### SY54011R



# Low Voltage 1.2V/1.8V CML 1:2 Fanout Buffer, 3.2Gbps, 3.2GHz



Precision Edge®

## **General Description**

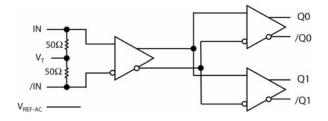
The SY54011R is a fully differential, low voltage 1.2V/1.8V CML 1.2 fanout buffer. It is optimized to provide two identical output copies with less than 15ps of skew and less than  $10ps_{pp}$  total jitter. The SY54011R can process clock signals as fast as 3.2GHz or data patterns up to 3.2Gbps.

The differential input includes Micrel's unique, 3-pin input termination architecture that interfaces to LVPECL, LVDS or CML differential signals, (AC- or DC-coupled from a 2.5V driver) as small as 100mV ( $200\text{mV}_{PP}$ ) without any level-shifting or termination resistor networks in the signal path. For AC-coupled input interface applications, an integrated voltage reference (V<sub>REF-AC</sub>) is provided to bias the VT pin. The outputs are CML, with extremely fast rise/fall times guaranteed to be less than 95ps.

The SY54011R operates from a 2.5V  $\pm 5\%$  core supply and a 1.8V or 1.2V  $\pm 5\%$  output supply and is guaranteed over the full industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C). The SY54011R is part of Micrel's high-speed, Precision Edge<sup>®</sup> product line.

Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

## **Functional Block Diagram**



#### **Features**

- 1.2V/1.8V CML 1:2 fanout buffer
- Guaranteed AC performance over temperature and voltage:
  - DC-to- > 3.2Gbps throughput
  - <300ps propagation delay (IN-to-Q)</li>
  - <15ps within-device skew
  - <95ps rise/fall times</p>
- · Ultra-low jitter design
  - <1ps<sub>RMS</sub> cycle-to-cycle jitter
  - <10ps<sub>PP</sub> total jitter
  - <1ps<sub>RMS</sub> random jitter
  - <10ps<sub>PP</sub> deterministic jitter
- High-speed CML outputs
- 2.5V ±5%, 1.8/1.2V ±5% power supply operation
- Industrial temperature range: -40°C to +85°C
- Available in 16-pin (3mm x 3mm) MLF<sup>®</sup> package

## **Applications**

- Data Distribution: OC-48, OC-48+FEC
- · SONET clock and data distribution
- Fibre Channel clock and data distribution
- · Gigabit Ethernet clock and data distribution

#### **Markets**

- Storage
- ATE
- · Test and measurement
- Enterprise networking equipment
- · High-end servers
- Access
- Metro area network equipment

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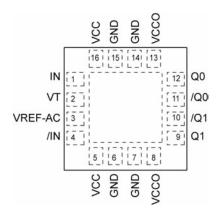
## Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

Part Number	Package Type	Operating Range	Package Marking	Lead Finish
SY54011RMG	MLF-16	Industrial	011R with Pb-Free bar-line indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free
SY54011RMGTR <sup>(2)</sup>	MLF-16	Industrial	011R with Pb-Free bar-line indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free

#### Notes:

- 1. Contact factory for die availability. Dice are guaranteed at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, DC Electricals only.
- 2. Tape and Reel.

## **Pin Configuration**



16-Pin MLF® (MLF-16)

