Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

GENERAL DESCRIPTION



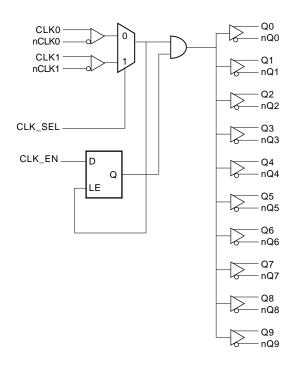
The ICS85310I-11 is a low skew, high performance 1-to-10 Differential-to-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL Fanout Buffer and a member of the HiPerClockS™ family of High Performance Clock Solutions from ICS. The CLKx, nCLKx

pairs can accept most standard differential input levels. The ICS85310I-11 is characterized to operate from either a 2.5V or a 3.3V power supply. Guaranteed output and part-to-part skew characteristics make the ICS85310I-11 ideal for those clock distribution applications demanding well defined performance and repeatability.

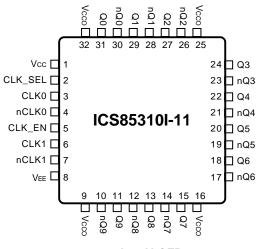
FEATURES

- 10 differential 2.5V/3.3V LVPECL/ECL outputs
- · 2 selectable differential input pairs
- CLKx, nCLKx pairs can accept the following differential input levels: LVDS, LVPECL, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL
- Maximum output frequency: 700MHz
- Translates any single ended input signal to 3.3V LVPECL levels with resistor bias on nCLK input
- Output skew: 30ps (typical)
- Part-to-part skew: 140ps (typical)
- Propagation delay: 2ns (typical)
- LVPECL mode operating voltage supply range: $V_{CC} = 2.375V$ to 3.8V, $V_{FF} = 0V$
- ECL mode operating voltage supply range: $V_{CC} = 0V$, $V_{EE} = -2.375V$ to -3.8V
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT



32-Lead LQFP7mm x 7mm x 1.4mm package body **Y Package**Top View

Low Skew, 1-to-10 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Т	ype	Description
1	V _{cc}	Power		Core supply pin.
2	CLK_SEL	Input	Pulldown	Clock select input. When HIGH, selects CLK1, nCLK1 inputs. When LOW, selects CLK0, nCLK0 inputs. LVCMOS / LVTTL interface levels.
3	CLK0	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
4	nCLK0	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
5	CLK_EN	Input	Pullup	Synchronizing clock enable. When HIGH, clock outputs follow clock input. When LOW, Q outputs are forced low, nQ outputs are forced high. LVCMOS / LVTTL interface levels.
6	CLK1	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
7	nCLK1	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
8	$V_{\sf EE}$	Power		Negative supply pin.
9, 16, 25, 32	V _{cco}	Power		Output supply pins.
10, 11	nQ9, Q9	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
12, 13	nQ8, Q8	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
14, 15	nQ7, Q7	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
17, 18	nQ6, Q6	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
19, 20	nQ5, Q5	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
21, 22	nQ4, Q4	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
23, 24	nQ3, Q3	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
26, 27	nQ2, Q2	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
28, 29	nQ1, Q1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
30, 31	nQ0, Q0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.

NOTE: Pullup and Pulldown refer to internal input resistors. See Table 2, Pin Characteristics, for typical values.

TABLE 2. PIN CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance				4	pF
R _{PULLUP}	Input Pullup Resistor			51		ΚΩ
R _{PULLDOWN}	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		ΚΩ

Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

TABLE 3A. CONTROL INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

	Inputs	Outputs			
CLK_EN	Selected Source	Q0:Q9	Q0:Q9		
0	CLK0, nCLK0	Disabled; LOW	Disabled; HIGH		
1	CLK1, nCLK1	Enabled	Enabled		

After CLK_EN switches, the clock outputs are disabled or enabled following a rising and falling input clock edge as shown in Figure 1.

In the active mode, the state of the outputs are a function of the CLK0, nCLK0 and CLK1, nCLK1 inputs as described in Table 3B.

