

Features

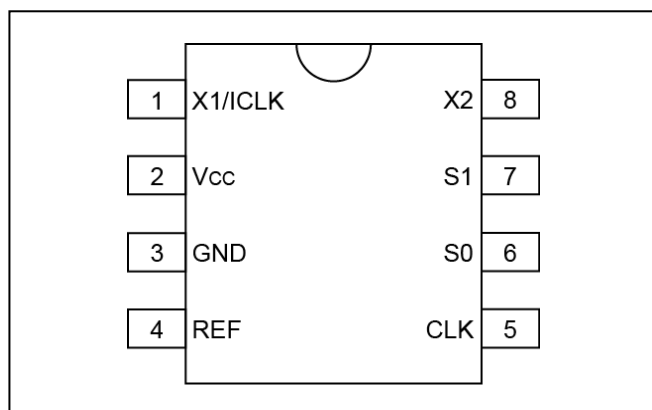
- ➔ Zero ppm multiplication error
- ➔ Input crystal frequency of 5 - 40 MHz
- ➔ Input clock frequency of 4 - 50 MHz
- ➔ Output clock frequencies up to 200 MHz
- ➔ Low period jitter 80ps (100~200MHz)
- ➔ Duty cycle of 45/55% of output clock up to 160MHz
- ➔ 9 selectable frequencies controlled by S0, S1 pins
- ➔ Operating voltages of 3.0 to 5.5V
- ➔ Lead free SOIC-8 package

Description

This Clock Multiplier is the most cost-effective way to generate a high quality, high frequency clock outputs from lower frequency crystal or clock input. It is designed to replace crystal oscillators in most electronic systems, clock multipliers and frequency translation devices with low output jitter. The device implements a standard fundamental mode using PLL techniques and inexpensive crystal to produce output clocks up to 200 MHz.

The internal Logic divider is to generate nine different popular multiplication factors, allowing one chip to output many common frequencies.

Pin Configuration



Pin Description

Pin#	Name	Type	Description
1	X1/ICLK	X1	Crystal connection or clock input
2	VCC	P	Connect to +3.3V or +5V
3	GND	P	Connect to ground
4	REF	O	Buffered crystal oscillator output clock
5	CLK	O	Clock output per Clock Output Table
6	S0	T1	Multiplier select pin 0, connect to GND or V _{CC} or floating (no connection)
7	S1	T1	Multiplier select pin 1, connect to GND or V _{CC} or floating (no connection)
8	X2	ZO	Crystal connection. Leave unconnected for clock input

