Application Note	*THAN0084_Rev.3.10_E*

THC63LVD1027(-Q) Application Note

Mode setting, System Diagram and PCB Design Guide

Date	Revision	Contents
2008/12/03	Rev.1.00_E	New created
2010/03/03	Rev.1.10_E	Caution for LVDS line connection is added
2010/03/11	Rev.1.20_E	Some descriptions are altered.
2010/06/07	Rev.1.30_E	Some descriptions are altered.
2011/09/13	Rev.1.40_E	Some descriptions are altered.
2013/11/07	Rev.3.00_E	Some descriptions are altered.
2016/07/07	Rev.3.10_E	4.7nF capacitor is supposed to be placed on VDD.

Contents

1. Mode Setting

Input/Output	RCLK2+/-	MODE1 (Input mode) H: Single L: Dual	MODE0 (Output mode) H: Single L: Dual
Dual-In/Dual-Out (Fig.2-1, 3-1)	CLK in	L	L
Distribution (Fig.2-2, 3-2)	Hi-z	L	L
Single-In/Dual-Out (Fig.2-3, 3-3)	Hi-z	H	L
Dual-In/Single-Out (Fig.2-4, 3-4)	CLK in	L	H
Reserved	--	H	H

2. Signal Flow for Each Setting

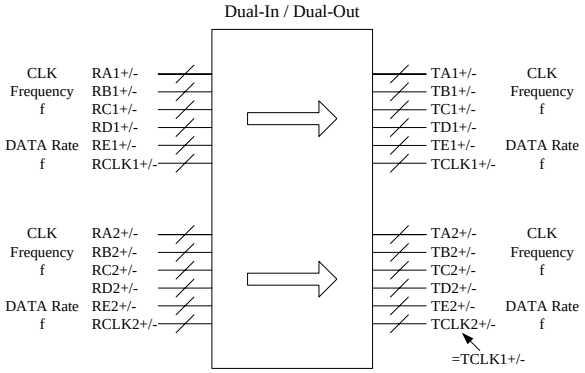


Fig2-1

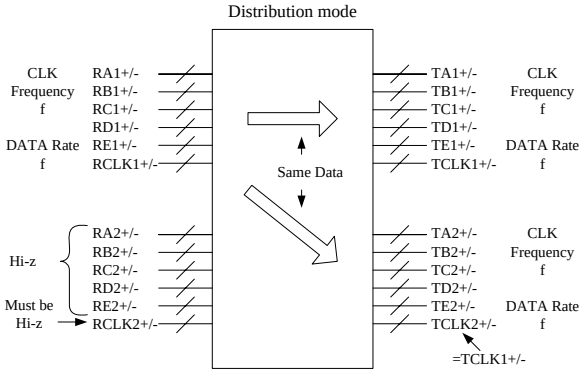


Fig2-2

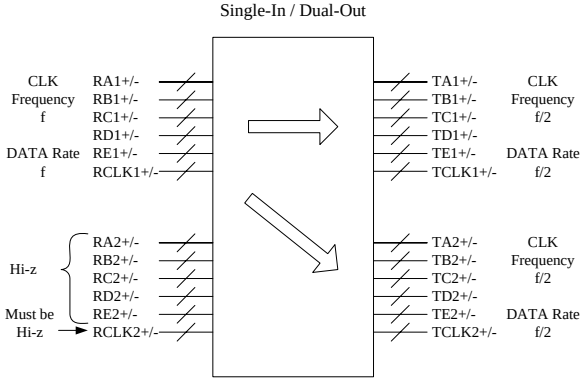


Fig2-3

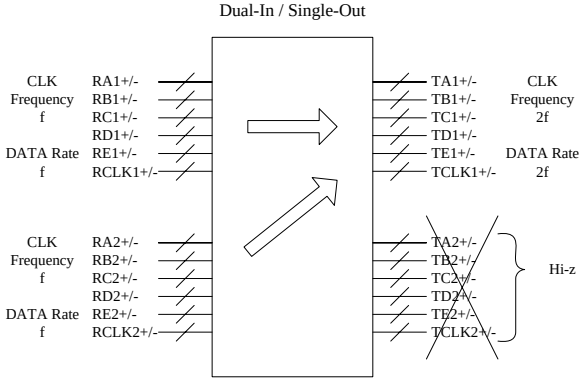


Fig2-4

3. Output Control / Fail Safe

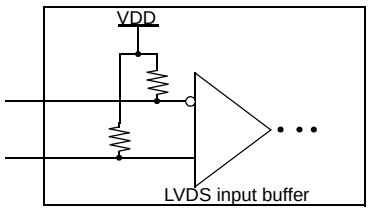
THC63LVD1027(-Q) has a function to control output depending on LVDS input condition.

