CDCLVP1212 LVPECL Output, High-Performance Clock Buffer

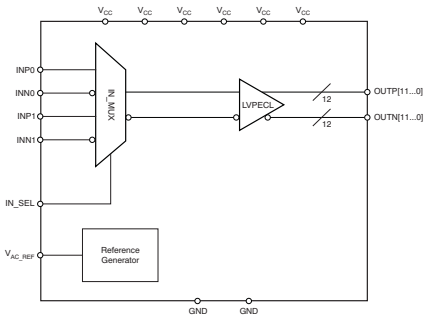
1 Features

- 2:12 Differential Buffer
- Selectable Clock Inputs Through Control Terminal
- Universal Inputs Accept LVPECL, LVDS, and LVCMOS/LVTTL
- 12 LVPECL Outputs
- Maximum Clock Frequency: 2 GHz
- Maximum Core Current Consumption: 88 mA
- Very Low Additive Jitter: <100 fs, rms in 10-kHz to 20-MHz Offset Range:
  - 57 fs, rms (typ) @ 122.88 MHz
  - 48 fs, rms (typ) @ 156.25 MHz
  - 30 fs, rms (typ) @ 312.5 MHz
- 2.375-V to 3.6-V Device Power Supply
- Maximum Propagation Delay: 550 ps
- Maximum Output Skew: 25 ps
- LVPECL Reference Voltage, V_{AC_REF}, Available for Capacitive-Coupled Inputs
- Industrial Temperature Range: –40°C to 85°C
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2 kV (HBM)
- Supports 105°C PCB Temperature (Measured with a Thermal Pad)
- Available in 6-mm × 6-mm QFN-40 (RHA) Package

2 Applications

- Wireless Communications
- Telecommunications/Networking
- Medical Imaging
- Test and Measurement Equipment

Functional Block Diagram



3 Description

The CDCLVP1212 is a highly versatile, low additive jitter buffer that can generate 12 copies of LVPECL clock outputs from one of two selectable LVPECL, LVDS, or LVCMOS inputs for a variety of communication applications. It has a maximum clock frequency up to 2 GHz. The CDCLVP1212 features an on-chip multiplexer (MUX) for selecting one of two inputs that can be easily configured solely through a control terminal. The overall additive jitter performance is less than 0.1 ps, RMS from 10 kHz to 20 MHz, and overall output skew is as low as 25 ps, making the device a perfect choice for use in demanding applications.

The CDCLVP1212 clock buffer distributes one of two selectable clock inputs (IN0, IN1) to 12 pairs of differential LVPECL clock outputs (OUT0, OUT11) with minimum skew for clock distribution. The CDCLVP1212 can accept two clock sources into an input multiplexer. The inputs can be LVPECL, LVDS, or LVCMOS/LVTTL.

The CDCLVP1212 is specifically designed for driving 50-Ω transmission lines. When driving the inputs in single-ended mode, the LVPECL bias voltage (V_{AC_REF}) should be applied to the unused negative input terminal. However, for high-speed performance up to 2 GHz, differential mode is strongly recommended.

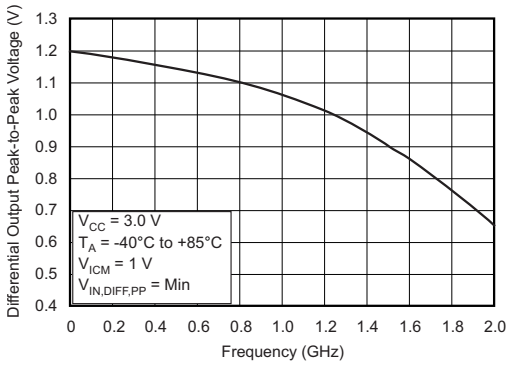
The CDCLVP1212 is packaged in a small 40-terminal, 6-mm x 6-mm QFN package and is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
CDCLVP1212	QFN (40)	6.00 mm x 6.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

Peak-to-Peak Voltage vs. Frequency



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision D (September 2014) to Revision E — **Page**

- Changed *Handling Ratings* to *ESD Ratings*; moved T_J and T_{stg} to *Absolute Maximum Ratings* ... 6
- Added PCB temperature in *Recommended Operating Conditions* ... 6
- Added V_{OH} specification for T_{PCB}≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 2.375 V to 2.625 V* ... 7
- Added V_{OL} specification for T_{PCB}≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 2.375 V to 2.625 V* ... 7
- Added I_{EE} specification for T_{PCB} ≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 2.375 V to 2.625 V* ... 8
- Added I_{CC} specification for T_{PCB} ≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 2.375 V to 2.625 V* ... 8
- Added V_{OH} specification for T_{PCB}≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 3 V to 3.6 V* ... 9
- Added V_{OH} specification for T_{PCB}≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 3 V to 3.6 V* ... 9
- Added I_{EE} specification for T_{PCB} ≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 3 V to 3.6 V* ... 10
- Added I_{CC} specification for T_{PCB} ≤ 105ºC in *Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at VCC = 3 V to 3.6 V* ... 10
- Added *Thermal Considerations* section ... 23
- Added *Community Resources* section ... 24

Changes from Revision C (June 2014) to Revision D — **Page**

- Added "NOTE" at the beginning of "Applications and Implementation" section. ... 20
- Changed JEDEC symbol to $R_{\theta JA}$ ... 23

Changes from Revision B (Augsut 2011) to Revision C — **Page**

- Changed data sheet flow and layout to conform with new TI standards. Added the following sections: *Application and Implementation*; *Power Supply Recommendations*; *Layout*; *Device and Documentation Support*; *Mechanical, Packaging, and Ordering Information* ... 1

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- Added f_{IN} = 125 MHz, 312.5 MHz for $V_{OUT, DIFF, PP}$ 7
- Added Typical values, Max values, and footnotes for 122.88 MHz, 156.25 MHz, and 312.5 MHz test conditions corresponding to Random Additive Jitter in Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, At V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V 8
- Added Typical values, Max values, and footnotes for 122.88 MHz, 156.25 MHz, and 312.5 MHz test conditions corresponding to Random Additive Jitter in Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V 10

Changes from Revision A (May 2010) to Revision B **Page**

- Revised description of pin 7 5
- Corrected V_{IL} parameter description in *Electrical Characteristics* table for LVCMOS inputs 7
- Added footnote (2) to *Electrical Characteristics* table for LVPECL Output, V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V 7
- Added footnote (2) to *Electrical Characteristics* table for LVPECL Output, V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V 8
- Changed resistor values in Figure 12 16
- Changed resistor values in Figure 16 18

Changes from Original (August 2009) to Revision A **Page**

- Corrected package designators in orderable device names in the Device Comparison Table 4
- Changed description of INP1, INP0 and INN1, INN0 pins in *Pin Descriptions* table 4
- Changed descriptions of all output pins in *Pin Descriptions* table 4

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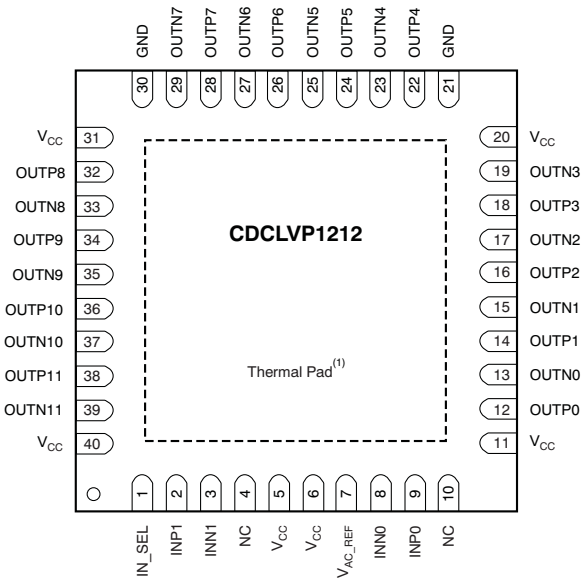
5 Device Comparison Table(1)

PACKAGED DEVICES	T_A	FEATURES
CDCLVP1212RHAT	–40°C to 85°C	40 terminal QFN (RHA) package, small tape and reel
CDCLVP1212RHAR	–40°C to 85°C	40 terminal QFN (RHA) package, tape and reel

(1) For the most current specifications and package information, see the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this data sheet or refer to our web site at www.ti.com.

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

40 Pin
RHA Package
Top View



(1) Thermal pad must be soldered to ground.

Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	PULL-UP/ PULLDOWN	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER			
V_{CC}	5, 6, 11, 20, 31, 40	Power	—	2.5-V to 3.3-V supplies for the device
GND	21, 30	Ground	—	Device grounds
INP0, INN0	9, 8	Input	—	Differential input pair or single-ended input. Unused input pair can be left floating.
INP1, INN1	2, 3	Input	—	Redundant differential input pair or single-ended input. Unused input pair can be left floating.
OUTP11, OUTN11	38, 39	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 11. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP10, OUTN10	36, 37	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 10. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP9, OUTN9	34, 35	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 9. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP8, OUTN8	32, 33	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 8. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP7, OUTN7	28, 29	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 7. Unused output pair can be left floating.

