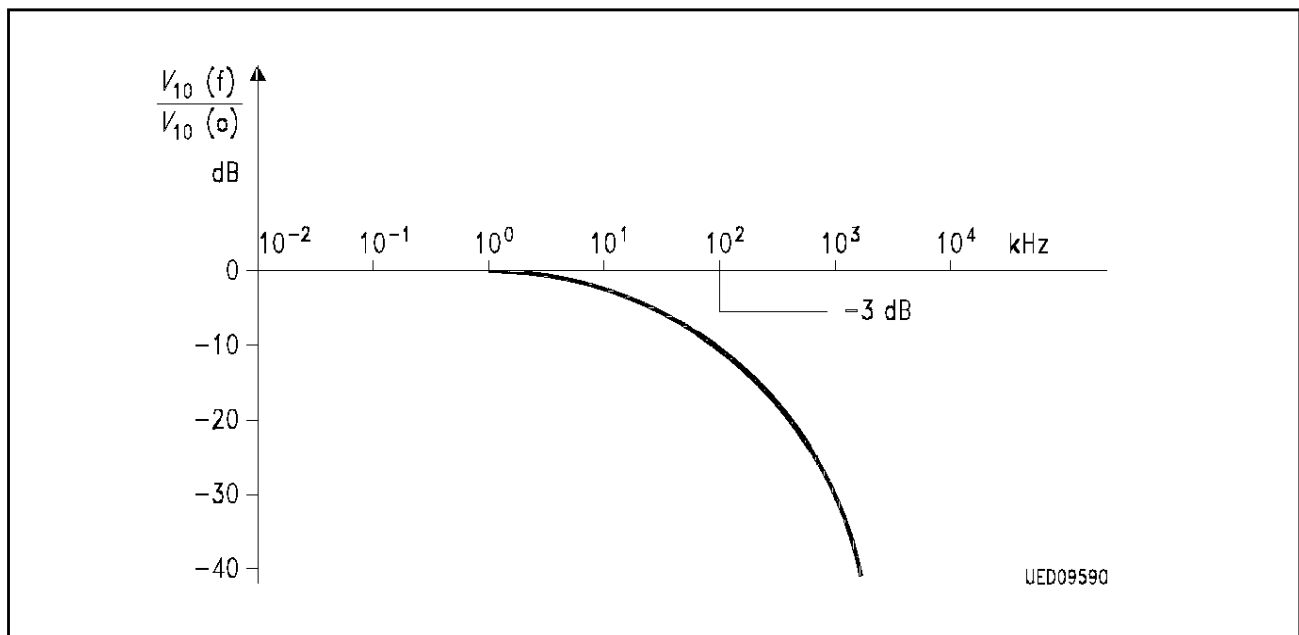


Figure 8

Designing the frequency response:

There should be no overshoot until 20 kHz. The bandwidth has to be high enough to control the distortions generated by the tuner. To reject intercarrier buzz at 250 kHz video modulation the loop filter response at that frequency should be as low as possible.

Application Note 3: Equations

Resonance frequency:
$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K_O K_{DI}}{C_{LF}}}$$

Damping factor:
$$\nu = \pi f_n C_{LF} R_{LF}$$

Phase detector gain:
$$K_{OI} = 250 \frac{\mu A}{rad}$$

VCO-gain:
$$K_O = 2\pi \times 2 \frac{MHz}{V}$$

with tank circuit: 120 nH || 18 pF

Loopfilter capacitor: C_{LF} recommended $C_{LF} = 1 \mu F$

Loopfilter resistor: R_{LF} recommended $R_{LF} = 120 \Omega$

A second capacitor in parallel with R_{LF} is recommended to reduce the response at 250 kHz $C_p = 4.7 nF$

Values:

