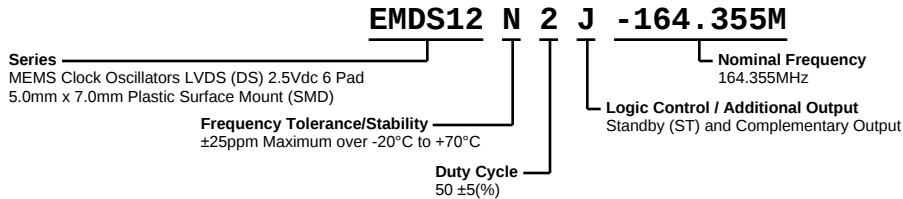


EMDS12N2J-164.355M



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal Frequency	164.355MHz
Frequency Tolerance/Stability	$\pm 25\text{ppm}$ Maximum over -20°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Inclusive of all conditions: Calibration Tolerance at 25°C , Frequency Stability over the Operating Temperature Range, Supply Voltage Change, Output Load Change, First Year Aging at 25°C , Reflow, Shock, and Vibration)
Aging at 25°C	$\pm 1\text{ppm}$ First Year Maximum
Supply Voltage	$+2.5\text{Vdc} \pm 0.125\text{Vdc}$
Input Current	75mA Maximum (Excluding Load Termination Current)
Output Voltage Logic High (Voh)	1.425Vdc Typical
Output Voltage Logic Low (Vol)	1.075Vdc Typical
Differential Output Voltage (Vod)	247mVdc Minimum, 350mVdc Typical, 454mVdc Maximum
Offset Voltage (Vos)	1.125V Minimum, 1.250V Typical, 1.375V Maximum
Rise/Fall Time	225pSec Typical, 325pSec Maximum (Measured over 20% to 80% of waveform)
Differential Output Error (dVod)	50mVdc Maximum
Duty Cycle	$50 \pm 5(\%)$ (Measured at 50% of waveform)
Offset Error (dVos)	50mVdc Maximum
Load Drive Capability	100 Ohms Between Output and Complementary Output
Output Logic Type	LVDS
Logic Control / Additional Output	Standby (ST) and Complementary Output
Output Control Input Voltage	Vih of 70% of Vdd Minimum or No Connect to Enable Output and Complementary Output, Vil of 30% of Vdd Maximum to Disable Output and Complementary Output (High Impedance)
Standby Current	30 μA Maximum (Without Load)
Period Jitter (Deterministic)	0.2pSec Typical
Period Jitter (Random)	2.0pSec Typical
Period Jitter (RMS)	2.5pSec Typical, 3.5pSec Maximum
Period Jitter (pk-pk)	25pSec Typical, 30pSec Maximum
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 637kHz to 10MHz; Random)	1.6pSec Typical
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 1MHz to 20MHz; Random)	0.7pSec Typical
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 1.875MHz to 20MHz; Random)	0.6pSec Typical
Start Up Time	10mSec Maximum
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$

ENVIRONMENTAL & MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

ESD Susceptibility	MIL-STD-883, Method 3015, Class 2, HBM 2000V
Flammability	UL94-V0
Mechanical Shock	MIL-STD-883, Method 2002, Condition G, 30,000G
Moisture Resistance	MIL-STD-883, Method 1004
Moisture Sensitivity Level	J-STD-020, MSL 1
Resistance to Soldering Heat	MIL-STD-202, Method 210, Condition K
Resistance to Solvents	MIL-STD-202, Method 215
Solderability	MIL-STD-883, Method 2003 (Six I/O Pads on bottom of package only)
Temperature Cycling	MIL-STD-883, Method 1010, Condition B

EMDS12N2J-164.355M



Thermal Shock	MIL-STD-883, Method 1011, Condition B
Vibration	MIL-STD-883, Method 2007, Condition A, 20G

EMDS12N2J-164.355M

MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS (all dimensions in millimeters)



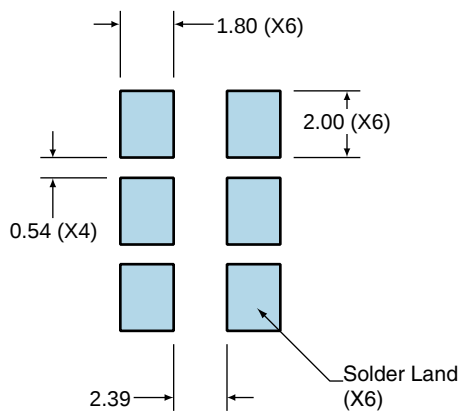
PIN	CONNECTION
1	Standby (ST)
2	No Connect
3	Case Ground
4	Output
5	Complementary Output
6	Supply Voltage

LINE	MARKING
1	XXXX or XXXXX XXXX or XXXXX=Ecliptek Manufacturing Identifier

Note A: Center paddle is connected internally to oscillator ground (Pad 3).

Suggested Solder Pad Layout

All Dimensions in Millimeters



All Tolerances are ±0.1

EMDS12N2J-164.355M

OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



EMDS12N2J-164.355M

OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



The schematic diagram illustrates the test setup for the 74VHC04 inverter. It features three power supplies: a main supply connected to VDD and ground, a voltage meter connected in parallel with VDD, and a switchable supply connected to the input of the inverter. The inverter's output is connected to a 100 Ohm resistor, which is then connected to the output of the inverter. The output is also connected to a frequency counter and an oscilloscope. The oscilloscope is connected to the output and the complementary output of the inverter. The frequency counter is connected to the output of the inverter. The inverter is labeled '74VHC04'.

