General Description

The IDT8N4S271 is a Factory Frequency-Programmable Crystal Oscillator with very flexible frequency programming capabilities. The device uses IDT’s fourth generation FemtoClock® NG technology for an optimum of high clock frequency and low phase noise performance. The device accepts 2.5V or 3.3V supply and is packaged in a small, lead-free (RoHS 6) 6-lead ceramic 5mm x 7mm x 1.55mm package.

The device can be factory programmed to any in the range from 15.476MHz to 866.67MHz and from 975MHz to 1,300MHz and supports a very high degree of frequency precision of 218Hz or better. The extended temperature range supports wireless infrastructure, telecommunication and networking end equipment requirements.

Features

- Fourth generation FemtoClock® NG technology
- Factory-programmable clock output frequency from 15.476MHz to 866.67MHz and from 975MHz to 1,300MHz
- Frequency programming resolution is 218Hz or better
- One 2.5V, 3.3V LVDS clock output
- Output enable control (positive polarity), LVCMOS/LVTTL compatible
- RMS phase jitter @ 231.25MHz (12kHz - 20MHz): 0.48ps (typical), integer PLL feedback configuration
- RMS phase jitter @ 231.25MHz (1kHz - 40MHz): 0.50ps (typical), integer PLL feedback configuration
- 2.5V or 3.3V supply
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in a lead-free (RoHS 6) 6-pin ceramic package
Pin Description and Characteristic Tables

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DNU</td>
<td>Do not use (factory use only).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Pullup Output enable pin. See Table 3A for function. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Power supply ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>Q, nQ</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Differential clock output pair. LVDS interface levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Power supply pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Pullup refers to an internal input resistor. See Table 2, Pin Characteristics, for typical values.

Table 2. Pin Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_IN</td>
<td>Input Capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_PULLUP</td>
<td>Input Pullup Resistor</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Function Tables

Table 3A. OE Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output Enable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Outputs Q, nQ are in high-impedance state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (default)</td>
<td>Outputs are enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: OE is an asynchronous control.

Table 3B. Output Frequency Range

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.476MHz to 866.67MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975MHz to 1,300MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Supported output frequency range. The output frequency can be programmed to any frequency in this range and to a precision of 218Hz or better.
Principles of Operation

The block diagram consists of the internal 3rd overtone crystal and oscillator which provide the reference clock \( f_{XTAL} \) of either 114.285MHz or 100MHz. The PLL includes the FemtoClock NG VCO along with the Pre-divider \( (P) \), the feedback divider \( (M) \) and the post divider \( (N) \). The \( P, M, \) and \( N \) dividers determine the output frequency based on the \( f_{XTAL} \) reference. The feedback divider is fractional supporting a huge number of output frequencies. The configuration of the feedback divider to integer-only values results in an improved output phase noise characteristics at the expense of the range of output frequencies. Internal registers are used to hold one factory pre-set \( P, M, \) and \( N \) configuration setting. The \( P, M, \) and \( N \) frequency configuration supports an output frequency range from 15.476MHz to 866.67MHz and from 975MHz to 1,300MHz.

The devices use the fractional feedback divider with a delta-sigma modulator for noise shaping and robust frequency synthesis capability. The relatively high reference frequency minimizes phase noise generated by frequency multiplication and allows more efficient shaping of noise by the delta-sigma modulator.

The output frequency is determined by the 2-bit pre-divider \( (P) \), the feedback divider \( (M) \) and the 7-bit post divider \( (N) \). The feedback divider \( (M) \) consists of both a 7-bit integer portion \( (MINT) \) and an 18-bit fractional portion \( (MFRAC) \) and provides the means for high-resolution frequency generation. The output frequency \( f_{OUT} \) is calculated by:

\[
f_{OUT} = \frac{f_{XTAL}}{P \cdot M \cdot N} \left[ MINT + \frac{MFRAC + 0.5}{2^{18}} \right]
\]

Frequency Configuration

An order code is assigned to each frequency configuration programmed by the factory (default frequencies). For more information on the available default frequencies and order codes, please see the Ordering Information section in this document. For available order codes, see the FemtoClock NG Ceramic-Package XO and VCXO Ordering Product Information document.

