M52327SP

WIDEBAND 3-CHANNEL VIDEO AMPLIFIER

DESCRIPTION

M52327SP semiconductor integrated circuit is a wideband video amplifier. Its family products include M51392P,M51399P and M51387P. This IC has a 100 MHz band and 3 built-in channels. Each channel is provided with a wideband amplifier, contrast controls (main and sub),and brightness controls (main and sub). This IC is optimal for high-resolution color displays.

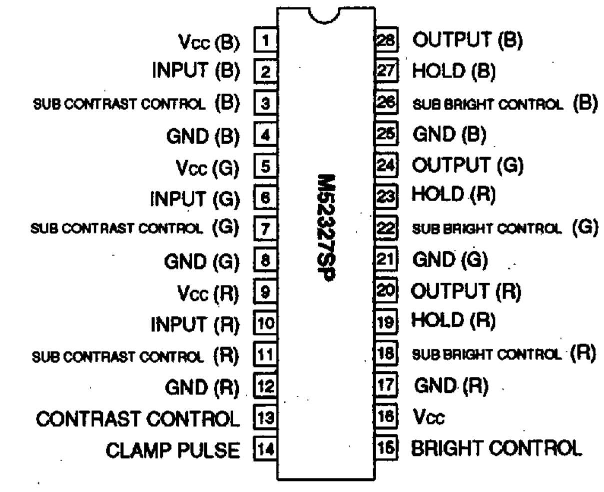
FEATURES

- Produced by a new bipolar wafer processing method, this IC has 3 built-in channels, and operates with low power dissipation. (Vcc=12V, Icc=63mA)
- Input: 0.7VP-P(typ)
  Output: 4.5VP-P(max)
  Frequency band: 100 MHz(3VP-P)
- Contrast and brightness can be controlled with a main control and sub control. The main control changes contrast or brightness of 3 channels simultaneously. The sub control changes contrast or brightness of each channel independently.
- This IC has a built-in feedback circuit, ensuring stable DC output from IC output pin.

APPLICATION

Cathode-ray tube displays

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)

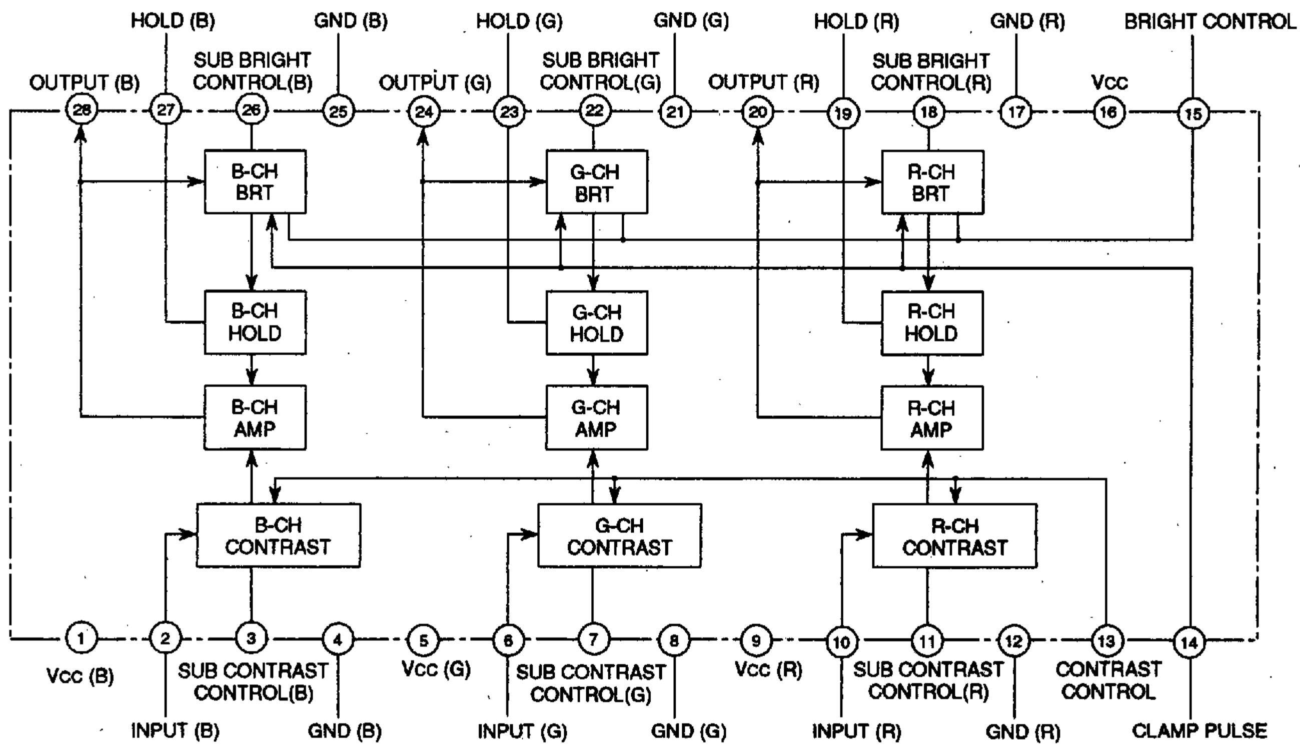


Outline 28P4B

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Supply voltage range ························ 11.5~12.5V
Rated supply voltage ························ 12.0V

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
Vcc	Supply voltage	13.0	V
Pd	Power dissipation	1580	mW
Topr	Operating temperature	-20~+85	℃
Tstg	Storage temperature	-40~+150	℃
Vopr	Recommended operating supply voltage	12.0	V
Vopr	Recommended operating supply voltage range	11.5~12.5	V
Surge	Electrostatic discharge	±200	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25℃, Vcc=12V, unless otherwise noted.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test point	Input			Exterminal Supply(V)				Pulse input	Limits			Unit
			SW10 R-ch	SW6 G-ch	SW2 B-ch	V3	V13	V15	V26	SW14	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Icc	Circuit current	A	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	5.0	–	b SG6	45	72	110	mA
Vomax	Output dynamic range	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	12.0	12.0	Variable	–	a –	5.8	6.8	9.0	Vp-p
Vimax	Maximum allowable input	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	12.0	6.0	Variable	–	a –	1.9	2.4	2.9	Vp-p
Gv	Maximum gain	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	13.0	17.0	20.0	dB
ΔGv	Relative maximum gain		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.2	–
VCR1	Contrast control characteristic (typ)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	12.0	6.0	VT	–	a –	4.0	7.4	10.1	dB
ΔVCR1	Relative contrast control characteristic (typ)		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.2	–
VCR2	Contrast control characteristic (min)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	12.0	3.5	VT	–	a –	5	30.0	70.0	mVp-p
ΔVCR2	Relative contrast control characteristic (min)		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.3	–
VSCR1	Sub contrast control characteristic (typ)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	6.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	9.9	14.0	18.1	dB
ΔVSCR1	Relative sub contrast control characteristic (typ)		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.2	–
VSCR2	Sub contrast control characteristic (min)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	3.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	100.0	300.0	860.0	mVp-p
ΔVSCR2	Relative sub contrast control characteristic (min)		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.2	–
VCR3	Contrast/Sub contrast control characteristic (typ)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG1	b SG1	b SG1	6.0	6.0	VT	–	a –	900	1300	1700	mVp-p
ΔVCR3	Relative contrast/sub contrast control characteristic (typ)		Relative values to the measurements above								0.8	1.0	1.2	–

