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S90C383A/DS90C

ink-65

MHz, +3.3V

LVDS F383A

Transmitter

24-Bit Flat Panel

+3.3V Programmable LVDS Transmitter 24-Bit Flat Panel Display (FPD)

Display (FPD)

Link-65

MHz

July 1998



National Semiconductor

### DS90C383A/DS90CF383A +3.3V Programmable LVDS Transmitter 24-Bit Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link-65 MHz +3.3V LVDS Transmitter 24-Bit Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link-65 MHz

### **1.0 General Description**

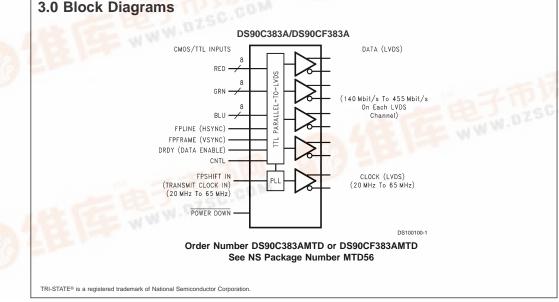
The DS90C383A/DS90CF383A transmitter converts 28 bits of CMOS/TTL data into four LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) data streams. A phase-locked transmit clock is transmitted in parallel with the data streams over a fifth LVDS link. Every cycle of the transmit clock 28 bits of input data are sampled and transmitted. At a transmit clock frequency of 65 MHz, 24 bits of RGB data and 3 bits of LCD timing and control data (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY) are transmitted at a rate of 455 Mbps per LVDS data channel. Using a 65 MHz clock, the data throughput is 227 Mbytes/ sec. The DS90C383A transmitter can be programmed for Rising edge strobe or Falling edge strobe through a dedicated pin. The DS90CF383A is fixed as a Falling edge strobe transmitter. A Rising edge or Falling edge strobe transmitter will interoperate with a Falling edge strobe Receiver (DS90CF384) without any translation logic.

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

### 2.0 Features

- 20 to 65 MHz shift clock support
- Rejects > ± 3ns Jitter from VGA chip with less than 225ps output Jitter @65MHz (TJCC)
- Best-in-Class Set & Hold Times on TxINPUTs Tx power consumption <130 mW (typ) @65MHz
- Grayscale >50% Less Power Dissipation than BiCMOS
- Alternatives
- Tx Power-down mode <200µW (max)</p>
- ESD rating >7 kV (HBM), >500V (EIAJ)
- Supports VGA, SVGA, XGA and Dual Pixel SXGA.
- Narrow bus reduces cable size and cost
- Up to 1.8 Gbps throughput
- Up to 227 Megabytes/sec bandwidth
- 345 mV (typ) swing LVDS devices for low EMI
- PLL requires no external components
- Compatible with TIA/EIA-644 LVDS standard
- Low profile 56-lead TSSOP package

Improved replacement for: SN75LVDS83 — DS90C383A SN75LVDS81 — DS90CF383A



DS100100

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# **4.0 Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

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

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )	-0.3V to +4V
CMOS/TTL Input Voltage	–0.3V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)
LVDS Driver Output Voltage	–0.3V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)
LVDS Output Short Circuit Duration	Continuous
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec)	+260°C
Maximum Package Power Dissipa	tion Capacity @ 25°C
MTD56 (TSSOP) Package: DS90C383A/DS90CF383A	1.63 W

Package Derating: DS90C383A/DS90CF383A	12.5 mW/°C above +25°C
ESD Rating	
(HBM, 1.5 kΩ, 100 pF)	> 7 kV
(EIAJ, 0Ω, 200 pF)	> 500V

# 5.0 Recommended Operating Conditions

	Min	Nom	Max	Units
Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Operating Free Air				
Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	-10	+25	+70	°C
Receiver Input Range	0		2.4	V
Supply Noise Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )			100	mV <sub>PP</sub>
TxCLKIN frequency	18		68	MHz

