Α

- Low-Voltage Differential Drivers and **Receivers for Half-Duplex Operation**
- Signaling Rates up to 400 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-** Ω Load
- **Propagation Delay Times**

- Driver: 1.7 ns Typ - Receiver: 3.7 ns Typ

Power Dissipation at 200 MHz

- Driver: 50 mW Typical - Receiver: 60 mW Typical

LVTTL Input Levels are 5 V Tolerant

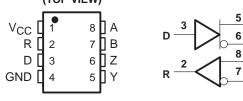
- **Driver is High Impedance When Disabled or** With $V_{CC} < 1.5 \text{ V}$
- Receiver has Open-Circuit Fail Safe
- **Surface-Mount Packaging**
 - D Package (SOIC)
 - DGK Package (MSOP) ('LVDM179 Only)

description

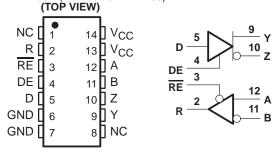
The SN65LVDM179. SN65LVDM180. SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 are differential line drivers and receivers that use low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) to achieve signaling rates as high as 400 Mbps. These circuits are similar to TIA/EIA-644 standard compliant devices (SN65LVDS) counterparts, except that the output current of the drivers is doubled. This modification provides a minimum differential output voltage magnitude of 247 mV into a 50-Ω load and allows double-terminated lines and half-duplex operation. The receivers detect a voltage difference of 100 mV with up to 1 V of ground potential difference between a transmitter and receiver.

The intended application of these devices and signaling technique is half-duplex or multiplex baseband data transmission over controlled impedance media of approximately $100-\Omega$ characteristic impedance. The transmission media may be printed-circuit board traces, backplanes, or cables.

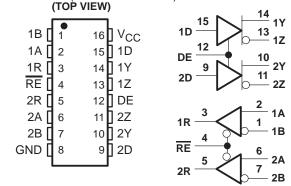
SN65LVDM179D (Marked as DM179 or LVM179) SN65LVDM179DGK (Marked as M79) (TOP VIEW)

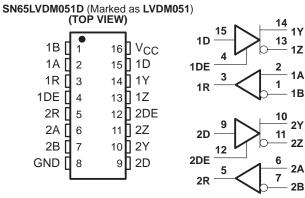


SN65LVDM180D (Marked as LVDM180)



SN65LVDM050D (Marked as LVDM050)







Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



description (continued)

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

	PACKAGE				
TA	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	SMALL OUTLINE (DGK)			
	SN65LVDM050D	_			
-40°C to 85°C	SN65LVDM051D	_			
-40 C 10 65 C	SN65LVDM179D	SN65LVDM179DGK			
	SN65LVDM180D	_			

NOTE:

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° C to 85° C.

Function Tables

SN65LVDM179 RECEIVER

INPUTS	OUTPUT
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	R
V _{ID} ≥ 100 mV	Н
-100 MV < V _{ID} < 100 mV	?
V _{ID} ≤ −100 mV	L
Open	Н

H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate

SN65LVDM179 DRIVER

INPUT	OUTPUTS			
D	Υ	Z		
L	L	Н		
Н	Н	L		
Open	L	Н		

H = high level, L = low level

SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and **SN65LVDM051 RECEIVER**

INPUTS		OUTPUT
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	RE	R
$V_{ID} \ge 100 \text{ mV}$	L	Н
-100 MV < V _{ID} < 100 mV	L	?
$V_{ID} \le -100 \text{ mV}$	L	L
Open	L	Н
X	Н	Z

