

# **JEDEC STANDARD**

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## **Standard for Definition of CUA845 PLL Clock Driver for Registered DDR2 DIMM Applications**

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**JEDEC SOLID STATE TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION**



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## STANDARD FOR DEFINITION OF CUA845 PLL CLOCK DRIVER FOR REGISTERED DDR2 DIMM APPLICATIONS

(From JEDEC Board Ballot JCB-06-67, formulated under the cognizance of the JC-40 Committee on Digital Logic.)

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### 1 Scope

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This standard defines standard specifications of dc interface parameters, switching parameters, and test loading for definition of a CUA845 PLL clock device for registered DDR2 DIMM applications.

The purpose is to provide a standard for a CUA845 PLL clock device, for uniformity, multiplicity of sources, elimination of confusion, ease of device specification, and ease of use.

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### 2 Definitions for the purpose of this document

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$C_{I(\Delta)}$  – Delta input capacitance.

$\Sigma(\text{su})$  – Sum of the Setup-time skew parameters.

$\Sigma(\text{h})$  – Sum of the Hold-time skew parameters.

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### 3 Device standard

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#### 3.1 Description

This PLL Clock Buffer is designed for a  $V_{DDQ}$  of 1.8 V, an  $AV_{DD}$  of 1.8 V and differential data input and output levels. Package option includes a plastic 28-ball BGA.

The device is a zero delay buffer that distributes a differential clock input pair ( $CK$ ,  $\overline{CK}$ ) to five differential pair of clock outputs ( $Y[0:4]$ ,  $\overline{Y}[0:4]$ ) and one differential pair feedback clock outputs ( $FBOUT$ ,  $\overline{FBOUT}$ ). The clock outputs are controlled by the input clocks ( $CK$ ,  $\overline{CK}$ ), the feedback clocks ( $FBIN$ ,  $\overline{FBIN}$ ), the LVCMOS ( $OE$ ,  $OS$ ) and the Analog Power input ( $AV_{DD}$ ). When  $OE$  is low, the outputs (except  $FBOUT/\overline{FBOUT}$ ) are disabled while the internal PLL continues to maintain its locked-in frequency.  $OS$  (Output Select) is a program pin that must be tied to GND or  $V_{DDQ}$ . When  $OS$  is high,  $OE$  will function as described above. When  $OS$  is low,  $OE$  has no effect on  $Y3/\overline{Y}3$  (they are free running in addition to  $FBOUT/\overline{FBOUT}$ ). When  $AV_{DD}$  is grounded, the PLL is turned off and bypassed for test purposes.

When both clock signals ( $CK$ ,  $\overline{CK}$ ) are logic low, the device will enter a low power mode. An input logic detection circuit on the differential inputs, independent from the input buffers, will detect the logic low level and perform a low power state where all outputs, the feedback and the PLL are OFF. When the inputs transition from both being logic low to being differential signals, the PLL will be turned back on, the inputs and outputs will be enabled and the PLL will obtain phase lock between the feedback clock pair ( $FBIN$ ,  $\overline{FBIN}$ ) and the input clock pair ( $CK$ ,  $\overline{CK}$ ) within the specified stabilization time  $t_L$ .

The PLL in the CUA845 clock driver uses the input clocks ( $CK$ ,  $\overline{CK}$ ) and the feedback clocks ( $FBIN$ ,  $\overline{FBIN}$ ) to provide high-performance, low-skew, low-jitter output differential clocks ( $Y[0:4]$ ,  $\overline{Y}[0:4]$ ). The CUA845 is also able to track Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC) for reduced EMI.

The CUA845 is characterized for operation from 0 °C to 70 °C.

**3.1 Description (cont'd)**

<b>Topview</b>					
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Y0</b>	<b>Y0#</b>	<b>Y1#</b>	<b>Y1</b>	<b>FBIN</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CK</b>	<b>VDDQ</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>VDDQ</b>	<b>FBIN#</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>CK#</b>	<b>OE</b>	<b>VDDQ</b>	<b>OS</b>	<b>FBOUT#</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>AGND</b>	<b>GND</b>	<b>VDDQ</b>	<b>GND</b>	<b>FBOUT</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>AVDD</b>	<b>GND</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>GND</b>	<b>Y2</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Y4#</b>	<b>Y4</b>	<b>Y3#</b>	<b>Y3</b>	<b>Y2#</b>

**Figure 1 — 28-Ball BGA (5x6 Array, 4.0x4.5 mm Body Size, 0.65 mm Pitch, MO-TBD) package pinout**

### 3.2 Terminal functions

**Table 1 — Terminal Functions**

Terminal Name	Description	Electrical Characteristics
AGND	Analog Ground	Ground
AV <sub>DD</sub>	Analog power	1.8 V nominal
CK	Clock input with a (10K-100K Ohm) pulldown resistor	Differential input
$\overline{\text{CK}}$	Complementary clock input with a (10K-100K Ohm) pulldown resistor	Differential input
FBIN	Feedback clock input	Differential input
$\overline{\text{FBIN}}$	Complementary feedback clock input	Differential input
FBOU <sup>T</sup>	Feedback clock output	Differential output
$\overline{\text{FBOU}^{\text{T}}}$	Complementary feedback clock output	Differential output
OE	Output Enable (Asynch)	LVC MOS input
OS	Output Select (tied to GND or V <sub>DDQ</sub> )	LVC MOS input
GND	Ground	Ground
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Logic and output power	1.8 V nominal
Y[0:4]	Clock outputs	Differential outputs
$\overline{\text{Y}}[0:4]$	Complementary clock outputs	Differential outputs
NB	No ball	

