

# 1.8 V PLL 1:10 Differential SDRAM Clock Driver

**MPC96877**

## Recommended Applications

- DDR II Memory Modules
- Zero Delay Board fan-out

## Features

- 1.8 V Phase Lock Loop Clock Driver for (DDR II) Applications
- Spread Spectrum Clock Compatible
- Operating Frequency: 100 MHz to 340 MHz
- 1 to 10 differential clock distribution (SSTL\_18)
- 52-Ball VF-BGA (FP-MAPBGA 0.65-mm pitch) and 40-Pin MLF (QFN)
- 52-lead Pb-free Package Available
- External Feedback Pins (FBIN, FBIN) are used to synchronize the Outputs to the Input Clocks
- Single-Ended Input and Single-Ended Output Modes
- Meets or Exceeds JESD82-8 PLL Standard for PC2-3200/4300
- Auto Power Down detect logic

## Switching Characteristics

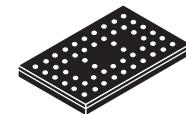
- Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter (>165 Mhz): 40 ps max.
- Output-to-Output Skew: 40 ps max.

## Functional Description

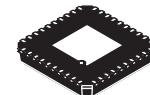
The MPC96877 is a high-performance, low-jitter, low-skew, zero-delay buffer that distributes a differential clock input pair (CK, CK) to ten differential pairs of clock outputs (Y<sub>n</sub>, Y<sub>n</sub>) and to one differential pair of feedback clock outputs (FBOUT, FBOUT). The clock outputs are controlled by the input clocks (CK, CK), the feedback clocks (FBIN, FBIN), the LVCMS control pins (OE, OS), and the analog power input (AV<sub>DD</sub>). When OE is low, the clock outputs, except FBOUT/FBOUT, are disabled while the internal PLL continues to maintain its locked-in frequency. OS (output select) is a program pin that must be tied to GND or V<sub>DD</sub>. When OS is high, OE functions as previously described. When OS and OE are both low, OE has no affect on Y<sub>7</sub>/Y<sub>7</sub>, they are free running. When AV<sub>DD</sub> is grounded, the PLL is turned off and bypassed for test purposes. When both clock inputs (CK, CK) are logic low, the device enters in a low power mode. An input logic detection circuit on the differential inputs, independent from input buffers, detects the logic low level and performs in a low power state where all outputs, the feedback, and the PLL are off. When the clock inputs transition from being logic low to being differential signals, the PLL turns back on, the inputs and the outputs are enabled, and the PLL obtains phase lock between the feedback clock pair (FBIN, FBIN) and the clock input pair (CK, CK) within the specified stabilization time.

The MPC96877 is able to track spread spectrum clocking (SSC) for reduced EMI. This device operates from 0°C to 70°C.

**DDR II MEMORY  
CLOCK / ZERO DELAY BUFFER**



**VK SUFFIX**  
52-BALL FP-MAPBGA PACKAGE  
CASE 1544-01



**EP SUFFIX**  
40-PIN MLF/QFN PACKAGE  
CASE 1545-01

## AVAILABLE ORDERING OPTIONS

| T <sub>A</sub> | 52-Ball BGA             | 40-Pin QFN              |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0°C to 70°C    | MPC96877VK<br>(Pb-Free) | MPC96877EP<br>(Pb-Free) |