H = high level, L = low level, Z = high impedance,

X = don't care

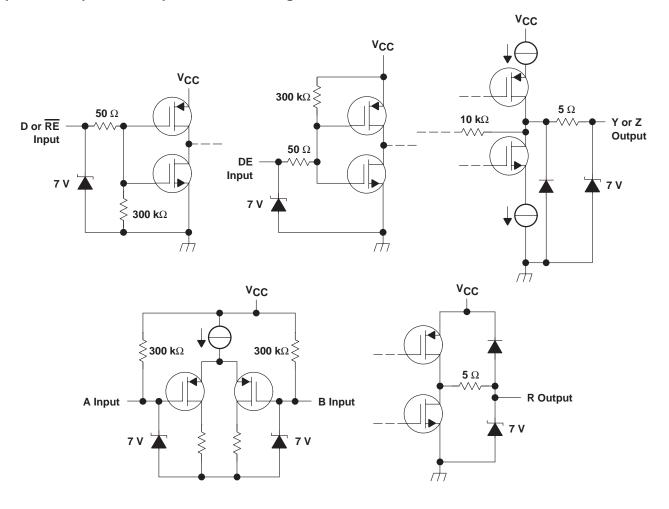


SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, and SN65LVDM051 DRIVER

INPUTS		OUTPUTS		
D	DE	Y Z		
L	Н	L	Н	
Н	Н	Н	L	
Open	Н	L	Н	
Х	L	Z	Z	

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

equivalent input and output schematic diagrams



SN65LVDM179, SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, SN65LVDM051 HIGH-SPEED DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVERS AND RECEIVERS

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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)†

S	upply voltage range, V _{CC} (see Note 1)	0.5 V to 4 V
V	oltage range (D, R, DE, RE)	–0.5 V to 6 V
V	oltage range (Y, Z, A, and B)	0.5 V to 4 V
E	lectrostatic 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
С	ontinuous power dissipation	see dissipation rating table
S	torage temperature range	–65°C to 150°C
Le	ead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	

[†] 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.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{\scriptsize C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C [†]	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING
D8	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	377 mW
D14 or D16	950 mW	7.8 mW/°C	494 mW
DGK	424 mW	3.4 mW/°C	220 mW

[†] 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, V _{CC}	3	3.3	3.6	V
High-level input voltage, VIH	2			V
Low-level input voltage, V _{IL}			0.8	V
Magnitude of differential input voltage, V _{ID}	0.1		0.6	V
Common-mode input voltage, V _{IC} (see Figure 6)	$\frac{\left V_{ID}\right }{2}$	2	$2.4 - \frac{ V_{ID} }{2}$	V
			V _{CC} -0.8	
Operating free–air temperature, T _A	-40		85	°C



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.

SN65LVDM179, SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, SN65LVDM051 HIGH-SPEED DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVERS AND RECEIVERS

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

	PARAME	ΓER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP [†]	MAX	UNIT	
		SN65LVDM179	No receiver load, Driver R _L = 50Ω		10	15	mA	
		Driver and receiver enabled, No receiver load, Driver $R_L = 50 \ \Omega$		10	15			
		SN65LVDM180	Driver enabled, Receiver disabled, $R_L = 50 \Omega$		9	9 13 _{mA}		
		Supply current $ \begin{array}{c} & \text{Driver disabled, Receiver enabled, No load} \\ & \text{Disabled} \\ \\ & \text{Supply current} \\ & \text{SN65LVDM050} \\ & \text{Drivers enabled, Receivers disabled, RL} = 50~\Omega \\ \\ & \text{Drivers disabled, Receivers enabled, No loads} \\ \end{array} $	Driver disabled, Receiver enabled, No load		1.7	5		
			Disabled		0.5	2		
Icc	Supply current				19	27		
			Drivers enabled, Receivers disabled, R _L = 50 Ω		16	24	mA	
			Drivers disabled, Receivers enabled, No loads		4	6		
			Disabled		0.5	1		
	SN65LVDM051	Drivers enabled, No receiver loads, Driver R _L = 50 Ω		19	27	mA		
		SINUSEV DIVIUS I	Drivers disabled, No loads		4	6	IIIA	

