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December 1995, Rev. E FN7062

Dual 50MHz Comparator/Pin Receiver

The EL2252 dual comparator replaces the traditional input buffer + attenuator +ECL comparator +ECL to TTL translator circuit blocks used in digital equipment. The EL2252 provides a quick 7ns propagation delay while complying with ±10V inputs. Input accuracy and propagation delay is maintained even with input signal Slew Rates as great as 4000V/µs. The EL2252 can run on supplies as low as -5.2V and +9V and comply with ECL and CMOS inputs, or use supplies as great as ±18V for much greater input range.

The EL2252 has a /TTL pin which, when grounded, restricts the output V_{OH} to a TTL swing to minimize propagation delay. When left open, the output V_{OH} increases to a valid CMOS level.

The comparators are well behaved and have little tendency to oscillate over a variety of input and output source and load impedances. They do not oscillate even when the inputs are held in the linear range of the device. To improve output stability in the presence of input noise, an internal 60mV of hysteresis is available by connecting the HYS pin to V-.

Elantec's products and facilities comply with MIL-I-45208A, and other applicable quality specifications. For information on Elantec's processing, see Elantec document, QRA-1; *"Elantec's Processing, Monolithic Integrated Circuits"*.

Features

- Fast response — 7ns
- Inputs tolerate large overdrives with no speed nor bias current penalties
- Propagation delay is relatively constant with variations of input Slew Rate, overdrive, temperature, and supply voltage
- Output provides proper CMOS or TTL logic levels
- Hysteresis is available on-chip
- Large voltage gain — 8000V/V
- Not oscillation-prone
- Can detect 4ns glitches
- MIL-STD-883 Rev. C compliant

Applications

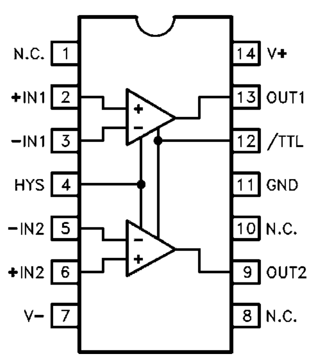
- Pin receiver for automatic test equipment
- Data communications line receiver
- Frequency counter input
- Pulse squarer

Ordering Information

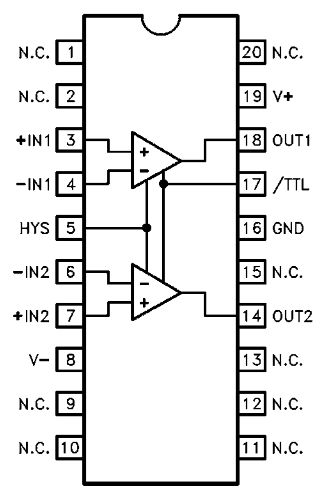
PART NUMBER	TEMP. RANGE	PACKAGE	PKG. NO.
EL2252CN	0°C to +75°C	14-Pin PDIP	MDP0031
EL2252CM	0ºC to +75ºC	20-Pin SOL	MDP0027

Pinouts

EL2252
(14-PIN PDIP)
TOP VIEW



EL2252
(20-PIN SOL)
TOP VIEW



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Voltage between V+ and V- 36V
Voltage at V+ 18V
Voltage between -IN and +IN pins 36V
Output Current 12mA
Current into +IN,-IN, HYS or /TTL 5mA

Internal Power Dissipation . . . . See Curves
Operating Ambient Temperature Range . . . .-25°C to +85°C
Operating Junction Temperature . . . . 150°C
Storage Temperature Range . . . .-65° to +150C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

DC Electrical Specifications

V_S = ±15V; HYS and /TTL grounded; T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION		TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		25°C		1	9	mV
			Full			13	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Offset Voltage Drift		Full		7		µV/C
I_B	Input Bias Current at Null		25°C		6	16	µA
			Full			21	µA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		25°C		0.2	1	µA
			Full			2	µA
R_{IN}, diff	Input Differential Resistance		25°C		30		kΩ
R_{IN}, comm	Input Common-Mode Resistance		25°C		10		MΩ
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance		25°C		2		pF
$V_{CM}+$	Positive Common-Mode Input Range		Full	10	13		V
$V_{CM}-$	Negative Common-Mode Input Range		Full	-9	-12		V
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain VO = 0.8V to 2.0V		25°C	4000	8000		V/V
			Full	3000			V/V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (Note 1)		Full	70	95	II	
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 2)		Full	70	90	II	
V_{HYS}	Peak-to-Peak Input Hysteresis with HYS connected to V-		25°C	60		V	
V_{OH}	High Level Output	CMOS Mode	Full	4.0	4.6	5.1	V
		TTL Mode	Full	2.4	2.7	3.2	V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output	I1 = 0	Full	-0.2	0.2	0.8	V
		I1 = 5mA	Full	-0.2	0.4	0.8	V
I_S+	Positive Supply Current		Full	16	19	II	
I_S-	Negative Supply Current		Full	17	20	II	

