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## HIGH-SPEED DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVERS AND RECEIVERS

#### **FEATURES**

- Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of ANSI TIA/EIA-644-1995 Standard
- Full-Duplex Signaling Rates up to 100 Mbps (See Table 1)
- Bus-Terminal ESD Exceeds 12 kV
- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply
- Low-Voltage Differential Signaling With Typical Output Voltages of 350 mV and a  $100-\Omega$  Load
- Propagation Delay Times

Driver: 1.7 ns Typ

Receiver: 3.7 ns Typ

Power Dissipation at 200 MHz

Driver: 25 mW TypicalReceiver: 60 mW Typical

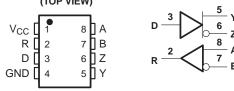
- LVTTL Input Levels Are 5-V Tolerant
- Receiver Maintains High Input Impedance With V<sub>CC</sub> < 1.5 V</li>
- Receiver Has Open-Circuit Fail Safe

#### **DESCRIPTION**

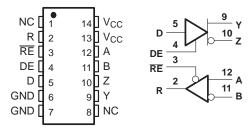
The SN65LVDS179, SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 are differential line drivers and receivers that use low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) to achieve signaling rates as high as 400 Mbps (see the *Application Information* section). The TIA/EIA-644 standard compliant electrical interface provides a minimum differential output voltage magnitude of 247 mV into a 100- $\Omega$  load and receipt of 50-mV signals with up to 1 V of ground potential difference between a transmitter and receiver.

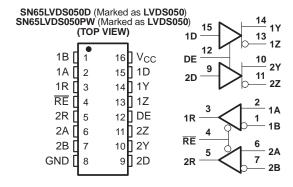
The intended application of this device and signaling technique is for point-to-point baseband data transmission over controlled impedance media of approximately  $100\text{-}\Omega$  characteristic impedance. The transmission media may be printed-circuit board traces, backplanes, or cables. (Note: The ultimate rate and distance of data transfer depends on the attenuation characteristics of the media, the noise coupling to the environment, and other application specific characteristics).

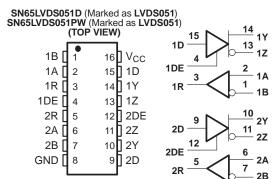
#### SN65LVDS179D (Marked as DL179 or LVD179) SN65LVDS179DGK (Marked as S79) (TOP VIEW)



#### SN65LVDS180D (Marked as LVDS180) SN65LVDS180PW (Marked as LVDS180) (TOP VIEW)









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





These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

#### **DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)**

These devices offer various driver, receiver, and enabling combinations in industry-standard footprints. Because these devices are intended for use in simplex or distributed simplex bus structures, the driver enable function does not put the differential outputs into a high-impedance state but rather disconnects the input and reduces the quiescent power used by the device. (For these functions with a high-impedance driver output, see the SN65LVDM series of devices.) All devices are characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

**Table 1. Maximum Recommended Operating Speeds** 

Part Number	All Buffers Active	Rx Buffer Only	Tx Buffer Only
SN65LVDS179	SN65LVDS179 150 Mbps 150 Mbps 40		400 Mbps
SN65LVDS180	150 Mbps 150 Mbps 400 Mbps		400 Mbps
SN65LVDS050	100 Mbps	100 Mbps 100 Mbps 400 Mbps	
SN65LVDS051	100 Mbps	100 Mbps	400 Mbps

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**(1)

PACKAGE					
SMALL OUTLINE (D)	SMALL OUTLINE (DGK)	SMALL OUTLINE (PW)			
SN65LVDS050D	_	SN65LVDS050PW			
SN65LVDS051D	_	SN65LVDS051PW			
SN65LVDS179D	SN65LVDS179DGK	_			
SN65LVDS180D	_	SN65LVDS180PW			

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

#### **FUNCTION TABLES**

#### **SN65LVDS179 RECEIVER**

INPUTS	OUTPUT <sup>(1)</sup>
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	R
V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 50 mV	Н
50 mV < V <sub>ID</sub> < 50 mV	?
V <sub>ID</sub> ≤ -50 mV	L
Open	Н

