

# LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



## TV SIGNAL IDENTIFICATION CIRCUIT AND AFC INTERFACE

The TDA4431 and the TDA4433 are monolithic integrated circuits in a 14 lead dual-in-line plastic package. They integrate the following functions:

- TV signal identifier – Sync. separator – Threshold detector – Digital Interface – Voltage regulator

They are intended for use in Electronic Program Memory tuning systems, the TDA4431 in conjunction with M193B1, while the TDA4433 with M293B1. The circuits features are:

- Identification of true TV stations only.
- Low impedance output of the identification signal.
- Digital control signal for automatic search and AFC operation.
- Thermal compensation of the voltage regulator.

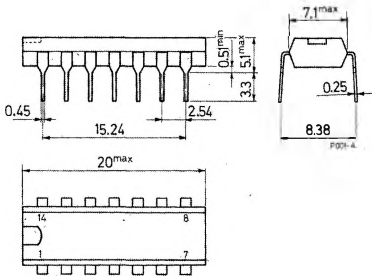
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$V_s$	Supply voltage (pin 1)	16	V
$V_3$	Voltage at pin 3	16	V
$V_{13}$	Voltage at pin 13	-5 to +6	V
$I_2$	Pin 2 current (TDA4431)	$\pm 1$	mA
$I_6 ; I_2$	Pin 6 and pin 2 current (TDA4433)	1	mA
$I_{10}$	Pin 10 current	2	mA
$I_{11}$	Pin 11 current	2	mA
$I_{12}$	Pin 12 current	$\pm 2$	mA
$P_{tot}$	Total power dissipation at $T_{amb} \leq 70^{\circ}C$	800	mW
$T_{stg}, T_j$	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to 150	$^{\circ}C$

ORDERING NUMBERS: TDA 4431  
TDA 4433

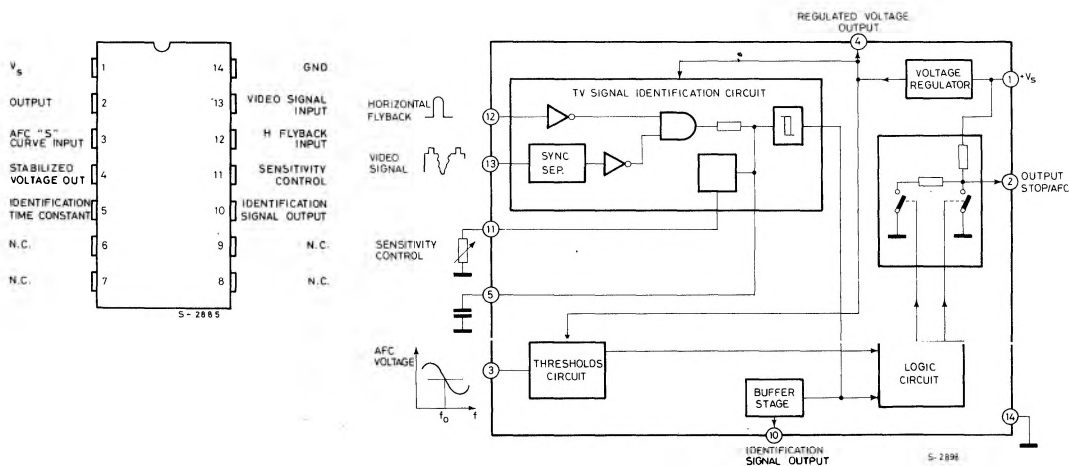
## MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



