

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 843022I-48 is a Fibre Channel Clock Generator. The 843022I-48 uses a 25MHz crystal to synthesize 125MHz or 75MHz. The 843022I-48 has excellent phase jitter performance, over the 12kHz – 20MHz integration range. The 843022I-48 is packaged in a small 8-pin TSSOP, making it ideal for use in systems with limited board space.

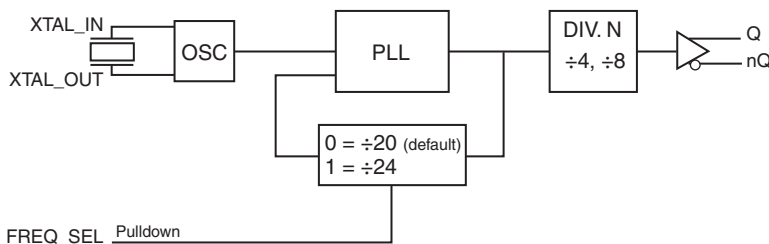
### FEATURES

- One differential 3.3V or 2.5V LVPECL output
- Crystal oscillator interface designed for 25MHz, 18pF parallel resonant crystal
- Output frequencies: 125MHz or 75MHz (selectable)
- RMS phase jitter @ 125MHz, using a 25MHz crystal (12kHz - 20MHz): 0.72ps (typical) @ 3.3V
- Full 3.3V and 2.5V operating supply
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in lead-free (RoHS 6) package

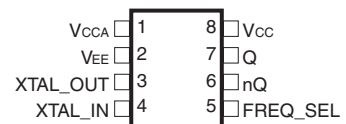
### FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs			Output Frequencies (with a 25MHz crystal)
FREQ_SEL	M Divide	N Divide	
0	÷20	÷4	125MHz (default)
1	÷24	÷8	75MHz

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



### PIN ASSIGNMENT



### 843022I-48

8-Lead TSSOP

4.40mm x 3.0mm x 0.925mm package body

**G Package**

Top View

TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Type		Description
1	V <sub>CCA</sub>	Power		Analog supply pin.
2	V <sub>EE</sub>	Power		Negative supply pin.
3, 4	XTAL_OUT, XTAL_IN	Input		Crystal oscillator interface. XTAL_IN is the input, XTAL_OUT is the output.
5	FREQ_SEL	Input	Pulldown	Frequency select pin. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
6, 7	nQ, Q	Output		Differential clock output. LVPECL interface levels.
8	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power		Core supply pin.

NOTE: *Pulldown* refers 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>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		kΩ

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.6V
Inputs, $V_I$	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Outputs, $I_O$	
Continuous Current	50mA
Surge Current	100mA
Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$	101.7°C/W (0 mps)
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 3A. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{CC}$	Core Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{CCA}$	Analog Supply Voltage		$V_{CC} - 0.10$	3.3	$V_{CC}$	V
$I_{CCA}$	Analog Supply Current				10	mA
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current				80	mA

**TABLE 3B. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{CC}$	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$V_{CCA}$	Analog Supply Voltage		$V_{CC} - 0.10$	2.5	$V_{CC}$	V
$I_{CCA}$	Analog Supply Current				10	V
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current				75	mA

**TABLE 3C. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage		1.3		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.3		0.7	V
$I_{IH}$	Input High Current	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			150	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current	$V_{CC} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			$\mu\text{A}$

**TABLE 3D. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage		1.1		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.3		0.5	V
$I_{IH}$	Input High Current	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 2.625V$			150	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current	$V_{CC} = 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			$\mu\text{A}$

**TABLE 3E. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$  OR  $2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		$V_{CC} - 1.4$		$V_{CC} - 0.9$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		$V_{CC} - 2.0$		$V_{CC} - 1.7$	V
$V_{SWING}$	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.6		1.0	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC} - 2V$ .**TABLE 4. CRYSTAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Mode of Oscillation		Fundamental			
Frequency			25		MHz
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)				50	$\Omega$
Shunt Capacitance				7	pF
Drive Level				100	$\mu\text{W}$

NOTE: It is not recommended to overdrive the crystal input with an external clock.