(1) H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate

#### SN65LVDS179 DRIVER(1)

INPUT	OUTPUTS		
D	Y	Z	
L	L	Н	
Н	Н	L	
Open	L	Н	

(1) H = high level, L = low level



# SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 RECEIVER (1)

INPUTS	OUTPUT	
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	RE	R
V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 50 mV	L	Н
50 mV < V <sub>ID</sub> < 50 mV	L	?
V <sub>ID</sub> ≤ -50 mV	L	L
Open	L	Н
X	Н	Z

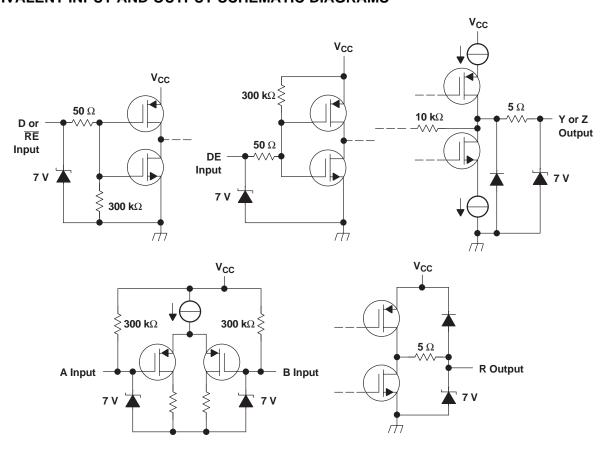
(1) H = high level, L = low level, Z = high impedance, X = don't care, ? = indeterminate

# SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 DRIVER<sup>(1)</sup>

INPUTS		OUTPUTS		
D	DE	Y	Z	
L	Н	L	Н	
Н	Н	Н	L	
Open	Н	L	Н	
X	L	Off	Off	

(1) H = high level, L = low level, Z = high impedance, X = don't care, Off = no output

#### **EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS**





# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub> (see <sup>(2)</sup> )	Supply voltage range		–0.5 V to 4 V
	Valtage range:	D, R, DE, RE	–0.5 V to 6 V
	Voltage range:	Y, Z, A, and B	-0.5 V to 4 V
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage:		1 V
	Electrostatic discharge:	Y, Z, A, B, and GND (see (3))	CLass 3, A:12 kV, B:600 V
		All	Class 3, A:7 kV, B:500 V
	Continuous power dissipation		See Dissipation Rating Table
	Storage temperature range		−65°C to 150°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/1	6 inch) from case for 10 seconds	250°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING		
PW(14)	736 mW	5.9 mW/°C	383 mW
PW(16)	839 mW	6.7 mW/°C	437 mW
D(8)	635 mW	5.1 mW/°C	330 mW/°C
D(14)	987 mW	7.9 mW/°C	513 mW/°C
D(16)	1110 mW	8.9 mW/°C	577 mW/°C
DGK	424 mW	3.4 mW/°C	220 mW

<sup>(1)</sup> This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no airflow.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	3	3.3 3.6	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	2		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage		0.8	V
V <sub>ID</sub>	Magnitude of differential input voltage	0.1	0.6	V
V <sub>OD</sub> (dis)	Magnitude of differential output voltage with disabled driver		520	mV
$V_{OY}$ or $V_{OZ}$	Driver output voltage	0	2.4	V
V <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input voltage (see Figure 5)	$\frac{ V_{ID} }{2}$	$2.4-\frac{\left V_{\text{ID}}\right }{2}$	٧
			V <sub>CC</sub> -0.8	
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C

 <sup>(2)</sup> All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages are with respect to network ground terminal.
 (3) Tested in accordance with MIL-STD-883C Method 3015.7.



