

THC63LVDF84C

24bit Color LVDS Receiver (Falling Edge Strobe Output)

General Description

The THC63LVDF84C receiver supports wide temperature range as -40 to +85°C, and wide frequency range as 8 to 112MHz.

The THC63LVDF84C converts the four LVDS data streams back into 24bits of LVCMOS data with falling edge clock. At a transmit clock frequency of 112MHz, 24bits of RGB data and 4bits of timing and control data (HSYNC, VSYNC, DE, etc.) are transmitted at an effective rate of 3.1Gbps.

Application

- Medium and Small Size Panel
- Security Camera
- Multi Function Printer
- Machine Vision (Frame Grabber Board)
- Medical Equipment Monitor

Features

- 1:7 LVDS to LVCMOS Deserializer
- Operating Temperature Range : -40 to +85°C
- No Special Start-up Sequence Required
- Spread Spectrum Clocking Tolerant up to 100kHz Frequency Modulation and +/-2.5% Deviations
- Pixel Clock Range: 8 to 112MHz
- 56pin TSSOP Package
- Power Down Mode
- Falling Edge Strobe Output
- EU RoHS Compliant

Recommended LVDS Transmitter ICs

- THC63LVDM83D
- THC63LVDM87

Block Diagram

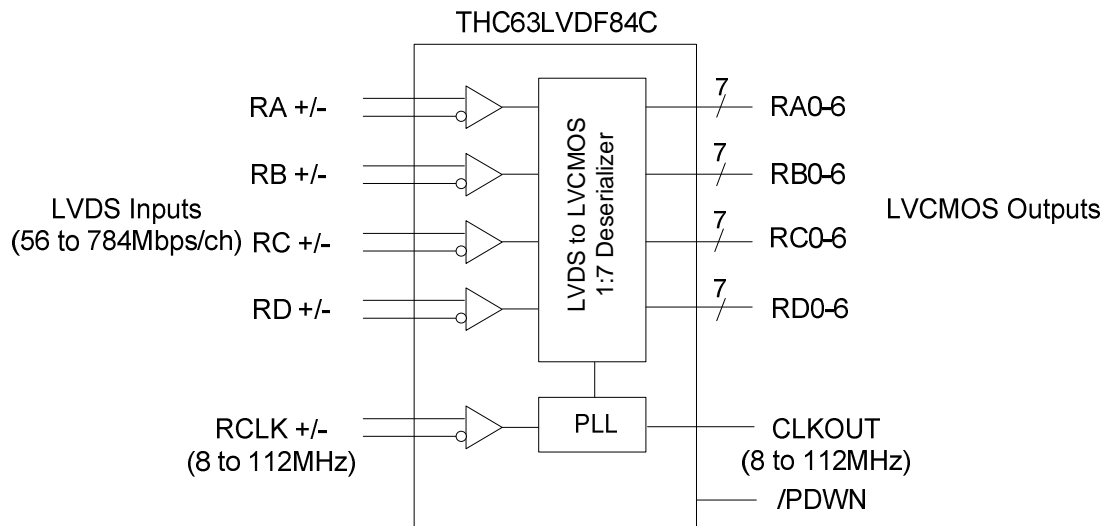


Figure 1. Block Diagram

Pin Diagram

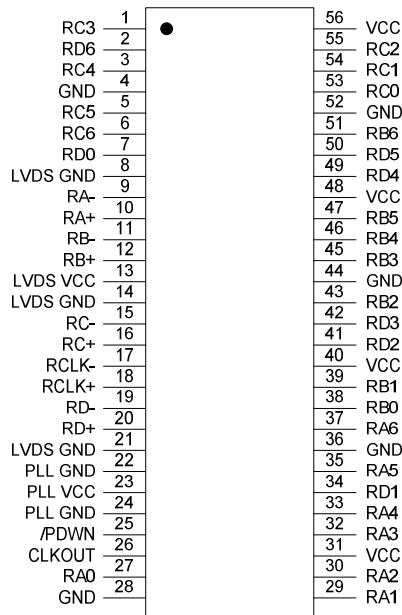


Figure 2. Pin Diagram

Pin Description

| Pin Name | Pin # | Direction | Type | Description |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---|
| RA+, RA- | 10, 9 | Input | LVDS | LVDS Data Inputs |
| RB+, RB- | 12, 11 | | | |
| RC+, RC- | 16, 15 | | | |
| RD+, RD- | 20, 19 | | | |
| RCLK+, RCLK- | 18, 17 | | | |
| RA0 ~ RA6 | 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37 | Output | LVCMOS | Pixel Data Outputs |
| RB0 ~ RB6 | 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47, 51 | | | |
| RC0 ~ RC6 | 53, 54, 55, 1, 3, 5, 6 | | | |
| RD0 ~ RD6 | 7, 34, 41, 42, 49, 50, 2 | | | |
| CLKOUT | 26 | | | |
| /PDWN | 25 | Input | | H : Normal Operation L : Power Down (All outputs are pulled to ground) |
| VCC | 31, 40, 48, 56 | - | Power | Power Supply Pins for LVCMOS outputs and digital circuitry |
| GND | 4, 28, 36, 44, 52 | | | Ground Pins for LVCMOS outputs and digital circuitry |
| LVDS VCC | 13 | | | Power Supply Pins for LVDS inputs |
| LVDS GND | 8, 14, 21 | | | Ground Pins for LVDS inputs |
| PLL VCC | 23 | | | Power Supply Pins for PLL circuitry |
