

# CDC925

## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

SCAS633 – JULY 28, 1999

- Supports Pentium III™ Class Motherboards
- Uses a 14.318-MHz Crystal Input to Generate Multiple Output Frequencies
- Includes Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC), 0.34% Downspread for Reduced EMI Performance
- Power Management Control Terminals
- Low Output Skew and Jitter for Clock Distribution
- 2.5-V and 3.3-V Supplies
- Generates the Following Clocks:
  - 4 CPU (2.5 V, 100/133 MHz)
  - 7 PCI (3.3 V, 33.3 MHz)
  - 1 PCI\_F (Free Running, 3.3 V, 33.3 MHz)
  - 2 CPU/2 (2.5 V, 50/66 MHz)
  - 3 APIC (2.5 V, 16.67 MHz)
  - 4 3V66 (3.3 V, 66 MHz)
  - 2 REF (3.3 V, 14.318 MHz)
  - 1 48MHz (3.3 V, 48 MHz)
- Packaged in 56-Pin SSOP Package
- Designed for Use with TI's Direct Rambus™ Clock Generators (CDCR81, CDCR82, CDCR83)

### description

The CDC925 is a clock synthesizer/driver that generates system clocks necessary to support Intel Pentium III systems on CPU, CPU\_DIV2, 3V66, PCI, APIC, 48MHz, and REF clock signals.

All output frequencies are generated from a 14.318-MHz crystal input. A reference clock input instead of a crystal can be provided at the XIN input. Two phase-locked loops (PLLs) are used, one to generate the host frequencies and the other to generate the 48-MHz clock frequency. On-chip loop filters and internal feedback loops eliminate the need for external components.

The host and PCI clock outputs provide low-skew and low-jitter clock signals for reliable clock operation. All outputs have 3-state capability, which can be selected via control inputs SEL0, SEL1, and SEL133/100.

The outputs are either 3.3-V or 2.5-V single-ended CMOS buffers. With a logic high-level on the PWR\_DWN terminal, the device operates normally, but when a logical low-level input is applied, the device powers down completely, with the outputs in a low-level output state. When a high-level is applied to the PCI\_STOP or CPU\_STOP, the outputs operate normally. With a low-level applied to the PCI\_STOP or CPU\_STOP terminals, the PCI or CPU and 3V66 outputs, respectively, are held in a low-level state.

The CPU bus can operate at 100 MHz or 133 MHz. Output frequency selection is done with corresponding setting for SEL133/100 control input. The PCI bus frequency is fixed to 33MHz.

DL PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)

GND	1	56	V <sub>DD</sub> 2.5V
REF0	2	55	APIC2
REF1	3	54	APIC1
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	4	53	APIC0
XIN	5	52	GND
XOUT	6	51	V <sub>DD</sub> 2.5V
GND	7	50	CPU_DIV2(1)
PCI_F	8	49	CPU_DIV2(0)
PCI1	9	48	GND
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	10	47	V <sub>DD</sub> 2.5V
PCI2	11	46	CPU3
PCI3	12	45	CPU2
GND	13	44	GND
PCI4	14	43	V <sub>DD</sub> 2.5V
PCI5	15	42	CPU1
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	16	41	CPU0
PCI6	17	40	GND
PCI7	18	39	V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V
GND	19	38	GND
GND	20	37	<u>PCI_STOP</u>
3V66(0)	21	36	<u>CPU_STOP</u>
3V66(1)	22	35	<u>PWR_DWN</u>
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	23	34	<u>SPREAD</u>
GND	24	33	SEL1
3V66(2)	25	32	SEL0
3V66(3)	26	31	V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	27	30	48MHz
SEL133/100	28	29	GND



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## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS

### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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#### description (continued)

Since the CDC925 is based on PLL circuitry, it requires a stabilization time to achieve phase lock of the PLL. This stabilization time is required after power up or after changes to the SEL inputs are made. With use of an external reference clock, this signal must be fixed-frequency and fixed-phase before the stabilization time starts.

#### function tables

SELECT FUNCTIONS

INPUTS			OUTPUTS							FUNCTION
SEL133/ 100	SEL1	SEL0	CPU	CPU_DIV2	3V66	PCI, PCI_F	48MHz	REF	APIC	
L	L	L	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	3-state
L	L	H	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reserved
L	H	L	100 MHz	50 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	Hi-Z	14.318 MHz	16.67 MHz	48-MHz PLL off
L	H	H	100 MHz	50 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	48 MHz	14.318 MHz	16.67 MHz	48-MHz PLL on
H	L	L	TCLK/2	TCLK/4	TCLK/4	TCLK/8	TCLK/2	TCLK	TCLK/16	Test
H	L	H	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reserved
H	H	L	133 MHz	66 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	Hi-Z	14.318 MHz	16.67 MHz	48-MHz PLL off
H	H	H	133 MHz	66 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	48 MHz	14.318 MHz	16.67 MHz	48-MHz PLL on

ENABLE FUNCTIONS

INPUTS			OUTPUTS								INTERNAL	
CPU_STOP	PWR_DWN	PCI_STOP	CPU	CPU_DIV2	APIC	3V66	PCI	PCI_F	REF, 48MHz		Crystal	VCOs
X	L	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		Off	Off
L	H	L	L	On	On	L	L	On	On		On	On
L	H	H	L	On	On	L	On	On	On		On	On
H	H	L	On	On	On	On	L	On	On		On	On
H	H	H	On	On	On	On	On	On	On		On	On

OUTPUT BUFFER SPECIFICATIONS

BUFFER NAME	V <sub>DD</sub> RANGE (V)	IMPEDANCE (Ω)	BUFFER TYPE
CPU, CPU_DIV2, APIC	2.375 – 2.625	13.5 – 45	TYPE 1
48MHz, REF	3.135 – 3.465	20 – 60	TYPE 3
PCI, PCI_F, 3V66	3.135 – 3.465	12 – 55	TYPE 5

