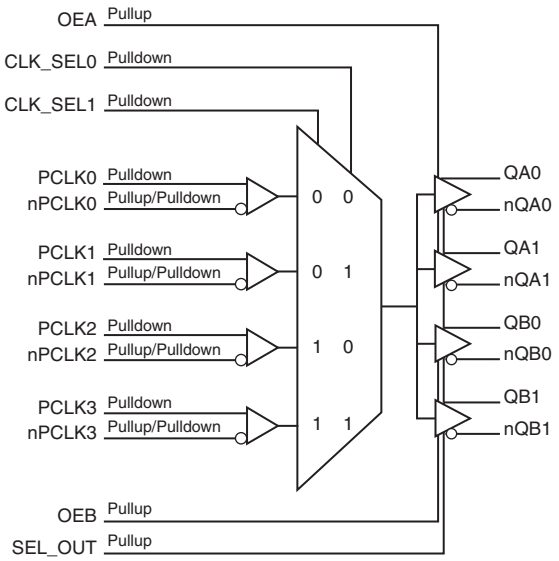
General Description

The ICS859S0424I is a 4:4 Differential-to-LVPECL/ LVDS Clock Multiplexer which can operate up to 3GHz. The outputs for this device can either be programmed to give LVPECL or LVDS levels. The ICS859S0424I has four selectable differential PCLKx, nPCLKx clock inputs. The PCLKx, nPCLKx input pairs can accept LVPECL, LVDS or CML levels. The fully differential architecture and low propagation delay make it ideal for use in clock distribution circuits.

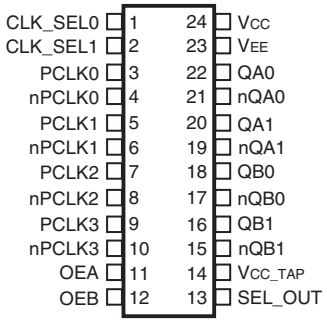
Features

- High speed 4:1 differential multiplexer with a 1:4 fanout buffer
- Four programmable differential LVPECL or LVDS output pairs
- Four selectable differential PCLKx, nPCLKx input pairs
- PCLKx, nPCLKx pairs can accept the following differential input levels: LVPECL, LVDS, CML
- Maximum output frequency: 3GHz
- Translates any single ended input signal to LVPECL levels with resistor bias on nPCLKx inputs
- Part-to-part skew: 100ps (maximum)
- Propagation delay: 555ps (typical) @ 3.3V
- Additive phase jitter, RMS: 0.22ps (typical) @ 3.3V
- Full 3.3V or 2.5V supply modes
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in lead-free (RoHS 6) package

Block Diagram



Pin Assignment



ICS859S0424I

24-Lead TSSOP
4.4mm x 7.8mm x 0.925mm package body
G Package
Top View

Table 2. Pin Descriptions

Number	Name	Type		Description
1, 2	CLK_SEL0, CLK_SEL1	Input	Pulldown	Clock select inputs. See Table 4A. LVCMOS / LVTTL interface levels.
3	PCLK0	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential LVPECL clock input.
4	nPCLK0	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V_{CC}/2 default when left floating.
5	PCLK1	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
6	nPCLK1	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V_{CC}/2 default when left floating.
7	PCLK2	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
8	nPCLK2	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V_{CC}/2 default when left floating.
9	PCLK3	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
10	nPCLK3	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V_{CC}/2 default when left floating.
11	OEA	Input	Pullup	Output enable pin for Bank A outputs. See Table 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
12	OEB	Input	Pullup	Output enable pin for Bank B outputs. See Table 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
13	SEL_OUT	Input	Pullup	Output select pin. When LOW, selects LVDS levels. When HIGH, selects LVPECL levels. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels. See Table 1B.
14	V_{CC_TAP}	Power		Power supply pin. See Table 1A.
15, 16	nQB1, QB1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL or LVDS interface levels.
17, 18	nQB0, QB0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL or LVDS interface levels.
19, 20	nQA1, QA1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL or LVDS interface levels.
21, 22	nQA0, QA0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL or LVDS interface levels.
23	V_{EE}	Power		Negative supply pin.
24	V_{CC}	Power		Power supply pin.

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

Table 3. Pin Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			2		pF
R_{PULLUP}	Input Pullup Resistor			51		kΩ
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		kΩ
$R_{VCC/2}$	Input Pullup/Pulldown Resistor			50		kΩ

Function Tables

Table 4A. Clock Input Function Table

Inputs		Outputs
CLK_SEL1	**CLK_SEL0**	**Qx[0:1], nQx[0:1]**
0	0	PCLK0, nPCLK0 (default)
0	1	PCLK1, nPCLK1
1	0	PCLK2, nPCLK2
1	1	PCLK3, nPCLK3

Table 4B. V_{CC_TAP} Function Table

Outputs		
Qx[0:1], nQx[0:1]	**Output Level Supply**	**V_{CC_TAP}**
LVPECL	2.5V	V_{CC}
LVPECL	3.3V	V_{CC}
LVDS	2.5V	V_{CC}
LVDS	3.3V	Float

Table 4C. SEL_OUT Function Table

Input	Outputs
SEL_OUT	**Qx[0:1], nQx[0:1]**
1	LVPECL (default)
0	LVDS

Table 4D. Output Enable Function Table

Inputs	Outputs
OEA, OEB	**Qx[0:1], nQx[0:1]**
0	Low/High
1	Normal Operation (default)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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.

Item	Rating
Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	4.6V
Inputs, V_I	-0.5V to V_{CC} + 0.5V
Outputs, I_O (LVPECL) Continuous Current Surge Current Outputs, I_O (LVDS) Continuos Current Surge Current	 50mA 100mA 10mA 15mA
Package Thermal Impedance, θ_{JA}	82.8°C/W (0 mps)
Storage Temperature, T_{STG}	-65°C to 150°C

DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 5A. LVPECL Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CC\_TAP} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
V_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
I_{EE}	Power Supply Current				72	mA
I_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Current				5	mA

Table 5B. LVPECL Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CC\_TAP} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
I_{EE}	Power Supply Current				66	mA
I_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Current				5	mA

Table 5C. LVDS Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current				140	mA
I_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Current				5	mA

Table 5D. LVDS Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CC\_TAP} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V_{CC_TAP}	Positive Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current				130	mA
I_{CC_TAP}	Power Supply Current				5	mA

Table 5E. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics, V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 5% or 2.5V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		V_{CC} = 3.465V	2.2		V_{CC} + 0.3	V
			V_{CC} = 2.625V	1.7		V_{CC} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		V_{CC} = 3.465V	-0.3		0.8	V
			V_{CC} = 2.625V	-0.3		0.7	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current	CLK_SEL0, CLK_SEL1	V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V or 2.625V			150	µA
		OEA, OEB, SEL_OUT	V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V or 2.625V			10	µA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	CLK_SEL0, CLK_SEL1	V_{CC} = 3.465V or 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V	-10			µA
		OEA, OEB, SEL_OUT	V_{CC} = 3.465V or 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V	-150			µA

Table 5F. LVPECL DC Characteristics, V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
I_{IH}	Input High Current	PCLK0, nPCLK0, PCLK1, nPCLK1	V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V			150	µA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLK0, PCLK1	V_{CC} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V	-10			µA
		nPCLK0, nPCLK1	V_{CC} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V	-150			µA
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Voltage			0.15		1.3	V
V_{CMR}	Common Mode Input Voltage; NOTE 1			1.2		V_{CC}	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 2			V_{CC} – 1.4		V_{CC} – 0.9	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 2			V_{CC} – 2.0		V_{CC} – 1.7	V
V_{SWING}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing			0.6		1.0	V

NOTE 1: Common mode input voltage is defined as V_{IH}.
NOTE 2: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to V_{CC} – 2V.

Table 5G. LVPECL DC Characteristics, V_{CC} = 2.5V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
I_{IH}	Input High Current	PCLK0, nPCLK0, PCLK1, nPCLK1	V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 2.625V			150	µA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLK0, PCLK1	V_{CC} = 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V	-10			µA
		nPCLK0, nPCLK1	V_{CC} = 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V	-150			µA
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Voltage			0.15		1.3	V
V_{CMR}	Common Mode Input Voltage; NOTE 1			1.2		V_{CC}	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 2			V_{CC} – 1.4		V_{CC} – 0.9	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 2			V_{CC} – 2.0		V_{CC} – 1.5	V
V_{SWING}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing			0.4		1.0	V

NOTE 1: Common mode input voltage is defined as V_{IH}.
NOTE 2: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to V_{CC} – 2V.

