## General Description

The MAX9376 is a fully differential, high-speed, LVDS/ anything-to-LVPECL/LVDS dual translator designed for signal rates up to 2 GHz . One channel is LVDS/ anything-to-LVPECL translator and the other channel is LVDS/anything-to-LVDS translator. The MAX9376's extremely low propagation delay and high speed make it ideal for various high-speed network routing and backplane applications.
The MAX9376 accepts any differential input signal within the supply rails and with minimum amplitude of 100 mV . Inputs are fully compatible with the LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, and CML differential signaling standards. LVPECL outputs have sufficient current to drive $50 \Omega$ transmission lines. LVDS outputs conform to the ANSI EIA/TIA-644 LVDS standard.
The MAX9376 is available in a 10 -pin $\mu \mathrm{MAX}{ }^{\circledR}$ package and operates from a single +3.3 V supply over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

## Applications

- Backplane Logic Standard Translation
- LVDS-to-LVPECL, LVPECL-to-LVDS Up/Downconverters
- LANs
- WANs
- DSLAMs
- DLCs


## Features

- Guaranteed 2GHz Switching Frequency
- Accepts LVDS/LVPECL/Anything Inputs
- 421ps (typ) Propagation Delays
- 30ps (max) Pulse Skew
- 2psRMS (max) Random Jitter
- Minimum 100mV Differential Input to Guarantee AC Specifications
- Temperature-Compensated LVPECL Output
- +3.0V to +3.6V Power-Supply Operating Range
- $>2 k V$ ESD Protection (Human Body Model)


## Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX9376EUB + | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{MAX}$ |
| +Denotes a lead $(\mathrm{Pb})$-free $/$ Ro HS -compliant package. |  |  |

## Pin Configuration


$\mu M A X$ is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Inputs (IN_, $\overline{\mathbb{N}})$ )...................................... -0.3 V to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Continuous Output Cu |
| Surge Output Current |
| Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| 10-Pin $\mu$ MAX (derate $5.6 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )........ .444 mW |
|  |

Junction Temperature...................................................... $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ............................-65? C to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ESD Protection

Human Body Model (IN_, $\overline{N_{-}}$, OUT_, $\left.\overline{O U T} T_{-}\right) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \geq 2 k V$
Soldering Temperature (10s)........................................ $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\theta_{\text {JA }}$ in Still Air (Note 1)............................................. $+180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## DC Electrical Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to +3.6 V , differential input voltage $\mid \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \mathrm{I}=0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.0 V , input voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}\right)=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, input common-mode voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVPECL outputs terminated with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVDS outputs terminated with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%$, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.3 \mathrm{~V},\left|\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.2 \mathrm{~V}$, input common-mode voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 2, 3, 4)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX |  |
| DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS (IN_, $\overline{\mathbf{N}_{-}}$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Differential Input Threshold | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {THD }}$ |  | -100 |  | +100 | -100 |  | +100 | -100 |  | +100 | mV |
| Input Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}, \\ & \overline{\mathrm{I}} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\overline{\mathrm{N}}}=$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or OV | -20 |  | +20 | -20 |  | +20 | -20 |  | +20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Input Common-Mode Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}$ | Figure 1 | 0.05 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ 0.05 \end{gathered}$ | 0.05 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ 0.05 \end{gathered}$ | 0.05 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}- \\ 0.05 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| LVPECL OUTPUTS (OUT1, OUT1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single-Ended Output High Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Figure 3 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ 1.085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 0.880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}- \\ & 1.025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 0.985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 0.880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 0.976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 0.880 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| Single-Ended Output Low Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Figure 3 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}- \\ 1.830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}- \\ & 1.620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}- \\ & 1.620 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| Differential Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Figure 3 | 595 | 710 |  | 595 | 710 |  | 595 | 710 |  | mV |
| LVDS OUTPUTS (OUT2, OUT2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Differential Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}$ | Figure 2 | 250 | 366 | 450 | 250 | 352 | 450 | 250 | 339 | 450 | mV |
| Change in Magnitude of VOD Between Complementary Output States | $\left\|\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}\right\|$ | Figure 2 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 20 |  | 1.0 | 20 | mV |
| Offset Common-Mode Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OS}}$ | Figure 2 | 1.125 |  | 1.375 | 1.125 | 1.250 | 1.375 | 1.125 |  | 1.375 | V |
| Change in Magnitude of VOS Between Complementary Output States | $\left\|\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\text {Os }}\right\|$ | Figure 2 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 20 | mV |

