Laser Printers Digital Copiers

Cellular Phone

Base Stations

Equipment

Telecom Switching

Single/Dual LVDS Line Receivers with Ultra-Low Pulse Skew in SOT23

General Description

Applications

Network Switches/Routers

Backplane Interconnect

LCD Displays

Clock Distribution

The MAX9111/MAX9113 single/dual low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) receivers are designed for highspeed applications requiring minimum power consumption, space, and noise. Both devices support switching rates exceeding 500Mbps while operating from a single +3.3V supply, and feature ultra-low 300ps (max) pulse skew required for high-resolution imaging applications such as laser printers and digital copiers.

The MAX9111 is a single LVDS receiver, and the MAX9113 is a dual LVDS receiver.

Both devices conform to the EIA/TIA-644 LVDS standard and convert LVDS to LVTTL/CMOS-compatible outputs. A fail-safe feature sets the outputs high when the inputs are undriven and open, terminated, or shorted. The MAX9111/MAX9113 are available in space-saving 8-pin SOT23 and SO packages. Refer to the MAX9110/ MAX9112 data sheet for single/dual LVDS line drivers.

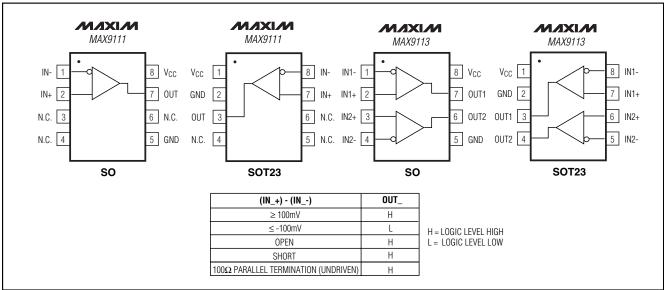
_ Features

- Low 300ps (max) Pulse Skew for High-Resolution Imaging and High-Speed Interconnect
- Space-Saving 8-Pin SOT23 and SO Packages
- Pin-Compatible Upgrades to DS90LV018A and DS90LV028A (SO Packages Only)
- Guaranteed 500Mbps Data Rate
- Low 29mW Power Dissipation at 3.3V
- Conform to EIA/TIA-644 Standard
- Single +3.3V Supply
- Flow-Through Pinout Simplifies PC Board Layout
- Fail-Safe Circuit Sets Output High for Undriven Inputs
- High-Impedance LVDS Inputs when Powered Off

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX9111EKA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23	AAEE
MAX9111ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX9113EKA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23	AAED
MAX9113ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—

Typical Operating Circuit appears at end of data sheet.



_Pin Configurations/Functional Diagrams/Truth Table

_ Maxim Integrated Products 1

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{CC} to GND	0.3V to +4V
IN to GND	
OUTto GND	0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
ESD Protection All Pins	
(Human Body Model, IN_+, IN)	±11kV
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +$	
8-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.52mW/°C at	ove +70°C)602mW

