- Low Output Skew for Clock-Distribution and Clock-Generation Applications
- TTL-Compatible Inputs and Outputs
- Distributes One Clock Input to Six Clock Outputs
- Polarity Control Selects True or Complementary Outputs
- Distributed V_{CC} and GND Pins Reduce Switching Noise
- High-Drive Outputs (-48-mA I_{OH}, 48-mA I_{OL})
- State-of-the-Art EPIC-IIB ™ BiCMOS Design Significantly Reduces Power Dissipation
- Package Options Include Plastic Small-Outline (D) and Shrink Small-Outline (DB) Packages

(TOP VIEW) 16 🛮 1Y1 GND [15 1 1 T/C 1Y2 🛚 2Y1 🛮 3 14 🛮 V_{CC} 13 2T/C GND 4 2Y2 🛮 5 12 A 11 V_{CC} 3Y [] GND 7 10 3T/C 9 4T/C 4Y

D OR DB PACKAGE

description

The CDC328A contains a clock-driver circuit that distributes one input signal to six outputs with minimum skew for clock distribution. Through the use of the polarity-control inputs (\overline{T}/C) , various combinations of true and complementary outputs can be obtained.

The CDC328A is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

FUNCTION TABLE

INPU	JTS	OUTPUT		
T/C	Α	Υ		
L	L	L		
L	Н	Н		
Н	L	Н		
Н	Н	L		

logic symbol†

	40		\triangleright	1	16	1Y1
Α	12	1			2	
1T/C	15			1	3	1Y2
	13	N1		2		2Y1
2 T /C		N2		2	5	2Y2
3T/C	10	N3			6	3Y
4T/C	9	N4		3	8	
41/6] 114		4		4Y

† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.



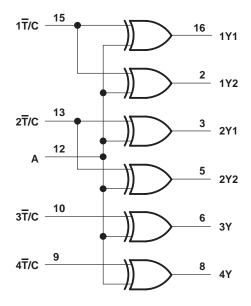
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logic diagram (positive logic)



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

Supply voltage range, V _{CC} –0.5 V to 7 V
Input voltage range, V _I (see Note 1)
Voltage range applied to any output in the high state
or power-off state, V _O (see Note 1)
Current into any output in the low state, I _O
Input clamp current, $I_{ K }(V_{ C } < 0)$
Output clamp current, I_{OK} ($V_O < 0$)
Maximum power dissipation at T _A = 55°C (in still air) (see Note 2): D package
DB package 0.6 V
Storage temperature range, T _{sta} –65°C to 150°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 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 maximum package power dissipation is calculated using a junction temperature of 150°C and a board trace length of 300 mils. For more information, refer to the *Package Thermal Considerations* application note in the 1994 *ABT Advanced BiCMOS Technology Data Book*, literature number SCBD002B.



recommended operating conditions (see Note 3)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Vcc	Supply voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	2			V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
VI	Input voltage	0		VCC	V
IOH	High-level output current			-48	mA
loL	Low-level output current			48	mA
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate			5	ns/V
fclock	Input clock frequency			100	MHz
TA	Operating free-air temperature	-40		85	°C

NOTE 3: Unused inputs must be held high or low to prevent them from floating.

CDC328A 1-LINE TO 6-LINE CLOCK DRIVER WITH SELECTABLE POLARITY

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP [†]	MAX	UNIT
VIK	V _{CC} = 4.75 V,	$I_{I} = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.2	V
Voн	V _{CC} = 4.75 V,	$I_{OH} = -48 \text{ mA}$		2			V
V _{OL}	$V_{CC} = 4.75 V$,	$I_{OL} = 48 \text{ mA}$				0.5	V
lį	$V_{CC} = 5.25 \text{ V},$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND				±1	μΑ
lO [‡]	V _{CC} = 5.25 V,	V _O = 2.5 V		-15		-100	mA
Icc	V _{CC} = 5.25 V,	$I_{O} = 0$,	Outputs high			10	mA
	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND		Outputs low			40	IIIA
Ci	V _I = 2.5 V or 0.5 V				3		pF

[†] All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C

switching characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (see Figures 1 and 2)

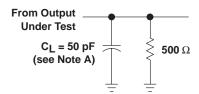
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	UNIT
^t PLH	A	Any	1.7	5	no
^t PHL	A	Any Y	1.5	5	ns
^t PLH	T/C	Any	1.5	5	ns
^t PHL	1/C	Any Y	1.4 5	5	115
^t sk(o)	А	Any Y (same phase)		0.5	ns
		Any Y (any phase)		1	
^t sk(p)	А	Any Y		1	ns
t _r		Any Y		1.5	ns
t _f		Any Y		1.5	ns



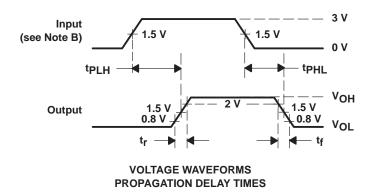
[‡] Not more than one output should be tested at a time, and the duration of the test should not exceed one second.

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



LOAD CIRCUIT FOR OUTPUTS



NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

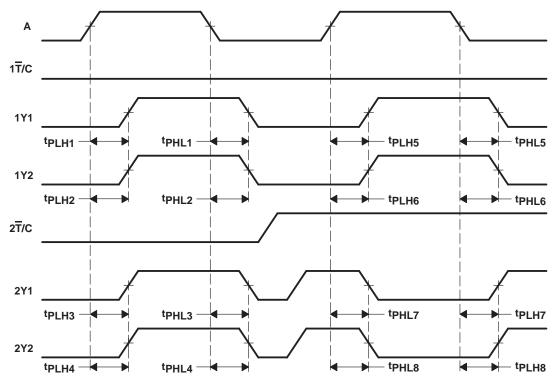
B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR \leq 10 MHz, $Z_O = 50 \ \Omega$, $t_f \leq 2.5 \ ns$, $t_f \leq 2.5 \ ns$.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



- NOTES: A. Output skew, $t_{SK(0)}$, from A to any Y (same phase), can be measured only between outputs for which the respective polarity-control inputs (\overline{T}/C) are at the same logic level. It is calculated as the greater of:
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpLH from A↑ to any Y (e.g., tpLHn, n = 1 to 4; or tpLHn, n = 5 to 6)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tPHL from A↓ to any Y (e.g., tPHLn, n = 1 to 4; or tPHLn, n = 5 to 6)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{LH} from A↓ to any Y (e.g., tp_{LHn}, n = 7 to 8)
 The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{LH} from A↓ to any Y (e.g., tp_{LHn}, n = 7 to 8)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpHL from A↑ to any Y (e.g., tpHLn, n = 7 to 8)
 - B. Output skew, t_{sk(O)}, from A to any Y (any phase), can be measured between outputs for which the respective polarity-control inputs (T/C) are at the same or different logic levels. It is calculated as the greater of:
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{LH} from A[↑] to any Y or tp_{HL} from A[↑] to any Y (e.g., tp_{LHn}, n = 1 to 4; or tp_{LHn}, n = 5 to 6, and tp_{HLn}, n = 7 to 8)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tp_{HL} from A↓ to any Y or tp_{LH} from A↓ to any Y (e.g., tp_{HLn}, n = 1 to 4; or tp_{HLn}, n = 5 to 6, and tp_{LHn}, n = 7 to 8)
 - C. Pulse skew, $t_{sk(p)}$, is calculated as the greater of $|t_{PLHn}| t_{PHLn} | (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)$.

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



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