

SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

- Three Differential Transceivers in One Package
- Signaling Rates¹ Up to 30 Mbps
- Low Power and High Speed
- Designed for TIA/EIA-485, TIA/EIA-422, ISO 8482, and ANSI X3.277 (HVD SCSI Fast-20) Applications
- Common-Mode Bus Voltage Range –7 V to 12 V
- ESD Protection on Bus Terminals Exceeds 12 kV
- Driver Output Current up to ± 60 mA
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Driver Positive and Negative Current Limiting
- Power-Up, Power-Down Glitch-Free Operation
- Pin-Compatible With the SN75ALS171
- Available in Shrink Small-Outline Package

description

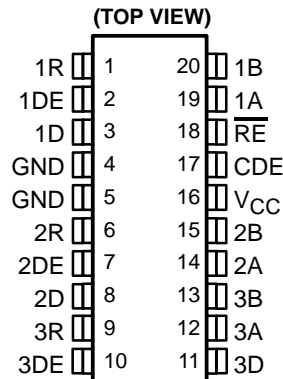
The SN65LBC171 and SN75LBC171 are monolithic integrated circuits designed for bidirectional data communication on multipoint bus-transmission lines. Potential applications include serial or parallel data transmission, cabled peripheral buses with twin axial, ribbon, or twisted-pair cabling. These devices are suitable for FAST-20 SCSI and can transmit or receive data pulses as short as 25 ns, with skew less than 3 ns.

These devices combine three 3-state differential line drivers and three differential input line receivers, all of which operate from a single 5-V power supply.

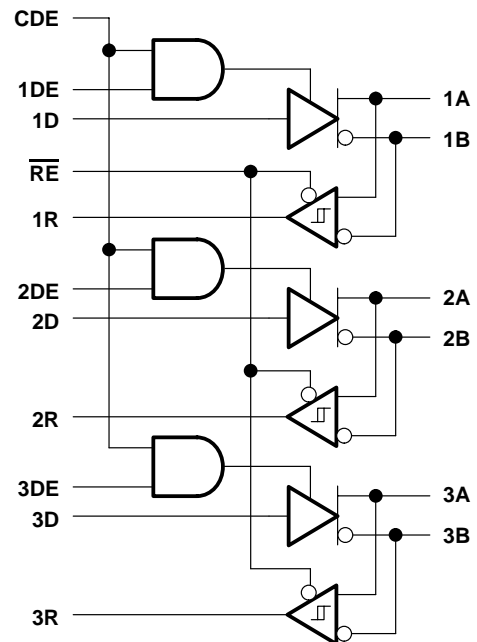
The driver differential outputs and the receiver differential inputs are connected internally to form three differential input/output (I/O) bus ports that are designed to offer minimum loading to the bus whenever the driver is disabled or $V_{CC} = 0$. These ports feature a wide common-mode voltage range making the device suitable for party-line applications over long cable runs.

The SN75LBC171 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of 0°C to 70°C. The SN65LBC171 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of –40°C to 85°C.

SN65LBC171DB (Marked as BL171)
SN75LBC171DB (Marked as LB171)
SN65LBC171DW (Marked as 65LBC171)
SN75LBC171DW (Marked as 75LBC171)



logic diagram



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.

¹The signaling rate of a line is the number of voltage transitions that are made per second expressed in the units bps (bits per second).

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

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SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171

TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCIEVERS

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AVAILABLE OPTIONS†

T _A	PACKAGE	
	PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE (JEDEC MS-013)	PLASTIC SHRINK SMALL-OUTLINE (JEDEC MO-150)
0°C to 70°C	SN75LBC171DW	SN75LBC171DB
–40°C to 85°C	SN65LBC171DW	SN65LBC171DB

