EQCO850SC.3-HS/EQCO875SC.3-HS Single-Coax Transceiver for LVDS and Gigabit Ethernet Applications

Features
- Combined Transmitter and Receiver with an Integrated Equalizer to Form a Full-Duplex Bidirectional Connection over a Single 50Ω Coax Cable (EQCO850SC-HS) or 75Ω Coax Cable (EQCO875SC-HS)
- Internal LVDS Termination Resistors for Low External Discrete Count
- Allows Power Distribution Over the Coax, on top of the Data Signals
- Single 3.3 V Supply
- 16-Pin, 0.65 mm Pin Pitch, 4 mm QFN Package
- Pb-Free and RoHS Compliant

Applications
This solution is useful and economical for many markets and applications, including the following:
- Camera networks
  - Home Security, Surveillance, Industrial/Inspection, Medical Cameras
- Coax Cable-Distribution Infrastructure

Introduction
The EQCO850SC-HS single-coax transceiver is designed to simultaneously transmit and receive signals on a single 50Ω coax cable. A sister product, the EQCO875SC-HS, can achieve similar performance when used in 75Ω coaxial systems.

The EQCO850SC.3-HS works for 50Ω coax applications and the EQCO875SC.3-HS works for 75Ω coax applications. Everything is the same between both parts except the part number, the coax resistance and the characteristic impedance of transmission lines and connectors between the chip and the edge of the boards. Refer to Section 3.0 “Application Information” for information about the typical application circuit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Rate</th>
<th>EQCO850SC.3-HS range using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RG174 (Ø 2.8 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Mbps</td>
<td>25m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>15m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For other cable types, the length that can be reached in full-duplex may have maximally -12 dB insertion loss at 625 Mhz, for a bit rate of 1.25 Gbps. Equalizer performance works up to much higher levels in half-duplex. For lower bit-rates, slightly longer cable lengths can be achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Rate</th>
<th>EQCO875SC.3-HS range using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RG179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25 Gbps</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1: TYPICAL EQUALIZATION PERFORMANCE FOR EQCO850SC.3-HS

TABLE 2: TYPICAL EQUALIZATION PERFORMANCE FOR EQCO875SC.3-HS
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1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The EQCO850SC-HS (EQCO875SC-HS) is ideally suited for simplex and duplex LVDS connections over 50Ω (75Ω) coax cables between 500 Mbps and 1.25 Gbps. For correct operation, the signals must be NRZ (Non-Return-to-Zero) encoded and DC balanced with a maximum run length of ten bits. Excellent EMI/RFI coax cable shielding allows for good EMI properties.

The EQCO850SC-HS operates with a variety of 50Ω coax cables, including the cost-effective 2.8 mm diameter RTK cable (e.g. Leoni Dakar 302) commonly used for radio and navigation antennas in automotive applications. This cable fits well with the standardized (DIN and USCAR), high-performance, cost-effective RF connectors: SAE/USCAR-18 "FAKRA/SMB RF Connector".

The EQCO875SC-HS is typically useful in situations where legacy 75Ω cables are present.

Figure 1-1 illustrates a typical LVDS coaxial connection. It can be used for Gigabit Ethernet connections over a single coax cable.

