



MOTOROLA

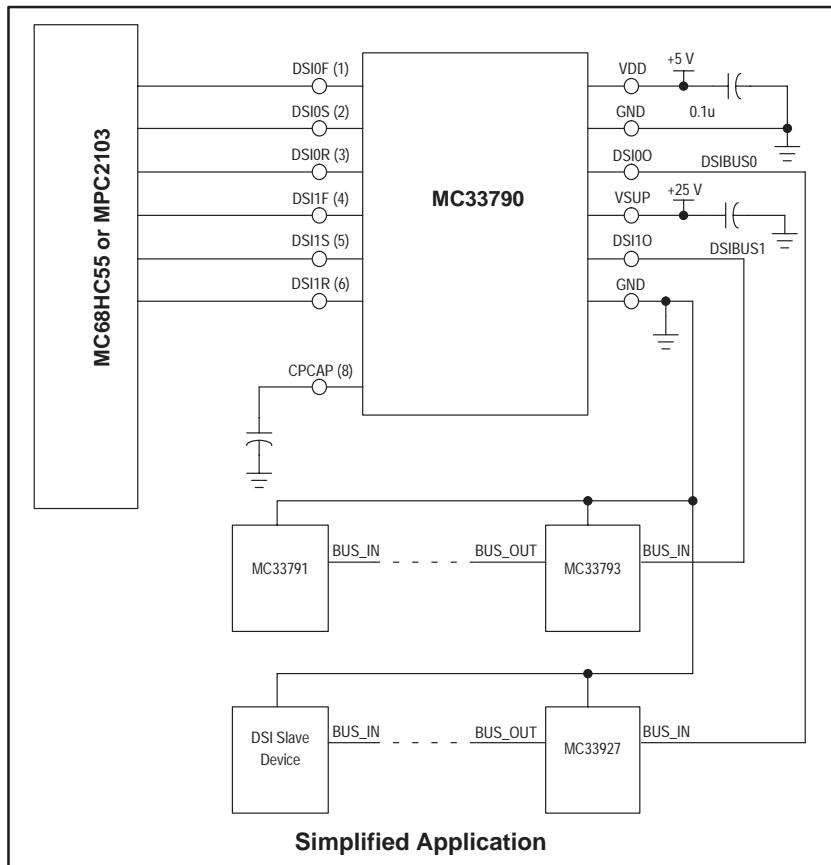
Advance Information

DSI Physical Interface Device

The MC33790 is a two channel physical layer interface IC for the Distributed Systems Interface (DSI) bus. It is designed to meet automotive requirements. It can also be used in other non-automotive applications. In providing two standard DSI busses, it supports bi-directional communication between the slave and master ICs. Some slave devices derive a regulated 5 volts from the bus which can be used to power sensors, eliminating the need for additional circuitry and wiring.

Features

- Two Independent DSI Busses
- Pinout Matched to MC68HC55 (SPI to DSI Logic)
- Waveshaped Bus Output
- Independent Thermal Shutdown
- 2kV ESD Capability



MC33790

**TWO CHANNEL
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM
INTERFACE (DSI)
PHYSICAL INTERFACE
DEVICE**

**SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA**



DW Suffix
16-Lead SOIC
Plastic Package
CASE 751G

PIN CONNECTIONS

DSIOF	1	VDD
DSIOS	2	GND
DSIOR	3	DSIOO
DSIF1	4	VSUP
DSIS1	5	DSII0
DSIR	6	GND
NC	7	NC
CPCAP	8	NC

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Temperature Range	Package
MC33790DW	-40°C to +85°C	SO-16W