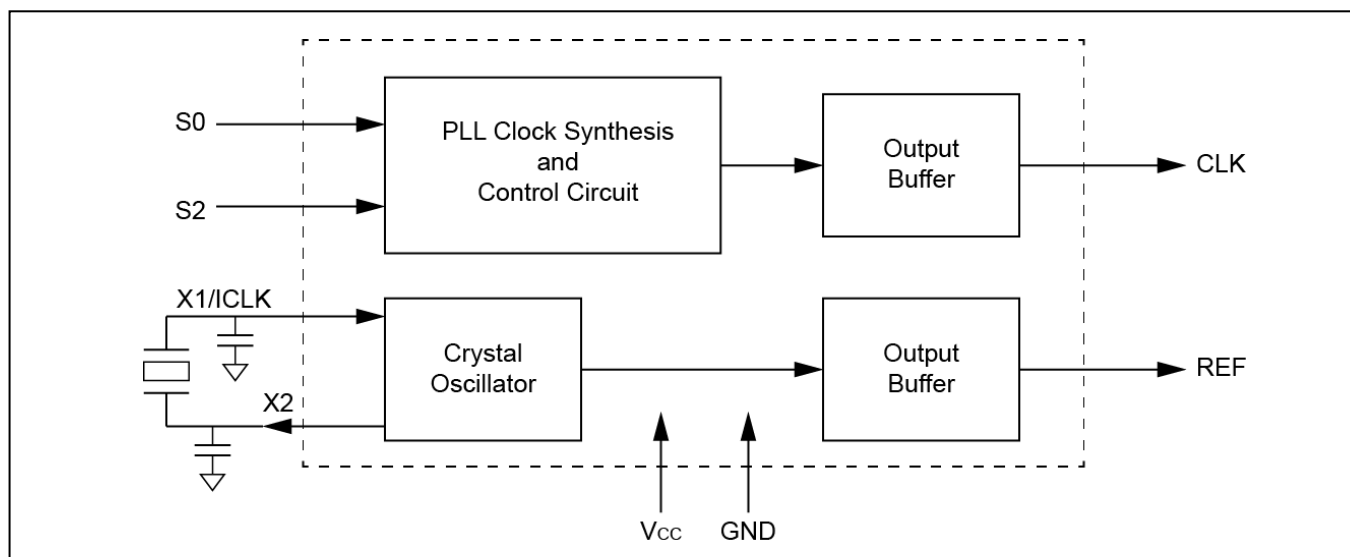
Clock Output Table

S1	S0	CLK
0	0	X4 ¹
0	M ²	X(16/3)
0	1	X5
M	0	X2.5
M	M	X2
M	1	X(10/3)
1	0	X6
1	M	X3
1	1	X8

Note:

1. CLK output frequency = ICLK X 4
2. M = Leave unconnected (self-biases to V_{CC}/2)

Block Diagram



External Components

Decoupling Capacitor

As with any high-performance mixed-signal IC, the PT7C4512 must be isolated from system power supply noise to perform optimally. A decoupling capacitor of 0.01μF or 0.1μF must be connected between VCC and the GND. It must be connected close to the PT7C4512 to minimize lead inductance. No external power supply filtering is required for the PT7C4512.

Series Termination Resistor

A 33Ω terminating resistor can be used next to the CLK pin for trace lengths over one inch.

Crystal Load Capacitors

There is no on-chip capacitance build-in chip. A parallel resonant, fundamental mode crystal should be used. The device crystal connections should include pads for small capacitors from X1 to ground and from X2 to ground. These capacitors are used to adjust the stray capacitance of the board to match the nominally required crystal load capacitance. Because load capacitance can only be increased in this trimming process, it is important to keep stray capacitance to a minimum by using very short PCB traces (and no vias) between the crystal and device. Crystal capacitors, if needed, must be connected from each of the pins X1 and X2 to ground. The value (in pF) of these crystal caps should equal $CL \times 2$. In this equation, CL = crystal load capacitance in pF. Example: For a crystal with a 15 pF load capacitance, each crystal capacitor would be 30pF.

Maximum Rating

Storage Temperature.....-60°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature.....+125°C Max
Supply Voltage to Ground Potential (V_{CC}).....-0.3V to +7.0V
Inputs (Referenced to GND)-0.5V to $V_{CC}+0.5V$
Clock Output (Referenced to GND)...-0.5V to $V_{CC}+0.5V$
Soldering Temperature (Max of 10 seconds)...260°C (Max. 10s)

Note:

Stresses greater than those listed under 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Sym	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		3.0		5.5	V
T_A	Operating Temperature		-40		+85	°C

DC Electrical Characteristics

($V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3V$, $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted)

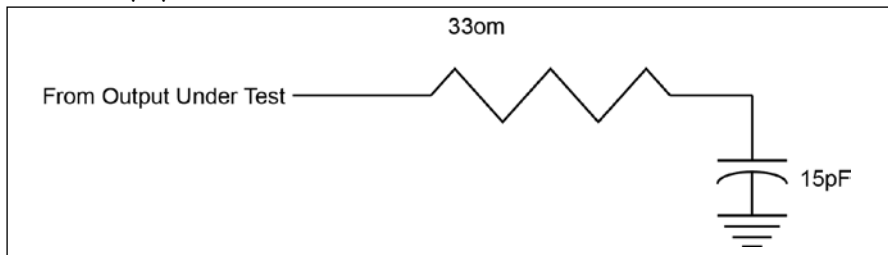
Sym	Parameter	Test Condition	Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		VCC	3	3.3	3.6	V
I_{CC}	Supply Current	No load, 20MHz crystal, 100MHz output	VCC		12	20	mA
V_{IH}	Input Logic High		ICLK	$(V_{CC}/2)+1$	$V_{CC}/2$		V
V_{IL}	Input Logic Low		ICLK		$V_{CC}/2$	$(V_{CC}/2)-1$	V
V_{IH}	Input Logic High		S0, S1	$V_{CC}-0.5$			V
V_{IM}	Input Mid-level		S0, S1		$V_{CC}/2$		V
V_{IL}	Input Logic Low		S0, S1			0.5	V
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	$IOH = -12mA$	CLK	2.4			V
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	$IOL = 12 mA$	CLK			0.4	
I_S	Short Circuit Current		CLK		± 30		mA

($V_{CC} = 5.0 \pm 0.5V$, $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted)

