# **General Description**

DIDT

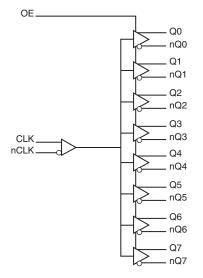
The 85408I is a low skew, high performance 1-to-8 Differential-to-LVDS Clock Distribution Chip. The 85408I CLK, nCLK pair can accept most differential input levels and translates them to 3.3V LVDS output levels. Utilizing Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS), the 85408I provides a low power, low noise, low skew, point-to-point solution for distributing LVDS clock signals.

Guaranteed output and part-to-part skew specifications make the 85408I ideal for those applications demanding well defined performance and repeatability.

## **Features**

- Eight differential LVDS output pairs
- One differential clock input pair
- CLK, nCLK can accept the following differential input levels: LVPECL, LVDS, LVHSTL, HCSL, SSTL
- Maximum output frequency: 700MHz
- Translates any differential input signal (LVPECL, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL) to LVDS levels without external bias networks
- Translates any single-ended input signal to LVDS with resistor bias on nCLK input
- Multiple output enable inputs for disabling unused outputs in reduced fanout applications
- Additive phase jitter, RMS: 167fs (typical)
- Output skew: 50ps (maximum)
- Part-to-part skew: 550ps (maximum)
- Propagation delay: 2.4ns (maximum)
- 3.3V operating supply
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in lead-free (RoHS 6) package

## **Block Diagram**



# **Pin Assignment**

Q5 [] nQ4 []	3 4 5 6 7	22 21 20 19 18	nQ7 OE GND VDD VDD
nQ2	8	17	☐ V <sub>DD</sub>
	9	16	☐ CLK
	10	15	☐ nCLK
	11	14	☐ Q0
	12	13	☐ nQ0

85408I

24-Lead TSSOP 4.4mm x 7.8mm x 0.925mm package body G Package Top View

# **Pin Description and Pin Characteristic Tables**

### Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Number	Name	Т	уре	Description
1, 2	nQ6, Q6	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
3, 4	nQ5, Q5	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
5, 6	nQ4, Q4	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
7, 8	nQ3, Q3	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
9, 10	nQ2, Q2	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
11, 12	nQ1, Q1	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
13, 14	nQ0, Q0	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.
15	nCLK	Input	Pullup	Inverting differential clock input.
16	CLK	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential clock input.
17, 19, 20	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power		Positive supply pins.
18, 21	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
22	OE	Input	Pullup	Output enable. Controls the enabling and disabling of outputs Qx, nQx. When HIGH, the outputs are enabled. When LOW, the outputs are in High-Impedance. LVCMOS / LVTTL interface levels.
23, 24	nQ7, Q7	Output		Differential output pair. LVDS interface levels.

NOTE: Pullup and Pulldown refer 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
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance (per output)			4		pF
R <sub>PULLUP</sub>	Input Pullup Resistor			51		kΩ
R <sub>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		kΩ

## **Function Tables**

Table 3A. Output Enable Function Table

Inputs	Outputs
OE	Q[0:7], nQ[0:7]
0	High-Impedance
1	Active (default)

#### Table 3B. Clock Input Function Table

Inp	uts	Outputs			
CLK	nCLK	Q[0:7]	nQ[0:7]	Input to Output Mode	Polarity
0	1	LOW	HIGH	Differential to Differential	Non-Inverting
1	0	HIGH	LOW	Differential to Differential	Non-Inverting
0	Biased; NOTE 1	LOW	HIGH	Single-Ended to Differential	Non-Inverting
1	Biased; NOTE 1	HIGH	LOW	Single-Ended to Differential	Non-Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	0	HIGH	LOW	Single-Ended to Differential	Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	1	LOW	HIGH	Single-Ended to Differential	Inverting

NOTE 1: Please refer to the Application Information section, Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single-Ended Levels.

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

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.