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditio	ons	Min	Тур	Max	Units
CMOS/T	TL DC SPECIFICATIONS						
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage			2.0		V <sub>cc</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage			GND		0.8	V
V <sub>CL</sub>	Input Clamp Voltage	I <sub>CL</sub> = -18 mA			-0.79	-1.5	V
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current $V_{IN} = 0.4V, 2.5V \text{ or } V_{CC}$			+1.8	+10	μA	
		V <sub>IN</sub> = GND	V <sub>IN</sub> = GND		0		μA
LVDS DO	C SPECIFICATIONS						
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential Output Voltage	$R_{L} = 100\Omega$		250	345	450	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	Change in V <sub>OD</sub> between complimentary output states					35	mV
Vos	Offset Voltage (Note 4)			1.125	1.25	1.375	V
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Change in V <sub>OS</sub> between complimentary output states					35	mV
l <sub>os</sub>	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V, R_L = 100\Omega$			-3.5	-5	mA
l <sub>oz</sub>	Output TRI-STATE® Current	$\overline{Power Down} = 0V,$ $V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ or } V_{CC}$			±1	±10	μA
TRANSM	MITTER SUPPLY CURRENT						
ICCTW	Transmitter Supply Current	R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω,	f = 32.5 MHz		31	43	mA
	Worst Case	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF},$ Worst Case Pattern	f = 37.5 MHz		33	45	mA
		(Figures 1, 4)	f = 65 MHz		39	52	mA
ICCTG	Transmitter Supply Current	R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω,	f = 32.5 MHz		23	35	mA
	16 Grayscale	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF},$	f = 37.5 MHz		28	40	mA
		16 Grayscale Pattern (Figures 2, 4)	f = 65 MHz		33	45	mA
ICCTZ	Transmitter Supply Current Power Down	Power Down = Low Driver Outputs in TRI-STATE under Power Down Mode			10	55	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} = 3.3V and T  $_{\text{A}}$  = +25C.

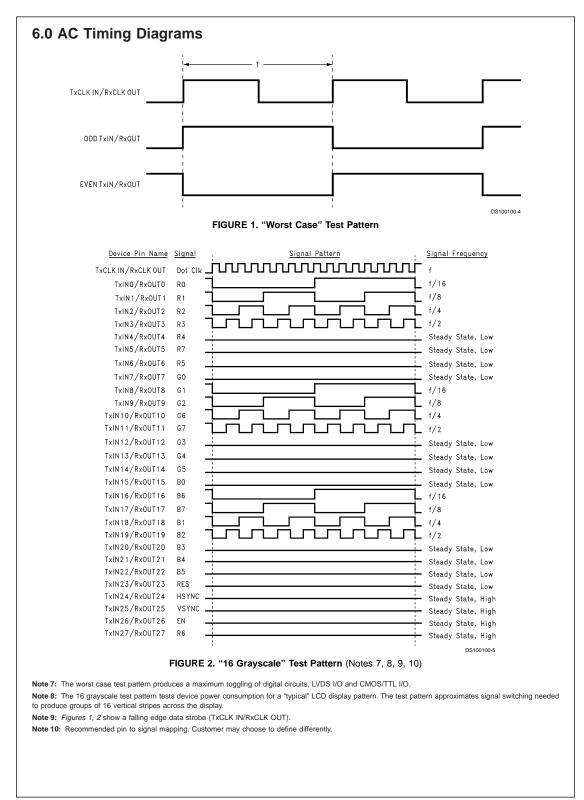
Note 3: Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except V<sub>OD</sub> and  $\Delta V_{OD}$ ).