## DC Electrical Characteristics (continined)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to +3.6 V , differential input voltage $\mid \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}} \mathrm{I}=0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.0 V , input voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{I \mathrm{~N}}\right)=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, input common-mode voltage $V_{C M}=0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVPECL outputs terminated with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVDS outputs terminated with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%$, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.3 \mathrm{~V},\left|\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.2 \mathrm{~V}$, input common-mode voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 2, 3, 4)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX | MIN | TYP | MAX |  |
| Output Short-Circuit Current, Either Output Shorted to GND | \|los| | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}= \pm 100 \mathrm{mV} \text {, }$ <br> one output GND, other output open or shorted to GND |  | 19 | 24 |  | 18 | 24 |  | 18 | 24 | mA |
| Output Short-circuit Current, Outputs Shorted Together | \|losabl | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {ID }}= \pm 100 \mathrm{mV}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT_- }}+= \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT_- }} \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.0 | 12 |  | 4.0 | 12 |  | 4.0 | 12 | mA |
| SUPPLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply Current | $I_{\text {cc }}$ | All pins open except $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and GND with LVDS outputs (OUT2, OUT2) loaded with differential $100 \Omega$ |  | 24 | 40 |  | 29 | 40 |  | 31 | 40 | mA |

## AC Electrical Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to +3.6 V , differential input voltage $\left|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.2 V , input frequency $\leq 1.34 \mathrm{GHz}$, differential input transition time $=$ 125ps $(20 \%$ to $80 \%)$, input voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}\right)=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, input common-mode voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}\right)=0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.05 \mathrm{~V}\right)$, LVPECL outputs terminated with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVDS outputs terminated with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ $=+3.3 \mathrm{~V},\left|\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.2 \mathrm{~V}$, input common-mode voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LVPECL OUTPUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switching Frequency | $f_{\text {max }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}} \geq 250 \mathrm{mV}$ | 2.0 | 2.5 |  | GHz |
| Propagation Delay Low to High | tPLH | Figure 3 | 250 | 421 | 600 | ps |
| Propagation Delay High to Low | tPHL | Figure 3 | 250 | 421 | 600 | ps |
| Pulse Skew \|t ${ }_{\text {PLH }}$ - tPHL | tSKEW | Figure 3 (Note 6) |  | 6 | 30 | ps |
| Output Low-to-High Transition Time (20\% to 80\%) | $t_{R}$ | Figure 3 |  | 116 | 220 | ps |
| Output High-to-Low Transition Time (20\% to 80\%) | ${ }^{\text {t }}$ F | Figure 3 |  | 119 | 220 | ps |
| Added Random Jitter | ${ }^{\text {R }} \mathrm{J}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.34 \mathrm{GHz}($ Note 7) |  | 0.7 | 2 | ps (RMS) |
| LVDS OUTPUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switching Frequency | $f_{\text {MAX }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}} \geq 250 \mathrm{mV}$ | 2.0 | 2.5 |  | GHz |
| Propagation Delay Low to High | tPLH | Figure 3 | 250 | 363 | 600 | ps |
| Propagation Delay High to Low | tPHL | Figure 3 | 250 | 367 | 600 | ps |
| Pulse Skew \|tpLH - tphl | tSKEW | Figure 3 (Note 6) |  | 5 | 30 | ps |

