- Three Differential Transceivers in One Package
- Signaling Rates† Up to 30 Mbps
- Low Power and High Speed
- Designed for TIA/EIA-485, TIA/EIA-422, ISO 8482, and ANSI X3.277 (HVD SCSI Fast-20) Applications
- Common-Mode Bus Voltage Range
   7 V to 12 V
- ESD Protection on Bus Terminals Exceeds 12 kV
- Driver Output Current up to ±60 mA
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Driver Positive and Negative Current Limiting
- Power-Up, Power-Down Glitch-Free Operation
- Pin-Compatible With the SN75ALS170
- Available in Shrink Small-Outline Package

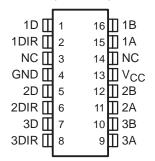
# description

The SN65LBC170 and SN75LBC170 are monolithic integrated circuits designed for bidirectional data communication on multipoint bus-transmission lines. Potential applications include serial or parallel data transmission, cabled peripheral buses with twin axial, ribbon, or twisted-pair cabling. These devices are suitable for FAST-20 SCSI and can transmit or receive data pulses as short as 25 ns, with skew less than 3 ns.

These devices combine three 3-state differential line drivers and three differential input line receivers, all of which operate from a single 5-V power supply.

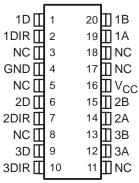
The driver differential outputs and the receiver differential inputs are connected internally to form three differential input/output (I/O) bus ports that are designed to offer minimum loading to the bus whenever the driver is disabled or  $V_{CC} = 0$ . These ports feature a wide common-mode voltage range making the device suitable for party-line applications over long cable runs.

SN65LBC170DB (marked as BL170) SN75LBC170DB (marked as BL170) (TOP VIEW)



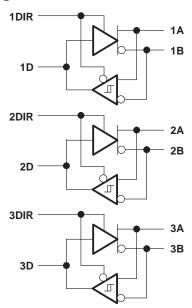
SN65LBC170DW (marked as 65LBC170) SN75LBC170DW (marked as 75LBC170)

#### (TOP VIEW)



NC - No internal connection

# logic diagram





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.

†The signaling rate of a line is the number of voltage transitions that are made per second expressed in the units bps (bits per second).



# description (continued)

The driver's active-high enable and the receiver's active-low enable are tied together internally and provide a direction input for each driver/receiver pair.

The SN75LBC170 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of 0°C to 70°C. The SN65LBC170 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of -40°C to 85°C.

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**†

	PACKAGE	
TA	PLASTIC SHRINK SMALL-OUTLINE (JEDEC MO-150)	PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE (JEDEC MS-013)
0°C to 70°C	SN75LBC170DB	SN75LBC170DW
-40°C to 85°C	SN65LBC170DB	SN65LBC170DW

TAdd R suffix for taped and reel

#### **Function Tables**

INPUT	ENABLE OUTP		
D	DIR	Α	В
Н	Н	Н	L
L	Н	L	Н
OPEN	Н	L	Н
Х	L	Z	Z
X	OPEN	Ιx	Х

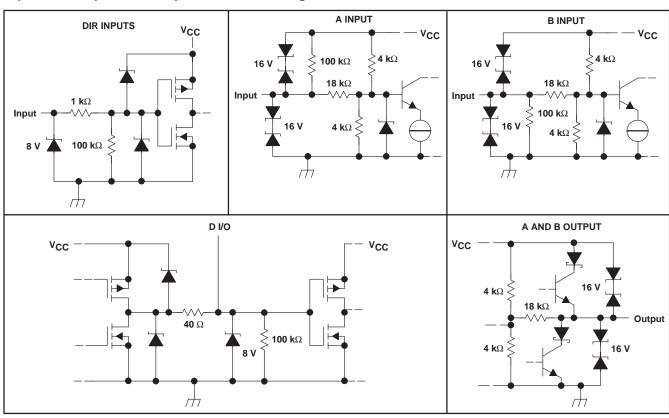
**EACH DRIVER** 

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT (VA-VB)	ENABLE DIR	OUTPUT D
$V_{ID} \ge 0.2 V$	L	Н
$-0.2 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{1D} < 0.2 \text{ V}$	L	?
$V_{ID} \le -0.2 V$	L	L
X	Н	Z
OPEN	L	н