[†] All typical values are at 25°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	
IV _{OD} I	Differential output voltage magnitude		B: - 50 O	247	340	454		
Δ V _{OD}	Change in differential output voltage magnitude betwee states	een logic	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, See Figure 1 and Figure 2	-50		50	mV	
Voc(ss)	Steady-state common-mode output voltage			1.125	1.2	1.375	V	
ΔV _{OC} (SS)	Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage logic states	on-mode output voltage between		-50		50	mV	
VOC(PP)	Peak-to-peak common-mode output voltage				50	150	mV	
l	High-level input current	DE	V _{IH} = 5 V		-0.5	-20	μΑ	
lіН	riigir-ievei iripat carrent	D			2	20	μΑ	
1	Loudoud input ourroot	DE	V _{IL} = 0.8 V		-0.5	-10	μА	
۱۱۲	Low-level input current	D	VIL = 0.0 V	VIL = 0.8 V		2	10	μΑ
loo	Chart aircuit autaut aurrant		VOY or $VOZ = 0$ V		7	10	mA	
los	Short-circuit output current		$V_{OD} = 0 V$		7	10	IIIA	
la-	High impodence output output		V _{OD} = 600 mV			±1	^	
loz	High-impedance output current	n-impedance output current				±1	μΑ	
lO(OFF)	Power-off output current		$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{O} = 3.6 \text{ V}$			±1	μΑ	
C _{IN}	Input capacitance	<u> </u>			3		pF	

SN65LVDM179, SN65LVDM180, SN65LVDM050, SN65LVDM051 HIGH-SPEED DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVERS AND RECEIVERS

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receiver electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP [†]	MAX	UNIT
V _{ITH+}	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 5 and Table 1			100	mV
V _{ITH} –	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 5 and Table 1	-100			IIIV
Vон	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.4			V
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
1.	Input current (A or R inpute)	V _I = 0	-2	-11	-20	μА
'	current (A or B inputs) $V_{\parallel} = 2.4 \text{ V}$	-1.2	-3		μΑ	
I _I (OFF)	Power-off input current (A or B inputs)	V _{CC} = 0			±20	μΑ
ΊΗ	High-level input current (enables)	V _{IH} = 5 V			10	μΑ
IIL	Low-level input current (enables)	V _{IL} = 0.8 V			10	μΑ
loz	High-impedance output current	V _O = 0 or 5 V			±10	μΑ
Cl	Input capacitance			5	·	pF

[†] All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

driver switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	$R_L = 50\Omega$, $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 6		1.7	2.7	ns
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output			1.7	2.7	ns
t _r	Differential output signal rise time			0.6	1	ns
t _f	Differential output signal fall time			0.6	1	ns
tsk(p)	Pulse skew (t _{pHL} - t _{pLH})			250		ps
t _{sk(o)}	Channel-to-channel output skew [‡]	7		100		ps
^t PZH	Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-high-level output			6	10	ns
tPZL	Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-low-level output	Soo Figure 7		6	10	ns
^t PHZ	Propagation delay time, high-level-to-high-impedance output	See Figure 7		4	10	ns
t _{pLZ}	Propagation delay time, low-level-to-high-impedance output			5	10	ns

[†] All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.



 $[\]ddagger t_{Sk(0)}$ is the maximum delay time difference between drivers on the same device.

receiver switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
^t PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output			3.7	4.5	ns
^t PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	C _L = 10 pF, See Figure 6		3.7	4.5	ns
t _{sk(p)}	Pulse skew (t _{pHL} - t _{pLH})	_ coorigato c		0.1		ns
t _{sk(o)}	Channel-to-channel output skew			0.2		ns
t _r	Output signal rise time	C _L = 10 pF,		0.7	1.5	ns
t _f	Output signal fall time	See Figure 6		0.9	1.5	ns
^t PZH	Propagation delay time, high-level-to-high-impedance output			2.5		ns
tPZL	Propagation delay time, low-level-to-low-impedance output	Soo Figure 7		2.5		ns
^t PHZ	Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-high-level output	See Figure 7		7		ns
tPLZ	Propagation delay time, low-impedance-to-high-level output			4		ns

[†] All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

driver

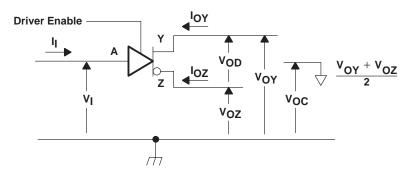
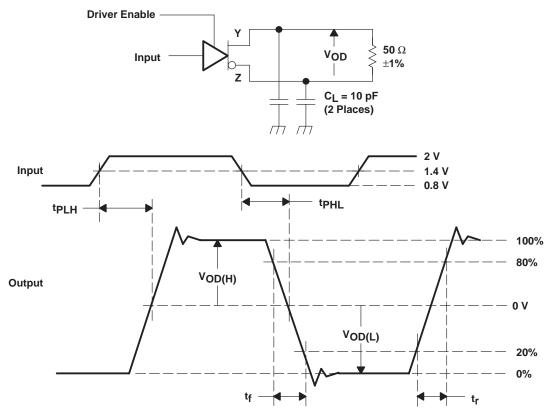


