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#### **FEATURES**

- Controlled Baseline
  - One Assembly/Test Site, One Fabrication Site
- Enhanced Diminishing Manufacturing Sources (DMS) Support
- Enhanced Product-Change Notification
- Qualification Pedigree (1)
- Meet or Exceed the Requirements of ANSI TIA/EIA-644-1995 Standard
- · Signaling Rates up to 400 Mbps
- Bus-Terminal ESD Exceeds 12 kV
- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply
- Low-Voltage Differential Signaling With Typical Output Voltages of 350 mV and a 100-Ω Load
- Propagation Delay Times

Driver: 1.7 ns TypReceiver: 3.7 ns Typ

Power Dissipation at 200 MHz

Driver: 25 mW TypicalReceiver: 60 mW Typical

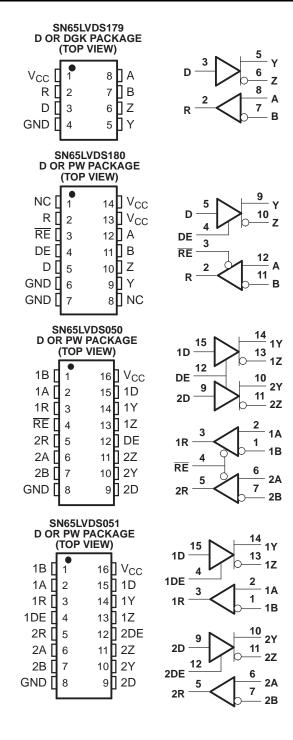
LVTTL Input Levels Are 5-V Tolerant

Receiver Maintains High Input Impedance

With  $V_{CC} < 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

Receiver Has Open-Circuit Fail Safe

(1) Component qualification in accordance with JEDEC and industry standards to ensure reliable operation over an extended temperature range. This includes, but is not limited to, Highly Accelerated Stress Test (HAST) or biased 85/85, temperature cycle, autoclave or unbiased HAST, electromigration, bond intermetallic life, and mold compound life. Such qualification testing should not be viewed as justifying use of this component beyond specified performance and environmental limits.



#### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION**

The SN65LVDS179, SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 are differential line drivers and receivers that use low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) to achieve signaling rates as high as 400 Mbps. The TIA/EIA-644 standard compliant electrical interface provides a minimum differential output voltage magnitude of 247 mV into a  $100-\Omega$  load, and receipt of 100-mV signals with up to 1 V of ground potential difference between a transmitter and receiver.



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.

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## **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

The intended application of this device and signaling technique is for point-to-point baseband data transmission over controlled impedance media of approximately  $100-\Omega$  characteristic impedance. The transmission media may be printed circuit board traces, backplanes, or cables. (Note: The ultimate rate and distance of data transfer is dependent upon the attenuation characteristics of the media, the noise coupling to the environment, and other application specific characteristics.)

The devices offer various driver, receiver, and enabling combinations in industry standard footprints. Since these devices are intended for use in simplex or distributed simplex bus structures, the driver enable function does not put the differential outputs into a high-impedance state, but rather disconnects the input and reduces the quiescent power used by the device. (For these functions with a high-impedance driver output, see the SN65LVDM series of devices.) All devices are characterized for operation from -55°C to 125°C.

### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**(1)

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE				
	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	SMALL OUTLINE (DGK)	SMALL OUTLINE (PW)		
	SN65LVDS050MDREP (2)		SN65LVDS050MPWREP <sup>(2)</sup>		
55°C TO 405°C	SN65LVDS051MDREP <sup>(2)</sup>		SN65LVDS051MPWREP <sup>(2)</sup>		
-55°C TO 125°C	SN65LVDS179MDREP <sup>(2)</sup>	SN65LVDS179MDGKREP			
	SN65LVDS180MDREP(2)		SN65LVDS180MPWREP <sup>(2)</sup>		

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current packaging and odering infomation, see the Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

