DS3106 2.5

# **MV1820**

## VIDEO PROGRAMME DELIVERY CONTROL INTERFACE CIRCUIT

(Supersedes version in April 1994 Consumer IC Handbook, HB3120 - 2.0)

The MV1820 is a high speed CMOS receiver for Programme Delivery Control (PDC) messages broadcast in World System Teletext (WST) Format Two Broadcast Service Data Packets (BSDP). The PDC message can be read on an I<sup>2</sup>C bus with data format similar to standard Video Programming Service (VPS) decoders. Additional data is appended to include new PDC features.

It is intended for use in Video Cassette Recorders to provide automatic recording of suitably labelled Television programmes requested by the user.

#### **FEATURES**

- On chip data slicing
- Low external component count
- I<sup>2</sup>C bus for low cost interfacing
- Advanced CMOS technology gives low power dissipation and high reliability

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply voltage	0.3V to 7V
All inputs	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3V
Operating temperature	0 to +70°C
Storage temperature	-55 to 125°C

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

MV1820E/CG/DPAS MV1820E/CG/MPES

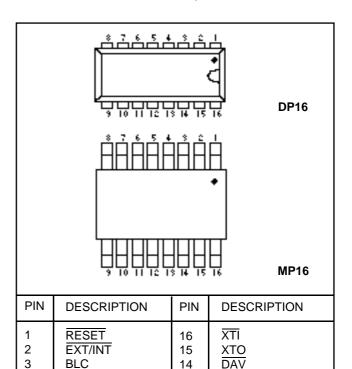


Fig.1 Pin connections - top view

13

12

11

10

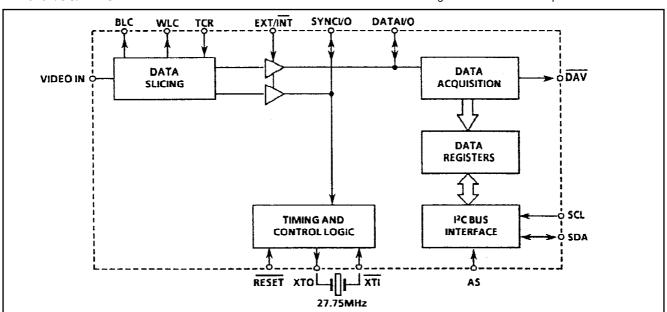
SDA

**VDD** 

SCL

SYNC I/O

DATA I/O



4

5

6

7

8

**WLC** 

**GND** 

**TCR** 

AS

**VIDEO** 

Fig.2 MV1820 block diagram

## MV1820

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

These characteristics are guaranteed over the following conditions (unless otherwise stated)  $T_{amb}$  = 0 to 70°C,  $V_{DD}$  = 5V  $\pm$  10%

		Value				
Characteristic	Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply voltage	12	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
Supply current	12		20	25	mA	
Video input	5					
Video amplitude		0.8		3.0	Vpp	Bottom of sync to white (pk to pk)
Source impedance				250		
TCR input	7					
External resistance		4.7	4.7	200	k	Connected to VDD
BLC and WLC	3 & 4					
Capacitor value			10		nF	Connected to GND
Capacitor tolerance		-10%		+10%		
Effective series resistance				5		1MHz
DATA I/O and SYNC I/O	9 & 10					
Output voltage High		VDD-1.0	4.5		V	Iон = -1.2mA
Output voltage Low			0.2	0.4	V	IoL = 2.4mA
Input voltage Low		0		0.8	V	
Input voltage High		V <sub>DD</sub> -1.0		Vdd	V	
Input current		-30		+30	μΑ	VIN = Vss or VDD
EXT/INT	2					100k (nom) pull-down resistor
Input voltage Low		0		0.8	V	
Input voltage High		V <sub>DD</sub> -1.0		Vdd	V	
Input current Low		-10		+10	μΑ	VIN = Vss
Input current High		22	50	220	μΑ	VIN = VDD
AS	8					100k (nom) pull-down resistor
Input voltage Low		0		1.0	V	
Input voltage High		V <sub>DD</sub> -1.0		Vdd	V	
Input current Low		-10		+10	μΑ	VIN = VSS
Input current High		22	50	220	μΑ	VIN = VDD
XTI Input	16					
Input current Low		-0.5	-5.0	-20	μΑ	-0.3 <vin<vil max<="" td=""></vin<vil>
Input current High		0.5	5.0	20	μΑ	Vihmin <vin<(vdd +="" 0.3)<="" td=""></vin<(vdd>
XTO Output	15					
Output voltage High		VDD-1.0	4.5		V	Iон = -1.0mA
Output voltage Low			0.2	0.4	V	lo <sub>L</sub> = 2.0mA
Frequency			27.750		MHz	±100ppm