**FIGURE 1-1: TYPICAL LVDS LINK USING EQCO850SC-HS**

- DC Balanced LVDS TXVR
- EQCO850SC
- Up to 12 dB loss
- 50Ω Coax (including inline connectors as required)
- EQCO850SC
- DC Balanced LVDS TXVR
TABLE 1-1: EQCO850SC.3-HS PIN DESCRIPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Signal Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(TAB)</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Connect to ground of power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Connect to +3.3V of power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DGND</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Connect to ground of power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AVCC</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Analog VCC. Connect to +3.3V of power supply via RF choke and capacitor to cable outer screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AGND</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Analog GND. Connect to cable outer screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SDIO</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Serial Input/Output. Connect to center conductor of 50Ω coax cable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>Reference. Connect through 50Ω resistor (or impedance matched to cable) to cable outer screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Output (open drain)</td>
<td>Leave unconnected. Use of this pin is not advised in practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 9</td>
<td>SDIp/SDIn</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Positive/negative differential serial input. Connect to the LVDS output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 11</td>
<td>SDOp/SDOn</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Positive/negative differential serial input. Connect to the LVDS input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 5</td>
<td>OPT0, OPT1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Connect Opt0 and Opt1 both to DVCC (3.3V) for correct mode selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>CLK, SI</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Used for Production test. Connect to DGND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CCUT</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Not used in LVDS applications. Connect to Pin 15 DVCC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1 SDIp/SDIn

SDIp/SDIn together form a differential input pair. The serial data received on these pins will be transmitted on SDIO. The Input Pre-Driver automatically corrects for variations in signal levels and different edge slew rates at these inputs before they go into the Active Splitter/Combiner for transmission over the coax.

SDIp and SDIn inputs are differentially terminated by 100Ω on-chip. The center of the 100Ω is connected to DGND with a 10 kΩ resistor for DC biasing. The inputs also have protection diodes to ground for ESD purposes. Always AC-couple these inputs to the outputs of the LVDS driver.

A Transmit Wake-Up detection circuit puts both the Input Pre-Driver and the Active Signal Splitter/Combiner into a low-power mode when no signal is detected on the SDIp/SDIn signal pair (except in Mode B, where transmit circuit is permanently on).

1.2 SDIO/REF

The signal on the SDIO pin is the sum of the incoming signal (i.e. the signal transmitted by the EQCO850SC-HS on the far-end side of the coax) and the outgoing signal (i.e. the signal based on SDIp/SDIn). The far-end signal is extracted by subtraction of the near-end signal, and it is this voltage that the equalizer analyzes and adaptively equalizes for level and frequency response based on the knowledge that the originating signal is DC-balanced and run-length encoded before transmission.

The REF signal carries a precise anti-phase current to the transmit current on SDIO. REF must be connected directly to AGND at the connector (see Figure 3-1) via a resistor precisely matched to the impedance of the coaxial cable used.

1.3 SDOp/SDOn

SDOp/SDOn together form a differential pair outputting the reconstructed far-end transmit signal. The EQCO850SC-HS uses LVDS drivers with source matching for a 100Ω transmission line. This LVDS signal can normally be connected (subject to input common-mode requirements) directly to the RX signal pair of a standard LVDS receiver.

1.4 CLK, SI

These pins are used for production test and/or reserved for future options. For normal operation, connect them to DGND as indicated in Table 1-1.
2.0 CIRCUIT OPERATION

2.1 Pre-Driver
The pre-driver removes any dependency on the LVDS transmitter for the amplitude and rise time of the outgoing signal on SDIO.

2.2 Active Signal Splitter/Combiner
The active splitter/combiner controls the amplitude and rise time of the outgoing coax signal and transmits it via a precise 50Ω output termination resistor. The output resistor when balanced with the coax characteristic impedance also forms part of a hybrid splitter circuit which subtracts the TX output from the signal on the SDIO output to give yield the far end TX signal. The return loss of the coax termination is a key factor in the performance of the line hybrid.

2.3 Equalizer Core
The EQCO4850SC-HS has an embedded high-speed equalizer in the receive path with unique characteristics:

• Auto-adaptive
The equalizer controls a multiple-pole analog filter which compensates for attenuation of the cable, as illustrated in Figure 2-1. The filter frequency response needed to restore the signal is automatically determined by the device using a time-continuous feedback loop that measures the frequency components in the signal. Upon the detection of a valid signal, the control loop converges within a few microseconds.

