1:9 Differential Clock Driver

The MC10E/100E111 is a low skew 1-to-9 differential driver, designed with clock distribution in mind. It accepts one signal input, which can be either differential or else single-ended if the V_{BB} output is used. The signal is fanned out to 9 identical differential outputs. An enable input is also provided. A HIGH disables the device by forcing all Q outputs LOW and all Q outputs HIGH.

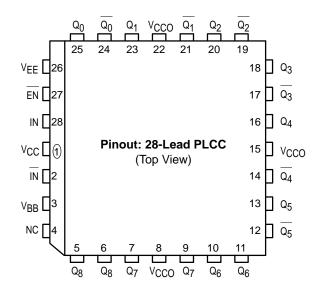
- Low Skew
- Guarateed Skew Spec
- Differential Design
- VBB Output
- Enable
- Extended 100E VEE Range of -4.2 to -5.46V
- 75kΩ Input Pulldown Resistors

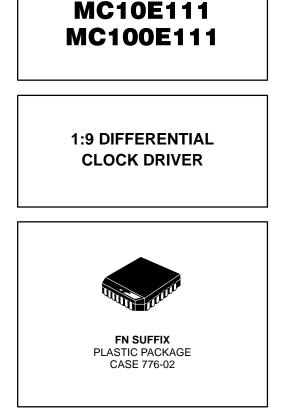
The device is specifically designed, modeled and produced with low skew as the key goal. Optimal design and layout serve to minimize gate to gate skew within-device, and empirical modeling is used to determine process control limits that ensure consistent t_{pd} distributions from lot to lot. The net result is a dependable, guaranteed low skew device.

To ensure that the tight skew specification is met it is necessary that both sides of the differential output are terminated into 50Ω , even if only one side is being used. In most applications, all nine differential pairs will be used and therefore terminated. In the case where fewer than nine pairs are used, it is necessary to terminate at least the output pairs on the same package side (i.e. sharing the same V_{CCO}) as the pair(s) being used on that side, in order to maintain minimum skew. Failure to do this will result in small degradations of propagation delay (on the order of 10–20ps) of the output(s) being used which, while not being catastrophic to most designs, will mean a loss of skew margin.

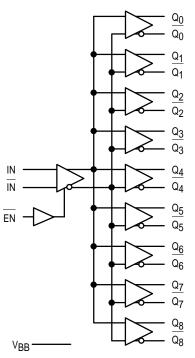
PIN NAMES

Pin	Function
IN	Differential Input Pair
EN	Enable
Q ₀ , Q ₀ -Q ₈ , Q ₈	Differential Outputs
V _{BB}	V _{BB} Output





LOGIC SYMBOL





DC CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{EE} = V_{EE}$ (min) to V_{EE} (max); $V_{CC} = V_{CCO} = GND$)											
		-40°C	0°C	25°C							

		-40°C		0°C			25°C			85°C					
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Cond									
V _{BB}	Output Reference Voltage 10E 100E	-1.43 -1.38		-1.30 -1.26	-1.38 -1.38		-1.27 -1.26	-1.35 -1.38		-1.25 -1.26	-1.31 -1.38		-1.19 -1.26	V	
ΙΗ	Input HIGH Current			150			150			150			150	μΑ	
IEE	Power Supply Current 10E 100E		48 48	60 60		48 48	60 60		48 48	60 60		48 55	60 69	mA	
V _{PP} (DC)	Input Sensitivity	50			50			50			50			mV	1
VCMR	Commom Mode Range	-1.6		-0.4	-1.6		-0.4	-1.6		-0.4	-1.6		-0.4	V	2

1. Differential input voltage required to obtain a full ECL swing on the outputs.

V_{CMR} is defined as the range within which the V_{IH} level may vary, with the device still meeting the propagation delay specification. The V_{IL} level must be such that the peak to peak voltage is less than 1.0 V and greater than or equal to V_{PP}(min).