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**Terminal Functions**

TERMINAL NAME NO.		I/O	DESCRIPTION
3V66 [0–3]	21, 22, 25, 26	O	3.3 V, Type 5, 66-MHz clock outputs
48MHz	30	O	3.3 V, Type 3, 48-MHz clock output
APIC [0–2]	53, 54, 55	O	2.5 V, Type 1, APIC clock outputs
CPU [0–3]	41, 42, 45, 46	O	2.5 V, Type 1, CPU clock outputs
CPU_DIV2 [0–1]	49, 50	O	2.5 V, Type 1, CPU_DIV2 clock outputs
CPU_STOP	36	I	Disables CPU clock to low state
GND	1, 7, 13, 19, 20, 24, 29, 38, 40, 44, 48, 52		Ground
PCI [1–7]	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18	O	3.3 V, Type 5, 33-MHz PCI clock outputs
PCI_F	8	O	Free-running 3.3-V, Type 5, 33-MHz PCI clock output
PCI_STOP	37	I	Disables PCI clock to low state
PWR_DWN	35	I	Power down for complete device with outputs forced low
REF0, REF1	2, 3	O	3.3 V, Type 3, 14.318-MHz reference clock output
SEL0, SEL1	32, 33	I	LVTTL level logic select terminals for function selection
SEL133/100	28	I	LVTTL level logic select pins for enabling 100/133 MHz
SPREAD	34	I	Disables SSC function
V <sub>DD</sub> 3.3V	4, 10, 16, 23, 27, 31, 39		Power for the 3V66, 48MHz, PCI, REF outputs and CORE logic
V <sub>DD</sub> 2.5V	43, 47, 51, 56		Power for CPU and APIC outputs
XIN	5	I	Crystal input – 14.318 MHz
XOUT	6	O	Crystal output – 14.318 MHz



# CDC925

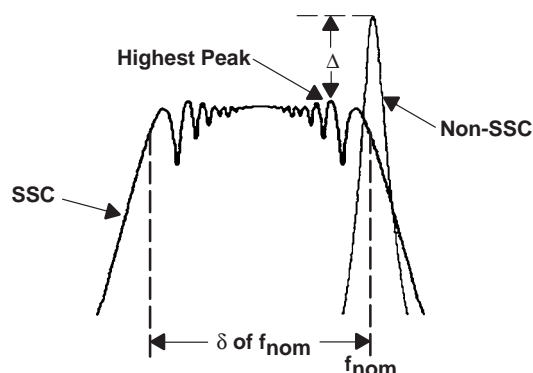
## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS

### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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#### spread spectrum clock (SSC) implementation for CDC925

Simultaneously switching at fixed frequency generates a significant power peak at the selected frequency, which in turn will cause EMI disturbance to the environment. The purpose of the internal frequency modulation of the CPU-PLL allows to distribute the energy to many different frequencies which reduces the power peak. A typical characteristic for a single frequency spectrum and a frequency modulated spectrum is shown in Figure 1.

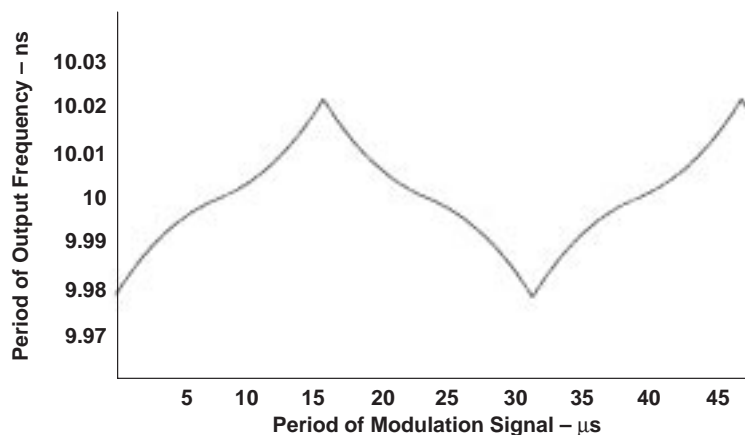


**Figure 1.** Frequency Power Spectrum With and Without the Use of SSC

The modulated spectrum has its distribution left hand to the single frequency spectrum which indicates a “down-spread modulation”.

The peak reduction depends on the modulation scheme and modulation profile. System performance and timing requirements are the limiting factors for actual design implementations. The implementation was driven to keep the average clock frequency closed to its upper specification limit. The modulation amount was set to approximately  $-0.34\%$  (compared to  $-0.5\%$  on the CDC924).

In order to allow a downstream PLL to follow the frequency modulated signal, the bandwidth of the modulation signal is limited in order to minimize SSC induced tracking skew jitter. The ideal modulation profile used for CDC925 is shown in Figure 2.



