





SLLS259J-NOVEMBER 1996-REVISED OCTOBER 2016

SN75LVDS82 FlatLink[™] Receiver

Technical

Documents

Sample &

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1 Features

- 4:28 Data Channel Expansion at up to 1904 Mbps Throughput
- Suited for SVGA, XGA, or SXGA Display Data Transmission From Controller to Display With Very Low EMI
- Four Data Channels and Clock Low-Voltage Differential Channels In and 28 Data and Clock Low-Voltage TTL Channels Out
- Operates From a Single 3.3-V Supply With 250 mW (Typical)
- 5-V Tolerant SHTDN Input
- Falling Clock-Edge-Triggered Outputs
- Packaged in Thin Shrink Small-Outline Package (TSSOP) With 20-Mil Terminal Pitch
- Consumes Less Than 1 mW When Disabled
- Pixel Clock Frequency Range of 31 MHz to 68 MHz
- No External Components Required for PLL
- Inputs Meet or Exceed the Requirements of ANSI EIA/TIA-644 Standard

2 Applications

- Printers
- Appliances With an LCD
- Digital Cameras
- Laptop and PC Displays Industrial PC, Laptop, and other Factory Automation Displays Patient Monitor and Medical Equipment Displays Projectors Weight Scales

3 Description

Tools &

Software

The SN75LVDS82 FlatLink[™] receiver contains four serial-in, 7-bit parallel-out shift registers, a 7× clock synthesizer, and five low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) line receivers in a single integrated circuit.

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These functions allow receipt of synchronous data from a compatible transmitter, such as the SN75LVDS83B, over five balanced-pair conductors, and expansion to 28 bits of single-ended low-voltage TTL (LVTTL) synchronous data at a lower transfer rate. The SN75LVDS82 can also be used with the SN75LVDS84 for 21-bit transfers.

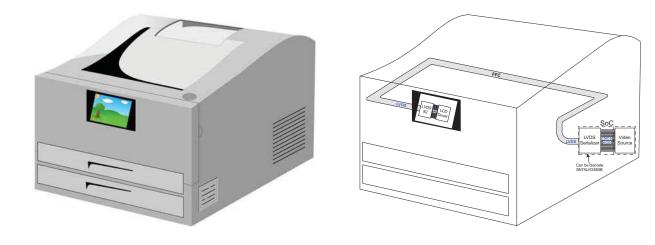
When receiving, the high-speed LVDS data is received and loaded into registers at the rate of seven times (7x) the LVDS input clock (CLKIN). The data is then unloaded to a 28-bit-wide LVTTL parallel bus at the CLKIN rate. A phase-locked loop (PLL) clock synthesizer circuit generates a 7x clock for internal clocking and an output clock for the expanded data. The SN75LVDS82 presents valid data on the falling edge of the output clock (CLKOUT).

The SN75LVDS82 requires only five line-termination resistors for the differential inputs and little or no control. The data bus appears the same at the input to the transmitter and output of the receiver with the data transmission transparent to the user.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
SN75LVDS82	TSSOP (56)	14.00 mm × 6.10 mm		

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

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NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision I (April 2011) to Revision J

•	Added ESD Ratings table, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section.	1
•	Changed Feature From: "238 Mbytes/s Throughput" To: "1904 Mbps Throughput"	
•	Deleted <i>Feature</i> : "Improved Replacement for the National™ DS90C582 "	1
•	Added item to the Applications list: "Laptop and PC Display"	1
•	Changed text in the <i>Description</i> From: "such as the SN75LVDS81: To: "such as the SN75LVDS83B"	1
•	Changed text in the <i>Description</i> From: "SN75LVDS84 or SN75LVDS85 for 21-bit transfers." To: "SN75LVDS84 for 21-bit transfers"	1
•	Changed device number SN75LVDS81 To: SN75LVDS83B in Figure 16 1	6
,	Deleted image 18-Bit Color Host to 24-Bit Color LCD Panel Display Application from the Application Information section	8

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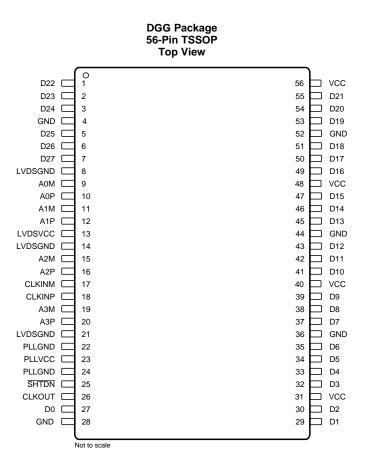


5 Description (continued)

The only possible user intervention is the use of the shutdown/clear (SHTDN) active-low input to inhibit the clock and shut off the LVDS receivers for lower power consumption. A low-level on SHTDN clears all internal registers to a low level and places the TTL outputs in a high-impedance state.

