National Semiconductor

July 1997

DS90CF561/DS90CF562
LVDS 18-Bit Color Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link

General Description

The DS90CF561 transmitter converts 21 bits of CMOS/TTL data into three LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) data streams. A phase-locked transmit clock is transmitted in parallel with the data streams over a fourth LVDS link. Every cycle of the transmit clock 21 bits of input data are sampled and transmitted. The DS90CF562 receiver converts the LVDS data streams back into 21 bits of CMOS/TTL data. At a transmit clock frequency of 40 MHz, 18 bits of RGB data and 3 bits of LCD timing and control data (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY) are transmitted at a rate of 280 Mbps per LVDS data channel. Using a 40 MHz clock, the data throughput is 105 Megabytes per second. These devices are offered with falling edge data strobes for convenient interface with a variety of graphics and LCD panel controllers.

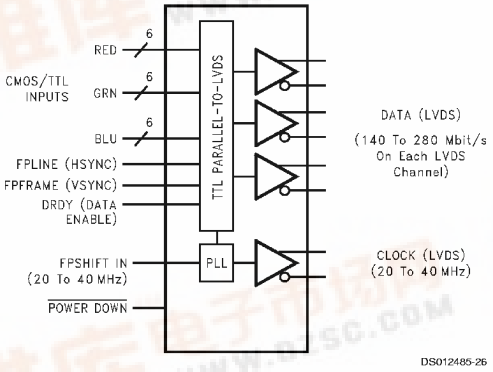
This chipset is an ideal means to solve EMI and cable size problems associated with wide, high speed TTL interfaces.

Features

- Up to 105 Megabyte/sec bandwidth
- Narrow bus reduces cable size and cost
- 290 mV swing LVDS devices for low EMI
- Low power CMOS design
- Power down mode
- PLL requires no external components
- Low profile 48-lead TSSOP package
- Falling edge data strobe
- Compatible with TIA/EIA-644 LVDS standard

Block Diagrams

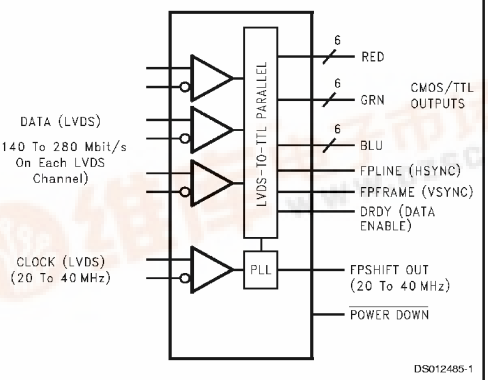
DS90CF561



DS012485-26

Order Number DS90CF561MTD
See NS Package Number MTD48

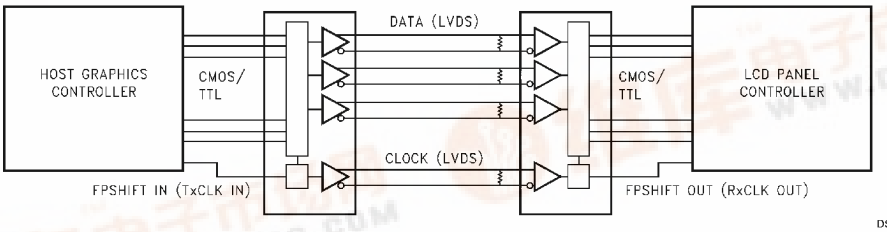
DS90CF562



DS012485-1

Order Number DS90CF562MTD
See NS Package Number MTD48

Application



DS012485-2

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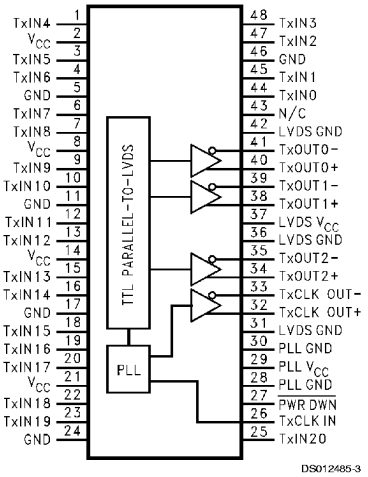
Connection Diagrams

