

EEPROM PROGRAMMABLE CLOCK GENERATOR

IDT5V49EE901

Description

The IDT5V49EE901 is a programmable clock generator intended for high performance data-communications, telecommunications, consumer, and networking applications. There are four internal PLLs, each individually programmable, allowing for four unique non-integer-related frequencies. The frequencies are generated from a single reference clock. The reference clock can come from one of the two redundant clock inputs. Automatic or manual switchover function allows any one of the redundant clocks to be selected during normal operation.

The IDT5V49EE901 is in-system, programmable and can be programmed through the use of I²C interface. An internal EEPROM allows the user to save and restore the configuration of the device without having to reprogram it on power-up.

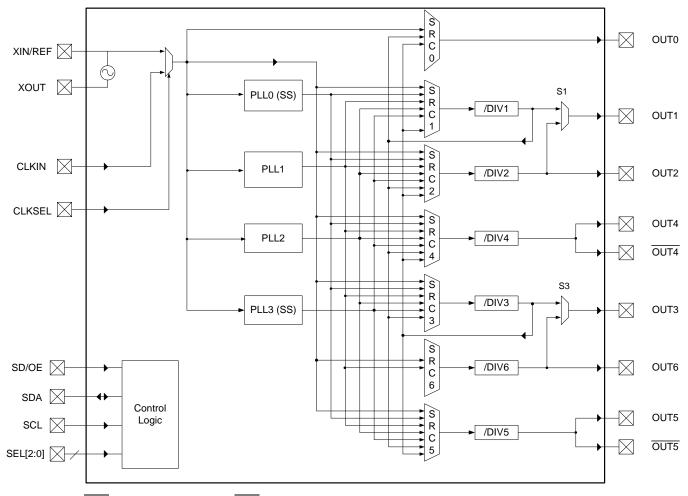
Each of the four PLLs has an 7-bit reference divider and a 12-bit feedback divider. This allows the user to generate four unique non-integer-related frequencies. The PLL loop bandwidth is programmable to allow the user to tailor the PLL response to the application. For instance, the user can tune the PLL parameters to minimize jitter generation or to maximize jitter attenuation. Spread spectrum generation and/or fractional divides are allowed on two of the PLLs.

There are a total of six 8-bit output dividers. Each output bank can be configured to support LVTTL, LVPECL, LVDS or HCSL logic levels. Out0 (Output 0) supports 3.3V single-ended output only. The outputs are connected to the PLLs via a switch matrix. The switch matrix allows the user to route the PLL outputs to any output bank. This feature can be used to simplify and optimize the board layout. In addition, each output's slew rate and enable/disable function is programmable.

Features

- Four internal PLLs
- Internal non-volatile EEPROM
- Fast (400kHz) mode I²C serial interface
- Input frequency range: 1 MHz to 200 MHz
- Output frequency range: 4.9 kHz to 500 MHz
- Reference crystal input with programmable linear load capacitance
 - Crystal frequency range: 8 MHz to 50 MHz
- Each PLL has a 7-bit reference divider and a 12-bit feedback-divider
- 8-bit output-divider blocks
- Fractional division capability on one PLL
- Two of the PLLs support spread spectrum generation capability
- I/O Standards:
 - Outputs 3.3 V LVTTL/ LVCMOS
 - Outputs LVPECL, LVDS and HCSL
 - Inputs 3.3 V LVTTL/ LVCMOS
- Programmable slew rate control
- Programmable loop bandwidth
- Programmable output inversion to reduce bimodal jitter
- Redundant clock inputs with auto and manual switchover options
- Individual output enable/disable
- Power-down mode
- 3.3V core V_{DD}
- Available in TSSOP and VFQFPN packages
- -40 to +85 C Industrial Temp operation

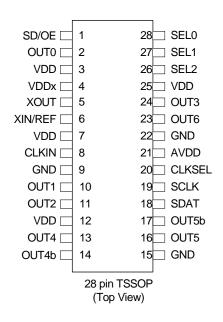
Functional Block Diagram

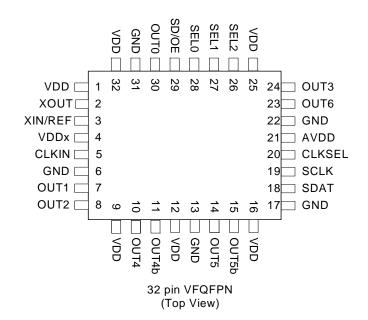


^{1.} OUT1 & OUT2, OUT4 & OUT4, OUT3 & OUT6, and OUT5 & OUT5 pairs can be configured to be LVDS, LVPECL or HCSL, or two single-ended LVTTL outputs.

2. CLKIN, CLKSEL, SD/OE and SEL[2:0] have pull down resistors.

PIN CONFIGURATION





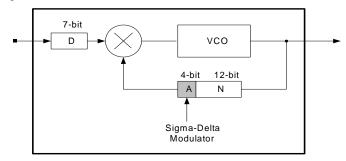
Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	PG28 Pin#	NL32 Pin#	I/O	Pin Type	Pin Description
CLKIN	8	5	I	LVTTL	Input clock. Weak internal pull down resistor.
XOUT	5	2	0	LVTTL	CRYSTAL_OUT Reference crystal feedback.
XIN / REF	6	3	I	LVTTL	CRYSTAL_IN Reference crystal input or external reference clock input.
SDAT	18	18	I/O	Open Drain	Bidirectional I ² C data. An external pull-up resistor is required. See I ² C specification for pull-up value recommendation.
SCLK	19	19	I	LVTTL	I ² C clock. An external pull-up resistor is required. See I ² C specification for pull-up value recommendation.
CLKSEL	20	20	I	LVTTL	Input clock selector. Weak internal pull down resistor.
SEL2	26	26	I	LVTTL	Configuration select pin. Weak internal pull down resistor.
SEL1	27	27	I	LVTTL	Configuration select pin. Weak internal pull down resistor.
SEL0	28	28	I	LVTTL	Configuration select pin. Weak internal pull down resistor.
SD/OE	1	29	I	LVTTL	Enables/disables the outputs or powers down the chip. The SP bit (0x02) controls the polarity of the signal to be either active HIGH or LOW. (Default is active LOW.) Weak internal pull down resistor.
OUT0	2	30	0	LVTTL Configurable clock output 0.	
OUT1	10	7	0	Adjustable ¹	Configurable clock output 1. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT2.

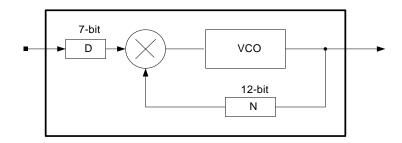
Pin Name	PG28 Pin#	NL32 Pin#	I/O	Pin Type	Pin Description
OUT2	11	8	0	Adjustable ¹	Configurable clock output 2. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT1.
OUT3	24	24	0	Adjustable ¹	Configurable clock output 3. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT6.
OUT4	13	10	0	Adjustable ^{1,2}	Configurable clock output 4. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT4b.
OUT4b	14	11	0	O Adjustable ^{1,2} Configurable clock output 4b. Single-endewhen combined with OUT4.	
OUT5	16	14	0	when combined with OUT5b.	
OUT5b	17	15	0	Adjustable ^{1,2}	Configurable clock output 5b. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT5.
OUT6	23	23	0	Adjustable ¹	Configurable clock output 6. Single-ended or differential when combined with OUT3.
VDD	3, 7, 12, 25	1, 9, 12, 16, 25, 32		Power	Device power supply. Connect to 3.3V.
VDDx	4	4		Power	Crystal oscillator power supply. Connect to 3.3V through 5Ω resistor. Use filtered analog power supply if available.
AVDD	21	21		Power	Device analog power supply. Connect to 3.3V. Use filtered analog power supply if available.
GND	9, 15, 22	6, 13, 17, 22, 31,PAD		Power	Connect to Ground.

^{1.} Outputs are user programmable to drive single-ended 3.3-V LVTTL, or differential LVDS, LVPECL or HCSL interface levels
2. When only an individual single-ended clock output is required, tie OUT# and OUT#b together.
3. Analog power plane should be isolated from a 3.3V power plane through a ferrite bead.
4. Each power pin should have a dedicated 0.01µF de-coupling capacitor. Digital VDDs may be tied together.
5. Unused clock inputs (REFIN or CLKIN) must be pulled high or low - they cannot be left floating. If the crystal oscillator is not used, XOUT must be left floating.

PLL Features and Descriptions



PLL0 Block Diagram



PLL1, PLL2 and PLL3 Block Diagram

	Pre-Divider (D) ¹ Values	Multiplier (M) ² Values	Programmable Loop Bandwidth	Spread Spectrum Generation Capability
PLL0	1 - 127	10 - 8206	Yes	Yes
PLL1	1 - 127	1 - 4095	Yes	No
PLL2	1 - 127	1 - 4095	Yes	No
PLL3	3 - 127	12 - 4095	Yes	Yes

^{1.}For PLL0, PLL1 and PLL2, D=0 means PLL power down. For PLL3, 0, 1, and 2 are DNU (do not use) 2.For PLL0, $M=2^*N+A+1$ (for A>0); $M=2^*N$ (for A=0); $A\le N-1$. For PLL1, PLL2 and PLL3, A=N-10.

5

Reference Clock Input Pins and Selection

The IDT5V49EE901 supports up to two clock inputs. One of the clock inputs (XIN/ REF) can be driven by either an external crystal or a reference clock. The second clock input (CLKIN) can only be driven from an external reference clock. The CLKSEL pin selects the input clock from either XTAL/REF or CLKIN.

