Low Skew, 1-to-9 Differential-to-LVHSTL Fanout Buffer

ICS8521I-03

PRODUCT DISCONTINUATION NOTICE - LAST TIME BUY EXPIRES MAY 6, 2017

DATA SHEET

General Description

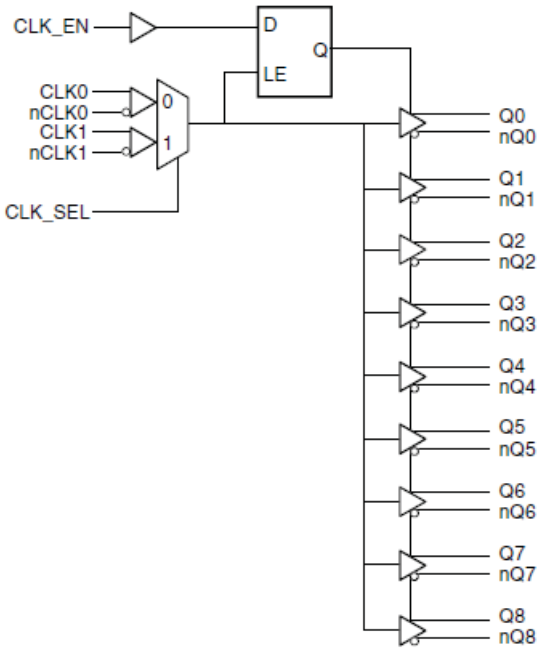
The 8521-03 is a low skew, 1-to-9 Differential-to-LVHSTL Fanout Buffer . The 8521-03 has two selectable clock inputs. Redundant clock pairs, CLK0, nCLK0 and CLK1, nCLK1 can accept most standard differential input levels. The clock enable is internally synchronized to eliminate runt pulses on the outputs during asynchronous assertion/deassertion of the clock enable pin.

Guaranteed output skew and part-to-part skew characteristics make the 8521-03 ideal for today's most advanced applications, such as IA64 and static RAMs.

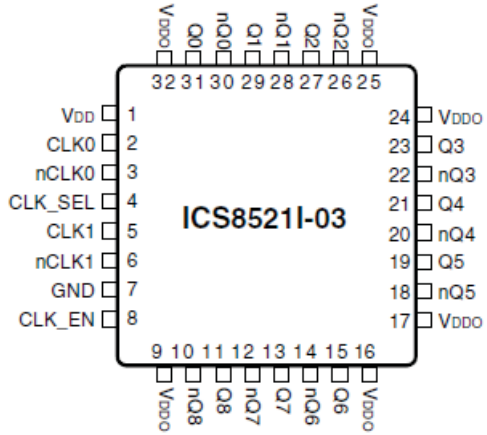
Features

- 9 LVHSTL outputs
- Redundant differential CLK0, nCLK0 and CLK1, nCLK1 inputs
- CLKx, nCLKx pairs can accept the following differential input levels: LVPECL, LVDS, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL
- Maximum output frequency: 500MHz
- Output skew: 50ps (maximum)
- Part-to-part skew: 250ps (maximum)
- Propagation delay: 1.6ns (maximum)
- V_{OH} = 1V (maximum)
- 3.3V core, 1.8V output operating supply voltages
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature

Block Diagram



Pin Assignment



32-Lead LQFP
7mm x 7mm x 1.4mm Package Body
Y Package
Top View

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Number	Name	Type		Description
1	V_{DD}	Power		Core supply pin.
2	CLK0	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
3	nCLK0	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
4	CLK_SEL	Input	Pulldown	Clock select input. When HIGH, selects CLK1, nCLK1 inputs. When LOW, selects CLK0, nCLK0. LVTTL / LVCMOS interface levels.
5	CLK1	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
6	nCLK1	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
7	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
8	CLK_EN	Input	Pullup	Synchronizing clock enable. When HIGH, clock outputs follow clock input. When LOW, Q outputs are forced low, nQ outputs are forced high. LVCMOS /LVTTL interface levels.
9, 16, 17, 24, 25, 32	V_{DDO}	Power		Output supply pins.
10, 11	nQ8, Q8	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
12, 13	nQ7, Q7	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
14, 15	nQ6, Q6	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
18, 19	nQ5, Q5	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
20, 21	nQ4, Q4	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
22, 23	nQ3, Q3	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
26, 27	nQ2, Q2	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
28, 29	nQ1, Q1	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.
30, 31	nQ0, Q0	Output		Differential output pair. LVHSTL interface level.