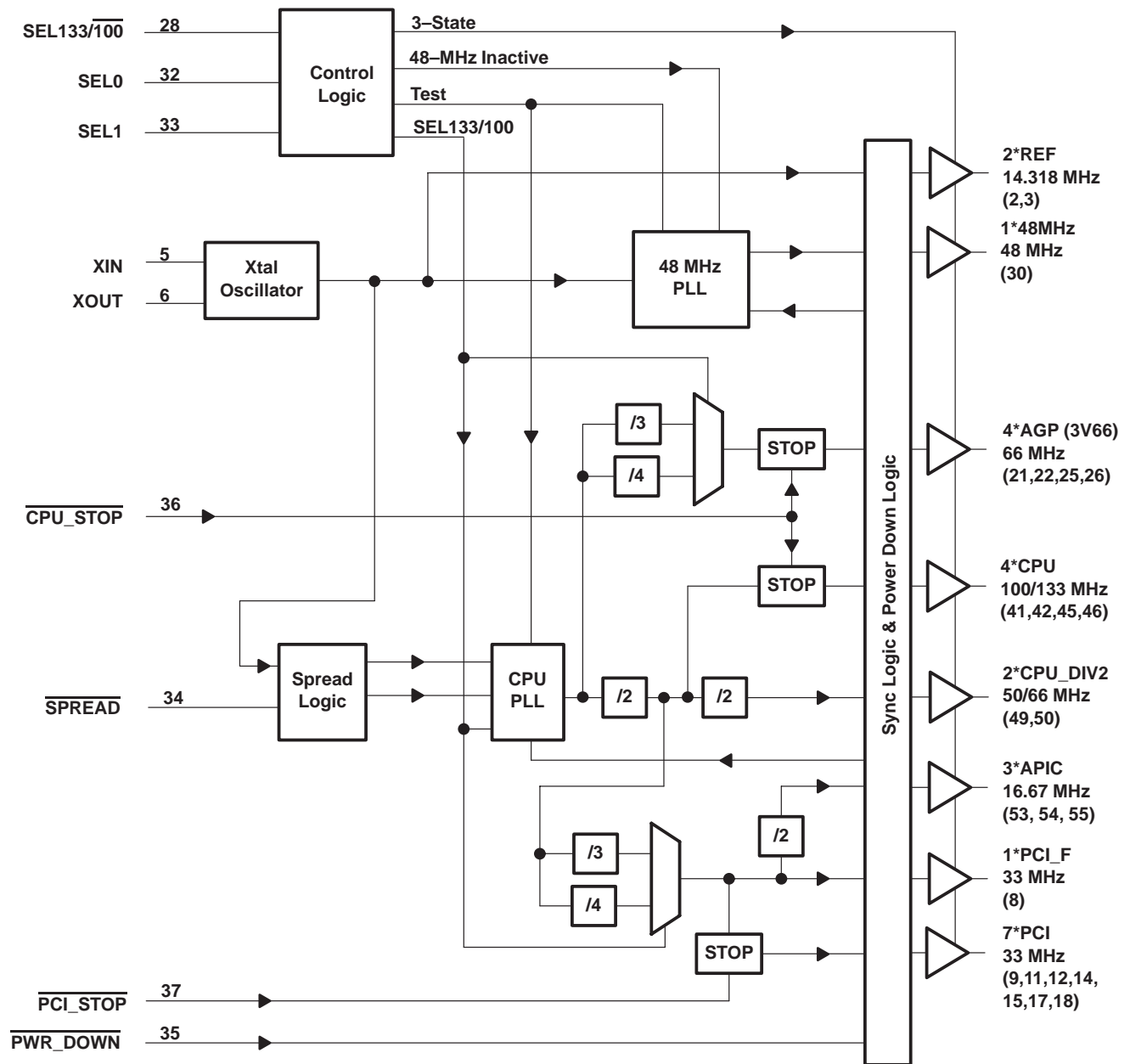
**Figure 2.** SSC Modulation Profile

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## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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functional block diagram



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## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS

### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>†</sup>

Supply voltage range, $V_{DD}$	–0.5 V to 4.6 V
Input voltage range, $V_I$ (see Note 1)	–0.5 V to 4.6 V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance state or power-off state, $V_O$ (see Note 1)	–0.5 V to $V_{DD} + 0.5$ V
Current into any output in the low state, $I_O$	$2 \times I_{OL}$
Input clamp current, $I_{IK}$ ( $V_I < 0$ )	–18 mA
Output clamp current, $I_{OK}$ ( $V_O < 0$ )	–50 mA
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$	–0°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

<sup>†</sup> 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.

NOTE 1: The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATNG	DERATING FACTORT ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
DL	1558.6 mW	12.468 mW/°C	997.5 mW	810.52 mW

<sup>†</sup> This is the inverse of the traditional junction-to-case thermal resistance ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) and uses a board-mounted device at 80.2°C/W.

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 2)

		MIN	NOM <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$	3.3 V	3.135		3.465	V
	2.5 V	2.375		2.625	
High-level input voltage, $V_{IH}$		2		$V_{DD} + 0.3$ V	V
Low-level input voltage, $V_{IL}$		GND – 0.3 V		0.8	V
Input voltage, $V_I$		0		$V_{DD}$	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	CPUx, CPU_DIV2x			–12	mA
	APICx			–12	
	48MHz, REFx			–14	
	PCIx, PCI_F, 3V66x			–18	
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	CPUx, CPU_DIV2x			12	mA
	APICx			12	
	48MHz, REFx			9	
	PCIx, PCI_F, 3V66x			12	
Reference frequency, $f_{(XIN)}$ <sup>‡</sup>	Test mode		130		MHz
Crystal frequency, $f_{(XTAL)}$ <sup>§</sup>	Normal mode	13.8	14.318	14.8	MHz
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0		85	°C

NOTE 2: Unused inputs must be held high or low to prevent them from floating.

<sup>†</sup> All nominal values are measured at their respective nominal  $V_{DD}$  values.

<sup>‡</sup> Reference frequency is a test clock driven on the XIN input during the device test mode and normal mode. In test mode, XIN can be driven externally up to  $f_{(XIN)} = 130$  MHz. If XIN is driven externally, XOUT is floating.

<sup>§</sup> This is a series fundamental crystal with  $f_0 = 14.31818$  MHz.



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**electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, I <sub>I</sub> = −18 mA				−1.2	V	
R <sub>I</sub>	Input resistance	XIN-XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> −0.5 V		80		350	kΩ	
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> −0.5 V		20		50	mA	
		SEL0, SEL1, CPU_STOP, PCI_STOP, SPREAD	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>		<10		10	μA	
		PWR_DWN	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>		<10		10	μA	
		SEL133/100	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>		<10		10	μA	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	XOUT	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V		−2		−5	mA	
		SEL0, SEL1, CPU_STOP, PCI_STOP, SPREAD	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = GND		<10		−10	μA	
		PWR_DWN	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = GND		<10		−10	μA	
		SEL133/100	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>I</sub> = GND		<10		−10	μA	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	High-impedance-state output current		V <sub>DD</sub>   = max, V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or GND				±10	μA	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V, All outputs = low		PWR_DWN = low,		<20		100	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V, All outputs = high		V <sub>DDx</sub> = 2.5 V,		<20		100	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, All outputs = low		PWR_DWN = low,		<50		200	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, All outputs = high				12		35	mA
I <sub>DD(Z)</sub>	High-impedance-state supply current		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V				1.4	mA	
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V				28		
Dynamic supply current			C <sub>L</sub> = 20 pF, CPU = 133 MHz	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V		114		146	mA
				V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V		52		70	
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or GND		3.3		5.8	pF	
Crystal terminal capacitance			V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.3 V		18		18.5	22.5	pF

† All typical values are measured at their respective nominal V<sub>DD</sub> values.