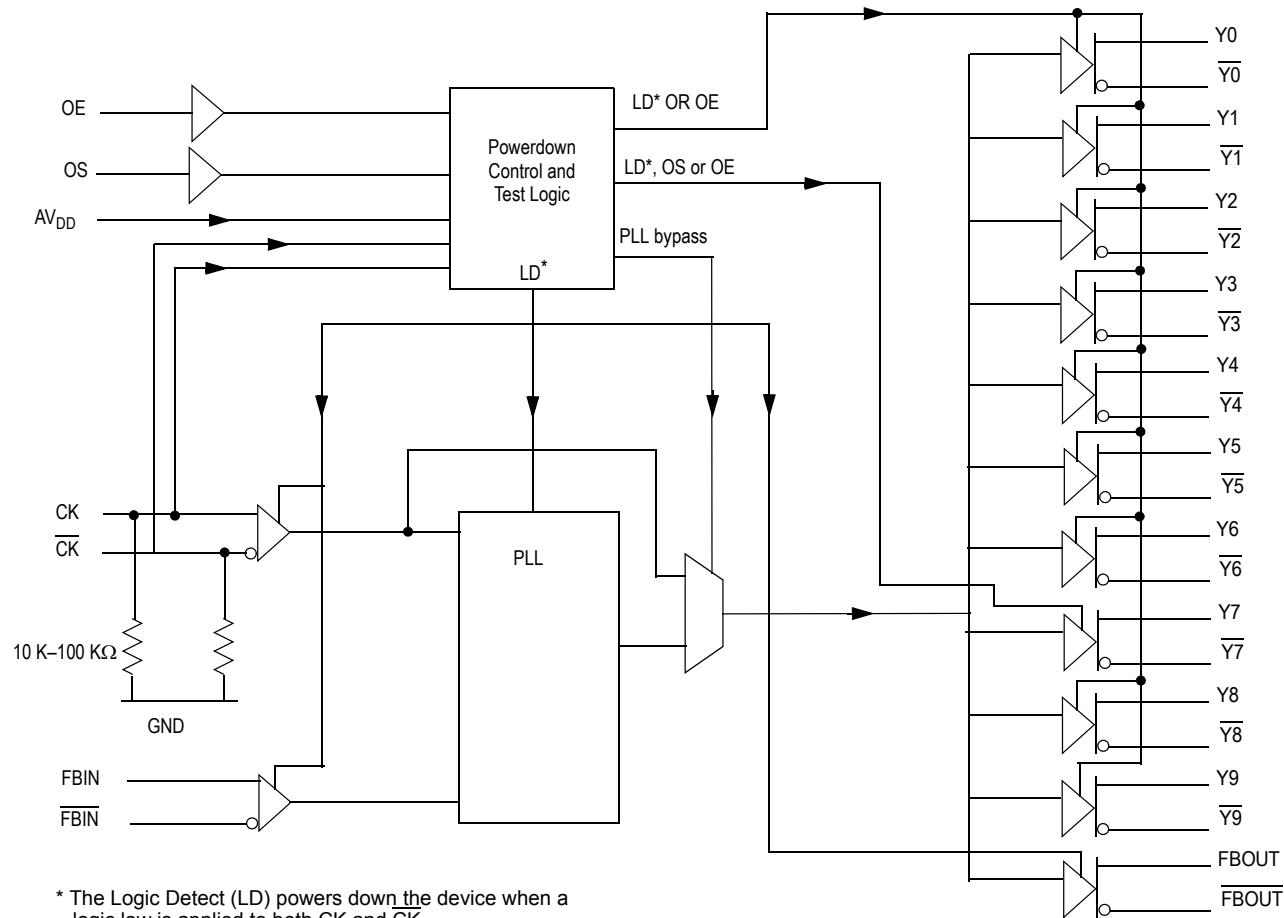
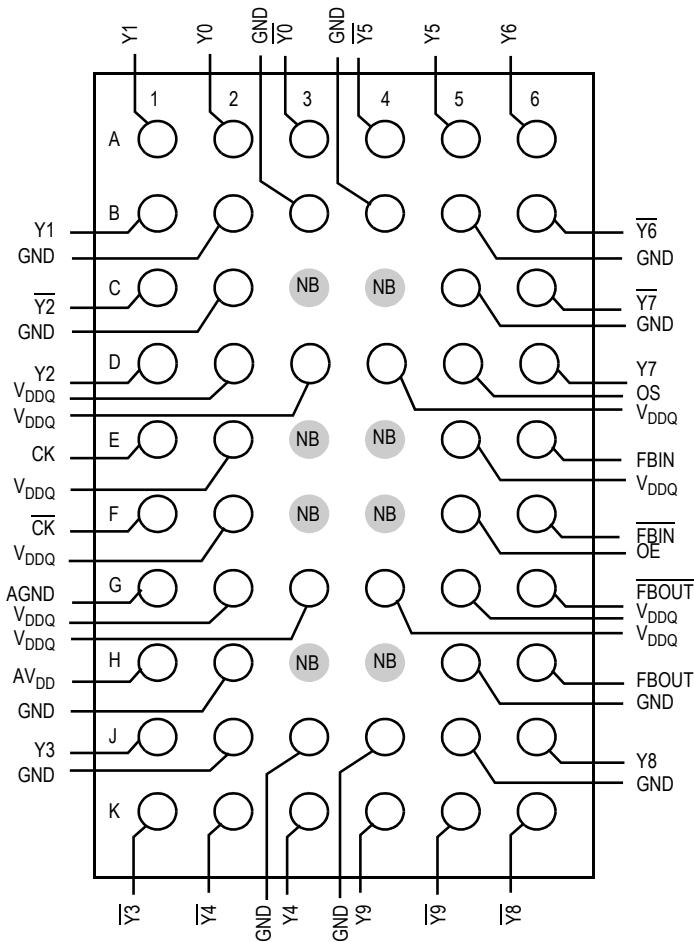
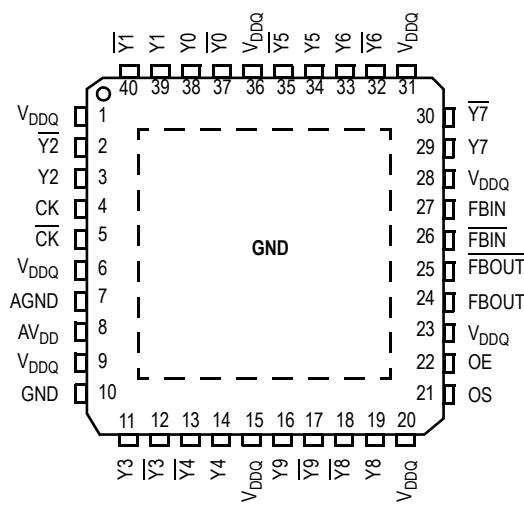