The SN75LVDS82 is characterized for operation over ambient air temperatures of 0°C to 70°C.

6 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

Pin		I/O	Description
Name	No.	1/0	Description
A0M, A0P	9, 10		LVDS Data Lane 0
A1M, A1P	11, 12		LVDS Data Lane 1
A2M, A2P	15, 16	LVDS Input	LVDS Data Lane 2
A3M, A3P	19, 20	LVD0 mpar	LVDS Data Lane 3
CLKINM, CLKINP			LVDS Clock

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Pin Functions (continued)

Pin		1/0	Description		
Name	No.	I/O	Description		
D0	27				
D1	29				
D2	30				
D3	32				
D4	33				
D5	34				
D6	35				
D7	37				
D8	38				
D9	39				
D10	41				
D11	42				
D12	43				
D13	45		Data Bus Output		
D14	46	LVTTL Output			
D15	47	Carpar			
D16	49				
D17	50				
D18	51				
D19	53				
D20	54				
D21	55				
D22	1				
D23	2				
D24	3				
D25	5				
D26	6				
D27	7				
CLKOUT	26		Clock output for the data bus		
SHTDN	25	Input	Shutdown Mode; Active-Low		
LVDSGND	8, 14, 21		LVDS Ground		
LVDSV _{CC}	13		LVDS Power supply 3.3 V		
PLLGND	22	Power	PLL Ground		
PLLV _{CC}	23		PLL Power supply 3.3 V		
V _{CC}	31,40, 48, 56		Digital Power supply 3.3 V		
GND	4, 28, 36, 52		Digital Ground		



7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage ⁽²⁾		-0.5	4	V
V_{O}	Output voltage (Dxx term	inals)	-0.5	V _{CC} + 0.5	V
.v.	Input voltage	Any terminal except SHTDN	-0.5	V _{CC} + 0.5	V
VI		SHTDN	-0.5	5.5	V
	Continuous total power of	lissipation	See Therma	See Thermal Information	
T _A	Operating temperature		0	70	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

(1) 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.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to GND, unless otherwise noted.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT	
V	Electrostatic	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±4000	N/	
V _(ESD)	discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±500	V	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	3	3.3	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage (SHTDN)	2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage (SHTDN)			0.8	V
$ V_{ID} $	Differential input voltage	0.1		0.6	V
V _{IC}	Common-mode input voltage (see Figure 11 and Figure 7)	$\frac{ V_{ID} }{2}$		$2.4 - \frac{ V_{ D} }{2}$	V
				$V_{CC} - 0.8$	
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	0		70	°C

7.4 Thermal Information

		SN75LVDS82	
	THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	DGG (TSSOP)	UNIT
		56 PINS	
$R_{ hetaJA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	57.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	14.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	26.2	°C/W
ΨJT	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.5	°C/W
Ψјв	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	25.9	°C/W
R _{0JC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

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7.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT
V _{IT+}	Positive-going differential input threshold voltage				100	mV
V _{IT-}	Negative-going differential input threshold voltage ⁽²⁾		-100			mV
V _{ОН}	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.4			V
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
		Disabled, All inputs open			280	μA
	Quiescent current (average)	Enabled, AnP = 1 V, AnM = 1.4 V, $t_c = 15.38$ ns		60	74	
I _{CC}		Enabled, $C_L = 8 \text{ pF}$, Grayscale pattern (see Figure 13), $t_c = 15.38 \text{ ns}$		74		mA
		Enabled, $C_L = 8 \text{ pF}$, Worst-case pattern (see Figure 14), $t_c = 15.38 \text{ ns}$		107		
I _{IH}	High-level input current (SHTDN)	V _{IH} = V _{CC}			±20	μA
IIL	Low-level input current (SHTDN)	$V_{IL} = 0$			±20	μA
IN	Input current (LVDS input terminals A and CLKIN)	$0 \le V_1 \le 2.4 V$			±20	μA
loz	High-impedance output current	$V_{O} = 0 \text{ or } V_{CC}$			±10	μA

All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C. The algebraic convention, in which the less-positive (more-negative) limit is designed minimum, is used in this data sheet for the (1) (2) negative-going input voltage threshold only.