#### **DEVICE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN T	YP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
		SN65LVDS179	No receiver load, driver $R_L = 100 \Omega$		9	12	mA
			Driver and receiver enabled, no receiver load, driver $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		9	12	
		SN65LVDS180	Driver enabled, receiver disabled, $R_L = 100 \Omega$		5	7	mA
		21402FAD2190	Driver disabled, receiver enabled, no load		1.5	2	
			Disabled		0.5	1	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current		Drivers and receivers enabled, no receiver loads, driver $R_L = 100 \Omega$		12	20	
	ourront	SN65LVDS050 Drivers enabled, receivers disabled, $R_L = 100 \Omega$ Drivers disabled, receivers enabled, no loads Disabled	Drivers enabled, receivers disabled, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		10	16	A
			Drivers disabled, receivers enabled, no loads		3	6	mA
				0.5	1		
		SN65LVDS051	Drivers enabled, No receiver loads, driver $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		12	20	mA
		31403LVD3031	Drivers disabled, no loads		3	6	IIIA

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

#### **DRIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAM	ETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage	magnitude	P 400 0 Cos		454		
$\Delta  V_{OD} $	Change in differential outp states	ut voltage magnitude between logic	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , See Figure 3 and Figure 2	-50 50		50	mV
V <sub>OC(SS)</sub>	Steady-state common-mod	de output voltage		1.125	1.2	1.375	V
$\Delta V_{OC(SS)}$	Change in steady-state co logic states	mmon-mode output voltage between	See Figure 3	-50		50	mV
V <sub>OC(PP)</sub>	Peak-to-peak common-mo	de output voltage			50	150	mV
	High lovel input current	DE	V 5 V		-0.5	-20	
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	-level input current $D$ $V_{IH} = 5 V$		2	20	μA	
	Low lovel input ourrent	DE	V 0.0.V		-0.5	-10	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	D	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V		2	10	μΑ
	Ob ant airea it autout aurona				3	10	A
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current		V <sub>OD</sub> = 0 V		3	10	mA
	2"		$DE = OV$ $V_{OY} = V_{OZ} = OV$				
I <sub>O(OFF)</sub>	Off-state output current		$DE = V_{CC}$ $V_{OY} = V_{OZ} = OV,$ $V_{CC} < 1.5 V$	<u>-1</u>		1	μA
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance				3		pF



#### RECEIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold	Coo Figure F and Table 2			50	m\/
V <sub>IT-</sub>	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 5 and Table 2	-50			mV
\/	High level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -8 mA	2.4			V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.8			V
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
	Input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>I</sub> = 0	-2	-11	-20	
11		V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V	-1.2	-3		μA
I <sub>I(OFF)</sub>	Power-off input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0			±20	μΑ
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current (enables)	V <sub>IH</sub> = 5 V			±10	μΑ
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current (enables)	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V			±10	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	High-impedance output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 or 5 V			±10	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance			5		pF

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

#### **DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		1.7	2.7	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output		1.7	2.7	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output signal rise time	$R_L = 100 \Omega$	0.8	1	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Differential output signal fall time	$C_L = 10 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 2	0.8	1	ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( t <sub>pHL</sub> - t <sub>pLH</sub>  ) <sup>(2)</sup>		300		ps
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	Channel-to-channel output skew <sup>(3)</sup>		150		ps
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable time	Coo Figure 4	4.3	10	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	See Figure 4	3.1	10	ns

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

#### RECEIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		3.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	]	3.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( t <sub>pHL</sub> - t <sub>pLH</sub>  ) <sup>(2)</sup>	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF, See Figure 6	0.3		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Output signal rise time	- Coo i iguito o	0.7	1.5	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Output signal fall time		0.9	1.5	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-high-level output		2.5		ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-impedance-to-low-level output	Con Figure 7	2.5		ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-level-to-high-impedance output	See Figure 7	7		ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-level-to-high-impedance output		4		ns

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $t_{sk(p)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.

<sup>(3)</sup>  $t_{sk(o)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the outputs of a single device with all of their inputs connected together.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $t_{sk(p)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.