Figure 1. MPC96877 Logic Diagram

## VF-MAPBGA (VK) PACKAGE

EP PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)

40-Pin TE-QFN(6.0 x 6.0 mm Body Size,  
0.5 mm Pitch, M0#220, Variation VJJD-2,  
E2 = D2 = 2.9 mm  $\pm 0.15$  mm) Package Pinouts

**Table 1. Pin Configuration**

| Pin              | BGA  | MLF                                   | I/O    | Function   |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--|
| AGND             | G1   | 7                                     |        | Analog ground  |
| AV <sub>DD</sub> | H1   | 8                                     |        | Analog power   |
| CK               | E1   | 4                                     | Input  | Clock input with a (10k to 100k) pulldown resistor               |
| CK               | E6   | 5                                     | Input  | Complimentary clock input with a (10k to 100k) pulldown resistor |
| FBIN             | F6   | 27                                    | Input  | Feedback clock input   |
| FBIN             |  | 26                                    | Input  | Complimentary Feedback clock input                               |
| FBOUT            | H6   | 24                                    | Output | Feedback clock output  |
| FBOUT            | G6   | 25                                    | Output | Complimentary feedback clock output                              |
| OE               | F5   | 22                                    | Input  | Output Enable (asynchronous)                                     |
| OS               | D5   | 21                                    | Input  | Output Select (tied to GND or V <sub>DD</sub> )                  |
| GND              | B2, B3, B4, B5, C2, C5, H2, H5, J2, J3, J4, J5 | 10                                    |        | Ground   |
| V <sub>DDQ</sub> | D2, D3, D4, E2, E5, F2, G2, G3, G4, G5         | 1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 23, 28, 31, 36       |        | Logic and output power   |
| Y[0:9]           | A2, A1, D1, J1, K3, A5, A6, D6, J6, K4         | 38, 39, 3, 11, 14, 34, 33, 29, 19, 16 | Output | Clock outputs  |
| Y[0:9]           | A3, B1, C1, K1, K2, A4, B6, C6, K6, K5         | 37, 40, 2, 12, 13, 35, 32, 30, 18, 17 | Output | Complimentary clock outputs                                      |

**Table 2. Function Table**

| Inputs           |    |    |    |    | Outputs                                  |  |                             |                             | PLL            |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| AV <sub>DD</sub> | OE | OS | CK | CK | Y  | Y  | FBOUT                       | FBOUT                       |                |
| GND              | H  | X  | L  | H  | L  | H  | L                           | H                           | Bypassed / OFF |
| GND              | H  | X  | H  | L  | H  | L  | H                           | L                           | Bypassed / OFF |
| GND              | L  | H  | L  | H  | L <sub>Z</sub>                           | L <sub>Z</sub>                           | L                           | H                           | Bypassed / OFF |
| GND              | L  | L  | H  | L  | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup><br>Y7 Active | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup><br>Y7 Active | H                           | L                           | Bypassed / OFF |
| 1.8 V Nominal    | L  | H  | L  | H  | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup>              | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup>              | L                           | H                           | ON             |
| 1.8 V Nominal    | L  | L  | H  | L  | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup><br>Y7 Active | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup><br>Y7 Active | H                           | L                           | ON             |
| 1.8 V Nominal    | H  | X  | L  | H  | L  | H  | L                           | H                           | ON             |
| 1.8 V Nominal    | H  | X  | H  | L  | H  | L  | H                           | L                           | ON             |
| 1.8 V Nominal    | X  | X  | L  | L  | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup>              | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup>              | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup> | L <sub>Z</sub> <sup>1</sup> | OFF            |
| X                | X  | X  | H  | H  | RESERVED                                 |  |                             |                             |                |

1. L<sub>(Z)</sub> means the outputs are disabled to a low state meeting the I<sub>ODL</sub> limit in [Table 5](#).

**Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings Over Free-Air Operating Range<sup>1</sup>**

| Parameter   | Value                       |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Supply voltage range, $V_{DDQ}$ or $AV_{DD}$                    | –0.5 V to 2.5 V             |
| Input voltage range, $V_I$ <sup>2, 3</sup>                      | –0.5 V to $V_{DDQ} + 0.5$ V |
| Output voltage range, $V_O$ <sup>1, 2</sup>                     | –0.5 V to $V_{DDQ} + 0.5$ V |
| Input clamp current, $I_{IK}$ ( $V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{DDQ}$ )  | ±50 mA                      |
| Output clamp voltage, $I_{OK}$ ( $V_O < 0$ or $V_O > V_{DDQ}$ ) | ±50 mA                      |
| Continuous output current, $I_O$ ( $V_O = 0$ to $V_{DDQ}$ )     | ±50 mA                      |
| Continuous current through each $V_{DDQ}$ or GND                | ±100 mA                     |
| Storage temperature range, $T_{STG}$                            | –65°C to 150°C              |

1. Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
3. This value is limited to 2.5 V maximum.

