

#### General Description

The MXD1000 silicon delay line offers five equally spaced taps with delays ranging from 4ns to 500ns and a nominal accuracy of ±2ns or ±5%, whichever is greater. Relative to hybrid solutions, this device offers enhanced performance and higher reliability, and reduces overall cost. Each tap can drive up to ten 74LS loads.

The MXD1000 is available in multiple versions, each offering a different combination of delay times. It comes in the space-saving 8-pin µMAX package, as well as an 8-pin SO or DIP, allowing full compatibility with the DS1000 and other delay line products.

#### **Applications**

Clock Synchronization

Digital Systems

Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

#### **Features**

- ♦ Improved Second Source to DS1000
- ♦ Available in Space-Saving 8-Pin µMAX Package
- ♦ 20mA Supply Current (vs. Dallas' 35mA)
- Low Cost
- ♦ Delay Tolerance of ±2ns or ±5%, whichever is Greater
- **♦ TTL/CMOS-Compatible Logic**
- ♦ Leading- and Trailing-Edge Accuracy
- ♦ Custom Delays Available

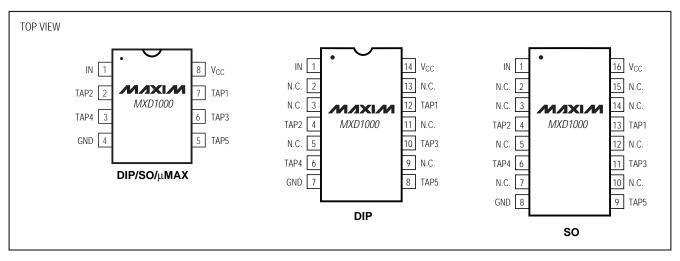
#### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MXD1000C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MXD1000PA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MXD1000PD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP
MXD1000SA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MXD1000SE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO
MXD1000UA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX

<sup>\*</sup>Dice are tested at  $T_A = +25$ °C.

Note: To complete the ordering information, fill in the blank with the part number extension from the Part Number and Delay Times table (located at the end of this data sheet) to indicate the desired delay per output.

### Pin Configurations



NIXIN

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

V <sub>CC</sub> to GND0.5V to +6V All Other Pins0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)	8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C)471mW 16-Pin Narrow SO (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)696mW
Short-Circuit Output Current (1sec)50mÁ	8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.1mW/°C above +70°C)330mW
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C) 8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)727mW	Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C Storage Temperature Range65°C to +160°C
14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.0mW/°C above +70°C)800mW	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 5\%, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$  (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	Vcc	(Note 3)	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Input Voltage High	VIH	(Note 3)	2.2			V
Input Voltage Low	VIL	(Note 3)			0.8	V
Input Leakage Current	IL	$OV \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$	-1		1	μΑ
Active Current	Icc	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.25V, period = minimum (Notes 4, 5)		20	75	mA
Output Current High	Іон	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.75V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 4.0V			-1	mA
Output Current Low	loL	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.75V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.5V	12			mA
Input Capacitance	CIN	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (Note 6)		5	10	pF

#### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

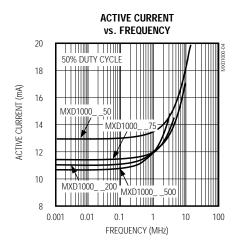
 $(V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 5\%, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

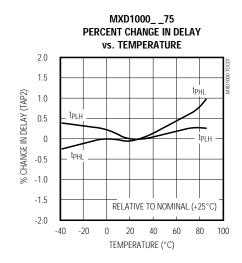
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Pulse Width	t <sub>WI</sub>	(Note 7)	40% of TAP5 t <sub>PLH</sub>			ns
Input-to-Tap Delay (leading edge)	tplH	(Notes 1, 8-12)		e Part Number and Delay Times table		ns
Input-to-Tap Delay (trailing edge)	t <sub>PHL</sub>	(Notes 1, 8-12)		e Part Number and Delay Times table		ns
Power-Up Time	tpu				100	ms
Period		(Note 7)	4(t <sub>WI</sub> )			ns