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## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS

### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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**electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (continued)**

#### CPUx, CPU\_DIV2x, APICx (Type 1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OH</sub> = –1 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> – 0.1 V			V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = –12 mA	2			
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA			0.1	V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA		0.18	0.4	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1 V	–26	–42		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.25 V		–46		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.375 V		–16	–27	
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.2 V	27	57		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.25 V		63		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.625 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.3 V		23	43	
C <sub>O</sub>	Output capacitance	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or GND	6		8.5	pF
Z <sub>O</sub>	Output impedance	High state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OH</sub>	13.5	27	45	Ω
		Low state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OL</sub>	13.5	20	45	

† All typical values are measured at their respective nominal V<sub>DD</sub> values.

#### 48MHz, REFx (Type 3)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OH</sub> = –1 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> – 0.1 V			V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = –14 mA	2.4			
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA			0.1	V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 9 mA		0.18	0.4	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1 V	–27	–41		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.65 V		–41		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 3.135 V		–12	–23	
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.95 V	29	50		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.65 V		53		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V		20	37	
C <sub>O</sub>	Output capacitance	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or GND	4.5		7	pF
Z <sub>O</sub>	Output impedance	High state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OH</sub>	20	40	60	Ω
		Low state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OL</sub>	20	31	60	

† All typical values are measured at their respective nominal V<sub>DD</sub> values.



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**electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (continued)**

### PCIx, PCI\_F, 3V66x (Type 5)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OH</sub> = –1 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> – 0.1 V			V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = –18 mA	2.4			
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> = min to max, I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA			0.1	V
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA		0.15	0.4	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1 V	–33	–53		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.65 V		–53		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 3.135 V		–16	–33	
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.95 V	30	67		mA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.65 V		70		
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.465 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V		27	49	
C <sub>O</sub>	Output capacitance	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or GND	4.5		7.5	pF
Z <sub>O</sub>	Output impedance	High state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OH</sub>	12	31	55	Ω
		Low state V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>O</sub> /I <sub>OL</sub>	12	24	55	

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are measured at their respective nominal V<sub>DD</sub> values.

### switching characteristics, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.135 V to 3.465 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 0°C to 85°C

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Overshoot/undershoot		GND – 0.7 V		V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.7 V	V
Ring back		V <sub>IL</sub> – 0.1 V		V <sub>IH</sub> + 0.1 V	V
Stabilization time, PWR_DWN to PCIx	f(CPU) = 133 MHz		0.05	3	ms
t <sub>dis3</sub> Disable time, PWR_DWN to PCIx	f(CPU) = 133 MHz		50		ns
Stabilization time, PWR_DWN to CPUx	f(CPU) = 133 MHz		0.03	3	ms
t <sub>dis4</sub> Disable time, PWR_DWN to CPUx	f(CPU) = 133 MHz		50		ns
Stabilization time <sup>†</sup>	After SEL1, SEL0			3	ms
	After power up			3	

<sup>†</sup> Stabilization time is the time required for the integrated PLL circuit to obtain phase lock of its feedback signal to its reference signal. In order for phase lock to be obtained, a fixed-frequency, fixed-phase reference signal must be present at XIN. Until phase lock is obtained, the specifications for propagation delay and skew parameters given in the switching characteristics tables are not applicable. Stabilization time is defined as the time from when V<sub>DD</sub> achieves its nominal operating level until the output frequency is stable and operating within specification.

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switching characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 2.375 \text{ V to } 2.625 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 85^\circ\text{C}$  (continued)

#### CPUx

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$ Output enable time	SEL133/100	CPUx	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$ Output disable time	SEL133/100	CPUx	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		8	10	ns
$t_c$ CPU clock period†			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	10	10.04	10.2	ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	7.5	7.53	7.7	ns
Cycle to cycle jitter			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$			250	ps
Duty cycle			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$ CPU bus skew	CPUx	CPUx	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		50	175	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$ CPU pulse skew	CPU <sub>n</sub>	CPU <sub>n</sub>	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$			2.2	ns
$t_{(off)}$ CPU clock to APIC clock offset, rising edge				1.5	2.8	4	ns
$t_{(off)}$ CPU clock to 3V66 clock offset, rising edge				0	0.75	1.5	ns
$t_{w1}$ Pulse duration width, high			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	2.6	4.3		ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	1.4	3.7		
$t_{w2}$ Pulse duration width, low			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	2.8	4.3		ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	1.7	4		
$t_r$ Rise time			$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.0 \text{ V}$	0.4	1.5	2.2	ns
$t_f$ Fall time			$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.0 \text{ V}$	0.4	1.4	2	ns

† The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.

#### CPU\_DIV2x

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$ Output enable time	SEL133/100	CPU_DIV2x	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$ Output disable time	SEL133/100	CPU_DIV2x	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		8	10	ns
$t_c$ CPU_DIV2 clock period†			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	20	20.08	20.4	ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	15	15.06	15.3	ns
Cycle to cycle jitter			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$			250	ps
Duty cycle			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$ CPU_DIV2 bus skew	CPU_DIV2x	CPU_DIV2x	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$		50	175	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$ CPU_DIV2 pulse skew	CPU_DIV2n	CPU_DIV2n	$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ or } 133\text{MHz}$			1.6	ns
$t_{w1}$ Pulse duration width, high			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	7.1			ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	4.7			
$t_{w2}$ Pulse duration width, low			$f_{(CPU)} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	7.3	8.9		ns
			$f_{(CPU)} = 133 \text{ MHz}$	5	6.6		
$t_r$ Rise time			$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.0 \text{ V}$	0.4	1.4	2	ns
$t_f$ Fall time			$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.0 \text{ V}$	0.4	1.3	1.8	ns

† The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.



