# Low Skew, 1-to-5 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-HSTL FANOUT BUFFER

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION



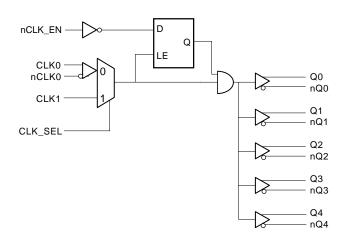
The ICS85214 is a low skew, high performance 1-to-5 Differential-to-HSTL Fanout Buffer and a member of the HiPerClockS™ family of High Performance Clock Solutions from ICS. The CLK0, nCLK0 pair can accept most standard dif-

ferential input levels. The single ended CLK1 input accepts LVCMOS or LVTTL input levels. Guaranteed output and part-to-part skew characteristics make the ICS85214 ideal for those clock distribution applications demanding well defined performance and repeatability.

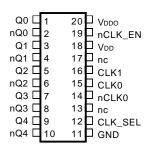
#### **F**EATURES

- 5 differential HSTL compatible outputs
- Selectable differential CLK0, nCLK0 or LVCMOS/LVTTL clock inputs
- CLK0, nCLK0 pair can accept the following differential input levels: LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, SSTL, HCSL
- CLK1 can accept the following input levels: LVCMOS or LVTTL
- Output frequency up to 700MHz
- Translates any single ended input signal to HSTL levels with resistor bias on nCLK0 input
- Output skew: 30ps (maximum)
- Part-to-part skew: 250ps (maximum)
- Propagation delay: 1.8ns (maximum)
- 3.3V core, 1.8V output operating supply
- 0°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Industrial temperature information available upon request

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### PIN ASSIGNMENT



# ICS85214 20-Lead TSSOP 6.5mm x 4.4mm x 0.92mm package body G Package Top View

# ICS85214

# Low Skew, 1-to-5 Differential-to-HSTL Fanout Buffer

TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Name Type		Description
1, 2	Q0, nQ0	Output		Differential output pair. HSTL interface levels.
3, 4	Q1, nQ1	Output		Differential output pair. HSTL interface levels.
5, 6	Q2, nQ2	Output		Differential output pair. HSTL interface levels.
7, 8	Q3, nQ3	Output		Differential output pair. HSTL interface levels.
9, 10	Q4, nQ4	Output		Differential output pair. HSTL interface levels.
11	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
12	CLK_SEL	Input	Pulldown	Clock select input. When HIGH, selects CLK1 input. When LOW, selects CLK0, nCLK0 input. LVTTL / LVCMOS interface levels.
13, 17	nc	Unused		No connect.
14	nCLK0	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
15	CLK0	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
16	CLK1	Input	Pulldown	Clock input. LVTTL / LVCMOS interface levels.
18	$V_{_{\mathrm{DD}}}$	Power		Core supply pin.
19	nCLK_EN	Input	Pulldown	Synchronizing clock enable. When LOW, clock outputs follow clock input. When HIGH, Q outputs are forced low, nQ outputs are forced high. LVTTL / LVCMOS interface levels.
20	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle DDO}$	Power		Output supply pin.

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 <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			4		pF
R <sub>PULLUP</sub>	Input Pullup Resistor			51		ΚΩ
R <sub>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		ΚΩ

# Low Skew, 1-to-5 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-HSTL FANOUT BUFFER

TABLE 3A. CONTROL INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs	Outputs				
nCLK_EN	Q0:Q4	nQ0:nQ4			
0	Enabled	Enabled			
1	Disabled; LOW	Disabled; HIGH			

After nCLK\_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 inputs as described in Table 3B.

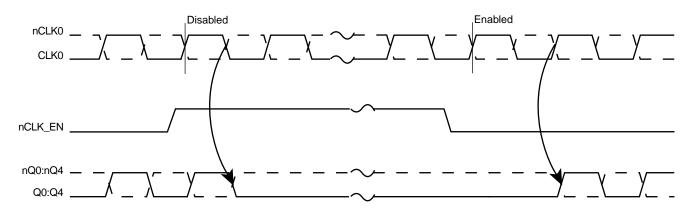


FIGURE 1. nCLK\_EN TIMING DIAGRAM

TABLE 3B. CLOCK INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs		Ou	tputs	Input to Output Mode	Polarity	
CLK0, CLK1	nCLK0	Q0:Q4	nQ0:nQ4	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 section, "Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single Ended Levels".