7.6 Timing Requirements

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
t _c	Cycle time, input clock ⁽¹⁾	14.7	32.3	ns
t _{su1}	Setup time, input (see Figure 2)	600		ps
tha	Hold time, input (see Figure 2)	600		DS

Parameter t_c is defined as the mean duration of a minimum of 32000 clock cycles. (1)

7.7 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT		
t _{su2}	Setup time, D0–D27 valid to CLKOUT \downarrow	$C_L = 8 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 1	5			ns		
t _{h2}	Hold time, CLKOUT↓ to D0–D27 valid	C _L = 8 pF, See Figure 1	5			ns		
t _{RSKM}	Receiver input skew margin ⁽²⁾ (see Figure 2)	t_c = 15.38 ns (± 0.2%), Input clock jitter < 50 ps ⁽³⁾	490			ps		
t _d	Delay time, CLKIN↑ to CLKOUT↓ (see Figure 2)	t _c = 15.38 ns (± 0.2%), C _L = 8 pF		3.7		ns		
	Ω relative charge is output clear period ⁽⁴⁾	$t_c = 15.38 + 0.75 \text{ sin } (2\pi 500\text{E3t}) \pm 0.05 \text{ ns},$ See Figure 15		±80		20		
$\Delta t_{c(o)}$	Cycle time, change in output clock period ⁽⁴⁾	$t_c = 15.38 + 0.75 \text{ sin } (2\pi 3\text{E6t}) \pm 0.05 \text{ ns},$ See Figure 15		±300		ps		
t _{en}	Enable time, SHTDN↑ to Dn valid	See Figure 3		1		ms		
t _{dis}	Disable time, SHTDN↓ to off state	See Figure 4		400		ns		
t _t	Transition time, output (10% to 90% t_r or t_f)	C _L = 8 pF		3		ns		
tw	Pulse duration, output clock			0.43 t _c		ns		

All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C. (1)

The parameter t_(RSKM) is the timing margin available to the transmitter and interconnection skews and clock jitter. It is defined by (2) $t_c/14-t_{su1}/t_{h1}.$

(3)

(4)

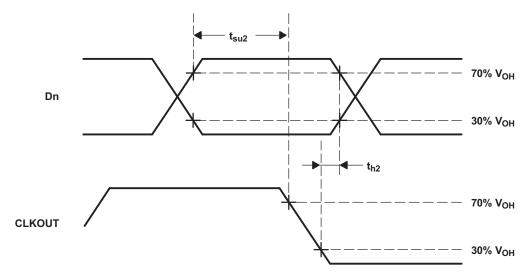


Figure 1. Setup and Hold Time Waveforms

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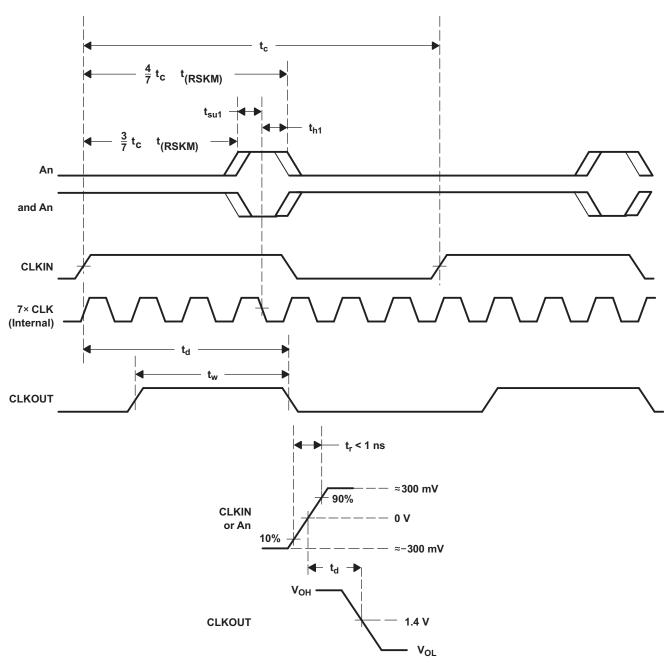


