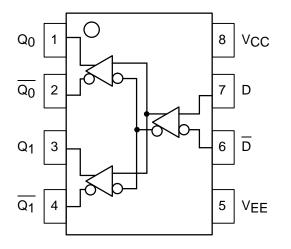
1:2 Differential Fanout Buffer

The MC10EL/100EL11 is a differential 1:2 fanout buffer. The device is functionally similar to the E111 device but with higher performance capabilities. Having within-device skews and output transition times significantly improved over the E111, the EL11 is ideally suited for those applications which require the ultimate in AC performance.

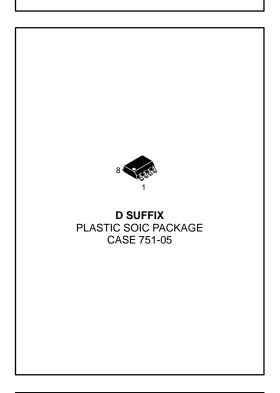
The differential inputs of the EL11 employ clamping circuitry to maintain stability under open input conditions. If the inputs are left open (pulled to V_{EE}) the Q outputs will go LOW.

- 265ps Propagation Delay
- 5ps Skew Between Outputs
- High Bandwidth Output Transitions
- 75kΩ Internal Input Pulldown Resistors
- >1000V ESD Protection

LOGIC DIAGRAM AND PINOUT ASSIGNMENT



MC10EL11 MC100EL11



| PIN | FUNCTION |
|--------|--------------|
| D | Data Inputs |
| Q0, Q1 | Data Outputs |



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MC10EL11 MC100EL11

DC CHARACTERISTICS (VEE = VEE(min) to VEE(max); VCC = GND)

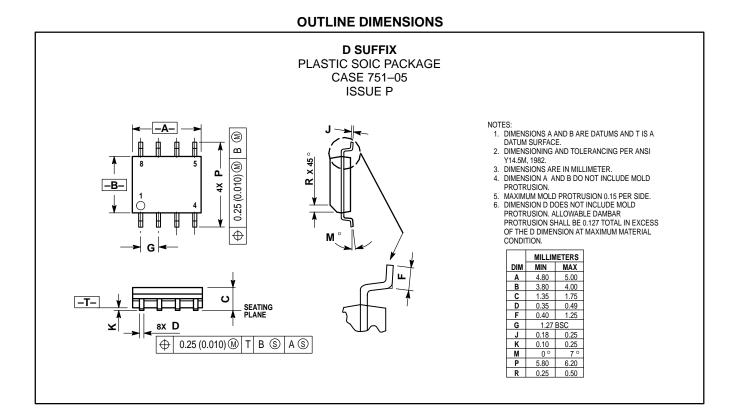
| | | -40°C | | | 0°C | | | 25°C | | | 85°C | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------|
| Symbol | Characteristic | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
| IEE | Power Supply Current 10EL 100EL | | 26 26 | 31 31 | | 26 26 | 31 31 | | 26 26 | 31 31 | | 26 30 | 31 36 | mA |
| VEE | Power Supply Voltage 10EL 100EL | -4.75 -4.20 | -5.2 -4.5 | 5.5 5.5 | -4.75 -4.20 | 5.2 4.5 | 5.5 5.5 | -4.75 -4.20 | -5.2 -4.5 | -5.5 -5.5 | -4.75 -4.20 | 5.2 4.5 | -5.5 -5.5 | V |
| Iн | Input HIGH Current | | | 150 | | | 150 | | | 150 | | | 150 | μA |

AC CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{EE} = V_{EE}(min)$ to $V_{EE}(max)$; $V_{CC} = GND$)

| | | –40°C | | | 0°C | | | 25°C | | | 85°C | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|--------|------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|
| Symbol | Characteristic | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
| ^t PLH ^t PHL | Propagation Delay to Output | 135 | 260 | 385 | 185 | 260 | 335 | 190 | 265 | 340 | 215 | 290 | 365 | ps |
| ^t SKEW | Within-Device Skew ¹ Duty Cycle Skew ² | | 5 5 | | | 5 5 | 20 20 | | 5 5 | 20 20 | | 5 5 | 20 20 | ps |
| V _{PP} | Minimum Input Swing ³ | 150 | | | 150 | | | 150 | | | 150 | | | mV |
| VCMR | Common Mode Range ⁴ | -0.4 | | See ⁴ | -0.4 | | See ⁴ | -0.4 | | See ⁴ | -0.4 | | See ⁴ | V |
| t _r t _f | Output Rise/Fall Times Q (20% – 80%) | 100 | 225 | 350 | 100 | 225 | 350 | 100 | 225 | 350 | 100 | 225 | 350 | ps |

Within-device skew defined as identical transitions on similar paths through a device.
Duty cycle skew is the difference between a TPLH and TPHL propagation delay through a device.

 Minimum input swing for which AC parameters guaranteed. The device has a DC gain of ≈40.
The CMR range is referenced to the most positive side of the differential input signal. Normal operation is obtained if the HIGH level falls within the specified range and the peak-to-peak voltage lies between Vppmin and 1V. The lower end of the CMR range is dependent on VEE and is equal to VEE + 2.5V.



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