

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS
See HMP8115

March 1998

NTSC/PAL Video Decoder

Features

- Supports ITU-R BT.601 (CCIR601) and Square Pixel
- 3 Composite Analog Inputs with Sync Tip AGC, Black Clamping and White Peak Control
- Patented Decoding Scheme with Improved 2-Line Comb Filter, Y/C Separation
- NTSC M and PAL (B, D, G, H, I, M, N, CN) Operation
- Composite or S-Video Input
- User-Selectable Color Trap and Low Pass Video Filters
- User Selectable Hue, Saturation, Contrast, Sharpness, and Brightness Controls
- User Selectable Data Transfer Output Modes
- 16-Bit 4:2:2 YCbCr
- 8-Bit 4:2:2 YCbCr
- User Selectable Clock Range from 20MHz - 30MHz
- I²C Interface
- VMI Compatible Video Data Bus

Applications

- Multimedia PCs
- Video Conferencing
- Video Editing
- Video Security Systems
- Digital VCRs
- Related Products
 - NTSC/PAL Encoders: HMP8154, HMP8156A, HMP8170/1, HMP8172/3
 - NTSC/PAL Decoders: HMP8115, HMP8130/1

Description

The HMP8112A is a high quality, digital video, color decoder with internal A/D converters. The A/D function includes a 3:1 analog input mux, Sync Tip AGC, Black clamping and two 8-bit A/D Converters. The high quality A/D converters minimize pixel jitter and crosstalk.

The decoder function is compatible with NTSC M, PAL B, D, G, H, I, M, N and special combination PAL N video standards. Both composite (CVBS) and S-Video (Y/C) input formats are supported. A 2-line comb filter plus a user selectable Chrominance trap filter provide high quality Y/C separation. Various adjustments are available to optimize the image such as Brightness, Contrast, Saturation, Hue and Sharpness controls. Video synchronization is achieved with a 4xf_{SC} chroma burst lock PLL for color demodulation and line lock PLL for correct pixel alignment. A chrominance sub-sampling 4:2:2 scheme is provided to reduce chrominance bandwidth.

The HMP8112A is ideally suited as the analog video interface to VCR's and camera's in any multimedia or video system. The high quality Y/C separation, user flexibility and integrated phase locked loops are ideal for use with today's powerful compression processors. The HMP8112A operates from a single 5V supply and is TTL/CMOS compatible.

Ordering Information

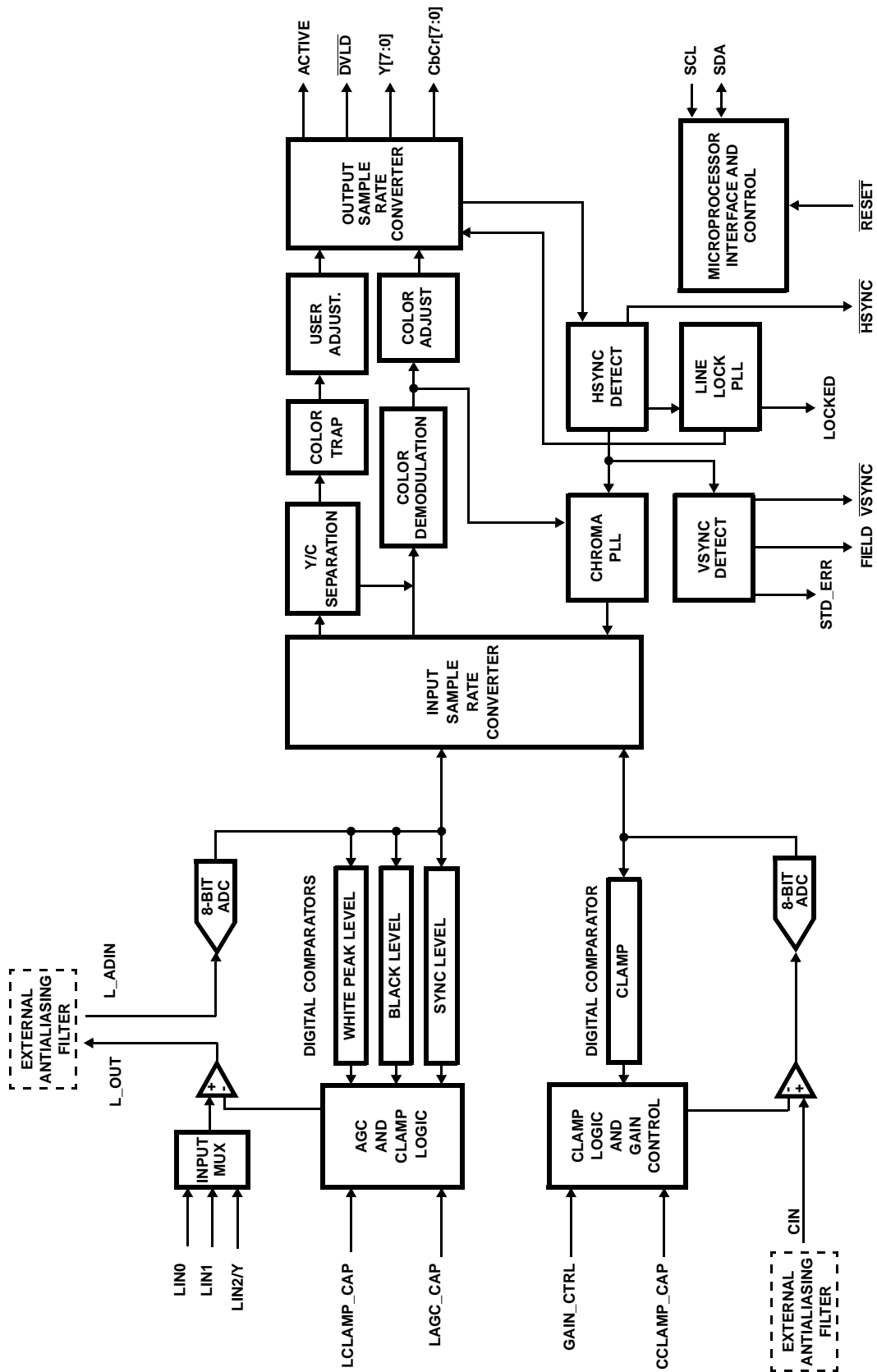
| PART NUMBER | TEMP. RANGE (°C) | PACKAGE | PKG.NO. |
|--------------|--|-------------|-----------|
| HMP8112ACN | 0 to 70 | 80 Ld PQFP† | Q80.14x20 |
| HMP8112EVAL2 | PCI Reference Design (Includes Part) | | |
| HMP8156EVAL2 | Frame Grabber Evaluation Board (Includes Part) | | |

† PQFP is also known as QFP and MQFP

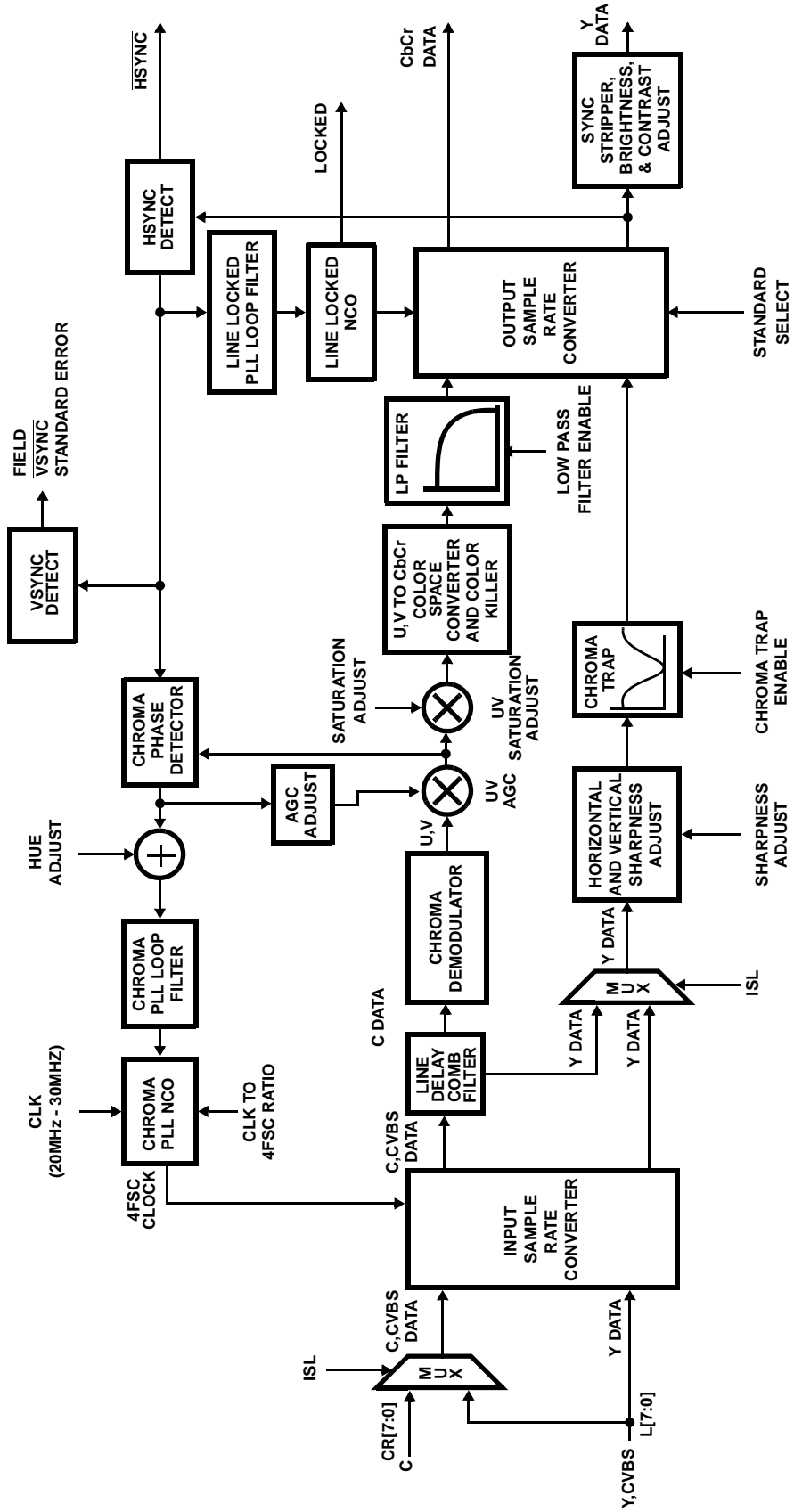
Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Functional Block Diagrams | 2 |
| Functional Operation Introduction | 5 |
| Internal Register Description Tables | 15 |
| Pinout | 22 |
| Pin Descriptions | 23 |
| AC and DC Electrical Specifications | 25 |
| Typical Performance Curves | 28 |
| Applications Information | 39 |
| Package Dimensions | 40 |

Functional Block Diagrams

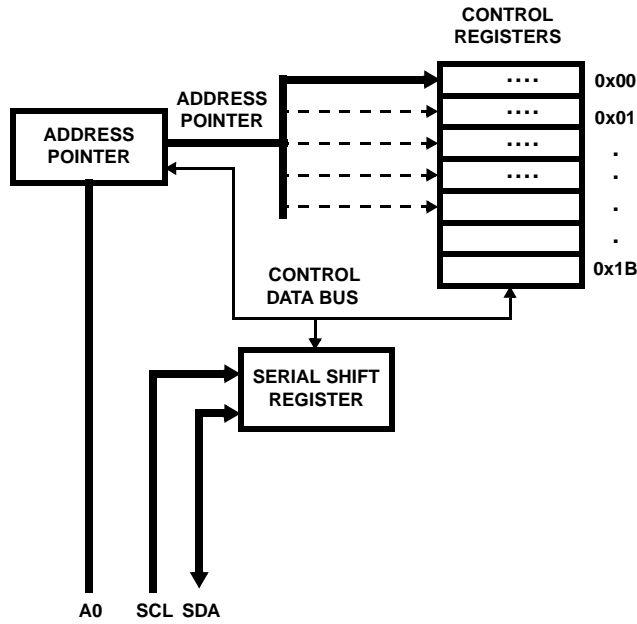


Functional Block Diagrams (Continued)

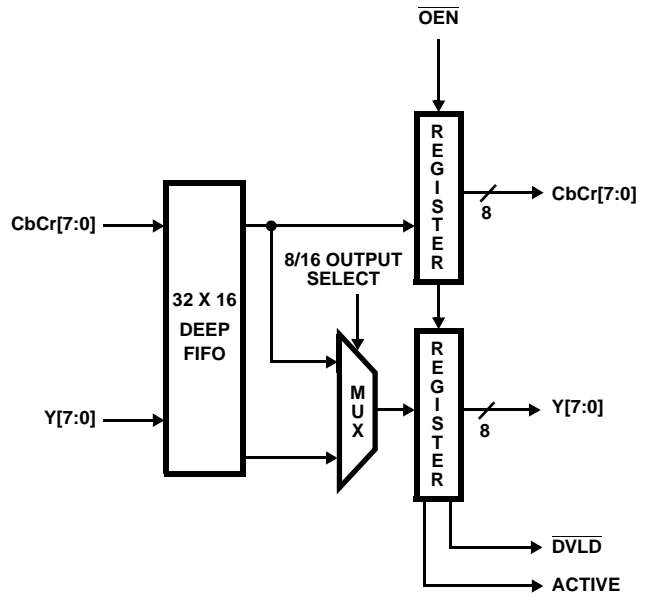


VIDEO DECODER

Functional Block Diagrams (Continued)

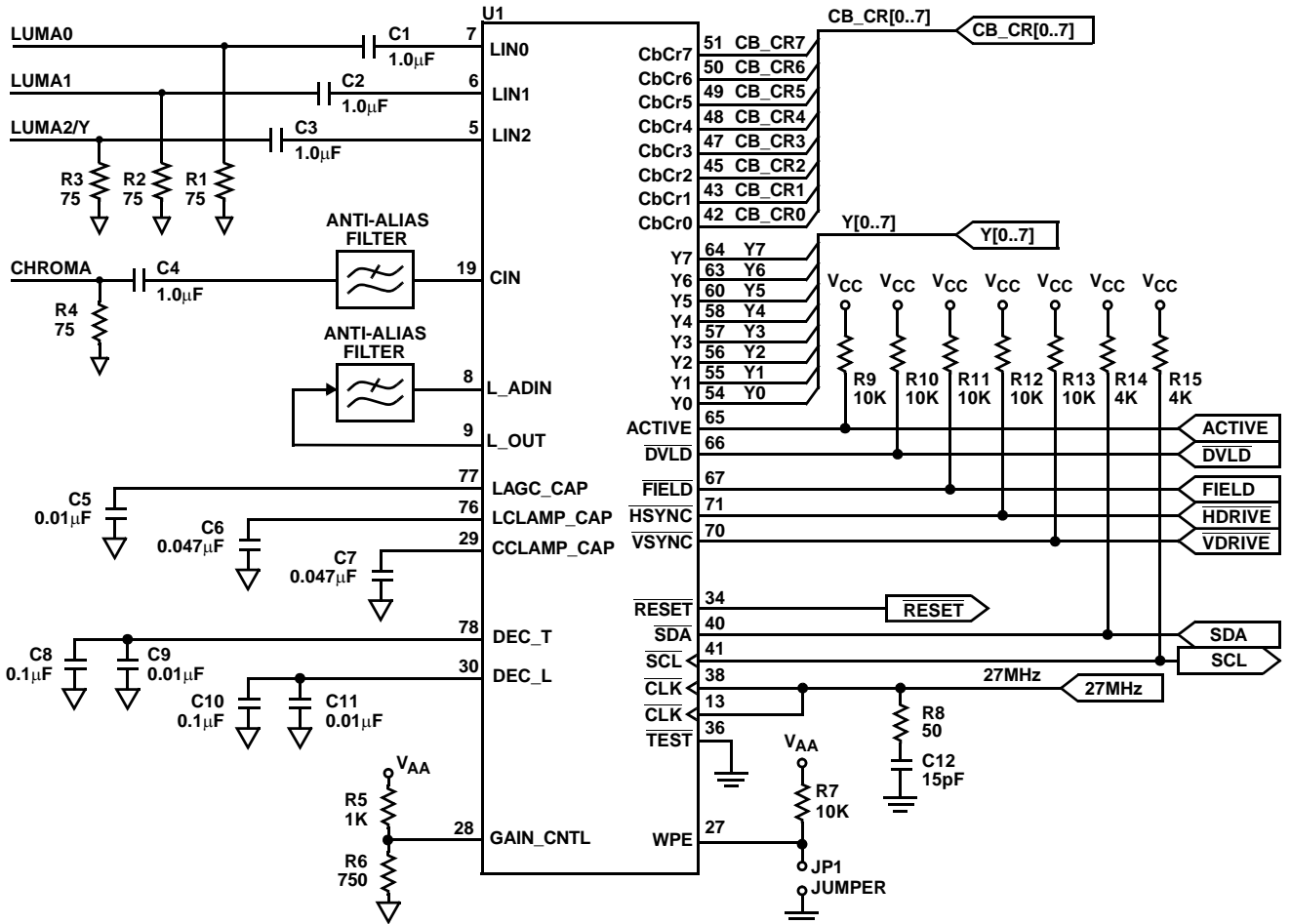


I²C CONTROL INTERFACE



OUTPUT INTERFACE

Schematic



Introduction

The HMP8112A is designed to decode baseband composite or s-video NTSC and PAL signals, and convert them to either digital YCbCr or RGB data.

The digital PLLs are designed to synchronize to all NTSC and PAL standards. A chroma PLL is used to maintain chroma lock for demodulation of the color information; a line-locked PLL is used to maintain vertical spatial alignment. The PLLs are designed to maintain lock even in the event of VCR headswitches.

The HMP8112A contains two 8-bit A/D converters and an I²C port for programming internal registers

Analog Video Inputs

The HMP8112A supports either three composite or two composite and one S-Video input.

Three analog video inputs (LIN0, LIN1, LIN2) are used to select which one of three composite video sources are to be decoded. To support S-video applications, the Y channel drives the LIN2 analog input, and the C channel drives the CIN analog input.

The analog inputs must be AC-coupled to the video signals, as shown in the Applications section.

Anti-Aliasing Filter

An external anti-alias filter is required to achieve optimum performance and prevent high frequency components from being aliased back into the video image.

For the LIN0-2 inputs, a single filter is connected to L_OUT and L_ADIN. For CIN the anti-aliasing filter should be connected to the CIN input. A recommended filter is shown below in Figure 1.

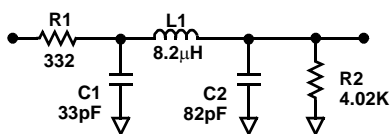


FIGURE 1. RECOMMENDED ANTI-ALIASING FILTER

Luminance AGC And DC RESTORE Circuits

After a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, a change of the video standard, or a PLL Chrominance Subcarrier Ratio Register load, the decoder enters Acquisition Mode by attempting to lock to a new video source. During this mode, the HAGC and DC RESTORE circuits perform continuous gain and bias adjustments until the PLL is LOCKED onto the video signal. Once LOCKED, the HAGC and DC RESTORE functions are performed during programmable window periods for each horizontal video line. The digital PLL zeroes a 10-bit pixel clock counter during each horizontal sync tip and increments the count for each pixel of the entire video line. The AGC amplifier attenuates or amplifies the analog video signal during the horizontal sync

tip to maintain an average ADC code of 0. The DC RESTORE circuit clamps the video signal during the back porch to maintain an average ADC code of 64. Reference Figure 2 for timing information and Table 5 for the recommended register values to use for different video standards. The START and END times of the $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ output are also programmable and can be used as a reference for confirming proper HAGC and DC RESTORE timing.

