# **ADN4670\* PRODUCT PAGE QUICK LINKS**

Last Content Update: 10/03/2017

# COMPARABLE PARTS 🖵

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## **DOCUMENTATION**

### **Application Notes**

- AN-1176: Component Footprints and Symbols in the Binary .Bxl File Format
- AN-1177: LVDS and M-LVDS Circuit Implementation Guide
- AN-1179: Junction Temperature Calculation for Analog Devices RS-485/RS-422, CAN, and LVDS/M-LVDS Transceivers

#### **Data Sheet**

 ADN4670: Programmable Low Voltage 1:10 LVDS Clock Driver

# DESIGN RESOURCES 🖵

- ADN4670 Material Declaration
- PCN-PDN Information
- · Quality And Reliability
- Symbols and Footprints

## **DISCUSSIONS**

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## SAMPLE AND BUY 🖵

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# **ADN4670\* PRODUCT PAGE QUICK LINKS**

Last Content Update: 02/23/2017

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### **REVISION HISTORY**

1/12—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Added LQFP Package	. Throughout
Updated Outline Dimensions	9
Changes to Ordering Guide	9

4/10—Revision 0: Initial Version

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 2.375 V to 2.625 V; all specifications  $T_{\text{MIN}}$  to  $T_{\text{MAX}}\text{, unless otherwise noted.}$ 

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions/Comments
RECEIVER						
Input High Threshold at CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/CLK1	$V_{TH}$			100	mV	
Input Low Threshold at CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/CLK1	$V_{TL}$	-100			mV	
Differential Input Voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	200			mV	
Input Common-Mode Voltage	V <sub>IC</sub>	0.5 V <sub>ID</sub>		$V_{DD} - 0.5  V_{ID} $		
Input Current at CLK0, CLK0, CLK1, or CLK1	I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>	-5		+5	μΑ	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or $V_I = 0$ V
Input Capacitance	Cı		3		pF	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or GND
DRIVER						
Differential Output Voltage	V <sub>OD</sub>	250	450	600	mV	$R_L = 100 \Omega$
V <sub>OD</sub> Magnitude Change	$\Delta V_{\text{OD}}$			50	mV	
Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	0.95	1.2	1.45	V	−40°C to +85°C
Vos Magnitude Change	$\Delta V_{OS}$			350	mV	
Output Short Circuit Current	los			-20	mA	$V_0 = 0 V$
				20	mA	$ V_{OD}  = 0 V$
Reference Output Voltage	$V_{BB}$	1.15	1.25	1.35	V	$V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V, I} = -100 \mu\text{A}$
Output Capacitance	Co		3		рF	$V_0 = V_{DD}$ or GND
SUPPLY CURRENT						
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$			35	mA	All outputs tristated, $f = 0$ Hz
			100	110	mA	All outputs enabled and loaded, $R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $f = 100 MHz$
			150	160	mA	All outputs enabled and loaded, $R_L = 100 \Omega$ , $f = 800 MHz$

### **JITTER CHARACTERISTICS**

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions/Comments
Additive Phase Jitter from Input to LVDS Outputs, Q3 and $\overline{\overline{Q3}}$	t <sub>JITTER LVDS</sub>	JITTER LVDS 281			f <sub>s</sub> rms	12 kHz to 5 MHz, f <sub>OUT</sub> = 30.72 MHz
			111		fs rms	12 kHz to 20 MHz, fouт = 125 MHz

