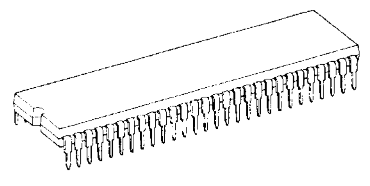
TOSHIBA Bi-CMOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
SILICON MONOLITHIC

TB1229DN

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



Weight: 5.55 g (typ.)

TB1229DN that is a signal processing IC for the PAL / NTSC color TV system integrates video, chroma and synchronizing signal processing circuits together in a 56-pin shrink DIP plastic package.
TB1229DN incorporates a high performance picture quality compensation circuit in the video section, an automatic PAL / NTSC discrimination circuit in the chroma section, and an automatic 50 / 60Hz discrimination circuit in the synchronizing section. Besides a crystal oscillator that internally generates 4.43MHz, 3.58MHz and M / N-PAL clock signals for color demodulation, there is a horizontal PLL circuit built in the IC.
The PAL demodulation circuit which is an adjustment-free circuit incorporates a 1H DL circuit inside for operating the base band signal processing system.
Also, TB1229DN makes it possible to set or control various functions through the built-in I^2C bus line.

FEATURES

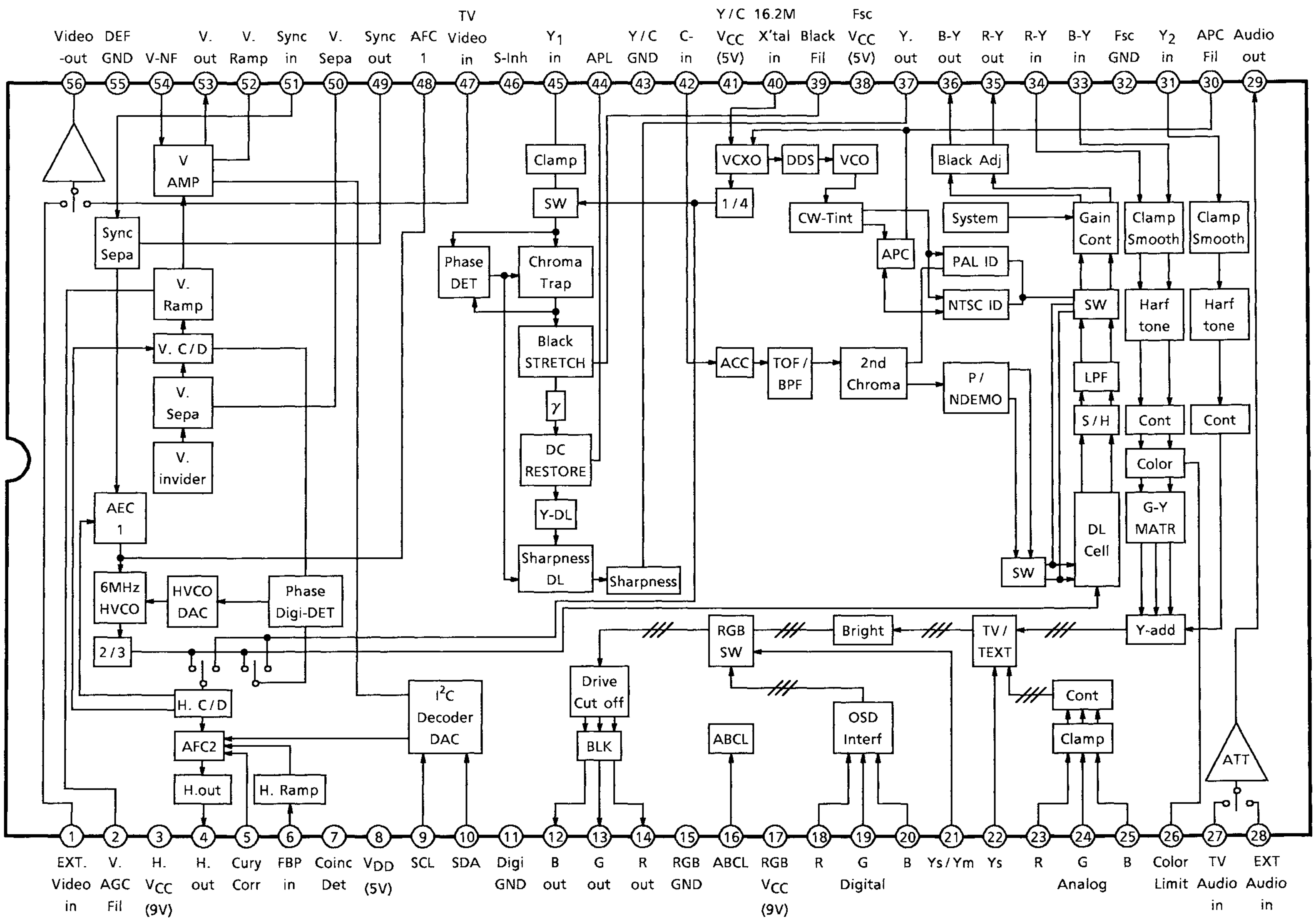
- Video section
  - Built-in trap filter
  - Black expansion circuit
  - Variable DC regeneration rate
  - Y delay line
  - Sharpness control by aperture control
  - γ correction

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

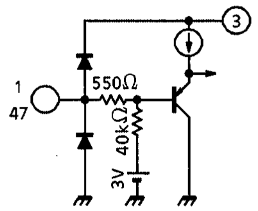
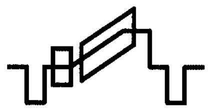
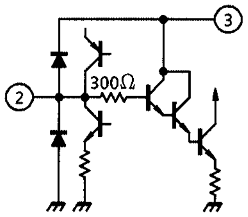
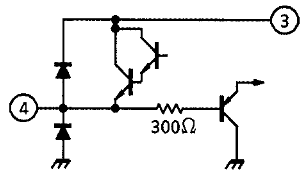
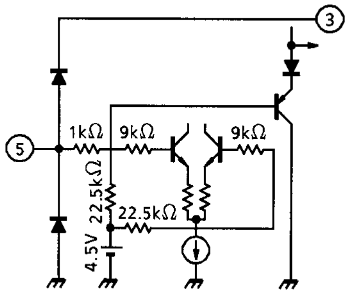
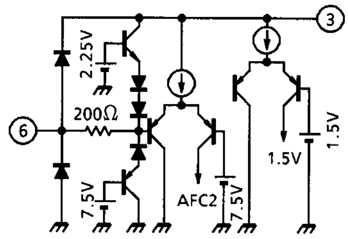
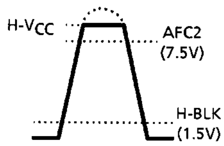
- Synchronizing deflecting section
  - Built-in horizontal VCO resonator
  - Adjustment-free horizontal / vertical oscillation by count-down circuit
  - Double AFC circuit
  - Vertical frequency automatic discrimination circuit
  - Horizontal / vertical holding adjustment
  - Vertical ramp output
  - Vertical amplitude adjustment
  - Vertical linearity / S-shaped curve adjustment

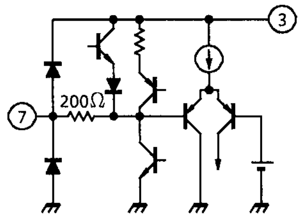
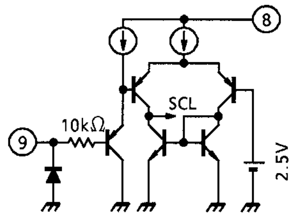
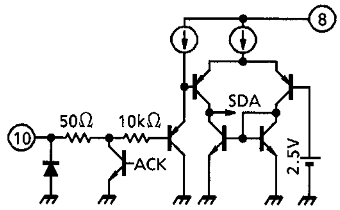
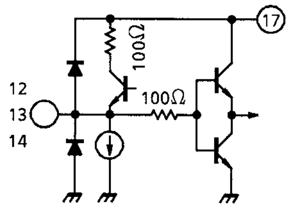
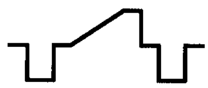
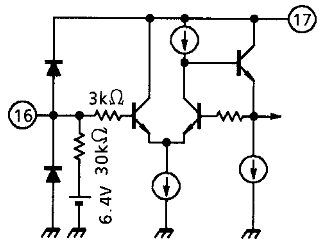
- Text section
  - Linear RGB input
  - OSD RGB input
  - Cut / off-drive adjustment
  - RGB primary signal output

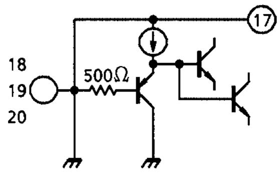
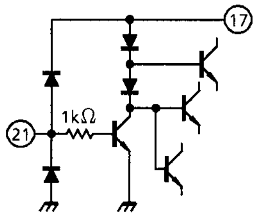
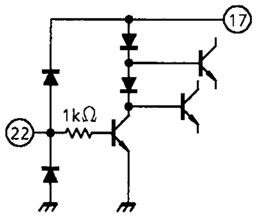
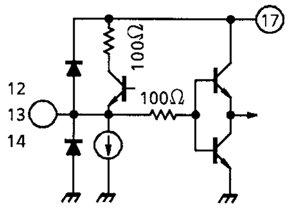
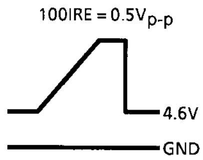
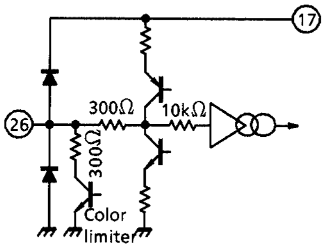
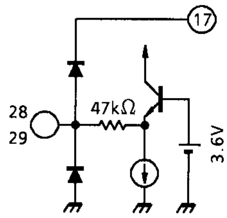
BLOCK DIAGRAM

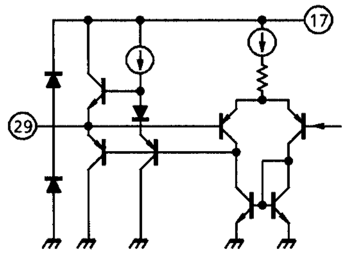
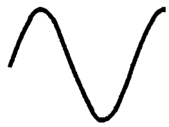
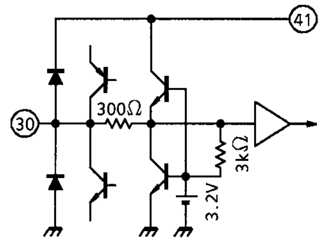
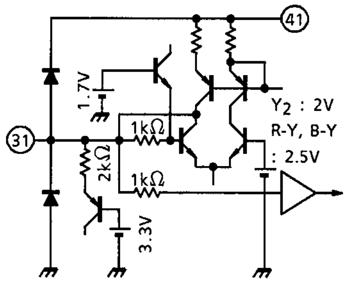
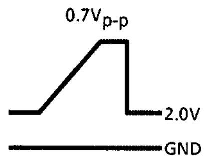
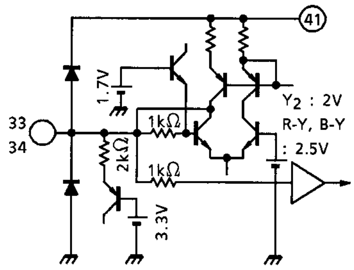


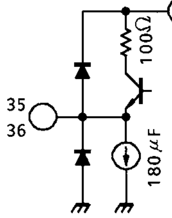
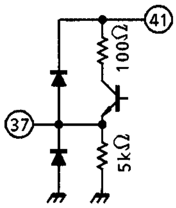
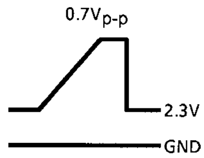
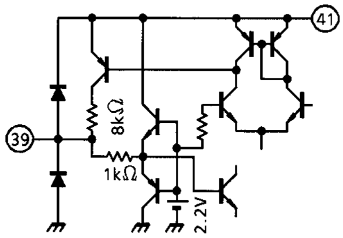
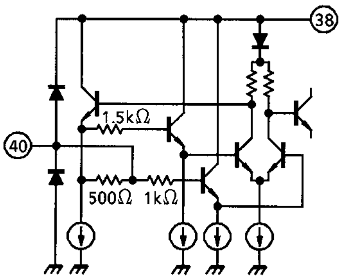
TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

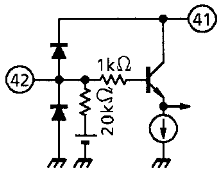
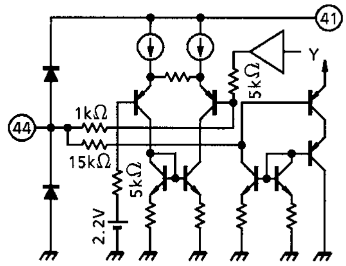
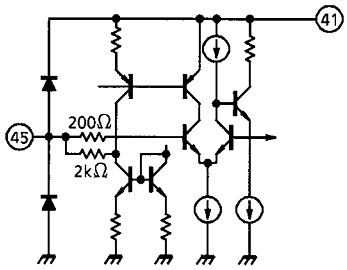
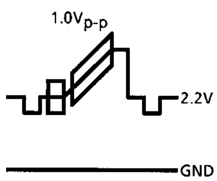
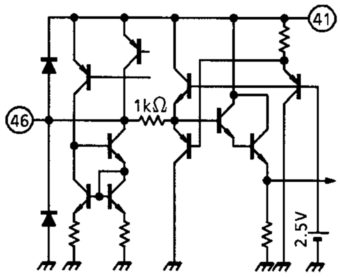
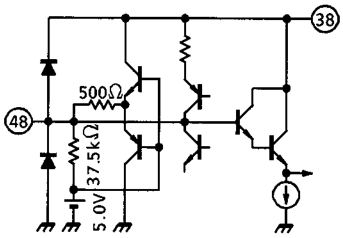
PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
1 47	External Video Input TV Video Input	For inputting external / TV composite video signal. Input negative $1V_{p\text{-}p}$ synchronizing signal through a coupling capacitor to these pins.		Negative $1V_{p\text{-}p}$ sync 
2	V-AGC	Controls pin 52 to maintain a uniform V-ramp output. Connect a current smoothing capacitor to this pin.		—
3	H-V_{CC} (9V)	V_{CC} for the DEF block (deflecting system). Connect 9V (Typ.) to this pin.	—	—
4	Horizontal Output	Horizontal output terminal.		
5	Picture Distortion Correction	Corrects picture distortion in high voltage variation. Input AC component of high voltage variation. For inactivating the picture distortion correction function, connect 0.01μF capacitor between this pin and GND.		4.5V at Open
6	FBP Input	FBP input for generating horizontal AFC2 detection pulse and horizontal blanking pulse The threshold of horizontal AFC2 detection is set H.V_{CC} − $2V_f$ ($V_f \approx$ 0.75V). Confirming the power supply voltage, determine the high level of FBP.		

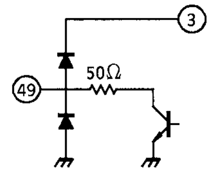
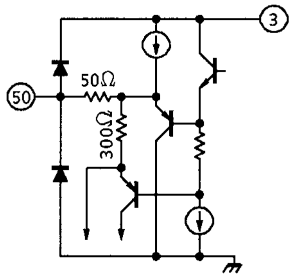
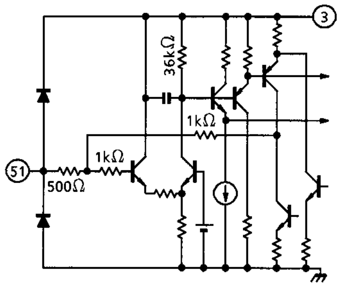
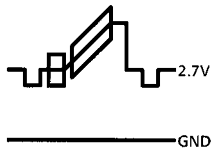
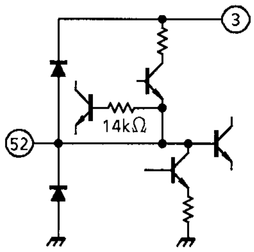
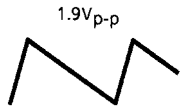
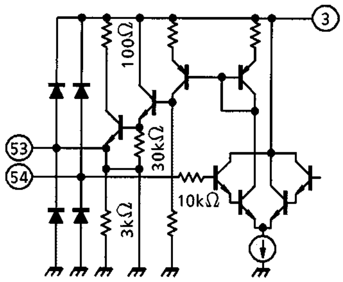
PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
7	Coincident Det.	To connect filter for detecting presence of H. synchronizing signal or V. synchronizing signal.		—
8	V_{DD} (5V)	V_{DD} terminal of the LOGIC block. Connect 5V (Typ.) to this pin.	—	—
9	SCL	SCL terminal of I^2C bus.	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

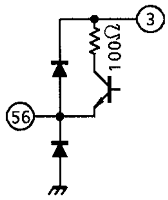
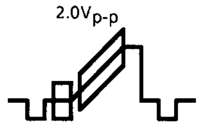
PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
18 19 20	Digital R Input Digital G Input Digital B Input	Input terminals of digital R, G, B signals. Input DC directly to these pins. OSD or TEXT signal can be input to these pins.		OSD ———2.0V TEXT ———1.0V ———GND
21	Digital YS / YM	Selector switch of halftone / internal RGB signal / digital RGB (pins 18, 19, 20).		OSD ———2.0V TEXT ———1.0V H.T. ———0.5V TV ———GND
22	Analog YS	Selector switch of internal RGB signal or analog RGB (pins 23, 24, 25).		Analog RGB ———0.5V TV ———GND
23 24 25	Analog R Input Analog G Input Analog B Input	Analog R, G, B input terminals. Input signal through the clamping capacitor. Standard input level : $0.5V_{p-p}$ (100 IRE).		
26	Color Limiter	To connect filter for detecting color limit.		—
27 28	TV Audio Input External Audio Input	Input terminals for monaural audio signal.		DC 2.9V AC Max. $6.0V_{p-p}$

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
29	Audio Output	Output terminal of audio signal that passes attenuator.		
30	APC Filter	To connect APC filter for chroma demodulation.		—
31	Y_2 Input	Input terminal of processed Y signal. Input Y signal through clamping capacitor. Standard input level : $0.7V_{p-p}$		
32	Fsc GND	Grounding terminal of VCXO block. Insert a decoupling capacitor between this pin and pin 38 (Fsc V_{DD}) at the shortest distance from both.	—	—
33 34	B-Y Input R-Y Input	Input terminal of B-Y or R-Y signal. Input signal through a clamping capacitor.		DC 2.5V AC B-Y : $650mV_{p-p}$ R-Y : $510mV_{p-p}$ (with input of PAL-75% color bar signal)

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
35 36	R-Y Output B-Y Output	Output terminal of demodulated R-Y or B-Y signal. There is an LPF for removing carrier built in this pin.		DC 1.9V AC B-Y : 650mV_{p-p} R-Y : 510mV_{p-p} (with input of PAL-75% color bar signal)
37	Y Output	Output terminal of processed Y signal. Standard output level : 0.7V_{p-p}		
38	Fsc V_{DD}	V_{DD} terminal of VCXO block. Insert a decoupling capacitor between this pin and pin 32 (Fsc GND) at the shortest distance from both. If decouping capacitor is inserted at a distance from the pins, it may cause spurious deterioration.	—	—
39	Black Stretch	To connect filter for controlling black expansion gain of the black expansion circuit. Black expansion gain is determined by voltage of this pin.		—
40	16.2MHz X'tal	To connect 16.2MHz crystal clock for generating sub-carrier. Lowest resonance frequency (f_0) of the crystal oscillation can be varied by changing DC capacity. Adjust f_0 of the oscillation frequency with the board pattern.		—

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
41	Y / C V_{CC} (5V)	V_{CC} terminal of Y / C signal processing block.	—	—
42	Chroma Input	Chroma signal input terminal. Input negative 1.0V_{p-p} sync composite video signal to this pin through a coupling capacitor.		DC 2.4V AC : 300mV_{p-p} burst
43	Y / C GND	Grounding terminal of Y / C signal processing block.	—	—
44	APL	To connect filter for DC regeneration compensation. Y signal after black expansion can be monitored by opening this pin.		—
45	Y_1 Input	Input terminal of Y signal. Input negative 1.0V_{p-p} sync composite video signal to this pin through a clamping capacitor.		
46	S-Int	To connect to Inhibit a resister (10kΩ) for SECAM demodulation.		—
48	AFC1 Filter	To connect filter for horizontal AFC1 detection. Horizontal frequency is determined by voltage of this pin.		—

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
49	Sync Output	Output terminal of synchronizing signal separated by sync separator circuit. Connect a pull-up resistor to this pin because it is an open-collector output type.		
50	V-Sepa.	To connect filter for vertical synchronizing separation.		—
51	Sync Input	Input terminal of synchronizing separator circuit. Input signal through a clamping capacitor to this pin. Negative 1.0V_{p-p} sync.		
52	V-Ramp	To connect filter for generating V-ramp waveform.		
53	Vertical Output	Output terminal of vertical ramp signal.		
54	V-NF	Input terminal of vertical NF signal.		