#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

#### **DRIVER**

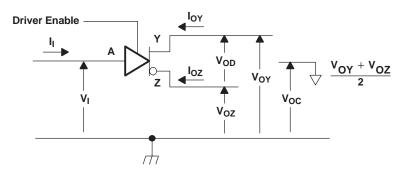
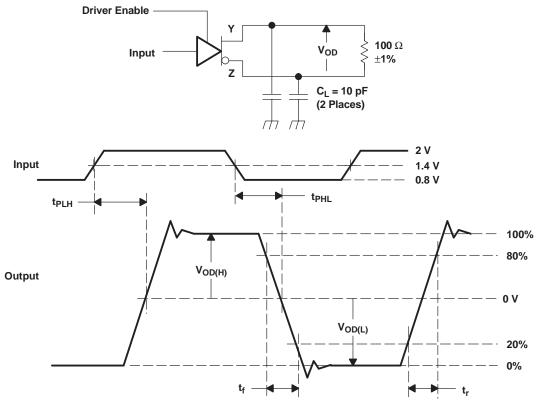


Figure 1. Driver Voltage and Current Definitions

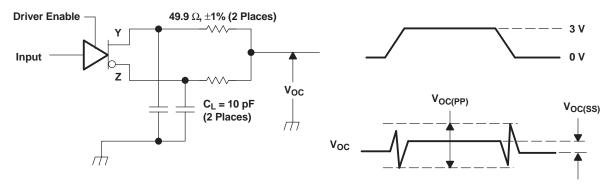


A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10  $\pm$  0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

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

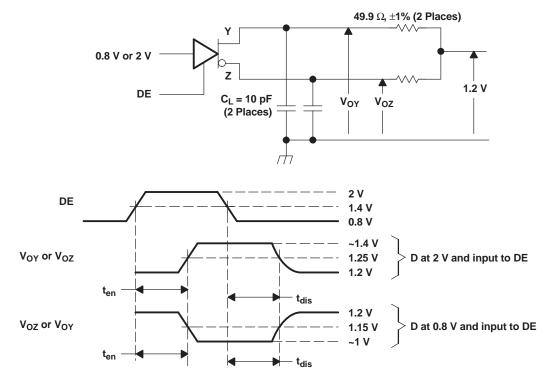


#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T. The measurement of  $V_{OC(PP)}$  is made on test equipment with a -3-dB bandwidth of at least 300 MHz.

Figure 3. Test Circuit and Definitions for the Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage



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

Figure 4. Enable and Disable Time Circuit and Definitions



## **PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)**

#### **RECEIVER**

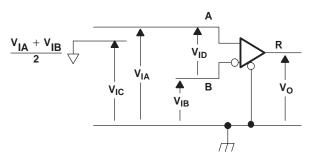
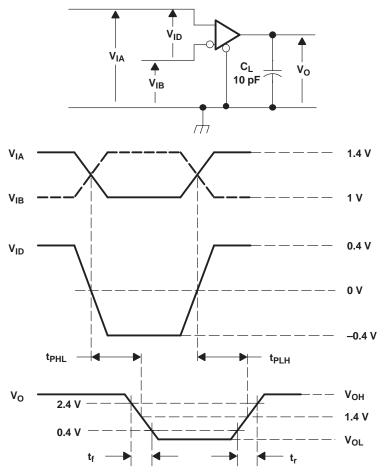


Figure 5. Receiver Voltage Definitions

Table 2. Receiver Minimum and Maximum Input Threshold Test Voltages

			•			
	/OLTAGES /)	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			

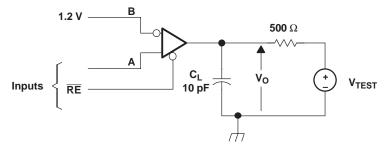




A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 m of the D.U.T.

Figure 6. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms





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

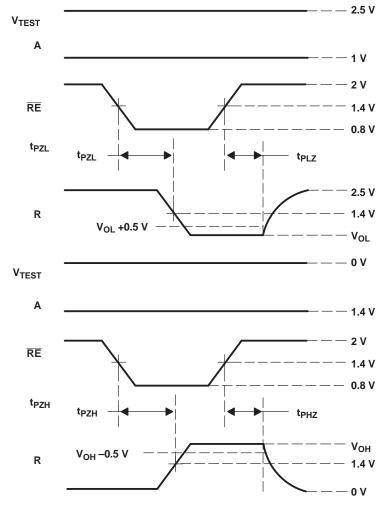
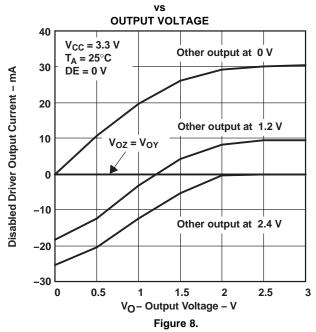


