Chroma signal frequency converter
BA7049S/BA7049FS

The BA7049S and BA7049FS convert NTSC, PAL-M and PAL-N chroma signal subcarrier frequencies to the PAL format 4.433619MHz to allow PAL format processing circuits to handle record and playback signals for these other formats. These ICs facilitate the development of multi-format VCRs.

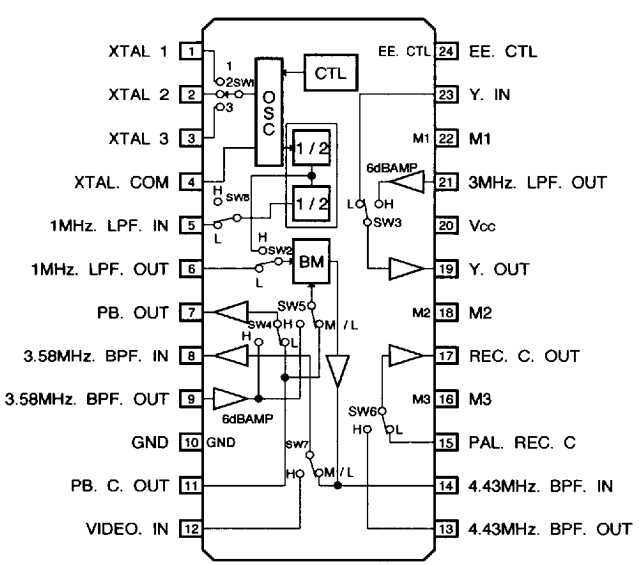
●Applications

Multi-format VHS VCRs.

●Features

1) Converts record and playback signals to standard format.
2) Compatible with up to three other formats in addition to PAL.
3) Y and chroma system filter switches are all built-in. Few external components required.

●Block diagram



●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Applied voltage	$V_{CC\ Max.}$	8.0	V
Power dissipation	Pd	800 *	mW
Operating temperature	Topr	−25～70	℃
Storage temperature	Tstg	−55～125	℃

* Reduced by 8.0mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

●Recommended operating conditions (Ta=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating supply voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V

●Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise specified: Ta=25℃ and V_{CC}=5.0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
Circuit current	I_{CC}	20.5	31.0	41.5	mA		
0dB amplifier voltage gain	G_0	−0.5	0.0	+0.5	dB	f=1MHz	Vin=0.5V_{PP}
0dB amplifier frequency characteristic	f_0	−2.0	+0.0	+1.0	dB	f=5MHz / 1MHz	Vin=0.5V_{PP}
6dB amplifier voltage gain	G_6	+5.5	+6.0	+6.5	dB	f=1MHz	Vin=0.25V_{PP}
6dB amplifier frequency characteristic	f_6	−2.0	+0.0	+1.0	dB	f=5MHz / 1MHz	Vin=0.25V_{PP}
Interchannel crosstalk	C_T	−	−45	−40	dB	f=4.43MHz	Vin=0.5V_{PP}
Frequency divider output level	V_{OE}	0.50	0.85	1.30	V_{PP}	When 3.4MHz/3.58MHz X'tal is oscillating	
BM output level	V_{OB}	125	185	245	mV_{PP}	f=3.58MHz	Vin=0.3V_{PP}
BM carrier leak	CL_B	−	−40	−30	dB	f=3.58MHz	Vin=0.3V_{PP}
Switch voltage 1	V_{TH1}	1.00	2.00	3.00	V	M1, M2, M3	
Switch voltage 2	V_{TH2}	3.50	3.90	4.35	V	EE. CTL	

●Guaranteed design items (Unless otherwise specified: Ta=25℃ and V_{CC}=5.0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
0dB amplifier voltage gain	G_0	−1.0	0.0	+0.5	dB	f=4MHz	Vin=0.5V_{PP}

◎ Not designed for radiation resistance.

