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SY54023AR

Low Voltage 1.2V/1.8V CML 2x2 Crosspoint Switch 3.2Gbps, 3.2GHz

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Precision Edge®

General Description

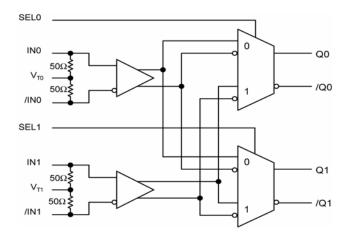
The SY54023AR is a fully differential, low voltage 1.2V/1.8V CML 2x2 Crosspoint. The SY54023AR can process clock signals as fast as 3.2GHz or data patterns up to 3.2Gbps.

The differential input includes Micrel's unique, 3-pin input termination architecture that interfaces to LVPECL, LVDS or CML differential signals, (AC- or DC-coupled from a 2.5V driver) as small as 100mV (200mV_pp) without any level-shifting or termination resistor networks in the signal path. For AC-coupled input interface applications, an internal voltage reference is provided to bias the $V_{\rm T}$ pin. The outputs are 400mV CML, with extremely fast rise/fall times guaranteed to be less than 95ps.

The SY54023AR operates from a 2.5V $\pm 5\%$ core supply and a 1.8V or 1.2V $\pm 5\%$ output supply and is guaranteed over the full industrial temperature range (– 40°C to +85°C). The SY54023AR is part of Micrel's high-speed, Precision Edge[®] product line.

Datasheets and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: www.micrel.com.

Functional Block Diagram



Features

- 1.2V/1.8V CML 2x2 Crosspoint Switch
- Guaranteed AC performance over temperature and voltage:
 - DC-to- > 3.2Gbps throughput
 - <310ps propagation delay (IN-to-Q)</p>
 - <15ps Output skew</p>
 - <95ps rise/fall times</p>
- Ultra-low jitter design
 - <1ps_{RMS} cycle-to-cycle jitter
 - <10ps_{PP} total jitter
 - <1ps_{RMS} random jitter
 - <10ps_{PP} deterministic jitter
- High-speed CML outputs
- 2.5V ±5%, 1.8/1.2V ±5% power supply operation
- Industrial temperature range: -40°C to +85°C
- Available in 16-pin (3mm x 3mm) MLF® package

Applications

- Data Distribution: OC-48, OC-48+FEC
- SONET clock and data distribution
- Fibre Channel clock and data distribution
- Gigabit Ethernet clock and data distribution

Markets

- Storage
- ATE
- · Test and measurement
- Enterprise networking equipment
- High-end servers
- Access
- Metro area network equipment

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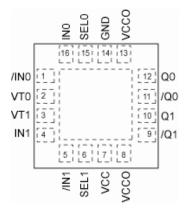
Ordering Information⁽¹⁾

Part Number	Package Type	Operating Range	Package Marking	Lead Finish
SY54023ARMG	MLF-16	Industrial	023A with Pb-Free bar-line indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free
SY54023ARMGTR ⁽²⁾	MLF-16	Industrial	023A with Pb-Free bar-line indicator	NiPdAu Pb-Free

Notes:

- 1. Contact factory for die availability. Dice are guaranteed at $T_A = 25$ °C, DC Electricals only.
- 2. Tape and Reel.

Pin Configuration



16-Pin MLF® (MLF-16)

Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function	
16,1 4,5	IN0, /IN0 IN1,/IN1	Differential Inputs: These input pairs are the differential signal inputs to the device. They accept differential signals as small as 100mV (200mV _{PP}). Each input pin internally terminates with 50Ω to the VT pin.	
2	VT0 VT1	Input Termination Center-Tap: Each side of the differential input pair terminates to a VT pin. This pin provides a center-tap to a termination network for maximum interface flexibility. An internal high impedance resistor divider biases VT to allow input AC-coupling. For AC-coupling, bypass VT with a 0.1µF low ESR capacitor to VCC. See "Interface Applications" subsection and Figure 2a.	
15 6	SEL0 SEL1	These single-ended TTL/CMOS-compatible inputs select the inputs to the crosspoint switch. Note that this input is internally connected to a 25k ohm pull-up resistor and will default to a logic HIGH state if left open.	
7	VCC	Positive Power Supply: Bypass with $0.1 uF//0.01 uF$ low ESR capacitors as close to the $V_{\rm CC}$ pin as possible. Supplies input and core circuitry.	
8,13	VCCO	Output Supply: Bypass with $0.1 uF//0.01 uF$ low ESR capacitors as close to the V_{CCO} pins as possible. Supplies the output buffer.	
14	GND, Exposed pad	Ground: Exposed pad must be connected to a ground plane that is the same potential as the ground pin.	
12,11 10,9	Q0, /Q0 Q1, /Q1	CML Differential Output Pairs: Differential buffered copy of the input signal. The output swing is typically 390mV. See "Interface Applications" subsection for termination information.	

Truth Table

SEL0	SEL1	Q0	Q1
L	L	IN0	IN0
L	Н	IN0	IN1
Н	L	IN1	IN0
Н	Н	IN1	IN1

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

Supply Voltage (V _{CC})	0.5V to +3.0V
Supply Voltage (V _{CCO})	0.5V to +2.7V
V _{CC} - V _{CCO}	<1.8V
V _{CCO} - V _{CC}	<0.5V
Input Voltage (V _{IN})	$-0.5V$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
CML Output Voltage (V _{OUT})	0.6V to $V_{CCO}+0.5V$
Current (V _T)	
Source or sink current on VT pin	±100mA
Input Current	
Source or sink current on (IN, /IN)±50mA
Maximum operating Junction Temper	rature 125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 20sec.)260°C
Storage Temperature (T _s)	65°C to +150°C

Operating Ratings⁽²⁾

Supply Voltage (V _{CC})	2.375V to 2.625V
(V _{CCO})	1.14V to 1.9V
Ambient Temperature (T _A)	40°C to +85°C
Ambient Temperature (T _A) Package Thermal Resistance ⁽³⁾ MLF [®]	
MLF®	
Still-air (θ_{JA})	75°C/W
Junction-to-board (ψ_{JB})	33°C/W

DC Electrical Characteristics⁽⁴⁾

 $T_A = -40$ °C to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Vcc	Power Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		V _{CCO}	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
		V _{CCO}	1.7	1.8	1.9	V
Icc	Power Supply Current	Max. V _{CC}		37	50	mA
Icco	Power Supply Current	No Load. V _{CCO}		32	42	mA
R _{IN}	Input Resistance (IN-to-V _T , /IN-to-V _T)		45	50	55	Ω
R _{DIFF_IN}	Differential Input Resistance (IN-to-/IN)		90	100	110	Ω
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage (IN, /IN)	IN, /IN	1.2		V _{CC}	٧
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage (IN, /IN)	V_{IL} with $V_{IH} = 1.2V$	0.2		V _{IH} -0.1	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage (IN, /IN)	IN, /IN	1.14		V _{CC}	٧
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage (IN, /IN)	V_{IL} with $V_{IH} = 1.14V$, (1.2V-5%)	0.66		V _{IH} -0.1	V
V _{IN}	Input Voltage Swing (IN, /IN)	see Figure 3a	0.1		1.0	٧
V_{DIFF_IN}	Differential Input Voltage Swing (IN - /IN)	see Figure 3b	0.2		2.0	٧
V _{T_IN}	Voltage from Input to V _T				1.28	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 ratings 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 device's most negative potential on the PCB. ψ_{JB} and θ_{JA} values are determined for a 4-layer board in still-air number, unless otherwise stated.
- 4. The circuit is designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table after thermal equilibrium has been established.