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switching characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V to }2.625\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (continued)

APIC

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$ Output enable time	SEL133/100	APICx	$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$		6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$ Output disable time	SEL133/100	APICx	$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$		8	10	ns
$t_c$ APIC clock period <sup>†</sup>			$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$	60	60.24	60.6	ns
Cycle to cycle jitter			$f_{(CPU)} = 100\text{ or }133\text{ MHz}$			400	ps
Duty cycle			$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$ APIC bus skew	APICx	APICx	$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$		30	100	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$ APIC pulse skew	APICn	APICn	$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$			3	ns
$t_{(off)}$ APIC clock to CPU clock offset, rising edge	APICx	CPUx		-1.5		-4	ns
$t_{w1}$ Pulse duration width, high			$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$	25.5	28		ns
$t_{w2}$ Pulse duration width, low			$f_{(APIC)} = 16.67\text{ MHz}$	25.3	29.2		ns
$t_r$ Rise time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.4	1.6	2.1	ns
$t_f$ Fall time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.4	1.2	1.7	ns

<sup>†</sup> The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.

switching characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.135\text{ V to }3.465\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$

3V66

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$ Output enable time	SEL133/100	3V66x	$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$		6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$ Output disable time	SEL133/100	3V66x	$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$		8	10	ns
$t_c$ 3V66 clock period <sup>†</sup>			$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$	15	15.06	15.3	ns
Cycle to cycle jitter			$f_{(CPU)} = 100\text{ or }133\text{ MHz}$			400	ps
Duty cycle			$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$ 3V66 bus skew	3V66x	3V66x	$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$		50	150	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$ 3V66 pulse skew	3V66n	3V66n	$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$			2.6	ns
$t_{(off)}$ 3V66 clock to CPU clock offset	3V66x	CPUx		0	-0.75	-1.5	ns
$t_{(off)}$ 3V66 clock to PCI clock offset, rising edge				1.2	2.1	3	ns
$t_{w1}$ Pulse duration width, high			$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$	5.2			ns
$t_{w2}$ Pulse duration width, low			$f_{(3V66)} = 66\text{ MHz}$	5			ns
$t_r$ Rise time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.5	1.5	2	ns
$t_f$ Fall time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.5	1.5	2	ns

<sup>†</sup> The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.



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switching characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.135 \text{ V to } 3.465 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 85^\circ\text{C}$  (continued)

#### 48MHz

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$	Output enable time	SEL133/100	48MHz	$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$	Output disable time	SEL133/100	48MHz	$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	8	10	ns
$t_c$	48MHz clock period <sup>†</sup>		$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	20.5	20.83	21.1	ns
	Cycle to cycle jitter		$f_{(\text{CPU})} = 100 \text{ or } 133 \text{ MHz}$			500	ps
	Duty cycle		$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(p)}$	48MHz pulse skew	48MHz	48MHz	$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$		3	ns
$t_{w1}$	Pulse duration width, high		$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	7.8			ns
$t_{w2}$	Pulse duration width, low		$f_{(48\text{MHz})} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	7.8			ns
$t_r$	Rise time		$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2 \text{ V}$	1	2.1	2.8	ns
$t_f$	Fall time		$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2 \text{ V}$	1	1.9	2.8	ns

<sup>†</sup> The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.

#### REF

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$	Output enable time	SEL133/100	REFx	$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$	Output disable time	SEL133/100	REFx	$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	8	10	ns
$t_c$	REF clock period <sup>†</sup>		$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	69.84			ns
	Cycle to cycle jitter		$f_{(\text{CPU})} = 100 \text{ or } 133 \text{ MHz}$			700	ps
	Duty cycle		$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$	REF bus skew	REFx	REFx	$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	150	250	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$	REF pulse skew	REFn	REFn	$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$		2	ns
$t_{w1}$	Pulse duration width, high		$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	26.2	32.7		ns
$t_{w2}$	Pulse duration width, low		$f_{(\text{REF})} = 14.318 \text{ MHz}$	26.2	31.2		ns
$t_r$	Rise time		$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2 \text{ V}$	1	2	2.8	ns
$t_f$	Fall time		$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2 \text{ V}$	1	1.9	2.8	ns

<sup>†</sup> The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.



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**switching characteristics,  $V_{DD} = 3.135\text{ V}$  to  $3.465\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  (continued)**

**PCI, PCI\_F**

PARAMETER		FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{en1}$	Output enable time	SEL133/100	PCIx	$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$		6	10	ns
$t_{dis1}$	Output disable time	SEL133/100	PCIx	$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$		8	10	ns
$t_c$	PCIx clock period <sup>†</sup>			$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$	30	30.12	30.5	ns
	Cycle to cycle jitter			$f_{(CPU)} = 100\text{ or }133\text{ MHz}$			300	ps
	Duty cycle			$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$	45		55	%
$t_{sk(o)}$	PCIx bus skew	PCIx	PCIx	$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$		70	300	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$	PCIx pulse skew	PCIn	PCIn	$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$			4	ns
$t_{(off)}$	PCIx clock to 3V66 clock offset				-1.2		-3	ns
$t_{w1}$	Pulse duration width, high			$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$	12			ns
$t_{w2}$	Pulse duration width, low			$f_{(PCI)} = 33\text{ MHz}$	12			ns
$t_r$	Rise time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.5	1.6	2	ns
$t_f$	Fall time			$V_O = 0.4\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	0.5	1.5	2	ns

<sup>†</sup> The average over any 1- $\mu\text{s}$  period of time is greater than the minimum specified period.