Either clock input can be set as the primary clock. The primary clock designation is to establish which is the main reference clock to the PLLs. The non-primary clock is designated as the secondary clock in case the primary clock goes absent and a backup is needed. The PRIMSRC bit (0xBE through 0xC3) determines which clock input will be selected as primary clock. When PRIMSRC bit is "0", XIN/REF is selected as the primary clock, and when "1", CLKIN as the primary clock.

The two external reference clocks can be manually selected using the CLKSEL pin. The SM bits (0xBE through 0xC3) must be set to "0x" for manual switchover which is detailed in SWITCHOVER MODES section.

Crystal Input (XIN/REF)

The crystal used should be a fundamental mode quartz crystal; overtone crystals should not be used.

When the XIN/REF pin is driven by a crystal, it is important to set the internal inverter oscillator drive strength and tuning/load capacitor values correctly to achieve the best clock performance. These values are programmable through I²C interface to allow for maximum compatibility with crystals from various manufacturers, processes, performances, and qualities. The internal load capacitors are true parallel-plate capacitors for ultra-linear performance. Parallel-plate capacitors were chosen to reduce the frequency shift that occurs when non-linear load capacitance interacts with load, bias, supply, and temperature changes. External non-linear crystal load capacitors should not be used for applications that are sensitive to absolute frequency requirements. The value of the internal load capacitors are determined by XTAL[4:0] bits. The load capacitance can be set with a resolution of 0.125 pF for a total crystal load ranging from 3.5 pF to 7.5 pF. Check with the crystal vendor's load capacitance specification for the exact setting to tune the internal load capacitor. The following equation governs how the total

internal load capacitance is set.

XTAL load cap = 3.5 pF + XTAL[4:0] * 0.125 pF (Eq. 1)

Parameter	Bits	Step (pF)	Min (pF)	Max (pF)
XTAL	8	0.125	0	4

When using an external reference clock instead of a crystal on the XTAL/REF pin, the input load capacitors may be completely bypassed. This allows for the input frequency to be up to 200 MHz. When using an external reference clock, the XOUT pin must be left floating, XTAL must be programmed to the default value of "00h", and the crystal drive strength bit, XDRV (0x06), must be set to the default value of "11h".

Switchover Modes

The IDT5V49EE901 features redundant clock inputs which supports both Automatic and Manual switchover mode. These two modes are determined by the configuration bits, SM (0xBE through 0xC3). The primary clock source can be programmed, via the PRIMSRC bit, to be either XIN/REF or CLKIN. The other clock input will be considered as the secondary source. Note that the switchover modes are asynchronous. If the reference clocks are directly routed to OUTx with no phase relationship, short pulses can be generated during switchover. The automatic switchover mode will work only when the primary clock source is XIN/REF. Switchover modes are not supported for crystal input configurations.

Manual Switchover Mode

When SM[1:0] is "0x", the redundant inputs are in manual switchover mode. In this mode, CLKSEL pin is used to switch between the primary and secondary clock sources. As previously mentioned, the primary and secondary clock source setting is determined by the PRIMSRC bit. During the switchover, no glitches will occur at the output of the device, although there may be frequency and phase drift, depending on the exact phase and frequency relationship between the primary and secondary clocks.

Automatic Switchover Mode

The redundant inputs are in automatic switchover mode. Automatic switchover mode has revertive functionality. The input clock selection will switch to the secondary clock source when there are no transitions on the primary clock source for two secondary clock cycles. If both reference

clocks are at different frequencies, the device will always remain on the primary clock unless it is absent for two secondary clock cycles. The secondary clock must always run at a frequency less than or equal to the primary clock frequency.

Reference Divider, Feedback Divider, and Output Divider

Each PLL incorporates a 7-bit reference divider (D[6:0]) and a 12-bit feedback divider (N[11:0]) that allows the user to generate four unique non-integer-related frequencies. Each output divide supports 8-bit output-divider (PM and Q[7:0]). The following equation governs how the output frequency is calculated.

$$F_{OUT} = \frac{F_{IN} * \left(\frac{M}{D}\right)}{ODIV}$$
 (Eq. 1)

Where FIN is the reference frequency, M is the total feedback-divider value, D is the reference divider value, ODIV is the total output-divider value, and FOUT is the resulting output frequency.

For PLLO,

$$M = 2 * N + A + 1 (for A>0)$$

$$M = 2 * N (for A = 0)$$

For PLL1, PLL2 and PLL3,

M = N

PM and Q[6:0] are the bits used to program the 8-bit output-dividers for outputs OUT1-6. OUT0 does not have any output divide along its path. The 8-bit output-dividers will bypass or divide down the output banks' frequency with even integer values ranging from 2 to 256.

There is the option to choose between disabling the output-divider, utilizing a div/1, a div/2, or the 7-bit Q-divider by using the PM bit. If the output is disabled, it will be driven High, Low or High Impedance, depending on OEM[1:0]. Each bank, except for OUT0, has a PM bit. When disabled, no clocks will appear at the output of the divider, but will remain powered on. The output divides selection table is shown below.

Q[6:0]	PM	Output Divider			
111 1111	0	Disabled			
	1	1 /1			
<111 1111	0	/2			
	1	/((Q[6:0] + 2) * 2)			

Note that the actual 7-bit Q-divider value has a 2 added to the integer value Q and the outputs are routed through another div/2 block. The output divider should never be disabled unless the output bank will never be used during normal operation. The output frequency range for LVTTL outputs are from 4.9KHz to 200MHz. The output frequency for LVPECL/LVDS/HCSL outputs range from 4.9KHz to 500MHz.

Spread Spectrum Generation (PLL0)

PLL0 supports spread spectrum generation capability, which users have the option of turning on or off. Spread spectrum profile, frequency, and spread amplitude are fully programmable. The programmable spread spectrum generation parameters are TSSC[3:0], NSSC[2:0], SS_OFFSET[5:0], SD[3:0], DITH, and X2 bits. These bits are in the memory address from 0xAC to 0xBD for PLL0. The spread spectrum generation on PLL0 can be enabled/disabled using the TSSC[3:0] bits. To enable spread spectrum, set TSSC > '0' and set NSSC[2:0], SS_OFFSET[5:0], SD[3:0], and the A[3:0] (in the total M value) accordingly. To disable spread spectrum generation, set TSSC = '0'.

TSSC[3:0]

These bits are used to determine the number of phase/frequency detector cycles per spread spectrum cycle (ssc) steps. The modulation frequency can be calculated with the TSSC bits in conjunction with the NSSC bits. Valid TSSC integer values for the modulation frequency range from 5 to 14. Values of 0 - 4 and 15 should not be used.

NSSC[2:0]

These bits are used to determine the number of delta-encoded samples used for a single quadrant of the spread spectrum waveform. All four quadrants of the spread spectrum waveform are mirror images of each other. The modulation frequency is also calculated based on the NSSC bits in conjunction with the TSSC bits. Valid NSSC integer

EEPROM PROGRAMMABLE CLOCK GENERATOR

values range from 1 to 6. Values of 0 and 7 should not be used.

SS_OFFSET[5:0]

These bits are used to program the fractional offset with respect to the nominal M integer value. For center spread, the SS_OFFSET is set to '0' so that the spread spectrum waveform is centered about the nominal M (Mnom) value. For down spread, the SS_OFFSET > '0' such the spread spectrum waveform is centered about the (Mideal -1 +SS_Offset) value. The downspread percentage can be thought of in terms of center spread. For example, a downspread of -1% can also be considered as a center spread of $\pm 0.5\%$ but with Mnom shifted down by one and offset. The SS_OFFSET has integer values ranging from 0 to 63.

SD[3:0]

These bits are used to shape the profile of the spread spectrum waveform. These are delta-encoded samples of the waveform. There are twelve sets of SD samples. The NSSC bits determine how many of these samples are used for the waveform. The sum of these delta-encoded samples (sigma delta- encoded samples) determine the amount of spread and should not exceed (63 - SS_OFFSET). The maximum spread is inversely proportional to the nominal M integer value.

DITH

This bit is used for dithering the sigma-delta-encoded samples. This will randomize the least-significant bit of the input to the spread spectrum modulator. Set the bit to '1' to enable dithering.

X2

This bit will double the total value of the sigma-delta-encoded-samples which will increase the amplitude of the spread spectrum waveform by a factor of two. When X2 is '0', the amplitude remains nominal but if set to '1', the amplitude is increased by x2. The following equations govern how the spread spectrum is set:

$$Tssc = TSSC[3:0] + 2 (Eq. 2)$$

$$Nssc = NSSC[2:0] * 2 (Eq. 3)$$

 $SD[3:0]K = S_{J+1}(unencoded) - S_{J}(unencoded)$ (Eq. 4)

where S_J is the unencoded sample out of a possible 12 and

SDk is the delta-encoded sample out of a possible 12.

Amplitude =
$$((2*N[11:0] + A[3:0] + 1)* Spread% / 100) / 2$$

(Eq. 5)

if 1 < Amplitude < 2, then set X2 bit to '1'.

Modulation frequency:

$$FPFD = FIN / D (Eq. 6)$$

$$Fssc = Fpfd / (4 * Nssc * Tssc) (Eq. 8)$$

Spread:

$$\Sigma\Delta = SD_0 + SD_1 + SD_2 + ... + SD_{11}$$

the number of samples used depends on the Nssc value

$$\Sigma\Delta \leq$$
 63 - SS_OFFSET

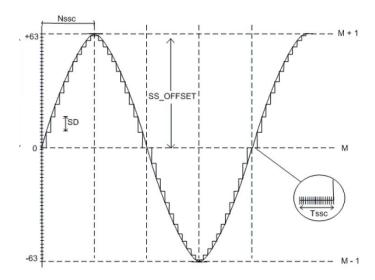
$$\pm$$
Spread% = $(\Sigma \Delta * 100)/(64 * (2*N[11:0] + A[3:0] + 1) (Eq. 9)$

$$\pm$$
Max Spread% / 100 = 1 / Mnom or 2 / Mnom (X2=1)

Profile:

Waveform starts with SS_OFFSET, SS_OFFSET + SD $_{J+1}$, etc.