NOTES:

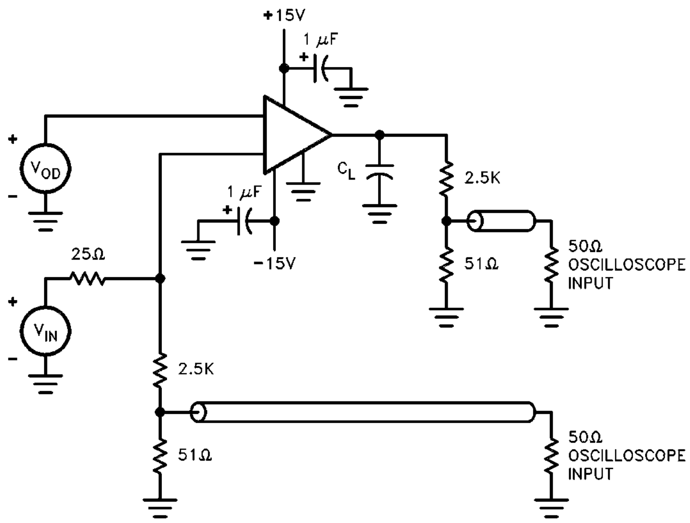
1. Two tests are performed with V_{CM} = 0V to -9V and V_{CM} = 0V to 10V.
2. Two tests are performed with V+ = 15V, V- changed from -10V to -15V; V- = -15V, V+ changed from 10V to 15V.

AC Electrical Specifications

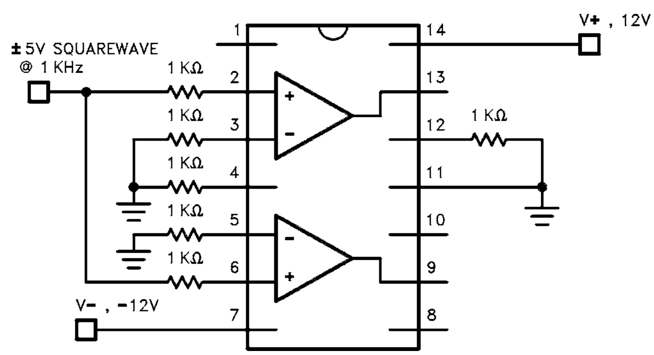
$V_S = \pm15V$; $C_L = 10pF$; $T_A = 25°C$; TTL output threshold is 1.4V, CMOS output threshold is 2.5V; unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
T_{PD+}, T_{PD-}	Input to Output Propagation Delay, $0 < V_{IN} < 5V$, 500mV Overdrive, 2000V/µs Input Slew Rate	TTL Output Swing		6	9	ns
		CMOS Output Swing		8		ns
T_{PD+}, T_{PD-}	Input to Output Propagation Delay, $-2V < V_{IN} < -1V$, 500mV Overdrive, 2ns Input Rise Time	TTL Output Swing		5	9	ns
		CMOS Output Swing		9		ns
T_{PDSYM}	Propagation Delay Change between Positive and Negative Input Slopes			1.25		ns