Figure 2. Receiver Input Skew Margin and Delay Timing Waveforms



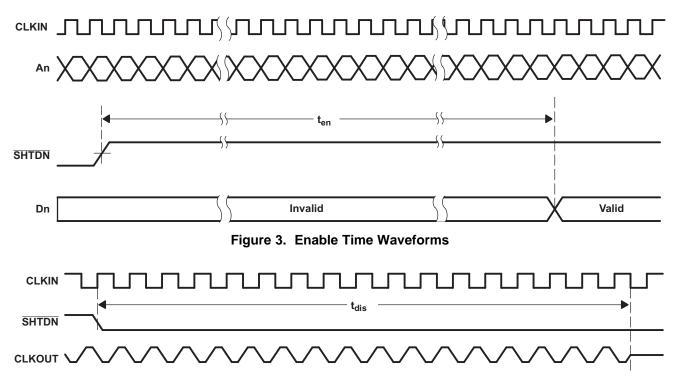
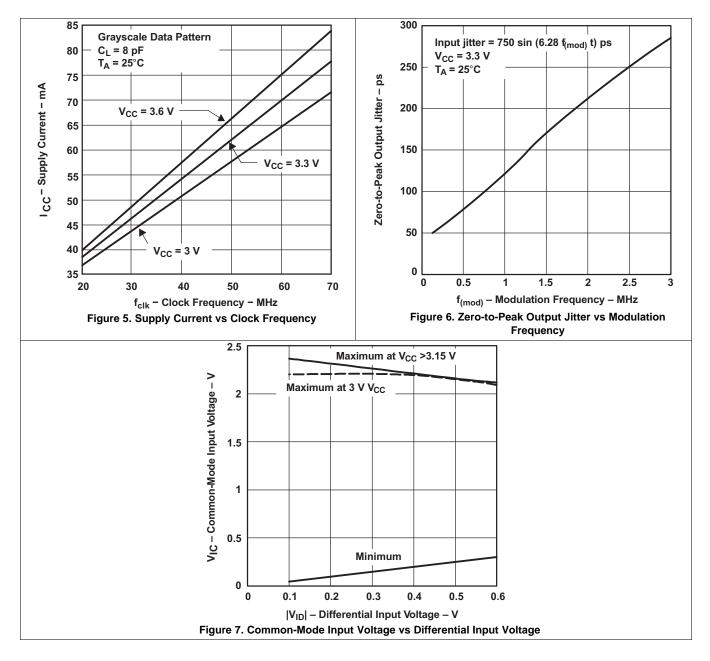


Figure 4. Disable Time Waveforms



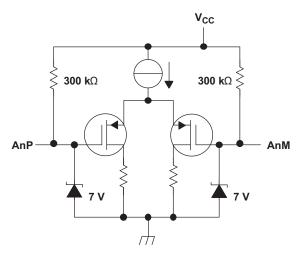
7.8 Typical Characteristics





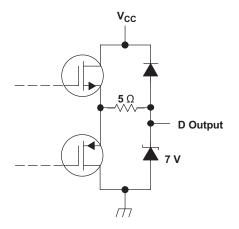
8 Parameter Measurement Information

8.1 Equivalent Input and Output Schematic Diagrams



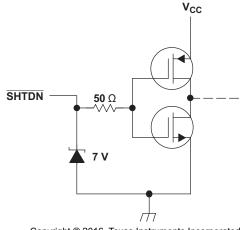
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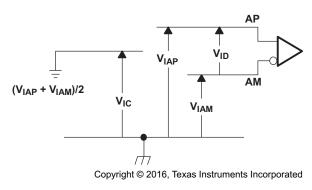
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Figure 10. Output