| PLL GND | 22, 24 | | | Ground Pins for PLL circuitry |

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|------|-----------|------|
| Supply Voltage (VCC, LVDS VCC, PLL VCC) | -0.3 | +4.0 | V |
| LVC MOS Input Voltage | -0.3 | VCC + 0.3 | V |
| LVC MOS Output Voltage | -0.3 | VCC + 0.3 | V |
| LVDS Input Pin | -0.3 | VCC + 0.3 | V |
| Junction Temperature | - | +125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | -55 | +150 | °C |
| Reflow Peak Temperature | - | +260 | °C |
| Reflow Peak Temperature Time | - | 10 | sec |
| Maximum Power Dissipation @+25°C | - | 1.9 | W |

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| VCC33 | All Supply Voltage(VCC, LVDS VCC, PLL VCC) | 3.0 | - | 3.6 | V |
| Ta | Operating Ambient Temperature | -40 | +25 | +85 | °C |
| PCLK | RCLK and CLKOUT Clock Frequency | 8 | - | 112 | MHz |

“Absolute Maximum Ratings” are those values beyond which the safety of the device can not be guaranteed. They are not meant to imply that the device should be operated at these limits. The tables of “Electrical Characteristics Table4, 5, 6, 7” specify conditions for device operation.

“Absolute Maximum Rating” value also includes behavior of overshooting and undershooting.

Equivalent LVDS Input Schematic Diagram

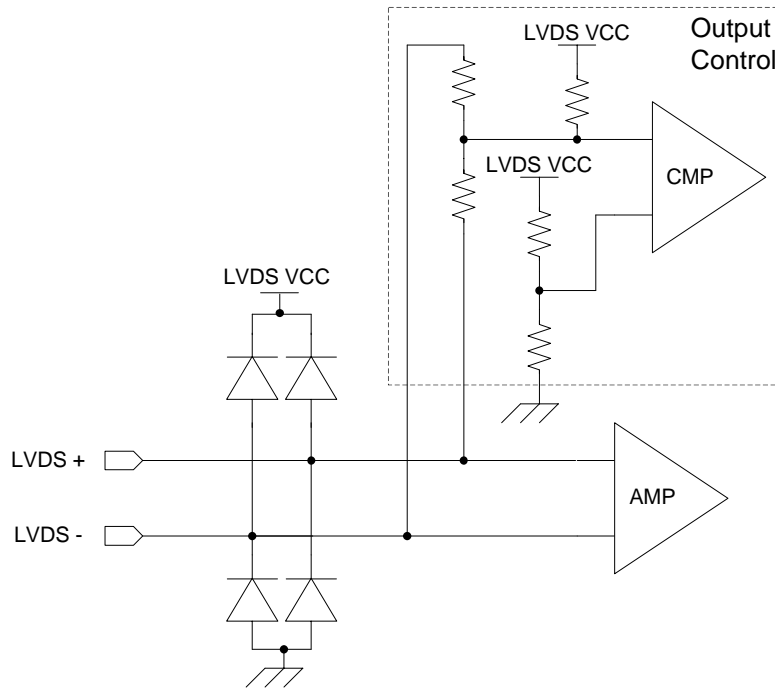


Figure 3. LVDS Input Schematic Diagram

Output Control

| /PDWN | RCLK +/- Input | LVC MOS Output |
|-------|----------------|----------------------|
| H | Valid Clock | Active Clock & Data |
| H | Invalid Clock | Unfixed Clock & Data |
| H | Open or Hi-z | All Low |
| L | Don't Care | All Low |

Power Consumption

Over recommended operating supply and temperature range unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ* | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| I _{RCCG} | LVDS Receiver Operating Current Gray Scale Pattern 16 (Fig.4) | CL=8pF, PCLK=65MHz, VCC33=3.3V | 55 | 70 | mA |
| | | CL=8pF, PCLK=112MHz, VCC33=3.3V | 90 | 110 | mA |
| I _{RCCW} | LVDS Receiver Operating Current Worst Case Pattern(Fig.5) | CL=8pF, PCLK=65MHz, VCC33=3.3V | 90 | 110 | mA |
| | | CL=8pF, PCLK=112MHz, VCC33=3.3V | 130 | 160 | mA |
| I _{RCCS} | LVDS Receiver Power Down Current | /PDWN=L | - | 500 | μA |

