



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

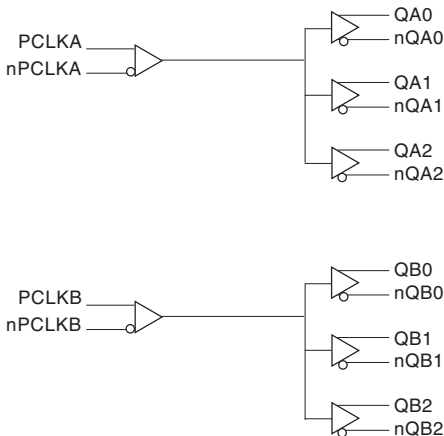


The ICS853013 is a low skew, high performance dual 1-to-3 Differential-to-2.5V/3.3V/5V LVPECL/ECL Fanout Buffer and a member of the HiperClocks™ family of High Performance Clock Solutions from ICS. The ICS853013 operates with a positive or negative power supply at 2.5V, 3.3V, or 5V. Guaranteed output and part-to-part skew characteristics make the ICS853013 ideal for those clock distribution applications demanding well defined performance and repeatability.

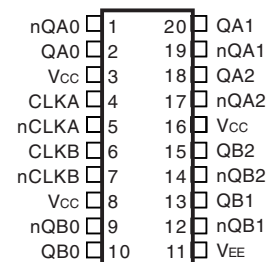
FEATURES

- 2 differential LVPECL / ECL bank outputs
- 2 differential LVPECL clock input pairs
- PCLKx, nPCLKx pairs can accept the following differential input levels: LVPECL, LVDS, CML, SSTL
- Output frequency: >2GHz (typical)
- Translates any single ended input signal to LVPECL levels with resistor bias on nPCLKx input
- Output skew: 40ps (maximum)
- Part-to-part skew: 250ps (maximum)
- Propagation delay: 570ps (maximum)
- Additive phase jitter, RMS: 0.03ps (typical)
- LVPECL mode operating voltage supply range: $V_{CC} = 2.375V$ to $5.25V$
- ECL mode operating voltage supply range: $V_{CC} = 0V$, $V_{EE} = -5.25V$ to $-2.375V$
- -40°C to 85°C ambient operating temperature
- Lead-Free package available
- Pin compatible with MC100LVEL13, MC100EL13

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT



ICS853013
20-Lead, 300-MIL SOIC
 7.5mm x 12.8mm x 2.3mm body package
M Package
 Top View



TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Type		Description
1, 2	nQA0, QA0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
3, 8, 16	V _{CC}	Power		Core supply pins.
4	PCLKA	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential LVPECL clock input.
5	nPCLKA	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V _{CC} /2 default when left floating.
6	PCLKB	Input	Pulldown	Non-inverting differential LVPECL clock input.
7	nPCLKB	Input	Pullup/ Pulldown	Inverting differential LVPECL clock input. V _{CC} /2 default when left floating.
9, 10	nQB0, QB0	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
11	V _{EE}	Power		Negative supply pin.
12, 13	nQB1, QB1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
14, 15	nQB2, QB2	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
17, 18	nQA2, QA2	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.
19, 20	nQA1, QA1	Output		Differential output pair. LVPECL interface levels.

NOTE: *Pullup* and *Pulldown* refer to internal input resistors. See Table 2, Pin Characteristics, for typical values.

TABLE 2. PIN CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
R _{PULLDOWN}	Input Pulldown Resistor			75		KΩ
R _{VCC/2}	Pullup/Pulldown Resistors			50		KΩ

TABLE 3. CLOCK INPUT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs		Outputs		Input to Output Mode	Polarity
PCLKA or PCLKB	nPCLKA or nPCLKB	QA0:QA2, QB0:QB2	nQA0:nQA2, nQB0:nQB2		
0	1	LOW	HIGH	Differential to Differential	Non Inverting
1	0	HIGH	LOW	Differential to Differential	Non Inverting
0	Biased; NOTE 1	LOW	HIGH	Single Ended to Differential	Non Inverting
1	Biased; NOTE 1	HIGH	LOW	Single Ended to Differential	Non Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	0	HIGH	LOW	Single Ended to Differential	Inverting
Biased; NOTE 1	1	LOW	HIGH	Single Ended to Differential	Inverting

NOTE 1: Please refer to the Application Information, "Wiring the Differential Input to Accept Single Ended Levels".