CML Outputs DC Electrical Characteristics⁽⁵⁾

 $V_{CCO} = 1.14V$ to 1.26V $R_L = 50\Omega$ to V_{CCO}

 V_{CCO} = 1.7V to 1.9V, R_L = 50 Ω to V_{CCO} or 100 Ω across the outputs,

 $V_{CC} = 2.375 V$ to 2.625 V. $T_A = -40 ^{\circ} C$ to +85 $^{\circ} C$, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V _{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	$R_L = 50\Omega$ to V_{CCO}	V _{CCO} -0.020	V _{CCO} -0.010	V _{cco}	V
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage Swing	See Figure 3a	300	390	475	mV
V _{DIFF_OUT}	Differential Output Voltage Swing	See Figure 3b	600	780	950	mV
R _{OUT}	Output Source Impedance		45	50	55	Ω

LVTTL/CMOS DC Electrical Characteristics⁽⁵⁾

 $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$; $V_{CCO} = 1.14V$ to 1.26V or 1.7V to 1.9V; $T_A = -40$ °C to +85°C, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0		V _{CC}	V
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage				0.8	V
I _{IH}	Input HIGH Current		-125		30	μΑ
I _{IL}	Input LOW Current		-300			μΑ

Note:

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

AC Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{CCO} = 1.14V$ to 1.26V $R_L = 50\Omega$ to V_{CCO}

 V_{CCO} = 1.7V to 1.9V, R_{L} = 50 Ω to V_{CCO} or 100 Ω across the outputs,

 $V_{CC} = 2.375 \text{V}$ to 2.625 V. $T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise stated.

Symbol	Parameter		Condition		Min	Тур	Max	Units
f _{MAX}	f _{MAX} Maximum Frequency		NRZ Data		3.2			Gbps
			V _{OUT} > 200mV	Clock	3.2			GHz
t _{PD}	Propagation Delay	IN-to-Q	Figure 1a		150	210	310	ps
		SEL-to-Q	Figure 1a		90	200	350	ps
t _{Skew}	Input-to-Input Skew	1	Note 6			5	20	ps
	Output-to-Output skew		Note 7			3	15	ps
	Part-to-Part Skew		Note 8				75	ps
t _{Jitter}	Data Randon	n Jitter	Note 9				1	ps _{RMS}
	Determ	inistic Jitter	Note 10				10	ps _{PP}
	Clock Cycle-to	o-Cycle Jitter	Note 11				1	ps _{RMS}
	Total Ji	tter	Note 12				10	ps _{PP}
	Crosstalk I	nduced Jitter	Note 13				0.7	ps _{PP}
	(Adjac	ent Channel)						
t _R t _F	Output Rise/Fall Tir (20% to 80%)	nes	At full output swing.		30	60	95	ps
	Duty Cycle		Differential I/O		47		53	%

Notes:

- Input-to-Input skew is the difference in time between both inputs, measured at the same output for the same temperature, voltage and transition.
- 7. Output-to-Output skew is the difference in time between both outputs, receiving data from the same input, for the same temperature, voltage and transition.
- Part-to-part skew is defined for two parts with identical power supply voltages at the same temperature and no skew at the edges at the respective inputs.
- Random jitter is measured with a K28.7 pattern, measured at \leq f_{MAX}.
- 10. Deterministic jitter is measured at 2.5Gbps with both K28.5 and 2²³–1 PRBS pattern.
- Cycle-to-cycle jitter definition: the variation period between adjacent cycles over a random sample of adjacent cycle pairs. t_{JITTER_CC} = T_n -T_{n+1}, where T is the time between rising edges of the output signal.
- 12. Total jitter definition: with an ideal clock input frequency of ≤ f_{MAX} (device), no more than one output edge in 10¹² output edges will deviate by more than the specified peak-to-peak jitter value.
- 13. Crosstalk induced jitter is defined as the added jitter that results from signals applied to the adjacent channel. It is measured at the output while applying a similar, differential clock frequency to both inputs that is asynchronous with respect to each other.

Interface Applications

For Input Interface Applications, see Figures 4a through 4f and for CML Output Termination, see Figure 5a through Figure 5d.

CML Output Termination with VCCO 1.2V

For VCCO of 1.2V, Figure 5a, terminate the output with 50Ω -to-1.2V, DC coupled, not 100Ω differentially across the outputs.

If AC-coupling is used, Figure 5d, terminate into 50Ω -to-1.2V before the coupling capacitor and then connect to a high value resistor to a reference voltage.

Do not AC couple with internally terminated receiver. For example, 50Ω ANY-IN input. AC-coupling will offset the output voltage by 200mV and this offset voltage will be too low for proper driver operation. Any unused output pair needs to be terminated when VCCO is 1.2V, do not leave floating.

