

MC1440

... consisting of a wideband differential amplifier, a dc restoration circuit which also incorporates facilities to externally adjust the threshold, and an MDTL output gate which is strobed from saturated logic. It is designed to detect bipolar differential signals derived by a core memory with cycle times as low as $0.5 \mu\text{s}$.

Typical Amplifier Features:

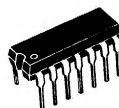
- Differential Threshold Characteristics:
 - Adjustable Threshold — 10-25 mV
 - Nominal Threshold — 17 mV @ $V_6 = -6 \text{ V}$
 - Input Offset Voltage — 1.0 mV typical
 - Threshold Drift — $-10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ typical
- Fast Response Time — 20 ns typical
- Short Recovery Time
 - 60 ns max @ $e_{in} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ Common Mode
 - 90 ns max @ $e_{in} = 400 \text{ mV}$ Differential Mode

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

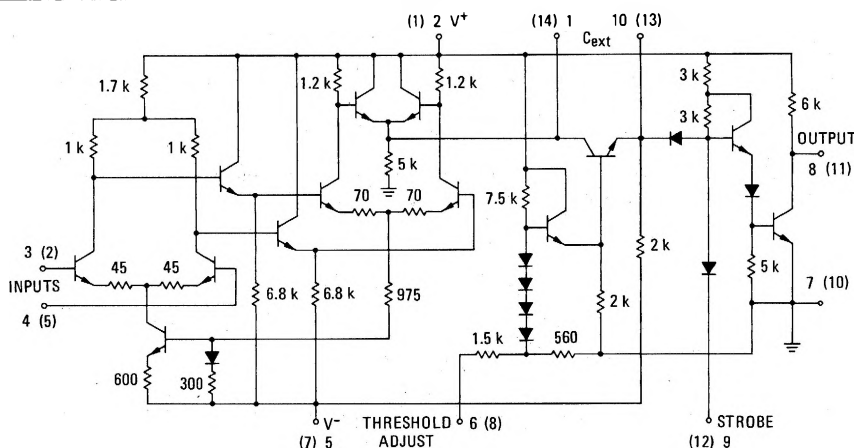
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V^+	+10	Vdc
	V^-	-10	Vdc
Differential Input Signal	V_{in}	± 5	Vdc
Common Mode Input Voltage	CMV_{in}	± 5	Vdc
Load Current	I_L	25	mA
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation)	P_D		
Metal Can		680	mW
Derate above 25°C		4.6	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Flat Package		500	mW
Derate above 25°C		3.3	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Plastic Package		415	mW
Derate above 25°C		3.3	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	0 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

CASE 71
"G" SUFFIX

Lead 5 connected to case

CASE 72
(TO-91)
"F" SUFFIXCASE 93
(TO-116)
"P" SUFFIX

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



Number at end of terminal represents pin number for devices in flat package and metal can.

Number in parenthesis represents pin number for plastic package.

MC1440 (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+ = +6 \text{ Vdc} \pm 1\%$, $V^- = -6 \text{ Vdc} \pm 1\%$, $C_{\text{ext}} = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Pin numbers shown for devices in flat package and metal can. See block diagram for plastic pin numbers.

