ORMATION DS3647-1·2



SP8690 200MHz÷10/11 SP8691 200MHz÷8/9

The SP8690 and SP8691 are low power ECL variable modulus dividers, with both ECL10K and TTL/CMOS compatible outputs. They divide by the lower division ratio when either of the ECL control inputs, <u>PE1</u> or <u>PE2</u>, is in the high state and by the higher ratio when both are low (or open circuit).

FEATURES

- ECL and TTL/CMOS Compatible Outputs
- AC-Coupled Input
- Control Inputs ECL Compatible

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

- Supply Voltage: $-5.2V\pm0.25V$ (ECL), $5V\pm0.25V$ (TTL)
- Power Consumption: 70mW (Typ.)
- Temperature Range:
 - -55°C to +125°C (A Grade) -30°C to +70°C (B Grade)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Supply voltage, $ V_{CC} - V_{EE} $ | 8V |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ECL output current | 10mA |
| Storage temperature range | −65°C to +150°C |
| Max. junction temperature | +175°C |
| TTL output voltage | +12V |
| Input voltage | 2·5V p-p |
| Max. open collector current | 15mA |

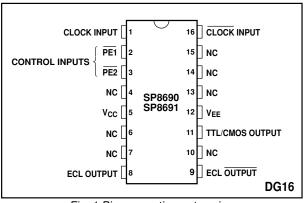


Fig. 1 Pin connections - top view

ORDERING INFORMATION

SP8690 A DG SP8690 B DG SP8691 A DG 5962-87678 (SMD) (SP8690)

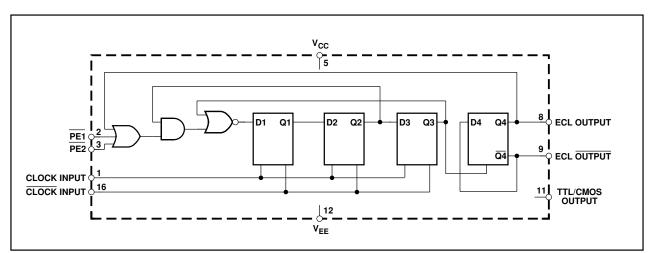


Fig. 2 Functional diagram (SP8690)

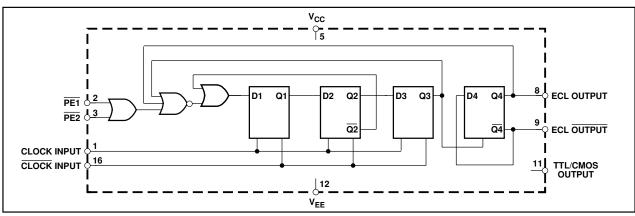


Fig. 3 Functional diagram (SP8691)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise stated, the Electrical Characteristics are guaranteed over specified supply, frequency and temperature range ECL OPERATION

Supply voltage,
$$V_{CC}$$
 = 0V, V_{EE} = $-5.2V \pm 0.25V$
Temperature, T_{AMB} = -55 °C to $+125$ °C (A Grade), -30 °C to $+70$ °C (B Grade)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Value | | Units | O a maliki a ma | Notes |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | Min. | Max. | Ullits | Conditions | Notes |
| Maximum frequency (sinewave input) | f _{MAX} | 200 | | MHz | Input = 400-800mV p-p | 5 |
| Minimum frequency (sinewave input) | f _{MIN} | | 40 | MHz | Input = 400-800mV p-p | 5 |
| Power supply current | I _{EE} | | 21 | mA | $V_{EE} = -5.0V$ | 5 |
| ECL output high voltage | V_{OH} | -0.85 | -0.7 | V | $V_{EE} = -5.2V (25^{\circ}C)$ | |
| ECL output low voltage | V_{OL} | −1·8 | −1.5 | V | $V_{EE} = -5.2V (25^{\circ}C)$ | |
| PE input high voltage | V_{INH} | -0.93 | | V | $V_{EE} = -5.2V (25^{\circ}C)$ | |
| PE input low voltage | V_{INL} | | -1.62 | V | V _{EE} = -5·2V (25°C) | |
| Clock to ECL output delay | t _p | | 9 | ns | | 6 |
| Set-up time | ts | 3 | | ns | | 3, 6 |
| Release time | t _r | 8 | | ns | | 4, 6 |

