

# FEMTOCLOCK™ CRYSTAL-TO-LVDS/ LVCMOS FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

#### ICS844020-45

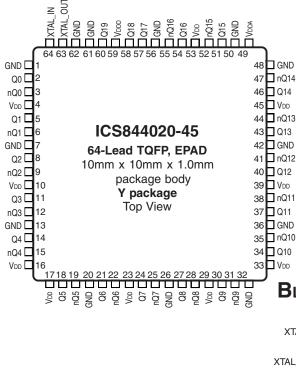
#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION



The ICS844020-45 is a 20 output synthesizer optimized to generate Gigabit and 10 Gigabit Ethernet clocks and is a member of the HiPerClockS<sup>TM</sup> family of high performance clock solutions from ICS. Using a 25MHz 18pF parallel

resonant crystal, the device will generate 156.25, 125MHz, 25MHz and 3.90625MHz clocks with mixed LVDS and LVTTL output logic. The ICS844020-45 uses ICS' 3rd generation low phase noise VCO technology and can achieve <1ps typical rms phase jitter, easily meeting Ethernet jitter requirements. The ICS844020-45 is packaged in a 64-pin TQFP package with exposed pad for optimum thermal performance.

# PIN ASSIGNMENT



#### **FEATURES**

- Sixteen differential LVDS outputs at 125MHz
   One differential LVDS output at 156.25MHz
   One LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended output at 125MHz
   One LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended output at 25MHz
   One LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended output at 3.90625MHz
- Crystal oscillator interface
- VCO range: 490MHz 680MHz
- RMS phase jitter @ 125MHz, using a 25MHz crystal (1.875MHz - 20MHz): 0.4ps (typical)
- RMS phase jitter @ 156.25MHz, using a 25MHz crystal (1.875MHz - 20MHz): 0.37ps (typical)
- Full 2.5V operating supply
- 0°C to 70°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in both standard and lead-free RoHS-compliant packages

÷5 Q15 25MHz nQ15 XTAI IN Phase VCO OSC 490-680MHz Detector Q17 XTAL\_OUT 156 25MHz nQ16 Q16 ÷25 3.90625MHz ÷160 Q18 25MHz Q19

The Preliminary Information presented herein represents a product in prototyping or pre-production. The noted characteristics are based on initial product characterization. Integrated Circuit Systems, Incorporated (ICS) reserves the right to change any circuitry or specifications without notice.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

125MHz

 $\Omega$ 0

TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Туре	)	Description
1, 7, 13, 20, 26, 32, 36, 42, 48, 50, 56, 61, 62	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
2, 3 5, 6 8, 9 11, 12 14, 15 18, 19 21, 22 24, 25 27, 28 30, 31 34, 35 37, 38 40, 41 43, 44 46, 47 51, 52 54, 55	Q0, nQ0 Q1, nQ1 Q2, nQ2 Q3, nQ3 Q4, nQ4 Q5, nQ5 Q6, nQ6 Q7, nQ7 Q8, nQ8 Q9, nQ9 Q10, nQ10 Q11, nQ11 Q12, nQ12 Q13, nQ13 Q14, nQ14 Q15, nQ15 Q16, nQ16	Output		Differential clock output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
4, 10, 16, 17, 23, 29, 33, 39, 45, 53	$V_{_{\mathrm{DD}}}$	Power		Core power supply pins.
49	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle DDA}$	Power		Analog supply pin.
57, 58, 60	Q17, Q18, Q19	Output		Single-Ended clock outputs. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
59	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle DDO}$	Power		Output power supply pin for LVCMOS outputs.
63, 64	XTAL_OUT, XTAL_IN	Input		Crystal oscillator interface. XTAL_OUT is the output. XTAL_IN is the input.

