

# DS90C402 Dual Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) Receiver

Check for Samples: DS90C402

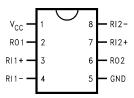
### **FEATURES**

- Ultra Low Power Dissipation
- Operates above 155.5 Mbps
- Standard TIA/EIA-644
- 8 Lead SOIC Package saves PCB space
- V<sub>CM</sub> ±1V center around 1.2V
- ±100 mV Receiver Sensitivity

## **DESCRIPTION**

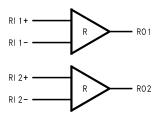
The DS90C402 is a dual receiver device optimized for high data rate and low power applications. This device along with the DS90C401 provides a pair chip solution for a dual high speed point-to-point interface. The device is in a PCB space saving 8 lead small outline package. The receiver offers ±100 mV threshold sensitivity, in addition to common-mode noise protection.

## **Connection Diagram**



See Package Number D (SOIC)

## **Functional Diagram**





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.



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## Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)(2)

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )		-0.3V to +6V
Input Voltage (R <sub>IN+</sub> , R <sub>IN-</sub> )	$-0.3V$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$	
Output Voltage (R <sub>OUT</sub> )	-0.3V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)	
Manipular Dealers Dever Dissipation @ 105°C	D Package	1025 mW
Maximum Package Power Dissipation @ +25°C	Derate D Package	8.2 mW/°C above +25°C
Storage Temperature Range		−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Range Soldering (4 sec.)		+260°C
Maximum Junction Temperature		+150°C
ESD Rating <sup>(3)</sup>	(HBM, 1.5 kΩ, 100 pF)	≥ 3,500V
	(EIAJ, 0 Ω, 200 pF)	≥ 250V

<sup>(1) &</sup>quot;Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be ensured. They are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. Electrical Characteristics specifies conditions of device operation.

### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )	+4.5	+5.0	+5.5	V
Receiver Input Voltage	GND		2.4	V
Operating Free Air Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	-40	+25	+85	°C

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Over Supply Voltage and Operating Temperature ranges, unless otherwise specified. (1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	ons Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Units
$V_{TH}$	Differential Input High Threshold	$V_{CM} = + 1.2V$	R <sub>IN+</sub> ,			+100	mV
$V_{TL}$	Differential Input Low Threshold		R <sub>IN</sub> -	-100			mV
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current	$V_{IN} = +2.4V$ $V_{CC} = 5.5$	V	-10	±1	+10	μΑ
		$V_{IN} = 0V$		-10	± 1	+10	μΑ
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	$I_{OH} = -0.4 \text{ mA}, V_{ID} = +200$	mV R <sub>OUT</sub>	3.8	4.9		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −0.4mA, Inputs termi	nated	3.8	4.9		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −0.4mA, Inputs Oper	1	3.8	4.9		V
		$I_{OH} = -0.4$ mA, Inputs Shor	ted		4.9		V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage	$I_{OL} = 2 \text{ mA}, V_{ID} = -200 \text{ mV}$	'		0.07	0.3	V
Ios	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V^{(3)}$		-15	-60	-100	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	No Load Supply Current	Inputs Open	V <sub>CC</sub>		3.5	10	mA

<sup>(1)</sup> Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. All voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified.

<sup>(2)</sup> If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

<sup>(3)</sup> ESD Rating: HBM (1.5 k $\Omega$ , 100 pF)  $\geq$  3,500V EIAJ (0 $\Omega$ , 200 pF)  $\geq$  250V

<sup>(2)</sup> All typicals are given for:  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25$ °C.

<sup>(3)</sup> Output short circuit current (I<sub>OS</sub>) is specified as magnitude only, minus sign indicates direction only. Only one output should be shorted at a time, do not exceed maximum junction temperature specification.



### **Switching Characteristics**

 $V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C^{(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)}$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
t <sub>PHLD</sub>	Differential Propagation Delay High to Low	$C_L = 5 pF$ ,	1.0	3.40	6.0	ns
t <sub>PLHD</sub>	Differential Propagation Delay Low to High	V <sub>ID</sub> = 200 mV (Figure 1 and Figure 2)	1.0	3.48	6.0	ns
t <sub>SKD</sub>	Differential Skew  t <sub>PHLD</sub> - t <sub>PLHD</sub>	(riguic rand riguic 2)	0	0.08	1.2	ns
t <sub>SK1</sub>	Channel-to-Channel Skew <sup>(3)</sup>		0	0.6	1.5	ns
t <sub>SK2</sub>	Chip to Chip Skew <sup>(4)</sup>				5.0	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	Rise Time			0.5	2.5	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	Fall Time			0.5	2.5	ns

