General Description

The MAX9376 is a fully differential, high-speed, LVDS/anything-to-LVPECL/LVDS dual translator designed for signal rates up to 2GHz. 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 100mV. Inputs are fully compatible with the LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, and CML differential signaling standards. LVPECL outputs have sufficient current to drive 50Ω transmission lines. LVDS outputs conform to the ANSI EIA/TIA-644 LVDS standard.

The MAX9376 is available in a 10-pin μ MAX[®] package and operates from a single +3.3V supply over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

Applications

Backplane Logic Standard Translation

LVDS-to-LVPECL, LVPECL-to-LVDS Up/Downconverters

LANs

WANs

www.DataSheet40.com

DLCs

Features

X937(

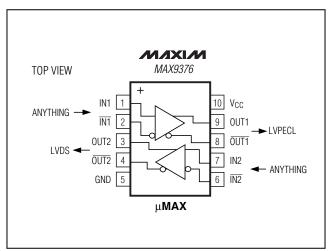
- Guaranteed 2GHz Switching Frequency
- Accepts LVDS/LVPECL/Anything Inputs
- 421ps (typ) Propagation Delays
- 30ps (max) Pulse Skew
- ◆ 2ps_{RMS} (max) Random Jitter
- Minimum 100mV Differential Input to Guarantee AC Specifications
- Temperature-Compensated LVPECL Output
- ♦ +3.0V to +3.6V Power-Supply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

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX9376EUB+	-40°C to +85°C	10 µMAX

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Pin Configuration



Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

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Maxim Integrated Products 1

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

LVDS/Anything-to-LVPECL/LVDS Dual Translator

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{CC} to GND	0.3V to +4.1V
Inputs (IN_, IN_)0.3V	$to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
IN to IN	±3.0V
Continuous Output Current	50mA
Surge Output Current	100mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	

10-Pin µMAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)444mW

θ _{JA} in Still Air (Note 1) Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Human Body Model (IN_, IN_, OUT_, O	>2k\/
Soldering Temperature (10s)	

Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a fourlayer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maxim-ic.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

