

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

- Three Differential Transceivers in One Package
- Signaling Rates<sup>1</sup> Up to 30 Mbps
- Low Power and High Speed
- Designed for TIA/EIA-485, TIA/EIA-422, ISO 8482, and ANSI X3.277 (HVD SCSI Fast-20) Applications
- Common-Mode Bus Voltage Range –7 V to 12 V
- ESD Protection on Bus Terminals Exceeds 12 kV
- Driver Output Current up to  $\pm 60$  mA
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Driver Positive and Negative Current Limiting
- Power-Up, Power-Down Glitch-Free Operation
- Pin-Compatible With the SN75ALS171
- Available in Shrink Small-Outline Package

## description

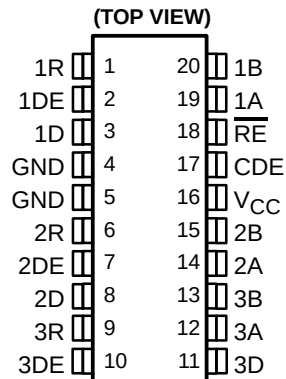
The SN65LBC171 and SN75LBC171 are monolithic integrated circuits designed for bidirectional data communication on multipoint bus-transmission lines. Potential applications include serial or parallel data transmission, cabled peripheral buses with twin axial, ribbon, or twisted-pair cabling. These devices are suitable for FAST-20 SCSI and can transmit or receive data pulses as short as 25 ns, with skew less than 3 ns.

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

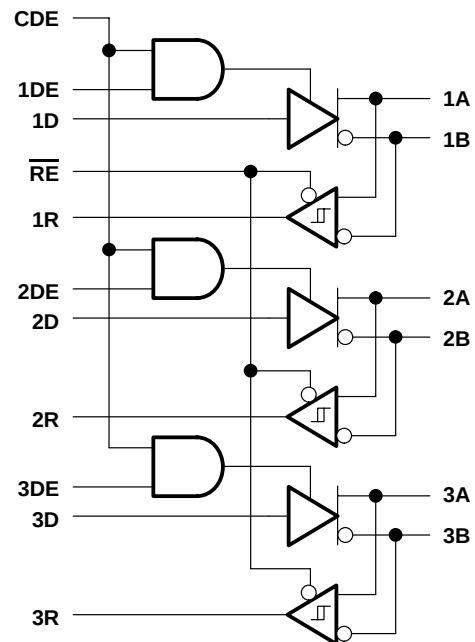
The driver differential outputs and the receiver differential inputs are connected internally to form three differential input/output (I/O) bus ports that are designed to offer minimum loading to the bus whenever the driver is disabled or  $V_{CC} = 0$ . These ports feature a wide common-mode voltage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

The SN75LBC171 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of 0°C to 70°C. The SN65LBC171 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of –40°C to 85°C.

SN65LBC171DB (Marked as BL171)  
SN75LBC171DB (Marked as LB171)  
SN65LBC171DW (Marked as 65LBC171)  
SN75LBC171DW (Marked as 75LBC171)



## logic diagram



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

<sup>1</sup>The signaling rate of a line is the number of voltage transitions that are made per second expressed in the units bps (bits per second).

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

**TEXAS  
INSTRUMENTS**

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# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCIEVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

AVAILABLE OPTIONS†

| T <sub>A</sub> | PACKAGE                                 |                                                |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                | PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE<br>(JEDEC MS-013) | PLASTIC SHRINK SMALL-OUTLINE<br>(JEDEC MO-150) |
| 0°C to 70°C    | SN75LBC171DW                            | SN75LBC171DB                                   |
| –40°C to 85°C  | SN65LBC171DW                            | SN65LBC171DB                                   |

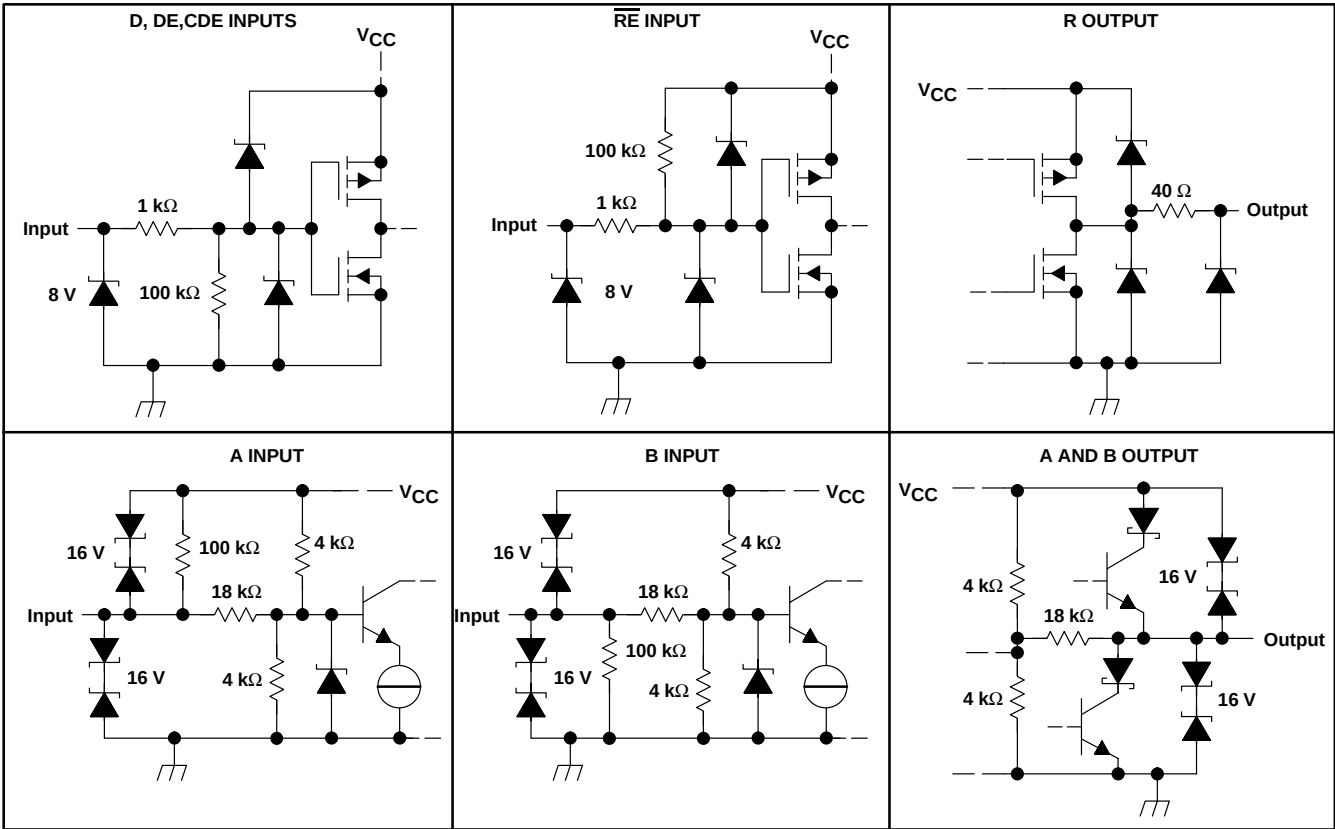
† Add R suffix for taped and reel

Function Tables

| EACH DRIVER |        |      |         |   | EACH RECEIVER                                           |              |             |
|-------------|--------|------|---------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| INPUT<br>D  | ENABLE |      | OUTPUTS |   | DIFFERENTIAL INPUT<br>(V <sub>A</sub> –V <sub>B</sub> ) | ENABLE<br>RE | OUTPUT<br>R |
|             | DE     | CDE  | A       | B |                                                         |              |             |
| H           | H      | H    | H       | L | V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 0.2 V                                 | L            | H           |
| L           | H      | H    | L       | H | –0.2 V < V <sub>ID</sub> < 0.2 V                        | L            | ?           |
| OPEN        | H      | H    | L       | H | V <sub>ID</sub> ≤ –0.2 V                                | L            | L           |
| X           | L      | X    | Z       | Z | X                                                       | H            | Z           |
| X           | X      | L    | Z       | Z | OPEN                                                    | L            | H           |
| X           | OPEN   | X    | Z       | Z |                                                         |              |             |
| X           | X      | OPEN | Z       | Z |                                                         |              |             |

