

# CDC7005

## 3.3-V HIGH PERFORMANCE CLOCK SYNTHESIZER AND JITTER CLEANER

SCAS685E – DECEMBER 2002 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2004

- High Performance 1:5 PLL Clock Synchronizer
- Two Clock Inputs: VCXO\_IN Clock Is Synchronized to REF\_IN Clock
- Synchronizes Frequencies up to 800 MHz (VCXO\_IN)
- Supports Five Differential LVPECL Outputs
- Each Output Frequency Is Selectable by x1, /2, /4, /8, /16
- All Outputs Are Synchronized
- Integrated Low-Noise OPA for External Low-Pass Filter
- Efficient Jitter Screening From Low PLL Loop Bandwidth
- Low-Phase Noise Characteristic
- Programmable Delay for Phase Adjustments
- Predivider Loop BW Adjustment
- SPI Controllable Division Setting
- Power-Up Control Forces LVPECL Outputs to 3-State at VCC <1.5 V
- 3.3-V Power Supply
- Available in a 64-Pin BGA Package 0,8-mm Pitch in Both Lead-Free ZVA and Leaded GVA Packages
- Industrial Temperature Range –40°C to 85°C

**TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS  
(TOP VIEW)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	CTRL_LE	CTRL_CLK	CTRL_DATA	CP_OUT	OPA_IN	OPA_IP	OPA_OUT	STATUS_LOCK
B	REF_IN	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
C	I_REF	GND	AVCC	AVCC	AVCC	AVCC	AVCC	STATUS_REF
D	VCXO_IN	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	VCC	STATUS_VCXO
E	VCXO_IN_B	GND	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC
F	Y0	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	VCC	Y4B
G	Y0B	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	Y4
H	NPD	Y1	Y1B	Y2	Y2B	Y3	Y3B	NRESET

### description

The CDC7005 is a high-performance, low-phase noise, and low-skew clock synthesizer and jitter cleaner that synchronizes the voltage controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO) frequency to the reference clock. The programmable predividers M and N give a high flexibility to the frequency ratio of the reference clock to VCXO:  $VCXO\_IN/REF\_IN = (N \times P)/M$ . The VCXO\_IN clock operates up to 800 MHz. Through the selection of external VCXO and loop filter components, the PLL loop bandwidth and damping factor can be adjusted to meet different system requirements. Each of the five differential LVPECL outputs are programmable by the serial peripheral interface (SPI). The SPI allows individual control of frequency and enable/disable state of each output. The device operates in 3.3-V environment. The built-in latches ensure that all outputs are synchronized.

The CDC7005 is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C.



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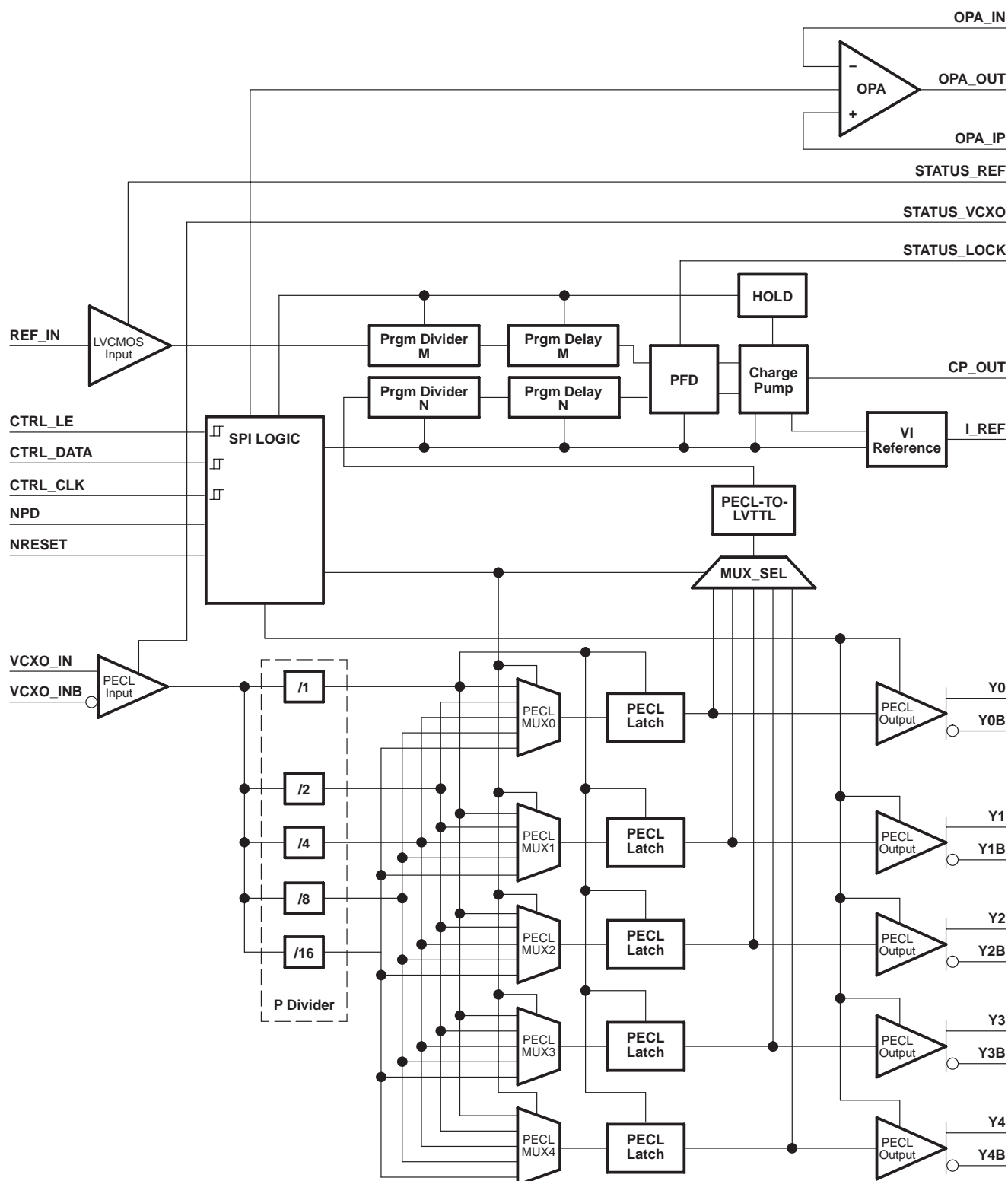
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### functional block diagram



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### Terminal Functions

TERMINAL		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
GND	B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, C2, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, E2, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6	Ground	Ground
AV <sub>CC</sub>	C3, C4, C5, C6, C7	Power	3.3-V analog power supply
CP_OUT	A4	O	Charge pump output
CTRL_LE	A1	I	LVC MOS input, control load enable for serial programmable interface (SPI), with hysteresis
CTRL_CLK	A2	I	LVC MOS input, serial control clock input for SPI, with hysteresis
CTRL_DATA	A3	I	LVC MOS input, serial control data input for SPI, with hysteresis
I_REF	C1	O	Current path for the external reference resistor (12 kΩ ±1%) to support an accurate charge pump current; optional. Do not use any capacitor across this resistor to prevent noise coupling via this node. If internal 12 kΩ is selected(default setting), this pin can be left open.
NPD	H1	I	LVC MOS input, asynchronous power down (PD) signal active on low. Switches all current sources off, resets all dividers to default values and 3-states all outputs, has internal 150-kΩ pullup resistor
NRESET	H8	I	LVC MOS input, asynchronous reset signal active on low. Resets the counter of all dividers to zero keeping its divider values the same. It has an internal 150-kΩ pullup resistor. Yx outputs are switched low during reset.
REF_IN	B1	I	LVC MOS reference clock input
OPA_IN	A5	I	Inverting input of the op amp, see Note 1
OPA_OUT	A7	O	Output of the op amp, see Note 1
OPA_IP	A6	I	Noninverting input of the op amp, see Note 1
STATUS_LOCK	A8	O	This pin is high if the PLL lock definition is valid. PLL lock definition means the rising edge of REF_IN clock and VCXO_IN clock for PFD are inside the lock detect window for at least five successive input clock cycles. If the rising edge of REF_IN clock and VCXO_IN clock are out of the selected lock detect window, this pin will be low, but it does not refer to the real lock condition of the PLL. See Table 8 and Figure 4.
STATUS_REF	C8	O	LVC MOS output provides the status of the reference input (frequencies above 3.5 MHz are interpreted as valid clocks, active high)
STATUS_VCXO	D8	O	LVC MOS outputs provides the status of the VCXO input (frequencies above 10 MHz are interpreted as valid clocks, active high)
V <sub>CC</sub>	D7, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, F7, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7	Power	3.3-V supply
VCXO_IN	D1	I	VCXO LVPECL input
VCXO_INB	E1	I	Complementary VCXO LVPECL input
Y[0:4]	F1, H2, H4, H6, G8	O	LVPECL output
Y[0:4]B	G1, H3, H5, H7, F8	O	Complementary LVPECL output

NOTE 1: If the internal operational amplifier is not used, these pins can be left open.



## SPI control interface

The serial interface of the CDC7005 is a simple SPI-compatible interface for writing to the registers of the device. It consists of three control lines: CTRL\_CLK, CTRL\_DATA, and CTRL\_LE. There are four 32-bit wide registers, which can be addressed by the two LSBs of a transferred word (bit 0 and bit 1). Every transmitted word must have 32 bits, starting with MSB first. Each word can be written separately. Word 0, word 1, and word 2 are user programmable; however, word 3 is reserved for factory test purposes only. There is no need to program word 3 unless it has to be filled with zeros. The transfer is initiated with the falling edge of CTRL\_LE; as long as CTRL\_LE is high, no data can be transferred. During CTRL\_LE, low data can be written. The data has to be applied at CTRL\_DATA and has to be stable before the rising edge of CTRL\_CLK. The transmission is finished by a rising edge of CTRL\_LE. With the rising edge of CTRL\_LE, the new word is asynchronously transferred to the internal register (e.g., N, M, P, ...). Each word has to be separately transmitted by this procedure.