Characteristic	Fig. No.	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Threshold Voltage ($V_6 = -6 \text{ Vdc}$)	1	V_{th}	12.0	17.0	22.0	mV
Input Offset Voltage	1	V_{io}	-	1.0	6.0	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_3 = V_4 = 0$)	2	I_b	-	7.5	75	μA
Input Offset Current	2	I_{io}	-	2.0	15.0	μA
Output Voltage, High ($V_3 = V_4 = 0$)	3	V_{OH}	5.8	-	-	Vdc
Output Voltage Low ($V_3 = V_4 = 0$, $V_{10} = +6 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_8 = 6 \text{ mAdc}$)	3	V_{OL}	-	-	400	mVdc
Amplifier Voltage Gain ($V_3 = 15 \text{ mV peak}$)	4	A_V	-	85	-	-
Strobe Load Current ($V_9 = 0$)	-	I_S	-	-	1.5	mAdc
Strobe Reverse Current ($V_9 = +5 \text{ Vdc}$)	-	I_R	-	-	5.0	μAdc
Power Dissipation	-	P_D	-	120	250	mW
Propagation Delay Input to Amplifier Output ($V_3 = 25 \text{ mV pulse}$, $V_9 = +2 \text{ Vdc}$)	5	t_{3+10+}	-	10	20	ns
Input to Gate Output ($V_3 = 25 \text{ mV pulse}$, $V_9 = +2 \text{ Vdc}$)	5	t_{3+8-}	-	20	50	
Strobe to Gate Output ($V_3 = V_4 = 0$, $V_9 = +2 \text{ V pulse}$)	6	t_{9+8-}	-	10	30	
Recovery Time Differential Mode ($V_3 = 300 \text{ mV pulse}$)	7	$t_{\text{R(dm)}}$	-	20	90	ns
Common Mode ($V_3 = 1.5 \text{ V pulse}$)	7	$t_{\text{R(cm)}}$	-	20	60	

TESTS AT 0°C OR $+75^\circ\text{C}$ AS NOTED

Input Threshold Voltage ($V_6 = -6.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$) ($V_6 = -6.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = +75^\circ\text{C}$)	1	V_{th}	10.0 10.0	17.0 17.0	30.0 30.0	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_3 = V_4 = 0$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$)	2	I_b	-	-	100	μA
Output Voltage, Low ($V_{10} = +6 \text{ Vdc}$, $I_8 = 6 \text{ mAdc}$, $T_A = +75^\circ\text{C}$)	3	V_{OL}	-	-	450	mVdc
Strobe Reverse Current ($V_9 = +6 \text{ Vdc}$, $T_A = +75^\circ\text{C}$)	-	I_R	-	-	30	μAdc

