



LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

TV VERTICAL DEFLECTION SYSTEM

The TDA 1470 is a monolithic integrated circuit in a 16-lead dual in-line plastic package with or without external bar. It is intended for direct driving of colour TV yokes, but it offers a wide application range also in BW TVs, monitors and displays.
The functions incorporated are:

- Synchronization circuit
- Oscillator and ramp generator
- Power amplifier with high current capability
- Flyback generator
- Voltage regulator

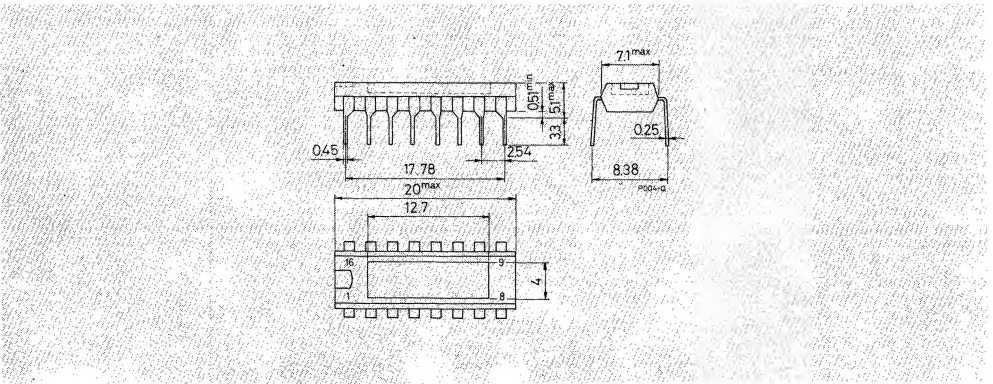
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_s	Supply voltage at pin 3	35	V
V_{14}, V_{16}	Flyback peak voltage	60	V
V_7, V_8	Power amplifier input voltage	+10	V
		-0.5	V
I_o	Output peak current (non repetitive) at $t = 2\text{ ms}$	3	A
I_o	Output peak current at $f = 50\text{ Hz}$, $t \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	3.5	A
I_o	Output peak current at $f = 50\text{ Hz}$, $t > 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	2	A
I_2	Pin 2 D.C. current at $V_{16} < V_3$	100	mA
I_2	Pin 2 peak to peak flyback current for $f = 50\text{ Hz}$, $t_{fly} \leq 1.5\text{ ms}$	3	A
I_{11}	Pin 11 current	20	mA
P_{tot}	Maximum power dissipation at $T_{case} \leq 75^\circ\text{C}$	25	W
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

ORDERING NUMBER: TDA 1470

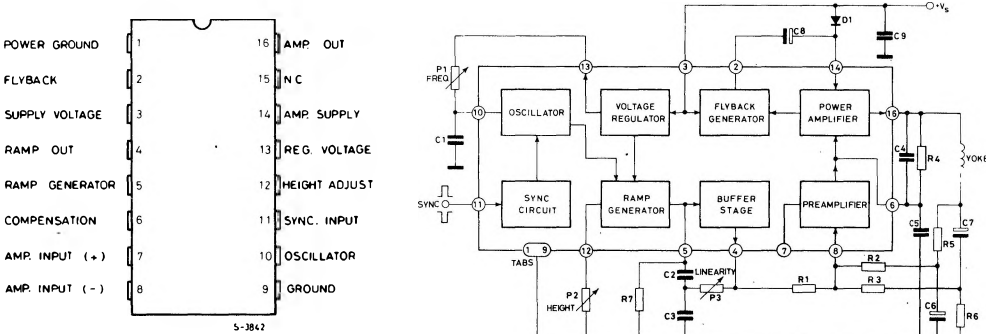
MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



