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NB3M8T3910G Evaluation **Board User's Manual**

Introduction

The NB3M8T3910GEVB is a custom evaluation board developed by ON Semiconductor for the NB3M8T3910G. This evaluation board was designed to provide a flexible and convenient platform to quickly evaluate, characterize and verify the operation of the NB3M8T3910G.

This evaluation board manual contains:

- Information on the NB3M8T3910G Evaluation Board
- Assembly Instructions
- Test and Measurement Setup Procedures
- Bill of Materials



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EVAL BOARD USER'S MANUAL

This manual should be used in conjunction with the device datasheet NB3M8T3910/D which contains full technical details on the device specifications and operation.

Bottom View

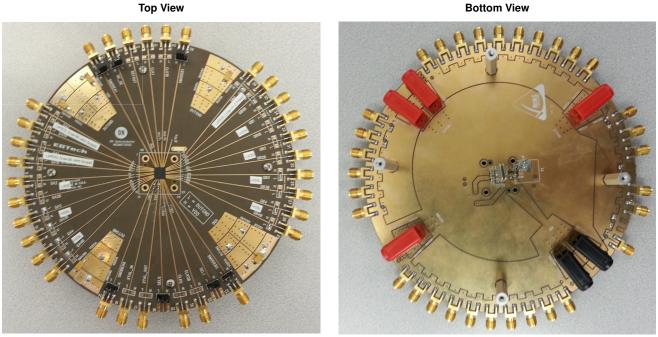


Figure 1. NB3M8T3910GEVB Top and Bottom View

READ FIRST – INTRODUCTION

The NB3M8T3910G has two banks of 5 differential outputs. Each output bank can be independently selected as LVPECL, LVDS or HCSL outputs by the SMODEAx/Bx select pins.

This evaluation board, NB3M8T3910GEVB, has been configured to evaluate each output type.

Of the ten possible differential outputs, three are dedicated as LVPECL, three are dedicated as LVDS and four are dedicated as HCSL (labeled on board).

The Single-Ended LVCMOS Output, REFOUT, is controlled by the Synchronous OE_SE pin. For Clock frequencies above 250 MHz, the REFOUT line should be disabled.

Each dedicated output pair on the board is configured per Table 1 below:

Table 1. OUTPUT DEDICATION OF THE NB3M8T3910GEVB

Output Pin Name	Output Type (Dedicated)	SMODEA [1:0]	SMODEB [1:0]	Output Measurement Method	
QA0/QA0b	LVPECL	0 0	хх	Use 50- Ω Scope Head; there is no load on the board	
QA1/QA1b	LVPECL	0 0	x x	Use 50- Ω Scope Head; there is no load on the board	
QA2/QA2b	LVDS	0 1	x x	Measure with Single or Differential Hi-Z Probes; Outputs have $100 \cdot \Omega$ termination resistor across at SMA connectors	
QA3/QA3b	HCSL	10	x x	Use 50- Ω Scope Head; there is no 50- Ω to GND on the board; or install 50- Ω SMA terminators and use a Hi-Z probe	
QA4/QA4b	HCSL	10	x x	Use 50- Ω Scope Head; there is no 50- Ω to GND on the board; or install 50- Ω SMA terminators and use a Hi-Z probe	
	i	t	i		
QB0/QB0b	LVPECL	x x	0 0	Measure with Single or Differential Hi-Z Probes; these LVPECL outputs have a Thevenin termination resistor network.	
QB1/QB1b	LVDS	x x	0 1	Measure with Single or Differential Hi-Z Probes; Outputs have $100-\Omega$ termination resistor across at SMA connectors	
QB2/QB2b	LVDS	x x	0 1	Measure with Single or Differential Hi-Z Probes; Outputs have $100 \cdot \Omega$ termination resistor across at SMA connectors	
QB3/QB3b	HCSL	x x	10	Measure with Single or Differential Hi-Z Probes; there is 50- Ω to GND on the board	
QB4/QB4b	HCSL	x x	10	Use 50- Ω Scope Head; there is no 50- Ω to GND on the board; or install 50- Ω SMA terminators and use a Hi-Z probe	

NOTE: x = don't care

LVDS OUTPUT CONFIGURATION



Figure 2. LVDS Output Configuration

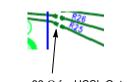
LVDS outputs are typically terminated with $100-\Omega$ across the Q & Qb output pair.