●Logic truth table

M1	M2	SW1
L	L	—
H	L	1
L	H	2
H	H	3

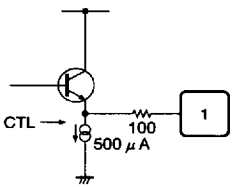
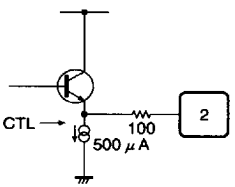
M1	M2	SW3, 4, 6
L	L	L
H	L	H
L	H	H
H	H	H

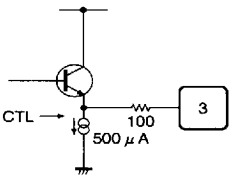
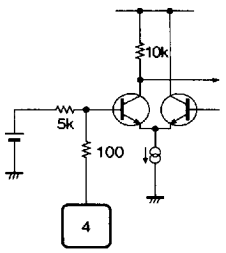
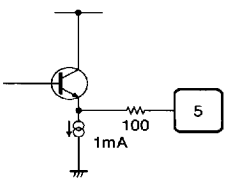
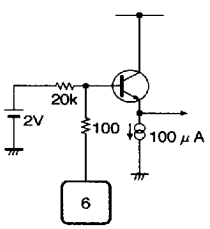
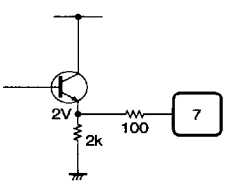
M1	M2	SW8
L	L	H
H	L	L
L	H	L
H	H	L

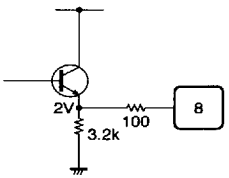
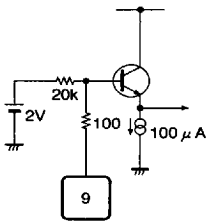
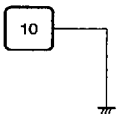
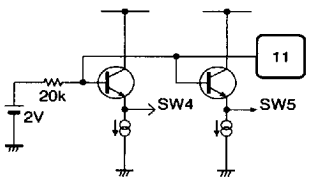
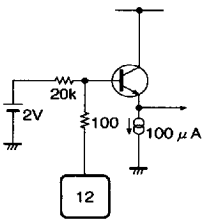
M3	SW2
L	L
H	H

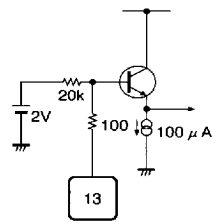
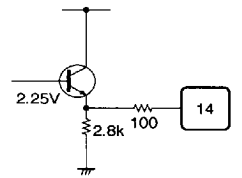
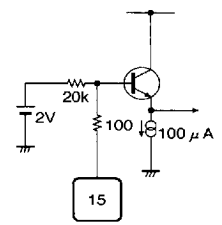
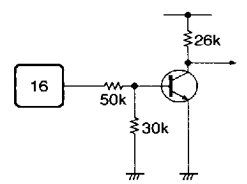
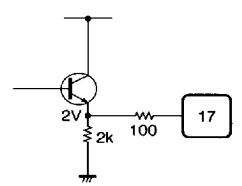
EE. CTL	SW5, 7
H	H
M / L	M / L

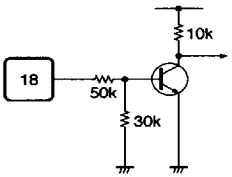
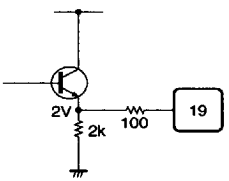
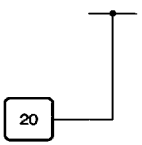
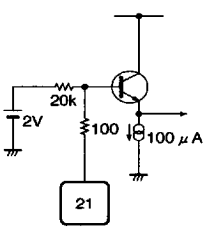
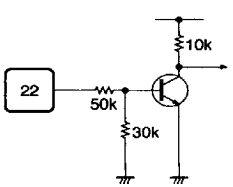
●Input / output circuits

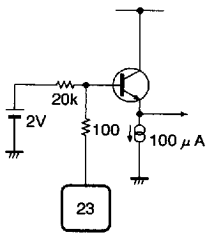
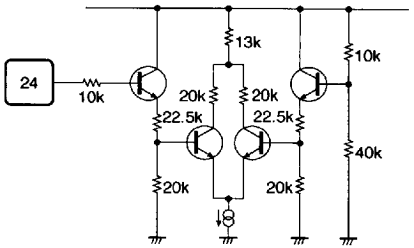
Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage		Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
		DC	AC		
1	XTAL 1	2.0V	1.0Vpp	150Ω	
2	XTAL 2	2.0V	1.0Vpp	150Ω	

Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage DC	Pin voltage AC	Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
3	XTAL 3	2.0V	1.0Vpp	150Ω	
4	XTAL. COM	2.0V	1.7Vpp	5kΩ	
5	LPF. IN (1MHz)	4.0V	850mVpp	130Ω	
6	LPF. OUT (1MH)	2.0V	500mVpp	20kΩ	
7	PB. OUT	2.0V	300mVpp	130Ω	

Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage		Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
		DC	AC		
8	BPF. IN (3.58MHz)	2.3V	1.0V_{PP}	150Ω	
9	BPF. OUT (3.58MHz)	2.0V	150mV_{PP}	20kΩ	
10	GND	0V	—	—	
11	PB. C. OUT	2.0V	300mV_{PP}	20kΩ	
12	VIDEO. IN	2.0V	300mV_{PP}	20kΩ	

Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage DC	Pin voltage AC	Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
13	BPF. OUT (4.43MHz)	2.0V	150mV$_{PP}$	20kΩ	
14	BPF. IN (4.43MHz)	2.2V	1.0V$_{PP}$	130Ω	
15	PAL. REC. C	2.0V	150mV$_{PP}$	20kΩ	
16	M3	60mV	—	50kΩ	
17	REC. C. OUT	2.0V	150mV$_{PP}$	130Ω	

Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage DC	Pin voltage AC	Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
18	M2	60mV	—	50kΩ	
19	Y. OUT	2.0V	400mVPP	130Ω	
20	VCC	5.0V	—	—	
21	LPF. OUT (3MHz)	2.0V	200mVPP	20kΩ	
22	M1	60mV	—	50kΩ	

Pin No.	Function	Pin voltage DC	Pin voltage AC	Input/output resistance	Equivalent circuit
23	Y. IN	2.0V	400mVPP	20kΩ	
24	EE. CTL	0.5V	—	2MΩ or more	

●Circuit operation

Recording

A balance modulator is used to convert the subcarrier frequency of the input chroma signal to PAL-format subcarrier frequency.

The local oscillator used for frequency conversion uses a x'tal to generate a frequency of four times the required frequency. This frequency is divided-by-four internally using a frequency divider.

Signals converted to the PAL-format subcarrier frequency by this IC are input to a chroma processing IC equipped with a PAL filter. By operating the circuit in NTSC mode for NTSC signals and in PAL mode for PAL-M and PAL-N signals, a low-frequency output signal in the converted format is obtained.

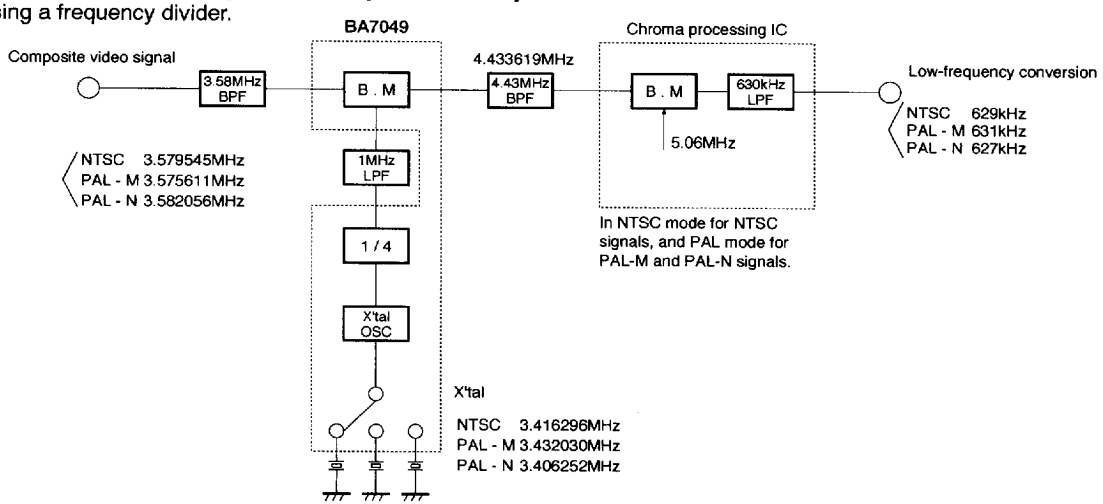


Fig.1

●Circuit operation

Playback

During playback, an NTSC or PAL signal with a subcarrier frequency of 4.433619MHz is output. Using the opposite procedure to that of recording, these signals are converted to NTSC, PAL-M, or PAL-N subcarrier-frequency signals.

