

DATA SHEET



SAA7120H; SAA7121H Digital video encoder

Product specification
Supersedes data of 1997 Jan 06

2002 Oct 11

Digital video encoder**SAA7120H; SAA7121H****CONTENTS**

| | |
|------|--|
| 1 | FEATURES |
| 2 | GENERAL DESCRIPTION |
| 3 | ORDERING INFORMATION |
| 4 | QUICK REFERENCE DATA |
| 5 | BLOCK DIAGRAM |
| 6 | PINNING |
| 7 | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| 7.1 | Data manager |
| 7.2 | Encoder |
| 7.3 | Output interface/DACs |
| 7.4 | Synchronization |
| 7.5 | I ² C-bus interface |
| 7.6 | Input levels and formats |
| 7.7 | Bit allocation map |
| 7.8 | I ² C-bus format |
| 7.9 | Slave receiver |
| 7.10 | Slave transmitter |
| 8 | CHARACTERISTICS |
| 8.1 | Explanation of RTCI data bits |
| 8.2 | Teletext timing |
| 9 | APPLICATION INFORMATION |
| 9.1 | Analog output voltages |
| 10 | PACKAGE OUTLINE |
| 11 | SOLDERING |
| 11.1 | Introduction to soldering surface mount packages |
| 11.2 | Reflow soldering |
| 11.3 | Wave soldering |
| 11.4 | Manual soldering |
| 11.5 | Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods |
| 12 | DATA SHEET STATUS |
| 13 | DEFINITIONS |
| 14 | DISCLAIMERS |
| 15 | PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I ² C COMPONENTS |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

1 FEATURES

- Monolithic CMOS 3.3 V device
- Digital PAL/NTSC encoder
- System pixel frequency 13.5 MHz
- Accepts MPEG decoded data on 8-bit wide input port; input data format C_B -Y- C_R (CCIR 656)
- Three Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs) for Y, C and CVBS two times oversampled with 10-bit resolution
- Real-time control of subcarrier
- Cross-colour reduction filter
- Closed captioning encoding and World Standard Teletext (WST) and North-American Broadcast Text System (NABTS) teletext encoding including sequencer and filter
- Line 23 Wide Screen Signalling (WSS) encoding
- Fast I²C-bus control port (400 kHz)
- Encoder can be master or slave
- Programmable horizontal and vertical input synchronization phase
- Programmable horizontal sync output phase
- Internal Colour Bar Generator (CBG)
- 2 × 2 bytes in lines 20 (NTSC) for copy guard management system can be loaded via I²C-bus
- Down mode of DACs
- Controlled rise/fall times of synchronization and blanking output signals
- Macrovision™⁽¹⁾ Pay-per-View copy protection system rev. 7.01 and rev. 6.1 as option; this applies to SAA7120H only. The device is protected by USA patent numbers 4631603, 4577216 and 4819098 and other intellectual property rights. Use of the Macrovision anti-copy process in the device is licensed for non-commercial home use only. Reverse engineering or disassembly is prohibited. Please contact your nearest Philips Semiconductors sales office for more information
- QFP44 package.

**2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The SAA7120H; SAA7121H encodes digital YUV video data to an NTSC or PAL CVBS or S-video signal.

The circuit accepts CCIR compatible YUV data with 720 active pixels per line in 4 : 2 : 2 multiplexed formats, for example MPEG decoded data. It includes a sync/clock generator and on-chip DACs.

(1) Macrovision™ is a trademark of the Macrovision Corporation.

3 ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE | | |
|-------------|---------|---|----------|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | VERSION |
| SAA7120H | QFP44 | plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 × 10 × 1.75 mm | SOT307-2 |
| SAA7121H | | | |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

4 QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------|------|------|
| V _{DDA} | analog supply voltage | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | V |
| V _{DD} | digital supply voltage | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| I _{DDA} | analog supply current | – | 55 | 62 | mA |
| I _{DD} | digital supply current | – | 32 | 45 | mA |
| V _i | input signal voltage levels | TTL compatible | | | |
| V _{o(p-p)} | analog output signal voltages Y, C and CVBS without load (peak-to-peak value) | – | 1.35 | – | V |
| R _L | load resistance | 75 | – | 300 | Ω |
| LE _{lf(i)} | low frequency integral linearity error | – | – | ±3 | LSB |
| LE _{lf(d)} | low frequency differential linearity error | – | – | ±1 | LSB |
| T _{amb} | ambient temperature | 0 | – | 70 | °C |

5 BLOCK DIAGRAM

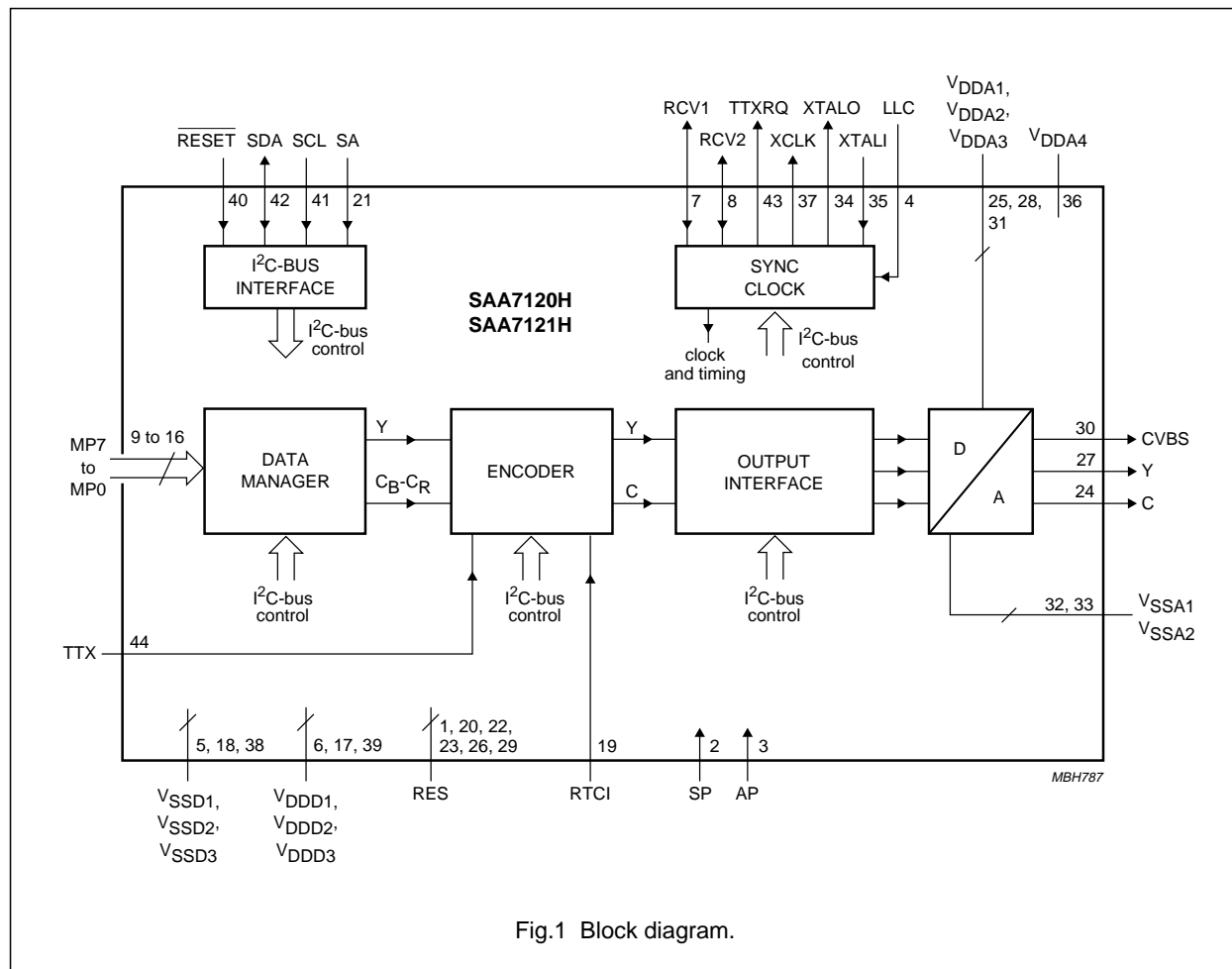


Fig.1 Block diagram.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

6 PINNING

| SYMBOL | PIN | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|-----|--------|---|
| RES | 1 | – | reserved |
| SP | 2 | I | test pin; connected to digital ground for normal operation |
| AP | 3 | I | test pin; connected to digital ground for normal operation |
| LLC | 4 | I | line-locked clock; this is the 27 MHz master clock for the encoder |
| V _{SSD1} | 5 | supply | digital ground 1 |
| V _{DDD1} | 6 | supply | digital supply voltage 1 |
| RCV1 | 7 | I/O | raster control 1 for video port; this pin receives/provides a VS/FS/FSEQ signal |
| RCV2 | 8 | I/O | raster control 2 for video port; this pin provides an HS pulse of programmable length or receives an HS pulse |
| MP7 | 9 | I | MPEG ports; inputs for "CCIR 656" style multiplexed C _B -Y-C _R data |
| MP6 | 10 | I | |
| MP5 | 11 | I | |
| MP4 | 12 | I | |
| MP3 | 13 | I | |
| MP2 | 14 | I | |
| MP1 | 15 | I | |
| MP0 | 16 | I | |
| V _{DDD2} | 17 | supply | digital supply voltage 2 |
| V _{SSD2} | 18 | supply | digital ground 2 |
| RTCI | 19 | I | real-time control input; if the LLC clock is provided by an SAA7111 or SAA7151B, RTCI should be connected to the RTCO pin of the respective decoder to improve the signal quality |
| RES | 20 | – | reserved |
| SA | 21 | I | the I ² C-bus slave address select input pin; LOW: slave address = 88H, HIGH = 8CH |
| RES | 22 | – | reserved |
| RES | 23 | – | reserved |
| C | 24 | O | analog output of the chrominance signal |
| V _{DDA1} | 25 | supply | analog supply voltage 1 for the C DAC |
| RES | 26 | – | reserved |
| Y | 27 | O | analog output of VBS signal |
| V _{DDA2} | 28 | supply | analog supply voltage 2 for the Y DAC |
| RES | 29 | – | reserved |
| CVBS | 30 | O | analog output of the CVBS signal |
| V _{DDA3} | 31 | supply | analog supply voltage 3 for the CVBS DAC |
| V _{SSA1} | 32 | supply | analog ground 1 for the DACs |
| V _{SSA2} | 33 | supply | analog ground 2 for the oscillator and reference voltage |
| XTALO | 34 | O | crystal oscillator output |
| XTALI | 35 | I | crystal oscillator input; if the oscillator is not used, this pin should be connected to ground |
| V _{DDA4} | 36 | supply | analog supply voltage 4 for the oscillator and reference voltage |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

| SYMBOL | PIN | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|-----|--------|---|
| XCLK | 37 | O | clock output of the crystal oscillator |
| V _{SSD3} | 38 | supply | digital ground 3 |
| V _{DD3} | 39 | supply | digital supply voltage 3 |
| RESET | 40 | I | Reset input, active LOW. After reset is applied, all digital I/Os are in input mode. The I ² C-bus receiver waits for the START condition. |
| SCL | 41 | I | I ² C-bus serial clock input |
| SDA | 42 | I/O | I ² C-bus serial data input/output |
| TTXRQ | 43 | O | teletext request output, indicating when bit stream is valid |
| TTX | 44 | I | teletext bit stream input |

