



# LVDS 4x4 CROSSPOINT SWITCH

### **FEATURES**

- Signaling Rates >1.5 Gbps per Channel
- Supports Telecom/Datacom and HDTV Video Switching
- Non-Blocking Architecture Allows Each Output to be Connected to Any Input
- Compatible With ANSI TIA/EIA-644-A LVDS Standard
- 25 mV of Input Voltage Threshold Hysteresis
- Propagation Delay Times, 900 ps Typical
- Inputs Electrically Compatible With LVPECL, CML and LVDS Signal Levels
- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply
- Integrated 110-Ω Line Termination Resistors Available With SN65LVDT125

### **APPLICATIONS**

- Clock Buffering / Clock Muxing
- Wireless Base Stations
- High-Speed Network Routing
- HDTV Video Switching

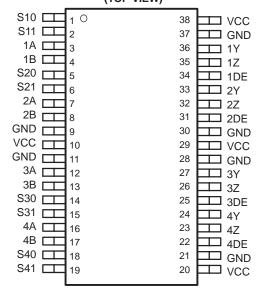
#### DESCRIPTION

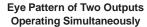
The SN65LVDS125 and SN65LVDT125 are 4x4 nonblocking crosspoint switches. Low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) is used to achieve signaling rates of 1.5 Gbps per channel. Each output driver includes a 4:1 multiplexer to allow any input to be routed to any output. Internal signal paths are fully differential to achieve the high signaling speeds while maintaining low signal skews. The SN65LVDT125 incorporates  $110\text{-}\Omega$  termination resistors for those applications where board space is a premium.

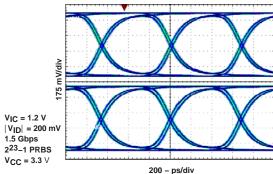
Designed to support signaling rates up to 1.5 Gbps for OC-12 clocks (622 MHz). The 1.5-Gbps signaling rate allows use in HDTV systems, including SMPTE 292 video applications requiring signaling rates of 1.485 Gbps.

The SN65LVDS125 and SN65LVDT125 are characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C.

SN65LVDS125DBT ( Marked as LVDS125) SN65LVDT125DBT ( Marked as LVDT125) (TOP VIEW)









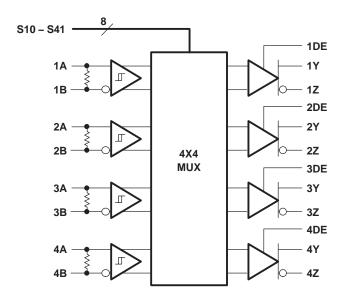
Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.





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.

## **LOGIC DIAGRAM**

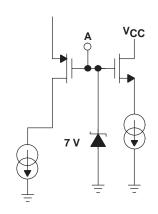


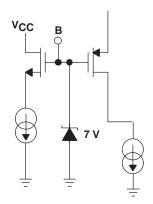
Integrated 110- $\Omega$  Termination on LVDT Only

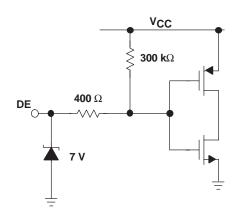


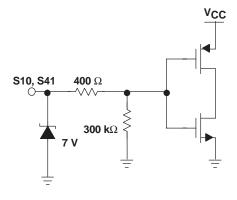
# **EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS**

### **INPUT LVDS125**

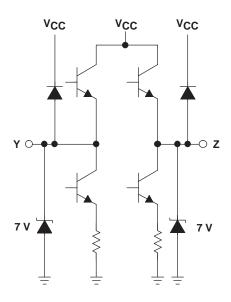








## **OUTPUT LVDS125**





#### **CROSSPOINT LOGIC TABLES**

OL	OUTPUT CHANNEL 1			JTPUT C	HANNEL 2	OUTPUT CHANNEL 3		Ol	JTPUT C	HANNEL 4	
	TROL NS	INPUT SELECTED		TROL NS	INPUT SELECTED	CON		INPUT SELECTED		TROL NS	INPUT SELECTED
S10	S11	1Y/1Z	S20	S21	2Y/2Z	S30	S31	3Y/3Z	S40	S41	4Y/4Z
0	0	1A/1B	0	0	1A/1B	0	0	1A/1B	0	0	1A/1B
0	1	2A/2B	0	1	2A/2B	0	1	2A/2B	0	1	2A/2B
1	0	3A/3B	1	0	3A/3B	1	0	3A/3B	1	0	3A/3B
1	1	4A/4B	1	1	4A/4B	1	1	4A/4B	1	1	4A/4B

