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# NB3N502

# 14 MHz to 190 MHz PLL Clock Multiplier

**ON Semiconductor®**

## Description

The NB3N502 is a clock multiplier device that generates a low jitter, TTL/CMOS level output clock which is a precise multiple of the external input reference clock signal source. The device is a cost efficient replacement for the crystal oscillators commonly used in electronic systems. It accepts a standard fundamental mode crystal or an external reference clock signal. Phase−Locked−Loop (PLL) design techniques are used to produce an output clock up to 190 MHz with a 50% duty cycle. The NB3N502 can be programmed via two select inputs (S0, S1) to provide an output clock (CLKOUT) at one of six different multiples of the input frequency source, and at the same time output the input aligned reference clock signal (REF).

## Features

- Clock Output Frequency up to 190 MHz
- Operating Range: $V_{DD}$ = 3 V to 5.5 V
- Low Jitter Output of 15 ps One Sigma (rms)
- Zero ppm Clock Multiplication Error
- 45% − 55% Duty Cycle
- 25 mA TTL−level Drive Outputs
- Crystal Reference Input Range of 5 − 27 MHz
- Input Clock Frequency Range of 2 − 50 MHz
- Available in 8−pin SOIC Package or in Die Form
- Full Industrial Temperature Range −40°C to 85°C
- These are Pb−Free Devices

**SOIC−8**
**D SUFFIX**
**CASE 751**

### MARKING DIAGRAM

```
3N502
ALYW
```
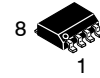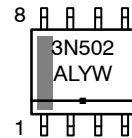
3N502 = Specific Device Code
A      = Assembly Location
L      = Wafer Lot
Y      = Year
W      = Work Week
▪      = Pb−Free Package

### ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Package | Shipping† |
|---|---|---|
| NB3N502DG | SOIC−8 (Pb−Free) | 98 Units / Rail |
| NB3N502DR2G | SOIC−8 (Pb−Free) | 2500 / Tape & Reel |

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.
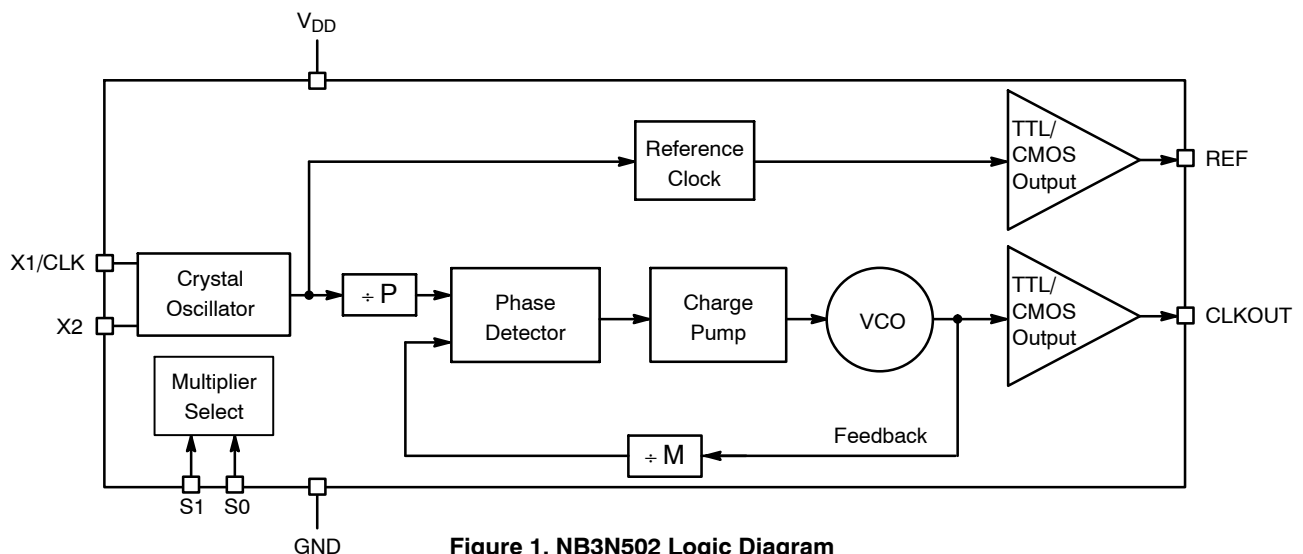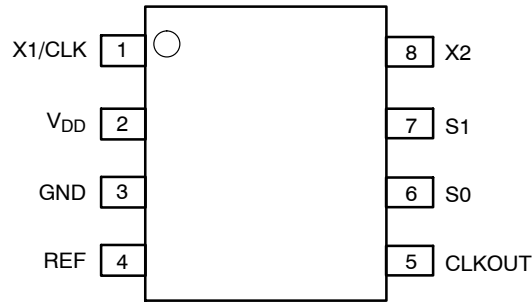


