

# PRELIMINARY

Notice: This is not a final specification.  
Some parametric limits are subject to change.

MITSUBISHI ICs (Monitor)

## M52756SP

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

### DESCRIPTION

The M52756SP is a semiconductor integrated circuit for the RGBHV interface. The device features switching signals input from two types of image sources and outputting the signals to the CRT display, etc. Synchronous signals, meeting a frequency band of 10kHz to 200kHz, are output at TTL. The frequency band of video signals is 250MHz, acquiring high-resolution images, and are optimum as an interface IC with high-resolution CRT display and various new media.

### DESCRIPTION

- Frequency band: RGB .....250MHz  
HV.....10kHz to 200kHz
- Input level: RGB.....0.7Vp-p(typ.)  
HV TTL input.....3.5Vo-p(both channel)
- RGBOUT can drive connected load of 75 .
- Only the G channel is provided with sync-on video output.
- The TTL format is adopted for HV output.
- It is possible to save the consumption current by stopping current supply to Pin 2, 4, 24, 27, 30.
- Sync Separation circuit

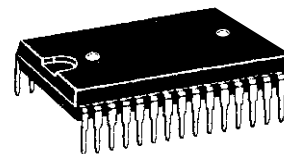
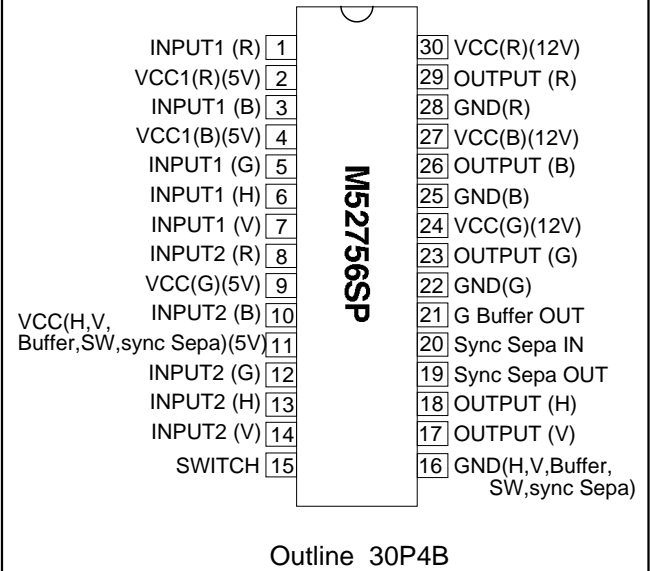
### APPLICATION

Display monitor

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Supply voltage range.....4.75 to 5.25V, 11.5 to 12.5V  
Rated supply voltage.....5.0V, 12.0V

### PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



30 pin plastic SDIP

# PRELIMINARY

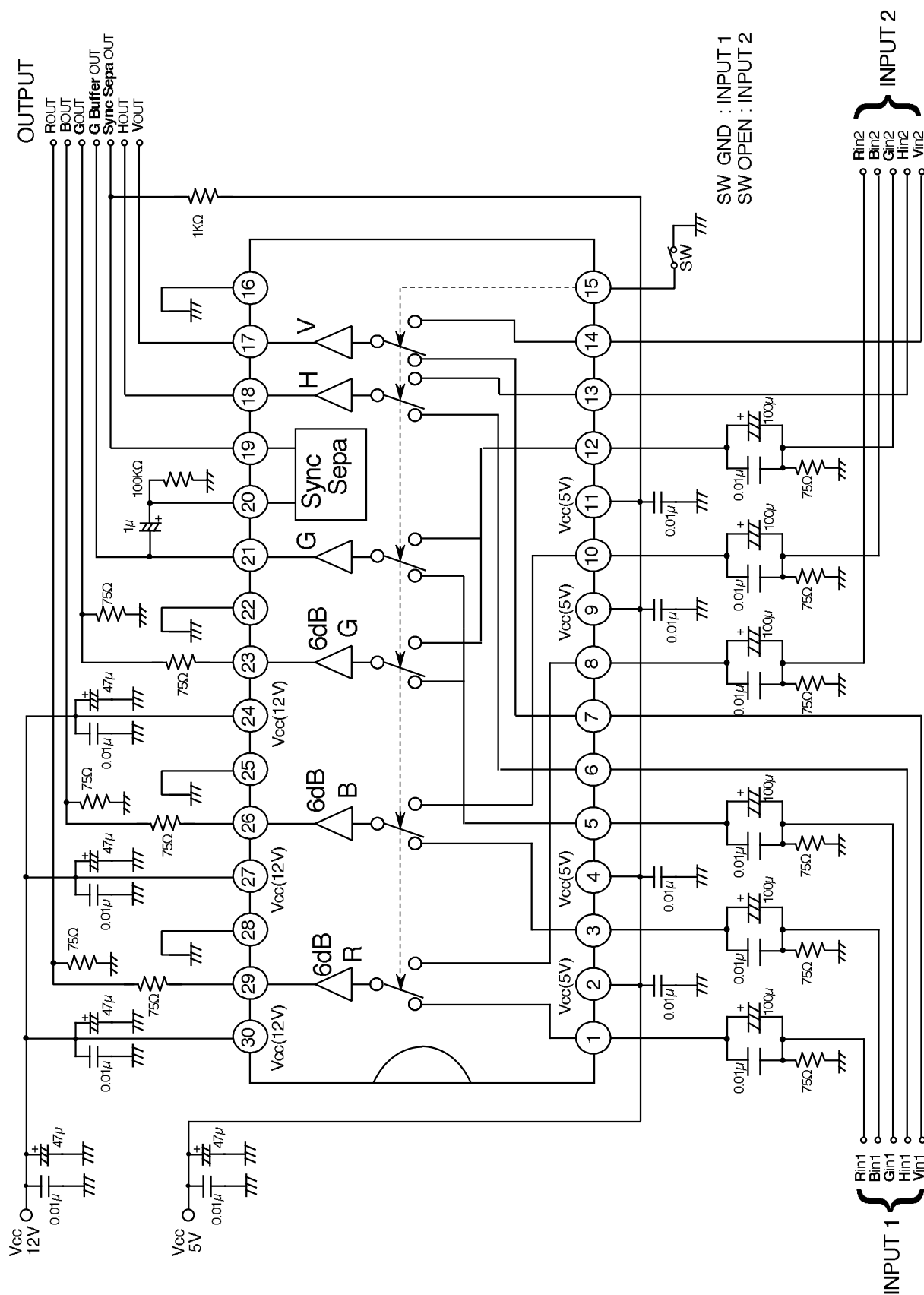
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### WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