AC Test Circuit

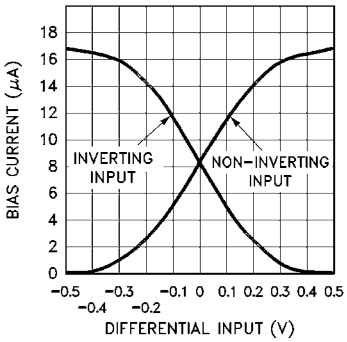


Burn-In Circuit

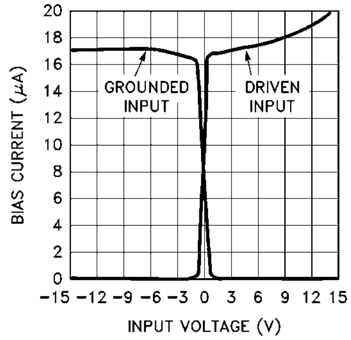


Typical Performance Curves

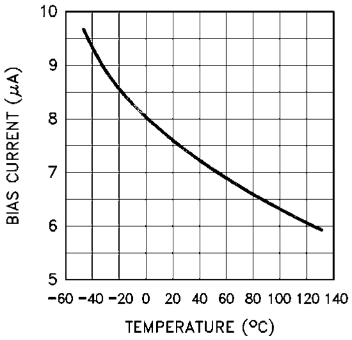
Input Bias Current
vs Small Overdrives



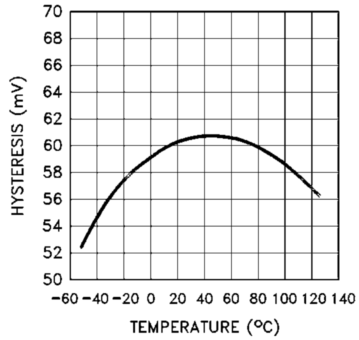
Input Bias Current
vs Large Overdrives



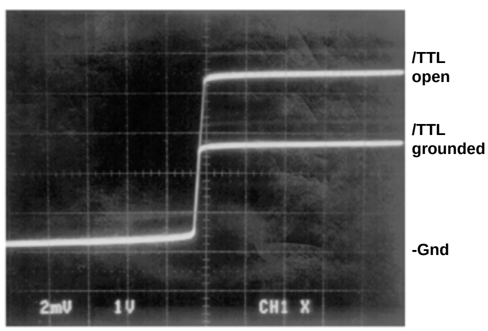
Bias Current vs
Temperature Inputs Balanced



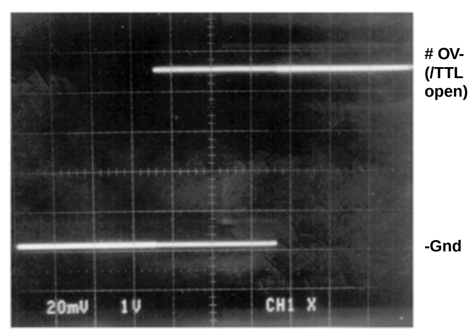
Input Hysteresis Voltage
vs Temperature



Input/Output Transfer Function - HYS Open

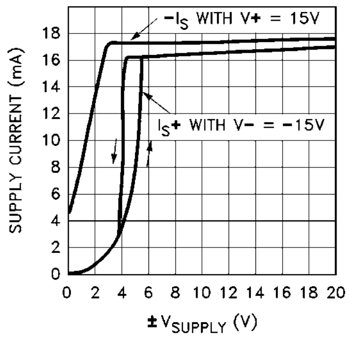


Input/Output Transfer Function - HYS Connected to V

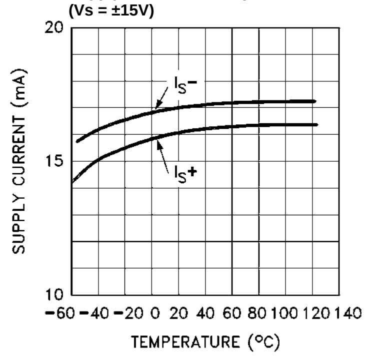


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

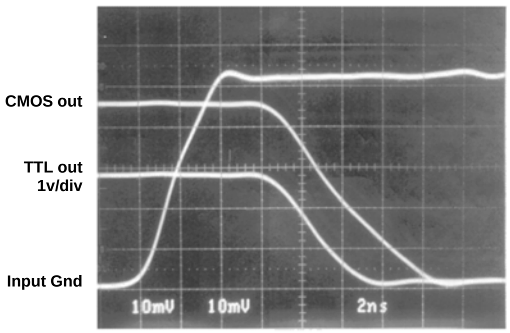
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



