



## 2.5V ZERO DELAY CLOCK BUFFER, SPREAD SPECTRUM COMPATIBLE

**IDT23S05T**

### FEATURES:

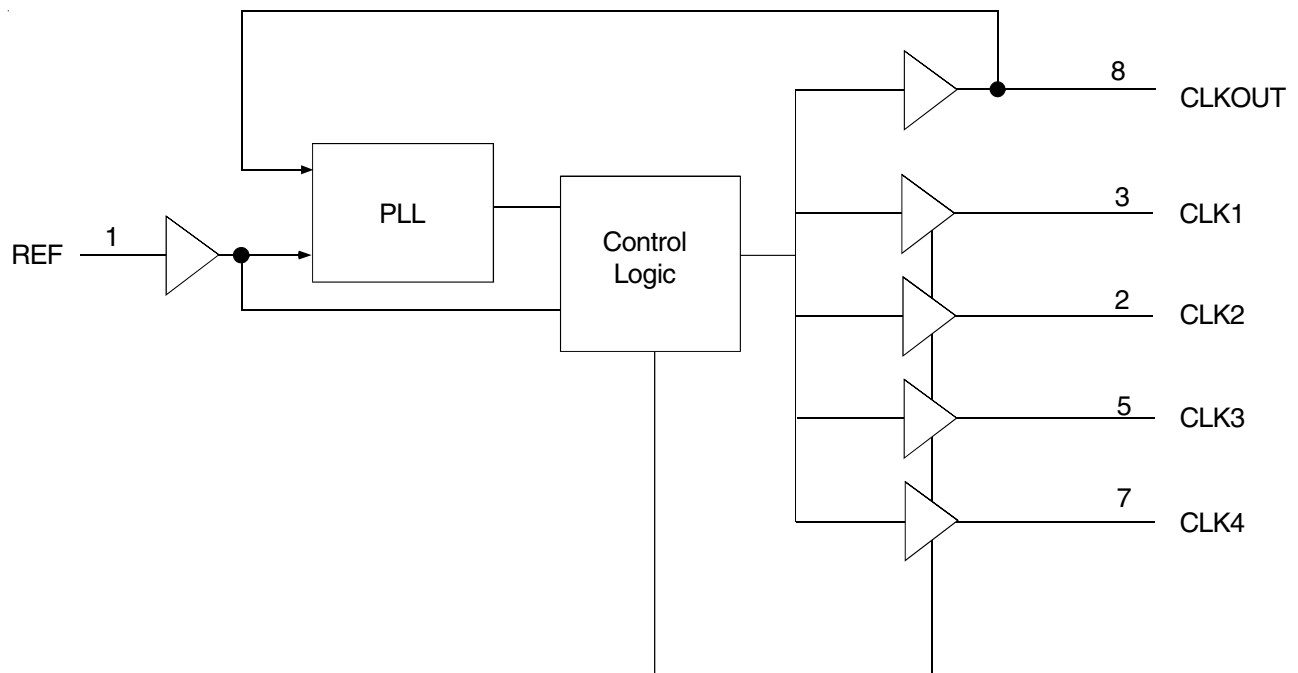
- Phase-Lock Loop Clock Distribution
- 10MHz to 133MHz operating frequency
- Distributes one clock input to one bank of five outputs
- Zero Input-Output Delay
- Output Skew < 250ps
- Low jitter <200 ps cycle-to-cycle
- No external RC network required
- Operates at 2.5V V<sub>DD</sub>
- Power down mode
- Spread spectrum compatible
- Available in SOIC package

### DESCRIPTION:

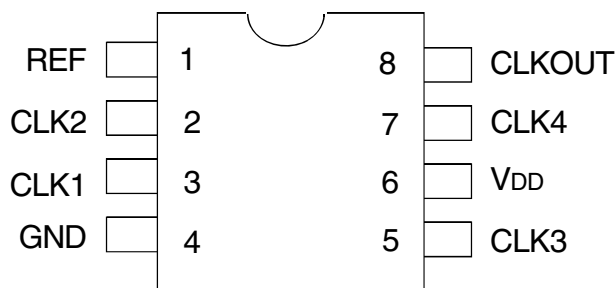
The IDT23S05T is a high-speed phase-lock loop (PLL) clock buffer, designed to address high-speed clock distribution applications. The zero delay is achieved by aligning the phase between the incoming clock and the output clock, operable within the range of 10 to 133MHz.

