

18-Bit Color Flat Panel Display (FPD) Link

Check for Samples: [DS90CR561](#), [DS90CR562](#)

FEATURES

- Up to 105 Megabyte/sec bandwidth
- Narrow bus reduces cable size and cost
- 290 mV swing LVDS devices for low EMI
- Low power CMOS design
- Power-down mode
- PLL requires no external components
- Low profile 48-lead TSSOP package
- Rising edge data strobe
- Compatible with TIA/EIA-644 LVDS standard

DESCRIPTION

The DS90CR561 transmitter converts 21 bits of CMOS/TTL data into three LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) data streams. A phase-locked transmit clock is transmitted in parallel with the data streams over a fourth LVDS link. Every cycle of the transmit clock 21 bits of input data are sampled and transmitted. The DS90CR562 receiver converts the LVDS data streams back into 21 bits of CMOS/TTL data. At a transmit clock frequency of 40 MHz, 18 bits of RGB data and 3 bits of LCD timing and control data (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY) are transmitted at a rate of 280 Mbps per LVDS data channel. Using a 40 MHz clock, the data throughput is 105 Megabytes per second. These devices are offered with rising edge data strobes for convenient interface with a variety of graphics and LCD panel controllers.

This chipset is an ideal means to solve EMI and cable size problems associated with wide, high speed TTL interfaces.

Block Diagram

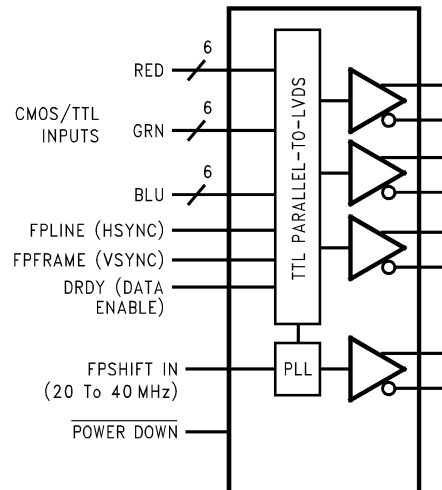


Figure 1. DS90CR561
See Package Number DGG

DATA (LVDS)
(140 To 280 Mbit/s
On Each LVDS
Channel)

CLOCK (LVDS)
(20 To 40 MHz)

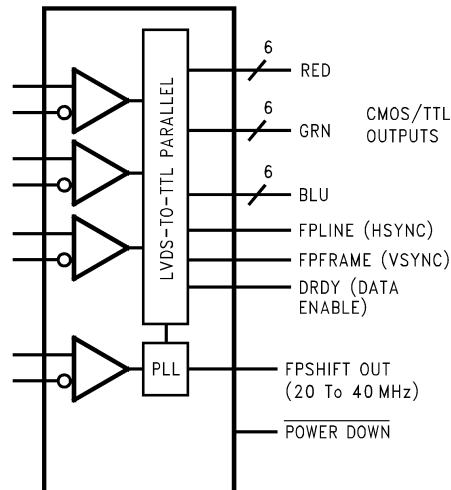


Figure 2. DS90CR562
See Package Number DGG



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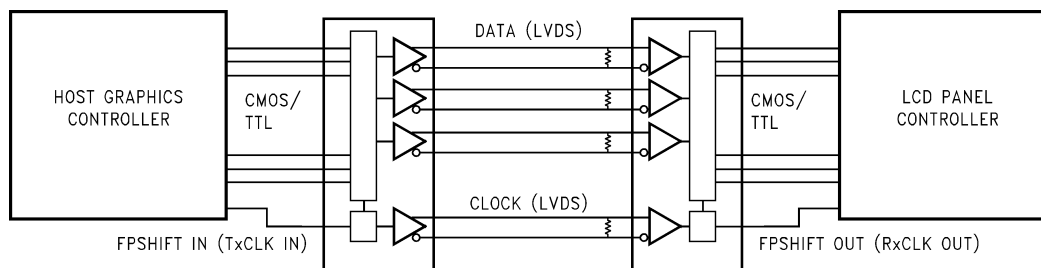