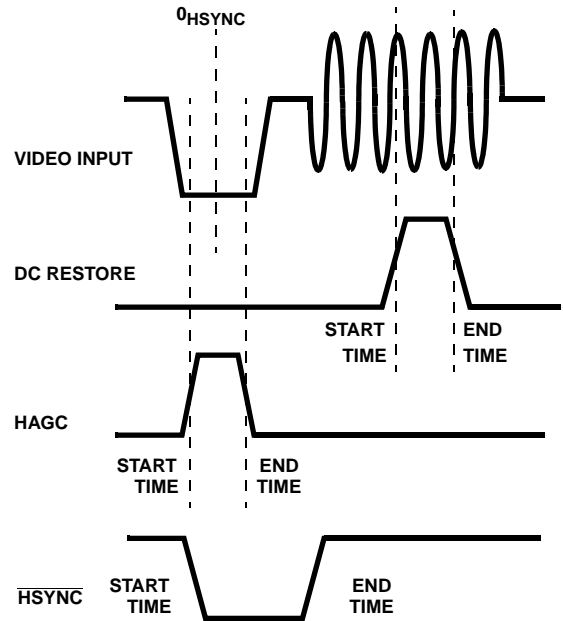


FIGURE 2. DC RESTORE AND HAGC TIMING

White Peak Enable

The white peak enable input, (WPE) enables or disables the white peak control of the luminance input. If enabled, the AGC will reduce the gain of the video amplifier when the digital outputs exceed code 248 to prevent over-ranging the A/D. If disabled, the AGC operates normally, keeping the horizontal sync tip at code 0 and allowing the A/D's range to go to 255 at the maximum peak input.

Chrominance Input

The chrominance amplifier gain control is manually set by a voltage applied to the GAIN_CNTL pin. Refer to Figure 3 below for gain characteristics. The chrominance channel also has a digital AGC which can drive the color reference burst to a nominal +20 IRE. This function is enabled by default on reset, but can be disabled using the Video Input Control register. The chrominance input is clamped during the DC RESTORE window to maintain an average ADC code of 128.

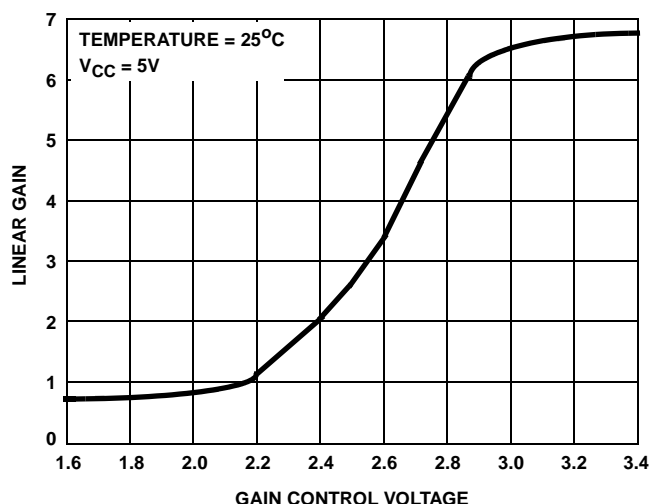


FIGURE 3. CHROMINANCE AMPLIFIER GAIN

Reset

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is used to return the decoder to an initialization state. This pin should be used after a power-up to set the part into a known state. The internal registers are returned to their $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ state and the Serial I²C port is returned to inactive state. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is an active low signal and should be asserted for minimum of 1 CLK cycle. After a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or a software reset has occurred all output pins are three-stated. The $\overline{\text{VSYNC}}$, $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$, $\overline{\text{DVLD}}$, ACTIVE and FIELD output pins must be pulled high to ensure proper operation. A 10K or smaller pullup resistor to V_{CC} is recommended.

NTSC/PAL Decoder

The NTSC/PAL decoder is designed to convert incoming Composite or Separated (SVHS, Y/C) video into its YCbCr component parts. The digital phase locked loops are designed to synchronize to the various NTSC/PAL standards. They provide a stable internal $4xf_{SC}$ (Frequency of the Color Sub-Carrier) video clock for color demodulation, and a line locked clock for vertical spatial pixel alignment.

The decoder uses the CLK to run the A/D converters and the phase locked loops. This asynchronous master clock for the decoder eliminates the need for a unique clock source in a Multimedia application. CLK can run from 20MHz to 30MHz when using the 16-bit Synchronous Data output Mode. The user must program the CLK to Color Sub-Carrier Ratio to match the CLK frequency used (see Internal Phase Locked Loops discussion). When using the 8-bit Burst Data Output Mode the CLK should be a 24.54MHz, 27MHz or 29.5MHz depending on the output video standard chosen. The crystal oscillator must have a $\pm 50\text{ppm}$ accuracy and a 60/40% duty cycle symmetry to ensure proper operation. Since the video data from the external A/D's are sampled at the CLK frequency a sample rate converter is employed to convert the data from the CLK rate to the internal decoding frequency of $4xf_{SC}$.

The input sample rate converter will interpolate between existing CLK samples to create the chroma locked ($4xf_{SC}$) samples needed for the color decoder. An interpolation is done to create the $4xf_{SC}$ pixel and a correction factor is then applied.

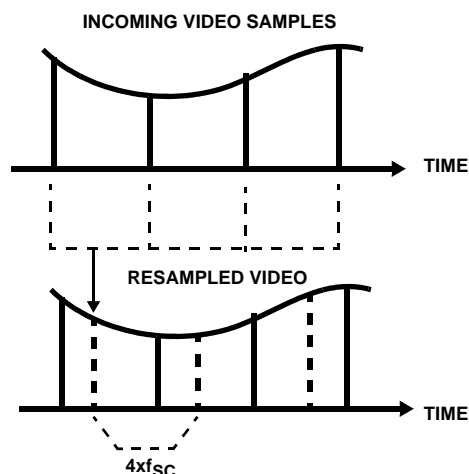


FIGURE 4. SAMPLE RATE CONVERSION

The decoder can be used with the following video sources:

Analog Composite - NTSC M, - PAL B, D, G, H, I, N
And Special Combination PAL N

Analog S - VHS (Y/C) - NTSC M, PAL B, D, G, H, I, N
And Special Combination PAL N

Color Separation, and Demodulation

To separate the chrominance modulated color information from the baseband luminance signal, a 2-Line comb filter is employed. In NTSC signals the color information changes phase 180° from one line to the next. This interleaves the chrominance information at half line intervals throughout the NTSC video spectrum. Therefore, NTSC has 227.5 cycles of chrominance per NTSC line. The half of a cycle causes the next reference burst to be 180° out of phase with the previous line's burst. The 2-Line comb efficiently removes the chrominance information from the baseband luminance signal. When decoding NTSC, the decoder maintains full luminance bandwidth horizontally throughout the chrominance carrier frequency range. Unlike most 2 line comb filter separation techniques, vertical bandwidth is maintained by means of a proprietary transform technique.

Reset

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is used to return the decoder to an initialization state. This pin should be used after a power-up to set the part into a known state. The internal registers are returned to their $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ state and the Serial I²C port is returned to inactive state. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is an active low signal and should be asserted for minimum of 1 CLK cycle. After a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or a software reset has occurred all output pins are three-stated. The $\overline{\text{VSYNC}}$, $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$, $\overline{\text{DVLD}}$, ACTIVE and FIELD output pins must be pulled high to ensure proper operation. A 10K or smaller pullup resistor to V_{CC} is recommended.

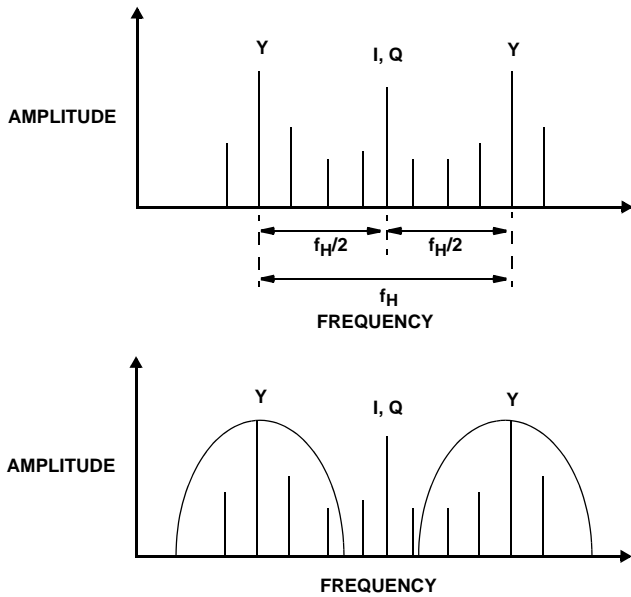


FIGURE 5. COMPOSITE NTSC INTERLEAVE SCHEME

For PAL systems there are 283.75 cycles of chrominance per line. Chrominance information is spaced at quarter line intervals with a reference phase of 135°. The reference phase alternates from line to line by 90°. To fully separate the PAL chrominance and luminance signals the user selectable filters should be enabled. The chroma notch filter built into the luminance channel should be enabled for PAL systems to reduce cross luminance effects. The low pass filter in the chrominance processing chain helps to reduce cross color products.

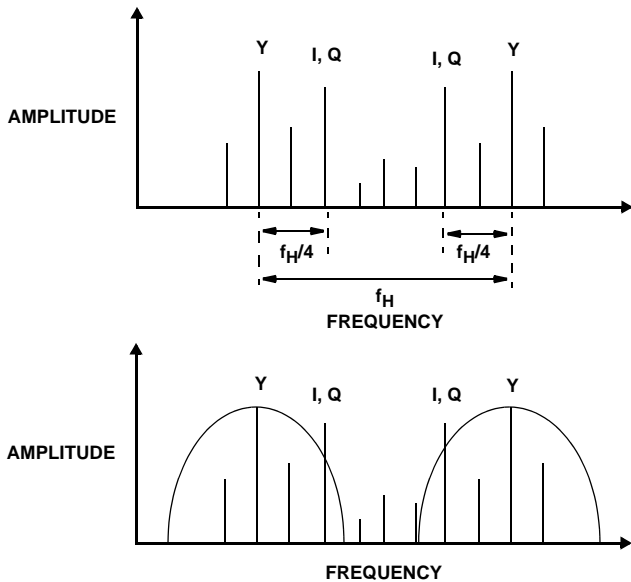


FIGURE 6. COMPOSITE PAL INTERLEAVE SCHEME

The demodulator in the decoder decodes the color components into U and V. The U and V components are converted to Cb and Cr components after the decoding process. YCbCr has a usable data range as shown in Figure 7. The data range for Y is limited to a minimum of 16.

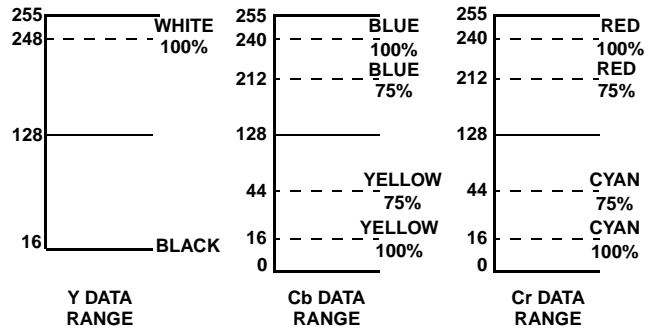


FIGURE 7. YCbCr DATA RANGES

The decoder is compatible with all NTSC and PAL video formats available throughout the world. Table 2 shows the compatible video standards.

Horizontal Sync Detection

Horizontal sync is detected in the Output Sample Rate converter (OSR). The OSR spatially aligns the pixels in the vertical direction by using the horizontal sync information embedded in the digital video data stream. The HSYNC sync pulse out of the decoder is a video synchronous output pin. This signal follows the horizontal sync of an input video source. If there is no source the HSYNC pin will continue to run at video rates due to the Line Locked PLL free-running. HSYNC can be moved throughout the video line using the HSYNC Start and End time registers. This 10-bit register allows the HSYNC to be moved in OSR clock increments (12.27MHz, 13.5MHz or 14.75MHz).

Vertical Sync and Field Detection

The vertical sync and field detect circuit of the decoder uses a low time counter to detect the vertical sync sequence in the video data stream. The low time counter accumulates the low time encountered after the horizontal sync edge or at the start of each line. When the low time count exceeds the vertical sync detect threshold, VSYNC is asserted immediately. VSYNC will remain asserted for a minimum of 1 line. The FIELD flag is updated at the same time as the VSYNC line. The FIELD pin is a '0' for ODD fields and a '1' for even fields.

In the case of lost vertical sync or excessive noise that would prevent the detection of vertical sync, the FIELD flag will continue to toggle. Lost vertical sync is declared if after 337 lines a vertical sync period was not detected for 3 successive lines. When this occurs the phase locked loops are initialized to the acquisition state.

The VSYNC pulse out of the decoder follows the vertical sync detection and is typically 6.5 lines long. The VSYNC will run at the field rate of the selected video standard selected. For NTSC the field rate is 60Hz and for PAL the field rate is 50Hz. This signal will continue to run even in the event of no incoming video signal.

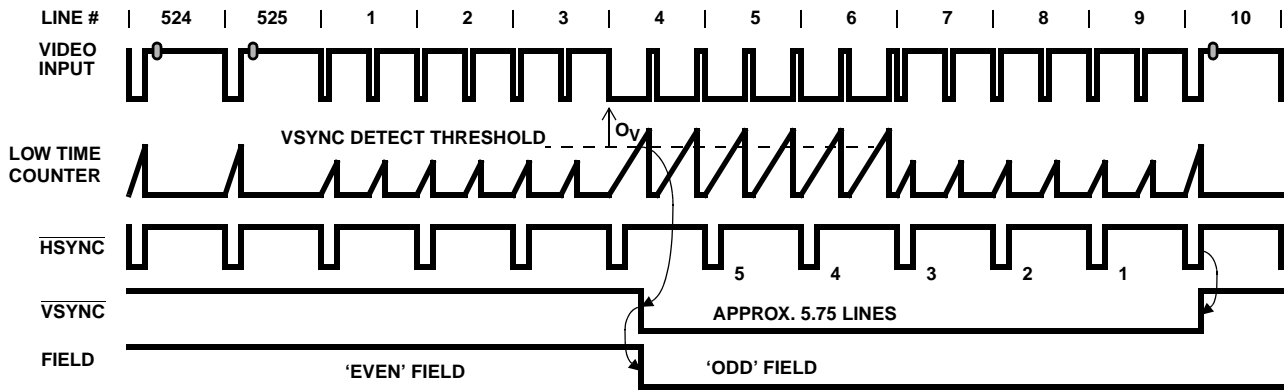


FIGURE 8. VSYNC TIMING AND THE EVEN TO ODD FIELD TRANSITION

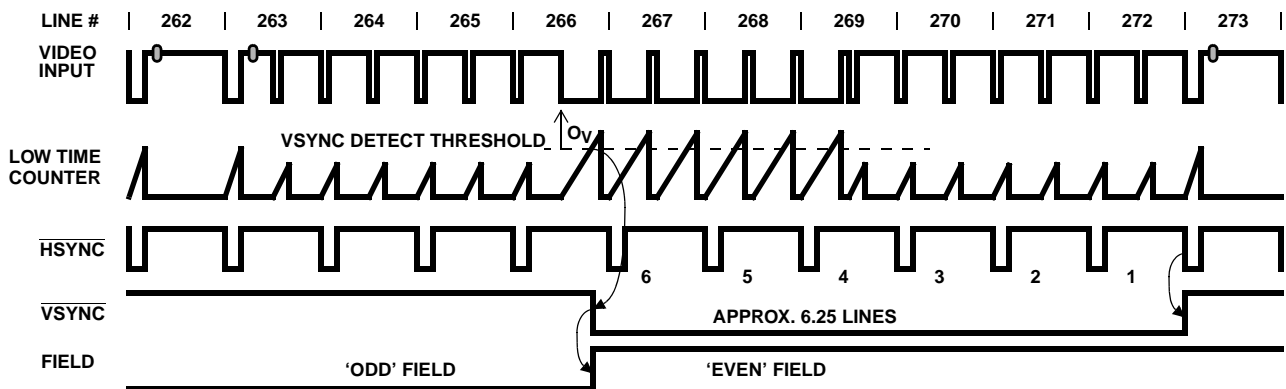


FIGURE 9. VSYNC TIMING AND THE ODD TO EVEN FIELD TRANSITION

Internal Phase Locked Loops

The HMP8112A has two independent digital phase locked loops on chip. A chroma phase-locked loop is implemented to maintain chroma lock for demodulation of the color channel, and a line locked phase lock loop is implemented to maintain vertical spatial alignment. The phase locked loops are designed to maintain lock even in the event of VCR headswitches.

The HMP8112A can use a main crystal (CLK) of 20MHz to 30MHz. The crystal is used as a reference frequency for the internal phase locked loops. The ratio of the crystal frequency to the video standard is programmed into an internal register for the PLLs to correctly decode video.

The HMP8112A decoder contains 2 sample rate converters and 2 phase locked loops that lock to the incoming video. The input sample rate converter synchronizes the digitized video from the CLK rate to a 4xfSC rate. The chrominance is separated from the luminance and then demodulated.

The Chroma PLL uses the CLK source as a reference frequency. To initialize the Chroma PLL, the CLK to 4xfSC ratio value must be loaded into the Chroma PLL Ratio Register pair. A default 16-Bit Fractional Chroma PLL Ratio Value of 0x87C1 is used after a system RESET is applied. Refer to Table 1 for example PLL Ratio values to use with the sup-

ported video standards 27MHz or 24.54MHz clocks. Using a different CLK will require different values to be calculated per the method shown below. The default assumes a CLK of 27MHz and NTSC as the video standard, and is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio} &= (4 \times \text{fSC}) / \text{CLK} \\ &= (4 \times 3.579545\text{MHz}) / 27\text{MHz} \\ &= 0.530303 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Register Data: } &\text{Ratio} * 65536 \\ &0.530303 * 65536 = 34753.94 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hex Conversion: } 0x87C1$$

The Output Sample Rate converter is locked to the horizontal line frequency and is used to spatially align pixels in a field. The LOCKED flag signals when the phase locked loop is within a ± 4 pixel range of the horizontal sync edge. When line errors exceed that range the LOCKED flag is cleared.

In cases where VCRs are used in Pause, Fast Forward or Fast Reverse, lines are typically dropped or added by the VCR. In a worst case scenario a VCR line tolerance will vary by $\pm 8\%$. The standard detect logic checks the line count against the given standard to determine an error. VCRs in trick mode cannot cause a standard error. With an NTSC standard VCR the number of lines in a field should not

TABLE 1. COMPATIBLE VIDEO INPUT STANDARDS

| STANDARD | COLOR SUBCARRIER f _{sc} | 27MHz PLL Ratio | 24.54MHz PLL Ratio | FIELDS/SECOND | VERTICAL LINES | LINE FREQUENCY | NOMINAL BANDWIDTH | BLACK SETUP TO BLANK |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| NTSC (M) | 3.579545MHz | 0x87C1 | 0x955D | 60Hz | 525 | 15,734 (± 0.0003%) | 4.2MHz | 7.5 IRE |
| PAL (B, D, G, H, I) | 4.43361875MHz | 0xA826 | 0xB901 | 50Hz | 625 | 15,625 (± 0.02%) | 5.0MHz | 0 IRE |
| PAL (M) | 3.57561149MHz | 0x879B | 0x9533 | 60Hz | 525 | 15,750 (± 0.0003%) | 4.2MHz | 7.5 IRE |
| PAL (N) | 4.43361875MHz | 0xA826 | 0xB901 | 50Hz | 625 | 15,625 (± 0.15%) | 4.2MHz | 7.5 IRE |
| PAL Special Combination N | 3.58205625MHz | 0x97DA | 0x9578 | 50Hz | 625 | 15,750 (± 0.15%) | 4.2MHz | 7.5 IRE |

exceed 285. Greater than 285 lines in a field is interpreted as a PAL video source. An ideal NTSC source should have 262.5 lines per field and a PAL source should have 312.5 lines per field.