### LVDS SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD}$  = 2.375 V to 2.625 V; all specifications  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max <sup>1</sup>	Unit	Conditions/Comments
Propagation Delay Low to High	t <sub>PLHx</sub>		2	3	ns	From CLK0/ $\overline{\text{CLK0}}$ or CLK1/ $\overline{\text{CLK1}}$ to any Qx/ $\overline{\text{Qx}}$
Propagation Delay High to Low	t <sub>PHLx</sub>		2	3	ns	From CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/ CLK1 to any Qx/Qx
Duty Cycle	t <sub>DUTY</sub>	45		55	%	From CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/ CLK1 to any Qx/Qx
Output Skew <sup>2</sup>	t <sub>SK(O)</sub>		30		ps	Any Qx/Qx
Pulse Skew <sup>3</sup>	t <sub>SK(P)</sub>			50	ps	Any Qx/Qx
Part-to-Part Output Skew⁴	t <sub>SK(PP)</sub>			600	ps	Any Qx/Qx
Output Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>			350	ps	Any Qx/ $\overline{Qx}$ , 20% to 80%, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF
Output Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>			350		Any Qx/ $\overline{Qx}$ , 80% to 20%, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 $\Omega$ C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF
Maximum Input Frequency	f <sub>CLK</sub>	900	1100		MHz	From CLK0/ $\overline{\text{CLK0}}$ or CLK1/ $\overline{\text{CLK1}}$ to any Qx/ $\overline{\text{Qx}}$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Guaranteed by design and characterization.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Pulse skew is defined as the magnitude of the maximum difference between t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub> for any channel of a device, that is, |t<sub>PHLx</sub> - t<sub>HLPx</sub>|.

<sup>4</sup> Part-to-part output skew is defined as the difference between the largest and smallest values of T<sub>PLHx</sub> across multiple devices or the difference between the largest and smallest values of T<sub>PHLx</sub> across multiple devices, whichever of the two is greater.

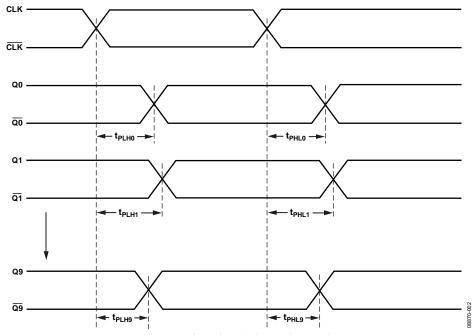


Figure 2. Waveforms for Calculation of  $t_{SK(O)}$  and  $t_{SK(PP)}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Output skew is defined as the difference between the largest and smallest values of T<sub>PLHx</sub> within a device or the difference between the largest and smallest values of T<sub>PHLx</sub> within a device, whichever of the two is greater.

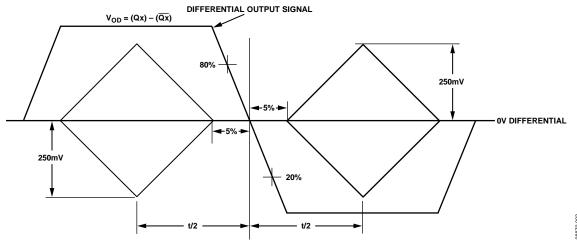


Figure 3. Test Criteria for  $f_{\text{CLK}}$ ,  $t_{\text{r}}$ ,  $t_{\text{f}}$ , and  $V_{\text{OD}}$ 

### **PROGRAMMING LOGIC AC CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{\rm DD}$  = 2.375 V to 2.625 V; all specifications  $T_{\rm MIN}$  to  $T_{\rm MAX}\!,$  unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.

1 4016 4.						
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions/Comments
Maximum Frequency at CK Input	f <sub>MAX</sub>	100	150		MHz	
Setup Time, SI to CK	t <sub>su</sub>			2	ns	Time for which SI must not change before the CK 0-to-1 transition
Hold Time, CK to SI	tн			1.5	ns	Time for which SI must not change after the CK 0-to-1 transition
EN to CK Removal Time	tremoval			1.5	ns	Removal time, EN to CK
Start-Up Time	tstartup			1	μs	Start-up time after disable through SI
Minimum Clock Pulse Width	tw	3			ns	
Logic Input High Level	V <sub>IH</sub>	2			V	$V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
Logic Input Low Level	$V_{IL}$			8.0	V	$V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
High Level Logic Input Current, CK	I <sub>IH</sub>	-5		+5	μΑ	$V_1 = V_{DD}$
High Level Logic Input Current, SI and EN		+10		-30	μΑ	$V_1 = V_{DD}$
Low Level Logic Input Current, CK	IIL	-10		+30	μΑ	$V_1 = GND$
Low Level Logic Input Current, SI and EN		-5		+5	μΑ	$V_i = GND$