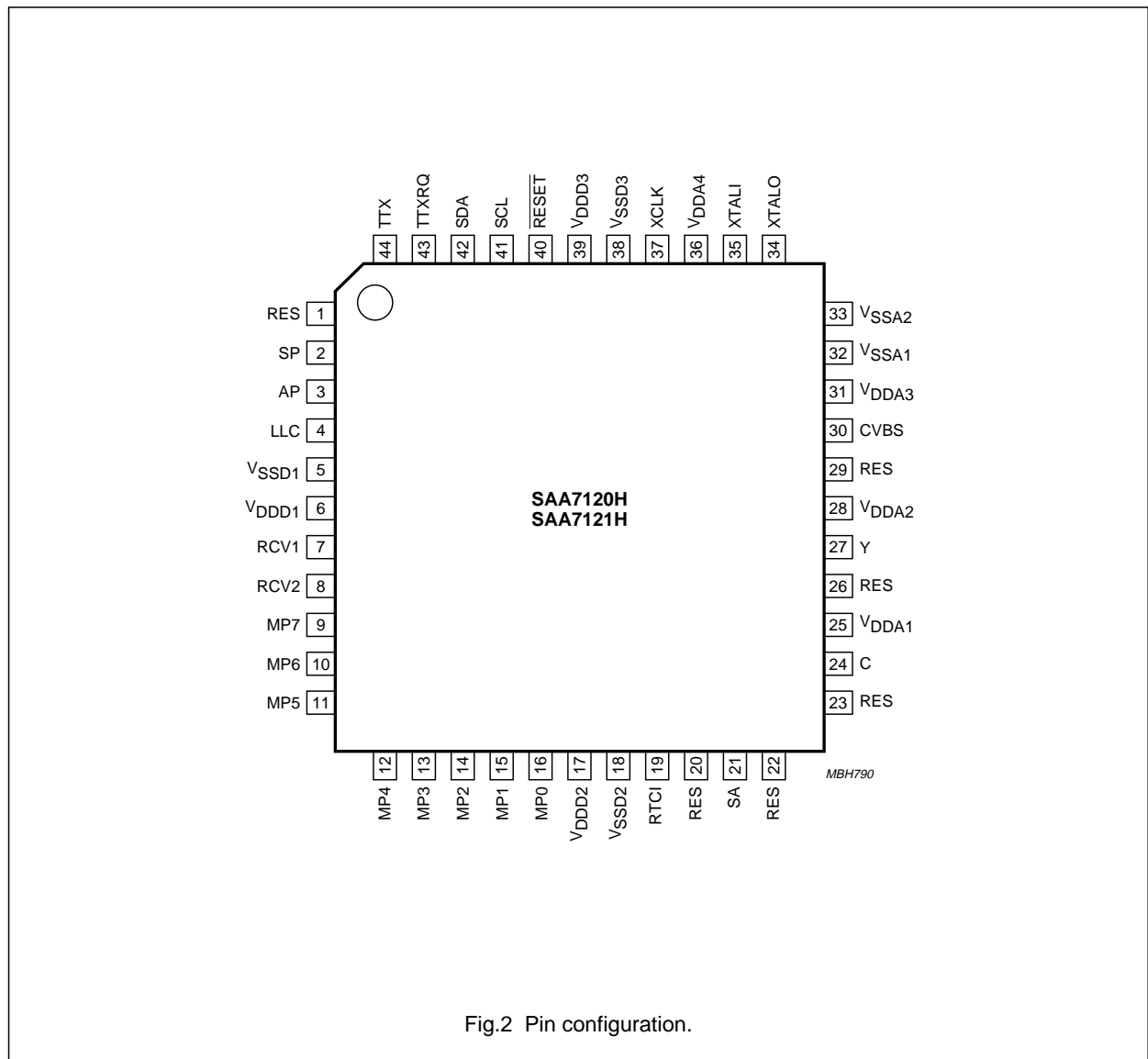


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

7 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The digital video encoder encodes digital luminance and colour difference signals into analog CVBS and simultaneously S-video signals. NTSC-M, PAL-B/G and sub-standards are supported. Both interlaced and non-interlaced operation is possible for all standards.

The basic encoder function consists of subcarrier generation, colour modulation and insertion of synchronization signals. Luminance and chrominance signals are filtered in accordance with the standard requirements of "RS-170-A" and "CCIR 624".

For ease of analog post filtering the signals are twice oversampled with respect to the pixel clock before digital-to-analog conversion.

The total filter transfer characteristics are illustrated in Figs 3 to 6. The DACs for Y, C and CVBS are realized with full 10-bit resolution.

The 8-bit multiplexed C_B -Y- C_R formats are "CCIR 656" (D1 format) compatible, but the SAV and EAV codes can be decoded optionally, when the device is operated in slave mode.

It is also possible to connect a Philips digital video decoder (SAA7111 or SAA7151B) to this encoder. By connecting pin RTCI to pin RTCO of a decoder, information about the actual subcarrier, PAL-ID and (with SAA7111 and newer types) definite subcarrier phase can be inserted.

The digital video encoder synthesizes all necessary internal signals, colour subcarrier frequency and synchronization signals from that clock.

Wide screen signalling data can be loaded via the I²C-bus and is inserted into line 23 for standards using 50 Hz field rate.

The IC also contains closed caption and extended data services encoding (line 21), and supports anti-taping signal generation in accordance with Macrovision.

A number of possibilities are provided for setting different video parameters, such as:

- Black and blanking level control
- Colour subcarrier frequency
- Variable burst amplitude, etc.

During reset ($\overline{\text{RESET}} = \text{LOW}$) and after reset is released, all digital I/O stages are set to input mode. A reset forces the I²C-bus interface to abort any running bus transfer and sets register 3A to 03H, register 61 to 06H, registers 6BH and 6EH to 00H and bit TTX60 to 0. No other control registers are influenced by a reset.

7.1 Data manager

Real-time arbitration on the data stream to be encoded is performed in the data manager.

A pre-defined colour look-up table located in this block can be read out in a pre-defined sequence (8 steps per active video line), achieving a colour bar test pattern generator without the need for an external data source. The colour bar function is under software control only.

7.2 Encoder

7.2.1 VIDEO PATH

The encoder generates out of Y, U and V baseband signals luminance and colour subcarrier output signals, suitable for use as CVBS or separate Y and C signals.

Luminance is modified in gain and in offset (latter programmable in a certain range to enable different black level set-ups). A blanking level can be set after insertion of a fixed synchronization pulse tip level in accordance with standard composite synchronization schemes. Other manipulations used for the Macrovision anti-taping process such as additional insertion of AGC super-white pulses (programmable in height) are supported by the SAA7120H only.

In order to enable easy analog post filtering, luminance is interpolated from a 13.5 MHz data rate to a 27 MHz data rate, providing luminance in 10-bit resolution. This filter is also used to define smoothed transients for synchronization pulses and blanking period. The transfer characteristics of the luminance interpolation filter are illustrated in Figs 5 and 6.

Chrominance is modified in gain (programmable separately for U and V), standard dependent burst is inserted, before baseband colour signals are interpolated from a 6.75 MHz data rate to a 27 MHz data rate. One of the interpolation stages can be bypassed, thus providing a higher colour bandwidth, which can be made use of for Y and C output. The transfer characteristics of the chrominance interpolation filter are illustrated in Figs 3 and 4.

The amplitude, beginning and ending of the inserted burst, is programmable in a certain range that is suitable for standard signals and for special effects. Behind the succeeding quadrature modulator, colour in a 10-bit resolution is provided on the subcarrier.

The numeric ratio between Y and C outputs is in accordance with the respective standards.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

7.2.2 TELETEXT INSERTION AND ENCODING

Pin TTX receives a WST or NABTS teletext bitstream sampled at the LLC clock. At each rising edge of output signal (TTXRQ) a single teletext bit has to be provided after a programmable delay at the input pin.

Phase variant interpolation is achieved on this bitstream in the internal teletext encoder, providing sufficient small phase jitter on the output text lines.

TTXRQ provides a fully programmable request signal to the teletext source, indicating the insertion period of bitstream at lines which are selectable independently for both fields. The internal insertion window for text is set to 360 (PAL-WST), 296 (NTSC-WST) or 288 (NABTS) teletext bits including clock run-in bits. The protocol and timing are illustrated in Fig.10.

7.2.3 CLOSED CAPTION ENCODER

Using this circuit, data in accordance with the specification of closed caption or extended data service, delivered by the control interface, can be encoded (line 21). Two dedicated pairs of bytes (two bytes per field), each pair preceded by run-in clocks and framing code, are possible.

The actual line number where data is to be encoded in, can be modified in a certain range.

The data clock frequency is in accordance with the definition for NTSC-M standard 32 times horizontal line frequency.

Data LOW at the output of the DACs corresponds to 0 IRE, data HIGH at the output of the DACs corresponds to approximately 50 IRE.

It is also possible to encode closed caption data for 50 Hz field frequencies at 32 times the horizontal line frequency.

7.2.4 ANTI-TAPING (SAA7120H ONLY)

For more information contact your nearest Philips Semiconductors sales office.

7.3 Output interface/DACs

In the output interface, encoded Y and C signals are converted from digital-to-analog in a 10-bit resolution. Y and C signals are also combined to a 10-bit CVBS signal.

The CVBS output occurs with the same processing delay as the Y and C outputs. Absolute amplitude at the input of the DAC for CVBS is reduced by $\frac{15}{16}$ with respect to Y and C DACs to make maximum use of conversion ranges.

Outputs of the DACs can be set together in two groups, via software control, to a minimum output voltage for either purpose.

7.4 Synchronization

The synchronization of the SAA7120H; SAA7121H is able to operate in two modes; slave mode and master mode.

In the slave mode, the circuit accepts synchronization pulses at the bidirectional RCV1 port. The timing and trigger behaviour related to RCV1 can be influenced by programming the polarity and the on-chip delay of RCV1. Active slope of RCV1 defines the vertical phase and optionally the odd/even and colour frame phase to be initialized, it also can be used to set the horizontal phase.

If the horizontal phase is not to be influenced by RCV1, a horizontal pulse needs to be applied to pin RCV2. Timing and trigger behaviour can also be influenced for the signal at pin RCV2.

If there are missing pulses at RCV1 and/or RCV2, the time base of the IC runs free, thus an arbitrary number of synchronization slopes may miss, but no additional pulses (with the incorrect phase) must occur.

If the vertical and horizontal phase is derived from RCV1, RCV2 can be used for horizontal or composite blanking input or output.

Alternatively, the device can be triggered by auxiliary codes in a "CCIR 656" data stream at the MP port.

In the master mode, the time base of the circuit continuously runs free. On the RCV1 port, the device can output:

- A Vertical Sync (VS) signal with 3 or 2.5 lines duration
- An odd/even signal which is LOW in odd fields
- A Field Sequence (FSEQ) signal which is HIGH in the first of 4 or 8 fields respectively.

On the RCV2 port, the IC can provide a horizontal pulse with programmable start and stop phase; this pulse can be inhibited in the vertical blanking period to build up, for example, a composite blanking signal.

The polarity of both RCV1 and RCV2 is selectable by software control.

The length of a field and the start and end of its active part can be programmed. The active part of a field always starts at the beginning of a line.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

7.5 I²C-bus interface

The I²C-bus interface is a standard slave transceiver, supporting 7-bit slave addresses and 400 kbits/s guaranteed transfer rate. It uses 8-bit subaddressing with an auto-increment function. All registers are write only, except one readable status byte.

The I²C-bus slave address is defined as 88H with pin 21 (SA) tied LOW and as 8CH with pin 21 (SA) tied HIGH.

7.6 Input levels and formats

The SAA7120H; SAA7121H expects digital Y, C_B and C_R data with levels (digital codes) in accordance with "CCIR 601".

For C and CVBS outputs, deviating amplitudes of the colour difference signals can be compensated by independent gain control setting, while gain for luminance is set to predefined values, distinguishable for 7.5 IRE set-up or without set-up.

Reference levels are measured with a colour bar, 100% white, 100% amplitude and 100% saturation.