#### M52756SP BLOCK DIAGRAM and APPLICATION EXAMPLE



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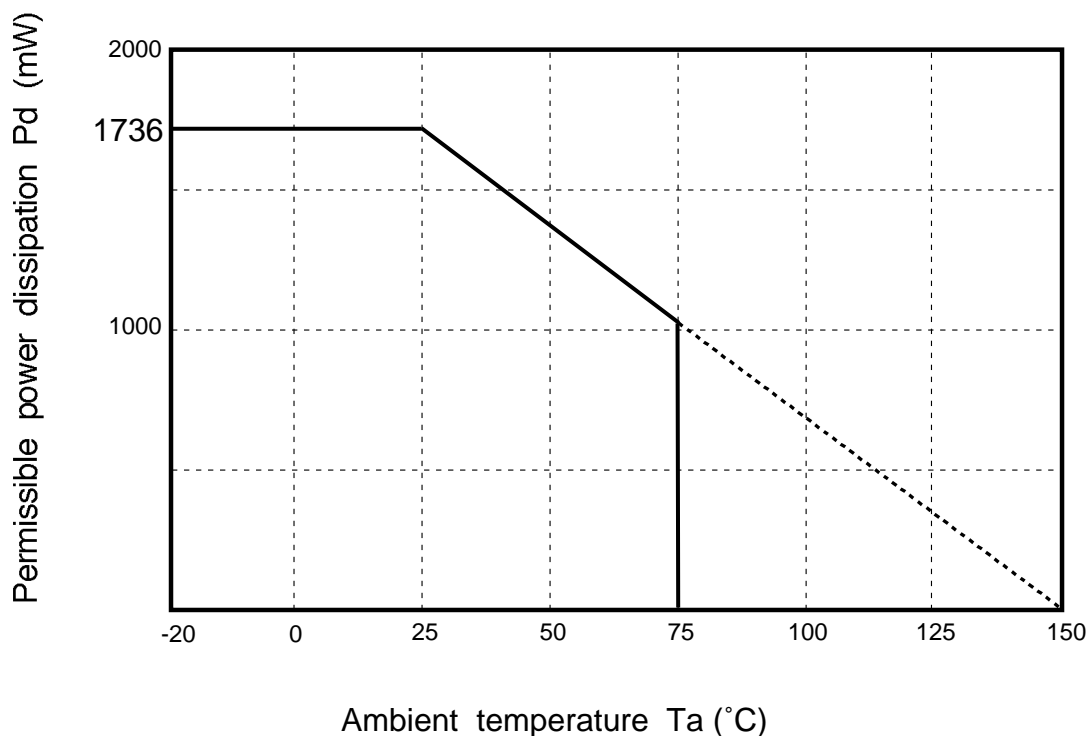
**M52756SP**

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**Absolute Maximum Rating** (Ambient temperature: 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	6.0,13.0	V
Power dissipation	Pd	1736	mW
Ambient temperature	Topr	-20~+75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40~+150	°C
Recommended supply voltage	Vopr	5.0,12.0	V
Recommended supply voltage range	Vopr'	4.75~5.25,11.5~12.5	V
Electrostatic discharge	Surge	±150	V

**Thermal Derating Curve**



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WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**Pin Description**

Pin No.	Description	DC Voltage[V]	Peripheral circuits at pins	Notes
1 3 5	Input 1 (R) Input 1 (B) Input 1 (G)	2.25		Input signal with low impedance.
2 4 9 11	Vcc(R) Vcc(B) Vcc(G) Vcc(H,V,Buffer, SW,SyncSep)	5.0	—————	
6 7	Input 1 (H) Input 1 (V)	—————		Input pulse between 2V and 5V. 
8 10 12	Input 2 (R) Input 2 (B) Input 2 (G)	2.25		Input signal with low impedance.
13 14	Input 2 (H) Input 2 (V)	—————		Input pulse between 2V and 5V. 

