



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

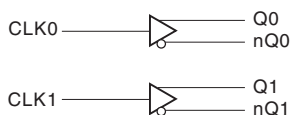


The ICS85322I is a Dual LVCMOS / LVTTTL-to-Differential 2.5V / 3.3V LVPECL translator and a member of the HiPerClocks™ family of High Performance Clocks Solutions from ICS. The ICS85322I has selectable single ended clock inputs. The single ended clock input accepts LVCMOS or LVTTTL input levels and translate them to 2.5V / 3.3V LVPECL levels. The small outline 8-pin SOIC package makes this device ideal for applications where space, high performance and low power are important.

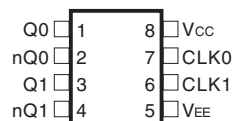
### FEATURES

- 2 differential 2.5V/3.3V LVPECL outputs
- Selectable CLK0, CLK1 LVCMOS/LVTTTL clock inputs
- CLK0 and CLK1 can accepts the following input levels: LVCMOS or LVTTTL
- Maximum output frequency: 267MHz
- Part-to-part skew: 250ps (maximum)
- 3.3V operating supply voltage (operating range 3.135V to 3.465V)
- 2.5V operating supply voltage (operating range 2.375V to 2.625V)
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



### PIN ASSIGNMENT



#### ICS85322I

##### 8-Lead SOIC

3.90mm x 4.92mm x 1.37mm body package

##### M Package

Top View



**TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Number	Name	Type		Description
1, 2	Q0, nQ0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
3, 4	Q1, nQ1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
5	V <sub>EE</sub>	Power		Negative supply pin.
6	CLK1	Input	Pullup	LVCMOS / LVTTTL clock input.
7	CLK0	Input	Pullup	LVCMOS / LVTTTL clock input.
8	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power		Positive supply pin.

NOTE: *Pullup* refers 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
R <sub>PULLUP</sub>	Input Pullup Resistor			51		KΩ
R <sub>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		KΩ



### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.6V
Inputs, $V_I$	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Outputs, $I_O$	
Continuous Current	50mA
Surge Current	100mA
Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$	112.7°C/W (0 lfpm)
Storage Temperature, $T_{STG}$	-65°C to 150°C

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.

**TABLE 3A. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{CC}$	Positive Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current				25	mA

**TABLE 3B. LVCMOS / LVTTTL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	CLK0, CLK1	2		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	CLK0, CLK1	-0.3		1.3	V
$I_{IH}$	Input High Current	CLK0, CLK1 $V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$			5	$\mu A$
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current	CLK0, CLK1 $V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$	-150			$\mu A$

**TABLE 3C. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$	$V_{CC} - 1.4$		$V_{CC} - 1.0$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	$V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$	$V_{CC} - 2.0$		$V_{CC} - 1.7$	V
$V_{SWING}$	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.65		0.9	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC} - 2V$ .

**TABLE 4A. AC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$f_{MAX}$	Output Frequency				267	MHz
$t_{PD}$	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1	$f \leq 267MHz$	0.5		1.9	ns
$t_{sk(pp)}$	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 2, 3				250	ps
$t_R / t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80% @ 50MHz	300		700	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		40		60	%

All parameters measured at 133MHz unless noted otherwise.

NOTE 1: Measured from  $V_{CC}/2$  point of the input to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 2: 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 3: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.



**TABLE 3D. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{CC}$	Positive Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current				25	mA

**TABLE 3E. LVCMOS / LVTTTL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	CLK0, CLK1	1.6		$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	CLK0, CLK1	-0.3		0.9	V
$I_{IH}$	Input High Current	CLK0, CLK1 $V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 2.625$			5	$\mu A$
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current	CLK0, CLK1 $V_{CC} = V_{IN} = 2.625$	-150			$\mu A$

**TABLE 3F. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		$V_{CC} - 1.4$		$V_{CC} - 1.0$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		$V_{CC} - 2.0$		$V_{CC} - 1.7$	V
$V_{SWING}$	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.65		0.9	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC} - 2V$ .

**TABLE 4B. AC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  TO  $85^\circ C$**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$f_{MAX}$	Output Frequency				215	MHz
$t_{PD}$	Propagation Delay; NOTE 1	$f \leq 215MHz$	0.7		2.1	ns
$t_{sk(pp)}$	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 2, 3				250	ps
$t_R / t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80% @ 50MHz	300		700	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle		40		60	%

All parameters measured at 133MHz unless noted otherwise.