DS90CF561



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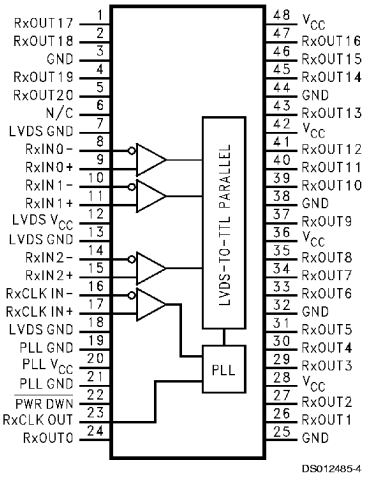
DS90CF562



DS012485-4

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	−0.3V to +6V
CMOS/TTL Input Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
CMOS/TTL Ouput Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
LVDS Receiver Input Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
LVDS Driver Output Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
LVDS Output Short Circuit Duration	continuous
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec.)	+260°C
Maximum Power Dissipation @ +25°C	
MTD48 (TSSOP) Package:	
DS90CF561	1.98W
DS90CF562	1.89W
Package Derating:	
DS90CF561	16 mW/°C above +25°C
DS90CF562	15 mW/°C above +25°C

This device does not meet 2000V ESD rating (Note 4) .

Recommended Operating Conditions

	Min	Nom	Max	Units
Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Operating Free Air Temperature (T_A)	−10	+25	+70	°C
Receiver Input Range	0		2.4	V
Supply Noise Voltage (V_{CC})			100	mV_{P-P}

Electrical Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
CMOS/TTL DC SPECIFICATIONS							
V_{IH}	High Level Input Voltage			2.0		V_{CC}	V
V_{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage			GND		0.8	V
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage	I_{OH} = −0.4 mA		3.8	4.9		V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	I_{OL} = 2 mA			0.1	0.3	V
V_{CL}	Input Clamp Voltage	I_{CL} = −18 mA			−0.79	−1.5	V
I_{IN}	Input Current	V_{IN} = V_{CC}, GND, 2.5V or 0.4V			±5.1	±10	µA
I_{OS}	Output Short Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0V				−120	mA
LVDS DRIVER DC SPECIFICATIONS							
V_{OD}	Differential Output Voltage	R_L = 100Ω		250	290	450	mV
ΔV_{OD}	Change in V_{OD} between Complimentary Output States					35	mV
V_{CM}	Common Mode Voltage			1.1	1.25	1.375	V
ΔV_{CM}	Change in V_{CM} between Complimentary Output States					35	mV
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage				1.3	1.6	V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage			0.9	1.01		V
I_{OS}	Output Short Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0V, R_L = 100Ω			−2.9	−5	mA
I_{OZ}	Output TRI-STATE® Current	$\overline{\text{Power Down}}$ = 0V, V_{OUT} = 0V or V_{CC}			±1	±10	µA
LVDS RECEIVER DC SPECIFICATIONS							
V_{TH}	Differential Input High Threshold	V_{CM} = +1.2V				+100	mV
V_{TL}	Differential Input Low Threshold			−100			mV
I_{IN}	Input Current	V_{IN} = +2.4V	V_{CC} = 5.5V			±10	µA
		V_{IN} = 0V				±10	µA
TRANSMITTER SUPPLY CURRENT							
I_{CCTW}	Transmitter Supply Current, Worst Case	R_L = 100Ω, C_L = 5 pF, Worst Case Pattern (*Figure 1*, *Figure 3*)	f = 32.5 MHz		34	51	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		36	53	mA
I_{CCTG}	Transmitter Supply Current, 16 Grayscale	R_L = 100Ω, C_L = 5 pF, Grayscale Pattern (*Figure 2*, *Figure 3*)	f = 32.5 MHz		27	47	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		28	48	mA