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MITSUBISHI ICs (Monitor)

**M52756SP**

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**Pin Description**

Pin No.	Description	DC Voltage[V]	Peripheral circuits at pins	Notes
15	Switch	2.4		Switch by OPEN and GND.
16 22 25 28	GND(H,V,Buffer, SW,SyncSep) GND(G) GND(B) GND(R)	GND		
17 18	Output(V) Output(H)	—		Output impedance is built in.
19	Sync Sepa OUT	—		Connect resistance more than 1K is necessary during power supply and terminal that open collector output type. When not used, ground the pin to GND.
20	Sync Sepa IN	2.3		Input signal with low impedance. When not used, set to OPEN
21	OUTPUT (G Buffer)	0.75		Output impedance is built in.

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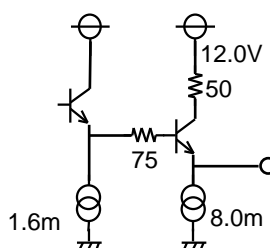
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MITSUBISHI ICs (Monitor)

## M52756SP

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

### Pin Description

Pin No.	Description	DC Voltage[V]	Peripheral circuits at pins	Notes
22 26 29	OUTPUT(G) OUTPUT(B) OUTPUT(R)	1.8		This output pin can drive connected load of 75 .
24 27 30	Vcc(G) Vcc(B) Vcc(R)	12.0	_____	

# PRELIMINARY

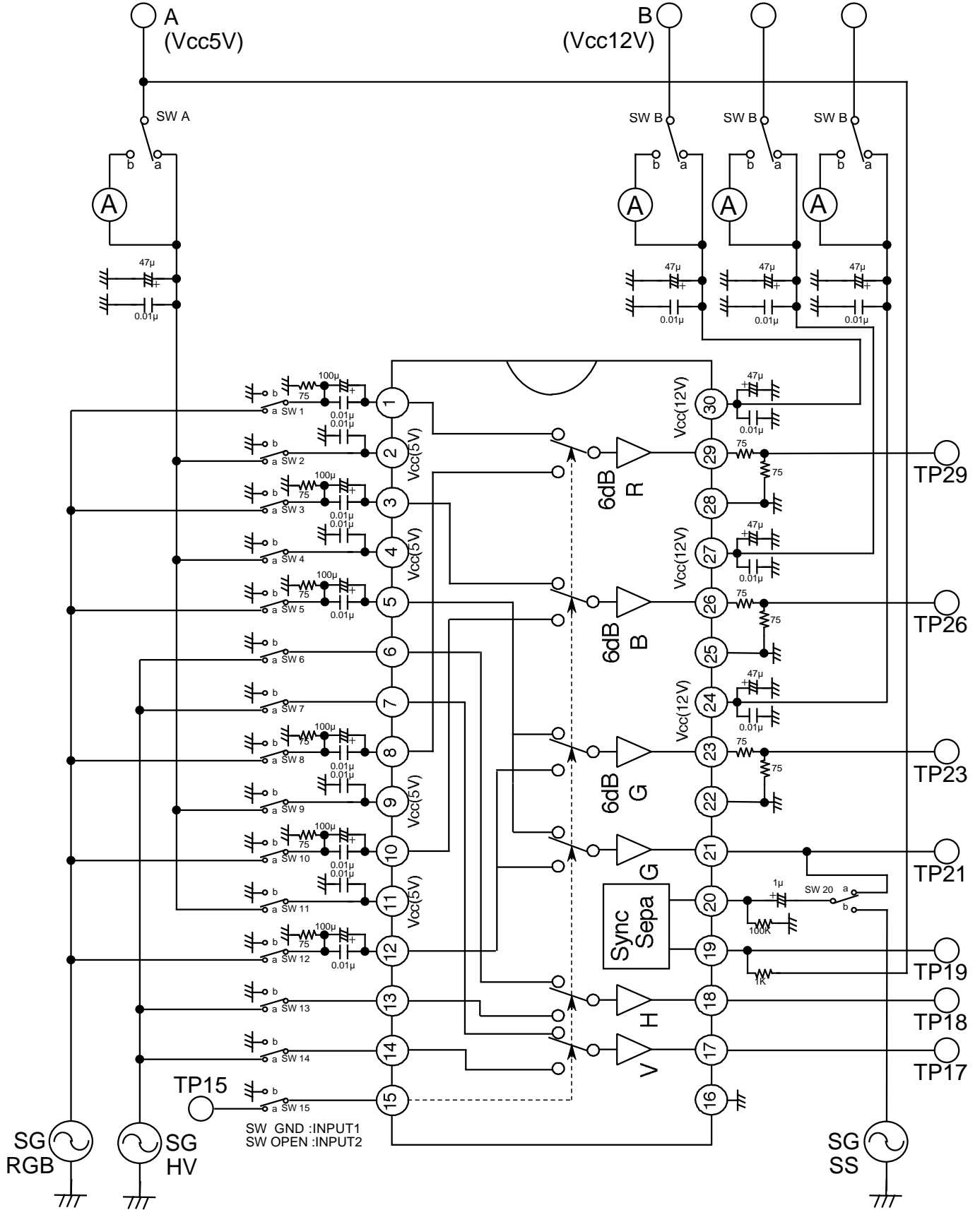
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## M52756SP

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

Attached Fig.3 Measuring Circuit Diagram



**Supplementary Table1 Electrical Characteristics (Vcc = 5V, 12V; Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)**