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

## equivalent input and output schematic diagrams



# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## absolute maximum ratings<sup>†</sup>

|                                                                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)                                                | –0.3 V to 6 V                      |
| Voltage range at any bus I/O terminal (steady state)                                 | –10 V to 15 V                      |
| Voltage input range, A and B, (transient pulse through 100 $\Omega$ , see Figure 12) | –30 V to 30 V                      |
| Voltage range at any DE, $\overline{RE}$ , or CDE terminal                           | –0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V         |
| Electrostatic discharge: Human body model (A, B, GND) (see Note 2)                   | 12 kV                              |
| All pins                                                                             | 5 kV                               |
| Charged-device model (all pins) (see Note 3)                                         | 1 kV                               |
| Continuous total power dissipation                                                   | See Power Dissipation Rating Table |
| Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$                                                 | –65°C to 150°C                     |
| Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds                         | 260°C                              |

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.  
2. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114–A.  
3. Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.

POWER DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

| PACKAGE | $T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>POWER RATING | DERATING FACTOR <sup>‡</sup><br>ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$<br>POWER RATING | $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$<br>POWER RATING |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| DB      | 995 mW                                      | 8.0 mW/°C                                                      | 635 mW                                   | 515 mW                                   |
| DW      | 1480 mW                                     | 11.8 mW/°C                                                     | 950 mW                                   | 770 mW                                   |

<sup>‡</sup> This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no air flow.

## recommended operating conditions

|                                       |                     | MIN  | NOM      | MAX  | UNIT |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------|----------|------|------|
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$              |                     | 4.75 | 5        | 5.25 | V    |
| Voltage at any bus I/O terminal       | A, B                | –7   |          | 12   | V    |
| High-level input voltage, $V_{IH}$    | DE, CDE, RE         | 2    | $V_{CC}$ | 0.8  | V    |
| Low-level input voltage, $V_{IL}$     |                     | 0    |          |      |      |
| Differential input voltage, $V_{ID}$  | A with respect to B | –12  |          | 12   | V    |
| Output current                        | Driver              | –60  |          | 60   | mA   |
|                                       | Receiver            | –8   |          | 8    |      |
| Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$ | SN75LBC171          | 0    |          | 70   | °C   |
|                                       | SN65LBC171          | –40  |          | 85   |      |



# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171

## TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

### DRIVER SECTION

#### electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

| PARAMETER            |                                                                                              |            | TEST CONDITIONS                                                                     |              | MIN  | TYP <sup>†</sup> | MAX             | UNIT |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| V <sub>IK</sub>      | Input clamp voltage                                                                          | D, DE, CDE | I <sub>I</sub> = 18 mA                                                              |              | −1.5 | −0.7             |                 | V    |
| V <sub>O</sub>       | Open-circuit output voltage (single-ended)                                                   |            | A or B, No load                                                                     |              | 0    |                  | V <sub>CC</sub> | V    |
| V <sub>OD(SS)</sub>  | Steady-state differential output voltage magnitude <sup>‡</sup>                              |            | No load                                                                             |              | 3.8  | 4.3              | V <sub>CC</sub> | V    |
|                      |                                                                                              |            | R <sub>L</sub> = 54 Ω, See Figure 1                                                 |              | 1    | 1.6              | 2.4             | V    |
|                      |                                                                                              |            | With common-mode loading, See Figure 2                                              |              | 1    | 1.6              | 2.4             | V    |
| ΔV <sub>OD</sub>     | Change in differential output voltage magnitude,  V <sub>OD(H)</sub>   −  V <sub>OD(L)</sub> |            | R <sub>L</sub> = 54 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF                                       | See Figure 1 | −0.2 |                  | 0.2             | V    |
| V <sub>OC(SS)</sub>  | Steady-state common-mode output voltage                                                      |            |                                                                                     |              | 2    | 2.4              | 2.8             | V    |
| ΔV <sub>OC(SS)</sub> | Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage (V <sub>OC(H)</sub> − V <sub>OC(L)</sub> ) |            |                                                                                     |              | −0.2 |                  | 0.2             | V    |
| I <sub>I</sub>       | Input current                                                                                |            | D, DE, CDE                                                                          |              | −100 |                  | 100             | μA   |
| I <sub>O</sub>       | Output current with power off                                                                |            | V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>O</sub> = −7 V to 12 V                                |              | −700 |                  | 900             | μA   |
| I <sub>OS</sub>      | Short-circuit output current                                                                 |            | V <sub>O</sub> = −7 V to 12 V, See Figure 7                                         |              | −250 |                  | 250             | mA   |
| I <sub>CC</sub>      | Supply current (driver enabled)                                                              |            | D at 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> , CDE, DE, $\overline{RE}$ at V <sub>CC</sub> , No load |              |      | 14               | 20              | mA   |

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

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

#### switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

| PARAMETER           |                                                     | TEST CONDITIONS                                    | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| t <sub>PLH</sub>    | Differential output propagation delay, low-to-high  | R <sub>L</sub> = 54 Ω,<br>See Figure 3             | 4   | 8.5 | 12  | ns   |
| t <sub>PHL</sub>    | Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low  |                                                    | 4   | 8.5 | 11  |      |
| t <sub>r</sub>      | Differential output rise time                       |                                                    | 3   | 7.5 | 11  |      |
| t <sub>f</sub>      | Differential output fall time                       |                                                    | 3   | 7.5 | 11  |      |
| t <sub>sk(p)</sub>  | Pulse skew   (t <sub>PLH</sub> – t <sub>PHL</sub> ) |                                                    |     |     | 2   |      |
| t <sub>sk(o)</sub>  | Output skew <sup>§</sup>                            |                                                    |     |     | 1.5 |      |
| t <sub>sk(pp)</sub> | Part-to-part skew <sup>¶</sup>                      |                                                    |     |     | 2   |      |
| t <sub>PLH</sub>    | Differential output propagation delay, low-to-high  | See Figure 4,<br>(HVD SCSI double-terminated load) | 3   | 7   | 10  | ns   |
| t <sub>PHL</sub>    | Differential output propagation delay, high-to-low  |                                                    | 3   | 7.5 | 10  |      |
| t <sub>r</sub>      | Differential output rise time                       |                                                    | 3   | 7.5 | 12  |      |
| t <sub>f</sub>      | Differential output fall time                       |                                                    | 3   | 7.5 | 12  |      |
| t <sub>sk(p)</sub>  | Pulse skew   (t <sub>PLH</sub> – t <sub>PHL</sub> ) |                                                    |     |     | 3   |      |
| t <sub>sk(o)</sub>  | Output skew <sup>§</sup>                            |                                                    |     |     | 1.5 |      |
| t <sub>sk(pp)</sub> | Part-to-part skew <sup>¶</sup>                      |                                                    |     |     | 2.5 |      |
| t <sub>PZH</sub>    | Output enable time to high level                    | See Figure 5                                       |     | 15  | 25  | ns   |
| t <sub>PHZ</sub>    | Output disable time from high level                 |                                                    |     | 18  | 25  |      |
| t <sub>PZL</sub>    | Output enable time to low level                     | See Figure 6                                       |     | 10  | 25  | ns   |
| t <sub>PLZ</sub>    | Output disable time from low level                  |                                                    |     | 17  | 25  |      |

<sup>§</sup> Output skew (t<sub>sk(o)</sub>) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together.

<sup>¶</sup> Part-to-part skew (t<sub>sk(pp)</sub>) is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same input signals, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits.