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
TRANSMITTER SUPPLY CURRENT							
I_{CCTZ}	Transmitter Supply Current, Power Down	$\overline{\text{Power Down}}$ = Low			1	25	µA
RECEIVER SUPPLY CURRENT							
I_{CCRW}	Receiver Supply Current, Worst Case	C_L = 8 pF, Worst Case Pattern (*Figure 1*, *Figure 4*)	f = 32.5 MHz		55	75	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		60	80	mA
I_{CCRG}	Receiver Supply Current, 16 Grayscale	C_L = 8 pF, 16 Grayscale Pattern (*Figure 2*, *Figure 4*)	f = 32.5 MHz		35	55	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		37	58	mA
I_{CCRZ}	Receiver Supply Current, Power Down	$\overline{\text{Power Down}}$ = Low			1	10	µA

Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. They are not meant to imply that the device should be operated at these limits. The tables of "Electrical Characteristics" specify conditions for device operation.

Note 2: Typical values are given for V_{CC} = 5.0V and T_A = +25°C.

Note 3: Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except V_{OD} and ΔV_{OD}).

Note 4: ESD Rating:

HBM (1.5 kΩ, 100 pF)

PLL V_{CC} ≥ 1000V

All other pins ≥ 2000V

EIAJ (0Ω, 200 pF) ≥ 150V

Transmitter Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Units
LLHT	LVDS Low-to-High Transition Time (*Figure 3*)			0.75	1.5	ns
LHLT	LVDS High-to-Low Transition Time (*Figure 3*)			0.75	1.5	ns
TCIT	TxCLK IN Transition Time (*Figure 5*)				8	ns
TCCS	TxOUT Channel-to-Channel Skew (Note 5) (*Figure 6*)				350	ps
TPPos0	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (*Figure 17*)	f = 20 MHz	−200	150	350	ps
TPPos1	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1		6.3	7.2	7.5	ns
TPPos2	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2		12.8	13.6	14.6	ns
TPPos3	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3		20	20.8	21.5	ns
TPPos4	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4		27.2	28	28.5	ns
TPPos5	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5		34.5	35.2	35.6	ns
TPPos6	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6		42.2	42.6	42.9	ns
TPPos0	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (*Figure 16*)	f = 40 MHz	−100	100	300	ps
TPPos1	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1		2.9	3.3	3.9	ns
TPPos2	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2		6.1	6.6	7.1	ns
TPPos3	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3		9.7	10.2	10.7	ns
TPPos4	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4		13	13.5	14.1	ns
TPPos5	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5		17	17.4	17.8	ns
TPPos6	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6		20.3	20.8	21.4	ns
TCIP	TxCLK IN Period (*Figure 7*)		25	T	50	ns
TCIH	TxCLK IN High Time (*Figure 7*)		0.35T	0.5T	0.65T	ns
TCIL	TxCLK IN Low Time (*Figure 7*)		0.35T	0.5T	0.65T	ns
TSTC	TxIN Setup to TxCLK IN (*Figure 7*)	f = 20 MHz	14			ns
		f = 40 MHz	8			ns
THTC	TxIN Hold to TxCLK IN (*Figure 7*)		2.5	2		ns

Transmitter Switching Characteristics (Continued)

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
TCCD	TxCLK IN to TxCLK OUT Delay @ 25˚C, V_{CC} = 5.0V (*Figure 9*)	5		9.7	ns
TPLLS	Transmitter Phase Lock Loop Set (*Figure 11*)			10	ms
TPDD	Transmitter Powerdown Delay (*Figure 15*)			100	ns

Note 5: This limit based on bench characterization.