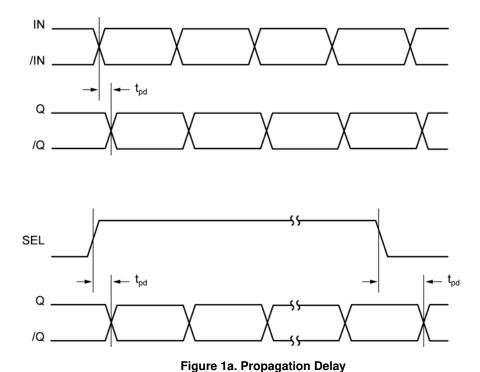
CML Output Termination with VCCO 1.8V

For VCCO of 1.8V, Figure 5a and Figure 5b, terminate with either 50Ω -to-1.8V or 100Ω differentially across the outputs. AC- or DC-coupling is fine.

Input AC Coupling

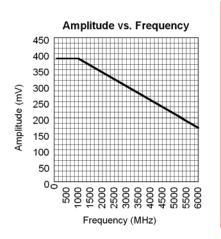
The SY54023AR input can accept AC-coupling from any driver. Bypass VT with a 0.1µF low ESR capacitor to VCC as shown in Figures 4c and 4d. VT has an internal high impedance resistor divider as shown in Figure 2a, to provide a bias voltage for AC-coupling.

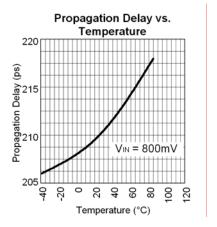
Timing Diagrams



Typical Characteristics

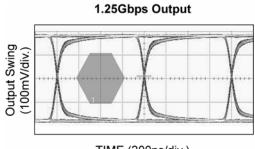
 V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{CCO} = 1.2V GND = 0V, V_{IN} = 100mV, R_L = 50 Ω to 1.2V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.



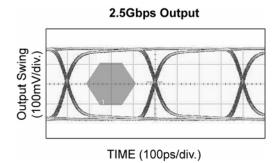


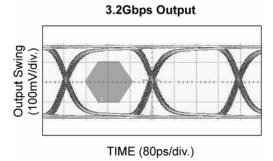
Functional Characteristics

 V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{CCO} =1.2V GND = 0V, V_{IN} = 400mV, R_L = 50 Ω to 1.2V, Data Pattern: 2^{23} -1, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.



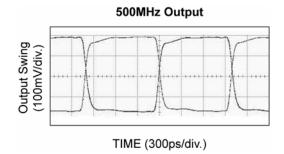


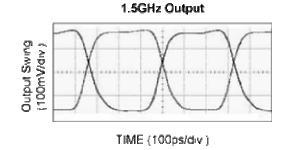


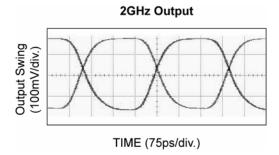


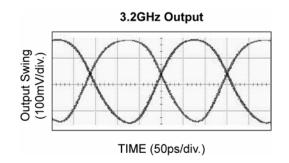
Functional Characteristics

 V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{CCO} =1.2V GND = 0V, V_{IN} = 400mV, R_L = 50 Ω to 1.2V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise stated.









Input and Output Stage

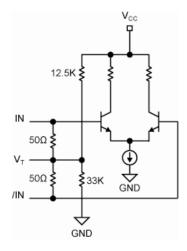


Figure 2a. Simplified Differential Input Buffer

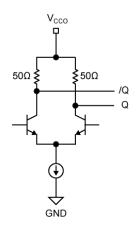


Figure 2b. Simplified CML Output Buffer

Single-Ended and Differential Swings



Figure 3a. Single-Ended Swing

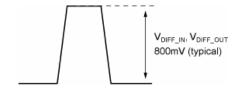


Figure 3b. Differential Swing

Input Interface Applications

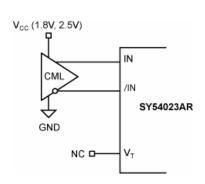


Figure 4a. CML Interface (DC-Coupled, 1.8V, 2.5V)