For more information on programming capabilities of the device for custom frequency and pull-range configurations, see the FemtoClock NG Ceramic 5x7 Module Programming Guide.
Absolute Maximum Ratings

NOTE: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These ratings are stress specifications only. Functional operation of product at these conditions or any conditions beyond those listed in the DC Characteristics or AC Characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage, $V_{DD}$</td>
<td>3.63V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs, $V_I$</td>
<td>-0.5V to $V_{DD} + 0.5V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs, $I_O$ (LVDS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge Current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>49.4°C/W (0 mps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature, $T_{STG}$</td>
<td>-65°C to 150°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 4A. Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40°C$ to 85°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>Power Supply Voltage</td>
<td>3.135</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.465</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}$</td>
<td>Power Supply Current</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4B. Power Supply DC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40°C$ to 85°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{DD}$</td>
<td>Power Supply Voltage</td>
<td>2.375</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.625</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}$</td>
<td>Power Supply Current</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4C. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC Characteristic, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ or $2.5V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40°C$ to 85°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>Input High Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$V_{DD} + 0.3$</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 2.5V$</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>$V_{DD} + 0.3$</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td>Input Low Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 2.5V$</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{IH}$</td>
<td>Input High Current</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = 3.465V$ or 2.625V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{IL}$</td>
<td>Input Low Current</td>
<td>$V_{DD} = 3.465V$ or 2.625V, $V_{IN} = 0V$</td>
<td>-150</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu A$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4D. LVDS DC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OD}$</td>
<td>Differential Output Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta V_{OD}$</td>
<td>$V_{OD}$ Magnitude Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Offset Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.125</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.375</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta V_{OS}$</td>
<td>$V_{OS}$ Magnitude Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4E. LVDS DC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OD}$</td>
<td>Differential Output Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta V_{OD}$</td>
<td>$V_{OD}$ Magnitude Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Offset Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.125</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.375</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta V_{OS}$</td>
<td>$V_{OS}$ Magnitude Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AC Electrical Characteristics

### Table 5. AC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ or $2.5V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Output Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.476</td>
<td>866.67</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{I}$</td>
<td>Initial Accuracy</td>
<td>Measured @ 25°C</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>±10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{S}$</td>
<td>Temperature Stability</td>
<td>Option code = A or B</td>
<td>±100</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option code = E or F</td>
<td>±50</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option code = K or L</td>
<td>±20</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{A}$</td>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>Frequency drift over 10 year life</td>
<td>±3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency drift over 15 year life</td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{T}$</td>
<td>Total Stability</td>
<td>Option code A, B (10 year life)</td>
<td>±113</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option code E, F (10 year life)</td>
<td>±63</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option code K, L (10 year life)</td>
<td>±33</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_{jit(cc)}$</td>
<td>Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter; NOTE 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_{jit(per)}$</td>
<td>RMS Period Jitter; NOTE 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5 (continued). AC Characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ or $2.5V \pm 5\%$, $T_A = -40\degree C$ to $85\degree C$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMS Phase Jitter (Random); Fractional PLL feedback and $f_{XTAL}=100.000$MHz (2xxx order codes), NOTES 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>$17MHz \leq f_{OUT} \leq 1300MHz$, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.882</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Phase Jitter (Random); Integer PLL feedback and $f_{XTAL}=100.000$MHz (1xxx order codes), NOTES 2, 3, 5</td>
<td>$500MHz \leq f_{OUT} \leq 1300MHz$, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.232</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$125MHz \leq f_{OUT} \leq 500MHz$, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.450</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$17MHz \leq f_{OUT} &lt; 125MHz$, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td>0.405</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; $f_{OUT} = 156.25$MHz, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.311</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; $f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 156.25$MHz, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td>0.359</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.504</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Phase Jitter (Random); Fractional PLL feedback and $f_{XTAL}=114.285$MHz (0xxx order codes), NOTES 2, 3, 6</td>
<td>$17MHz \leq f_{OUT} \leq 1300MHz$, Integration range: 12kHz-20MHz</td>
<td>0.474</td>
<td>0.986</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(100)$</td>
<td>Single-side Band Phase Noise, 100Hz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-88</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(1k)$</td>
<td>Single-side Band Phase Noise, 1kHz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-110</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(10k)$</td>
<td>Single-side Band Phase Noise, 10kHz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-123</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(100k)$</td>
<td>Single-side Band Phase Noise, 100kHz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-125</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(1M)$</td>
<td>Single-side Band Phase Noise, 1MHz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-137</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_N(10M)$</td>
<td>Single-side band phase noise, 10MHz from Carrier</td>
<td>$f_{OUT} = 231.25$MHz</td>
<td>-141</td>
<td>dBC/Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_R / t_F$</td>
<td>Output Rise/Fall Time</td>
<td>20% to 80%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odc</td>
<td>Output Duty Cycle</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{STARTUP}$</td>
<td>Device Startup Time After Power Up</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.