8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW°C above +70°C	C)471mW
Operating Temperature Ranges	
MAX911_E	40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +3.0V \text{ to } +3.6V, \text{ magnitude of input voltage, } |V_{ID}| = +0.1V \text{ to } +1.0V, V_{CM} = |V_{ID}|/2 \text{ to } (2.4V - (|V_{ID}|/2)), T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C.$ Typical values are at $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ and $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDIT	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Differential Input High Threshold (Note 3)	V _{TH}	V _{CM} = 0.05V, 1.2V, 2.75V at 3.3V				100	mV
Differential Input Low Threshold (Note 3)	V _{TL}	V _{CM} = 0.05V, 1.2V, 2.75V at 3.3V		-100			mV
Differential Input Resistance	RDIFF	$V_{CM} = 0.2V \text{ or } 2.2V, V_{ID} = \pm 0.4V, V_{CC} = 0 \text{ or } 3.6V$		5	18		kΩ
Output High Voltage (OUT_)		ОН I _{OH} = -4mA	$V_{ID} = +200 \text{mV}$	2.7			- V
			Inputs shorted, undriven	2.7			
	VOH		100Ω parallel termination, undriven	2.7			
Output Low Voltage (OUT_)	VOL	$I_{OL} = 4mA, V_{ID} = -200mV$				0.4	
Output Short-Circuit Current	los	$V_{ID} = +200 \text{mV}, V_{OUT} = 0$				-100	mA
No-Load Supply Current	I _{CC} Input		MAX9111		4.2	6	mA
		Inputs open	MAX9113		8.7	11	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +3.0V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C.$ Typical values are at $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ and $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 4, 5, 6)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
Differential Propagation Delay High to Low	tPHLD		1	1.77	2.5	ns
Differential Propagation Delay Low to High	tPLHD		1	1.68	2.5	ns
Differential Pulse Skew lt _{PLHD} -t _{PHLD} I (Note 7)	^t SKD1			90	300	ps
Differential Channel-to-Channel Skew; Same Device (MAX9113 only) (Note 8)	tskd2	C_L = 15pF, V_{ID} = ±200mV, V_{CM} = 1.2V, Figures 1, 2		140	400	ps
Differential Part-to-Part Skew (Note 9)	t _{SKD3}				1	ns
Differential Part-to-Part Skew (MAX9113 only) (Note 10)	tskd4				1.5	ns
Rise Time	ttlh			0.6	0.8	ns
Fall Time	tthl			0.6	0.8	ns
Maximum Operating Frequency	fMAX	All channels switching, $C_L = 15pF$, V_{OL} (max) = 0.4V, V_{OH} (min) = 2.7V, 40% < duty cycle < 60% (Note 6)	250	300		MHz

Note 1: Maximum and minimum limits over temperature are guaranteed by design and characterization. Devices are production tested at

 $T_A = +25^{\circ}C.$

Note 2: Current into the device is defined as positive. Current out of the devices is defined as negative. All voltages are referenced to ground except V_{TH} and V_{TL} .

- Note 3: Guaranteed by design, not production tested.
- Note 4: AC parameters are guaranteed by design and characterization.
- Note 5: CL includes probe and test jig capacitance.
- Note 6: f_{MAX} generator output conditions: $t_R = t_F < 1$ ns (0% to 100%), 50% duty cycle, $V_{OH} = 1.3V$, $V_{OL} = 1.1V$.

Note 7: t_{SKD1} is the magnitude difference of differential propagation delays in a channel. t_{SKD1} = lt_{PLHD} - t_{PHLD}l.

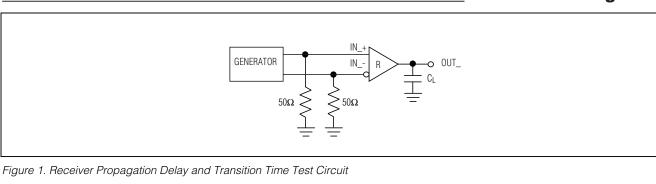
Note 8: t_{SKD2} is the magnitude difference of the t_{PLHD} or t_{PHLD} of one channel and the t_{PLHD} or t_{PHLD} of the other channel on the same device.

Note 9: t_{SKD3} is the magnitude difference of any differential propagation delays between devices at the same V_{CC} and within 5°C of each other.

Note 10: t_{SKD4}, is the magnitude difference of any differential propagation delays between devices operating over the rated supply and temperature ranges.

