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## 1:5 Differential LVPECL/LVECL/HSTL **Clock and Data Driver**

### **General Description**

The MAX9316 is a low-skew, 1-to-5 differential driver designed for clock and data distribution. This device allows selection between two inputs: one differential and one single ended. The selected input is reproduced at five differential outputs. The differential input can be adapted to accept a single-ended input by connecting the on-chip VBB supply to one input as a reference voltage.

The MAX9316 features low output-to-output skew (20ps), making it ideal for clock and data distribution across a backplane or board. For interfacing to differential HSTL and LVPECL signals, this device operates over a +3.0V to +3.8V supply range, allowing high-performance clock or data distribution in systems with a nominal +3.3V supply. For differential LVECL operation, this device operates with a -3.0V to -3.8V supply.

The MAX9316 is offered in a space-saving 20-pin TSSOP and wide-body SO package.

### **Applications**

Precision Clock Distribution Low-Jitter Data Repeater Data and Clock Driver and Buffer Central Office Backplane Clock Distribution DSLAM Backplane

**Base Station** 

ATE

#### **Features**

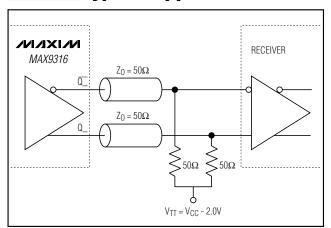
- ♦ Guaranteed 400mV Differential Output at 1.5GHz
- ♦ Selectable Single-Ended or Differential Input
- ♦ 130ps (max) Part-to-Part Skew at +25°C
- ♦ 20ps Output-to-Output Skew
- ♦ 365ps Propagation Delay
- ♦ Synchronous Output Enable/Disable
- ♦ On-Chip Reference for Single-Ended Inputs
- ♦ Input Biased to Low when Open
- ♦ Pin Compatible with MC100LVEL14

### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX9316EUP	-40°C to +85°C	20 TSSOP
MAX9316EWP*	-40°C to +85°C	20 Wide SO

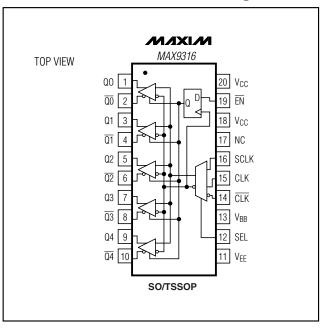
<sup>\*</sup>Future product—contact factory for availability.

## **Typical Application Circuit**



Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

## **Pin Configuration**



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

$V_{CC}$ - $V_{EE}$
to V <sub>EE</sub> - 0.3V) to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)
CLK to CLK±3.0V
Continuous Output Current50mA
Surge Output Current100mA
V <sub>BB</sub> Sink/Source Current±0.65mA
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )
Single-Layer PC Board
20-Pin TSSOP (derate 7.69mW/°C above +70°C)615mW
20-Pin Wide SO (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C)800mW
Multilayer PC Board
20-Pin TSSOP (derate 10.9mW/°C above +70°C)879mW
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance in Still Air
Single-Layer PC Board
20-Pin TSSOP+130°C/W
20-Pin Wide SO+100°C/W

Multilayer PC Board	
20-Pin TSSOP	+91°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance with	
500LFPM Airflow	
Single-Layer PC Board	
20-Pin TSSOP	+96°C/W
20-Pin Wide SO	+58°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	
20-Pin TSSOP	+20°C/W
20-Pin Wide SO	+20°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
ESD Protection	
Human Body Model (Inputs and Outputs)	2kV
Soldering Temperature (10s)	+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" 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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.0 \text{V to } +3.8 \text{V}, \text{ outputs loaded with } 50\Omega \pm 1\% \text{ to } V_{CC} - 2 \text{V}, \text{SEL} = \text{high or low, } \overline{\text{EN}} = \text{low, unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.3 \text{V}, V_{IHD} = V_{CC} - 1 \text{V}, V_{ILD} = V_{CC} - 1.5 \text{V}.)$  (Notes 1, 2, 3)