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

These characteristics are guaranteed over the following conditions (unless otherwise stated)  $T_{amb} = 0$  to  $70^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5V \pm 10\%$ 

Characteristic	Pin	Value		Units	Conditions		
Characteristic		Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions	
I2C bus							
SCL, SDA Schmitt inputs	11, 13					Not clamped when $V_{DD} = 0V$	
Input voltage Low		0		1.5	V		
Input voltage High		3.5		VDD	V		
Output voltage Low			0.1	0.4	V	IoL = 3.0mA	
SCL clock frequency	11		100	1000	kHz		
DAV data available						100k (nom) pull-up resistor	
Output voltage low			0.2	0.4	V	Iон = 2.4mA	
RESET Schmitt input	1					100k (nom) pull-up resistor	
Input voltage Low		0		0.8	V		
Input voltage High		VDD-1.0		Vdd	V		
Input current Low		-22	-50	-220	μΑ	Vin = Vss	
Input current High		-10		+10	μΑ	VIN = VDD	

## NOTE

Input voltage low and input voltage high for  $\overline{\text{EXT/INT}}$ , AS and  $\overline{\text{XTI}}$  are as specified for DATA I/O.

PIN DESCRIPTION		
Symbol	Pin	Pin Name and Description
RESET	1	Active Low Reset. Includes a 100k pull - up resistor
EXT/INT	2	Control Pin for SYNC I/O and DATA I/O. Includes a 100k pull - down resistor. When low or not connected, internal SYNC and DATA are used, pins 9 and 10 are outputs. When high, supply SYNC and DATA from an external source, pins 9 and 10 are inputs.
BLC	3	Black level capacitor.
WLC	4	White level capacitor.
VIDEO	5	Input for composite video signal with negative going syncs
GND	6	Ground 0 volts.
TCR	7	<b>Time constant resistor.</b> Controlling discharge rate of black and white level capacitor voltages.
AS	8	Address select for I <sup>2</sup> C bus. [0010 0001] with AS set high, or [0010 0011] with AS set low. Includes 100k pull - down resistor.
DATA I/O	9	Data input/output.
SYNC I/O	10	Sync input/output.
SCL	11	I <sup>2</sup> C bus serial clock.
VDD	12	Positive supply voltage +5V ± 10%
SDA	13	I <sup>2</sup> C bus bi-directional data port.
DAV	14	Active low open drain output data available signal to microprocessor. Includes 100k pull - up resistor
XTO	15	Crystal out, 27.75MHz fundamental crystal with on-chip 1M resistor to XTI.
XTI	16	Crystal input.

#### **CRYSTAL SPECIFICATION**

Parallel resonant fundamental frequency 27.750000MHz. AT cut. Tolerance at -10 $^{\circ}$ C to 60 $^{\circ}$ C ± 50ppm. Tolerance overall ± 100ppm.

Nominal load capacitance 20pF. Equivalent series resistance <20 .

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The video signal is sliced to produce data and synchronising signals. Timing circuits monitor the sync signal to enable the MV1820 to lock onto the broadcast signal. A timing window, for the Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) lines 6 - 22 and 318 - 335, is established to enable the acquisition circuit to monitor the sliced data signal for valid teletext data.