The HMP8112A can detect a STANDARD ERROR that signals when the video received does not match the standard that was programmed into the Video Input Control Register. This flag, when asserted, tells the user that the video standard that was expected was not found and a different standard should be selected in the Video Input Control register. The error flag is cleared after a RESET or after the Chroma PLL Clock Ratio register has been loaded via the I²C bus. After the flag is cleared the standard error logic verifies the video standard. The error flag is set after 2 vertical sync periods have passed and the line count did not match the expected line count.

Video Adjustments

The HMP8112A allows the user to vary such video parameters as Contrast, Brightness, Sharpness, Hue and Color Saturation. These adjustments can be made via the I²C interface. Contrast, brightness and sharpness are luminance controls. The full dynamic range of the luminance channel can be used by selecting the IRE setup cancellation mode. This mode will remove the IRE setup and blanking level offset to take advantage of the full dynamic range of the luminance processing path. The sharpening filters allow the enhancement of low, mid and high frequency components of the luminance signal to compensate for low amplitude video. Vertical sharpness is also controlled via the I²C interface. Hue and Color saturation controls enhance the CbCr components of the incoming video, all under user control.

Luminance Adjustments

The Luminance data can be adjusted in the HMP8112A. The user can adjust brightness and contrast of the Y or luminance data. The user can also set the IRE or setup subtraction value to eliminate the black pedestal offset from NTSC signals. The Contrast adjustment range can exceed a value of one so as to take full advantage of the 8-bit dynamic range for Y. The user control settings executes the equation

$$Y_{OUT} = (Y - \text{IRE Setup} + \text{BRIGHTNESS}) \times \text{CONTRAST}$$

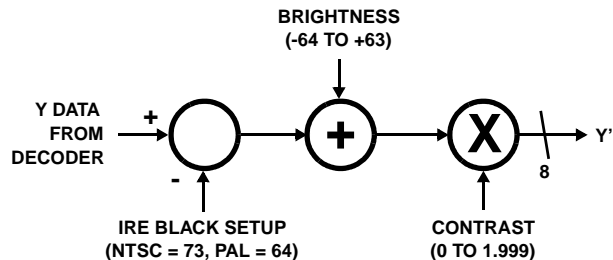


FIGURE 10. LUMINANCE CONTROL SETTINGS PATH

Brightness

The user can control the brightness of the incoming video by programming the Brightness register. The brightness adjustment will offset the Y component. The brightness register is an 8-bit register where the bottom 7 bits are brightness control and the top bit enables NTSC 7.5 IRE black setup cancellation.

When the IRE bit is set (1) for NTSC, then 73 is subtracted from the Y data. If the IRE bit is cleared (0) for PAL, then 64 is subtracted. The brightness control bits BR[6-0] will brighten the picture as the value is increased. BR = -64 is the darkest and BR = +63 is the brightest. The default value of the register after a RESET is 0 (80_H).

Contrast

The contrast adjustment will allow the user to increase and decrease the gain of the Y data. The contrast factor is an 8-bit number (as shown below) that ranges from 0 to 1.992.

X.XXXXXXX

The default register value of 1.4766 (0xBD) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Register} = \text{Factor} * 128 = 1.4766 * 128 = 189 = 0xBD$$

Hue or Tint Adjust

The Hue adjustment is applied to the U and the V color difference signal. The Hue adjusts the phase of the given UV data. The Hue can be adjusted by ± 30 degrees in 1/4 degree increments. This is achieved by changing the Burst Phase Locked reference point. Figure 11 shows the block diagram for the color adjustment section. This default value for this register is 0.

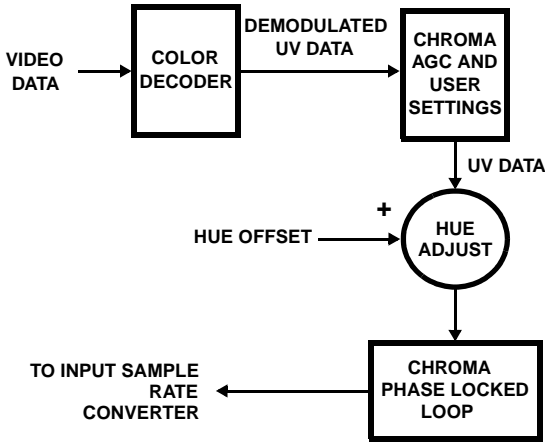


FIGURE 11. HUE ADJUST BLOCK DIAGRAM

Horizontal/Vertical Sharpness

The frequency characteristics of the video waveform can be altered to enhance the sharpness of the picture. The Horizontal Sharpness register acts as a 4 band equalizer where the amplitude of specific frequency ranges can be enhanced or diminished. The Sharpness Control Register allows the Low (LF), Mid (MF) and High Frequency (HF) bands of the luminance signal to be enhanced. Vertical Sharpness can be adjusted to 1 or a factor of 0. The RESET default is a factor of 1.0

The 2-bit values allow 4 choices of scaling factors. The sharpness control helps to compensate for losses in the scaling interpolators that can reduce the amplitude of high frequency components.

TABLE 2. SHARPNESS GAIN FACTOR SELECTS

| XF1 | XF0 | GAIN FACTOR |
|-----|-----|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | Scaled By 1.0 |
| 0 | 1 | Scaled By 2.0 |
| 1 | 0 | Scaled By 4.0 |
| 1 | 1 | Scaled By 0 |

The Color Killer (AGC Hysteresis and Loop Limits)

The color killer will disable the color difference path and set the U and V components to zero. The automatic color killer circuitry uses the AGC threshold to determine the maximum and minimum gain factor limits. The loop filter determines how much the AGC gain factor can be changed within one line. The maximum gain factor (Max = 8) and the minimum gain factor (Min = 0.5) will limit the range of the AGC. When the gain factor exceeds the maximum gain factor of 8, the gain factor is limited to 8. Once the signal has an amplitude of 1/16th, the nominal video the color killer is enabled and the chroma phase locked loop holds its last phase reference. While the color killer is enabled, the U and V components are forced to zero. Once the input video signal reaches 1/7th the optimum amplitude the color killer is disabled and the color is returned.

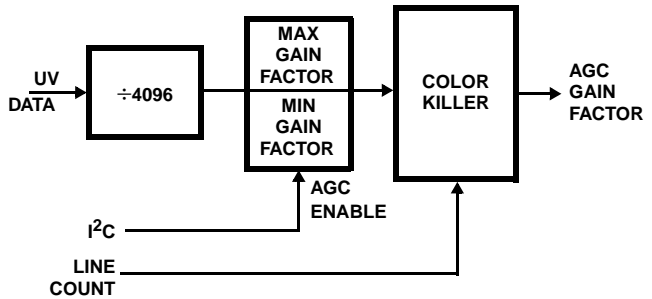


FIGURE 12. LOOP FILTER BLOCK DIAGRAM (HYSTERESIS)

The dynamic range of the AGC allows it to compensate for video that is 1/8 to 2 times the specified nominal of 1V_{P-P}.

Saturation

The color saturation component is controlled via the Color Saturation Registers. The color saturation is applied to the UV components after the AGC function. The saturation value is multiplied by the UV data to increase the color intensity. This is an 8-bit number (as shown below) that ranges from 0 to 1.992.

X.XXXXXXX

The default register value of 1.2266 (0x9D) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Register} = \text{Factor} * 128 = 1.2266 * 128 = 157 = 0x9D$$

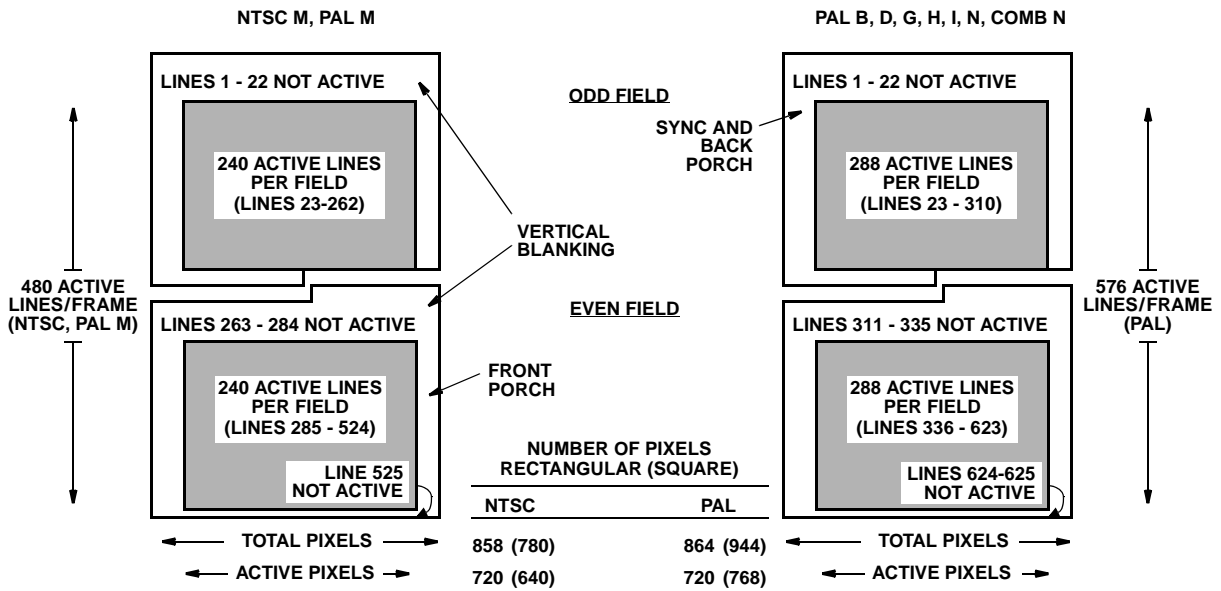


FIGURE 13. ACTIVE VIDEO REGIONS

Output Data Port Modes

The HMP8112A can output data in 2 formats, an 8-bit Pixel Transfer Mode and a 16-bit Pixel Transfer mode.

16-Bit Pixel Transfer Mode

In 16-bit Pixel Transfer Mode pixel data is output at the CLK frequency and Table 3 shows the number of data points per video line to expect for a given standard. Data is output as 4:2:2 subsampled data in a Y-Cb/Y-Cr 16-bit sequence. The Data Valid (DVLD) flag is asserted when video data is present on the 16-bit output port (Y[7:0], CbCr[7:0]). The luminance data is output on Y[7:0] bus. Chrominance data is sequenced on the CbCr[7:0] bus, starting with Cb and then Cr. Per Figure 13, the ACTIVE flag is asserted when the active video portion of the horizontal scan line is present on the data output port. See Figure 14 for 16-Bit Pixel Transfer Mode timing. DVLD is asserted every time the output sample rate converter has a valid output. When DVLD and ACTIVE are used together the visual portion of the image can be captured. When DVLD is used alone all valid data during the Horizontal, Vertical and Reference Burst Timing are available.

The CLK can be run on a 20MHz - 30MHz clock source. Data will be output (on average) at the Output Data Rate shown in Table 3 for a given standard. Data is clocked out synchronous to CLK and will come in bursts. To smooth out the data output to a regular rate, a CLK of 2X the average output data rate can be used.

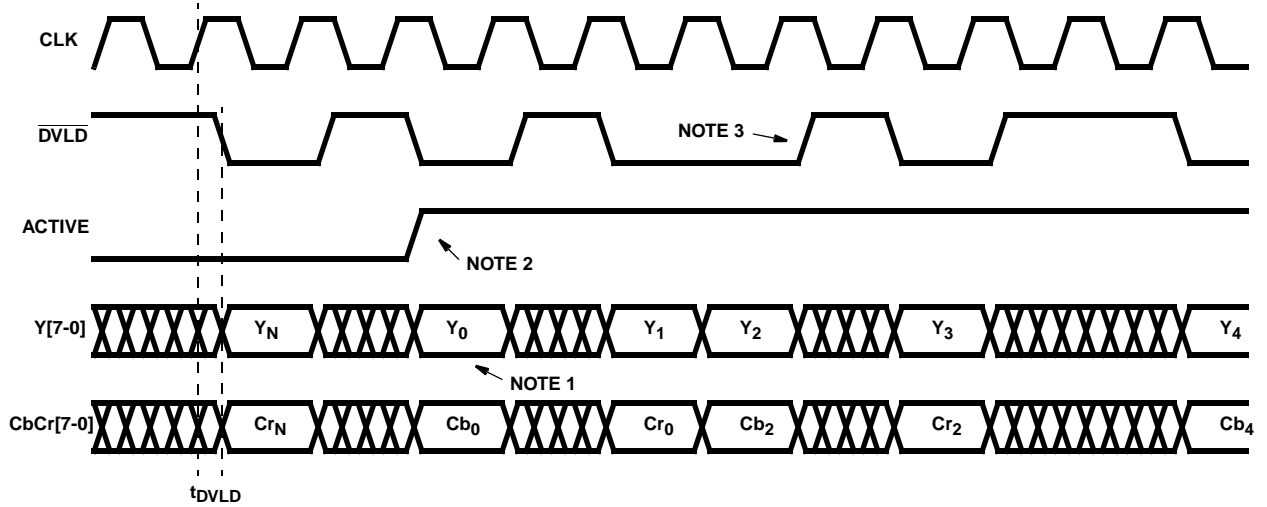
8-Bit Pixel Transfer Mode

For 8-Bit Pixel Transfer Mode the Y[7:0] output bus is used to transfer all YCbCr data. The data is 4:2:2 subsampled but will only contain the active video portion of the line. See Figure 15 for 8-Bit Pixel Transfer Mode timing. In this mode, the data is clocked out at the CLK rate and only clock frequencies of 24.54MHz, 27MHz and 29.5MHz can be used. In 8-bit Mode, the data is sequenced on the Y[7:0] bus in Cb, Y, Cr, Y format. ACTIVE is asserted as soon as the mode is selected. DVLD when asserted, indicates a valid active pixel is available. Pixels during the horizontal and vertical blanking are not available. Only the active portions of the video line are output.

TABLE 3. OUTPUT MODE STANDARDS

| STANDARD | OUTPUT DATA RATE | TOTAL PIXELS (WITH SYNCs) | ACTIVE PIXELS |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| NTSC Square Pixel | 12.27MHz | 780 x 525 | 640 x 480 |
| NTSC CCIR 601 | 13.5MHz | 858 x 525 | 720 x 480 |
| PAL B, D, G, H, I, N, COMB N, CCIR601 | 13.5MHz | 864 x 625 | 720 x 576 |
| PAL M CCIR 601 | 13.5MHz | 858 x 525 | 720 x 480 |
| PAL B, D, G, H, I, N Square Pixel | 14.74MHz | 944 x 625 | 768 x 576 |
| PAL M Square Pixel | 14.74MHz | 780 x 525 | 640 x 480 |

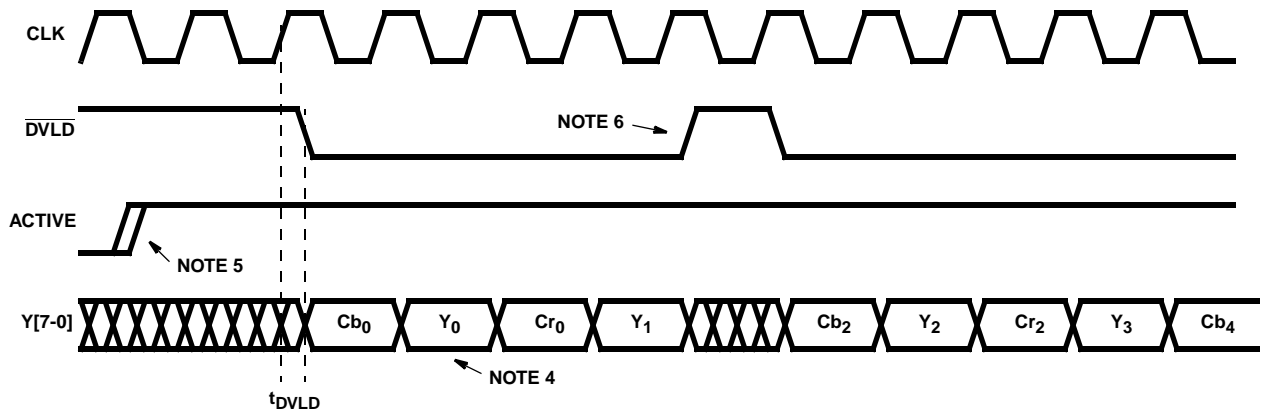
HMP8112A



NOTES:

1. Y_0 is the first active luminance pixel of a line. Cb_0 and Cr_0 are first active chrominance pixels in a line. Cb and Cr will alternate every cycle due to the 4:2:2 subsampling. Y_N the last valid pixel in the blanking period.
2. ACTIVE is asserted per Figure 13.
3. \overline{DVLD} is asserted for every valid pixel during both active and blanking regions. \overline{DVLD} is not a 50% duty cycle synchronous output and will appear to jitter as the Output Sample Rate converter adjusts the output timing for various data rates and clock frequency inputs.

FIGURE 14. OUTPUT TIMING 16-BIT MODE



NOTES:

4. Y_0 is the first active luminance pixel of a line. Cb_0 and Cr_0 are first active chrominance pixels in a line. Cb and Cr will alternate every cycle due to the 4:2:2 subsampling. Pixel data is not output during the blanking period.
5. ACTIVE stays asserted as soon as 8-Bit mode is selected.
6. \overline{DVLD} is asserted for every valid pixel during the active region only per Figure 13. \overline{DVLD} may deassert briefly during the active video region as the Output Sample Rate converter adjusts the output timing for various data rates and clock frequency inputs.

FIGURE 15. OUTPUT TIMING 8-BIT MODE

I²C Control Interface

The HMP8112A utilizes an I²C control bus interface to program the internal configuration registers. This standard mode (up to 100 KBPS) interface consists of the bidirectional Serial Data Line (SDA) and the Serial Clock Line (SCL). The implementation on the HMP8112A is a simple slave interface that will not respond to general calls and cannot initiate a transfer. The SDA and SCL control pins should be pulled high through external 4kΩ pullup resistors to V_{CC}.

The I²C clock/data timing is shown below in Figure 16. The HMP8112A always uses chip address 0x88. There are 28 internal registers used to program and configure the decoder. The I²C control port contains a pointer register that auto-increments through the entire register space and can be written. The autoincrement pointer will wrap after the last register has been accessed (Product ID Register) and should be set to the desired starting address each time an access is started. For a write transfer, the I²C device base address is the first part of a serial transfer. Then the internal

register pointer is loaded and a series of registers can be written. If multiple registers are written, the pointer register will autoincrement up through the register address space. A stop cycle is used to end the transfer after the desired number of registers are programmed.

For a read transfer, the I²C device address is the first part of the serial transfer. Then the internal register pointer is loaded. At this point another start cycle is initiated to access the individual registers. Figure 18 shows the programming flow for read transfer of the internal registers. Multiple registers can be read and the pointer register will autoincrement up through the pointer register address space. On the last data read, an acknowledge should not be issued. A stop cycle is used to end the transfer after the desired number of registers are read.

The HMP8112A contains a product ID register that can be used to identify the presence of a board during a Plug 'n Play detection software algorithm. The Product ID Code register is at sub address 0x1B and always returns a data value of 0x12.