## **Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function	
1, 4	IN, /IN	Differential Input: This input pair is the differential signal input to the device. Input accepts differential signals as small as 100mV (200mV <sub>PP</sub> ). Each input pin internally terminates with $50\Omega$ to the VT pin.	
2	VT	Input Termination Center-Tap: Each side of the differential input pair terminates to VT pin. This pin provides a center-tap to a termination network for maximum interface flexibility. See "Interface Applications" subsection.	
3	VREF-AC	Reference Voltage: This output biases to $V_{\text{CC}}$ –1.15V. It is used for AC-coupling inputs IN and /IN. Connect VREF-AC directly to the VT pin. Bypass with 0.1 $\mu$ F low ESR capacitor to VCC. Maximum sink/source current is ±0.5mA. See "Input Interface Applications" subsection.	
5, 16	VCC	Positive Power Supply: Bypass with $0.1 uF//0.01 uF$ low ESR capacitors as close to the $V_{CC}$ pins as possible. Supplies input and core circuitry.	
8,13	VCCO	Output Supply: Bypass with $0.1 uF//0.01 uF$ low ESR capacitors as close to the $V_{\text{CCO}}$ pins as possible. Supplies the output buffers.	
6, 7, 14, 15	GND,	Ground: Exposed pad must be connected to a ground plane that is the same	
	Exposed pad	potential as the ground pins.	
10, 9	/Q1, Q1	CML Differential Output Pairs: Differential buffered copies of the input signal. The	
11, 12	/Q0, Q0	output swing is typically 390mV. See "Interface Applications" subsection for termination information.	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )0.5V to +3.0V
Supply Voltage (V <sub>CCO</sub> )0.5V to +2.7V
V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>CCO</sub> <1.8V
V <sub>CCO</sub> - V <sub>CC</sub> <0.5V
Input Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> )
CML Output Voltage (V <sub>OUT</sub> )0.6V to V <sub>CCO</sub> +0.5V
Current (V <sub>T</sub> )
Source or sink current on VT pin ±100mA
Input Current
Source or sink current on (IN, /IN) ±50mA
Current (V <sub>REF-AC</sub> )
Source or sink current on V <sub>REF-AC</sub> <sup>(4)</sup> ±0.5mA
Maximum operating Junction Temperature125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 20sec.)260°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>s</sub> )65°C to +150°C

## Operating Ratings<sup>(2)</sup>

Supply Voltage (V <sub>cc</sub> )	2.375V to 2.625V
(V <sub>cco</sub> )	1.14V to 1.9V
Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	
MLF <sup>®</sup>	
Still-air (θ <sub>JA</sub> )	75°C/W
Junction-to-board $(\psi_{JB})$	33°C/W

## DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(5)</sup>

 $T_A = -40$ °C to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>cc</sub>	Power Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>cc</sub>	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		V <sub>cco</sub>	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
		V <sub>cco</sub>	1.7	1.8	1.9	V
I <sub>cc</sub>	Power Supply Current	Max. V <sub>cc</sub>		15	22	mA
I <sub>cco</sub>	Power Supply Current	No Load. V <sub>cco</sub>		32	42	mA
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance (IN-to-V <sub>T</sub> , /IN-to-V <sub>T</sub> )		45	50	55	Ω
R <sub>DIFF_IN</sub>	Differential Input Resistance (IN-to-/IN)		90	100	110	Ω
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage (IN, /IN)	IN, /IN	1.2		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
$V_{\text{IL}}$	Input LOW Voltage (IN, /IN)	V <sub>IL</sub> with V <sub>IH</sub> of 1.2V	0.2		V <sub>IH</sub> -0.1	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage (IN, /IN)	IN, /IN	1.14		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage (IN, /IN)	$V_{IL}$ with $V_{IH}$ of 1.14V, (1.2V-5%)	0.66		V <sub>IH</sub> -0.1	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Swing (IN, /IN)	see Figure 3a	0.1		1.0	V
$V_{DIFF\_IN}$	Differential Input Voltage Swing ( IN - /IN )				2.0	V
V <sub>REF-AC</sub>	Output Reference Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.3	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.15	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0	V
V <sub>T_IN</sub>	Voltage from Input to V <sub>T</sub>				1.28	V

#### Notes:

<sup>1.</sup> Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded. This is a stress rating only and functional operation is not implied at conditions other than those detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

<sup>2.</sup> The data sheet limits are not guaranteed if the device is operated beyond the operating ratings.