No.	Conditions	Symbol	Test Point(s)	Vcc (V)	Input										S.Sep SW	Standard		Unit	Remark				
					SW2 Vcc5V	SW4 Vcc5V	SW9 Vcc5V	SW11 Vcc5V	SW1 R1in	SW3 B1in	SW5 G1in	SW6 H1in	SW7 V1in	SW8 R2in		SW10 B2in	SW12 G2in			SW13 H2in	SW14 V2in	SW20 S.Sepin	MIN
1	Circuit current 1 (no signal)	Icc1	A	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a/b	27	37	47	m	note 1
	Circuit current 2 (no signal)	Icc2	B	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a/b	58	78	98	mA	note 1
	Circuit current 3 (power save)	Icc3	A	5	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a/b	15	20	25	mA	note 1

**RGB SW**

No.	Conditions	Symbol	Test Point(s)	Vcc (V)	Input										S.Sep SW	Standard		Unit	Remark				
					SW2 Vcc5V	SW4 Vcc5V	SW9 Vcc5V	SW11 Vcc5V	SW1F 1in	SW3B n	SW5 G1in	SW6 H1in	SW7 V1in	SW8 R2in		SW10 B2in	SW12 G2in			SW13 H2in	SW14 V2in	SW20 S.Sepin	MIN
2	Output DC voltage 1	Voc1	T.P.29 T.P.26 T.P.23	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	note2
	Output DC voltage 2	Voc2	T.P.29 T.P.26 T.P.23	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	note2
	Output DC voltage 3	Voc3	T.P.21	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	note3
3	Output DC voltage 4	Voc4	T.P.21	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	note3
	Maximum allowable input 1	VImax1	T.P.1 T.P.3	5, 12	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	1.6	2.0	—	Vp-p	note4	
	Maximum allowable input 2	VImax2	T.P.8 T.P.10 T.P.12	5, 12	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	b	1.6	2.0	—	Vp-p	note4	







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WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

### HV SW

No.	Conditions	Symbol	Test Point(s)	Vcc (V)				Input										S.Sep SW	Standard			Unit	Remark						
				Vcc	SW2 Vcc5V	SW4 Vcc5V	SW9 Vcc5V	SW11 Vcc5V	SW1 Rfin	SW3 Bfin	SW5 Gfin	SW6 Hfin	SW7 Vfin	SW8 R2in	SW10 B2in	SW12 G2in	SW13 H2in		SW14 V2in	SW20 S.Sep SW	MIN			TYP	MAX				
14	High level output voltage 1	VoH1	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	ab	ba	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	5.0	5.0	—	V	note14
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	5.0V	5.0V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	High level output voltage 2	VoH2	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	5.0	5.0	—	V	note14
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Low level output voltage 1	VoL1	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	ab	ba	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	0.2	0.2	0.5	V	note15
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	0V	0V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Low level output voltage 2	VoL2	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	0.2	0.2	0.5	V	note15
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Input selectional voltage 1	Vith1	T.P.6 T.P.7	a	a	a	a	a	b	ab	ba	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	1.2	1.6	2.0	V	note16
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Input selectional voltage 2	Vith2	T.P.13 T.P.14	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	1.2	1.6	2.0	V	note16
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Rising delay time 1	Trd1	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	ab	ba	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	100	100	150	nsec	note17
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	SG7	SG7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Rising delay time 2	Trd2	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	100	100	150	nsec	note17
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Falling delay time 1	Tfd1	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	ab	ba	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	50	50	100	nsec	note18
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	SG7	SG7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Falling delay time 2	Tfd2	T.P.17 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	50	50	100	nsec	note18
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Switching selectional voltage 1	Vsth1	T.P.15 T.P.18	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	0.5	1.7	2.0	V	note19
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	SG1	SG1	SG7	SG7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Switching selectional voltage 2	Vsth2	T.P.15	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	b	0.5	1.7	2.0	V	note19
				5V	5V	5V	5V	5V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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**M52756SP**

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**SYNC SEP**

No.	Conditions parameter	Symbol	Test Point(s)	Vcc (V)	Vcc (5V)								Input								S. Sep	SW	Standard			Unit	Remark				
					SW2 Vcc5V	SW4 Vcc5V	SW9 Vcc5V	SW11 Vcc5V	SW1 R1in	SW3 B1in	SW5 G1in	SW6 H1in	SW7 V1in	SW8 R2in	SW10 B2in	SW12 G2in	SW13 H2in	SW14 V2in	SW20 S. Sepin	SW15S wich			MIN	TYP	MAX						
20	SOG input maximum noise voltage	SSNV	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	—	—	0.03	Vpp	note20
21	SOG minimum input voltage	SSSV	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0.2	—	—	Vpp	note21	
22	Sync output hi level	VSH	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	4.5	4.9	—	V	note22		
	Sync output lo level	VSL	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	—	0.3	0.5	V	note22		
23	Sync output delay time 1	Tdsf	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	—	50	100	nsec	note23		
	Sync output delay time 2	Tdsr	T.P.19	5, 12	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	—	120	200	nsec	note23		

note ) It omits the SW.No accorded with signal input pin because it is already written in Table 1.  
SW A is in side a if there is not defined specially.

note1) The condition is shown as Table 1. Set SW15 to GND(or OPEN) and SW A to side b, measure the current by current meter A(or B). The current is as  $I_{cc1}(I_{cc2}, I_{cc3})$ .

