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# Integrated Circuit Systems, Inc.

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## ICS85411

Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION



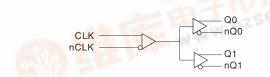
The ICS85411 is a low skew, high performance 1-to-2 Differential-to-LVDS Fanout Buffer and a member of the HiPerClockS™family of High Performance Clock Solutions from ICS. The CLK, nCLK pair can accept most standard differ-

ential input levels. The ICS85411 is characterized to operate from a 3.3V power supply. Guaranteed output and part-to-part skew characteristics make the ICS85411 ideal for those clock distribution applications demanding well defined performance and repeatability.

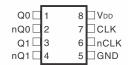
#### **F**EATURES

- 2 differential LVDS outputs
- 1 differential CLK, nCLK clock input
- CLK, nCLK pair can accept the following differential input levels: LVPECL, LVDS, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL
- Maximum output frequency: 650MHz
- Translates any single ended input signal to LVDS levels with resistor bias on nCLK input
- Output skew: 20ps (maximum)
- Part-to-part skew: 250ps (maximum)
- Additive phase jitter, RMS: 0.05ps (typical)
- Propagation delay: 2.5 ns (maximum)
- 3.3V operating supply
- 0°C to 70°C ambient operating temperature
- Lead-Free package available
- Industrial temperature information available upon request

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### PIN ASSIGNMENT



ICS85411 8-Lead SOIC

3.90mm x 4.90mm x 1.37mm package body

M Package Top View

Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Туре		Description
1, 2	Q0, nQ0	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
3, 4	Q1, nQ1	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
5	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
6	nCLK	Input	Pulldown	Inverting differential clock input.
7	CLK	Input	Pullup	Non-inverting differential clock input.
8	$V_{_{\mathrm{DD}}}$	Power		Positive 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		KΩ
R <sub>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		ΚΩ

## Low Skew, 1-TO-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

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

Outputs, I<sub>o</sub>

Continuous Current 10mA Surge Current 15mA

Package Thermal Impedance,  $\theta_{JA}$ 112.7°C/W (0 lfpm)

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

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,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0$ °C to 70°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Current				50	mA

Table 3B. Differential DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0$ °C to 70°C

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

NOTE 1: Common mode voltage is defined as  $V_{_{
m IH}}$ . NOTE 2: For single ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK, nCLK is  $V_{_{
m DD}}$  + 0.3V.

Table 3C. LVDS DC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ , Ta = 0°C to 70°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential Output Voltage		200	280	360	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	VOD Magnitude Change			0	40	mV
V <sub>os</sub>	Offset Voltage		1.125	1.25	1.375	V
ΔV <sub>os</sub>	VOS Magnitude Change			5	25	mV
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power Off Leakage		-20	±1	+20	μΑ
I <sub>OSD</sub>	Differential Output Short Circuit Current			-3.5	-5	mA
I <sub>os</sub>	Output Short Circuit Current			-3.5	-5	mA
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage			1.34	1.6	٧
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage		0.9	1.06		٧



Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

Table 4. AC Characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$  Ta =  $0^{\circ}$ C to  $70^{\circ}$ C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f <sub>MAX</sub>	Output Frequency				650	MHz
$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{PD}}}$	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		1.5		2.5	ns
tsk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4				20	ps
tsk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4				250	ps
<i>t</i> jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section	(12KHz to 20MHz)		0.05		ps
$t_R/t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	150		350	ps
odo	Output Duty Cycle	> 500MHz	47		53	%
odc	Output Duty Cycle	≤ 500MHz	48		52	%

All parameters measured at  $f \le 650 \text{MHz}$  unless noted otherwise.

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

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

Measured at the output differential cross points.

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

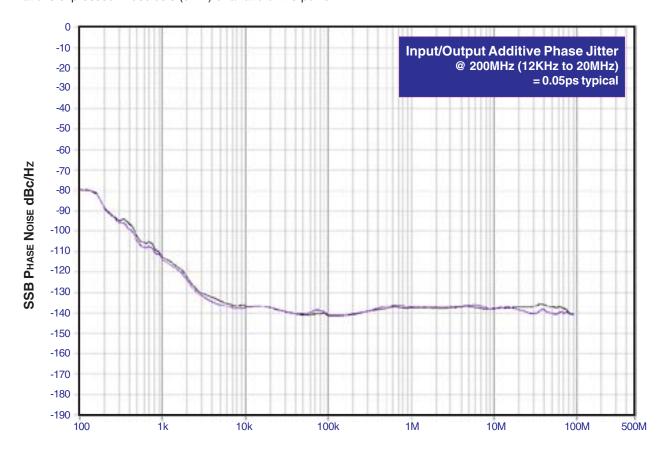
NOTE 4: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

