

## 2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer

### FEATURES

- Two differential 2.5V/3.3V LVPECL output pairs.
- Output Frequency:  $\leq 1$  GHz.
- Translates any standard single-ended or differential input format to LVPECL output. It can accept the following standard input formats and more:
  - LVPECL, LVCMOS, LVDS, HCSL, SSTL, LVHSTL, CML.
- Output Skew: 25ps (typ.).
- Part-to-part skew: 140ps (typ.).
- Propagation delay: 1.5ns (typ.).
- Additive Jitter:  $<100$  fs (typ.).
- Operating Supply Voltage: 2.375V ~ 3.63V.
- Operating temperature range from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Package availability: SOP-8L and TSSOP-8L.

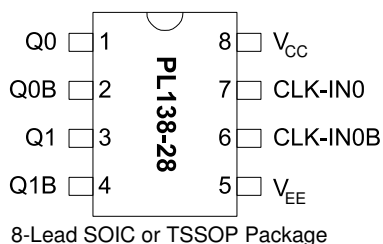
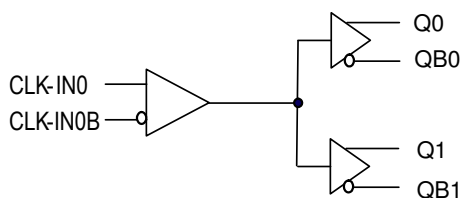
### DESCRIPTION

The PL138-28 is a high performance low-cost 1: 2 outputs Differential PECL fanout buffer.

PhaseLink's family of Differential LVPECL buffers are designed to operate from a single power supply of  $2.5\text{V} \pm 5\%$  or  $3.3\text{V} \pm 10\%$ . The differential input pair is designed to accept most standard input signal levels, using an appropriate resistor bias network, and produce a high quality set of outputs with the lowest possible skew on the outputs, which is guaranteed for part-to-part or lot-to lot skew.

Designed to fit in a small form-factor package, PL138 family very low-power consumption, and the lowest additive jitter of any comparable device.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM

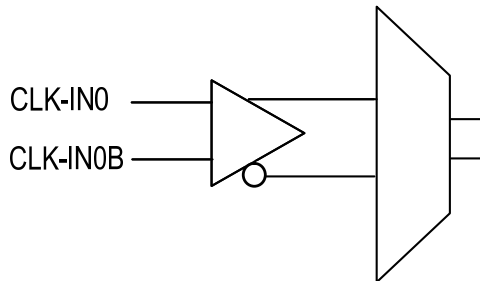


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**PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Name	Package Pin #	Type	Description
	SOIC-8L / TSSOP-8L		
Q0 ~ Q1	1, 3	O	LVPECL True output
QB0 ~ QB1	2, 4	O	LVPECL Complementary output
V <sub>EE</sub>	5	P	Power Supply pin connection
CLK-IN0B	6	I	Complementary part of differential clock input signal
CLK-IN0	7	I	True part of differential clock input signal
V <sub>CC</sub>	8	P	Power Supply pin connection

**INPUT LOGIC BLOCK DIAGRAM**



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### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		4.6	V
Input Voltage, dc	$V_I$	-0.5	$V_{DD}+0.5$	V
Output Voltage, dc	$V_O$	-0.5	$V_{DD}+0.5$	V
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	-65	150	°C
Ambient Operating Temperature*	$T_A$	-40	85	°C
Junction Temperature	$T_J$		110	°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)			260	°C
ESD Protection, Human Body Model	2			kV

Exposure of the device under conditions beyond the limits specified by Maximum Ratings for extended periods may cause permanent damage to the device and affect product reliability. These conditions represent a stress rating only, and functional operations of the device at these or any other conditions above the operational limits noted in this specification is not implied.

\* **Note:** Operating Temperature is guaranteed by design for all parts (COMMERCIAL and INDUSTRIAL), but tested for COMMERCIAL grade only.

#### DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	-40 °C			25 °C			80 °C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Output High Voltage*	$V_{OH}$	2.215	2.320	2.420	2.275	2.350	2.420	2.275	2.35	2.420	V
Output Low Voltage*	$V_{OL}$	1.470	1.610	1.745	1.490	1.585	1.680	1.490	1.585	1.680	V
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.075		2.420	2.135		2.420	2.135		2.420	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	1.470		1.890	1.490		1.825	1.490		1.825	V
Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	$V_{PP}$	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	V
Input High Voltage Common Mode Range† ††	$V_{CMR}$	1.2		3.3	1.2		3.3	1.2		3.3	V
Input High Current	CLK-IN0, CLK-IN1	$I_{IH}$		75			75			75	μA
Input Low Current		$I_{IL}$	-75			-75			-75		

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$ .  $V_{EE}$  can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

\* Outputs terminated with 50Ω to  $V_{CC0} - 2V$ .

\*\* Single-ended input operation is limited.  $V_{CC} \geq 3V$  in LVPECL mode.

† Common mode voltage is defined as  $V_{IH}$ .

†† For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK-INx, CLK-INxB is  $V_{CC} + 0.3V$

**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**
**DC CHARACTERISTICS, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5V; V<sub>EE</sub> = 0V**

Parameter	Symbol	-40°C			25°C			80°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Output High Voltage*	V <sub>OH</sub>	1.415	1.520	1.620	1.475	1.550	1.620	1.475	1.55	1.620	V
Output Low Voltage*	V <sub>OL</sub>	0.670	0.810	0.945	0.690	0.785	0.880	0.690	0.785	0.880	V
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	1.275		1.620	1.335		1.620	1.335		1.620	V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	0.670		1.090	0.690		1.025	0.690		1.025	V
Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	V
Input High Voltage Common Mode Range†	V <sub>CMR</sub>	1.2		2.5	1.2		2.5	1.2		2.5	V
Input High Current	CLK-IN0, CLK-IN1	I <sub>IH</sub>		60			60			60	μA
Input Low Current		I <sub>IL</sub>	-60			-60			-60		

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with V<sub>CC</sub>. V<sub>EE</sub> can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

\* Outputs terminated with 50Ω to V<sub>CC0</sub> - 2V.

\*\* Common mode voltage is defined as V<sub>IH</sub>.

† For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for CLK-IN<sub>x</sub>, CLK-IN<sub>x</sub>B is V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V

**AC Electrical Characteristics**

V<sub>CC</sub> = -3.8V to -2.375V or, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.375V to 3.8V; V<sub>EE</sub> = 0V, T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 85°C

Parameter	Symbol	-40°C			25°C			80°C			Units	
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max		
Output Frequency	f <sub>MAX</sub>			700			700			700	MHz	
Propagation Delay*	t <sub>PD</sub>	600	680	750	650	725	790	690	790	890	ps	
Output Skew ** †	tsk(o)		25	37		25	37		25	37	ps	
Part-to-Part Skew *** †	tsk(pp)		85	225		85	225		85	225	ps	
Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section	t <sub>APJ</sub>		0.10			0.10			0.10		ps	
Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	t <sub>R</sub> / t <sub>F</sub>	200		700	200		700	200		700	ps

All parameters are measured at f ≤ 1000MHz, unless otherwise noted.

\* Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.

\*\* Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the output differential cross points.