**TABLE 5A. AC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$f_{OUT}$	Output Frequency			125		MHz
				75		MHz
$t_{jit}(\emptyset)$	RMS Phase Jitter; NOTE 1	125MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz - 20MHz		0.72		ps
		75MHz, Integration Range: 900kHz - 7.5MHz		0.51		ps
$t_R / t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	250		450	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		48		52	%

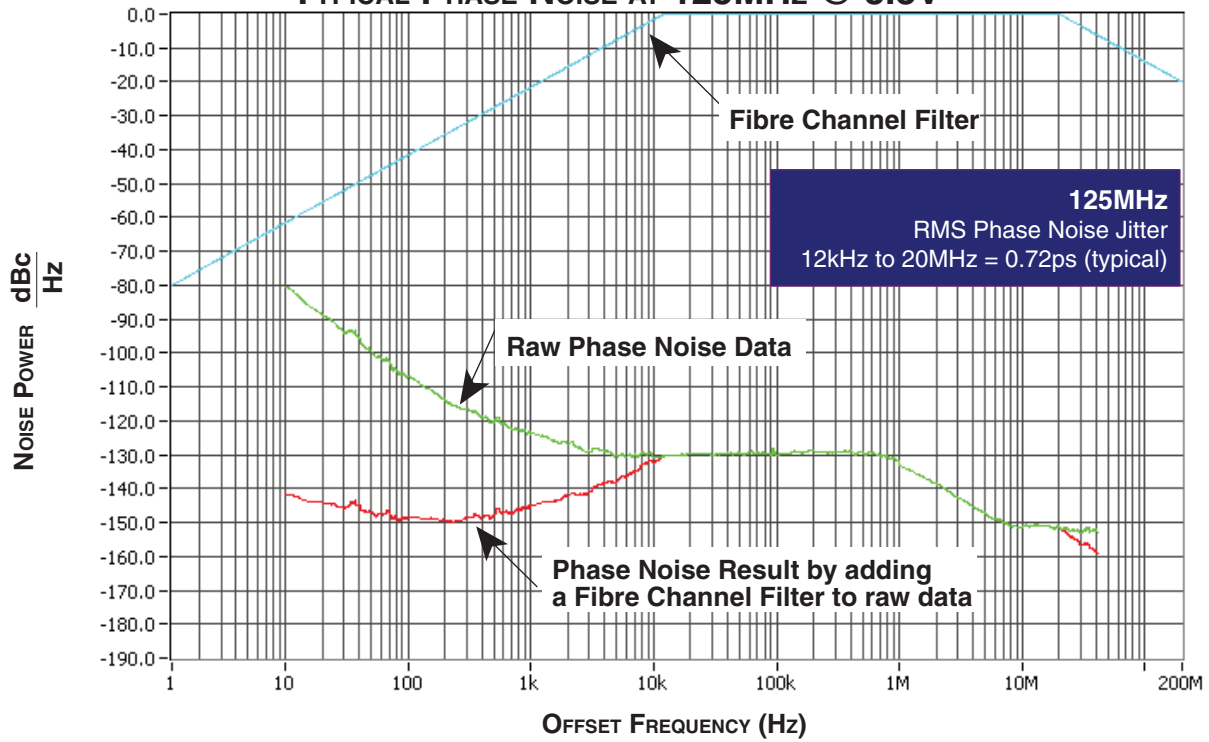
NOTE 1: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plot.