Table 5H. LVDS DC Characteristics, V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{OD}	Differential Output Voltage	SEL_OUT = 0	247		454	mV
ΔV_{OD}	V_{OD} Magnitude Change	SEL_OUT = 0			50	mV
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage	SEL_OUT = 0	1.10		1.40	V
ΔV_{OS}	V_{OS} Magnitude Change	SEL_OUT = 0			50	mV

Table 5I. LVDS DC Characteristics, V_{CC} = V_{CC_TAP} = 2.5V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{OD}	Differential Output Voltage	SEL_OUT = 0	247		454	mV
ΔV_{OD}	V_{OD} Magnitude Change	SEL_OUT = 0			50	mV
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage	SEL_OUT = 0	1.10		1.40	V
ΔV_{OS}	V_{OS} Magnitude Change	SEL_OUT = 0			50	mV

AC Electrical Characteristics

Table 6A. LVPECL AC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CC\_TAP} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f_{OUT}	Output Frequency				3	GHz
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		400		800	ps
*t*jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; NOTE 2	100MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz		0.22	0.28	ps
*t*sk(b)	Bank Skew; NOTE 3, 4				25	ps
*t*sk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 4, 5				100	ps
*t*sk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 4, 6				25	ps
t_R / t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	50		245	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		46		54	%
$MUX_{ISOLATION}$	MUX Isolation	*f*OUT < 1.2GHz		45		dB

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.
NOTE: All parameters are measured at *f*OUT ≤ 1.5GHz, unless otherwise noted.
NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.
NOTE 2: Measured on Agilent E5052A Signal Source Analyzer. Refer to Additive Phase Jitter section.
NOTE 3: Defined as skew within a bank of outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.
NOTE 4: These parameters are guaranteed by characterization. Not tested in production.
NOTE 5: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating a the same supply voltage, same frequency, same temperature and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of input on each device, the output is measured at the differential cross points.
NOTE 6: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential cross points.

Table 6B. LVPECL AC Characteristics, $V_{CC} = V_{CC\_TAP} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f_{OUT}	Output Frequency				3	GHz
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		400		800	ps
*t*jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; NOTE 2	100MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz		0.22	0.28	ps
*t*sk(b)	Bank Skew; NOTE 3, 4				25	ps
*t*sk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 4, 5				100	ps
*t*sk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 4, 6				25	ps
t_R / t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	50		235	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		46		54	%
$MUX_{ISOLATION}$	MUX Isolation	*f*OUT < 1.2GHz		45		dB

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.
NOTE: All parameters are measured at *f*OUT ≤ 1.5GHz, unless otherwise noted.
NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.
NOTE 2: Measured on Agilent E5052A Signal Source Analyzer. Refer to Additive Phase Jitter section.
NOTE 3: Defined as skew within a bank of outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.
NOTE 4: These parameters are guaranteed by characterization. Not tested in production.
NOTE 5: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating a the same supply voltage, same frequency, same temperature and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of input on each device, the output is measured at the differential cross points.
NOTE 6: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential cross points.

Table 6C. LVDS AC Characteristics, V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f_{OUT}	Output Frequency				3	GHz
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		400		800	ps
*t*jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; NOTE 2	100MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz		0.26	0.30	ps
*t*sk(b)	Bank Skew; NOTE 3, 4				25	ps
*t*sk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 4, 5				100	ps
*t*sk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 4, 6				25	ps
t_R / t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	50		200	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		46		54	%
$MUX_{ISOLATION}$	MUX Isolation	*f*OUT < 1.2GHz		45		dB

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.
NOTE: All parameters are measured at *f*OUT ≤ 1.5GHz, unless otherwise noted.
NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.
NOTE 2: Measured on Agilent E5052A Signal Source Analyzer. Refer to Additive Phase Jitter section.
NOTE 3: Defined as skew within a bank of outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.
NOTE 4: These parameters are guaranteed by characterization. Not tested in production.
NOTE 5: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating a the same supply voltage, same frequency, same temperature and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of input on each device, the output is measured at the differential cross points.
NOTE 6: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential cross points.

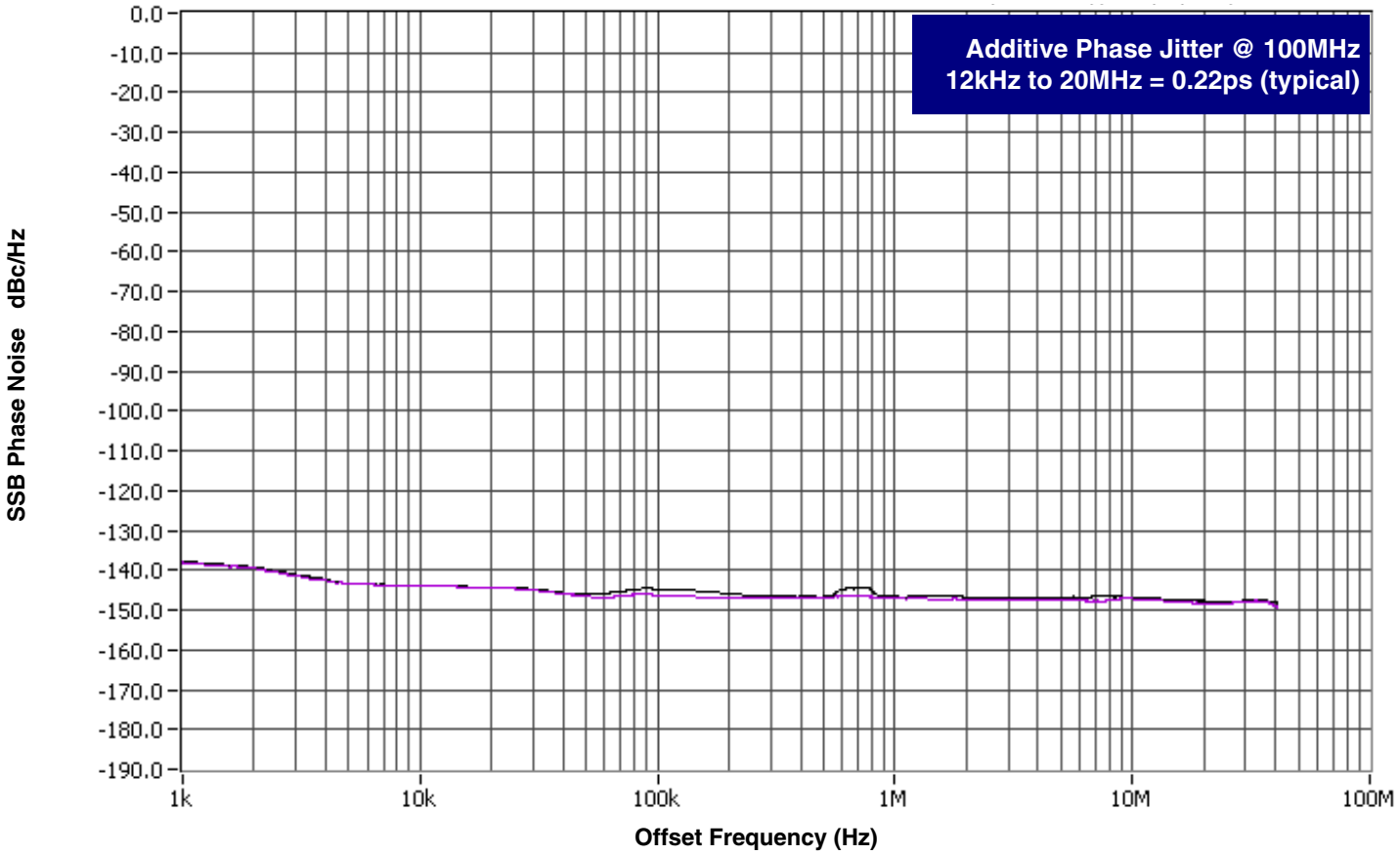
Table 6D. LVDS AC Characteristics, V_{CC} = V_{CC_TAP} = 2.5V ± 5%, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f_{OUT}	Output Frequency				3	GHz
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		400		800	ps
*t*jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; NOTE 2	100MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz		0.26	0.31	ps
*t*sk(b)	Bank Skew; NOTE 3, 4				25	ps
*t*sk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 4, 5				100	ps
*t*sk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 4, 6				25	ps
t_R / t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	50		200	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		46		54	%
$MUX_{ISOLATION}$	MUX Isolation	*f*OUT < 1.2GHz		45		dB

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.
NOTE: All parameters are measured at *f*OUT ≤ 1.5GHz, unless otherwise noted.
NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.
NOTE 2: Measured on Agilent E5052A Signal Source Analyzer. Refer to Additive Phase Jitter section.
NOTE 3: Defined as skew within a bank of outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.
NOTE 4: These parameters are guaranteed by characterization. Not tested in production.
NOTE 5: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating a the same supply voltage, same frequency, same temperature and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of input on each device, the output is measured at the differential cross points.
NOTE 6: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential cross points.