NOTE: XTAL parameters (initial accuracy, temperature stability, aging and total stability) are guaranteed by manufacturing.

NOTE 1: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC standard 65.

NOTE 2: Refer to the phase noise plot.

NOTE 3: See the FemtoClock NG Ceramic 5x7 Modules Programming guide for more information on PLL feedback modes and the optimum configuration for phase noise. Integer PLL feedback is the default operation for the dddd = 1xxx order codes.

NOTE 4: Applies to output frequencies: 81MHz, 122.88MHz, 231.25MHz, 622.08MHz, 866.67MHz and 1124MHz.

NOTE 5: Applies to output frequencies: 75MHz, 100MHz, 106.25MHz, 125MHz, 156.25MHz, 425MHz, 500MHz, 625MHz, 975MHz and 1300MHz.

NOTE 6: Applies to output frequencies: 15.4762MHz, 38.88MHz, 114.285MHz, 496MHz, 669.32MHz and 658MHz.
Typical Phase Noise at 231.25MHz (12kHz - 20MHz)

- Phase Noise 10.00dB Ref 0.000dBc/Hz [Sim]
- Center 231.248866 MHz, -16.7590 dBm

- Offset Frequency (Hz)
- Noise Power dBc/Hz

- 1: 100 Hz, -87.9711 dBc/Hz
- 2: 1 kHz, -111.1936 dBc/Hz
- 3: 10 kHz, -123.8941 dBc/Hz
- 4: 100 kHz, -124.2655 dBc/Hz
- 5: 1 MHz, -130.7103 dBc/Hz
- >6: 10 MHz, -142.8285 dBc/Hz

- Span: 12kHz
- Step: 20kHz
- Center: 10.006 MHz
- Span: 1.988 MHz

- Noise:
- Analysis Range: X: Band Marker
- Y: Band Marker
- "Noise" key:
- "Mean Noise": -16.1104 dBc / 19.69 MHz
- "RMS Noise": 0.0052 MHz
- "RMS Jitter": 481.653 fs
- "Residual FM": 3.90808 kHz
Parameter Measurement Information

2.5V LVDS Output Load Test Circuit

3.3V LVDS Output Load Test Circuit

RMS Phase Jitter

\[ \text{RMS Phase Jitter} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi f}} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Area Under Curve Defined by the Offset Frequency Markers}} \]

Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

\[ \delta_{\text{jit(cc)}} = \left| \text{cycle n} - \text{cycle n+1} \right| / 1000 \text{ Cycles} \]

Output Duty Cycle/Pulse Width/Period

\[ \text{odc} = \frac{t_{\text{PW}}}{t_{\text{PERIOD}}} \times 100\% \]
Parameter Measurement Information, continued