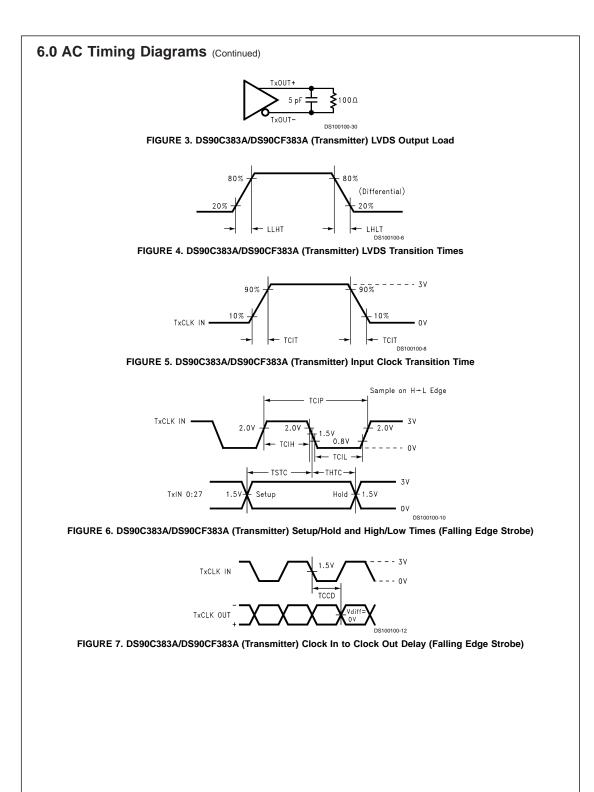
Note 4:  $V_{OS}$  previously referred as  $V_{CM}$ .

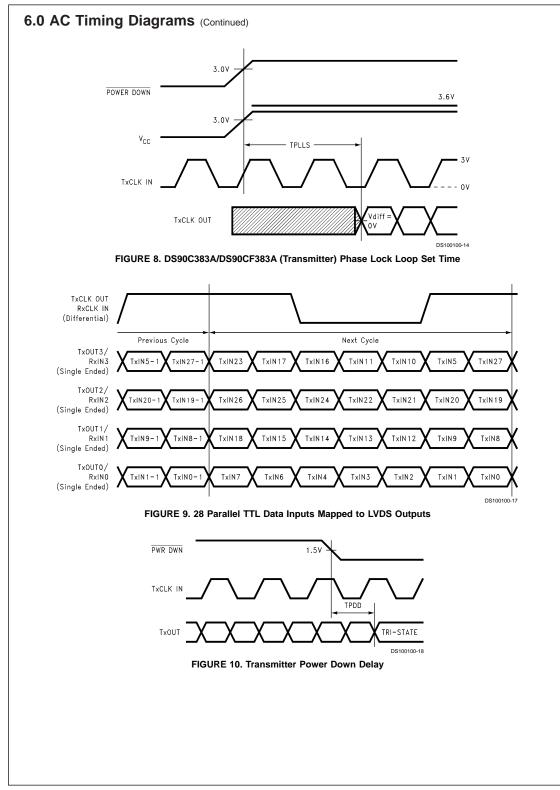
Symbol	Parameter		Min	Тур	Max	Units
TCIT	TxCLK IN Transition Time (Figure 5)				5	ns
TCIP	TxCLK IN Period (Figure 6)		14.7	т	55.6	ns
TCIH	TxCLK IN High Time (Figure 6)		0.35T	0.5T	0.65T	ns
TCIL	TxCLK IN Low Time (Figure 6)			0.5T	0.65T	ns
	mitter Switching Characteristics ommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise Parameter	specified	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
LLHT	LVDS Low-to-High Transition Time (Figure 4)		IVIIII	0.75	1.5	ns
	LVDS Low-to-high transition Time (Figure 4)			0.75	1.5	ns
TPPos0	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (Figure 11) (Note 5)	f = 65 MHz	-0.30	0.75	0.20	ns
TPPos1	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 ( <i>Figure FF</i> ) (Note 5)	1 - 05 10112	1.90	2.20	2.40	ns
TPPos2	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2		4.10	4.40	4.60	ns
TPPos3	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3		6.30	6.60	6.80	ns
TPPos4	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4		8.50	8.80	9.00	ns
TPPos5	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5		10.70	11.00	11.20	ns
TPPos6	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6	12.90	13.20	13.40	ns	
TPPos0	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (Figure 11 ) (Note 5)	f = 40 MHz	-0.35	0	0.35	ns
TPPos1	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1	3.22	3.57	3.92	ns	
TPPos2	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2	6.79	7.14	7.49	ns	
TPPos3	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3	10.36	10.71	11.06	ns	
TPPos4	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4		13.93	14.28	14.63	ns
TPPos5	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5		17.51	17.86	18.21	ns
TPPos6	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6		21.08	21.43	21.78	ns
TPPos0	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (Figure 11) (Note 5)	f = 32.5	-0.40	0	0.40	ns
TPPos1	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1	MHz	4.00	4.40	4.80	ns
TPPos2	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2		8.40	8.80	9.20	ns
TPPos3	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3		12.80	13.20	13.60	ns
TPPos4	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4		17.20	17.60	18.00	ns
TPPos5	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5		21.60	22.00	22.40	ns
TPPos6	Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6		26.00	26.40	26.80	ns
TSTC	TxIN Setup to TxCLK IN (Figure 6)					ns
THTC	TxIN Hold to TxCLK IN (Figure 6)	0			ns	
TCCD	TxCLK IN to TxCLK OUT Delay (Figure 7 ) $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{CC}=3.3V$		3		5.5	ns
	TxCLK IN to TxCLK OUT Delay (Figure 7)		3		7.0	ns
TJCC	Transmitter Jitter Cycle-to-Cycle (Figures 12, 13) (Note 6)	f = 65 MHz		175	225	ps
		f = 40 MHz		240	380	ps
		f = 32.5 MHz		260	400	ps
TPLLS	Transmitter Phase Lock Loop Set (Figure 8)				10	ms
TPDD	Transmitter Power Down Delay (Figure 10)				100	ns