*Typ values are at the conditions of Ta = +25°C

16 Grayscale Pattern

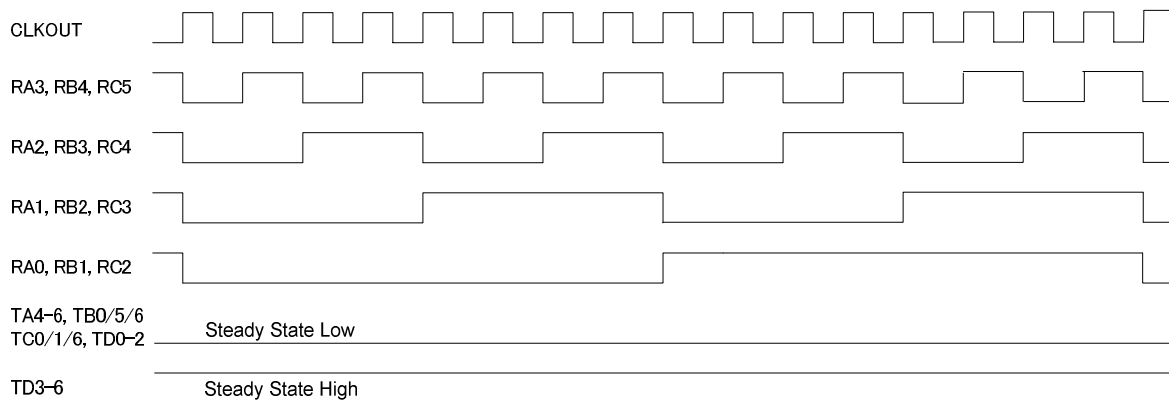


Figure 4. 16 Grayscale Pattern

Worst Case Pattern

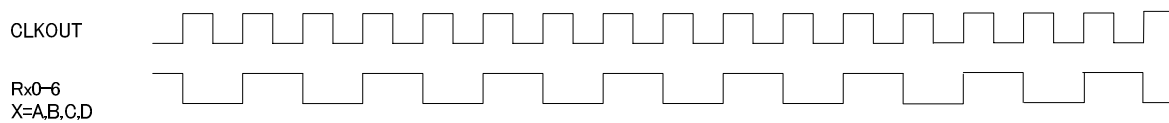


Figure 5. Worst Case Pattern

Electrical Characteristics

LVDS Receiver DC Specifications

Over recommended operating supply and temperature range unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ* | Max | Unit |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|
| V_{TH} | Differential Input High Threshold | RL=100Ω, VIC=+1.2V | - | - | 100 | mV |
| V_{TL} | Differential Input Low Threshold | | -100 | - | - | mV |
| I_{IN} | Input Current | $V_{IN}=+2.4 / 0V$ LVDS VCC=3.6V | - | - | ±30 | μA |

LVC MOS DC Specifications

Over recommended operating supply and temperature range unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------|---------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| V_{IH} | High Level Input Voltage | - | 2.0 | - | VCC | V |
| V_{IL} | Low Level Input Voltage | - | GND | - | 0.8 | V |
| V_{OH} | High Level Output Voltage | $I_{OH}=-4mA$ (Data) $I_{OH}=-8mA$ (Clock) | 2.4 | - | - | V |
| V_{OL} | Low Level Output Voltage | $I_{OL}=4mA$ (Data) $I_{OL}=8mA$ (Clock) | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| I_{IN} | Input Current | $GND \leq V_{IN} \leq VCC$ | - | - | ±10 | μA |

LVC MOS Output Load Limitation

The output load is limited so that the junction temperature does not exceed 125°C.