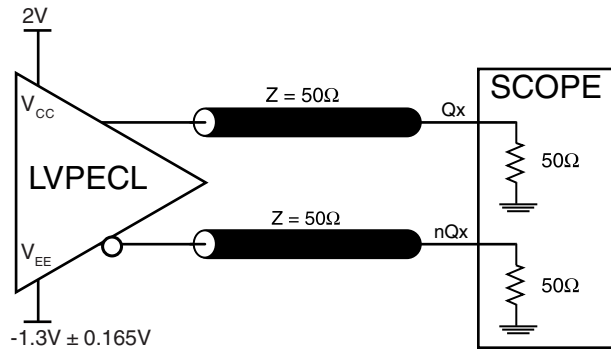
NOTE 1: Measured from  $V_{CC}/2$  point of the input to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 2: 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.

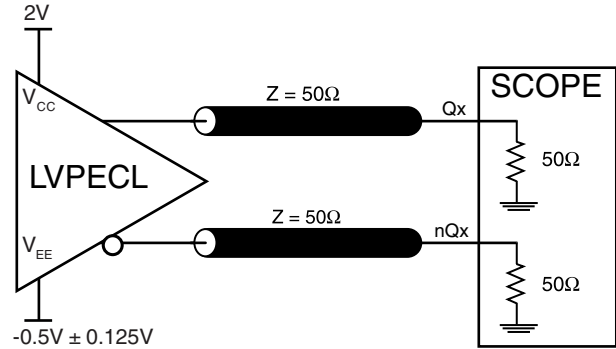
NOTE 3: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65..



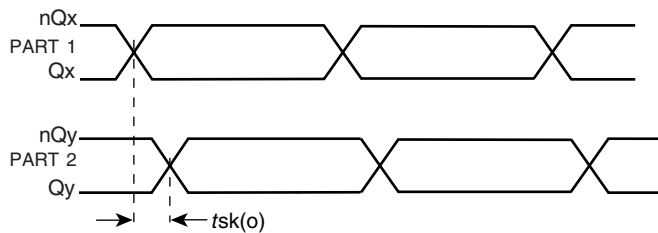
## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



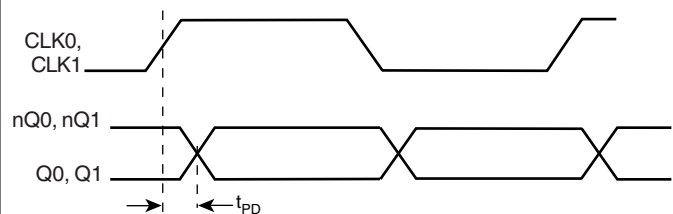
**3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT**



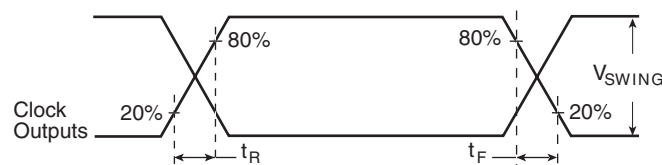
**2.5V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT**



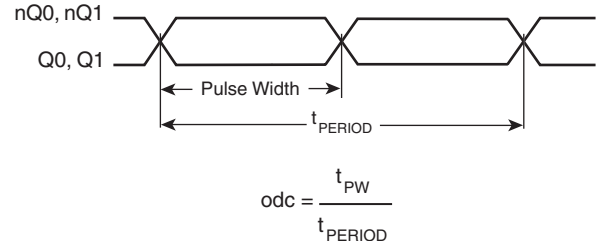
**PART-TO-PART SKEW**



**PROPAGATION DELAY**



**OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME**



**OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD**



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### TERMINATION FOR 3.3V LVPECL OUTPUTS

The clock layout topology shown below is a typical termination for LVPECL outputs. The two different layouts mentioned are recommended only as guidelines.

FOUT and nFOUT are low impedance follower outputs that generate ECL/LVPECL compatible outputs. Therefore, terminating resistors (DC current path to ground) or current sources must be used for functionality. These outputs are designed to drive

50Ω transmission lines. Matched impedance techniques should be used to maximize operating frequency and minimize signal distortion. *Figures 1A and 1B* show two different layouts which are recommended only as guidelines. Other suitable clock layouts may exist and it would be recommended that the board designers simulate to guarantee compatibility across all printed circuit and clock component process variations.

