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#### Low Voltage 1:18 Clock Distribution Chip

#### **Features**

- LVPECL Clock Input
- 2.5V LVCMOS Outputs for Pentium II<sup>TM\*</sup> Microprocessor Support
- 200pS Maximum Targeted Output-to-Output
   Skew
- Maximum Output Frequency of 250MHz @3.3 V<sub>CC</sub>
- 32-Lead LQFP and TQFP Packaging
- Single 3.3V or 2.5V Supply
- Pin and Function compatible with MPC942P

### **Functional Description**

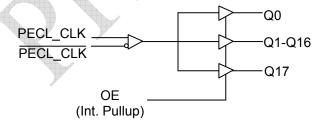
The ASM2I9942P is a 1:18 low voltage clock distribution chip with 2.5V or 3.3V LVCMOS output capabilities. The device is offered in two versions; the ASM2I9942C has an LVCMOS input clock while the ASM2I9942P has a LVPECL input clock. The 18 outputs are 2.5V or 3.3V LVCMOS compatible and feature the drive strength to drive  $50\Omega$  series or parallel terminated transmission lines. With output-to-output skews of 200pS, the ASM2I9942P is ideal as a clock distribution chip for the most demanding of synchronous systems. The 2.5V outputs also make the device ideal for supplying clocks for a high performance Pentium II<sup>TM</sup> microprocessor based design.

With low output impedance ( $\approx$ 12 $\Omega$ ), in both the HIGH and LOW logic states, the output buffers of the ASM2I9942P are ideal for driving series terminated transmission lines. With an output impedance of 12 $\Omega$ , the ASM2I9942P can drive two series terminated transmission lines from each output. This capability gives the ASM2I9942P an effective fanout of 1:36. The ASM2I9942P provides enough copies of low skew clocks for most high performance synchronous systems.

The differential LVPECL inputs of the ASM2I9942P allow the device to interface directly with a LVPECL fanout buffer to build very wide clock fanout trees or to couple to a high frequency clock source. The OE pins will place the outputs into a high impedance state. The OE pin has an internal pullup resistor.

The ASM2I9942P is a single supply device. The  $V_{CC}$  power pins require either 2.5V or 3.3V. The 32 lead LQFP and TQFP package is chosen to optimize performance, board space and cost of the device. The 32–lead LQFP and TQFP have a  $7x7mm^2$  body size with conservative 0.8mm pin spacing.

**Block Diagram** 

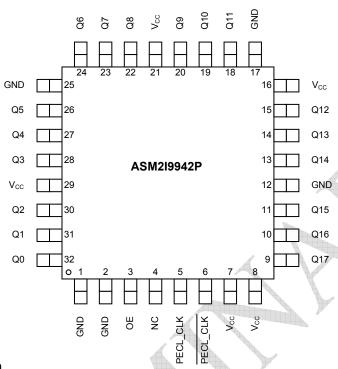


**Table 1. Function Table** 

OE	Output
0	HIGH IMPEDANCE
1	OUTPUTS ENABLED

<sup>\*</sup> Pentium II is a trademark of Intel Corporation

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**Table 2. Pin Description** 

Pin #	Pin Name	I/O	Туре	Function
5 6	PECL_CLK, PECL_CLK	Input	LVPECL	LVPECL Clock Inputs
3	OE	Input	LVCMOS	Output enable/disable (high–impedance tristate)
4	NC	-	-	No connect
32,31,30,28,27,26,24,23,22,20,19,18,15, 14,13,11,10,9	Q0 – Q17	Output	LVCMOS	Clock outputs
1,2,12,17,25	GND	Supply	Ground	Negative power supply (GND) for I/O and core.
7,8,16,21,29	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive power supply for I/O and core. All V <sub>CC</sub> pins must be connected to the positive power supply for correct operation

Table 3. Absolute Maximum Rating<sup>1</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage	-0.3	3.6	V
Vı	Input Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current		±20	mA
T <sub>Stor</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-40	125	°C

Note: 1. These are stress ratings only and are not implied for functional use. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for prolonged periods of time may affect device reliability.