MAX9111/MAX9113

Test Circuit Diagrams



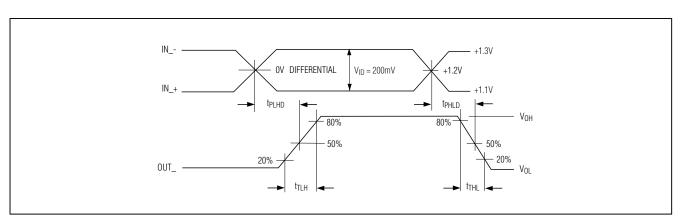


Figure 2. Receiver Propagation Delay and Transition Time Waveforms

Typical Operating Characteristics (V_{CC} = 3.3V, IV_{ID}I = 200mV, V_{CM} = 1.2V, f_{IN} = 200MHz, C_L = 15pF, T_A = +25°C and over recommended operating conditions unless

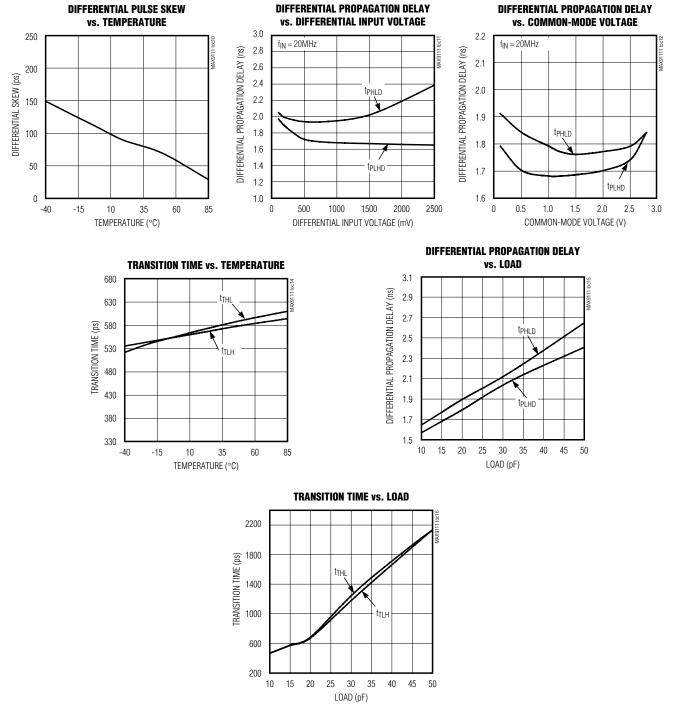
OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE 3.7 130 83 $I_{OUT} = 4mA$ $I_{OUT} = 4mA$ $V_{ID} = 200 \text{mV}$ 3.6 OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT (mA) 78 3.5 OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE (mV) **OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE (V)** 3.4 120 73 3.3 3.2 68 3.1 110 63 3.0 2.9 58 2.8 100 2.7 53 2.6 2.5 90 48 3.6 3.6 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) **MAX9113 POWER-SUPPLY CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL THRESHOLD VOLTAGE POWER-SUPPLY CURRENT** vs. FREQUENCY vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE 7.7 24 60 f_{IN} = 1MHz 7.6 DIFFERENTIAL THRESHOLD VOLTAGE (mV) BOTH CHANNELS SWITCHING 50 7.5 POWER-SUPPLY CURRENT (mA) POWER-SUPPLY CURRENT (mA) 22 7.4 7.3 40 20 I OW-HIGH 7.2 BOTH CHANNELS SWITCHING 30 7.1 7.0 18 20 6.9 HIGH-LOW 6.8 16 10 6.7 6.6 ONE SWITCHING 0 6.5 14 01 1000 10 100 3.1 3.6 0.01 1 -40 -15 10 35 60 85 3.0 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 FREQUENCY (MHz) TEMPERATURE (°C) SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) **DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY** DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY **DIFFERENTIAL PULSE SKEW** vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE 2.10 2.20 120 2.05 2.15 DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY (ns) DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY (ns) 2.10 2.00 2.05 1.95 100 DIFFERENTIAL SKEW (ns) 2.00 1.90 1.95 1.85 t_{PHLD} 1.90 tphld 1.80 1.85 80 1.75 1.80 1.75 1.70 1.70 1.65 60 1.65 tpi HD 1.60 1.60 **t**PLHD 1.55 1.55 1.50 1.50 40 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 -40 10 35 60 85 -15 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) TEMPERATURE (°C) SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

otherwise specified.)