Receiver Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Units
CLHT	CMOS/TTL Low-to-High Transition Time (*Figure 4*)			3.5	6.5	ns
CHLT	CMOS/TTL High-to-Low Transition Time (*Figure 4*)			2.7	6.5	ns
RCOP	RxCLK OUT Period (*Figure 8*)		25	T	50	ns
RSKM	Receiver Skew Margin (Note 6) . V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25˚C (*Figure 18*)	f = 20 MHz	1.1			ns
		f = 40 MHz	700			ps
RCOH	RxCLK OUT High Time (*Figure 8*)	f = 20 MHz	21.5			ns
		f = 40 MHz	10.5			ns
RCOL	RxCLK OUT Low Time (*Figure 8*)	f = 20 MHz	19			ns
		f = 40 MHz	6			ns
RSRC	RxOUT Setup to RxCLK OUT (*Figure 8*)	f = 20 MHz	14			ns
		f = 40 MHz	4.5			ns
RHRC	RxOUT Hold to RxCLK OUT (*Figure 8*)	f = 20 MHz	16			ns
		f = 40 MHz	6.5			ns
RCCD	RxCLK IN to RxCLK OUT Delay @ 25˚C, V_{CC} = 5.0V (*Figure 10*)		7.6		11.9	ns
RPLLS	Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set (*Figure 12*)				10	ms
RPDD	Receiver Powerdown Delay (*Figure 16*)				1	µs

Note 6: Receiver Skew Margin is defined as the valid data sampling region at the receiver inputs. This margin takes into account for transmitter output skew(TCCS) and the setup and hold time (internal data sampling window), allowing LVDS cable skew dependent on type/length and source clock(TxCLK IN) jitter.

RSKM ≥ cable skew (type, length) + source clock jitter (cycle to cycle)

AC Timing Diagrams

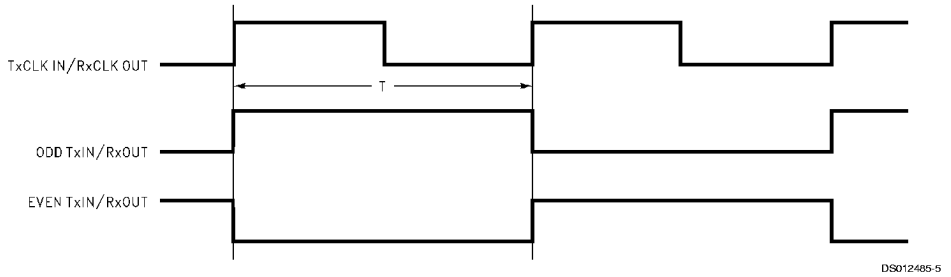


FIGURE 1. "Worst Case" Test Pattern

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

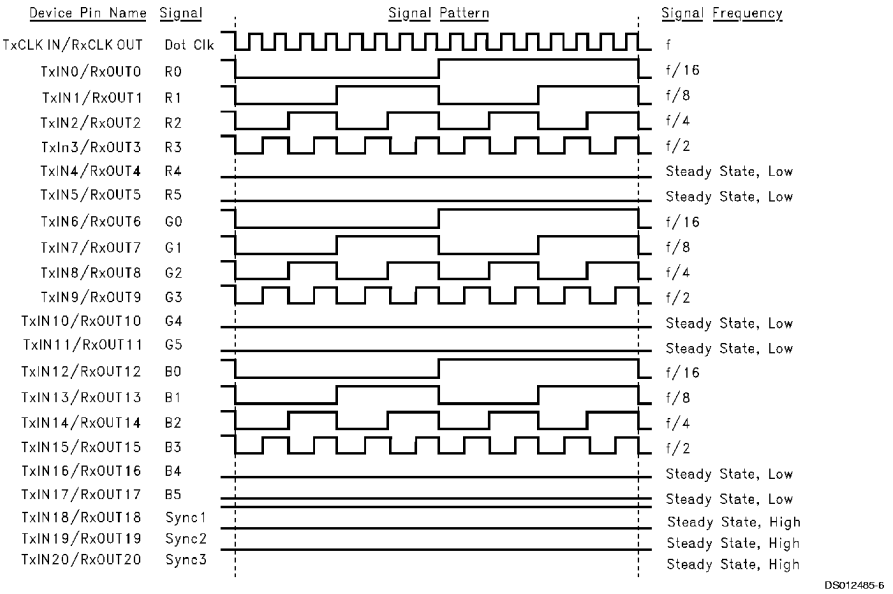


FIGURE 2. "16 Grayscale" Test Pattern (Note 7) (Note 8) (Note 9) (Note 10)

Note 7: The worst case test pattern produces a maximum toggling of device digital circuitry, LVDS I/O and TTL I/O.