rev 0.3 Table 4. DC Characteristics ( $T_A = 0$ °to 70°C,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5$ %)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage	2.0		V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage			0.8	V	
$V_{PP}$	Input Swing PECL_CLK	0.6		1.0	V	
V <sub>X</sub>	Input Crosspoint PECL_CLK	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0		V <sub>CC</sub> -0.6	V	1
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	2.0			V	I <sub>OH</sub> = -16 mA
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage			0.5	V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 16 mA
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current			±200	μA	
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance		4.0		pF	
$C_{PD}$	Power Dissipation Capacitance		14		pF	Per Output
Z <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Impedance		12		Ω	
Icc	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current		0.5	5.0	mA	

Table 5. AC Characteristics ( $T_A = 0$ °to 70°C,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ )

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
F <sub>max</sub>	Maximum Frequency			200	MHz	
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay	1.8		4.0	nS	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay	2.0		4.3	nS	
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	Output-to-Output Skew within one bank		-	150	pS	
t <sub>sk(pr)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew 1		<b>&gt;</b>	2.2	nS	
t <sub>sk(pr)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew <sup>2</sup>			1.3	pS	
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	0.1	#	1.0	nS	

Note: 1. Across temperature and voltage ranges, includes output skew.
2. For a specific temperature and voltage, includes output skew.

Table 6. DC Characteristics ( $T_A = 0$ °to 70°C,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5$ %)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage	2.4		V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage			0.8	V	
$V_{PP}$	Input Swing PECL.CLK	0.6		1.0	V	
V <sub>X</sub>	Input Crosspoint PECL_CLK	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0		V <sub>CC</sub> -0.6	V	
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	2.4			V	I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 mA
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage			0.6	V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 mA
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current			±200	μΑ	
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance		4.0		pF	
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance		14		pF	Per Output
Z <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Impedance		12		Ω	
Icc	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current		0.5	5.0	mA	

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Table 7. AC Characteristics ( $T_A = 0$ °to 70°C,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ )

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
F <sub>max</sub>	Maximum Frequency			250	MHz	
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay	1.5		3.2	nS	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay	1.5		3.6	nS	
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	Output-to-output Skew within one bank			150	pS	A
t <sub>sk(pr)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew <sup>1</sup>			1.7	nS	
t <sub>sk(pr)</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew <sup>2</sup>			1.0	pS	
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	0.1		1.0	nS	

Note: 1. Across temperature and voltage ranges, includes output skew.

<sup>2.</sup> For a specific temperature and voltage, includes output skew.

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# Power Consumption of the ASM2I9942P and Thermal Management

The ASM2I9942P AC specification is guaranteed for the entire operating frequency range up to 250MHz. The ASM2I9942P power consumption and the associated long-term reliability may decrease the maximum frequency limit, depending on operating conditions such as clock frequency, supply voltage, output loading, ambient temperature, vertical convection and thermal conductivity of package and board. This section describes the impact of these parameters on the junction temperature and gives a guideline to estimate the ASM2I9942P die junction temperature and the associated device reliability.

Table 8. Die junction temperature and MTBF

Junction temperature (°C)	MTBF (Years)
100	20.4
110	9.1
120	4.2
130	2.0

Increased power consumption will increase the die junction temperature and impact the device reliability (MTBF). According to the system-defined tolerable MTBF, the die junction temperature of the ASM2I9942P needs to be controlled and the thermal impedance of the board/package should be optimized. The power dissipated in the ASM2I9942P is represented in equation 1.

Where  $I_{CCQ}$  is the static current consumption of the ASM2I9942P,  $C_{PD}$  is the power dissipation capacitance

$$P_{TOT} = \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] \cdot V_{CC}$$

Equation 1

$$P_{TOT} = V_{CC} \cdot \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} + V_{CC} \cdot f_{CLOCK} \cdot \left( N \cdot C_{PD} + \sum_{M} C_{L} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ DC_{Q} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( 1 - DC_{Q} \right) \cdot I_{OL} \cdot V_{OL} \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( I_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) \right] + \sum_{P} \left[ I_{CCQ} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( I_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) \right] \quad Equation \ 2 - \left[ I_{CCQ} \cdot I_{OH} \left( V_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) + \left( I_{CC} - V_{OH} \right) \right]$$

 $T_J = T_A + P_{TOT} \cdot R_{thja}$  Equation 3

$$f_{CLOCKMAX} = \frac{1}{C_{PD} \cdot N \cdot V_{CC}^2} \cdot \left[ \frac{T_{JMAX} - T_A}{R_{thja}} - \left( I_{CCQ} \cdot V_{CC} \right) \right]$$

per output,  $(M)\Sigma C_L$  represents the external capacitive output load, N is the number of active outputs (N is always 12 in case of the ASM2I9942P). The ASM2I9942P supports driving transmission lines to maintain high signal integrity and tight timing parameters. Any transmission line will hide the lumped capacitive load at the end of the board trace, therefore,  $\Sigma C_L$  is zero for controlled transmission line systems and can be eliminated from equation 1. Using parallel termination output termination results in equation 2 for power dissipation.