Figure 3. APPLICATION

Connection Diagrams

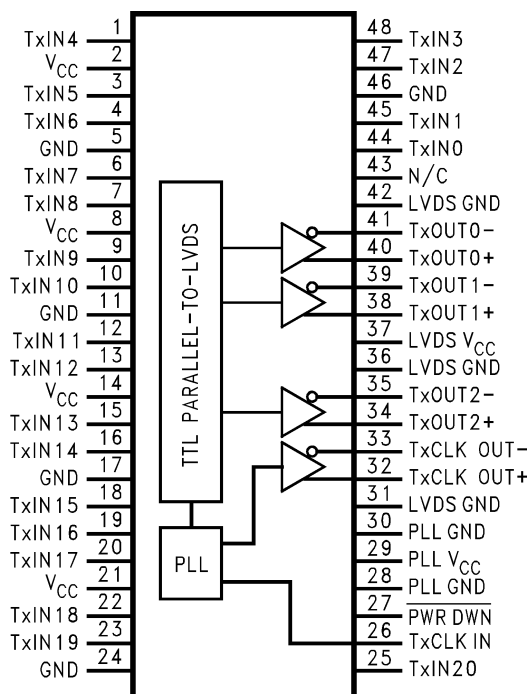


Figure 4. DS90CR561 - 48 Pin TSSOP
See Package Number DGG

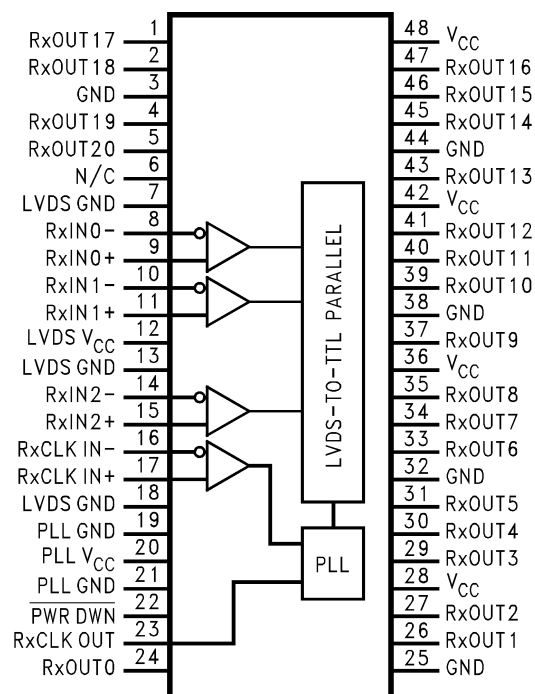


Figure 5. DS90CR562 - 48 Pin TSSOP
See Package Number DGG



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.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

| | Value | Unit |
|---|----------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) | -0.3 to +6 | V |
| CMOS/TTL Input Voltage | -0.3 to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) | V |
| CMOS/TTL Output Voltage | -0.3 to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) | V |
| LVDS Receiver Input Voltage | -0.3 to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) | V |
| LVDS Receiver Input Voltage | -0.3 to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) | V |
| LVDS Output Short Circuit Duration | continuous | |
| Junction Temperature | +150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65 to +150 | °C |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec.) | +260 | °C |
| Maximum Power Dissipation @ +25°C | | |
| DGG0048A (TSSOP) Package: | | |
| DS90CR561 | 1.98 | W |
| DS90CR562 | 1.89 | W |
| Package Derating: | | |
| DS90CR561 | 16 mW/°C above +25°C | |
| DS90CR562 | 15 mW/°C above +25°C | |
| This device does not meet 2000V ESD rating ⁽⁴⁾ | | |

- (1) "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be ensured. They are not meant to imply that the device should be operated at these limits. "Electrical Characteristics" specify conditions for device operation.
- (2) Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. Voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise specified (except V_{OD} and ΔV_{OD}).
- (3) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (4) ESD Rating: HBM (1.5 k Ω , 100 pF) PLL $V_{CC} \geq 1000V$ All other pins $\geq 2000V$ EIAJ (0 Ω , 200 pF) $\geq 150V$

Recommended Operating Conditions

| | Min | Nom | Max | Units |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| Operating Free Air Temperature (T_A) | -10 | +25 | +70 | °C |
| Receiver Input Range | 0 | | 2.4 | V |
| Supply Noise Voltage (V_{CC}) | | | 100 | mV _{p-p} |

Electrical Characteristics ⁽¹⁾

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ⁽¹⁾ | Max | Units |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|----------|---------|
| CMOS/TTL DC SPECIFICATIONS | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | High Level Input Voltage | | 2.0 | | V_{CC} | V |
| V_{IL} | Low Level Input Voltage | | GND | | 0.8 | V |
| V_{OH} | High Level Output Voltage | $I_{OH} = -0.4$ mA | 3.8 | 4.9 | | V |
| V_{OL} | Low Level Output Voltage | $I_{OL} = 2$ mA | | 0.1 | 0.3 | V |
| V_{CL} | Input Clamp Voltage | $I_{CL} = -18$ mA | | -0.7 9 | -1.5 | V |
| I_{IN} | Input Current | $V_{IN} = V_{CC}, GND, 2.5V$ or 0.4V | | ± 5.1 | ± 10 | μA |
| I_{OS} | Output Short Circuit Current | $V_{OUT} = 0V$ | | | -120 | mA |

- (1) Typical values are given for $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$.