Note 8: The 16 grayscale test pattern tests device power consumption for a "typical" LCD display pattern. The test pattern approximates signal switching needed to produce groups of 16 vertical stripes across the display.

Note 9: *Figure 1* and *Figure 2* show a falling edge data strobe (TxCLK IN/RxCLK OUT).

Note 10: Recommended pin to signal mapping. Customer may choose to define differently.

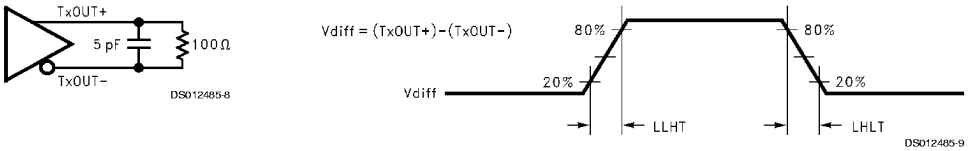


FIGURE 3. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) LVDS Output Load and Transition Timing

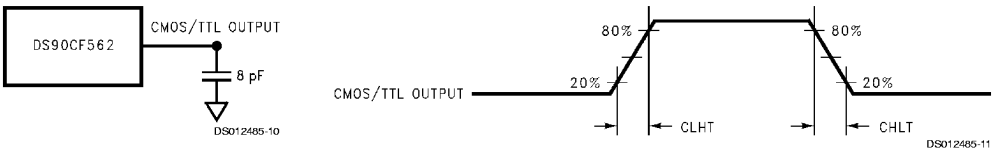


FIGURE 4. DS90CF562 (Receiver) CMOS/TTL Output Load and Transition Timing

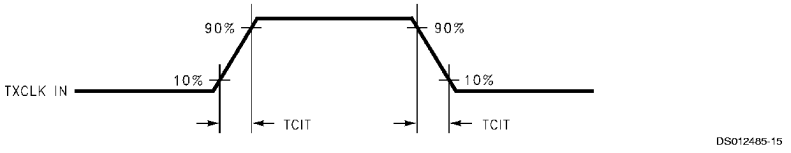
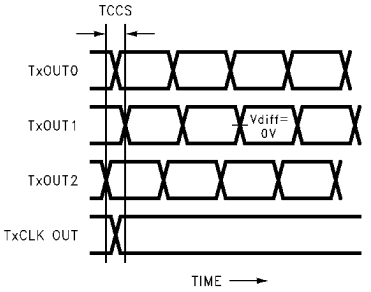


FIGURE 5. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) Input Clock Transition Time

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)



DS012485-16

Measurements at Vdiff = 0V
TCCS measured between earliest and latest initial LVDS edges.
TxCLK OUT Differential High→Low Edge for DS90CF561
TxCLK OUT Differential Low→High Edge for DS90CR561

FIGURE 6. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) Channel-to-Channel Skew and Pulse Width

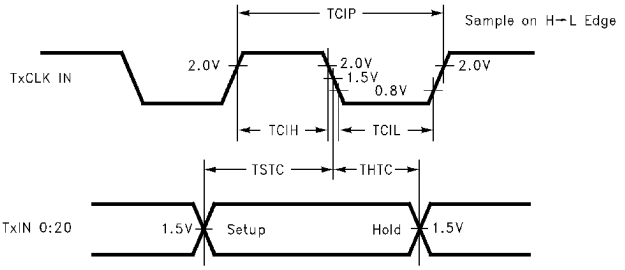


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FIGURE 7. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) Setup/Hold and High/Low Times

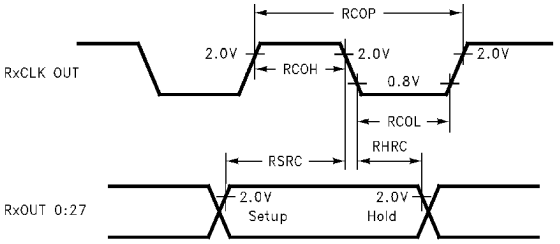

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FIGURE 8. DS90CF562 (Receiver) Setup/Hold and High/Low Times