## AC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to +3.6 V , differential input voltage $\left|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.2 V , input frequency $\leq 1.34 \mathrm{GHz}$, differential input transition time $=$ $125 \mathrm{ps}(20 \%$ to $80 \%)$, input voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}\right)=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, input common-mode voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}\right)=0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.05 \mathrm{~V}\right)$, LVPECL outputs terminated with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), LVDS outputs terminated with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ $=+3.3 \mathrm{~V},\left|\mathrm{~V}_{\text {ID }}\right|=0.2 \mathrm{~V}$, input common-mode voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output Low-to-High Transition <br> Time (20\% to 80\%) | tR | Figure 2 | 93 | 220 | ps |
| Output High-to-Low Transition <br> Time (20\% to 80\%) | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Figure 2 | 91 | 220 | ps |
| Added Random Jitter | tRJ | $\mathrm{fIN}=1.34 \mathrm{GHz}$ (Note 7) | 0.8 | 2 | ps (RMS) |

Note 2: Measurements are made with the device in thermal equilibrium. All voltages are referenced to ground except $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{THD}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}$, and $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}$.
Note 3: Current into a pin is defined as positive. Current out of a pin is defined as negative.
Note 4: DC parameters production tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and guaranteed by design and characterization over the full operating temperature range.
Note 5: Guaranteed by design and characterization, not production tested. Limits are set at $\pm 6$ sigma.
Note 6: $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SKEW }}$ is the magnitude difference of differential propagation delays for the same output under same conditions; tSKEW $=$ $\left|\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}-\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}\right|$.
Note 7: Device jitter added to the input signal.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3.3 \mathrm{~V}\right.$, differential input voltage $\left|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}\right|=0.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$, input frequency $=500 \mathrm{MHz}$, LVPECL outputs terminated with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$, LVDS outputs terminated with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


PROPAGATION DELAY



OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME vs. TEMPERATURE


Pin Description

| PIN | NAME |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | $\overline{\text { IN1 }}$ | Differential LVDS/Anything Noninverting Input 1 |
| 2 | $\overline{\text { IN1 }}$ | Differential LVDS/Anything Inverting Input 1 |
| 3 | OUT2 | Differential LVDS Noninverting Output 2 . Terminate with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to $\overline{\mathrm{OUT} 2}$. |
| 4 | $\overline{\text { OUT2 }}$ | Differential LVDS Inverting Output 2. Terminate with $100 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to OUT2. |
| 5 | GND | Ground |
| 6 | $\overline{\text { IN2 }}$ | Differential LVDS/Anything Inverting Input 2 |
| 7 | IN2 | Differential LVDS/Anything Noninverting Input 2 |
| 8 | $\overline{\text { OUT1 }}$ | Differential LVPECL Inverting Output. Terminate with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2 \mathrm{~V}$. |
| 9 | OUT1 | Differential LVPECL Noninverting Output. Terminate with $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2 \mathrm{~V}$. |
| 10 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | Positive Supply. Bypass from $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to GND with $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitors. Place the <br> capacitors as close to the device as possible with the smaller value capacitor closest to the device. |

## Detailed Description

The MAX9376 is a fully differential, high-speed, LVDS/ anything-to-LVPECL/LVDS dual translator designed for signal rates up to 2 GHz . One channel is LVDS/ anything-to-LVPECL translator and the other channel is LVDS/anything-to-LVDS translator. The MAX9376's extremely low propagation delay and high speed make it ideal for various high-speed network routing and backplane applications.
The MAX9376 accepts any differential input signal within the supply rails and with a minimum amplitude of 100 mV . Inputs are fully compatible with the LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, and CML differential signaling standards. LVPECL outputs have sufficient current to drive $50 \Omega$ transmission lines. LVDS outputs conform to the ANSI EIA/TIA-644 LVDS standard.

## Inputs

Inputs have a wide common-mode range of 0.05 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ - 0.05 V , which accommodates any differential signals within rails, and requires a minimum of 100 mV to switch the outputs. This allows the MAX9376 inputs to support virtually any differential signaling standard.

## LVPECL Outputs

The MAX9376 LVPECL outputs are emitter followers that require external resistive paths to a voltage source $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T}}=\right.$ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ typ) more negative than worst-case $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ for proper static and dynamic operation. When properly terminated, the outputs generate steady-state voltage levels, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ with fast transition edges between state levels. Output current always flows into the termination during proper operation.