<sup>(2)</sup> Product Preview

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#### **FUNCTION TABLES**

## SN65LVDS179 Receiver(1)

INPUTS	OUTPUT
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	R
V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 100 mV	Н
– 100 mV < V <sub>ID</sub> < 100 mV	?
V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 100 mV	L
Open	Н

(1) H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate

## SN65LVDS179 Driver(1)

INPUT D	OUTPUTS		
	Y	Z	
L	L	Н	
Н	Н	L	
Open	L	Н	

(1) H = high level, L = low level

# SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 Receiver<sup>(1)</sup>

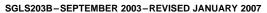
INPUTS		OUTPUT
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	RE	R
$V_{ID} \ge 100 \text{ mV}$	L	Н
$-100 \text{ mV} < V_{\text{ID}} < 100 \text{ mV}$	L	?
V <sub>ID</sub> ≤– 100 mV	L	L
Open	L	Н
X	Н	Z

(1) H = high level, L = low level, Z = high impedance, X = don't care

# SN65LVDS180, SN65LVDS050, and SN65LVDS051 $$\operatorname{Driver}^{(1)}$$

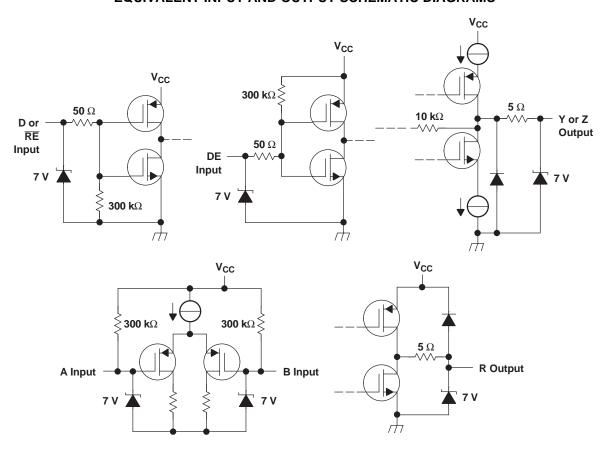
INP	JTS	OUT	PUTS
D DE		Y	Z
L	Н	L	Н
Н	Н	Н	L
Open	Н	L	Н
X	L	OFF	OFF

(1) H = high level, L = low level, OFF = No Output, X = don't care





### **EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS**





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## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	4	٧
	Voltage renge	D, R, DE, and RE	-0.5	6	\/
	Voltage range	Y, Z, A, and B	-0.5	4	V
	Electrostatic discharge	Y, Z, A, B, and GND <sup>(3)</sup>	Class 3,	A: 12 kV	′, B: 600 V
	Electrostatic discharge	All	Class 3	, A: 7 kV	′, B: 500 V
	Continuous power dissipation		See	Dissipat	ion Rating Table
	Storage temperature range		- 65	150	°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 in) from case	e for 10 s		250	°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.

### **Dissipation Ratings Table**

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^{\circ}C^{(1)}$	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING				
DGK	424 mW	3.4 mW/°C	220 mW	84mW				
PW(14)	736mw	5.9 mW/°C	383 mW	146mW				
PW(16)	839mw	6.7 mW/°C	437 mW	169mW				
D(8)	635mw	5.1 mW/°C	330 mW	125mW				
D(14)	987mw	7.9 mW/°C	513 mW	197mW				
D(16)	1110mw	8.9 mW/°C	577 mW	220mW				

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

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	3	3.3 3.6	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	2		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage		0.8	V
V <sub>ID</sub>	Magnitude of differential input voltage	0.1	0.6	V
V <sub>OD(dis)</sub>	Magnitude of differential output voltage with disabled driver		520	mV
V <sub>OY</sub> or V <sub>OZ</sub>	Driver output voltage	0	2.4	V
V <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input voltage (see Figure 5)	$\frac{ V_{ID} }{2}$	$2.4 - \frac{ V_{ID} }{2}$	V
			V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.8	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	-55	125	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Long term high-temperature storage and/or extended use at maximum recommended operating conditions may result in a reduction of overall device life. See http://www.ti.com/ep\_quality for additional information on enhanced plastic packaging

