Dual ECL Output Comparator With Latch

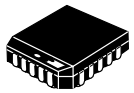
MC10E1651

DUAL ECL OUTPUT COMPARATOR WITH LATCH

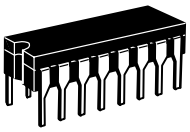
The MC10E1651 is functionally and pin-for-pin compatible with the MC1651 in the MECL III family, but is fabricated using Motorola's advanced MOSAIC III process. The MC10E1651 incorporates a fixed level of input hysteresis as well as output compatibility with 10KH logic devices. In addition, a latch is available allowing a sample and hold function to be performed. The device is available in both a 16-pin DIP and a 20-pin surface mount package.

The latch enable ($\overline{LEN}_a$ and $\overline{LEN}_b$) input pins operate from standard ECL 10KH 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). 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.

- Typ. 3.0 dB Bandwidth > 1.0 GHz
- Typ. V to Q Propagation Delay of 775 ps
- Typ. Output Rise/Fall of 350 ps
- Common Mode Range –2.0 V to +3.0 V
- Individual Latch Enables
- Differential Outputs
- 28mV Input Hysteresis



FN SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 775-02



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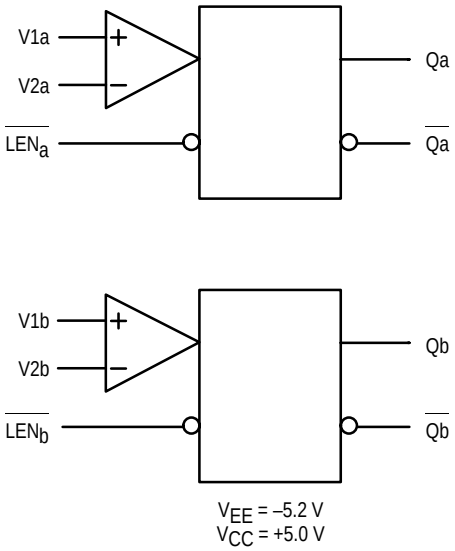
LOGIC DIAGRAM

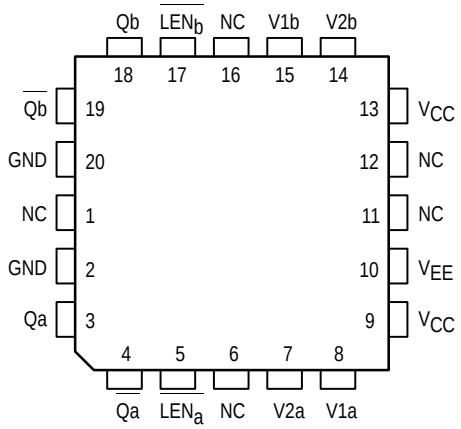


V_{EE} = –5.2 V
V_{CC} = +5.0 V

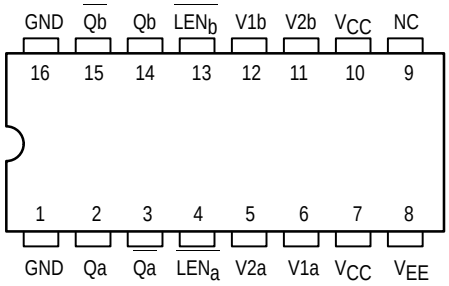
FUNCTION TABLE

$\overline{LEN}$	V1, V2	Function
H	V1 > V2	H
H	V1 < V2	L
L	X	Latched

Pinout: 20-Lead PLCC (Top View)



Pinout: 16-Pin Ceramic DIP (Top View)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Beyond which device life may be impaired)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VSUP	Total Supply Voltage $\|V_{EE}\| + \|V_{CC}\|$			12.0	V
VPP	Differential Input Voltage |V1 – V2|			3.7	V

DC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{EE} = –5.2 V ±5%; V_{CC} = +5.0 V ±5%)

		0°C			25°C			85°C				
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	–1020		–840	–980		–810	–920		–735	mV	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	–1950		–1630	–1950		–1630	–1950		–1600	mV	
II I_{IH}	Input Current (V1, V2) Input HIGH Current (LEN)			65 150			65 150			65 150	µA	
I_{CC} I_{EE}	Positive Supply Current Negative Supply Current			50 –55			50 –55			50 –55	mA	
VCMR	Common Mode Range	–2.0		3.0	–2.0		3.0	–2.0		3.0	V	
Hys	Hysteresis		27			27			30		mV	
V_{skew}	Hysteresis Skew		–1.0			–1.0			0		mV	1
C_{in}	Input Capacitance DIP PLCC			 3 2			 3 2			 3 2	pF	

1. Hysteresis skew (V_{skew}) is provided to indicate the offset of the hysteresis window. For example, at 25°C the nominal hysteresis value is 27mV and the V_{skew} value indicates that the hysteresis was skewed from the reference level by 1mV in the negative direction. Hence the hysteresis window ranged from 14mV below the reference level to 13mV above the reference level. All hysteresis measurements were determined using a reference voltage of 0mV.

