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5V, -5V Dual ECL Output Comparator with Latch

The MC10E1651 is fabricated using ON Semiconductor's advanced MOSAIC III process. The MC10E1651 incorporates a fixed level of input hysteresis as well as output compatibility with 10 KH logic devices. In addition, a latch is available allowing a sample and hold function to be performed. The device is available in a 20-pin surface mount package.

The latch enable ($\overline{\text{LEN}_a}$ and $\overline{\text{LEN}_b}$) input pins operate from standard ECL 10 KH logic levels. When the latch enable is at a logic high level, the MC10E1651 acts as a comparator; hence, Q will be at a logic high level if V1 > V2 (V1 is more positive than V2). \overline{Q} is the complement of Q. When the latch enable input goes to a low logic level, the outputs are latched in their present state providing the latch enable setup and hold time constraints are met.

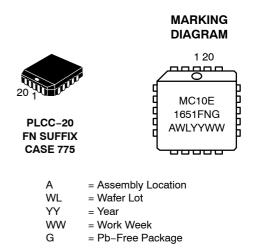
Features

- Typical 3.0 dB Bandwidth > 1.0 GHz
- Typical V to Q Propagation Delay of 775 ps
- Typical Output Rise/Fall of 350 ps
- Common Mode Range -2.0 V to +3.0 V
- Individual Latch Enables
- Differential Outputs
- 28 mV Input Hysteresis
- Operating Mode: $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{EE} = -5.2 \text{ V}$, GND = 0 V
- No Internal Input Pulldown Resistors
- ESD Protection: > 2 kV Human Body Model, > 100 V Machine Model
- Meets or Exceeds JEDEC Spec EIA/JESD78 IC Latchup Test
- Moisture Sensitivity Level 3
 - For Additional Information, see Application Note AND8003/D
- Flammability Rating: UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in, Oxygen Index: 28 to 34
- Transistor Count = 85 devices
- These are Pb-Free Devices*



ON Semiconductor®

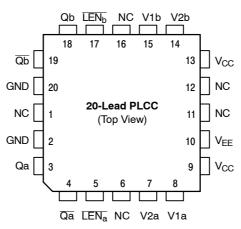
http://onsemi.com



ORDERING INFORMATION

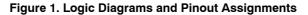
See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 7 of this data sheet.

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.



* All V_{CC} and V_{CCO} pins are NOT tied together on the die.

Warning: All V_{CC}, GND, and V_{EE} pins must be externally connected to Power Supply to guarantee proper operation.



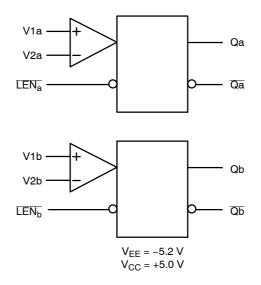




Table 1. PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN	FUNCTION
Qa, <u>Qa</u>	ECL Differential Outputs (a)
Qb, Qb	ECL Differential Outputs (b)
LENa, LENb	ECL Latch Enable
V1a, V1b	Input Comparator 1
V2a, V2b	Input Comparator 2
V _{CC}	Positive Supply
V _{EE}	Negative Supply
NC	No Connect
GND	Ground

Table 2. FUNCTION TABLE

LEN	V1, V2	Function
Нц	V1 > V2 V1 < V2	H
Ľ	X	Latched

Table 3. MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition 1	Condition 2	Rating	Unit
V _{SUP}	Total Supply Voltage	$ V_{EE} + V_{CC} $		12.0	V
V _{PP}	Differential Input Voltage	V1 – V2		3.7	V
VI	Input Voltage			$V_{EE} \leq V_{I} \leq V_{CC}$	V
l _{out}	Output Current	Continuous Surge		50 100	mA mA
T _A	Operating Temperature Range			0 to +85	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature Range			-65 to +150	°C
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Ambient)	0 lfpm 500 lfpm	28 PLCC 28 PLCC	63.5 43.5	°C/W °C/W
θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Case)	Standard Board	28 PLCC	22 to 26	°C/W
V _{EE}	Operating Range	GND = 0 V		-4.2 to -5.7	V
T _{sol}	Wave Solder Pb-Free	≤ 3 sec @ 260°C		265	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