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Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		TYPE	PULL-UP/ PULLDOWN	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NUMBER			
OUTP6, OUTN6	26, 27	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 6. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP5, OUTN5	24, 25	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 5. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP4, OUTN4	22, 23	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 4. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP3, OUTN3	18, 19	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 3. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP2, OUTN2	16, 17	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 2. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP1, OUTN1	14, 15	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 1. Unused output pair can be left floating.
OUTP0 OUTN0	12, 13	Output	—	Differential LVPECL output pair no. 0. Unused output pair can be left floating.
IN_SEL	1	Input	Pulldown (see Pin Characteristics)	MUX select input for input choice (see Table 1)
V_{AC_REF}	7	Output	—	Bias voltage output for capacitive coupled inputs. Do not use V_{AC_REF} at V_{CC} < 3.0 V. If used, it is recommended to use a 0.1-µF capacitor to GND on this terminal. The output current is limited to 2 mA.
NC	4, 10	—	—	Do not connect

Table 1. Input Selection Table

IN_SEL	ACTIVE CLOCK INPUT
0	INP0, INN0
1	INP1, INN1

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range (2)	–0.5	4.6	V
V_{IN}	Input voltage range (3)	–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage range (3)	–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IN}	Input current		20	mA
I_{OUT}	Output current		50	mA
T_A	Specified free-air temperature range (no airflow)	–40	85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	–65	150	°C
T_J	Maximum junction temperature		125	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All supply voltages must be supplied simultaneously.
(3) The input and output negative voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ (1)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins (2)		2000	V

(1) Electrostatic discharge (ESD) to measure device sensitivity and immunity to damage caused by assembly line electrostatic discharges in to the device.
(2) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	2.375	2.50/3.30	3.60	V
T_A	Ambient temperature	–40		85	°C
T_{PCB}	PCB temperature (measured at thermal pad)			105	°C

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC (1)(2)(3)			VALUE	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient	0 LFM	36.1 (4)	°C/W
		150 LFM	30.2 (4)	
		400 LFM	28.2 (4)	
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		23.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JP}$ (5)	Thermal resistance, junction-to-pad		3.58	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		0.5	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		10.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		3.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report (SPRA953).
(2) The package thermal resistance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51 and JEDEC 2S2P (high-K board).
(3) Connected to GND with 16 thermal vias (0.3-mm diameter).
(4) 4 x 4 vias on Pad
(5) θ_{JP} (junction-to-pad) is used for the QFN package, because the primary heat flow is from the junction to the GND pad of the QFN package.

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7.5 Electrical Characteristics: LVCMOS Input

at V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 3.6 V and T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted) (1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{IN}	Input frequency				200	MHz
V_{th}	Input threshold voltage	External threshold voltage applied to complementary input	1.1		1.8	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage		V_{th} + 0.1		V_{CC}	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage		0		V_{th} – 0.1	V
I_{IH}	Input high current	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_{IH} = 3.6 V			40	µA
I_{IL}	Input low current	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_{IL} = 0 V			–40	µA
ΔV/ΔT	Input edge rate	20% to 80%	1.5			V/ns
I_{CAP}	Input capacitance			5		pF

(1) Figure 6 and Figure 7 show DC test setup.

7.6 Electrical Characteristics: Differential Input

at V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 3.6 V and T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted)(1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{IN}	Input frequency	Clock input			2000	MHz
$V_{IN, DIFF, PP}$	Differential input peak-peak voltage	f_{IN} ≤ 1.5 GHz	0.1		1.5	V
		1.5 GHz ≤ f_{IN} ≤ 2 GHz	0.2		1.5	V
V_{ICM}	Input common-mode level		1.0		V_{CC} – 0.3	V
I_{IH}	Input high current	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_{IH} = 3.6 V			40	µA
I_{IL}	Input low current	V_{CC} = 3.6 V, V_{IL} = 0 V			–40	µA
ΔV/ΔT	Input edge rate	20% to 80%	1.5			V/ns
I_{CAP}	Input capacitance			5		pF

(1) Figure 5 and Figure 8 show DC test setup. Figure 9 shows AC test setup.

7.7 Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, At V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V

T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted) (1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	T_A ≤ 85°C	V_{CC} – 1.26		V_{CC} – 0.9	V
		T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C	V_{CC} –-1.26		V_{CC} – 0.83	
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	T_A ≤ 85°C	V_{CC} – 1.7		V_{CC} – 1.3	V
		T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C	V_{CC} – 1.7		V_{CC} – 1.25	
$V_{OUT, DIFF, PP}$	Differential output peak-peak voltage	f_{IN} ≤ 2 GHz	0.5		1.35	V
		f_{IN} = 125 MHz, 312.5 MHz		1.15		
V_{AC_REF}	Input bias voltage(2)	I_{AC_REF} = 2 mA	V_{CC} – 1.6		V_{CC} – 1.1	V
t_{PD}	Propagation delay	$V_{IN, DIFF, PP}$ = 0.1 V			550	ps
		$V_{IN, DIFF, PP}$ = 0.3 V			550	ps
$t_{SK,PP}$	Part-to-part skew				150	ps
$t_{SK,O}$	Output skew				25	ps
$t_{SK,P}$	Pulse skew (with 50% duty cycle input)	Crossing-point-to-crossing-point distortion, f_{OUT} = 100 MHz	–50		50	ps

(1) Figure 10 and Figure 11 show DC and AC test setup.
(2) Internally generated bias voltage (V_{AC_REF}) is for 3.3 V operation only. It is recommended to apply externally generated bias voltage for V_{CC} < 3.0 V.

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Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, At V_{CC} = 2.375 V to 2.625 V (continued)

T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted) (1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{RJIT}	Random additive jitter (with 50% duty cycle input) (3)	f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,SE}$ = V_{CC}, V_{th} = 1.25 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.11		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,SE}$ = 0.9 V, V_{th} = 1.1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.128		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 2 GHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 0.2 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.053		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 0.15 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.093		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 1 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.092		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 122.88 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.057	0.088	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 122.88 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.057	0.088	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 122.88 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.086	0.121	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (5)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.048	0.071	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (5)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.048	0.071	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (5)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.068	0.097	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (5)(7) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.030	0.048	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (5)(7) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.030	0.048	ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (5)(7) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.045	0.068	ps, RMS
t_R/t_F	Output rise/fall time	20% to 80%			200	ps
I_{EE}	Supply internal current	Outputs unterminated T_A ≤ 85°C			88	mA
		Outputs unterminated T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C			89	
I_{CC}	Output and internal supply current	All outputs terminated, 50 Ω to V_{CC} – 2 T_A ≤ 85°C			468	mA
		All outputs terminated, 50 Ω to V_{CC} – 2 T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C			516	

(3) Parameter is specified by characterization. Not tested in production.
(4) Input source: 122.88-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.
(5) Input source RMS Jitter (t_{RJIT_IN}) and Total RMS Jitter (t_{RJIT_OUT}) measured using Agilent E5052 Phase Noise Analyzer. Buffer device random additive jitter computed as: t_{RJIT} = SQRT[(t_{RJIT_OUT})^2 - (t_{RJIT_IN})^2].
(6) Input source: 156.25-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.
(7) Input source: 312.5-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.

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7.8 Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V

T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted) (1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	T_A ≤ 85°C	V_{CC} – 1.26		V_{CC} – 0.9	V
		T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C	V_{CC} – 1.26		V_{CC} – 0.85	
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	T_A ≤ 85°C	V_{CC} – 1.7		V_{CC} – 1.3	V
		T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C	V_{CC} – 1.7		V_{CC} – 1.3	
$V_{OUT, DIFF, PP}$	Differential output peak-peak voltage	f_{IN} ≤ 2 GHz	0.65		1.35	V
V_{AC_REF}	Input bias voltage	I_{AC_REF} = 2 mA	V_{CC} – 1.6		V_{CC} – 1.1	V
t_{PD}	Propagation delay	$V_{IN, DIFF, PP}$ = 0.1 V			550	ps
		$V_{IN, DIFF, PP}$ = 0.3 V			550	ps
$t_{SK,PP}$	Part-to-part skew				150	ps
$t_{SK,O}$	Output skew				25	ps
$t_{SK,P}$	Pulse skew (with 50% duty cycle input)	Crossing-point-to-crossing-point distortion, f_{OUT} = 100 MHz	–50		50	ps

(1) Figure 10 and Figure 11 show DC and AC test setup.

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Electrical Characteristics: LVPECL Output, at V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V (continued)

T_A = –40°C to 85°C and T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C (unless otherwise noted) (1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{RJIT}	Random additive jitter (with 50% duty cycle input) (2)	f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,SE}$ = V_{CC}, V_{th} = 1.65 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.101		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,SE}$ = 0.9 V, V_{th} = 1.1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.130		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 2 GHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 0.2 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.069		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 0.15 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.094		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 100 MHz, $V_{IN,DIFF,PP}$ = 1 V, V_{ICM} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.094		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 122.88 MHz, (3)(4) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.057		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 122.88 MHz, (3)(4) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.057		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT}= 122.88 MHz, (3)(4) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.086		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.048		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.048		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 156.25 MHz, (4)(5) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.068		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (4)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 12 kHz to 20 MHz		0.030		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (4)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 10 kHz to 20 MHz		0.030		ps, RMS
		f_{OUT} = 312.5 MHz, (4)(6) Square Wave, V_{IN-PP} = 1 V, 1 kHz to 40 MHz		0.045		ps, RMS
t_R/t_F	Output rise/fall time	20% to 80%			200	ps
I_{EE}	Supply internal current	Outputs unterminated T_A ≤ 85°C			88	mA
		T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C			89	
I_{CC}	Output and internal supply current	All outputs terminated, 50 Ω to V_{CC} – 2 T_A ≤ 85°C			468	mA
		All outputs terminated, 50 Ω to V_{CC} – 2 T_{PCB} ≤ 105°C			516	

(2) Parameter is specified by characterization. Not tested in production.
(3) Input source: 122.88-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.
(4) Input source RMS Jitter (t_{RJIT_IN}) and Total RMS Jitter (t_{RJIT_OUT}) measured using Agilent E5052 Phase Noise Analyzer. Buffer device random additive jitter computed as: t_{RJIT} = SQRT[(t_{RJIT_OUT})^2 - (t_{RJIT_IN})^2].
(5) Input source: 156.25-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.
(6) Input source: 312.5-MHz Rohde & Schwarz SMA100A Signal Generator.