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	5.5V (LVPECL mode, $V_{EE} = 0$)
Negative Supply Voltage, V_{EE}	-5.5V (ECL mode, $V_{CC} = 0$)
Inputs, V_I (LVPECL mode)	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Inputs, V_I (ECL mode)	0.5V to $V_{EE} - 0.5V$
Outputs, I_O	
Continuous Current	50mA
Surge Current	100mA
Operating Temperature Range, T_A	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature, T_{STG}	-65°C to 150°C
Package Thermal Impedance, θ_{JA} (Junction-to-Ambient)	46.2°C/W (0 lfpm)

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 4A. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 2.375$ TO $5.25V$; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
V_{CC}	Core Supply Voltage		2.375	3.3	5.25	V
I_{EE}	Power Supply Current				60	mA

TABLE 4B. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 3.3V$; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Symbol	Parameter	-40°C			25°C			85°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	2.175	2.275	2.38	2.225	2.295	2.37	2.295	2.33	2.365	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	1.405	1.545	1.68	1.425	1.52	1.615	1.44	1.535	1.63	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage(Single-Ended)	2.075		2.36	2.075		2.36	2.075		2.36	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage(Single-Ended)	1.43		1.765	1.43		1.765	1.43		1.765	V
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	mV
V_{CMR}	Input High Voltage Common Mode Range; NOTE 2, 3	1.2		3.3	1.2		3.3	1.2		3.3	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current	PCLKA, PCLKB nPCLKA, nPCLKB		150			150			150	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLKA, PCLKB		-10			-10			-10	μA
		nPCLKA, nPCLKB		-150			-150			-150	μA

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC} . V_{EE} can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to $V_{CC} - 2V$.

NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as V_{IH} .

NOTE 3: For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for PCLKA, nPCLKB and PCLKA, nPCLKB is $V_{CC} + 0.3V$.



TABLE 4C. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 2.5V$; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Symbol	Parameter	-40°C			25°C			85°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	1.375	1.475	1.58	1.425	1.495	1.57	1.495	1.53	1.565	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	0.605	0.745	0.88	0.625	0.72	0.815	0.64	0.735	0.83	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage(Single-Ended)	1.275		1.56	1.275		1.56	1.275		-0.83	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage(Single-Ended)	0.63		0.965	0.63		0.965	0.63		0.965	V
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	mV
V_{CMR}	Input High Voltage Common Mode Range; NOTE 2, 3	1.2		2.5	1.2		2.5	1.2		2.5	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current			150			150			150	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLKA, PCLKB	-10		-10		-10				μA
		nPCLKA, nPCLKB	-150		-150		-150				μA

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC} . V_{EE} can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50 Ω to $V_{CC} - 2V$.

NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as V_{IH} .

NOTE 3: For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for PCLKA, nPCLKB and PCLKA, nPCLKB is $V_{CC} + 0.3V$.

TABLE 4D. LVPECL DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 5V$; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Symbol	Parameter	-40°C			25°C			85°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	-1.125	-1.025	-0.92	-1.075	-1.005	-0.93	-1.005	-0.97	-0.935	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	-1.895	-1.755	-1.62	-1.875	-1.78	-1.685	-1.86	-1.765	-1.67	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage(Single-Ended)	-1.225		-0.94	-1.225		-0.94	-1.225		-0.94	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage(Single-Ended)	-1.87		-1.535	-1.87		-1.535	-1.87		-1.535	V
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	mV
V_{CMR}	Input High Voltage Common Mode Range; NOTE 2, 3	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current			150			150			150	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLKA, PCLKB	-10		-10		-10				μA
		nPCLKA, nPCLKB	-150		-150		-150				μA

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC} . V_{EE} can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50 Ω to $V_{CC} - 2V$.

NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as V_{IH} .

NOTE 3: For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for PCLKA, nPCLKB and PCLKA, nPCLKB is $V_{CC} + 0.3V$.



TABLE 4E. ECL DC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 0V$; $V_{EE} = -5.25V$ TO $-2.375V$

Symbol	Parameter	-40°C			25°C			85°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage; NOTE 1	-1.125	-1.025	-0.92	-1.075	-1.005	-0.93	-1.005	-0.97	-0.935	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage; NOTE 1	-1.895	-1.755	-1.62	-1.875	-1.78	-1.685	-1.86	-1.765	-1.67	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage(Single-Ended)	-1.225		-0.94	-1.225		-0.94	-1.225		-0.94	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage(Single-Ended)	-1.87		-1.535	-1.87		-1.535	-1.87		-1.535	V
V_{PP}	Peak-to-Peak Input Voltage	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	150	800	1200	mV
V_{CMR}	Input High Voltage Common Mode Range; NOTE 2, 3	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	$V_{EE}+1.2V$		0	V
I_{IH}	Input High Current			150			150			150	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Current	PCLKA, PCLKB			-10			-10			μA
		nPCLKA, nPCLKB			-150			-150			μA

Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC} . V_{EE} can vary +0.925V to -0.5V.

NOTE 1: Outputs terminated with 50Ω to $V_{CC} - 2V$.

NOTE 2: Common mode voltage is defined as V_{IH} .

NOTE 3: For single-ended applications, the maximum input voltage for PCLKA, nPCLKA and PCLKB, nPCLKB is $V_{CC} + 0.3V$.

