ZL30136
GbE and Telecom Rate Network Interface Synchronizer
Data Sheet

October 2015

Features

- Provides synchronous clocks for network interface cards that support synchronous Ethernet (SyncE) in addition to telecom interfaces (T1/E1, DS3/E3, etc.)
- Supports the requirements of ITU-T G.8262 for Synchronous Ethernet equipment slave clocks (EEC option 1 and 2)
- Synchronizes to telecom reference clocks (2 kHz, N*8 kHz up to 77.76 MHz) or to Ethernet reference clocks (25 MHz, 50 MHz, 62.5 MHz, 125 MHz, and 155.52 MHz)
- Generates Ethernet clocks (12.5 MHz, 25 MHz, 50 MHz, 62.5 MHz, or 125 MHz)
- Programmable telecom synthesizer generates clock frequencies of any multiple of 8 kHz up to 100 MHz
- Selectable loop bandwidth of 14 Hz, 28 Hz, 890 Hz, or 0.1 Hz
- Generates several styles of output frame pulses with selectable pulse width, polarity and frequency
- Provides 3 sync inputs for output frame pulse alignment
- Flexible input reference monitoring automatically disqualifies references based on frequency and phase irregularities

Ordering Information

ZL30136GGG	64 Pin CABGA	Trays
ZL30136GGG2	64 Pin CABGA*	Trays

*Pb Free Tin/Silver/Copper

-40°C to +85°C

- Supports automatic hitless reference switching and short term holdover during loss of reference inputs
- DPLL can be configured to provide synchronous or asynchronous clock outputs
- Configurable through a serial interface (SPI or I^2C)
- Supports IEEE 1149.1 JTAG Boundary Scan

Applications

- GbE network interface cards that support synchronous Ethernet (SyncE)
- GPON ONT/ONU
- T1/E1 line cards
- DS3/E3 line cards

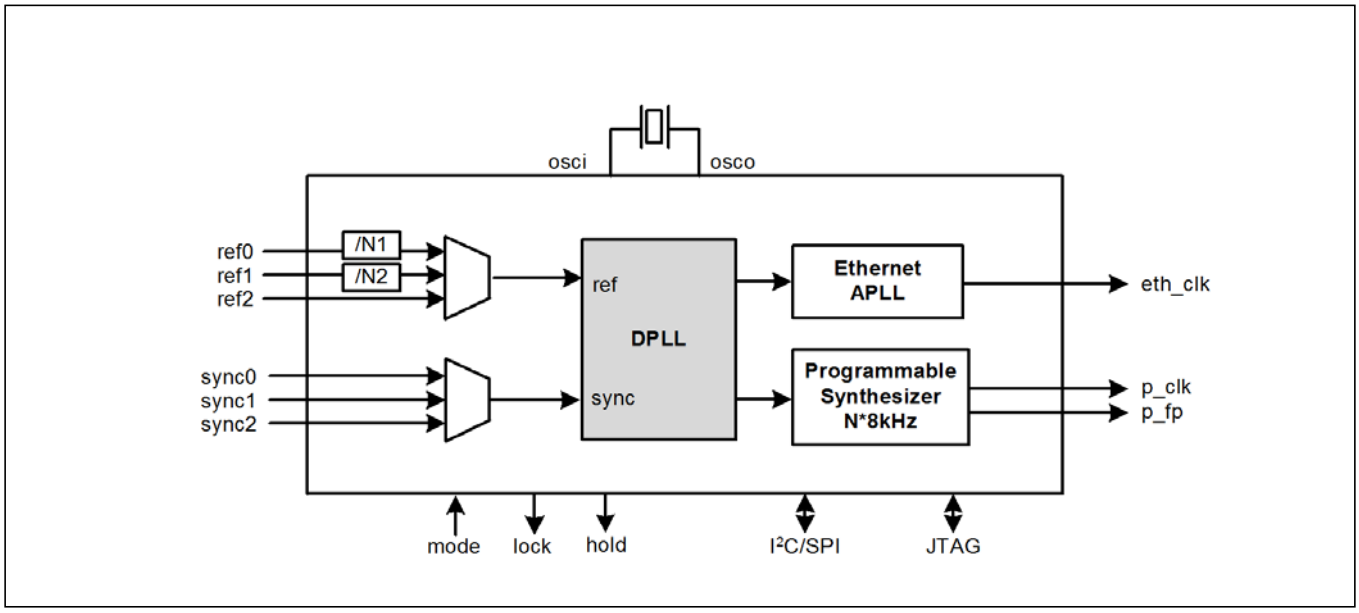


Figure 1 - Functional Block Diagram

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Change Summary

The following table captures the changes from the July 2009 issue to the October 2015 issue.

Page	Item	Change
Multiple	Zarlink Logo and name reference	Updated to Microsemi® logo and name
12	Table-1	Added 1 Hz to Sync input frequencies
16	Table-4	Added 1 hz to auto-detect sync frequencies
44	Register "detected_sync_0" (0x14)	Bit(2:0) and (6:4), added 1 Hz.
45	Register "detected_sync_1" (0x15)	Bit(2:0), added 1 Hz.
68	Register "1Hz_enable (08_0x71)"	added register description
58	Register "Page Pointer" (0x64)	updated register description

The following table captures the changes from the May 2008 issue.

Page	Item	Change
1	Ordering Information	Corrected part number for Lead-Free version
6, 21, 76	p_clk maximum clock frequency	Changed max frequency of the P0 and P1 clocks from 77.76 MHz to 100 MHz.
12	Table 1 -, “DPLL Features“	Updated table 1 to include lock times for 0.1 Hz filter.
13, 48	hs_en register bit	Changed the name of the hitless switching enable bits in register 0x1D from hs_en to $\overline{\text{hs\_en}}$ to reflect active low status of the bits.
48	Register Address: 0x1D - $\overline{\text{hs\_en}}$ register bit	Changed the description of the default value of the $\overline{\text{hs\_en}}$ register bit.
19	2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“	Added instructions for SCM and CFM limits when using low frequency customs frequencies
13	Free-run frequency offset	Added Section 2.5, “Free-run Frequency Offset“ and corresponding registers to implement Free-run frequency offset feature.
50	RegisterAddress: 0x1F - dpll_modesel	Added default values for the reserved bits 7:2 in the register
58	Register Address: 0x64 - Extended page registers	Added description for register 0x64
31	3.0.2, “Extended Page Registers“	Added Section 3.0.2, “Extended Page Registers“to allow access to registers in the extended registers.
37	Register 0x00	Corrected the Chip_Id field
52	Register Address: 0x23 - dpll_rev_ref_ctrl	Added register description for register 0x23 to control revertive switching for each individual reference

Page	Item	Change
78	“Performance Characteristics - Measured Output Jitter On LVCMOS Output (eth_clk).“	Changed the jitter bandwidth for 25 MHz output clocks from 12 kHz-20 MHz to 12 kHz -10 MHz

The following table captures the changes from the February 2008 issue.

Page	Item	Change
38	4.0, “Detailed Register Map“	Modified description of reset_ready bit in id_reg register.

Pin Description

Pin #	Name	I/O Type	Description
Input Reference			
B1 A3 B4	ref0 ref1 ref2	I_u	**Input References 2:0 (LVCMOS, Schmitt Trigger).** These input references are available to the DPLL for synchronizing output clocks. All three input references can lock to 2 kHz or any multiple of 8 kHz up to 77.76 MHz including 25 MHz and 50 MHz. Input ref0 and ref1 have additional configurable pre-dividers allowing input frequencies of 62.5 MHz, 125 MHz, and 155.52 MHz. These pins are internally pulled up to V_{dd}.
A1 A2 A4	sync0 sync1 sync2	I_u	**Frame Pulse Synchronization References 2:0 (LVCMOS, Schmitt Trigger).** These are optional frame pulse synchronization inputs associated with input references 0, 1 and 2. These inputs accept frame pulses in a clock format (50% duty cycle) or a basic frame pulse format with minimum pulse width of 5 ns. These pins are internally pulled up to V_{dd}.
Output Clocks and Frame Pulses			
D8	eth_clk	O	**Network Output Clock (LVCMOS).** This output can be configured to provide any of the Ethernet clock rates: 12.5 MHz, 25 MHz, 50 MHz, 62.5 MHz, or 125 MHz.
G8	p_clk	O	**Programmable Telecom Synthesizer - Output Clock (LVCMOS).** This output can be configured to provide telecom clock rates in multiples of 8 kHz up to 100 MHz. The default frequency for this output is 2.048 MHz.
G7	p_fp	O	**Programmable Telecom Synthesizer - Output Frame Pulse (LVCMOS).** This output can be configured to provide virtually any style of output frame pulse. The default frequency for this frame pulse output is 8 kHz.
Control			
G5	rst_b	I	**Reset (LVCMOS, Schmitt Trigger).** A logic low at this input resets the device. To ensure proper operation, the device must be reset after power-up. Reset should be asserted for a minimum of 300 ns.
B2	mode	I_u	**DPLL Mode Select (LVCMOS, Schmitt Trigger).** During reset, the level on this pin determines the default mode of operation for DPLL (Normal=0 or Freerun=1). After reset, the mode of operation can be controlled directly with this pin, or by accessing the dpll_modesel register (0x1F) through the serial interface. This pin is internally pulled up to Vdd.
Status			
E1	lock	O	**Lock Indicator (LVCMOS).** This is the lock indicator pin for DPLL. This output goes high when the DPLL's output is frequency and phase locked to the input reference.
H1	hold	O	**Holdover Indicator (LVCMOS).** This pin goes high when the DPLL enters the holdover mode.
Serial Interface (SPI/I^2C)			
C1	sck/scl	I/B	**Clock for Serial Interface (LVCMOS).** Serial interface clock. When i2c_en = 0, this pin acts as the sck pin for the serial interface. When i2c_en = 1, this pin acts as the scl pin (bidirectional) for the I^2C interface.

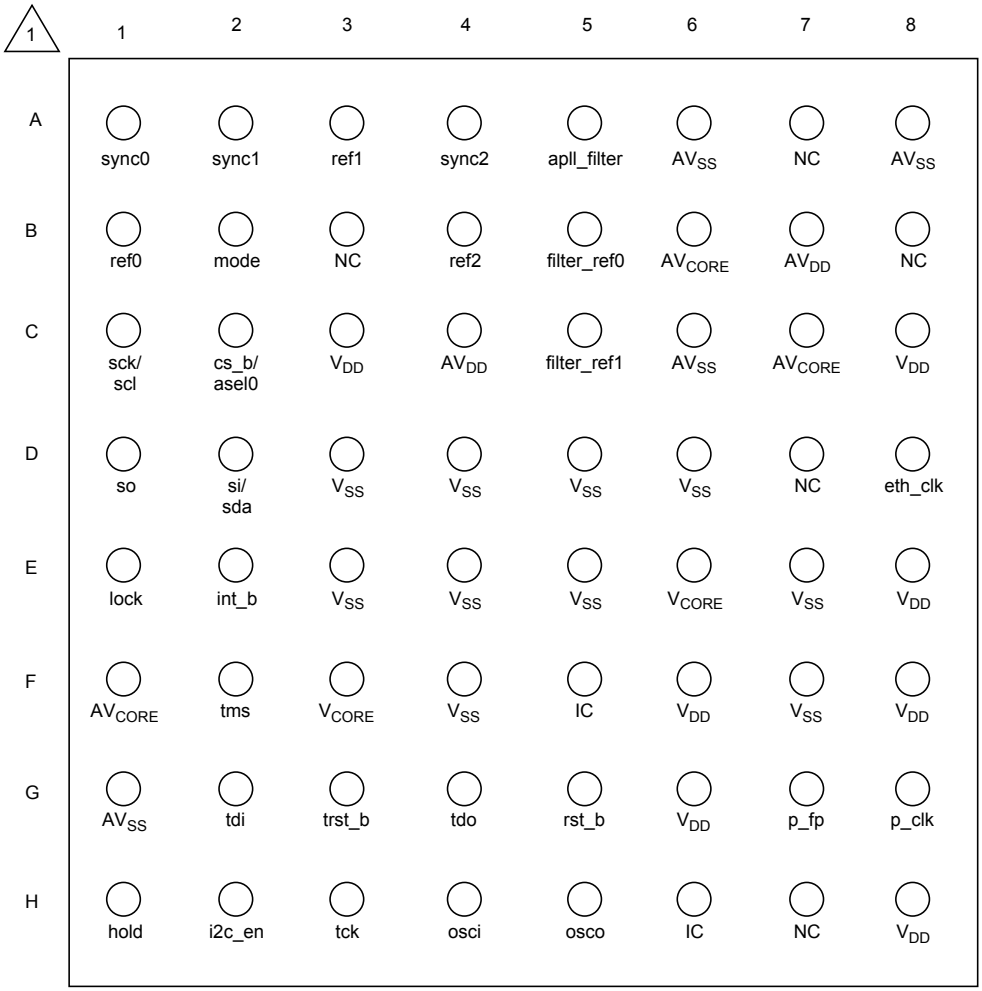
Pin #	Name	I/O Type	Description
D2	si/sda	I/B	**Serial Interface Input (LVCMOS).** Serial interface data pin. When i2c_en = 0, this pin acts as the si pin for the serial interface. When i2c_en = 1, this pin acts as the sda pin (bidirectional) for the I^2C interface.
D1	so	O	**Serial Interface Output (LVCMOS).** Serial interface data output. When i2c_en = 0, this pin acts as the so pin for the serial interface. When i2c_en = 1, this pin is unused and should be left unconnected.
C2	cs_b/asel0	I_u	**Chip Select for SPI/Address Select 0 for I^2C (LVCMOS).** When i2c_en = 0, this pin acts as the chip select pin (active low) for the serial interface. When i2c_en = 1, this pin acts as the asel0 pin for the I^2C interface.
E2	int_b	O	**Interrupt Pin (LVCMOS).** Indicates a change of device status prompting the processor to read the enabled interrupt service registers (ISR). This pin is an open drain, active low and requires an external pulled-up to Vdd.
H2	i2c_en	I_u	**I^2C Interface Enable (LVCMOS).** If set high, the I^2C interface is enabled, if set low the SPI interface is enabled. Internally pull-up to Vdd.
APLL Loop Filter			
A5	apll_filter	A	**External Analog PLL Loop Filter Terminal.**
B5	filter_ref0	A	**Analog PLL External Loop Filter Reference.**
C5	filter_ref1	A	**Analog PLL External Loop Filter Reference.**
JTAG and Test			
G4	tdo	O	**Test Serial Data Out (Output).** JTAG serial data is output on this pin on the falling edge of tck. This pin is held in high impedance state when JTAG scan is not enabled.
G2	tdi	I_u	**Test Serial Data In (Input).** JTAG serial test instructions and data are shifted in on this pin. This pin is internally pulled up to Vdd. If this pin is not used then it should be left unconnected.
G3	trst_b	I_u	**Test Reset (LVCMOS).** Asynchronously initializes the JTAG TAP controller by putting it in the Test-Logic-Reset state. This pin should be pulsed low on power-up to ensure that the device is in the normal functional state. This pin is internally pulled up to Vdd. If this pin is not used then it should be connected to GND.
H3	tck	I	**Test Clock (LVCMOS):** Provides the clock to the JTAG test logic. If this pin is not used then it should be pulled down to GND.
F2	tms	I_u	**Test Mode Select (LVCMOS).** JTAG signal that controls the state transitions of the TAP controller. This pin is internally pulled up to V_{DD}. If this pin is not used then it should be left unconnected.
Master Clock			
H4	osci	I	**Oscillator Master Clock Input (LVCMOS).** This input accepts a 20 MHz reference from a clock oscillator (XO) or crystal XTAL. The stability and accuracy of the clock at this input determines the free-run accuracy and the long term holdover stability of the output clocks.
H5	osco	O	**Oscillator Master Clock Output (LVCMOS).** This pin must be left unconnected when the osci pin is connected to a clock oscillator.

Pin #	Name	I/O Type	Description
Miscellaneous			
F5	IC		**Internal Connection.** Leave unconnected.
H6	IC		**Internal Connection.** Connect to ground.
A7 B3 B8 D7 H7	NC		**No Connection.** Leave unconnected.
Power and Ground			
C3 C8 E8 F6 F8 G6 H8	V_{DD}	P P P P P P P	**Positive Supply Voltage.** +3.3V_{DC} nominal.
E6 F3	V_{CORE}	P P	**Positive Supply Voltage.** +1.8V_{DC} nominal.
B7 C4	AV_{DD}	P P	**Positive Analog Supply Voltage.** +3.3V_{DC} nominal.
B6 C7 F1	AV_{CORE}	P P P	**Positive Analog Supply Voltage.** +1.8V_{DC} nominal.
D3 D4 D5 D6 E3 E4 E5 E7 F4 F7	V_{SS}	G G G G	**Ground.** 0 Volts.
A6 A8 C6 G1	AV_{SS}	G G G G	**Analog Ground.** 0 Volts.

I - Input
I_d - Input, Internally pulled down
I_u - Input, Internally pulled up
O - Output
A - Analog
P - Power
G - Ground

1.0 Pin Diagram

TOP VIEW



1 - A1 corner is identified with a dot.

2.0 Overview

The ZL30136 GbE and Telecom Rate Network Interface Synchronizer is a highly integrated device that provides timing for network interface cards. The DPLL is capable of locking to one of three input references and provides standard Ethernet clock rates for synchronizing Ethernet PHYs, and a highly programmable clock and frame pulse for telecom interfaces such as T1/E1, DS3/E3, etc.

This device is ideally suited for systems with network interface cards that are synchronized to a centralized telecom backplane. The ZL30136 synchronizes to backplane clocks and generates a synchronized and jitter attenuated Ethernet clock and a PDH clock. A typical application is shown in Figure 2. In this application, the ZL30136 translates a 19.44 MHz clock from the telecom backplane to an Ethernet clock rate for the GbE PHY and filters the jitter to ensure compliance with related clock standards. A programmable synthesizer provides PDH clocks with multiples of 8 kHz for generating PDH interface clocks. The ZL30136 allows easy integration of Ethernet line rates with today's telecom backplanes.

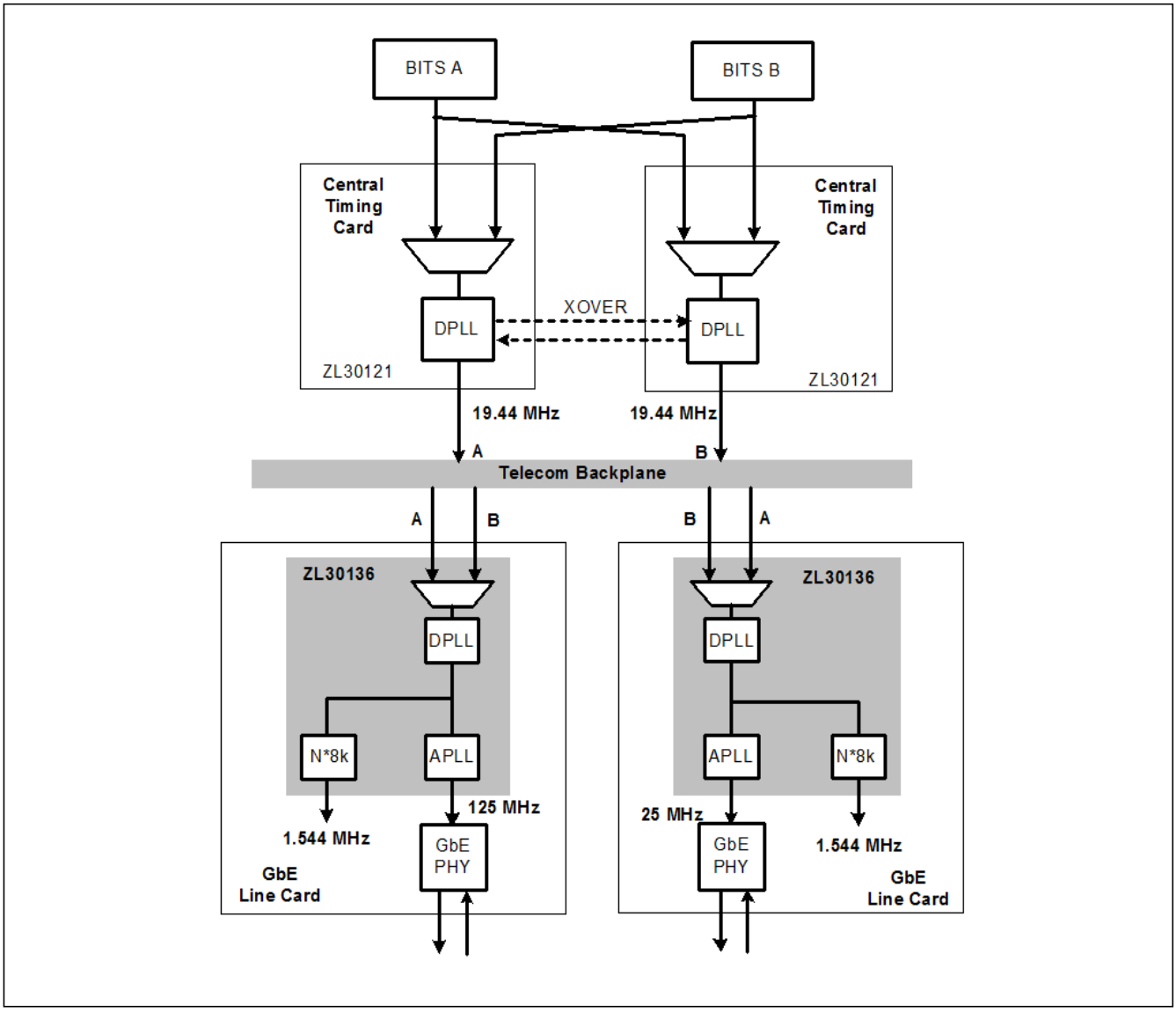


Figure 2 - Typical Application of the ZL30136

2.1 DPLL Features

The ZL30136 provides one Digital Phase-Locked Loop (DPLL) for clock and/or frame pulse synchronization. Table 1 shows a feature summary for the DPLL.