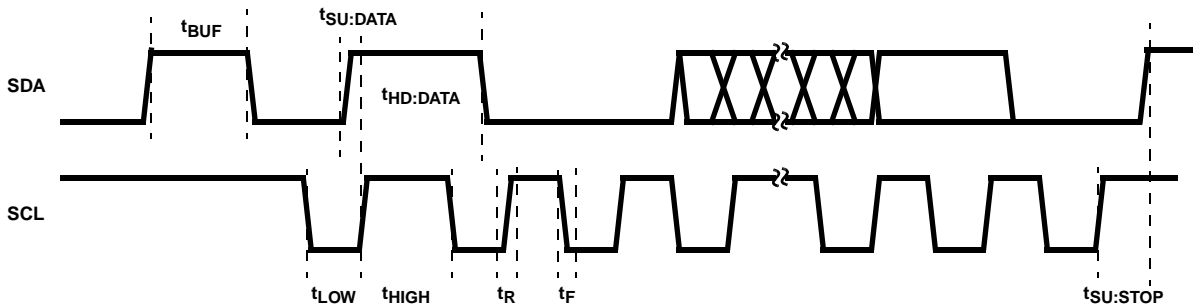


FIGURE 16. I²C TIMING DIAGRAM

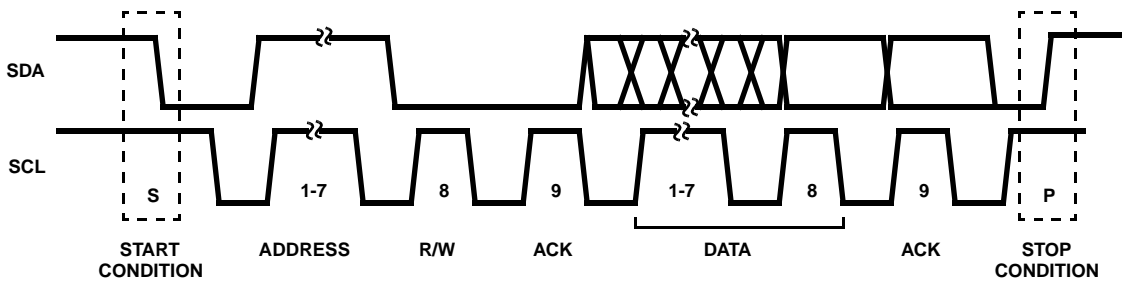
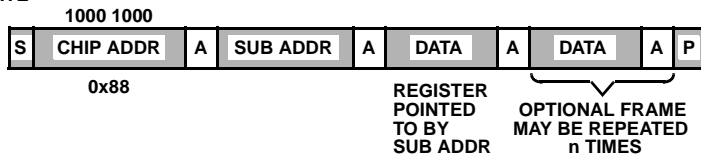


FIGURE 17. I²C SERIAL DATA FLOW

DATA WRITE



■ FROM MASTER
□ FROM HMP8112A

S = START CYCLE
P = STOP CYCLE
A = ACKNOWLEDGE
NA = NO ACKNOWLEDGE

DATA READ

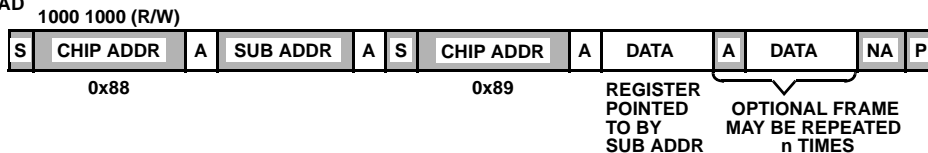


FIGURE 18. REGISTER WRITE/READ FLOW

HMP8112A

TABLE 4. DEFAULT REGISTER VALUES

| SUB ADDR (HEX) | REGISTER NAME | DEFAULT VALUE (HEX) | USE VALUE (HEX) | Comments | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 0x00 | Video Input Control | 0xF8 | | Defaults to NTSC and Mux = LIN0 | |
| 0x01 | Luminance Brightness Control | 0x80 | | | |
| 0x02 | Luminance Contrast Adjust | 0xBD | | | |
| 0x03 | Hue Adjust | 0x00 | | | |
| 0x04 | Luminance Sharpness Control | 0x00 | | | |
| 0x05 | Color Saturation Adjust | 0x9D | | | |
| 0x06 | PLL Clock Frequency Ratio (LSB) | 0xC1 | Table 1 | Defaults to NTSC with 27MHz Clock Ratio | |
| 0x07 | PLL Clock Frequency Ratio (MSB) | 0x87 | Table 1 | | |
| 0x08 | HAGC Start Time (LSB) | 0x3F | Table 5 | | |
| 0x09 | HAGC Start Time (MSB) | 0x03 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0A | HAGC End Time (LSB) | 0x00 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0B | HAGC End Time (MSB) | 0x00 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0C | HSYNC Start Time (LSB) | 0x3B | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0D | HSYNC Start Time (MSB) | 0x03 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0E | HSYNC End Time (LSB) | 0x20 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x0F | HSYNC End Time (MSB) | 0x00 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x10 | PLL Adjust | 0x00 | 0x20 | | Recommend PLL Adjust = 0x20 |
| 0x11 | PLL Sync Detect Window | 0xDD | 0x20 | | Recommend PLL Sync Detect Window = 0x20 |
| 0x12 | DC RESTORE Start Time (LSB) | 0x37 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x13 | DC RESTORE Start Time (MSB) | 0x00 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x14 | DC RESTORE End Time (LSB) | 0x52 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x15 | DC RESTORE End Time (MSB) | 0x00 | Table 5 | | |
| 0x16 | Output Format Control | 0x00 | | Bits 6-2 define Output Mode. | |
| 0x17 | Software Reset and Video Status | 0x00 | | Set Bit 7 to Reset. | |
| 0x18 | Reserved | 0x00 | | | |
| 0x19 | Reserved | 0x00 | | | |
| 0x1A | Reserved | 0x00 | | | |
| 0x1B | Product ID | 0x12 | | | |

TABLE 5. RECOMMENDED TIMING REGISTER CONFIGURATION

| VIDEO STANDARD (ACTIVE PIXELS) | TOTAL PIXELS PER LINE | LAST PIXEL COUNT (HEX) | HAGC WINDOW (SYNC TIP) | | DC RESTORE WINDOW (BACK PORCH) | | HSYNC WINDOW (BLANKING INTERVAL) | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | START | END | START | END | START | END |
| | | | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x09/0x08 | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x0B/0x0A | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x13/0x12 | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x15/0x14 | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x0D/0x0C | REGISTERS MSB/LSB 0x0F/0x0E |
| NTSC, CCIR601 Rectangular Pixel (720 x 480) | 858 | 0x0359 | 0x033B | 0x001B | 0x002D | 0x0048 | 0x033B | 0x0060 |
| NTSC Square Pixel (640 x 480) | 780 | 0x030B | 0x02F0 | 0x0014 | 0x0028 | 0x0040 | 0x02F0 | 0x0050 |
| PAL-B, CCIR601 Rectangular Pixel (720 x 576) | 864 | 0x035F | 0x0345 | 0x001A | 0x0032 | 0x0050 | 0x0345 | 0x0070 |
| PAL-B Square Pixel (768 x 576) | 944 | 0x03AF | 0x0392 | 0x001C | 0x0044 | 0x0056 | 0x0392 | 0x0070 |

HMP8112A

TABLE 6. VIDEO INPUT CONTROL

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x00 | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 6 | Video Input Standard | These bits select the video input standard. 00 = PAL B, G, H, I, N; 4.43MHz subcarrier; 50fps; 625 lines/frame; 01 = PAL M; 3.58MHz subcarrier; 60fps; 525 lines/frame; 10 = Special PAL N; 3.58MHz subcarrier; 50fps; 625 lines/frame; 11 = NTSC M; 3.58MHz subcarrier; 60fps; 525 lines/frame (default); | 11 _B |
| 5 | Color Trap Filter Disable | This bit enables the color subcarrier trap filter. The filter removes the color subcarrier information from the luminance channel. The filter should be enabled for PAL Standard systems. 0 = Enabled 1 = Disabled (default) | 1 _B |
| 4 | Chrominance Low Pass Filter Disable | This bit enables the chrominance low pass filter. This filter band limits the chrominance channel to remove luminance artifacts. This filter should be enabled for PAL Standard systems. 0 = Enabled 1 = Disabled (default) | 1 _B |
| 3 | Automatic Color Gain Control | This bit enables the color AGC function. When this bit is set the color AGC will automatically adjust the chrominance channel gain, to drive the color reference burst to a nominal ± 20 IRE's. When this bit is cleared the color AGC gain factor is set to 1.0 and the color saturation must be adjusted to obtain nominal CrCb values. 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled (default) | 1 _B |
| 2 - 1 | A/D Converter Multiplexer Selects | These bits control the A/D input select multiplexers and whether S-Video is being input as follows: 0, 0 = Select Composite Video Input = LIN0 (Pin 7), set decoder for Composite 1, 0 = Select Composite Video Input = LIN1 (Pin 6), set decoder for Composite 0, 1 = Select Composite Video Input = LIN2 (Pin 5), set decoder for Composite 1, 1 = Select S-Video Y Input = LIN2 (Pin 5) and C Input = CIN (Pin 19) | 00 _B |
| 0 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0 _B |

TABLE 7. LUMINANCE BRIGHTNESS CONTROL

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x01 | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 | IRE Setup Cancellation Control | This bit enables the black setup cancellation circuit for NTSC sources. When this bit is set a value of 73 is used to strip the sync information from the video signal. When this bit is cleared a value of 64 is used to strip the sync information. 0 = subtract 64 from the luminance signal 1 = subtract 73 from the luminance signal | 1 _B |
| 6 - 0 | Luminance Brightness Control | These bits control the brightness adjustment to the luminance channel. The brightness adjustment value is a number that ranges from +63 to -64. This register is in the two's complement format, where bit 6 is the sign bit. | 000 0000 _B |

HMP8112A

TABLE 8. LUMINANCE CONTRAST ADJUST REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x02 | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Luminance Contrast Adjust Factor | <p>This register sets the contrast adjust factor which is applied after the brightness. This value is multiplied by the luminance data and allows the data to be scaled from 0 to a factor of +1.996. This 8-bit number is a fractional number as shown below:</p> $2^0 2^{-1} 2^{-2} 2^{-3} 2^{-4} 2^{-5} 2^{-6} 2^{-7}$ <p>The default contrast factor of 1.4766 is calculated as follows: Register Data = Factor * 128 = 1.4766 * 128 = 189 = 0xBD</p> | 1011 1101 _B (0xBD) |

TABLE 9. HUE ADJUST REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x03 | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Hue Phase Adjust | <p>This register sets the hue phase offset adjustment. This 8-bit number is applied as a phase offset to the CbCr data coming out of the demodulator. This 8-bit number is in the range of +127 to -128. The hue adjust has a range of 30° with each count in this register allowing a 0.25° phase adjustment. This register is in two's complement format, where bit 7 is the sign bit.</p> | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |

TABLE 10. LUMINANCE SHARPNESS CONTROL REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x04 | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 6 | High Frequency Enhancement Factor | <p>These bits adjust the amplitude of high frequency components in the luminance video signal. The attenuation or multiplication of the high frequency components is adjusted as shown below:</p> <p>00 = Multiply high frequency components by 1.0 01 = Multiply high frequency components by 2.0 10 = Multiply high frequency components by 4.0 11 = Zero out high frequency components.</p> | 00 _B |
| 5 - 4 | Middle Frequency Enhancement Factor | <p>These bits adjust the amplitude of middle frequency components in the luminance video signal. The attenuation or multiplication of the middle frequency components is adjusted as shown below:</p> <p>00 = Multiply middle frequency components by 1.0 01 = Multiply middle frequency components by 2.0 10 = Multiply middle frequency components by 4.0 11 = Zero out middle frequency components.</p> | 00 _B |
| 3 - 2 | Low Frequency Enhancement Factor | <p>These bits adjust the amplitude of low frequency components in the luminance video signal. The attenuation or multiplication of the low frequency components is adjusted as shown below:</p> <p>00 = Multiply low frequency components by 1.0 01 = Multiply low frequency components by 2.0 10 = Multiply low frequency components by 4.0 11 = Zero out low frequency components.</p> | 00 _B |
| 1 - 0 | Vertical High Frequency Enhancement Factor | <p>These bits adjust the amplitude of vertical high frequency components in the luminance video signal. The attenuation or multiplication of the vertical high frequency components is adjusted as shown below:</p> <p>00 = Multiply vertical high frequency components by 1.0 01 = Reserved. 10 = Reserved. 11 = Zero out vertical high frequency components.</p> | 00 _B |

HMP8112A

TABLE 11. COLOR SATURATION ADJUST FACTOR

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x05 | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Color Saturation Adjust Factor | <p>This register sets the color saturation adjust factor. This value is multiplied by the chrominance (CbCr) data and allows the data to be scaled from 0 to a factor of +1.996. This 8-bit number is a fractional number as shown below:</p> $2^0 2^{-1} 2^{-2} 2^{-3} 2^{-4} 2^{-5} 2^{-6} 2^{-7}$ <p>The default saturation factor of 1.2266 is calculated as follows: Register Data = Factor * 128 = 1.2266 * 128 = 157 = 0x9D</p> | 1001 1101 _B (0x9D) |

TABLE 12. PLL CLOCK FREQUENCY RATIO (LSB)

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x06 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | PLL Clock Frequency Ratio (LSB) | <p>These bits are used to program the ratio of the incoming video chrominance color sub-carrier frequency to the input clock (CLK) used. This number serves as the reference frequency of the chrominance PLL. This is the lower byte (LSB) of the ratio and encompasses the following range:</p> $2^{-9} 2^{-10} 2^{-11} 2^{-12} 2^{-13} 2^{-14} 2^{-15} 2^{-16}$ <p>The default value is for a CLK frequency of 27MHz and a color subcarrier of 3.579545 MHz. The register data is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Ratio = (4 x fSC) / CLK = (4 x 3.579545MHz) / 27MHz = 0.530303 Register Data: Ratio * 65536 0.530303 * 65536 34753.94 Convert to Hex: 0x87C1 Reg 0x06 LSB = 0xC1 Reg 0x07 MSB = 0x87</p> <p>Refer to Table 1 for common PLL Ratio values with CLKs of 27MHz or 24.54Hz</p> | 1100 0001 _B (0xC1) |

TABLE 13. PLL CLOCK FREQUENCY RATIO (MSB)

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x07 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 8 | PLL Clock Frequency Ratio (MSB) | <p>This is the upper data byte (MSB) of the PLL Clock Freq as described in Reg 0x06 above and encompasses the following range:</p> $2^{-1} 2^{-2} 2^{-3} 2^{-4} 2^{-5} 2^{-6} 2^{-7} 2^{-8}$ | 1000 0111 _B (0x87) |

HMP8112A

TABLE 14. HAGC START TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x08 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | HAGC START Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the HAGC pulse that control the sync tip AGC in the A/D converters. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0011 1111 _B (0x3F) |

TABLE 15. HAGC START TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x09 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's. | 0000 0011 _B (0x03) |
| 9 - 8 | HAGC START Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the HAGC pulse that control the sync tip AGC in the A/D converters. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

TABLE 16. HAGC END TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0A | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | HAGC END Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the HAGC pulse that control the sync tip AGC in the A/D converters. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |

TABLE 17. HAGC END TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0B | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |
| 9 - 8 | HAGC END Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the HAGC pulse that controls the sync tip AGC in the A/D converters. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

TABLE 18. $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ START TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0C | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ Pulse START Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the external $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ pulse. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0011 1011 _B (0x3B) |

TABLE 19. $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ START TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0D | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0000 0011 _B (0x03) |
| 9 - 8 | $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ Pulse START Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the external $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ pulse. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

HMP8112A

TABLE 20. $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ END TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0E | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ Pulse END Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the external $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ pulse. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0010 0000 _B (0x20) |

TABLE 21. $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ END TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x0F | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |
| 9 - 8 | $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ Pulse END Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the external $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ pulse. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

TABLE 22. PLL FILTER ADJUST REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x10 | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | PLL Filter Adjust Register | The Phase Locked Loop (PLL) time constants can be changed for testing purposes. It is recommended that the default value of 0x20 always be used. The reset state is 0x00. | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |

TABLE 23. PLL SYNC DETECT WINDOW REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x11 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | PLL Horizontal Sync Detect Window | These bits control the PLL horizontal sync detect window. This window sets the length of time that the line lock PLL will allow the detection of the HSYNC. HSYNC outside of this window are declared missing and will cause the missing sync logic to start counting missing syncs. | 1101 1101 _B (0xDD) |

TABLE 24. DC RESTORE START TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x12 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | DC RESTORE START Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the internal DC RESTORE signal. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0011 0111 _B (0x3F) |

TABLE 25. DC RESTORE START TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x13 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |
| 9 - 8 | DC RESTORE START Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the internal DC RESTORE signal. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

HMP8112A

TABLE 26. DC RESTORE END TIME (LSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x14 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | DC RESTORE END Time (LSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the internal DC RESTORE signal. This is the lower byte of the 10-bit word. | 0101 0010 _B (0x52) |

TABLE 27. DC RESTORE END TIME (MSB) REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x15 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 15 - 10 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0000 0000 _B (0x00) |
| 9 - 8 | DC RESTORE END Time (MSB) | This register provides a programmable delay for the internal DC RESTORE signal. This is the upper byte of the 10-bit word. | |

TABLE 28. OUTPUT FORMAT CONTROL REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x16 | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 | Square Pixel/ITU-R BT601 Select | When "1", Square pixel output is selected, when "0" ITU-R BT601 output rate is selected. | 0 _B |
| 6, 5, 4 | Output Field Control "FLD_CONT(2-0)" | These bits control the field capture rate of the HMP8112A. The user can select every 4th field, every other field or every field of video to be output to the data port. 000 = No Capture Enabled 001 = Capture every 4th field 010 = Capture every 2nd field 011 = Capture every 2nd odd field 100 = Capture every 2nd even field 101 = Capture every odd field 110 = Capture every even field 111 = Capture all fields | 000 _B |
| 3 | 8/16 output Select | When "1", the 8-bit Burst Transfer output mode is selected. When "0", the 16-bit Synchronous Pixel Transfer output mode is selected. | 0 _B |
| 2 | \overline{OEN} | This bit enables the Y(7-0), CbCr(7-0), ACTIVE, FIELD, HSYNC, VSYNC and DVLD outputs. 1 = Outputs enabled; 0 = three-stated. | 0 _B |
| 1 | Vertical Pixel Siting | When this bit is cleared ('0') the chrominance pixels have a 1/2 line pixel offset from their associated luminance pixel in a 4:2:2 subsampled scheme. When this bit is set ('1') the pixel siting is line aligned with the luminance pixels in a 4:2:2 subsampled scheme. The bit is cleared by a RESET. | 0 _B |
| 0 | Not Used | Write Ignored, Read 0's | 0 _B |

HMP8112A

TABLE 29. SOFTWARE RESET AND VIDEO STATUS REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x17 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 | Software Reset | When this bit is set to 1, the entire device except the I ² C bus is reset to a known state exactly like the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input. The software reset will initialize all register bits to their reset state. Once set this bit is self clearing after only 4 CLK periods. This bit is cleared on power-up by the external $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin. | 0 _B |
| 6 | Black Screen | This flag when set ('1') will set the output video to black when a lost vertical sync has been detect. This flag is cleared after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$. | 0 _B |
| 5 | Line LOCKED Flag | This flag when set ('1') indicates that the Line Locked-Phase Locked Loop has locked to the video data. This flag is read only and cleared after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or Software Reset. | 0 _B |
| 4 | Standard Error Flag | This flag when set ('1') indicates that the Standard detected does not match the one selected in the Video Input Control Register. The standard is checked against a line count and if the line count is significantly different than the expected value then this flag is triggered. This flag is read only and cleared after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or Software Reset. | 0 _B |
| 3 - 0 | Not Used | Write ignored, Read 0's. | 0000 _B |

TABLE 30. RESERVED

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x18 | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---|------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Reserved | This register is reserved. This register will read all zero's and is write ignored. | 0000 0000 _B |

