

# PLL Tuned VHF (Channel 3 / 4) Audio / Video Modulator

The MC44BC375U and MC44BC375UA are audio/video RF modulators for use in VCRs, set-top boxes, and similar devices. They are designed for applications requiring National Television System Committee, NTSC, channel 3 or channel 4, RF outputs. The difference between the two modulators is the RF output power level. The nominal  $RF_{OUT}$  level for the MC44BC375U is 76 dB $\mu$ V (typical) and the  $RF_{OUT}$  level for the MC44BC375UA is 80 dB $\mu$ V (typical).

A programmable Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) tunes the modulator, and the desired channel 3 or 4 frequency is selected using the external package pin, Channel Selection (CHS). No external tank circuit components are required, reducing the sensitivity of the PCB design and the need for external adjustments. The PLL obtains its reference from a 4.0 MHz crystal oscillator.

The modulators incorporate a sound subcarrier oscillator and use a second programmable PLL to derive subcarrier frequencies. The 4.5 MHz or 5.5 MHz sound carrier frequency is selectable via the package pin, Sound Frequency Selection (SFS). The Picture to Sound subcarrier ratio is also selectable by the pin, Picture to Sound Selection (PSS), to choose either a 14 dB or 16 dB ratio.

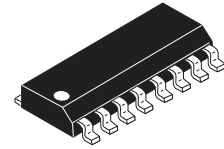
A low-power standby mode is selectable via the pin, Psave/LO, which turns off all internal VCOs and mixers and simultaneously switches ON an output pin, Logic Output Port (LOP), which may be used as an antenna switch driver.

## Features

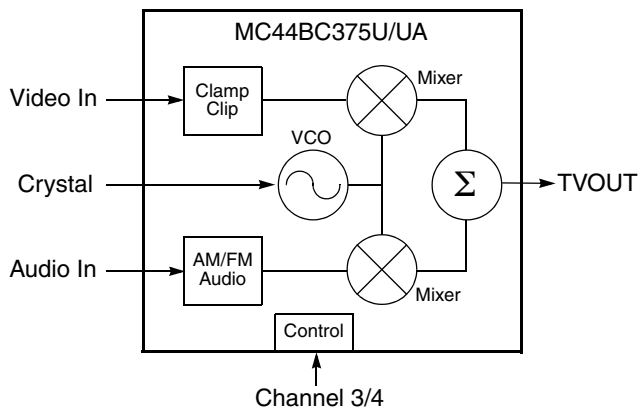
- Two RF output power levels offered:
  - MC44BC375U has typical  $RF_{OUT}$  power of 76 dB $\mu$ V
  - MC44BC375UA has typical  $RF_{OUT}$  power of 80 dB $\mu$ V
- U.S. broadcast frequency for Channel 3 or 4 operation is selected by CHS pin
- Programmable VHF oscillator and sound subcarrier oscillator. No external varicaps, diodes/inductors, or tuned components required.
- Programmable Picture/Sound Carrier Ratio (14 dB or 16 dB) is selected by PSS pin
- Programmable Sound Subcarrier Oscillator (4.5 or 5.5 MHz) is selected by SFS pin
- Peak White Clip
- Low-power standby mode is selected by the Psave/LO pin
- Logic Output Port is selected by Psave/LO pin (Antenna Switch Driver)
- Transient output inhibit during PLL Lock-up at power-ON
- Available in Pb-free, RoHS compliant, narrow body SOIC 16 package
- Also available, for a limited time, in the standard Pb package with the D suffix

**MC44BC375U**  
**MC44BC375UA**

**PLL TUNED VHF**  
**(CHANNEL 3 / 4)**  
**AUDIO / VIDEO MODULATOR**



**D or EF SUFFIX**  
**SOIC 16 PACKAGE**  
**CASE 751B-05**



## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device            | Temp. Range    | RoHS |
|-------------------|----------------|------|
| MC44BC375UEF, R2  | -20°C to +85°C | Yes  |
| MC44BC375UAEF, R2 | -20°C to +85°C | Yes  |
| MC44BC375UD, R2   | -20°C to +85°C | No   |
| MC44BC375UAD, R2  | -20°C to +85°C | No   |

**Note:** For tape and reel, add the R2 suffix.

## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

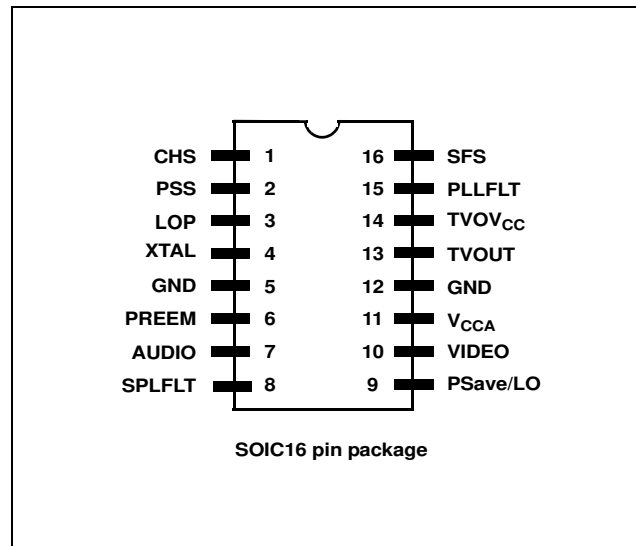


Figure 1. Pin Connections

Table 1. Package Pin Descriptions

| Pin number | Pin Name            | Description  |
|------------|---------------------|--|
| 1          | CHS                 | Channel select (Low = channel 4, High = channel 3)         |
| 2          | PSS                 | Picture-to-Sound ratio select (Low = 14 dB, High = 16 dB)  |
| 3          | LOP                 | Logical output port controlled by pin 9                    |
| 4          | XTAL                | Crystal / oscillator input                                 |
| 5          | GND                 | Ground   |
| 6          | PREEMP              | Pre-emphasis capacitor                                     |
| 7          | AUDIO <sub>IN</sub> | Audio input  |
| 8          | SPLFLT              | Sound PLL loop filter                                      |
| 9          | PSAVE/LO            | Power save mode and LO control                             |
| 10         | VIDEO <sub>IN</sub> | Video input  |
| 11         | V <sub>CC</sub>     | Main analog supply voltage                                 |
| 12         | GND                 | Analog ground  |
| 13         | RF <sub>OUT</sub>   | RF output signal   |
| 14         | RFOV <sub>CC</sub>  | RFoutput stage supply voltage                              |
| 15         | PLLFLT              | RF PLL loop filter   |
| 16         | SFS                 | Sound frequency select (Low = 5.5 MHz, High = MHz 4.5 MHz) |

## FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW

Figure 2 shows a simplified block diagram of the MC44BS375U and MC33BS375UA devices.