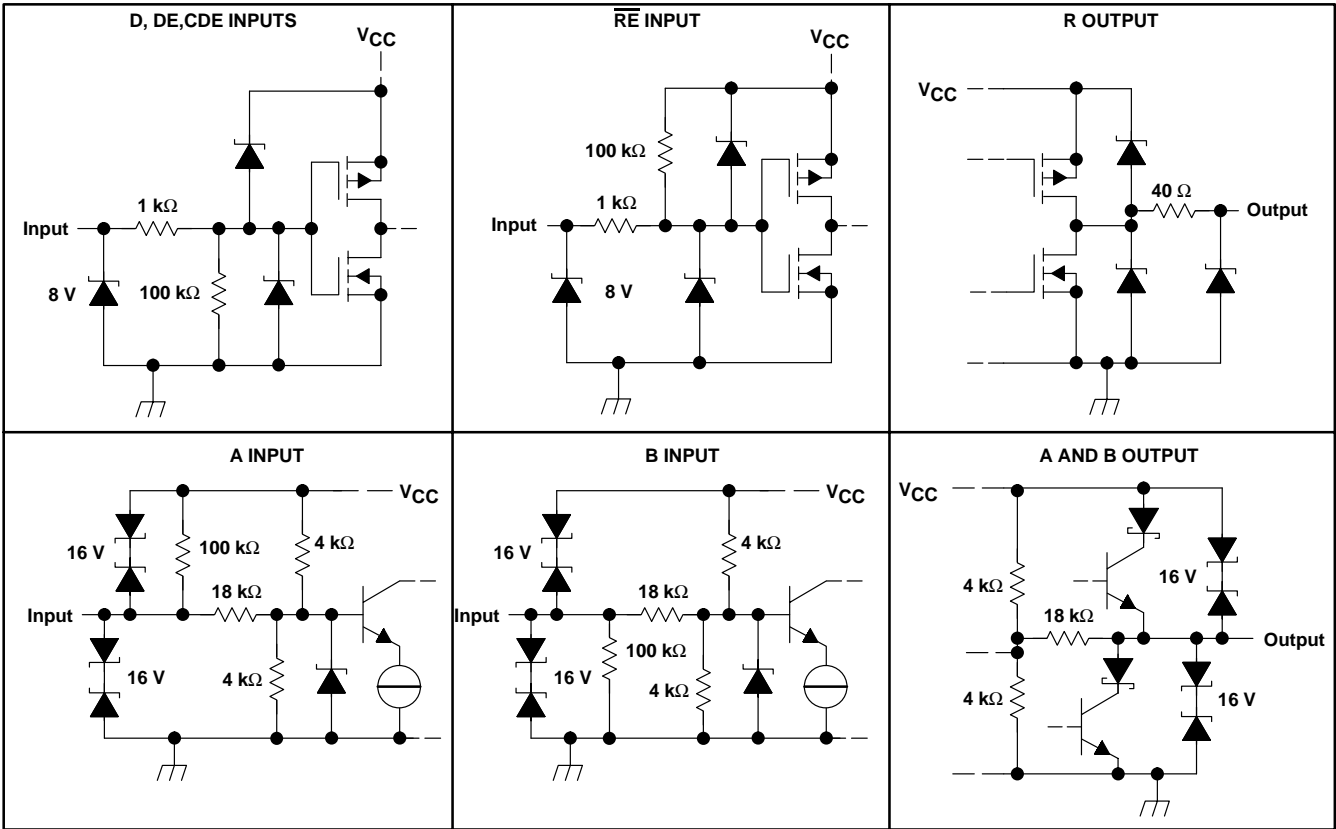
† Add R suffix for taped and reel

Function Tables

EACH DRIVER					EACH RECEIVER		
INPUT D	ENABLE		OUTPUTS		DIFFERENTIAL INPUT (V _A –V _B)	ENABLE RE	OUTPUT R
	DE	CDE	A	B			
H	H	H	H	L	V _{ID} ≥ 0.2 V	L	H
L	H	H	L	H	–0.2 V < V _{ID} < 0.2 V	L	?
OPEN	H	H	L	H	V _{ID} ≤ –0.2 V	L	L
X	L	X	Z	Z	X	H	Z
X	X	L	Z	Z	OPEN	L	H
X	OPEN	X	Z	Z			
X	X	OPEN	Z	Z			

H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off), ? = indeterminate

equivalent input and output schematic diagrams



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absolute maximum ratings†

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1)	–0.3 V to 6 V
Voltage range at any bus I/O terminal (steady state)	–10 V to 15 V
Voltage input range, A and B, (transient pulse through 100 Ω , see Figure 12)	–30 V to 30 V
Voltage range at any DE, \overline{RE} , or CDE terminal	–0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
Electrostatic discharge: Human body model (A, B, GND) (see Note 2)	12 kV
All pins	5 kV
Charged-device model (all pins) (see Note 3)	1 kV
Continuous total power dissipation	See Power Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

† 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.

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.
2. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114–A.
3. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.

POWER DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR‡ ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
DB	995 mW	8.0 mW/°C	635 mW	515 mW
DW	1480 mW	11.8 mW/°C	950 mW	770 mW

‡ This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no air flow.

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC}		4.75	5	5.25	V
Voltage at any bus I/O terminal	A, B	–7		12	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}	DE, CDE, RE	2	V_{CC}	0.8	V
Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}		0			
Differential input voltage, V_{ID}	A with respect to B	–12		12	V
Output current	Driver	–60		60	mA
	Receiver	–8		8	
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	SN75LBC171	0		70	°C
	SN65LBC171	–40		85	



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DRIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK} Input clamp voltage D, DE, CDE	$I_I = 18$ mA	-1.5	-0.7		V
V_O Open-circuit output voltage (single-ended)	A or B, No load	0		V_{CC}	V
$ V_{OD(SS)} $ Steady-state differential output voltage magnitude‡	No load	3.8	4.3	V_{CC}	V
	$R_L = 54 \Omega$, See Figure 1	1	1.6	2.4	V
	With common-mode loading, See Figure 2	1	1.6	2.4	V
ΔV_{OD} Change in differential output voltage magnitude, $ V_{OD(H)} - V_{OD(L)} $	$R_L = 54 \Omega$, $C_L = 50$ pF See Figure 1	-0.2		0.2	V
$V_{OC(SS)}$ Steady-state common-mode output voltage		2	2.4	2.8	V
$\Delta V_{OC(SS)}$ Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage ($V_{OC(H)} - V_{OC(L)}$)		-0.2		0.2	V
I_I Input current	D, DE, CDE	-100		100	μ A
I_O Output current with power off	$V_{CC} = 0$ V, $V_O = -7$ V to 12 V	-700		900	μ A
I_{OS} Short-circuit output current	$V_O = -7$ V to 12 V, See Figure 7	-250		250	mA
I_{CC} Supply current (driver enabled)	D at 0 V or V_{CC} , CDE, DE, \overline{RE} at V_{CC} , No load		14	20	mA

† All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 5$ V and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

‡ The minimum V_{OD} may not fully comply with TIA/EIA-485-A at operating temperatures below 0°C . System designers should take the possibly lower output signal into account in determining the maximum signal-transmission distance.

switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH} Differential output propagation delay, low-to-high	$R_L = 54 \Omega$, See Figure 3 $C_L = 50$ pF,	4	8.5	12	ns
t_{PHL} Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low		4	8.5	11	
t_r Differential output rise time		3	7.5	11	
t_f Differential output fall time		3	7.5	11	
$t_{sk(p)}$ Pulse skew $ (t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}) $				2	
$t_{sk(o)}$ Output skew§				1.5	
$t_{sk(pp)}$ Part-to-part skew¶				2	
t_{PLH} Differential output propagation delay, low-to-high	See Figure 4, (HVD SCSI double-terminated load)	3	7	10	ns
t_{PHL} Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low		3	7.5	10	
t_r Differential output rise time		3	7.5	12	
t_f Differential output fall time		3	7.5	12	
$t_{sk(p)}$ Pulse skew $ (t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}) $				3	
$t_{sk(o)}$ Output skew§				1.5	
$t_{sk(pp)}$ Part-to-part skew¶				2.5	
t_{PZH} Output enable time to high level	See Figure 5		15	25	ns
t_{PHZ} Output disable time from high level			18	25	
t_{PZL} Output enable time to low level	See Figure 6		10	25	ns
t_{PLZ} Output disable time from low level			17	25	

§ Output skew ($t_{sk(o)}$) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together.

¶ Part-to-part skew ($t_{sk(pp)}$) is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same input signals, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.



RECEIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V_{IT+}	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold			0.2		V
V_{IT-}	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold		-0.2			V
V_{hys}	Hysteresis voltage ($V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$)			40		mV
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$V_{ID} = 200\text{ mV}$, $I_{OH} = -8\text{ mA}$, see Figure 10	4	4.7	V_{CC}	V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$V_{ID} = -200\text{ mV}$, $I_{OL} = -8\text{ mA}$, see Figure 10	0	0.2	0.4	V
I_I	Line input current	Other input = 0 V $V_I = 12\text{ V}$ $V_I = -7\text{ V}$			0.9 -0.7	mA
I_I	Input current	\overline{RE}	-100		100	μA
R_I	Input resistance	A, B	12			k Ω
I_{CC}	Supply current (receiver enabled)	A, B, D open, \overline{RE} , DE, and CDE at 0 V			16	mA

† All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high level output	$V_{ID} = -3\text{ V to } 3\text{ V}$, See Figure 9	7		16	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low level output		7		16	ns
t_r	Receiver output rise time			1.3	3	ns
t_f	Receiver output fall time			1.3	3	ns
t_{PZH}	Receiver output enable time to high level	See Figure 10		26	40	ns
t_{PHZ}	Receiver output disable time from high level				40	
t_{PZL}	Receiver output enable time to low level	See Figure 11		29	40	ns
t_{PLZ}	Receiver output enable time to high level				40	
$t_{sk(p)}$	Pulse skew ($ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $)				2	ns
$t_{sk(o)}$	Output skew†				1.5	ns
$t_{sk(pp)}$	Part-to-part skew§				3	ns

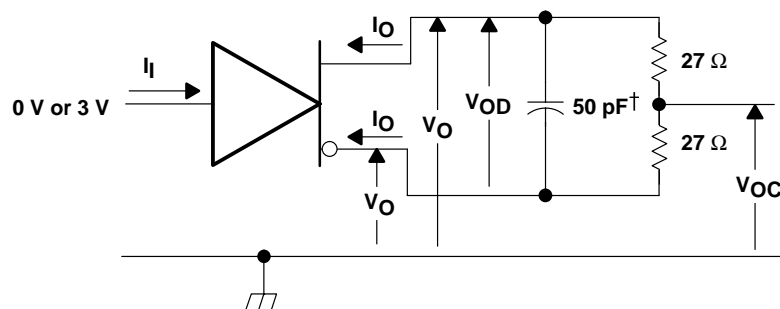
† Output skew ($t_{sk(o)}$) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together.

§ Part-to-part skew ($t_{sk(pp)}$) is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same input signals, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



†Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 1. Driver Test Circuit, V_{OD} and V_{OC} Without Common-Mode Loading

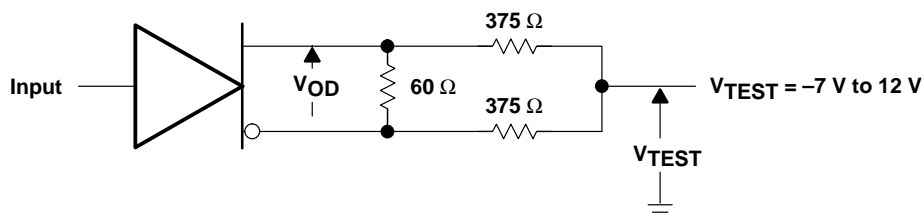
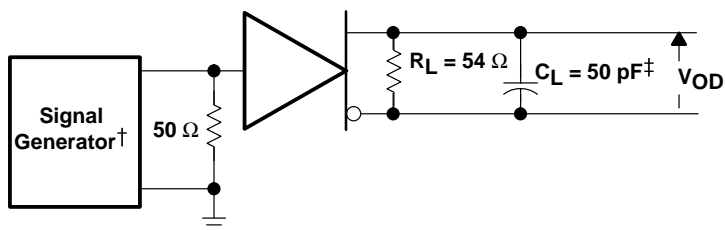


Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit, V_{OD} With Common-Mode Loading



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

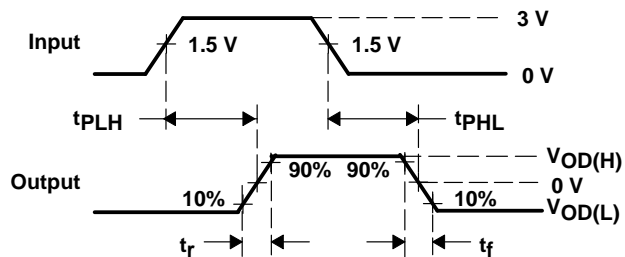
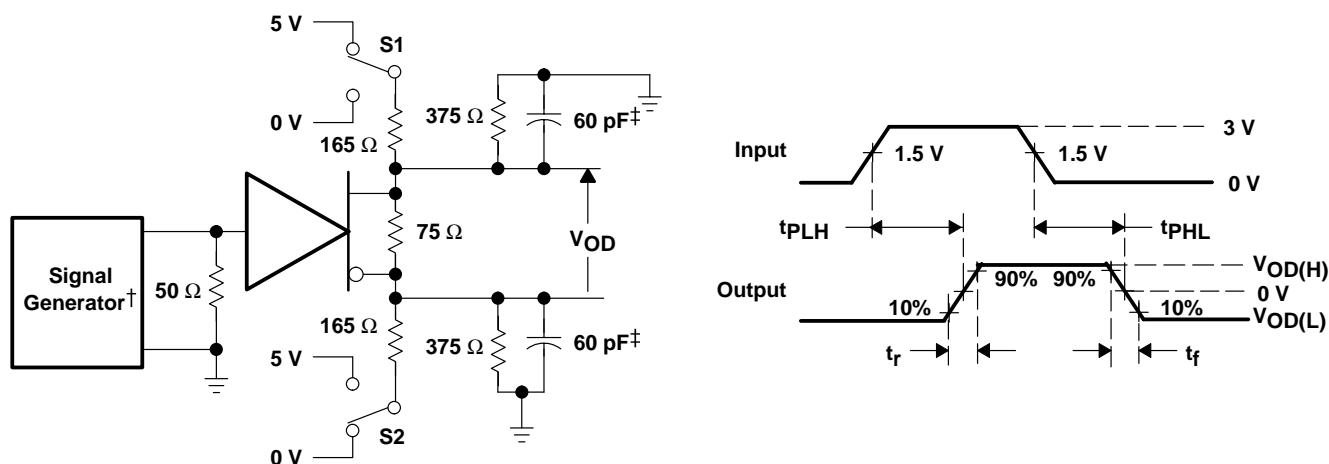