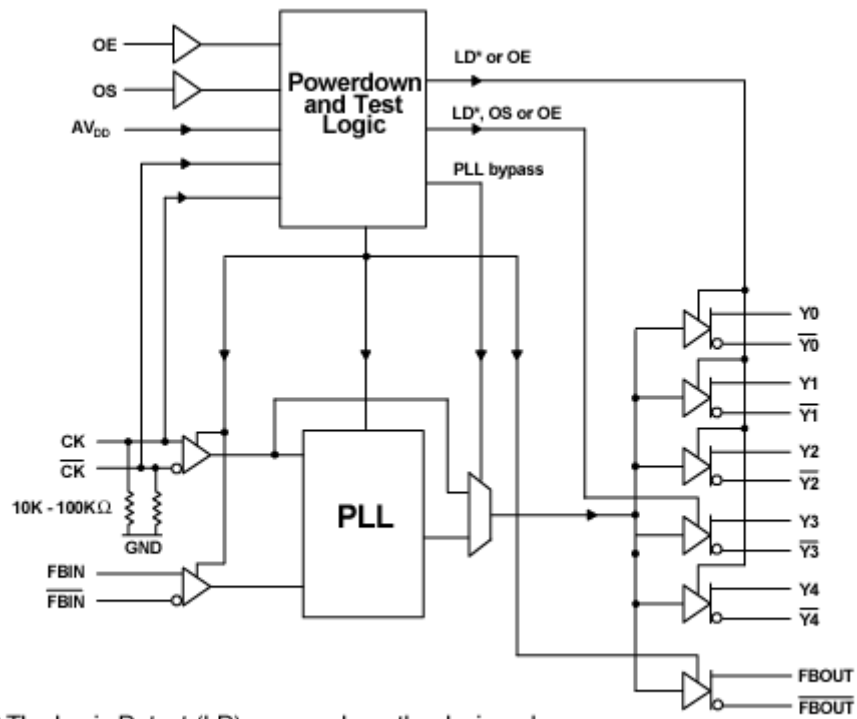
### 3.3 Function table

**Table 2 — Function table**

Inputs					Outputs				PLL
AV <sub>DD</sub>	OE	OS	CK	$\overline{\text{CK}}$	Y	$\overline{\text{Y}}$	FBOU <sup>T</sup>	$\overline{\text{FBOU}^{\text{T}}}$	
GND	H	X	L	H	L	H	L	H	Bypassed/ Off
GND	H	X	H	L	H	L	H	L	Bypassed/ Off
GND	L	H	L	H	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	L	H	Bypassed/ Off
GND	L	L	H	L	*L <sub>(Z)</sub> , Y3 active	*L <sub>(Z)</sub> , $\overline{\text{Y}}3$ active	H	L	Bypassed/ Off
1.8V(nom)	L	H	L	H	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	L	H	On
1.8V(nom)	L	L	H	L	*L <sub>(Z)</sub> , Y3 active	*L <sub>(Z)</sub> , $\overline{\text{Y}}3$ active	H	L	On
1.8V(nom)	H	X	L	H	L	H	L	H	On
1.8V(nom)	H	X	H	L	H	L	H	L	On
1.8V(nom)	X	X	L	L	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	*L <sub>(Z)</sub>	Off
1.8V(nom)	X	X	H	H	Reserved				

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

### 3.4 Logic diagram



\* The Logic Detect (LD) powers down the device when a logic low is applied to both CK and  $\overline{\text{CK}}$ .

Figure 2 — Logic diagram (positive logic)



### 3.5 Absolute maximum ratings

**Table 3 — Absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (see Note 1)**

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

NOTE 1 Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 2 The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

NOTE 3 This value is limited to 2.5 V maximum.

### 3.6 Recommended operating conditions

**Table 4 — Recommended operating conditions (see Note 1)**

			Min	Nom	Max	Unit
$V_{DDQ}$	Output supply voltage		1.7	1.8	1.9	V
$AV_{DD}$	Supply voltage, see Note 1		$V_{DDQ}$			
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage, see Note 2	OE, OS, CK, $\overline{CK}$	$0.35 \times V_{DDQ}$			V
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage, see Note 2	OE, OS, CK, $\overline{CK}$	$0.65 \times V_{DDQ}$			V
$I_{OH}$	High-level output current, see Figure 5		–9			mA
$I_{OL}$	Low-level output current, see Figure 5		9			mA
$V_{IX}$	Input differential-pair cross voltage		$(V_{DDQ}/2) - 0.15$		$(V_{DDQ}/2) + 0.15$	V
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage level		–0.3		$V_{DDQ} + 0.3$	V
$V_{ID}$	Input differential voltage, see Note 2 and Figure 12	DC	0.3		$V_{DDQ} + 0.4$	V
		AC	0.6		$V_{DDQ} + 0.4$	V
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature		0		70	°C

NOTE 1 The PLL is turned off and bypassed for test purposes when  $AV_{DD}$  is grounded. During this test mode,  $V_{DDQ}$  remains within the recommended operationing conditions and no timing parameters are guaranteed.

NOTE 2  $V_{ID}$  is the magnitude of the difference between the input level on CK and the input level on  $\overline{CK}$ , see Figure 12 for definition. For CK and  $\overline{CK}$  the  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  limits are used to define the DC low and high levels for the logic detect state.

