# Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

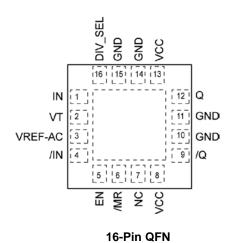
Part Number	Package Type	Operating Range	Package Marking	Lead Finish
SY89230UMG	QFN-16	Industrial	230U with Pb-Free bar-line Indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free
SY89230UMGTR <sup>(2)</sup>	QFN-16	Industrial	230U with Pb-Free bar-line Indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free

Notes:

1. Contact factory for die availability. Dice are guaranteed at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , DC Electricals Only.

2. Tape and Reel.

## **Pin Configuration**



### **Pin Description**

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1, 4	IN, /IN	Differential Input: This input pair is the differential signal input to the device, which accepts AC- or DC-coupled signal as small as 100mV. The input internally terminates to a VT pin through $50\Omega$ . Note that this input pair will default to an indeterminate state if left open. See "Input Interface Applications" subsection for more details.
2	VT	Input Termination Center-Tap: Each side of the differential input pair terminates to the VT pin. The VT pin provides a center-tap for the input (IN, /IN) to a termination network for maximum interface flexibility. See "Input Interface Applications" subsection for more details.
3	VREF-AC	Reference Voltage: This output biases to $V_{CC}$ -1.2V. It is used for AC-coupling inputs IN and /IN. Connect VREF-AC directly to the VT pin. Bypass with 0.01µF low ESR capacitor to VCC. Due to limited drive capability, the VREF-AC pin is only intended to drive its respective VT pin. Maximum sink/source current is ±0.5mA. For more details, see "Input Interface Applications" subsection.
5	EN	Single-ended Input: This TTL/CMOS-compatible input disables and enables the output. It is internally connected to a 25k $\Omega$ pull-up resistor and will default to a logic HIGH state if left open. When disabled, Q goes LOW and /Q goes HIGH. EN being synchronous, outputs will be enabled/disabled after a rising and a falling edge of the input clock. V <sub>TH</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2.
6	/MR	Single-ended Input: This TTL/CMOS-compatible input, when pulled LOW, asynchronously sets Q output LOW and /Q output HIGH. Note that this input is internally connected to a 25k $\Omega$ pull-up resistor and will default to logic HIGH state if left open. V <sub>TH</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2.
7	NC	No Connect
8, 13	VCC	Positive Power Supply: Bypass with $0.1\mu F$ in parallel with $0.01\mu F$ low ESR capacitors as close to the $V_{CC}$ pins as possible.
12, 9	Q, /Q	Differential Output: The LVPECL output swing is typically 800mV and is terminated with $50\Omega$ to V <sub>CC</sub> -2V. See the "Truth Table" below for the logic function.
10, 11, 14,15	GND, Exposed Pad	Ground: Ground and exposed pad must be connected to a ground plane that is the same potential as the ground pins.
16	DIV_SEL	Single-ended Input: This TTL/CMOS-compatible input selects divide-by-3 when pulled LOW and divide-by-5 when pulled HIGH. Note that this input is internally connected to a 25k $\Omega$ pull-up resistor and will default to logic HIGH state if left open. V <sub>TH</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2.

### **Truth Table**

	Outputs			
DIV_SEL	EN	/MR	Q	/Q
Х	Х	0	0	1
0	1	1	÷3	÷3
1	1	1	÷5	÷5
Х	0	1	0	1

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )0.5V to +4.0V Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )0.5V to $V_{CC}$
LVPECL Output Current (I <sub>OUT</sub> )
Continuous 50mA
Surge 100mA
Current (V <sub>T</sub> )
Source or sink current on V <sub>T</sub> ±100mA
Input Current
Source or sink current on (IN, /IN) ±50mA
Current (V <sub>REF-AC</sub> )
Source/Sink Current on V <sub>REF-AC</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>
Maximum Operating Junction Temperature125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 20 sec.)+260°C
Storage Temperature (T <sub>s</sub> )–65°C to 150°C