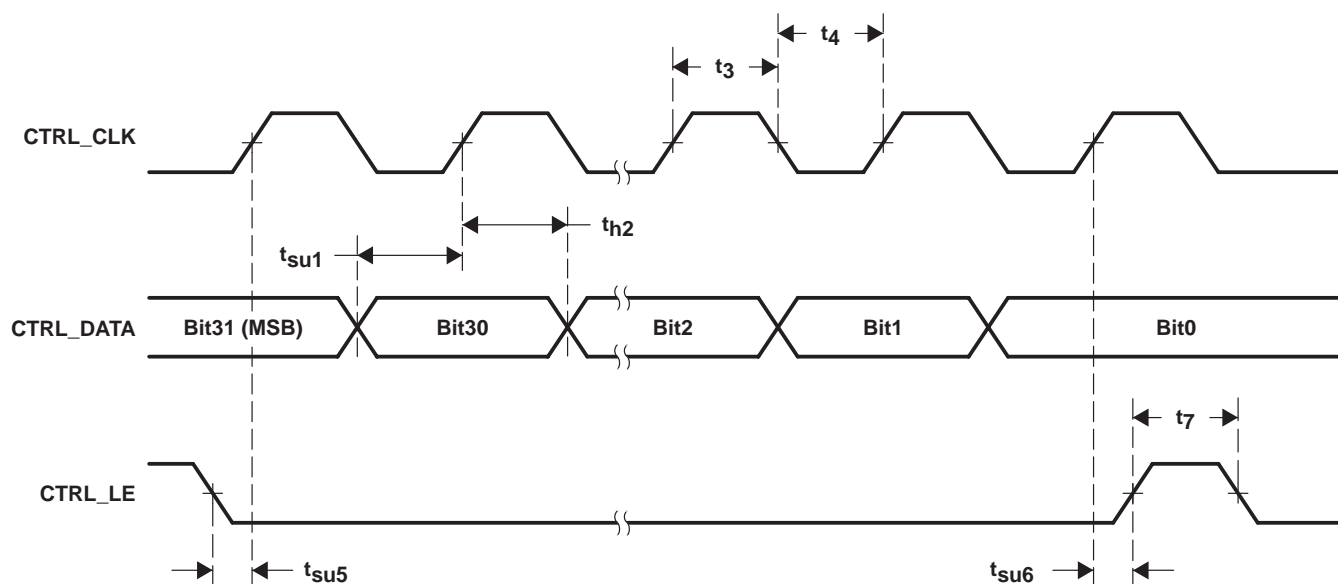


Figure 1. Timing Diagram SPI Control Interface

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**Table 1. Word 0**

BIT	BIT NAME		DESCRIPTION / FUNCTION	TYPE	POWER-UP CONDITION	PIN AFFECTED
0	C0		Register selection	W	0	
1	C1		Register selection	W	0	
2	M0	Reference Divider M	Reference divider M bit 0	W	1	
3	M1		Reference divider M bit 1	W	1	
4	M2		Reference divider M bit 2	W	1	
5	M3		Reference divider M bit 3	W	1	
6	M4		Reference divider M bit 4	W	1	
7	M5		Reference divider M bit 5	W	1	
8	M6		Reference divider M bit 6	W	1	
9	M7		Reference divider M bit 7	W	0	
10	M8		Reference divider M bit 8	W	0	
11	M9		Reference divider M bit 9	W	0	
12	MD0	Reference Delay M	Reference delay M bit 0	W	0	
13	MD1		Reference delay M bit 1	W	0	
14	MD2		Reference delay M bit 2	W	0	
15	PFD0	PFD Pulse Width	PFD pulse width PFD bit 0	W	0	A4
16	PFD1		PFD pulse width PFD bit 1	W	0	A4
17	PFD2		PFD pulse width PFD bit 2	W	0	A4
18	CP0	CP Current	CP current setting bit 0	W	1	A4
19	CP1		CP current setting bit 1	W	0	A4
20	CP2		CP current setting bit 2	W	0	A4
21	CP3		CP current setting bit 3	W	1	A4
22	Y03St	Output 3-State	Y0 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	F1, G1
23	Y13St		Y1 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	H2, H3
24	Y23St		Y2 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	H4, H5
25	Y33St		Y3 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	H6, H7
26	Y43St		Y4 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	G8, F8
27	CP3St		CP 3-state (1 = output enabled)	W	1	A4
28	OP3St		OPA 3-state and disable (1 = OPA enabled)	W	0	A7
29	MUXS0	MUXSEL	MUXSEL select bit 0	W	1	
30	MUXS1		MUXSEL select bit 1	W	1	
31	MUXS2		MUXSEL select bit 2	W	0	



**Table 2. Word 1**

BIT	BIT NAME		DESCRIPTION/FUNCTION	TYPE	POWER-UP CONDITION	PIN AFFECTED
0	C0		Register selection	W	1	
1	C1		Register selection	W	0	
2	N0	VCXO Divider N	VCXO divider N bit 0	W	1	
3	N1		VCXO divider N bit 1	W	1	
4	N2		VCXO divider N bit 2	W	1	
5	N3		VCXO divider N bit 3	W	1	
6	N4		VCXO divider N bit 4	W	1	
7	N5		VCXO divider N bit 5	W	1	
8	N6		VCXO divider N bit 6	W	1	
9	N7		VCXO divider N bit 7	W	0	
10	N8		VCXO divider N bit 8	W	0	
11	N9		VCXO divider N bit 9	W	0	
12	ND0	VCXO Delay N	VCXO delay N bit 0	W	0	
13	ND1		VCXO delay N bit 1	W	0	
14	ND2		VCXO delay N bit 2	W	0	
15	MUX00	MUX0	MUX0 select bit 0	W	0	F1, G1
16	MUX01		MUX0 select bit 1	W	0	F1, G1
17	MUX02		MUX0 select bit 2	W	0	F1, G1
18	MUX10	MUX1	MUX1 select bit 0	W	1	H2, H3
19	MUX11		MUX1 select bit 1	W	0	H2, H3
20	MUX12		MUX1 select bit 2	W	0	H2, H3
21	MUX20	MUX2	MUX2 select bit 0	W	0	H4, H5
22	MUX21		MUX2 select bit 1	W	1	H4, H5
23	MUX22		MUX2 select bit 2	W	0	H4, H5
24	MUX30	MUX3	MUX3 select bit 0	W	1	H6, H7
25	MUX31		MUX3 select bit 1	W	1	H6, H7
26	MUX32		MUX3 select bit 2	W	0	H6, H7
27	MUX40	MUX4	MUX4 select bit 0	W	1	G8, F8
28	MUX41		MUX4 select bit 1	W	1	G8, F8
29	MUX42		MUX4 select bit 2	W	0	G8, F8
30	CP_DIR		Determines in which direction CP should regulate, if REF_CLK is faster than VCXO_CLK, and vice versa (see Figure 2)	W	1	A4
31	REXT		Enable external reference resistor (1 = enabled)	W	0	C1

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**Table 3. Word 2**

BIT	BIT NAME		DESCRIPTION / FUNCTION	TYPE	POWER-UP CONDITION	PIN AFFECTED
0	C0		Register selection	W	0	
1	C1		Register selection	W	1	
2	HOLD		Enables the hold functionality (1 = enabled)	W	0	A4
3	NPD		PD current sources, resets the dividers and 3-states all outputs (0 = active)	W	1	
4	NRESET		RESET all dividers (0 = active)	W	1	
5	ENBG		Enable bandgap (1 = enabled), see Note 2	W	1	C1
6	LOCKW 0		Lock detect window bit 0	W	0	A8
7	LOCKW 1		Lock detect window bit 1	W	0	A8
8	RES		Reserved	W	X	
9	RES		Reserved	W	X	
10	RES		Reserved	W	X	
11	RES		Reserved	W	X	
12	RES		Reserved	W	X	
13	RES		Reserved	W	X	
14	RES		Reserved	W	X	
15	RES		Reserved	W	X	
16	RES		Reserved	W	X	
17	RES		Reserved	W	X	
18	RES		Reserved	W	X	
19	RES		Reserved	W	X	
20	RES		Reserved	W	X	
21	RES		Reserved	W	X	
22	RES		Reserved	W	X	
23	RES		Reserved	W	X	
24	RES		Reserved	W	X	
25	RES		Reserved	W	X	
26	RES		Reserved	W	X	
27	RES		Reserved	W	X	
28	RES		Reserved	W	X	
29	RES		Reserved	W	X	
30	RES		Reserved	W	X	
31	RES		Reserved	W	X	

NOTE 2: The reference voltage for the charge pump and LVPECL output circuitry can be generated in two ways. One way is to enable ENBG and the other way is to use the voltage divider circuitry (internal or external). It is recommended to enable ENBG because it gives an accurate value and it is independent on temperature variation.

