## Description

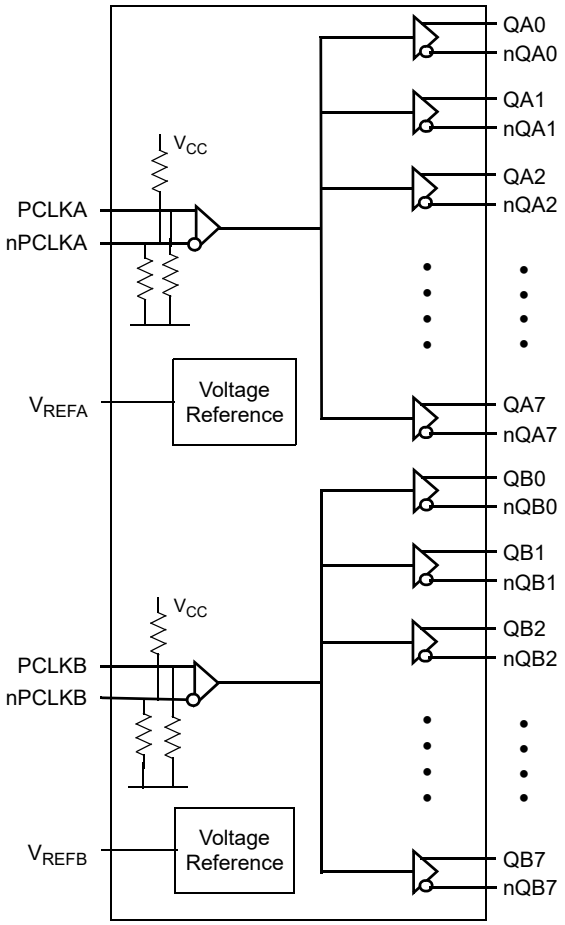
The 8SLVP2108 is a high-performance differential dual 1:8 LVPECL fanout buffer. The device is designed for the fanout of high-frequency, very low additive phase-noise clock and data signals.

The 8SLVP2108 is characterized to operate from a 3.3V or 2.5V power supply. Guaranteed output-to-output and part-to-part skew characteristics make the 8SLVP2108 ideal for those clock distribution applications demanding well-defined performance and repeatability. Two independent buffers with eight low skew outputs each are available. The integrated bias voltage references enable easy interfacing of single-ended signals to the device inputs. The device is optimized for low power consumption and low additive phase noise.

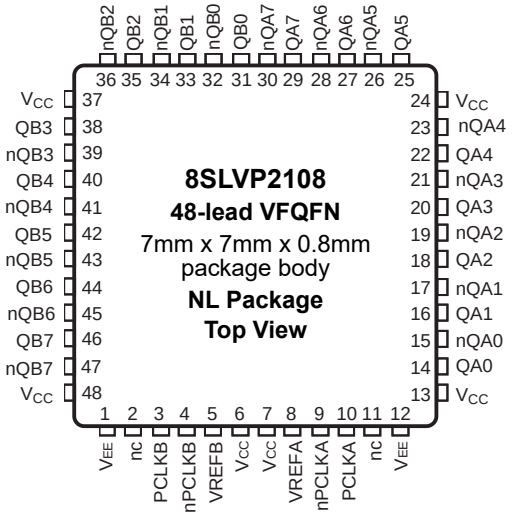
## Features

- Two 1:8, low skew, low additive jitter LVPECL fanout buffers
- Two differential clock inputs
- Differential PCLKA, nPCLKA and PCLKB, nPCLKB pairs can accept the following differential input levels: LVDS, LVPECL, CML
- Differential PCLKA, nPCLKA and PCLKB, nPCLKB pairs can also accept single-ended LVCMOS levels. See Applications section *Wiring the Differential Input Levels to Accept Single-ended Levels* (Figure 1A and Figure 1B).
- Maximum input clock frequency: 2GHz
- Output bank skew: 15ps (typical)
- Propagation delay: 390ps (maximum)
- Low additive phase jitter, RMS: 54fs (maximum) ($f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz, $V_{PP}$ = 1V, 12kHz – 20MHz, $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V)
- Full 3.3V and 2.5V supply voltage
- Maximum device current consumption ($I_{EE}$): 143mA
- Available in Lead-free (RoHS 6), 48-Lead VFQFN package
- Supports case temperature ≤ 105°C operations
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature

## Block Diagram




## Pin Assignments



# Pin Descriptions and Characteristics

**Table 1. Pin Descriptions**

| Number | Name | Type | | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, 12 | $V_{EE}$ | Power | | Negative supply pins. |
| 2, 11 | nc | Unused | | Do not connect. |
| 3 | PCLKB | Input | Pulldown | Non-inverting LVPECL differential clock/data input. |
| 4 | nPCLKB | Input | Pullup/ Pulldown | Inverting LVPECL differential clock input. |
| 5 | $V_{REFB}$ | Output | | Bias voltage reference for the PCLKB, nPCLKB input pair. |
| 6, 7, 13, 24, 37, 48 | $V_{CC}$ | Power | | Power supply pins. |
| 8 | $V_{REFA}$ | Output | | Bias voltage reference for the PCLKA, nPCLKA input pair. |
| 9 | nPCLKA | Input | Pullup/ Pulldown | Inverting LVPECL differential clock input. |
| 10 | PCLKA | Input | Pulldown | Non-inverting LVPECL differential clock/data input. |
| 14, 15 | QA0, nQA0 | Output | | Differential output pair A0. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 16, 17 | QA1, nQA1 | Output | | Differential output pair A1. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 18, 19 | QA2, nQA2 | Output | | Differential output pair A2. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 20, 21 | QA3, nQA3 | Output | | Differential output pair A3. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 22, 23 | QA4, nQA4 | Output | | Differential output pair A4. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 25, 26 | QA5, nQA5 | Output | | Differential output pair A5. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 27, 28 | QA6, nQA6 | Output | | Differential output pair A6. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 29, 30 | QA7, nQA7 | Output | | Differential output pair A7. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 31, 32 | QB0, nQB0 | Output | | Differential output pair B0. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 33, 34 | QB1, nQB1 | Output | | Differential output pair B1. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 35, 36 | QB2, nQB2 | Output | | Differential output pair B2. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 38, 39 | QB3, nQB3 | Output | | Differential output pair B3. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 40, 41 | QB4, nQB4 | Output | | Differential output pair B4. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 42, 43 | QB5, nQB5 | Output | | Differential output pair B5. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 44, 45 | QB6, nQB6 | Output | | Differential output pair B6. LVPECL interface levels. |
| 46, 47 | QB7, nQB7 | Output | | Differential output pair B7. LVPECL interface levels. |

NOTE: *Pulldown* and *Pullup* refer to internal input resistors. See Table 2, *Pin Characteristics,* for typical values.

**Table 2. Pin Characteristics**

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $C_{IN}$ | Input Capacitance | | | 2 | | pF |
| $R_{PULLDOWN}$ | Input Pulldown Resistor | | | 51 | | kΩ |
| $R_{PULLUP}$ | Input Pullup Resistor | | | 51 | | kΩ |

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## Absolute Maximum Ratings

NOTE: Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These ratings are stress specifications only. Functional operation of the product at these conditions or any conditions beyond those listed in the *DC Characteristics or AC Characteristics* is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

| Item | Rating |
|---|---|
| Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ | 4.6V |
| Inputs, $V_I$ | -0.5V to $V_{CC}$ + 0.5V |
| Outputs, $I_O$ (LVPECL)<br>Continuous Current<br>Surge Current | <br>50mA<br>100mA |
| Input Sink/Source, $I_{REF}$ | ±2mA |
| Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_{J,MAX}$ | 150 °C |
| Storage Temperature, $T_{STG}$ | -65°C to 150°C |
| ESD - Human Body Model (NOTE 1) | 2000V |
| ESD - Charged Device Model (NOTE 1) | 1500V |

## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $T_A$ | Ambient air temperature | -40 | | 85 | °C |
| $T_J$ | Junction temperature | | | 125 | °C |

NOTE 1: It is the user's responsibility to ensure that device junction temperature remains below the maximum allowed.

NOTE 2: All conditions in the table must be met to guarantee device functionality.

NOTE 3: The device is verified to the maximum operating junction temperature through simulation.