## RECEIVER SECTION

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions

| PARAMETER        |                                                           | TEST CONDITIONS                                                   | MIN  | TYP <sup>†</sup> | MAX             | UNIT |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| V <sub>IT+</sub> | Positive-going differential input voltage threshold       |                                                                   |      | 0.2              |                 | V    |
| V <sub>IT-</sub> | Negative-going differential input voltage threshold       |                                                                   | -0.2 |                  |                 | V    |
| V <sub>hys</sub> | Hysteresis voltage (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> ) |                                                                   |      | 40               |                 | mV   |
| V <sub>OH</sub>  | High-level output voltage                                 | V <sub>ID</sub> = 200 mV, I <sub>OH</sub> = -8 mA, see Figure 10  | 4    | 4.7              | V <sub>CC</sub> | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub>  | Low-level output voltage                                  | V <sub>ID</sub> = -200 mV, I <sub>OL</sub> = -8 mA, see Figure 10 | 0    | 0.2              | 0.4             | V    |
| I <sub>I</sub>   | Line input current                                        | Other input = 0 V                                                 |      |                  | 0.9             | mA   |
|                  |                                                           | V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V                                             |      |                  |                 |      |
|                  |                                                           | V <sub>I</sub> = -7 V                                             | -0.7 |                  |                 | mA   |
| I <sub>I</sub>   | Input current                                             | $\overline{\text{RE}}$                                            | -100 |                  | 100             | μA   |
| R <sub>I</sub>   | Input resistance                                          | A, B                                                              | 12   |                  |                 | kΩ   |
| I <sub>CC</sub>  | Supply current (receiver enabled)                         | A, B, D open, $\overline{\text{RE}}$ , DE, and CDE at 0 V         |      |                  | 16              | mA   |

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

### switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

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

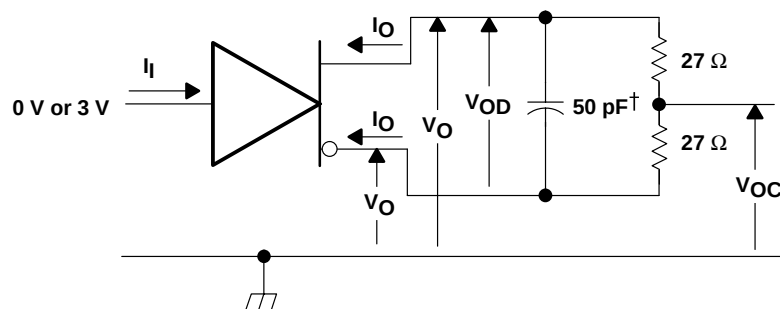
<sup>‡</sup> Output skew (t<sub>sk(o)</sub>) is the magnitude of the time delay difference between the outputs of a single device with all of the inputs connected together.

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

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† Includes probe and jig capacitance

Figure 1. Driver Test Circuit,  $V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OC}$  Without Common-Mode Loading

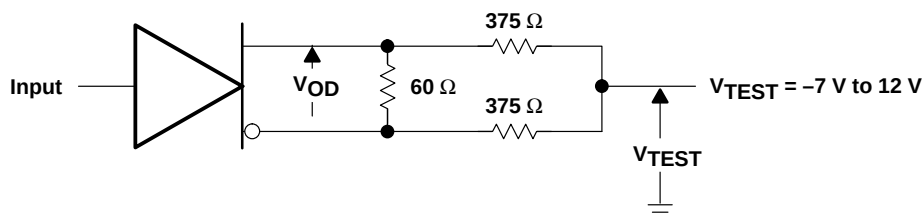
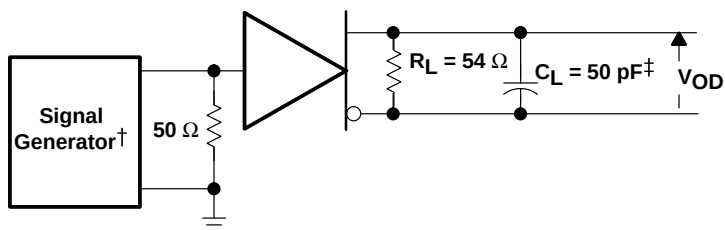


Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit,  $V_{OD}$  With Common-Mode Loading



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r < 6$  ns,  $t_f < 6$  ns,  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

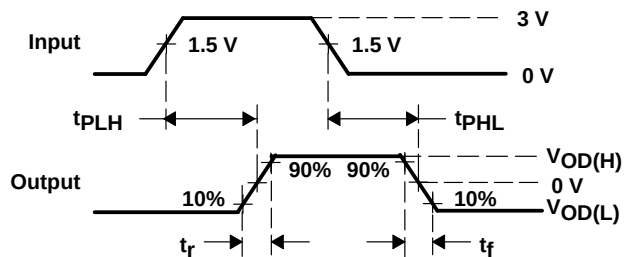


Figure 3. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, 485-Loading

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

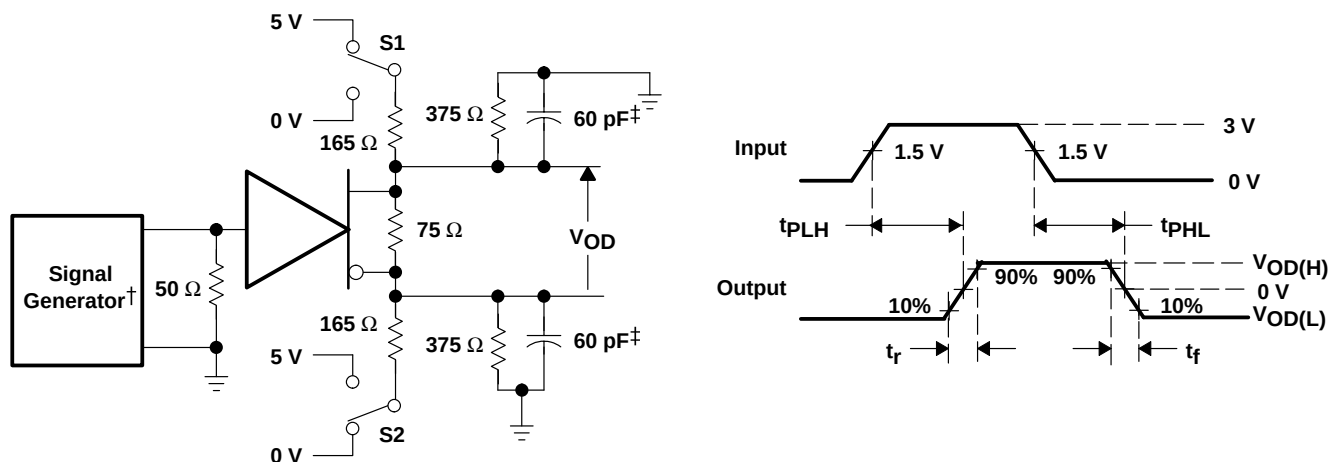


Figure 4. Driver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms, HVD SCSI-Loading (double terminated)