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERFACE CIRCUIT	INPUT / OUTPUT SIGNAL
55	DEF GND	Grounding terminal of DEF (deflection) block.	—	—
56	Video Output	Output terminal of external / TV video input selected by bus. Output level is 2.0V_{p-p} (Typ.). Connect a drive resistor to this pin because it is an open-emitter output type. The minimum drive resistance is 1.2kΩ.		

BUS CONTROL MAP
WRITE DATA
Slave address : 88H

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

Note: * : Data is ignored.

READ-IN DATA
Slave address : 89H

		MSB 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	LSB 0
	00	PORES	COLOR SYSTEM		X'tal		V-FREQ	V-STD	N-DET
	01	LOCK	RGBOUT	Y_1-IN	UV-IN	Y_2-IN	H	V	V-GUARD

BUS CONTROL FUNCTION
WRITE FUNCTION

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
UNI-COLOR	—	8bit	−18dB~0dB	80h MAX − 5.0dB
BRIGHT	—	8bit	−1V~1V	80h 0V
COLOR	—	8bit	~0dB	80h −6dB
AV SW	Ext Audio and Video SW	1bit	INT / EXT	00h INT
TINT	—	7bit	−45°~45°	40h 0°
P / N KIL	P / N KILLER sensitivity control	1bit	Normal / Low	00h NORMAL
SHARPNESS	—	6bit	−6dB~12dB	20h
DTrp-SW	Trap ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	01h OFF
R-Mon	TEXT-11 dB pre-amplification UV output	1bit	Normal / Monitor	00h Normal
B-Mon	(Pin 35 : Bo, Pin 36 : Ro)	1bit	Normal / Monitor	00h Normal
Y SUB CONTRAST	—	5bit	−3dB~+3dB	10h 0dB
RGB-CONTRAST	EXT RGB UNI-COLOR control	8bit	−18dB~0dB	80h MAX − 5.0dB
A MUTE	Audio Mute ON / OFF SW	1bit	OFF / ON	01h ON
Audio-ATT Gain	Audio ATT GAIN	7bit	−85dB~1dB	00h −85dB
Yγ	γ ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / 95 IRE	00h OFF
WPL SW	White peak limit level	1bit	130 IRE / OFF	00h 130 IRE
BLUE BACK MODE	Luminance selector switch	2bit	IRE ; OFF, 40, 50, 50	00h OFF
Y-DL SW	Y-DL TIME (28, 33, 38, 43, 48)	3bit	280~480ns after Y IN	04h 480ns
G DRIVE GAIN	—	8bit	−5dB~3dB	80h 0dB
B DRIVE GAIN	—	8bit	−5dB~3dB	80h 0dB
HORIZONTAL POSITION	Horizontal position adjustment	5bit	−3μs~+3μs	10h 0μs

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
AFC MODE	AFC1 detection sensitivity selector	2bit	dB ; AUTO, 0, −10, −10	00h AUTO
H-CK SW	HOUT generation clock selector	1bit	384fh-VCO, FSC-VCXO	01h FSC-VCXO
R CUT OFF	—	8bit	−0.5~0.5V	00h −0.5V
G CUT OFF	—	8bit	−0.5~0.5V	00h −0.5V
B CUT OFF	—	8bit	−0.5~0.5V	00h −0.5V
B. S. OFF	Black expansion ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
C-TRAP	Chroma Trap ON / OFF SW	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
FST SW	Adjustment of Black level of color difference	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
C-TOF	P / N TOF ON / OFF SW	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
P / N GP	PAL GATE position	1bit	Standard / 0.5μs delay	00h Standard
CL-L SW	COLOR LIMIT ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
WBLK SW	WIDE V-BLK ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
WMUT SW	WIDE Picture-MUTE ON / OFF	1bit	OFF / ON	00h OFF
3.58 Trap	C Trap-f_0, force 3.58MHz switch	1bit	AUTO / Forced 3.58MHz	00h AUTO
F-B / W	Force B / W switch	1bit	AUTO / Forced B / W	00h AUTO
X'tal MODE	APC oscillation frequency selector switch	3bit	000 ; European system AUTO, 001 ; 3N 010 ; 4P, 011 ; 4P (N inhibited) 100 ; S.American system AUTO, 101 ; 3N, 110 ; MP, 111 ; NP	00h European system AUTO
COLOR SYSTEM	Chroma system selection	2bit	AUTO, PAL, NTSC, SECAM	00h AUTO
R-Y BLACK OFFSET	R-Y color difference output black offset adjustment	4bit	−24~21mV STEP 3mV	08h 0mV
B−Y BLACK OFFSET	B-Y color difference output black offset adjustment	4bit	−24~21mV STEP 3mV	08h 0mV
CLL LEVEL	Color limit level adjustment	2bit	91, 100, 108, 116%	02h 108%

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

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
PN CD ATT	P / N color difference amplitude adjustment	2bit	+1~−2dB STEP 1dB	01h 0dB
TOF Q	TOF Q adjustment	2bit	1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5	02h 2.0
TOF F_0	TOF f_0 adjustment	2bit	kHz ; 0, 500, 600, 700	02h 600kHz
C-TRAP Q	Chroma trap Q control	2bit	1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5	02h 2.0
C-TRAP F_0	Chroma trap f_0 control	2bit	kHz ; −100, −50, 0, +50	02h 0kHz
BLACK STRETCH POI	Black expansion start point setting	3bit	28~70% IRE×0.4	05h 56% IRE
DC TRAN RATE	Direct transmission compensation degree selection	3bit	100~130% APL	00h 100%
APA-CON PEAK F_0	Sharpness peak frequency selection	2bit	kHz ; 2.5, 3.1, 4.2, OFF	02h 4.2kHz
ABL POINT	ABL detection voltage	3bit	ABL point ; 6.5V~5.9V	00h 6.5V
ABL GAIN	ABL sensitivity	3bit	Brightness ; 0~−2V	00h 0V
HALF TONE SW	Halftone gain selection	2bit	−3dB, −6dB, OFF, OFF	00h −3dB
H BLK PHASE	Horizontal blanking end position	3bit	0~3.5μs step 0.5μs	00h 0μs
V FREQ	Vertical frequency	2bit	AUTO, 60Hz, Forced 312.5H, Forced 262.5H	00h AUTO
V OUT PHASE	Vertical position adjustment	3bit	0~7H STEP 1H	00h 0H
V-AMPLITUDE	Vertical amplitude selection	7bit	−50~50%	40h 0%
COINCIDENT MODE	Discriminator output signal selection	2bit	00 ; DSYNC 01 ; DSYNC×AFC 10 ; Field counting 11 ; VP is present.	02h Field counting
V S-CORRECTION	Vertical S-curve correction	7bit	Reverse S-curve, S-curve	40h —
V-MODE	Force Sync Mode selection	1bit	TELETEXT / Normal	01h Normal
DRG SW	Drive reference axis selection	1bit	R / G	00h R
V LINEARITY	Vertical linearity correction	5bit	(one side)	00h —
ND SW	NOISE DET SW	1bit	Normal / Low	00h Normal
V-CD MD	Vertical count-down mode selection	1bit	AUTO / Force synchronization	00h AUTO
DRV CNT	All drive gains forced centering switch	1bit	OFF / Force centering	00h OFF
VAGC SP	Vertical ramp time constant selection	1bit	Normal / High speed	01h High speed

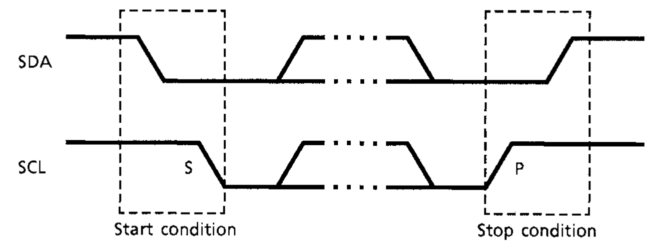
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS	VARIABLE RANGE	PRESET VALUE
MUTE MODE	OFF, RGB mute, Y mute, transverse	2bit	OFF, RGB, Y, Transverse	01h RGB
WIDE V-BLK START PH	Vertical pre-position selection	6bit	−64~−1H STEP 1H	3Fh −1H
BLK SW	Blanking ON / OFF	1bit	ON / OFF	00h ON
WIDE V-BLK STOP PH	Vertical post-position selection	7bit	0~128H STEP 1H	00h 0H
NOISE DET LEVEL	Noise detection level selection	2bit	ND SW Normal : 0.15, 0.125, 0.1, 0.075 LOW : 0.5, 0.475, 0.45, 0.425	02h 0.1
WIDE P-MUTE START PH	Video mute pre-position selection	6bit	−64~−1H STEP 1H	3Fh −1H
N COMB	1H addition selection	1bit	OFF / ADD	00h OFF
WIDE P-MUTE STOP PH	Video mute post-position selection	7bit	0~128H STEP 1H	00h 0H

READ-IN FUNCTION

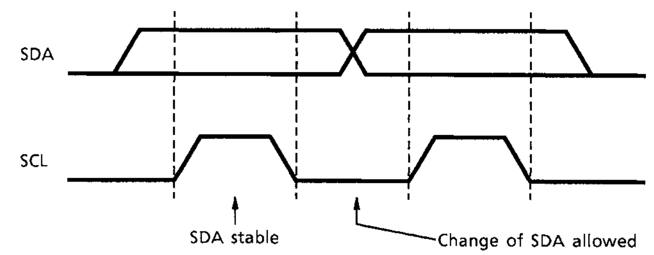
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BITS
PONRES	0 : POR cancel, 1 : POR ON	1bit
COLOR SYSTEM	00 : B / W, 01 : PAL 10 : NTSC, 11	2bit
X'tal	00 : 4.433619MHz 01 : 3.579545MHz 10 : 3.575611MHz (M-PAL) 11 : 3.582056MHz (N-PAL)	2bit
V-FREQ	0 : 50Hz, 1 : 60Hz	1bit
V-STD	0 : NON-STD, 1 : STD	1bit
N-DET	0 : Low, 1 : High	1bit
LOCK	0 : UN-LOCK, 1 : LOCK	1bit
RGBOUT, Y_1-IN UV-IN, Y_2-IN, H, V	Self-diagnosis 0 : NG, 1 : OK	1bit each
V-GUARD	Detection of breaking neck 0 : Abnormal, 1 : Normal	1bit

DATA TRANSFER FORMAT VIA I^2C BUS

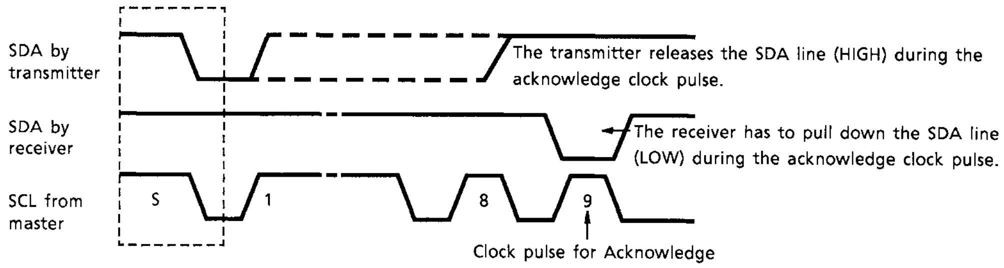
Start and stop condition



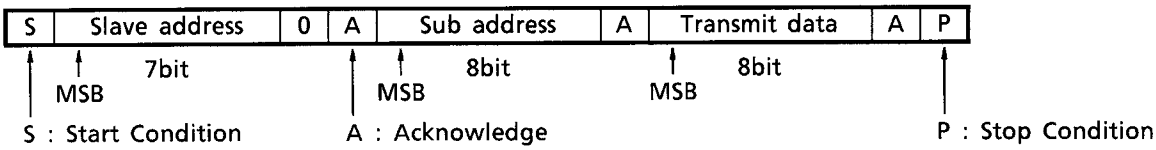
Bit transfer



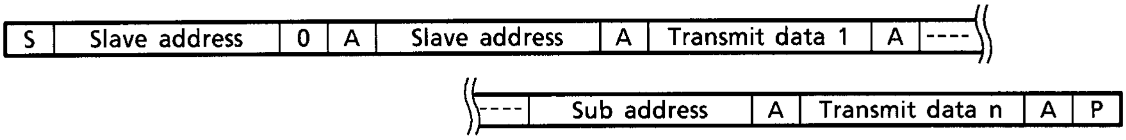
Acknowledge



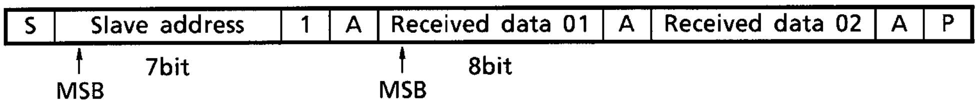
Data transmit format 1



Data transmit format 2



Data receive format

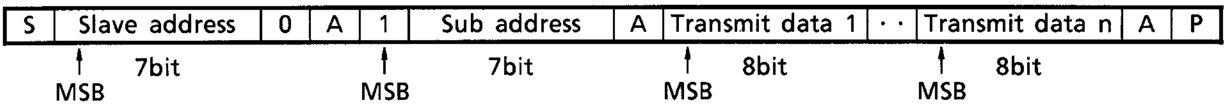


At the moment of the first acknowledge, the master transmitter becomes a master receiver and the slave receiver becomes a slave transmitter. This acknowledge is still generated by the slave.

The STOP condition is generated by the master.

(*important) The data read from THIS IC should always be completed in whole two words, not one word, otherwise the I^2CBUS may cause error.

Optional data transmit format : Automatic increment mode



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

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

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

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

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

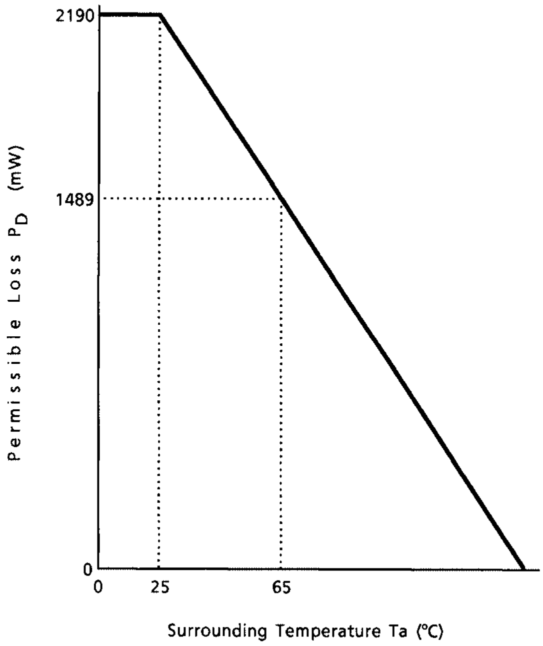


Fig. Power consumption declining curve relative to temperature change

OPERATING CONDITION

CHARACTERISTIC	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Pin 3, pin 17	8.50	9.0	9.25	V
	Pin 8, pin 38, pin 41	4.75	5.0	5.25	
TV, External Input Level	Pin 1, pin 47	0.9	1.0	1.1	V_{p-p}
Video Input Level	100% white, negative sync	0.9	1.0	1.1	
Chroma Input Level		0.9	1.0	1.1	
Sync Input Level		0.9	1.0	2.2	
FBP Width	—	11	12	13	μs
Incoming FBP Current (Note)	—	—	—	1.5	mA
H. Output Current	—	—	1.0	2.0	
RGB Output Current	—	—	1.0	2.0	V
Analog RGB Input Level	—	—	0.7	0.8	
OSD RGB Input Level	—	0.7	1.0	1.3	
	In OSD input	—	4.2	5.0	
Incoming Current to Pin 49	Sync-out	—	0.5	1.0	mA

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC
(Unless otherwise specified, H, RGB V_{CC} = 0V, V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25±3°C)
CURRENT CONSUMPTION

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

TERMINAL VOLTAGE

PIN No.	PIN NAME	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
1	Ext. Video Input	V_1	—	2.0	2.8	3.6	V
16	ABCL	V_{16}	—	5.9	6.4	6.9	V
18	OSD R Input	V_{18}	—	—	0	0.3	V
19	OSD G Input	V_{19}	—	—	0	0.3	V
20	OSD B Input	V_{20}	—	—	0	0.3	V
21	Digital Ys	V_{21}	—	—	0	0.3	V
22	Analog Ys	V_{22}	—	—	0	0.3	V
23	Analog R Input	V_{23}	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
24	Analog G Input	V_{24}	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
25	Analog B Input	V_{25}	—	4.2	4.6	5.0	V
27	TV Audio Input	V_{27}	—	2.5	2.9	3.3	V
28	Ext. Audio Input	V_{28}	—	2.5	2.9	3.3	V
29	Audio Output	V_{29}	—	4.1	4.5	4.9	V
31	Y_2 Input	V_{31}	—	1.7	2.0	2.3	V
33	B-Y Input	V_{33}	—	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
34	R-Y Input	V_{34}	—	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
35	R-Y Output	V_{35}	—	1.5	1.9	2.3	V
36	B-Y Output	V_{36}	—	1.5	1.9	2.3	V
37	Y_1 Output	V_{37}	—	1.9	2.3	2.7	V
40	16.2MHz X'tal Oscillation	V_{40}	—	3.6	4.1	4.6	V
42	Chroma Input	V_{42}	—	2.0	2.4	2.8	V
47	TV Video Input	V_{47}	—	2.0	2.8	3.6	V
50	V-Sepa.	V_{50}	—	5.4	5.9	6.4	V
56	Video Output	V_{56}	—	2.6	3.1	3.6	V