<sup>3.</sup> Package thermal resistance assumes exposed pad is soldered (or equivalent) to the device's most negative potential on the PCB. ψ<sub>JB</sub> and θ<sub>JA</sub> values are determined for a 4-layer board in still-air number, unless otherwise stated.

<sup>4.</sup> Due to the limited drive capability, use for input of the same package only.

<sup>5.</sup> The circuit is designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table after thermal equilibrium has been established.

## CML Outputs DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(6)</sup>

 $V_{CCO} = 1.14V \text{ to } 1.26V \text{ R}_{L} = 50\Omega \text{ to } V_{CCO}$ 

 $V_{CCO}$  = 1.7V to 1.9V,  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to  $V_{CCO}$  or 100 $\Omega$  across the outputs,

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.375V to 2.625V.  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	$R_L = 50\Omega$ to $V_{CCO}$	V <sub>CCO</sub> -0.020	V <sub>CCO</sub> -0.010	Vcco	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Swing	See Figure 3a	300	390	475	mV
V <sub>DIFF_OUT</sub>	Differential Output Voltage Swing	See Figure 3b	600	780	950	mV
R <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Source Impedance		45	50	55	Ω

#### Note:

#### **AC Electrical Characteristics**

 $V_{CCO} = 1.14V \text{ to } 1.26V \text{ R}_{L} = 50\Omega \text{ to } V_{CCO}$ 

 $V_{\text{CCO}}$  = 1.7V to 1.9V,  $R_{\text{L}}$  =  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{\text{CCO}}$  or  $100\Omega$  across the outputs,

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.375V to 2.625V.  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Paramet	ter	Condition		Min	Тур	Max	Units
f <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Frequency		NRZ Data		3.2			Gbps
			V <sub>OUT</sub> > 200mV	Clock	3.2			GHz
t <sub>PD</sub>	Propaga	tion Delay IN-to-Q	Figure 1a		150	205	300	ps
t <sub>Skew</sub>	Within D	evice Skew	Note 7			3	15	ps
	Part-to-Part Skew		Note 8				75	ps
t <sub>Jitter</sub>	Data	Random Jitter	Note 9				1	ps <sub>RMS</sub>
		Deterministic Jitter	Note 10				10	ps <sub>PP</sub>
	Clock	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter	Note 11				1	ps <sub>RMS</sub>
		Total Jitter	Note 12				10	ps <sub>PP</sub>
t <sub>R</sub> t <sub>F</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Times (20% to 80%)  Duty Cycle		At full output swing.		30	60	95	ps
			Differential I/O		47		53	%

#### Notes:

- 7. Within device skew is measured between two different outputs under identical input transitions.
- Part-to-part skew is defined for two parts with identical power supply voltages at the same temperature and no skew at the edges at the respective inputs.
- Random jitter is measured with a K28.7 pattern, measured at ≤ f<sub>MAX</sub>.
- 10. Deterministic jitter is measured at 2.5Gbps with both K28.5 and  $2^{23}$ –1 PRBS pattern.
- 11. Cycle-to-cycle jitter definition: the variation period between adjacent cycles over a random sample of adjacent cycle pairs. t<sub>IITTER\_CC</sub> = T<sub>n</sub> -T<sub>n+1</sub>, where T is the time between rising edges of the output signal.
- 12. Total jitter definition: with an ideal clock input frequency of ≤ f<sub>MAX</sub> (device), no more than one output edge in 10<sup>12</sup> output edges will deviate by more than the specified peak-to-peak jitter value.

<sup>6.</sup> The circuit is designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table after thermal equilibrium has been established

### **Interface Applications**

For Input Interface Applications see Figures 4a-f and for CML Output Termination see Figures 5a-d.

#### **CML Output Termination with VCCO 1.2V**

For VCCO of 1.2V, Figure 5a, terminate the output with  $50\Omega$ -to-1.2V, DC-coupled, not  $100\Omega$  differentially across the outputs.

