

**LC89950****1H Delay Line for PAL Systems****Preliminary****Overview**

The LC89950 is an IC that provides 1H delay processing for color difference signals used in PAL and SECAM format TV. The LC89950 has two CCD systems, one for the R-Y and one for the B-Y signal, and drives these CCDs with a 4-MHz clock generated within the IC. It uses a sandcastle-shaped three-value input clock with a 1 H (64 μ s) period.

Features

- 5-V single-voltage power supply
- Two input and output systems, one each for R-Y and B-Y signals
- Takes a sandcastle pulse (SCP) as the input clock, and converts that to a burst gate pulse (BGP) signal internally.
- Generates the CCD drive pulses (4 MHz) from the input clock using a PLL circuit.
- Uses BGP as clamp pulses and clamps the no signal section (back porch) once every horizontal scan period.
- The output signal is in-phase with the input signal

Functions

- Two on-chip 254.5-bit CCD shift registers
- CCD drive circuits
- Sample-and-hold circuit
- Burst gate pulse detection circuit
- 256 \times PLL circuit

Specifications**Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		-0.3 to +6.0	V
Allowable power dissipation	$P_{d\ max}$		450	mW
Operating temperature	T_{opr}		-10 to +60	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-55 to +125	°C

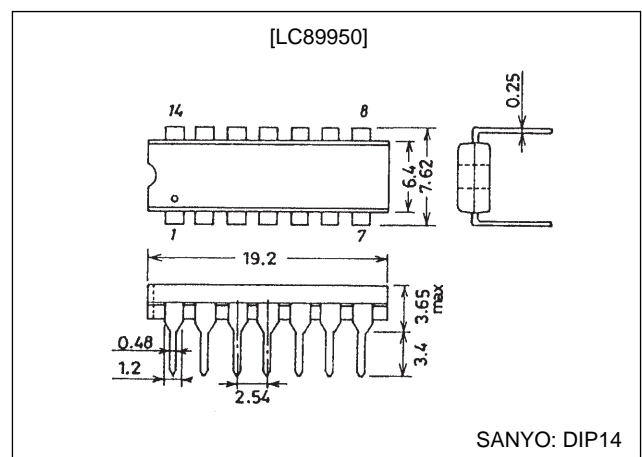
Allowable Operating Ranges at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Input signal amplitude	$V_{INPP(R-Y)}$			500	700	mV
	$V_{INPP(B-Y)}$			500	700	mV

- Auto-bias and input clamping circuits
- 4-MHz output circuit

Package Dimensions

unit: mm

3003A-DIP14

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Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.0 V, F_{scp} = 15.625 kHz

Parameter	Symbol	Switch States				Test conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
		SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4					
Current drain	I _{DD}	a/b	a	a/b	a/b	1	5	10	15	mA
Output pin voltage (pin 1)	V _{OUT} (R-Y)	b	a	a/b	a/b	2	0.7	1.7	2.7	V
Output pin voltage (pin 3)	V _{OUT} (B-Y)	a	a	a/b	a/b	2	0.7	1.7	2.7	V
Input pin voltage (pin 7)	V _{IN} (R-Y)	b	a	a/b	a/b	2	1.4	2.4	3.4	V
Input pin voltage (pin 5)	V _{IN} (B-Y)	a	a	a/b	a/b	2	1.4	2.4	3.4	V
Voltage gain	G _V (R-Y)	a	a	a	a	3	-2	0	+2	dB
	G _V (B-Y)	b	a	a	a	3	-2	0	+2	dB
Differential voltage gain	ΔG _V	a↔b	a	a	a	3		0.1	0.3	dB
Frequency characteristics	G _f (R-Y)	a	a	a	a	4	-3	-1		dB
	G _f (B-Y)	b	a	a	a	4	-3	-1		dB
Positive phase input linearity +L6	+L6 (R-Y)	a	a	a	b	5	57	60	63	%
	+L6 (B-Y)	b	a	a	b	5	57	60	63	%
Inverted input linearity -L6	-L6 (R-Y)	a	a	b	b	5	57	60	63	%
	-L6 (B-Y)	b	a	b	b	5	57	60	63	%
Clock leakage (4 MHz)	Lclk (R-Y)	a	a	a	a	6		7	12	mVrms
	Lclk (B-Y)	b	a	a	a	6		7	12	mVrms
Noise level	No (R-Y)	a	a	a	b	7		1	2	mVrms
	No (B-Y)	b	a	a	b	7		1	2	mVrms
Output impedance	Z _{OUT} (R-Y)	a	a↔b	a	a	8	200	300	400	Ω
	Z _{OUT} (B-Y)	b	a↔b	a	a	8	200	300	400	Ω
Delay time	T _d (R-Y)	a	a	a	a	9		63.80		μs
	T _d (B-Y)	b	a	a	a	9		63.80		μs

