

# 可进行信号调节的 SN65LVCP114 14.2Gbps 四路 1:2-2:1 多路复用器、线性转接驱动器

## 1 特性

- 四路 2:1 多路复用器和 1:2 多路信号分离器
- 高达 14.2Gbps 串行数据速率的多速率运行
- 线性接收器均衡增加了判决反馈均衡器系统级上的容限
- 带宽: 18GHz, 典型值
- 每路 P/N 对反转
- 端口或者单路开关
- 低功率: 每通道 150mW, 典型值
- 所有 3 个端口上的本地环回模式
- GPIO 之外的 I<sup>2</sup>C 控制
- 输出线路侧端口数据到结构两侧端口的 DIAG 模式
- 2.5V 或 3.3V 单电源
- 塑料球状引脚栅格阵列 (PBGA) 封装 12mm x 12mm x 1mm, 0.8-mm 端子脚距
- 到 100Ω PCB 传输线路的出色阻抗匹配
- 小封装尺寸节省了主板基板面空间
- 可调输出摆幅提供了灵活的电磁干扰 (EMI) 和串扰控制
- 低功率
- 凭借链路训练透明 功能 支持 10GBASE-KR 应用

## 2 应用

- 电信和数据通信的高速冗余开关
- 10G-KR, 16GFC 的底板互连

## 3 说明

SN65LVCP114 器件是一款异步、与协议无关、低延迟四路多路复用器、线性转接驱动器, 针对在速度高达 14.2Gbps 的系统中使用进行了优化。此器件在背板和有源线缆应用应用中对通道损失进行线性补偿。

SN65LVCP114 线性再驱动器的架构设计与使用判决反馈均衡器 (DFE) 技术来实现数字均衡的 ASIC 或者现场可编程门阵列 (FPGA) 产品一起高效工作。

SN65LVCP114 复用器, 线性再驱动器保持所接收到数据的完整性 (结构) 以优化 DFE 和系统性能。

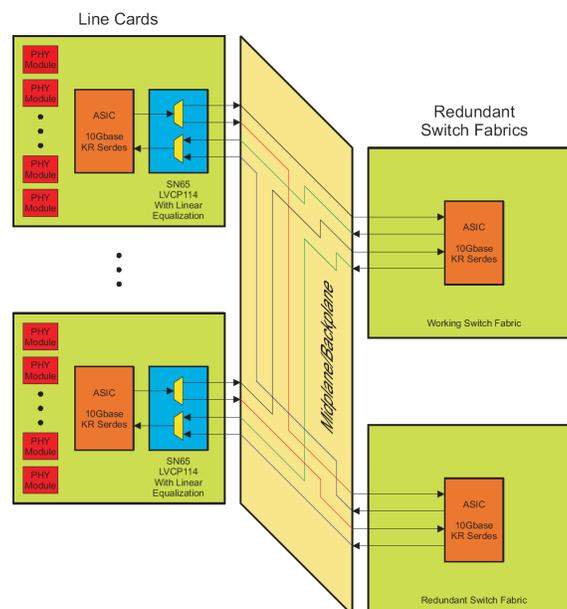
SN65LVCP114 在提供一个低功率复用器-解复用器, 线性再驱动器解决方案的同时扩展了 DFE 的有效性。

### 器件信息<sup>(1)</sup>

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸 (标称值)
SN65LVCP114	NFBGA (167)	12.00mm x 12.00mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装, 请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。

## SN65LVCP114 典型实施方案



## 目录

<b>1</b>	特性 .....	<b>1</b>	9.1	Overview .....	<b>17</b>
<b>2</b>	应用 .....	<b>1</b>	9.2	Functional Block Diagram .....	<b>17</b>
<b>3</b>	说明 .....	<b>1</b>	9.3	Feature Description .....	<b>18</b>
<b>4</b>	修订历史记录 .....	<b>2</b>	9.4	Device Functional Modes .....	<b>20</b>
<b>5</b>	说明 (续) .....	<b>3</b>	9.5	Programming .....	<b>20</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>4</b>	9.6	Register Maps .....	<b>22</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Specifications</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>29</b>
7.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	<b>7</b>	10.1	Application Information .....	<b>29</b>
7.2	ESD Ratings .....	<b>7</b>	10.2	Typical Applications .....	<b>29</b>
7.3	Recommended Operating Conditions .....	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>33</b>
7.4	Thermal Information .....	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Layout</b> .....	<b>33</b>
7.5	Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$ 2.5 V $\pm 5\%$ ) .....	<b>8</b>	12.1	Layout Guidelines .....	<b>33</b>
7.6	Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$ 3.3 V $\pm 5\%$ ) .....	<b>8</b>	12.2	Layout Example .....	<b>34</b>
7.7	Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$ 3.3 V $\pm 5\%$ , 2.5 V $\pm 5\%$ ) .....	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>器件和文档支持</b> .....	<b>35</b>
7.8	Typical Characteristics .....	<b>11</b>	13.1	文档支持 .....	<b>35</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Parameter Measurement Information</b> .....	<b>12</b>	13.2	社区资源 .....	<b>35</b>
8.1	Test Circuits .....	<b>12</b>	13.3	商标 .....	<b>35</b>
8.2	Equivalent Input and Output Schematic Diagrams .....	<b>13</b>	13.4	静电放电警告 .....	<b>35</b>
8.3	Functional Definitions .....	<b>13</b>	13.5	Glossary .....	<b>35</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>机械、封装和可订购信息</b> .....	<b>35</b>

## 4 修订历史记录

注：之前版本的页码可能与当前版本有所不同。

<b>Changes from Original (January 2012) to Revision A</b>	<b>Page</b>
• 添加了ESD 额定值表、特性说明部分、器件功能模式、应用和实施部分、电源相关建议部分、布局部分、器件和文档支持部分以及机械、封装和可订购信息部分。 .....	<b>1</b>
• Removed Typical Eq Gain Profile Curve graph in <i>Typical Characteristics</i> .....	<b>11</b>

## 5 说明 (续)

可通过 GPIO 或 I<sup>2</sup>C 接口来配置 SN65LVCP114。

一个单一 2.5V 或者 3.3V 电源为 SN65LVCP114 供电。

SN65LVCP114 采用一个脚距为 0.8mm, 12mm x 12mm x 1mm PBGA 封装。

SN65LVCP114 有 3 个端口; 每个端口都是四路。SN65LVCP114 的开关逻辑电路的每个通路可实现一个 2:1 MUX, 一个 1:2 DEMUX, 和独立通路开关。此接收均衡可为每个端口进行独立编程。SN65LVCP114 在所有 3 个端口上支持本地环回。

表 1. 建议的最高电路板温度

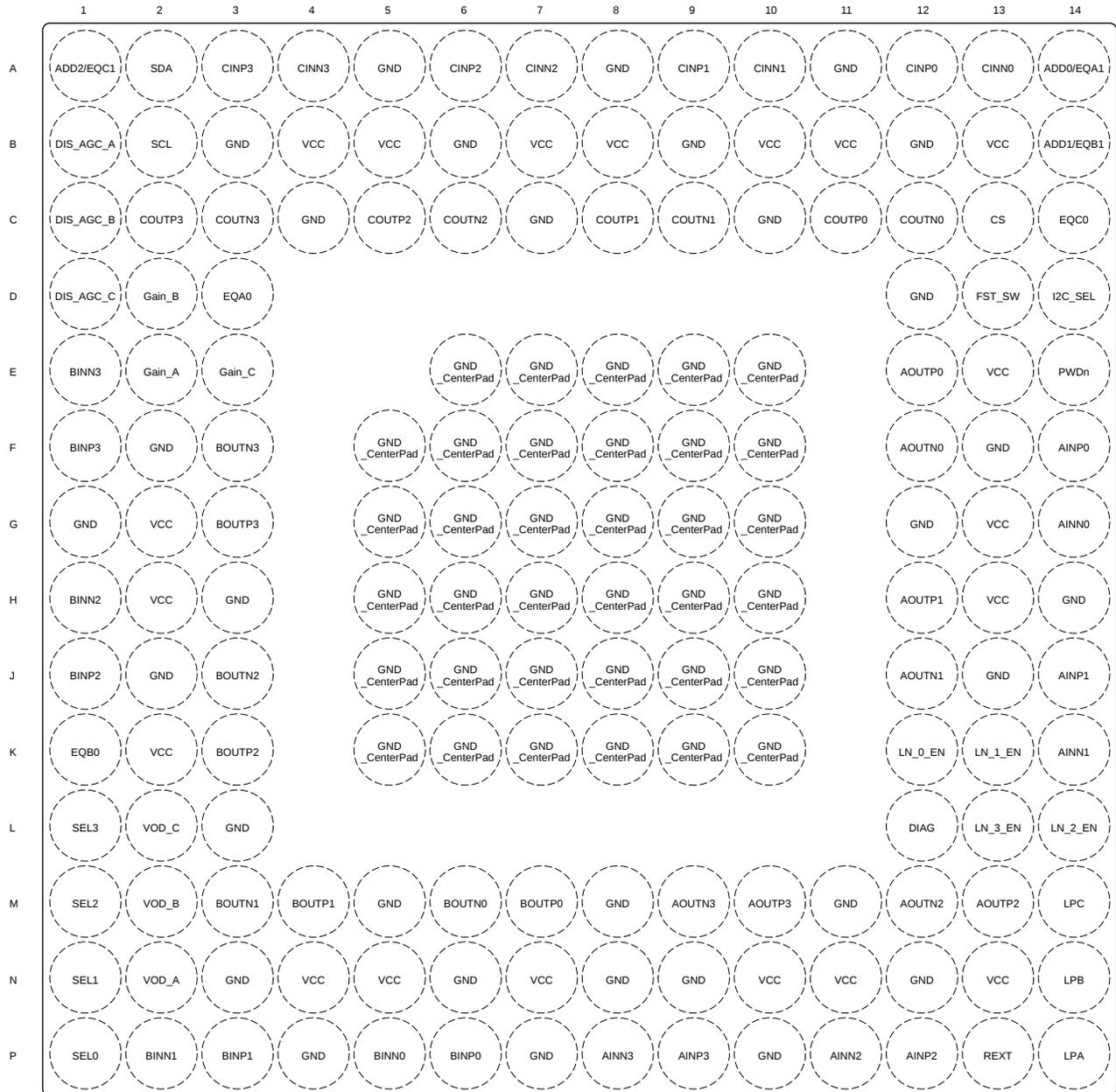
LOOP_A	LOOP_B	LOOP_C	DIAG	最高电路板温度 <sup>(1)</sup>			
				V <sub>CC</sub> =2.5V		V <sub>CC</sub> =3.3V	
				V <sub>OD</sub> = 低电平	V <sub>OD</sub> = 高电平	V <sub>OD</sub> = 低电平	V <sub>OD</sub> = 高电平
低电平	低电平	低电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	85°C	75°C
低电平	低电平	低电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
低电平	低电平	高电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	85°C	75°C
低电平	低电平	高电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	85°C	75°C
低电平	高电平	低电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
低电平	高电平	低电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
低电平	高电平	高电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
低电平	高电平	高电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	低电平	低电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	85°C	75°C
高电平	低电平	低电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	低电平	高电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	85°C	75°C
高电平	低电平	高电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	高电平	低电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	高电平	低电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	高电平	高电平	低电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>
高电平	高电平	高电平	高电平	85°C	85°C	75°C	特定于系统 <sup>(2)</sup>