Item	Rating	
Supply Voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>	4.6V	
Inputs, V <sub>I</sub>	-0.5V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5V	
Outputs, I <sub>O</sub> (LVDS)		
Continuos Current	10mA	
Surge Current	15mA	
Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$	70°C/W (0 mps)	
Storage Temperature, T <sub>STG</sub>	-65°C to 150°C	

## **DC Electrical Characteristics**

#### Table 4A. LVDS Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{DD}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Current				90	mA

#### Table 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics, $V_{DD}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage		2		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Current	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			5	μA
IIL	Input Low Current	$V_{DD} = 3.465V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-150			μA

#### Table 4C. Differential DC Characteristics, $V_{DD}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
	la aut blick Ourset	CLK	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			150	μA
ΊΗ	Input High Current	nCLK	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			5	
1	Input Low Current	CLK	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	-5			μA
Input Low Curren	Input Low Current	nCLK	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	-150			μA
V <sub>PP</sub>	Peak-to-Peak Voltag	je; NOTE 1		0.15		1.3	V
V <sub>CMR</sub>	Common Mode Inpu	t Voltage; NOTE 1, 2		GND + 0.5		V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.85	V

NOTE 1:  $V_{IL}$  should not be less than -0.3V.

NOTE 2: Common mode input voltage is defined as V<sub>IH</sub>.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential Output Voltage	R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω	250	400	600	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	V <sub>OD</sub> Magnitude Change	$R_L = 100\Omega$			50	mV
V <sub>OS</sub>	Offset Voltage	$R_L = 100\Omega$	1.125	1.4	1.6	V
$\Delta V_{OS}$	V <sub>OS</sub> Magnitude Change	$R_L = 100\Omega$			50	mV
l <sub>Oz</sub>	High Impedance Leakage		-10		+10	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power Off Leakage		-1		+1	μA
I <sub>OSD</sub>	Differential Output Short Circuit Current				-5.5	mA
I <sub>OS</sub> /I <sub>OSB</sub>	Output Short Circuit Current				-12	mA

#### Table 4D. LVDS DC Characteristics, $V_{DD}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

#### Table 5. AC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f <sub>MAX</sub>	Output Frequency				700	MHz
t <sub>PD</sub>	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1		1.6		2.4	ns
<i>t</i> jit	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section	156.25MHz, Integration Range: (12kHz – 20MHz)		167		fs
<i>tsk</i> (o)	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4				50	ps
<i>tsk</i> (pp)	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4				550	ps
t <sub>R</sub> / t <sub>F</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	50		600	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		45		55	%
t <sub>PZL,</sub> t <sub>PZH</sub>	Output Enable Time; NOTE 5				5	ns
t <sub>PLZ,</sub> t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Output Disable Time; NOTE 5				5	ns

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.

NOTE: All parameters measured at  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{MAX}}}$  unless noted otherwise.

NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 2: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential crossing point of the input to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 3: 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.

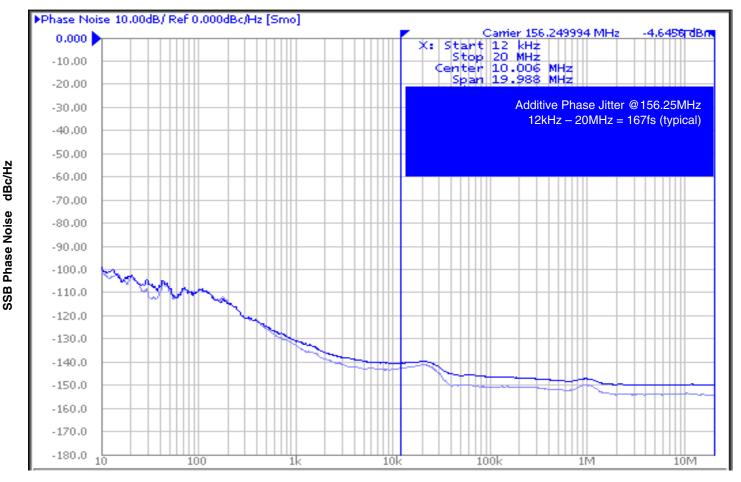
NOTE 4: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.

NOTE 5: These parameters are guaranteed by characterization. Not tested in production.

# **Additive Phase Jitter**

The spectral purity in a band at a specific offset from the fundamental compared to the power of the fundamental is called the *dBc Phase Noise.* This value is normally expressed using a Phase noise plot and is most often the specified plot in many applications. Phase noise is defined as the ratio of the noise power present in a 1Hz band at a specified offset from the fundamental frequency to the power value of the fundamental. This ratio is expressed in decibels (dBm) or a ratio

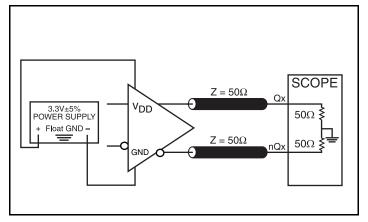
of the power in the 1Hz band to the power in the fundamental. When the required offset is specified, the phase noise is called a *dBc* value, which simply means dBm at a specified offset from the fundamental. By investigating jitter in the frequency domain, we get a better understanding of its effects on the desired application over the entire time record of the signal. It is mathematically possible to calculate an expected bit error rate given a phase noise plot.