**TABLE 5B. AC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  TO  $85^\circ\text{C}$** 

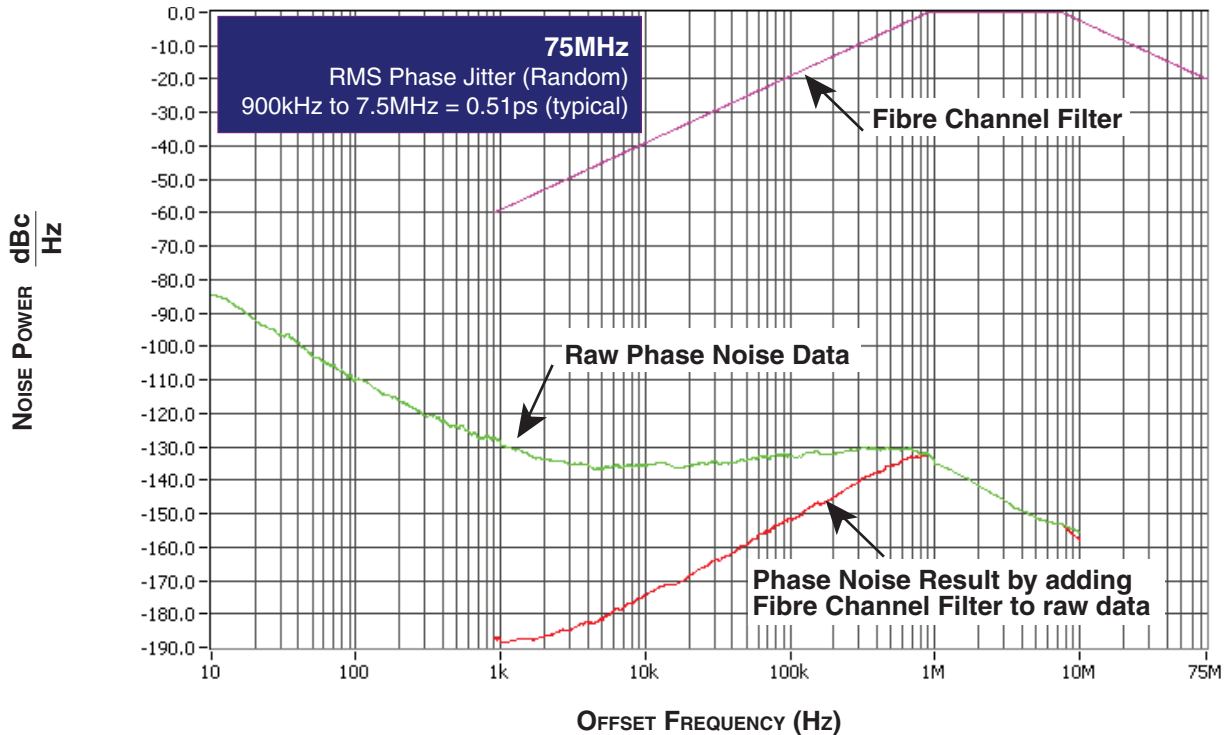
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$f_{OUT}$	Output Frequency			125		MHz
				75		MHz
$t_{jit}(\emptyset)$	RMS Phase Jitter; NOTE 1	125MHz, Integration Range: 12kHz - 20MHz		0.66		ps
		75MHz, Integration Range: 900kHz - 7.5MHz		0.60		ps
$t_R / t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	250		450	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		48		52	%

NOTE 1: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plot.

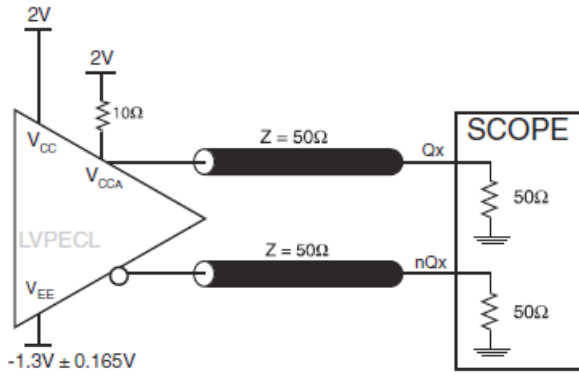
**TYPICAL PHASE NOISE AT 125MHz @ 3.3V**