There are two main sections:

1. A PLL section to synthesize the VHF output channel frequency for channel 3 or channel 4.

2. A modulator section which accepts audio and video inputs and modulates the VHF carrier.

The high frequency BiCMOS technology allows integration of the VHF tank circuit and certain filtering functions eliminating the need for a number of external components.

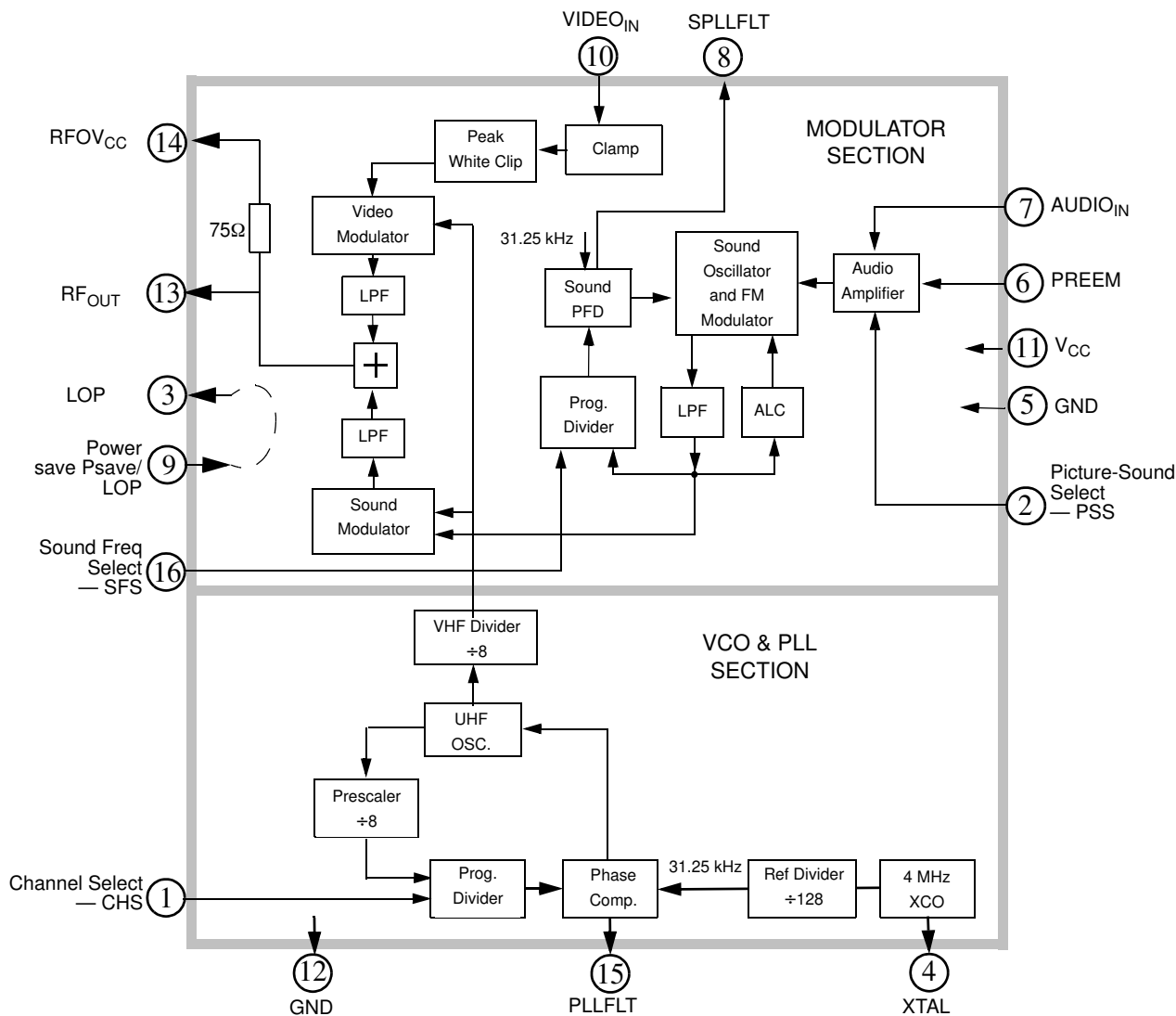


Figure 2. MC44BS375U/UA Simplified Block Diagram

### POWER SUPPLY

The two device  $V_{CCS}$  (pins 11 and 14) must be applied at the same time to ensure all internal blocks are correctly biased. Do NOT bias any other pin before  $V_{CC}$  is applied to the device.

### STANDBY MODES

During standby mode, the modulator is switched to low power consumption. The sound oscillator, UHF oscillator and VHF dividers, video and sound modulator sections bias are internally turned OFF.

The modulator is programmed in standby mode when pin 9, PSave/LO, is set to a "LO" level (see "Pin Selection" on page 4).

### LOGIC OUTPUT PORT

The Logic Output Port is used to control an external switch (such as an antenna switch or an attenuator). This pin is an open collector transistor able to sink up to 15 mA at a low voltage.

The LOP output is switched between a "HI" and "LO" level with pin 9, Psave/LO (see "Pin Selection" on page 4).

### TRANSIENT OUTPUT INHIBIT

To minimize the risk of interference to other channels while the UHF PLL is acquiring a lock on the desired frequency, the Sound and Video modulators are turned OFF at power-ON (i.e.,  $V_{CC}$  is switched from 0 V to 5.0 V or device is switched from “Standby mode” to “Normal operation”).

There is a time-out of 263 ms until the output is enabled. This allows the UHF PLL to settle to its programmed frequency. During the 263 ms time-out, the sound PLL current source is set to 10  $\mu$ A typical to speed up the locking time. After the 263 ms time-out, the current source is switched to 1.0  $\mu$ A. Use care when selecting loop filter components to ensure the loop transient does not exceed this delay.