DADAMETED	PARAMETER SYMBOL			-40°C		+25°C			+85°C			UNITS
PARAMETER	STINIBUL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
SINGLE-ENDED INP	SINGLE-ENDED INPUTS (SCLK, SEL, EN)											
Input High Voltage	VIH		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		V <sub>C</sub> C	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		Vcc	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		Vcc	٧
Input Low Voltage	VIL		VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	٧
Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	VIL(MIN), VIH(MAX)	-10		150	-10		150	-10		150	μΑ
DIFFERENTIAL INP	JTS (CLK_	, <del>CLK</del> _)										
Single-Ended Input High Voltage	VIH	CLK_ connected to V <sub>BB</sub> , Figure 1	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		V <sub>C</sub> C	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		Vcc	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.145		Vcc	V
Single-Ended Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	CLK_ connected to V <sub>BB</sub> , Figure 1	V <sub>EE</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	V <sub>EE</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	V <sub>EE</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.495	V
High Voltage of Differential Input	V <sub>IHD</sub>		V <sub>EE</sub> + 1.2		V <sub>C</sub> C	V <sub>EE</sub> + 1.2		Vcc	V <sub>EE</sub> + 1.2		Vcc	٧
Low Voltage of Differential Input	V <sub>ILD</sub>		VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.095	VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.095	VEE		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.095	٧

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.0V \text{ to } +3.8V, \text{ outputs loaded with } 50\Omega \pm 1\% \text{ to } V_{CC} - 2V, \text{ SEL} = \text{high or low, } \overline{\text{EN}} = \text{low, unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.3V, V_{IHD} = V_{CC} - 1V, V_{ILD} = V_{CC} - 1.5V.)$  (Notes 1, 2, 3)

DADAMETED	PARAMETER SYMBOL			-40°C		+25°C			+85°C			UNITS
PANAMETEN	STWBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Differential Input Voltage	V <sub>IHD</sub> - V <sub>ILD</sub>		0.095		3.0	0.095		3.0	0.095		3.0	V
Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	VIH, VIL, VIHD, VILD	-150		150	-150		150	-150		150	μΑ
OUTPUTS $(Q_{-}, \overline{Q_{-}})$												
Single-Ended Output High Voltage	VoH	Figure 1	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.085		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.865	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.025		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.865	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.025		V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.865	V
Single-Ended Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	Figure 1	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.860		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.555	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.840		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.620	V <sub>C</sub> C - 1.810		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.620	٧
Differential Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub> - V <sub>OL</sub>	Figure 1	550		910	550		910	550		910	mV
REFERENCE (V <sub>BB</sub> )												
Reference Voltage Output (Note 4)	V <sub>BB</sub>	$I_{BB} = \pm 0.5 \text{mA}$	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.40		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.24	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.40		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.24	V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.40		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.24	V
SUPPLY												
Supply Current (Note 5)	IEE			30	40		32	40		34	42	mA

#### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

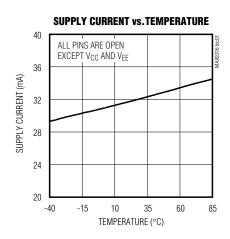
 $(V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.0 V \text{ to } +3.8 V, \text{ outputs} \text{ are loaded with } 50\Omega \pm 1\% \text{ to } V_{CC} - 2 V, \text{ input frequency} = 1.5 GHz, \text{ input transition time} = 125 ps (20\% \text{ to } 80\%), SEL = \text{high or low, } \overline{EN} = \text{low, } V_{IHD} = V_{EE} + 1.2 V \text{ to } V_{CC}, V_{ILD} = V_{EE} \text{ to } V_{CC} - 0.15 V, V_{IHD} - V_{ILD} = 0.15 V \text{ to } 3 V, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = +3.3 V.$ ) (Notes 1, 6)