				0°C			25°C			85°C		
Symbol	Characteristic	ĺ	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage (Note 1)		-1020		-840	-980		-810	-920		-735	mV
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage (Note 1)		-1950		-1630	-1950		-1630	-1950		-1600	mV
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage (LEN) (Note 1)		-1.95		-1.48	-1.95		-1.48	-1.95		-1.45	mV
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage (LEN) (Note 1)		-1.17		-0.84	-1.13		-0.81	-1.07		-0.735	mV
II I _{IH}	Input Current (V1, V2) Input HIGH Current (LEN)				65 150			65 150			65 150	μΑ
I _{CC} I _{EE}	Positive Supply Current Negative Supply Current				50 -55			50 -55			50 -55	mA
VCMR	Common Mode Range (Note 2)		-2.0		3.0	-2.0		3.0	-2.0		3.0	V
Hys	Hysteresis			27			27			30		mV
V _{skew}	Hysteresis Skew (Note 3)			-1.0			-1.0			0		mV
C _{in}	Input Capacitance P	LCC			2			2			2	pF

Table 4. DC CHARACTERISTICS V_{CC} =	+5.0 V ±5%; V _{EE} = -5.2 V ±5%	GND = 0 V (Note 1)
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NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.

 Input V_{IL} and V_{IH} parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC}. Output V_{OH} and V_{OL} parameters vary 1:1 with GND.
VCMR Min varies 1:1 with V_{EE}; Max varies 1:1 with V_{CC}.
Hysteresis skew (V_{skew}) is provided to indicate the offset of the hysteresis window. For example, at 25°C the nominal hysteresis value is 27 mV and the V_{skew} value indicates that the hysteresis was skewed from the reference level by 1mV in the negative direction. Hence the hysteresis was defined to an other value to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined as the hysteresis value indicates that the hysteresis was skewed from the reference level by 1mV in the negative direction. Hence the hysteresis was defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined as the reference level by 1mV in the negative direction. Hence the hysteresis was defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined as the reference level by 1mV in the negative direction. Hence the hysteresis was defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value of the hysteresis was been defined to an other value o hysteresis window ranged from 14 mV below the reference level to 13 mV above the reference level. All hysteresis measurements were determined using a reference voltage of 0 mV.

			0°C			25°C			85°C		
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{MAX}	Maximum Toggle Frequency		TBD			> 1.0			TBD		GHz
t _{PLH} t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay to Output (Note 4) V to Q LEN to Q	750 550	900 725	1050 900	775 550	925 750	1075 900	850 650	1025 825	1200 1000	ps
ts	Setup Time V	450	300		450	300		550	350		ps
t _h	Enable Hold Time V	-50	-250		-50	-250		-100	-250		ps
t _{pw}	Minimum Pulse Width LEN	400			400			400			ps
t _{skew}	Within Device Skew (Note 5)		15			15			15		ps
t _{JITTER}	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter		TBD			TBD			TBD		ps
T _{DE}	Delay Dispersion (ECL Levels) (Notes 6, 7) (Notes 6, 8)					100 60					ps
T _{DL}	Delay Dispersion (TTL Levels) (Notes 9, 10) (Notes 8, 9)					350 100					ps
t _r t _f	Rise/Fall Times (20-80%)	225	325	475	225	325	475	250	375	500	ps

Table 5. AC CHARACTERISTICS V_{CC} = +5.0 V ±5%; V_{EE} = -5.2 V ±5%, GND = 0 V (Note 4)

NOTE: Device will meet the specifications after thermal equilibrium has been established when mounted in a test socket or printed circuit board with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lfpm. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the declared operating temperature range. Functional operation of the device exceeding these conditions is not implied. Device specification limit values are applied individually under normal operating conditions and not valid simultaneously.