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Figure 9. SHTDN Input





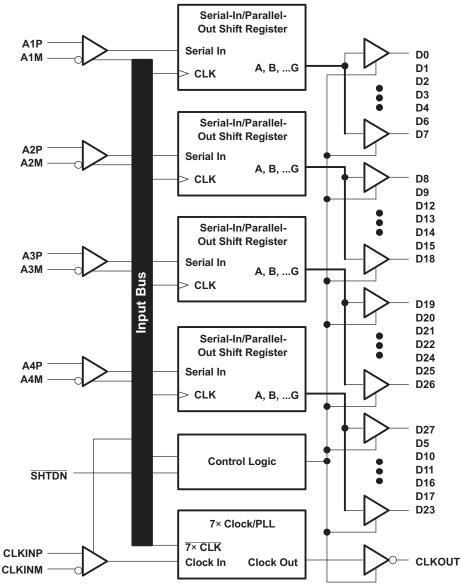
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9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

The SN75LVDS82 implements five low-voltage differential signal (LVDS) line receivers: 4 data lanes and 1 clock lane. The clock is internally multiplied by 7 and used for sampling LVDS data. Each input lane contains a shift register that converts serial data to parallel. 28 total bits per clock period are deserialized and presented on the LVTTL output bus

9.2 Functional Block Diagram



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9.3 Feature Description

9.3.1 LVDS Input Data

The SN65LVDS82 is a simple deserializer that ignores bit representation in the LVDS stream. The data inputs to the receiver come from a transmitters such as the SN75LVDS83B and consist of up to 24 bits of video information, a horizontal synchronization bit, a vertical synchronization bit, an enable bit, and a spare bit.

The pixel data assignment is listed in Table 1 for 24-bit, 18-bit, and 12-bit color hosts.

055141			8-BIT		6-BIT	4-BIT	•	
SERIAL CHANNEL	DATA BITS	FORMAT-1	FORMAT-2	FORMAT-3		NON-LINEAR STEP SIZE	LINEAR STEP SIZE	
	D0	R0D27	R2	R2	R0	R2	VCC	
	D1	R1	R3	R3	R1	R3	GND	
	D2	R2	R4	R4	R2	R0	R0	
Y0	D3	R3	R5	R5	R3	R1	R1	
	D4	R4	R6	R6	R4	R2	R2	
	D6	R5	R7	R7	R5	R3	R3	
	D7	G0	G2	G2	G0	G2	VCC	
	D8	G1	G3	G3	G1	G3	GND	
	D9	G2	G4	G4	G2	G0	G0	
	D12	G3	G5	G5	G3	G1	G1	
Y1	D13	G4	G6	G6	G4	G2	G2	
	D14	G5	G7	G7	G5	G3	G3	
	D15	B0	B2	B2	B0	B2	VCC	
	D18	B1	B3	B3	B1	B3	GND	
	D19	B2	B4	B4	B2	B0	B0	
	D20	B3	B5	B5	B3	B1	B1	
	D21	B4	B6	B6	B4	B2	B2	
Y2	D22	B5	B7	B7	B5	B3	B3	
	D24	HSYNC	HSYNC	HSYNC	HSYNC	HSYNC	HSYNC	
	D25	VSYNC	VSYNC	VSYNC	VSYNC	VSYNC	VSYNC	
	D26	ENABLE	ENABLE	ENABLE	ENABLE	ENABLE	ENABLE	
	D27	R6	R0	GND	GND	GND	GND	
	D5	R7	R1	GND	GND	GND	GND	
	D10	G6	G0	GND	GND	GND	GND	
Y3	D11	G7	G1	GND	GND	GND	GND	
	D16	B6	B0	GND	GND	GND	GND	
	D17	B7	B1	GND	GND	GND	GND	
	D23	RSVD	RSVD	GND	GND	GND	GND	
CLKOUT	CLKIN	CLK	CLK	CLK	CLK	CLK	CLK	

 Table 1. Pixel Data Assignment

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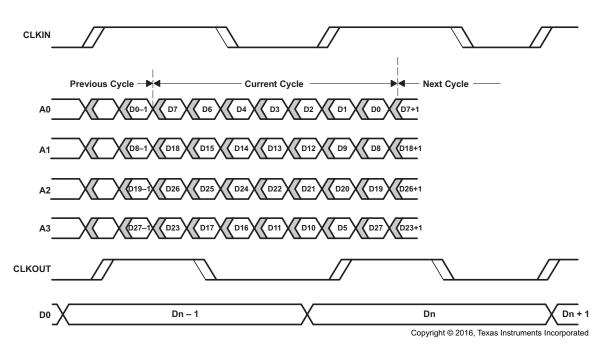


