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[Fairchild Semiconductor](#)  
[FIN1025MTCX](#)

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June 2002  
 Revised June 2002

## FIN1025

### 3.3V LVDS 2-Bit High Speed Differential Driver

#### General Description

This dual driver is designed for high speed interconnects utilizing Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) technology. The driver translates LVTTTL signal levels to LVDS levels with a typical differential output swing of 350mV which provides low EMI at ultra low power dissipation even at high frequencies. This device is ideal for high speed transfer of clock and data.

The FIN1025 can be paired with its companion receiver, the FIN1026, or any other LVDS receiver.

#### Features

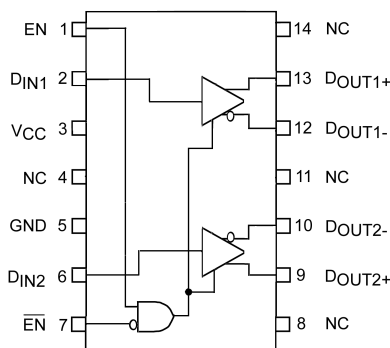
- Greater than 400Mbps data rate
- Flow-through pinout simplifies PCB layout
- 3.3V power supply operation
- 0.4ns maximum differential pulse skew
- 1.7ns maximum propagation delay
- Low power dissipation
- Power-Off protection
- Meets or exceeds the TIA/EIA-644 LVDS standard
- 14-Lead TSSOP package saves space

#### Ordering Code:

Order Number	Package Number	Package Description
FIN1025MTC	MTC14	14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 4.4mm Wide

Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

#### Connection Diagram



#### Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Description
D <sub>IN1</sub> , D <sub>IN2</sub>	LVTTTL Data Inputs
D <sub>OUT1+</sub> , D <sub>OUT2+</sub>	Non-Inverting Driver Outputs
D <sub>OUT1-</sub> , D <sub>OUT2-</sub>	Inverting Driver Outputs
EN	Driver Enable Pin
$\overline{\text{EN}}$	Inverting Driver Enable Pin
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply
GND	Ground
NC	No Connect

#### Truth Table

Inputs			Outputs	
EN	$\overline{\text{EN}}$	D <sub>IN</sub>	D <sub>OUT+</sub>	D <sub>OUT-</sub>
H	L or OPEN	H	H	L
H	L or OPEN	L	L	H
H	L or OPEN	OPEN	L	H
X	H	X	Z	Z
L or OPEN	X	X	Z	Z

H = HIGH Logic Level  
 L = LOW Logic Level  
 X = Don't Care  
 Z = High Impedance

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### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )	-0.5V to +4.6V
LVTTTL DC Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	-0.5V to +6V
LVDS DC Output Voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ )	-0.5V to 4.6V
Driver Short Circuit Current ( $I_{OSD}$ )	Continuous
Storage Temperature Range ( $T_{STG}$ )	-65°C to +150°C
Max Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	150°C
Lead Temperature ( $T_L$ )	260°C
(Soldering, 10 seconds)	
ESD (Human Body Model)	10,000V
ESD (Machine Model)	600V

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )	3.0V to 3.6V
Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	0 to $V_{CC}$
Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	-40°C to +85°C

**Note 1:** The "Absolute Maximum Ratings": are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. The databook specifications should be met, without exception, to ensure that the system design is reliable over its power supply, temperature and output/input loading variables. Fairchild does not recommend operation of circuits outside databook specification.