## 3.7 DC specifications

Table 5 — Electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$V_{DD}, V_{DDQ}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IK}$	All inputs	$I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$	1.7 V			-1.2	V
$V_{OH}$	High output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$	1.7 to 1.9 V	$V_{DDQ}-0.2$			V
		$I_{OH} = -9 \text{ mA}$	1.7 V	1.1			
$V_{OL}$	Low output voltage	$I_{OL} = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$	1.7 to 1.9 V			0.1	V
		$I_{OL} = 9 \text{ mA}$	1.7 V			0.6	
$I_{ODL}$	Output disabled low current	$OE = L, V_{ODL} = 100\text{mV}$	1.7 V	100			$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{OD}$	Output differential voltage, the magnitude of the difference between the true and complimentary outputs, see Figure 12 for definition.		1.7 V	0.6			V
$I_I$	$CK, \overline{CK}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$	1.9 V	$\pm 250$			$\mu\text{A}$
	$OE, OS, FBIN, \overline{FBIN}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$	1.9 V	$\pm 10$			
$I_{DDL D}$	Static supply current, $I_{DDQ} + I_{ADD}$	$CK \text{ and } \overline{CK} = L$	1.9 V			500	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DD}$	Dynamic supply current, $I_{DDQ} + I_{ADD}$ , see Note 1 for $C_{PD}$ calculation	$CK \text{ and } \overline{CK} = 410 \text{ MHz}$ , all outputs are open (not connected to a PCB)	1.9 V			300	mA
$C_I$	$CK \text{ and } \overline{CK}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$	1.8 V	2		3	pF
	$FBIN \text{ and } \overline{FBIN}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$		2		3	
$C_{I(A)}$	$CK \text{ and } \overline{CK}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$				0.25	
	$FBIN \text{ and } \overline{FBIN}$	$V_I = V_{DDQ} \text{ or GND}$				0.25	

NOTE 1 Total  $I_{DD} = I_{DDQ} + I_{ADD} = F_{CK} * C_{PD} * V_{DDQ}$ , solving for  $C_{PD} = (I_{DDQ} + I_{ADD}) / (F_{CK} * V_{DDQ})$  where  $F_{CK}$  is the input Frequency,  $V_{DDQ}$  is the power supply and  $C_{PD}$  is the Power Dissipation Capacitance.

### 3.8 Timing requirements

**Table 6 — Timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range.**

		$AV_{DD}, V_{DDQ} = 1.8\text{ V} \pm 0.1\text{ V}$		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
$f_{CK}$	Operating clock frequency (see Notes 1 and 2)	125	410	MHz
	Application clock frequency (see Notes 1 and 3)	160	410	MHz
$t_{DC}$	Input clock duty cycle	40	60	%
$t_L$	Stabilization time (see Notes 4)		6	$\mu\text{s}$

NOTE 1 The PLL must be able to handle spread spectrum induced skew.

NOTE 2 Operating clock frequency indicates a range over which the PLL must be able to lock, but in which it is not required to meet the other timing parameters. (Used for low speed system debug.)

NOTE 3 Application clock frequency indicates a range over which the PLL must meet all timing parameters.

NOTE 4 Stabilization time is the time required for the integrated PLL circuit to obtain phase lock of its feedback signal to its reference signal, within the value specified by the Static Phase Offset ( $t_{(\phi)}$ ), after power-up. During normal operation, the stabilization time is also the time required for the integrated PLL circuit to obtain phase lock of its feedback signal to its reference signal when CK and  $\overline{CK}$  go to a logic low state, enter the power-down mode and later return to active operation. CK and  $\overline{CK}$  may be left floating after they have been driven low for one complete clock cycle.

**3.9 AC specifications****Table 7 — Switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 6)**

	DESCRIPTION	DIAGRAM	f <sub>CK</sub> (MHz)	AV <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDQ</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.1 V			UNIT	
				MIN	Nom	MAX		
t <sub>en</sub>	OE to any Y/ $\overline{Y}$	see Figure 14	160 to 410	8			ns	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE to any Y/ $\overline{Y}$	see Figure 14	160 to 410	8			ns	
slr(i)	Output Enable (OE)	see Figure 12	160 to 410	0.5			V/ns	
	Input clock slew rate, measured single ended.	see Figure 12	160 to 410	1	2.5	4	V/ns	
slr(o)	Output clock slew rate, measured single ended. (see Notes 3, 5)	see Figures 4 and 12	160 to 410	1.5	2.5	3	V/ns	
V <sub>OX</sub>	Output differential-pair cross- voltage, (see Note 4)	see Figure 5	160 to 410	(V <sub>DDQ</sub> /2) - 0.1	(V <sub>DDQ</sub> /2) + 0.1		V	
tjit(cc+)	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	see Figure 7	160 to 410	0			40	ps
tjit(cc-)				0			-40	ps
t <sub>(∅)</sub>	Static phase offset (see Note 1)	see Figure 8	160 to 410	-50			50	ps
t <sub>(∅)dyn</sub>	Dynamic phase offset (see Note 7)	see Figure 13	160 to 270	-50			50	ps
			271 to 410	t <sub>(∅)dyn(min)</sub>			t <sub>(∅)dyn(max)</sub>	ps
tsk(o)	Output clock skew (see Note 7)	see Figure 9	160 to 270				40	ps
			271 to 410				tsk(o) <sub>max</sub>	ps
tjit(per)	Period jitter (see Notes 2, 7)	see Figure 10	160 to 270	-40			40	ps
			271 to 410	tjit(per) <sub>min</sub>			tjit(per) <sub>max</sub>	ps
tjit(hper)	Half-period jitter (see Note 2)	see Figure 11	160 to 270	-75			75	ps
			271 to 410	-50			50	ps
Σt(su)	tjit(per)  +  t <sub>(∅)dyn</sub>   + tsk(o) (see Note 7)		271 to 410				80	ps
Σt(h)	t <sub>(∅)dyn</sub>   + tsk(o) (see Note 7)		271 to 410				60	ps
The PLL in the CUA845 must be capable of meeting all the above test parameters while supporting SSC synthesizers with the following parameters:								
	SSC modulation frequency			30.00		33	kHz	
	SSC clock input frequency deviation			0.00		-0.50	%	
CUA845 PLL designs should target the values below to minimize the SSC induced skew:								
	PLL Loop bandwidth (-3 dB from unity gain)			2.0			MHz	

NOTE 1 Static Phase Offset does not include Jitter.

