

PRL-414B-C003-BNC

## APPLICATIONS

- 1 PPS Distribution for GPS
- 5 V TTL/CMOS Signal Distribution
- 1:4 Fanout Line Driver
- High Speed Digital Communications System Testing
- Mini Modular Instrument



## FEATURES

- $\mathrm{f}_{\text {max }}>75 \mathrm{MHz}, 80 \mathrm{MHz}$ Typical
- 5 V outputs for driving $50 \Omega$ loads
- Drives 100 ft of cable @ 50 MHz
- 2 ns Typical Output Rise \& Fall Times
- TTL Compatible $50 \Omega$ or $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Input
- Four in-phase $50 \Omega$ TTL Outputs
- BNC or SMA I/O Connectors
- DC Coupled I/Os
- Self-contained $1.3 \times 2.9 \times 3.9-i n$. unit includes AC/DC Adapter
- Can also operate from a single 8.0 V to 12.0 V supply


## DESCRIPTION

The PRL-414B-C003 is a modified version of the standard PRL-414B 1:4 fanout $50 \Omega$ TTL Line Driver. In this modified version, all outputs can deliver 5 V into $50 \Omega$ loads. It is intended for distribution of high-speed clock and data signals to multiple loads via long lines. With $50 \Omega$ load terminations, all outputs of the PRL-414B-C003 can drive 100 ft of $50 \Omega$ cables at clock rates greater than 50 MHz . The PRL-414B-C003 is also used for distributing 1 PPS clock signals from popular GPS receivers to multiple instruments requiring 5 V into $50 \Omega$ loads.

The input resistance of the PRL-414B-C003 can be selected to be either $50 \Omega$ or $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ by a switch. The $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ input is desirable when interfacing with low power circuits. All I/Os are DC coupled and have either BNC or SMA connectors.

The PRL-414B-C003 is housed in a $1.3 \times 2.9 \times 3.9-\mathrm{in}$. extruded aluminum enclosure and is supplied with a $\pm 8.5 \mathrm{~V} / \pm 1.8 \mathrm{~A}$ AC/DC Adapter. It can also be operated from a single $8.0 \mathrm{~V}-12.0 \mathrm{~V}$ supply. A maximum of four units can share a single PRL-760C AC/DC adapter. If mounting is desired, a pair of the \# 35001420 mounting brackets can accommodate any two PRL modules of the same length. Please visit www.pulseresearchlab.com/accessories for more detail.

A block diagram showing the equivalent input and output circuits of the PRL-414B-C003 is shown in Fig. 1.

## SPECIFICATIONS* ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{TA}^{\mathrm{C}} \leq \mathbf{3 5}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

Unless otherwise specified, dynamic measurements are made with the input set to $50 \Omega$ and all outputs terminated into $50 \Omega$.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | Min | Typ | Max | UNIT | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN Low }}$ | Input Resistance Low Range | 49.5 | 50.0 | 50.5 | $\Omega$ |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN Hi }}$ | Input Resistance High Range | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Rout | Output Resistance |  | 10 |  | $\Omega$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | TTL Input Low Level | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | TTL Input High Level | 2.0 | 2.4 | 5.0 | V |  |
| VoL | TTL Output Low Level | 0.0 | 0.25 | 0.5 | V | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$ |
| Voh1 | TTL Output High Level | 5 |  |  | V | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \mathrm{f} \leq 50 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| VOH2 | TTL Output High Level | 4.8 | 5.0 |  | V | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \mathrm{f} \leq 75 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Vон3 | TTL Output High Level |  | 6.0 |  | V | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC} 1}$ | DC Input Currents |  | 480 | 500 | mA | $\mathrm{f} \leq 50 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC} 2}$ | DC Input Currents |  | 580 | 600 | mA | $\mathrm{f} \leq 75 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {DC }}$ | DC Input Voltages | 8.0 | 8.5 | 12 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {AC }}$ | AC/DC Adapter Input Voltage | 105 | 115 | 127 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {PLH }}$ | Propagation Delay to output $\uparrow$ |  | 14 | 20 | ns |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {PHL }}$ | Propagation Delay to output $\downarrow$ |  | 16 | 20 | ns |  |
| $\mathrm{tr}_{\text {r }}$ | Rise Time (10\%-90\%) |  | 2.2 | 3.0 | ns | $\mathrm{f}=50 \mathrm{MHz}$ sq. wave |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Fall Time (10\%-90\%) |  | 1.8 | 3.0 | ns | $\mathrm{f}=50 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{sq}$. wave |
| T SKEW | Skew between any 2 outputs |  | 500 | 1500 | ps | $\mathrm{f}=50 \mathrm{MHz}$ sq. wave |
| $\mathrm{F}_{\max 1}$ | Max. Clock Frequency ${ }^{(2)}$ | 75 | 80 |  | MHz | RG58C/U, Cable length $=3 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| $\mathrm{F}_{\text {max } 2}$ | Max. Clock Frequency ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | 50 |  | MHz | RG58C/U, Cable length $=100 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| PWmin | Minimum Pulse Width |  | 6 |  | ns | $\uparrow$ Input |
| PWmin | Minimum Pulse Width |  | 6 |  | ns | $\downarrow$ Input |
|  | Size | $1.3 \times 2.9 \times 3.9$ |  |  | in. |  |
|  | Weight | 5 |  |  | Oz |  |



Notes:
(1). For sharing a single PRL-760C4, $\pm 8.5 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1.8 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ adapter, the total current should not exceed 1.8 A .@ the +8.5 V output
(2). $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$ should not exceed 85 MHz ; otherwise, damage of the unit due to overheating may result.
(3). $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{MAX} 2}$ is measured by connecting a second PRL-414B at the end of the 100 ft cable.

Fig. 1: PRL-414B-C003 Functional Block diagram