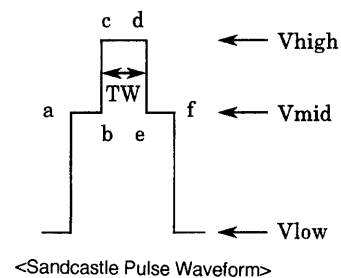
Sandcastle Pulse (Input Clock) Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Input frequency*1	F _{scp}		14.625	15.625	16.625	kHz
Input pulse width	TW bgp		3.0	4.0	5.0	μs
High level*2	V _{high}		5.9	6.5	7.5	V
Mid level*3	V _{mid}		2.5	3.5	4.4	V
Low level	V _{low}		-0.3	0	2.5	V

Notes: 1. Indicates the synchronization range for the PLL circuit. The delay time changes with the input frequency.

2. V_{high} is the minimum value between c and d.

3. V_{mid} is the maximum value between a and b and between e and f.



Test Conditions

1. Measure the power-supply current when no input signal is supplied.
2. Measure the pin voltages on each pin when no input signal is supplied.
3. Let V_{OUT} be the OUT pin signal amplitude when a 200-kHz 350-mVp-p sine wave is input.

Then, the voltage gain (G_V) for each of the R-Y and B-Y I/O systems is given by:

$$G_V = 20 \log \frac{V_{OUT} \text{ [mVp-p]}}{350 \text{ [mVp-p]}} \text{ [dB]}$$

The R-Y and B-Y voltage gains (ΔG_V) are:

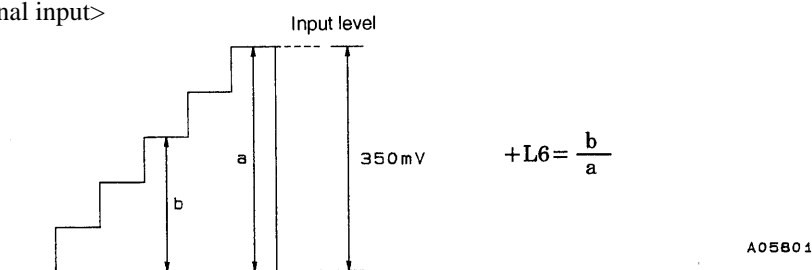
$$\Delta G_V = |G_V \text{ (R-Y)} - G_V \text{ (B-Y)}|$$

4. Let $V1$ be the OUT pin output when a 100-kHz 200-mVp-p sine wave is input.
Let $V2$ be the OUT pin output when a 1-MHz 200-mVp-p sine wave is input.

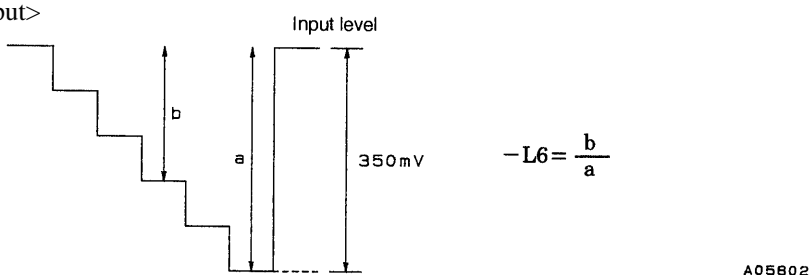
$$G_f = 20 \log \frac{V2 \text{ [mVp-p]}}{V1 \text{ [mVp-p]}} \text{ [dB]}$$

5. Input a 5-stage step waveform (350 mVp-p) and measure the levels a and b in the output signals.
Perform those measurements for both positive phase and inverted signal inputs.

<Positive phase signal input>



<Inverted signal input>



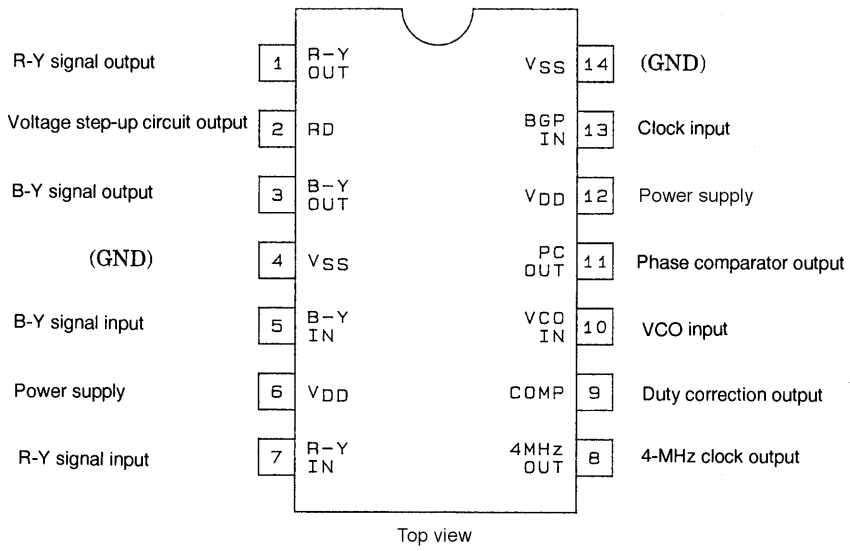
6. Measure the noise spectrum of the output signal when no input is supplied and read the 4-MHz peak.
7. Pass the output signal through a 2-MHz low-pass filter and a 100-kHz high-pass filter. Then, measure that output with a noise meter, when no input signal is supplied. Use a 2-MHz low-pass filter with an attenuation of -60 dB at 4-MHz.
8. Input a 200-kHz 350-mVp-p sine wave.
Let $V1$ be the OUT pin output when SW2 is set to a.
Let $V2$ be the OUT pin output when SW2 is set to b.