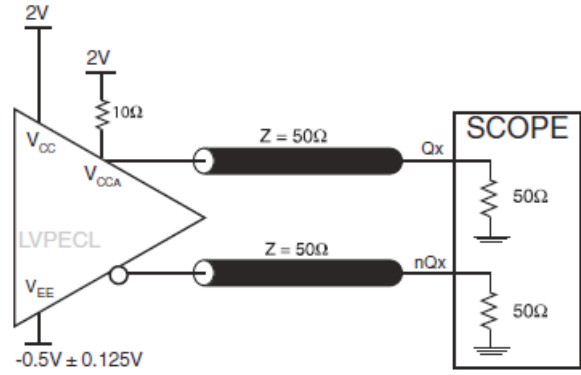
**TYPICAL PHASE NOISE AT 75MHz @ 3.3V**



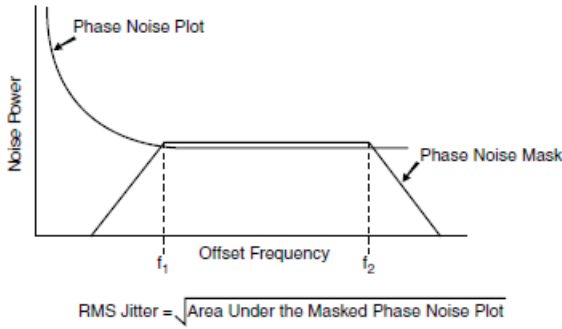
## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



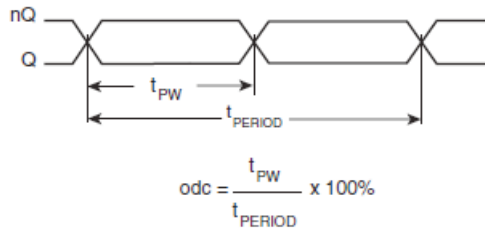
3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT



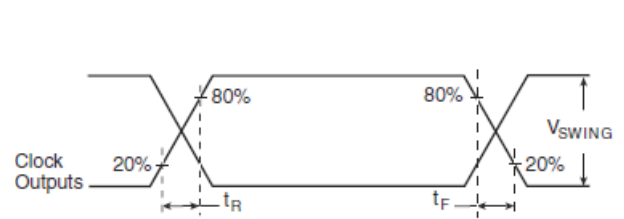
2.5V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT



OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD



OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD



OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### POWER SUPPLY FILTERING TECHNIQUES

As in any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise. The 843022I-48 provides separate power supplies to isolate any high switching noise from the outputs to the internal PLL.  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{CCA}$  should be individually connected to the power supply plane through vias, and bypass capacitors should be used for each pin. To achieve optimum jitter performance, power supply isolation is required. *Figure 1* illustrates how a  $10\Omega$  resistor along with a  $10\mu\text{F}$  and a  $.01\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor should be connected to each  $V_{CCA}$  pin.

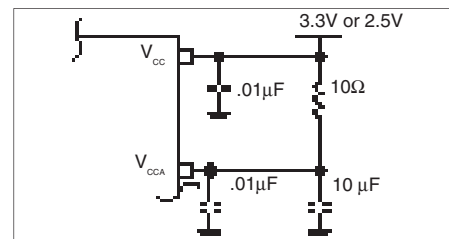


FIGURE 1. POWER SUPPLY FILTERING

### CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE

The 843022I-48 has been characterized with  $18\text{pF}$  parallel resonant crystals. The capacitor values,  $C1$  and  $C2$ , shown in *Figure 2* below were determined using a  $25\text{MHz}$ ,  $18\text{pF}$  parallel resonant crystal and

were chosen to minimize the ppm error. The optimum  $C1$  and  $C2$  values can be slightly adjusted for different board layouts.

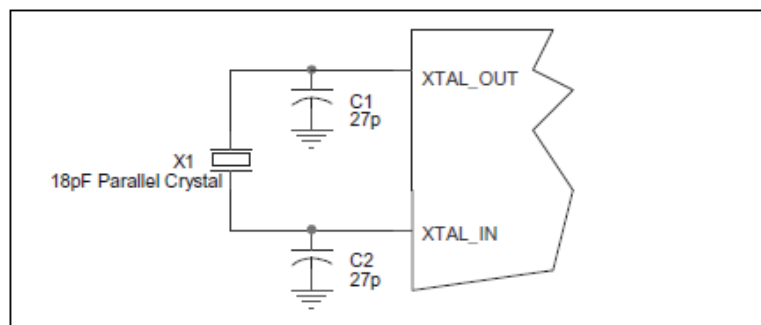


FIGURE 2. CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE

### TERMINATION FOR 3.3V LVPECL OUTPUT

The clock layout topology shown below is a typical termination for LVPECL outputs. The two different layouts mentioned are recommended only as guidelines.