**Figure 1. NB3N502 Logic Diagram**

# NB3N502



**Figure 2. Pin Configuration** (Top View)

**Table 1. CLOCK MULTIPLIER SELECT TABLE**

| S1* | S0** | Multiplier |
|---|---|---|
| L | L | 2X |
| L | H | 5X |
| M | L | 3X |
| M | H | 3.33X |
| H | L | 4X |
| H | H | 2.5X |

L = GND
H = V$_{DD}$
M = OPEN (unconnected)
\* Pin S1 defaults to M when left open
\*\* Pin S0 defaults to H when left open

**Table 2. OUTPUT FREQUENCY EXAMPLES**

| Output Frequency (MHz) | 20 | 25 | 33.3 | 48 | 50 | 54 | 64 | 66.66 | 75 | 100 | 108 | 120 | 135 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Input Frequency (MHz) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 13.5 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 27 | 24 | 27 |
| S1, S0 | 0 ,0 | 1, 1 | M, 1 | M, 0 | 1, 1 | 1, 0 | 1, 0 | M, 1 | 0, 1 | 0, 1 | 1, 0 | 0, 1 | 0, 1 |

**Table 3. PIN DESCRIPTION**

| Pin # | Name | I/O | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | X1/CLK | Input | Crystal or External Reference Clock Input |
| 2 | V$_{DD}$ | Power Supply | Positive Supply Voltage (3 V to 5.5 V) |
| 3 | GND | Power Supply | 0 V Ground. |
| 4 | REF | CMOS/TTL Output | Buffered Crystal Oscillator Clock Output |
| 5 | CLKOUT | CMOS/TTL Output | Clock Output |
| 6 | S0 | CMOS/TTL Input | Multiplier Select Pin – Connect to V$_{DD}$ or GND**.** Internal Pull–up Resistor. |
| 7 | S1 | Three–level Input | Multiplier Select Pin – Connect to V$_{DD}$, GND or Float to M. |
| 8 | X2 | Crystal Input | Crystal Input – Do Not Connect when Providing an External Clock Reference |

**Table 4. ATTRIBUTES**

| Characteristic | | Value |
|---|---|---|
| ESD Protection | Human Body Model<br>Machine Model | > 8 kV<br>> 600 V |
| Moisture Sensitivity, Indefinite Time Out of Drypack (Note 1) | | Level 1 |
| Flammability Rating | Oxygen Index: 28 to 34 | UL 94 V–0 @ 0.125 in |
| Transistor Count | | 6700 Devices |
| Meets or Exceeds JEDEC Standard EIA/JESD78 IC Latchup Test | | |