The IDT23S05T is an 8-pin version of the IDT23S09T. IDT23S05T accepts one reference input, and drives out five low skew clocks. All parts have on-chip PLLs which lock to an input clock on the REF pin. The PLL feedback is on-chip and is obtained from the CLKOUT pad. In the absence of an input clock, the IDT23S05T enters power down. In this mode, the device will draw less than 12 $\mu$ A for Commercial Temperature Range and less than 25 $\mu$ A for Industrial temperature range, the outputs are tri-stated, and the PLL is not running, resulting in a significant reduction of power. The IDT23S05T is characterized for both Industrial and Commercial operation.

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



## PIN CONFIGURATION



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Rating	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage Range	-0.5 to +4.6	V
V <sub>I</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Input Voltage Range (REF)	-0.5 to +5.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Voltage Range (except REF)	-0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub> (V <sub>I</sub> < 0)	Input Clamp Current	-50	mA
I <sub>O</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to V <sub>DD</sub> )	Continuous Output Current	±50	mA
V <sub>DD</sub> or GND	Continuous Current	±100	mA
T <sub>A</sub> = 55°C (in still air) <sup>(3)</sup>	Maximum Power Dissipation	0.7	W
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
Operating Temperature	Commercial	0 to +70	°C
	Industrial	-40 to +85	

### NOTES:

- Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
- The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
- The maximum package power dissipation is calculated using a junction temperature of 150°C and a board trace length of 750 mils.

## APPLICATIONS:

- SDRAM
- Telecom
- Datacom
- PC Motherboards/Workstations
- Critical Path Delay Designs

## PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Pin Number	Type	Functional Description
REF <sup>(1)</sup>	1	IN	Input reference clock, 3.3V tolerant input
CLK2 <sup>(2)</sup>	2	Out	Output clock
CLK1 <sup>(2)</sup>	3	Out	Output clock
GND	4	Ground	Ground
CLK3 <sup>(2)</sup>	5	Out	Output clock
V <sub>DD</sub>	6	PWR	2.5V Supply
CLK4 <sup>(2)</sup>	7	Out	Output clock
CLKOUT <sup>(2)</sup>	8	Out	Output clock, internal feedback on this pin

### NOTES:

- Weak pull down.
- Weak pull down on all outputs.

## OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage	2.3	2.7	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature (Ambient Temperature)	Commercial	+70	°C
		Industrial	+85	
C <sub>L</sub>	Load Capacitance 10MHz - 133MHz	—	15	pF
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	—	7	pF

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage Level		—	0.7	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage Level		1.7	—	V	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	—	50	μA	
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>	—	100	μA	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage	Standard Drive, I <sub>OL</sub> = 8mA	—	0.3	V	
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	Standard Drive, I <sub>OH</sub> = -8mA	2	—	V	
I <sub>DD_PD</sub>	Power Down Current	REF = 0MHz	Commercial	—	12	μA
			Industrial	—	25	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current	Unloaded Outputs at 66.66MHz	—	32	mA	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1,2)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>i</sub>	Output Frequency	15pF Load	10	—	133	MHz
	Duty Cycle = t <sub>2</sub> ÷ t <sub>1</sub>	Measured at V <sub>DD</sub> /2, F <sub>OUT</sub> = 66.66MHz	40	50	60	%
t <sub>3</sub>	Rise Time	Measured between 0.7V and 1.7V	—	—	2.5	ns
t <sub>4</sub>	Fall Time	Measured between 0.7V and 1.7V	—	—	2.5	ns
t <sub>5</sub>	Output to Output Skew	All outputs equally loaded	—	—	250	ps
t <sub>6</sub>	Delay, REF Rising Edge to CLKOUT Rising Edge	Measured at V <sub>DD</sub> /2	—	0	±350	ps
t <sub>7</sub>	Device-to-Device Skew	Measured at V <sub>DD</sub> /2 on the CLKOUT pins of devices	—	0	700	ps
t <sub>8</sub>	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter, pk - pk	Measured at 66.66MHz, loaded outputs	—	—	200	ps
t <sub>LOCK</sub>	PLL Lock Time	Stable power supply, valid clock presented on REF pin	—	—	1	ms

## NOTES:

- REF Input has a threshold voltage of V<sub>DD</sub>/2.
- All parameters specified with loaded outputs.

## ZERO DELAY AND SKEW CONTROL

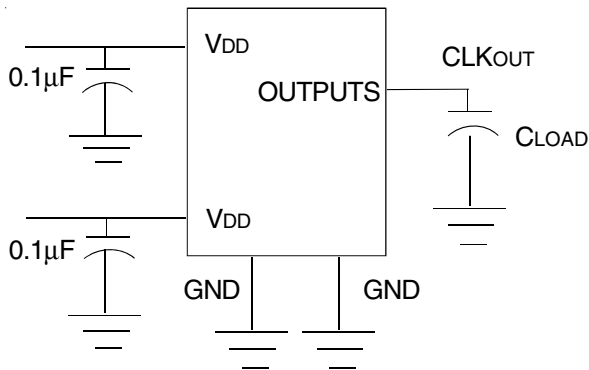
All outputs should be uniformly loaded in order to achieve Zero I/O Delay. Since the CLKOUT pin is the internal feedback for the PLL, its relative loading can affect and adjust the input/output delay.