Electrical Characteristics⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | | Min | Typ ⁽¹⁾ | Max | Units |
|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| LVDS DRIVER DC SPECIFICATIONS | | | | | | | |
| V _{OD} | Differential Output Voltage | R _L = 100Ω | | 250 | 290 | 450 | mV |
| ΔV _{OD} | Change in V _{OD} between Complimentary Output States | | | | | 35 | mV |
| V _{CM} | Common Mode Voltage | | | 1.1 | 1.25 | 1.375 | V |
| ΔV _{CM} | Change in V _{CM} between Complimentary Output States | | | | | 35 | mV |
| V _{OH} | High Level Output Voltage | | | | 1.3 | 1.6 | V |
| V _{OL} | Low Level Output Voltage | | | 0.9 | 1.01 | | V |
| I _{OS} | Output Short Circuit Current | V _{OUT} = 0V, R _L = 100Ω | | | –2.9 | –5 | mA |
| I _{OZ} | Output TRI-STATE Current | Power Down = 0V, V _{OUT} = 0V or V _{CC} | | | ±1 | ±10 | μA |
| LVDS RECEIVER DC SPECIFICATIONS | | | | | | | |
| V _{TH} | Differential Input High Threshold | V _{CM} = +1.2V | | | | +100 | mV |
| V _{TL} | Differential Input Low Threshold | | | –100 | | | mV |
| I _{IN} | Input Current | V _{IN} = +2.4V | V _{CC} = 5.5V | | | ±10 | μA |
| | | V _{IN} = 0V | | | | ±10 | μA |
| TRANSMITTER SUPPLY CURRENT | | | | | | | |
| I _{CCTW} | Transmitter Supply Current, Worst Case | R _L = 100Ω, C _L = 5 pF, Worst Case Pattern (Figure 6 Figure 8) | f = 32.5 MHz | | 34 | 51 | mA |
| | | | f = 37.5 MHz | | 36 | 53 | mA |
| I _{CCTG} | Transmitter Supply Current, 16 Grayscale | R _L = 100Ω, C _L = 5 pF, Grayscale Pattern (Figure 7 Figure 8) | f = 32.5 MHz | | 27 | 47 | mA |
| | | | f = 37.5 MHz | | 28 | 48 | mA |
| I _{CCTZ} | Transmitter Supply Current, Power Down | Power Down = Low | | | 1 | 25 | μA |
| RECEIVER SUPPLY CURRENT | | | | | | | |
| I _{CCRW} | Receiver Supply Current, Worst Case | C _L = 8 pF, Worst Case Pattern (Figure 6 Figure 9) | f = 32.5 MHz | | 55 | 75 | mA |
| | | | f = 37.5 MHz | | 60 | 80 | mA |
| I _{CCRG} | Receiver Supply Current, 16 Grayscale | C _L = 8 pF, 16 Grayscale Pattern (Figure 7 Figure 9) | f = 32.5 MHz | | 35 | 55 | mA |
| | | | f = 37.5 MHz | | 37 | 58 | mA |
| I _{CCRZ} | Receiver Supply Current, Power Down | Power Down = Low | | | 1 | 10 | μA |

Transmitter Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------|--|------------|------|------|------|-------|
| LLHT | LVDS Low-to-High Transition Time (Figure 8) | | | 0.75 | 1.5 | ns |
| LHLT | LVDS High-to-Low Transition Time (Figure 8) | | | 0.75 | 1.5 | ns |
| TCIT | TxCLK IN Transition Time (Figure 10) | | | | 8 | ns |
| TCCS | TxOUT Channel-to-Channel Skew ⁽¹⁾ (Figure 11) | | | | 350 | ps |
| TPPos0 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (Figure 22) | f = 20 MHz | –200 | 150 | 350 | ps |
| TPPos1 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1 | | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.5 | ns |
| TPPos2 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2 | | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.6 | ns |
| TPPos3 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3 | | 20 | 20.8 | 21.5 | ns |
| TPPos4 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4 | | 27.2 | 28 | 28.5 | ns |
| TPPos5 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5 | | 34.5 | 35.2 | 35.6 | ns |
| TPPos6 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6 | | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.9 | ns |

(1) This limit based on bench characterization.

Transmitter Switching Characteristics (continued)

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------|--|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| TPPos0 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 0 (Figure 22) | f = 40 MHz | −100 | 100 | 300 | ps |
| TPPos1 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 1 | | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | ns |
| TPPos2 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 2 | | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | ns |
| TPPos3 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 3 | | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.7 | ns |
| TPPos4 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 4 | | 13 | 13.5 | 14.1 | ns |
| TPPos5 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 5 | | 17 | 17.4 | 17.8 | ns |
| TPPos6 | Transmitter Output Pulse Position for Bit 6 | | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.4 | ns |
| TCIP | TxCLK IN Period (Figure 12) | | 25 | T | 50 | ns |
| TCIH | TxCLK IN High Time (Figure 12) | | 0.35T | 0.5T | 0.65T | ns |
| TCIL | TxCLK IN Low Time (Figure 12) | | 0.35T | 0.5T | 0.65T | ns |
| TSTC | TxIN Setup to TxCLK IN (Figure 12) | f = 20 MHz | 14 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 8 | | | ns |
| THTC | TxIN Hold to TxCLK IN (Figure 12) | | 2.5 | 2 | | ns |
| TCCD | TxCLK IN to TxCLK OUT Delay @ 25°C, V _{CC} = 5.0V (Figure 14) | | 5 | | 9.7 | ns |
| TPLLS | Transmitter Phase Lock Loop Set (Figure 16) | | | | 10 | ms |
| TPDD | Transmitter Powerdown Delay (Figure 20) | | | | 100 | ns |