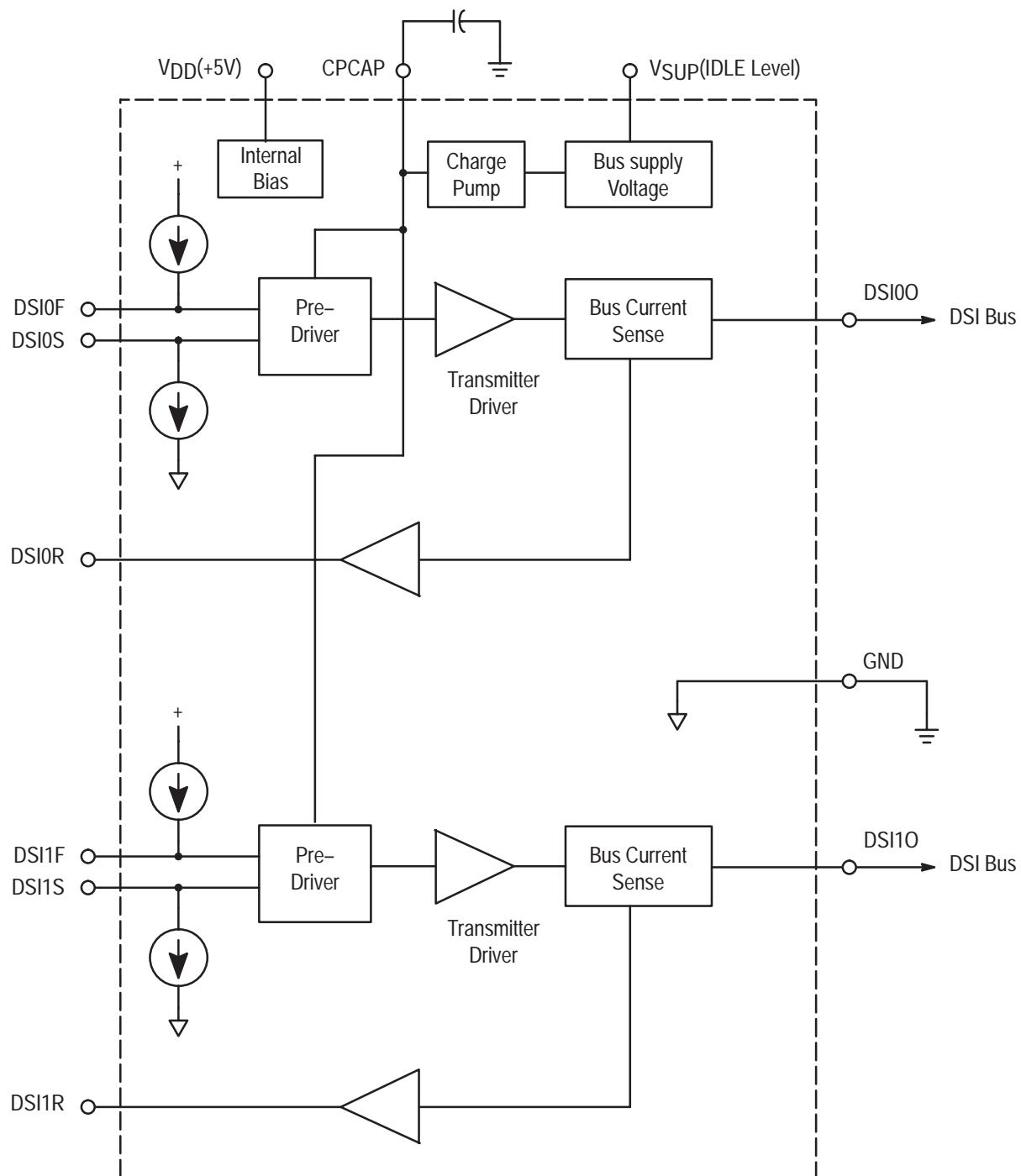


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	DSI0F	This logic input controls the frame output for DSI channel 0 per Table 1.
2	DSI0S	This logic input controls the signalling output for DSI channel 0 per Table 1
3	DSI0R	This logic output provides the return data for DSI channel 0 per Table 1.
4	DSI1F	This logic input controls the frame output for DSI channel 1 per Table 1.
5	DSI1S	This logic input controls the signalling output for DSI channel 1 per Table 1.
6	DSI1R	This logic output provides the return data for DSI channel 1 per Table 1.
7	NC	Unused
8	CPCAP	Charge pump capacitor. Used to store and filter charge pump output.
9	NC	Unused.
10	NC	Unused.
11	GND	Circuit and bus ground return.
12	DSI1O	DSI bus 1 input/output.
13	VSUP	Idle level supply input. The voltage supplied to this pin sets the idle level on the DSI bus.
14	DSI0O	DSI bus 0 input/output.
15	GND	Circuit and bus ground return.
16	VDD	5 volt logic supply input.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (All voltages are with respect to ground unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Limit
Supply Voltage Continuous Load Dump – $t < 300\text{mS}$	V_{SUP} $V_{\text{SUP}(t)}$	-0.5 to 25 40	V V
Maximum Voltage on Input/Output pins V_{DD} DSIxS, DSIxF, $-R = 0 \Omega$ DSIxO – $R = 0 \Omega$		-0.3 to 5.5 -0.3 to $V_{\text{DD}}+0.3$ -0.3 to $V_{\text{SUP}}+0.3$	V V V
Operating Temperature	T_A	-40 to +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	-40 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (IR Reflow soldering for >60 seconds at >183 $^{\circ}\text{C}$), 10 seconds at >215 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{solder}	230	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Continuous Current per Pin	V_{DD} DSIxR V_{SUP}	0 to 10 -2.5 to 5.0 0 to 150	mA mA mA
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	\emptyset_{JA}	45	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Thermal Shutdown	T_{SD}	155 to 190	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
ESD1 Voltage (All Pins) Human Body Model (Note 1) Machine Model (Note 2)	V_{ESD1} V_{ESD2}	± 2000 ± 200	V V

Note 1: ESD1 performed in accordance with the Human Body Model ($C_{\text{Zap}} = 100\text{pF}$, $R_{\text{Zap}} = 1500\Omega$).Note 2: ESD2 performed in accordance with the Machine Model ($C_{\text{Zap}} = 100\text{pF}$, $R_{\text{Zap}} = 0\Omega$).

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Characteristics noted under conditions $4.75 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25 \text{ V}$, $8.0 \text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 25.0 \text{ V}$, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq TA \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SUPPLY					
