DATA SHEET

PCK2001R

533 MHz I^2C 1:6 clock buffer

Product data
Supersedes data of 2000 Jul 25

2002 Dec 13

Philips Semiconductors

PHILIPS

533 MHz I²C 1:6 clock buffer PCK2001R

FEATURES

- Typically used to support four registered SDRAM DIMMs
- 16-pin SSOP package
- See PCK2001 for 48-pin 1:18 buffer part
- See PCK2001M for 28-pin 1:10 buffer part
- Operating frequency: 0 - 533 MHz
- Optimized for 33 MHz, 66 MHz, 100 MHz and 133 MHz operation
- Part-to-part skew < 500 ps
- 175 ps skew outputs typical
- Individual SDRAM clock output enable/disable via I²C
- Multiple V_{DD}, V_{SS} pins for noise reduction
- 3.3 V operation
- ESD protection exceeds 2000 V per Standard 801.2

DESCRIPTION

The PCK2001R is a 1- 6 fanout buffer used for 133/100 MHz CPU, 66/33 MHz PCI, 14.318 MHz REF, or 133/100/66 MHz SDRAM clock distribution. 6 outputs are typically used to support up to 4 registered SDRAM DIMMs commonly found in server applications.

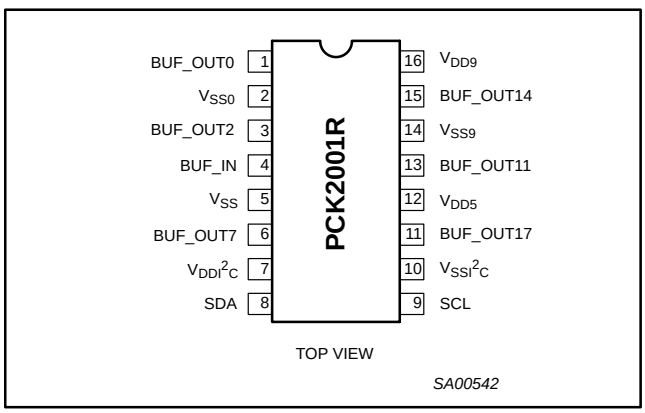
QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation delay BUF_IN to BUF_OUT$_n$	V_{CC} = 3.3 V, CL = 30 pF	2.5 2.5	ns
t_r	Rise time	V_{CC} = 3.3 V, CL = 30 pF	1.0	ns
t_f	Fall time	V_{CC} = 3.3 V, CL = 20 pF	700	ps
I_{CC}	Total supply current	V_{CC} = 3.465 V	50	µA

ORDERING INFORMATION

PACKAGES	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DRAWING NUMBER
16-Pin Plastic SSOP	0 to +70 °C	PCK2001RDB	SOT369-1

PIN CONFIGURATION



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PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NUMBER	I/O TYPE	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1, 3	Output	BUF_OUT (0, 2)	Buffered clock outputs
13, 15	Output	BUF_OUT (11, 14)	Buffered clock outputs
6, 11	Output	BUF_OUT (7, 17)	Buffered clock outputs
4	Input	BUF_IN	Buffered clock input
8	I/O	SDA	I²C serial data
9	Input	SCL	I²C serial clock
12, 16	Input	V_{DD} (5, 9)	3.3 V power supply
2, 14	Input	V_{SS} (0, 9)	Ground
7	Input	V_{DDI}²C	3.3 V I²C power supply
10	Input	V_{SSI}²C	I²C ground

FUNCTION TABLE

BUF_IN	I²CEN	BUF_OUTn
L	X	L
H	H	H
H	L	L

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS[1, 2]