## DC Electrical Characteristics

**Table 3A. Power Supply DC Characteristics,** $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CC}$ | Power Supply Voltage | | 3.135 | 3.3V | 3.465 | V |
| $I_{EE}$ | Power Supply Current | | | 120 | 143 | mA |
| $I_{CC}$ | Power Supply Current | QA[0:7] and QB[0:7] terminated 50Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2V | | 595 | 706 | mA |

**Table 3B. Power Supply DC Characteristics,** $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CC}$ | Power Supply Voltage | | 2.375 | 2.5V | 2.625 | V |
| $I_{EE}$ | Power Supply Current | | | 113 | 133 | mA |
| $I_{CC}$ | Power Supply Current | QA[0:7] and QB[0:7] terminated 50Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2V | | 594 | 705 | mA |

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**Table 3C. LVPECL DC Characteristics,** $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

| Symbol | Parameter | | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{IH}$ | Input High Current | PCLKA, nPCLKA<br>PCLKB, nPCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{IN}$ = 3.465V | | | 150 | µA |
| $I_{IL}$ | Input Low Current | PCLKA, PCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = 3.465V, $V_{IN}$ = 0V | -10 | | | µA |
| | | nPCLKA, nPCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = 3.465V, $V_{IN}$ = 0V | -150 | | | µA |
| $V_{REFx}$ | Reference Voltage for Input Bias | | $I_{REF}$ = 2mA | $V_{CC}$ – 1.82 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.48 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.27 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | Output High Voltage; NOTE 1 | | | $V_{CC}$ – 1.25 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.00 | $V_{CC}$ – 0.76 | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1 | | | $V_{CC}$ – 1.70 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.47 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.25 | V |

NOTE: $V_{REFx}$ denotes $V_{REFA}$ and $V_{REFB}$.
NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2V.

**Table 3D. LVPECL DC Characteristics,** $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

| Symbol | Parameter | | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{IH}$ | Input High Current | PCLKA, nPCLKA<br>PCLKB, nPCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = $V_{IN}$ = 2.625V | | | 150 | µA |
| $I_{IL}$ | Input Low Current | PCLKA, PCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = 2.625V, $V_{IN}$ = 0V | -10 | | | µA |
| | | nPCLKA, nPCLKB | $V_{CC}$ = 2.625V, $V_{IN}$ = 0V | -150 | | | µA |
| $V_{REFx}$ | Reference Voltage for Input Bias; NOTE 2 | | $I_{REF}$ = 2mA | $V_{CC}$ – 1.81 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.47 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.27 | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | Output High Voltage; NOTE 1 | | | $V_{CC}$ – 1.26 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.00 | $V_{CC}$ – 0.75 | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1 | | | $V_{CC}$ – 1.67 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.45 | $V_{CC}$ – 1.22 | V |

NOTE: $V_{REFx}$ denotes $V_{REFA}$ and $V_{REFB}$.
NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2V.
NOTE 2: For $V_{CC}$ < 3V, the use of an alternate bias voltage source is recommended.

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## AC Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4A. AC Electrical Characteristics,** $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5% or 2.5V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $f_{REF}$ | Input Frequency | PCLKA, nPCLKA and PCLKB, nPCLKB | | | 2 | GHz |
| $\Delta V/\Delta t$ | Input Edge Rate | PCLKA, nPCLKA and PCLKB, nPCLKB | 1.5 | | | V/ns |
| $t_{PD}$ | Propagation Delay; NOTE 1 | PCLKA, nPCLKA to any QAx, nQAx or PCLKB, nPCLKB to any QBx, nQBx for $V_{PP}$=0.1V or 0.3V | 120 | 255 | 390 | ps |
| *t*sk(o) | Output Skew; NOTE 2, 3 | | | 29 | 63 | ps |
| *t*sk(b) | Output Bank Skew; NOTE 3, 4 | | | 15 | 43 | ps |
| *t*sk(p) | Pulse Skew | | | 4 | 25 | ps |
| *t*sk(pp) | Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 5 | | | 70 | 154 | ps |
| $t_{JIT, SP}$ | Spurious Suppression, Coupling from QA7 to QB0 | $f_{QB0}$ = 500MHz, $V_{PP(PCLKB)}$ = 0.15V, $V_{CMR(PCLKB)}$ = 1V; $f_{QA7}$ = 62.5MHz, $V_{PP(PCLKA)}$ = 1V, $V_{CMR(PCLKA)}$ = 1V | | -55 | | dB |
| | | $f_{QB0}$ = 500MHz, $V_{PP(PCLKB)}$ = 0.15V, $V_{CMR(PCLKB)}$ = 1V; $f_{QA7}$ = 15.625MHz, $V_{PP(PCLKA)}$ = 1V, $V_{CMR(PCLKA)}$ = 1V | | -65 | | dB |
| $t_R$ / $t_F$ | Output Rise/ Fall Time; NOTE 6 | 20% to 80% | 60 | 100 | 165 | ps |
| $V_{PP}$ | Differential Input Voltage; NOTE 7, 8 | $f_{REF}$ < 1.5GHz | 0.1 | | 1.5 | V |
| | | $f_{REF} \geq$ 1.5GHz | 0.2 | | 1.5 | V |
| $V_{CMR}$ | Common Mode Input Voltage; NOTE 7, 8, 9 | | 1.0 | | $V_{CC}$ – 0.3 | V |
| $V_O$(pp) | Output Voltage Swing, Peak-to-Peak | $f_{REF} \leq$ 2GHz, $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V ± 5% | 0.29 | 0.46 | 0.63 | V |
| | | $f_{REF} \leq$ 2GHz, $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5% | 0.31 | 0.48 | 0.67 | V |
| $V_{DIFF_OUT}$ | Differential Output Voltage Swing, Peak-to-Peak | $f_{REF} \leq$ 2GHz, $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V ± 5% | 0.58 | 0.92 | 1.26 | V |
| | | $f_{REF} \leq$ 2GHz, $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5% | 0.62 | 0.96 | 1.34 | V |

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.
NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crosspoint to the differential output crosspoint.
NOTE 2: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential crosspoints.
NOTE 3: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.
NOTE 4: Defined as skew within a bank of outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the differential crosspoints.
NOTE 5: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating at the same supply voltage, same frequency, same temperature and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of inputs on each device, the outputs are measured at the differential crosspoints.
NOTE 6: Characterized with input signal meeting the input edge rate minimum specification.
NOTE 7: For single-ended LVCMOS input applications, please refer to the Applications Information, *Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single-ended Levels,* Figures 1A and 1B.
NOTE 8: $V_{IL}$ should not be less than -0.3V. $V_{IH}$ should not be higher than $V_{CC}$.
NOTE 9: Common mode input voltage is defined at the crosspoint.

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**Table 4B. Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, $t_{JIT}$, $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C**

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{JIT}$ | Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 97 | 128 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 64 | 81 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 64 | 81 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 62 | 75 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 46 | 54 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 46 | 54 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 50 | 81 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 43 | 51 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 43 | 51 | fs |

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.

**Table 4C. Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, $t_{JIT}$, $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V ± 5%, $V_{EE}$ = 0V, $T_A$ = -40°C to 85°C**

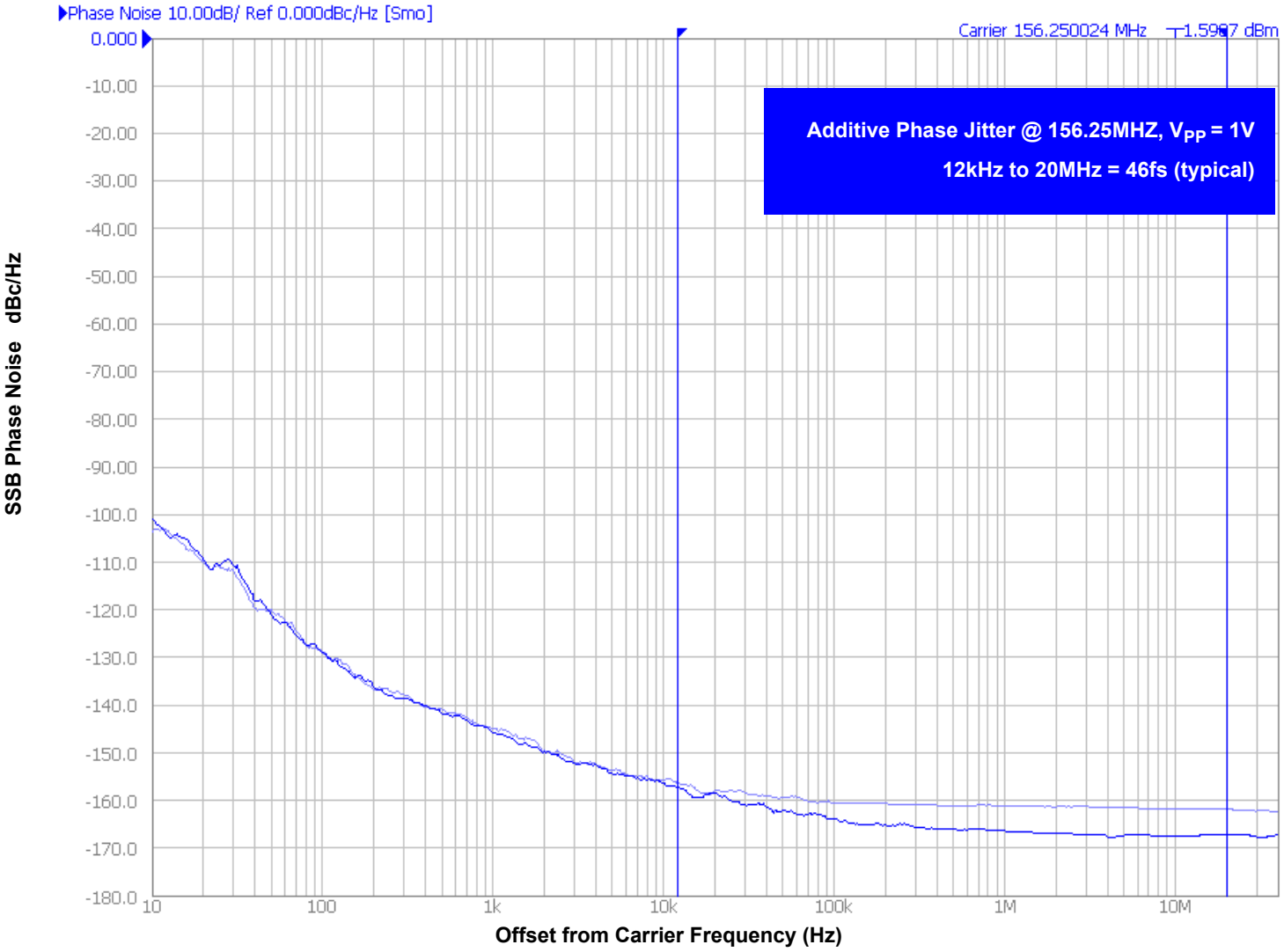
| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{JIT}$ | Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 100 | 132 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 68 | 86 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 122.88MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 68 | 86 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 65 | 77 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 48 | 57 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 1V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 48 | 57 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 1kHz – 40MHz | | 53 | 81 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 10kHz – 20MHz | | 45 | 56 | fs |
| | | $f_{REF}$ = 156.25MHz Square Wave, $V_{PP}$ = 0.5V Integration Range: 12kHz – 20MHz | | 45 | 56 | fs |