### VIDEO SECTION

The modulator requires a composite video input with negative going sync pulses and a nominal level of 1.0  $V_{(pp)}$ . This signal is AC coupled to the video input where the sync tip level is clamped.

The video modulation depth typical value is given for 1.0  $V_{CBVS}$  input level. It can be adjusted to any lower value by simply adding a resistive divider at video input, resulting in a lower signal seen by the video input stage.

The video signal is then passed to a peak white clip circuit whose function is to soft clip the top of the video waveform if the amplitude from the sync tip to peak white goes too high. In this way, over-modulation of the carrier by the video is avoided. The clipping function is always engaged.

### SOUND SECTION

The multivibrator oscillator is fully integrated and does not require any external components. An internal low pass filter and matched structure give a very low harmonics level.

The sound modulator system consists of an FM modulator incorporating the sound subcarrier oscillator. The audio input signal is AC coupled into the amplifier which then drives the modulator.

The audio pre-emphasis circuit is a high-pass filter with an external capacitor C1 and an internal resistor (100  $k\Omega$  typical). The recommended capacitor value (750 pF) is for M/N standards, time constant is 75  $\mu$ s and it is 470 pF for B/G standards (50  $\mu$ s).

The audio bandwidth specification is for 50 Hz to 15 KHz range, with pre-emphasis circuit engaged. Without this pre-emphasis circuit, it is possible to extend the audio bandwidth to high frequencies, as there is no internal frequency limitation (stereo application).

### PLL SECTION — DIVIDERS

The reference divider is a fixed +128 resulting in a reference frequency of 31.25 KHz with a 4.0 MHz crystal. The 31.25 KHz reference frequency is used for both the UHF and Sound PLLs.

The prescaler is a fixed +8 and is permanently engaged. The VHF divider is also a fixed +8.

The programmable divider’s division ratio is controlled by the CHS pin voltage in order to select channel 3 or channel 4.

### PIN SELECTION

Pins CHS, PSS, and SFS are internally pulled up to 5.0 V. By default (open condition), all pins are “HI”.

**Table 2. Configuration Pin Settings**

| Pin No | Pin Name      | LO (grounded)                                  | HI (open or +5.0 V)                                |
|--------|---------------|--|--|
| 1      | CHS           | CH4  | CH3  |
| 2      | PSS           | 14 dB  | 16 dB  |
| 9      | PSave/<br>LOP | Power save Mode<br>LOP pin LO<br>(Low voltage) | Normal Operation<br>LOP pin HI<br>(High impedance) |
| 16     | SFS           | 5.5 MHz  | 4.5 MHz  |

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Absolute maximum continuous ratings are those maximum values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Exposure to these conditions or conditions beyond those indicated may adversely affect device reliability. Functional operation at absolute-maximum-rated conditions is not implied.

| Characteristic            | Symbol    | Min  | Max            | Units |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|----------------|-------|
| Supply Voltage            | $V_{CC}$  | -0.3 | +6.0           | V     |
| Any Input Voltage         | $V_{in}$  | -0.3 | $V_{CC} + 0.3$ | V     |
| Storage Temperature Range | $T_{stg}$ | -65  | +150           | °C    |
| Junction Temperature      | $T_J$     | —    | +150           | °C    |

**Table 4. General Specifications**

| Characteristic                                   | Symbol          | Min  | Typ  | max | Units |
|--|-----------------|------|------|-----|-------|
| ESD Protection (Machine Model)                   | MM              | 200  | 500  | —   | V     |
| ESD Protection (Human Body Model) <sup>(1)</sup> | HBM             | 4000 | 6000 | —   | V     |
| Thermal resistance from Junction to Ambient      | $R_{\theta JA}$ | —    | 140  | —   | °C/W  |

1. MIL STD 883C method 3015-7.

**Table 5. Recommended Operating Conditions and DC Characteristics**

| Characteristic                                   | Symbol  | Min           | Typ  | Max  | Units      |         |
|--|---|---------------|------|------|------------|---------|
| Supply Voltage                                   | $V_{CC}$  | +4.5          | +5.0 | +5.5 | V          |         |
| Total supply current (all sections active)       | MC44BC375U  | $I_{CC}$      | 40   | 47   | 55         | mA      |
|  | MC44BC375UA   | $I_{CC}$      | 40   | 50   | 57         | mA      |
| Total standby mode supply current                | MC44BC375U  | $I_{CC}$      | 3.0  | 5.0  | 7.0        | mA      |
|  | MC44BC375UA   | $I_{CC}$      | 3.0  | 6.0  | 8.0        | mA      |
| Sound comparator charge pump current:            | During locking<br>When locked                             |               | 7.0  | 10   | 12         | $\mu$ A |
|  |   |               | 0.7  | 1.0  | 1.5        | $\mu$ A |
| RF comparator charge pump current                |   | 60            | 100  | 150  | $\mu$ A    |         |
| Crystal oscillator stability-negative resistance |   | 1.0           | —    | —    | K $\Omega$ |         |
| Threshold level on pins: CHS, PSS, SFS, Psave/LO | $V_{th}$  | —             | 2.1  | —    | V          |         |
| Logic Output Port:                               | Saturation voltage at $I_{OL} = 15$ mA<br>Leakage current | $V_{OL}$      | —    | 210  | 300        | mV      |
|  |   | $I_{leakage}$ | —    | —    | 1.0        | $\mu$ A |
| Ambient Temperature                              | $T_A$   | -20           | —    | +85  | °C         |         |

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise stated, all performance characteristics are for:

- Power Supply,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$
- Ambient Temperature,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Video Input  $1.0\text{ V}_{p-p}$ , 10-step grayscale.
- RF inputs/outputs into  $75\ \Omega$  load.

**NOTE:**

Specifications only valid for envelope demodulation.

The parameters listed are based on the type of test conditions found in the column Type.

- A = 100% tested
- B = 100% Correlation tested
- C = Characterized on samples
- D = Design parameter

See the “Characterization Measurement Conditions” on page 8 for each C type parameter.

