

## FIN3385 / FIN3383 / FIN3384 / FIN3386 Low-Voltage 28-Bit Flat Panel Display Link Serializer / Deserializer

### Features

- Low Power Consumption
- 20MHz to 85MHz Shift Clock Support
- $\pm 1V$  Common-Mode Range around 1.2V
- Narrow Bus Reduces Cable Size and Cost
- High Throughput (up to 2.38Gbps)
- Internal PLL with No External Component
- Compatible with TIA/EIA-644 Specification
- 56-Lead TSSOP Package

### Description

The FIN3385 and FIN3383 transform 28-bit wide parallel LVTTTL (Low-Voltage TTL) data into four serial LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) data streams. A phase-locked transmit clock is transmitted in parallel with the data stream over a separate LVDS link. Every cycle of transmit clock, 28 bits of input LVTTTL data are sampled and transmitted.

The FIN3386 and FIN3384 receive and convert the 4/3 serial LVDS data streams back into 28/21 bits of LVTTTL data. Refer to Table 1 for a matrix summary of the serializers and deserializers available. For the FIN3385, at a transmit clock frequency of 85MHz, 28-bits of LVTTTL data are transmitted at a rate of 595Mbps per LVDS channel. These chipsets solve EMI and cable size problems associated with wide and high-speed TTL interfaces.

### Ordering Information

| Part Number | Operating Temperature Range |  Eco Status | Package                                                                     | Packing Method |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| FIN3383MTDX | -10 to +70°C                | RoHS                                                                                           | 56-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 6.1mm Wide | Tape and Reel  |
| FIN3384MTDX |                             |                                                                                                |                                                                             |                |
| FIN3385MTDX |                             |                                                                                                |                                                                             |                |
| FIN3386MTDX |                             |                                                                                                |                                                                             |                |

 For Fairchild's definition of Eco Status, please visit: [http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs\\_green.html](http://www.fairchildsemi.com/company/green/rohs_green.html).

**Table 1. Display Panel Link Serializer / Deserializer Chip Matrix**

| Part    | CLK Frequency | LVTTTL In | LVDS Out | LVDS In | LVTTTL Out | Package  |
|---------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|
| FIN3385 | 85            | 28        | 4        |         |            | 56 TSSOP |
| FIN3383 | 66            | 28        | 4        |         |            |          |
| FIN3386 | 85            |           |          | 4       | 28         |          |
| FIN3384 | 66            |           |          | 4       | 28         |          |

## Block Diagrams

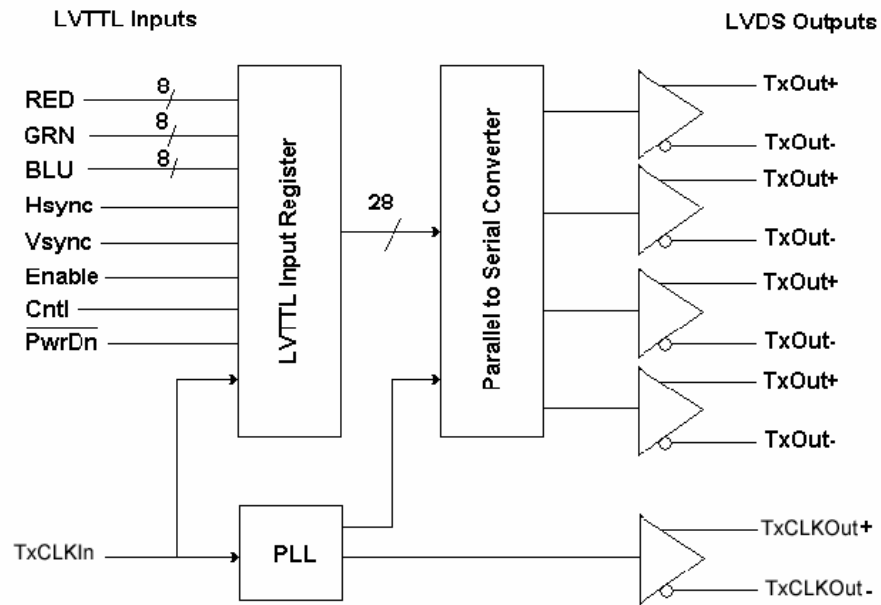


Figure 1. FIN3385 and FIN3383 Transmitter Functional Diagram

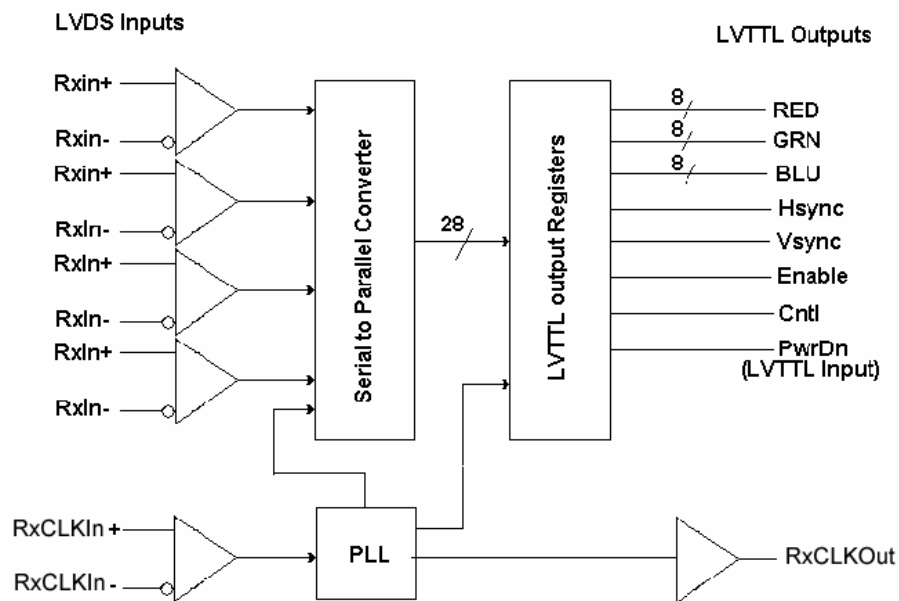


Figure 2. FIN3386 and FIN3384 Receiver Functional Diagram

## Transmitters

### Pin Configuration

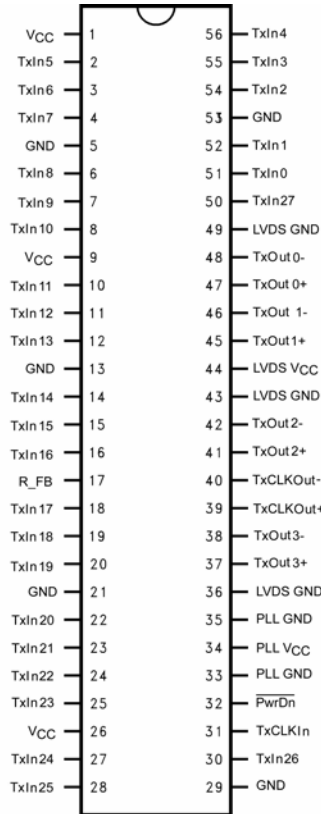


Figure 3. FIN3383 and FIN3385 (28:4 Transmitter)  
Pin Assignment

### Truth Table

| Inputs        |                                    |                       | Outputs           |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| TxIn          | TxCLKIn                            | /PwrDn <sup>(1)</sup> | TxOut±            | TxCLKOut±                    |
| Active        | Active                             | HIGH                  | LOW/<br>HIGH      | LOW/<br>HIGH                 |
| Active        | LOW/<br>HIGH/<br>High<br>Impedance | HIGH                  | LOW/<br>HIGH      | Don't<br>Care <sup>(2)</sup> |
| Floating      | Active                             | HIGH                  | LOW               | LOW/<br>HIGH                 |
| Floating      | Floating                           | HIGH                  | LOW               | Don't<br>Care <sup>(2)</sup> |
| Don't<br>Care | Don't Care                         | LOW                   | High<br>Impedance | High<br>Impedance            |

#### Notes:

1. The outputs of the transmitter or receiver remains in a high-impedance state until  $V_{CC}$  reaches 2V.
2. TxCLKOut± settles at a free-running frequency when the part is powered up, /PwrDn is HIGH, and the TxCLKIn is a steady logic level (LOW / HIGH / High-Impedance).