$$Z_O = \frac{V1 \text{ [mVp-p]} - V2 \text{ [mVp-p]}}{V2 \text{ [mVp-p]}} \times 500 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

9. Measure the delay time of the OUT pin output with respect to the input signal. When taking this measurement, exclude the delay associated with the low-pass filter.

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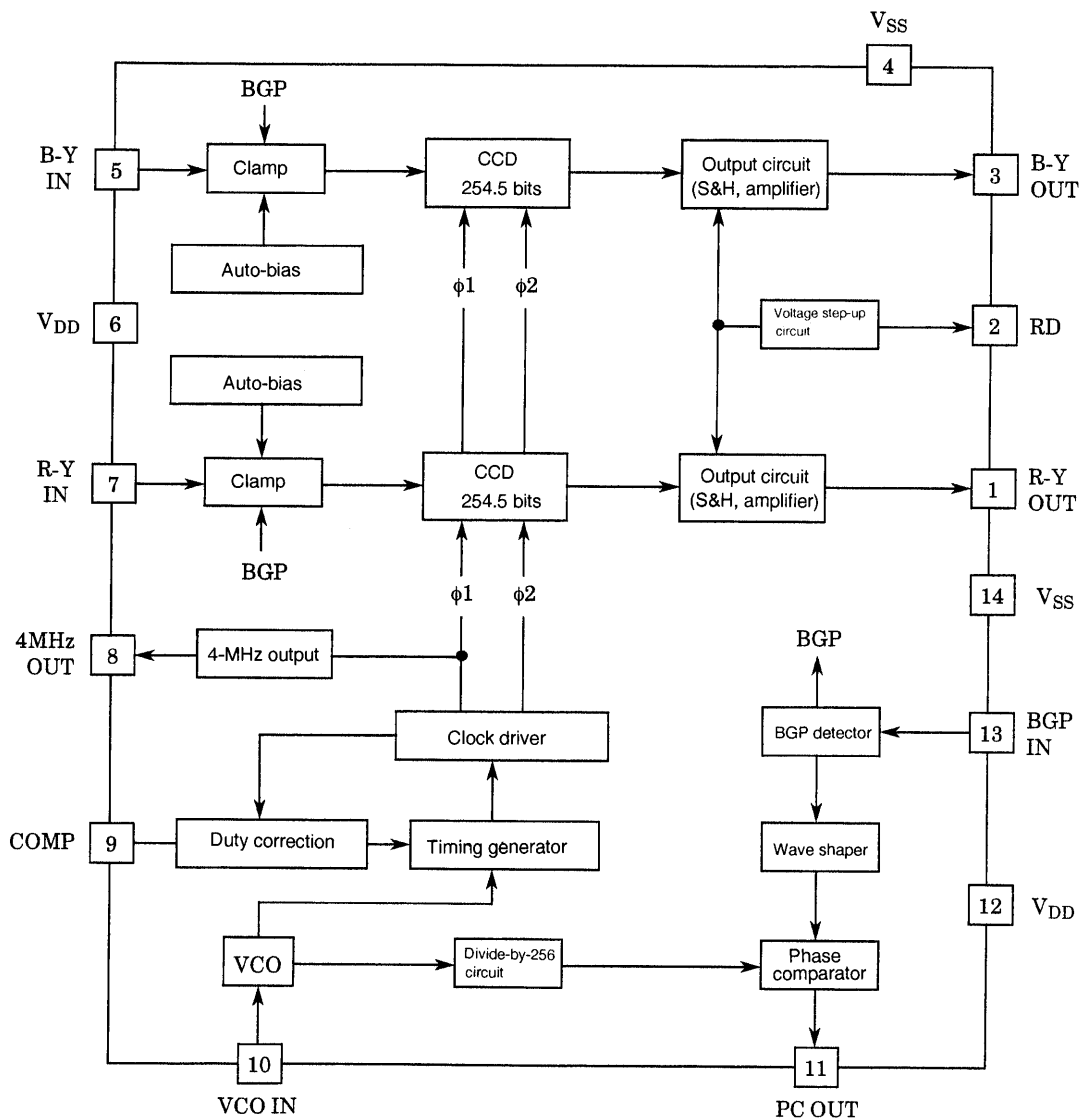
Pin Assignment