NOTE 2 Period Jitter and Half-Period Jitter specifications are separate specifications that must be met independently of each other.

### 3.9 AC Specifications (cont.)

NOTE 3 The Output Slew Rate is determined from the IBIS model into the load shown in Figure 4. It is measured single ended.

NOTE 4  $V_{OX}$  specified at the DRAM clock input or the test load.

NOTE 5 To eliminate the impact of input slew rates on static phase offset, the input slew rates of Reference Clock Input CK,  $\overline{CK}$  and Feedback Clock Input FBIN,  $\overline{FBIN}$  are recommended to be nearly equal. The 2.5 V/ns slew rates are shown as a recommended target. Compliance with these Nom values is not mandatory if it can be adequately demonstrated that alternative characteristics meet the requirements of the registered DDR2 DIMM application.

NOTE 6 There are two different terminations that are used with the above ac tests. The load/board in Figure 5 is used to measure the input and output differential-pair cross-voltage only. The load/board in Figure 6 is used to measure all other tests. For consistency, equal length cables should be used.

NOTE 7 In the Frequency Range of 271MHz to 410MHz, the minimum and maximum values for  $t_{jit(per)}$  and  $t_{(\varnothing)dyn}$  and the maximum value for  $t_{sk(o)}$  must not exceed the corresponding minimum and maximum values of the 160MHz to 270MHz range and sum of the specified values for  $|t_{jit(per)}|$ ,  $|t_{(\varnothing)dyn}|$  and  $t_{sk(o)}$  must meet the requirement for  $\Sigma t(su)$  and the sum of the specified values for  $|t_{(\varnothing)dyn}|$  and  $t_{sk(o)}$  must meet the requirement for  $\Sigma t(h)$ .

## 4 Output Buffer Characteristics

### 4.1 Purpose

The following table describes output-buffer Voltage vs. Current (V/I) characteristics that are sufficient to meet the requirements of registered DDR2 DIMM performance and timings. These curves are generated from the IBIS pull-up and pull-down data. Figure 4 shows the test condition used to generate this data. These characteristics are not necessarily production tested but can be guaranteed by design or characterization. These curves are target goals and will be finalized after initial silicon is available.

**Table 8 — Output Buffer Voltage vs. Current (V/I) Characteristics**

Voltage (V)	Pull-Down		Pull-Up	
	I(mA)	I(mA)	I(mA)	I(mA)
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
-0.6	-16.4	-56.1	14.5	55.0
-0.5	-11.2	-43.2	11.4	45.1
-0.4	-8.4	-33.5	9	35.6
-0.3	-6.2	-25.3	6.7	26.4
-0.2	-4.1	-17.1	4.4	17.3
-0.1	-2.1	-8.7	2.2	8.5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
0.1	2	8.4	-2.1	-8.1
0.2	4	16.2	-4.1	-15.8
0.3	5.8	23.2	-6	-23.0
0.4	7.5	29.6	-7.7	-29.8
0.5	9	35.2	-9.3	-36.0
0.6	10.4	40.1	-10.7	-41.6
0.7	11.5	44.2	-11.9	-46.7
0.8	12.3	47.5	-12.8	-51.2
0.9	12.9	50.0	-13.5	-55.1
1.0	13.2	51.5	-13.9	-58.3
1.1	13.4	52.4	-14.2	-61.0
1.2	13.6	52.9	-14.3	-63.0
1.3	13.7	53.2	-14.5	-64.5
1.4	13.7	53.5	-14.6	-65.7
1.5	13.8	53.7	-14.6	-66.5
1.6	13.8	53.8	-14.7	-67.2
1.7	13.9	53.9	-14.8	-67.8
1.8	13.9	54.0	-14.8	-68.4
1.9	14	54.1	-14.9	-68.9
2.0	14	54.2	-14.9	-69.4
2.1	14.1	54.3	-15	-69.8
2.2	14.2	54.3	-15.1	-70.3
2.3	14.8	54.4	-16.1	-71.0
2.4	17	54.7	-20.3	-74.0

