# Low Voltage Dual 1:4, 1:5 Differential Fanout Buffer ECL/PECL Compatible

The MC100LVE210 is a low voltage, low skew dual differential ECL fanout buffer designed with clock distribution in mind. The device features two fanout buffers, a 1:4 and a 1:5 buffer, on a single chip. The device features fully differential clock paths to minimize both device and system skew. The dual buffer allows for the fanout of two signals through a single chip, thus reducing the skew between the two fundamental signals from a part–to–part skew down to an output–to–output skew. This capability reduces the skew by a factor of 4 as compared to using two LVE111's to accomplish the same task. The MC100LVE210 works from a –3.3V supply while the MC100E210 provides identical function and performance from a standard –4.5V 100E voltage supply.

- Dual Differential Fanout Buffers
- 200ps Part-to-Part Skew
- 50ps Typical Output-to-Output Skew
- Low Voltage ECL/PECL Compatible
- 28-lead PLCC Packaging

For applications which require a single–ended input, the VBB reference voltage is supplied. For single–ended input applications the VBB reference should be connected to the CLK input and bypassed to ground via a  $0.01\mu f$  capacitor. The input signal is then driven into the CLK input.

To ensure that the tight skew specification is met it is necessary that both sides of the differential output are terminated into  $50\Omega$ , 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 adjacent to the output pair being used in order to maintain minimum skew. Failure to follow this guideline will result in small degradations of propagation delay (on the order of 10–20ps) of the outputs being used, while not catastrophic to most designs this will result in an increase in skew. Note that the package corners isolate outputs from one another such that the guideline expressed above holds only for outputs on the same side of the package.

# MC100LVE210 MC100E210

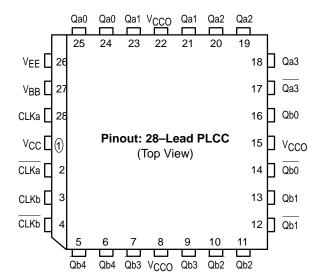
LOW VOLTAGE
DUAL 1:4, 1:5 DIFFERENTIAL
FANOUT BUFFER



FN SUFFIX PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 776-02

The MC100LVE210, as with most ECL devices, can be operated from a positive V<sub>CC</sub> supply in PECL mode. This allows the LVE210 to be used for high performance clock distribution in +3.3V systems. Designers can take advantage of the LVE210's performance to distribute low skew clocks across the backplane or the board. In a PECL environment series or Thevenin line terminations are typically used as they require no additional power supplies, if parallel termination is desired a terminating voltage of V<sub>CC</sub>-2.0V will need to be provided. For more information on using PECL, designers should refer to Motorola Application Note AN1406/D.

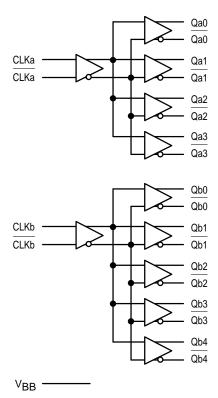
# MC100LVE210 MC100E210



### **PIN NAMES**

Pins	Function
CLKa, CLKb	Differential Input Pairs
Qa0:4, Qb0:3	Differential Outputs
VBB	VBB Output

# LOGIC SYMBOL



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#### MC100LVE210 ECL DC CHARACTERISTICS

			–40°C			0°C			25°C					
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit									
VOH	Output HIGH Voltage	-1.085	-1.005	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage	-1.830	-1.695	-1.555	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	V
V <sub>BB</sub>	Output Reference Voltage	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	V
V <sub>EE</sub>	Power Supply Voltage	-3.0		-3.8	-3.0		-3.8	-3.0		-3.8	-3.0		-3.8	V
IН	Input HIGH Current			150			150			150			150	μΑ
I <sub>EE</sub>	Power Supply Current			55			55			55			65	mA

# MC100LVE210 PECL DC CHARACTERISTICS

			–40°C			0°C			25°C					
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit									
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage <sup>1</sup>	2.215	2.295	2.42	2.275	2.345	2.420	2.275	2.345	2.420	2.275	2.345	2.420	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage <sup>1</sup>	1.47	1.605	1.745	1.490	1.595	1.680	1.490	1.595	1.680	1.490	1.595	1.680	V
VIH	Input HIGH Voltage <sup>1</sup>	2.135		2.420	2.135		2.420	2.135		2.420	2.135		2.420	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage <sup>1</sup>	1.490		1.825	1.490		1.825	1.490		1.825	1.490		1.825	V
V <sub>BB</sub>	Output Reference Voltage <sup>1</sup>	1.92		2.04	1.92		2.04	1.92		2.04	1.92		2.04	V
VCC	Power Supply Voltage	3.0		3.8	3.0		3.8	3.0		3.8	3.0		3.8	V
lн	Input HIGH Current			150			150			150			150	μΑ
IEE	Power Supply Current			55			55			55			65	mA

<sup>1.</sup> These values are for  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3V. Level Specifications will vary 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$ .

#### MC100LVE210

AC CHARACTERISTICS (VFF = VFF (min) to VFF (max); VCC = VCCO = GND)

			–40°C			0°C			25°C			85°C			
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition									
<sup>t</sup> PLH <sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation Delay to Output IN (differential) IN (single–ended)	475 400		675 700	475 400		675 700	500 450		700 750	500 450		700 750	ps	Note 1 Note 2
t <sub>skew</sub>	Within–Device Skew Qa→Qb Qa→Qa,Qb→Qb Part–to–Part Skew (Diff)		50 50	75 75 200		50 30	75 50 200		50 30	75 50 200		50 30	75 50 200	ps	Note 3
$V_{PP}$	Minimum Input Swing	500			500			500			500			mV	Note 4
VCMR	Common Mode Range	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	V	Note 5
t <sub>r</sub> /t <sub>f</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	200		600	200		600	200		600	200		600	ps	20%-80%

- 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. The within-device skew is defined as the worst case difference between any two similar delay paths within a single device.
- 4. 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 LVE210 as a differential input as low as 50 mV will still produce full ECL levels at the output.
- 5. V<sub>CMR</sub> is defined as the range within which the V<sub>IH</sub> level may vary, with the device still meeting the propagation delay specification. The V<sub>IL</sub> level must be such that the peak to peak voltage is less than 1.0 V and greater than or equal to V<sub>PP</sub>(min).