PD	RCLK1+/-	RCLK2+/-	Output
L	*	*	All Hi-z
H	Hi-z	*	All Hi-z
H	CLK in	CLK in	Refer to p.3 Mode Setting #
H	CLK in	Hi-z	Refer to p.3 Mode Setting #

* : Don't care

: If a particular input data pair is Hi-z, the corresponding output data become L according to LVDS DC spec.

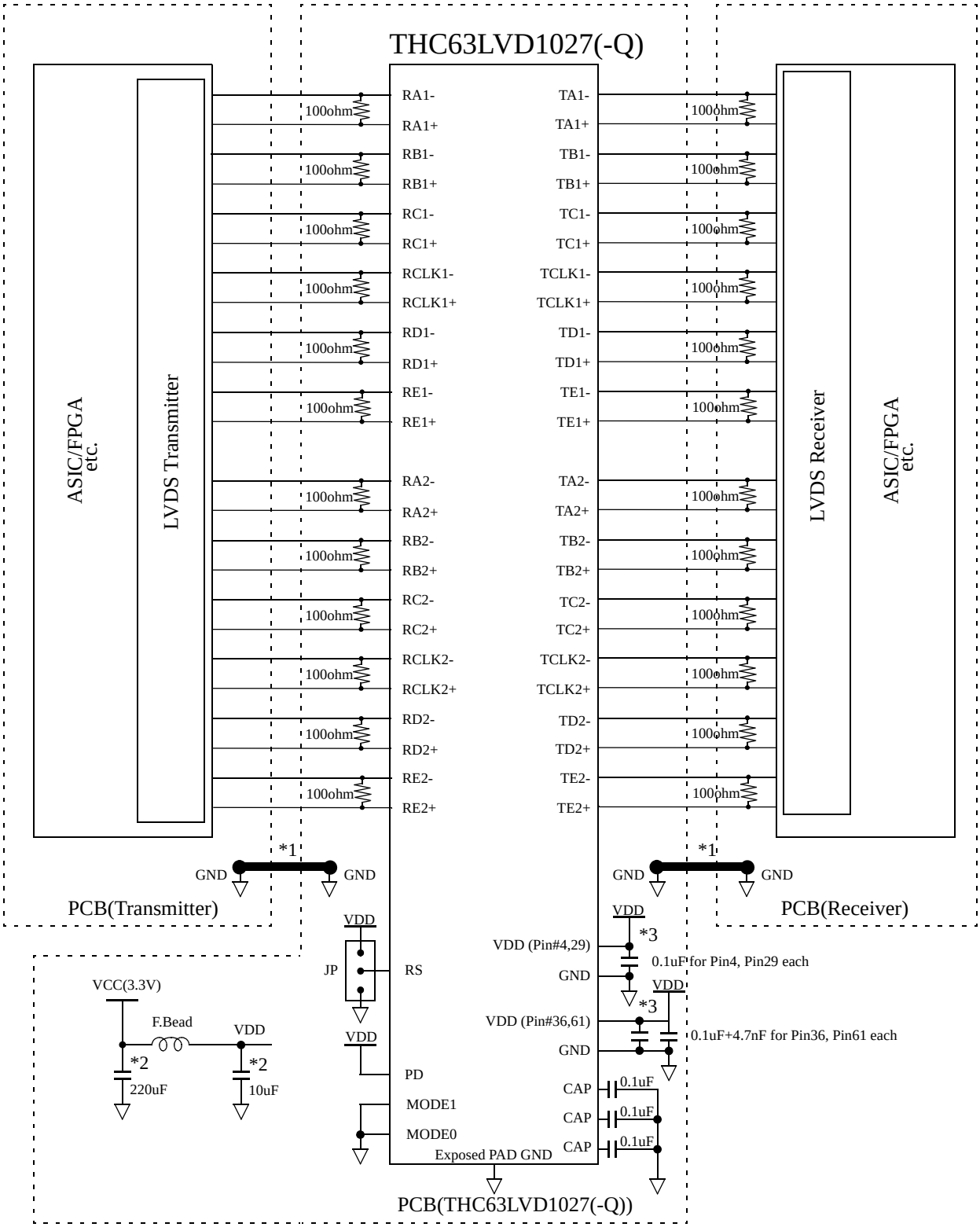
For fail-safe purpose, all LVDS input pins are connected to VDD via resistance for detecting state of Hi-z.