Receiver Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature ranges unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------|---|------------|------|-----|------|-------|
| CLHT | CMOS/TTL Low-to-High Transition Time (Figure 9) | | | 3.5 | 6.5 | ns |
| CHLT | CMOS/TTL High-to-Low Transition Time (Figure 9) | | | 2.7 | 6.5 | ns |
| RCOP | RxCLK OUT Period (Figure 13) | | 25 | T | 50 | ns |
| RSKM | Receiver Skew Margin ⁽¹⁾ V _{CC} = 5V, T _A = 25°C (Figure 23) | f = 20 MHz | 1.1 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 700 | | | ps |
| RCOH | RxCLK OUT High Time (Figure 13) | f = 20 MHz | 19 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 6 | | | ns |
| RCOL | RxCLK OUT Low Time (Figure 13) | f = 20 MHz | 21.5 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 10.5 | | | ns |
| RSRC | RxCLK Setup to RxCLK OUT (Figure 13) | f = 20 MHz | 14 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 4.5 | | | ns |
| RHRC | RxCLK Hold to RxCLK OUT (Figure 13) | f = 20 MHz | 16 | | | ns |
| | | f = 40 MHz | 6 | | | ns |
| RCCD | RxCLK IN to RxCLK OUT Delay @ 25°C, V _{CC} = 5.0V (Figure 15) | | 7.6 | | 11.9 | ns |
| RPLLS | Receiver Phase Lock Loop Set (Figure 17) | | | | 10 | ms |
| RPDD | Receiver Powerdown Delay (Figure 21) | | | | 1 | μs |

- (1) Receiver Skew Margin is defined as the valid data sampling region at the receiver inputs. This margin takes into account for transmitter output skew (TCCS) and the setup and hold time (internal data sampling window), allowing LVDS cable skew dependant on the type/length and source clock (TxCLK IN) jitter. $RSKM \geq \text{cable skew (type, length)} + \text{source clock jitter (cycle to cycle)}$.

AC Timing Diagrams

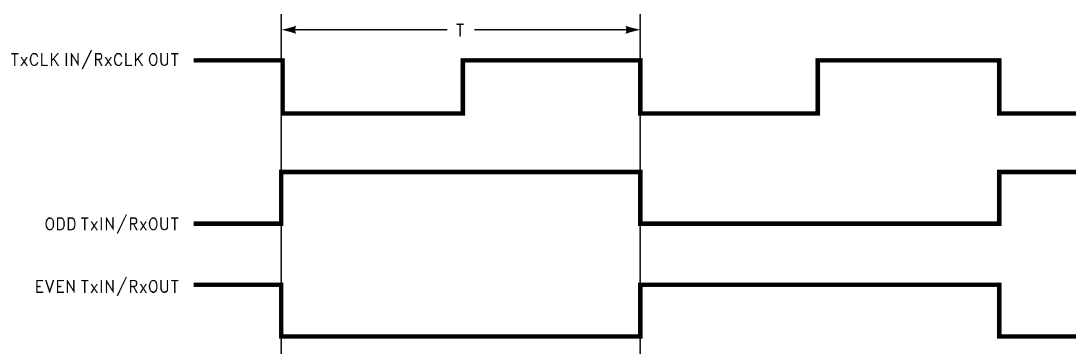
























Figure 6. “Worst Case” Test Pattern

| Device Pin Name | Signal | Signal Pattern | Signal Frequency |
|--------------------|---------|--|--------------------|
| TxCLK IN/RxCLK OUT | Dot Clk |  | f |
| TxIN0/RxOUT0 | R0 |  | $f/16$ |
| TxIN1/RxOUT1 | R1 |  | $f/8$ |
| TxIN2/RxOUT2 | R2 |  | $f/4$ |
| TxIN3/RxOUT3 | R3 |  | $f/2$ |
| TxIN4/RxOUT4 | R4 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN5/RxOUT5 | R5 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN6/RxOUT6 | G0 |  | $f/16$ |
| TxIN7/RxOUT7 | G1 |  | $f/8$ |
| TxIN8/RxOUT8 | G2 |  | $f/4$ |
| TxIN9/RxOUT9 | G3 |  | $f/2$ |
| TxIN10/RxOUT10 | G4 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN11/RxOUT11 | G5 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN12/RxOUT12 | B0 |  | $f/16$ |
| TxIN13/RxOUT13 | B1 |  | $f/8$ |
| TxIN14/RxOUT14 | B2 |  | $f/4$ |
| TxIN15/RxOUT15 | B3 |  | $f/2$ |
| TxIN16/RxOUT16 | B4 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN17/RxOUT17 | B5 |  | Steady State, Low |
| TxIN18/RxOUT18 | Sync1 |  | Steady State, High |
| TxIN19/RxOUT19 | Sync2 |  | Steady State, High |
| TxIN20/RxOUT20 | Sync3 |  | Steady State, High |

The worst case test pattern produces a maximum toggling of device digital circuitry, LVDS I/O and TTL I/O.