Spread Spectrum Using Sinusoidal Profile



Example

FIN = 25MHz, Fout = 100MHz, Fssc = 33KHz with center spread of $\pm 2\%$. Find the necessary spread spectrum register settings.

Since the spread is center, the SS_OFFSET can be set to '0'. Solve for the nominal M value; keep in mind that the nominal M should be chosen to maximize

the VCO. Start with D = 1, using Eq.6 and Eq.7.

 $M_{NOM} = 1200MHz / 25MHz = 48$

Using Eq.4, we arbitrarily choose N = 22, A = 3. Now that we have the nominal M value, we can determine TSSC and NSSC by using Eq.8.

Nssc * Tssc = 25MHz / (33KHz * 4) = 190

However, using Eq. 2 and Eq.3, we find that the closest value is when TSSC = 14 and NSSC = 6. Keep in mind to maximize the number of samples used

to enhance the profile of the spread spectrum waveform.

$$Tssc = 14 + 2 = 16$$

$$Nssc = 6 * 2 = 12$$

Use Eq.10 to determine the value of the sigma-delta-encoded samples.

$$\pm 2\% = (\Sigma \Delta * 100)/(64 * 48)$$

$$\Sigma \Delta = 61.4$$

Either round up or down to the nearest integer value. Therefore, we end up with 61 or 62 for sigma-delta-encoded samples. Since the sigma-delta-encoded samples must not exceed 63 with SS_OFFSET set to '0', 61 or 62 is well within the limits. It is the discretion of the user to define the shape of the profile that is better suited for the intended application.

Using Eq. 9 again, the actual spread for the sigma-delta-encoded samples of 56 and 57 are $\pm 1.99\%$ and $\pm 2.02\%$, respectively.

Use Eq.10 to determine if the X2 bit needs to be set;

Therefore, the X2 = '0'. The dither bit is left to the discretion of the user.

The example above was of a center spread using spread spectrum. For down spread, the nominal M value can be set one integer value lower to 47.

Note that the IDT5V49EE901 should not be programmed with TSSC > '0', SS_OFFSET = '0', and SD = '0' in order to prevent an unstable state in the modulator.

The PLL loop bandwidth must be at least 10x the modulation frequency along with higher damping (larger ω uz) to prevent the spread spectrum from being filtered and reduce extraneous noise. Refer to the LOOP FILTER section for more detail on ω uz. The A[3:0] must be used for spread spectrum, even if the total multiplier value is an even integer.

Spread Spectrum Generation (PLL3)

PLL3 support spread spectrum generation capability, which users have the option of turning on and off. Spread spectrum profile, frequency, and spread are fully programmable (within limits). The technique is different from that used in PLL0. The programmable spread spectrum generation parameters are SS_D3[7:0], SSVCO[15:0], SSENB, IP3[4:0] and RZ3[3:0] bits. These bits are in the memory address range of 0x4C to 0x85 for PLL3. The spread spectrum generation on PLL3 can be enabled/disabled using the SSENB bit. To enable spread spectrum, set SSENB = '1'.

For Spread Enabled:

Spread spectrum is configured using SS_D3(spread spectrum reference divide)

$$SS_D3 = \frac{F_{IN}}{4 * F_{MOD}}$$
 (Eq. 10)

and SSVCO (spread spectrum loop feedback counter).

SSVCO =
$$[0.5 * \frac{F_{VCO}}{F_{MOD}} * (1 + SS/400) + 5]$$
 (Eq. 11)

SS is the total Spread Spectrum amount (I.e. center spread $\pm 0.5\%$ has a total spread of 1.0% and down spread -0.5% has a total spread of 0.5%.)

Loop Filter

The loop filter for each PLL can be programmed to optimize the jitter performance. The low-pass frequency response of the PLL is the mechanism that dictates the jitter transfer characteristics. The loop bandwidth can be extracted from the jitter transfer. A narrow loop bandwidth is good for jitter attenuation while a wide loop bandwidth is best for low-jitter frequency generation. The specific loop filter components that can be programmed are the resistor via the RZ[3:0] bits, zero capacitor via the CZ bit (for PLL0, PLL1 and PLL2), and the charge pump current via the IP[2:0] bits (for PLL0, PLL1 and PLL2) or IP[3:0] (for PLL3).

The following equations govern how the loop filter is set for PLL0 - PLL2:

Resistor (Rz) = (RZ[0] + 2*RZ[1]+4*RZ[2] + 8*RZ[3])*4.0 kOhm

Pole capacitor (Cp) = 15 pF

Charge pump (lp) = 6 * (IP[0] + 2*IP[1]+4*IP[2]) uA

VCO gain (Kvco) = 900 MHz/V * 2π

The following equations govern how the loop filter is set for PLL3:

For Non-Spread Spectrum Operation:

Resistor(Rz) =
$${(12.5 + 12.5*(RZ[1] + 2*RZ[2] + 4*RZ[3])) \atop * RZ[0] + 6*(1 - RZ[0])}$$
 kOhms (Eq. 12)

For Spread Spectrum Operation:

Resistor(Rz) =
$${}^{(62.5 + 12.5^{*}(RZ[1] + 2^{*}RZ[2] + 4^{*}RZ[3]))} {}^{*}RZ[0] + 6^{*}(1 - RZ[0])$$
 kOhms (Eq. 13)

Zero capacitor (Cz) = 250 pF

Pole capacitor (Cp) = 15 pF

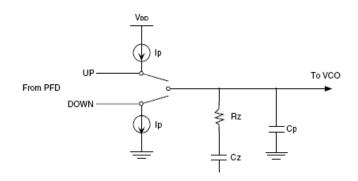
For Non-Spread Spectrum Operation:

$$\frac{\text{Charge pump (lp)}}{\text{pump (lp)}} = \frac{24*(1+(2*IP[0])+(4*IP[1])+(8*IP[2]))}{3+(5*IP[3])+(11*IP[4])} \quad \text{A (Eq. 14)}$$

For Spread Spectrum Operation:

$$\frac{\text{Charge}}{\text{pump (lp)}} = \frac{12*(1+(2*IP[0])+(4*IP[1])+(8*IP[2]))}{27+(5*IP[3])+(11*IP[4])} \text{ A (Eq. 14)}$$

VCO gain (Kyco) = 900 MHz/V * 2π



PLL Loop Bandwidth:

Charge pump gain $(K\phi)$ = Ip / 2π

VCO gain (Kvco) = 900 MHz/V * 2π

M = Total multiplier value (See the Reference Divider, Feedback Divider and Output Divider section for more detail)

$$\omega c = (Rz * K \phi * Kvco * Cz)/(M * (Cz + Cp))$$

$$Fc = \omega c / 2\pi$$

Note, the phase/frequency detector frequency (FPFD) is typically seven times the PLL closed-loop bandwidth (Fc) but too high of a ratio will reduce the phase margin thus compromising loop stability.

To determine if the loop is stable, the phase margin (ϕm) needs to be calculated as follows.

Phase Margin:

$$ωz = 1 / (Rz * Cz)$$
 $ωp = (Cz + Cp)/(Rz * Cz * Cp)$
 $φm = (360 / 2π) * [tan-1(ωc/ ωz) - tan-1(ωc/ ωp)]$

To ensure stability in the loop, the phase margin is recommended to be $> 60^{\circ}$ but too high will result in the lock time being excessively long. Certain loop filter parameters would need to be compromised to not only meet a required loop bandwidth but to also maintain loop stability.

SEL[2:0] Function

The IDT5V49EE901 can support up to six unique configurations. Users may pre-programmed all these configurations, and select the configurations using SEL[2:0] pins. Alternatively, users may use I²C interface to configure these registers on-the-fly.

SEL2	SEL1	SEL0	Configuration Selections
0	0	0	Select CONFIG0
0	0	1	Select CONFIG1
0	1	0	Select CONFIG2
0	1	1	Select CONFIG3
1	0	0	Select CONFIG4
1	0	1	Select CONFIG5
1	1	0	Reserved (Do not use)
1	1	1	Reserved (Do not use)

Crystal/Clock Selection

XTCLKSEL bit is used to bypass a crystal oscillator circuit when external clock source is used.

PRIMSRC bit is used to select a primary clock from XIN/REF and CLKIN.