<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 MIL-STD-883C Method 3015.7

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#### **Device Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PAF	RAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN -	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
		SN65LVDS179	No receiver load, Driver $R_L = 100 \Omega$		9	12	mA
			Driver and receiver enabled, No receiver load, Driver $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		9	12	
		SN65LVDS180	Driver enabled, Receiver disabled, $R_L = 100 \Omega$		5	7	mA
		upply urrent SN65LVDS050	Driver disabled, Receiver enabled, No load		1.5	2	
			Disabled		0.5	1	
$I_{CC}$	I <sub>CC</sub> Supply current		Drivers and receivers enabled, No receiver loads, Driver $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		12	20	
			Drivers enabled, Receivers disabled, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		10	16	mA
			Drivers disabled, Receivers enabled, No loads		3	6	
			Disabled		0.5	1	
		SN65LVDS051	Drivers enabled, No receiver loads, Driver $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega$		12	20	mA
		31N03LVD3031	Drivers disabled, No loads		3	6	ША

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

## **Driver Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage magnitu	de	$R_1 = 100 \Omega$	247	340	454	
$\Delta  V_{OD} $	V <sub>OD</sub>   Change in differential output voltage magnitude between logic states		See Figure 1 and Figure 2	-50		50	mV
V <sub>OC(SS)</sub>	Steady-state common-mode output	it voltage		1.125	1.2	1.375	V
$\Delta V_{OC(SS)}$	Change in steady state common made cultivit valtage		See Figure 3	-50		50	mV
V <sub>OC(PP)</sub>	Peak-to-peak common-mode outp	ut voltage			50	150	mV
	High level innut assured	DE	.,		-0.5	-20	<del>-20</del>
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current $D$ $V_{IH} = 5 V$		2	20	μΑ		
	I am lavalianut ammant	DE	.,	-0	-0.5	-10	μΑ
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	D	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V		2	10	
	Object discribed and a constant		$V_{OY}$ or $V_{OZ} = 0 V$		3	10	1
los	Short-circuit output current		$V_{OD} = 0 V$		3	10	mA
	O(OFF) Off-state output current		$DE = 0 V,$ $V_{OY} = V_{OZ} = 0 V$				
I <sub>O(OFF)</sub>			$\begin{aligned} DE &= V_{CC}, \\ V_{OY} &= V_{OZ} = 0 \ V, \\ V_{CC} &< 1.5 \ V \end{aligned}$	-1		1	μΑ
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance				3		pF

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#### **Receiver Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IT+}$	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold	Con Figure F and Table 1			100	m\/
V <sub>IT</sub>	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 5 and Table 1	-100			mV
.,	High level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.4			V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.8			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA			0.4	V
	Innut ourrent (A or D innute)	V <sub>I</sub> = 0	-2	-11	-20	
11	Input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V	-1.2	-3		μΑ
I <sub>I(OFF)</sub>	Power-off input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V			±20	μΑ
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current (enables)	V <sub>IH</sub> = 5 V			±10	μΑ
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current (enables)	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V			±10	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	High-impedance output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 or 5 V			±10	μΑ
Cı	Input capacitance			5		pF

## **Driver Switching Characteristics**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output		1.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output		1.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output signal rise time	$R_1 = 100 \Omega, C_1 = 10 pF,$	0.8	1.2	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Differential output signal fall time	See Figure 2	0.8	1.2	ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( t <sub>PHL</sub> - t <sub>PLH</sub>  ) <sup>(2)</sup>		300		ps
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	Channel-to-channel output skew (3)		150		ps
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable time	Con Figure 4	4.3	10	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	See Figure 4	3.1	10	ns

- (1) All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
- $t_{sk(p)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.  $t_{sk(o)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the outputs of a single device with all of their inputs connected together.