**EACH RECEIVER** 

H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off), ? = indeterminate

# equivalent input and output schematic diagrams





<sup>†</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

# absolute maximum ratings<sup>†</sup> over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	0.3 V to 6 V
Voltage range at any bus I/O terminal (steady state)	
Voltage input range, A and B, (transient pulse through 100 $\Omega$ , see Figure	re 12)30 V to 30 V
Voltage range at any D or DIR terminal	– 0.5 V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V
Receiver output current, I <sub>O</sub>	±10 mA
Electrostatic discharge: Human body model (A, B, GND) (see Note 2)	12 kV
All pins	5 kV
Charged-device model (all pins) (see Note 3)	
Continuous total power dissipation	. See Power Dissipation Rating Table

<sup>†</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.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

- 2. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.
- 3. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.

#### POWER DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}} \leq 25^{\circ}\mbox{\scriptsize C} \\ \mbox{\scriptsize POWER RATING} \\$	DERATING FACTOR <sup>‡</sup> ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING	
DB	995 mW	8.0 mW/°C	635 mW	515 mW	
DW	1480 mW	11.8 mW/°C	950 mW	770 mW	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</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
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>		4.75	5	5.25	V
Voltage at any bus I/O terminal	А, В	-7		12	V
High-level input voltage, VIH	D. DID	2		VCC	
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>	D, DIR	0		0.8	V
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub>	A with respect to B	-12		12	V
Outract	Driver	-60		60	^
Output current	Receiver	-8		8	mA
Or and in a face of a transfer of	SN75LBC170	0		70	20
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	SN65LBC170	-40		85	°C

#### **DRIVER SECTION**

# electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER			TEST CO	MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
VIK	Input clamp voltage	D and DIR	I <sub>I</sub> = 18 mA		-1.5	-0.7		V
VO	Open-circuit output voltage (sin	ngle-ended)	A or B, No load		0		VCC	V
			No load		3.8	4.3	VCC	
Vod(SS)	Steady-state differential output magnitude‡	voltage	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ ,	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , See Figure 1			2.4	V
. ,	magnitude		With common-mode	loading, See Figure 2	1	1.6	2.4	
$\Delta V_{ extsf{OD}}$	Change in differential output vomagnitude,   VOD(H)   -  VOD				-0.2		0.2	V
V <sub>OC(SS)</sub>	Steady-state common-mode output voltage		$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50 pF$	2	2.4	2.8		
ΔV <sub>OC</sub> (SS)	Change in steady-state common voltage (VOC(H) - VOC(L))	on-mode output	οι = 50 μι		-0.2		0.2	V
lį	Input current		D, DIR		-100		100	μΑ
IO	Output current with power off		$V_{CC} = 0 V$ ,	$V_0 = -7 \text{ V to } 12 \text{ V}$	-700		900	μΑ
los	Short-circuit output current		$V_0 = -7 \text{ V to } 12 \text{ V},$	See Figure 7	-250		250	mA
Icc	Supply current (driver enable	d)	D at 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> ,	DIR at V <sub>CC</sub> , No load		14	20	mA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Differential output propagation delay, low-to high		4	8.5	12	
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low		4	8.5	11	
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output rise time	7	3	7.5	11	
tf	Differential output fall time	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50 pF$ , See Figure 3	3	7.5	11	ns
tsk(p)	Pulse skew   (tpLH – tpHL)	7			2	
tsk(o)	Output skew§	7			1.5	
tsk(pp)	Part-to-part skew¶	7			2	
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Differential output propagation delay, low-to high		3	7	10	
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low	7	3	7.5	10	
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output rise time	]	3	7.5	12	
tf	Differential output fall time	See Figure 4, (HVD SCSI double-terminated load)	3	7.5	12	ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew   (tpLH – tpHL)	(TVD 3031 double-terminated load)			3	
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	Output skew§	7			1.5	
tsk(pp)	Part-to-part skew¶	7			2.5	
<sup>t</sup> PZH	Output enable time to high level	Con Figure 5		15	25	
<sup>t</sup> PHZ	Output disable time from high level	See Figure 5		18	25	ns
<sup>t</sup> PZL	Output enable time to low level			10	25	
<sup>t</sup> PLZ	Output disable time from low level	See Figure 6		17	25	ns

<sup>§</sup> Output skew (t<sub>Sk(0)</sub>) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together. Part-to-part skew (t<sub>sk(pp)</sub>) is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same input signals, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.



