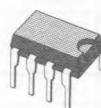# SGS-THOMSON
MICROELECTRONICS

TDA8145

TV EAST/WEST CORRECTION CIRCUIT
FOR SQUARE TUBES

- LOW DISSIPATION
- SQUARE GENERATOR FOR PARABOLIC CURRENT SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR SQUARE C.R.T. CORRECTION
- EXTERNAL KEYSTONE ADJUSTMENT (symmetry of the parabola)
- INPUT FOR DYNAMIC FIELD CORRECTION (beam current change)
- STATIC PICTURE WIDTH ADJUSTMENT
- PULSE-WIDTH MODULATOR
- FINAL STAGE D-CLASS WITH ENERGY REDELIVERY
- PARASITIC PARABOLA SUPPRESSION, DURING FLYBACK TIME OF THE VERTICAL SAWTOOTH
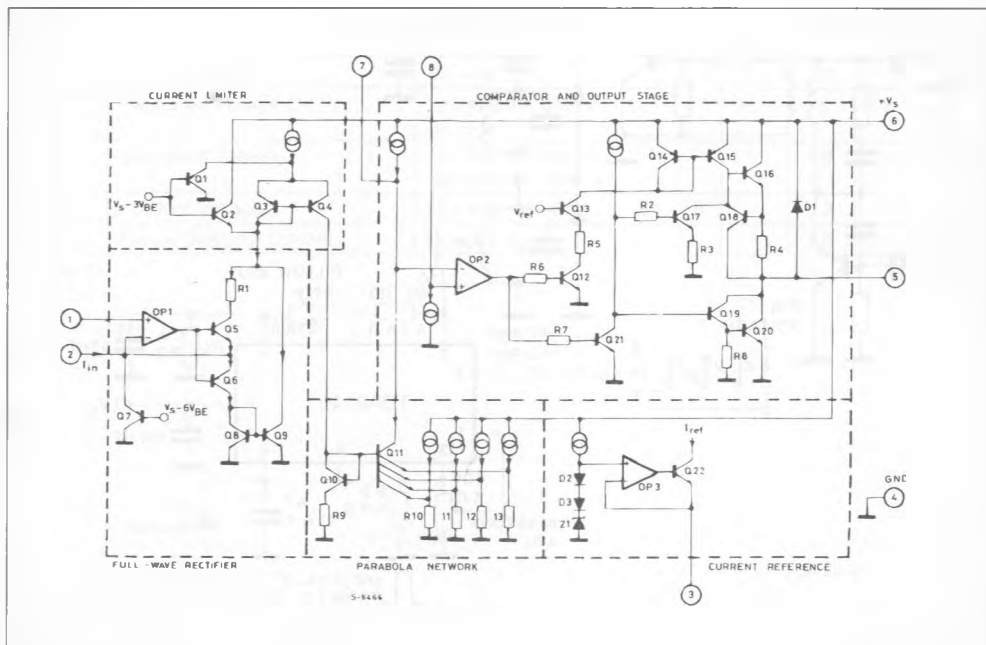
DESCRIPTION

The TDA8145 is a monolithic integrated circuit in a 8 pin minidip plastic package designed for use in the square C.R.T. east-west pin-cushion correction by driving a diode modulator in TV and monitor applications.
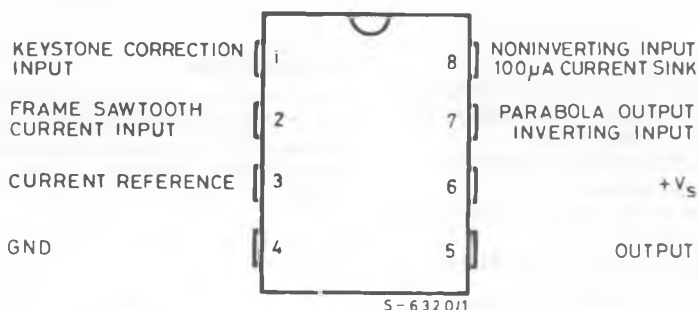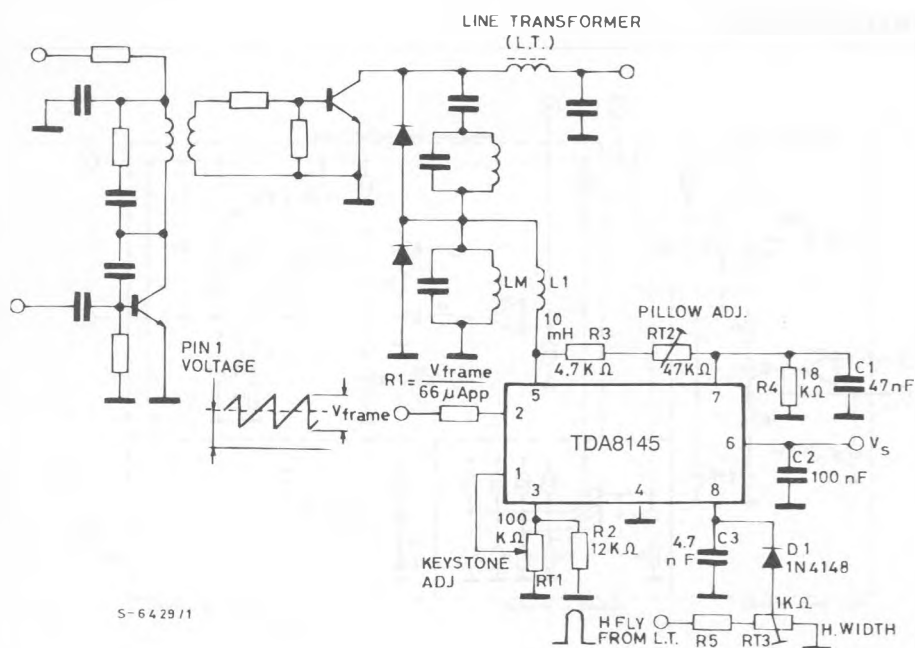
MINIDIP

