

# 2.5V to 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer

#### **Features**

- Four Differential 2.5V/3.3V LVPECL Output Pairs
- . Output Frequency: ≤800 MHz
- · Two Selectable Differential Input Pairs
- Translates Any Standard Single-Ended or Differential Input Format to LVPECL Output. It Can Accept the Following Standard Input Formats and More:
  - LVPECL, LVCMOS, LVDS, HCSL, SSTL, LVHSTL, CML
- Output Skew: 25 ps (typ.)
- Part-to-Part Skew: 140 ps (typ.)
- Propagation Delay: 1.5 ns (typ.)
- Additive Jitter: <100 fs (max.)</li>
- Operating Supply Voltage: 2.375V ~ 3.63V
- Operating Temperature Range from –40°C to +85°C
- Package Availability: 16-Pin QFN and 20-Pin TSSOP

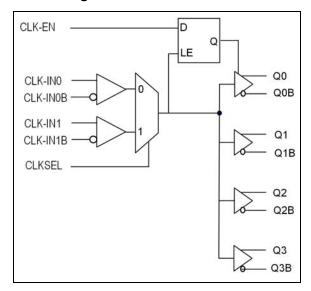
#### **General Description**

The PL138-48 is a high performance low-cost 1:4 outputs differential LVPECL fanout buffer.

Microchip's family of differential LVPECL buffers are designed to operate from a single power supply of 2.5V  $\pm 5\%$  or 3.3V  $\pm 10\%$ . The differential input pairs are designed to accept most standard input signal levels, using an appropriate resistor bias network, and produce a high quality set of outputs with the lowest possible skew on the outputs, which is guaranteed for part-to-part or lot-to-lot skew.

Designed to fit in a small form-factor package, the PL138-48 offers up to 800 MHz of output operation with very low-power consumption and lowest additive jitter of any comparable device.

# **Block Diagram**



#### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings †**

Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> )	+4.6V
Input Voltage, DC (V <sub>I</sub> )	–0.5V to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5V
Output Voltage, DC (V <sub>O</sub> )	–0.5V to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5V
ESD Protection (HBM)	2 kV

**† Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specifications:  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3V;  $V_{EE}$  = 0V. Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$  when  $V_{CC}$  varies ±10%.

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
		2.215	2.320	2.420		At –40°C
Output High Voltage, (Note 1)	$V_{OH}$	2.275	2.350	2.420	V	At +25°C
		2.275	2.350	2.420		At +85°C
		1.470	1.610	1.745		At –40°C
Output Voltage Low, (Note 1)	$V_{OL}$	1.490	1.585	1.680	V	At +25°C
		1.490	1.585	1.680		At +85°C
		2.075	_	2.420		At –40°C
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.135	_	2.420	V	At +25°C
		2.135	_	2.420		At +85°C
		1.470	_	1.890		At –40°C
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	1.490		1.825	V	At +25°C
		1.490	_	1.825		At +85°C
		1.86	_	1.98	V	At –40°C
Output Voltage Reference, (Note 2)	$V_{BB}$	1.92		2.04		At +25°C
(11010 2)		1.92	_	2.04		At +85°C
		1.2	_	3.3		At –40°C
Input High Voltage Common Mode Range, (Note 3, Note 4)	$V_{CMR}$	1.2	_	3.3	V	At +25°C
Wode range, (Note o, Note 1)		1.2	_	3.3		At +85°C
		_	_	75		At –40°C
Input High Current, (Note 5)	I <sub>IH</sub>	_	_	75	μΑ	At +25°C
	 	_	_	75		At +85°C
		<b>–</b> 75		_		At –40°C
Input Low Current, (Note 5)	$I_{\rm IL}$	<b>–</b> 75	_		μA	At +25°C
		<b>–</b> 75	_	_		At +85°C

**Note 1:** Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CCO}$ –2V.

- 2: Single-ended input operation is limited to VCC ≥ 3V in LVPECL mode.
- 3: Common mode voltage is defined as  $V_{IH}$ .
- 4: For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK-INx, CLK-INxB is  $V_{CC}$ +0.3V.
- 5: CLK-IN0, CLK-IN1; CLK-IN0B, CLK-IN1B.

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specifications:  $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V;  $V_{EE}$  = 0V. Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$  when  $V_{CC}$  varies ±5%.