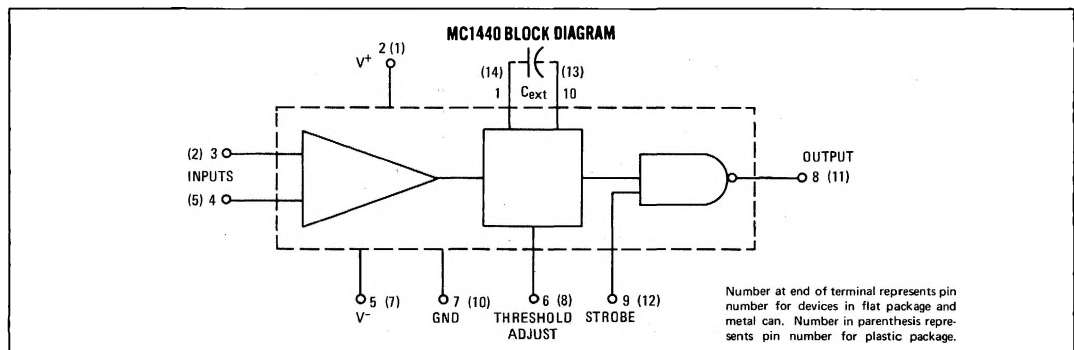


FIGURE 1 — INPUT THRESHOLD AT OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING FROM V_{OL} TO V_{OH}

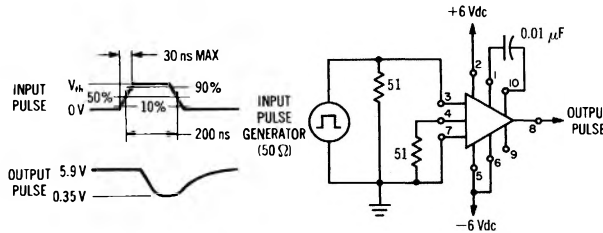


FIGURE 2 — INPUT BIAS CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT

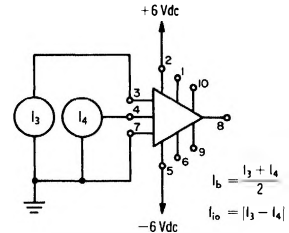


FIGURE 3 — OUTPUT VOLTAGE LEVELS

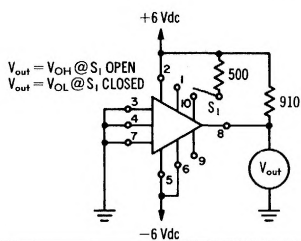


FIGURE 4 — AMPLIFIER VOLTAGE GAIN

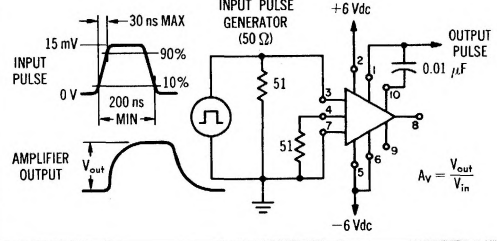


FIGURE 5 — PROPAGATION DELAY (STROBE HIGH)

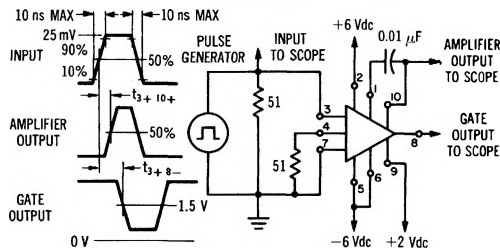


FIGURE 6 — PROPAGATION DELAY (STROBE INPUT)

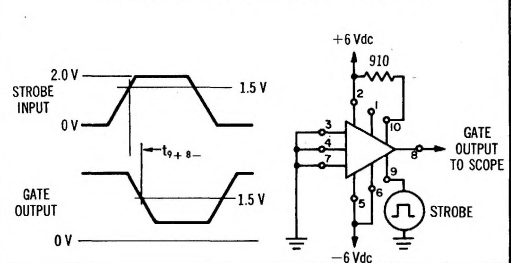


FIGURE 7 — DIFFERENTIAL MODE RECOVERY TIME TEST CIRCUIT

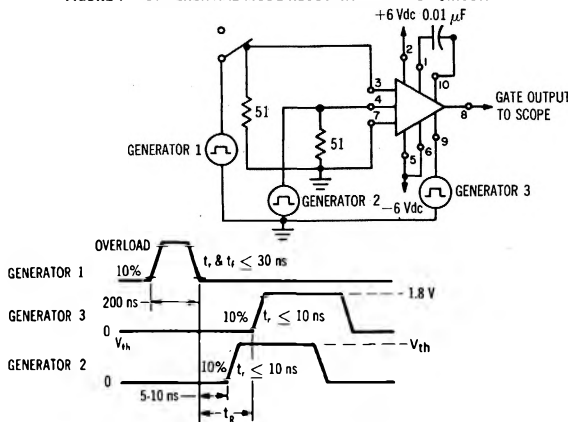
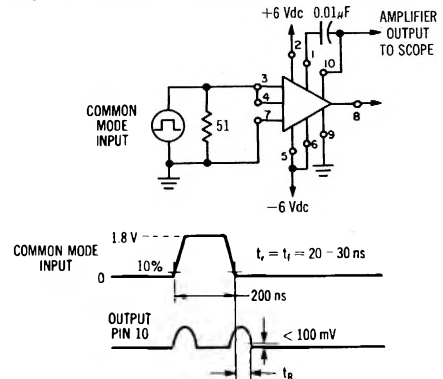


FIGURE 8 — COMMON MODE RECOVERY TIME TEST CIRCUIT



NOTE: The output shown is representative of that obtained. However, the two pulse amplitudes may not be equal or even present.

Pin numbers shown for devices in flat package and metal can. See block diagram for plastic package pin numbers.