TTL OPERATION

Supply voltage, V_{CC} = 5V \pm 0·25V, V_{EE} = 0V Temperature, T_{AMB} = $-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$ (A Grade), $-30^{\circ}C$ to $+70^{\circ}C$ (B Grade)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Value | | Units | Conditions | Notes |
|--|------------------|-------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Min. | Max. | Ullits | Conditions | Indias |
| Maximum frequency (sinewave input) | f _{MAX} | 200 | | MHz | Input = 400-800mV p-p | 5 |
| Minimum frequency (sinewave input) | f _{MIN} | | 40 | MHz | Input = 400-800mV p-p | 5 |
| Power supply current | I _{EE} | | 21 | mA | $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ | 5 |
| TTL output low voltage | V_{OL} | | 0.5 | V | $V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_L = 560\Omega$ | 5, 7 |
| TTL output high voltage | V_{OH} | 3.75 | | V | $R_L = 560\Omega$ | 5, 7 |
| Clock to TTL output high delay,+ve going | t _{PLH} | | 32 | ns | $R_L = 560\Omega$ | 6 |
| Clock to TTL output low delay,-ve going | t _{PHL} | | 18 | ns | $R_L = 560\Omega$ | 6 |
| Set-up time | t _s | 3 | | ns | | 3, 6 |
| Release time | t _r | 8 | | ns | | 4, 6 |

NOTES

- 1. The temperature coefficients of V_{OH} = $+1.63 mV/^{\circ}C$, V_{OL} = $+0.94 mV/^{\circ}C$ and of V_{IN} = $+1.22 mV/^{\circ}C$.
- 2. The test configuration for dynamic testing is shown in Fig.8
- The set-up time t_s is defined as the minimum time that can elapse between L→H transition of control input and the next L→H clock pulse transition
 to ensure that division by the lower modulus is obtained.
- 4. The release time t_r is defined as the minimum time that can elapse between H→L transition of control input and the next L→H clock pulse transition to ensure that division by the higher modulus is obtained.
- SP8690/1B tested at 25°C only.
- Guaranteed but not tested
- The open collector output is not recommended for use at output frequencies above 15MHz. C_{LOAD} ≤ 5pF.

