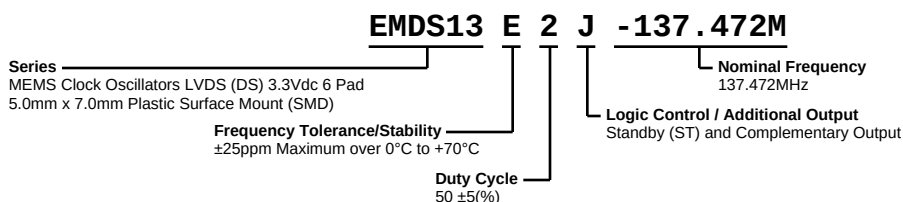


EMDS13E2J-137.472M



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal Frequency	137.472MHz
Frequency Tolerance/Stability	± 25 ppm Maximum over 0°C to +70°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	± 1 ppm First Year Maximum
Supply Voltage	+3.3Vdc ± 0.3 Vdc
Input Current	80mA 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 ± 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 μ A Maximum (Without Load)
Period Jitter (Deterministic)	0.2pSec Typical
Period Jitter (Random)	2.0pSec Typical
Period Jitter (RMS)	1.8pSec Typical, 2.5pSec Maximum
Period Jitter (pk-pk)	25pSec Typical, 30pSec Maximum
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 637kHz to 10MHz; Random)	1.7pSec Typical
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 1MHz to 20MHz; Random)	1.2pSec Typical
RMS Phase Jitter (Fj = 1.875MHz to 20MHz; Random)	0.7pSec Typical
Start Up Time	10mSec Maximum
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°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

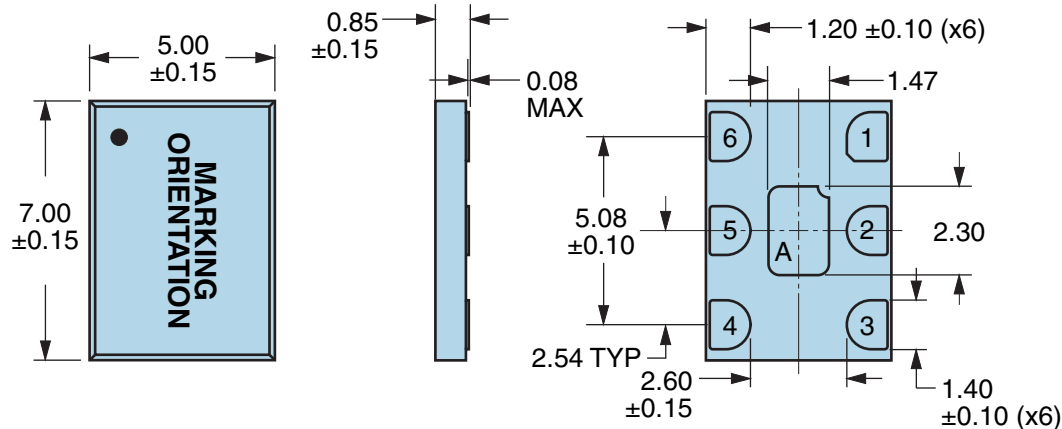
EMDS13E2J-137.472M



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

EMDS13E2J-137.472M

MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS (all dimensions in millimeters)

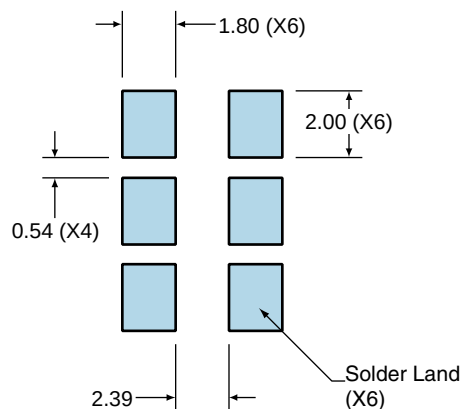


PIN	CONNECTION
1	Standby (ST)
2	No Connect
3	Case Ground
4	Output
5	Complementary Output
6	Supply Voltage