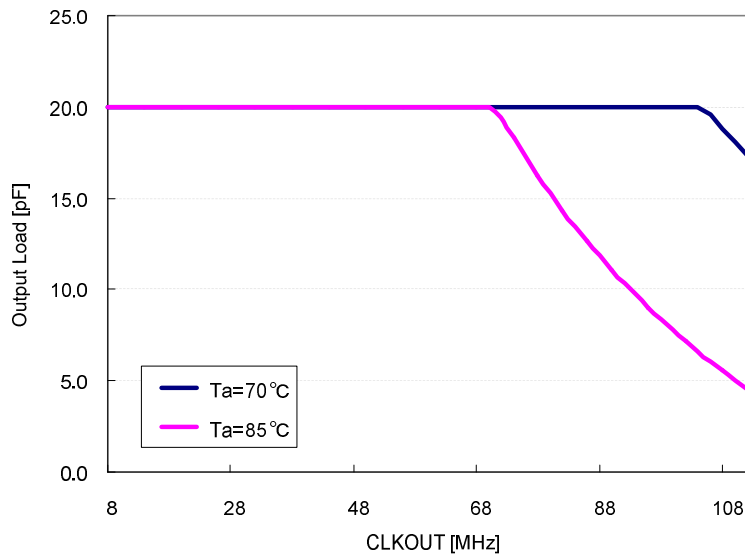


Figure 6. LVC MOS Output Load Limitation

Switching Characteristics

Over recommended operating supply and temperature range unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ* | Max | Unit | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------|----|
| t _{RCP} | RCLK and CLKOUT Transition Time | 8.92 | T | 125 | ns | |
| t _{RCH} | LVC MOS CLKOUT High Time | - | T/2 | - | ns | |
| t _{RCL} | LVC MOS CLKOUT Low Time | - | T/2 | - | ns | |
| t _{RCD} | RCLK IN to CLKOUT Delay | - | (3/14+3) × T | - | ns | |
| t _{RS} | LVC MOS Data Setup to CLKOUT | 0.35 × T - 0.3 | - | - | ns | |
| t _{RH} | LVC MOS Data Hold from CLKOUT | 0.45 × T - 1.6 | - | - | ns | |
| t _{TLH} | LVC MOS Low to High Transition Time | - | 0.7 | 1.0 | ns | |
| t _{THL} | LVC MOS High to Low Transition Time | - | 0.7 | 1.0 | ns | |
| t _{SK} | LVDS Receiver Skew Margin | PCLK=65MHz | -0.55 | - | 0.55 | ns |
| | | PCLK=112MHz | -0.25 | - | 0.25 | |
| t _{RIP1} | LVDS Input Data Position0 | - t _{SK} | 0.0 | + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP0} | LVDS Input Data Position1 | T/7 - t _{SK} | T/7 | T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP6} | LVDS Input Data Position2 | 2T/7 - t _{SK} | 2T/7 | 2T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP5} | LVDS Input Data Position3 | 3T/7 - t _{SK} | 3T/7 | 3T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP4} | LVDS Input Data Position4 | 4T/7 - t _{SK} | 4T/7 | 4T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP3} | LVDS Input Data Position5 | 5T/7 - t _{SK} | 5T/7 | 5T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RIP2} | LVDS Input Data Position6 | 6T/7 - t _{SK} | 6T/7 | 6T/7 + t _{SK} | ns | |
| t _{RPLL} | Phase Lock Loop Set | - | - | 10.0 | ms | |