The framing code is checked for valid World System Teletext (WST) data. Magazine, packet and designation code bytes are checked and valid Broadcast Service Data Packets (BSDP) format two type only are accepted. These are known as packet 8/30. Format two is signalled by byte six, data bit two being set high and bits 3 and 4 set low. Bytes 13 to 25 inclusive are Hamming decoded (8,4) and stored in seven registers each of eight bits. If the complete message is correctly received with no uncorrectable Hamming errors, an interrupt to the microprocessor is signalled by the DAV (bar) pin going low. At the same time the data is transferred to a second bank of registers, reorganised with original numbered bytes 14, 15, 24, 25 and 13 placed after byte 23, to be read out on the PC bus when so requested. Subsequent valid messages will continue to be transferred to the output registers overwriting any existing data. In this way the output registers always contain the latest PDC message.

The MV1820 is configured as an  $I^2C$  bus slave transmitter with a selectable address. The  $I^2C$  bus address is 0010 0001 (20 + 1 hex) with the address select (AS) pin set high, or 0010 0011 (22 + 1 hex) with the AS pin set low. The read bit (LSB) must always be set, it is not possible to write to the MV1820.

On recognising its address, the MV1820 will send an acknowledge and then transmit on the SDA line the first byte from the output registers (decoded byte 16 and 17) most

significant bit (MSB) first. It will then monitor the SDA line for an acknowledge from the microprocessor. If the microprocessor does NOT send an acknowledge, the MV1820 will release the data line to allow the microprocessor to send a stop condition. If the microprocessor does send an acknowledge, the following bytes of the message will be output provided each byte is acknowledged. The final data will be byte 13 followed by the four '1's.

When readout is complete, the DAV (bar) pin is reset high and the output registers are all set high. If the microprocessor continues to send clocks on the SCL line, the MV1820 will output FF bytes on the SDA line. Also, if the MV1820 is readdressed before another PDC message is received, the MV1820 will output FF bytes on the SDA line. The microprocessor can prematurely stop the message by NOT sending an Acknowledge followed by a STOP condition after any byte has been sent by the MV1820. The registers will then be reset to FF bytes and the DAV pin will be reset high.

To prevent any corruption of the data in the output registers during  $I^2C$  bus activity, valid PDC messages are held in the incoming registers until  $I^2C$  bus activity ceases. Here they may be overwritten by new PDC messages until the  $I^2C$  bus activity ceases and they can then be transferred to the output registers.

System clock is provided by an on - chip 27.75MHz oscillator together with an external parallel resonant fundamental frequency AT cut crystal.

Following a reset, RESET pulled low, the output I<sup>2</sup>C bus registers will contain FF bytes and the DAV pin will be set high. When the power supply is removed, the I<sup>2</sup>C bus will not be clamped to ground, leaving it free for other I<sup>2</sup>C bus traffic.

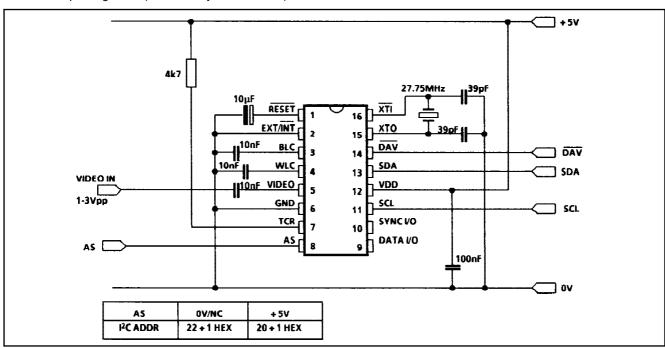


Fig.3 Typical application diagram

## ORDER OF DATA OUTPUT ON THE I2C BUS

Bit Ord	ler	EBU Nu	mbering	Bit	Value	VPS Equivalence
byte 1	bit 7	byte 16	bit 0 - CNI b9		_reserved	[byte 11
	bit 6		bit 1 - CNI b10	<u>64</u>	_network (or programme provide	r) l
	bit 5		bit 2 - PIL b1	16		i
	bit 4		bit 3 - PIL b2	8		İ
	bit 3	byte 17	bit 0 - PIL b3	4	day	İ
	bit 2		bit 1 - PIL b4	2		1
	bit 1		bit 2 - PIL b5	1		1
	bit 0		bit 3 - PIL b6	8	-	ſ
byte 2	bit 7	byte 18	= bit 0 - PIL b7	4		= [ byte 12
•	bit 6	•	bit 1 - PIL b8	2	month	1
	bit 5		bit 2 - PIL b9	1		1
	bit 4		bit 3 - PIL b10	16	=	i
	bit 3	byte 19	bit 0 - PIL b11	8		·
	bit 2	5,10 15	bit 1 - PIL b12	4	hour	1
	bit 1		bit 2 - PIL b13	2	noui	
	bit 0		bit 3 - PIL b14	1		ſ
byte 3	bit 7	byte 20	bit 0 - PIL b15	32		_ l [buto 19
Dyte 3	bit 6	Dyle 20		16		[byte 13
	bit 5		bit 1 - PIL b16			•
			bit 2 - PIL b17	8	anta da	1
	bit 4	b 4 04	bit 3 - PIL b18	4	minute	!
	bit 3	byte 21	bit 0 - PIL b19	2		
	bit 2		bit 1 - PIL b20	1	_	!
	bit 1		bit 2 - CNI b5	8		-
	bit 0		_bit 3 - CNI b6	4		<b>_</b> [
byt <del>e</del> 4	bit 7	byte 22	bit 0 - CNI b7	2	country	[ byte 14
	bit 6		bit 1 - CNI b8	1	<del></del> -	l
	bit 5		bit 2 - CNI b11	32		
	bit 4		bit 3 - CNI b12	16		l
	bit 3	byte 23	bit 0 - CNI b13	8	network (or programme provide	r) l
	bit 2		bit 1 - CNI b14	4		I
	bit 1		bit 2 - CNI b15	2		1
	bit 0		_bit 3 - CNI b16	1		_ [
byte 5	bit 7	byte 14	bit 0 - PCS b1	2	status (define the analog sound	[ byte 5
	bit 6		bit 1 - PCS b2	1	transmission system)	1
	bit 5		bit 2 - unallocated			I
	bit 4		bit 3 - unallocated		_	ı
	bit 3	byte 15	bit 0 - CNI b1	128	l .	1
	bit 2		bit 1 - CNI b2	64		ı
	bit 1		bit 2 - CNI b3	32	country	1
	bit 0		bit 3 - CNI b4	16	•	ſ
byte 6	bit 7	byte 24	bit 0 - PTY b1	128		[byte 15
•	bit 6	•	bit 1 - PTY b2	64		1
	bit 5		bit 2 - PTY b3	32		1
	bit 4		bit 3 - PTY b4	16	programme type	i
	bit 3	byte 25	bit 0 - PTY b5	8	programme type	i
	bit 2	2,13 =0	bit 1 - PTY b6	4		·
	bit 1		bit 2 - PTY b7	2		
	bit 0		_bit 3 - PTY b8	1		·
byte 7	bit 0 bit 7	byte 13	bit 0 - LCl b1	2	Label Channel Identifier	= '
Dy 10 1	bit 6	Dylo 10	bit 1 - LCI b2	1	_Interleave up to four PIL messa	290
				1	<del></del> ''	นิดจ
	bit 5		bit 2 - LUF	<u> </u>	_Label Update Flag (LUF)	
	bit 4		bit 3 - unallocated			
	bit 3		-set to 1		NOTE: Bare to and the second	
	bit 2		-set to 1		NOTE: Data is output on the	
	bit 1		-set to 1		I <sup>2</sup> C bus <u>MSB</u> first	
	bit 0		set to 1			=

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