### DC Electrical Characteristics

Over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 2)	Max	Units
$V_{OD}$	Output Differential Voltage		250	340	450	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	$V_{OD}$ Magnitude Change from Differential LOW-to-HIGH	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , Driver Enabled,		1.4	25	mV
$V_{OS}$	Offset Voltage	See Figure 1	1.125	1.25	1.375	V
$\Delta V_{OS}$	Offset Magnitude Change from Differential LOW-to-HIGH			1.2	25	mV
$V_{OH}$	HIGH Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$		1.4	1.6	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$	0.9	1.05		V
$I_{OFF}$	Power Off Output Current	$V_{CC} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0V$ or 3.6V	-20		20	$\mu A$
$I_{OS}$	Short Circuit Output Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ , Driver Enabled		-3	-6	mA
		$V_{OD} = 0V$ , Driver Enabled		-3.5	-6	
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0		$V_{CC}$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage		GND		0.8	V
$I_{IN}$	Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$	-20		20	$\mu A$
$I_{OZ}$	Disabled Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ or 3.6V	-20		20	$\mu A$
$I_{I(OFF)}$	Power-Off Input Current	$V_{CC} = 0V$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$ or 3.6V	-20		20	$\mu A$
$V_{IK}$	Input Clamp Voltage	$I_{IK} = -18 mA$	-1.5	-0.8		V
$I_{CC}$	Power Supply Current	No Load, $V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$ , Driver Enabled		5	8	mA
		$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , Driver Disabled		1.7	4	
		$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$ , Driver Enabled		9	16	

**Note 2:** All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  and with  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ .

AC Electrical Characteristics						
Over supply voltage and operating temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified						
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 3)	Max	Units
$t_{PLHD}$	Differential Propagation Delay LOW-to-HIGH	$R_L = 100 \Omega, C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$ , See Figure 2 (Note 7), and Figure 3	0.6	1.1	1.7	ns
$t_{PHLD}$	Differential Propagation Delay HIGH-to-LOW		0.6	1.2	1.7	ns
$t_{TLHD}$	Differential Output Rise Time (20% to 80%)		0.4		1.2	ns
$t_{THLD}$	Differential Output Fall Time (80% to 20%)		0.4		1.2	ns
$t_{SK(P)}$	Pulse Skew $ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $				0.4	ns
$t_{SK(LH)}$	Channel-to-Channel Skew (Note 4)			0.05	0.3	ns
$t_{SK(HL)}$						
$t_{SK(PP)}$	Part-to-Part Skew (Note 5)			1.0	ns	
$f_{MAX}$	Maximum Frequency (Note 6)	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , See Figure 6 (Note 7)	200	250		MHz
$t_{ZHD}$	Differential Output Enable Time from Z to HIGH	$R_L = 100\Omega, C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$ , See Figure 4 (Note 7), and Figure 5		1.7	5.0	ns
$t_{ZLD}$	Differential Output Enable Time from Z to LOW			1.7	5.0	ns
$t_{HZD}$	Differential Output Disable Time from HIGH to Z			2.7	5.0	ns
$t_{LZD}$	Differential Output Disable Time from LOW to Z			2.7	5.0	ns
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance				4.2	
$C_{OUT}$	Output Capacitance			5.2		pF

**Note 3:** All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and with  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$ .

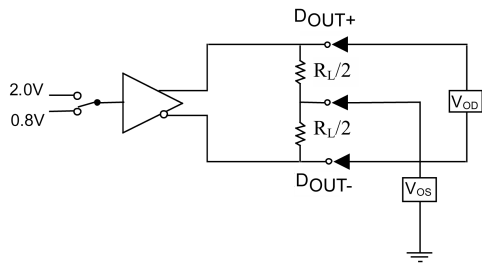
**Note 4:**  $t_{SK(LH)}, t_{SK(HL)}$  is the skew between specified outputs of a single device when the outputs have identical loads and are switching in the same direction.

**Note 5:**  $t_{SK(PP)}$  is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices switching in the same direction (either LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW) when both devices operate with the same supply voltage, same temperature, and have identical test circuits.

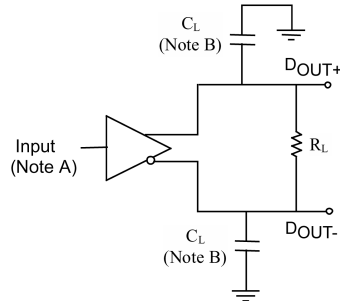
**Note 6:**  $f_{MAX}$  criteria: Input  $t_R = t_F < 1\text{ns}$ , 0V to 3V, 50% Duty Cycle; Output  $V_{OD} > 250 \text{ mV}$ , 45% to 55% Duty Cycle; all switching in phase channels.