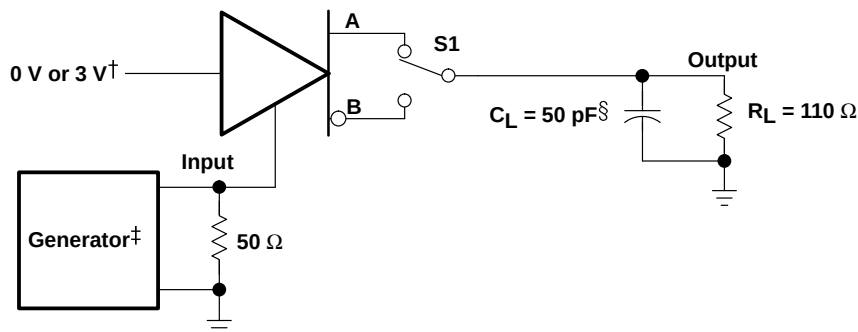
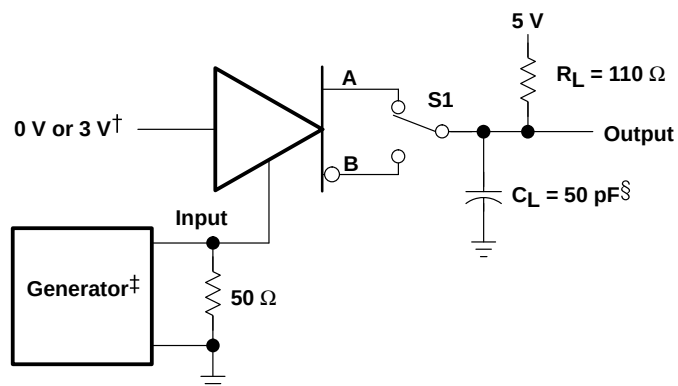


Figure 5. Driver Enable/Disable Test, High Output

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† 0 V if testing A output, 3 V if testing B output

‡ PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r < 6$  ns,  $t_f < 6$  ns,  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

§ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

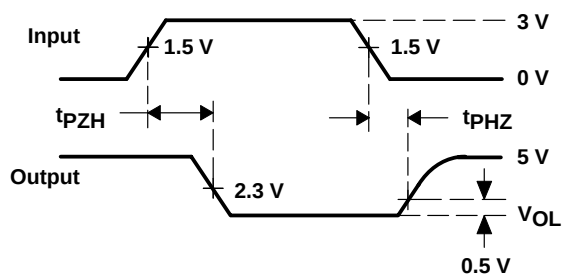


Figure 6. Driver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output

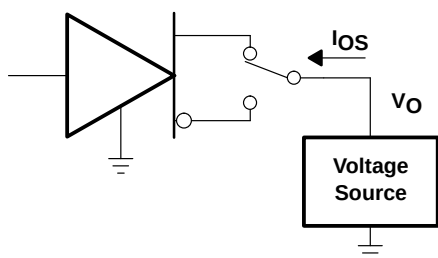


Figure 7. Driver Short-Circuit Test

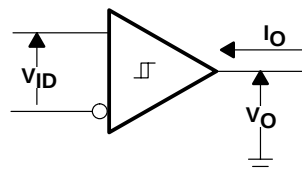
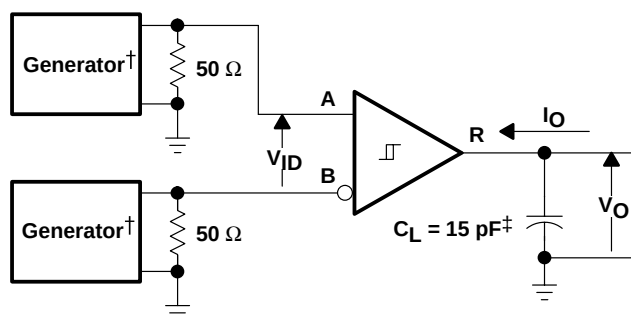


Figure 8. Receiver DC Parameters



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r < 6$  ns,  $t_f < 6$  ns,  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$

‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

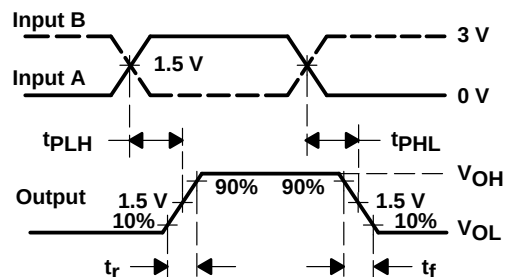
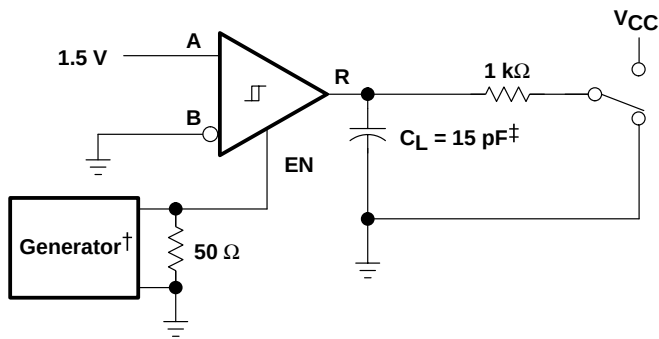


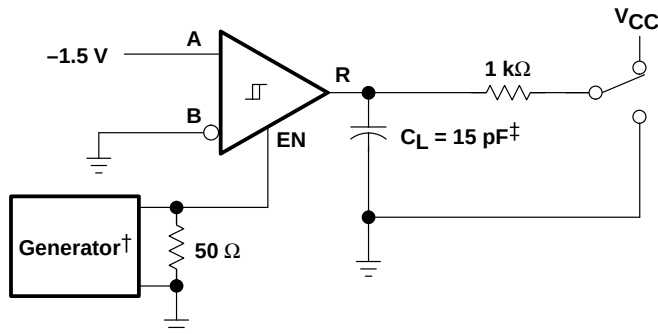
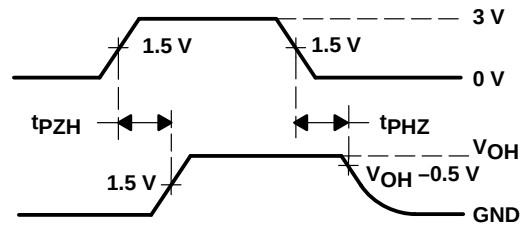
Figure 9. Receiver Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r < 6$  ns,  $t_f < 6$  ns,  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$   
‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 10. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, High Output



† PRR = 1 MHz, 50% Duty Cycle,  $t_r < 6$  ns,  $t_f < 6$  ns,  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$   
‡ Includes Probe and Jig Capacitance

Figure 11. Receiver Enable/Disable Test, Low Output

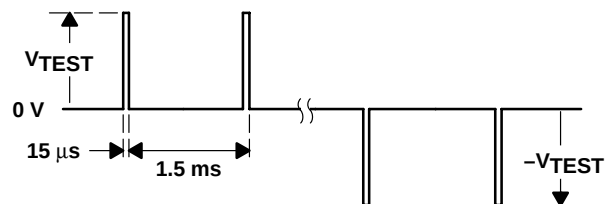
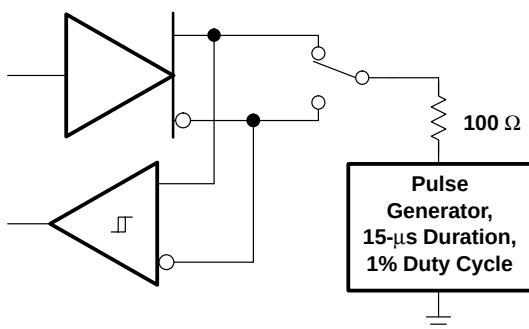
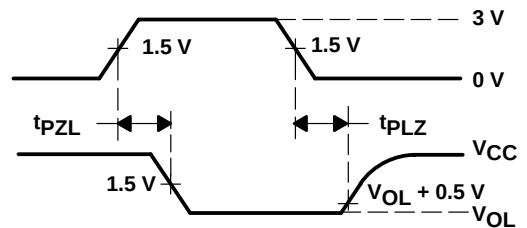


