DATA SHEET

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 843251I-14 is a 10Gb Ethernet Clock Generator. The 843251I-14 uses an 18pF parallel resonant crystal over the range of 22.4MHz - 27.2MHz. For Ethernet applications, a 25MHz crystal is used. The device has excellent <1ps phase jitter performance, over the 1.875MHz - 20MHz integration range. The 843251I-14 is packaged in a small 8-pin TSSOP, making it ideal for use in systems with limited board space. NOTE: It is not recommended to overdrive the crystal input with an external clock.

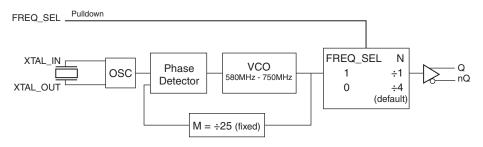
FEATURES

- One Differential LVPECL output
- Crystal oscillator interface, 18pF parallel resonant crystal (22.4MHz - 27.2MHz)
- Output frequency ranges: FREQ_SEL = 1: 560MHz to 680MHz FREQ_SEL = 0: 140MHz to 170MHz
- VCO range: 560MHz 680MHz
- RMS phase jitter @ 156.25MHz, using a 25MHz crystal (1.875MHz - 20MHz): 0.49ps (typical) @ 3.3V
- 3.3V or 2.5V operating supply
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in lead-free (RoHS 6) package

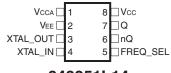
COMMON CONFIGURATION TABLE

	Inputs						
Crystal Frequency (MHz)	FREQ_SEL	M	N	Multiplication Value M/N	Output Frequency (MHz)		
25	1	25	1	25	625		
26.67	1	25	1	25	666.67		
25	0	25	4	6.25	156.25 (default)		

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT



843251I-14 8-Lead TSSOP

4.4mm x 3.0mm x 0.925mm package body **G** Package Top View



TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Ту	ре	Description
1	V _{CCA}	Power		Analog supply pin.
2	V _{EE}	Power		Negative supply pin.
3, 4	XTAL_OUT, XTAL_IN	Input		Crystal oscillator interface. XTAL_IN is the input, XTAL_OUT is the output.
5	FREQ_SEL	Input	Pulldown	Frequency select pin. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
6, 7	nQ, Q	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVPECL interface levels.
8	V _{cc}	Power		Core supply pin.

NOTE: Pulldown 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	Input Capacitance			4		pF
R	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		kΩ



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V_{cc} 4.6V

Inputs, V -0.5V to $V_{cc} + 0.5V$

Outputs, I

Continuous Current 50mA Surge Current 100mA

Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{_{JA}}$ 101.7°C/W (0 mps) 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, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{cc}	Core Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
V _{CCA}	Analog Supply Voltage		V _{cc} - 0.15	3.3	V _{cc}	V
CCA	Analog Supply Current				15	mA
I _{EE}	Power Supply Current				105	mA

Table 3B. Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{cc}	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V _{CCA}	Analog Supply Voltage		V _{cc} - 0.12	2.5	V _{cc}	V
I _{CCA}	Analog Supply Current				12	mA
I _{EE}	Power Supply Current				95	mA

Table 3C. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ or $2.5V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85° C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V	Input High Voltage	V _{cc} = 3.3V	2		V _{cc} + 0.3	V
V	Imput riigir voitage	V _{cc} = 2.5V	1.7		V _{cc} + 0.3	V
\ <u></u>	Input Low Voltage	V _{cc} = 3.3V	-0.3		0.8	V
l v _⊩	Imput Low voitage	V _{cc} = 2.5V	-0.3		0.7	V
I _{IH}	Input High Current	$V_{cc} = V_{in} = 3.465 V \text{ or } 2.625 V$			150	μΑ
I	Input Low Current	$V_{CC} = 3.465V \text{ or } 2.625V, V_{IN} = 0V$	-5			μΑ



Table 3D. LVPECL DC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ or $2.5V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85° C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1		V _{cc} - 1.4		V _{cc} - 0.9	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1		V _{cc} - 2.0		V _{cc} - 1.7	V
V	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing		0.6		1.0	V

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50 Ω to V $_{\rm cc}$ - 2V.