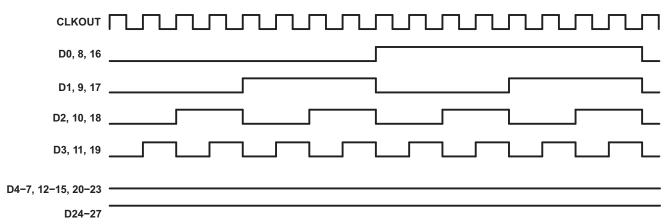
Figure 12. SN75LVDS82 Load and Shift Timing Sequences

9.4 Device Functional Modes

9.4.1 Low Power Mode

The SN75LVDS82 can be put in low-power consumption mode by active-low input \overline{SHTDN} . Connecting pin \overline{SHTDN} to GND inhibits the clock and shut off the LVDS output drivers for lower power consumption. A low level on this signal clears all internal registers to a low-level. Populate a pull-up to V_{CC} on \overline{SHTDN} to enable the device for normal operation.

9.4.2 Test Patterns

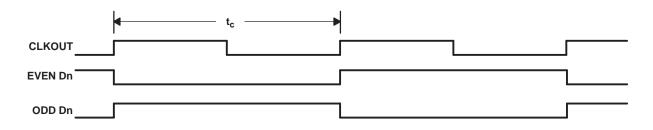


NOTE A: The 16-grayscale test-pattern tests device power consumption for a typical display pattern.

Figure 13. 16-Grayscale Test-Pattern Waveforms

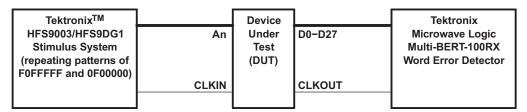


Device Functional Modes (continued)

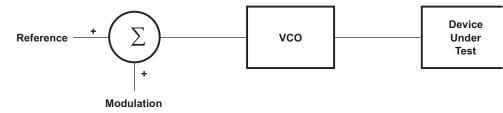


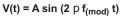
NOTE A: The worst-case test pattern produces the maximum switching frequency for all of the outputs.

Figure 14. Worst-Case Test-Pattern Waveforms



A. CLKIN is advanced or delayed with respect to data until errors are observed at the receiver outputs. The magnitude of the advance or delay is t_(RSKM).





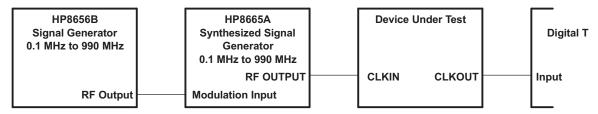


Figure 15. Input Clock Jitter Test

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10 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

10.1 Application Information

This section describes provides information on how each signal should be connected from the graphic source through the SN75LVDS83B and the SN75LVDS82 to the LCD panel input.