*Typ values are at the conditions of VCC33=3.3V and Ta = +25°C

AC Timing Diagrams

LVDS Input

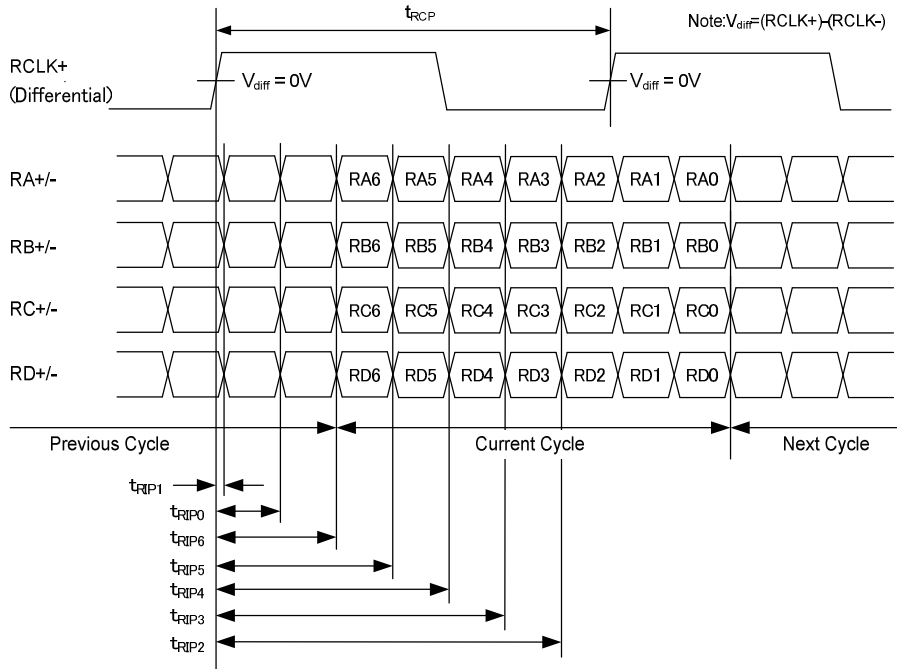


Figure 7. LVDS Input Data Position

LVC MOS Output

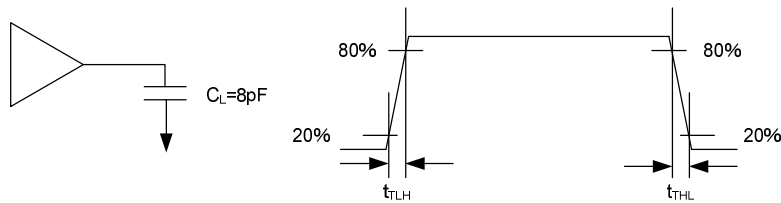


Figure 8. LVC MOS Output Load and Transition Time

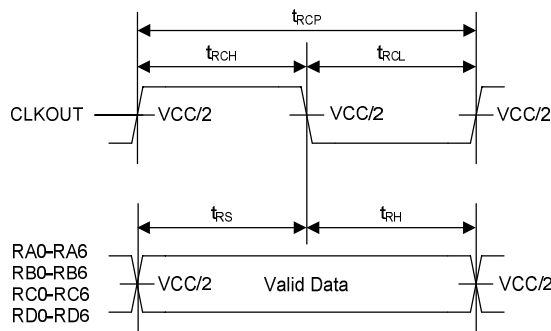


Figure 9. LVC MOS Output Setup and Hold Time

Input to Output Delay

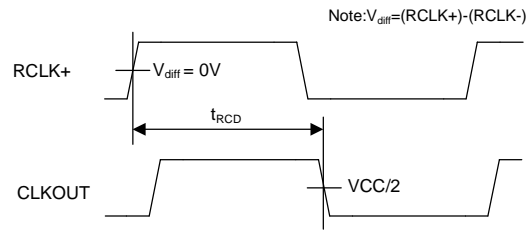


Figure 10. Input Clock to Output Clock Delay Time

Phase Lock Loop Set Time

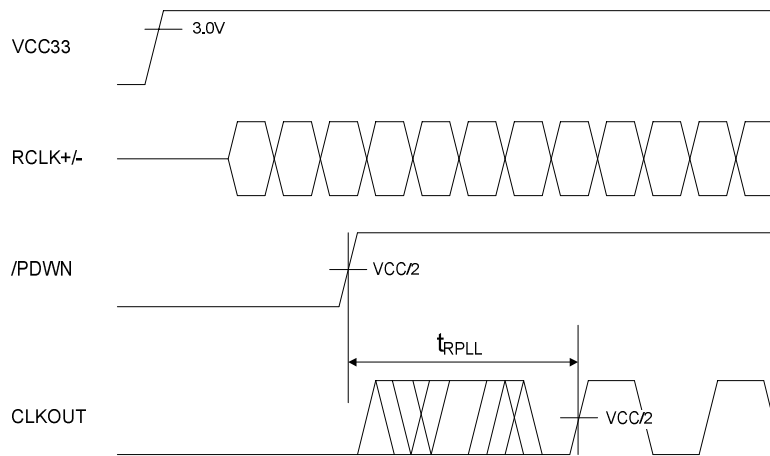


Figure 11. PLL Lock Loop Set Time

Application note

Display Data Mapping Example

| Transmitter Pin | VESA format | | JEIDA format | | Receiver Pin |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 6bit(18bpp) | 8bit(24bpp) | 6bit(18bpp) | 8bit(24bpp) | |
| TA0 | R0 | R0 | R2 | R2 | RA0 |
| TA1 | R1 | R1 | R3 | R3 | RA1 |
| TA2 | R2 | R2 | R4 | R4 | RA2 |
| TA3 | R3 | R3 | R5 | R5 | RA3 |
| TA4 | R4 | R4 | R6 | R6 | RA4 |
| TA5 | R5 | R5 | R7 | R7 | RA5 |
| TA6 | G0 | G0 | G2 | G2 | RA6 |
| TB0 | G1 | G1 | G3 | G3 | RB0 |
| TB1 | G2 | G2 | G4 | G4 | RB1 |
| TB2 | G3 | G3 | G5 | G5 | RB2 |
| TB3 | G4 | G4 | G6 | G6 | RB3 |
| TB4 | G5 | G5 | G7 | G7 | RB4 |
| TB5 | B0 | B0 | B2 | B2 | RB5 |
| TB6 | B1 | B1 | B3 | B3 | RB6 |
| TC0 | B2 | B2 | B4 | B4 | RC0 |
| TC1 | B3 | B3 | B5 | B5 | RC1 |
| TC2 | B4 | B4 | B6 | B6 | RC2 |
| TC3 | B5 | B5 | B7 | B7 | RC3 |
| TC4 | Hsync | Hsync | Hsync | Hsync | RC4 |
| TC5 | Vsync | Vsync | Vsync | Vsync | RC5 |
| TC6 | DE | DE | DE | DE | RC6 |
| TD0 | - | R6 | - | R0 | RD0 |
| TD1 | - | R7 | - | R1 | RD1 |
| TD2 | - | G6 | - | G0 | RD2 |
| TD3 | - | G7 | - | G1 | RD3 |
| TD4 | - | B6 | - | B0 | RD4 |
| TD5 | - | B7 | - | B1 | RD5 |
| TD6 | - | N/A | - | N/A | RD6 |