Output Rise/Fall Time

Offset Voltage Setup

Differential Output Voltage Setup
Applications Information

LVDS Driver Termination

For a general LVDS interface, the recommended value for the termination impedance ($Z_T$) is between 90$\Omega$ and 132$\Omega$. The actual value should be selected to match the differential impedance ($Z_0$) of your transmission line. A typical point-to-point LVDS design uses a 100$\Omega$ parallel resistor at the receiver and a 100$\Omega$ differential transmission-line environment. In order to avoid any transmission-line reflection issues, the components should be surface mounted and must be placed as close to the receiver as possible. IDT offers a full line of LVDS compliant devices with two types of output structures: current source and voltage source. The standard termination schematic as shown in Figure 1A can be used with either type of output structure. Figure 1B, which can also be used with both output types, is an optional termination with center tap capacitance to help filter common mode noise. The capacitor value should be approximately 50pF. If using a non-standard termination, it is recommended to contact IDT and confirm if the output structure is current source or voltage source type. In addition, since these outputs are LVDS compatible, the input receiver’s amplitude and common-mode input range should be verified for compatibility with the output.

![Figure 1A. Standard Termination](#)

![Figure 1B. Optional Termination](#)

**Figure 1. Typical LVDS Driver Termination**
Schematic Layout

*Figure 2* shows an example IDT8N4S271 application schematic. The schematic example focuses on functional connections and is intended as an example only and may not represent the exact user configuration. Refer to the pin description and functional tables in the datasheet to ensure the logic control inputs are properly set. For example OE can be configured from an FPGA instead of set with pull up and pull down resistors as shown.

As with any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise, so to achieve optimum jitter performance isolation of the V<sub>DD</sub> pin from power supply is required. In order to achieve the best possible filtering, it is recommended that the placement of the filter components be on the device side of the PCB as close to the power pins as possible. If space is limited, the 0.1µF capacitor on the V<sub>DD</sub> pin must be placed on the device side with direct return to the ground plane though vias. The remaining filter components can be on the opposite side of the PCB.

Power supply filter component recommendations are a general guideline to be used for reducing external noise from coupling into the devices. The filter performance is designed for a wide range of noise frequencies. This low-pass filter starts to attenuate noise at approximately 10kHz. If a specific frequency noise component is known, such as switching power supplies frequencies, it is recommended that component values be adjusted and if required, additional filtering be added. Additionally, good general design practices for power plane voltage stability suggests adding bulk capacitance in the local area of all devices.

![Logic Control Input Examples Diagram](image)

*Figure 2. IDT8N4S271 Schematic Example*
Power Considerations
This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the IDT8N4S271. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.
The total power dissipation for the IDT8N4S271 is the sum of the core power plus the output power dissipated due to the loading. The following is the power dissipation for \( V_{DD} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V \), which gives worst case results.

   - \[ \text{Power (core)}_{\text{MAX}} = V_{DD,\text{MAX}} \times I_{DD,\text{MAX}} = 3.465V \times 160mA = 554.4\text{mW} \]

2. Junction Temperature.
Junction temperature, \( T_j \), is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature is 125°C. Limiting the internal transistor junction temperature, \( T_j \), to 125°C ensures that the bond wire and bond pad temperature remains below 125°C.

   \[ T_j = \theta_{JA} \times P_{d_{total}} + T_A \]

   \[ \theta_{JA} = \text{Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance} \]
   \[ P_{d_{total}} = \text{Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)} \]
   \[ T_A = \text{Ambient Temperature} \]

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance \( \theta_{JA} \) must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 49.4°C/W per Table 6 below.

Therefore, \( T_j \) for an ambient temperature of 85°C with all outputs switching is:

\[ 85°C + 0.554W \times 49.4°C/W = 112.4°C \]

This calculation is only an example. \( T_j \) will obviously vary depending on the number of loaded outputs, supply voltage, air flow and the type of board (multi-layer).