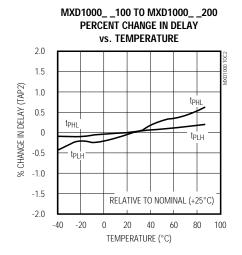
- **Note 1:** Contact factory for ordering information.
- Note 2: Specifications to -40°C are guaranteed by design, not production tested.
- Note 3: All voltages referenced to GND.
- Note 4: Measured with output open.
- Note 5: Icc is a function of frequency and TAP5 delay. Only an MXD1000\_\_25 operating with a 40ns period and Vcc = +5.25V will have an Icc = 75mA. For example, an MXD1000\_\_100 will never exceed 30mA. See Supply Current vs. Input Frequency in *Typical Operating Characteristics*.
- **Note 6:** Guaranteed by design.
- Note 7: Pulse width and/or period specifications may be exceeded, but accuracy is application sensitive (i.e., layout, decoupling, etc.). The device will remain functional with pulse widths down to 20% of TAP5 delay, and input periods as short as 2(t<sub>Wl</sub>).
- **Note 8:** Typical initial tolerances are  $\pm$  with respect to the nominal value at +25°C and  $V_{CC} = 5V$ .
- Note 9: Typical temperature tolerance is ± with respect to the initial delay value over a temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.
- Note 10: The delay will also vary with supply voltage, typically by less than 4% over the supply range of  $V_{CC} = +4.75V$  to +5.25V.
- **Note 11:** All tap delays tend to vary unidirectionally with temperature or voltage changes. For example, if TAP1 slows down, all other taps will also slow down; i.e., TAP3 can never be faster than TAP2.

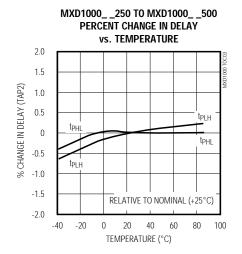
### Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 









#### Pin Description

	PIN						
8-PIN DIP/SO/µMAX	14-PIN DIP	16-PIN SO	NAME	FUNCTION			
1	1	1	IN	Signal Input			
2	4	4	TAP2	40% of specified maximum delay			
3	6	6	TAP4	80% of specified maximum delay			
4	7	8	GND	Device Ground			
5	8	9	TAP5	100% of maximum specified delay			
6	10	11	TAP3	60% of specified maximum delay			
7	12	13	TAP1	20% of specified maximum delay			
8	14	16	V <sub>C</sub> C	Power-Supply Input			
_	2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13	2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.			

Note: Maximum delay is determined by the part number extension. See the Part Number and Delay Times table for more information.

#### **Definitions of Terms**

**Period:** The time elapsed between the first pulse's leading edge and the following pulse's leading edge.

**Pulse Width (twi):** The time elapsed on the pulse between the 1.5V level on the leading edge and the 1.5V level on the trailing edge, or vice-versa.

**Input Rise Time (trise):** The time elapsed between the 20% and 80% points on the input pulse's leading edge.

**Input Fall Time (tFALL):** The time elapsed between the 80% and 20% points on the input pulse's trailing edge.

**Time Delay, Rising (tplh):** The time elapsed between the 1.5V level on the input pulse's leading edge and the corresponding output pulse's leading edge.

**Time Delay, Falling (tPHL):** The time elapsed between the 1.5V level on the input pulse's trailing edge and the corresponding output pulse's trailing edge.

#### Test Conditions

Ambient Temperature:  $+25^{\circ}C \pm 3^{\circ}C$ Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>):  $+5V \pm 0.1V$ 

Input Pulse: High =  $3.0V \pm 0.1V$ 

 $Low = 0.0V \pm 0.1V$ 

Source Impedance:  $50\Omega$  max Rise and Fall Times: 3.0ns max

Pulse Width: 500ns max (1ns for -500)

Period: 1µs (2ns for -500)

Each output is loaded with a 74F04 input gate. Delay is measured at the 1.5V level on the rising and falling edges. The time delay due to the 74F04 is subtracted from the measured delay.

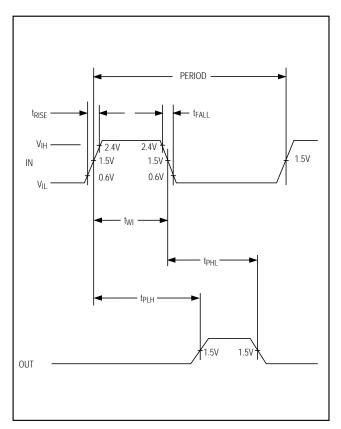


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

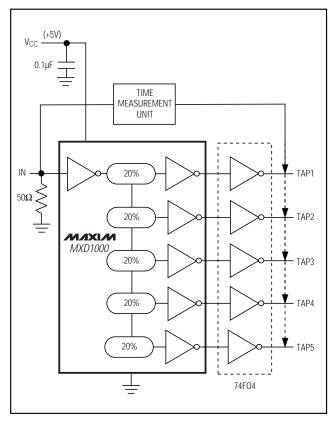


Figure 2. Test Circuit

### \_Applications Information

#### Supply and Temperature Effects on Delay

Variations in supply voltage may affect the MXD1000's fixed tap delays. Supply voltages beyond the specified range may result with larger variations. The devices are internally compensated to reduce the effects of temperature variations. Although these devices might vary with supply and temperature, the delays vary unilaterally, which suggests that TAP3 can never be faster than TAP2.