If AC-coupling is used, Figure 5d, terminate into  $50\Omega$ to-1.2V before the coupling capacitor and then connect to a high value resistor to a reference voltage.

Do not AC couple with internally terminated receiver. For example,  $50\Omega$  ANY-IN input. AC-coupling will offset the output voltage by 200mV and this offset voltage will be too low for proper driver operation.

Any unused output pair needs to be terminated when VCCO is 1.2V, do not leave floating.

#### **CML Output Termination with VCCO 1.8V**

For VCCO of 1.8V, Figure 5a and Figure b, terminate with either  $50\Omega$ -to-1.8V or  $100\Omega$  differentially across the outputs. AC- or DC-coupling is fine.

#### Input AC Coupling

The SY54011R input can accept AC coupling from any driver. Tie VT to VREF-AC and bypass with a 0.1µF capacitor as shown in Figures 4c and 4d.

## **Timing Diagrams**

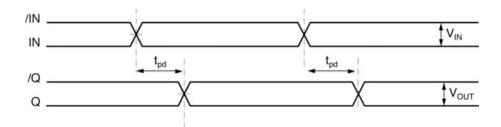
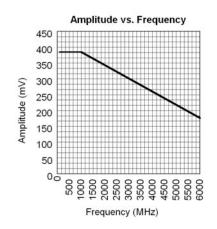
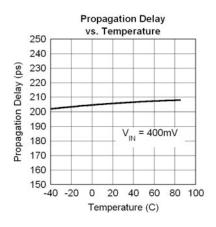


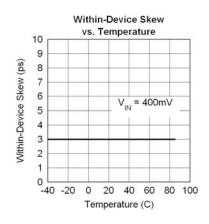
Figure 1a. Propagation Delay

## **Typical Characteristics**

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V,  $V_{CCO}$  = 1.2V, GND = 0V,  $V_{IN}$  = 100mV;  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to 1.2V;  $T_A$  = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.

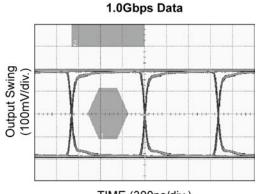




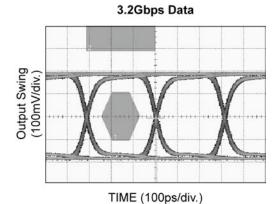


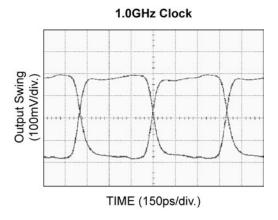
### **Functional Characteristics**

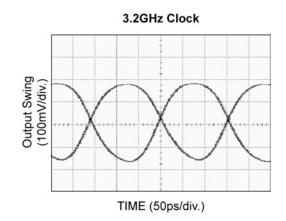
 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V,  $V_{CCO}$  = 1.2V, GND = 0V,  $V_{IN}$  = 100mV;  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to 1.2V, Data Pattern:  $2^{23}$ -1;  $T_A$  = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.



TIME (300ps/div.)







## Input and Output Stage

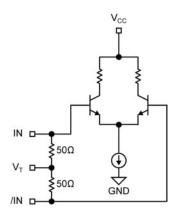


Figure 2a. Simplified Differential Input Buffer

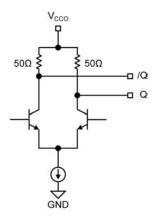


Figure 2b. Simplified CML Output Buffer

## **Single-Ended and Differential Swings**



Figure 3a. Single-Ended Swing

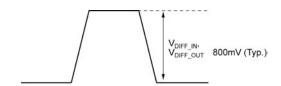


Figure 3b. Differential Swing

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## **Input Interface Applications**

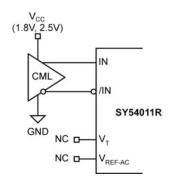


Figure 4a. CML Interface (DC-Coupled, 1.8V, 2.5V)