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{EE} = –5.2 V ±5%; V_{CC} = +5.0 V ±5%)

		0°C			25°C			85°C				
Symbol	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Unit**	**Condition**
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay to Output V to Q LEN to Q	 600 400	 750 575	 900 750	 625 400	 775 575	 925 750	 700 500	 850 650	 1050 850	ps	1
t_s	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		15			15			15		ps	2
T_{DE}	Delay Dispersion (ECL Levels)					 100 60					ps	 3, 4 3, 5
T_{DL}	Delay Dispersion (TTL Levels)					 350 100					ps	 6, 7 5, 6
t_r t_f	Rise/Fall Times 20-80%	 225	 325	 475	 225	 325	 475	 250	 375	 500	ps	

1. The propagation 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. For propagation delay measurements the threshold level (V_{THR}) is centered about an 850mV input logic swing with a slew rate of 0.75 V/NS. There is an insignificant change in the propagation delay over the input common mode range.
2. t_{skew} is the propagation delay skew between comparator A and comparator B for a particular part under identical input conditions.
3. 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 Q output signals.
4. The slew rate is 0.25 V/NS for input rising edges.
5. The slew rate is 0.75 V/NS for input rising edges.
6. 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 Q output signals.
7. 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 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_{PHL}, t_{PLH}). The input signal must be asserted for a time, t_s, prior to the negative going transition on 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 LEN pulse must meet the minimum pulse width (t_{pw}) requirement to effect the correct input-output relationship. Note that the 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 VBB 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 80mV and the input signal swing on the complementary input is from zero to 100mV, the positive going overdrive would be 20mV and the negative going overdrive would be 80mV. 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.

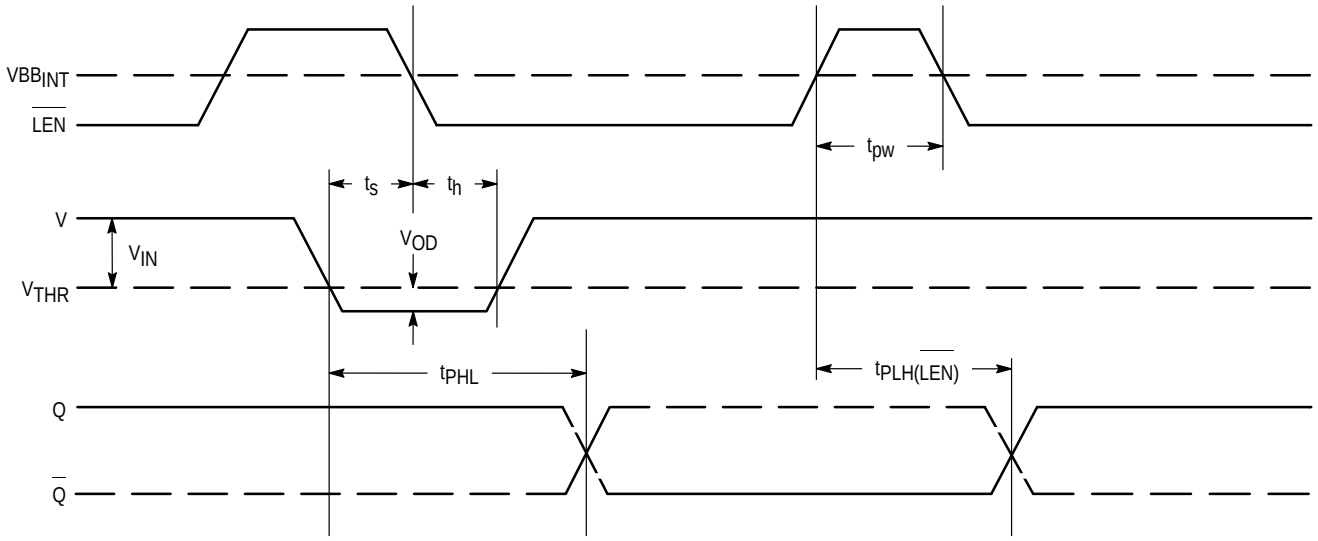


Figure 3. Input/Output Timing Diagram

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 17mV and a temperature of 25°C, the delay dispersion parameter would be 100 ps. The modified propagation delay would be

