- High-Speed, Low-Skew 1-to-10 Clock Buffer for SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM) Clock Buffering Applications
- Output Skew, t_{sk(o)}, Less Than 250 ps
- Pulse Skew, t_{sk(p)}, Less Than 500 ps
- Supports up to Two Unbuffered SDRAM DIMMs (Dual Inline Memory Modules)
- I²C Serial Interface Provides Individual Enable Control for Each Output
- Operates at 3.3 V
- Distributed V_{CC} and Ground Pins Reduce Switching Noise
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015
- Packaged in 28-Pin Shrink Small Outline (DB) Package

DB PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) v_{cc} □ 10 28 V_{CC} 1Y0 🗆 2 27 2Y3 1Y1 🖂 3 26 T 7 2Y2 GND □ 4 25 ☐ GND 5 $v_{\rm cc}$ \Box 24 \square \vee_{CC} 1Y2 🗖 6 23 1 2Y1 7 22 1Y3 🗖 □ 2Y0 GND □ 8 21 ☐ GND ☐ OE $A \square$ 9 20 v_{cc} □ 19 10 \square \vee_{CC} 3Y0 🞞 11 18 GND □ 12 17 ☐ GND 13 $v_{cc} \sqsubset$ 16 ■ GND SDATA 14 15 ☐ SCLOCK

description

The CDC319 is a high-performance clock buffer that distributes one input (A) to 10 outputs (Y) with minimum skew for clock distribution. The CDC319 operates from a 3.3-V power supply, and is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

The device provides a standard mode (100K-bits/s) I^2C serial interface for device control. The implementation is as a slave/receiver. The device address is specified in the I^2C device address table. Both of the I^2C inputs (SDATA and SCLOCK) provide integrated pullup resistors (typically 140 k Ω) and are 5-V tolerant.

Three 8-bit I²C registers provide individual enable control for each of the outputs. All outputs default to enabled at powerup. Each output can be placed in a disabled mode with a low-level output when a low-level control bit is written to the control register. The registers are write only and must be accessed in sequential order (i.e., random access of the registers is not supported).

The CDC319 provides 3-state outputs for testing and debugging purposes. The outputs can be placed in a high-impedance state via the output-enable (OE) input. When OE is high, all outputs are in the operational state. When OE is low, the outputs are placed in a high-impedance state. OE provides an integrated pullup resistor.



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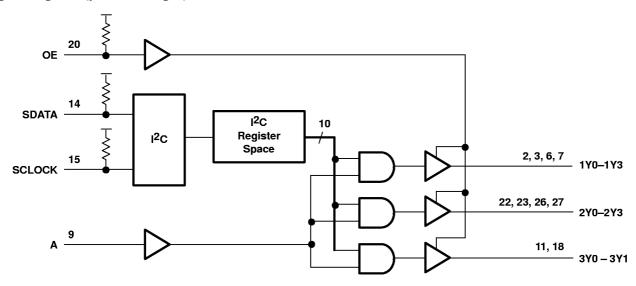


FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS			OUTPUTS	
OE	Α	1Y0–1Y3	2Y0-2Y3	3Y0–3Y1
L	Χ	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
Н	L	L	L	L
Н	Н	н†	н†	н†

[†]The function table assumes that all outputs are enabled via the appropriate I2C configuration register bit. If the output is disabled via the appropriate configuration bit, then the output is driven to a low state, regardless of the state of the A input.

logic diagram (positive logic)



Terminal Functions

Т	TERMINAL		DECORPTION			
NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION			
1Y0-1Y3	2, 3, 6, 7	0	3.3-V SDRAM byte 0 clock outputs			
2Y0-2Y3	22, 23, 26, 27	0	3.3-V SDRAM byte 1 clock outputs			
3Y0-3Y1	11, 18	0	3.3-V clock outputs provided for feedback control of external PLLs (phase-locked loops)			
Α	9		Clock input			
OE	20	I	Output enable. When asserted, OE puts all outputs in a high-impedance state. A nominal $140\text{-}k\Omega$ pullup resistor is internally integrated.			
SCLOCK	15		l ² C serial clock input. A nominal 140-kΩ pullup resistor is internally integrated.			
SDATA	14	I/O	Bidirectional I 2 C serial data input/output. A nominal 140-k Ω pullup resistor is internally integrated.			
GND	4, 8, 12, 16, 17, 21, 25		Ground			
VCC	1, 5, 10, 13, 19, 24, 28		3.3-V power supply			



I²C DEVICE ADDRESS

A 7	A6	A 5	A4	А3	A2	A1	A0 (R/W)
Н	Н	L	Η	L	L	Н	_

I²C BYTE 0-BIT DEFINITION[†]

BIT	DEFINITION	DEFAULT VALUE
7	Reserved	Н
6	Reserved	Н
5	Reserved	Н
4	Reserved	Н
3	1Y3 enable (pin 7)	Н
2	1Y2 enable (pin 6)	Н
1	1Y1 enable (pin 3)	Н
0	1Y0 enable (pin 2)	Н

TWhen the value of the bit is high, the output is enabled. When the value of the bit is low, the output is forced to a low state. The default value of all bits is high.