10.2 Typical Applications

10.2.1 Signal Connectivity

Host	Cable	Flat F	anel Display					
	 		01175114	Dooo	1	Grap	hic Contro	ller
SN75LVDS83B	i i		SN75LV	DS82		<u>12-BIT</u>	<u>18-BIT</u>	24-BIT
Y0M 48	Y Y	9	A0M	D0	27	RED0	RED0	RED0
	1 1			D1	29	RED1	RED1	RED1
	1	oo w≶		D2	30	RED2	RED2	RED2
		10	A0P	D3	32	RED3	RED3	RED3
TUP	<i>1 /</i>	•	AUP	D4	33	RSVD	RED4	RED4
				D6	35	RSVD	RED5	RED5
Y1M 46	× ×	11	A1M	D27	7	NA	NA	RED6
	ĩĩ	Ź		D5	34	NA	NA	RED7
	j 10	00 W ≷		D7	37	GREEN0	GREEN0	GREEN0
Y1P	<u>kk</u>	12	A1P	D8	38	GREEN1	GREEN1	GREEN1
	1 1			D9	39 43	GREEN2	GREEN2	GREEN2
42、		15		D12	45	GREEN3	GREEN3	GREEN3
Y2M 42	\rightarrow) 	A2M	D13	45	RSVD	GREEN4	GREEN4
	1 1			D14	40	RSVD	GREEN5	GREEN5
	· 10	00 W §		D10	42	NA	NA	GREEN6
Y2P 41	к—́к) 16	A2P	D11	47	NA	NA	GREEN7
	ÎÎÎ			D15	51	BLUE0	BLUE0	BLUE0
38、	1 1	19		D18	53	BLUE1	BLUE1	BLUE1
Y3M	<u>}</u>	→ ●	A3M	D19	54	BLUE2	BLUE2	BLUE2
	1 1	00 w Š		D20	55	BLUE3	BLUE3	BLUE3
37		20		D21	1	RSVD	BLUE4	BLUE4
Y3P	\rightarrow	>	A3P	D22	49	RSVD	BLUE5	BLUE5
				D16	50	NA	NA	BLUE6
				D17	3	NA	NA	BLUE7
				D24	5	H_SYNC	H_SYNC	H_SYNC
	i i	17	CLKINM	D25	6	V_SYNC	V_SYNC	V_SYNC
	1 1	, <u> </u>		D26	2	ENABLE	ENABLE	ENABLE
	1	oo w≶		D23	26	NA	NA	RSVD
39 V	$\sqrt{1}$	18		CLKOUT		CLOCK	CLOCK	CLOCK
CLKOUTP			CLKINP					

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- A. The five $100-\Omega$ terminating resistors are recommended to be 0603 types.
- B. NA not applicable, these unused inputs should be left open.

Figure 16. 24-Bit Color Host to 24-Bit LCD Flat Panel Display Application



Typical Applications (continued)

10.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters shown in Table 2.

DESIGN PARAMETERS	VALUE
VDD Main Power Supply	3.3 V
Input LVDS Clock Frequency	31 - 68 MHz
R _L Differential Input Termination Resistance	100 Ω
LVDS Input Lanes	4
Color depth	24 Bit

Table 2. Design Parameters

10.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

10.2.1.2.1 Power Up Sequence

The user experience can be impacted by the way a system powers up and powers down an LCD screen. The following sequence is recommended.

Power up sequence (SN75LVDS82 /SHTDN input initially low):

- 1. Ramp up LCD power (maybe 0.5 ms to 10 ms) but keep backlight turned off.
- 2. Wait for additional 0-200 ms to ensure display noise will not occur.
- 3. Enable video source output; start sending black video data.
- 4. Toggle SN75LVDS82 shutdown to $\overline{SHTDN} = V_{IH}$.
- 5. Send > 1 ms of black video data; this allows the SN75LVDS82 to be phase locked, and the display to show black data first.
- 6. Start sending true image data.
- 7. Enable backlight.

Power Down sequence (SN75LVDS82 SHTDN input initially high):

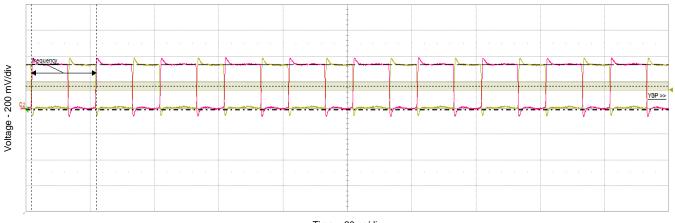
- 1. Disable LCD backlight; wait for the minimum time specified in the LCD data sheet for the backlight to go low
- Video source output data switch from active video data to black image data (all visible pixel turn black); drive this for > 2 frame times.
- 3. Set SN75LVDS82 input SHTDN = GND; wait for 250 ns.
- 4. Disable the video output of the video source.
- 5. Remove power from the LCD panel for lowest system power.