AC CHARACTERISTIC
Video switch section ((Note) T = TV mode, E = Ext. mode)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Min. Linear Video Input	TVdi1	—	(Note V_1)	—	1.5	2.0	V
	EVdi1	—					
Max. Linear Video Input	TVdi2	—	(Note V_2)	4.0	5.0	—	
	EVdi2	—					
Video Input Dynamic Range	TVdiA	—	(Note V_3)	2.0	3.5	—	
	EVdiA	—					
Min. Output	TVdo1	—	(Note V_4)	—	0.1	0.5	
	EVdo1	—					
Max. Output	TVdo2	—	(Note V_5)	6.0	7.3	—	
	EVdo2	—					
AC Gain	TGv1	—	(Note V_6)	1.7	2.0	2.1	times
	EGv1	—					
Frequency Characteristic	TGf1	—	(Note V_7)	−1.0	0	1.0	
	EGf1	—					
Crosstalk between TV and EXT	TVcr	—	(Note V_8)	−82	−70	−60	
	EVcr	—					

Video section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Y Input Pedestal Clamping Voltage	VYclp	—	(Note Y_1)	2.0	2.2	2.4	V
Chroma Trap Frequency	ftr3	—	(Note Y_2)	3.429	3.58	3.679	MHz
	ftr4	—		4.203	4.43	4.633	
Chroma Trap Attenuation	Gtr3a	—	(Note Y_3)	20	26	52	dB
(3.58MHz)	Gtr3f	—					
(4.43MHz)	Gtr4	—	(Note Y_4)	20	26	52	
(D-Trap)	Gtrs	—	(Note Y_5)	18	26	52	
Yγ Correction Point	γp	—	(Note Y_6)	90	95	99	—
Yγ Correction Curve	γc	—	(Note Y_7)	−2.6	−2.0	−1.3	dB
APL Terminal Output Impedance	Zo44	—	(Note Y_8)	15	20	25	kΩ
DC Transmission Compensation Amplifier Gain	Adrmax	—	(Note Y_9)	0.11	0.13	0.15	times
	Adrcnt	—		0.44	0.06	0.08	
Maximum Gain of Black Expansion Amplifier	Ake	—	(Note Y_{10})	1.20	1.5	1.65	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Black Expansion Start Point	VBS9MX	—	(Note Y_{11})	65	77.5	80	IRE
	VBS9CT	—		55	62.5	70	
	VBS9MN	—		48	55.5	63	
	VBS2MX	—		35	42.5	50	
	VBS2CT	—		25	31.5	38	
	VBS2MN	—		19	25.5	32	
Black Peak Detection Period (Horizontal)	TbpH	—	(Note Y_{12})	15	16	17	μs
(Vertical)	TbpV	—		33	34	35	H
Picture Quality Control Peaking Frequency	fp25	—	(Note Y_{13})	1.5	2.5	3.4	MHz
	fp31	—		1.9	3.1	4.3	
	fp42	—		3.0	4.2	5.4	
Picture Quality Control Maximum Characteristic	GS25MX	—	(Note Y_{14})	12.0	14.5	17.0	dB
	GS31MX	—		12.0	14.5	17.0	
	GS42MX	—		10.6	13.5	16.4	
Picture Quality Control Minimum Characteristic	GS25MN	—	(Note Y_{15})	−22.0	−19.5	−17.0	
	GS31MN	—		−22.0	−19.5	−17.0	
	GS42MN	—		−19.5	−16.5	−13.5	
Picture Quality Control Center Characteristic	GS25CT	—	(Note Y_{16})	6.0	8.5	11.0	
	GS31CT	—		6.0	8.5	11.0	
	GS42CT	—		4.6	7.5	10.4	
Y Signal Gain	Gy	—	(Note Y_{17})	−1.0	0	1.6	
Y Signal Frequency Characteristic	Gfy	—	(Note Y_{18})	−6.5	0	1.0	
Y Signal Maximum Input Range	Vyd	—	(Note Y_{19})	0.9	1.2	1.5	V

Chroma section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
ACC Characteristic f_o = 3.58	$3N_{eAT}$	—	(Note C_1)	30	35	90	mV_{p-p}
	$3N_{F1T}$	—		68	85	105	
	$3N_{AT}$	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	times
	$3N_{eAE}$	—		18	35	—	
	$3N_{F1E}$	—		71	85	102	
	$3N_{AE}$	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	
f_o = 4.43	$4N_{eAT}$	—		18	35	—	mV_{p-p}
	$4N_{F1T}$	—		71	85	102	
	$4N_{AT}$	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	times
	$4N_{eAE}$	—		18	35	—	
	$4N_{F1E}$	—		71	85	102	
	$4N_{AE}$	—		0.9	1.0	1.1	
Band Pass Filter Characteristic f_o = 3.58	$3Nfo_0$	—	(Note C_2)	3.43	3.579	3.73	MHz
	$3Nfo_{500}$	—		3.93	4.079	4.23	
	$3Nfo_{600}$	—		4.03	4.179	4.33	
	$3Nfo_{700}$	—		4.13	4.279	4.43	
f_o = 4.43	$4Nfo_0$	—		4.28	4.433	4.58	
	$4Nfo_{500}$	—		4.78	4.933	4.58	
	$4Nfo_{600}$	—		4.88	5.033	5.18	
	$4Nfo_{700}$	—		4.98	5.133	5.28	
Band Pass Filter, −3dB Band Characteristic f_o = 3.58	fo0	—	(Note C_3)	1.64	1.79	1.94	
	fo_{500}	—					
	fo_{600}	—					
	fo_{700}	—					
f_o = 4.43	fo_0	—		2.07	2.22	2.37	
	fo_{500}	—					
	fo_{600}	—					
	fo_{700}	—					
Band Pass Filter, Q Characteristic Check f_o = 3.58	Q_1	—	(Note C_4)	—	3.58	—	
	$Q_{1.5}$	—		—	2.39	—	
	$Q_{2.0}$	—		1.64	1.79	1.94	
	$Q_{2.5}$	—		—	1.43	—	
f_o = 4.43	Q_1	—		—	4.43	—	
	$Q_{1.5}$	—		—	2.95	—	
	$Q_{2.0}$	—		2.07	2.22	2.37	
	$Q_{2.5}$	—		—	1.77	—	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
1 / 2 f_c Trap Characteristic f_o = 3.58	fo_0	—	(Note C_5)	1.45	1.60	1.75	MHz
	fo_{500}	—		1.70	1.85	2.00	
	fo_{600}	—		1.75	1.90	2.06	
	fo_{700}	—		1.80	1.95	2.10	
f_o = 4.43	fo_0	—		1.85	2.00	2.15	
	fo_{500}	—		2.00	2.15	2.30	
	fo_{600}	—		2.05	2.20	2.35	
	fo_{700}	—		2.10	2.25	2.40	
Tint Control Range (f_o = 600kHz)	3NΔθ1	—	(Note C_6)	35.0	45.0	55.0	°
	3NΔθ2	—		−55.0	−45.0	−35.0	
	4NΔθ1	—		35.0	45.0	55.0	
	4NΔθ2	—					
Tint Control Variable Range (f_o = 600kHz)	3NΔθT	—	(Note C_7)	70.0	90.0	110.0	
	4NΔθT	—					
Tint Control Characteristic	3TθTin	—	(Note C_8)	39	40	47	bit
	3EθTin	—					
	3NΔTin	—		73	80	87	Step
	4TθTin	—		39	40	47	bit
	4EθTin	—					
	4NΔTin	—		73	80	87	Step
APC Lead-In Range (Lead-In Range)	4.433PH	—	(Note C_9)	350	500	1500	Hz
	4.433PL	—		−350	−500	−1500	
	3.579PH	—		350	500	1700	
	3.579PL	—		−350	−500	−1700	
(Variable Range)	4.433HH	—		400	500	1100	
	4.433HL	—		−400	−500	−1100	
	3.579HH	—		400	500	1100	
	3.579HL	—		−400	−500	−1100	
APC Control Sensitivity	3.58β3	—	(Note C_{10})	1.50	2.2	2.90	—
	4.43β3	—		1.70	2.4	3.10	
	M-PALβM	—		1.50	2.2	2.90	
	N-PALβN	—					

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

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Demodulation Output Residual Higher Harmonic	3N-HCB	—	(Note C_{16})	0	10	30	mV_{p-p}
	3N-HCR	—					
	4N-HCB	—					
	4N-HCR	—					
Color Difference Output ATT Check	B-Y − 1dB	—	(Note C_{17})	−1.20	−0.9	−0.60	dB
	B-Y − 2dB	—		−2.30	−1.7	−1.55	
	B-Y+1dB	—		0.60	0.8	1.20	
16.2MHz Oscillation Frequency	ΔfoF	—	(Note C_{18})	−2.0	0	2.0	kHz
16.2MHz Oscillation Start Voltage	VFon1	—	(Note C_{19})	3.0	3.2	3.4	V
f_{sc} Free-Run Frequency (3.58M)	3fr	—	(Note C_{20})	−100	50	200	Hz
(4.43M)	4fr	—		−125	25	175	
(M-PAL)	Mfr	—					
(N-PAL)	Nfr	—		−140	10	160	

DEF section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
H. Reference Frequency	FHVCO	—	(Note DH1)	5.95	6.0	6.10	MHz
H. Reference Oscillation Start Voltage	VSHVCO	—	(Note DH2)	2.3	2.6	2.9	V
H. Output Frequency 1	fH1	—	(Note DH3)	15.5	15.625	15.72	kHz
H. Output Frequency 2	fH2	—	(Note DH4)	15.62	15.734	15.84	
H. Output Duty 1	Hφ1	—	(Note DH5)	39	41	43	%
H. Output Duty 2	Hφ2	—	(NoteDH6)	35	37	39	
H. Output Duty Switching Voltage 1	V_{5-1}	—	(Note DH7)	1.2	1.5	1.8	V
H. Output Voltage	VHH	—	(Note DH8)	4.5	5.0	5.5	
	VHL	—		—	—	0.5	
H. Output Oscillation Start Voltage	VHS	—	(Note DH9)	—	5.0	—	
H. FBP Phase	φFBP	—	(Note DH10)	6.2	6.9	7.6	μs
H. Picture Position, Maximum	HSFTmax	—	(Note DH11)	17.7	18.4	19.1	
H. Picture Position, Minimum	HSFTmin	—	(Note DH12)	12.4	13.1	13.8	
H. Picture Position Control Range	ΔHSFT	—	(Note DH13)	4.5	5.3	6.1	

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

<table>
<tr><th>CHARACTERISTIC</th><th>SYMBOL</th><th>TEST CIR-CUIT</th><th>TEST CONDITION</th><th>MIN</th><th>TYP.</th><th>MAX</th><th>UNIT</th></tr>
<tr><td>AFC-MASK Start Phase</td><td>φAFCf</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV10)</td><td>2.6</td><td>3.2</td><td>3.8</td><td rowspan="10">H</td></tr>
<tr><td>AFC-MASK Stop Phase</td><td>φAFCe</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV11)</td><td>4.4</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>VNFB phase</td><td>φVNFB</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV12)</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.75</td><td>1.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>V. Output Maximum Phase</td><td>Vφmax</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV13)</td><td>7.3</td><td>8.0</td><td>8.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>V. Output Minimum Phase</td><td>Vφmin</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV14)</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>V. Output Phase Variable Range</td><td>ΔVφ</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV15)</td><td>6.3</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>50 System VBLK Start Phase</td><td>V50BLKf</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV16)</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.55</td><td>0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>50 System VBLK Stop Phase</td><td>V50BLKe</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV17)</td><td>20</td><td>23</td><td>26</td></tr>
<tr><td>60 System VBLK Start Phase</td><td>V60BLKf</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV18)</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.55</td><td>0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>60 System VBLK Stop Phase</td><td>V60BLKe</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV1)9</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">V. Lead-In Range 1</td><td>VAcaL</td><td>—</td><td rowspan="2">(Note DV20)</td><td>—</td><td>232.5</td><td>—</td><td rowspan="4">Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>VAcaH</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>344.5</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">V. Lead-In Range 2</td><td>V60caL</td><td>—</td><td rowspan="2">(Note DV21)</td><td>—</td><td>232.5</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td>V60caH</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>294.5</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td>W-VBLK Start Phase</td><td>SWVB</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV22)</td><td rowspan="2">9</td><td rowspan="2">—</td><td rowspan="2">88</td><td rowspan="4">H</td></tr>
<tr><td>W-PMUTE Start Phase</td><td>SWP</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV23)</td></tr>
<tr><td>W-VBLK Stop Phase</td><td>STWVB</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV24)</td><td rowspan="2">10</td><td rowspan="2">—</td><td rowspan="2">120</td></tr>
<tr><td>W-PMUTE Stop Phase</td><td>STWP</td><td>—</td><td>(Note DV25)</td></tr>
</table>

1H DL section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct	VNBD	—	(Note H_1)	0.8	1.2	—	V
	VNRD	—					
1HDL Dynamic Range, Delay	VPBD	—	(Note H_2)	0.8	1.2	—	
	VPRD	—					
1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct+Delay	VSBD	—	(Note H_3)	0.9	1.2	—	
	VSRD	—					
Frequency Characteristic, Direct	GHB1	—	(Note H_4)	−3.0	−2.0	0.5	dB
	GHR1	—					
Frequency Characteristic, Delay	GHB2	—	(Note H_5)	−8.2	−6.5	−4.3	
	GHR2	—					
AC Gain, Direct	GBY1	—	(Note H_6)	−2.0	−0.5	2.0	
	GRY1	—					
AC Gain, Delay	GBY2	—	(Note H_7)	−2.4	−0.5	1.1	
	GRY2	—					
Direct-Delay AC Gain Difference	GBYD	—	(Note H_8)	−1.0	0.0	1.0	
	GRYD	—					
Color Difference Output DC Stepping	VBD	—	(Note) H_9	−5	0.0	5	mV
	VRD	—					
1H Delay Quantity	BDt	—	(Note H_{10})	63.7	64.0	64.4	μs
	RDt	—					
Color Difference Output	Bomin	—	(Note H_{11})	22	36	55	mV
DC-Offset Control	Bomax	—		−55	−36	−22	
Bus-Min Data	Romin	—		22	36	55	
Bus-Max Data	Romax	—		−55	−36	−22	
Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control / Min. Control Quantity	Bo1	—	(Note H_{12})	1	4	8	
	Ro1	—					
NTSC Mode Gain / NTSC-COM Gain	GNB	—	(Note H_{13})	−0.90	0	1.20	dB
	GNR	—		0.92	0	1.58	

Text section

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Y Color Difference Clamping Voltage	Vcp31	—	(Note T_1)	1.7	2.0	2.3	V
	Vcp33	—		2.2	2.5	2.8	
	Vcp34	—					
Contrast Control Characteristic	Vc12mx	—	(Note T_2)	2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc12mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D12c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
	Vc13mx	—		2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc13mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D13c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
	Vc14mx	—		2.50	3.00	3.50	
	Vc14mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D14c80	—		0.83	1.24	1.86	
AC Gain	Gr	—	(Note T_3)	2.8	4.0	5.2	times
	Gg	—					
	Gb	—					
Frequency Characteristic	Gf	—	(Note T_4)	—	−1.0	−3.0	dB
Y Sub-Contrast Control Characteristic	ΔVscnt	—	(Note T_5)	3.0	6.0	9.0	V
Y_2 Input Range	Vy2d	—	(Note T_6)	0.7	—	—	
Unicolor Control Characteristic	Vn12mx	—	(Note T_7)	1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn12mn	—		0.17	0.35	0.42	
	D12n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	Vn13mx	—		1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn13mn	—		0.17	0.35	0.42	
	D13n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	Vn14mx	—		1.6	2.3	4.3	
	Vn14mn	—		0.17	0.26	0.42	
	D14n80	—		0.67	1.16	1.68	
	ΔV13un	—		16	20	24	dB
Relative Amplitude (NTSC)	Mnr-b	—	(Note T_8)	0.70	0.77	0.85	times
	Mng-b	—		0.30	0.34	0.38	
Relative Phase (NTSC)	θnr-b	—	(Note T_9)	87	93	99	°
	θng-b	—		235	241.5	248	
Relative Amplitude (PAL)	Mpr-b	—	(Note T_{10})	0.50	0.56	0.63	times
	Mpg-b	—		0.30	0.34	0.38	
Relative Phase (PAL)	θpr-b	—	(Note T_{11})	86	90	94	°
	θpg-b	—		232	237	242	

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Color Control Characteristic	Vcmx	—	(Note T_{12})	1.50	1.80	2.10	V_{p-p}
	e_{col}	—		80	128	160	step
	Δ_{col}	—		142	192	242	
Color Control Characteristic, Residual Color	e_{cr}	—	(Note T_{13})	0	12.5	25	mV_{p-p}
	e_{cg}	—					
	e_{cb}	—					
Chroma Input Range	Vcr	—	(Note T_{14})	700	—	—	
Brightness Control Characteristic	Vbrmx	—	(Note T_{15})	3.05	3.45	3.85	V
	Vbrmn	—		1.05	1.35	1.65	
Brightness Center Voltage	Vbcnt	—	(Note T_{16})	2.05	2.30	2.55	
Brightness Data Sensitivity	ΔVbrt	—	(Note T_{17})	6.3	7.8	9.4	mV
RGB Output Voltage Axes Difference	ΔVbct	—	(Note T_{18})	−150	0	150	
White Peak Limit Level	Vwpl	—	(Note T_{19})	2.63	3.25	3.75	V
Cutoff Control Characteristic	Vcomx	—	(Note T_{20})	2.55	2.75	2.95	
	Vcomn	—		1.55	1.75	1.95	
Cutoff Center Level	Vcoct	—	(Note T_{21})	2.05	2.3	2.55	
Cutoff Variable Range	ΔDcut	—	(Note T_{22})	2.3	3.9	5.5	mV
Drive Variable Range	DR+	—	(Note T_{23})	2.7	3.85	5.0	dB
	DR−	—		−6.5	−5.6	−4.7	
DC Regeneration	TDC	—	(Note T_{24})	0	50	100	mV
RGB Output S / N Ratio	SNo	—	(Note T_{25})	—	−50	−45	dB
Blanking Pulse Output Level	Vv	—	(Note T_{26})	0.7	1.0	1.3	V
	Vh	—					
Blanking Pulse Delay Time	t_{don}	—	(Note T_{27})	0.05	0.25	0.45	μs
	t_{doff}	—		0.05	0.35	0.85	
RGB Min. Output Level	Vmn	—	(Note T_{28})	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
RGB Max. Output Level	Vmx	—	(Note T_{29})	6.85	7.15	7.45	
Halftone ON Ys Level	Vthtl	—	(Note T_{30})	0.3	0.5	0.7	
Halftone Gain 1	G3htl3	—	(Note T_{31})	−4.5	−3.0	−1.5	dB
Halftone Gain 2	G6htl3	—	(Note T_{32})	−7.5	−6.0	−4.5	
Text ON Ys Level	Vttxl	—	(Note T_{33})	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
Text / OSD Output, Low Level	Vtxl13	—	(Note T_{34})	−0.45	−0.25	−0.05	
Text RGB Output, High Level	Vmt13	—	(Note T_{35})	1.15	1.4	1.85	
OSD Ys ON Level	Vtosl	—	(Note T_{36})	1.8	2.0	2.2	
OSD RGB Output, High Level	Vmos13	—	(Note T_{37})	1.75	2.15	2.55	
Text Input Threshold Level	Vtxtg	—	(Note T_{38})	0.7	1.0	1.3	
OSD Input Threshold Level	Vosdg	—	(Note T_{39})	1.7	2.0	2.3	