Figure 1. Driver Voltage and Current Definitions

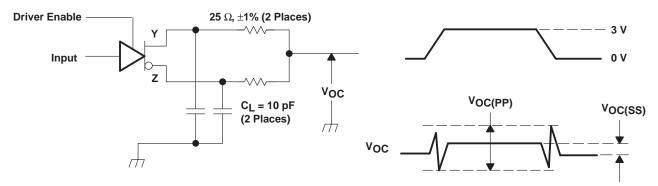
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

driver (continued)



NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_r or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns . C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

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



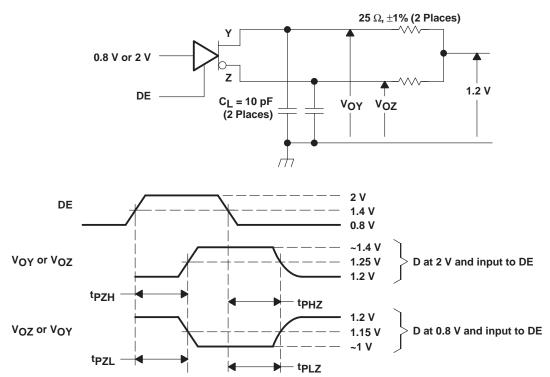
NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_r or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns. C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T. The measurement of $V_{OC(PP)}$ is made 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_f or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 0.5 Mpps, pulse width = 500 ± 10 ns . C_1 includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

Figure 4. Enable and Disable Time Circuit and Definitions

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

receiver

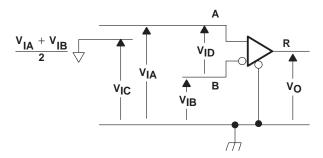


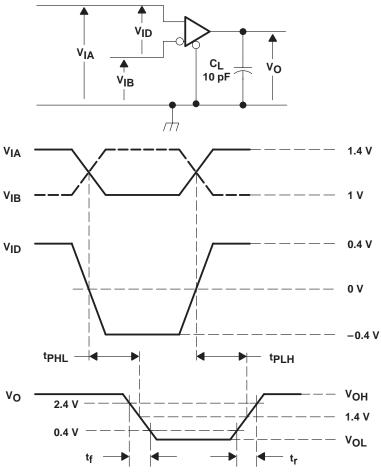
Figure 5. Receiver Voltage Definitions

Table 1. Receiver Minimum and Maximum Input Threshold Test Voltages

APPLIED VOLTAGES (V)		RESULTING DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE (mV)	RESULTING COMMON- MODE INPUT VOLTAGE (V)		
VIA	V _{IB}	V _{ID}	V _{IC}		
1.25	1.15	100	1.2		
1.15	1.25	-100	1.2		
2.4	2.3	100	2.35		
2.3	2.4	-100	2.35		
0.1	0	100	0.05		
0	0.1	-100	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)

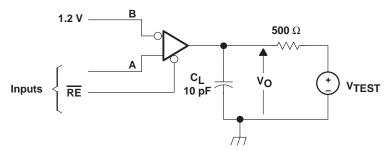


NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_{Γ} or $t_{f} \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns. C_{L} includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 m of the D.U.T.

Figure 6. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

receiver (continued)



NOTE A: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_f or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 0.5 Mpps, pulse width = 500 ± 10 ns. C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 m of the D.U.T.