### **Operating Ratings**<sup>(2)</sup>

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )	. +2.375V to +2.625V
	+3.0V to +3.6V
Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	–40°C to +85°C
Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> ) Package Thermal Resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	
QFN (θ <sub>JA</sub> )	
Still-Air	75°C/W
QFN (ψ <sub>JB</sub> )	
Junction-to-Board	33°C/W

### DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(5)</sup>

 $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Units
Vcc	Power Supply		2.375 3.0	2.5 3.3	2.625 3.6	V V
I <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Current	No load, max V <sub>CC</sub>		62	85	mA
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input Resistance (IN-to-V <sub>T</sub> )		45	50	55	Ω
$R_{\text{DIFF}_\text{IN}}$	Differential Input Resistance (IN-to-/IN)		90	100	110	Ω
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage (IN, /IN)		1.2		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage (IN, /IN)		0		V <sub>IH</sub> –0.1	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Swing (IN, /IN)	See Figure 2a. Note 6.	0.1		Vcc	V
$V_{DIFF\_IN}$	Differential Input Voltage Swing  IN-/IN	See Figure 2b.	0.2			V
$V_{REF-AC}$	Output Reference Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.3	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.2	V <sub>cc</sub> -1.1	V
$V_{T_{IN}}$	Voltage from Input to $V_T$				1.8	V

Notes:

1. Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded. This is a stress rating only and functional operation is not implied at conditions other than those detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2. The data sheet limits are not guaranteed if the device is operated beyond the operating ratings.

3. Package thermal resistance assumes exposed pad is soldered (or equivalent) to the devices most negative potential on the PCB.  $\theta_{JA}$  and  $\psi_{JB}$  values are determined for a 4-layer board in still air unless otherwise stated.

4. Due to limited drive capability use for input of the same package only.

5. The circuit is designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table after thermal equilibrium has been established.

6.  $V_{IN}$  (max) is specified when  $V_T$  is floating.

## LVPECL Outputs DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(7)</sup>

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V ±5% or 3.3V ±10%;  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}$ -2V;  $T_A$  = -40°C to + 85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage Q, /Q		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.145		V <sub>CC</sub> -0.895	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage Q, /Q		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.945		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.695	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Swing Q, /Q	See Figure 2a.	550	800	950	mV
Vdiff_out	Differential Output Voltage Swing Q, /Q	See Figure 2b.	1100	1600		mV

## LVTTL/CMOS DC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(7)</sup>

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V ±5% or 3.3V ±10%;  $T_A$  = -40°C to + 85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
VIH	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V
VIL	Input LOW Voltage				0.8	V
IIH	Input HIGH Current		-125		30	μA
IIL	Input LOW Current		-300			μA

Note:

7. The circuit is designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table after thermal equilibrium has been established.

### AC Electrical Characteristics<sup>(8)</sup>

 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V ±5% or 3.3V ±10%;  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}$ -2V;  $T_A$  = -40°C to + 85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter		Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
f <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Input Operatir Frequency	ng	V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 200mV	3.2			GHz
tw	Minimum Pulse Width		IN, /IN	140			ps
t <sub>pd</sub>	Differential Propagation	Delay		450	650	850	ps
	In-to-Q						
	/MR(H-L)-to-Q			250	450	650	ps
t <sub>RR</sub>	Reset Recovery Time		/MR(L-H)-to-IN	400			ps
t <sub>S</sub> EN	Set-up Time	EN-to-IN	Note 9	50			ps
t <sub>H</sub> EN	Hold Time	IN-to-EN	Note 9	250			ps
t <sub>skew</sub>	Part-to-Part Skew		Note 10			300	ps
<b>t</b> JITTER	Clock						
	Random Jitter		Note 11			1	ps <sub>RMS</sub>
	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter		Note 12			1	ps <sub>RMS</sub>
	Total Jitter		Note 13			10	ps <sub>PP</sub>
t <sub>r,</sub> t <sub>f</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time (2	20% to 80%)	At full output swing.	90		200	ps
	Output Duty Cycle(÷ 3)		Duty Cycle(input): 50%; f ≤3.2GHz, Note 14	46		54	%
	Output Duty Cycle(÷ 5)		Duty Cycle(input): 50%; f ≤3.2GHz, Note 14	47		53	%

#### Notes:

8. High-frequency AC-parameters are guaranteed by design and characterization.

9. Set-up and hold times apply to synchronous applications that intend to enable/disable before the next clock cycle. For asynchronous applications, set-up and hold do not apply.