4. Input V_{IL} and V_{IH} parameters vary 1:1 with V_{CC}, output V_{OH} and V_{OL} parameters vary 1:1 with GND.

5. t_{skew} is the propagation delay skew between comparator A and comparator B for a particular part under identical input conditions.

6. Refer to figure 4 and note that the input is at 850mV ECL levels with the input threshold range between the 20% and 80% points. The delay is measured from the crosspoint of the input signal and the threshold value to the crosspoint of the Q and \overline{Q} output signals.

7. The slew rate is 0.25 V/NS for input rising edges.

8. The slew rate is 0.75 V/NS for input rising edges.

9. Refer to Figure 5 and note that the input is at 2.5 V TTL levels with the input threshold range between the 20% and 80% points. The delay is measured from the crosspoint of the input signal and the threshold value to the crosspoint of the Q and \overline{Q} output signals.

10. The slew rate is 0.3 V/NS for input rising edges.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The timing diagram (Figure 3.) is presented to illustrate the MC10E1651's compare and latch features. When the signal on the $\overline{\text{LEN}}$ pin is at a logic high level, the device is operating in the "compare mode," and the signal on the input arrives at the output after a nominal propagation delay (t_{PHI}, t_{PLH}). The input signal must be asserted for a time, t_s, prior to the negative going transition on $\overline{\text{LEN}}$ and held for a time, t_h, after the LEN transition. After time t_h, the latch is operating in the "latch mode," thus transitions on the input do not appear at the output. The device continues to operate in the "latch mode" until the latch is asserted once again. Moreover, the $\overline{\text{LEN}}$ pulse must meet the minimum pulse width (t_{pw}) requirement to effect the correct input-output relationship. Note that the $\overline{\text{LEN}}$ waveform in Figure 3. shows the LEN signal swinging around a reference labeled VBB_{INT}; this waveform emphasizes the requirement that LEN follow typical ECL 10KH logic levels because

 VBB_{INT} is the internally generated reference level, hence is nominally at the ECL V_{BB} level.

Finally, V_{OD} is the input voltage overdrive and represents the voltage level beyond the threshold level (V_{THR}) to which the input is driven. As an example, if the threshold level is set on one of the comparator inputs as 80 mV and the input signal swing on the complementary input is from zero to 100 mV, the positive going overdrive would be 20 mV and the negative going overdrive would be 80 mV. The result of differing overdrive levels is that the devices have shorter propagation delays with greater overdrive because the threshold level is crossed sooner than the case of lower overdrive levels. Typically, semiconductor manufactures refer to the threshold voltage as the input offset voltage (VOS) since the threshold voltage is the sum of the externally supplied reference voltage and inherent device offset voltage.

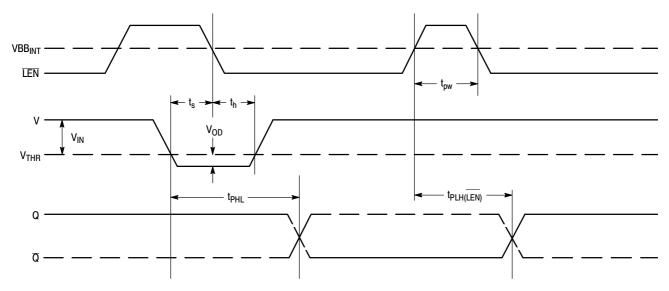


Figure 3. Input/Output Timing Diagram

DELAY DISPERSION

Under a constant set of input conditions comparators have a specified nominal propagation delay. However, since propagation delay is a function of input slew rate and input voltage overdrive the delay dispersion parameters, T_{DE} and T_{DT} , are provided to allow the user to adjust for these variables (where T_{DE} and T_{DT} apply to inputs with standard ECL and TTL levels, respectively).