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

 $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

#### Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>CC</sub> to GND	-0.3 V to +2.8 V
Input Voltage to GND	$-0.2 \mathrm{V}$ to $(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} + 0.2) \mathrm{V}$
Output Voltage to GND	$-0.2 \mathrm{V}$ to $(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} + 0.2) \mathrm{V}$
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial	−40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature (T₁ max)	150°C
Power Dissipation	$(T_J \max - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$
LFCSP Package	
$\theta_{JA}$ Thermal Impedance	32.5°C/W
LQFP Package	
$\theta_{JA}$ Thermal Impedance	59°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature	
Pb-Free	260°C ± 5°C
ESD (Human Body Model, 1.5 kΩ 100 pF)	4000 V

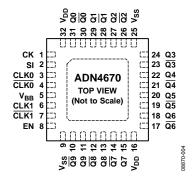
Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### **ESD CAUTION**



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.**Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

# PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



1. THE EXPOSED PAD CAN BE CONNECTED TO GROUND OR LEFT FLOATING.

Figure 4. Pin Configuration

**Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions** 

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	CK	Programming Clock. Programming data is clocked in on a low-to-high transition at this input. If left open-circuit, it is pulled high by a 120 k $\Omega$ resistor.
2	SI	Serial Data Input. This is the input for programming data. If left open-circuit, it is pulled low by a 120 kC resistor.
3	CLK0	Noninverting Differential Clock Input 0.
4	CLK0	Inverting Differential Clock Input 0.
5	$V_{BB}$	Reference Voltage Output.
6	CLK1	Noninverting Differential Clock Input 1.
7	CLK1	Inverting Differential Clock Input 1.
8	EN	Active-High Enable Input. When this input is high, programming is enabled. If left open-circuit, it is pulled low by a 120 k $\Omega$ resistor.
9, 25	Vss	Device Ground.
10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30	Q9 to Q0	Inverted Clock Output. When the differential input voltage is between CLKx and $\overline{\text{CLKx}} > 100 \text{ mV}$ , this output sinks current. When the differential input voltage is between CLKx and $\overline{\text{CLKx}} < -100 \text{ mV}$ , this output sources current.
11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31	Q9 to Q0	Noninverted Clock Output. When the differential input voltage is between CLKx and $\overline{\text{CLKx}} > 100 \text{ mV}$ , this output sources current. When the differential input voltage is between CLKx and $\overline{\text{CLKx}} < -100 \text{ mV}$ , this output sinks current.
16, 32	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Input. This part can be operated from 2.375 V to 2.625 V.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADN4670 is a clock driver/expander for low voltage differential signaling (LVDS). It takes a differential clock signal of typically 350 mV and expands it to 10 differential clock outputs with very low skew (typically < 30 ps). The device receives a differential current signal from a source such as a twisted pair cable, which develops a voltage of typically  $\pm 350$  mV across a  $100~\Omega$  terminating resistor. This signal passes via a differential multiplexer to 10 drivers that each output a differential current signal.

The device is programmable using a simple serial interface. One of two differential clock inputs (CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/ $\overline{\text{CLK1}}$ ), can be selected and any of the differential outputs (Q0/ $\overline{\text{Q0}}$  to Q9/ $\overline{\text{Q9}}$ ) can be enabled or disabled.

#### LVDS RECIEVER INPUT TERMINATION

Terminate the clock inputs with 100  $\Omega$  resistors from CLK0 to  $\overline{\text{CLK0}}$  and CLK1 to  $\overline{\text{CLK1}}$ , placed as close as possible to the input pins.

#### **FAIL-SAFE OPERATION**

In power-down mode ( $V_{DD}$  = 0 V), the ADN4670 has fail-safe input and output pins. In power-on mode, fail-safe biasing can be achieved by connecting 10 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistors from CLK0 and CLK1 to  $V_{DD}$  and 10 k $\Omega$  pull-down resistors from CLK0 and CLK1 to GND.

