## onsemi

### 3.3 V LVDS High Speed Differential Driver/Receiver

## FIN1019

#### **General Description**

This driver and receiver pair are designed for high speed interconnects utilizing Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) technology. The driver translates LVTTL signals to LVDS levels with a typical differential output swing of 350 mV and the receiver translates LVDS signals, with a typical differential input threshold of 100 mV, into LVTTL levels. LVDS technology provides low EMI at ultra low power dissipation even at high frequencies. This device is ideal for high speed clock or data transfer.

#### Features

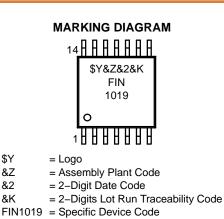
- Greater than 400 Mbs Data Rate
- 3.3 V Power Supply Operation
- 0.5 ns Maximum Differential Pulse Skew
- 2.5 ns Maximum Propagation Delay
- Low Power Dissipation
- Power–Off Protection
- 100 mV Receiver Input Sensitivity
- Fail Safe Protection Open-circuit, Shorted and Terminated Conditions
- Meets or Exceeds the TIA/EIA-644 LVDS Standard
- Flow-through Pinout Simplifies PCB Layout
- 14–Lead TSSOP Package Save Space
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halide Free and is RoHS Compliant

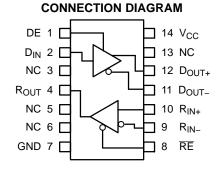
#### FUNCTION TABLE

R <sub>IN+</sub>	R <sub>II</sub>	۱–	RE	R <sub>OUT</sub>	
L	F	l	L	l	-
Н	L		L	ŀ	1
Х	Х		Н	Z	
Fa	Fail Safe Conditi		L	н	
D	D <sub>IN</sub>		DE		D <sub>OUT-</sub>
	L		н		Н
ŀ	Н		н		L
)	Х		_	Z	Z
Open–Circuit or Z		ŀ	1	L	Н

H = HIGH Logic Level Z = High Impedance L = LOW Logic Level X = Don't Care Fail Safe = Open, Shorted, Terminated







#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Order Number	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
FIN1019MTCX	TSSOP-14 WB (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

#### **PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Pin Name	Description
D <sub>IN</sub>	LVTTL Data Input
D <sub>OUT+</sub>	Non-inverting LVDS Output
D <sub>OUT</sub> -	Inverting LVDS Output
DE	Driver Enable (LVTTL, Active HIGH)
R <sub>IN+</sub>	Non–Inverting LVDS Input
R <sub>IN-</sub>	Inverting LVDS Input
R <sub>OUT</sub>	LVTTL Receiver Output
RE	Receiver Enable (LVTTL, Active LOW)
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply
GND	Ground
NC	No Connect

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Rating
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	–0.5 V to +4.6 V
D <sub>IN</sub> , DE, RE	LVTTL DC Input Voltage	–0.5 V to +6 V
R <sub>IN+</sub> , R <sub>IN-</sub>	LVDS DC Input Voltage	–0.5 V to 4.7 V
R <sub>OUT</sub>	LVTTL DC Output Voltage	–0.5 V to +6 V
D <sub>OUT+</sub> , D <sub>OUT-</sub>	LVDS DC Output Voltage	–0.5 V to 4.7 V
I <sub>OSD</sub>	LVDS Driver Short Circuit Current	Continuous
Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	LVTTL DC Output Current	16 mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
TJ	Max Junction Temperature	150°C
TL	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds)	260°C
	ESD (Human Body Model)	≥6500 V
	ESD (Machine Model)	≥300 V

