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DATA SHEET

The MC100ES6014 is a low skew 1-to-5 differential driver, designed with clock distribution in mind, accepting two clock sources into an input multiplexer. The ECL/PECL input signals can be either differential or single-ended (if the $V_{B B}$ output is used). HSTL and LVDS inputs can be used when the ES6014 is operating under PECL conditions.

The ES6014 specifically guarantees low output-to-output skew. Optimal design, layout, and processing minimize skew within a device and from device to device.

To ensure that the tight skew specification is realized, both sides of any differential output need to be terminated identically into $50 \Omega$ even if only one output is being used. If an output pair is unused, both outputs may be left open (unterminated) without affecting skew.

The common enable ( $\overline{\mathrm{EN}}$ ) is synchronous, outputs are enabled/disabled in the LOW state. This avoids a runt clock pulse when the device is enabled/disabled as can happen with an asynchronous control. The internal flip flop is clocked on the falling edge of the input clock; therefore, all associated specification limits are referenced to the negative edge of the clock input.

The MC100ES6014, as with most other ECL devices, can be operated from a positive $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ supply in PECL mode. This allows the ES6014 to be used for high performance clock distribution in +3.3 V or +2.5 V systems. Single ended CLK input pin operation is limited to a $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \geq 3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ in PECL mode, or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}} \leq-3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ in ECL mode. Designers can take advantage of the ES6014's performance to distribute low skew clocks across the backplane or the board.

## Features

- 25 ps Within Device Skew
- 400 ps Typical Propagation Delay

MC100ES6014


| ORDERING INFORMATION |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Device | Package |
| MC100ES6014EJ | TSSOP-20 (Pb-Free) |
| MC100ES6014EJR2 | TSSOP-20 (Pb-Free) |

- Maximum Frequency > 2 GHz Typical
- The 100 Series Contains Temperature Compensation
- PECL and HSTL Mode: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.375 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.8 V with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$
- ECL Mode: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=-2.375 \mathrm{~V}$ to -3.8 V
- LVDS and HSTL Input Compatible
- Open Input Default State
- 20-Lead Pb-Free Package Available
- Replacement part: ICS853S014I


Warning: All $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ pins must be externally connected to
Power Supply to guarantee proper operation.
Figure 1. 20-Lead Pinout (Top View) and Logic Diagram

Table 1. Pin Description

| Pin | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| CLK0 $^{*}, \overline{\mathrm{CLKO}}$ | ** |
| CLK1 $^{*}, \overline{\mathrm{CLK}}^{* *}$ | ECL/PECL/HSTL CLK Input |
| Q0:4, $\overline{\mathrm{Q0}: 4}$ | ECL/PECL Outputs |
| CLK_SEL* $^{*}$ | ECL/PECL Active Clock Select Input |
| $\overline{\mathrm{EN}}^{*}$ | ECL Sync Enable |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ | Reference Voltage Output |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Positive Supply |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | Negative Supply |

* Pins will default LOW when left open.
** Pins will default to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} / 2$ when left open.

Table 2. Function Table

| CLK0 | CLK1 | CLK_SEL | $\overline{\text { EN }}$ | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | X | L | L | L |
| H | X | L | L | H |
| X | L | H | L | L |
| X | H | H | L | H |
| X | X | X | H | L* |

* On next negative transition of CLK0 or CLK1

Table 3. General specifications

| Characteristics | Value |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Internal Input Pulldown Resistor | $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Internal Input Pullup Resistor | Human Body Model <br> Machine Model <br> Charged Device Model | $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| ESD Protection | $>2000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | $>200 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Thermal Resistance (Junction-to-Ambient) | 0 LFPM, 20 TSSOP | $>1500 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Meets or exceeds JEDEC Spec EIA/JESD78 IC Latchup Test

Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{(1)}$

| Symbol | Characteristic | Conditions | Rating | Units |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SUPPLY }}$ | Power Supply Voltage | Difference between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | 3.9 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}} \leq 3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3$ |  |
|  |  | Continuous | V |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EUT}}-0.3$ | Surge | 50 | mA |  |
|  | Output Current |  | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ Sink/Source Current |  | $\pm 0.5$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Temperature Range | -40 to +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage Temperature Range | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

1. Absolute maximum continuous ratings are those maximum values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Exposure to these conditions or conditions beyond those indicated may adversely affect device reliability. Functional operation at absolute-maximum-rated conditions is not implied.