Table 1 "CCIR 601" signal component levels

| COLOUR | SIGNALS | | |
|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | Y | C _B | C _R |
| White | 235 | 128 | 128 |
| Yellow | 210 | 16 | 146 |
| Cyan | 170 | 166 | 16 |
| Green | 145 | 54 | 34 |
| Magenta | 106 | 202 | 222 |
| Red | 81 | 90 | 240 |
| Blue | 41 | 240 | 110 |
| Black | 16 | 128 | 128 |

Table 2 8-bit multiplexed format (similar to "CCIR 601")

| TIME | BITS | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Sample | C _B 0 | Y0 | C _R 0 | Y1 | C _B 2 | Y2 | C _R 2 | Y3 |
| Luminance pixel number | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Colour pixel number | 0 | | | | 2 | | | |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

7.7 Bit allocation map

Table 3 Slave receiver (slave address 88H or 8CH)

| REGISTER FUNCTION | SUBADDR | DATA BYTE ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Null | 00H to 25H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wide screen signal | 26H | WSS7 | WSS6 | WSS5 | WSS4 | WSS3 | WSS2 | WSS1 | WSS0 |
| Wide screen signal | 27H | WSSON | 0 | WSS13 | WSS12 | WSS11 | WSS10 | WSS9 | WSS8 |
| Real-time control, burst start | 28H | DECCOL | DECFIS | BS5 | BS4 | BS3 | BS2 | BS1 | BS0 |
| Burst end | 29H | 0 | 0 | BE5 | BE4 | BE3 | BE2 | BE1 | BE0 |
| Copy guard odd 0 | 2AH | CGO07 | CGO06 | CGO05 | CGO04 | CGO03 | CGO02 | CGO01 | CGO00 |
| Copy guard odd 1 | 2BH | CGO17 | CGO16 | CGO15 | CGO14 | CGO13 | CGO12 | CGO11 | CGO10 |
| Copy guard even 0 | 2CH | CGE07 | CGE06 | CGE05 | CGE04 | CGE03 | CGE02 | CGE01 | CGE00 |
| Copy guard even 1 | 2DH | CGE17 | CGE16 | CGE15 | CGE14 | CGE13 | CGE12 | CGE11 | CGE10 |
| Copy guard enable | 2EH | CGEN1 | CGEN0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Null | 2FH to 39H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Input port control | 3AH | CBENB | 0 | 0 | SYMP | 0 | 0 | Y2C | UV2C |
| Chrominance phase | 5AH | CHPS7 | CHPS6 | CHPS5 | CHPS4 | CHPS3 | CHPS2 | CHPS1 | CHPS0 |
| Gain U | 5BH | GAINU7 | GAINU6 | GAINU5 | GAINU4 | GAINU3 | GAINU2 | GAINU1 | GAINU0 |
| Gain V | 5CH | GAINV7 | GAINV6 | GAINV5 | GAINV4 | GAINV3 | GAINV2 | GAINV1 | GAINV0 |
| Gain U MSB, real-time control, black level | 5DH | GAINU8 | DECOE | BLCKL5 | BLCKL4 | BLCKL3 | BLCKL2 | BLCKL1 | BLCKL0 |
| Gain V MSB, real-time control, blanking level | 5EH | GAINV8 | DECPH | BLNNL5 | BLNNL4 | BLNNL3 | BLNNL2 | BLNNL1 | BLNNL0 |
| CCR, blanking level VBI | 5FH | CCRS1 | CCRS0 | BLNVB5 | BLNVB4 | BLNVB3 | BLNVB2 | BLNVB1 | BLNVB0 |
| Null | 60H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard control | 61H | 0 | DOWN | INPI | YGS | 0 | SCBW | PAL | FISE |
| RTC enable, burst amplitude | 62H | RTCE | BSTA6 | BSTA5 | BSTA4 | BSTA3 | BSTA2 | BSTA1 | BSTA0 |
| Subcarrier 0 | 63H | FSC07 | FSC06 | FSC05 | FSC04 | FSC03 | FSC02 | FSC01 | FSC00 |
| Subcarrier 1 | 64H | FSC15 | FSC14 | FSC13 | FSC12 | FSC11 | FSC10 | FSC09 | FSC08 |
| Subcarrier 2 | 65H | FSC23 | FSC22 | FSC21 | FSC20 | FSC19 | FSC18 | FSC17 | FSC16 |
| Subcarrier 3 | 66H | FSC31 | FSC30 | FSC29 | FSC28 | FSC27 | FSC26 | FSC25 | FSC24 |
| Line 21 odd 0 | 67H | L21O07 | L21O06 | L21O05 | L21O04 | L21O03 | L21O02 | L21O01 | L21O00 |
| Line 21 odd 1 | 68H | L21O17 | L21O16 | L21O15 | L21O14 | L21O13 | L21O12 | L21O11 | L21O10 |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

| REGISTER FUNCTION | SUBADDR | DATA BYTE ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Line 21 even 0 | 69H | L21E07 | L21E06 | L21E05 | L21E04 | L21E03 | L21E02 | L21E01 | L21E00 |
| Line 21 even 1 | 6AH | L21E17 | L21E16 | L21E15 | L21E14 | L21E13 | L21E12 | L21E11 | L21E10 |
| RCV port control | 6BH | SRCV11 | SRCV10 | TRCV2 | ORCV1 | PRCV1 | CBLF | ORCV2 | PRCV2 |
| Trigger control | 6CH | HTRIG7 | HTRIG6 | HTRIG5 | HTRIG4 | HTRIG3 | HTRIG2 | HTRIG1 | HTRIG0 |
| Trigger control | 6DH | HTRIG10 | HTRIG9 | HTRIG8 | VTRIG4 | VTRIG3 | VTRIG2 | VTRIG1 | VTRIG0 |
| Multi control | 6EH | SBLBN | 0 | PHRES1 | PHRES0 | 0 | 0 | FLC1 | FLC0 |
| Closed caption, teletext enable | 6FH | CCEN1 | CCEN0 | TTXEN | SCCLN4 | SCCLN3 | SCCLN2 | SCCLN1 | SCCLN0 |
| RCV2 output start | 70H | RCV2S7 | RCV2S6 | RCV2S5 | RCV2S4 | RCV2S3 | RCV2S2 | RCV2S1 | RCV2S0 |
| RCV2 output end | 71H | RCV2E7 | RCV2E6 | RCV2E5 | RCV2E4 | RCV2E3 | RCV2E2 | RCV2E1 | RCV2E0 |
| MSBs RCV2 output | 72H | 0 | RCV2E10 | RCV2E9 | RCV2E8 | 0 | RCV2S10 | RCV2S9 | RCV2S8 |
| TTX request H start | 73H | TTXHS7 | TTXHS6 | TTXHS5 | TTXHS4 | TTXHS3 | TTXHS2 | TTXHS1 | TTXHS0 |
| TTX request H delay | 74H | TTXHD7 | TTXHD6 | TTXHD5 | TTXHD4 | TTXHD3 | TTXHD2 | TTXHD1 | TTXHD0 |
| Vsync shift | 75H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | VS_S2 | VS_S1 | VS_S0 |
| TTX odd request vertical start | 76H | TTXOVS7 | TTXOVS6 | TTXOVS5 | TTXOVS4 | TTXOVS3 | TTXOVS2 | TTXOVS1 | TTXOVS0 |
| TTX odd request vertical end | 77H | TTXOVE7 | TTXOVE6 | TTXOVE5 | TTXOVE4 | TTXOVE3 | TTXOVE2 | TTXOVE1 | TTXOVE0 |
| TTX even request vertical start | 78H | TTXEVS7 | TTXEVS6 | TTXEVS5 | TTXEVS4 | TTXEVS3 | TTXEVS2 | TTXEVS1 | TTXEVS0 |
| TTX even request vertical end | 79H | TTXEVE7 | TTXEVE6 | TTXEVE5 | TTXEVE4 | TTXEVE3 | TTXEVE2 | TTXEVE1 | TTXEVE0 |
| First active line | 7AH | FAL7 | FAL6 | FAL5 | FAL4 | FAL3 | FAL2 | FAL1 | FAL0 |
| Last active line | 7BH | LAL7 | LAL6 | LAL5 | LAL4 | LAL3 | LAL2 | LAL1 | LAL0 |
| MSB vertical | 7CH | TTX60 | LAL8 | 0 | FAL8 | TTXEVE8 | TTXOVE8 | TTXEVS8 | TTXOVS8 |
| Null | 7DH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disable TTX line | 7EH | LINE12 | LINE11 | LINE10 | LINE9 | LINE8 | LINE7 | LINE6 | LINE5 |
| Disable TTX line | 7FH | LINE20 | LINE19 | LINE18 | LINE17 | LINE16 | LINE15 | LINE14 | LINE13 |

Note

- All bits labelled '0' are reserved. They must be programmed with logic 0.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

7.8 I²C-bus formatTable 4 I²C-bus address; see Table 5

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|---|
| S | SLAVE ADDRESS | ACK | SUBADDRESS | ACK | DATA 0 | ACK | ----- | DATA n | ACK | P |
|---|---------------|-----|------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|---|

Table 5 Explanation of Table 4

| PART | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| S | START condition |
| SLAVE ADDRESS | 1000 100X or 1000 110X; note 1 |
| ACK | acknowledge, generated by the slave |
| SUBADDRESS; note 2 | subaddress byte |
| DATA | data byte |
| ----- | continued data bytes and ACKs |
| P | STOP condition |

Notes

1. X is the read/write control bit; X = logic 0 is order to write; X = logic 1 is order to read; no subaddressing with read.
2. If more than 1 byte DATA is transmitted, then auto-increment of the subaddress is performed.

7.9 Slave receiver

Table 6 Subaddresses 26H and 27H

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|--|
| WSS | – | wide screen signalling bits 3 to 0 = aspect ratio 7 to 4 = enhanced services 10 to 8 = subtitles 13 to 11 = reserved |
| WSSON | 0 | wide screen signalling output is disabled; default after reset |
| | 1 | wide screen signalling output is enabled |

Table 7 Subaddresses 28H and 29H

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| BS | – | starting point of burst in clock cycles | PAL: BS = 33 (21H); default after reset NTSC: BS = 25 (19H) |
| BE | – | ending point of burst in clock cycles | PAL: BE = 29 (1DH); default after reset NTSC: BE = 29 (1DH) |
| DECCOL | 0 | disable colour detection bit of RTCI input | |
| | 1 | enable colour detection bit of RTCI input | bit RTCE must be set to logic 1 (see Fig.9) |
| DEC FIS | 0 | field sequence as FISE in subaddress 61 | |
| | 1 | field sequence as FISE bit in RTCI input | bit RTCE must be set to logic 1 (see Fig.9) |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 8 Subaddresses 2AH to 2DH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|---|
| CGO0 | first byte of copy guard data, odd field | LSBs of the respective bytes are encoded immediately after run-in and framing code, the MSBs of the respective bytes have to carry the parity bit, in accordance with the definition of line 20 encoding format |
| CGO1 | second byte of copy guard data, odd field | |
| CGE0 | first byte of copy guard data, even field | |
| CGE1 | second byte of copy guard data, even field | |

Table 9 Subaddress 2EH

| DATA BYTE | | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------------|
| CCEN1 | CCEN0 | |
| 0 | 0 | copy guard encoding off |
| 0 | 1 | enables encoding in field 1 (odd) |
| 1 | 0 | enables encoding in field 2 (even) |
| 1 | 1 | enables encoding in both fields |

Table 10 Subaddress 3AH

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| UV2C | 0 | C_B , C_R data are twos complement |
| | 1 | C_B , C_R data are straight binary; default after reset |
| Y2C | 0 | Y data is twos complement |
| | 1 | Y data is straight binary; default after reset |
| SYMP | 0 | horizontal and vertical trigger is taken from RCV2 and RCV1 respectively; default after reset |
| | 1 | horizontal and vertical trigger is decoded out of "CCIR 656" compatible data at MP port |
| CBENB | 0 | data from input ports is encoded; default after reset |
| | 1 | colour bar with fixed colours is encoded |