**Table 6. High Frequency Characteristics**

| Parameter   | Test Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>                  | Device                    | Min      | Typ        | Max        | Unit       | Type |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| RF <sub>OUT</sub> output level                            | Output signal from modulator section            | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | 74<br>78 | 76<br>80   | 79<br>83   | dB $\mu$ V | B    |
| Sound subcarrier harmonics ( $F_p + n * F_s$ )            | Reference picture carrier                       | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | .73<br>-72 | -65<br>.65 | dBc        | C    |
| Second harmonic of chroma subcarrier                      | Using red EBU bar                               | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | -65<br>—   | -55<br>-60 | dBc        | C    |
| Chroma/Sound intermodulation: $F_p + (F_{snd} - F_{chr})$ | Using red EBU bar                               | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | -65<br>—   | -60<br>-60 | dBc        | C    |
| Fo (picture carrier) harmonics <sup>(2)</sup>             | 2nd harmonic                                    | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | 30<br>—    | 42<br>46   | dB $\mu$ V | C    |
|   | 3rd harmonic:                                   | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | 66<br>—    | 69<br>73   | dB $\mu$ V | C    |
| Out band (picture carrier) spurious                       | $1/2 * F_o - 1/4 * F_o - 3/2 * F_o - 3/4 * F_o$ | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | —<br>—     | 27<br>32   | dB $\mu$ V | C    |
| In band spurious ( $F_o @ 5.0\text{ MHz}$ )               | No video sound modulation                       | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | -70<br>—   | -62<br>-60 | dBc        | C    |
| 4.0 MHz Crystal spurious ( $F_o \pm 4.0\text{ MHz}$ )     | No video sound modulation                       | MC44BC375U<br>MC44BC375UA | —<br>—   | -82<br>—   | -75<br>-75 | dBc        | C    |

1. See Performance Measurement Test Set-ups, Table 9.

2. Picture carrier harmonics are highly dependant on PCB layout and decoupling capacitors.

**Table 7. Video Performance Characteristics**

| Parameter              | Test Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>                           | Min     | Typ       | Max     | Unit              | Type |
|------------------------|--|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|------|
| Video bandwidth        | Reference 0 dB at 100 KHz, measured at 5.0 MHz           | -1.5    | -0.5      | —       | dB                | C    |
| Video input level      | $75\ \Omega$ load  | —       | —         | 1.5     | V <sub>cvbs</sub> | D    |
| Video input current    |  | —       | 0.2       | 1.0     | $\mu$ A           | A    |
| Video input impedance  |  | —       | 500       | —       | K $\Omega$        | A    |
| Video S/N              | Weighted   | 56      | 60        | —       | dB                | C    |
|                        | Unweighted   | 49      | 52        | —       | —                 | C    |
| Differential Phase     | On line 17 in M standard (FCC)                           | —       | $\pm 1.0$ | —       | deg               | C    |
| Differential Gain      | On line 17 in M standard (FCC)                           | —       | 1.0       | 5.0     | %                 | C    |
| Luma/Sync ratio        | Input ratio 7.0:3.0                                      | 6.8/3.2 | —         | 7.2/2.8 | —                 | B    |
| Video modulation depth | Video input level = $1.0\text{ V}_{CVBS}$                | 80      | 85        | 90      | %                 | B    |
| Peak White Clip        | Video Modulation depth for video = $1.4\text{ V}_{CVBS}$ | 90.5    | 95        | 99.5    | %                 | B    |

1. See Performance Measurement Test Set-ups, Table 9.

### MC44BC375U

**Table 8. Audio Performance Characteristics**

| Parameter                         | Test Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>   | Min  | Typ | Max  | Unit | Type |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|-----|------|------|------|
| Picture-to-Sound ratio            | PSS pin = High   | 14   | 16  | 18   | dB   | B    |
|                                   | PSS pin = Low  | 12   | 14  | 14   |      |      |
| Picture to Sound ratio difference | between PSS = HI and PSS = LO  | 1.5  | 2.0 | 2.5  | dB   | B    |
| Audio modulation depth            | Using specific pre-emphasis circuit, Audio input = 1.0 KHz @ 205 mVrms                                 |      |     |      |      |      |
|                                   | F <sub>s</sub> = 4.5 MHz<br>(100% modulation = ±25 KHz FM deviation)                                   | 75   | 85  | 95   | %    | B    |
|                                   | F <sub>s</sub> = 5.5 MHz<br>(100% modulation = ±50 KHz FM deviation)                                   | 75   | 85  | 95   | %    | B    |
| Audio input resistance            |  | 45   | 55  | 61   | KΩ   | A    |
| Audio Frequency response          | Reference 0 dB at 1.0 KHz,<br>Measure from 50 Hz to 15 KHz<br><i>Depends on loop filter components</i> | -2.5 | —   | +2.0 | dB   | C    |
| Audio Distortion FM (THD only)    | At 1.0 KHz, 100% modulation (±50 KHz) No video   | —    | 0.3 | 1.0  | %    | C    |
| Audio S/N with Sync Buzz FM       |  | 50   | 53  | —    | dB   | C    |

1. See Performance Measurement Test Set-ups, [Table 9](#).

## CHARACTERIZATION MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

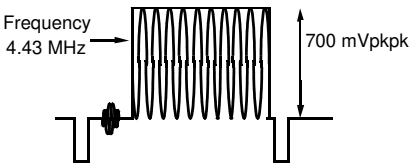
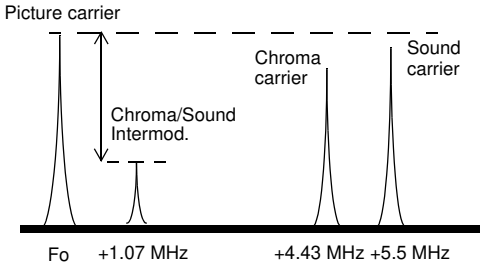
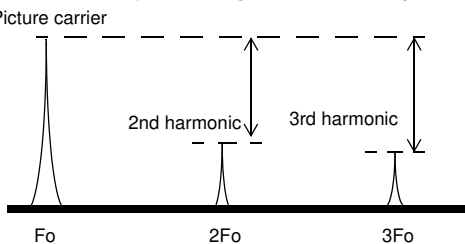
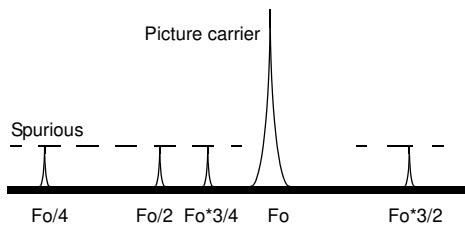
- Device default configuration unless otherwise specified:
- Sound subcarrier frequency = 5.5 MHz
  - Picture-to-sound carrier ratio = 14 dB
  - CH3 and CH4 frequencies
  - RF Inputs / Output into 75  $\Omega$  Load using a 75 to 50  $\Omega$  transformation
  - Video Input 1.0 V pk-pk
  - Audio pre-emphasis circuit engaged