With the recommended tank circuit and loopfilter

VCO range: $\Delta f_{pp} = 4 MHz$

Resonance frequency: $f_n = 9 kHz$

Damping factor: $\nu = 8.5$

Loop cut off frequency: $f_{-3dB} = 100 kHz$

8 Internal Circuits

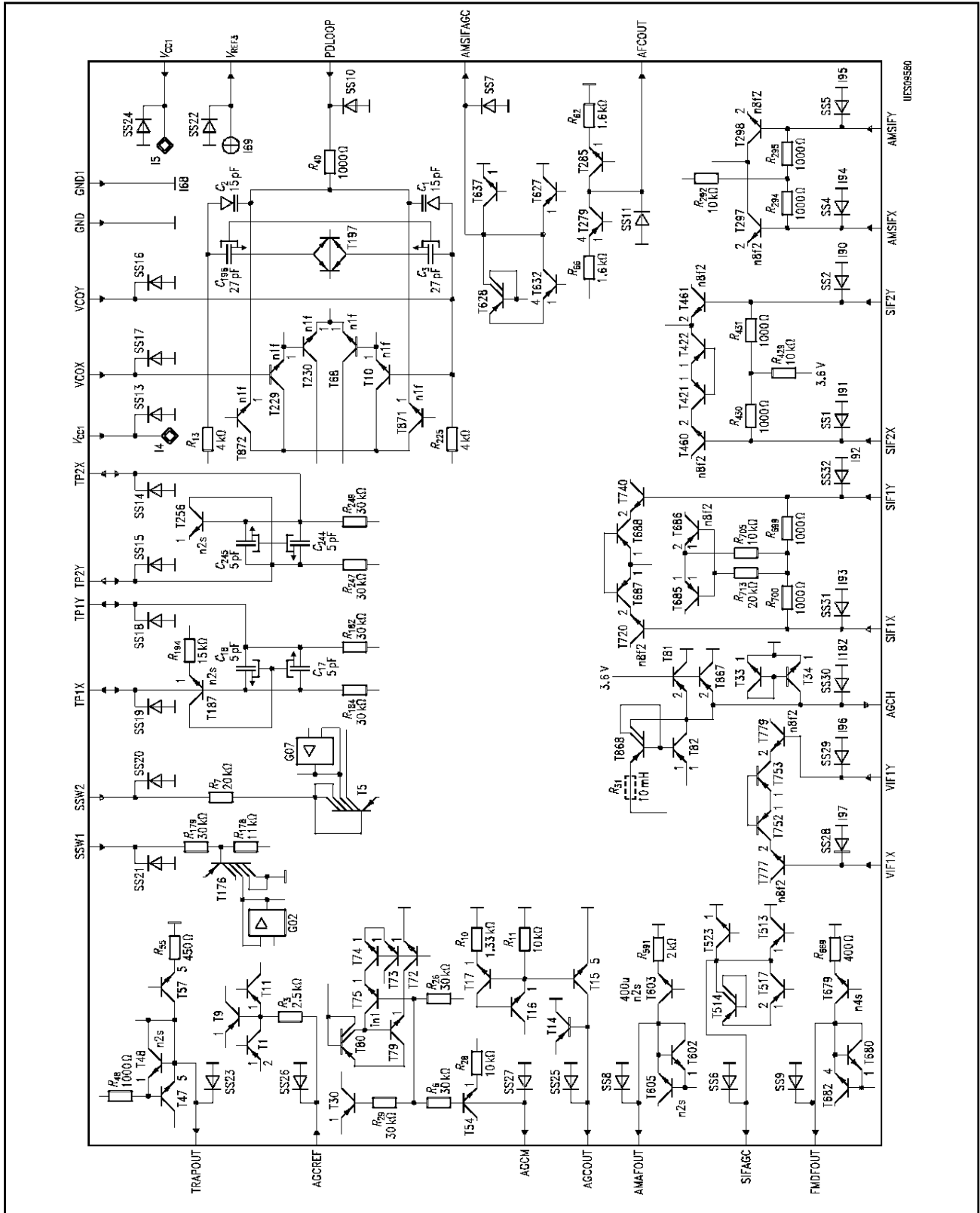


Figure 9

9 Electrical Diagrams

Conditions: $V_{CC} = 8.5\text{ V}$

9.1 Typical VIF AGC Voltage Characteristic