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#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

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

Outputs,  $V_{DDO}$  -0.5V to  $V_{DDO}$  + 0.5V

Package Thermal Impedance, θ<sub>JA</sub> 73.2°C/W (0 Ifpm)

Storage Temperature, T<sub>STG</sub> -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,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{DDO} = 1.8V \pm 0.2V$ , Ta = 0°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Power Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{DDO}$	Output Power Supply Voltage		1.6	1.8	2.0	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Current				80	mA

Table 4B. LVCMOS / LVTTL DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{DDO} = 1.8V \pm 0.2V$ , Ta = 0°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V	Input High Voltage	nCLK_EN, CLK_SEL		2		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	٧
V <sub>IH</sub>	Imput riigh voitage	CLK1		2		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V	Januari Laur Valta da	nCLK_EN, CLK_SEL		-0.3		0.8	٧
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	CLK1		-0.3		1.3	٧
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Current	CLK1, CLK_SEL, nCLK_EN	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			150	μΑ
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Current	CLK1, CLK_SEL, nCLK_EN	$V_{DD} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			μΑ

Table 4C. Differential DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{DDO} = 1.8V \pm 0.2V$ ,  $T_A = 0$ °C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
	Input High Current	nCLK0	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			5	μA
¹IH		CLK0	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			150	μA
	I <sub>IL</sub> Input Low Current	nCLK0	$V_{DD} = 3.465 V, V_{IN} = 0 V$	-150			μA
I <sub>IL</sub>		CLK0	$V_{DD} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			μA
V <sub>PP</sub>	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage			0.15		1.3	V
V <sub>CMR</sub>	Common Mode Input Voltage; NOTE 1, 2			0.5		V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.85	V

NOTE 1: For single ended applications the maximum input voltage for CLK0, nCLK0 is  $V_{DD}$  + 0.3V.

NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as  $V_{H}$ .

# Low Skew, 1-TO-5 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-HSTL FANOUT BUFFER

Table 4D. HSTL DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{DDO} = 1.8V \pm 0.2V$ , Ta = 0°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		1		1.4	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		0		0.4	>
V <sub>ox</sub>	Output Crossover Voltage		$38\% \times (V_{OH} - V_{OL}) + V_{OL}$		60% x (V <sub>OH</sub> - V <sub>OL</sub> ) + V <sub>OL</sub>	V
V <sub>SWING</sub>	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.6		1.1	٧

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to ground.

Table 5. AC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{DDO} = 1.8V \pm 0.2V$ , Ta = 0°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f	Output Fraguanay	CLK0, nCLK0				700	MHz
MAX	Output Frequency	CLK1				300	MHZ
t <sub>PD</sub>	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		<i>f</i> ≤ 700MHz	1.0		1.8	ns
tsk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4					30	ps
tsk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4					250	ps
t <sub>R</sub>	Output Rise Time		20% to 80%	200		700	ps
t <sub>F</sub>	Output Fall Time		20% to 80%	200		700	ps
odo	Outrant Districtor	CLK0, nCLK0		46		54	%
odc	Output Duty Cycle CLK1			45		55	%

All parameters measured at f<sub>MAX</sub> unless noted otherwise.

The cycle to cycle jitter on the input will equal the jitter on the output. The part does not add jitter.

NOTE 1: Measured from either the differential input crossing point or  $V_{DD}/2$  to the differential output crossing point.

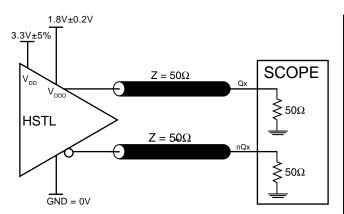
NOTE 2: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions.

Measured at output differential cross points.

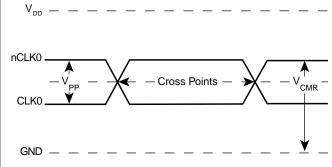
NOTE 3: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating at the same supply voltages and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of inputs on each device, the outputs are measured at the differential cross points.