**Table 9. Performance Measurement Test Set-Ups**

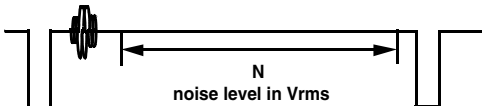
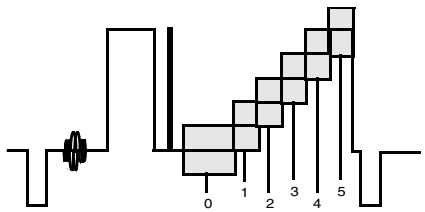
| Device and Signals Set-Up  | Measurement Set-Up   |
|--|--|
| <b>RF<sub>OUT</sub> Output Level</b>   |  |
| Video: 10 steps grey scale<br>No audio   | Measured picture carrier in dB $\mu$ V with the HP8596E Spectrum Analyzer using a 75 to 50 $\Omega$ transformation, all cables losses and transformation pads having been calibrated.<br>Measurement is used as a reference for other tests: RFout_Ref |
| <b>Sound Subcarrier Harmonics</b>  |  |
| Video: 10 steps grey scale<br>No audio signal  | Measure in dBc second and third sound harmonics levels in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref).<br><br><div style="text-align: center;"> </div>  |
| <b>Second Harmonics of Chroma Subcarrier</b>   |  |
| No audio<br>Video: a 700 mV <sub>(pp)</sub> 100 kHz sinusoidal signal is inserted on the black level of active video area.<br><br><div style="text-align: center;"> </div> | Measure in dBc, in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref), second harmonic of chroma at channel frequency plus 2 times chroma frequency, resulting in the following spectrum.<br><br><div style="text-align: center;"> </div>                        |



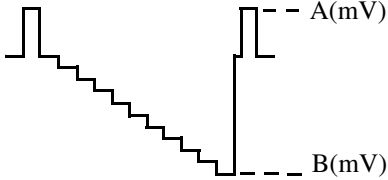
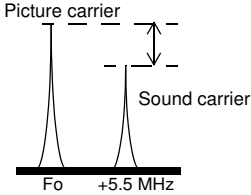
**Table 9. Performance Measurement Test Set-Ups (continued)**

| Device and Signals Set-Up  | Measurement Set-Up  |
|--|---|
| <b>Chroma/Sound Intermodulation</b>  |   |
| <p>No audio signal<br/>Video: 700 mV<sub>(pp)</sub> 100 kHz sinusoidal signal inserted on the black level of active video area. This is generated using a Video Generator and inserting the required frequency from a RF Signal generator.</p>  | <p>Measure in dBc, in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref), intermodulation product at channel frequency plus the sound carrier frequency (+5.5 MHz) minus the chroma frequency (-4.43 MHz), resulting in the following spectrum.<br/>Intermodulation product is at the channel frequency +1.07 MHz.</p>  |
| <b>Picture Carrier Harmonics</b>   |   |
| <p>No video signal<br/>No audio signal</p>   | <p>Measure in dBc, in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref), second and third harmonic of channel frequency, resulting in the following spectrum.</p>   |
| <b>Out of Band Spurious</b>  |   |
| <p>No video signal<br/>No audio signal</p>   | <p>Measure in dB<math>\mu</math>V spurious levels at 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 and 1.5 times channel frequency, resulting in the following spectrum.<br/>Measure from 40 MHz to 1.0 GHz.</p>    |
| <b>In Band Spurious / 4 MHz Crystal Spurious</b>   |   |
| <p>No video signal<br/>No audio signal</p>   | <p>Measure in dBc, in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref), spurious levels falling into video bandwidth Fo<math>\pm</math>5.0 MHz (15.125 KHz &amp; 31.25 KHz from reference dividers and 4 MHz from crystal).</p>   |
| <b>Video Bandwidth</b>   |   |
| <p>No audio<br/>Video: 600 mV<sub>(pp)</sub> sinusoidal signal inserted on the black level of active video area.</p>   | <p>The Video signal is demodulated on the spectrum analyzer, and the peak level of the 100 KHz signal is measured as a reference. The frequency is then swept from 100 KHz to 5.0 MHz, and then the difference in dBc from the 100 KHz reference level is measured.</p>   |