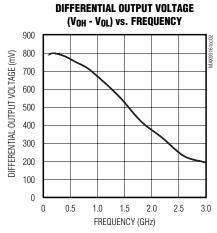
DADAMETED	SYMBOL CONDITIONS		-40°C			+25°C			+85°C			UNITS
PARAMETER SYMBO	SYMBOL	LICONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CLK to Q_ Delay (Differential)	tPLHD1, tPHLD1	Figure 2	290		400	310		440	300		520	ps
SCLK to Q_ Delay	tPLHD3, tPHLD3	$V_{IL} = V_{CC} - 1.55V$ , $V_{IH} = V_{CC} - 1.09V$ , Figure 3	290		400	310		440	300		520	ps
Output-to-Output Skew (Note 7)	tskoo			5	30		20	40		20	50	ps
Part-to-Part Skew (Note 8)	tskpp				110			130			220	ps
Added Random Jitter (Note 9)	t <sub>RJ</sub>	f <sub>IN</sub> = 1.5GHz clock		0.8	1.2		0.8	1.2		0.8	1.2	ps (RMS)
Added Deterministic Jitter (Note 9)	t <sub>D</sub> J	1.5Gbps 2E <sup>23</sup> -1 PRBS pattern		50	70		50	70		50	70	ps (p-p)
Switching Frequency	fMAX	(V <sub>OH</sub> - V <sub>OL</sub> ) ≥ 400mV, Figure 2	1.5			1.5			1.5			GHz
Output Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%)	t <sub>R</sub> , t <sub>F</sub>	Figure 2	80		120	90		130	90		145	ps

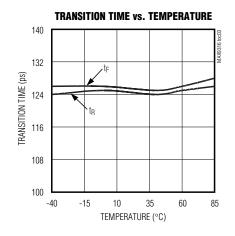
- **Note 1:** Measurements are made with the device in thermal equilibrium.
- Note 2: Current into a pin is defined as positive. Current out of a pin is defined as negative.
- **Note 3:** DC parameters are production tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C and guaranteed by design over the full operating temperature range.
- Note 4: Use VBB only for inputs that are on the same device as the VBB reference.
- Note 5: All pins are open except V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>EE</sub>.
- Note 6: Guaranteed by design and characterization. Limits are set at ±6 sigma.
- Note 7: Measured between outputs of the same part at the signal crossing points for a same-edge transition.
- Note 8: Measured between outputs of different parts at the signal crossing points under identical conditions for a same-edge transition.
- Note 9: Device jitter added to a jitter-free input signal.

## **Typical Operating Characteristics**

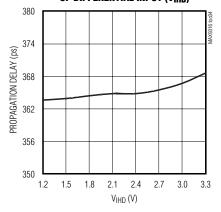
 $(V_{CC} = +3.3V, V_{IHD} = V_{CC} - 1V, V_{ILD} = V_{CC} - 1.15V$ , input transition time = 125ps (20% to 80%),  $f_{IN} = 1.5GHz$ , outputs loaded with 50 $\Omega$  to  $(V_{CC} - 2V)$ ,  $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)



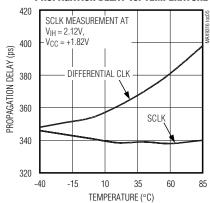




# PROPAGATION DELAY vs. HIGH VOLTAGE OF DIFFERENTIAL INPUT (V<sub>IHD</sub>)



#### PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE



### **Pin Description**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	Q0	Noninverting Q0 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
2	Q0	Inverting Q0 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
3	Q1	Noninverting Q1 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
4	Q1	Inverting Q1 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
5	Q2	Noninverting Q2 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
6	Q2	Inverting Q2 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
7	Q3	Noninverting Q3 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
8	Q3	Inverting Q3 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
9	Q4	Noninverting Q4 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
10	Q4	Inverting Q4 Output. Typically terminate with $50\Omega$ resistor to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 2V).
11	V <sub>EE</sub>	Negative Supply Voltage
12	SEL	Clock Select Input (Single Ended). Drive low to select the CLK, $\overline{\text{CLK}}$ input. Drive high to select the SCLK input. The SEL threshold is equal to V <sub>BB</sub> . Internal 60k $\Omega$ pulldown to V <sub>EE</sub> .
13	V <sub>BB</sub>	Reference Output Voltage. Connect to the inverting or noninverting clock input to provide a reference for single-ended operation. When used, bypass with a 0.01µF ceramic capacitor to V <sub>CC</sub> ; otherwise, leave it unconnected.
14	CLK	Inverting Differential Clock Input. Internal 75k $\Omega$ pullup to V <sub>CC</sub> and 75k $\Omega$ pulldown to V <sub>EE</sub> .
15	CLK	Noninverting Differential Clock Input. Internal 75kΩ pulldown to VEE.
16	SCLK	Single-Ended Clock Input. Internal 75kΩ pulldown to VEE.
17	NC	Not Internally Connected. Solder to PC board for package thermal dissipation.
18, 20	Vcc	Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub> with 0.1µF and 0.01µF ceramic capacitors. Place the capacitors as close to the device as possible with the smaller value capacitor closest to the device.
19	ĒN	Output Enable Input. Outputs are synchronously enabled on the falling edge of the clock input when $\overline{\text{EN}}$ is low. Outputs are synchronously set to low on the falling edge of the clock input when $\overline{\text{EN}}$ is high. Internal $60\text{k}\Omega$ pulldown to $V_{\text{EE}}$ .