as a function of input signal

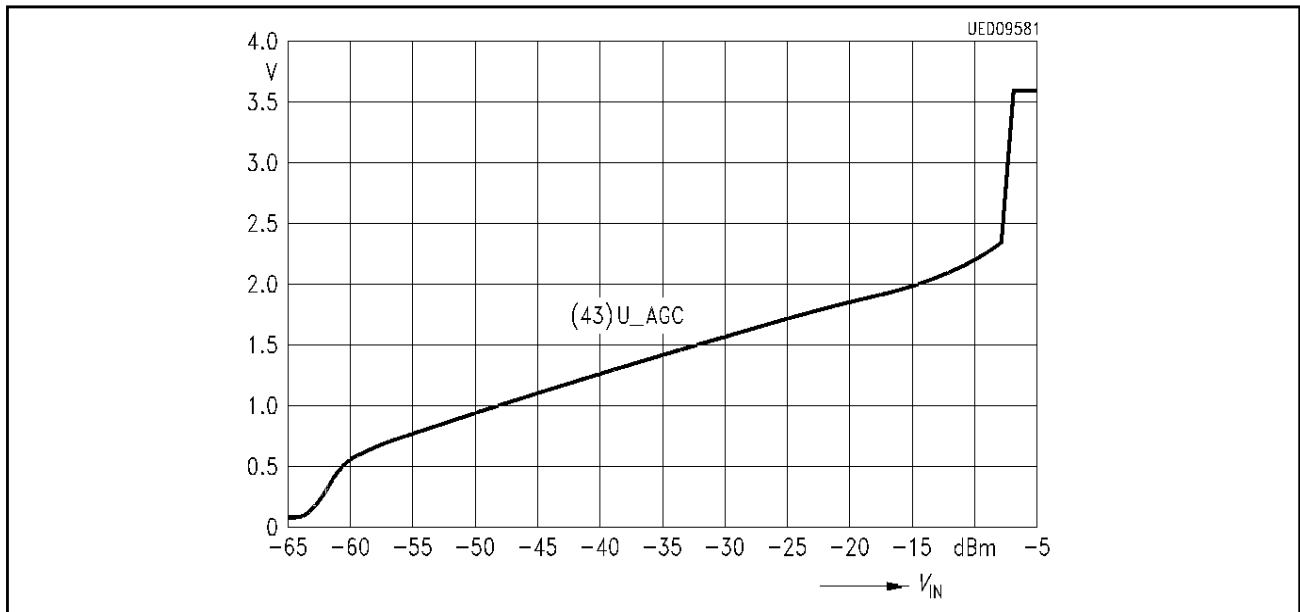


Figure 10

9.2 Typical VIF Intermodulation

as a function of input signal

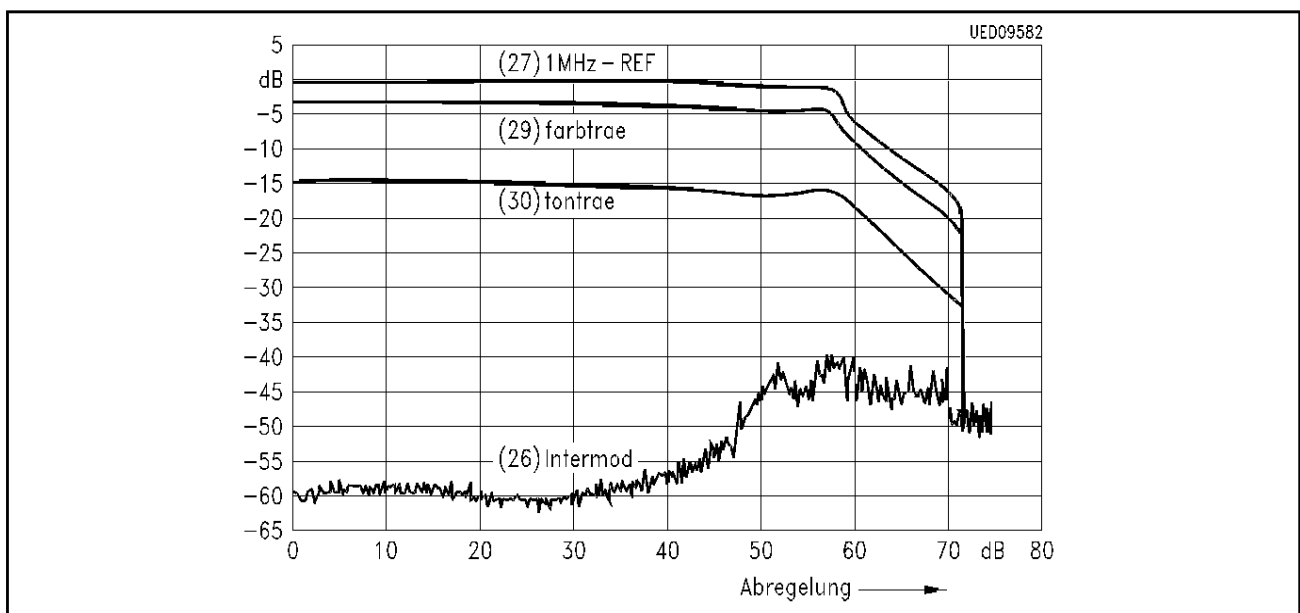