I²C BYTE 1-BIT DEFINITION[†]

BIT	DEFINITION	DEFAULT VALUE
7	2Y3 enable (pin 27)	Н
6	2Y2 enable (pin 26)	Н
5	2Y1 enable (pin 23)	Н
4	2Y0 enable (pin 22)	Н
3	Reserved	Н
2	Reserved	Н
1	Reserved	Н
0	Reserved	Н

[†] When the value of the bit is high, the output is enabled. When the value of the bit is low, the output is forced to a low state. The default value of all bits is high.

I²C BYTE 2-BIT DEFINITION[†]

BIT	DEFINITION	DEFAULT VALUE
7	3Y1 enable (pin 18)	Н
6	3Y0 enable (pin 11)	Н
5	Reserved	Н
4	Reserved	Н
3	Reserved	Н
2	Reserved	Н
1	Reserved	Н
0	Reserved	Н

[†] When the value of the bit is high, the output is enabled. When the value of the bit is low, the output is forced to a low state. The default value of all bits is high.



absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V _{CC}	–0.5 V to 4.6 V
Input voltage range, V _I (see Note 1)	–0.5 V to 4.6 V
Input voltage range, V _I (SCLOCK, SDATA) (see Note 1)	–0.5 V to 6.5 V
Output voltage range, V _O (SDATA) (see Note 1)	–0.5 V to 6.5 V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state, V _O 0.	5 V to V _{CC} +0.5 V
Current into any output in the low state (except SDATA), IO	48 mA
Current into SDATA in the low state, I _O	12 mA
Input clamp current, I _{IK} (V _I < 0) (SCLOCK)	–50 mA
Output clamp current, I _{OK} (V _O < 0) (SDATA)	–50 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ _{JA} (see Note 2)	120 °C/W
Storage temperature range, T _{stq}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	

[†] 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 under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES: 1. The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
 - 2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with EIA/JEDEC Std JESD51, except for through-hole packages, which use a trace length of zero.

recommended operating conditions (see Note 3)

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VCC	3.3-V core supply voltage		3.135		3.465	٧
		A, OE	2		V _{CC} +0.3	٧
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	SDATA, SCLOCK (see Note 3)	2.2		5.5	٧
		A, OE	-0.3		0.8	٧
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	SDATA, SCLOCK (see Note 3)	0		1.04	٧
loн	High-level output current	Y outputs			-24	mA
loL	Low-level output current	Y outputs			24	mA
R _I	Input resistance to V _{CC}	SDATA, SCLOCK (see Note 3)		140		kΩ
f(SCL)	SCLOCK frequency				100	kHz
^t (BUS)	Bus free time		4.7			μs
^t su(START)	START setup time		4.7			μs
^t h(START)	START hold time		4			μs
^t w(SCLL)	SCLOCK low pulse duration		4.7			μs
^t w(SCLH)	SCLOCK high pulse duration		4			μs
^t r(SDATA)	SDATA input rise time				1000	ns
^t f(SDATA)	SDATA input fall time				300	ns
^t su(SDATA)	SDATA setup time		250			ns
^t h(SDATA)	SDATA hold time		0			ns
t _{su(STOP)}	STOP setup time		4			μs
TA	Operating free-air temperature		0		70	°C

NOTE 3: The CMOS-level inputs fall within these limits: V_{IH} min = $0.7 \times V_{CC}$ and V_{IL} max = $0.3 \times V_{CC}$.



electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CON	IDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
v_{iK}	Input clamp voltage		V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	I _I = −18 mA			-1.2	٧	
Vон	High-level output voltage	Y outputs	V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	l _{OH} = −1 mA	2.4			٧	
		Y outputs	V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	I _{OL} = 1 mA			0.4		
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	ow-level output voltage	V _{CC} = 3.135 V	$I_{OL} = 3 \text{ mA}$	0.1		0.4	٧	
		SDATA	ACC = 2.122 A	I _{OL} = 6 mA	0.2		0.6		
		SDATA	V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	$V_O = V_{CC} MAX$			20	μΑ	
lou	High-level output current		V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	V _O = 2 V	-54		-126		
ЮН	High-level output current	Y outputs	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V},$	V _O = 2.6 V		-60		mA	
			V _{CC} = 3.465 V,	V _O = 3.135 V	-21		-46		
			V _{CC} = 3.135 V,	V _O = 1 V	49		118		
loL	IOL Low-level output current	Y outputs	V _{CC} = 3.3 V,	$V_0 = 0.7 \text{ V}$		58		mA	
			V _{CC} = 3.465 V,	$V_{O} = 0.4 \text{ V}$	23		53		
		Α	V _{CC} = 3.465 V,	V _I = V _{CC}			5	μА	
lН	High-level input current	OE					20		
		SCLOCK, SDATA					20		
		А					-5		
Ι _Ι L	Low-level input current	OE	$V_{CC} = 3.465 \text{ V},$	$V_I = GND$	-10		-50	μА	
		SCLOCK, SDATA			-10		-50		
loz	High-impedance-state output	current	V _{CC} = 3.465 V,	V _O = 3.465 V or 0			±10	μΑ	
l _{off}	Off-state current	SCLOCK, SDATA	V _{CC} = 0,	$V_{ } = 0 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$			50	μΑ	
lcc	Supply current		$V_{CC} = 3.465 \text{ V},$	I _O = 0		0.2	0.5	mA	
ΔICC	CC Change in supply current		$V_{CC} = 3.135 \text{ V to } 3.46$ One input at $V_{CC} = 0$. All other inputs at V_{CC}	6 V,			500	μА	
Ci	Input capacitiance		$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	V _{CC} = 3.3 V		4		pF	
Со	Output capacitance		$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND,	V _C C = 3.3 V		6		pF	
C _{I/O}	SDATA I/O capacitance		$V_{I/O} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	V _{CC} = 3.3 V		7		pF	



CDC319 1-LINE TO 10-LINE CLOCK DRIVER WITH I²C CONTROL INTERFACE SCAS590 - DECEMBER 1997

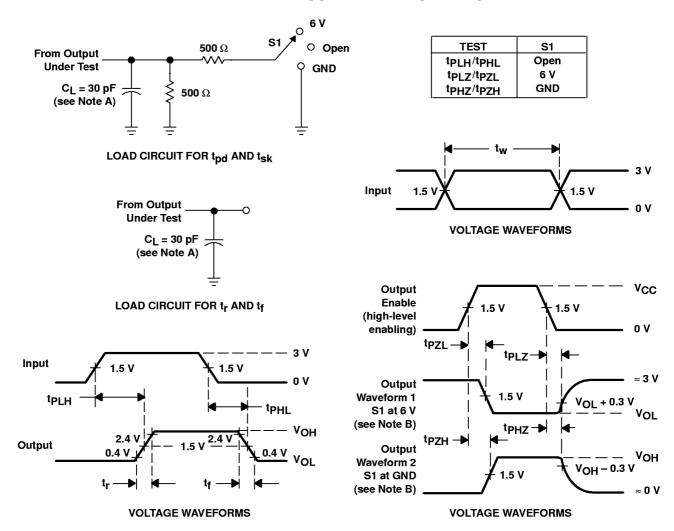
switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions

	PARAMETER		FROM	то	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
			Α	Υ		1.2	3.6	ns
tPLH	Low-to-high level propagation of	delay time	SCLOCK↓	SDATA valid	V _{CC} = 3.3 V ±0.185 V, See Figure 3		2	μs
^t PLH	Low-to-high level propagation of	delay time	SDATA↑	Υ	V _{CC} = 3.3 V ±0.185 V, See Figure 3		150	ns
			Α	Υ		1.2	3.6	ns
^t PHL	High-to-low level propagation of	lelay time	SCLOCK↓	SDATA valid	V _{CC} = 3.3 V ±0.185 V, See Figure 3		2	μs
tPHL	High-to-low level propagation delay time		SDATA↑	Υ	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.185 \text{ V},$ See Figure 3		150	ns
^t PZH	Enable time to the high level		OE	Υ		1	4.7	
tPZL	Enable time to the low level					1	4.7	ns
^t PHZ	Disable time from the high level		OE	Y		1	4.7	ns
^t PLZ	Disable time from the low level			r		1	4.7	115
^t sk(o)	Skew time		Α	Υ			250	ps
^t sk(p)	Skew time		Α	Υ			500	ps
^t sk(pr)	Skew time		Α	Υ			1	ns
t _r	Rise time			Υ		0.5	1.3	ns
	Rise time (see Note 4 and	SDATA			C _L = 10 pF	6		ns
t _r	Figure 3)	SDAIA			C _L = 400 pF		250	115
t _f	Fall time			Υ		0.5	1.3	ns
+.	Fall time (see Note 4 and	SDATA			C _L = 10 pF	20		
^t f	Figure 3)				C _L = 400 pF		250	ns