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

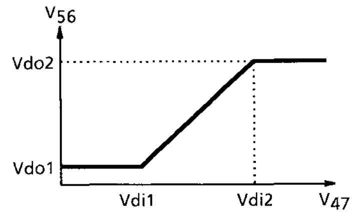
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
RGB Contrast Control Characteristic	Vc12mx	—	(Note T_{52})	2.10	2.5	2.97	V
	Vc12mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D12c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
	Vc13mx	—		2.10	2.5	2.97	
	Vc13mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D13c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
	Vc14mx	—		2.10	2.5	2.97	
	Vc14mn	—		0.21	0.31	0.47	
	D14c80	—		0.84	1.25	1.87	
Analog RGB AC Gain	Gag	—	(Note T_{53})	4.0	5.1	6.3	times
Analog RGB Frequency Characteristic	Gfg	—	(Note T_{54})	−0.5	−1.75	−3.0	dB
Analog RGB Dynamic Range	Dr24	—	(Note T_{55})	0.5	—	—	V
RGB Brightness Control Characteristic	Vbrmxg	—	(Note T_{56})	3.05	3.25	3.45	
	Vbrmng	—		1.05	1.25	1.45	
RGB Brightness Center Voltage	Vbcntg	—	(Note T_{57})	2.05	2.25	2.45	
RGB Brightness Data Sensitivity	ΔVbrtg	—	(Note T_{58})	6.3	7.8	9.4	mV
Analog RGB Mode ON Voltage	Vanath	—	(Note T_{59})	0.8	1.0	1.2	V
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Time	τ_{Ranr}	—	(Note T_{60})	—	50	100	ns
	τ_{Rang}	—					
	τ_{Ranb}	—					
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	t_{PRanr}	—	(Note T_{61})	—	20	100	
	t_{PRang}	—					
	t_{PRanb}	—					
Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	Δt_{PRas}	—	(Note T_{62})	—	0	40	
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Time	τ_{Fanr}	—	(Note T_{63})	—	50	100	
	τ_{Fang}	—					
	τ_{Fanb}	—					
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time	t_{PFanr}	—	(Note T_{64})	—	30	100	
	t_{PFang}	—					
	t_{PFanb}	—					
Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	Δt_{PFas}	—	(Note T_{65})	—	0	40	

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

Audio section

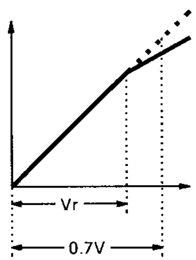
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Attenuator Max. Gain	TV	Gmxt	—	(Note A_1)	0	1	2	dB
	EXT	Gmxe	—					
Attenuator Center Gain	TV	Gcntt	—	(Note A_2)	−20	−17	−14	
	EXT	Gcnte	—					
Attenuator Residual Sound	TV	Vmnt	—	(Note A_3)	—	—	70	μV
	EXT	Vmne	—					
Audio Mute Residual Sound	TV	Vmutt	—	(Note A_4)	—	—	70	
	EXT	Vmute	—					
Attenuator Gain Switching Offset	TV	ATToft	—	(Note A_5)	−100	0	100	mV
	EXT	ATTofe	—					
Audio Mute Offset	TV	AMToft	—	(Note A_6)	−30	0	30	
	EXT	AMTofe	—					
Audio Crosstalk	TV→EXT	CRtv	—	(Note A_7)		−75	−70	dB
	EXT→TV	CRext	—					
Attenuator Max. Input Voltage	TV	DItv	—	(Note A_8)	6.0	—	—	V_{p-p}
	EXT	DIext	—					
A-SW Switching Offset		VSWof	—	(Note A_9)	−30	0	30	mV
Attenuator Breaking Frequency	TV	fctv	—	(Note A_{10})	500	—	—	kHz
	EXT	fcext	—					
Audio S / N Ratio	TV	SNtv	—	(Note A_{11})	60	—	—	dB
	EXT	SNext	—					
Attenuator Max. Output Voltage	TV	DOtv	—	(Note A_{12})	5.5	—	—	V_{p-p}
	EXT	DOext	—					

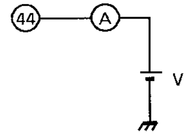
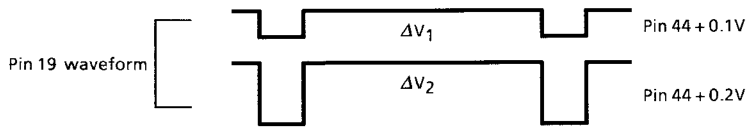
TEST CONDITION
VIDEO SWITCH SECTION

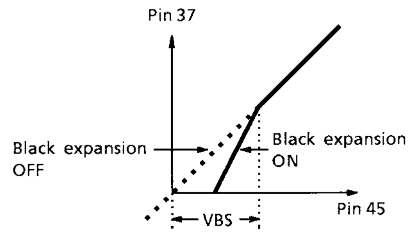
NOTE	ITEM	SW MODE S_1	SW MODE S_{47}	SW MODE S_{51}	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA 03H	MEASURING METHOD (TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C))
V_1 V_2 V_3	Min. Linear Video Input Max. Linear Video Input Video Input Dynamic Range	B	B	A	40H ↓ B0H	(1) While supplying DC voltage to pin 47 (TVin), measure voltage change at pin 56 (Video Out) to find values of Vdi1 and Vdi2. (2) Find dynamic range from Vdi1 and Vdi2. VdiA = Vdi1 − Vdi2 (3) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1). (Note) T = TV mode, E = EXT. mode 
V_4 V_5	Min. Output Max. Output	↑	↑	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) In the same measurement as the preceding item V_1, find minimum output voltage (Vdo1) and maximum output voltage (Vdo2) at pin 56 (Video OUT). (2) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1).
V_6	AC Gain	A	A	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 10kHz, 0.5V_{p-p} TG7 sine wave signal to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Measure amplitude of video output at pin 56. (3) Calculate gain of the input and output (output / input). Calculation result shall be expressed as Gv1. Gv1 = v56 / v47 (4) Perform the same measurement and calculation in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)
V_7	Frequency Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 100kHz, 0.5V_{p-p} and 6MHz, 0.5V_{p-p} TG7 sine wave signals to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Measure amplitude of the respective video output at pin 56. Measurement results shall be expressed as V100k and V6M respectively, and difference in the frequency characteristic between those outputs shall be expressed as Gf1. Gf1 = 20ℓog (V6M / V100k) (3) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)
V_8	Crosstalk between TV and EXT	B ↓ A	B ↓ A	A	40H ↓ B0H	(1) Input 3MHz, 0.7V (video portion) TG7 sine wave signal to pin 47 (TV IN). (2) Short circuit pin 1 (EXT. IN) in AC coupling. (3) Measure amplitude of the video output at pin 56 in both the TV mode and EXT. mode, and express the measurement results as VTV and VEXT respectively. (4) Vcr = 20ℓog (VEXT / VTV) (5) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode as well as the TV mode. (EXT. IN : pin 1)

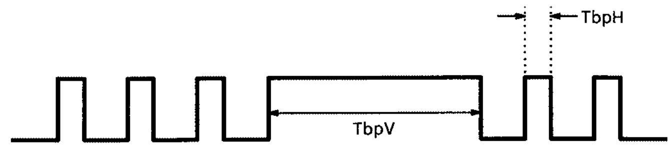
VIDEO SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_1	Y Input Pedestal Clamping Voltage	A	C	B	A	A	20H	04H	80H	00H	BAH	03H	(1) Short circuit pin 45 (Y_1 IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input synchronizing signal to pin 51 (SYNC IN). (3) Measure DC voltage at pin 45, and express the measurement result as Vyclp.
Y_2	Chroma Trap Frequency	↑	↑	A	B	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting the bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that chroma trap is ON and f_0 is 0. (3) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (4) While observing waveform at pin 37 (Y_{1out}), find a frequency with minimum amplitude of the waveform. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as flr3. (5) Change the frequency of the signal 1 to 4.43MHz (PAL) and perform the same measurement as the preceding step 4. The obtained frequency shall be expressed as flr4.
Y_3	Chroma Trap Attenuation (3.58MHz)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-able	Vari-able	Vari-able	↑	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that f_0 of chroma trap is0. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 3.58MHz (NTSC) and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (5) While turning on and off the chroma trap by controlling the bus, measure chroma amplitude (VTon) at pin 37 (Y_{1out}) with the chroma trap being turned on and measure chroma amplitude (VToff) at pin 37 (Y_{1out}) with the chroma trap being turned off. Gtr = 20 λog (VToff / VTon) (6) Change f_0 of the chroma trap to −100kHz, −50kHz, 0 and +50kHz, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 and 5 with the respective f_0 settings. (7) Change Q of the chroma trap t 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 4 through 6. The maximum Gtr shall be expressed as Gtr3a. (8) Set the 358 TRAP mode to the forces 358 mode by setting bus data, and perform the same measurement as the preceding steps 2 through 7 (Gtr3f).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_4	Chroma Trap Attenuation (4.43MHz)	A	C	A	B	A	20H	04H	Vari-able	Vari-able	Vari-able	03H	(1) Set the 358 TRAP mode to AUTO by setting bus data. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that f_0 of chroma trap is 0. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 4.43MHz and video amplitude is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y_3. The measurement result shall be expressed as Gtr4.
Y_5	Chroma Trap Attenuation (SECAM)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Set the bus data so that the 358 TRAP mode is AUTO and the Dtrap is ON. (2) Set the bus data so that Q of chroma trap is 1.5. (3) Set the bus data so that f_0 of chroma trap is 0. (4) Input SECAM signal whose amplitude in video period is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the steps 5 through 7 of the preceding item Y_3 to find the maximum attenuation (Gtrs).
Y_6	Yγ Correction Point	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-able	80H	00H	BAH	↑	(1) Connect the power supply to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (2) Turn off Yγ by setting the bus data. (3) While raising the supply voltage from the level measured in the preceding item Y_1, measure voltage change characteristic of Y_1 output at pin 37. (4) Set the bus data to turn on Yγ (5) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (6) Find a gamma (γ) point from the measurement results of the steps 3 and 5. γp = Vr÷0.7V 
Y_7	Yγ Correction Curve	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	From the measurement in the above item Y_6, find gain of the portion that the γ correction has an effect on.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_8	APL Terminal Output Impedance	A	C	B	A	A	20H	04H	80H	00H	BAH	03H	(1) Short circuit pin 45 (Y_1 IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input synchronizing signal to pin 51. (3) Connect power supply and an ammeter to the APL of pin 44 as shown in the figure, and adjust the power supply so that the ammeter reads 0 (zero). (4) Raise the voltage at pin 44 by 0.1V, and measure the current (Iin) at that time. Zo44 (Ω) = 0.1V÷Iin (A) 
Y_9	DC Transmission Compensation Amplifier Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Vari-able	(1) Set the bus data so that DC transmission factor correction gain is maximum. (2) In the condition of the Note Y_8, observe Y_{1out} waveform at pin 37 and measure voltage change in the video period. (3) Set the bus data so that DC transmission factor correction gain is centered, and measure voltage in the same manner as the above step 2.  Adr = $(\Delta V_2 - \Delta V_1)$÷0.1V÷$Y_1$ gain
Y_{10}	Maximum Gain of Black Expansion Amplifier	↑	↑	A	B	↑	↑	↑	00H	↑	↑	E3H	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is on and black expansion point is maximum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 500kHz and video amplitude is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). (3) While impressing 1.0V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold), measure amplitude (Va) of Y_{1out} signal at pin 37. (4) While impressing 3.5V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold), measure amplitude (Vb) of Y_{1out} signal at pin 37. Akc = Va÷Vb

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">NOTE</th><th rowspan="3">ITEM</th><th colspan="11">TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)</th><th rowspan="3">MEASURING METHOD</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">SW MODE</th><th colspan="6">SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA</th></tr>
<tr><th>S_{39}</th><th>S_{42}</th><th>S_{44}</th><th>S_{45}</th><th>S_{51}</th><th>04H</th><th>08H</th><th>0FH</th><th>10H</th><th>13H</th><th>14H</th></tr>
<tr><td>Y_{11}</td><td>Black Expansion Start Point</td><td>A</td><td>C</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>20H</td><td>04H</td><td>00H</td><td>00H</td><td>BAH</td><td>Vari-able</td><td>(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is on and black expansion point is maximum.
(2) Supply 1.0V to pin 39 (Black Peak Hold).
(3) Supply 2.9V to the APL of pin 44.
(4) Connect the power supply to pin 45 (Y_1 IN). While raising the supply voltage from the level measured in the preceding item Y_1, measure voltage change at pin 37 (Y_{1out}).
(5) Set the bus data to center the black expansion point, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 2 through 4


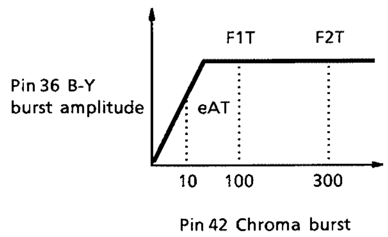
(6) Set the black expansion point to the minimum by setting the bus data, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 2 through 4.
(7) While supplying 2.2V to the APL of pin 44, perform the same measurement as the above step 4 with the black expansion point set to maximum, center and minimum.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y_{12}</td><td>Black Peak Detection Period (Horizontal)
Black Peak Detection Period (Vertical)</td><td>B</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>E3H</td><td>In the condition of the Note Y_1, measure waveform at pin 39 (Black Peak Hold).

</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_{13}	Picture Quality Control Peaking Frequency	A	C	A	B	A	3FH	04H	80H	00H	BAH	Vari-able	(1) Set the bus data so that picture quality control frequency is 2.5MHz. (2) Input TG7 sine wave (sweeper) signal whose video level is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (3) Maximize the picture quality control data. (4) While observing Y_{1out} of pin 37, find an SG frequency as the waveform amplitude is maximum (fp25). (5) Set the bus data so that picture quality control frequency is 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 2 through 4 at the respective frequencies (fp31, fp42).
Y_{14}	Picture Quality Control Maximum Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Input TG7 sine wave (sweeper) signal whose video level is 0.1V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (2) Set the picture quality control data to maximum. (3) Set the picture quality control frequency is 2.5MHz by setting the bus data. (4) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y_1 OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp25) of the same as the SG frequency is 2.5MHz. GS25MX = 20ℓog (Vp25 / V100k) (5) Set the picture quality control frequency data to 3.1MHz by setting the bus data. (6) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y_1 OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp31) of the same as the SG frequency is 3.1MHz. GS31MX = 20ℓog (Vp31 / V100k) (7) Set the picture quality control frequency to 4.2MHz by setting the bus data. (8) Measure amplitude (V100k) of the output of pin 37 (Y_1 OUT) as the SG frequency is 100kHz, and the amplitude (Vp42) of the same as the SG frequency is 4.2MHz. GS42MX = 20ℓog (Vp42 / V100k)

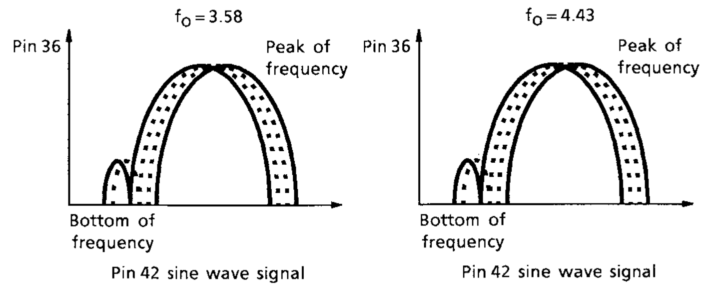
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_{15}	Picture Quality Control Minimum Characteristic	A	C	A	B	A	00H	04H	80H	00H	BAH	Vari-able	(1) In the condition of the Note Y_{14}, set the picture quality control bus data to minimum. (2) Perform the same measurement as the steps 3 through 8 of the Note Y_{14} to find respective gains as the picture quality control frequency is set to 2.5MHz, 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz. GS25MN = 20ℓog (Vp25 / V100k) GS31MN = 20ℓog (Vp31 / V100k) GS42MN = 20ℓog (Vp42 / V100k)
Y_{16}	Picture Quality Control Center Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	20H	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) In the condition of the Note Y_{14}, set the picture quality control bus data to center. (2) Perform the same measurement as the steps 3 through 8 of the Note Y_{14} to find respective gains as the picture quality control frequency is set to 2.5MHz, 3.1MHz and 4.2MHz. GS25CT = 20ℓog (Vp25 / V100k) GS31CT = 20ℓog (Vp31 / V100k) GS42CT = 20ℓog (Vp42 / V100k)
Y_{17}	Y Signal Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	03H	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video level is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (Vyi100) (3) Measure amplitude of Y_1 output at pin 37 (Vyout). Gy = 20ℓog (Vyout / Vyi100)
Y_{18}	Y Signal Frequency Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 6MHz and video level is 0.5V to pin 45 (Y_1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (Vyi6M) (3) Measure amplitude of Y_1 output at pin 37 (Vyo6M). Gy6M = 20ℓog (Vyo6M / Vyi6M) (4) Find Gfy from the result of the Note Y_{17}. Gfy = Gy6M − Gy

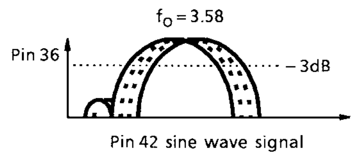
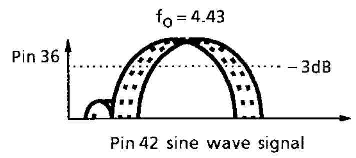
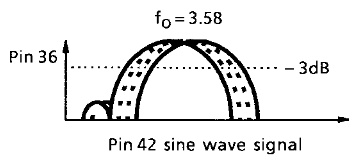
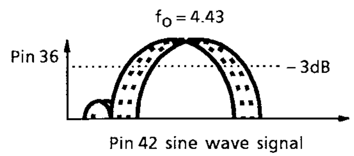
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)											
		SW MODE					SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	04H	08H	0FH	10H	13H	14H	
Y_{19}	Y Signal Maximum Input Range	A	C	A	B	A	20H	04H	80H	00H	BAH	03H	(1) Set the bus data so that black expansion is off, picture quality control is off and DC transmission compensation is minimum. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz to pin 45 (Y_1 IN) and pin 51 (Sync. IN). (3) While increasing the amplitude Vyd of the signal in the video period, measure Vyd just before the waveform of Y_1 output (pin 37) is distorted.