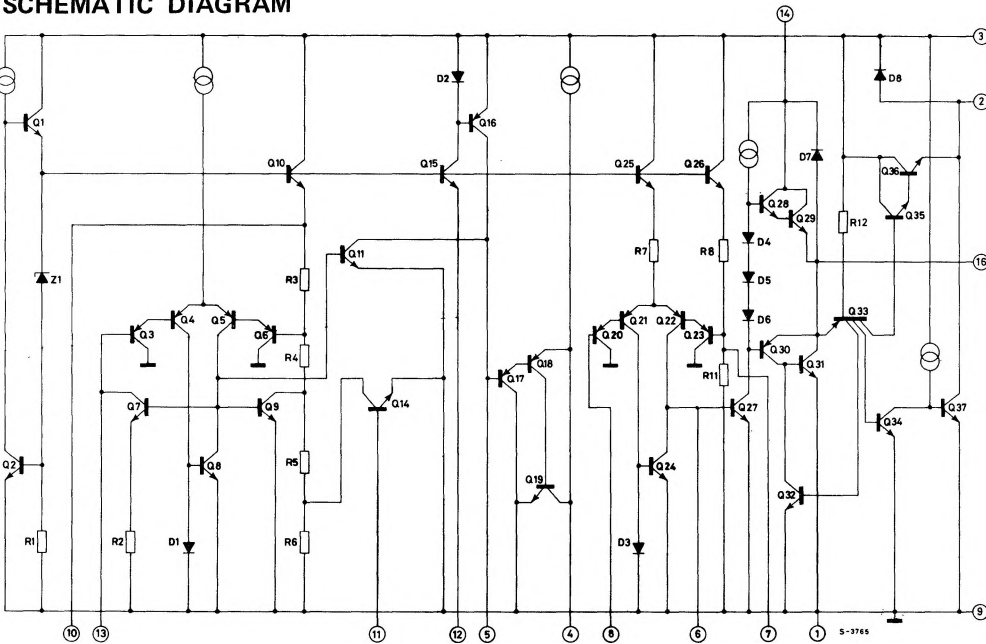


CONNECTION AND BLOCK DIAGRAMS (top view)



The copper slug is electrically connected to pin 9 (substrate)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM





TDA1470

THERMAL DATA

$R_{th \text{ j-case}}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	3	°C/W
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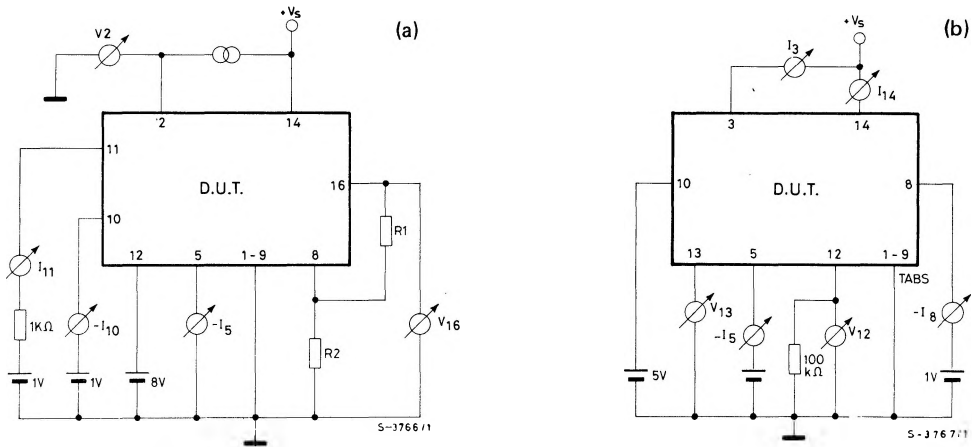
DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the DC test circuits, $V_s = 35V$, $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
I_3 Pin 3 quiescent current	$I_2 = 0$		7		mA	1b
I_{14} Pin 14 quiescent current	$I_{16} = 0$		10		mA	1b
$-I_{10}$ Oscillator bias current	$V_{10} = 1V$		0.1		μA	1a
$-I_8$ Amplifier input bias current	$V_8 = 1V$		1		μA	1b
$-I_5$ Ramp generator bias current	$V_5 = 0V$		0.02		μA	1a
$-I_5$ Ramp generator current	$V_5 = 0V \quad I_{12} = 20 \mu A$		20		μA	1b
$\frac{\Delta I_5}{I_5}$ Ramp generator linearity	$\Delta V_5 = 0 \text{ to } 12V$ $I_{12} = 20 \mu A$		0.2	1	%	1b
V_s Supply voltage range (pin 3)		10		35	V	—
V_4 Pin 4 saturation voltage to ground	$I_4 = 1 \text{ mA}$		1	1.4	V	—
V_2 Pin 2 saturation voltage to ground	$I_2 = 10 \text{ mA}$		0.5		V	1a
V_{16} Quiescent output voltage	$V_s = 10V$ $R_2 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_1 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$	4.15	4.45	4.73	V	1a
	$V_s = 35V$ $R_2 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_1 = 30 \text{ K}\Omega$	8.3	8.9	9.45	V	1a
V_{16L} Output saturation voltage to ground	$-I_{16} = 0.8A$		1.3		V	1c
	$-I_{16} = 1.5A$		1.7		V	1c