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7.9 Pin Characteristics

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Input pulldown resistor		150		kΩ

7.10 Timing Requirements

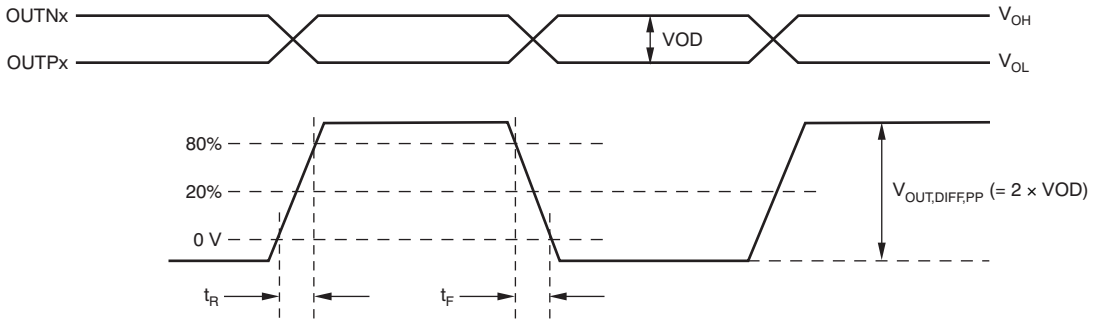
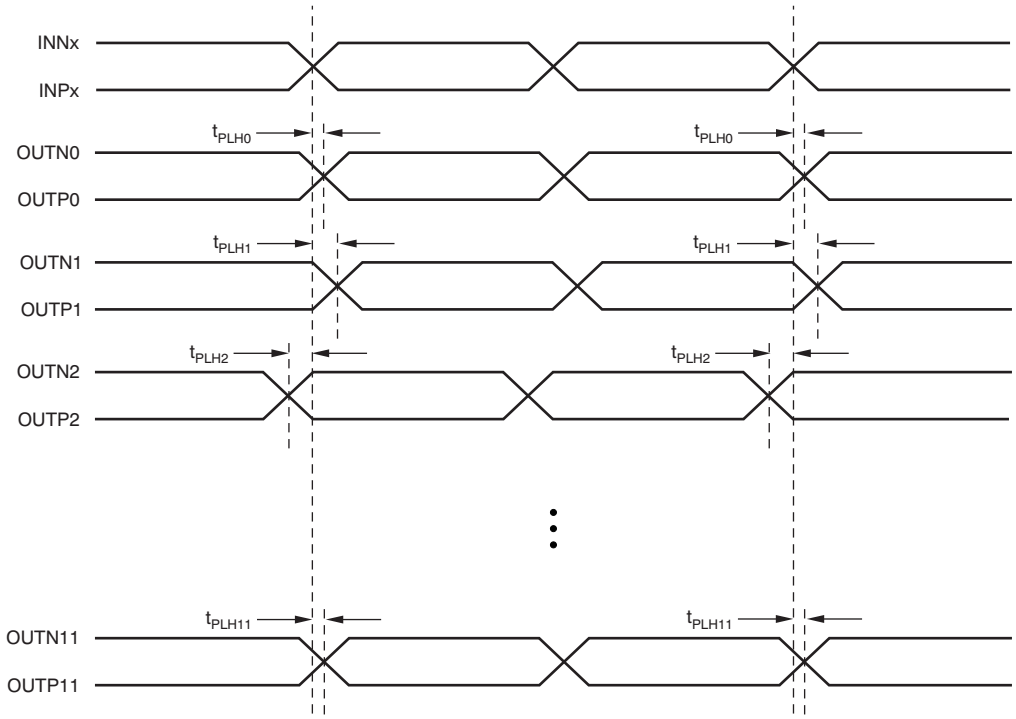


Figure 1. Output Voltage and Rise/Fall Time



(1) Output skew is calculated as the greater of the following: As the difference between the fastest and the slowest t_{PLHn} (n = 0, 1, 2....11), or as the difference between the fastest and the slowest t_{PHLn} (n = 0, 1, 2....11).

(2) Part-to-part skew is calculated as the greater of the following: As the difference between the fastest and the slowest t_{PLHn} (n = 0, 1, 2....11) across multiple devices, or the difference between the fastest and the slowest t_{PHLn} (n = 0, 1, 2....11) across multiple devices.

Figure 2. Output and Part-To-Part Skew

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7.11 Typical Characteristics

at T_A = –40°C to 85°C (unless otherwise noted)

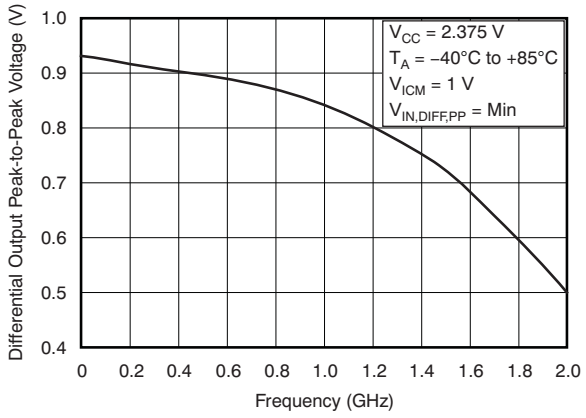


Figure 3. Differential Output Peak-To-Peak Voltage Vs Frequency

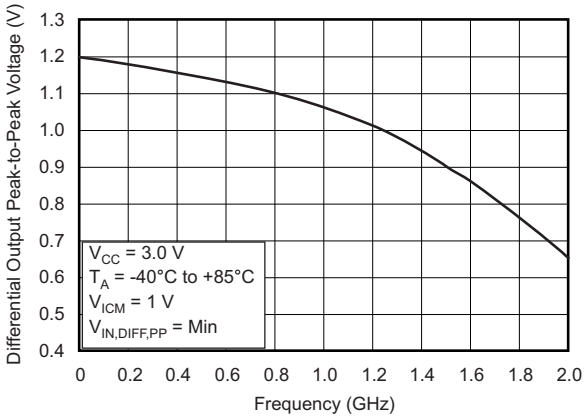


Figure 4. Differential Output Peak-To-Peak Voltage Vs Frequency

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8 Parameter Measurement Information

8.1 Test Configurations

This section describes the function of each block for the CDCLVP1212. Figure 6 through Figure 11 illustrate how the device should be set up for a variety of test configurations.

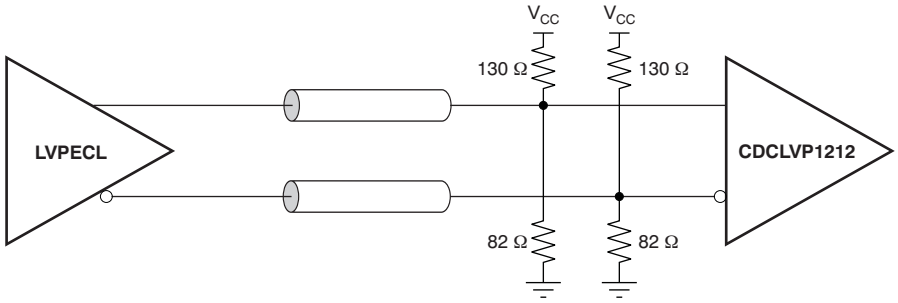


Figure 5. DC-Coupled LVPECL Input During Device Test

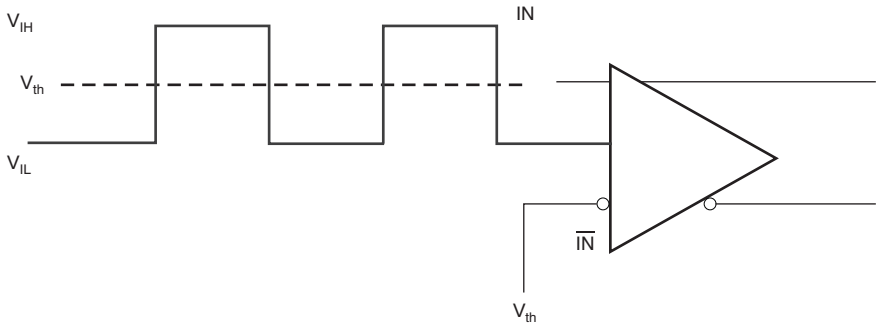


Figure 6. DC-Coupled LVCMOS Input During Device Test

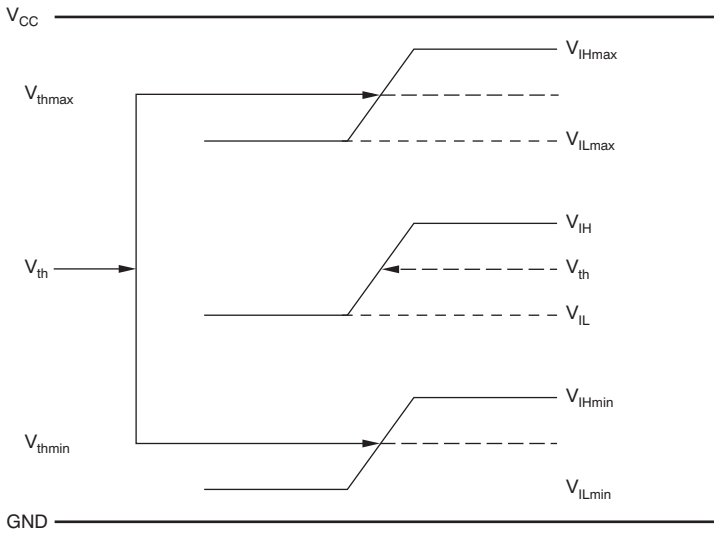


Figure 7. Voltage Variation Over LVCMOS V_{th} Levels

Test Configurations (continued)