Note : Use TA to TC channels and open TD channel for 6bit application.

System Connection Example

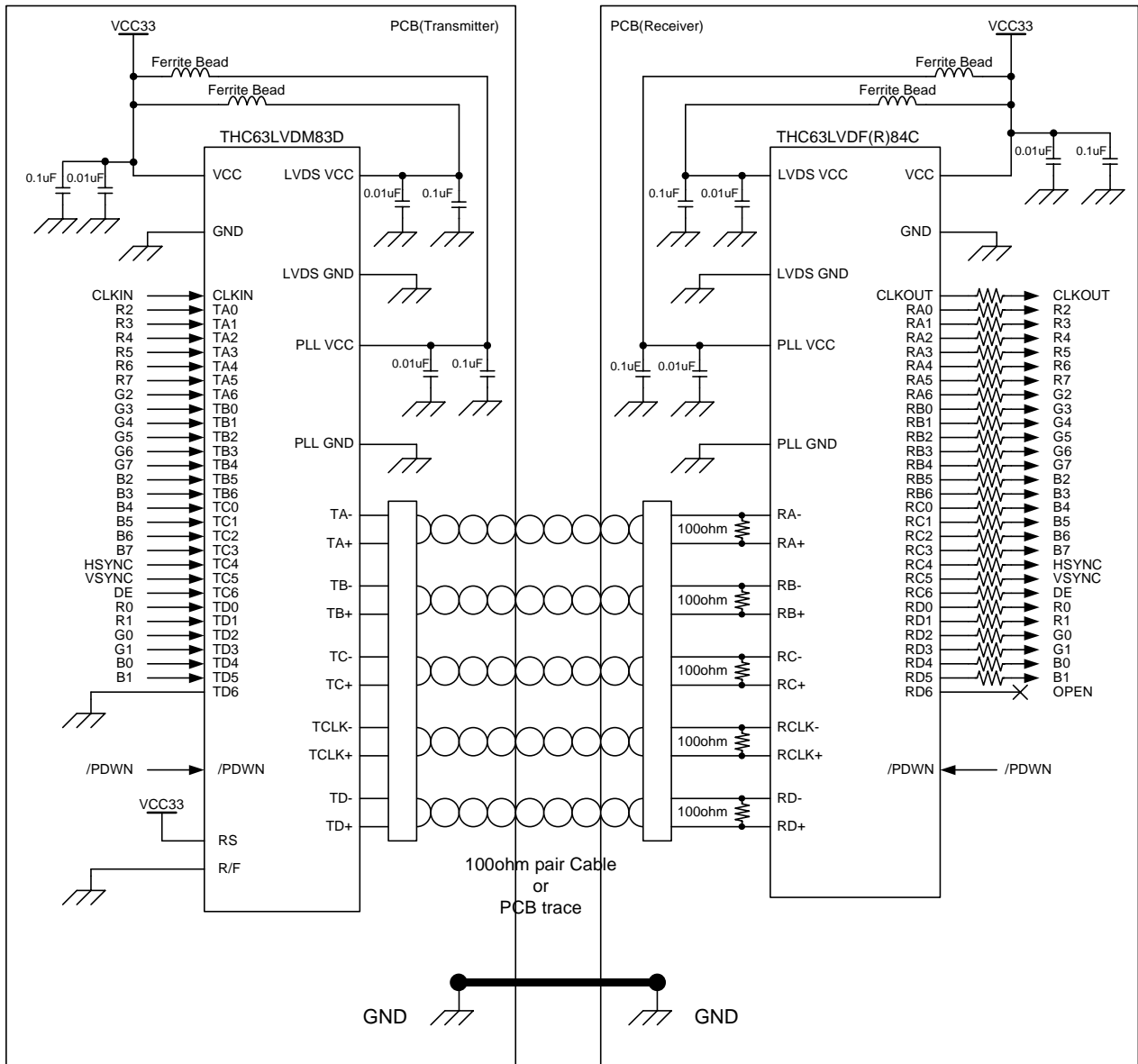


Figure 12. Connection Example with JEIDA Format

Notes

1) Cable Connection and Disconnection

Do not connect and disconnect the LVDS cable, when the power is supplied to the system.