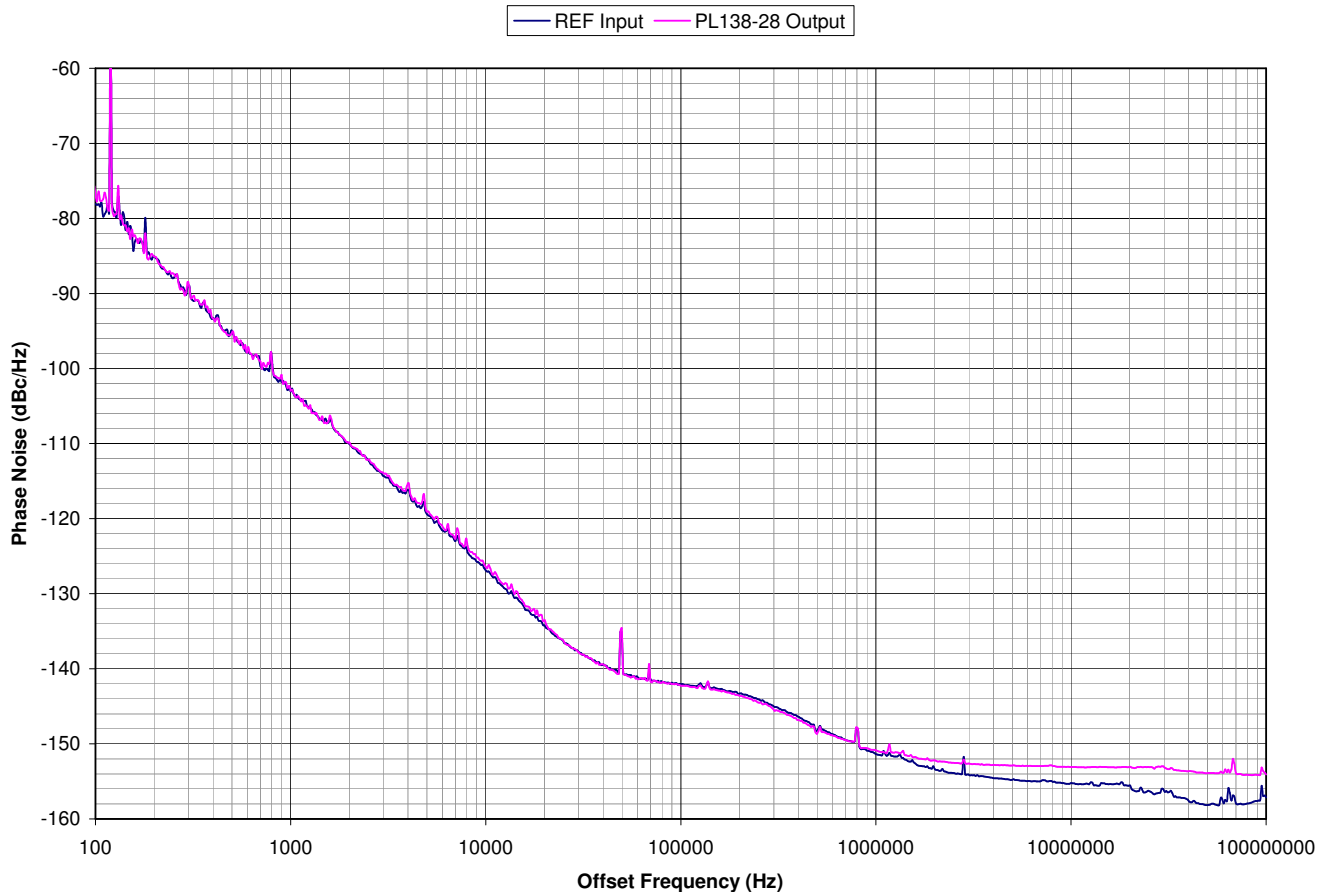
\*\*\* Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating at the same supply voltages and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of inputs on each device, the outputs are measured at the differential cross points.

† This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

**NOISE CHARACTERISTICS** (Commercial and Industrial Temperature Devices)

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>APJ</sub>	Additive Phase Jitter	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.3V, Frequency=622.08MHz Offset=12KHz ~ 20MHz		21		fs



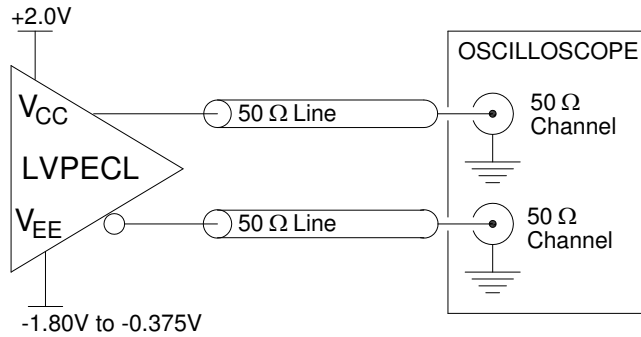
When a buffer is used to pass a signal then the buffer will add a little bit of its own noise. The phase noise on the output of the buffer will be a little bit more than the phase noise in the input signal. To quantify the noise addition in the buffer we compare the Phase Jitter numbers from the input and the output. The difference is called "Additive Phase Jitter". The formula for the Additive Phase Jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Additive Phase Jitter} = \sqrt{(\text{Output Phase Jitter})^2 - (\text{Input Phase Jitter})^2}$$