PRIMSRC bit	Primary	Secondary
0	XIN/REF	CLKIN
1	CLKIN	XIN/REF

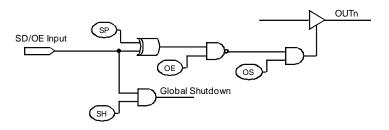
CLKSEL input	Clock Source
0	Primary Clock Source
1	Secondary Clock Source

CLKSEL	PRIMSRC	Reference Clock
0	0	XIN/REF
0	1	CLKIN
1	0	CLKIN
1	1	XIN/REF

SMx[1:0]	Swithcing Mode	Primary to Secondary	Secondary to Primary		
0x	Manual	No	No		
10	Auto	Yes	No		
11	Auto-Revertive	Yes	Yes		

SD/OE Pin Function

The polarity of the SD/OE signal pin can be programmed to be either active HIGH or LOW with the SP bit (0x02). When SP is "0" (default), the pin becomes active LOW and when SP is "1", the pin becomes active HIGH. The SD/OE pin can be configured as either to shutdown the PLLs or to enable/disable the outputs



Truth Table

SH bit	SP bit	OSn bit	OEn bit	SD/OE	OUTn	
0	0	0	Х	Х	High-Z ²	
0	0	1	0	Х	Enabled	
0	0	1	1	0	Enabled	
0	0	1	1	1	Suspended	
0	1	0	Х	Х	High-Z ²	
0	1	1	0	Х	Enabled	
0	1	1	1	0	Suspended	
0	1	1	1	1	Enabled	
1	0	0	Х	0	High-Z ²	
1	0	1	0	0	Enabled	
1	0	1	1	0	Enabled	
1	1	0	Х	0	High-Z ²	
1	1	1	0	0	Enabled	
1	1	1	1	0	Suspended	
1	Х	Х	Х	1	Suspended 1	

Note 1: Global Shutdown

Note 2: Hi-Z regardless of OEM bits

Configuration OUTx IO Standard

Users can configure the individual output IO standard from a single 3.3V power supply. Each output can support 3.3V LVTTL. Each output pair can support LVDS, LVPECL or HCSL. OUT0 can only be 3.3V single-ended output.

Programming the Device

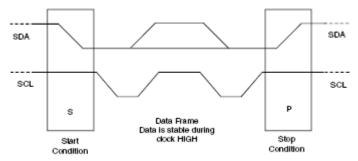
I²C may be used to program the IDT5V49EE901.

- Device (slave) address = 7'b1101010

I²C Programming

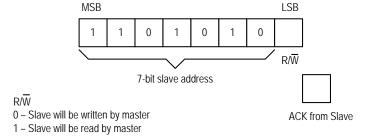
The IDT5V49EE901 is programmed through an I²C-Bus serial interface, and is an I²C slave device. The read and write transfer formats are supported. The first byte of data after a write frame to the correct slave address is interpreted as the register address; this address auto-increments after each byte written or read.

The frame formats are shown in the following illustration.



Framing

Each frame starts with a "Start Condition" and ends with an "End Condition". These are both generated by the Master device.



The first byte transmitted by the Master is the Slave Address followed by the R/\overline{W} bit. The Slave acknowledges by sending a "1" bit.

First Byte Transmitted on I²C Bus

External I²C Interface Condition

KEY:

From Master to Slave

From Master to Slave, but can be omitted if followed by the correct sequence

Normally, data transfer is terminated by a STOP condition generated by the Master. However, if the Master still wishes to communicate on the bus, it can generate a separate START condition, and address another Slave address without first generating a STOP condition.

From Slave to Master

SYMBOLS:

ACK - Acknowledge (SDAT LOW)
NACK - Not Acknowledge (SDAT HIGH)
SR - Repeated Start Condition

S – START Condition

P - STOP Condition

Progwrite

S	Address	R/W	ACK	Command Code	ACK	Register	ACK	Data	ACK	Р
	7-bits	0	1-bit	8-bits: xxxx xx00	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	

Progwrite Command Frame

Writes can continue as long as a Stop condition is not sent and each byte will increment the register address.

Progread

Note: If the expected read command is not from the next higher register to the previous read or write command, then set a known "read" register address prior to a read operation by issuing the following command:

S	Address	R/W	ACK	Command Code	ACK	Register	ACK	Р
	7-bits	0	1-bit	8-bits: xxxx xx00	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	

Prior to Progread Command Set Register Address

The user can ignore the STOP condition above and use a repeated START condition instead, straight after the slave acknowledgement bit (i.e., followed by the Progread command):

S	Address	R/W	ACK	ID Byte	ACK	Data_1	ACK	Data_2	ACK	Data_last	NACK	Р
	7-bits	1	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	8-bits	1-bit	

Progread Command Frame

Progsave

S	Address	R/W	ACK	Command Code	ACK	Р
	7-bits	0	1-bit	8-bits: xxxx xx01	1-bit	

Note:

PROGWRITE is for writing to the IDT5V49EE901 registers.

PROGREAD is for reading the IDT5V49EE901 registers.

PROGSAVE is for saving all the contents of the IDT5V49EE901 registers to the EEPROM.

PROGRESTORE is for loading the entire EEPROM contents to the IDT5V49EE901 registers.

Progrestore

S	Address	R/W	ACK	Command Code	ACK	Р
	7-bits	0	1-bit	8-bits: xxxx xx10	1-bit	

EEPROM Interface

The IDT5V49EE901 can also store its configuration in an internal EEPROM. The contents of the device's internal programming registers can be saved to the EEPROM by issuing a save instruction (ProgSave) and can be loaded back to the internal programming registers by issuing a restore instruction (ProgRestore).

To initiate a save or restore using I^2C , only two bytes are transferred. The Device Address is issued with the read/write bit set to "0", followed by the appropriate command code. The save or restore instruction executes after the STOP condition is issued by the Master, during which time the IDT5V49EE901 will not generate Acknowledge bits. The IDT5V49EE901 will acknowledge the instructions after it has completed execution of them. During that time, the I^2C bus should be interpreted as busy by all other users of the bus.

On power-up of the IDT5V49EE901, an automatic restore is performed to load the EEPROM contents into the internal programming registers. The IDT5V49EE901 will be ready to accept a programming instruction once it acknowledges its 7-bit I²C address.

I²C Bus DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Level		0.7xV _{DD}			V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Level				0.3xV _{DD}	V
V _{HYS}	Hysteresis of Inputs		0.05xV _{DD}			V
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current				±1.0	μΑ
V _{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	I _{OL} = 3 mA			0.4	V

I²C Bus AC Characteristics for Standard Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
F _{SCLK}	Serial Clock Frequency (SCL)	0		100	kHz
t _{BUF}	Bus free time between STOP and START	4.7			μs
t _{SU:START}	Setup Time, START	4.7			μs
t _{HD:START}	Hold Time, START	4			μs
t _{SU:DATA}	Setup Time, data input (SDA)	250			ns
t _{HD:DATA}	Hold Time, data input (SDA) ¹	0			μs
t _{OVD}	Output data valid from clock			3.45	μs
C _B	Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line			400	pF
t _R	Rise Time, data and clock (SDAT, SCLK)			1000	ns
t _F	Fall Time, data and clock (SDAT, SCLK)			300	ns
t _{HIGH}	HIGH Time, clock (SCLK)	4			μs
t _{LOW}	LOW Time, clock (SCLK)	4.7			μs
t _{SU:STOP}	Setup Time, STOP	4			μs

Note 1: A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDAT signal (referred to the $V_{IH}(MIN)$ of the SCLK signal) to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCLK.

I²C Bus AC Characteristics for Fast Mode

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
F _{SCLK}	Serial Clock Frequency (SCL)	0		400	kHz
t _{BUF}	Bus free time between STOP and START	1.3			μs
t _{SU:START}	Setup Time, START	0.6			μs
t _{HD:START}	Hold Time, START	0.6			μs
t _{SU:DATA}	Setup Time, data input (SDA)	100			ns
t _{HD:DATA}	Hold Time, data input (SDA) ¹	0			μs
t _{OVD}	Output data valid from clock			0.9	μs
C _B	Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line			400	pF
t _R	Rise Time, data and clock (SDA, SCL)	20 + 0.1xC _B		300	ns
t _F	Fall Time, data and clock (SDA, SCL)	20 + 0.1xC _B		300	ns
t _{HIGH}	HIGH Time, clock (SCL)	0.6			μs
t _{LOW}	LOW Time, clock (SCL)	1.3			μs
t _{SU:STOP}	Setup Time, STOP	0.6			μs

Note 1: A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDA signal (referred to the $V_{IH}(MIN)$ of the SCL signal) to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above the ratings listed below can cause permanent damage to the IDT5V49EE901. These ratings, which are standard values for IDT commercially rated parts, are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect product reliability. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the recommended operating temperature range.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
V _{DD}	Internal Power Supply Voltage	-0.5	+4.6	V
V _I	Input Voltage ¹	-0.5	+4.6	V
V _O	Output Voltage (not to exceed 4.6 V) ¹	-0.5	V _{DD} +0.5	V
T _J	Junction Temperature		150	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65	150	°C

^{1.}Input negative and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

Recommended Operation Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{DD}	Power supply voltage for $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize DD}}$ pins supporting core and outputs	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
V _{DDX}	Power supply voltage for crystal oscillator. Use filtered analog power supply if available.	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
AV _{DD}	Analog power supply voltage. Use filtered analog power supply if available.	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
T _A	Operating temperature, ambient	-40		+85	°C
C _{LOAD_OUT}	Maximum load capacitance (3.3V LVTTL only)			15	pF
F _{IN}	External reference crystal	8		50	MHz
	External reference clock CLKIN	1		200	
t _{PU}	Power up time for all V _{DD} s to reach minimum specified voltage (power ramps must be monotonic)	0.05		5	ms

Capacitance $(T_A = +25 \, ^{\circ}C)$

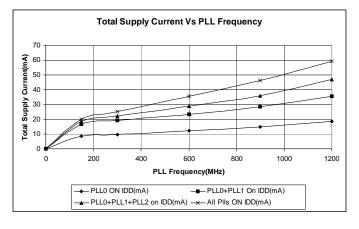
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit				
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance (CLKIN, CLKSEL, SD/OE, SDA, SCL, SEL[2:0])		3	7	pF				
Pull-down Resistor			180		kΩ				
Crystal Specifi	Crystal Specifications								
XTAL_FREQ	Crystal frequency	8		50	MHz				
XTAL_MIN	Minimum crystal load capacitance	3.5			pF				
XTAL_MAX	Maximum crystal load capacitance			35.5	pF				
XTAL_V _{PP}	Voltage swing (peak-to-peak, nominal)	1.5	2.3	3.2	V				

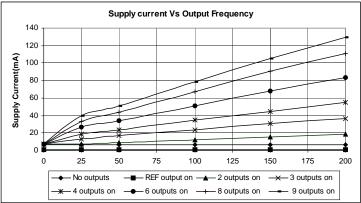
DC Electrical Characteristics for 3.3-V LVTTL ¹

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage		2.4		V_{DD}	V
V _{OL}	Output LOW Voltage				0.4	٧
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2			٧
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage				0.8	V
l _{OZDD}	Output Leakage Current	3-state outputs. $V_O = V_{DD}$ or GND, $V_{DD} = 3.6V$			10	μA

Note 1: See "Recommended Operating Conditions" table.