Feature	DPLL
Modes of Operation	Free-run, Normal (locked), Holdover
Loop Bandwidth (BW)	User selectable: 0.1 Hz, 14 Hz, 28 Hz[1], or wideband[2] (890 Hz / 56 Hz / 14 Hz)
Lock Time	< 60 s for 0.1 Hz, <10 s for all other BW (PSL = 885 ns/s) < 1 s for all other BW (PSL = 7.5 μs/s, 61 μs/s, or unlimited)
Phase Slope Limiting	User selectable: 885 ns/s, 7.5 us/s, 61 us/s, or unlimited.
Pull-in Range	Fixed: 130 ppm
Reference Inputs	ref0, ref1, ref2
Sync Inputs	sync0, sync1, sync2
Input Ref Frequencies	ref0, ref1: 2 kHz, N * 8 kHz up to 77.76 MHz, including 25 MHz, 50 MHz, 62.5 MHz, 125 MHz, and 155.52 MHz.
	ref2: 2 kHz, N * 8 kHz up to 77.76 MHz including 25 MHz and 50 MHz.
Sync Input Frequencies	166.67 Hz, 400 Hz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz, 8 kHz, 64 kHz, 1 Hz
Input Reference Selection/Switching	Automatic (based on programmable priority and revertiveness), or manual
Hitless Ref Switching	Can be enabled or disabled
External Status Pin Indicators	Lock, Holdover

Table 1 - DPLL Features

1. Limited to 0.1 Hz or 14 Hz for 2 kHz references
2. In the wideband mode, the loop bandwidth depends on the frequency of the reference input. For reference frequencies greater than 8 kHz, the loop bandwidth = 890 Hz. For reference frequencies equal to 8 kHz, the loop bandwidth = 56 Hz. The loop bandwidth is equal to 14 Hz for reference frequencies of 2 kHz.

2.2 DPLL Mode Control

The DPLL supports three modes of operation - free-run, normal, and holdover. The mode of operation can be manually set or controlled by an automatic state machine as shown in Figure 2.

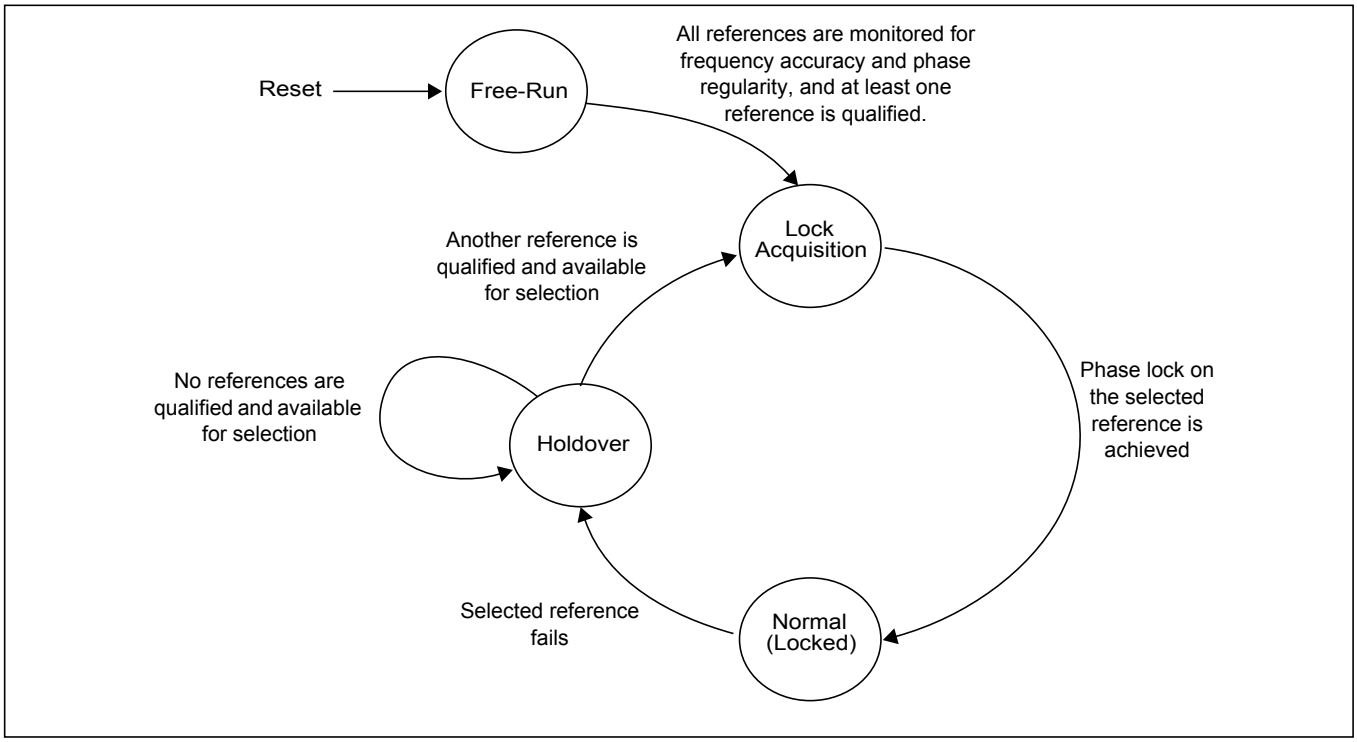


Figure 2 - Automatic Mode State Machine

Free-run

The free-run mode occurs immediately after a reset cycle or when the DPLL has never been synchronized to a reference input. In this mode, the frequency accuracy of the output clocks is equal to the frequency accuracy of the external master oscillator.

Lock Acquisition

The input references are continuously monitored for frequency accuracy and phase regularity. If at least one of the input references is qualified by the reference monitors, then the DPLL will begin lock acquisition on that input. Given a stable reference input, the ZL30136 will enter in the Normal (locked) mode.

Normal (locked)

The usual mode of operation for the DPLL is the normal mode where the DPLL phase locks to a selected qualified reference input and generates output clocks and frame pulses with a frequency accuracy equal to the frequency accuracy of the reference input. While in the normal mode, the DPLL's clock and frame pulse outputs comply with the MTIE and TDEV wander generation specifications as described in Telcordia and ITU-T telecommunication standards.

Holdover

When the DPLL operating in the normal mode loses its reference input, and no other qualified references are available, it will enter the holdover mode and continue to generate output clocks based on historical frequency data collected while the DPLL was synchronized. The transition between normal and holdover modes is controlled by the DPLL so that its initial frequency offset is better than 100 ppb. The frequency drift after this transition period is dependant on the frequency drift of the external master oscillator.

2.2.1 DPLL Mode Of Operation

During reset, the level on the **mode** pin determines the default start-up mode of operation for DPLL. Table 2 shows the settings for this pin. When left unconnected, the default mode of operation will be set to manual free-run mode. The selected value is reflected in the *dpll_modesel* register (0x1F).

After reset, the mode of operation can be controlled by software using the *dpll_modesel* register (0x1F), or it can be controlled using the **mode** pin by setting the *dpll_mode_hsw* bit of the *use_hw_ctrl* register (0x01) to 1.

mode	Function
0	Set the default mode of operation to **Manual Normal Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is disabled and the selected reference is determined by the dpll_refsel register (0x20). If the selected reference fails, the device automatically enters the holdover mode.
1	Set the default state to **Manual Freerun Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is disabled and the DPLL stays in the free-run mode.

Table 2 - DPLL Default Mode Selection

2.3 Loop Bandwidth

The loop bandwidth determines the amount of jitter filtering that is provided by the DPLL. The loop bandwidth for the DPLL is programmable using the *bandwidth* field of the *dpll_ctrl_0* register (0x1D).

2.4 Hitless Reference Switching

With hitless reference switching enabled, the phase difference between the originally selected reference and the newly selected reference is absorbed by the DPLL preventing a possible non-compliant phase transient at its output. The *hs_en* bit of the *dpll_ctrl_0* register (0x1D) allows this feature to be enabled or disabled. When disabled, the DPLL will align its output to the new reference at a rate of alignment which is dependant on the phase slope limit set in the *dpll_ph_slopelim* field of the *dpll_ctrl_0* register (0x1D).

2.5 Free-run Frequency Offset

When operating in Free Run mode, the accuracy of the output clocks is equal to that of the oscillator connected to the Master Clock Input (OSCi). The ZL30136 allows the user to offset this frequency by +/-149 ppm by using the 28 bit 2's complement value in the free_run_freq_offset registers (page 1, addresses 0x65, 0x66, 0x67, and 0x68). The offset is programmed in steps according to the following equation.

$$LSB = 2^{-40} * (80MHz/65{,}536MHz) * 10^{9} ppb$$

To enable the free run frequency offset, set the freq_offset_en bit of the dpll_ctrl1 register (page 0, address 0x1E, bit 1).

2.6 Reference and Sync Inputs

There are three reference clock inputs (**ref0** to **ref2**) available to the DPLL. The selected reference input is used to synchronize the output clocks. Reference selection can be controlled using the built-in state machine or set in a manual mode.

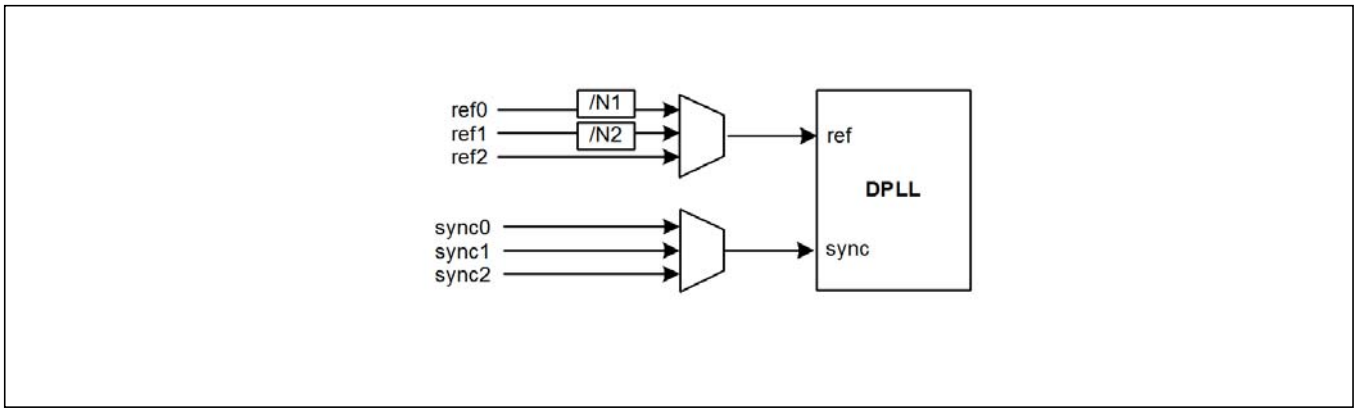


Figure 3 - Reference and Sync Inputs

Each of the **ref** inputs accept a single-ended LVCMOS clock with a frequency ranging from 2 kHz to 77.76 MHz. Built-in frequency detection circuitry automatically determines the frequency of the reference if its frequency is within the set of pre-defined frequencies as shown in Table 3. Once detected, the resulting frequency of the reference can be read from the detected_ref[0:1] registers (0x10 - 0x11).

2 kHz	8.192 MHz
8 kHz	16.384 MHz
64 kHz	19.44 MHz
1.544 MHz	38.88 MHz
2.048 MHz	77.76 MHz
6.48 MHz	

Table 3 - Set of Pre-Defined Auto-Detect Clock Frequencies

Two additional custom reference frequencies (Custom A and Custom B) are also programmable using the *custA_mult[1:0]* and *custB_mult[1:0]* registers (0x67, 0x68, 0x71, 0x72). These custom frequencies are programmable as 8 kHz * N up to 77.76 MHz (where N = 1 to 9720), or 2 kHz (when N = 0). The *ref_freq_mode_0* register (0x65) is used to configure each of the reference inputs as auto-detect, custom A, or custom B.

The first two reference inputs (**ref0** and **ref1**) have programmable pre-dividers which allows them to lock to frequencies higher than 77.76 MHz or to non-standard frequencies. By default the pre-dividers divide by 1, but they can be programmed to divide by 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 using the *ref0_div* and *ref1_div* bits of the *predivider_ctrl* register (0x7E). For example, an input frequency of 125 MHz can be divided down by 5 using the pre-dividers to create a 25 MHz input reference. The 25 MHz can then be programmed as a custom input frequency. Similarly, a 62.5 MHz input clock can be divided by 2.5 to create 25 MHz. **Note that division by non-integer values (e.g., 1.5, 2.5) is achieved by using both the rising and falling edges of the input reference. This may cause higher jitter levels at the output clocks when the reference input does not have a 50% duty cycle.**

In addition to the reference inputs, the DPLL has three optional frame pulse synchronization inputs (**sync0** to **sync2**) used to align the output frame pulses. The $sync_n$ input is selected with its corresponding ref_n input, where n = 0, 1, 2. Note that the sync input cannot be used to synchronize the DPLL, it only determines the alignment of the frame pulse outputs. A description of output frame pulse alignment is shown in Figure 4.

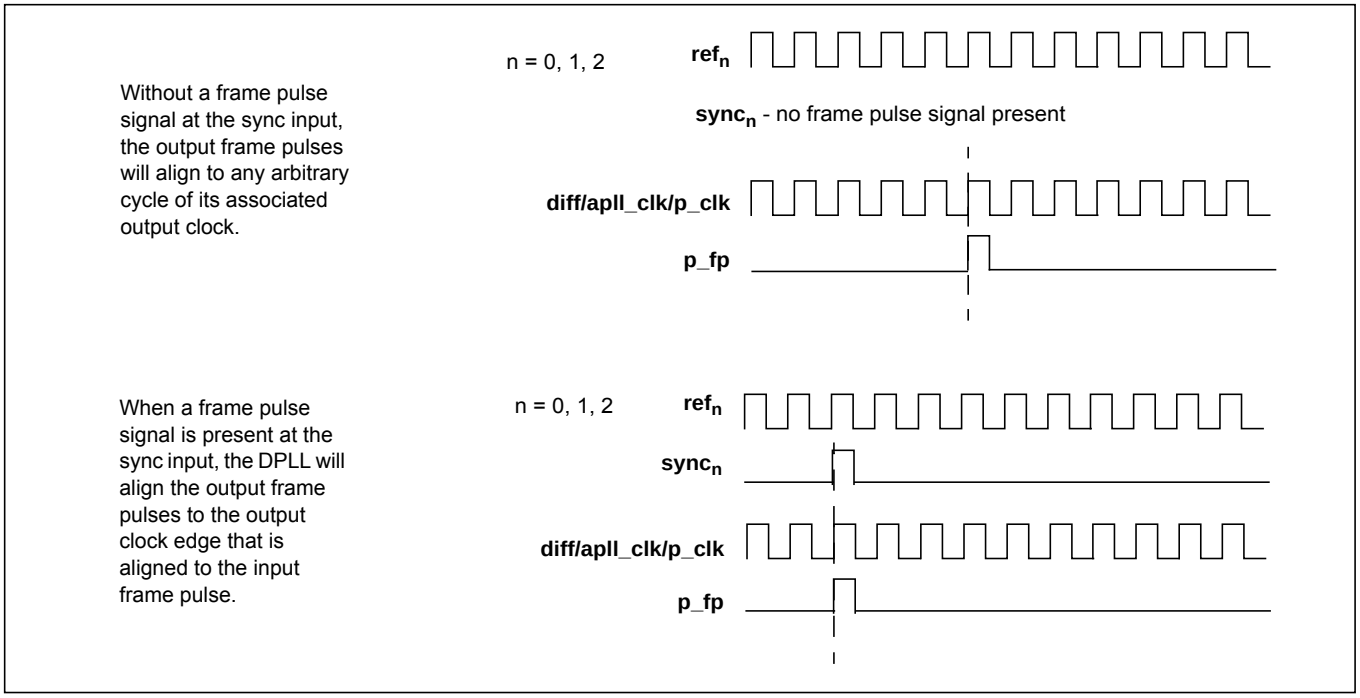


Figure 4 - Output Frame Pulse Alignment

Each of the **sync** inputs accept a single-ended LVCMOS frame pulse. Since alignment is determined from the rising edge of the frame pulse, there is no duty cycle restriction on this input, but there is a minimum pulse width requirement of 5 ns. Frequency detection for the sync inputs is automatic for the supported frame pulse frequencies shown in Table 4.

1 Hz[1]
166.67 Hz (48 x 125 μs frames)
400 Hz
1 kHz
2 kHz
8 kHz
64 kHz

1. Bit 0 of 1Hz_Enable Register (08_0x71) must be set to 1 for 1Hz detection

Table 4 - Set of Pre-Defined Auto-Detect Sync Frequencies

2.7 Reference Input Selection

The DPLL can independently select any of the qualified input references for synchronization. Reference selection can be automatic or manual depending on the *dpll_modesel* register (0x1F). For automatic reference selection, the mode selection register must be set to the "Automatic Normal Mode" setting. For manual reference selection, set the mode selection registers to the "Manual Normal Mode".

In the case of automatic reference selection, the selection criteria is based on reference qualification, input priority, and the revertive setting. Only references that are valid can be selected by the automatic state machine. If there are no valid references available, then the DPLL will automatically enter the holdover mode. Each of the references has an assignable priority using *dpll_ref_pri_ctrl* registers[0:1] (0x24 to 0x25). Any of the references can be prevented from being selected by setting their priority to "1111".

The *revert_en* bit of the *dpll_ctrl_1* register (0x1E) controls the revertive switching option for the DPLL. With revertive switching enabled, the highest priority reference input with a valid reference is always selected. If a reference with a higher priority becomes valid, then a reference switchover to that reference will be initiated. With non-revertive switching, the active reference will always remain selected while it is valid. If this reference becomes invalid, a reference switchover to a valid reference with the highest priority will be initiated. Note that if two or more references have been assigned the same priority, then priority will be given to the lowest reference number (e.g., if ref1 and ref2 have the same assigned priority, then ref1 will have higher priority over ref2).

When the *dpll_modesel* register (0x1F) is set to the "Manual Normal Mode", the active reference is selected using the *dpll_refsel* register (0x20). If the defined reference is not valid, then the DPLL will automatically enter the holdover mode.

2.8 Reference Monitoring

All input references (**ref0** to **ref2**) are monitored for frequency accuracy and phase regularity. New references are qualified before they can be selected as a synchronization source, and qualified references are continuously monitored to ensure that they are suitable for synchronization. The process of qualifying a reference depends on four levels of monitoring.

Single Cycle Monitor (SCM)

The SCM block measures the period of each reference clock cycle to detect phase irregularities or a missing clock edge. In general, if the measured period deviates by more than 50% from the nominal period, then an SCM failure (scm_fail) is declared.

Coarse Frequency Monitor (CFM)

The CFM block monitors the reference frequency over a measurement period of 30 μs so that it can quickly detect large changes in frequency. A CFM failure (cfm_fail) is triggered when the frequency has changed by more than 3% or approximately 30000 ppm.