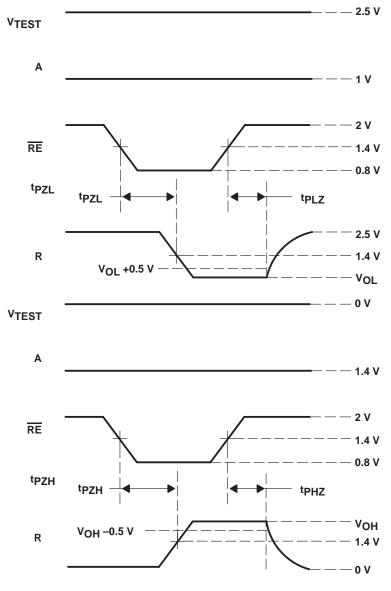


Figure 7. Enable/Disable Time Test Circuit and Waveforms



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE vs

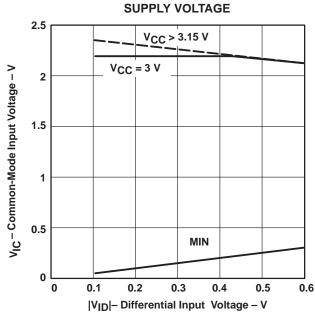
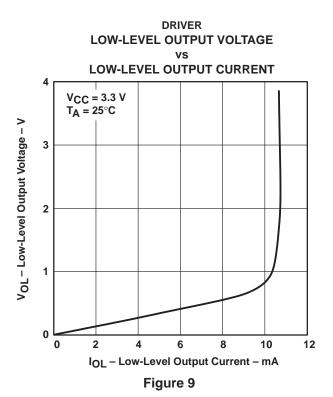
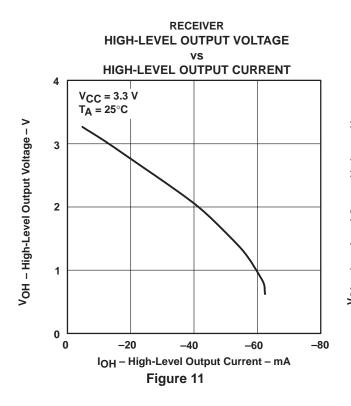


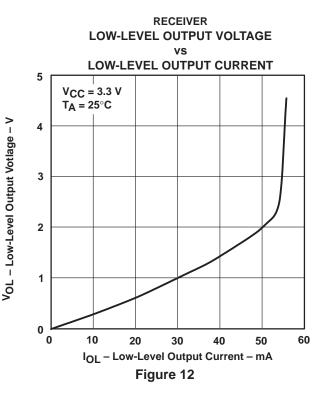
Figure 8



DRIVER HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE **HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT** 3.5 $V_{CC} = 3.3 V$ T_A = 25°C 3 V_{OH}- High-Level Output Voltage - V 2.5 2 1.5 1 .5 0 -2 -4 -8 IOH - High-Level Output Current - mA Figure 10

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





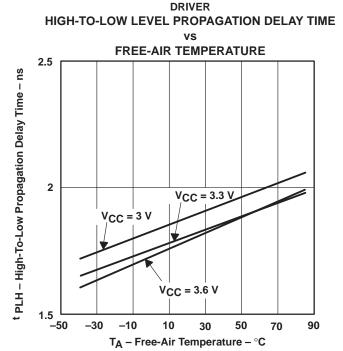
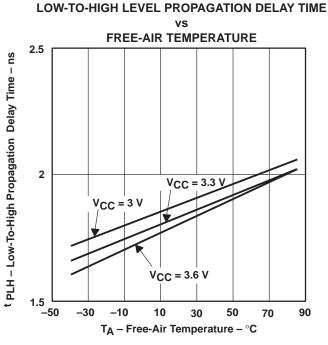


Figure 13

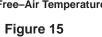


DRIVER

Figure 14

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

RECEIVER HIGH-TO-LOW LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE PLH - High-To-Low Level Propagation Dealy Time - ns 4.5 $V_{CC} = 3.3 V$ $V_{CC} = 3 V$ 3.5 V_{CC} = 3.6 V 3 2.5 -50 90 -30 -10 10 30 50 70 T_A - Free-Air Temperature - °C



RECEIVER LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE PLH - Low-To-High Level Propagation Delay Time - ns 4.5 VCC = 3 V4 V_{CC} = 3.3 V 3.5 V_{CC} = 3.6 V 3 2.5 _50 -30 10 30 50 70 90 T_A – Free-Air Temperature – $^{\circ}C$

Figure 16

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.