#### PACKAGE DISSIPATION RATINGS

PACKAGE	CIRCUIT BOARD MODEL	$T_{\mbox{A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{C POWER}$ RATING	DERATING FACTOR <sup>(1)</sup> ABOVE $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING
TSSOP (DBT)	High-K <sup>(2)</sup>	1772 mW	15.4 mW/°C	847 mW

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

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNITS
θЈВ	Junction-to-board thermal resista	nce		40.3	0000
θЈС	Junction-to-case thermal resistan	ce		8.5	°C/W
_		Typical	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 750 MHZ	356	mW
$P_{D}$	Device power dissipation	Maximum	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C, 750 MHZ	522	mW

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted(1)

			UNITS
Supply voltage range, v <sub>CC</sub>			–0.5 V to 4 V
	S, DE		–0.5 V to 4 V
Mallana	nge (A, B)   (VA – VB  (LVDT only)	–0.5 V to 4 V	
Voltage range	VA - VB  (LVDT only)		1 V
	(Y, Z)		–0.5 V to 4 V
Electronic de d'autre la coma	Human body model <sup>(3)</sup>	All pins	±3 kV
Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model <sup>(4)</sup>	All pins	±500 V
Continuous power dissipation			See Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temperature range			−65°C to 150°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.

<sup>(2)</sup> In accordance with the High-K thermal metric definitions of EIA/JESD51-6

<sup>(2)</sup> All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

<sup>(3)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.

<sup>(4)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.



## **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>		3	3.3	3.6	V
High-level input voltage, VIH	S10-S41, 1DE-4DE	2			V
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>	S10-S41, 1DE-4DE			0.8	V
	LVDS	0.1			V
Magnitude of differential input voltage  V <sub>ID</sub>	LVDT	0.1		0.8	V
Input voltage (any combination of commo	n-mode or input signals)	0		3.3	V
Junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>				140	°C
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub> (1)		-40		85	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Maximum free-air temperature operation is allowed as long as the device maximum junction temperature is not exceeded.

## **TIMING SPECIFICATIONS**

	PARAMETER			NOM	MAX	UNIT
tSET	Input to select setup time			0.6		ns
tHOLD	Input to select hold time	See Figure 7		0.2		ns
†SWITCH	Select to switch output			1.2	1.6	ns

## INPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted(1)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold		See Figure 1			100	mV
V <sub>IT</sub> _	Negative-going differential input vehicles threshold	roltage	See Figure 1	-100			mV
VID(HYS)	Differential input voltage hysteres	sis			25		mV
lu i	High lovel input current	1DE-4DE	V 2 V			-10	
lіН	High-level input current	S10-S41	V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V			20	μΑ
I	Laur laural input auswant	1DE-4DE	V 00V			-10	
¹ı∟	Low-level input current	S10-S41	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V			20	μΑ
Ц	Input current		V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 3.3 V, second input at 1.2 V (other input open for LVDT)	-20		20	μΑ
I <sub>I</sub> (OFF)	Input current		$V_{CC} \le 1.5 \text{ V}, V_I = 0 \text{ V or } 3.3 \text{ V},$ second input at 1.2 V (other input open for LVDT)	-20		20	μА
lio	Input offset current ( I <sub>IA</sub> - I <sub>IB</sub>  ) ('I	LVDS)	$V_{IA} = V_{IB}$ , $0 \le V_{IA} \le 3.3 \text{ V}$	-6		6	μΑ
D_	Termination resistance ('LVDT)		V <sub>ID</sub> = 300 mV, V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	90	110	132	Ω
KT.	Termination resistance('LVDT with power-off)		$V_{ID} = 300 \text{ mV}, \ V_{IC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.3 \text{ V}, \ V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$	90	110	132	22
CT	Differential input capacitance				0.6		pF