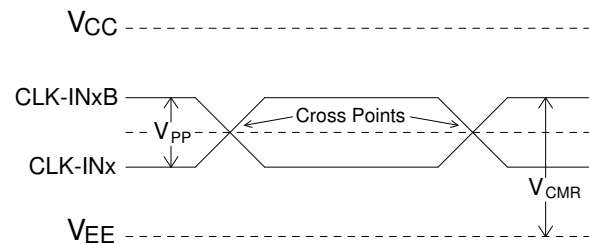
**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**

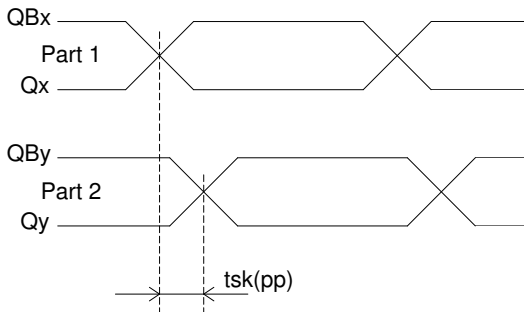
Output Waveform Test Circuit:



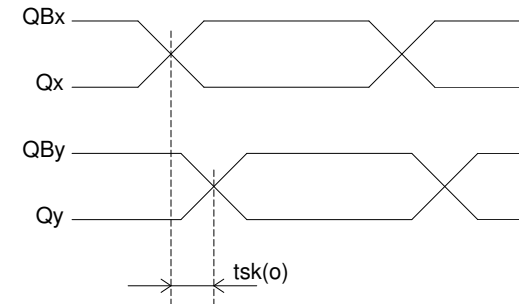
Differential Input Level:



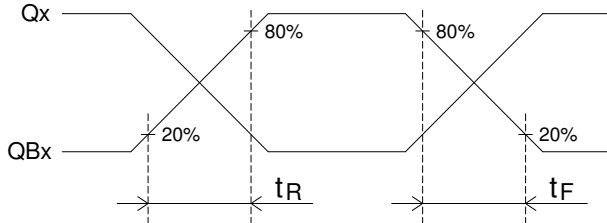
Part-to-Part Skew:



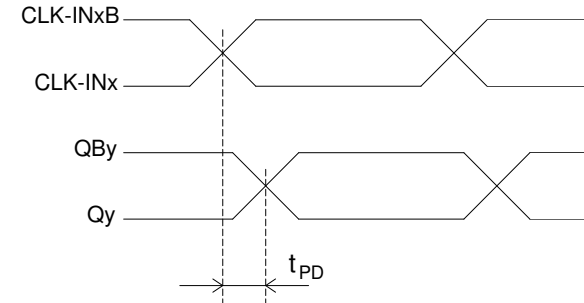
Output Skew:



Output Rise/Fall Time:



Propagation Delay:

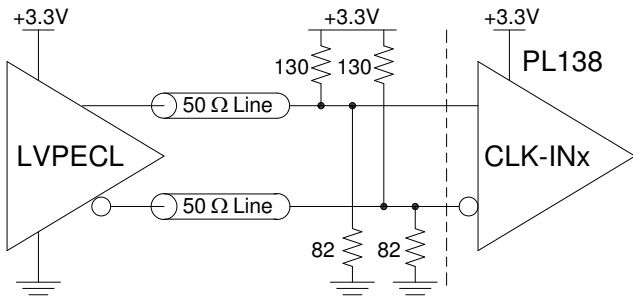


**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

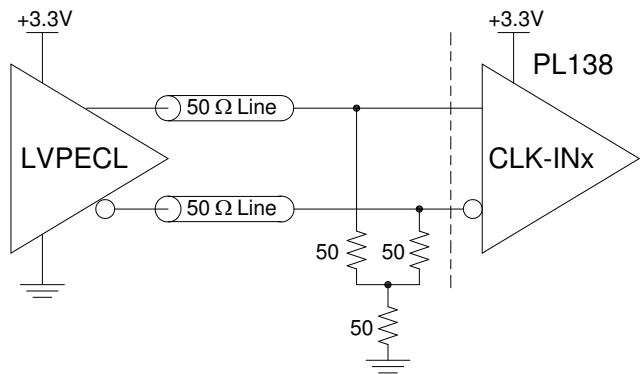
**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