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
		1.415	1.520	1.620		At –40°C
Output High Voltage, (Note 1)	$V_{OH}$	1.475	1.550	1.620	V	At +25°C
		1.475	1.550	1.620		At +85°C
		0.670	0.810	0.945		At –40°C
Output Voltage Low, (Note 1)	$V_{OL}$	0.690	0.785	0.880	V	At +25°C
		0.690	0.785	0.880		At +85°C
		1.275	_	1.620		At –40°C
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	1.335	_	1.620	V	At +25°C
		1.335	_	1.620		At +85°C
	V <sub>IL</sub>	0.670	_	1.090		At –40°C
Input Low Voltage		0.690	_	1.025	V	At +25°C
		0.690	_	1.025		At +85°C
		1.2	_	2.5		At –40°C
Input High Voltage Common Mode Range, (Note 2, Note 3)	$V_{CMR}$	1.2	_	2.5	V	At +25°C
Wede range, (Note 2, Note 5)		1.2	_	2.5		At +85°C
		_	_	60		At –40°C
Input High Current, (Note 4)	I <sub>IH</sub>	_	_	60	μA	At +25°C
		_	_	60		At +85°C
		-60	_	_		At –40°C
Input Low Current, (Note 4)	$I_{IL}$	-60			μA	At +25°C
		-60				At +85°C

Note 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CCO}$ -2V.

<sup>2:</sup> Common mode voltage is defined as  $V_{IH}$ .

<sup>3:</sup> For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK-INx, CLK-INxB is  $V_{CC}$ +0.3V.

<sup>4:</sup> CLK-IN0, CLK-IN1; CLK-IN0B, CLK-IN1B.

# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{CC}$  = -3.8V to -2.375 or  $V_{CC}$  = 2.375V to 3.8V;  $V_{EE}$  = 0V;  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C. All parameters are measured at f  $\leq$  800 MHz unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Frequency	f <sub>MAX</sub>	_	_	800	MHz	At all temperatures
		600	680	750		At –40°C
Propagation Delay, (Note 1)	$t_{PD}$	650	725	790	ps	At +25°C
		690	790	890		At +85°C
Output Skew, (Note 2, Note 4)	t <sub>SK(O)</sub>	_	25	37	ps	At all temperatures
Part-to-Part Skew, (Note 3, Note 4)	t <sub>SK(PP)</sub>	ı	85	225	ps	At all temperatures
Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS	t <sub>APJ</sub>	_		0.10	ps	At all temperatures; refer to Noise Characteristics section
Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage (Differential Configuration)	$V_{PP}$	150	800	1200	mV	At all temperatures
		470	800	950		At –40°C
Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage	$V_{SWING}$	600	800	930	mV	At +25°C
		600	800	930		At +85°C
Output Rise/Fall Time	t <sub>R</sub> /t <sub>F</sub>	200	_	550	ps	At all temperatures; 20% to 80% at full output swing.

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

- **2:** Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the output differential cross points.
- **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.
- 4: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

# **TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS (Note 1)**

	<u> </u>	T	i _			
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Ambient Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	_	+85	°C	Note 2
Junction Temperature	TJ	_	_	+110	°C	_
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-65	_	+150	°C	_
Soldering Temperature	_	_	_	+260	°C	10 sec.

- Note 1: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of ambient temperature, the maximum allowable junction temperature, and the thermal resistance from junction to air (i.e., T<sub>A</sub>, T<sub>J</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause the device operating junction temperature to exceed the maximum +125°C rating. Sustained junction temperatures above +125°C can impact the device reliability.
  - **2:** Operating temperature is guaranteed by design for all parts (commercial and industrial), but tested for commercial grade only.

# 2.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

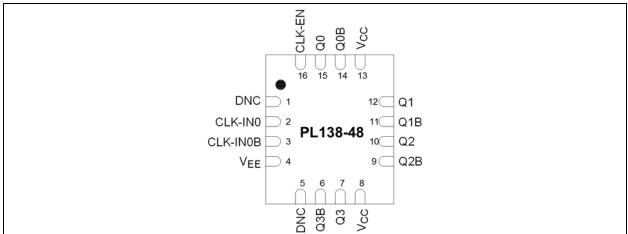


FIGURE 2-1: Pin Configuration, 16-Pin QFN.

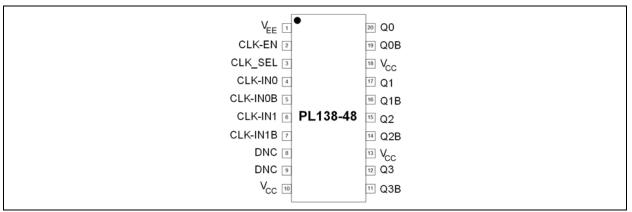


FIGURE 2-2: Pin Configuration, 20-Pin TSSOP.