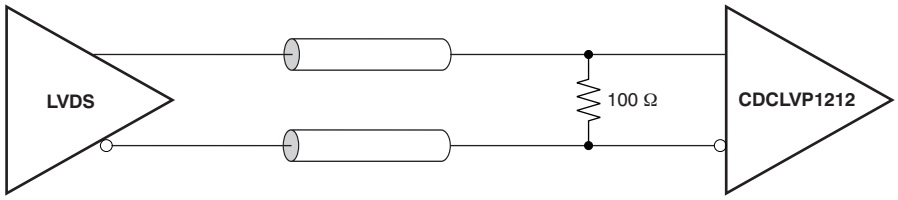


Figure 8. DC-Coupled LVDS Input During Device Test

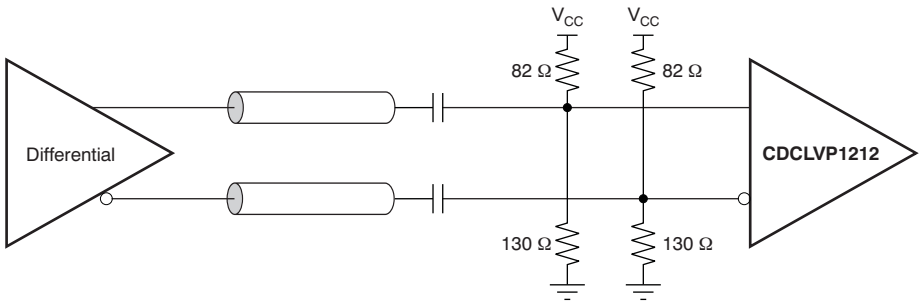


Figure 9. AC-Coupled Differential Input To Device

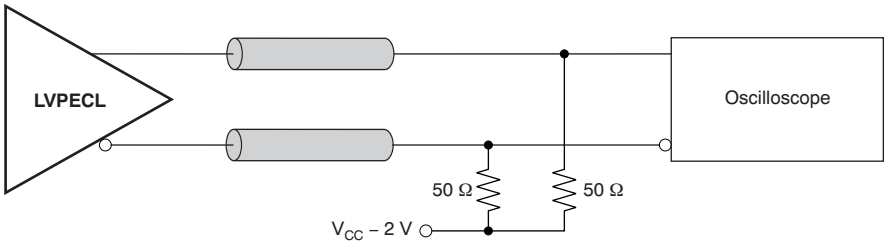


Figure 10. LVPECL Output DC Configuration During Device Test

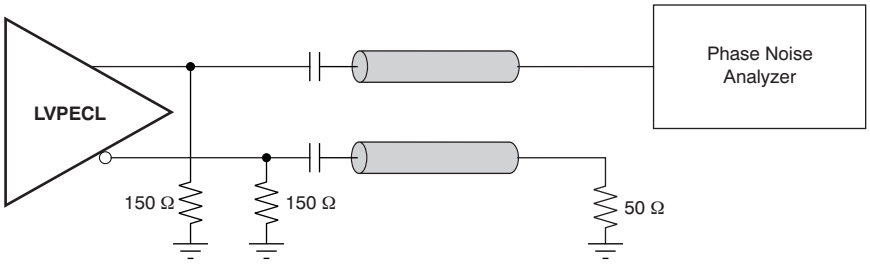


Figure 11. LVPECL Output AC Configuration During Device Test

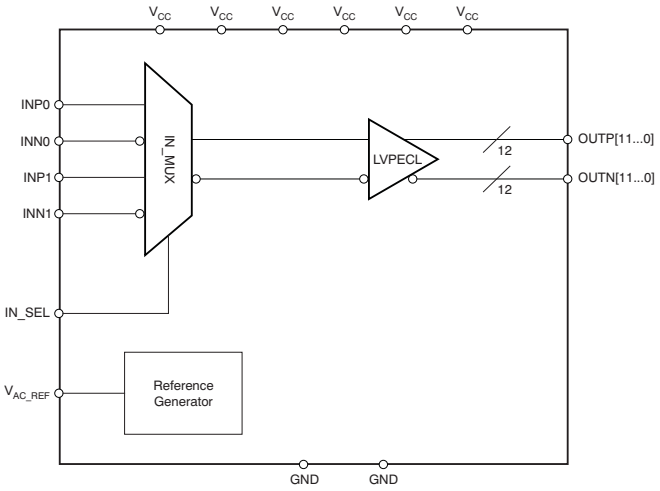
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9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

The CDCLVP1212 uses an open emitter follower stage for its LVPECL outputs. Therefore, proper output biasing and termination are required to ensure correct operation of the device and to maximize output signal integrity. The proper termination for LVPECL outputs is a 50 Ω to (VCC –2) V, but this DC voltage is not readily available on PCB. Therefore, a Thevenin equivalent circuit is worked out for the LVPECL termination in both direct-coupled (DC) and AC-coupled configurations. These configurations are shown in Figure 12 (a and b) for VCC = 2.5 V and Figure 13 (a and b) for VCC = 3.3 V, respectively. It is recommended to place all resistive components close to either the driver end or the receiver end. If the supply voltage for the driver and receiver is different, AC coupling is required.

9.2 Functional Block Diagram



9.3 Feature Description

The CDCLVP1212 is a low additive jitter universal to LVPECL fan out buffer with 2 selectable inputs. The small package, low output skew, and low additive jitter make for a flexible device in demanding applications.

9.4 Device Functional Modes

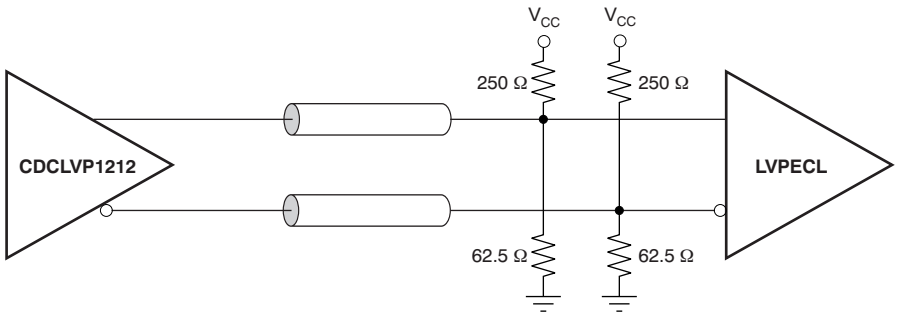
The two inputs of the CDCLVP1212 are internally muxed together and can be selected via the control pin. Unused inputs and outputs can be left floating to reduce overall component cost. Both AC and DC coupling schemes can be used with the CDCLVP1212 to provide greater system flexibility.

9.4.1 LVPECL Output Termination

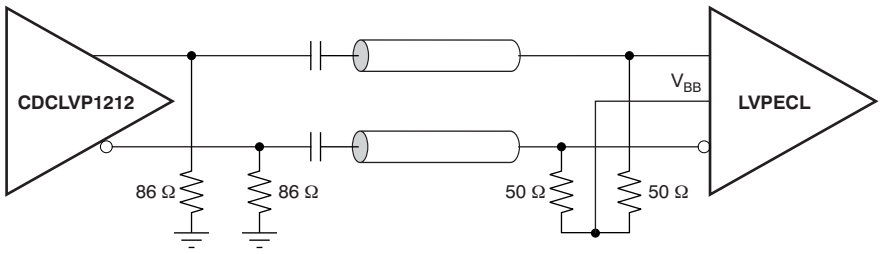
The CDCLVP1212 is an open emitter for LVPECL outputs. Therefore, proper biasing and termination are required to ensure correct operation of the device and to minimize signal integrity. The proper termination for LVPECL outputs is a 50 Ω to (V_{CC} –2) V, but this DC voltage is not readily available on PCB. Therefore, a Thevenin equivalent circuit is worked out for the LVPECL termination in both direct-coupled (DC) and AC-coupled configurations. These configurations are shown in Figure 12 (a and b) for V_{CC} = 2.5 V and Figure 13 (a and b) for V_{CC} = 3.3 V, respectively. It is recommended to place all resistive components close to either the driver end or the receiver end. If the supply voltage for the driver and receiver is different, AC coupling is required.