**Note 7:** Test Circuits in Figures 2, 4, 6 are simplified representations of test fixture and DUT loading.

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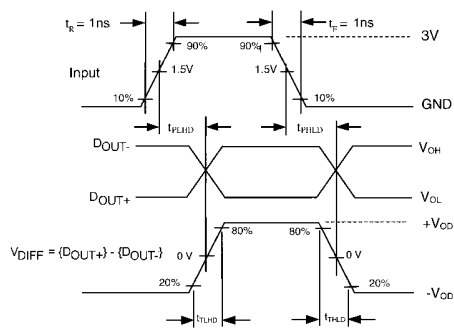


**FIGURE 1. Differential Driver DC Test Circuit**

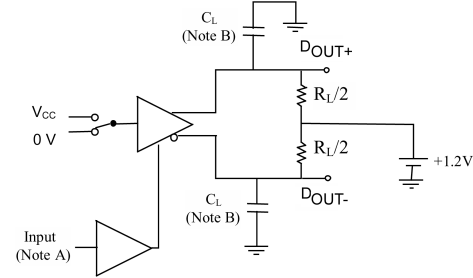


**Note A:** All input pulses have frequency = 10 MHz,  $t_R$  or  $t_F$  = 1 ns  
**Note B:**  $C_L$  includes all fixture and instrumentation capacitance

**FIGURE 2. Differential Driver Propagation Delay and Transition Time Test Circuit**

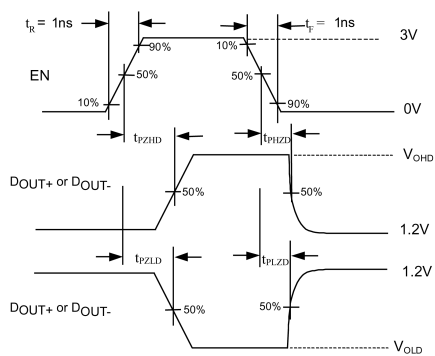


**FIGURE 3. AC Waveforms**

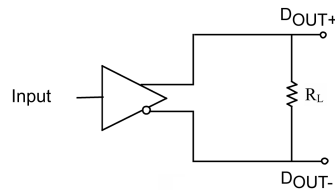


**Note B:** All input pulses have the frequency = 10 MHz,  $t_R$  or  $t_F$  = 1 ns  
**Note A:**  $C_L$  includes all fixture and instrumentation capacitance