**Table 4. Recommended Operating Conditions**

| Rating  | Parameter | Affected Pins               | Min                   | Nom       | Max                   | Unit |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| Output supply voltage   | $V_{DDQ}$ |                             | 1.7                   | 1.8       | 1.9                   | V    |
| Supply voltage <sup>1</sup>   | $AV_{DD}$ |                             |                       | $V_{DDQ}$ |                       |      |
| Low-level input voltage <sup>2</sup>  | $V_{IL}$  | OE, OS, CK, $\overline{CK}$ |                       |           | $0.35 \times V_{DDQ}$ | V    |
| High-level input voltage <sup>2</sup>   | $V_{IH}$  | OE, OS, CK, $\overline{CK}$ | $0.65 \times V_{DDQ}$ |           |                       |      |
| High-level output current   | $I_{OH}$  |                             |                       |           | –9                    | mA   |
| Low-level output current  | $I_{OL}$  |                             |                       |           | 9                     | mA   |
| Input differential-pair cross voltage   | $V_{IX}$  |                             | $(V_{DDQ}/2) - 0.15$  |           | $(V_{DDQ}/2) + 0.15$  | V    |
| Input voltage level   | $V_{IN}$  |                             | –0.3                  |           | $V_{DDQ} + 0.3$       |      |
| Input differential-pair voltage <sup>2</sup><br>(see <a href="#">Figure 9. Half-Period Jitter</a> ) | $V_{ID}$  | DC                          | 0.3                   |           | $V_{DDQ} + 0.4$       |      |
|   |           | AC                          | 0.6                   |           | $V_{DDQ} + 0.4$       |      |
| Operating free-air temperature  |           |                             | 0                     |           | 70                    | °C   |

1. The PLL is turned off and bypassed for test purposes when  $AV_{DD}$  is grounded. During this test mode,  $V_{DDQ}$  remains within the recommended operating conditions and not timing parameters are guaranteed.
2.  $V_{ID}$  is the magnitude of the difference between the input level on CK and the input level on  $\overline{CK}$ , see [Figure 12. Time Delay between OE and Clock Output](#) for definition. For CK and  $\overline{CK}$  the  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  limits are used to define the DC low and high levels for the logic detect state.

**Table 5. Electrical Characteristics Over Recommended Free-Air Operating Temperature Range**

| Description   | Parameter         | Affected Pins                   | Test Conditions                                      | AV <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDQ</sub> | Min                   | Max       | Unit    |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| All inputs  | V <sub>IK</sub>   |                                 | I <sub>I</sub> = -18mA                               | 1.7 V                               |                       | -1.2      | V       |
| High output voltage   | V <sub>OH</sub>   |                                 | I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 $\mu$ A                       | 1.7 to 1.9 V                        | V <sub>DDQ</sub> -0.2 |           | V       |
|   |                   |                                 | I <sub>OH</sub> = -9 mA                              | 1.7 V                               | 1.1                   |           |         |
| Low output voltage  | V <sub>OL</sub>   |                                 | I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 $\mu$ A                        | 1.7 to 1.9 V                        |                       | 0.1       | V       |
|   |                   |                                 | I <sub>OL</sub> = 9 mA                               | 1.7 V                               |                       | 0.6       |         |
| Output disable current  | I <sub>ODL</sub>  |                                 | OE = L, V <sub>ODL</sub> = 100 mV                    | 1.7 V                               | 100                   |           | $\mu$ A |
| Output differential voltage   | V <sub>OD</sub>   |                                 |  | 1.7 V                               | 0.5                   |           | V       |
| Input leakage current   | I <sub>I</sub>    | CK, $\overline{CK}$             | V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DDQ</sub> or GND             | 1.9 V                               |                       | $\pm$ 250 | $\mu$ A |
|   |                   | OE, OS, FBIN, $\overline{FBIN}$ | V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DDQ</sub> or GND             | 1.9 V                               |                       | $\pm$ 10  |         |
| Static supply current I <sub>DDQ</sub> + I <sub>ADD</sub>                                   | I <sub>DDLD</sub> |                                 | CK and $\overline{CK}$ = L                           | 1.9 V                               |                       | 500       | $\mu$ A |
| Dynamic Supply current I <sub>DDQ</sub> + I <sub>ADD</sub> , see Note 1 for CPD calculation | I <sub>DD</sub>   |                                 | CK and $\overline{CK}$ = 270 MHz<br>all outputs open | 1.9 V                               |                       | 300       | mA      |

1. Total I<sub>DD</sub> = I<sub>DDQ</sub> + I<sub>ADD</sub> = F<sub>CK</sub> \* C<sub>PD</sub> \* V<sub>DDQ</sub>, solving for C<sub>PD</sub> = (I<sub>DDQ</sub> + I<sub>ADD</sub>)/(F<sub>CK</sub> \* V<sub>DDQ</sub>) where F<sub>CK</sub> is the input Frequency, V<sub>DDQ</sub> is the power supply and C<sub>PD</sub> is the Power Dissipation Capacitance.