Table 11 Subaddress 5AH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | VALUE | RESULT |
|-----------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| CHPS | phase of encoded colour subcarrier (including burst) relative to horizontal sync; can be adjusted in steps of 360/256 degrees | 00H | PAL-B/G and data from input ports |
| | | 2AH | PAL-B/G and data from look-up table |
| | | 88H | NTSC-M and data from input ports |
| | | AAH | NTSC-M and data from look-up table |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 12 Subaddresses 5BH and 5DH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|---|
| GAINU | variable gain for C_B signal; input representation in accordance with "CCIR 601" | white-to-black = 92.5 IRE | $GAINU = -2.17 \times \text{nominal to } +2.16 \times \text{nominal}$ |
| | | GAINU = 0 | output subcarrier of U contribution = 0 |
| | | GAINU = 118 (76H) | output subcarrier of U contribution = nominal |
| | | white-to-black = 100 IRE | $GAINU = -2.05 \times \text{nominal to } +2.04 \times \text{nominal}$ |
| | | GAINU = 0 | output subcarrier of U contribution = 0 |
| | | GAINU = 125 (7DH) | output subcarrier of U contribution = nominal |

Table 13 Subaddresses 5CH and 5EH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|---|
| GAINV | variable gain for C_R signal; input representation in accordance with "CCIR 601" | white-to-black = 92.5 IRE | $GAINV = -1.55 \times \text{nominal to } +1.55 \times \text{nominal}$ |
| | | GAINV = 0 | output subcarrier of V contribution = 0 |
| | | GAINV = 165 (A5H) | output subcarrier of V contribution = nominal |
| | | white-to-black = 100 IRE | $GAINV = -1.46 \times \text{nominal to } +1.46 \times \text{nominal}$ |
| | | GAINV = 0 | output subcarrier of V contribution = 0 |
| | | GAINV = 175 (AFH) | output subcarrier of V contribution = nominal |

Table 14 Subaddress 5DH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| BLCKL | variable black level; input representation in accordance with "CCIR 601" | white-to-sync = 140 IRE; note 1 | recommended value: BLCKL = 42 (2AH) |
| | | BLCKL = 0; note 1 | output black level = 34 IRE |
| | | BLCKL = 63 (3FH); note 1 | output black level = 54 IRE |
| | | white-to-sync = 143 IRE; note 2 | recommended value: BLCKL = 35 (23H) |
| | | BLCKL = 0; note 2 | output black level = 32 IRE |
| | | BLCKL = 63 (3FH); note 2 | output black level = 52 IRE |
| DECOE | real-time control | logic 0 | disable odd/even field control bit from RTCI |
| | | logic 1 | enable odd/even field control bit from RTCI (see Fig.9) |

Notes

- Output black level/IRE = $BLCKL \times 2/6.29 + 34.0$.
- Output black level/IRE = $BLCKL \times 2/6.18 + 31.7$.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 15 Subaddress 5EH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| BLNNL | variable blanking level | white-to-sync = 140 IRE; note 1 | recommended value: BLNNL = 46 (2EH) |
| | | BLNNL = 0; note 1 | output blanking level = 25 IRE |
| | | BLNNL = 63 (3FH); note 1 | output blanking level = 45 IRE |
| | | white-to-sync = 143 IRE; note 2 | recommended value: BLNNL = 53 (35H) |
| | | BLNNL = 0; note 2 | output blanking level = 26 IRE |
| | | BLNNL = 63 (3FH); note 2 | output blanking level = 46 IRE |
| DECPH | real-time control | logic 0 | disable subcarrier phase reset bit from RTCI |
| | | logic 1 | enable subcarrier phase reset bit from RTCI (see Fig.9) |

Notes

- Output black level/IRE = $BLNNL \times 2/6.29 + 25.4$.
- Output black level/IRE = $BLNNL \times 2/6.18 + 25.9$; default after reset: 35H.

Table 16 Subaddress 5FH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| BLNVB | variable blanking level during vertical blanking interval is typically identical to value of BLNNL |
| CCRS | select cross-colour reduction filter in luminance; see Table 17 |

Table 17 Logic levels and function of CCRS

| CCRS1 | CCRS0 | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-------|---|
| 0 | 0 | no cross-colour reduction; for overall transfer characteristic of luminance see Fig.5 |
| 0 | 1 | cross-colour reduction #1 active; for overall transfer characteristic see Fig.5 |
| 1 | 0 | cross-colour reduction #2 active; for overall transfer characteristic see Fig.5 |
| 1 | 1 | cross-colour reduction #3 active; for overall transfer characteristic see Fig.5 |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 18 Subaddress 61H

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| FISE | 0 | 864 total pixel clocks per line; default after reset |
| | 1 | 858 total pixel clocks per line |
| PAL | 0 | NTSC encoding (non-alternating V component) |
| | 1 | PAL encoding (alternating V component); default after reset |
| SCBW | 0 | enlarged bandwidth for chrominance encoding (for overall transfer characteristic of chrominance in baseband representation see Figs 3 and 4) |
| | 1 | standard bandwidth for chrominance encoding (for overall transfer characteristic of chrominance in baseband representation see Figs 3 and 4); default after reset |
| YGS | 0 | luminance gain for white – black 100 IRE; default after reset |
| | 1 | luminance gain for white – black 92.5 IRE including 7.5 IRE set-up of black |
| INPI | 0 | PAL switch phase is nominal; default after reset |
| | 1 | PAL switch phase is inverted compared to nominal if RTC is enabled; see Table 19 |
| DOWN | 0 | DACs for CVBS, Y and C in normal operational mode; default after reset |
| | 1 | DACs for CVBS, Y and C forced to lowest output voltage |

Table 19 Subaddress 62H

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| RTCE | 0 | no real-time control of generated subcarrier frequency; default after reset |
| | 1 | real-time control of generated subcarrier frequency through SAA7151B or SAA7111; for timing see Fig.9 |

Table 20 Subaddress 62H

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| BSTA | amplitude of colour burst; input representation in accordance with "CCIR 601" | white-to-black = 92.5 IRE; burst = 40 IRE; NTSC encoding BSTA = 0 to $2.02 \times$ nominal | recommended value: BSTA = 63 (3FH) |
| | | white-to-black = 92.5 IRE; burst = 40 IRE; PAL encoding BSTA = 0 to $2.82 \times$ nominal | recommended value: BSTA = 45 (2DH) |
| | | white-to-black = 100 IRE; burst = 43 IRE; NTSC encoding BSTA = 0 to $1.90 \times$ nominal | recommended value: BSTA = 67 (43H) |
| | | white-to-black = 100 IRE; burst = 43 IRE; PAL encoding BSTA = 0 to $3.02 \times$ nominal | recommended value: BSTA = 47 (2FH); default after reset |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 21 Subaddresses 63H to 66H (four bytes to program subcarrier frequency)

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | REMARKS |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| FSC0 to FSC3 | f_{sc} = subcarrier frequency (in multiples of line frequency); f_{llc} = clock frequency (in multiples of line frequency) | $FSC = \text{round} \left(\frac{f_{sc}}{f_{llc}} \times 2^{32} \right)$; note 1 | FSC3 = most significant byte; FSC0 = least significant byte |

Note

1. Examples:

- a) NTSC-M: $f_{sc} = 227.5$, $f_{llc} = 1716 \rightarrow FSC = 569408543$ (21F07C1FH).
b) PAL-B/G: $f_{sc} = 283.7516$, $f_{llc} = 1728 \rightarrow FSC = 705268427$ (2A098ACBH).

Table 22 Subaddresses 67H to 6AH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|---|---|
| L21O0 | first byte of captioning data, odd field | LSBs of the respective bytes are encoded immediately after run-in and framing code, the MSBs of the respective bytes have to carry the parity bit, in accordance with the definition of line 21 encoding format |
| L21O1 | second byte of captioning data, odd field | |
| L21E0 | first byte of extended data, even field | |
| L21E1 | second byte of extended data, even field | |

Table 23 Subaddress 6BH

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| PRCV2 | 0 | polarity of RCV2 as output is active HIGH, rising edge is taken when input, respectively; default after reset |
| | 1 | polarity of RCV2 as output is active LOW, falling edge is taken when input, respectively |
| ORCV2 | 0 | pin RCV2 is switched to input; default after reset |
| | 1 | pin RCV2 is switched to output |
| CBLF | 0 | if ORCV2 = HIGH, pin RCV2 provides an HREF signal (horizontal reference pulse that is defined by RCV2S and RCV2E, also during vertical blanking interval); default after reset if ORCV2 = LOW and bit SYMP = LOW, signal input to RCV2 is used for horizontal synchronization only (if TRCV2 = 1); default after reset |
| | 1 | if ORCV2 = HIGH, pin RCV2 provides a 'composite-blanking-not' signal, for example a reference pulse that is defined by RCV2S and RCV2E, excluding vertical blanking interval, which is defined by FAL and LAL if ORCV2 = LOW and bit SYMP = LOW, signal input to RCV2 is used for horizontal synchronization (if TRCV2 = 1) and as an internal blanking signal |
| PRCV1 | 0 | polarity of RCV1 as output is active HIGH, rising edge is taken when input; default after reset |
| | 1 | polarity of RCV1 as output is active LOW, falling edge is taken when input |
| ORCV1 | 0 | pin RCV1 is switched to input; default after reset |
| | 1 | pin RCV1 is switched to output |
| TRCV2 | 0 | horizontal synchronization is taken from RCV1 port (at bit SYMP = LOW) or from decoded frame sync of "CCIR 656" input (at bit SYMP = HIGH); default after reset |
| | 1 | horizontal synchronization is taken from RCV2 port (at bit SYMP = LOW) |
| SRCV1 | – | defines signal type on pin RCV1; see Table 24 |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 24 Logic levels and function of SRCV1

| DATA BYTE | | AS OUTPUT | AS INPUT | FUNCTION |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|--|
| SRCV11 | SRCV10 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | VS | VS | vertical sync each field; default after reset |
| 0 | 1 | FS | FS | frame sync (odd/even) |
| 1 | 0 | FSEQ | FSEQ | field sequence, vertical sync every fourth field (PAL = 0) or eighth field (PAL = 1) |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | not applicable |

Table 25 Subaddresses 6CH and 6DH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| HTRIG | sets the horizontal trigger phase related to signal on RCV1 or RCV2 input values above 1715 (FISE = 1) or 1727 (FISE = 0) are not allowed; increasing HTRIG decreases delays of all internally generated timing signals; reference mark: analog output horizontal sync (leading slope) coincides with active edge of RCV used for triggering at HTRIG = 398H (398H) |

Table 26 Subaddress 6DH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|---|
| VTRIG | sets the vertical trigger phase related to signal on RCV1 input increasing VTRIG decreases delays of all internally generated timing signals, measured in half lines; variation range of VTRIG = 0 to 31 (1FH) |

Table 27 Subaddress 6EH

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| SBLBN | 0 | vertical blanking is defined by programming of FAL and LAL; default after reset |
| | 1 | vertical blanking is forced in accordance with "CCIR 624" (50 Hz) or RS170A (60 Hz) |
| PHRES | – | selects the phase reset mode of the colour subcarrier generator; see Table 28 |
| FLC | – | field length control; see Table 29 |

Table 28 Logic levels and function of PHRES

| DATA BYTE | | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--------|--|
| PHRES1 | PHRES0 | |
| 0 | 0 | no reset or reset via RTCI from SAA7111 if bit RTCE = 1; default after reset |
| 0 | 1 | reset every two lines |
| 1 | 0 | reset every eight fields |
| 1 | 1 | reset every four fields |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 29 Logic levels and function of FLC

| DATA BYTE | | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|------|--|
| FLC1 | FLC0 | |
| 0 | 0 | interlaced 312.5 lines/field at 50 Hz, 262.5 lines/field at 60 Hz; default after reset |
| 0 | 1 | non-interlaced 312 lines/field at 50 Hz, 262 lines/field at 60 Hz |
| 1 | 0 | non-interlaced 313 lines/field at 50 Hz, 263 lines/field at 60 Hz |
| 1 | 1 | non-interlaced 313 lines/field at 50 Hz, 263 lines/field at 60 Hz |

Table 30 Subaddress 6FH

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|--|
| CCEN | – | enables individual line 21 encoding; see Table 31 |
| TTXEN | 0 | disables teletext insertion; default after reset |
| | 1 | enables teletext insertion |
| SCCLN | – | selects the actual line, where closed caption or extended data are encoded; line = (SCCLN + 4) for M-systems; line = (SCCLN + 1) for other systems |