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	3.0 V to 3.6 V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	0 to V <sub>CC</sub>
V <sub>ID</sub>	Magnitude of Differential Voltage	100 mV to V <sub>CC</sub>
V <sub>IC</sub>	Common–Mode Input Voltage	0.05 V to 2.35 V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature	–40°C to +85°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 1)	Max	Unit
	FFERENTIAL DRIVER CHARACTER	RISTICS				
V <sub>OD</sub>	Output Differential Voltage	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , See Figure 1	250	350	450	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	V <sub>OD</sub> Magnitude Change from Differential LOW–to–HIGH		-	-	25	mV
V <sub>OS</sub>	Offset Voltage		1.125	1.25	1.375	V
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Offset Magnitude Change from Differential LOW-to-HIGH		-	-	25	mV
I <sub>OZD</sub>	Disabled Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ or GND, DE = 0 V	_	_	±20	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power Off Output Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V	_	_	±20	μΑ
los	Short Circuit Output Current	$V_{OUT} = 0 V, DE = V_{CC}$	_	_	-8	mA
		$V_{OD} = 0 V, DE = V_{CC}$	_	_	±8	1
LVTTL D	RIVER CHARACTERISTICS	•				
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	$I_{OH} = -100 \ \mu\text{A}, \ \overline{\text{RE}} = 0 \ \text{V}, \ \text{See Figure 6 and Table 1}$	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	-	_	V
		$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}, \overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{ID} = 400 \text{ mV}$ $V_{ID} = 400 \text{ mV}, \text{ V}_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}, \text{ see Figure 6}$	2.4	-	-	1
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage	$I_{OL} = 100 \ \mu$ A, $\overline{RE} = 0 \ V$ , $V_{ID} = -400 \ mV$ See Figure 6 and Table 1	-	-	0.2	V
		$I_{OL} = -8 \text{ mA}, \overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{ID} = -400 \text{ mV}$ $V_{ID} = -400 \text{ mV}, \text{ V}_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}, \text{ see Figure 6}$	-	-	0.5	1
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Disabled Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ or GND, $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$	_	_	±20	μA
-	CEIVER CHARACTERISTICS					
V <sub>TH</sub>	Differential Input Threshold HIGH	See Figure 6 and Table 1	_	_	100	mV
V <sub>TL</sub>	Differential Input Threshold LOW	See Figure 6 and Table 1	-100	_	_	mV
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CC}$	_	_	±20	μA
I <sub>I(OFF)</sub>	Power–OFF Input Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V	_	_	±20	μA
· /	RIVER AND CONTROL SIGNALS C					
VIH	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0	_	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage		GND	_	0.8	V
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CC}$	_	_	±20	μA
I <sub>I(OFF)</sub>	Power–OFF Input Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V	_	_	±20	μA
VIK	Input Clamp Voltage	I <sub>IK</sub> = -18 mA	-1.5	-	_	V
DEVICE	CHARACTERISTICS	•				
I <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Current	Driver Enabled, Driver Load: $R_L = 100 \Omega$ Receiver Disabled, No Receiver Load	-	-	12.5	mA
		Driver Enabled, Driver Load: $R_L = 100 \Omega$ , Receiver Enabled, ( $R_{IN+} = 1 V$ and $R_{IN-} = 1.4 V$ ) or ( $R_{IN+} = 1.4 V$ and $R_{OUT-} = 1 V$ )	-	-	12.5	mA
		Driver Disabled, Receiver Enabled, (R <sub>IN+</sub> = 1 V and R <sub>IN-</sub> = 1.4 V) or (R <sub>IN+</sub> = 1.4 V and R <sub>IN-</sub> = 1 V)	-	_	7.0	mA
		Driver Disabled, Receiver Disabled	-	_	7.0	mA
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	Any LVTTL or LVDS Input	_	4	-	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	Any LVTTL or LVDS Output	_	6		pF