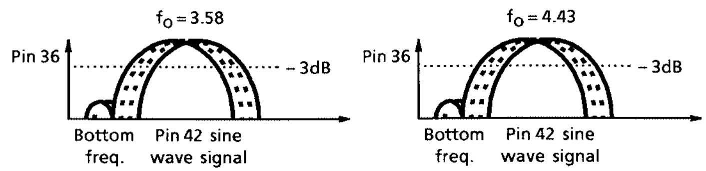
CHROMA SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_1	ACC Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q = 2, f_o = 600kHz, crystal clock = conforming to European, Asian system. (3) Set the gate to the normal status. (4) Input 3N rainbow color bar signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (5) When input signal to pin 42 is the same in the burst and chroma levels (10mV_{p-p}), burst amplitude of B-Y output signal from pin 36 is expressed as eAT. When the level of input signal to pin 42 is 100mV_{p-p} or 300mV_{p-p}, burst amplitude of the B-Y output signal is expressed as F1T or F2T. The ratio between F1T and F2T is expressed as AT. F2T / F1T = AT (6) Perform the same measurement in the EXT. mode (f_o = 0). (eAE, F1E, AE)  (7) Input 4N rainbow color bar signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN), and perform the same measurement as the above-mentioned steps with 3N rainbow color bar signal input.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_2	Band Pass Filter Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q = 2, crystal clock = conforming to 3.579 / 4.43MHz, gate = normal status. (3) Input 3N composite sine wave signal ($1V_{p-p}$) to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (4) Measure frequency characteristic of B-Y output of pin 36 and measure the peak frequency, too. (5) Changing f_o to 0, 500, 600 and 700 by the bus control and measure peak frequencies respectively with different f_o. (6) For measuring frequency characteristic as f_o is 4.43, use 4.43MHz crystal clock. Measure the following items in the same manner.



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_3	Band Pass Filter, −3dB Band Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q = 2, crystal clock = conforming to 3.579 / 4.43MHz. (3) Set the gate to the normal status. (4) Input 3N composite sine wave signal ($1V_{p-p}$) to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (5) Measure frequency characteristic of B-Y output of pin 36, and measure peak frequency in the −3dB band. (6) Changing f_o to 0, 500, 600 and 700 by the bus control and measure peak frequencies in the −3dB band respectively with different f_o. 
C_4	Band Pass Filter, Q Characteristic Check	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : TV mode (f_o = 600), Crystal mode = conforming to 3.579 / 4.43MHz, gate = normal status. (3) Input 3N composite sine wave signal ($1V_{p-p}$) to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (4) Measure frequency characteristic of B-Y output of pin 36, and measure peak frequency in the −3dB band. (5) Changing f_o of the band pass filter to 0, 500, 600 and 700 by the bus control and measure peak frequencies in the −3dB band respectively with different f_o. 

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_5	1 / 2 f_o Trap Characteristic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 01h). (2) Set as follows : band pass filter Q = 2, crystal clock = conforming to 3.579 / 4.43MHz, gate = normal status. (3) Input 3N composite sine wave signal ($1V_{p-p}$) to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (4) Measure frequency characteristic of B-Y output of pin 36, and measure bottom frequency. (5) Changing f_o to 0, 500, 600 and 700 by the bus control and measure bottom frequencies respectively with different f_o. 

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)									
		SW MODE									
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}
C_6	Tint Control Sharing Range (f_o = 600kHz)	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B
C_7	Tint Control Variable Range (f_o = 600kHz)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
C_8	Tint Control Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

MEASURING METHOD

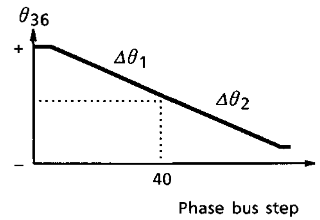
(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h).

(2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.

(3) Input 3N rainbow color bar signal (100mV_{p-p}) to pin 42 (Chroma IN).

(4) Measure phase shift of B-Y color difference output of pin 36.

(5) While shifting color phase (tint) from minimum to maximum by the bus control, measure phase change of B-Y color difference output of pin 36. On the condition that 6 bars in the center have the peak level (regarded as center of color phase), the side of 5 bars is regarded as positive direction while the side of 7 bars is regarded as negative direction when the 5 bars or the 7 bars are in the peak level. Based on this assumption,open angle toward the positive direction is expressed as $\Delta\theta_1$ and that toward the negative direction is expressed as $\Delta\theta_2$ as viewed from the phase center. $\Delta\theta_1$ and $\Delta\theta_2$ show the tint control sharing range.

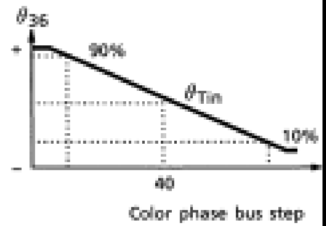


(6) Variable range is expressed by sum of $\Delta\theta_1$ sharing range and $\Delta\theta_2$ sharing range.

$\Delta\theta_T = \Delta\theta_1 + \Delta\theta_2$

(7) While shifting color phase from minimum to maximum with the bus control, measure phase shift of B-Y color difference output of pin 36. When center 6 bars have peak level, value of color phase bus step is expressed as θ_{Tin}.

(8) While shifting color phase from minimum to maximum with the bus control, measure values of color phase bus step corresponding to 10% and 90% of absolutely variable phase shift of B-Y color difference output of pin 36. The range of color phase shifted by the bus control is expressed as While shifting color phase from minimum to maximum with the bus control, measure phase shift of B-Y color difference output of pin 36. When center 6 bars have peak level, value of color phase bus step is expressed as Δ_{Tin} (conforming to TV mode, f_o = 600kHz).



(9) Input 4N rainbow color bar signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN), and perform the same measurement as the 3N signal.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_9	APC Lead-In Range	OFF ↓ ON	A	B	B	B	A	A ↓ C	A	A	B	(1) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with X'tal clock conforming to European, Asian system. (2) Set the gate to normal status. (3) Input 3N CW signal of 100mV_{p-p} to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal. (4) While changing frequency of the CW (continuous waveform) signal, measure its frequency when B-Y color difference signal of pin 36 is colored. (5) Input 4N CW (continuous waveform) 100mV_{p-p} signal to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (6) While changing frequency of the CW signal, measure frequencies when B-Y color difference output of pin 36 is colored and discolored. Find difference between the measured frequency and f_c (4.433619MHz) and express the differences as fPH and fPL, which show the APC lead-in range. (7) Variable frequency of VCXO is used to cope with lead-in of 3.582MHz / 3.575MHz PAL system. (8) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 02h). (9) Input nothing to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (10) While varying voltage of pin 30 (APC Filter), measure variable frequency of VCXO at pin 35 (R-Y OUT) while observing color and discoloring of R-Y color difference signal. Express difference between the high frequency (fH) and f_o center as 3.582HH, and difference between the low frequency (fL) and f_o center as 3.582HL. Perform the same measurement for the NP system (3.575MHz PAL).
C_{10}	APC Control Sensitivity	ON	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	C	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 02h). (2) Connect band pass filter as same as the Note C_9. (3) Change the X'tal mode properly to the system. (4) Input nothing to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (5) When V_{30}'s APC voltage ±50mV is impressed to pin 30 (APC Filter) while its voltage is being varied, measure frequency change of pin 35 output signal as frH or frL and calculate sensitivity according to the following equation. b = (frH − frL) / 100

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">NOTE</th><th rowspan="3">ITEM</th><th colspan="11">TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="10">SW MODE</th><th rowspan="2">MEASURING METHOD</th></tr>
<tr><th>S_{26}</th><th>S_1</th><th>S_{31}</th><th>S_{33}</th><th>S_{34}</th><th>S_{39}</th><th>S_{42}</th><th>S_{44}</th><th>S_{45}</th><th>S_{51}</th></tr>
<tr><td>C_{11}</td><td>Killer Operation Input Level</td><td>OFF</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>(1) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2) and set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz).
(2) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status.
(3) Input 3N color signal having 200mV_{p-p} burst to pin 42 (Chroma IN).
(4) While attenuating chroma input signal, measure input burst amplitudes of the signal when B-Y color difference output of pin 36 is discolored and when the same signal is colored. Measured input burst amplitudes shall be expressed as 3N-VTK1 and 3NVTC1 respectively (killer operation input level).
(5) Killer operation input level in the condition that P / N killer sensitivity is set to LOW with the bus control is expressed as 3N-VTK2 or 3N-VTC2.
(6) Perform the same measurement as the above step 4 with different inputs of 4N, 4P, MP, NP color signals having 200mV_{p-p} burst to pin 42 (Chroma IN). (When measuring with MP / NP color signal, set the crystal system to conform to South American system.)
(7) Killer operation input level at that time is expressed as follows.
Normal killer operation input level in the 4N system is expressed as 4N-VTK1, 4N-VTC1.
Normal killer operation input level in the 4P system is expressed as 4P-VTK1, 4P-VTC1.
Killer operation input level with low killer sensitivity is expressed as 4P-VTK2, 4P-VTC2.
Normal killer operation input level in the MP system is expressed as MP-VTK2, MP-VTC2.
Normal killer operation input level in the NP system is expressed as NP-VTK1, NP-VTC1.
Killer operation input level with low killer sensitivity is expressed as NP-VTK2, NP-VTC2.
[Reference] 3N system : 3.579545MHz NTSC
4N system : 4.433619MHz False NTSC
4P system : 4.433619MHz PAL
MP system : 3.575611MHz M-PAL
NP system : 3.582056MHz N-PAL</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_{12}	Color Difference Output	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV_{p-p} burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (5) Measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express them as 3NeB-Y / R-Y, 4NeB-Y / R-Y and 4PeB-Y / R-Y respectively. (6) While inputting 4P 75% color bar signal (100mV_{p-p} burst) to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal, measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively.
C_{13}	Demodulation Relative Amplitude	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV_{p-p} burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (5) Measure amplitudes of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express ratio between the two amplitudes as 3NG R / B, 4NG R / B and 4PG R / B respectively. (Note) Relative amplitude of G-Y color difference signal shall be checked later in the Text section.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_{14}	Demodulation Relative Phase	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N, 4N and 4P rainbow color bar signals having 100mV_{p-p} burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (5) Measure phases of color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y) and pin 35 (R-Y) respectively, and express them as 3NθR-B, 4NθR-B and 4PθR-B respectively. (6) For measuring with 3N and 4N color bar signals in NTSC system, set six bars of the B-Y color difference waveform to the peak level with the Tint control and measure its phase difference from phase of R-Y color difference signal of pin 35 (R-Y OUT). (Note) Relative phase of G-Y color difference signal shall be checked later in the Text section.
C_{15}	Demodulation Output Residual Carrier	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system. (4) Set the gate to normal status. (5) Input 3N and 4N rainbow color bar signals having 100mVp-p burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (6) Measure subcarrier leak of 3N and 4N color bar signals appearing in color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively, and express those leaks as 3N-SCB / R and 4N-SCB / R.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)										
		SW MODE										MEASURING METHOD
		S_{26}	S_1	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{39}	S_{42}	S_{44}	S_{45}	S_{51}	
C_{16}	Demodulation Output Residual Higher Harmonic	ON	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2), set to TV mode (f_o = 600kHz) with 0dB attenuation. (3) Set the crystal mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N and 4N rainbow color bar signals having 100mV$_{p-p}$ burst to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal one after another. (5) Measure higher harmonic (2f_c = 7.16MHz or 8.87MHz) of 3N and 4N color bar signals appearing in color difference signals of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 35 (R-Y OUT) respectively, and express them as 3N-HCB / R and 4N-HCB / R.
C_{17}	Color Difference Output ATT Check	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Activate the test mode (S26-ON, Sub Add 02 ; 08h). (2) Connect band pass filter (Q = 2) and set bus data for the TV mode (f_o = 600kHz). (3) Set the X'tal clock mode to conform to European, Asian system and set the gate to normal status. (4) Input 3N rainbow color bar signal whose burst is 100mV$_{p-p}$ to pin 42 of the chroma input terminal. Measure amplitude of color difference output signal of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) with 0dB attenuation set by the bus control. Set the amplitude of the color difference output of pin 36 (B-Y OUT) to 0dB, and measure amplitude of the same signal with different attenuation of −2dB, −1dB and +1dB set by the bus control.

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)															MEASURING METHOD
		S	BUS : TEST MODE							BUS : NORMAL CONTROL MODE							
			02H				07H			10H						OTHER CONDITION	
		26	D_5	D_2	D_1	D_0	D_7	D_4	D_3	D_5	D_4	D_3	D_2	D_1	D_0		
C_{18}	16.2MHz Oscillation Frequency	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	(1) Input nothing to pin 42. (2) Measure frequency of CW signal of pin 35 as fr, and find oscillation frequency by the following equation. $\Delta foF = (fr - 0.05MHz) \times 4$
C_{19}	16.2MHz Oscillation Start Voltage	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Impress pin 38 individually with separate power supply.	While raising voltage of pin 38, measure voltage when oscillation waveform appears at pin 40.
C_{20}	f_{sc} Free-Run Frequency	ON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Variable			0	0	—	(1) Input nothing to pin 42. (2) Change setting of SUB (10H) D_4, D_3 and D_2 according to respective frequency modes, and measure frequency of CW signal of pin 35. Detail of D_4, D_3 and D_2 3.58M = 1 : (001), 4.43M = 2 : (010) M-PAL = 6 : (110), N-PAL = 7 : (111)

DEF SECTION

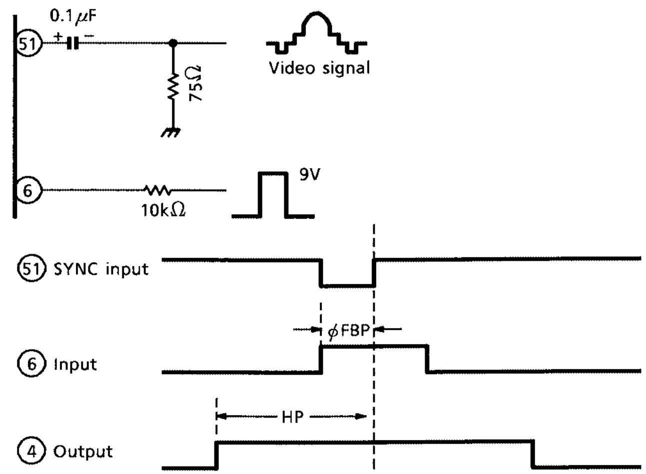
TEST CONDITION: Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system

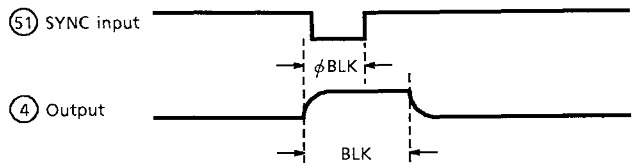
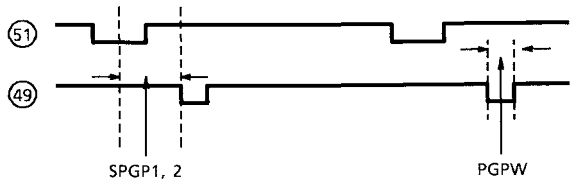
(Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.

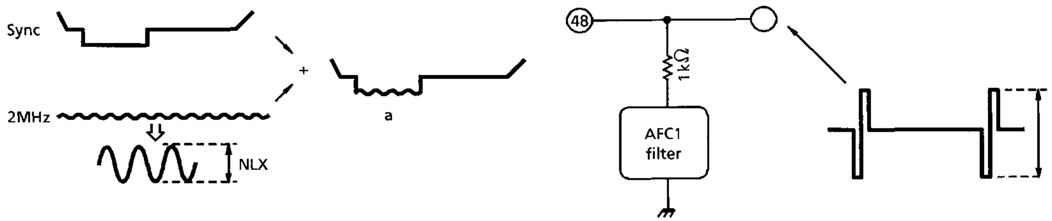
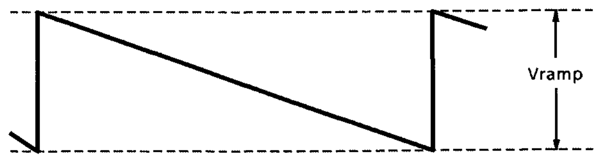
NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
DH1	H. Reference Frequency	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(1) Supply 5V to pin 26. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) Measure the frequency of sync. output of pin 49.
DH2	H. Reference Oscillation Start Voltage	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	In the test condition of the Note DH1, turning down the voltage supplied to pin 26 from 5V, measure the voltage when oscillation of pin 49 stops.
DH3	H. Output Frequency 1	Sub 10H	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (2) In the condition of the above step 1, measure frequency (TH1) at pin 4.
DH4	H. Output Frequency 2	Sub 10H	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	(1) Set the input video signal of pin 51 to the 60 system. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) In the above-mentioned condition, measure frequency (TH2) at pin 4.
DH5	H. Output Duty 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply 4.5V DC to pin 5 (or, make pin 5 open-circuited). (2) Measure duty of pin 4 output.
DH6	H. Output Duty 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Make a short circuit between pin 5 and ground. (2) Measure duty of pin 4 output.
DH7	H. Output Duty Switching Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Supply 2V DC to pin 5. While turning down the voltage from 2V, measure voltage when the output duty ratio becomes 41 to 37%.
DH8	H. Output Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Measure the low voltage and high voltage of pin 4 output whose waveform is shown below. 
DH9	H. Output Oscillation Start Voltage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	While raising H. V_{CC} (pin 3) from 0V, measure voltage when pin 4 starts oscillation.

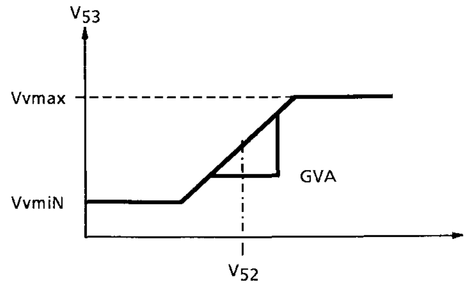
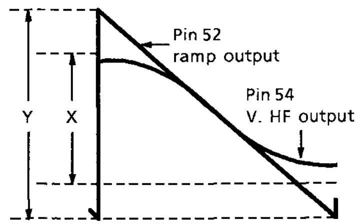
TEST CONDITION
(Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system)
(Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.

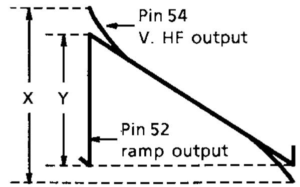
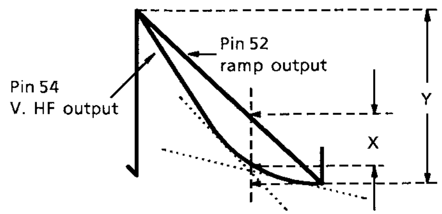
NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
DH10 DH11 DH12 DH13 DH14	H. FBP Phase H. Picture Position, Maximum H. Picture Position, Minimum H. Picture position Control Range H. Distortion Correction Control Range	Sub 0BH	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	× ×	× ×	× ×	(1) Supply 4.5V DC to pin 5. (2) Input video signal to pin 51. (3) Set the width of pin 6 input pulse to 8μs. (4) Measure φFBP shown in the figure below (φFBP). (5) Adjust the phase of pin 6 input pulse so that the center of pin 4's output pulse corresponds to the trailing edge of input sync. signal. (6) Set bus data as indicated on the left and measure the horizontal picture position with respective bus data settings (HSFTmax, HSFTmin). (7) Find HP difference between the conditions mentioned in the above step 6 (ΔHSFT). (8) Reset bus data to the preset value. (9) While impressing 5V DC to pin 5, measure HP. (10) While impressing 4V DC to pin 5, measure HP. (11) Find difference between the two measurement results obtained in the preceding steps 9 and 10 (ΔHCC).