The 16 grayscale test pattern tests device power consumption for a “typical” LCD display pattern. The test pattern approximates signal switching needed to produce groups of 16 vertical stripes across the display.

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show a rising edge data strobe (TxCLK IN/RxCLK OUT).

Recommended pin to signal mapping. Customer may choose to define differently.

Figure 7. “16 Grayscale” Test Pattern

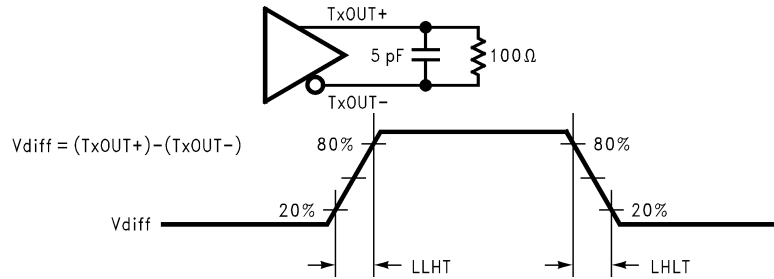


Figure 8. DS90CR561 (Transmitter) LVDS Output Load and Transition Timing

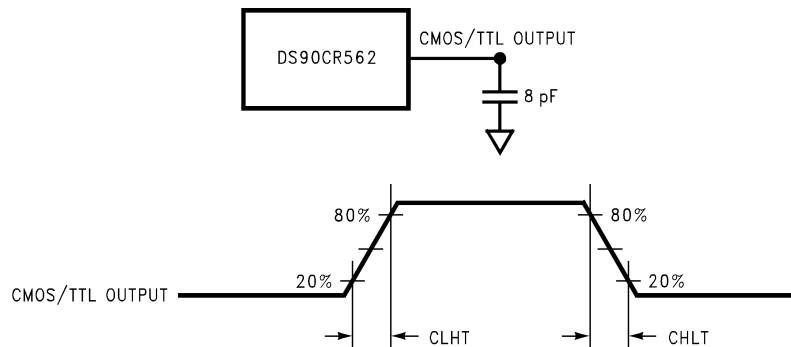


Figure 9. DS90CR562 (Receiver) CMOS/TTL Output Load and Transition Timing

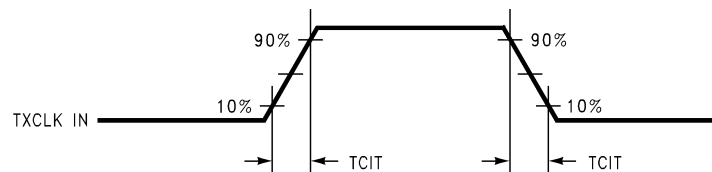
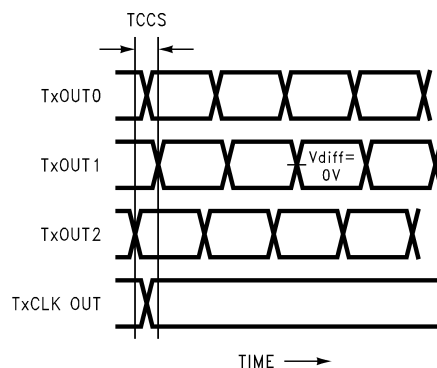


Figure 10. DS90CR561 (Transmitter) Input Clock Transition Time



Measurements at $V_{diff} = 0V$

TCCS measured between earliest and latest initial LVDS edges.