1. All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  and with  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified	d)
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Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 2)	Max	Unit		
DRIVER	DRIVER TIMING CHARACTERISTICS							
t <sub>PLHD</sub>	Differential Propagation Delay LOW-to-HIGH	$R_L$ = 100 Ω, $C_L$ = 10 pF, See Figure 2 and Figure 3	0.5	-	1.5	ns		
t <sub>PHLD</sub>	Differential Propagation Delay HIGH–to–LOW		0.5	-	1.5	ns		
t <sub>TLHD</sub>	Differential Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)	1	0.4	-	1.0	ns		
t <sub>THLD</sub>	Differential Output Fall Time (80% to 20%)	1	0.4	-	1.0	ns		
t <sub>SK(P)</sub>	Pulse Skew  t <sub>PLH</sub> – t <sub>PHL</sub>	1	-	-	0.5	ns		
t <sub>SK(PP)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew (Note 3)	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $C_L = 10 pF$ ,	-	-	1.0	ns		
t <sub>ZHD</sub>	Differential Output Enable Time from Z to HIGH	See Figure 4 and Figure 5	-	-	5.0	ns		
t <sub>ZLD</sub>	Differential Output Enable Time from Z to LOW		-	-	5.0	ns		
t <sub>HZD</sub>	Differential Output Disable Time from HIGH to Z	]	-	-	5.0	ns		
t <sub>LZD</sub>	Differential Output Disable Time from LOW to Z	]	-	_	5.0	ns		
RECEIVE	R TIMING CHARACTERISTICS							
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay LOW-to-HIGH	$ V_{ID}  = 400 \text{ mV}, C_L = 10 \text{ pF},$	0.9	-	2.5	ns		
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay HIGH-to-LOW	See Figure 6 and Figure 7	0.9	-	2.5	ns		
t <sub>TLH</sub>	Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)	1	-	0.5	-	ns		
t <sub>THL</sub>	Output Fall Time (80% to 20%)	1	-	0.5	-	ns		
t <sub>SK(P)</sub>	Pulse Skew  t <sub>PLH</sub> – t <sub>PHL</sub>	1	-	-	0.5	ns		
t <sub>SK(PP)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew (Note 3)	1	-	-	1.0	ns		
t <sub>ZH</sub>	LVTTL Output Enable Time from Z to HIGH	$R_L = 500 \Omega$ , $C_L = 10 pF$ , See Figure 8	-	-	5.0	ns		

LVTTL Output Disable Time from LOW to Z t<sub>LZ</sub>

LVTTL Output Enable Time from Z to LOW

LVTTL Output Disable Time from HIGH to Z

t<sub>ZL</sub>

t<sub>HZ</sub>

2.

All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C and with  $V_{CC} = 5$  V.  $t_{SK(PP)}$  is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices switching in the same direction (either LOW–to–HIGH or HIGH–to–LOW) when both devices operate with the same supply voltage, same temperature, and have 3. identical test circuits.

5.0

5.0

5.0

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ns

ns

ns

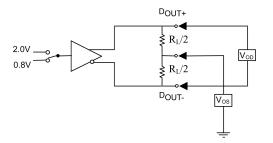
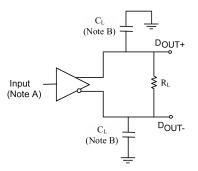


Figure 1. Differential Driver DC Test Circuit



NOTE A: Input pulses have frequency = 10 MHz,  $t_R$  or  $t_F$  = 2 ns NOTE B:  $C_L$  includes all probe and fixture capacitances

#### Figure 2. Differential Driver Propagation Delay and Transition Time Test Circuit

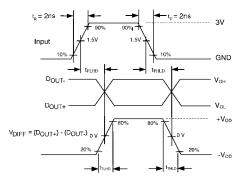
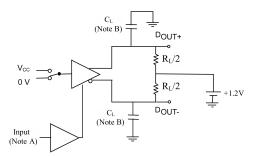


Figure 3. AC Waveforms for Differential Driver



NOTE B: Input pulses have the frequency = 10 MHz,  $t_R$  or  $t_F$  = 2 ns NOTE A:  $C_L$  includes all probe and fixture capacitances

#### Figure 4. Differential Driver Enable and Disable Test Circuit

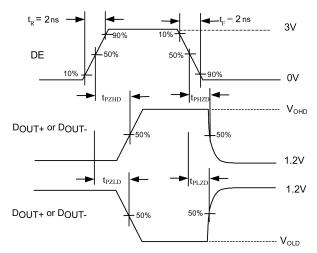
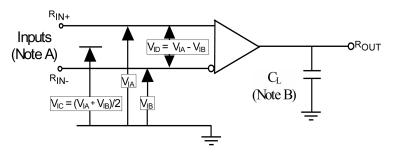


Figure 5. Enable and Disable AC Waveforms



NOTE A: Input pulses have frequency = 10 MHz, tR or tF = 1 ns NOTE B: CL includes all probe and fixture capacitance

Figure 6. Differential Receiver Voltage Definitions and Propagation Delay and Transition Time Test Circuit