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_{IN}	Input Capacitance			4		pF
R_{PULLUP}	Input Pullup Resistor			51		KΩ
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		KΩ

TABLE 3A. CONTROL INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs			Outputs	
CLK_EN	**CLK_SEL**	**Selected Sourced**	**Q0:Q8**	**nQ0:nQ8**
0	0	CLK0, nCLK0	Disabled; LOW	Disabled; HIGH
0	1	CLK1, nCLK1	Disabled; LOW	Disabled; HIGH
1	0	CLK0, nCLK0	Enabled	Enabled
1	1	CLK1, nCLK1	Enabled	Enabled

After CLK_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 CLKx, nCLKx inputs as described in *Table 3B.*

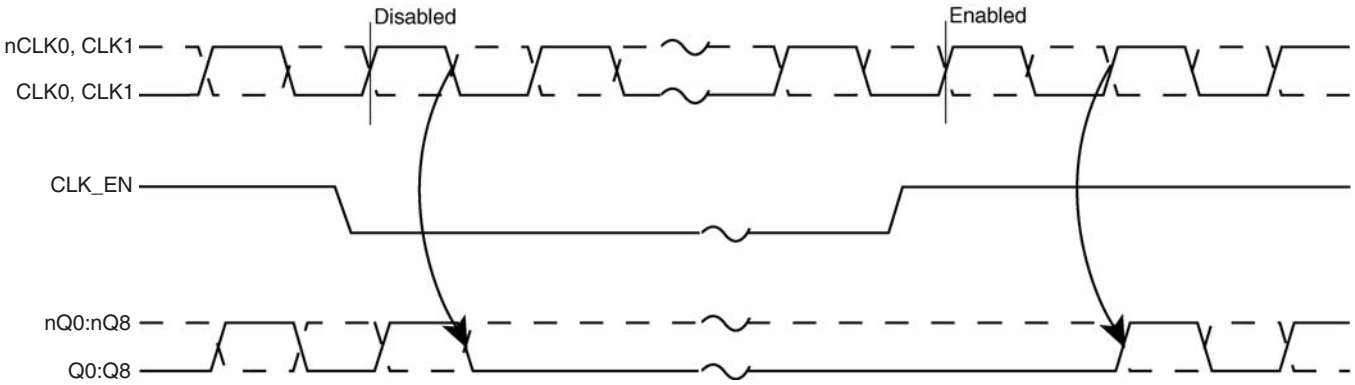


FIGURE 1. CLK_EN TIMING DIAGRAM

TABLE 3B. CLOCK INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs		Outputs		Input to Output Mode	Polarity
CLK0 or CLK1	**nCLK0 or nCLK1**	**Q0:Q8**	**nQ0:nQ8**		
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 “Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single Ended Levels”.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage, V_{DD}	4.6V
Inputs, V_I	-0.5V to V_{DD} + 0.5 V
Outputs, V_O	-0.5V to V_{DDO} + 0.5V
Package Thermal Impedance, θ_{JA}	47.9°C/W (0 lfpm)
Storage Temperature, T_{STG}	-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±5%, V_{DDO} = 1.8V±0.2V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{DD}	Core Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
V_{DDO}	Output Supply Voltage		1.6	1.8	2.0	V
I_{DD}	Power Supply Current				95	mA

Table 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics, V_{DD} = 3.3V±5%, V_{DDO} = 1.8V±0.2V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage			2		V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			-0.3		0.8	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current	CLK_EN	V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.465V			5	µA
		CLK_SEL	V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.465V			150	µA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	CLK_EN	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD} = 3.465V	-150			µA
		CLK_SEL	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD} = 3.465V	-5			µA

Table 4C. Differential DC Characteristics, V_{DD} = 3.3V±5%, V_{DDO} = 1.8V±0.2V, T_A = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
I_{IH}	Input High Current	CLKx	V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.465V			150	µA
		nCLKx	V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3.465V			5	µA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	CLKx	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD} = 3.465V	-5			µA
		nCLKx	V_{IN} = 0V, V_{DD} = 3.465V	-150			µA
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage			0.15		1.3	V
V_{CMR}	Common Mode Input Voltage; NOTE 1, 2			0.5		V_{DD} - 0.85	V

NOTE 1: For single ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLKx and nCLKx is V_{DD} + 0.3V.
NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as V_{IH}.

TABLE 4D. LVHSTL DC CHARACTERISTICS, V_{DD} = 3.3V±5%, V_{DDO} = 1.8V±0.2V, T_A = -40°C TO 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		0.7		1.0	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		0		0.4	V
V_{SWING}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.4		1.0	V

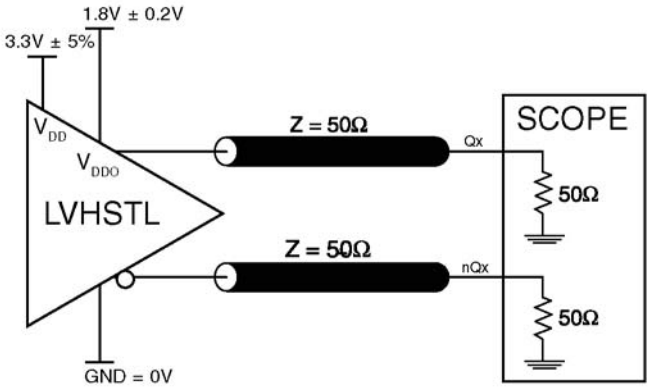
NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to ground.