- All typicals are given for:  $V_{CC}$  = +5.0V,  $T_A$  = +25°C. Generator waveform for all tests unless otherwise specified: f = 1 MHz, ZO = 50 $\Omega$ ,  $t_r$  and  $t_f$  (0%–100%)  $\leq$  1 ns for  $R_{IN}$ .
- Channel-to-Channel Skew is defined as the difference between the propagation delay of one channel and that of the others on the same chip with an event on the inputs.
- Chip to Chip Skew is defined as the difference between the minimum and maximum specified differential propagation delays.
- C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

### **Parameter Measurement Information**

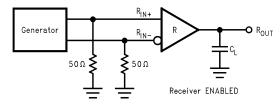


Figure 1. Receiver Propagation Delay and Transition Time Test Circuit

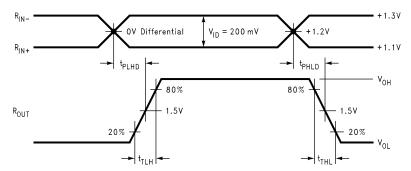


Figure 2. Receiver Propagation Delay and Transition Time Waveforms



#### TYPICAL APPLICATION



Figure 3. Point-to-Point Application

### **Applications Information**

LVDS drivers and receivers are intended to be primarily used in an uncomplicated point-to-point configuration as is shown in Figure 3. This configuration provides a clean signaling environment for the quick edge rates of the drivers. The receiver is connected to the driver through a balanced media which may be a standard twisted pair cable, a parallel pair cable, or simply PCB traces. Typically the characteristic impedance of the media is in the range of  $100\Omega$ . A termination resistor of  $100\Omega$  should be selected to match the media, and is located as close to the receiver input pins as possible. The termination resistor converts the current sourced by the driver into a voltage that is detected by the receiver. Other configurations are possible such as a multi-receiver configuration, but the effects of a mid-stream connector(s), cable stub(s), and other impedance discontinuities as well as ground shifting, noise margin limits, and total termination loading must be taken into account.

The DS90C402 differential line receiver is capable of detecting signals as low as 100 mV, over a ±1V common-mode range centered around +1.2V. This is related to the driver offset voltage which is typically +1.2V. The driven signal is centered around this voltage and may shift ±1V around this center point. The ±1V shifting may be the result of a ground potential difference between the driver's ground reference and the receiver's ground reference, the common-mode effects of coupled noise, or a combination of the two. Both receiver input pins should honor their specified operating input voltage range of 0V to +2.4V (measured from each pin to ground), exceeding these limits may turn on the ESD protection circuitry which will clamp the bus voltages.

### Fail-Safe Feature:

The LVDS receiver is a high gain, high speed device that amplifies a small differential signal (20mV) to CMOS logic levels. Due to the high gain and tight threshold of the receiver, care should be taken to prevent noise from appearing as a valid signal.

The receiver's internal fail-safe circuitry is designed to source/sink a small amount of current, providing fail-safe protection (a stable known state HIGH output voltage) for floating, terminated or shorted receiver inputs.

- 1. **Open Input Pins.** The DS90C402 is a dual receiver device, and if an application requires only one receiver, the unused channel(s) inputs should be left OPEN. Do not tie unused receiver inputs to ground or any other voltages. The input is biased by internal high value pull up and pull down resistors to set the output to a HIGH state. This internal circuitry will ensure a HIGH, stable output state for open inputs.
- 2. Terminated Input. If the driver is disconnected (cable unplugged), or if the driver is in a power-off condition, the receiver output will again be in a HIGH state, even with the end of cable 100Ω termination resistor across the input pins. The unplugged cable can become a floating antenna which can pick up noise. If the cable picks up more than 10mV of differential noise, the receiver may see the noise as a valid signal and switch. To insure that any noise is seen as common-mode and not differential, a balanced interconnect should be used. Twisted pair cable will offer better balance than flat ribbon cable
- 3. **Shorted Inputs.** If a fault condition occurs that shorts the receiver inputs together, thus resulting in a 0V differential input voltage, the receiver output will remain in a HIGH state. Shorted input fail-safe is not supported across the common-mode range of the device (GND to 2.4V). It is only supported with inputs shorted and no external common-mode voltage applied.

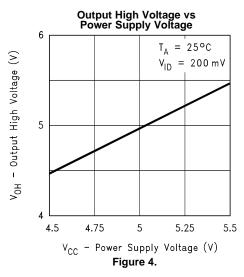
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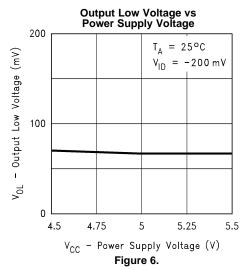
## **PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

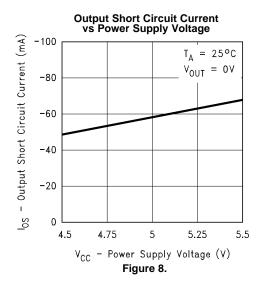
Pin No.	Name	Description
2, 6	R <sub>OUT</sub>	Receiver output pin
3, 7	R <sub>IN</sub> +	Positive receiver input pin
4, 8	R <sub>IN</sub> -	Negative receiver input pin
5	GND	Ground pin
1	V <sub>cc</sub>	Positive power supply pin, +5V ± 10%