Table 31 Logic levels and function of CCEN

| DATA BYTE | | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------|---|
| CCEN1 | CCEN0 | |
| 0 | 0 | line 21 encoding off; default after reset |
| 0 | 1 | enables encoding in field 1 (odd) |
| 1 | 0 | enables encoding in field 2 (even) |
| 1 | 1 | enables encoding in both fields |

Table 32 Subaddresses 70H to 72H

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|---|
| RCV2S | start of output signal on pin RCV2 values above 1715 (FISE = 1) or 1727 (FISE = 0) are not allowed; first active pixel at analog outputs (corresponding input pixel coinciding with RCV2) at RCV2S = 11AH (0FDH) |
| RCV2E | end of output signal on pin RCV2 values above 1715 (FISE = 1) or 1727 (FISE = 0) are not allowed; last active pixel at analog outputs (corresponding input pixel coinciding with RCV2) at RCV2E = 694H (687H) |

Table 33 Subaddresses 73H and 74H

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| TTXHS | start of signal on pin TTXRQ; see Fig.10 | PAL: TTXHS = 42H |
| | | NTSC: TTXHS = 54H |
| TTXHD | indicates the delay in clock cycles between rising edge of TTXRQ output and valid data at pin TTX | minimum value: TTXHD = 2 |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 34 Subaddress 75H

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|
| VS_S | vertical sync shift between RCV1 and RCV2 (switched to output); in master mode it is possible to shift Hsync (RCV2; CBLF = 0) against Vsync (RCV1; SRCV1 = 00) | standard value: VS_S = 3 |

Table 35 Subaddresses 76H, 77H and 7CH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|--|--|
| TTXOVS | first line of occurrence of signal on pin TTXRQ in odd field line = (TTXOVS + 4) for M-systems line = (TTXOVS + 1) for other systems | PAL: TTXOVS = 05H; NTSC: TTXOVS = 06H |
| TTXOVE | last line of occurrence of signal on pin TTXRQ in odd field line = (TTXOVE + 3) for M-systems line = TTXOVE for other systems | PAL: TTXOVE = 16H; NTSC: TTXOVE = 10H |

Table 36 Subaddresses 78H, 79H and 7CH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION | REMARKS |
|-----------|---|--|
| TTXEVS | first line of occurrence of signal on pin TTXRQ in even field line = (TTXEVS + 4) for M-systems line = (TTXEVS + 1) for other systems | PAL: TTXEVS = 04H; NTSC: TTXEVS = 05H |
| TTXEVE | last line of occurrence of signal on pin TTXRQ in even field line = (TTXEVE + 3) for M-systems line = TTXEVE for other systems | PAL: TTXEVE = 16H; NTSC: TTXEVE = 10H |

Table 37 Subaddresses 7AH to 7CH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| FAL | first active line: measured in lines; FAL = 0 coincides with the first field synchronization pulse first active line = (FAL + 4) for M systems first active line = (FAL + 1) for other systems |
| LAL | last active line: measured in lines; LAL = 0 coincides with the first field synchronization pulse last active line = (LAL + 3) for M-systems last active line = LAL for other systems |

Table 38 Subaddress 7CH

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|--|
| TTX60 | 0 | enables NABTS (FISE = 1) or European TTX (FISE = 0); default after reset |
| | 1 | enables world standard teletext 60 Hz (FISE = 1) |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

Table 39 Subaddresses 7EH and 7FH

| DATA BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| LINE | individual lines in both fields (PAL counting) can be disabled for insertion of teletext by the respective bits, disabled line = LINE _{xx} (50 Hz field rate); this bit mask is effective only, if the lines are enabled by TTXOVS/TTXOVE and TTXEVS/TTXEVE |

In subaddresses 5BH, 5CH, 5DH, 5EH and 62H all IRE values are rounded up.

7.10 Slave transmitter**Table 40** Slave transmitter (slave address 89H or 8DH)

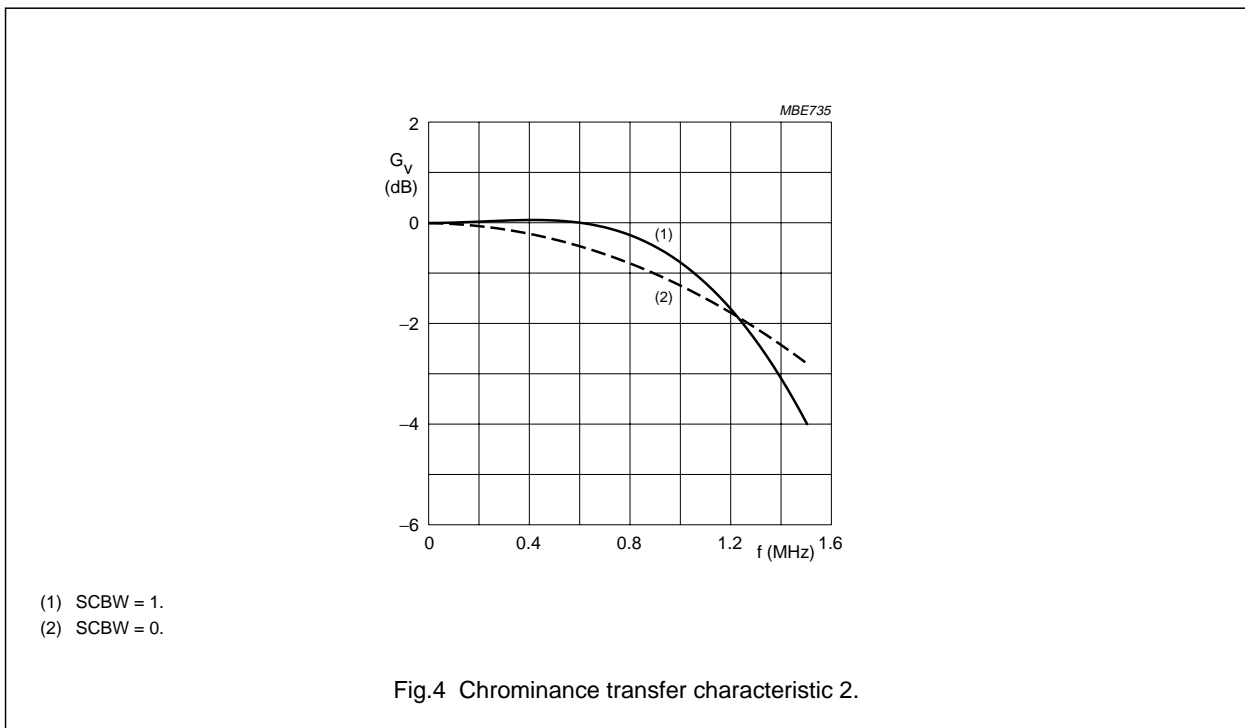
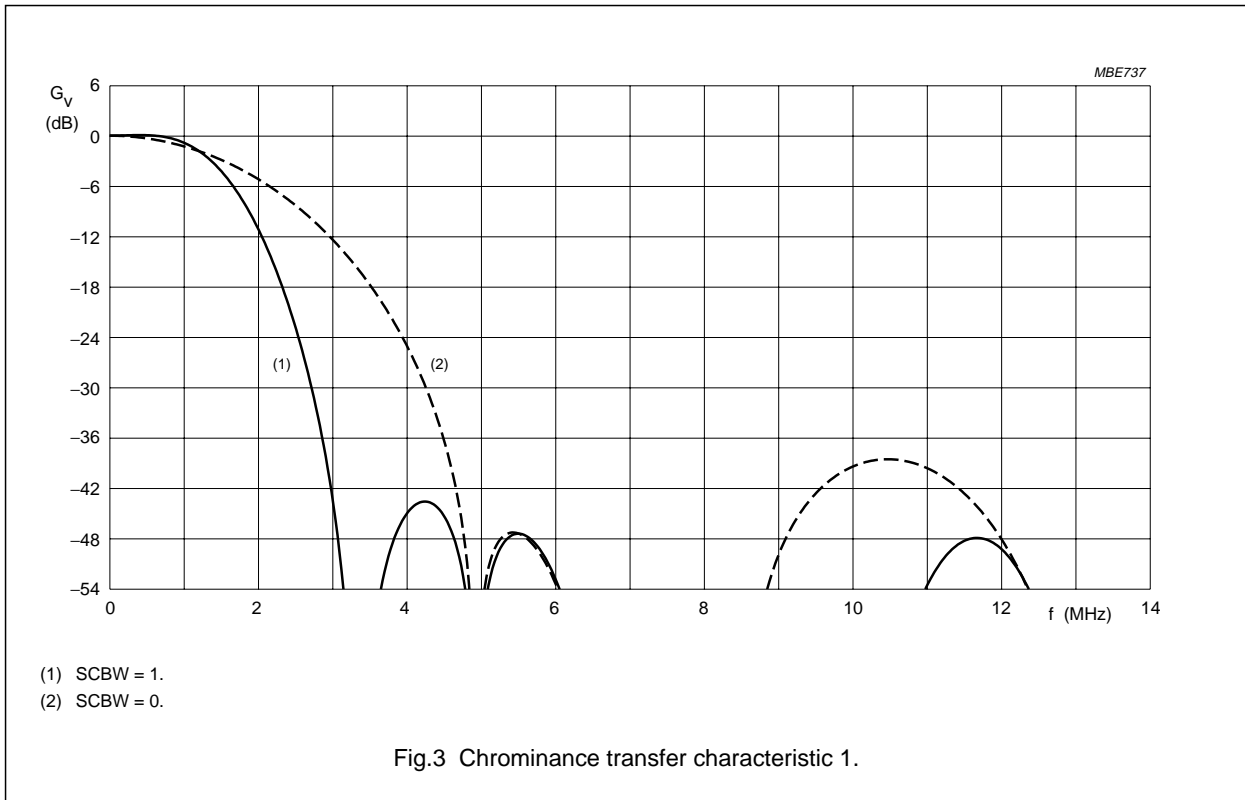
| REGISTER FUNCTION | SUBADDRESS | DATA BYTE | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Status byte | – | VER2 | VER1 | VER0 | CCRDO | CCRDE | FSEQ2 | FSEQ1 | O_E |

Table 41 No subaddress

| DATA BYTE | LOGIC LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|-------------|--|
| VER | – | version identification of the device: it will be changed with all versions of the IC that have different programming models; current version is 001 binary |
| CCRDO | 1 | closed caption bytes of the odd field have been encoded |
| | 0 | the bit is reset after information has been written to the subaddresses 67H and 68H; it is set immediately after the data has been encoded |
| CCRDE | 1 | closed caption bytes of the even field have been encoded |
| | 0 | the bit is reset after information has been written to the subaddresses 69H and 6AH; it is set immediately after the data has been encoded |
| FSEQ | – | state of the internal field sequence counter, with bit O_E as LSB (repetition rate: NTSC = 4 fields, PAL = 8 fields) |
| O_E | 1 | during even field |
| | 0 | during odd field |