Internal circuit of THC63LVD1027(-Q)

4. Example of System Diagram

4.1) Dual-In/Dual-Out (LVDS Input: 20~100MHz)



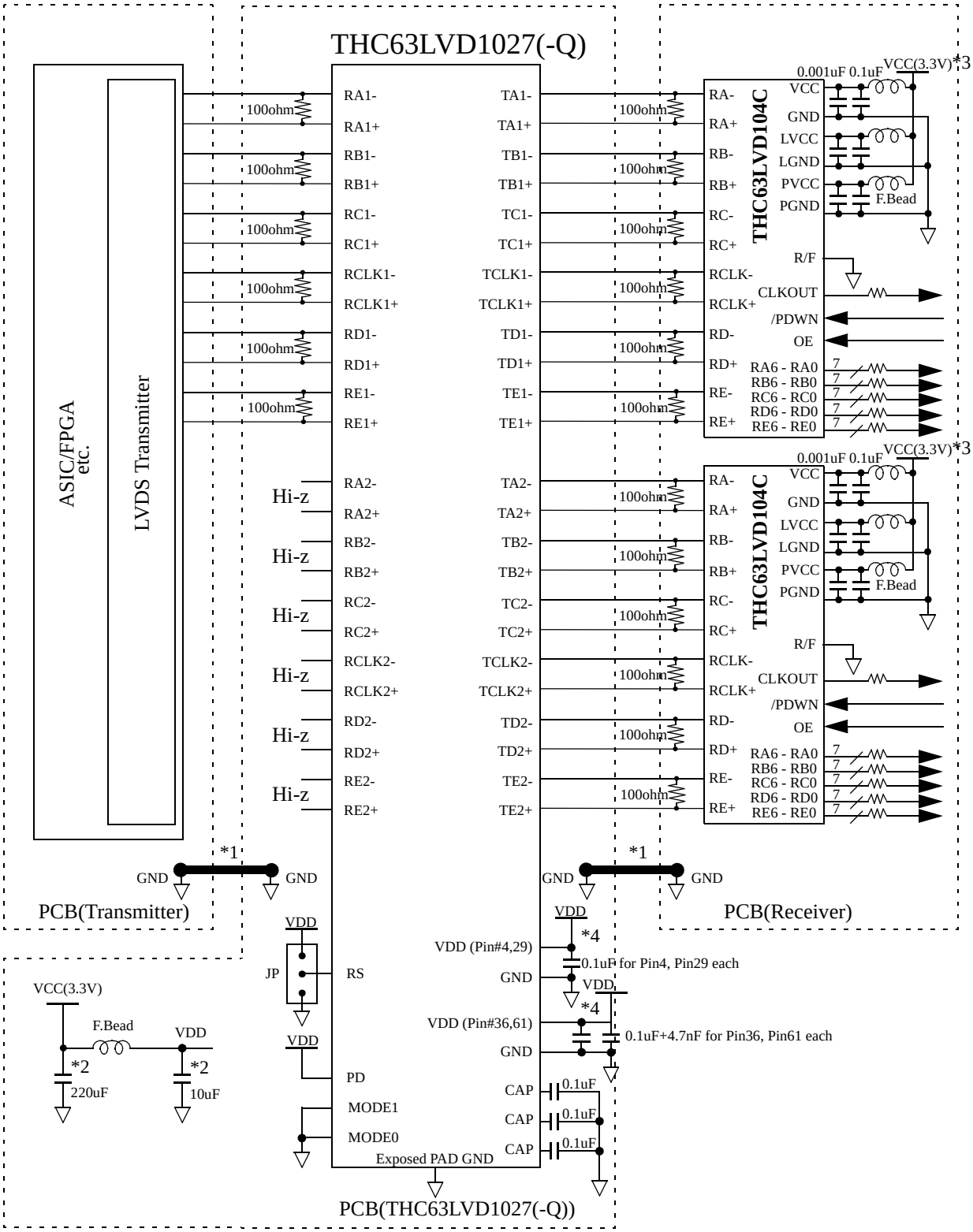
*1 Connect each PCB GND with low impedance cable.

