

DC-coupled vertical deflection circuit

TDA8356

FEATURES

- Few external components
- Highly efficient fully DC-coupled vertical output bridge circuit
- Vertical flyback switch
- Guard circuit
- Protection against:
 - Short-circuit of the output pins (7 and 4)
 - Short-circuit of the output pins to V_P .
- Temperature (thermal) protection
- High EMC immunity because of common mode inputs
- A guard signal in zoom mode.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TDA8356 is a power circuit for use in 90° and 110° colour deflection systems for field frequencies of 50 to 120 Hz. The circuit provides a DC driven vertical deflection output circuit, operating as a highly efficient class G system.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
DC supply					
V_P	supply voltage	9	14.5	25	V
I_q	quiescent supply current	–	30	–	mA
Vertical circuit					
$I_{O(p-p)}$	output current (peak-to-peak value)	–	–	2	A
$I_{diff(p-p)}$	differential input current (peak-to-peak value)	–	600	–	μA
$V_{diff(p-p)}$	differential input voltage (peak-to-peak value)	–	1.5	1.8	V
Flyback switch					
I_M	peak output current	–	–	± 1	A
V_{FB}	flyback supply voltage	–	–	50	V
Thermal data (in accordance with IEC 747-1)					
T_{stg}	storage temperature	–55	–	+150	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature	–25	–	+75	°C
T_{vj}	virtual junction temperature	–	–	150	°C

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
TDA8356	SIL9P	plastic single in-line power package; 9 leads	SOT131-2

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BLOCK DIAGRAM

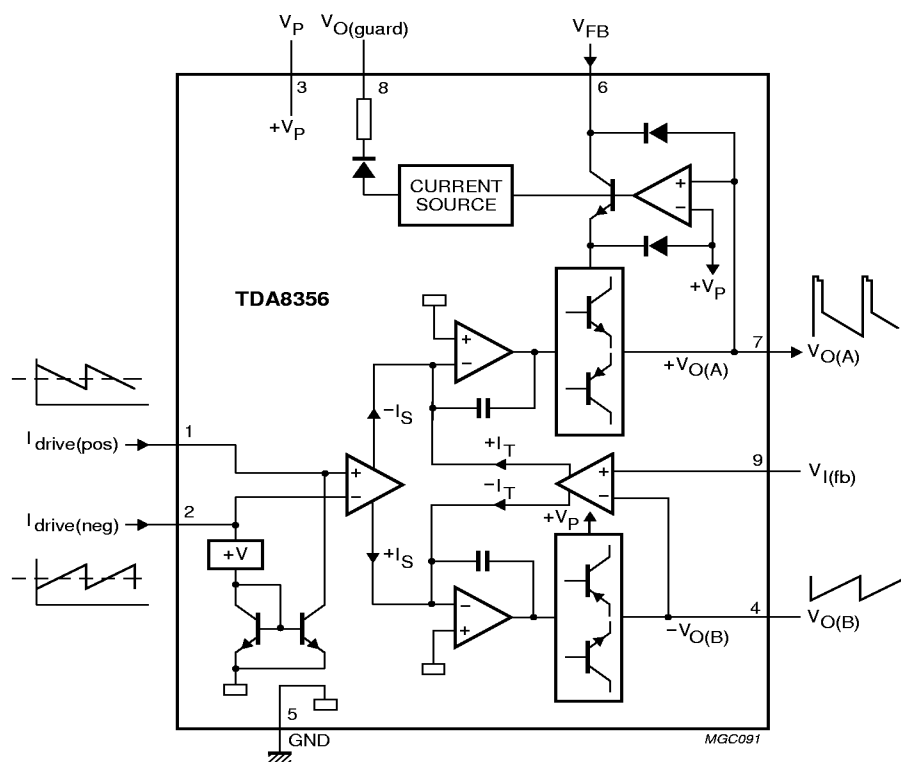


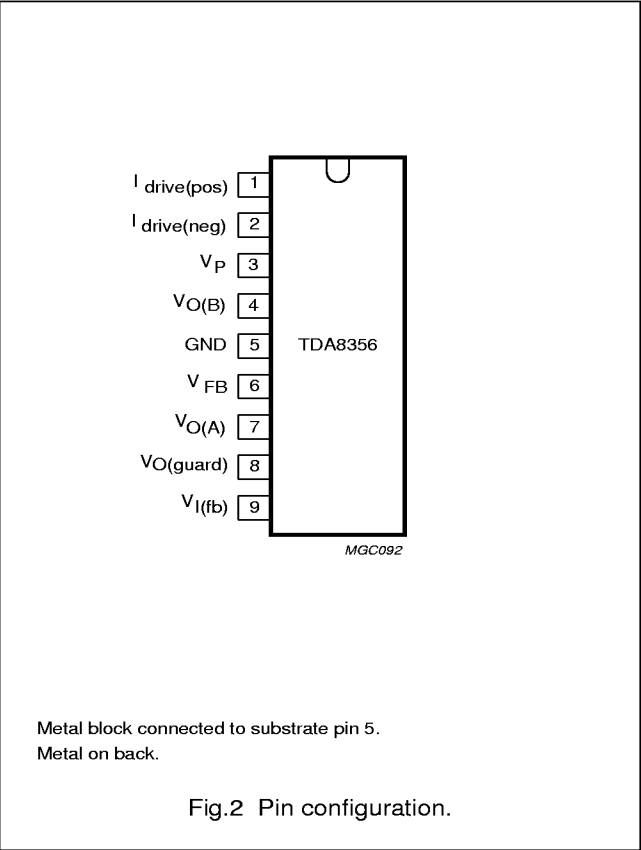
Fig.1 Block diagram.

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PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
I _{drive(pos)}	1	input power-stage (positive); includes I _{I(sb)} signal bias
I _{drive(neg)}	2	input power-stage (negative); includes I _{I(sb)} signal bias
V _P	3	operating supply voltage
V _{O(B)}	4	output voltage B
GND	5	ground
V _{FB}	6	input flyback supply voltage
V _{O(A)}	7	output voltage A
V _{O(guard)}	8	guard output voltage
V _{I(fb)}	9	input feedback voltage



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The vertical driver circuit is a bridge configuration. The deflection coil is connected between the output amplifiers, which are driven in phase opposition. An external resistor (R_M) connected in series with the deflection coil provides internal feedback information. The differential input circuit is voltage driven. The input circuit has been adapted to enable it to be used with the TDA9150, TDA9151B, TDA9160A, TDA9162, TDA8366 and TDA8376 which deliver symmetrical current signals. An external resistor (R_{CON}) connected between the differential input determines the output current through the deflection coil. The relationship between the differential input current and the output current is defined by: $I_{diff} \times R_{CON} = I_{coil} \times R_M$. The output current is adjustable from 0.5 A (p-p) to 2 A (p-p) by varying R_M . The maximum input differential voltage is 1.8 V. In the application it is recommended that $V_{diff} = 1.5$ V (typ). This is recommended because of the spread of input current and the spread in the value of R_{CON} .

The flyback voltage is determined by an additional supply voltage V_{FB} . The principle of operating with two supply voltages (class G) makes it possible to fix the supply voltage V_P optimum for the scan voltage and the second supply voltage V_{FB} optimum for the flyback voltage. Using this method, very high efficiency is achieved.

The supply voltage V_{FB} is almost totally available as flyback voltage across the coil, this being possible due to the absence of a decoupling capacitor (not necessary, due to the bridge configuration). The output circuit is fully protected against the following:

- Thermal protection
- Short-circuit protection of the output pins (pins 4 and 7)
- Short-circuit of the output pins to V_P .

A guard circuit $V_{O(guard)}$ is provided. The guard circuit is activated at the following conditions:

- During flyback
- During short-circuit of the coil and during short-circuit of the output pins (pins 4 and 7) to V_P or ground
- During open loop
- When the thermal protection is activated.

This signal can be used for blanking the picture tube screen.

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LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
DC supply					
V_P	supply voltage	non-operating	–	40	V
			–	25	V
V_{FB}	flyback supply voltage		–	50	V
Vertical circuit					
$I_{O(p-p)}$	output current (peak-to-peak value)	note 1	–	2	A
$V_{O(A)}$	output voltage (pin 7)		–	52	V
Flyback switch					
I_M	peak output current		–	± 1.5	A
Thermal data (in accordance with IEC 747-1)					
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–55	+150	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature		–25	+75	°C
T_{vj}	virtual junction temperature		–	150	°C
t_{sc}	short-circuiting time	note 2	–	1	hr

Notes

- I_O maximum determined by current protection.
- Up to $V_P = 18$ V.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th\ vj-c}$	thermal resistance v_j -case		4	K/W
$R_{th\ vj-a}$	thermal resistance v_j -ambient	in free air	40	K/W

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CHARACTERISTICS

$V_P = 14.5\text{ V}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25\text{ °C}$; $V_{FB} = 45\text{ V}$; $f_i = 50\text{ Hz}$; $I_{I(\text{sb})} = 400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$; measured in test circuit of Fig.3; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
DC supply						
V_P	operating supply voltage		9.0	14.5	25	V
V_{FB}	flyback supply voltage		V_P	—	50	V
I_P	supply current	no signal; no load	—	30	55	mA
Vertical circuit						
V_O	output voltage swing (scan)	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0.6\text{ mA (p-p)}$; $V_{\text{diff}} = 1.8\text{ V (p-p)}$; $I_O = 2\text{ A (p-p)}$	13.2	—	—	V
LE	linearity error	$I_O = 2\text{ A (p-p)}$; note 1	—	1	4	%
		$I_O = 50\text{ mA (p-p)}$; note 1	—	1	4	%
V_O	output voltage swing (flyback); $V_{O(A)} - V_{O(B)}$	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0.3\text{ mA}$; $I_O = 1\text{ A (M)}$	—	40	—	V
V_{DF}	forward voltage of the internal; efficiency diode ($V_{O(A)} - V_{FB}$)	$I_O = -1\text{ A (M)}$; $I_{\text{diff}} = 0.3\text{ mA}$	—	—	1.5	V
$ I_{os} $	output offset current	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0$; $I_{I(\text{sb})} = 50\text{ to }500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	—	—	40	mA
$ V_{os} $	offset voltage at the input of the feedback amplifier ($V_{I(\text{fb})} - V_{O(B)}$)	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0$; $I_{I(\text{sb})} = 50\text{ to }500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	—	—	24	mV
$\Delta V_{os}T$	output offset voltage as a function of temperature	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0$	—	—	72	$\mu\text{V/K}$
$V_{O(A)}$	DC output voltage	$I_{\text{diff}} = 0$; note 2	—	6.5	—	V
G_{vo}	open-loop voltage gain $\left(\frac{V_{7-4}}{V_{1-2}}\right)$	notes 3 and 4	—	80	—	dB
	open loop voltage gain $\left(\frac{V_{7-4}}{V_{9-4}}; V_{1-2} = 0\right)$	note 3	—	80	—	dB
V_R	voltage ratio $\frac{V_{1-2}}{V_{9-4}}$		—	0	—	dB
f_{res}	frequency response (−3 dB)	open loop; note 5	—	40	—	Hz
G_I	current gain (I_O/I_{diff})		—	5000	—	
ΔG_cT	current gain drift as a function of temperature		—	—	10^{-4}	K
$I_{I(\text{sb})}$	signal bias current		50	400	500	μA
I_{FB}	flyback supply current	during scan	—	—	100	μA
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection	note 6	—	80	—	dB
$V_{I(\text{DC})}$	DC input voltage		—	2.7	—	V
$V_{I(\text{CM})}$	common mode input voltage	$I_{I(\text{sb})} = 0$	0	—	1.6	V
I_{bias}	input bias current	$I_{I(\text{sb})} = 0$	—	0.1	0.5	μA

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$I_{O(CM)}$	common mode output current	$\Delta I_{I(sB)} = 300 \mu A$ (p-p); $f_i = 50$ Hz; $I_{diff} = 0$	—	0.2	—	mA
Guard circuit						
I_O	output current	not active; $V_{O(guard)} = 0$ V	—	—	50	μA
		active; $V_{O(guard)} = 4.5$ V	1	—	2.5	mA
$V_{O(guard)}$	output voltage on pin 8	$I_O = 100 \mu A$	—	—	5.5	V
	allowable voltage on pin 8	maximum leakage current = $10 \mu A$;	—	—	40	V

Notes

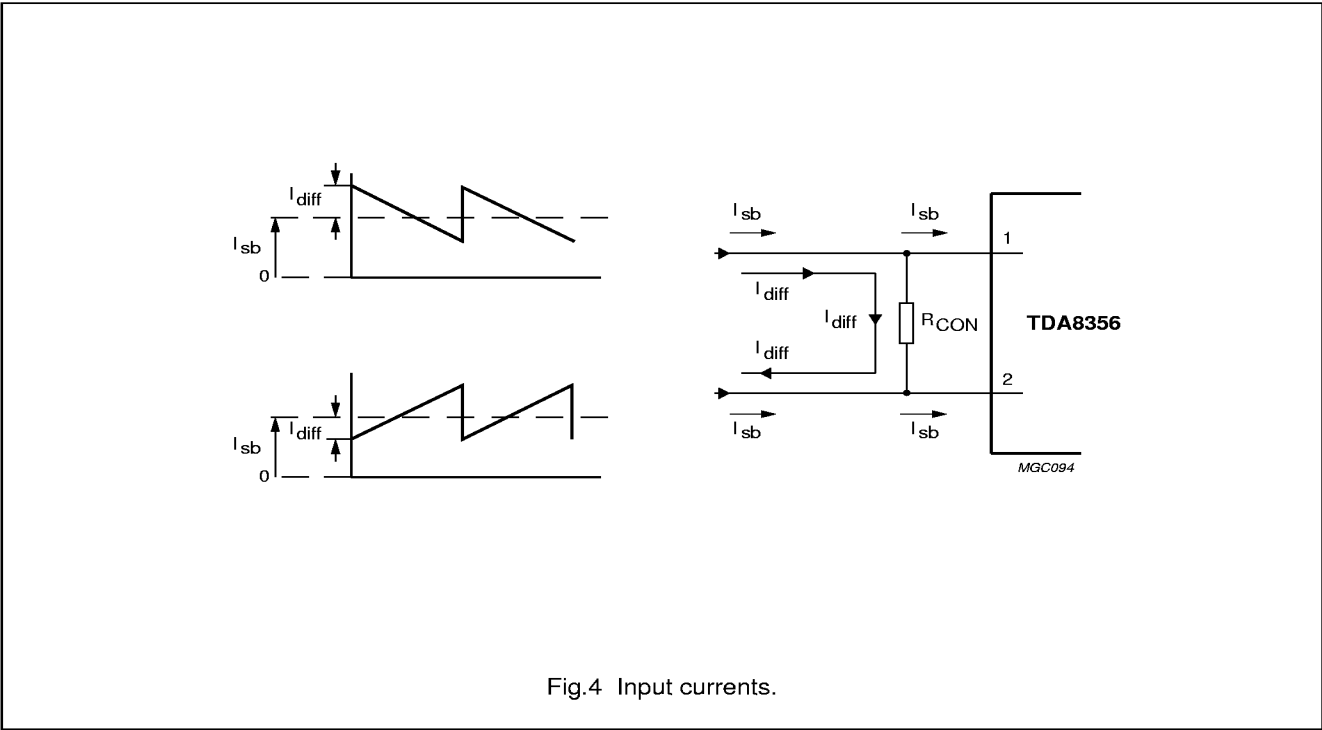
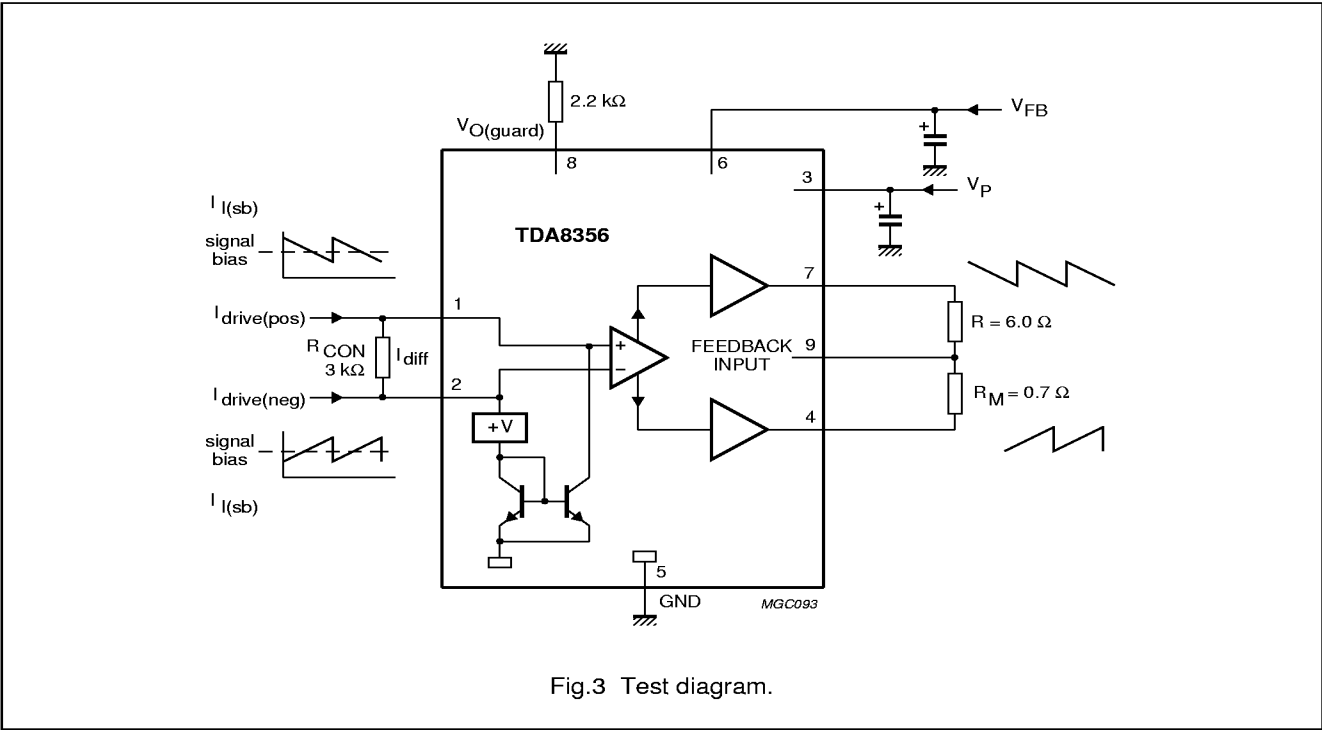
- The linearity error is measured without S-correction and based on the same measurement principle as performed on the screen. The measuring method is as follows: Divide the output signal $I_4 - I_7$ (V_{RM}) into 22 equal parts ranging from 1 to 22 inclusive. Measure the value of two succeeding parts called one block starting with part 2 and 3 (block 1) and ending with part 20 and 21 (block 10). Thus part 1 and 22 are unused. The equations for linearity error for adjacent blocks (LEAB) and not adjacent blocks (NAB) are given below

$$LEAB = \frac{a_k - a_{(k+1)}}{a_{avg}} ; NAB = \frac{a_{max} - a_{min}}{a_{avg}}$$

- Related to V_p .
- V values within formulae, relate to voltages at or between relative pin numbers, i.e. $\frac{V_{7-4}}{V_{1-2}}$ = voltage value across pins 7 and 4 divided by voltage value across pins 1 and 2.
- V_{9-4} AC short-circuited.
- Frequency response $\frac{V_{7-4}}{V_{9-4}}$ is equal to frequency response $\frac{V_{7-4}}{V_{1-2}}$
- At $V_{(ripple)} = 500$ mV eff; measured across R_M ; $f_i = 50$ Hz.

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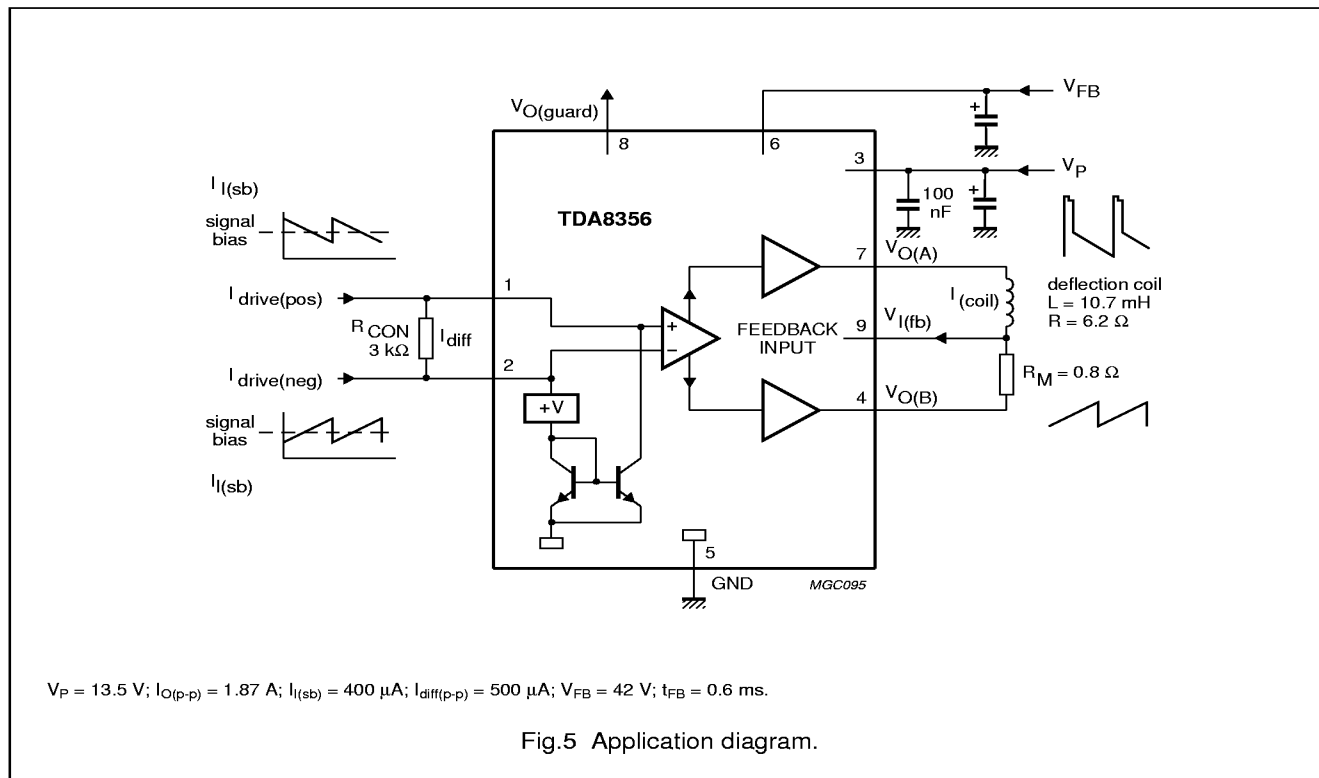
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APPLICATION INFORMATION



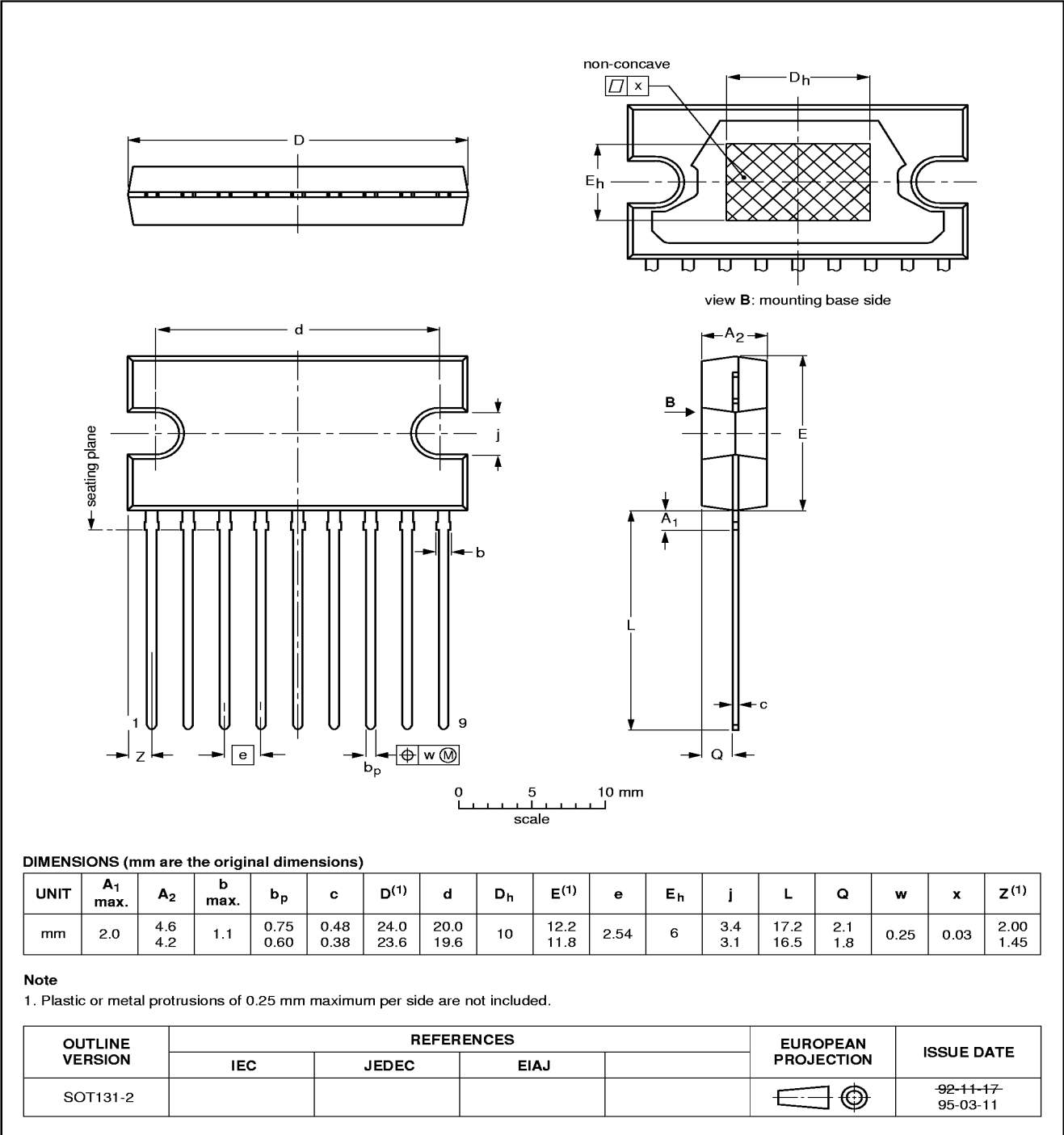
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

SIL9P: plastic single in-line power package; 9 leads

SOT131-2



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SOLDERING**Introduction**

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (order code 9398 652 90011).

Soldering by dipping or by wave

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{\text{stg max}}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

Repairing soldered joints

Apply a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) to the lead(s) of the package, below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

DEFINITIONS

Data sheet status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.