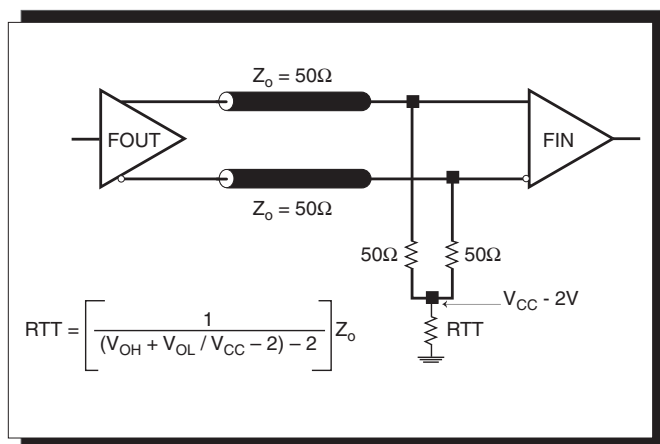


FIGURE 1A. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION

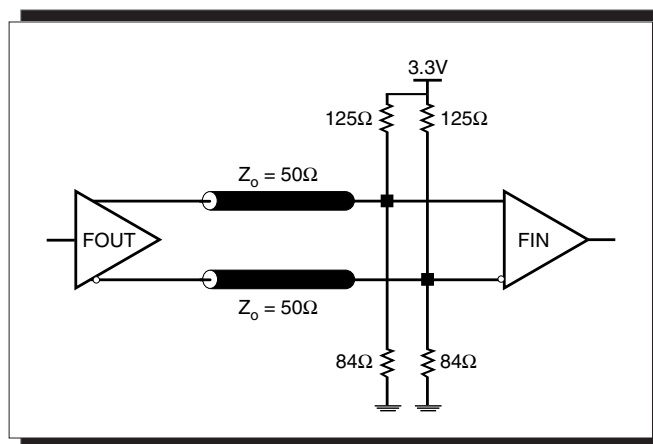


FIGURE 1B. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION



### TERMINATION FOR 2.5V LVPECL OUTPUT

Figure 2A and Figure 2B show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC} - 2V$ . For  $V_{CC} = 2.5V$ , the  $V_{CC} - 2V$  is very close to

ground level. The R3 in Figure 2B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in Figure 2C.

