

# 3-Output LVPECL Networking Clock Generator

#### **Features**

- → Three differential LVPECL output pairs
- → Selectable crystal oscillator interface or LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended clock input
- → Supports the following output frequencies: 125MHz, 156.25MHz, 312.5MHz, 625MHz
- → RMS phase jitter @ 156.25MHz, using a 31.25MHz or 26.041666MHz crystal (12kHz 20MHz): 0.3ps (typical)
- → Full 3.3V or 2.5V supply modes
- → Commercial and industrial ambient operating temperature
- → Available in lead-free package: 24-TSSOP

## **Description**

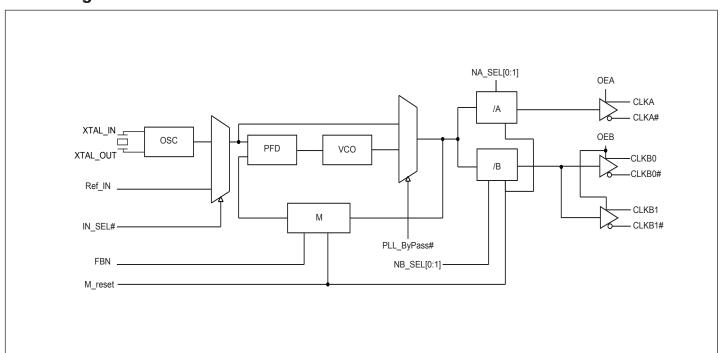
The PI6LC48P03 is a 3-output LVPECL synthesizer optimized to generate Ethernet reference clock frequencies and is a member of Pericom's HiFlex family of high performance clock solutions. Using a 31.25MHz or 26.041666MHz crystal, the most popular Ethernet frequencies can be generated based on the settings of 4 frequency select pins.

The PI6LC48P03 uses Pericom's proprietary low phase noise PLL technology to achieve ultra low phase jitter, so it is ideal for Ethernet interface in all kind of systems.

## **Applications**

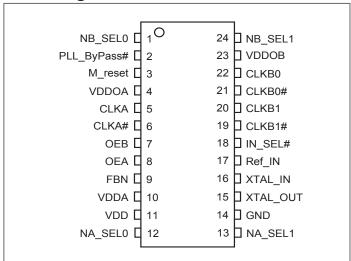
→ Networking systems

# **Block Diagram**





## **Pin Configuration**



# **Pinout Table**

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O Type		Description
1	NB_SEL0	Input	Pull-down	Bank B Output Divider Select
2	PLL_ByPass#	Input	Pull-up	Active Low PLL Bypass
3	M_reset	Input	Pull-down	Master Reset. When HIGH, CLKx goes to "low" and CLKx# goes to "high"; When LOW outputs are enabled.
4	VDDOA	Power		Bank A Output Power Supply
5, 6	CLKA, CLKA#	Output		Bank A LVPECL Output Clock
7	OEB	Input	Pull-up	Bank B Output Enable. When LOW, output is differential low.
8	OEA	Input	Pull-up	Bank A Output Enable. When LOW, output is differential low.
9	FBN	Input	Pull-down	Feedback Divider Select
10	VDDA	Power		Analog Power Supply
11	VDD	Power		Core Power Supply
12	NA_SEL0	Input	Pull-up	Bank A Output Divider Select
13	NA_SEL1	Input	Pull-down	Bank A Output Divider Select
14	GND	Ground		Ground
15, 16	XTAL_OUT, XTAL_IN	Crystal		Crystal Input and Output
17	Ref_IN	Input	Pull-down	CMOS Reference Clock Input
18	IN_SEL#	Input	Pull-up	When HIGH, Crystal is selected; When LOW, reference input is selected.
19, 20	CLKB1#, CLKB1	Output		Bank B LVPECL Output Clock 1
21, 22	CLKB0#, CLKB0	Output		Bank B LVPECL Output Clock 0
23	VDDOB	Power		Bank B Output Power Supply
24	NB_SEL1	Input	Pull-up	Bank B Output Divider Select



## **Output Frequency Selection Table**

Xtal Frequency (MHz)	NA_SEL1 / NB_ SEL1	NA_SEL0 / NB_ SEL0	FBN	Output Frequency (MHz)
31.25	0	0	0	625
31.25	0	1	0	312.5 (Bank A Default)
31.25	1	0	0	156.25 (Bank B Default)
31.25	1	1	0	125
26.041666	0	0	1	625
26.041666	0	1	1	312.5 (Bank A Default)
26.041666	1	0	1	156.25 (Bank B Default)
26.041666	1	1	1	125

