

## PCI-EXPRESS GEN 1, GEN 2, & GEN 3 QUAD OUTPUT CLOCK GENERATOR WITH 25 MHz REFERENCE CLOCK

### Features

- PCI-Express Gen 1, Gen 2 & Gen 3 compliant
- Supports Serial ATA (SATA) at 100 MHz
- Low power, differential outputs
- No termination resistors required
- Dedicated output enable hardware pins for each clock
- Spread enable pin on differential clocks
- Four PCI-Express clocks
- 25 MHz reference clock
- 25 MHz crystal input or clock input
- Signal integrity tuning
- I<sup>2</sup>C support with readback capabilities
- Triangular spread spectrum profile for maximum electromagnetic interference (EMI) reduction
- Extended temperature –40 to 85 °C
- 3.3 V power supply
- 24-pin QFN package



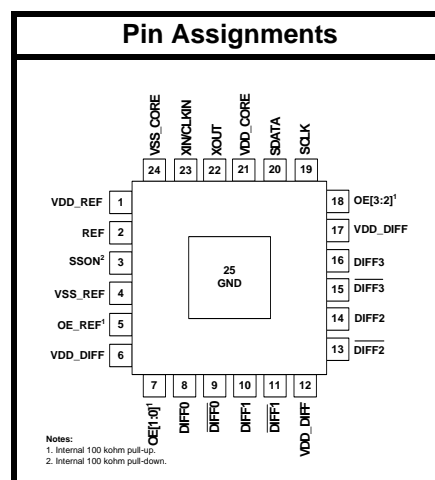
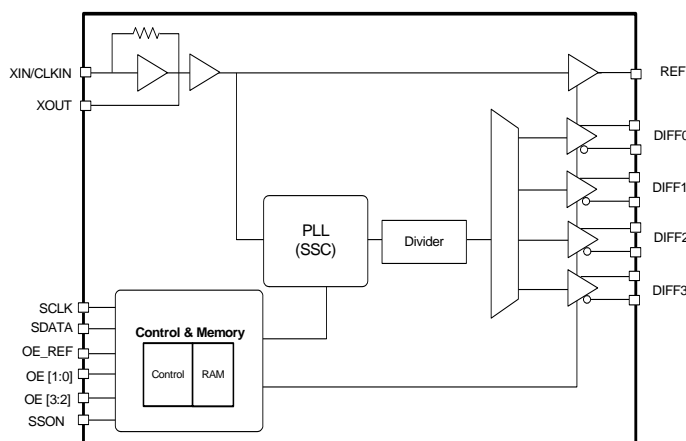
### Applications

- Network attached storage
- Multi-function printer
- Wireless access point
- Routers

### Description

The Si52143 is a spread-spectrum enabled PCIe clock generator that can source four PCIe clocks and a 25 MHz reference clock. The device has three hardware output enable pins for enabling the outputs (on the fly while powered on), and one hardware pin to control spread spectrum on PCIe clock outputs. In addition to the hardware control pins, I<sup>2</sup>C programmability is also available to dynamically control skew, edge rate and amplitude on the true, compliment, or both differential signals on the PCIe clock outputs. This control feature enables optimal signal integrity as well as optimal EMI signature on the PCIe clock outputs. Refer to AN636 for signal integrity tuning and configurability.

### Functional Block Diagram



Patents pending



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## 1. Electrical Specifications