					–40°C		0°C			25°C			85°C			
Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Cond
^t PLH	Propagation Delay to														ps	
^t PHL	Output	IN (Diff)	380		680	460		560	480		580	510		610		1
		IN (SE)	280		780	410		610	430		630	460		660		2
		Enable	400		900	450		850	450		850	450		850		3
		Disable	400		900	450		850	450		850	450		850		3
t _S	Setup Time	EN to IN	250	0		200	0		200	0		200	0		ps	5
tн	Hold Time	IN to EN	50	-200		0	-200		0	-200		0	-200		ps	6
^t R	Release Time	EN to IN	350	100		300	100		300	100		300	100		ps	7
^t skew	Within-Device	Skew		25	75		25	50		25	50		25	50	ps	4
V _{PP} (AC)	Minimum Input	t Swing	250			250			250			250			mV	8
t _r , t _f	Rise/Fall Time		250	450	650	275	375	600	275	375	600	275	375	600	ps	

1. The differential propagation delay is defined as the delay from the crossing points of the differential input signals to the crossing point of the differential output signals. See *Definitions and Testing of ECLinPS AC Parameters* in Chapter 1 (page 1–12) of the Motorola High Performance ECL Data Book (DL140/D).

2. The single-ended propagation delay is defined as the delay from the 50% point of the input signal to the 50% point of the output signal. See *Definitions and Testing of ECLinPS AC Parameters* in Chapter 1 (page 1–12) of the Motorola High Performance ECL Data Book (DL140/D).

3. Enable is defined as the propagation delay from the 50% point of a **negative** transition on EN to the 50% point of a **positive** transition on Q (or a negative transition on Q). Disable is defined as the propagation delay from the 50% point of a **positive** transition on EN to the 50% point of a **negative** transition on Q).

4. The within-device skew is defined as the worst case difference between any two similar delay paths within a single device.

5. The setup time is the minimum time that EN must be asserted prior to the next transition of IN/IN to prevent an output response greater than ±75 mV to that IN/IN transition (see Figure 1).

6. The hold time is the minimum time that EN must remain asserted after a negative going IN or a positive going IN to prevent an output response greater than ±75 mV to that IN/IN transition (see Figure 2).

7. The release time is the minimum time that EN must be deasserted prior to the next IN/IN transition to ensure an output response that meets the specified IN to Q propagation delay and output transition times (see Figure 3).

8. Vpp(min) is defined as the minimum input differential voltage which will cause no increase in the propagation delay. The Vpp(min) is AC limited for the E111 as a differential input as low as 50 mV will still produce full ECL levels at the output.

MC10E111 MC100E111

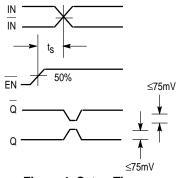
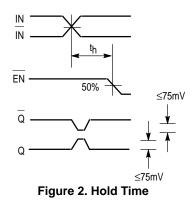


Figure 1. Setup Time



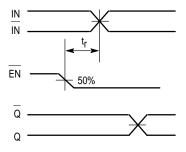
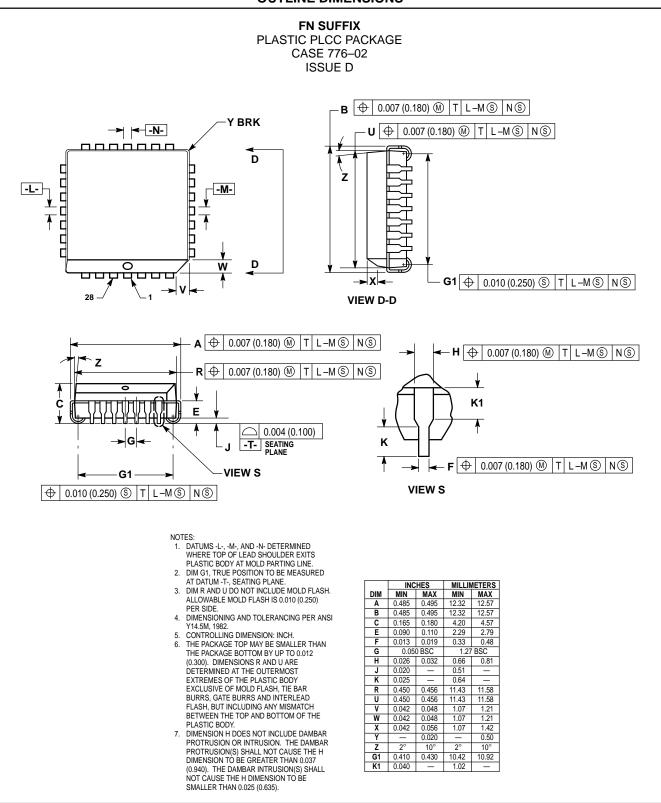


Figure 3. Release Time



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

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MC10E111/D

