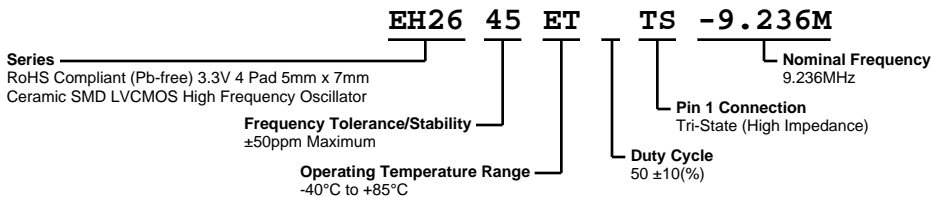


# EH2645ETTS-9.236M



## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Nominal Frequency</b>	9.236MHz
<b>Frequency Tolerance/Stability</b>	$\pm 50\text{ppm}$ Maximum (Inclusive of all conditions: Calibration Tolerance at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Frequency Stability over the Operating Temperature Range, Supply Voltage Change, Output Load Change, First Year Aging at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Shock, and Vibration)
<b>Aging at <math>25^{\circ}\text{C}</math></b>	$\pm 5\text{ppm}/\text{year}$ Maximum
<b>Operating Temperature Range</b>	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>Supply Voltage</b>	3.3Vdc $\pm 0.3\text{Vdc}$
<b>Input Current</b>	35mA Maximum (No Load)
<b>Output Voltage Logic High (Voh)</b>	2.7Vdc Minimum (IOH= -8mA)
<b>Output Voltage Logic Low (Vol)</b>	0.5Vdc Maximum (IOH= +8mA)
<b>Rise/Fall Time</b>	6nSec Maximum (Measured at 20% to 80% of waveform)
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	$50 \pm 10\%$ (Measured at 50% of waveform)
<b>Load Drive Capability</b>	30pF Maximum
<b>Output Logic Type</b>	CMOS
<b>Pin 1 Connection</b>	Tri-State (High Impedance)
<b>Tri-State Input Voltage (Vih and Vil)</b>	70% of Vdd Minimum to enable output, 20% of Vdd Maximum to disable output, No Connect to enable output.
<b>Absolute Clock Jitter</b>	$\pm 250\text{pSec}$ Maximum, $\pm 100\text{pSec}$ Typical
<b>One Sigma Clock Period Jitter</b>	$\pm 50\text{pSec}$ Maximum, $\pm 40\text{pSec}$ Typical
<b>Start Up Time</b>	10mSec Maximum
<b>Storage Temperature Range</b>	$-55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$

## ENVIRONMENTAL & MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>ESD Susceptibility</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 3015, Class 1, HBM: 1500V
<b>Fine Leak Test</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1014, Condition A
<b>Flammability</b>	UL94-V0
<b>Gross Leak Test</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1014, Condition C
<b>Mechanical Shock</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 2002, Condition B
<b>Moisture Resistance</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1004
<b>Moisture Sensitivity</b>	J-STD-020, MSL 1
<b>Resistance to Soldering Heat</b>	MIL-STD-202, Method 210, Condition K
<b>Resistance to Solvents</b>	MIL-STD-202, Method 215
<b>Solderability</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 2003
<b>Temperature Cycling</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1010, Condition B
<b>Vibration</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 2007, Condition A

# EH2645ETTS-9.236M

## MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS (all dimensions in millimeters)



PIN	CONNECTION
1	Tri-State (High Impedance)
2	Ground
3	Output
4	Supply Voltage

LINE	MARKING
1	<b>ECLIPTEK</b>
2	<b>9.236M</b>
3	<b>XXXXXX</b> XXXXXX=Ecliptek Manufacturing Identifier

## Suggested Solder Pad Layout

All Dimensions in Millimeters



All Tolerances are  $\pm 0.1$

# EH2645ETTS-9.236M

## OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



### Test Circuit for CMOS Output



Note 1: An external 0.1 $\mu$ F low frequency tantalum bypass capacitor in parallel with a 0.01 $\mu$ F high frequency ceramic bypass capacitor close to the package ground and  $V_{DD}$  pin is required.

Note 2: A low capacitance (<12pF), 10X attenuation factor, high impedance (>10Mohms), and high bandwidth (>300MHz) passive probe is recommended.

Note 3: Capacitance value  $C_L$  includes sum of all probe and fixture capacitance.

## Recommended Solder Reflow Methods



### High Temperature Infrared/Convection

<b><math>T_S</math> MAX to <math>T_L</math> (Ramp-up Rate)</b>	3°C/second Maximum
<b>Preheat</b>	
- Temperature Minimum ( $T_S$ MIN)	150°C
- Temperature Typical ( $T_S$ TYP)	175°C
- Temperature Maximum ( $T_S$ MAX)	200°C
- Time ( $t_s$ MIN)	60 - 180 Seconds
<b>Ramp-up Rate (<math>T_L</math> to <math>T_P</math>)</b>	3°C/second Maximum
<b>Time Maintained Above:</b>	
- Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217°C
- Time ( $t_L$ )	60 - 150 Seconds
<b>Peak Temperature (<math>T_P</math>)</b>	260°C Maximum for 10 Seconds Maximum
<b>Target Peak Temperature (<math>T_P</math> Target)</b>	250°C +0/-5°C
<b>Time within 5°C of actual peak (<math>t_p</math>)</b>	20 - 40 seconds
<b>Ramp-down Rate</b>	6°C/second Maximum
<b>Time 25°C to Peak Temperature (t)</b>	8 minutes Maximum
<b>Moisture Sensitivity Level</b>	Level 1
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Temperatures shown are applied to body of device.

## Recommended Solder Reflow Methods



### Low Temperature Infrared/Convection 240°C

<b>T<sub>s</sub> MAX to T<sub>L</sub> (Ramp-up Rate)</b>	5°C/second Maximum
<b>Preheat</b>	
- Temperature Minimum (T <sub>s</sub> MIN)	N/A
- Temperature Typical (T <sub>s</sub> TYP)	150°C
- Temperature Maximum (T <sub>s</sub> MAX)	N/A
- Time (t <sub>s</sub> MIN)	60 - 120 Seconds
<b>Ramp-up Rate (T<sub>L</sub> to T<sub>P</sub>)</b>	5°C/second Maximum
<b>Time Maintained Above:</b>	
- Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> )	150°C
- Time (t <sub>L</sub> )	200 Seconds Maximum
<b>Peak Temperature (T<sub>P</sub>)</b>	240°C Maximum
<b>Target Peak Temperature (T<sub>P</sub> Target)</b>	240°C Maximum 1 Time / 230°C Maximum 2 Times
<b>Time within 5°C of actual peak (t<sub>p</sub>)</b>	10 seconds Maximum 2 Times / 80 seconds Maximum 1 Time
<b>Ramp-down Rate</b>	5°C/second Maximum
<b>Time 25°C to Peak Temperature (t)</b>	N/A
<b>Moisture Sensitivity Level</b>	Level 1
<b>Additional Notes</b>	Temperatures shown are applied to body of device.

### Low Temperature Manual Soldering

185°C Maximum for 10 seconds Maximum, 2 times Maximum. (Temperatures shown are applied to body of device.)

### High Temperature Manual Soldering

260°C Maximum for 5 seconds Maximum, 2 times Maximum. (Temperatures shown are applied to body of device.)