(1) 最高电路板温度只要不超过器件最高结温, 就是被允许的。

(2) 德州仪器 (TI) 建议借助系统散热和器件用例功率分析来确定使用散热器的可能性。

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions

**ZJA Package**  
**167-Pin NFBGA**  
**Top View**



### Pin Functions

PIN		DIRECTION	TYPE	SUPPLY	DESCRIPTION
NAME	BALLS				
<b>LINE-SIDE HIGH-SPEED I/O</b>					
CINP0 CINN0	A12 A13	Input	(with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)		Differential input, lane 0 line side.
CINP1 CINN1	A9 A10	Input	(with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)		Differential input, lane 1 line side

### Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		DIRECTION	TYPE	SUPPLY	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	BALLS					
CINP2 CINN2	A6 A7	Input (with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)			Differential input, lane 2 line side	
CINP3 CINN3	A3 A4					
COU TP0 COU TN0	C11 C12	Output			Differential output, lane 0 line side	
COU TP1 COU TN1	C8 C9					
COU TP2 COU TN2	C5 C6	Output			Differential output, lane 2 line side	
COU TP3 COU TN3	C2 C3					
<b>SWITCH-SIDE HIGH-SPEED I/O</b>						
AINP0 AINN0	F14G14	Input (with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)			Differential input, lane 0, fabric switch_A_side	
AINP1 AINN1	J14 K14					
AINP2 AINN2	P12 P11	Input (with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)			Differential input, lane 2, fabric switch_A_side	
AINP3 AINN3	P9 P8					
BINP0 BINN0	P6 P5	Input (with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)			Differential input, lane 0, fabric switch_B_side	
BINP1 BINN1	P3 P2					
BINP2 BINN2	J1 H1	Input (with 50-Ω termination to input common mode)			Differential input, lane 2, fabric switch_B_side	
BINP3 BINN3	F1 E1					
AOUTP0 AOUTN0	E12 F12	Output			Differential output, lane 0, fabric switch_A_side	
AOUTP1 AOUTN1	H12 J12					
AOUTP2 AOUTN2	M13 M12	Output			Differential output, lane 2, fabric switch_A_side	
AOUTP3 AOUTN3	M10 M9					
BOU TP0 BOU TN0	M7 M6	Output			Differential output, lane 0, fabric switch_B_side	
BOU TP1 BOU TN1	M4 M3					
BOU TP2 BOU TN2	K3 J3	Output			Differential output, lane 2, fabric switch_B_side	
BOU TP3 BOU TN3	G3 F3					
<b>CONTROL SIGNALS</b>						
ADD0/EQA1 ADD1/EQB1 ADD2/EQC1	A14 B14 A1	Input, 2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS - 3-state			<b>GPIO mode</b> EQ control pins. EQA1 and EQA0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port A. EQ control pins. EQB1 and EQB0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port B. EQ control pins. EQC1 and EQC0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port C. Refer to <a href="#">Table 5</a> for detailed information about equalization.	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> ADD0 along with pins ADD1 and ADD2 comprise the three bits of the I <sup>2</sup> C slave address.
EQA0 EQB0 EQC0	D3 K1 C14				<b>GPIO mode</b> EQ control pins. EQA1 and EQA0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port A. EQ control pins. EQB1 and EQB0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port B. EQ control pins. EQC1 and EQC0 pins are 3-state and control the EQ gain of port C. Refer to <a href="#">Table 5</a> for detailed information about equalization.	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
LPA LPB LPC	P14 N14 M14				Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown) 2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> LPx enables loopback for port x HIGH: Loopback enabled LOW: Loopback disabled See <a href="#">Table 2</a> and <a href="#">Figure 14</a>

**Pin Functions (continued)**

PIN		DIRECTION	TYPE	SUPPLY	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	BALLS					
SEL0 SEL1 SEL2 SEL3	P1 N1 M1 L1	Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> SELx, A or B switch control for lane x HIGH: port B is selected LOW: port A is selected See <a href="#">Table 2</a>	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
REXT	P13	Input, analog			External bias resistor, 1,200 Ω to ground	
CS	C13	Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> No action needed	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> HIGH: acts as chip select LOW: disables I <sup>2</sup> C interface
PWDn	E14	Input (with 48-kΩ pullup)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	LOW: Powers down the device, inputs off and outputs disabled, resets I <sup>2</sup> C HIGH: Normal operation	
DIAG	L12	Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> HIGH: Enables the same data on the line side (Port C) to be output on both fabric side ports (Port A and Port B). LOW: Normal operation See <a href="#">Table 2</a> and <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
LN_0_EN LN_1_EN LN_2_EN LN_3_EN	K12 K13 L14 L13	Input (with 48-kΩ pullup)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> LN_x_EN = High, enables lane x of ports A, B, and C LN_x_EN = Low, disables lane x of ports A, B, and C	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
DIS_AGC_A DIS_AGC_B DIS_AGC_C	B1 C1 D1	Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS	<b>GPIO mode</b> Disables the AGC loop internal to the SN65LVCP114 DIS_AGC = High, disables the AGC loop DIS_AGC = Low, enables the AGC loop	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
VOD_A VOD_B VOD_C	N2 M2 L2	Input, 2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS - 3-state			<b>GPIO mode</b> HIGH: selects VOD output range: 1.2 V maximum and a gain of 2.2 LOW: selects VOD output range: 600 mV maximum and a gain of 1.1 If the VOD_x signal is left floating, the signal defaults to 1.2 V maximum and a gain of 2.2	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
Gain_A Gain_B Gain_C	E2 D2 E3	Input, 2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS - 3-state			<b>GPIO mode</b> HIGH: Receiver gain = 1 LOW: Receiver gain = 0.5 If the Gain_x signal is left floating, the signal defaults to 0.5	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
SDA	A2	Input / output, open-drain output			<b>GPIO mode</b> No action needed	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> I <sup>2</sup> C data. Connect a 10-kΩ pullup resistor externally
SCL	B2	Input, open-drain input			<b>GPIO mode</b> No action needed	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> I <sup>2</sup> C clock. Connect a 10-kΩ pullup resistor externally
FST_SW	D13	Input (with 48-kΩ pullup)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS input	<b>GPIO mode</b> HIGH: Fast switching; the idle outputs are squelched (see tSM specification). LOW: Slow switching; the idle outputs are powered off (see tSM1 specification).	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C mode</b> No action needed
I2C_SEL	D14	Input (with 48-kΩ pulldown)		2.5-V or 3.3-V CMOS input	Configures the device in I <sup>2</sup> C or GPIO mode of operation HIGH: Enables I <sup>2</sup> C mode LOW: Enables GPIO mode	
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
VCC	B4, B5, B7, B8, B10, B11, B13, E13, G2, G13, H2, H13, K2, N4, N5, N7, N10, N11, N13	Power, 2.5 V ±5% or 3.3 V ±5%			Power supply pins	
<b>GROUND</b>						
GND	A5, A8, A11, B3, B6, B9, B12, C4, C7, C10, D12, F2, F13, G1, G12, G1, G12, H3, H14, J2, J13, L3, M5, M8, M11, N3, N6, N8, N9, N12, P4, P7, P10	Ground			Ground pins	

### Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		DIRECTION TYPE SUPPLY	DESCRIPTION
NAME	BALLS		
GND_CenterPad	E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, J5, J6, J7, J8, J9, J10, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K10	Ground	These pins must be connected to the GND plane.

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	−0.3	4	V
V <sub>IN,DIFF</sub>	Differential voltage between xINx_P and xINx_N		±2.5	V
V <sub>IN+</sub> , V <sub>IN−</sub>	Voltage at xINx_P and xINx_N	−0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	Voltage on control I/O pins	−0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IN+</sub> , I <sub>IN−</sub>	Continuous current at high-speed differential data inputs (differential)	−25	25	mA
I <sub>OUT+</sub> , I <sub>OUT−</sub>	Continuous current at high-speed differential data outputs	−25	25	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	−55	125	°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, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	±500	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 500-V HBM is possible with the necessary precautions. Pins listed as ±2000 V may actually have higher performance.
- (2) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.
- (3) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 250-V CDM is possible with the necessary precautions. Pins listed as ±500 V may actually have higher performance.
- (4) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
	Operating data rate, dR			14.2	Gbps
	Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> , 2.5-V nominal supply	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> , 3.3-V nominal supply	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
	PSNR BG, bandgap circuitry PSNR, 10 Hz–10 GHz		20		dB
<b>CONTROL INPUTS</b>					
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		0.8 × V <sub>CC</sub>		
V <sub>IM</sub>	Mid-level input voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> /2 − 0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> /2 + 0.3	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage			0.2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>C</sub>	Junction temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	−10		125	°C

- (1) Use of θ<sub>JB</sub> and φ<sub>JB</sub> are recommended for thermal calculations. For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

## Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Maximum board temperature <sup>(1)</sup>			See 表 1	°C

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		SN65LVCP114	UNIT
		ZJA (NFBGA)	
		167 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	38.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	7.55	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	17.8	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	17.5	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	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, [SPRA953](#).

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>CC</sub> 2.5 V ±5%)

over operating conditions range. All parameters are referenced to package pins (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER CONSUMPTION</b>						
PD <sub>L</sub>	Device power dissipation, loopback mode	Ports A, B, and C in loopback mode with all 12 channels active. VOD = LOW	1800	2300		mW
PD <sub>N</sub>	Device power dissipation, normal mode	Device configured in mux-demux mode with 8 channels active. VOD = LOW	1400	1800		mW
PD <sub>OFF</sub>	Device power dissipation, lanes disabled	All 4 lanes disabled. See the I <sup>2</sup> C section for device configuration.	50			mW
PD <sub>STB</sub>	Device power dissipation, standby	All 12 channels active, VOD = LOW, FAST_SW = HIGH. See the I <sup>2</sup> C section for device configuration.	1800	2300		mW

## 7.6 Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>CC</sub> 3.3 V ±5%)

over operating conditions range. All parameters are referenced to package pins (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER CONSUMPTION</b>						
PD <sub>L</sub>	Device power dissipation, loopback mode	Ports A, B, and C in loopback mode with all 12 channels active. VOD = LOW	2500	3150		mW
PD <sub>N</sub>	Device power dissipation, normal mode	Device configured in mux-demux mode with 8 channels active. VOD = LOW	1800	2500		mW
PD <sub>OFF</sub>	Device power dissipation, lanes disabled	All 4 lanes disabled. See the I <sup>2</sup> C section for device configuration.	50			mW
PD <sub>STB</sub>	Device power dissipation, standby	All 12 channels active, VOD = LOW, FAST_SW = HIGH. See I <sup>2</sup> C section for device configuration.	2500	3150		mW

## 7.7 Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>CC</sub> 3.3 V ±5%, 2.5 V ±5%)

over operating conditions range. All parameters are referenced to package pins (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>CMOS DC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.9 × V <sub>CC</sub>			80	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.1 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-80			μA
<b>CML INPUTS (AINP[3:0], AINN[3:0], BINP[3:0], BINN[3:0], CINP[3:0], CINN[3:0])</b>						
r <sub>IN</sub>	Differential input resistance	IN <sub>x_P</sub> to IN <sub>x_N</sub>		100		Ω
V <sub>INPP</sub>	Input linear dynamic range	Gain = 0.5		1200		mVpp

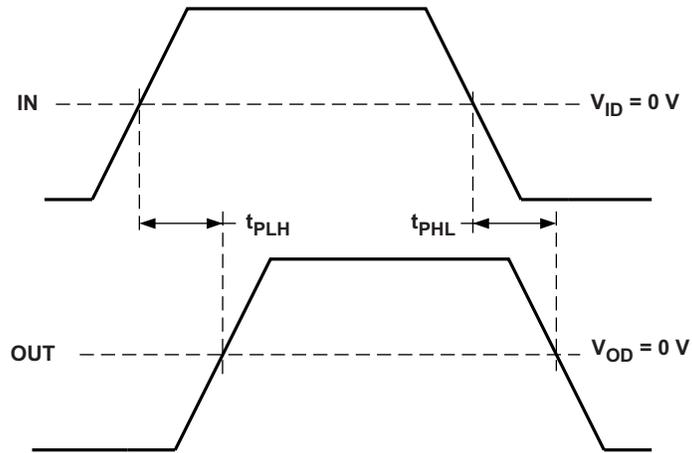
(1) All typical values are at 25°C and with 2.5-V and 3.3-V supply, unless otherwise noted.

**Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC}$  3.3 V  $\pm$ 5%, 2.5 V  $\pm$ 5%) (continued)**

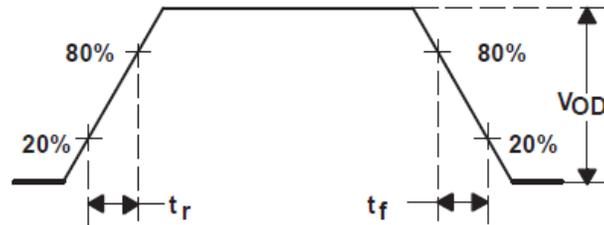
over operating conditions range. All parameters are referenced to package pins (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{ICM}$	Common-mode input voltage	Internally biased		$V_{CC} - 0.3$		V
SCD11	Input differential to common-mode conversion	100 MHz to 7.1GHz		-25		dB
SDD11	Differential input return loss	100 MHz to 7.1GHz		-10		dB
<b>CML OUTPUTS (AOUTP[3:0], AOUTN[3:0], BOUTP[3:0], BOUTN[3:0], COUTP[3:0], COUTN[3:0])</b>						
$V_{OD}$	Output linear dynamic range	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $V_{OD} = \text{High}$		1200		mV <sub>PP</sub>
		$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $V_{OD} = \text{Low}$		600		
$V_{OS}$	Output offset voltage	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ , 0 V applied at inputs			20	mV <sub>PP</sub>
$V_{CM,RIP}$	Common-mode output ripple	K28.5 pattern at 14.2 Gbps, no interconnect loss, $V_{OD} = \text{HIGH}$		10	20	mV <sub>RMS</sub>
$V_{OD,RIP}$	Differential path output ripple	K28.5 pattern at 14.2Gbps, no interconnect loss, $V_{IN} = 1200$ mVpp. Outputs squelched.			20	mV <sub>PP</sub>
$V_{OCM}$	Output common mode voltage	See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>		$V_{CC} - 0.35$		V
$V_{OC(SS)}$	Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states			$\pm 10$		mV
$t_{PLH}$	Low-to-high propagation delay	See <a href="#">Figure 1</a>		200		ps
$t_{PHL}$	High-to-low propagation delay			200		ps
$t_{SK(O)}$	Inter-pair output skew <sup>(2)</sup>	All outputs terminated with 100 $\Omega$ . See <a href="#">Figure 3</a>		50		ps
$t_{SK(PP)}$	Part-to-part skew <sup>(3)</sup>				100	ps
$t_R$	Rise time	Input signal with 30-ps rise time, 20% to 80%. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>		31		ps
$t_F$	Fall time	Input signal with 30-ps fall time, 20% to 80%. See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>		31		ps
SDD22	Differential output return loss	100 MHz to 7.1 GHz		-10		dB
SCC22	Common-mode output return loss	100 MHz to 7.1 GHz		-5		dB
$t_{SM}$	Multiplexer switch time	Mux to valid output (idle outputs are squelched)		100		ns
$t_{SM1}$		Mux to valid output (idle outputs are turned off)		10		$\mu$ s
$Ch_{iso}$	Channel-to-channel isolation <sup>(4)</sup>	Frequency at 5.1625 GHz		52.2		dB
		Frequency at 7.1 GHz		43.5		
OUT <sub>NOISE</sub>	Output referred noise	10 MHz to 7.1 GHz. No other noise source present. $V_{OD} = \text{LOW}$			1500	$\mu$ V <sub>RMS</sub>
		10 MHz to 7.1 GHz. No other noise source present. $V_{OD} = \text{HIGH}$			3000	
$V_{pre}$	Output pre-cursor pre-emphasis	Input signal with 3.75-dB pre-cursor and measured on the output signal. See <a href="#">Figure 4</a> . $V_{pre} = 20 \log(V3/V2)$		5		dB
$V_{pst}$	Output post-cursor pre-emphasis	Input signal with 12-dB post-cursor and measure on the output signal. See <a href="#">Figure 4</a> . $V_{pst} = 20 \log(V1/V2)$		14		dB
$r_{OT}$	Single-ended output resistance	Single-ended on-chip terminations to VCC, outputs are AC-coupled		50		$\Omega$
$r_{OM}$	Output termination mismatch at 1 MHz	$\Delta rom = 2 \times \frac{rp - rn}{rp + m} \times 100$			5%	
<b>EQUALIZATION</b>						
EQ <sub>Gain</sub>	At 7.1 GHz input signal	Equalization gain, EQ = MAX		10	15	dB
DJ1	TX residual deterministic jitter at 10.3125 Gbps	Tx launch amplitude = 0.6 Vpp, EQ = 1.3 dB, VOD and GAIN are high. Test channel = 0". See <a href="#">Figure 11</a> .		0.08		Ulp-p
DJ2	TX residual deterministic jitter at 14.2 Gbps	Tx launch amplitude = 0.6 Vpp, EQ = 1.3 dB, VOD and GAIN are high. Test channel = 0". See <a href="#">Figure 11</a> .		0.06		Ulp-p
DJ3	RX residual deterministic jitter at 10.3125 Gbps	Tx launch amplitude = 0.6 Vpp, test channel = 12" (9-dB loss at 5 GHz), EQ = 13.9 dB, VOD and GAIN are high. See <a href="#">Figure 10</a> .		0.04		Ulp-p
DJ4	RX residual deterministic Jitter at 14.2 Gbps	Tx launch amplitude = 0.6 Vpp, test channel = 8" (9-dB loss at 7 GHz), EQ = 13.9 dB, VOD = LOW and GAIN = HIGH. See <a href="#">Figure 10</a> .		0.08		Ulp-p

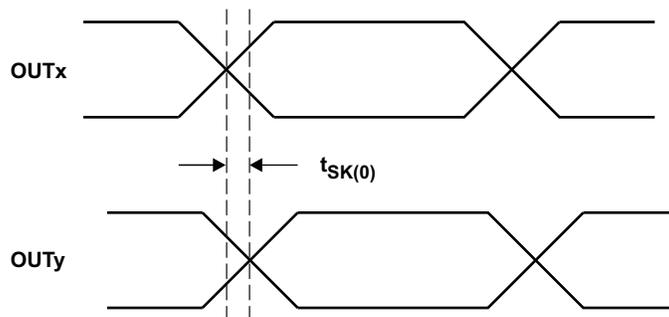
- (2)  $t_{SK(O)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the channels within a Port. For more information, see *SN65LVCP114 Guidelines for Skew Compensation*, [SLLA323](#).
- (3)  $t_{SK(PP)}$  is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.
- (4) All noise sources added.



**Figure 1. Propagation Delay, Input to Output**



**Figure 2. Output Rise and Fall Times**



**Figure 3. Output Inter-Pair Skew**

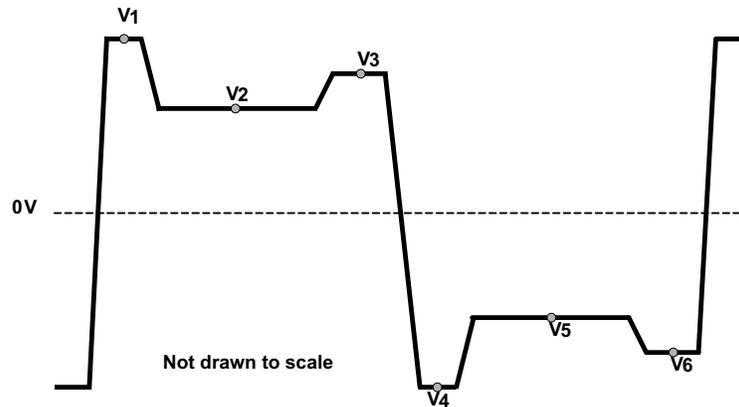


Figure 4. VPRES and VPOST [The Test Pattern is 1111111100000000 (Eight 1s, Eight 0s)]

### 7.8 Typical Characteristics

Typical operating condition is at  $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , no interconnect line at the output, and with default device settings (unless otherwise noted).