On QA2/QA2b, QB1/QB1b, QB2/QB2b, there are on-board 100-ohm output termination resistors across the

LVDS outputs. Two $0-\Omega$ resistors connect the metal traces and a $100-\Omega$ resistor connects between the traces.

Use a single-ended or differential high-impedance probe across the $100-\Omega$ resistor.

HCSL OUTPUT CONFIGURATION



 $R_{series} = 33 \cdot \Omega$ for HCSL Outputs

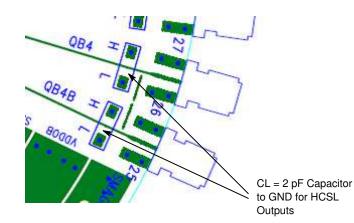


Figure 3. HCSL Output Configuration

HCSL outputs are typically loaded and terminated with a $R_{series} = 33 \cdot \Omega$ and $50 \cdot \Omega$ to ground. This can be easily accomplished by connecting the HCSL outputs to the $50 \cdot \Omega$ internal impedance in the oscilloscope.

On QA3/QA3b, QA4/QA4b, QB3/QB3b, QB4/QB4b, there are on-board $R_{series} = 33-\Omega$ series termination resistors

installed for each HCSL output. Also, there is a CL = 2 pF installed to GND.

For QA3/QA3b, QA4/QA4b, QB4/QB4b use $50-\Omega$ to GND of oscilloscope sampling head to satisfy the HCSL output loading. QB3/QB3b has a $50-\Omega$ output load, thus use a Hi-Z probe for measurements.

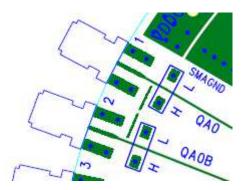


Figure 4. LVPECL Output Configuration

On QA0/QA0b or QA1/QA1b, there is no on-board LVPECL output loading or termination.

Use the 50- Ω to GND of the oscilloscope sampling head to satisfy the LVPECL output loading and termination. This single supply scheme will simplify the LVPECL output testing versus a split power supply. *However, this method will actually draw more output current with a single power supply versus a dual/split power supply*. Nevertheless, this extra output current will be within the Maximum Ratings limit.

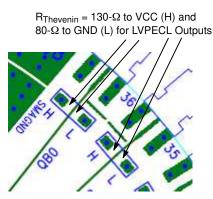


Figure 5. LVPECL Output Configuration, Thevenin Termination Resistors

On QB0/QB0b, there is an on-board Thevenin output loading and termination resistor network; 130- Ω from LVPECL output to VDDO and 80- Ω from output to GND. This arrangement will satisfy the LVPECL DC output loading and AC termination.

Use single-ended or differential high-impedance probes.

See AND8020/D, section 3, for more information.

LVPECL OUTPUT CONFIGURATION

"Split" or Dual Power Supply Connections

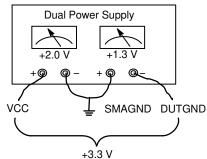


Figure 6. LVPECL – "Split" or Dual Power Supply Configuration

Most ECL outputs are open emitter and need to be DC loaded and AC terminated to VCC – 2.0 V via a 50 Ω resistor. For standard ECL lab setup and test, a split (dual) power supply is recommended enabling the 50- Ω internal impedance in the oscilloscope, or other measuring instrument, to be used as an ECL output load/termination. By offsetting VCC = +2.0 V, SMAGND = VCC – 2.0 V = 0 V, SMAGND is the system ground, 0 V, and DUTGND is –1.3 V or –0.5 V.

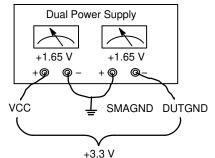
More information on ECL termination is provided in <u>AND8020/D</u>.