TABLE 31. RESERVED

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x19 | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 6 | Reserved | This register is reserved. This register will read all zero's and is write ignored. | 00 _B |
| 5 | Lost HSYNC Control (SNAP Bit) | This bit controls when the PLL will declare lost horizontal sync, leave track mode and return to acquisition to acquire a new HSYNC reference. When this bit is cleared, lost line lock is declared after 12 missing horizontal syncs. When this bit is set, lost line lock is declared after one missing horizontal sync. This bit is cleared by $\overline{\text{RESET}}$. | 0 _B |
| 4 - 0 | Reserved | This register is reserved. This register will read all zero's and is write ignored. | 0 0000 _B |

TABLE 32. RESERVED

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x1A | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---|------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Reserved | This register is reserved. This register will read all zero's and is write ignored. | 0000 0000 _B |

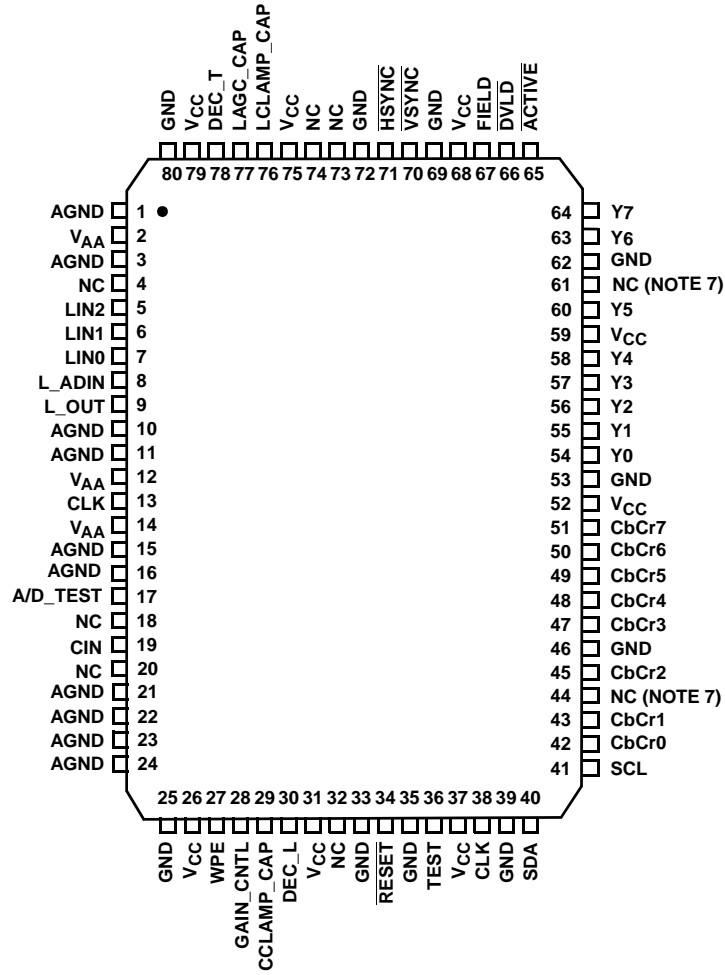
TABLE 33. PRODUCT ID REGISTER

| SUB ADDRESS = 0x1B | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION | RESET STATE |
| 7 - 0 | Product ID Code | This register contains the last two digits of the product part number for use as a software ID. These bits are read only and always read 0x12. | 0001 0010 _B (0x12) |

HMP8112A

Pinout

80 LEAD PQFP TOP VIEW



NOTE:

7. Refer to Pin Description for this pin.

HMP8112A

Pin Description

| NAME | PQFP PIN NUMBER | INPUT/ OUTPUT | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| LIN0 | 7 | Input | Composite video input. This input must be AC-coupled to the video signal using a 1.0 μ F capacitor and terminated with a 75-ohm resistor. These components should be as close to this pin as possible for best performance. If not used, this pin should be connected to AGND thru a 0.1 μ F capacitor. |
| LIN1 | 6 | Input | Composite video input. This input must be AC-coupled to the video signal using a 1.0 μ F capacitor and terminated with a 75-ohm resistor. These components should be as close to this pin as possible for best performance. If not used, this pin should be connected to AGND thru a 0.1 μ F capacitor. |
| LIN2 | 5 | Input | Composite video or Luminance (Y) video input. This input must be AC-coupled to the video signal using a 1.0 μ F capacitor and terminated with a 75-ohm resistor. These components should be as close to this pin as possible for best performance. If not used, this pin should be connected to AGND thru a 0.1 μ F capacitor. |
| CIN | 19 | Input | Chrominance (C) video Input. This input must be AC-coupled to the video signal using a 1.0 μ F capacitor and terminated with a 75-ohm resistor. These components, and corresponding anti-aliasing low-pass filter, should be as close to this pin as possible for best performance. If not used, this pin should be connected to AGND thru a 0.1 μ F capacitor. |
| WPE | 27 | Input | White Peak Enable. When enabled ('1'), the video amplifiers gain is reduced when the digital output code exceeds 248. When disabled ('0') the video amplifier will clip when the A/D reaches code 255. |
| GAIN_CTRL | 28 | Input | Gain Control Input. DC voltage to set the S-Video CIN chrominance video amplifier's gain. Reference Figure 3 for gain control curve. |
| DEC_T | 78 | Input | Decoupling for upper A/D Converter Reference. Recommend connecting 0.1 μ F and 0.01 μ F ceramic capacitors in parallel to AGND. |
| DEC_L | 30 | Input | Decoupling for lower A/D Converter Reference. Recommend connecting 0.1 μ F and 0.01 μ F ceramic capacitors in parallel to AGND. |
| LAGC_CAP | 77 | Input | Capacitor Connection for Luminance AGC Circuit. Controls the AGC loop time constant. Recommend connecting a 0.01 μ F ceramic capacitor to AGND. |
| LCLAMP_CAP | 76 | Input | Capacitor Connection for Luminance Clamp Circuit. Controls the clamp loop time constant. Recommend connecting a 0.047 μ F ceramic capacitor to AGND. |
| CCLAMP_CAP | 29 | Input | Capacitor Connection for Chrominance Clamp Circuit. Controls the clamp loop time constant. Recommend connecting a 0.047 μ F ceramic capacitor to AGND. |
| L_ADIN | 8 | Input | Luminance A/D Converter input from external anti-alias filter. Reference Figure 1. |
| L_OUT | 9 | Output | Analog output of the video multiplexer. This output should connect to an external anti-alias filter and return to L_ADIN input. Reference Figure 1. |
| SDA | 40 | Input/ Output | The serial I ² C serial input/output data line. |
| SCL | 41 | Input | The serial I ² C serial bus clock line. |
| CLK | 13, 38 | Input | Master clock for the decoder. This clock is used to run the internal logic, A/D converters, and Phase Locked Loops. All I/O pins (except the I ² C) are synchronous to this master clock. A \pm 50ppm crystal should be used with a waveform symmetry of 60/40% or better. |
| $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ | 34 | Input | Asynchronous Reset pin. Master Chip reset to initialize the internal states and set the internal registers to a known state. |

HMP8112A

Pin Description (Continued)

| NAME | PQFP PIN NUMBER | INPUT/ OUTPUT | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|---|
| CbCr[0:7] | 42, 43, 45, 47-51 | Output | CbCr Data Output Port. The chrominance data output port of the decoder. Data is in unsigned format and can range from 0 to 255. The CbCr data is subsampled to 4:2:2 format. In 4:2:2 format the CbCr bus toggles between Cb and Cr samples with the first sample of a line always being Cb. The port is designed to minimize external logic needed to interface to a VRAM Serial Access Port, DRAM or FIFO. |
| Y[0:7] | 54-58, 60, 63, 64 | Output | Y Data Output Port. The luminance data output port of the decoder. Data is in unsigned format and can range from 16 to 255. The port is designed to minimize external logic needed to interface to a VRAM Serial Access Port, DRAM or FIFO. |
| $\overline{\text{DVLD}}$ | 66 | Output | Data Valid. This pin signals when valid data is available on the data output ports. This pin is three-stated after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or software reset and should be pulled high through a 10K resistor. |
| $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ | 71 | Output | Horizontal Sync. This video synchronous pulse is generated by the detection of horizontal sync on the video input. In the absence of video, the $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ rate is set when the internal PLL counters overflow. The $\overline{\text{HSYNC}}$ START and END time can be programmed. This pin is three-stated after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or software reset and should be pulled high through a 10K resistor. |
| $\overline{\text{VSYNC}}$ | 70 | Output | Vertical Sync. This video synchronous pulse is generated by the detection of a vertical sync on the video input. In the absence of video the $\overline{\text{VSYNC}}$ rate is set by the over flow of the internal line rate counter. This pin is three-stated after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or software reset and should be pulled high through a 10K resistor. |
| FIELD | 67 | Output | Field Flag. When set ('0') this signals that an ODD field is presently being output from the decoder. When cleared ('1') this signals an EVEN field. This flag will toggle when no vertical sync is detected and 337 lines have elapsed. This pin is three-stated after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or software reset and should be pulled high through a 10K resistor. |
| ACTIVE | 65 | Output | Active Video Flag. This flag is asserted ('1') when the active portion of the video line is available on the output port. This signal is always set during Burst Output data mode. This flag is free running and synchronous to CLK. This pin is three-stated after a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ or software reset and should be pulled high through a 10K resistor. |
| TEST | 36 | Input | Test input. This pin is used for production test and should be connected to digital ground. |
| V _{CC} | 26, 31, 37, 52, 59, 68, 75, 79 | Input | 5V Logic Supply Pins |
| GND | 25, 33, 35, 39, 46, 53, 62, 69, 72, 80 | Input | Digital Ground Pins |
| V _{AA} | 2, 12, 14 | Input | 5V Analog Supply Pins |
| AGND | 1, 3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24 | Input | Analog GND |
| A/D TEST | 17 | Output | Chrominance ADC Test Pin. This pin should be left open. |
| NC | 44, 61 | NA | Pins used as logic outputs on later decoders. Refer to HMP8115 data sheet for details. |
| NC | 4, 18, 20, 32, 73, 74 | NA | No Connect. These pins should be left open. |

HMP8112A

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Digital Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to GND) 7.0V
 Digital Input Voltages GND -0.5V to V_{CC} 0.5V
 ESD Classification Class 1

Operating Conditions

Temperature Range, HMP8112ACN 0°C to 70°C

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, See Note 8) θ_{JA} (°C/W)
 PQFP Package 42
 Maximum Power Dissipation
 HMP8112ACN 1.9W
 Maximum Storage Temperature Range -65°C to 150°C
 Maximum Junction Temperatures 150°C
 Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) 300°C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

NOTE:

8. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air. Dissipation rating assumes device is mounted with all leads soldered to printed circuit board

Electrical Specifications $V_{CC} = 5.0V, T_A = 25^\circ C$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITION | HMP8112AC | | | UNITS |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|------|----------|---------|
| | | | MIN | TYP | MAX | |
| POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Power Supply Voltage Range | V_{CC}, V_{AA} | Note 9 | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| Power Supply Current | Digital I_{CCOP} | $f_{CLK} = 30MHz,$ $V_{CC} = 5.25V,$ Outputs Not Loaded | - | 45 | 60 | mA |
| | Analog I_{CAOP} | $f_{CLK} = 30MHz,$ $V_{AA} = 5.25V$ | - | 190 | 220 | mA |
| Total Power Dissipation | P_{TOT} | $f_{CLK} = 30MHz,$ $V_{CC} = V_{AA} = 5.25,$ Outputs Not Loaded | - | 1.11 | 1.47 | W |
| DIGITAL I/O | | | | | | |
| Bus Clock Frequency | CLK | Note 9 | 20 | - | 30 | MHz |
| Clock Cycle Time | CLK | | 33 | - | 50 | ns |
| Clock Waveform Symmetry | | | 40 | - | 60 | % |
| Clock Pulse Width High | t_{PWH} | | 8 | - | - | ns |
| Clock Pulse Width | t_{PWL} | | 13 | - | - | ns |
| Input Logic High Voltage | V_{IH} CLK | $V_{CC} = Max$ | 2.8 | - | - | V |
| Input Logic Low Voltage | V_{IL} CLK | $V_{CC} = Min$ | - | - | 0.8 | V |
| Input Leakage Current | I_{IH} | $V_{CC} = Max$ Input = 0V or V_{CC} | - | - | 10 | μA |
| | I_{IL} | | -450 | - | - | μA |
| Input/Output Capacitance | C_{IN} | CLK Frequency = 1MHz, Note 9, All Measurements Referenced to Ground $T_A = 25^\circ C$ | - | - | 8 | pF |
| Rise/Fall Time | t_r, t_f | Note 9 | - | - | 2.0 | ns |
| Input Logic High Voltage | V_{IH} | $V_{CC} = Max$ | 2.0 | - | - | V |
| Input Logic Low Voltage | V_{IL} | $V_{CC} = Min$ | - | - | 0.8 | V |
| Input Logic Current | I_{IH}, I_{IL} | $V_{CC} = Max$ Input = 0V or 5V | - | - | ± 10 | μA |

HMP8112A

Electrical Specifications $V_{CC} = 5.0V, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (Continued)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITION | HMP8112AC | | | UNITS |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | MIN | TYP | MAX | |
| Output Logic High Voltage | V_{OH} | $I_{OH} = -4mA, V_{CC} = Max$ | 2.4 | - | - | V |
| Output Logic Low Voltage | V_{OL} | $I_{OL} = 4mA, V_{CC} = Min$ | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| Output Logic Current | I_{OH} | $V_{CC} = Max, Input = 0V$ or 5V | - | - | 4 | mA |
| Three-State Output Current Leakage | I_{OZ} | | - | - | 10 | μA |
| I²C DIGITAL I/O (SDA, SCL, Fast Mode) | | | | | | |
| Input Logic High Voltage | V_{IH} | $V_{CC} = Max$ | $0.7x V_{CC}$ | - | - | V |
| Input Logic Low Voltage | V_{IL} | $V_{CC} = Min$ | - | - | $0.3xV_{CC}$ | V |
| Input Logic Current | I_{IH}, I_{IL} | $V_{CC} = Max$ Input = 0V or 5V | - | - | 10 | μA |
| Input/Output Capacitance | C_{IN} | CLK Frequency = 400kHz, Note 9, All Measurements Referenced to GND $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ | - | - | 8 | pF |
| Output Logic High Voltage | V_{OH} | $I_{OH} = -1mA, V_{CC} = Max$ | 3.0 | - | - | V |
| Output Logic Low Voltage | V_{OL} | $I_{OL} = 3mA, V_{CC} = Min$ | 0 | - | 0.4 | V |
| SCL Clock Frequency | f_{SCL} | Note 9 | 0 | - | 100 | kHz |
| SCL Minimum Low Pulse Width | t_{LOW} | | 4.7 | - | - | μs |
| SCL Minimum High Pulse Width | t_{HIGH} | | 4.0 | - | - | μs |
| Data Hold Time | $t_{HD:DATA}$ | | 0 | - | - | ns |
| Data Setup Time | $t_{SU:DATA}$ | | 250 | - | - | ns |
| Rise Time | t_R | Note 9 | - | - | 1000 | ns |
| Fall Time | t_F | | - | - | 300 | ns |
| TIMING CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Data Setup Time | t_{SU} | Notes 9, 10 | 10 | - | - | ns |
| Data Hold Time | t_{HD} | | 0 | - | - | ns |
| Clock to Out | t_{DVLD} | | - | - | 8.0 | ns |
| ANALOG PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Video Input Amplifier Voltage Range | $V_{LIN[0:2]}, V_{CIN}$ | Input Termination of 75 Ω and 1.0 μF AC Coupling, Note 9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | V_{P-P} |
| Video Input Amplifier Impedance | R_{AIN} | Note 9 | 200 | - | - | k Ω |
| Color Sub-carrier AGC Range | SC_{AGC} | | -6 | - | +18 | dB |
| Video Input Amplifier Analog Bandwidth | B | 1 V_{P-P} Sine Wave Input to -3dBc Reduction, Note 9 | - | 15 | - | MHz |
| A/D Input Range | A_{IN} Full Scale | Note 9 | - | $V_{AA} - 1.9$ | - | V |
| | A_{IN} Offset/Zero | | - | $V_{AA} - 3.4$ | - | V |
| A/D Input Bandwidth | $B_{A/D}$ | | 6 | - | - | MHz |

HMP8112A

Electrical Specifications $V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (Continued)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITION | HMP8112AC | | | UNITS |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------|------|-----|-------------|
| | | | MIN | TYP | MAX | |
| VIDEO PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| Differential Gain | $A_{V\ DIFF}$ | EBU 75% Color Bars, Note 9 | - | 2 | - | % |
| Differential Phase | $\Theta_{\ DIFF}$ | | - | 1 | - | $^{\circ}$ |
| Integral Linearity | INL | Best Fit Linearity | - | 2 | - | LSB |
| Differential Linearity | DNL | | - | 0.35 | 1.0 | LSB |
| SNR | SNRL WEIGHTED | Note 9 | - | 49.9 | - | dB |
| Luminance to Chrominance Crosstalk | X_{LUMA} | In Composite Input Mode, Note 9 | - | 40 | - | dB |
| Chrominance to Luminance Crosstalk | X_{CHROMA} | | - | 40 | - | dB |
| Horizontal Locking and Recovery Time | $t_{\ LOCK}$ | Time from Initial Lock Acquisition to an Error of 1 Pixel, Note 9 | - | 30 | - | Lines |
| # of Missing Horizontal Syncs Before Lost Lock Declared | $H_{\ SYNC\ LOST}$ | Note 9 | - | - | 12 | # |
| # of Missing Vertical Syncs Before Lost Lock Declared | $V_{\ SYNC\ LOST}$ | | - | - | 3 | # |
| Subcarrier Lock in Range | | | 400 | - | - | Hz |
| Pixel Jitter | | | - | 1/8 | - | Pixel |
| | | | - | 10 | - | ns |
| Color Saturation Adjustment Range | | | - | - | 10 | dB |
| Hue Accuracy | | | - | - | 2 | $^{\circ}C$ |
| Hue Adjustment Range | | | - | - | 30 | $^{\circ}C$ |
| Brightness Adjustment Range | | | - | - | 10 | dB |

NOTES:

9. Guaranteed by design or characterization.
10. Test performed with $C_L = 40pF$, $I_{OL} = 4mA$, $I_{OH} = -4mA$. Input reference level is 1.5V for all inputs. $V_{IH} = 3.0V$, $V_{IL} = 0V$.