*2 Select the suitable value for the system.

*3 Place de-coupling capacitors (0.1uF for all and parallel 4.7nF for Pin36/61) close to each VDD pin one by one

Fig3-1

4.2) Distribution (LVDS Input: 20~100MHz)



*1 Connect each PCB GND with low impedance cable.

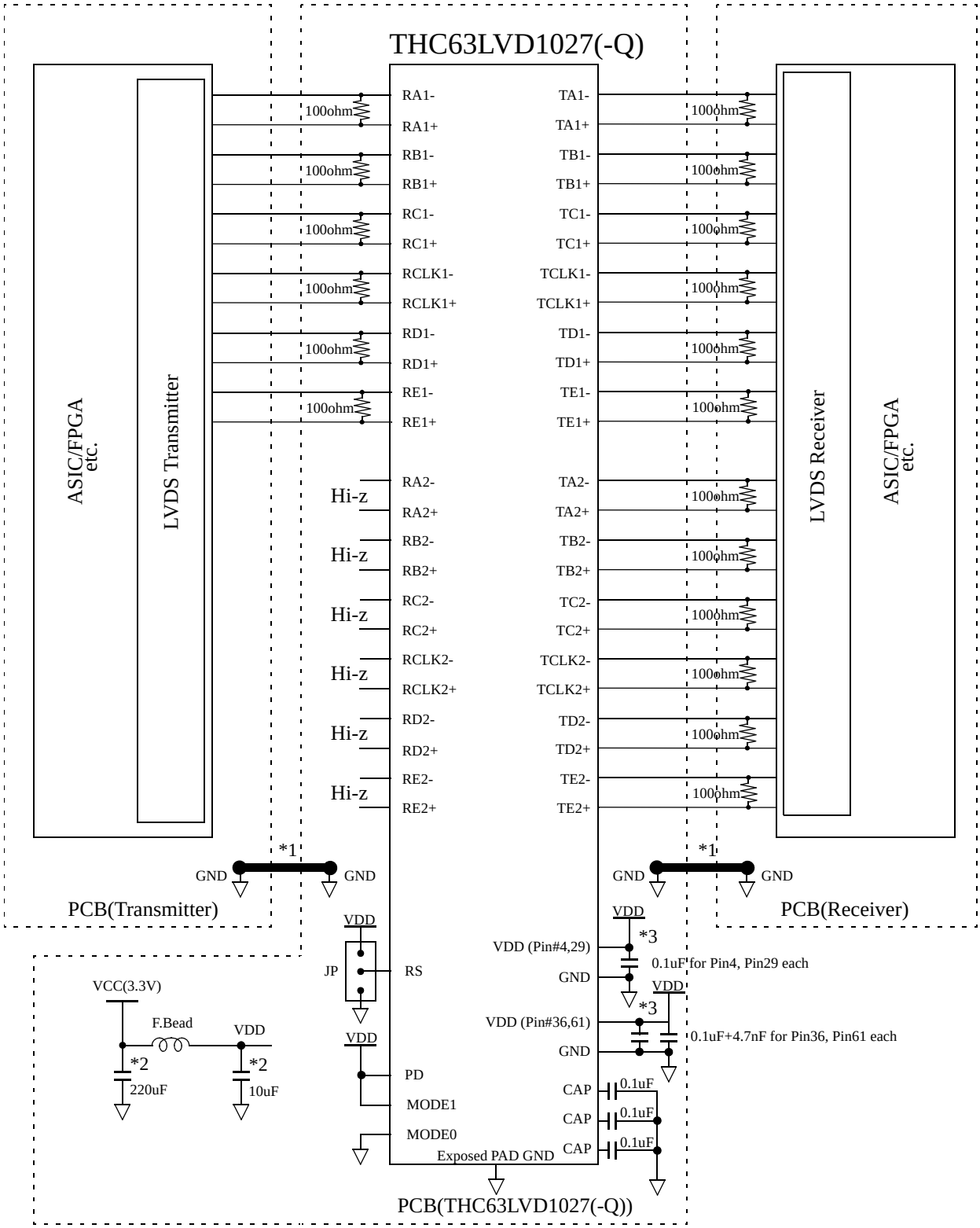
*2 Select the suitable value for the system.