Note 3: Test circuit PCB traces need to be designed for a characteristic line impedance of 50 ohms.

The schematic diagram illustrates the experimental setup for measuring the frequency response of a common-emitter amplifier. The circuit includes the following components and connections:

- Power Supply:** A DC power supply connected to the base of the transistor through a 100 Ohm resistor.
- Voltage Meter:** Connected in parallel with the 100 Ohm resistor to measure the input voltage.
- Current Meter:** Connected in series with the base of the transistor to measure the base current.
- Switch:** A switch connected to the base of the transistor, used to switch the input signal on and off.
- Capacitors:** Two capacitors, labeled $0.01\mu\text{F}$ (Note 1) and $0.1\mu\text{F}$ (Note 1), are connected in parallel to ground from the base of the transistor.
- Output:** The output of the amplifier is taken from the collector of the transistor and connected to a load resistor (100 Ohm) and an oscilloscope.
- Oscilloscope:** Connected to the output of the amplifier to measure the output voltage waveform.
- Frequency Counter:** Connected to the oscilloscope to measure the frequency of the input signal.

The circuit is powered by a common-emitter amplifier circuit, with the input signal provided by a voltage source (V_{DD}) and the output measured by the oscilloscope. The circuit is connected to a common-emitter amplifier circuit.

Note 3: Test circuit PCB traces need to be designed for a characteristic line impedance of 50 ohms.

Recommended Solder Reflow Methods



High Temperature Infrared/Convection

T_S MAX to T_L (Ramp-up Rate)	3°C/second Maximum
-----------------------------------	--------------------

Preheat

- 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

Ramp-up Rate (T_L to T_P)	3°C/second Maximum
---------------------------------	--------------------

Time Maintained Above:

- Temperature (T_L)	217°C
- Time (t_L)	60 - 150 Seconds

Peak Temperature (T_P)	260°C Maximum for 10 Seconds Maximum
----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Target Peak Temperature (T_P Target)	250°C +0/-5°C
---	---------------

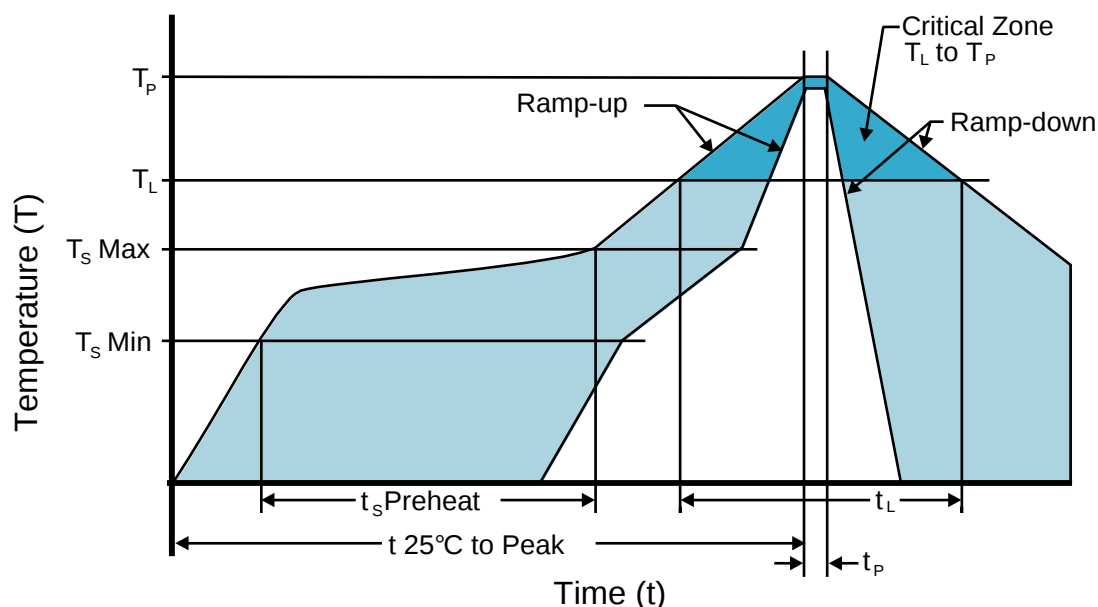
Time within 5°C of actual peak (t_p)	20 - 40 seconds
--	-----------------

Ramp-down Rate	6°C/second Maximum
----------------	--------------------

Time 25°C to Peak Temperature (t)	8 minutes Maximum
-----------------------------------	-------------------

Moisture Sensitivity Level	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

Preheat

- 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

Ramp-up Rate (T_L to T_P) 5°C/second Maximum

Time Maintained Above:

- Temperature (T_L) 150°C
- Time (t_L) 200 Seconds Maximum

Peak Temperature (T_P) 240°C Maximum

Target Peak Temperature (T_P Target) 240°C Maximum 2 Times / 230°C Maximum 1 Time

Time within 5°C of actual peak (t_P) 10 seconds Maximum 2 Times / 80 seconds Maximum 1 Time

Ramp-down Rate 5°C/second Maximum

Time 25°C to Peak Temperature (t) N/A

Moisture Sensitivity Level 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.