Table 1. DC Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
3.3 V Operating Voltage	VDD core	3.3 ± 5%	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
3.3 V Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	Control input pins	2.0	—	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
3.3 V Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	Control input pins	V <sub>SS</sub> – 0.3	—	0.8	V
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IHI2C</sub>	SDATA, SCLK	2.2	—	—	V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>ILI2C</sub>	SDATA, SCLK	—	—	1.0	V
Input High Leakage Current	I <sub>IH</sub>	Except internal pull-down resistors, 0 < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>DD</sub>	—	—	5	μA
Input Low Leakage Current	I <sub>IL</sub>	Except internal pull-up resistors, 0 < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>DD</sub>	–5	—	—	μA
3.3 V Output High Voltage (Single-Ended Outputs)	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>OH</sub> = –1 mA	2.4	—	—	V
3.3 V Output High Voltage (Single-Ended Outputs)	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA	–	—	0.4	V
High-impedance Output Current	I <sub>OZ</sub>		–10	—	10	μA
Input Pin Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>		1.5	—	5	pF
Output Pin Capacitance	C <sub>OUT</sub>		—	—	6	pF
Pin Inductance	L <sub>IN</sub>		—	—	7	nH
Dynamic Supply Current	I <sub>DD_3.3V</sub>	All outputs enabled. Differential clocks with 5" traces and 2 pF load.	—	—	55	mA

Table 2. AC Electrical Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Crystal</b>						
Long-term Accuracy	$L_{ACC}$	Measured at VDD/2 differential	—	—	250	ppm
<b>Clock Input</b>						
Duty Cycle	$T_{DC}$	Measured at VDD/2	45	—	55	%
CLKIN Rising and Falling Slew Rate	$T_R/T_F$	Measured between 0.2 V <sub>DD</sub> and 0.8 V <sub>DD</sub>	0.5	—	4.0	V/ns
Cycle to Cycle Jitter	$T_{CCJ}$	Measured at VDD/2	—	—	250	ps
Long Term Jitter	$T_{LTJ}$	Measured at VDD/2	—	—	350	ps
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	XIN/CLKIN pin	2	—	VDD+0.3	V
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	XIN/CLKIN pin	—	—	0.8	V
Input High Current	$I_{IH}$	XIN/CLKIN pin, VIN = VDD	—	—	35	μA
Input Low Current	$I_{IL}$	XIN/CLKIN pin, 0 < VIN < 0.8	−35	—	—	μA
<b>DIFF at 0.7 V</b>						
Duty Cycle	$T_{DC}$	Measured at 0 V differential	45	—	55	%
Any Clock Skew from the earliest bank to the latest bank	$T_{SKEW}$	Measured at 0 V differential	—	—	50	ps
Cycle to Cycle Jitter	$T_{CCJ}$	Measured at 0 V differential	—	35	50	ps
PCIe Gen 1 Pk-Pk Jitter	Pk-Pk	PCIe Gen 1	0	40	86	ps
PCIe Gen 2 Phase Jitter	$RMS_{GEN2}$	10 kHz < F < 1.5 MHz	0	2	3.0	ps
		1.5 MHz < F < Nyquist Rate	0	2	3.1	ps
PCIe Gen 3 Phase Jitter	$RMS_{GEN3}$	Includes PLL BW 2–4 MHz (CDR = 10 MHz)	0	0.5	1.0	ps
Long Term Accuracy	$L_{ACC}$	Measured at 0 V differential	—	—	100	ppm
Rising/Falling Slew Rate	$T_R / T_F$	Measured differentially from ±150 mV	1	—	8	V/ns
Voltage High	$V_{HIGH}$		—	—	1.15	V
Voltage Low	$V_{LOW}$		−0.3	—	—	V
Crossing Point Voltage at 0.7 V Swing	$V_{OX}$		300	—	550	mV
Spread Range	SPR-2	Down spread	—	−0.5	—	%
Modulation Frequency	$F_{MOD}$		30	31.5	33	kHz
<b>Note:</b> Visit <a href="http://www.pcisig.com">www.pcisig.com</a> for complete PCIe specifications.						

**Table 2. AC Electrical Specification (Continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>REF(25 MHz) at 3.3 V</b>						
Duty Cycle	$T_{DC}$	Measurement at 1.5 V	45	—	55	%
Rising and Falling Edge Rate	$T_R / T_F$	Measured between 0.8 and 2.0 V	1.0	—	4.0	V/ns
Cycle to Cycle Jitter	$T_{CCJ}$	Measurement at 1.5 V	—	—	300	ps
Long Term Accuracy	$L_{ACC}$	Measured at 1.5 V	—	—	100	ppm
<b>Enable/Disable and Set-Up</b>						
Clock Stabilization from Power-up	$T_{STABLE}$		—	—	1.8	ms
Stopclock Set-up Time	$T_{SS}$		10.0	—	—	ns
<b>Note:</b> Visit <a href="http://www.pcisig.com">www.pcisig.com</a> for complete PCIe specifications.						