*3 Supply voltage of THC63LVD104C is 3.3V(Typ).

Fig3-2

*4 Place de-coupling capacitors (0.1uF for all and parallel 4.7nF for Pin36/61) close to each VDD pin one by one.

4.3) Single-In/Dual-Out (LVDS Input: 40~135MHz)



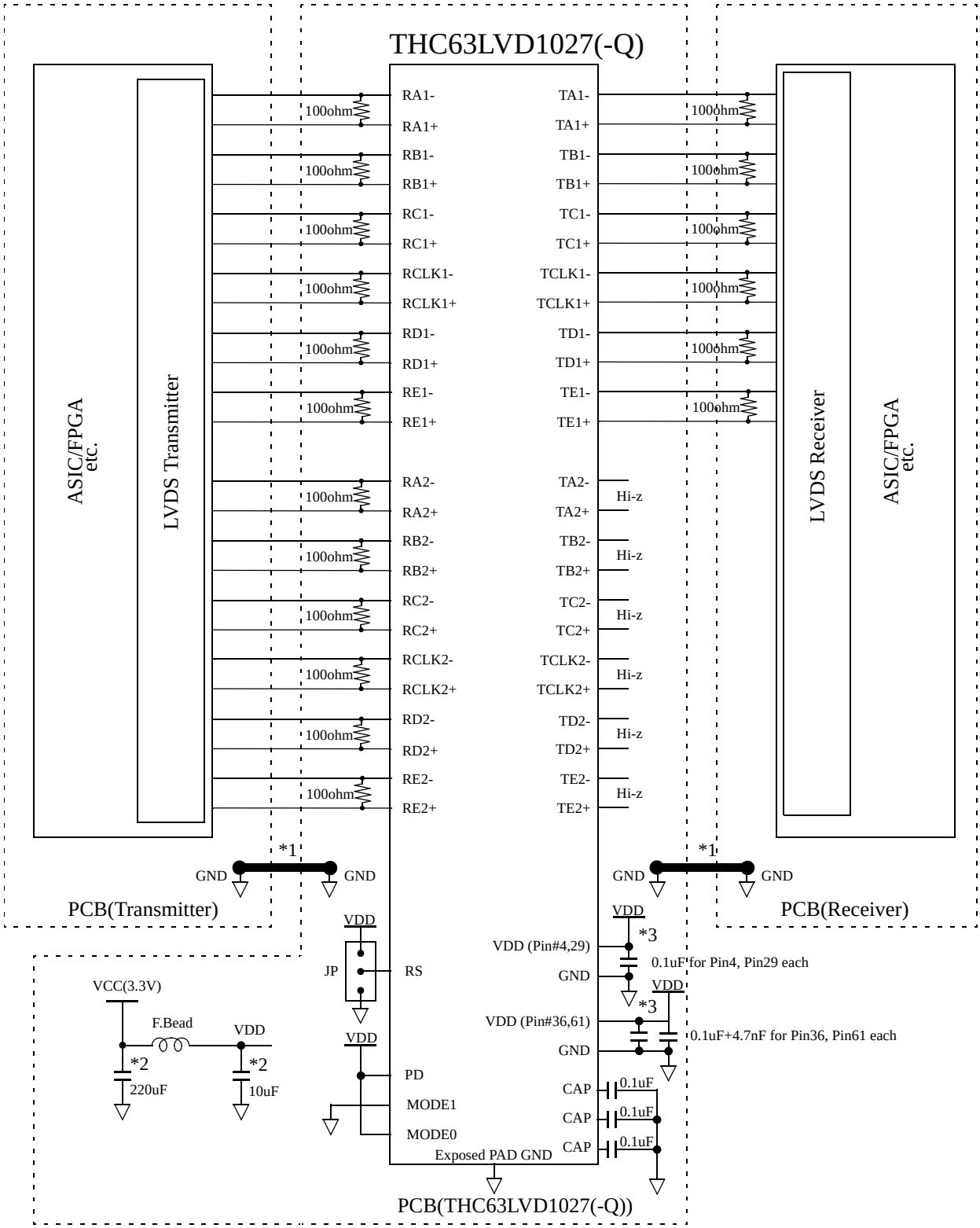
*1 Connect each PCB GND with low impedance cable.