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Pin Number QFN-16	Pin Number TSSOP-20	Pin Name	Туре	Description
4	1	V <sub>EE</sub>	Р	Power supply pin connection.
16	2	CLK-EN	I	Synchronizing clock enable. When HIGH, clock outputs follow clock input. When LOW, Q outputs are forced low, QB outputs are forced high. LVTTL/LVCMOS interface levels. 50 k $\Omega$ internal pull-up resistor.
_	3	CLK-SEL	I	Clock select input. When HIGH, selects CLK1 input. When LOW, selects CLK0 input. LVTTL/LVCMOS interface levels. 50 k $\Omega$ internal pull-down resistor.
2	4	CLK-IN0	I	True part of differential clock input signal. 75 k $\Omega$ internal pull-down resistor.
3	5	CLK-IN0B	I	Complementary part of differential clock input signal. 100 kΩ internal pull-up and pull-down resistors.

TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE (CONTINUED)

Pin Number QFN-16	Pin Number TSSOP-20	Pin Name	Туре	Description
_	6	CLK-IN1	I	True part of differential clock input signal. 75 k $\Omega$ internal pull-down resistor.
_	7	CLK-IN1B	I	Complementary part of differential clock input signal. 100 kΩ internal pull-up and pull-down resistors.
1, 5	8, 9	DNC	_	Do Not Connect.
8, 13	10, 13, 18	$V_{CC}$	Р	Power supply pin connection.
6, 9, 11 ,14	11, 14, 16, 19	QB0 ~ QB3	0	LVPECL Complementary output.
7, 10, 12, 15	12, 15, 17, 20	Q0 ~ Q3	0	LVPECL True output.

## 3.0 NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

When a buffer is used to pass a signal, the buffer adds a little bit of its own noise. The phase noise on the output of the buffer will be a little bit more than the phase noise of the input signal. To quantify the noise addition in the buffer we compare the Phase Jitter numbers from the input and the output. The difference is called "Additive Phase Jitter". The formula for the Additive Phase Jitter is as follows:

#### **EQUATION 3-1:**

$$AdditivePhaseJitter = \sqrt{OutputPhaseJitter^2 - InputPhaseJitter^2}$$

TABLE 3-1: PL138-48 NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
		_	20	40		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, Frequency = 622.08 MHz Offset = 12 kHz ~ 20 MHz	
Additive Dhoos litter		_	50	100	-	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, Frequency = 156.25 MHz Offset = 12 kHz ~ 20 MHz	
Additive Phase Jitter	er t <sub>APJ</sub> —	Jitter t <sub>APJ</sub>	_	50	100	fs fs	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, Frequency = 50 MHz Offset = 1 kHz ~ 1 MHz
		_	50	100		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, Frequency = 25 MHz Offset = 1 kHz ~ 1 MHz	

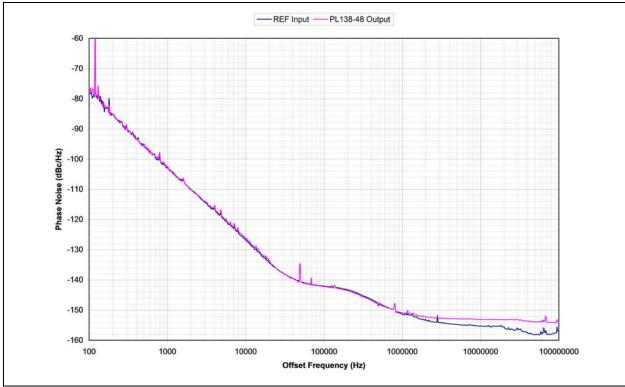


FIGURE 3-1: PL138-48 Additive Phase Jitter Plot, 622 MHz.

# 4.0 PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

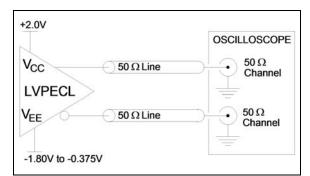


FIGURE 4-1: Output Waveform Test Circuit.

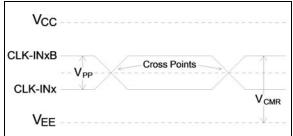


FIGURE 4-4: Differential Input Level.