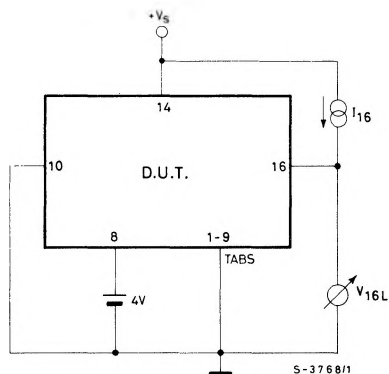
D.C. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
V_{16H} Output saturation voltage to supply	$I_{16} = 0.8A$		1.9		V	1d
	$I_{16} = 1.5A$		2.3		V	1d
V_{13} Regulated voltage at pin 13		6.1	6.5	6.9	V	1b
V_{12} Regulated voltage at pin 12	$I_{12} = 20 \mu A$	6.2	6.5	7	V	1b
$\frac{\Delta V_{13}}{\Delta V_s}, \frac{\Delta V_{12}}{\Delta V_s}$ Regulated voltages drift	$\Delta V_s = 10 \text{ to } 35V$		1		mV/V	1b
V_7 Amplifier input reference voltage		2.07	2.2	2.3	V	

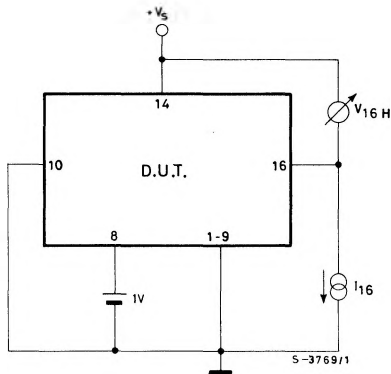
Fig. 1 - DC test circuits



(c)



(d)



AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the AC test circuit $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, $V_s = 24\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min .	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_s Operating supply voltage	$I_y \text{ max} = 2.2 \text{ App}$		24		V
I_s Supply current	$I_y = 2 \text{ App}$		270		mA
I_{11} Sync. input current		500			μA
V_{16} Flyback voltage	$I_y = 2 \text{ App}$		49		V
V_{10} Peak to peak oscillator sawtooth voltage			2.4		V
t_{fly} Flyback time	$I_y = 2 \text{ App}$		0.6		ms
f_o Free running frequency	$R_1 + P_1 = 300 \text{ K}\Omega$ $C_2 = 100 \text{ nF}$		44		Hz
	$R_1 + P_1 = 260 \text{ K}\Omega$ $C_2 = 100 \text{ nF}$		52		Hz
Δf Synchronization range	$I_{11} = 500 \mu\text{A}$	14			Hz
$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta V_s}$ Frequency drift vs. supply voltage	$V_s = 10 \text{ to } 35\text{V}$		0.005		Hz/V
$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta T_{tab}}$ Frequency drift vs. tab temperature	$T_{amb} = 40 \text{ to } 120^\circ\text{C}$		0.01		Hz/ $^\circ\text{C}$