TxCLK OUT Differential High→Low Edge for DS90CF561

TxCLK OUT Differential Low→High Edge for DS90CR561

Figure 11. DS90CR561 (Transmitter) Channel-to-Channel Skew and Pulse Width

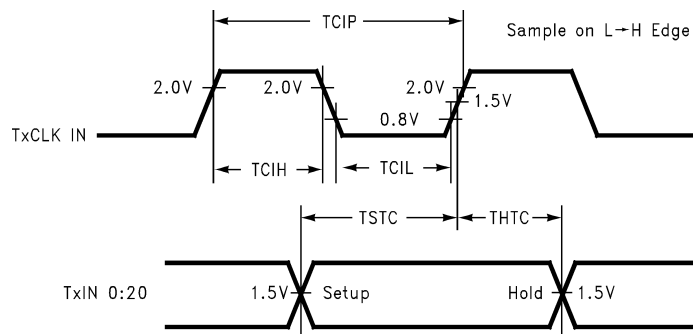


Figure 12. DS90CR561 Setup/Hold and High/Low Times

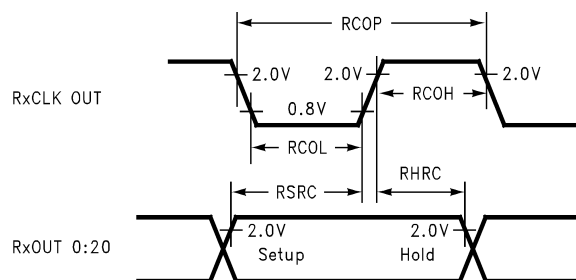


Figure 13. DS90CR562 Setup/Hold and High/Low Times

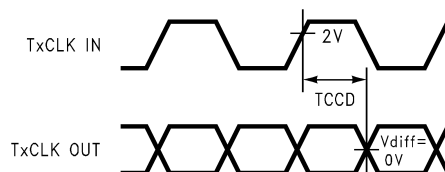


Figure 14. DS90CR561 (Transmitter) Clock In to Clock Out Delay

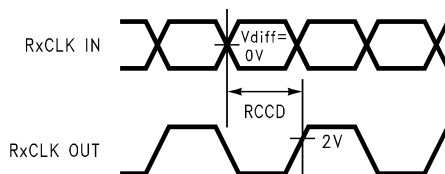


Figure 15. DS90CR562 (Receiver) Clock In to Clock Out Delay

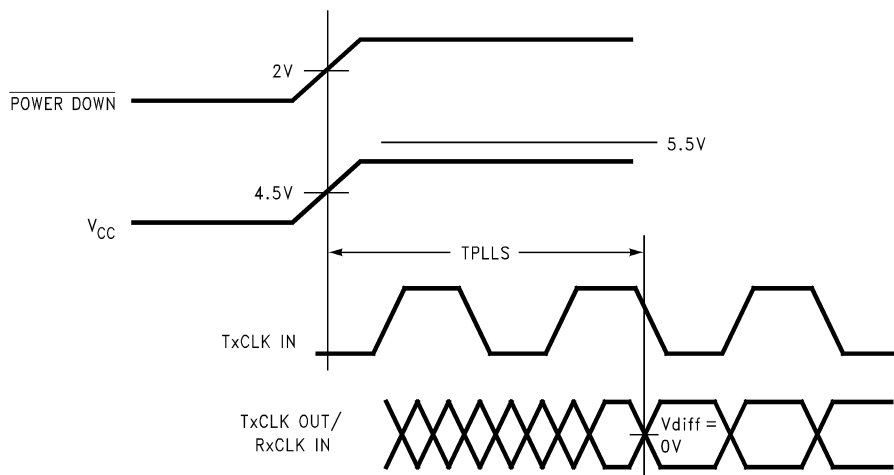


Figure 16. DS90CR561 (Transmitter) Phase Lock Loop Set Time

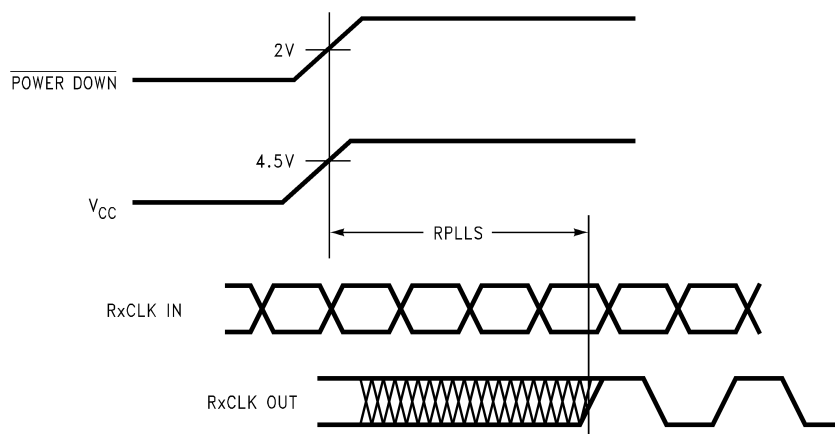


Figure 17. DS90CR562 (Receiver) Phase Lock Loop Set Time

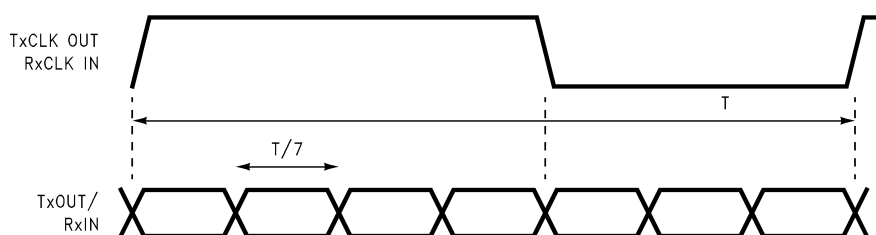


Figure 18. Seven Bits of LVDS in One Clock Cycle

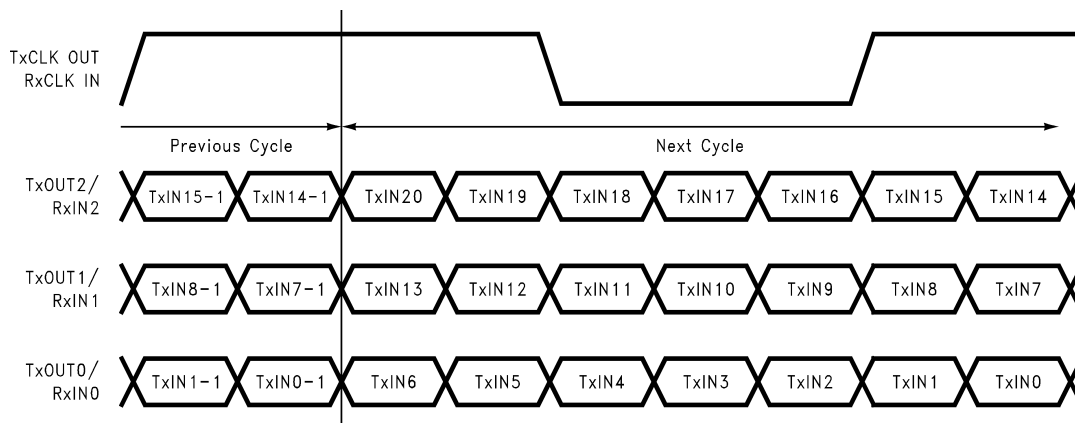


Figure 19. 21 Parallel TTL Data Inputs Mapped to LVDS Outputs (DS90CR561)