**Table 6. Timing Requirements Over Recommended Free-Air Operating Temperature Range**

| Timing Requirements                         | AV <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDQ</sub> = 1.8 V $\pm$ 0.1 V |     | Unit    |
|---|---|-----|---------|
|   | Min   | Max |         |
| Operating clock frequency <sup>1, 2</sup>   | 125   | 340 | MHz     |
| Application clock frequency <sup>1, 3</sup> | 160   | 340 | MHz     |
| Input clock duty cycle                      | 40  | 60  | %       |
| Stabilization time <sup>4</sup>             |   | 15  | $\mu$ s |

1. The PLL must be able to handle spread spectrum induced skew.
2. Operating clock frequency indicates a range over which the PLL must be able to lock, but in which it is not required to meet the other timing parameters. (Used for low speed system debug.)
3. Application clock frequency indicates a range over which the PLL must meet all timing parameters.
4. Stabilization time is the time required for the integrated PLL circuit to obtain phase lock of its feedback signal to its reference signal after power up. During normal operation, the stabilization time is also the time required for the integrated PLL circuit to obtain phase lock of its feedback signal to its reference signal when CK and  $\overline{CK}$  go to a logic low state, enter the power-down mode and later return to active operation. CK and  $\overline{CK}$  may be left floating after they have been driven low for one complete clock cycle.

**Table 7. Switching Characteristics over Recommended Free-Air Operating Temperature Range Unless Otherwise Noted (see Notes)**

| Description                                   | Parameter       | Diagram   | AV <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDQ</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.1 V |     |                             | Unit |
|---|-----------------|---|---|-----|-----------------------------|------|
|   |                 |   | Min   | Nom | Max                         |      |
| OE to any Y/Ȳ                                | ten             | see <a href="#">Figure 11</a>                             |   |     | 8                           | ns   |
| OE to any Y/Ȳ                                | tdis            | see <a href="#">Figure 11</a>                             |   |     | 8                           | ns   |
| Cycle-to-Cycle period jitter                  | tjit(cc+)       | see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>                              | 0   |     | 40                          | ps   |
|   | tjit(cc-)       |   | 0   |     | -40                         | ps   |
| Static phase offset                           | t(φ)            | see <a href="#">Figure 5</a>                              | -50   |     | 50                          | ps   |
| Dynamic phase offset                          | t(φ)dyn         | see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>                             | -50   |     | 50                          | ps   |
| Output clock skew                             | tsk(o)          | see <a href="#">Figure 6</a>                              |   |     | 40                          | ps   |
| Period Jitter                                 | tjit(per)       | see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>                              | -40   |     | 40                          | ps   |
| Half-period jitter                            | tjit(hper)      | see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>                              | -75   |     | 75                          | ps   |
| Output Enable                                 | slr(i)          | see <a href="#">Figure 3</a> and <a href="#">Figure 9</a> | 0.5   |     |                             | V/ns |
| Input clock slew rate, measured single ended  |                 |   | 1   | 2.5 | 4                           |      |
| Output clock slew rate, measured single ended | slr(o)          | see <a href="#">Figure 3</a> and <a href="#">Figure 9</a> | 1.5   | 2.5 | 3                           | V/ns |
| Output differential-pair cross voltage        | V <sub>OX</sub> | see <a href="#">Figure 2</a>                              | (V <sub>DDQ</sub> /2) - 0.1                         |     | (V <sub>DDQ</sub> /2) + 0.1 | V    |
| SSC modulation frequency                      |                 |   | 30  |     | 33                          | kHz  |
| SSC clock input frequency deviation           |                 |   | 0.0   |     | -0.5                        |      |
| PLL Loop bandwidth (-3dB from unity gain)     |                 |   | 2.0   |     |                             | MHz  |

**NOTES:**

1. There are two different terminations that are used with the following tests. The loadboard in [Figure 2. IBIS Model Output Load](#) is used to measure the input and output differential-pair cross voltage only. The loadboard in [Figure 3. Output Load Test Circuit 1](#) is used to measure all other tests. For consistency, equal length cables must be used.
2. Static Phase offset does not include Jitter.
3. Period Jitter and Half-Period Jitter specifications are separate specifications that must be met independently of each other.
4. The Output Slew Rate is determined from the IBIS model into the load shown in [Figure 4. Output Load Test Circuit 2](#). It is measured single ended.
5. To eliminate the impact of input slew rates on static phase offset, the input slew rates of Reference Clock Input CK,  $\overline{CK}$  and Feedback Clock Input FBIN,  $\overline{FBIN}$  are recommended to be nearly equal. The 2.5 V/ns slew rates are shown as a recommended target. Compliance with these Nom values is not mandatory if it can be adequately demonstrated that alternative characteristics meet the requirements of the registered DDR2 DIMM application.

