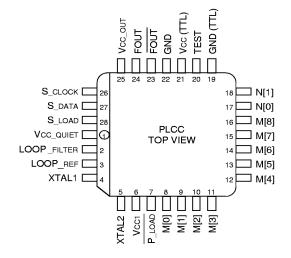
FEATURES

- 3.3V and 5V power supply options
- 25MHz to 400MHz differential PECL outputs
- ±25ps peak-to-peak output jitter
- Minimal frequency over-shoot
- Synthesized architecture
- Serial 3 wire interface
- Parallel interface for power-on
- Internal quartz reference oscillator driven by quartz crystal
- **■** External loop filter optimizes performance/cost
- Applications note (AN-07) for ease of design-ins
- Available in 28-pin PLCC and SOIC packages

DESCRIPTION

The SY89429V is a general purpose, synthesized clock source targeting applications that require both serial and parallel interfaces. Its internal VCO will operate over a range of frequencies from 400 to 800MHz. The differential PECL output can be configured to be the VCO frequency divided by 2, 4, 8 or 16. With the output configured to divide the VCO frequency by 2, and with a 16MHz external quartz crystal used to provide the reference frequency, the output frequency can be specified in 1MHz steps.

PIN CONFIGURATION



APPLICATIONS

- **■** Workstations
- Advanced communications
- High end consumer
- **■** High-performance computing
- **RISC CPU clock**
- Graphics pixel clock
- Test equipment
- Other high-performance processor-based applications

			_	
M[0]	1		28	P_LOAD
M[1]	2		27	VCC1
M[2]	3		26	XTAL2
M[3]	4		25	XTAL1
M[4]	5		24	LOOP_REF
M[5]	6		23	LOOP_FILTER
M[6]	7	TOP VIEW SOIC	22	VCC_QUIET
M[7]	8	Z28-1	21	S_LOAD
M[8]	9		20	S_DATA
N[0]	10		19	S_clock
N[1]	11		18	Vcc_out
GND (TTL)	12		17	FOUT
TEST	13		16	FOUT
Vcc (TTL)	14		15	GND
			J	

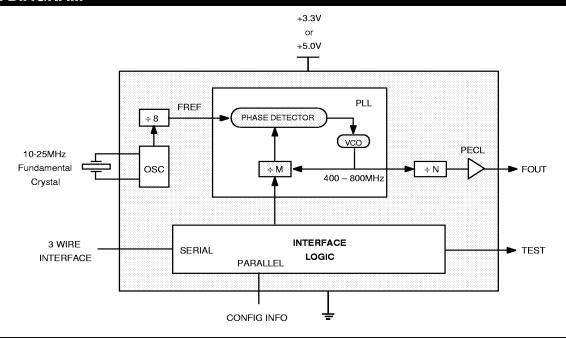
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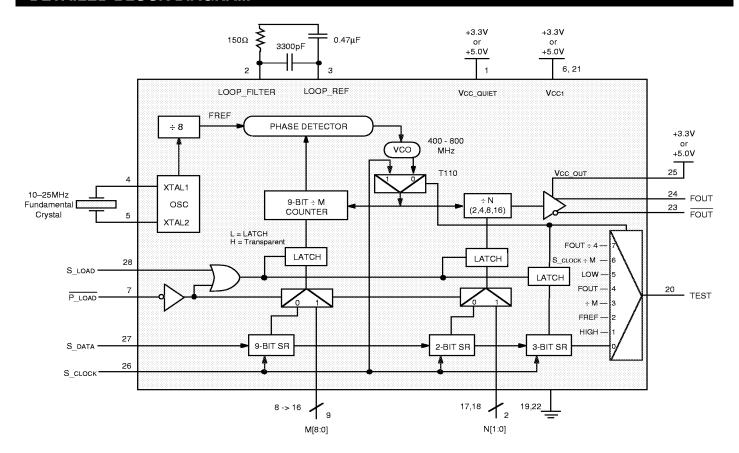
Rev.: F Amendment: /0 Issue Date: October, 1998



BLOCK DIAGRAM



DETAILED BLOCK DIAGRAM



NOTE: Pin numbers reference PLCC pinout.



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

INPUTS

XTAL1, XTAL2

These pins form an oscillator when connected to an external crystal. The crystal is series resonant.

S LOAD

This TTL pin loads the configuration latches with the contents of the shift registers. The latches will be transparent when this signal is HIGH; thus, the register data must be stable on the HIGH-to-LOW transition of S_LOAD for proper operation.

S_DATA

This TTL pin is the input to the serial configuration shift registers.