### Pin Definitions

| Pin Names     | I/O Types | Number of Pins | Description of Signals                                                                             |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TxIn          | I         | 28/21          | LVTTL Level Input                                                                                  |
| TxCLKIn       | I         | 1              | LVTTL Level Clock Input, the rising edge is for data strobe                                        |
| TxOut+        | O         | 4/3            | Positive LVDS Differential Data Output                                                             |
| TxOut-        | O         | 4/3            | Negative LVDS Differential Data Output                                                             |
| TxCLKOut+     | O         | 1              | Positive LVDS Differential Clock Output                                                            |
| TxCLKOut-     | O         | 1              | Negative LVDS Differential Clock Output                                                            |
| R_FB          | I         | 1              | Rising Edge Data Strobe: Assert HIGH ( $V_{CC}$ )<br>Falling Edge Data Strobe: Assert LOW (Ground) |
| /PwrDn        | I         | 1              | LVTTL Level Power-Down Input Assertion (LOW) puts the outputs in high-impedance state              |
| 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 Output                                                                   |
| LVDS GND      | I         | 3              | Ground Pins for LVDS Output                                                                        |
| $V_{CC}$      | I         | 3              | Power Supply Pins for LVTTL Input                                                                  |
| GND           | I         | 5              | Ground Pin for LVTTL Input                                                                         |

## Receivers

### Pin Configuration

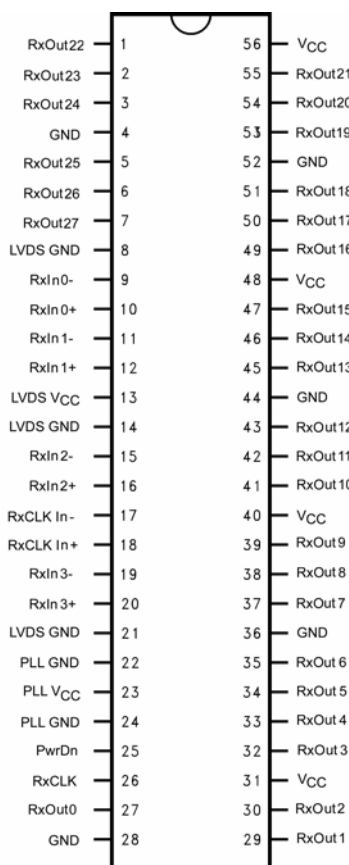


Figure 4. FIN3386 and FIN3384(28:4 Receiver) Pin Assignment

### Pin Definitions

| Pin Names            | I/O Types | Number of Pins | Description of Signals                                                                             |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RxIn                 | I         | 4/3            | Negative LVDS Differential Data Output                                                             |
| RxIn+                | I         | 4/3            | Positive LVDS Differential Data Output                                                             |
| RxCLKIn-             | I         | 1              | Negative LVDS Differential Data Input                                                              |
| RxCLKIn+             | I         | 1              | Positive LVDS Differential Clock Input                                                             |
| RxOut                | O         | 28/21          | LVTTL Level Data Output, goes HIGH for /PwrDn LOW                                                  |
| RxCLKOut-            | O         | 1              | LVTTL Clock Output                                                                                 |
| /PwrDn               | I         | 1              | LVTTL Level Input. Refer to Transmitter and Receiver Power-Up and Power-Down Operation Truth Table |
| PLL V <sub>CC</sub>  | I         | 1              | Power Supply Pin for PLL                                                                           |
| PLL GND              | I         | 2              | Ground Pins for PLL                                                                                |
| LVDS V <sub>CC</sub> | I         | 1              | Power Supply Pin for LVDS Input                                                                    |
| LVDS GND             | I         | 3              | Ground Pins for LVDS Input                                                                         |
| V <sub>CC</sub>      | I         | 4              | Power Supply for LVTTL Output                                                                      |
| GND                  | I         | 5              | Ground Pins for LVTTL Output                                                                       |

## Transmitter and Receiver Power-Up / Power-Down Operation Truth Tables

The outputs of the transmitter remain in the high-impedance state until the power supply reaches 2V. The following table shows the operation of the transmitter during power-up and power-down and operation of the /PwrDn pin.

### Transmitter

|  |                 |                | PwrDn          | Normal |                             |      |     |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|------|-----|
|  | V <sub>CC</sub> | <2V            | >2V            | >2V    | >2V                         | >2V  | >2V |
|  | TxIN            | Don't Care     | Don't Care     | Active | Active                      |      |     |
|  | TxOUT           | High Impedance | High Impedance | Active | Don't Care                  |      |     |
|  | TxCLKIn         | Don't Care     | Don't Care     | Active | LOW/HIGH/<br>High Impedance |      |     |
|  | TxCLKOut±       | High Impedance | High Impedance | Active | Note 3                      |      |     |
|  | /PwrDn          | LOW            | LOW            | HIGH   | HIGH                        | HIGH |     |

#### Notes:

- If the transmitter is powered up, /PwrDn is inactive HIGH, and the clock input goes to any state LOW, HIGH, or high-impedance; the internal PLL goes to a known low frequency and stays until the clock starts normal operation again.

### Receiver

|  |                 |                | /PwrDn     |          |                  |        |                  |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------|------------------|--------|------------------|
|  | RxIn±           | Don't Care     | Don't Care | Active   | Active           | Note 4 | Note 4           |
|  | RxOut           | High Impedance | LOW        | LOW/HIGH | Last Valid State | HIGH   | Last Valid State |
|  | RxCLKIn±        | Don't Care     | Don't Care | Active   | Note 4           | Note 4 | Note 4           |
|  | RxCLKOut        | High Impedance | Note 5     | Active   | Note 5           | Note 5 | Note 5           |
|  | /PwrDn          | LOW            | LOW        | HIGH     | HIGH             | HIGH   | HIGH             |
|  | V <sub>CC</sub> | <2V            | <2V        | <2V      | <2V              | <2V    | <2V              |

#### Notes:

- If the input is terminated and un-driven (high-impedance) or shorted or open (fail-safe condition).
- For /PwrDn or fail-safe condition the RxCLKOut pin goes LOW for Panel Link devices and HIGH for channel link devices.
- Shorted means (± inputs are shorted to each other, or ± inputs are shorted to each other and ground or V<sub>CC</sub>, or either ± inputs are shorted to ground or V<sub>CC</sub>) with no other current/voltage sources (noise) applied. If the V<sub>ID</sub> is still in the valid range (greater than 100mV) and V<sub>CM</sub> is in the valid range (0V to 2.4V), the input signal is still recognized and the part responds normally.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

| Symbol         | Parameter                                            | Min.       | Max.  | Unit |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|
| $V_{CC}$       | Power Supply Voltage                                 | -0.3       | +4.6  | V    |
| $V_{ID\_TTL}$  | TTL/CMOS Input/Output Voltage                        | -0.5       | +4.6  | V    |
| $V_{IO\_LVDS}$ | LVDS Input/Output Voltage                            | -0.3       | +4.6  | V    |
| $I_{OSD}$      | LVDS Output Short-Circuit Current                    | Continuous |       |      |
| $T_{STG}$      | Storage Temperature Range                            | -65        | +150  | °C   |
| $T_J$          | Maximum Junction Temperature                         |            | +150  | °C   |
| $T_L$          | Lead Temperature, Soldering, 4 Seconds               |            | +260  | °C   |
| ESD            | Human Body Model, JESD22-A114 (1.5k $\Omega$ ,100pF) | I/O to GND | >10.0 | kV   |
|                |                                                      | All Pins   | >6.5  |      |
|                | Machine Model, JESD22-A115 (0 $\Omega$ , 200pF)      |            | >400  | V    |

**Note:**

7. Absolute maximum ratings are DC values beyond which the device may be damaged or have its useful life impaired. The datasheet specifications should be met, without exception, to ensure that the system design is reliable over its power supply, temperature, and output/input loading variables.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

| Symbol      | Parameter                                   | Min. | Max. | Unit             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|------|------|------------------|
| $V_{CC}$    | Supply Voltage                              | 3.0  | 3.6  | V                |
| $T_A$       | Operating Temperature                       | -10  | +70  | °C               |
| $V_{CCNPP}$ | Maximum Supply Noise Voltage <sup>(8)</sup> |      | 100  | mV <sub>PP</sub> |

**Note:**

8. 100mV  $V_{CC}$  noise should be tested for frequency at least up to 2MHz. All the specifications should be met under such a noise.