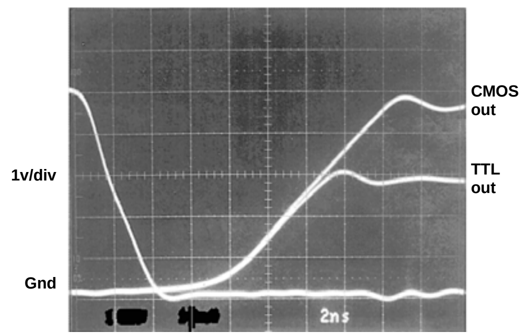
Supply Current vs Temperature (Vs = ±15V)



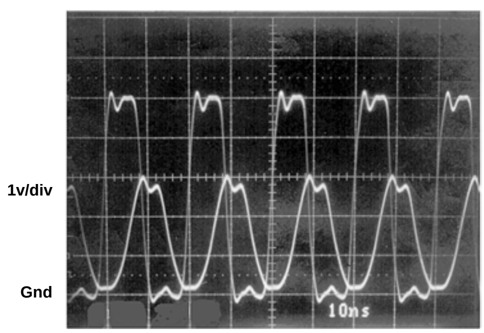
Output Delay — 0.5V Overdrive



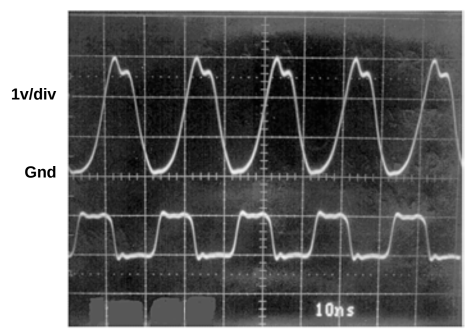
Output Delay — 0.5V Overdrive



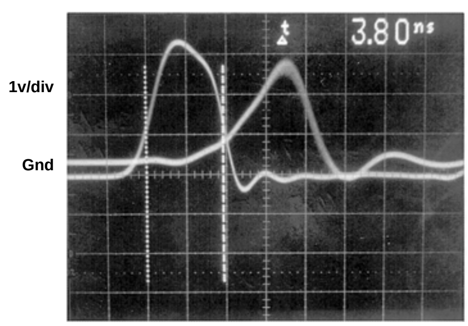
Output with 50MHz CMOS Input



Output with 50MHz ECL Input

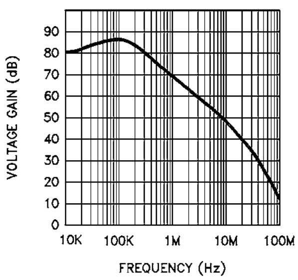


4ns TTL Glitch Detection

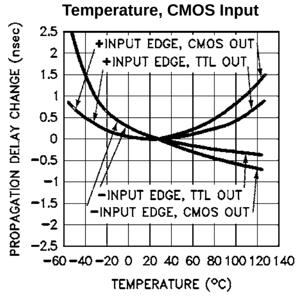


Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

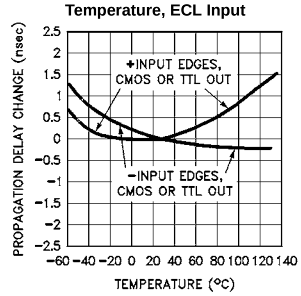
Gain vs Frequency



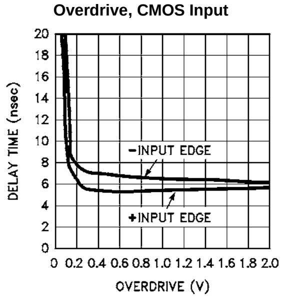
Propagation Delay vs Temperature, CMOS Input



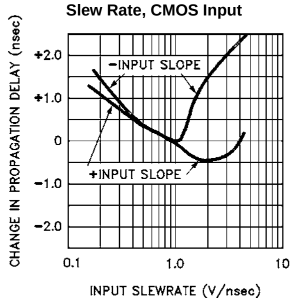
Propagation Delay vs Temperature, ECL Input



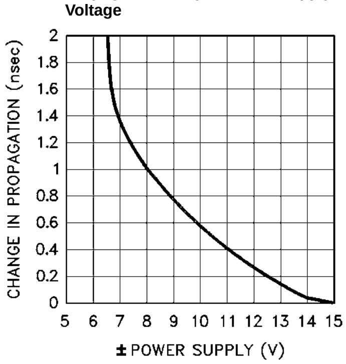
Propagation Delay vs Overdrive, CMOS Input