10. Part-to-Part skew is defined for two parts with identical power supply voltages at the same temperature and with no skew of the edges at the respective inputs.

11. Random Jitter is measured with a K28.7 character pattern, measured at  $< f_{MAX}$ .

12. Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter definition: the variation of periods between adjacent cycles, T<sub>n</sub> – T<sub>n-1</sub> where T is the time between rising edges of the output signal.

13. Total Jitter definition: with an ideal clock input of frequency <f<sub>MAX</sub>, no more than one output edge in 10<sup>12</sup> output edges will deviate by more than the specified peak-to-peak jitter value.

14. For Input Duty Cycle different from 50%, see "Output Duty Cycle Equation" in "Functional Description" subsection.

### **Functional Description**

### Output Duty Cycle Equation

For a non 50% input, derate the spec by: Divide by 3:

$$(0.5 - \frac{1 + \frac{X}{100}}{3}) \times 100$$
, in %

Divide by 5:

$$(0.5 - \frac{2 + \frac{X}{100}}{5}) \times 100$$
, in %

X = input Duty Cycle, in %

Example: if a 45% input duty cycle is applied or X=45, in divide by 3 mode, the spec would expand by 1.67% to 44.3%-55.7%

#### Enable (EN)

EN is a synchronous TTL/CMOS-compatible input that enables/disables the outputs based on the input to this pin. Internal 250k pull -up resistor defaults the input to logic HIGH if left open. Input switching threshold is V<sub>CC</sub>/2.

The Enable function operates as follows:

1. The enable/disable function is synchronous so that the clock outputs will be enabled following a rising and a falling edge of the input clock when switching from EN=LOW to EN=HIGH.

However, when switching from EN=HIGH to EN=LOW, the clock outputs will be disabled following an input clock rising edge and an output clock falling edge.

2. The enable/disable function always guarantees the full pulse width at the output before the clock outputs are disabled, non-depending on the divider ratio. Refer to Figure 1b for examples.

### **Divider Operation**

The divider operation uses both the rising and falling edge of the input clock. For divide by 3, the falling edge of the second input clock cycle will determine the falling edge of the output. For divide by 5, the falling edge of the third input clock cycle. Refer to Figure 1c.

### **Timing Diagrams**

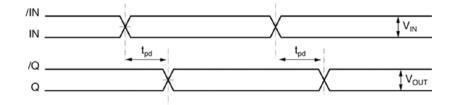


Figure 1a. Propagation Delay

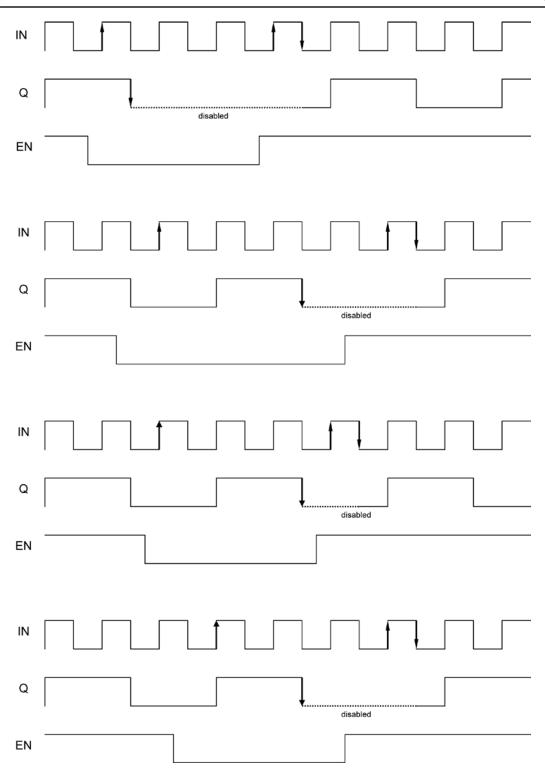


Figure 1b. Enable Output Timing Diagram Examples (divide by 3)