**Table 4. Word 3**

BIT	BIT NAME		DESCRIPTION/FUNCTION	TYPE	POWER-UP CONDITION	PIN AFFECTED
0	C0		Register selection	W	1	
1	C1		Register selection	W	1	
2	RES		Reserved	W	0	
3	RES		Reserved	W	0	
4	RES		Reserved	W	0	
5	RES		Reserved	W	0	
6	RES		Reserved	W	0	
7	RES		Reserved	W	0	
8	RES		Reserved	W	0	
9	RES		Reserved	W	0	
10	RES		Reserved	W	0	
11	RES		Reserved	W	0	
12	RES		Reserved	W	0	
13	RES		Reserved	W	0	
14	RES		Reserved	W	0	
15	RES		Reserved	W	0	
16	RES		Reserved	W	0	
17	RES		Reserved	W	0	
18	RES		Reserved	W	0	
19	RES		Reserved	W	0	
20	RES		Reserved	W	0	
21	RES		Reserved	W	0	
22	RES		Reserved	W	0	
23	RES		Reserved	W	0	
24	RES		Reserved	W	0	
25	RES		Reserved	W	0	
26	RES		Reserved	W	0	
27	RES		Reserved	W	0	
28	RES		Reserved	W	0	
29	RES		Reserved	W	0	
30	RES		Reserved	W	0	
31	RES		Reserved	W	0	



## functional description of the logic

**Table 5. Reference Divider M and VCXO Divider N (See Note 3)**

M9	M8	M7	M6	M5	M4	M3	M2	M1	M0	DIV BY	DEFAULT
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	
					•						
					•						
					•						
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	Yes
					•						
					•						
					•						
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1022	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1023	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	

NOTE 3: If the divider value is Q, then the code will be the binary value of (Q–1).

**Table 6. Reference Delay M and VCXO Delay N**

MD2/ND2	MD1/ND1	MD0/ND0	DELAY†	DEFAULT
0	0	0	0 ps	Yes
0	0	1	150 ps	
0	1	0	300 ps	
0	1	1	450 ps	
1	0	0	600 ps	
1	0	1	750 ps	
1	1	0	1.5 ns	
1	1	1	2.75 ns	

† Typical values at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , temperature = 25°C

**Table 7. PFD Pulse Width Delay**

PFD2	PFD1	PFD0	ADDITIONAL PULSE WIDTH†	DEFAULT
0	0	0	0 ps	Yes
0	0	1	300 ps	
0	1	0	600 ps	
0	1	1	900 ps	
1	0	0	1.5 ns	
1	0	1	2.1 ns	
1	1	0	2.7 ns	
1	1	1	3.7 ns	

† Typical values at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , temperature = 25°C

## functional description of the logic (continued)

Table 8. Lock Detect Window

LockW 1	LockW 0	REF_IN TO Y <sub>n</sub> TOLERABLE PHASE OFFSET (See Figure 4)	DEFAULT
0	0	±1.2 ns	Yes
0	1	±1.8 ns	
1	0	±2.4 ns	
1	1	±3 ns	

Table 9. Charge Pump Current

CP3	CP2	CP1	CP0	NOMINAL CHARGE PUMP CURRENT†	DEFAULT
0	0	0	0	0.625 mA	
0	0	0	1	1.25 mA	
0	0	1	0	1.875 mA	
0	0	1	1	2.5 mA	
0	1	0	0	3.125 mA	
0	1	0	1	3.75 mA	
0	1	1	0	4.375 mA	
0	1	1	1	5 mA	
1	0	0	0	1 mA	
1	0	0	1	2 mA	Yes
1	0	1	0	3 mA	
1	0	1	1	4 mA	
1	1	0	0	5 mA	
1	1	0	1	6 mA	
1	1	1	0	7 mA	
1	1	1	1	8 mA	

† With an internal or external reference resistor (12 kΩ) in use.

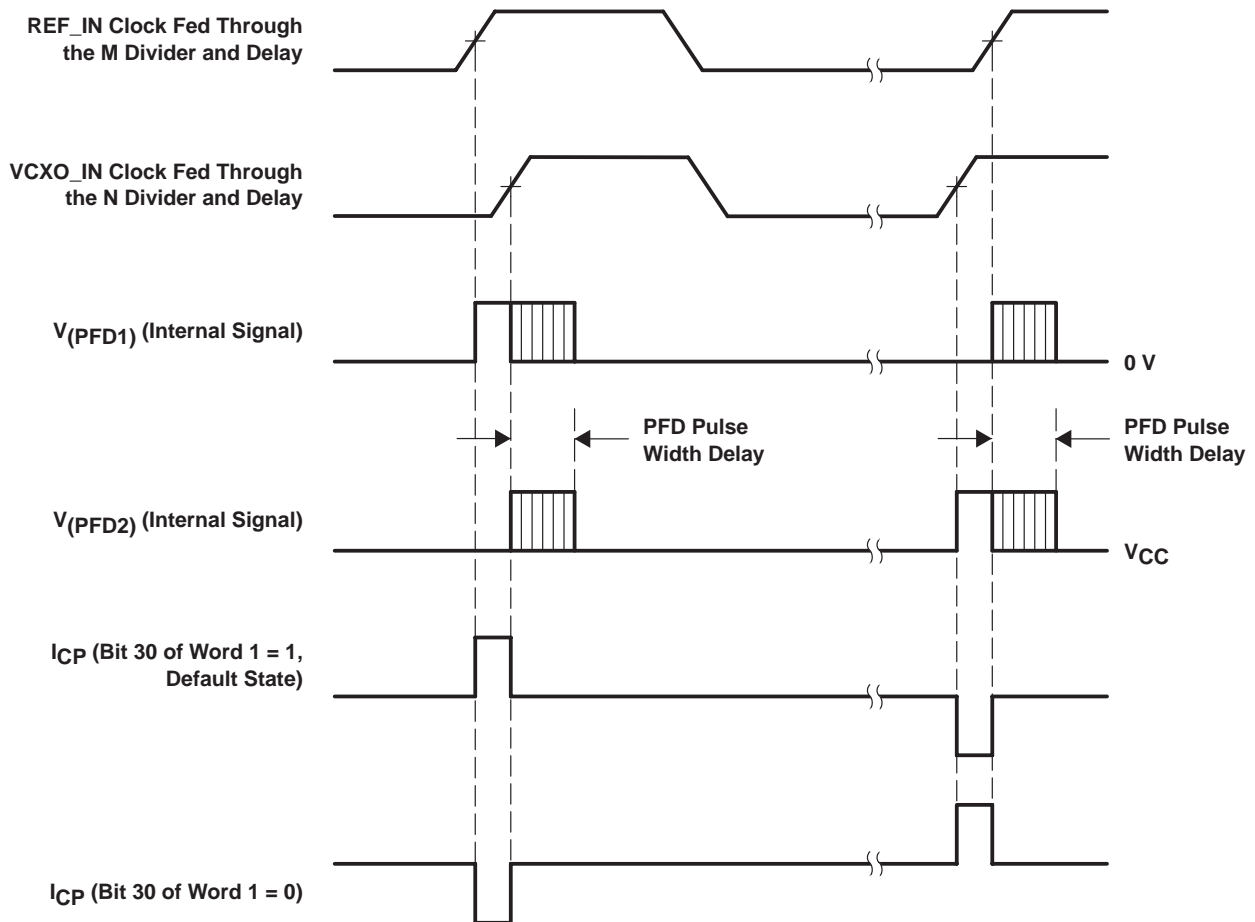
Table 10. MUXSEL Selection

MUXS2	MUXS1	MUXS0	SELECTED VCXO SIGNAL FOR THE PHASE DISCRIMINATOR	DEFAULT
0	0	0	Y0	
0	0	1	Y1	
0	1	0	Y2	
0	1	1	Y3	Yes
1	0	0	Y4	
1	0	1	Y3	
1	1	0	Y3	
1	1	1	Y3	

functional description of the logic (continued)

**Table 11. MUX0, MUX1, MUX2, MUX3, and MUX4 Selection**

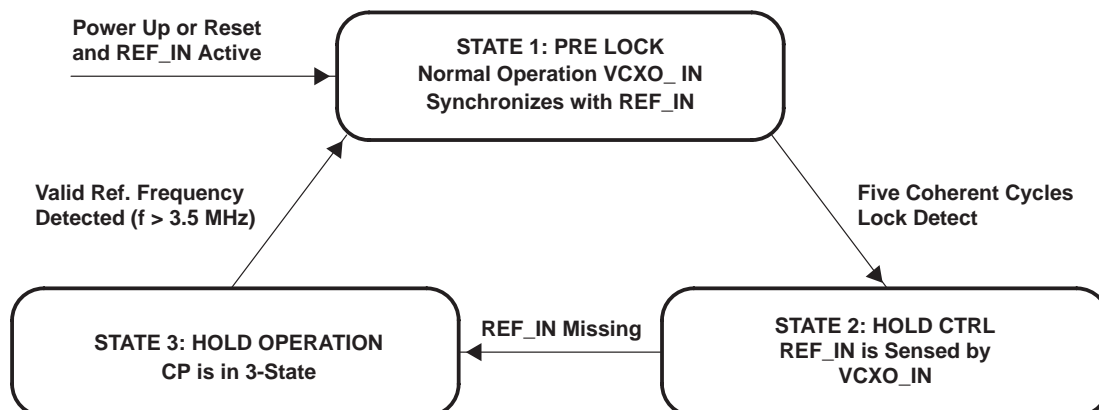
MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	SELECTED DIVIDED VCXO SIGNAL	DEFAULT
0	0	0	Div by 1	For Y0
0	0	1	Div by 2	For Y1
0	1	0	Div by 4	For Y2
0	1	1	Div by 8	For Y3 and Y4
1	0	0	Div by 16	
1	0	1	Div by 8	
1	1	0	Div by 8	
1	1	1	Div by 8	



NOTE: The purpose of the PFD pulse width delay is to improve spurious suppression. (See Table 7)

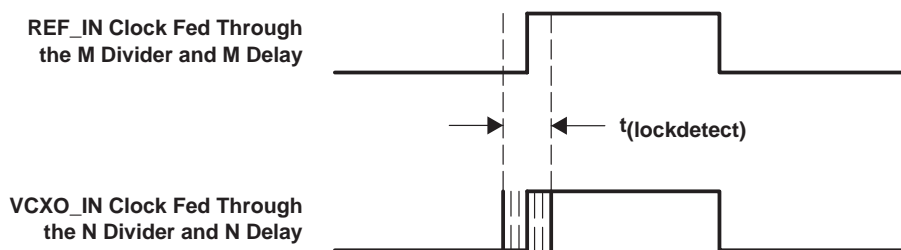
**Figure 2. Charge Pump Current Direction**

functional description of the logic (continued)



- NOTES:
- A. For proper hold functionality, the counter M and counter N need to have the same divider ratio. The hold functionality is triggered by the first missing REF\_IN cycle. It is disabled in default mode (bit 2 of word 2 = 0).
  - B. While the device is in frequency hold mode, a possible leakage current caused by the external filter and VCXO may change the VCXO control voltage, therefore changing the VCXO frequency. To keep the frequency drift as low as possible, a low leakage current filter design is recommended or the number of the disrupted / missing REF\_IN clock cycles should be kept low (< 100).