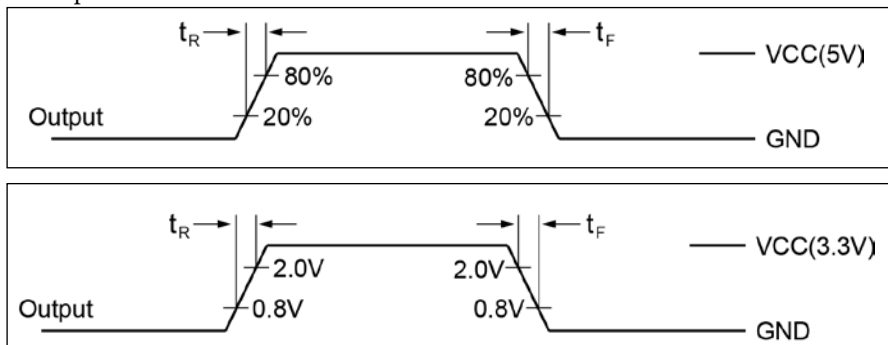
Sym	Parameter	Test Condition	Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		VCC	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
I_{CC}	Supply Current	No load, 20MHz crystal, 100MHz output	VCC		20	30	mA
V_{IH}	Input Logic High		ICLK	$(V_{CC}/2)+1$	$V_{CC}/2$		V
V_{IL}	Input Logic Low		ICLK		$V_{CC}/2$	$(V_{CC}/2)-1$	V
V_{IH}	Input Logic High		S0, S1	$V_{CC}-0.4$			V
V_{IM}	Input Mid-level		S0, S1		$V_{CC}/2$		V
V_{IL}	Input Logic Low		S0, S1			0.4	V
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	$IOH = -12mA$	CLK	$V_{CC}-0.5$			V
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	$IOL = 12 mA$	CLK			0.4	
I_S	Short Circuit Current		CLK		± 70		mA

Test Circuits

1> Load circuit for output clock duty cycle, rise and fall time Measurement



2> Timing Definitions for output clock rise and fall time Measurement



AC Electrical Characteristics

($V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3V$, $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted)

Sym	Parameter	Test Condition	Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
F_{IN}	Input Frequency	Crystal	ICLK	5		40	MHz
		Clock	ICLK	4		50	MHz
F_{OUT}	Output Frequency ⁽²⁾	V_{CC} : 3.0 to 3.6V	CLK	20		180	MHz
t_R	Output Clock Rise Time	0.8 to 2.0V, with 15pF load	CLK		1		Ns
t_F	Output Clock Fall Time	2.0 to 0.8V, with 15pF load	CLK		1		Ns
Duty	Output Clock Duty Cycle	At $V_{CC}/2$, below 160MHz	CLK	45	50	55	%
		At $V_{CC}/2$, 160MHz to 180MHz	CLK	40		60	%
	PLL Bandwidth ⁽¹⁾			10			kHz
	Period Jitter	70MHz~160MHz, 25C	CLK			120	ps

Note:

- Only reference for design
- The phase relationship between input and output clocks can change at power up

($V_{CC} = 5.0 \pm 0.5V$, $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted)

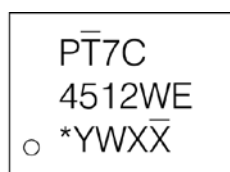
Sym	Parameter	Test Condition	Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
F_{IN}	Input Frequency	Crystal	ICLK	5		40	MHz
		Clock	ICLK	4		50	MHz
F_{OUT}	Output Frequency ⁽²⁾	V_{CC} : 4.5 to 5.5V	CLK	20		200	MHz
t_R	Output Clock Rise Time	20% V_{CC} to 80% V_{CC} , with 15pF load	CLK		1.2		Ns
t_F	Output Clock Fall Time	80% V_{CC} to 20% V_{CC} , with 15pF load	CLK		1.2		Ns
Duty	Output Clock Duty Cycle	At $V_{CC}/2$, below 160MHz	CLK	45	50	55	%
		At $V_{CC}/2$, 160MHz to 200MHz	CLK	40		60	%
	PLL Bandwidth ⁽¹⁾			10			kHz
	Period Jitter	70MHz~160MHz, 25C	CLK			120	ps

Note:

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Part Marking

W Package



*: Die Rev

YW: Date Code (Year & Workweek)