## **Typical Crystal Requirement**

Parameter		Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Mode of Oscillation					
F	FBN = 0	28	31.25	35	MHz
Frequency	FBN = 1	23.33	26.04166	29.167	MHz
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)				50	Ω
Shunt Capacitance				7	pF
Drive Level				1	mW

# **Recomended Crystal Specification**

Pericom recommends:

a) FY3120001, SMD 5x3.2(4P), 31.25MHz, CL=18pF, +/-20ppm http://www.pericom.com/pdf/datasheets/se/FY\_F9.pdf

b) FL2600155, SMD 3.2x2.5(4P), 26.041666MHz, CL18pF, +/-20ppm https://www.pericom.com/assets/Datasheets/FL.pdf



## **Maximum Ratings** (Over operating free-air temperature range)

Storage Temperature65°C to+155°C
Ambient Temperature with Power Applied40°C to+85°C
3.3V Analog Supply Voltage0.5 to +3.6V
ESD Protection (HBM)

#### Note:

Stresses greater than those listed under MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

### **DC Electrical Characteristics**

Power Supply DC Characterisitcs,  $(T_A = -40 \text{ to } 85^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
$V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	Core Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{DDA}$	Analog Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
V <sub>DDO_A</sub> V <sub>DDO_B</sub>	Output Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$V_{\mathrm{DDA}}$	Analog Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>DDO_A</sub> V <sub>DDO_B</sub>	Output Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$I_{GND}$	Power Supply Current				132	mA
$I_{DDA}$	Analog Supply Current				30	mA

# LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characterisitcs, ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Parameter		Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
3.7	I		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V +/- 5%	2		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
$V_{\mathrm{IH}}$	Input High Voltage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5 V +/- 5%	1.7		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	
3.7	Input Low Voltage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V +/- 5%	-0.3		0.8	V
$V_{IL}$			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5 V +/- 5%	-0.3		0.7	V
	Input High Current	Ref_IN, FBN, M_reset, NA_SEL1, NB_SEL0	$V_{\rm DD} = V_{\rm IN} = 3.465 V$			100	μΑ
$I_{IH}$		OEA, OEB, PLL_By- pass#, IN_SEL#, NB_ SEL1, NA_SEL0	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			5	μΑ
		Ref_IN, FBN, M_reset, NA_SEL1, NB_SEL0	$V_{_{\mathrm{DD}}} = 3.465 \mathrm{V},$ $V_{_{\mathrm{IN}}} = 0 \mathrm{V}$	-5			μΑ
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current OEA, OEB, PLL_By- pass#, IN_SEL#, NB_ SEL1, NA_SEL0		$V_{_{\mathrm{DD}}} = 3.465 \mathrm{V},$ $V_{_{\mathrm{IN}}} = 0 \mathrm{V}$	-100			μΑ



### **LVPECL DC Characterisitcs,** $(T_A = -40 \text{ to } 85^{\circ}\text{C})$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
3.7	Output High Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	1.9		2.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub>		$V_{_{ m DD}} = 2.5 { m V}$	1.1		1.6	
37	Output Low Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	1.2		1.6	17
Vol		$V_{\rm DD} = 2.5 V$	0.4		0.8	V

Note: 1. LVPECL Termination: Source 150ohm to GND and 100ohm across CLK and CLK#.

## AC Electrical Characteristics ( $T_A = -40 \text{ to } 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

LVPECL Termination: Source 150ohm to GND and using 0.01uF ac-coupled to 50ohm to GND