ORDER CODE : TDA8145

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (top view)

KEYSTONE CORRECTION INPUT — i

FRAME SAWTOOTH CURRENT INPUT — 2

CURRENT REFERENCE — 3

GND — 4

8 — NONINVERTING INPUT 100μA CURRENT SINK

7 — PARABOLA OUTPUT INVERTING INPUT

6 — $+V_S$

5 — OUTPUT

S - 6 3 2 0 / 1

APPLICATION CIRCUIT WITH KEYSTONE CORRECTION

LINE TRANSFORMER (L.T.)

PIN 1 VOLTAGE

$R1 = \dfrac{V_{frame}}{66\,\mu App}$

$-V_{frame}$

LM L1

10 mH   R3 4.7 KΩ

PILLOW ADJ. RT2 47KΩ

R4 18 KΩ

C1 47 nF

TDA8145

6 → Vs

C2 100 nF

100 KΩ   R2 12KΩ   4.7 nF C3   D1 1N4148

KEYSTONE ADJ

RT1

H FLY FROM L.T.   R5   RT3   1KΩ   H. WIDTH

S - 6 4 2 9 / 1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_s	Supply Voltage	35	V
I_s	Supply Current	500	mA
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation at $T_{amb} = 50\ ^\circ C$	500	mW
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and Junction Temperature	-25 to 150	$^\circ C$

THERMAL DATA

$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	100	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-pin 4	Max	70	$^\circ C/W$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25\ ^\circ C$, $V_s = 26$ V, $V_{fr} = 0$, S1 and S2 in "a" position, refer to the test circuit unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage		17	24	30	V
I_S	Supply Current			4.5	7	mA
V_{ref}	Internal Reference Voltage		7.6	8.0	8.8	V
$-I_{ref}$	Internal Reference Current	$V_{ref}/R3$		0.73		mA
$V_{7(A)}$ (*)	Pin 7 Output Voltage	$I_{fr} = 0\ \mu A$	15.3	16.0	16.7	V
$V_{7(B)}$ (*)	Pin 7 Output Voltage	$I_{fr} = 30\ \mu A$		15		V
K_1	Parabola Coefficient (*)	$K_1 = \dfrac{V_{7A} - V_{7B}}{V_{7A} - V_{7C}}$		0.26		V
$K2$	Parabola Coefficient (*)	$K_2 = \dfrac{V_{7A} - V_{7C}}{V_{7A} - V_{7D}}$		0.70		V
ΔV_7 (*)		$\Delta V_7 = V_{7E} - V_{7F}$	-40		40	mV
I_8	Current Source	$S1 \rightarrow b$		100		μA
V_{SATL}	Saturation Voltage	$I_o = 400$ mA Sink $S2 \rightarrow b$		1	2	V
V_{SATH}	Saturation Voltage	$I_o = 100$ mA Source $S2 \rightarrow c$ $S1 \rightarrow b$		0.8	1.5	V
V_F	Forward Voltage	$I_o = 400$ mA $S2 \rightarrow d$ $S1 \rightarrow b$		1.2	1.7	V
I_{fr}	Frame Sawtooth Current	$V_{fr} = 6.6\ V_{pp}$		6.6		μA

* See fig.2.