TABLE 5. AC CHARACTERISTICS, $V_{CC} = 0V$; $V_{EE} = -5.25V$ TO $-2.375V$ OR $V_{CC} = 2.375V$ TO $5.25V$; $V_{EE} = 0V$

Symbol	Parameter	-40°C			25°C			85°C			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
f_{MAX}	Output Frequency		>2			>2			>2		GHz
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay, Low-to-High; NOTE 1	300	410	510	330	425	520	360	465	570	ps
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay, High-to-Low; NOTE 1	300	410	510	330	425	520	360	465	570	ps
$t_{sk(o)}$	Output Skew; NOTE 2, 4			40			40			40	ps
$t_{sk(odc)}$	Output Duty Cycle Skew			40			40			40	ps
$t_{sk(pp)}$	Part-to-Part Skew; NOTE 3, 4			250			250			250	ps
t_{jit}	Buffer Additive Phase Jitter, RMS; refer to Additive Phase Jitter Section		0.03			0.03			0.03		ps
t_R/t_F	Output Rise/Fall Time	20% to 80%	120	180	250	140	180	150	190	230	ps

All parameters tested $\leq 1GHz$ unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 1: Measured from the differential input crossing point to the differential output crossing point.

NOTE 2: Defined as skew between outputs at the same supply voltage and with equal load conditions. Measured at the output differential cross points.

NOTE 3: Defined as skew between outputs on different devices operating at the same supply voltages and with equal load conditions. Using the same type of inputs on each device, the outputs are measured at the differential cross points.

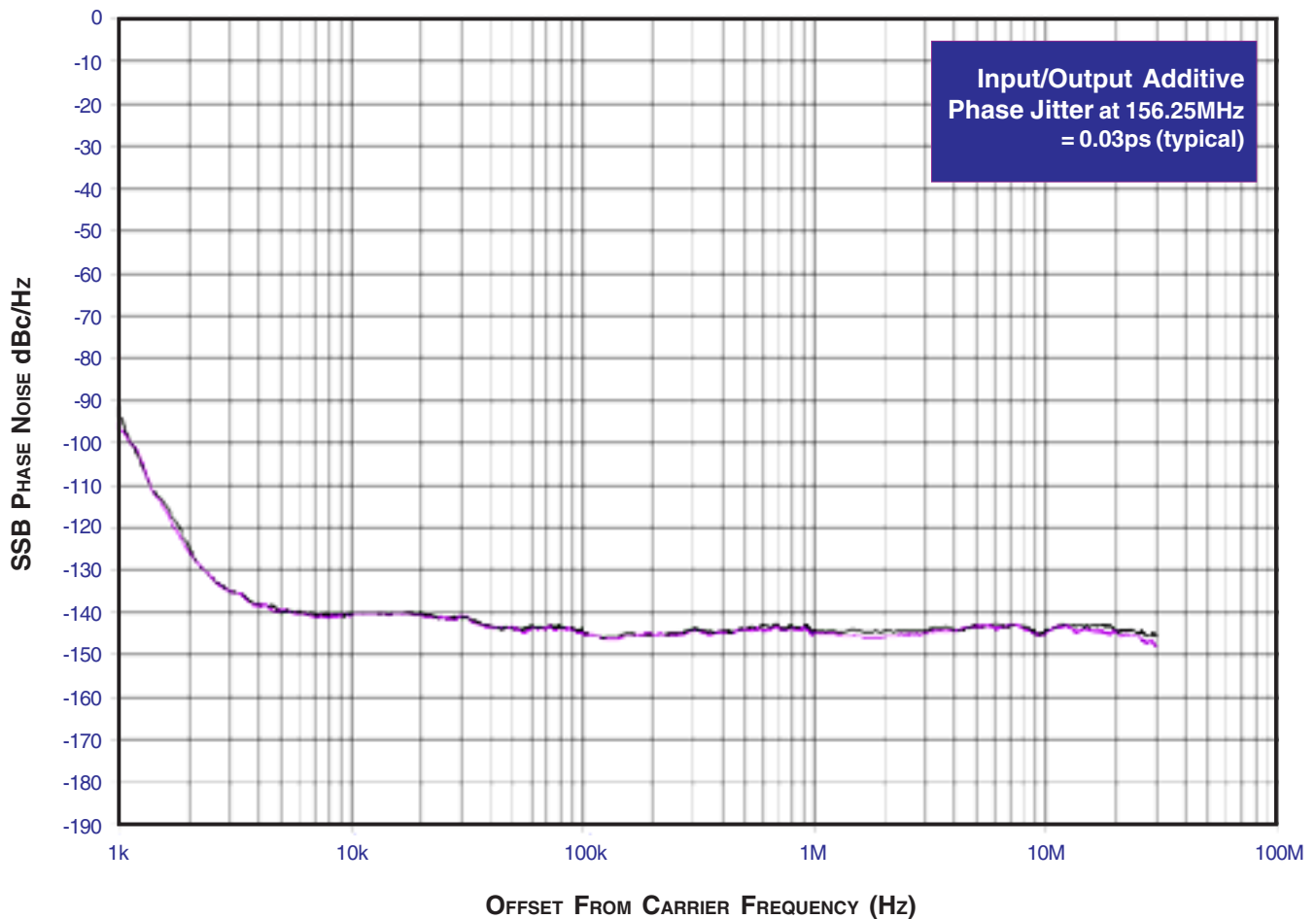
NOTE 4: This parameter is defined in accordance with JEDEC Standard 65.