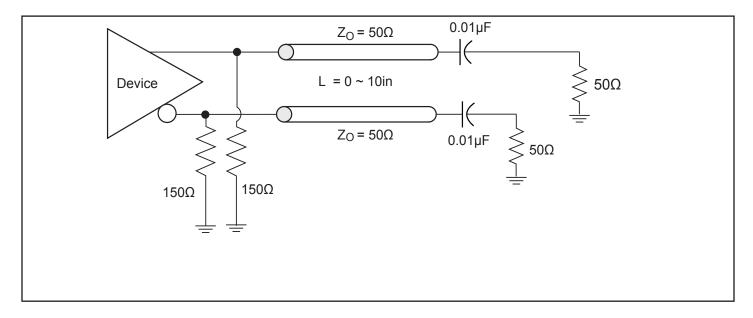
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max	Units
		NA_SEL[1:0] / NB_SEL[1:0] = 00	560		700	MHz
C		NA_SEL[1:0] / NB_SEL[1:0] = 01	280		350	MHz
$f_{OUT}$	Output Frequency	$NA\_SEL[1:0] / NB\_SEL[1:0] = 10$	140		175	MHz
		NA_SEL[1:0] / NB_SEL[1:0] = 11	112		140	MHz
$t_{ m sk(B)}$	Output Skew <sup>(1)</sup>	Output with same VDD and load			30	ps
<i>t</i>	Output Skew <sup>(2,4)</sup>	Output @ Same Frequencies			120	ps
$t_{\rm sk(o)}$	Output Skew	Output @ Different Frequencies			150	ps
		625MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.15		ps
		625MHz, (12kHz - 20MHz)		0.3		ps
		312.5MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.15		ps
	RMS Phase Jitter,	312.5MHz, (12kHz - 20MHz)		0.3		ps
$t_{ m jit}(\emptyset)$	(Random) <sup>(3)</sup>	156.25MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.15		ps
		156.25MHz, (12kHz - 20MHz)		0.3		ps
		125MHz, Freq Select 110, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)		0.15		ps
		125MHz, Freq Select 110, (12kHz - 20MHz)		0.3		ps
t <sub>R</sub> / t <sub>F</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%			400	ps
O <sub>DC</sub>	Output Duty Cycle (5)		48		52	%

- $\textbf{1.} \ Defined \ as \ skew \ within \ a \ bank \ of \ outputs \ at \ the \ same \ supply \ voltage \ and \ with \ equal \ load \ conditions.$
- 2. Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential cross points.
- 3. Please refer to the Phase Noise Plots.
- **4.** This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65. Measured at the differential cross points.
- **5.** Measured at the differential cross points.

PI6LC48P03 Rev. C

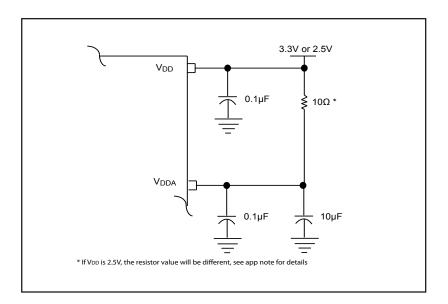


#### **LVPECL Test Circuit**



## **Power Supply Filtering Techniques**

As in any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise. To achieve optimum jitter performance, power supply isolation is required. The PI6LC48P03 provides separate power supplies to isolate any high switching noise from the outputs to the internal PLL.  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{DDO}$  should be individually connected to the power supply plane through vias, and  $0.1\mu F$  bypass capacitors should be used for each pin. Figure below illustrates this for a generic  $V_{DD}$  pin and also shows that  $V_{DDA}$  requires that an additional  $10\Omega$  resistor along with a  $10\mu F$  bypass capacitor be connected to the  $V_{DDA}$  pin.





## **Recommendations for Unused Input and Output Pins**

#### **Inputs:**

Crystal Inputs:

For applications not requiring the use of the crystal oscillator input, both XTAL\_IN and XTAL\_OUT can be left floating. A  $1k\Omega$  resistor can be tied from XTAL\_IN to ground for additional protection.

Ref\_IN Input:

For applications not requiring the use of the clock, it can be left floating. A  $1k\Omega$  resistor tied from the Ref\_IN to ground can provide additional protection.

LVCMOS Control Pins:

All control pins have internal pulldowns/pullups; A  $1k\Omega$  resistor tied from internal pulldown control pins to ground, and a  $4.7k\Omega$  tied from internal pullup control pins to power supply can provide additional protection.

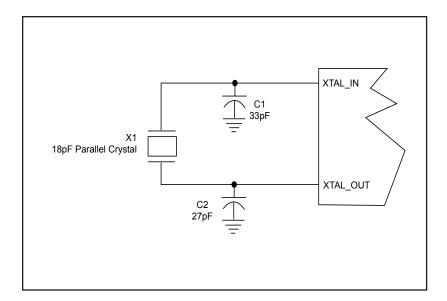
#### **Outputs:**

LVPECL Outputs:

All unused LVPECL outputs can be left floating.

## **Crystal Input Interface**

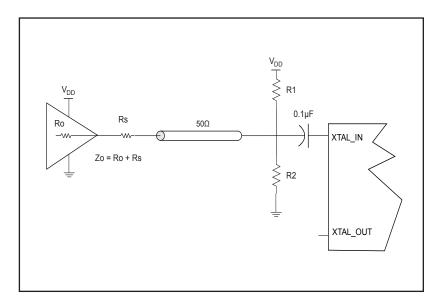
The clock generator has been characterized with 18pF parallel resonant crystals. The capacitor values shown in the figure below were determined using a 31.25MHz or 26.041666MHz, 18pF parallel resonant crystal and were chosen to minimize the ppm error.