Additive Phase Jitter

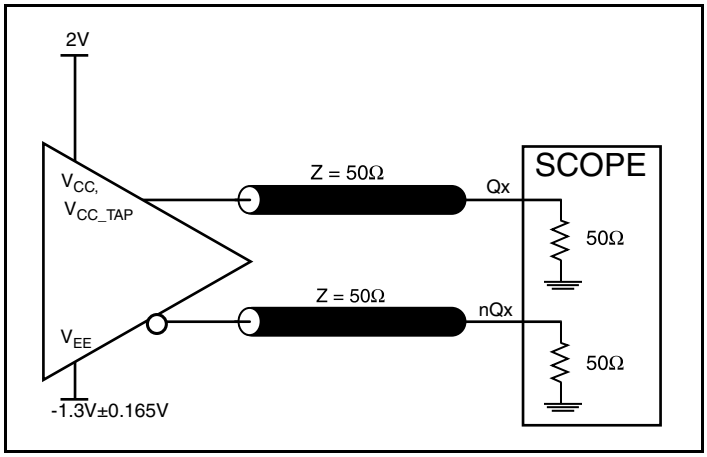
The spectral purity in a band at a specific offset from the fundamental compared to the power of the fundamental is called the ***dBc Phase Noise.*** This value is normally expressed using a Phase noise plot and is most often the specified plot in many applications. Phase noise is defined as the ratio of the noise power present in a 1Hz band at a specified offset from the fundamental frequency to the power value of the fundamental. This ratio is expressed in decibels (dBm) or a ratio of the power in the 1Hz band to the power in the fundamental. When the required offset is specified, the phase noise is called a ***dBc*** value, which simply means dBm at a specified offset from the fundamental. By investigating jitter in the frequency domain, we get a better understanding of its effects on the desired application over the entire time record of the signal. It is mathematically possible to calculate an expected bit error rate given a phase noise plot.



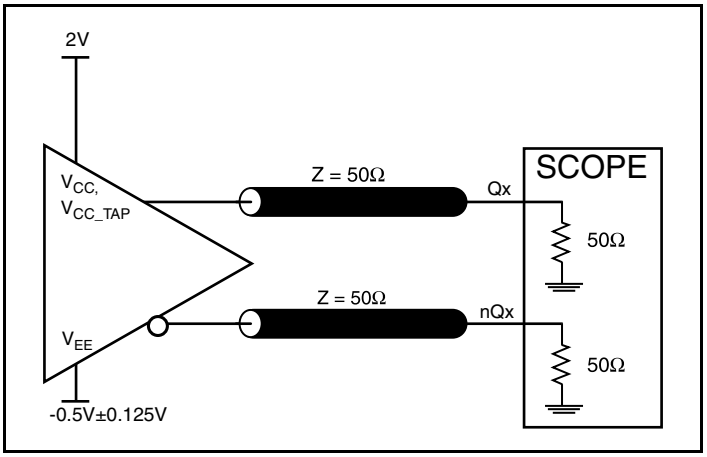
As with most timing specifications, phase noise measurements have issues relating to the limitations of the equipment. Often the noise floor of the equipment is higher than the noise floor of the device. This is illustrated above. The device meets the noise floor of what is shown, but can actually be lower. The phase noise is dependent on the input source and measurement equipment.

Measured using a Rohde & Schwarz SMA100 as the input source.