MAX9111/MAX9113

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = 3.3V, |V_{ID}| = 200mV, V_{CM} = 1.2V, f_{IN} = 200MHz, C_L = 15pF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and over recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified.)



MAX9111/MAX9113

Pin Description

MAX9111/MAX9113

PIN					
МАХ	9111 MAX9113		NAME	FUNCTION	
SOT23-8	SO-8	SOT23-8	SO-8		
1	8	1	8	V _{CC}	Power Supply
2	5	2	5	GND	Ground
8	1	8	1	IN-/IN1- Receiver Inverting Differential Input	
7	2	7	2	IN+/IN1+ Receiver Noninverting Differential Input	
	—	5	4	IN2- Receiver Inverting Differential Input	
	_	6	3	IN2+	Receiver Noninverting Differential Input
3	7	3	7	OUT/OUT1	Receiver Output
—	—	4	6	OUT2 Receiver Output	
4, 5, 6	3, 4, 6	_	—	N.C. No Connection. Not internally connected.	

Detailed Description

LVDS Inputs

The MAX9111/MAX9113 feature LVDS inputs for interfacing high-speed digital circuitry. The LVDS interface standard is a signaling method intended for point-topoint communication over a controlled impedance media, as defined by the ANSI/EIA/TIA-644 standards. The technology uses low-voltage signals to achieve fast transition times, minimize power dissipation, and noise immunity. Receivers such as the MAX9111/MAX9113 convert LVDS signals to CMOS/LVTTL signals at rates in excess of 500Mbps. The devices are capable of detecting differential signals as low as 100mV and as high as 1V within a 0V to 2.4V input voltage range . The LVDS standard specifies an input voltage range of 0 to 2.4V referenced to ground.

Fail-Safe The fail-safe feature sets the output to a high state when the inputs are undriven and open, terminated, or shorted. When using one channel in the MAX9113, leave the unused channel open.

ESD Protection

As with all Maxim devices, ESD-protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against electrostatic discharges encountered during handling and assembly. The receiver inputs of the MAX9111/MAX9113 have extra protection against static electricity. Maxim's engineers have developed state-of-the-art structures to protect these pins against ESD of \pm 11kV without damage. The ESD structures withstand high ESD in all states: normal operation, shutdown, and powered down.

ESD protection can be tested in various ways; the receiver inputs of this product family are characterized for protection to the limit of ± 11 kV using the Human Body Model.

Human Body Model

Figure 3a shows the Human Body Model, and Figure 3b shows the current waveform it generates when discharged into a low impedance. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a $1.5k\Omega$ resistor.

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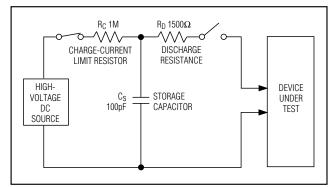


Figure 3a. Human Body ESD Test Modules

Applications Information

Supply Bypassing

Bypass V_{CC} with high-frequency surface-mount ceramic 0.1μ F and 0.001μ F capacitors in parallel, as close to the device as possible, with the 0.001μ F valued capacitor the closest to the device. For additional supply bypassing, place a 10μ F tantalum or ceramic capacitor at the point where power enters the circuit board.

Differential Traces

Output trace characteristics affect the performance of the MAX9111/MAX9113. Use controlled impedance traces to match trace impedance to both transmission medium impedance and the termination resistor. Eliminate reflections and ensure that noise couples as common mode by running the differential traces close together. Reduce skew by matching the electrical length of the traces. Excessive skew can result in a degradation of magnetic field cancellation.

Maintain the distance between the differential traces to avoid discontinuities in differential impedance. Avoid 90° turns and minimize the number of vias to further prevent impedance discontinuities.

Cables and Connectors

Transmission media should have a differential characteristic impedance of about 100Ω . Use cables and connectors that have matched impedance to minimize impedance discontinuities.

