## BUS－CONTROLLED VIDEO MATRIX SWITCH

－15MHz BANDWIDTH
－ 8 INPUTS（CVBS，RGB，MAC，chroma．．．）
－ 6 OUTPUTS
－POSSIBILITYOF MAC OR CHROMA SIGNAL FOR EACH INPUT BY SWITCHING－OFF THE CLAMP WITH AN EXTERNAL RESISTOR BRIDGE
－BUS CONTROLLED
－6．5dB GAIN BETWEEN ANY INPUT AND OUTPUT
－－50dB CROSSTALK AT 5MHz
－FULLY PROTECTED AGAINST ESD

## DESCRIPTION

The main function of the TEA6414A is to switch 8 video input sources on the 6 outputs．
Each output can be switched to only one of the inputs whereas any same input may be connected to several outputs．
All the switching possibilities are changed through the 3－Wire Bus（THOMSON BUS）．


PIN CONNECTIONS

TEA6414A

BLOCK DIAGRAM

6414A-02.EPS
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage (pin 9) | 13 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Ambient Temperature Range | 0 to +70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{stg}}$ | Storage Temperature Range | -20 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## THERMAL DATA

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {th }(\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{a})}$ | Junction-Ambient Thermal Resistance | 80 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$, R LOAD $=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}$ LOAD $=3 \mathrm{pF}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{C C}$ | Supply Voltage (pin 9) | 7 | 10 | 11 | V |
| $I_{C C}$ | Power Supply Current (without load on outputs; $\left.V_{C C}=10 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ | 20 | 30 | 40 | mA |

INPUTS

|  | Maximum Signal Amplitude (CVBS signal) | 2 |  |  | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Input Current (per output connected, input voltage $=5 \mathrm{~V}$ DC) (this <br> current is X6 when all outputs are connected on the input) |  | 1 | 3 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | DC Level | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | V |
|  | DC Level Shift (temperature from 0 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 5 | 100 | mV |

OUTPUTS ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ for all dynamic tests) Pins 13-14-15-16-17-18

|  | Dynamic | 4.5 | 5.5 |  | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Output Impedance |  | 25 | 50 | $\Omega$ |
|  | Gain | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | dB |
|  | Bandwidth (-1dB attenuation) | 7 | 10 |  | MHz |
|  | Bandwidth (-3dB attenuation) |  | 15 |  | MHz |
|  | Crosstalk (f $=5 \mathrm{MHz})$ |  | -50 |  | dB |
|  | DC level | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3 | V |

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The main function of the IC is to switch 8 video input sources on 6 outputs.
Each output can be switched on only one of each input. On each input an alignment of the lowest level of the signal is made (bottom of synch. top for CVBS or black level for RGB signals).
Each nominal gain between any input and output is 6.5 dB . For D2MAC or Chroma signal the alignment is switched off by forcing, with an external resistor bridge, $5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ on the input.
Each input can be used as a normal input or as a

MAC or Chroma input (with external resistor bridge).
All the switching possibilities are changed through the BUS.
Driving $75 \Omega$ load needs an external transistor.
It is possible to have the same input connected to several outputs.
The starting configuration (power supply from 0 to 10 V ) is undetermined. In this case, 6 words of 8 bits are necessary to determine one configuration. In other case, one word of 8 bits is necessary to determine one configuration.

BUS SELECTIONS (THOMSON BUS)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ADDRESS } \\ \text { MSB } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DATA } \\ \text { LSB } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Selected Output |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 | XXX | Pin 18 |  | Output is selected by address bits |
| 00100 | XXX | Pin 14 |  |  |
| 00010 | XXX | Pin 16 |  |  |
| 00110 | --- | Not used |  |  |
| 00001 | XXX | Pin 17 |  |  |
| 00101 | XXX | Pin 13 |  |  |
| 00011 | XXX | Pin 15 |  |  |
| 00111 | --- | Not used |  |  |
|  |  | Selected Input |  |  |
| 00XXX | 000 | Pin 5 |  |  |
| 00XXX | 100 | Pin 8 |  |  |
| 00XXX | 010 | Pin 3 |  |  |
| 00XXX | 110 | Pin 20 |  | Input is selected by |
| 00XXX | 001 | Pin 6 |  | data bits |
| 00XXX | 101 | Pin 10 |  |  |
| 00XXX | 011 | Pin 1 |  |  |
| 00XXX | 111 | Pin 11 |  |  |

Example : 00100101 connects pin 10 (input) to pin 14 (output) (equals 25 hex.).

