

## Low-Power, 1.62V to 3.63V, 1MHz to 150MHz, 1:3 Fanout Buffer IC

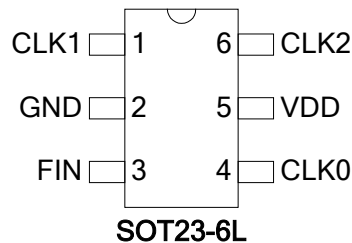
### FEATURES

- 3 LVCMOS Outputs
- 12mA Output Drive Strength
- Input/Output Frequency:
  - Reference Clock: 1MHz to 150MHz
- Supports LVCMOS or Sine Wave Input Clock
- Very Low Jitter and Phase Noise
- Low Current Consumption
- Single 1.8V, 2.5V, or 3.3V,  $\pm 10\%$  Power Supply
- Operating Temperature Range
  - 0°C to 70°C (Commercial)
  - -40°C to 85°C (Industrial)
- Available in SOT23-6L GREEN/RoHS Compliant Packages

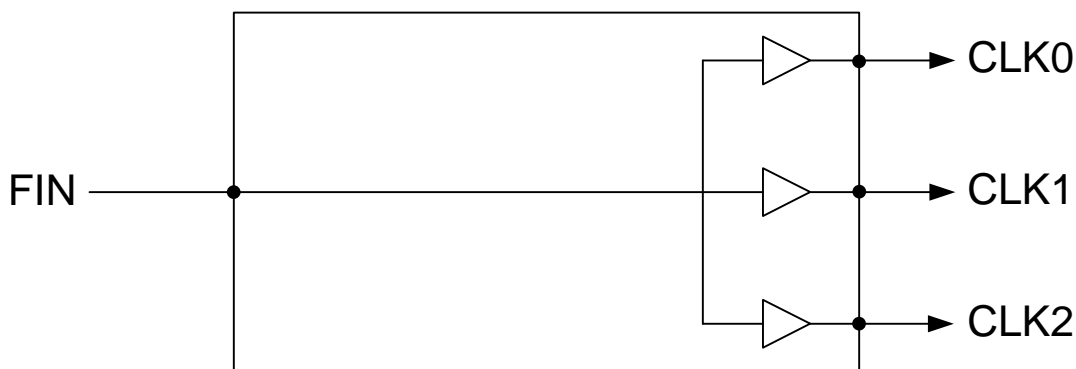
### DESCRIPTION

The PL133-37 is an advanced fanout buffer design for high performance, low-power, small form-factor applications. The PL133-37 accepts a reference clock input of 1MHz to 150MHz and produces three outputs of the same frequency. Reference clock inputs may be LVCMOS or sine-wave signals (the inputs are internally AC-coupled). Offered in a small 3mm x 3mm SOT23, the PL133-37 offers the best phase noise and jitter performance and lowest power consumption of any comparable IC.

### PACKAGE PIN CONFIGURATION



### BLOCK DIAGRAM



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**PIN DESCRIPTION**

Name	Package Pin #	Type	Description
	SOT23-6L		
CLK1	1	O	Output clock
GND	2	P	Ground connection
FIN	3	I	Reference clock input
CLK0	4	O	Output clock
VDD	5	P	Power supply
CLK2	6	O	Output clock

**LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following guidelines are to assist you with a performance optimized PCB design:

**Signal Integrity and Termination Considerations**

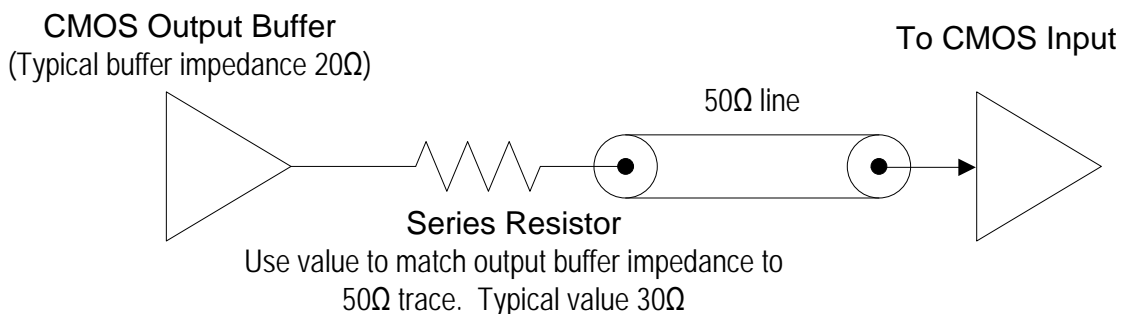
- Keep traces short!
- Trace = Inductor. With a capacitive load this equals ringing!
- Long trace = Transmission Line. Without proper termination this will cause reflections (looks like ringing).
- Design long traces as "striplines" or "microstrips" with defined impedance.
- Match trace at one side to avoid reflections bouncing back and forth.

**Decoupling and Power Supply Considerations**

- Place decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the  $V_{DD}$  pin(s) to limit noise from the power supply
- Multiple  $V_{DD}$  pins should be decoupled separately for best performance.
- Addition of a ferrite bead in series with  $V_{DD}$  can help prevent noise from other board sources
- Value of decoupling capacitor is frequency dependant. Typical value to use is  $0.1\mu F$ .

**Typical CMOS termination**

Place Series Resistor as close as possible to CMOS output



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**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**
**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	$V_{DD}$	-0.5	4.6	V
Input Voltage Range	$V_I$	-0.5	$V_{DD}+0.5$	V
Output Voltage Range	$V_O$	-0.5	$V_{DD}+0.5$	V
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	-65	150	°C
Ambient Operating Temperature*		-40	85	°C

Exposure of the device under conditions beyond the limits specified by Maximum Ratings for extended periods may cause permanent damage to the device and affect product reliability. These conditions represent a stress rating only, and functional operations of the device at these or any other conditions above the operational limits noted in this specification is not implied.

\*Operating temperature is guaranteed by design. Parts are tested to commercial grade only.

**AC SPECIFICATIONS**

PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Input (FIN) Frequency	2.5V and 3.3V operation	1		150	MHz
	1.8V operation	1		100	MHz
Input (FIN) Signal Amplitude	Internally AC coupled, $\leq 150$ MHz, $V_{DD}=2.5$ V and 3.3V.	0.8		$V_{DD}$	$V_{PP}$
	Internally AC coupled, $\leq 100$ MHz, all VDDs	0.5		$V_{DD}$	$V_{PP}$
	Internally AC coupled, 3.3V $\leq 50$ MHz, 2.5V $\leq 40$ MHz, 1.8V $\leq 15$ MHz	0.1		$V_{DD}$	$V_{PP}$
Output Enable Time	OE Function; $T_a=25^\circ$ C, 15pF Load			10	ns
Output Rise Time	15pF Load, 10/90% $V_{DD}$ , 3.3V		2	3	ns
Output Fall Time	15pF Load, 90/10% $V_{DD}$ , 3.3V		2	3	ns
Duty Cycle	Input Duty Cycle is 50%	45	50	55	%
Output to Output Skew	All outputs equally loaded			250	ps