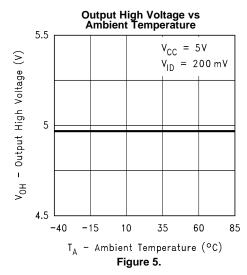


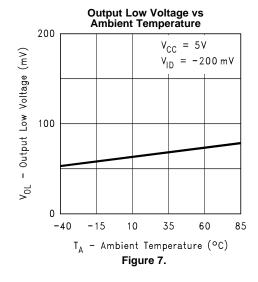
## **Typical Performance Characteristics**

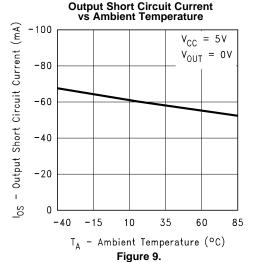








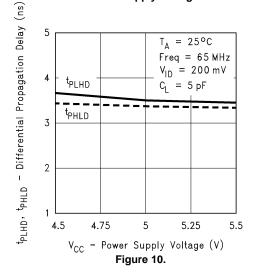




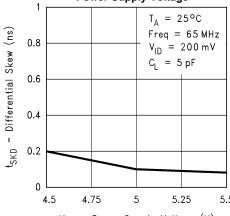


## **Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)**

### Differential Propagation Delay vs Power Supply Voltage

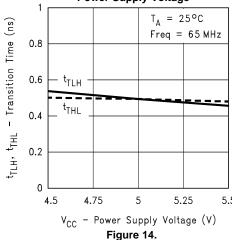


#### Differential Skew vs Power Supply Voltage

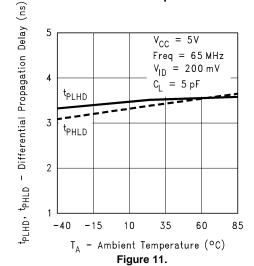


Power Supply Voltage (V)Figure 12.

### Transition Time vs Power Supply Voltage



# Differential Propagation Delay vs Ambient Temperature



## Differential Skew vs

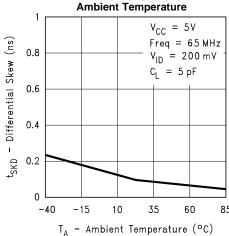
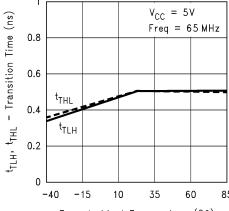


Figure 13.

# Transition Time vs Ambient Temperature



T<sub>A</sub> - Ambient Temperature (°C)

Figure 15.

## SNLS001C -JUNE 1998-REVISED APRIL 2013



## **REVISION HISTORY**

Cł	nanges from Revision B (April 2013) to Revision C	Page	9
•	Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format	7	7

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### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
DS90C402M/NOPB	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	95   TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DS90C 402M
DS90C402M/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	95   TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DS90C 402M
DS90C402MX/NOPB	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DS90C 402M
DS90C402MX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DS90C 402M

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

- (3) RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.
- (4) Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.
- (5) MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.
- (6) Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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<sup>(2)</sup> Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.



## **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

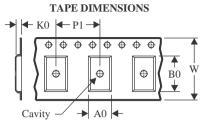
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## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	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

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

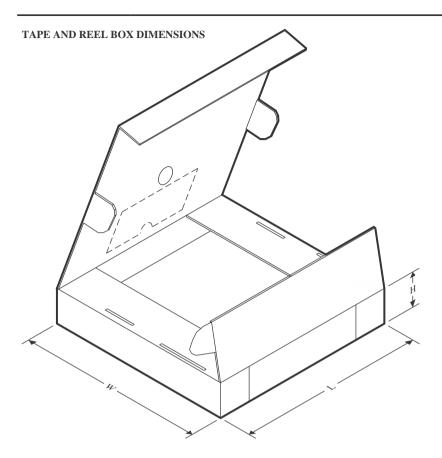


### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
DS90C402MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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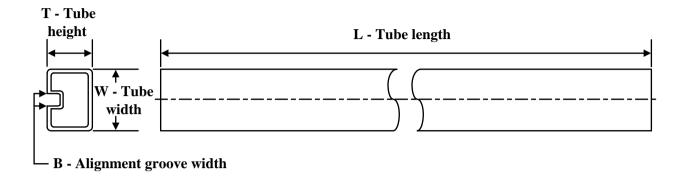
### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
DS90C402MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0	

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## **TUBE**



### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
DS90C402M/NOPB	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05
DS90C402M/NOPB.A	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



### NOTES:

- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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