I _{SUP} Supply Current / Channel (not including I _{out}) DSIx0 = Idle Voltage, $-100 \text{ mA} < I_{out} < 0 \text{ mA}$ DSIx0 = Output High Voltage, $= I_{out} 12 \text{ mA}$ DSIx0 = Output Low Voltage, $= I_{out} 12 \text{ mA}$	I _{SUPI} I _{SUPH} I _{SUPL}	— — —		3.25 6.50 6.50	mA mA mA
I _{DD} Supply Current / Channel	I _{DD}	—		1.0	mA
BUS TRANSMITTER					
V _{SUP} to DSIxO On Resistance (During Idle) I _{OUT} = -100 mA , V _{SUP} = 8 V I _{OUT} = -100 mA , V _{SUP} = 25 V	R _{DSON}	— —		10 10	Ω Ω
Output High Voltage DSIx0 ($1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{out} \leq -15 \text{ mA}$)	DSIV _{0H}	4.175	4.5	4.825	V
Output Low Voltage DSIx0 ($-1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{out} \leq -15 \text{ mA}$)	DSIV _{OL}	1.325	1.5	1.675	V
Output High Side Current Limit	I _{CLH}	-100		-200	mA
Output Low Side Current Limit	I _{CLL}	110		220	mA
Input Leakage DSIx0 when DSIxF is high and DSIxS is low ($0 \text{ V} \leq DSIxO \leq \min(V_{SUP}, 16.5 \text{ V})$)	DSIB	-200		50	μA
BUS RECEIVER					
Return Current High	I _{RH}	5.0	6.0	7.0	mA
Receiver Low Pass Filter Corner Frequency, Single Pole (Note 3)	f _c	80	100	120	KHz
MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE					
Logic Input Thresholds DSIxS, DSIxF	V _{IITH}	1.10		2.20	V
Output High Voltage DSIxR pin = -0.5 mA	V _{OH}	$0.8 * V_{DD}$		V _{DD}	V
Output Low Voltage DSIxR pin = 1 mA	V _{OL}	0.0		$0.2 * V_{DD}$	V
Internal Pull-up for DSIxF	I _{IL}	-100		-10	μA
Internal Pull-down for DSIxS	I _{IH}	10		100	μA
Note 3: This parameter assured by design. It is not tested in production.					
DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Characteristics noted under conditions $4.75 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25 \text{ V}$, $8.0 \text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 25.0 \text{ V}$, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq TA \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)					
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE					
Microcontroller Signal Cycle Time	T _{Cyc}	6.6		1000	μs
Microcontroller Signal Low Time	T _{CycL}	2.0		667	μs
Microcontroller Signal High Time	T _{CycH}	2.0		667	μs
Microcontroller Signal Duty Cycle for Logic Zero	DC _{Lo}	30	33	36	%
Microcontroller Signal Duty Cycle for Logic One	DC _{Hi}	60.0	66.7	72.0	%
Microcontroller Signal Slew Time	T _{Slew}	—		500	ns
Frame Start to Signal Delay Time	T _{Dly1}	$T_{Cyc} - 0.1$	T _{Cyc}	$T_{Cyc} + 0.1$	μs
Signal End to Frame End Delay Time	T _{Dly2}	$2 * T_{Cyc} / 3 - 0.1$	T _{Cyc}	$2 * T_{Cyc} / 3 + 0.1$	μs
BUS TRANSMITTER					
Idle to Frame & Frame to Idle Slew Rate, C $\leq 10 \text{ nF}$	t _{slew} (FRAME)	—	6.0	10.0	V/ μs

DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Characteristics noted under conditions $4.75 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25 \text{ V}$, $8.0 \text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 25.0 \text{ V}$, $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq TA \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal High to Low & Signal Low to High Slew Rate, $C \leq 10\text{nF}$	$t_{slew}(\text{SIGNAL})$	3.0	4.5	8.0	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Data Valid ($V_{SUPx} = 25\text{V}$, $C_L \leq 5\text{nF}$) DSIxF low to DSIxO = 5.5V DSIxS low to DSIxO = 2.0V DSIxS High to DSIxO = 4.0V	t_{DVLD1} t_{DVLD2} t_{DVLD3}	2.44 0.25 0.25		6.90 1.63 1.63	μs

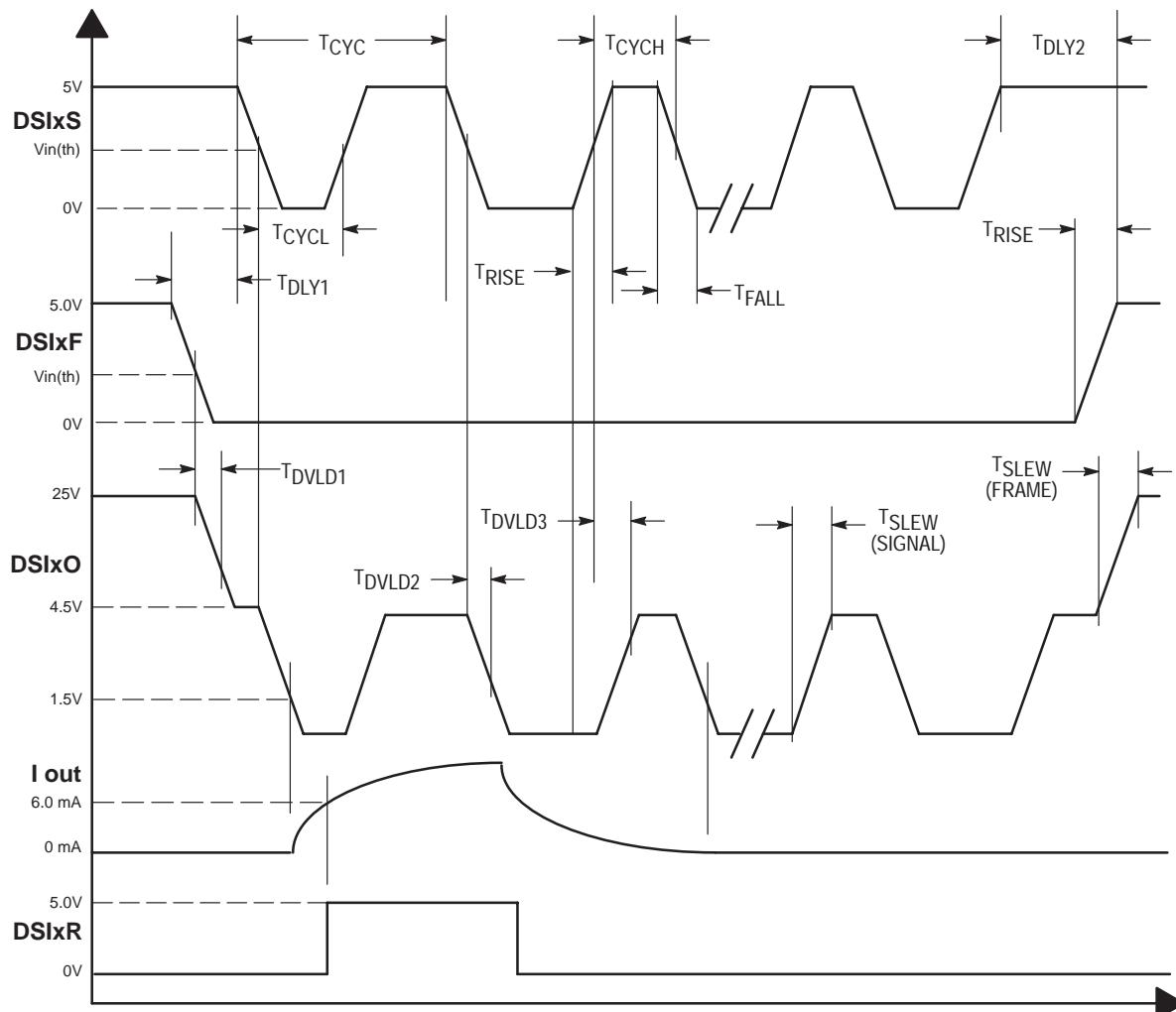


Figure 2. Timing Characteristics

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

BUS DRIVER AND RECEIVER

The Pre-Driver circuit converts the 0 to 5 volt logic inputs from DSIxF (frame) and DSIxS (signal) to a signal on the DSIxO output as shown in the timing diagrams of Figure 2 and

the truth table in Table 1. The Bus Current Sense detects the current being drawn by the device(s) on the bus during signalling (DSIxF=0). If the current is above a set level, DSIxR will be high, otherwise, it is low.

Table 1 – DSI Bus Truth Table

DSIxF	DSIxS	T _{LIM}	DSIR	DSIxO
0	0	0	Return Data	Low (1.5 V)
0	1	0	Return Data	High (4.5 V)
1	0	0	0	High Impedance
1	1	0	0	Idle $\geq V_{SUP} - 0.5V$
X	X	1	1	High Impedance

The DSIxO output is capable of supplying a continuous current of up to 200mA during the Idle state, and a continuous current of 15mA during the transmission state (output low or output high). The current for the idle state is from the supply connected to V_{SUP} and this supply should not be current limited below 250 mA. During idle state, the voltage on the DSI bus will be very close to the V_{SUP} voltage.

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry individually protects the DSIxO outputs from shorts to battery and ground.

Typically, the thermal shutdown occurs between 160°C and 170°C. If the junction temperature rises above this temperature, the output drivers for DSIxO are disabled by the thermal shutdown circuitry. The output drivers remain off until the junction temperature decreases below approximately 155°C, at which time the thermal shutdown circuitry turns off

and the outputs are re-enabled. Each DSIxO output shall have a unique thermal sense and shutdown circuit so a short on one channel does not affect another channel.

CHARGE PUMP

The Charge Pump uses on-board capacitors to step the input voltage up to the voltage needed to drive the on-board transmitter FETs. A filter/storage capacitor is connected to CPCAP to hold the stepped up voltage.

