

## LM1886 TV Video Matrix D to A

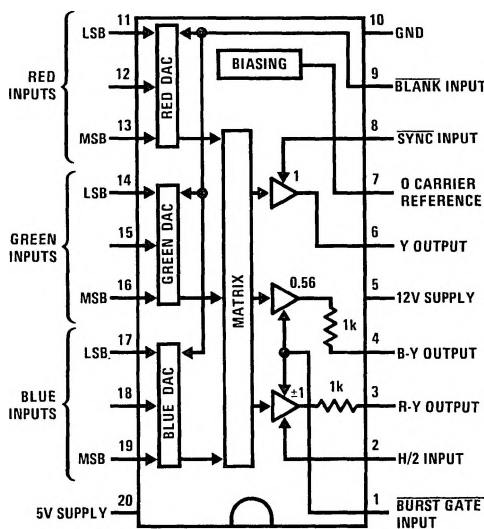
### General Description

The LM1886 is a TV video matrix D to A converter which encodes luminance and color difference signals from 3-bit red, green and blue inputs. The luminance output is encoded from the NTSC equation  $Y = 0.3R + 0.59G + 0.11B$  and the R-Y and B-Y outputs are weighted to prevent over-modulation. A built-in R-Y and burst gate polarity switch allow European PAL compatible signals to be encoded. All output levels including an RF O Carrier Bias Voltage have been referenced to 5V for direct connection to the LM1889 TV video modulator. When used in combination with the LM1889 and a suitable sync generator, 3-bit, R, G and B information may be encoded to both composite video and RF channel carrier.

### Features

- Complete digital to RF coding with LM1889
- 1-pin PAL/NTSC mode select
- True NTSC matrix
- 8 levels of grey scale
- Allows wide range of colorimetry
- Low power TTL inputs
- Wideband luminance output
- Weighted R-Y, B-Y outputs

### Connection Diagram



TL/H/7916-1

Top View

FIGURE 1

Order Number LM1886N  
See NS Package Number N20A

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage

Pin 5

15V

Pin 20

6V

Input Voltage (Pins 1, 8, 9, 11–19)

–0.5V, +12V

Pin 2 Voltage Relative to Pin 20

0.8V

Output Current

5 mA

Power Dissipation,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (Note 1)

1900 mW

Storage Temperature Range

–55°C to +150°C

Operating Temperature Range

0°C to +70°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)

