- Low-Voltage Differential 50- $\Omega$ Line Drivers and Receivers
- Typical Signaling Rates of 500 Mbps
- Bus-Terminal ESD Exceeds 12 kV
- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply
- Low-Voltage Differential Signaling With Typical Output Voltages of 340 mV With a $50-\Omega$ Load
- Valid Output With as Little as $50-\mathrm{mV}$ Input Voltage Difference
- Propagation Delay Times
- Driver: 1.7 ns Typical
- Receiver: 3.7 ns Typical
- Power Dissipation at $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$
- Driver: 50 mW Typical
- Receiver: 60 mW Typical
- LVTTL Input Levels Are 5-V Tolerant
- Driver Is High Impedance When Disabled or With $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}<1.5 \mathrm{~V}$


## - Receiver Has Open-Circuit Failsafe

## description

The SN65LVDM179, SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 are differential line drivers and receivers that use low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) to achieve high signaling rates. These circuits are similar to TIA/EIA-644 standard compliant devices (SN65LVDS) counterparts, except that the output current of the drivers is doubled. This modification provides a minimum differential output voltage magnitude of 247 mV across a $50-\Omega$ load simulating two transmission lines in parallel. This allows having data buses with more than one driver or with two line termination resistors. The receivers detect a voltage difference of 50 mV with up to 1 V of ground potential difference between a transmitter and receiver.
The intended application of these devices and signaling techniques is point-to-point half duplex, baseband data transmission over a controlled impedance media of approximately $100 \Omega$ characteristic impedance. The transmission media may be printed-circuit board traces, backplanes, or cables.

SN65LVDM179D (Marked as DM179 or LVM179)
SN65LVDM179DGK (Marked as M79)
(TOP VIEW)


SN65LVDM180D (Marked as LVDM180) SN65LVDM180PW (Marked as LVDM180)
(TOP VIEW)


SN65LVDM050D (Marked as LVDM050) SN65LVDM050PW (Marked as LVDM050)
(TOP VIEW)

| 1B | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 16 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A | 2 | 15 | 1D |
| 1R | 3 | 14 | 1 Y |
| $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ | 4 | 13 | $1 Z$ |
| 2R | 5 | 12 | DE |
| 2A | 6 | 11 | $2 Z$ |
| 2B | 7 | 10 | ] $2 Y$ |
| GND [ | 8 | 9 | 2D |




SN65LVDM051D (Marked as LVDM051) SN65LVDM051PW (Marked as LVDM051) (TOP VIEW)


## description (continued)

The ultimate rate and distance of data transfer is dependent upon the attenuation characteristics of the media, the noise coupling to the environment, and other application-specific characteristics.
The SN65LVDM179, SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 are characterized for operation from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ | PACKAGE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SMALL OUTLINE <br> (D) | SMALL OUTLINE <br> (DGK) | SMALL OUTLINE <br> (PW) |
|  | - | SN65LVDM050PW |  |
|  | SN65LVDM050D | - | SN65LVDM051PW |
|  | SN65LVDM051D | - | - |
|  | SN65LVDM179D | SN65LVDM179DGK | SN65LVDM180D |

Function Tables
SN65LVDM179 RECEIVER

| INPUTS | OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | R |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \geq 50 \mathrm{mV}$ | H |
| $-50 \mathrm{MV}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}<50 \mathrm{mV}$ | $?$ |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \leq-50 \mathrm{mV}$ | L |
| Open | H |

$\mathrm{H}=$ high level, $\mathrm{L}=$ low level, ? = indeterminate
SN65LVDM179 DRIVER

| INPUT | OUTPUTS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | Y | Z |
| L | L | H |
| H | H | L |
| Open | L | H |

$H=$ high level, $L$ = low level

SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 RECEIVER

| INPUTS |  | OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ | R |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \geq 50 \mathrm{mV}$ | L | H |
| $-50 \mathrm{MV}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}<50 \mathrm{mV}$ | L | $?$ |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \leq-50 \mathrm{mV}$ | L | L |
| Open | L | H |
| X | H | Z |

$H$ = high level, $L=$ low level, $Z=$ high impedance, X = don't care

## Function Tables (Continued)

SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 DRIVER

| INPUTS |  | OUTPUTS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $D$ | DE | $Y$ | $Z$ |
| L | $H$ | $L$ | $H$ |
| $H$ | $H$ | $H$ | $L$ |
| Open | $H$ | $L$ | $H$ |
| $X$ | L | $Z$ | $Z$ |

$\mathrm{H}=$ high level, $\mathrm{L}=$ low level, $\mathrm{Z}=$ high impedance,
$\mathrm{X}=$ don't care
equivalent input and output schematic diagrams


## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) $\dagger$

| Supply voltage range, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ (see Note 1) | -0.5 V to 4 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voltage range ( $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{DE}, \overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ ) | -0.5 V to 6 V |
| Voltage range (Y, $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{A}$, and B ) | -0.5 V to 4 V |
| Electrostatic discharge: Y, Z, A, B , and GND (see Note 2) | CLass 3, A:12 kV, B:600 V |
| All | Class 3, A:7 kV, B:500 V |
| Continuous power dissipation | see dissipation rating table |
| Storage temperature range | . . ${ }^{-65}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

$\dagger$ Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.
2. Tested in accordance with MIL-STD-883C Method 3015.7.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

| PACKAGE | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { POWER RATING } \end{gathered}$ | DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ddagger$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { POWER RATING } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D(8) | 635 mW | $5.1 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 330 mW |
| D(14) | 987 mW | $7.9 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 513 mW |
| D(16) | 1110 mW | $8.9 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 577 mW |
| DGK | 424 mW | $3.4 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 220 mW |
| PW (14) | 736 mW | $5.9 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 383 mW |
| PW (16) | 839 mW | $6.7 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 437 mW |

$\ddagger$ This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no air flow.
recommended operating conditions

|  | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Driver output voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | 0 |  | 2.4 | V |
| High-level input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | 2 |  |  | V |
| Low-level input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Magnitude of differential input voltage, $\left\|\mathrm{V}_{\text {ID }}\right\|$ | 0.1 |  | 0.6 | V |
| Common-mode input voltage, VIC (see Figure 6) | $\frac{\left\|V_{\text {ID }}\right\|}{2}$ |  | $2.4-\frac{\mid \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}}{2}$ | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.8$ |  |  |  |
| Operating free-air temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 |  | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## device electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN TYP† | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ICC Supply current | SN65LVDM179 | No receiver load, driver $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 10 | 15 | mA |
|  | SN65LVDM180 | Driver and receiver enabled, no receiver load, driver $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 10 | 15 | mA |
|  |  | Driver enabled, receiver disabled, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 9 | 13 |  |
|  |  | Driver disabled, receiver enabled, no load | 1.7 | 5 |  |
|  |  | Disabled | 0.5 | 2 |  |
|  | SN65LVDM050 | Drivers and receivers enabled, no receiver loads, driver $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 19 | 27 | mA |
|  |  | Drivers enabled, receivers disabled, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 16 | 24 |  |
|  |  | Drivers disabled, receivers enabled, no loads | 4 | 6 |  |
|  |  | Disabled | 0.5 | 1 |  |
|  | SN65LVDM051 | Drivers enabled, no receiver loads, driver $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ | 19 | 27 | mA |
|  |  | Drivers disabled, no loads | 4 | 6 |  |

$\dagger$ All typical values are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and with a 3.3 V supply.
driver electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER |  |  | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}\right\|$ | Differential output voltage magnitude |  | $R_{L}=50 \Omega,$ <br> See Figure 1 and Figure 2 | 247 | 340 | 454 |  |
| $\Delta\left\|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}\right\|$ | Change in differential output voltage magnitude between logic states |  |  | -50才 |  | 50 | mV |
| VOC(SS) | Steady-state common-mode output voltage |  | See Figure 3 | 1.125 | 1.2 | 1.375 | V |
| $\Delta \mathrm{VOC}(\mathrm{SS})$ | Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states |  |  | -50 |  | 50 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OC}(\mathrm{PP})}$ | Peak-to-peak common-mode output voltage |  |  |  | 50 | 150 | mV |
| ${ }_{\text {IH }}$ | High-level input current | DE | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -20 | -0.5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | D |  |  | 2 | 20 |  |
| IIL | Low-level input current | DE | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | -10 | -0.5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | D |  |  | 2 | 10 |  |
| los | Short-circuit output current |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OY}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OZ}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 7 | 10 | mA |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 7 | 10 |  |
| Ioz | High-impedance output current |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or 2.4 V , other output at 1.2 V , DE AT 0.8 V . | -47 |  | 47 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IO(OFF) | Power-off output current |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 2.4 \mathrm{~V} \text {, }$ <br> other output at 1.2 V , <br> DE AT 0.8 V . | -47 |  | 47 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| CIN | Input capacitance |  |  | 3 |  |  | pF |