Fig. 2 - AC Test circuit

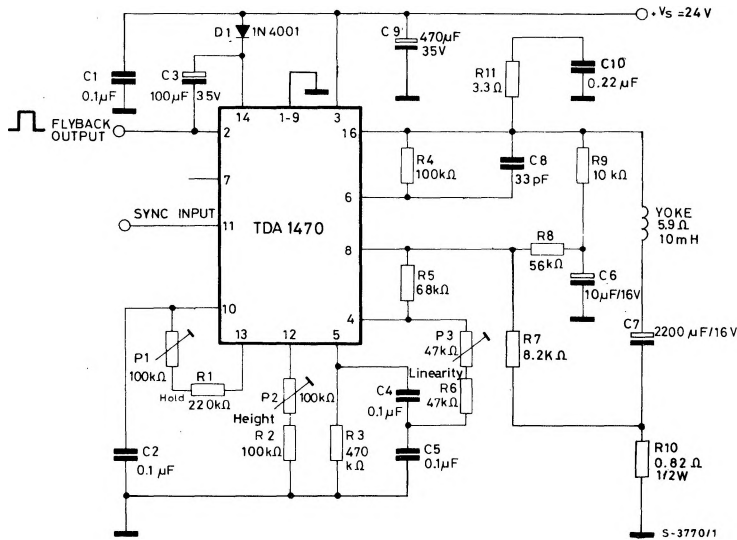


Fig. 3 - Relative output voltage drift vs. supply voltage

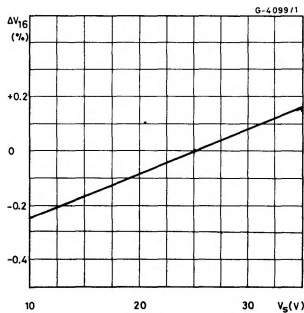


Fig. 4 - Relative output voltage drift vs. case temperature

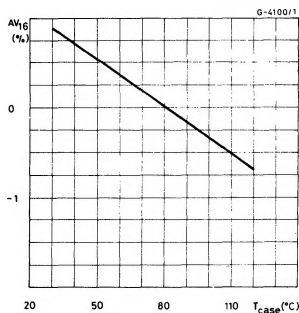


Fig. 5 - Output saturation voltage vs. output current

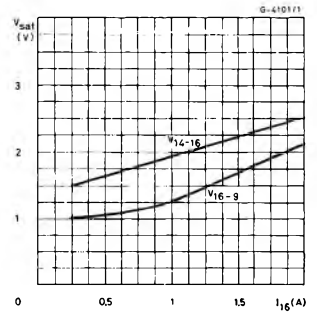
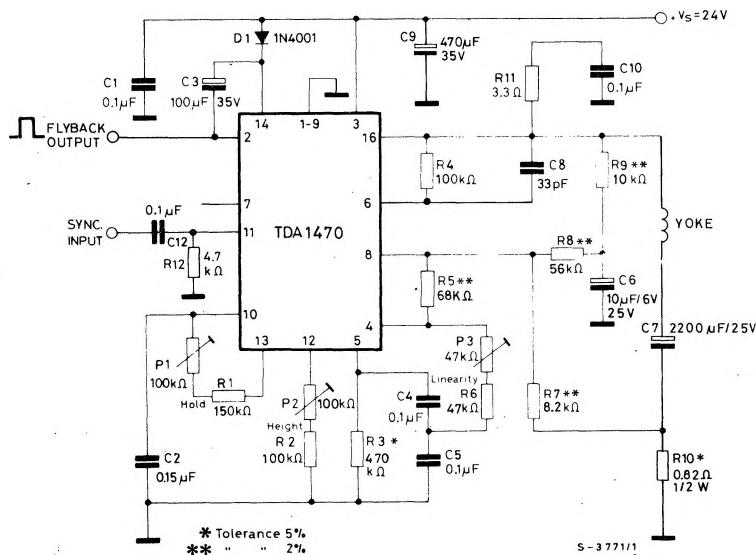


Fig. 6 - Application circuit for large screen 110° TVC set ($R_y = 5.9\Omega$; $L_y = 10\text{ mH}$; $I_y = 1.95\text{ App}$)