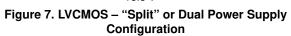
Power Supply Connector	"Spilt" Power Supply		
VDD/VDDOx	VCC = +2.0 V		
SMAGND	VTT = 0 V		
DUTGND	DUTGND = -1.3 V for 3.3 V p/s or -0.5 V for 2.5 V p/s		

LVCMOS OUTPUT CONFIGURATION

On REFOUT use a Hi–Z probe or the following set up to use a 50 Ω to GND sampling head Oscilloscope.

"Split" or Dual Power Supply Connections





QUICK START LAB SET-UP USER'S GUIDE

Power-Up, Input and Output Connections

- 1. Connect the VDD and VDDOx banana jacks with power supply cables to +3.3 V, and DUTGND and SMAGND to 0 V.
- 2. Select Crystal input and monitor 25 MHz on each Qn output.
- Connect a signal generator to the SMA connectors for CLK0/CLK0b or CLK1/CLK1b inputs.
 50-ohm termination resistors are installed for a signal generator on the board. Set appropriate input signal levels and frequency.
- 4. Observe the Qn outputs with a high-Z probe oscilloscope.

Device Pin Power Supply Connector	Power Supply	
VDD	+3.3 V	
VDDOx	+3.3 V	
SMAGND	0 V	
DUTGND	0 V	

Table 2. POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS

Single Power Supply Connections

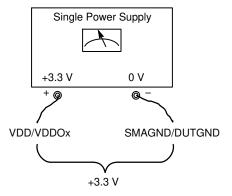


Figure 8. Single Power Supply Configuration

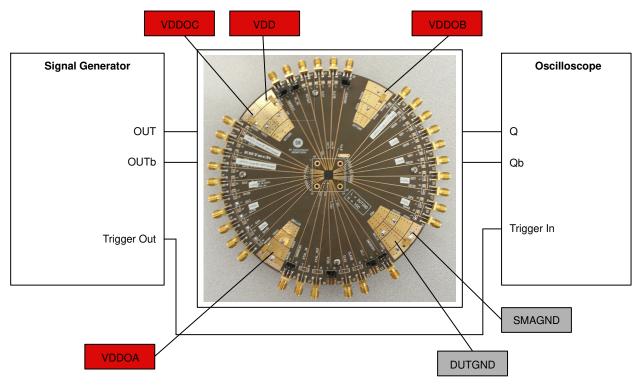


Figure 9. Typical Lab Test Set-Up

Board Layout

The custom QFN-48 Evaluation Board provides a high bandwidth, $50-\Omega$ controlled impedance environment and is implemented in four layers. The first layer or primary "high-speed" trace layer is FR4 material, and is designed to have equal electrical length on all signal traces from the device under test (DUT) pins to the SMA connectors. The second layer is the 0.5 oz copper ground plane and is dedicated for the SMA connector ground plane. FR4 dielectric material is placed between the second and third layers and between third and fourth layers. The third layer is also 0.5 oz copper plane. A portion of this layer is designated for the device VDD and DUTGND power planes. The fourth layer is the VDDOx layer.

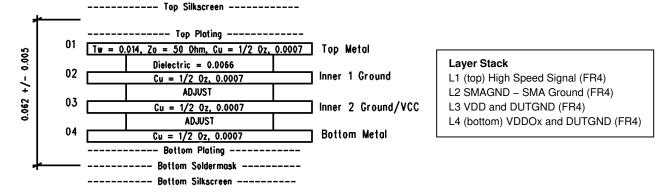




Table 2 and Figure 8 describes the board configuration for the power supplies, Figure 3 shows typical input and output connections.

VDD is the positive power supply.

VDDOA, VDDOB, VDDOC are the positive power supplies for the outputs.

DUTGND (**Device Under Test Ground**) is the negative power supply for the device. Banana jack is labeled DUTGND.

Exposed Pad (EP). The exposed pad footprint on the board is mechanically connected (soldered) to the exposed pad of the QFN-48 package, and is electrically connected to DUTGND power supply.

SMAGND is the ground for the SMA connectors, is always 0 V and is not to be confused with the device ground, DUTGND. SMAGND and DUTGND can be connected in single-supply applications.