TABLE 5. AC CHARACTERISTICS, V_{DD} = 3.3V±5%, V_{DDO} = 1.8V±0.2V, T_A = -40°C TO 85°C

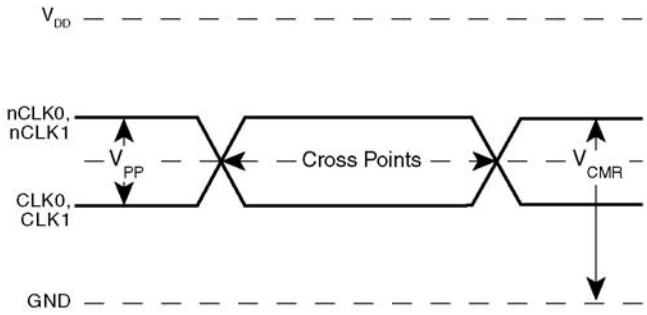
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f_{MAX}	Output Frequency				500	MHz
t_{PD}	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		1.0		1.6	ns
tsk(o)	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4				50	ps
tsk(pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4				250	ps
t_R / t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time		200		700	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle	$f \leq$ 266MHz	48		52	%
		266MHz < $f \leq$ 500MHz	45		55	%

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.

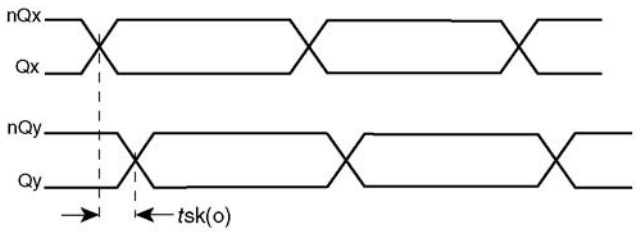
Parameter Measurement Information



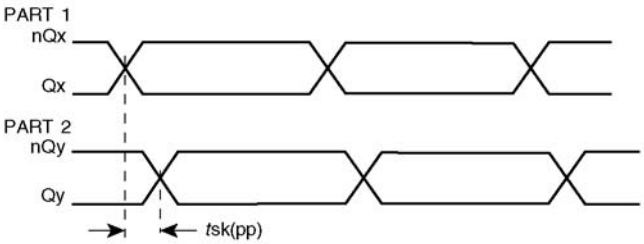
3.3V Core/1.8V Output Load AC Test Circuit



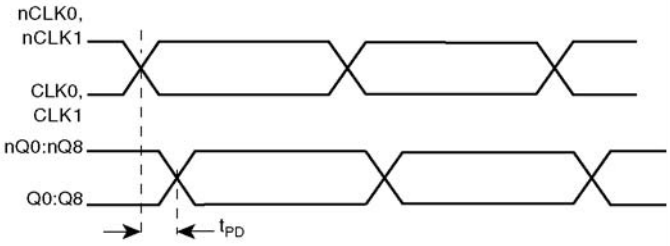
Differential Input Level



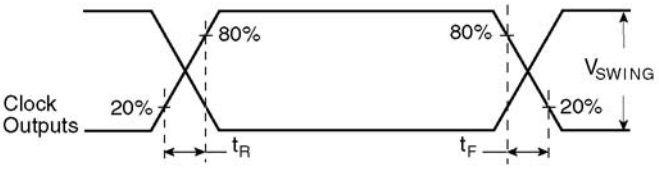
Output Skew



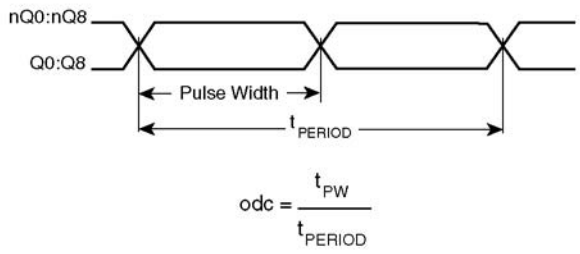
Part-to-Part Skew



Propagation Delay



Output Rise/Fall Time



odc & 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_{DD} = 3.3V, V_REF should be 1.25V and R2/R1 = 0.609.