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test point	Input SW10 R-ch	Input SW6 G-ch	Input SW B-ch	Exterminal Supply (v) V3	V13	V15	V26	Pulse input SW14	Limits Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VB1	Brightness control characteristic (max)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	5.5	–	b SG6	3.6	4.3	5.0	V
ΔVB1	Relative brightness control characteristic (max)		Relative values to the measurements above								-100	0.0	100.0	mV
VB2	Brightness control characteristic (typ)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	5.0	–	b SG6	3.0	3.7	4.4	V
ΔVB2	Relative brightness characteristic (typ)		Relative values to the measurements above								-100	0.0	100.0	mV
VB3	Brightness control characteristic (min)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	4.5	–	b SG6	2.5	3.2	4.0	VDC
ΔVB3	Relative brightness control characteristic (min)		Relative values to the measurements above								-100	0.0	100.0	mV
VSB1	Sub brightness control characteristic (max)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	5.0	4.0	b SG6	2.3	3.1	3.9	VDC
VSB2	Sub brightness control characteristic (min)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	5.0	3.5	b SG6	2.2	3.0	3.8	VDC
Fc1	Frequency characteristic I (f=50MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG3	b SG3	b SG3	12.0	7.5	VT	–	a –	-2	-1	3	dB
ΔFc1	Relative frequency characteristic I (f=50MHz,maximum)		Relative values to the measurements above								-1.0	0.0	1.0	dB
Fc1'	Frequency characteristic I (f=100MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG4	b SG4	b SG4	12.0	7.5	VT	–	a –	-3	-2	3	dB
ΔFc1'	Relative frequency characteristic I (f=100MHz,maximum)		Relative values to the measurements above								-1.0	0.0	1.0	dB
Fc2	Frequency characteristic II (f=50MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG3	b SG3	b SG3	12.0	6.5	VT	–	a –	-1	0	3	dB
Fc2'	Frequency characteristic II (f=100MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG4	b SG4	b SG4	12.0	6.5	VT	–	a –	-2.5	0	3	dB
Fc5	Frequency characteristic III (f=50MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG3	b SG3	b SG3	12.0	5.0	VT	–	a –	-0.5	0	2	dB
Fc5'	Frequency characteristic III (f=100MHz,maximum)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG4	b SG4	b SG4	12.0	5.0	VT	–	a –	-0.5	0	2	dB
C.T.1	Cross talk I (f=50MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG3	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-32	-20	dB
C.T.1'	Cross talk I (f=100MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG4	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-22	-15	dB
C.T.2	Cross talk II (f=50MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	b SG3	a –	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-32	-20	dB
C.T.2'	Cross talk II (f=100MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	b SG4	a –	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-22	-15	dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test point	Input			Exterminal Supply (v)				Pulse input	Limits			Unit
			SW10 R-ch	SW6 G-ch	SW2 B-ch	V3	V13	V15	V26	SW14	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
C.T.3	Cross talk III (f=50MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	b SG3	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-32	-20	dB
C.T.3'	Cross talk III (f=100MHz)	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	b SG4	12.0	12.0	VT	–	a –	–	-22	-15	dB
Tr	Pulse characteristic I	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG5	b SG5	b SG5	12.0	7.0	3.0	–	b SG6	–	2	6	nsec
Tf	Pulse characteristic II	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	b SG5	b SG5	b SG5	12.0	7.0	3.0	–	b SG6	–	5	8	nsec
V_{14th}	Clamp pulse threshold voltage	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	3.0	–	b SG6	0.7	1.5	2.5	VDC
W_{14}	Clamp pulse operating minimum width	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	3.0	–	b SG6	–	0.3	1.5	μsec
V_{27}	Hold voltage	T.P20 T.P24 T.P28	a –	a –	a –	12.0	12.0	3.0	–	b SG6	4.0	5.2	6.4	VDC

Note 1.Only external power supply switch numbers will be mentioned in the electrical characteristic testing procedure described below, because the signal input pin switch numbers and pulse input pin switch numbers are specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2.Sub brightness voltages V18, V22, V26 are always set to the same level,and V26 represents the other two in the electrical characteristic table. Sub contrast voltages V3, V7, V11 are also always set to the same level,therefore V3 represents the other two in the table.

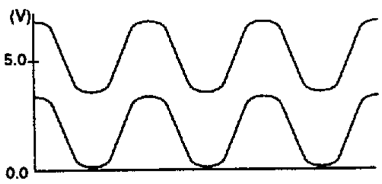
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC TEST METHOD

Icc

1. Set SW18, SW22, SW26 to "b."
2. Set other conditions as specified in the electrical characteristic table. Set SW1 to"a"and measure current with ammeter A.

Vo max

1. Set SW18, SW22, SW26 to "b."
2. Set V15 in the following procedure.
   a) Input SG1 to pin ⑩ (pin ⑥,pin ②). Increase V15 gradually, and read V15 when T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output waveform peak distortion starts. This voltage is referred to as $V_{TR1}(V_{TG1},V_{TB1})$.
   Next,decrease V15 gradually,and read V15 whenT.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output waveform pedestal distortion starts.This voltage is referred to as $V_{TR2}(V_{TG2},V_{TB2})$.



T.P20 Output Waveform (T.P24 and T.P28 waveforms are the same.)

   b) V_T (V_{TR},V_{TG},V_{TB}) can be calculated with the measured voltages, as follows:

$$V_{TR}\,(V_{TG},V_{TB}) = \frac{V_{TR1}(V_{TG1},V_{TB1}) + V_{TR2}(V_{TG1},V_{TB1})}{2}$$

   Use adequate voltages according to the output pin:250
   T.P20 output is tested → V_{TR1}
   T.P24 output is tested → V_{TG1}
   T.P28 output is tested → V_{TB}
3. After setting V_{TR} (V_{TG},V_{TB}), increase SG1 amplitude gradually starting from 700mV,and read output amplitude when T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output waveform peak and pedestal distortion starts.

Vi max

Starting from a Vo max state, change V13 to 6.0 V as specified in the electrical characteristic table. Increase input signal amplitude gradually,starting from 700 mV_{P-P}, and read input signal amplitude when output signal distortion starts.

Gv and ΔGv

1. SW18, SW22, SW26 are all set to "b." Other conditions are as specified in the electric characteristic table.
2. Input SG1 to pin ⑩ (pin ⑥, pin ②), and read output amplitude of T.P20 (T.P24, T.P28). The amplitude is referred to as V_{OR1} (V_{OG1} or V_{OB1}).