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



### **OUTPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted(1)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
IVODI	Differential output voltage magnitude	See Figure 2	247	350	454	mV
ΔIV <sub>OD</sub> I	Change in differential output voltage magnitude between logic states	V <sub>ID</sub> = ±100 mV	-50		50	mV
VOC(SS)	Steady-state common-mode output voltage		1.125		1.375	V
ΔVOC(SS)	Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states	See Figure 3	-50		50	mV
VOC(PP)	Peak-to-peak common-mode output voltage			50	150	mV
ICC	Supply current	$R_L=100\Omega$ , $C_L=1$ pF		107	145	mA
los	Short-circuit output current	$V_{OY}$ or $V_{OZ} = 0$ V	-27		27	mA
IOSD	Differential short circuit output current	V <sub>OD</sub> = 0 V	-12		12	mA
loz	High-impedance output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CC}$	-1		±1	μΑ
CO	Differential output capacitance			1.2		pF

## **SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted(1)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		700	900	1200	
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	0 5 4	700	900	1200	
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output signal rise time (20%–80%)	See Figure 4		210	255	ps
tf	Differential output signal fall time (20%–80%)			210	255	
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( tpHL - tpLH )(1)			0	50	ps
tsk(o)	Channel-to-channel output skew(2)				150	ps
tsk(pp)	Part-to-part skew(3)				300	ps
<sup>t</sup> jit(per)	Period jitter, rms (1 standard deviation) <sup>(4)</sup>	750 MHz clock input <sup>(5)</sup> (see Figure 6)		0.4	3	ps
tjit(cc)	Cycle-to-cycle jitter (peak) <sup>(4)</sup>	750 MHz clock input <sup>(6)</sup> (see Figure 6)		4.7	13	ps
tjit(pp)	Peak-to-peak jitter <sup>(4)</sup>	1.5 Gbps 2 <sup>23</sup> –1 PRBS input <sup>(7)</sup> (see Figure 6)		65	110	ps
<sup>t</sup> jit(det)	Deterministic jitter, peak-to-peak(4)	1.5 Gbps 2 <sup>7</sup> –1 PRBS input <sup>(8)</sup> (see Figure 6)		56	90	ps
tPHZ	Propagation delay, high-level-to-high-impedance output				6	
tPLZ	Propagation delay, low-level-to-high-impedance output	Con Figure 5			6	
tPZH	Propagation delay, high-impedance -to-high-level output	See Figure 5			50	ns
tPZL	Propagation delay, high-impedance-to-low-level output				50	

<sup>(1)</sup>  $t_{SK(D)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  of any output of a single device.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $t_{sk(0)}$  is the maximum delay time difference between drivers over temperature, V<sub>CC</sub>, and process.

<sup>(3)</sup>  $t_{SK(DD)}$  is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.

<sup>(4)</sup> Jitter specifications are based on design and characteriztion. Stimulus system jitter of 1.9 ps t<sub>jit(per)</sub>, 16 ps t<sub>jit(cc)</sub>. 17 ps t<sub>jit(pp)</sub>, and 7.2 ps t<sub>jit(det)</sub> have been subtracted from the values.

<sup>(5)</sup> Input voltage =  $V_{ID}$  = 200 mV, 50% duty cycle at 750 MHz,  $t_{\Gamma}$  =  $t_{f}$  = 50 ps (20% to 80%), measured over 1000 samples.

<sup>(6)</sup> Input voltage =  $V_{ID}$  = 200 mV, 50% duty cycle at 750 MHz,  $t_r = t_f = 50$  ps (20% to 80%), measured over 1000 samples. (7) Input voltage =  $V_{ID}$  = 200 mV, 2<sup>23</sup>–1 PRBS pattern at 1.5 Gbps,  $t_r = t_f = 50$  ps (20% to 80%), measured over 200k samples. (8) Input voltage =  $V_{ID}$  = 200 mV, 2<sup>7</sup>–1 PRBS pattern at 1.5 Gbps,  $t_r = t_f = 50$  ps (20% to 80%).



### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

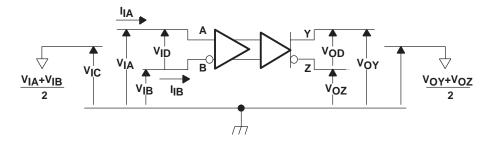


Figure 1. Voltage and Current Definitions

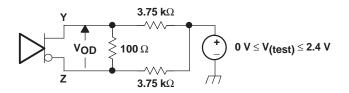
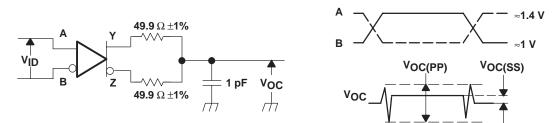
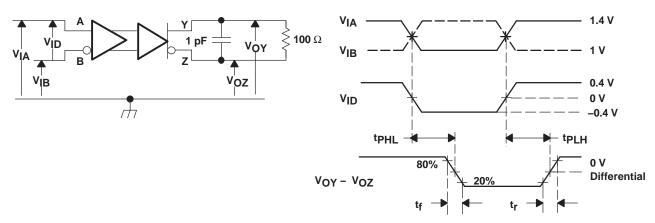


Figure 2. Differential Output Voltage (VOD) Test Circuit



NOTE: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_{\Gamma}$  or  $t_{\Gamma} \le 1$  ns, pulse-repetition rate (PRR) = 0.5 Mpps, pulse width = 500 ±10 ns;  $R_{L} = 100W$ ;  $C_{L}$  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.

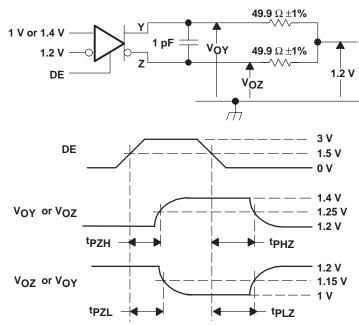
Figure 3. Test Circuit and Definitions fot the Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage



NOTE: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_f$  or  $t_f \le .25$  ns, pulse-repetition rate (PRR) = 0.5 Mpps, pulse width = 500  $\pm$  10 ns .  $C_1$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

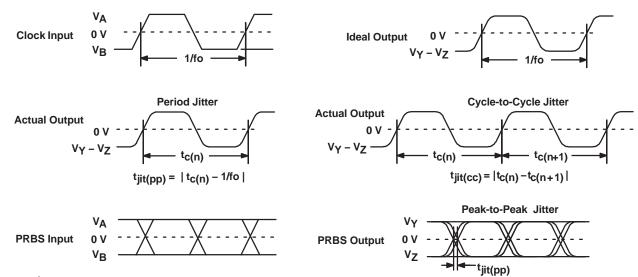
Figure 4. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms





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

Figure 5. Enable and Disable Time Circuit and Definitions

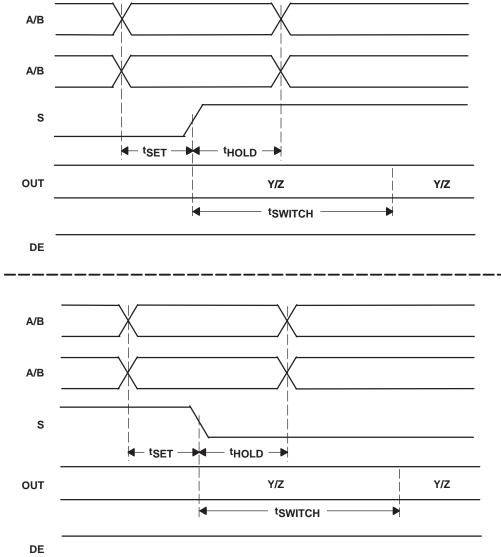


NOTE: A. All input pulses are supplied by an Agilent 81250 Stimulus System.