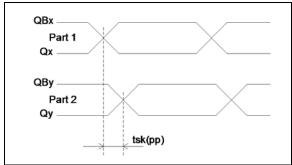


FIGURE 4-2: Part-to-Part Skew.

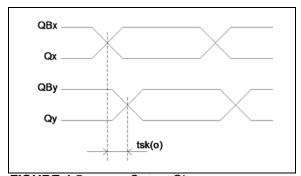


FIGURE 4-5: Output Skew.

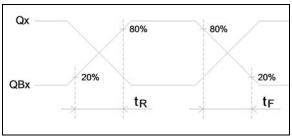


FIGURE 4-3: Output Rise/Fall Time.

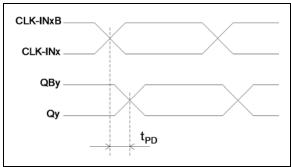


FIGURE 4-6: Propagation Delay.

## 5.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

# 5.1 Input Logic Configurations

The following circuits show different configurations for different input logic type signals. For good signal integrity at the PL138 input, the signals need to be properly terminated according to the logic type requirements. The signals need to be presented at the PL138 input according to  $V_{CMR}$ ,  $V_{PP}$ , and other input requirements.

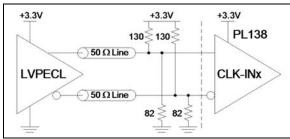


FIGURE 5-1: CLK-IN Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver.

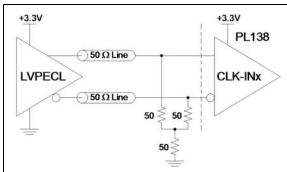


FIGURE 5-2: 3.3V LVPECL Driver, Alternative Termination.

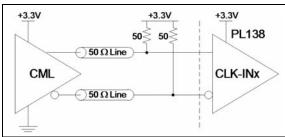


FIGURE 5-3: CLK-IN Input Driven by a CML Driver.

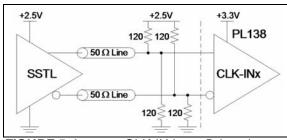


FIGURE 5-4: CLK-IN Input Driven by an SSTL Driver.

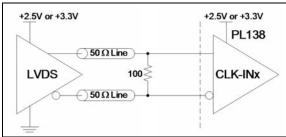


FIGURE 5-5: CLK-IN Input Driven by an LVDS Driver.

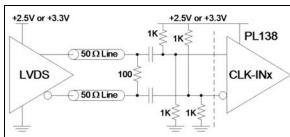


FIGURE 5-6: LVDS Driver, Alternative AC-Coupling.

This circuit is for compatibility only. AC-coupling is not really required for LVDS. The  $V_{CMR}$  range of the PL138 reaches low enough that LVDS signals can be connected directly to the PL138 input like in the circuit in Figure 5-5.

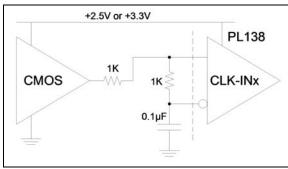


FIGURE 5-7: CLK-IN Input Driven by a CMOS Driver.

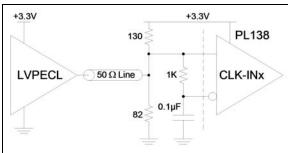


FIGURE 5-8: CLK-IN Input Driven by a Single-Ended LVPECL.

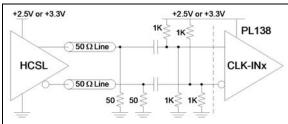


FIGURE 5-9: CLK-IN Input Driven by an HCSL Driver.

HCSL presents its signals very close to the ground rail, below the  $V_{CMR}$  range, so the HCSL signals cannot be connected to the PL138 input directly. AC-coupling is required for HCSL signals on the PL138 input.

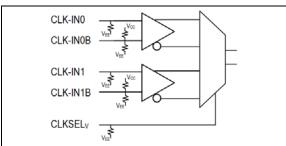


FIGURE 5-10: Input Logic Block Diagram.