**Table 3. Absolute Maximum Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Main Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD_3.3V</sub>	Functional	—	—	4.6	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	Relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	−0.5	—	4.6	V <sub>DC</sub>
Temperature, Storage	T <sub>S</sub>	Non-functional	−65	—	150	°C
Temperature, Operating Ambient	T <sub>A</sub>	Functional	−40	—	85	°C
Temperature, Junction	T <sub>J</sub>	Functional	—	—	150	°C
Dissipation, Junction to Case	Ø <sub>JC</sub>	JEDEC (JESD 51)	—	—	35	°C/W
Dissipation, Junction to Ambient	Ø <sub>JA</sub>	JEDEC (JESD 51)	—	—	37	°C/W
ESD Protection (Human Body Model)	ESD <sub>HBM</sub>	JEDEC (JESD 22-A114)	2000	—	—	V
Flammability Rating	UL-94	UL (Class)	V-0			
<b>Note:</b> While using multiple power supplies, the voltage on any input or I/O pin cannot exceed the power pin during power-up. Power supply sequencing is not required.						

## 2. Functional Description

### 2.1. Crystal Recommendations

The clock device requires a parallel resonance crystal.

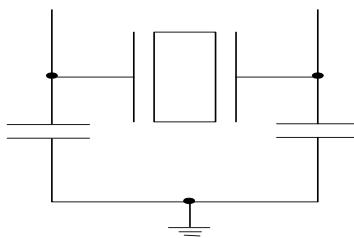
**Table 4. Crystal Recommendations**

Frequency (Fund)	Cut	Loading	Load Cap	Shunt Cap (max)	Motional (max)	Tolerance (max)	Stability (max)	Aging (max)
25 MHz	AT	Parallel	12–15 pF	5 pF	0.016 pF	35 ppm	30 ppm	5 ppm

#### 2.1.1. Crystal Loading

Crystal loading is critical for ppm accuracy. In order to achieve low/zero ppm error, use the calculations in “2.1.2. Calculating Load Capacitors” to estimate the appropriate capacitive loading (CL).

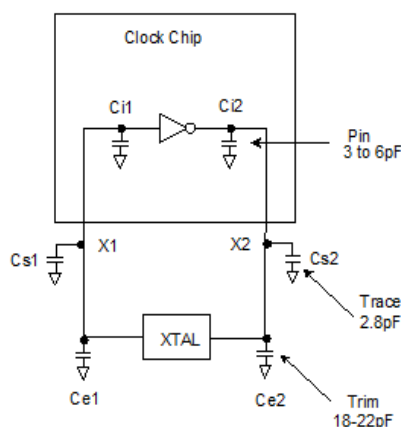
Figure 1 shows a typical crystal configuration using the two trim capacitors. It is important that the trim capacitors are in series with the crystal.



**Figure 1. Crystal Capacitive Clarification**

#### 2.1.2. Calculating Load Capacitors

In addition to the standard external trim capacitors, consider the trace capacitance and pin capacitance to calculate the crystal loading correctly. Again, the capacitance on each side is in series with the crystal. The total capacitance on both side is twice the specified crystal load capacitance (CL). Trim capacitors are calculated to provide equal capacitive loading on both sides.



**Figure 2. Crystal Loading Example**

Use the following formulas to calculate the trim capacitor values for Ce1 and Ce2.