260°

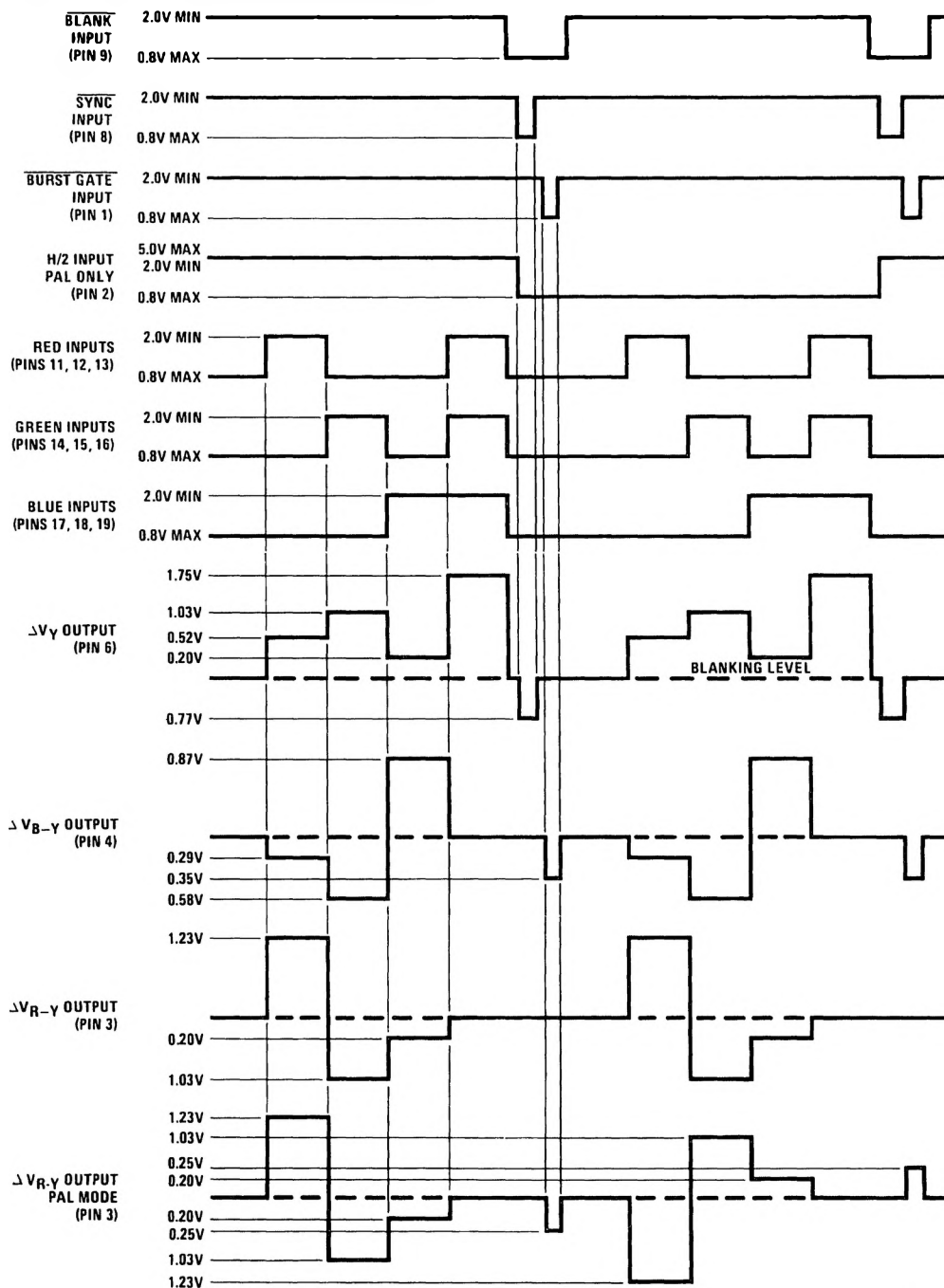
## Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , (Figure 2, Note 2)