Figure 3. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, 485-Loading

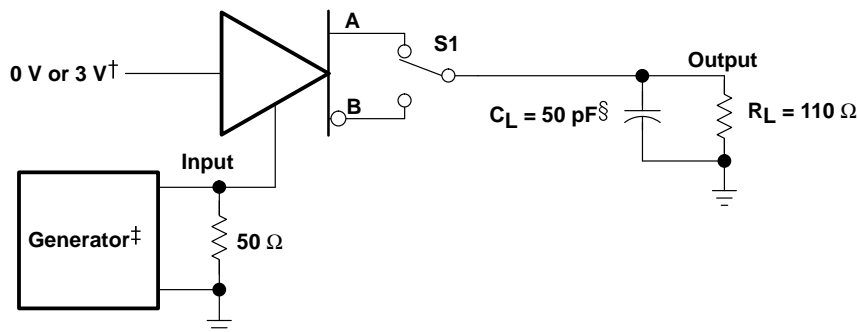
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 4. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, HVD SCSI-Loading (double terminated)



† 3 V if testing A output, 0 V if testing B output

‡ PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

§ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

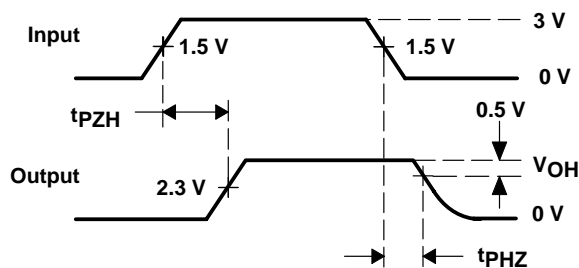
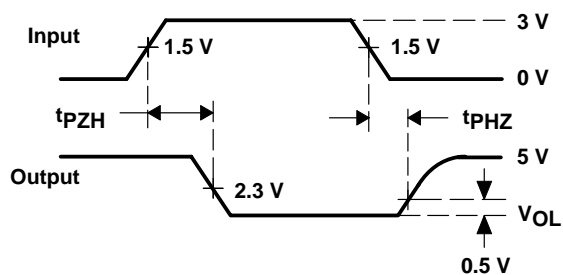
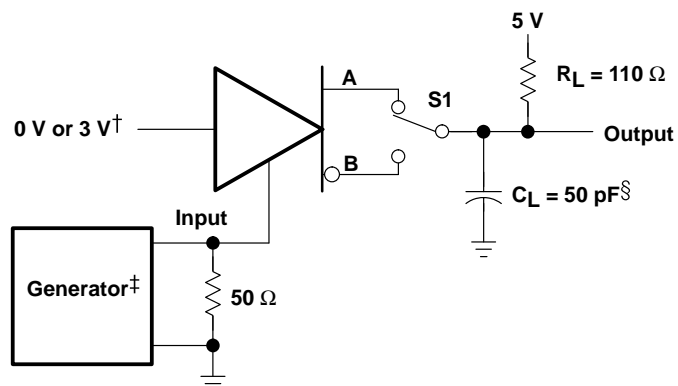


Figure 5. Driver Enable/Disable Test, High Output

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† 0 V if testing A output, 3 V if testing B output

‡ PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

§ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 6. Driver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output

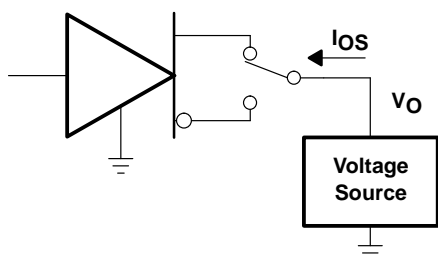


Figure 7. Driver Short-Circuit Test

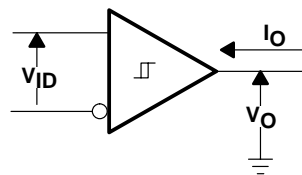
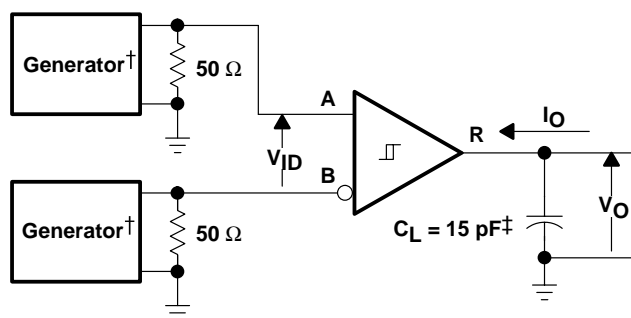


Figure 8. Receiver DC Parameters



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

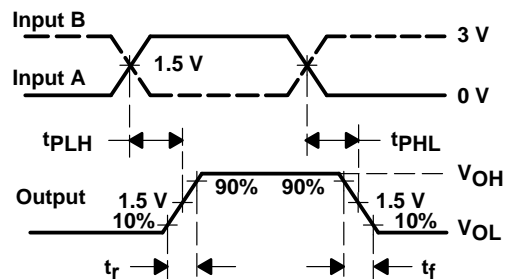
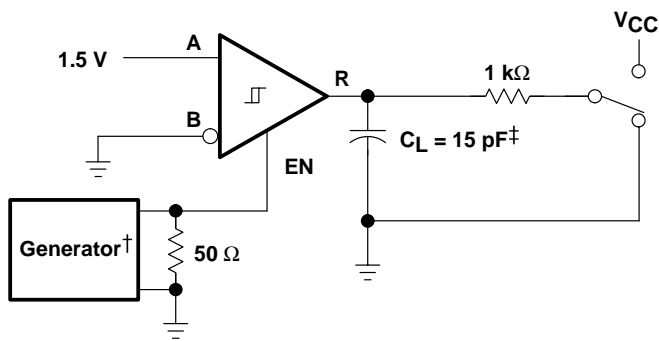