XTAL_IN Crystal

A 25 MHz crystal is installed. Set the SELx pins in Table 3 of datasheet to select crystal. 27 pF load capacitors are installed.

If a single-ended Clock input is needed to drive XTAL_IN, then remove the crystal and load capacitor, and install a 0-ohm resistor on RX1 and a 50-ohm resistor on RT1 on bottom side. This 50-ohm to GND will terminate the signal generator. Use the XTAL_IN SMA connector.

Evaluation Board Assembly Instructions

The NB3M8T3910GEVB evaluation board was designed for characterizing devices in a 50- Ω laboratory environment using high bandwidth equipment and accommodates a custom QFN-48 socket. Table 3 contains the Bill of Materials for this evaluation board.

Solder the Device on the Evaluation Board

The soldering of a QFN–48 package to the evaluation board can be accomplished by hand soldering or solder reflow techniques using solder paste and a hot air source. Make sure pin 1 of the device is located properly and all the pins are aligned to the footprint pads. Solder the device to the evaluation board.

Installing the SMA Connectors

Each high-speed input and output has an SMA connector installed on the board. Install all the required SMA connectors onto the board and solder the center signal conductor pin to the board. Please note that the alignment of the center signal connector pin of the SMA connector to the metal trace on the board can influence lab results. The launch and reflection of the signals are largely influenced by imperfect alignment and soldering of the SMA connector.

Power Supply Configuration

Install the power supply banana jacks on the bottom side; install the appropriate bypass capacitors on top and bottom sides.

The positive power supply banana jack connector for the core and inputs is labeled VDD.

The positive power supply banana jack connector for the outputs is labeled VDDOA/B/C.

The device negative power supply banana jack connector is labeled DUTGND.

The SMA Ground plane/supply banana jack connector is labeled SMAGND.

The power supply banana jacks and typical capacitor by-pass connections of the evaluation board are shown in Figure 11.

It is recommended to add power supply bypass capacitors at the device pins to reduce unwanted noise.

 $10 \,\mu\text{F}$ capacitors are connected from VDD and VDDOx and DUTGND, to SMAGND at the banana jacks.

A $0.1 \,\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is installed from each VDD and VDDOx pin to SMAGND.

NOTE: Exposed Pad = DUTGND

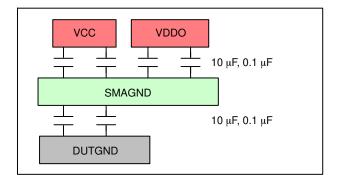
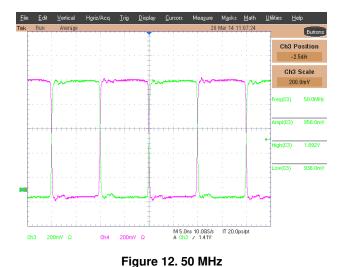


Figure 11. Typical Power Supply By-Pass Capacitor Arrangement

LVPECL QA1/QA1b 50- Ω TO GND OF OSCILLOSCOPE



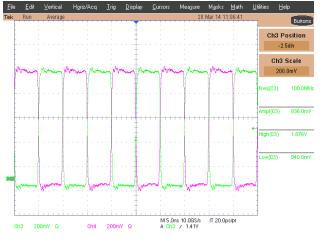
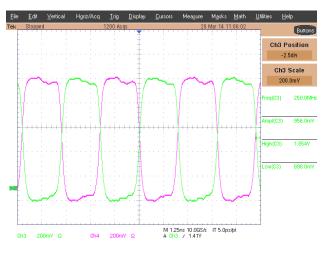
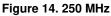


Figure 13. 100 MHz





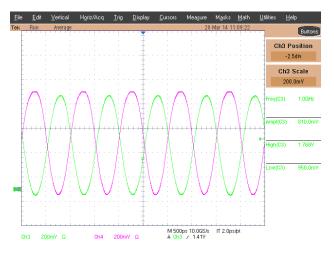


Figure 16. 1000 MHz

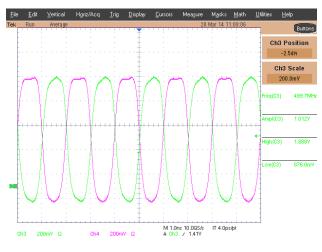
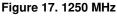