TABLE 5-1: INPUT PIN CHARACTERISTICS

Input	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
CLK-IN0, CLK-IN1	Pull-Down Resistor		75	_	
CLK-IN0B, CLK_IN1B	Pull-Up & Pull-Down Resistors	_	100	_	kΩ
CLK-EN	Pull-Up Resistor	_	50	_	
CLKSEL	Pull-Down Resistor	_	50	_	

TABLE 5-2: INPUT CLOCK CONTROL SELECTION

CLK_SEL	Selected Source
0	CLK-IN0
1	CLK-IN1

TABLE 5-3: INPUT CLOCK FUNCTION

	Inputs	Out	puts	
CLK-EN	CLKSEL	Source	Q0:Q3	Q0B:Q3B
0	0	CLK-IN0	Disabled Low	Disabled High
0	1	CLK-IN1	Disabled Low	Disabled High
1	0	CLK-IN0	Enabled	Enabled
1	1	CLK-IN1	Enabled	Enabled

# 5.2 Termination for LVPECL Outputs

The required termination for LVPECL is  $50\Omega$  to a V<sub>CC</sub>-2V DC voltage level. Below are two schematics to implement this termination.

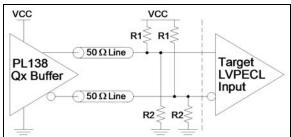


FIGURE 5-11: LVPECL Termination Schematic #1.

- $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ 
  - Ideal values: R1 =  $127\Omega$ , R2 =  $82.5\Omega$
  - Commercial values (E24): R1 = 130 $\Omega$ , R2 = 82 $\Omega$
- V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5V
  - Ideal values: R1 =  $250\Omega$ , R2 =  $62.5\Omega$
  - Commercial values (E24): R1 = 240 $\Omega$ , R2 = 62 $\Omega$

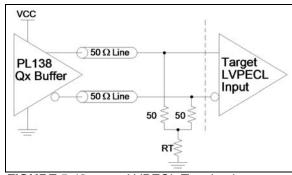


FIGURE 5-12:

LVPECL Termination

Schematic #2.

Schematic #2 is an alternative simplified termination.

V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V

- Ideal value: RT =  $48.7\Omega$ 

- Commercial value: RT =  $50\Omega$  (E24:  $51\Omega$ )

V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5V

Ideal value: RT = 18.7Ω
 Commercial value: RT = 18Ω

#### 5.3 Power Considerations

Driving LVPECL outputs requires an amount of power that can warm up the chip significantly.

The general requirement for the chip is that the junction temperature should not exceed +110°C.

The power consumption can be divided into two parts:

Core power dissipation

2. Output buffer power dissipation

#### 5.3.1 CORE POWER DISSIPATION

The chip core power is equal to  $V_{CC} \times I_{EE}$ . With a worst case  $V_{CC}$  and  $I_{EE}$ , the power dissipation in the core is  $3.63V \times 45$  mA = 163 mW.

# 5.3.2 OUTPUT BUFFER POWER DISSIPATION

The output buffers are not exposed to the full  $V_{CC}-V_{EE}$  voltage. On the differential output, one line is at logic 1 with a small voltage across the buffer and a large output current. The other line is at logic 0 with a larger voltage across the buffer and a smaller output current. The power dissipation per output buffer is 32 mW. Only buffers that are loaded will have power dissipation. With all 4 buffers loaded the worst case output buffer power dissipation will be 128 mW.

Total chip power dissipation, worst case, is 163 mW + 128 mW = 291 mW.

#### 5.3.3 JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

How much the chip is warmed up from the power dissipation depends upon the thermal resistance from the chip to the environment, also known as "junction to

ambient". The thermal resistance depends upon the type of package, how the package is assembled to the PCB and if there is additional air flow for improved cooling.

TABLE 5-4: 20-PIN TSSOP THERMAL RESISTANCE

Air Flow Velocity in Linear Feet/Minute	θ <sub>JA</sub> Value for JEDEC Standard Multi-Layer PCB
0	73°C/W
200	67°C/W
500	64°C/W

The temperature of the chip (junction) will be higher than the environment (ambient) with an amount equal to  $\theta_{JA} \times Power$ . For an ambient temperature of +85°C, all outputs loaded and no air flow, the junction temperature  $T_{J} = 85^{\circ}C + 73 \times 0.291 = 106^{\circ}C$ .