eter is functionality tested only on Automatic Test Equipment (ATE).

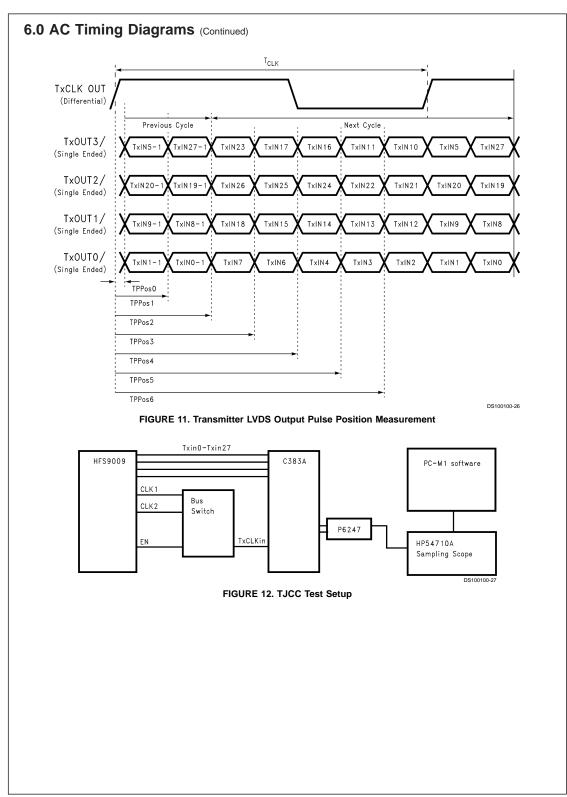
Note 6: The Limits are based on statistical analysis of the device performance over process, voltage, and temperature ranges. Output jitter is measured with a cycleto-cycle jitter of 3ns applied to the input clock signal. A jitter event of 3ns, represents worse case jump in the clock edge from most Graphics controller VGA chips currently available. This parameter is used when calculating system margin (RSKM). See Figures 12, 13 and AN-1059.