ADDITIVE PHASE JITTER

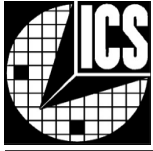
The spectral purity in a band at a specific offset from the fundamental compared to the power of the fundamental is called the **dBc Phase Noise**. This value is normally expressed using a Phase noise plot and is most often the specified plot in many applications. Phase noise is defined as the ratio of the noise power present in a 1Hz band at a specified offset from the fundamental frequency to the power value of the fundamental. This ratio is expressed in decibels (dBm) or a ratio of the power in

the 1Hz band to the power in the fundamental. When the required offset is specified, the phase noise is called a **dBc** value, which simply means dBm at a specified offset from the fundamental. By investigating jitter in the frequency domain, we get a better understanding of its effects on the desired application over the entire time record of the signal. It is mathematically possible to calculate an expected bit error rate given a phase noise plot.

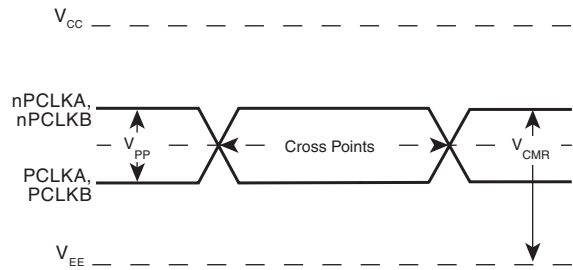
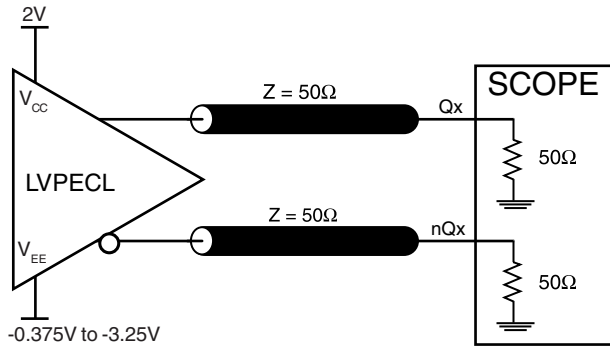


As with most timing specifications, phase noise measurements have issues. The primary issue relates to the limitations of the equipment. Often the noise floor of the equipment is higher than the noise floor of the device. This is illustrated above. The de-

vice meets the noise floor of what is shown, but can actually be lower. The phase noise is dependant on the input source and measurement equipment.

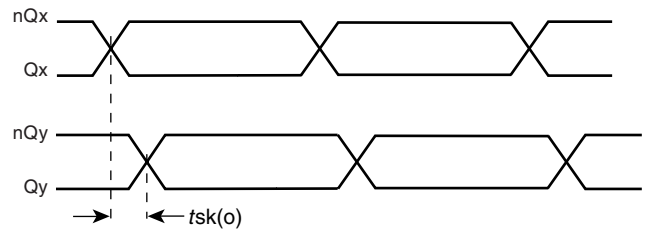
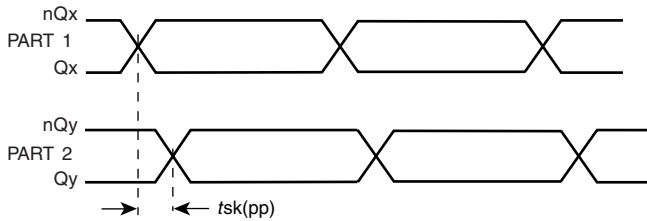


PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



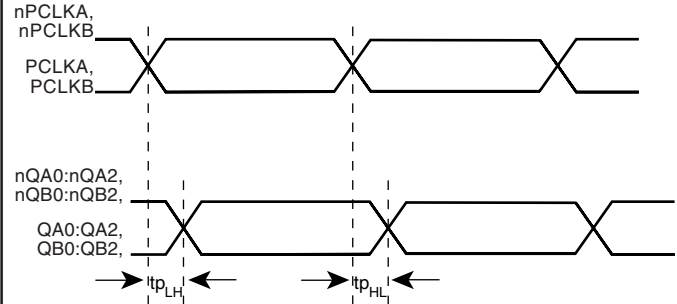
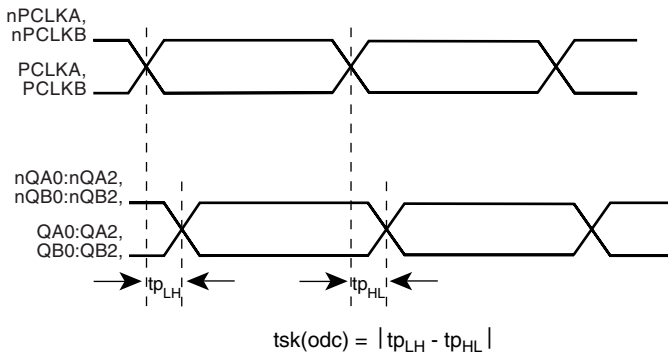
OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT LEVEL