$\ddagger$ The algebraic convention in which the least positive (most negative) value is designated minimum is used in this datasheet.
receiver electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP $\dagger$ | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1 \mathrm{~T}_{+}}$ | Positive-going differential input voltage threshold | See Figure 5 and Table 1 |  |  | 50 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IT- }}$ | Negative-going differential input voltage threshold |  | -50 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High-level output voltage | $\mathrm{IOH}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Low-level output voltage | $\mathrm{IOL}=8 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 0.4 | V |
| I | Input current (A or B inputs) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=0$ | -20 | -11 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -3 | -1.2 |  |
| II(OFF) | Power-off input current (A or B inputs) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0$ | -20 |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{IIH}^{\text {H }}$ | High-level input current (enables) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IIL | Low-level input current (enables) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| loz | High-impedance output current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0$ or 5 V | -10 |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{1}$ | Input capacitance |  |  | 5 |  | pF |

$\dagger$ All typical values are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and with a $3.3-\mathrm{V}$ supply.
driver switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP $\dagger$ | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tPLH | Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output | $\begin{aligned} & R_{L}=50 \Omega, \\ & C_{L}=10 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$$\text { See Figure } 6$ |  | 1.7 | 2.7 | ns |
| tphL | Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output |  |  | 1.7 | 2.7 | ns |
| tr | Differential output signal rise time |  |  | 0.6 | 1 | ns |
| $t_{\text {f }}$ | Differential output signal fall time |  |  | 0.6 | 1 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {sk( }}$ (p) | Pulse skew (\|tpHL - tpLH|) |  |  | 250 |  | ps |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {sk }}(0)$ | Channel-to-channel output skew $\ddagger$ |  |  | 100 |  | ps |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {sk( }}$ (pp) | Part-to-part skew§ |  |  |  | 1 | ns |
| tPZH | Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-high-level output | See Figure 7 |  | 6 | 10 | ns |
| tPZL | Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-low-level output |  |  | 6 | 10 | ns |
| tPHZ | Propagation delay time, high-level-to-high-impedance output |  |  | 4 | 10 | ns |
| tPLZ | Propagation delay time, low-level-to-high-impedance output |  |  | 5 | 10 | ns |

$\dagger$ All typical values are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and with a $3.3-\mathrm{V}$ supply.
$\ddagger \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{sk}(0)}$ is the maximum delay time difference between drivers on the same device.
$\S_{\mathrm{sk}}(\mathrm{pp})$ is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.
receiver switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP $\dagger$ | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tPLH | Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output | $C_{L}=10 \mathrm{pF},$ <br> See Figure 6 |  | 3.7 | 4.5 | ns |
| tPHL | Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output |  |  | 3.7 | 4.5 | ns |
| tsk(p) | Pulse skew (ltpHL - tpLHI) |  |  | 0.1 |  | ns |
| tsk(0) | Channel-to-channel output skew |  |  | 0.2 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {sk(pp) }}$ | Part-to-part skew $\ddagger$ |  |  |  | 1 | ns |
| $\mathrm{tr}_{r}$ | Output signal rise time | $C_{L}=10 \mathrm{pF}$, See Figure 6 |  | 0.7 | 1.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{tf}_{\text {f }}$ | Output signal fall time |  |  | 0.9 | 1.5 | ns |
| tPZH | Propagation delay time, high-level-to-high-impedance output | See Figure 7 |  | 2.5 |  | ns |
| tPZL | Propagation delay time, low-level-to-low-impedance output |  |  | 2.5 |  | ns |
| tPHZ | Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-high-level output |  |  | 7 |  | ns |
| tplZ | Propagation delay time, low-impedance-to-high-level output |  |  | 4 |  | ns |

$\dagger$ All typical values are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and with a $3.3-\mathrm{V}$ supply.
$\ddagger \mathrm{t}_{\text {sk }}(\mathrm{pp})$ is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION
driver


Figure 1. Driver Voltage and Current Definitions
driver (continued)


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ or $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}} \leq 1 \mathrm{~ns}$, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps , pulse width $=10 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~ns} . C_{L}$ includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $0,06 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the D.U.T.

Figure 2. Test Circuit, Timing, and Voltage Definitions for the Differential Output Signal


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $t_{r}$ or $t_{f} \leq 1 \mathrm{~ns}$, pulse repetition rate (PRR) $=50 \mathrm{Mpps}$, pulse width $=10 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~ns} . C_{L}$ includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $0,06 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the D.U.T. The measurement of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OC}}(\mathrm{PP})$ is made on test equipment with a -3 dB bandwidth of at least 300 MHz .

Figure 3. Test Circuit and Definitions for the Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

driver (continued)


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $t_{r}$ or $t_{f} \leq 1 \mathrm{~ns}$, pulse repetition rate (PRR) $=0.5 \mathrm{Mpps}$, pulse width $=500 \pm 10 \mathrm{~ns} . \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $0,06 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the D.U.T.