S CLOCK

This TTL pin clocks the serial configuration shift registers. On the rising edge of this signal, data from S DATA is sampled.

P_LOAD

This TTL pin loads the configuration latches with the contents of the parallel inputs. The latches will be transparent when this signal is LOW; thus, the parallel data must be stable on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of P_LOAD for proper operation.

M[8:0]

These TTL pins are used to configure the PLL loop divider. They are sampled on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of \overline{P}_{LOAD} . M[8] is the MSB, M[0] is the LSB. The binary count on the M pins equates to the divide-by value for the PLL.

N[1:0]

These TTL pins are used to configure the output divider modulus. They are sampled on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of \overline{P}_{LOAD} .

N[1:0]	Output Division
0 0	2
0 1	4
1 0	8
1 1	16

OUTPUTS

FOUT, FOUT

These differential positive-referenced ECL signals (PECL) are the output of the synthesizer.

TEST

The function of this TTL output is determined by the serial configuration bits T[2:0].

POWER

VCC₁

This is the positive supply for the chip and is normally connected to +3.3V or +5.0V.

VCC OUT

This is the positive reference for the PECL outputs, FOUT and FOUT. It is constrained to be less than or equal to vcc1.

VCC QUIET

This is the positive supply for the PLL and should be as noise-free as possible for low-jitter operation.

GND

These pins are the negative supply for the chip and are normally all connected to ground.

OTHER

LOOP FILTER

This is an analog I/O pin that provides the loop filter for the PLL.

LOOP_REF

This is an analog I/O pin that provides a reference voltage for the PLL.



WITH 16MHZ INPUT

VCO Frequency		256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
(MHz)	M Count	M8	М7	M6	M5	M4	М3	M2	M1	МО
400	200	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
402	201	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
404	202	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
406	203	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
•	•	•					•		•	•
•	•	•					•			•
•	•	•		•			•		•	•
794	397	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
796	398	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
798	399	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
800	400	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit			
Vcc	Power Supply Voltage		Power Supply Voltage		Power Supply Voltage -0.5 to +7.0		V
Vı	Input Voltage		Input Voltage -0.5 to +7.0				
lout	Output Source	Continuous Surge	50 100	mA			
Tstore	Storage Temperature		-65 to +150	°C			
Tamb	Operating Temperati	ure	−0 to +75	°C			

NOTE:

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The internal oscillator uses the external quartz crystal as the basis of its frequency reference. The output of the reference oscillator is divided by eight before being sent to the phase detector. With a 16MHz crystal, this provides a reference frequency of 2MHz.

The VCO within the PLL operates over a range of 400–800MHz. Its output is scaled by a divider that is configured by either the serial or parallel interfaces. The output of this loop divider is also applied to the phase detector.

The phase detector and loop filter force the VCO output frequency to be M times the reference frequency by adjusting the VCO control voltage. Note that for some values of M (either too high or too low) the PLL will not achieve loop lock. External loop filter components are utilized to allow for optimal phase jitter performance.

The output of the VCO is also passed through an output divider before being sent to the PECL output driver. The output divider is configured through either the serial or the parallel interfaces and can provide one of four divider ratios (2,4,8 or 16). This divider extends the performance of the part while providing a 50% duty cycle.

The output driver is driven differentially from the output divider and is capable of driving a pair of transmission lines terminated in 50Ω to VCC -2 volts.. The positive reference for the output driver is provided by a dedicated power pin (VCC_OUT) to reduce noise induced jitter.

The configuration logic has two sections: serial and parallel. The parallel interface uses the values at the M[8:0] and N[1:0] inputs to configure the internal counters. Normally upon system reset, the P_LOAD input is held LOW until sometime after power becomes valid. With S_LOAD held LOW, on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of P_LOAD , the parallel inputs are captured. The parallel interface has priority over the serial interface. Internal pull-up resistors are provided on the M[8:0] and N[1:0] inputs to reduce component count.

The serial interface logic is implemented with a 14-bit shift register scheme. The register shifts once per rising edge of the S_CLOCK input. The serial input S_DATA must meet set-up and hold timing as specified in the AC parameters section of this data sheet. With P_{LOAD} held HIGH, the configuration latches will capture the value in the shift register on the HIGH-to-LOW edge of the S_LOAD input. See the programming section for more information.

The TEST output reflects various internal node values and is controlled by the T[2:0] bits in the serial data stream. See the programming section for more information.

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.



PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

Programming the device is accomplished by properly configuring the internal dividers to produce the desired frequency at the outputs. The output frequency can be represented by this formula:

$$FOUT = (\frac{FXTAL}{8}) \times \frac{M}{N}$$

Where FXTAL is the crystal frequency, M is the loop divider modulus, and N is the output divider modulus. Note that it is possible to select values of M such that the PLL is unable to achieve loop lock. To avoid this, always make sure that M is selected to be $200 \le M \le 400$ for a 16MHz input reference.

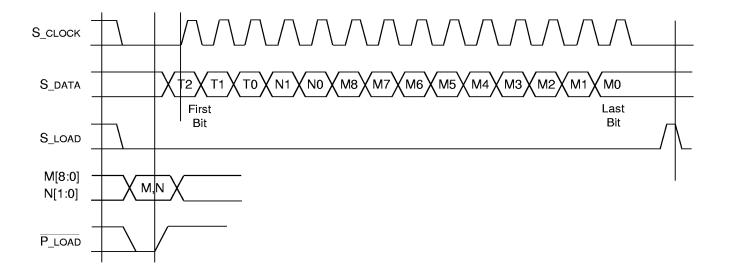
M[8:0] and N[1:0] are normally specified once at power-on, through the parallel interface, and then possibly again through the serial interface. This approach allows the designer to bring up the application at one frequency and then change or fine-tune the clock, as the ability to control the serial interface becomes available. To minimize transients in the frequency domain, the output should be varied in the smallest step size possible.

T2	T	T0	TEST	FOUT / FOUT
0	0	0	Data Out – Last Bit SR	FVCO ÷ N
0	0	1	HIGH	FVCO ÷ N
0	1	0	FREF	FVCO ÷ N
0	1	1	M Counter Output	FVCO ÷ N
1	0	0	FOUT	FVCO ÷ N
1	0	1	LOW	FVCO ÷ N
1	1	0	S_clock÷M	S_clock ÷ N
1	1	1	FOUT ÷ 4	FVCO ÷ N

The TEST output provides visibility for one of several internal nodes (as determined by the T[1:0] bits in the serial configuration stream). It is not configurable through the parallel interface. Although it is possible to select the node that represents FOUT, the TTL output may not be able to toggle fast enough for some of the higher output frequencies. The T2, T1, T0 configuration latches are preset to 000 when $\overline{P_{LOAD}}$ is low, so that the FOUT outputs are as jitter-free as possible. The serial configuration port can be used to select one of the alternate functions for this pin.

The Test register is loaded with the first three bits, the N register with the next two and the M register with the final eight bits of the data stream on the S_{DATA} input. For each register the most significant bit is loaded first (T2, N1 and M8).

When T[2:0] is set to 100 the SY89429V is placed in PLL bypass mode. In this mode the S_CLOCK input is fed directly into the M and N dividers. The N divider drives the FOUT differential pair and the M counter drives the TEST output pin. In this mode the S_CLOCK input could be used for low speed board level functional test or debug. Bypassing the PLL and driving FOUT directly gives the user more control on the test clocks sentthrough the clock tree (See detailed Block Diagram). Because the S_CLOCK is a TTL level the input frequency is limited to 250MHz or less. This means the fastest the FOUT pin can be toggled via the S_CLOCK is 125MHz as the minimum divide ratio of the N counter is 2. Note that the M counter output on the TEST output will not be a 50% duty cycle due to the way the divider is implemented.





100H ECL DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VCC1 = VCC_QUIET = VCC_TTL = VCC_OUT = +3.3V to $+5.0V \pm 5\%$; TA = 0°C to +75°C

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Vон	Output HIGH Voltage	Vcc_out -1.075	VCC_OUT -0.830	V	50Ω to Vcc_out –2V
Vol	Output LOW Voltage	Vcc_out -1.860	Vcc_out -1.570	٧	50Ω to Vcc_out –2V

TTL DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VCC1 = VCC QUIET = VCC TTL = VCC OUT = +3.3V to $+5.0V \pm 5\%$; TA = 0°C to +75°C