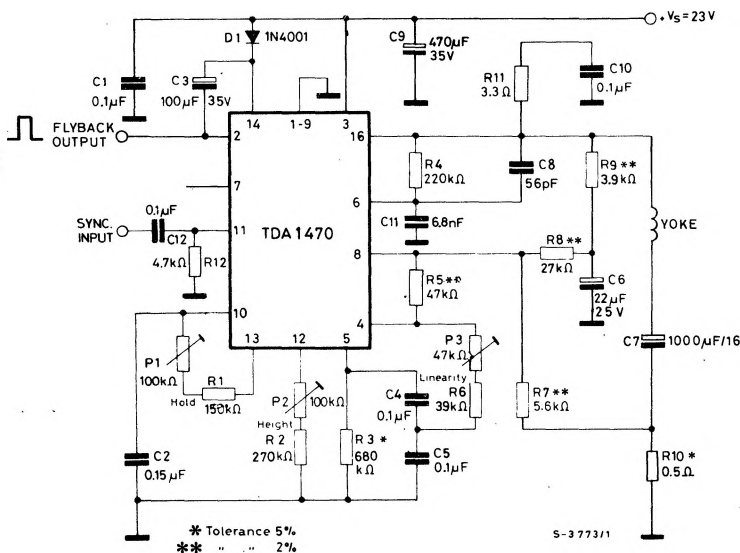
Typical performance

V_s	Operating supply voltage	24	V
I_s	Supply current	300	mA
t_{fly}	Flyback time	0.7	ms
P_d	TDA 1470 power dissipation	4	W
I_y	Maximum scanning current	2.3	App

For safe operation up to $T_{amb} = 60^\circ\text{C}$ a heatsink of $R_{th} = 7^\circ\text{C/W}$ is required.

Fig. 7 - Application circuit for PIL 26" -110° parallel connected ($R_y = 2.5\Omega$; $L_y = 6.6 \text{ mH}$; $I_y = 2.36 \text{ App}$)

Fig. 8 - Application circuit for PIL 26" -110° series connected ($R_y = 9.7\Omega$; $L_y = 26.4\text{ mH}$; $I_y = 1.18\text{ App}$)

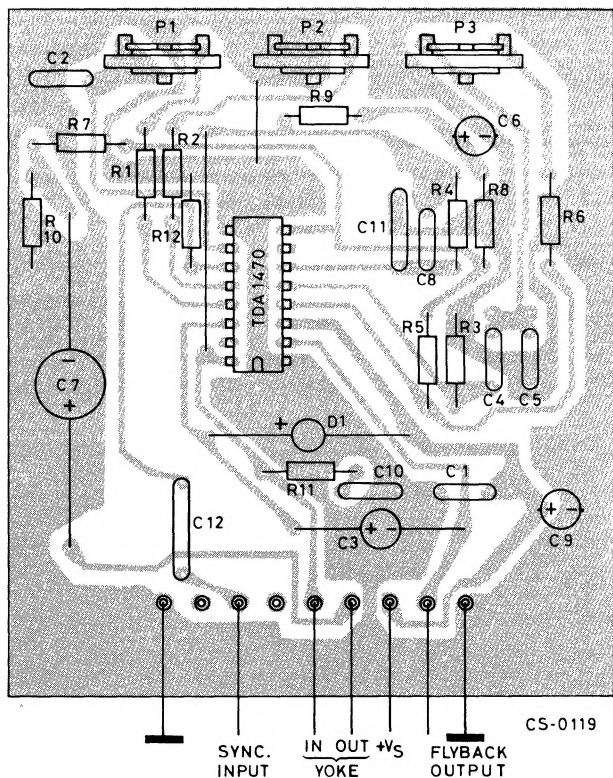


Typical performance

V_s	Operating supply voltage	23	V
I_s	Supply current	185	mA
t_{fly}	Flyback time	1	ms
P_d	TDA 1470 power dissipation	2.8	W
I_y	Maximum scanning current	1.4	App

For safe operation up to $T_{amb} = 60^\circ\text{C}$ a heatsink of $R_{th} = 10^\circ\text{C/W}$ is required.

Fig. 9 – P.C. board and component layout (Application circuits of fig. 6, 7 and 8)



MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The power dissipated in the circuit must be removed by adding an external heatsink as shown in fig. 10. The system for attaching the heatsink is very simple; it uses a plastic spacer which is supplied with the device on request (TDA 1470 F2).

Thermal contact between the copper slug (of the package) and the heatsink is guaranteed by the pressure which the screws exert via the printed circuit board, this is due to the particular shape of the spacer.

Note: The most negative supply voltage is connected to the copper slug, hence to the heatsink (because it is in contact with the slug).

Fig. 10 - Mounting system example (TDA 1470)