Figure 12. Test Circuit and Waveform, Transient Over Voltage Test

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

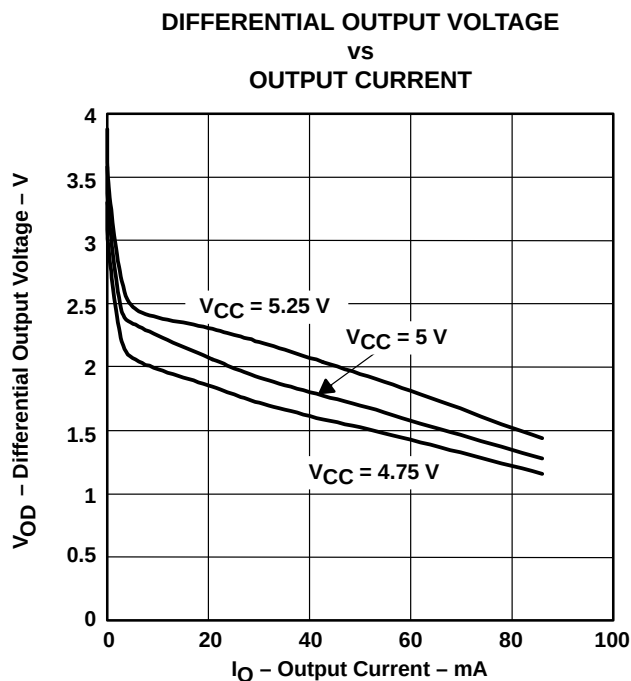


Figure 13

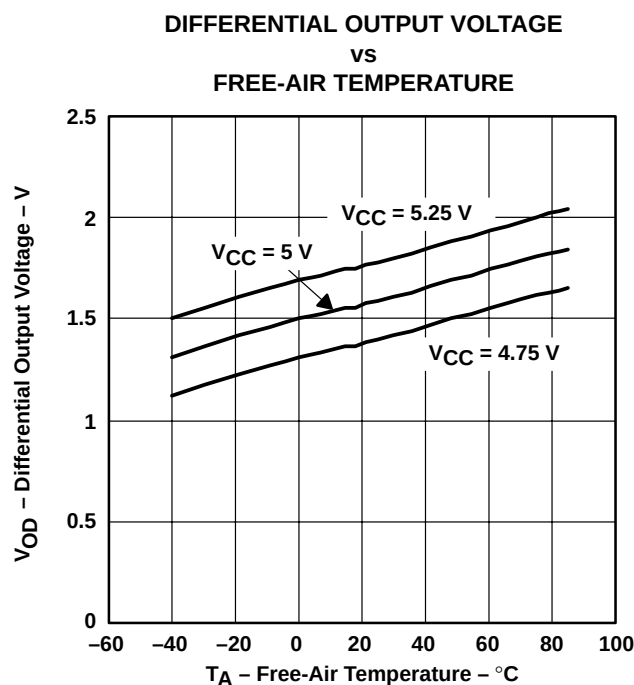


Figure 14

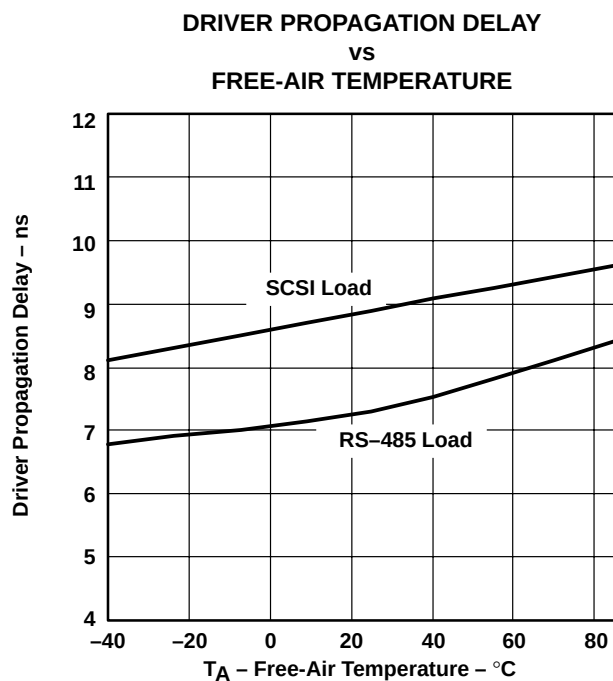


Figure 15

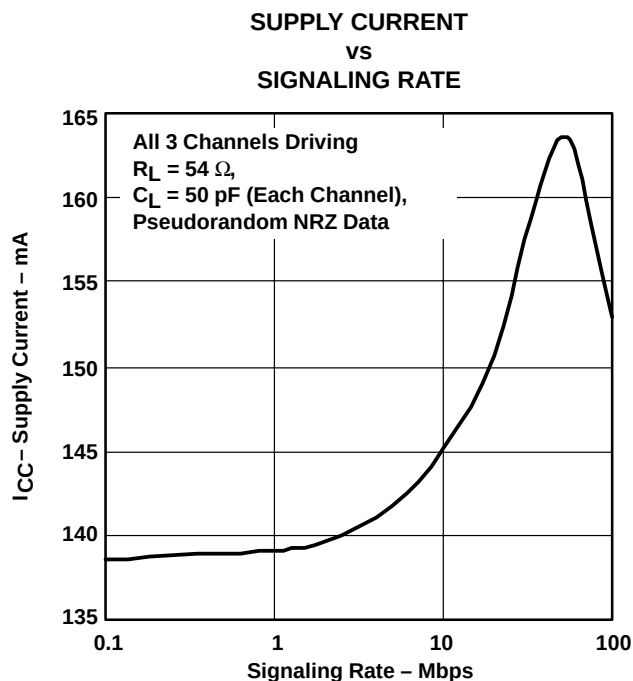


Figure 16

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

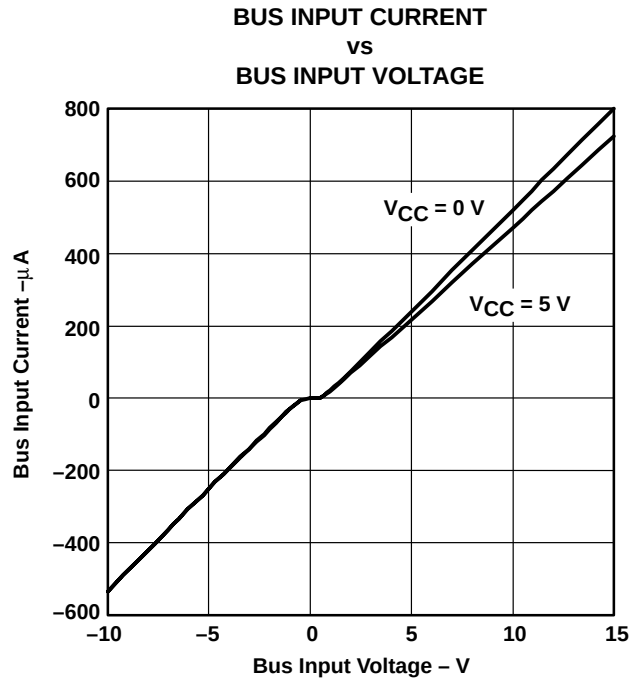


Figure 17

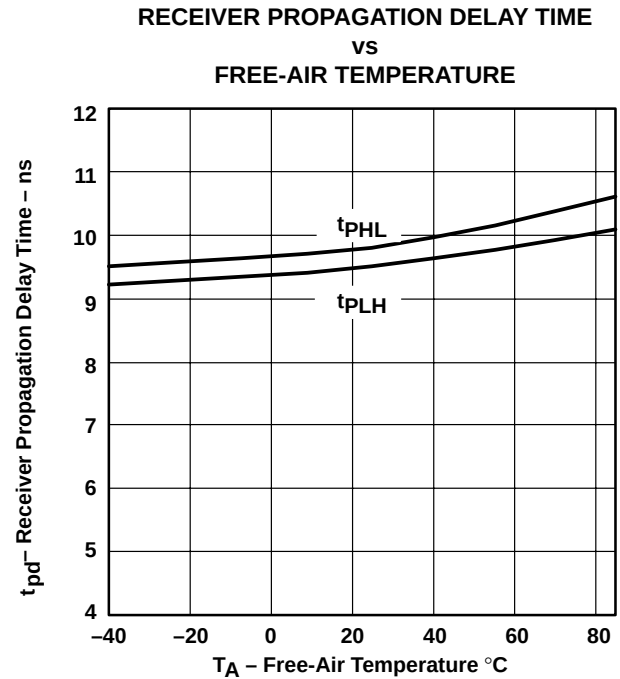


Figure 18

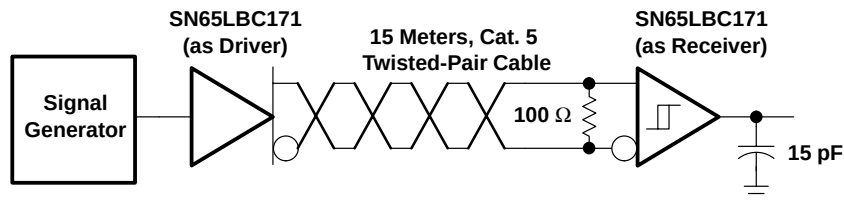


Figure 19. Circuit Diagram for Signaling Characteristics