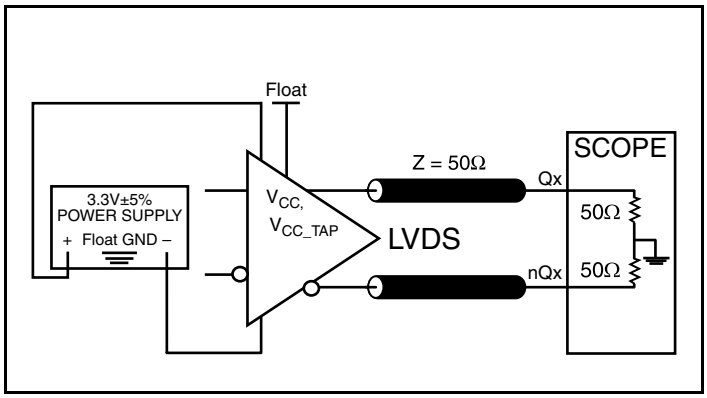
Parameter Measurement Information



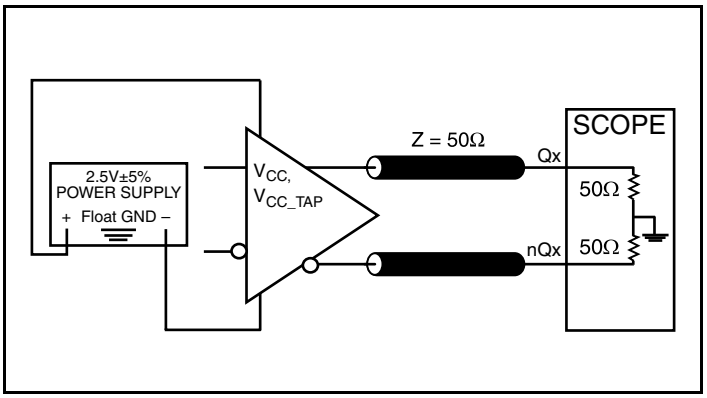
3.3V LVPECL Output Load AC Test Circuit



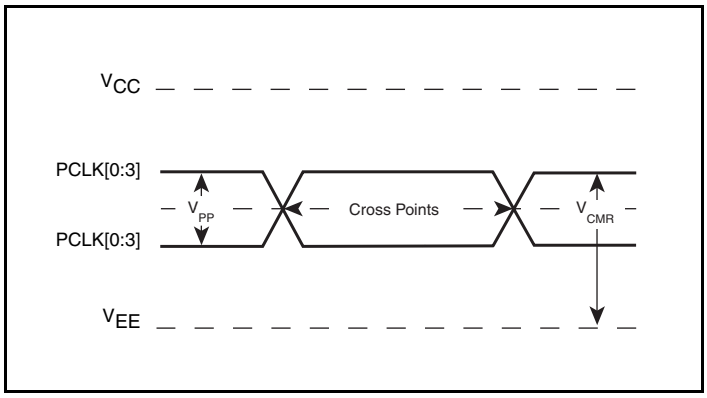
2.5V LVPECL Output Load AC Test Circuit



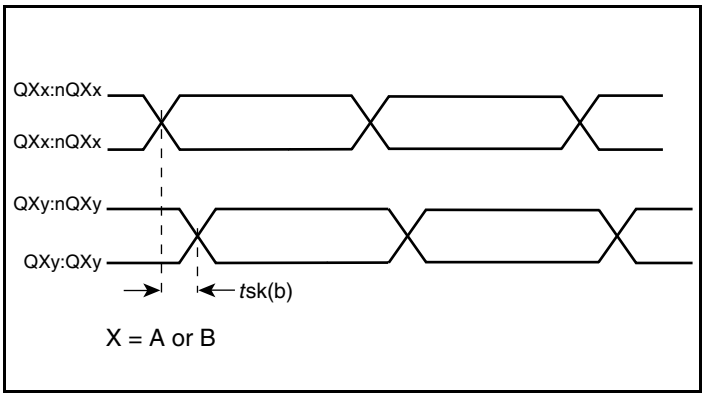
3.3V LVDS Output Load AC Test Circuit



2.5V LVDS Output Load AC Test Circuit

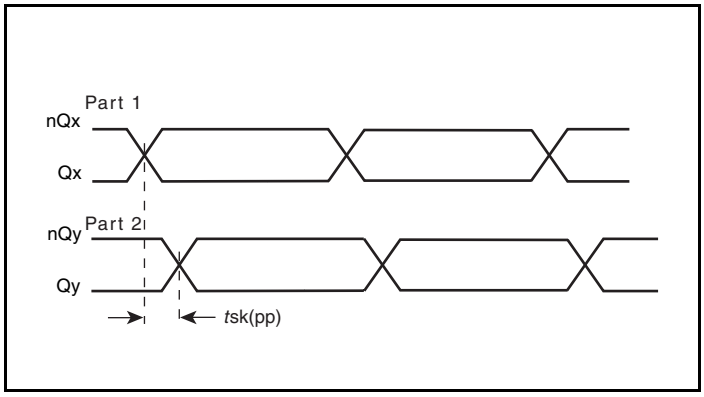


Differential Input Level

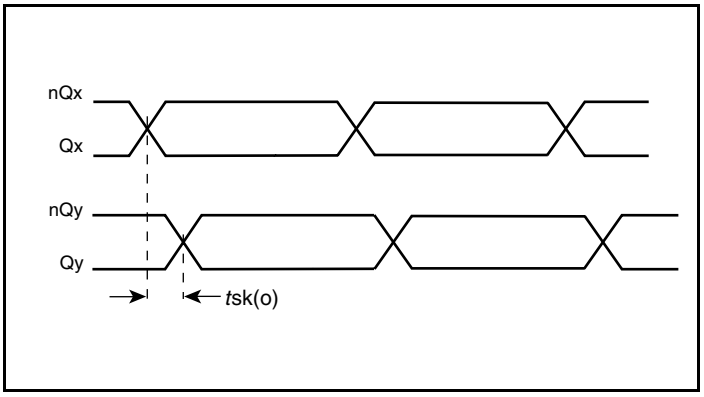


Bank Skew

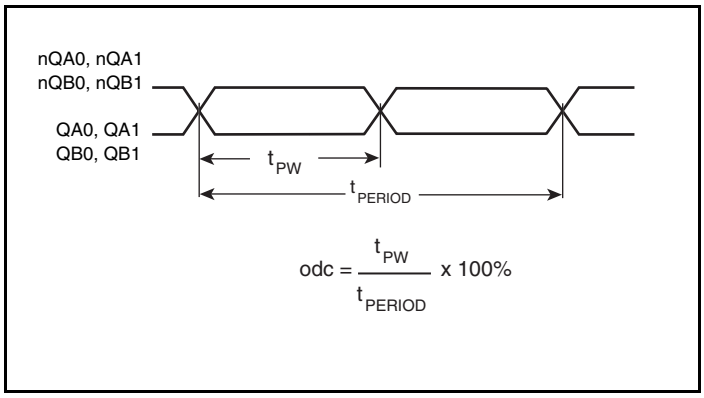
Parameter Measurement Information, continued



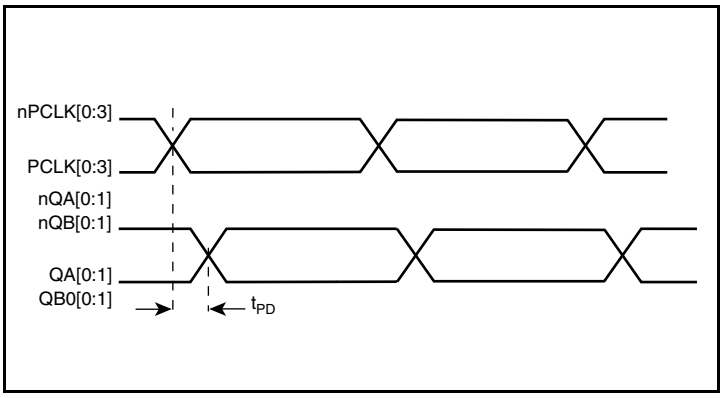
Part-to-Part Skew



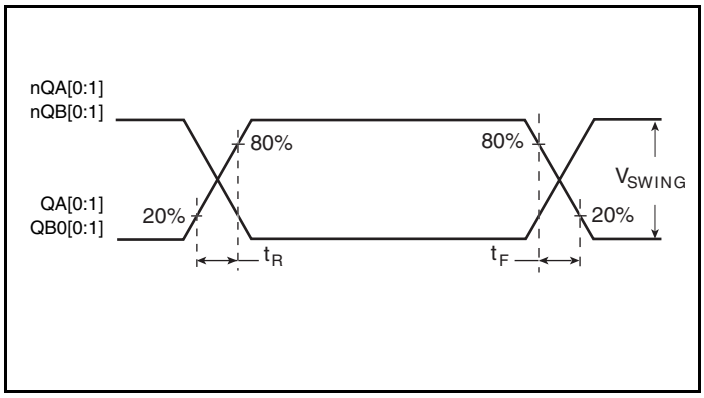
Output Skew



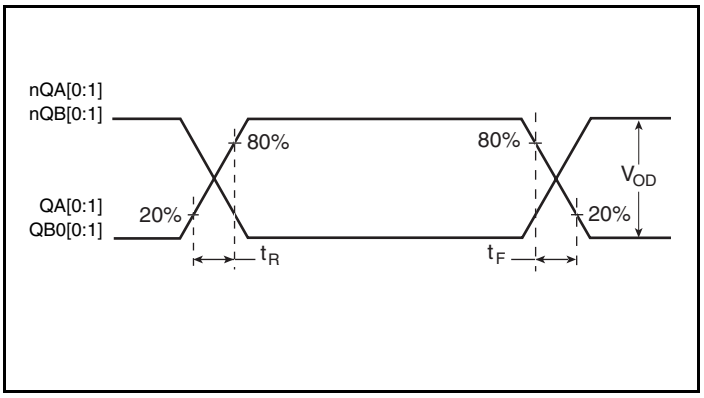
Output Duty Cycle/Pulse Width/Period



Propagation Delay

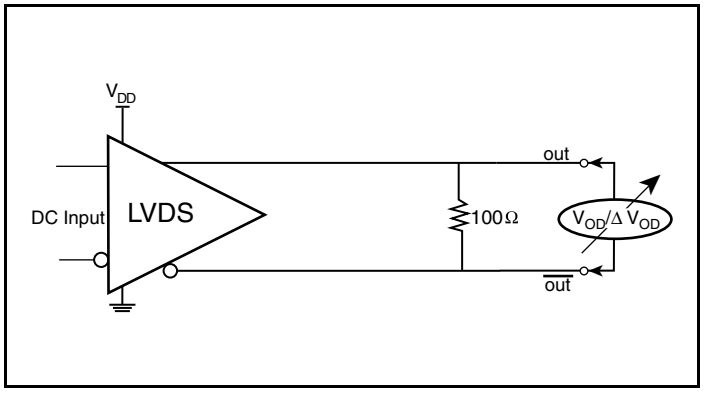


LVPECL Output Rise/Fall Time

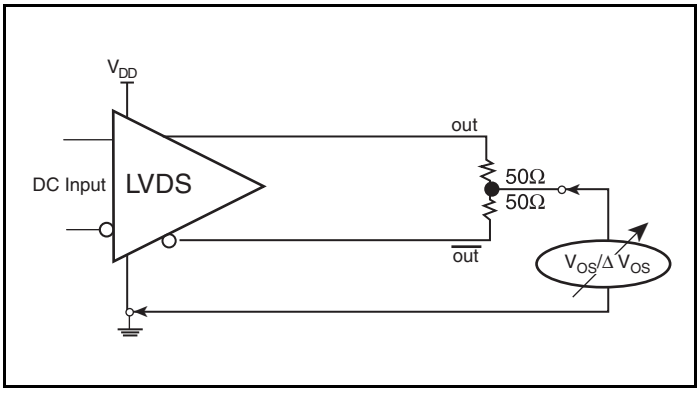


LVDS Output Rise/Fall Time

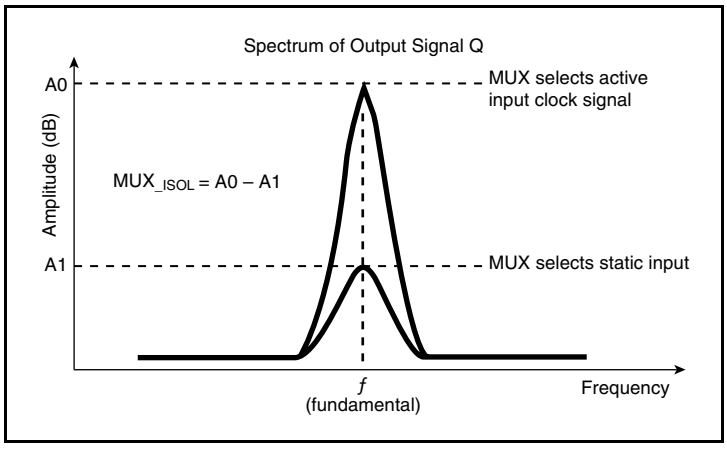
Parameter Measurement Information, continued