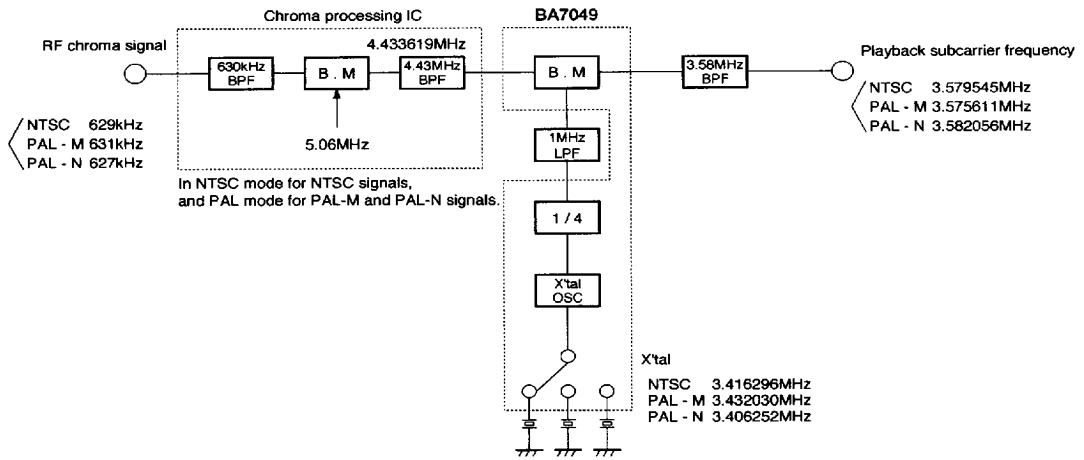


Fig.2

●Application example

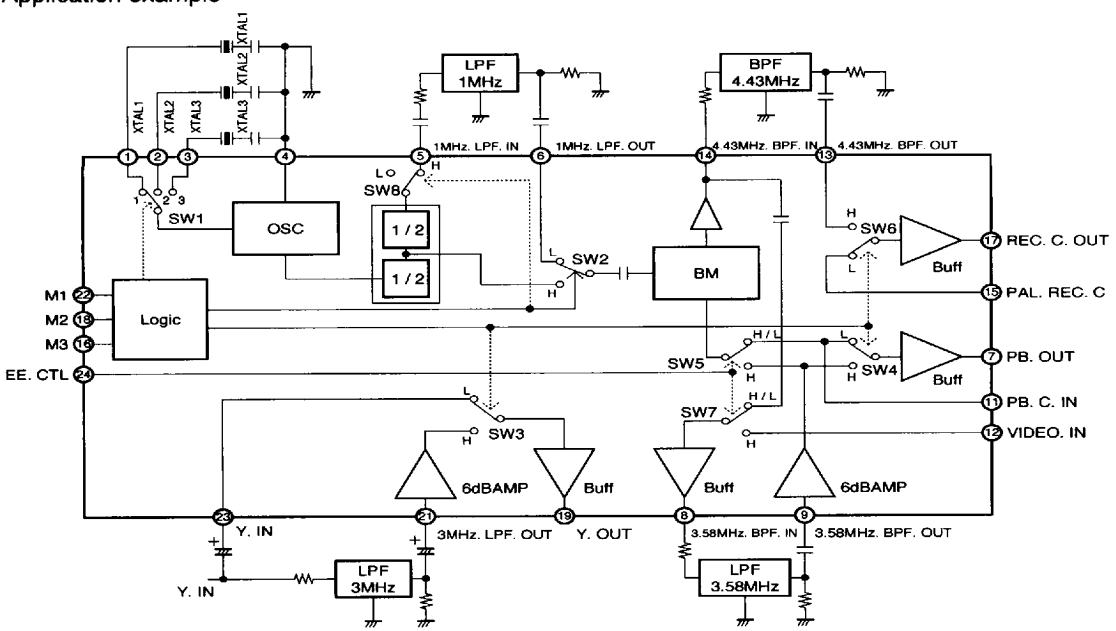


Fig.3

●Operation notes

External components for the x'tal oscillator

The external circuit for the oscillator is shown below. The capacitor values are for reference only. Determine suitable values for the capacitors after consulting with the crystal manufacturer.