## 5 Test circuit and switching waveforms

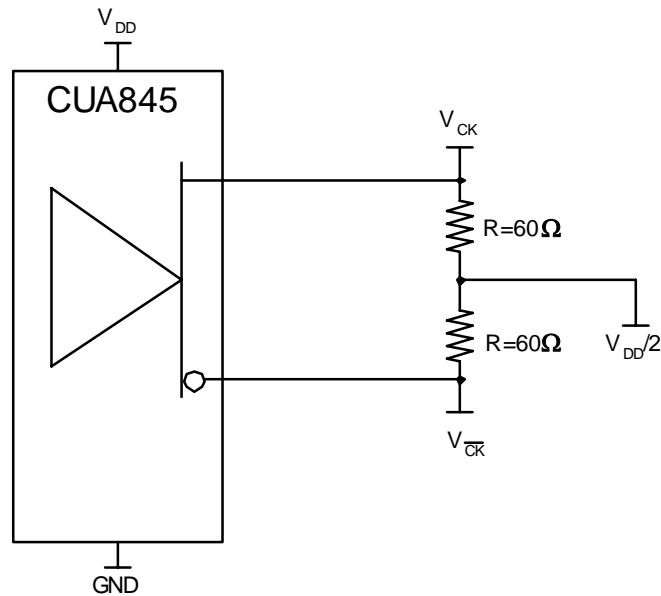


Figure 3 — IBIS Model Output Load

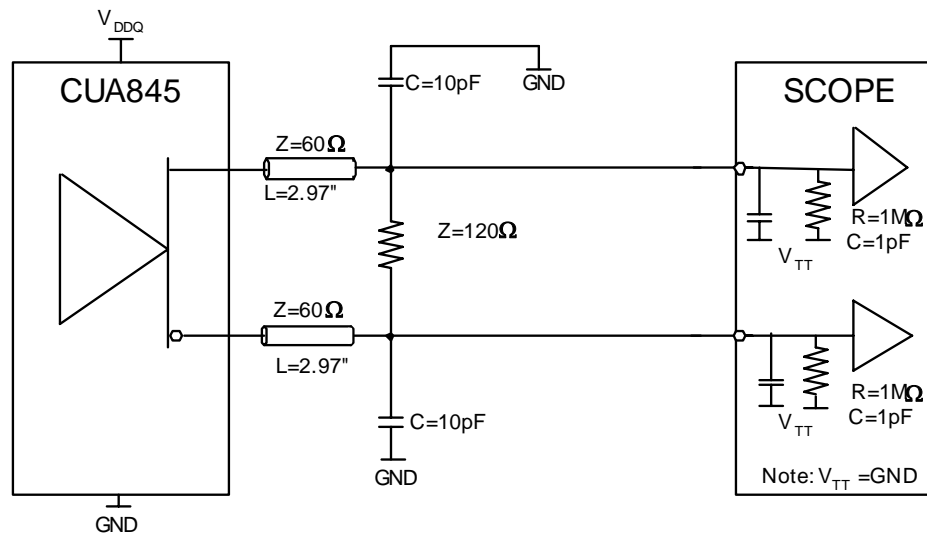


Figure 4 — Output Load Test Circuit1

## 5 Test circuit and switching waveforms (cont'd)

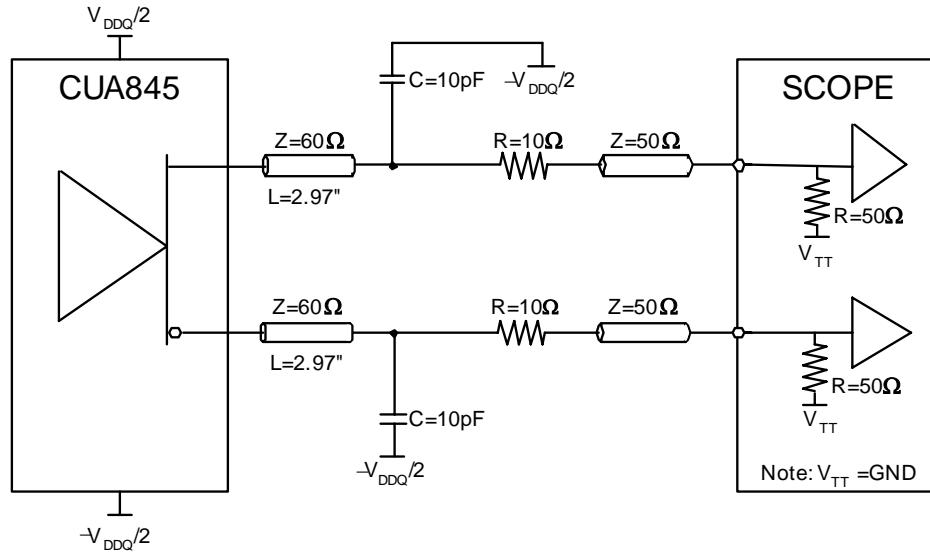


Figure 5 — Output Load Test Circuit2