FIGURE 9 — TYPICAL TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

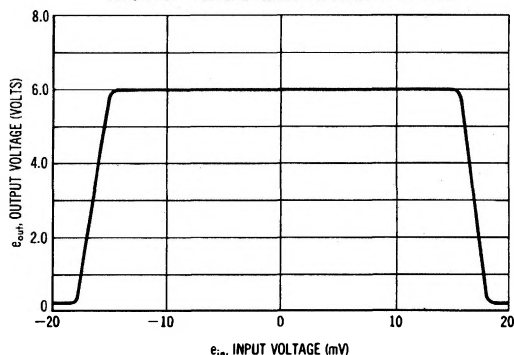
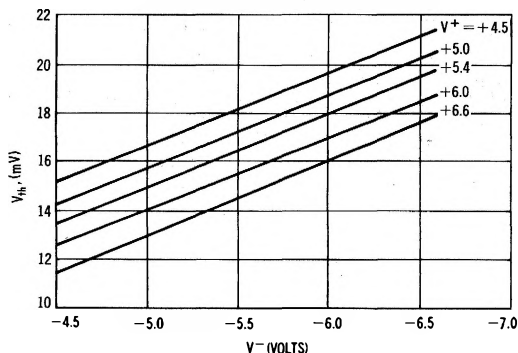
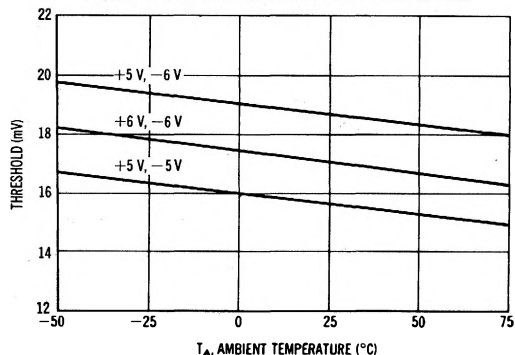
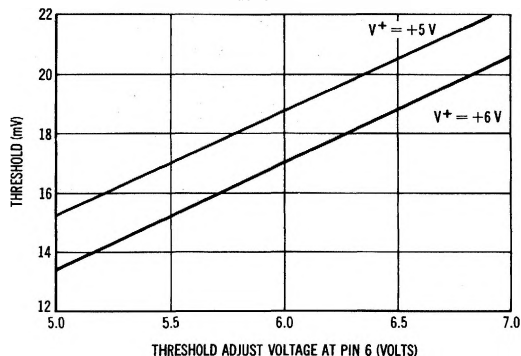
FIGURE 11 — TYPICAL THRESHOLD versus POWER SUPPLIES
 $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ (Threshold Adjust Attached to V^-)

FIGURE 10 — TYPICAL THRESHOLD versus TEMPERATURE

FIGURE 12 — TYPICAL THRESHOLD versus THRESHOLD
VOLTAGE ADJUST FOR $V^- = -6.0\text{ V}$ 

DEFINITIONS

A_V	Amplifier Voltage Gain — The ratio of output voltage at pin 1 to the input voltage at pin 3 or 4.
I_B	Input Bias Current — The average input current defined as $(I_3 + I_4)/2$.
I_{IO}	Input Offset Current — The difference between input current values, $ I_3 - I_4 $.
I_R	Strobe Reverse Current — The leakage current when the strobe input is high.
I_S	Strobe Load Current — The amount of current drain from the circuit when the strobe pin is grounded.
P_D	Power Dissipation — The amount of power dissipated in the unit as defined by $ I_2 \times V^+ + I_5 \times V^- $.
t_R	Recovery Time — The time required for the device to recover from the specified differential and common-mode overload inputs prior to strobe as referenced to the 10% point of the

trailing edge of an input pulse. The device is considered recovered when the threshold after a differential overload disturbance is within 1.0 mV of the threshold value without the disturbance, or, for common-mode disturbance, when the level at pin 10 is within 100 mV of the quiescent value.

$t_{x \pm y \pm}$

Propagation Delay — The time required for the output pulse at pin y to achieve 50% of its final value or the 1.5 V level referenced to 50% of the input pulse at pin x. (The + and - denote positive and negative-going pulse transition.)

V_{OH}

Output Voltage High — The high-level output voltage when the output gate is turned off.

V_{OL}

Output Voltage Low — The low-level output voltage when the output gate is turned on.

V_{th}

Input Threshold — Input pulse amplitude that causes the output to begin saturation.

V_{IO}

Input Offset Voltage — The difference in V_{th} at each input.

For a more detailed discussion regarding application of sense amplifiers, see Application Note AN-245A,

"The MC1540 — An Integrated Core Memory Sense Amplifier."