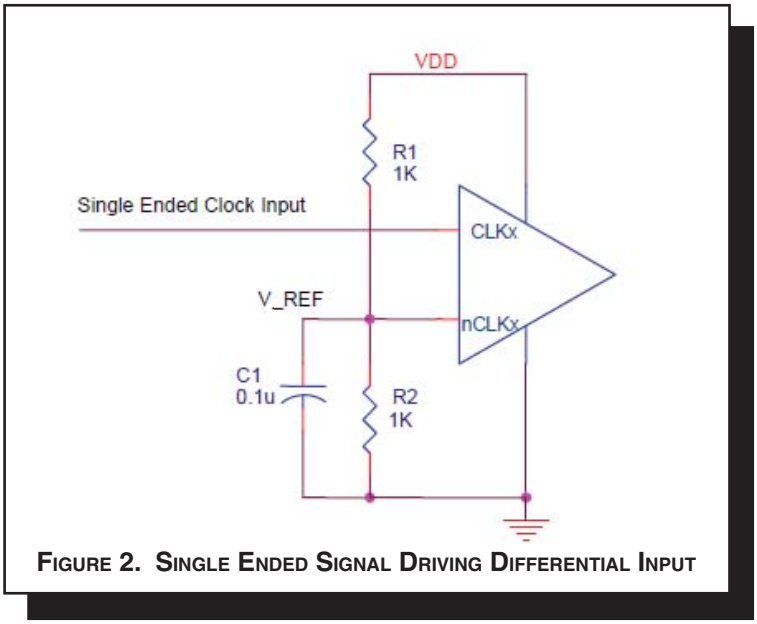


Figure 2. Single Ended Signal Driving Differential Input

Schematic Example

This application note provides general design guide using 8521-03 LVHSTL buffer. Figure 3A shows a schematic example of the 8521-03 LVHSTL Clock buffer. In this example, the input is driven by an LVHSTL driver. CLK_EN is set at logic low to select CLK0/nCLK0 input.