INPUT PULL-UPS AND PULL-DOWNS

Internal current pull-ups are used on the DSIxF pins and pull-downs on the DSIxS pins. If these pins are left unconnected, their associated DSI bus will go to the unused (high impedance) state.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

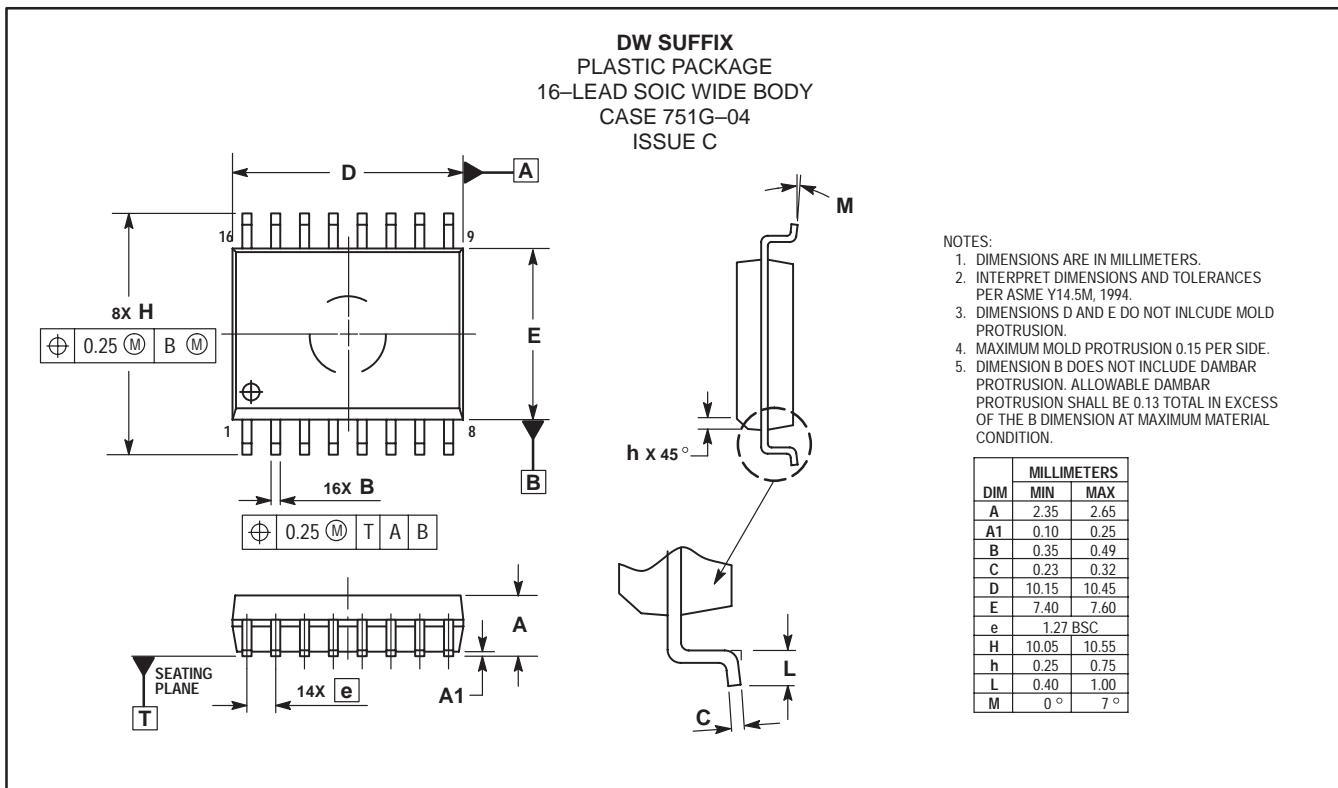
The MC33790 is intended for use in a DSI system. This device supplies the interface between standard logic levels and the voltage and current required for the DSI bus. Two independent DSI busses are supported by this part. The MC33790 does not form the timing for the DSI bus. This is done by logic either embedded in a micro-controller or by the MC68HC55 which uses SPI commands and forms DSI protocol for communications over the DSI bus.

The pins from the MC68HC55 are made to line up with the

pins connecting to the MC33790. This includes all the DSInF, DSInS, and DSInR pins.

A capacitor attached to CPCAP serves as a charge reservoir for the gate drive charge pump. This circuit creates a voltage which is higher than the source of the n-channel output transistor. This allows turning on the transistor enough to prevent any significant voltage drop across it. The rest charge pump electronics are completely self contained on the IC.

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MC33790/D

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