Power Supply Characteristics for PLLs and LVTTL Outputs





DC Electrical Characteristics for LVDS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OT} (+)	Differential Output Voltage for the TRUE binary state	247		454	mV
V _{OT} (-)	Differential Output Voltage for the FALSE binary state	-247		-454	mV
\triangle V _{OT}	Change in V _{OT} between Complimentary Output States			50	mV
Vos	Output Common Mode Voltage (Offset Voltage)	1.125	1.2	1.375	V
△Vos	Change in V _{OS} between Complimentary Output States			50	mV
Ios	Outputs Short Circuit Current, V_{OUT} + or V_{OUT} = 0V or V_{DD}		9	24	mA
I _{OSD}	Differential Outputs Short Circuit Current, V _{OUT} + = V _{OUT}		6	12	mA

Power Supply Characteristics for LVDS Outputs ¹

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions ²	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{DDQ}	Quiescent V _{DD} Power Supply Current	REF = LOW Outputs enabled, all outputs unloaded	68	90	mA
I _{DDD}	Dynamic V _{DD} Power Supply Current per Output	$V_{DD} = Max., C_L = 0pF$	30	45	μA/MHz
I _{TOT}	Total Power V _{DD} Supply	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 100 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	86	130	mA
	Current	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 200 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	100	150	
		F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 400 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	122	190	

Note 1: Output banks 4 and 5 are toggling. Other output banks are powered down.

DC Electrical Characteristics for LVPECL

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OH}	Output Voltage HIGH, terminated through 50 Ω tied to V _{DD} -2 V	V _{DD} -1.2		V _{DD} -0.9	V
V_{OL}	Output Voltage LOW, terminated through 50 Ω tied to V _{DD} -2 V	V _{DD} -1.95		V _{DD} -1.61	V
V _{SWING}	Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing	0.55		0.93	V

Power Supply Characteristics for LVPECL Outputs ¹

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions ²	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{DDQ}	Quiescent V _{DD} Power Supply Current	REF = LOW Outputs enabled, all outputs unloaded	86	110	mA
I _{DDD}	Dynamic V _{DD} Power Supply Current per Output	$V_{DD} = Max., C_L = 0pF$	35	50	μ A /MHz

Note 2: The termination resistors are excluded from these measurements.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions ²	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{TOT}	Total Power V _{DD} Supply	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 100 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	120	180	mA
	Current	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 200 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	130	190	
		F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 400 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	140	210	

Note 1: Output banks 4 and 5 are toggling. Other output banks are powered down.

Note 2: The termination resistors are excluded from these measurements.

DC Electrical Characteristics for HCSL

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OH}	Output Voltage HIGH	660	700	850	mV
V_{OL}	Output Voltage LOW	-150	0	27	mV
Crossing	Absolute	250	350	550	mV
Point Voltage					

Power Supply Characteristics for HCSL Outputs ¹

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions ²	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{DDQ}	Quiescent V _{DD} Power Supply Current	REF = LOW Outputs enabled, all outputs unloaded	68	90	mA
I _{DDD}	Dynamic V _{DD} Power Supply Current per Output	$V_{DD} = Max., C_L = 0pF$	30	45	μA/MHz
I _{TOT}	Total Power V _{DD} Supply	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 100 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	86	130	mA
	Current	F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 200 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	100	150	
		F _{REFERENCE CLOCK} = 400 MHz, C _L = 2 pF	122	190	

Note 1: Output banks 4 and 5 are toggling. Other output banks are powered down.

Note 2: The termination resistors are excluded from these measurements.

AC Timing Electrical Characteristics

(Spread Spectrum Generation = OFF)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
f _{IN} 1	Input Frequency	Input frequency limit (CLKIN)	1		200	MHz
		Input frequency limit (XIN/REF)	8		100	MHz
1 / t1	Output Frequency	Single ended clock output limit (LVTTL)	0.001		200	MHz
		Differential clock output limit (LVPECL/LVDS/HCSL)	0.001		500	
f _{VCO}	VCO Frequency	VCO operating frequency range	100		1300	MHz
f _{PFD}	PFD Frequency	PFD operating frequency range	0.5 ¹		100	MHz
f_{BW}	Loop Bandwidth	Based on loop filter resistor and capacitor values	0.01		10	MHz
t2	Input Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle for input	40		60	%
t3	Output Duty Cycle	Measured at V _{DD} /2, all outputs except Reference output	45		55	%
		Measured at V _{DD} /2, Reference output	40		60	%
t4 ²	Slew Rate, SLEW[1:0] = 00	Single-ended 3.3V LVCMOS output clock rise and fall time, 20% to 80% of V _{DD} (Output Load = 5 pF)		3.5		V/ns
	Slew Rate, SLEW[1:0] = 01	Single-ended 3.3V LVCMOS output clock rise and fall time, 20% to 80% of V _{DD} (Output Load = 5 pF)		2.75		
	Slew Rate, SLEW[1:0] = 10	Single-ended 3.3V LVCMOS output clock rise and fall time, 20% to 80% of V _{DD} (Output Load = 5 pF)		2		
	Slew Rate, SLEW[1:0] = 11	Single-ended 3.3V LVCMOS output clock rise and fall time, 20% to 80% of V _{DD} (Output Load = 5 pF)		1.25		
t5	Rise Times	LVDS, 20% to 80%		600		ps
	Fall Times	LVDS, 80% to 20%		600		
	Rise Times	LVPECL, 20% to 80%		600		ps
	Fall Times	LVPECL, 80% to 20%		600		
	Rise Times	HCSL, From 0.175 V to 0.525 V	175	400	700	ps
	Fall Times	HCSL, From 0.525 V to 0.175 V	175	400	700	

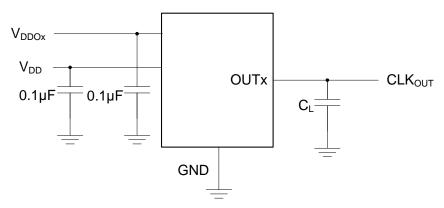
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
t7	Clock Jitter ⁶	Peak-to-peak period jitter, 1PLL, multiple output frequencies switching, LVTTL outputs		80	100	ps
		Peak-to-peak period jitter, all 4 PLLs on, LVTTL outputs ³		200	270	ps
		Peak-to-peak period jitter, 1PLL, multiple output frequencies switching, LVPECL, LVDS or HCSL outputs		60	80	ps
		Peak-to-peak period jitter, all 4 PLLs on, LVPECL, LVDS or HCSL outputs		120	160	ps
t8	Output Skew	Skew between output to output on the same bank			75	ps
t9 ⁴	Lock Time	PLL lock time from power-up		10	20	ms
t10 ⁵	Lock Time	PLL lock time from shutdown mode			2	ms

^{1.}Practical lower frequency is determined by loop filter settings.

Spread Spectrum Generation Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Description	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{IN} 1	Input Frequency	Input Frequency Limit	1		400	MHz
f_{MOD}	Mod Frequency	Modulation Frequency		33	120	kHz
f _{SPREAD} ²	Spread Value	Amount of Spread Value (programmable) - Down Spread	-0.5		-4.0	%f _{OUT}
		Amount of Spread Value (programmable) - Center Spread	±0.25		±2.0	

Test Circuits and Conditions



Test Circuits for DC Outputs

^{2.}A slew rate of 2.75V/ns or greater should be selected for output frequencies of 100MHz or higher.

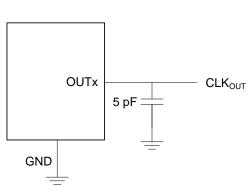
3.Jitter measured with clock outputs of 27 MHz, 48 MHz, 24.576 MHz, 74.25 MHz and 25 MHz.

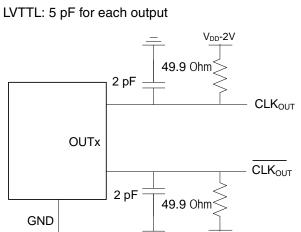
4.Includes loading the configuration bits from EEPROM to PLL registers. It does not include EEPROM programming/write time.

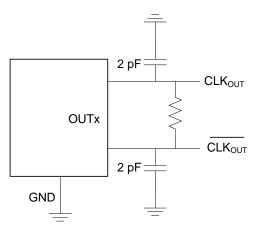
 ^{5.}Actual PLL lock time depends on the loop configuration.
 6. Not guaranteed until customer specific configuration is approved by IDT.

Practical lower frequency is determined by loop filter settings.
 Not guaranteed until customer specific configuration is approved by IDT.