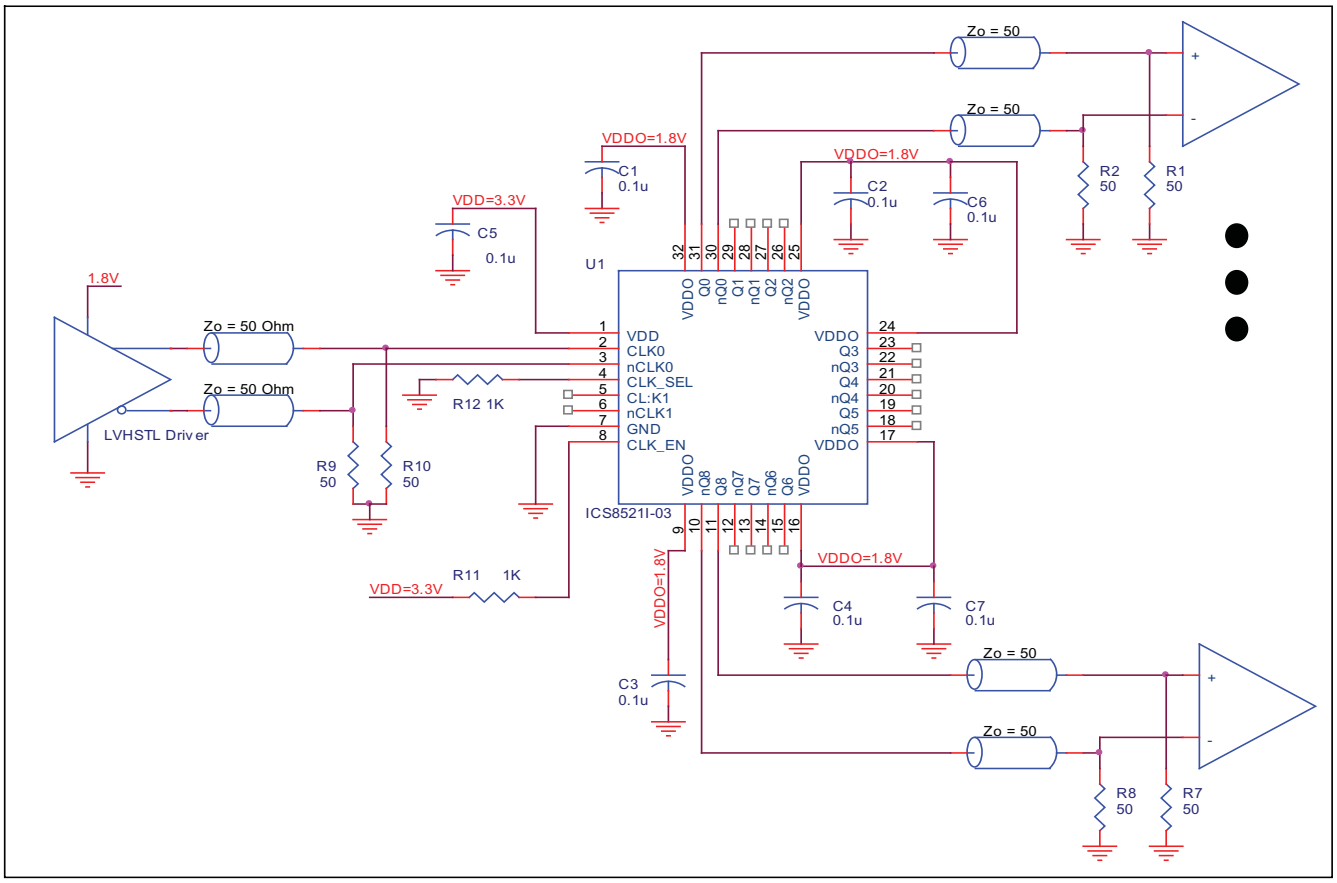


Figure 3A. 8521-03 Schematic Example

Power, Ground and Bypass Capacitor

This section provides a layout guide related to power, ground and placement of bypass capacitors for a high-speed digital IC. This layout guide is a general recommendation. The actual board design will depend on the component types being used, the board density and cost constraints. This description assumes that the board has clean power and ground planes. The goal is to minimize the ESR between the clean power/ground plane and the IC power/ground pin. A low ESR bypass capacitor should be used on each power pin. The value of bypass capacitors ranges from 0.01uF to 0.1uF. The bypass capacitors should be located as close to the power pin as possible. It is preferable to locate the bypass capacitor on the same side as the IC. *Figure 3B* shows suggested capacitor placement. Placing the bypass capacitor on the same side as the IC allows the capacitor to have direct contact with the IC power pin. This can avoid any vias between the bypass capacitor and the IC power pins. The vias should be placed at the Power/Ground pads. There should be a minimum of one via per pin. Increasing the number of vias from the Power/Ground pads to Power/Ground planes can improve the conductivity