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Device Functional Modes (continued)



(a) Output DC Termination

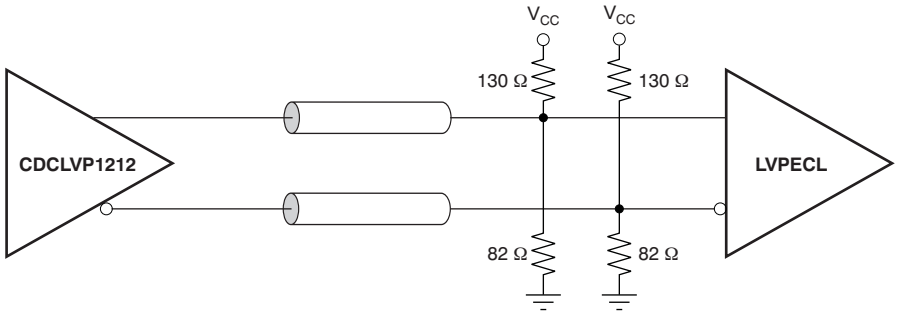


(b) Output AC Termination

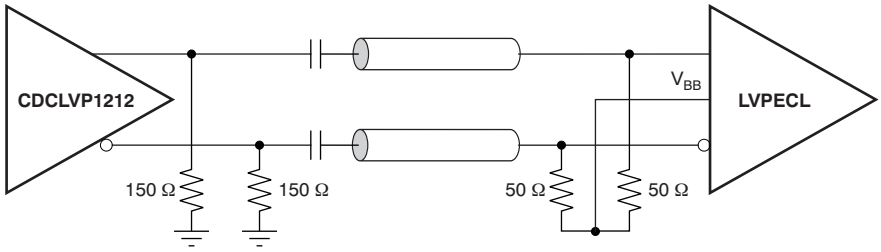
Figure 12. LVPECL Output DC and AC Termination For V_{CC} = 2.5 V

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Device Functional Modes (continued)



(a) Output DC Termination



(b) Output AC Termination

Figure 13. LVPECL Output DC and AC Termination For V_{CC} = 3.3 V

9.4.2 Input Termination

The CDCLVP1212 inputs can be interfaced with LVPECL, LVDS, or LVCMOS drivers. Figure 14 illustrates how to DC couple an LVCMOS input to the CDCLVP1212. The series resistance (R_S) should be placed close to the LVCMOS driver; its value is calculated as the difference between the transmission line impedance and the driver output impedance.

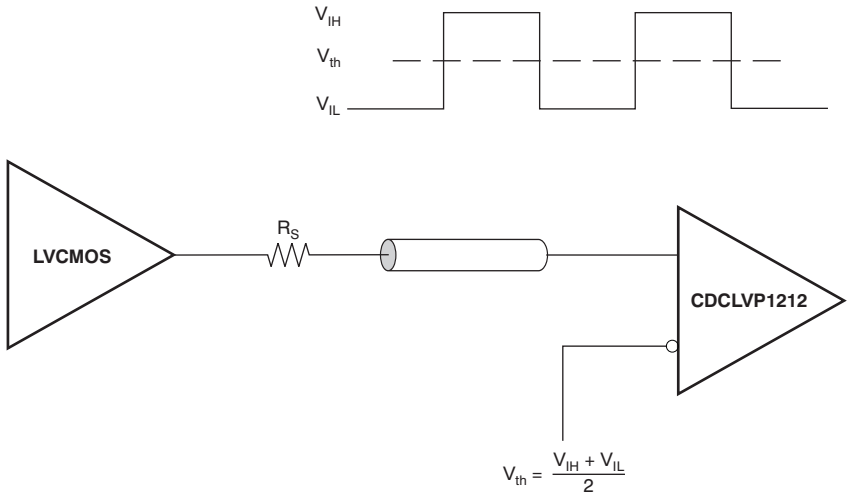


Figure 14. DC-Coupled LVCMOS Input to CDCLVP1212

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Device Functional Modes (continued)

Figure 15 shows how to DC couple LVDS inputs to the CDCLVP1212. Figure 16 and Figure 17 describe the method of DC coupling LVPECL inputs to the CDCLVP1212 for V_{CC} = 2.5 V and V_{CC} = 3.3 V, respectively.

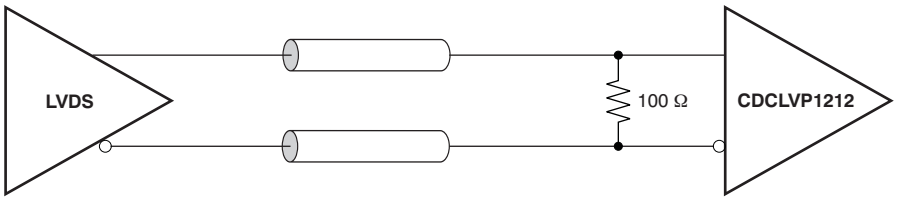


Figure 15. DC-Coupled LVDS Inputs to CDCLVP1212

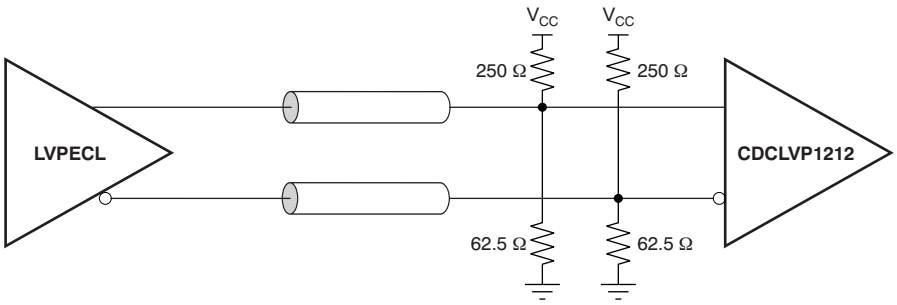


Figure 16. DC-Coupled LVPECL Inputs to CDCLVP1212 (V_{CC} = 2.5 V)

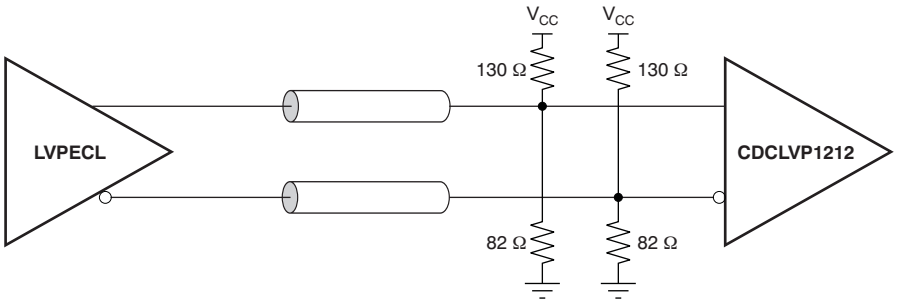


Figure 17. DC-Coupled LVPECL Inputs to CDCLVP1212 (V_{CC} = 3.3 V)

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Device Functional Modes (continued)

Figure 18 and Figure 19 show the technique of AC coupling differential inputs to the CDCLVP1212 for V_{CC} = 2.5 V and V_{CC} = 3.3 V, respectively. It is recommended to place all resistive components close to either the driver end or the receiver end. If the supply voltages of the driver and receiver are different, AC coupling is required.

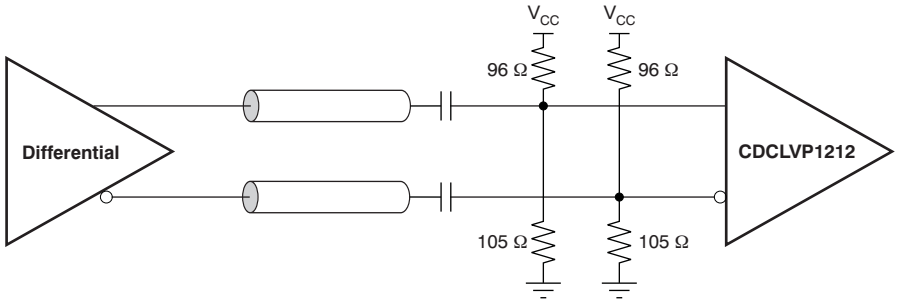


Figure 18. AC-Coupled Differential Inputs to CDCLVP1212 (V_{CC} = 2.5 V)

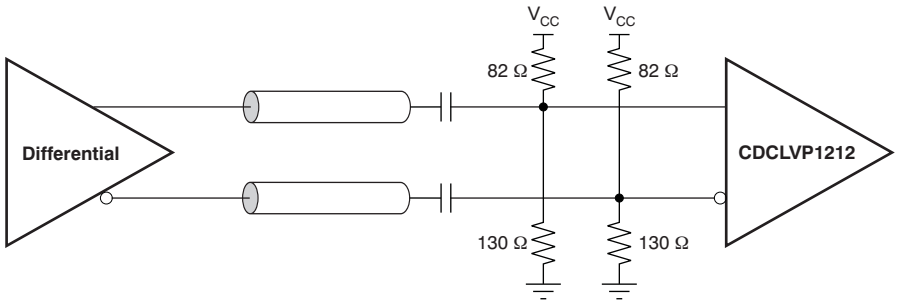


Figure 19. AC-Coupled Differential Inputs to CDCLVP1212 (V_{CC} = 3.3 V)

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10 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

10.1 Application Information

The CDCLVP1212 is a low additive jitter LVPECL fanout buffer that can generate four copies of two selectable LVPECL, LVDS, or LVCMOS inputs. The CDCLVP1212 can accept reference clock frequencies up to 2 GHz while providing low output skew.

