

#### General Description

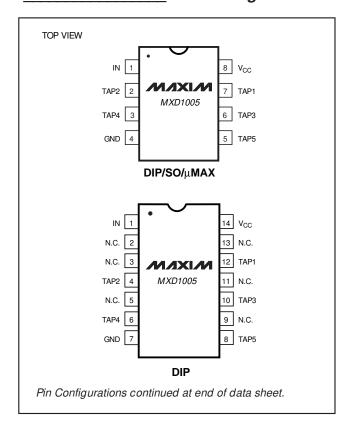
The MXD1005 silicon delay line offers five equally spaced taps with delays ranging from 12ns to 250ns and a nominal accuracy of ±2ns or ±3%, whichever is greater. Relative to hybrid solutions, this device offers enhanced performance and higher reliability, and reduces overall cost. Each tap can drive up to ten 74LS loads.

The MXD1005 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 DS1005 and other delay line products.

#### **Applications**

Clock Synchronization Digital Systems

### Pin Configurations



#### **Features**

- ♦ Improved Second Source to DS1005
- ♦ Available in Space-Saving 8-Pin µMAX Package
- ♦ 17mA Supply Current vs. Dallas' 40mA
- Low Cost
- ♦ Delay Tolerance of ±2ns or ±3%, whichever is Greater
- **♦ TTL/CMOS-Compatible Logic**
- ♦ Leading- and Trailing-Edge Accuracy
- ♦ Custom Delays Available

#### Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MXD1005C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MXD1005PA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MXD1005PD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP
MXD1005SA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MXD1005SE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO
MXD1005UA	-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 to indicate the desired delay per output.

## Part Number and Delay Times

PART NUMBER EXTENSION	DELAY (tPHL, tPLH) PER OUTPUT (ns)					
(MXD1005)	TAP1	TAP2	TAP3	TAP4	TAP5	
60	12	24	36	48	60	
75	15	30	45	60	75	
100	20	40	60	80	100	
125	25	50	75	100	125	
150	30	60	90	120	150	
175	35	70	105	140	175	
200	40	80	120	160	200	
250	50	100	150	200	250	

Note: Contact factory for characterization data.

Functional Diagram appears at end of data sheet.

MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

$V_{CC}$ to GND0.5V to +6V All Other Pins0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V) Short-Circuit Output Current (1sec)50mA Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C) 8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)727mW	8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C)
8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)727mW 14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.0mW/°C above +70°C)800mW	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +160°C 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 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	Vcc	(Note 2)	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Input Voltage High	VIH	(Note 2)	2.2			V
Input Voltage Low	VIL	(Note 2)			0.8	V
Input Leakage Current	IL	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$	-1		1	μΑ
Active Current	Icc	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.25V, period = minimum (Notes 3, 4)		17	70	mA
Output Current High	Іон	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.75V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 4.0V			-1	mA
Output Current Low	loL	$V_{CC} = 4.75V, V_{OL} = 0.5V$	12			mA
Input Capacitance	CIN	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C \text{ (Note 5)}$		5	10	pF

#### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

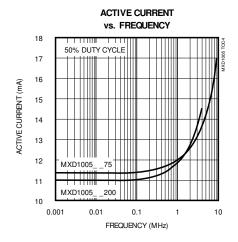
 $(V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 5\%, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

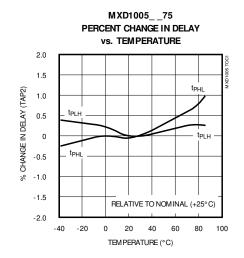
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Pulse Width	twı	(Note 6)	40% of TAP5 tPLH			ns
Input-to-Tap Delay (leading edge)	tPLH	(Notes 7–10)		Part Number and elay Times table		ns
Input-to-Tap Delay (trailing edge)	tPHL	(Notes 7–10)	See Part Number and Delay Times table			ns
Power-Up Time	tpu				100	ms
Period		(Note 6)	4(twi)			ns

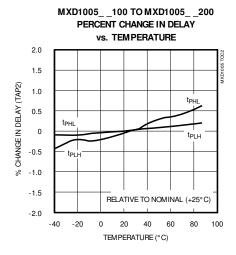
- Note 1: Specifications to -40°C are guaranteed by design, not production tested.
- Note 2: All voltages referenced to GND.
- Note 3: Measured with outputs open.
- Note 4: I<sub>CC</sub> is a function of frequency and TAP5 delay. Only an MXD1005\_\_60 operating with a 40ns period and V<sub>CC</sub> = +5.25V will have a maximum I<sub>CC</sub> of 70mA. For example, an MXD1005\_\_100 will not exceed 30mA. See Supply Current vs. Input Frequency graph in *Typical Operating Characteristics*.
- Note 5: Guaranteed by design.
- Note 6: Pulse width and/or period specifications may be exceeded, but accuracy is application sensitive (i.e., layout, decoupling, etc.).
- Note 7:  $V_{CC} = +5V$  at  $+25^{\circ}$ C. Typical delays are accurate on both rising and falling edges within  $\pm 2$ ns or  $\pm 3\%$ .
- Note 8: See Test Conditions section.
- Note 9: The combination of temperature variations from +25°C to 0°C or +25°C to +70°C and voltage variation from 5.0V to 4.75V or 5.0V to 5.25V may produce an additional typical input-to-tap delay shift of ±1.5ns or ±4%, whichever is greater.
- Note 10: All taps and outputs delays tend to vary unilaterally with temperature or supply variations. For example, if TAP1 slows down, all other taps will also slow down; TAP3 cannot be faster than TAP2.