	TA = 0°C		TA = +25°C		Ta = +75°C			
Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Input HIGH Voltage	2.0	_	2.0	_	2.0	_	٧	_
Input LOW Voltage	_	0.8	_	0.8	_	0.8	V	_
Input HIGH Current	_	50	_	50	_	50	μΑ	VIN = 2.7V
Input LOW Current	_	-0.6	_	-0.6	_	-0.6	mA	VIN = 0.5V
Input Clamp Voltage	_	-1.2	_	-1.2	_	-1.2	٧	IIN = −12mA
Output HIGH Voltage	_	2.0	_	2.0	_	2.0	V	IOH = -2.0mA
Output LOW Voltage	_	0.5	_	0.5	_	0.5	V	IoL = 8mA
Output Short Circuit Current	-100	(Typ.)	-100	100 (Typ.) -100 (Typ.)		(Typ.)	mA	Vout = 0V
Supply Current	_	190	_	190	_	190	mA	5.0V ±5%
	0.89X of	5V Val.	0.89X of	5V Val.	0.89X of 5V Val.		mA	3.3V ±5%
Typical % of Icc1 Vcc_out Vcc_out Vcc_quiet	9º 14	% .%	9º 14	%	9º 14	% %		
	Input HIGH Voltage Input LOW Voltage Input HIGH Current Input LOW Current Input Clamp Voltage Output HIGH Voltage Output LOW Voltage Output Short Circuit Current Supply Current Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 Vcc_out	Parameter Min. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 Input LOW Voltage — Input HIGH Current — Input LOW Current — Input Clamp Voltage — Output HIGH Voltage — Output LOW Voltage — Output Short Circuit Current —100 Supply Current —0.89X of Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 33 Vcc_out 99 Vcc_out 14	Parameter Min. Max. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 Input HIGH Current — 50 Input LOW Current — −0.6 Input Clamp Voltage — −1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — 2.0 Output LOW Voltage — 0.5 Output Short Circuit Current —100 (Typ.) Supply Current — 190 0.89X of 5V Val. 14% Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 Vcc_QuiET 9% 14% 14%	Parameter Min. Max. Min. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — Input HIGH Current — 50 — Input LOW Current — — — Input Clamp Voltage — — — Output HIGH Voltage — 2.0 — Output LOW Voltage — 0.5 — Output Short Circuit Current — — 100 (Typ.) — Supply Current — 190 — Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 33% 33 Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 9% 99 Ycc_OUT 14% 14	Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 Input HIGH Current — 50 — 50 Input LOW Current — -0.6 — -0.6 Input Clamp Voltage — -1.2 — -1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — 2.0 — 2.0 Output LOW Voltage — 0.5 — 0.5 Output Short Circuit Current — -100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) Supply Current — 190 — 190 0.89X of 5V Val. 0.89X of 5V Val. 0.89X of 5V Val. Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1 9% 9% Vcc_QUIET 14% 14%	Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — 2.0 Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 — Input HIGH Current — 50 — 50 — Input LOW Current — — — — — — Input Clamp Voltage — </td <td>Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — 2.0 — Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 — 0.8 Input HIGH Current — 50 — 50 — 50 Input LOW Current — —0.6 — —0.6 — —0.6 Input Clamp Voltage — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — —2.0 — —2.0 — —2.0 Output LOW Voltage — —10.5 — — 0.5 — —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.)</td> <td>Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Unit Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — 2.0 — V Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 — 0.8 V Input LOW Current — 50 — 50 — 50 µA Input LOW Current — -0.6 — -0.6 — -0.6 mA Input Clamp Voltage — -1.2 — -1.2 — -1.2 V Output HIGH Voltage — -1.2 — -1.2 V V Output LOW Voltage — 0.5 — 0.5 — 0.5 V Output Short Circuit Current —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) mA Supply Current — 190 — 190 — 190 mA Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1</td>	Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — 2.0 — Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 — 0.8 Input HIGH Current — 50 — 50 — 50 Input LOW Current — —0.6 — —0.6 — —0.6 Input Clamp Voltage — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — —1.2 — —1.2 — —1.2 Output HIGH Voltage — —2.0 — —2.0 — —2.0 Output LOW Voltage — —10.5 — — 0.5 — —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.)	Parameter Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Min. Max. Unit Input HIGH Voltage 2.0 — 2.0 — 2.0 — V Input LOW Voltage — 0.8 — 0.8 — 0.8 V Input LOW Current — 50 — 50 — 50 µA Input LOW Current — -0.6 — -0.6 — -0.6 mA Input Clamp Voltage — -1.2 — -1.2 — -1.2 V Output HIGH Voltage — -1.2 — -1.2 V V Output LOW Voltage — 0.5 — 0.5 — 0.5 V Output Short Circuit Current —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) —100 (Typ.) mA Supply Current — 190 — 190 — 190 mA Typical % of Icc1 Vcc1

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VCC1 = VCC_QUIET = VCC_TTL = VCC_OUT = +3.3V to $+5.0V \pm 5\%$; TA = 0° C to $+75^{\circ}$ C