Figure 1 : Test Circuit.
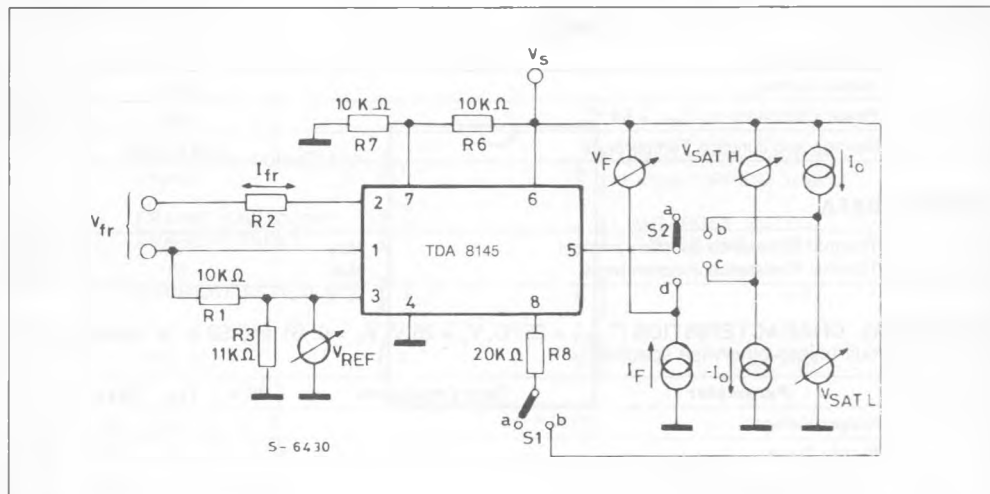
Figure 2 : Parabola Characteristics.
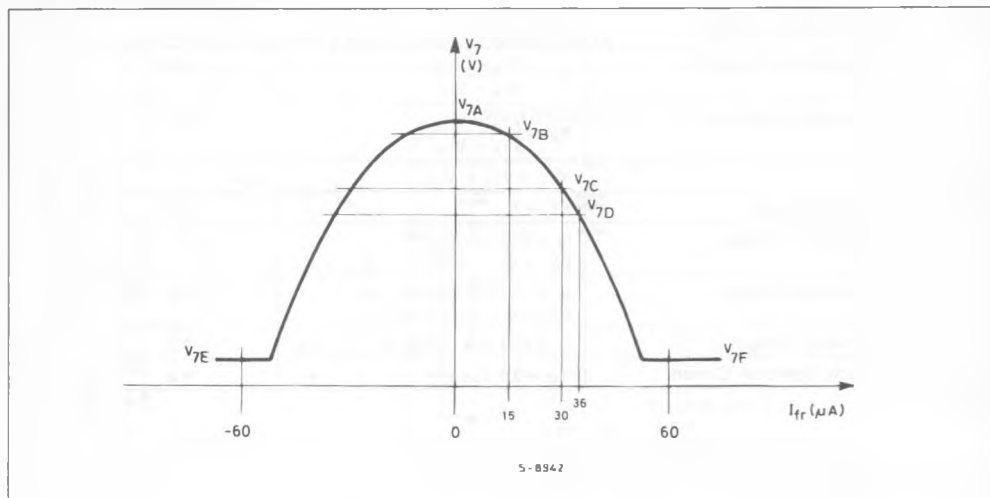
CIRCUIT OPERATION (see the schematic diagram).

A differential amplifier OP1 is driven by a vertical frequency sawtooth current of $\pm$ 33μA which is produced via an external resistor from the sawtooth voltage. The non–inverting input of this amplifier is connected with a reference voltage corresponding to the DC level of the sawtooth voltage. This DC voltage should be adjustable for the keystone correction. The rectified output current of this amplifier drives the parabola network which provides a parabolic output current.

This output current produces the corresponding voltage due to the voltage drop across the external resistor at pin 7.

If the input is overmodulated (> 40μA) the internal current is limited to 40μA. This limitation can be used for suppressing the parasitic parabolic current generated during the flyback time of the frame sawtooth.

A comparator OP2 is driven by the parabolic current. The second input of the comparator is connected with a horizontal frequency sawtooth voltage the DC level of which can be changed by the external circuitry for the adjustment of the picture width.

The horizontal frequency pulse–width modulated output signal drives the final stage. It consists of a class D push–pull output amplifier that drives, via an external inductor, the diode modulator.