**3:21 Data Channel Expansion at up to 178.5 Mbytes/s Throughput**

- Suited for SVGA, XGA, or SXGA Display
- Data Transmission From Controller to Display With Very Low EMI

**Three Data Channels and Clock**
- Low-Voltage Differential Channels In and 21 Data and Clock Low-Voltage TTL Channels Out

- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply and 250 mW (Typ)
- 5-V Tolerant SHTDN Input

- ESD Protection Exceeds 4 kV on Bus Pins

- Packaged in Thin Shrink Small-Outline Package (TSSOP) With 20-Mil Terminal Pitch

- Consumes Less Than 1 mW When Disabled
- Wide Phase-Lock Input Frequency Range
  - 31 MHz to 68 MHz

- No External Components Required for PLL

- Open-Circuit Receiver Fail-Safe Design

- Inputs Meet or Exceed the Requirements of ANSI EIA/TIA-644 Standard

- Improved Replacement for the National DS90C562

---

**description**

The SN75LVDS86 FlatLink receiver contains three serial-in 7-bit parallel-out shift registers, a 7× clock synthesizer, and four low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) line receivers in a single integrated circuit. These functions allow receipt of synchronous data from a compatible transmitter, such as the SN75LVDS81, '83, '84, or '85, over four balanced-pair conductors, and expansion to 21 bits of single-ended low-voltage TTL (LVTTL) synchronous data at a lower transfer rate.

When receiving, the high-speed LVDS data is received and loaded into registers at seven times (7×) the LVDS input clock (CLKIN) rate. The data is then unloaded to a 21-bit-wide LVTTL parallel bus at the CLKin rate. A phase-locked loop (PLL) clock synthesizer circuit generates a 7× clock for internal clocking and an output clock for the expanded data. The SN75LVDS86 presents valid data on the falling edge of the output clock (CLKOUT).

The SN75LVDS86 requires only four line-termination resistors for the differential inputs and little or no control. The data bus appears the same at the input to the transmitter and output of the receiver with the data transmission transparent to the user. The only possible user intervention is the use of the shutdown/clear (SHTDN) active-low input to inhibit the clock and shut off the LVDS receivers for lower power consumption. A low level on this signal clears all internal registers to a low level.

---

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.

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The LVDS receivers of the SN75LVDS86 include an open-circuit fail-safe design, such that when the inputs are not connected to an LVDS driver, the receiver outputs go to a low level. This occurs even when the line is differentially terminated at the receiver inputs.

The SN75LVDS86 is characterized for operation over ambient free-air temperatures of 0°C to 70°C.

functional block diagram
Figure 1. SN75LVDS86 Load and Shift Timing Sequences

equivalent input and output schematic diagrams
absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, \( V_{CC} \) (see Note 1) ........................................... -0.5 V to 4 V
Output voltage range, \( V_O \) (Dxx terminals) ........................................... -0.5 V to \( V_{CC} + 0.5 \) V
Input voltage range, \( V_I \); Any terminal except SHTDN ........................................... -0.5 V to \( V_{CC} + 0.5 \) V
SHTDN ........................................... -0.5 V to 5.5 V
Continuous total power dissipation ........................................... See Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temperature range, \( T_{stg} \) ........................................... -65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 in) from case for 10 s ........................................... 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 are with respect to GND, unless otherwise noted.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>( T_A \leq 25°C ) POWER RATING</th>
<th>DERATING FACTOR‡</th>
<th>( T_A = 70°C ) POWER RATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>1316 mW</td>
<td>13.1 mW/°C</td>
<td>726 mW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

recommended operating conditions (see Figure 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage, ( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level input voltage, ( V_{IH} ) (SHTDN)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-level input voltage, ( V_{IL} ) (SHTDN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential input voltage, (</td>
<td>V_{ID}</td>
<td>)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common-mode input voltage, ( V_{IC} ) (see Figure 2 and Figure 3)</td>
<td>( \frac{</td>
<td>V_{ID}</td>
<td>}{2} )</td>
<td>2.4 - ( \frac{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating free-air temperature, ( T_A )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

timing requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t_c )</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>( t_c )</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{SU1} )</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{H1} )</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ Parameter \( t_c \) is defined as the mean duration of a minimum of 32,000 clock cycles.
electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP†</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{IT+} ) – Positive-going differential input threshold voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{IT-} ) – Negative-going differential input threshold voltage‡</td>
<td></td>
<td>–100</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OH} ) – High-level output voltage</td>
<td>( I_{OH} = –4 \text{ mA} )</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OL} ) – Low-level output voltage</td>
<td>( I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA} )</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{CC} ) – Quiescent current (average)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled, All inputs open</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled, ( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} ), Grayscale pattern (see Figure 4), ( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ ns} )</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled, ( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} ), Worst-case pattern (see Figure 5), ( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ ns} )</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{IH} ) – High-level input current (SHTDN)</td>
<td>( V_{IH} = V_{CC} )</td>
<td>±20</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{IL} ) – Low-level input current (SHTDN)</td>
<td>( V_{IL} = 0 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>±20</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{I} ) – Input current (LVDS input terminals A and CLKin)</td>
<td>( 0 \leq V_{I} \leq 2.4 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>±20</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OZ} ) – High-impedance output current</td>
<td>( V_{O} = 0 \text{ or } V_{CC} )</td>
<td>±10</td>
<td>( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† All typical values are at \( V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_{A} = 25^\circ \text{C} \).
‡ The algebraic convention, in which the less-positive (more-negative) limit is designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for the negative-going input voltage threshold only.

switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP†</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t_{su2} ) – Set up time, D0−D20 valid to CLKOUT↓</td>
<td>( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} ), See Figure 6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{h2} ) – Hold time, CLKOUT↓ to D0−D20 valid</td>
<td>( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} ), See Figure 6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{RSKM} ) – Receiver input skew margin§ (see Figure 7)</td>
<td>( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ ns (±0.2%)},</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[\text{input clock jitter}] &lt; 50 ps¶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{d} ) – Delay time, CLKin↑ to CLKOUT↓ (see Figure 7)</td>
<td>( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ ns (±0.2%)}, )</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta t_{c(o)} ) – Cycle time, change in output clock period#</td>
<td>( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ + 0.75 sin (2π}\times\text{500E3t)} \pm 0.05 \text{ ns}, )</td>
<td>±80</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( t_{c} = 15.38 \text{ + 0.75 sin (2π}\times\text{3E6t)} \pm 0.05 \text{ ns}, )</td>
<td>±300</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{en} ) – Enable time, SHTDN↑ to Dn valid</td>
<td>See Figure 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{dis} ) – Disable time, SHTDN↓ to off state</td>
<td>See Figure 10</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{t} ) – Transition time, output (10% to 90% ( t_{r} ) or ( t_{f} ))</td>
<td>( C_{L} = 8 \text{ pF} )</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{w} ) – Pulse duration, output clock</td>
<td>( 0.43 t_{c} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† All typical values are at \( V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_{A} = 25^\circ \text{C} \).
§ The parameter \( t_{RSKM} \) is the timing margin available to the transmitter and interconnection skews and clock jitter. It is defined by \( t_{RSKM} = t_{4} – t_{su1}/t_{h1} \).
¶ [Input clock jitter] is the magnitude of the change in input clock period.
# \( \Delta t_{c(o)} \) is the change in the output clock period from one cycle to the next cycle observed over 15 000 cycles.
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

Figure 2. Voltage Definitions

Figure 3. Common-Mode Input Voltage Vs Differential Input Voltage and $V_{CC}$
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

NOTE A: The 16-grayscale test-pattern test device power consumption for a typical display pattern

Figure 4. 16-Grayscale Test Pattern

NOTE B: The worst-case test pattern produces nearly the maximum switching frequency for all of the LVTTL outputs.

Figure 5. Worst-Case Test Pattern

Figure 6. Setup and Hold Time
NOTE A: CLKIN is advanced or delayed with respect to data until errors are observed at the receiver outputs. The advance or delay is then reduced until there are no data errors observed. The magnitude of the advance or delay is \( t_{(RSKM)} \).

Figure 7. Receiver Input Skew Margin, Setup/Hold Time, and Delay Timing
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

\[ V(t) = A \sin (2\pi f_{(mod)} t) \]

**Figure 8. Output Clock Jitter Test Setup**

**Figure 9. Enable Time**

**Figure 10. Disable Time**
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY CURRENT

vs

CLOCK FREQUENCY

Figure 11. RMS Grayscale $I_{CC}$ vs Clock Frequency

ZERO-TO-PEAK OUTPUT JITTER

vs

MODULATION FREQUENCY

Figure 12. Typical FlatLink™ PLL Characteristics
**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

**NOTES:**
A. The four 100-Ω terminating resistors are recommended to be 0603 types.
B. NA – not applicable, these unused inputs should be left open.

**Figure 13. 18-Bit Color Host to Flat Panel Display Application**
APPLICATION INFORMATION

NOTES:

A. The four 100-Ω terminating resistors are recommended to be 0603 types.
B. NA – not applicable, these unused inputs should be left open.

Figure 14. 24-Bit Color Host to 18-Bit Color LCD Panel Display Application†

† See the FlatLink™ Designer’s Guide (SLLA012) for more application information.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGG</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGGG4</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGGR</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGGRG4</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 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 INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Reel Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Reel Width W1 (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
<th>Pin1 Quadrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGGR</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All dimensions are nominal.

**TAPE DIMENSIONS**
- A0: Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
- B0: 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

**REEL DIMENSIONS**
- Reel Diameter
- Reel Width (W1)

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**
- Pocket Quadrants
- User Direction of Feed
- Sprocket Holes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Height (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SN75LVDS86DGGR</td>
<td>TSSOP</td>
<td>DGG</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>346.0</td>
<td>346.0</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48 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 protrusion not to exceed 0.15.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153
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