**FIGURE 4. Differential Driver Enable and Disable Test Circuit**

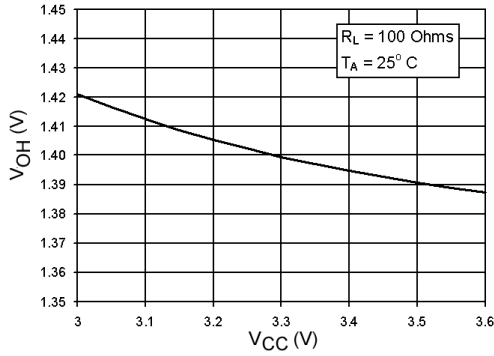


**FIGURE 5. Enable and Disable AC Waveforms**

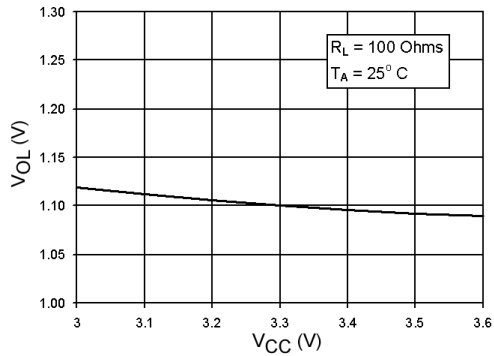


**FIGURE 6.  $f_{MAX}$  Test Circuit**

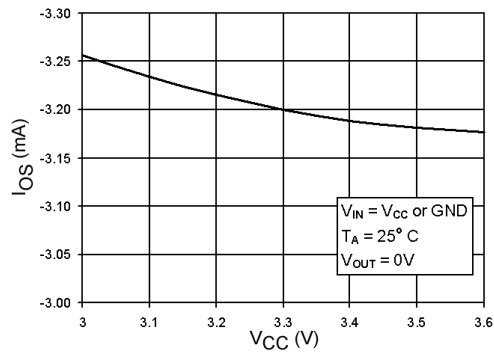
**DC / AC Typical Performance Curves**



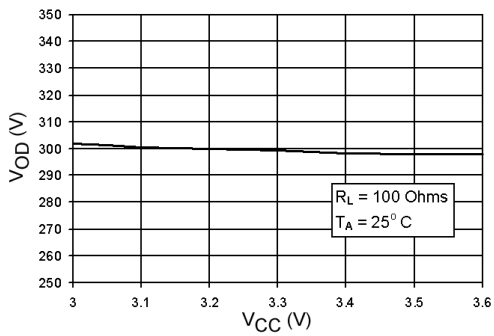
**FIGURE 7. Output High Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage**



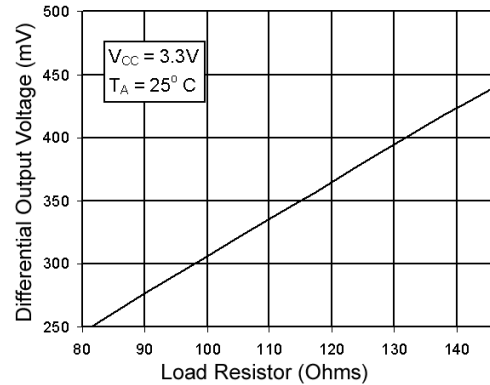
**FIGURE 8. Output Low Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage**



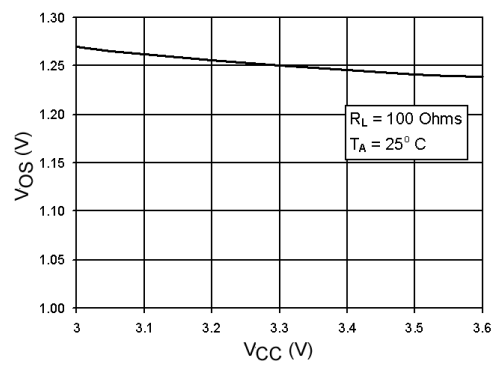
**FIGURE 9. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage**



**FIGURE 10. Differential Output Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage**



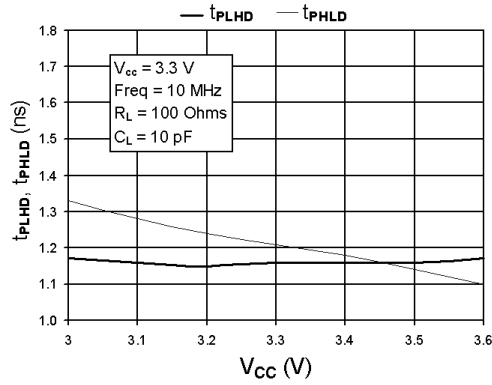
**FIGURE 11. Differential Output Voltage vs. Load Resistor**



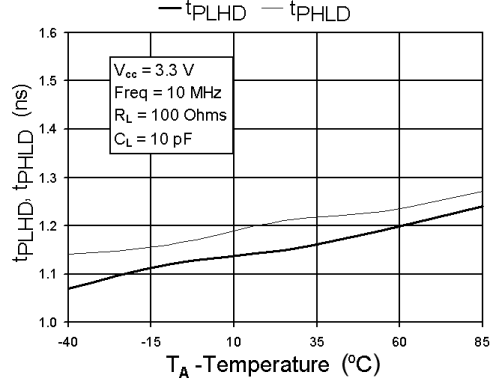
**FIGURE 12. Offset Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage**

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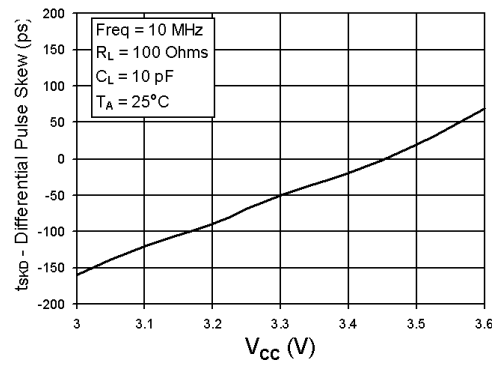
**DC / AC Typical Performance Curves** (Continued)