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.

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## Additive Phase Jitter

The spectral purity in a band at a specific offset from the fundamental compared to the power of the fundamental is called the ***dBc Phase Noise.*** This value is normally expressed using a Phase noise plot and is most often the specified plot in many applications. Phase noise is defined as the ratio of the noise power present in a 1Hz band at a specified offset from the fundamental frequency to the power value of the fundamental. This ratio is expressed in decibels (dBm) or a ratio of the power in the 1Hz band to the power in the fundamental. When the required offset is specified, the phase noise is called a ***dBc*** value, which simply means dBm at a specified offset from the fundamental. By investigating jitter in the frequency domain, we get a better understanding of its effects on the desired application over the entire time record of the signal. It is mathematically possible to calculate an expected bit error rate given a phase noise plot.

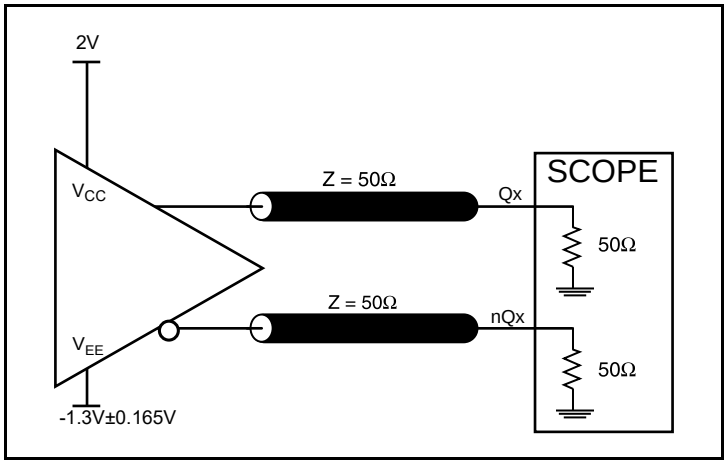



As with most timing specifications, phase noise measurements have issues relating to the limitations of the equipment. Often the noise floor of the equipment is higher than the noise floor of the device. This is illustrated above. The device meets the noise floor of what is shown, but can actually be lower. The phase noise is dependent on the input source and measurement equipment.

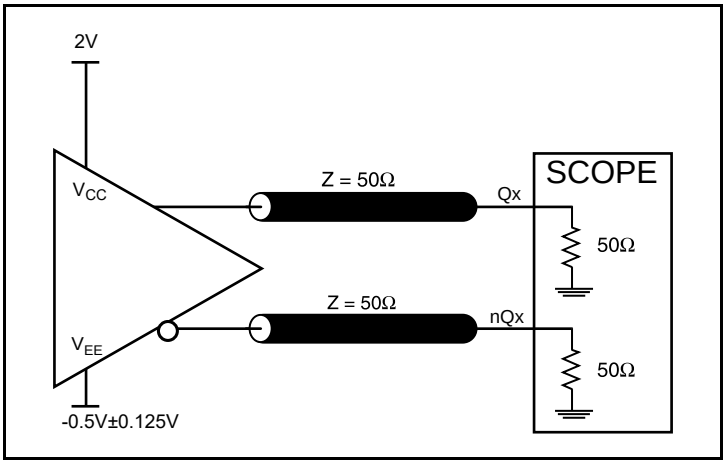
Measured using a Wenzel 156.25MHz Oscillator as the input source.

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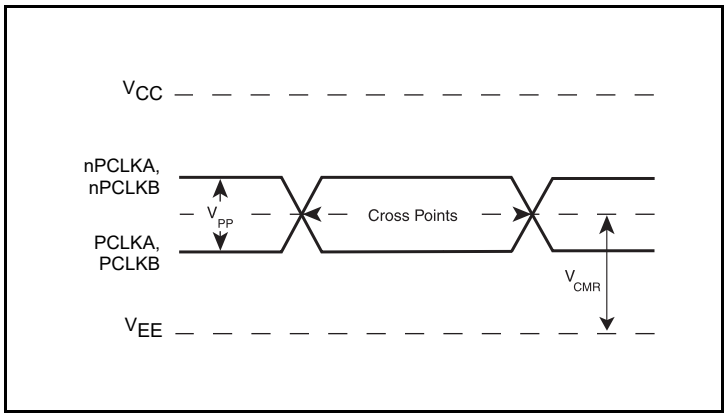
## Parameter Measurement Information