#### **LVCMOS to XTAL Interface**

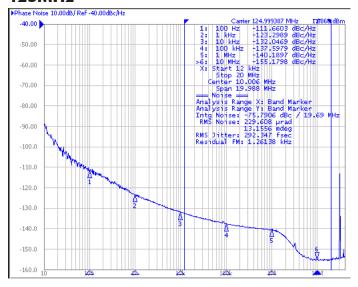
The XTAL\_IN input can accept a single-ended LVCMOS signal through an AC coupling capacitor. A general interface diagram is shown in the figure below. The XTAL\_OUT pin can be left floating. The input edge rate can be as slow as 10ns. For LVCMOS signals, it is recommended that the amplitude be reduced from full swing to half swing in order to prevent signal interference with the power rail and to reduce noise. This configuration requires that the output impedance of the driver (Ro) plus the series resistance (Rs) equals the transmission line impedance. In addition, matched termination at the crystal input will attenuate the signal in half. This can be done in one of the two ways. First, R1 and R2 in parallel should equal the transmission line empedance. For most  $50\Omega$  applications, R1 and R2 can be  $100\Omega$ . This can also be accomplished by removing R1 and making R2  $50\Omega$ . By overdriving the crystal oscillator, the device will be functional, but note, the device performance is quaranteed by using a quartz crystal.



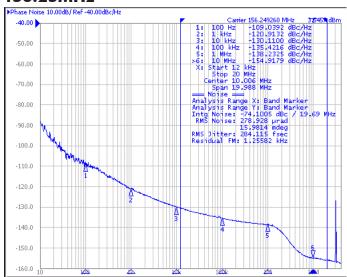


#### **Phase Noise Plots**

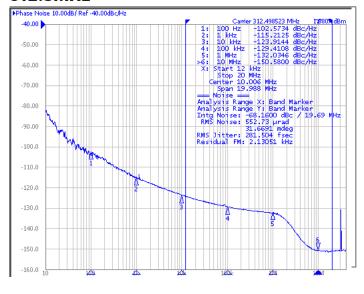
#### 125MHz



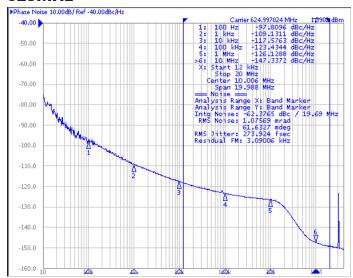
#### 156.25MHz



#### 312.5MHz

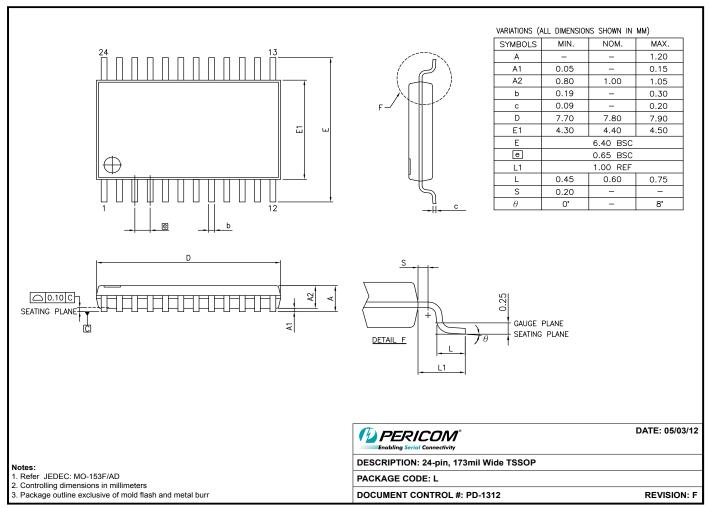


#### 625MHz





## Packaging Mechanical: 24-Contact TSSOP (L)



12-0374

## **Ordering Information**

Ordering Code	Packaging Type	Package Description	Operating Temperature
PI6LC48P03LE	L	Pb-free & Green, 24-pin TSSOP	Commercial
PI6LC48P03LEX	L	Pb-free & Green, 24-pin TSSOP, Tape & reel	Commercial
PI6LC48P03LIE	L	Pb-free & Green, 24-pin TSSOP	Industrial
PI6LC48P03LIEX	L	Pb-free & Green, 24-pin TSSOP, Tape & reel	Industrial

#### Notes:

- Thermal characteristics can be found on the company web site at www.pericom.com/packaging/
- "E" denotes Pb-free and Green

15-0059

• Adding an "X" at the end of the ordering code denotes tape and reel packaging

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