National Semiconductor

November 1999

DS90CF386/DS90CF366 +3.3V LVDS Receiver 24-Bit Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link—85 MHz, +3.3V LVDS Receiver 18-Bit Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link—85 MHz

General Description

The DS90CF386 receiver converts the four LVDS data streams (Up to 2.38 Gbps throughput or 297.5 Megabytes/sec bandwidth) back into parallel 28 bits of CMOS/TTL data (24 bits of RGB and 4 bits of Hsync, Vsync, DE and CNTL). Also available is the DS90CF366 that converts the three LVDS data streams (Up to 1.78 Gbps throughput or 223 Megabytes/sec bandwidth) back into parallel 21 bits of CMOS/TTL data (18 bits of RGB and 3 bits of Hsync, Vsync and DE). Both Receivers' outputs are Falling edge strobe. A Rising edge or Falling edge strobe transmitter (DS90C385/DS90C365) will interoperate with a Falling edge strobe Receiver without any translation logic.

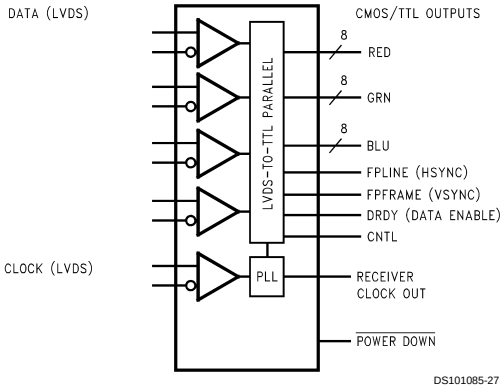
This chipset is an ideal means to solve EMI and cable size problems associated with wide, high speed TTL interfaces.

Features

- 20 to 85 MHz shift clock support
- Rx power consumption <142 mW (typ) @85MHz Grayscale
- Rx Power-down mode <1.44 mW (max)
- ESD rating >7 kV (HBM), >700V (EIAJ)
- Supports VGA, SVGA, XGA and Single Pixel SXGA.
- PLL requires no external components
- Compatible with TIA/EIA-644 LVDS standard
- Low profile 56-lead or 48-lead TSSOP package

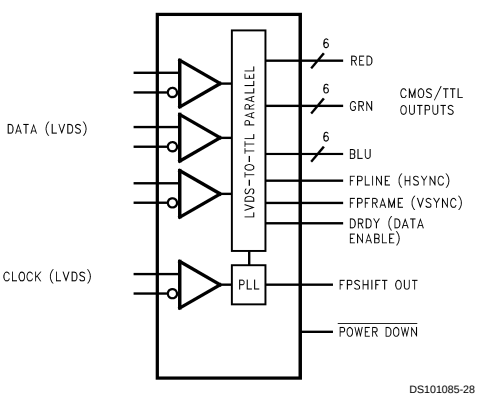
Block Diagrams

DS90CF386



Order Number DS90CF386MTD
See NS Package Number MTD56

DS90CF366



Order Number DS90CF366MTD
See NS Package Number MTD48

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	−0.3V to +4V
CMOS/TTL Output Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
LVDS Receiver Input Voltage	−0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Junction Temperature	+150˚C
Storage Temperature	−65˚C to +150˚C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec)	+260˚C
Maximum Package Power Dissipation Capacity @ 25˚C	
MTD56 (TSSOP) Package:	
DS90CF386	1.61 W
MTD48 (TSSOP) Package:	
DS90CF366	1.89 W
Package Derating:	
DS90CF386	12.4 mW/˚C above +25˚C
DS90CF366	15 mW/˚C above +25˚C
ESD Rating	
(HBM, 1.5 kΩ, 100 pF)	> 7 kV
(EIAJ, 0Ω, 200 pF)	> 700V

Recommended Operating Conditions

	Min	Nom	Max	Units
Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Operating Free Air Temperature (T_A)	−10	+25	+70	˚C
Receiver Input Range	0		2.4	V
Supply Noise Voltage (V_{CC})			100	mV_{PP}