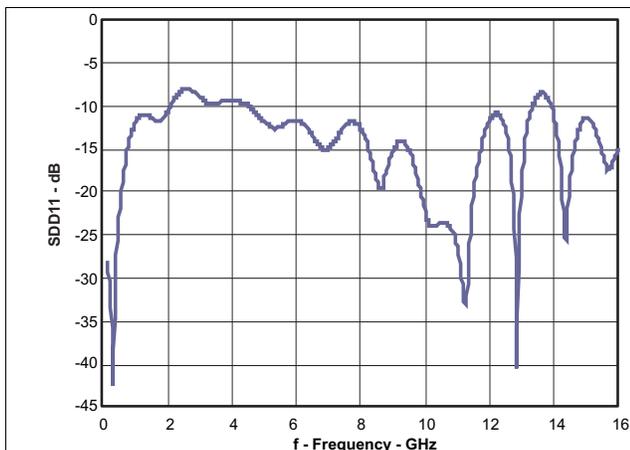


Figure 5. Differential Input Return Loss

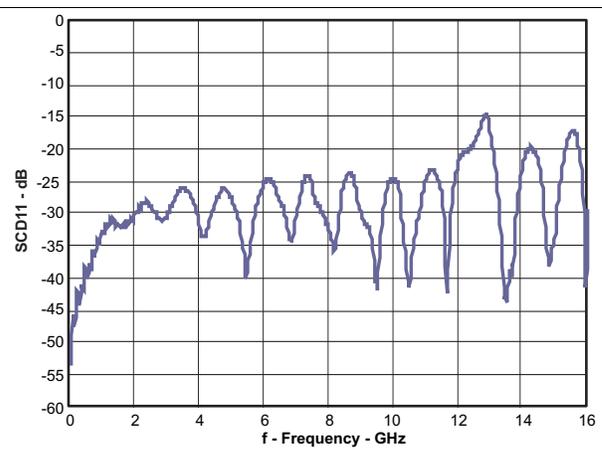


Figure 6. Differential to Common-Mode Conversion

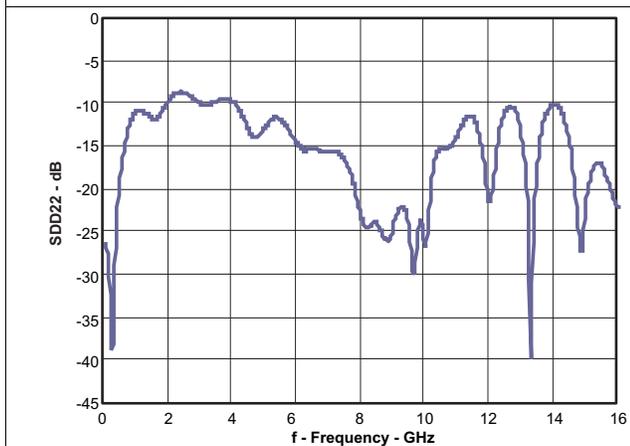


Figure 7. Differential Output Return Loss

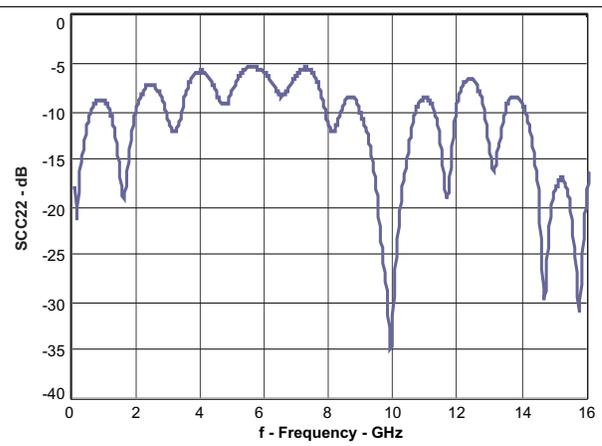


Figure 8. Common-Mode Output Return Loss

## 8 Parameter Measurement Information

### 8.1 Test Circuits

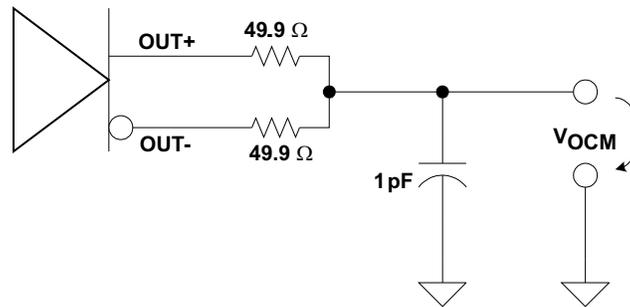


Figure 9. Common-Mode Output-Voltage Test Circuit

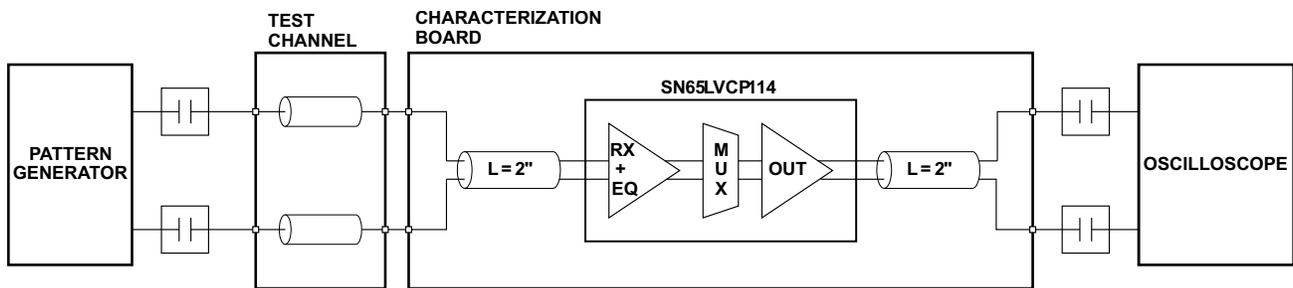


Figure 10. Receive-Side Performance Test Circuit

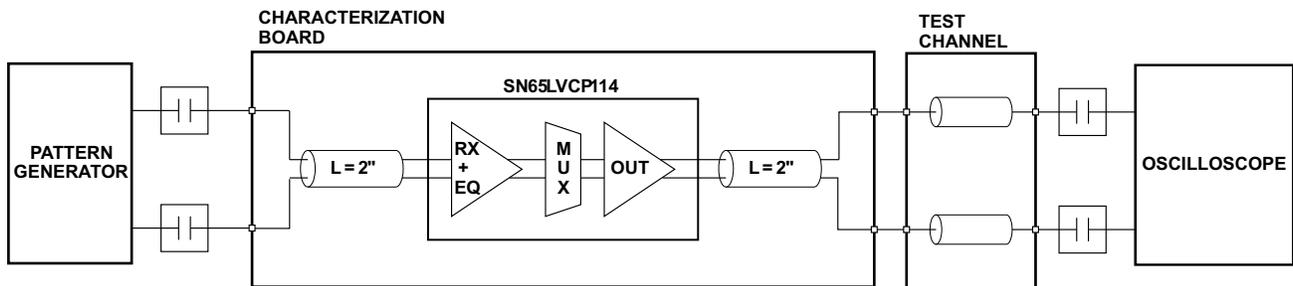


Figure 11. Transmit-Side Performance Test Circuit

### 8.2 Equivalent Input and Output Schematic Diagrams

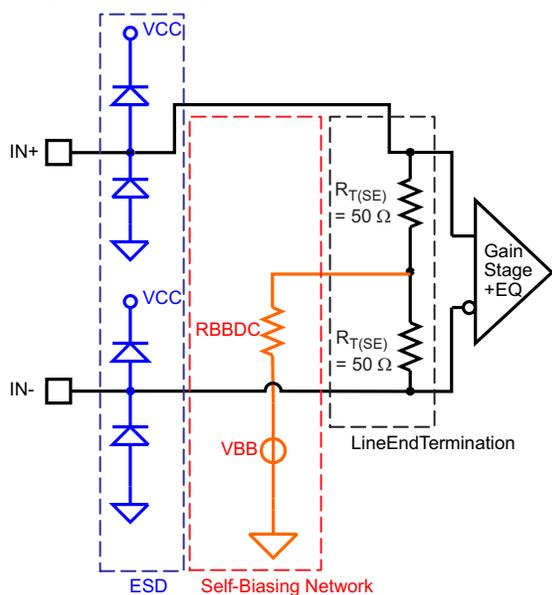


Figure 12. Equivalent Input Circuit Design

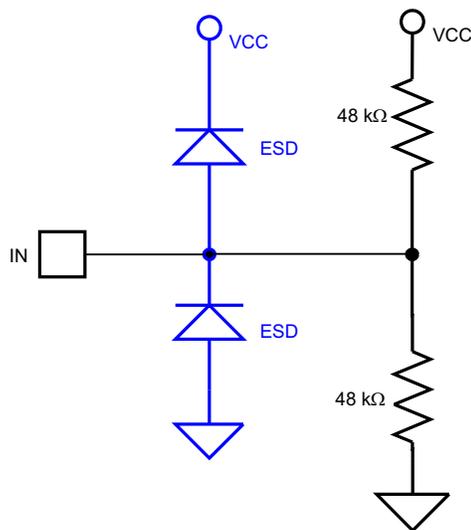


Figure 13. 3-Level Input Biasing Network

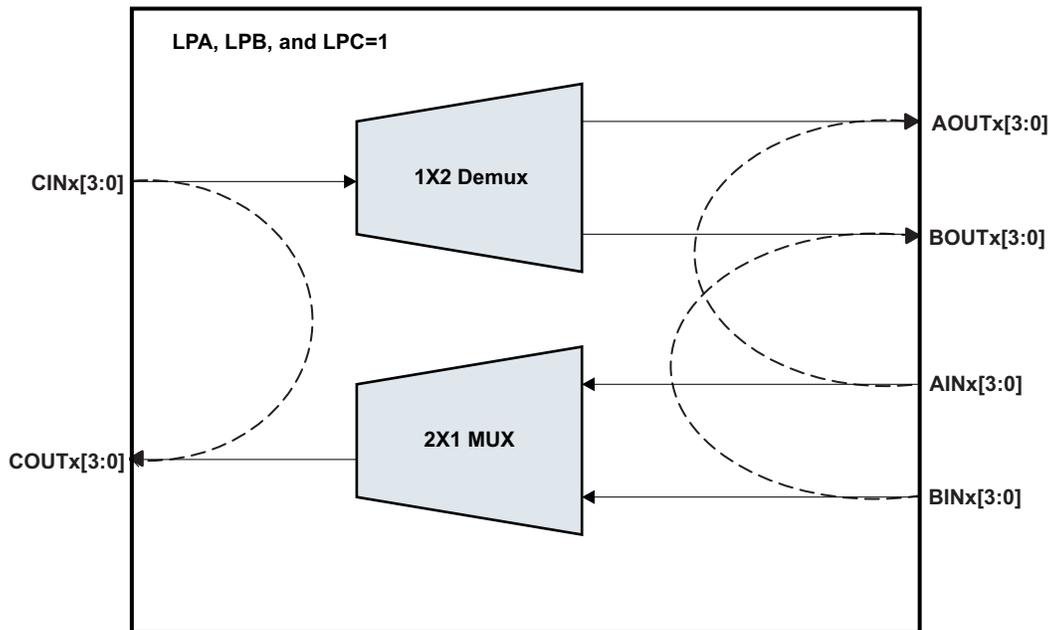
### 8.3 Functional Definitions

Table 2. Loopback, Diag, and Sel Controls

LOOP_A	LOOP_B	LOOP_C	DIAG	SEL[3:0]	OUTPUT PORT A	OUTPUT PORT B	OUTPUT PORT C
0	0	0	0	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	idle	In_Port_A[3:0]
0	0	0	0	1	idle	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
0	0	0	1	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]
0	0	0	1	1	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
0	0	1	0	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	Idle	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	0	1	0	1	Idle	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	0	1	1	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	0	1	1	1	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	1	0	0	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]
0	1	0	0	1	Idle	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
0	1	0	1	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]
0	1	0	1	1	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
0	1	1	0	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	1	1	0	1	Idle	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	1	1	1	0	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
0	1	1	1	1	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
1	0	0	0	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	Idle	In_Port_A[3:0]
1	0	0	0	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
1	0	0	1	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]
1	0	0	1	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
1	0	1	0	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	Idle	In_Port_C[3:0]
1	0	1	0	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
1	0	1	1	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
1	0	1	1	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]
1	1	0	0	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]

**Functional Definitions (continued)**
**Table 2. Loopback, Diag, and Sel Controls (continued)**

LOOP_A	LOOP_B	LOOP_C	DIAG	SEL[3:0]	OUTPUT PORT A	OUTPUT PORT B	OUTPUT PORT C
1	1	0	0	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
1	1	0	1	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_A[3:0]
1	1	0	1	1	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]
1	1	1	0	0	In_Port_A[3:0]	In_Port_B[3:0]	In_Port_C[3:0]