Figure 3. State Machine Operation



NOTE: If the rising edge of REF\_IN clock and VCXO\_IN clock for PFD are inside the lock detect window ( $t_{\text{lockdetect}}$ ) for at least five successive input clock periods, then the PLL is considered to be locked. In this case, the STATUS\_LOCK output is set to high level. The size of the lock detect window is programmable via the SPI control logic (bit 6 and 7 of word 2). (See Table 8)

Figure 4. Lock Detect Window

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

Supply voltage range, $V_{CC}$ , $AV_{CC}$	–0.5 V to 4.6 V
Input voltage range, $V_I$ (see Note 4)	–0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
Output voltage range, $V_O$ (see Note 4)	–0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
Input current ( $V_I < 0$ , $V_I > V_{CC}$ )	±20 mA
Output current for LVPECL outputs ( $0 < V_O < V_{CC}$ )	–50 mA
Continuous output current, $I_O$	±50 mA
Maximum junction temperature, $T_J$	125°C
Package thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA}$ (see Note 5): ZVA package	54°C/W
Storage temperature range $T_{stg}$	–65°C to 150°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.

- NOTES: 4. The input and output negative voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.  
5. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51 (no airflow condition) and JEDEC2S2P (high-k board).  
The total for power consumption ( $V_{CC} \times I_{CC}$ ) includes device and termination power consumptions, see Figure 5.

### recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	3	3.3	3.6	V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	–40		85	°C
Low-level input voltage LVCMOS, $V_{IL}$			0.3 $V_{CC}$	V
High-level input voltage LVCMOS, $V_{IH}$	0.7 $V_{CC}$			V
Input threshold voltage LVCMOS, $V_{IT}$		0.5 $V_{CC}$		V
High-level output current LVCMOS, $I_{OH}$			–6	mA
Low-level output current LVCMOS, $I_{OL}$			6	mA
Input voltage range LVCMOS, $V_I$	0		3.6	V
Low-level input voltage LVPECL, $V_{IL}$	$V_{CC} - 1.81$		$V_{CC} - 1.475$	V
High-level input voltage LVPECL, $V_{IH}$	$V_{CC} - 1.26$		$V_{CC} - 0.88$	V



timing requirements over recommended ranges of supply voltage, load, and operating free-air temperature

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>REF_IN Requirements</b>					
f <sub>REF_IN</sub>	LVC MOS reference clock frequency	3.5		180	MHz
t <sub>r</sub> / t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall time of REF_IN signal from 20% to 80% of V <sub>CC</sub>			4	ns
duty <sub>REF</sub>	Duty cycle of REF_IN at V <sub>CC</sub> / 2	40%		60%	
<b>VCXO_IN, VCXO_INB Requirements</b>					
f <sub>VCXO_IN</sub>	LVPECL VCXO clock frequency	10		800	MHz
t <sub>r</sub> / t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall time 20% to 80% of V <sub>INPP</sub> at 80 MHz to 800 MHz (see Note 6)			3	ns
duty <sub>VCXO</sub>	Duty cycle of VCXO clock	40%		60%	
<b>SPI/Control Requirements (See Figure 1)</b>					
f <sub>CTRL_CLK</sub>	CTRL_CLK frequency			20	MHz
t <sub>su1</sub>	CTRL_DATA to CTRL_CLK setup time	10			ns
t <sub>h2</sub>	CTRL_DATA to CTRL_CLK hold time	10			ns
t <sub>3</sub>	CTRL_CLK high duration	25			ns
t <sub>4</sub>	CTRL_CLK low duration	25			ns
t <sub>su5</sub>	CTRL_LE to CTRL_CLK setup time	10			ns
t <sub>su6</sub>	CTRL_CLK to CTRL_LE setup time	10			ns
t <sub>7</sub>	CTRL_LE pulse width	20			ns
t <sub>r</sub> / t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall time of CTRL_DATA CTRL_CLK, CTRL_LE from 20% to 80% of V <sub>CC</sub>			5	ns
<b>NPD / NRESET Requirements</b>					
t <sub>r</sub> / t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall time of the NRESET, NPD signal from 20% to 80% of V <sub>CC</sub>			4	ns

NOTES: 6. Use a square wave for lower frequencies (< 80 MHz).

# CDC7005

## 3.3-V HIGH PERFORMANCE CLOCK SYNTHESIZER AND JITTER CLEANER

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
<b>Overall</b>						
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current (see Note 7)	f <sub>VCXO</sub> = 245 MHz, f <sub>REF_IN</sub> = 30 MHz, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, f <sub>PFD</sub> = 240 kHz, I <sub>CP</sub> = 2 mA, (see Note 9 and Note 12)		230	265	mA
I <sub>CCPD</sub>	Power-down current	f <sub>IN</sub> = 0 MHz, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>		100	300	μA
t <sub>pho</sub>	Phase offset (REF_IN to Y output) (see Note 8)	V <sub>REF_IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2, Crossing point of Y, See Figure 12	–150		150	ps
<b>LVC MOS</b>						
V <sub>IK</sub>	LVC MOS input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V, I <sub>I</sub> = –18 mA			–1.2	V
I <sub>I</sub>	LVC MOS input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V			±5	μA
I <sub>IH</sub>	LVC MOS input current for NPD, NRESET	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V			5	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	LVC MOS input current for NPD, NRESET	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V	–15		–35	μA
V <sub>OH</sub>	LVC MOS high-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = –12 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V	2.1			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LVC MOS low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V			0.55	V
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance at REF_IN	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>		2		pF
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance at CTRL_LE, CTRL_CLOCK, CTRL_DATA	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>		2		pF
t <sub>detectREF</sub>	Frequency detect time until STATUS_REF is valid	f <sub>REF_IN</sub> = 3.5 MHz		5		μs
t <sub>detectVCXO</sub>	Frequency detect time until STATUS_VCXO is valid	f <sub>VCXO_IN</sub> = 10 MHz		5		μs
<b>LVPECL</b>						
V <sub>INPP</sub>	Input amplitude LVPECL	(V <sub>VCXO_IN</sub> –V <sub>VCXO_INB</sub> ), See Note 11	0.5		1.3	V
V <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input voltage LVPECL		V <sub>CC</sub> –2		V <sub>CC</sub> –0.4	V
I <sub>I</sub>	LVPECL input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>			±100	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	LVPECL output current 3-state	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> –0.8 V			20	μA
V <sub>OH</sub>	LVPECL high-level output voltage	See Note 9	V <sub>CC</sub> –1.18		V <sub>CC</sub> –0.81	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LVPECL low-level output voltage	See Note 9	V <sub>CC</sub> –1.98		V <sub>CC</sub> –1.55	V
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage	10 ≤ f <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 800 MHz, See Figure 6	500			mV

† All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, temperature = 25°C.

NOTES: 7. For I<sub>CC</sub> over frequency see Figure 5.

8. This is valid only for same REF\_IN clock and Y output clock frequency. It can be adjusted by the SPI controller (reference delay M and VCXO delay N).

9. Outputs are terminated through a 50-Ω resistor to V<sub>CC</sub> – 2 V.

10. The t<sub>sk(o)</sub> specification is only valid for equal loading of all outputs.

11. V<sub>INPP</sub> minimum and maximum is required to maintain ac specifications; the actual device function tolerates at a minimum V<sub>INPP</sub> of 100 mV.