10.2 Typical Application

10.2.1 Fanout Buffer for Line Card Application

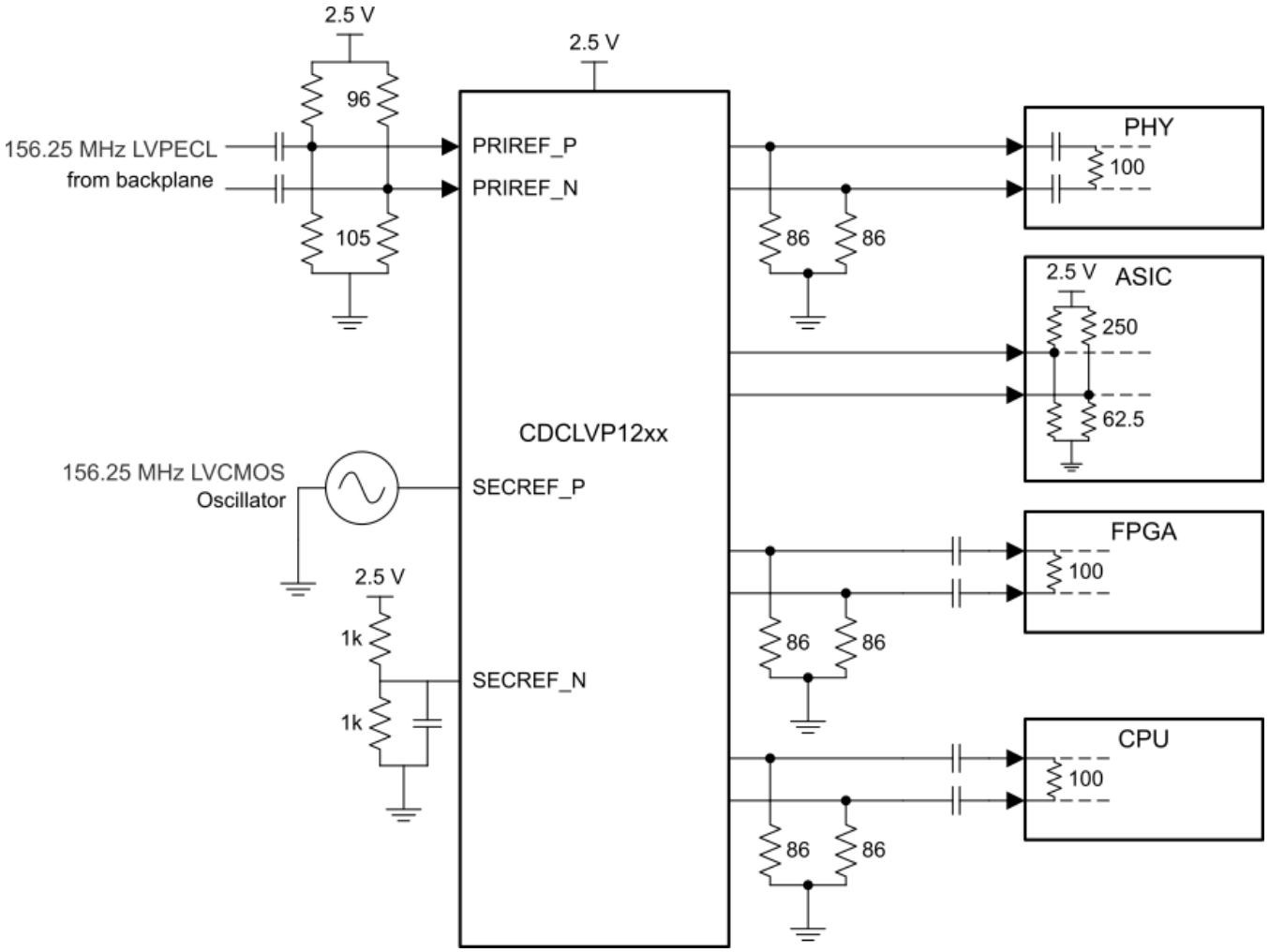


Figure 20. CDCLVP1212 Block Diagram

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Typical Application (continued)

10.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The CDCLVP1212 shown in Figure 20 is configured to be able to select two inputs, a 156.25-MHz LVPECL clock from the backplane, or a secondary 156.25-MHz LVCMOS 2.5-V oscillator. Either signal can be then fanned out to desired devices, as shown.

The configuration example is driving 4 LVPECL receivers in a line card application with the following properties:

- The PHY device has internal AC coupling and appropriate termination and biasing. The CDCLVP1212 will need to be provided with 86-Ω emitter resistors near the driver for proper operation.
- The ASIC is capable of DC coupling with a 2.5-V LVPECL driver such as the CDCLVP1212. This ASIC features internal termination so no additional components are needed.
- The FPGA requires external AC coupling but has internal termination. Again, 86-Ω emitter resistors are placed near the CDCLVP1212 and 0.1-uF capacitors are placed to provide AC coupling. Similarly, the CPU is internally terminated and requires external AC coupling capacitors.

10.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Refer to *Input Termination* for proper input terminations, dependent on single ended or differential inputs.

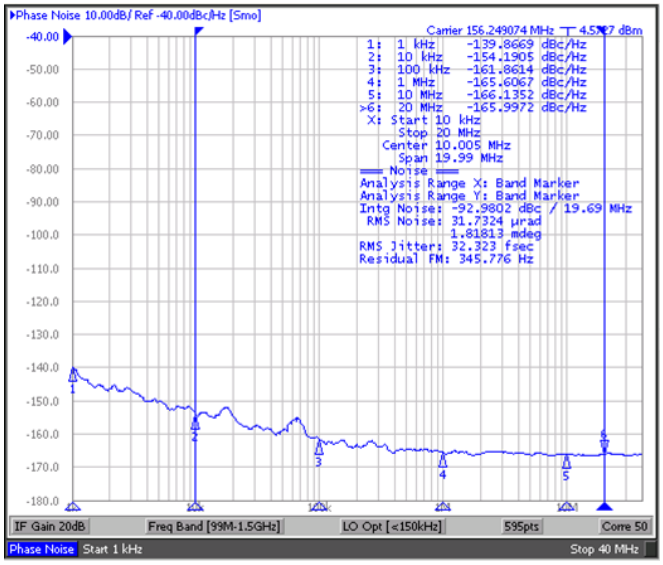
Refer to *LVPECL Output Termination* for output termination schemes depending on the receiver application.

Unused outputs can be left floating.

In this example, the PHY, ASIC, and FPGA/CPU require different schemes. Power supply filtering and bypassing is critical for low noise applications.

See *Power Supply Recommendations* for recommended filtering techniques. A reference layout is provided on the CDCLVP1212 Evaluation Module at SCAU036.

10.2.1.3 Application Curves



Reference signal is low noise Crystek XO CPRO33.156.25

Figure 21. CDCLVP12xx Reference Phase Noise 32 fs rms (10 kHz to 20 MHz)

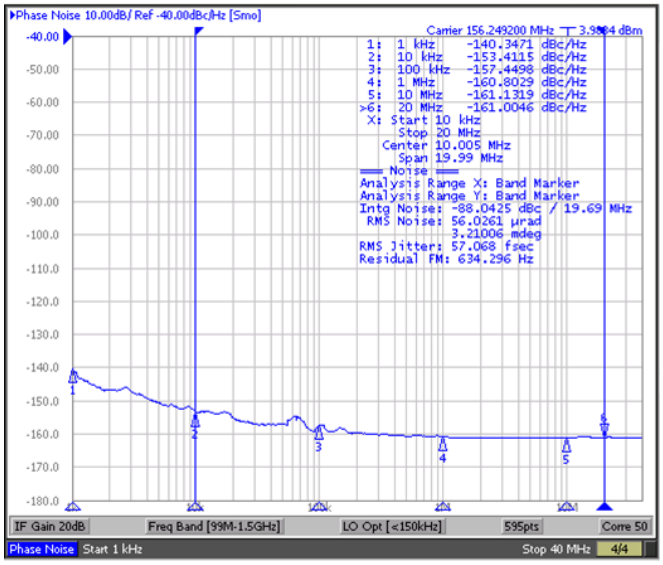


Figure 22. CDCLVP12xx Output Phase Noise 57 fs rms (10 kHz to 20 MHz)

The low additive noise of the CDCLVP12xx can be shown in this line card application. The low noise 156.25-MHz XO with 32-fs RMS jitter drives the CDCLVP12xx, resulting in 57-fs RMS when integrated from 10 kHz to 20 MHz. The resultant additive jitter is a low 47-fs RMS for this configuration.

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11 Power Supply Recommendations

High-performance clock buffers are sensitive to noise on the power supply, which can dramatically increase the additive jitter of the buffer. Thus, it is essential to reduce noise from the system power supply, especially when jitter or phase noise is very critical to applications.