3. Maximum gain Gv is calculated using the equation shown below:

$$Gv = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR1}(V_{OG1},V_{OB1})[V_{P-P}]}{0.7[V_{P-P}]}$$

4. Relative maximum gain Δ Gv is calculated using the equation shown below:

V_{CR1} and Δ V_{CR1}

1. Test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table, except that V13 is set to 6.0 V.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) amplitude. This amplitude is referred to as V_{OR2} (V_{OG2},V_{OB2}).
3. Contrast control characteristic V_{CR1} and relative contrast control characteristic ΔV_{CR1} are calculated as shown below:

$$V_{CR1} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR2}(V_{OG2},V_{OB2})[V_{P-P}]}{0.7[V_{P-P}]}$$

V_{CR1} = V_{OR2}/V_{OG2},V_{OG2}/V_{OB2},V_{OB2}/V_{OR1}

V_{CR2} and Δ V_{CR2}

1. Test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table, except that V13 is set to 3.0 V.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) amplitude. This amplitude is referred to as V_{OR3} (V_{OG3},V_{OB3}),and is evaluated as V_{CR2}.
3. Relative contrast control characteristic ΔV_{CR2} is calculated as follows:
   ΔV_{CR2} = V_{OR3}/V_{OG3},V_{OG3}/V_{OB3},V_{OB3}/V_{OR3}

V_{SCR1} and ΔV_{SCR1}

1. Test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table, except that V3, V7 and V11 are set to 6.0 V.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) amplitude. This amplitude is called V_{OR4} (V_{OG4},V_{OB4}).
3. Sub contrast control characteristic V_{SCR1} and relative sub contrast control characteristic ΔV_{SCR1} are calculated as shown below:

$$V_{SCR1} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR4}(V_{OG4},V_{OB4})[V_{P-P}]}{0.7[V_{P-P}]}$$

ΔV_{SCR1} = V_{OR4}/V_{OG4},V_{OG4}/V_{OB4},V_{OB4}/V_{OR4}

V_{SCR2} and ΔV_{SCR2}

1. Test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table, except that V3, V7 and V11 are set to 3.0 V.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) amplitude. This amplitude is called V_{OR5} (V_{OG5},V_{OB5}), is evaluated as V_{SCR2}.
3. Relative contrast control characteristic ΔV_{SCR2} is calculated as shown below:
   ΔV_{SCR2} = V_{OR5}/V_{OG5},V_{OG5}/V_{OB5},V_{OB5}/V_{OR5}

V_{CR3} and ΔV_{CR3}

1. Test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table, except that V3, V7 and V11 are set to 6.0 V and V13 to 6.0 V.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) amplitude. This amplitude is called V_{OR6} (V_{OG6},V_{OB6}).
3. The gain and relative gain of contrast and sub contrast controls at the standard level are calculated as shown below:

$$V_{CR3} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR6}(V_{OG6},V_{OB6})[V_{P-P}]}{0.7[V_{P-P}]}$$

ΔV_{CR3} = V_{OR6}/V_{OG6},V_{OG6}/V_{OB6},V_{OB6}/V_{OR6}

V_{B1} and ΔV_{B1}

1. SW18, SW22 and SW26 are set to "b." Other test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output amplitude. This amplitude is called V_{OR7} (V_{OG7},V_{OB7}), and is evaluated as V_{B1}.
3. The relative brightness control characteristic is obtained by calculating the difference among the channels with V_{OR7}, V_{OG7} and V_{OB7}.
   ΔV_{B1} = V_{OR7} - V_{OG7} [mV]
   = V_{OG7} - V_{OB7}
   = V_{OB7} - V_{OR7}

V_{B2} and ΔV_{B2}

1. SW18, SW22 and SW26 are set to "b." Other test conditions are the same as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output amplitude. This amplitude is called $V_{OR7'}$($V_{OG7'}$,$V_{OB7'}$), and is evaluated as V_{B2}.
3. Relative brightness control characteristic ΔV_{B2} is obtained by calculating the difference among the channels with $V_{OR7'}$, $V_{OG7'}$ and $V_{OB7'}$.
   ΔV_{B2} = $V_{OR7'}$ - $V_{OG7'}$ [mV]
   = $V_{OG7'}$ - $V_{OB7'}$
   = $V_{OB7'}$ - $V_{OR7'}$

V_{B3} and ΔV_{B3}

1. SW18, SW22 and SW26 are set to "b." Other test conditions are as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Read T.P20(T.P24,T.P28) output amplitude. This amplitude is called $V_{OR7''}$($V_{OG7''}$,$V_{OB7''}$), and is evaluated as V_{B3}.
3. The relative brightness control characteristic is obtained by calculating the difference among the channels with V_{OR7}, $V_{OG3''}$ and $V_{OB7''}$.
   ΔV_{B3} = $V_{OR7''}$ - $V_{OG7''}$
   = $V_{OG7''}$ - $V_{OB7''}$
   = $V_{OB7''}$ - $V_{OR7''}$

V_{SB1} and V_{SB2}

Set SW18, SW22 and SW26 to "a,", and set SUB BRIGHT (V18, V22 and V26) to 4.0 V or 3.5 V. Other conditions are the same as for V_{B1} and ΔV_{B1} test conditions, except that step 3 in the V_{B1} and ΔV_{B1} test procedure does not apply.

F_{C1}, ΔF_{C1}, F_{C1}' and $\Delta F_{C1}'$

1. Set SW18, SW22 and SW26 to "b." Other test conditions are as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. SG3 and SG4 are input. Measure T.P20 (T.P24 or T.P28) output amplitude in the same way as Gv and ΔGv testing procedure.
3. This measured value is referred to as:
   Output amplitude V_{OR1} (V_{OG1},V_{OB1})(when SG1 is input),
   Output amplitude V_{OR8} (V_{OG8},V_{OB8})(when SG3 is input), or
   Output amplitude V_{OR9} (V_{OG9},V_{OB9})(when SG4 is input),
   Frequency characteristics F_{C1} and F_{C1}' are calculated as follows:

$$F_{C1} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR8}(V_{OG8},V_{OB8})[V_{P\text{-}P}]}{V_{OR1}(V_{OG1},V_{OB1})[V_{P\text{-}P}]}$$

$$F_{C1}' = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR9}(V_{OG9},V_{OB9})[V_{P\text{-}P}]}{V_{OR1}(V_{OG1},V_{OB1})[V_{P\text{-}P}]}$$

4. To obtain relative frequency characteristics ΔF_{C1} and $\Delta F_{C1}'$, calculate difference between F_{C1} and F_{C1}' for each channel.

F_{C2} and F_{C2}'

The testing conditions are the same as those for testing F_{C1}, ΔF_{C1}, $F_{C1}'$and $\Delta F_{C1}'$, except that CONTRAST (V13) is set to 6.5 V.

F_{C5} and F_{C5}'

The testing conditions are the same as those for testing in the F_{C1}, ΔF_{C1}, F_{C1}' and $\Delta F_{C1}'$, except that CONTRAST (V13) is set to 4.5 V.