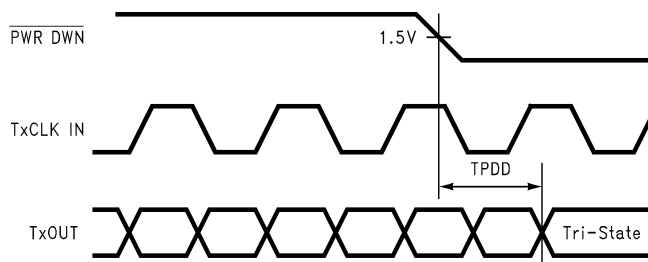


Figure 20. Transmitter Powerdown Delay

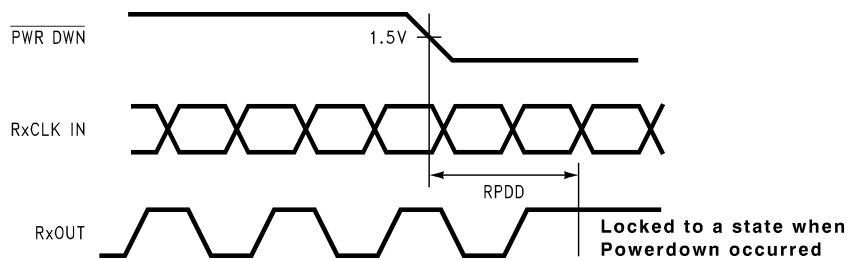


Figure 21. Receiver Powerdown Delay

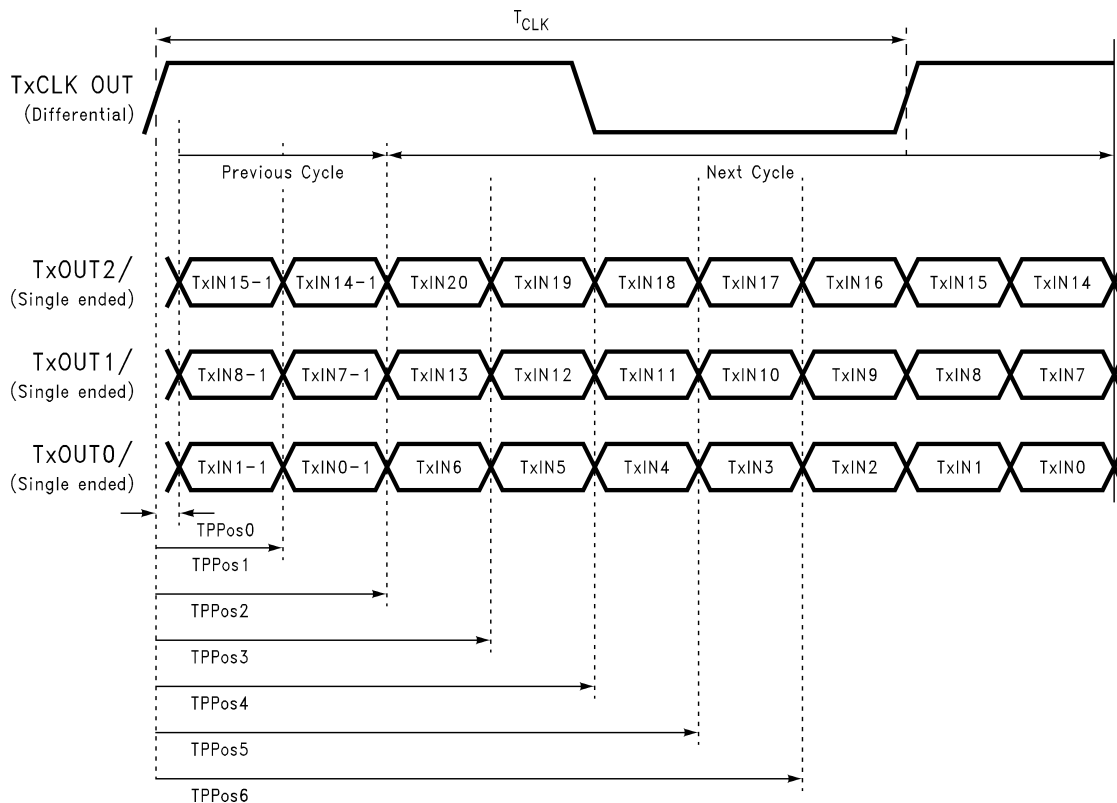
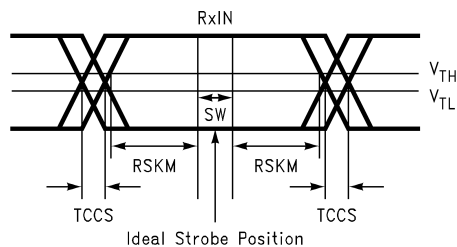


Figure 22. Transmitter LVDS Output Pulse Position Measurement



SW—Setup and Hold Time (Internal data sampling window)
TCCS—Transmitter Output Skew
 $RSKM \geq \text{Cable Skew (type, length)} + \text{Source Clock Jitter (cycle to cycle)}$
Cable Skew—Typically 10 ps–40 ps per foot

Figure 23. Receiver LVDS Input Skew Margin

DS90CR561 PIN DESCRIPTIONS—FPD LINK TRANSMITTER

| Pin Name | I/O | No. | Description |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| TxIN | I | 21 | TTL Level input. This includes: 6 Red, 6 Green, 6 Blue, and 3 control lines (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY). (Also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC and DATA ENABLE.) |
| TxOUT+ | O | 3 | Positive LVDS differential data output |
| TxOUT- | O | 3 | Negative LVDS differential data output |
| FPSHIFT IN | I | 1 | TTL level clock input. The rising edge acts as data strobe. |
| TxCLK OUT+ | O | 1 | Positive LVDS differential clock output |
| TxCLK OUT- | O | 1 | Negative LVDS differential clock output |
| $\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$ | I | 1 | TTL level input. Assertion (low input) TRI-STATES the outputs, ensuring low current at power down. |
| V _{CC} | I | 4 | Power supply pins for TTL inputs |
| GND | I | 5 | Ground pins for TTL inputs |