TABLE 5-5: 16-PIN QFN THERMAL RESISTANCE

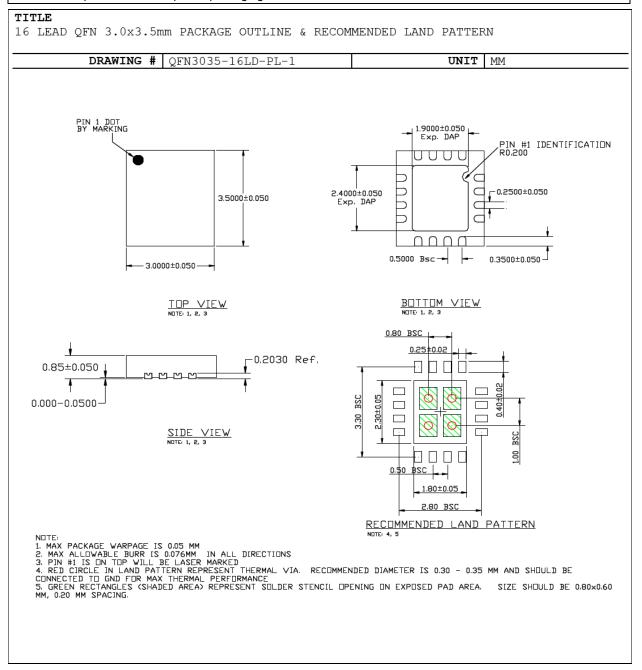
Air Flow Velocity in Linear Feet/Minute	θ <sub>JA</sub> Value for JEDEC Standard Multi-Layer PCB		
0	60°C/W		
200	53°C/W		
500	46°C/W		

The temperature of the chip (junction) will be higher than the environment (ambient) with an amount equal to  $\theta_{JA}$  × Power. For an ambient temperature of +85°C, all outputs loaded and no air flow, the junction temperature  $T_J$  = 85°C + 60 × 0.291 = 102°C.

#### 6.0 PACKAGE MARKING INFORMATION

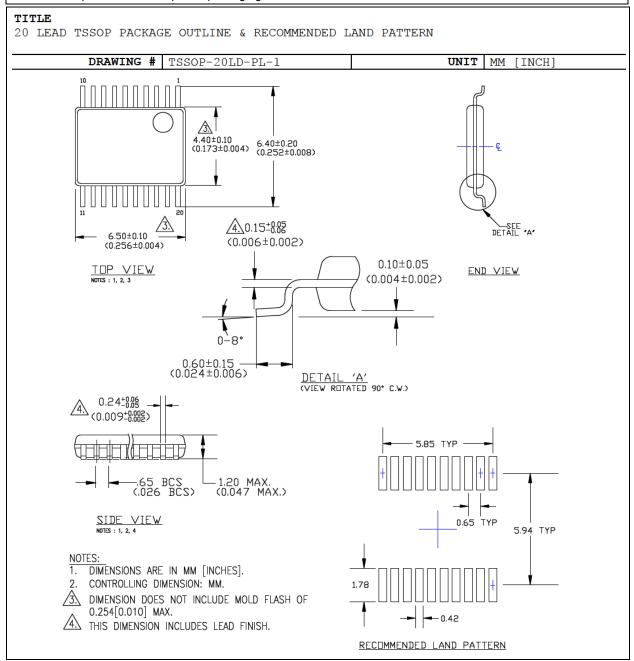
# 16-Lead QFN 3.0 mm x 3.5 mm Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

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



# 20-Lead TSSOP Package Outline and Recommended Land Pattern

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



# APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

# Revision A (May 2016)

- Converted Micrel data sheet PL138-48 to Microchip DS20005543A.
- Minor text changes throughout.

# Revision B (June 2016)

• Updated output frequency tolerances to 800 MHz.

D	I 1	2	Q	-48
		J	O	-40

NOTES:

# PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, contact your local Microchip representative or sales office.

			Ex	amples:	
PART N Devic	_ T	X -X   Temperature Packing Option Range	a)	PL138-48OC-R:	2.5V - 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PECL Fanout Buf- fer, 20-Pin TSSOP, Commer- cial Temperature Range,
Device:	PL138-48:	2.5V - 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PEC Fanout Buffer	b)	PL138-48QI:	Tape & Reel 2.5V - 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PECL Fanout Buf- fer, 16-Pin QFN, Industrial
Package:	-	20-Pin TSSOP 16-Pin QFN	c)	PL138-480I-R:	Temperature Range, Tube 2.5V - 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PECL Fanout Buf-
Temperature Range:		0°C to +70°C (Commercial) –40°C to +85°C (Industrial)			fer, 20-Pin TSSOP, Industrial Temperature Range, Tape & Reel
Packing Option:		Tube Tape & Reel	d)	PL138-48QC:	2.5V - 3.3V, Low-Skew, 1:4 Differential PECL Fanout Buf- fer, 16-Pin QFN, Commercial Temperature Range, Tube

D	I 1	2	Q	-48
		J	O	-40

NOTES:

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