12. All output switching at default divider ratios.



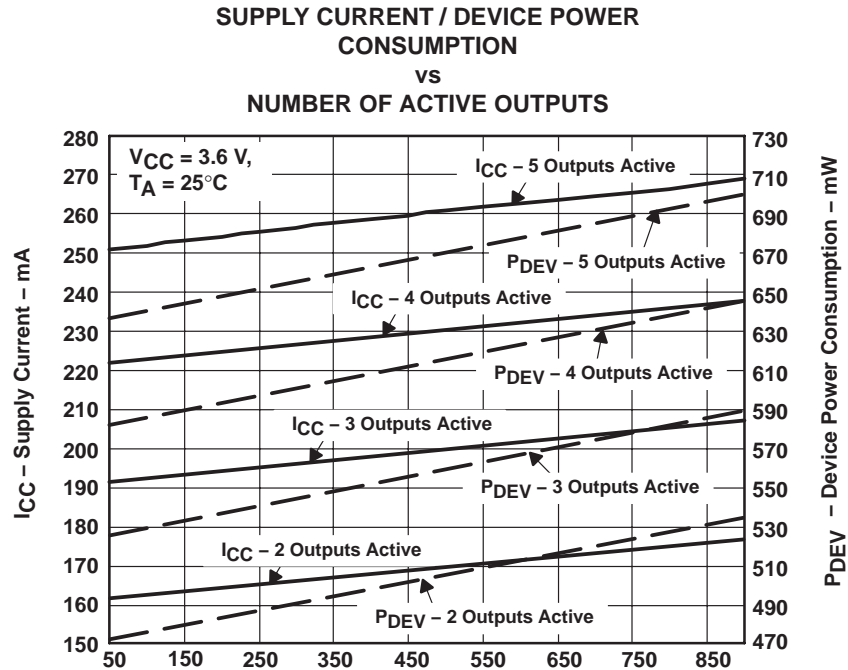
device characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub> /t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay rising/falling edge	VCXO_IN to Y <sub>n</sub>	500	950	ps
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	LVPECL pulse skew			15	ps
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	LVPECL output skew (see Note 13)	See Figure 11, Mode 1–2–4–8–8		60	ps
		See Figure 11, Mode 1–1–1–1–1		30	ps
t <sub>r</sub> / t <sub>f</sub>	Rise and fall time	20% to 80% of V <sub>OD</sub> , See Figure 10	180	350	ps
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance at VCXO_IN, VCXO_IB		1.5		pF
<b>Phase Detector</b>					
f <sub>CPmax</sub>	Maximum charge pump frequency	PFD pulse width delay is 0 ps	100		MHz
<b>Charge Pump</b>					
I <sub>CP</sub>	Charge pump sink/source current range	V <sub>CP</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>CC</sub> , See Table 9	±0.625	±8	mA
I <sub>CP3St</sub>	Charge pump 3-state current	0.5 V < V <sub>CP</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.5 V	1	30	nA
I <sub>CPA</sub>	I <sub>CP</sub> absolute accuracy	V <sub>CP</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>CC</sub>		20%	
I <sub>CPM</sub>	Sink/source current matching	V <sub>CP</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>CC</sub>	5%		
I <sub>VCPM</sub>	I <sub>CP</sub> vs V <sub>CP</sub> matching	0.5 V < V <sub>CP</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.5 V	10%		
<b>Operational Amplifier</b>					
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply current	AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V	2	5	mA
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage		2		mV
I <sub>IB</sub>	Input bias current	( I <sub>OPA_IP</sub>   +  I <sub>OPA_IN</sub>  ) / 2	1	30	nA
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset current	I <sub>OPA_IP</sub> – I <sub>OPA_IN</sub>	1	10	nA
R <sub>I</sub>	Input resistance	0.5 V <sub>CC</sub> ±500 mV	10		MΩ
V <sub>ICR</sub>	Common-mode input voltage range		0.2	V <sub>CC</sub> –0.2	V
A <sub>OL</sub>	Open-loop voltage gain	See Figure 17, f = 1 kHz	70		dB
GBW	Gain bandwidth	See Figure 14	3		MHz
SR	Slew rate	See Figure 14, 20% – 80% of V <sub>O</sub>	1		V/μs
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage swing	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ	0.2	V <sub>CC</sub> –0.2	V
		R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> –0.3	
R <sub>O</sub>	Output resistance		60		Ω
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current	Sourcing	–20		mA
		Sinking	50		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V <sub>INPP</sub> = 500 mV and f = 1 kHz, (see Figure 15)	80		dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	AV <sub>CC</sub> modulated with sine wave from 3 V to 3.6 V and f = 100 Hz (see Figure 16)	60		dB
V <sub>n</sub>	Input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, see Figure 14, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	500		nV/√Hz

† All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, temperature = 25°C.

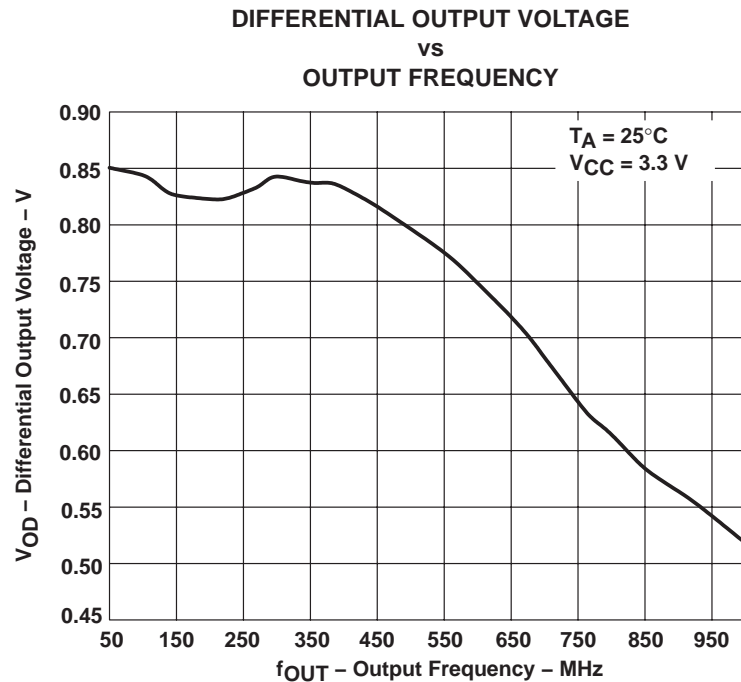
NOTE 13: The t<sub>sk(o)</sub> specification is only valid for equal loading of all outputs.





NOTE A:  $P_{DEV} = P_{Tot} - P_{Term}$   
 $P_{DEV}$  = Device power consumption,  $P_{Tot}$  = Total power consumption,  $P_{Term}$  = Termination power consumption

**Figure 5.  $I_{CC}$  /  $P_{DEV}$  vs Frequency**



**Figure 6. Differential Output Swing ( $V_{OD}$ ) vs Frequency**

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Phase Noise Reference Circuit (See the EVM)

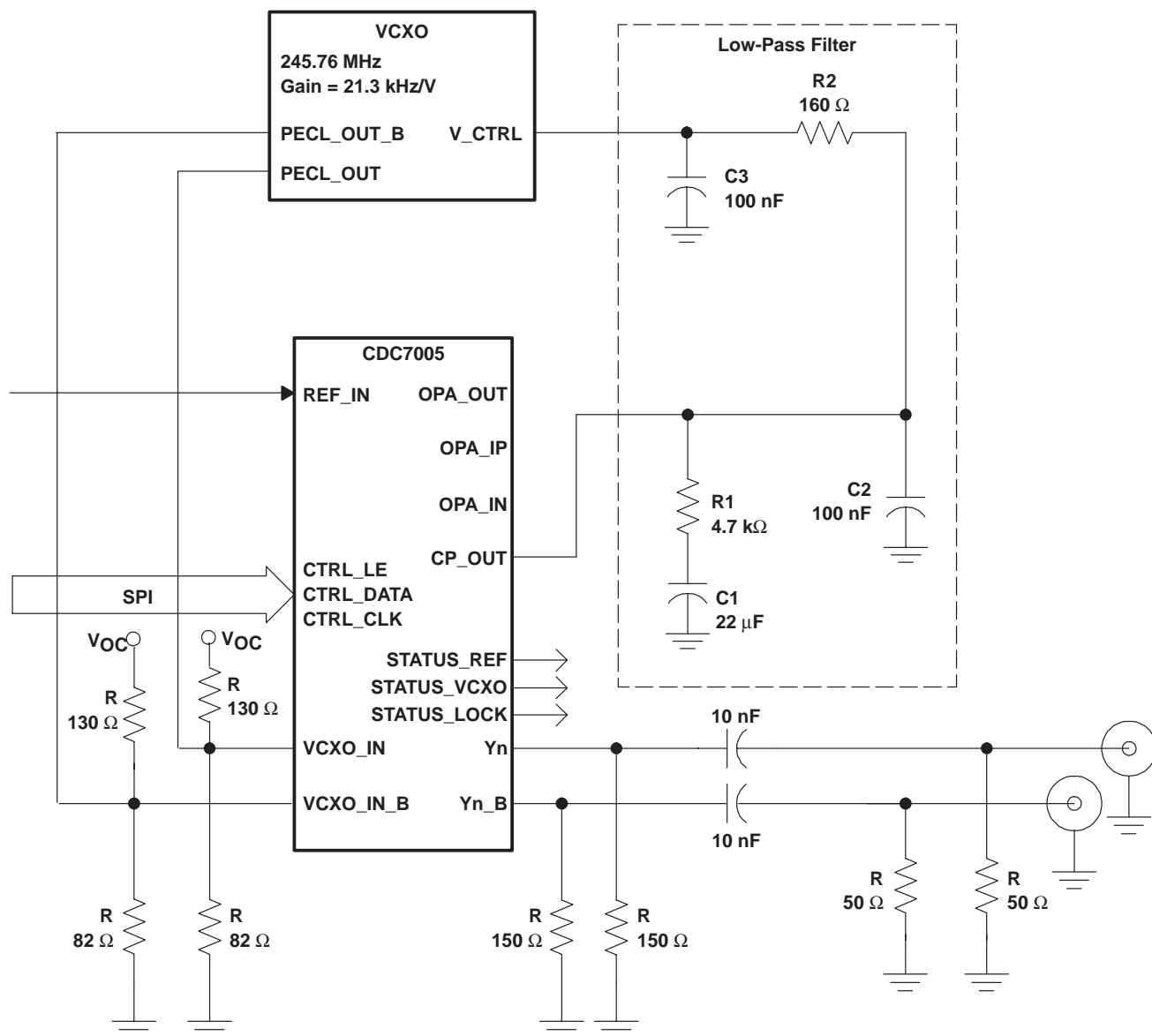


Figure 7. Typical Applications Diagram With Passive Loop Filter

# CDC7005

## 3.3-V HIGH PERFORMANCE CLOCK SYNTHESIZER AND JITTER CLEANER

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application specific device characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	REF_IN PHASE NOISE AT 30.72 MHz	VCXO PHASE NOISE AT 245.76 MHz	Yn PHASE NOISE AT 30.72 MHz			UNIT
			MIN	TYP†	MAX	
phn10 Phase noise at 10 Hz	–115	–77		–105		dBc/Hz
phn100 Phase noise at 100 Hz	–125	–95		–116		dBc/Hz
phn1k Phase noise at 1 kHz	–131	–118		–135		dBc/Hz
phn10k Phase noise at 10 kHz	–136	–136		–147		dBc/Hz
phn100k Phase noise at 100 kHz	–138	–138		–152		dBc/Hz
phn240k Phase noise at 240 kHz	–140	–143		–152		dBc/Hz
tstabi PLL stabilization time, (see Note 14)				200		ms

† Output phase noise is dependent on the noise of the REF\_IN clock and VCXO clock noise floor.