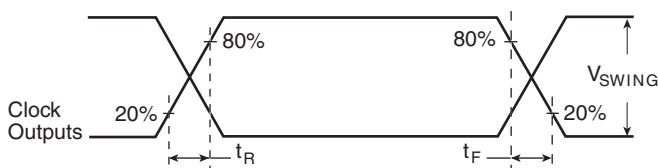
PART-TO-PART SKEW

OUTPUT SKEW



OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE SKEW

PROPAGATION DELAY



OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME

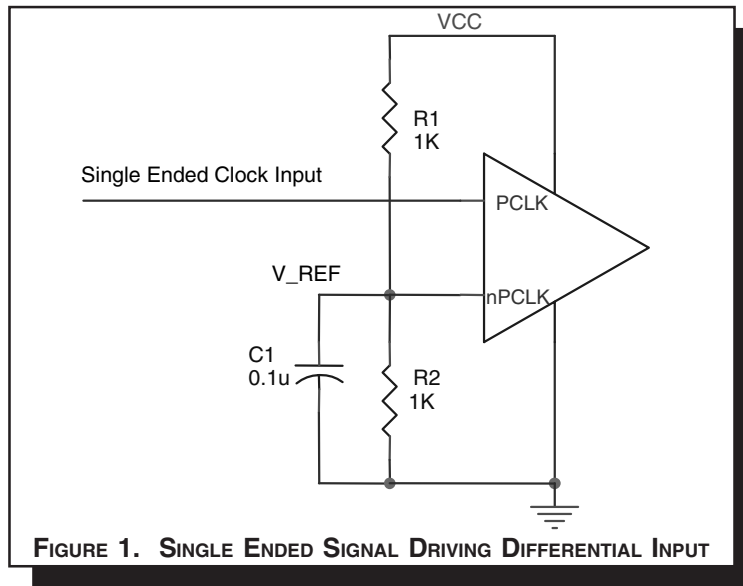


APPLICATION INFORMATION

WIRING THE DIFFERENTIAL INPUT TO ACCEPT SINGLE ENDED LEVELS

Figure 1 shows how the differential input can be wired to accept single ended levels. The reference voltage $V_{REF} \approx V_{CC}/2$ is generated by the bias resistors R1, R2 and C1. This bias circuit should be located as close as possible to the input pin.

of R1 and R2 might need to be adjusted to position the V_{REF} in the center of the input voltage swing. For example, if the input clock swing is only 2.5V and $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, V_{REF} should be 1.25V and $R2/R1 = 0.609$.

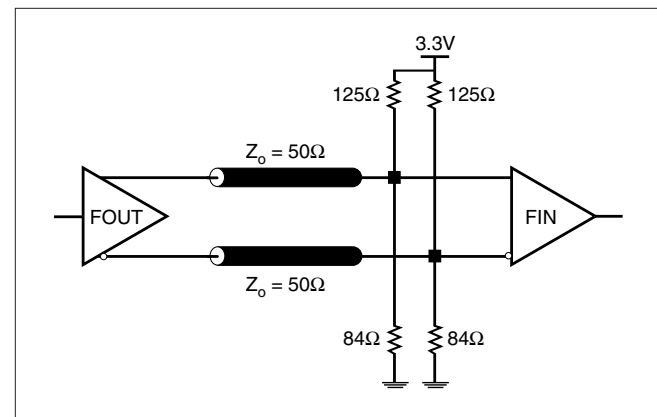
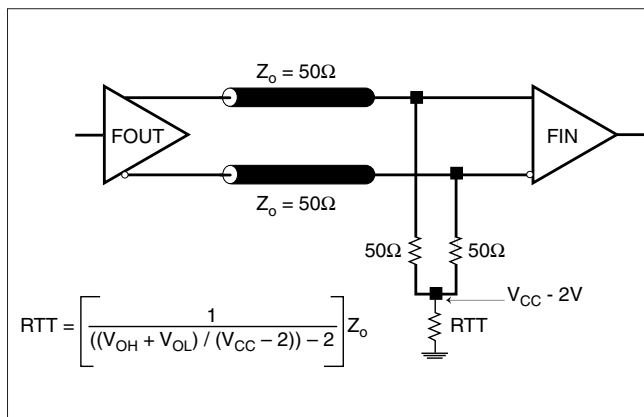


TERMINATION FOR 3.3V LVPECL OUTPUTS

The clock layout topology shown below is a typical termination for LVPECL outputs. The two different layouts mentioned are recommended only as guidelines.

FOUT and nFOUT are low impedance follower outputs that generate ECL/LVPECL compatible outputs. Therefore, terminating resistors (DC current path to ground) or current sources must be used for functionality. These outputs are designed to drive

50Ω transmission lines. Matched impedance techniques should be used to maximize operating frequency and minimize signal distortion. Figures 2A and 2B show two different layouts which are recommended only as guidelines. Other suitable clock layouts may exist and it would be recommended that the board designers simulate to guarantee compatibility across all printed circuit and clock component process variations.





TERMINATION FOR 2.5V LVPECL OUTPUT

Figure 3A and Figure 3B show examples of termination for 2.5V LVPECL driver. These terminations are equivalent to terminating 50Ω to $V_{CC} - 2V$. For $V_{CC} = 2.5V$, the $V_{CC} - 2V$ is very close to

ground level. The R3 in Figure 3B can be eliminated and the termination is shown in Figure 3C.