**PROGRAMMING** 

Three control inputs are provided for programming the ADN4670. EN is the enable input, which allows programming when high, SI is the serial data input, and CK is the serial clock input, which clocks data into the device on a low-to-high clock transition. Each of these inputs has an internal pull-up or pull-down resistor of 120 k $\Omega$ . EN and SI are pulled low if left open-circuit while CK is pulled high.

The default condition if these inputs are left open-circuit is that all outputs are enabled, and the state of SI selects the inputs (0 = CLK0/CLK0, 1 =  $CLK1/\overline{CLK1}$ ). This is the standard operating mode for which no programming of the device is required.

Programming is enabled by taking EN high. The data on SI is then clocked into the device on each 0-to-1 transition of CK. Data on SI must be stable for the setup time ( $t_{SU}$ ) before the clock transition and remain stable for the hold time ( $t_H$ ) after the clock transition. To program the device, 11 bits of data are needed, starting with Bit 0, which enables or disables outputs Q9/Q9, through to Bit 10, which selects either CLK0/CLK0 or CLK1/CLK1 as the inputs. A  $12^{th}$  clock pulse is then required to transfer data from the shift register to the control register.

A low-to-high transition on EN resets the control register and the next 12 CK pulses are programmed.

**Table 5. Control Logic Truth Table** 

CK	EN	SI	CLK0	CLK0	CLK1	CLK1	Q0 to Q9	Q0 to Q9
L	L	L	L	Н	Х	Х	L	Н
L	L	L	Н	L	Х	Х	Н	L
L	L	L	Open	Open	Х	Х	L	Н
L	L	Н	Х	Х	L	Н	L	Н
L	L	Н	Х	Х	Н	L	Н	L
L	L	Н	Χ	Χ	Open	Open	L	Н

#### **Table 6. State Machine Inputs**

EN	SI	CK	Output
L	L	Χ	Default state with all outputs enabled, CLKO selected, and the control register disabled
L	Н	Χ	All outputs enabled, CLK1 selected, and the control register disabled
Н	L	1	First stage stores low, other stage stores data of previous stage
Н	Н	<b>↑</b>	First stage stores high, other stage stores data of previous stage
L	Χ	Χ	Reset the state machine, control register, and shift register

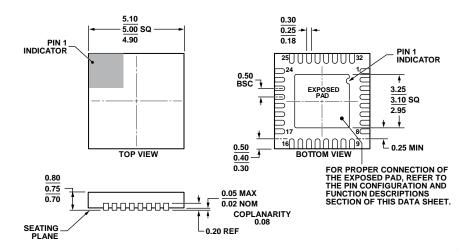
#### **Table 7. Serial Input Sequence**

Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
CLK_SEL	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9

#### **Table 8. Control Register**

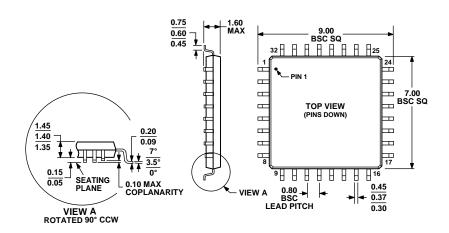
Bit 10	Bit[9:0]	Qx[9:0]
L	Н	CLK0
Н	Н	CLK1
Χ	L	Outputs disabled

## **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



#### COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WHHD.

Figure 5. 32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP\_WQ] 5 mm × 5 mm Body, Very Very Thin Quad (CP-32-7) Dimensions shown in millimeters



### COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-026-BBA

Figure 6. 32-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP] (ST-32-2) Dimensions shown in millimeters

#### **ORDERING GUIDE**

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Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	
ADN4670BCPZ	-40°C to +85°C	32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WQ]	CP-32-7	
ADN4670BCPZ-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WQ]	CP-32-7	
ADN4670BSTZ	-40°C to +85°C	32-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]	ST-32-2	
ADN4670BSTZ-REEL7	−40°C to +85°C	32-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]	ST-32-2	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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