NOTES: 14. The typical stabilization time is based on the above application example at a loop bandwidth of 20 Hz.

15. For further explanations as well as phase noise/jitter test results using various VCXOs, see application note SCAA067.



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### information on the clock generation for interpolating DACs with the CDC7005

The CDC7005, with its specified phase noise performance, is an ideal sampling clock generator for high speed ADCs and DACs. The CDC7005 is especially of interest for the new high speed DACs, which have integrated interpolation filter. Such DACs achieve sampling rates up to 500 MSPS. This high data rate can typically not be supported from the digital side driving the DAC (e.g., DUC, digital up-converter). Therefore, one approach to interface the DUC to the DAC is the integration of an interpolation filter within the DAC to reduce the data rate at the digital input of the DAC. In 3G systems, for example, a common sampling rate of a high speed DAC is 245.76 MSPS. With a four times interpolation of the digital data, the required input data rate results into 61.44 MSPS, which can be supported easily from the digital side. The DUC GC4116, which supports up to two WCDMA carriers, provides a maximum output data rate of 100 MSPS. An example is shown in Figure 8, where the CDC7005 supplies the clock signal for the DUC/DDC and ADC/DAC.

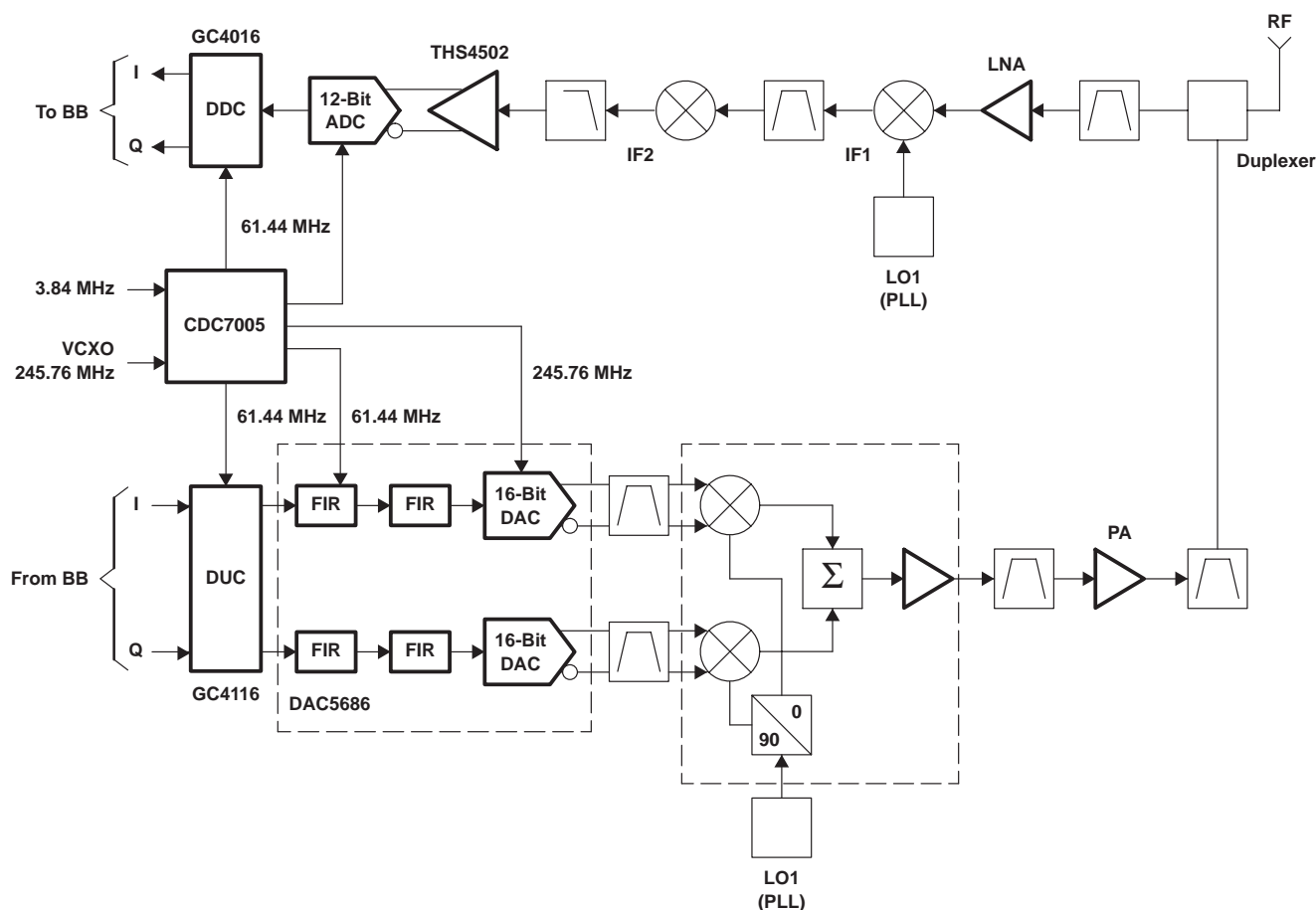


Figure 8. CDC7005 as a Clock Generator for High Speed ADCs and DACs

The generation of the two required clock signals (data input clock, clock for DAC) for such an interpolating DAC can be done in different ways. The easiest way would be to provide an internal PLL multiplier, which is capable of generating the fast sampling clock for the DAC from the data input clock signal. However, the process of the DAC is usually not optimized for best phase noise performance, while the CDC7005 is optimized exactly for this. The CDC7005 therefore provides the preferred clocking scheme for the DAC5686. The DAC5686 demands that the edges of the two input clocks must be phase aligned within  $\pm 500$  ps for latching the data properly. This phase alignment is well achieved with the CDC7005, which assures a maximum skew of 200 ps of the different different outputs to each other.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Another advantage of this clock solution is that the ADC or DAC can be driven directly in an ac-coupling interface as shown in Figure 9, with an external termination in a differential configuration. There is no need for a transformer to generate a differential signal from a single-ended clock source.