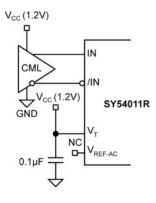


Figure 4b. CML Interface (DC-Coupled, 1.2V)

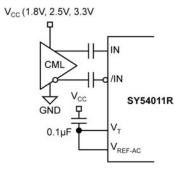


Figure 4c. CML Interface (AC-Coupled)

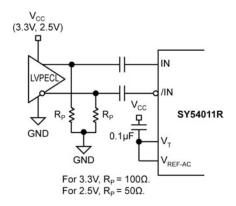


Figure 4d. LVPECL Interface (AC-Coupled)

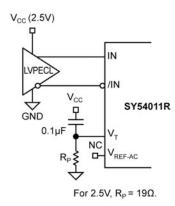


Figure 4e. LVPECL Interface (DC-Coupled)

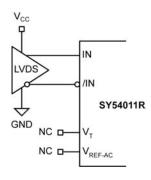


Figure 4f. LVDS Interface

## **CML Output Termination**

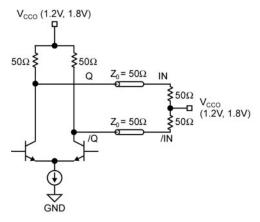


Figure 5a. 1.2V or 1.8V CML DC-Coupled Termination

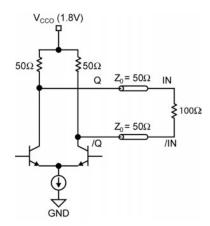


Figure 5b. 1.8V CML DC-Coupled Termination

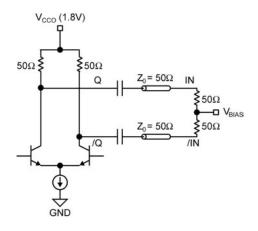


Figure 5c. CML AC-Coupled Termination (VCCO 1.8V only)

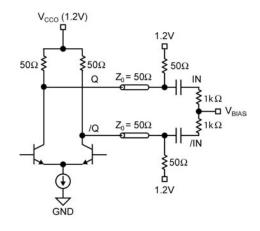
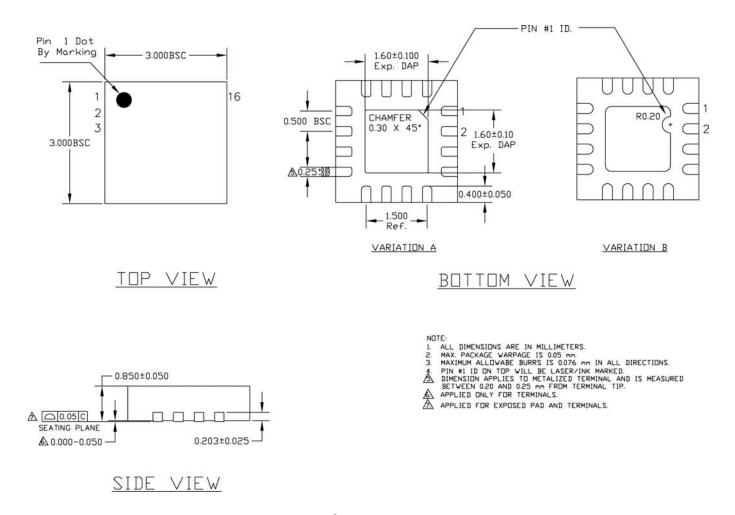


Figure 5d. CML AC-Coupled Termination (VCCO 1.2V only)

## **Related Product and Support Documents**

Part Number	Function	Datasheet Link
HBW Solutions	New Products and Termination Application Notes	http://www.micrel.com/page.do?page=/product-info/as/HBWsolutions.shtml

## **Package Information**



16-Pin MLF® (3mm x3mm) (MLF-16)

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