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

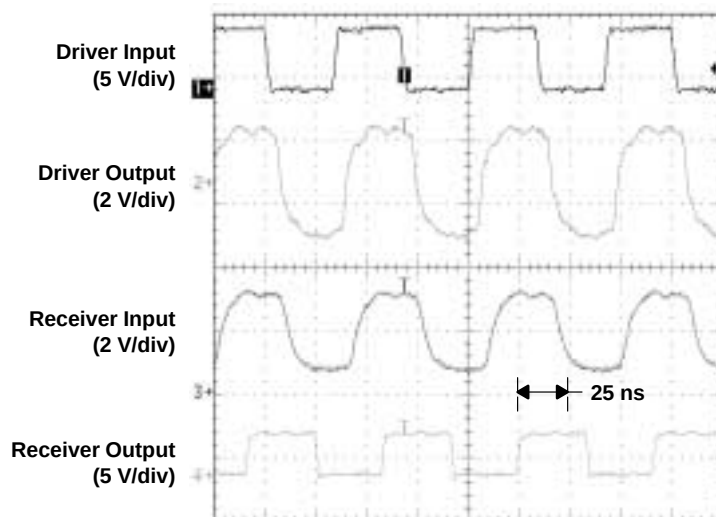


Figure 20. Signal Waveforms at 30 Mbps

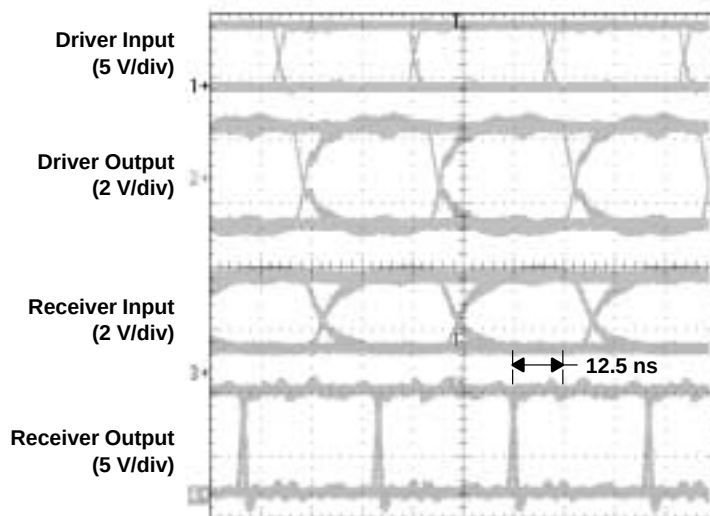


Figure 21. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 30 Mbps

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

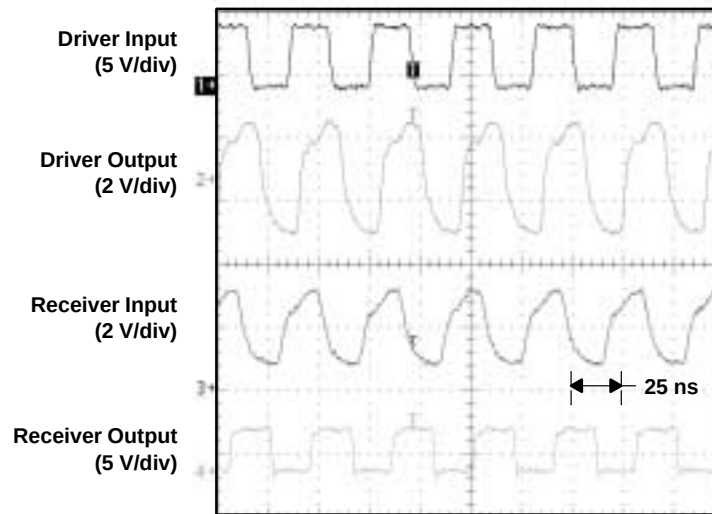


Figure 22. Signal Waveforms at 50 Mbps

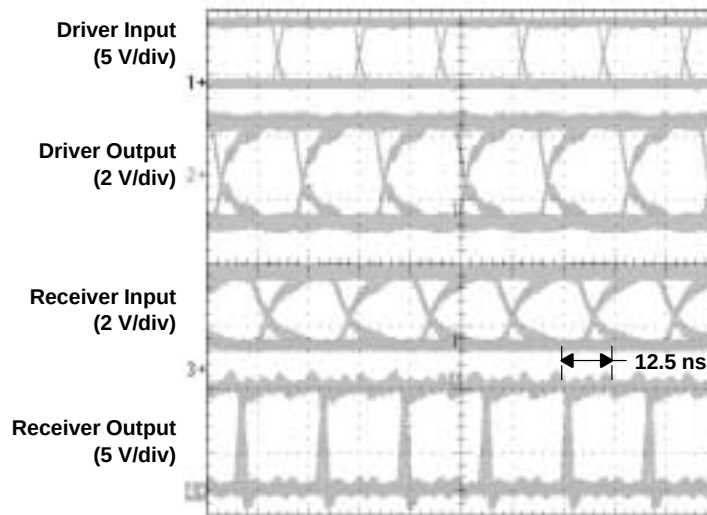


Figure 23. Eye Patterns, Pseudorandom Data at 50 Mbps

SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171  
TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