Figure 11

9.3 Typical AM AF S/N

as a function of input signal

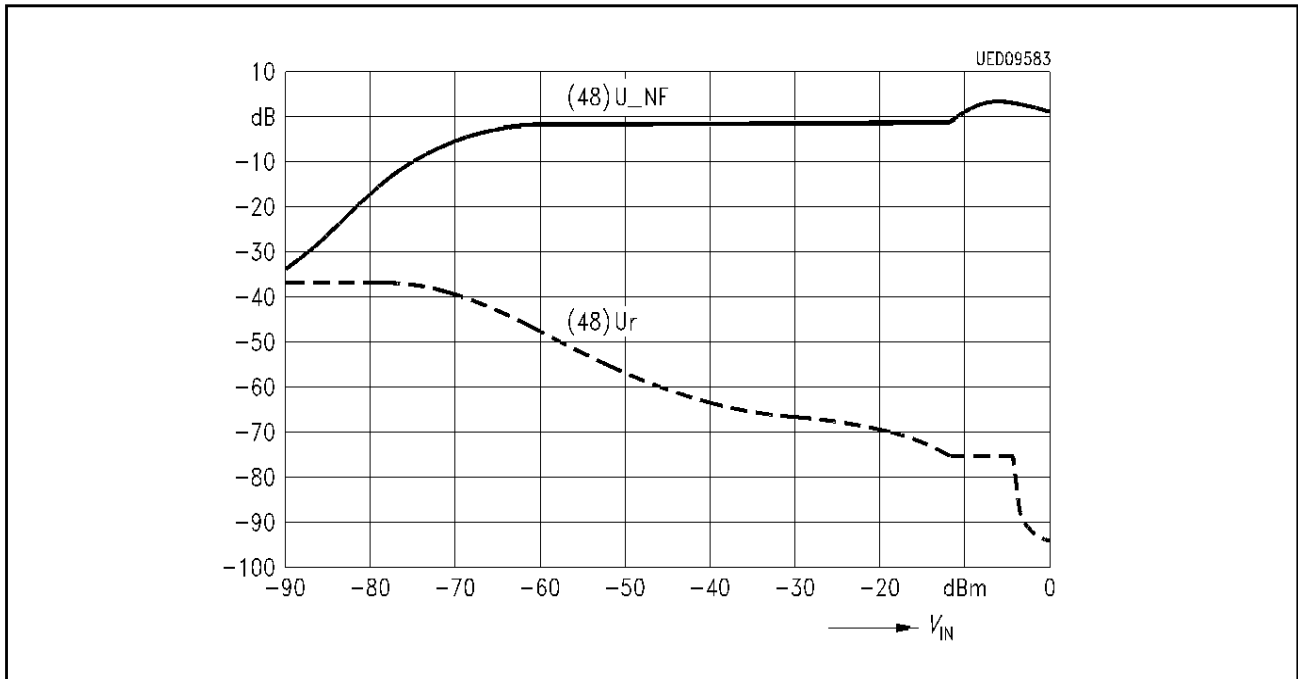


Figure 12

9.4 Typical AM Audio THD

as a function of input signal: $m = 80\%$