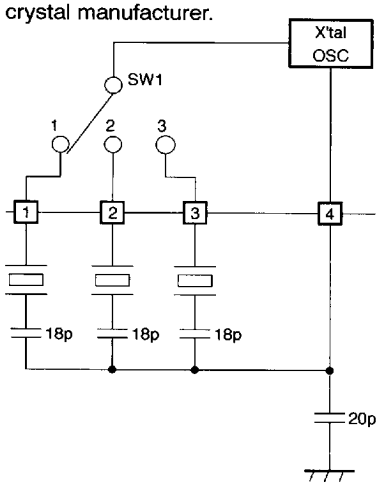


Fig. 4

●Electrical characteristic curves (Ta=25℃)

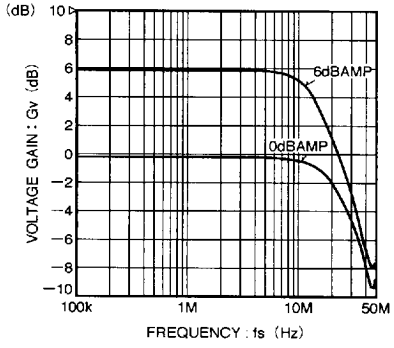


Fig. 5 SW frequency characteristics

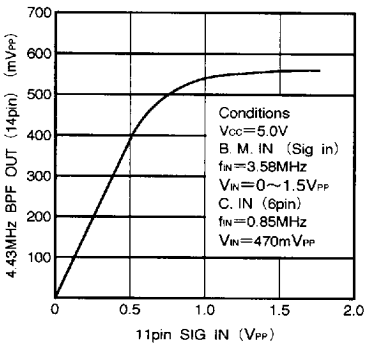


Fig. 6 B.M.D. range characteristics

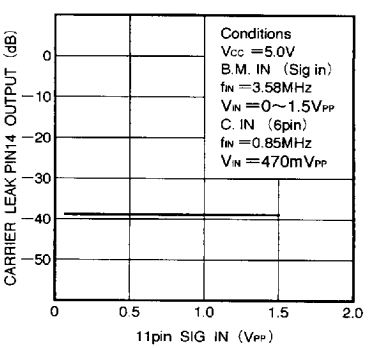


Fig. 7 B.M. carrier leak characteristics

6dB AMP
9pin in → 7pin out
21pin in → 19pin out
0dB AMP
11pin in → 7pin out
12pin in → 8pin out
13pin in → 17pin out
15pin in → 17pin out
23pin in → 19pin out

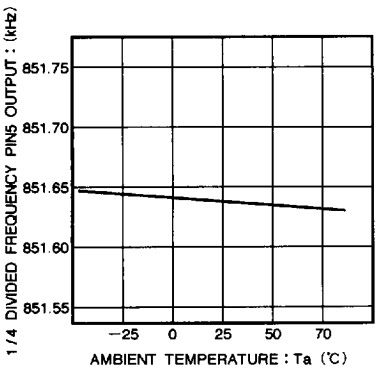
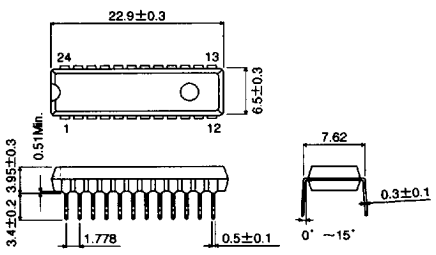


Fig. 8 1/4 frequency divider frequency vs. ambient temperature characteristics.

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

BA7049S



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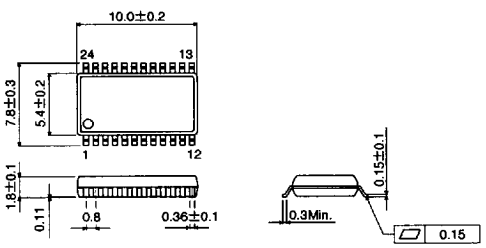

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