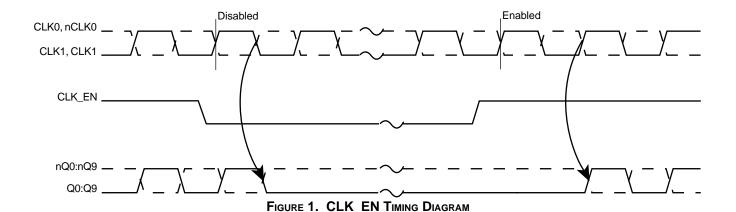


TABLE 3B. CLOCK INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

In	puts	Out	puts	Input to Output Mode	Polarity
CLK0 or CLK1	nCLK0 or nCLK1	Q0:Q9	nQ0:Q9	input to Output Mode	Polarity
0	1	LOW	HIGH	Differential to Differential	Non Inverting
1	0	HIGH	LOW	Differential to Differential	Non Inverting
0	Biased; NOTE 1	LOW	HIGH	Single Ended to Differential	Non Inverting
1	Biased; NOTE 1	HIGH	LOW	Single Ended to Differential	Non Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	0	HIGH	LOW	Single Ended to Differential	Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	1	LOW	HIGH	Single Ended to Differential	Inverting

NOTE 1: Please refer to the Application Information, "Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single Ended Levels".



Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V_{CC} 4.6V

Inputs, V_{CC} -0.5V to V_{CC} + 0.5 V

Outputs, V_{cco} -0.5V to V_{cco} + 0.5V

Package Thermal Impedance, θ_{1A} 47.9°C/W (0 Ifpm)

Storage Temperature, T_{STG} -65°C to 150°C

NOTE: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These ratings are stress specifications only. Functional operation of product at these conditions or any conditions beyond those listed in the *DC Characteristics* or *AC Characteristics* is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

Table 4A. Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CCO} = 2.375 V$ to 3.8V, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{cc}	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	3.3	3.8	V
V _{cco}	Output Supply Voltage		2.375	3.3	3.8	V
I _{EE}	Power Supply Current				120	mA

Table 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cco} = 2.375 V$ to 3.8V, TA = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	CLK_SEL, CLK_EN		2		V _{cc} + 0.3	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	CLK_SEL, CLK_EN		-0.3		0.8	V
1	Input High Current	CLK_EN	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.8V$			5	μA
'IH	Input High Current	CLK_SEL	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.8V$			150	μA
	Input Low Current	CLK_EN	$V_{CC} = 3.8V$, $V_{IN} = 0V$	-150			μΑ
IIL	Input Low Current	CLK_SEL	$V_{CC} = 3.8V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			μΑ

Table 4C. Differential DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CCO} = 2.375 \text{V}$ to 3.8V, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
	Input High Current	CLK0, CLK1	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.8V$			150	μΑ
' _{IH}	Input High Current	nCLK0, nCLK1	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.8V$			5	μA
	Innut Low Current	CLK0, CLK1	$V_{CC} = 3.8V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			μΑ
I _{IL}	Input Low Current	nCLK0, nCLK1	$V_{CC} = 3.8V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-150			μΑ
V _{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage			0.15		1.3	V
V _{CMR}	Common Mode Inpu	t Voltage; NOTE 1, 2		V _{EE} + 0.5		V _{cc} - 0.85	V

NOTE 1: Common mode voltage is defined as $V_{\rm in}$.

NOTE 2: For single ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK0, nCLK0 and CLK1, nCLK1 is V_{cc} + 0.3V.

Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

Table 4D. LVPECL DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CCO} = 2.375 V$ to 3.8 V, Ta = -40°C to $85 ^{\circ}$ C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		V _{cc} - 1.4		V _{cc} - 1.0	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		V _{cc} - 2.0		V _{cc} - 1.7	V
V _{SWING}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.6		0.85	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50 $\!\Omega$ to $\rm V_{\rm cco}$ - 2V.

Table 5. AC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CCO} = 2.375 V$ to 3.8V, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f _{MAX}	Output Frequency				700	MHz
$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{ extsf{PD}}}$	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1	<i>f</i> ≤ 500MHz		2	2.5	ns
tsk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4			30	55	ps
tsk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4			140	340	ps
t _R	Output Rise Time	20% to 80%	200		700	ps
t _F	Output Fall Time	20% to 80%	200		700	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		47		53	%

All parameters measured at 500MHz unless noted otherwise.

NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 2: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.

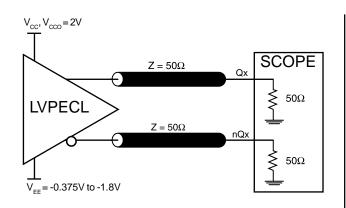
Measured at the output differential cross points.

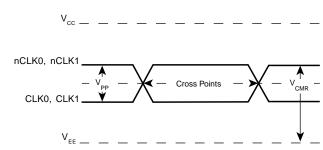
NOTE 3: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating at the same supply voltages and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of inputs on each device, the outputs are measured at the differential cross points.