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### MC100E210 ECL DC CHARACTERISTICS

			–40°C			0°C			25°C					
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit									
VOH	Output HIGH Voltage	-1.085	-1.005	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	-1.025	-0.955	-0.880	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage	-1.830	-1.695	-1.555	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	-1.810	-1.705	-1.620	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	-1.165		-0.880	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	-1.810		-1.475	V
V <sub>BB</sub>	Output Reference Voltage	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	-1.38		-1.26	V
V <sub>EE</sub>	Power Supply Voltage	-5.25		-4.2	-5.25		-4.2	-5.25		-4.2	-5.25		-4.2	V
IН	Input HIGH Current			150			150			150			150	μΑ
I <sub>EE</sub>	Power Supply Current			55			55			55			65	mA

# MC100E210 PECL DC CHARACTERISTICS

			–40°C			0°C			25°C			85°C		
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit									
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage1	3.915	3.995	4.12	3.975	4.045	4.12	3.975	4.045	4.12	3.975	4.045	4.12	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage <sup>1</sup>	3.170	3.305	3.445	3.19	3.295	3.38	3.19	3.295	3.38	3.19	3.295	3.38	V
VIH	Input HIGH Voltage <sup>1</sup>	3.835		4.12	3.835		4.12	3.835		4.12	3.835		4.12	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage <sup>1</sup>	3.190		3.525	3.190		3.525	3.190		3.525	3.190		3.525	V
V <sub>BB</sub>	Output Reference Voltage <sup>1</sup>	3.62		3.74	3.62		3.74	3.62		3.74	3.62		3.74	V
VCC	Power Supply Voltage	4.75		5.25	4.75		5.25	4.75		5.25	4.75		5.25	V
lн	Input HIGH Current			150			150			150			150	μΑ
IEE	Power Supply Current			55			55			55			65	mA

<sup>1.</sup> These values are for  $V_{CC}$  = 5.0V. Level Specifications will vary 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$ .

#### MC100E210

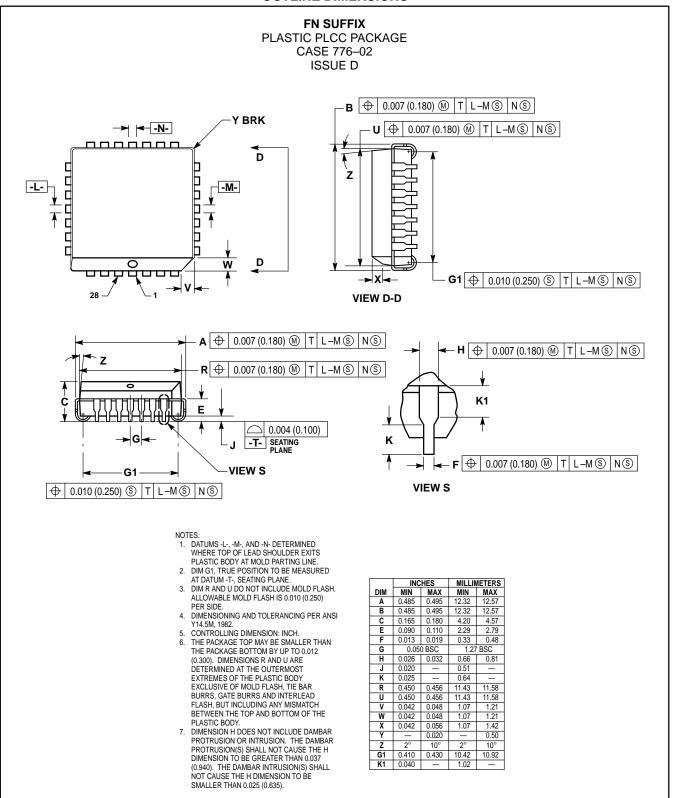
AC CHARACTERISTICS (VFF = VFF (min) to VFF (max); VCC = VCCO = GND)

			–40°C			0°C			25°C			85°C			
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition									
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t <sub>skew</sub>	Within–Device Skew Qa→Qb Qa→Qa,Qb→Qb Part–to–Part Skew (Diff)		50 50	75 75 200		50 30	75 50 200		50 30	75 50 200		50 30	75 50 200	ps	Note 3
V <sub>PP</sub>	Minimum Input Swing	500			500			500			500			mV	Note 4
VCMR	Common Mode Range	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	-1.5		-0.4	V	Note 5
t <sub>r</sub> /t <sub>f</sub>	Output Rise/Fall Time	200		600	200		600	200		600	200		600	ps	20%-80%

- 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. The within-device skew is defined as the worst case difference between any two similar delay paths within a single device.
- 4. 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 E210 as a differential input as low as 50 mV will still produce full ECL levels at the output.
- 5. V<sub>CMR</sub> is defined as the range within which the V<sub>IH</sub> level may vary, with the device still meeting the propagation delay specification. The V<sub>IL</sub> level must be such that the peak to peak voltage is less than 1.0 V and greater than or equal to V<sub>PP</sub>(min).

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#### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



#### MC100LVE210 MC100E210

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