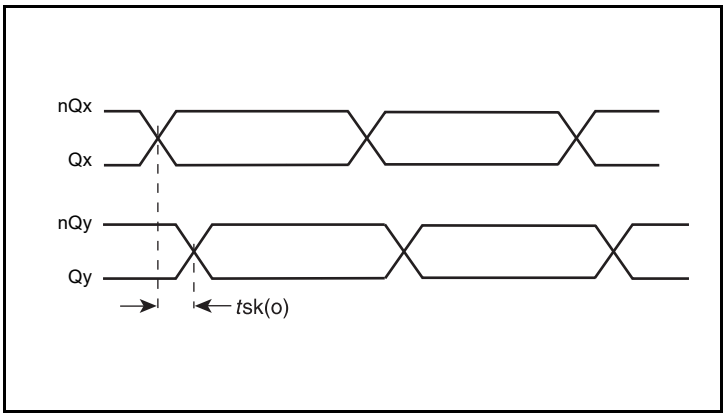

**3.3V LVPECL Output Load Test Circuit**



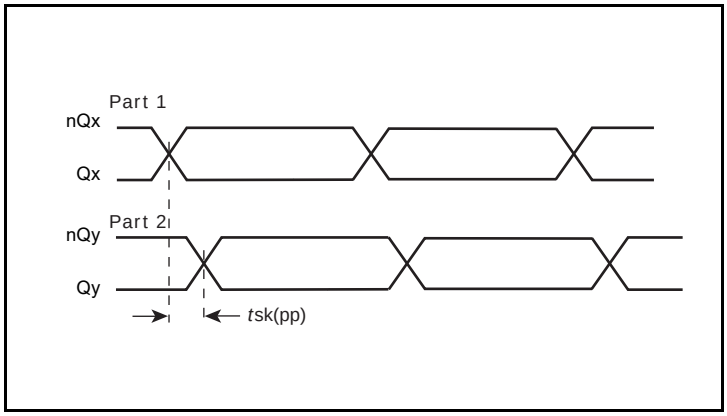

**2.5V LVPECL Output Load Test Circuit**



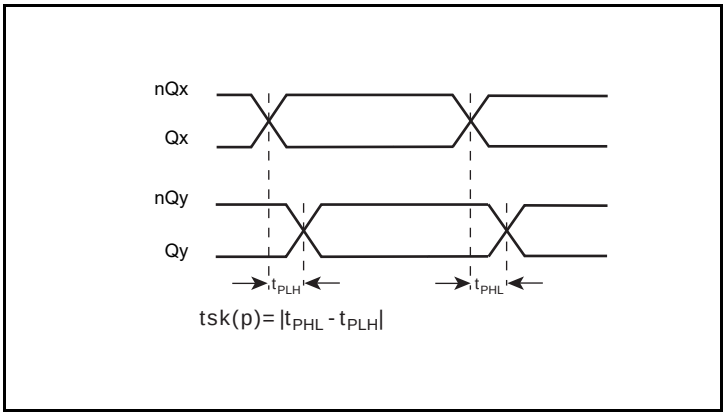

**Differential Input Level**




**Output Skew**

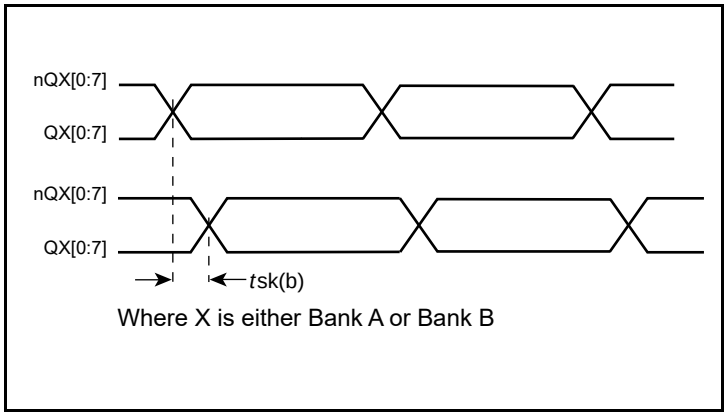



**Part-to-Part Skew**

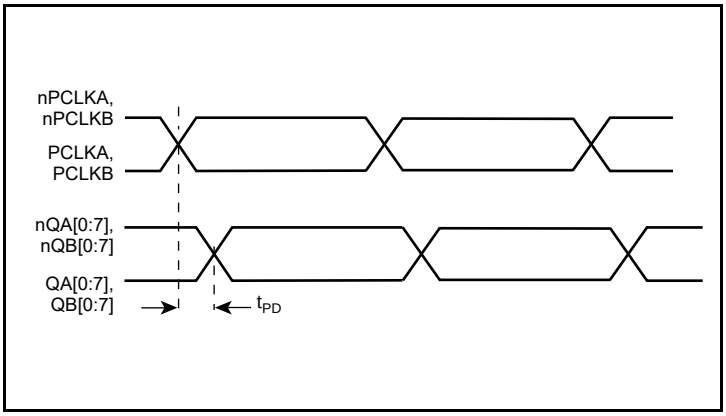



**Pulse Skew**

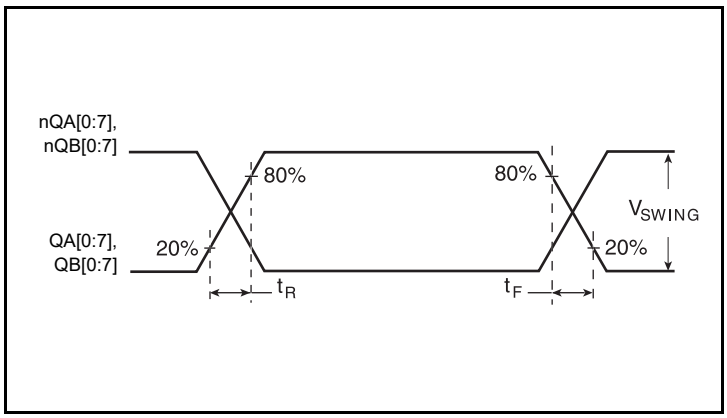
## Parameter Measurement Information, continued



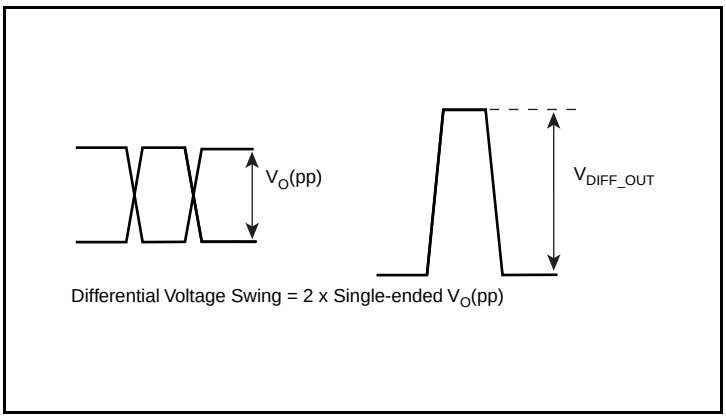

**Bank Skew**




**Propagation Delay**




**Output Rise/Fall Time**




**Differential Output Voltage Swing**

# Applications Information

## Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single-Ended Levels

The 8SLVP2108 inputs can be interfaced to LVPECL, LVDS, CML or LVCMOS drivers. *Figure 1A* illustrates how to DC couple a single LVCMOS input to the 8SLVP2108. The value of the series resistance RS is calculated as the difference between the transmission line impedance and the driver output impedance. This resistor should be placed close to the LVCMOS driver. To avoid cross-coupling of single-ended LVCMOS signals, apply the LVCMOS signals to no more than one PCLK input.

A practical method to implement Vth is shown in *Figure 1B* below. The reference voltage Vth = V1 = $V_{CC}$/2, is generated by the bias resistors R1 and R2. The bypass capacitor (C1) is used to help filter noise on the DC bias. This bias circuit should be located as close to the input pin as possible.

The ratio of R1 and R2 might need to be adjusted to position the V1 in the center of the input voltage swing. For example, if the input clock swing is 2.5V and $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, R1 and R2 value should be adjusted to set V1 at 1.25V. The values below apply when both the single-ended swing and $V_{CC}$ are at the same voltage.

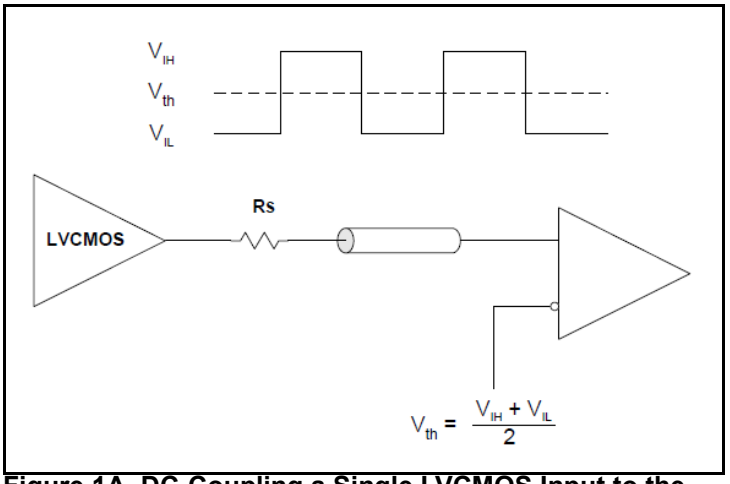



**Figure 1A. DC-Coupling a Single LVCMOS Input to the 8SLVP2108**

When using single-ended signaling, the noise rejection benefits of differential signaling are reduced. Even though the differential input can handle full rail LVCMOS signaling, it is recommended that the amplitude be reduced, particularly if both input references are LVCMOS to minimize cross talk. The datasheet specifies a lower differential amplitude, however this only applies to differential signals. For single-ended applications, the swing can be larger, however $V_{IL}$ cannot be less than -0.3V and $V_{IH}$ cannot be more than $V_{CC}$ + 0.3V.

Figure 1B shows a way to attenuate the PCLK input level by a factor of two as well as matching the transmission line between the LVCMOS driver and the 8SLVP2108 at both the source and the load.

This configuration requires that the sum of the output impedance of the driver (Ro) and the series resistance (Rs) equals the transmission line impedance. R3 and R4 in parallel should equal the transmission line impedance; for most 50Ω applications, R3 and R4 will be 100Ω. The values of the resistors can be increased to reduce the loading for slower and weaker LVCMOS driver.

Though some of the recommended components of Figure 1B might not be used, the pads should be placed in the layout so that they can be utilized for debugging purposes. The datasheet specifications are characterized and guaranteed by using a differential signal.