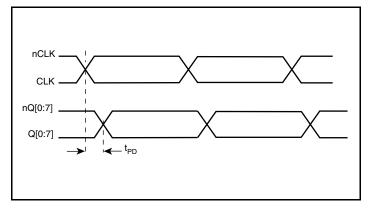
Offset from Carrier Frequency (Hz)

As with most timing specifications, phase noise measurements has issues relating to the limitations of the equipment. Often the noise floor of the equipment is higher than the noise floor of the device. This is illustrated above. The device meets the noise floor of what is shown, but can actually be lower. The phase noise is dependent on the input source and measurement equipment.

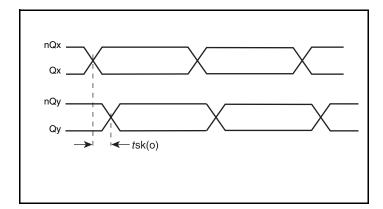
# **Parameter Measurement Information**



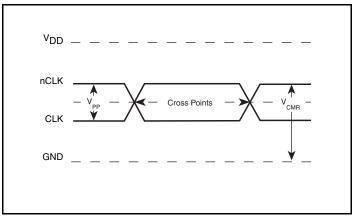
3.3V LVDS Output Load AC Test Circuit



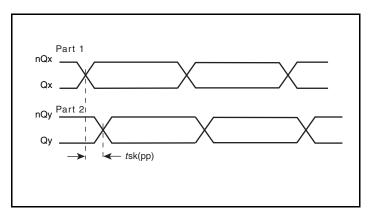
**Propagation Delay** 



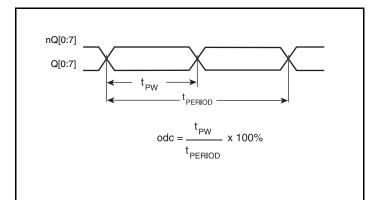
**Output Skew** 



**Differential Input Level** 

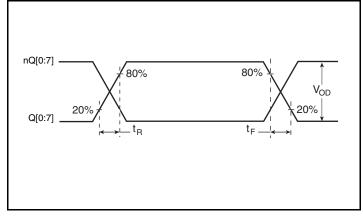




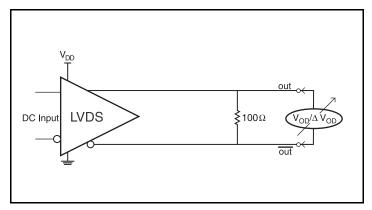


Output Duty Cycle/Pulse Width/Period

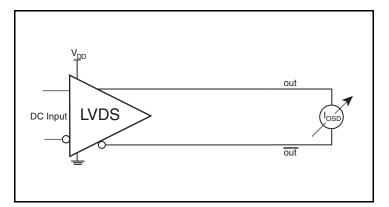
# Parameter Measurement Information, continued



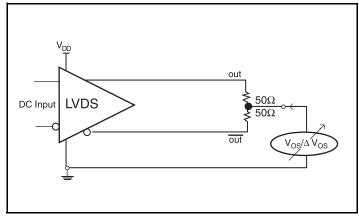
**Output Rise/Fall Time** 



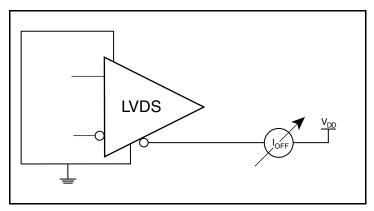
**Differential Output Voltage Setup** 



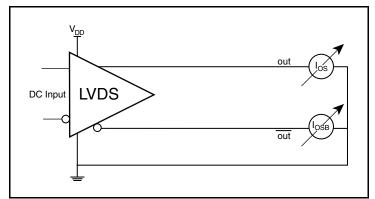
**Differential Output Short Circuit Setup** 



**Offset Voltage Setup** 



Power Off Leakage Setup



**Output Short Circuit Current Setup** 

# **Applications Information**

### Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single-Ended Levels

*Figure 1* shows how the differential input can be wired to accept single-ended levels. The reference voltage V\_REF =  $V_{DD}/2$  is generated by the bias resistors R1, R2 and C1. This bias circuit should be located as close as possible to the input pin. The ratio of R1 and R2 might need to be adjusted to position the V\_REF in the center of the input voltage swing. For example, if the input clock swing is only 2.5V and V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, V\_REF should be 1.25V and R2/R1 = 0.609.