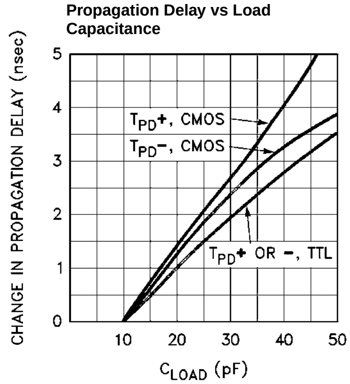
Propagation Delay vs Input Slew Rate, CMOS Input



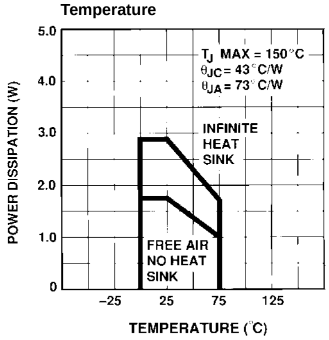
Propagation Delay vs Power Supply Voltage



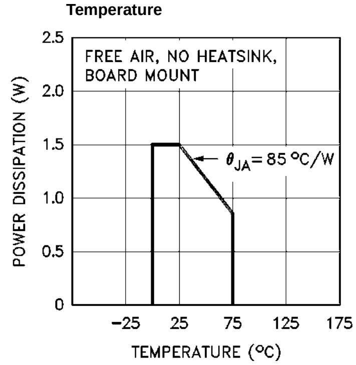
Propagation Delay vs Load Capacitance



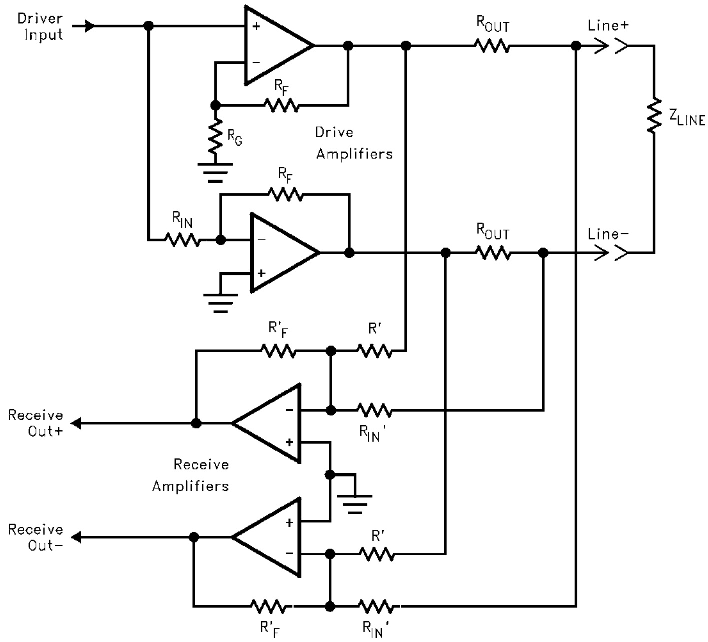
14-Pin Plastic DIP Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



20-Pin SOL Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



Simplified Schematic



ONE COMPARATOR

Applications Information

The EL2252 is very easy to use and is relatively oscillation-free, but a few items must be attended. The first is that both supplies should be bypassed closely. 1µF tantalums are very good and no additional smaller capacitors are necessary. The EL2252 requires V- to be at least 5V to preserve AC performance. V+ must be at least 6V for a TTL output swing, 8V for CMOS outputs.

The input voltage range will be referred to the more positive of the two inputs. That is, bringing an input as negative as V- will not cause problems; it's the other input's level that must be considered. The typical input range is +13/-12V when the supplies are ±15V. This range diminishes over temperature and varies with processing; it is wise to set power supplies such that V+ is 5V more positive than the most positive input signal and V- more negative than 6V below the most negative input. ±12V supplies will easily encompass all CMOS and ECL logic inputs. If the input exceeds the device's common-mode input capability, the EL2252 propagation delay and input bias current will increase. Fault currents will occur with inputs a diode below V- or above V+. No damage nor V_{OS} shift will occur even when fault currents within the absolute maximum ratings.