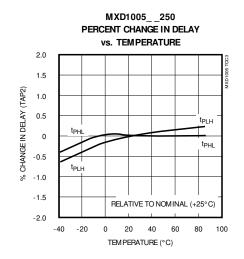
## Typical Operating Characteristics

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









#### 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	Vcc	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:  $+25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>):  $+5\text{V} \pm 0.01\text{V}$ 

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

Period: 1µs

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.

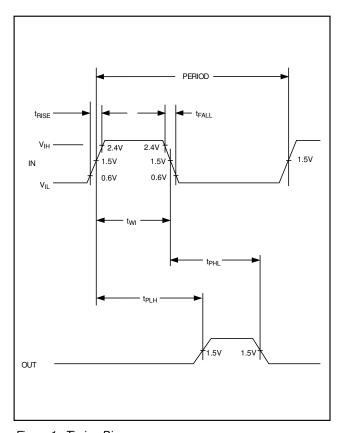


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

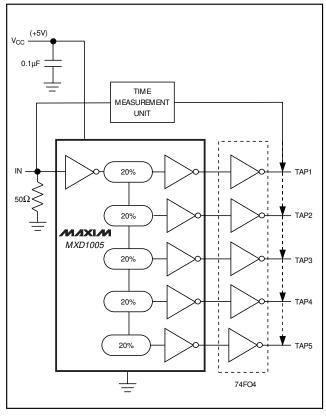


Figure 2. Test Circuit

### Applications Information

#### Supply and Temperature Effects on Delay

Variations in supply voltage may affect the MXD1005'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.

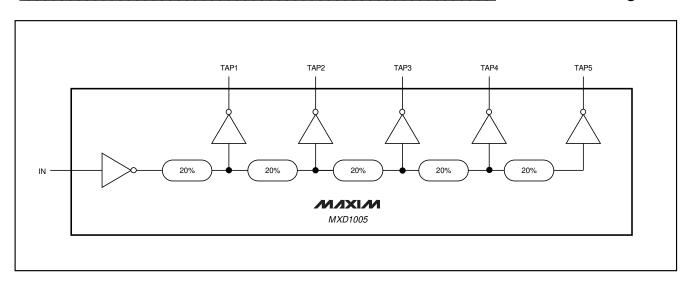
#### Capacitance and Loading Effects on Delay

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.

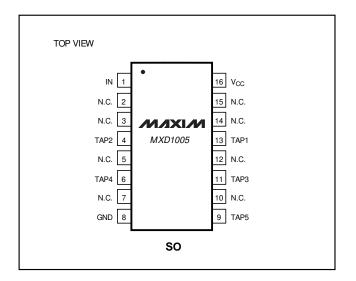
## Board Layout Considerations/Decoupling

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.

## \_Functional Diagram



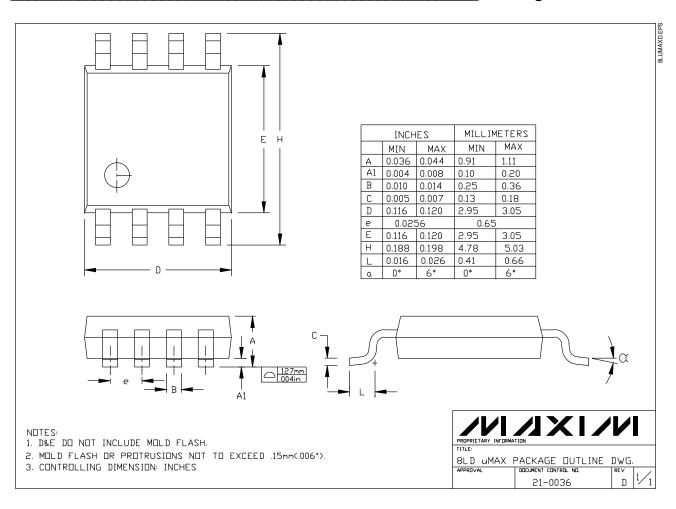
## \_\_\_Pin Configurations (continued)



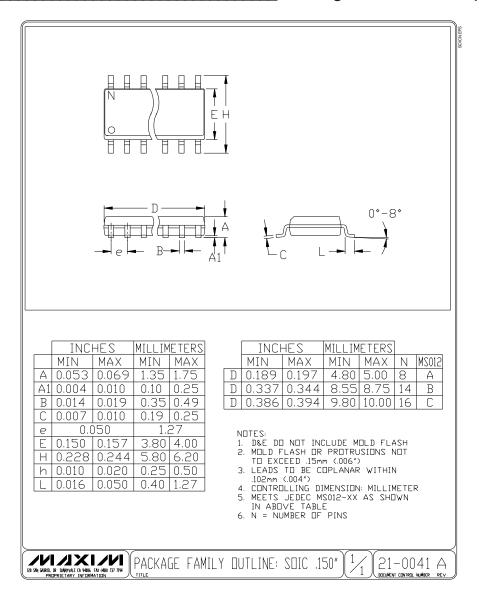
# \_\_\_\_\_Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 824

### Package Information



### Package Information (continued)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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