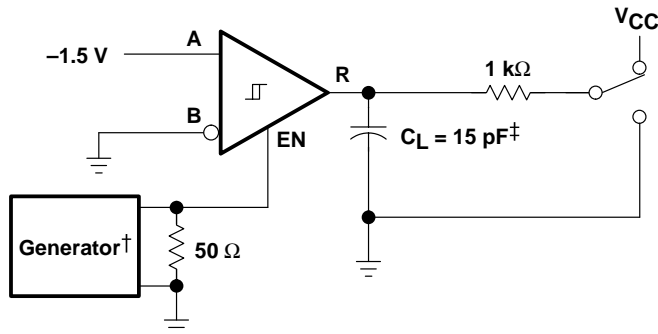
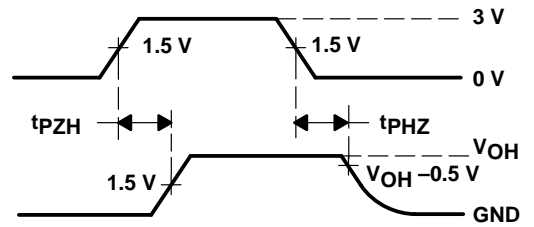
Figure 9. Receiver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$
‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 10. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, High Output



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle, $t_r < 6$ ns, $t_f < 6$ ns, $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$
‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 11. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output

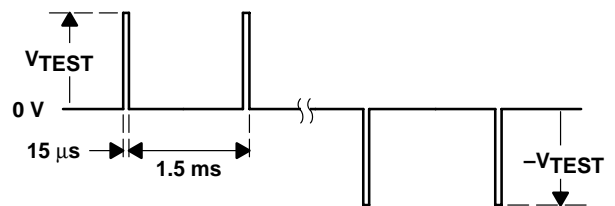
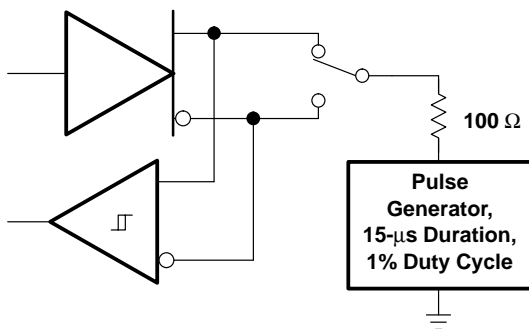
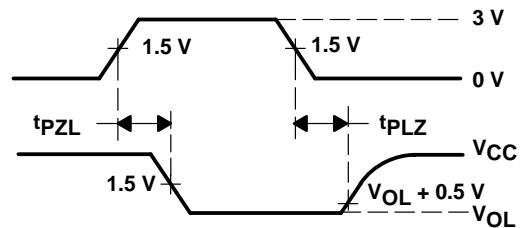