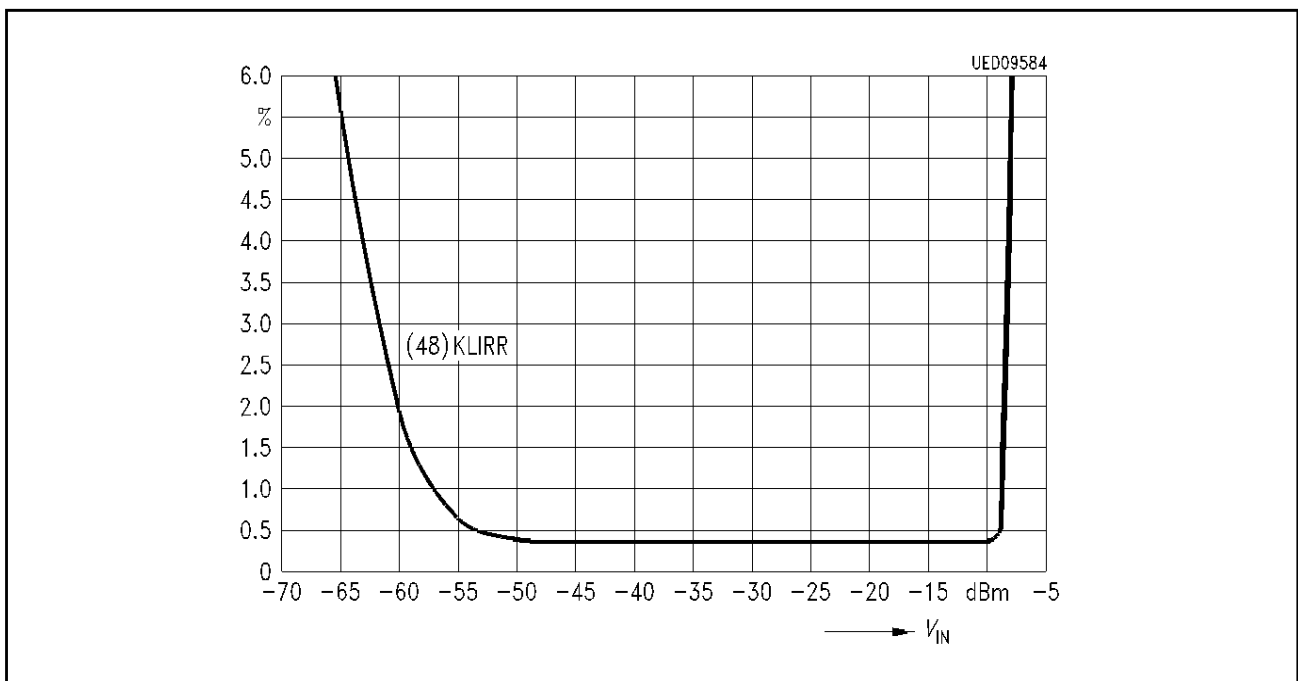


Figure 13

9.5 Typical DC-Current Consumption

as a function of V_{CC}

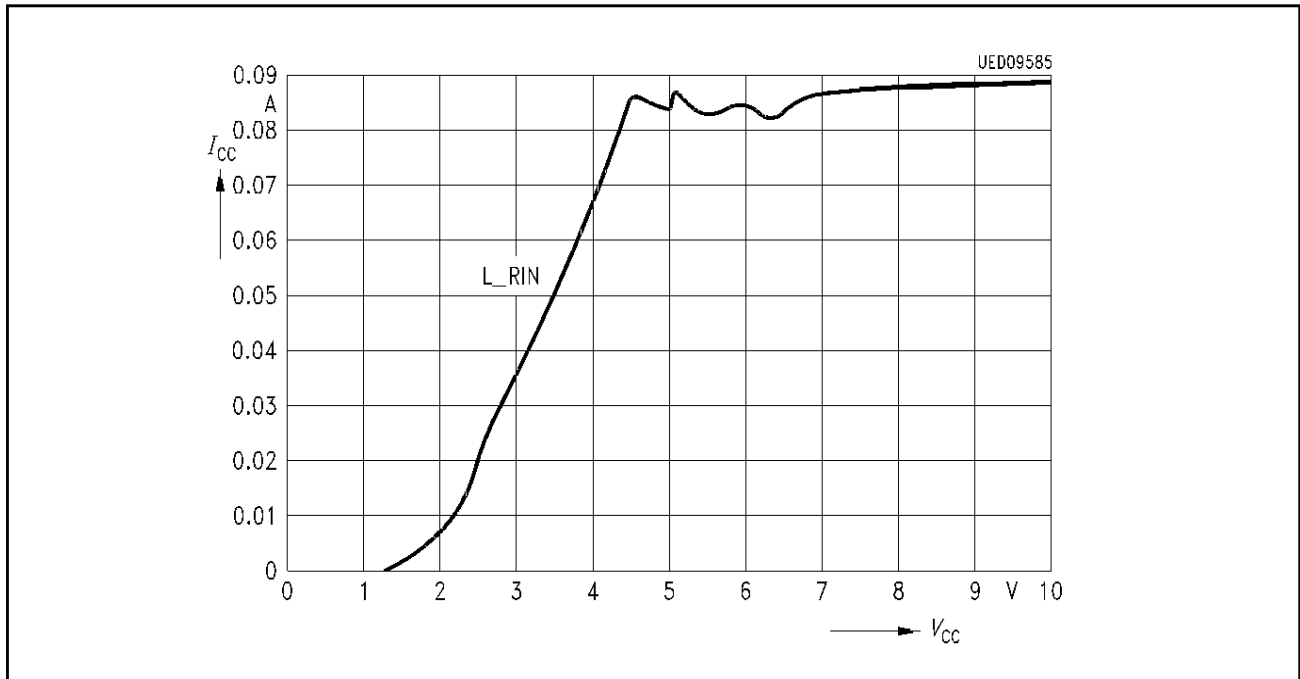


Figure 14