TABLE 4. CRYSTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Mode of Oscillation		F	undamental		
Frequency		22.4		27.2	MHz
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)				40	Ω
Shunt Capacitance				7	pF
Drive Level				300	μW

NOTE: It is not recommended to overdrive the crystal input with an external clock.

Table 5A. AC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

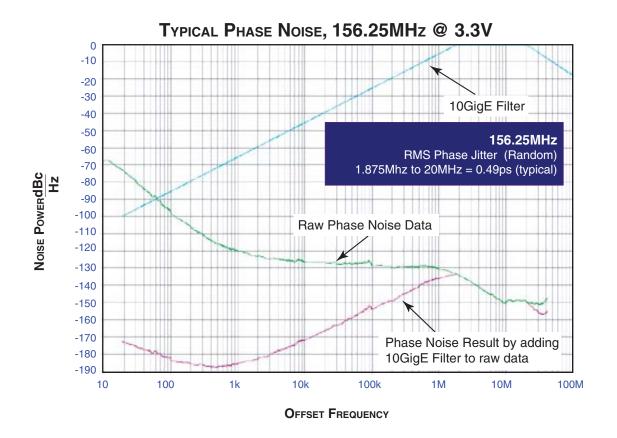
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f	Output Fraguanay	F_SEL = 0	140		170	MHz
ОПТ	Output Frequency	F_SEL = 1	560		680	MHz
tjit(Ø)	RMS Phase Jitter (Random);	156.25MHz @ Integration Range: 1.875MHz - 20MHz		0.49		ps
ן ווונט)	NOTE 1	625MHz @ Integration Range: 1.875MHz - 20MHz		0.40		ps
t _R / t _F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	150		500	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle	F_SEL = 0	48		52	%
ouc	Output Duty Cycle	F_SEL = 1	45		55	%

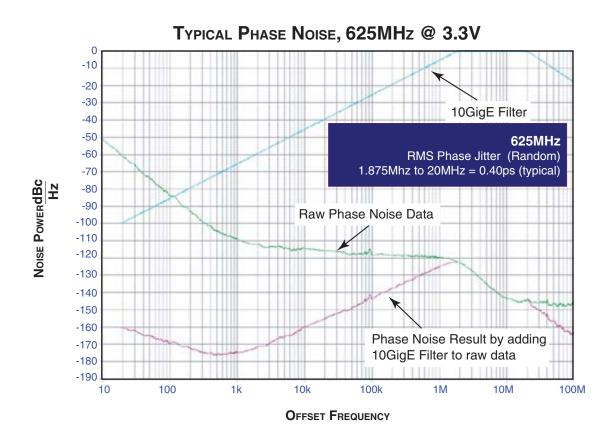
NOTE 1: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plots following this section.

Table 5B. AC Characteristics, $V_{cc} = V_{cca} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, Ta = -40°C to 85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
f	Output Fraguanay	F_SEL = 0	140		170	MHz
f _{out}	Output Frequency	F_SEL = 1	560		680	MHz
+ii+(<i>Q</i>)	RMS Phase Jitter (Random);	156.25MHz @ Integration Range: 1.875MHz - 20MHz		0.52		ps
tjit(Ø)	NOTE 1	625MHz @ Integration Range: 1.875MHz - 20MHz		0.44		ps
t _R / t _F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	150		500	ps
odc	Output Duty Cycle	F_SEL = 0	48		52	%
		F_SEL = 1	45		55	%

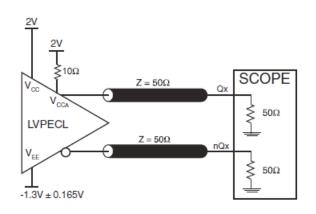
NOTE 1: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plots following this section.

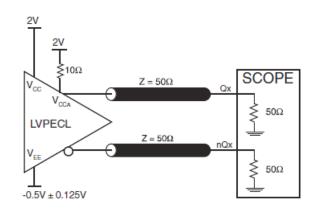






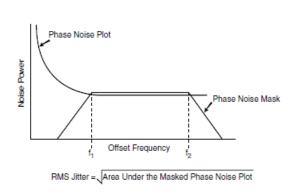
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