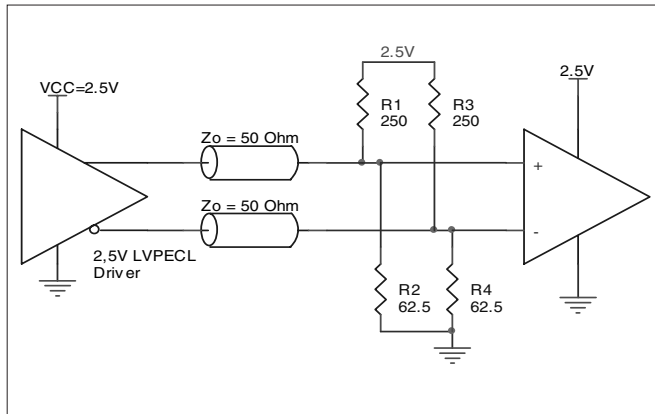


FIGURE 3A. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

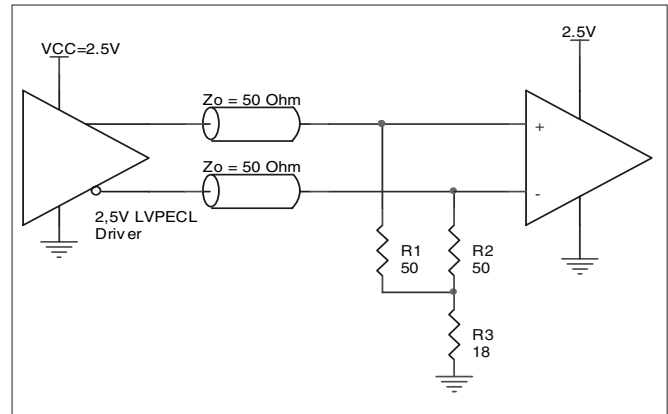


FIGURE 3B. 2.5V LVPECL DRIVER TERMINATION EXAMPLE

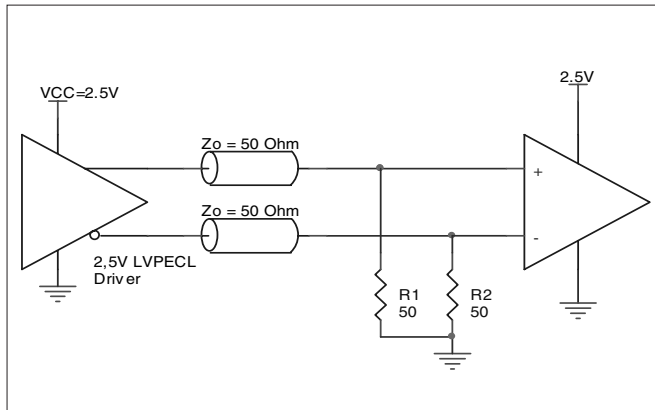


FIGURE 3C. 2.5V LVPECL TERMINATION EXAMPLE



LVPECL CLOCK INPUT INTERFACE

The PCLKx/nPCLKx accepts LVPECL, CML, SSTL and other differential signals. Both V_{SWING} and V_{OH} must meet the V_{PP} and V_{CMR} input requirements. Figures 4A to 4E show interface examples for the HiPerClockS PCLKx/nPCLKx input driven by the most common driver types. The input interfaces

suggested here are examples only. If the driver is from another vendor, use their termination recommendation. Please consult with the vendor of the driver component to confirm the driver termination requirements.

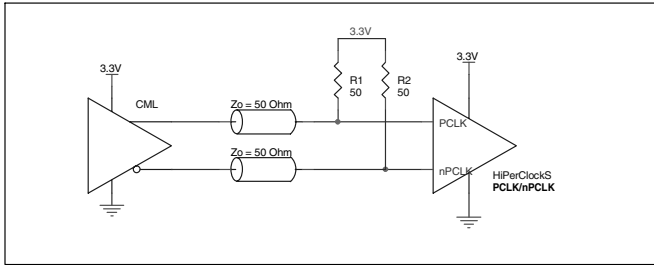


FIGURE 4A. HiPerClockS PCLK/nPCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY A CML DRIVER

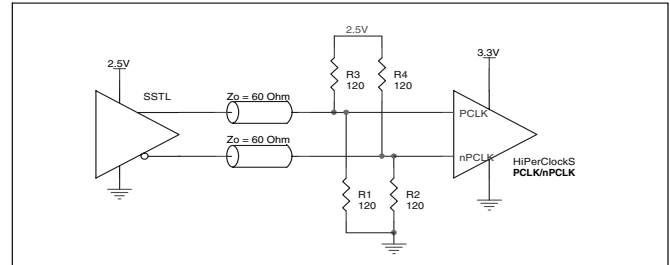


FIGURE 4B. HiPerClockS PCLK/nPCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY AN SSTL DRIVER

