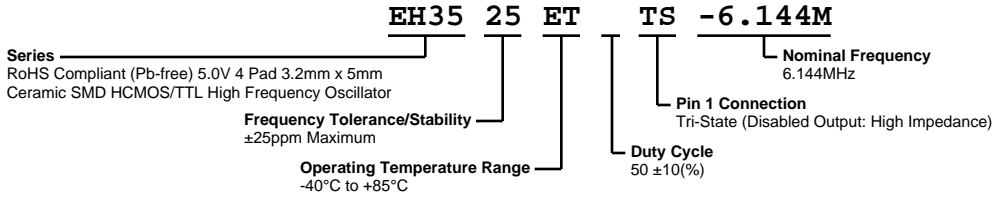


# EH3525ETTS-6.144M



**ECLIPTEK**<sup>®</sup>  
CORPORATION



## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Nominal Frequency</b>	6.144MHz
<b>Frequency Tolerance/Stability</b>	$\pm 25\text{ppm}$ Maximum (Inclusive of all conditions: Calibration Tolerance at 25°C, Frequency Stability over the Operating Temperature Range, Supply Voltage Change, Output Load Change, 1st Year Aging at 25°C, Shock, and Vibration)
<b>Aging at 25°C</b>	$\pm 5\text{ppm/year}$ Maximum
<b>Operating Temperature Range</b>	-40°C to +85°C
<b>Supply Voltage</b>	5.0Vdc $\pm 10\%$
<b>Input Current</b>	50mA Maximum (No Load)
<b>Output Voltage Logic High (Voh)</b>	2.4Vdc Minimum with TTL Load, Vdd-0.4Vdc Minimum with HCMOS Load (IOH = -16mA)
<b>Output Voltage Logic Low (Vol)</b>	0.4Vdc Maximum with TTL Load, 0.5Vdc Maximum with HCMOS Load (IOL = +16mA)
<b>Rise/Fall Time</b>	6nSec Maximum (Measured at 0.8Vdc to 2.0Vdc with TTL Load or at 20% to 80% of waveform with HCMOS Load)
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	50 $\pm$ 10(%) (Measured at 1.4Vdc with TTL Load or at 50% of waveform with HCMOS Load)
<b>Load Drive Capability</b>	10TTL Load or 50pF HCMOS Load Maximum
<b>Output Logic Type</b>	CMOS
<b>Pin 1 Connection</b>	Tri-State (Disabled Output: High Impedance)
<b>Tri-State Input Voltage (Vih and Vil)</b>	+2.2Vdc Minimum to enable output, +0.8Vdc Maximum to disable output (High Impedance), 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, $\pm 30\text{pSec}$ Typical
<b>Start Up Time</b>	10mSec Maximum
<b>Storage Temperature Range</b>	-55°C to +125°C

## ENVIRONMENTAL & MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Fine Leak Test</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1014, Condition A
<b>Gross Leak Test</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 1014, Condition C
<b>Mechanical Shock</b>	MIL-STD-202, Method 213, Condition C
<b>Resistance to Soldering Heat</b>	MIL-STD-202, Method 210
<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
<b>Vibration</b>	MIL-STD-883, Method 2007, Condition A

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## MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS (all dimensions in millimeters)



PIN	CONNECTION
1	Tri-State
2	Ground/Case Ground
3	Output
4	Supply Voltage

LINE	MARKING
1	<b>E6.144</b> <i>E=Ecliptek Designator</i>

## Suggested Solder Pad Layout

All Dimensions in Millimeters



All Tolerances are ±0.1

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## OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



### Test Circuit for TTL Output

Output Load Drive Capability	$R_L$ Value (Ohms)	$C_L$ Value (pF)
10TTL	390	15
5TTL	780	15
2TTL	1100	6
10LSTTL	2000	15
1TTL	2200	3

Table 1:  $R_L$  Resistance Value and  $C_L$  Capacitance Value Vs. Output Load Drive Capability



- 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.
- Note 4: Resistance value  $R_L$  is shown in Table 1. See applicable specification sheet for 'Load Drive Capability'.
- Note 5: All diodes are MMBD7000, MMBD914, or equivalent.

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## Test Circuit for CMOS Output



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

Note 2: A low capacitance ( $<12\text{pF}$ ), 10X attenuation factor, high impedance ( $>10\text{Mohms}$ ), and high bandwidth ( $>300\text{MHz}$ ) 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

## Recommended Solder Reflow Methods



### Low Temperature Infrared/Convection 240°C

$T_S$ MAX to $T_L$ (Ramp-up Rate)	5°C/second Maximum
<b>Preheat</b>	
- Temperature Minimum ( $T_S$ MIN)	N/A
- Temperature Typical ( $T_S$ TYP)	150°C
- Temperature Maximum ( $T_S$ MAX)	N/A
- Time ( $t_S$ MIN)	60 - 120 Seconds
<b>Ramp-up Rate (<math>T_L</math> to <math>T_P</math>)</b>	5°C/second Maximum
<b>Time Maintained Above:</b>	
- Temperature ( $T_L$ )	150°C
- Time ( $t_L$ )	200 Seconds Maximum
<b>Peak Temperature (<math>T_P</math>)</b>	240°C Maximum
<b>Target Peak Temperature (<math>T_P</math> Target)</b>	240°C Maximum 1 Time / 230°C Maximum 2 Times
<b>Time within 5°C of actual peak (<math>t_p</math>)</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

### Low Temperature Manual Soldering

185°C Maximum for 10 seconds Maximum, 2 times Maximum.

### High Temperature Manual Soldering

260°C Maximum for 5 seconds Maximum, 2 times Maximum.