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

SYMBOL			-40°C			+25°C		+85°C				
CIMEOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT	
, ĪN)											-	
VTHD		-100		+100	-100		+100	-100		+100	m۷	
I _{IN} , I TN	V _{IN} , V IN = V _{CC} or 0V	-20		+20	-20		+20	-20		+20	μA	
V _{CM}	Figure 1	0.05		V _{CC} - 0.05	0.05		V _{CC} - 0.05	0.05		V _{CC} - 0.05	V	
OUT1)	•											
V _{OH}	Figure 3										V	
V _{OL}	Figure 3										V	
V _{OH} - V _{OL}	Figure 3	595	710		595	710		595	710		m۱	
JT2)												
Vod	Figure 2	250	366	450	250	352	450	250	339	450	m∖	
Iav _{od} i	Figure 2		1.0	20		1.0	20		1.0	20	m\	
V _{OS}	Figure 2	1.125		1.375	1.125	1.250	1.375	1.125		1.375	V	
I∆V _{OS} I	Figure 2		1.0	20		1.0	20		1.0	20	m∖	
ll _{OS} I	$V_{ID} = \pm 100 \text{mV},$ one output GND, other output open or shorted to GND		19	24		18	24		18	24	m/	
	IIN, IIN, VCM OUT1) VOH VOH </td <td>$V_{THD}$$I_{IN}$, $I_{\overline{IN}}$$V_{IN}$, V_{CC} or 0VV_{CM}Figure 1$OUT1$$V_{OL}$$V_{OL}$Figure 3$V_{OL}$Figure 3$V_{OL}$Figure 3$V_{OL}$Figure 2$I\Delta V_{OD}$Figure 2$I\Delta V_{OS}$Figure 2</td> <td>VTHD-100IIN, ITNVIN, VIN = VCC or 0V-20VCMFigure 10.05OUT1)VOHFigure 3VCC - 1.085VOLFigure 3VCC - 1.830VOLFigure 3595VOLFigure 2250IAVODIFigure 21.125IAVOSIFigure 21.125</td> <td>_, \overline{IN}_{-}) -100 V_{THD} -100 I_{IN} $V_{IN}, V_{\overline{IN}} =$ -20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 $\overline{OUT1}$) 0.05 0UT1) V_{OH} Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 595 710 V_{OL} Figure 2 250 366 $I\Delta V_{OD}I$ Figure 2 1.0 V_{OS} Figure 2 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OSI}I$ Figure 2 1.0 $V_{ID} = \pm 100mV$, one output GND, 10</td> <td>_, IN_) VTHD -100 +100 IIN, VIN, VIN -20 +20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 OUT1) VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 0.05 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 1.085 1.035 VOL Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 1.830 1.745 VOL Figure 3 595 710 VOH Figure 2 250 366 450 VOD Figure 2 1.0 20 VOS Figure 2 1.02 1.375 IΔVOSI Figure 2 1.0 20 VID = ±100mV, one output GND, one output GND,</td> <td>V_{THD} -100 +100 -100 I_{IN} V_{IN}, V_{IN} = -20 +20 -20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 $V_{CC}^ 0.05$ $OUT1$ VOH Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - 1.085 1.035 0.880$ 1.025 V_{OL} Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - 1.830 1.745 1.620$ 1.810 V_{OL} Figure 3 595 710 595 V_{OL} Figure 2 250 366 450 250 V_{OD} Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.375 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OD}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.02 1.02 $I\Delta V_{OS}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.375 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OS}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 1.0 2.4 1.0 2.4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 $1.$</td> <td></td> <td>V_{THD} -100 +100 -100 +100 I_{IN} V_{IN}, $V_{IN} =$ -20 +20 -20 +20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 V_{CC}- 0.05 V_{CC}- V_{CM} Figure 3 V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC}- V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC}- V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC}- V_{OH} Figure 3 V_{CC} - V</td> <td>VTHD -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 INN, INN, VCC or OV -20 +20 -20 +20 -20 -20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 OUT1 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - 1.085 VCC - 1.085 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 0.05 VCC - 0.05 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.810 <th< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>JN V -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 +100 IN VIN, VIN = -20 +20 -20 +20 -20 +20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 OUT1 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VC -</td></th<></td>	V_{THD} I_{IN} , $I_{\overline{IN}}$ V_{IN} , V_{CC} or 0V V_{CM} Figure 1 $OUT1$ V_{OL} V_{OL} Figure 3 V_{OL} Figure 3 V_{OL} Figure 3 V_{OL} Figure 2 $I\Delta V_{OD}$ Figure 2 $I\Delta V_{OS}$ Figure 2	VTHD-100IIN, ITNVIN, VIN = VCC or 0V-20VCMFigure 10.05OUT1)VOHFigure 3VCC - 1.085VOLFigure 3VCC - 1.830VOLFigure 3595VOLFigure 2250IAVODIFigure 21.125IAVOSIFigure 21.125	_, \overline{IN}_{-}) -100 V_{THD} -100 I_{IN} $V_{IN}, V_{\overline{IN}} =$ -20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 $\overline{OUT1}$) 0.05 0UT1) V_{OH} Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} V_{OL}$ Figure 3 595 710 V_{OL} Figure 2 250 366 $I\Delta V_{OD}I$ Figure 2 1.0 V_{OS} Figure 2 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OSI}I$ Figure 2 1.0 $V_{ID} = \pm 100mV$, one output GND, 10	_, IN_) VTHD -100 +100 IIN, VIN, VIN -20 +20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 OUT1) VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 0.05 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 1.085 1.035 VOL Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VCC - 1.830 1.745 VOL Figure 3 595 710 VOH Figure 2 250 366 450 VOD Figure 2 1.0 20 VOS Figure 2 1.02 1.375 I Δ VOSI Figure 2 1.0 20 VID = ±100mV, one output GND,	V_{THD} -100 +100 -100 I_{IN} V_{IN} , V_{IN} = -20 +20 -20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 $V_{CC}^ 0.05$ $OUT1$ VOH Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - 1.085 1.035 0.880$ 1.025 V_{OL} Figure 3 $V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - V_{CC} - 1.830 1.745 1.620$ 1.810 V_{OL} Figure 3 595 710 595 V_{OL} Figure 2 250 366 450 250 V_{OD} Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.375 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OD}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.02 1.02 $I\Delta V_{OS}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.125 1.375 1.125 $I\Delta V_{OS}I$ Figure 2 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 20 1.0 1.0 2.4 1.0 2.4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 $1.$		V_{THD} -100 +100 -100 +100 I_{IN} V_{IN} , $V_{IN} =$ -20 +20 -20 +20 V_{CM} Figure 1 0.05 V_{CC} - 0.05 V_{CC} - V_{CM} Figure 3 V_{CC} - V_{OH} Figure 3 V_{CC} - V	VTHD -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 INN, INN, VCC or OV -20 +20 -20 +20 -20 -20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 OUT1 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - 1.085 VCC - 1.085 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 0.05 VCC - 0.05 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.025 VCC - 1.810 VCC - 1.810 <th< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>JN V -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 +100 IN VIN, VIN = -20 +20 -20 +20 -20 +20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 OUT1 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VC -</td></th<>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	JN V -100 +100 -100 +100 -100 +100 IN VIN, VIN = -20 +20 -20 +20 -20 +20 VCM Figure 1 0.05 VCC - 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 OUT1 VOH Figure 3 VCC - VCC - VC -	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		-40°C			+25°C			+85°C		UNITS
PARAMETER	STMBUL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	
Output Short-circuit Current, Outputs Shorted Together	ll _{osab} i	$V_{ID} = \pm 100 \text{mV},$ $V_{OUT} + = V_{OUT}$ -		4.0	12		4.0	12		4.0	12	mA
SUPPLY												
Supply Current	Icc	All pins open except V _{CC} and GND with LVDS outputs (OUT2, OUT2) loaded with differential 100Ω		24	40		29	40		31	40	mA