## Transmitter DC Electrical Characteristics

Typical values are at  $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and with  $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$ ; minimum and maximum are at over supply voltages and operating temperatures ranges, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol                                                 | Parameter                                                                                | Conditions                        | Min.    | Typ.  | Max.            | Units |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|----|
| Transmitter LVTTTL Input Characteristics               |                                                                                          |                                   |         |       |                 |       |    |
| V <sub>IH</sub>                                        | Input HIGH Voltage                                                                       |                                   | 2.0     |       | V <sub>CC</sub> | V     |    |
| V <sub>IL</sub>                                        | Input LOW Voltage                                                                        |                                   | GND     |       | 0.8             | V     |    |
| V <sub>IK</sub>                                        | Input Clamp Voltage                                                                      | I <sub>IK</sub> =-18mA            |         | -0.79 | -1.50           | V     |    |
| I <sub>IN</sub>                                        | Input Current                                                                            | V <sub>IN</sub> =0.4V to 4.6V     |         | 1.8   | 10.0            | μA    |    |
|                                                        |                                                                                          | V <sub>IN</sub> =GND              | -10     | 0     |                 |       |    |
| Transmitter LVDS Output Characteristics <sup>(9)</sup> |                                                                                          |                                   |         |       |                 |       |    |
| V <sub>OD</sub>                                        | Output Differential Voltage                                                              | R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω,<br>Figure 5 | 250     |       | 450             | mV    |    |
| ΔV <sub>OD</sub>                                       | V <sub>OD</sub> Magnitude Change from Differential LOW-to-HIGH                           |                                   |         |       | 35              | mV    |    |
| V <sub>OS</sub>                                        | Offset Voltage                                                                           |                                   | 1.125   | 1.250 | 1.375           | V     |    |
| ΔV <sub>OS</sub>                                       | Offset Magnitude Change from Differential LOW-to-HIGH                                    |                                   |         | 25    |                 | mV    |    |
| I <sub>OS</sub>                                        | Short-Circuit Output Current                                                             | V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V              |         | -3.5  | -5.0            | mA    |    |
| I <sub>OZ</sub>                                        | Disabled Output Leakage Current                                                          | DO=0V to 4.6V,<br>/PwrDn=0V       |         | ±1    | ±10             | μA    |    |
| Transmitter Supply Current                             |                                                                                          |                                   |         |       |                 |       |    |
| I <sub>CCWT</sub>                                      | 28:4 Transmitter Power Supply Current for Worst-Case Pattern (with Load) <sup>(10)</sup> | R <sub>L</sub> =100Ω<br>Figure 8  | 32.5MHz |       | 31.0            | 49.5  | mA |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 40MHz   |       | 32.0            | 55.0  |    |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 66MHz   |       | 37.0            | 60.5  |    |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 85MHz   |       | 42.0            | 66.0  |    |
| I <sub>CCPDT</sub>                                     | Powered-Down Supply Current                                                              | /PwrDn=0.8V                       |         |       | 10.0            | 55.0  | μA |
| I <sub>CCGT</sub>                                      | 28:4 Transmitter Supply Current for 16 Grayscale <sup>(10)</sup>                         | Figure 23 <sup>(11)</sup>         | 32.5MHz |       | 29.0            | 41.8  | mA |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 40MHz   |       | 30.0            | 44.0  |    |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 66MHz   |       | 35.0            | 49.5  |    |
|                                                        |                                                                                          |                                   | 85MHz   |       | 39.0            | 55.0  |    |

### Notes:

- Positive current values refer to the current flowing into device and negative values means current flowing out of pins. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except  $\Delta V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OD}$ ).
- The power supply current for both transmitter and receiver can vary with the number of active I/O channels.
- 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 strips across the display.

## Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics

Typical values are at  $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and with  $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$ ; minimum and maximum are at over supply voltages and operating temperatures ranges, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol                                                   | Parameter                                     | Conditions                                                         | Min.    | Typ. | Max.    | Units |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|---------|-------|
| t <sub>TCP</sub>                                         | Transmit Clock Period                         | Figure 9                                                           | 11.76   | T    | 50.00   | ns    |
| t <sub>TCH</sub>                                         | Transmit Clock (TxCLKIn) HIGH Time            |                                                                    | 0.35    | 0.50 | 0.65    | T     |
| t <sub>TCL</sub>                                         | Transmit Clock LOW Time                       |                                                                    | 0.35    | 0.50 | 0.65    | T     |
| t <sub>CLKT</sub>                                        | TxCLKIn Transition Time (Rising and Falling)  | (10% to 90%)<br>Figure 10                                          | 1.0     |      | 6.0     | ns    |
| t <sub>JIT</sub>                                         | TxCLKIn Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter                 |                                                                    |         |      | 3.0     |       |
| t <sub>XIT</sub>                                         | TxIn Transition Time                          |                                                                    | 1.5     |      | 6.0     | ns    |
| LVDS Transmitter Timing Characteristics                  |                                               |                                                                    |         |      |         |       |
| t <sub>TLH</sub>                                         | Differential Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)    | Figure 8                                                           |         | 0.75 | 1.50    | ns    |
| t <sub>THL</sub>                                         | Differential Output Fall Time (20% to 80%)    |                                                                    |         | 0.75 | 1.50    | ns    |
| t <sub>STC</sub>                                         | TxIn Setup to TxCLNIn                         | Figure 9<br>f=85MHz                                                | 2.5     |      |         | ns    |
| t <sub>HTC</sub>                                         | TxIn Holds to TxCLNIn                         |                                                                    | 0       |      |         | ns    |
| t <sub>TPDD</sub>                                        | Transmitter Power-Down Delay                  | Figure 14 <sup>(12)</sup>                                          |         |      | 100     | ns    |
| t <sub>TCCD</sub>                                        | Transmitter Clock Input to Clock Output Delay | (T <sub>A</sub> =25°C and with V <sub>CC</sub> =3.3V)<br>Figure 13 | 2.8     | 5.5  | 6.8     | ns    |
| Transmitter Output Data Jitter (f=40MHz) <sup>(13)</sup> |                                               |                                                                    |         |      |         |       |
| t <sub>TPPB0</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 0    | Figure 20<br>$a = \frac{1}{f \times 7}$                            | -0.25   | 0    | 0.25    | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB1</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 1    |                                                                    | a-0.25  | a    | a+0.25  | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB2</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 2    |                                                                    | 2a-0.25 | 2a   | 2a+0.25 | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB3</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 3    |                                                                    | 3a-0.25 | 3a   | 3a+0.25 | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB4</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 4    |                                                                    | 4a-0.25 | 4a   | 4a+0.25 | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB5</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 5    |                                                                    | 5a-0.25 | 5a   | 5a+0.25 | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB6</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 6    |                                                                    | 6a-0.25 | 6a   | 6a+0.25 | ns    |
| Transmitter Output Data Jitter (f=65MHz) <sup>(13)</sup> |                                               |                                                                    |         |      |         |       |
| t <sub>TPPB0</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 0    | Figure 20<br>$a = \frac{1}{f \times 7}$                            | -0.2    | 0    | 0.2     | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB1</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 1    |                                                                    | a-0.2   | a    | a+0.2   | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB2</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 2    |                                                                    | 2a-0.2  | 2a   | 2a+0.2  | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB3</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 3    |                                                                    | 3a-0.2  | 3a   | 3a+0.2  | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB4</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 4    |                                                                    | 4a-0.2  | 4a   | 4a+0.2  | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB5</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 5    |                                                                    | 5a-0.2  | 5a   | 5a+0.2  | ns    |
| t <sub>TPPB6</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 6    |                                                                    | 6a-0.2  | 6a   | 6a+0.2  | ns    |

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## Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics

Over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified.