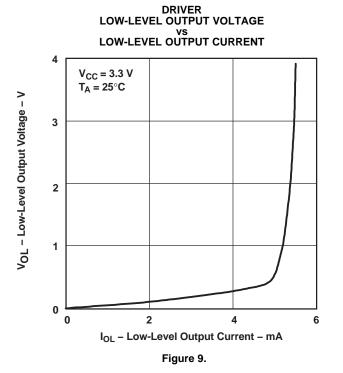
Figure 7. Enable/Disable Time Test Circuit and Waveforms

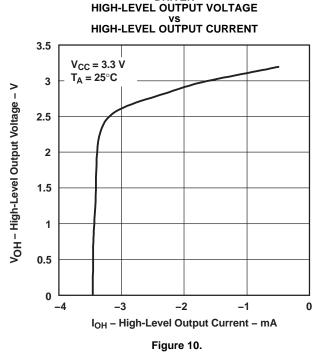


#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**DISABLED DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT** 







**DRIVER** 



#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

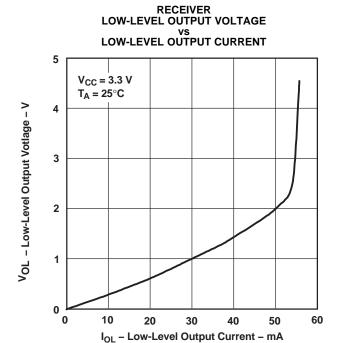


Figure 11.

#### DRIVER HIGH-TO-LOW LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

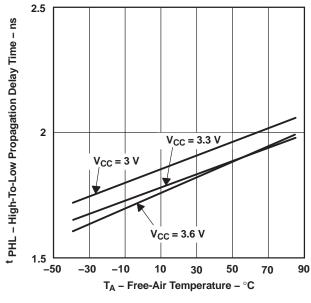


Figure 13.

# RECEIVER HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

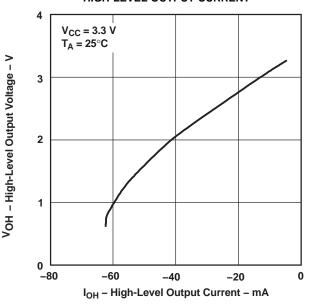


Figure 12.

#### DRIVER LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

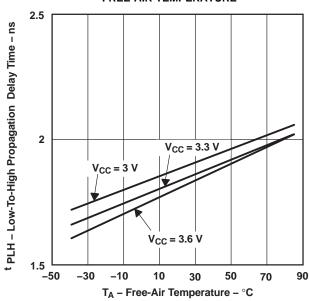
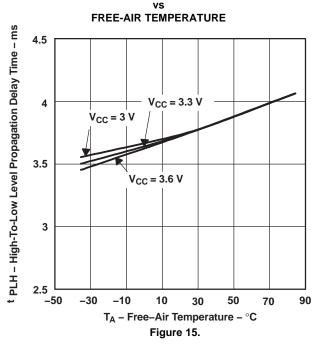


Figure 14.

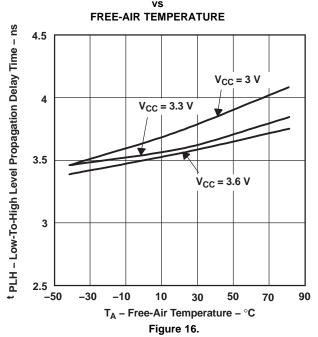


#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

# RECEIVER HIGH-TO-LOW LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME



# RECEIVER LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME





#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **Equipment**

- Hewlett Packard HP6624A DC power supply
- Tektronix TDS7404 Real Time Scope
- Agilent ParBERT E4832A