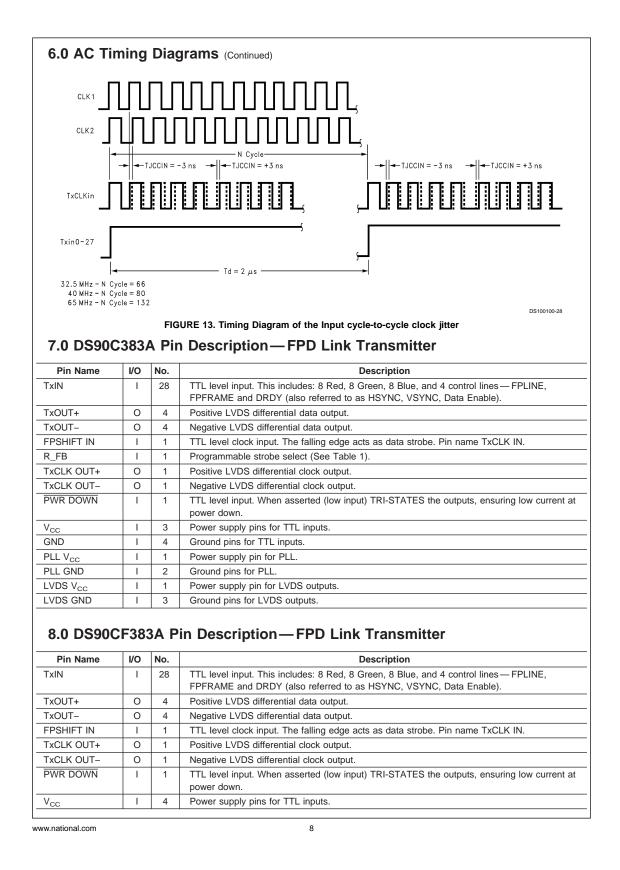






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8.0 DS90CF383A Pin Description—FPD Link Transmitter (Continued)					
Pin Name	I/O	No.	Description		
GND	I	4	Ground pins for TTL inputs.		
PLL V <sub>CC</sub>	I	1	Power supply pin for PLL.		
PLL GND	1	2	Ground pins for PLL.		
LVDS V <sub>CC</sub>	I	1	Power supply pin for LVDS outputs.		
LVDS GND	I	3	Ground pins for LVDS outputs.		

2.

device.

### 9.0 Applications Information

The DS90C383A/DS90CF383A are backward compatible with the DS90C383/DS90CF383 and are a pin-for-pin replacement. The device (DS90C383A/DS90CF383A) utilizes a different PLL architecture employing an internal 7X clock for enhanced pulse position control.

This device (DS90C383A/DS90CF383A) also features reduced variation of the TCCD parameter which is important for dual pixel applications. (See AN-1084) TCCD variation has been measured to be less than 250ps at 65MHz under normal operating conditions.

This device may also be used as a replacement for the DS90CF583 (5V, 65MHz) and DS90CF581 (5V, 40MHz) FPD-Link Transmitters with certain considerations/ modifications:

### 10.0 Transmitter Clock Jitter Cycle-to-Cycle

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the timing of the input clock relative to the input data. The input clock (TxCLKin) is intentionally shifted to the left –3ns and +3ns to the right when data (Txin0-27) is high. This 3ns of cycle-to-cycle clock jitter is repeated at a period of  $2\mu$ s, which is the period of the input data ( $1\mu$ s high,  $1\mu$ s low). At different operating frequencies the N Cycle is changed to maintain the desired 3ns cycle-to-cycle jitter at  $2\mu$ s period.

1. Change 5V power supply to 3.3V. Provide this supply to

the V<sub>CC</sub>, LVDS V<sub>CC</sub> and PLL V<sub>CC</sub> of the transmitter.

3. To implement a falling edge device for the DS90C383A,

The DS90C383A transmitter input and control inputs ac-

cept 3.3V TTL/CMOS levels. They are not 5V tolerant.

the R\_FB pin (pin 17) may be tied to ground OR left unconnected (an internal pull-down resistor biases this pin

low). Biasing this pin to Vcc implements a rising edge