NOTE 4: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

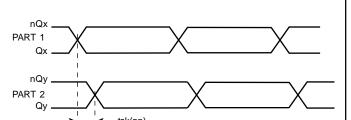
Low Skew, 1-to-10 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

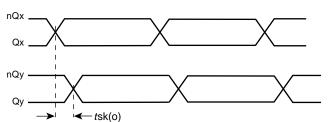




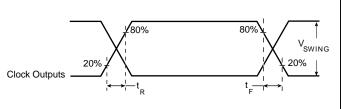
3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT



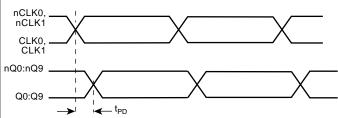
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT LEVEL



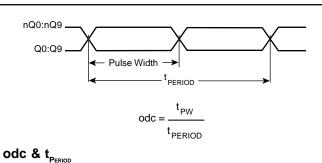
PART-TO-PART SKEW



OUTPUT SKEW



OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME



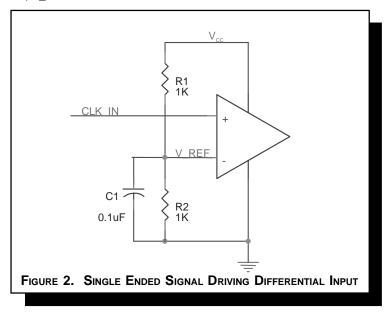
PROPAGATION DELAY

Low Skew, 1-to-10 Differential-to-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL Fanout Buffer

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WIRING THE DIFFERENTIAL INPUT TO ACCEPT SINGLE ENDED LEVELS

Figure 2 shows how the differential input can be wired to accept single ended levels. The reference voltage $V_REF \simeq V_{CC}/2$ is generated by the bias resistors R1, R2 and C1. This bias circuit should be located as close as possible to the input pin. The ratio of R1 and R2 might need to be adjusted to position the V_REF in the center of the input voltage swing. For example, if the input clock swing is only 2.5V and $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, V_REF should be 1.25V and R2/R1 = 0.609.



TERMINATION FOR LVPECL OUTPUTS

The clock layout topology shown below is a typical termination for LVPECL outputs. The two different layouts mentioned are recommended only as guidelines.

FOUT and nFOUT are low impedance follower outputs that generate ECL/LVPECL compatible outputs. Therefore, terminating resistors (DC current path to ground) or current sources must be used for functionality. These outputs are designed to drive

 50Ω transmission lines. Matched impedance techniques should be used to maximize operating frequency and minimize signal distortion. *Figures 3A and 3B* show two different layouts which are recommended only as guidelines. Other suitable clock layouts may exist and it would be recommended that the board designers simulate to guarantee compatibility across all printed circuit and clock component process variations.

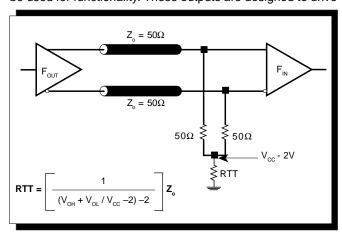


FIGURE 3A. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION

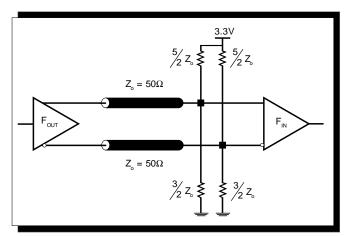


FIGURE 3B. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION

Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

Power Considerations

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS85310I-11. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS85310I-11 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for $V_{cc} = 3.8V$, which gives worst case results.

NOTE: Please refer to Section 3 for details on calculating power dissipated in the load.

- Power (core)_{MAX} = $V_{CC_MAX} * I_{EE_MAX} = 3.8V * 120mA = 456mW$
- Power (outputs)_{MAX} = 30.2mW/Loaded Output pair
 If all outputs are loaded, the total power is 10 * 30.2mW = 302mW

Total Power MAX (3.8V, with all outputs switching) = 456mW + 302mW = 758mW

2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, Tj, is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad and directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature for HiPerClockS™ devices is 125°C.

The equation for Tj is as follows: $Tj = \theta_{JA} * Pd_{total} + T_{A}$

Tj = Junction Temperature

 θ_{JA} = Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

Pd_total = Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)

 T_{Δ} = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} must be used. Assuming a moderate air flow of 200 linear feet per minute and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 42.1°C/W per Table 6 below.

Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is: $85^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.758\text{W} * 42.1^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 117^{\circ}\text{C}$. This is below the limit of 125°C

This calculation is only an example. Tj will obviously vary depending on the number of loaded outputs, supply voltage, air flow, and the type of board (single layer or multi-layer).