| Transmitter Output Data Jitter (f=85MHz) <sup>(13)</sup> |                                                                      |                                         |        |     |        |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|----|
| t <sub>TPPB0</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 0                           | Figure 20<br>$a = \frac{1}{f \times 7}$ | -0.2   | 0   | 0.2    | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB1</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 1                           |                                         | a-0.2  | a   | a+0.2  | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB2</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 2                           |                                         | 2a-0.2 | 2a  | 2a+0.2 | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB3</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 3                           |                                         | 3a-0.2 | 3a  | 3a+0.2 | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB4</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 4                           |                                         | 4a-0.2 | 4a  | 4a+0.2 | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB5</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 5                           |                                         | 5a-0.2 | 5a  | 5a+0.2 | ns |
| t <sub>TPPB6</sub>                                       | Transmitter Output Pulse Position of Bit 6                           |                                         | 6a-0.2 | 6a  | 6a+0.2 | ns |
| t <sub>JCC</sub>                                         | FIN3385<br>Transmitter Clock Out Jitter, Cycle-to-Cycle<br>Figure 20 | f=40MHz                                 |        | 350 | 370    | ps |
|                                                          |                                                                      | f=65MHz                                 |        | 210 | 230    |    |
|                                                          |                                                                      | f=85MHz                                 |        | 110 | 150    |    |
| t <sub>TPLLS</sub>                                       | Transmitter Phase Lock Loop Set Time <sup>(14)</sup>                 | Figure 26 <sup>(13)</sup>               |        |     | 10     | ms |

### Notes:

12. Outputs of all transmitters stay in 3-STATE until power reaches 2V. Clock and data output begins to toggle 10ms after V<sub>CC</sub> reaches 3V and /PwrDn pin is above 1.5V.
13. This output data pulse position works for both transmitters for TTL inputs, except the LVDS output bit mapping difference (see Figure 18). Figure 20 shows the skew between the first data bit and clock output. A two-bit cycle delay is guaranteed when the MSB is output from transmitter.
14. This jitter specification is based on the assumption that PLL has a reference clock with cycle-to-cycle input jitter of less than 2ns.

## Receiver DC Electrical Characteristics

Typical values are at  $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and with  $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$ . Minimum and maximum values are over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges unless otherwise specified. Positive current values refer to the current flowing into device and negative values means current flowing out of pins. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except  $\Delta V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OD}$ ).

| Symbol                              | Parameter                                                                           | Conditions                                                 | Min.    | Typ.  | Max.            | Units |    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|----|
| LVTTL/CMOS DC Characteristics       |                                                                                     |                                                            |         |       |                 |       |    |
| V <sub>IH</sub>                     | Input High Voltage                                                                  |                                                            | 2.0     |       | V <sub>CC</sub> | V     |    |
| V <sub>IL</sub>                     | Input Low Voltage                                                                   |                                                            | GND     |       | 0.8             | V     |    |
| V <sub>OH</sub>                     | Output High Voltage                                                                 | I <sub>OH</sub> =-0.4mA                                    | 2.7     | 3.3   |                 | V     |    |
| V <sub>OL</sub>                     | Output Low Voltage                                                                  | I <sub>OL</sub> =2mA                                       |         | 0.06  | 0.30            | V     |    |
| V <sub>IK</sub>                     | Input Clamp Voltage                                                                 | I <sub>IK</sub> =-18mA                                     |         | -0.79 | -1.50           | V     |    |
| I <sub>IN</sub>                     | Input Current                                                                       | V <sub>IN</sub> =0V to 4.6V                                | -10     |       | 10              | μA    |    |
| I <sub>OFF</sub>                    | Input/Output Power-Off Leakage Current                                              | V <sub>CC</sub> =0V, All LVTTL Inputs / Outputs 0V to 4.6V |         |       | ±10             | μA    |    |
| I <sub>OS</sub>                     | Output Short-Circuit Current                                                        | V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V                                       |         | -60   | -120            | mA    |    |
| Receiver LVDS Input Characteristics |                                                                                     |                                                            |         |       |                 |       |    |
| V <sub>TH</sub>                     | Differential Input Threshold HIGH                                                   | Figure 6, Table 2                                          |         |       | 100             | mV    |    |
| V <sub>TL</sub>                     | Differential Input Threshold LOW                                                    | Figure 6, Table 2                                          | -100    |       |                 | mV    |    |
| V <sub>ICM</sub>                    | Input Common Mode Range                                                             | Figure 6, Table 2                                          | 0.05    |       | 2.35            | V     |    |
| I <sub>IN</sub>                     | Input Current                                                                       | V <sub>IN</sub> =2.4V, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.6V or 0V         |         |       | ±10             | μA    |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     | V <sub>IN</sub> =0V, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.6V or 0V           |         |       | ±10             |       |    |
| Receiver Supply Current             |                                                                                     |                                                            |         |       |                 |       |    |
| I <sub>CCWR</sub>                   | 4:28 Receiver Power Supply Current for Worst Case Pattern with Load <sup>(15)</sup> | C <sub>L</sub> =8pF, Figure 7                              | 32.5MHz |       |                 | 70    | mA |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 40MHz   |       |                 | 75    |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 66MHz   |       |                 | 114   |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 85MHz   |       |                 | 135   |    |
|                                     | 3:21 Receiver Power Supply Current for Worst Case Pattern with Load <sup>(15)</sup> |                                                            | 32.5MHz |       | 49              | 60    |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 40MHz   |       | 53              | 65    |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 66MHz   |       | 78              | 100   |    |
|                                     |                                                                                     |                                                            | 85MHz   |       | 90              | 115   |    |
| I <sub>CCPDT</sub>                  | Powered-Down Supply Current                                                         | /PwrDn=0.8V (RxOut stays LOW)                              |         |       | NA              | 55    | μA |

**Receiver DC Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)

Typical values are at  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$  and with  $V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$ ; minimum and maximum are at over supply voltages and operating temperatures ranges, unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol      | Parameter                                                  | Conditions                                                      | Min.  | Typ.  | Max.  | Units         |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| $t_{RCOP}$  | Receiver Clock Output (RxCLKOut) Period                    | Figure 12<br>Rising Edge Strobe<br>$f=85\text{MHz}$             | 11.76 | T     | 50.00 |               |
| $t_{RCOL}$  | RxCLKOut LOW Time                                          |                                                                 | 4.0   | 5.0   | 6.0   | ns            |
| $t_{RCOH}$  | RxCLKOut HIGH Time                                         |                                                                 | 4.5   | 5.0   | 6.5   | ns            |
| $t_{RSRC}$  | RxOut Valid Prior to RxCLKOut                              |                                                                 | 3.5   |       |       | ns            |
| $t_{RHRC}$  | RxOut Valid After RxCLKOut                                 |                                                                 | 3.5   |       |       | ns            |
| $t_{ROLH}$  | Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)                              | $C_L=8\text{pF}$ , Figure 8                                     |       | 2.0   | 3.5   | ns            |
| $t_{ROHL}$  | Output Rise Time (80% to 20%)                              |                                                                 |       | 1.8   | 3.5   |               |
| $t_{RCCD}$  | Receiver Clock Input to Clock Output Delay <sup>(16)</sup> | $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ and<br>$V_{CC}=3.3\text{V}$<br>Figure 24 | 3.5   | 5.0   | 7.5   | ns            |
| $t_{RPPD}$  | Receiver Power-Down Delay                                  | Figure 17                                                       |       |       | 1.0   | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| $t_{RSPB0}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 0                    | Figure 21<br>$f=85\text{MHz}$                                   | 0.49  | 0.84  | 1.19  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB1}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 1                    |                                                                 | 2.17  | 2.52  | 2.87  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB2}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 2                    |                                                                 | 3.85  | 4.20  | 4.55  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB3}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 3                    |                                                                 | 5.53  | 5.88  | 6.23  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB4}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 4                    |                                                                 | 7.21  | 7.56  | 7.91  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB5}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 5                    |                                                                 | 8.89  | 9.24  | 9.59  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB6}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 6                    |                                                                 | 10.57 | 10.92 | 11.27 | ns            |
| $t_{RSKM}$  | RxIN Skew Margin <sup>(17)</sup>                           | Figure 21                                                       | 290   |       |       | ps            |
| $t_{RPLLS}$ | Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set Time                          | Figure 21                                                       |       | 10    |       | ms            |

**Notes:**

15. The power supply current for the receiver can be different with the number of I/O channels.
16. Total channel latency from serializer to deserializer is  $(T + t_{RCCD})$ . There is a clock period.
17. Receiver skew margin is defined as the valid sampling window after considering potential setup/hold time and minimum/maximum bit position.

## Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics (66MHz)

| Symbol      | Parameter                                                  | Conditions                                                       | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units         |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| $t_{RCOP}$  | Receiver Clock Output (RxCLKOut) Period                    | Figure 12                                                        | 15   | T    | 50   | ns            |
| $t_{RCOL}$  | RxCLKOut LOW Time                                          | Figure 12<br>Rising Edge Strobe<br>$f=40\text{MHz}$              | 10.0 | 11.0 |      | ns            |
| $t_{RCOH}$  | RxCLKOut HIGH Time                                         |                                                                  | 10.0 | 12.2 |      |               |
| $t_{RSRC}$  | RxOUT Valid Prior to RxCLKOut                              |                                                                  | 6.5  | 11.6 |      |               |
| $t_{RHRC}$  | RxOUT Valid After RxCLKOut                                 |                                                                  | 6.0  | 11.6 |      |               |
| $t_{RCOL}$  | RxCLKOut LOW Time                                          | Figure 12<br>Rising Edge Strobe <sup>(18)</sup> $f=66\text{MHz}$ | 5.0  | 6.3  | 9.0  | ns            |
| $t_{RCOH}$  | RxCLKOut HIGH Time                                         |                                                                  | 5.0  | 7.6  | 9.0  |               |
| $t_{RSRC}$  | RxOUT Valid Prior to RxCLKOut                              |                                                                  | 4.5  | 7.3  |      |               |
| $t_{RHRC}$  | RxOUT Valid After RxCLKOut                                 |                                                                  | 4.0  | 6.3  |      |               |
| $t_{ROLH}$  | Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)                              | $C_L=8\text{pF}^{(18)}$                                          |      | 2.0  | 5.0  | ns            |
| $t_{ROHL}$  | Output Fall Time (20% to 80%)                              | Figure 12                                                        |      | 1.8  | 5.0  |               |
| $t_{RCCD}$  | Receiver Clock Input to Clock Output Delay <sup>(19)</sup> | Figure 14<br>$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ and<br>$V_{CC}=3.3\text{v}$  | 3.5  | 5.0  | 7.5  | ns            |
| $t_{RPDD}$  | Receiver Power-Down Delay                                  | Figure 17                                                        |      |      | 1.0  | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| $t_{RSPB0}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 0                    | Figure 21<br>$f=40\text{MHz}$                                    | 1.00 | 1.40 | 2.15 | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB1}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 1                    |                                                                  | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.8  |               |
| $t_{RSPB2}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 2                    |                                                                  | 8.10 | 8.50 | 9.15 |               |
| $t_{RSPB3}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 3                    |                                                                  | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.6 |               |
| $t_{RSPB4}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 4                    |                                                                  | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.3 |               |
| $t_{RSPB5}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 5                    |                                                                  | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.9 |               |
| $t_{RSPB6}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 6                    |                                                                  | 22.5 | 22.9 | 23.6 |               |
| $t_{RSPB0}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 0                    | Figure 21<br>$f=66\text{MHz}$                                    | 0.7  | 1.1  | 1.4  | ns            |
| $t_{RSPB1}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 1                    |                                                                  | 2.9  | 3.3  | 3.6  |               |
| $t_{RSPB2}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 2                    |                                                                  | 5.1  | 5.5  | 5.8  |               |
| $t_{RSPB3}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 3                    |                                                                  | 7.3  | 7.7  | 8.0  |               |
| $t_{RSPB4}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 4                    |                                                                  | 9.5  | 9.9  | 10.2 |               |
| $t_{RSPB5}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 5                    |                                                                  | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.4 |               |
| $t_{RSPB6}$ | Receiver Input Strobe Position of Bit 6                    |                                                                  | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.6 |               |
| $t_{RSKM}$  | RxIn Skew Margin <sup>(20)</sup>                           | $f=40\text{MHz}$ , Figure 21                                     | 490  |      |      | ps            |
|             |                                                            | $f=66\text{MHz}$ , Figure 21                                     | 400  |      |      |               |
| $t_{RPLLS}$ | Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set Time                          | Figure 15                                                        |      |      | 10.0 | ms            |

## Notes:

18. For the receiver with falling-edge strobe, the definition of setup/hold time is slightly different from the one with rising-edge strobe. The clock reference point is the time when the clock falling edge passes through 2V. For hold time  $t_{RHRC}$ , the clock reference point is the time when falling edge passes through +0.8V.
19. Total channel latency from serializer to deserializer is  $(T + t_{CCD}) (2 \cdot T + t_{RCCD})$ . There is the clock period.
20. Receiver skew margin is defined as the valid sampling window after considering potential setup/hold time and minimum / maximum bit position.

## Test Circuits

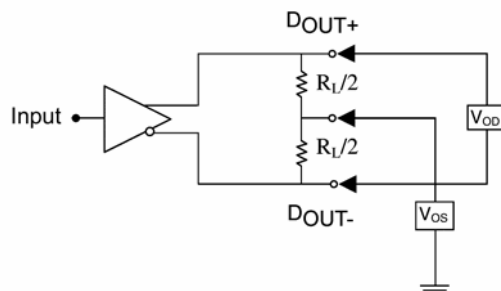
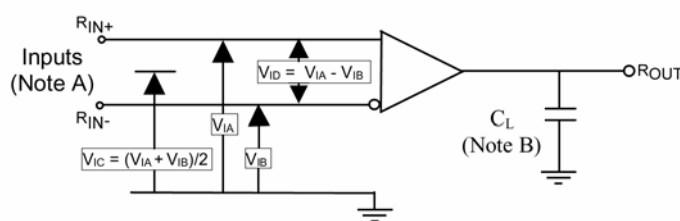


Figure 5. Differential LVDS Output DC Test Circuit



### Notes:

A: For all input pulses,  $t_R$  or  $t_F \leq 1\text{ns}$ .

B:  $C_L$  includes all probe and jig capacitance.

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

Table 2. Receiver Minimum and Maximum Input Threshold Test Voltages

| Applied Voltages (V) |          | Resulting Differential Input Voltage (mV) | Resulting Common Mode Input Voltage (V) |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| $V_{IA}$             | $V_{IB}$ | $V_{ID}$                                  | $V_{ICM}$                               |
| 1.25                 | 1.15     | 100                                       | 1.20                                    |
| 1.15                 | 1.25     | -100                                      | 1.20                                    |
| 2.40                 | 2.30     | 100                                       | 2.35                                    |
| 2.30                 | 2.40     | -100                                      | 2.35                                    |
| 0.10                 | 0        | 100                                       | 0.05                                    |
| 0                    | 0.10     | -100                                      | 0.05                                    |
| 1.50                 | 0.90     | 600                                       | 1.20                                    |
| 0.90                 | 1.50     | -600                                      | 1.20                                    |
| 2.40                 | 1.80     | 600                                       | 2.10                                    |
| 1.80                 | 2.40     | -600                                      | 2.10                                    |
| 0.60                 | 0        | 600                                       | 0.30                                    |
| 0                    | 0.60     | -600                                      | 0.30                                    |

## AC Loadings and Waveforms

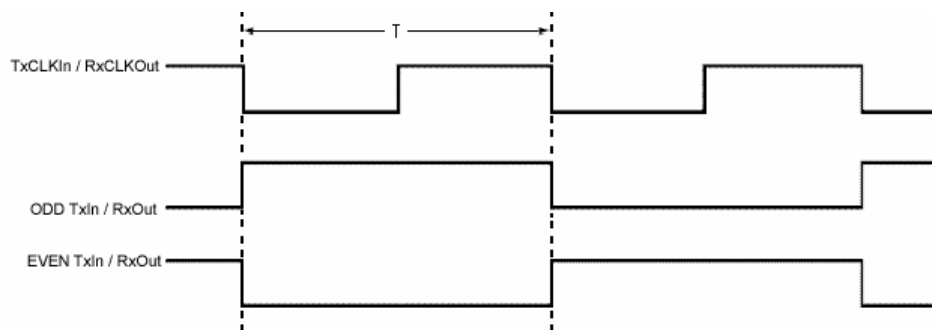


Figure 7. Worst-Case Test Pattern

### Note:

21. The worst-case test pattern produces a maximum toggling of digital circuits, LVDS I/O, and LVTTL/CMOS I/O. Depending on the valid strobe edge of transmitter, the TxCLKIn can be either rising or falling edge data strobe.