Guard Soak Timer (GST)

The SCM and the CFM are used to quickly detect failures of the reference clocks. To prevent intermittent failures from triggering a false reference failure, the SCM and the CFM failure indicators are processed by the Guard Soak Timer. The GST block mimics the operation of an analog integrator by accumulating failure events from the CFM and the SCM blocks and applying a selectable rate of decay when no failures are detected. A GST failure (gst_fail) is triggered when the accumulated failures have reached the upper threshold during the disqualification observation window. When there are no CFM or SCM failures, the accumulator decrements until it reaches its lower threshold during the qualification window.

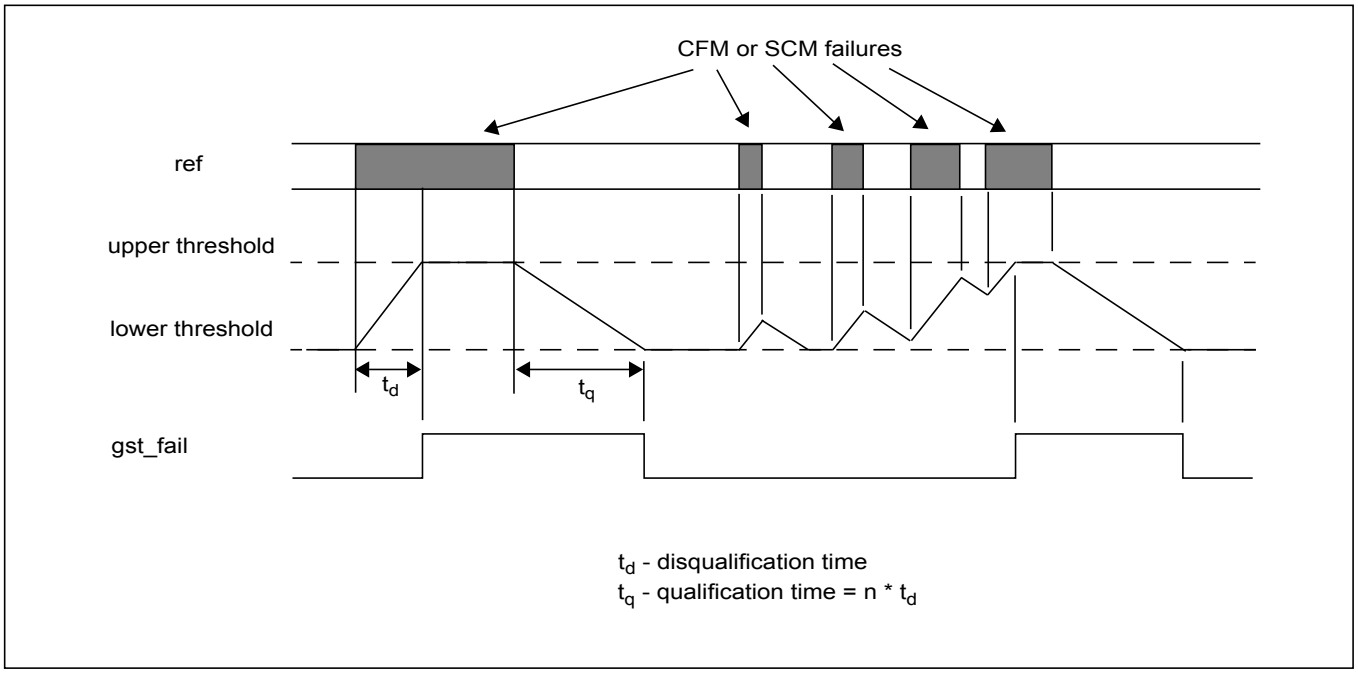


Figure 5 - Behaviour of the Guard Soak Timer during CFM or SCM Failures

Precise Frequency Monitor (PFM)

The PFM is used to keep track of the frequency of the reference clock. It measures its frequency over a 10 second period and indicates a failure when the measured frequency exceeds the out-of-range (OOR) limits configured in the *oor_ctrl[0:1]* registers (0x16, 0x17). To ensure an accurate frequency measurement, the PFM measurement interval is re-initiated if phase or frequency irregularities are detected by the SCM or CFM. The PFM provides a level of hysteresis between the acceptance range and the rejection range to prevent a failure indication from toggling between valid and invalid for references that are on the edge of the acceptance range.

SCM, CFM, PFM, and GST failures are indicated in the ref_mon_fail[0:1] registers (0x05, 0x06). As shown in Figure 6, the SCM, CFM, PFM, and GST indicators are logically ORed together to form a reference failure indicator. An interrupt is triggered when the failure indicator is triggered. The status of the failure indicators can be read in the *ref_fail_isr* interrupt service register (0x02). A change in the bit status of this register will cause the interrupt pin (**int_b**) to go low. It is possible to mask this interrupt with the *ref_fail_isr_mask* register (0x09) which is represented as "mask_isr_n".

It is possible to mask an individual reference monitor from triggering a reference failure by setting the *ref_mon_fail_mask_[3:0]* registers (0x0C, 0x0D). These are represented by mask_scm_n, mask_cfm_n, mask_gst_n, and mask_pfm_n in Figure 6. In addition, the CFM and SCM reference monitor indicators can be masked from indicating failures to the GST reference monitor using the gst_mask register (0x1A). These are represented as mask_cfm_gst_n and mask_scm_gst_n.

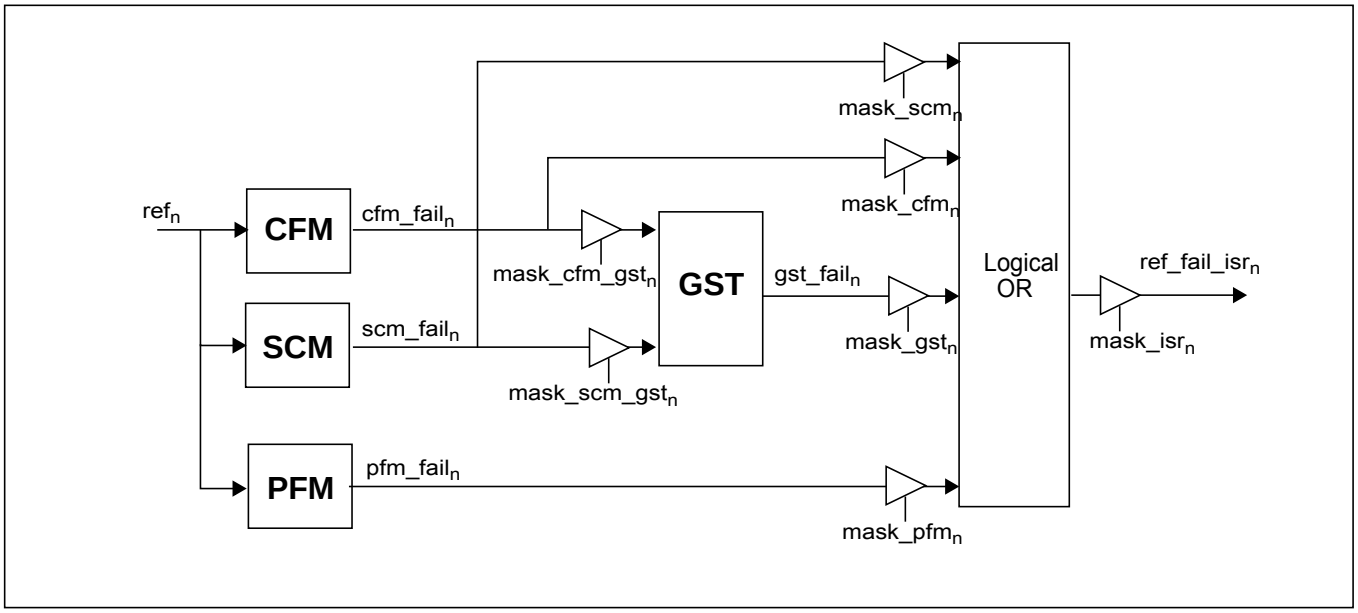


Figure 6 - Reference Monitoring Block Diagram

2.9 Sync Monitoring

Sync inputs (**sync0 to sync2**) are continuously monitored by the Sync Ratio Monitor (SRM). The SRM ensures that the sync inputs are valid by verifying that there is a correct number of reference cycles within the sync period. The status of this monitor is reported in the *sync_fail* bits of the *detected_sync*[0:1] registers (0x14, 0x15).

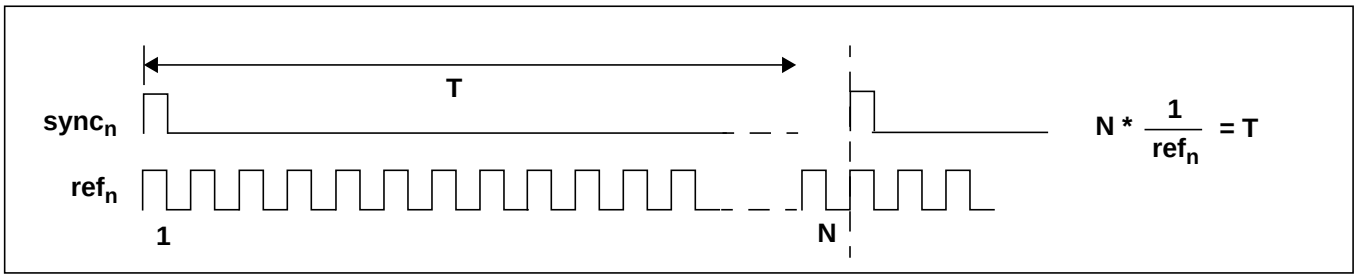


Figure 7 - Sync Monitoring

2.10 Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations

As described in section 2.6, “Reference and Sync Inputs“, two additional custom reference input frequencies (Custom A, Custom B) are definable allowing a reference input to accept any multiple of 8 kHz up to 77.76 MHz[1].

Each of the custom configurations also have definable SCM and CFM limits which must be configured according to the custom input frequency. The SCM limits are programmable using the *custA_scm_low, custA_scm_high_lim, custB_scm_low, custB_scm_high* registers (0x69, 0x6A, 0x73, 0x74). The SCM low and high limits determine the acceptance window for the clock period as shown in Figure 8. Any clock edge that does not fall into the acceptance window will trigger an SCM failure. High and low limits are programmed as multiples of a 300 MHz cycle (3.33 ns).

1. Additional pre-dividers on **ref0** and **ref1** allow input reference frequencies higher than 77.76 MHz.

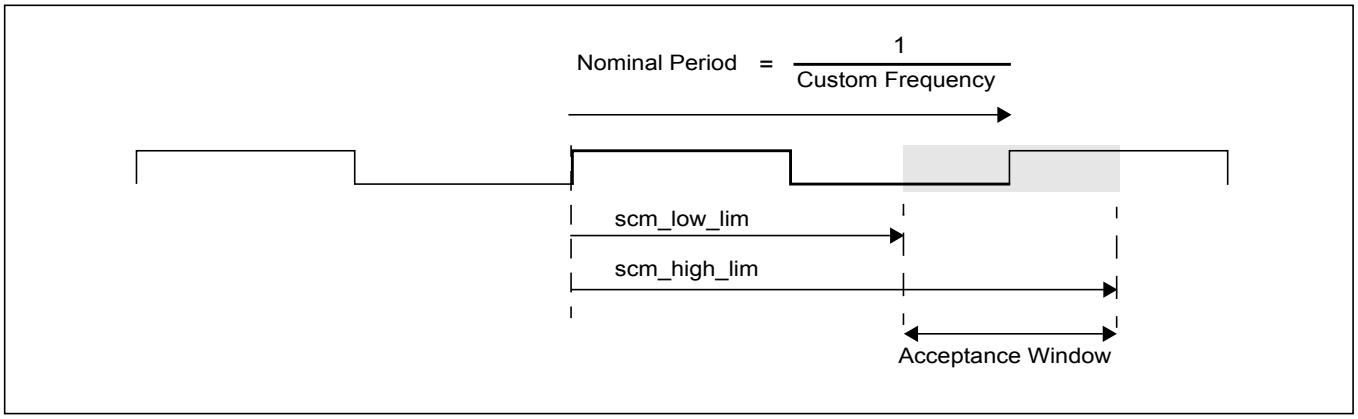


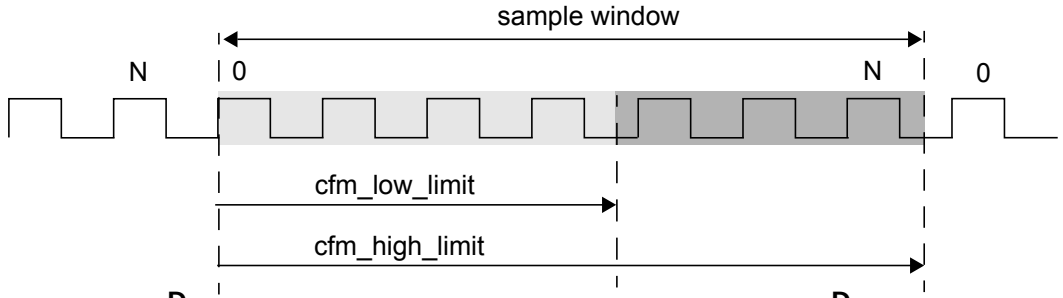
Figure 8 - Defining SCM Limits for Custom Configurations

Since the SCM is used to identify a missing clock edge, the acceptance window should be set to approximately +/- 50% of the nominal period. Using a smaller window may trigger unwanted SCM failures.

For example, if the Custom A frequency was defined as 25 MHz (using registers 0x67, 0x68), its nominal period is 40 ns. To fail the input reference when its period falls below 20 ns (-50% of the nominal period), the *custA_scm_low* register is programmed to 0x06 (6 x 1/300MHz = 20 ns). To fail the input reference if its period exceeds 60 ns (+50% of the nominal period), the *custA_scm_high* register is programmed with 0x12 (18 x 1/300MHz = 60 ns).

For low speed input references less than 1.8 MHz, the SCM counter does not provide enough range to reliably perform its function. Therefore for custom inputs of less than 1.8 MHz the device should set the scm_low_lim and scm_high_lim to 0 and the CFM should be used as the single cycle monitor.

The CFM quickly determines large changes in frequency by verifying that there are N amount of input reference clock cycles within a programmable sample window. The value of N is programmable in the *custA_cfm_cycle* and the *custB_cfm_cycle* registers (0x6F, 0x79). The size of the sample window is defined in terms of high and low limits and are programmed as multiples of 80 MHz cycles. These are defined using the *custA_cfm_low_0*, *custA_cfm_low_1*, *custA_cfm_high_0*, *custA_cfm_high_1*, *custB_cfm_low_0*, *custB_cfm_low_1*, *custB_cfm_high_0*, *custB_cfm_high_1* registers (0x6B-0x6E, 0x75-0x78). A divide-by-4 circuit can be enabled to increase the resolution of the sample window. This is recommended when the input reference frequency exceeds 19.44 MHz. The divide-by-4 is enabled using the custA_div and custB_div registers (0x70, 0x7A). Equations for calculating the high and low limits are shown in Figure 9.



$$\textbf{cfm\_low\_limit} = \frac{\textbf{D}}{\text{cust\_freq} + 3\%} \times \textbf{N} \times 80\ \text{MHz} \qquad \textbf{cfm\_high\_limit} = \frac{\textbf{D}}{\text{cust\_freq} - 3\%} \times \textbf{N} \times 80\ \text{MHz}$$

For low speed Custom Input Frequencies (<1.8 MHz) the following equations should be used instead:

$$\textbf{cfm\_low\_limit} = \frac{\textbf{0.5}}{\text{cust\_freq}} \times 80\ \text{MHz} \qquad \textbf{cfm\_high\_limit} = \frac{\textbf{1.5}}{\text{cust\_freq}} \times 80\ \text{MHz}$$

where **N** and **D** are dependant on the setting of the custom frequency. Recommended values are shown in the following table:

Input Frequency Range	D (Divider)	N (Number of cycles)
38.88 MHz < freq ≤ 77.76 MHz	4	256
19.44 MHz < freq ≤ 38.88 MHz	4	128
8.192 MHz < freq ≤ 19.44 MHz	1	256
2.048 MHz < freq ≤ 8.192 MHz	1	128
1.8 MHz < freq ≤ 2.048 MHz	1	32
2 kHz < freq ≤ 1.8 MHz (Recommended CFM limits = +/- 50%	1	1

Example: Custom configuration A is set for 25 MHz (*custA_mult13_8* = 0x0C, *custA_mult7_0* = 0x35)
($0C35_{hex} = 3125_{dec}$, 3125 x 8 kHz = 25 MHz)

The values for D and N are determined using the table above with respect to a 25 MHz input reference.
D = 4 (*custA_div* = 0x01)
N = 128 (*custA_cfm_cycle* = 0x80)

The CFM low and high values are calculated using the equations above:

$$\text{cfm\_low\_limit} = \frac{4}{25.75\ \text{MHz}} \times 128 \times 80\ \text{MHz} = 1591_{dec} = 0637_{hex}$$
(*custA_cfm_low15_8* = 0x06)
(*custA_cfm_low7_0* = 0x37)

$$\text{cfm\_high\_limit} = \frac{4}{24.25\ \text{MHz}} \times 128 \times 80\ \text{MHz} = 1689_{dec} = 0699_{hex}$$
(*custA_cfm_high15_8* = 0x06)
(*custA_cfm_high7_0* = 0x99)

Figure 9 - Custom CFM Configuration for 25 MHz

2.11 Output Clocks and Frame Pulses

The ZL30136 offers one Ethernet LVCMOS (**eth_clk**) output clock, and one programmable LVCMOS (**p_clk**) output clock. In addition to the clock outputs, one LVCMOS programmable frame pulse (**p_fp**) is also available.

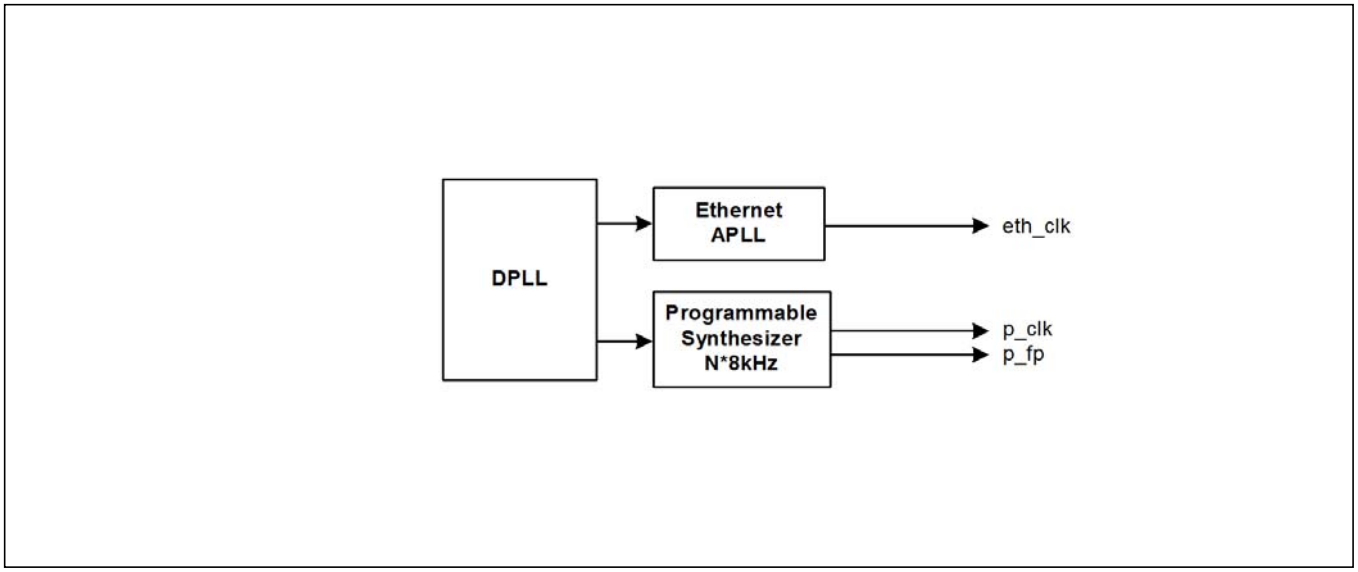


Figure 10 - Output Clock Configuration

The single ended APLL LVCMOS output clock (**eth_clk**) frequency is programmable using the *apll_clk_freq* register (0x52). Valid frequencies are listed in Table 5.

eth_clk_freq bit settings	eth_clk output frequency
0001	125 MHz
0010	62.5 MHz
0101	50 MHz
0110	25 MHz
0111	12.5 MHz

Table 5 - Ethernet APLL LVCMOS Output Clock Frequency Settings

The frequency of the **p_clk** output is programmable from 2 kHz up to 100 MHz where,

$$f_{p\_clk} = N \times 8 \text{ kHz}$$

The value of N is a 16-bit word which is programmable using the *p_freq_0* and *p_freq_1* registers (0x38, 0x39). For an output frequency of 2 kHz, let N = 0.