775ps ± 100ps

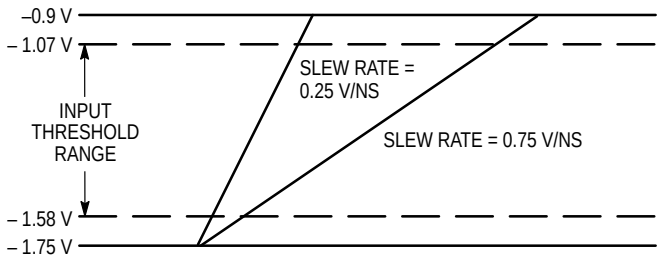


Figure 4. ECL Dispersion Test Input Conditions

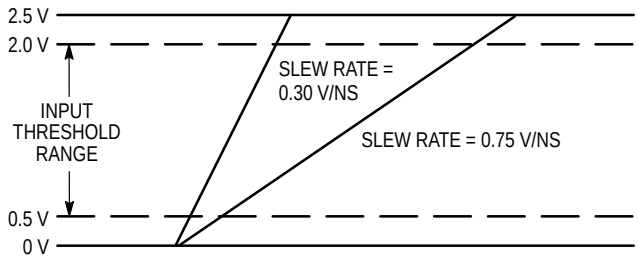


Figure 5. TTL Dispersion Test Input Conditions

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

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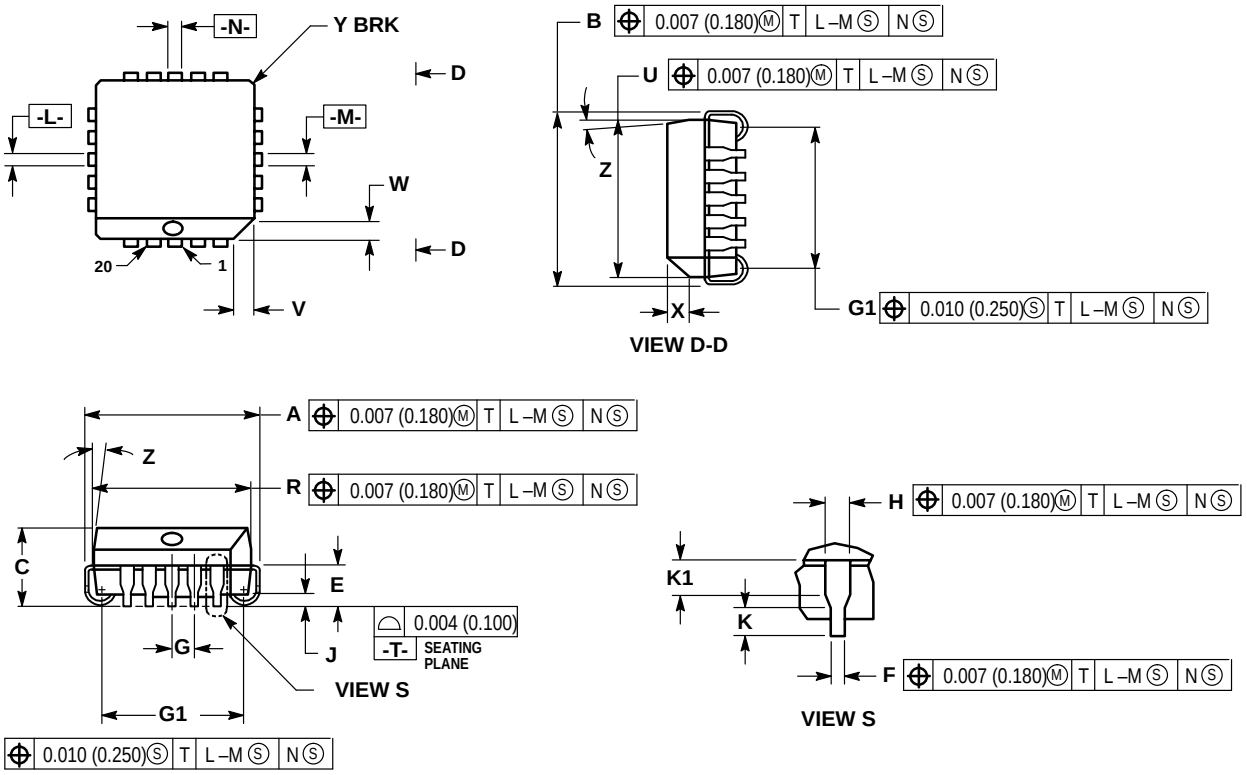
ISSUE C