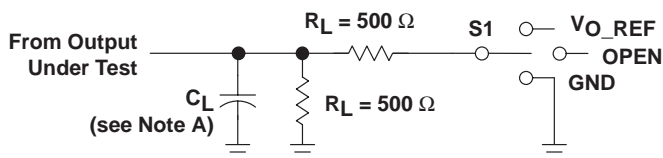
# CDC925

## 133-MHz CLOCK SYNTHESIZER/DRIVER FOR PC MOTHERBOARDS

### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

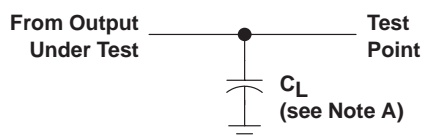
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#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

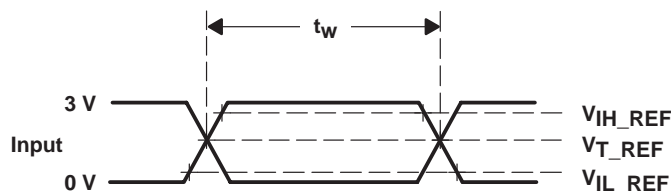


LOAD CIRCUIT for  $t_{pd}$  and  $t_{sk}$

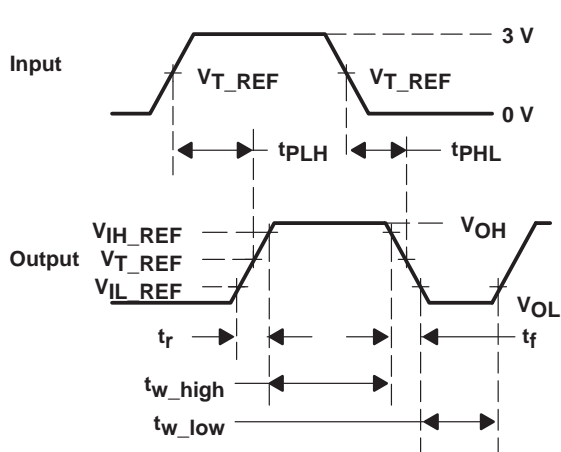
TEST	S1
$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	Open
$t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}$	$V_{O\_REF}$
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}$	GND



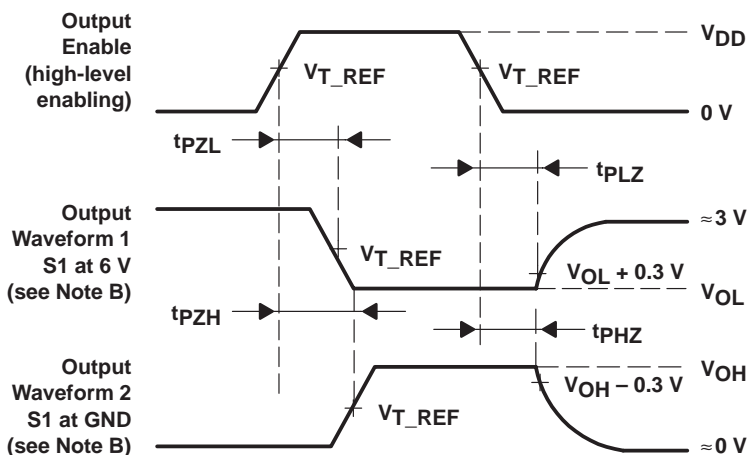
LOAD CIRCUIT FOR  $t_r$  and  $t_f$



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

- NOTES:
- $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.  $C_L = 20\ \text{pF}$  (CPUx, APICx, 48MHz, REF),  $C_L = 30\ \text{pF}$  (PCIx, 3V66)
  - Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
  - All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:  $PRR \leq 14.318\ \text{MHz}$ ,  $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$ ,  $t_r \leq 2.5\ \text{ns}$ ,  $t_f \leq 2.5\ \text{ns}$ .
  - The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.

PARAMETER	3.3-V INTERFACE	2.5-V INTERFACE	UNIT
$V_{IH\_REF}$ High-level reference voltage	2.4	2	V
$V_{IL\_REF}$ Low-level reference voltage	0.4	0.4	V
$V_{T\_REF}$ Input Threshold reference voltage	1.5	1.25	V
$V_{O\_REF}$ Off-state reference voltage	6	4.6	V