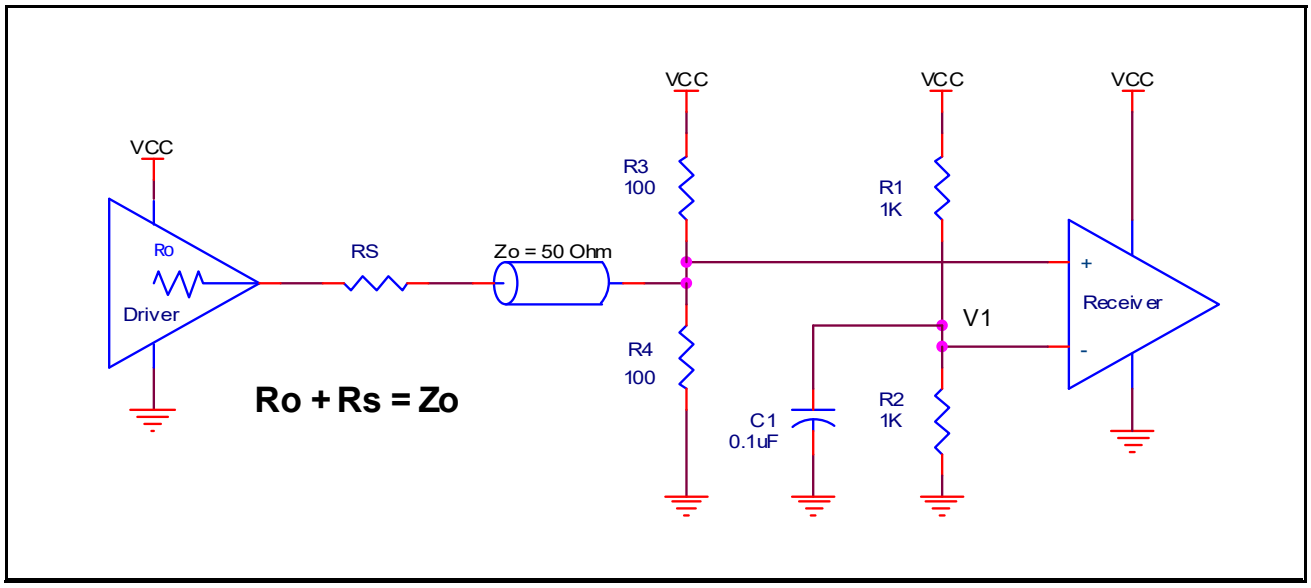



**Figure 1B. Alternative DC Coupling a Single LVCMOS Input to the 8SLVP2108**

## 3.3V LVPECL Clock Input Interface

The PCLK /nPCLK accepts LVPECL, LVDS and other differential signals. Both differential signals must meet the $V_{PP}$ and $V_{CMR}$ input requirements. *Figures 2A to 2C* show interface examples for the PCLK/ nPCLK input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are examples only. If the driver is from another vendor, use their termination recommendation. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements.

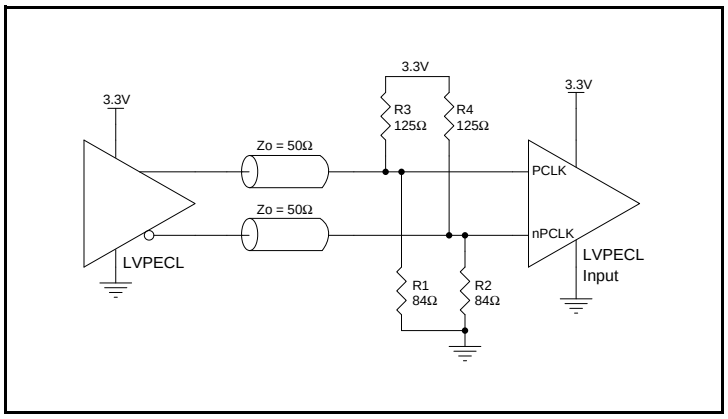



**Figure 2A. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver**

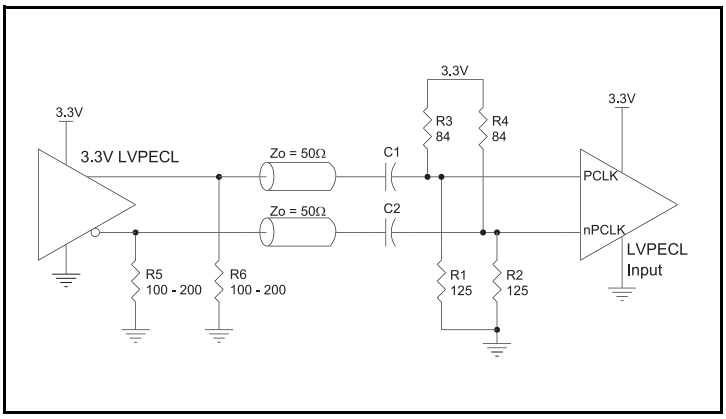



**Figure 2B. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVPECL Driver with AC Couple**

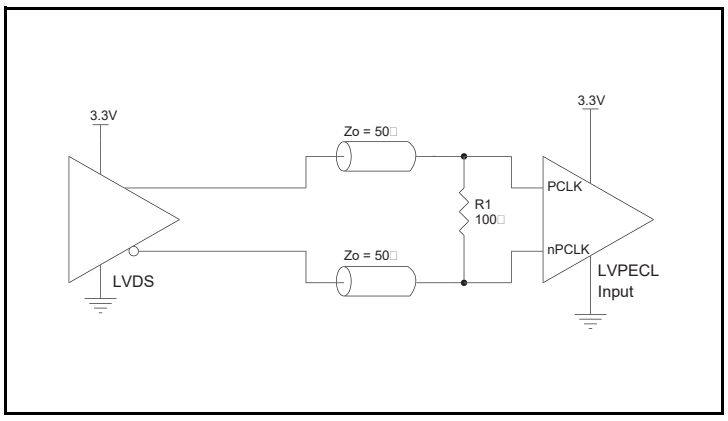



**Figure 2C. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 3.3V LVDS Driver**

## 2.5V LVPECL Clock Input Interface

The PCLK /nPCLK accepts LVPECL, LVDS and other differential signals. Both differential signals must meet the $V_{PP}$ and $V_{CMR}$ input requirements. *Figures 3A to 3C* show interface examples for the PCLK/ nPCLK input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces suggested here are examples only. If the driver is from another vendor, use their termination recommendation. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements.

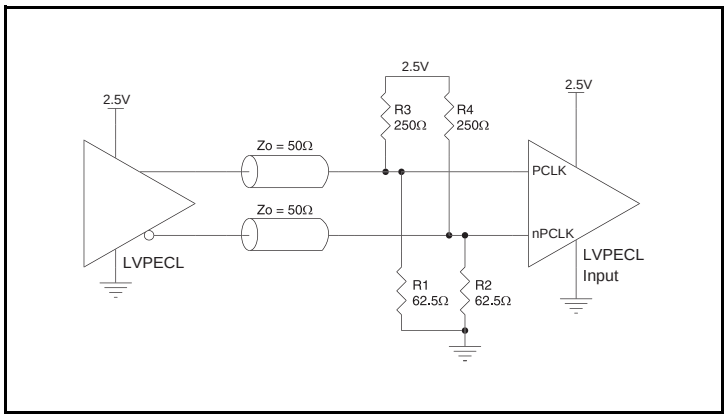



**Figure 3A. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVPECL Driver**

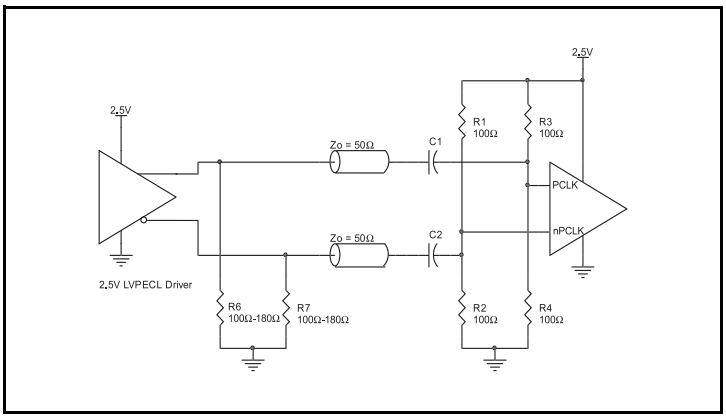



**Figure 3B. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVPECL Driver with AC Couple**

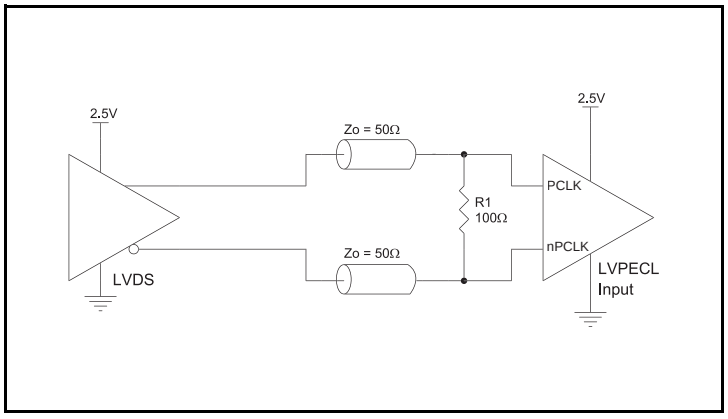



**Figure 3C. PCLK/nPCLK Input Driven by a 2.5V LVDS Driver**

## VFQFN EPAD Thermal Release Path

In order to maximize both the removal of heat from the package and the electrical performance, a land pattern must be incorporated on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) within the footprint of the package corresponding to the exposed metal pad or exposed heat slug on the package, as shown in *Figure 4.* The solderable area on the PCB, as defined by the solder mask, should be at least the same size/shape as the exposed pad/slug area on the package to maximize the thermal/electrical performance. Sufficient clearance should be designed on the PCB between the outer edges of the land pattern and the inner edges of pad pattern for the leads to avoid any shorts.