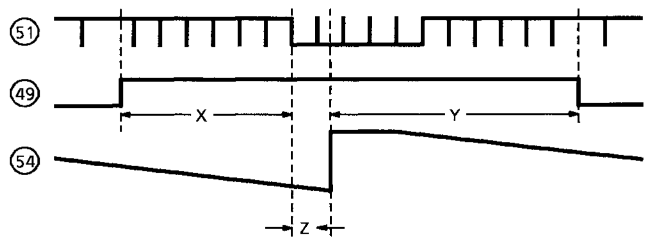
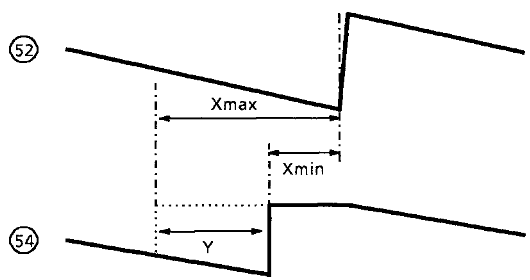


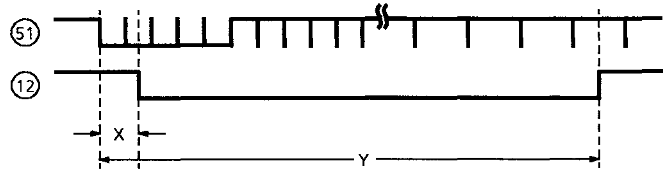
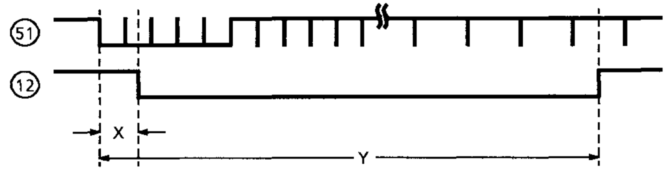
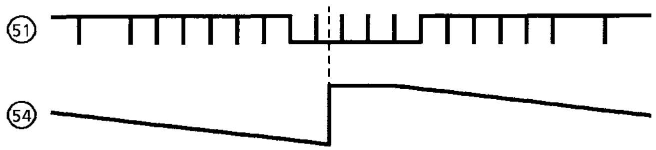
NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
		TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system) (Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
DH15	H. BLK Phase	Sub02H	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
DH16	H. BLK Width, Minimum	Sub 16H	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	(1) In the condition of the steps 1 through 4 of the Note DH10, perform the following measurement. (2) Supply 5V DC to pin 26. (3) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (4) Measure phase difference between pin 51 and pin 49 as shown below. (5) Change the bus data as shown on the left and measure BLK width. 
DH17	H.BLK Width, Maximum	Sub 16H	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	
DH18	P / N-GP Start Phase 1	Sub 0FH									(1) Supply 5V to pin 26. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left. (3) With the respective bus data settings mentioned above, measure the phase and gate width as shown in the figure below. 
DH19	P / N-GP Start Phase 2	Sub 0FH	×	×	×	×	0	×	×	×	
DH20	P / N-GP Gate Width 1	Sub 0FH	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	
DH21	P / N-GP Gate Width 2	Sub 0FH									

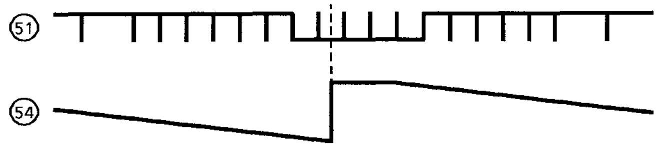
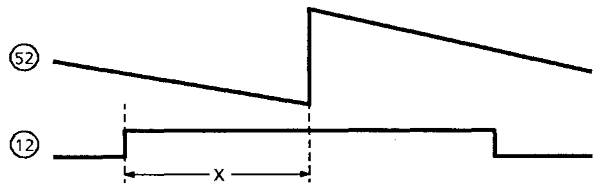
NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
		TEST CONDITION: (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system) (Note) “×” in the data column represents preset value at power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

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system) (Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON. SUB−ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
DV4 DV5 DV6	V. Amplification Degree V. Amplifier Max. Output V. Amplifier Min. Output	Sub 1BH	1	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	Set bus data as indicated on the left. Change 5.0V of pin 54 voltage by +0.1V and −0.1V, and measure V_{53} output voltage in both the conditions. Find GVA shown in the figure below. Measure Vvmax and Vvmin shown in the figure below. 
DV7	V. S−Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity	Sub 19H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	×	Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value. Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below. Find V_S according to the equation that $V_S = (X / Y) \times 100\%$. 

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">NOTE</th><th rowspan="2">ITEM</th><th colspan="10">TEST CONDITION
(Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ;
pin 51 input video signal = 50 system)
(Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="9">SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA</th><th>MEASURING METHOD</th></tr>
<tr><td>DV8</td><td>V. Reverse S-Curve Correction, Max. Correction Quantity</td><td>Sub 19H</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>×</td><td>(1) Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value.
(2) Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below.
(3) Find V_S according to the equation that $V_S = (X / Y) \times 100\%$.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>DV9</td><td>V. Linearity Max. Correction Quantity</td><td>Sub 1AH</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>(1) Adjust the oscilloscope's amplitude with the UNCAL so that pin 52 and pin 54 waveforms overlap each other as the bus data is set to the preset value.
(2) Change the bus data as indicated on the left, and measure values of X and Y shown in the figure below.
(3) Find V_S according to the equation that $V_S = (X / 2Y) \times 100\%$.
</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
		TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system) (Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.									
DV10	AFC-MASK Start Phase	Sub 02H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(1) Supply 5V DC to pin 26. (2) Set bus data as indicated on the left and activate the test mode. (3) Measure the AFC-MASK start phase (X) and AFC-MASK stop phase (Y) of pin 49. (4) Set the Sub 16H as indicated on the left. (5) Measure the VNFB start phase (Z) of pin 54. 
DV11	AFC-MASK Stop Phase	Sub 16H	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	
DV12	VNFB Phase										
DV13	V. Output Maximum Phase	Sub 16H	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	(1) Input video signal to pin 51. (2) Measure both phases (Xmax, Xmin) of pin 52 and pin 54 with the respective bus data settings shown on the left. (3) Find difference between the two phases measured in the above step 2. Y = Xmax − Xmin 
DV14	V. Output Minimum Phase		×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	
DV15	V. Output Phase Variable Range										

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

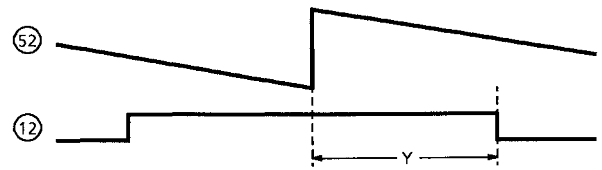
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">NOTE</th><th rowspan="2">ITEM</th><th colspan="10">TEST CONDITION
(Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system)
(Note) “×” in the data column represents preset value at power ON.</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="9">SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA</th><th>MEASURING METHOD</th></tr>
<tr><td>DV21</td><td>V. Lead-In Range 2</td><td>Sub 16H</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>(1) Set bus data as indicated on the left.
(2) Input 262.5 H video signal to pin 51.
(3) Set a certain number of field lines in which signals of pin 51 and pin 54 completely synchronize with each other as shown in the figure below.
(4) Decrease the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 54 signals do not synchronize with each other.
(5) Again set a certain number of field lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals synchronize with each other.
(6) Increase the field lines in number and measure number of lines in which pin 51 and pin 52 signals do not synchronize with each other.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>DV22</td><td>W-VBLK Start Phase</td><td rowspan="2">Sub 1BH</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td rowspan="4">(1) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1BH in the left columns, and measure the value of X shown in the figure below.
W-VBLK start phase : MAX, MIN
(2) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1DH in the left columns, and measure the value of X shown in the figure below.
W-PMUTE start phase : MAX, MIN

</td></tr>
<tr><td>DV23</td><td>W-PMUTE Start Phase</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2">(Note) Only the 60 system is subject to evaluation.</td><td rowspan="2">Sub 1DH</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

TEST CONDITION

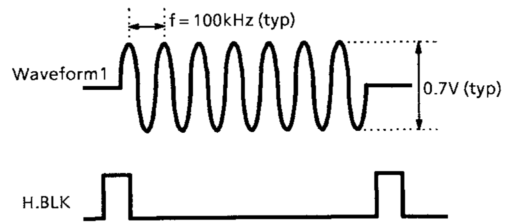
(Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin 51 input video signal = 50 system)

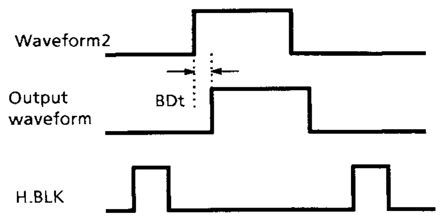
(Note) "×" in the data column represents preset value at power ON.

NOTE	ITEM	SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA									MEASURING METHOD
DV24	W-VBLK Stop Phase	Sub 1CH	×	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1CH in the left columns, and measure the value of Y shown in the figure below. W-VBLK stop phase : MAX, MIN
			×	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2) Set bus data as specified for the Sub 1EH in the left columns, and measure the value of Y shown in the figure below. W-PMUTE stop phase : MAX, MIN
DV25	W-PMUTE Stop Phase (Note) Only the 60 system is subject to evaluation.	Sub 1EH	×	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			×	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

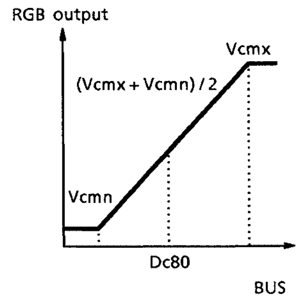


1H DL SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin3 = 9V ; pin8 · 38 · 41 = 5V)				
		SW MODE	SUB ADDRESS & DATA			MEASURING METHOD
		S26	07H	0FH	11H	
H_1	1HDL Dynamic Range Direct	ON	94H	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin) , and measure VNBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VNRD of R-Y input in the same way as VNBD. 
H_2	1HDL Dynamic Range Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin), and measure VPBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VPRD of R-Y input in the same way as VPBD.
H_3	1HDL Dynamic Range, Direct+Delay	↑	A4H	—	—	(1) Input waveform 1 to pin 33 (B-Yin), and measure VSBD, that pin 36 (B-Yout) is saturated input level. (2) Measure VNRD of R-Y input in the same way as VSBD.
H_4	Frequency Characteristic, Direct	↑	94H	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H_1, set waveform 1 to 0.3V_{p-p} and f = 100kHz. Measure VB100, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. And set waveform 1 to f = 700kHz. Measure VB700, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GHB1 = 20ℓog (VB700 / VB100) (2) Measure GHR1 of R-Y out in the same way as GHB1.
H_5	Frequency Characteristic, Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H_1, set waveform 1 to 0.3V_{p-p} and f = 100kHz. Measure VB100, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. And set waveform 1 to f = 700kHz. Measure VB700, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level GHB2 = 20ℓog (VB700 / VB100) (2) Measure GHR2 of R-Y out in the same way as GHB2.
H_6	AC Gain Direct	↑	94H	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H_1, set waveform 1 to 0.7V_{p-p}. Measure VByt1, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBY_1 = 20ℓog (VByt1 / 0.7) (2) Measure GRY1 of R-Y out in the same way as GBY1.
H_7	AC Gain Delay	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) In the same measuring as H_1, set waveform 1 to 0.7V_{p-p}. Measure VByt2, that is pin 36 (B-Yout) level. GBY_2 = 20ℓog (VByt2 / 0.7) (2) Measure GRY2 of R-Y out in the same way as GBY2.

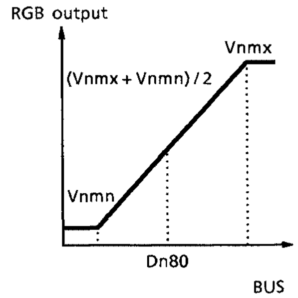
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value ; pin3 = 9V ; pin8 · 38 · 41 = 5V)				
		SW MODE	SUB ADDRESS & DATA			MEASURING METHOD
		S26	07H	0FH	11H	
H_8	Direct · Delay AC Gain Difference	↑	94H 8CH	—	—	(1) GBYD = GBY1 − GBY2 (2) GRYD = GRY1 − GRY2
H_9	Color Difference Output DC Stepping	↑	8CH	—	—	(1) Measure pin 36 (B-Yout) DC stepping of the picture period. (2) Measure pin 35 (R-Yout) DC stepping of the picture period.
H_{10}	1H Delay Quantity	ON	8CH	—	—	(1) Input waveform 2 to pin 33 (B-Yin). And measure the time deference BDt of pin 36 (B-Yout). (2) Input waveform 2 to pin 34 (R-Yin). And measure the time diference RDt of pin 36 (B-Yout). 
H_{11}	Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control	↑	8CH	20H	00H 88H FFH	(1) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 88h. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC1. (2) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 88h. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC1. (3) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 00h. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC2. (4) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data 00h. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC2. (5) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data FFh. Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC3. (6) Set Sub-Address 11h ; data FFh. Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC3. (7) Bomin = BDC2 − BDC1, Bomax = BDC3 − BDC1, Romin = RDC2 − RDC1, Romax = RDC3 − RDC1
H_{12}	Color Difference Output DC-Offset Control / Min. Control Quantity	↑	A4H	00H	89H	(1) Measure the pin 36 DC voltage, that is BDC4. (2) Measure the pin 35 DC voltage, that is RDC4. (3) Bo1 = BDC4 − BDC1, Ro1 = RDC4 − RDC1
H_{13}	NTSC Mode Gain / NTSC-COM Gain	↑	94H	80H	—	(1) Input waveform 1, that is set $0.3V_{p-p}$ and f = 100kHz, to pin 33. Measure pin 36 output level, that is VBNC. (2) GNB = 20ℓog (VBNC / VB100) (3) In the same way as (1) and (2), measure the pin 36 output level, that is VRNC. GNR = 20ℓog (VRNC / VR100)

TEXT SECTION

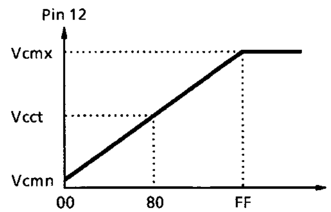
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	00H	02H	—	—	—	—	
T_1	Y Color Difference Clamping Voltage	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH	00H	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin 33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Measure voltage at pin 31, pin 34 and pin 33 (Vcp31, Vcp34, Vcp33).
T_2	Contrast Control Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	FFH 80H 00H	00H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (2) Input 0.3V Synchronizing Signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that Y sub contrast and drive are set at each center value and color is minimum. (5) Varying data on contrast from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of respective outputs of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) in video period, and read values of bus data at the same time.  Also, measure the respective amplitudes with the bus data set to the center value (80). (Vc12mx, Vc12mn, D12c80) (Vc13mx, Vc13mn, D13c80) (Vc14mx, Vc14mn, D14c80) (6) Find ratio between amplitude with maximum unicolor and that with minimum unicolor in conversion into decibel (ΔV13ct).
T_3	AC Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the test condition of Note T_2, find output / input gain (double) with maximum contrast. G = Vc13mx / 0.7V

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	00H	02H	—	—	—	—	
T_4	Frequency Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH	00H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 6MHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are set at each center value and color is minimum. (5) Measure amplitude of pin 13 signal (G OUT) and find the output / input gain (double) (G6M). (6) From the results of the above step 5 and the Note T_3, find the frequency characteristic. Gf = 20ℓog (G6M / G)

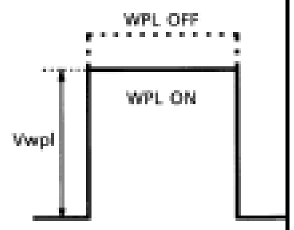
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	S_{42}	—	—	00H	02H	05H	1BH	08H	—	
T_5	Y Sub-Contrast Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH	00H	1FH 00H	—	—	—	(1) Connect both pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and video amplitude is 0.7V to pin 31 (Y IN). (3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, drive is set at center value and color is minimum. (5) Set bus data on Y sub contrast at maximum (FF) and measure amplitude (Vscmx) of pin 14 output (R OUT). Then, set data on Y sub contrast at minimum (00), measure the same (Vscmn). (6) From the results of the above step 5, find ratio between Vscmx and Vscmn in conversion into decibel (ΔVscnt).
T_6	Y_2 Input Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	↑	—	—	BFH	44H	—	(1) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are at each center value. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 while inputting TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz to pin 31 (TY IN). (3) While increasing the amplitude of the sine wave signal, measure video amplitude of signal 1 just before R output of pin 14 is distorted. (Vy2d)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	S_{42}	—	—	00H	02H	05H	1BH	08H	—	
T_7	Unicolor Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH 80H 00H	—	—	BFH	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Input 100kHz, 0.3V_{p-p} sine wave signal to both pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that drive is at center value and Y mute is on. (5) While changing bus data on unicolor from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) in video period respectively, and read the bus data together with., Also, measure respective amplitudes as unicolor data is set at center value (80).  (Vn12mx, Vn12mn, D12n80) (Vn13mx, Vn13mn, D13n80) (Vn14mx, Vn14mn, D14n80) (6) Find ratio between amplitude with maximum unicolor data and that with minimum unicolor data in conversion into decibel (ΔV13un).
T_8	Relative Amplitude (NTSC)	↑	↑	A	A	A	↑	A	—	—	FFH	—	—	↑	—	—	While inputting rainbow color bar signal (3.58MHz for NTSC) to pin 42 and 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 so that video amplitude of pin 33 is 0.38V_{p-p}, find the relative amplitude (Mnr-b = Vu14mx / Vu12mx, Mng-b = Vu13mx / Vu12mx).
T_9	Relative Phase (NTSC)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	↑	—	—	↑	—	—	(1) In the test condition of the Note T_8, adjust bus data on tint so that output of pin 12 (B OUT) has the peak level in the 6th bar. (2) Regarding the phase of pin 12 (B OUT) as a reference phase, find comparative phase differences of pin 14 (R OUT) and pin 13 (G OUT) from the reference phase respectively (θnr-b, θng-b).