NOTE: B. The measurement is made on a TEK TDS6604 running TDSJIT3 application software.

Figure 6. Driver Jitter Measurement Waveforms



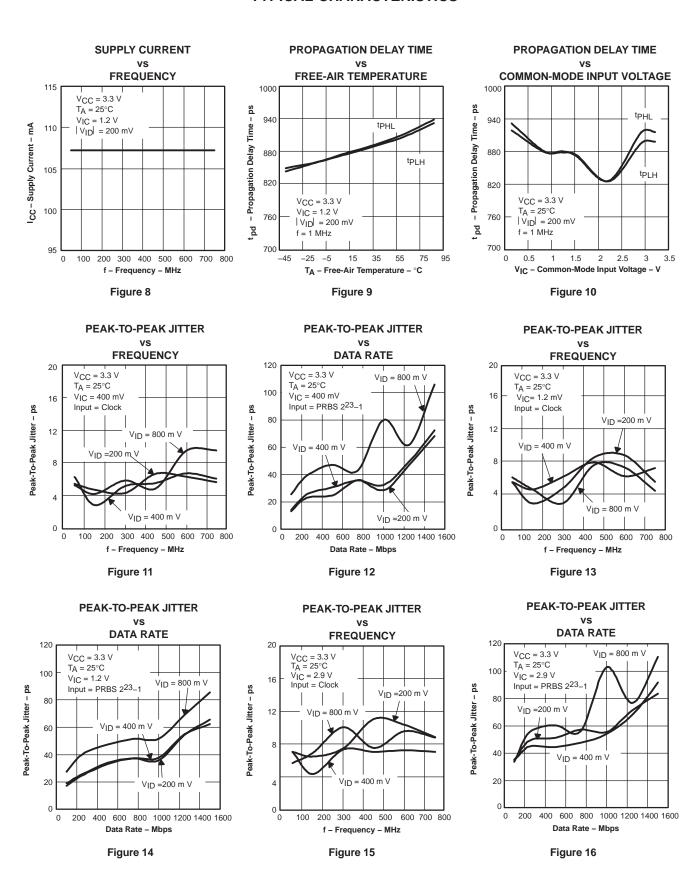


 $NOTE: \ \ t_{SET} \ and \ t_{HOLD} \ times \ specify \ that \ data \ must \ be \ in \ a \ stable \ state \ before \ and \ after \ mux \ control \ switches.$ 

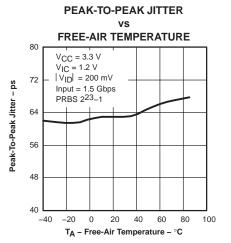
Figure 7. Input to Select for Both Rising and Falling Edge Setup and Hold Times



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS







#### **PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER DATA RATE** 140 $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ V<sub>IC</sub> = 1.2 V | V<sub>ID</sub>| = 200 mV 120 Peak-To-Peak Jitter - ps T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C 100 Input = PRBS 2<sup>23</sup>–1 80 60 40 20 0 1500 2500 500 1000 2000 0 Data Rate - Mbps

Figure 17

Figure 18

#### **DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

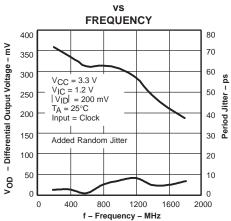


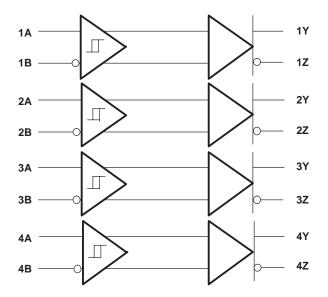
Figure 19



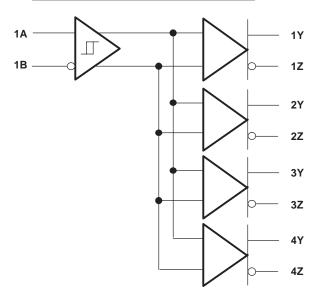
# **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