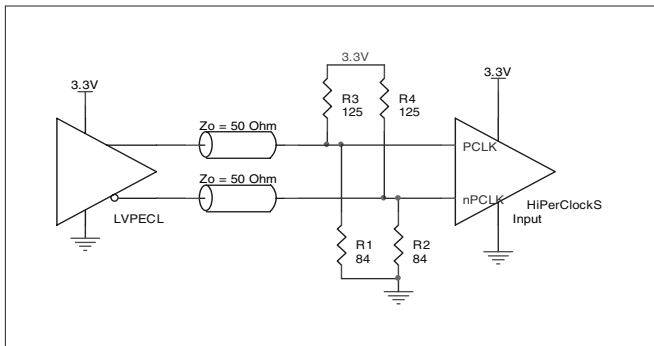


FIGURE 4C. HiPerClockS PCLK/nPCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY A 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER

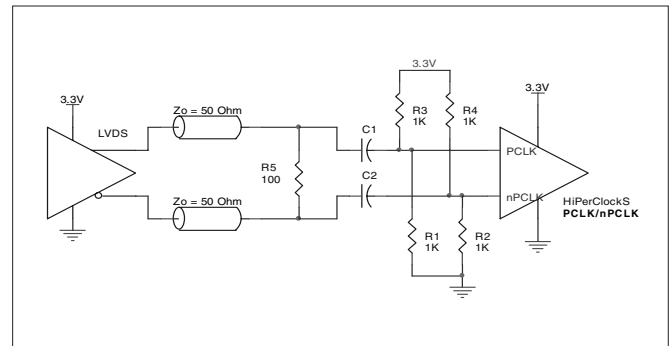


FIGURE 4D. HiPerClockS PCLK/nPCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY A 3.3V LVDS DRIVER

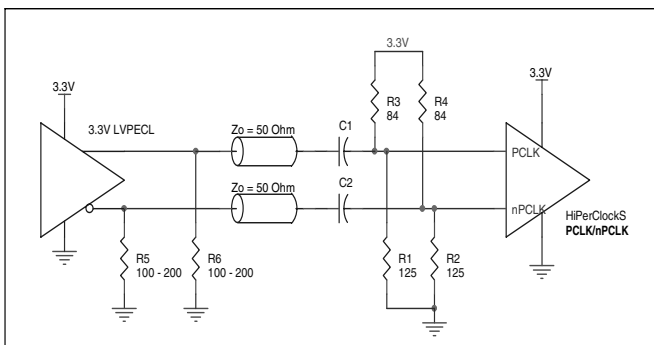


FIGURE 4E. HiPerClockS PCLK/nPCLK INPUT DRIVEN BY A 3.3V LVPECL DRIVER WITH AC COUPLE



POWER CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS853013. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS853013 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for $V_{CC} = 5.25V$, which gives worst case results.

NOTE: Please refer to Section 3 for details on calculating power dissipated in the load.

- Power (core)_{MAX} = $V_{CC_MAX} * I_{EE_MAX} = 5.25V * 60mA = 315mW$
- Power (outputs)_{MAX} = **30.94mW/Loaded Output pair**
If all outputs are loaded, the total power is $6 * 30.94mW = 185.64mW$

$$\text{Total Power}_{MAX} (5.25V, \text{ with all outputs switching}) = 315mW + 185.64mW = 500.64mW$$

2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature, T_j , is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad and directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature for HiPerClockS™ devices is 125°C.

The equation for T_j is as follows: $T_j = \theta_{JA} * Pd_total + T_A$

T_j = Junction Temperature

θ_{JA} = Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

Pd_total = Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)

T_A = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} must be used. Assuming a moderate air flow of 200 linear feet per minute and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 39.7°C/W per Table 6 below.

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

$$85^\circ C + 0.500W * 39.7^\circ C/W = 104.85^\circ C. \text{ This is well below the limit of } 125^\circ C.$$

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 (single layer or multi-layer).

TABLE 6. THERMAL RESISTANCE θ_{JA} FOR 20-PIN SOIC, FORCED CONVECTION

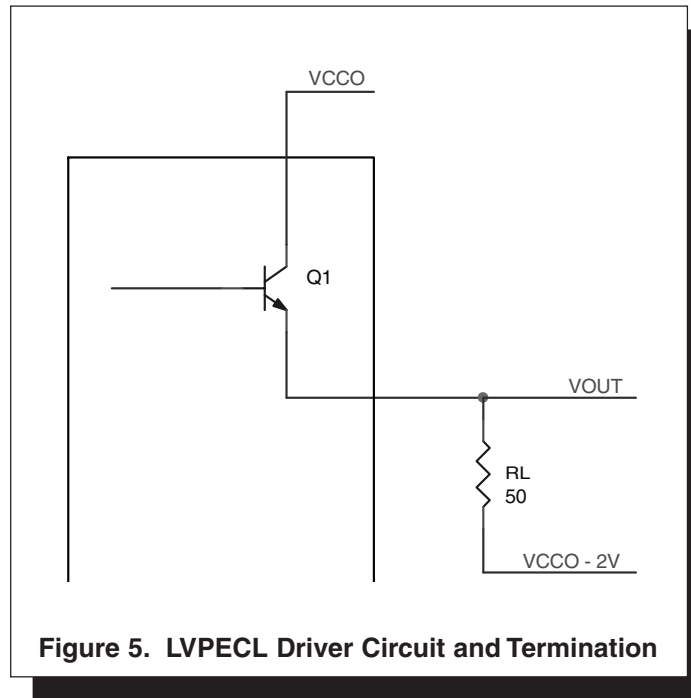
	θ_{JA} by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)		
	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	83.2°C/W	65.7°C/W	57.5°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	46.2°C/W	39.7°C/W	36.8°C/W

NOTE: Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.