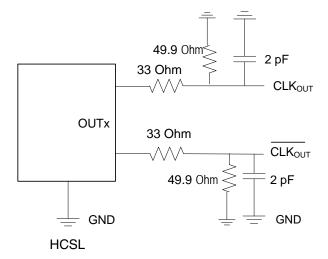
Other Termination Scheme (Block Diagram)







LVDS: 100Ω between differential outputs



LVPECL

Programming Registers Table

	Default				E	Bit #						
Addr	Register Hex Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description		
0x00	00			· I	Reserved	1			HW/SW	Hardware/Software Mode control HW/SW - 0=HW, 1=SW		
0x01	00		Reserved					SEL[2:0]		SEL[2:0] - selects configuration in SW mode		
0x02	02	SP	OE6	OE5	OE4	OE3	OE2	OE1	OE0	OEx=Output Power Suspend function for OUTx ('1'=OUTx will be suspended on SD/OE pin. Disable mode is defined by OEMx bits), '0'=outputs enabled and no association with OE pin (default).		
0x03	02	Reserved		_		OS*[6:0]				OS*[6:0] - output suspend, active low. Overwrites OE setting.		
0x04	0F	SH		Reserved			PL	LS*[3:0]		PLLS*[3:0] - PLL Suspend, active low SH - shutdown/OE configuration		
0x05	04		Reserved		XTCLKSEL		Re	eserved		XTCLKSEL - crystal/clock select.		
0x06	00				Re	eserved				0=Crytal, 1=ICLK		
0x07	00		Reserved				XTAL[4:0]			XTAL[4:0] - crystal cap		
0x08	00				Re	eserved		'				
0x09	00				Re	eserved						
0x0A	10	CZ0_CFG4		IP0[2:0]_CFG4	1		RZ0[3		PLL0 loop parameter			
0x0B	10	CZ0_CFG5			5		RZ0[3	3:0]_CFG5		┥		
0x0C	10	CZ0_CFG0	CZ0_CFG0 IP0[2:0]_CFG0				RZ0[3	3:0]_CFG0		7		
0x0D	10	CZ0_CFG1		IP0[2:0]_CFG	1		RZ0[3	7				
0x0E	10	CZ0_CFG2		IP0[2:0]_CFG2	2		RZ0[3	7				
0x0F	10	CZ0_CFG3		IP0[2:0]_CFG	3		RZ0[3	3:0]_CFG3		7		
0x10	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	G0			PLL0 input divider and input sel		
0x11	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	3 1			D0[6:0] - 127 step Ref Div D0 = 0 means power down.		
0x12	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	G2			Du = u means power down.		
0x13	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	3 3					
0x14	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	3 4					
0x15	00	Reserved				D0[6:0]_CF0	3 5					
0x16	01				N0[7	:0]_CFG4				N - Feedback Divider		
0x17	01					:0]_CFG5				2 - 4095 (values of "0" and "1" are not allowed) Total feedback with		
0x18	01					:0]_CFG0				A, using provided calculation		
0x19	01					:0]_CFG1				_		
0x1A	01					:0]_CFG2						
0x1B	01				N0[7	:0]_CFG3						
0x1C	00			_CFG0				1:8]_CFG0		_		
0x1D	00			_CFG1			-	1:8]_CFG1		_		
0x1E	00			_CFG2				1:8]_CFG2 1:8]_CFG3		_		
0x1F 0x20	00			_CFG3 _CFG4								
0x20 0x21	00			_CFG4 _CFG5				1:8]_CFG4 1:8]_CFG5		-		
0x21	10	CZ1_CFG4	۸٥[٥.0]	CFG5 IP1[2:0]_CFG4	1			3:0]_CFG4		PLL1 Loop Parameter		
0x23	10	CZ1_CFG4		IP1[2:0]_CFG			-	3:0]_CFG5		- Let Loop i diameter		
0x23	10	CZ1_CFG0		IP1[2:0]_CFG(3:0]_CFG0		\dashv		
0x25	10	CZ1_CFG1		IP1[2:0]_CFG				3:0]_CFG1		\dashv		
0x26	10	CZ1_CFG2		IP1[2:0]_CFG2			-	3:0]_CFG2		\dashv		
0x27	10	CZ1_CFG3		IP1[2:0]_CFG			-	3:0]_CFG3		\dashv		

	Default				E	Bit #							
Addr	Register Hex Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description			
0x28	00	Reserved		1	1	D1[6:0]_CFG				PLL1 input divider and input sel			
0x29	00	Reserved				D1[6:0]_CFG	1			D1[6:0] - 127 step Ref Div D1 = 0 means power down.			
0x2A	00	Reserved				D1[6:0]_CFG	2			DT = 0 means power down.			
0x2B	00	Reserved				D1[6:0]_CFG	3						
0x2C	00	Reserved				D1[6:0]_CFG	4						
0x2D	00	Reserved				D1[6:0]_CFG	5						
0x2E	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG4				N - Feedback Divider			
0x2F	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG5				2 - 4095 (value of "0" is not allowed) Total feedback with A,			
0x30	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG0				using provided calculation			
0x31	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG1				- 0.			
0x32	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG2							
0x33	01				N1[7:	0]_CFG3							
0x34	00		N3[11:8]_CFG0			N1[11	:8]_CFG0		PLL3 Feedback Divider			
0x35	00		N3[11:8]_CFG1			N1[11	:8]_CFG1					
0x36	00		N3[11:8]_CFG2			N1[11	:8]_CFG2					
0x37	00		N3[11:8]_CFG3			N1[11	:8]_CFG3					
0x38	00		N3[11:8]_CFG4			N1[11	:8]_CFG4					
0x39	00		N3[11:8				N1[11						
0x3A	00	CZ2_CFG4		IP2[2:0]_CFG	4		RZ2[3	PLL2 Loop Parameter					
0x3B	00	CZ2_CFG5		IP2[2:0]_CFG			RZ2[3	3:0]_CFG5					
0x3C	00	CZ2_CFG0		IP2[2:0]_CFG	0		RZ2[3	3:0]_CFG0					
0x3D	00	CZ2_CFG1		IP2[2:0]_CFG1 RZ2[3:0]_CFG1									
0x3E	00	CZ2_CFG2	IP2[2:0]_CFG2 RZ2[3:0]_CFG2										
0x3F	00	CZ2_CFG3		IP2[2:0]_CFG	3		RZ2[3	3:0]_CFG3					
0x40	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG	0			PLL2 Reference Divide and Input			
0x41	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG	1			Select			
0x42	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG	2			D2[6:0] - 127 step Ref Div D2 = 0 means power down.			
0x43	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG	3			BZ = 0 means power down.			
0x44	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG							
0x45	00	Reserved				D2[6:0]_CFG							
0x46	01				N2[7:	0]_CFG4				N2[7:0] - PLL2 Feedback Divider			
0x47	01					0]_CFG5				2 - 4095 (value of "0" is not			
0x48	01				N2[7:	0]_CFG0				allowed). (See Addr 0x4C:0x51 for			
0x49	01				N2[7:	0]_CFG1				N2[15:8])			
0x4A	01				-	0]_CFG2							
0x4B	01				-	0]_CFG3							
0x4C	80	SSENB_CFG0	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG0	-	N2[11	:8]_CFG0		N2[11:8] - PLL2 Feedback Divide			
0x4D	80	SSENB_CFG1	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG1		-	:8]_CFG1		PLL3 Spread Spectrum			
0x4E	80	SSENB_CFG2	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG2		-	:8]_CFG2		SSENB - Spread Spectrum Enable			
0x4F	80	SSENB_CFG3	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG3			:8]_CFG3		SSENB = 1 means ON			
0x50	80	SSENB_CFG4	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG4		_	:8]_CFG4		IP3[4:0] - PLL3 Charge Pump			
0x51	80	SSENB_CFG5	0	0	IP3[4]_CFG5		-	:8]_CFG5		Current.			
0x52	XX ¹	Reserved											
0x53	XX ¹					served							
0x54	XX ¹					served							
0x55	XX ¹					served							
0,00	^^				ne	JUI VEU							

	Default				E	Bit #				
Addr	Register Hex Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
0x56	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG4			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG4		PLL3 Loop Parameter
0x57	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG5			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG5		
0x58	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG0			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG0		
0x59	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG1			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG1		
0x5A	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG2			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG2		
0x5B	00		IP3[3:0]	_CFG3			RZ3[3	:0]_CFG3		
0x5C	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i0			PLL3 Reference Divide and input
0x5D	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i 1			sel D3[6:0] - 127 step Ref Div
0x5E	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i2			D3 = 0 means power down.
0x5F	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i3			·
0x60	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i4			
0x61	03	Reserved				D3[6:0]_CFG	i 5			
0x62	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG4				N - Feedback Divider
0x63	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG5				12 - 4095 (values of "0" through "11" are not allowed)
0x64	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG0				= 11 are not allowed)
0x65	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG1				
0x66	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG2				
0x67	0C				N3[7:	:0]_CFG3				
0x68	00				SSVCC	[7:0]_CFG0				SSVCO[7:0] - PLL3 Spread
0x69	00					[7:0]_CFG1				Spectrum Loop Feedback Counter
0x6A	00				SSVCO	[7:0]_CFG2				See Addr 0x80:0x85 for
0x6B	00				SSVCC	[7:0]_CFG3				SSVCO[15:8]
0x6C	00	SSVCO[7:0]_CFG4								
0x6D	00				SSVCC	[7:0]_CFG5				
0x6E	00					[7:0]_CFG4				SS_D[7:0] - PLL3 Spread
0x6F	00				SS_D3	[7:0]_CFG5				Spectrum Reference Divide
0x70	00				SS_D3	[7:0]_CFG0				
0x71	00					[7:0]_CFG1				
0x72	00					[7:0]_CFG2				
0x73	00				SS_D3	[7:0]_CFG3				
0x74	01				Re	eserved				Reserved
0x75	03	OEMO			/0[1:0]	INV0	Reserved	S1	S3	Output Controls S1=1 - OUT1/OUT2 are from DIV1/DIV2 respectively S1=0 - Both from DIV2 S3=1 - OUT3/OUT6 are from DIV3/DIV6 S3=0 - Both from DIV6 SLEW# - LVTTL only OEM#—output enable mode x0 - tristated 01 - park low 11 - park high OEM0 controls OUT0 only
0x76	00	OEM1	[1:0]	SLĒV	/1[1:0]	INV	1[1:0]	LV	L1[1:0]	Output Controls LVL1[1:0] - output pair OUT1/OUT2 [00] - LVTTL [01] - LVDS [10] - LVPECL [11] - HCSL INV1 [CLK1, CLK2] [0] - normal [1] - invert clock OEM1 controls OUT1/OUT2