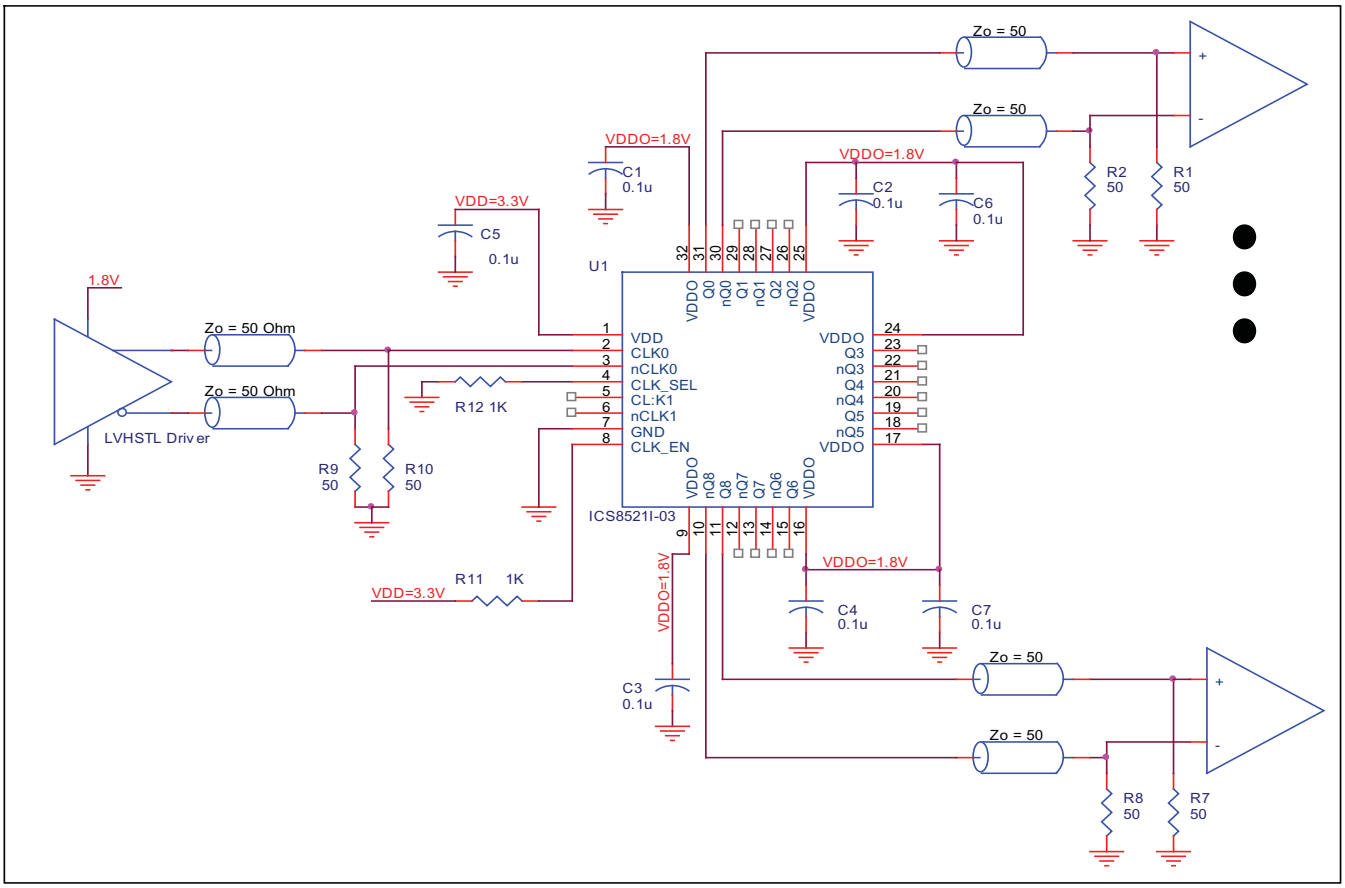


Figure 3B. Recommended Layout of Bypass Capacitor Placement

Differential Clock Input Interface

The CLK /nCLK accepts LVDS, LVPECL, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL and other differential signals. Both V_{SWING} and V_{OH} must meet the V_{PP} and V_{CMR} input requirements. Figures 4A to 4E show interface examples for the 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 4A,* the input termination applies for LVHSTL drivers. If you are using an LVHSTL driver from another vendor, use their termination recommendation.

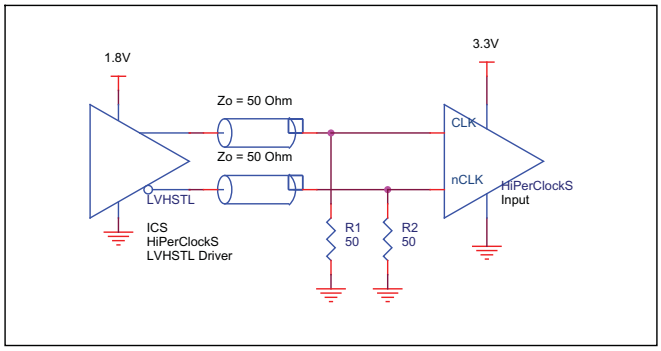


Figure 4A. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by LVHSTL Driver

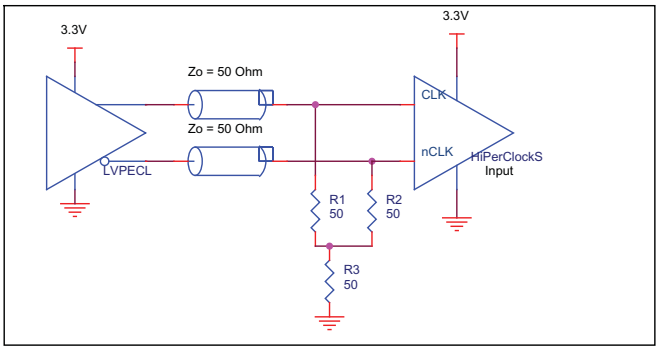


Figure 4B. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by 3.3V LVPECL Driver

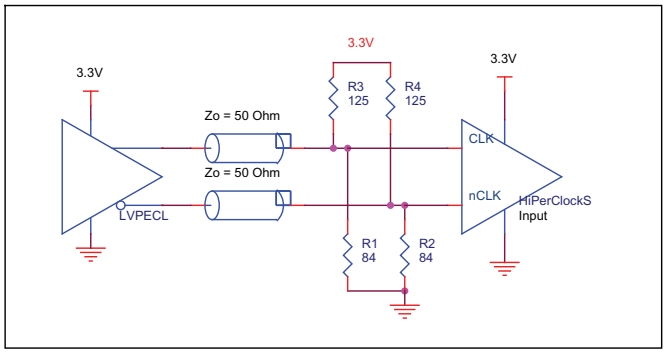


Figure 4C. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by 3.3V LVPECL Driver

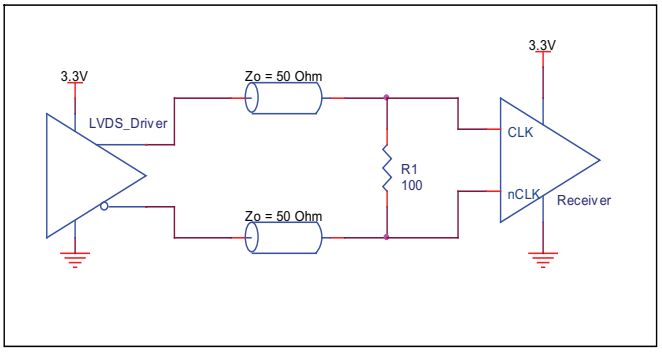


Figure 4D. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by 3.3V LVDS Driver