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).
Voltages are referenced to V_{SS} (V_{SS} = 0V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITION	LIMITS		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	
V_{DD}	DC 3.3 V supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I_{IK}	DC input diode current	$V_I < 0$		-50	mA
V_I	DC input voltage	Note 2	-0.5	5.5	V
I_{OK}	DC output diode current	$V_O > V_{DD}$ or $V_O < 0$		±50	mA
V_O	DC output voltage	Note 2	-0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_O	DC output source or sink current	$V_O \geq 0$ to V_{DD}		±50	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		-65	+150	°C
P_{TOT}	Power dissipation per package plastic medium-shrink SO (SSOP)	For temperature range: 0 to +70 °C above +55 °C derate linearly with 11.3mW/K		850	mW

NOTES:
1. Stresses beyond those listed may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LIMITS		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	
V_{DD}	DC 3.3 V supply voltage		3.135	3.465	V
C_L	Capacitive load		20	30	pF
V_I	DC input voltage range		0	V_{DD}	V
V_O	DC output voltage range		0	V_{DD}	V
T_{amb}	Operating ambient temperature range in free air		0	+70	°C

DC CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			LIMITS		UNIT
					T_{amb} = 0°C to +70°C		
		V_{DD} (V)	OTHER		MIN	MAX	
V_{IH}	HIGH level input voltage	3.135 to 3.465			2.0	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	LOW level input voltage	3.135 to 3.465			V_{SS} - 0.3	0.8	V
V_{OH}	3.3V output HIGH voltage	3.135 to 3.465	I_{OH} = -1mA		3.1	-	V
V_{OL}	3.3V output LOW voltage	3.135 to 3.465	I_{OL}= 1mA		-	50	mV
I_{OH}	Output HIGH current	3.135 to 3.465	V_{OUT} = 1.5V		-70	-185	mA
I_{OL}	Output LOW current	3.135 to 3.465	V_{OUT} = 1.5V		65	160	mA
$\pm I_I$	Input leakage current	3.465			-5	5	µA
I_{CC}	Quiescent supply current	3.465	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or GND	I_O = 0	-	100	µA

AC CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		LIMITS T_{amb} = 0°C to +70°C			UNIT
			NOTES	MIN	TYP[9]	MAX	
t_P	CLK period	33 MHz	1, 6	29.9	30.0	30.2	ns
t_H	CLK HIGH time		2, 6, 8	12.3	14.3	16.3	
t_L	CLK LOW time		3, 6, 8	12.1	14.1	16.1	
t_P	CLK period	66 MHz	1, 6	14.9	15.0	15.2	ns
t_H	CLK HIGH time		2, 6, 8	5.6	6.8	8.0	
t_L	CLK LOW time		3, 6, 8	5.3	6.5	7.7	
t_P	CLK period	100 MHz	1,6	9.9	10.01	10.2	ns
t_H	CLK HIGH time		2, 6, 8	3.3	4.2	5.1	
t_L	CLK LOW time		3, 6, 8	3.2	4.1	5.0	
t_P	CLK period	133 MHz	1, 6	7.4	7.5	7.7	ns
t_H	CLK HIGH time		2, 6, 8	2.6	3.1	3.6	
t_L	CLK LOW time		3, 6, 8	2.2	2.7	3.2	
t_{SDRISE}	Rise time		4, 6, 10	1.5	2.0	4.0	V/ns
t_{SDFALL}	Fall time		4, 6, 11	1.5	2.5	4.0	V/ns
t_{PLH}	Buffer LH propagation delay		6, 7	1.0	2.4	3.5	ns
t_{PHL}	Buffer HL propagation delay		6, 7	1.0	2.6	3.5	ns
DUTY CYCLE	Output Duty Cycle	Measured at 1.5 V	5, 6, 7	45	50	55	%
t_{SKW}	Bus CLK skew		1, 6		150	250	ps
t_{DDSKW}	Device to device skew					500	ps

NOTES:
1. Clock period and skew are measured on the rising edge at 1.5V.
2. t_H is measured at 2.4V as shown in Figure 2.
3. t_L is measured at 0.4V as shown in Figure 2.
4. t_{SDRISE} and t_{SDFALL} are measured as a transition through the threshold region V_{OL} = 0.4V and V_{OH} = 2.4V (1 mA) JEDEC specification.
5. Duty cycle should be tested with a 50/50% input.
6. Over MIN (20pF) to MAX (30pF) discrete load, process, voltage, and temperature.
7. Input edge rate for these tests must be faster than 1 V/ns.
8. Calculated at minimum edge rate (1.5ns) to guarantee 45/55% duty cycle at 1.5V. Pulsewidth is required to be wider at the faster edge to ensure duty cycle specification is met.
9. All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V and T_{amb} = 25°C.
10. Typical is measured with MAX (30pF) discrete load.
11. Typical is measured with MIN (20pF) discrete load.