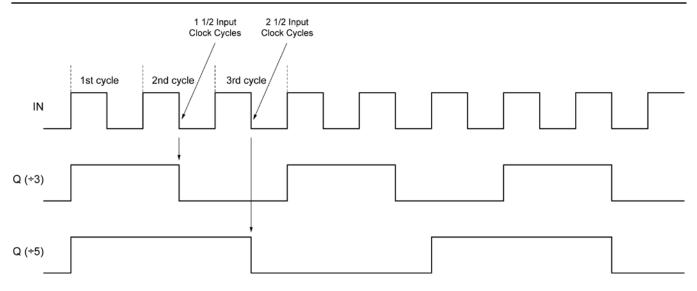
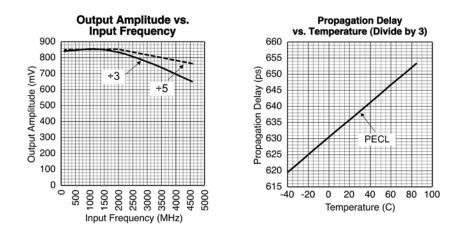


Figure 1c. Divider Operation Timing Diagram

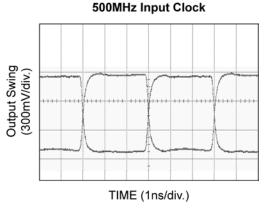
### **Typical Operating Characteristics**

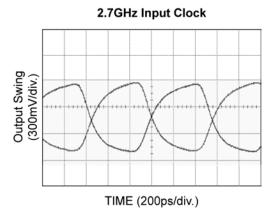
 $V_{CC}$  = 3.3V, GND = 0V,  $t_r/t_f \le$  300ps,  $R_L$  = 50 $\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}$ -2V;  $T_A$  = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.



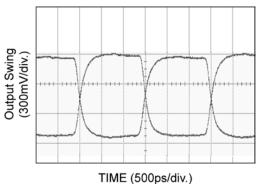
### **Functional Characteristics**

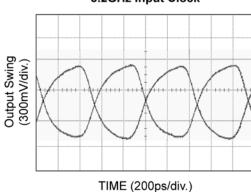
 $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V, GND = 0V,  $V_{IN}$  = 100mV, Q = Divide by 3, t<sub>f</sub>/t<sub>f</sub> ≤ 300ps, R<sub>L</sub> = 50 $\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}$ -2V; T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.





**1GHz Input Clock** 





**3.2GHz Input Clock** 

November 2007

### Single-Ended and Differential Swings

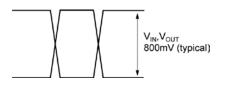
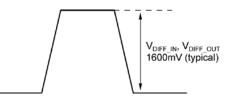