The frequency of the frame pulses generated from the programmable synthesizer (**p_fp**) is configurable using the p_fp_freq register (0x3E). Valid frequencies are listed in Table 6.

p_fp_freq bit settings	**p_fp frequency**
000	166.6667 Hz (48x 125 μs frames)
001	400 Hz
010	1 kHz
011	2 kHz
100	4 kHz
101	8 kHz
110	32 kHz
111	64 kHz

Table 6 - Output Frame Pulse Frequencies

The pulse width of the frame pulse is programmable using the *p_fp_type* bits of the *p_fp_type* register (0x3F). Valid pulse widths are shown in Table 7.

p_fp_type bit settings	**p_fp Pulse Width**	**Comment**
000	One period of a 4.096 MHz clock	These are pre-defined pulse widths that are usable when p_clk is set to a frequency that is a multiple of the E1 rate (2.048 MHz). When p_clk is not an E1 multiple, the p_fp_type must be set to ’111’
001	One period of a 8.192 MHz clock	
010	One period of a 16.384 MHz clock	
011	One period of a 32.768 MHz clock	
100	One period of a 65.536 MHz clock	
101	Reserved	
110	Reserved	
111	One period of p_clk	The frame pulse width is equal to one period of the p_clk. This setting must be used when the p_clk is not an E1 multiple.

Table 7 - Programmable Synthesizer Frame Pulse Widths

The style (frame pulse or 50% duty cycle clock), alignment (rising or falling edge of its associated clock), and its polarity (positive or negative) is programmable using the *p_fp_type* register (0x3F).

2.11.1 Output Clock and Frame Pulse Squelching

A clock squelching feature is available which allows forcing an output clock to a specific logic level. The *eth_clk_run* of the *apll_run*_register (0x51) control the ethernet single ended output (**eth_clk**). The programmable clock output can also be forced to a logic low level using the *p_clk_run* bit of the *p_run* register (0x37).

2.11.2 Disabling Output Clocks and Frame Pulses

Unused outputs can be set to a high impedance state to reduce power consumption. The ethernet output can be disabled using the *eth_clk_en* of the *apll_enable* register (0x50). The programmable clock can be disabled using the *p_clk_en* bit of the *p_enable* register (0x36). When not in use, the frame pulse output (**p_fp**) can be disabled using the p_fp_en bit of the p_enable register (0x36).

2.11.3 Disabling Output Synthesizers

In applications where the Ethernet APLL clock is not used, the entire APLL can be disabled to conserve power using the apll_en bit of the apll_enable register (0x50). The programmable synthesizer can also be disabled by using the *p_en* bit of the *p_enable* register (0x36).

2.12 Master Clock Interface

The master oscillator determines the DPLL's free-run frequency accuracy and holdover stability. The reference monitor circuitry also uses this frequency as its point of reference (0 ppm) when making frequency measurements. The master clock interface was designed to accept either a free-running clock oscillator (XO) or a crystal (XTAL). Refer to Application Note ZLAN-68 for a list of recommended clock oscillators.

2.13 Clock Oscillator

When using a clock oscillator as the master timing source, connect the oscillator's output clock to the **osci** pin as shown in Figure 11. The connection to osci should be direct and not AC coupled. The **osco** pin must be left unconnected.

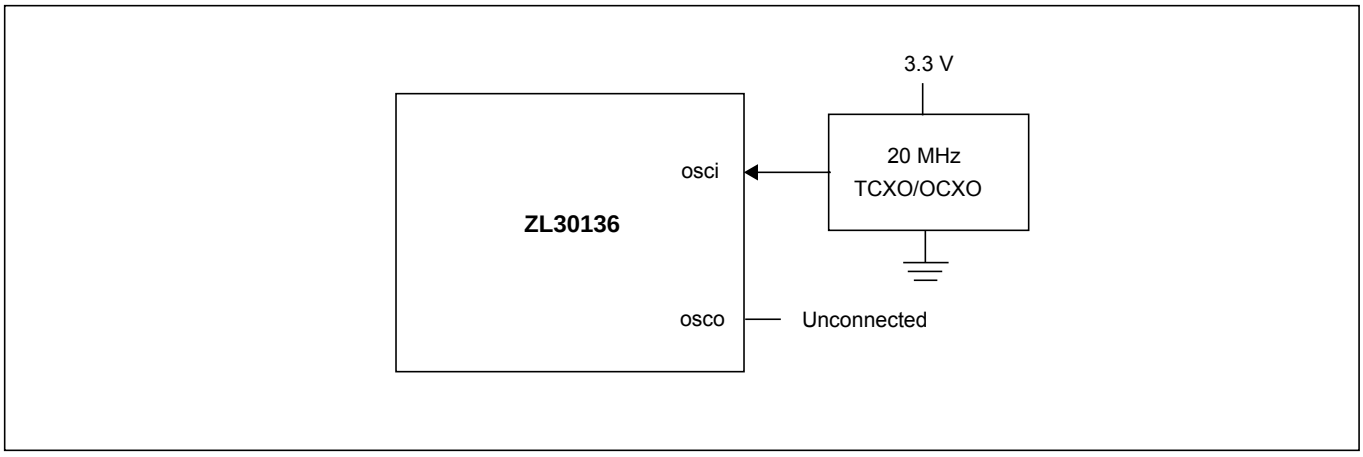


Figure 11 - Clock Oscillator Circuit

2.14 Power Up/Down Sequence

The 3.3 V power rail should be powered before or simultaneously with the 1.8 V power rail to prevent the risk of latch-up. The power-down sequence is less critical, however it should be performed in the reverse order to reduce transient currents that consume power.

2.15 Power Supply Filtering

Jitter levels on the ZL30136 output clocks may increase if the device is exposed to excessive noise on its power pins. For optimal jitter performance, the ZL30136 device should be isolated from noise on power planes connected to its 3.3 V and 1.8 V supply pins. For recommended common layout practices, refer to Microsemi® Application Note ZLAN-212.

2.16 Reset Circuit

To ensure proper operation, the device must be reset by holding the rst_b pin low for at least 300 ns after power-up. Following reset, the device will operate under specified default settings.

The reset pin can be controlled with on-board system reset circuitry or by using a stand-alone power-up reset circuit as shown in Figure 12. This circuit provides approximately 60 µs of reset low time. The rst_b input has schmitt trigger properties to prevent level bouncing.

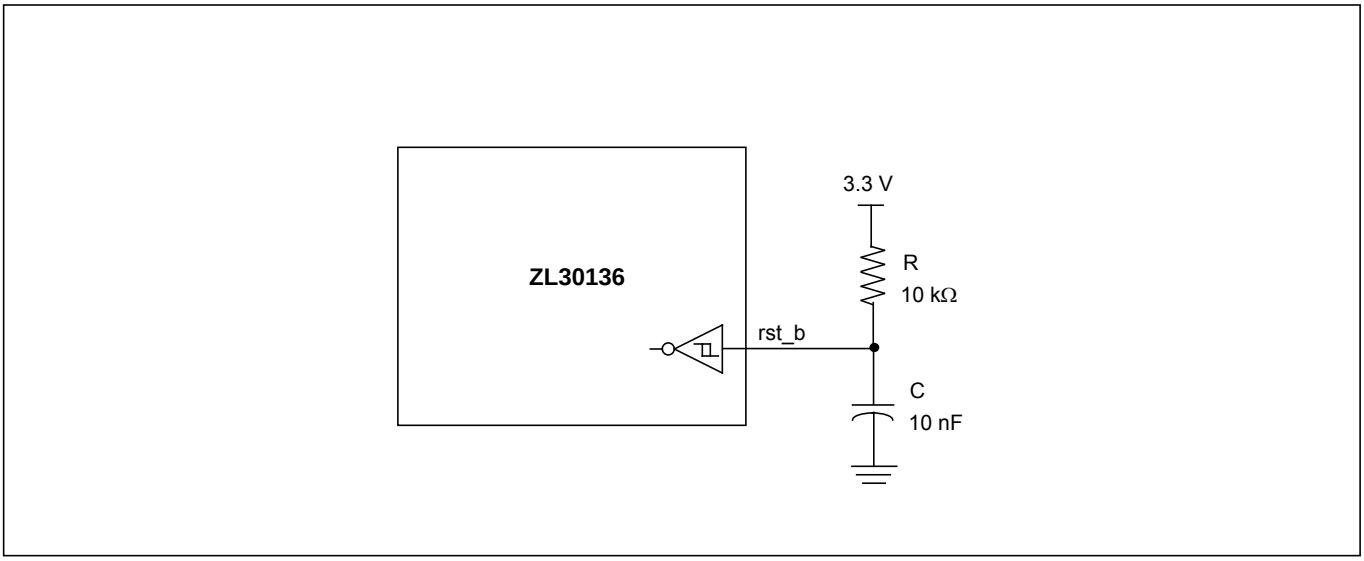


Figure 12 - Typical Power-Up Reset Circuit

2.17 APLL Filter Components and Recommended Layout

The low jitter APLL in the ZL30136 uses external components to help optimize its loop bandwidth. For optimal jitter performance, the following component values are recommended:

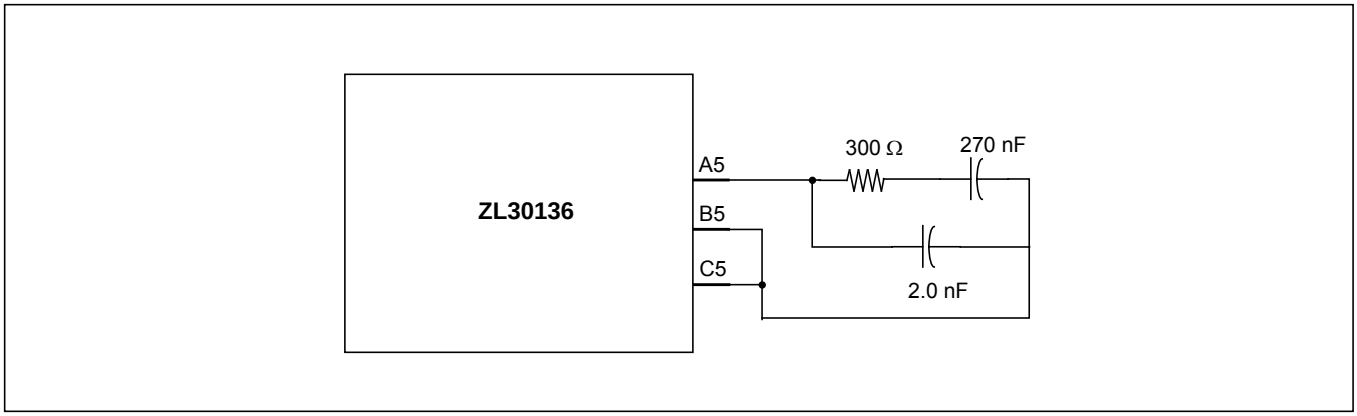


Figure 13 - APLL Filter Component Values

The recommended PCB layout for the external filter components is shown in Figure 14.

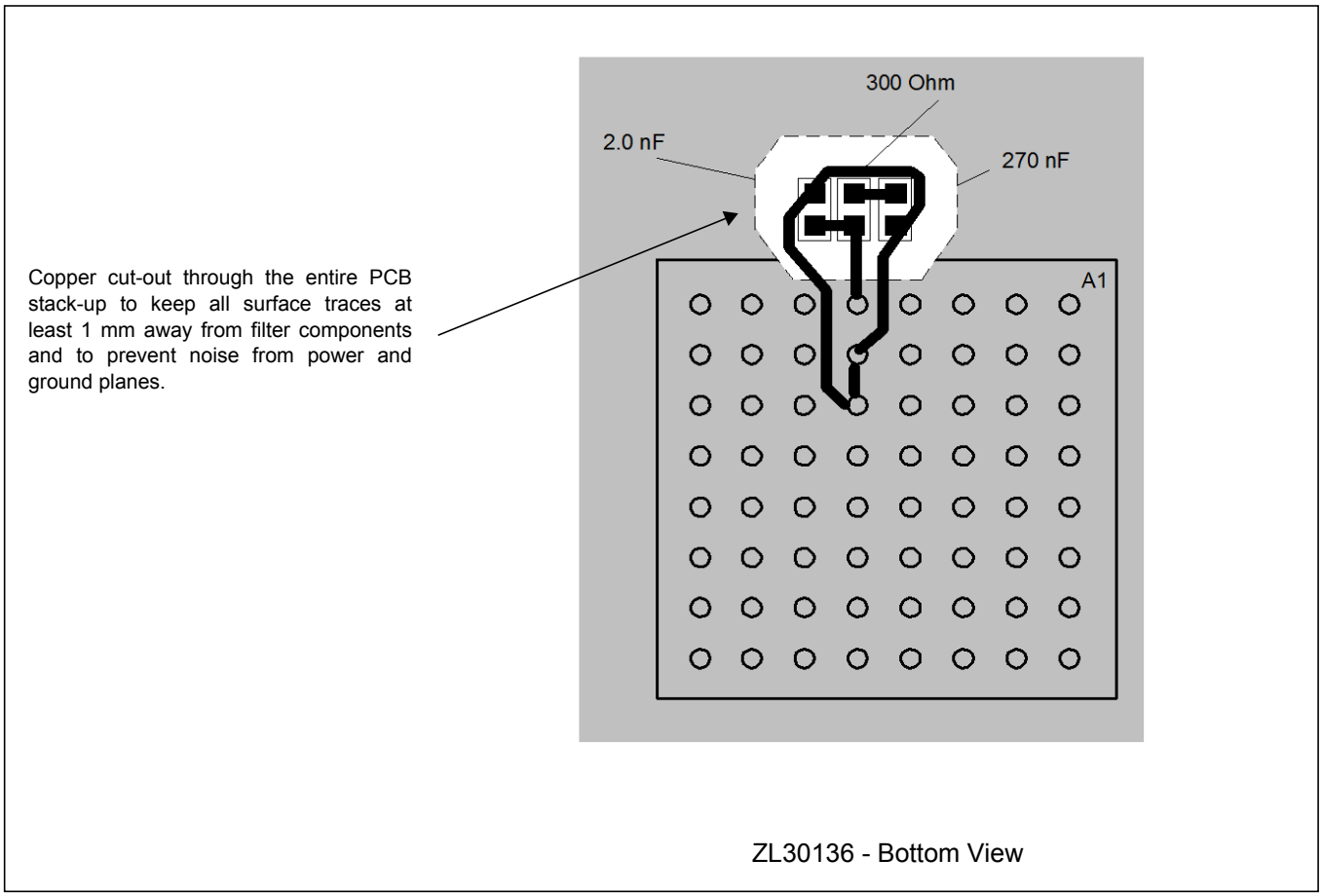


Figure 14 - Recommended APLL Filter Layout

2.18 Serial Interface

A host processor controls and receives status from the ZL30136 using either a SPI or an I^2C interface. The type of interface is selected using the **i2c_en** pin. As shown in Figure 15, when i2c_en is set high (or left unconnected) the serial interface is compatible with an I^2C bus and is compatible with SPI when set low.

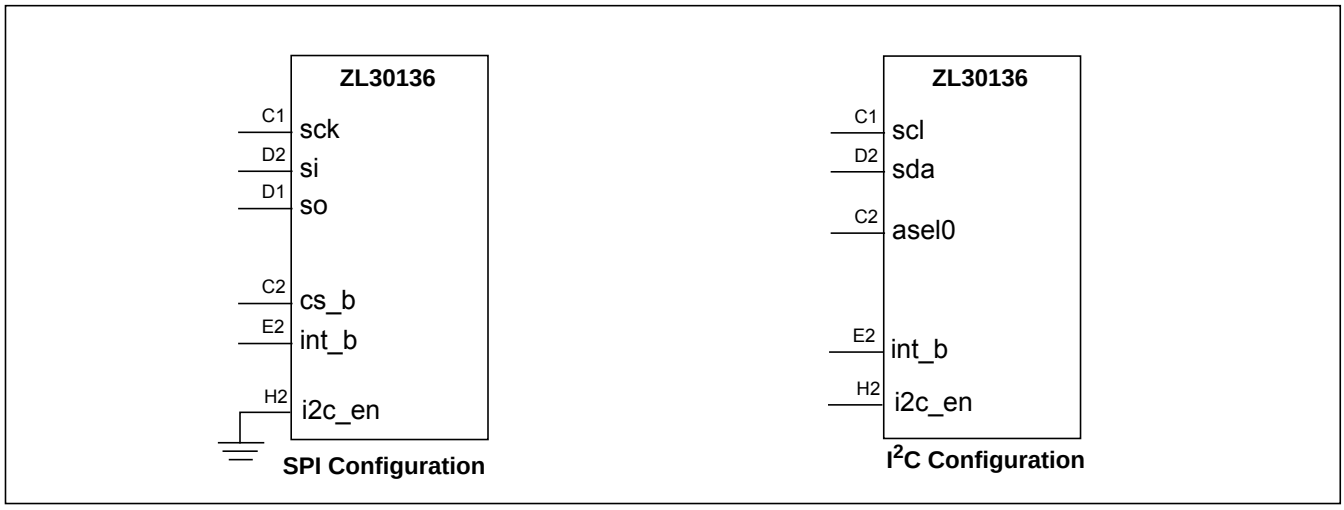


Figure 15 - Serial Interface Configuration

2.18.1 Serial Peripheral Interface

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) allows read/write access to the registers that are used to configure, read status, and allow manual control of the device.

This interface supports two modes of access: Most Significant Bit (MSB) first transmission or Least Significant Bit (LSB) first transmission. The mode is automatically selected based on the state of **sck**_scl pin when the **cs**_**b**_asel0 pin is active. If the **sck**_scl pin is low during **cs**_**b**_asel0 activation, then MSB first timing is selected. If the **sck**_scl pin is high during **cs**_**b**_asel0 activation, then LSB first timing is assumed.

The SPI port expects 7-bit addressing and 8-bit data transmission, and is reset when the chip select pin **cs**_**b**_asel0 is high. During SPI access, the **cs**_**b**_asel0 pin must be held low until the operation is complete. The first bit transmitted during the address phase of a transfer indicates whether a read (1) or a write (0) is being performed. Burst read/write mode is also supported by leaving the chip select signal **cs**_**b**_asel0 is low after a read or a write. The address will be automatically incremented after each data byte is read or written.

The SPI supports half-duplex processor mode which means that during a write cycle to the ZL30136, output data from the **so** pin must be ignored. Similarly, the input data on the **si**_sda pin is ignored by the device during a read cycle from the ZL30136.

Functional waveforms for the LSB and MSB first mode, and burst mode are shown in Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18. Timing characteristics are shown in Table 9, Figure 31, and Figure 32.