	Default				E	Bit #					
Addr	Register Hex Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description	
0x77	00			SLEW	/2[1:0]			CMEN3 CMEN1		CMEN# - common mode enable Set to 1 for LVDS Set to 0 for LVTTL, LVPECL, HCSL	
0x78	00	OEM	B[1:0]	SLEW	/3[1:0]	INV	/3[1:0]	LVI	_3[1:0]	OEM3 controls OUT3 and OUT6	
0x79	00	OEM4[1:0]		SLEW	/4[1:0]	INV	/ 4[1:0]	LVL4[1:0]		OEM4 controls OUT4 and OUT4b	
0x7A	00	OEM5[1:0]		SLEW	/5[1:0]	INV5[1:0]		LVL5[1:0]		OEM5 controls OUT5 and OUT5b	
0x7B	00			SLEW	/6[1:0]			CMEN5	CMEN4		
0x7C	XX ¹	Reserved									
0x7D	XX ¹	Reserved									
0x7E	XX ¹				Re	eserved					
0x7F	XX ¹				Re	eserved					
0x80	00				SSVCO	[15:8]_CFG0				PLL3 Spread Spectrum	
0x81	00	SSVCO[15:8]_CFG1							Feedback Counter		
0x82	00	SSVCO[15:8]_CFG2									
0x83	00	SSVCO[15:8]_CFG3									
0x84	00	SSVCO[15:8]_CFG4									
0x85	00		SSVCO[15:8]_CFG5								
0x86	00				Re	eserved					
0x87	00				Re	eserved	·				

	Default				Е	Bit #				
Addr	Register	_		_	_					
	Hex Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x88	FF	PM1_CFG0	l			Q1[6:0]_CFG0				Output Divides
0x89	FF	PM1_CFG1				Q1[6:0]_CFG1				for Q<>111111,
0x8A	FF	PM1_CFG2				Q1[6:0]_CFG2				PM=0 - Divide by 2 PM=1, (Q+2)*2
0x8B	FF	PM1_CFG3				Q1[6:0]_CFG3				for Q=1111111
0x8C	FF	PM1_CFG4				Q1[6:0]_CFG4				PM=0, disable the output divider PM=1, bypass the output divide,
0x8D	FF	PM1_CFG5				Q1[6:0]_CFG5				(divide by 1)
0x8E	7F	PM2_CFG4				Q2[6:0]_CFG4				
0x8F	7F	PM2_CFG5				Q2[6:0]_CFG5				7
0x90	7F	PM2_CFG0				Q2[6:0]_CFG0				7
0x91	7F	PM2_CFG1				Q2[6:0]_CFG1				7
0x92	7F	PM2_CFG2				Q2[6:0]_CFG2				
0x93	7F	PM2_CFG3				Q2[6:0]_CFG3				
0x94	7F	PM3_CFG0				Q3[6:0]_CFG0				
0x95	7F	PM3_CFG1				Q3[6:0]_CFG1				7
0x96	7F	PM3_CFG2				Q3[6:0]_CFG2				7
0x97	7F	PM3_CFG3				Q3[6:0]_CFG3				
0x98	7F	PM3_CFG4				Q3[6:0]_CFG4				
0x99	7F	PM3_CFG5				Q3[6:0]_CFG5				
0x9A	7F	PM4_CFG4				Q4[6:0]_CFG4				
0x9B	7F	PM4_CFG5				Q4[6:0]_CFG5				
0x9C	7F	PM4_CFG0				Q4[6:0]_CFG0				7
0x9D	7F	PM4_CFG1				Q4[6:0]_CFG1				
0x9E	7F	PM4_CFG2				Q4[6:0]_CFG2				
0x9F	7F	PM4_CFG3		Q4[6:0]_CFG3						
0xA0	7F	PM5_CFG0				Q5[6:0]_CFG0				
0xA1	7F	PM5_CFG1				Q5[6:0]_CFG1				
0xA2	7F	PM5_CFG2				Q5[6:0]_CFG2				
0xA3	7F	PM5_CFG3				Q5[6:0]_CFG3				
0xA4	7F	PM5_CFG4				Q5[6:0]_CFG4				
0xA5	7F	PM5_CFG5				Q5[6:0]_CFG5				7
0xA6	7F	PM6_CFG4								
0xA7	7F	PM6_CFG5		Q6[6:0]_CFG4 Q6[6:0]_CFG5						
0xA8	7F	PM6_CFG0		Q6[6:0]_CFG0						7
0xA9	7F	PM6_CFG1		Q6[6:0]_CFG1						7
0xAA	7F	PM6_CFG2				Q6[6:0]_CFG2				7
0xAB	7F	PM6_CFG3				Q6[6:0]_CFG3				
0xAC	00		TSSC[3:0]					3:0]_CFG0		PLL0 Spread Spectrum Control
0xAD	00		TSSC[3:0]					3:0]_CFG1		
0xAE	00		TSSC[3:0]	_CFG2				3:0]_CFG2		
0xAF	00		TSSC[3:0]	_CFG3			_	3:0]_CFG3		7
0xB0	00		TSSC[3:0]_CFG4 NSSC[3:0]_CFG4							
0xB1	00		TSSC[3:0]_CFG5 NSSC[3:0]_CFG5							
0xB2	00	DITH_CFG4	X2_CFG4 SSOFFSET[5:0]_CFG4							
0xB3	00	DITH_CFG5	X2_CFG5 SSOFFSET[5:0]_CFG5							
0xB4	00	DITH_CFG0	X2_CFG0 SSOFFSET[5:0]_CFG0							
0xB5	00	DITH_CFG1	X2_CFG1 SSOFFSET[5:0]_CFG1							
0xB6	00	DITH_CFG2	X2_CFG2							
0xB7	00	DITH_CFG3	X2_CFG3							
0xB8	11		SD1[3:0]_				_	:0]_CFG0		
0xB9	11		SD1[3:0]_					:0]_CFG1		
0xBA	11		SD1[3:0]_	CFG2	-		SD0[3	:0]_CFG2		

	Default	Bit #												
Addr	Register Hex Value	Hex 7 6 5		5	4	3 2		1	0	Description				
0xBB	11	 	SD1[3:0]_CFG3			SD0[3	:0]_CFG3	I					
0xBC	11		SD1[3:0]_CFG4			SD0[3	:0]_CFG4						
0xBD	11		SD1[3:0]_CFG5			SD0[3	:0]_CFG5						
0xBE	AE	SRC1[1:0]_CFG4	SRC0[1:	0]_CFG4	PDPL3_CFG4	SM[1:0]_CFG4	PRIMSRC_CFG4	Output Divide Source Selection				
0xBF	AE	SRC1[1:0]_CFG5	SRC0[1:	0]_CFG5	PDPL3_CFG5	SM[1:0]_CFG5	PRIMSRC_CFG5	PRIMSRC - primary source - crystal or ICLOCK 0 = crystal/REFIN 1 = CLKIN				
0xC0	AE	SRC1[1:0]_CFG0	SRC0[1:	0]_CFG0	PDPL3_CFG0	SM[1:0]_CFG0		PDPL3_CFG0 SM[1:0]_0		PRIMSRC_CFG0	SM = switch mode 0x = manual 10 = reserved 11 = auto-revertive		
0xC1	AE	SRC1[1:0	SRC1[1:0]_CFG1 SRC0[1:0]_CFG1 PDPL3_CFG1 SM[1:0]_CFG1 PRIMSRC_CFG		PRIMSRC_CFG1	PDPL3 - PLL3 shutdown 0 = normal 1 = shut down								
0xC2	AE	SRC1[1:0]_CFG2	SRC0[1:	SRC0[1:0]_CFG2 PDPL3_CFG2 SM[1:0]_CFG2 PRIMSR		PRIMSRC_CFG2	SRC = MUX control bit prior to DIV# SRC0[1:0] 00 - DIV1 01 - DIV3 10 - Reference input						
0xC3	AE	SRC1[1:0]_CFG3	SRC0[1:	0]_CFG3	PDPL3_CFG3	SM[1:0]_CFG3		PRIMSRC_CFG3					
0xC4	24	SRC4[0]_CFG0	;	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	0	SRC2[2:0]_CFG0		SRC1[2]_CFG0						
0xC5	24	SRC4[0]_CFG1	;	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	1	SRC2[2:0]_CFG1		SRC1[2]_CFG1	000 - DIV1 001 - DIV3					
0xC6	24	SRC4[0]_CFG2	;	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	2	SRC2[2:0]_CFG2 SRC1			SRC1[2]_CFG2	010 - Reference input				
0xC7	24	SRC4[0]_CFG3	;	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	3	SF	RC2[2:0]_CFG	3	SRC1[2]_CFG3	011 - Reserved				
0xC8	24	SRC4[0]_CFG4	,	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	4	SF	RC2[2:0]_CFG4		SRC1[2]_CFG4	100 - PLL0 101 - PLL1				
0xC9	24	SRC4[0]_CFG5	,	SRC3[2:0]_CFG	5	SF	C2[2:0]_CFG5		RC2[2:0]_CFG5		C2[2:0]_CFG5		SRC1[2]_CFG5	110 - PLL2 111 - PLL3
0xCA	49		SRC6[2:0]_CFG4			SRC5[2:0]_CFG4			4[2:1]_CFG4	SRC6				
0xCB	49	SRC6[2:0]_CFG5			SRC5[2:0]_CFG5		SRC	4[2:1]_CFG5	□000 - Reserved □001 - Reserved					
0xCC	49	SRC6[2:0]_CFG0				SRC5[2:0]_CFG0 SRC4[2:1]_CFG0			4[2:1]_CFG0	010 - Reference input				
0xCD	49	SRC6[2:0]_CFG1				SRC5[2:0]_CFG1 SRC4[2:1]_CFG1			4[2:1]_CFG1	011 - Reserved				
0xCE	49	S	RC6[2:0]_CFG	2		SRC5[2:0]_CFG2	SRC5[2:0]_CFG2 SRC4[2:1]_CFG2			100 - Reserved 101 - PLL1				
0xCF	49	SRC6[2:0]_CFG3				SRC5[2:0]_CFG3	RC5[2:0]_CFG3 SRC4[2:1]_CFG3			110 - PLL1 110 - Reserved 111 - Reserved Quiet MUX				