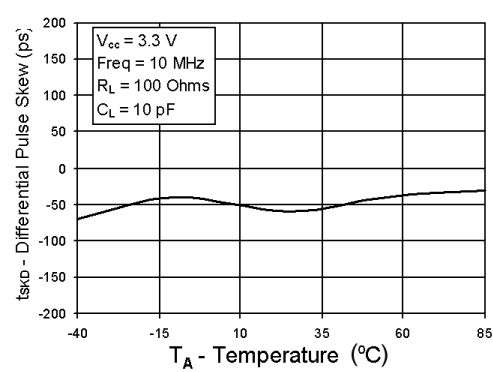
**FIGURE 13. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Power Supply Voltage**



**FIGURE 14. Differential Propagation Delay vs. Ambient Temperature**

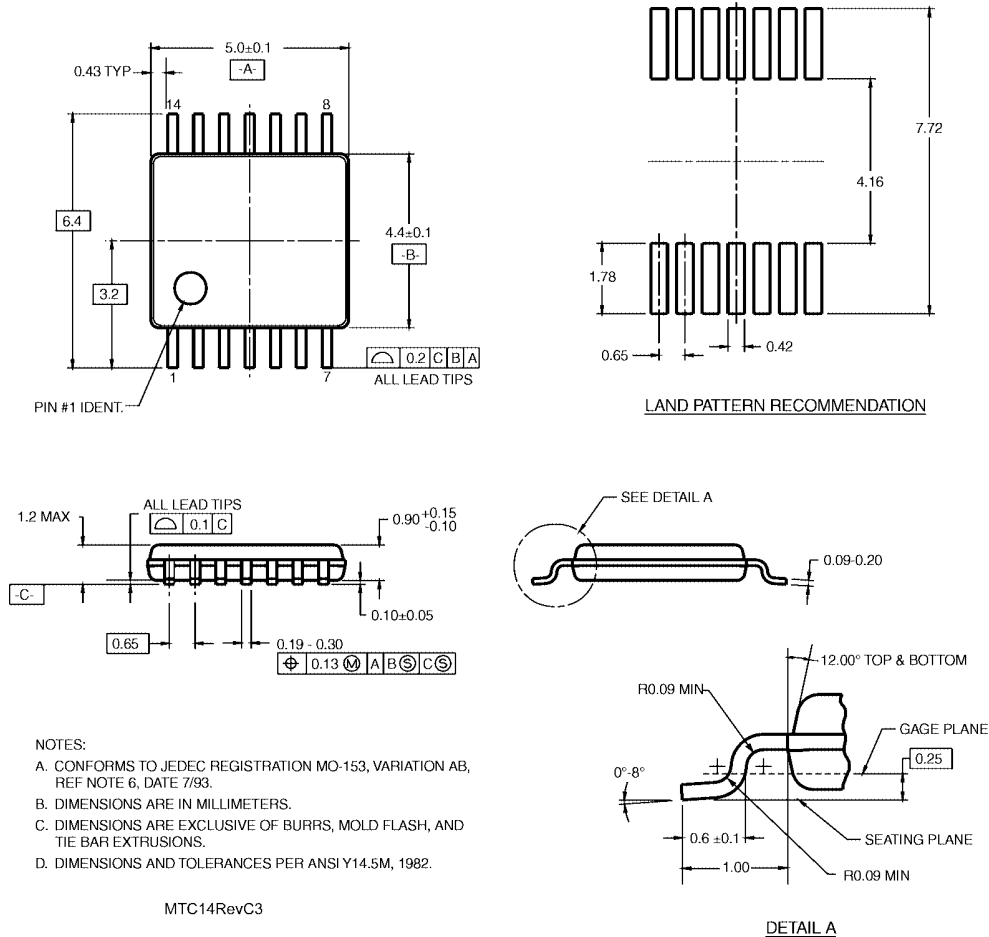


**FIGURE 15. Differential Pulse Skew ( $t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}$ ) vs. Power Supply Voltage**



**FIGURE 16. Differential Pulse Skew ( $t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}$ ) vs. Ambient Temperature**

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



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