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

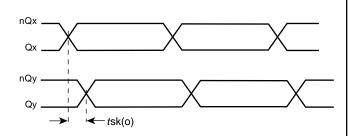
# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



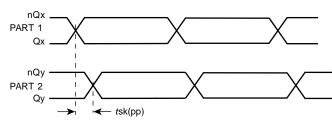
3.3V/1.8V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT



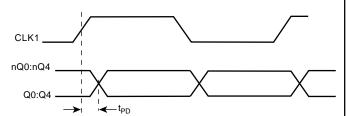
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT LEVEL

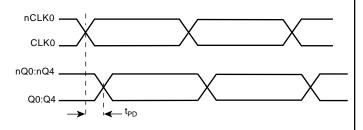


**OUTPUT SKEW** 

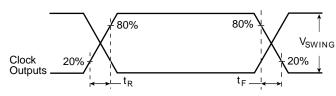


#### PART-TO-PART SKEW

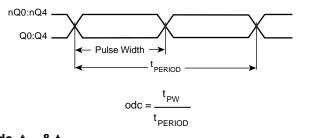




#### PROPAGATION DELAY



#### **OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME**



odc,  $t_{PW}$  &  $t_{PERIOD}$ 

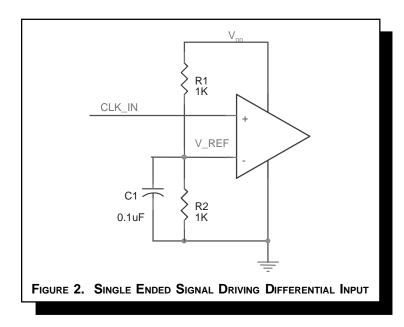


### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### 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  $V_REF = V_{DD}/2$  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  $V_{\rm DD}$  = 3.3V, V\_REF should be 1.25V and R2/R1 = 0.609.





#### DIFFERENTIAL CLOCK INPUT INTERFACE

The CLK /nCLK accepts LVDS, LVPECL, HSTL, SSTL, HCSL and other differential signals. Both  $V_{\text{SWING}}$  and  $V_{\text{OH}}$  must meet the  $V_{\text{PP}}$  and  $V_{\text{CMR}}$  input requirements. *Figures 3A to 3D* show interface examples for the ICS85214 clock input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are

examples only. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements. For example in *Figure 3A*, the input termination applies for ICS HiPerClockS HSTL drivers. If you are using an HSTL driver from another vendor, use their termination recommendations.

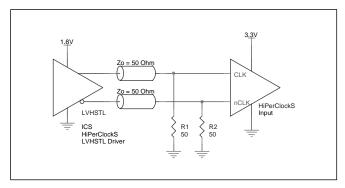


FIGURE 3A. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/NCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY ICS HIPERCLOCKS LVHSTL DRIVER

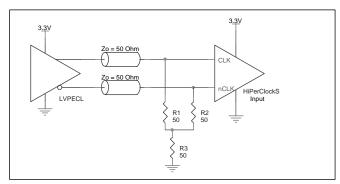


FIGURE 3B. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/NCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER

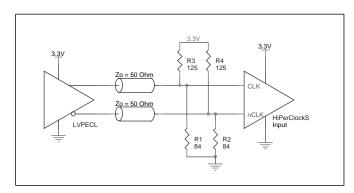


FIGURE 3C. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/NCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER

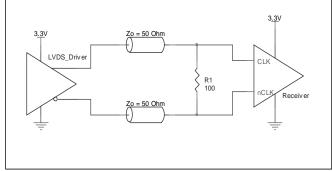


FIGURE 3D. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/NCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVDS DRIVER

#### SCHEMATIC EXAMPLE

Figure 4 shows a schematic example of the ICS85214. In this example, the input is driven by an ICS HiPerClockS HSTL driver. The decoupling capacitors should be physically located

near the power pin. For ICS85214, the unused outputs can be left floating.

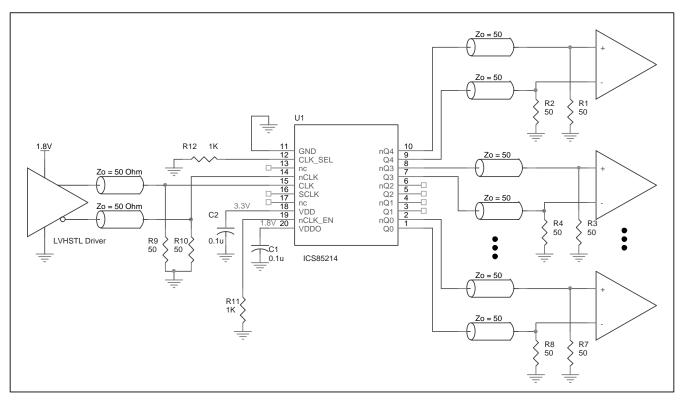


FIGURE 4. ICS85214 HSTL BUFFER SCHEMATIC EXAMPLE



### **POWER CONSIDERATIONS**

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS85214. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

#### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS85214 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V$ , which gives worst case results.