*2 Select the suitable value for the system.

*3 Place de-coupling capacitors (0.1uF for all and parallel 4.7nF for Pin36/61) close to each VDD pin one by one

Fig3-3

4.4) Dual-In/Single-Out (LVDS Input: 20~50MHz)



*1 Connect each PCB GND with low impedance cable.

*2 Select the suitable value for the system.

*3 Place de-coupling capacitors (0.1uF for all and parallel 4.7nF for Pin36/61) close to each VDD pin one by one

Fig3-4

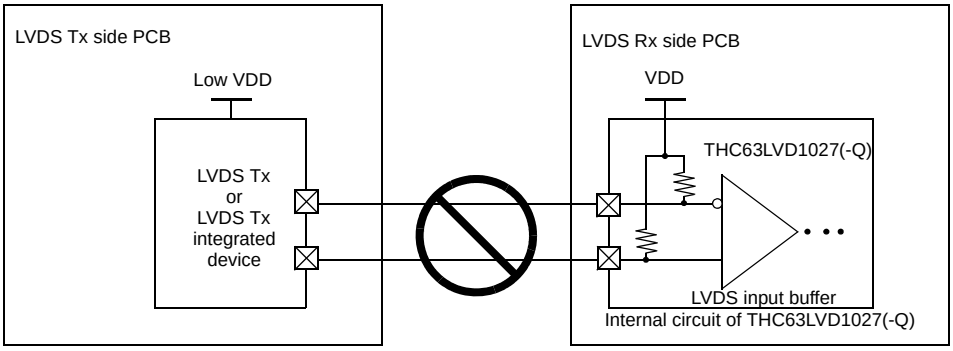
5. Note

5.1)LVDS input pin connection

When LVDS line is not drived from the previous device, the line is pulled up to 3.3V internally in THC63LVD1027. This can cause violation of absolute maximum ratings to the previous LVDS Tx device whose operating condition is lower voltage power supply than 3.3V. This phenomenon may happen at power on phase of the whole system including THC63LVD1027(-Q). One solution for this problem is PD=L control during no LVDS input period because pull-up resistors are cut off at power down state.

If this situation is not avoidable and PD=L is hard to apply, there still is several remedy; therefore please contact to

mspsupport@thine.co.jp (for FAE mailing list)



5.2)Power On Sequence

Don't input RCLK#+/- before THC63LVD1027(-Q) is on in order to keep absolute maximum ratings. If it is not avoidable, please contact to

mspsupport@thine.co.jp (for FAE mailing list)

5.3)Cable Connection and Disconnection

Don't connect and disconnect the LVDS cable, when the power is supplied to the system.

5.4)GND Connection

Connect the each GND of the PCB which Transmitter, Receiver and THC63LVD1027(-Q) on it. It is better for EMI reduction to place GND cable as close to LVDS cable as possible.

5.5)De-coupling capacitor

THC63LVD1027(-Q) requires appropriate de-coupling capacitor placement on VDD.

Especially, VDD pin 36 and pin 61 requires 0.1uF and 4.7nF capacitor parallel placement close to IC pins.