## Load Capacitance (each side)

$$C_e = 2 \times CL - (C_s + C_i)$$

## Total Capacitance (as seen by the crystal)

$$CL_e = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{C_{e1} + C_{s1} + C_{i1}} + \frac{1}{C_{e2} + C_{s2} + C_{i2}} \right)}$$

- CL: Crystal load capacitance
- CL<sub>e</sub>: Actual loading seen by crystal using standard value trim capacitors
- C<sub>e</sub>: External trim capacitors
- C<sub>s</sub>: Stray capacitance (terraced)
- C<sub>i</sub>: Internal capacitance (lead frame, bond wires, etc.)

## 2.2. OE Pin Definition

The OE pins are active high inputs used to enable and disable the output clocks. To enable the output clock, the OE pin needs to be logic high and the I<sup>2</sup>C output enable bit needs to be logic high. There are two methods to disable the output clocks: the OE is pulled to a logic low, or the I<sup>2</sup>C enable bit is set to a logic low. The OE pins are required to be driven at all time and even though it has an internally 100 kΩ resistor.

## 2.3. OE Assertion

The OE signals are active high input used for synchronous stopping and starting the output clocks respectively while the rest of the clock generator continues to function. The assertion of the OE signal by making it logic high causes stopped respective output clocks to resume normal operation. No short or stretched clock pulses are produced when the clock resumes. The maximum latency from the assertion to active outputs is no more than two to six output clock cycles.

## 2.4. OE Deassertion

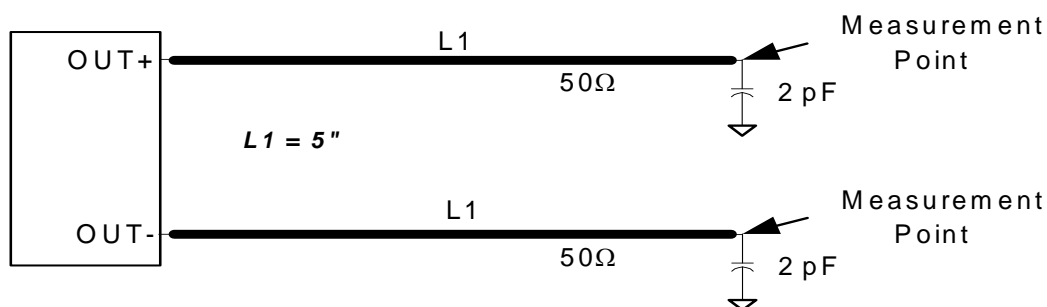
When the OE pin is deasserted by making its logic low, the corresponding output clocks are stopped cleanly, and the final output state is driven low.

## 2.5. SSON Pin Definition

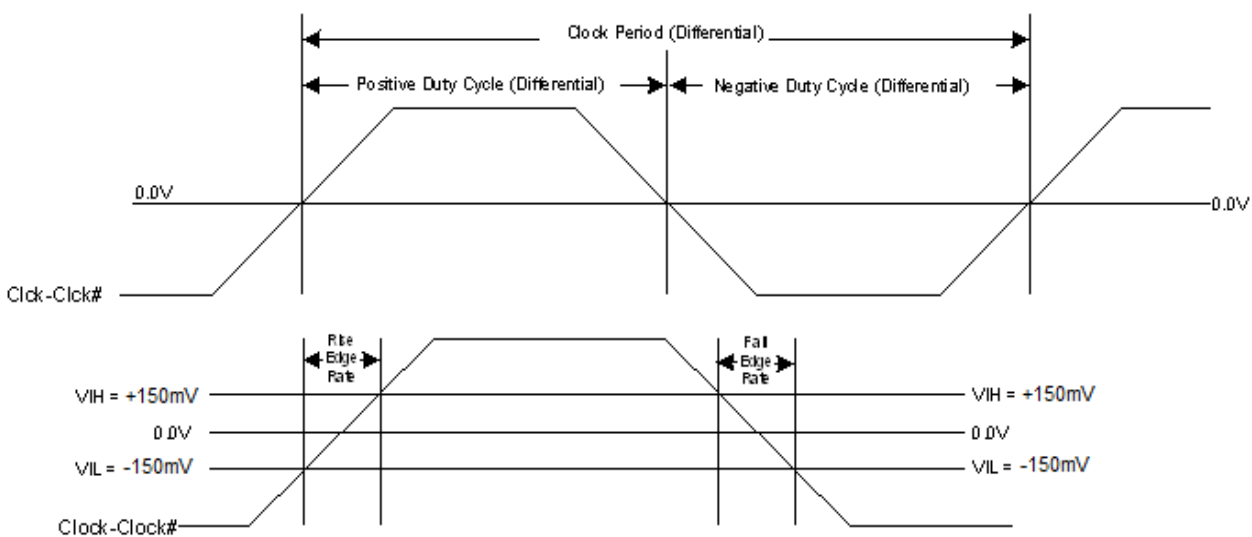
SSON is an active input used to enable –0.5% spread on all DIFF outputs. When sampled high, –0.5% spread is enabled on all DIFF outputs. When sampled low, the DIFF output frequencies are non-spread.