C.T.1 and C.T.1'

1. Set SW18, SW22 and SW26 to "b." Other test conditions are as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Input SG3 (or SG4) to pin ⑩ (R-ch) only, and measure T.P20 (T.P24,T.P28) output waveform amplitude. The measurement is called V_{OR} (V_{OG},V_{OB}).
3. Cross talk C.T.1 is calculated as shown below:

$$\text{C.T.I (C.T.I')} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OG} \text{ or } V_{OB} [V_{P\text{-}P}]}{V_{OR}[V_{P\text{-}P}]} \text{ [dB]}$$

C.T.2 and C.T.2'

1. Change input from pin ⑩(R-ch) to pin ⑥(G-ch). Read output in the same manner as that for C.T. I and C.T. I '.
2. Cross talk C.T. II is calculated as shown below:

$$\text{C.T. II (C.T. II ')} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR} \text{ or } V_{OB} [V_{P\text{-}P}]}{V_{OG}[V_{P\text{-}P}]} \text{ [dB]}$$

C.T.3 and C.T.3'

1. Change input from pin ⑩(R-ch) to pin ② (B-ch). Read output in the same manner as that for C.T. I and C.t. I '.

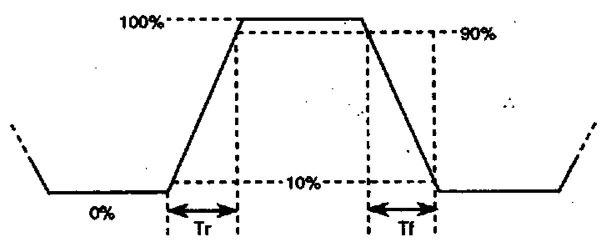
$$\text{C.T.III (C.T.III')} = 20 \log \frac{V_{OR} \text{ or } V_{OG} [V_{P\text{-}P}]}{V_{OB}[V_{P\text{-}P}]} \text{ [dB]}$$

Tr and Tf

1. SW18, SW22 and SW26 are set to "b." Other test conditions are as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Read rise time T_{r1} and fall time T_{f1} with an active probe, while input pulse is fluctuating between 10%~90%.
3. Read rise time T_{r2} and fall time T_{f2} with an active probe, while changing output pulse between 10%~90%.
4. Pulse characteristics Tr and Tf are calculated as follows:

$$Tr\ (ns) = \sqrt{(T_{r2})^2 - (T_{r1})^2}$$

$$Tf\ (ns) = \sqrt{(T_{f2})^2 - (T_{f1})^2}$$



V_{14th}

1. SW18, SW22 and SW26 are set to "b." Other test conditions are as specified in the electrical characteristic table.
2. Monitoring output (2.0 V_{DC}), lower the SG6 level, and measure the level when output is 0 V.

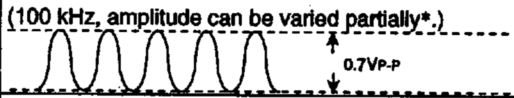
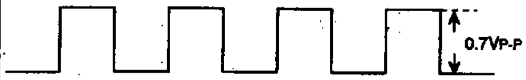
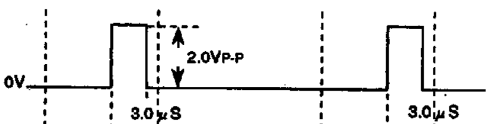
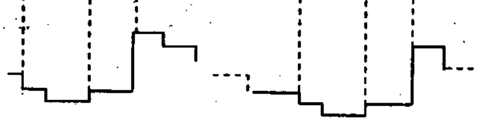
W14

Under the same conditions as for V14th measurement, decrease SG6 pulse gradually, monitoring output.
Measure the SG6 pulse width when output is 0 V.

V27

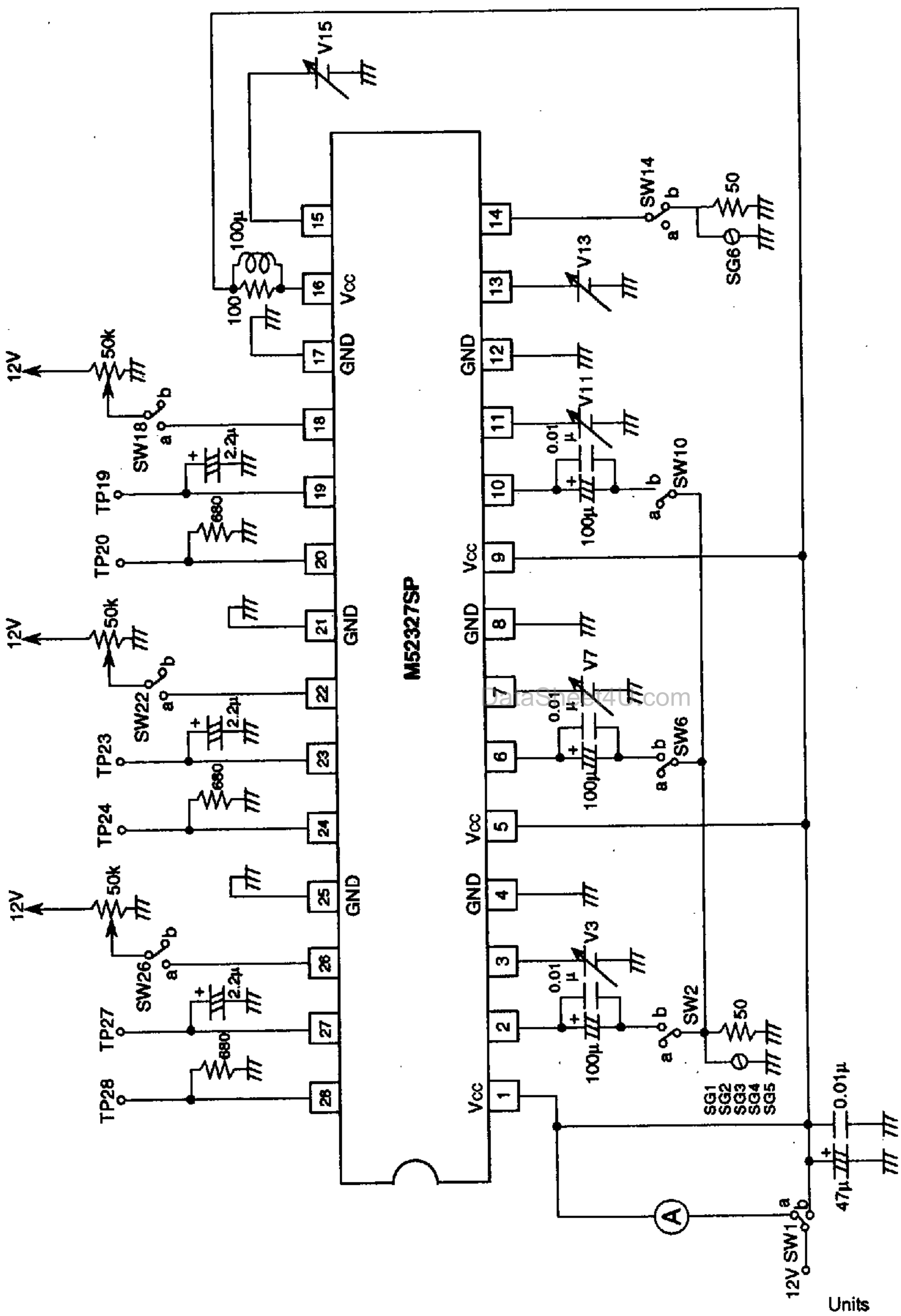
1. Set SW18, SW22 and SW26 to "b."
2. Read T.P19, T.P23 and T.P27 outputs with voltmeter.