I²C CONSIDERATIONS

I²C has been chosen as the serial bus interface to control the PCK2001R. I²C was chosen to support the JEDEC proposal JC-42.5 168 Pin Unbuffered SDRAM DIMM. All vendors are required to determine the legal issues associated with the manufacture of I²C devices.

1) Address assignment: The clock driver in this specification uses the single, 7-bit address shown below. All devices can use the address if only one master clock driver is used in a design. The address can be re-used for the CKBF device if no other conflicting I²C clock driver is used in the system.

The following address was confirmed by Philips on 09/04/96.

A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	R/$\overline{W}$
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

NOTE: The R/$\overline{W}$ bit is used by the I²C controller as a data direction bit. A ‘zero’ indicates a transmission (WRITE) to the clock device. A ‘one’ indicates a request for data (READ) from the clock driver. Since the definition of the clock buffer only allows the controller to WRITE data; the R/$\overline{W}$ bit of the address will always be seen as ‘zero’. Optimal address decoding of this bit is left to the vendor.

2) Options: It is our understanding that metal mask options and other pinouts of this type of clock driver will be allowed to use the same address as the original CKBF device. I²C addresses are defined in terms of function (master clock driver) rather than form (pinout, and option).

3) Slave/Receiver: The clock driver is assumed to require only slave/receiver functionality. Slave/transmitter functionality is optional.

4) Data Transfer Rate: 100 kbits/s (standard mode) is the base functionality required. Fast mode (400 kbits/s) functionality is optional.

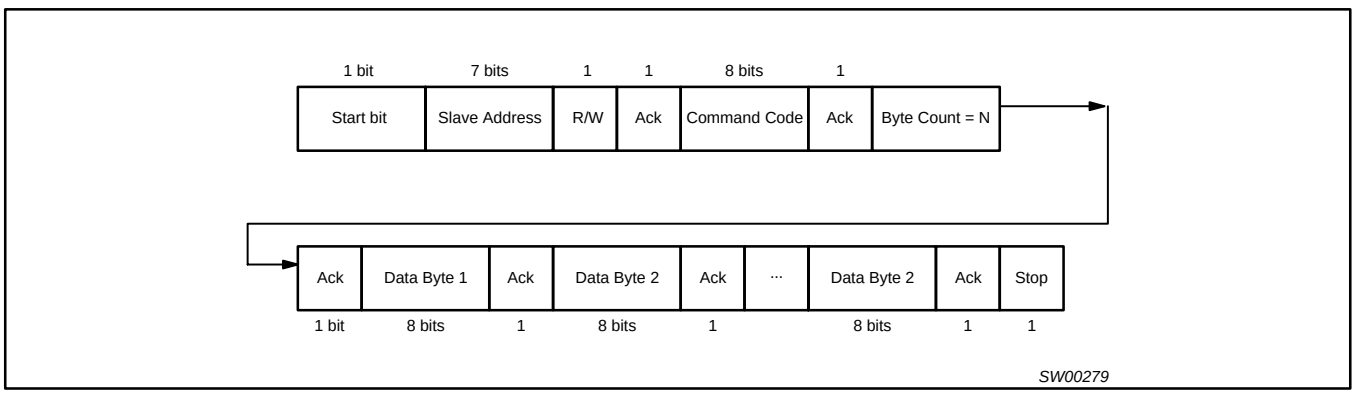
5) Logic Levels: I²C logic levels are based on a percentage of V_{DD} for the controller and other devices on the bus. Assume all devices are based on a 3.3 Volt supply.