**Figure 14. Loopback Mode**

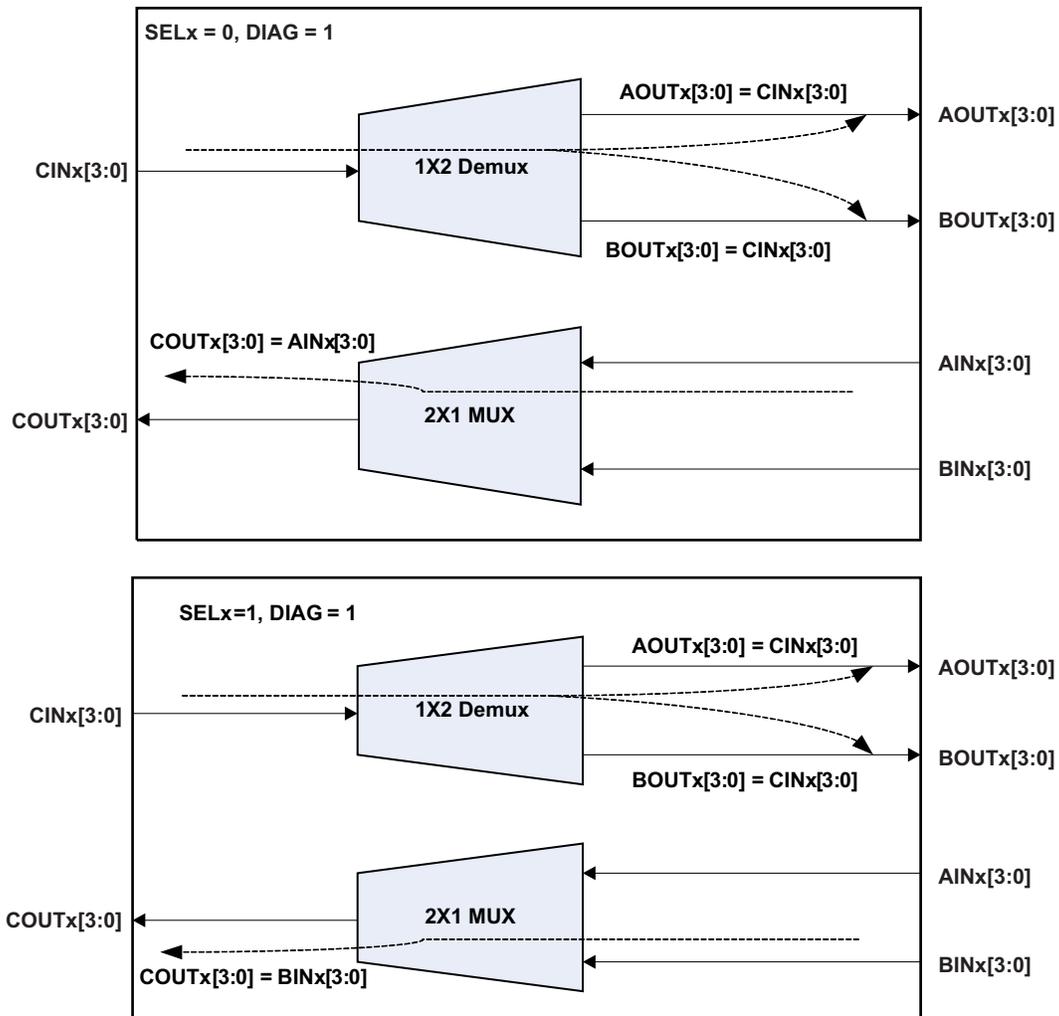


Figure 15. Diagnostic Mode

**Table 3. Overall Gain Settings**

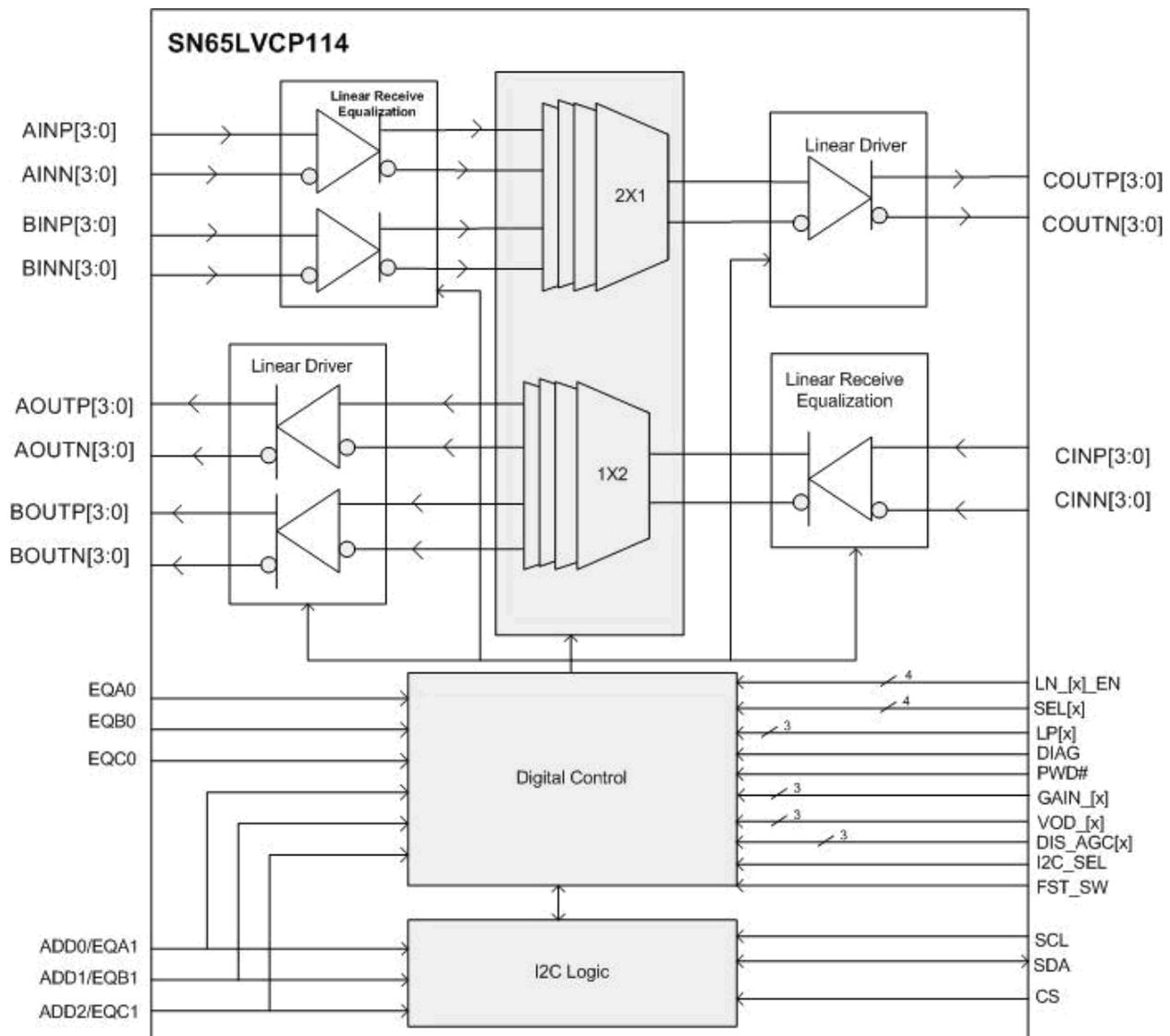
GAIN_x	INPUT GAIN [dB]	VOD_x	VOD GAIN [dB]	EQ[x]0	EQ[x]1	TOTAL DC GAIN [dB]	TOTAL EQ GAIN (7 GHz) [dB]
LOW	-6	LOW	1	LOW	LOW	-5	1.3
LOW	-6	LOW	1	LOW	HiZ	-5	2
LOW	-6	LOW	1	LOW	HIGH	-5	3.6
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HiZ	LOW	-8	5
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HiZ	HiZ	-8	6.5
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HiZ	HIGH	-8	8.3
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HIGH	LOW	-11	10
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HIGH	HiZ	-11	11.9
LOW	-6	LOW	1	HIGH	HIGH	-11	13.9
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	LOW	LOW	0.8	1.3
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	LOW	HiZ	0.8	2
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	LOW	HIGH	0.8	3.6
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	LOW	-2.2	5
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	HiZ	-2.2	6.5
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	HIGH	-2.2	8.3
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	LOW	-5.2	10
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	HiZ	-5.2	11.9
LOW	-6	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	HIGH	-5.2	13.9
HIGH	0	LOW	1	LOW	LOW	1	1.3
HIGH	0	LOW	1	LOW	HiZ	1	2
HIGH	0	LOW	1	LOW	HIGH	1	3.6
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HiZ	LOW	-2	5
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HiZ	HiZ	-2	6.5
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HiZ	HIGH	-2	8.3
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HIGH	LOW	-5	10
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HIGH	HiZ	-5	11.9
HIGH	0	LOW	1	HIGH	HIGH	-5	13.9
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	LOW	LOW	6.8	1.3
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	LOW	HiZ	6.8	2
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	LOW	HIGH	6.8	3.6
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	LOW	3.8	5
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	HiZ	3.8	6.5
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HiZ	HIGH	3.8	8.3
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	LOW	0.8	10
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	HiZ	0.8	11.9
HIGH	0	HIGH	6.8	HIGH	HIGH	0.8	13.9

## 9 Detailed Description

### 9.1 Overview

The SN65LVCP114 device is an asynchronous, protocol-agnostic, low-latency QUAD mux, linear-redriver optimized for use in systems operating at up to 14.2 Gbps. The device linearly compensates for channel loss in backplane and active-cable applications. The architecture of SN65LVCP114 linear-redriver is designed to work effectively with ASIC or FPGA products implementing digital equalization using decision feedback equalizer (DFE) technology. The SN65LVCP114 mux, linear-redriver preserves the integrity of the received signal, ensuring optimum DFE and system performance. The SN65LVCP114 device provides a low-power mux-demux, linear-redriver solution while at the same time extending the effectiveness of DFE. The SN65LVCP114 device supports 2:1 MUX and 1:2 DEMUX with independent lane switching. For each receiver port, equalization can be independent. All ports support loop-back configuration. Configuration can be done through GPIO or an I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 9.3 Feature Description

### 9.3.1 Power Down

Use a 5-k $\Omega$  pullup for normal operation. To power down the SN65LVCP114, tie this pin to GND. In power-down mode, Inputs are off, outputs are disabled, and I<sup>2</sup>C is reset. Power-down mode can be set, writing a 1 to register 0x00 bit 6.

### 9.3.2 Lane Enable

Each lane can be enabled individually using pin LN\_x\_EN or register 0x12[3:0]. This enables lane x for all ports.

**Table 4. Lane Enable**

LN_x_EN/REGISTER 0x12[3:0]	FUNCTION
0	Lane disabled
1	Lane enabled

### 9.3.3 Gain and Equalization

Equalization can be configured using EQx[1:0] pins or registers 0x03[3:0], 0x07[3:0], and 0x0B[3:0]. The SN65LVCP114 device includes several possible equalizations to select the optimum value. Also, the GAINx pin or registers 0x04[1:0], 0x08[1:0], and 0x0C[1:0] can be used to attenuate the input signal.

If input swing is larger than 600 mVpp, set gain to 0.5. Otherwise, set gain to 1.

**Table 5. EQ Settings**

EQx[1:0]	REGISTER 0x03[3:0], 0x07[3:0], 0x0B[3:0]	PEAKING (dB)
0b00	0b0XXX	1.3
0b0Z	0b1000	2
0b01	0b1001	3.6
0bZ0	0b1010	5
0bZZ	0b1011	6.5
0bZ1	0b1100	8.3
0b10	0b1101	10
0b1Z	0b1110	11.9
0b11	0b1111	13.9

**Table 6. RX DC Gain**

GAINx	REGISTERS 0x04[1:0], 0x08[1:0], 0x0C[1:0]	GAIN
0	0bX0	0.5 (–6 dB)
1	0bX1	1 (0 dB)

### 9.3.4 VOD

Output swing can be selected between two ranges with an associated gain. Notice the range sets a maximum value not a constant value.