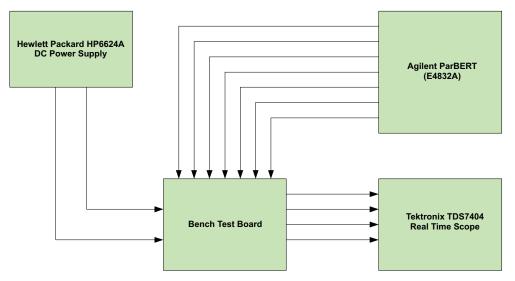
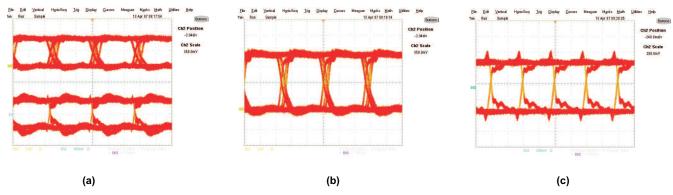


Figure 17. Equipment Setup

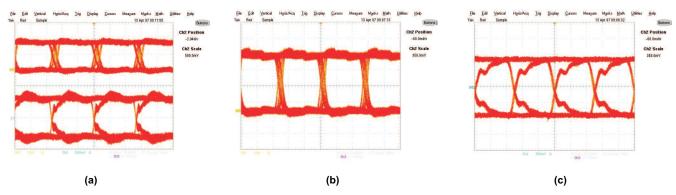


- a. Tx + Rx running at 150 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: Y-Z
- b. Rx only running at 150 Mbps; Channel 1: R
- c. Tx only running at 400 Mbps; Channel 1: Y-Z

Figure 18. Typical Eye Patterns SN65LVDS179: (T =  $25^{\circ}$ C;  $V_{CC}$  = 3.6 V; PRBS =  $2^{23-1}$ )

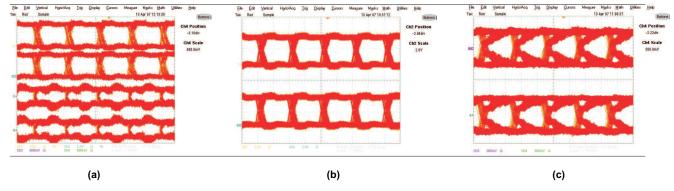


#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**



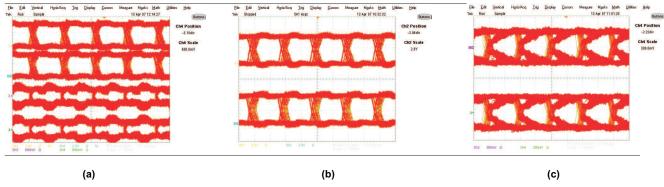
- a. Tx + Rx running at 150 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: Y-Z
- b. Rx only running at 150 Mbps; Channel 1: R
- c. Tx only running at 400 Mbps; Channel 1: Y-Z

Figure 19. Typical Eye Patterns SN65LVDS180: (T =  $25^{\circ}$ C;  $V_{CC}$  = 3.6 V; PRBS =  $2^{23-1}$ )



- a. All buffers running at 100 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: 2R, Channel 3: 1Y-1Z, Channel 4: 2Y-2Z,
- b. Rx buffers only running at 100 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: 2R
- c. Tx buffers only running at 400 Mbps; Channel 3: 1Y-1Z, Channel 4: 2Y-2Z,

Figure 20. Typical Eye Patterns SN65LVDS050: (T =  $25^{\circ}$ C;  $V_{CC}$  = 3.6 V; PRBS =  $2^{23-1}$ )



- a. All buffers running at 100 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: 2R, Channel 3: 1Y-1Z, Channel 4: 2Y-2Z,
- b. Rx buffers only running at 100 Mbps; Channel 1: R, Channel 2: 2R
- c. Tx buffers only running at 400 Mbps; Channel 3: 1Y-1Z, Channel 4: 2Y-2Z,

Figure 21. Typical Eye Patterns SN65LVDS051: (T =  $25^{\circ}$ C;  $V_{CC}$  = 3.6 V; PRBS =  $2^{23-1}$ )



The devices are generally used as building blocks for high-speed point-to-point data transmission. Ground differences are less than 1 V with a low common-mode output and balanced interface for low noise emissions. Devices can interoperate with RS-422, PECL, and IEEE-P1596. Drivers/receivers maintain ECL speeds without the power and dual supply requirements.