FOUT and nFOUT are low impedance follower outputs that generate ECL/LVPECL compatible outputs. Therefore, terminating resistors (DC current path to ground) or current sources must be used for functionality. These outputs are

designed to drive 50Ω transmission lines. Matched impedance techniques should be used to maximize operating frequency and minimize signal distortion. *Figures 4A and 4B* show two different layouts which are recommended only as guidelines. Other suitable clock layouts may exist and it would be recommended that the board designers simulate to guarantee compatibility across all printed circuit and clock component process variations.

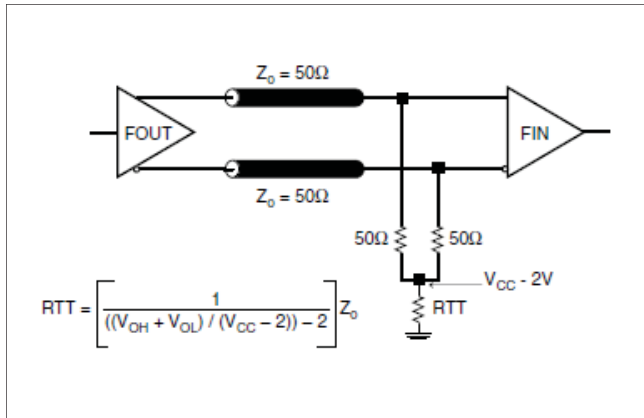


FIGURE 4A. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION

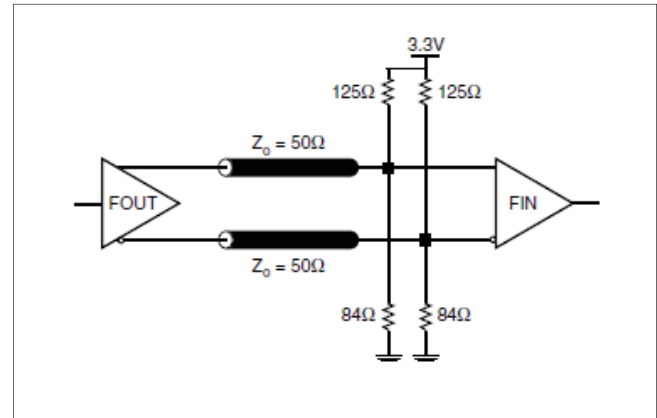


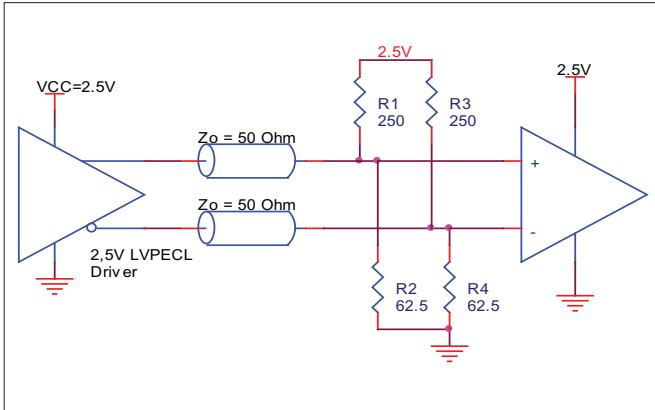
FIGURE 4B. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION



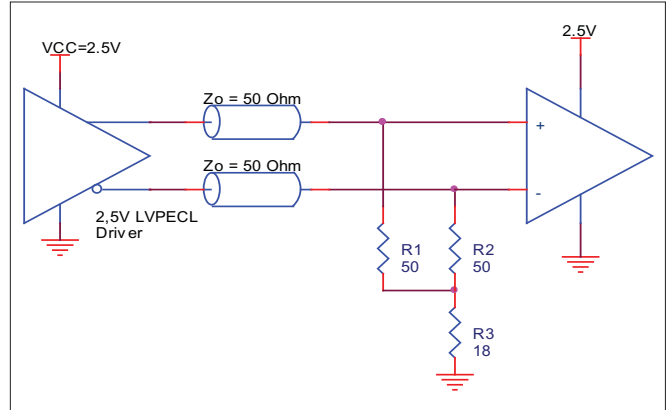
**TERMINATION FOR 2.5V LVPECL OUTPUT**

Figure 5A and Figure 5B show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{cc} - 2V$ . For  $V_{cc} = 2.5V$ , the  $V_{cc} - 2V$  is very close to ground