2.18.2 SPI Functional Waveforms

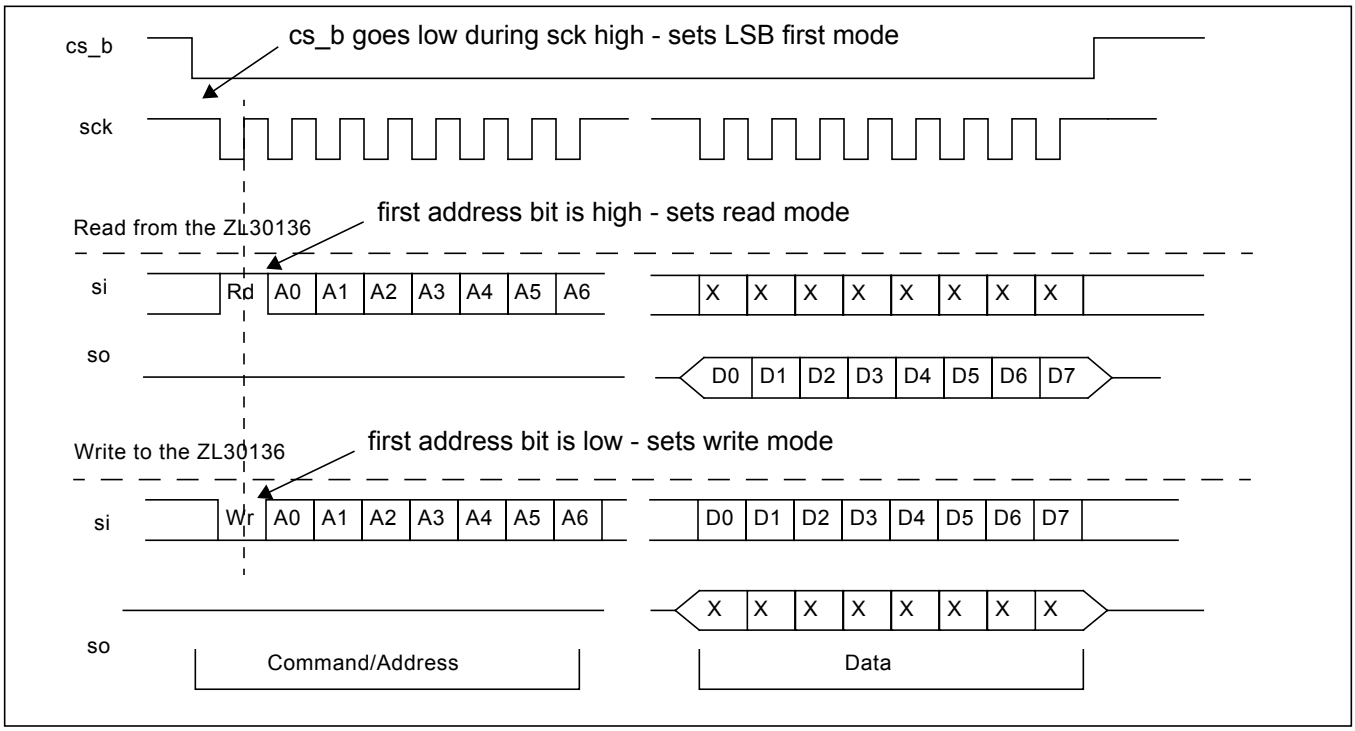


Figure 16 - LSB First Mode - One Byte Transfer

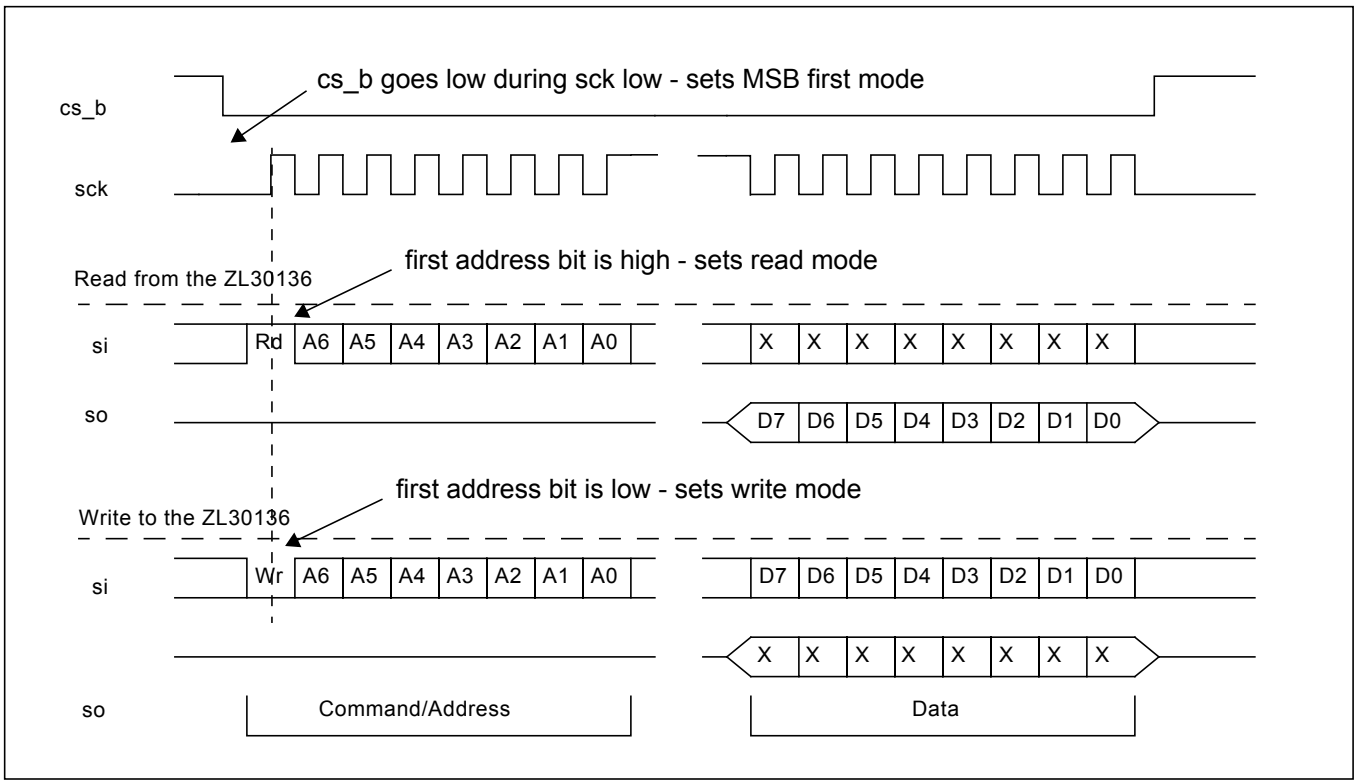


Figure 17 - MSB First Mode - One Byte Transfer

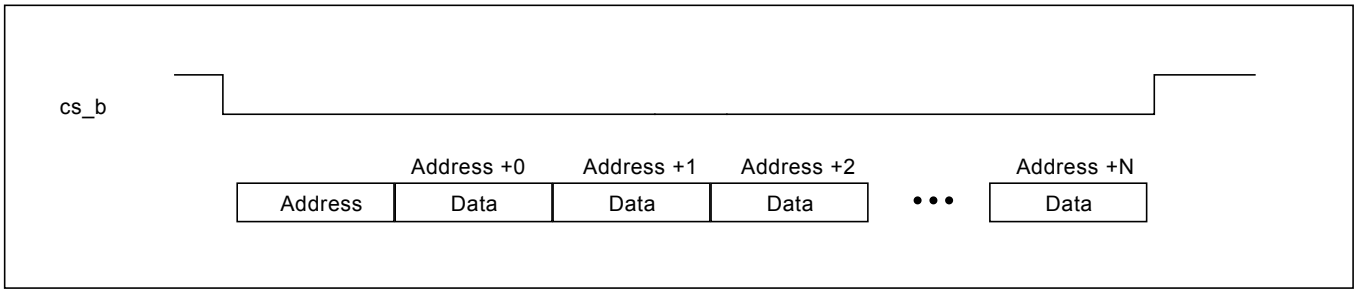


Figure 18 - Example of a Burst Mode Operation

2.18.3 I²C Interface

The I²C controller supports version 2.1 (January 2000) of the Philips I²C bus specification. The port operates in slave mode with 7-bit addressing, and can operate in Standard (100 kbits/s) and Fast (400 kbits/s) mode. Burst mode is supported in both standard and fast modes.

Data is transferred MSB first and occurs in 1 byte blocks. As shown in Figure 19, a **write** command consists of a 7-bit device (slave) address, a 7-bit register address (0x00 - 0x7F), and 8-bits of data.

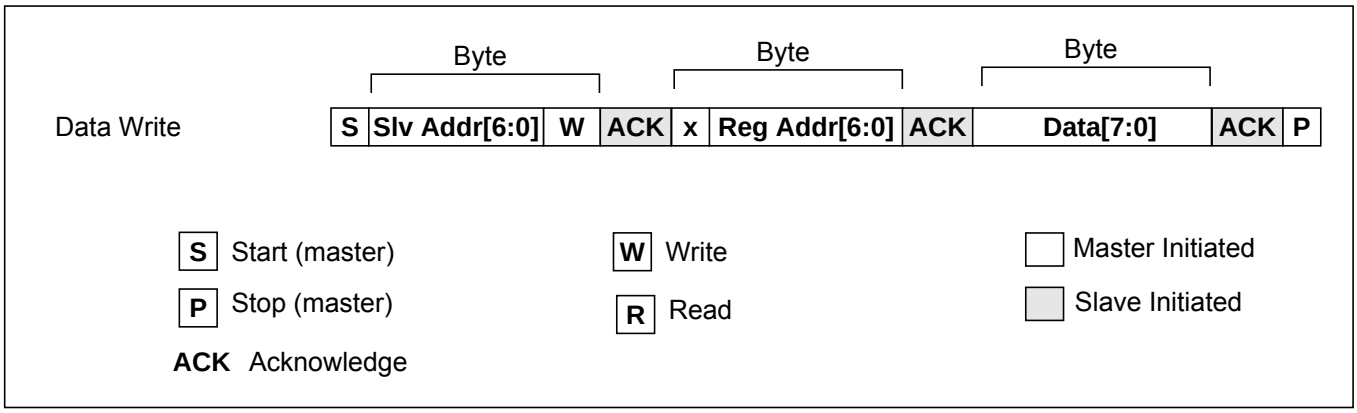


Figure 19 - I²C Data Write Protocol

A **read** is performed in two stages. A data write is used to set the register address, then a data read is performed to retrieve the data from the set address. This is shown in Figure 20.

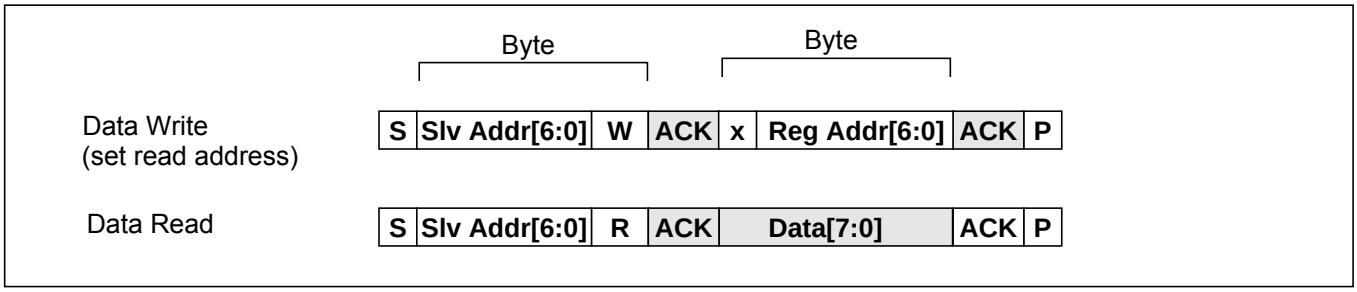


Figure 20 - I²C Data Write Protocol

The **7-bit device (slave) address** of the ZL30136 contains a 6 bit fixed address plus a variable bit which is set with the **asel0** pin. This allows two ZL30136s to share the same I²C bus. The address configuration is shown in Figure 21.

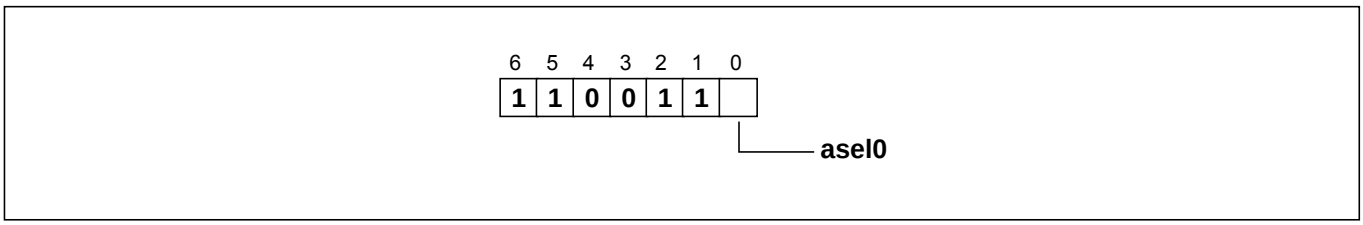


Figure 21 - ZL30136 I²C 7-bit Slave Address

The ZL30136 also supports burst mode which allows multiple data write or read operations with a single specified address. This is shown in Figure 22 (write) and Figure 23 (read). The first data byte is written/read from the specified address, and subsequent data bytes are written/read using an automatically incremented address. The maximum auto incremented address of a burst operation is 0x7F. Any operations beyond this limit will be ignored. In other words, the auto incremented address does not wrap around to 0x00 after reaching 0x7F.

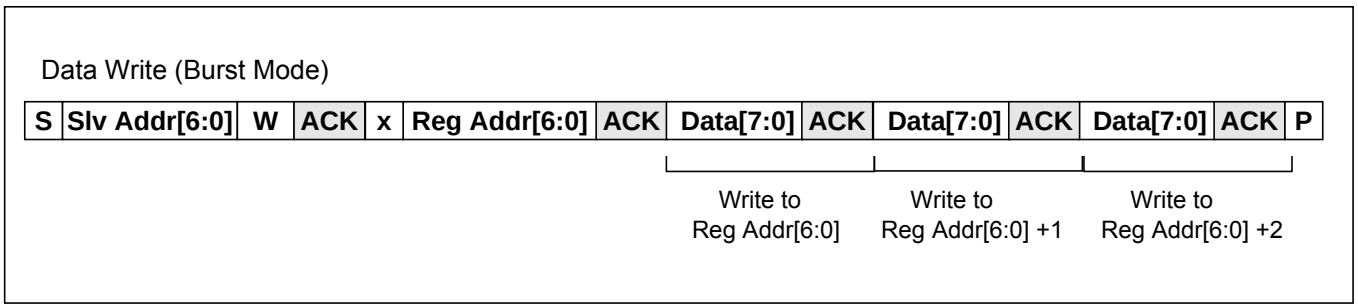


Figure 22 - I²C Data Write Burst Mode

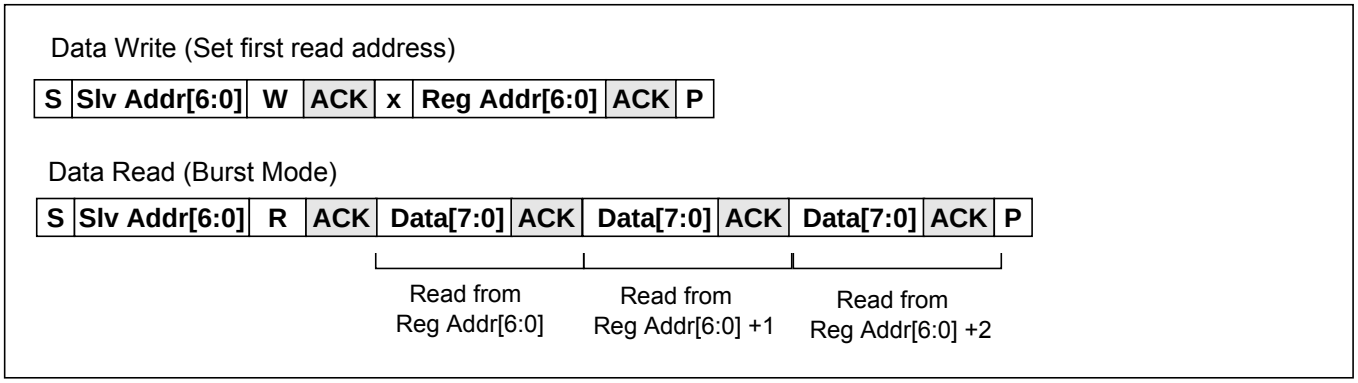


Figure 23 - I²C Data Read Burst Mode

The timing specification for the I²C interface is shown in Figure 33 and Table 10.

3.0 Software Configuration

The ZL30136 is mainly controlled by accessing software registers through the serial interface (SPI or I^2C). The device can be configured to operate in a highly automated manner which minimizes its interaction with the system's processor, or it can operate in a manual mode where the system processor controls most of the operation of the device.

3.0.1 Interrupts

The device has several status registers to indicate its current state of operation. The interrupt pin (**int_b**) becomes active (low) when a critical change in status occurs. Examples of critical events that would trigger an interrupt are:

- Reference or sync input failures
- Changes in mode of operation (lock, holdover)
- Reference input switchovers

Most of the interrupt register bits behave like "sticky bits" which means that once they are triggered, they will stay triggered even if the condition that caused the interrupt is removed. When a register containing sticky bits is read, the sticky bits are automatically cleared.

3.0.2 Extended Page Registers

The memory map is organized over 16 pages. Addressable locations are shown in Figure 24. Most of the general configuration and status registers are located in page 0, but some are located in the extended page area of the memory map. Extended page register addresses are identified with a two digit prefix in this document (e.g., **08**_0x6E). Register addresses with no prefix (e.g., 0x6F) are located in page zero.

The page location is defined in the *page_pointer* register (0x64). By default this register is set to 00 so that access to page zero registers can easily be made. To access extended pages of the memory map, the page pointer must be first set to the desired page location. For example, to access register 08_0x6E, write 0x08 to register 0x64, then read or write to register 0x6E. It is recommended that the page pointer is set back to 0x00 once access to an extended page location is complete.

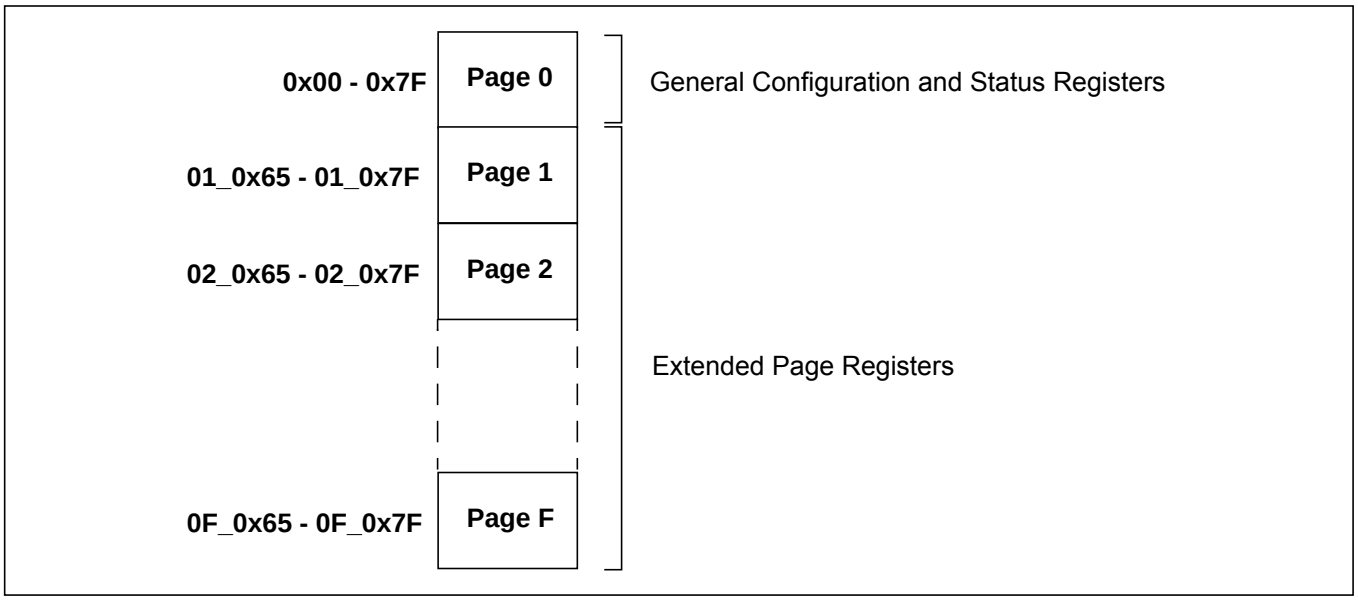


Figure 24 - Memory Map Organization

3.0.3 Multi-byte Register Values

The ZL30136 register map is based on 8-bit register access, so register values that require more than 8 bits must be spread out over multiple registers and accessed in 8-bit segments. When accessing multi-byte register values, it is important that the registers are accessed in the proper order. The 8-bit register containing the least significant byte (LSB) must be accessed first, and the register containing the most significant byte (MSB) must be accessed last. An example of a multi-byte register is shown in Figure 25. When reading a multi-byte value, the value across all of its registers remains stable until the MSB is read. When writing a multi-byte value, the value is latched when the MSB is written.

Example:
The programmable frame pulse phase offset for p_fp is programmed using a 22-bit value which is spread over three 8-bit registers. The LSB is contained in address 0x40, the middle byte in 0x41, and the MSB in 0x42. When reading or writing this multi-byte value, the LSB must be accessed first, followed by the middle byte, and the MSB last.

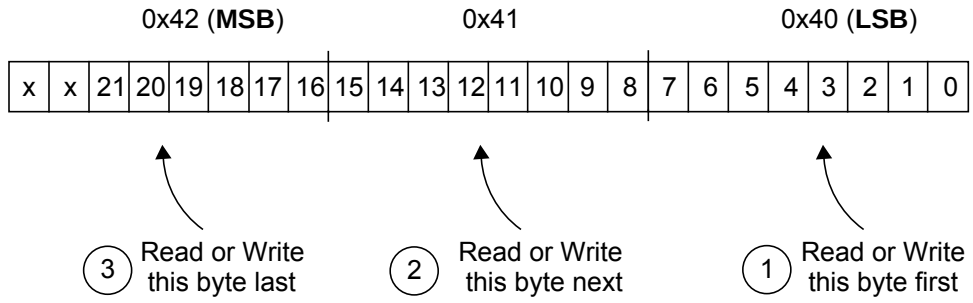


Figure 25 - Accessing Multi-byte Register Values

The following table provides a summary of the registers available for status updates and configuration of the device.