1. For additional Moisture Sensitivity information, refer to Application Note AND8003/D.

**Table 5. MAXIMUM RATINGS**

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Rating | Units |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| $V_{DD}$ | Positive Power Supply | GND = 0 V | | 7 | V |
| $V_I$ | Input Voltage | | | GND $-$ 0.5 = $V_I$ = $V_{DD}$ + 0.5 | V |
| $T_A$ | Operating Temperature Range | | | $-40$ to +85 | °C |
| $T_{stg}$ | Storage Temperature Range | | | $-65$ to +150 | °C |
| $\theta_{JA}$ | Thermal Resistance (Junction–to–Ambient) | 0 LFPM<br>500 LFPM | SOIC–8<br>SOIC–8 | 190<br>130 | °C/W<br>°C/W |
| $\theta_{JC}$ | Thermal Resistance (Junction–to–Case) | (Note 1) | SOIC–8 | 41 to 44 | °C/W |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.
1. JEDEC standard multilayer board – 2S2P (2 signal, 2 power).

**Table 6. DC CHARACTERISTICS** ($V_{DD}$ = 3 V to 5.5 V unless otherwise noted, GND = 0 V, $T_A$ = $-40$°C to +85°C) (Note 2)

| Symbol | Characteristic | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $I_{DD}$ | Power Supply Current<br>(unloaded CLKOUT operating at 100 MHz with 20 MHz crystal) | | 20 | | mA |
| $V_{OH}$ | Output HIGH Voltage $\quad\quad I_{OH} = -25$ mA   TTL High | 2.4 | | | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | Output LOW Voltage $\quad\quad I_{OL} = 25$ mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | Input HIGH Voltage, CLK only  (pin 1) | ($V_{DD}$ / 2) + 1 | $V_{DD}$ / 2 | | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | Input LOW Voltage, CLK only  (pin 1) | | $V_{DD}$ / 2 | ($V_{DD}$ / 2) $-1$ | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | Input HIGH Voltage, S0, S1 | $V_{DD} - 0.5$ | | | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | Input LOW Voltage, S0, S1 | | | 0.5 | V |
| $V_{IM}$ | Input level of S1 when open (Input Mid Point) | | $V_{DD} \div 2$ | | V |
| $C_{in}$ | Input Capacitance, S0, S1 | | 4 | | pF |
| $I_{SC}$ | Output Short Circuit Current | | $\pm 70$ | | mA |

NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.
2. Parameters are guaranteed by characterization and design, not tested in production.

**Table 7. AC CHARACTERISTICS** ($V_{DD}$ = 3 V to 5.5 V unless otherwise noted, GND = 0 V, $T_A$ = $-40$°C to +85°C) (Note 3)

| Symbol | Characteristic | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $f_{Xtal}$ | Crystal Input Frequency | 5 | | 27 | MHz |
| $f_{CLK}$ | Clock Input Frequency | 2 | | 50 | MHz |
| $f_{OUT}$ | Output Frequency Range<br>$V_{DD}$ = 4.5 to 5.5 V (5.0 V $\pm$ 10%)<br>$V_{DD}$ = 3.0 to 3.6 V (3.3 V $\pm$ 10%) | 14<br>14 | | 190<br>120 | MHz<br>MHz |
| DC | Clock Output Duty Cycle at 1.5 V up to 190 MHz | 45 | 50 | 55 | % |
| $t_{jitter\ (rms)}$ | Period Jitter (RMS, 1 $\sigma$) | | 15 | | ps |
| $t_{jitter\ (pk-to-pk)}$ | Total Period Jitter, (peak–to–peak) | | $\pm40$ | | ps |
| $t_r/t_f$ | Output rise/fall time (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V) | | 1 | 2 | ns |

NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.
3. Parameters are guaranteed by characterization and design, not tested in production.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### High Frequency CMOS/TTL Oscillators

The NB3N502, along with a low frequency fundamental mode crystal, can build a high frequency CMOS/TTL output oscillator. For example, a 20 MHz crystal connected to the NB3N502 with the 5X output selected (S1 = L, S0 = H) produces a 100 MHz CMOS/TTL output clock.