6) Data Byte Format: Byte format is 8 Bits as described in the following appendices.

7) Data Protocol: To simplify the clock I²C interface, the clock driver serial protocol was specified to use only block writes from the controller. The bytes must be accessed in sequential order from lowest to highest byte with the ability to stop after any complete byte has been transferred. Indexed bytes are not allowed. However, the SMBus controller has a more specific format than the generic I²C protocol.

The clock driver must meet this protocol which is more rigorous than previously stated I²C protocol. Treat the description from the viewpoint of controller. The controller “writes” to the clock driver and if possible would “read” from the clock driver (the clock driver is a slave/receiver only and is incapable of this transaction.)

“The block write begins with a slave address and a write condition. After the command code the host (controller) issues a byte count which describes how many more bytes will follow in the message. If the host had 20 bytes to send, the first byte would be the number 20 (14h), followed by the 20 bytes of data. The byte count may not be 0. A block write command is allowed to transfer a maximum of 32 data bytes.”



NOTE: The acknowledgement bit is returned by the slave/receiver (the clock driver).

Consider the command code and the byte count bytes required as the first two bytes of any transfer. The command code is software programmable via the controller, but will be specified as 0000 0000 in the clock specification. The byte count byte is the number of additional bytes required to transfer, not counting the command code and byte count bytes. Additionally, the byte count byte is required to be a minimum of 1 byte and a maximum of 32 bytes to satisfy the above requirement.

For example:

Byte count byte		Notes:
MSB	LSB	
0000	0000	Not allowed. Must have at least one byte.
0000	0001	Data for functional and frequency select register (currently byte 0 in spec)
0000	0010	Reads first two bytes of data. (byte 0 then byte 1)
0000	0011	Reads first three bytes (byte 0, 1, 2 in order)
0000	0100	Reads first four bytes (byte 0, 1, 2, 3 in order)
0000	0101	Reads first five bytes (byte 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 in order)
0000	0110	Reads first six bytes (byte 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in order)
0000	0111	Reads first seven bytes (byte 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in order)
0010	0000	Max byte count supported = 32

A transfer is considered valid after the acknowledge bit corresponding to the byte count is read by the controller. The serial controller interface can be simplified by discarding the information in both the command code and the byte count bytes and simply reading all the bytes that are sent to the clock driver after being addressed by the controller. It is expected that the controller will not provide more bytes than the clock driver can handle. A clock vendor may choose to discard any number of bytes that exceed the defined byte count.

8) Clock stretching: The clock device must not hold/stretch the SCLOCK or SDATA lines low for more than 10 ms. Clock stretching is discouraged and should only be used as a last resort. Stretching the clock/data lines for longer than this time puts the device in an error/time-out mode and may not be supported in all platforms. It is assumed that all data transfers can be completed as specified without the use of clock/data stretching.

9) General Call: It is assumed that the clock driver will not have to respond to the ‘‘general call.’’

10) Electrical Characteristics: All electrical characteristics must meet the standard mode specifications found in section 15 of the I2C specification.

a) Pull-Up Resistors: Any internal resistors pull-ups on the SDATA and SCLOCK inputs must be stated in the individual datasheet. The use of internal pull-ups on these pins of below 100 kΩ is discouraged. Assume that the board designer will use a single external pull-up resistor for each line and that these values are in the 5-6 kΩ range. Assume one I2C device per DIMM (serial presence detect), one I2C controller, one clock driver plus one/two more I2C devices on the platform for capacitive loading purposes.

(b) Input Glitch Filters: Only fast mode I2C devices require input glitch filters to suppress bus noise. The clock driver is specified as a standard mode device and is not required to support this feature.

11) $\overline{\text{PWR DWN}}$: If a clock driver is placed in $\overline{\text{PWR DWN}}$ mode, the SDATA and SCLK inputs must be 3-Stated and the device must retain all programming information. I_{DD} current due to the I2C circuitry must be characterized and in the data sheet.