#### Table 2. Pin Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			4		pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance			TBD		рF
R <sub>out</sub>	Output Impedance		5	7	12	Ω

### FEMTOCLOCK™ CRYSTAL-TO-LVDS/LVCMOS FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V<sub>DD</sub> 4.6V

Inputs,  $V_1$  -0.5V to  $V_{DD}$  + 0.5V

Outputs,  $I_{O}$  (LVCMOS) -0.5V to  $V_{DD}$  + 0.5V

Outputs, I<sub>o</sub> (LVDS)

Continuous Current 10mA Surge Current 15mA

Operating Temperature Range, T<sub>A</sub> -40°C to +85°C

Storage Temperature, T<sub>STG</sub> -65°C to 150°C

Package Thermal Impedance,  $\theta_{JA}$  22.3°C/W (0 Ifpm)

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 3A. Power Supply DC Characteristics,**  $V_{DD} = V_{DDA} = V_{DDO} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ , Ta = 0°C to 70°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>DDA</sub>	Analog Supply Voltage		$V_{DD} - I_{DDA}^* 10\Omega$	2.5	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>DDO</sub>	Output Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Current			TBD		mA
I <sub>DDA</sub>	Analog Supply Current			TBD		mA
I <sub>DDO</sub>	Output Supply Current			TBD		mA

**Table 3B. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics,**  $V_{DD} = V_{DDA} = V_{DDO} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $TA = 0^{\circ}C$  to  $70^{\circ}C$ 

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	Q17:Q19	$V_{DDO} = 2.625V \pm 5\%$	1.8			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	Q17:Q19	$V_{DDO} = 2.625V \pm 5\%$			0.5	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{DDO}/2$ . See Parameter Measurement Information, Output Load Test Circuit diagram.

#### FEMTOCLOCK™ CRYSTAL-TO-LVDS/LVCMOS FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

Table 3C. LVDS DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDA} = 2.5 V \pm 5\%$ , Ta = 0°C to 70°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>od</sub>	Differential Output Voltage			TBD		mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	V <sub>od</sub> Magnitude Change			TBD		mV
V <sub>os</sub>	Offset Voltage			TBD		V
$\Delta V_{os}$	V <sub>os</sub> Magnitude Change			TBD		mV

TABLE 4. CRYSTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Mode of Oscillation		Fi	undamenta	al	
Frequency			25		MHz
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)				50	Ω
Shunt Capacitance				7	pF
Drive Level				1	mW

NOTE: Characterized using an 18pF parallel resonant crystal.

Table 5. AC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDA} = V_{DDO} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ , Ta = 0°C to 70°C

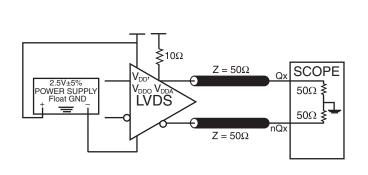
Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
		Q0:15/nQ0:15			125		MHz
	0	Q17			125		MHz
f <sub>out</sub>	Output Frequency	Q16/nQ16			156.25		MHz
	Troquency	Q18			3.90625		MHz
		Q19			25		MHz
tsk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 1, 2				TBD		ps
	RMS Phase Jitter	Q0:15/nQ0:15	125MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.40		ps
<i>t</i> jit(Ø)	(Random); NOTE 3	Q16/nQ16	156.25MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.37		ps
+ /+	Output	Q0:15/nQ0:15	125MHz, 20% to 80%		0.55		ns
t <sub>R</sub> / t <sub>F</sub>	Rise/Fall Time	Q16:nQ16	156.25MHz, 20% to 80%		200		ps
odc	Output	Q0:15/nQ0:15	125MHz	45		55	%
Ouc	Duty Cycle	Q16/nQ16	156.25MHz	40		60	%

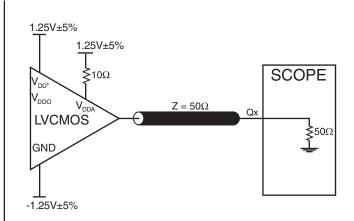
NOTE 1: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltages and with equal load conditions.

Measured at  $V_{\rm DDO}/2$ . NOTE 2: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

NOTE 3: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plots.