### 3. Test and Measurement Setup

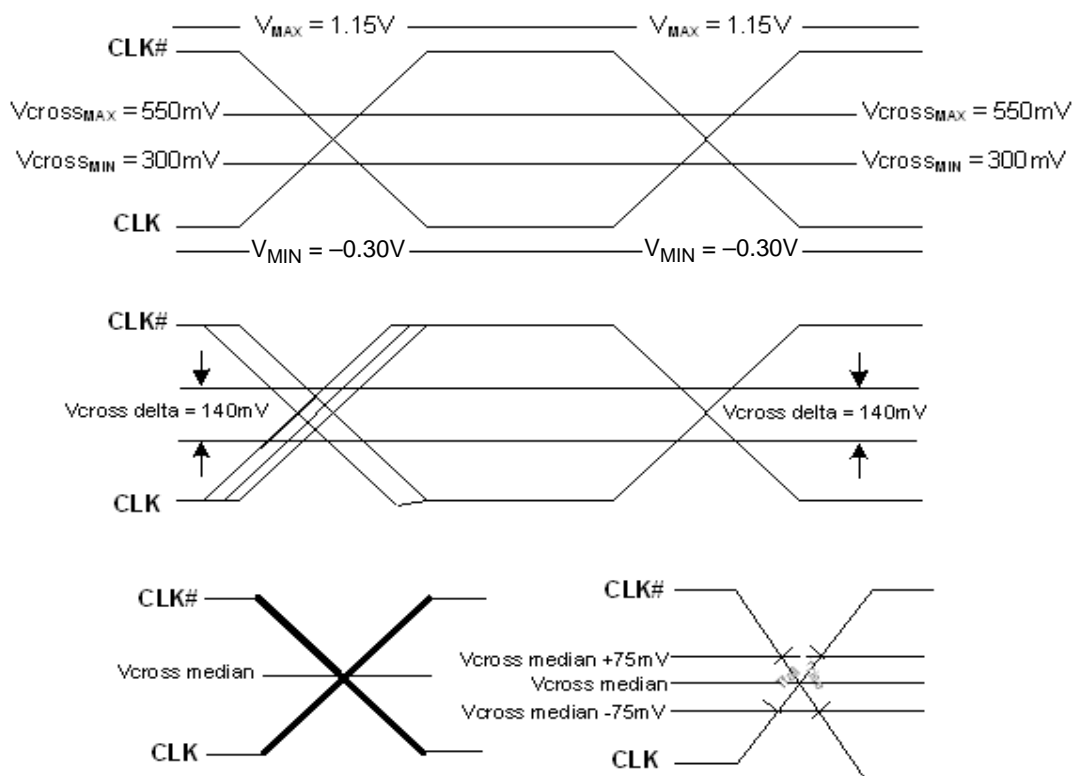
This diagram shows the test load configuration for the differential clock signals.