For specific I2C information consult the Philips I2C Peripherals Data Handbook IC12 (1997).

SERIAL CONFIGURATION MAP

The serial bits will be read by the clock buffer in the following order:

Byte 0 - Bits 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0
Byte 1 - Bits 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0
Byte 2 - Bits 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

All unused register bits (Reserved and N/A) should be desined as “Don’t Care”. It is expected that the controller will force all of these bits to a “0” level.

All register bits labeled “Initialize to 0” must be written to zero during intialization. Failure to do so may result in a higher than normal operating current. The controller will read back the last written value.

Byte 0: Active/inactive register

1 = enable; 0 = disable

BIT	PIN#	NAME	DESCRIPTION
7	6	BUF_OUT7	Active/Inactive
6	—	—	—
5	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
2	3	BUF_OUT2	Active/Inactive
1	—	—	—
0	1	BUF_OUT0	Active/Inactive

NOTE:
1. Inactive means outputs are held LOW and are disabled from switching. These outputs are designed to be configured at power-on and are not expected to be configured during the normal modes of operation.

Byte 1: Active/inactive register

1 = enable; 0 = disable

BIT	PIN#	NAME	DESCRIPTION
7	—	—	—
6	15	BUF_OUT14	Active/Inactive
5	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
3	13	BUF_OUT11	Active/Inactive
2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
0	—	—	—

NOTE:
1. Inactive means outputs are held LOW and are disabled from switching. These outputs are designed to be configured at power-on and are not expected to be configured during the normal modes of operation.

Byte 2: Active/inactive register

BIT	PIN#	NAME	DESCRIPTION
7	11	BUF_OUT17	Active/Inactive
6	—	—	—
5	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
0	—	—	—

NOTE:
1. Inactive means outputs are held LOW and are disabled from switching. These outputs are designed to be configured at power-on and are not expected to be configured during the normal modes of operation.

AC WAVEFORMS

V_M = 1.5 V
$V_X = V_{OL}$ + 0.3 V
$V_Y = V_{OH}$ -0.3 V
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are the typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

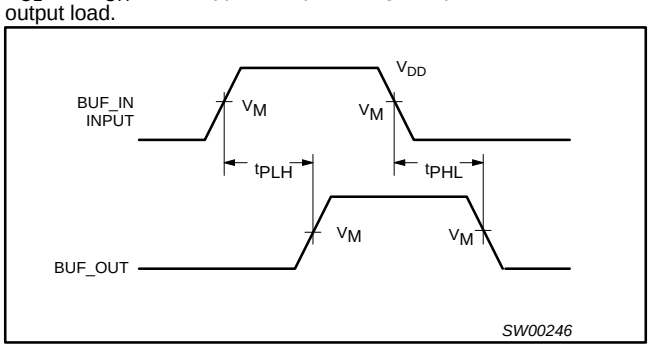


Figure 1. Load circuitry for switching times.