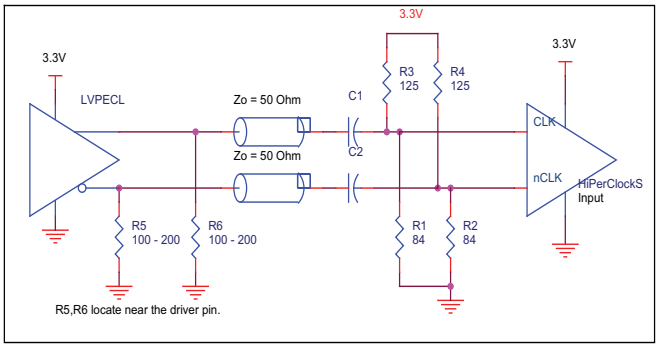


Figure 4E. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by 3.3V LVPECL Driver with AC Couple

Power Considerations

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the 8521-03.
Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.
The total power dissipation for the 8521-03 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)$_{MAX}$ = V_{DD_MAX} * I_{DD_MAX} = 3.465V * 95mA = **329.2mW**
- Power (outputs)$_{MAX}$ = **32.8mW/Loaded Output pair**
  If all outputs are loaded, the total power is 9 * 32.8mW = **295.2mW**

  Total Power$_{_MAX}$ (3.465V, with all outputs switching) = 329.2mW + 295.2mW = **624.4mW**

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 the devices is 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 a moderate air flow of 200 linear feet per minute and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 42.1°C/W per Table 6 below. Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

85°C + 0.624W * 42.1°C/W = 111.3°C. This is well 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 (single layer or multi-layer).

Table 6. Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} for 32-Pin LQFP, Forced Convection

θ_{JA} by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)			
	0	**200**	**500**
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	67.8°C/W	55.9°C/W	50.1°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	47.9°C/W	42.1°C/W	39.4°C/W

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

3. Calculations and Equations.

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

LVHSTL output driver circuit and termination are shown in *Figure 5.*

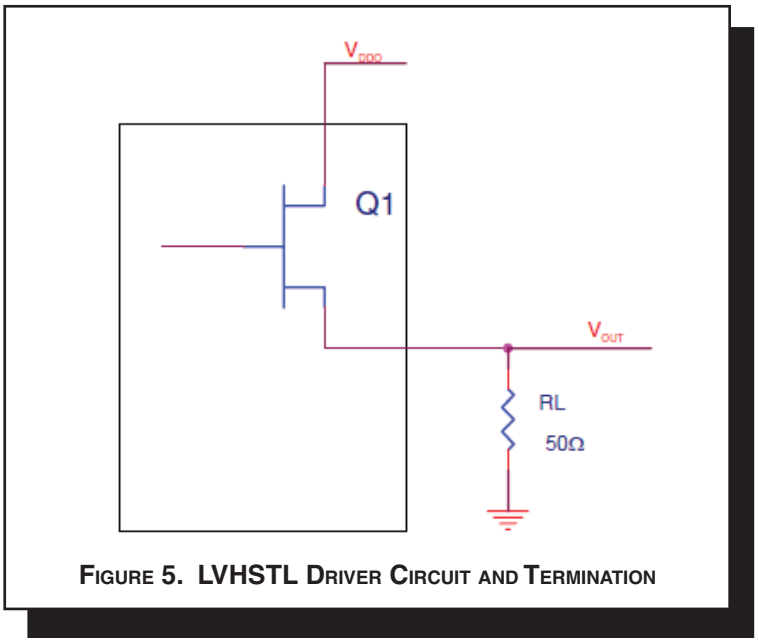


FIGURE 5. LVHSTL DRIVER CIRCUIT AND TERMINATION

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

Pd_H is power dissipation when the output drives high.
Pd_L is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$Pd\_H = (V_{OH\_MAX}/R_L) * (V_{DDO\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX})$

$Pd\_L = (V_{OL\_MAX}/R_L) * (V_{DDO\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX})$

Pd_H = (1.0V/50Ω) * (2V - 1.0V) = **20mW**
Pd_L = (0.4V/50Ω) * (2V - 0.4V) = **12.8mW**

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd_H + Pd_L = **32.8mW**

Reliability Information

Table 7. θ_{JA} vs. Air Flow Table

θ_{JA} by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)			
	0	**200**	**500**
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	67.8°C/W	55.9°C/W	50.1°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	47.9°C/W	42.1°C/W	39.4°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 8521-03 is: 944

