GENNUM

## GENLINX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ GS9009 Cable Driver with Four Adjustable Outputs

DATA SHEET

## FEATURES

- two output pairs, adjustable from 0 to $1100 \mathrm{mVp}-\mathrm{p}$ into $75 \Omega$ loads
- nominal 600 ps rise and fall times
- accepts SMPTE and standard ECL input levels
- operates from a single +5 or -5 volt supply
- on-chip DC restoration for low jitter
- 250 mW power dissipation
- interfaces with GENLINX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ GS9002, GS9004A, GS9005A and GS9015A


## APPLICATIONS

- SMPTE 259M Serial Digital Systems (4:2:2 \& 4fsc)
- Other Serial Digital Video Interfaces - $360 \mathrm{Mb} / \mathrm{s}$
- General purpose high speed driver applications


## PIN CONNECTIONS



## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Package Type | Temperature Range |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| GS9009-CKB | 14 Pin SOIC | $0^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The GENLINX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ GS9009 is a bipolar integrated circuit designed to drive four $75 \Omega$ co-axial cables at data rates exceeding $400 \mathrm{Mb} / \mathrm{s}$. It directly interfaces with other $\boldsymbol{G E N L I N X}{ }^{\text {TM }}$ devices and can also be used as a general purpose high speed cable driver.

The differential inputs are AC-coupled and internally DCrestored which allows correct passage of pathological check codes associated with the serial digital standards. Even though the inputs are AC coupled, static protection diodes at each input restrict the DC differential so that if the driving source uses the opposite polarity power supply, external DC blocking capacitors must be used.

Correctly terminated output signal levels are adjustable from as low as 0 mV to as high as 1100 mV with little change in other performance parameters. Performance is guaranteed for output levels between 600 mV and 1000 mV . The gain of the output stages is varied by adjusting the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SET}}$ voltage with respect to an internal bandgap reference voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$.

Pinout is compatible with the GS9007 by interchanging pins $3,4,5,6,9,10,11,12$ on the GS9009 with pins 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 on the GS9007. In this way, a layout can be made for either device depending on whether adjustability is desired or not.

The GS9009 is packaged in a 14 pin SOIC, and operates from a single +5 or -5 volt supply consuming typically only 250 mW of power.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM


## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
| :--- | ---: |
| Supply Voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}\right)$ | 5.5 V |
| Input Voltage Range (any input) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Power Dissipation | 300 mW |
| Operating Temperature Range | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}} \leq 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 sec ) | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## GS9009 CABLE DRIVER - DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Conditions: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ to GND and $144 \Omega \mathrm{AC}$ coupled unless otherwise shown

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ |  | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | volts |  |
| Power Consumption | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | $4 \times 150 \Omega$ Loads DC | - | 250 | 290 | mW |  |
| Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S1 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \% \text { Accuracy, } T_{A}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & V_{\text {SET }}=(0.667) V_{\text {REF }} \end{aligned}$ | - | 105 | 110 | mA |  |
| Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S2 }}$ | DC No Loads, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | 16 | 20 | mA |  |
| Reference Voltage | $V_{\text {REF }}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to ground | - | 1.2 | - | volts |  |

## GS9009 CABLE DRIVER - AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Conditions: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ to GND and $144 \Omega \mathrm{AC}$ coupled unless otherwise shown

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Signal Amplitude | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ |  | 700 | 800 | 1000 | mVp-p |  |
| Input Signal Rise/Fall Times | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ |  | - | - | 750 | ps |  |
| Output Amplitudes across $75 \Omega$ Load (See Note 1) | $V_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.5) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | 540 | 600 | 660 | mVp-p | Note 1 \& 2 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.667) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | 720 | 800 | 880 | mVp-p | Note 1 \& 2 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.833) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | mVp-p | Note 1 \& 2 |
| Output Amplitude Temperature Coefficient (See Note 2) | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ C | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.5) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | - | 25 | 100 | $\mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  | $V_{\text {SET }}=(0.667) V_{\text {REF }}$ | - | -12 | 80 | $\mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.833) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | - | -45 | 80 | ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Output <br> Rise/Fall Times (20\% to 80\%) | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.5) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | 400 | 630 | 800 | ps |  |
|  |  | $V_{\text {SET }}=(0.667) V_{\text {REF }}$ | 400 | 575 | 800 | ps |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SET }}=(0.833) \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ | 400 | 530 | 800 | ps |  |
| Output Overshoot |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}=600 \mathrm{ps}$ | - | 0 | - | \% | See Figure 3 |
| Jitter | $t_{J}$ | at $270 \mathrm{Mb} / \mathrm{s}$ | - | - | $\pm 25$ | ps |  |
| Propagation Delay | $t_{P}$ |  | - | 1 | - | ns |  |

NOTE 1. $V_{\text {OUT }}$ is measured across a correctly terminated load, back matched to the device. The peak to peak voltage of the device itself is $2 \times V_{\text {OUT }}$.
2. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ is proportional to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SET}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SET}}$ may be an external low impedance, high stability supply. In this case the amplitude temperature coefficient will not be guaranteed.

INPUT / OUTPUT CIRCUITS


Fig. 1 Input Circuit (Pins 11 and 12)


Fig. 2 Output Circuit (Pins 3, 4 and 5, 6)


Fig. 3 Typical Application Circuit


All resistors in ohms, all capacitors in microfarads unless otherwise stated.
Fig. 4 Split Supply Interfacing

## REVISION NOTES

Updated to Data Sheet, Figure 4 added


DOCUMENT
IDENTIFICATION

## PRODUCT PROPOSAL

This data has been compiled for market investigation purposes only, and does not constitute an offer for sale.

## ADVANCE INFORMATION NOTE

This product is in development phase and specifications are subject to change without notice. Gennum reserves the right to remove the product at any time. Listing the product does not constitute an offer for sale

## PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

The product is in a preproduction phase and specifications are subject to change without notice.

DATA SHEET
The product is in production. Gennum reserves the right to make changes at any time to improve reliability, function or design, in order to provide the best product possible.