In equation 2, P stands for the number of outputs with a parallel or thevenin termination,  $V_{\text{OL}},\,I_{\text{OL}},\,V_{\text{OH}}$  and  $I_{\text{OH}}$  are a function of the output termination technique and DC $_{\text{Q}}$  is the clock signal duty cycle. If transmission lines are used  $\Sigma C_{\text{L}}$  is zero in equation 2 and can be eliminated. In general, the use of controlled transmission line techniques eliminates the impact of the lumped capacitive loads at the end lines and greatly reduces the power dissipation of the device. Equation 3 describes the die junction temperature  $T_{\text{J}}$  as a function of the power consumption.

Where  $R_{thja}$  is the thermal impedance of the package (junction to ambient) and  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature. According to Table 8, the junction temperature can be used to estimate the long-term device reliability. Further, combining equation 1 and equation 2 results in a maximum operating frequency for the ASM2I9942P in a series terminated transmission line system, equation 4.

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 $T_{\rm J}$ ,MAX should be selected according to the MTBF system requirements and Table 8.  $R_{\rm thja}$  can be derived from Table 9. The  $R_{\rm thja}$  represent data based on 1S2P boards, using 2S2P boards will result in lower thermal impedance than indicated below.

Table 9. Thermal package impedance of the 32LQFP

UZEQ! I						
Convection, LFPM	R <sub>thia</sub> (1P2S board), °C/W	R <sub>thia</sub> (2P2S board), °C/W				
Still air	86	61				
100 lfpm	76	56				
200 Ifpm	71	54				
300 lfpm	68	53				
400 lfpm	66	52				
500 lfpm	60	49				

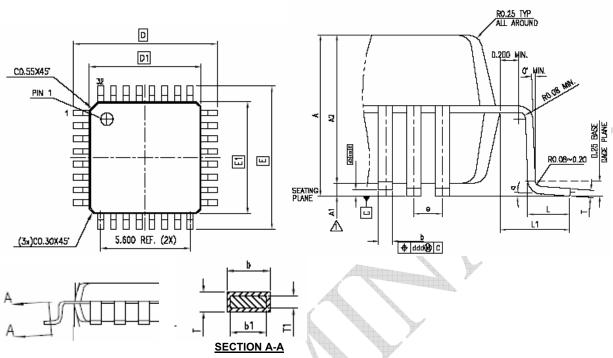
If the calculated maximum frequency is below 350 MHz, it becomes the upper clock speed limit for the given application conditions. The following eight derating charts describe the safe frequency operation range for the ASM2I9942P. The charts were calculated for a maximum tolerable die junction temperature of 110°C (120°C), corresponding to an estimated MTBF of 9.1 years

(4 years), a supply voltage of 3.3V and series terminated transmission line or capacitive loading. Depending on a given set of these operating conditions and the available device convection a decision on the maximum operating frequency can be made.