### External Components

### Decoupling Instructions

In order to isolate the NB3N502 from system power supply, noise de−coupling is required. The 0.01 μF decoupling capacitor has to be connected between $V_{DD}$ and GND on pins 2 and 3. It is recommended to place de−coupling capacitors as close as possible to the NB3N502 device to minimize lead inductance. Control input pins can be connected to device pins $V_{DD}$ or GND, or to the $V_{DD}$ and GND planes on the board.

### Series Termination Resistor Recommendation

A 33 Ω series terminating resistor can be used on the CLKOUT pin.

### Crystal Load Capacitors Selection Guide

The total on−chip capacitance is approximately 12 pF per pin ($C_{IN1}$ and $C_{IN2}$). A parallel resonant, fundamental mode crystal should be used.

The device crystal connections should include pads for small capacitors from X1/CLK to ground and from X2 to ground. These capacitors, $C_{L1}$ and $C_{L2}$, are used to adjust the stray capacitance of the board to match the nominally required crystal load capacitance ($C_{LOAD}$ (crystal)). Because load capacitance can only be increased in this trimming process, it is important to keep stray capacitance to a minimum by using very short PCB traces (and no vias) between the crystal and device. Crystal load capacitors, if needed, must be connected from each of the pins X1 and X2 to ground. The load capacitance of the crystal ($C_{LOAD}$ (crystal)) must be matched by total load capacitance of the oscillator circuitry network, $C_{INX}$, $C_{SX}$ and $C_{LX}$, as seen by the crystal (see Figure 3 and equations below).
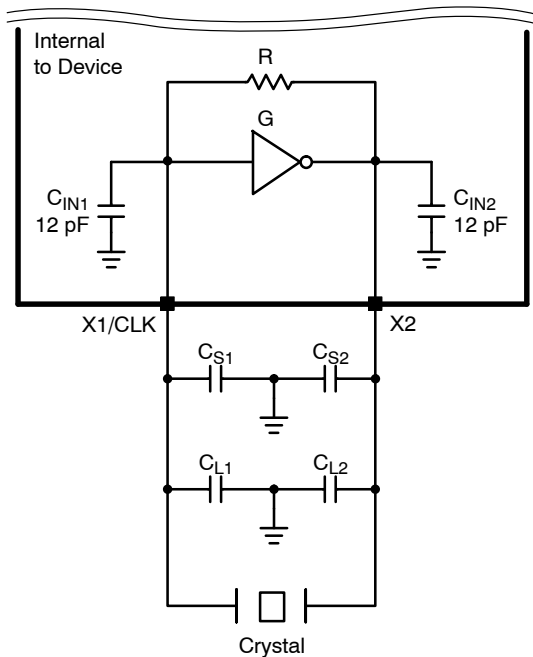
$C_{LOAD1} = C_{IN1} + C_{S1} + C_{L1}$ [Total capacitance on X1/CLK]
$C_{LOAD2} = C_{IN2} + C_{S2} + C_{L2}$ [Total capacitance on X2]
$C_{IN1} \approx C_{IN2} \approx 12$ pF (Typ) [Internal capacitance]
$C_{S1} \approx C_{S2} \approx 5$ pF (Typ) [External PCB stray capacitance]
$C_{LOAD1,2} = 2 \cdot C_{LOAD}$ (Crystal)
$C_{L2} = C_{LOAD2} - C_{IN2} - C_{S2}$ [External load capacitance on X2]
$C_{L1} = C_{LOAD1} - C_{IN1} - C_{S1}$ [External load capacitance on X1/CLK]

**Example 1: Equal stray capacitance on PCB**
$C_{LOAD}$ (Crystal) = 18 pF (Specified by the crystal manufacturer)
$C_{LOAD1} = C_{LOAD2} = 36$ pF
$C_{IN1} = C_{IN2} = 12$ pF
$C_{S1} = C_{S2} = 6$ pF
$C_{L1} = 36 - 12 - 6 = 18$ pF
$C_{L2} = 36 - 12 - 6 = 18$ pF