**Table 7. Output Swing**

VOD_x	REGISTERS 0x04[5:4], 0x08[5:4], 0x0C[5:4]	MAXIMUM VALUE	GAIN
0	0b01	0.6 V	1.1 (1 dB)
1	0b00, 0b10, 0b11	1.2 V	2.2 (6.8 dB)

### 9.3.5 AGC

When AGC is enabled, the part-to-part gain variation can be reduced. AGC can be disabled for each port through DIS\_AGCx or registers 0x02[0], 0x06[0], and 0x0A[0].

**Table 8. AGC Enable**

DIS_AGCx/REGISTERS 0x02[0], 0x06[0], 0x0A[0]	FUNCTION
0	AGC loop enabled
1	AGC loop disabled

### 9.3.6 GPIO or I<sup>2</sup>C Configuration

To configure this device using GPIO, set I2C\_SEL = LOW. Using GIO, you have access to the most of the configuration, to power down the device, control equalization, select port, select VOD range, set loop-back mode, set diagnostic mode, enable lanes, enable AGC, select gain, and enable fast switching.

To configure this device using I<sup>2</sup>C set I2C\_SEL = HIGH. Besides the configuration you have with GPIO, using I<sup>2</sup>C allows you to disable outputs, power-down inputs and switch polarity of outputs. In this mode, use pins ADDx to set I<sup>2</sup>C address. See [Programming](#) for a detailed explanation.

### 9.3.7 Fast Switching

Idle outputs can be disabled or squelched. When outputs are squelched, switching is faster; when outputs are disabled, power is saved. This configuration is done with the FST\_SW pin or registers 0x02[3], 0x06[3], and 0x0A[3].

**Table 9. Fast Switching**

FST_SW/REGISTER 0x02[3], 0x06[3], 0x0A[3]	FUNCTION
0	Disable idle outputs
1	Squelch idle outputs

### 9.3.8 Power-Down Input Stages

Each port can power down its input stages to save power when not used. Power down affects all the lanes of the port; to configure it, use registers 0x03[7], 0x07[7], and 0x08[7] for port A, B, and C respectively.

**Table 10. Power Down**

REGISTERS 0x03[7], 0x07[7], 0x08[7]	FUNCTION
0	Normal
1	Power down

### 9.3.9 Disable Output Lanes

The SN65LVCP114 device can disable every output lane independently. Use register 0x02[7:4] to disable output lanes of port A, register 0x06[7:4] to disable output lanes of port B, and register 0x0A[7:4] to disable output lanes of port C.

**Table 11. Disable Output Lanes**

REGISTERS 0x03[7], 0x07[7], 0x08[7]	FUNCTION
0	Enabled
1	Disabled

### 9.3.10 Polarity Switch

Every lane can switch its polarity independently. Port A is configured through register 0x10[3:0], port B is configured through register 0x10[7:4], and port C is configured through register 0x11[3:0]. See [Table 16](#) for a detailed explanation.

## 9.4 Device Functional Modes

The SN65LVCP114 device has three modes of operation: Normal mode, loopback mode, and diagnostic mode. For all possible combinations of these modes, see [Table 2](#).

### 9.4.1 Normal Mode

In this mode, the SN65LVCP114 functions like a switch. C port will connect to A or B port depending on values of SELx or register 0x01[3:0], each lane is configured independently.

**Table 12. Port Select**

SELx/REGISTER 0x01[3:0]	PORT CONNECTED TO C
0	A
1	B

### 9.4.2 Loopback

In loopback mode, the selected port transmits on its output what it is receiving on its input. Each port has independent loopback configuration. This configuration can be selected using the LPx pins or register 0x01[6:4]. See [Figure 14](#) for a graphical representation.

**Table 13. Loopback Mode**

LPx/REGISTER 0x01[6:4]	FUNCTION
0	Loop disabled
1	Loop enabled

### 9.4.3 Diagnostic

When in diagnostic mode, data incoming on port C is reflected in both A and B ports. Data outgoing on port C depends on the value of SELx. This mode can be selected using DIAG pin or register 0x01[7]. See [Figure 15](#) for a graphical representation.

**Table 14. Diagnostic Mode**

DIAG/REGISTER 0x01[7]	FUNCTION
0	Diagnostic disabled
1	Diagnostic enabled

## 9.5 Programming

### 9.5.1 Two-Wire Serial Interface and Control Logic

The SN65LVCP114 device uses a 2-wire serial interface for digital control. The two circuit inputs, SDA and SCL, are driven, respectively, by the serial data and serial clock from a microprocessor, for example. The SDA and SCL pins require external 10-kΩ pullups to V<sub>CC</sub>.

The 2-wire interface allows write access to the internal memory map to modify control registers and read access to read out the control signals. The SN65LVCP114 device is a slave device only, which means that it cannot initiate a transmission itself; it always relies on the availability of the SCL signal for the duration of the transmission. The master device provides the clock signal as well as the START and STOP commands. The protocol for a data transmission is as follows:

1. START command
2. 7-bit slave address (0000ADD[2:0]) followed by an 8th bit which is the data direction bit (R/W). A zero indicates a WRITE and a 1 indicates a READ. The ADD[2:0] address bits change with the status of the ADD2, ADD1, and ADD0 device pins, respectively. If the pins are left floating or pulled down, the 7-bit slave address is 0000000.
3. 8-bit register address
4. 8-bit register data word

## Programming (continued)

### 5. STOP command

Regarding timing, the SN65LVCP114 device is I<sup>2</sup>C compatible. Figure 16 shows the typical timing, and Figure 17 shows the data transfer. Table 15 defines the parameters for Figure 16.

**Bus Idle:** Both SDA and SCL lines remain HIGH

**Start data transfer:** A change in the state of the SDA line, from HIGH to LOW, while the SCL line is HIGH, defines a START condition (S). Each data transfer is initiated with a START condition.

**Stop Data Transfer:** A change in the state of the SDA line from LOW to HIGH while the SCL line is HIGH defines a STOP condition (P). Each data transfer is terminated with a STOP condition; however, if the master still must communicate on the bus, it can generate a repeated START condition and address another slave without first generating a STOP condition.

**Data Transfer:** The number of data bytes transferred between a START and a STOP condition is not limited and is determined by the master device. The receiver acknowledges the transfer of data.

**Acknowledge:** Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an acknowledge bit. The transmitter releases the SDA line, and a device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse in such a way that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge clock pulse. Setup and hold times must be considered. When a slave-receiver does not acknowledge the slave address, the data line must be left HIGH by the slave. The master can then generate a STOP condition to abort the transfer. If the slave-receiver does acknowledge the slave address but some time later in the transfer cannot receive any more data bytes, the master must abort the transfer. This is indicated by the slave generating the not acknowledge on the first byte to follow. The slave leaves the data line HIGH and the master generates the STOP condition.

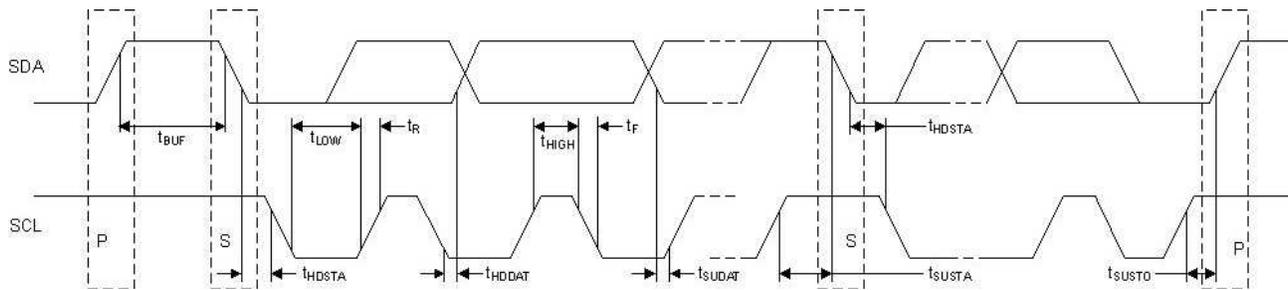
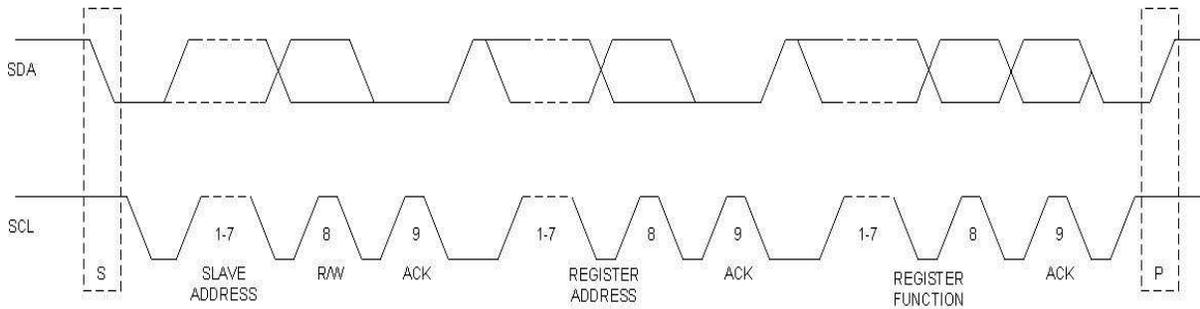


Figure 16. Two-Wire Serial Interface Timing Diagram

Table 15. Two-Wire Serial Interface Timing Diagram Definitions

PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$f_{SCL}$	SCL clock frequency		400	kHz
$t_{BUF}$	Bus free time between START and STOP conditions	1.3		$\mu$ s
$t_{HDSTA}$	Hold time after repeated START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	0.6		$\mu$ s
$t_{LOW}$	Low period of the SCL clock	1.3		$\mu$ s
$t_{HIGH}$	High period of the SCL clock	0.6		$\mu$ s
$t_{SUSTA}$	Setup time for a repeated START condition	0.6		$\mu$ s
$t_{HDDAT}$	Data hold time	0		$\mu$ s
$t_{SUDAT}$	Data setup time	100		ns
$t_R$	Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals		300	ns
$t_F$	Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals		300	ns
$t_{SUSTO}$	Setup time for STOP condition	0.6		$\mu$ s


**Figure 17. Two-Wire Serial Interface Data Transfer**

## 9.6 Register Maps

### 9.6.1 SN65LVCP114 Register Mapping Information

#### 9.6.1.1 Register 0x00

**Figure 18. Register 0x00 (General Device Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
SW_GPIO	PWRDOWN						RSVD

#### 9.6.1.2 Register 0x01

**Figure 19. Register 0x01 (Device Control Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
DIAG	LOOP[C]	LOOP[B]	LOOP[A]	SEL[3]	SEL[2]	SEL[1]	SEL[0]

#### 9.6.1.3 Register 0x02

**Figure 20. Register 0x02 (Port A Control Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
OUT_DIS_0	OUT_DIS_1	OUT_DIS_2	OUT_DIS_3	FAST_SW	RSVD		DIS_AGC

#### 9.6.1.4 Register 0x03

**Figure 21. Register 0x03 (Port A Input Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
INOFF	RSVD	RSVD	RSVD	EQ3	EQ2	EQ1	EQ0