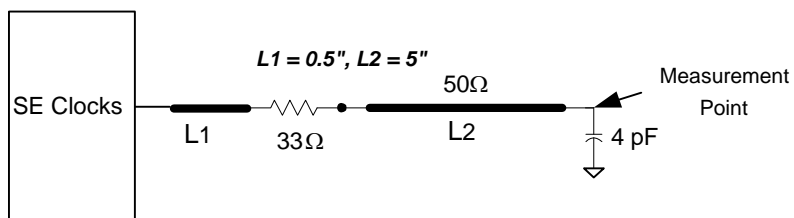
**Figure 3. 0.7 V Differential Load Configuration**



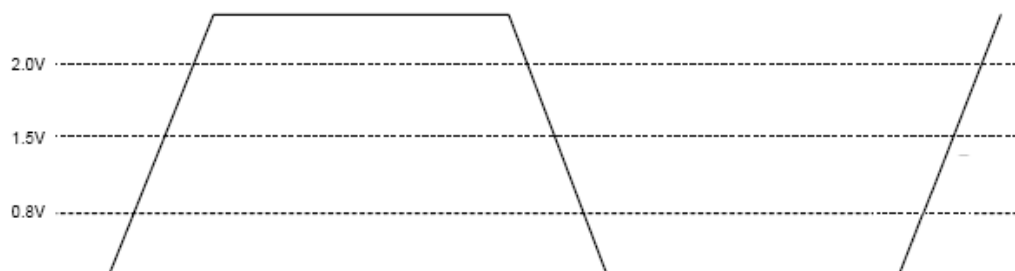
**Figure 4. Differential Output Measurement for Differential Signals  
(for AC Parameters Measurement)**



**Figure 5. Single-ended Measurement for Differential Output Signals (for AC Parameters Measurement)**



**Figure 6. Single-Ended Clocks with Single Load Configuration**



**Figure 7. Single Ended Output Signal (for AC Parameter Measurement)**

## 4. Control Registers

### 4.1. I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

To enhance the flexibility and function of the clock synthesizer, an I<sup>2</sup>C interface is provided. Through the I<sup>2</sup>C Interface, various device functions, such as individual clock output buffers are individually enabled or disabled. The registers associated with the I<sup>2</sup>C Interface initialize to their default setting at power-up. The use of this interface is optional. Clock device register changes are normally made at system initialization, if any are required. Power management functions can only be programmed in program mode and not in normal operation modes.

### 4.2. Data Protocol

The clock driver I<sup>2</sup>C protocol accepts byte write, byte read, block write, and block read operations from the controller. For block write/read operation, access the bytes in sequential order from lowest to highest (most significant bit first) with the ability to stop after any complete byte is transferred. For byte write and byte read operations, the system controller can access individually indexed bytes.

The block write and block read protocol is outlined in Table 5 while Table 6 outlines byte write and byte read protocol. The slave receiver address is 11010110 (D6h).

**Table 5. Block Read and Block Write Protocol**

Block Write Protocol		Block Read Protocol	
Bit	Description	Bit	Description
1	Start	1	Start
8:2	Slave address—7 bits	8:2	Slave address—7 bits
9	Write	9	Write
10	Acknowledge from slave	10	Acknowledge from slave
18:11	Command Code—8 bits	18:11	Command Code—8 bits
19	Acknowledge from slave	19	Acknowledge from slave
27:20	Byte Count—8 bits	20	Repeat start
28	Acknowledge from slave	27:21	Slave address—7 bits
36:29	Data byte 1—8 bits	28	Read = 1
37	Acknowledge from slave	29	Acknowledge from slave
45:38	Data byte 2—8 bits	37:30	Byte Count from slave—8 bits
46	Acknowledge from slave	38	Acknowledge
....	Data Byte /Slave Acknowledges	46:39	Data byte 1 from slave—8 bits
....	Data Byte N—8 bits	47	Acknowledge
....	Acknowledge from slave	55:48	Data byte 2 from slave—8 bits
....	Stop	56	Acknowledge
		....	Data bytes from slave/Acknowledge
		....	Data Byte N from slave—8 bits
		....	NOT Acknowledge
		....	Stop