• Variable gain
EQCO850SC-HSs are used in pairs; one at each end of the coax. The EQCO850SC-HS can be used with any LVDS driver with a differential transmit amplitude in the range of 300 mV to 800 mV; the transmit amplitude on the coax is regulated by the input pre-driver. The receiver equalizer has variable gain to compensate for attenuation through the coax. Example equalizer performance measurements can be found in Appendix B: Typical Operating Characteristics.

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FIGURE 2-1: PRINCIPLE OF EQUALIZER OPERATION

[Diagram showing the principle of equalizer operation with graphs illustrating cable attenuation, equalizer gain, and equalized path loss.]
3.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 3-1 illustrates a typical schematic implementation.

**FIGURE 3-1: EQCO850SC.3-HS TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT**

![Schematic diagram of EQCO850SC.3-HS application circuit]

**Note:** For EQCO875SC.3-HS, replace the two 50Ω references with two 75Ω references.

To improve isolation from noise on the board power plane and improve EMC immunity and emissions, it is recommended to power the transmit side of the equalizer (AVCC) through a ferrite bead. A 0.1 μF decoupling capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the chip between the VCC pin and the GND pin. Ground vias should be placed as close as possible to the device GND pins to minimize inductance.

In full duplex, the maximum-length performance depends on the level of near-end crosstalk and far-end return-loss. For full-duplex operation, position the chip close to the used connector.

All the elements need to have impedances according to the choice between a 50Ω system or a 75Ω system: the chips used on both sides, the impedances between the chip and the connector, the PCB connector itself, the connectors on the coax cable and the coax itself. If one impedance is wrong (e.g. a 75Ω BNC connector in a 50Ω system), this impedance discontinuity will cause a reflection, limiting the performance of the full-duplex maximum cable length.
3.1 Guidelines for PCB Layout

Because signals are strongly attenuated by long cables, special attention should be paid to the PCB layout between the coaxial connector and the EQCO850SC-HS. The EQCO850SC-HS should be as close as is practical to the coaxial connector. The trace between the coaxial connector and the EQCO850SC-HS (EQCO875SC-HS) must be a 50Ω (75Ω) trace referenced to GND. To avoid noise pickup, other traces carrying digital signals or fast-switching signals should be placed as far away as possible from this trace.

The following diagram shows the layout of the critical section of the PCB, from the coax connector to the twin differential input pairs:

FIGURE 3-2: CIRCUIT DIAGRAM (PART)
The ground layout of the EQCO850SC.3-HS is critical to the EMC and EMI performance of the circuit. The AGND connection should be made directly to the body of the connector as shown in Figure 3-2. It should not be connected directly to the GND tab of the chip. Similarly, AVCC should be decoupled directly to the connector body (see position of C5). The termination resistor (R1 in Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3) must have its ground connection at the connector body and C7, and the connection between R1 and the connector must be kept as short as possible. The impedance of all the traces must be well-controlled, including on the connector itself.

The SDIp/SDIn and SDOp/SDOn differential traces should be matched in length to minimize time of arrival skew. For traces longer than a few millimeters, the impedance of the differential transmit and receive signals should be laid out as 100Ω differential traces and the termination to the PHY should be placed close to the PHY, not to the EQCO850SC.3-HS.