note2) Set SW15 to GND (or OPEN), measure the DC voltage of T.P.29(T.P.26, T.P.23) when there is no signal input. The DC voltage is as  $V_{dc1}(or V_{dc2})$ .

note3) Measure the DC voltage of T.P.21 same as note2, the DC voltage is as  $V_{dc3}(or V_{dc4})$ .

note4) Set SW15 to GND, SG1 as the input signal of Pin 1. Rising up the amplitude of SG1 slowly, read the amplitude of input signal when the output waveform is distorted. The amplitude is as  $V_{imax1}$ . And measure  $V_{imax1}$  when SG1 as the input signal of Pin 3, Pin 5 in same way.  
Next, set SW 15 to OPEN, measure  $V_{imax2}$  when SG1 as the input signal of Pin8, 10, 12.

note5) 1. The condition is shown as Table 1.  
2. Set SW15 to GND, SG2 as the input signal of Pin 1. At this time, read the amplitude output from T.P 29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR1}$ .  
3. Voltage gain  $G_{v1}$  is

$$G_{v1} = 20 \text{ LOG} \frac{V_{OR1} [\text{Vp-p}]}{0.7 [\text{Vp-p}]} [\text{dB}]$$

4. The method as same as 2 and 3, measure the voltage gain  $G_{v1}$  when SG2 as the input signal of Pin 3, 5.

5. The difference of each channel relative voltage gain is as  $G_{v1}$ .

$$G_{v1} = G_{v1R} - G_{v1B}, G_{v1B} - G_{v1G}, G_{v1G} - G_{v1R}$$

6. Set SW15 to OPEN, measure  $G_{v2}$ ,  $G_{v2}$  in the same way.

note5') Voltage gain  $G_{v'}$  is

$$G_{v'} = G_{v1R} - G_{v2R}, G_{v1G} - G_{v2G}, G_{v1B} - G_{v2B}$$

note6) 1. The condition is shown as table 1. This test is by active probe.  
2. Measure the amplitude output from T.P.21.  
3. Measure the  $G_{v3}, G_{v4}$  by the same way as note5.

note7) 1. The condition is shown as table 1. This test is by active probe.  
2. Set SW15 to GND, SG2 as the input signal of Pin 1. Measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR1}$ . By the same way, measure the output when SG4 is as input signal of Pin 1, the output is as  $V_{OR2}$ .  
3. The frequency characteristic  $F_{c1}$  is

$$F_{c1} = 20 \text{ LOG} \frac{V_{OR2} [\text{Vp-p}]}{V_{OR1} [\text{Vp-p}]} [\text{dB}]$$

4. The method as same as 2 and 3, measure the frequency  $F_{c1}$  when input signal to Pin 3, 5.

5. The difference between of each channel frequency characteristic is as  $F_{c1}$ .

6. Set SW15 to OPEN, measure  $F_{c2}$ ,  $F_{c2}$ .

note8) By the same way as Note7 measure the  $F_{c3}$ ,  $F_{c4}$  when SG5 of input signal.

note9) 1. The condition is shown as Table1. This test is by active prove.  
2. Set SW15 to GND, SG3 as the input signal of Pin 1. Measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR3}$ .  
3. Set SW15 to OPEN, measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR3'}$ .  
4. The crosstalk between two inputs C.T.I.1 is

$$\text{C.T.I.1} = 20 \text{ LOG} \frac{V_{OR3'} [\text{Vp-p}]}{V_{OR3} [\text{Vp-p}]} [\text{dB}]$$

5. By the same way, measure the crosstalk between two inputs when SG3 as the input signal of Pin3, Pin 5.

6. Next, set SW15 to OPEN, SG3 as the input signal of Pin 8, measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR4}$ .

7. Set SW15 to GND, measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR4'}$ .

8. The crosstalk between two inputs C.T.I.2 is

$$C.T.I.2 = 20 \text{ LOG } \frac{V_{OR4'}[V_{p-p}]}{V_{OR4}[V_{p-p}]} \text{ [dB]}$$

9. By the same way, measure the crosstalk between channels when SG3 as the input signal of Pin 10,12.

note10) Set SG4 as the input signal, and then the same method as note9, measure C.T.I.3, C.T.I.4.

note11) 1. The condition is as Table 1. This test is by active prove.

2. Set SW15 to GND, SG3 as the input signal of Pin 1. Measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR5}$ .

3. Next, measure T.P.26, T.P.23 in the same state, and the amplitude is as  $V_{OG5}$ ,  $V_{OB5}$ .

4. The crosstalk between channels C.T.C.1 is

$$C.T.C.1 = 20 \text{ LOG } \frac{V_{OG5} \text{ or } V_{OB5}}{V_{OR5}} \text{ [dB]}$$

5. Measure the crosstalk between channels when SG3 is as the input signal of Pin 3, Pin 5.

6. Next, set SW15 to OPEN, SG3 as the input signal of Pin8, measure the amplitude output from T.P.29. The amplitude is as  $V_{OR6}$ .

7. Next, measure the amplitude output from T.P.26, T.P.23 in the same state. The amplitude is as  $V_{OG6}$ ,  $V_{OB6}$ .