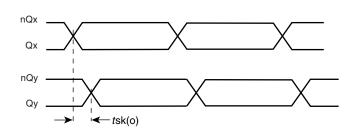
# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

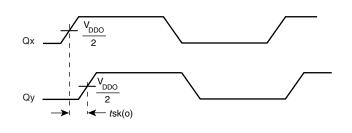




#### 2.5V LVDS OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT

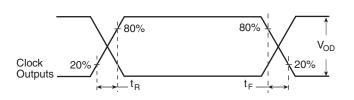
2.5V LVCMOS OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT

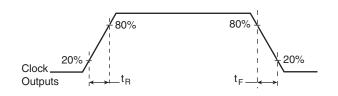




### LVDS OUTPUT SKEW

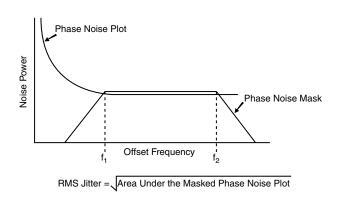
LVCMOS OUTPUT SKEW

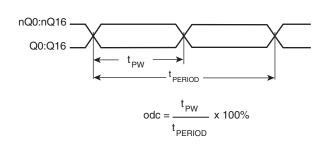




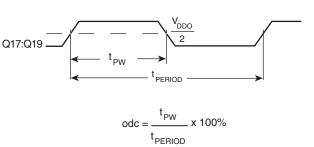
#### LVDS OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME

LVCMOS OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME





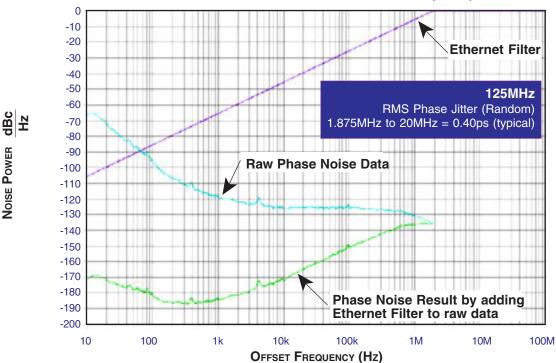
#### **RMS PHASE JITTER**

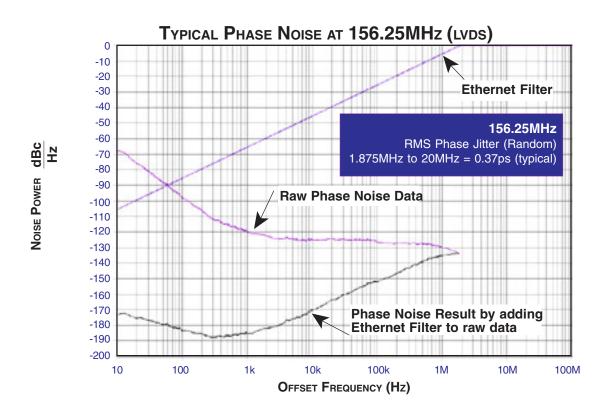


#### LVCMOS OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD

## LVDS OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD







# **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### Power Supply Filtering Techniques

As in any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise. The ICS844020-45 provides separate power supplies to isolate any high switching noise from the outputs to the internal PLL.  $V_{\rm DD}, V_{\rm DDA},$  and  $V_{\rm DDO}$  should be individually connected to the power supply plane through vias, and bypass capacitors should be used for each pin. To achieve optimum jitter performance, power supply isolation is required. Figure 1 illustrates how a  $10\Omega$  resistor along with a  $10\mu F$  and a  $.01\mu F$  bypass capacitor should be connected to each  $V_{\scriptscriptstyle DDA}.$ 

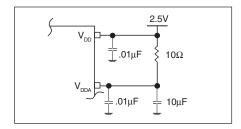


FIGURE 1. POWER SUPPLY FILTERING

#### **CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE**

The ICS844020-45 has been characterized with 18pF parallel resonant crystals. The capacitor values shown in *Figure 2* below

were determined using a 25MHz, 18pF parallel resonant crystal and were chosen to minimize the ppm error.