9.6 Typical AF Amplitude

as a function of input signal: $m = 80\%$

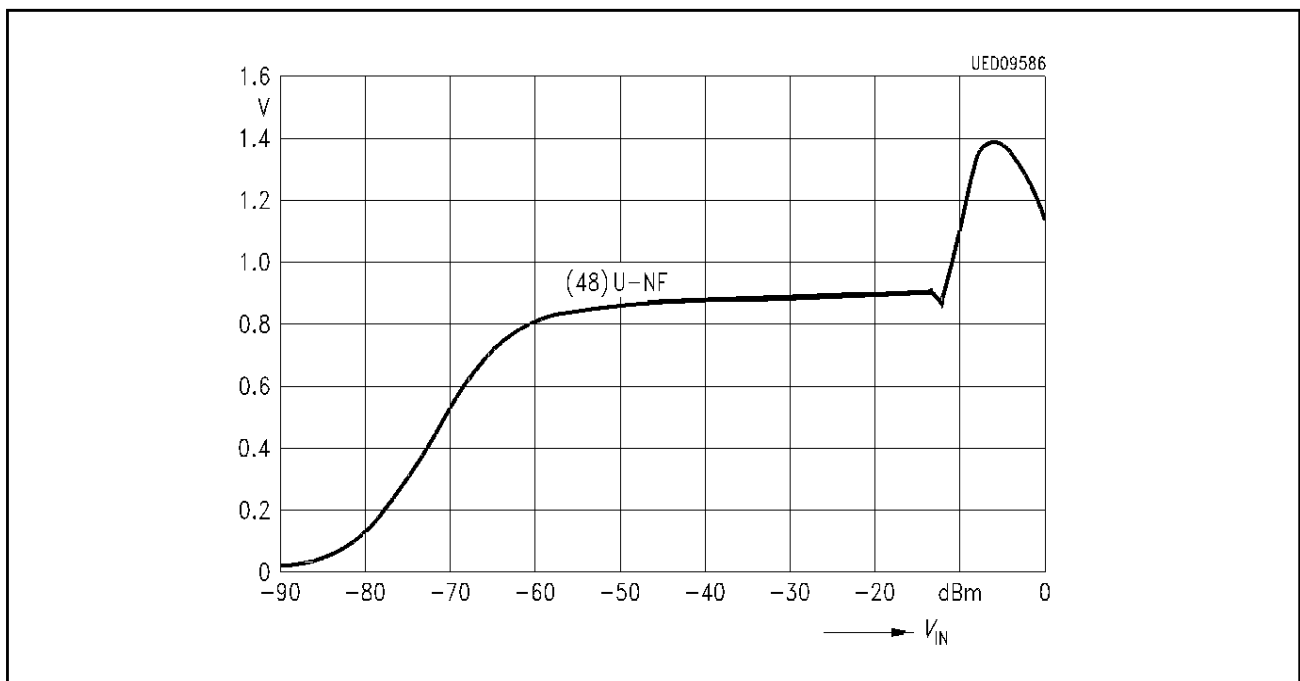
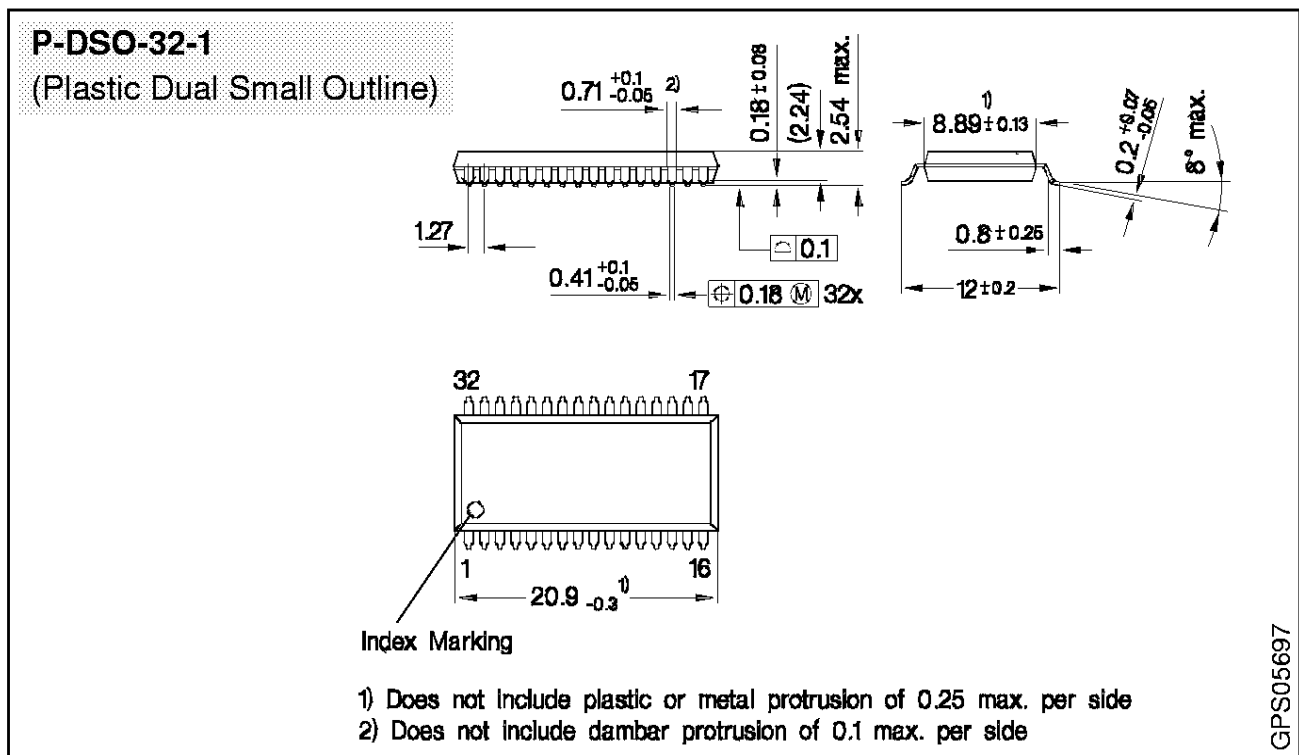
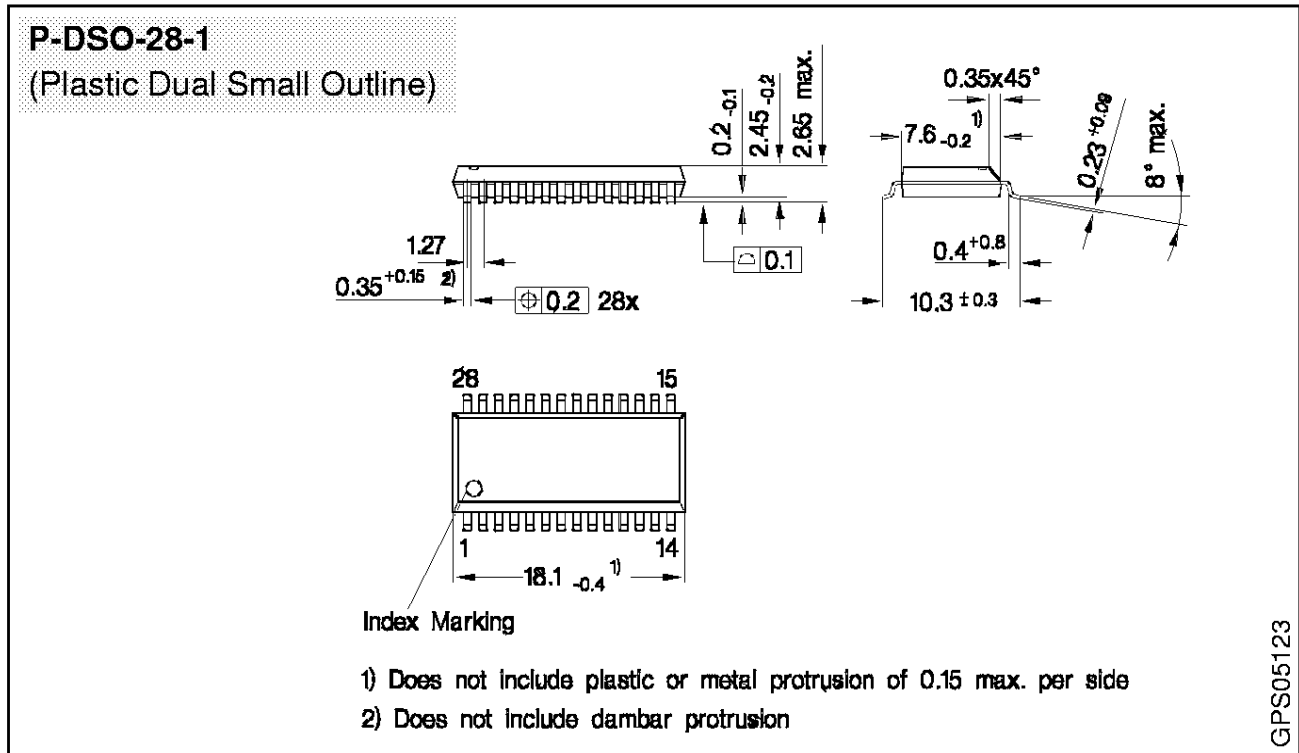