Filter capacitors are used to eliminate the low-frequency noise from the power supply, where the bypass capacitors provide the very low impedance path for high-frequency noise and guard the power-supply system against the induced fluctuations. These bypass capacitors also provide instantaneous current surges as required by the device and should have low equivalent series resistance (ESR). To properly use the bypass capacitors, they must be placed very close to the power-supply terminals and laid out with short loops to minimize inductance. It is recommended to add as many high-frequency (for example, 0.1 µF) bypass capacitors as there are supply terminals in the package. It is recommended, but not required, to insert a ferrite bead between the board power supply and the chip power supply that isolates the high-frequency switching noises generated by the clock driver; these beads prevent the switching noise from leaking into the board supply. It is imperative to choose an appropriate ferrite bead with very low DC resistance in order to provide adequate isolation between the board supply and the chip supply, as well as to maintain a voltage at the supply terminals that is greater than the minimum voltage required for proper operation.

Figure 23 illustrates this recommended power-supply decoupling method.

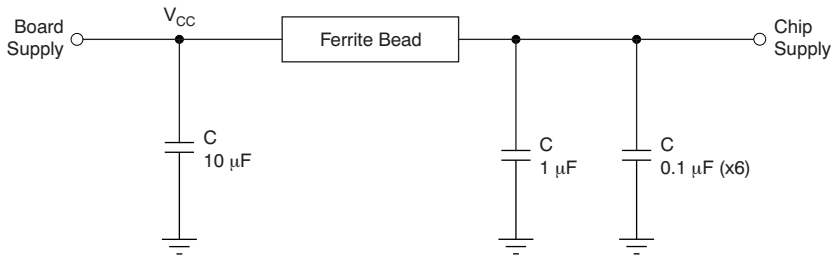


Figure 23. Power-Supply Decoupling

11.1 Thermal Management

Power consumption of the CDCLVP1212 can be high enough to require attention to thermal management. For reliability and performance reasons, the die temperature should be limited to a maximum of 125°C. That is, as an estimate, ambient temperature (T_A) plus device power consumption times $R_{\theta JA}$ should not exceed 125°C.

The device package has an exposed pad that provides the primary heat removal path to the printed circuit board (PCB). To maximize the heat dissipation from the package, a thermal landing pattern including multiple vias to a ground plane must be incorporated into the PCB within the footprint of the package. The exposed pad must be soldered down to ensure adequate heat conduction out of the package. Figure 24 shows a recommended land and via pattern.

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12 Layout

12.1 Layout Guidelines

Power consumption of the CDCLVP1212 can be high enough to require attention to thermal management. For reliability and performance reasons, the die temperature should be limited to a maximum of 125°C. That is, as an estimate, ambient temperature (TA) plus device power consumption times should not exceed 125°C.

The device package has an exposed pad that provides the primary heat removal path to the printed circuit board (PCB). To maximize the heat dissipation from the package, a thermal landing pattern including multiple vias to a ground plane must be incorporated into the PCB within the footprint of the package. The exposed pad must be soldered down to ensure adequate heat conduction out of the package. Figure 24 shows a recommended land and via pattern.

12.2 Layout Example

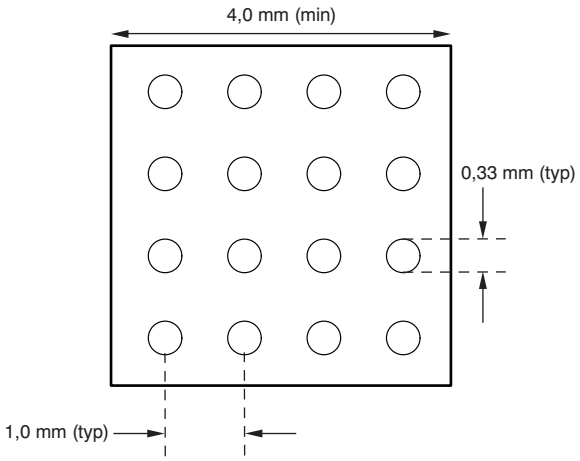


Figure 24. Recommended PCB Layout

12.3 Thermal Considerations

The CDCLVP1212 supports high temperatures on the printed circuit board (PCB) measured at the thermal pad. The system designer needs to ensure that the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded. Ψ_{jb} can allow the system designer to measure the board temperature with a fine gauge thermocouple and back calculate the junction temperature using Equation 1. Note that Ψjb is close to RθJB as 75% to 95% of the heat of a device is dissipated by the PCB. For further information, refer to SPRA953 and SLUA566.

$$T_{junction} = T_{PCB} + (\Psi_{jb} \times Power) \quad (1)$$

Example:

Calculation of the junction-lead temperature with a 4-layer JEDEC test board using four thermal vias:

T_{PCB} = 105°C

Ψ_{jb} = 10.0°C/W

$Power_{inclTerm} = I_{max} \times V_{max}$ = 516 mA × 3.6 V = 1857.6 mW (max power consumption including termination resistors)

$Power_{exclTerm}$ = 1404.6 mW (max power consumption excluding termination resistors; see SLYT127 for further details)

$\Delta T_{Junction} = \Psi_{jb} \times Power_{exclTerm}$ = 10.0°C/W × 1404.6 mW = 14.05°C

$T_{Junction} = \Delta T_{Junction} + T_{Chassis}$ = 14.05°C + 105°C = 119°C (the maximum junction temperature of 125°C is not violated)

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13 Device and Documentation Support

13.1 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community ***TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.*** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support ***TI's Design Support*** Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

13.2 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

13.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

13.4 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
CDCLVP1212RHAR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CDCLVP 1212	Samples
CDCLVP1212RHAT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CDCLVP 1212	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

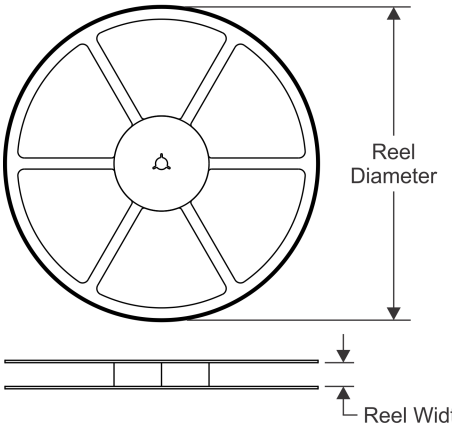
(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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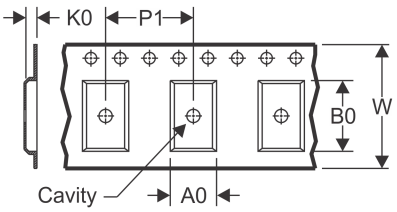
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

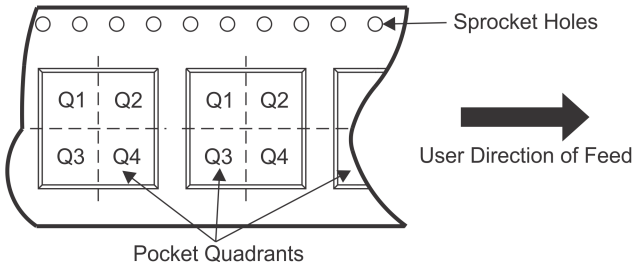


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

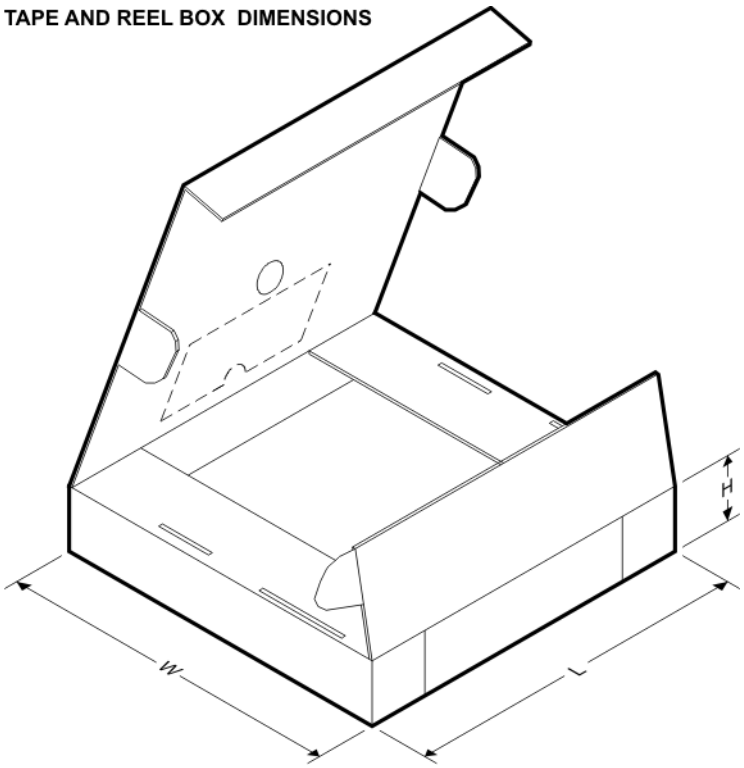
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
CDCLVP1212RHAR	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	330.0	16.4	6.3	6.3	1.5	12.0	16.0	Q2
CDCLVP1212RHAT	VQFN	RHA	40	250	180.0	16.4	6.3	6.3	1.5	12.0	16.0	Q2