NOTE 4: This parameter has a lower limit than BUS specification. This allows use of series resistors for current spike protection.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

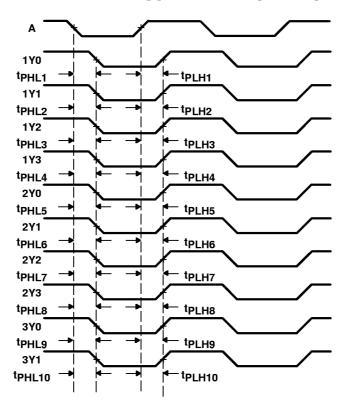


NOTES: A. C_I includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR \leq 10 MHz, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$, $t_f \leq$ 2.5 ns, $t_f \leq$ 2.5 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



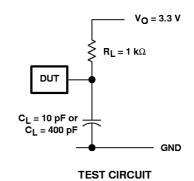
NOTES: A. Output skew, $t_{sk(o)}$, is calculated as the greater of:

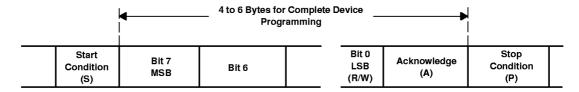
- The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{LHn} (n = 1:10)
 The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{HLn} (n = 1:10)
- B. Pulse skew, $t_{sk(p)}$, is calculated as the greater of $|t_{PLHn} t_{PHLn}|$ (n = 1:10).
- C. Process skew, t_{sk(pr)}, is calculated as the greater of:
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpLHn (n = 1:10) across multiple devices under identical operating conditions
 - $\ \, \text{The difference between the fastest and slowest of } \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devices under identical operating conditions} \\ \text{$t_{\text{PHL}n}$ (n = 1:10)$ across multiple devic$

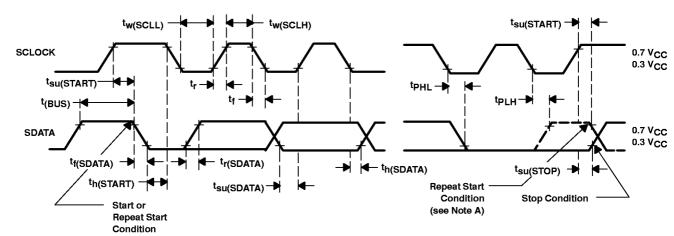
Figure 2. Waveforms for Calculation of $t_{sk(o)}$, $t_{sk(p)}$, $t_{sk(pr)}$



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION







VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

BYTE	DESCRIPTION
1	I ² C address
2	Command (dummy value, ignored)
3	Byte count (dummy value, ignored)
4	I ² C data byte 0
5	I ² C data byte 1
6	I ² C data byte 2

NOTES: A. The repeat start condition is not supported.

B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR \leq 100 kHz, $Z_O = 50~\Omega$, $t_f \geq$ 10 ns. $t_f \geq$ 10 ns.

Figure 3. Propagation Delay Times, t_r and t_f



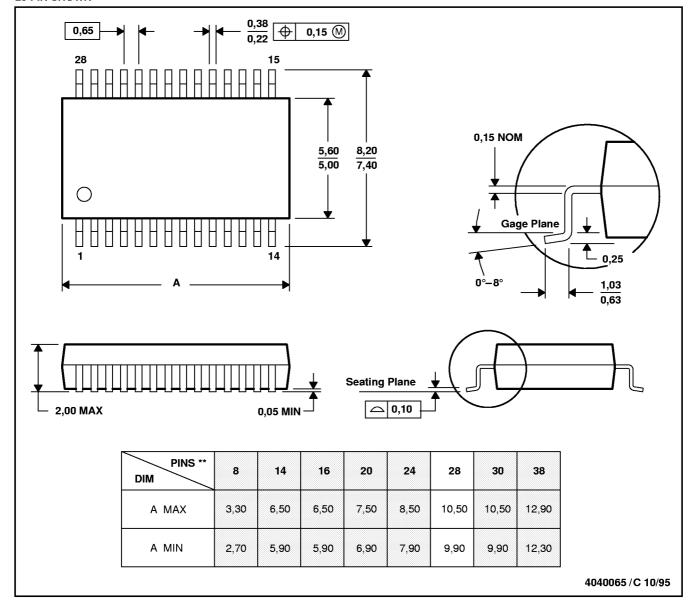
MECHANICAL INFORMATION

DB (R-PDSO-G**)

SCAS590 - DECEMBER 1997

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

28 PIN SHOWN



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-150



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