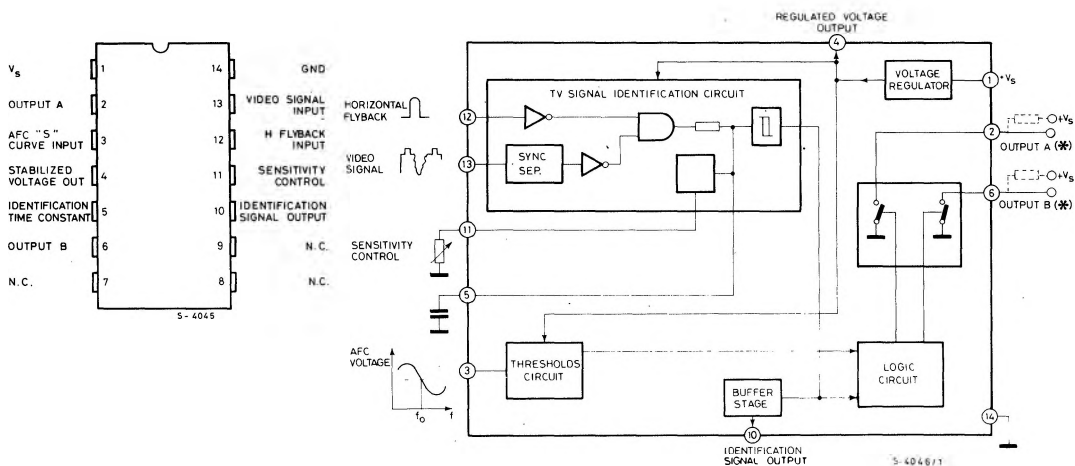
### CONNECTION AND BLOCK DIAGRAM (TDA4431)

(Top view)



### CONNECTION AND BLOCK DIAGRAM (TDA4433)

(Top view)



\* Open collector outputs



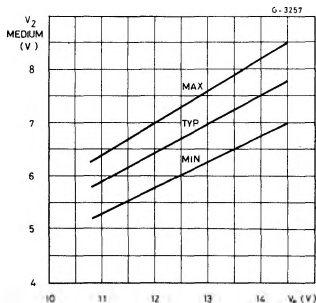


**TDA4431**  
**TDA4433**

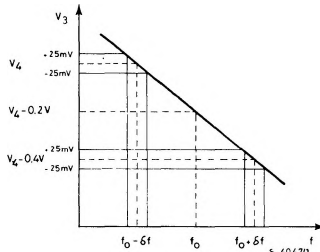
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Parameter		Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>6</sub>	Output voltage  (TDA4433)	f <sub>tuning</sub> < f <sub>o</sub> I <sub>6</sub> = 1mA			0.8	V
		f <sub>tuning</sub> = f <sub>o</sub> I <sub>6</sub> = 1mA			0.8	V
		f <sub>tuning</sub> > f <sub>o</sub>	V <sub>5</sub> -0.5			V
I <sub>2</sub>	Output current (TDA4431)				± 25	μA
V <sub>3</sub>	Input voltage range		4		8	V
V <sub>3U</sub>	Upper threshold voltage (see fig. 2)		V <sub>4</sub> -25	V <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>4</sub> +25	mV
V <sub>3L</sub>	Lower threshold voltage (see fig. 2)		V <sub>4</sub> -425	V <sub>4</sub> -400	V <sub>4</sub> -375	mV
R <sub>3</sub>	Input resistance	V <sub>3</sub> = V <sub>4</sub>	1.4			MΩ
V <sub>4</sub>	Regulated voltage	I <sub>4</sub> = 1mA		6.6		V
I <sub>4</sub>	Output current				1	mA
R <sub>4</sub>	Output differential resistance			60		Ω
$\frac{\Delta V_4}{\Delta T_s}$	Regulated voltage thermal drift				± 2	mV/°C
V <sub>10</sub>	Identification output voltage	no identification	I <sub>10</sub> = 1mA	V <sub>5</sub> -1.3		V
		identification			20	mV
R <sub>10</sub>	Output resistance			100		Ω
V <sub>12</sub>	Switch off threshold voltage				1	V
I <sub>12</sub>	Input flyback current		0.5		1.5	mA
R <sub>12</sub>	Input resistance	V <sub>12</sub> = 3V		10		KΩ
t <sub>fly</sub>	Flyback pulse duration		10		17	μsec.
t	Time delay between leading edges of flyback pulse and sync. pulse		0		3.5	μ sec.
V <sub>13</sub>	Video input signal (peak to peak)		2.5		4.5	V
V <sub>13</sub>	Sync. pulse amplitude (above black level)		0.52			V
R <sub>13</sub>	Input resistance				1.5	KΩ

