## Low-Voltage 1:9 Differential ECL/HSTL to HSTL Clock Driver

The MPC9111 is a low skew 1-to-9 differential HSTL compatible output fanout buffer. The device is functionally equivalent to the MC100LVE111 device. The device accepts either LVPECL or HSTL compatible input levels and provides 9 low skew differential HSTL compatible outputs. The device operates from a single $3.3 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ supply.

- 800ps Part-to-Part Skew
- 250ps Output-to-Output Skew
- Open Emitter HSTL Compatible Outputs
- Differential Design
- 28-Lead PLCC
- 3.3V VCC

The MPC911 HSTL outputs are not realized in the conventional manner. To minimize part-to-part and output-to-output skew the HSTL compatible output levels are generated with an open emitter architecture. The outputs are pulled down with $50 \Omega$ to ground rather than the typical $50 \Omega$ to VDDQ pullup of a "standard" HSTL output. Because the HSTL outputs are pulled to ground the MPC911 does not utilize the VDDQ supply of the HSTL standard. The output levels are derived from $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, an internal regulator minimizes the output level variation with $V_{C C}$ variations.

Pinout: 28-Lead PLCC (Top View)


## MPC911

LOW-VOLTAGE 1:9 DIFFERENTIAL ECL/HSTL TO HSTL CLOCK DRIVER


FN SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 776-02

PIN NAMES

| Pins | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| HSTL_CLK, HSTL_CLK | Differential HSTL Input |
| PECL_CLK, PECL_CLK | Differential PECL Input |
| Q0-Q8, Q0-Q8 | Differential Outputs |

## LOGIC SYMBOL



HSTL DC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Characteristic | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Output HIGH Voltage | 0.9 |  |  | 0.9 |  |  | 0.9 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Output LOW Voltage |  |  | 0.5 |  |  | 0.5 |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Voltage | $\begin{gathered} V_{\text {ref }}+ \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.9 | $\begin{gathered} V_{\text {ref }}+ \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.9 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }}+ \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.9 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage | -0.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} V_{\text {ref }}- \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ | -0.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} V_{\text {ref }}- \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ | -0.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ref}}- \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{X}}$ | Input Crossover Volt | 0.68 |  | 0.9 | 0.68 |  | 0.9 | 0.68 |  | 0.9 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }}$ | Input Reference Volt | 0.68 |  | 0.9 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.9 | 0.68 |  | 0.9 |  |

LV PECL DC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Characteristic | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Voltage ${ }^{1}$ | 2.135 |  | 2.420 | 2.135 |  | 2.420 | 2.135 |  | 2.420 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage ${ }^{1}$ | 1.490 |  | 1.825 | 1.490 |  | 1.825 | 1.490 |  | 1.825 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Power Supply Voltage | 3.0 |  | 3.6 | 3.0 |  | 3.6 | 3.0 |  | 3.6 | V |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ | Input HIGH Current |  |  | 150 |  |  | 150 |  |  | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ICC | Power Supply Current |  |  | 100 |  |  | 100 |  |  | 110 | mA |

1. These values are for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$. Level Specifications will vary $1: 1$ with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

## AC CHARACTERISTICS

| Symbol | Characteristic | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |  |
| tPLH tpHL | Propagation Delay to Output HSTL IN (differential) PECL | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | ns | Note 1 |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {skew }}$ | Within-Device Skew Part-to-Part Skew (Diff) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 250 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | ps | Note 2 |
| VPP | Minimum Input Swing PECL_CLK | 600 |  |  | 600 |  |  | 600 |  |  | mV | Note 3 |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CMR }}$ | Common Mode Range PECL_CLK | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | V | Note 4 |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Output Rise/Fall Time | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 800 \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 1800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 800 \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 1800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 800 \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 1800 \end{aligned}$ | 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.
2. The within-device skew is defined as the worst case difference between any two similar delay paths within a single device.
3. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}(\mathrm{min})$ is defined as the minimum input differential voltage which will cause no increase in the propagation delay. The $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}(\mathrm{min})$ is AC limited for the MPC911 as a differential input as low as 50 mV will still produce full HSTL levels at the output.
4. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}$ is defined as the range within which the $\mathrm{V}_{I H}$ level may vary, with the device still meeting the propagation delay specification. The $\mathrm{V}_{I L}$ level must be such that the peak to peak voltage is less than 1.0 V and greater than or equal to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}(\mathrm{min})$.

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