Figure 4. Enable and Disable Time Circuit and Definitions
receiver


Figure 5. Receiver Voltage Definitions
Table 1. Receiver Minimum and Maximum Input Threshold Test Voltages

| APPLIED VOLTAGES <br> (V) |  | RESULTING DIFFERENTIAL <br> INPUT VOLTAGE <br> (mV) | RESULTING COMMON- <br> MODE INPUT VOLTAGE <br> (V) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I A}}$ | VIB | VID | VIC |
| 1.225 | 1.175 | 50 | 1.2 |
| 1.175 | 1.225 | -50 | 1.2 |
| 2.375 | 2.325 | 50 | 2.35 |
| 2.325 | 2.375 | -50 | 2.35 |
| 0.05 | 0 | 50 | 0.05 |
| 0 | 0.05 | -50 | 0.05 |
| 1.5 | 0.9 | 600 | 1.2 |
| 0.9 | 1.5 | -600 | 1.2 |
| 2.4 | 1.8 | 600 | 2.1 |
| 1.8 | 2.4 | -600 | 2.1 |
| 0.6 | 0 | 600 | 0.3 |
| 0 | 0.6 | -600 | 0.3 |

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

receiver (continued)


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $t_{r}$ or $t_{f} \leq 1 \mathrm{~ns}$, pulse repetition rate (PRR) $=50 \mathrm{Mpps}$, pulse width $=10 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~ns} . C_{L}$ includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $0,06 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the D.U.T.

Figure 6. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms
receiver (continued)


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $t_{r}$ or $t_{f} \leq 1 \mathrm{~ns}$, pulse repetition rate (PRR) $=0.5 \mathrm{Mpps}$, pulse width $=500 \pm 10 \mathrm{~ns} . C_{L}$ includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $0,06 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the D.U.T.


Figure 7. Enable/Disable Time Test Circuit and Waveforms

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 8

RECEIVER
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs


Figure 10


Figure 9

RECEIVER
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs


Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS


Figure 12

RECEIVER
HIGH-TO-LOW LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE


Figure 14

LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

Figure 13
RECEIVER
LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME vs


Figure 15

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The devices are generally used as building blocks for high-speed point-to-point data transmission. Ground differences are less than 1 V with a low common-mode output and balanced interface for very low noise emissions. Devices can interoperate with RS-422, PECL, and IEEE-P1596. Drivers/receivers maintain ECL speeds without the power and dual supply requirements.


Figure 16. Data Transmission Distance Versus Rate

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## fail safe

One of the most common problems with differential signaling applications is how the system responds when no differential voltage is present on the signal pair. The LVDS receiver is like most differential line receivers, in that its output logic state can be indeterminate when the differential input voltage is between -50 mV and 50 mV and within its recommended input common-mode voltage range. Tl's LVDS receiver is different, however, in how it handles the open-input circuit situation.

Open-circuit means that there is little or no input current to the receiver from the data line itself. This could be when the driver is in a high-impedance state or the cable is disconnected. When this occurs, the LVDS receiver pulls each line of the signal pair to near $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ through $300-\mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors as shown in Figure 17. The fail-safe feature uses an AND gate with input voltage thresholds at about 2.3 V to detect this condition and force the output to a high-level, regardless of the differential input voltage.


Figure 17. Open-Circuit Fail Safe of the LVDS Receiver
It is only under these conditions that the output of the receiver is valid with less than a $50-\mathrm{mV}$ differential input voltage magnitude. The presence of the termination resistor, Rt, does not affect the fail-safe function as long as it is connected as shown in the figure. Other termination circuits may allow a dc current to ground that could defeat the pullup currents from the receiver and the fail-safe feature.

## MECHANICAL DATA

```
D (R-PDSO-G**)
                                    PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE
14 PIN SHOWN
```



| PINS ** | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A MAX | 0.197 <br> $(5,00)$ | 0.344 <br> $(8,75)$ | 0.394 <br> $(10,00)$ |
| A MIN | 0.189 <br> $(4,80)$ | 0.337 <br> $(8,55)$ | 0.386 <br> $(9,80)$ |

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed $0.006(0,15)$.
D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

MECHANICAL DATA
DGK (R-PDSO-G8)


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187

## MECHANICAL DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G**)


| PIMS | $\mathbf{8 *}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A MAX | 3,10 | 5,10 | 5,10 | 6,60 | 7,90 | 9,80 |
| A MIN | 2,90 | 4,90 | 4,90 | 6,40 | 7,70 | 9,60 |

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15 .
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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