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10.2.1.3 Application Curves



Time – 20 ns/div



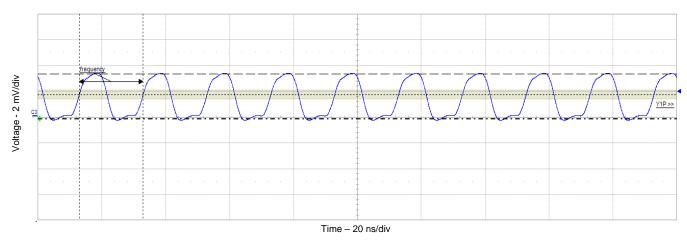


Figure 18. Output Clock



11 Power Supply Recommendations

11.1 Decoupling Capacitor Recommendations

To minimize the power supply noise floor, provide good decoupling near the SN65LVDS82 power pins. It is recommended to place one 0.01- μ F ceramic capacitor at each power pin, and two 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitors on each power node. The distance between the SN65LVDS82 and capacitors should be minimized to reduce loop inductance and provide optimal noise filtering. Placing the capacitor underneath the SN65LVDS82 on the bottom of the PCB is often a good choice. A 100-pF ceramic capacitor can be put at each power pin to optimize the EMI performance.

12 Layout

12.1 Layout Guidelines

- 1. Use 45 degree bends (chamfered corners), instead of right-angle (90°) bends. Right-angle bends increase the effective trace width, which changes the differential trace impedance creating large discontinuities. A 45 degree bend is seen as a smaller discontinuity.
- 2. Place passive components within the signal path, such as source-matching resistors or ac-coupling capacitors, next to each other. Routing as in case a) creates wider trace spacing than in b), the resulting discontinuity, however, is limited to a far narrower area
- 3. When routing traces next to a via or between an array of vias, make sure that the via clearance section does not interrupt the path of the return current on the ground plane below.
- 4. Avoid metal layers and traces underneath or between the pads off the DisplayPort connectors for better impedance matching. Otherwise they will cause the differential impedance to drop below 75 Ω and fail the board during TDR testing.
- 5. Use solid power and ground planes for 100 Ω impedance control and minimum power noise. For a multilayer PCB, it is recommended to keep one common GND layer underneath the device and connect all ground terminals directly to this plane.
- 6. For 100 Ω differential impedance, use the smallest trace spacing possible, which is usually specified by the PCB vendor.
- 7. Keep the trace length as short as possible to minimize attenuation.
- 8. Place bulk capacitors (that is, 10 μF) close to power sources, such as voltage regulators or where the power is supplied to the PCB.

SN75LVDS82

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12.2 Layout Example

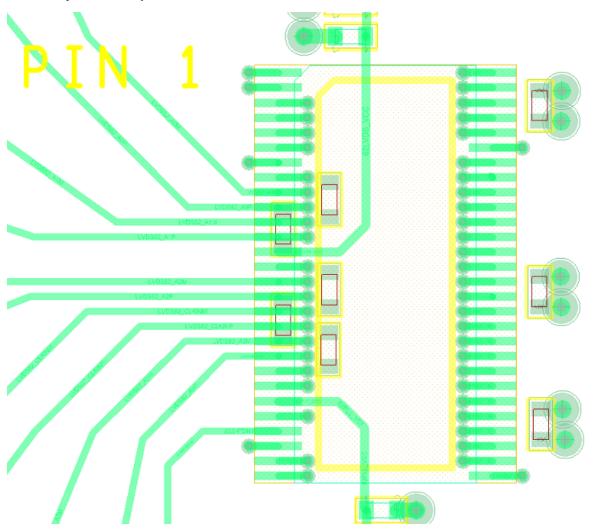


Figure 19. Layout Example



13 Device and Documentation Support

13.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

13.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E[™] Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.* Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support TI's Design Support Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

13.3 Trademarks

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13.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

13.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.



PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN75LVDS82DGG	ACTIVE	TSSOP	DGG	56	35	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 70	SN75LVDS82	Samples
SN75LVDS82DGGR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 70	SN75LVDS82	Samples

⁽¹⁾ 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⁾ RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

⁽⁴⁾ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

⁽⁵⁾ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

⁽⁶⁾ Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM



TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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	
SN75LVDS82DGGR	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	15.6	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1	



PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

1-May-2024



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
SN75LVDS82DGGR	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0	

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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TUBE



- B - Alignment groove width

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	Τ (μm)	B (mm)
SN75LVDS82DGG	DGG	TSSOP	56	35	530	11.89	3600	4.9

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DGG0056A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not

- exceed 0.15 mm per side. 4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



DGG0056A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



DGG0056A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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