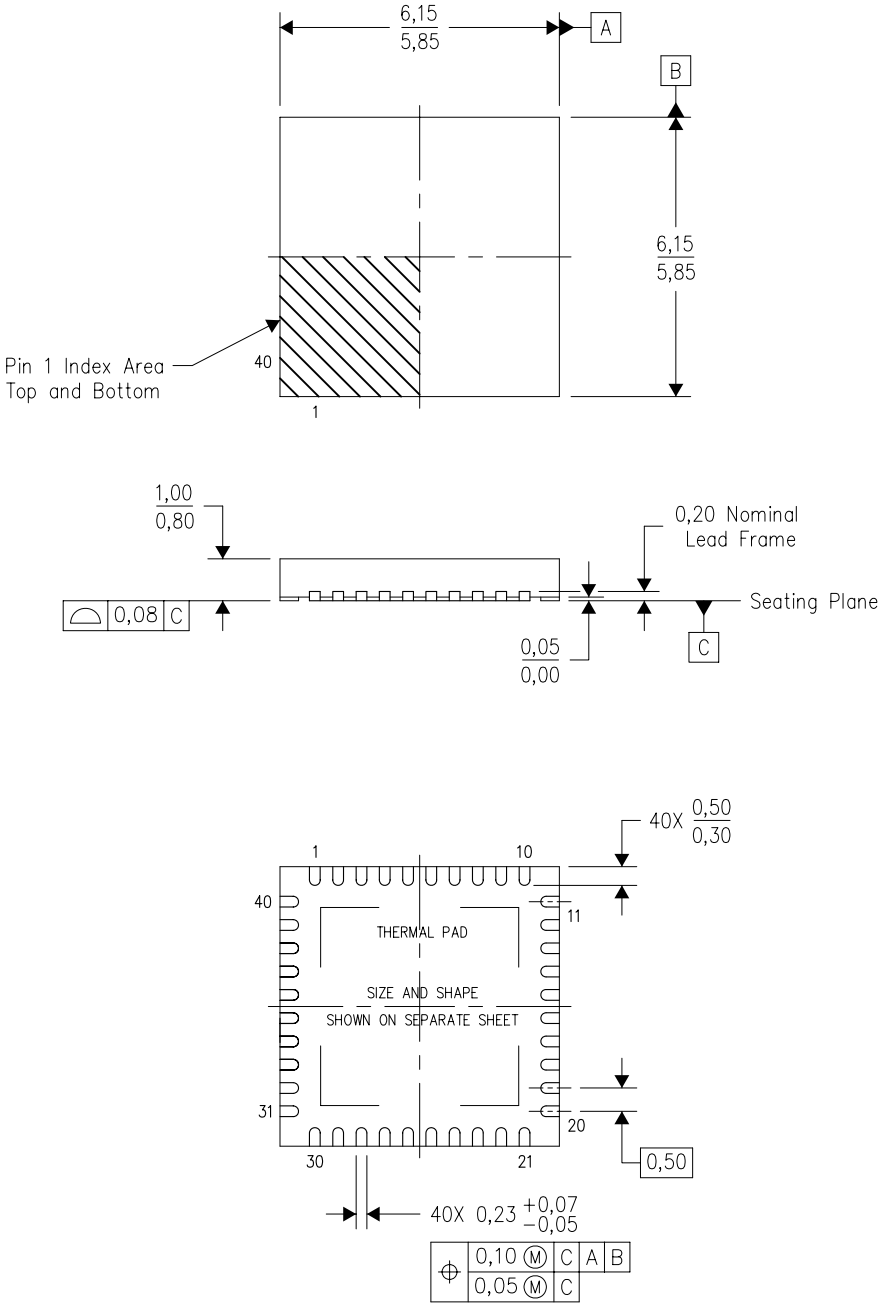
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
CDCLVP1212RHAR	VQFN	RHA	40	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
CDCLVP1212RHAT	VQFN	RHA	40	250	213.0	191.0	55.0

RHA (S–PVQFN–N40) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



Bottom View

4204276/E 06/11

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No–Lead) Package configuration.
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
F. Package complies to JEDEC MO–220 variation VJJD–2.

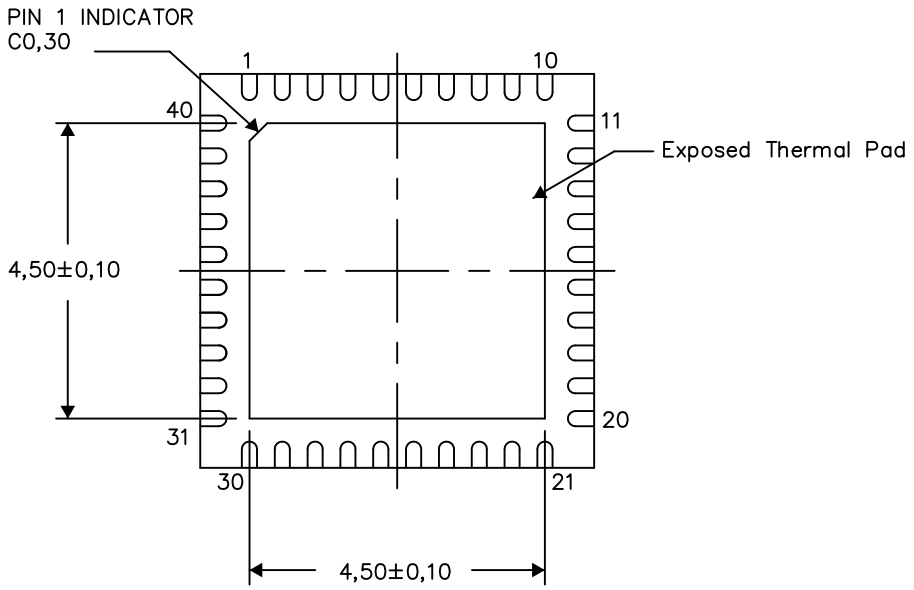
RHA (S–PVQFN–N40) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No–Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



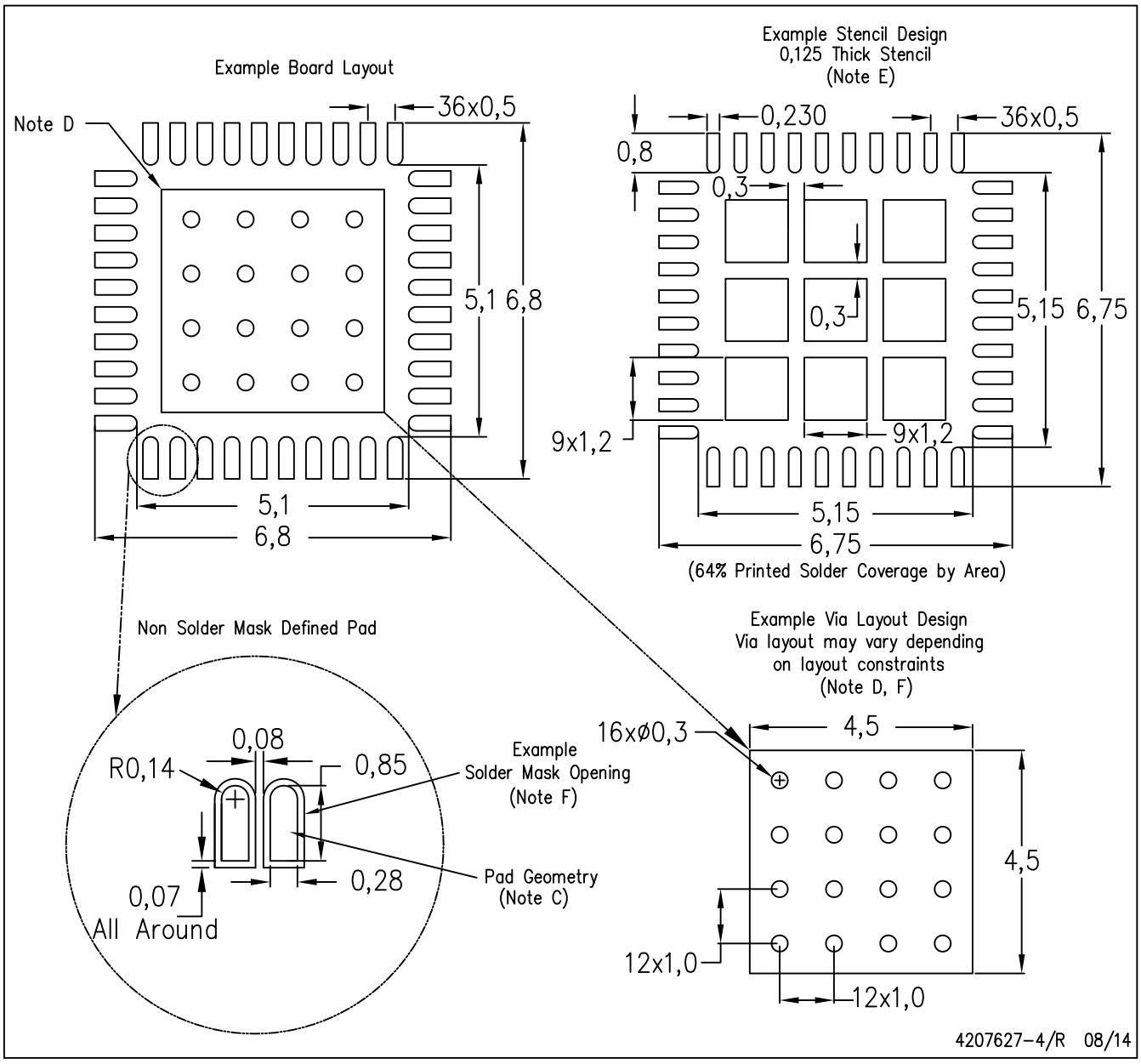
Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206355–4/X 08/14

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

RHA (S–PVQFN–N40) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat–Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad.

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