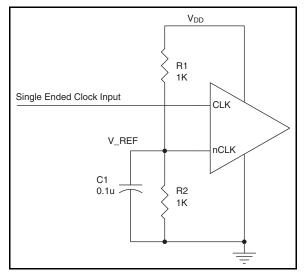


Figure 1. Single-Ended Signal Driving Differential Input

### **Recommendations for Unused Output Pins**

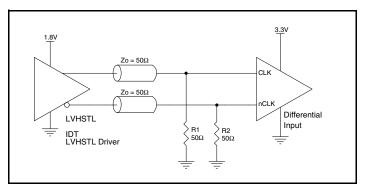
#### **Outputs:**

#### LVDS Outputs

All unused LVDS output pairs can be either left floating or terminated with  $100\Omega$  across. If they are left floating, there should be no trace attached.

### **Differential Clock Input Interface**

The CLK /nCLK accepts LVDS, LVPECL, LVHSTL, SSTL, HCSL and other differential signals. Both signals must meet the V<sub>PP</sub> and V<sub>CMR</sub> input requirements. *Figures 2A to 2F* show interface examples for the CLK/nCLK input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are examples



2A. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by an IDT Open Emitter LVHSTL Driver

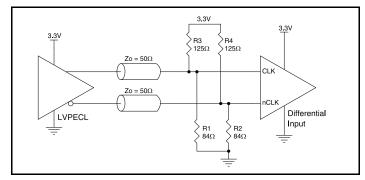


Figure 3C. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver

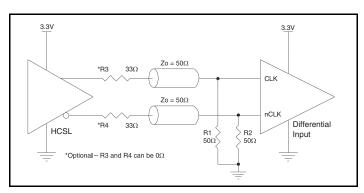


Figure 2E. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V HCSL Driver

only. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements. For example, in Figure 2A, the input termination applies for IDT open emitter LVHSTL drivers. If you are using an LVHSTL driver from another vendor, use their termination recommendation.

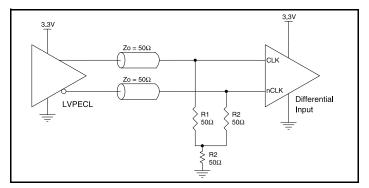


Figure 2B. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver

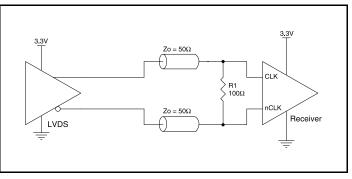


Figure 2D. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVDS Driver

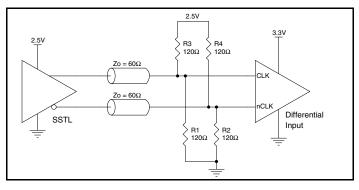


Figure 2F. CLK/nCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V SSTL Driver

### 3.3V LVDS Driver Termination

A general LVDS interface is shown in *Figure 3*. In a  $100\Omega$  differential transmission line environment, LVDS drivers require a matched load termination of  $100\Omega$  across near the receiver input. For a multiple

LVDS outputs buffer, if only partial outputs are used, it is recommended to terminate the unused outputs.

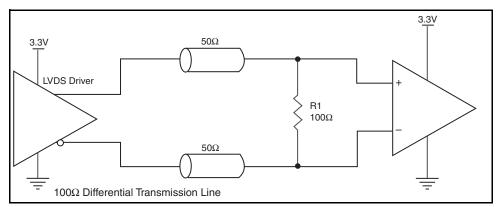


Figure 3. Typical LVDS Driver Termination

•

## **Power Considerations**

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the 85408I. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

#### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the 85408I is the sum of the core power plus the analog power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V$ , which gives worst case results.

Power (core)<sub>MAX</sub> = V<sub>DD\_MAX</sub> \* I<sub>DD\_MAX</sub> = 3.465V \* 90mA = **311.85mW** 

#### 2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, Tj, 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 for devices is 125°C.

The equation for Tj is as follows: Tj =  $\theta_{JA}$  \* Pd\_total + T<sub>A</sub>

Tj = Junction Temperature

 $\theta_{JA}$  = Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

Pd\_total = Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)

T<sub>A</sub> = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$  must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 70°C/W per Table 6 below.

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

 $85^{\circ}C + 0.312W * 70^{\circ}C/W = 106.8^{\circ}C$ . This is well below the limit of  $125^{\circ}C$ .