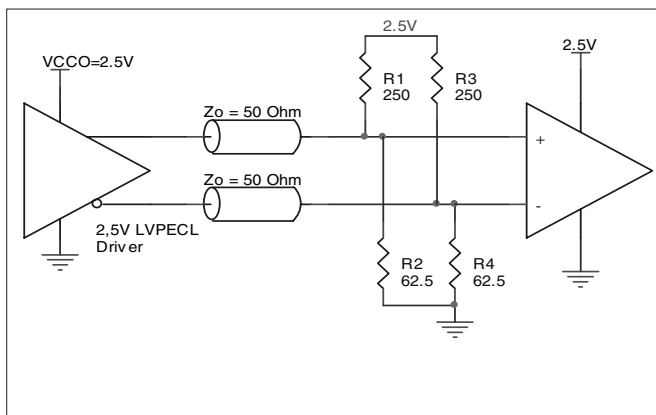


FIGURE 2A. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

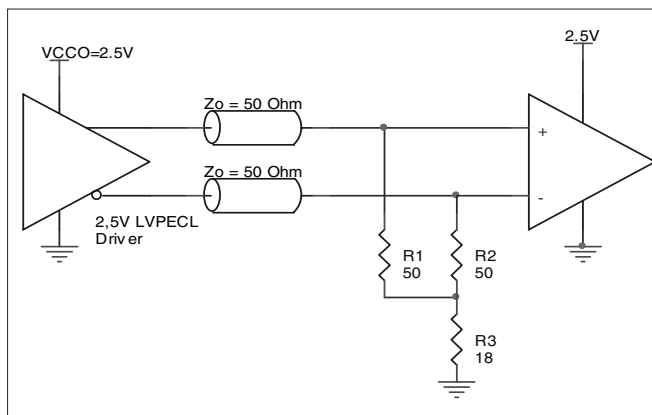


FIGURE 2B. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

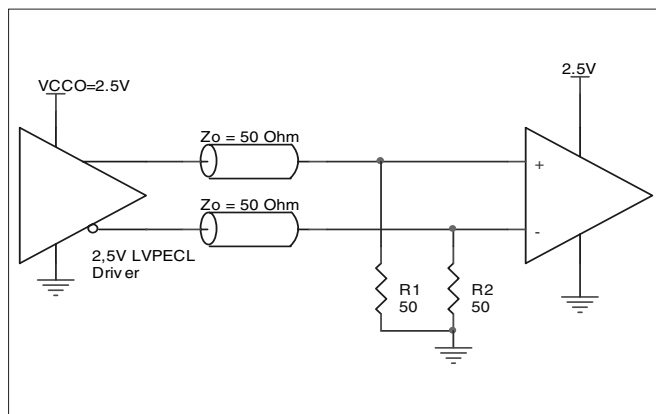


FIGURE 2C. 2.5V LVPECL TERMINATION EXAMPLE



## POWER CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS85322I. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS85322I is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for  $V_{CC} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V$ , which gives worst case results.

**NOTE:** Please refer to Section 3 for details on calculating power dissipated in the load.

- Power (core)<sub>MAX</sub> =  $V_{CC\_MAX} * I_{EE\_MAX} = 3.465V * 25mA = 86.6mW$
- Power (outputs)<sub>MAX</sub> = **30.2mW/Loaded Output pair**  
If all outputs are loaded, the total power is  $2 * 30.2mW = 60.4mW$

**Total Power<sub>MAX</sub>** (3.465V, with all outputs switching) =  $86.6mW + 60.4mW = 147mW$

### 2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature,  $T_j$ , 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 HiPerClockS™ devices is 125°C.

The equation for  $T_j$  is as follows:  $T_j = \theta_{JA} * Pd\_total + T_A$

$T_j$  = Junction Temperature

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

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

$T_A$  = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$  must be used. Assuming a moderate air flow of 200 linear feet per minute and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 103.3°C/W per Table 5 below.

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

$85^\circ C + 0.147W * 103.3^\circ C/W = 100.2^\circ C$ . This is well below the limit of 125°C.

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

**TABLE 5. THERMAL RESISTANCE  $\theta_{JA}$  FOR 8-PIN SOIC, FORCED CONVECTION**

<b><math>\theta_{JA}</math> by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)</b>			
	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	153.3°C/W	128.5°C/W	115.5°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	112.7°C/W	103.3°C/W	97.1°C/W
<b>NOTE:</b> Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.			

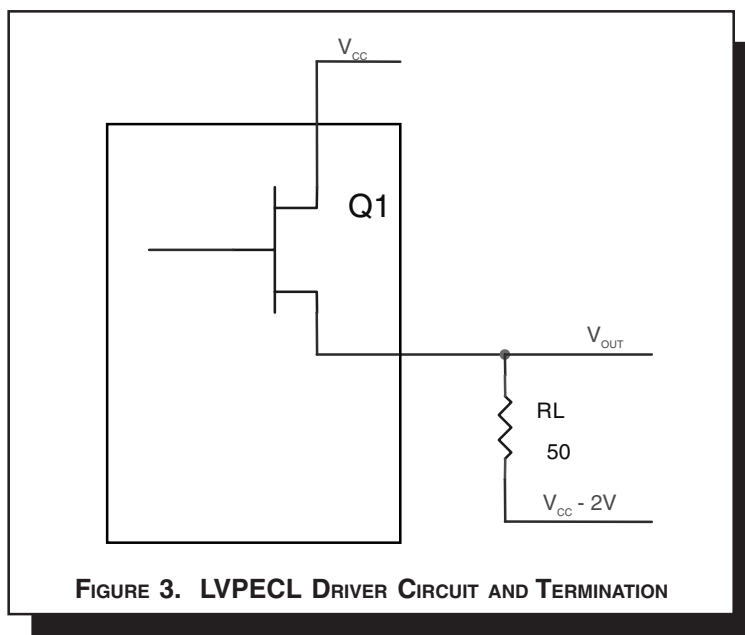




### 3. Calculations and Equations.

The purpose of this section is to derive the power dissipated into the load.

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in Figure 3.



To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of  $V_{CC} - 2V$ .

- For logic high,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OH\_MAX} = V_{CC\_MAX} - 1.0V$

$$(V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = 1.0V$$

- For logic low,  $V_{OUT} = V_{OL\_MAX} = V_{CC\_MAX} - 1.7V$

$$(V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = 1.7V$$

$Pd\_H$  is power dissipation when the output drives high.