INPUT SIGNAL

SG No.	Input signal
SG1	Sine wave with amplitude 0.7VP-P (100 kHz, amplitude can be varied partially*.) 
SG2	Sine wave with amplitude 0.7VP-P (f = 10MHz)
SG3	Sine wave with amplitude 0.7VP-P (f = 50MHz)
SG4	Sine wave with amplitude 0.7VP-P (f = 100MHz)
SG5	Square wave with amplitude 0.7 VP-P (f = 1 MHz, duty = 50%) 
SG6	Pulse (amplitude 2.0 VP-P and pulse width 3.0 μs). Synchronous with standard video staircase pedestal. 
SG7 standard video staircase	

*Refer to the electrical characteristic test procedure.

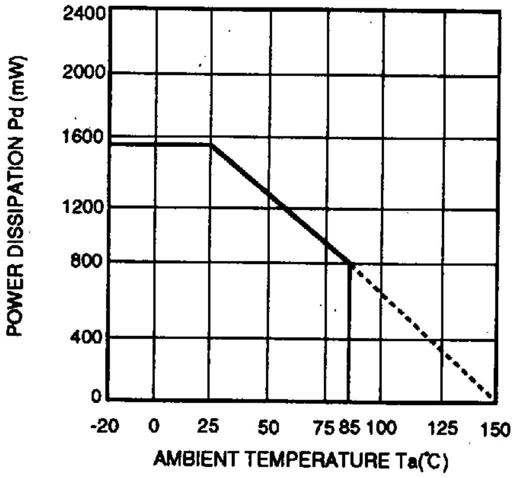
TEST CIRCUIT



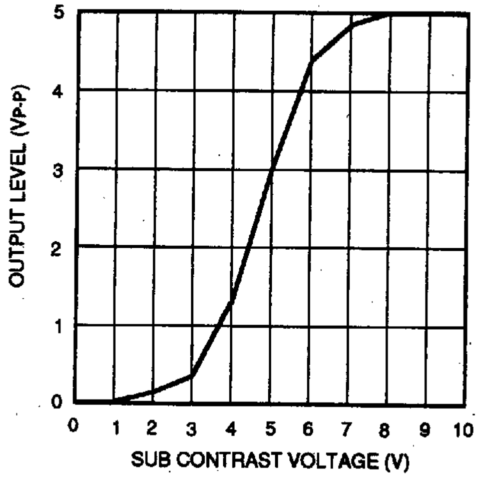
Units Resistance : Ω
Capacitance : F

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

THERMAL DERATING (MAXIMUM RATING)

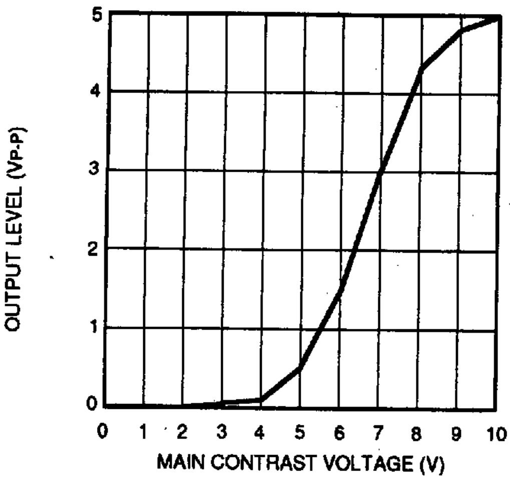


SUB CONTRAST CHARACTERISTIC



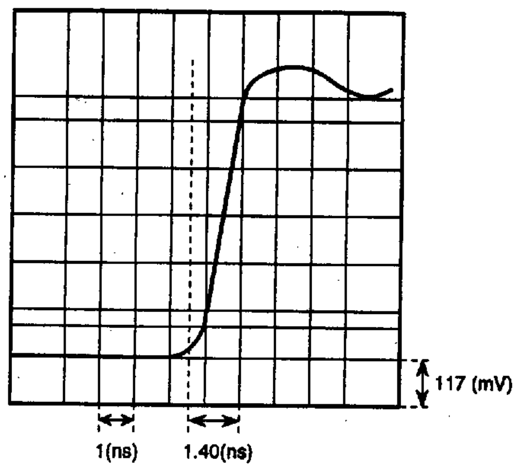
Vcc	12V
Main contrast	12V
Main brightness	3.2V
Sub brightness	0V
Input signal level	0.7VP-P

MAIN CONTRAST CHARACTERISTIC



Vcc	12V
Sub contrast	12V
Main brightness	3.2V
Sub brightness	0V
Input signal level	0.7VP-P

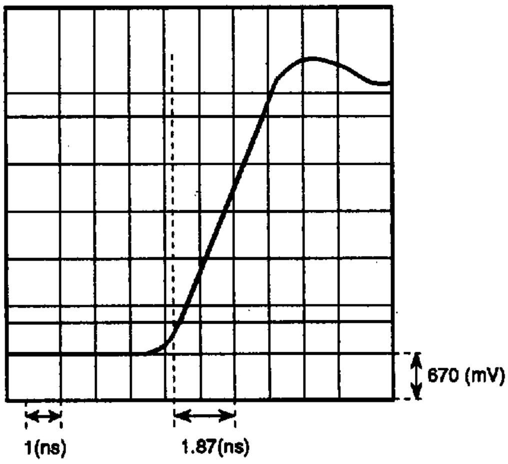
M52327SP RISE



Input signal

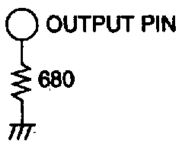
Square wave	
Input amplitude	0.70 (VP-P)
Tr in	1.40 (ns)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)



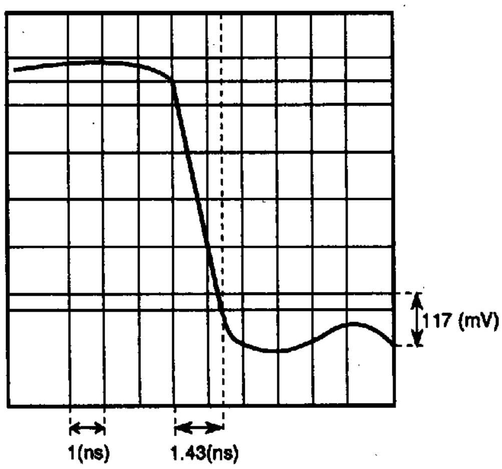
Output signal

Output amplitude	4.0(V_{P-P})
Tr out	1.87 (ns)
Vcc=12V	
Main contrast	7.5V
Sub contrast	12V
Main brightness	3.2V
Sub brightness	Open



$$Tr = \sqrt{(Tr\ out)^2 - (Tr\ in)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{1.87^2 - 1.4^2}$$
$$\fallingdotseq 1.24(ns)$$