While the land pattern on the PCB provides a means of heat transfer and electrical grounding from the package to the board through a solder joint, thermal vias are necessary to effectively conduct from the surface of the PCB to the ground plane(s). The land pattern must be connected to ground through these vias. The vias act as “heat pipes”. The number of vias (i.e. “heat pipes”) are application specific and dependent upon the package power dissipation as well as electrical conductivity requirements. Thus, thermal and electrical analysis and/or testing are recommended to determine the minimum number needed. Maximum thermal and electrical performance is achieved when an array of vias is incorporated in the land pattern. It is recommended to use as many vias connected to ground as possible. It is also recommended that the via diameter should be 12 to 13mils (0.30 to 0.33mm) with 1oz copper via barrel plating. This is desirable to avoid any solder wicking inside the via during the soldering process which may result in voids in solder between the exposed pad/slug and the thermal land. Precautions should be taken to eliminate any solder voids between the exposed heat slug and the land pattern. Note: These recommendations are to be used as a guideline only. For further information, please refer to the Application Note on the Surface Mount Assembly of Amkor’s Thermally/ Electrically Enhance Leadframe Base Package, Amkor Technology.

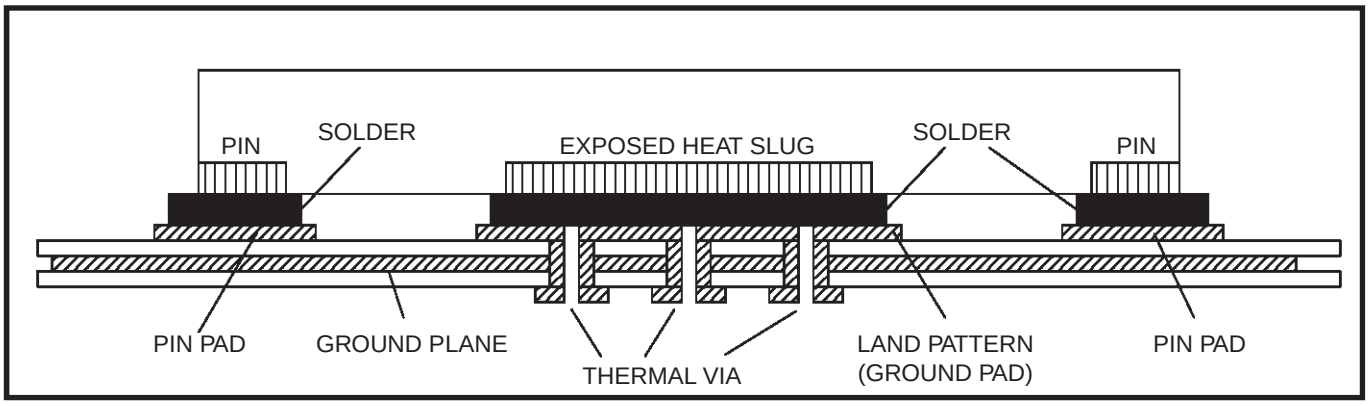



**Figure 4. P.C. Assembly for Exposed Pad Thermal Release Path – Side View (drawing not to scale)**

## Termination for 3.3V LVPECL Outputs

The clock layout topology shown below is a typical termination for LVPECL outputs. The two different layouts mentioned are recommended only as guidelines.

The differential outputs are a low impedance follower output that generate ECL/LVPECL compatible outputs. Therefore, terminating resistors (DC current path to ground) or current sources must be used for functionality. These outputs are designed to drive 50Ω transmission lines. Matched impedance techniques should be used to maximize operating frequency and minimize signal distortion. *Figures 5A and 5B* show two different layouts which are recommended only as guidelines. Other suitable clock layouts may exist and it would be recommended that the board designers simulate to guarantee compatibility across all printed circuit and clock component process variations.

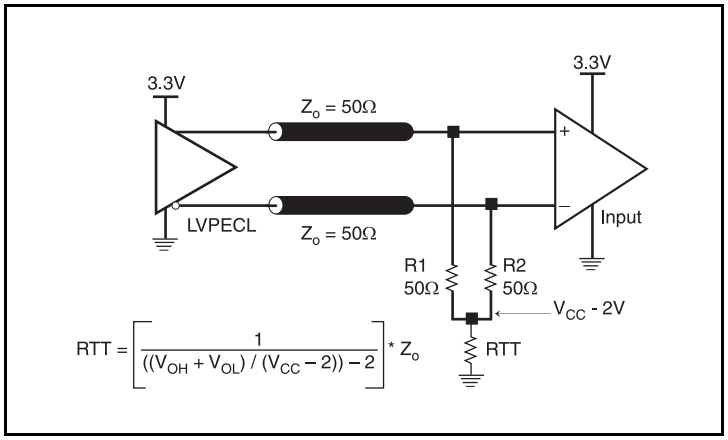



**Figure 5A. 3.3V LVPECL Output Termination**

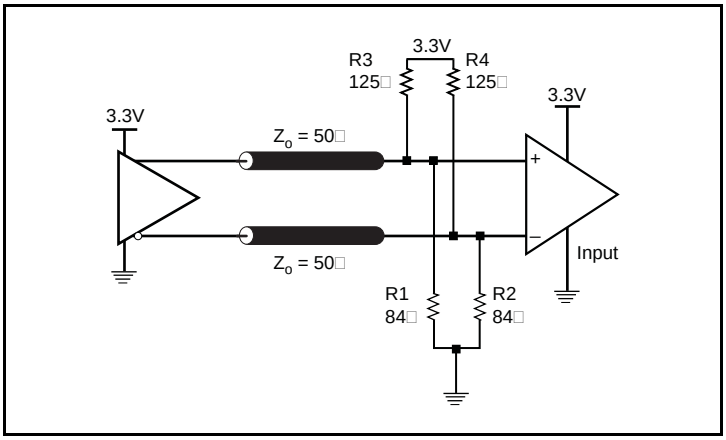



**Figure 5B. 3.3V LVPECL Output Termination**

## Termination for 2.5V LVPECL Outputs

*Figure 6A* and *Figure 6B* show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating 50Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2V. For $V_{CC}$ = 2.5V, the $V_{CC}$ – 2V is very close to ground level. The R3 in Figure 6B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in *Figure 6C.*

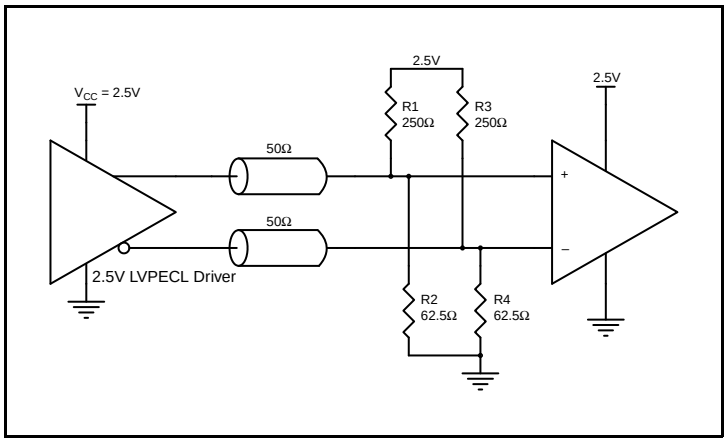



**Figure 6A. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example**

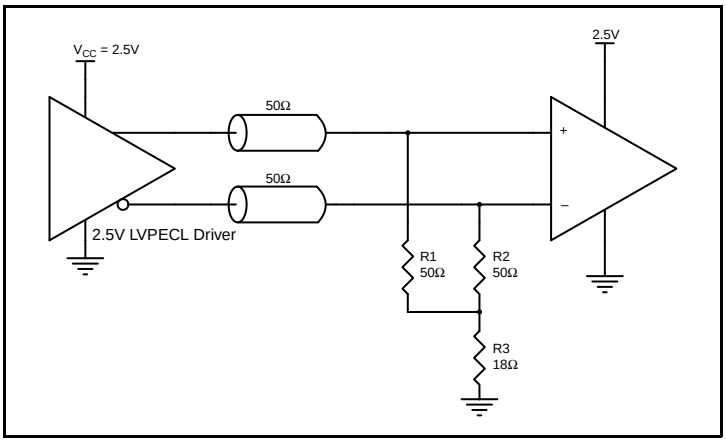



**Figure 6B. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example**

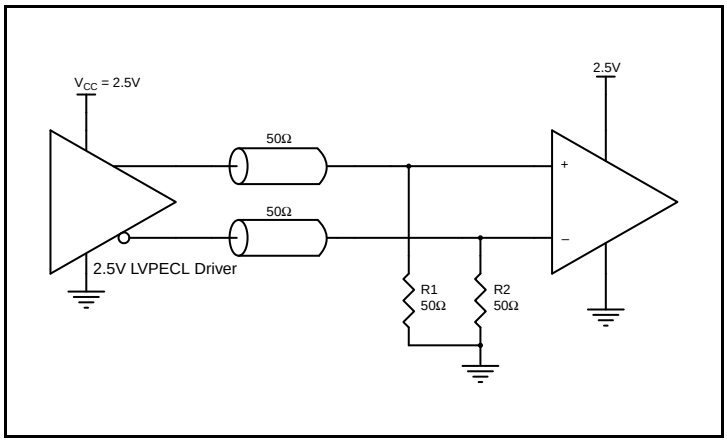



**Figure 6C. 2.5V LVPECL Driver Termination Example**

# Power Considerations

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the 8SLVP2108.
Equations and example calculations are also provided.

### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the 8SLVP2108 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated at the output(s).
The following is the power dissipation for $V_{CC}$ = 3.465V, which gives worst case results.

NOTE: Please refer to Section 3 for details on calculating power dissipated in the load.

- Power $(core)_{MAX} = V_{CC_MAX} * I_{EE_MAX}$ = 3.465V * 143mA = **495.50mW**
- Power $(outputs)_{MAX}$ = **37.6mW/Loaded Output pair**
  If all outputs are loaded, the total power is 16 * 37.6mW = **601.6mW**

**Total Power**$_{MAX}$ (3.465V, with all outputs switching) = 495.50mW + 601.6mW = **1097.1mW**

### 2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, Tj, is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature is 125°C. Limiting the internal transistor junction temperature, Tj, to 125°C ensures that the bond wire and bond pad temperature remains below 125°C.

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

Tj = Junction Temperature

$\theta_{JA}$ = Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

Pd_total = Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)

$T_A$ = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance $\theta_{JA}$ must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 30.5°C/W per Table 5 below.

Therefore, Tj for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

85°C + 1.097W * 30.5°C/W = 118.5°C. This is below the limit of 125°C.

This calculation is only an example. Tj will obviously vary depending on the number of loaded outputs, supply voltage, air flow and the type of board (multi-layer).

**Table 5. Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}$ for 48-Lead VFQFN, Forced Convection**

| $\theta_{JA}$ **by Velocity** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meters per Second | **0** | **1** | **2.5** |
| Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards | 30.5°C/W | 26.7°C/W | 23.9°C/W |

**3. Calculations and Equations.**

The purpose of this section is to calculate the power dissipation for the LVPECL output pair.

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in *Figure 7.*

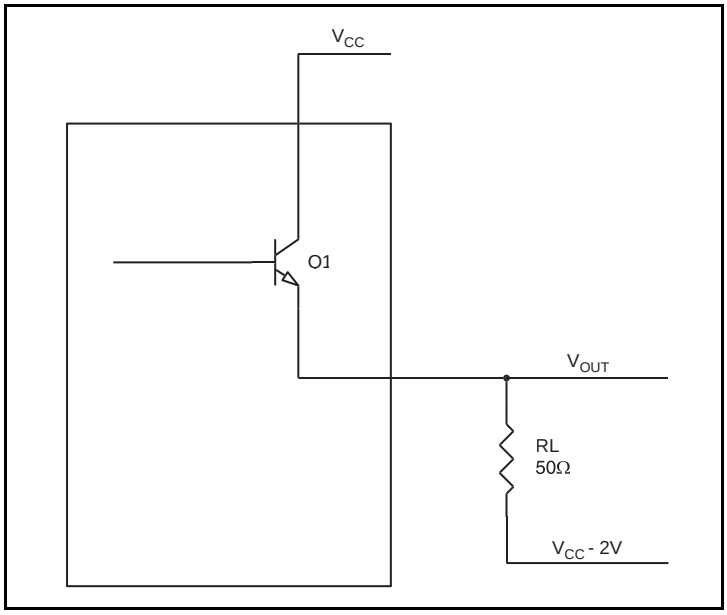



**Figure 7. LVPECL Driver Circuit and Termination**

To calculate worst case power dissipation at the outputs, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of $V_{CC}$ – 2V. These are typical calculations.

- For logic high, $V_{OUT} = V_{OH_MAX} = \mathbf{V_{CC_MAX} – 0.76V}$
  $(V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OH_MAX}) = \mathbf{0.76V}$
- For logic low, $V_{OUT} = V_{OL_MAX} = \mathbf{V_{CC_MAX} – 1.25V}$
  $(V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OL_MAX}) = \mathbf{1.25V}$

Pd_H is the power dissipation when the output drives high.

Pd_L is the power dissipation when the output drives low.

$Pd_H = [(V_{OH_MAX} – (V_{CC_MA} – 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC_MA} – V_{OH_MAX}) = [(2V – (V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OH_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OH_MAX}) =$
$[(2V – 0.76V)/50\Omega] * 0.76V =$ **18.85mW**

$Pd_L = [(V_{OL_MAX} – (V_{CC_MAX} – 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CC_MA} – V_{OL_MAX}) = [(2V – (V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OL_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CC_MAX} – V_{OL_MAX}) =$
$[(2V – 1.25V)/50\Omega] * 1.25V =$ **18.75mW**

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = Pd_H + Pd_L = **37.6mW**

## Case Temperature Considerations

This device supports applications in a natural convection environment which does not have any thermal conductivity through ambient air. The printed circuit board (PCB) is typically in a sealed enclosure without any natural or forced air flow and is kept at or below a specific temperature. The device package design incorporates an exposed pad (ePad) with enhanced thermal parameters which is soldered to the PCB where most of the heat escapes from the bottom exposed pad. For this type of application, it is recommended to use the junction-to-board thermal characterization parameter $\Psi_{JB}$ (Psi-JB) to calculate the junction temperature ($T_J$) and ensure it does not exceed the maximum allowed junction temperature in the Absolute Maximum Rating table.

The junction-to-board thermal characterization parameter, $\Psi_{JB,}$ is calculated using the following equation:

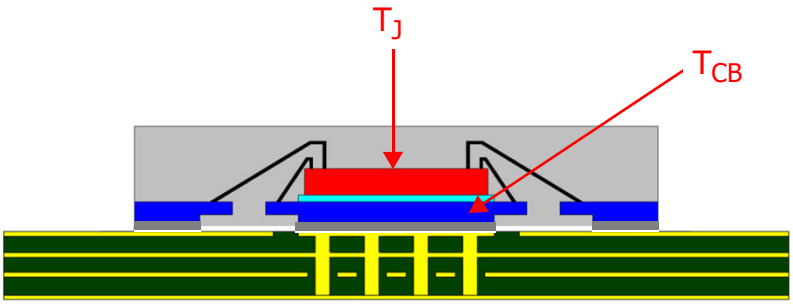
**$T_J = T_{CB} + \Psi_{JB} \times P_{d,}$ Where**

**$T_J$ =** Junction temperature at steady state condition in ($^oC$).

**$T_{CB}$ =** Case temperature (Bottom) at steady state condition in ($^oC$).

**$\Psi_{JB}$ =** Thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature of the board measured at the top surface of the board.

**$P_d$ =** power dissipation (W) in desired operating configuration.




The ePad provides a low thermal resistance path for heat transfer to the PCB and represents the key pathway to transfer heat away from the IC to the PCB. It's critical that the connection of the exposed pad to the PCB is properly constructed to maintain the desired IC case temperature ($T_{CB}$). A good connection ensures that temperature at the exposed pad ($T_{CB}$) and the board temperature ($T_B$) are relatively the same. An improper connection can lead to increased junction temperature, increased power consumption and decreased electrical performance. In addition, there could be long-term reliability issues and increased failure rate.

Example Calculation for Junction Temperature ($T_J$): $T_J = T_{CB} + \Psi_{JB} \times P_d$

| | |
|---|---|
| Package type: | 48-Lead VFQFN |
| Body size: | 7mm x 7mm x0.8mm |
| ePad size: | 5.65mm x 5.65mm |
| Thermal Via: | 4 x 4 matrix |
| $\Psi_{JB}$ | 1.0$^o$C/W |
| $T_{CB}$ | 105$^o$C |
| $P_d$ | 1.097W |

For the variables above, the junction temperature is equal to 106.1$^o$C. Since this is below the maximum junction temperature of 125$^o$C, there are no long term reliability concerns. In addition, since the junction temperature at which the device was characterized using forced convection is 118.5$^o$C, this device can function without the degradation of the specified AC or DC parameters.

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# Reliability Information

**Table 6. $\theta_{JA}$ vs. Air Flow Table for a 48 Lead VFQFN**

| $\theta_{JA}$ at 0 Air Flow | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meters per Second | **0** | **1** | **2.5** |
| Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards | 30.5°C/W | 26.7°C/W | 23.9°C/W |

## Transistor Count

The transistor count for the 8SLVP2108 is: 7706

# Package Outline Drawings

The package outline drawings are appended at the end of this document and are accessible from the link below. The package information is the most current data available.