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX9316 is a low-skew, 1-to-5 differential driver designed for clock or data distribution. A 2-to-1 MUX selects one of the two clock inputs, CLK, CLK and SCLK. The CLK and CLK input is differential while the SCLK is single ended. The MUX is switched by the single-ended SEL input. A logic low selects the CLK input and a logic high selects the SCLK input. The SEL logic threshold is set by the internal voltage reference VBB. SEL input can be driven by VCC and VEE or by a single-ended LVPECL/LVECL signal. The selected input is reproduced at five differential outputs, Q0 to Q4.

#### **Synchronous Enable**

The MAX9316 is synchronously enabled and disabled with outputs in the low state to eliminate shortened clock pulses.  $\overline{EN}$  is connected to the input of an edgetriggered D flip-flop. After power-up, drive  $\overline{EN}$  low and toggle the selected clock input to enable the outputs. The outputs are enabled on the falling edge of the selected clock input after  $\overline{EN}$  goes low. The outputs are disabled to a low state on the falling edge of the selected clock input after  $\overline{EN}$  goes high. The threshold for  $\overline{EN}$  is equal to VBB.

#### Supply

For interfacing to differential HSTL and LVPECL signals, the  $V_{CC}$  range is from +3.0 to +3.8V (with  $V_{EE}$  ground-

ed), allowing high-performance clock or data distribution in systems with a nominal +3.3V supply. For interfacing to differential LVECL, the VEE range is -3.0V to -3.8V (with VCC grounded). Output levels are referenced to VCC and are considered LVPECL or LVECL, depending on the level of the VCC supply. With VCC connected to a positive supply and VEE connected to ground, the outputs are LVPECL. The outputs are LVECL when VCC is connected to ground and VEE is connected to a negative supply.

#### **Input Bias Resistors**

When the inputs are open, the internal bias resistors set the inputs to low state. The inverting input  $(\overline{CLK})$  is biased with a  $75k\Omega$  pullup to VCC and a  $75k\Omega$  pulldown to VEE. The noninverting inputs (CLK) and the single-ended input (SCLK) are each biased with a  $75k\Omega$  pulldown to VEE. The single-ended  $\overline{EN}$  and SEL inputs are each biased with a  $60k\Omega$  pulldown to VEE.

### **Differential Clock Input Limits**

The maximum magnitude of the differential signal applied to the differential clock input is 3.0V. This limit also applies to the difference between any reference voltage input and a single-ended input. Specifications for the high and low voltages of a differential input (VIHD and VILD) and the differential input voltage (VIHD - VILD) apply simultaneously.

#### Single-Ended Clock Input and VBB

The differential clock input can be configured to accept a single-ended input. This is accomplished by connecting the on-chip reference voltage, VBB, to the inverting or noninverting input of the differential input as a reference. For example, the differential CLK, CLK input is converted to a noninverting, single-ended input by connecting VBB to CLK and connecting the single-ended input signal to CLK. Similarly, an inverting configuration is obtained by connecting VBB to CLK and connecting the single-ended input to CLK. With a differential input configured as single ended (using VBB), the singleended input can be driven to VCC and VEE or with a single-ended LVPECL/LVECL signal. Note that the single-ended input must be least VBB ±95mV or a differential input of at least 95mV to switch the outputs to the VOH and VOL levels specified in the DC Electrical Characteristics table.

When using the  $V_{BB}$  reference output, bypass it with a 0.01 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor to  $V_{CC}$ . If the  $V_{BB}$  reference is not used, leave it open. The  $V_{BB}$  reference can source or sink 0.5mA. Use  $V_{BB}$  only for an input that is on the same device as the  $V_{BB}$  reference.