8. The crosstalk between channels C.T.C.2 is  $C.T.C.2 = 20 \text{ LOG } \frac{V_{OG6} \text{ or } V_{OB6}}{V_{OR6}} \text{ [dB]}$

9. By the same way, measure the crosstalk between channels when input signal to Pin10, 12.

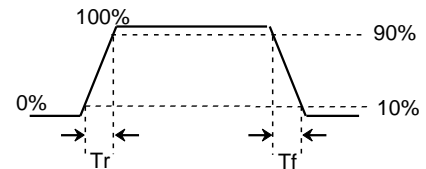
note12) Set SG4 as the input signal, and the same method as note11, measure C.T.C.3, C.T.C.4.

note13) 1. The condition is as Table 1. Set SW15 to GND (or OPEN).

2. The rising of 10% ~ 90% for input pulse is  $T_{ri}$ , the falling of 10% ~ 90% for input pulse is  $T_{fi}$ .

3. Next, the rising of 10% ~ 90% for output pulse is  $T_{ro}$ , the falling of 10% ~ 90% for output pulse is  $T_{fo}$ .

4. The pulse characteristic  $T_{r1}$ ,  $T_{f1}$  ( $T_{r2}$ ,  $T_{f2}$ ) is



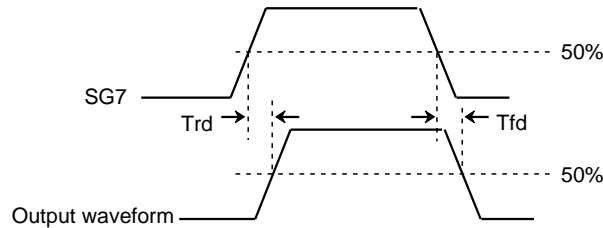
$$T_{r1}(T_{r2}) = \sqrt{(T_{ro})^2 - (T_{ri})^2} \text{ (nsec)} \quad T_{f1}(T_{f2}) = \sqrt{(T_{fo})^2 - (T_{fi})^2} \text{ (nsec)}$$

note14) The condition is as Table 1. Set SW15 to GND (OPEN), input 5V at input terminal. Measure the output voltage, the voltage is as  $V_{OH1}$  ( $V_{OH2}$ ).

note15) The condition is as Table 1. Set SW15 to GND (OPEN), input 0V at input terminal. Measure the output voltage, the voltage is as  $V_{OL1}$  ( $V_{OL2}$ ).

note16) The condition is as table 1. Set SW15 to GND (OPEN), increasing gradually the voltage of input terminal from 0V, measure the voltage of input terminal when output terminal is 4.5V. The input voltage is as  $V_{ith1}$  ( $V_{ith2}$ ).

note17, note18) The condition is as table 1. Set SW15 to GND (OPEN), SG7 is as the input signal of input terminal, measure the waveform of output. Rising delay time is as Trd1 (Trd2). Falling delay time is as Tfd1(Tfd2). Reference to the Fig. as shown below.



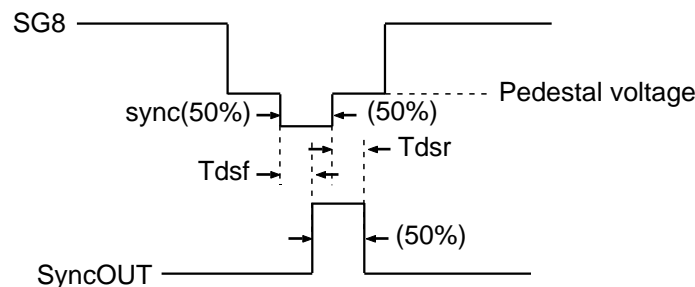
- note19) 1. The condition is as table 1. SG1 is as the input signal of Pin1, Pin3, Pin5, and SG7 is as the input signal of Pin6, Pin7. There is no input at another pins.  
2. Input 0V at Pin15, confirm that there are signals output from T.P.29, T.P.26, T.P.23, T.P.21, T.P.18, T.P.17.  
3. Increasing gradually the voltage of terminal Pin15. Read the voltage when there is no signal output from the terminals listed as above. The voltage is as Vsth1.  
4. SG1 as the input signal of Pin8, Pin10, Pin12, and SG7 as the input signal of Pin13, Pin14. There is no input at another pins.  
5. Inputs 5V at Pin15, confirm that there is no signal output from T.P.29, T.P.26, T.P.23, T.P.21, T.P.18, T.P.17.  
6. Decreasing gradually the voltage of terminal Pin 15. Read the voltage when there are signals output from the terminals listed as above. The voltage is as Vsth2.

note20) The condition is as table 1. SG8 of luminance 0% is the input signal of Pin20. Increase sync level from 0Vp-p to 0.02Vp-p. Confirm outputting no pluse.

note21) The condition is as table 1. SG8 of luminance 100%(or 0%) is the input signal of Pin20. Decrease sync level from 0.3Vp-p to 0.2Vp-p. Confirm no malfunction produced by noise.

note22) The condition is as table 1. SG8 of luminance 100%(or 0%) is the input signal of Pin20. Measure the high(low) at SyncOUT. The measured value is treated as VSH(VSL).

note23) The condition is as table 1. SG8 of luminance 100%(or 0%) is the input signal of Pin20. SyncOUT becomes High with sync part of SG8. Measure the time needed for the front(rear) edge of SG8 sync to fall(rise) from 50% and for SyncOUT to rise(fall) from 50% with an active probe. The measured value is treated as Tdsf(Tdsr).