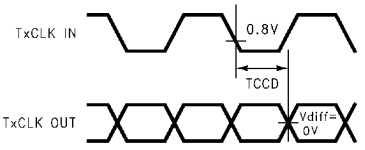

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FIGURE 9. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) Clock In to Clock Out Delay

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

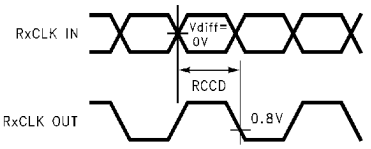

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FIGURE 10. DS90CF562 (Receiver) Clock In to Clock Out Delay

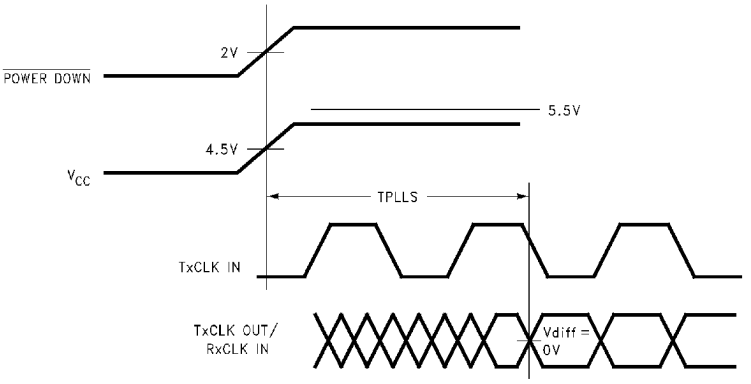

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FIGURE 11. DS90CF561 (Transmitter) Phase Lock Loop Set Time

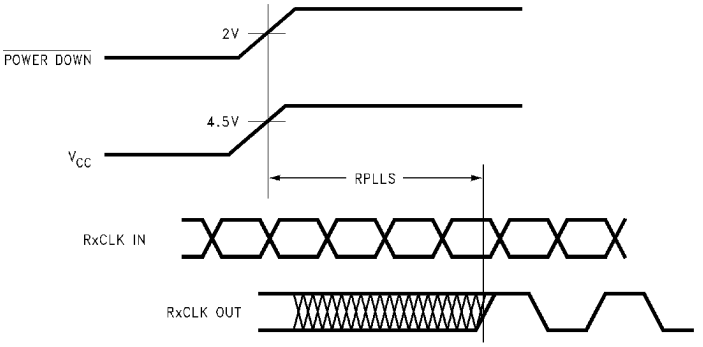

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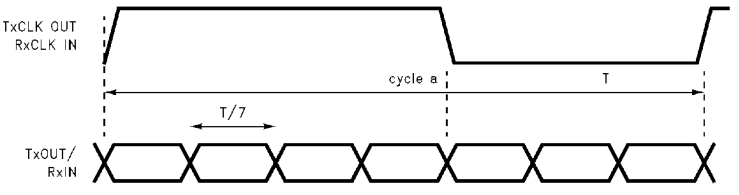
FIGURE 12. DS90CF562 (Receiver) Phase Lock Loop Set Time



DS012485-20

FIGURE 13. Seven Bits of LVDS in One Clock Cycle

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

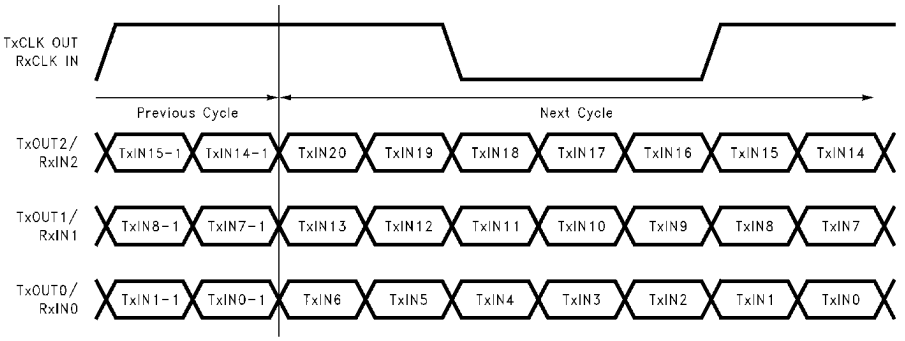


FIGURE 14. 21 Parallel TTL Data Inputs Mapped to LVDS Outputs (DS90CF561)