Typical Performance Curves

NTSC Composite Phase

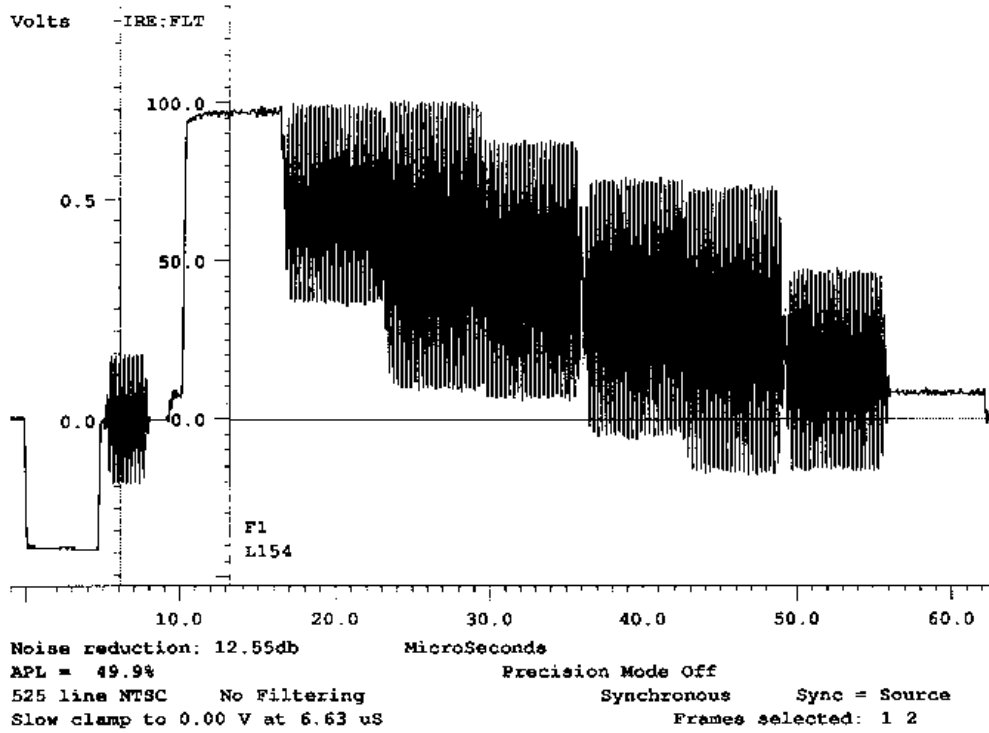


FIGURE 19. COLOR BARS NTSC 100% (EIA)

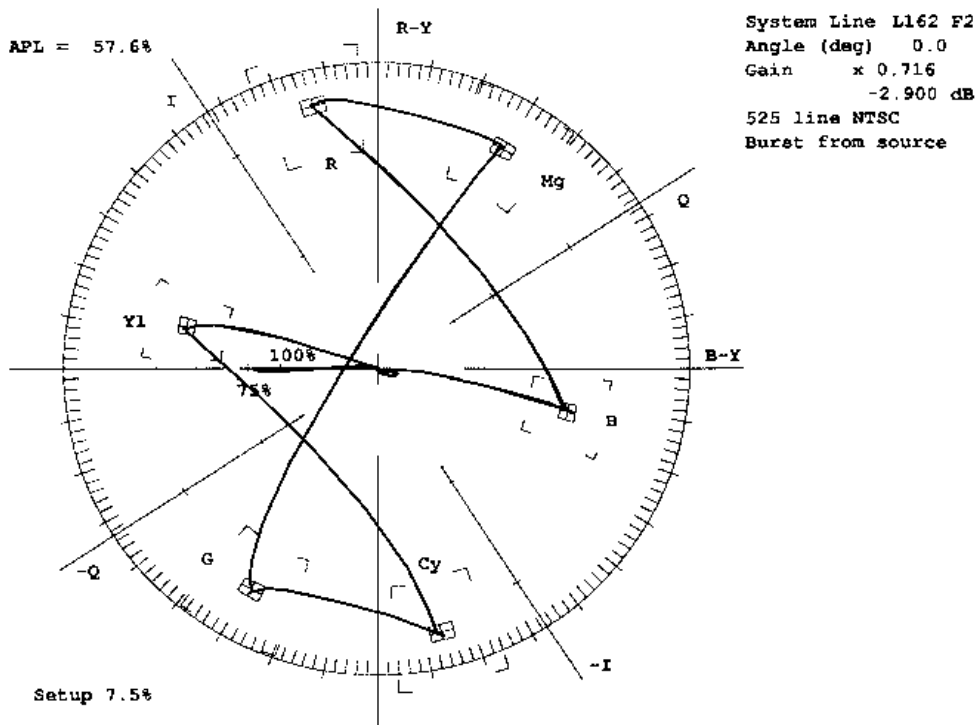


FIGURE 20. COLOR BARS VECTORSCOPE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

NTSC Composite Phase (Continued)

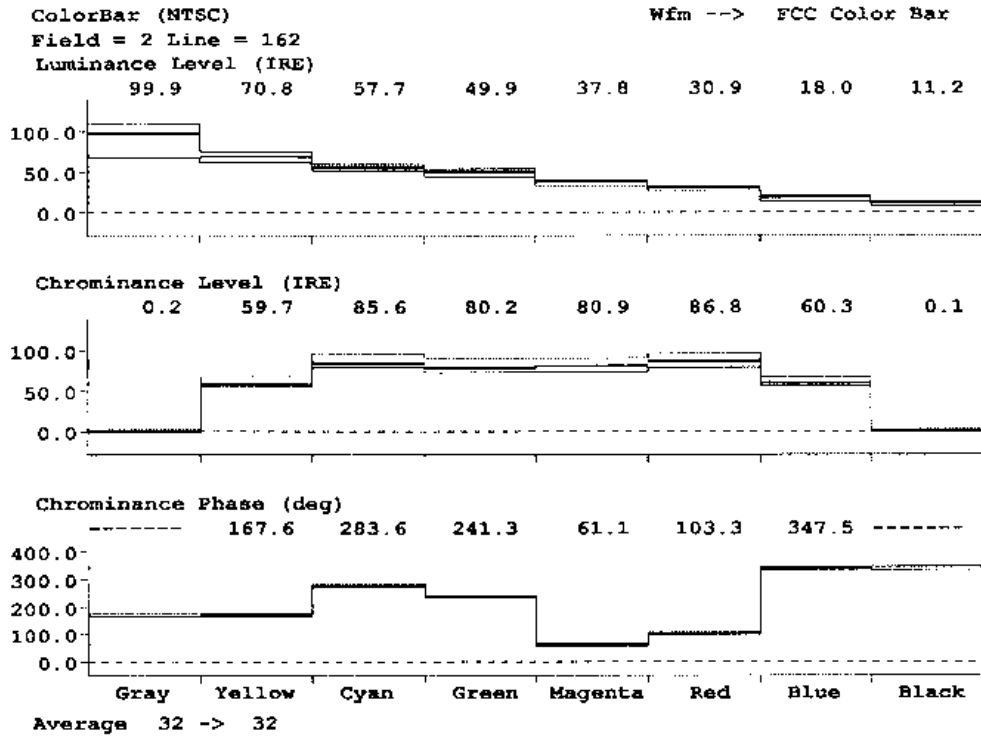


FIGURE 21. COLOR BARS VM700 TEST

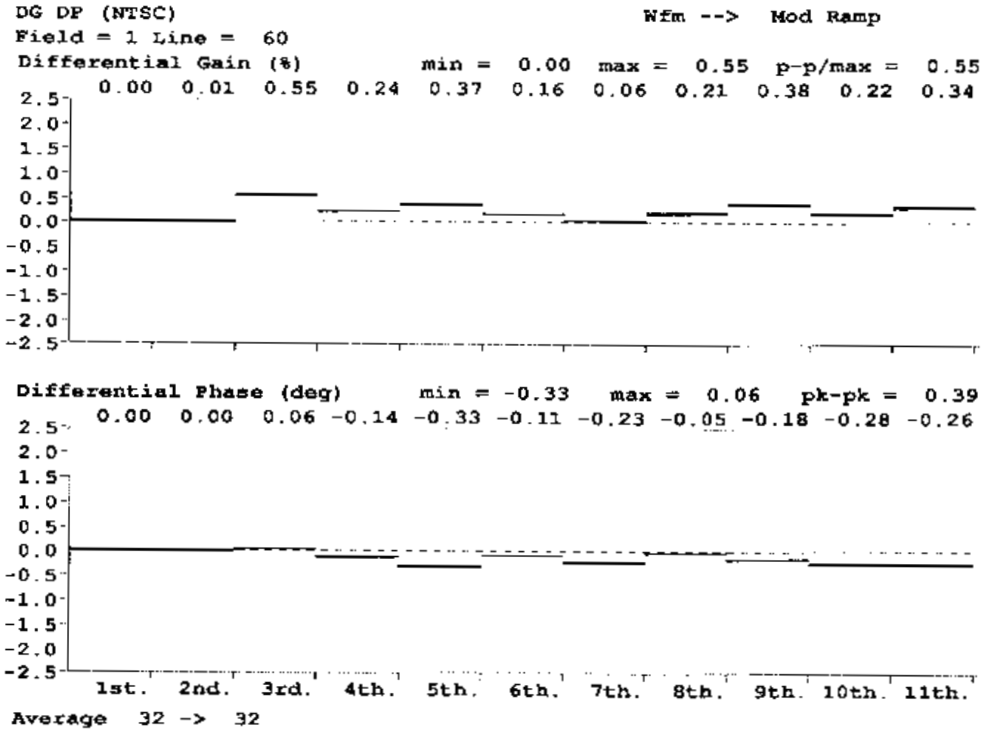
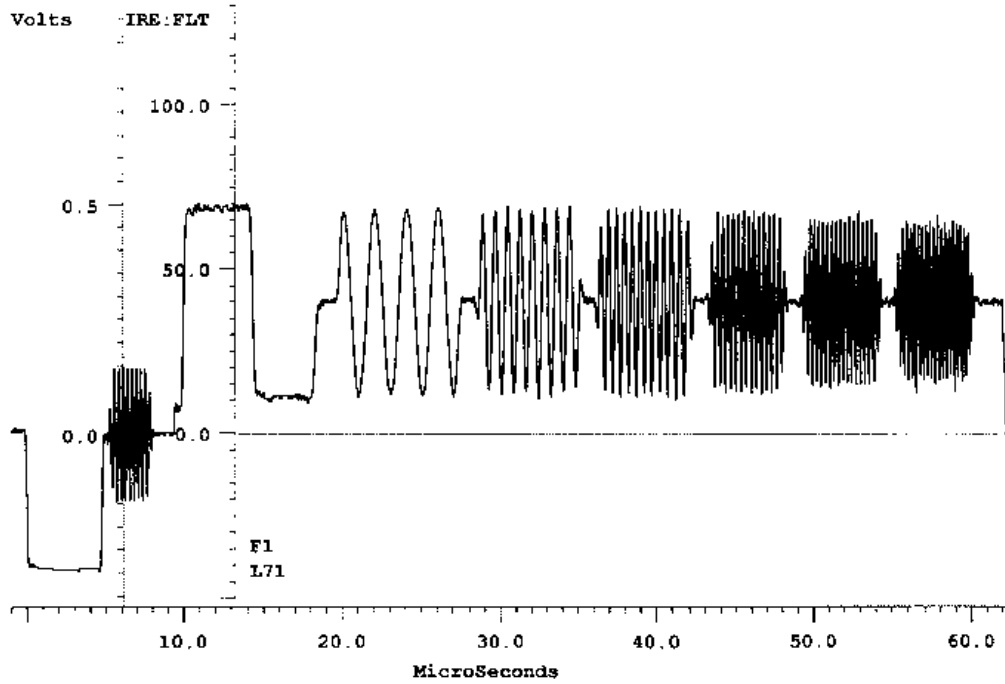


FIGURE 22. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE AND GAIN

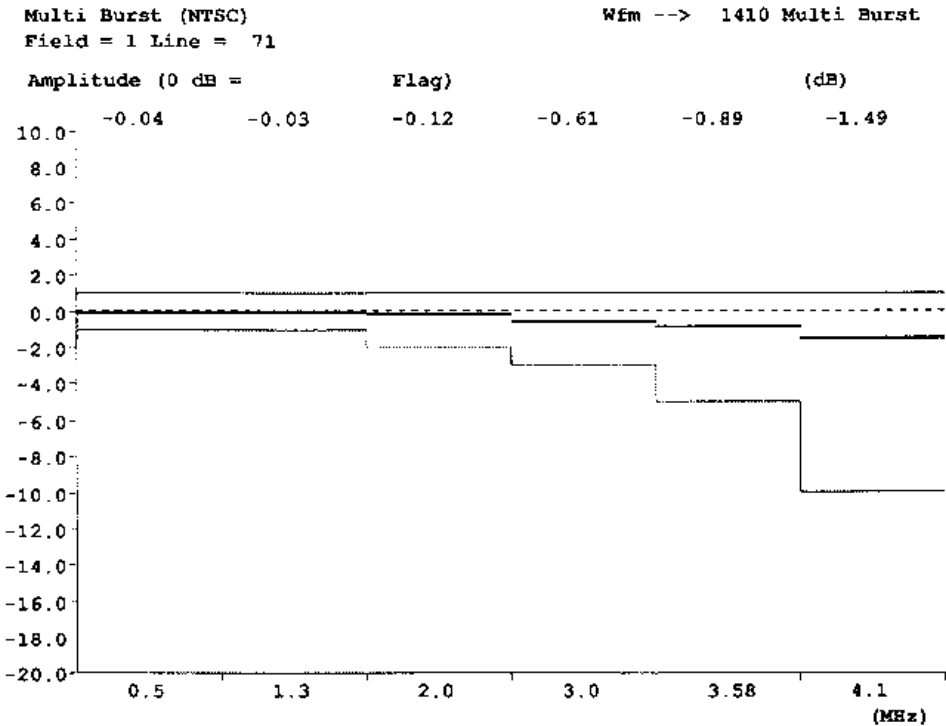
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

NTSC Frequency Response



APL = 40.4% Precision Mode Off
 525 line NTSC No Filtering Synchronous Sync = Source
 Slow clamp to 0.00 V at 6.63 uS Frames selected: 1 2

FIGURE 23. MULTIBURST



Average Off

FIGURE 24. MULTIBURST VM700 FREQUENCY ROLL-OFF TEST

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

NTSC Noise Measurements

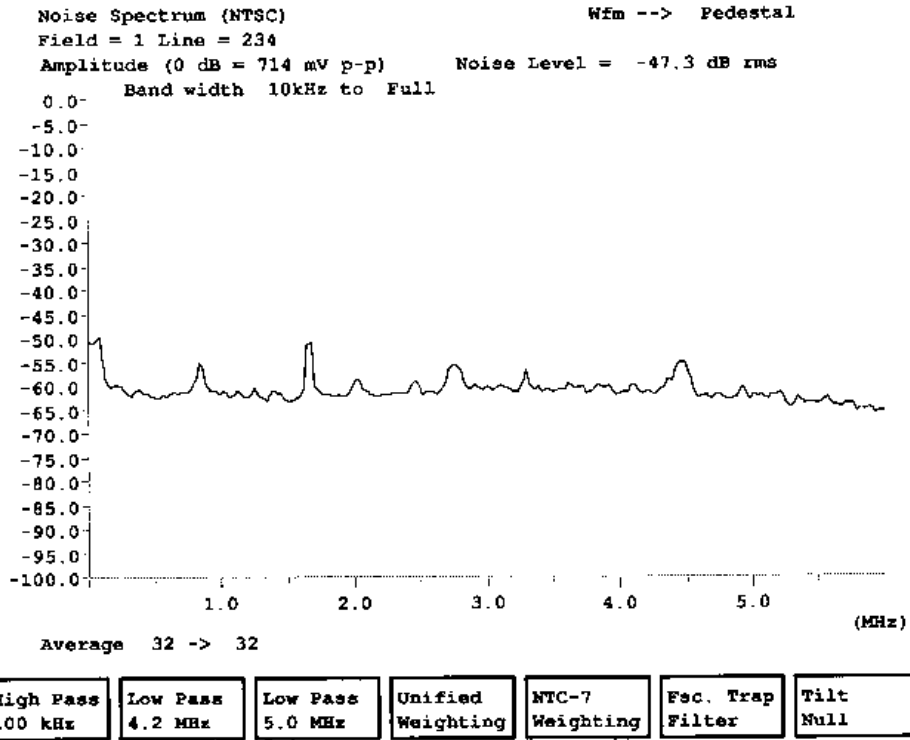


FIGURE 25. SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO - FLAT FREQUENCY RESPONSE

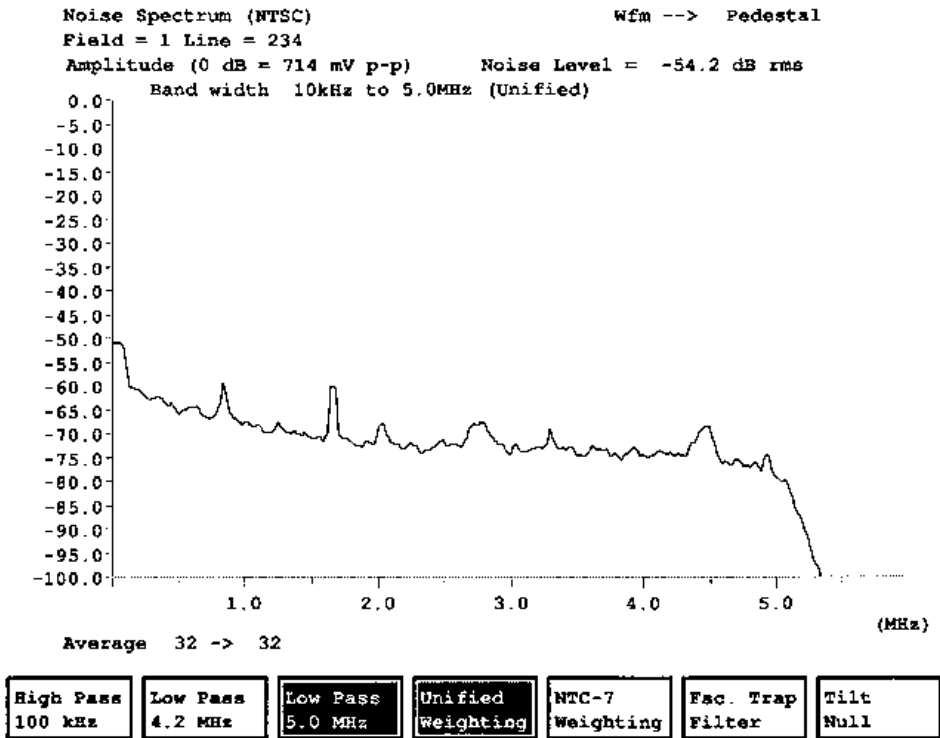


FIGURE 26. SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO - 5.0MHz LOW PASS FILTERED

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

NTSC Noise Measurements (Continued)

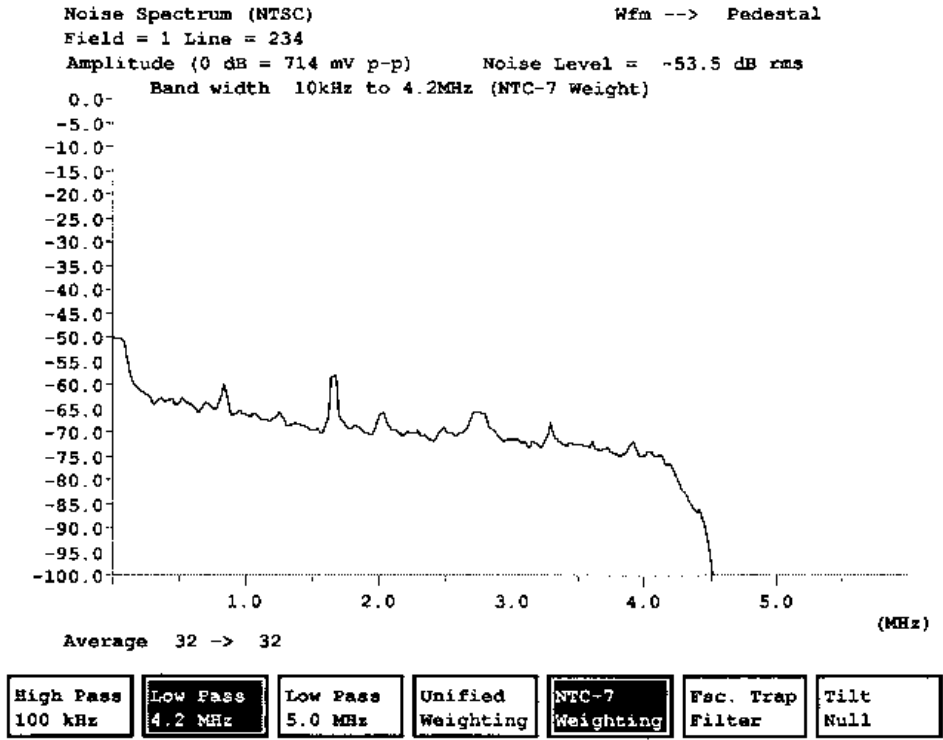


FIGURE 27. SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO - 4.2MHz LOW PASS FILTERED