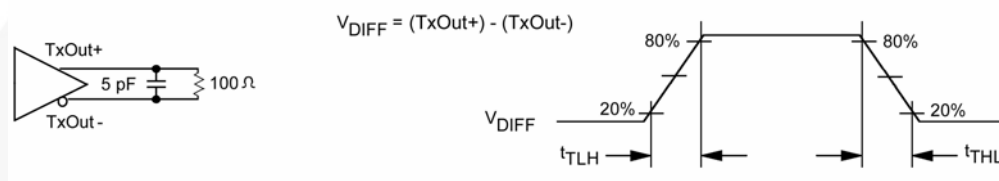


Figure 8. Transmitter LVDS Output Load and Transition Times

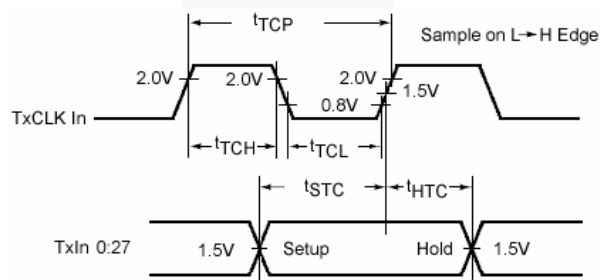


Figure 9. Transmitter Setup/Hold and HIGH/LOW Times (Rising-Edge Strobe)

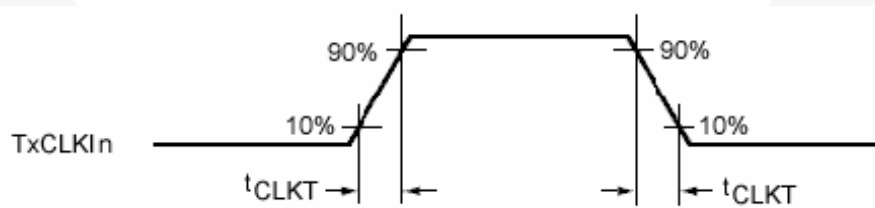


Figure 10. Transmitter Input Clock Transition Time

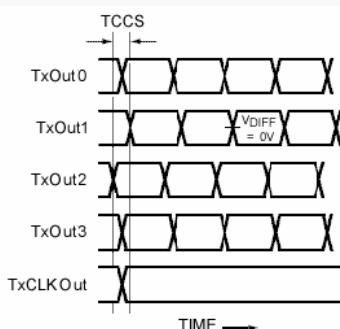


Figure 11. Transmitter Outputs Channel-to-Channel Skew

## AC Loadings and Waveforms (Continued)

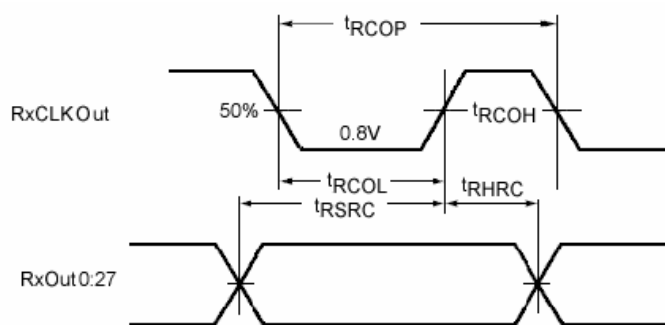


Figure 12. Receiver Setup/Hold and HIGH/LOW Times

### Note:

22. For the receiver with falling-edge strobe, the definition of setup/hold time is slightly different from the one with rising-edge strobe. The clock reference point is the time when the clock falling edge passes through 2V. For hold time  $t_{RHRC}$ , the clock reference point is the time when falling edge passes through +0.8V.

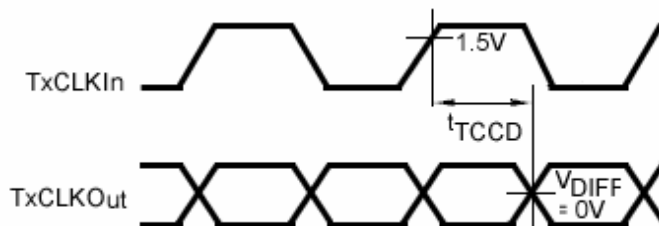


Figure 13. Transmitter Clock-In to Clock-Out Delay (Rising-Edge Strobe)

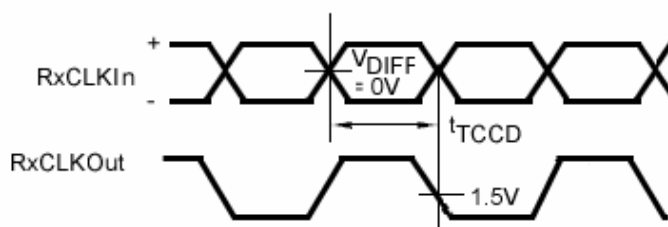


Figure 14. Receiver Clock-In to Clock-Out Delay (Falling-Edge Strobe)

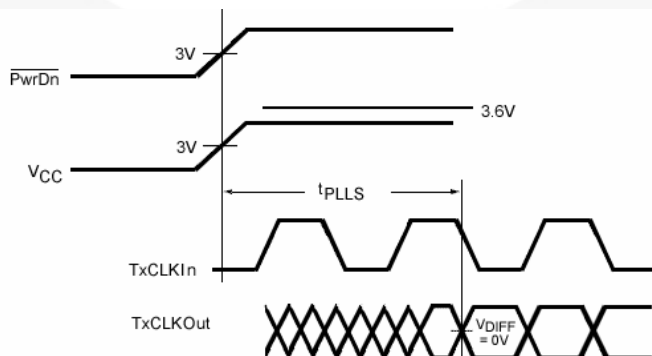


Figure 15. Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set Time

## AC Loadings and Waveforms (Continued)

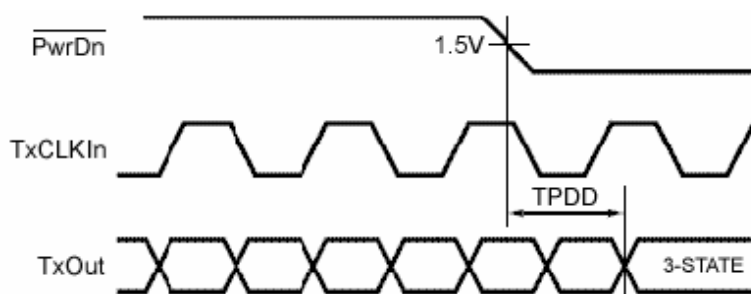


Figure 16. Transmitter Power-down Delay

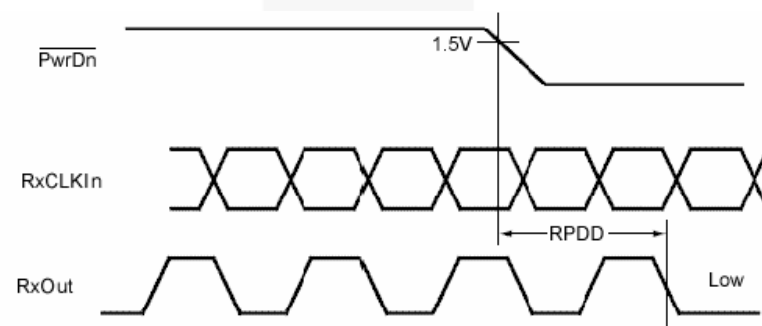


Figure 17. Receiver Power-Down Delay

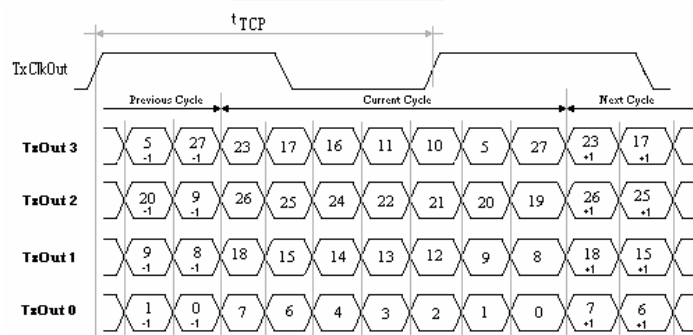


Figure 18. 28 Parallel LVTTTL Inputs Mapped to Four Serial LVDS Outputs

### Note:

23. The information in this diagram shows the difference between clock out and the first data bit. A 2-bit cycle delay is guaranteed when the MSB is output from the transmitter.