One of the few ways in which oscillations can be induced is by connecting a high-Q reactive source impedance to the EL2252 inputs. Such sources are long wires and unterminated coaxial lines. The source impedance should be de-Q'ed. One method is to connect a series resistor to the EL2252 input of around 100Ω value. More resistance will calm the system more effectively, but at the expense of comparator response time. Another method is to install a “snubber” network from comparator input to ground. A snubber is a resistor in series with a small capacitor, around 100Ω and 33pF. Each physical and electrical environment will require different treatments, although many need none.

The major use of the HYS pin is to suppress noise superimposed on the input signal. By shorting the HYS pin to V- a ±30mV hysteresis is placed around the V_{OS} of the comparator input. Leaving the pin open, or more appropriately, grounding the HYS pin removes all hysteresis. Connecting a resistor between HYS and V- allows an adjustment of the peak-to-peak hysteresis level. Unfortunately, an external resistor cannot track the internal devices properly, so temperature and unit-to-unit variations of hysteresis are increased. The relationship between the resistor and resulting hysteresis level is not linear, but a 1.5k resistor will approximately halve the nominal value.

The time delay of the EL2252 will increase by about 0.7ns when using full hysteresis.

The EL2252 is specifically designed to be tolerant of large inputs. It will exhibit very much increased delay times for input overdrives below 100mV. If very small overdrives must be sensed, the EL2018 or EL2019 comparators would be good choices, although they lose accuracies with signal input Slew Rates above 400V/µs. The EL2252 keeps its timing accuracy with input Slew Rates between 100V/µs and 4000V/µs of input Slew Rate.

The output stage drives tens of pF load capacitances without increased overshoot, but propagation delay increases about

1ns per 10pF. The output circuit is not a traditional TTL stage, and using an external pullup resistor will not change the V_{OH}. In general setting the output swing to TTL (by grounding the /TTL pin) will optimize overall propagation delay and ±swing symmetry.

EL2252 Macromodel

```
* Connections:  +input
*                 |   -input
*                 |    |   +V
*                 |    |    |   -V
*                 |    |    |   |   HYS___
*                 |    |    |   |    |   TTL
*                 |    |    |   |    |    |    output
*                 |    |    |   |    |    |     |
.subckt M2252     2    3   14   7    4    5    13


.* Application Hints:
*
* Connect pin 4 to ground through 1000MΩ resistor to inhibit
* Hysteresis; to invoke Hysteresis, connect pin 4 to V-.
*
* Connect pin 5 to ground to invoke TTL VOH; pin 5 may left open
* for CMOS VOH.
*
* To facilitate .OP, set itl1=200, itl2=200, set node 27 to 13.8V,
* and node 30 to -12V.
*
*Input Stage
*
i1 22 7 1.7mA
r1 14 20 300
r2 14 21 300
q1 20 2 22 qn
q2 21 3 22 qn
q3 20 26 23 qn
q4 21 25 23 qn
q13 25 27 20 qp
q14 26 27 21 qp
v1 14 27 1.2V
r3 23 24 1.4k
d1 24 4 ds
r4 25 33 700
r5 26 33 700
q16 33 33 34 qn
q17 34 34 37 qn
v4 37 7 1.2V
*
* 2nd Stage
*
i2 30 7 3mA
i3 14 28 1.5mA
q7 0 35 28 qp
v2 44 0 1.2V
s1 44 35 5 0 swa
s2 45 35 5 0 swb
rsw 14 5 10k
v3 45 0 2.5V
q5 0 26 30 qn
q6 28 25 30 qn
d3 0 28 ds
```

```
*
* Output Stage
*
i4 14 38 1mA
q8 38 38 39 qn
q9 32 32 39 qp
q10 7 28 32 qp
q11 14 38 40 qn 2
q12 7 28 13 qp 2
r6 40 13 50
c1 28 0 3pF
*
* Models
*
.model qn npn (is=2e-15 bf=120 tf=0.2nS cje=0.2pF cjc=0.2pF ccs=0.2pF)
.model qp pnp (is=0.6e-15 bf=60 tf=0.2nS cje=0.5pF cjc=0.3pF ccs=0.2pF)
.model ds d(is=3e-12 tt=0.05nS eg=0.72V vj=0.58)
.model swa vswitch (von=0v voff=2.5V)
.model swb vswitch (von=2.5 voff=0V)
.ends
```