Figure 12. Test Circuit and Waveform, Transient Over Voltage Test

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

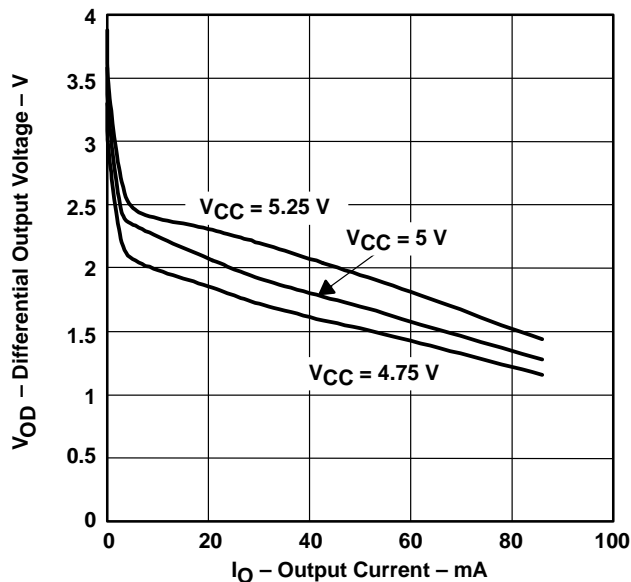


Figure 13

DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

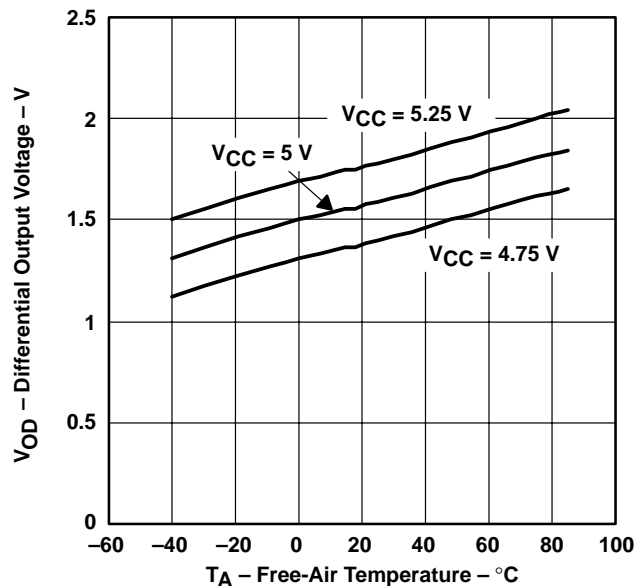


Figure 14

DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

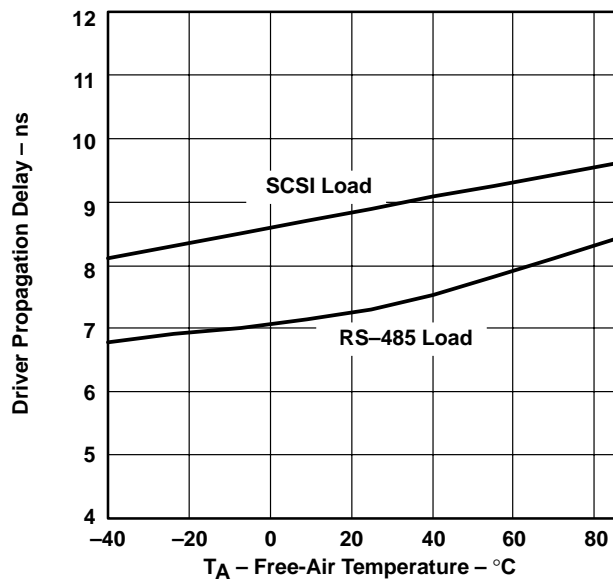


Figure 15

SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
SIGNALING RATE

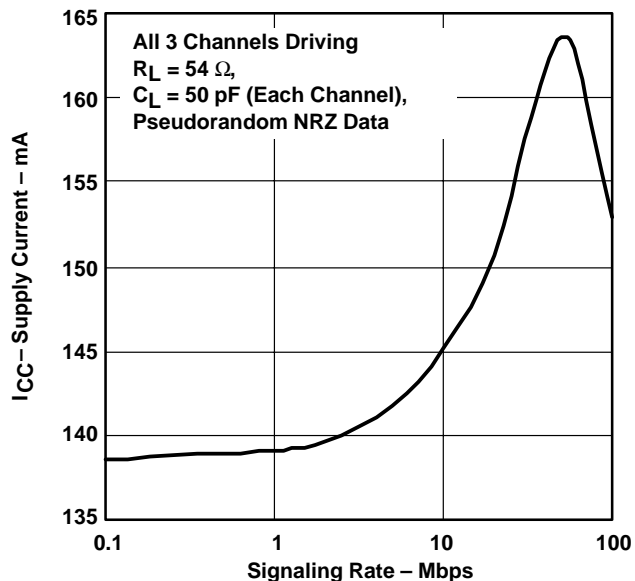


Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

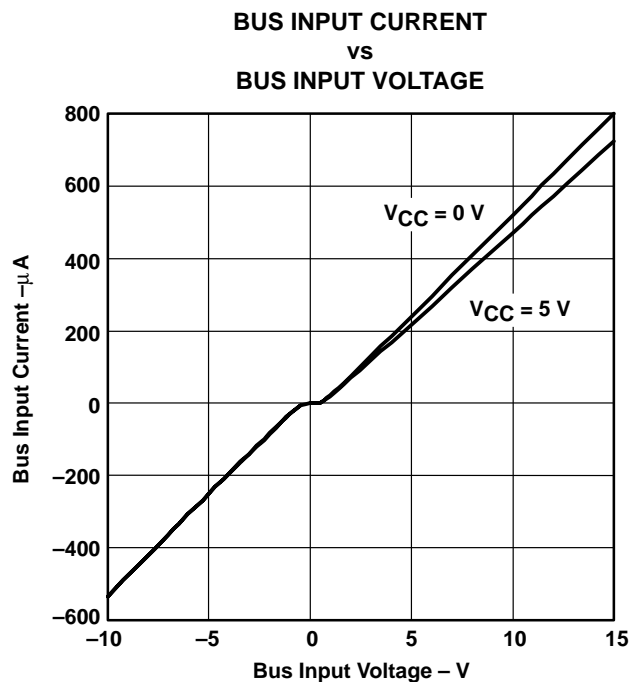


Figure 17