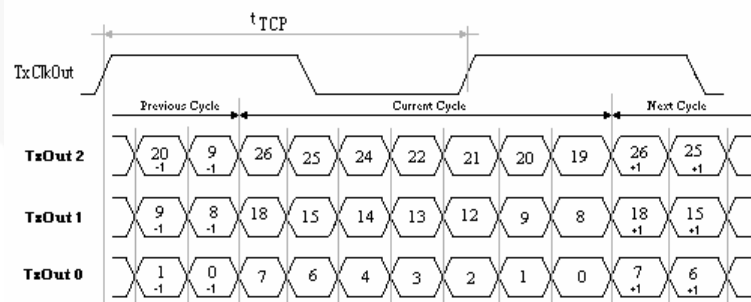


Figure 19. 21 Parallel LVTTTL Inputs Mapped to Three Serial Outputs

### Note:

24. This output data pulse position works for both transmitters with 21 TTL inputs, except the LVDS output bit mapping difference. Two-bit cycle delay is guaranteed with the MSB is output from transmitter.

## AC Loadings and Waveforms (Continued)

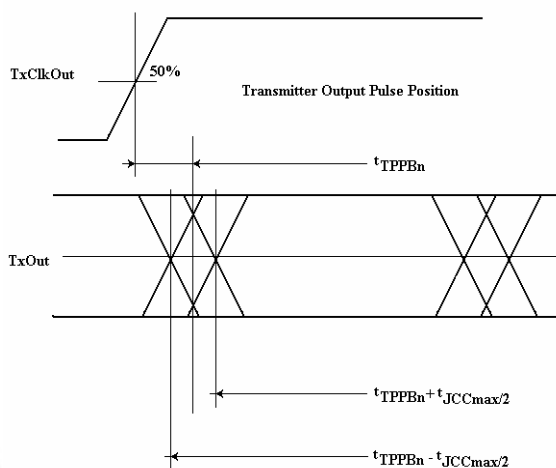


Figure 20. Transmitter Output Pulse Bit Position

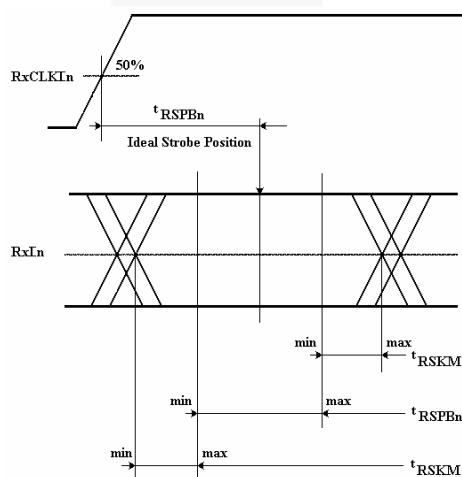


Figure 21. Receiver Input Bit Position

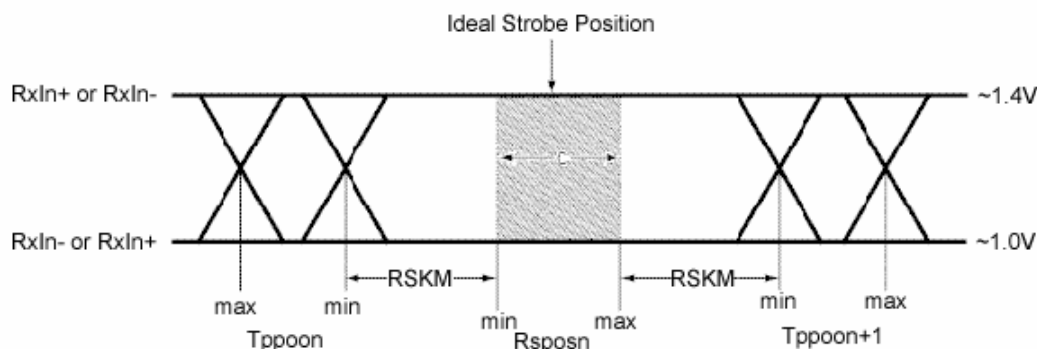
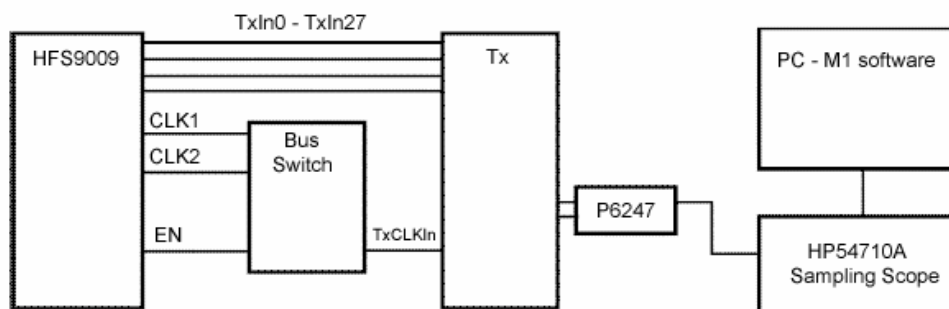


Figure 22. Receiver LVDS Input Skew Margin

### Note:

25.  $t_{RSKM}$  is the budget for the cable skew and source clock skew plus Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI). The minimum and maximum pulse position values are based on the bit position of each of the seven bits within the LVDS data stream across PVT (Process, Voltage Supply, and Temperature).

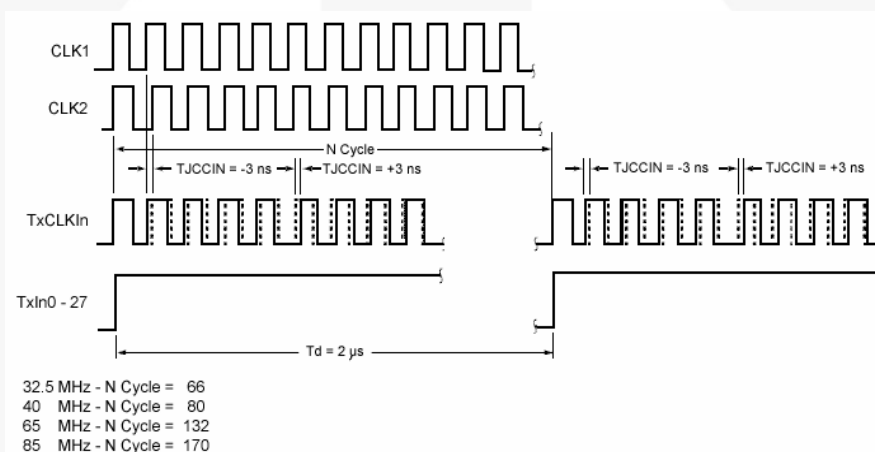
## AC Loadings and Waveforms (Continued)



**Figure 23. Transmitter Clock Out Jitter Measurement Setup**

**Note:**

26. Test setup used considers no requirement for separation of RMS and deterministic jitter. Other hardware setup, such as Wavecrest boxes, can be used if no M1 software is available, but the test methodology in Figure 24 should be followed.



**Figure 24. Timing Diagram of Transmitter Clock Input with Jitter**

**Note:**

27. This jitter pattern is used to test the jitter response (clock out) of the device over the power supply range with worst jitter  $\pm 3\text{ns}$  (cycle-to-cycle) clock input. The specific test methodology is as follows:
28. Switching input data TxIn0 to TxIn20 at 0.5MHz and the input clock is shifted to left -3ns and to the right +3ns when data is HIGH.
29. The  $\pm 3\text{ns}$  cycle-to-cycle input jitter is the static phase error between the two clock sources. Jumping between two clock sources to simulate the worst-case of clock-edge jump (3ns) from graphical controllers. Cycle-to-cycle jitter at TxCLKOut pin should be measured cross  $V_{CC}$  range with 100mV noise ( $V_{CC}$  noise frequency  $< 2\text{MHz}$ ).