Electrical Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
CMOS/TTL DC SPECIFICATIONS							
V_{IH}	High Level Input Voltage			2.0		VCC	V
V_{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage			GND		0.8	V
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage	I_{OH} = - 0.4 mA		2.7	3.3		V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	I_{OL} = 2 mA			0.06	0.3	V
V_{CL}	Input Clamp Voltage	I_{CL} = −18 mA			-0.79	-1.5	V
I_{IN}	Input Current	V_{IN} = 0.4V, 2.5V or V_{CC}			+1.8	+15	uA
		V_{IN} = GND		-10	0		uA
I_{OS}	Output Short Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0V			-60	-120	mA
LVDS RECEIVER DC SPECIFICATIONS							
V_{TH}	Differential Input High Threshold	V_{CM} = +1.2V				+100	mV
V_{TL}	Differential Input Low Threshold			−100			mV
I_{IN}	Input Current	V_{IN} = +2.4V, V_{CC} = 3.6V				±10	µA
		V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CC} = 3.6V				±10	µA
RECEIVER SUPPLY CURRENT							
ICCRW	Receiver Supply Current Worst Case	C_L = 8 pF, Worst Case Pattern, DS90CF386 *(Figures 1, 4)*	f = 32.5 MHz		49	70	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		53	75	mA
			f = 65 MHz		81	114	mA
			f = 85 MHz		96	135	mA
ICCRW	Receiver Supply Current Worst Case	C_L = 8 pF, Worst Case Pattern, DS90CF366 *(Figures 1, 4)*	f = 32.5 MHz		49	60	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		53	65	mA
			f = 65 MHz		78	100	mA
			f = 85 MHz		90	115	mA
ICCRG	Receiver Supply Current, 16 Grayscale	C_L = 8 pF, 16 Grayscale Pattern, *(Figures 2, 3, 4)*	f = 32.5 MHz		28	45	mA
			f = 37.5 MHz		30	47	mA
			f = 65 MHz		43	60	mA
			f = 85 MHz		43	70	mA
ICCRZ	Receiver Supply Current Power Down	$\overline{\text{Power Down}}$ = Low Receiver Outputs Stay Low during Power Down Mode			140	400	µA

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. They are not meant to imply that the device should be operated at these limits. The tables of "Electrical Characteristics" specify conditions for device operation.

Note 2: Typical values are given for V_{CC} = 3.3V and T_A = +25C.

Note 3: Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except V_{OD} and ΔV_{OD}).

Receiver Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Units
CLHT	CMOS/TTL Low-to-High Transition Time *(Figure 4)*			2.0	3.5	ns
CHLT	CMOS/TTL High-to-Low Transition Time *(Figure 4)*			1.8	3.5	ns
RSPos0	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 0 *(Figure 11, Figure 12)*	f = 85 MHz	0.49	0.84	1.19	ns
RSPos1	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 1		2.17	2.52	2.87	ns
RSPos2	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 2		3.85	4.20	4.55	ns
RSPos3	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 3		5.53	5.88	6.23	ns
RSPos4	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 4		7.21	7.56	7.91	ns
RSPos5	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 5		8.89	9.24	9.59	ns
RSPos6	Receiver Input Strobe Position for Bit 6		10.57	10.92	11.27	ns
RSKM	RxIN Skew Margin (Note 4) *(Figure 13)*	f = 85 MHz	290			ps
RCOP	RxCLK OUT Period *(Figure 5)*		11.76	T	50	ns
RCOH	RxCLK OUT High Time *(Figure 5)*	f = 85 MHz	4.5	5	7	ns
RCOL	RxCLK OUT Low Time *(Figure 5)*		4.0	5	6.5	ns
RSRC	RxOUT Setup to RxCLK OUT *(Figure 5)*		3.5			ns
RHRC	RxOUT Hold to RxCLK OUT *(Figure 5)*		3.5			ns
RCCD	RxCLK IN to RxCLK OUT Delay 25˚C, V_{CC} = 3.3V *(Figure 6)*		5.5	7.0	9.5	ns
RPLLS	Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set *(Figure 7)*				10	ms
RPDD	Receiver Power Down Delay *(Figure 10)*				1	µs

Note 4: Receiver Skew Margin is defined as the valid data sampling region at the receiver inputs. This margin takes into account the transmitter pulse positions (min and max) and the receiver input setup and hold time (internal data sampling window - RSPos). This margin allows for LVDS interconnect skew, inter-symbol interference (both dependent on type/length of cable), and clock jitter (less than 150 ps).