**Table 9. Performance Measurement Test Set-Ups (continued)**

| Device and Signals Set-Up  | Measurement Set-Up   |
|--|--|
| <b>Weighted Video Signal to Noise</b>  |  |
| Video: 100% White video signal — 1 V <sub>pk-pk</sub> .<br>No audio signal<br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G using a CCIR Rec. 567 weighting network, 100 KHz to 5.0 MHz band with sound trap and envelope detection, and a Video Analyzer. | The Video Analyzer measures the ratio between the amplitude of the active area of the video signal (700 mV) and the noise level in V <sub>rms</sub> on a video black level which is shown below.<br>VideoS/N is calculated as $20 \times \log(700 / N)$ in dB. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram shows a video signal waveform with a black level. A horizontal double-headed arrow labeled 'N' indicates the noise level in V<sub>rms</sub> on the black level.</p> </div>  |
| <b>Unweighted Video Signal to Noise</b>  |  |
| Same as above with CCIR filter disabled.   | Same as above.   |
| <b>Video Differential Phase</b>  |  |
| Video: 5 step Grey Scale — 1 V <sub>(pp)</sub> .<br>No audio signal<br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G using a CCIR Rec. 567 weighting network, 100 KHz to 5.0 MHz band with sound trap, and envelope detection, and a Video Analyzer.       | On line CCIR 330, the video analyzer DP measure consists of calculating the difference of the Chroma phase at the black level and the different chroma subcarrier phase angles at each step of the greyscale. The largest positive or negative difference indicates the distortion. $\text{DIFF PHASE} = \frac{\text{the largest positive or negative difference}}{\text{the phase at position 0}} * 100\%$ The video analyzer method takes the worst step from the first 4 steps.   |
| <b>Video Differential Gain</b>   |  |
| Video: 5 step Grey Scale — 1 V <sub>(pp)</sub> .<br>No audio signal<br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G using a CCIR Rec. 567 weighting network, 100 KHz to 5.0 MHz band with sound trap and envelope detection, and a Video Analyzer.        | On line CCIR 330 shown below, the video analyzer DG measure consists of calculating the difference of the Chroma amplitude at the black level and the different amplitudes at each step of the greyscale. The largest positive or negative difference indicates the distortion. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram shows a 5-step greyscale with Chroma subcarrier superimposed. The steps are labeled 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The signal amplitude increases from step 0 to step 5.</p> </div> $\text{DIFF GAIN} = \frac{\text{the largest positive or negative difference}}{\text{the amplitude at position 0}} * 100\%$ The video analyzer method takes the worst step from the first 4 steps.<br>CCIR line 330 corresponds to FCC line 17 in NTSC/M standard. |

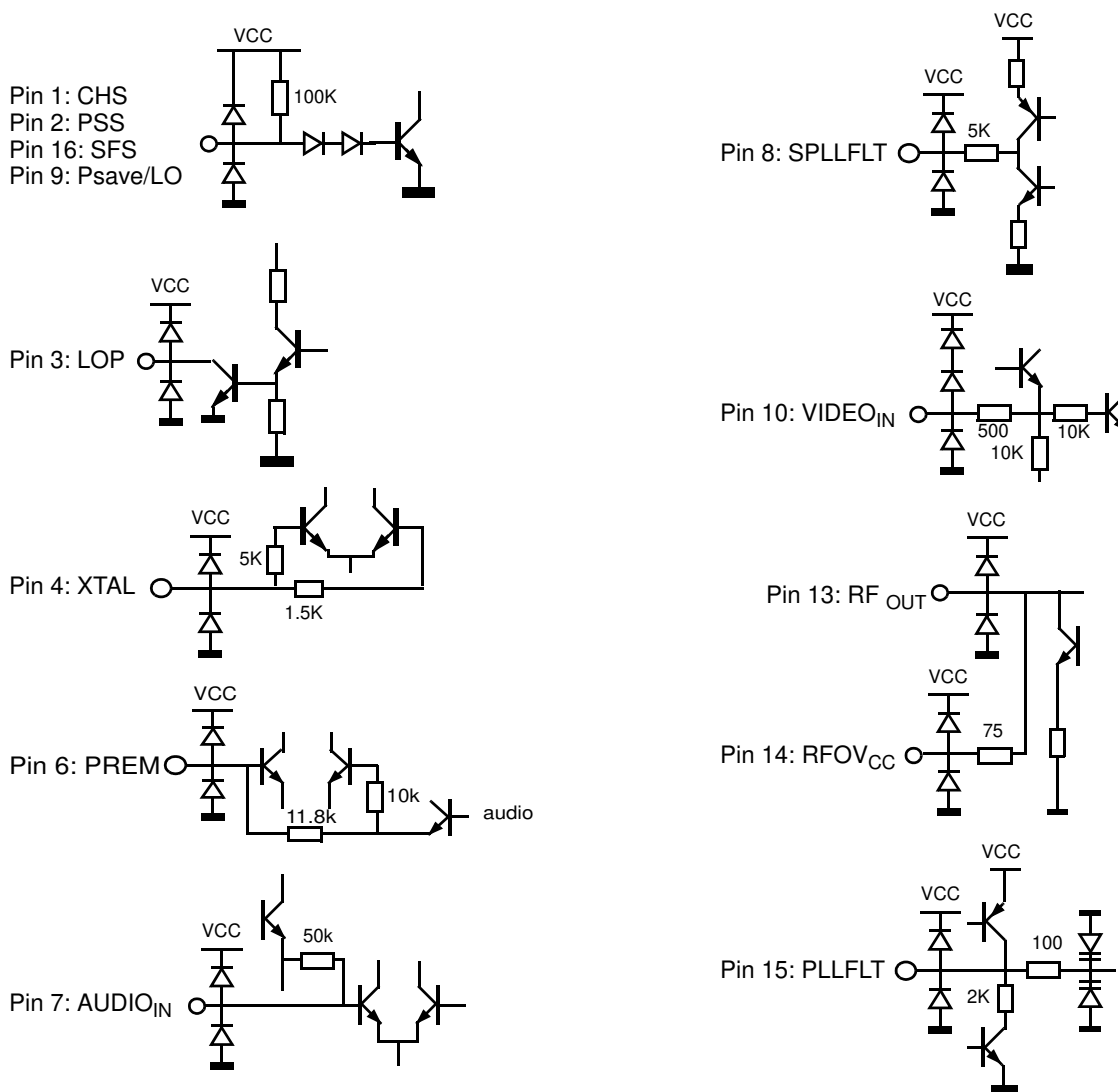
**Table 9. Performance Measurement Test Set-Ups (continued)**