<sup>‡</sup> The minimum VOD may not fully comply with TIA/EIA-485-A at operating temperatures below 0°C. System designers should take the possibly lower output signal into account in determining the maximum signal-transmission distance.

### **RECEIVER SECTION**

# electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

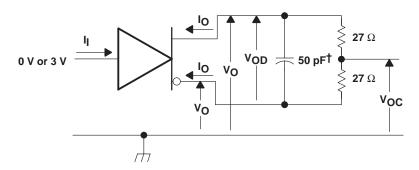
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold					0.2	.,
V <sub>IT</sub> -	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 8		-0.2			V
V <sub>hys</sub>	Hysteresis voltage (V <sub>IT+</sub> – V <sub>IT-</sub> )				40		mV
Vон	High-level output voltage	$V_{ID}$ = 200 mV, $I_{OH}$ = -	$V_{ID}$ = 200 mV, $I_{OH}$ = -8 mA, See Figure 8		4.7	VCC	٧
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$V_{ID} = -200$ mV, $I_{OL} =$	–8 mA, See Figure 8	0	0.2	0.4	V
	Line input compat	Oth an import ON	V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V			0.9	A
"	Line input current	Other input = 0 V	V <sub>I</sub> = −7 V	-0.7			mA
R <sub>I</sub>	Input resistance	A, B		12		·	kΩ
ICC	Supply current (receiver enabled)	A, B, D, and DIR open				16	mA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high level output		7		16	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low level output	05	7		16	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Receiver output rise time	See Figure 9		1.3	3	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Receiver output fall time			1.3	3	ns
<sup>t</sup> PZH	Receiver output enable time to high level	O		26	40	
<sup>t</sup> PHZ	Receiver output disable time from high level	See Figure 10			40	ns
tPZL	Receiver output enable time to low level	O		29	40	
tPLZ	Receiver output enable time to high level	See Figure 11			40	ns
tsk(p)	Pulse skew (  tpLH - tpHL  )				2	ns
tsk(o)	Output skew <sup>‡</sup>				1.5	ns
tsk(pp)	Part-to-part skew§				3	ns

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Output skew (t<sub>sk(o)</sub>) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together. § Part-to-part skew (t<sub>sk(pp)</sub>) is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same input signals, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.



† Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 1. Driver Test Circuit, V<sub>OD</sub> and V<sub>OC</sub> Without Common-Mode Loading

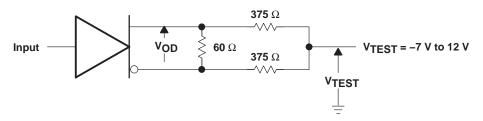


Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit, V<sub>OD</sub> With Common-Mode Loading

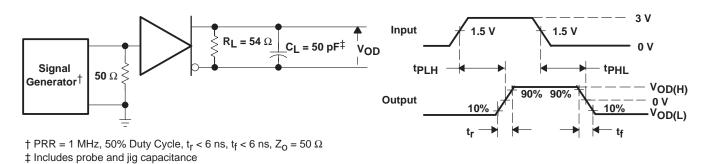
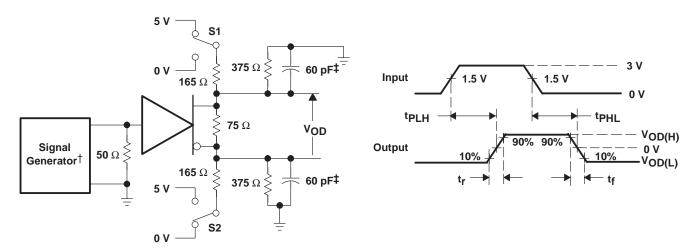
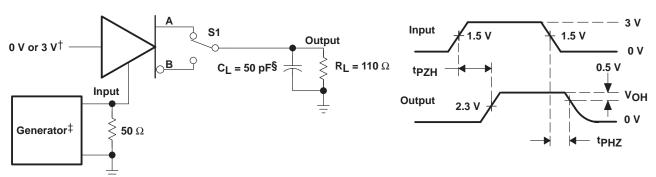