### Table 6. Thermal Resistance \( \theta_{JA} \) for 6 Lead Ceramic 5mm x 7mm Package, Forced Convection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meters per Second</th>
<th>( \theta_{JA} ) by Velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards</td>
<td>49.4°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reliability Information

Table 7. $\theta_{JA}$ vs. Air Flow Table for a 6-lead Ceramic 5mm x 7mm Package

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meters per Second</th>
<th>$\theta_{JA}$ vs. Air Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>49.4°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>44.2°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>42.1°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards

Transistor Count

The transistor count for IDT8N4S271 is: 47,511
Ordering Information for FemtoClock NG Ceramic-Package XO and VCXO Products

The programmable VCXO and XO devices support a variety of device options such as the output type, number of default frequencies, internal crystal frequency, power supply voltage, ambient temperature range and the frequency accuracy. The device options, default frequencies and default VCXO pull range must be specified at the time of order and are programmed by IDT before the shipment. The table below specifies the available order codes, including the device options and default frequency configurations. Example part number: the order code 8N3QV01FG-0001CDI specifies a programmable, quad default-frequency VCXO with a voltage supply of 2.5V, a LVPECL output, a ±50ppm crystal frequency accuracy, contains a 114.285MHz internal crystal as frequency source, industrial temperature range, a lead-free (6/6 RoHS) 6/10-lead ceramic 5mm x 7mm x 1.55mm package and is factory-programmed to the default frequencies of 100MHz, 122.88MHz, 125MHz and 156.25MHz and to the VCXO pull range of min. ±100ppm.

Other default frequencies and order codes are available from IDT on request. For more information on available default frequencies, see the FemtoClock NG Ceramic-Package XO and VCXO Ordering Product Information document.

### Part/Order Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FemtoClock NG</th>
<th>I/O Identifier</th>
<th>Number of Default Frequencies</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0: LVCMOS</td>
<td>S: 1 Single</td>
<td>001 XO 10 OE@2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3: LVPECL</td>
<td>D: 2 Dual</td>
<td>003 XO 10 OE@1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4: LVDS</td>
<td>Q: 4 Quad</td>
<td>V01 VCXO 10 OE@2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V03 VCXO 10 OE@1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V75 VCXO 6 OE@2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V76 VCXO 6 nOE@2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V85 VCXO 6 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>085 XO 6 OE@1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>271 XO 6 OE@2</td>
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<td>272 XO 6 nOE@2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>273 XO 6 nOE@1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Default-Frequency and VCXO Pull Range

See document FemtoClock NG Ceramic-Package XO and VCXO Ordering Product Information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dddd</th>
<th>f_{XTAL} (MHz)</th>
<th>PLL Feedback</th>
<th>Use for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000 to 0999</td>
<td>114.285</td>
<td>Fractional</td>
<td>VCXO, XO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 1999</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>XO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 2999</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Fractional</td>
<td>XO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last digit = L: configuration pre-programmed and not changeable

### Option Code (Supply Voltage and Frequency-Stability)

| A: V_{CC} = 3.3V±5%, ±100ppm |
| B: V_{CC} = 2.5V±5%, ±100ppm |
| E: V_{CC} = 3.3V±5%, ±50ppm |
| F: V_{CC} = 2.5V±5%, ±50ppm |
| K: V_{CC} = 3.3V±5%, ±20ppm |
| L: V_{CC} = 2.5V±5%, ±20ppm |
### Table 9. Device Marking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Industrial Temperature Range (T_A = -40°C to 85°C)</th>
<th>Commercial Temperature Range (T_A = 0°C to 70°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDT8N4S271yC-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddddCDI</td>
<td></td>
<td>IDT8N4S271yC-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ddddCD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

y = Option Code, dddd=Default-Frequency and VCXO Pull Range
## Revision History Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev</th>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>T9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ordering Information Table - corrected Die Revision from “G” to “C”.</td>
<td>11/29/2012</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Marking Table - corrected marking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Corporate Headquarters
TOYOSU FORESIA, 3-2-24 Toyosu,
Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0061, Japan
www.renesas.com

Contact Information
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