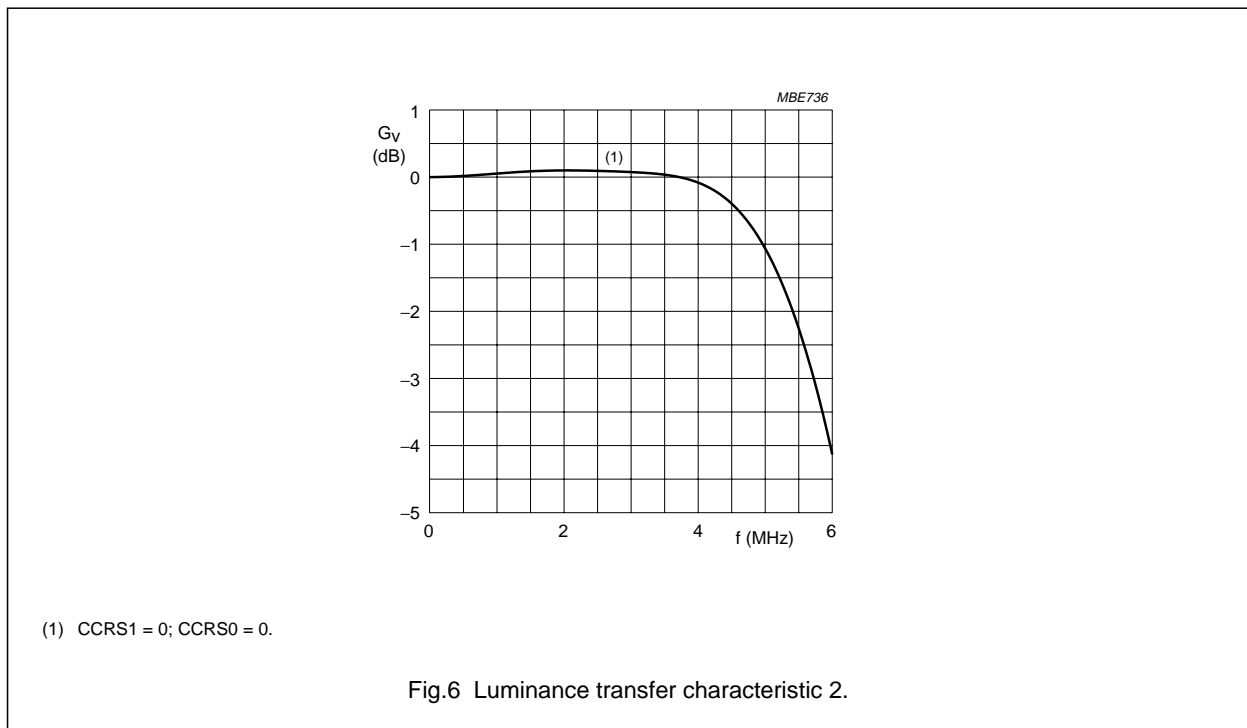
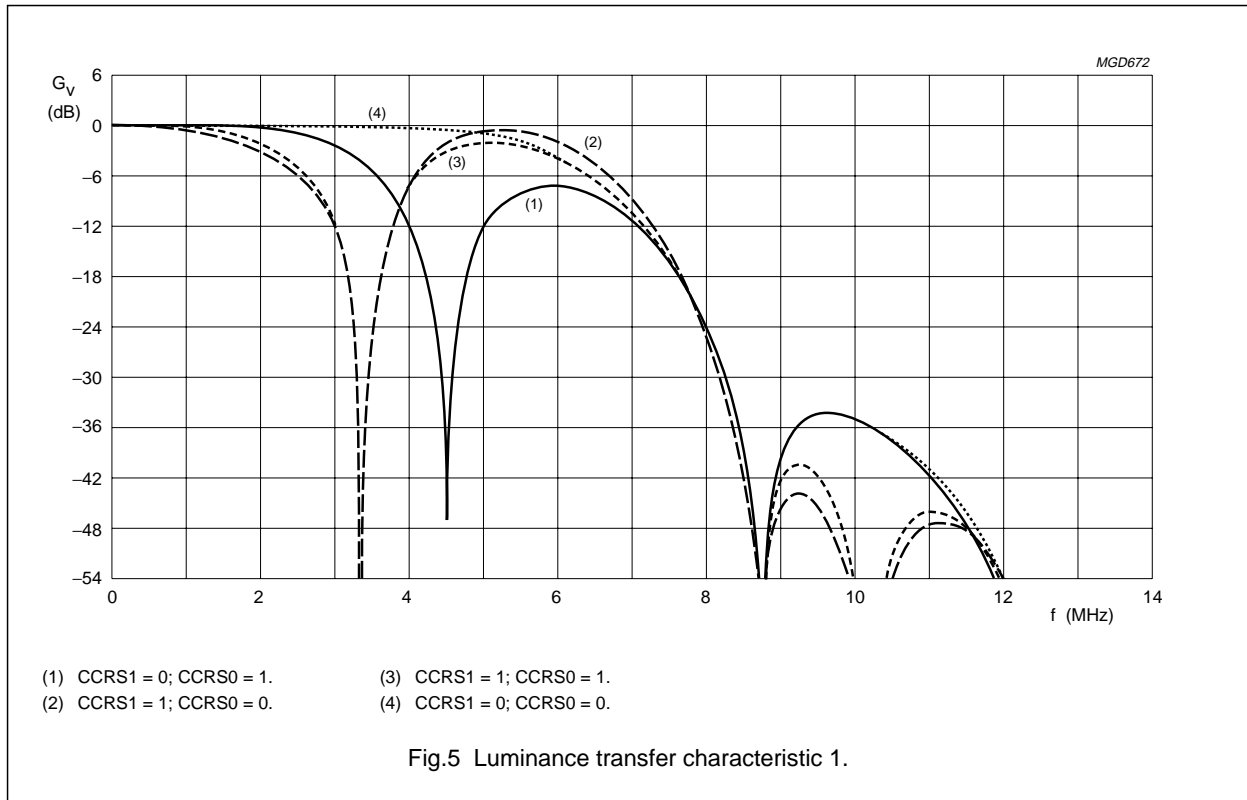
Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H



Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H



Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

8 CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DDD} = 3.0$ to 3.6 V; $T_{amb} = 0$ to 70 °C; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|
| Supply | | | | | |
| V_{DDA} | analog supply voltage | | 3.1 | 3.5 | V |
| V_{DDD} | digital supply voltage | | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| I_{DDA} | analog supply current | note 1 | – | 62 | mA |
| I_{DDD} | digital supply current | $V_{DDD} = 3.3$ V; note 1 | – | 45 | mA |
| Inputs: LLC, RCV1, RCV2, MP7 to MP0, RTCl, SA, RESET and TTX | | | | | |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | | –0.5 | +0.8 | V |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | | 2.0 | $V_{DDD} + 0.3$ | V |
| I_{LI} | input leakage current | | – | 1 | μA |
| C_i | input capacitance | clocks | – | 10 | pF |
| | | data | – | 8 | pF |
| | | I/Os at high-impedance | – | 8 | pF |
| Outputs: RCV1, RCV2 and TTXRQ | | | | | |
| V_{OL} | LOW-level output voltage | $I_{OL} = 2$ mA | – | 0.4 | V |
| V_{OH} | HIGH-level output voltage | $I_{OH} = -2$ mA | 2.4 | – | V |
| I²C-bus: SDA and SCL | | | | | |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | | –0.5 | +0.3 V_{DDD} | V |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | | 0.7 V_{DDD} | $V_{DDD} + 0.3$ | V |
| I_i | input current | $V_i = \text{LOW or HIGH}$ | –10 | +10 | μA |
| V_{OL} | LOW-level output voltage (pin SDA) | $I_{OL} = 3$ mA | – | 0.4 | V |
| I_o | output current | during acknowledge | 3 | – | mA |
| Clock timing: LLC | | | | | |
| T_{LLC} | cycle time | note 2 | 34 | 41 | ns |
| δ | duty factor t_{HIGH}/T_{LLC} | note 3 | 40 | 60 | % |
| t_r | rise time | note 2 | – | 5 | ns |
| t_f | fall time | note 2 | – | 6 | ns |
| Input timing: RCV1, RCV2, MP7 to MP0, RTCl, SA and TTX | | | | | |
| $t_{SU;DAT}$ | input data set-up time | | 6 | – | ns |
| $t_{HD;DAT}$ | input data hold time | | 3 | – | ns |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--|--|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Crystal oscillator | | | | | |
| f_n | nominal frequency (usually 27 MHz) | 3rd harmonic | – | 30 | MHz |
| $\Delta f/f_n$ | permissible deviation of nominal frequency | note 4 | -50×10^{-6} | $+50 \times 10^{-6}$ | |
| CRYSTAL SPECIFICATION | | | | | |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | 0 | 70 | °C |
| C_L | load capacitance | | 8 | – | pF |
| R_S | series resistance | | – | 80 | Ω |
| C_1 | motional capacitance (typical) | | 1.5 – 20% | 1.5 + 20% | fF |
| C_0 | parallel capacitance (typical) | | 3.5 – 20% | 3.5 + 20% | pF |
| Data and reference signal output timing | | | | | |
| C_L | output load capacitance | | 7.5 | 40 | pF |
| t_h | output hold time | | 4 | – | ns |
| t_d | output delay time | | – | 25 | ns |
| C, Y and CVBS outputs | | | | | |
| $V_{o(p-p)}$ | output signal voltage (peak-to-peak value) | note 5 | 1.25 | 1.50 | V |
| R_{int} | internal serial resistance | | 1 | 3 | Ω |
| R_L | output load resistance | | 75 | 300 | Ω |
| B | output signal bandwidth of DACs | –3 dB | 10 | – | MHz |
| $LE_{lf(i)}$ | low frequency integral linearity error of DACs | | – | ± 3 | LSB |
| $LE_{lf(d)}$ | low frequency differential linearity error of DACs | | – | ± 1 | LSB |

Notes

1. At maximum supply voltage with highly active input signals.
2. The data is for both input and output direction.
3. With LLC in input mode. In output mode, with a crystal connected to XTALO/XTALI duty factor is typically 50%.
4. If an internal oscillator is used, crystal deviation of nominal frequency is directly proportional to the deviation of subcarrier frequency and line/field frequency.
5. For full digital range, without load, $V_{DDA} = 3.3$ V. The typical voltage swing is 1.35 V, the typical minimum output voltage (digital zero at DAC) is 0.2 V.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

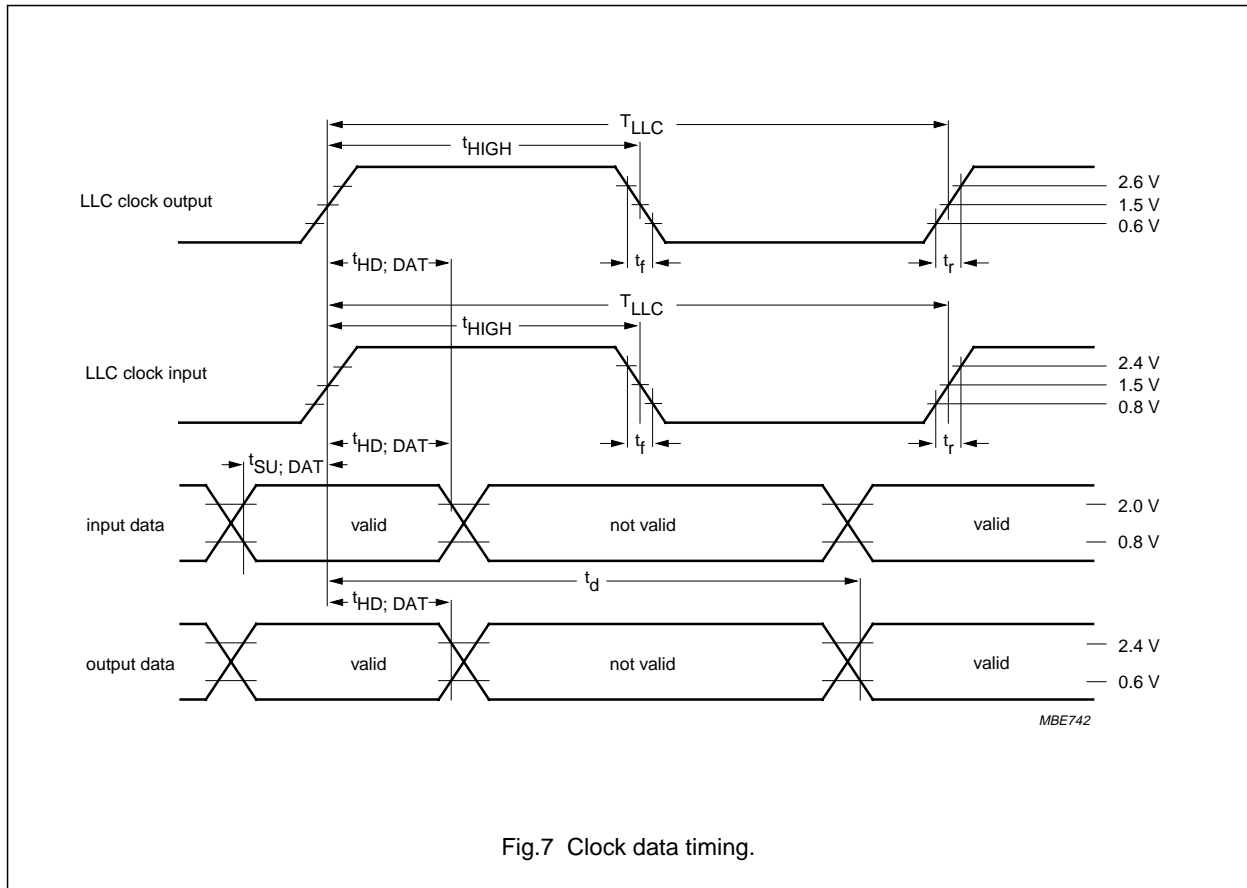


Fig.7 Clock data timing.