**Example 2: Different stray capacitance on PCB trace X1/CLK vs. X2**
$C_{LOAD}$ (Crystal) = 18 pF
$C_{LOAD1} = C_{LOAD2} = 36$ pF
$C_{IN1} = C_{IN2} = 12$ pF
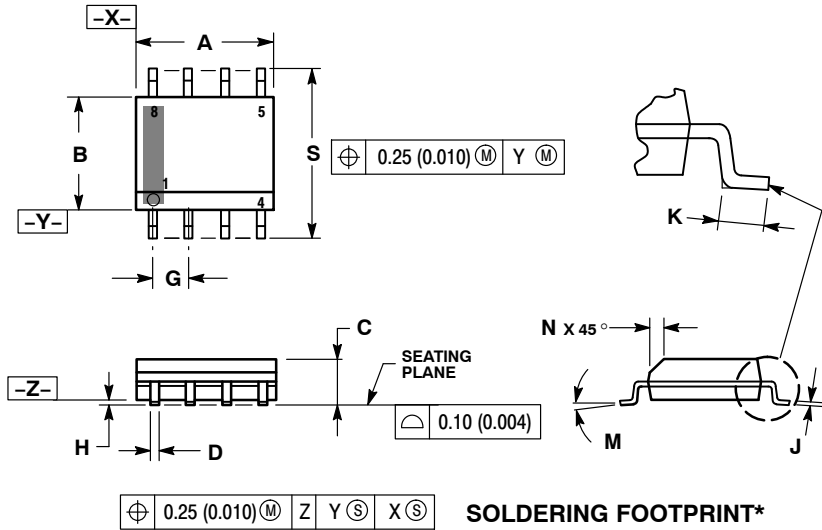$C_{S1} = 4$ pF & $C_{S2} = 8$ pF
$C_{L1} = 36 - 12 - 4 = 20$ pF
$C_{L2} = 36 - 12 - 8 = 16$ pF



**Figure 3. Using a Crystal as Reference Clock**

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

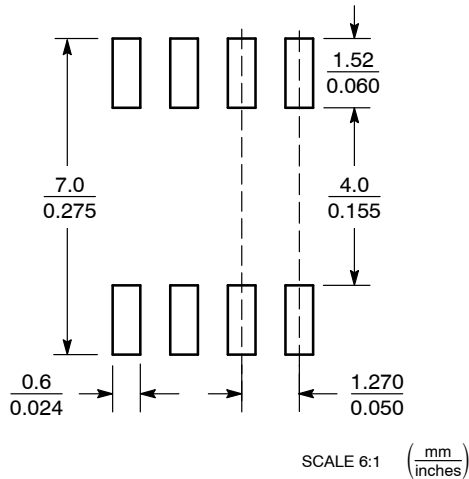**SOIC−8 NB**
CASE 751−07
ISSUE AK

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751−01 THRU 751−06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751−07.

⊕ | 0.25 (0.010) Ⓜ | Y | Ⓜ

⊕ | 0.25 (0.010) Ⓜ | Z | Y Ⓢ | X Ⓢ

SEATING PLANE

⌴ 0.10 (0.004)

N X 45°

| DIM | MILLIMETERS | | INCHES | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 4.80 | 5.00 | 0.189 | 0.197 |
| B | 3.80 | 4.00 | 0.150 | 0.157 |
| C | 1.35 | 1.75 | 0.053 | 0.069 |
| D | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.013 | 0.020 |
| G | 1.27 BSC | | 0.050 BSC | |
| H | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.004 | 0.010 |
| J | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.007 | 0.010 |
| K | 0.40 | 1.27 | 0.016 | 0.050 |
| M | 0° | 8° | 0° | 8° |
| N | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.010 | 0.020 |
| S | 5.80 | 6.20 | 0.228 | 0.244 |

**SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\***

1.52 / 0.060

7.0 / 0.275

4.0 / 0.155

0.6 / 0.024

1.270 / 0.050

SCALE 6:1 (mm / inches)

\*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.