Applied Vo	oltages (V)	Resulting Differential Input Voltage (mV)	Resulting Common Mode Input Voltage (V)
V <sub>IA</sub>	V <sub>IB</sub>	V <sub>ID</sub>	V <sub>IC</sub>
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

#### Table 1. RECEIVER MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM INPUT THRESHOLD TEST VOLTAGES

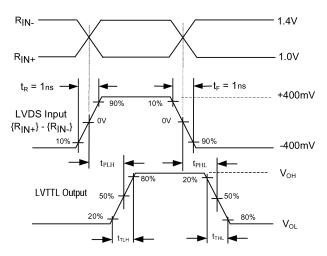
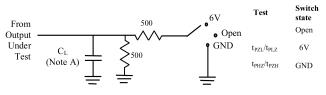
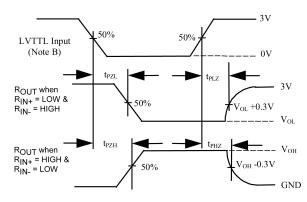


Figure 7. LVDS Input to LVTTL Output AC Waveforms





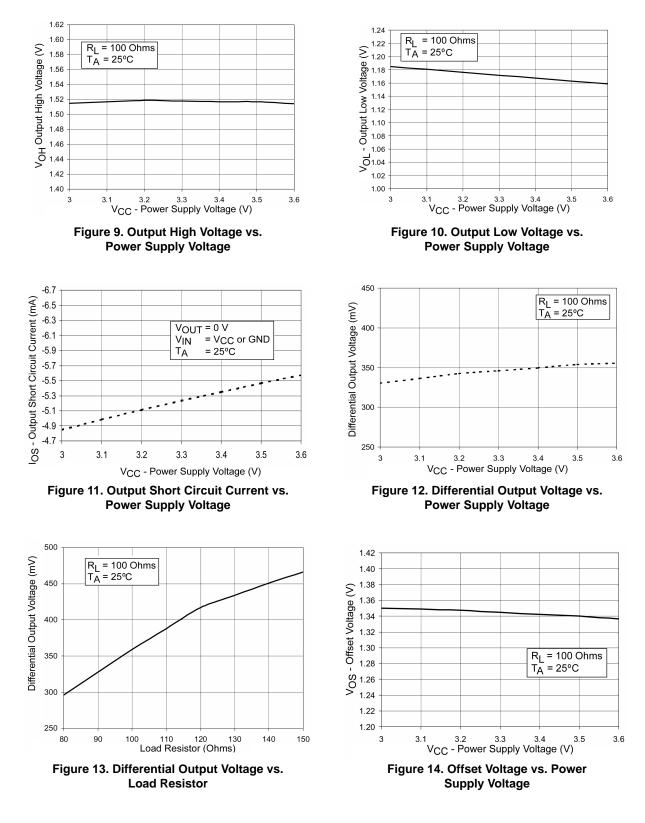


Voltage Waveforms Enable and Disable Times

Figure 8. LVTTL Outputs Test Circuit and AC Waveforms

#### DC / AC TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES





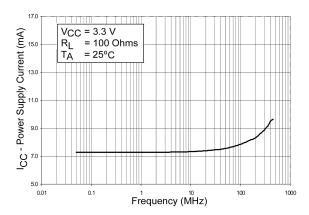


Figure 15. Power Supply Current vs. Frequency

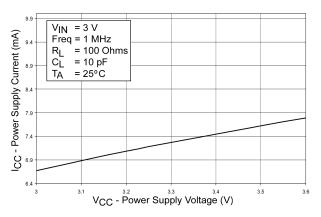


Figure 16. Power Supply Current vs. Power Supply Voltage

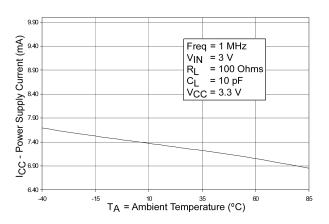


Figure 17. Power Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

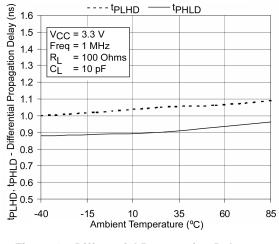


Figure 19. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Ambient Temperature