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

	PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
	LVPECL OUTPUTS		•				
	Switching Frequency	fMAX	$V_{OH} - V_{OL} \ge 250 \text{mV}$	2.0	2.5		GHz
www.Da	Propagation Delay Low to High	t _{PLH}	Figure 3	250	421	600	ps
	Propagation Delay High to Low	t PHL	Figure 3	250	421	600	ps
	Pulse Skew ItPLH - tPHLI	t SKEW	Figure 3 (Note 6)		6	30	ps
	Output Low-to-High Transition	t _R	Figure 3		116	220	ps
	Output High-to-Low Transition	tF	Figure 3		119	220	ps
	Added Random Jitter	t _{RJ}	f _{IN} = 1.34GHz (Note 7)		0.7	2	ps(RMS)
	LVDS OUTPUTS						
	Switching Frequency	fMAX	$V_{OD} \ge 250 \text{mV}$	2.0	2.5		GHz
	Propagation Delay Low to High	t _{PLH}	Figure 3	250	363	600	ps
	Propagation Delay High to Low	t PHL	Figure 3	250	367	600	ps
	Pulse Skew ItPLH - tPHLI	t SKEW	Figure 3 (Note 6)		5	30	ps
	Output Low-to-High Transition Time (20% to 80%)	t _R	Figure 2		93	220	ps
	Output High-to-Low Transition Time (20% to 80%)	tF	Figure 2		91	220	ps

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

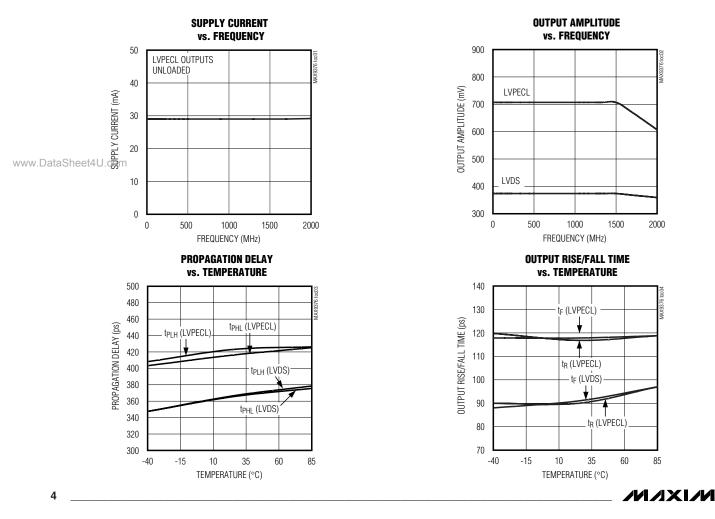
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Added Random Jitter	t _{RJ}	f _{IN} = 1.34GHz (Note 7)		0.8	2	ps(RMS)

Note 2: Measurements are made with the device in thermal equilibrium. All voltages are referenced to ground except V_{THD} , V_{ID} , V_{OD} , and ΔV_{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 $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ 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 ±6 sigma.
- Note 6: t_{SKEW} is the magnitude difference of differential propagation delays for the same output under same conditions; t_{SKEW} = lt_{PHL} - t_{PLH}.
- Note 7: Device jitter added to the input signal.

Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +3.3V)$, differential input voltage $|V_{ID}| = 0.2V$, $V_{CM} = 1.2V$, input frequency = 500MHz, LVPECL outputs terminated with 50 Ω ±1% to V_{CC} - 2.0V, LVDS outputs terminated with 100 Ω ±1%, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	IN1	Differential LVDS/Anything Noninverting Input 1
2	ĪN1	Differential LVDS/Anything Inverting Input 1
3	OUT2	Differential LVDS Noninverting Output 2. Terminate with $100\Omega \pm 1\%$ to $\overline{OUT2}$.
4	OUT2	Differential LVDS Inverting Output 2. Terminate with $100\Omega \pm 1\%$ to OUT2.
5	GND	Ground
6	ĪN2	Differential LVDS/Anything Inverting Input 2
7	IN2	Differential LVDS/Anything Noninverting Input 2
8	OUT1	Differential LVPECL Inverting Output. Terminate with 50 Ω ±1% to V _{CC} - 2V.
9	OUT1	Differential LVPECL Noninverting Output. Terminate with 50 Ω ±1% to V _{CC} - 2V.
10	V _{CC}	Positive Supply. Bypass from V_{CC} to GND with 0.1μ F and 0.01μ F ceramic capacitors. Place the 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 2GHz. 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 100mV. Inputs are fully compatible with the LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, and CML differential signaling standards. LVPECL outputs have sufficient current to drive 50Ω transmission lines. LVDS outputs conform to the ANSI EIA/TIA-644 LVDS standard.

Inputs

Inputs have a wide common-mode range of 0.05V to V_{CC} - 0.05V, which accommodates any differential signals within rails, and requires a minimum of 100mV 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 ($V_T = V_{CC} - 2.0V$ typ) more negative than worst-case V_{OL} for proper static and dynamic operation. When properly terminated, the outputs generate steady-state voltage levels, V_{OL} or V_{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 3.5mA typical output current, the MAX9376 produces an output voltage of 350mV when driving a 100Ω load.



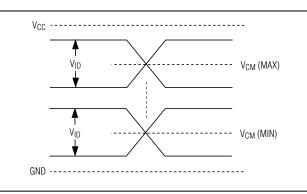
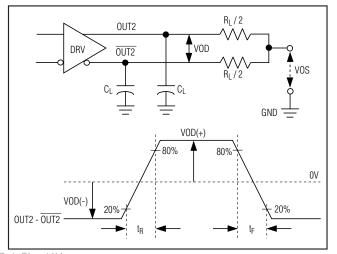
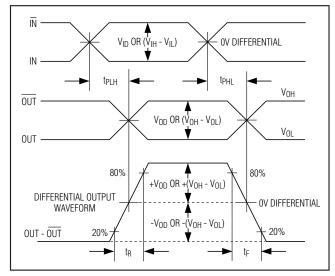


Figure 1. Input Definition





www.DaFigure2! 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 Ω to (V_{CC} - 2V) 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 Ω termination resistors at the receiver inputs. Termination resistance values may range between 90 Ω and 132 Ω , depending on the characteristic impedance of the transmission medium.

Supply Bypassing

Bypass V_{CC} to ground with high-frequency surfacemount ceramic 0.1μ F and 0.01μ F capacitors. Place the capacitors as close to the device as possible with the 0.01μ 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 common-mode noise immunity.

Signal reflections are caused by discontinuities in the 50Ω 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, go to **<u>www.maxim-ic.com/packages</u>**. 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 TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
10μΜΑΧ	U10+2	<u>21-0061</u>

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Revision History

LVDS/Anything-to-LVPECL/LVDS Dual Translator

MAX9376

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	4/03	Initial release	—
1	10/09	Updated Ordering Information and Absolute Maximum Ratings	1, 2

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