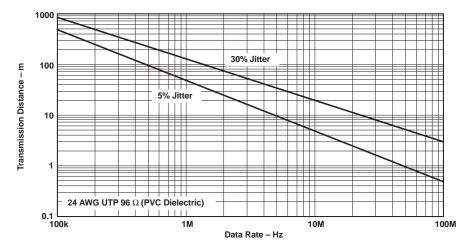


Figure 22. Data Transmission Distance Versus Rate

#### **FAIL SAFE**

One of the most common problems with differential signaling applications is how the system responds when no differential voltage is present on the signal pair. The LVDS receiver is like most differential line receivers, in that its output logic state can be indeterminate when the differential input voltage is between -100 mV and 100 mV and within its recommended input common-mode voltage range. TI's LVDS receiver is different in how it handles the open-input circuit situation, however.

Open-circuit means that there is little or no input current to the receiver from the data line itself. This could be when the driver is in a high-impedance state or the cable is disconnected. When this occurs, the LVDS receiver pulls each line of the signal pair to near  $V_{CC}$  through 300-k $\Omega$  resistors as shown in Figure 11. The fail-safe feature uses an AND gate with input voltage thresholds at about 2.3 V to detect this condition and force the output to a high-level regardless of the differential input voltage.

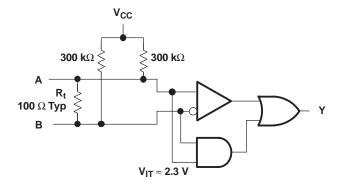


Figure 23. Open-Circuit Fail Safe of the LVDS Receiver

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







#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
SN65LVDS050D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050PW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050PWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS050PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051PW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051PWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS051PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DGK	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DGKG4	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DGKR	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DGKRG4	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS179DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM



#### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

30-Aug-2007

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)
SN65LVDS180DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180PW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180PWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS180PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

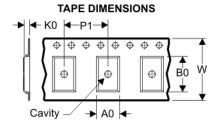
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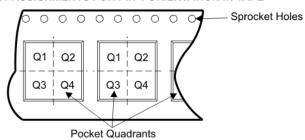
#### TAPE AND REEL BOX INFORMATION

# REEL DIMENSIONS Reel Diameter Real Widt



	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



Device	Package	Pins		Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN65LVDS050DR	D	16	SITE 60	330	16	6.5	10.3	2.1	8	16	Q1
SN65LVDS050PWR	PW	16	SITE 60	330	12	6.67	5.4	1.6	8	12	Q1
SN65LVDS051DR	D	16	SITE 60	330	16	6.5	10.3	2.1	8	16	Q1
SN65LVDS051PWR	PW	16	SITE 60	330	12	6.67	5.4	1.6	8	12	Q1
SN65LVDS179DGKR	DGK	8	SITE 35	330	12	5.3	3.4	1.4	8	12	Q1
SN65LVDS179DR	D	8	SITE 60	330	12	6.4	5.2	2.1	8	12	Q1
SN65LVDS180DR	D	14	SITE 60	330	16	6.5	9.0	2.1	8	16	Q1
SN65LVDS180PWR	PW	14	SITE 60	330	12	6.67	5.4	1.6	8	12	Q1





Device	Package	Pins	Site	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN65LVDS050DR	D	16	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS050PWR	PW	16	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS051DR	D	16	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS051PWR	PW	16	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS179DGKR	DGK	8	SITE 35	358.0	335.0	0.0
SN65LVDS179DR	D	8	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS180DR	D	14	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0
SN65LVDS180PWR	PW	14	SITE 60	346.0	346.0	0.0

# DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.



# D (R-PDSO-G14)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.



# D (R-PDSO-G16)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.



#### PW (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### 14 PINS SHOWN

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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