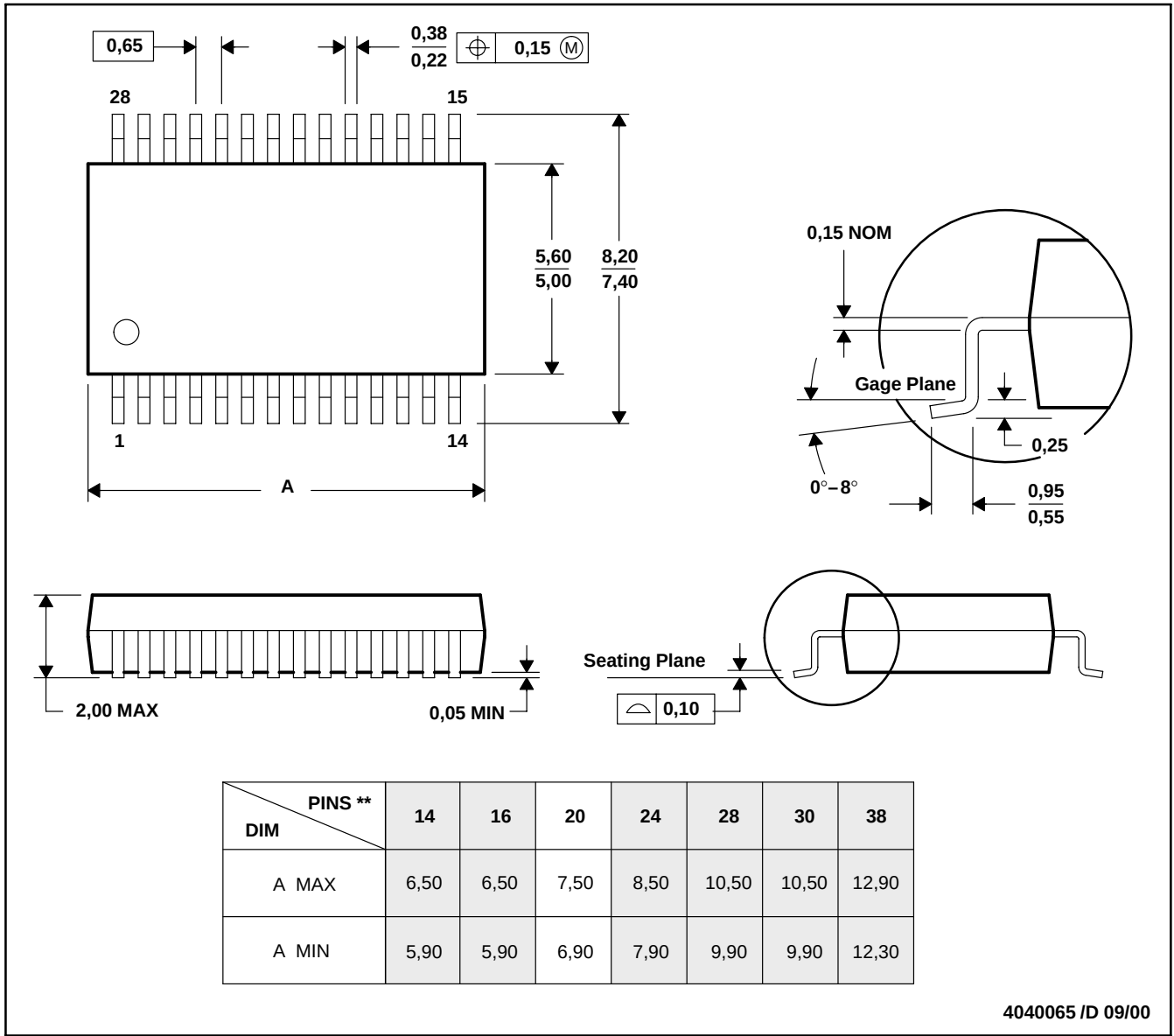
SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

MECHANICAL DATA

DB (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

28 PINS SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.  
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-150

# SN65LBC171, SN75LBC171 TRIPLE DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVERS

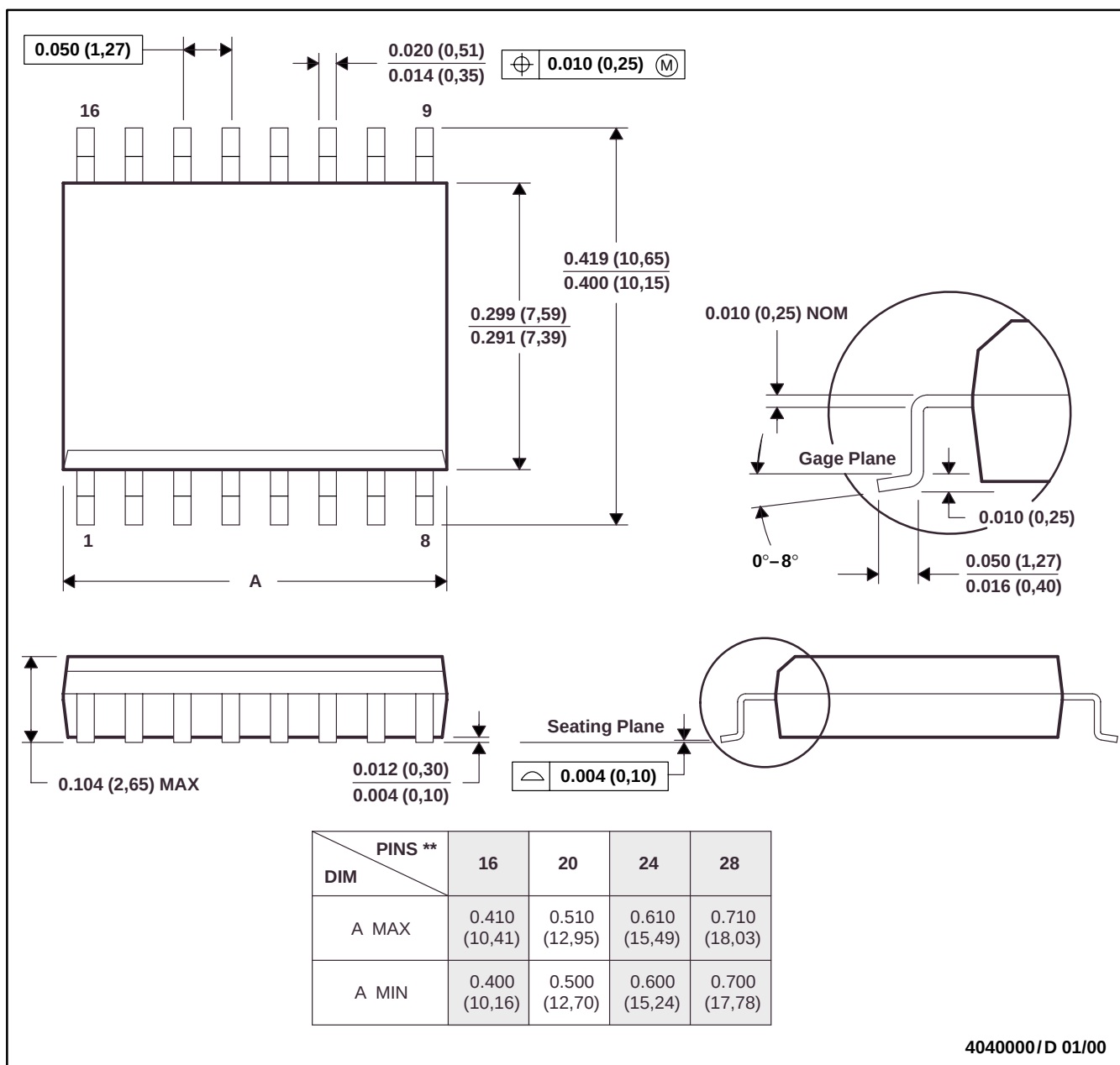
SLLS460A – NOVEMBER 2000 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2001

## MECHANICAL DATA

DW (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



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

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number         | Status<br>(1) | Material type<br>(2) | Package   Pins | Package qty   Carrier | RoHS<br>(3) | Lead finish/<br>Ball material<br>(4) | MSL rating/<br>Peak reflow<br>(5) | Op temp (°C) | Part marking<br>(6) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <a href="#">SN65LBC171DB</a>  | Active        | Production           | SSOP (DB)   20 | 70   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | BL171               |
| SN65LBC171DB.A                | Active        | Production           | SSOP (DB)   20 | 70   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | BL171               |
| <a href="#">SN65LBC171DW</a>  | Active        | Production           | SOIC (DW)   20 | 25   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | 65LBC171            |
| SN65LBC171DW.A                | Active        | Production           | SOIC (DW)   20 | 25   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | 65LBC171            |
| <a href="#">SN65LBC171DWR</a> | Active        | Production           | SOIC (DW)   20 | 2000   LARGE T&R      | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | 65LBC171            |
| SN65LBC171DWR.A               | Active        | Production           | SOIC (DW)   20 | 2000   LARGE T&R      | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -40 to 85    | 65LBC171            |
| <a href="#">SN75LBC171DB</a>  | Active        | Production           | SSOP (DB)   20 | 70   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | 0 to 70      | LB171               |
| SN75LBC171DB.A                | Active        | Production           | SSOP (DB)   20 | 70   TUBE             | Yes         | NIPDAU                               | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | 0 to 70      | LB171               |