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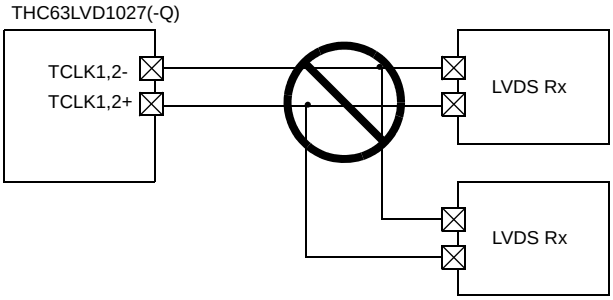
5.6)Multi Drop Connection

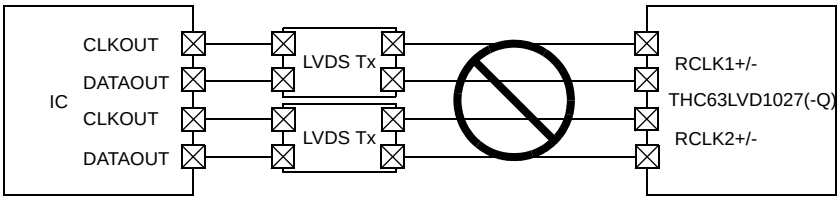
Multiple counterpart use such as following systems are not recommended.



5.7)Asynchronous use

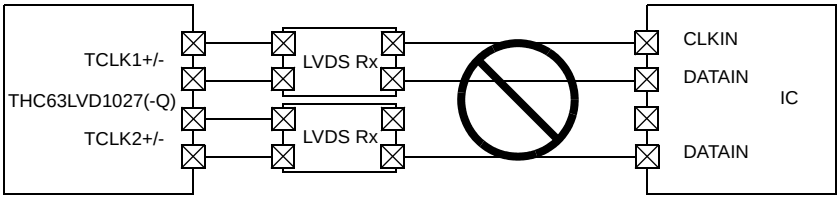
Asynchronous use such as following systems are not recommended.
If it is not avoidable, please check if datasheet p.11 tCK12 spec can be kept or not and more further, please contact to

mspsupport@thine.co.jp (for FAE mailing list)



Asynchronous use such as following systems are not recommended.
If it is not avoidable, please contact to

mspsupport@thine.co.jp (for FAE mailing list)



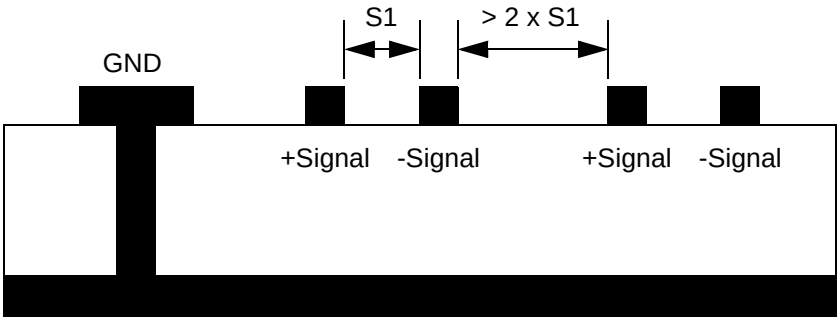
6. PCB Design Guide Line

General Guideline

- Use 4 layer PCB (minimum).
- Locate by-pass capacitors close to the device pins to a maximum extent.
- Make the loop minimum which is consist of Power line and Gnd line
- Use large Gnd plane
- Separate VDD power supply for each block via ferrite bead

LVDS Traces

- Interconnecting media between Transmitter and Receiver (i.e. PCB trace, connector, and cable) should be well balanced.(Keep all these differential impedance and the length of media as same as possible.).
- Minimize the distance between traces of a pair (S1) to maximize common mode rejection. See following figure.
- Place adjacent LVDS trace pair at least twice (>2 x S1) as far away as possible.
- Avoid 90 degree bends and sharp angles.
- Minimize the number of VIA on LVDS traces.
- Match impedance of PCB trace, connector, media (cable) and termination to minimize reflections (emissions) for cabled applications (typically 100ohm differential mode characteristic impedance).
- Place terminal resister close to the Receiver pins to a maximum extent.
- To plase common mode choke coil is desired for EMI reduction.



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