## **Receiver Switching Characteristics**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output			3.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output			3.7	4.5	ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( t <sub>PHL</sub> - t <sub>PLH</sub>  ) <sup>(2)</sup>	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF, See Figure 6		0.3		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Output signal rise time	_ Coorigato c		0.7	1.5	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Output signal fall time			0.9	1.5	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-impedance to high-level output			2.5		ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-impedance to low-level output	Soo Figure 7		2.5		ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-level to high-impedance output	See Figure 7		7		ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-level to high-impedance output			4		ns

- (1) All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
- (2)  $t_{sk(p)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.



#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

#### **Driver**

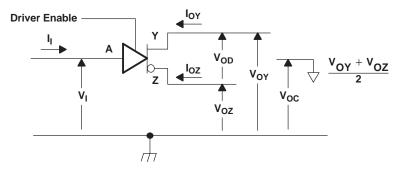
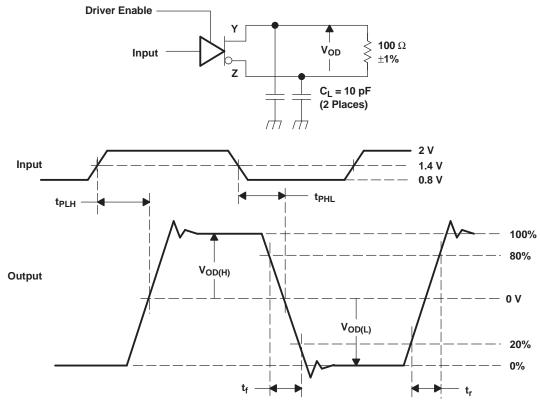


Figure 1. Driver Voltage and Current Definitions

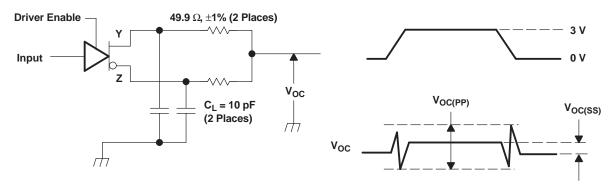


A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10  $\pm$  0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

Figure 2. Test Circuit, Timing, and Voltage Definitions for the Differential Output Signal

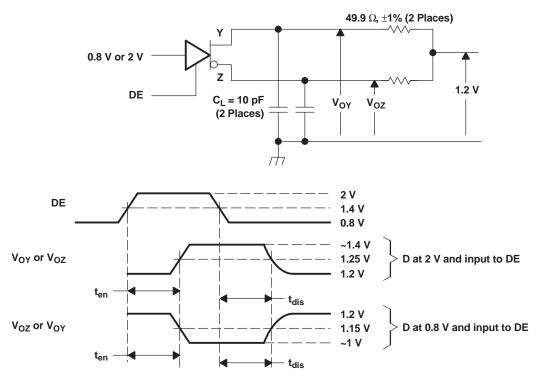
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## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width =  $10 \pm 0.2$  ns.  $C_L$  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 for the Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage



A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  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 4. Enable and Disable Time Circuit and Definitions



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

## Receiver

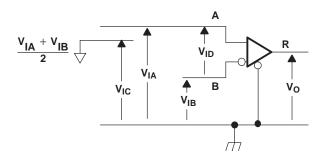
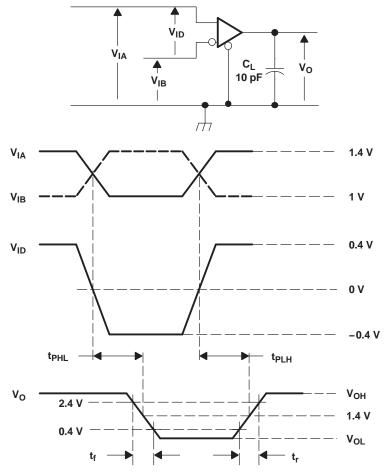