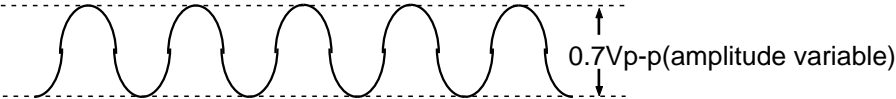

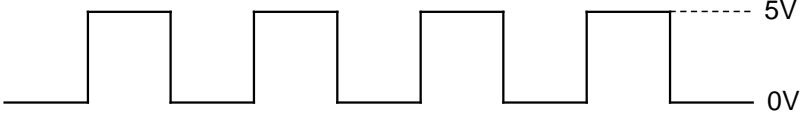
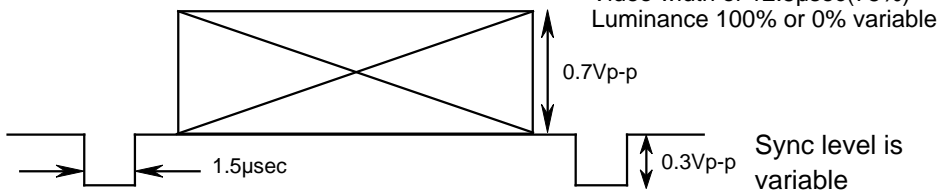
**PRELIMINARY**

Notice: This is not a final specification.  
Some parametric limits are subject to change.

MITSUBISHI ICs (Monitor)

**M52756SP**

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

Symbol	Input Signal
SG1	Sine wave ( $f = 60 \text{ kHz}$ , $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ , amplitude variable ) 
SG2	Sine wave ( $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ , amplitude $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ )
SG3	Sine wave ( $f = 10 \text{ MHz}$ , amplitude $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ )
SG4	Sine wave ( $f = 100 \text{ MHz}$ , amplitude $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ )
SG5	Sine wave ( $f = 250 \text{ MHz}$ , amplitude $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ )
SG6	Pulse with amplitude $0.7\text{Vp-p}$ ( $f = 60 \text{ kHz}$ , duty 80% ) 
SG7	Square wave ( Amplitude $5.0 \text{ Vo-p TTL}$ , $f = 60 \text{ KHz}$ , duty 50% ) 
SG8	Video signal (luminance 100%,0%) 60KHz  Video width of $12.5\mu\text{sec}$ (75%) Luminance 100% or 0% variable Sync level is variable



**PRELIMINARY**

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**M52756SP**

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**Note how to use this IC**

1. R, G, B input signal is 0.7Vp-p of standard video signal.
2. H, V input is 2.0V(minimum) TTL type.
3. Input signal with sufficient low impedance to input terminal.
4. The terminal of H, V output pin are shown as Fig.4. It is possible to reduce rise time by insert the resistor between Vcc line and H, V output Pin, but set the value of resistor in order that the current is under 7.5 mA. Setting the value of R is more than 2k as shown in Fig.4 .

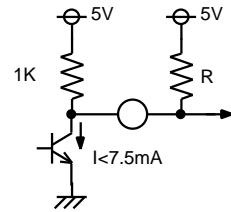


Fig.4

5. Switch (Pin 15) can be changed when this terminal is GND or OPEN  
When GND : Signal output from input 1  
When OPEN : Signal output from input 2  
When the switch is being used as Fig.5  
0 ~ 0.5V : Signal output from input 1  
2 ~ 5 V : Signal output from input 2  
It is not allowable to set voltage higher than Vcc.

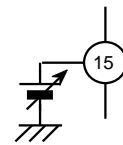


Fig.5

**Notice of making printed circuit board.**

Please notice following as shown below. It will maybe cause something oscillation because of the P.C.B. layout of the wide band analog switch.

- The distance between resistor and output pin is as short as possible.
- The capacitance of output terminal as small as possible.
- Set the capacitance between Vcc and GND near the pins if possible.
- Using stable power-source.  
The separated 12V-power-source (if possible the separated 5V-power-source will be better).
- Assign an area as large as possible for grounding.
- Pay attention to leak of signaling from the output.