#### **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.



OFFSET FROM CARRIER FREQUENCY (Hz)

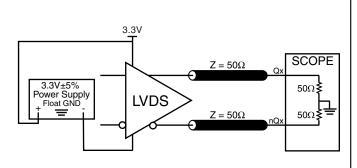
As with most timing specifications, phase noise measurements have issues. The primary issue relates to the limitations of the equipment. Often the noise floor of the equipment is higher than the noise floor of the device. This is illustrated above. The de-

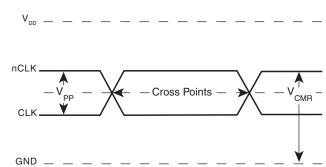
vice meets the noise floor of what is shown, but can actually be lower. The phase noise is dependant on the input source and measurement equipment.

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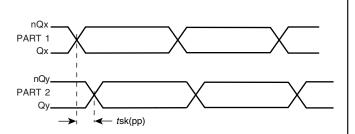
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## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

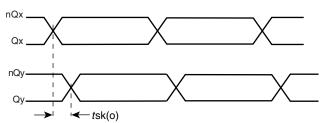




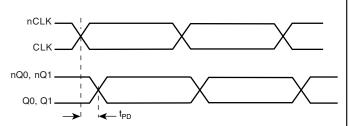
#### 3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT



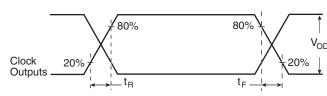




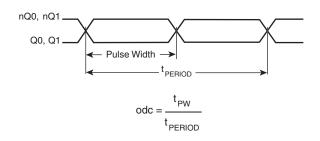
#### PART-TO-PART SKEW



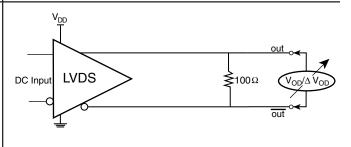
#### OUTPUT SKEW



#### PROPAGATION DELAY



#### OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME

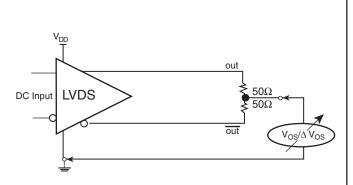


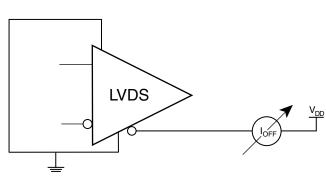
#### OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD

DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE SETUP



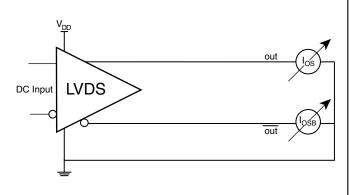
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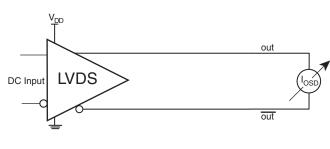




#### OFFSET VOLTAGE SETUP

#### Power Off Leakage Setup





OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT SETUP

DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT SETUP

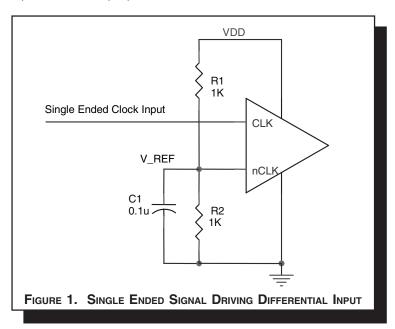


#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### WIRING THE DIFFERENTIAL INPUT TO ACCEPT SINGLE ENDED LEVELS

Figure 1 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  $V_{\rm DD} = 3.3$ V, V\_REF should be 1.25V and R2/R1 = 0.609.



#### LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

A general LVDS interface is shown in Figure 2. In a 100 $\Omega$  differential transmission line environment, LVDS drivers require a matched load termination of 100 $\Omega$  across near the

receiver input. For a multiple LVDS outputs buffer, if only partial outputs are used, it is recommended to terminate the un-used outputs.