Figure 15. 500 MHz





LVPECL QA1/QA1b 50- Ω TO GND OF OSCILLOSCOPE

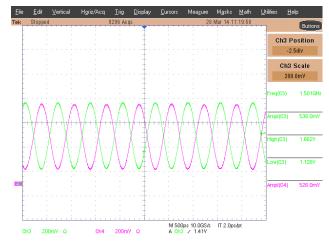


Figure 18. 1500 MHz

LVPECL QB0/QB0b HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

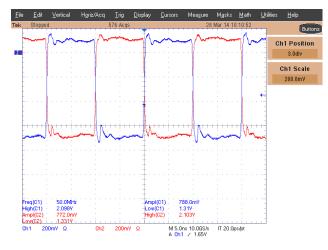


Figure 19. 50 MHz

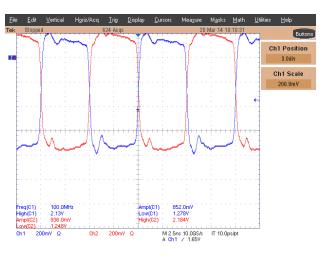
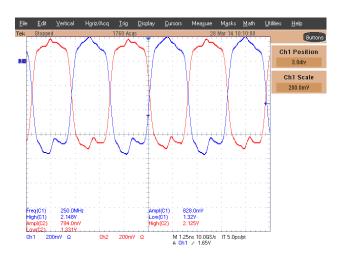
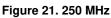


Figure 20. 100 MHz





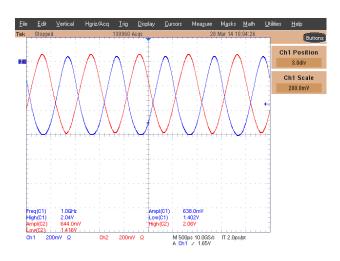


Figure 23. 1000 MHz

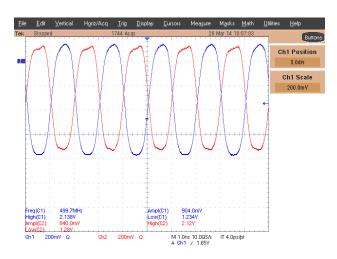


Figure 22. 500 MHz

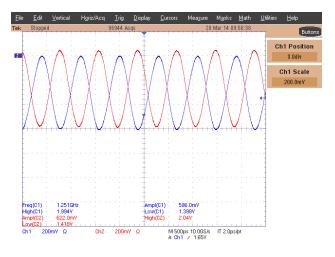


Figure 24. 1250 MHz

LVPECL QB0/QB0b HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

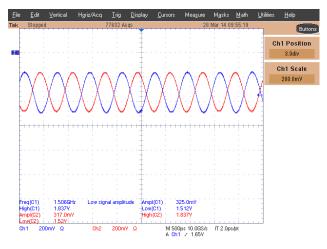


Figure 25. 1500 MHz

LVDS QB1/QB1b SINGLE-ENDED HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

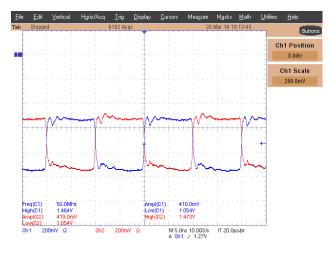


Figure 26. 50 MHz

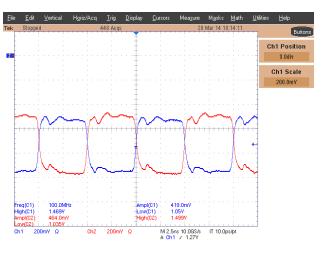
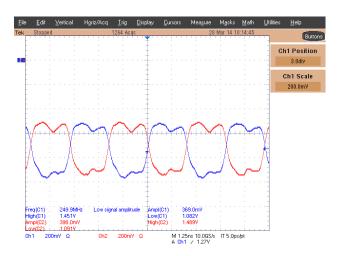
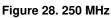