¹. Memory bytes do not exist. Readback will be last value in shift register. If reading sequentially, value in 0x51 will be returned.

Marking Diagram (NLG32)



Marking Diagram (PGG28)



Notes:

- 1. "#" is the lot number.
- 2. YYWW is the last two digits of the year and week that the part was assembled.
- 3. "\$" is the assembly mark code.
- 4. "G" after the two-letter package code designates RoHS compliant package.
- 5. "I" at the end of part number indicates industrial temperature range.
- 6. Bottom marking: country of origin if not USA.

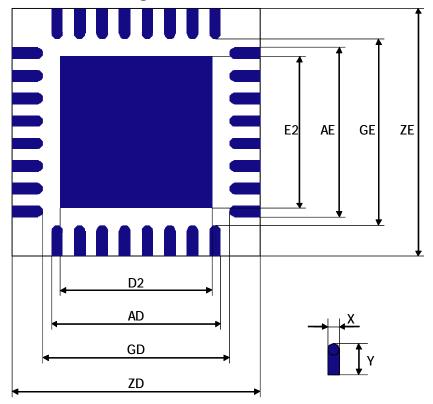
Thermal Characteristics 28-pin TSSOP

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Thermal Resistance Junction to	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	Still air		83		°C/W
Ambient	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	1 m/s air flow		75		°C/W
	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	3 m/s air flow		61		°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θJC			60		°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Top of Case	Ψ_{JT}	Still air		4.5		°C/W

Thermal Characteristics 32-pin VFQFPN

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Thermal Resistance Junction to	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	Still air		34		°C/W
Ambient	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	1 m/s air flow		29		°C/W
	$\theta_{\sf JA}$	3 m/s air flow		27		°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θЈС			32		°C/W

32-Pin QFN Landing Pattern

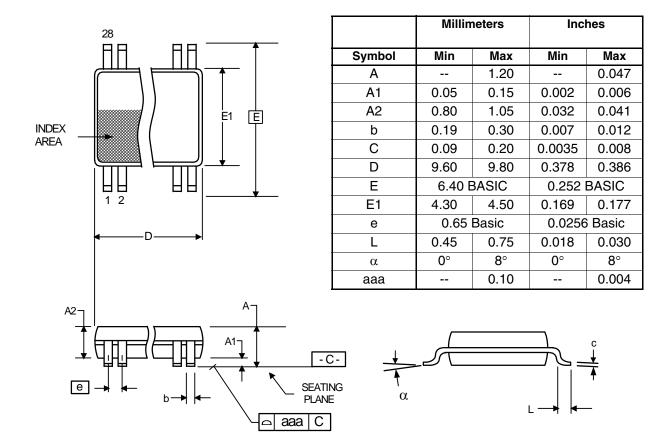


Dimensions	
X(max)	0.28
Yref	0.69
A(max)	3.78
G(min)	3.93
Z(max)	5.31
E2/D2(max)	3.63

Unit: mm

Package Outline and Package Dimensions (28-pin TSSOP, 173 Mil. Narrow Body)

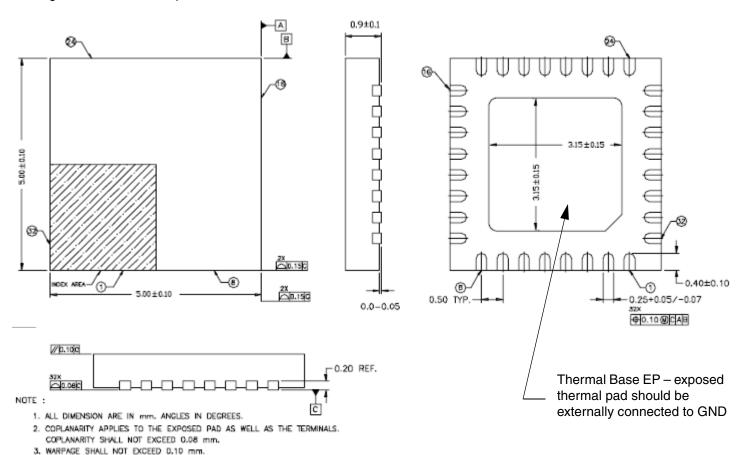
Package dimensions are kept current with JEDEC Publication No. 95, MO-153



33

Package Outline and Package Dimensions (32-pin VFQFPN, 0.50mm pitch)

Package dimensions are kept current with JEDEC Publication No. 95



Ordering Information

Part / Order Number	Marking	Shipping Packaging	Package	Temperature
5V49EE901PGGI	See page 31	Tubes	28pin TSSOP	-40 to +85° C
5V49EE901PGGI8	See page 31	Tape and Reel	28pin TSSOP	-40 to +85° C
5V49EE901NLGI	See page 31	Trays	32pin VFQFPN	-40 to +85° C
5V49EE901NLGI8	See page 31	Tape and Reel	32pin VFQFPN	-40 to +85° C

"G" after the two-letter package code are the Pb-Free configuration and are RoHS compliant.

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Revision History

Rev.	Originator	Date	Description of Change
Α	R.Willner	4/22/09	Advance Information.
В	R.Willner	5/04/09	Identified VDDX (crystal oscillator power) and AVDD (analog power) on device.
С	R.Willner	6/04/09	Add default configurations, pull-down resistor values on input pins. Released Datasheet from Advanced Information.
D	R.Willner	06/10/09	Updates: crystal load specs; "Output Duty Cycle" specs; addresses 0x07, 0x02 and 0xBF in "Programming Registers" table.
Е	R.Willner	7/21/09	Corrected 32VFQFPN marking to be consistant with manufacturing.
F	R.Willner	08/26/09	Updated 32-pin VFQFPN thermal data
G	R.Willner	10/05/09	Changed IP3[3:0] to IP3[4:0]; updated "Programming Registers Table".
Н	R.Willner	12/07/09	Updated VDD min/max specs in Recommended Operation Conditions
I	R.Willner	12/09/09	Increased max VCO frequency to 1300 MHz.
J	R.Willner	02/23/10	Updated Recommended Operation Conditions to include Vddx and AVdd parameters.
K	R.Willner	04/22/11	Added Landing Pattern diagram for 32QFN.
L	A. Tsui	07/07/11	Updated package dimension drawing
М	R. Willner	12/6/11	Correct pin description.
N	R. Willner	04/17/12	 Change description for SDAT and SCLK pins. Add new footnotes to pin descriptions table Added section "Crystal Clock Selection" Added logic diagram and Truth table for "SD/OE Pin Function" section. Corrected register readback values for 0x52~0x54 and 0x7C~0x7F. Update to QFN package drawing - exposed thermal pad callout.
Р	A. Tsui	06/01/12	Updated SD-OE pin description; from (Default is active HIGH) to (Default is active LOW) Updated "OUTn" column in Truth Table with "High-Z" specs and added footnote 2, "High-Z regardless of OEM bits". Updated "SD-OE Pin Function" section to reflect that SP is "0"changed from active HIGH to active LOW, and SP is "1" changed from active LOW to active HIGH.
Q	R.Willner	06/18/12	Added Min/Max spread values to "Spread Spectrum Generation Specifications" table; fMOD - Max. 120kHz; Down Spread - Min0.5%, Max4.0%; Center Spread - Min. ±0.25%, Max. ±2.0%
R	R.Willner	09/24/12	Change differential outputs from 5pF loads to 2pF loads so that they are consistent with the industry. Capacitive loads were also added to the test circuit diagrams for HCSL outputs. Slew Rate (t4) Output Load test conditions were also changed from 15pF to 5pF.
S	07/10/15	A.B.	Added the following note under AC Timing Electrical Characteristics table: "Not guaranteed until customer specific configuration is approved by IDT."

IDT5V49EE901 EEPROM PROGRAMMABLE CLOCK GENERATOR

CLOCK SYNTHESIZER

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