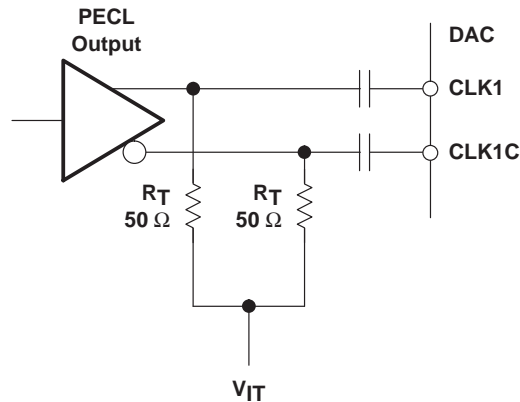


Figure 9. Driving DAC or ADC with PECL Output of the CDC7005

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

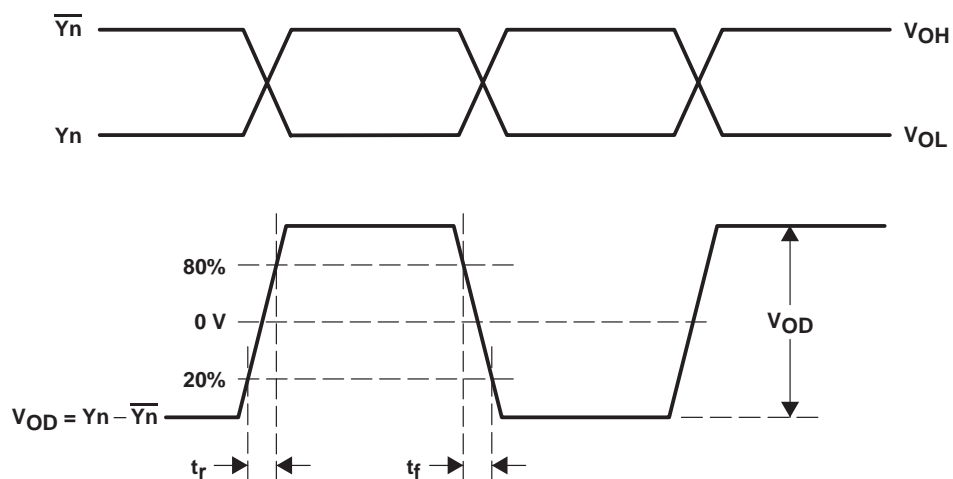


Figure 10. LVPECL Differential Output Voltage and Rise/Fall Time

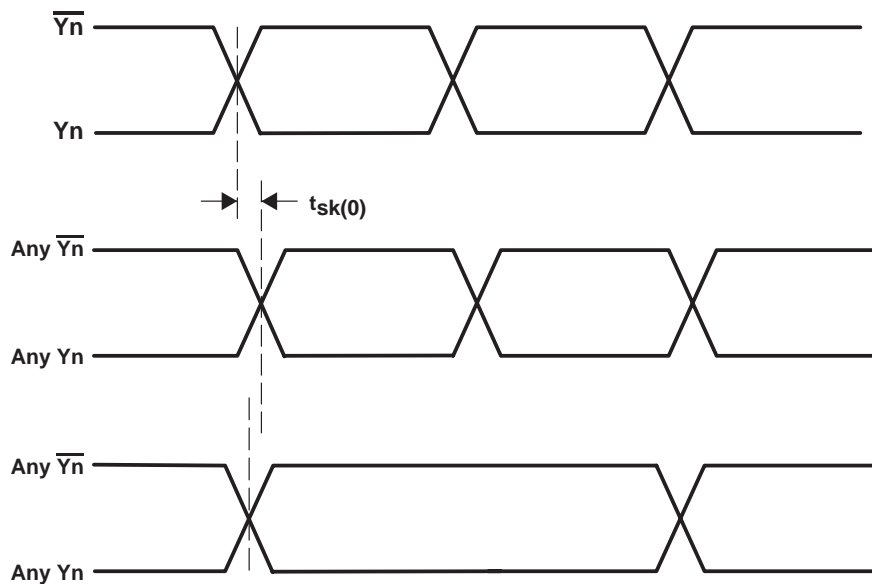


Figure 11. Output Skew

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

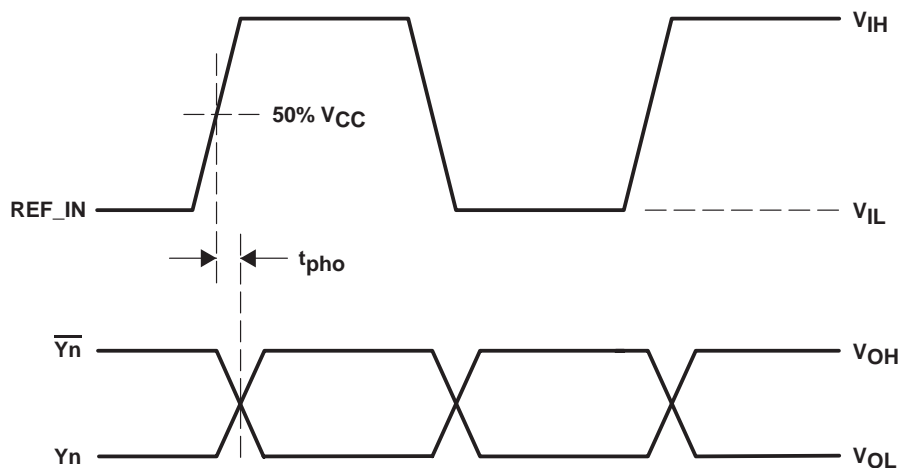


Figure 12. Phase Offset

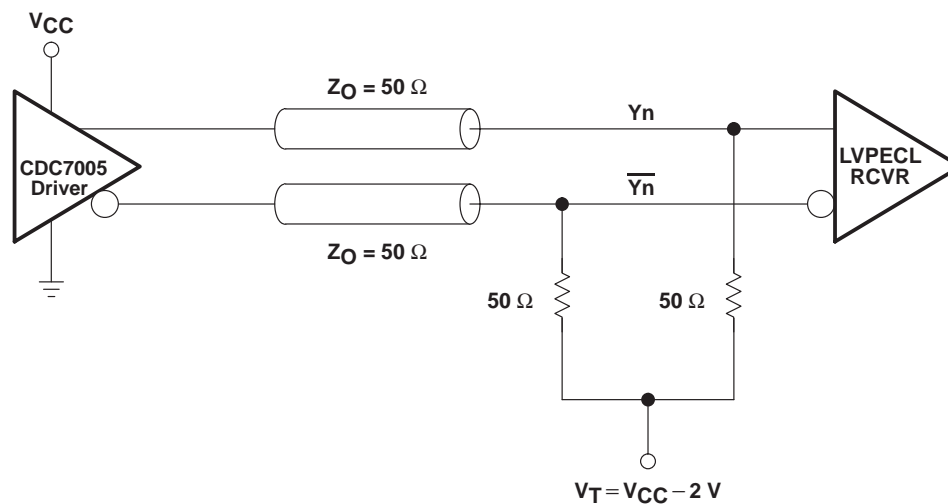


Figure 13. Typical Termination for Output Driver

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

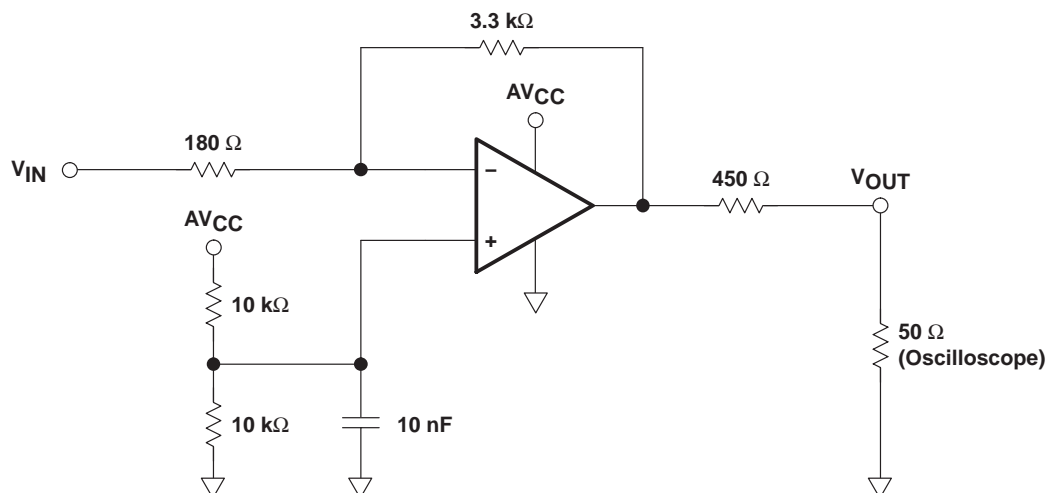
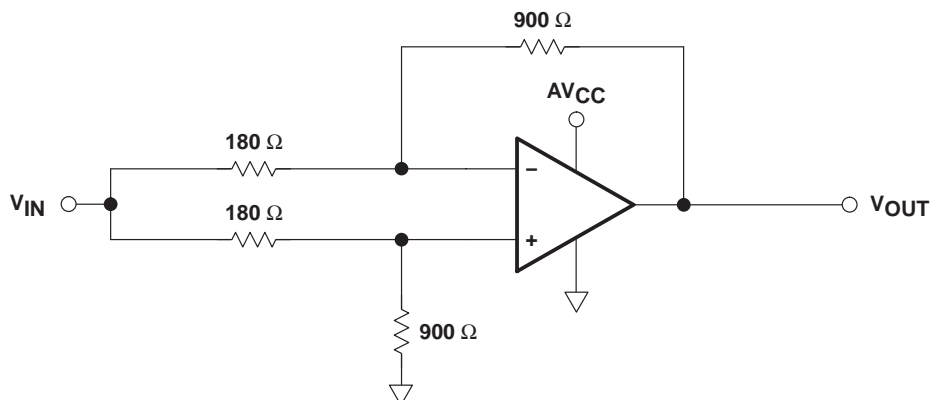
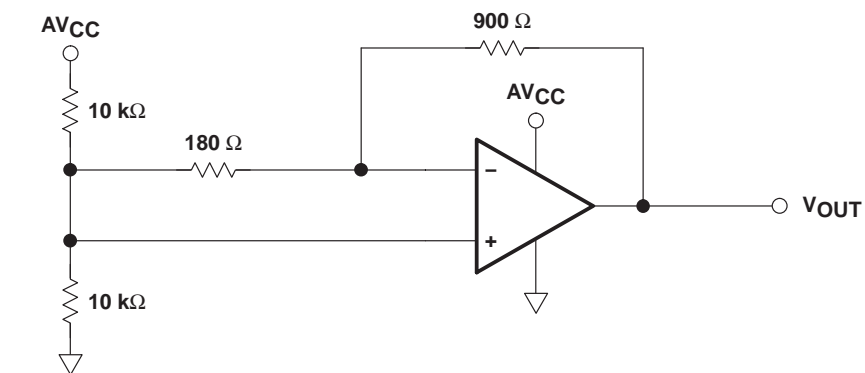


Figure 14. OPA Slew Rate/Gain Bandwidth Test Circuit



NOTE:  $CMRR \text{ (dB)} = 20 \times \log \left( \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}} \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{900}{180} \right)$