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

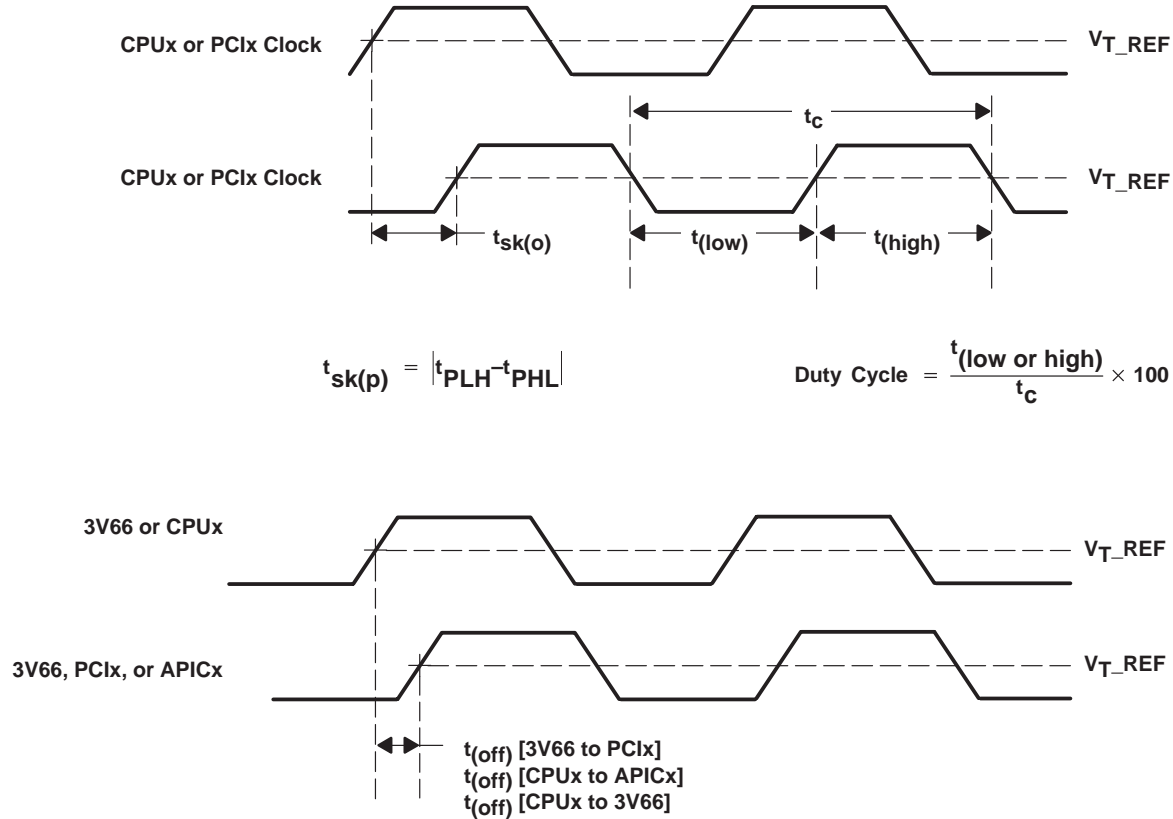


Figure 4. Waveforms for Calculation of Skew, Offset, and Jitter

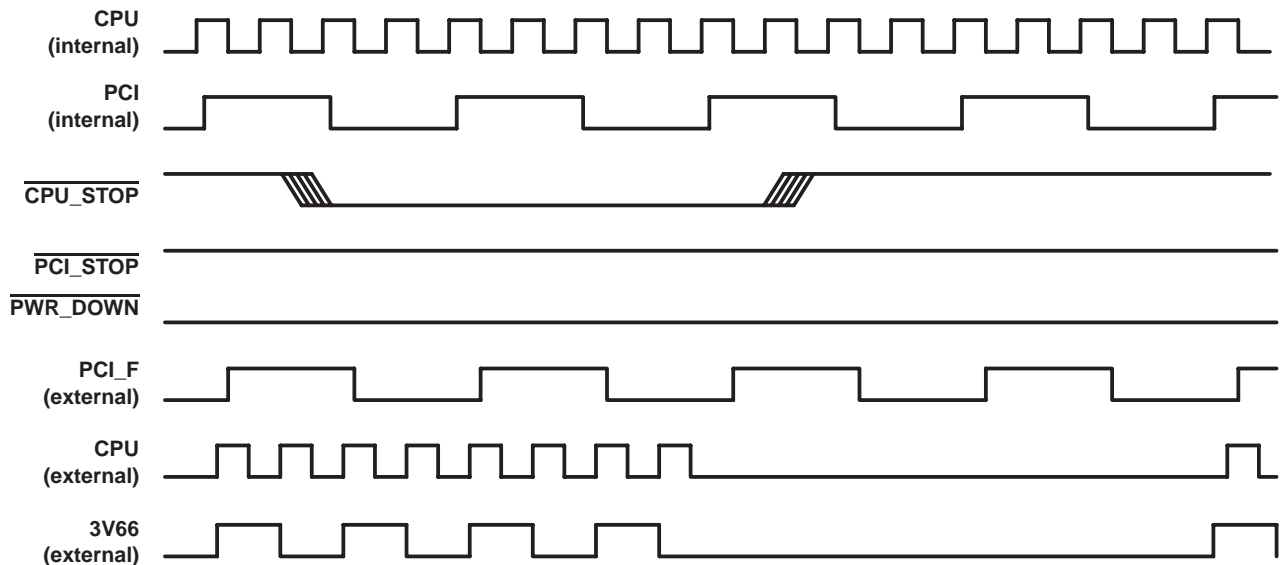


Figure 5.  $\overline{CPU\_STOP}$  Timing

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

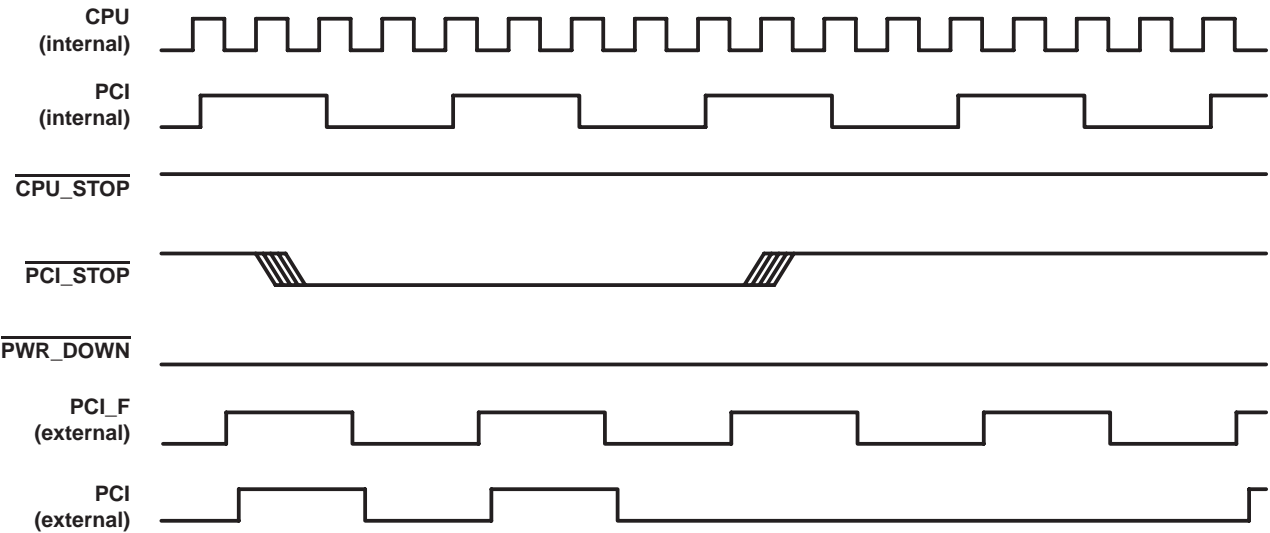
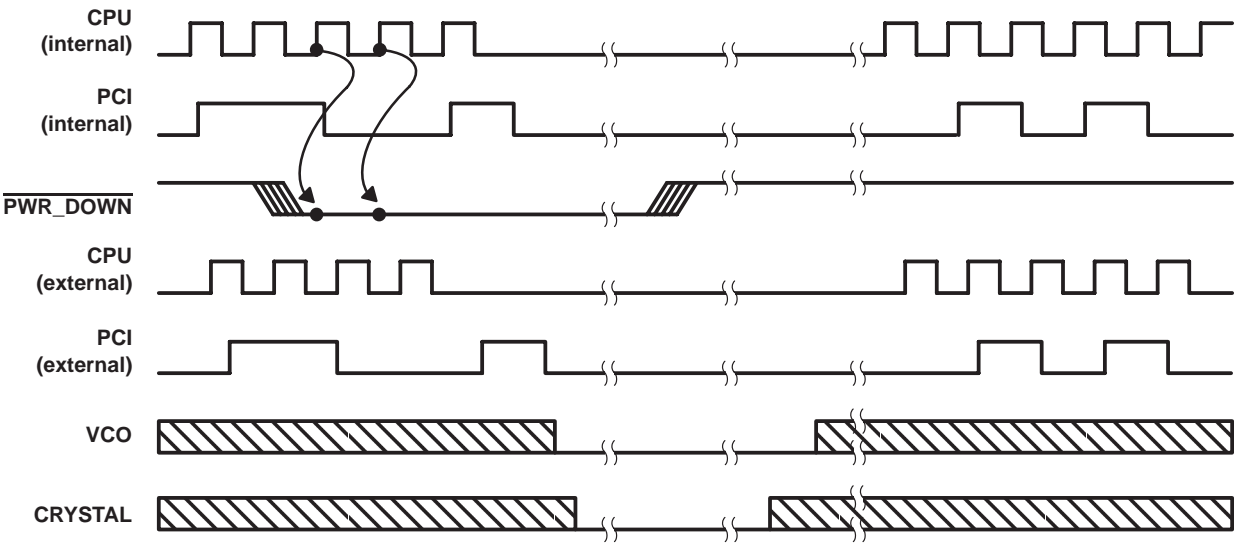