#### Capacitance and Loading Effects on Delay

The output load can affect the tap delays. Larger capacitances tend to lengthen the rising and falling edges, thus increasing the tap delays. As the taps are loaded with other logic devices, the increased load will increase the tap delays.

#### **Board Layout Considerations/Decoupling**

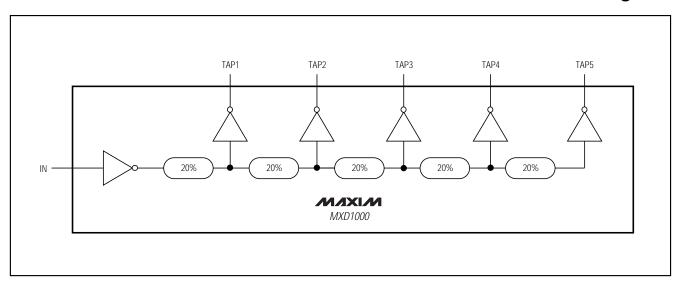
The device should be driven with a source that can deliver the required current for proper operation. A 0.1µF ceramic bypassing capacitor could be used. The board should be designed to reduce stray capacitance.

## \_Part Number and Delay Times

Part	TAP1			TAP2			TAP3			TAP4			TAP5		
Number Extension (MXD1000)	Nom. Delay (ns)	Tolerance (ns)		Nom. Delay	Tolerance (ns)										
		Init.	Temp.	(ns)	Init.	Temp.									
20 (Note 1)	4	2	1	8	2	1	12	2	1	16	2	1	20	2	1
25 (Note 1)	5	2	1	10	2	1	15	2	1	20	2	1	25	2	1
30 (Note 1)	6	2	1	12	2	1	18	2	1	24	2	1	30	2	1
35	7	2	1	14	2	1	21	2	1	28	2	1	35	2	1.1
40	8	2	1	16	2	1	24	2	1	32	2	1	40	2	1.2
45	9	2	1	18	2	1	27	2	1	36	2	1.1	45	2.3	1.4
50	10	2	1	20	2	1	30	2	1	40	2	1.2	50	2.5	1.5
60	12	2	1	24	2	1	36	2	1.1	48	2.4	1.5	60	3	1.8
75	15	2	1	30	2	1	45	2.3	1.4	60	3	1.8	75	3.8	2.3
100	20	2	1	40	2	1.2	60	3	1.8	80	4	2.4	100	5	3
125	25	2	1	50	2.5	1.5	75	3.8	2.3	100	5	3	125	6.3	3.8
150	30	2	1	60	3	1.8	90	4.5	2.7	120	6	3.6	150	7.5	4.5
175	35	2	1.1	70	3.5	2.1	105	5.3	3.2	140	7	4.2	175	8.8	5.3
200	40	2	1.2	80	4	2.4	120	6	3.6	160	8	4.8	200	10	6
250	50	2.5	1.5	100	5	3	150	7.5	4.5	200	10	6	250	12.5	7.5
500	100	5	3	200	10	6	300	15	9	400	20	12	500	25	15

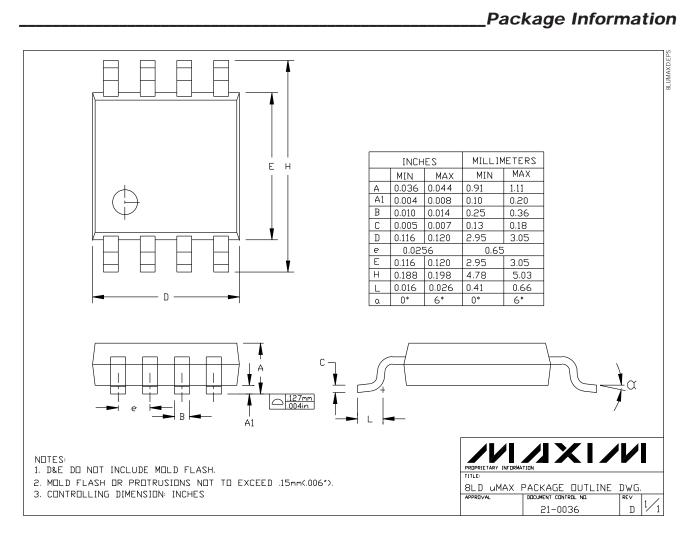
**Note 1:** Contact factory for ordering information.

## \_Functional Diagram



\_\_\_\_\_Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 824



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