## TEST CIRCUIT AND SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

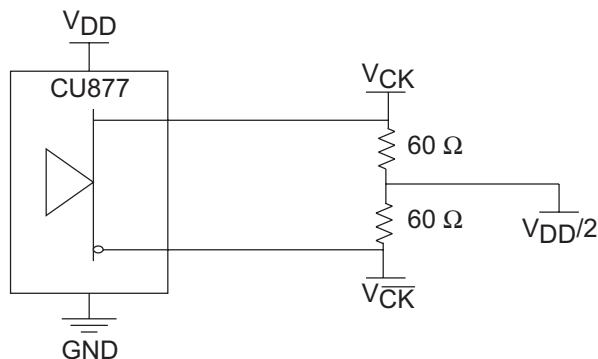


Figure 2. IBIS Model Output Load

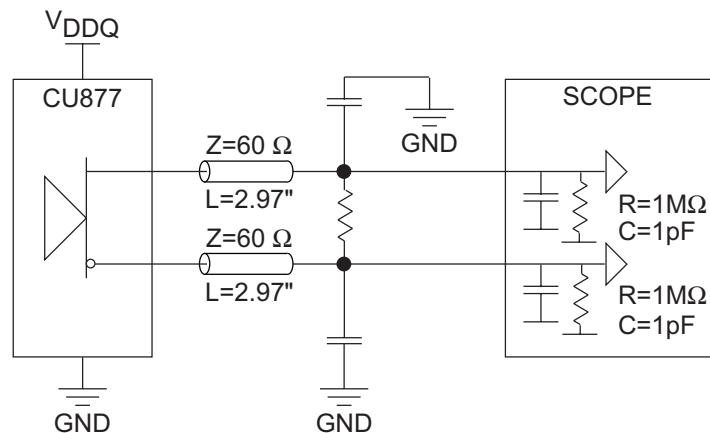


Figure 3. Output Load Test Circuit 1

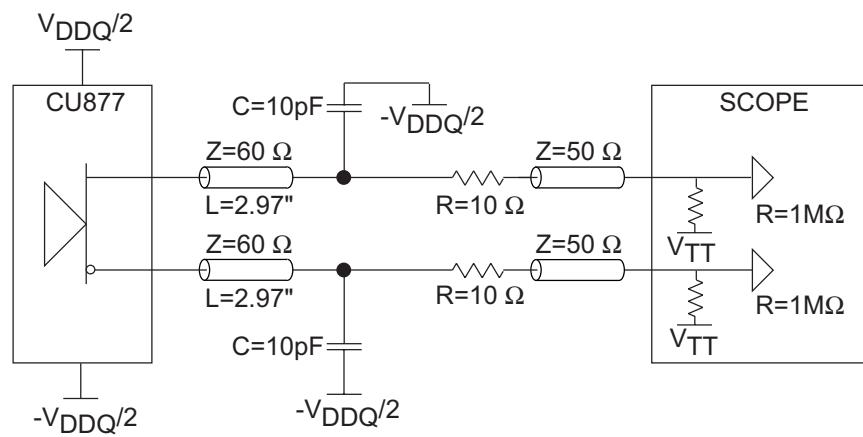
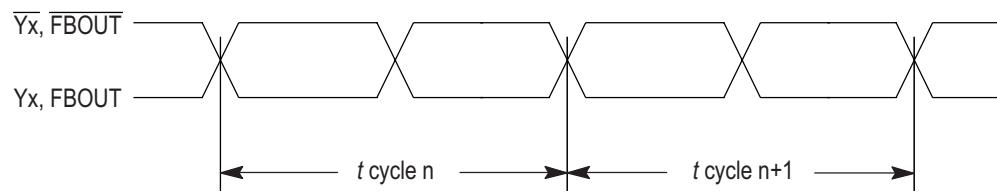
Note:  $V_{TT} = GND$ 

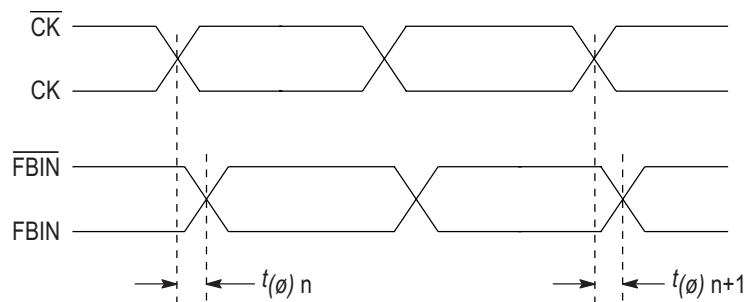
Figure 4. Output Load Test Circuit 2

## TEST CIRCUIT AND SWITCHING WAVEFORMS (Continued)



$$t_{jit(cc)} = t \text{ cycle n} - t \text{ cycle n+1}$$

Figure 5. Cycle-to-Cycle Period Jitter



$$t(\emptyset) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} t(\emptyset) n}{N} \quad (N \text{ is a large number of samples})$$

