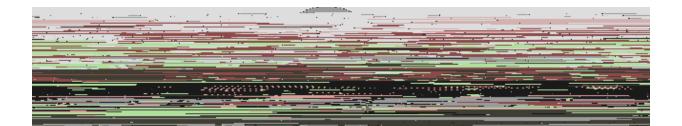


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D



DC Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $R_{SOURCE} = 37.5$; all inputs are AC-coupled with 0.1μ F; all outputs are AC coupled with 220μ F into 150 loads; unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
I _{CC}	Supply Current ⁽¹⁾	FMS6145 (No Load)		30	46	mA
- V _{IN}	Video Input Voltage Range	Referenced to GND if DC-coupled		1.4		Vpp
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection	DC (All Channels)		-50		dB
Notice						

AC Electrical Characteristics

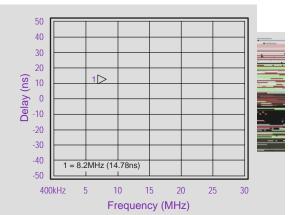
 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN} = 1V_{pp}$, $V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_{SOURCE} = 37.5$; all inputs are AC coupled with 0.1μ F; all outputs are AC-coupled with 220μ F into 150 loads; unless otherwise noted.

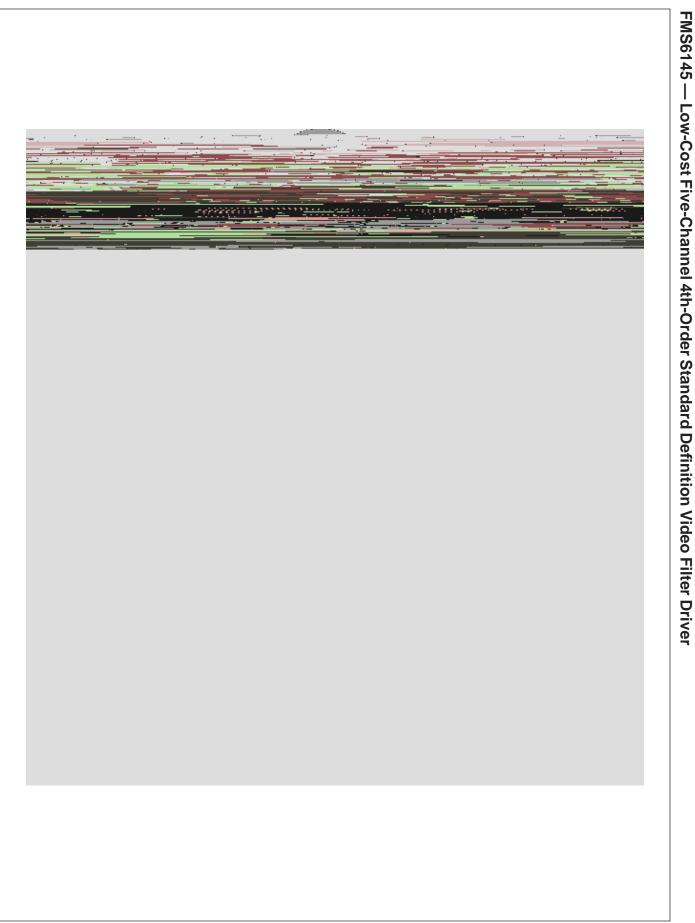
Typical Performance Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_{SOURCE} = 37.5$; all inputs AC coupled with 0.1μ F; all outputs are AC coupled with 220μ F into 150 loads; unless otherwise noted.