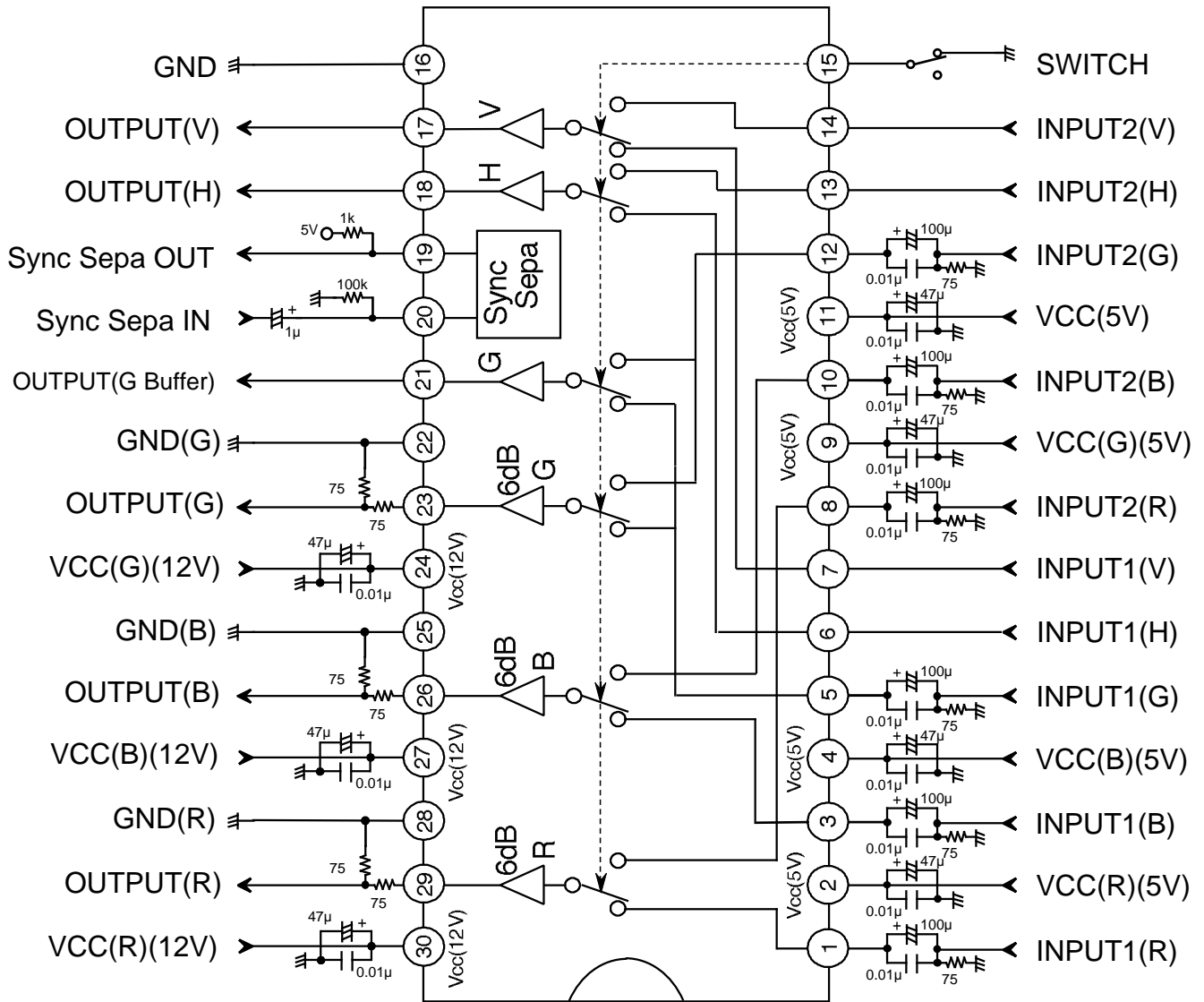
**PRELIMINARY**  
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WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

**Attached Fig.6 Application Example**



# PRELIMINARY

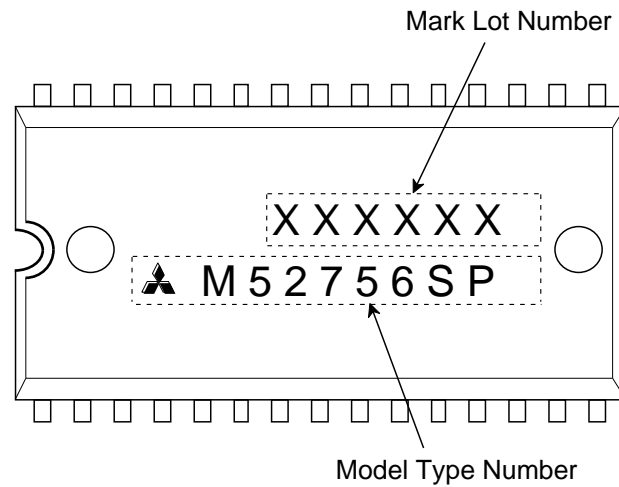
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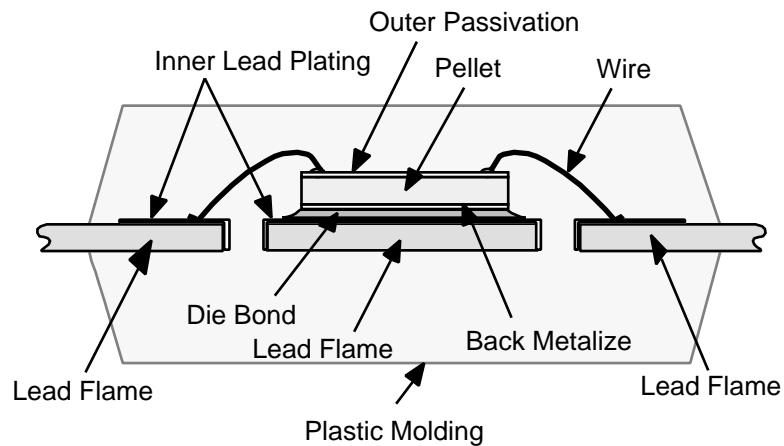
## M52756SP

WIDE BAND ANALOG SWITCH

### Marking



### Structure



### Material

Mold Material	: Epoxy
Wire Material	: Au
Outer Lead Treatment	: Solder Plating
Lead Flame Material	: Tin Nickel Copper
Inner Lead Treatment	: Silver Plating
Over Passivation	: SiN

### Factory

Fukuoka, Japan