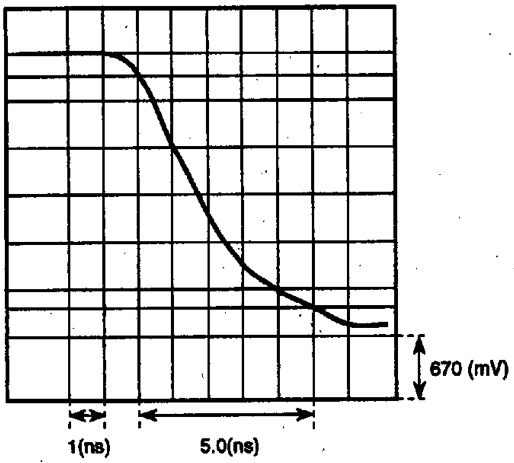
M52327SP FALL



Input signal

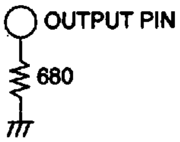
Square wave	
Input amplitude	0.70 (V_{P-P})
Tf in	1.43 (ns)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)



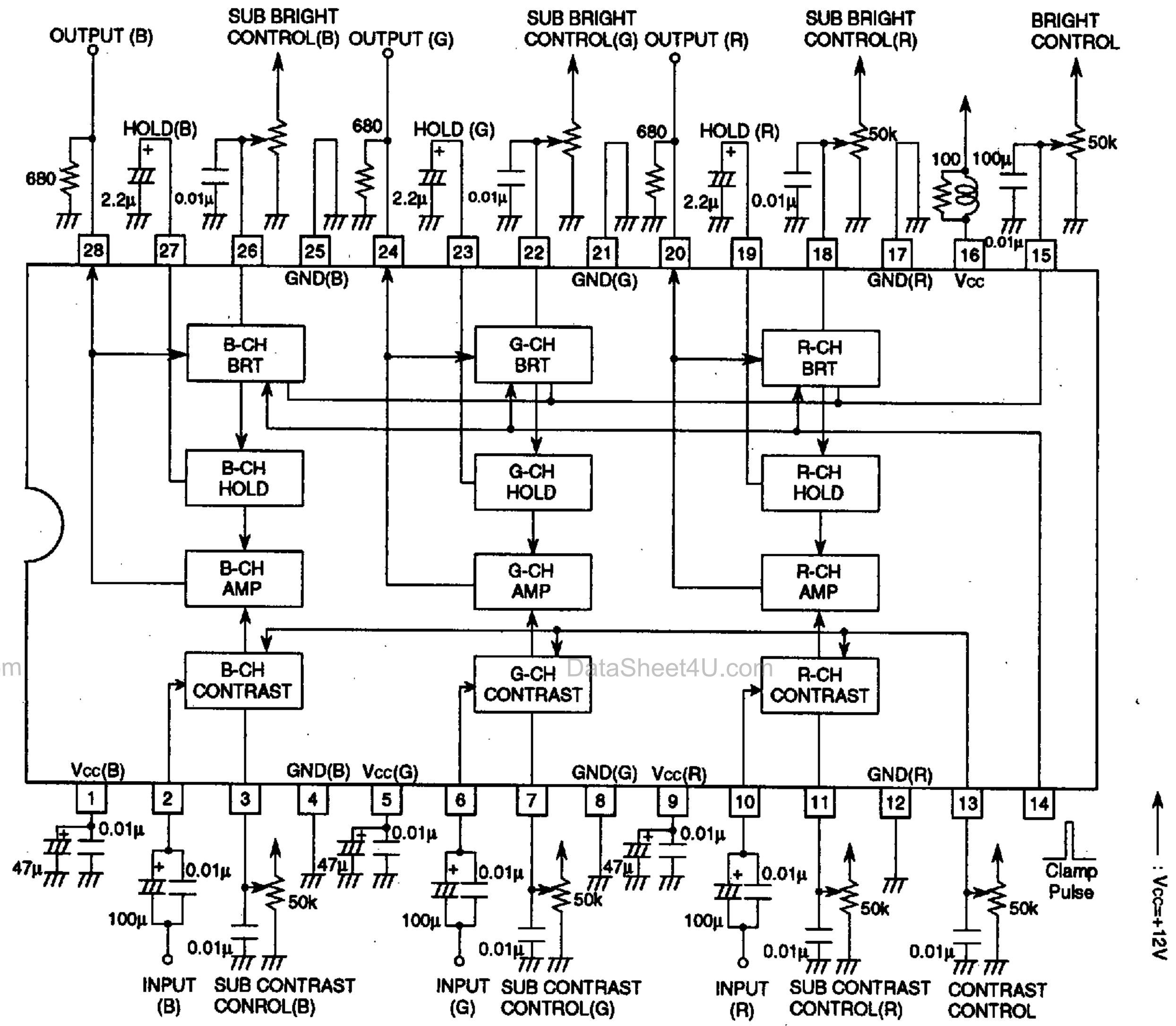
Output signal

Output amplitude	4.0(V_{P-P})
Tr out	5.0(ns)
Vcc=12V	
Main contrast	7.5V
Sub contrast	12V
Main brightness	3.2V
Sub brightness	Open