Table 5. DC Characteristics $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=-2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%\right.$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Symbol | Characteristics | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {EE }}$ | Power Supply Current |  | 30 | 60 |  | 30 | 60 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Output HIGH Voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1250$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-990$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-800$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-960$ | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}-750$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Output LOW Voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2000$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1550 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1150 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1925 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1630 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {outPP }}$ | Output Peak-to-Peak Voltage | 200 |  |  | 200 |  |  | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1165$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-880$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1165$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$-880 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1810$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1475$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1810$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}-1475$ | mV |
| $V_{B B}$ | Output Reference Voltage $I_{\mathrm{BB}}=200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}-1400$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1400$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | Differential Input Voltage ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.12 |  | 1.3 | 0.12 |  | 1.3 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CMR }}$ | Differential Cross Point Voltage ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.0$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.0$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | Input Current |  |  | $\pm 150$ |  |  | $\pm 150$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

1. Output termination voltage $\mathrm{V}_{T T}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ operation is supported but the power consumption of the device will increase.
2. $V_{P P}(D C)$ is the minimum differential input voltage swing required to maintain device functionality.
3. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}(\mathrm{DC})$ is the crosspoint of the differential input signal. Functional operation is obtained when the crosspoint is within the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}$ ( DC ) range and the input swing lies within the $V_{P P}$ (DC) specification.
Table 6. DC Characteristics $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=-3.8 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to -3.135 V or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.135 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\left.3.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=0 \mathrm{~V}\right)$

| Symbol | Characteristics | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {EE }}$ | Power Supply Current |  | 30 | 60 |  | 30 | 60 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Output HIGH Voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$-1150 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1020$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-800$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}-970$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-750$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Output LOW Voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1950 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1620$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1250$ | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}-2000$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1680$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1300$ | mV |
| $V_{\text {outPP }}$ | Output Peak-to-Peak Voltage | 200 |  |  | 200 |  |  | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1165$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-880$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1165$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-880$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$-1810 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1475$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1810$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$-1475 | mV |
| $V_{B B}$ | Output Reference Voltage $I_{\mathrm{BB}}=200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1400$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}-1400$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1200$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | Differential Input Voltage ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.12 |  | 1.3 | 0.12 |  | 1.3 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CMR }}$ | Differential Cross Point Voltage ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.1$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.1$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | Input Current |  |  | $\pm 150$ |  |  | $\pm 150$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

1. Output termination voltage $\mathrm{V}_{T T}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ operation is supported but the power consumption of the device will increase.
2. $V_{P P}(D C)$ is the minimum differential input voltage swing required to maintain device functionality.
3. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}(\mathrm{DC})$ is the crosspoint of the differential input signal. Functional operation is obtained when the crosspoint is within the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}$ (DC) range and the input swing lies within the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ (DC) specification.
Table 7. AC Characteristics $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=-3.8 \mathrm{~V} \text { to }-2.375 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.375 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 3.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=0 \mathrm{~V}\right)^{(\mathbf{1})}$

| Symbol | Characteristics | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {max }}$ | Maximum Output Frequency | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | GHz |
| $t_{\text {pLH }}$ <br> $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}$ | Propagation Delay (Differential) CLK to $Q, \bar{Q}$ | 300 | 355 | 425 | 300 | 375 | 475 | 300 | 400 | 525 | ps |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {SKEW }}$ | Within Device Skew <br>  <br> Device-to-Device Skew <br> (2)$\quad \mathrm{Q}, \overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ |  | 23 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ |  | 23 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 45 \\ 175 \end{gathered}$ |  | 23 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 225 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ps} \\ & \mathrm{ps} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {IITTER }}$ | Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter RMS (1ه) |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | ps |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | Input Peak-to-Peak Voltage Swing (Differential) | 200 |  | 1200 | 200 |  | 1200 | 200 |  | 1200 | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CMR }}$ | Differential Cross Point Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{-1.2}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.2$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}+0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1.2$ | V |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Output Rise/Fall Time (20\%-80\%) | 70 |  | 225 | 70 |  | 250 | 70 |  | 275 | ps |

1. Measured using a 750 mV source, $50 \%$ duty cycle clock source. All loading with 50 ohms to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.0 \mathrm{~V}$.
2. Skew is measured between outputs under identical transitions.


Figure 2. Typical Termination for Output Driver and Device Evaluation

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS




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## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS




CASE 948E-03

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

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    NOTES:
    1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
    2. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. PROTRUSIONS OR GATE
    BURRS. MOLD FLASH OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE
4
    DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION
        INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0. 25 PER SIDE.
5
    DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE
        DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF
        THE DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
    6. TERMINAL NUMBERS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY
    7 DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE -W-
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