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
5V Supply Current (Pin 20)	BLANK = 0.8V	7	11	16	mA
12V Supply Current (Pin 5)	BLANK = 0.8V	9	13	17	mA
Logic "1" Input Current (Pins 1, 2, 8, 9, 11–19)	Input Voltage = 5.0V		0	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Logic "0" Input Current (Pins 1, 2, 8, 9, 11–19)	Input Voltage = 0.3V		–0.01	–0.18	mA
Output Offsets $\Delta V_Y$ $\Delta V_{R-Y}$ $\Delta V_{B-Y}$	R, G, B, = 0.8V		0 0 0	$\pm 50$ $\pm 50$ $\pm 50$	mV mV mV
R-Y Full Scale, $(\Delta V_{R-Y})_{FS}$	R = 2V; G, B = 0.8V	1.0	1.23	1.4	V
B-Y Full Scale, $(\Delta V_{B-Y})_{FS}$	B = 2V; R, G = 0.8V	0.7	0.87	1.0	V
Green Full Scale $\Delta V_{R-Y}$ $\Delta V_{B-Y}$	G = 2V; R, B = 0.8V	–0.85 –0.45	–1.03 –0.58	–1.2 –0.7	V V
Y Full Scale $(\Delta V_Y)_{FS}$ $\Delta V_{R-Y}$ $\Delta V_{B-Y}$	R, G, B = 2V	1.6	1.75 0 0	1.9 $\pm 100$ $\pm 75$	V mV mV
O Carrier Reference, $\Delta V_O$		2.0	2.2	2.5	V
Blanking Level, $\Delta V_Y$	BLANK = 0.8V		0	$\pm 50$	mV
Sync Level, $\Delta V_Y$	BLANK, SYNC = 0.8V	–0.67	–0.77	–0.87	V
NTSC Burst, $\Delta V_{B-Y}$	BLANK, BURST GATE = 0.8V	–0.26	–0.35	–0.46	V
PAL Burst $\Delta V_{R-Y}$ $\Delta V_{B-Y}$	SW in PAL Position; BLANK, BURST GATE, H/2 = 0.8V	–0.2 –0.2	–0.25 –0.25	–0.32 –0.32	V V
PAL Inversion Ratio $(\Delta V_{R-Y})_{PAL}/(\Delta V_{R-Y})_{FS}$	R = 2V; G, B, H/2 = 0.8V SW to PAL Position	–0.9	–1.0	–1.1	
Y Linearity Error	Figure 2b Input Connection		$\pm 1$	$\pm 6$	%FS
Y Switching Times Rise Time, $t_R$ Fall Time, $t_F$ Settling Time $\pm 1$ LSB	15 kHz Square Wave Switching R, G, B in Parallel		35 30 50		ns ns ns

Note 1: Above  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , derate based on  $T_{J(MAX)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\theta_{JA} = 65^\circ\text{C/W}$ .

Note 2: Unless otherwise noted, BLANK, SYNC, BURST GATE = 2V and SW is in NTSC position. All outputs are referenced to the +5V supply as shown in Figure 2a.