AC Timing Diagrams

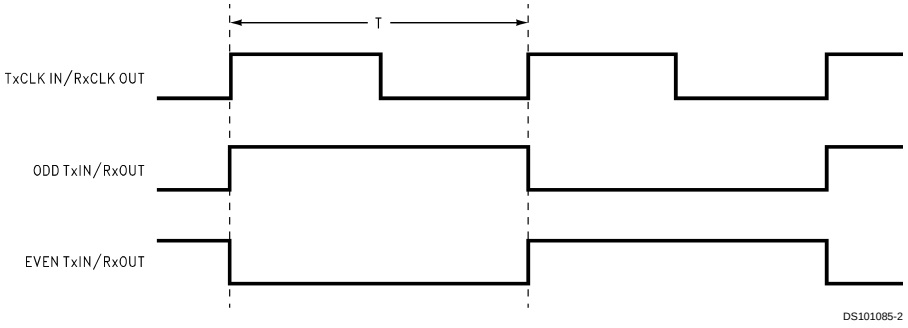


FIGURE 1. "Worst Case" Test Pattern

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

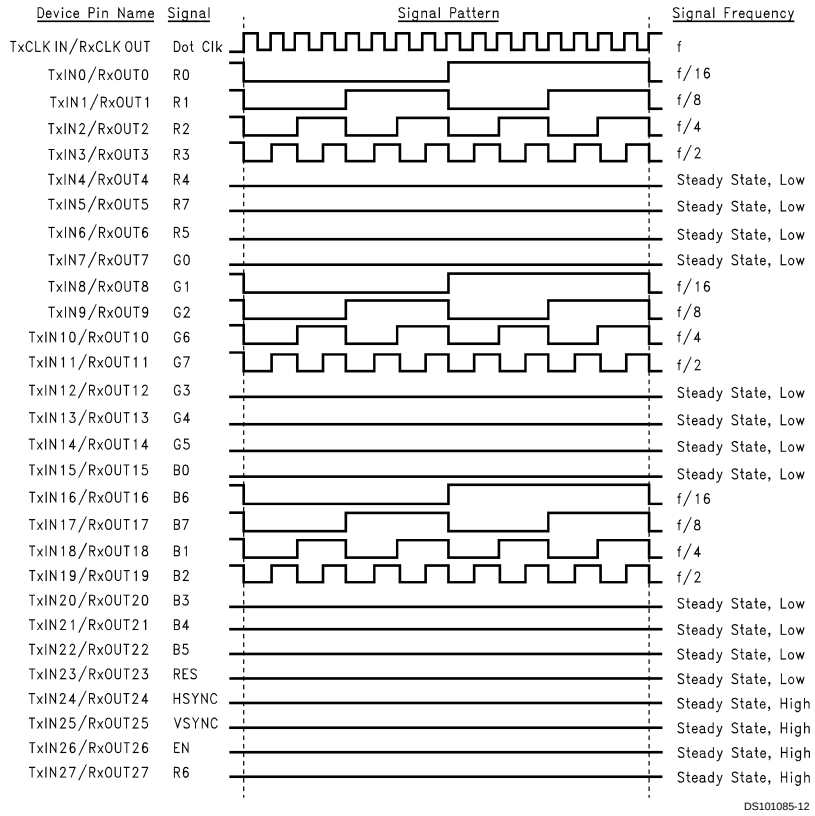


FIGURE 2. "16 Grayscale" Test Pattern (DS90CF386)(Notes 5, 6, 7, 8)

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

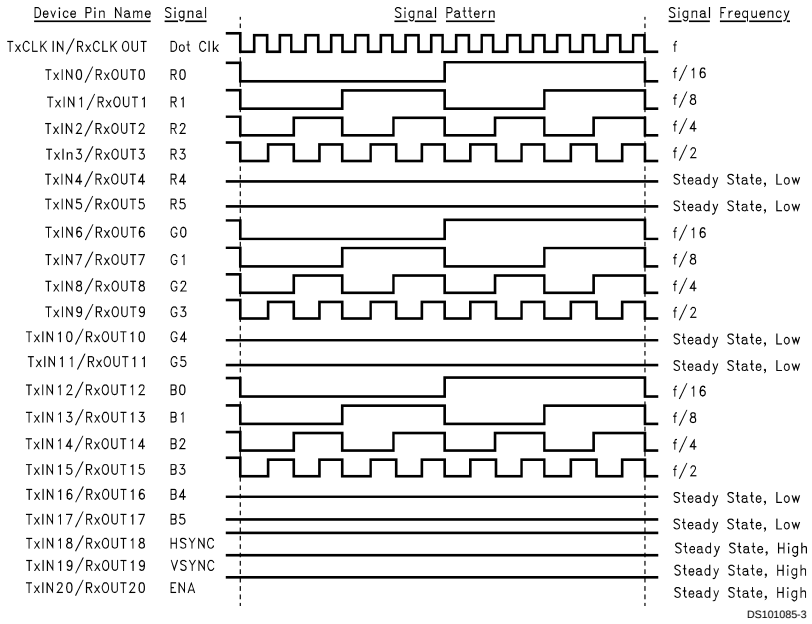


FIGURE 3. "16 Grayscale" Test Pattern (DS90CF366)(Notes 5, 6, 7, 8)

Note 5: The worst case test pattern produces a maximum toggling of digital circuits, LVDS I/O and CMOS/TTL I/O.