Microchip can design a PCB layout capable of maximum cable length for any combination of impedance system (50Ω or 75Ω) and coax connector (SMA, BNC, DIN, SMB, etc.) on request.
4.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under this section may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and are not tested. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 4-1: ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage to Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Input Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Voltage to Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current into Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) HBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latch-Up Current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 4-2: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (OVER THE OPERATING VCC AND -40 TO +85ºC RANGE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDIp/SDIn Input (LVDS-like)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔVi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{tum}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{min}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{input}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDIO Connection to Coax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z_{coax}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{SDIO}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{loss}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔV_{TX}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{rise Tx}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4-3: JITTER PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jitter peak-to-peak on SDO</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>1m RG174 coax; over full V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;, ΔV&lt;sub&gt;TX&lt;/sub&gt; and temp range; 125-1250 Mbps; pattern PRBS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitter peak-to-peak on SDO</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>16m RG174 coax; over full V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;, ΔV&lt;sub&gt;TX&lt;/sub&gt; and temp range; 125-1250 Mbps; pattern PRBS7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 4-2: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (OVER THE OPERATING VCC AND -40 TO +85°C RANGE) (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Att&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>Cable attenuation budget @ 625 MHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔV&lt;sub&gt;RXmin&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>Minimum input for fully reconstructed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDOp/SDOn Outputs (LVDS-compatible)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔV&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>Output amplitude V&lt;sub&gt;SDOp,n&lt;/sub&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;cmout&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Common-mode output voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔV&lt;sub&gt;o_off&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td>Output amplitude V&lt;sub&gt;SDOp,n&lt;/sub&gt; with equalizer off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&lt;sub&gt;output&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>Differential termination between SDOp and SDOn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;rise_o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>Rise/fall time 20% to 80% of V&lt;sub&gt;SDOp,n&lt;/sub&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

5.1 Package Marking Information

16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package – 4x4x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

16-Lead QFN (4x4x0.9 mm)  

Example

Example

Legend:
- XX...X Customer-specific information
- Y Year code (last digit of calendar year)
- YY Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
- WW Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
- NNN Alphanumeric traceability code
- e3 Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
- * This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.
16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (8E) - 4x4x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging
16-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (8E) - 4x4x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
<th>Dimension Limits</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pins</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.65 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Height</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standoff</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Thickness</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>0.20 REF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Width</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4.00 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Width</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4.00 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Length</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Width</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Length</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>0.425 REF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
<th>Dimension Limits</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pitch</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.65 BSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Center Pad Width</td>
<td>X2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Center Pad Length</td>
<td>Y2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Width (X16)</td>
<td>X1</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Length (X16)</td>
<td>Y1</td>
<td>0.725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad to Center Pad (X16)</td>
<td>G1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2259A
APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (July 2015)

- This is the initial release of the document in the Microchip format. This replaces EqcoLogic document version 2.0.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Revision Level</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Correction</th>
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<tr>
<td>2v0</td>
<td>1/28/14</td>
<td>Targeting data sheet for LVDS and Gigabit Ethernet applications. Merging 50Ω and 75Ω systems into one data sheet. Temperature limits set to -45°C to +85°C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1v0</td>
<td>4/30/10</td>
<td>Based on the EQCO800SC generic data sheet, adapted for LVDS</td>
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APPENDIX B: TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

All measurements at VCC = 3.3V, temp = +25°C, data pattern = PRBS9, 630 mV PHY transmit amplitude.

FIGURE B-1: TYPICAL EYE AT SDOp WITH A 1M COAX TYPE RG174

FIGURE B-2: TYPICAL EYE AT SDIO OUTPUT THROUGH 1M COAX CABLE
The following figures show a typical system link EYE-diagram at room temperature through a variable cable length full and half duplex. The differential output $V_{SDOp}$-$V_{SDOn}$ is shown. The duty cycle distortion is due to the use of a shielded twisted pair cable/connector. Duty cycle distortion is normally very small.

**FIGURE B-3:** 1M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-4:** 5M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-5:** 10M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-6:** 20M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-7:** 1M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-8:** 5M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-9:** 10M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX

**FIGURE B-10:** 20M RG174, HALF-DUPLEX
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>PART NO.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>EQCO850SC.3-HS&lt;br&gt;EQCO875SC.3-HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package</td>
<td>TRAY = Tray&lt;br&gt;“blank” = Tube</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples:

a) EQCO850SC.3-HS-TRAY = 50Ω Coax<br>Industrial temperature<br>16-Lead QFN package<br>Tray packaging

b) EQCO875SC.3-HS = 75Ω Coax<br>Industrial temperature<br>16-Lead QFN package<br>Tube packaging
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