#### 9.6.1.5 Register 0x04

**Figure 22. Register 0x04 (Port A Output Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
		VOD1	VOD0			GAIN1	GAIN0

**9.6.1.6 Register 0x06**
**Figure 23. Register 0x06 (Port B Control Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
OUT_DIS_0	OUT_DIS_1	OUT_DIS_2	OUT_DIS_3	FAST_SW	RSVD		DIS_AGC

**9.6.1.7 Register 0x07**
**Figure 24. Register 0x07 (Port B Input Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
INOFF	RSVD	RSVD	RSVD	EQ3	EQ2	EQ1	EQ0

**9.6.1.8 Register 0x08**
**Figure 25. Register 0x08 (Port B Output Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
		VOD1	VOD0			GAIN1	GAIN0

**9.6.1.9 Register 0x0A**
**Figure 26. Register 0x0A (Port C Control Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
OUT_DIS_0	OUT_DIS_1	OUT_DIS_2	OUT_DIS_3	FAST_SW	RSVD		DIS_AGC

**9.6.1.10 Register 0x0B**
**Figure 27. Register 0x0B (Port C Input Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
INOFF	RSVD	RSVD	RSVD	EQ3	EQ2	EQ1	EQ0

**9.6.1.11 Register 0x0C**
**Figure 28. Register 0x0C (Port C Output Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
		VOD1	VOD0			GAIN1	GAIN0

**9.6.1.12 Register 0x0D**
**Figure 29. Register 0x0D (Reserved Settings) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
RSVD							

**9.6.1.13 Register 0x0F**
**Figure 30. Register 0x0F (Reserved Settings) Read Only**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
RSVD							

**9.6.1.14 Register 0x10**
**Figure 31. Register 0x10 (Polarity Control Settings for Port A and B) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
POL_B[3]	POL_B[2]	POL_B[1]	POL_B[0]	POL_A[3]	POL_A[2]	POL_A[1]	POL_A[0]

**9.6.1.15 Register 0x11**
**Figure 32. Register 0x11 (Polarity Control Settings for Port C) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
				POL_C[3]	POL_C[2]	POL_C[1]	POL_C[0]

**9.6.1.16 Register 0x12**
**Figure 33. Register 0x12 (Lane Enable) R/W**

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
				LN_EN[3]	LN_EN[2]	LN_EN[1]	LN_EN[0]

**9.6.1.17 Register Descriptions**
**Table 16. SN65LVCP114 Register Descriptions**

REGISTER	BIT	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
0x00	7	SW_GPIO	Switching logic is controlled by GPIO or I <sup>2</sup> C: 1 = GPIO control 0 = I <sup>2</sup> C control	00000000
	6	PWRDOWN	Power down the device: 0 = Normal operation 1 = Power down	
	5			
	4			
	3			
	2			
	1			
0	RSVD	For TI use only		

**Table 16. SN65LVCP114 Register Descriptions (continued)**

REGISTER	BIT	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
0x01	7	DIAG	Enables Diag Mode: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	00000000
	6	LOOP[C]	Enables port C loopback: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	5	LOOP[B]	Enables port B loopback: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	4	LOOP[A]	Enables port A loopback: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	3	SEL[3]	Lane 3, port A or port B switch control: 0 = Port A selected 1 = Port B selected	
	2	SEL[2]	Lane 2, port A or port B switch control: 0 = Port A selected 1 = Port B selected	
	1	SEL[1]	Lane 1, port A or port B switch control: 0 = Port A selected 1 = Port B selected	
	0	SEL[0]	Lane 0, port A or port B switch control: 0 = Port A selected 1 = Port B selected	
0x02 0x06 0x0A	7	OUT_DIS0	Disables output lane 0: 0 = Enable 1 = Disable	00001100
	6	OUT_DIS1	Disables output lane 1: 0 = Enable 1 = Disable	
	5	OUT_DIS2	Disables output lane 2: 0 = Enable 1 = Disable	
	4	OUT_DIS3	Disables output lane 3: 0 = Enable 1 = Disable	
	3	FAST_SW	Fast switch: 0 = Idle outputs are disabled (save power) 1 = Idle outputs are squelched (fast switch time)	
	2	RSVD	For TI use only	
	1			
	0	DIS_AGC	AGC loop: 0 = Enable 1 = Disable	
0x03 0x07 0x0B	7	IN_OFF	Power down input stages: 0 = Normal 1 = Power down	00000000
	6	RSVD	For TI use only	
	5	RSVD	For TI use only	
	4	RSVD	For TI use only	
	3	EQ3	Selects peaking equalization. Register 0x03 configures PortA, 0x07 configures port B and 0x0B configures port C. Refer to table x in feature description for detailed information.	

**Table 16. SN65LVCP114 Register Descriptions (continued)**

REGISTER	BIT	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
0x04 0x08 0x0C	7			00000000
	6			
	5	VOD1	VOD control [VOD1:VOD0]: 00 = 1200 mV maximum 01 = 600 mV maximum 10 = 1200 mV maximum 11 = 1200 mV maximum	
	4	VOD0		
	3			
	2			
	1	GAIN1	GAIN control [GAIN1:GAIN0]: 00 = 0.5 01 = 1 10 = 0.5 11 = 1	
	0	GAIN0		
0x05 0x09 0x0E	7			00000000
	6			
	5			
	4			
	3			
	2			
	1			
	0			
0x0D	7	RSVD	For TI use only	00000000
	6	RSVD	For TI use only	
	5	RSVD	For TI use only	
	4	RSVD	For TI use only	
	3	RSVD	For TI use only	
	2	RSVD	For TI use only	
	1	RSVD	For TI use only	
	0	RSVD	For TI use only	
0x0F	7	RSVD	For TI use only	00010001
	6	RSVD	For TI use only	
	5	RSVD	For TI use only	
	4	RSVD	For TI use only	
	3	RSVD	For TI use only	
	2	RSVD	For TI use only	
	1	RSVD	For TI use only	
	0	RSVD	For TI use only	

**Table 16. SN65LVCP114 Register Descriptions (continued)**

REGISTER	BIT	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
0x10	7	POL_B[3]	Polarity switch of output lane 3 of port B: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	00000000
	6	POL_B[2]	Polarity switch of output lane 2 of port B: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	5	POL_B[1]	Polarity switch of output lane 1 of port B: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	4	POL_B[0]	Polarity switch of output lane 0 of port B: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	3	POL_A[3]	Polarity switch of output lane 3 of port A: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	2	POL_A[2]	Polarity switch of output lane 2 of port A: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	1	POL_A[1]	Polarity switch of output lane 1 of port A: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	0	POL_A[0]	Polarity switch of output lane 0 of port A: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
0x11	7			00000000
	6			
	5			
	4			
	3	POL_C[3]	Polarity switch of output lane 3 of port C: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	2	POL_C[2]	Polarity switch of output lane 2 of port C: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	1	POL_C[1]	Polarity switch of output lane 1 of port C: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	
	0	POL_C[0]	Polarity switch of output lane 0 of port C: 0 = Normal 1 = Switched	

**SN65LVCP114**

ZHCS686A –JANUARY 2012–REVISED MARCH 2016

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**Table 16. SN65LVCP114 Register Descriptions (continued)**

REGISTER	BIT	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
0x12	7			00001111
	6			
	5			
	4			
	3	LN_EN_3	Lane 3 of ports A, B, and C: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	2	LN_EN_2	Lane 2 of ports A, B, and C: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	1	LN_EN_1	Lane 1 of ports A, B, and C: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
	0	LN_EN_0	Lane 0 of ports A, B, and C: 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	

## 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

The SN65LVCP114 device has enough equalization to be placed on the receiver side and compensate traces up to 24 inches. The SN65LVCP114 device can be placed on transmitter side and still have an open eye after a trace of 24 inches.

### 10.2 Typical Applications

#### 10.2.1 Transmit-Side Typical Application

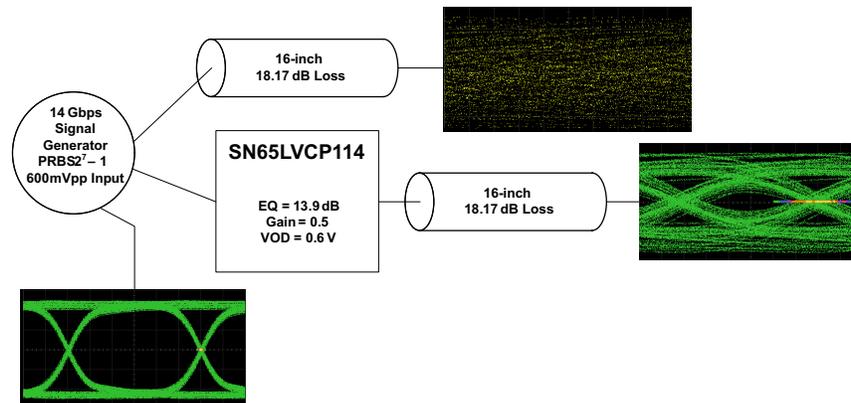


Figure 34. Transmit-Side Typical Application

##### 10.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Table 17 lists the design parameters of the SN65LVCP114.

Table 17. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3 V
VOD	600 mV
EQ	13.9 dB
GAIN	0.5 (–6 dB)
Trace length	16 inches

##### 10.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

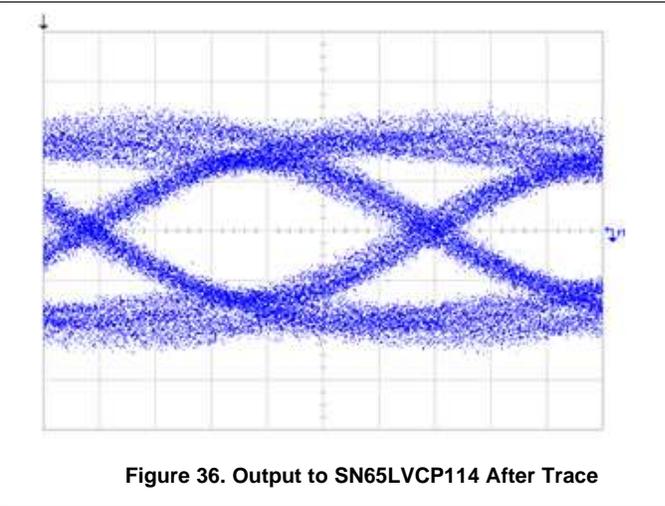
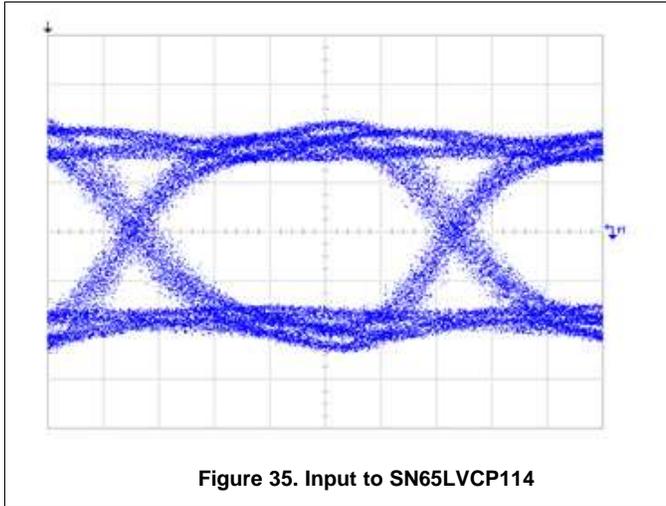
- Determine the loss profile between transmitter and receiver.
- Based upon loss profile and signal swing, determine the optimal equalization settings.
- Select appropriate voltage output swing.
- If required select correct differential pair polarity.
- To set voltage logic levels on configuration pins, use a 5-k $\Omega$  pullup for high level, tie pin to GND for low level, and place a 5-k $\Omega$  pullup and 5-k $\Omega$  pulldown for HiZ.