| Device and Signals Set-Up   | Measurement Set-Up  |
|---|---|
| <b>Video Modulation Depth</b>   |   |
| No audio signal<br>Video: 10 step grey scale  | <p>This is measured using a HP8596E Spectrum Analyzer with a TV Trigger option, allowing demodulation and triggering on any specified TV Line. The analyzer is centered on the maximum peak of the Video signal and reduced to zero Hertz span in Linear mode to demodulate the Video carrier.</p>  <p>The Modulation Depth is calculated as <math>(A-B)/A \times 100</math> in%.</p>   |
| <b>Picture to Sound Ratio</b>   |   |
| No video signal<br>No audio Signal<br>"PSS" pin set Low and High  | <p>Measure in dBc sound carrier in reference to picture carrier (RFout_Ref) for "PSS" = Low (PS = 14 dB typical) and for "PSS" = High (PS = 16 dB),</p>   |
| <b>Audio Modulation Depth — FM Modulation</b>   |   |
| Video Black Level<br>Audio signal: 1.0 KHz, 205 mV <sub>rms</sub> .<br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G and an Audio Analyzer at 1.0 KHz.  | <p>The audio signal 205 mV at 1.0 KHz is supplied by the Audio Analyzer, and the FM demodulated signal deviation is indicated on the Demodulator in KHz peak. This value is then converted in% of FM deviation, based on specified standards.</p>   |
| <b>Audio Frequency Response</b>   |   |
| Video Black Level<br>Audio signal: 50 Hz to 15 KHz, 100 mV <sub>rms</sub><br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G and an Audio Analyzer.   | <p>The audio signal 1.0 KHz 100 mV<sub>rms</sub> is supplied by the Audio Analyzer, demodulated by the Demodulator and the audio analyzer measures the AC amplitude of this demodulated audio signal: this value is taken as a reference (0 dB).</p> <p>The audio signal is then swept from 50 Hz to 15 KHz, and demodulated AC amplitude is measured in dB relative to the 1.0 KHz reference.</p> <p>Audio pre-emphasis and de-emphasis circuits are engaged, all audio analyzer filters are switched OFF.</p> |
| <b>Audio Distortion FM</b>  |   |
| Audio: 1.0 KHz, adjustable level<br>Video Black Level<br>This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G and an Audio Analyzer at 1.0 KHz. The output level of the Audio analyzer is varied to obtain a deviation of 50 KHz indicated on the Demodulator. | <p>The input rms detector of the Audio Analyzer converts the ac level of the combined signal + noise + distortion to dc. It then removes the fundamental signal (1.0 KHz) after having measured the frequency. The output rms detector converts the residual noise + distortion to dc. The dc voltmeter measures both dc signals and calculates the ratio in% of the two signals.</p> $ADist = (Distorsion + Noise)/(Distorsion + Noise + Signal)$  |

**Table 9. Performance Measurement Test Set-Ups (continued)**

| Device and Signals Set-Up  | Measurement Set-Up   |
|--|--|
| <b>Audio Signal to Noise</b>   |  |
| <p>Audio: 1.0 KHz, adjustable level<br/>                     Video: EBU Color Bars<br/>                     This is measured using a Demodulator in B/G and an Audio Analyzer at 1.0 KHz. The output level of the Audio analyzer is varied to obtain a Modulation Deviation of 25 KHz indicated on the AMFS Demodulator.</p> | <p>The Audio Analyzer alternately turns ON and OFF its internal audio source to make a measure of the Audio signal plus noise and then another measure of only the noise.<br/>                     The measurement is made using the internal CCIR468-2 Filter of the Audio Analyzer together with the internal 30+/-2.0 KHz (60 dB/decade) Lowpass filters.<br/>                     The AMFS demodulator uses a quasi-parallel demodulation as is the case in a normal TV set. In this mode the Nyquist filter is bypassed and the video carrier is used without added delay to effectuate intercarrier conversion. In this mode the phase noise information fully cancels out and the true S/N can be measured.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>ASN(dB) = 20 \times \log(\text{Signal} + \text{Noise}) / (\text{Noise})</math></p> |