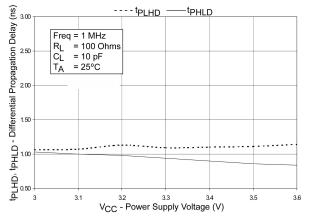
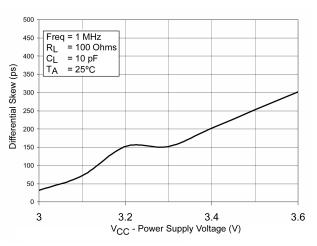
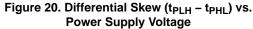
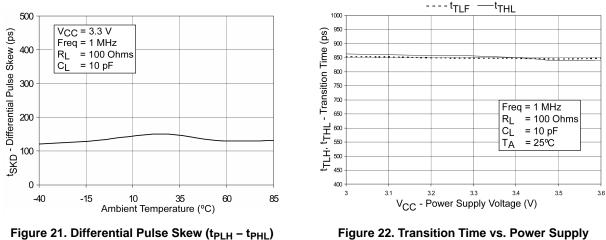


Figure 18. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Power Supply







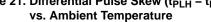


Figure 22. Transition Time vs. Power Supply Voltage

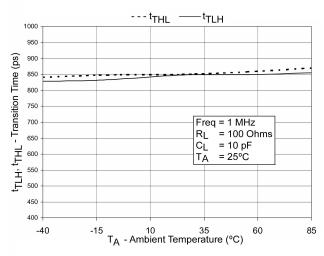
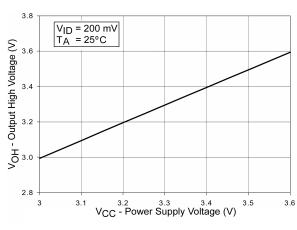
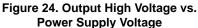


Figure 23. Transition Times vs. Ambient Temperature

#### **DC / AC TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

Receiver





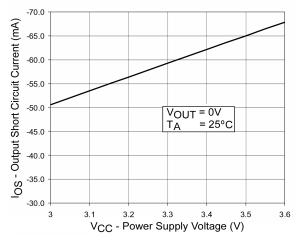
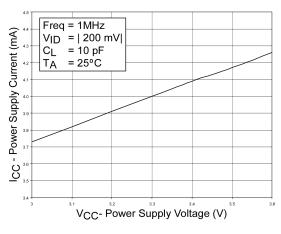
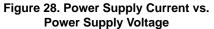


Figure 26. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage





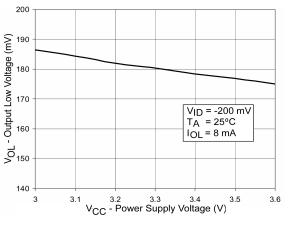


Figure 25. Output Low Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage

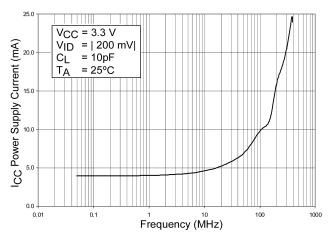


Figure 27. Power Supply Current vs. Frequency

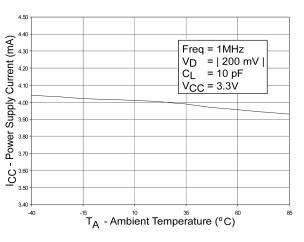
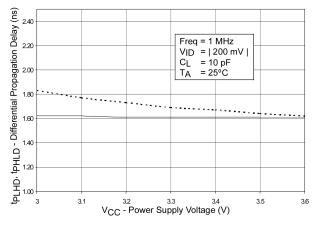


Figure 29. Power Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature





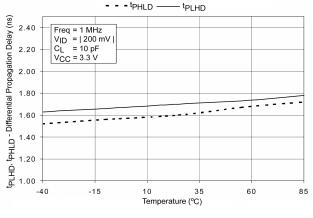


Figure 31. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Ambient Temperature