Note 6: 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 stripes across the display.

Note 7: *Figures 1, 3* show a falling edge data strobe (TxCLK IN/RxCLK OUT).

Note 8: Recommended pin to signal mapping. Customer may choose to define differently.

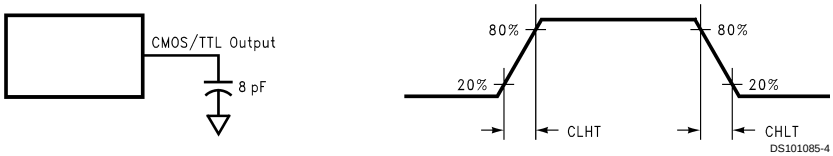


FIGURE 4. DS90CF386/DS90CF366 (Receiver) CMOS/TTL Output Load and Transition Times

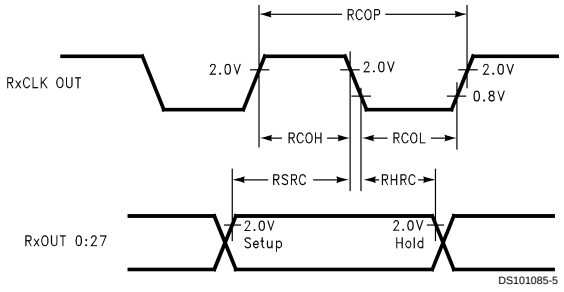


FIGURE 5. DS90CF386/DS90CF366 (Receiver) Setup/Hold and High/Low Times