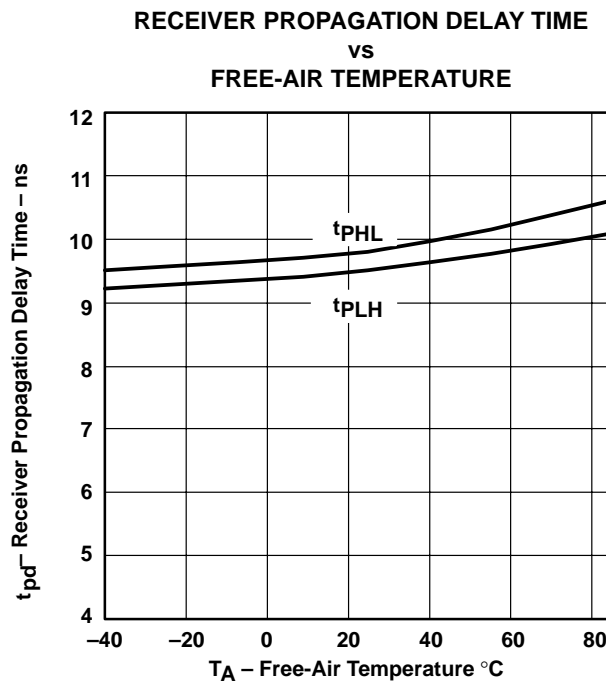


Figure 18

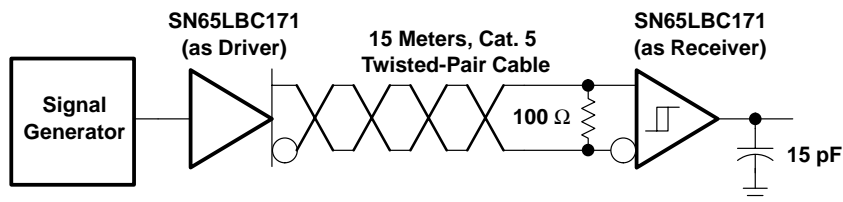


Figure 19. Circuit Diagram for Signaling Characteristics

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

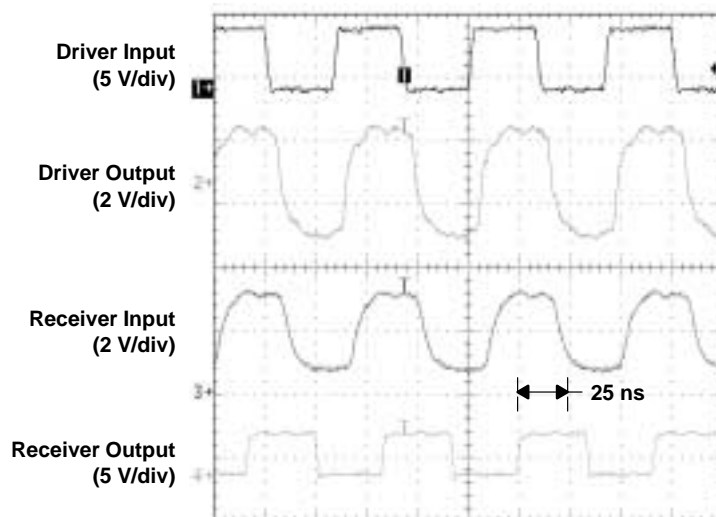


Figure 20. Signal Waveforms at 30 Mbps

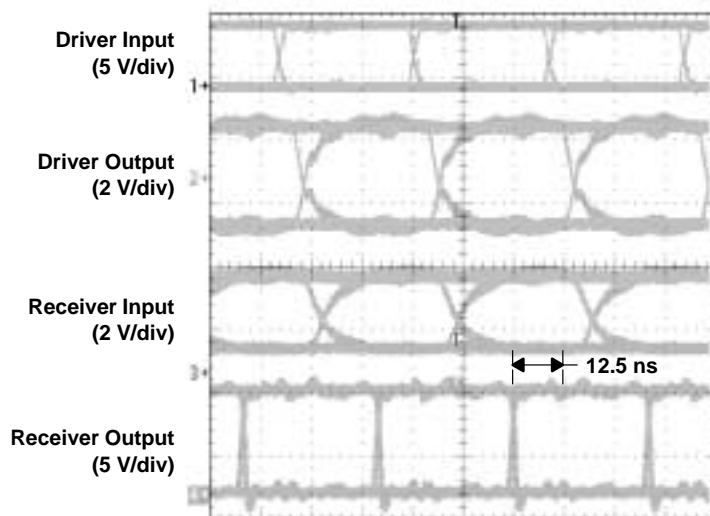


Figure 21. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 30 Mbps

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

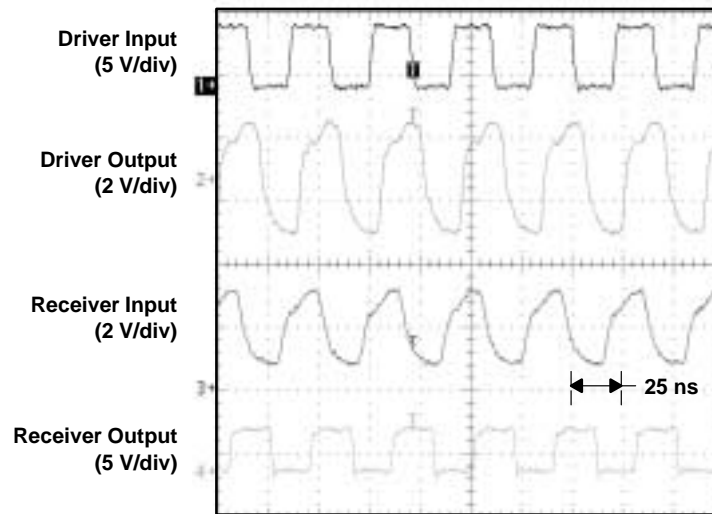


Figure 22. Signal Waveforms at 50 Mbps

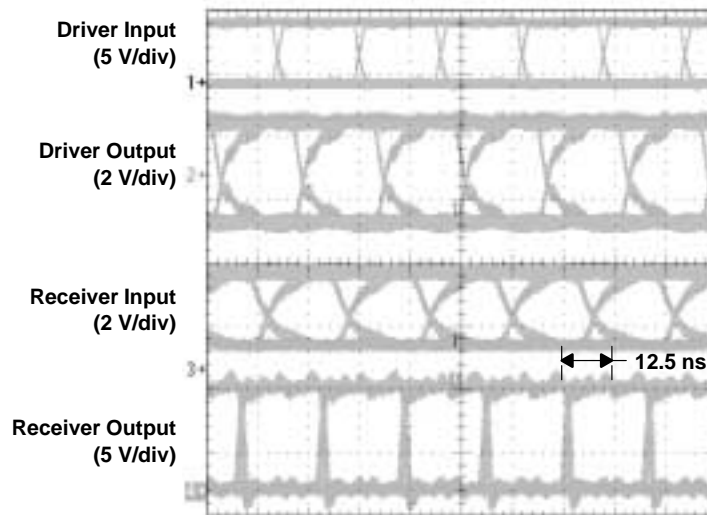