Page_Addr (Hex)	Register Name	Description	Type
Miscellaneous Registers			
0x00	id_reg	Chip and version identification	R
0x01	use_hw_ctrl	Allows some functions of the device to be controlled by hardware pins	R/W
Interrupts			
0x02	ref_fail_isr	Reference failure interrupt service register	R
0x03	dpll_isr	DPLL interrupt service register	StickyR
0x04	Reserved		
0x05	ref_mon_fail_0	Ref0 and ref1 failure indications	Sticky R
0x06	ref_mon_fail_1	Ref2 failure indications	Sticky R
0x07 - 0x08	Reserved		
0x09	ref_fail_isr_mask	Reference failure interrupt service register mask	R/W
0x0A	dpll_isr_mask	DPLL interrupt service register mask	R/W
0x0B	Reserved		
0x0C	ref_mon_fail_mask_0	Control register to mask each failure indicator for ref0 and ref1	R/W
0x0D	ref_mon_fail_mask_1	Control register to mask each failure indicator for ref2	R/W
0x0E - 0x0F	Reserved		
Reference Monitor Setup			
0x10	detected_ref_0	Ref0 and ref1 auto-detected frequency value status register	R
0x11	detected_ref_1	Ref2 auto-detected frequency value status register	R
0x12 - 0x13	Reserved		
0x14	detected_sync_0	Sync0 and sync1 auto-detected frequency value and sync failure status register	R
0x15	detected_sync_1	Sync2 auto-detected frequency value and sync failure status register	R

Table 8 - Register Map

Page_Addr (Hex)	Register Name	Description	Type
0x16	oor_ctrl_0	Control register for the ref0 and ref1 out of range limit	R/W
0x17	oor_ctrl_1	Control register for the ref2 out of range limit	R/W
0x18 - 0x19	Reserved		
0x1A	gst_mask_0	Control register to mask the inputs to the guard soak timer for ref0 to ref2	R/W
0x1B	Reserved		
0x1C	gst_qualif_time	Control register for the guard soak timer qualification time and disqualification time for the references	R/W
DPLL Control Registers			
0x1D	dpll_ctrl_0	Control register for the DPLL filter control; phase slope limit, bandwidth and hitless switching	R/W
0x1E	dpll_ctrl_1	Holdover update time, filter_out_en, freq_offset_en, revert enable	R/W
0x1F	dpll_modesel	Control register for the DPLL mode of operation	R/W
0x20	dpll_refsel	DPLL reference selection or reference selection status	R/W
0x21	dpll_ref_fail_mask	Control register to mask each failure indicator (SCM, CFM, PFM and GST) used for automatic reference switching and automatic holdover	R/W
0x22	dpll_wait_to_restore	Control register to indicate the time to restore a previous failed reference	R/W
0x23	dpll_ref_rev_ctrl	Control register for enabling revertive switching for each individual reference.	R/W
0x24	dpll_ref_pri_ctrl_0	Control register for the ref0 and ref1 priority values	R/W
0x25	dpll_ref_pri_ctrl_1	Control register for the ref2 priority values	R/W
0x26 - 0x27	Reserved		
0x28	dpll_hold_lock_fail	DPLL lock and holdover status register	R
0x29 - 0x35	Reserved		

Table 8 - Register Map (continued)

Page_Addr (Hex)	Register Name	Description	Type
Programmable Synthesizer Configuration Registers			
0x36	p_enable	Control register to enable the p_clk and p_fp outputs of the programmable synthesizer	R/W
0x37	p_run	Control register to enable/disable p_clk, p_fp	R/W
0x38	p_clk_freq_0	Configuration bits 7:0 used to set the frequency for p_clk	R/W
0x39	p_clk_freq_1	Configuration bits 13:8 used to set the frequency for p_clk	R/W
0x3A - 0x3D	Reserved		
0x3E	p_fp_freq	Control register to select the p_fp frame pulse frequency	R/W
0x3F	p_fp_type	Control register to select p_fp type	R/W
0x40 - 0x4F	Reserved		
APLL Configuration Registers			
0x50	apll_enable	Control register to enable eth_clk and the APLL block	R/W
0x51	apll_run	Control register to generate eth_clk. Also used for enabling ethernet output clocks.	R/W
0x52	apll_clk_freq	Control register for the eth_clk frequency selection	R/W
0x53 - 0x63	Reserved		
Page Pointer Control			
0x64	page_pointer	Use to access extended page addresses	R/W
Custom Input Frequency Configuration			
0x65	ref_freq_mode_0	Control register to set whether to use auto detect, CustomA or CustomB for ref0, ref1, ref2	R/W
0x66	Reserved		
0x67	custA_mult_0	Control register for the [7:0] bits of the custom configuration A. This is the N integer for the N*8kHz reference monitoring.	R/W

Table 8 - Register Map (continued)

Page_Addr (Hex)	Register Name	Description	Type
0x68	custA_mult_1	Control register for the [13:8] bits of the custom configuration A. This is the N integer for the N*8kHz reference monitoring.	R/W
0x69	custA_scm_low	Control register for the custom configuration A: single cycle SCM low limiter	R/W
0x6A	custA_scm_high	Control register for the custom configuration A: single cycle SCM high limiter	R/W
0x6B	custA_cfm_low_0	Control register for the custom configuration A: The [7:0] bits of the single cycle CFM low limit	R/W
0x6C	custA_cfm_low_1	Control register for the custom configuration A: The [15:0] bits of the single cycle CFM low limit	R/W
0x6D	custA_cfm_hi_0	Control register for the custom configuration A: The [7:0] bits of the single cycle CFM high limit	R/W
0x6E	custA_cfm_hi_1	Control register for the custom configuration A: The [15:0] bits of the single cycle CFM high limiter	R/W
0x6F	custA_cfm_cycle	Control register for the custom configuration A: CFM reference monitoring cycles - 1	R/W
0x70	custA_div	Control register for the custom configuration A: enable the use of ref_div4 for the CFM and PFM inputs	R/W
0x71	custB_mult_0	Control register for the [7:0] bits of the custom configuration B. This is the 8 k integer for the N*8kHz reference monitoring.	R/W
0x72	custB_mult_1	Control register for the [13:8] bits of the custom configuration B. This is the 8 k integerfortheN*8kHzreferencemonitoring.	R/W
0x73	custB_scm_low	Control register for the custom configuration B: single cycle SCM low limiter	R/W
0x74	custB_scm_high	Control register for the custom configuration B: single cycle SCM high limiter	R/W
0x75	custB_cfm_low_0	Control register for the custom configuration B: The [7:0] bits of the single cycle CFM low limiter.	R/W

Table 8 - Register Map (continued)

Page_Addr (Hex)	Register Name	Description	Type
0x76	custB_cfm_low_1	Control register for the custom configuration B: The [15:0] bits of the single cycle CFM low limiter.	R/W
0x77	custB_cfm_hi_0	Control register for the custom configuration B: The [7:0] bits of the single cycle CFM high limiter.	R/W
0x78	custB_cfm_hi_1	Control register for the custom configuration B: The [15:0] bits of the single cycle CFM high limiter.	R/W
0x79	custB_cfm_cycle	Control register for the custom configuration B: CFM reference monitoring cycles - 1	R/W
0x7A	custB_div	Control register for the custom configuration B: enable the use of ref_div4 for the CFM and PFM inputs	R/W
0x7B to 0x7D	Reserved		
Input Reference Pre-Divider Control			
0x7E	predivider_control	Controls pre-dividers for ref0 and ref1	R/W
0x7F	Reserved		
Extended Page Area			
01_0x00 to 01_0x64	Reserved		
Free-run Frequency Offset Control			
01_0x65	free_run_freq_offset0	Set programmable Free-run frequency offset	R/W
01_0x66	free_run_freq_offset1	Set programmable Free-run frequency offset	R/W
01_0x67	free_run_freq_offse2	Set programmable Free-run frequency offset	R/W
01_0x68	free_run_freq_offset3	Set programmable Free-run frequency offset	R/W
01_0x69 to 08_0x70	Reserved		
1 Hz sync enable			
08_0x71	1Hz_enable	Enables 1Hz sync detection	R/W
08_0x72 to 0F_0x7F	Reserved		

Table 8 - Register Map (continued)

4.0 Detailed Register Map

Page_Address: **0x00**
Register Name: **id_reg**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
4:0	chip_id	Chip Identification = 10110
6:5	chip_revision	Chip revision number = 01.
7	reset_ready	Reset ready indication. When this bit is set to 1 the reset cycle has completed. **Note that it is recommended not to read or write to any other registers until this bit is set to 1. It takes 5 ms after the reset for this bit to go high.**

Page_Address: **0x01**
Register Name: **use_hw_ctrl**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	Reserved	Leave as default
1	dpll_mode_hsw	This bit determines how the mode selection for DPLL is controlled. When set to 0, the mode selection is s/w controlled using the modesel bits of the dpll_modesel register (0x1F). When set to 1, the mode selection is h/w controlled using the **mode** pin.
7:2	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x02**
Register Name: **ref_fail_isr**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	ref0_fail	This bit is set to 1 when ref0 has a failure

Address: **0x02**
Register Name: **ref_fail_isr**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
1	ref1_fail	This bit is set to 1 when ref1 has a failure
2	ref2_fail	This bit is set to 1 when ref2 has a failure
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x03**
Register Name: **dpll_isr**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R Sticky

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	locked	This bit is set to high when DPLL achieves lock. The bit is cleared automatically when this register is read.
1	lost_lock	This bit is set to high when DPLL loses lock. The bit is cleared automatically when this register is read.
2	holdover	This bit is set to high when DPLL enters holdover. The bit is cleared automatically when this register is read.
3	ref_changed	This bit is set to high when DPLL makes a reference switch. The bit is cleared automatically when this register is read.
6:4	sync_fail[2:0]	This bit is set to high when a failure of the sync[i] is detected. The bit is cleared automatically when this register is read.
7	reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x05**
Register Name: **ref_mon_fail_0**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: Sticky R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	ref0_scm_failed	SCM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
1	ref0_cfm_failed	CFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
2	ref0_gst_failed	GST failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
3	ref0_pfm_failed	PFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
4	ref1_scm_failed	SCM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
5	ref1_cfm_failed	CFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
6	ref1_gst_failed	GST failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
7	ref1_pfm_failed	PFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.

Address: **0x06**
Register Name: **ref_mon_fail_1**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R Sticky

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	ref2_scm_failed	SCM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
1	ref2_cfm_failed	CFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
2	ref2_gst_failed	GST failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
3	ref2_pfm_failed	PFM failure indication. A logic 1 indicates a failure.
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x09**
Register Name: **ref_fail_isr_mask**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	ref_fail_isr_mask	Reference failure interrupt service register mask. Setting a bit to zero will mask interrupt generation. xxxxxxx0: masks ref0 failure xxxxxx0x: masks ref1 failure xxxxx0xx: masks ref2 failure

Address: **0x0A**
Register Name: **dpll_isr_mask**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	dpll_isr_mask	DPLL interrupt service register mask. Setting a bit to zero will mask interrupt generation. xxxxxxx0: masks locked condition xxxxxx0x: masks lost_lock condition xxxxx0xx: masks holdover condition xxxx0xxx: masks ref_changed condition xx00xxxx: masks sync_fail[1:0] failure

Address: **0x0C**
Register Name: **ref_mon_fail_mask_0**
Default Value: 0xFF
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref0_mon_fail_mask	Control register to mask each failure indicator for ref0. Setting a bit to zero will mask interrupt generation. xxx0: mask ref SCM failure xx0x: mask ref CFM failure x0xx: mask ref GST failure 0xxx: mask ref PFM failure

Address: **0x0C**
Register Name: **ref_mon_fail_mask_0**
Default Value: 0xFF
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:4	ref1_mon_fail_mask	Control register to mask each failure indicator for ref1. Setting a bit to zero will mask interrupt generation. xxx0: mask ref SCM failure xx0x: mask ref CFM failure x0xx: mask ref GST failure 0xxx: mask ref PFM failure

Address: **0x0D**
Register Name: **ref_mon_fail_mask_1**
Default Value: 0xFF
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref2_mon_fail_mask	Control register to mask each failure indicator for ref2. Setting a bit to zero will mask interrupt generation. xxx0: mask ref SCM failure xx0x: mask ref CFM failure x0xx: mask ref GST failure 0xxx: mask ref PFM failure
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x10**
Register Name: **detected_ref_0**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref0_frq_detected	ref0 auto-detected frequency value 0000: -> 2 kHz 0001: -> 8 kHz 0010: -> 64 kHz 0011: -> 1.544 MHz 0100: -> 2.048 MHz 0101: -> 6.48 MHz 0110: -> 8.192 MHz 0111: -> 16.384 MHz 1000: -> 19.44 MHz 1001: -> 38.88 MHz 1010: -> 77.76 MHz 1111:-> Not yet detected
7:4	ref1_frq_detected	ref1 auto-detected frequency value 0000: -> 2 kHz 0001: -> 8 kHz 0010: -> 64 kHz 0011: -> 1.544 MHz 0100: -> 2.048 MHz 0101: -> 6.48 MHz 0110: -> 8.192 MHz 0111: -> 16.384 MHz 1000: -> 19.44 MHz 1001: -> 38.88 MHz 1010: -> 77.76 MHz 1111:-> Not yet detected

Address: **0x11**
Register Name: **detected_ref_1**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref2_frq_detected	ref2 auto-detected frequency value 0000: -> 2 kHz 0001: -> 8 kHz 0010: -> 64 kHz 0011: -> 1.544 MHz 0100: -> 2.048 MHz 0101: -> 6.48 MHz 0110: -> 8.192 MHz 0111: -> 16.384 MHz 1000: -> 19.44 MHz 1001: -> 38.88 MHz 1010: -> 77.76 MHz 1111:-> Not yet detected
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x14**
Register Name: **detected_sync_0**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	sync0_frq_detected	sync0 frequency value 000 -> 166.67 Hz 001 -> 400 Hz 010 -> 1 kHz 011 -> 2 kHz 100 -> 1 Hz 101 -> 8 khz 111 -> 64 kHz Otherwise: not yet detected
3	sync0_fail	sync0 fail status. A value of 1 indicates a failure.

Address: **0x14**
Register Name: **detected_sync_0**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
6:4	sync1_frq_detected	sync1 frequency value 000 -> 166.67 Hz 001 -> 400 Hz 010-> 1 kHz 011 -> 2 kHz 100 -> 1 Hz 101 -> 8 kHz 111 -> 64 kHz Otherwise: not yet detected
7	sync1_fail	sync1 valid status. A value of 1 indicates a failure

Address: **0x15**
Register Name: **detected_sync_1**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	sync2_frq_detected	sync2 frequency value 000 -> 166.67 Hz 001 -> 400 Hz 010 -> 1 kHz 011 -> 2 kHz 100 -> 1 Hz 101 -> 8 khz 111 -> 64 kHz Otherwise: not yet detected
3	sync2_fail	sync2 fail status. A value of 1 indicates a failure.
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x16**
Register Name: **oor_ctrl_0**
Default Value:0x33
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	ref0_oor_sel	out of range limit selection 000: -> 9.2-12 (+/-ppm) 001: -> 40-52 (+/-ppm) 010 -> 100-130 (+/-ppm) 011: -> 64-83 (+/-ppm) 100: -> 13.8-18 (+/-ppm) 101: -> 24.6-32 (+/-ppm) 110: -> 36.6-47.5 (+/-ppm) 111: -> 52-67.5 (+/-ppm)
3	Reserved	Leave as default
6:4	ref1_oor_sel	out of range limit selection 000: -> 9.2-12 (+/-ppm) 001: -> 40-52 (+/-ppm) 010 -> 100-130 (+/-ppm) 011: -> 64-83 (+/-ppm) 100: -> 13.8-18 (+/-ppm) 101: -> 24.6-32 (+/-ppm) 110: -> 36.6-47.5 (+/-ppm) 111: -> 52-67.5 (+/-ppm)
7	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x17**
Register Name: **oor_ctrl_1**
Default Value:0x33
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	ref2_oor_sel	out of range limit selection 000: -> 9.2-12 (+/-ppm) 001: -> 40-52 (+/-ppm) 010 -> 100-130 (+/-ppm) 011: -> 64-83 (+/-ppm) 100: -> 13.8-18 (+/-ppm) 101: -> 24.6-32 (+/-ppm) 110: -> 36.6-47.5 (+/-ppm) 111: -> 52-67.5 (+/-ppm)
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x1A**
Register Name: **gst_mask_0**
Default Value:0xFF
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
The guard soak timer (GST) uses the status of the SCM and the CFM to create an averaged failure indicator. See the “Reference Monitoring” section on page 17 for more details. This register allows inhibiting the SCM and/or the CFM from triggering a GST event.		
1:0	ref0_gst_mask	Used to inhibit the CFM and/or the SCM from triggering a GST event for ref0. SCM is the LSB, CFM is the MSB. Setting a bit to zero will inhibit the signal.
3:2	ref1_gst_mask	Used to inhibit the CFM and/or the SCM from triggering a GST event for ref1. SCM is the LSB, CFM is the MSB. Setting a bit to zero will inhibit the signal.
5:4	ref2_gst_mask	Used to inhibit the CFM and/or the SCM from triggering a GST event for ref2. SCM is the LSB, CFM is the MSB. Setting a bit to zero will inhibit the signal.
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x1C**
Register Name: **gst_qualif_time**
Default Value: 0x15
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	time_to_disqualify	Guard_soak_timer control bits to disqualify the reference 0000: -> minimum delay possible 0001: -> 0.5 ms 0010: -> 1 ms 0011: -> 5 ms 0100: -> 10 ms 0101: -> 50 ms 0110: -> 100 ms 0111: -> 500 ms 1000: -> 1 s 1001: -> 2 s 1010: -> 2.5 s 1011: -> 4 s 1100: -> 8 s 1101: -> 16 s 1110: -> 32 s 1111: -> 64 s
5:4	time_to_qualify	Timer control bits to qualify the reference. 00: -> 2 times the time to disqualify 01: -> 4 times the time to disqualify 10: -> 16 times the time to disqualify 11: -> 32 times the time to disqualify
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x1D**
Register Name: **dpll_ctrl_0**
Default Value: 7A
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	$\overline{\text{hs\_en}}$	Controls hitless reference switching. When set to 0, the DPLL builds-out the phase difference between the current and the new reference to minimize the phase transient at the output. When set to 1, the output realigns itself with the new input phase. The default value for this register bit = 0 (hitless switching).