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

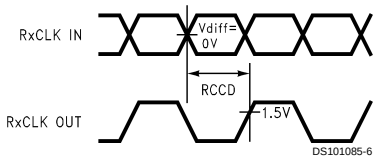


FIGURE 6. DS90CF386/DS90CF366 (Receiver) Clock In to Clock Out Delay

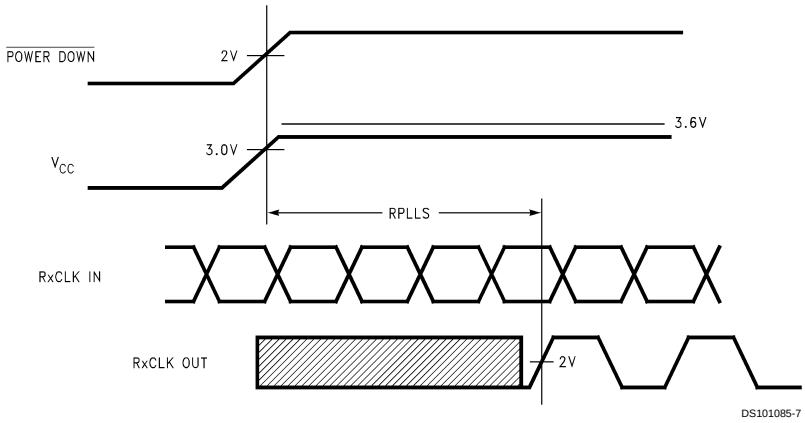


FIGURE 7. DS90CF386/DS90CF366 (Receiver) Phase Lock Loop Set Time

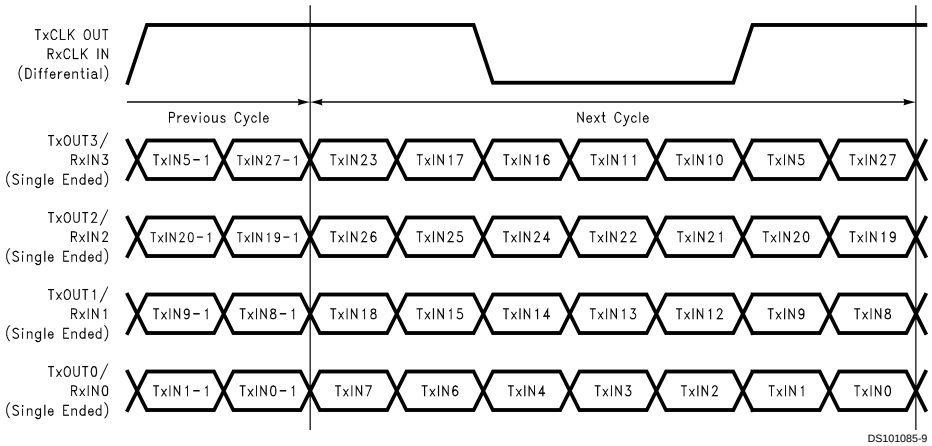


FIGURE 8. 28 Parallel TTL Data Inputs Mapped to LVDS Outputs - DS90CF386

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

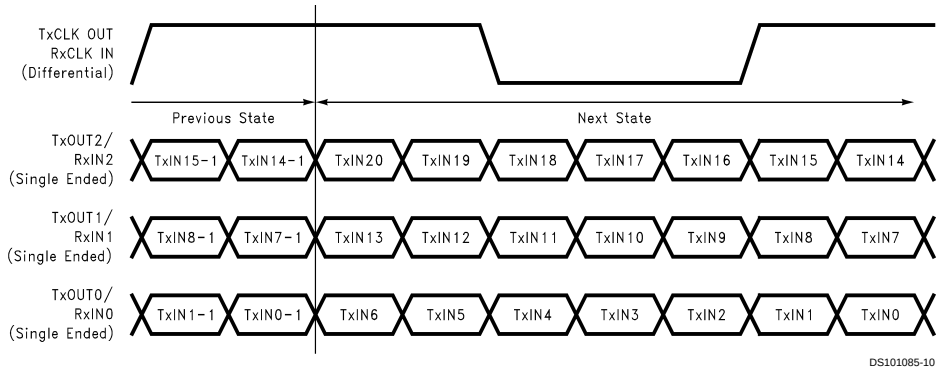