## IN / OUT PIN CONFIGURATION

Figure 1: Input Configuration


Figure 3 : Bus I/O Configuration


Figure 2 : Output Configuration


Figure 4: VCC Pin Configuration


## SPECIFICATION FOR THE THOMSON BIDIRECTIONAL DATA BUS

The bidirectional data bus has three lines (DATA, CLOCK, ENABLE) and operates serially. Transmission on the DATALINE is effected bidirectionally,
whilst the ENABLE- and CLOCKLINES are driven only by the microprocessor. It is possible to select several ICs from the $\mu \mathrm{P}$ via the THOMSON BUS.


The identification or address of each particular IC is achieved by the length of the word (number of clock pulses), and each IC responds with its own particular word length. The address length is determined only while ENABLE is low, by counting the clock pulses. The rising edge of the ENABLE signal indicates the end of the address sequence.
Normally, there are several locations within the same chip, which must be selected individually, the datastream may, therefore be split into subaddress and data. In the case where an IC is not using the complete specified subaddress range it is possible to employ the unused subaddress range with a second or third IC with the same word length. The bitnumber of the subaddress is flexible.
The reply word length from any of the ICs to the $\mu \mathrm{P}$ is also flexible. This bidirectional transmission is possible from the last addressed IC after the posi-
tive going edge of the ENABLE signal if the ENABLE signal remains high and the CLOCK impulses are present on the line. The $\mu \mathrm{P}$ in effect clocks out the data from the chip. When an IC is able to send information in the bidirectional way, the $\mu \mathrm{P}$ decides whether to take all information, to suppress completely the information or to stop the transfer after any bit.

This reply word, synchronized to the clock from $\mu \mathrm{P}$, is sent only once. Should a subsequent clock impulse be present on the clock line, it will switch the IC in question to high impedance.
The register, from which the bidirectional information comes, is addressed with the IC address. When more than one bidirectional register exists, the selection is made by the previously selected subaddress.


TEA6414A

TIMING DIAGRAMS


TIMING FOR THOMSON BUS

| Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| b | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| c | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| d | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| e | 2 |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
| f | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| r | 2 |  | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |

BUS INPUTS (pin 2, 4 and 7)

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High Level |  | 3.5 |  |  | V |
|  | Low Level |  |  |  | 1 | V |
|  | Input Current | $\begin{aligned} & \bullet 0.4 \mathrm{~V}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}<1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \bullet \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}>3.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | -35 | $\begin{gathered} -13 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

TYPICAL APPLICATION


6414A-11.EPS

## CROSSTALK IMPROVEMENT

1 - When any input is not used, it must be bypassed to ground through a 220 nF capacitor.

2 - An important improvement can be achieved considering the input crosstalk by means of the application (refer to technical note).

OTHER APPLICATION DIAGRAM EXAMPLE


## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

## 20 PINS - PLASTIC DIP



| Dimensions | Millimeters |  |  | Inches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| a1 | 0.254 |  |  | 0.010 |  |  |
| B | 1.39 |  | 1.65 | 0.055 |  | 0.065 |
| b |  | 0.45 |  |  | 0.010 |  |
| b1 |  | 0.25 |  |  |  | 1.000 |
| D |  |  | 25.4 |  | 0.335 |  |
| E |  | 8.5 |  |  | 0.100 |  |
| e |  | 2.54 |  |  | 0.900 |  |
| e3 |  | 22.86 |  |  |  | 0.280 |
| F |  |  | 7.1 |  | 0.130 | 0.155 |
| i |  |  | 3.93 |  |  | 0.053 |
| L |  | 3.3 |  |  |  | $\frac{9}{0}$ |

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