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

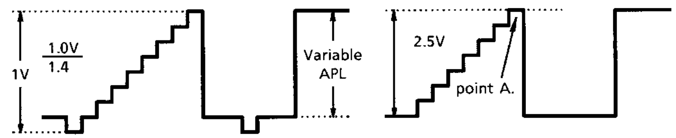


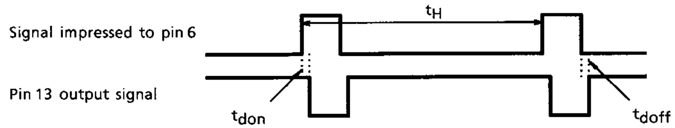
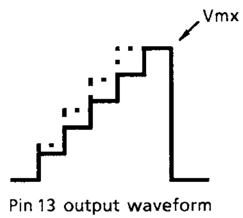
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	S_{42}	—	—	00H	02H	1BH	—	—	—	
T_{14}	Chroma Input Range	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	—	—	FFH	88H	BFH	—	—	—	(1) Input rainbow color bar signal (3.58MHz for NTSC or 4.43MHz for PAL) to pin 42 (C IN) and 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Connect pin 36 (B-Y OUT) and pin 33 (B-Y IN), pin 35 (R-Y OUT) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling respectively. (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data so that unicolor is maximum, drive and color are set at each center value (80) and mute is on. (5) While increasing amplitude of chroma signal input to pin 42, measure amplitude just before any of pin 12 (B OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 14 (R OUT) output signals is distorted (Vcr).

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">NOTE</th><th rowspan="3">ITEM</th><th colspan="15">TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)</th><th rowspan="3">MEASURING METHOD</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="9">SW MODE</th><th colspan="6">SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA</th></tr>
<tr><th>S_{21}</th><th>S_{22}</th><th>S_{31}</th><th>S_{33}</th><th>S_{34}</th><th>S_{51}</th><th>—</th><th>—</th><th>—</th><th>00H</th><th>05H</th><th>—</th><th>—</th><th>—</th><th>—</th></tr>
<tr><td>T_{15}</td><td>Brightness Control Characteristic</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>A</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>FFH
00H</td><td>10H</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td rowspan="3">(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling.
(2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN).
(3) Set bus data so that R, G, B cut off data are set at center value.
(4) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground.
(5) While changing bus data on brightness from maximum to minimum, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum voltages (max : Vbrmx, min : Vbrmn).
(6) With bus data on brightness set at center value, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vbcnt).
(7) On the conditon that bus data with which Vbrmx is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmx and bus data with which Vbrmn is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmn, calculate sensitivity of brightness data (ΔVbrt).
ΔVbrt = (Vbrmxg − Vbrmng) / (Dbrmxg − Dbrmng)</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_{16}</td><td>Brightness Center Voltage</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>80H</td><td>↑</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_{17}</td><td>Brightness Data Sensitivity</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_{18}</td><td>RGB Output Voltage Axes Difference</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>(1) In the same manner as the Note T_{16}, measure video voltage of pin 12 (B OUT) with bus data on brightness set at center value.
(2) Find maximum axes difference in the brightness center voltage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_{19}</td><td>White Peak Limit Level</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>↑</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>00H</td><td>1FH</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>(1) Set bus data so that contrast and Y sub contrast are maximum and brightness is minimum.
(2) Input TG7 sine wave signal whose frequency is 100kHz and amplitude in video period is 0.9V to pin 31 (Y IN).
(3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground.
(4) While turning on / off WPL with bus, measure video amplitude of pin 14 (R OUT) with WPL being activated (Vwpl).


Pin 14 output waveform</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	09H	0AH	0CH	0DH	0EH	—	
T_{20}	Cutoff Control Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	80H	80H	FFH 00H	FFH 00H	FFH 00H	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (4) Set bus data on brightness at center value. (5) While changing data on cutoff from maximum to minimum, measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum values (max : Vcomx, min : Vcomn). (6) Set cutoff data at center value and measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vcoct). (7) On the condition that bus data with which Vcomx is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dcomx and bus data with which Vcomn is obtained in the same is Dcomn, calculate number of steps (ΔDcut). ΔDcut = Dcomx − Dcomn
T_{21}	Cutoff Center Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	↑	↑	80H	80H	80H	—	
T_{22}	Cutoff Variable Range	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{23}	Drive Variable Range	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	FFH 00H	FFH 00H	80H	80H	80H	—	(1) Short circuit pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input a stepping signal whose amplitude in video period is 0.3V to pin 31 (Y IN). (3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (4) Connect pin 21 (Digital Ys) and pin 22 (Analog Ys) to ground. (5) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and Y sub contrast is minimum. (6) While changing drive data from minimum to maximum, measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) to find maximum and minimum values (max : Vdrmx, min : Vdrmn). (7) Set drive data at center value and measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vdrct). Calculate amplitude ratio of the measured value to the maximum and minimum amplitudes measured in the above step 6 respectively (DR+, DR−).

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

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

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{18}	S_{19}	S_{20}	S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	15H	1CH	—	—	—	—	
T_{30}	Halftone Ys Level	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	00H	80H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input stepping signal whose amplitude is 0.3V in video period to pin 31 (Y IN) and pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Set bus data so that blanking is off and halftone is −3dB in on status. (3) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys). While impressing 0V to it, measure amplitude and pedestal level of pin 13 (G OUT) in video period (Vm13, Vp13). (4) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 gradually from 0V, measure level (Vtht1) of pin 21 when amplitude of pin 13 output signal changes. At the same time, measure amplitude and pedestal level of pin 13 in video period after the pin 13 output signal changed in amplitude. (Vm13b, Vp13b) (5) According to results of the above steps 3 and 4, calculate gain of −3dB halftone and variation of pedestal level. G3ht13 = 20ℓog (Vm13b / Vm13) (6) Set bus data so that halftone is −6dB in on status, and perform the same measurement as the above steps 4 and 5 to find gain of −6dB halftone and variation of pedestal level (G6th13). (7) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 further from Vtht1, measure level (Vttx1) of pin 21 when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes in amplitude and DC level of pin 13 after the change of its output (Vtx13). (8) From results of the above steps 3 and 7, calculate low level of the output in the text mode. Vtxl13 = Vtx13 − Vp13 (9) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 by 3V from that in the above step 7, confirm that there is no change in output level of pin 13.
T_{31}	Halftone Gain 1	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	
T_{32}	Halftone Gain 2	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	01H	↑	—	—	—	—	
T_{33}	Text ON Ys, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	
T_{34}	Text / OSD Output, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{18}	S_{19}	S_{20}	S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{51}	—	15H	1CH	—	—	—	—	
T_{35}	Text RGB Output, High Level	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	—	02H	80H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input stepping signal whose amplitude is 0.3V in video period to pin 31 (Y IN) and pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Set bus data so that blanking and halftone are off. (3) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys). While impressing 0V to it, measure pedestal level of pin 13 output signal (G OUT) (Vpl13). (4) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN) and impress it with 2V. (5) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 gradually from 0V, measure video level of pin 21 after output signal of pin 13 changed (Vlx13). (6) From measurement results of the above steps 3 and 5, calculate high level in the text mode. Vmt13 = Vtx13 − Vpt13 (7) Raising supply voltage to pin 21 further from that in the step 5, measure level (Vtost) of pin 21 when the level of pin 13 output signal changes from that in the step 5 to −6dB as halftone data is set to ON (the 6th step of Notes T_{30} to T_{34}). (8) In the condition of the above step 7, raise voltage impressed to pin 19 to 3V and measure output voltage of pin 13 (Vos13). (9) From results of the above steps 3 and 7, calculate high level of the output in the OSD mode. Vmos13 = Vos13 − Vpt13
T_{36}	OSD Ys ON, Low Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	
T_{37}	OSD RGB Output, High Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{18}	S_{19}	S_{20}	S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{38}	Text Input Threshold Level	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys) and impress 1.5V to it. (2) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN). While raising supply voltage gradually from 0V, measure supply voltage when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes (Vtxt). (3) Raising the supply voltage to pin 19 furthermore to 4V, confirm that there is no change in the output signal of pin 13 (G OUT).
T_{39}	OSD Input Threshold Level	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Connect power supply to pin 21 (Digital Ys) and impress 2.5V to it. (2) Connect power supply to pin 19 (Digital G IN). While raising supply voltage gradually from 0V, measure supply voltage when output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) changes (Vosd). (3) Raising the supply voltage to pin 19 furthermore to 4V, confirm that there is no change in the output signal of pin 13 (G OUT).

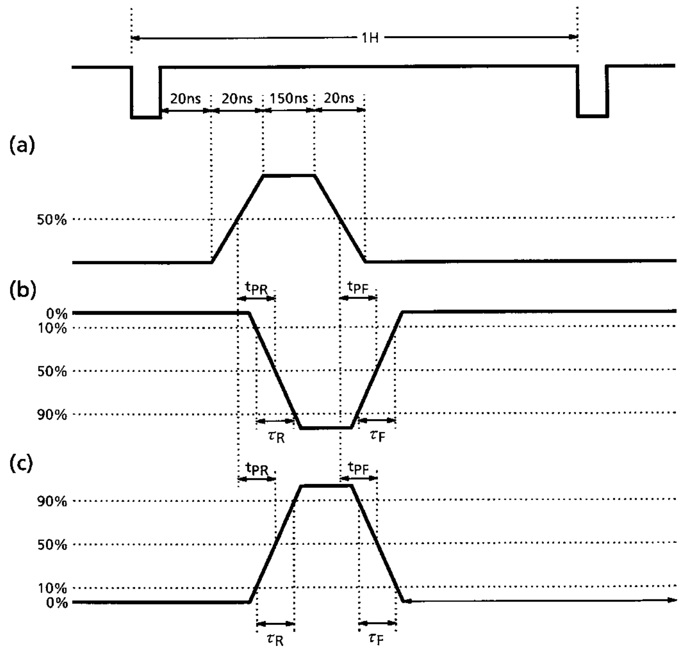
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)														
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA					
		S_{18}	S_{19}	S_{20}	S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{40}	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Time	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{41}	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{42}	OSD Mode Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{43}	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{44}	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—
T_{45}	OSD Mode Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEASURING METHOD

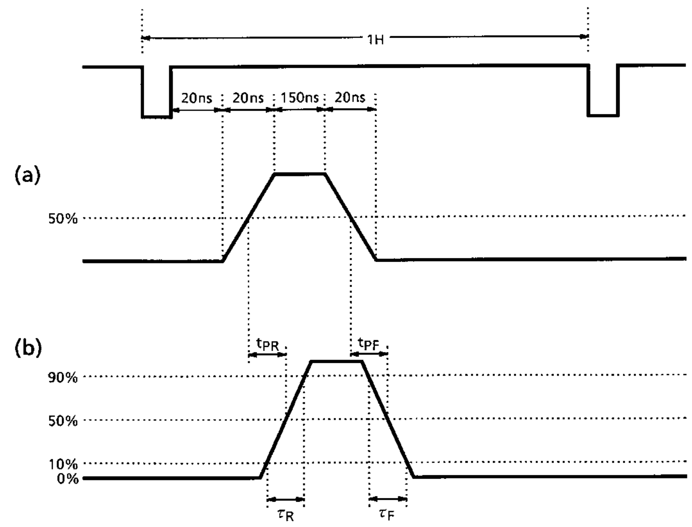
(1) Input a Signal Shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 21 (Digital Ys).

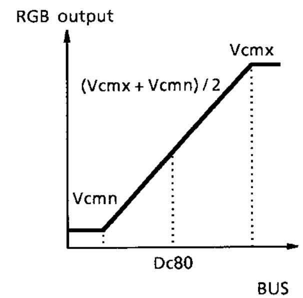
(2) According to (b) in the figure, measure τ_{Rosd}, t_{PRos}, τ_{Fosd} and t_{PFos} for output signals of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT) respectively.

(3) Find maximum values of t_{PRos} and t_{PFos} respectively (Δt_{PRos}, Δt_{PFos}).



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value) SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{18}	S_{19}	S_{20}	S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{46}	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Time	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply pin 21 (Digital Ys) with 2.5V. (2) Input $5V_{p-p}$ signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 18 (Digital R IN). (3) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure τ_{Rosh}, t_{PRoh}, τ_{Fosh} and t_{PFoh} for output signal of pin 14 (R OUT). (4) Input $5V_{p-p}$ signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 19 (Digital G IN). (5) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for pin 13 output (G OUT) referring to (b) of the following figure. (6) Input 5Vp-p signal shown by (a) in the figure to pin 20 (Digital B IN). (7) Perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for pin 12 output (B OUT) referring to (b) of the following figure. (8) Find maximum axes differences in t_{PRoh} and t_{PFoh} among the three outputs (Δt_{PRoh}, Δt_{PFoh}).
T_{47}	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{48}	OSD Hi DC Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{49}	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{50}	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{51}	OSD Hi DC Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	

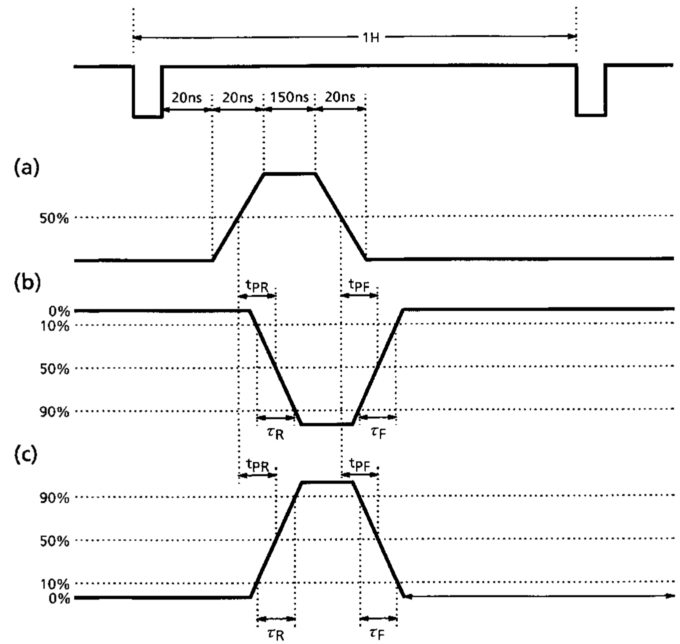


NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	06H	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{52}	RGB Contrast Control Characteristic	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH 80H 00H	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (3) Set bus data on drive at center value. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 23 (Analog R IN). (5) While changing data on RGB contrast from maximum (FF) to minimum (00), measure maximum and minimum amplitudes of pin 14 (R OUT) in video period. At the same time, measure video amplitude of pin 14 when the bus data is set at the center value (80). (Vc14mx, Vc14mn, D14c80) (6) In the same manner as the above steps 4 and 5, measure output signal of pin 13 with input of the same external power supply to pin 24 (Analog G IN), and measure output signal of pin 12 with input of the same power supply to pin 25 (Analog B IN). (Vc12mx, Vc12mn, D12c80). (7) Find amplitude ratio between signal with maximum unicolor data and signal with minimum unicolor data in conversion into decibel (ΔV13ct). 

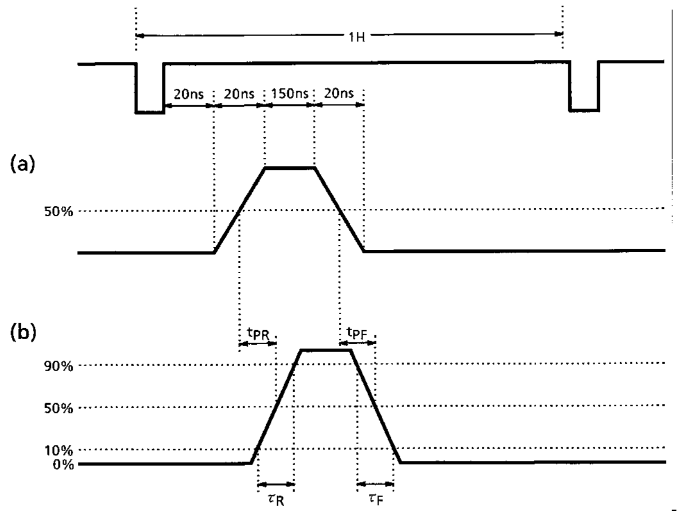
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	06H	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{53}	Analog RGB AC Gain	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the setting condition of the Note T_{52}, calculate output / input gain (double) with contrast data being set maximum. G = Vc13mx / 0.5V
T_{54}	Analog RGB Frequency Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	FFH	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (3) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 24 (Analog G IN). (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and drive is set at center value. (5) Measure video amplitude of pin 13 (G OUT) and calculate output / input gain (double) (G6M). (6) From measurement results of the above step 5 and the preceding Note 53, find frequency characteristic. Gf = 20ℓog (G6M / G)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	01H	06H	—	—	—	—	
T_{55}	Analog RGB Dynamic Range	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	00H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (3) Set bus data so that contrast is minimum and drive is set at center value. (4) While inputting stepping signal to pin 24 (Analog G IN), increase video amplitude gradually from 0. (5) Measure video amplitude of pin 24 when video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) does not change.
T_{56}	RGB Brightness Control Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	FFH 00H	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y IN), pin 33 (B-Y IN) and pin 34 (R-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data on RGB cutoff at center value. (4) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (5) While changing data brightness from maximum to minimum, measure maximum and minimum voltages of pin 13 (G OUT) in video period. (max : Vbrmx, min : Vbrmn) (6) Set bus data on brightness at center value and measure video voltage of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vbcnt). (7) On the condition that bus data with which Vbrmx is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmx and bus data with which Vbrmn is obtained in measurement of the above step 5 is Dbrmn, calculate sensitivity of brightness data (ΔVbrt). ΔVbrt = (Vbrmx − Vbrmn) / (Dbrmx − Dbrmn)
T_{57}	RGB Brightness Center Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	80H	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{58}	RGB Brightness Data Sensitivity	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{59}	Analog RGB Mode ON Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	80H	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 100kHz, video amplitude = 0.3V) to pin 23 (Analog R IN). (2) Supply 5V of external supply voltage to pin 22 (Analog Ys) and raise the voltage gradually from 0V. (3) Measure voltage at pin 22 when signal 1 is output from pin 14 (R OUT) (Vanath).