The following circuits show different configurations for different input logic type signals. For good signal integrity at the PL138 input, the signals need to be properly terminated according to the logic type requirements. The signals need to be presented at the PL138 input according to  $V_{CMR}$ ,  $V_{PP}$  and other input requirements.

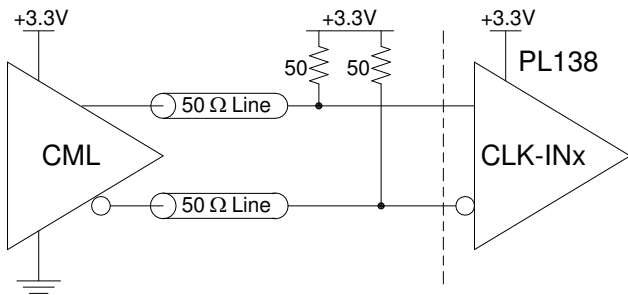
**CLK-IN Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver:**



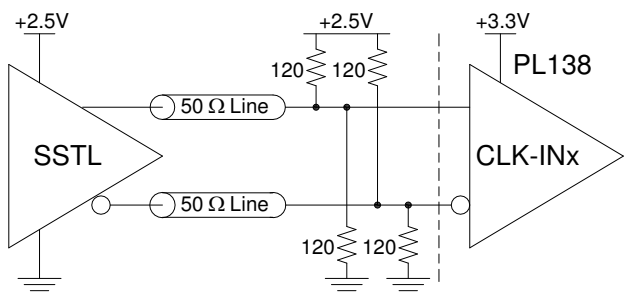
**3.3V LVPECL Driver, Alternative Termination:**



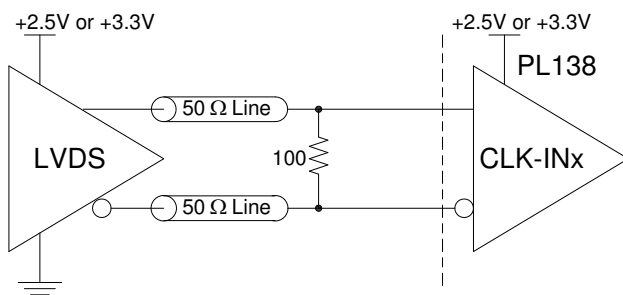
**CLK-IN Input Driven by a CML Driver:**



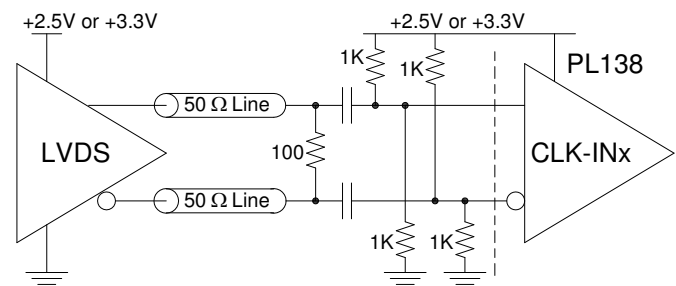
**CLK-IN Input Driven by an SSTL Driver:**