**Table 6. Byte Read and Byte Write Protocol**

Byte Write Protocol		Byte Read Protocol	
Bit	Description	Bit	Description
1	Start	1	Start
8:2	Slave address–7 bits	8:2	Slave address–7 bits
9	Write	9	Write
10	Acknowledge from slave	10	Acknowledge from slave
18:11	Command Code–8 bits	18:11	Command Code–8 bits
19	Acknowledge from slave	19	Acknowledge from slave
27:20	Data byte–8 bits	20	Repeated start
28	Acknowledge from slave	27:21	Slave address–7 bits
29	Stop	28	Read
		29	Acknowledge from slave
		37:30	Data from slave–8 bits
		38	NOT Acknowledge
		39	Stop

**Control Register 0. Byte 0**

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name						REF_OE		
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 00000100

Bit	Name	Function
7:3	Reserved	
2	REF_OE	<b>Output Enable for REF.</b> 0: Output disabled. 1: Output enabled.
1:0	Reserved	

**Control Register 1. Byte 1**

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name						DIFF0_OE		DIFF1_OE
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 00000101

Bit	Name	Function
7:3	Reserved	
2	DIFF0_OE	<b>Output Enable for DIFF0.</b> 0: Output disabled. 1: Output enabled.
1	Reserved	
0	DIFF1_OE	<b>Output Enable for DIFF1.</b> 0: Output disabled. 1: Output enabled.

## Control Register 2. Byte 2

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name	DIFF2_OE	DIFF3_OE						
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 11000000

Bit	Name	Function
7	DIFF2_OE	<b>Output Enable for DIFF2.</b> 0: Output disabled. 1: Output enabled.
6	DIFF3_OE	<b>Output Enable for DIFF3.</b> 0: Output disabled. 1: Output enabled.
5:0	Reserved	

## Control Register 3. Byte 3

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name	Rev Code[3:0]				Vendor ID[3:0]			
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 00001000

Bit	Name	Function
7:4	Rev Code[3:0]	<b>Program Revision Code.</b>
3:0	Vendor ID[3:0]	<b>Vendor Identification Code.</b>

## Control Register 4. Byte 4

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name	BC[7:0]							
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 00000110

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	BC[7:0]	<b>Byte Count Register.</b>

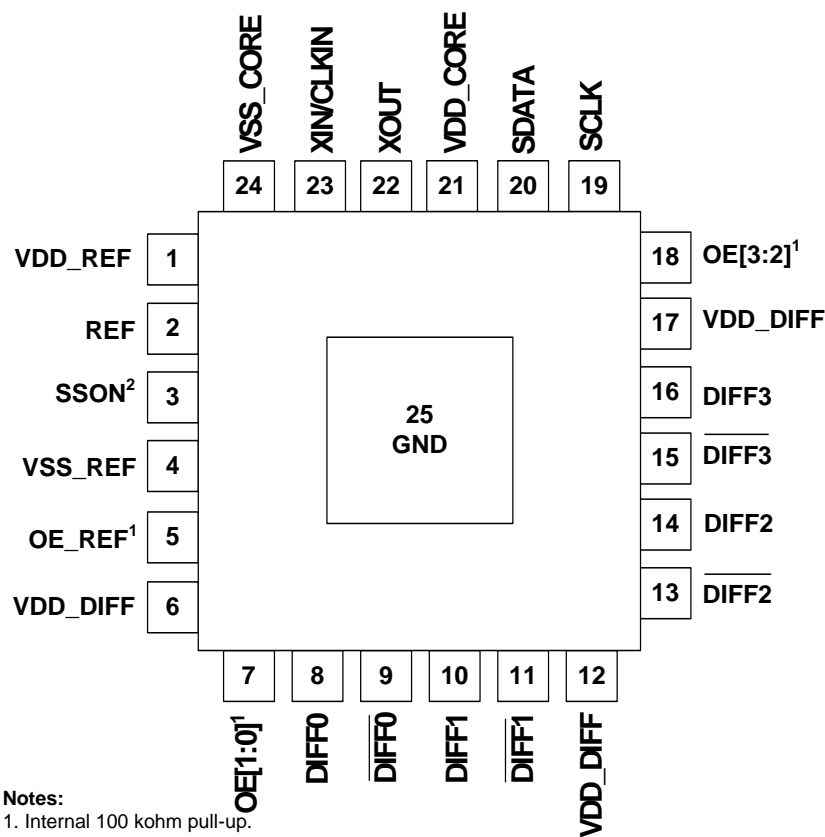
**Control Register 5. Byte 5**

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Name	DIFF_Amp_Sel	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[2]	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[1]	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[0]				
Type	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W