FIGURE 9. 21 Parallel TTL Data Inputs Mapped to LVDS Outputs - DS90CF366

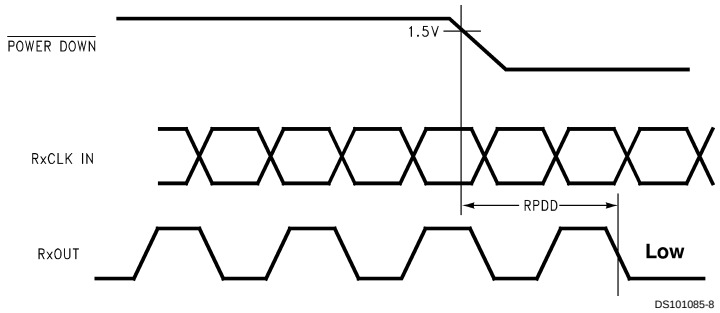


FIGURE 10. DS90CF386/DS90CF366 (Receiver) Power Down Delay

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

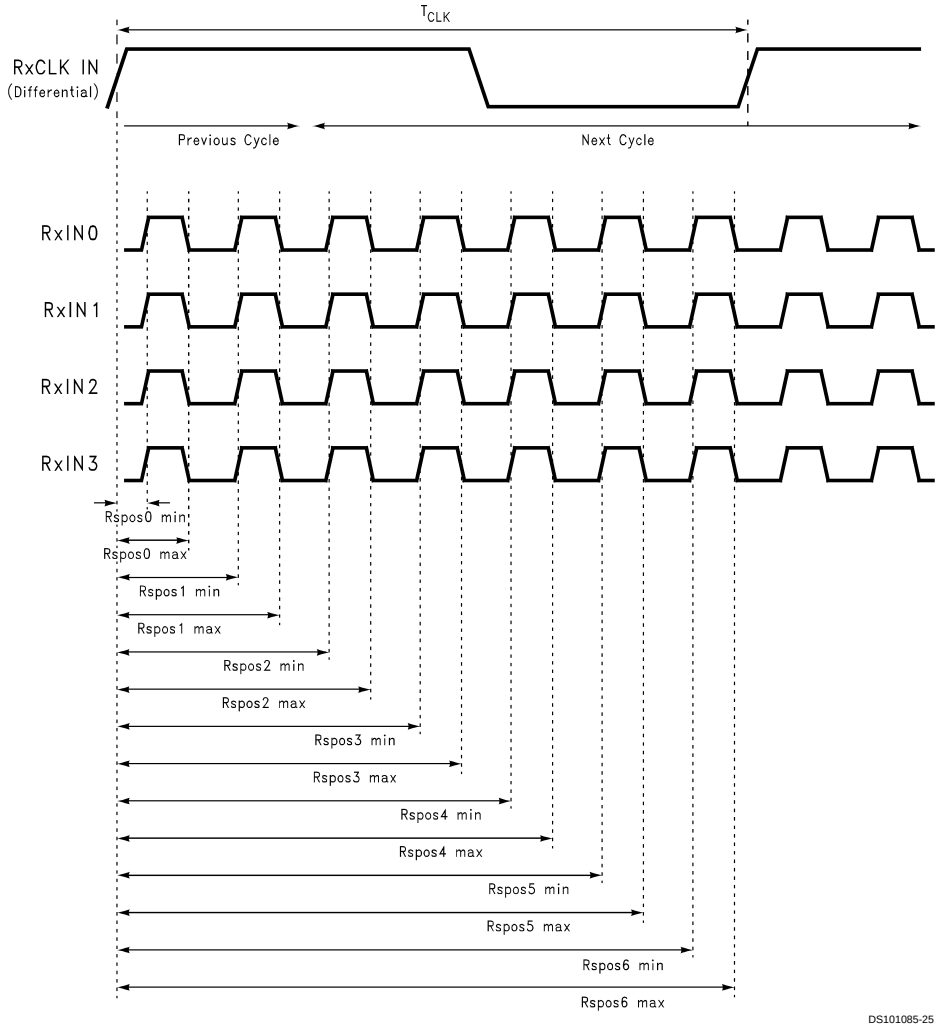


FIGURE 11. DS90CF386 (Receiver) LVDS Input Strobe Position

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)

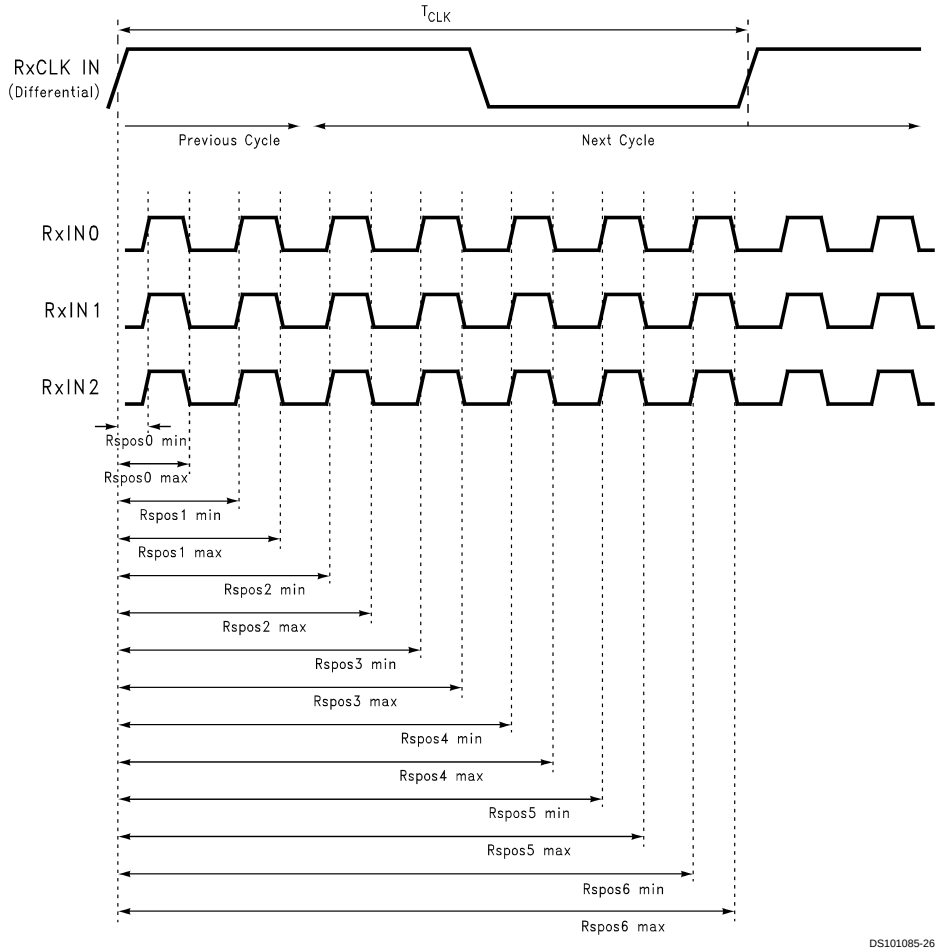
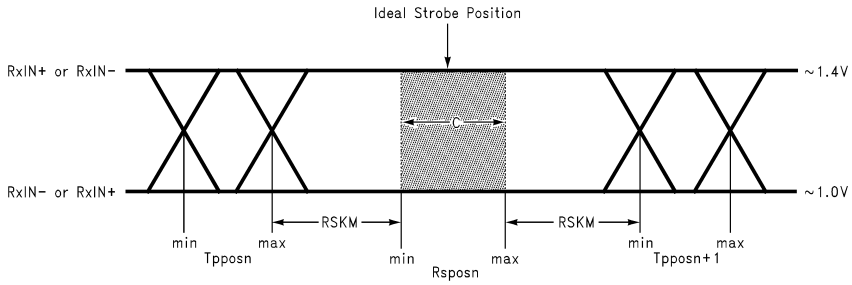