Differential Output Voltage Setup



Offset Voltage Setup



MUX Isolation

Applications Information

Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single-Ended Levels

Figure 1 shows how a differential input can be wired to accept single ended levels. The reference voltage $V_{REF} = V_{CC}/2$ is generated by the bias resistors R1 and R2. The bypass capacitor (C1) is used to help filter noise on the DC bias. This bias circuit should be located as close to the input pin as possible. 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 2.5V and V_{CC} = 3.3V, R1 and R2 value should be adjusted to set V_{REF} at 1.25V. The values below are for when both the single ended swing and V_{CC} are at the same voltage. This configuration requires that the sum of the output impedance of the driver (Ro) and the series resistance (Rs) equals the transmission line impedance. In addition, matched termination at the input will attenuate the signal in half. This can be done in one of two ways. First, R3 and R4 in parallel should equal the transmission line impedance. For most 50Ω applications, R3 and R4 can be 100Ω. The values of the resistors can be increased to reduce the loading for slower and weaker LVCMOS driver. When using single-ended signaling, the noise rejection benefits of differential signaling are reduced. Even though the differential input can handle full rail LVCMOS signaling, it is recommended that the amplitude be reduced. The datasheet specifies a lower differential amplitude, however this only applies to differential signals. For single-ended applications, the swing can be larger, however V_{IL} cannot be less than -0.3V and V_{IH} cannot be more than V_{CC} + 0.3V. Though some of the recommended components might not be used, the pads should be placed in the layout. They can be utilized for debugging purposes. The datasheet specifications are characterized and guaranteed by using a differential signal.

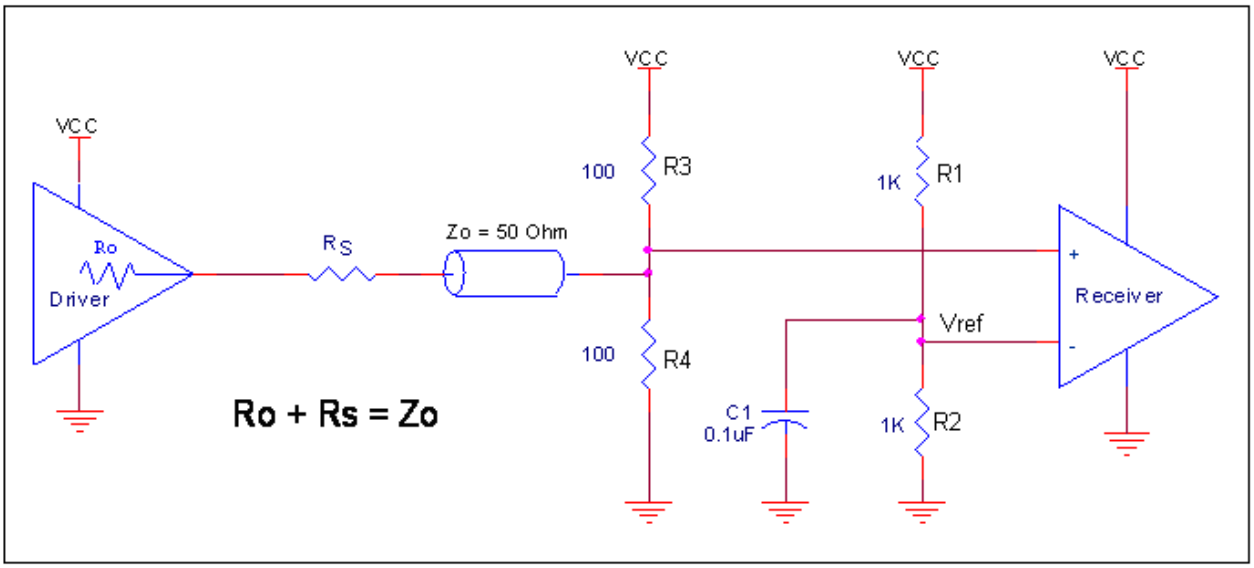


Figure 1. Recommended Schematic for Wiring a Differential Input to Accept Single-ended Levels

3.3V LVPECL Clock Input Interface

The PCLK /nPCLK accepts LVPECL, LVDS, CML and other differential signals. Both signals must meet the V_{PP} and V_{CMR} input requirements. *Figures 2A to 2E* show interface examples for the PCLK/ nPCLK input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are examples only. If the driver is from another vendor, use their termination recommendation. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements.

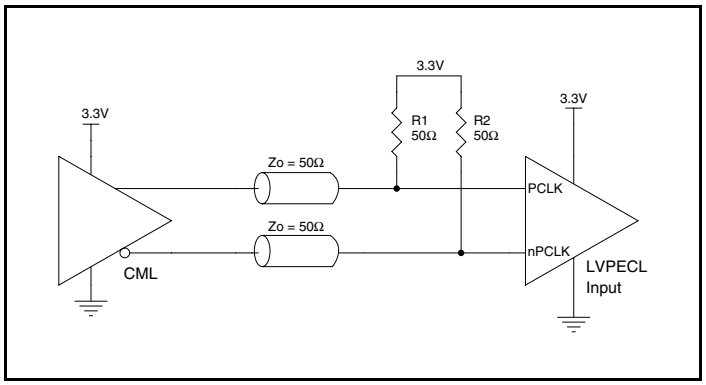


Figure 2A. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a CML Driver

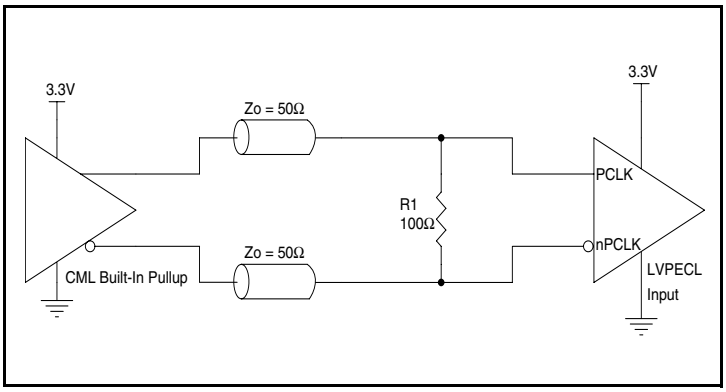


Figure 2B. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a Built-In Pullup CML Driver

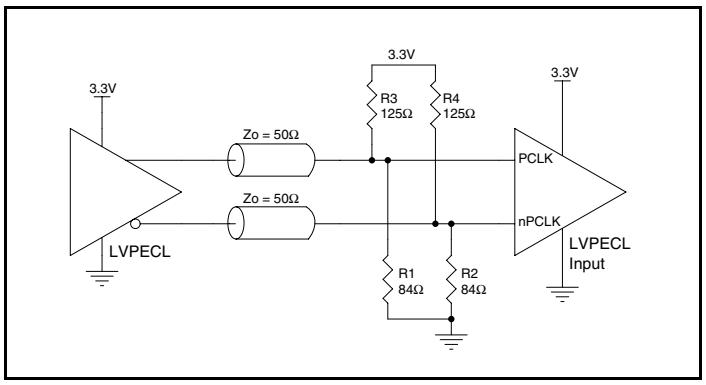


Figure 2C. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver

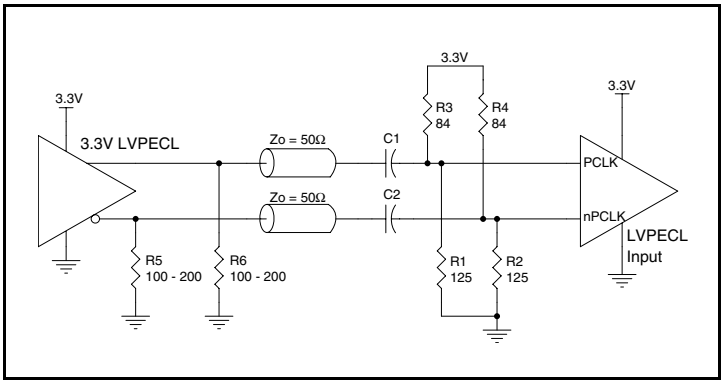


Figure 2D. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver with AC Couple