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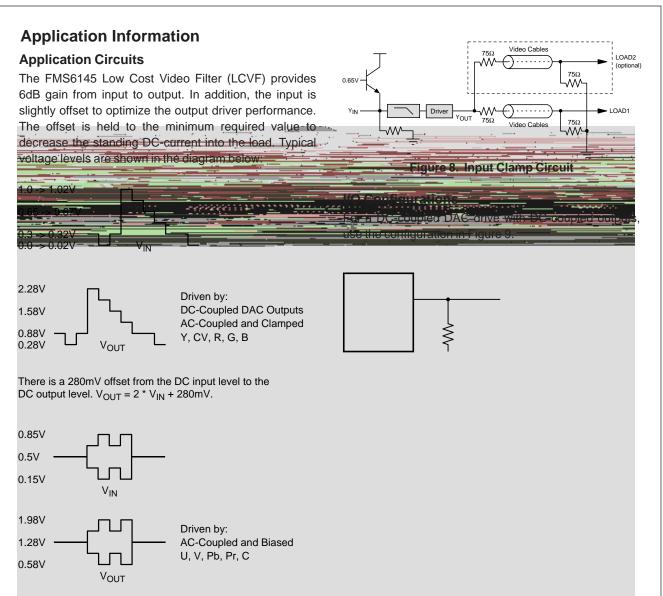


Figure 7. Typical Voltage Levels

The FMS6145 provides an internal diode clamp to support AC-coupled input signals. If the input signal does not go below ground, the input clamp does not operate. This allows DAC outputs to directly drive the FMS6145 without an AC coupling capacitor. When the input is AC coupled, the diode clamp sets the sync tip (or lowest voltage) just below ground. The worst-case sync tip compression due to the clamp cannot exceed 7mV. The input level set by the clamp, combined with the internal DC offset, keeps the output within its acceptable range.

For symmetric signals like Chroma, U, V, Pb, and Pr, the average DC bias is fairly constant and the inputs can be AC coupled with the addition of a pull-up resistor to set the DC input voltage. DAC outputs can also drive these same signals without the AC coupling capacitor. A conceptual illustration of the input clamp circuit is shown in Figure 8.

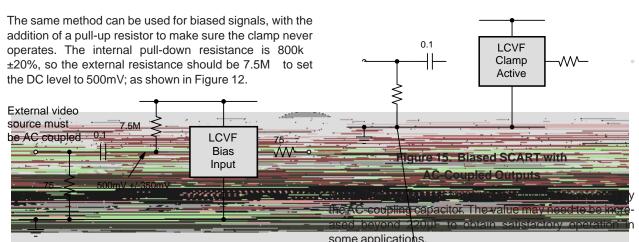


Figure 12. Biased SCART with **DC-Coupled Outputs**

The same circuits can be used with AC-coupled outputs if desired.

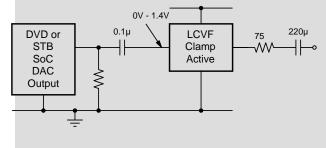
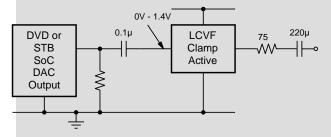
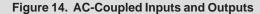


Figure 13. DC-Coupled Inputs, **AC-Coupled Outputs**





some applications.

Power Dissipation

The FMS6145 output drive configuration must be considered when calculating overall power dissipation. Care must be taken not to exceed the maximum die junction temperature. The following example can be used to calculate the FMS6146's power dissipation and internal temperature rise.

$T_j = T_A + P_d \bullet q_{JA}$ E	Q.	1
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where: $P_d = P_{CH1} +$	$P_{CH2} + P_{CH3}$ and	EQ. 2
where: $P_d = P_{CH1} +$	$P_{CH2} + P_{CH3}$ and	EQ. 2

$$P_{CHx} = V_{CC} \bullet I_{CH} - (V_{\Phi}^2/R_L)$$
 EQ. 3

where:
$$V_0 = 2V_{IN} + 0.280V$$
 EQ. 4

$$I_{CH} = (I_{CC}/3) + (V_O/R_L)$$
 EQ. 5

V_{IN} = RMS value of input signal

$$I_{\rm CC} = 30 \, {\rm mA}$$

 $V_{CC} = 5V$

R_I = channel load resistance

Board layout can also affect thermal characteristics. Refer to the Layout Considerations section for details.

The FMS6145 is specified to operate with output currents typically less than 50mA, more than sufficient for a dual (75) video load. Internal amplifiers are current limited to a maximum of 100mA and should withstand brief-duration short-circuit conditions; this capability is not guaranteed.

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Layout Considerations

General layout and supply bypassing play major roles in