FIGURE 12. DS90CF366 (Receiver) LVDS Input Strobe Position

AC Timing Diagrams (Continued)



C — Setup and Hold Time (Internal data sampling window) defined by Rspos (receiver input strobe position) min and max
Tppos — Transmitter output pulse position (min and max)
RSKM = Cable Skew (type, length) + Source Clock Jitter (cycle to cycle) (Note 9) + ISI (Inter-symbol interference) (Note 10)
Cable Skew — typically 10 ps–40 ps per foot, media dependent

Note 9: Cycle-to-cycle jitter is less than 250 ps at 85 MHz.

Note 10: ISI is dependent on interconnect length; may be zero.

FIGURE 13. Receiver LVDS Input Skew Margin

DS90CF386 Pin Description—24-Bit FPD Link Receiver

Pin Name	I/O	No.	Description
RxIN+	I	4	Positive LVDS differential data inputs.
RxIN−	I	4	Negative LVDS differential data inputs.
RxOUT	O	28	TTL level data outputs. This includes: 8 Red, 8 Green, 8 Blue, and 3 control lines—FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY (also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC, Data Enable).
RxCLK IN+	I	1	Positive LVDS differential clock input.
RxCLK IN−	I	1	Negative LVDS differential clock input.
RxCLK OUT	O	1	TTL level clock output. The falling edge acts as data strobe.
$\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$	I	1	TTL level input. When asserted (low input) the receiver outputs are low.
V_{CC}	I	4	Power supply pins for TTL outputs.
GND	I	5	Ground pins for TTL outputs.
PLL V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply for PLL.
PLL GND	I	2	Ground pin for PLL.
LVDS V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply pin for LVDS inputs.
LVDS GND	I	3	Ground pins for LVDS inputs.

DS90CF366 Pin Description—18-Bit FPD Link Receiver

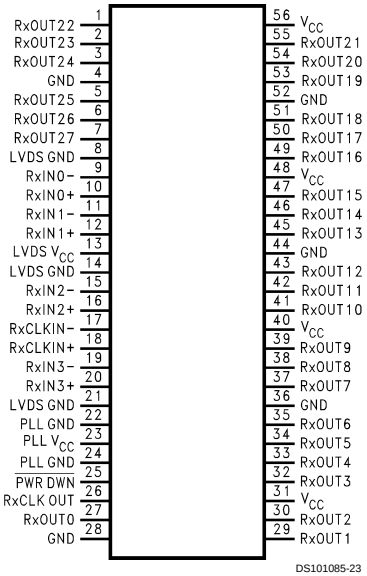
Pin Name	I/O	No.	Description
RxIN+	I	3	Positive LVDS differential data inputs.
RxIN−	I	3	Negative LVDS differential data inputs.
RxOUT	O	21	TTL level data outputs. This includes: 6 Red, 6 Green, 6 Blue, and 3 control lines—FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY (also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC, Data Enable).
RxCLK IN+	I	1	Positive LVDS differential clock input.
RxCLK IN−	I	1	Negative LVDS differential clock input.
RxCLK OUT	O	1	TTL level clock output. The falling edge acts as data strobe.
$\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$	I	1	TTL level input. When asserted (low input) the receiver outputs are low.
V_{CC}	I	4	Power supply pins for TTL outputs.
GND	I	5	Ground pins for TTL outputs.
PLL V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply for PLL.
PLL GND	I	2	Ground pin for PLL.
LVDS V_{CC}	I	1	Power supply pin for LVDS inputs.
LVDS GND	I	3	Ground pins for LVDS inputs.

RECEIVER FAILSAFE FEATURE:

These receivers have input failsafe bias circuitry to guarantee a stable receiver output for floating or terminated receiver inputs. Under these conditions receiver inputs will be in a HIGH state. If a clock signal is present, data outputs will all be HIGH; if the clock input is also floating/terminated, data outputs will remain in the last valid state. A floating/terminated clock input will result in a LOW clock output.