### PIN CIRCUIT SCHEMATICS



**Figure 3. Pin Schematics**

# APPLICATION SCHEMATIC

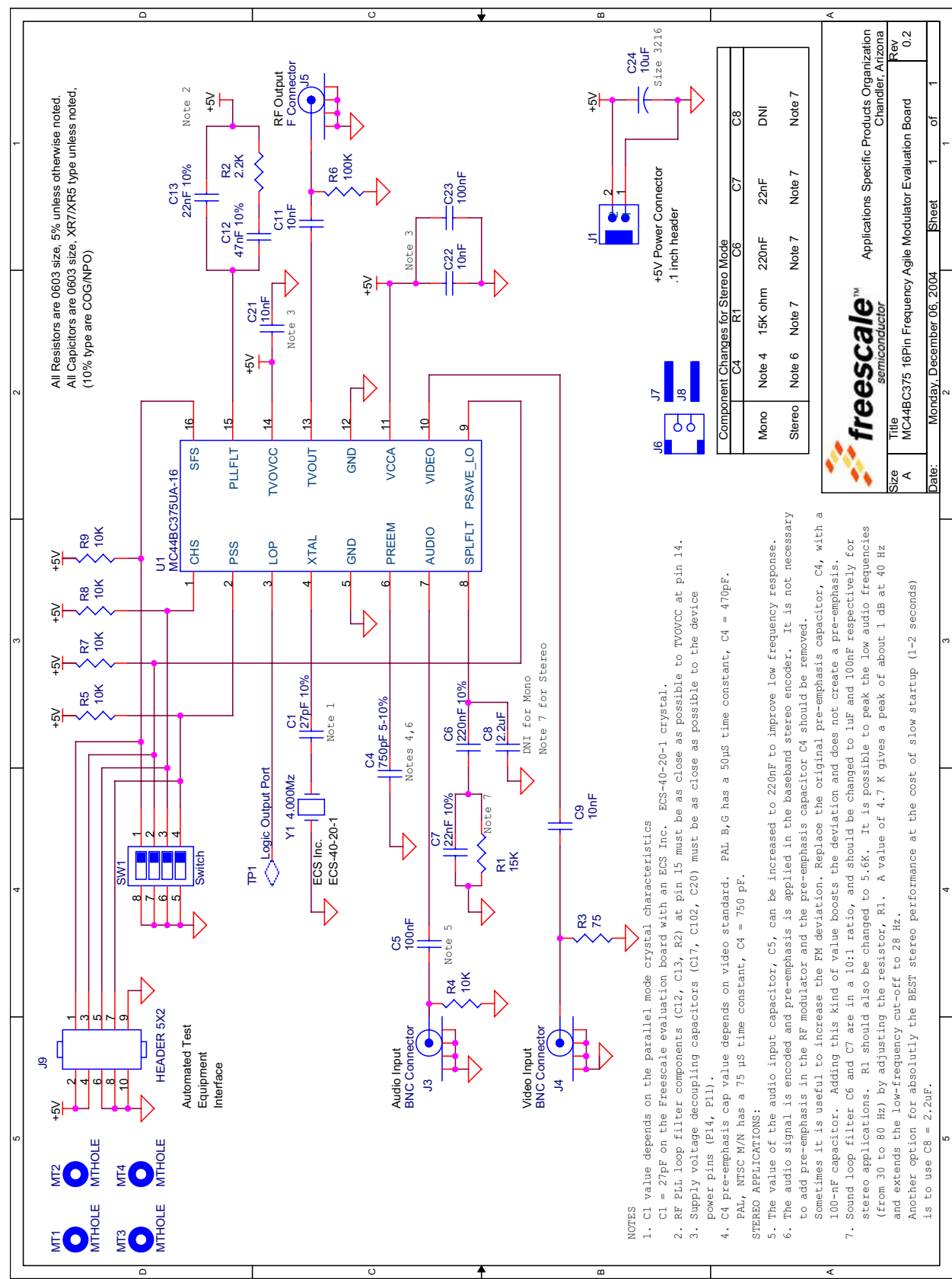
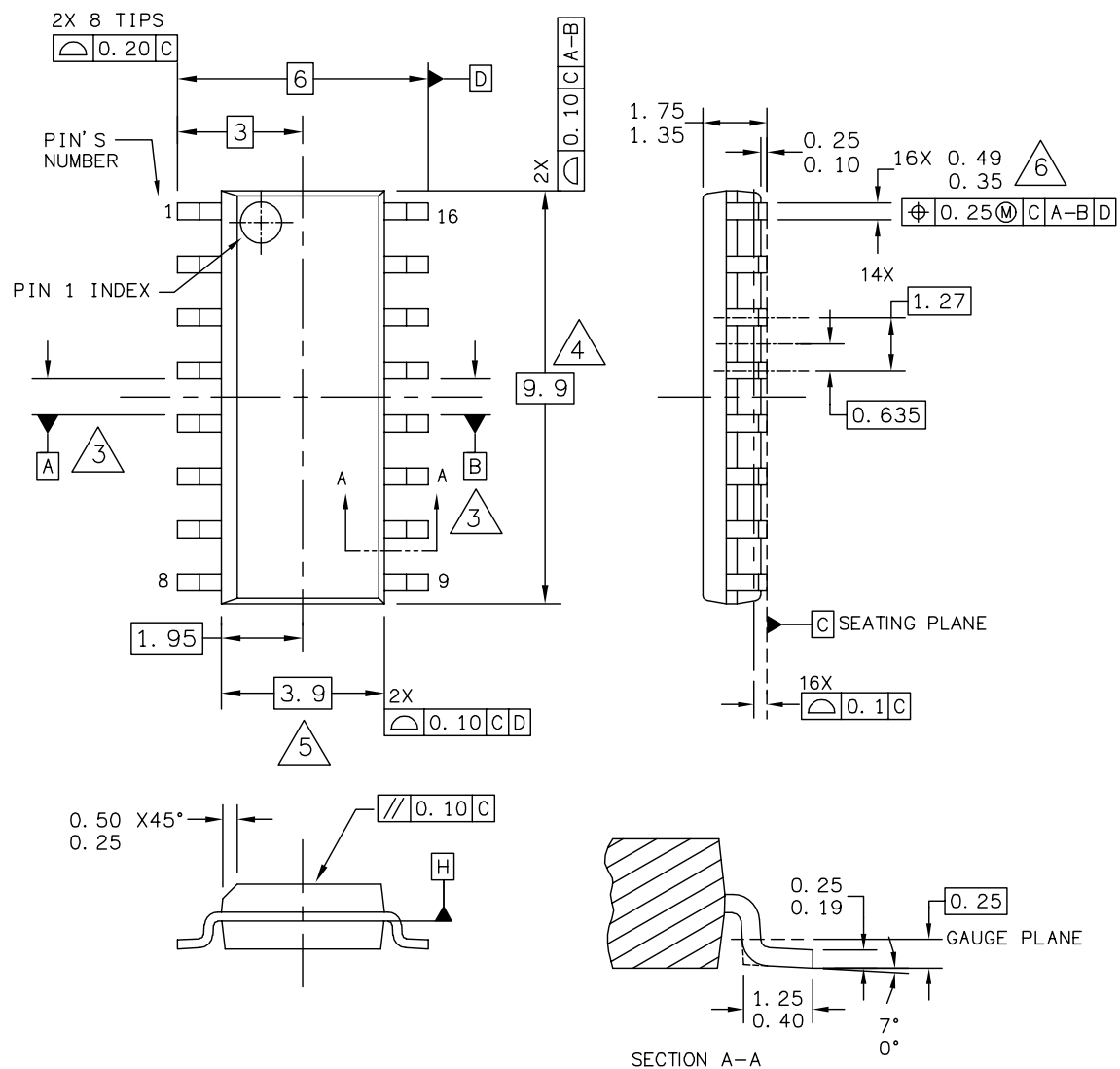


Figure 4. MC44BC375U/UA Application Schematic

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



|   |                           |                            |  |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
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| TITLE:<br>16LD SOIC N/B, 1.27 PITCH<br>CASE-OUTLINE     | DOCUMENT NO: 98ASB42566B  | REV: M                     |  |
|   | CASE NUMBER: 751B-05      | 06 FEB 2006                |  |
|   | STANDARD: JEDEC MS-012AC  |                            |  |

**Figure 5. SOIC16 Package Dimensions**

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. DATUMS A & B TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM H.
4. THIS DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 MM PER SIDE.
5. THIS DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTER-LEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. INTER-LEAD FLASH AND PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 MM PER SIDE. THIS DIMENSION IS DETERMINED AT THE PLANE WHERE THE BOTTOM OF THE LEADS EXIT THE PLASTIC BODY.
6. THIS DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT CAUSE THE LEAD WIDTH TO EXCEED 0.62 mm.

|   |                           |                            |  |
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| TITLE:<br>16LD SOIC N/B, 1.27 PITCH,<br>CASE OUTLINE    | DOCUMENT NO: 98ASB42566B  | REV: M                     |  |
|   | CASE NUMBER: 751B-05      | 06 FEB 2006                |  |
|   | STANDARD: JEDEC MS-012AC  |                            |  |

**Figure 6. SOIC16 Package Dimensions - part 2**

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