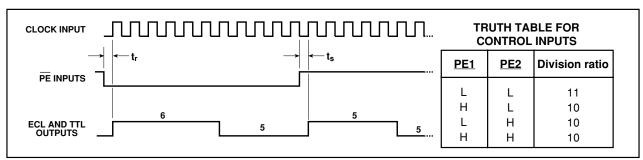


Fig. 4 Timing diagram, SP8690

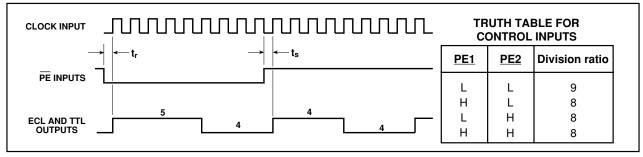


Fig. 5 Timing diagram, SP8691

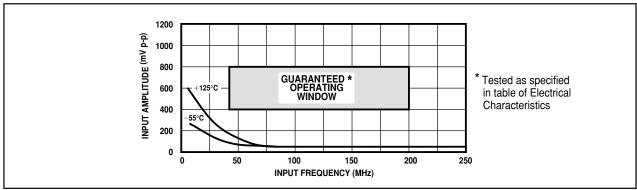


Fig. 6 Typical input characteristics, SP8690/1

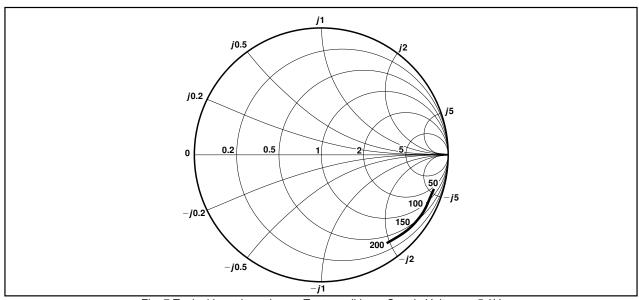


Fig. 7 Typical input impedance. Test conditions: Supply Voltage = 5.0V, Ambient Temperature = $25^{\circ}C$. Frequencies in MHz, impedances normalised to 50Ω .

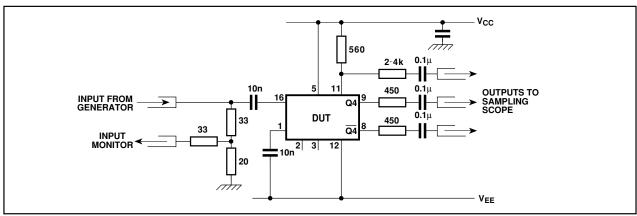


Fig. 8 Test circuit for dynamic measurements

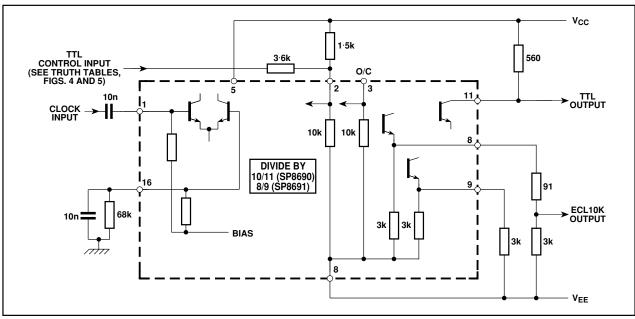


Fig. 9 Typical application showing interfacing.

OPERATING NOTES

- 1. The clock inputs can be single or differentially driven. The clock input is biased internally and is coupled to the signal source with a suitable capacitor. The input signal path is completed by an input reference decoupling capacitor which is connected to ground.
- 2. In the absence of a signal the device will self-oscillate. If this is undesirable, it may be prevented by connecting a $68k\Omega$ resistor from the input to V_{EE} i.e., from pin 1 or pin 16 to pin 12. This reduces the input sensitivity by approximately 100mV.
- 3. The circuit will operate down to DC but slew rate must be better than $100V/\mu s$.
- 4. The Q_4 and Q_4 outputs are compatible with ECLII but can be interfaced to ECL10K as shown in Fig. 9.

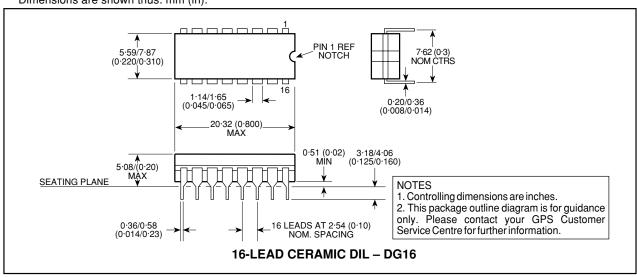
- 5. The PE inputs are ECLIII/10K compatible and include internal $10k\Omega$ pulldown resistors. Unused inputs can therefore be left open circuit.
- 6. The input impedance of the SP8690/1 varies as a function of frequency. See Fig. 7.
- 7. The TTL/CMOS output is a free collector and the high state output voltage will depend on the supply that the collector load is taken to. This should not exceed 12V.
- 8. The rise/fall time of the open collector output waveform is directly proportional to load capacitance and load resistor value. Therefore, load capacitance should be minimised and the load resistor kept to a minimum consistent with system power requirements. In the test configuration of Fig. 8 the output rise time is approximately 10ns and the fall time

NOTES

SP8690/SP8691

PACKAGE DETAILS

Dimensions are shown thus: mm (in).





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