<sup>(1)</sup> **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

<sup>(2)</sup> **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

<sup>(5)</sup> **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

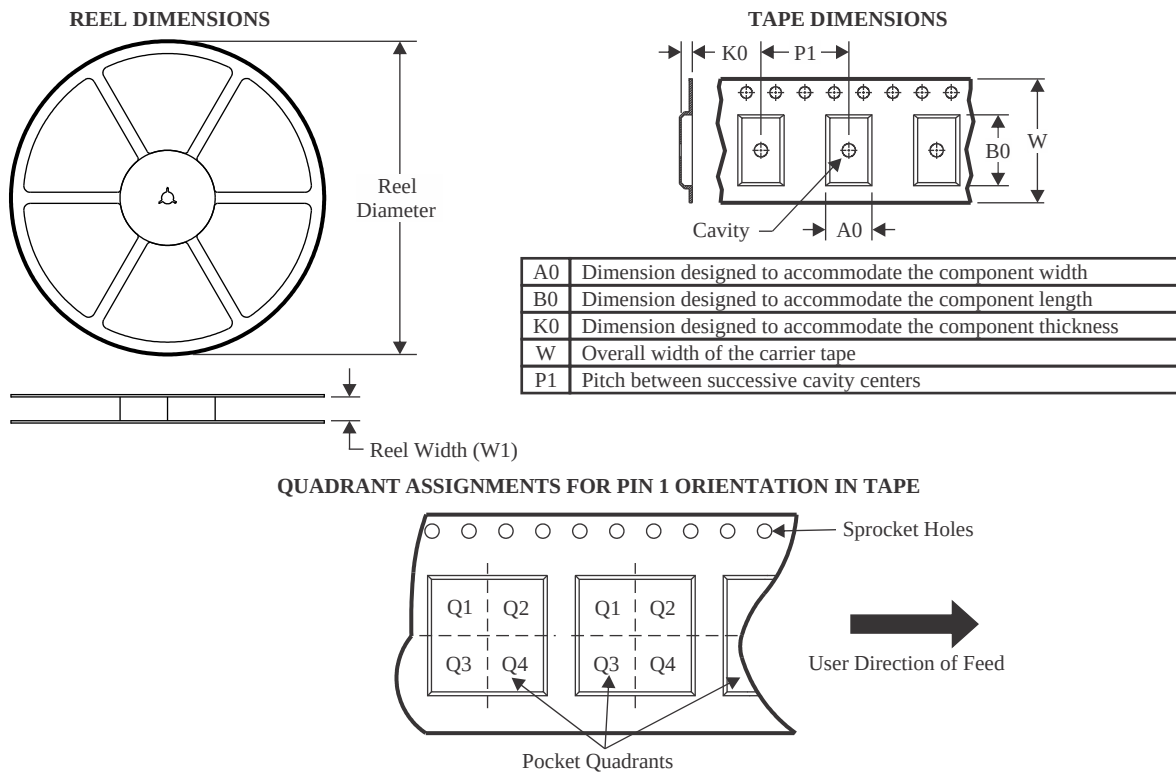
<sup>(6)</sup> **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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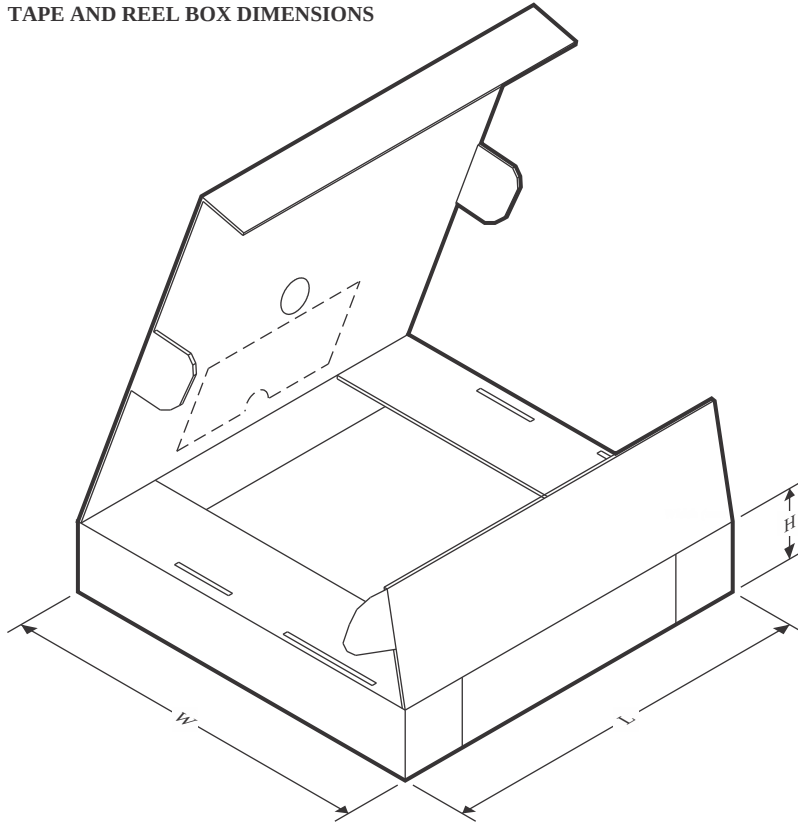
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

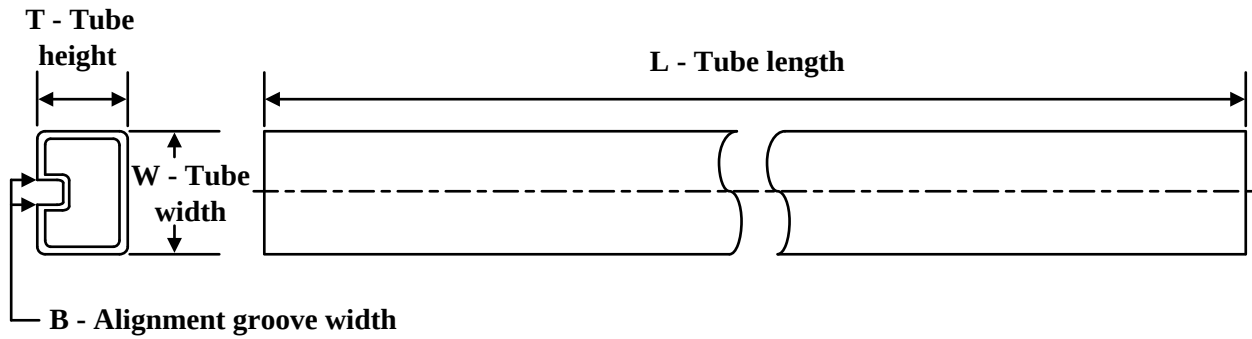
| Device        | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| SN65LBC171DWR | SOIC         | DW              | 20   | 2000 | 330.0              | 24.4               | 10.8    | 13.3    | 2.7     | 12.0    | 24.0   | Q1            |

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device        | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| SN65LBC171DWR | SOIC         | DW              | 20   | 2000 | 356.0       | 356.0      | 45.0        |

**TUBE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device         | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (μm) | B (mm) |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| SN65LBC171DB   | DB           | SSOP         | 20   | 70  | 530    | 10.5   | 4000   | 4.1    |
| SN65LBC171DB.A | DB           | SSOP         | 20   | 70  | 530    | 10.5   | 4000   | 4.1    |
| SN65LBC171DW   | DW           | SOIC         | 20   | 25  | 507    | 12.83  | 5080   | 6.6    |
| SN65LBC171DW.A | DW           | SOIC         | 20   | 25  | 507    | 12.83  | 5080   | 6.6    |
| SN75LBC171DB   | DB           | SSOP         | 20   | 70  | 530    | 10.5   | 4000   | 4.1    |
| SN75LBC171DB.A | DB           | SSOP         | 20   | 70  | 530    | 10.5   | 4000   | 4.1    |

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