Figure 2a. Single-Ended Voltage Swing





### Input and Output Stages

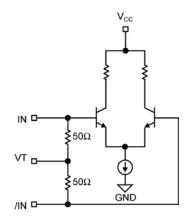


Figure 3a. Simplified Differential Input Stage

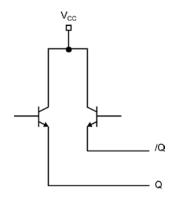


Figure 3b. Simplified Differential Output Stage

### **Input Interface Applications**

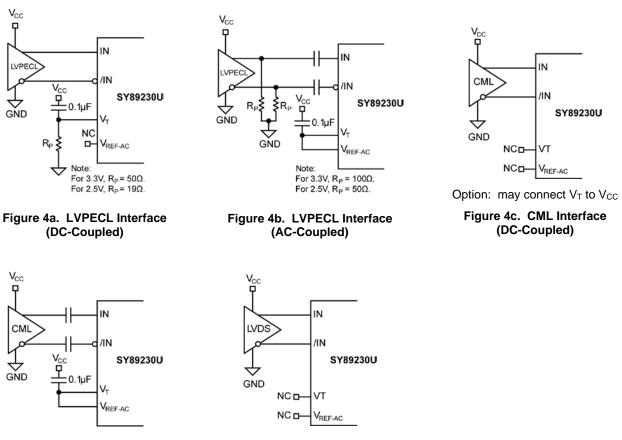
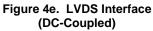


Figure 4d. CML Interface (AC-Coupled)



### **PECL Output Interface Applications**

PECL has a high input impedance, a very low output impedance (open emitter), and a small signal swing which results in low EMI. PECL is ideal for driving  $50\Omega$ - and  $100\Omega$ -controlled impedance transmission lines. There are several techniques for terminating the PECL output: parallel termination-thevenin equivalent, parallel termination (3-resistor), and AC-coupled termination. Unused output pairs may be left floating. However, single-ended outputs must be terminated, or balanced.

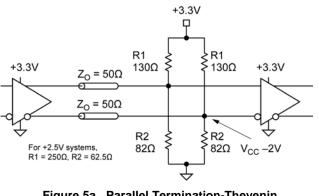
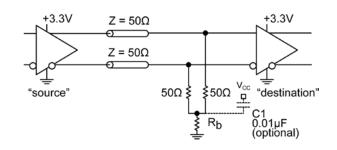


Figure 5a. Parallel Termination-Thevenin Equivalent



Notes:

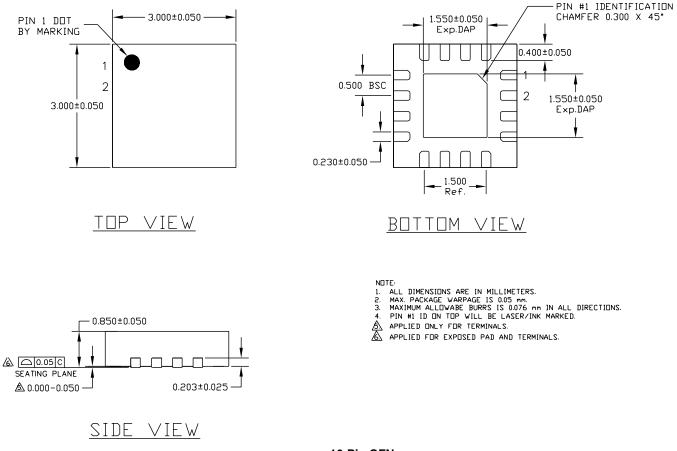
- 1. Power-saving alternative to Thevenin termination.
- 2. Place termination resistors as close to destination inputs as possible.
- 3. Rb resistor sets the DC bias voltage, equal to  $V_{CC}$  2V.
- 4. For 2.5V systems,  $R_b$  = 19 $\Omega.$  For 3.3V systems,  $R_b$  = 50 $\Omega.$

Figure 5b. Parallel Termination (3-Resistor)

### **Related Product and Support Documentation**

Part Number	Function	Datasheet Link
SY89228U	1GHz Precision, LVPECL ÷3, ÷5 Clock Divider with Fail-Safe Input and Internal Termination	
SY89229U	1GHz Precision, LVDS ÷3, ÷5 Clock Divider with Fail-Safe Input and Internal Termination	
SY89231U	3.2GHz Precision, LVDS ÷3, ÷5 Clock Divider	
HBW Solutions	New Products and Applications	www.micrel.com/product-info/products/solutions.shtml

### **Package Information**



### 16-Pin QFN

#### Packages Notes:

- 1. Package meets Level 2 Moisture Sensitivity Classification.
- 2. All parts are dry-packed before shipment.
- 3. Exposed pad must be soldered to a ground for proper thermal management.

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November 2007