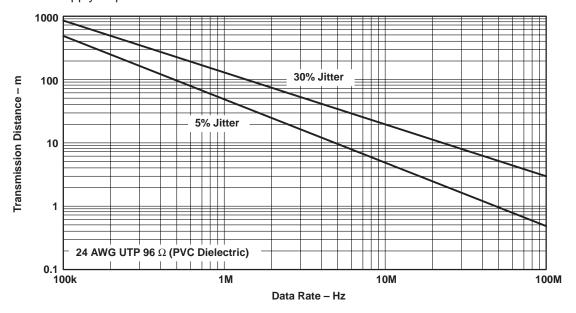


Figure 17. Data Transmission Distance Versus Rate



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 –100 mV and 100 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 will pull each line of the signal pair to near V_{CC} through 300-k Ω resistors as shown in Figure 11. 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.

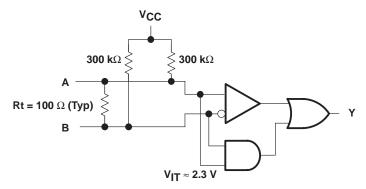


Figure 18. Open-Circuit Fail Safe of the LVDS Receiver

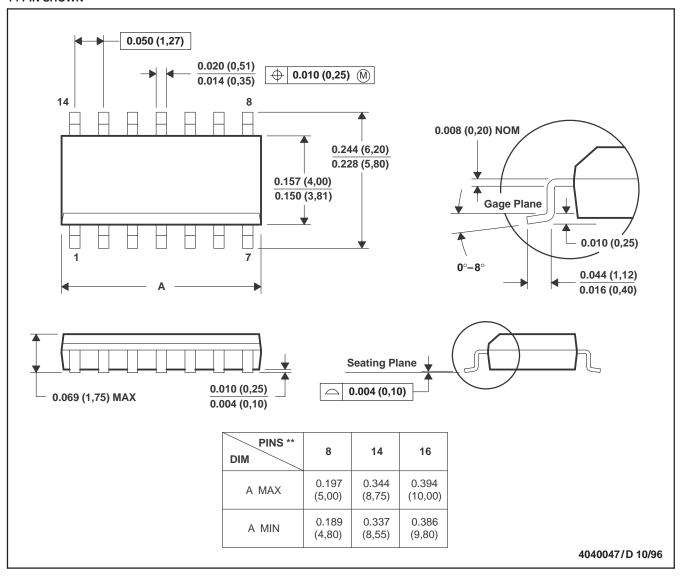
It is only under these conditions that the output of the receiver will be valid with less than a 100-mV differential input voltage magnitude. The presence of the termination resistor, Rt, does not affect the fail-safe function as long as it is connected as shown in the figure. Other termination circuits may allow a dc current to ground that could defeat the pull-up currents from the receiver and the fail-safe feature.

MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G**)

14 PIN SHOWN

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

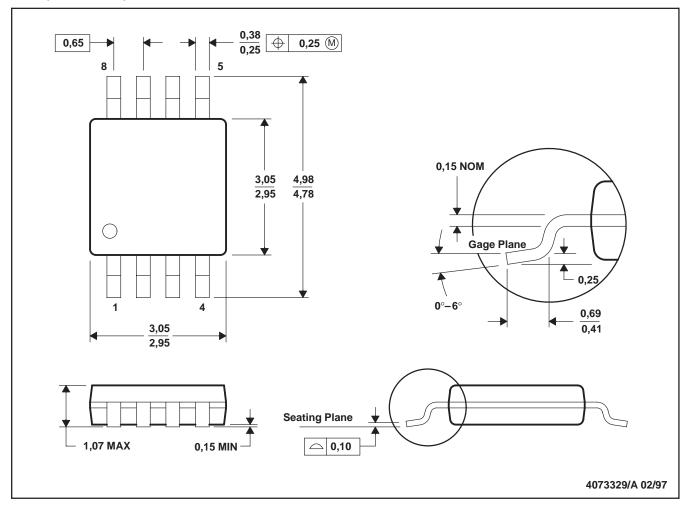
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).

D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

MECHANICAL DATA

DGK (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



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

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