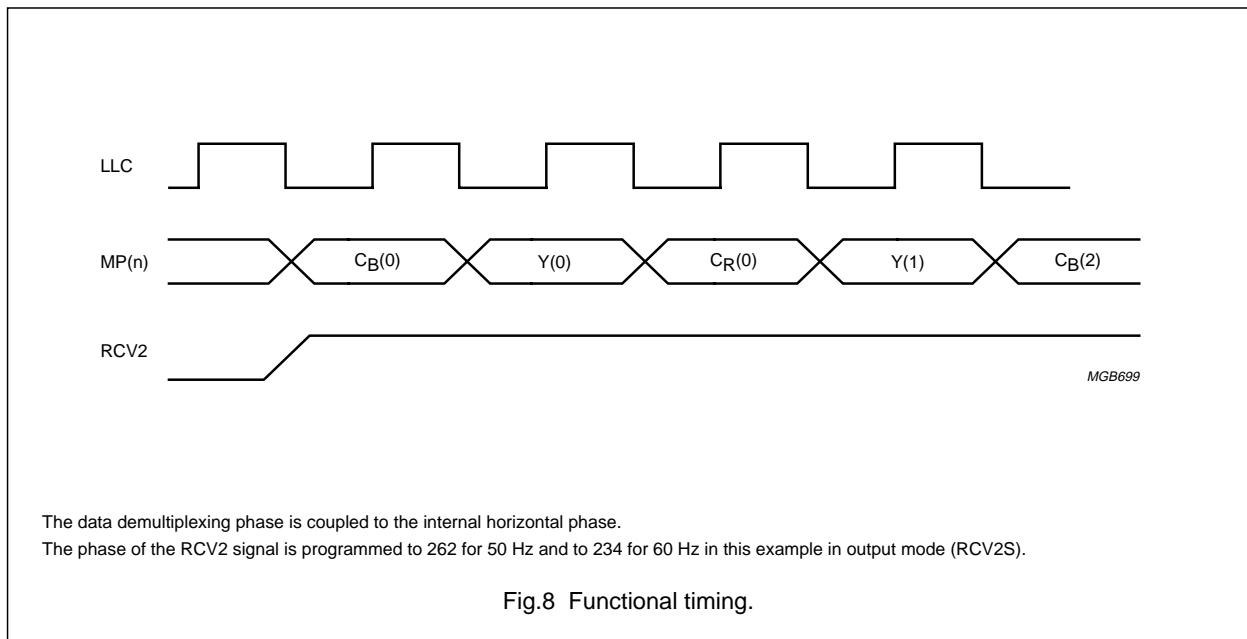


Fig.8 Functional timing.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

8.1 Explanation of RTCI data bits

1. The HPLL increment is not evaluated by the SAA7120H; SAA7121H.
 2. The SAA7120H; SAA7121H generates the subcarrier frequency from the FSCPLL increment if enabled (see item 7.).
 3. The PAL bit indicates the line with inverted (R – Y) component of colour difference signal.
 4. If the reset bit is enabled (RTCE = 1; DECPH = 1; PHRES = 00), the phase of the subcarrier is reset in each line whenever the reset bit of RTCI input is set to logic 1.
 5. If the FISE bit is enabled (RTCE = 1; DECFIS = 1), the SAA7120H; SAA7121H takes this bit instead of the FISE bit in subaddress 61H.
 6. If the odd/even bit is enabled (RTCE = 1; DECOE = 1), the SAA7120H; SAA7121H ignores its internally generated odd/even flag and takes the odd/even bit from RTCI input.
 7. If the colour detection bit is enabled (RTCE = 1; DECCOL = 1) and no colour was detected (colour detection bit = 0), the subcarrier frequency is generated by the SAA7120H; SAA7121H. In the other case (colour detection bit = 1) the subcarrier frequency is evaluated out of FSCPLL increment.
- If the colour detection bit is disabled (RTCE = 1; DECCOL = 0), the subcarrier frequency is evaluated out of FSCPLL increment, independent of the colour detection bit of RTCI input.

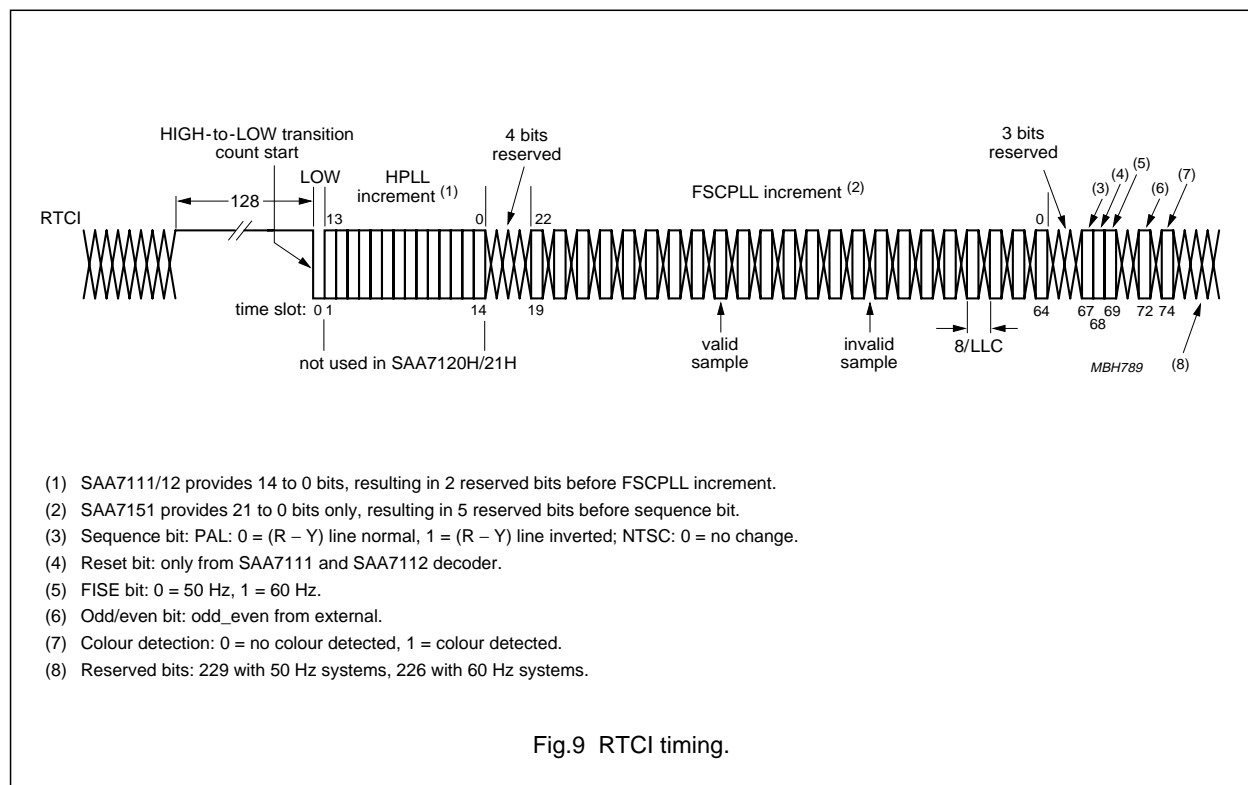


Fig.9 RTCI timing.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

8.2 Teletext timing

Time t_{FD} is the time needed to interpolate input data TTX and insert it into the CVBS and Y output signal, such that it appears at $t_{TTX} = 9.78 \mu\text{s}$ (PAL) or $t_{TTX} = 10.5 \mu\text{s}$ (NTSC) after the leading edge of the horizontal synchronization pulse.

Time t_{PD} is the pipeline delay time introduced by the source that is gated by TTXRQ in order to deliver TTX data. This delay is programmable by register TTXHD. For every active HIGH state at output pin TTXRQ, a new teletext bit must be provided by the source.

Since the beginning of the pulses representing the TTXRQ signal and the delay between the rising edge of TTXRQ and valid teletext input data are fully programmable (TTXHS and TTXHD), the TTX data is always inserted at the correct position after the leading edge of outgoing horizontal synchronization pulse.

Time t_{TTXWin} is the internally used insertion window for TTX data; it has a constant length that allows insertion of 360 teletext bits at a text data rate of 6.9375 Mbits/s (PAL), 296 teletext bits at a text data rate of 5.7272 Mbits/s (WST) or 288 teletext bits at a text data rate of 5.7272 Mbits/s (NABTS). The insertion window is not opened if the control bit TTXEN is logic 0.

Using appropriate programming, all suitable lines of the odd field (TTXOVS and TTXOVE) plus all suitable lines of the even field (TTXEVS and TTXEVE) can be used for teletext insertion.