# **CONFIGURATION EXAMPLES**

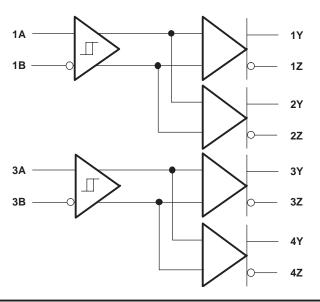
S10	S11	S20	S21
0	0	0	1
S30	S31	S40	S41
1	0	1	1



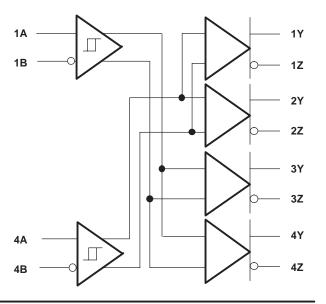
S10	S11	S20	S21
0	0	0	0
S30	S31	S40	S41
0	0	0	0



S10	S11	S20	S21
0	0	0	0
S30	S31	S40	S41
1	0	1	0



S10	S11	S20	S21
1	1	1	1
S30	S31	S40	S41
0	0	0	0





## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

# TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (ECL, PECL, LVDS, ETC.)

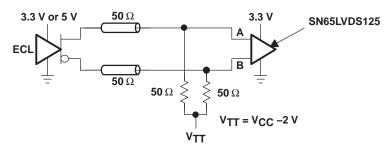


Figure 20. Low-Voltage Positive Emitter-Coupled Logic (LVPECL)

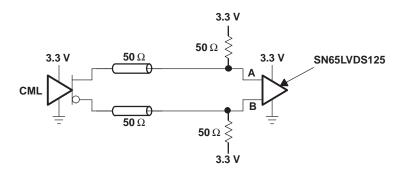


Figure 21. Current-Mode Logic (CML)

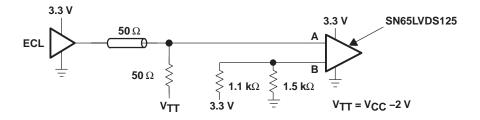


Figure 22. Single-Ended (LVPECL)

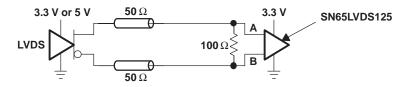
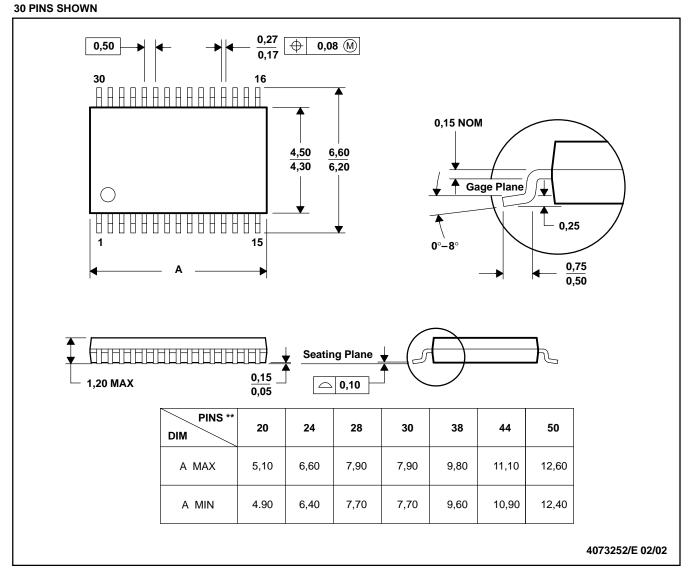


Figure 23. Low-Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS)

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

#### --- (...-----

#### 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.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Optical Networking	www.ti.com/opticalnetwork
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
		Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
		Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/video
		Wireless	www.ti.com/wireless
Data Converters DSP Interface Logic Power Mgmt	dataconverter.ti.com dsp.ti.com interface.ti.com logic.ti.com power.ti.com	Broadband Digital Control Military Optical Networking Security Telephony Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/broadband www.ti.com/digitalcontrol www.ti.com/military www.ti.com/opticalnetwor www.ti.com/security www.ti.com/telephony www.ti.com/video

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