Figure 4 and Figure 5 define a range of input conditions which incorporate varying input slew rates and input voltage overdrive. For input parameters that adhere to these constraints the propagation delay can be described as:

 $T_{NOM} \pm T_{DE}$ (or T_{DT})

where T_{NOM} is the nominal propagation delay. T_{NOM} accounts for nonuniformity introduced by temperature and voltage variability, whereas the delay dispersion parameter takes into consideration input slew rate and input voltage overdrive variability. Thus a modified propagation delay can be approximated to account for the effects of input conditions that differ from those under which the parts where tested. For example, an application may specify an ECL input with a slew rate of 0.25 V/NS, an overdrive of 17 mV and a temperature of 25°C, the delay dispersion parameter would be 100 ps. The modified propagation delay would be 775 ps \pm 100 ps

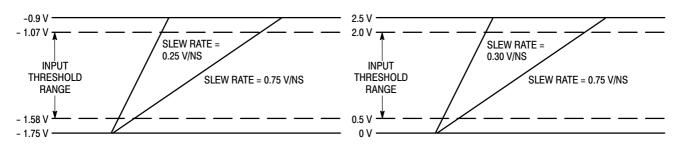


Figure 4. ECL Dispersion Test Input Conditions

Figure 5. TTL Dispersion Test Input Conditions

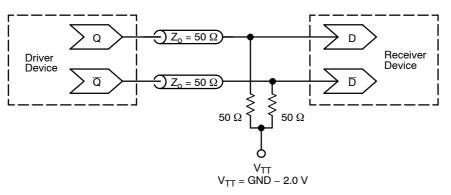


Figure 6. Typical Termination for Output Driver and Device Evaluation (See Application Note AND8020/D – Termination of ECL Logic Devices.)

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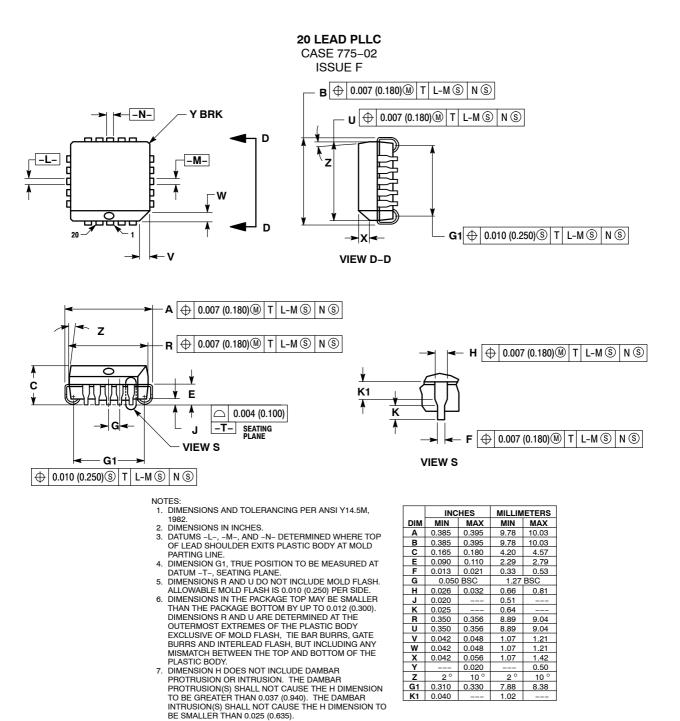
Device	Package	Shipping [†]
MC10E1651FNG	PLCC-20 (Pb-Free)	46 Units / Rail
MC10E1651FNR2G	PLCC-20 (Pb-Free)	500 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Resource Reference of Application Notes

ECL Clock Distribution Techniques
Designing with PECL (ECL at +5.0 V)
ECLinPS [™] I/O SPiCE Modeling Kit
Metastability and the ECLinPS Family
Interfacing Between LVDS and ECL
The ECL Translator Guide
Odd Number Counters Design
Marking and Date Codes
Termination of ECL Logic Devices
Interfacing with ECLinPS
AC Characteristics of ECL Devices

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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