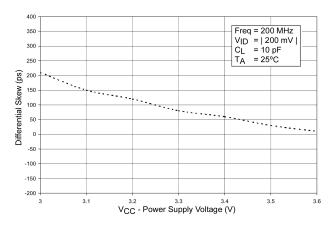


Figure 32. Differential Skew (t<sub>PHL</sub> – t<sub>PHL</sub>) vs. Power Supply Voltage

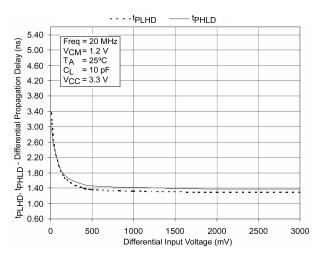
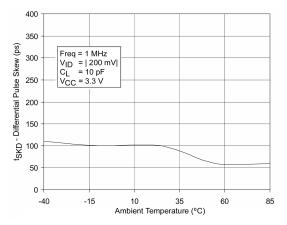


Figure 34. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Differential Input Voltage





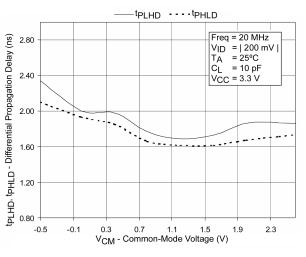
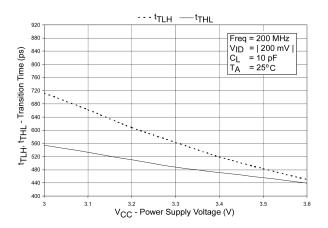


Figure 35. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Common–Mode Voltage



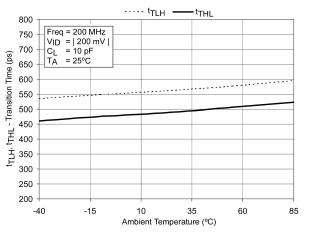
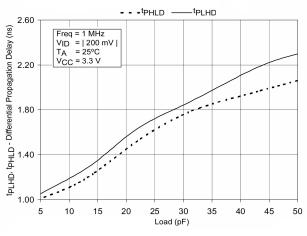


Figure 36. Transition Time vs. Power Supply Voltage

Figure 37. Transition Time vs. Ambient Temperature





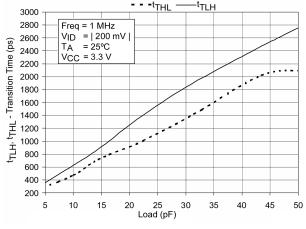
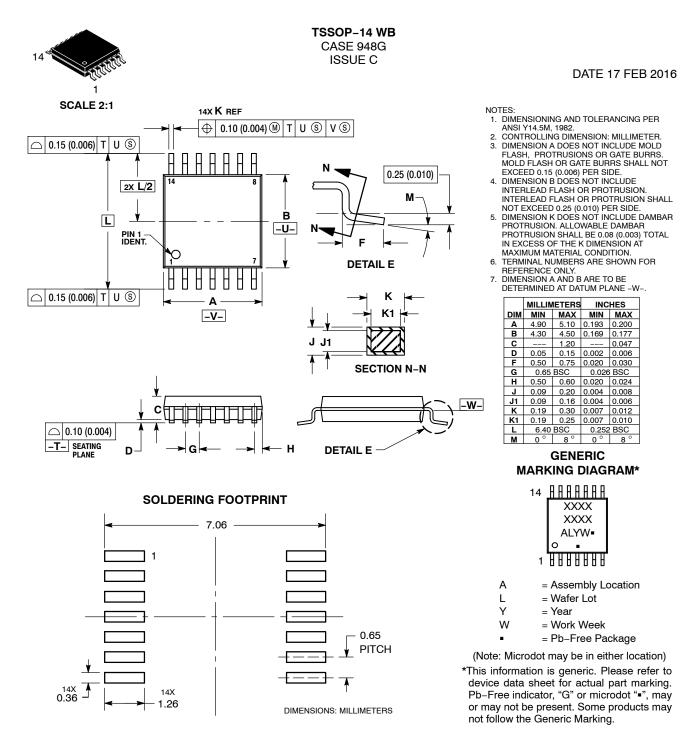


Figure 39. Transition Time vs. Load

#### MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

# onsemi



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