**CLK-IN Input Driven by an LVDS Driver:**

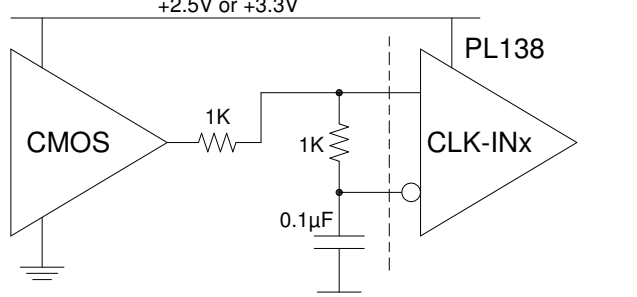
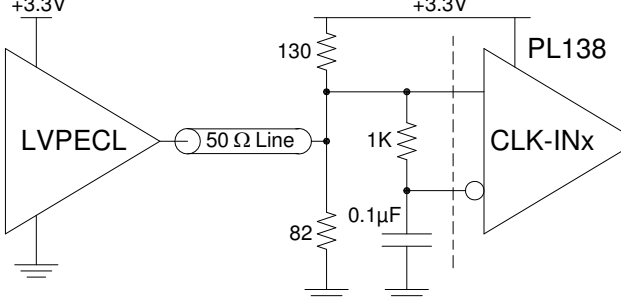
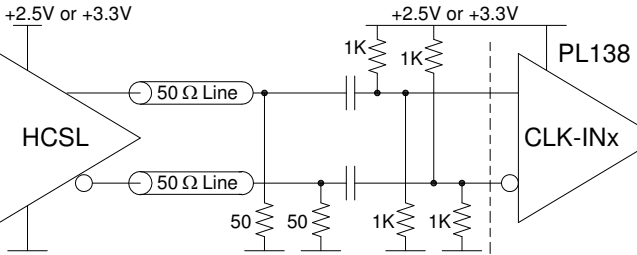


**LVDS Driver, Alternative AC Coupling:**



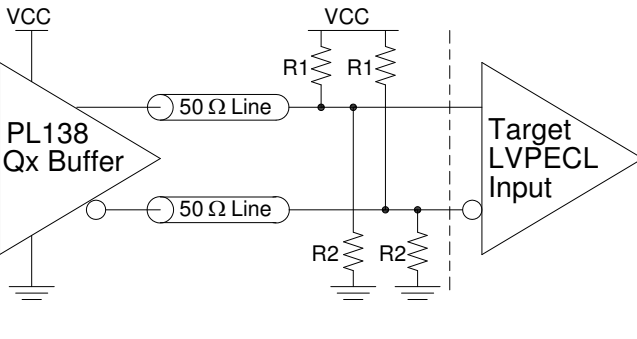
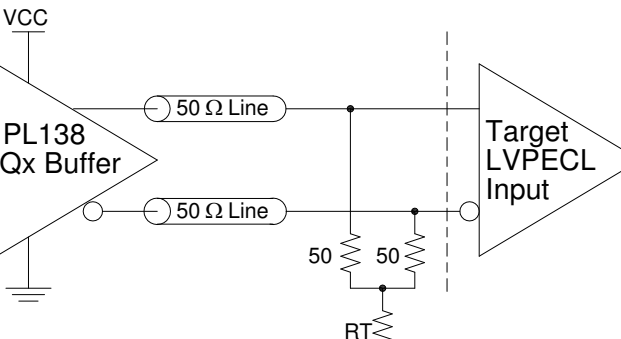
This circuit is for compatibility only. AC coupling is not really required for LVDS. The  $V_{CMR}$  range of the PL138 reaches low enough that LVDS signals can be connected directly to the PL138 input like in the circuit to the left.

**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

<p><u>CLK-IN Input Driven by a CMOS Driver:</u></p> 	<p><u>CLK-IN Input Driven by Single Ended LVPECL:</u></p> 
<p><u>CLK-IN Input Driven by an HCSL Driver:</u></p> 	<p>HCSL presents its signals very close to the ground rail, below the <math>V_{CMR}</math> range, so the HCSL signals can not be connected to the PL138 input directly. AC coupling is required for HCSL signals on the PL138 input.</p>

**TERMINATION FOR LVPECL OUTPUTS**

The required termination for LVPECL is 50Ω to a  $V_{CC}-2V$  DC voltage level. Below are two schematics to implement this termination.