Figure 27. 100 MHz





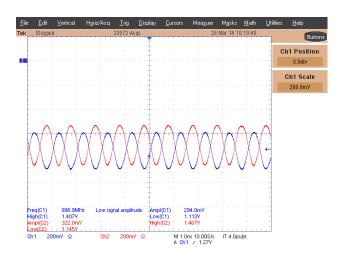


Figure 30. 1000 MHz

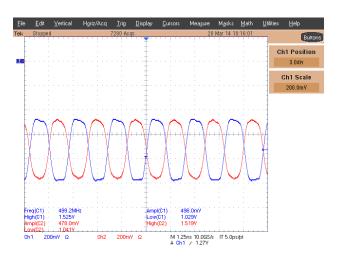
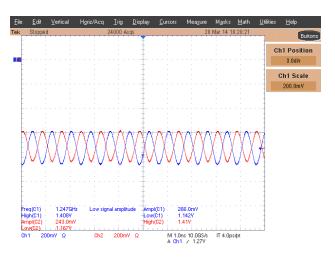
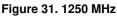


Figure 29. 500 MHz





LVDS QB1/QB1b SINGLE-ENDED HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

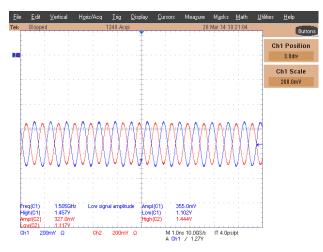


Figure 32. 1500 MHz

LVDS QB1/QB1b DIFFERENTIAL HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

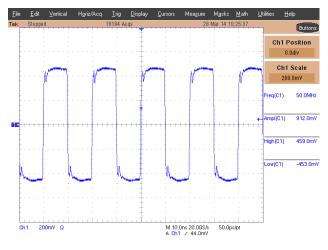
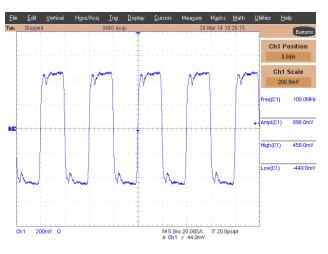
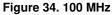
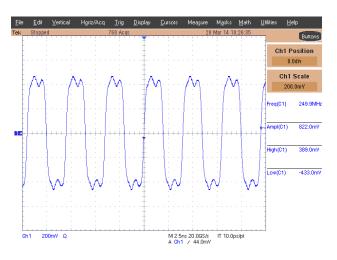
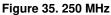


Figure 33. 50 MHz









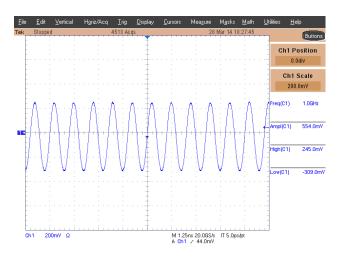


Figure 37. 1000 MHz

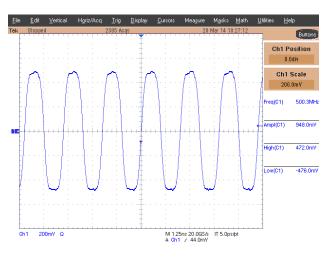
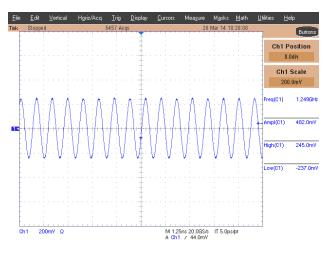
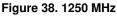


Figure 36. 500 MHz





LVDS QB1/QB1b DIFFERENTIAL HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