**DC SPECIFICATIONS**

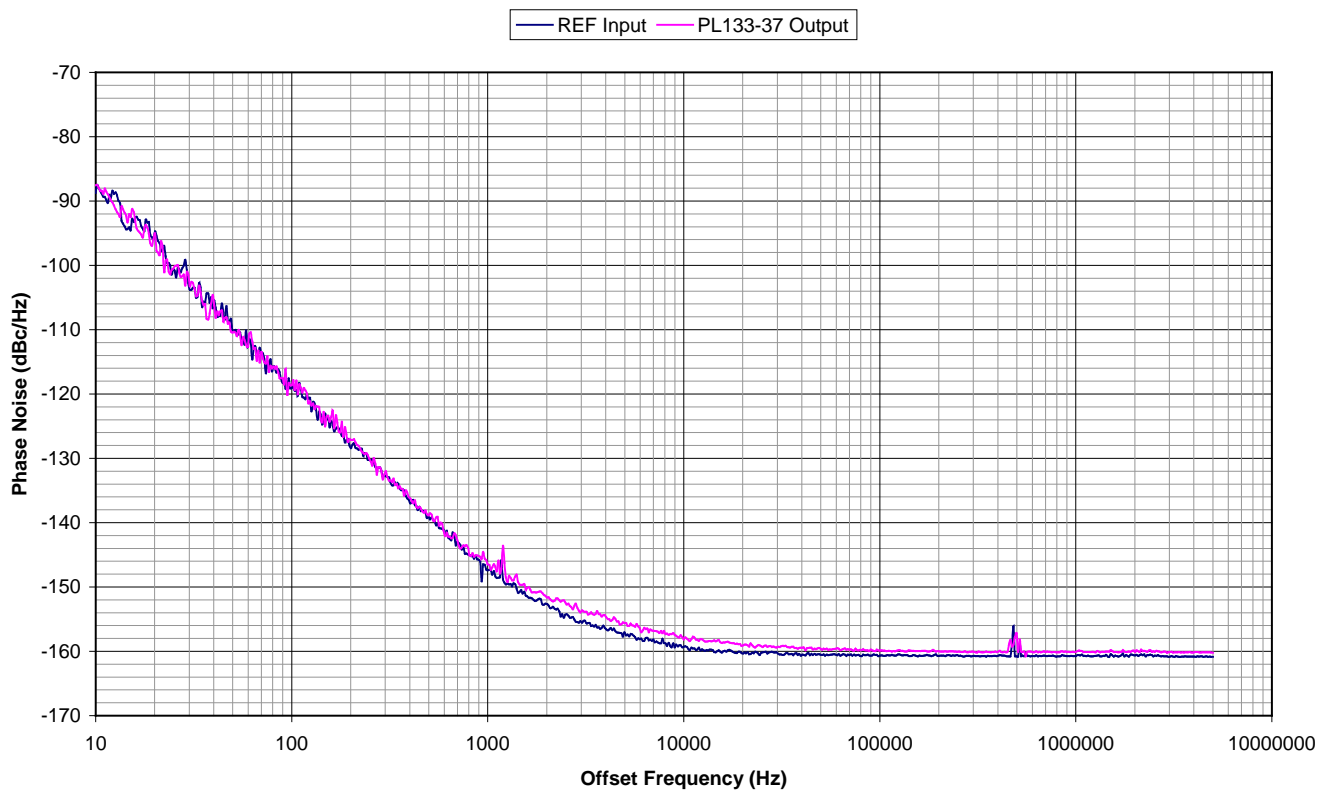
PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Current, Dynamic	$I_{DD}$	$V_{DD} = 3.3$ V, 25MHz, No Load		1.2		mA
		$V_{DD} = 2.5$ V, 25MHz, No Load		0.9		mA
		$V_{DD} = 1.8$ V, 25MHz, No Load		0.6		mA
Supply Current, Standby	$I_{DD\_SB}$	OE Pin Pulled Low, $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V		0.3		mA
Operating Voltage	$V_{DD}$		1.62		3.63	V
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = +12$ mA, $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V			0.4	V
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = -12$ mA, $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V	2.4			V
Output Current	$I_{OSD}$	$V_{OL} = 0.4$ V, $V_{OH} = 2.4$ V, $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V	12			mA

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### NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Additive Phase Jitter		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.3V, Frequency=26MHz Offset=12kHz ~ 5MHz		70		fs
		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.3V, Frequency=100MHz Offset=12kHz ~ 20MHz		80		fs

**PL133-37 Additive Phase Jitter:**  
**V<sub>DD</sub>=3.3V, CLK=26MHz, Integration Range 12KHz to 5MHz: 0.072ps typical.**



When a buffer is used to pass a signal then the buffer will add a little bit of its own noise. The phase noise on the output of the buffer will be a little bit more than the phase noise in the input signal. To quantify the noise addition in the buffer we compare the Phase Jitter numbers from the input and the output. The difference is called "Additive Phase Jitter". The formula for the Additive Phase Jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Additive Phase Jitter} = \sqrt{(\text{Output Phase Jitter})^2 - (\text{Input Phase Jitter})^2}$$



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