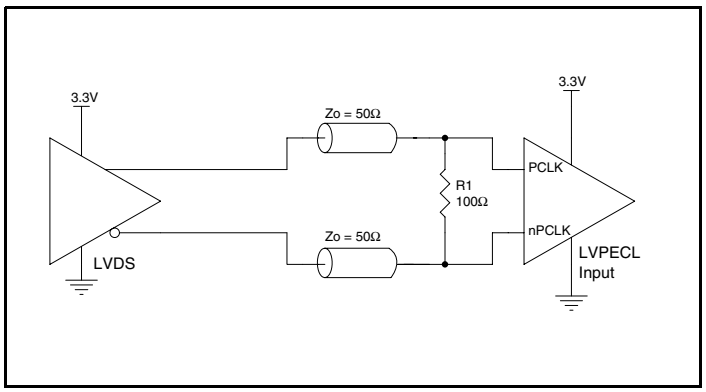


Figure 2E. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVDS Driver

2.5V LVPECL Clock Input Interface

The PCLK /nPCLK accepts LVPECL, LVDS, CML and other differential signals. Both signals must meet the V_{PP} and V_{CMR} input requirements. *Figures 3A to 3E* show interface examples for the PCLK/ nPCLK input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are examples only. If the driver is from another vendor, use their termination recommendation. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements.

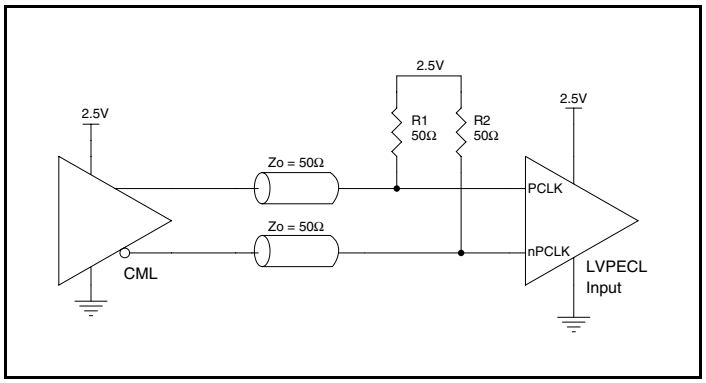


Figure 3A. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a CML Driver

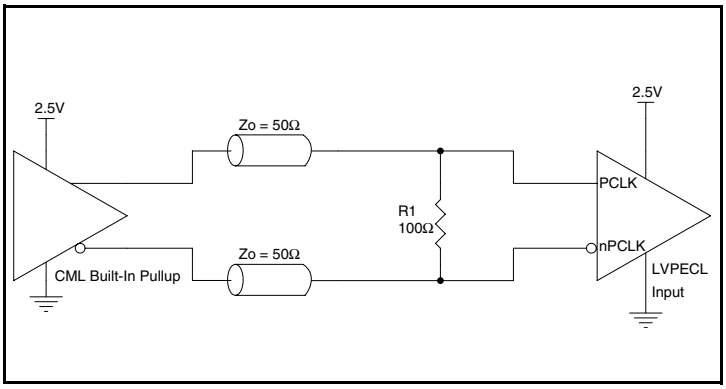


Figure 3B. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a Built-In Pullup CML Driver

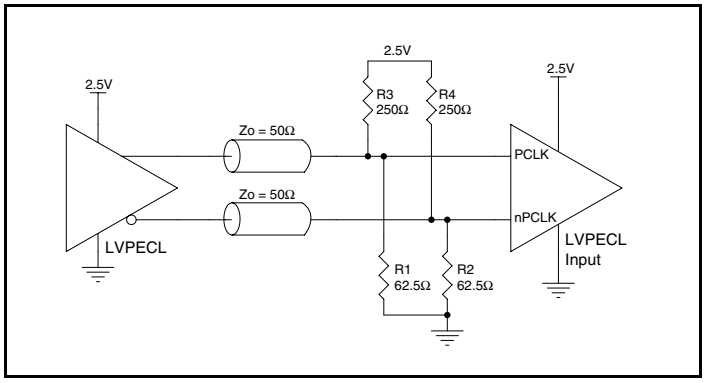


Figure 3C. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVPECL Driver

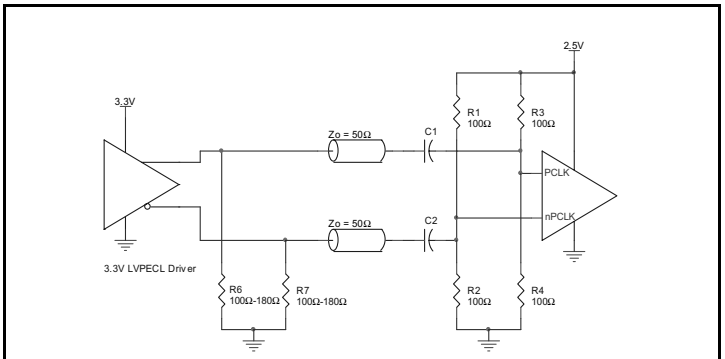


Figure 3D. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVPECL Driver with AC Couple

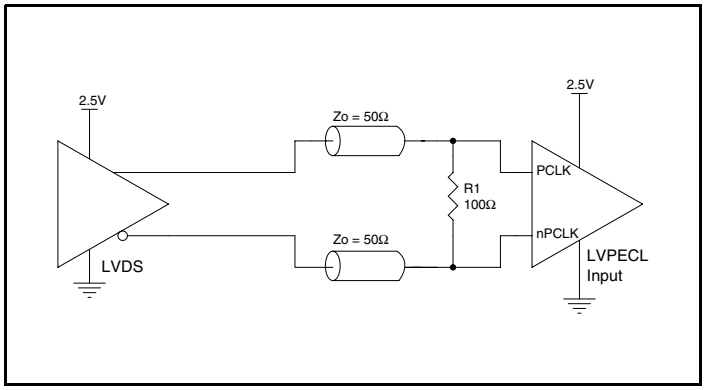


Figure 3E. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVDS Driver

Recommendations for Unused Input and Output Pins

Inputs:

PCLK/nPCLK Inputs

For applications not requiring the use of a differential input, both the PCLK and nPCLK pins can be left floating. Though not required, but for additional protection, a 1kΩ resistor can be tied from PCLK to ground.

LVCMOS Control Pins

All control pins have internal pull-ups or pull-downs; additional resistance is not required but can be added for additional protection. A 1kΩ resistor can be used.

Outputs:

LVPECL Outputs

All unused LVPECL outputs can be left floating. We recommend that there is no trace attached. Both sides of the differential output pair should either be left floating or terminated.