Figure 6. Static Phase Offset

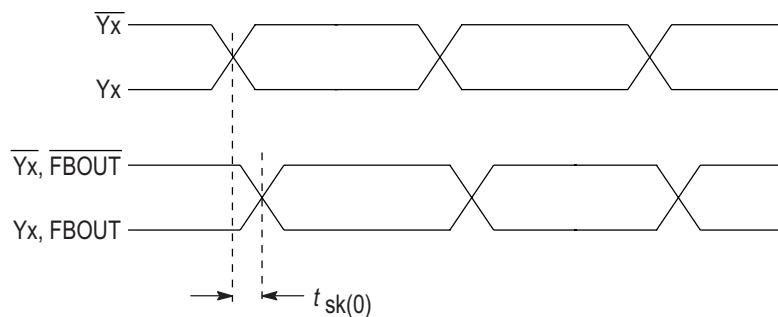


Figure 7. Output Skew

## TEST CIRCUIT AND SWITCHING WAVEFORMS (Continued)

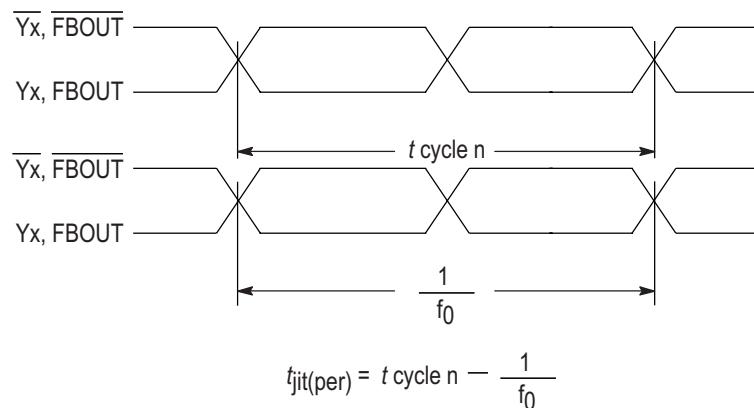


Figure 8. Period Jitter

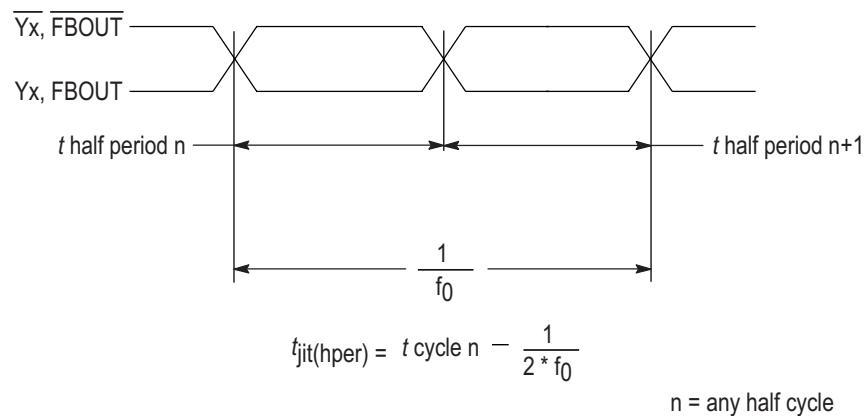


Figure 9. Half-Period Jitter

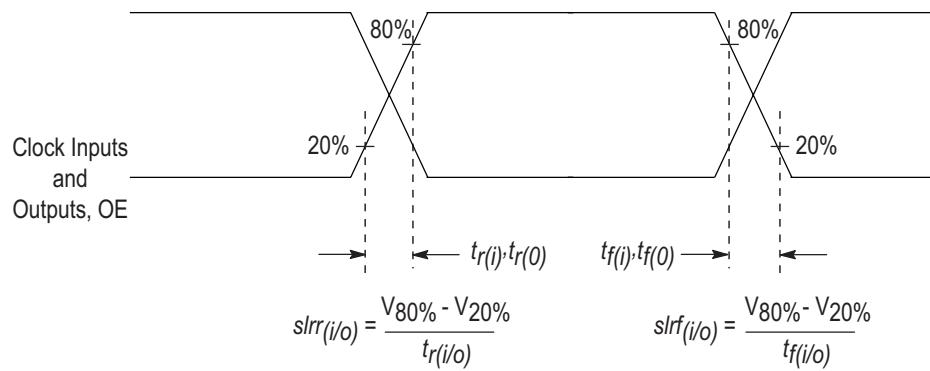


Figure 10. Input and Output Slew Rates

## TEST CIRCUIT AND SWITCHING WAVEFORMS (Continued)

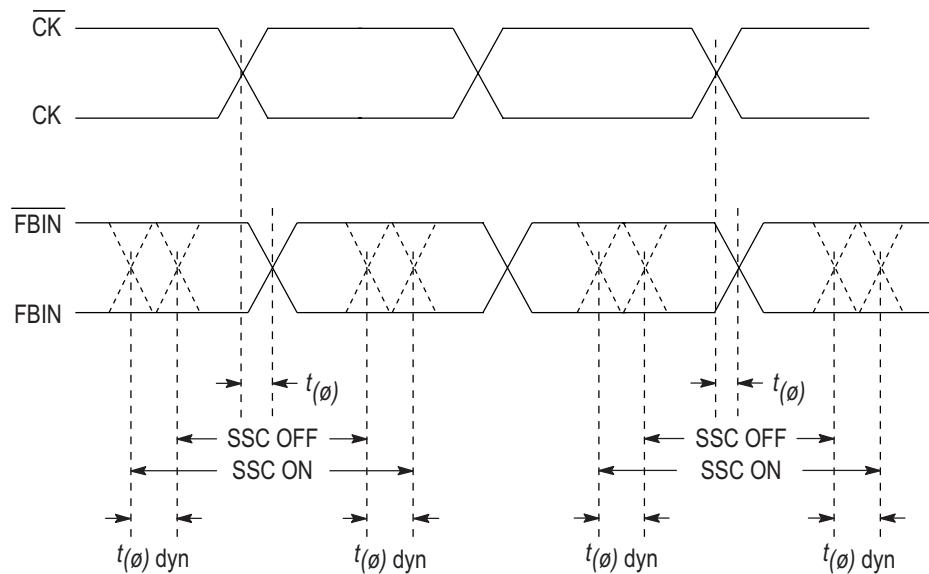


Figure 11. Dynamic Phase Offset

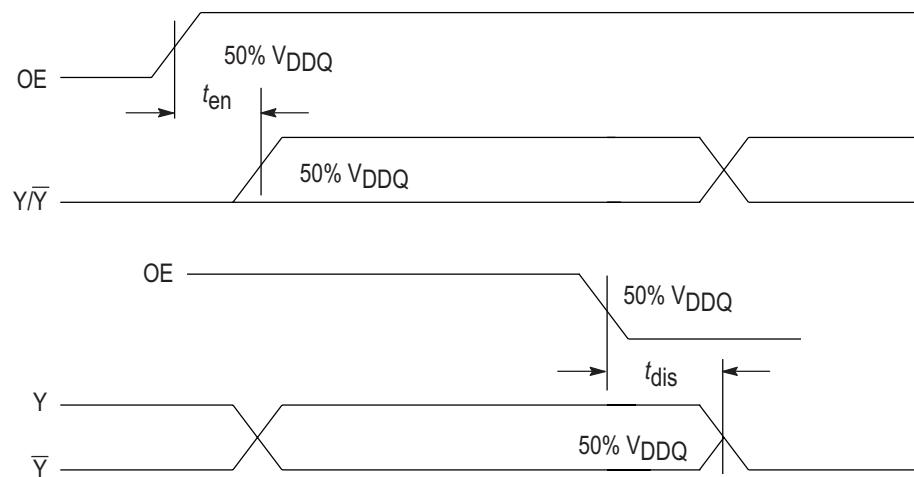
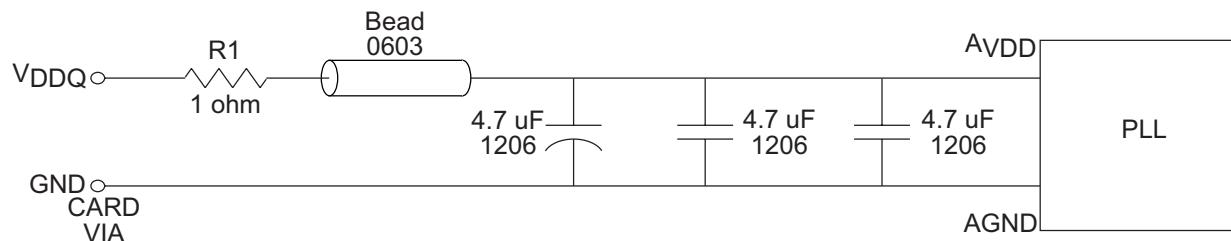


Figure 12. Time Delay between OE and Clock Output

RECOMMENDED FILTERING FOR THE ANALOG POWER SUPPLY (AV<sub>DD</sub>)

## NOTES:

1. Place the 2200pF capacitor close to the PLL
2. Use a wide trace for the PLL analog power and ground. Connect PLL and caps to AGND to AGND trace & connect trace to one GND via (farthest from PLL).
3. Recommended bead: Fair Rite P/N 2506036017Y0 or equivalent (0.8 Ohm DC max, 600 Ohms @ 100 MHz)

Figure 13. AV<sub>DD</sub> Filtering

**MPC96877**

**1.8 V PLL 1:10 Differential SDRAM Clock Driver**

**NETCOM**

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