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{60}	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Time	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply signal ($2V_{p-p}$) shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (2) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure τ_{Rana}, t_{PRan}, τ_{Fana} and t_{PFan} for outputs of pin 14 (R OUT), pin 13 (G OUT) and pin 12 (B OUT). (3) Find maximum values of t_{PRan} and t_{PFan} respectively (Δt_{PRan}, Δt_{PFan}).
T_{61}	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{62}	Analog RGB Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{63}	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{64}	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{65}	Analog RGB Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{66}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Time	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Supply 2V to pin 22 (Analog Ys). (2) Input 0.5V_{p-p} signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 23 (Analog R IN). (3) Referring to (b) of the following figure, measure τ_{Ranh}, t_{PRah}, τ_{Fanh} and t_{PFah} for output of pin 14 (R OUT). (4) Input 0.5V_{p-p} signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 24 (Analog G IN). (5) Referring to (b) of the following figure, perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for output of pin 13 (G OUT). (6) Input 0.5V_{p-p} signal shown by (a) in the following figure to pin 25 (Analog B IN). (7) Referring to (b) of the following figure, perform the same measurement as the above step 3 for output of pin 12 (B OUT). (8) Find maximum axes difference in t_{PRoh} and t_{PFoh} among the three outputs (Δt_{PRah}, Δt_{PFah}).
T_{67}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{68}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Rise-Up Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{69}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{70}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{71}	Analog RGB Hi Switching Breaking Transfer Time, 3 Axes Difference	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						MEASURING METHOD
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T_{72}	TV-Analog RGB Crosstalk	B	A	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y_2 IN). (2) Short circuit pin 25 (Analog G IN) in AC coupling. (3) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (4) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum, Y sub contrast and drive are set at center value. (5) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 0V of external power supply. (6) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vtg). (7) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 2V of external power supply. (8) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vana). (9) From measurement results of the above steps 5 and 7, calculate crosstalk from TV to analog RGB. Crtva = 20ℓog (Vana / Vtv)
T_{73}	Analog RGB-TV Crosstalk	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y_2 IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data so that contrast is maximum and drive is set at center value. (4) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 24 (Analog G IN). (5) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 0V of external power supply. (6) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vant). (7) Supply pin 22 (Analog Ys) with 2V of external power supply. (8) Measure video voltage of output signal of pin 13 (G OUT) (Vtan). (9) From measurement results of the above steps 6 and 8, calculate crosstalk from analog RGB to TV. Crant = 20ℓog (Vant / Vtan)

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C ; BUS = preset value)															MEASURING METHOD
		SW MODE									SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA						
		S_{21}	S_{22}	S_{31}	S_{33}	S_{34}	S_{51}	—	—	—	01H	15H	—	—	—	—	
T_{74}	ABL Point Characteristic	B	B	B	B	B	A	—	—	—	FFH	10H 90H F0H	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y_2 IN). (2) Short circuit pin 23 (Analog R IN), pin 25 (Analog G IN) and pin 26 (Analog B IN) in AC coupling. (3) Set bus data so that brightness is maximum and ABL gain is at center value, and supply pin 16 with external supply voltage. While turning down voltage supplied to pin 16 gradually from 7V, measure voltage at pin16 when the voltage supplied to pin 12 decreases by 0.3V in three conditions that data on ABL point is set at minimum, center and maximum values respectively. (Vablpl, Vablpc, Vablph)
T_{75}	ACL Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Input TG7 sine wave signal (f = 4MHz, video amplitude = 0.5V) to pin 31 (Y_2 IN). (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Measure video amplitude at pin 12. (Vacl1) (4) Measure DC voltage at pin 16 (ABCL). (5) Supply pin 16 with a voltage that the voltage measured in the above step 4 minus 2V. (6) Measure video amplitude at pin 12 (Vacl2) and its ratio to the amplitude measured in the above step 3. Vacl = 20ℓog (Vacl2 / Vacl1)
T_{76}	ABL Gain Characteristic	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—	—	—	FFH	00H 10H 1CH	—	—	—	—	(1) Short circuit pin 31 (Y_2 IN), pin 34 (R-Y IN) and pin 33 (B-Y IN) in AC coupling. (2) Input 0.3V synchronizing signal to pin 51 (Sync IN). (3) Set bus data on brightness at maximum and measure video DC voltage at pin 12 (Vmax). (4) Measure voltage at pin 16 which is being supplied with the voltage measured in the step 5 of the preceding Note 75. (5) Changing setting of bus data on ABL gain at minimum, center and maximum values one after another, measure video DC voltage at pin 12. (Vabl1, Vabl2, Vabl3) (6) Find respective differences of Vabl1, Vabl2 and Vabl3 from the voltage measured in the above step 3. Vabll = Vmax − Vabl1 Vablc = Vmax − Vabl2 Vablh = Vmax − Vabl3

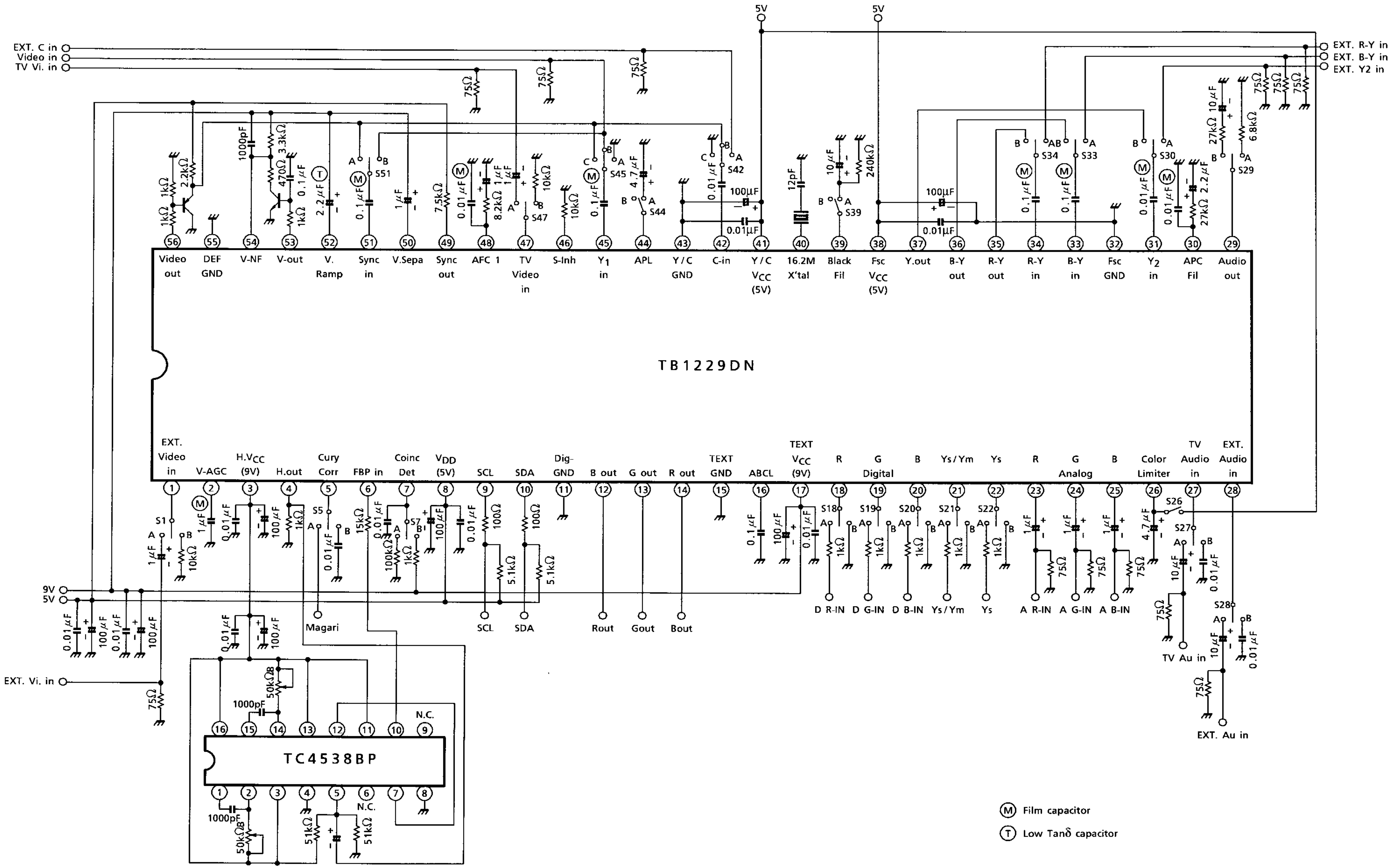
AUDIO SECTION

NOTE	ITEM	SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA		TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C) MEASURING METHOD
		S_{27}	S_{28}	S_{29}	03H	07H	
A_1	Attenuator Max. Gain	A ↓ B	B ↓ A	B	40H ↓ 0CH	7FH	(1) Input 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set at TV mode and ATT gain is maximum (7F). (3) Measure audio output level at pin 29 and find the gain (Gmxt). (4) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (Gmxe)
A_2	Attenuator Center Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑	40H	(1) Input 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set at TV mode and ATT gain is center value (40). (3) Measure audio output level at pin 29 and find the gain (Gcntt). (4) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (Gcnte)
A_3	Attenuator Residual Sound	↑	↑	↑	↑	00H	(1) Input 1kHz, 500mVrms signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set at TV mode and ATT gain is minimum (00). (3) Measure audio output level at pin 29 and find the audio output level (Vmnt). (4) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (Vmne) (Note) For measuring signal level, use 1kHz band pass filter
A_4	Audio Mute Residual Sound	↑	↑	↑	↑	FFH	(1) Input 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set at TV mode and ATT gain is maximum (7F). (3) Set bus data on audio mute to ON. (4) Measure audio output level at pin 29 (Vmutt). (5) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 4. (Vmute) (Note) For measuring signal level, use 1kHz band pass filter.
A_5	Attenuator Gain Switching Offset	A ↓ B	B ↓ A	B	40H ↓ 0CH	7FH ↓ 00H	(1) Short circuit pin 27 (TV Audio IN) in AC coupling. (2) Set bus data on the audio switch to TV mode. (3) Changing bus data on ATT gain from maximum (7F) to minimum (00), measure change in DC level of audio output of pin 29 (Audio OUT) at that time (ATToft). (4) Short circuit pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN) in AC coupling and set bus data on the audio switch to EXT. mode. In this condition perform the same measurement as the above step 3 (ATTofe).
A_6	Audio Mute Offset	B	B	↑	40H ↓ C0H	7FH ↓ FFH	(1) Short circuit pin 27 (TV Audio IN) in AC coupling. (2) Set bus data on the audio switch to TV mode. (3) Changing bus data on audio mute from OFF to ON, measure change in DC level of audio output of pin 29 (Audio OUT) at that time (AMToft). (4) Short circuit pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN) in AC coupling and set bus data on the audio switch to EXT. mode. In this condition perform the same measurement as the above step 3 (AMTofe).

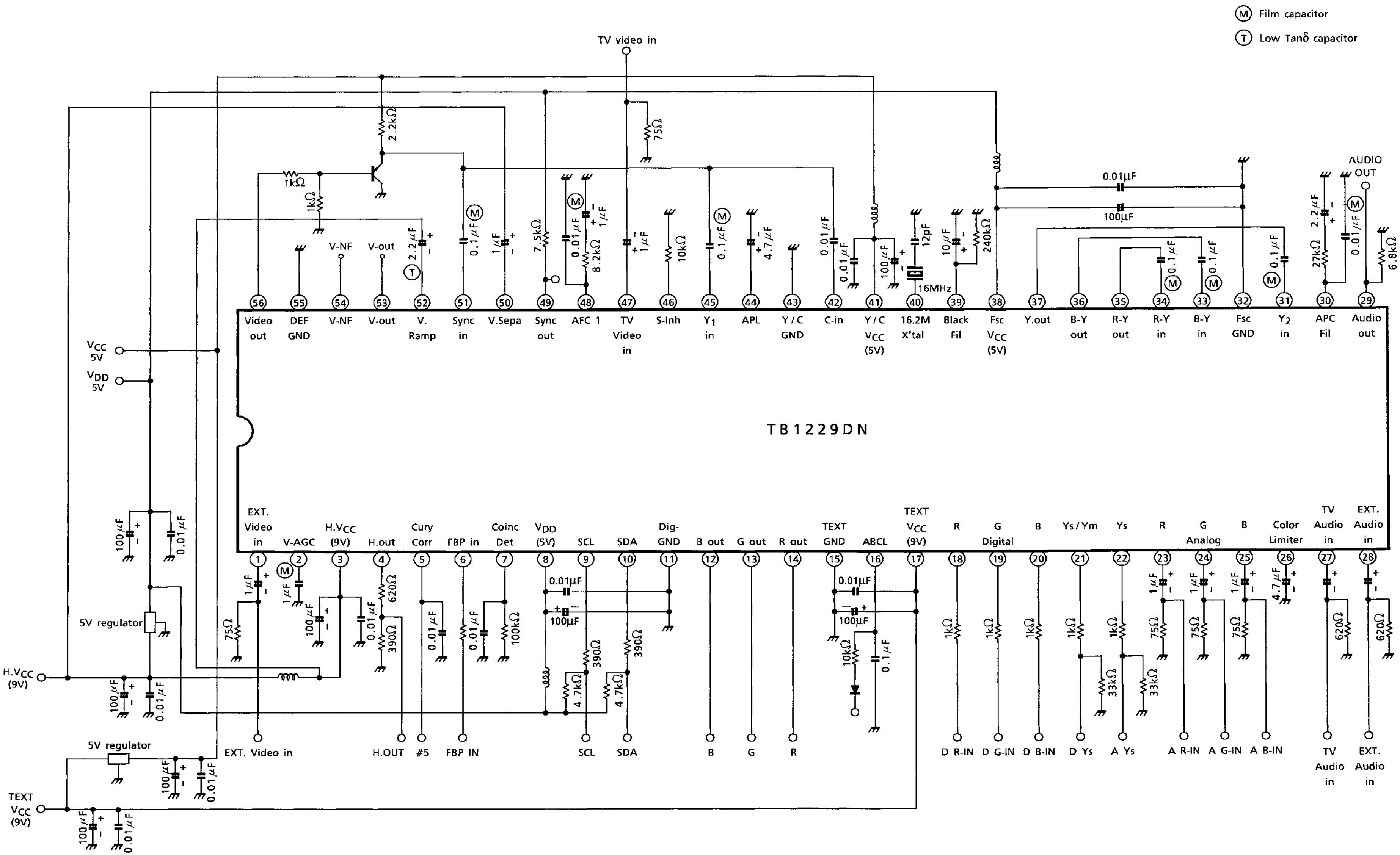
NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)					
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA		MEASURING METHOD
		S_{27}	S_{28}	S_{29}	03H	07H	
A_7	Audio Crosstalk	B ↓ A	A ↓ B	↑	↑	7FH	(1) Input 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN). (2) Changing bus data on the audio switch from EXT. mode to TV mode, measure output level of pin 29 (Audio OUT) to find ratio between two outputs in the EXT mode and TV mode (CRtv). (3) Change bus data on the audio switch from TV to EXT. mode and input 1kHz, 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). In this condition measure output level of pin 29 (Audio OUT) to find ratio of this output to the output level measured in the above step 2. (Crext) (Note) For measuring signal level, use 1kHz band pass filter.
A_8	Attenuator Max. Input Voltage	A ↓ B	B ↓ A	↑	↑	40H	(1) Input 1kHz signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set at TV mode and ATT gain is set at center value (40). (3) While increasing amplitude of the signal, measure input amplitude just before output waveform of pin 29 (Audio OUT) is distorted (DItv). (4) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 1kHz signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (DIext).
A_9	A-SW Switching Offset	B	B	B	40H ↓ C0H	7FH	(1) Short circuit pin 27 (TV Audio IN) and pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN) in AC coupling. (2) Changing bus data on the audio switch from TV mode to EXT. mode, measure change in DC level of output signal of pin 29 (Audio OUT) at that time (VSWof).
A_{10}	Attenuator Breaking Frequency	A ↓ B	B ↓ A	↑	↑	↑	(1) Input 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data on the audio switch to TV mode. (3) While increasing the signal frequency from 1kHz, measure frequency when amplitude of pin 29 output (Audio OUT) is −3dB as low as the amplitude at 1kHz frequency (fctv). (4) Set bus data on the audio switch to EXT mode. While inputting 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (fcext)
A_{11}	Audio S / N Ratio	↑	↑	↑	40H ↓ 0CH	↑	(1) Input 500mV_{rms} signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data on the audio switch to TV mode and measure output level of pin 29 (Audio OUT) (Vs). (3) Short circuit pin 27 in AC coupling and measure noise level at pin 29 (Vn). (SNtv = 20ℓog (Vs / Vn)) (4) Change the setting of bus data on the audio switch to EXT. mode and change the 500mV_{rms} input from pin 27 to pin 28. Peform the same measurement as the above step 3. (SNext) (Note) For measuring output level, use 15kHz low pass filter

NOTE	ITEM	TEST CONDITION (Unless otherwise specified : H, RGB V_{CC} = 9V ; V_{DD}, Fsc V_{DD}, Y / C V_{CC} = 5V ; Ta = 25±3°C)					
		SW MODE			SUB-ADDRESS & BUS DATA		MEASURING METHOD
		S_{27}	S_{28}	S_{29}	03H	07H	
A_{12}	Attenuator Max. Output Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	(1) Input 1kHz signal to pin 27 (TV Audio IN). (2) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set to TV mode and ATT gain is maximum (7F). (3) While increasing the signal amplitude, measure output amplitude just before output signal of pin 29 (Audio OUT) is distorted. (DO1v) (4) Set bus data so that the audio switch is set to EXT. mode and ATT gain is maximum (7F). While inputting 1kHz signal to pin 28 (Ext. Audio IN), perform the same measurement as the above step 3. (DOext) (Note) Output must be loaded with 5kΩ or more resistance.

TEST CIRCUIT

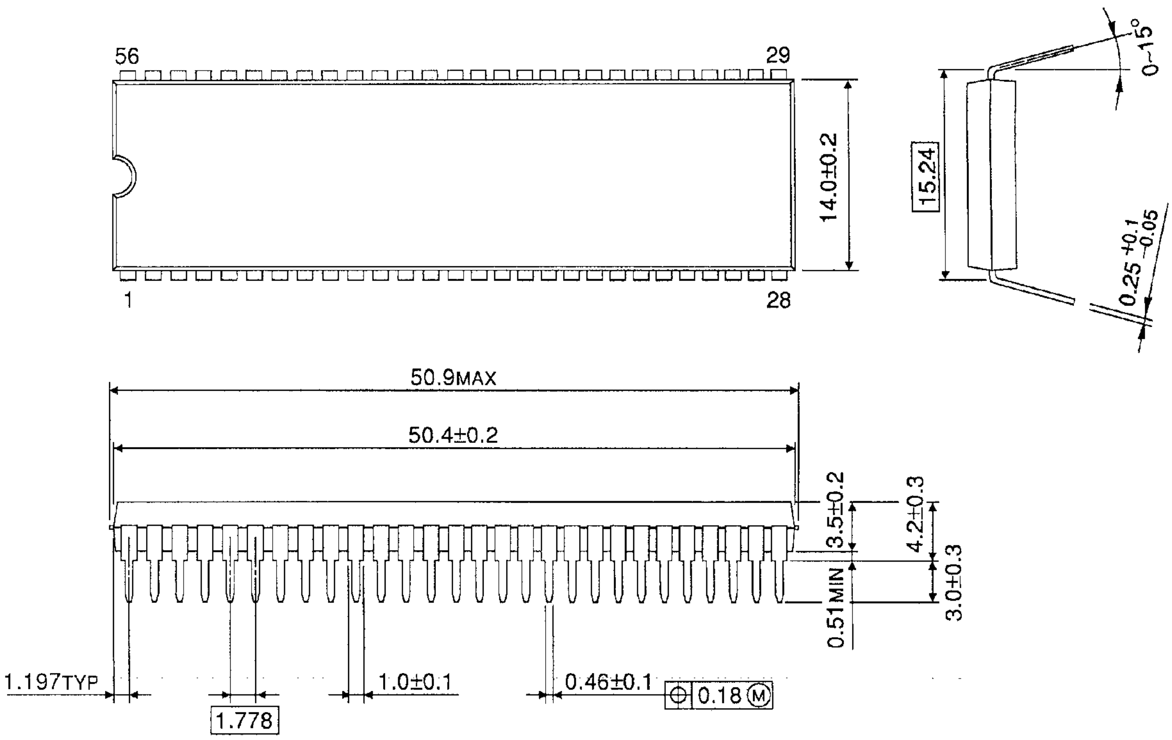


APPLICATION CIRCUIT



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SDIP56-P-600-1.78 Unit : mm



Weight: 5.55g (typ.)

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

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