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

Suggested Solder Pad Layout

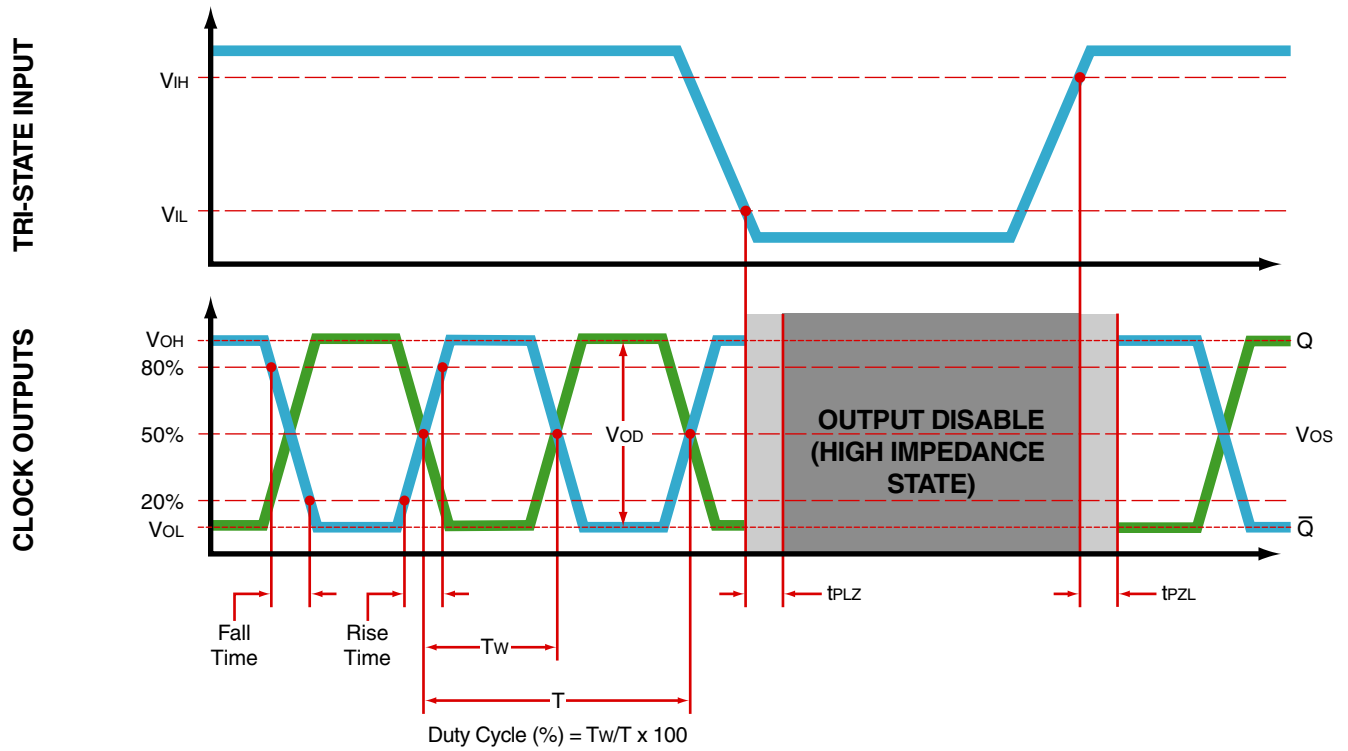
All Dimensions in Millimeters



All Tolerances are ±0.1

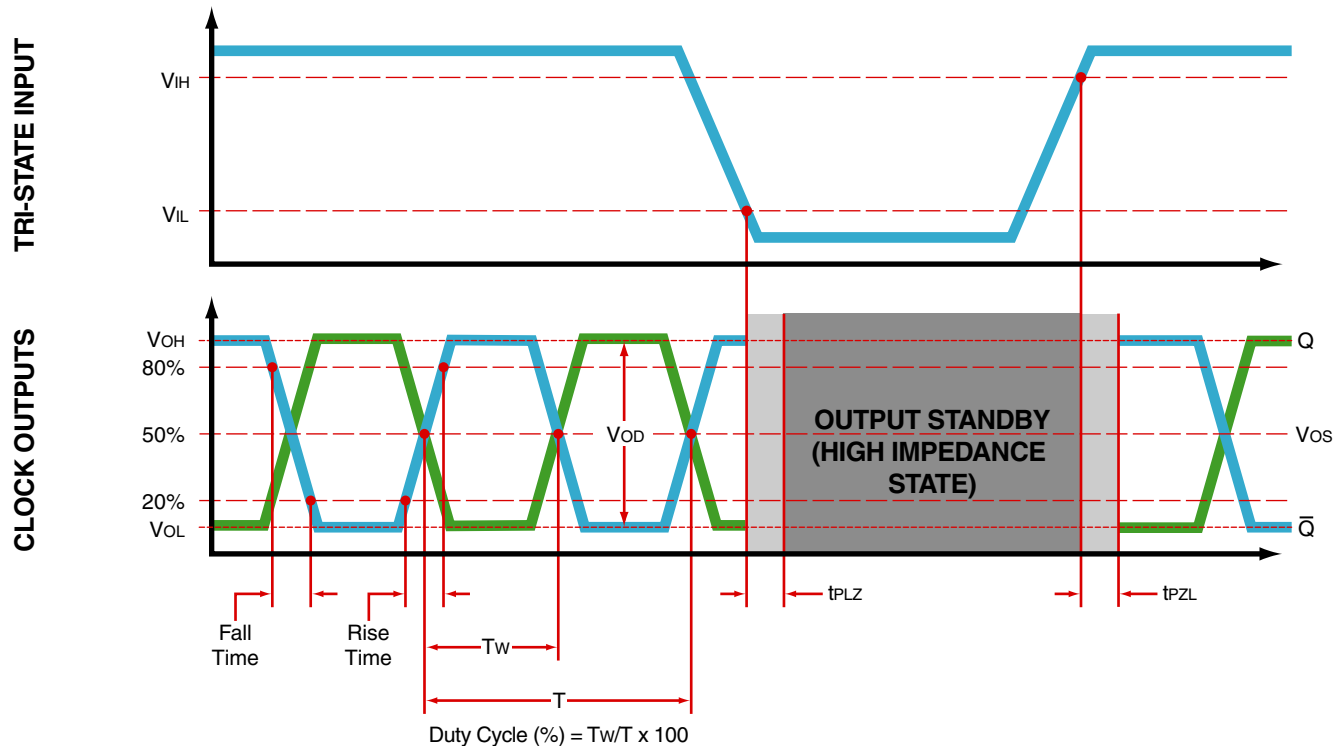
EMDS13E2J-137.472M

OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



EMDS13E2J-137.472M

OUTPUT WAVEFORM & TIMING DIAGRAM



The schematic diagram illustrates the test setup for the 74VHC04 inverter. It features three power supplies, a voltage meter, a current meter, a switch, and various passive components. The output of the inverter is connected to an oscilloscope and a frequency counter.

- Power Supplies:** Three power supplies are shown. The first two are connected to the inverter's V_{CC} and GND pins. The third power supply is connected to the inverter's input pin through a switch.
- Voltage Meter:** Connected in parallel with the first power supply to measure the supply voltage.
- Current Meter:** Connected in series with the inverter's input pin to measure the input current.
- Switch:** A switch is used to control the input signal to the inverter.
- Capacitors:** Two capacitors, labeled $0.01\mu\text{F}$ (Note 1) and $0.1\mu\text{F}$ (Note 1), are connected to the inverter's input pin to filter noise.
- Output Enable:** A pin labeled "Output Enable" is shown, which is connected to ground.
- Output:** The inverter's output pin is connected to a 100 Ohm resistor, which is then connected to the "Output" and "Complementary Output" pins of the oscilloscope.
- Measurement Equipment:** An oscilloscope and a frequency counter are used to measure the output signal. The oscilloscope is connected to the output and complementary output pins. The frequency counter is connected to the oscilloscope.