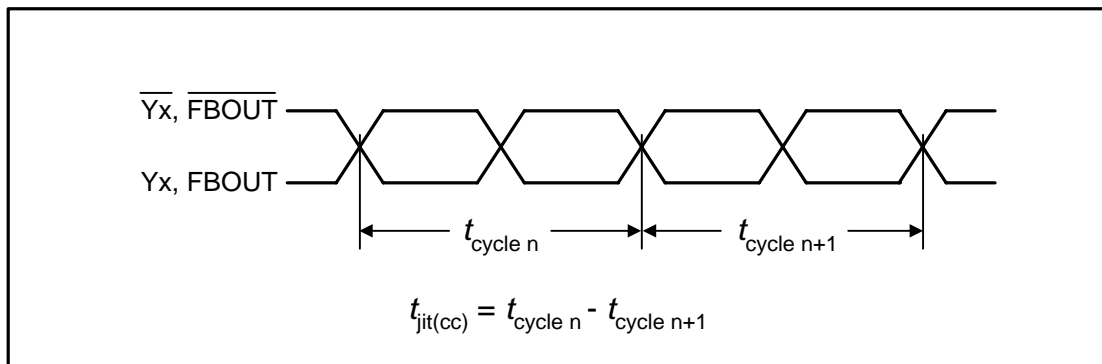
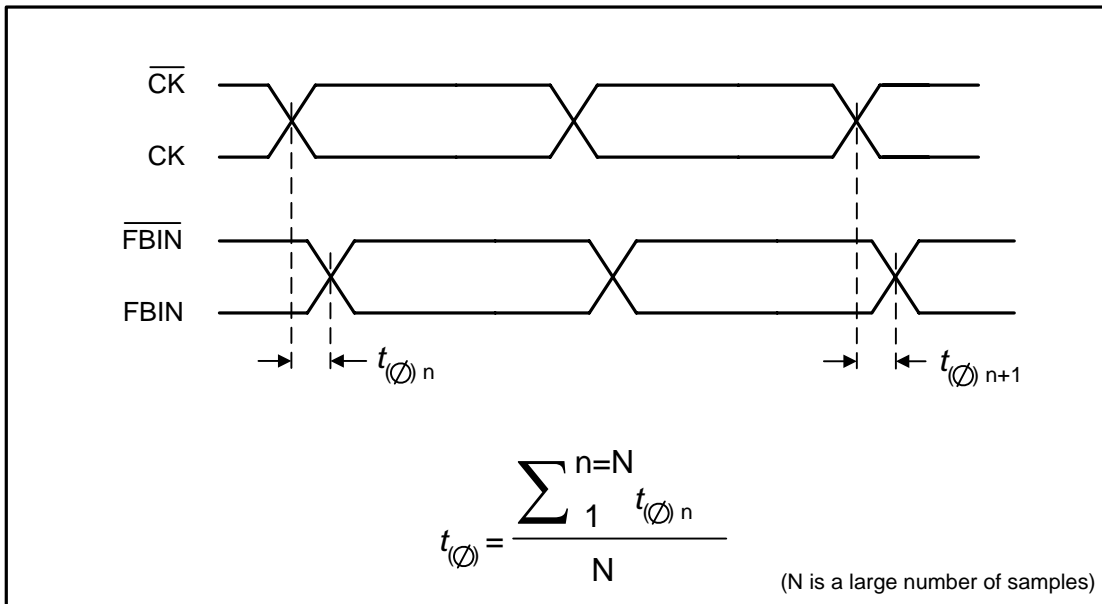


Figure 6 — Cycle-to-Cycle Period Jitter



5 Test circuit and switching waveforms (cont'd)



(N>1000 samples)

Figure 7 — Static Phase Offset

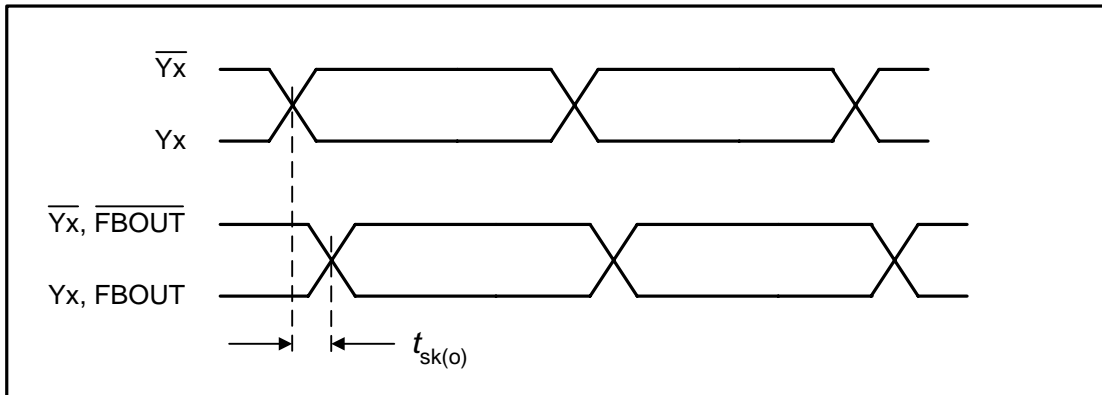
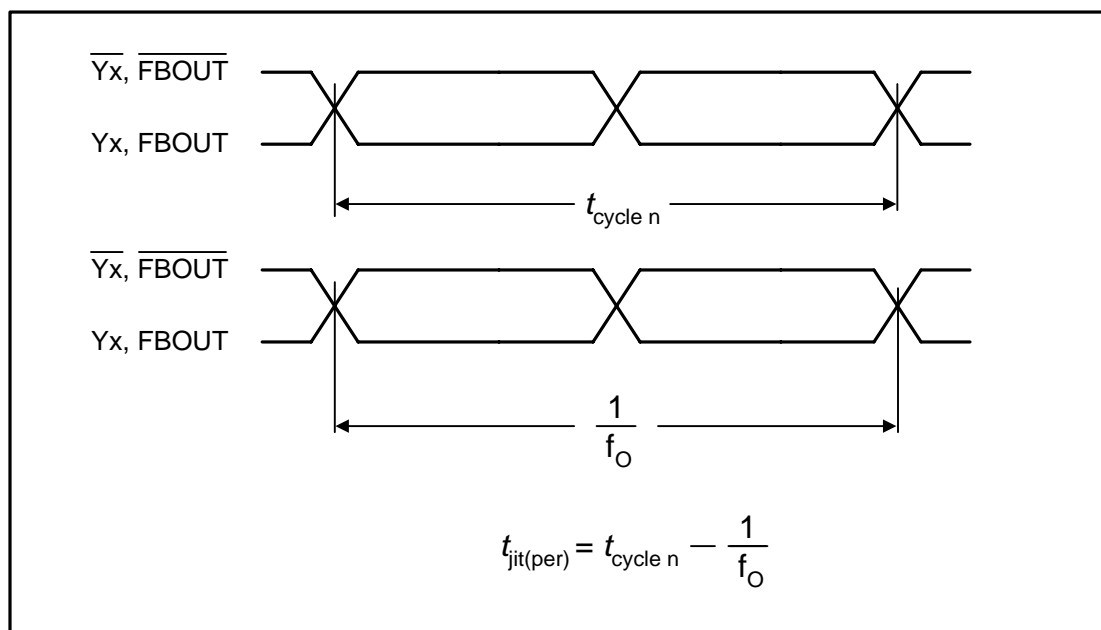
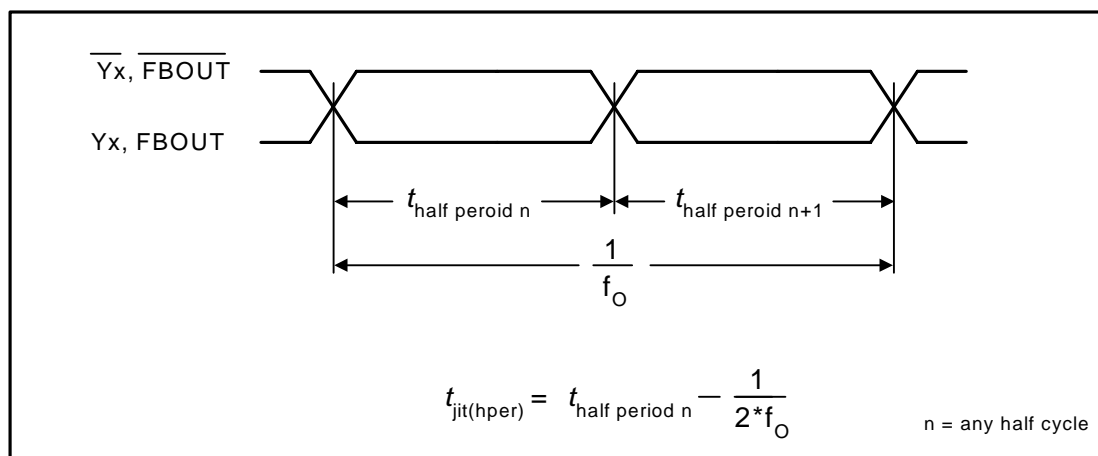