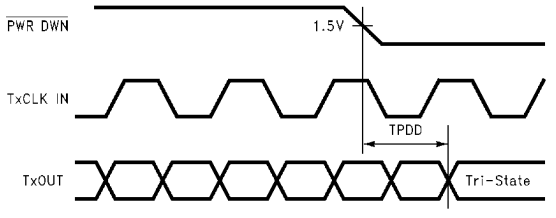


FIGURE 15. Transmitter Powerdown Delay

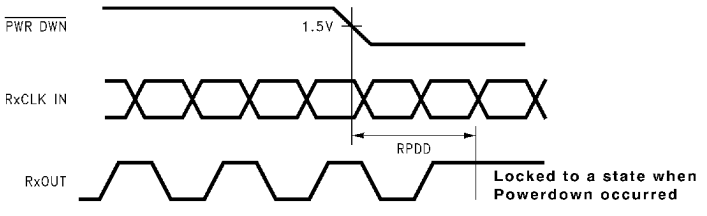


FIGURE 16. Receiver Powerdown Delay

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

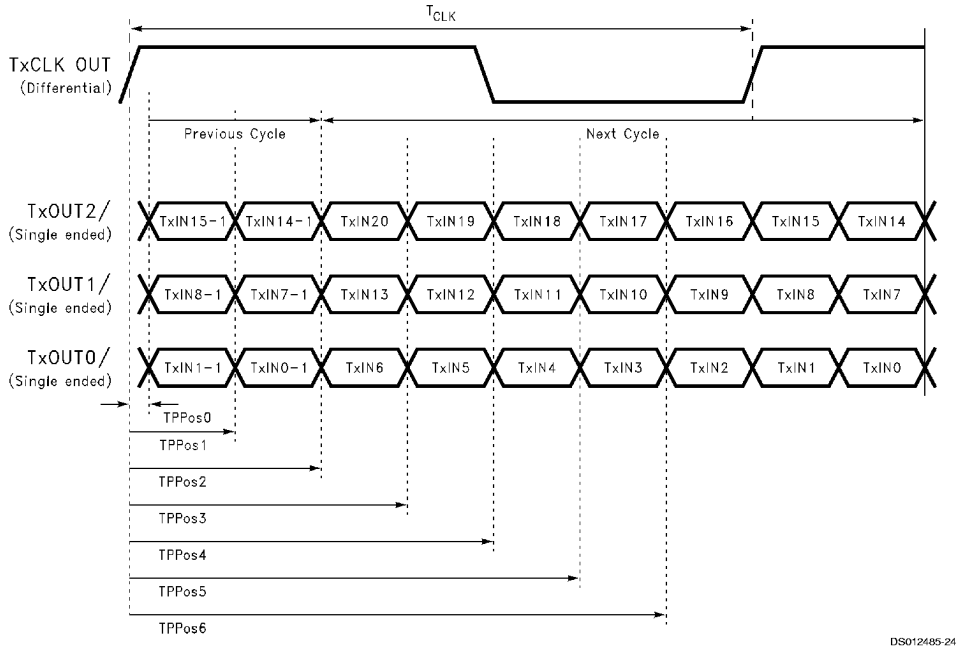
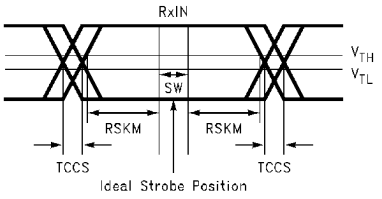


FIGURE 17. Transmitter LVDS Output Pulse Position Measurement



SW—Setup and Hold Time (Internal Data Sampling Window)
TCCS—Transmitter Output Skew
RSKM ≥ Cable Skew (Type, Length) + Source Clock Jitter (Cycle to Cycle)
Cable Skew—Typically 10 ps–40 ps per foot