Figure 5. Receiver Voltage Definitions

Table 1. Receiver Minimum and Maximum Input Threshold Test Voltages

	, ,								
APPLIED VOLTAGES (V)		RESULTING DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE (mV)	RESULTING COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE (V)						
VIA	V <sub>IB</sub>	V <sub>ID</sub>	V <sub>IC</sub>						
1.25	1.15	100	1.2						
1.15	1.25	-100	1.2						
2.4	2.3	100	2.35						
2.3	2.4	-100	2.35						
0.1	0	100	0.05						
0	0.1	-100	0.05						
1.5	0.9	600	1.2						
0.9	1.5	-600	1.2						
2.4	1.8	600	2.1						
1.8	2.4	-600	2.1						
0.6	0	600	0.3						
0 0.6		-600	0.3						

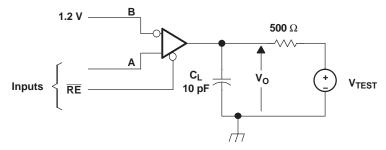
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A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10  $\pm$  0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.

Figure 6. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms





A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 1$  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.

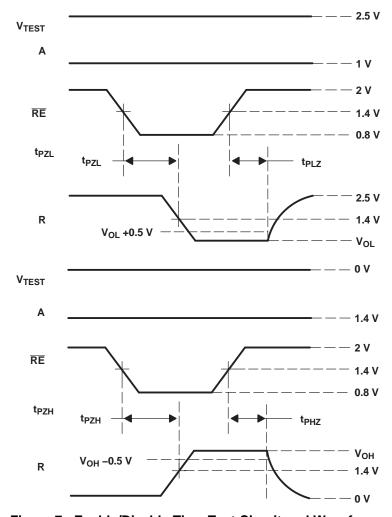


Figure 7. Enable/Disable Time Test Circuit and Waveforms



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

## DISABLED DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT

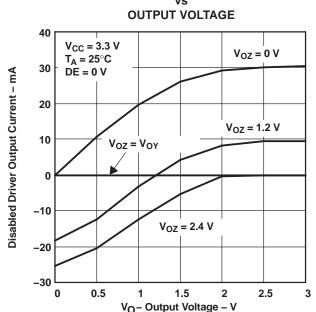
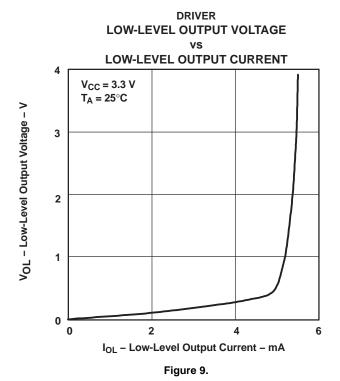
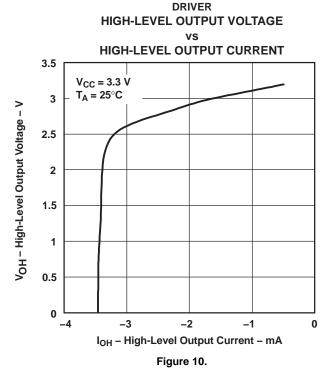


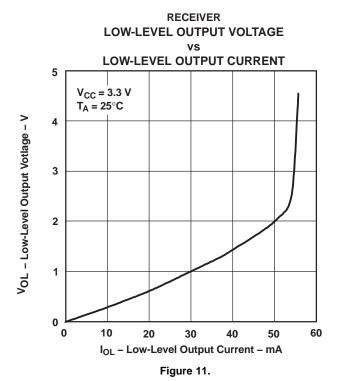
Figure 8.



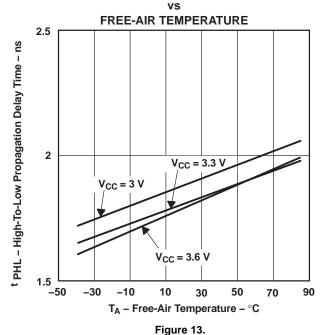




### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

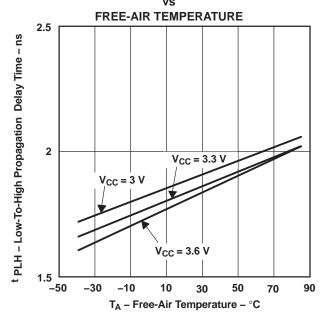


DRIVER
HIGH- TO LOW-LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME



DRIVER
LOW- TO HIGH-LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME

Figure 12.