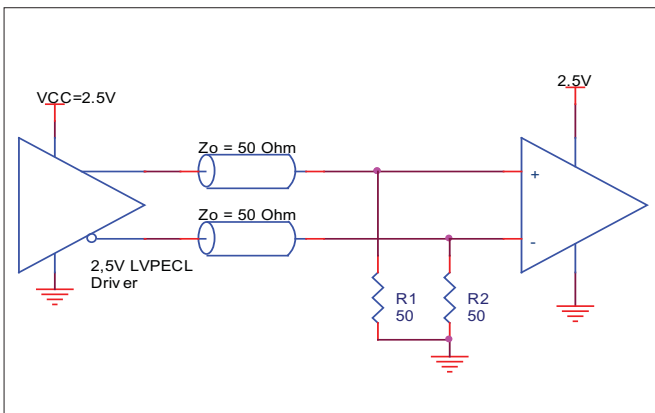
level. The R3 in Figure 5B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in Figure 5C.



**FIGURE 5A. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE**



**FIGURE 5B. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE**



**FIGURE 5C. 2.5V LVPECL TERMINATION EXAMPLE**

## POWER CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the 843022I-48. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the 843022I-48 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for  $V_{CC} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V$ , 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> =  $V_{CC\_MAX} * I_{EE\_MAX} = 3.465V * 80mA = 277.2mW$
- Power (outputs)<sub>MAX</sub> = **30mW/Loaded Output pair**

$$\text{Total Power}_{MAX} (3.465V, \text{ with all outputs switching}) = 277.2mW + 30mW = 307.2mW$$

### 2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature,  $T_j$ , 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 is 125°C.

The equation for  $T_j$  is as follows:  $T_j = \theta_{JA} * Pd\_total + T_A$

$T_j$  = 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 1 meter per second and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 90.5°C/W per Table 6 below.

Therefore,  $T_j$  for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

$$85^\circ\text{C} + 0.307W * 125.5^\circ\text{C}/W = 123.5^\circ\text{C}. \text{ This is below the limit of } 125^\circ\text{C}.$$

This calculation is only an example.  $T_j$  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 8-PIN TSSOP, FORCED CONVECTION**

$\theta_{JA}$ by Velocity (Meters per Second)			
	0	1	2.5
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	129.5°C/W	125.5°C/W	123.5°C/W

3. Calculations and Equations.

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

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in Figure 6.

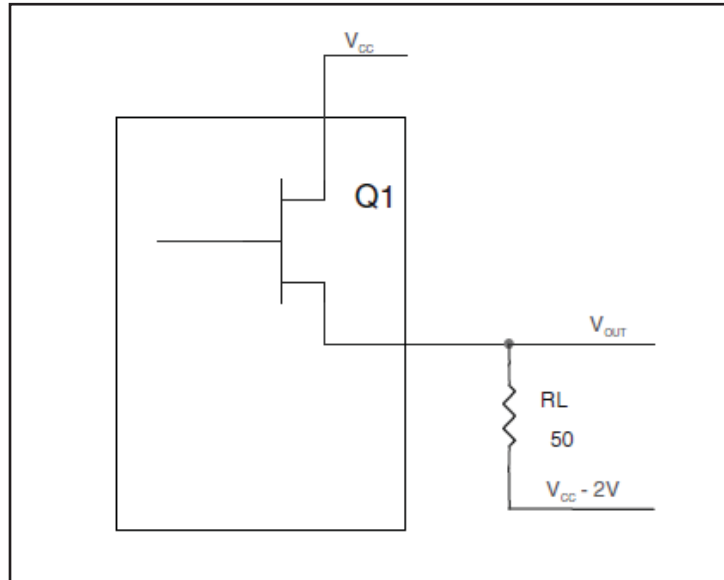


FIGURE 6. LVPECL DRIVER CIRCUIT AND TERMINATION

To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of  $V_{cc} - 2V$ .