Figure 15

10 Package Outlines



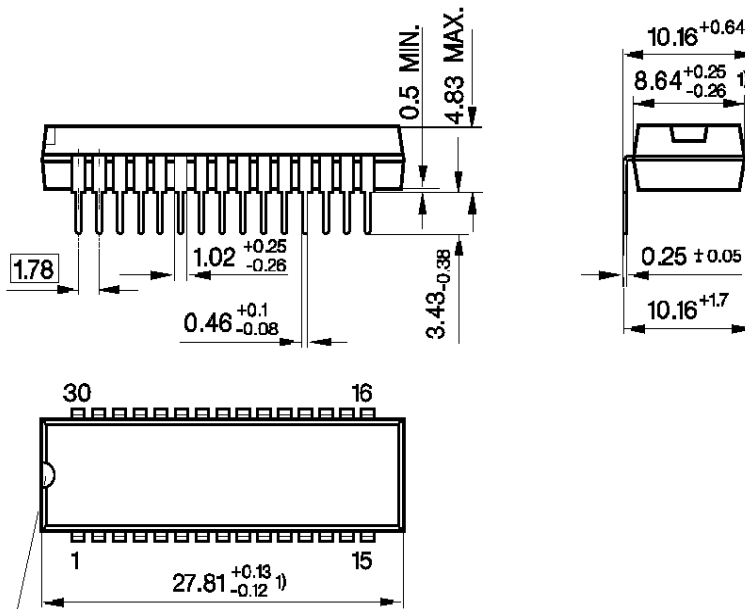
Sorts of Packing

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information".

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm

P-SDIP-30-1
(Shrink Dual Inline Package)



Index Marking

1) Does not include plastic or metal protrusion of 0.25 max. per side

GPD05546

Sorts of Packing

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information".

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm