

Chrontel CH7011 TV Output Device

1. FEATURES

- TV output supporting graphics resolutions up to 1024x768 pixels
- Macrovision™ 7.1.L1 copy protection support
- Programmable digital interface supports RGB and YCrCb
- True scale rendering engine supports underscan in all TV output resolutions
- Enhanced text sharpness and adaptive flicker removal with up to 7 lines of filtering
- Support for all NTSC and PAL formats
- Provides CVBS, S-Video and SCART (RGB) outputs
- TV Programmable power management
- 10-bit video DAC outputs
- Fully programmable through serial port
- Complete Windows and DOS driver support
- Low voltage interface support to graphics device
- Offered in a 64-pin LQFP package

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The CH7011 is a display controller device which accepts a digital graphics input signal, and encodes and transmits data to a TV output (analog composite, s-video or RGB). The device accepts data over one 12-bit wide variable voltage data port which supports five different data formats including RGB and YCrCb.

The TV-Out processor will perform non-interlace to interlace conversion with scaling and flicker filters, and encode the data into any of the NTSC or PAL video standards. The scaling and flicker filter is adaptive and programmable to enable superior text display. Eight graphics resolutions are supported up to 1024 by 768 with full vertical and horizontal underscan capability in all modes. A high accuracy low jitter phase locked loop is integrated to create outstanding video quality. Support is provided for Macrovision™ and RGB bypass mode which enables driving a VGA CRT with the input data.

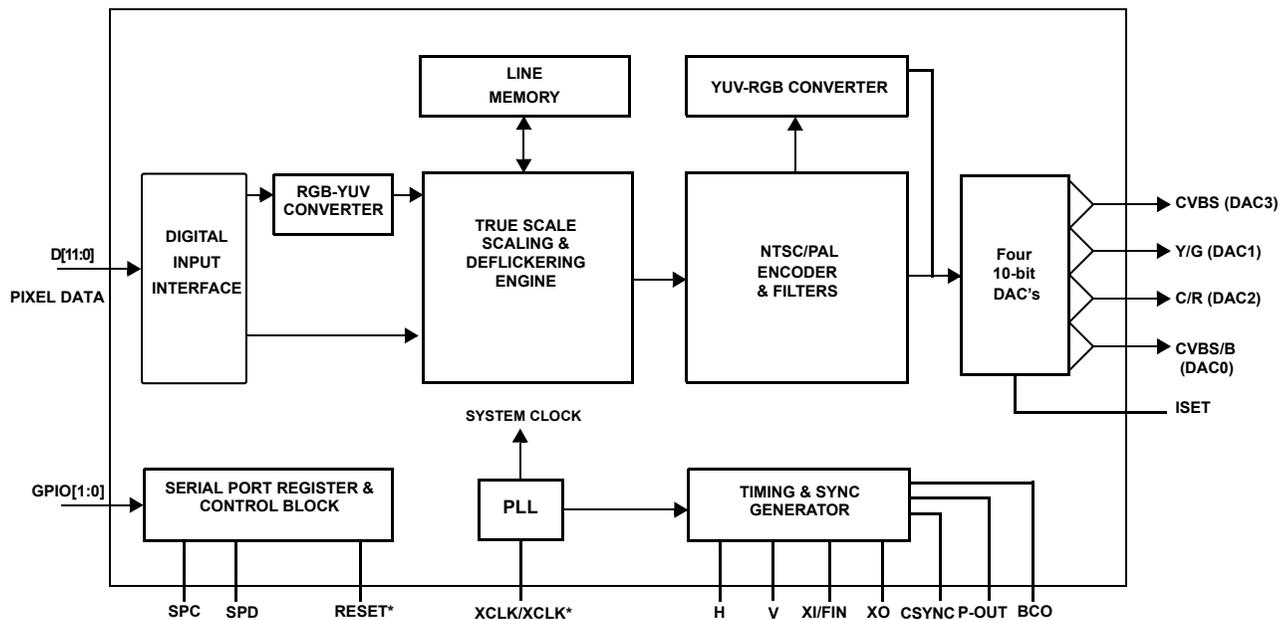


Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

3. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Package Diagram

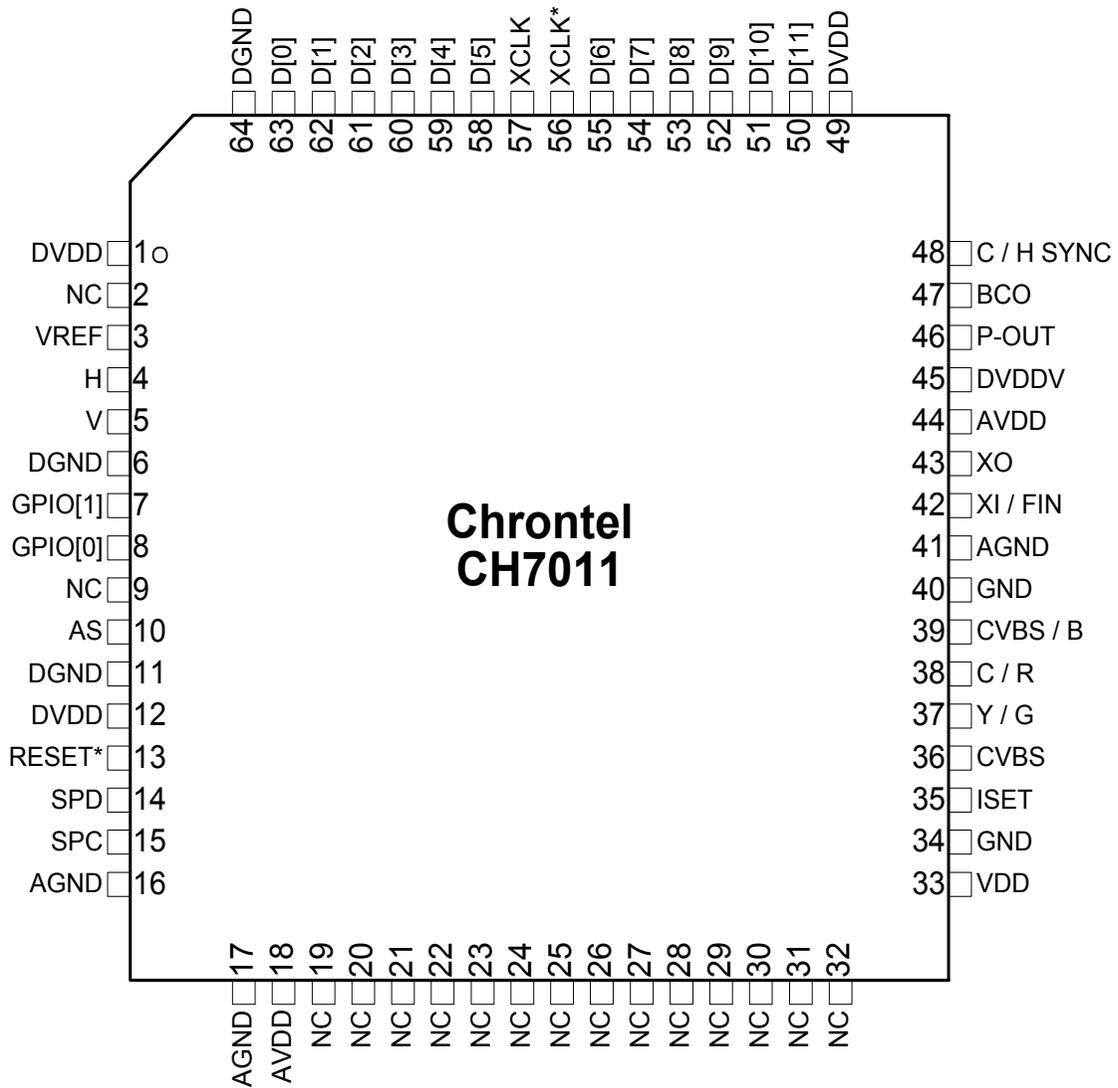


Figure 2: 64-Pin LQFP

3.2 Pin Description

Table 1. Pin Description

| 64-Pin LQFP | # Pins | Type | Symbol | Description |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | 1 | In | VREF | Reference Voltage Input The VREF pin inputs a reference voltage of DVDDV / 2. The signal is derived externally through a resistor divider and decoupling capacitor, and will be used as a reference level for data, sync and clock inputs. |
| 4 | 1 | In/Out | H | Horizontal Sync Input / Output When the SYO bit is low, this pin accepts a horizontal sync input for use with the input data. The amplitude will be 0 to DVDDV, and the VREF signal is used as the threshold level. When the SYO bit is high, the device will output a horizontal sync pulse, 64 pixels wide. The output is driven from the DVDD. This output is only for use with the TV-Out function. |
| 5 | 1 | In/Out | V | Vertical Sync Input / Output When the SYO bit is low, this pin accepts a vertical sync input for use with the input data. The amplitude will be 0 to DVDDV, and the VREF signal is used as the threshold level. When the SYO bit is high, the device will output a vertical sync pulse one line wide. The output is driven from the DVDD supply. This output is only for use with the TV-Out function. |
| 7 | 2 | In/Out | GPIO[1] | General Purpose Input - Output[1] (Open drain or weak pull-up (programmable)) This pin provides a general purpose I/O controlled via the serial port bus. |
| 8 | 2 | In/Out | GPIO[0] | General Purpose Input - Output[0] (Open drain or weak pull-up (programmable)) This pin provides a general purpose I/O controlled via the serial port bus. This allows an external switch to be used to select NTSC or PAL at power-up. |
| 10 | 1 | In | AS | Address Select (Internal pull-up) This pin determines the serial port address of the device (1,1,1,0,1,AS*,AS). |
| 13 | 1 | In | RESET* | Reset * Input (Internal pull-up) When this pin is low, the device is held in the power-on reset condition. When this pin is high, reset is controlled through the serial port register. |
| 14 | 1 | In/Out | SPD | Serial Data Input / Output This pin functions as the serial data pin of the serial port interface, and uses the DVDD supply. |
| 15 | 1 | In | SPC | Serial Clock Input This pin functions as the clock pin of the serial port interface, and uses the DVDD supply. |
| 35 | 1 | In | ISET | Current Set Resistor Input This pin sets the DAC current. A 140 ohm resistor should be connected between this pin and GND (DAC ground) using short and wide traces. |

Table 1. Pin Description

| 64-Pin LQFP | # Pins | Type | Symbol | Description |
|---------------------|--------|------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36 | 1 | Out | CVBS | Composite Video This pin outputs a composite video signal capable of driving a 75 ohm doubly terminated load. |
| 37 | 1 | Out | Y/G | Luma / Green Output This pin outputs a selectable video signal. The output is designed to drive a 75 ohm doubly terminated load. The output can be selected to be s-video luminance or green. |
| 38 | 1 | Out | C/R | Chroma / Red Output This pin outputs a selectable video signal. The output is designed to drive a 75 ohm doubly terminated load. The output can be selected to be s-video chrominance or red. |
| 39 | 1 | Out | CVBS/B | Composite Video / Blue Output This pin outputs a selectable video signal. The output is designed to drive a 75 ohm doubly terminated load. The output can be selected to be composite video or blue. |
| 42 | 1 | In | XI / FIN | Crystal Input / External Reference Input A parallel resonance 14.31818MHz crystal (± 20 ppm) should be attached between this pin and XO. However, an external clock can drive the XI/FIN input. |
| 43 | 1 | In | XO | Crystal Output A parallel resonance 14.31818MHz crystal (± 20 ppm) should be attached between this pin and XI / FIN. However, if an external CMOS clock is attached to XI/FIN, XO should be left open. |
| 46 | 1 | Out | P-OUT | Pixel Clock Output When the CH7011 is operating as a VGA to TV encoder in master clock mode, this pin provides a pixel clock signal to the VGA controller which is used as a reference frequency. The output is selectable between 1X or 2X of the pixel clock frequency. The output driver is driven from the DVDDV supply. This output has a programmable tri-state. The capacitive loading on this pin should be kept to a minimum. |
| 47 | 1 | Out | BCO | Buffered Clock Output This output pin provides a buffered clock output, driven by the DVDD supply. The output clock can be selected using the BCO register. |
| 48 | 1 | Out | C/H SYNC | Composite / Horizontal Sync Output This pin can be selected to output a TV composite sync, TV horizontal sync, or a buffered version of the VGA horizontal sync. The output is driven from the DVDD supply. |
| 50 – 55, 58 – 63 | 12 | In | D[11] - D[0] | Data[11] through Data[0] Inputs These pins accept the 12 data inputs from a digital video port of a graphics controller. The levels are 0 to DVDDV, and the VREF signal is used as the threshold level. |

Table 1. Pin Description

| 64-Pin LQFP | # Pins | Type | Symbol | Description |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 57, 56 | 2 | In | XCLK, XCLK* | External Clock Inputs These inputs form a differential clock signal input to the CH7011 for use with the H, V, DE and D[11:0] data. If differential clocks are not available, the XCLK* input should be connected to VREF. The output clocks from this pad cell are able to have their polarities reversed under the control of the MCP bit. |
| 2, 9, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31 | 11 | | NC | No Connect |
| 1, 12, 49 | 3 | Power | DVDD | Digital Supply Voltage (3.3V) |
| 6, 11, 64 | 3 | Power | DGND | Digital Ground |
| 45 | 1 | Power | DVDDV | I/O Supply Voltage (3.3V to 1.1V) |
| 23, 29 | 2 | Power | NC | No Connect |
| 20, 26, 32 | 3 | Power | NC | No Connect |
| 18, 44 | 2 | Power | AVDD | PLL Supply Voltage (3.3V) |
| 16, 17, 41 | 3 | Power | AGND | PLL Ground |
| 33 | 1 | Power | VDD | DAC Supply Voltage (3.3V) |
| 34, 40 | 2 | Power | GND | DAC Ground |

4. MODES OF OPERATION

The CH7011 is capable of being operated as a VGA to TV encoder. Descriptions of the encoder operating modes, with a block diagram of the data flow within the device is shown below.

4.1 TV Output

In TV Output mode, multiplexed input data, sync and clock signals are input to the CH7011 from the graphics controller's digital output port. A P-OUT clock can be output as a frequency reference to the graphics controller, which is recommended to ensure accurate frequency generation. Horizontal and vertical sync signals are normally sent to the CH7011 from the graphics controller, but can be output to the graphics controller as an option. Data will be 2X multiplexed, and the XCLK clock signal can be 1X or 2X times the pixel rate. The input data will be encoded into the selected video standard, and output from the video DAC's. The modes supported for TV output are shown in the table below, and a block diagram of the CH7011 is shown on the following page.

Table 2. TV Output Modes

| Graphics Resolution | Active Aspect Ratio | Pixel Aspect Ratio | TV Output Standard | Scaling Ratios |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 512x384 | 4:3 | 1:1 | PAL | 5/4, 1/1 |
| 512x384 | 4:3 | 1:1 | NTSC | 5/4, 1/1 |
| 720x400 | 4:3 | 1.35:1.00 | PAL | 5/4, 1/1 |
| 720x400 | 4:3 | 1.35:1.00 | NTSC | 5/4, 1/1 |
| 640x400 | 8:5 | 1:1 | PAL | 5/4, 1/1 |
| 640x400 | 8:5 | 1:1 | NTSC | 5/4, 1/1, 7/8 |
| 640x480 | 4:3 | 1:1 | PAL | 5/4, 1/1, 5/6 |
| 640x480 | 4:3 | 1:1 | NTSC | 1/1, 7/8, 5/6 |
| 720x480 ¹ | 4:3 | 9:8 | NTSC | 1/1 |
| 720x480 ² | 4:3 | 9:8 | NTSC | 1/1, 7/8, 5/6 |
| 720x576 ¹ | 4:3 | 15:12 | PAL | 1/1 |
| 720x576 ² | 4:3 | 15:12 | PAL | 1/1, 5/6, 5/7 |
| 800x600 | 4:3 | 1:1 | PAL | 1/1, 5/6, 5/7 |
| 800x600 | 4:3 | 1:1 | NTSC | 3/4, 7/10, 5/8 |
| 1024x768 | 4:3 | 1:1 | PAL | 5/7, 5/8, 5/9 |
| 1024x768 | 4:3 | 1:1 | NTSC | 5/8, 5/9, 1/2 |

¹ These DVD modes operate with interlaced input, scan conversion and flicker filter are bypassed.

² These DVD modes operate with non-interlaced input, scan conversion is not bypassed.

In order to minimize the hazard of ESD, a set of protection diodes MUST BE used for each DAC connecting to TV (Refer to AN-38 for details).

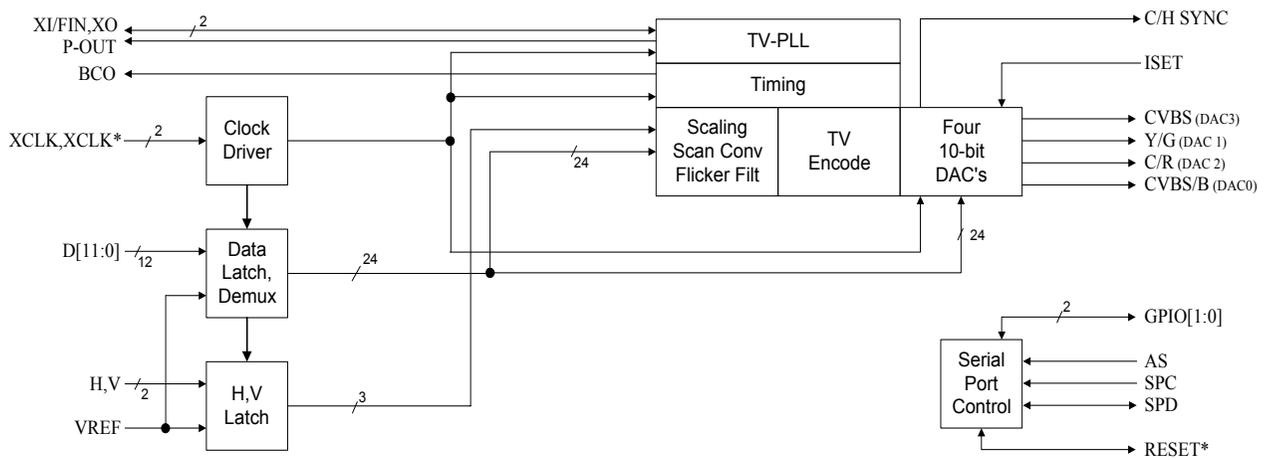


Figure 3: TV Output Modes

5. INPUT INTERFACE

Two distinct methods of transferring data to the CH7011 are described. They are:

- Multiplexed data, clock input at 1X pixel rate
- Multiplexed data, clock input at 2X pixel rate

For the multiplexed data, clock at 1X pixel rate the data applied to the CH7011 is latched with both edges of the clock (also referred to as dual-edge transfer mode). For the multiplexed data, clock at 2X pixel rate the data applied to the CH7011 is latched with one edge of the clock. The polarity of the pixel clock can be reversed under serial port control.

5.1 Input Clock and Data Timing Diagram

The figure below shows the timing diagram for input data and clocks. The first XCLK/XCLK* waveform represents the input clock for the multiplexed data, clock at 2X pixel rate method. The second XCLK/XCLK* waveform represents the input clock for the multiplexed data, clock at 1X pixel rate method.

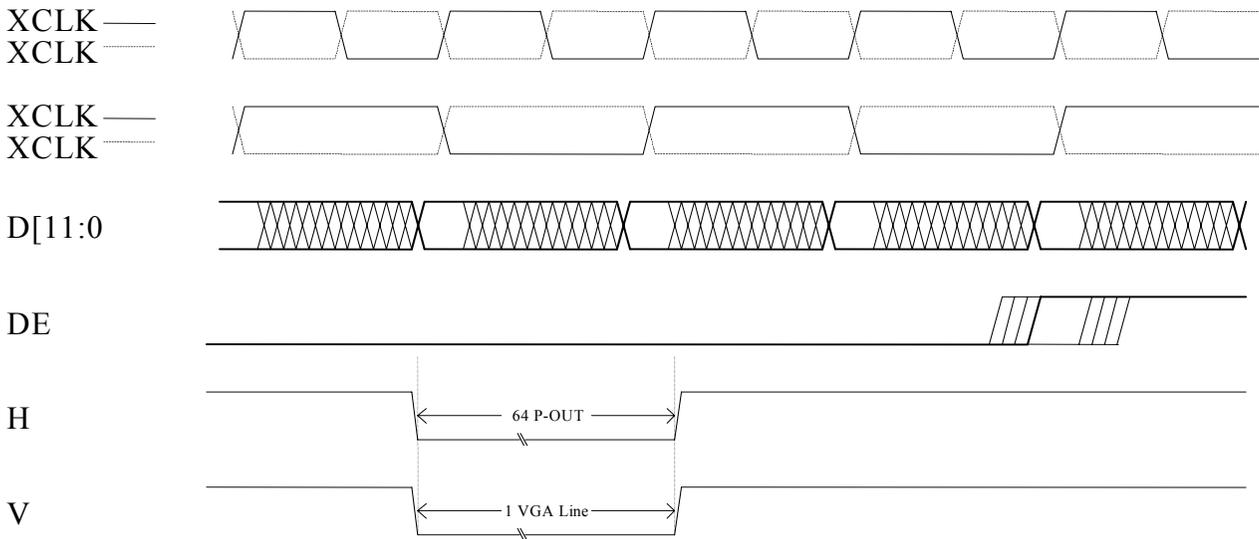


Figure 4: Interface Timing

Regarding the CH7011 timing specifications, please see 17 - 19 for details.

5.2 Input Clock and Data Formats

The 12 data inputs support 5 different multiplexed data formats, each of which can be used with a 1X clock latching data on both clock edges, or a 2X clock latching data with a single edge. The data received by the CH7011 can be used to drive the VGA to TV encoder or directly drive the DAC's. The multiplexed input data formats are (IDF[2:0]):

| IDF | Description |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | 12-bit multiplexed RGB input (24-bit color), (multiplex scheme 1) |
| 1 | 12-bit multiplexed RGB2 input (24-bit color), (multiplex scheme 2) |
| 2 | 8-bit multiplexed RGB input (16-bit color, 565) |
| 3 | 8-bit multiplexed RGB input (15-bit color, 555) |
| 4 | 8-bit multiplexed YCrCb input (24-bit color), (Y, Cr and Cb are multiplexed) |

For multiplexed input data formats, either both transitions of the XCLK/XCLK* clock pair, or each rising or falling edge of the clock pair (depending upon MCP bit, rising refers to a rising edge on the XCLK signal, a falling edge on the XCLK* signal) will latch data from the graphics chip. The multiplexed input data formats are shown in the figures below. The Pixel Data bus represents a 12-bit or 8-bit multiplexed data stream, which contains either RGB or YCrCb formatted data. The input data rate is 2X the pixel rate, and each pair of Pn values (eg; P0a and P0b) will contain a complete pixel encoded as shown in the tables below. It is assumed that the first clock cycle following the leading edge of the incoming horizontal sync signal contains the first word (Pxa) of a pixel, if an active pixel was present immediately following the horizontal sync. This does not mean that active data should immediately follow the horizontal sync, however. When the input is a YCrCb data stream the color-difference data will be transmitted at half the data rate of the luminance data, with the sequence being set as Cb, Y, Cr, Y, where Cb0,Y0,Cr0 refers to co-sited luminance and color-difference samples and the following Y1 byte refers to the next luminance sample, per CCIR-656 standards (the clock frequency is dependent upon the current mode, and is not 27MHz as specified in CCIR-656). All non-active pixels should be 0 in RGB formats, and 16 for Y and 128 for CrCb in YCrCb formats.

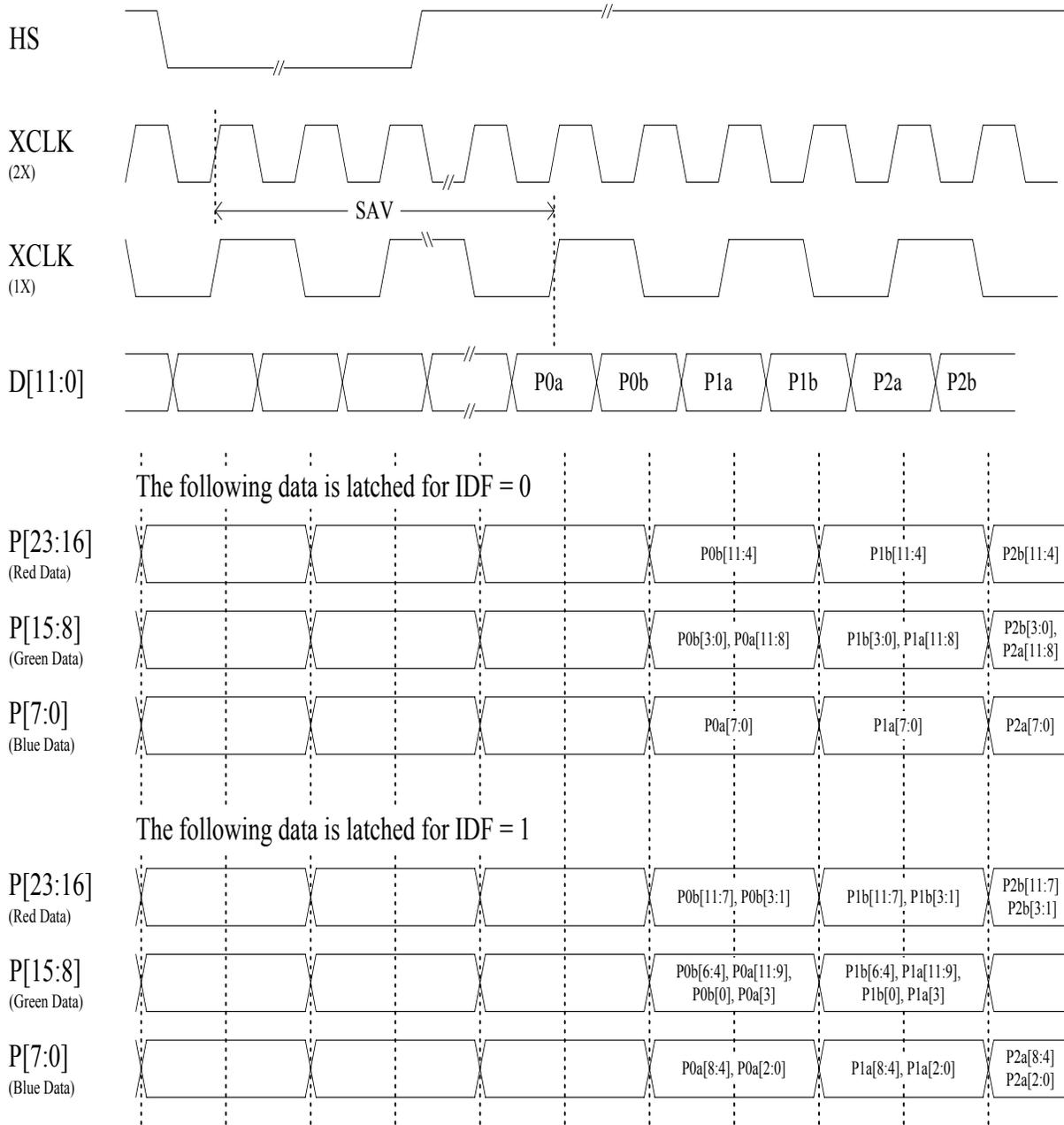


Figure 5: Multiplexed Input Data Formats (IDF = 0, 1)

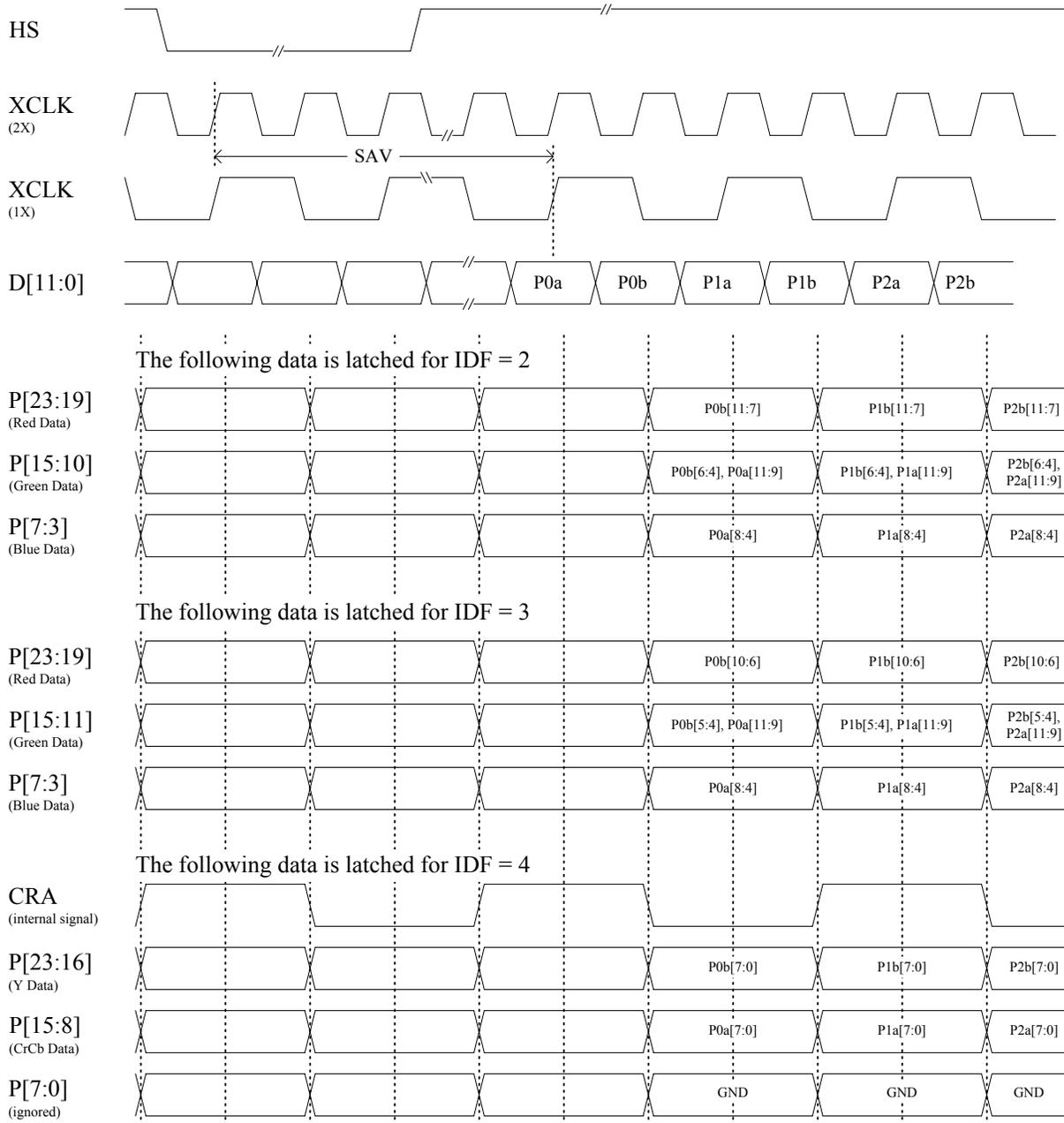


Figure 6: Multiplexed Input Data Formats (IDF = 2, 3, 4)

Table 3. Multiplexed Input Data Formats (IDF = 0, 1)

| IDF = | | 0 | | | | 1 | | | |
|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Format = | | 12-bit RGB (12-12) | | | | 12-bit RGB (12-12) | | | |
| Pixel # | | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b |
| Bus Data | D[11] | G0[3] | R0[7] | G1[3] | R1[7] | G0[4] | R0[7] | G1[4] | R1[7] |
| | D[10] | G0[2] | R0[6] | G1[2] | R1[6] | G0[3] | R0[6] | G1[3] | R1[6] |
| | D[9] | G0[1] | R0[5] | G1[1] | R1[5] | G0[2] | R0[5] | G1[2] | R1[5] |
| | D[8] | G0[0] | R0[4] | G1[0] | R1[4] | B0[7] | R0[4] | B1[7] | R1[4] |
| | D[7] | B0[7] | R0[3] | B1[7] | R1[3] | B0[6] | R0[3] | B1[6] | R1[3] |
| | D[6] | B0[6] | R0[2] | B1[6] | R1[2] | B0[5] | G0[7] | B1[5] | G1[7] |
| | D[5] | B0[5] | R0[1] | B1[5] | R1[1] | B0[4] | G0[6] | B1[4] | G1[6] |
| | D[4] | B0[4] | R0[0] | B1[4] | R1[0] | B0[3] | G0[5] | B1[3] | G1[5] |
| | D[3] | B0[3] | G0[7] | B1[3] | G1[7] | G0[0] | R0[2] | G1[0] | R1[2] |
| | D[2] | B0[2] | G0[6] | B1[2] | G1[6] | B0[2] | R0[1] | B1[2] | R1[1] |
| | D[1] | B0[1] | G0[5] | B1[1] | G1[5] | B0[1] | R0[0] | B1[1] | R1[0] |
| | D[0] | B0[0] | G0[4] | B1[0] | G1[4] | B0[0] | G0[1] | B1[0] | G1[1] |

Table 4. Multiplexed Input Data Formats (IDF = 2, 3)

| IDF = | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Format = | | RGB 5-6-5 | | | | RGB 5-5-5 | | | |
| Pixel # | | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b |
| Bus Data | D[11] | G0[4] | R0[7] | G1[4] | R1[7] | G0[5] | X | G1[5] | X |
| | D[10] | G0[3] | R0[6] | G1[3] | R1[6] | G0[4] | R0[7] | G1[4] | R1[7] |
| | D[9] | G0[2] | R0[5] | G1[2] | R1[5] | G0[3] | R0[6] | G1[3] | R1[6] |
| | D[8] | B0[7] | R0[4] | B1[7] | R1[4] | B0[7] | R0[5] | B1[7] | R1[5] |
| | D[7] | B0[6] | R0[3] | B1[6] | R1[3] | B0[6] | R0[4] | B1[6] | R1[4] |
| | D[6] | B0[5] | G0[7] | B1[5] | G1[7] | B0[5] | R0[3] | B1[5] | R1[3] |
| | D[5] | B0[4] | G0[6] | B1[4] | G1[6] | B0[4] | G0[7] | B1[4] | G1[7] |
| | D[4] | B0[3] | G0[5] | B1[3] | G1[5] | B0[3] | G0[6] | B1[3] | G1[6] |

Table 5. Multiplexed Input Data Formats (IDF = 4)

| IDF = | | 4 | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Format = | | YCrCb 8-bit | | | | | | | |
| Pixel # | | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b | P2a | P2b | P3a | P3b |
| Bus Data | D[7] | Cb0[7] | Y0[7] | Cr0[7] | Y1[7] | Cb2[7] | Y2[7] | Cr2[7] | Y3[7] |
| | D[6] | Cb0[6] | Y0[6] | Cr0[6] | Y1[6] | Cb2[6] | Y2[6] | Cr2[6] | Y3[6] |
| | D[5] | Cb0[5] | Y0[5] | Cr0[5] | Y1[5] | Cb2[5] | Y2[5] | Cr2[5] | Y3[5] |
| | D[4] | Cb0[4] | Y0[4] | Cr0[4] | Y1[4] | Cb2[4] | Y2[4] | Cr2[4] | Y3[4] |
| | D[3] | Cb0[3] | Y0[3] | Cr0[3] | Y1[3] | Cb2[3] | Y2[3] | Cr2[3] | Y3[3] |
| | D[2] | Cb0[2] | Y0[2] | Cr0[2] | Y1[2] | Cb2[2] | Y2[2] | Cr2[2] | Y3[2] |
| | D[1] | Cb0[1] | Y0[1] | Cr0[1] | Y1[1] | Cb2[1] | Y2[1] | Cr2[1] | Y3[1] |
| | D[0] | Cb0[0] | Y0[0] | Cr0[0] | Y1[0] | Cb2[0] | Y2[0] | Cr2[0] | Y3[0] |

When IDF = 4 (YCrCb mode), the data inputs can also be used to transmit sync information to the device. In this mode, the embedded sync will follow the VIP2 convention, and the first byte of the ‘video timing reference code’ will be assumed to occur when a Cb sample would occur, if the video stream was continuous. This is shown below:

Table 6. Embedded Sync

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|-----|-----|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| IDF = | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Format = | | YCrCb 8-bit | | | | | | | |
| Pixel # | | P0a | P0b | P1a | P1b | P2a | P2b | P3a | P3b |
| Bus Data | Dx[7] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[7] | Cb2[7] | Y2[7] | Cr2[7] | Y3[7] |
| | Dx[6] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[6] | Cb2[6] | Y2[6] | Cr2[6] | Y3[6] |
| | Dx[5] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[5] | Cb2[5] | Y2[5] | Cr2[5] | Y3[5] |
| | Dx[4] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[4] | Cb2[4] | Y2[4] | Cr2[4] | Y3[4] |
| | Dx[3] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[3] | Cb2[3] | Y2[3] | Cr2[3] | Y3[3] |
| | Dx[2] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[2] | Cb2[2] | Y2[2] | Cr2[2] | Y3[2] |
| | Dx[1] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[1] | Cb2[1] | Y2[1] | Cr2[1] | Y3[1] |
| | Dx[0] | FF | 00 | 00 | S[0] | Cb2[0] | Y2[0] | Cr2[0] | Y3[0] |

In this mode, the S[7..0] byte contains the following data:

- S[6] = F = 1 during field 2, 0 during field 1
- S[5] = V = 1 during field blanking, 0 elsewhere
- S[4] = H = 1 during EAV (synchronization reference at the end of active video)
0 during SAV (synchronization reference at the start of active video)

Bits S[7] and S[3..0] are ignored.

5.3 NTSC and PAL Operation

Composite and S-Video outputs are supported in either NTSC or PAL format. The general parameters used to characterize these outputs are listed in **Table 7** and shown in **Figure 7**. (See **Figures 10** through **15** for illustrations of composite and S-Video output waveforms).

Table 7. NTSC/PAL Composite Output Timing Parameters (in mS)

| Symbol | Description | Level (mV) | | Duration (uS) | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| | | NTSC | PAL | NTSC | PAL |
| A | Front Porch | 287 | 300 | 1.49 - 1.51 | 1.48 - 1.51 |
| B | Horizontal Sync | 0 | 0 | 4.69 - 4.72 | 4.69 - 4.71 |
| C | Breezeway | 287 | 300 | 0.59 - 0.61 | 0.88 - 0.92 |
| D | Color Burst | 287 | 300 | 2.50 - 2.53 | 2.24 - 2.26 |
| E | Back Porch | 287 | 300 | 1.55 - 1.61 | 2.62 - 2.71 |
| F | Black | 340 | 300 | 0.00 - 7.50 | 0.00 - 8.67 |
| G | Active Video | 340 | 300 | 37.66 - 52.67 | 34.68 - 52.01 |
| H | Black | 340 | 300 | 0.00 - 7.50 | 0.00 - 8.67 |

1. Durations vary slightly in different modes due to the different clock frequencies used.
2. Active video and black (F, G, H) times vary greatly due to different scaling ratios used in different modes.
3. Black times (F and H) vary with position controls.

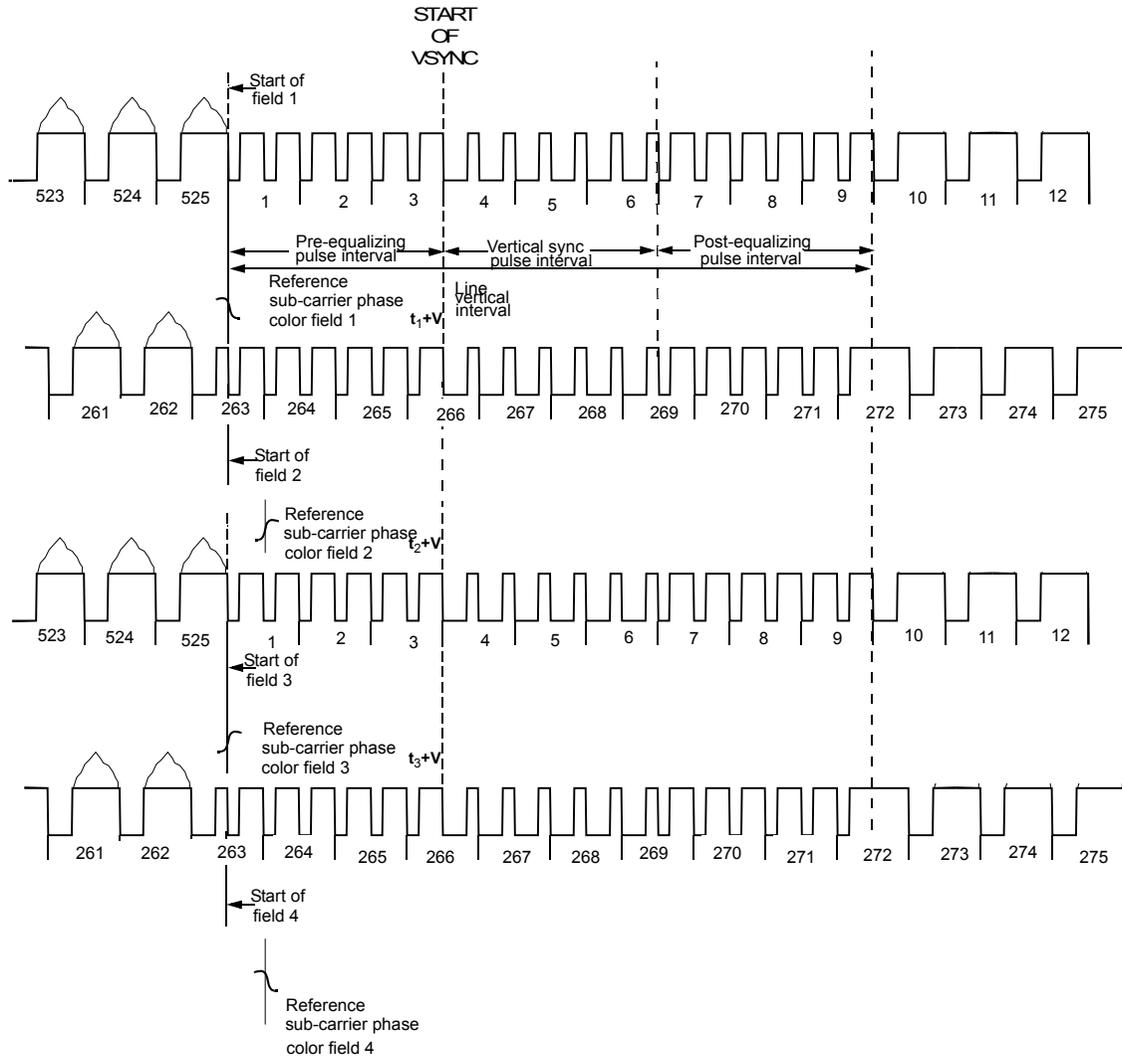


Figure 8: Interlaced NTSC Video Timing

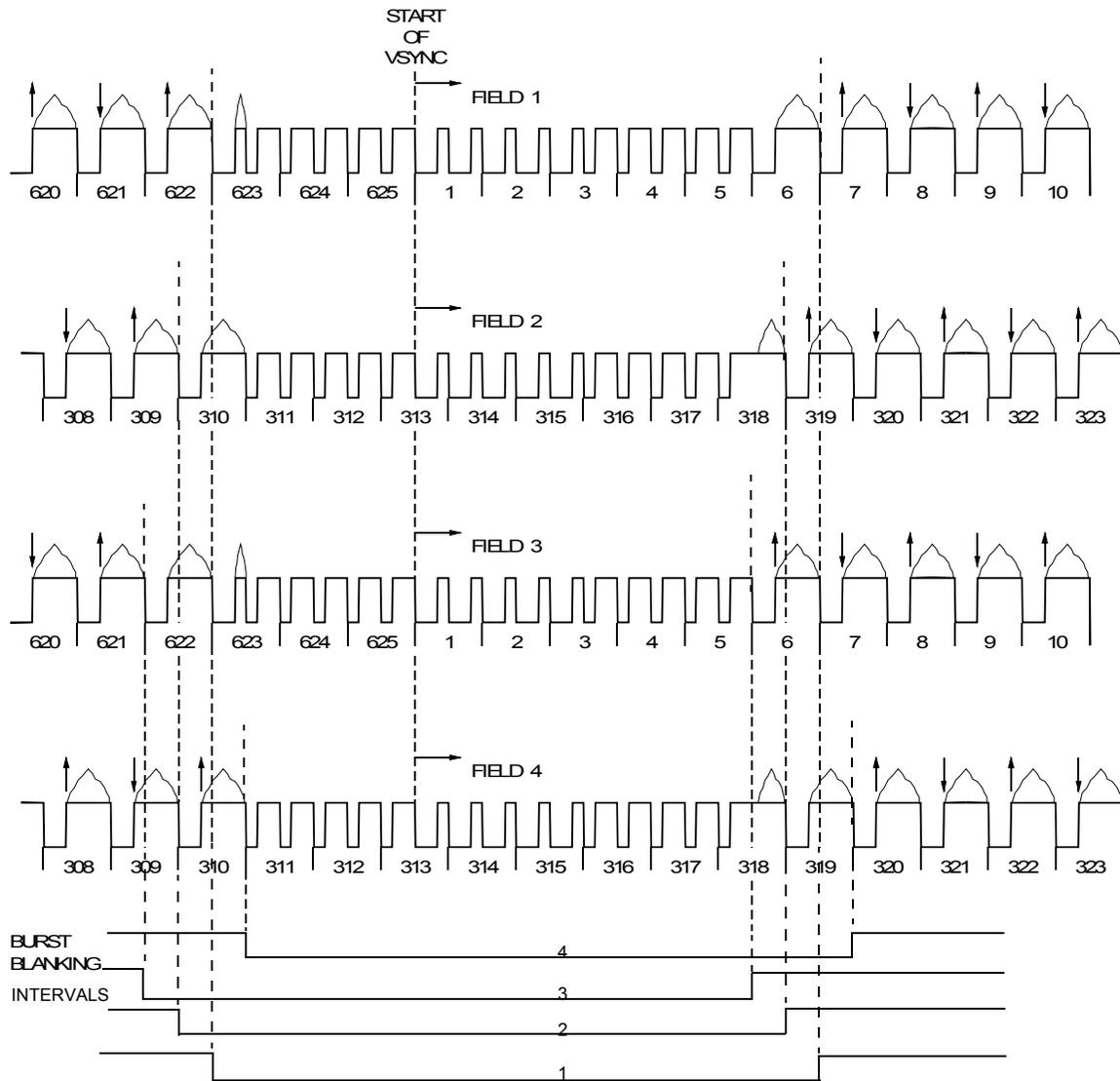


Figure 9: Interlaced PAL Video Timing

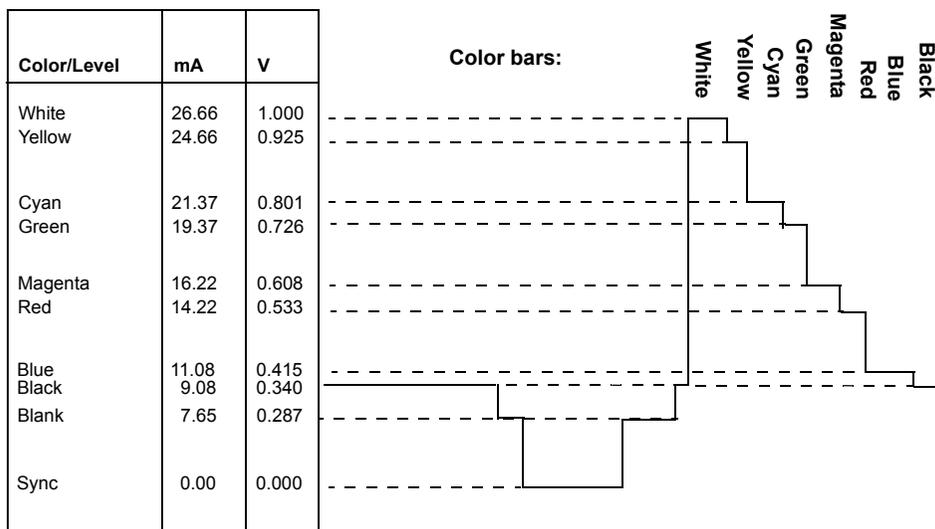


Figure 10: NTSC Y (Luminance) Output Waveform (DACG = 0)

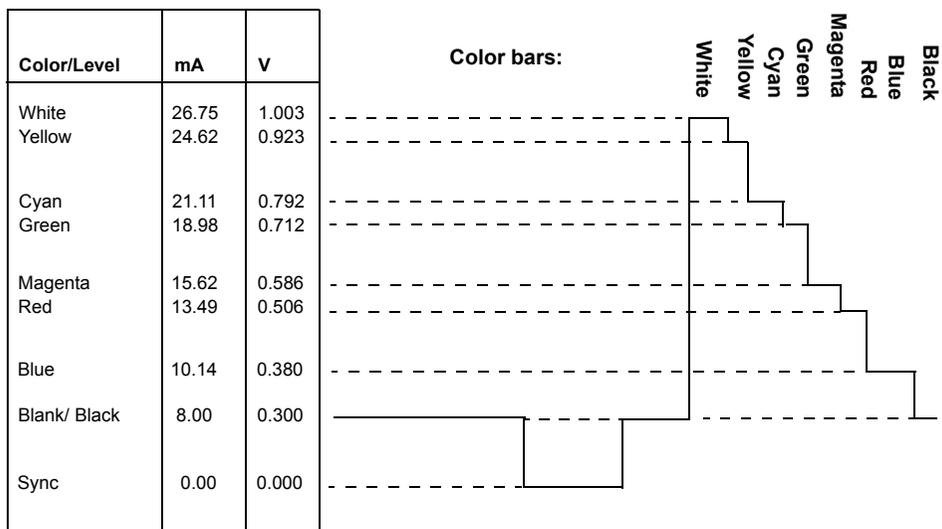


Figure 11: PAL Y (Luminance) Video Output Waveform (DACG = 1)

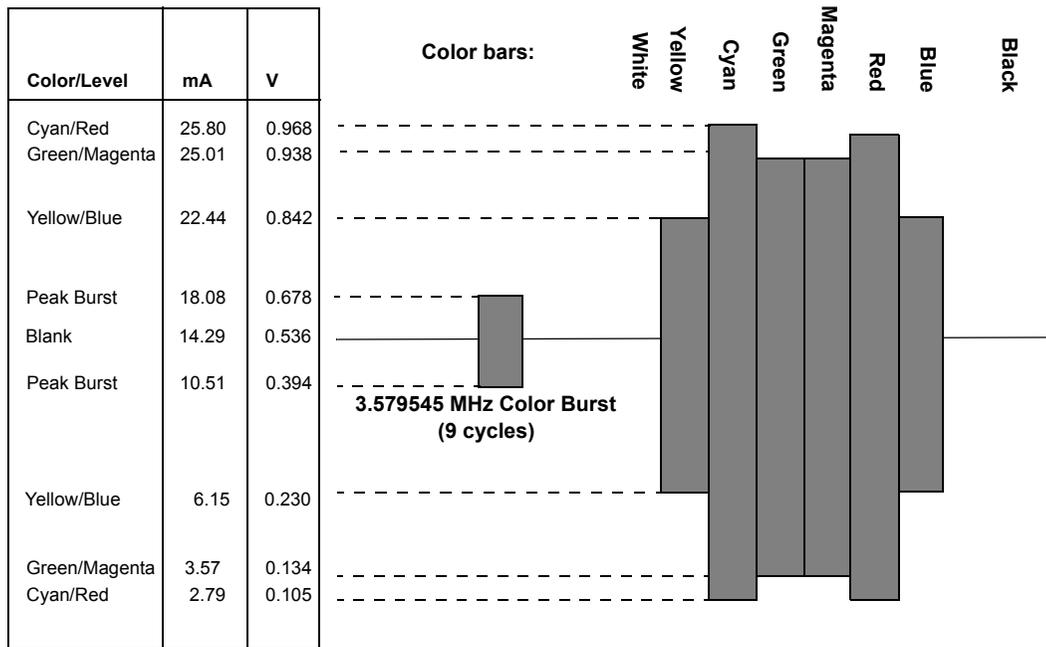


Figure 12: NTSC C (Chrominance) Video Output Waveform (DACG = 0)

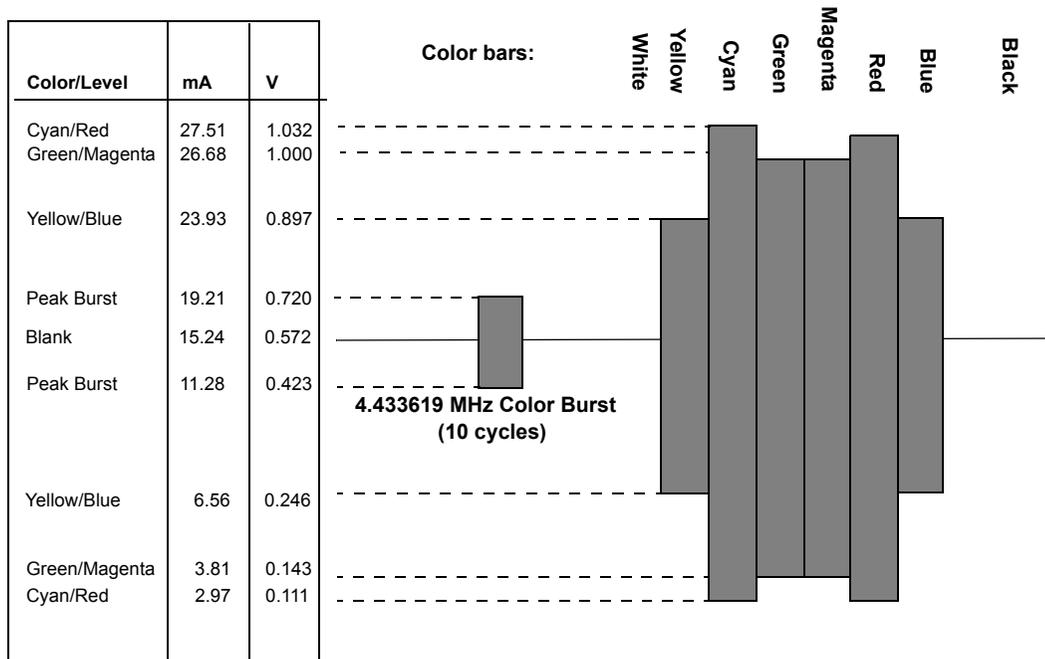


Figure 13: PAL C (Chrominance) Video Output Waveform (DACG = 1)

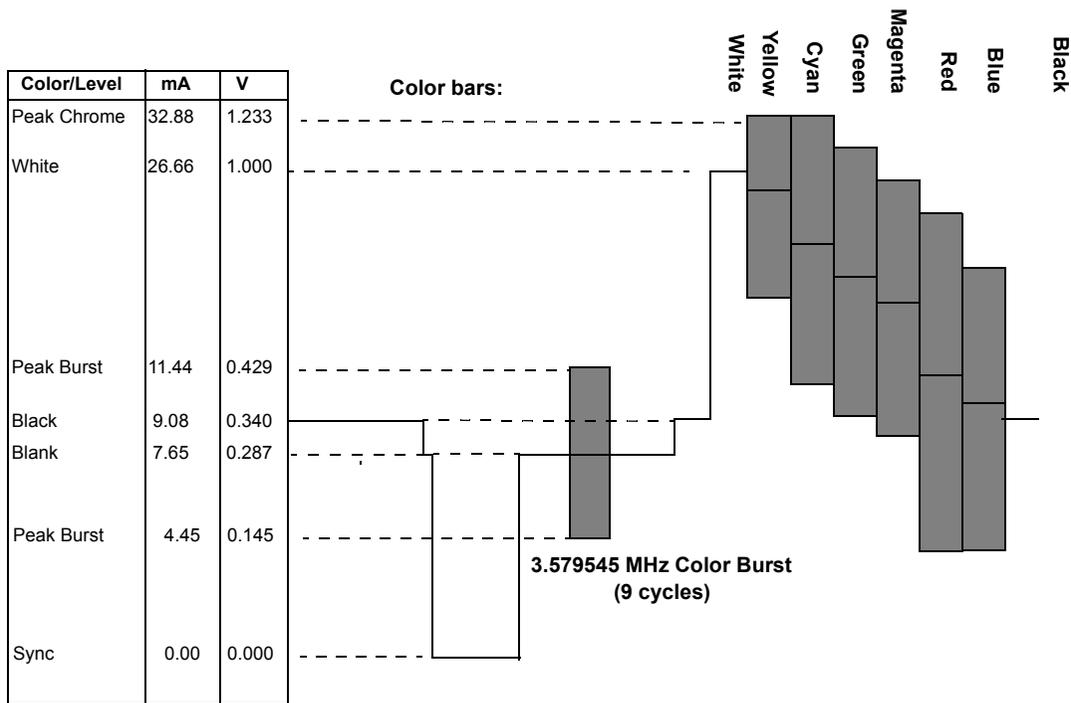


Figure 14: Composite NTSC Video Output Waveform (DACG = 0)

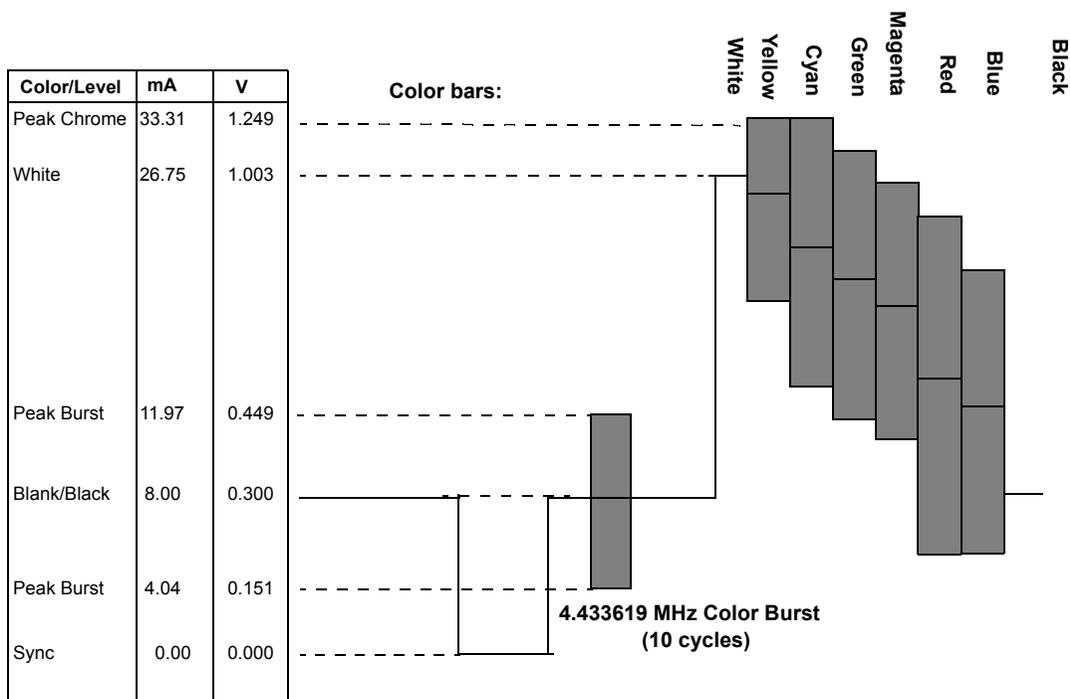


Figure 15: Composite PAL Video Output Waveform (DACG = 1)

6. Register Control

The CH7011 is controlled via a serial port. The serial port uses only the SPC clock to latch data into registers, and does not use any internally generated clocks so that the device can be written to in all power down modes. The device retains all register states.

The CH7011 contains a total of 37 registers for user control. A listing of non-Macrovision control bits are listed below with a brief description of each.

6.1 Non-Macrovision Control Registers Map

The non-Macrovision controls are listed below, divided into three sections: general controls, input / output controls and VGA to TV controls. A register map and register description follows.

• General Controls

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ResetIB | Software serial port reset |
| ResetDB | Software datapath reset |
| PD[5:0] | Power down controls (TV-D, DACPD[3:0], Full, Partial) |
| VID[7:0] | Version ID register |
| DID[7:0] | Device ID register |
| TSTP[1:0] | Enable/select test pattern generation (color bar, ramp) |

• Input/Output Controls

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| XCM | XCLK 1X, 2X select |
| XCMD[7:0] | Delay adjust between XCLK and D[11:0] |
| MCP | XCLK polarity control |
| PCM | P-Out 1X, 2X select |
| POUTP | P-Out clock polarity |
| POUTE | P-Out enable |
| HPIE, HPID2 | Hot plug detect interrupt enable |
| HPIR | Hot plug detect interrupt reset |
| IDF[2:0] | Input data format |
| IBS | Input buffer select |
| DES | Decode embedded sync (TV-Out data only) |
| SYO | H/V sync direction control (for TV-Out modes only) |
| VSP | V sync polarity control (sync polarity to TMDS™ links is not changed) |
| HSP | H sync polarity control (sync polarity to TMDS™ links is not changed) |
| TERM[5:0] | Termination detect/check (TMDS™ Link, DACT3, DACT2, DACT1, DACT0, SENSE) |
| BCOEN | Enable BCO Output |
| BCO[2:0] | Select output signal for BCO pin |
| BCOP | BCO polarity |
| GPIOL[1:0] | Read or write level for GPIO pins |
| GOENB[1:0] | Direction control for GPIO pins |
| SYNCO[1:0] | Enables/selects sync output for Scart and bypass modes |
| DACG[1:0] | DAC gain control |
| DACBP | DAC bypass |
| XOSC[2:0] | Crystal oscillator adjustments |

• TV-Out Controls

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IR[2:0] | Input data resolution (when used for TV-Out) |
| VOS[1:0] | TV-Out video standard |
| SR[2:0] | TV-Out scaling ratio |
| CFF[1:0] | Chroma flicker filter setting |
| YFFT[1:0] | Luma text enhancement flicker filter setting |
| YFFNT[1:0] | Luma flicker filter setting (Non-text) |
| CVBWB | CVBS DAC receives black&white (S-Video luminance) signal |
| CBW | Chroma video bandwidth |
| YSV[1:0] | S-Video luma bandwidth |
| YCV[1:0] | Composite video luma bandwidth |
| TE[2:0] | Text enhancement (sharpness) |
| CFRB | Chroma sub-carrier free run (bar) control |
| M/S* | TV-Out PLL reference input control |
| SAV [8:0] | Horizontal start of active video (delay from leading edge of H2 sync to active video) |
| BLCK[7:0] | TV-Out Black level control |
| HP[8:0] | TV-Out horizontal position control |
| VP[8:0] | TV-Out vertical position control |
| VOF | TV-Out video format (s-video & composite, RGB) |
| CE[2:0] | TV-Out contrast enhancement |
| PLLTVM[8:0] | TV-Out PLL M divider |
| PLLTVN[9:0] | TV-Out PLL N divider |
| FSCI[32:0] | Sub-carrier generation increment value (when ACIV=0) |
| CIVEN | Calculated sub-carrier enable (was called ACIV) |
| CIVC[1:0] | Calculated sub-carrier control (hysteresis, |
| CIV[25:0] | Calculated sub-carrier increment value read out |
| CIVPN | Select PAL-N when in a CIV mode |
| MEM[2:0] | Memory sense amp reference adjust |
| VBID | Vertical blanking interval defeat |
| PLLCPI | TV-Out PLL charge pump current control |
| PLLCAP | TV-Out capacitor control |

6.2 Registers Read/Write

Regarding the CH7011 registers read/write operation, please see applications note AN-41 for details.

6.3 Non-Macrovision Control Registers Description

Table 8. Serial Port Register Map w/o Macrovision

| Register | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| 00h | IR2 | IR1 | IR0 | VOS1 | VOS0 | SR2 | SR1 | SR0 |
| 01h | | VOF0 | CFE1 | CFE0 | YFFT1 | YFFT0 | YFFNT1 | YFFNT0 |
| 02h | VBID | CFRB | CVBWB | CBW | YSV1 | YSV0 | YCV1 | YCV0 |
| 03h | | | SAV8 | HP8 | VP8 | TE2 | TE1 | TE0 |
| 04h | SAV7 | SAV6 | SAV5 | SAV4 | SAV3 | SAV2 | SAV1 | SAV0 |
| 05h | HP7 | HP6 | HP5 | HP4 | HP3 | HP2 | HP1 | HP0 |
| 06h | VP7 | VP6 | VP5 | VP4 | VP3 | VP2 | VP1 | VP0 |
| 07h | BL7 | BL6 | BL5 | BL4 | BL3 | BL2 | BL1 | BL0 |
| 08h | | | | | | CE2 | CE1 | CE0 |
| 09h | MEM2 | MEM1 | MEM0 | N9 | N8 | M8 | PLLCPI | PLLCAP |
| 0Ah | M7 | M6 | M5 | M4 | M3 | M2 | M1 | M0 |
| 0Bh | N7 | N6 | N5 | N4 | N3 | N2 | N1 | N0 |
| 0Ch | FSCI31 | FSCI30 | FSCI29 | FSCI28 | FSCI27 | FSCI26 | FSCI25 | FSCI24 |
| 0Dh | FSCI23 | FSCI22 | FSCI21 | FSCI20 | FSCI19 | FSCI18 | FSCI17 | FSCI16 |
| 0Eh | FSCI15 | FSCI14 | FSCI13 | FSCI12 | FSCI11 | FSCI10 | FSCI9 | FSCI8 |
| 0Fh | FSCI7 | FSCI6 | FSCI5 | FSCI4 | FSCI3 | FSCI2 | FSCI1 | FSCI0 |
| 10h | | | CIV25 | CIV24 | CIVC1 | CIVC0 | PALN | CIVEN |
| 11h | CIV23 | CIV22 | CIV21 | CIV20 | CIV19 | CIV18 | CIV17 | CIV16 |
| 12h | CIV15 | CIV14 | CIV13 | CIV12 | CIV11 | CIV10 | CIV9 | CIV8 |
| 13h | CIV7 | CIV6 | CIV5 | CIV4 | CIV3 | CIV2 | CIV1 | CIV0 |
| 1Ch | | | | | M/S* | MCP | PCM | XCM |
| 1Dh | | | | | XCMD3 | XCMD2 | XCMD1 | XCMD0 |
| 1Eh | GOENB1 | GOENB0 | GPIOL1 | GPIOL0 | Reserved | Reserved | POUTE | POUTP |
| 1Fh | IBS | DES | SYO | VSP | HSP | IDF2 | IDF1 | IDF0 |
| 20h | Reserved | XOSC2 | Reserved | DACT3 | DACT2 | DACT1 | DACT0 | SENSE |
| 21h | XOSC1 | XOSC0 | | SYNCO1 | SYNCO0 | DACG1 | DACG0 | DACBP |
| 22h | SHF2 | SHF1 | SHF0 | BCOEN | BCOP | BCO2 | BCO1 | BCO0 |
| 48h | | | | ResetIB | ResetDB | RSA | TSTP1 | TSTP0 |
| 49h | Reserved | Reserved | TV | DACPD3 | DACPD2 | DACPD1 | DACPD0 | FPD |
| 4Ah | VID7 | VID6 | VID5 | VID4 | VID3 | VID2 | VID1 | VID0 |
| 4Bh | DID7 | DID6 | DID5 | DID4 | DID3 | DID2 | DID1 | DID0 |

All register bits not defined in the register map are reserved bits.

Table 8 shows the CH7011 non-Macrovision register map. The details are described as follows:

Display Mode Register

Symbol: DM
Address: 00h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | IR2 | IR1 | IR0 | VOS1 | VOS0 | SR2 | SR1 | SR0 |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Register DM provides programmable control of the CH7011 VGA to TV display mode, including input resolution (IR[2:0]), video output standard (VOS[1:0]), and scaling ratio (SR[2:0]). The mode of operation is determined according to **Table 9** below. For entries in which the output standard is shown as PAL, PAL-B,D,G,H,I,N,C can be supported through proper selection of the chroma sub-carrier. For entries in which the output standard is shown as NTSC, NTSC-M,J and PAL-M can be supported through proper selection of VOS[1:0] and chroma sub-carrier.

Table 9. Display Mode

| Mode | IR[2:0] | VOS [1:0] | SR[2:0] | Input Data Format (Active Video) | Total Pixels/Line x Total Lines/Frame | Output Standard [TV Standard] | Scaling | Percent Overscan | Pixel Clock (MHz) |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 000 | 00 | 000 | 512x384 | 840x500 | PAL | 5/4 | -17 | 21.000000 |
| 1 | 000 | 00 | 001 | 512x384 | 840x625 | PAL | 1/1 | -33 | 26.250000 |
| 2 | 000 | 01 | 000 | 512x384 | 800x420 | NTSC | 5/4 | 0 | 20.139860 |
| 3 | 000 | 01 | 001 | 512x384 | 784x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | -20 | 24.671329 |
| 4 | 001 | 00 | 000 | 720x400 | 1125x500 | PAL | 5/4 | -13 | 28.125000 |
| 5 | 001 | 00 | 001 | 720x400 | 1152x625 | PAL | 1/1 | -30 | 36.000000 |
| 6 | 001 | 01 | 000 | 720x400 | 945x420 | NTSC | 5/4 | +4 | 23.790210 |
| 7 | 001 | 01 | 001 | 720x400 | 936x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | -16 | 29.454545 |
| 8 | 010 | 00 | 000 | 640x400 | 1000x500 | PAL | 5/4 | -13 | 25.000000 |
| 9 | 010 | 00 | 001 | 640x400 | 1008x625 | PAL | 1/1 | -30 | 31.500000 |
| 10 | 010 | 01 | 000 | 640x400 | 840x420 | NTSC | 5/4 | +4 | 21.146854 |
| 11 | 010 | 01 | 001 | 640x400 | 832x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | -17 | 26.181819 |
| 12 | 010 | 01 | 010 | 640x400 | 840x600 | NTSC | 7/8 | -27 | 30.209791 |
| 13 | 011 | 00 | 000 | 640x480 | 840x500 | PAL | 5/4 | +4 | 21.000000 |
| 14 | 011 | 00 | 001 | 640x480 | 840x625 | PAL | 1/1 | -17 | 26.250000 |
| 15 | 011 | 00 | 011 | 640x480 | 840x750 | PAL | 5/6 | -30 | 31.500000 |
| 16 | 011 | 01 | 001 | 640x480 | 784x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | 0 | 24.671329 |
| 17 | 011 | 01 | 010 | 640x480 | 784x600 | NTSC | 7/8 | -13 | 28.195805 |
| 18 | 011 | 01 | 011 | 640x480 | 800x630 | NTSC | 5/6 | -18 | 30.209790 |
| 19 | 100 | 01 | 001 | 720x480 | 882x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | 0 | 27.755245 |
| 20 | 100 | 01 | 010 | 720x480 | 882x600 | NTSC | 7/8 | -13 | 31.720280 |
| 21 | 100 | 01 | 011 | 720x480 | 900x630 | NTSC | 5/6 | -18 | 33.986015 |
| 22 | 101 | 00 | 001 | 720x576 | 882x625 | PAL | 1/1 | 0 | 27.562500 |
| 23 | 101 | 00 | 011 | 720x576 | 900x750 | PAL | 5/6 | -18 | 33.750000 |
| 24 | 101 | 00 | 100 | 720x576 | 900x875 | PAL | 5/7 | -30 | 39.375000 |
| 25 | 110 | 00 | 001 | 800x600 | 944x625 | PAL | 1/1 | +4 | 29.500000 |
| 26 | 110 | 00 | 011 | 800x600 | 960x750 | PAL | 5/6 | -14 | 36.000000 |
| 27 | 110 | 00 | 100 | 800x600 | 960x875 | PAL | 5/7 | -27 | 42.000000 |
| 28 | 110 | 01 | 110 | 800x600 | 1040x700 | NTSC | 3/4 | -6 | 43.636364 |
| 29 | 110 | 01 | 111 | 800x600 | 1064x750 | NTSC | 7/10 | -14 | 47.832169 |
| 30 | 110 | 01 | 101 | 800x600 | 1040x840 | NTSC | 5/8 | -22 | 52.363637 |
| 31 | 111 | 00 | 100 | 1024x768 | 1400x875 | PAL | 5/7 | -4 | 61.250000 |
| 32 | 111 | 00 | 101 | 1024x768 | 1400x1000 | PAL | 5/8 | -16 | 70.000000 |
| 33 | 111 | 00 | 110 | 1024x768 | 1400x1125 | PAL | 5/9 | -25 | 78.750000 |
| 34 | 111 | 01 | 101 | 1024x768 | 1160x840 | NTSC | 5/8 | 0 | 58.405595 |
| 35 | 111 | 01 | 110 | 1024x768 | 1160x945 | NTSC | 5/9 | -10 | 65.706295 |
| 36 | 111 | 01 | 111 | 1024x768 | 1168x1050 | NTSC | 1/2 | -20 | 73.510491 |
| 37 | 101 | 00 | 000 | 720x576 | 864x625 | PAL | 1/1 | 0 | 13.500000 |
| 38 | 100 | 01 | 000 | 720x480 | 858x525 | NTSC | 1/1 | 0 | 13.500000 |

Table 10. Video Output Standard Selection

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|------|-------|--------|
| VOS[1:0] | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| Output Format | PAL | NTSC | PAL-M | NTSC-J |

Flicker Filter Register

Symbol: FF
Address: 01h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | VOF | CFF1 | CFF0 | YFFT1 | YFFT0 | YFFNT1 | YFFNT0 |
| TYPE: | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Bits 1-0 of register FF control the filter used in the scaling and flicker reduction block applied to the non-text portion of the luminance signal as shown in **Table 11** below.

Bits 3-2 of register FF control the filter used in the scaling and flicker reduction block applied to the text portion of the luminance signal as shown in **Table 11** below.

Bits 5-4 of register FF control the filter used in the scaling and flicker reduction block applied to the chrominance signal as shown in **Table 12** below. A setting of ‘11’ applies a dot crawl reduction filter which can reduce the ‘hanging dots’ effect of an NTSC composite video signal when displayed on a TV with a comb filter.

Table 11. Luma Flicker Filter Control

| | YFFT and YFFNT Flicker Filter Settings (lines) | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Scaling Ratio | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| 5/4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1/1, 7/8, 5/6, 3/4, 5/7, 7/10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5/8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 5/9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1/2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 |

Table 12. Chroma Flicker Filter Control

| | CFF Flicker Filter Settings (lines) | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Scaling Ratio | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| 5/4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1/1, 7/8, 5/6, 3/4, 5/7, 7/10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5/8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5/9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1/2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 |

Bit 6 of register FF controls the video output format. A value of ‘0’ generates composite and S-Video outputs. A value of ‘1’ generates RGB outputs.

Video Bandwidth Register

Symbol: VBW
Address: 02h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | VBID | CFRB | CVBWB | CBW | YSV1 | YSV0 | YCV1 | YCV0 |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Bits 1-0 of register VBW control the filter used to limit the bandwidth of the luma signal in the CVBS output signal. A table of -3dB bandwidth values is given below.

Bits 3-2 of register VBW control the filter used to limit the bandwidth of the luma signal in the S-Video output signal. A table of -3dB bandwidth values is given below.

Bit 4 of register VBW control the filter used to limit the bandwidth of the chroma signal in the CVBS and S-Video output signals. A table of -3dB bandwidth values is given in **Table 13** below.

Bit 5 of register VBW controls the signal output on the CVBS pin. When this bit is low, the S-Video luminance signal is output at both the S-Video luminance pin and the CVBS pin. This enables the output of a black and white image on the composite output, thereby eliminating the degrading effects of the color signal (such as dot crawl and false colors), which is useful for viewing text with high accuracy. This also allows the output of either S-Video or CVBS using just two DAC's. This is useful in situations where connector space is at a premium.

Table 13. Video Bandwidth

| Mode | CBW | | YSV[1:0] and YCV[1:0] | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| 0 | 0.620 | 0.856 | 2.300 | 2.690 | 3.540 | 5.880 |
| 1 | 0.775 | 1.070 | 2.880 | 3.360 | 4.430 | 7.350 |
| 2 | 0.529 | 0.730 | 1.960 | 2.290 | 3.020 | 5.010 |
| 3 | 0.648 | 0.894 | 2.410 | 2.810 | 3.700 | 6.140 |
| 4 | 0.831 | 1.150 | 3.080 | 3.600 | 4.750 | 7.870 |
| 5 | 1.060 | 1.470 | 3.950 | 4.610 | 6.080 | 10.100 |
| 6 | 0.703 | 0.970 | 2.610 | 3.040 | 4.010 | 6.660 |
| 7 | 0.870 | 1.200 | 3.230 | 3.770 | 4.970 | 8.240 |
| 8 | 0.738 | 1.020 | 2.740 | 3.200 | 4.220 | 7.000 |
| 9 | 0.930 | 1.280 | 3.460 | 4.030 | 5.320 | 8.820 |
| 10 | 0.624 | 0.862 | 2.320 | 2.710 | 3.570 | 5.920 |
| 11 | 0.773 | 1.070 | 2.870 | 3.350 | 4.420 | 7.330 |
| 12 | 0.892 | 1.230 | 3.310 | 3.870 | 5.100 | 8.450 |
| 13 | 0.620 | 0.856 | 2.300 | 2.690 | 3.540 | 5.880 |
| 14 | 0.775 | 1.070 | 2.880 | 3.360 | 4.430 | 7.350 |
| 15 | 0.930 | 1.280 | 3.460 | 4.030 | 5.320 | 8.820 |
| 16 | 0.648 | 0.894 | 2.410 | 2.810 | 3.700 | 6.140 |
| 17 | 0.740 | 1.020 | 2.750 | 3.210 | 4.230 | 7.010 |
| 18 | 0.793 | 1.100 | 2.950 | 3.440 | 4.530 | 7.510 |
| 19 | 0.729 | 1.010 | 2.710 | 3.160 | 4.160 | 6.900 |
| 20 | 0.833 | 1.150 | 3.090 | 3.610 | 4.760 | 7.890 |
| 21 | 0.892 | 1.230 | 3.310 | 3.870 | 5.100 | 8.450 |
| 22 | 0.724 | 0.999 | 2.690 | 3.140 | 4.130 | 6.860 |
| 23 | 0.886 | 1.220 | 3.290 | 3.840 | 5.060 | 8.400 |
| 24 | 1.030 | 1.430 | 3.840 | 4.480 | 5.910 | 9.790 |
| 25 | 0.774 | 1.070 | 2.880 | 3.360 | 4.430 | 7.340 |
| 26 | 0.945 | 1.310 | 3.510 | 4.100 | 5.400 | 8.960 |
| 27 | 1.100 | 1.520 | 4.100 | 4.780 | 6.300 | 10.400 |
| 28 | 0.859 | 1.190 | 3.190 | 3.720 | 4.910 | 8.140 |
| 29 | 0.942 | 1.300 | 3.500 | 4.080 | 5.380 | 8.920 |
| 30 | 1.030 | 1.420 | 3.830 | 4.470 | 5.890 | 9.770 |
| 31 | 0.804 | 1.110 | 2.990 | 3.480 | 4.590 | 7.620 |
| 32 | 0.919 | 1.270 | 3.410 | 3.980 | 5.250 | 8.710 |
| 33 | 1.030 | 1.430 | 3.840 | 4.480 | 5.910 | 9.790 |
| 34 | 0.767 | 1.060 | 2.850 | 3.320 | 4.380 | 7.260 |
| 35 | 0.862 | 1.190 | 3.200 | 3.740 | 4.930 | 8.170 |
| 36 | 0.965 | 1.330 | 3.580 | 4.180 | 5.510 | 9.140 |
| 37 | 0.709 | 0.979 | 2.630 | 3.070 | 4.050 | 6.720 |
| 38 | 0.466 | 0.643 | 1.730 | 2.020 | 2.660 | 4.410 |

Bit 6 of register CVBWB controls whether the chroma sub-carrier free-runs, or is locked to the video signal. A ‘1’ causes the sub-carrier to lock to the TV vertical rate, and should be used when the CIVEN bit (register 10h) is set to ‘0’. A ‘0’ causes the sub-carrier to free-run, and should be used when the CIVEN bit is set to ‘1’.

Bit 7 of register CVBWB controls the vertical blanking interval defeat function. A ‘1’ in this register location forces the flicker filter to minimum filtering during the vertical blanking interval. A ‘0’ in this location causes the flicker filter to remain at the same setting inside and outside of the vertical blanking interval.

Text Enhancement Register

Symbol: TE
Address: 03h
Bits: 6

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | | SAV8 | HP8 | VP8 | TE2 | TE1 | TE0 |
| TYPE: | | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Bits 2-0 of register TE control the text enhancement circuitry within the CH7011. A value of ‘000’ minimizes the enhancement feature, while a value of ‘111’ maximizes the enhancement.

Bits 5-3 of register TE contain the MSB values for the start of active video, horizontal position and vertical position controls. They are described in detail in the SAV, HP and VP register descriptions.

Start of Active Video Register

Symbol: SAV
Address: 04h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | SAV7 | SAV6 | SAV5 | SAV4 | SAV3 | SAV2 | SAV1 | SAV0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Register SAV controls the delay, in pixel increments, from leading edge of horizontal sync to start of active video. The entire bit field SAV[8:0] is comprised of this register SAV[7:0], plus the MSB value contained in the Text Enhancement register, bit SAV8. This is decoded as a whole number of pixels, which can be set anywhere between 0 and 511 pixels. Therefore, in any 2X clock mode the number of 2X clocks from the leading edge of sync to the first active data must be a multiple of two clocks.

Horizontal Position Register

Symbol: HP
Address: 05h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | HP7 | HP6 | HP5 | HP4 | HP3 | HP2 | HP1 | HP0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Register HP is used to shift the displayed TV image in a horizontal direction (left or right) to achieve a horizontally centered image on screen. The entire bit field, HP[8:0], is comprised of this register HP[7:0] plus the MSB value contained in the Text Enhancement register, bit HP8. Increasing values move the displayed image position right, and decreasing values move the image position left.

Vertical Position Register

Symbol: VP
Address: 06h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | VP7 | VP6 | VP5 | VP4 | VP3 | VP2 | VP1 | VP0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Register VP is used to shift the displayed TV image in a vertical direction (up or down) to achieve a vertically centered image on screen. The entire bit field, VP[8:0], is comprised of this register HP[7:0] plus the MSB value contained in the Text Enhancement register, bit VP8. The value represents the TV line number (relative to the VGA vertical sync) used to initiate the generation and insertion of the TV vertical interval (i.e. the first sequence of equalizing pulses). Increasing values delay the output of the TV vertical sync, causing the image position to move up on the TV screen. Decreasing values, therefore, move the image position DOWN. Each increment moves the image position by one TV lines (approximately 2 input lines). The maximum value that should be programmed into the VP[8:0] value is the number of TV lines per field minus one half (262 or 312). When panning the image up, the number should be increased until (TVLPF-1/2) is reached, the next step should be to reset the register to zero. When panning the image down the screen, decrement the VP[8:0] value until the value zero is reached. The next step should set the register to TVLPF-1/2, and then decrement for further changes.

Black Level Register

Symbol: BL
Address: 07h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | BL7 | BL6 | BL5 | BL4 | BL3 | BL2 | BL1 | BL0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Register BL controls the black level. The luminance data is added to this black level, which must be set between 51 and 208. When the input data format is zero through three the default values are 131 for NTSC and PAL-M, 110 for PAL and 102 for NTSC-J. When the input data format is four the default values are 112 for NTSC and PAL-M, 94 for PAL and 88 for NTSC-J.

Contrast Enhancement Register

Symbol: CE
Address: 08h
Bits: 3

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | | | | | CE2 | CE1 | CE0 |
| TYPE: | | | | | | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Bits 2-0 of register CE control contrast enhancement feature of the CH7011, according to the figure below. A setting of '0' results in reduced contrast, a setting of '1' leaves the image contrast unchanged, and values beyond '1' result in increased contrast.

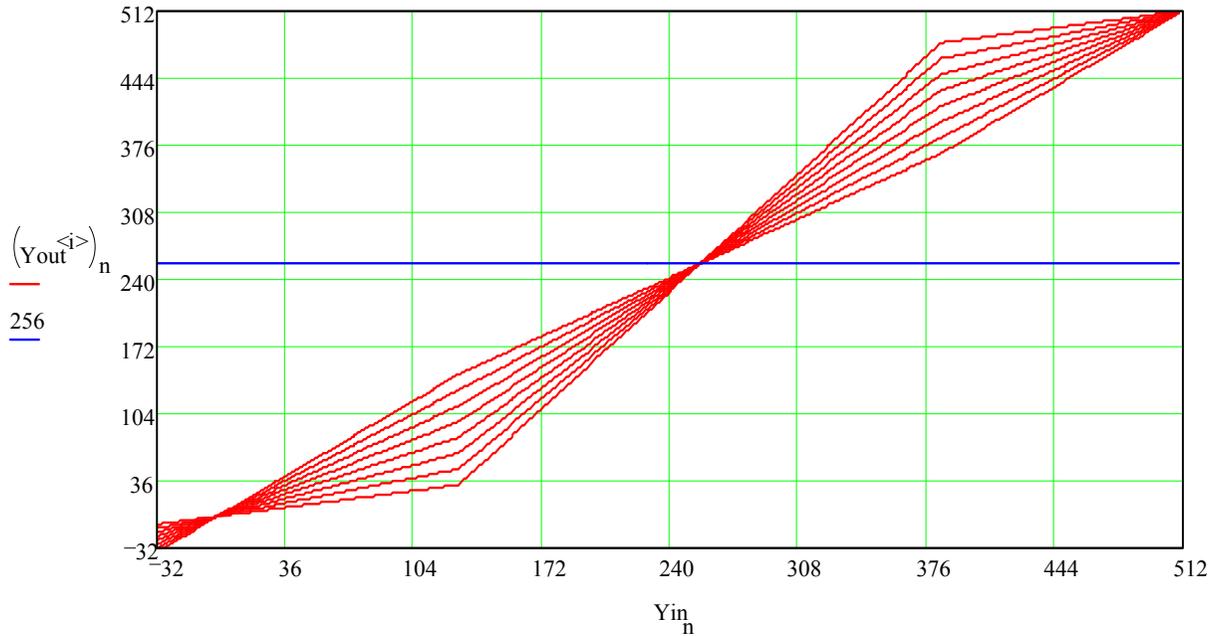


Figure 16: Contrast Enhancement diagram

TV PLL Control Register

Symbol: TPC
 Address: 09h
 Bits: 5

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | MEM2 | MEM1 | IBI | N9 | N8 | M8 | PLLCPI | PLLCAP |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bit 0 of register TPC controls the TV PLL loop filter capacitor. A recommended listing of PLLCAP setting versus mode is listed in Table 14 below.

Table 14. PLLCAP setting vs Display Mode

| Mode | PLLCAP Value | Mode | PLLCAP Value |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 21 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 23 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 26 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 | 27 | 1 |
| 8 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| 9 | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 30 | 1 |

Table 14. PLLCAP setting vs Display Mode

| | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 11 | 1 | 31 | 1 |
| 12 | 0 | 32 | 1 |
| 13 | 1 | 33 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 34 | 0 |
| 15 | 1 | 35 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 37 | 1 |
| 18 | 0 | 38 | 1 |
| 19 | 0 | | |

Bit 1 of register TPC should be left at the default value.

Bits 4-2 of register TPC contain the MSB values for the TV PLL divider ratio's. These controls are described in detail in the PLLM and PLLN register descriptions.

Bit 5 of register TPC controls the input latch bias current.

Bits 7-6 of register TPC control the memory sense amp reference level. The default value is recommended.

TV PLL M Value Register

Symbol: PLLM
Address: 0Ah
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | M7 | M6 | M5 | M4 | M3 | M2 | M1 | M0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Register PLLM controls the division factor applied to the 14.31818MHz frequency reference clock before it is input to the TV PLL phase detector when the CH7011 is operating in master clock mode. The entire bit field, M[8:0], is comprised of this register M[7:0] plus the MSB value contained in the TV PLL Control register, bit M8. In slave clock mode, an external pixel clock is used instead of the 14.31818MHz frequency reference, and the division factor is determined by the XCM value in register 1Dh. A table of values versus display mode is given following the PLLN register description.

TV PLL N Value Register

Symbol: PLLN
Address: 0Bh
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | N7 | N6 | N5 | N4 | N3 | N2 | N1 | N0 |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Register PLLN controls the division factor applied to the VCO output before being applied to the PLL phase detector, when the CH7011 is operating in master clock mode. The entire bit field, N[9:0], is comprised of this register N[7:0] plus the MSB values contained in the TV PLL Control register, bits N9 and N8. In slave clock mode, the value of 'N' is internally set to 1. The pixel clock generated in master clock modes is calculated according to the equation $F_{pixel} = F_{ref} * [(N+2) / (M+2)]$. When using a 14.31818MHz frequency reference, the required M and N values for each mode are shown in **Table 15** below:

Table 15. TV PLL M and N values vs Display Mode

| Mode | VGA Resolution, TV Standard, Scaling Ratio | N 10- bits | M 9-bits | Mode | VGA Resolution, TV Standard, Scaling Ratio | N 10- bits | M 9-bits |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 0 | 512x384, PAL, 5:4 | 20 | 13 | 20 | 720x480, NTSC, 7:8 | 142 | 63 |
| 1 | 512x384, PAL, 1:1 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 720x480, NTSC, 5:6 | 214 | 89 |
| 2 | 512x384, NTSC, 5:4 | 126 | 89 | 22 | 720x480, PAL, 1:1 | 75 | 38 |
| 3 | 512x384, NTSC, 1:1 | 110 | 63 | 23 | 720x480, PAL, 5:6 | 31 | 12 |
| 4 | 720x400, PAL, 5:4 | 53 | 26 | 24 | 720x480, PAL, 5:7 | 9 | 2 |
| 5 | 720x400, PAL, 1:1 | 86 | 33 | 25 | 800x600, PAL, 1:1 | 647 | 313 |
| 6 | 720x400, NTSC, 5:4 | 106 | 63 | 26 | 800x600, PAL, 5:6 | 86 | 33 |
| 7 | 720x400, NTSC, 1:1 | 70 | 33 | 27 | 800x600, PAL, 5:7 | 42 | 13 |
| 8 | 640x400, PAL, 5:4 | 108 | 61 | 28 | 800x600, NTSC, 3:4 | 62 | 19 |
| 9 | 640x400, PAL, 1:1 | 9 | 3 | 29 | 800x600, NTSC, 7:10 | 302 | 89 |
| 10 | 640x400, NTSC, 5:4 | 94 | 63 | 30 | 800x600, NTSC, 5/8 | 126 | 33 |
| 11 | 640x400, NTSC, 1:1 | 62 | 33 | 31 | 1024x768, PAL, 5:7 | 75 | 16 |
| 12 | 640x400, NTSC, 7:8 | 190 | 89 | 32 | 1024x768, PAL, 5:8 | 42 | 7 |
| 13 | 640x480, PAL, 5:4 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 1024x768, PAL, 5:9 | 20 | 2 |
| 14 | 640x480, PAL, 1:1 | 9 | 4 | 34 | 1024x768, NTSC, 5:8 | 565 | 137 |
| 15 | 640x480, PAL, 5:6 | 9 | 3 | 35 | 1024x768, NTSC, 5:9 | 333 | 71 |
| 16 | 640x480, NTSC, 1:1 | 110 | 63 | 36 | 1024x768, NTSC, 1:2 | 917 | 177 |
| 17 | 640x480, NTSC, 7:8 | 126 | 63 | 37 | 720x576, PAL, 1:1 | 31 | 33 |
| 18 | 640x480, NTSC, 5:6 | 190 | 89 | 38 | 720x480, NTSC, 1:1 | 31 | 33 |
| 19 | 720x480, NTSC, 1:1 | 124 | 63 | | | | |

Sub-carrier Value Register

Symbol: FSCI
Address: 0Ch – 0Fh
Bits: 8 each

| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SYMBOL: | FSCI# |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | | | | | | |

Registers FSCI contain a 32-bit value which is used as an increment value for the ROM address generation circuitry when CIVEN=0. The bit locations are specified as follows:

| Register | Contents |
|----------|-------------|
| 0Ch | FSCI[31:24] |
| 0Dh | FSCI[23:16] |
| 0Eh | FSCI[15:8] |
| 0Fh | FSCI[7:0] |

When the CH7011 is used in the master clock mode, the tables below should be used to set the FSCI registers. When using these values, the CIVEN bit in register 10h should be set to ‘0’, and the CFRB bit in register 02h should be set to ‘1’.

Table 16. FSCI Values (525-Line TV-Out Modes)

| Mode | NTSC | | PAL-M |
|------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | “Normal Dot Crawl” | “No Dot Crawl” | “Normal Dot Crawl” |
| 2 | 763,363,328 | 763,366,524 | 762,524,467 |
| 3 | 623,153,737 | 623,156,346 | 622,468,953 |
| 6 | 574,429,782 | 574,432,187 | 573,798,541 |
| 7 | 463,962,517 | 463,964,459 | 463,452,668 |
| 10 | 646,233,505 | 646,236,211 | 645,523,358 |
| 11 | 521,957,831 | 521,960,019 | 521,384,251 |
| 12 | 452,363,454 | 452,365,347 | 451,866,351 |
| 16 | 623,153,737 | 623,156,346 | 622,468,953 |
| 17 | 545,259,520 | 545,261,803 | 544,660,334 |
| 18 | 508,908,885 | 508,911,016 | 508,349,645 |
| 19 | 553,914,433 | 553,916,752 | 553,305,736 |
| 20 | 484,675,129 | 484,677,158 | 484,142,519 |
| 21 | 452,363,454 | 452,365,347 | 451,866,351 |
| 28 | 469,762,048 | 469,764,015 | 469,245,826 |
| 29 | 428,554,851 | 428,556,645 | 428,083,911 |
| 30 | 391,468,373 | 391,470,012 | 391,038,188 |
| 34 | 526,457,468 | 526,459,671 | 525,878,943 |
| 35 | 467,962,193 | 467,964,152 | 467,447,949 |
| 36 | 418,281,276 | 418,283,027 | 417,821,626 |
| 38 | 569,408,543 | 569,410,927 | 568,782,819 |

Table 17. FSCI Values (625-Line TV-Out Modes)

| Mode | PAL | PAL-N |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | “Normal Dot Crawl” | “Normal Dot Crawl” |
| 0 | 806,021,060 | 651,209,077 |
| 1 | 644,816,848 | 520,967,262 |
| 4 | 601,829,058 | 486,236,111 |
| 5 | 470,178,951 | 379,871,962 |
| 8 | 677,057,690 | 547,015,625 |
| 9 | 537,347,373 | 434,139,385 |
| 13 | 806,021,060 | 651,209,077 |
| 14 | 644,816,848 | 520,967,262 |
| 15 | 537,347,373 | 434,139,385 |
| 22 | 690,875,194 | 558,179,209 |
| 23 | 564,214,742 | 455,846,354 |
| 24 | 483,612,636 | 390,725,446 |
| 25 | 645,499,916 | 521,519,134 |
| 26 | 528,951,320 | 427,355,957 |
| 27 | 453,386,846 | 366,305,106 |
| 31 | 621,787,675 | 502,361,288 |
| 32 | 544,064,215 | 439,566,127 |
| 33 | 483,612,636 | 390,725,446 |
| 37 | 705,268,427 | 569,807,942 |

CIV Control Register

Symbol: CIVC
Address: 10h
Bits: 6

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | | CIV25 | CIV24 | CIVC1 | CIVC0 | PALN | CIVEN |
| TYPE: | | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Bit 0 of register CIVC controls whether the FSCI value is used to set the sub-carrier frequency, or the automatically calculated (CIV) value. When the CIVEN value is 1, the number calculated and present at the CIV registers will automatically be used as the increment value for sub-carrier generation. Whenever this bit is set to 1, the CFRB bit should be set to 0. It is recommended to use the FSCI registers, and not the CIVEN mode for Macrovision applications

Bit 1 of register CIVC forces the CIV algorithm to generate the PAL-N (Argentina) sub-carrier frequency when it is set to '1'. When this bit is set to '0', the VOS[1:0] value is used by the CIV algorithm to determine which sub-carrier frequency to generate.

Bits 3-2 of register CIVC control the hysteresis circuit which is used to calculate the CIV value. The default value should be used.

Bits 5-4 of register CIVC contain the MSB values for the calculated increment value (CIV) readout. This is described in detail in the CIV register description.

Calculated Increment Value Register

Symbol: CIV
Address: 11h –
 13h
Bits: 8 each

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | CIV# |
| TYPE: | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Registers CIV contain the value that was calculated by the CH7011 as the sub-carrier increment value. The entire bit field, CIV[25:0], is comprised of these three registers plus the MSB values contained in the CIV Control register, bits CIV25 and CIV24. This value is used when the CIVEN bit is set to '1'. The bit locations are specified below.

Register Contents

- 10hCIV[25:24]
- 11hCIV[23:16]
- 12hCIV[15:8]
- 13hCIV[7:0]

Clock Mode Register

Symbol: CM
Address: 1Ch
Bits: 4

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|------|-----|-----|-----|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | | | | M/S* | MCP | PCM | XCM |
| TYPE: | | | | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bit 0 of register CM signifies the XCLK frequency. A value of '0' is used when the XCLK is at the pixel frequency (dual edge clocking mode) and a value of '1' is used when the XCLK is twice the pixel frequency (single edge clocking mode).

Bit 1 of register CM controls the P-Out clock frequency. A value of ‘0’ generates a clock output at the pixel frequency, while a value of ‘1’ generates a clock at twice the pixel frequency.

Bit 2 of register CM controls the phase of the XCLK clock input to the CH7011. A value of ‘1’ inverts the XCLK signal at the input of the device. This control is used to select which edge of the XCLK signal to use for latching input data.

Bit 3 of register CM controls whether the device operates in master or slave clock mode. In master mode (M/S* = ‘1’), the 14.31818MHz clock is used as a frequency reference in the TV PLL, and the M and N values are used to determine the TV PLL’s operating frequency. In slave mode (M/S* = ‘0’) the XCLK input is used as a reference to the TV PLL. The M and N TV PLL divider values are forced to one.

Input Clock Register

Symbol: IC
Address: 1Dh
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | | | | | XCMD3 | XCMD2 | XCMD1 | XCMD0 |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bits 3-0 of register IC controls the delay applied to the XCLK signal before latching input data.

GPIO Control Register

Symbol: GPIO
Address: 1Eh
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | GOENB1 | GOENB0 | GPIOL1 | GPIOL0 | Reserved | Reserved | POUTE | POUTP |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bit 0 of register GPIO controls the polarity of the P-Out signal. A value of ‘0’ does not invert the clock at the output pad.

Bit 1 of register GPIO enables the P-Out signal. A value of ‘1’ drives the P-Out clock signal out of the P-Out pin. A value of ‘0’ disables the P-Out signal.

Bits 5-4 of register GPIO control the GPIO pins. When the corresponding GOENB bits are low, these register values are driven out of the corresponding GPIO pins. When the corresponding GOENB bits are high, these register values can be read to determine the level forced into the corresponding GPIO pins.

Bits 7-6 of register GPIO control the direction of the GPIO pins. A value of ‘1’ sets the corresponding GPIO pin to an input, and a value of ‘0’ sets the corresponding pin to an output.

Input Data Format Register

Symbol: IDF
Address: 1Fh
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | IBS | DES | SYO | VSP | HSP | IDF2 | IDF1 | IDF0 |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bits 2-0 of register IDF select the input data format. See the Input interface on page 9 for a listing of available formats.

Bit 3 of register IDF controls the horizontal sync polarity. A value of ‘0’ defines the horizontal sync to be active low, and a value of ‘1’ defines the horizontal sync to be active high.

Bit 4 of register IDF controls the vertical sync polarity. A value of ‘0’ defines the vertical sync to be active low, and a value of ‘1’ defines the vertical sync to be active high.

Bit 5 of register IDF controls the sync direction. A value of ‘0’ defines sync to be input to the CH7011, and a value of ‘1’ defines sync to be output from the CH7011. The CH7011 can only output sync signals when operating as a VGA to TV encoder.

Bit 6 of register IDF signifies when the CH7011 is to decode embedded sync signals present in the input data stream instead of using the H and V pins. This feature is only available for input data format four. A value of ‘0’ selects the H and V pins to be used as the sync inputs, and a value of ‘1’ selects the embedded sync signal.

Bit 7 of register IDF selects the input buffer used for the data, sync and clock input pins.

Connection Detect Register

Symbol: CD
Address: 20h
Bits: 6

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | Reserved | XOSC2 | Reserved | DACT3 | DACT2 | DACT1 | DACT0 | SENSE |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R | R | R | R | R | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | X | X | X | 0 |

The Connection Detect Register provides a means to sense the connection of a TV to the four DAC outputs. The status bits, DACT[3:0] correspond to the termination of the four DAC outputs. However, the values contained in these STATUS BITS ARE NOT VALID until a sensing procedure is performed. Use of this register requires a sequence of events to enable the sensing of outputs, then reading out the applicable status bits. The detection sequence works as follows:

- 1) Set the power management register to enable all DAC’s.
- 2) Set the SENSE bit to a 1. This forces a constant output from the DAC’s. Note that during SENSE = 1, these 4 analog outputs are at steady state and no TV synchronization pulses are asserted.
- 3) Reset the SENSE bit to 0. This triggers a comparison between the voltage present on these analog outputs and the reference value. During this step, each of the four status bits corresponding to individual DAC outputs will be set if they are CONNECTED.
- 4) Read the status bits. The status bits, DACT[3:0] now contain valid information which can be read to determine which outputs are connected to a TV. Again, a “1” indicates a valid connection, a “0” indicates an unconnected output.

Bit 6 of register CD contains the MSB value for the crystal oscillator adjustment.

DAC Control Register

Symbol: DC
Address: 21h
Bits: 6

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | XOSC1 | XOSC0 | | SYNCO1 | SYNCO0 | DACG1 | DACG0 | DACBP |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bit 0 of register DC selects the DAC bypass mode. A value of ‘1’ outputs the incoming data directly at the DAC[2:0] outputs.

Bits 2-1 of register DC control the DAC gain. DACG0 should be set low for NTSC and PAL-M video standards, and high for PAL and NTSC-J video standards. DACG1 should be low when the input data format is RGB (IDF = 0-3), and high when the input data format is YCrCb (IDF = 4).

Bits 4-3 of register DC select the signal to be output from the C/H Sync pin according to **Table 18** below.

Table 18. Composite / Horizontal Sync Output

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| SYNCO[1:0] | C/H Sync Output |
| 00 | No Output |
| 01 | VGA Horizontal Sync |
| 10 | TV Composite Sync |
| 11 | TV Horizontal Sync |

Bits 7-6 of register DC controls the crystal oscillator. The default value is recommended.

Buffered Clock Output Register

Symbol: BCO
Address: 22h
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | SHF2 | SHF1 | SHF0 | BCOEN | BCOP | BCO2 | BCO1 | BCO0 |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bits 2-0 of register BCO select the signal output at the BCO pin, according to **Table 19** below:

Table 19. BCO Output Signal

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| BCO[2:0] | Buffered Clock Output | BCO[2:0] | Buffered Clock Output |
| 000 | The 14MHz crystal | 100 | (for test use only) |
| 001 | (for test use only) | 101 | (for test use only) |
| 010 | VCO divided by K3 | 110 | VGA Vertical Sync |
| 011 | Field ID | 111 | TV Vertical Sync |

Bit 3 of register BCO selects the polarity of the BCO output. A value of ‘1’ does not invert the signal at the output pad.

Bit 4 of register BCO enables the BCO output. When BCOEN is high, the BCO pin will output the selected signal. When BCOEN is low, the BCO pin will be held in tri-state mode.

Bits 7-5 of register BCO select the K3 divider, according to **Table 20** below.

Table 20. K3 Selection

| SHF[2:0] | K3 |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 000 | 2.5 |
| 001 | 3.0 |
| 010 | 3.5 |
| 011 | 4.0 |
| 100 | 4.5 |
| 101 | 5.0 |
| 110 | 6.0 |
| 111 | 7.0 |

Test Pattern Register

Symbol: TSTP
Address: 48h
Bits: 5

| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---------|---------|-----|-------|-------|
| SYMBOL: | | | | ResetIB | ResetDB | RSA | TSTP1 | TSTP0 |
| TYPE: | | | | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bits 1-0 of register TSTP control the test pattern generation block. The pattern generated is determined by **Table 21** below.

Table 21. Test Pattern Control

| TSTP[1:0] | Test Pattern |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 00 | No test pattern – Input data is used |
| 01 | Color Bars |
| 1X | Horizontal Luminance Ramp |

Bit 2 of register TSTP is a test control, and should be left at the default value.

Bit 3 of register TSTP controls the datapath reset signal. A value of ‘0’ holds the datapath in a reset condition, while a value of ‘1’, places the datapath in normal mode. The datapath is also reset at power on by an internally generated power on reset signal.

Bit 4 of register TSTP controls the serial port reset signal. A value of ‘0’ holds the serial port registers in a reset condition, while a value of ‘1’, places the serial port registers in normal mode. The serial port registers are also reset at power on by an internally generated power on reset signal.

Power Management Register

Symbol: PM
Address: 49h
Bits: 8

| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|----------|----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| SYMBOL: | Reserved | Reserved | TV | DACPD3 | DACPD2 | DACPD1 | DACPD0 | FPD |
| TYPE: | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W | R/W |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Register PM controls which circuitry within the CH7011 is operating, according to **Table 22** below.

Table 22. Power Management

| TV | DACPD[3:0] | FPD | Operating State | Functional Description |
|----|----------------|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1001 | 0 | Composite Off, S-video on | Composite DACs are off |
| 1 | 0111or 1110 | 0 | Composite On/S-video off | S-Video DACs are off Either pin 39 CVBS/B or pin 36 CVBS can be used for composite out |
| 1 | 0000 | 0 | Normal (On) | Both composite and s-video are on |
| 0 | XXXX | 0 | VGA to TV Encoder Off | TV off |
| X | XXXX | 1 | Full Power Down | All circuitry is powered down except serial port |

Version ID Register

Symbol: VID
Address: 4Ah
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | VID7 | VID6 | VID5 | VID4 | VID3 | VID2 | VID1 | VID0 |
| TYPE: | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| DEFAULT: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Register VID is a read only register containing the version ID number of the CH7011.

Device ID Register

Symbol: DID
Address: 4Bh
Bits: 8

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BIT: | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYMBOL: | DID7 | DID6 | DID5 | DID4 | DID3 | DID2 | DID1 | DID0 |
| TYPE: | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| DEFAULT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Register DID is a read only register containing the device ID number of the CH7011.

7. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 23. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol | Description | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| | DVDD, AVDD, VDD relative to GND | - 0.5 | | 5.0 | V |
| | Input voltage of all digital pins ¹ | GND - 0.5 | | VDD + 0.5 | V |
| T _{SC} | Analog output short circuit duration | | Indefinite | | Sec |
| T _{AMB} | Ambient operating temperature | - 55 | | 85 | °C |
| T _{STOR} | Storage temperature | - 65 | | 150 | °C |
| T _J | Junction temperature | | | 150 | °C |
| TVPS | Vapor phase soldering (one minute) | | | 220 | °C |

Notes:

1. Stresses greater than those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated under the normal operating condition of this specification is not recommended. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
2. The device is fabricated using high-performance CMOS technology. It should be handled as an ESD sensitive device. Voltage on any signal pin that exceeds the power supply voltages by more than ± 0.5V can induce destructive latch.

Table 24. Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Description | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| VDD | DAC power supply voltage | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| AVDD | Analog supply voltage | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| DVDD | Digital supply voltage | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| DVDDV | Digital supply voltage (P-OUT pin) | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.6 | V |
| RL | Output load to DAC outputs | | 37.5 | | Ω |

Table 25. Electrical Characteristics (Operating Conditions: T_A = 0°C - 70°C, VDD, AVDD, DVDD = 3.3V ± 5%)

| Symbol | Description | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | Video D/A resolution | 10 | 10 | 10 | Bits |
| | Full scale output current | | 33.89 | | mA |
| | Video level error | | | 10 | % |
| I _{VDD} | 4 DAC's Enabled | | 130 | 145 | mA |
| I _{VDD} | 3 DAC's Enabled | | 100 | 110 | mA |
| I _{AVDD} | | | 5 | 7 | mA |
| I _{DVDD} | | | 85 | 150 | mA |
| | DVDDV (1.8V) current (15pF load) | | 4 | | mA |

Table 26. Digital Inputs / Outputs

| Symbol | Description | Test Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|------|
| V _{SDOL} | SPD (serial port data) Output Low Voltage | I _{OL} = 2.0 mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| V _{SPIH} | Serial Port (SPC, SPD) Input High Voltage | | 2.7 | | DVDD+0.5 | V |
| V _{SPI L} | Serial Port (SPC, SPD) Input Low Voltage | | GND-0.5 | | 1.4 | V |
| V _{DATAIH} | D[0-11] Input High Voltage | | Vref+0.25 | | DVDD+0.5 | V |
| V _{DATAIL} | D[0-11] Input Low Voltage | | GND-0.5 | | Vref-0.25 | V |
| V _{MISCAIH} | GPIO, AS, RESET* Input High Voltage | DVDD=3.3V | 2.7 | | VDD + 0.5 | V |
| V _{MISCAIL} | GPIO, AS, RESET* Input Low Voltage | DVDD=3.3V | GND-0.5 | | 0.6 | V |
| I _{MISCAPU} | Pull Up Current (GPIO, AS, RESET*) | V _{IN} = 0V | 0.5 | | 5 | uA |
| V _{MISCAOH} | GPIO, C/HSYNC, BCO, H, V Output High Voltage | I _{OH} = -0.4mA | VDD-0.2 | | | V |
| V _{MISCAOL} | GPIO, C/HSYNC, BCO, H, V Output Low Voltage | I _{OL} = 3.2mA | | | 0.2 | V |
| V _{MISCBOH} | P-OUT Output High Voltage | I _{OH} = - 400 uA | DVDDV-0.2 | | | V |
| V _{MISC BOL} | P-OUT Output Low Voltage | I _{OL} = 3.2 mA | | | 0.2 | V |

Note:

V_{DATA} - refers to all digital pixel, clock, data enable and sync inputs. V_{MISCA} - refers to GPIOx, AS and RESET* inputs, GPIOx, C/HSYNC, BCO outputs and H, V when configured as outputs (SYO=1). V_{MISCB} - refers to P-OUT output.

8. Timing Information

8.1 Clock - Slave, Sync - Slave Mode

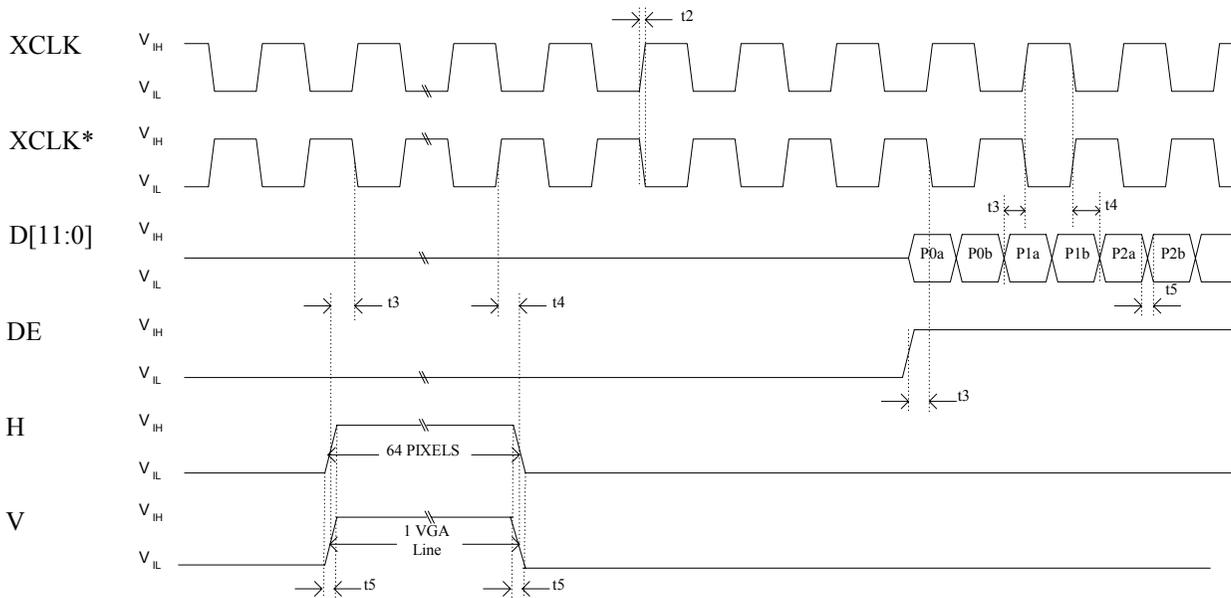


Figure 17: Timing for Clock - Slave, Sync - Slave Mode

Table 27. Timing for Clock - Slave, Sync - Slave Mode

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| t2 | XCLK & XCLK* rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |
| t3 | Setup time: Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK =VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.2 | | | ns |
| t4 | Hold time: Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK =VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.3 | | | ns |
| t5 | D[11:0], H, V & DE rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |

8.2 Clock - Master, Sync - Slave Mode

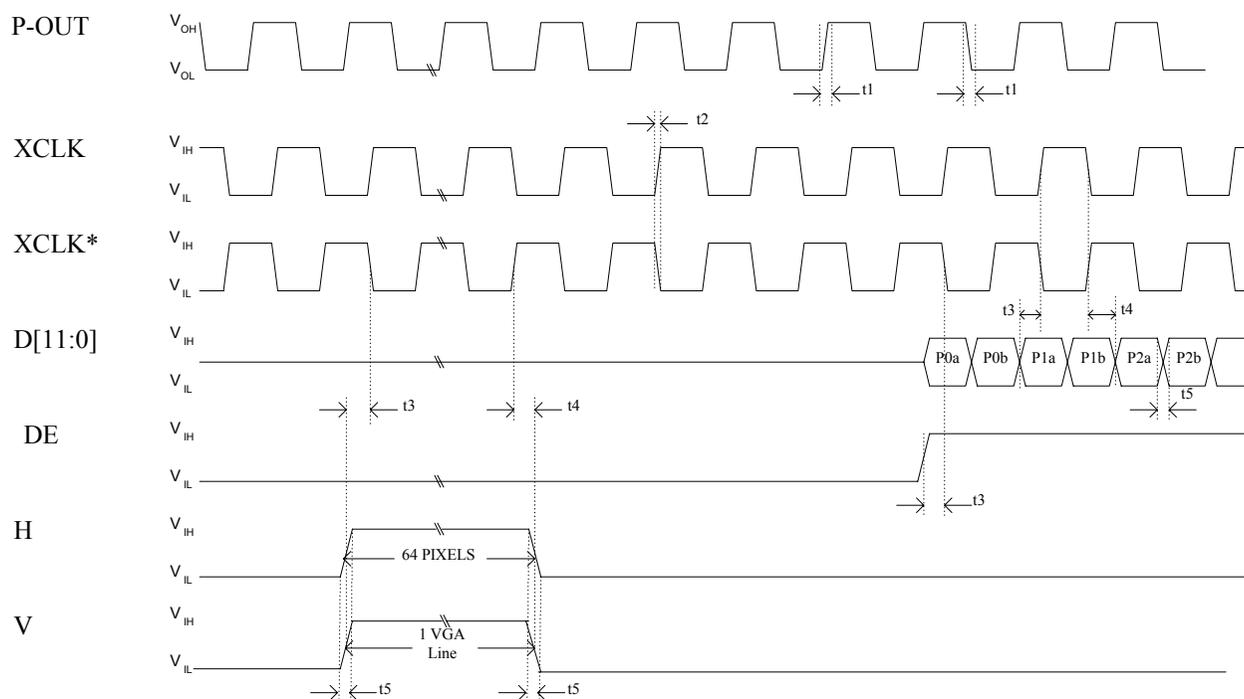


Figure 18: Timing for Clock - Slave, Sync - Slave Mode

Table 28. Timing for Clock - Master, Sync - Slave Mode

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| t1 | P-OUT rise/fall time w/15pF load, VREF = 1.65 V | | 3 | | ns |
| t2 | XCLK & XCLK* rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |
| t3 | Setup time: Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK = VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.2 | | | ns |
| t4 | Hold time: Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK = VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.3 | | | ns |
| t5 | D[11:0], H, V & DE rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |

8.3 Clock - Master, Sync - Master Mode

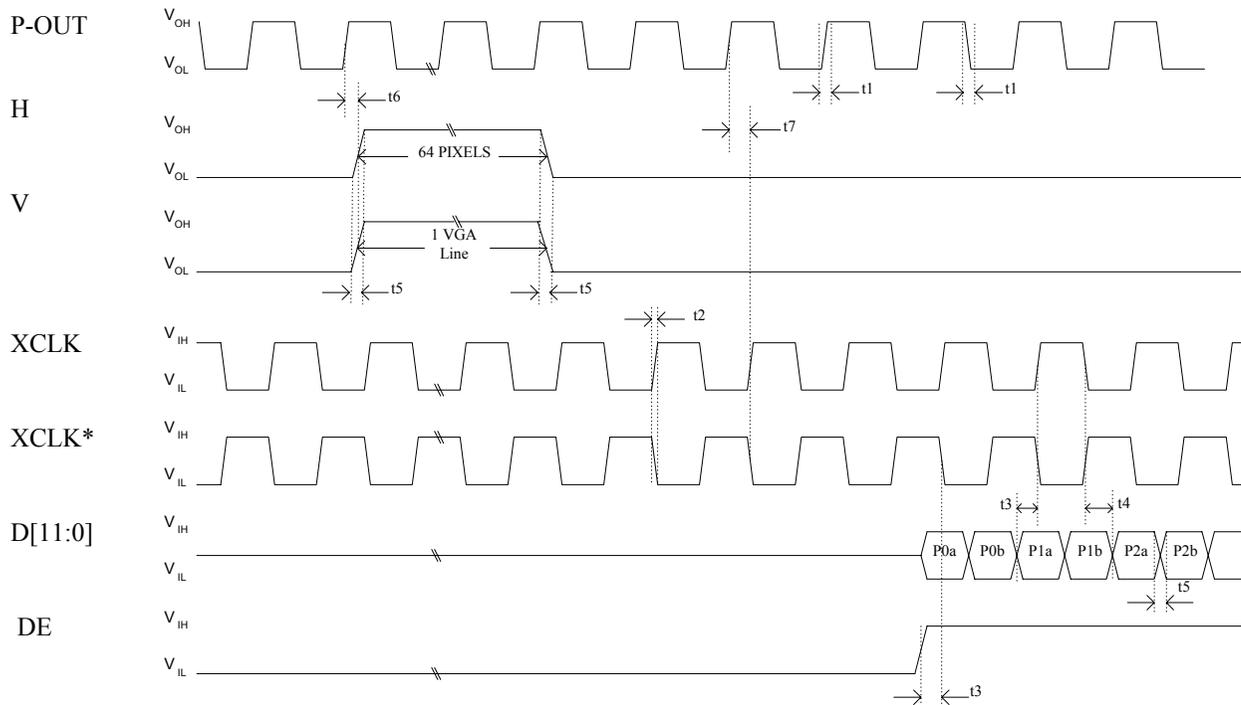


Figure 19: Clock - Master, Sync - Master Mode

Table 29. Timing for Clock - Master, Sync - Slave Mode

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| t1 | P-OUT rise/fall time w/15pF load, VREF = 1.65 V | | 3 | | ns |
| t2 | XCLK & XCLK* rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |
| t3 | Setup time: Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK =VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.2 | | | ns |
| t4 | Hold time Differential Clock: (XCLK = XCLK*) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) Single-ended Clock: (XCLK =VREF) to (D[11:0], H, V & DE = VREF) | 0.3 | | | ns |
| t5 | D[11:0], H, V & DE rise/fall time w/15pF load | | 3 | | ns |
| t6 | Hold time: P-OUT to HSYNC, VSYNC delay | | 1.5 | | ns |
| t7 | (P-OUT=VREF) to (XCLK =XCLK*) delay | | | | ns |

9. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

64-pin LQFP

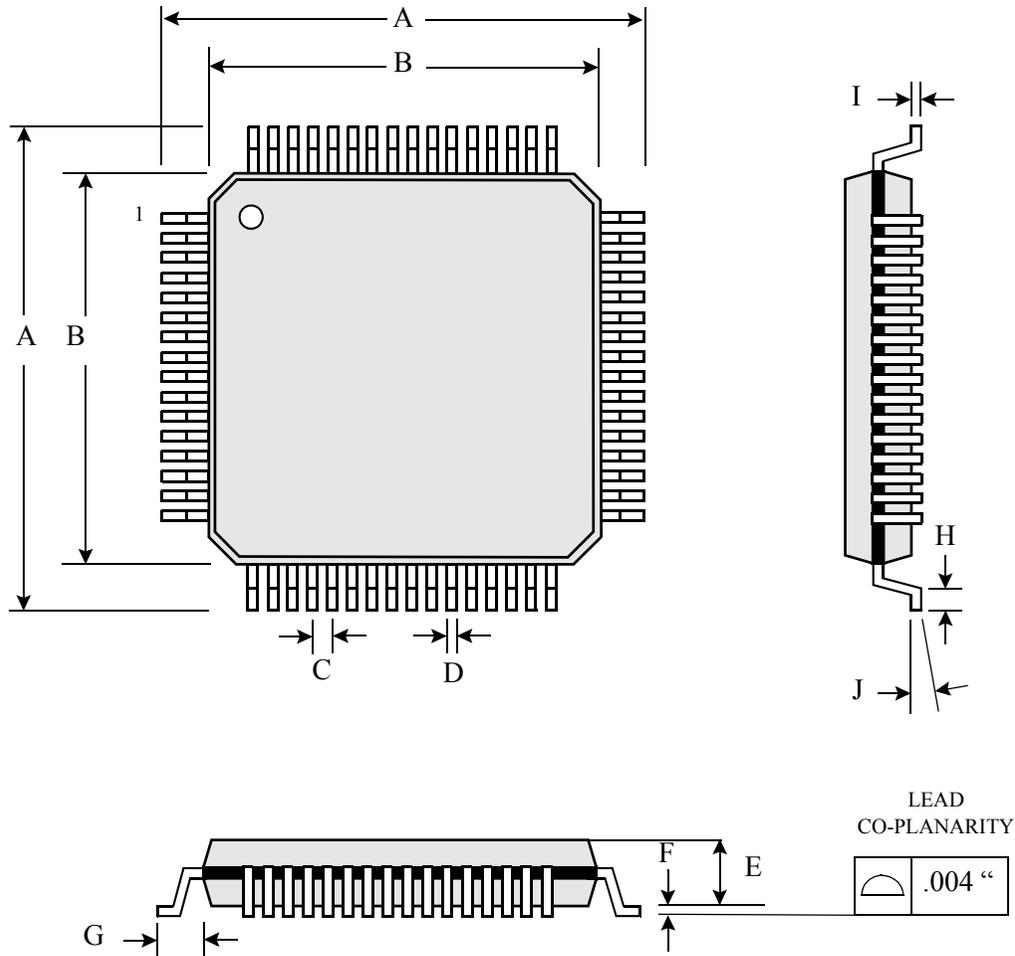


Table of Dimensions

| No. of Leads | | SYMBOL | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| 64 (10 X 10 mm) | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| Milli-meters | MIN | 11.80 | | 0.50 | 0.17 | 1.35 | 0.05 | 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.09 | 0° |
| | MAX | 12.20 | 10.00 | | 0.27 | 1.45 | 0.15 | | 0.75 | 0.20 | 7° |

Notes:

1. Conforms to JEDEC standard JESD-30 MS-026D.
2. Dimension B: Top Package body size may be smaller than bottom package size by as much as 0.15 mm.
3. Dimension B does not include allowable mold protrusions up to 0.25 mm per side.

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| ORDERING INFORMATION | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Part number | Package type | Number of pins | Voltage supply |
| CH7011A-T | LQFP | 64 | 3.3V |

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