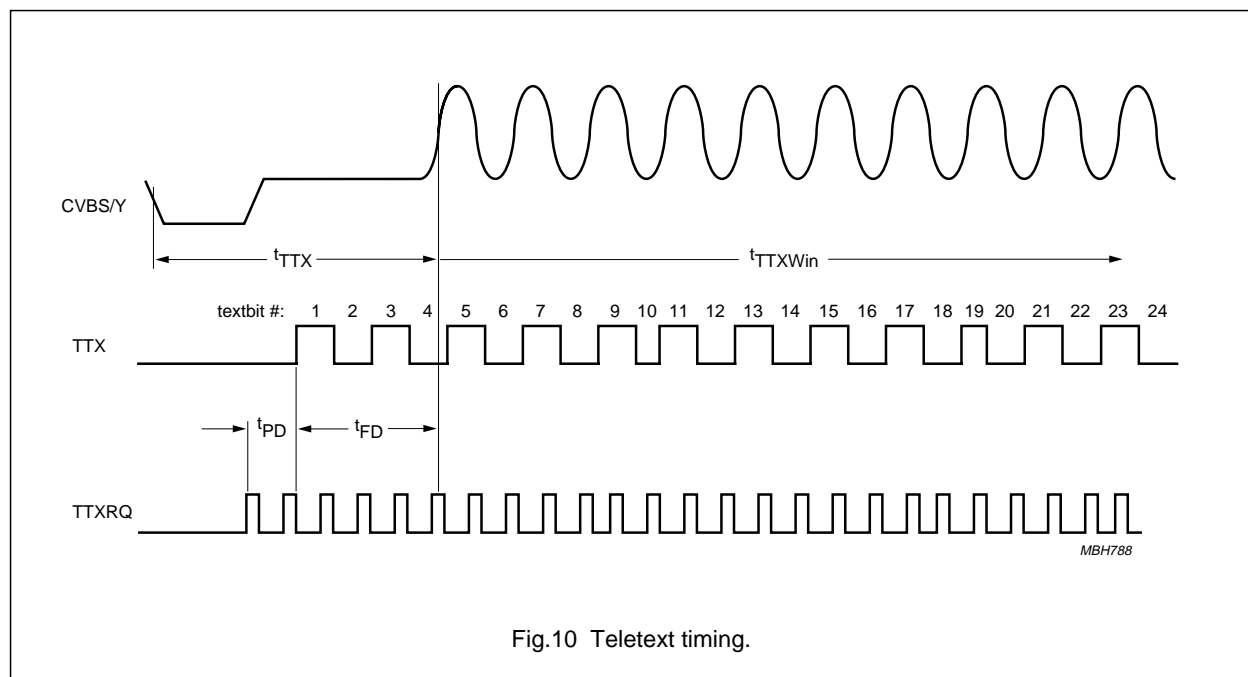
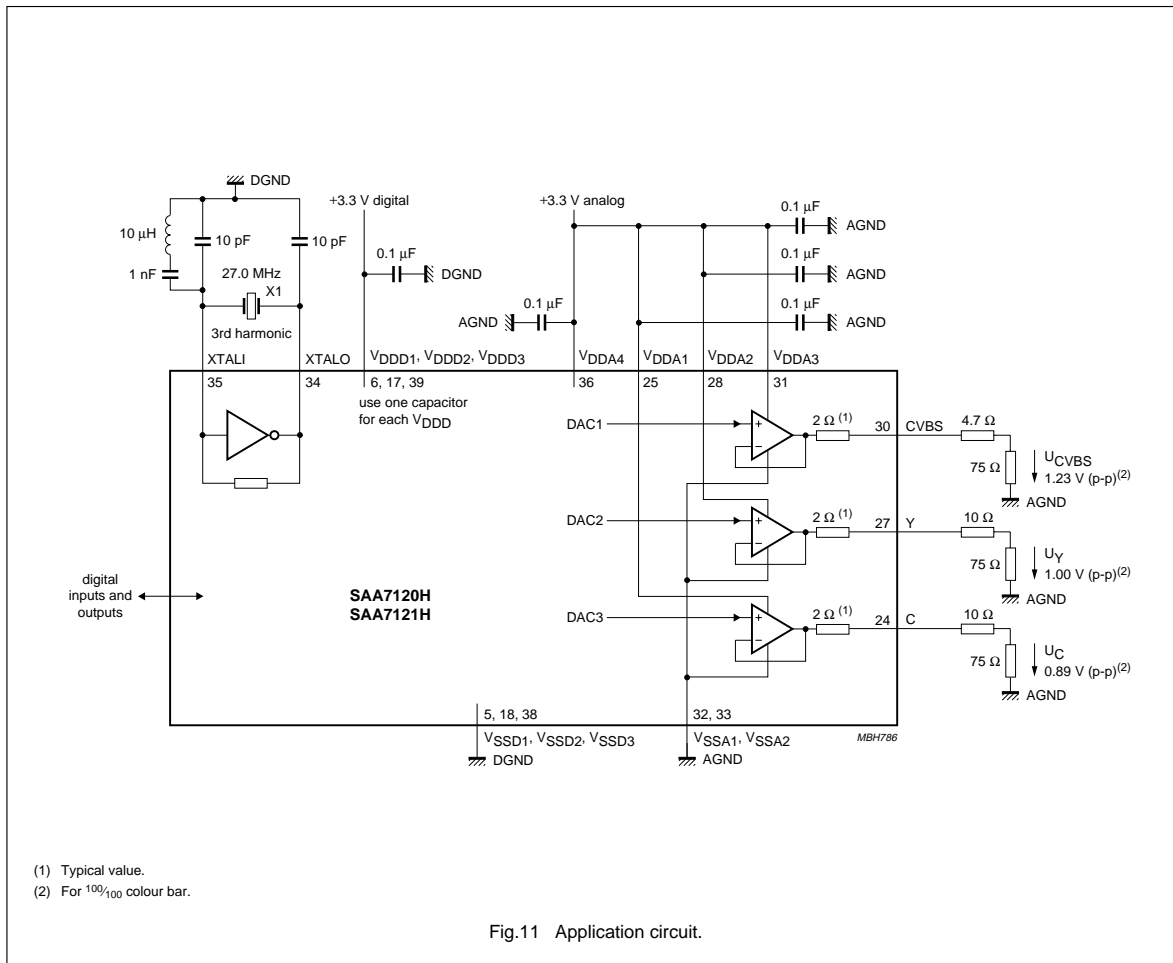


Fig.10 Teletext timing.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

9 APPLICATION INFORMATION



Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

9.1 Analog output voltages

The analog output voltages are dependent on the open-loop voltage of the operational amplifiers for full-scale conversion (typical value 1.35 V), the internal series resistor (typical value 2 Ω), the external series resistor and the external load impedance.

The digital output signals in front of the DACs under nominal conditions occupy different conversion ranges, as indicated in Table 42 for a $^{100}_{100}$ colour bar signal.

Values for the external series resistors result in a 75 Ω load.

Table 42 Digital output signals conversion range

| CONVERSION RANGE (peak-to-peak) | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| CVBS SYNC-TIP TO PEAK-CARRIER (digits) | Y (VBS) SYNC-TIP TO WHITE (digits) |
| 1016 | 881 |

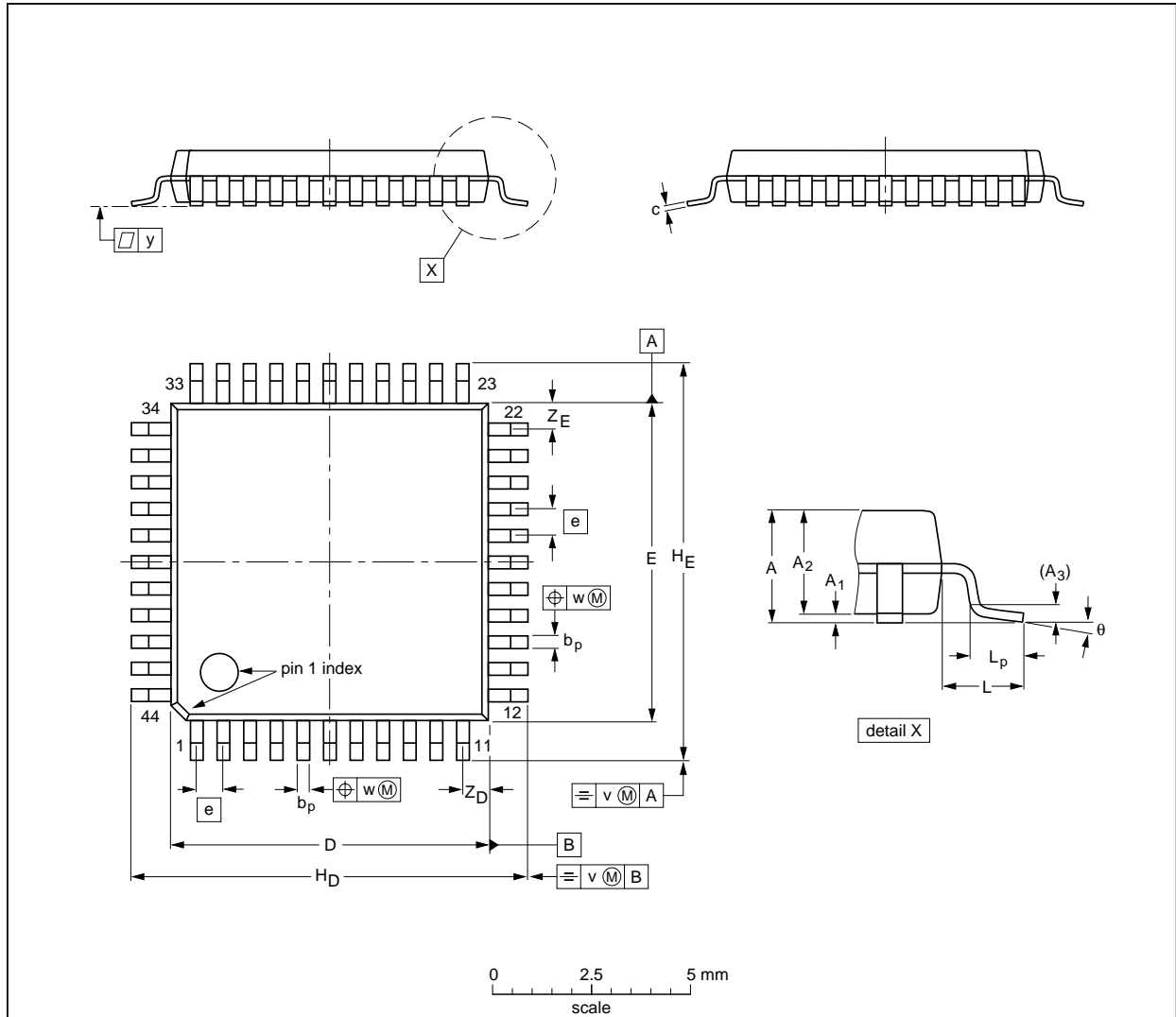
Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

10 PACKAGE OUTLINE

QFP44: plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 x 10 x 1.75 mm

SOT307-2



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A ₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | b _p | c | D ⁽¹⁾ | E ⁽¹⁾ | e | H _D | H _E | L | L _p | v | w | y | Z _D ⁽¹⁾ | Z _E ⁽¹⁾ | θ |
|------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|----------------|------|------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| mm | 2.10 | 0.25 0.05 | 1.85 1.65 | 0.25 | 0.40 0.20 | 0.25 0.14 | 10.1 9.9 | 10.1 9.9 | 0.8 | 12.9 12.3 | 12.9 12.3 | 1.3 | 0.95 0.55 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.1 | 1.2 0.8 | 1.2 0.8 | 10° 0° |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|-----------------|------------|-------|------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT307-2 | | | | | | 95-02-04 97-08-01 |

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

11 SOLDERING

11.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

11.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C for small/thin packages.

11.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
 - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

11.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

11.5 Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

| PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾ | SOLDERING METHOD | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | WAVE | REFLOW ⁽²⁾ |
| BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA, VFBGA | not suitable | suitable |
| HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS | not suitable ⁽³⁾ | suitable |
| PLCC ⁽⁴⁾ , SO, SOJ | suitable | suitable |
| LQFP, QFP, TQFP | not recommended ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ | suitable |
| SSOP, TSSOP, VSO | not recommended ⁽⁶⁾ | suitable |

Notes

- For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the “(LF)BGA Application Note” (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.
- All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the “Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods”.
- These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
- If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

Digital video encoder

SAA7120H; SAA7121H

12 DATA SHEET STATUS

| LEVEL | DATA SHEET STATUS ⁽¹⁾ | PRODUCT STATUS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ | DEFINITION |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| I | Objective data | Development | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice. |
| II | Preliminary data | Qualification | This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product. |
| III | Product data | Production | This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN). |

Notes

1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>.
3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

13 DEFINITIONS

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device.

These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Application information — Applications that are described herein for any of these products are for illustrative purposes only. Philips Semiconductors make no representation or warranty that such applications will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

14 DISCLAIMERS

Life support applications — These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips Semiconductors customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips Semiconductors for any damages resulting from such application.

Right to make changes — Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes in the products - including circuits, standard cells, and/or software - described or contained herein in order to improve design and/or performance. When the product is in full production (status 'Production'), relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN). Philips Semiconductors assumes no responsibility or liability for the use of any of these products, conveys no licence or title under any patent, copyright, or mask work right to these products, and makes no representations or warranties that these products are free from patent, copyright, or mask work right infringement, unless otherwise specified.

Digital video encoder**SAA7120H; SAA7121H**

15 PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I²C COMPONENTS

Purchase of Philips I²C components conveys a license under the Philips' I²C patent to use the components in the I²C system provided the system conforms to the I²C specification defined by Philips. This specification can be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.

Philips Semiconductors – a worldwide company

Contact information

For additional information please visit <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>. Fax: **+31 40 27 24825**

For sales offices addresses send e-mail to: sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com.

© Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. 2002

SCA74

All rights are reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior written consent of the copyright owner.

The information presented in this document does not form part of any quotation or contract, is believed to be accurate and reliable and may be changed without notice. No liability will be accepted by the publisher for any consequence of its use. Publication thereof does not convey nor imply any license under patent- or other industrial or intellectual property rights.

Printed in The Netherlands

753505/02/pp36

Date of release: 2002 Oct 11

Document order number: 9397 750 09829

Let's make things better.

**Philips
Semiconductors**



PHILIPS