Figure 3. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, 485-Loading



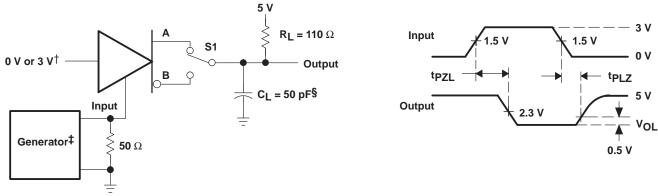
- † PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_{f}$  < 6 ns,  $t_{f}$  < 6 ns,  $Z_{O}$  = 50  $\Omega$
- ‡ Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 4. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, HVD SCSI-Loading (double terminated)



- † 3 V if testing A output, 0 V if testing B output
- $\ddagger$  PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r$  < 6 ns,  $t_f$  < 6 ns,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$
- § Includes probe and jig capacitance

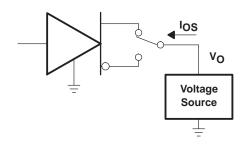
Figure 5. Driver Enable/Disable Test, High Output



- † 0 V if testing A output, 3 V if testing B output
- $\ddagger$  PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_{f}$  < 6 ns,  $t_{f}$  < 6 ns,  $Z_{O}$  = 50  $\Omega$
- § Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 6. Driver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output





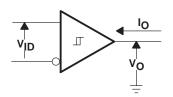
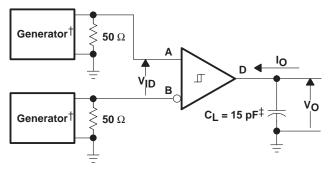


Figure 7. Driver Short-Circuit Test

Figure 8. Receiver DC Parameters







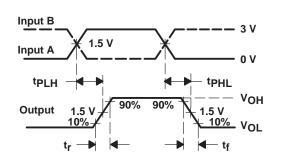
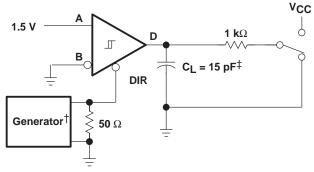
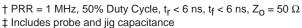


Figure 9. Receiver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms





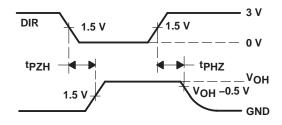
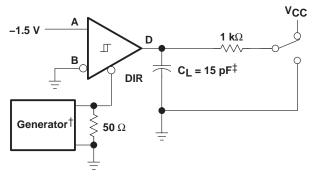
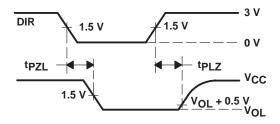


Figure 10. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, High Output





- † PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_{\rm f}$  < 6 ns,  $t_{\rm f}$  < 6 ns,  $Z_{\rm O}$  = 50  $\Omega$
- ‡ Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 11. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output

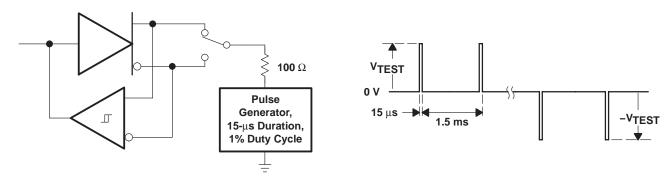
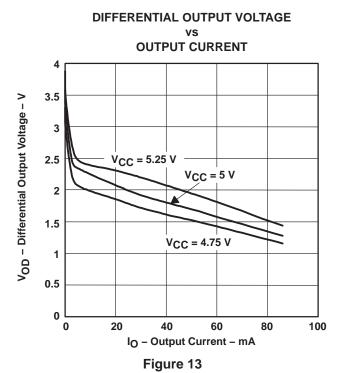
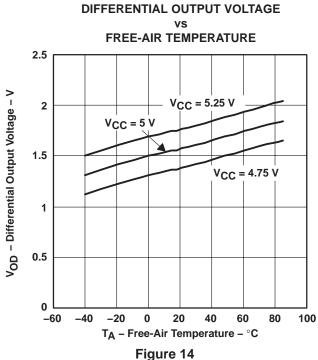
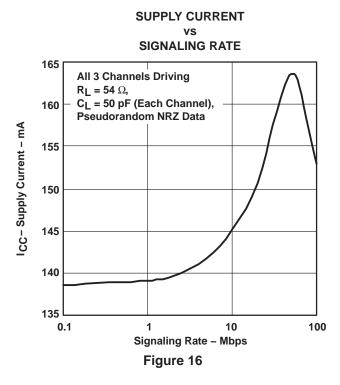