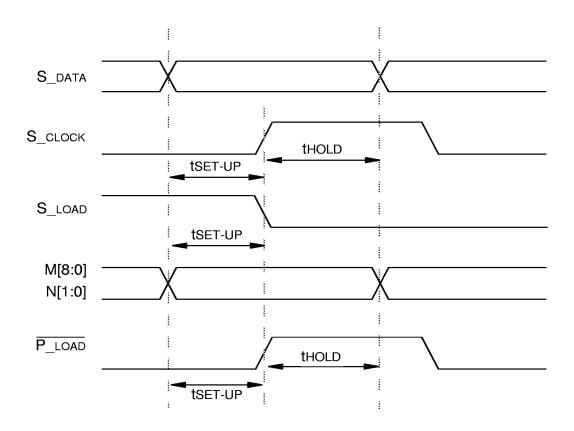
			Ta = 0°C		Ta = +25°C		Ta = +75°C			
Symbol	Parame	ter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
fMAXI	Maximum Input Frequenc	y ⁽¹⁾ S_clock Xtal Oscillator	— 10	10 25	— 10	10 25	— 10	10 25	MHz	Fundamental Cyrstal
fmaxo	Maximum Output Frequer	ncy VCO (Internal) FOUT	400 25	800 400	400 25	800 400	400 25	800 400	MHz	
tLOCK	Maximum PLL Lock Time			10	_	10	_	10	ms	
tjitter	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter (Peak-toPeak)			±25	_	±25	_	±25	ps	Test output static
ts		S_DATA to S_CLOCK S_CLOCK to S_LOAD M, N to P_LOAD	20 20 20		20 20 20		20 20 20		ns	
tH		S_DATA to S_CLOCK S_CLOCK to S_LOAD M, N to P_LOAD	20 20 20	_ _ _	20 20 20		20 20 20	_ _ _	ns	
tpw(MIN)	Minimum Pulse Width	S_LOAD P_LOAD	50 50	_	50 50	_ _	50 50	_	ns	
tDC	FOUT Duty Cycle		45	55	45	55	45	55	%	
tr tf	Output Rise/Fall 20% to 80%	FOUT	300	800	300	800	300	800	ps	

NOTE:

^{1. 10}MHz is the maximum frequency to load the feedback divide registers. S_clock can be switched at high frequencies when used as a test clock in TEST_MODE 6.



TIMING DIAGRAM

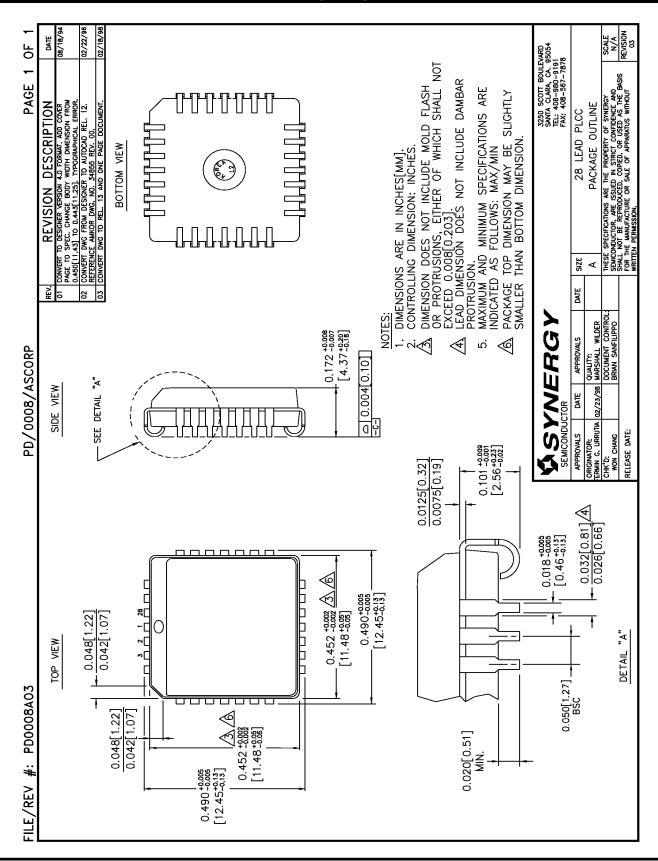


PRODUCT ORDERING CODE

Ordering Code	Package Type	Operating Range
SY89429VJC	J28-1	Commercial
SY89429VJCTR	J28-1	Commercial
SY89429VZC	Z28-1	Commercial
SY89429VZCTR	Z28-1	Commercial



28 LEAD PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER (J28-1)





28 LEAD PLASTIC SOIC (Z28-1)