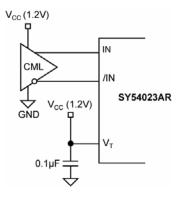


Figure 4b. CML Interface (DC-Coupled, 1.2V)

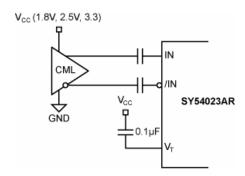


Figure 4c. CML Interface (AC-Coupled)

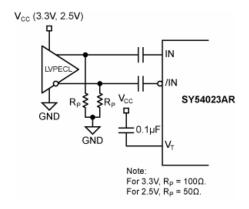


Figure 4d. LVPECL Interface (AC-Coupled)

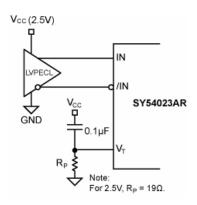


Figure 4e. LVPECL Interface (DC-Coupled)

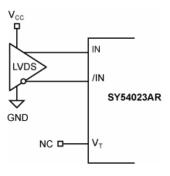


Figure 4f. LVDS Interface

CML Output Termination

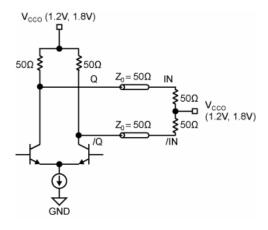


Figure 5a. 1.2V or 1.8V CML DC-Coupled Termination

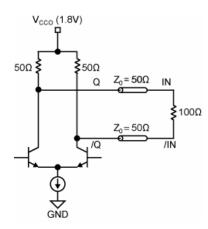


Figure 5b. 1.8V CML DC-Coupled Termination

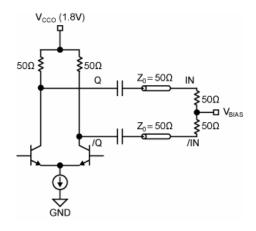


Figure 5c. CML AC-Coupled Termination (V_{cco} 1.8V only)

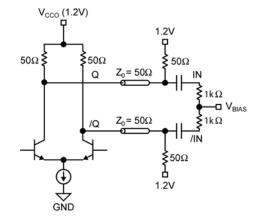
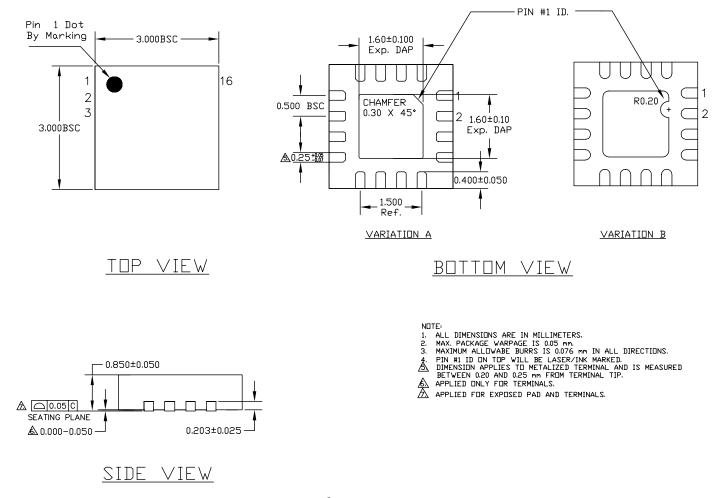


Figure 5d. CML AC-Coupled Termination (V_{cco} 1.2V only)

Related Product and Support Documents

Part Number	Function	Datasheet Link
SY54023R	3.2Gbps/2.5GHz Precision, 2x2 Low Voltage CML Crosspoint Switch with Internal Termination and Fail Safe Inputs	http://www.micrel.com/page.do?page=/product-info/products/sy54023r.shtml
HBW Solutions	New Products and Termination Application Notes	http://www.micrel.com/page.do?page=/product-info/as/HBWsolutions.shtml

Package Information



16-Pin MLF® (3mm x3mm) (MLF-16)

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