For designs utilizing zero I/O Delay, all outputs including CLKOUT must be equally loaded. Even if the output is not used, it must have a capacitive load equal to that on the other outputs in order to obtain true zero I/O Delay. For zero output-to-output skew, all outputs must be loaded equally.

## SPREAD SPECTRUM COMPATIBLE

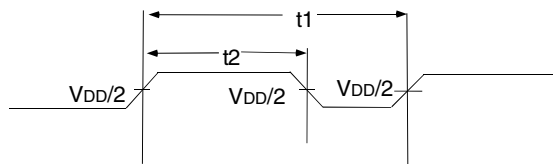
Many systems being designed now use a technology called Spread Spectrum Frequency Timing Generation. This product is designed not to filter off the Spread Spectrum feature of the reference input, assuming it exists. When a zero delay buffer is not designed to pass the Spread Spectrum feature through, the result is a significant amount of tracking skew, which may cause problems in systems requiring synchronization.

## TEST CIRCUIT

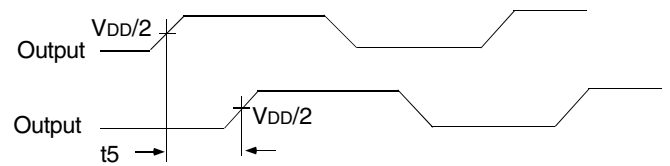


*Test Circuit for All Parameters*

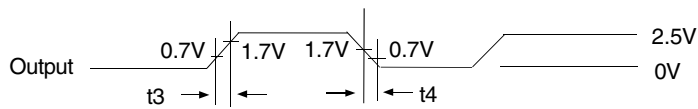
## SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



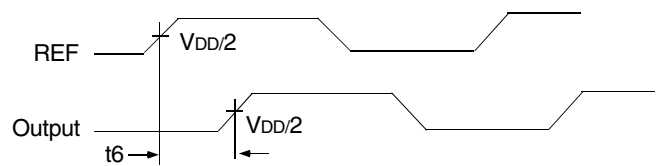
*Duty Cycle Timing*



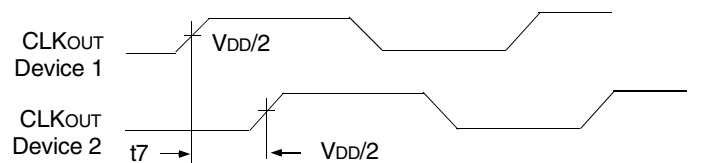
*Output to Output Skew*



*All Outputs Rise/Fall Time*

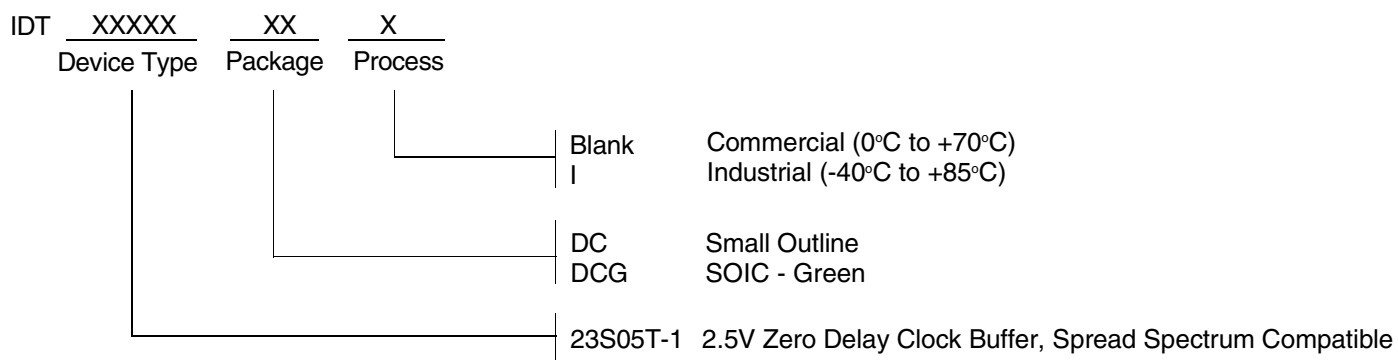


*Input to Output Propagation Delay*



*Device to Device Skew*

## ORDERING INFORMATION



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