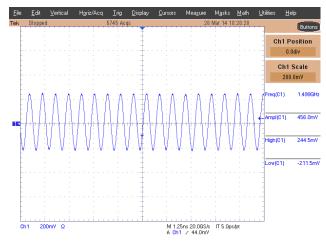


Figure 39. 1500 MHz

HCSL QA3/QA3b 50- Ω TO GND OF OSCILLOSCOPE



Figure 40. 50 MHz



Figure 41. 100 MHz

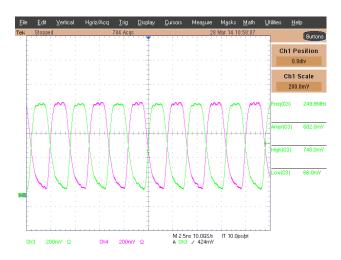


Figure 42. 250 MHz

HCSL QB3/QB3b HI-Z PROBE OSCILLOSCOPE

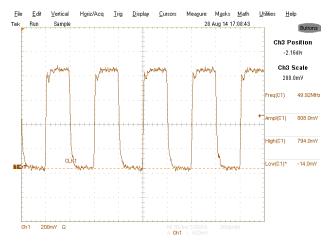


Figure 43. 50 MHz

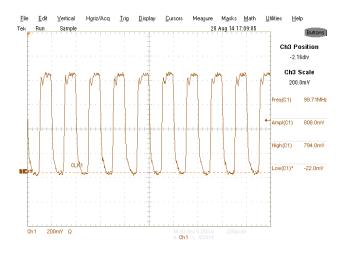


Figure 44. 100 MHz

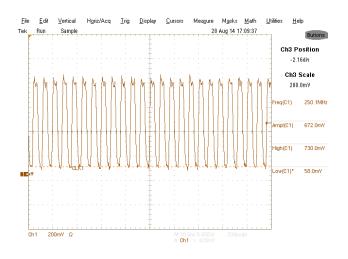


Figure 45. 250 MHz

LVCMOS REFOUT

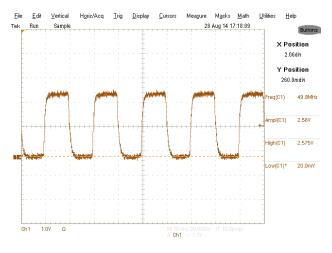


Figure 46. 50 MHz

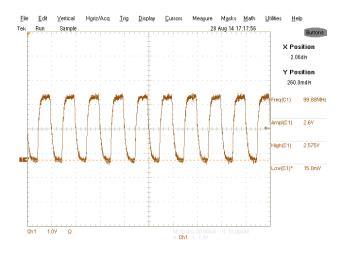


Figure 47. 100 MHz

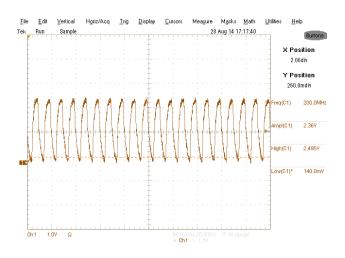


Figure 48. 200 MHz

BILL OF MATERIALS

Table 3. NB3M8T3910GEVB BILL OF MATERIALS

32	Edge Mount	Johnson	142-0711-821	
4	Red – Side Launch	Deltron	571-0500	Mouser #164-6219
2	Black – Side Launch	Deltron	571-0100	Mouser #164-6218
13 + 6	0-Ω 0402	Vishay	CRCW04020000Z0ED	Digi-Key 541-0.0JCT-ND
8	33-Ω 0402	Panasonic	ERJ-2RKF33R0X	Digi-Key ERJ-2RKF33R0X
4	50-Ω 1%, 0402	Vishay	FC0402E50R0FST1	Digi-Key FC0402E50R0FST1-ND
3	100-Ω 0402	Vishay	FC0402E1000FST1	Digi-Key FC0402E1000FST1-ND
1	475-Ω 0402	Vishay	MCS04020C4750FE000	Digi-Key 2312 275 14751-ND
2	27 pF Crystal Load			
5	10 μF ±10%, Case "C" 25 V or 16 V	KEMET	T491C106K025AT T491C106K016AS	
14	0.1 μF ±10%, 0603 0.1 μF ±10%, 0402	AVX	0603C104KAT2A 0402ZD104KAT2A	www.avx.com Digi-Key 478-1129-1-ND
6	2 pF	TDK	C1005C0G1H020C	Digi-Key 445-4863-1-ND
7	3-Pin3 Header, thru-hole 0.1	ЗМ		
7		Sullins	QPC02SXGN-RC	Digi-Key S9337-ND or A26229-ND
1	25 MHz Crystal	Abracon		
2	Pin Receptacle, Amp, .140 lg, Max pin .021 Tin, Gold	Mill-Max	0462-0-15-01-11-02-04-0	Digi-Key 0462-015011102040-ND
4	Standoff, 4-40 $1/4 \times 5/8$	Keystone	1808	Digi-Key 1808K-ND
4	Screw, $4-40 \times 0.25$, PHP	Building Fasteners	PMS 440 0025 PH	Digi-Key H342-ND
1	NB3M8T3910GEVB	ON Semiconductor	NB3M8T3910GEVB	
·	QFN-48 Evaluation Board			