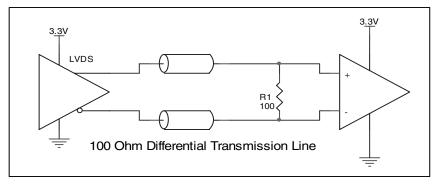


FIGURE 2. TYPICAL LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

## Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

#### DIFFERENTIAL CLOCK INPUT INTERFACE

The CLK /nCLK accepts LVDS, LVPECL, LVHSTL, 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 3E show interface examples for the HiPerClockS CLK/nCLK 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 LVHSTL drivers. If you are using an LVHSTL driver from another vendor, use their termination recommendation.

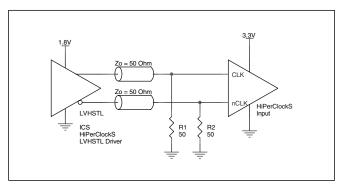


FIGURE 3A. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/nCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY ICS HIPERCLOCKS LVHSTL DRIVER

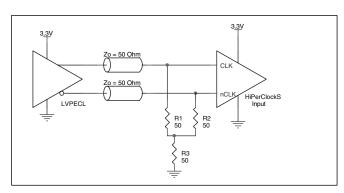


FIGURE 3B. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/nCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER

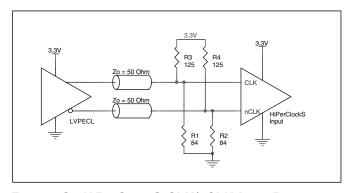


FIGURE 3C. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/nCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER

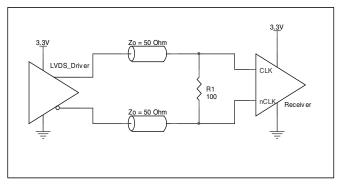


FIGURE 3D. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/nCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVDS DRIVER

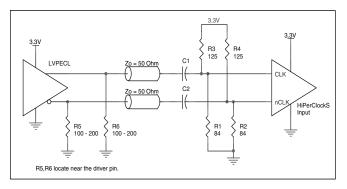


FIGURE 3E. HIPERCLOCKS CLK/nCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER WITH AC COUPLE

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## **RELIABILITY INFORMATION**

## Table 5. $\theta_{\text{JA}} \text{vs. Air Flow Table for 8 Lead SOIC}$

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

	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	153.3°C/W	128.5°C/W	115.5°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	112.7°C/W	103.3°C/W	97.1°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 ICS85411 is: 636



#### PACKAGE OUTLINE - M SUFFIX FOR 8 LEAD SOIC

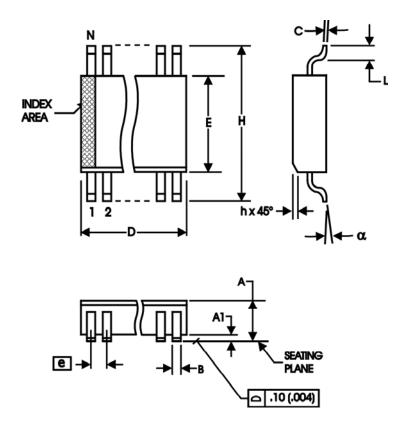


TABLE 6. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SYMBOL	Millin	neters
STINIBOL	MINIMUN	MAXIMUM
N	1	8
Α	1.35	1.75
A1	0.10	0.25
В	0.33	0.51
С	0.19	0.25
D	4.80	5.00
E	3.80	4.00
е	1.27 [	BASIC
Н	5.80	6.20
h	0.25	0.50
L	0.40	1.27
α	0°	8°

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MS-012



Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

#### Table 7. Ordering Information

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Count	Temperature
ICS85411AM	85411AM	8 lead SOIC	96 per tube	0°C to 70°C
ICS85411AMT	85411AM	8 lead SOIC on Tape and Reel	2500	0°C to 70°C
ICS85411AMLF	85411AMLF	8 lead "Lead Free" SOIC	96 per tube	0°C to 70°C
ICS85411AMLFT	85411AMLF	8 lead "Lead Free" SOIC on Tape and Reel	2500	0°C to 70°C

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## Low Skew, 1-to-2 DIFFERENTIAL-TO-LVDS FANOUT BUFFER

REVISION HISTORY SHEET					
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date	
		1	Features - added Additive Phase Jitter bullet.		
В	T4	4	AC Characteristics table - added tjit row.	6/9/04	
		5	Added Additive Phase Jitter Application Note		
В	T7	12	Ordering Information Table - added Lead Free Part Number.	6/16/04	