| PLL V _{CC} | I | 1 | Power supply pin for PLL |
| PLL GND | I | 2 | Ground pins for PLL |
| LVDS V _{CC} | I | 1 | Power supply pin for LVDS outputs |
| LVDS GND | I | 3 | Ground pins for LVDS outputs |

DS90CR562 PIN DESCRIPTIONS—FPD LINK RECEIVER

| Pin Name | I/O | No. | Description |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| RxIN+ | I | 3 | Positive LVDS differential data inputs |
| RxIN- | I | 3 | Negative LVDS differential data inputs |
| RxOUT | O | 21 | TTL level outputs. This includes: 6 Red, 6 Green, 6 Blue, and 3 control lines (FPLINE, FPFRAME, DRDY). (Also referred to as HSYNC, VSYNC and DATA ENABLE.) |
| RxCLK IN+ | I | 1 | Positive LVDS differential clock input |
| RxCLK IN- | I | 1 | Negative LVDS differential clock input |
| FPSHIFT OUT | O | 1 | TTL level clock output. The rising edge acts as data strobe. |
| $\overline{\text{PWR DOWN}}$ | I | 1 | TTL level input. Assertion (low input) maintains the receiver outputs in the previous state. |
| V _{CC} | I | 4 | Power supply pins for TTL outputs |
| GND | I | 5 | Ground pins for TTL outputs |
| PLL V _{CC} | I | 1 | Power supply for PLL |
| PLL GND | I | 2 | Ground pin for PLL |
| LVDS V _{CC} | I | 1 | Power supply pin for LVDS inputs |
| LVDS GND | I | 3 | Ground pins for LVDS inputs |

REVISION HISTORY

| Changes from Revision A (April 2013) to Revision B | Page |
|--|--------------------|
| • Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format | 12 |

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