Table 6. Thermal Resistance θ_{Ja} for 32-pin LQFP, Forced Convection

θ_{LA} by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)

	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	67.8°C/W	55.9°C/W	50.1°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	47.9°C/W	42.1°C/W	39.4°C/W

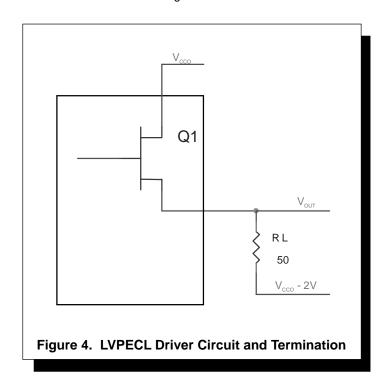
NOTE: Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.

Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

3. Calculations and Equations.

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in Figure 4.



To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of V $_{\text{CCO}}$ - 2V.

• For logic high,
$$V_{OUT} = V_{OH_MAX} = V_{CCO_MAX} - 1.0V$$

$$(V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = 1.0V$$

• For logic low,
$$V_{OUT} = V_{OL_MAX} = V_{CCO_MAX} - 1.7V$$

$$(V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = 1.7V$$

$$Pd_H = [(V_{OH_MAX} - (V_{CCO_MAX} - 2V))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = [(2V - 1V)/50\Omega] * 1V = 20.0mW$$

$$Pd_L = [(V_{OL_MAX} - (V_{CCO_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = [(2V - 1.7V)/50\Omega] * 1.7V = 10.2mW$$

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd_H + Pd_L = 30.2mW

Low Skew, 1-TO-10

DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

RELIABILITY INFORMATION

Table 7. $\theta_{JA} \text{vs. A} \text{ir Flow Table}$

$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{_{\boldsymbol{\mathsf{JA}}}}$ by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)

 0
 200
 500

 Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards
 67.8°C/W
 55.9°C/W
 50.1°C/W

 Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards
 47.9°C/W
 42.1°C/W
 39.4°C/W

NOTE: Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.

TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for ICS85310I-11 is: 1034

Low Skew, 1-to-10 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

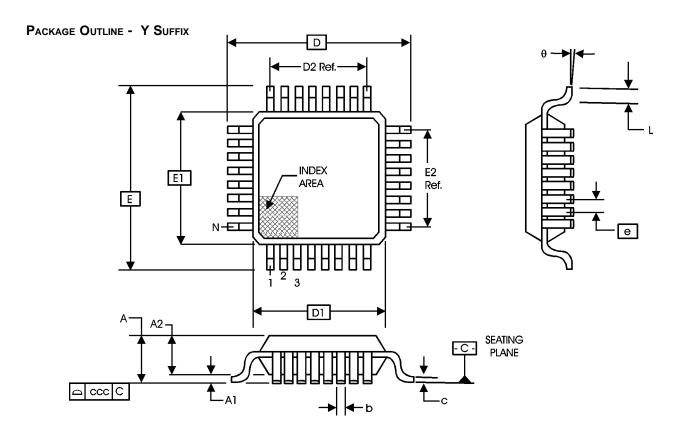


TABLE 8. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

JEDEC VARIATION ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS							
	ВВА						
SYMBOL	МІМІМИМ	NOMINAL	MAXIMUM				
N		32					
Α			1.60				
A1	0.05		0.15				
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45				
b	0.30	0.37	0.45				
С	0.09	0.09 0.20					
D		9.00 BASIC					
D1		7.00 BASIC					
D2		5.60 Ref.					
E		9.00 BASIC					
E1		7.00 BASIC					
E2		5.60 Ref.					
е		0.80 BASIC					
L	0.45	0.60	0.75				
θ	0°		7°				
ccc			0.10				

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MS-026



Low Skew, 1-to-10 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

Table 9. Ordering Information

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Count	Temperature
ICS85310AYI-11	ICS85310AYI11	32 lead LQFP	250 per tray	-40°C to 85°C
ICS85310AYI-11T	ICS85310AYI11	32 lead LQFP on Tape and Reel	1000	-40°C to 85°C

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Integrated Circuit Systems, Inc.

ICS85310I-11

Low Skew, 1-to-10 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-2.5V/3.3V ECL/LVPECL FANOUT BUFFER

REVISION HISTORY SHEET				
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date
В	T5	5	AC Characterisitics table - t _{PD} row, revised value from 2.25ns Max. to 2.5ns Max.	4/29/02
		9	Added Termination for LVPECL Outputs section.	5/29/02
С	4D	5	Added LVPECL DC Characterisitics table. Changed part number from ICS85310-11 to ICS85310I-11 in title and all subsequent areas throughout the datasheet.	7/25/02
D	T4A	4 10	Power Supply table - increased max. value for $I_{\rm EE}$ to 120mA from 30mA max. Power Considerations have re-adjusted to the increased $I_{\rm EE}$ value.	10/23/02