Figure 6. PCI\_STOP Timing



NOTE A: Shaded sections on the VCO and Crystal waveforms indicate that the VCO and crystal oscillators are active and there is a valid clock.

Figure 7. Power-Down Timing



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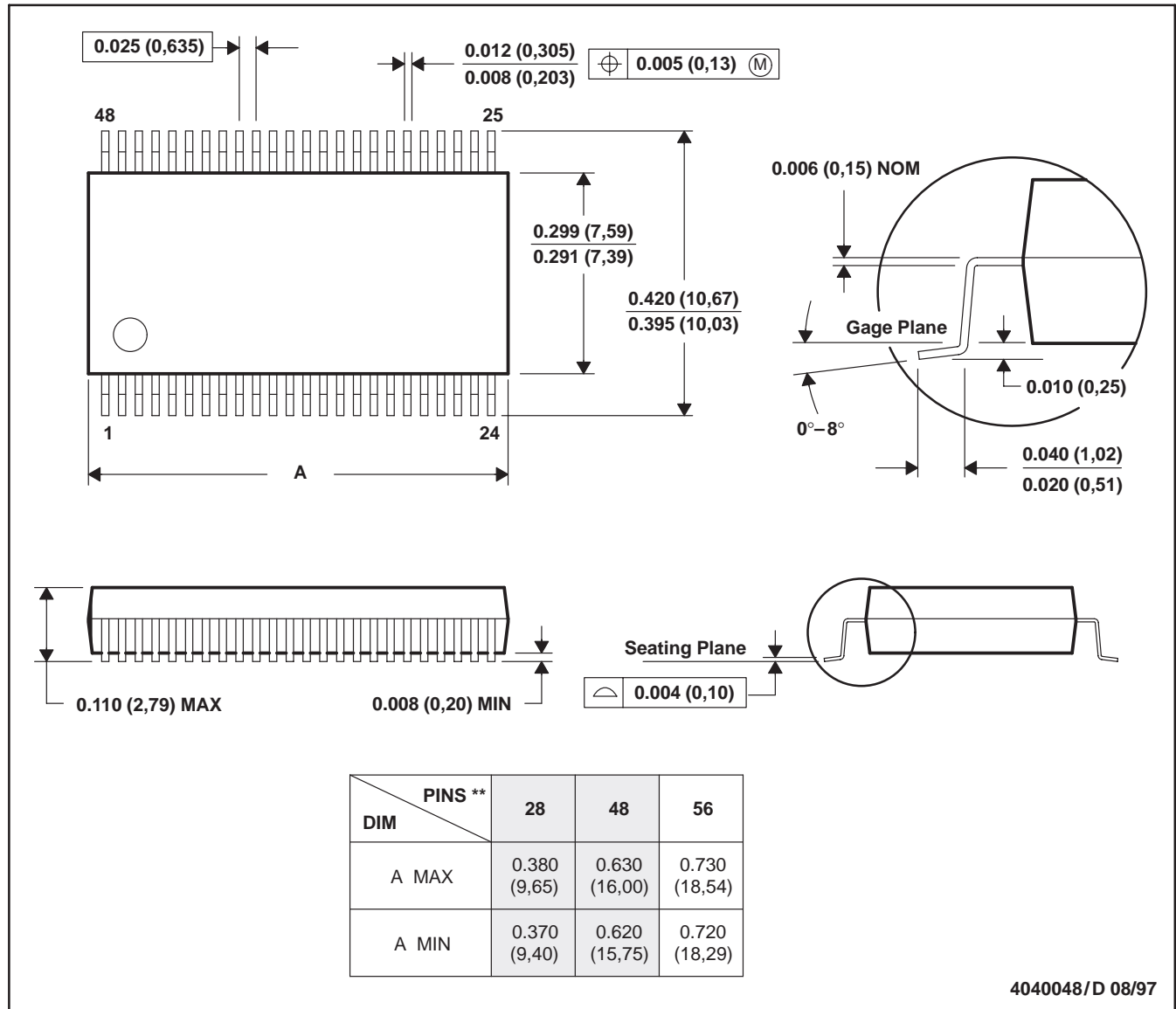
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**MECHANICAL DATA**

**DL (R-PDSO-G\*\*)**

**PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

**48-PIN SHOWN**



- NOTES: B. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).  
 C. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 D. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).  
 E. Falls within JEDEC MO-118

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
CDC925DL	ACTIVE	SSOP	DL	56	20	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
CDC925DLG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DL	56	20	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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Interface	<a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>
Logic	<a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>
Power Mgmt	<a href="http://power.ti.com">power.ti.com</a>
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