LVDS Outputs

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

Termination for 2.5V LVPECL Outputs

Figure 4A and *Figure 4B* show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating 50Ω to V_{CC} – 2V. For V_{CC} = 2.5V, the V_{CC} – 2V is very close to ground level. The R3 in Figure 4B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in *Figure 4C.*

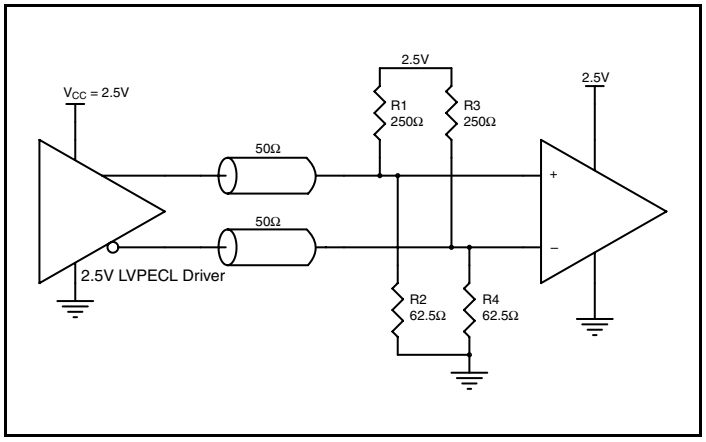


Figure 4A. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example

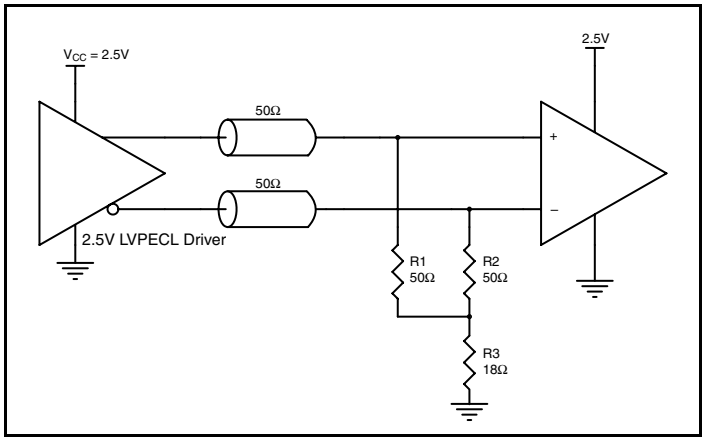


Figure 4B. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example

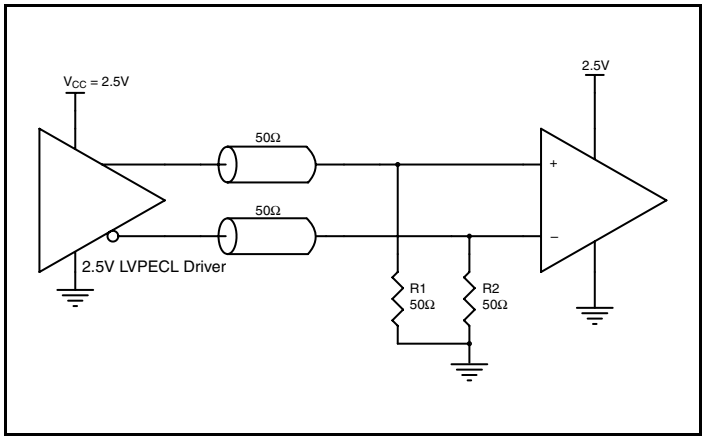


Figure 4C. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example

Termination for 3.3V 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.

The differential outputs 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 5A and 5B* 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.

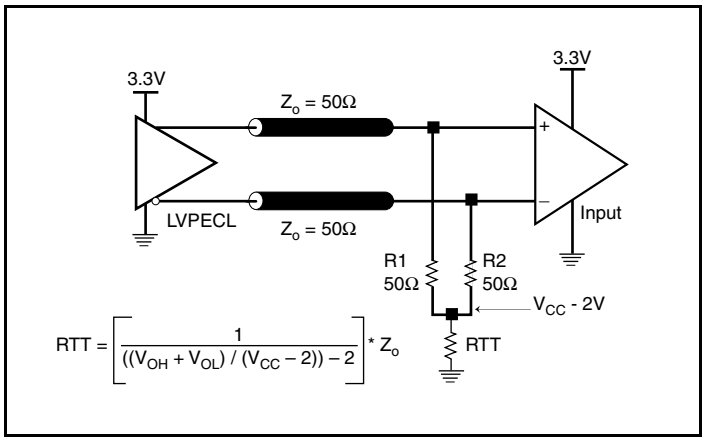


Figure 5A. 3.3V LVPECL Output Termination

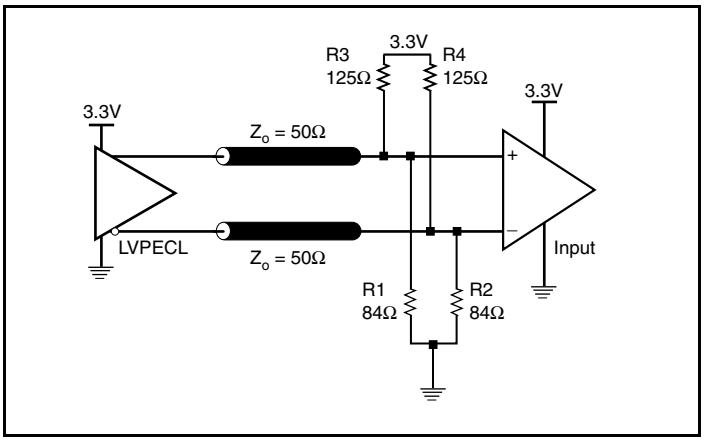


Figure 5B. 3.3V LVPECL Output Termination

LVDS Driver Termination

For a general LVDS interface, the recommended value for the termination impedance (Z_T) is between 90Ω and 132Ω. The actual value should be selected to match the differential impedance (Z_0) of your transmission line. A typical point-to-point LVDS design uses a 100Ω parallel resistor at the receiver and a 100Ω differential transmission-line environment. In order to avoid any transmission-line reflection issues, the components should be surface mounted and must be placed as close to the receiver as possible. IDT offers a full line of LVDS compliant devices with two types of output structures: current source and voltage source. The standard termination schematic as shown in *Figure 6A* can be used with either type of output structure. *Figure 6B*, which can also be used with both output types, is an optional termination with center tap capacitance to help filter common mode noise. The capacitor value should be approximately 50pF. If using a non-standard termination, it is recommended to contact IDT and confirm if the output structure is current source or voltage source type. In addition, since these outputs are LVDS compatible, the input receiver's amplitude and common-mode input range should be verified for compatibility with the output.

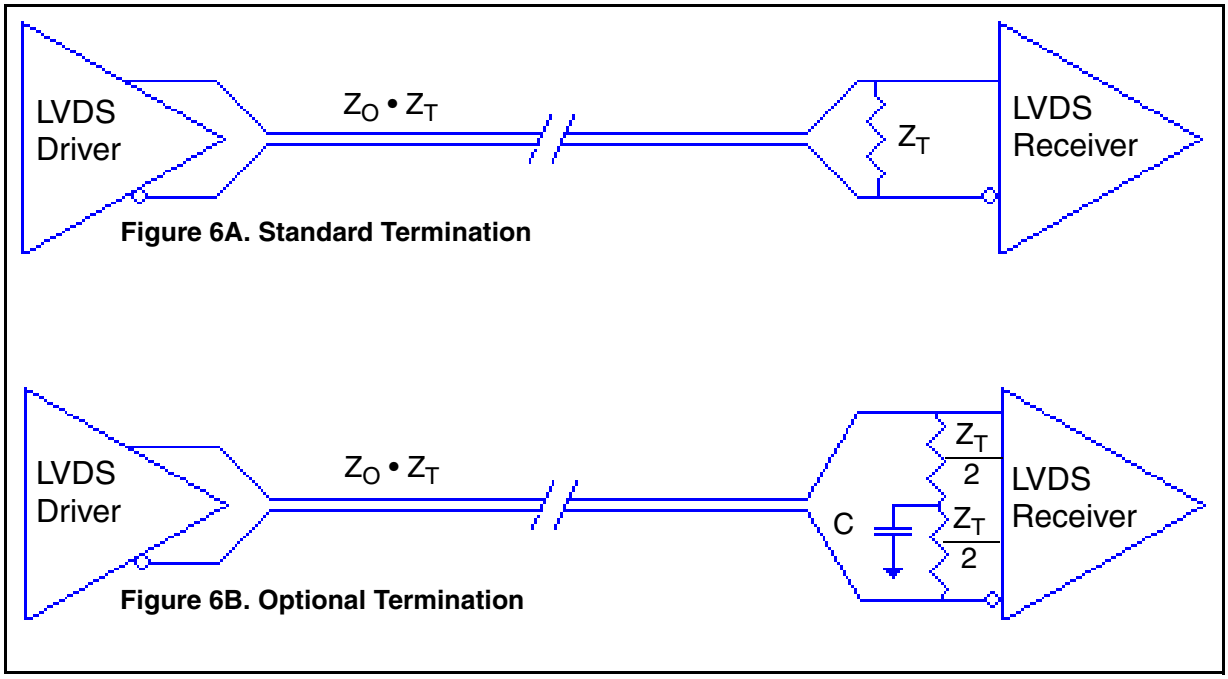


Figure 6A. Standard Termination

Figure 6B. Optional Termination

LVDS Termination

Power Considerations (3.3V LVPECL Outputs)

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS859S0424I.
Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS859S0424I is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s).
The following is the power dissipation for V_{CC} = 3.3V + 5% = 3.465V, which gives worst case results.