<p><u>LVPECL Termination Schematic #1:</u></p> 	<p><u>LVPECL Termination Schematic #2:</u></p> 
<p><math>V_{CC}=3.3V</math>, Ideal values: <math>R1=127\Omega</math> , <math>R2=82.5\Omega</math>  Commercial values (E24): <math>R1=130\Omega</math> , <math>R2=82\Omega</math>  <math>V_{CC}=2.5V</math>, Ideal values: <math>R1=250\Omega</math> , <math>R2=62.5\Omega</math>  Commercial values (E24): <math>R1=240\Omega</math> , <math>R2=62\Omega</math></p>	<p>Schematic #2 is an alternative simplified termination.  <math>V_{CC}=3.3V</math>, Ideal value: <math>RT=48.7\Omega</math>  Commercial value: <math>RT=50\Omega</math> (E24: 51Ω)  <math>V_{CC}=2.5V</math>, Ideal value: <math>RT=18.7\Omega</math>  Commercial value: <math>RT=18\Omega</math></p>

**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

**POWER CONSIDERATIONS**

Driving LVPECL outputs requires an amount of power that can warm up the chip significantly.

The general requirement for the chip is that the junction temperature should not exceed +110°C.

The power consumption can be divided into two parts:

- 1) Core power dissipation
- 2) Output buffers power dissipation

**CORE POWER DISSIPATION**

The chip core power is equal to VCC×IEE. With a worst case VCC and IEE the power dissipation in the core is 3.63V×45mA=163mW.

**OUTPUT BUFFER POWER DISSIPATION**

The output buffers are not exposed to the full VCC-VEE voltage. On the differential output, one line is at logic 1 with a small voltage across the buffer and a large output current. The other line is at logic 0 with a larger voltage across the buffer and a smaller output current. The power dissipation per output buffer is 32mW. Only buffers that are loaded will have power dissipation. With both buffers loaded the worst case output buffer power dissipation will be 64mW.

Total Chip Power Dissipation, worst case, is 163mW + 64mW = 227mW.

**JUNCTION TEMPERATURE**

How much the chip is warmed up from the power dissipation depends upon the thermal resistance from the chip to the environment, also known as “junction to ambient”. The thermal resistance depends upon the type of package, how the package is assembled to the PCB and if there is additional air flow for improved cooling. For the LQFP package with use of the Thermal Relief pad, the thermal resistance is as follows:

JEDEC Standard Multi Layer PCB	Air Flow Velocity in Linear Feet per Minute		
	0	200	500
SOIC 8-pin Package	$\theta_{JA} = 97^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{JA} = 85^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{JA} = 77^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
TSSOP 8-pin Package	$\theta_{JA} = 120^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{JA} = 105^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	$\theta_{JA} = 95^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

**SOIC 8-pin:**

The temperature of the chip (junction) will be higher than the environment (ambient) with an amount equal to  $\theta_{JA} \times$  Power. For an ambient temperature of +85°C, all outputs loaded and no air flow, the junction temperature  $T_J = 85^{\circ}\text{C} + 97 \times 0.227 = 107^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**TSSOP 8-pin:**

For an ambient temperature of +85°C, all outputs loaded and 200LFM air flow, the junction temperature  $T_J = 85^{\circ}\text{C} + 105 \times 0.227 = 109^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is recommended to use at least 200LFM air flow to prevent the junction temperature from increasing above +110°C.

For use up to +80°C or lower no air flow is needed:  $T_J = 80^{\circ}\text{C} + 120 \times 0.227 = 107^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**2.5V-3.3V Low-Skew 1-2 Differential PECL Fanout Buffer**

**PACKAGE DRAWINGS (GREEN PACKAGE COMPLIANT)**

**8 Pin (dimensions in mm)**

Symbol	SOIC		TSSOP	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	1.35	1.75	-	1.20
A1	0.10	0.25	0.05	0.15
A2	1.25	1.50	-	1.05
B	0.33	0.53	0.19	0.30
C	0.19	0.27	0.09	0.20
D	4.80	5.00	2.90	3.10
E	3.80	4.00	4.30	4.50
H	5.80	6.20	6.20	6.60
L	0.40	0.89	0.45	0.75
e	1.27 BSC		0.65 BSC	