	13 + 6 8 4 3 1 2 5 14 6 7 1 2 4 4 4	$13 + 6$ $0 - \Omega 0402$ 8 $33 - \Omega 0402$ 4 $50 - \Omega 1\%, 0402$ 3 $100 - \Omega 0402$ 1 $475 - \Omega 0402$ 2 $27 \text{ pF Crystal Load}$ 5 $10 \ \mu\text{F} \pm 10\%, \text{ Case}$ "C" $25 \ \text{V or } 16 \ \text{V}$ 14 $0.1 \ \mu\text{F} \pm 10\%, 0603$ $0.1 \ \mu\text{F} \pm 10\%, 0402$ 6 $2 \ \text{pF}$ 7 $3 - \text{Pin3}$ Header, thru-hole 0.1 7 $25 \ \text{MHz Crystal}$ 2Pin Receptacle, Amp, .140 \ g, Max pin .021 Tin, Gold4Standoff, 4-40 $1/4 \times 5/8$ 4Screw, 4-40 $\times 0.25$, PHP	I3 + 6 $0 - Ω 0402$ Vishay 8 33 - Ω 0402 Panasonic 4 50 - Ω 1%, 0402 Vishay 3 100 - Ω 0402 Vishay 1 475 - Ω 0402 Vishay 2 27 pF Crystal Load Vishay 5 10 $µF \pm 10\%$, Case "C" 25 V or 16 V KEMET 14 0.1 $µF \pm 10\%$, 0603 0.1 $µF \pm 10\%$, 0402 AVX 6 2 pF TDK 7 3-Pin3 Header, thru-hole 0.1 3M 7 3-Pin3 Header, thru-hole 0.1 Sullins 1 25 MHz Crystal Abracon 2 Pin Receptacle, Amp, .140 lg, Max pin .021 Tin, Gold Mill-Max 4 Strandoff, 4-40 $1/4 \times 5/8$ Keystone	$13 + 6$ $0 \cdot \Omega \ 0402$ VishayCRCW04020000Z0ED8 $33 \cdot \Omega \ 0402$ PanasonicERJ-2RKF33R0X4 $50 \cdot \Omega \ 1\%, 0402$ VishayFC0402E50R0FST13 $100 \cdot \Omega \ 0402$ VishayFC0402E1000FST11 $475 \cdot \Omega \ 0402$ VishayMCS04020C4750FE0002 $27 \ pF \ Crystal \ Load$ 5 $10 \ \muF \pm 10\%, \ Case$ "C" $25 \ V \ of 16 \ V$ KEMETT491C106K025AT T491C106K016AS14 $0.1 \ \muF \pm 10\%, \ 0603$ $0.1 \ \muF \pm 10\%, \ 0402$ AVX06030104KAT2A 0402ZD104KAT2A6 $2 \ pF$ TDKC1005C0G1H020C7 $3 \cdot Pin3 \ Header, \ thru-hole \ 0.1$ $3M$ 7 $25 \ MHz \ Crystal$ Abracon2 $Pin \ Receptacle, \ Amp140 \ lg, Max \ pin .021 \ Tin, \ Gold$ Mill-Max0462-0-15-01-11-02-04-04Standoff, $4 \cdot 40 \ 1/4 \times 5/8$ Keystone18084Screw, $4 \cdot 40 \times 0.25, \ PHP$ Building FastenersPMS 440 0025 PH

NOTE: Components are available through most distributors, i.e. <u>www.newark.com</u>, <u>www.Digikey.com</u>

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