### **Applications Information**

### **Supply Bypassing**

Bypass V<sub>CC</sub> to V<sub>EE</sub> with high-frequency surface-mount ceramic  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  and  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  capacitors in parallel as close to the device as possible, with the  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  capacitor closest to the device. Use multiple parallel vias to minimize parasitic inductance. When using the V<sub>BB</sub> reference output, bypass it with a  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor to V<sub>CC</sub> (if the V<sub>BB</sub> reference is not used, it can be left open).

#### **Controlled-Impedance Traces**

Input and output trace characteristics affect the performance of the MAX9316. Connect input and output signals with  $50\Omega$  characteristic impedance traces. Minimize the number of vias to prevent impedance discontinuities. Reduce reflections by maintaining the  $50\Omega$  characteristic impedance through cables and connectors. Reduce skew within a differential pair by matching the electrical length of the traces.

#### **Output Termination**

Terminate outputs with  $50\Omega$  to V<sub>CC</sub> - 2V or use an equivalent Thevenin termination. When a single-ended signal is taken from a differential output, terminate both outputs. For example, if Q0 is used as a single-ended output, terminate both Q0 and  $\overline{\text{Q0}}$ .

### **Chip Information**

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 616
PROCESS: Bipolar

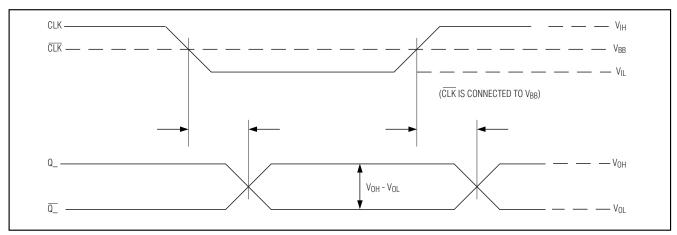


Figure 1. MAX9316 Switching Characteristics with Single-Ended Input

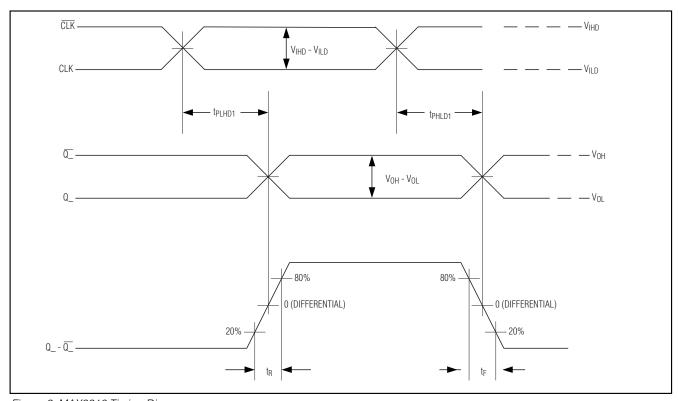


Figure 2. MAX9316 Timing Diagram

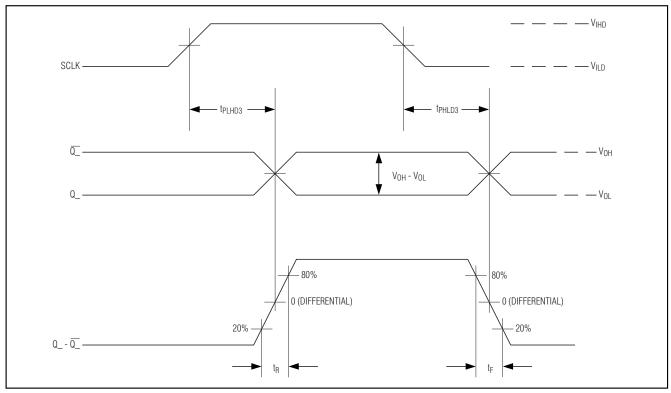


Figure 3. MAX9316 Timing Diagram for SCLK

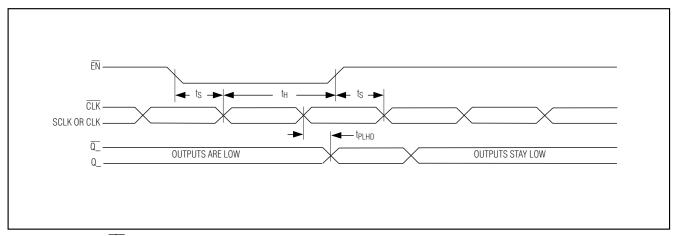
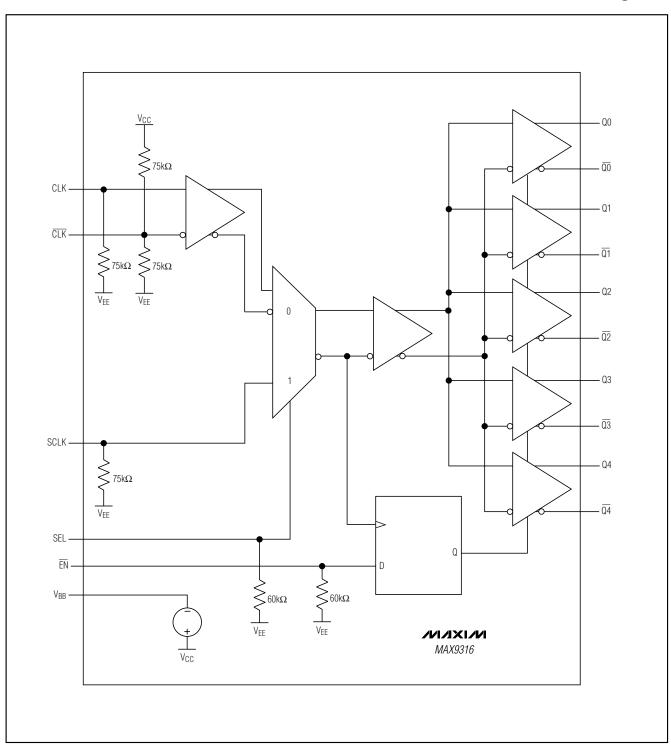
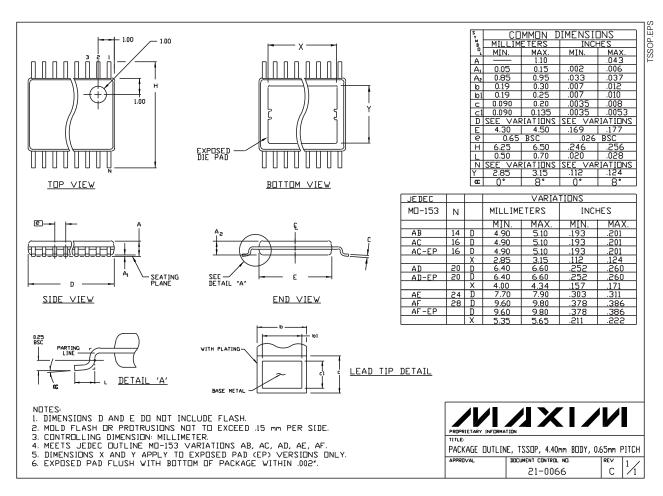


Figure 4. MAX9316 EN Timing Diagram

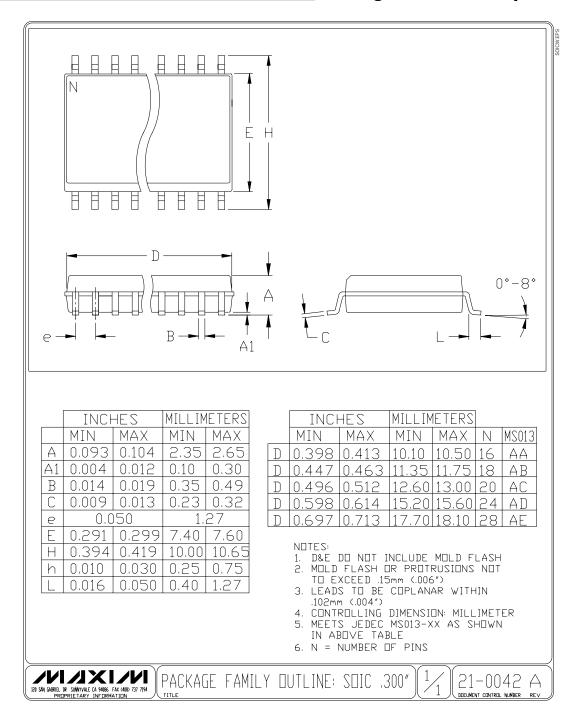
## **Functional Diagram**



## Package Information



### Package Information (continued)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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