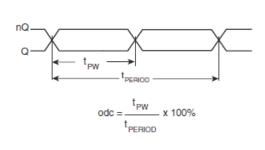




LVPECL 3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT

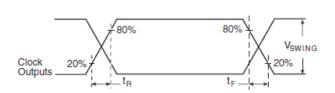
LVPECL 2.5V OUTPUT LOAD ACTEST CIRCUIT





RMS PHASE JITTER

OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD



OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Power Supply Filtering Techniques

As in any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise. The 843251I-14 provides separate power supplies to isolate any high switching noise from the outputs to the internal PLL. $V_{\scriptscriptstyle CC}$ and $V_{\scriptscriptstyle CCA}$ should be individually connected to the power supply plane through vias, and bypass capacitors should be used for each pin. To achieve optimum jitter performance, power supply isolation is required. Figure 1 illustrates how a 10Ω resistor along with a $10\mu F$ and a $.01\mu F$ bypass capacitor should be connected to each $V_{\scriptscriptstyle CCA}$ pin.

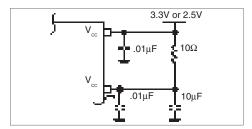


FIGURE 1. POWER SUPPLY FILTERING

CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE

The 843251I-14 has been characterized with 18pF parallel resonant crystals. The capacitor values, C1 and C2, shown in *Figure 2* below were determined using a 25MHz, 18pF parallel

resonant crystal and were chosen to minimize the ppm error. The optimum C1 and C2 values can be slightly adjusted for different board layouts.

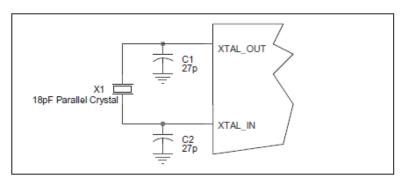


Figure 2. CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE



TERMINATION FOR 3.3V LVPECL OUTPUT

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 4A and 4B* 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.

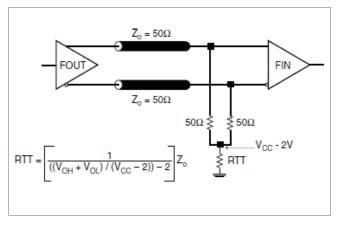


FIGURE 4A. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION

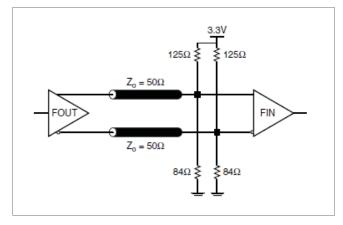


FIGURE 4B. LVPECL OUTPUT TERMINATION



TERMINATION FOR 2.5V LVPECL OUTPUT

Figure 5A and Figure 5B show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating 50 Ω to V_{∞} - 2V. For V_{∞} = 2.5V, the V_{∞} - 2V is very close to ground

level. The R3 in Figure 5B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in *Figure 5C*.

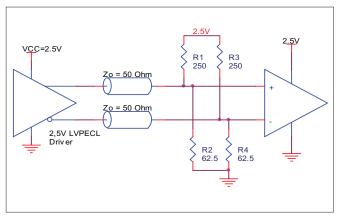


FIGURE 5A. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

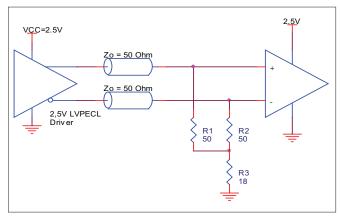


FIGURE 5B. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

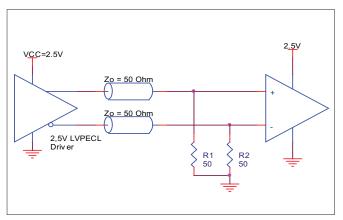


FIGURE 5C. 2.5V LVPECL TERMINATION EXAMPLE



POWER CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the 843251I-14. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the 843251I-14 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)_{MAX} = V_{CC_MAX} * I_{EE_MAX} = 3.465V * 105mA= 363.8mW
- Power (outputs)_{MAX} = 30mW/Loaded Output pair

Total Power (3.465V, with all outputs switching) = 363.8mW + 30mW = 393.8mW

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 is 125°C.

The equation for Tj is as follows: Tj = θ_{JA} * Pd_total + T_A

Tj = Junction Temperature

 θ_{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 θ_{JA} must be used. Assuming a moderate air flow of 1 meter per second and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 90.5°C/W per Table 6 below.

Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is: $85^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.394\text{W} * 90.5^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 120.6^{\circ}\text{C}$. This is below the limit of 125°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 (single layer or multi-layer).

Table 6. Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} for 8-pin TSSOP, Forced Convection

θ _{JA} by Velocity (Met	er per Second)		
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	0	1	2.5
	101.7°C/W	90.5°C/W	89.8°C/W



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 6.

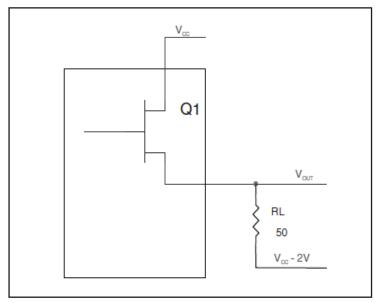


FIGURE 6. LVPECL DRIVER CIRCUIT AND TERMINATION

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, $V_{OUT} = V_{OH,MAX} = V_{CC,MAX} - 0.9V$

$$(V_{CCO MAX} - V_{OH MAX}) = 0.9V$$

• For logic low, $V_{OUT} = V_{OL_MAX} = V_{CC_MAX} - 1.7V$

$$(V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = 1.7V$$

Pd_H is power dissipation when the output drives high.

Pd_L is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$$Pd_H = [(V_{\text{OH_MAX}} - (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - 2V))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - V_{\text{OH_MAX}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}) = [(2V - (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_MAX}}}))/R_{_{L}}] * (V_{_{\text{CC_MAX}}} - V_{_{\text{OH_M$$

$$Pd_L = [(V_{\text{OL_MAX}} - (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - 2V))/R_{\text{L}}] * (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - V_{\text{OL_MAX}}) = [(2V - (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - V_{\text{OL_MAX}}))/R_{\text{L}}] * (V_{\text{CC_MAX}} - V_{\text{OL_MAX}}) = [(2V - 1.7V)/50\Omega] * 1.7V = 10.2mW$$

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd_H + Pd_L = 30mW



RELIABILITY INFORMATION

Table 7. $\theta_{_{JA}}$ vs. Air Flow Table for 8 Lead TSSOP

 $\theta_{\text{\tiny JA}}$ by Velocity (Meters per Second)

2.5

Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards 101.7°C/W 90.5°C/W

89.8°C/W

TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for 843251I-14 is: 2377



PACKAGE OUTLINE - G SUFFIX FOR 8 LEAD TSSOP

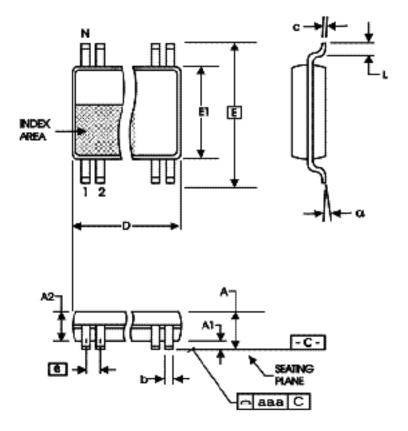


TABLE 8. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

CYMPOL	Millim	neters
SYMBOL	Minimum	Maximum
N	8	3
А		1.20
A1	0.05	0.15
A2	0.80	1.05
b	0.19	0.30
С	0.09	0.20
D	2.90	3.10
E	6.40 E	BASIC
E1	4.30	4.50
е	0.65 E	BASIC
L	0.45	0.75
α	0°	8°
aaa		0.10

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-153



TABLE 9. ORDERING INFORMATION

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
ICS843251AGI-14LF	Al14L	8 Lead "Lead-Free" TSSOP	tube	-40°C to 85°C
ICS843251AGI-14LFT	Al14L	8 Lead "Lead-Free" TSSOP	tape & reel	-40°C to 85°C

NOTE: Parts thar are ordered with an "LF" suffix to the part number are the Pb-Free configuration and are RoHS compliant.



REVISION HISTORY SHEET					
Rev	Table	Page	Description of Change	Date	
А	T4 T9	1 4 8 14	Deleted HiPerClockS references. Crystal Characteristics Table - added note. Deleted application note, LVCMOS to XTAL Interface. Deleted quantity from tape and reel	10/22/12	
А	Т9	14	Ordering Information - removed leaded devices. Updated data sheet format.	10/23/15	



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