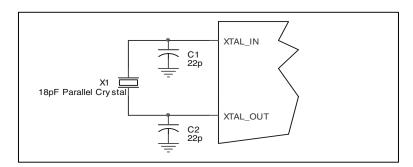


Figure 2. CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE

#### LVCMOS TO XTAL INTERFACE

The XTAL\_IN input can accept a single-ended LVCMOS signal through an AC couple capacitor. A general interface diagram is shown in *Figure 3*. The XTAL\_OUT pin can be left floating. The input edge rate can be as slow as 10ns. For LVCMOS inputs, it is recommended that the amplitude be reduced from full swing to half swing in order to prevent signal interference with the power rail and to reduce noise. This configuration requires that the output

impedance of the driver (Ro) plus the series resistance (Rs) equals the transmission line impedance. In addition, matched termination at the crystal input will attenuate the signal in half. This can be done in one of two ways. First, R1 and R2 in parallel should equal the transmission line impedance. For most  $50\Omega$  applications, R1 and R2 can be  $100\Omega$ . This can also be accomplished by removing R1 and making R2  $50\Omega$ .

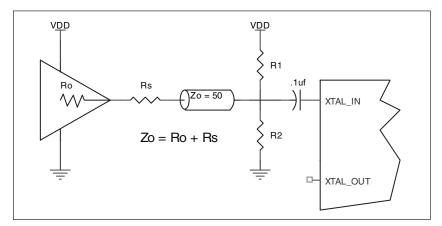


Figure 3. General Diagram for LVCMOS Driver to XTAL Input Interface

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNUSED OUTPUT PINS

#### **O**UTPUTS:

#### LVCMOS OUTPUT:

All unused LVCMOS output can be left floating. There should be no trace attached.

#### LVDS OUTPUT

All unused LVDS output pairs can be either left floating or terminated with  $100\Omega$  across. If they are left floating, there should be no trace attached.

#### 2.5V LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

Figure 4 shows a typical termination for LVDS driver in characteristic impedance of  $100\Omega$  differential ( $50\Omega$  single)

transmission line environment. For buffer with multiple LDVS driver, it is recommended to terminate the unused outputs.

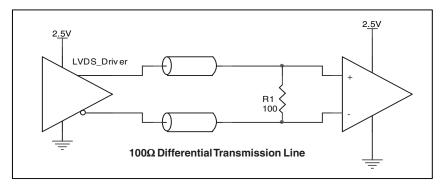


FIGURE 4. TYPICAL LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

#### THERMAL RELEASE PATH

The expose metal pad provides heat transfer from the device to the P.C. board. The expose metal pad is ground pad connected to ground plane through thermal via. The exposed pad on the device to the exposed metal pad on the PCB is contacted through solder as shown in *Figure 5*. For further information, please refer to the Application Note on Surface Mount Assembly of Amkor's Thermally /Electrically Enhance Leadframe Base Package, Amkor Technology.

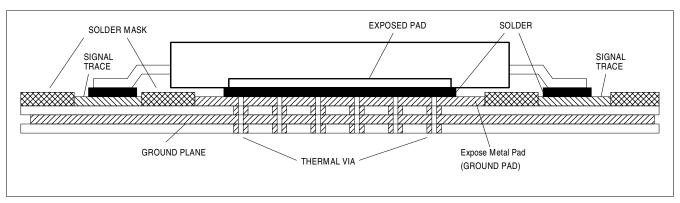


FIGURE 5. P.C. BOARD FOR EXPOSED PAD THERMAL RELEASE PATH EXAMPLE

# RELIABILITY INFORMATION

Table 6.  $\theta_{_{JA}}$  vs. Air Flow Table for 64 Lead TQFP, E-Pad

θ <sub>JA</sub> by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)						
	0	200	500			
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	22.3°C/W	17.2°C/W	15.1°C/W			

#### TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for ICS844020-45 is: 1782

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TABLE 8. ORDERING INFORMATION

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
ICS844020AY-45	ICS844020AY-45	64 Lead TQFP, E-Pad	Tray	0°C to 70°C
ICS844020AY-45T	ICS844020AY-45	64 Lead TQFP, E-Pad	500 Tape & Reel	0°C to 70°C
ICS844020AY-45LF	TBD	64 Lead "Lead-Free" TQFP, E-Pad	Tray	0°C to 70°C
ICS844020AY-45LFT	TBD	64 Lead "Lead-Free" TQFP, E-Pad	500 Tape & Reel	0°C to 70°C

NOTE: Parts that are ordered with an "LF" suffix to the part number are the Pb-Free configuration and are RoHS compliant.

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