FIGURE 18. Receiver LVDS Input Skew Margin

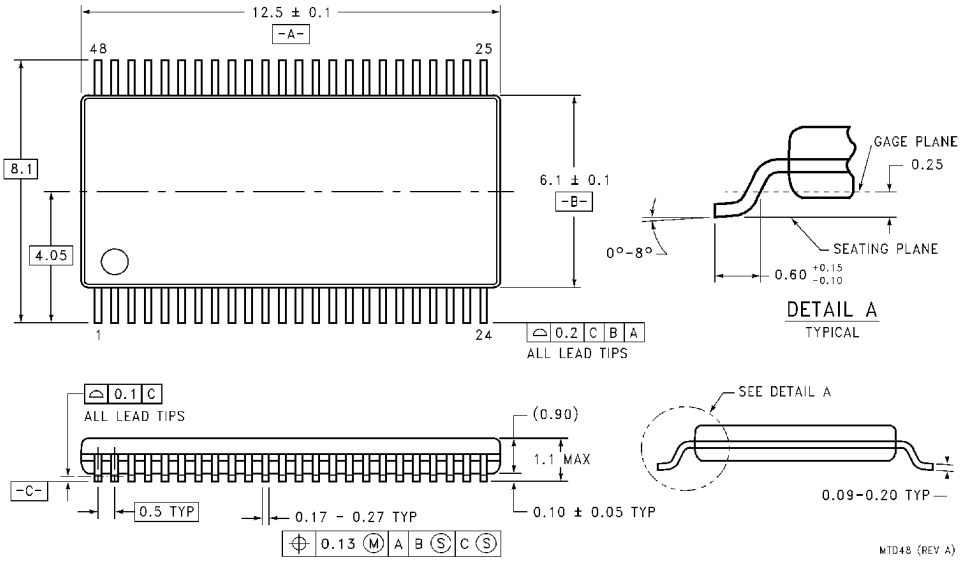
DS90CF561 Pin Description—FPD Link Transmitter

Pin Name	I/O	No.	Description
TxIN	I	21	TTL level input. This includes: 6 Red, 6 Green, 6 Blue, and 3 control lines (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY). (Also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC and DATA ENABLE.)
TxOUT+	O	3	Positive LVDS differential data output
TxOUT–	O	3	Negative LVDS differential data output
FPSHIFT IN	I	1	TTL level clock input. The falling edge acts as data strobe.
TxCLK OUT+	O	1	Positive LVDS differential clock output
TxCLK OUT–	O	1	Negative LVDS differential clock output
$\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$	I	1	TTL level input. Assertion (low input) TRI-STATES the outputs, ensuring low current at power down.
V_{CC}	I	4	Power supply pins for TTL inputs
GND	I	5	Ground pins for TTL inputs
PLL V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply pin for PLL
PLL GND	I	2	Ground pins for PLL
LVDS V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply pin for LVDS outputs
LVDS GND	I	3	Ground pins for LVDS outputs

DS90CF562 Pin Description—FPD Link Receiver

Pin Name	I/O	No.	Description
RxIN+	I	3	Positive LVDS differential data inputs
RxIN–	I	3	Negative LVDS differential data inputs
RxOUT	O	21	TTL level data outputs. This includes: 6 Red, 6 Green, 6 Blue, and 3 control lines (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY). (Also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC and DATA ENABLE.)
RxCLK IN+	I	1	Positive LVDS differential clock input
RxCLK IN–	I	1	Negative LVDS differential clock input
FPSHIFT OUT	O	1	TTL level clock output. The falling edge acts as data strobe.
$\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$	I	1	TTL level input. Assertion (low input) maintains the receiver outputs in the previous state
V_{CC}	I	4	Power supply pins for TTL outputs
GND	I	5	Ground pins for TTL outputs
PLL V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply for PLL
PLL GND	I	2	Ground pin for PLL
LVDS V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply pin for LVDS inputs
LVDS GND	I	3	Ground pins for LVDS inputs

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



48-Lead Molded Thin Shrink Small Outline Package, JEDEC
NS Package Number MTD48

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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