Pixel Jitter Test

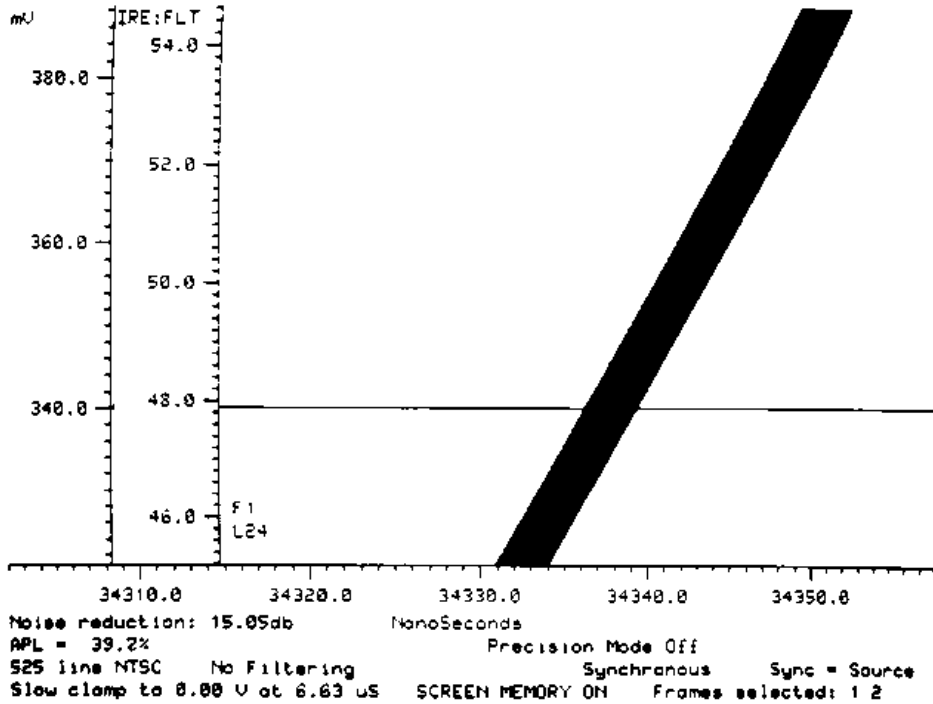


FIGURE 28. LONG TERM JITTER - 20 PULSE BAR 2T

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

PAL Composite Phase

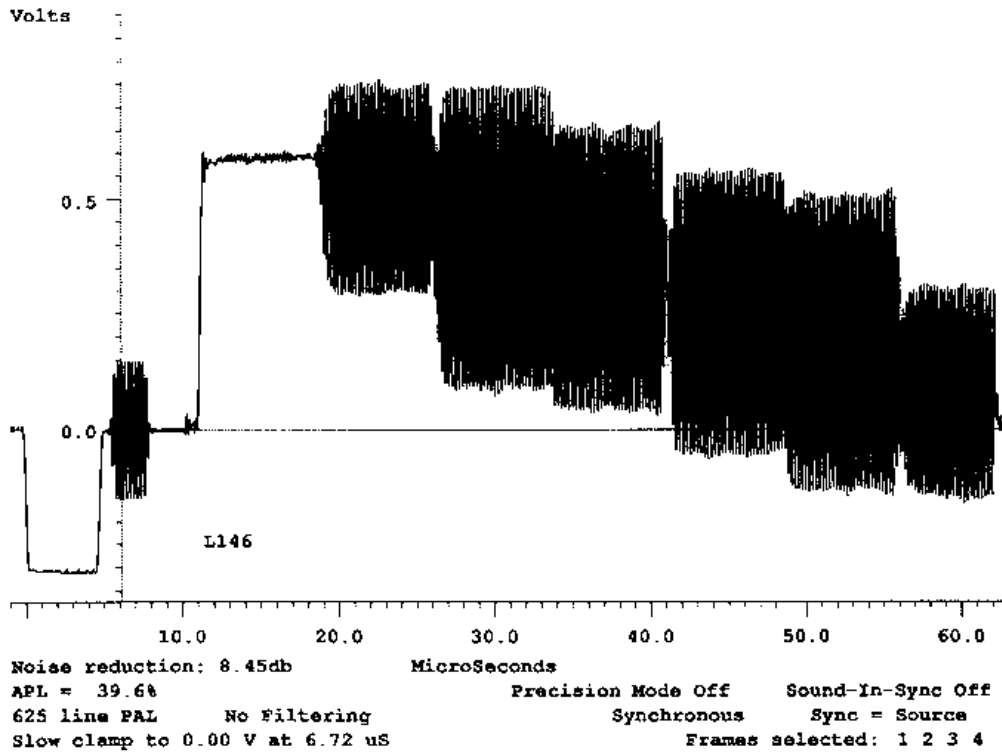


FIGURE 29. COLOR BARS NTSC 100% (EIA)

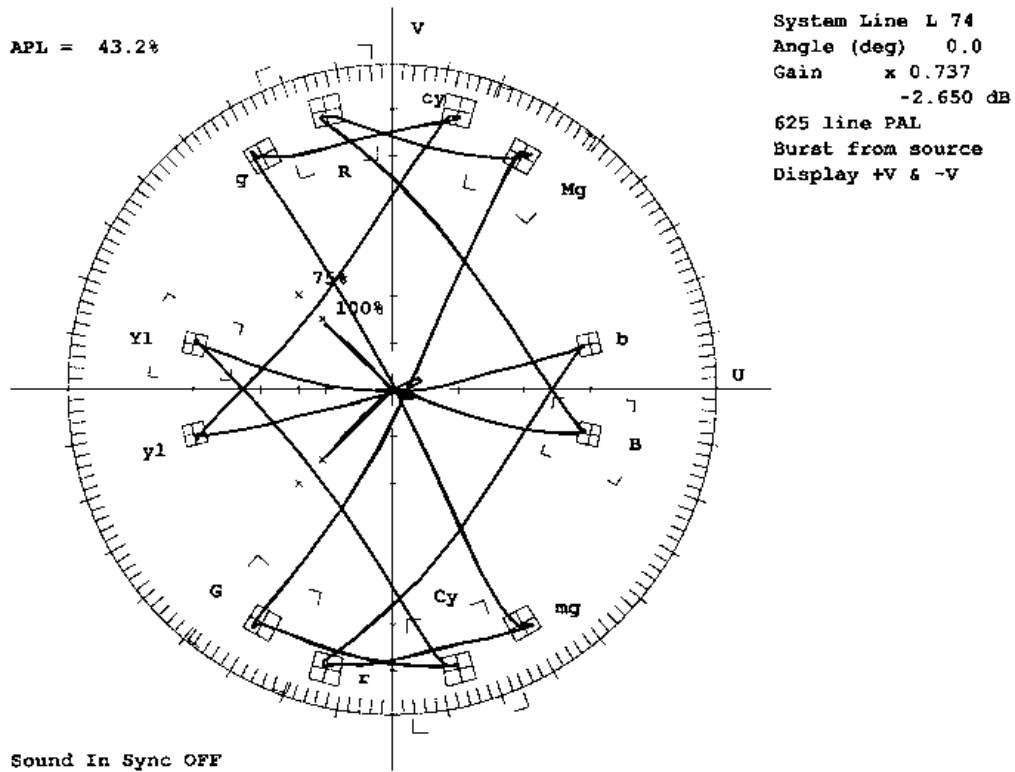


FIGURE 30. COLOR BARS VECTORSCOPE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

PAL Composite Phase (Continued)