**Fig. 1 - Medium output voltage Vs. Supply voltage.**



**Fig. 2 - Digital AFC threshold voltage vs. frequency.**



Input Voltage ( $V_3$ )	TDA4431	TDA4433	
	Output voltage ( $V_2$ )	Output voltage ( $V_2$ )	Output voltage ( $V_6$ )
$V_3 > V_4$	Low level	High level	Low level
$V_4 - 0.4V < V_3 < V_4$	Medium level	Low level	Low level
$V_3 < V_4 - 0.4V$	High level	Low level	High level

## APPLICATION INFORMATION (refer to the block diagram)

### TV signal identification circuit:

The circuit recognizes only TV signals by checking logically during one line the coincidence between the horizontal flyback pulse and the pulse detected by a sync. separator.

The signal identification is carried out by charging the capacitor connected to pin 5; when the capacitor voltage overcomes a fixed threshold voltage, a Schmitt trigger switches and enables the AFC control. If a TV signal is recognized, the capacitor is slightly charged every line and its voltage reaches the threshold after a number of line which is defined by the value of the capacitor itself. The sensitivity of the identification circuit, hence the number of lines required to charge the capacitor, can be adjusted by means of the resistor connected between pin 11 and ground.

When the identification has been made, a signal (level L) is available at pin 10.



The passive components should be chosen as follows:

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  : these define the AFC response slope. For  $R_1 = R_2 = 5.1K\Omega$ , the typical slope is 750/11 KHz/V (with AFC output unloaded).

$S_1$  : switches between low slope (LS) and high slope (HS). The high slope is typically 88/11 KHz/V.

$R_3$  and  $R_4$  : the ratio  $(R_3 + R_4)/R_3$  defines the digital AFC width ( $\delta f$ ) calculated from the linear AFC width ( $2\Delta f$ ). With  $V_s = 12V$ , the relation is:

$$\delta f = 0.036 (2\Delta f) \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_3}$$

$R_{T1}$  : by means of this trimmer it is possible to align the linear tuning with the digital one, at the same frequency. The typical relation is:

$$R_a = 33 R_3$$

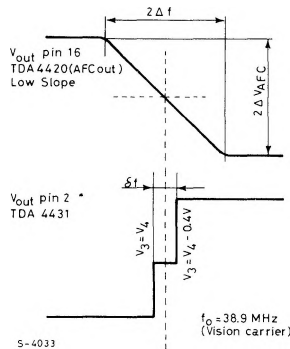
with  $R_3 = 3.3K\Omega$ ,  $R_a$  can be a fixed resistor of  $110K\Omega$ .

$R_{T2}$  : by means of this trimmer it is possible to choose the better sensitivity. It is possible to put a fixed resistor at pin 11 in the range of 68 K $\Omega$  to 100 K $\Omega$ .

To make a better sensitivity adjustment of trimmer  $R_{T2}$ , it is necessary to use only a weak signal at the antenna. The video information must be a black picture or a field of small white points on a black field. Furthermore, the action of the syncs separator must be as quick as possible.

In receivers with automatic program search,  $S_1$  should be in the HS position and then the components  $S_1$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be omitted completely.

Fig. 4 – Linear and digital AFC





**TDA4431**  
**TDA4433**

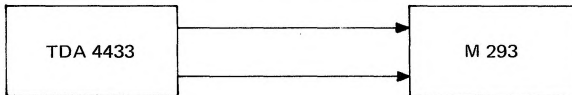
---

## EPM SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS

### 1) For 16 channels



### 2) For 32 channels



### 3) With microprocessor