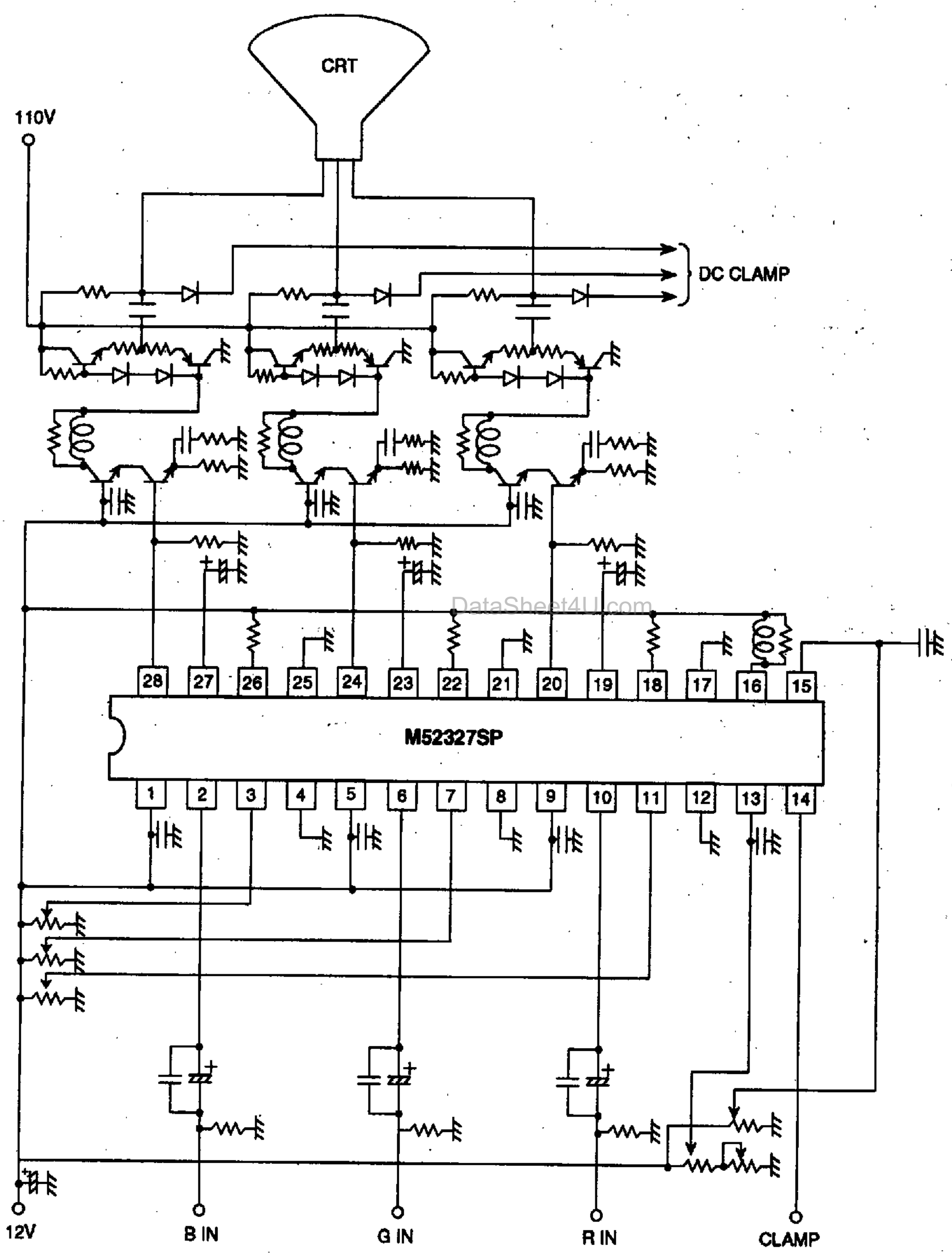
$$Tr = \sqrt{(Tf\ out)^2 - (Tf\ in)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{5^2 - 1.43^2}$$
$$\fallingdotseq 4.8(ns)$$

APPLICATION EXAMPLE 1



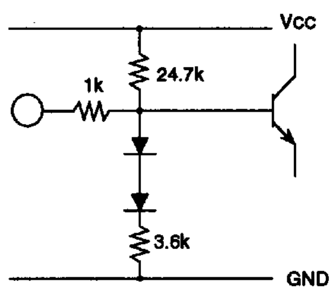
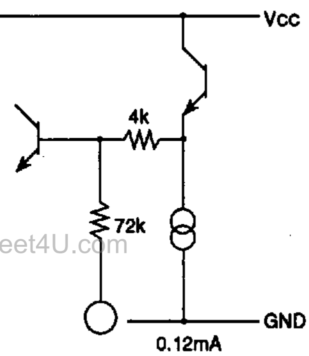
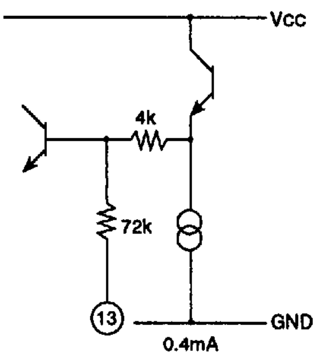
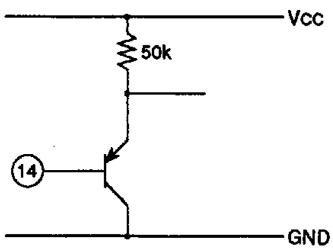
Units Resistance: Ω
Capacitance: F

APPLICATION EXAMPLE 2

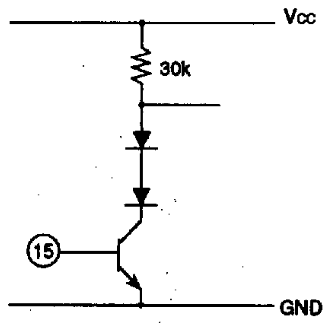
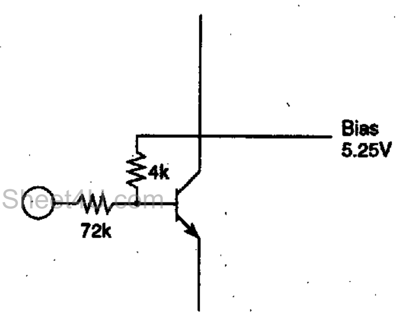
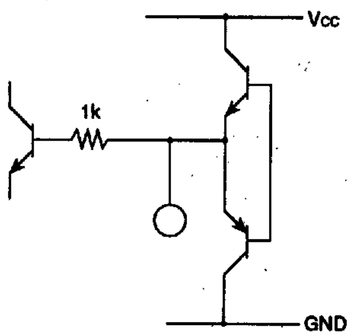
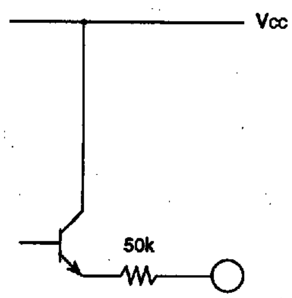


Units Resistance: Ω
Capacitance: F

DESCRIPTION OF PIN

Pin No.	Name	Voltage and wave information	Peripheral circuit of pins	Remark
① ⑤ ⑨	VCC (B-ch) VCC (G-ch) VCC (R-ch)	12V	——	Apply equivalent voltage to 3 channels.
② ⑥ ⑩	B-IN G-IN R-IN	2.9V		——
③ ⑦ ⑪	B SUB CONTRAST G SUB CONTRAST R SUB CONTRAST	4.0V		——
④㉕ ⑧㉑ ⑫⑰	GND(B-ch) GND(G-ch) GND(R-ch)	GND	——	——
⑬	CONTRAST	6.9V		——
⑭	CLAMP PULSE	——		——

DESCRIPTION OF PIN (cont.)

Pin No.	Name	Voltage and wave information	Peripheral circuit of pins	Remark
⑮	BRIGHT	—		—
⑯	Vcc	12V	—	—
⑱ ㉒ ㉖	R SUB BRIGHT G SUB BRIGHT B SUB BRIGHT	—		—
⑲ ㉓ ㉗	R HOLD G HOLD B HOLD	Variable		—
⑳ ㉔ ㉘	R OUT G OUT B OUT	Variable		Resistance is necessary on the GND side. Set the resistance for current to be no more than 15mA, according to the driver capacity.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

1) Clamp pulse input

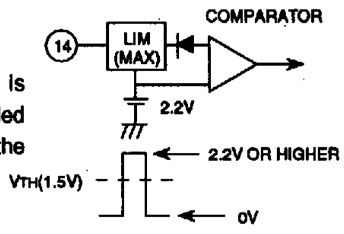
The clamp pulse is wired as shown in the illustration.