A05800

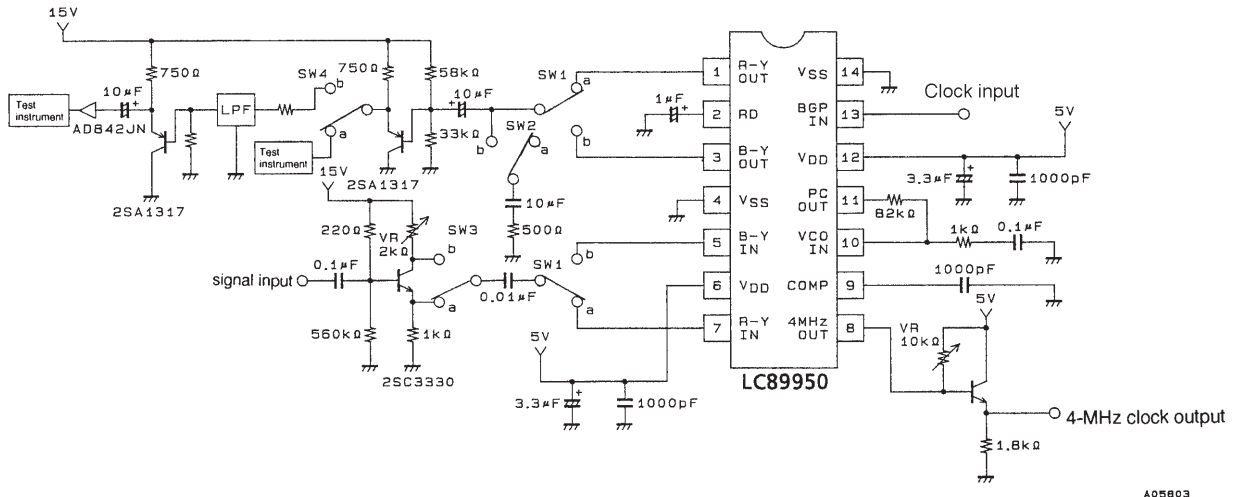
Note: Pins 1 and 3 are referred to collectively as the "OUT pin."

Block Diagram



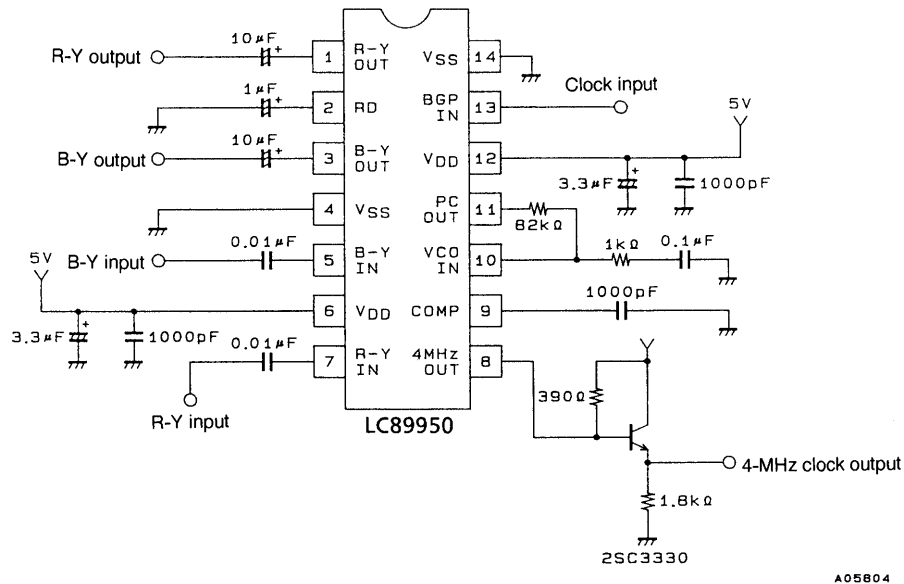
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Test Circuit



- Notes:
1. Adjust VR (2 kΩ) so that the output amplitudes when SW3 is set to the a and b positions are equal.
 2. LPF is a 2-MHz low-pass filter. Use a filter with an attenuation of -60 dB at 4 MHz.
 3. The operational amplifier (AD842JN) is a non-inverting amplifier, and the gain from the SW1 output to the operational amplifier output should be 0 dB.

Sample Application Circuit



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