3. Calculations and Equations.

LVPECL output driver circuit and termination are shown in Figure 5.



To calculate worst case power dissipation into the load, use the following equations which assume a 50Ω load, and a termination voltage of $V_{CCO} - 2V$.

- For logic high, $V_{OUT} = V_{OH_MAX} = V_{CCO_MAX} - 0.935V$

$$(V_{CC_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = 0.935V$$

- For logic low, $V_{OUT} = V_{OL_MAX} = V_{CCO_MAX} - 1.67V$

$$(V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = 1.67V$$

$$Pd_H = [(V_{OH_MAX} - (V_{CCO_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OH_MAX}) = [(2V - 0.935V)/50\Omega] * 0.935V = 19.92mW$$

$$Pd_L = [(V_{OL_MAX} - (V_{CCO_MAX} - 2V))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = [(2V - (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}))/R_L] * (V_{CCO_MAX} - V_{OL_MAX}) = [(2V - 1.67V)/50\Omega] * 1.67V = 11.02mW$$

Total Power Dissipation per output pair = $Pd_H + Pd_L = 30.94mW$



RELIABILITY INFORMATION

TABLE 6. θ_{JA} VS. AIR FLOW TABLE FOR 20 LEAD SOIC

θ_{JA} by Velocity (Linear Feet per Minute)			
	0	200	500
Single-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	83.2°C/W	65.7°C/W	57.5°C/W
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	46.2°C/W	39.7°C/W	36.8°C/W

NOTE: Most modern PCB designs use multi-layered boards. The data in the second row pertains to most designs.

TRANSISTOR COUNT

The transistor count for ICS853013 is: 226



PACKAGE OUTLINE - Y SUFFIX FOR 20 LEAD SOIC

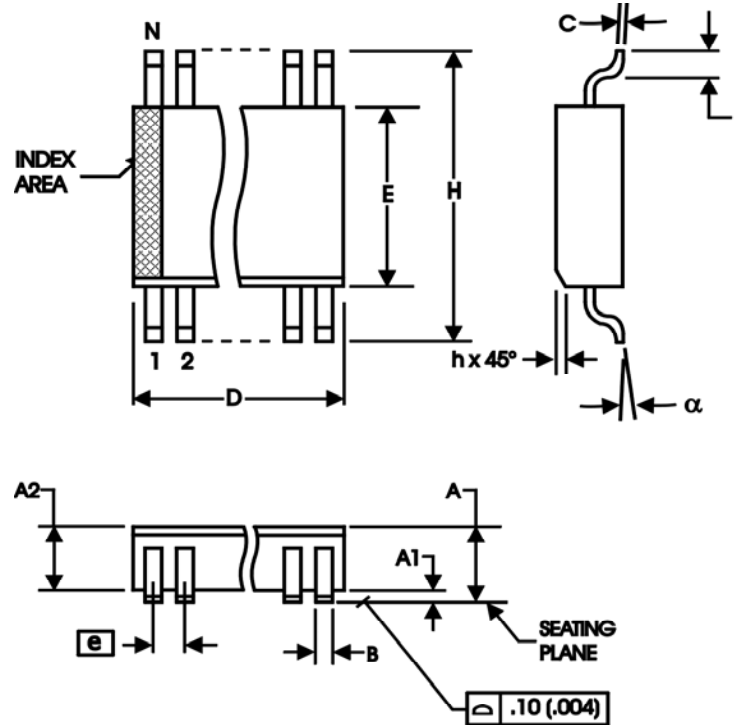
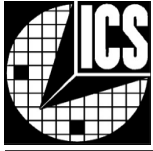


TABLE 7. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SYMBOL	Millimeters	
	Minimum	Maximum
N	20	
A	--	2.65
A1	0.10	--
A2	2.05	2.55
B	0.33	0.51
C	0.18	0.32
D	12.60	13.00
E	7.40	7.60
e	1.27 BASIC	
H	10.00	10.65
h	0.25	0.75
L	0.40	1.27
α	0°	8°

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MS-013, MO-119



Integrated
Circuit
Systems, Inc.

ICS853013

LOW SKEW, DUAL, 1-TO-3, DIFFERENTIAL-TO- 2.5V/3.3V/5V LVPECL/ECL FANOUT BUFFER

TABLE 8. ORDERING INFORMATION

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Count	Temperature
ICS853013AM	ICS853013AM	20 Lead SOIC	38 per tube	-40°C to 85°C
ICS853013AMT	ICS853013AM	20 Lead SOIC on Tape and Reel	1000	-40°C to 85°C
ICS853013AMLF	TBD	20 Lead "Lead-Free" SOIC	38 per tube	-40°C to 85°C
ICS853013AMLFT	TBD	20 Lead "Lead-Free" SOIC on Tape and Reel	1000	-40°C to 85°C

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