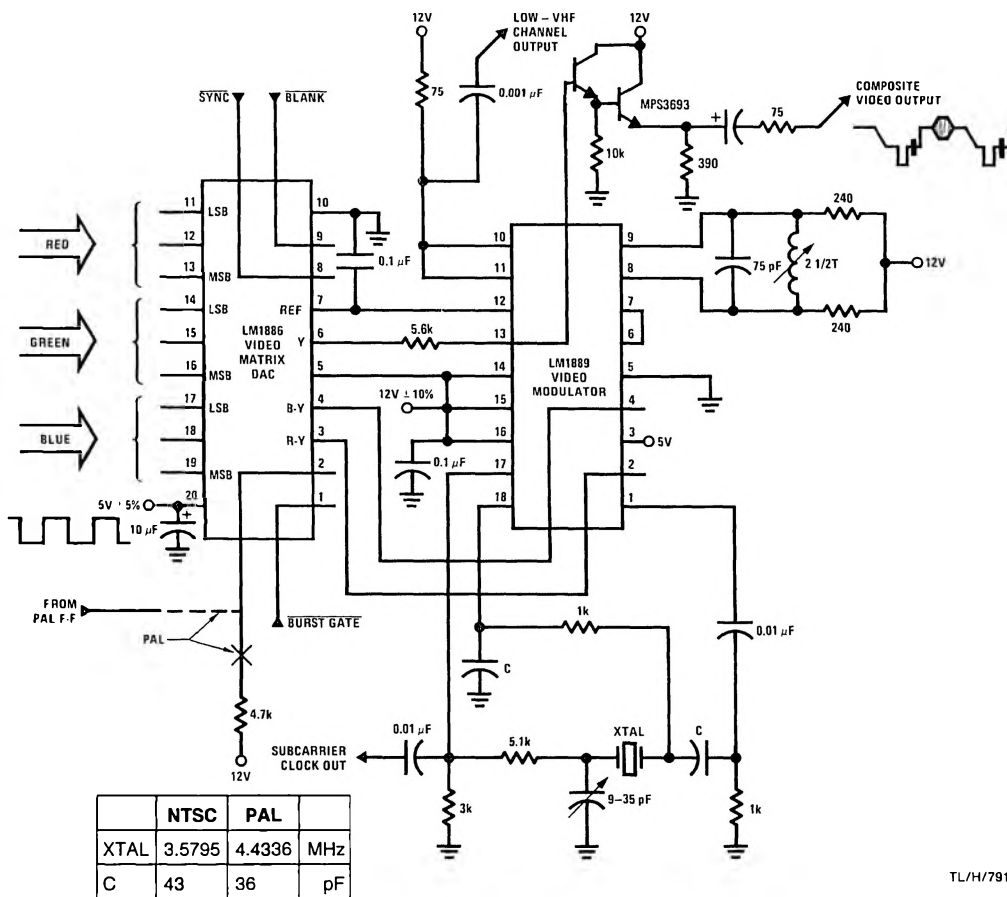
# Typical Input and Output Waveforms



TL/H/7916-4



## Typical Application



**FIGURE 3**

TL/H/7916-5

## Circuit Description (Refer to Figure 4)

The 3-bit red, green, and blue inputs go to identical 3-bit current-mode digital-to-analog converters (DACs). Each DAC consists of three binary-weighted current sources controlled by diff-amp current switches. The DAC output currents are arbitrarily given a weighting factor of 0.59, which is the green coefficient in the luminance equation. Portions of the red and blue currents are split off, so that the remaining currents combined with the green current form the luminance current  $I_Y = 0.3 I_R + 0.59 I_G + 0.11 I_B$ .  $I_Y$  develops the luminance voltage  $V_Y$  across  $R_O$  in a summing amplifier referenced to the +5V supply. A current switch operated by pin 8 adds (–) sync pulses to the Y output at pin 6.

The portions of red and blue currents previously split off flow through resistors  $R_O/0.29$  and  $R_O/0.48$ , which are weighted to form the red and blue voltages respectively. Since the opposite ends of the 2 resistors are connected to  $V_Y$ , the red and blue voltages across the resistors subtract from  $V_Y$  to develop the color difference voltages  $V_{Y-R}$  and  $V_{Y-B}$ .  $V_{Y-B}$  is coupled through a X.56 gain, 5V-referenced inverting amplifier to the B-Y output at pin 4.  $V_{Y-R}$  feeds parallel inverting and non-inverting unity gain amplifiers which allow either polarity to be coupled to the R-Y output pin 3. Switching between the 2 amplifiers is controlled by a current switch activated by the H/2 pin 2. A (–) burst gate pulse on pin 1 controls current switches which add the burst pulse components to the B-Y and R-Y outputs.

The requirements for PAL and NTSC encoding differ in the areas of burst gate operation and R-Y polarity, both of which are controlled via pin 2 as follows:

PAL, pin 2 fed by a half-line frequency TTL square wave—in this mode a PNP switch between pin 2 and +5V is held off continuously, which results in equal burst pulse components on the B-Y and R-Y outputs. In addition, the H/2 square wave causes the R-Y output polarity to reverse every line. (When fed to the LM1889 chroma modulator this causes the phase of the R-Y subcarrier to change 180° as required in PAL.)

NTSC, pin 2 tied through an external resistor to +12V—this turns on the PNP switch continuously, which eliminates the burst pulse on the R-Y output and increases the amplitude of the B-Y pulse. Since pin 2 is being held high, the R-Y output is locked in the positive polarity.

Blanking is activated by a low on pin 9, which de-biases the left side of the DAC diff-amps, so that  $I_R = I_G = I_B = 0$  independent of the input states. When blanked, the Y, B-Y and R-Y outputs all go to +5V. An additional amplifier produces a 0 carrier reference voltage at pin 7 which is 25% above the peak white voltage on the Y output, relative to +5V.