Figure 8 — Output Skew

**5 Test circuit and switching waveforms (cont'd)**

( $f_O$  = average input frequency measured at CK/ $\overline{\text{CK}}$ )

**Figure 9 — Period Jitter**

( $f_O$  = average input frequency measured at CK/ $\overline{\text{CK}}$ )

**Figure 10 — Half-Period Jitter**

## 5 Test circuit and switching waveforms (cont'd)

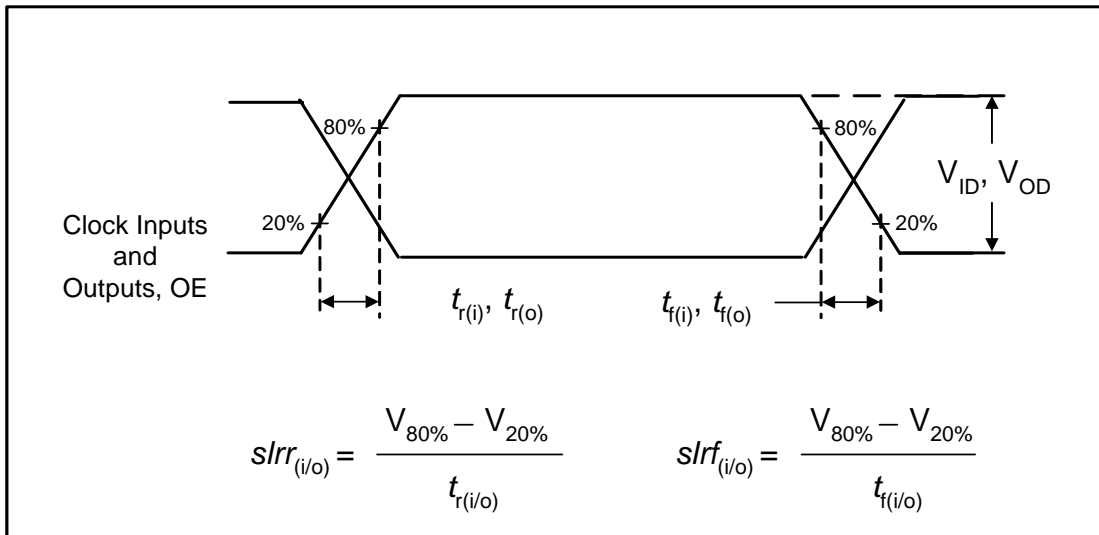


Figure 11 — Input and Output Slew Rates

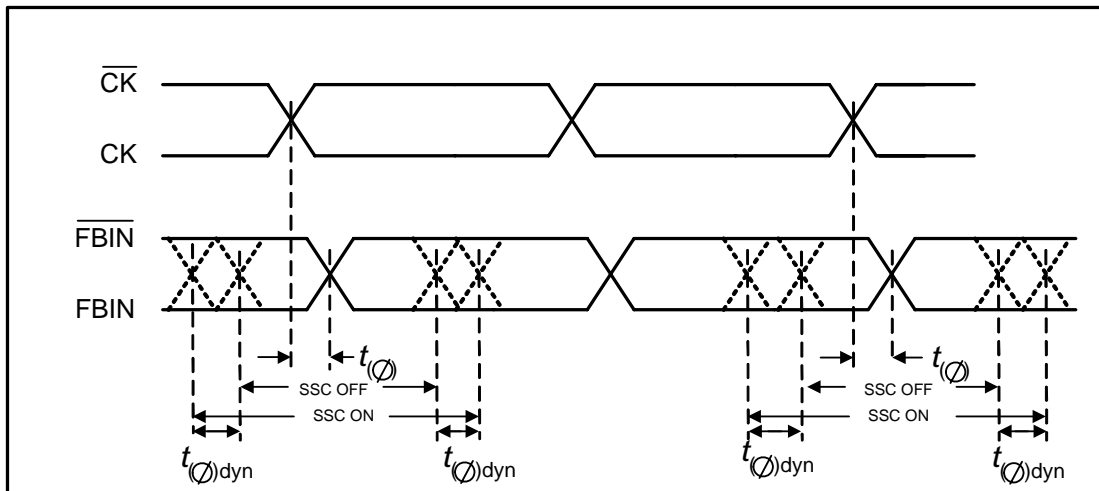


Figure 12 — Dynamic Phase Offset

## 5 Test circuit and switching waveforms (cont'd)

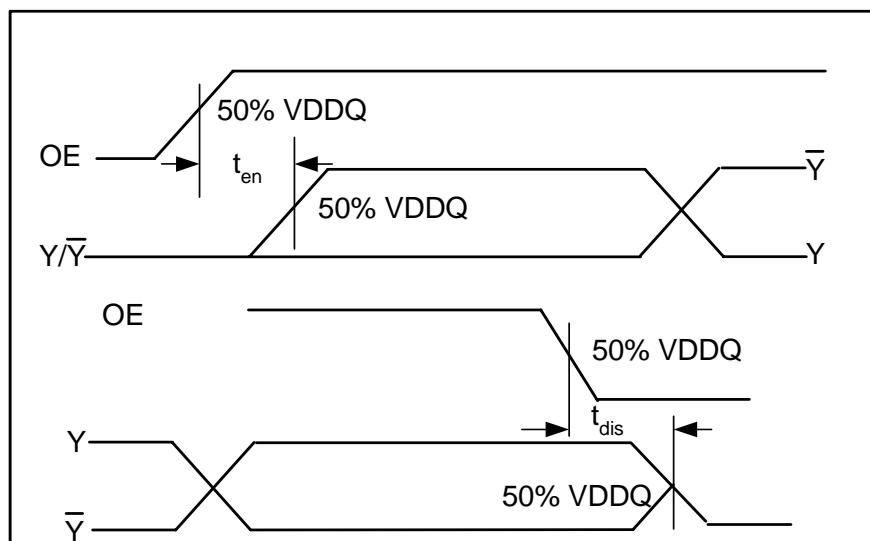


Figure 13 — Time delay between OE and Clock Output (Y,  $\bar{Y}$ )

## 6 Recommended Filtering for the Analog Power supply ( $AV_{DD}$ )

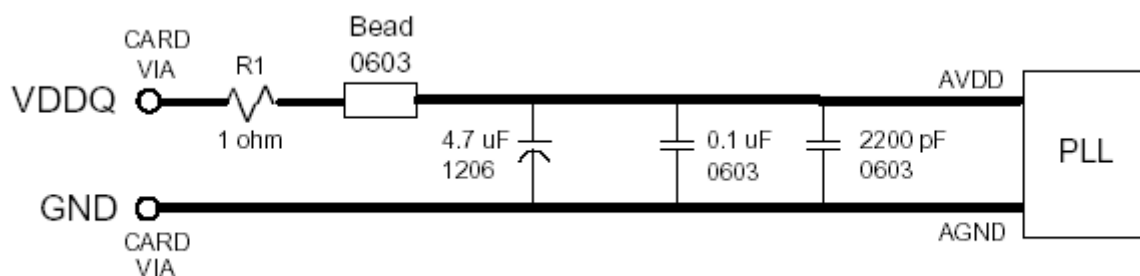


Figure 14 —  $AV_{DD}$  Filtering

- Place the 2200pF capacitor close to the PLL
- Use a wide trace for the PLL analog power & ground. Connect PLL & caps to AGND trace & connect trace to one GND via (farthest from PLL).
- Recommended bead: 0.8 Ohm DC max, 600 Ohms @ 100 MHz.

## 7 Reference to other applicable JEDEC standards and publications

JESD65, *Definition of Skew Specification for Standard Logic Devices*

JESD8-7, *1.8 Volt  $\pm 0.1$  V (Normal Range), and 1.2 - 1.95V (Wide Range) Power Supply Voltage and Interface for Nonterminated Digital Integrated Circuits.*

JESD8-15, *Stub Series Terminated Logic for 1.8 V (SSTL\_18)*

JESD21-C, *Configuration for Solid State Memories*



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## Standard Improvement Form

## JEDEC JESD82-21

The purpose of this form is to provide the Technical Committees of JEDEC with input from the industry regarding usage of the subject standard. Individuals or companies are invited to submit comments to JEDEC. All comments will be collected and dispersed to the appropriate committee(s).

If you can provide input, please complete this form (it can be edited in Acrobat Exchange) and return to:

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1. I recommend changes to the following:

☐ Requirement, paragraph number \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Test method number \_\_\_\_\_ Paragraph number \_\_\_\_\_

The referenced paragraph number has proven to be:

☐ Unclear ☐ Too Rigid ☐ In Error

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Recommendations for correction:

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3. Other suggestions for document improvement:

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Submitted by

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