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

- Power $(core)_{MAX} = V_{CC\_MAX} * I_{EE\_MAX}$ = 3.465V * 72mA = **249.5mW**
- Power $(outputs)_{MAX}$ = **30mW/Loaded Output pair**
  If all outputs are loaded, the total power is 4 * 30mW = **120mW**

Total Power$_{\_MAX}$ (3.465V, with all outputs switching) = 249.5mW + 120mW = **369.5mW**

2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, Tj, is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature is 125°C. Limiting the internal transistor junction temperature, Tj, to 125°C ensures that the bond wire and bond pad temperature remains below 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_A = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 82.8°C/W per Table 7A below.

Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

85°C + 0.370W * 82.8°C/W = 115.6°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 (multi-layer).

Table 7A. Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} for 24 Lead TSSOP, Forced Convection

θ_{JA} vs. Air Flow			
Meters per Second	**0**	**1**	**2.5**
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	82.8°C/W	78.5	76.3

3. Calculations and Equations.

The purpose of this section is to calculate the power dissipation for the LVPECL output pair.

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in *Figure 7.*

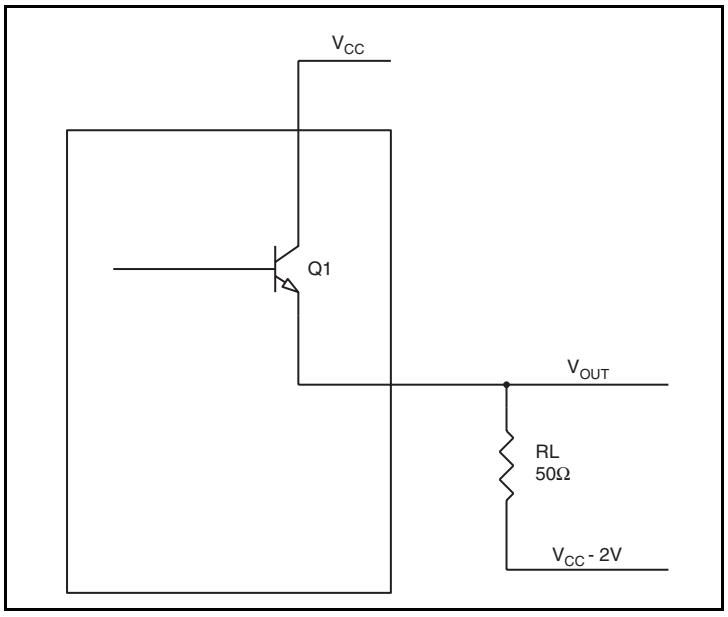


Figure 7. LVPECL Driver Circuit and Termination

To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of V_{CC} – 2V.

- For logic high, $V_{OUT} = V_{OH\_MAX} = \mathbf{V_{CC\_MAX} – 0.9V}$
  $(V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OH\_MAX}) = \mathbf{0.9V}$
- For logic low, $V_{OUT} = V_{OL\_MAX} = \mathbf{V_{CC\_MAX} – 1.7V}$
  $(V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OL\_MAX}) = \mathbf{1.7V}$

Pd_H is power dissipation when the output drives high.

Pd_L is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$Pd\_H = [(V_{OH\_MAX} – (V_{CC\_MAX} – 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OH\_MAX}) = [(2V – (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OH\_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OH\_MAX}) =$
$[(2V – 0.9V)/50\Omega] * 0.9V =$ **19.8mW**

$Pd\_L = [(V_{OL\_MAX} – (V_{CC\_MAX} – 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OL\_MAX}) = [(2V – (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OL\_MAX}))/R_{L]} * (V_{CC\_MAX} – V_{OL\_MAX}) =$
$[(2V – 1.7V)/50\Omega] * 1.7V =$ **10.2mW**

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd_H + Pd_L = **30mW**

Power Considerations (3.3V LVDS Outputs)

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS859S0424I.
Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS859S0424I is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for V_{CC} = 3.3V + 5% = 3.465V, which gives worst case results.

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

- Power $(core)_{MAX} = V_{DD\_MAX} * I_{CC\_MAX}$ = 3.465V * 120mA = **415.8mW**

2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, Tj, is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature is 125°C. Limiting the internal transistor junction temperature, Tj, to 125°C ensures that the bond wire and bond pad temperature remains below 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_A = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 82.8°C/W per Table 7B below.

Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

85°C + 0.416W * 82.8°C/W = 119.4°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 (multi-layer).

Table 7B. Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} for 24 Lead TSSOP, Forced Convection

θ_{JA} vs. Air Flow			
Meters per Second	**0**	**1**	**2.5**
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	82.8°C/W	78.5	76.3

Reliability Information

Table 8. θ_{JA} vs. Air Flow Table for a 24 Lead TSSOP

θ_{JA} vs. Air Flow			
Meters per Second	**0**	**1**	**2.5**
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	82.8°C/W	78.5	76.3

Transistor Count

The transistor count for ICS859S0424I is: 585

Package Outline and Package Dimensions

Package Outline - G Suffix for 24 Lead TSSOP

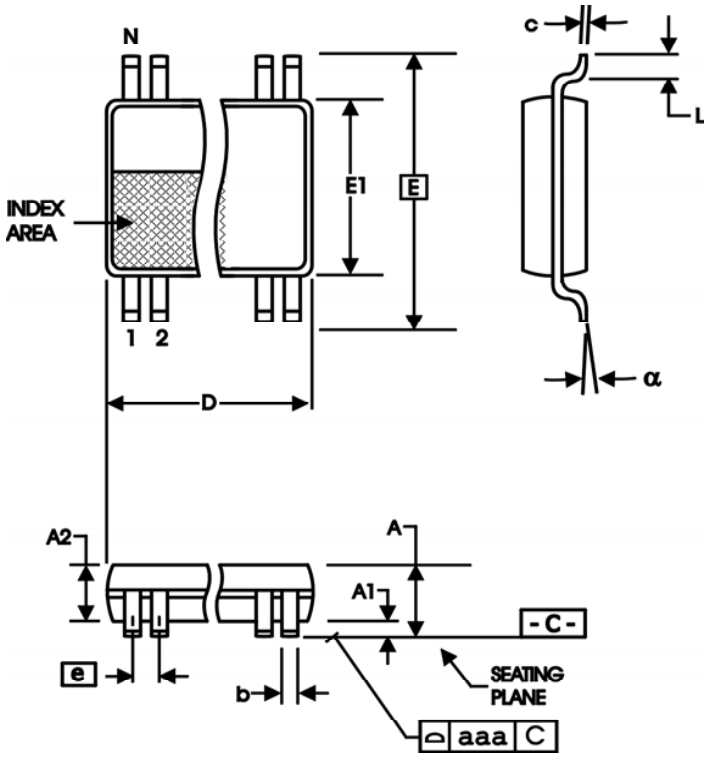


Table 9. Package Dimensions

All Dimensions in Millimeters		
Symbol	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
N	24	
A		1.20
A1	0.5	0.15
A2	0.80	1.05
b	0.19	0.30
c	0.09	0.20
D	7.70	7.90
E	6.40 Basic	
E1	4.30	4.50
e	0.65 Basic	
L	0.45	0.75
α	0°	8°
aaa		0.10

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-153

Ordering Information

Table 10. Ordering Information

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
859S0424BGILF	ICS59S0424BIL	“Lead-Free” 24 Lead TSSOP	Tube	-40°C to 85°C
859S0424BGILFT	ICS59S0424BIL	“Lead-Free” 24 Lead TSSOP	2500 Tape & Reel	-40°C to 85°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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