$Pd\_L$  is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$$Pd\_H = [(V_{OH\_MAX} - (V_{CC\_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OH\_MAX}) = [(2V - 1V)/50\Omega] * 1V = 20.0mW$$

$$Pd\_L = [(V_{OL\_MAX} - (V_{CC\_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC\_MAX} - V_{OL\_MAX}) = [(2V - 1.7V)/50\Omega] * 1.7V = 10.2mW$$

Total Power Dissipation per output pair =  $Pd\_H + Pd\_L = 30.2mW$



## RELIABILITY INFORMATION

TABLE 6.  $\theta_{JA}$  VS. AIR FLOW TABLE FOR 8 LEAD SOIC

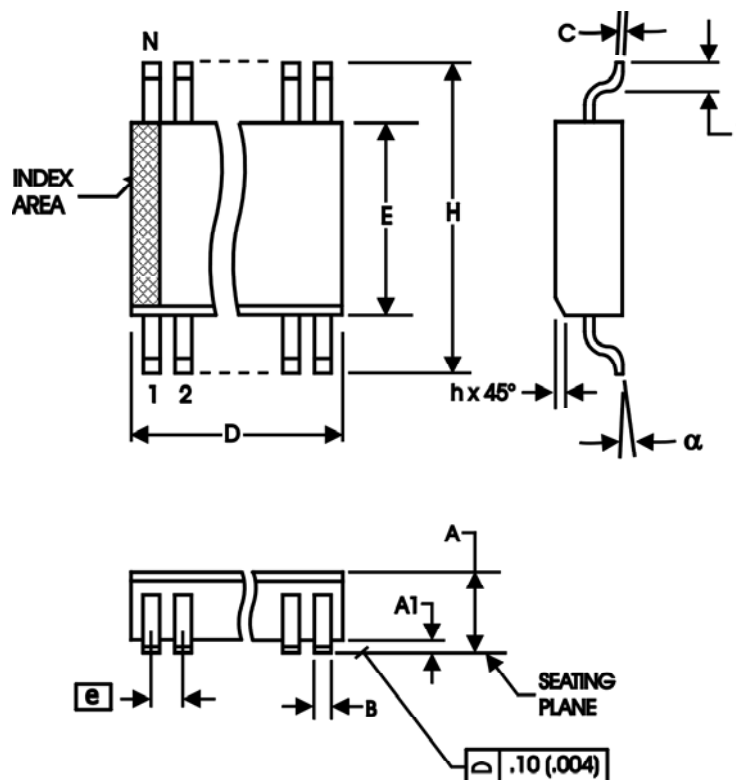
$\theta_{JA}$ by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)			
	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	153.3°C/W	128.5°C/W	115.5°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	112.7°C/W	103.3°C/W	97.1°C/W
<b>NOTE:</b> Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.			

### TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for ICS85322I is: 269



**PACKAGE OUTLINE - M SUFFIX FOR 8 LEAD SOIC**



**TABLE 7. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

SYMBOL	Millimeters	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
N	8	
A	1.35	1.75
A1	0.10	0.25
B	0.33	0.51
C	0.19	0.25
D	4.80	5.00
E	3.80	4.00
e	1.27 BASIC	
H	5.80	6.20
h	0.25	0.50
L	0.40	1.27
α	0°	8°

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MS-012



Integrated  
Circuit  
Systems, Inc.

# ICS85322I

## DUAL LVCMOS / LVTTTL-TO-DIFFERENTIAL 2.5V / 3.3V LVPECL TRANSLATOR

**TABLE 8. ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Count	Temperature
ICS85322AMI	5322AMI	8 lead SOIC	96 per tube	-40°C to 85°C
ICS85322AMIT	5322AMI	8 lead SOIC on Tape and Reel	2500	-40°C to 85°C

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Integrated  
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# ICS85322I

## DUAL LVCMOS / LVTTTL-TO-DIFFERENTIAL 2.5V / 3.3V LVPECL TRANSLATOR

REVISION HISTORY SHEET				
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date
A		8	Added Termination for LVPECL Outputs section.	5/30/02
A		6	3.3V Output Load Test Circuit Diagram, corrected $V_{EE} = -1.3V \pm 0.135V$ to read $V_{EE} = -1.3V \pm 0.165V$ .	8/23/02
		7	Updated Output Rise/Fall Time Diagram.	
B	T2	2	Pin Characteristics Table - changed $C_{IN}$ 4pF max. to 4pF typical.	10/7/03
		3	Absolute Maximum Ratings, updated Inputs ratings.	
		6	Updated 3.3V LVPECL Output Termination Diagrams.	
		7	Added Termination for 2.5V LVPECL Outputs. Updated format throughout data sheet.	