Reset settings = 11011000

Bit	Name	Function
7	DIFF_Amp_Sel	<b>Amplitude Control for DIFF Differential Outputs.</b> 0: Differential outputs with Default amplitude. 1: Differential outputs amplitude is set by Byte 5[6:4].
6	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[2]	<b>DIFF Differential Outputs Amplitude Adjustment.</b> 000: 300 mV 001: 400 mV 010: 500 mV 011: 600 mV 100: 700 mV 101: 800 mV 110: 900 mV 111: 1000 mV
5	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[1]	
4	DIFF_Amp_Cntl[0]	
3:0	Reserved	

## 5. Pin Descriptions: 24-Pin QFN



**Table 7. Si52143 24-Pin QFN Descriptions**

Pin #	Name	Type	Description
1	VDD_REF	PWR	3.3 V power supply.
2	REF	O, SE	3.3 V, 25 MHz crystal reference clock.
3	SSON	I,PD	Active high input pin enables –0.5% spread on DIFF outputs (internal 100 kΩ pull-down).
4	VSS_REF	GND	Ground
5	OE_REF	I,PU	Active high input to enable or disable REF clock.
6	VDD_DIFF	PWR	3.3 V power supply.
7	OE[1:0]	I,PU	Active high input to enable or disable DIFF0 and DIFF1 clocks.
8	DIFF0	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
9	$\overline{\text{DIFF0}}$	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
10	DIFF1	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.

Table 7. Si52143 24-Pin QFN Descriptions (Continued)

Pin #	Name	Type	Description
11	$\overline{\text{DIFF1}}$	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
12	VDD_DIFF	PWR	3.3 V power supply.
13	$\overline{\text{DIFF2}}$	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
14	DIFF2	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
15	$\overline{\text{DIFF3}}$	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
16	DIFF3	O, DIF	0.7 V, 100 MHz differential clock.
17	VDD_DIFF	PWR	3.3 V power supply.
18	OE[3:2]	I,PU	Active high input to enable or disable DIFF2 and DIFF3 clocks.
19	SCLK	I	I <sup>2</sup> C SCLOCK.
20	SDATA	I/O	I <sup>2</sup> C SDATA.
21	VDD_CORE	PWR	3.3 V power supply.
22	XOUT	O	25.00 MHz crystal output, Float XOUT if using only CLKIN (Clock input).
23	XIN/CLKIN	I	25.00 MHz crystal input or 3.3 V, 25 MHz Clock Input.
24	VSS_CORE	GND	Ground.
25	GND	GND	Ground for bottom pad of the IC.

## 6. Ordering Guide

Part Number	Package Type	Temperature
Lead-free		
Si52143-A01AGM	24-pin QFN	Extended, –40 to 85 °C
Si52143-A01AGMR	24-pin QFN—Tape and Reel	Extended, –40 to 85 °C



## DOCUMENT CHANGE LIST

### Revision 0.1 to Revision 1.0

- Updated Features on page 1.
- Updated Description on page 1.
- Updated Table 1 on page 4.
- Updated Table 2 on page 5.
- Updated Section 2.1 on page 7.
- Updated Section 2.1.1 on page 7.
- Updated Section 4.1 on page 11.
- Updated Section 4.2 on page 11.
- Updated Pin Descriptions on page 16.

### Revision 1.0 to Revision 1.1

- Removed Moisture Sensitivity Level specification from Table 3.

**NOTES:**

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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