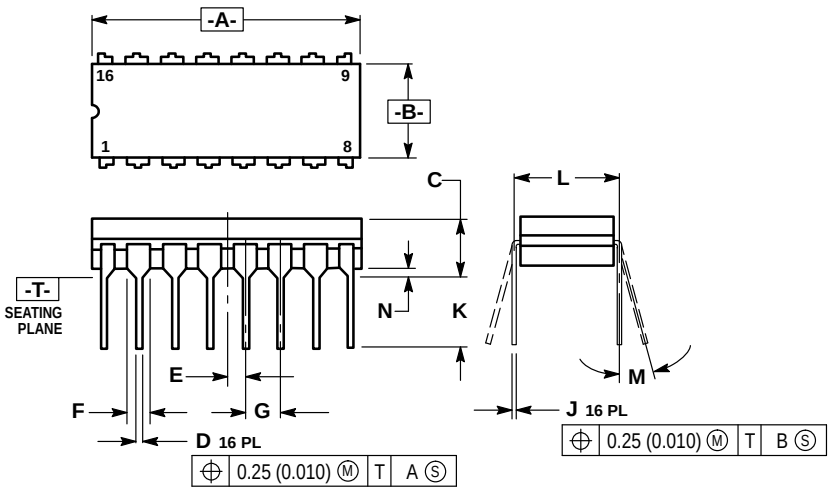


NOTES:
1. DATUMS -L-, -M-, AND -N- DETERMINED WHERE TOP OF LEAD SHOULDER EXITS PLASTIC BODY AT MOLD PARTING LINE.
2. DIM G1, TRUE POSITION TO BE MEASURED AT DATUM -T-, SEATING PLANE.
3. DIM R AND U DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. ALLOWABLE MOLD FLASH IS 0.010 (0.250) PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
5. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
6. THE PACKAGE TOP MAY BE SMALLER THAN THE PACKAGE BOTTOM BY UP TO 0.012 (0.300). DIMENSIONS R AND U ARE DETERMINED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH, TIE BAR BURRS, GATE BURRS AND INTERLEAD FLASH, BUT INCLUDING ANY MISMATCH BETWEEN THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
7. DIMENSION H DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION OR INTRUSION. THE DAMBAR PROTRUSION(S) SHALL NOT CAUSE THE H DIMENSION TO BE GREATER THAN 0.037 (0.940). THE DAMBAR INTRUSION(S) SHALL NOT CAUSE THE H DIMENSION TO BE SMALLER THAN 0.025 (0.635).

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.385	0.395	9.78	10.03
B	0.385	0.395	9.78	10.03
C	0.165	0.180	4.20	4.57
E	0.090	0.110	2.29	2.79
F	0.013	0.019	0.33	0.48
G	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC	
H	0.026	0.032	0.66	0.81
J	0.020	—	0.51	—
K	0.025	—	0.64	—
R	0.350	0.356	8.89	9.04
U	0.350	0.356	8.89	9.04
V	0.042	0.048	1.07	1.21
W	0.042	0.048	1.07	1.21
X	0.042	0.056	1.07	1.42
Y	—	0.020	—	0.50
Z	2°	10°	2°	10°
G1	0.310	0.330	7.88	8.38
K1	0.040	—	1.02	—

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

L SUFFIX
CERAMIC DIP PACKAGE
CASE 620–10
ISSUE V



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION L TO CENTER OF LEAD WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.
4. DIMENSION F MAY NARROW TO 0.76 (0.030) WHERE THE LEAD ENTERS THE CERAMIC BODY.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.750	0.785	19.05	19.93
B	0.240	0.295	6.10	7.49
C	—	0.200	—	5.08
D	0.015	0.020	0.39	0.50
E	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC	
F	0.055	0.065	1.40	1.65
G	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
J	0.008	0.015	0.21	0.38
K	0.125	0.170	3.18	4.31
L	0.300 BSC		7.62 BSC	
M	0°	15°	0°	15°
N	0.020	0.040	0.51	1.01

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