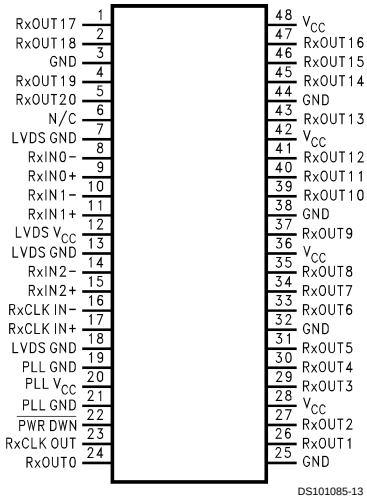
Pin Diagram

DS90CF386



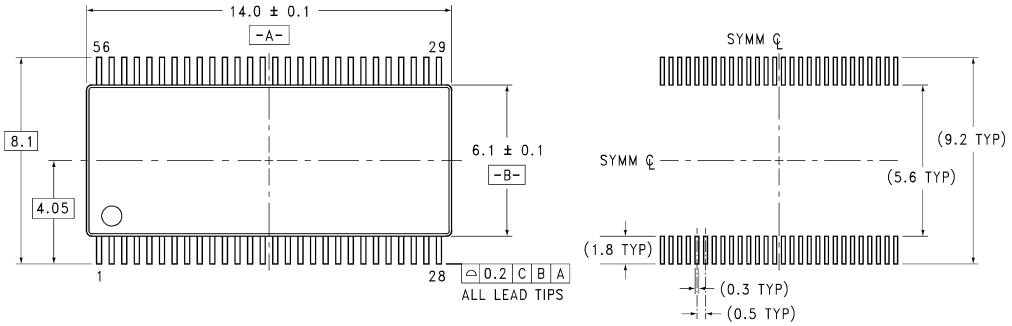
DS101085-23

DS90CF366

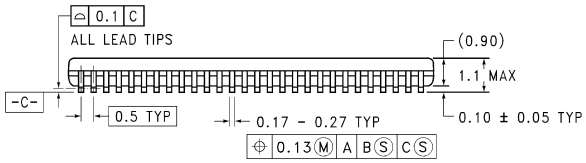


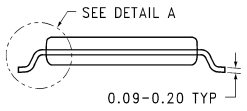
DS101085-13

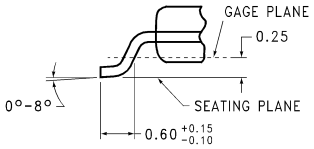
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION





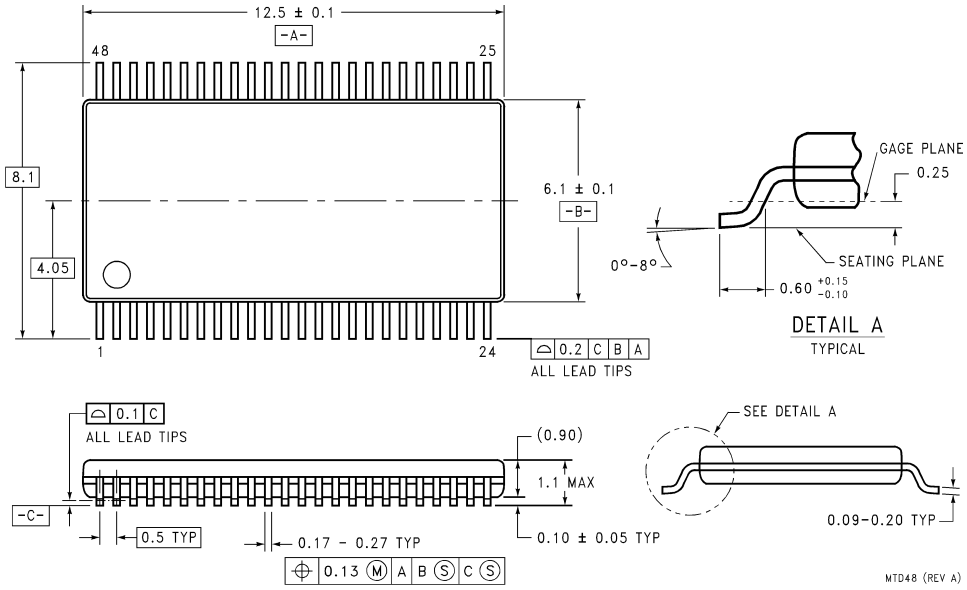


DETAIL A
TYPICAL

MTD56 (REV B)

56-Lead Molded Thin Shrink Small Outline Package, JEDEC
Order Number DS90CF386MTD
Dimensions in millimeters only
NS Package Number MTD56

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



48-Lead Molded Thin Shrink Small Outline Package, JEDEC
Order Number DS90CF366MTD
Dimensions in millimeters only
NS Package Number MTD48

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2. A critical component is 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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