Avoid the use of unbalanced cables such as ribbon or simple coaxial cable. Balanced cables such as twisted pair offer superior signal quality and tend to generate less EMI due to canceling effects. Balanced cables tend to pick up noise as common mode, which is rejected by the LVDS receiver.

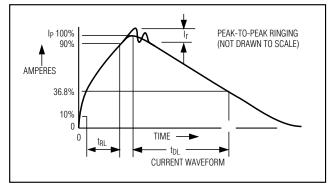


Figure 3b. Human Body Current Waveform

Termination

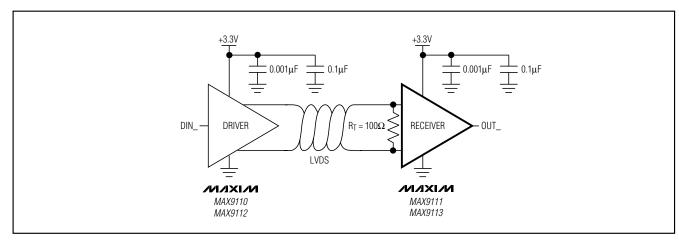
Termination resistors should match the differential characteristic impedance of the transmission line. Because the MAX9111/MAX9113 are current steering devices, an output voltage will not be generated without a termination resistor. Output voltage levels depend upon the value of the termination resistor. Resistance values may range from 75Ω to 150Ω .

Minimize the distance between the termination resistor and receiver inputs. Use a single 1% to 2% surfacemount resistor across the receiver inputs.

Board Layout

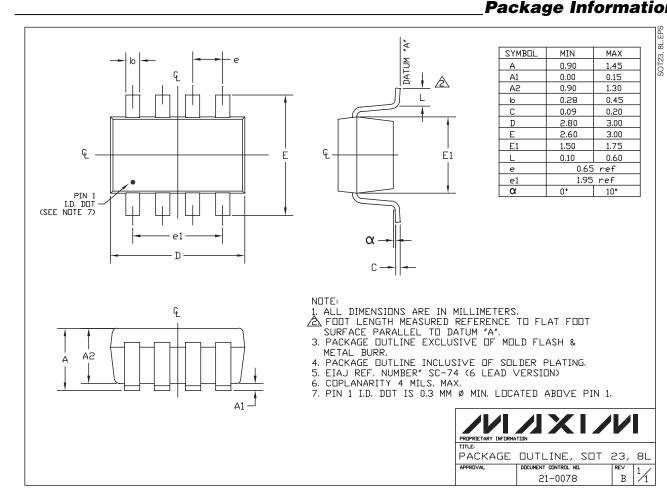
For LVDS applications, a four-layer PC board that provides separate power, ground, LVDS signals, and input signals is recommended. Isolate the input and LVDS signals from each other to prevent coupling. For best results, separate the input and LVDS signal planes with the power and ground planes.

_Typical Operating Circuit



_Chip Information

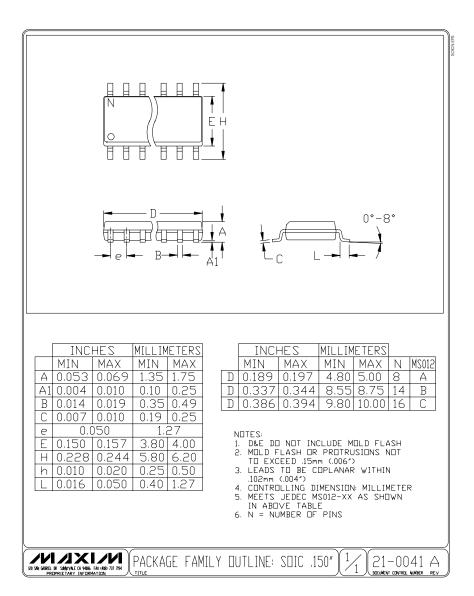
TRANSISTOR COUNT: MAX9111: 675 MAX9113: 675 PROCESS: CMOS



Package Information

MAX9111/MAX9113

Package Information (continued)



NOTES

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12

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