**SN65LVCP114**

ZHCS686A –JANUARY 2012–REVISED MARCH 2016

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**10.2.1.3 Application Curves**



## 10.2.2 Receive-Side Typical Application

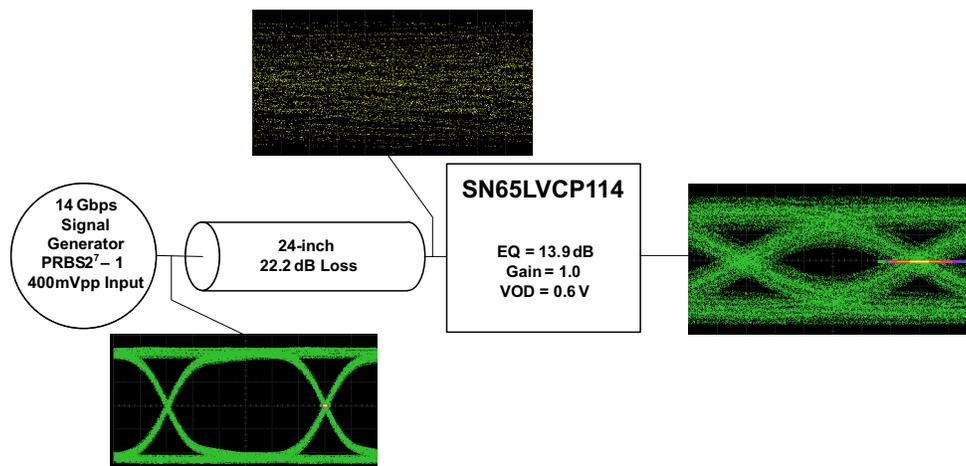


Figure 37. Receive-Side Typical Application

### 10.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 18 lists the design parameters of the SN65LVCP114.

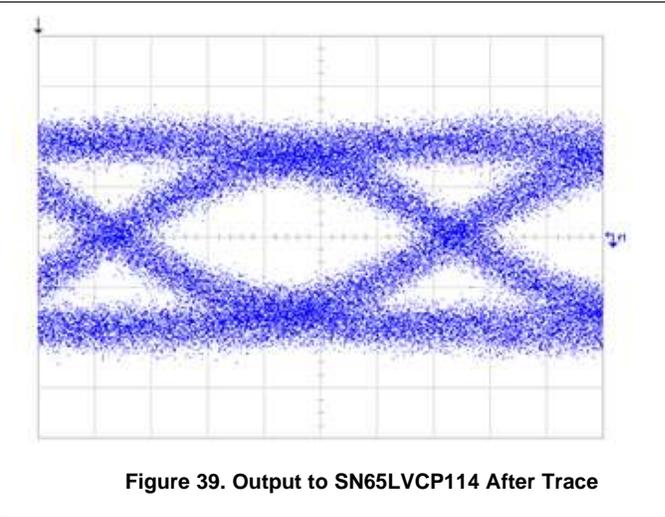
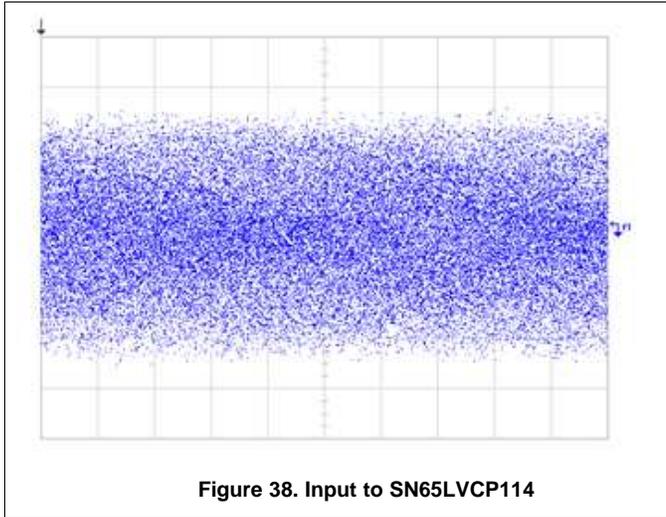
Table 18. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3 V
VOD	600 mV
EQ	13.9 dB
Gain	1 (0 dB)
Trace length	24 inches

### 10.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

- Determine the loss profile between transmitter and receiver.
- Based upon the loss profile and signal swing, determine the optimal equalization settings.
- Select appropriate voltage output swing.
- If required, select the correct differential pair polarity.
- To set voltage logic levels on configuration pins, use a 5-k $\Omega$  pullup for high level, tie pin to GND for low level, and place a 5-k $\Omega$  pullup and 5-k $\Omega$  pulldown for HiZ.

**10.2.2.3 Application Curves**



## 11 Power Supply Recommendations

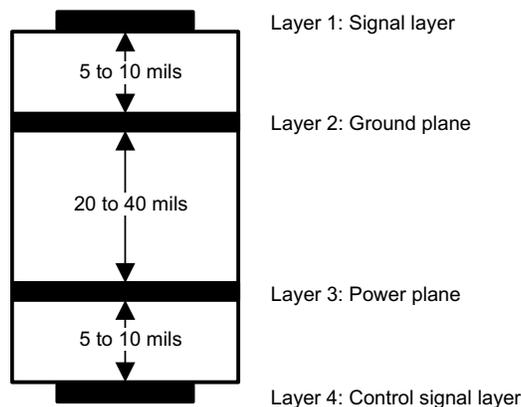
To minimize the power supply noise floor, provide good decoupling near the SN65LVCP114 power pins. TI recommends placing one 0.01- $\mu$ F and one 0.1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors at each power pin. The distance between the SN65LVCP114 and capacitors must be minimized to reduce loop inductance and provide optimal noise filtering. A 100-pF ceramic capacitor can be placed at each power pin to optimize the EMI performance.

## 12 Layout

### 12.1 Layout Guidelines

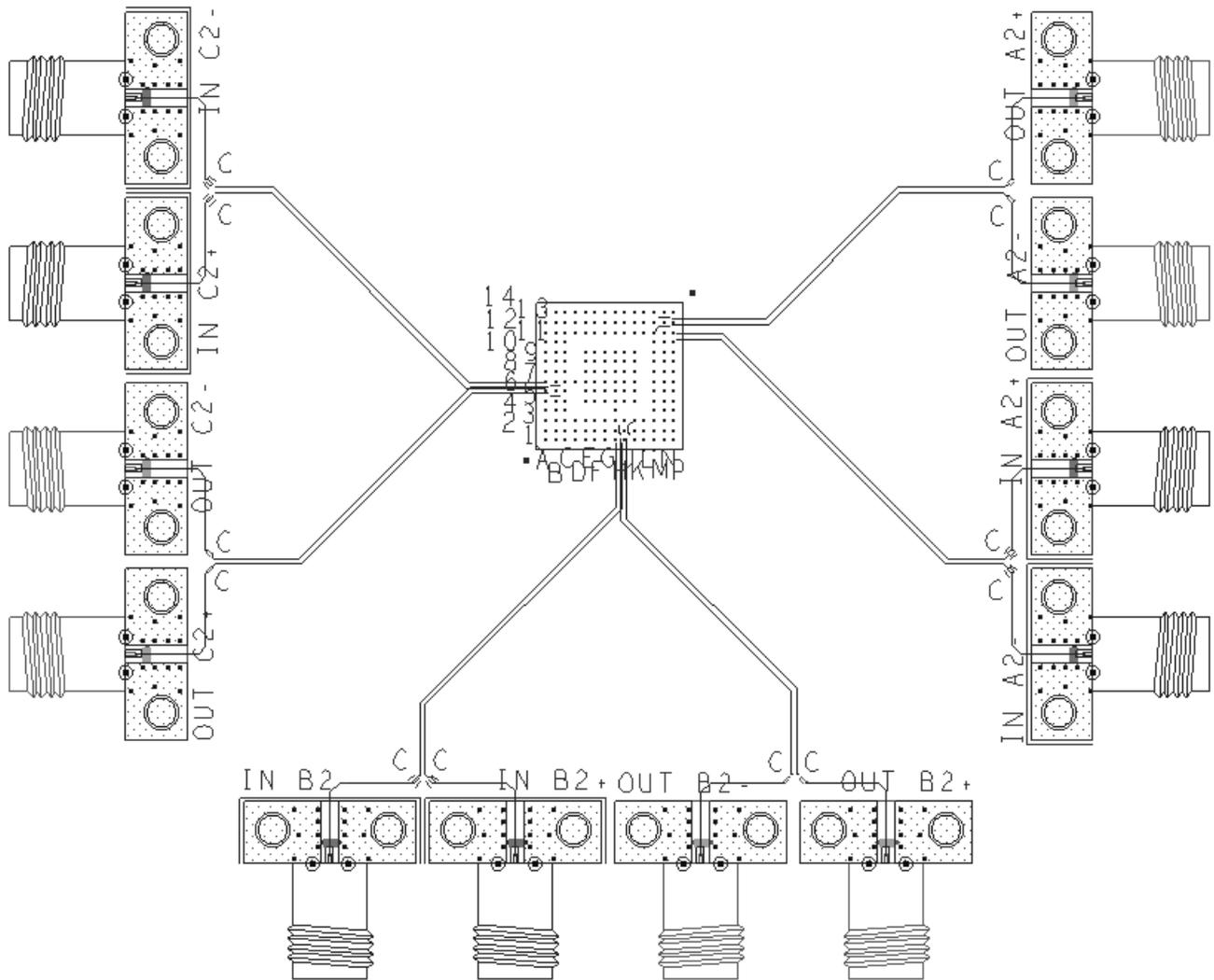
TI recommends using at a minimum a four-layer stack-up to accomplish a low-EMI PCB design.

- It is important to match the electrical length of these high-speed traces to minimize both inter-pair and intrapair skew.
- Placing a solid ground plane next to the high-speed signal layer establishes controlled impedance for transmission line interconnects and provides an excellent low-inductance path for the return current flow.
- Placing the power plane next to the ground plane creates additional high-frequency bypass capacitance.
- Routing the slower speed control signals on the bottom layer allows for greater flexibility as these signal links usually have margin to tolerate discontinuities such as vias.
- If an additional supply voltage plane or signal layer is needed, add a second power / ground plane system to the stack to keep it symmetrical. This makes the stack mechanically stable and prevents it from warping. Also the power and ground plane of each power system can be placed closer together, thus increasing the high frequency bypass capacitance significantly



**Figure 40. PCB Stack**

**12.2 Layout Example**



**Figure 41. Layout Example**

## 13 器件和文档支持

### 13.1 文档支持

#### 13.1.1 相关文档

相关文档如下：

《SN65LVCP114 偏斜补偿指南》， [SLLA323](#)。

### 13.2 社区资源

下列链接提供到 TI 社区资源的连接。链接的内容由各个分销商“按照原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的《使用条款》。

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### 13.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

## 14 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。这些数据如有变更，恕不另行通知和修订此文档。如欲获取此产品说明书的浏览器版本，请参阅左侧的导航。

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