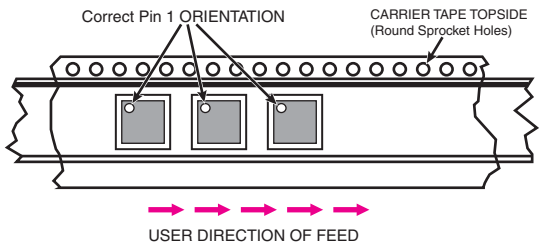
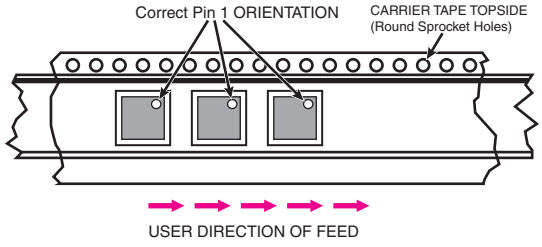
www.idt.com/document/psc/48-vfqfpn-package-outline-drawing-70-x-70-x-085-mm-body-05mm-pitchepad-565-x-565-mm-nlg48p1

# Ordering Information

**Table 7. Ordering Information**

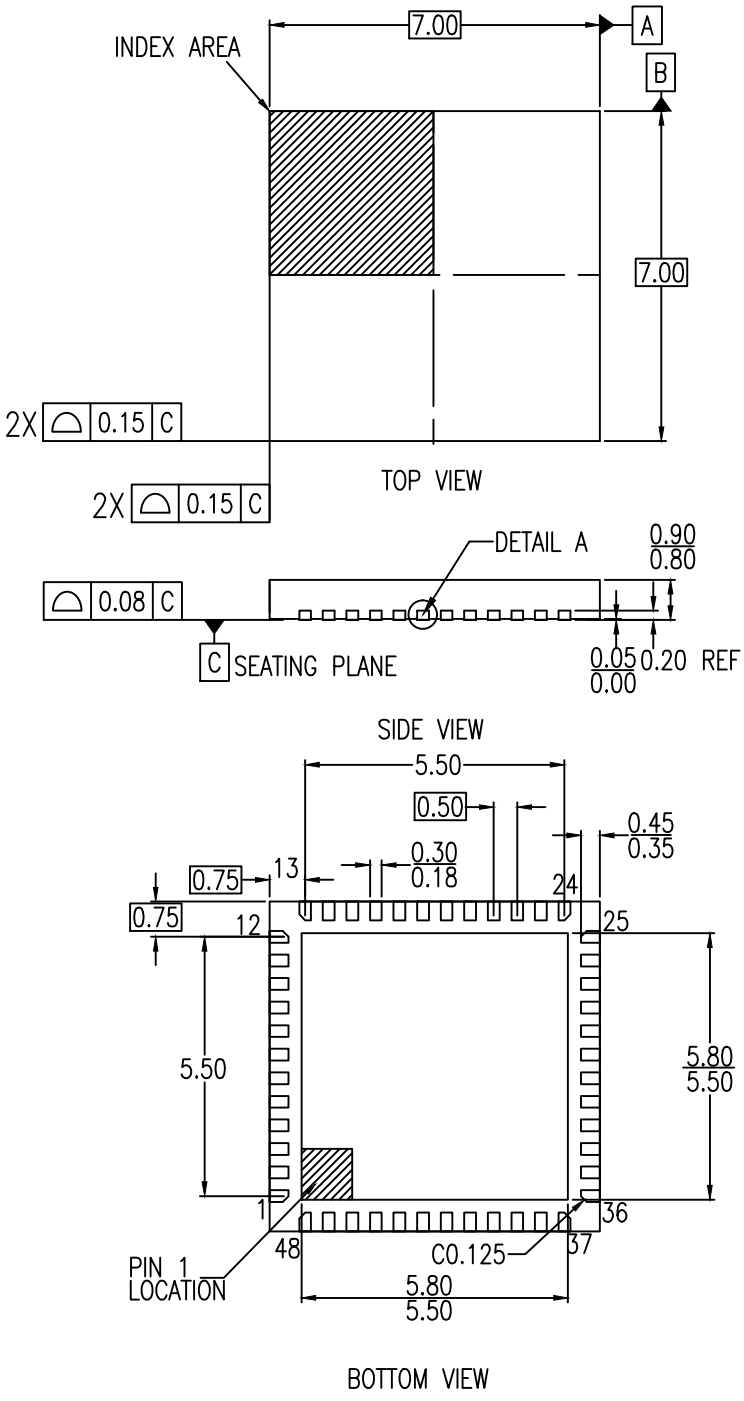
| Part/Order Number | Marking | Package | Shipping Packaging | Temperature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8SLVP2108ANLGI | IDT8SLVP2108ANLGI | “Lead-Free” 48-Lead VFQFN | Tray | -40°C to 85°C |
| 8SLVP2108ANLGI8 | IDT8SLVP2108ANLGI | “Lead-Free” 48-Lead VFQFN | Tape & Reel, Pin 1 Orientation: EIA-481-C | -40°C to 85°C |
| 8SLVP2108ANLGI/W | IDT8SLVP2108ANLGI | “Lead-Free” 48-Lead VFQFN | Tape & Reel, Pin 1 Orientation: EIA-481-D | -40°C to 85°C |

**Table 8. Pin 1 Orientation in Tape and Reel Packaging**

| Part Number Suffix | Pin 1 Orientation | Illustration |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Quadrant 1 (EIA-481-C) |  |
| /W | Quadrant 2 (EIA-481-D) |  |

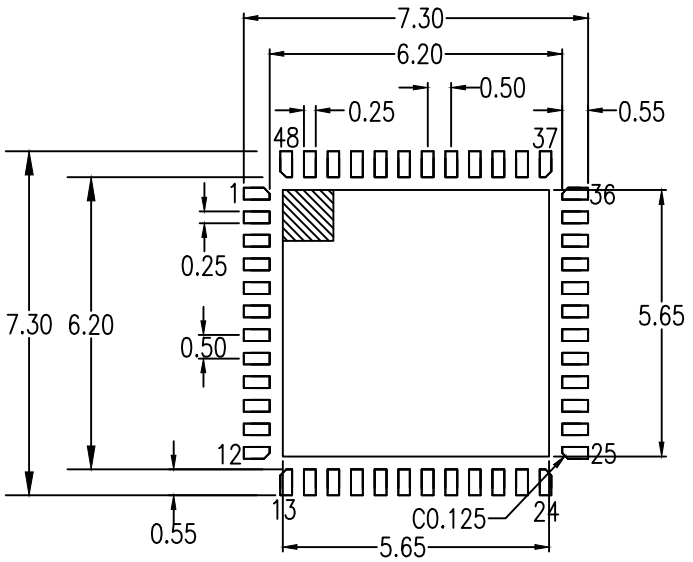
## Revision History

| Revision Date | Description of Change |
|---|---|
| January 15, 2019 | • Updated the description of Absolute Maximum Ratings<br>• Added Recommended Operating Conditions<br>• Updated the Package Outline Drawings; however, no technical changes<br>• Completed other minor improvements |
| November 21, 2016 | Features Section - added case temperature bullet.<br>Added Case Temperature Considerations.<br>Deleted “IDT” prefix and “I” suffix from the part number.<br>Updated datasheet header/footer. |
| May 20, 2014 | $V_{PP}$, Test Conditions; fixed symbol formating.<br>$V_{O(PP)}$, Test Conditions; fixed symbol formating.<br>$V_{DIFF_OUT}$, Test Conditions; fixed symbol formating.<br>Ordering Info; fixed formating.<br>Updated Contact Info page. |
| January 28, 2014 | Changed NOTE 8 to read: $V_{IL}$ should not be less than -0.3V. $V_{IH}$ should not be higher than $V_{CC}$. |
| October 12, 2012 | Features section - added Differential PCLK bullets.<br>AC Characteristics Notes, added NOTE 7.<br>Updated application note, *Wiring the Differential Inputs to Accept Single-ended Levels.* |
| August 2, 2012 | Ordering Information Table - added additional row.<br>Added Orientation Packaging Table. |




NOTES :
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCES CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M. –1994.
3. PIN 1 LOCATION IS IDENTIFIED BY EITHER CHAMFER OR NOTCH.

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RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM. ANGLES IN DEGREES.
2. TOP DOWN VIEW. AS VIEWED ON PCB.
3. LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION PER IPC-7351B GENERIC REQUIREMENT FOR SURFACE MOUNT DESIGN AND LAND PATTERN.

| Package Revision History | | |
|---|---|---|
| Date Created | Rev No. | Description |
| May 29, 2018 | Rev 02 | Add Corner Lead Chamfer |
| Mar 7, 2018 | Rev 01 | New Format, Change Pin1 Identifier, Change QFN to VFQFPN |
| Nov 20, 2015 | Rev 00 | Initial Release |

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