The inputs are:

V_{TH} = 2.2V - Diode ×1

V_{TH} = 1.5V

Voltage in excess of 2.2V is suppressed. The recommended voltage level is as shown in the illustration.

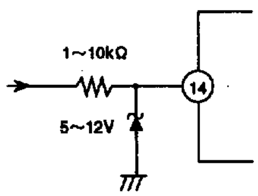


The recommended pulse width is as follows:

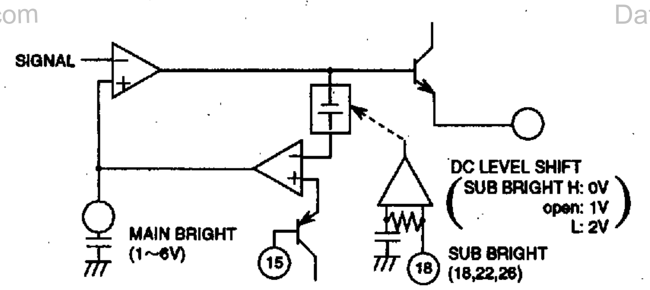
1.0 μ sec or more at 15 kHz
0.5 μ sec or more at 30 kHz
0.3 μ sec or more at 64 kHz

The clamp pulse wiring is usually long in TV sets. It is sometimes led from the high voltage side, or connected indirectly to an external pin.

Under such conditions, the wiring may possibly be exposed to high surge voltage. It is recommended that a safety circuit be provided as shown in the illustration on the right.



2)Main/sub brightness control



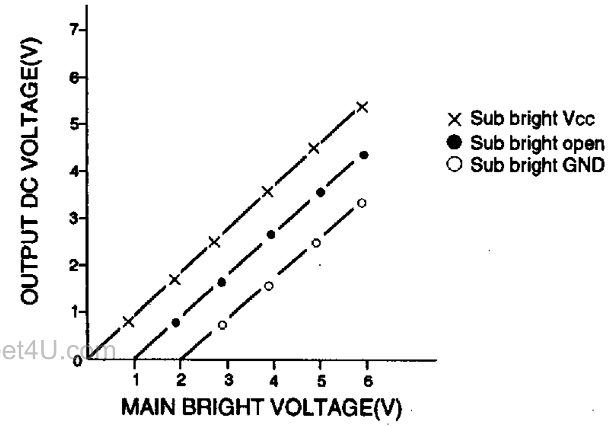
The mechanism is as shown in the illustration above. While M51387P has a sub brightness pin built directly in the signal feedback group, this IC has the pin built indirectly, preventing signal output to the sub brightness pin.

2-1)Main brightness pin

Use in a range between 1V~6V.

The control characteristics are as shown below:

MAIN BRIGHT CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS



2-2) Sub brightness pin

As described above, this pin's internal layout is completely different from that of M51387P.

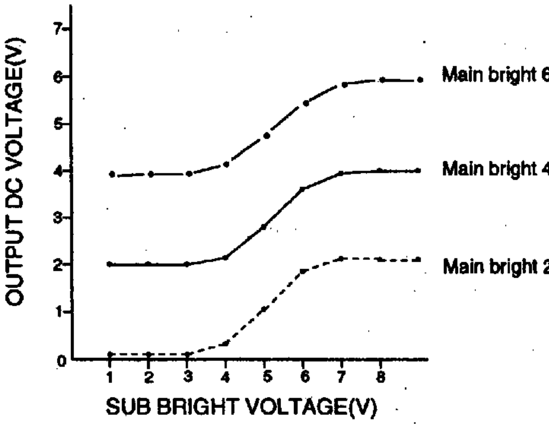
a)When sub brightenss control is set to be unvariabel:

Set all control pins to Vcc. If external voltage may interfere with the sub brightness pin due to the circuit board layout and this may influence IC output, consider adding bypass capacitors.

b)When sub brightness control is set to be variable:

Control characteristics are as shown below:

SUB BRIGHT CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS



2-3)Hold capacitor capacitance

Capacitance of no less than 1,000 pF is required when f_H is 15 kHz. However, the required capacitance varies depending on the hold period (operating period except during clamping). Larger capacitance may be necessary if the hold period is longer.

The smaller the capacitance, the quicker the response, and the larger the capacitance, the stable the response. Set the capacitance according to clamp pulse conditions (especially vertical sync timing pulse conditions).

M52327SP Cross talk

Measuring conditions

Main: Contrast pin voltage 12V
Sub: Contrast pin voltage 12V
Main: Brightness pin voltage 5V
Sub: Brightness pin voltage Open

Input signal 0.7 V_{P-P} sine wave

		Input frequency				
		10MHz	50MHz	75MHz	100MHz	Unit
CT1	R→G	-45	-29	-23	-18	dB
	R→B	-60	-38	-30	-20	dB
CT2	G→R	-60	-34	-23	-18	dB
	G→B	-45	-26	-20	-18	dB
CT3	B→R	-65	-35	-23	-19	dB
	B→G	-60	-40	-29	-26	dB

Cross talk CT1 inputs signals only to pin ⑩ (R-ch). The output waveform amplitudes at pin ⑳, ㉔ and ㉘ are called, respectively, V_{OR}, V_{OG} and V_{OB}.

$$CT1 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_{OG} \text{ or } V_{OB}}{V_{OR}} \quad [dB]$$

Cross talk CT2 can be calculated in the same way, except that signals are input to pin ⑥ (G-ch).

$$CT2 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_{OR} \text{ or } V_{OB}}{V_{OG}} \quad [dB]$$

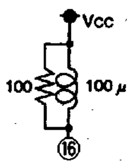
Cross talk CT3 can be calculated in the same way, except that signals are input to pin ② (B-ch).

$$CT3 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_{OR} \text{ or } V_{OG}}{V_{OB}} \quad [dB]$$

CIRCUIT BOARD PRODUCTION INSTRUCTIONS

This IC has a built-in wideband amplifier, therefore oscillation may be generated depending on the circuit board wiring layout. Follow the instructions listed below to prevent it.

- Make wiring between output pin and resistance as short as possible.
- Minimize output pin loading capacitance.
- Provide Vcc-GND-line and DC-line bypass capacitors close to the pin.
- Use a stable supply for Vcc. (The four supplies are desired to be independent of each other.)
- To reduce oscillation, connect a resistance of dozens of ohms between each output pin and the next stage.
- Connecting a coil and a resistor to pin ⑯ Vcc may also be effective depending on the circuit board.



- Check if signals are not deviated from the power stage.
- GND should be as wide as possible. It should be an allover spread GND pattern as a matter of rule.
- Hold capacitance should be connected to stable GND to be as close to the pin as possible.

IC OPERATION REMARKS

- It is recommended to control pedestal voltage between 2V ~ 3 V for reduction of distortion.
- Apply sufficiently low impedance to each input.