Package Outline - Y Suffix

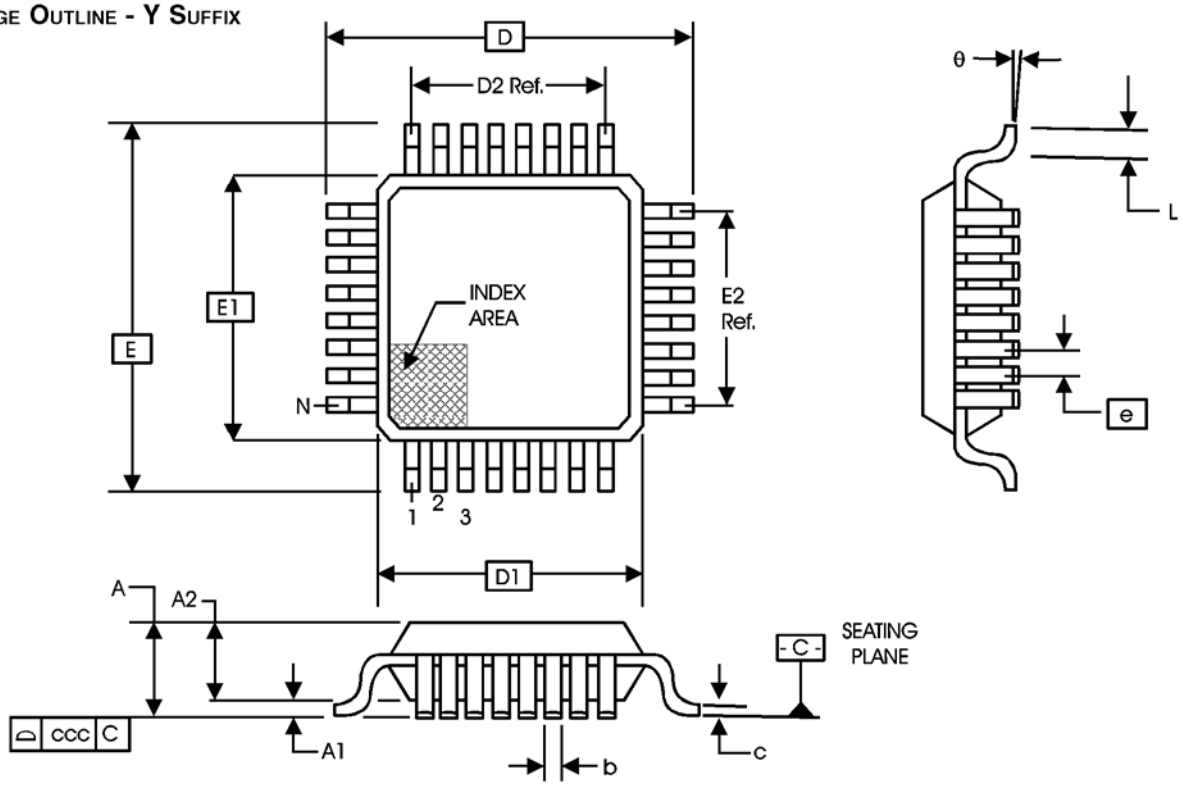


Table 8. Package Dimensions

JEDEC VARIATION ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS			
SYMBOL	BBA		
	MINIMUM	NOMINAL	MAXIMUM
N		32	
A	--	--	1.60
A1	0.05	--	0.15
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45
b	0.30	0.37	0.45
c	0.09	--	0.20
D		9.00 BASIC	
D1		7.00 BASIC	
D2		5.60 Ref.	
E		9.00 BASIC	
E1		7.00 BASIC	
E2		5.60 Ref.	
		0.80 BASIC	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
θ	0°	--	7°
ccc	--	--	0.10

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MS-026

TABLE 9. ORDERING INFORMATION

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
8521AYI-03LN	ICS8521AYI03N	32-Lead LQFP, Lead-Free/Annealed	tray	-40°C to 85°C
8521AYI-03LNT	ICS8521AYI03N	32-Lead LQFP, Lead-Free/Annealed	Tape and Reel	-40°C to 85°C

REVISION HISTORY SHEET				
Rev	**Table**	**Page**	**Description of Change**	**Date**
B	T9	15 17	Updated datasheet's header/footer with IDT from ICS. Removed ICS prefix from Part/Order Number column. Added Contact Page.	7/26/10
B	T9	17	Removed quantity from Tape & Reel. Added Lead-Free/Annealed.	2/25/14
B			Product Discontinuation Notice - Last time buy expires May 6, 2017. PDN CQ-16-01	6/21/16

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