Figure 15. CMRR Test Circuits

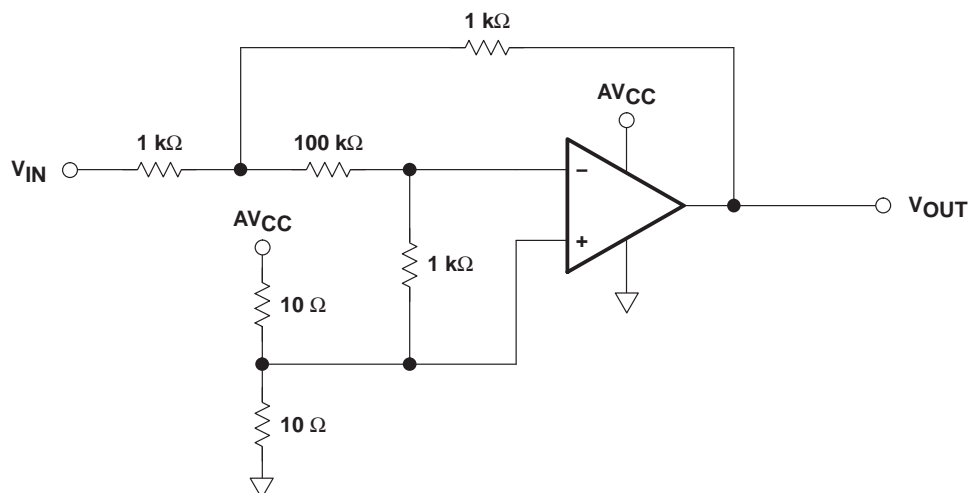


NOTE:  $PSRR \text{ (dB)} = (\Delta AV_{CC} / V_{OUT}) \times (900 / 180)$

Figure 16. PSRR Test Circuit



### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



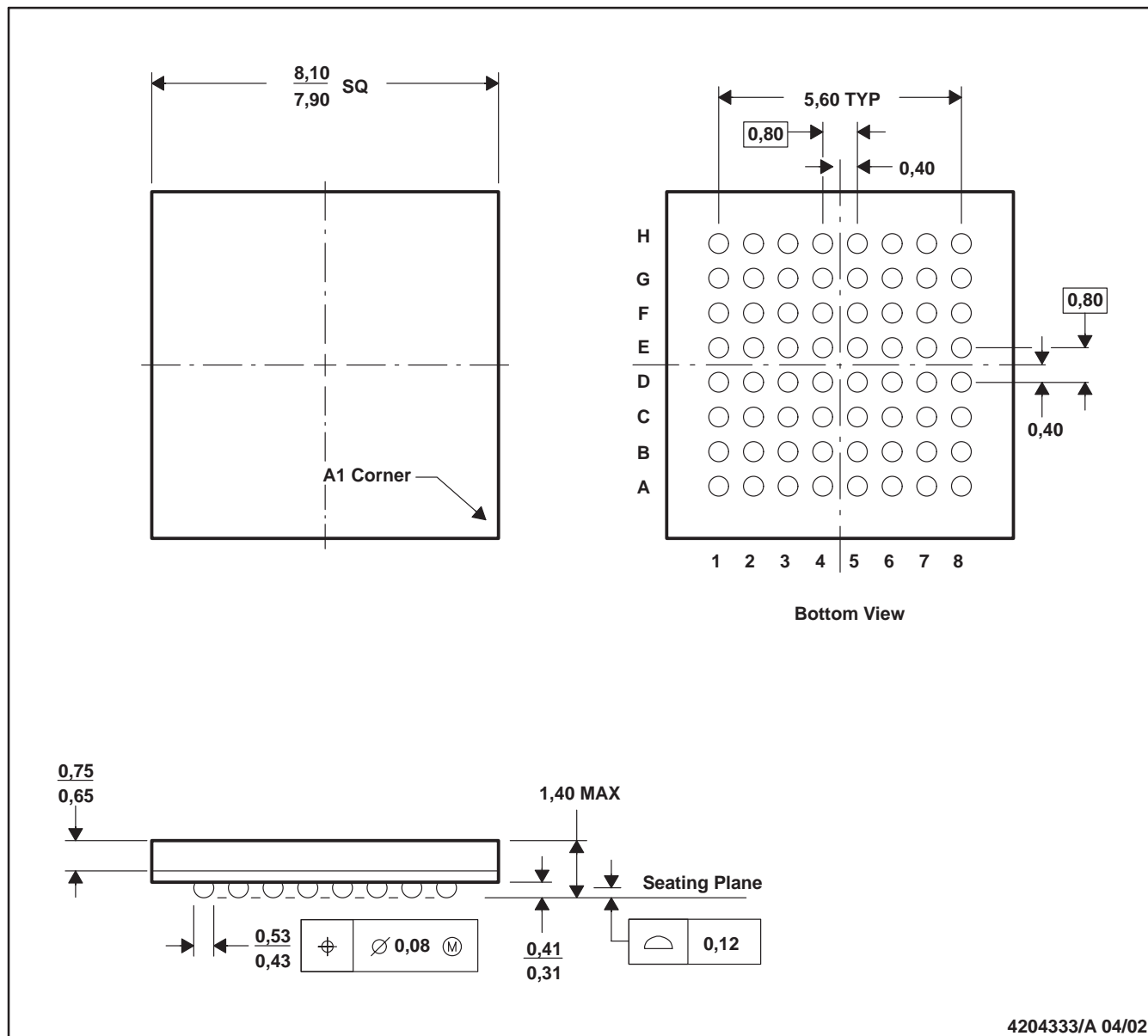
NOTE:  $A_{(OL)} = (V_{IN} / V_{OUT}) \times (1 + 100 \text{ k}\Omega / 1 \text{ k}\Omega)$

**Figure 17. Open Loop Voltage Gain Test Circuit**

## MECHANICAL DATA

GVA (S-PBGA-N64)

PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Micro Star BGA configuration.

## 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>
CDC7005GVAT	ACTIVE	BGA	GVA	64	250	None	SNPB	Level-3-235C-168 HR
CDC7005ZVA	ACTIVE	BGA	ZVA	64	348	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	Level-3-260C-168HRS
CDC7005ZVAR	ACTIVE	BGA	ZVA	64	1000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	Level-3-260C-168HRS
CDC7005ZVAT	ACTIVE	BGA	ZVA	64	250	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	Level-3-260C-168HRS

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

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<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - May not be currently available - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**None:** Not yet available Lead (Pb-Free).

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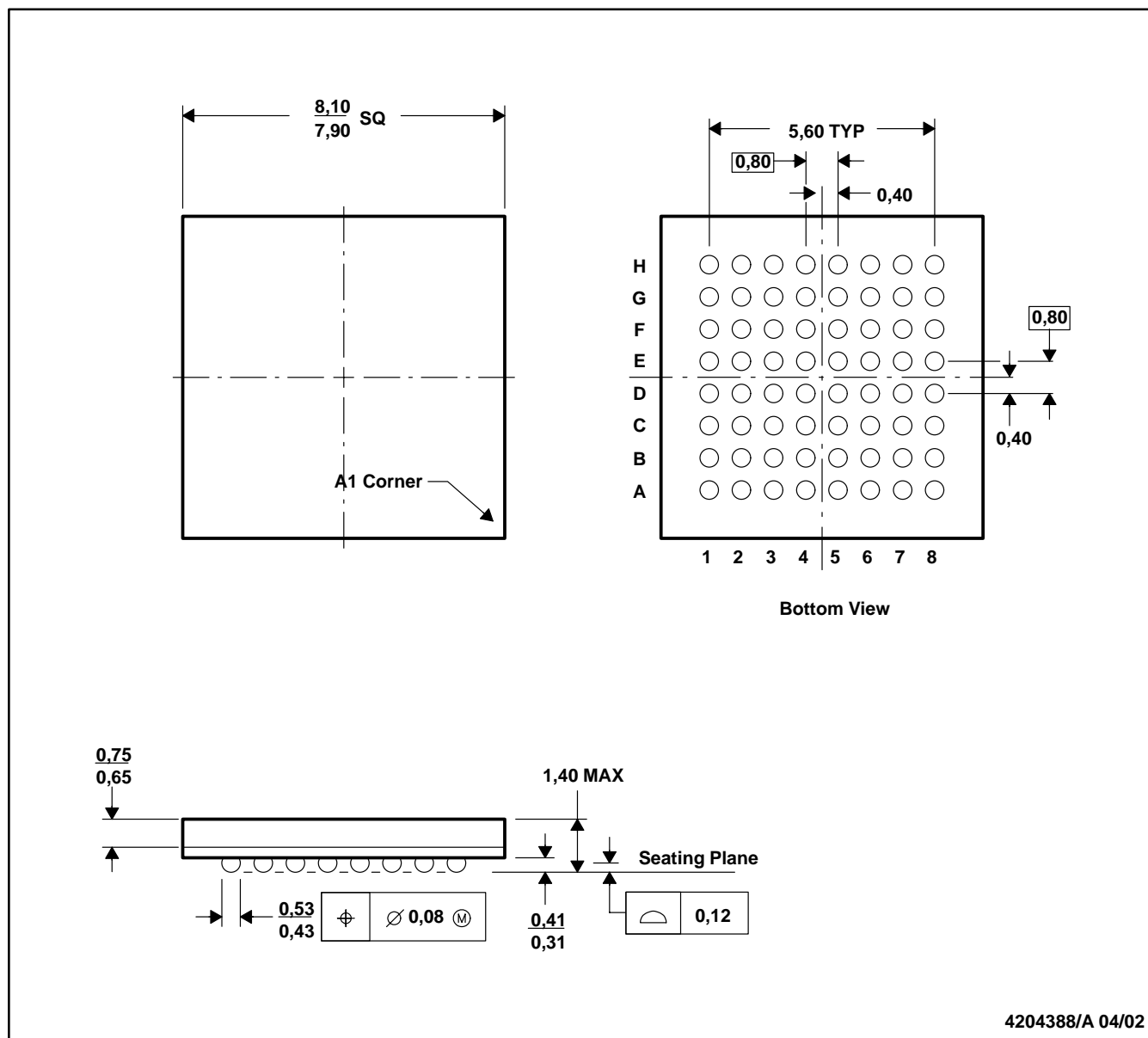
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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## ZVA (S-PBGA-N64)

## PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



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 D. This package is lead-free.

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Interface	<a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>	Digital Control	<a href="http://www.ti.com/digitalcontrol">www.ti.com/digitalcontrol</a>
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