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

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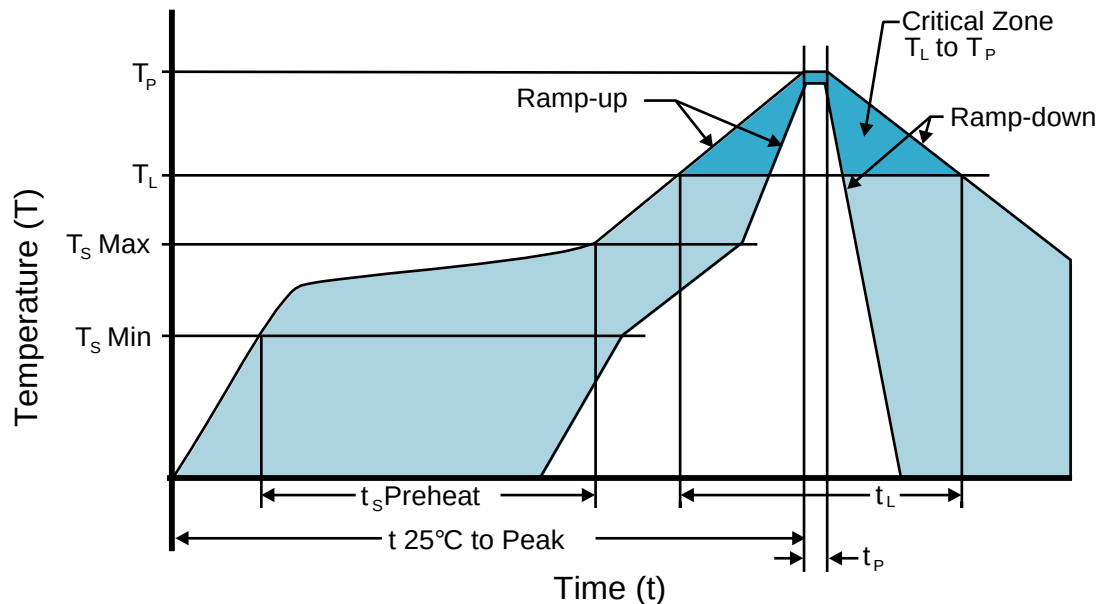
The schematic diagram illustrates the experimental setup for measuring the frequency response of a common-emitter amplifier. The circuit includes the following components and connections:

- Power Supply:** A DC power supply connected to the circuit.
- Voltage Meter:** Connected in parallel with the input signal source.
- Current Meter:** Connected in series with the input signal source.
- Switch:** A switch that can be connected to either the input signal source or ground.
- 100 Ohm Resistor:** A resistor connected in series with the input signal source.
- Oscilloscope:** Connected to the output of the amplifier to measure the output signal.
- Frequency Counter:** Connected to the output of the amplifier to measure the frequency of the output signal.

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

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
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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
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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
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Target Peak Temperature (T_P Target)	250°C +0/-5°C
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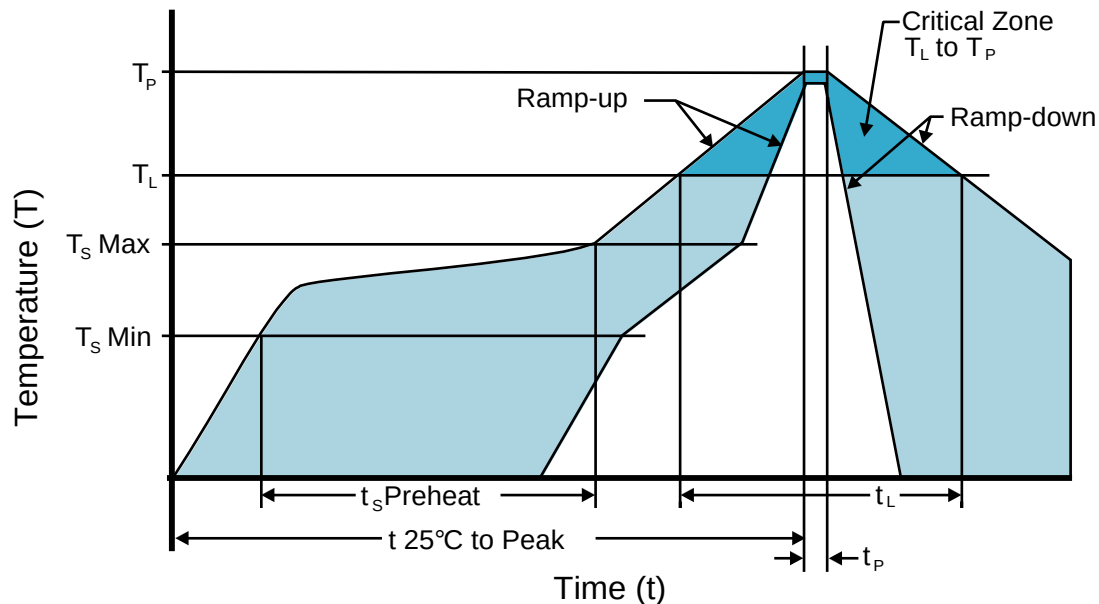
Time within 5°C of actual peak (t_P)	20 - 40 seconds
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Ramp-down Rate	6°C/second Maximum
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Time 25°C to Peak Temperature (t)	8 minutes Maximum
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Moisture Sensitivity Level	Level 1
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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.