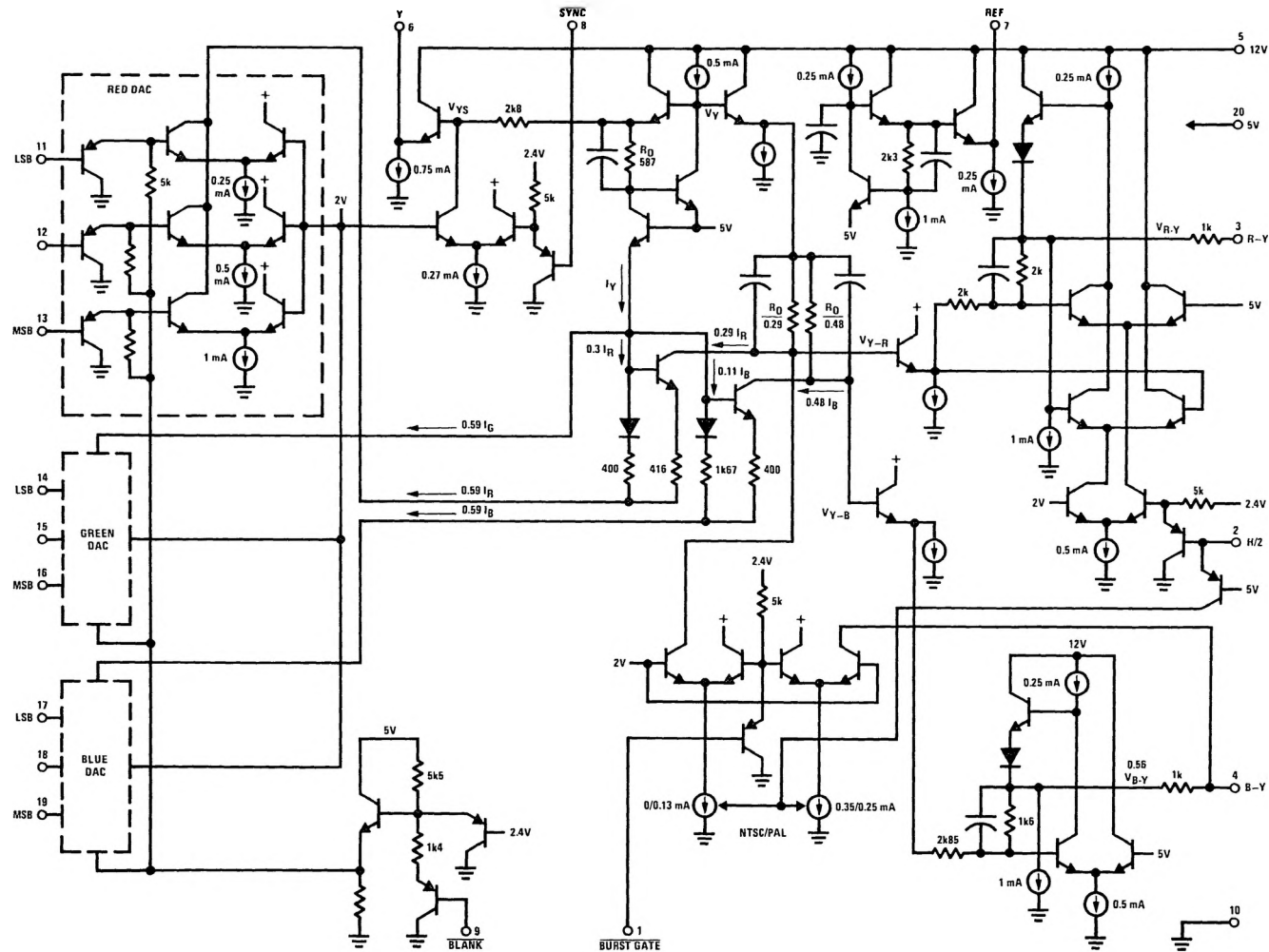


FIGURE 4. LM1886 Equivalent Schematic

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