This calculation is only an example. Tj will obviously vary depending on the number of loaded outputs, supply voltage, air flow and the type of board (multi-layer).

#### Table 6. Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}$ for 24 Lead TSSOP, Forced Convection

θ <sub>JA</sub> by Velocity					
Meters per Second	0	1	2.5		
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	70°C/W	65.0°C/W	62°C/W		

## **Reliability Information**

Table 7.  $\theta_{\text{JA}}$  vs. Air Flow Table for a 24 Lead TSSOP

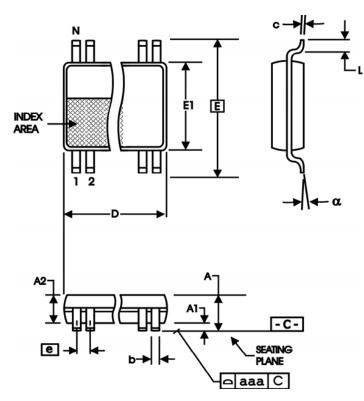
$\theta_{JA}$ by Velocity					
Meters per Second	0	1	2.5		
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	70°C/W	65.0°C/W	62°C/W		

### **Transistor Count**

The transistor count for 85408I is: 1821 Pin compatible with SN65LVDS104

# Package Outline and Package Dimensions

### Package Outline - G Suffix for 24 Lead TSSOP



#### Table 8. Package Dimensions

All Dimensions in Millimeters					
Symbol	Minimum	Maximum			
N	16				
A		1.20			
A1	0.05	0.15			
A2	0.80	1.05			
b	0.19	0.30			
С	0.09	0.20			
D	7.70	7.90			
E	6.40 Basic				
E1	4.30	4.50			
е	0.65 Basic				
L	0.45	0.75			
α	0°	8°			
aaa		0.10			

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-153

# **Ordering Information**

### Table 9. Ordering Information

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
85408BGILF	ICS85408BGILF	"Lead-Free" 24 Lead TSSOP	Tube	-40°C to 85°C
85408BGILFT	ICS85408BGILF	"Lead-Free" 24 Lead TSSOP	Tape & Reel	-40°C to 85°C

# **Revision History Sheet**

Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date	
А		1	Pin Assignment - corrected package information from 300-MIL to 173-MIL.	8/25/04	
۸		1	Features Section - added Lead-Free bullet. Corrected Block Diagram.	4/25/05	
A	А Т8 1		Ordering Information Table - added Lead-Free information.	4/25/05	
	T5	5	AC Characteristics Table - added Additive Phase Jitter spec.		
D	B 12 Added Po	Added Additive Phase Jitter Plot.	6/25/09		
Б		12	Added Power Considerations section.	0/25/09	
			Converted datasheet format.		
	T9 B	1	Features section - removed reference to leaded devices.		
Р		1	Removed ICS Chip logo from General description.	3/5/15	
D		14	Ordering Information - removed leaded devices.	3/5/15	
	15	Updated datasheet format.			
	C T9	14	Ordering Information - removed Tape & Reel count and table note.		
С			Deleted "HiperClockS" reference throughout the datasheet.	2/23/16	
			Updated datasheet header/footer.		



#### **Corporate Headquarters** 6024 Silver Creek Valley Road San Jose, CA 95138 USA

Sales 1-800-345-7015 or 408-284-8200 Fax: 408-284-2775 www.IDT.com

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В нашем ассортименте представлены ведущие мировые производители активных и пассивных электронных компонентов.

Нашей специализацией является поставка электронной компонентной базы двойного назначения, продукции таких производителей как XILINX, Intel (ex.ALTERA), Vicor, Microchip, Texas Instruments, Analog Devices, Mini-Circuits, Amphenol, Glenair.

Сотрудничество с глобальными дистрибьюторами электронных компонентов, предоставляет возможность заказывать и получать с международных складов практически любой перечень компонентов в оптимальные для Вас сроки.

На всех этапах разработки и производства наши партнеры могут получить квалифицированную поддержку опытных инженеров.

Система менеджмента качества компании отвечает требованиям в соответствии с ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001, ГОСТ РВ 0015-002 и ЭС РД 009

#### Офис по работе с юридическими лицами:

105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107, 1118, ДЦ «Щербаковский»

Телефон: +7 495 668-12-70 (многоканальный)

Факс: +7 495 668-12-70 (доб.304)

E-mail: info@moschip.ru

Skype отдела продаж: moschip.ru moschip.ru\_4

moschip.ru\_6 moschip.ru\_9