## LVDS Outputs

The MAX9376 LVDS outputs require a resistive load to terminate the signal and complete the transmission loop. Because the device switches current and not voltage, the actual output voltage swing is determined by the value of the termination resistor. With a 3.5 mA typical output current, the MAX9376 produces an output voltage of 350 mV when driving a $100 \Omega$ load.


Figure 1. Input Definition


Figure 2. LVDS Output Load and Transition Times


Figure 3. Differential Input-to-Output Propagation Delay Timing Diagram

## Applications Information

## LVPECL Output Termination

Terminate the MAX9376 LVPECL outputs with $50 \Omega$ to ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2 \mathrm{~V}$ ) or use equivalent Thevenin terminations. Terminate OUT1 and OUT1 with identical termination on each for low output distortion. When a single-ended signal is taken from the differential output, terminate both OUT1 and OUT1.
Ensure that output currents do not exceed the current limits as specified in the Absolute Maximum Ratings. Under all operating conditions, the device's total thermal limits should be observed.

## LVDS Output Termination

The MAX9376 LVDS outputs are current-steering devices; no output voltage is generated without a termination resistor. The termination resistors should match the differential impedance of the transmission line. Output voltage levels are dependent upon the value of the termination resistor. The MAX9376 is optimized for point-to-point interface with $100 \Omega$ termination resistors at the receiver inputs. Termination resistance values may range between $90 \Omega$ and $132 \Omega$, depending on the characteristic impedance of the transmission medium.

## Supply Bypassing

Bypass $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to ground with high-frequency surface-mount ceramic $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors. Place the capacitors as close to the device as possible with the $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor closest to the device pins.

## Traces

Circuit board trace layout is very important to maintain the signal integrity of high-speed differential signals. Maintaining integrity is accomplished in part by reducing signal reflections and skew, and increasing com-mon-mode noise immunity.
Signal reflections are caused by discontinuities in the $50 \Omega$ characteristic impedance of the traces. Avoid discontinuities by maintaining the distance between differential traces, not using sharp corners or using vias. Maintaining distance between the traces also increases common-mode noise immunity. Reducing signal skew is accomplished by matching the electrical length of the differential traces.

Chip Information
PROCESS: Bipolar

## Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a "+", "\#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

| PACKAGE <br> TYPE | PACKAGE CODE | DOCUMENT NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{MAX}$ | $\mathrm{U} 10+2$ | $\underline{21-0061}$ |

## Revision History

| REVISION <br> NUMBER | REVISION <br> DATE | DESCRIPTION | PAGES <br> CHANGED |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 0 | $4 / 03$ | Initial release | - |
| 1 | $10 / 09$ | Updated Ordering Information and Absolute Maximum Ratings | 1,2 |

## X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components
Click to view similar products for Translation - Voltage Levels category:
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NLSX4373DMR2G NLSX5012MUTAG NLSX0102FCT2G NLSX4302EBMUTCG PCA9306FMUTAG MC100EPT622MNG NLSX5011MUTCG NLV9306USG NLVSX4014MUTAG NLSV4T3144MUTAG NLVSX4373MUTAG MAX3371ELT+T NLSX3013BFCT1G NLV7WBD3125USG NLSX3012DMR2G 74AVCH1T45FZ4-7 NLVSV1T244MUTBG 74AVC1T45GS-Q100H CLVC16T245MDGGREP MC10H124FNG CAVCB164245MDGGREP CD40109BPWR MC10H350FNG MC10H125FNG MC100EPT21MNR4G MC100EP91DWG NLSV2T244MUTAG NLSX3013FCT1G NLSX5011AMX1TCG PCA9306USG SN74GTL1655DGGR SN74AVCA406LZQSR NLSX4014DTR2G NLSX3018DTR2G LTC1045CN\#PBF SY100EL92ZG 74AXP1T34GMH 74AXP1T34GNH LSF0204DPWR PI4ULS3V204LE ADG3245BRUZ-REEL7 ADG3123BRUZ ADG3245BRUZ ADG3246BCPZ ADG3308BCPZ-REEL ADG3233BRJZ-REEL7 ADG3233BRMZ ADG3242BRJZ-REEL7 ADG3243BRJZ-REEL7 ADG3245BCPZ