2) GND Connection

Connect each GND of the PCB which LVDS-Tx and THC63LVDF84C on it. It is better for EMI reduction to place GND cable as close to LVDS cable as possible.

3) Multi Drop Connection

Multi drop connection is not recommended.

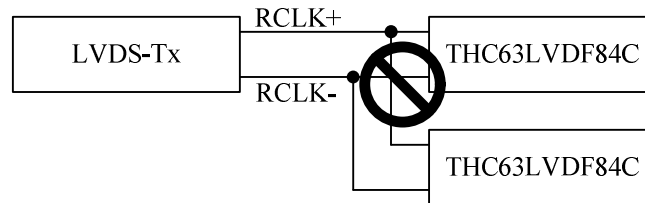


Figure 13. Multi Drop Connection

4) Asynchronous use

Asynchronous using such as following systems is not recommended.

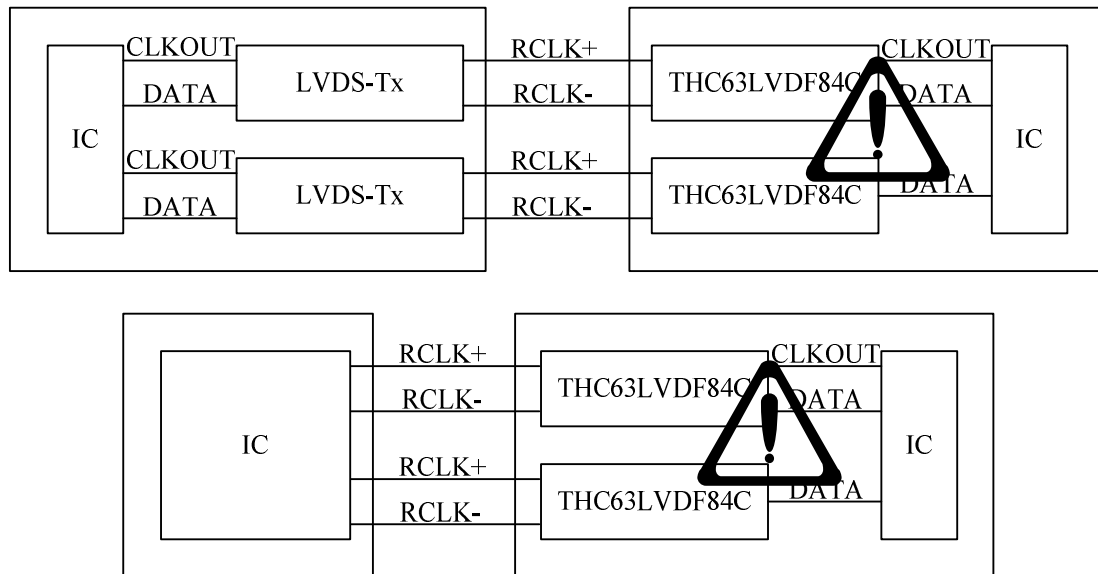
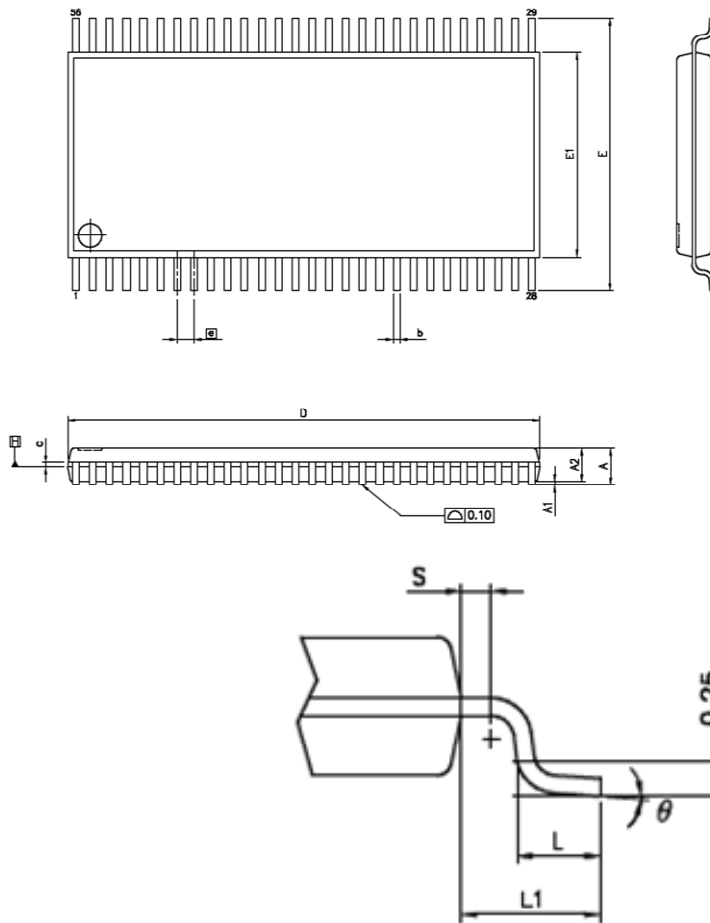