- For logic high,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OH\_MAX} = V_{CC\_MAX} - 0.9V$

$$(V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = 0.9V$$

- For logic low,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OL\_MAX} = V_{CC\_MAX} - 1.7V$

$$(V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = 1.7V$$

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

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

$$Pd\_H = [(V_{OH\_MAX} - (V_{CC\_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = [(2V - 0.9V)/50\Omega] * 0.9V = 19.8mW$$

$$Pd\_L = [(V_{OL\_MAX} - (V_{CC\_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = [(2V - 1.7V)/50\Omega] * 1.7V = 10.2mW$$

$$\text{Total Power Dissipation per output pair} = Pd\_H + Pd\_L = 30mW$$

## RELIABILITY INFORMATION

TABLE 7.  $\theta_{JA}$  VS. AIR FLOW TABLE FOR 8 LEAD TSSOP

$\theta_{JA}$ by Velocity (Meters per Second)			
	0	1	2.5
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	129.5°C/W	125.5°C/W	123.5°C/W

### TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for 843022I-48 is: 2086

PACKAGE OUTLINE - G SUFFIX FOR 8 LEAD TSSOP

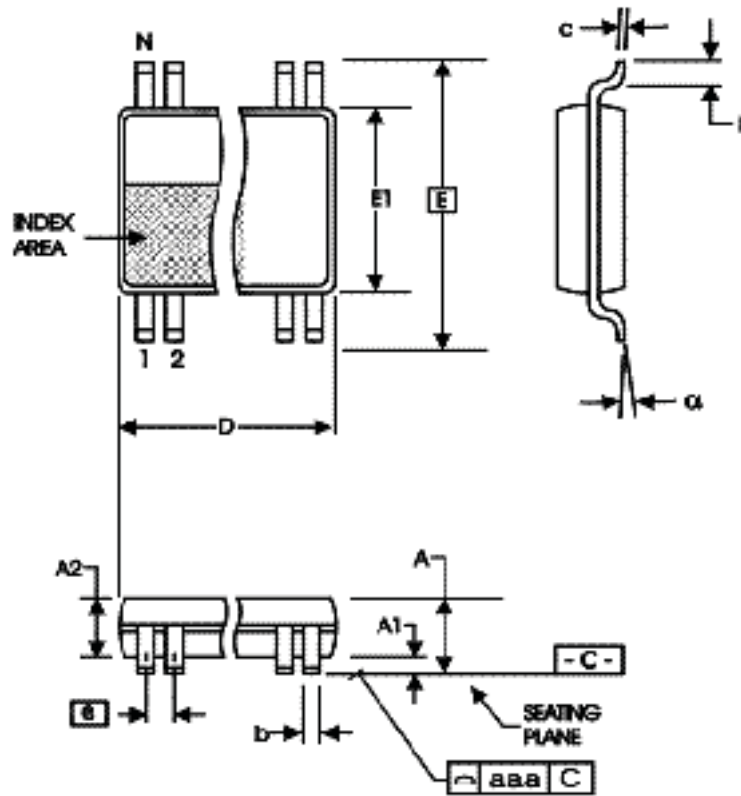


TABLE 8. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SYMBOL	Millimeters	
	Minimum	Maximum
N	8	
A	--	1.20
A1	0.05	0.15
A2	0.80	1.05
b	0.19	0.30
c	0.09	0.20
D	2.90	3.10
E	6.40 BASIC	
E1	4.30	4.50
e	0.65 BASIC	
L	0.45	0.75
α	0°	8°
aaa	--	0.10

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-153

**TABLE 9. ORDERING INFORMATION**

<b>Part/Order Number</b>	<b>Marking</b>	<b>Package</b>	<b>Shipping Packaging</b>	<b>Temperature</b>
ICS843022AGI-48LF	AI48L	8 lead "Lead-Free" TSSOP	tube	-40°C to 85°C
ICS843022AGI-48LFT	AI48L	8 lead "Lead-Free" TSSOP	tape & reel	-40°C to 85°C

NOTE: Parts that are ordered with an "LF" suffix to the part number are the Pb-Free configuration and are RoHS compliant.

REVISION HISTORY SHEET				
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date
A	T4	1	Deleted HiPerClocks references.	9/22/12
		4	Crystal Characteristics Table - added note.	
	7	Deleted application note, LVCMOS to XTAL Interface.		
	T9	14	Deleted quantity from tape and reel	
A	T9	14	Ordering Information - removed leaded devices. Updated data sheet format.	9/25/15



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