## AC Loadings and Waveforms (Continued)

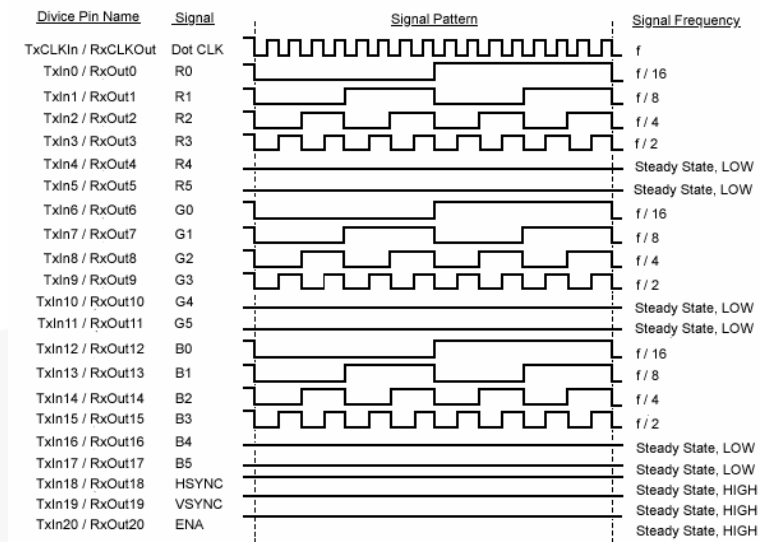


Figure 25. "16 Grey-Scale" Test Pattern

### Note:

30. 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 strips across the display.

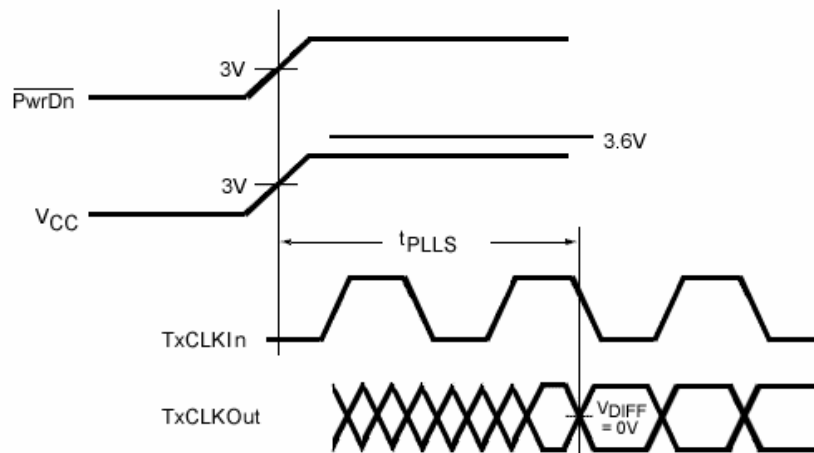
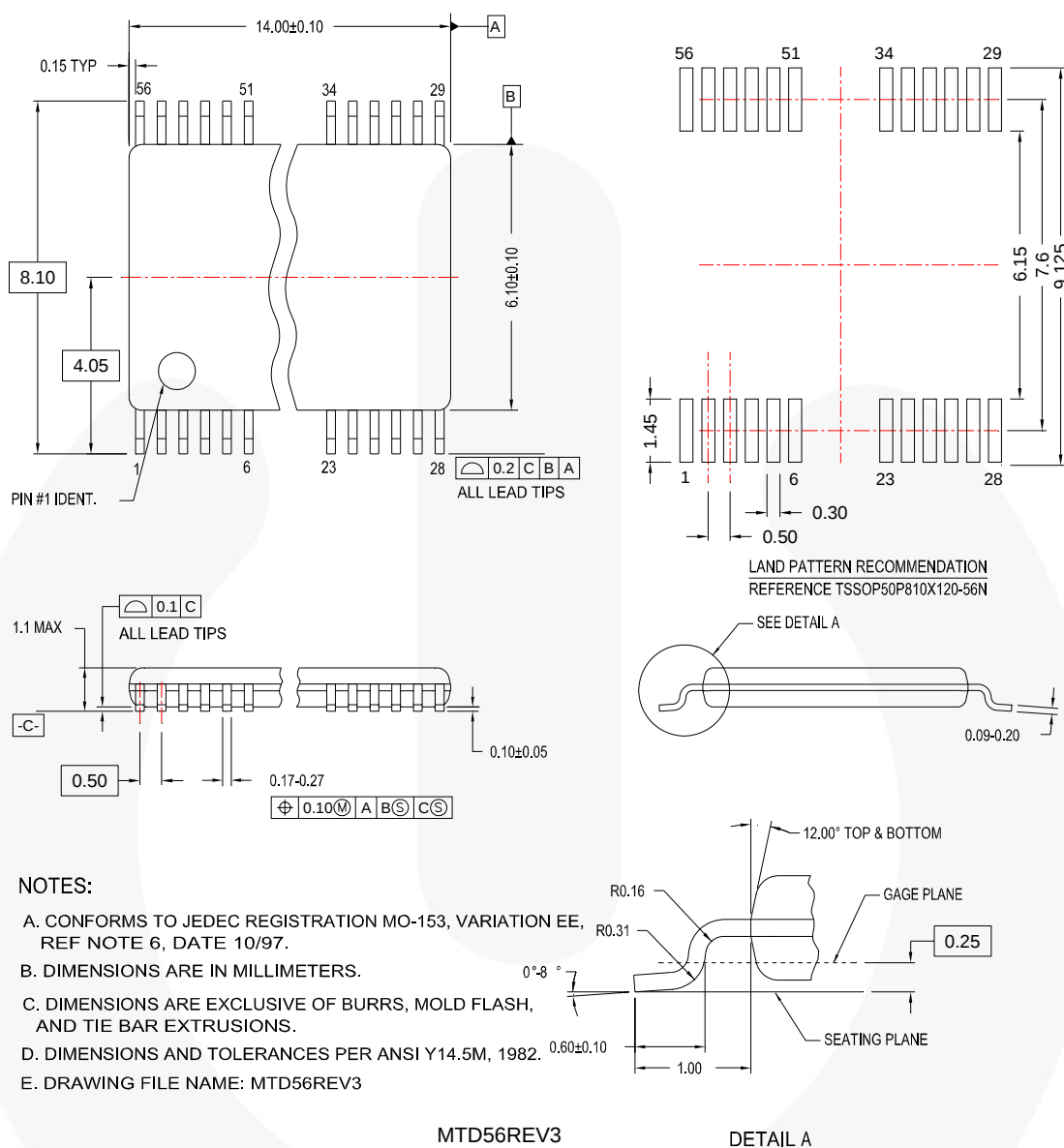


Figure 26. Transmitter Phase-Lock-Loop Time

# Physical Dimensions



**Figure 27. 56-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153,6.1mm Wide**

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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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Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy. Fairchild's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy is also stated on our external website, [www.fairchildsemi.com](http://www.fairchildsemi.com), under Sales Support.

Counterfeiting of semiconductor parts is a growing problem in the industry. All manufacturers of semiconductor products are experiencing counterfeiting of their parts. Customers who inadvertently purchase counterfeit parts experience many problems such as loss of brand reputation, substandard performance, failed applications, and increased cost of production and manufacturing delays. Fairchild is taking strong measures to protect ourselves and our customers from the proliferation of counterfeit parts. Fairchild strongly encourages customers to purchase Fairchild parts either directly from Fairchild or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors who are listed by country on our web page cited above. Products customers buy either from Fairchild directly or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors are genuine parts, have full traceability, meet Fairchild's quality standards for handling and storage and provide access to Fairchild's full range of up-to-date technical and product information. Fairchild and our Authorized Distributors will stand behind all warranties and will appropriately address any warranty issues that may arise. Fairchild will not provide any warranty coverage or other assistance for parts bought from Unauthorized Sources. Fairchild is committed to combat this global problem and encourage our customers to do their part in stopping this practice by buying direct or from authorized distributors.

## PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

### Definition of Terms

| Datasheet Identification | Product Status        | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Advance Information      | Formative / In Design | Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.                                                                       |
| Preliminary              | First Production      | Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design. |
| No Identification Needed | Full Production       | Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.                                               |
| Obsolete                 | Not In Production     | Datasheet contains specifications on a product that is discontinued by Fairchild Semiconductor. The datasheet is for reference information only.                                                    |

Rev. I41



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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