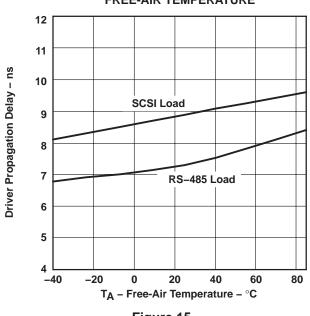
Figure 12. Test Circuit and Waveform, Transient Over Voltage Test





**DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY** FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 12 11





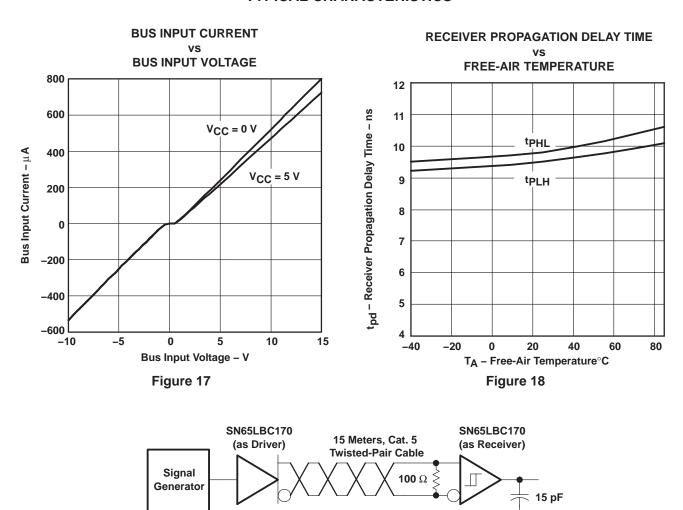


Figure 19. Circuit Diagram for Signaling Characteristics

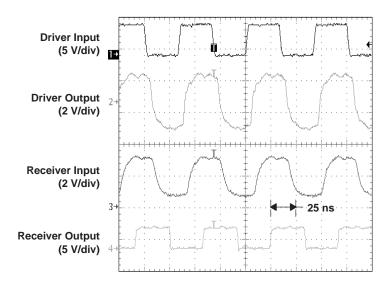


Figure 20. Signal Waveforms at 30 Mbps

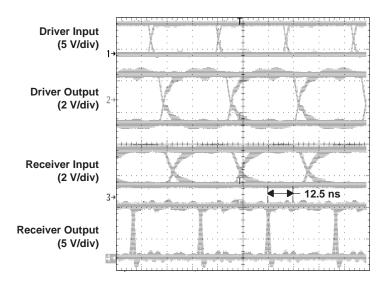


Figure 21. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 30 Mbps

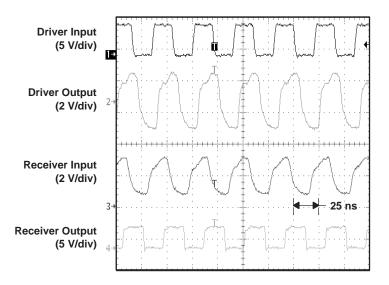


Figure 22. Signal Waveforms at 50 Mbps

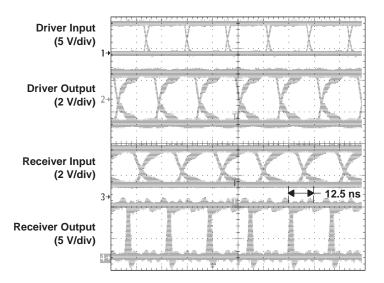


Figure 23. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 50 Mbps







### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
SN65LBC170DB	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DBG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DBR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DBRG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LBC170DWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DB	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DBG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DBR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DBRG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN75LBC170DWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

**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)

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

29-Sep-2008

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

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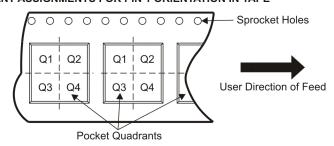
# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	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
SN65LBC170DBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	6.6	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
SN65LBC170DWR	SOIC	DW	20	2500	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.0	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
SN75LBC170DBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	6.6	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
SN75LBC170DWR	SOIC	DW	20	2500	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.0	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1





\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN65LBC170DBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
SN65LBC170DWR	SOIC	DW	20	2500	346.0	346.0	41.0
SN75LBC170DBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
SN75LBC170DWR	SOIC	DW	20	2500	346.0	346.0	41.0

# DW (R-PDSO-G20)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013 variation AC.



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