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

- Power (core)<sub>MAX</sub> = V<sub>DD MAX</sub> \* I<sub>DD MAX</sub> = 3.465V \* 80mA = 227.2mW
- Power (outputs)<sub>MAX</sub> = 32.8mW/Loaded Output pair
   If all outputs are loaded, the total power is 5 \* 32.8mW = 164mW

Total Power <sub>MAX</sub> (3.465V, with all outputs switching) = 227.2mW + 164mW = 391.2mW

#### 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 $^{TM}$  devices is 125°C.

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

Tj = Junction Temperature

 $\theta_{JA}$  = 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  $\theta_{JA}$  must be used. Assuming a moderate air flow of 200 linear feet per minute and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 66.6°C/W per Table 6 below. Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

 $85^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.391\text{W} * 66.6^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 111^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This is well below the limit of  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

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  $\theta_{JA}$  For 20-pin TSSOP, Forced Convection

	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	114.5°C/W	98.0°C/W	88.0°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	73.2°C/W	66.6°C/W	63.5°C/W

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

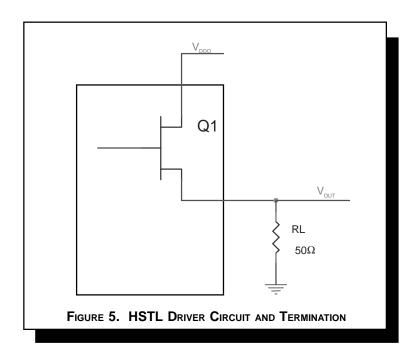
 $\theta_{LA}$  by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)



#### 3. Calculations and Equations.

The purpose of this section is to derive the power dissipated into the load.

HSTL output driver circuit and termination are shown in Figure 5.



To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a  $50\Omega$  load.

Pd\_H is power dissipation when the output drives high.

Pd\_L is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$$\begin{split} & Pd\_H = (V_{OH\_MIN}/R_{_L}) * (V_{DDO\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MIN}) \\ & Pd\_L = (V_{OL\_MAX}/R_{_L}) * (V_{DDO\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} Pd\_H = & (1.0V/50\Omega) * (2V - 1.0V) = \textbf{20mW} \\ Pd\_L = & (0.4V/50\Omega) * (2V - 0.4V) = \textbf{12.8mW} \end{array}$$

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd\_H + Pd\_L = 32.8mW



# RELIABILITY INFORMATION

# Table 7. $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{JA}} \text{vs. A} \text{ir Flow Table}$

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

0200500Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards114.5°C/W98.0°C/W88.0°C/WMulti-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards73.2°C/W66.6°C/W63.5°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 ICS85214 is: 674



#### PACKAGE OUTLINE - G SUFFIX

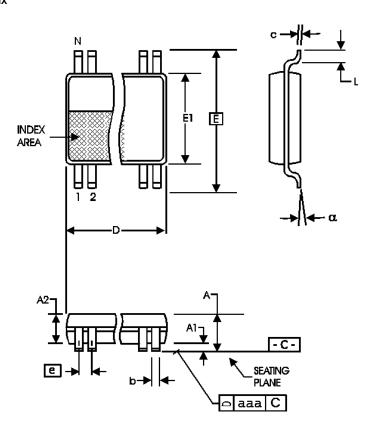


TABLE 8. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SYMBOL	Millimeters			
STMBOL	Minimum	Maximum		
N	2	0		
Α	-	1.20		
A1	0.05	0.15		
A2	0.80	1.05		
b	0.19	0.30		
С	0.09	0.20		
D	6.40	6.60		
E	6.40 E	BASIC		
E1	4.30	4.50		
е	0.65 BASIC			
L	0.45	0.75		
α	0°	8°		
aaa		0.10		

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-153



# ICS85214

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#### TABLE 9. ORDERING INFORMATION

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Count	Temperature
ICS85214AG	ICS85214AG	20 lead TSSOP	72 per tube	0°C to 85°C
ICS85214AG	ICS85214AG	20 Lead TSSOP on Tape and Reel	2500	0°C to 85°C

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# ICS85214 Low Skew, 1-to-5 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-HSTL FANOUT BUFFER

REVISION HISTORY SHEET						
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date		
Α	2	2	Throughout data sheet changed LVHSTL to HSTL.  Pin Characteristics Table - changed C <sub>IN</sub> 4pF max. to 4pF typical.	7/17/03		



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