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## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

## RECEIVER HIGH- TO LOW-LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME

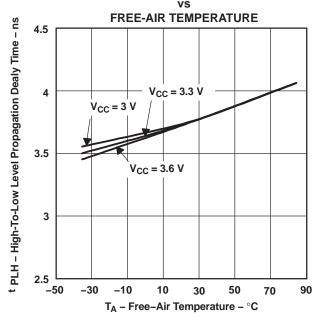


Figure 15.

# RECEIVER LOW- TO HIGH-LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME

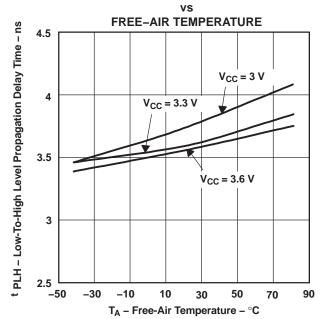


Figure 16.

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

The devices are generally used as building blocks for high-speed point-to-point data transmission. Ground differences are less than 1 V with a low common-mode output and balanced interface for very low noise emissions. Devices can interoperate with RS-422, PECL, and IEEE-P1596. Drivers/receivers maintain ECL speeds without the power and dual supply requirements.

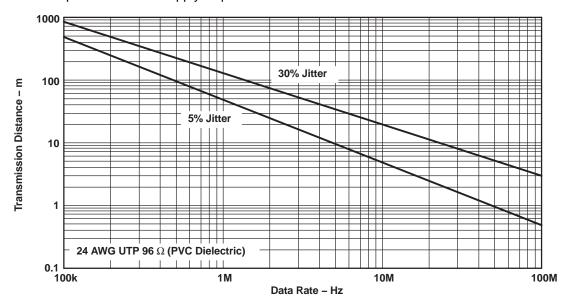


Figure 17. Data Transmission Distance Versus Rate

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## **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

#### Fail Safe

One of the most common problems with differential signaling applications is how the system responds when no differential voltage is present on the signal pair. The LVDS receiver is like most differential line receivers, in that its output logic state can be indeterminate when the differential input voltage is between –100 mV and 100 mV and within its recommended input common-mode voltage range. However, TI's LVDS receiver is different in how it handles the open-input circuit situation.

Open-circuit means that there is little or no input current to the receiver from the data line itself. This could be when the driver is in a high-impedance state or the cable is disconnected. When this occurs, the LVDS receiver pulls each line of the signal pair to near  $V_{CC}$  through 300-k $\Omega$  resistors as shown in Figure 18. The fail-safe feature uses an AND gate with input voltage thresholds at about 2.3 V to detect this condition and force the output to a high-level, regardless of the differential input voltage.

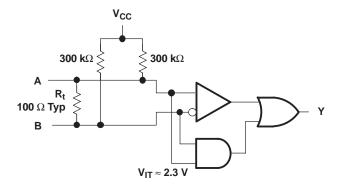


Figure 18. Open-Circuit Fail Safe of the LVDS Receiver

It is only under these conditions that the output of the receiver is valid with less than a 100-mV differential input voltage magnitude. The presence of the termination resistor, R<sub>t</sub>, does not affect the fail-safe function as long as it is connected as shown in the figure. Other termination circuits may allow a dc current to ground that could defeat the pullup currents from the receiver and the fail-safe feature.





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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins F	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
SN65LVDS179MDGKREP	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
V62/07612-03NE	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND**: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <a href="http://www.ti.com/productcontent">http://www.ti.com/productcontent</a> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN65LVDS179-EP:

Catalog: SN65LVDS179

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

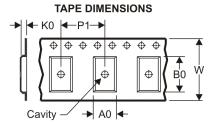
Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





Α	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
V	Overall width of the carrier tape
Р	1 Pitch between successive cavity centers

## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	_	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN65LVDS179MDGKREP	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Device Package Type		Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
SN65LVDS179MDGKREP	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0	

## DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.



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