Figure 23. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 50 Mbps

SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

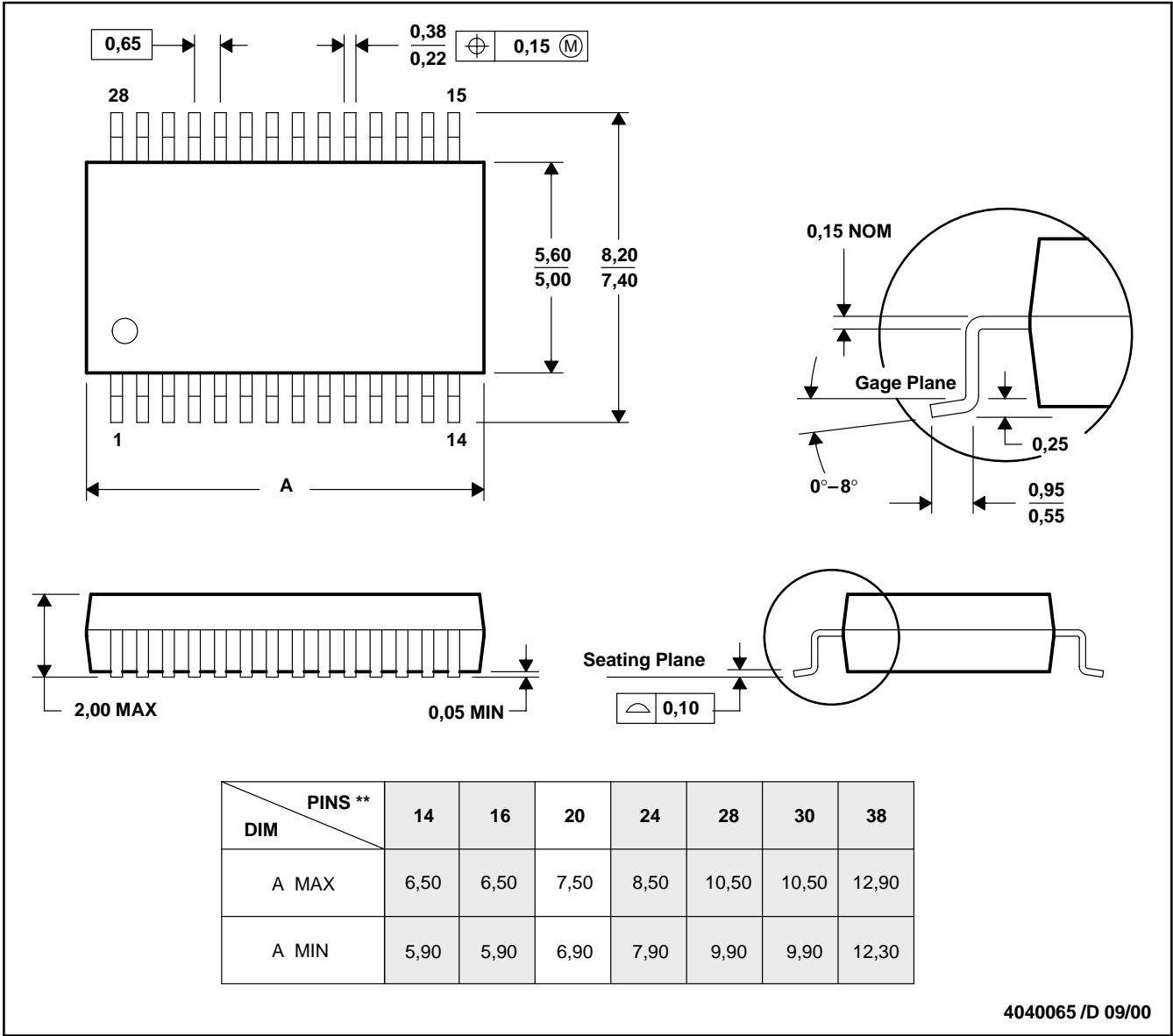
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MECHANICAL DATA

DB (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

28 PINS SHOWN



- 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-150

SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

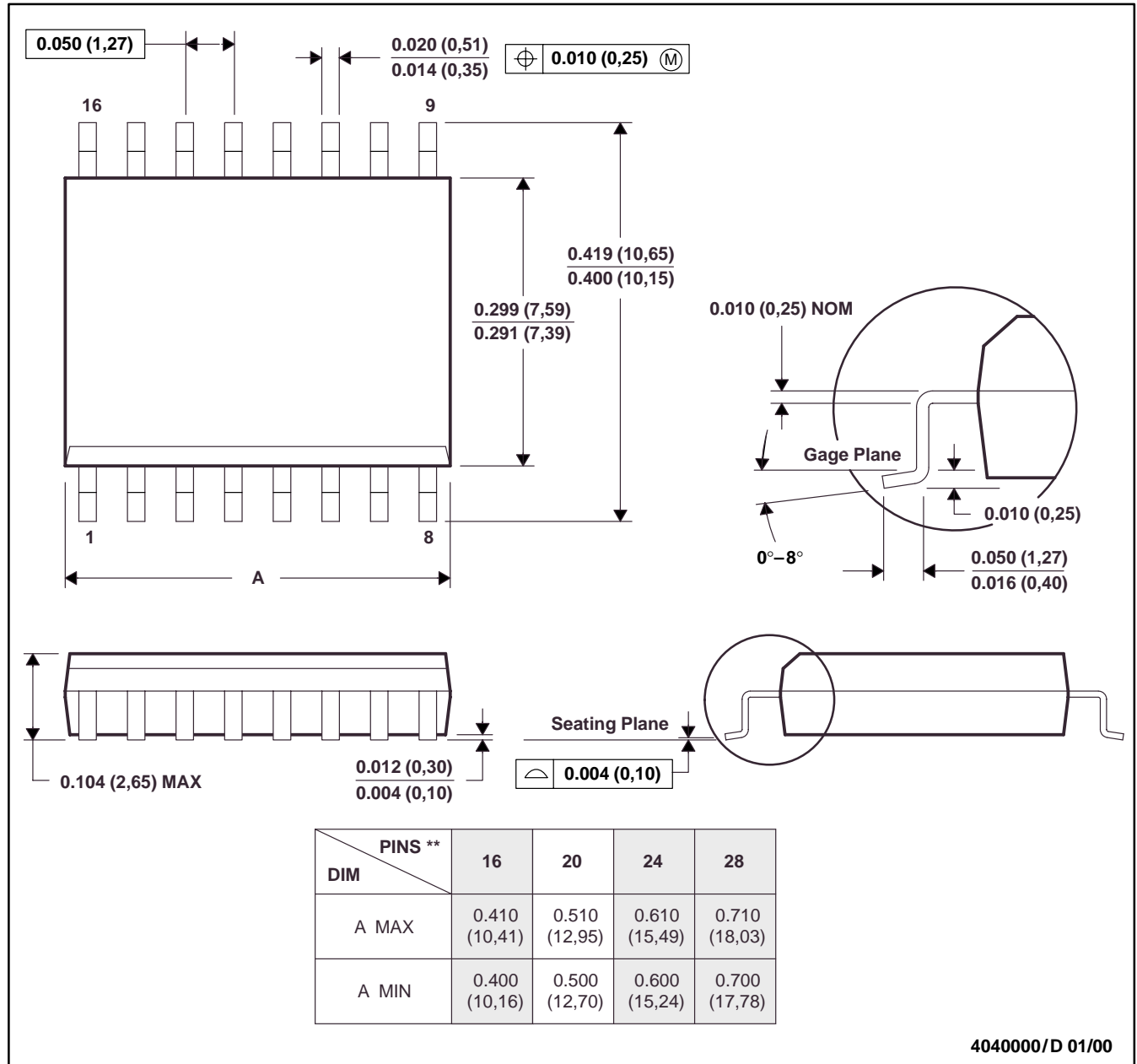
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MECHANICAL DATA

DW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013

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