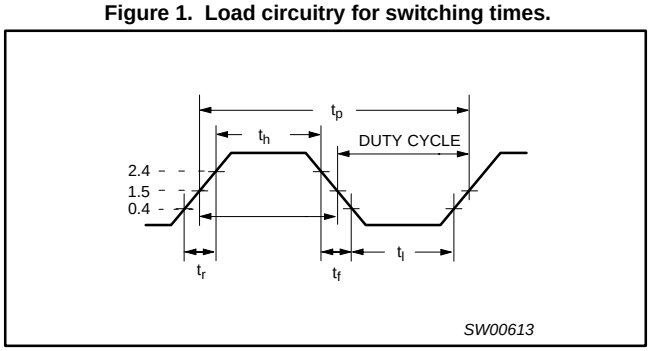


Figure 2. Buffer Output clock

TEST CIRCUIT

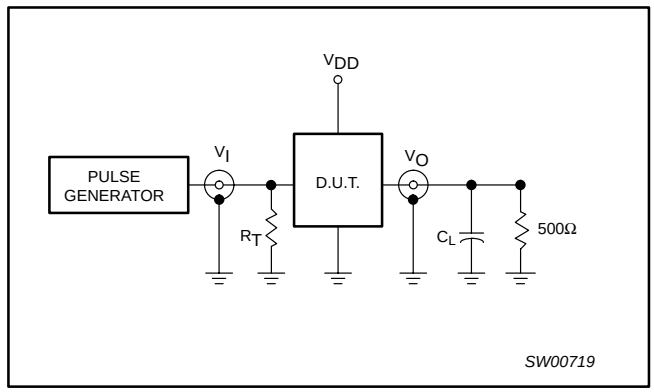
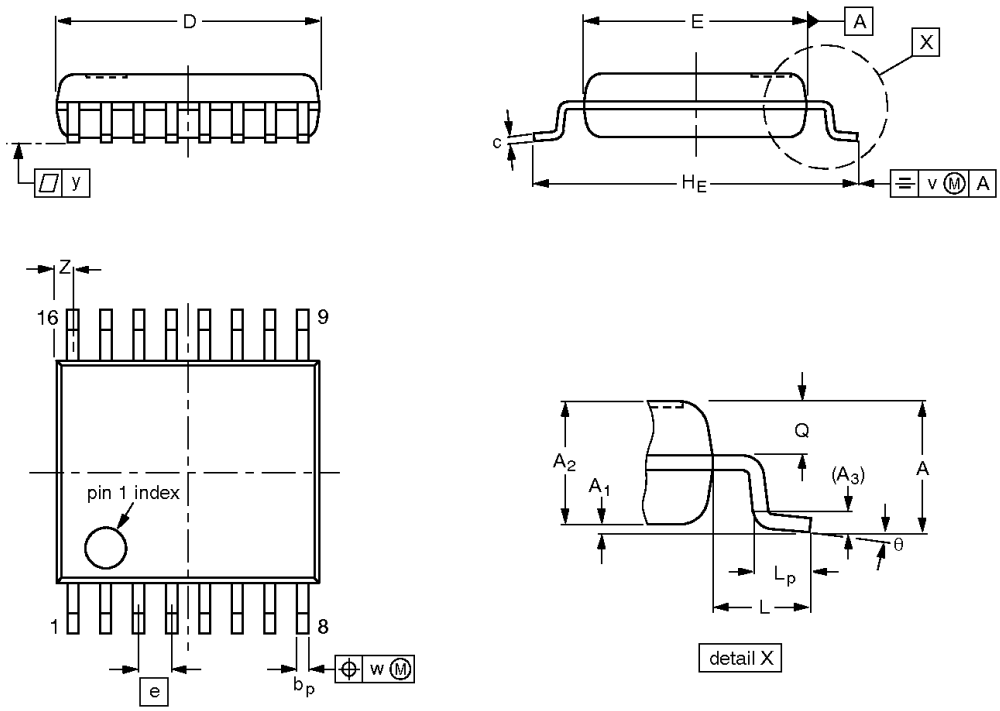
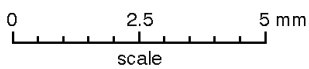


Figure 3. Load circuitry for switching times

SSOP16: plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm **SOT369-1**





DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	$Z^{(1)}$	θ
mm	1.5	0.15 0.00	1.4 1.2	0.25	0.32 0.20	0.25 0.13	5.30 5.10	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1.0	0.75 0.45	0.65 0.45	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.48 0.18	10^o 0^o

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.20 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT369-1		MO-152				~~95-02-04~~ 99-12-27

REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Description
_2	20021213	Product data (9397 750 10864); ECN 853-2210 29225 of 22 November 2002. Modifications: • Increase F_{max} to 533 MHz.
_1	20000725	Product data (9397 750 07352); ECN 853-2210 24202 of 25 July 2000.

Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status[1]	Product status[2] [3]	Definitions
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
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[1] Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

Definitions

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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