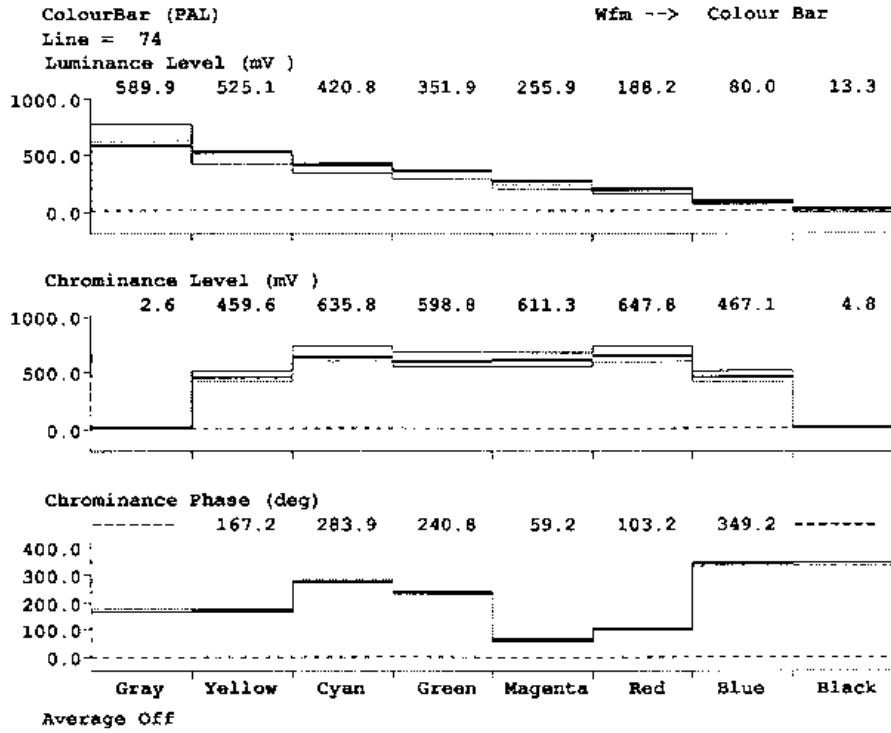


FIGURE 31. COLOR BARS VM700 TEST

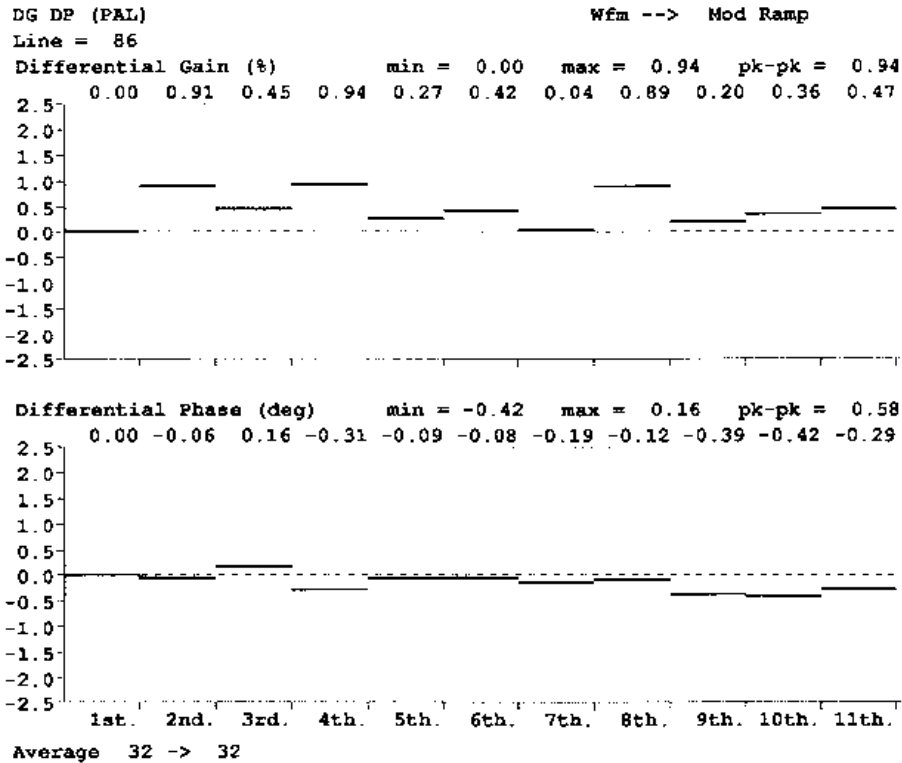


FIGURE 32. DIFFERENTIAL PHASE AND GAIN

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

PAL Frequency Response

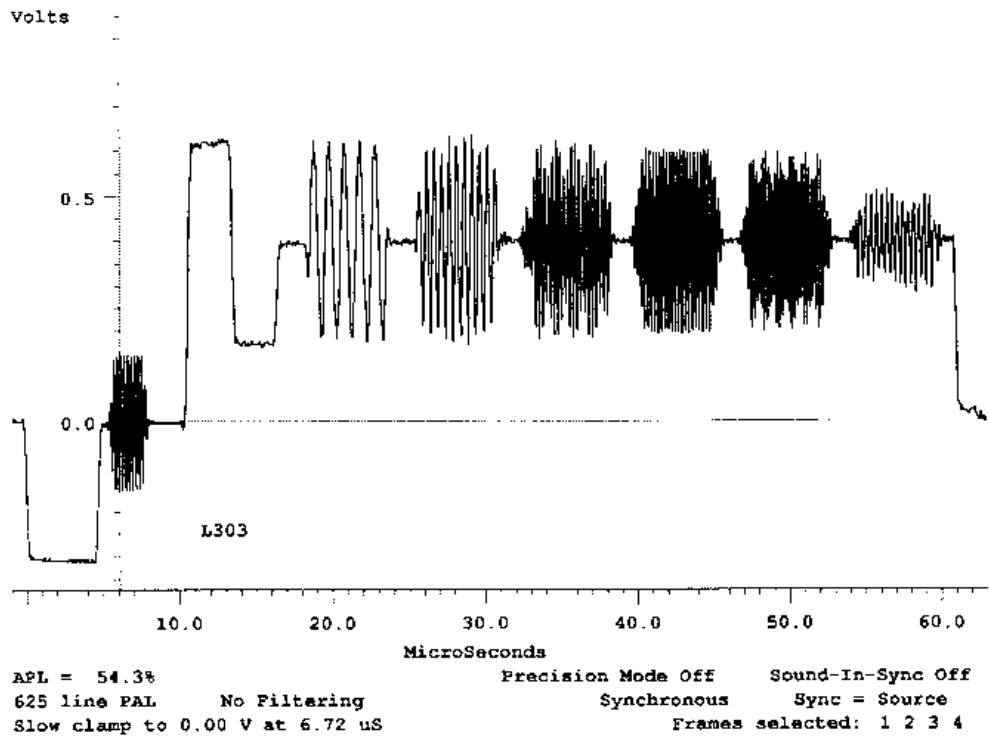


FIGURE 33. MULTIBURST

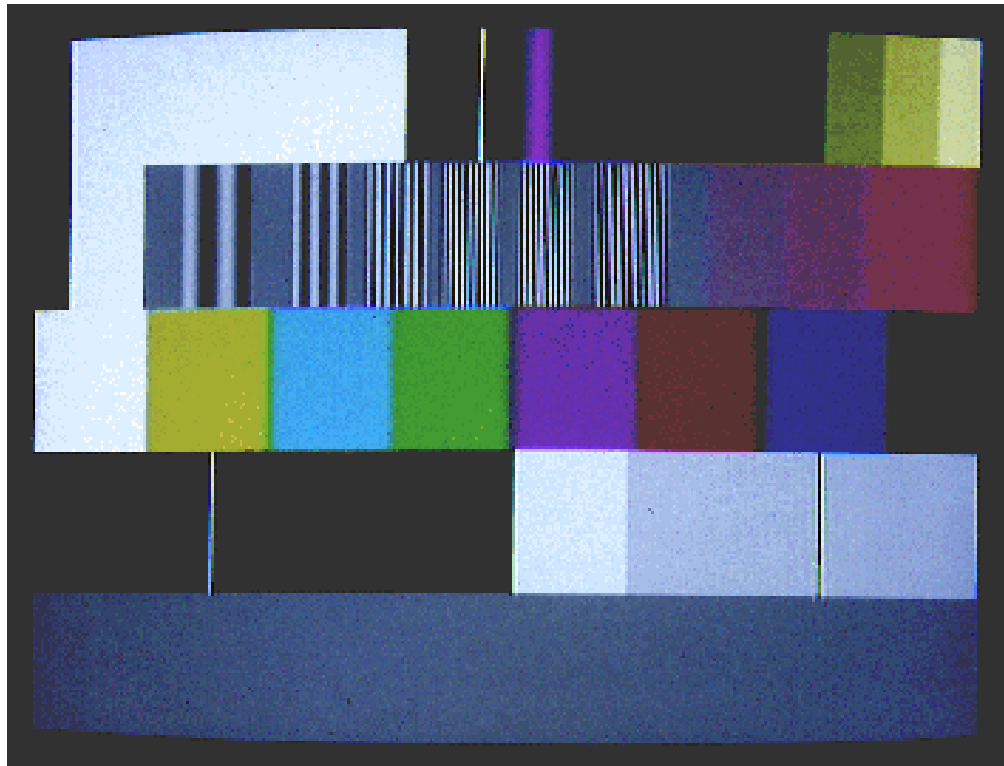


FIGURE 34. NTSC MULTI-TEST PATTERN

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

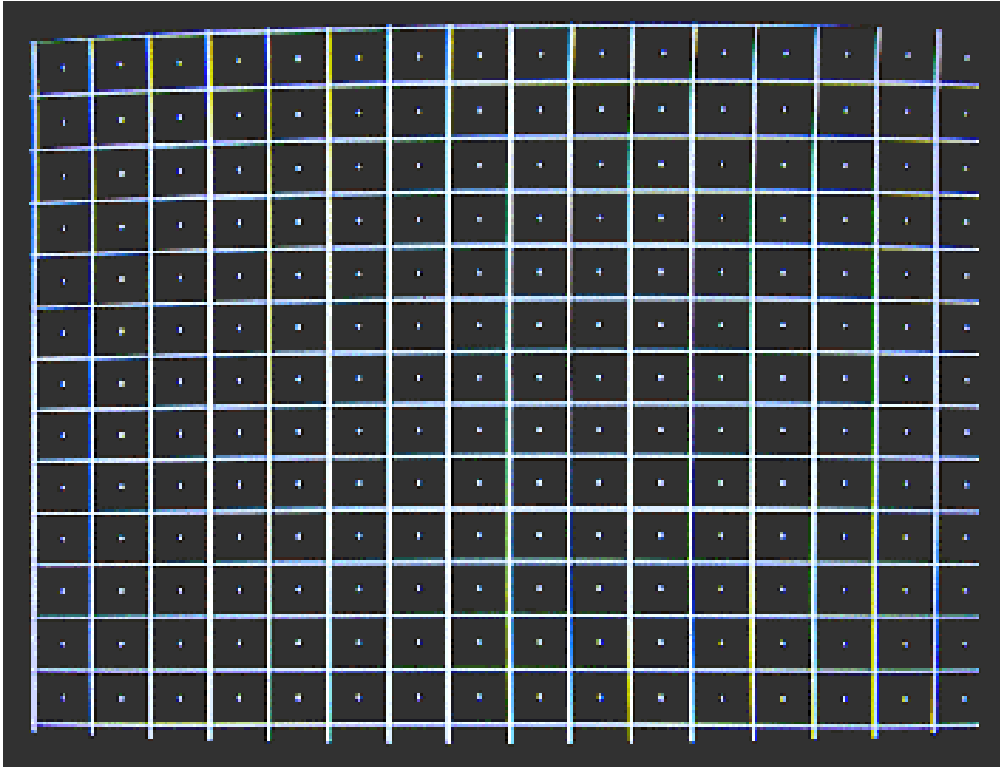


FIGURE 35. NTSC CONVERGENCE TEST PATTERN

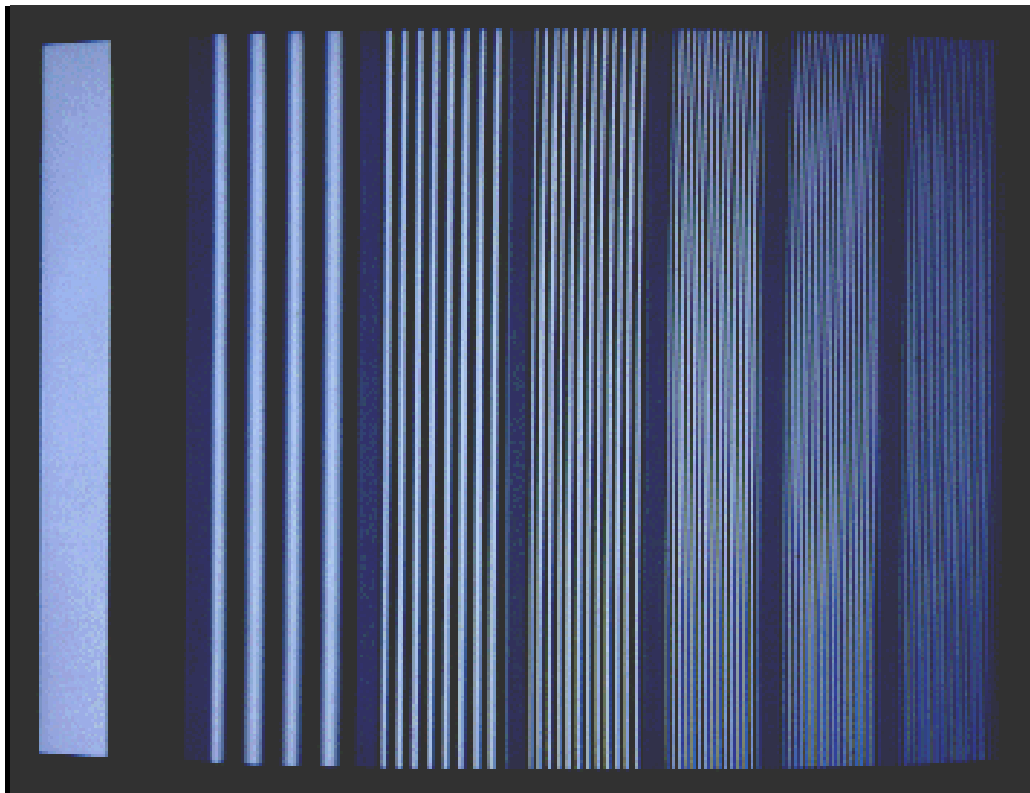


FIGURE 36. NTSC MULTIBURST TEST PATTERN

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

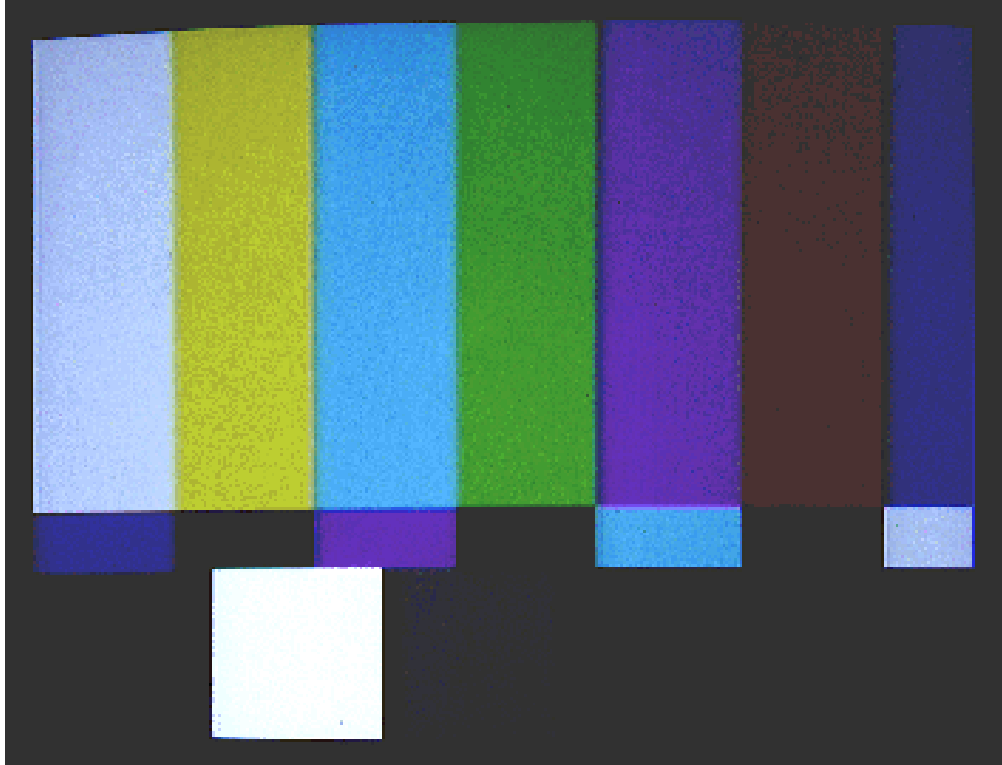


FIGURE 37. NTSC SMPTE COLORBARS TEST PATTERN

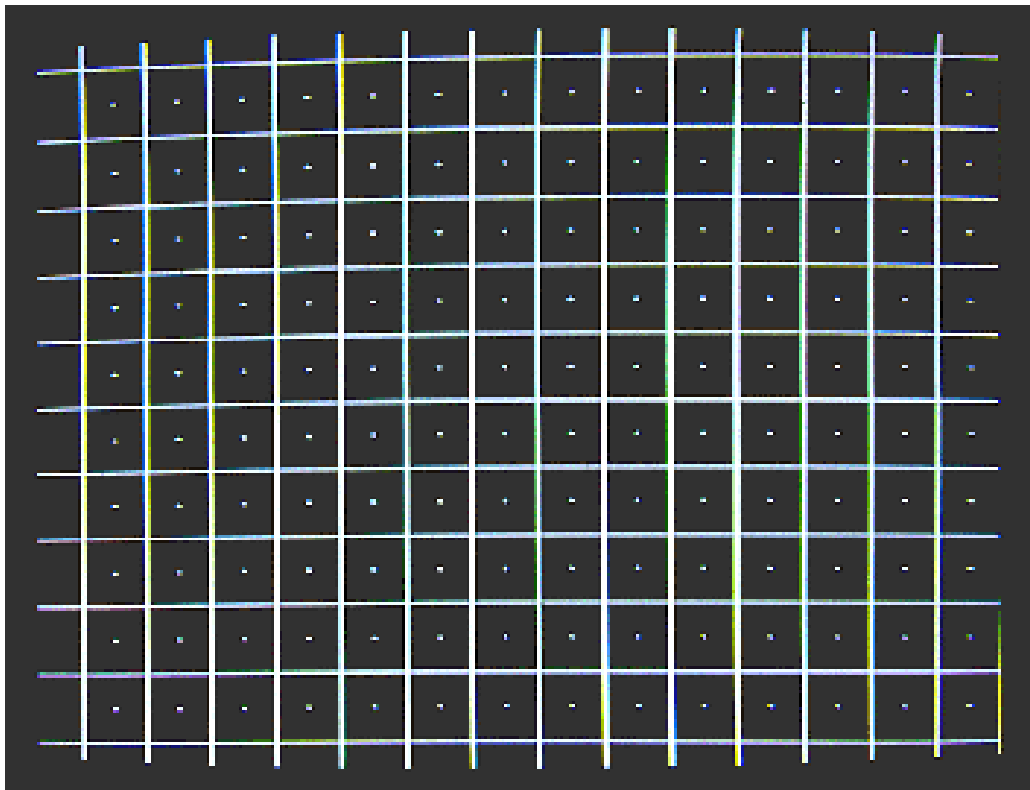


FIGURE 38. PAL CONVERGENCE TEST PATTERN

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

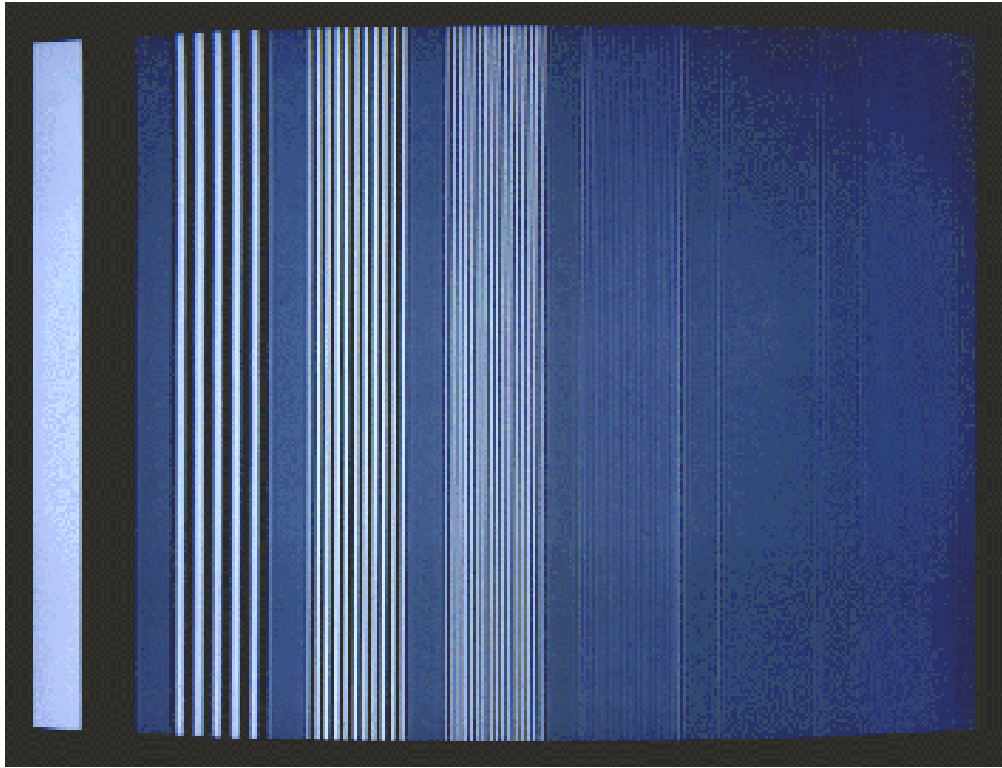


FIGURE 39. PAL MULTIBURST TEST PATTERN

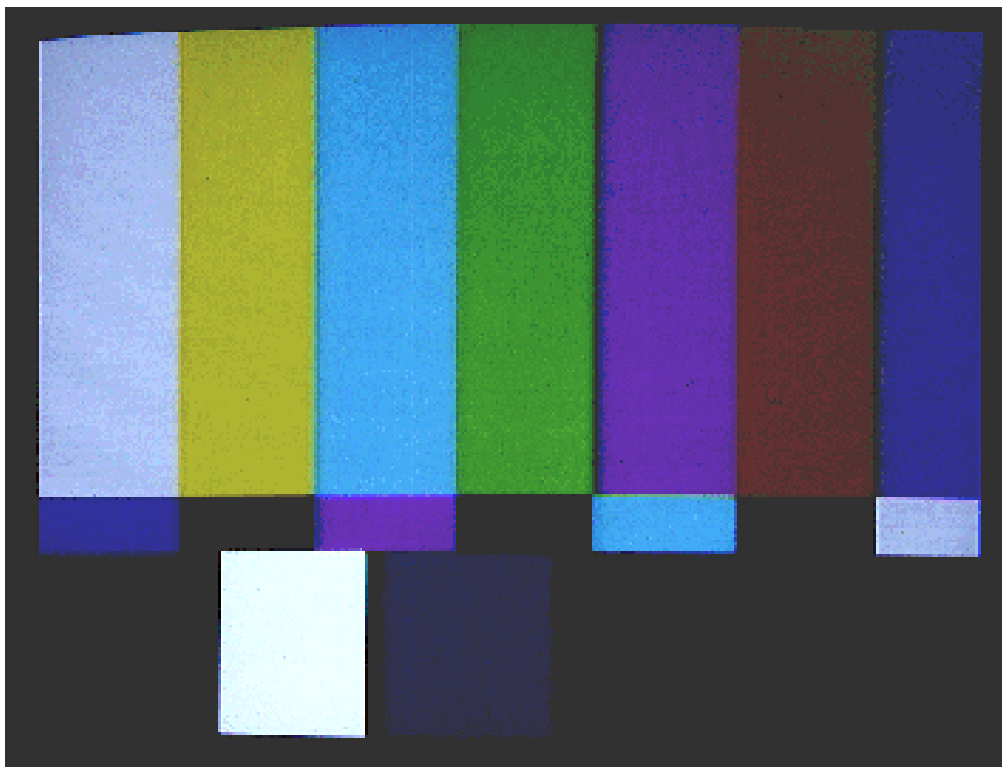


FIGURE 40. PAL SMPTE COLORBARS TEST PATTERN

PCB Layout Considerations

A PCB board with a minimum of 4 layers is recommended, with layers 1 and 4 (top and bottom) for signals and layers 2 and 3 for power and ground. The PCB layout should implement the lowest possible noise on the power and ground planes by providing excellent decoupling. PCB trace lengths between groups of V_{CC} and GND pins should be as short as possible.

The optimum layout places the HMP8112A as close as possible to the power supply connector and the video output connector.

Component Placement

External components should be positioned as close as possible to the appropriate pin, ideally such that traces can be connected point to point. Chip capacitors are recommended where possible, with radial lead ceramic capacitors the second-best choice.

Power supply decoupling should be done using a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor in parallel with a $0.01\mu\text{F}$ chip capacitor for each group of V_{AA} and V_{CC} pins to ground. These capacitors should be located as close to the power and ground pins as possible, using short, wide traces.

Digital Ground Plane

All GND pins on the HMP8112A should be connected to the digital ground plane of the board.

Analog Ground Plane

A separate analog ground plane for the HMP8112A is recommended. All AGND pins on the HMP8112A should be connected to the analog ground plane. This analog ground plane should be connected to the board's digital ground plane at a single point.

Analog Power Plane

The HMP8112A should have its own V_{AA} power plane that is isolated from the common power plane of the board, with a gap between the two power planes of at least $1/8$ inch. All V_{AA} pins on the HMP8112A must be connected to this analog power plane. The analog power plane should be connected to the board's normal V_{CC} power plane at a single point through a low-resistance ferrite bead, such as a Ferroxcube 5659065-3B, Fair-Rite 2743001111, or TDK BF45-4001. The ferrite bead provides resistance to switching currents, improving the performance of HMP8112A. A single $47\mu\text{F}$ capacitor should also be used between the analog power plane and the ground plane to control low-frequency power supply ripple.

If a separate linear regulator is used to provide power to the analog power plane, the power-up sequence should be designed to ensure latchup will not occur. A separate linear regulator is recommended if the power supply noise on the V_{AA} pins exceeds 200mV.

Analog Signals

Traces containing digital signals should not be routed over, under, or adjacent to the analog output traces to minimize crosstalk. If this is not possible, coupling can be minimized by routing the digital signals at a 90 degree angle to the analog signals. The analog input traces should also not overlay the V_{AA} power plane to maximize high-frequency power supply rejection.

Evaluation Boards

The HMP8156EVAL2 stand-alone evaluation board allows connecting the NTSC/PAL decoder into an IBM PC ISA slot for evaluation. The board contains the HMP8112A NTSC/PAL decoder, 2 Mbytes of VRAM and an encoder. The board can accept Composite or S-Video input and display video on a stand composite or S-Video display. The ISA bus and Windows 95 evaluation software allows easy plug and play of the decoder for analysis with such tools as a VM700 video test system.

Related Application Notes

Application Notes are also available on the Harris Multimedia web site at:

<http://www.semi.harris.com/datasheets/mmedia>.

AN9644: Composite Video Separation Techniques

AN9716: Widescreen Signalling

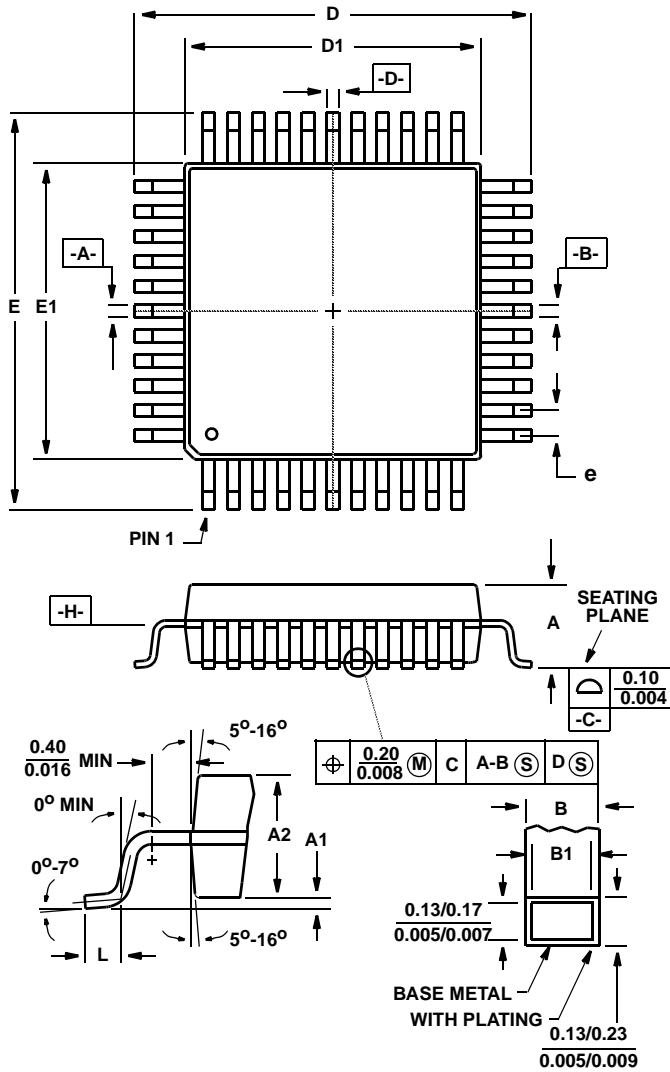
AN9717: YCbCr to RGB Considerations

AN9728: BT.656 Video Interface for ICs

AN9738: VMI Video Interface for ICs

HMP8112A

Metric Plastic Quad Flatpack Packages (MQFP/PQFP)



Q80.14x20 (JEDEC MO-108CB-1 ISSUE A) 80 LEAD METRIC PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK PACKAGE

| SYM-BOL | INCHES | | MILLIMETERS | | NOTES |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | |
| A | - | 0.134 | - | 3.40 | - |
| A1 | 0.010 | - | 0.25 | - | - |
| A2 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 2.55 | 3.05 | - |
| B | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 6 |
| B1 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.30 | 0.40 | - |
| D | 0.904 | 0.923 | 22.95 | 23.45 | 3 |
| D1 | 0.783 | 0.791 | 19.90 | 20.10 | 4, 5 |
| E | 0.667 | 0.687 | 16.95 | 17.45 | 3 |
| E1 | 0.547 | 0.555 | 13.90 | 14.10 | 4, 5 |
| L | 0.026 | 0.037 | 0.65 | 0.95 | - |
| N | 80 | | 80 | | 7 |
| e | 0.032 BSC | | 0.80 BSC | | - |
| ND | 24 | | 24 | | - |
| NE | 16 | | 16 | | - |

Rev. 0 1/94

NOTES:

1. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.
2. All dimensions and tolerances per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Dimensions D and E to be determined at seating plane [-C-].
4. Dimensions D1 and E1 to be determined at datum plane [-H-].
5. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
6. Dimension B does not include dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall be 0.08mm (0.003 inch) total.
7. "N" is the number of terminal positions.

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