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# **Package Information**

# 32-lead TQFP Package

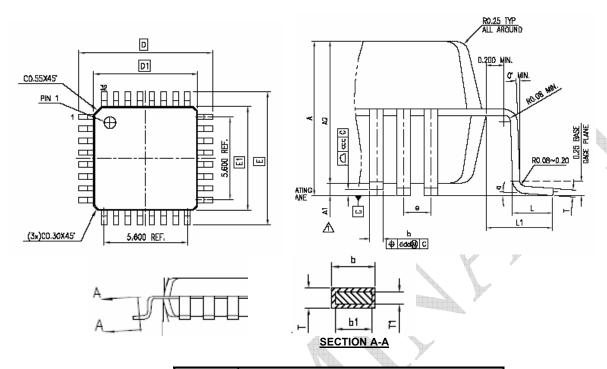


	Dimensions						
Symbol	Inches		Millim	meters			
	Min	Max	Min	Max			
Α		0.0472		1.2			
A1	0.0020	0.0059	0.05	0.15			
A2	0.0374	0.0413	0.95	1.05			
D	0.3465	0.3622	8.8	9.2			
D1	0.2717	0.2795	6.9	7.1			
E	0.3465	0.3622	8.8	9.2			
E1	0.2717	0.2795	6.9	7.1			
L	0.0177	0.0295	0.45	0.75			
L1	0.03937	0.03937 REF		REF			
Т	0.0035	0.0079	0.09	0.2			
T1	0.0038	0.0062	0.097	0.157			
b	0.0118	0.0177	0.30	0.45			
b1	0.0118	0.0157	0.30	0.40			
R0	0.0031	0.0079	0.08	0.2			
а	0°	7°	0°	7°			
е	0.031 E	BASE	0.8 B	ASE			

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## 32-lead LQFP Package

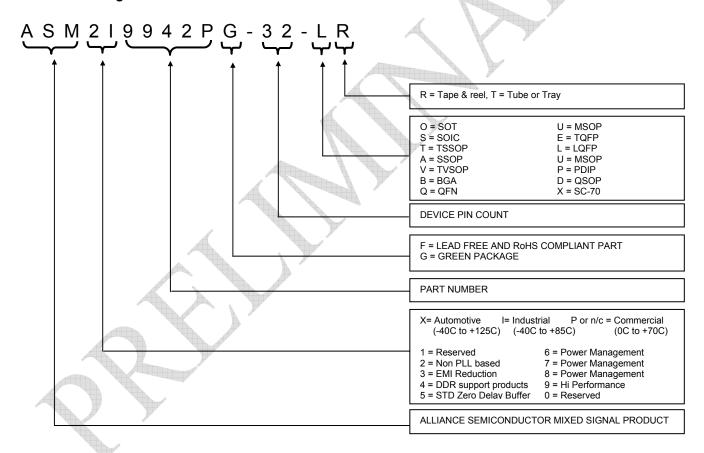


	Dimensions					
Symbol	Inch	es	Millim	eters		
	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Α	· · · ·	0.0630		1.6		
A1	0.0020	0.0059	0.05	0.15		
A2	0.0531	0.0571	1.35	1.45		
D	0.3465	0.3622	8.8	9.2		
D1	0.2717	0.2795	6.9	7.1		
E	0.3465	0.3622	8.8	9.2		
E1	0.2717	0.2795	6.9	7.1		
L	0.0177	0.0295	0.45	0.75		
L1	0.03937 REF		1.00	REF		
Т	0.0035	0.0079	0.09	0.2		
T1	0.0038	0.0062	0.097	0.157		
b	0.0118	0.0177	0.30	0.45		
b1	0.0118	0.0157	0.30	0.40		
R0	0.0031	0.0079	0.08	0.20		
е	0.031 E	BASE	0.8 B	ASE		
а	0°	7°	0°	7°		

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Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Marking	Package Type	Operating Range
ASM2I9942P-32-LT	ASM2I9942PL	32-pin LQFP, Tray	Industrial
ASM2I9942P-32-LR	ASM2I9942PL	32-pin LQFP,Tape and Reel	Industrial
ASM2I9942PG-32-LT	ASM2I9942PGL	32-pin LQFP, Tray, Green	Industrial
ASM2I9942PG-32-LR	ASM2I9942PGL	32-pin LQFP,Tape and Reel, Green	Industrial
ASM2I9942P-32-ET	ASM2I9942PE	32-pin TQFP, Tray	Industrial
ASM2I9942P-32-ER	ASM2I9942PE	32-pin TQFP,Tape and Reel	Industrial
ASM2I9942PG-32-ET	ASM2I9942PGE	32-pin TQFP, Green	Industrial
ASM2I9942PG-32-ER	ASM2I9942PGE	32-pin TQFP,Tape and Reel, Green	Industrial

## **Device Ordering Information**



Licensed under US patent #5,488,627, #6,646,463 and #5,631,920.

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Alliance Semiconductor Corporation 2575, Augustine Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95054 Tel# 408-855-4900 Fax: 408-855-4999 www.alsc.com

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Note: This product utilizes US Patent # 6,646,463 Impedance Emulator Patent issued to Alliance Semiconductor, dated 11-11-2003

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