Figure 14. Asynchronous Use

Package



VARATIONS (ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN MM)

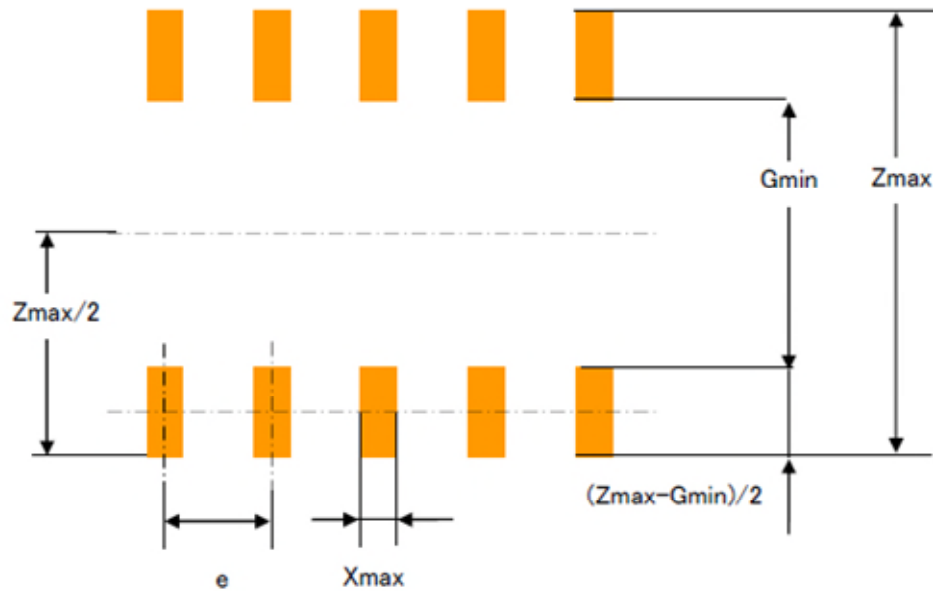
| SYMBOLS | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| A | - | - | 1.20 |
| A1 | 0.05 | - | 0.15 |
| A2 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| b | 0.17 | - | 0.27 |
| c | 0.09 | - | 0.20 |
| D | 13.90 | 14.00 | 14.10 |
| E1 | 6.00 | 6.10 | 6.20 |
| E | 8.10 BSC | | |
| e | 0.50 BSC | | |
| L1 | 1.00 REF | | |
| L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| S | 0.20 | - | - |
| θ | 0° | - | 8° |

NOTES:

1. JEDEC OUTLINE : MO-153 EE REV.F
2. DIMENSION 'D' DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE.
3. DIMENSION 'E1' DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION 'b' DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08 MM TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE 'b' DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION. DAMBAR CANNOT BE LOCATED ON THE LOWER RADIUS OF THE FOOT. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN PROTRUSION AND ADJACENT LEAD IS 0.07 MM.
5. DIMENSIONS 'D' AND 'E1' TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE B.

Figure 15. Package Diagram

Reference Land Pattern



| Symbol | Calculation method | Units | Calculation Result | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Level1 | Level2 | Level3 |
| Zmax | $L_{max} + 2JT$ | mm | 9.40 | 9.00 | 8.60 |
| Gmin | $S_{min} - 2JH$ | mm | 5.40 | 5.70 | 6.00 |
| Xmax | $W_{max} + 2JS$ | mm | 0.47 | 0.370 | 0.27 |
| - | $(Z_{max} - G_{min})/2$ | mm | 2.00 | 1.65 | 1.30 |

* We calculate the value based on Reflow Soldering Method.
 (Printed Manufacturing Tolerance and Mounted Tolerance = 0mm)

Figure 16. Reference of Land Pattern

The recommendation mounting method of THine device is reflow soldering.
 The reference pattern is using the calculation result on condition of reflow soldering.

Notes

This land pattern design is a calculated value based on JEITA ET-7501.
 Please take into consideration in an actual substrate design about enough the ease of mounting, the intensity of connection, the density of mounting, and the solder paste used, etc... The optimal land pattern size changes with these parameters. Please use the value shown by the land pattern as reference data.

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