Address: **0x1D**
Register Name: **dpll_ctrl_0**
Default Value: 7A
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:1	bandwidth	011: 14 Hz 100: 28 Hz (limited to 14 Hz for 2 kHz references) 101: 890 Hz (limited to 14 Hz and 56 Hz for 2 kHz and 8 kHz references respectively) 111: 0.1 Hz All other settings are reserved.
5:4	dpll_ph_slopelim	available phase slope limits 00: 885 ns/s 01: 7.5 μs/s 10: 61 μs/s 11: unlimited
7:6	reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x1E**
Register Name: **dpll_ctrl_1**
Default Value: 0xC4
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	revert_en	This signal enables revertive reference switching: 0: non-revertive (default) 1: revertive
1	freq_offset_en	Enables the Free-run frequency offset for the DPLL (see Page 1, Address 0x65 - 0x68 to program offset value) 0: Free-run frequency offset disabled (default) 1: Free-run frequency offset enabled
7:2	reserved	Leave as default = 110001

Address: **0x1F**
Register Name: **dpll_modesel**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
1:0	modesel	DPLL mode of operation 00: **Manual Normal Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is disabled and the selected reference is determined by the dpll_refsel register (0x20). If the selected reference fails, the device enters holdover mode. 01: **Manual Holdover Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is disabled and DPLL stays in the holdover mode. 10: **Manual Freerun Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is disabled and DPLL stays in the free-run mode. 11: **Automatic Normal Mode**. In this mode, automatic reference switching is enabled so that DPLL automatically selects the highest priority qualified reference. If that reference fails, an automatic reference switchover to the next highest priority qualified reference is initiated. If there are no suitable references for selection, DPLL will enter the holdover mode. The default value of this register depends on the **mode** pin.
7:2	reserved	Leave as default = 000000

Address: **0x20**
Register Name: **dpll_refsel**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R in Automatic Normal Mode, R/W in Manual Normal Mode

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
1:0	refsel	In **Automatic Normal Mode** (see register 0x1F), this register indicates the currently selected reference. In **Manual Normal Mode** (see register 0x1F), this register is used to manually select the active reference. 00: ref 0 01: ref 1 10: ref 2 11: reserved, do not use
7:2	reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x21**
Register Name: **dpll_ref_fail_mask**
Default Values: 0x3C
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref_sw_mask	Mask for failure indicators (SCM, CFM, PFM and GST) used for automatic reference switching bit 0: SCM bit 1: CFM bit 2: GST bit 3: PFM 0: failure bit is masked (disabled) 1: failure bit is un-masked (enabled)
7:4	ref_hold_mask	Mask for failure indicators (SCM, CFM, GST and PFM) used for automatic holdover. bit 4: SCM bit 5: CFM bit 6: GST bit 7: PFM 0: failure bit is masked (disabled) 1: failure bit is un-masked (enabled)

Address: **0x22**
Register Name: **dpll_wait_to_restore**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	wait_to_restore	Defines how long a previous failed reference must be fault free before it is considered as available for synchronization: 0000: 0 min 0001: 1 min 0010: 2 min 0011: 3 min 0100: 4 min 0101: 5 min 0110: 6 min 0111: 7 min 1000: 8 min 1001: 9 min 1010: 10 min 1011: 11 min 1100: 12 min 1101: 13 min 1110: 14 min 1111: 15 min
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x23**
Register Name: **dpll_ref_rev_ctrl**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	ref_rev_ctrl	Revertive enable bits for ref0 to ref2. Bit 0 is used for ref0, bit 1 is used for ref1, etc 0: non-revertive 1: reveritve
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x24**
Register Name: **dpll_ref_pri_ctrl_0**
Default Value: 0x10
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref0_priority	This selects the ref0 priority when in Automatic Normal Mode. 0000: ref0 has the highest priority 0001: ref0 has the 2nd highest priority 0010: ref0 has the 3rd highest priority 0011 - 1110: do not use 1111: ref0 is disabled
7:4	ref1_priority	This selects the ref1 priority when in Automatic Normal Mode. 0000: ref1 has the highest priority 0001: ref1 has the 2nd highest priority 0010: ref1 has the 3rd highest priority 0011 - 1110: do not use 1111: ref1 is disabled

Address: **0x25**
Register Name: **dpll_ref_pri_ctrl_1**
Default Value: 0x32
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref2_priority	This selects the ref2 priority when in Automatic Normal Mode. 0000: ref2 has the highest priority 0001: ref2 has the 2nd highest priority 0010: ref2 has the 3rd highest priority 0011 - 1110 do not use 1111: ref2 is disabled
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x28**
Register Name: **dpll_hold_lock_fail**
Default Value: **See description**
Type: R

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	holdover	This bit goes high whenever the PLL goes into holdover mode
1	lock	This bit goes high when the PLL is locked to the input reference
2	cur_ref_fail	This bit goes high when the currently selected reference (see refsel register) has a failure.
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x36**
Register Name: **p_enable**
Default Value: 0x8F
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	p_clk_en	1: enable p_clk 0: p_clk is set to HiZ
1	Reserved	Leave as default
2	p_fp_en	1: enable p_fp 0: p_fp is set to HiZ
6:3	Reserved	Leave as default
7	p_en	1: enable the programmable synthesizer 0: disable the programmable synthesizer

Address: **0x37**
Register Name: **p_run**
Default Value: 0x0F
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	p_clk_run	1: generate p_clk 0: p_clk is set low
1	Reserved	Leave as default
2	p_fp_run	1: generate p_fp 0: p_fp is set low
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x38**
Register Name: **p_clk_freq_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	p_clk_freq7_0	Sets the frequency of the p_clk output programmed as N*8kHz. N is defined as a 14-bit value. This register defines bits 7:0.

Address: **0x39**
Register Name: **p_clk_freq_1**
Default Value: 0x01
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
5:0	p_clk_freq13_8	Sets the frequency of the p_clk output programmed as N*8kHz. N is defined as a 14-bit value. This register defines bits 13:8.
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x3E**
Register Name: **p_fp_freq**
Default Value: 0x05
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
2:0	p_fp_freq	Selects p_fp frame pulse frequency 000: 166.67 Hz 001: 400 Hz 010: 1 kHz 011: 2 kHz 100: 4 kHz 101: 8 kHz 110: 32 kHz 111: 64 kHz
7:3	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x3F**
Register Name: **p_fp_type**
Default Value: 0x83
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	p_fp_style	0: Clock style (50% duty cycle) 1: frame pulse synchronizes to any of the available E1 family of output frequencies
1	p_fp_sync_edge	0: pulsed on rising edge of synchronization clock 1: pulsed on falling edge of synchronization clock
3:2	Reserved	Leave as default
6:4	p_fp_type	Determines the pulse width of p_fp 000 -> pulse = one period of a 4.096 MHz clock 001 -> pulse = one period of a 8.192 MHz clock 010 -> pulse = one period of a 16.384 MHz clock 011 -> pulse = one period of a 32.768 MHz clock 100 -> pulse = one period of a 65.536 MHz clock 101 -> reserved 110 -> reserved 111 -> frame pulse width is one cycle of p_clk **Note: the settings from 000 to 100 are pre-defined pulse widths when the p_clk frequency is a multiple of the E1 rate (2.048 MHz). When p_clk is not a multiple of E1, the 111 setting must be selected.**

Address: **0x3F**
Register Name: **p_fp_type**
Default Value: 0x83
Type: R/W

7	p_fp_polarity	0: positive polarity 1: negative polarity

Address: **0x50**
Register Name: **apll_enable**
Default Value: 0x8F
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	eth_clk_en	1: enable eth_clk 0: eth_clk is set to HiZ
6:1	Reserved	Leave as default
7	apll_en	1: enable the APLL 0: disable the APLL

Address: **0x51**
Register Name: **apll_run**
Default Value: 0x7F
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	eth_clk_run	1: generate eth_clk 0: eth_clk is set low
7:1	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x52**
Register Name: **apll_clk_freq**
Default Value: 0x42
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	eth_clk_freq	Sets the frequency of the eth_clk clock output. Refer to Table 5, “Ethernet APLL LVCMOS Output Clock Frequency Settings” on page 22 for list of available frequencies
7:4	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x64**
Register Name: **page_pointer**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	page_pointer	Use to access extended page addresses 00 - General registers 01 - Free-run frequency offset registers 08 - 1Hz sync enable register All other pages are reserved

Address: **0x65**
Register Name: **ref_freq_mode_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
1:0	ref0_freq_mode	0: Auto_Frequency detect 1: CustomA configuration 2: CustomB configuration 3: Reserved
3:2	ref1_freq_mode	0: Auto_Frequency detect 1: CustomA configuration 2: CustomB configuration 3: Reserved

Address: **0x65**
Register Name: **ref_freq_mode_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
5:4	ref2_freq_mode	0: Auto_Frequency detect 1: CustomA configuration 2: CustomB configuration 3: Reserved
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x67**
Register Name: **custA_mult_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_mult7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 14-bit value that defines the input reference Custom A frequency. This defined as a multiple of 8 kHz. See section 2.6, “Reference and Sync Inputs“ for detail on this register settings.

Address: **0x68**
Register Name: **custA_mult_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
5:0	custA_mult13_8	Bits 13:8 of a 14-bit value that defines the input reference Custom A frequency. This defined as a multiple of 8 kHz. See section 2.6, “Reference and Sync Inputs“ for detail on this register settings.
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x69**
Register Name: **custA_scm_low**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_scm_low_lim	Defines the SCM low limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6A**
Register Name: **custA_scm_high**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_scm_high_lim	Defines the SCM high limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6B**
Register Name: **custA_cfm_low_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_cfm_low7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM low limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6C**
Register Name: **custA_cfm_low_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_cfm_low15_8	Bits 15:8 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM low limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6D**
Register Name: **custA_cfm_hi_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_cfm_hi7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM high limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6E**
Register Name: **custA_cfm_hi_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_cfm_hi15_8	Bits 15:8 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM high limit for the Custom A frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x6F**
Register Name: **custA_cfm_cycle**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custA_cfm_cycle	Defines the number of cycles that are monitored in the given sample window for custom configuration A. Set as CFM reference monitoring cycles - 1. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x70**
Register Name: **custA_div**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	custA_div	When enabled (set to 1) the CFM divides the reference input frequency by 4 to increase the measurement window. This is recommended when the reference frequency is greater than 19.44 MHz. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.
7:1	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x71**
Register Name: **custB_mult_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_mult7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 14-bit value that defines the input reference Custom B frequency. This defined as a multiple of 8 kHz. See section 2.6, “Reference and Sync Inputs“ for detail on this register settings.

Address: **0x72**
Register Name: **custB_mult_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
5:0	custB_mult13_8	Bits 13:8 of a 14-bit value that defines the input reference Custom B frequency. This defined as a multiple of 8 kHz. See section 2.6, “Reference and Sync Inputs“ for detail on this register settings.
7:6	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x73**
Register Name: **custB_scm_low**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_scm_low_lim	Defines the SCM low limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x74**
Register Name: **custB_scm_high**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_scm_high_lim	Defines the SCM high limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x75**
Register Name: **custB_cfm_low_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_cfm_low7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM low limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x76**
Register Name: **custB_cfm_low_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_cfm_low15_8	Bits 15:8 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM low limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x77**
Register Name: **custB_cfm_hi_0**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_cfm_hi7_0	Bits 7:0 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM high limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x78**
Register Name: **custB_cfm_hi_1**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_cfm_hi15_8	Bits 15:8 of a 16-bit value that defines the CFM high limit for the Custom B frequency. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x79**
Register Name: **custB_cfm_cycle**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	custB_cfm_cycle	Defines the number of cycles that are monitored in the given sample window for custom configuration B. Set as CFM reference monitoring cycles - 1. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.

Address: **0x7A**
Register Name: **custB_div**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	custB_div	When enabled (set to 1) the CFM divides the reference input frequency by 4 to increase the measurement window. This is recommended when the reference frequency is greater than 19.44 MHz. See section 2.10, “Reference Monitoring for Custom Configurations“ for more details.
7:1	Reserved	Leave as default

Address: **0x7E**
Register Name: **predivider_ctrl**
Default Value: 0x00
Type: R/W

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	ref0_div	Reference 0 frequency divide ratio 0000: Divide by 1 0001: Divide by 2 0010: Divide by 3 0011: Divide by 4 0100: Divide by 5 0101: Divide by 6 0110: Divide by 7 0111: Divide by 8 1010: Divide by 1.5. 1100: Divide by 2.5. 1101 - 1111: reserved Note: Output jitter generation may be higher when using divide by 1.5 and 2.5 ratios
7:4	ref1_div	Reference 1 frequency divide ratio 0000: Divide by 1 0001: Divide by 2 0010: Divide by 3 0011: Divide by 4 0100: Divide by 5 0101: Divide by 6 0110: Divide by 7 0111: Divide by 8 1010: Divide by 1.5. 1100: Divide by 2.5. 1101 - 1111: reserved Note: Output jitter generation may be higher when using divide by 1.5 and 2.5 ratios

AC and DC Electrical Characteristics

Address: 01**_0x65**
Register Name: **free_run_freq_offset0**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	free_run_freq_offset0	Bits[7:0] of the 28bit 2's complement Free-run frequency offset value. Programmable in steps of $(2^{-40}*80MHz/65.536MHz)*10^9$ppb.

Address: 01**_0x66**
Register Name: **free_run_freq_offset1**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	free_run_freq_offset1	Bits[15:8] of the 28bit 2's complement Free-run frequency offset value. Programmable in steps of $(2^{-40}*80MHz/65.536MHz)*10^9$ppb.

Address: 01**_0x67**
Register Name: **free_run_freq_offset2**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
7:0	free_run_freq_offset2	Bits[23:16] of the 28bit 2's complement Free-run frequency offset value. Programmable in steps of $(2^{-40}*80MHz/65.536MHz)*10^9$ppb.

Address: 01**_0x68**
Register Name: **free_run_freq_offset3**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
3:0	free_run_freq_offset3	Bits[28:25] of the 28bit 2's complement Free-run frequency offset value. Programmable in steps of $(2^{-40}*80MHz/65.536MHz)*10^9$ppb.
7:4	Reserved	Leave as Default.

Address: **08_0x71**
Register Name: **1Hz_enable**
Default Value: **0x00**
Type: **R/W**

Bit Field	Function Name	Description
0	1Hz_enable	1: enables 1Hz sync auto-detection and qualification 0: disables 1Hz sync auto-detection and qualification
7:1	Reserved	Leave as Default

DC Electrical Characteristics - Absolute Maximum Ratings*

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
1	Supply voltage	V_{DD}, AV_{DD}	-0.5	4.6	V
2	Core supply voltage	V_{CORE}, AV_{CORE}	-0.5	2.5	V
3	Voltage on any digital pin	V_{PIN}	-0.5	6	V
4	Voltage on osci and osco pin	V_{OSC}	-0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
5	Storage temperature	T_{ST}	-55	125	°C

* Exceeding these values may cause permanent damage. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.
* Voltages are with respect to ground (GND) unless otherwise stated

Recommended Operating Conditions*

	Characteristics	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
1	Supply voltage	V_{DD}, AV_{DD}	3.1	3.3	3.5	V
2	Core supply voltage	V_{CORE}, AV_{CORE}	1.7	1.8	1.9	V
3	Operating temperature	T_A	-40	25	85	°C

* Voltages are with respect to ground (GND) unless otherwise stated

DC Electrical Characteristics*

	Characteristics	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes
1	1.8V Core Supply Current	$I_{1.8\_CORE}$		117	153	mA	osci = 20 MHz, All outputs disabled.
3	I/O Supply Current (CMOS Outputs)	I_{CMOS}		51	72	mA	All CMOS outputs operating at max frequency and loaded with 15 pF
4	Total Power Dissipation	P_{T_D}		378	543	mW	All outputs operating at max frequency and loaded with 15 pF
5	CMOS high-level input voltage	V_{IH}	$0.7*V_{DD}$			V	Applies to osci pin
6	CMOS low-level input voltage	V_{IL}			$0.3*V_{DD}$	V	
7	Input leakage current	I_{IL}	-15		15	µA	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or 0 V
8	Input leakage current low for pull-up pads	I_{IL_PU}	-121		-23	µA	V_I = 0 V
9	Input leakage current high for pull-down pads	I_{IL_PD}	23		121	µA	$V_I = V_{DD}$
10	Schmitt trigger Low to High threshold point	V_{t+}	1.35		1.85	V	All CMOS inputs are schmitt level triggered
11	Schmitt trigger High to Low threshold point	V_{t-}	0.80		1.15	V	
12	CMOS high-level output voltage	V_{OH}	2.4			V	I_{OH} = 8mA on clk & fp output. I_{OH} = 4mA other outputs
13	CMOS low-level output voltage	V_{OL}			0.4	V	I_{OL}= 8mA on clk & fp output. I_{OL} = 4mA other outputs

* Supply voltage and operating temperature are as per Recommended Operating Conditions.
* Voltages are with respect to ground (GND) unless otherwise stated.

AC Electrical Characteristics* - Input Timing For Sync References (See Figure 26).

	Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes
1	sync0/1/2 lead time	t_{SYNC_LD}		0	ns	
2	sync0/1/2 lag time	t_{SYNC_LG}	0	t_{REFP} - 4	ns	t_{REFP} = minimum period of ref0/1/2 clock
3	sync0/1/2 pulse width high or low	t_{SYNC_W}	5		ns	

* Supply voltage and operating temperature are as per Recommended Operating Conditions.

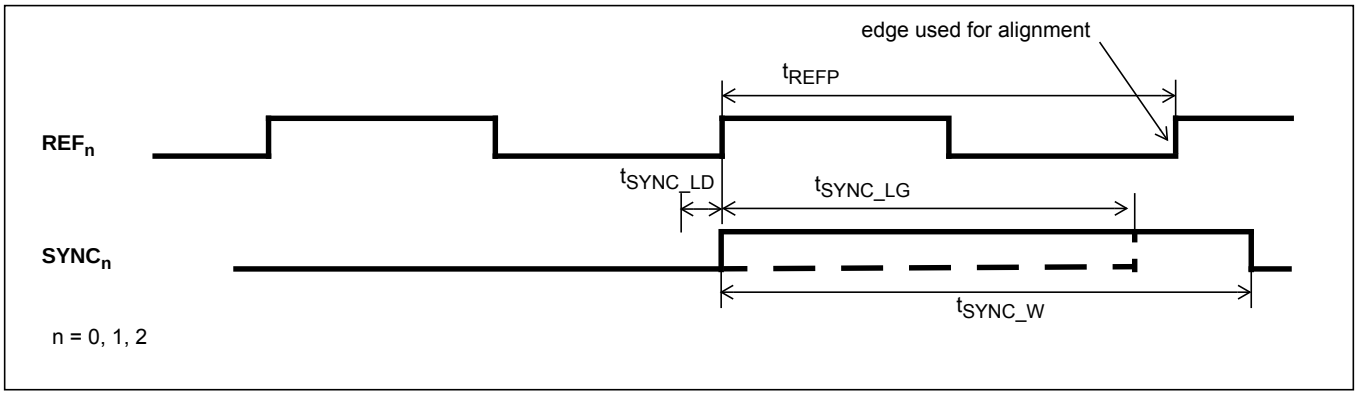


Figure 26 - Sync Input Timing

AC Electrical Characteristics* - Input To Output Timing For Ref<2:0> References (See Figure 27).

	Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
1	LVCMOS Clock Outputs (p_clk, eth_clk)	t_D	-1.0	+4.0	ns

[1] Input to output timing is measured over the specified operating voltage and temperature ranges using the same input and output spot frequencies of 2 kHz, 8 kHz, 1.544 MHz, 2.048 MHz, 6.48 MHz, 8.192 MHz, 16.384 MHz, 19.44 MHz, 38.88 MHz, and 77.76 MHz.

[2] Add -0.5 ns of delay when locked to ref0 or ref1 to account for the additional pre-dividers.

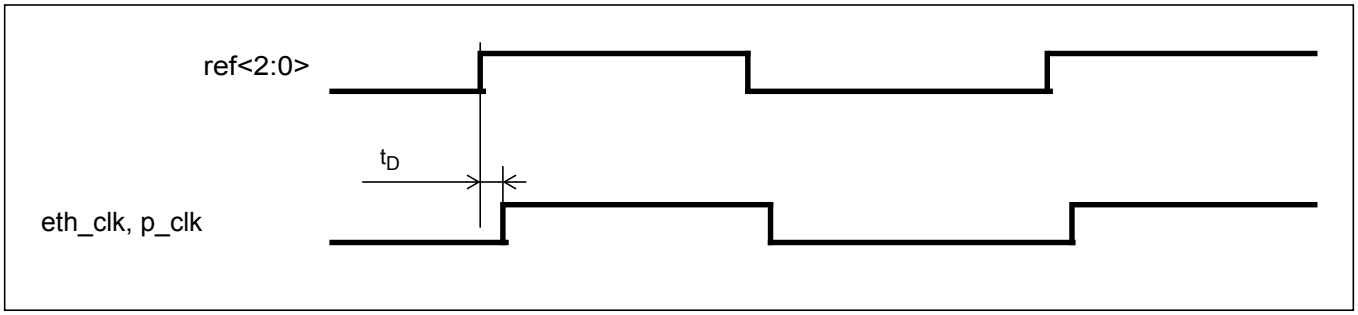


Figure 27 - Input To Output Timing

AC Electrical Characteristics* - Output Clock Duty Cycle[1] (See Figure 28).

	Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes
1	LVCMOS Output Duty Cycle[2]	t_{SYM}	45	55	%	2 kHz < f_{clk} ≤ 125 MHz
			40	60	%	50 MHz

1. Duty cycle is measured over the specified operating voltage and temperature ranges at specified spot frequencies.

2. Measured on spot frequencies of 25 MHz and 125 MHz

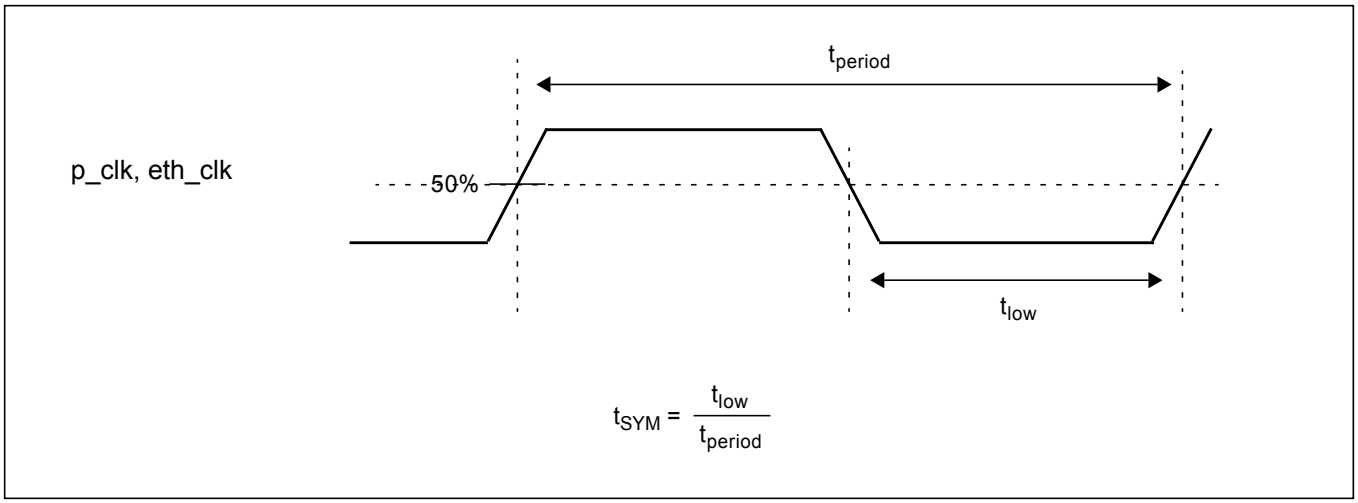


Figure 28 - Output Duty Cycle

AC Electrical Characteristics* - Output Clock and Frame Pulse Fall and Rise Times[1] (See Figure 29).

	Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	C_{LOAD}
1	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	2.3	4.5	ns	30 pF
2	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	2.0	3.9	ns	25 pF
3	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	1.6	3.2	ns	20 pF
4	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	1.3	2.6	ns	15 pF
5	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	1.0	1.9	ns	10 pF
6	Output Rise Time	t_{rise}	0.6	1.3	ns	5 pF
7	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	2.1	5.2	ns	30 pF
8	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	1.8	4.5	ns	25 pF
9	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	1.5	3.7	ns	20 pF
10	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	1.2	3.0	ns	15 pF
11	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	0.9	2.3	ns	10 pF
12	Output Fall Time	t_{fall}	0.6	1.5	ns	5 pF

1. Output fall and rise times are specified over the operating voltage and temperature ranges at 10 MHz.

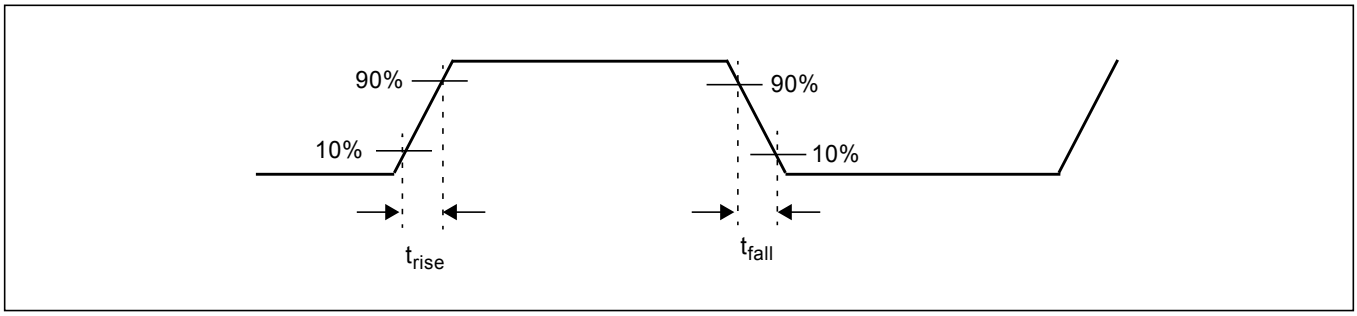
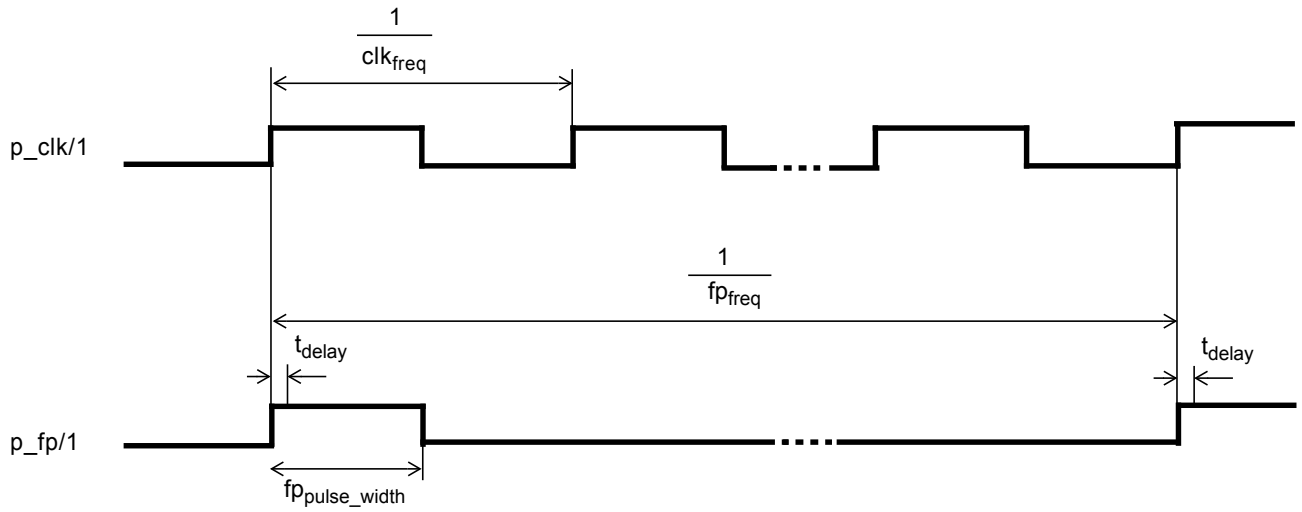


Figure 29 - Output Clock Fall and Rise Times

AC Electrical Characteristics* - E1 Output Frame Pulse Timing (See Figure 30).

	Pulse Width Setting	fp_{pulse_width}		t_{delay}		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
1	One period of a 4.096 MHz clock	242	246	-2	2	ns
2	One period of a 8.192 MHz clock	120	124	-2	2	ns
3	One period of a 16.384 MHz clock	59	62	-2	2	ns
4	One period of a 32.768 MHz clock	29	32	-2	2	ns
5	One period of a 65.536 MHz clock	13.3	17.3	-2	2	ns

* All measurements taken over the specified operating voltage and temperature range



Notes: 1. clk_{freq} and fp_{freq} are configurable using register settings. See section 1.13 for details.
2. clk_{freq} = 2.048 MHz, 4.096 MHz, 8.192 MHz, 16.384 MHz, 32.768 MHz, or 65.536 MHz.
3. fp_{freq} = 64 kHz, 32 kHz, 8 kHz, 4 kHz, 2 kHz, 1 kHz, 400 Hz, or 166.6667 Hz.

Figure 30 - E1 Output Frame Pulse Timing

AC Electrical Characteristics - Serial Peripheral Interface Timing

Specification	Name	Min.	Max.	Units
sck period	tcyc	124		ns
sck pulse width low	tclkl	62		ns
sck pulse width high	tclkh	62		ns
si setup (write) from sck rising	trxs	10		ns
si hold (write) from sck rising	trxh	10		ns
so delay (read) from sck falling	txd		25	ns
cs_b setup from sck falling (LSB first)	tcssi	20		ns
cs_b setup from sck rising (MSB first)	tcssm	20		ns
cs_b hold from sck falling (MSB first)	tcshm	10		ns
cs_b hold from sck rising (LSB first)	tcshi	10		ns
cs_b to output high impedance	tohz		60	ns

Table 9 - Serial Peripheral Interface Timing

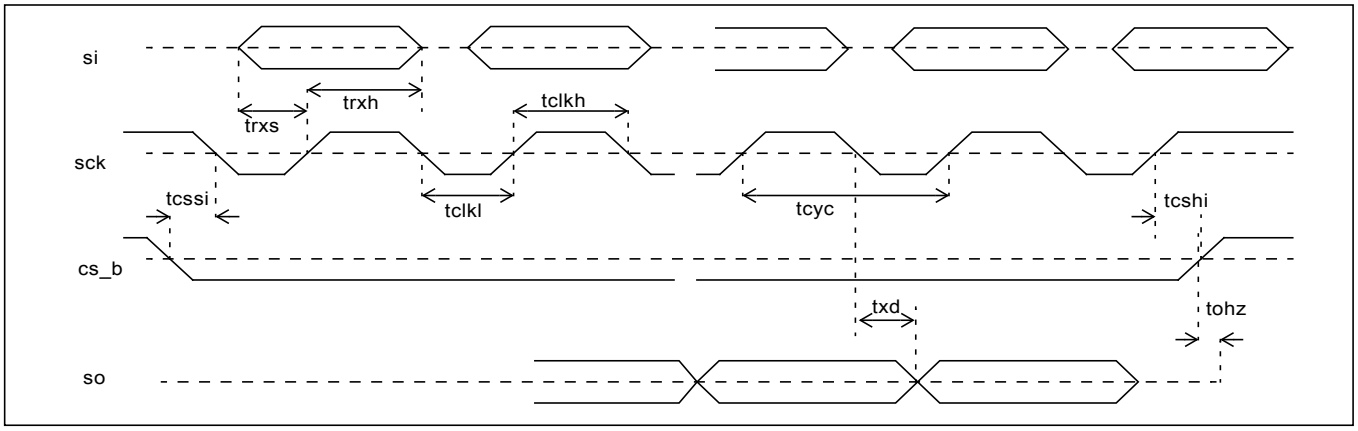


Figure 31 - Serial Peripheral Interface Timing - LSB First Mode

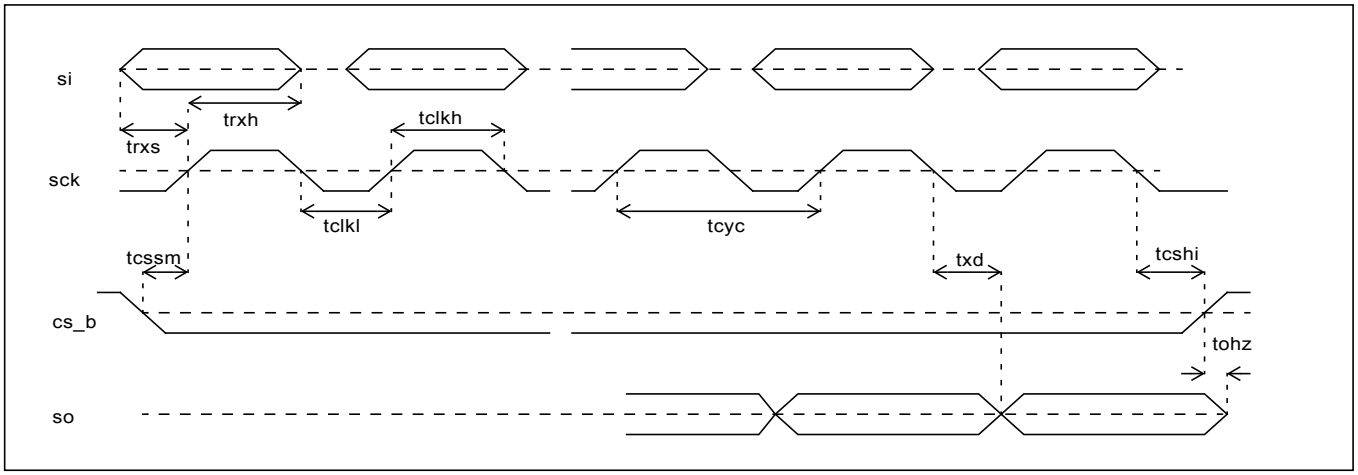


Figure 32 - Serial Peripheral Interface Timing - MSB First Mode

AC Electrical Characteristics - I^2C Timing

Specification	Name	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Note
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	0		400	kHz	
Hold time START condition	$t_{HD:STA}$	0.6			us	
Low period SCL	t_{LOW}	1.3			us	
Hi period SCL	t_{HIGH}	0.6			us	
Setup time START condition	$t_{SU:STA}$	0.6			us	
Data hold time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	0		0.9	us	
Data setup time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	100			ns	
Rise time	t_r				ns	Determined by pull-up resistor
Fall time	t_f	20 + $0.1C_b$		250	ns	
Setup time STOP condition	$t_{SU:STO}$	0.6			us	
Bus free time between STOP/START	t_{BUF}	1.3			us	
Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter	t_{SP}	0		50	ns	
Max capacitance for each I/O pin				10	pF	

Table 10 - I^2C Serial Microport Timing

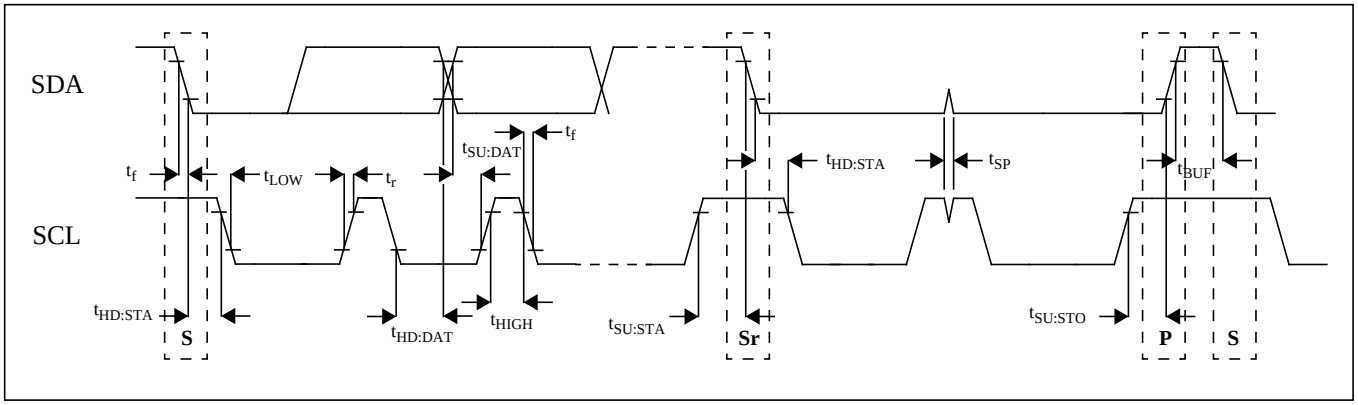


Figure 33 - I^2C Serial Microport Timing

Performance Characteristics - Measured Output Jitter On LVCMOS Output (eth_clk).

Output Frequency	Jitter Measurement Filter	Jitter Generation		
		Typ[1]	Max[2]	Units
25 MHz	637 kHz to Nyquist	1.8	3.1	ps_{RMS}
		12.1	21.6	ps_{P-P}
	12 kHz to 10 MHz	1.9	3.2	ps_{RMS}
		15.5	24.0	ps_{P-P}
125MHz	637 kHz to Nyquist	0.6	0.9	ps_{RMS}
		5.2	8.0	ps_{P-P}
	12 kHz to 20 MHz	1.0	1.3	ps_{RMS}
		10.3	12.8	ps_{P-P}

[1] Typical jitter specifications are measured when operating at nominal voltages of 1.8 V and 3.3 V and at an ambient temperature of 25°C.

[2] Maximum jitter specifications takes into account process variations and is measured over the entire operating temperature range and voltage range with all outputs enabled.

Performance Characteristics - Measured Output Jitter On Programmable CMOS Output (p_clk).

Output Frequency	Jitter Measurement Filter	Jitter Generation		
		Typ[1]	Max[2]	Units
8 kHz to 100 MHz	unfiltered	18.0	24.0	ps_{RMS}

[1] Typical jitter specifications are measured when operating at nominal voltages of 1.8 V and 3.3 V and at an ambient temperature of 25°C.

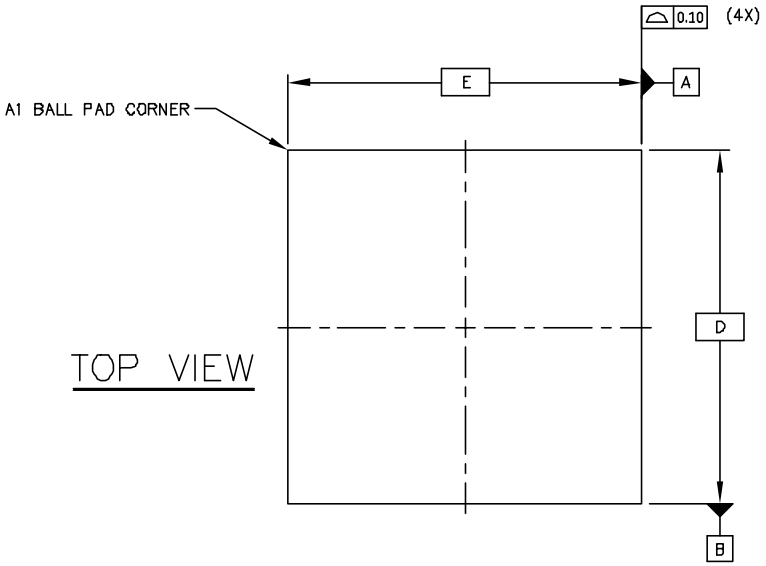
[2] Maximum jitter specifications takes into account process variations and is measured over the entire operating temperature range and voltage range with all outputs enabled.

[3] Based on spot frequencies of 2.048 MHz, 34.368 MHz, 44.736 MHz, 65.536 MHz, 77.76 MHz.

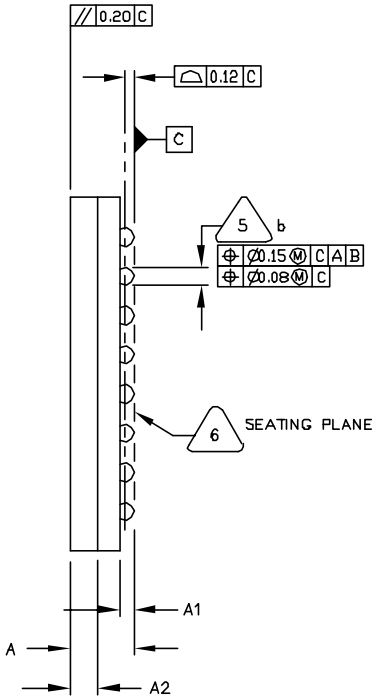
5.0 Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Value	Unit
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	θ_{ja}	Still Air	31.6	°C/W
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance	θ_{jc}	Still Air	10.3	°C/W

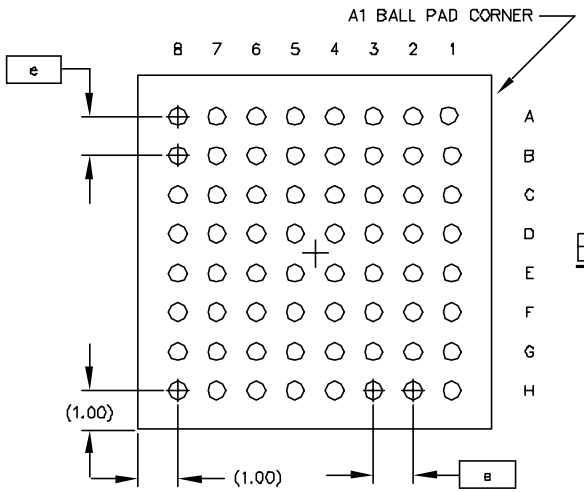
Table 11 - Thermal Data



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

64 SOLDER BALLS

SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.52	1.62	1.72
A1	0.31	0.36	0.41
A2	0.65	0.70	0.75
b		0.46 Typ.	
D		9.00 REF.	
E		9.00 Ref.	
e		1.0 Ref	
n		64	

6. PRIMARY DATUM C AND SEATING PLANE ARE DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE SOLDER BALLS.

5. DIMENSION b IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM SOLDER BALL DIAMETER, PARALLEL TO PRIMARY DATUM C.

4. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS IS 64.

3. Not to Scale.

2. THE BASIC SOLDER BALL GRID PITCH IS 1.00mm.

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M–1994.

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

ISSUE	1			
ACN	CDCA			
DATE	15April05			
APPRD.				

Microsemi

Previous package codes

N/A

Package Code GG

Package Outline for 64ball 9x9mm, 1.0 mm Pitch, 4 layer, CABGA

111039

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