1st X: Assembly Site Code

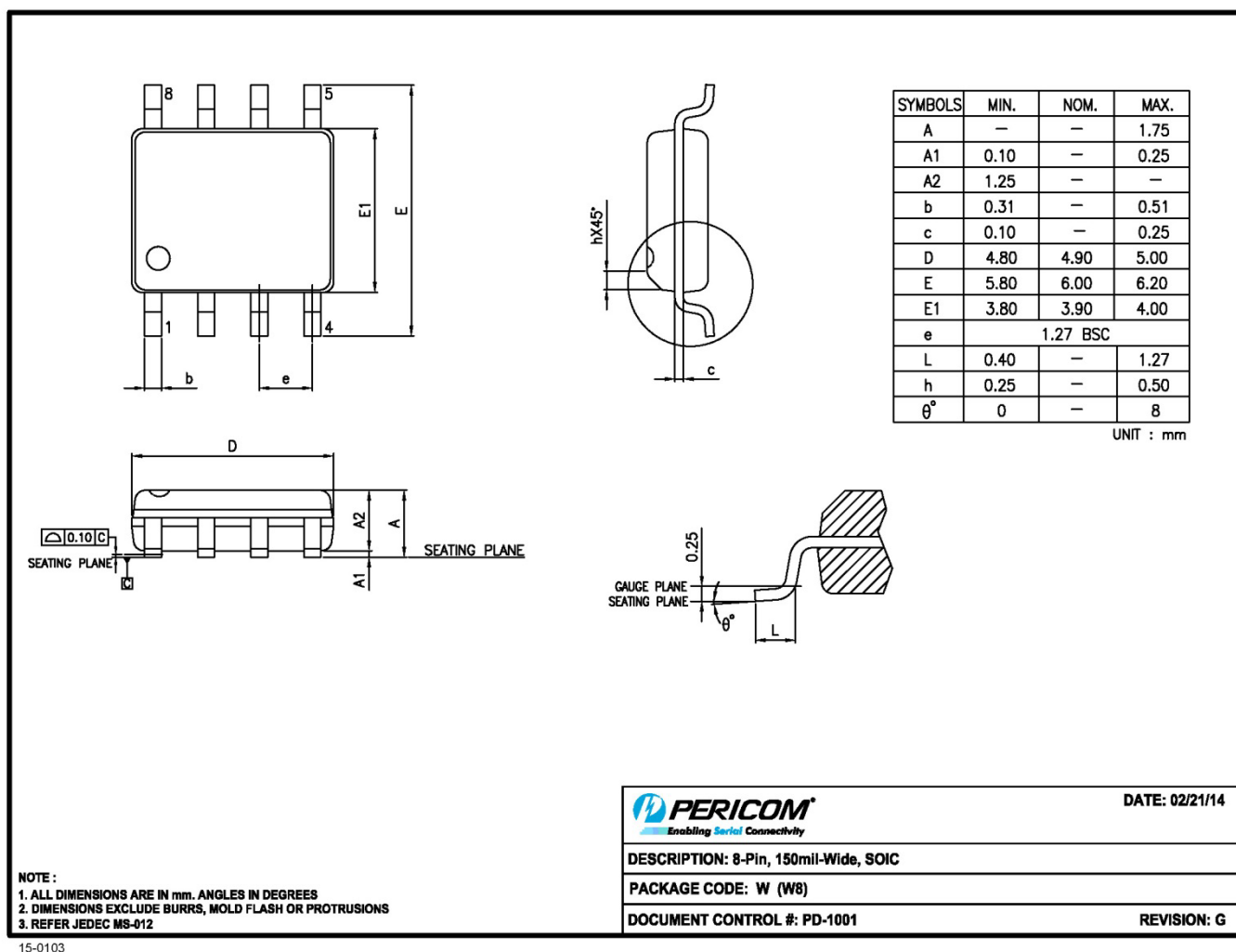
2nd X: Wafer Fab Site Code

Bar above "T" means Fab3 of MGN

Bar above fabe code means Cu wire

Packaging Mechanical

8-SOIC (W)



For latest package info.

 please check: <http://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/pericom-packaging/packaging-mechanicals-and-thermal-characteristics/>

Ordering Information

Part Number	Package Code	Description
PT7C4512WEX	W	8-Pin, 150mil-Wide (SOIC)

Notes:

1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant. All applicable RoHS exemptions applied.
2. See <http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/> for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
3. Thermal characteristics can be found on the company web site at www.diodes.com/design/support/packageing/
4. E = Pb-free and Green
5. X suffix = Tape/Reel

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