DGG OR DL PACKAGE

- Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus™ Family
- EPIC™ (Enhanced-Performance Implanted CMOS) Submicron Process
- All Outputs Have Equivalent 26-Ω Series Resistors, So No External Resistors Are Required
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 250 mA Per JESD 17
- Bus Hold on Data Inputs Eliminates the Need for External Pullup/Pulldown Resistors
- Package Options Include Plastic 300-mil Shrink Small-Outline (DL) and Thin Shrink Small-Outline (DGG) Packages

NOTE: For order entry:

The DGG package is abbreviated to G.

#### description

This 16-bit (dual-octal) noninverting bus transceiver is designed for 1.65-V to 3.6-V  $\rm V_{CC}$  operation.

The SN74ALVCHR162245 is designed for asynchronous communication between data buses. The control-function implementation minimizes external timing requirements.

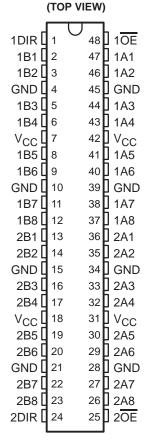
This device can be used as two 8-bit transceivers or one 16-bit transceiver. It allows data transmission from the A bus to the B bus or from the B bus to the A bus, depending on the logic level at the direction-control (DIR) input. The output-enable  $(\overline{OE})$  input can be used to disable the device so that the buses are effectively isolated.

All outputs, which are designed to sink up to 12 mA, include equivalent 26- $\Omega$  series resistors to reduce overshoot and undershoot.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down,  $\overline{OE}$  should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  through a pullup resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

Active bus-hold circuitry is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level.

The SN74ALVCHR162245 is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.





Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

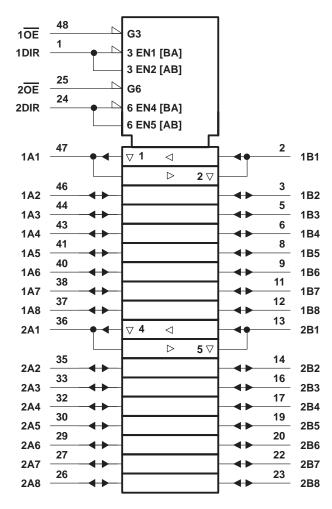
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## FUNCTION TABLE (each 8-bit section)

INP	UTS	OPERATION				
OE	DIR	OPERATION				
L	L	B data to A bus				
L	Н	A data to B bus				
Н	Χ	Isolation				

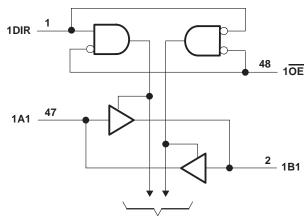
### logic symbol†

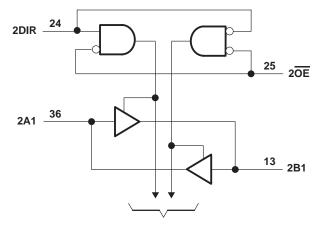


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.



#### logic diagram (positive logic)





To Seven Other Channels To Seven Other Channels

#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 V to 4.6 V
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> : Except I/O ports (see Note 1)	
I/O ports (see Notes 1 and 2)	$-0.5$ V to $V_{CC}$ + $0.5$ V
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> (see Notes 1 and 2)	$\dots$ -0.5 V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V
Input clamp current, $I_{ K }(V_{ I } < 0)$	–50 mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0)	–50 mA
Continuous output current, IO	±50 mA
Continuous current through each V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	±100 mA
Package thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA}$ (see Note 3): DGG package	89°C/W
DL package .	94°C/W
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub>	–65°C to 150°C

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

- 2. This value is limited to 4.6 V maximum.
- 3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.



### **SN74ALVCHR162245 16-BIT BUS TRANSCEIVER** WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS SCES064C - DECEMBER 1995 - REVISED FEBRUARY 1999

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 4)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Vcc	Supply voltage		1.65	3.6	V	
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>			
VIH	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7		V	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2			
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$		
VIL	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.7	V	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		0.8		
VI	Input voltage		0	Vcc	V	
٧o	Output voltage		0	VCC	V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V		-2	mA	
	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		-6		
IOH		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		-8		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		-12		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V		2		
	Low-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		6	mA	
IOL		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		8		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		12		
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate			10	ns/V	
TA	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C	

NOTE 4: All unused control inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.



#### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETE	R TEST CONDITIONS	Vcc	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT		
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 μA	1.65 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> -0.	.2				
	$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$	1.65 V	1.2					
	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.3 V	1.9					
Voн	I <sub>OH</sub> = -6 mA	2.3 V	1.7			V		
	10H = -0 1114	3 V	2.4					
	$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.7 V	2					
	$I_{OH} = -12 \text{ mA}$	3 V	2					
	$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$	1.65 V to 3.6 V			0.2			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2 mA	1.65 V			0.45			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	2.3 V			0.4			
VOL	I <sub>OL</sub> = 6 mA	2.3 V			0.55	V		
	IOL = 0 IIIA	3 V			0.55			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	2.7 V			0.6			
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	3 V			0.8			
IĮ	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	3.6 V			±5	μΑ		
	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.58 V	1.65 V	25					
	V <sub>I</sub> = 1.07 V	1.05 V	-25					
	$V_1 = 0.7 V$	2.3 V	45			]		
I <sub>I</sub> (hold)	V <sub>I</sub> = 1.7 V	2.5 V	-45			μΑ		
	$V_1 = 0.8 \ V$	3 V	75					
	V <sub>I</sub> = 2 V	3 V	-75					
	$V_I = 0$ to 3.6 $V^{\ddagger}$	3.6 V			±500			
loz§	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND	3.6 V			±10	μΑ		
Icc	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	3.6 V			40	μΑ		
ΔlCC	One input at V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.6 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub>	or GND 3 V to 3.6 V			750	μΑ		
C <sub>i</sub> Control	inputs $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	3.3 V		4		pF		
C <sub>io</sub> A or B p	orts $V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND	3.3 V		9		pF		

#### switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 1 through 3)

PARAMETER	PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		UNIT
				TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	<sup>t</sup> pd	A or B	B or A	¶	1	4.9		4.7	1	4.2	ns
	t <sub>en</sub>	ŌĒ	B or A	¶	1	6.8		6.7	1	5.6	ns
	<sup>t</sup> dis	ŌĒ	B or A	¶	1	6.3		5.7	1	5.5	ns

This information was not available at the time of publication.



<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C. ‡ This is the bus-hold maximum dynamic current. It is the minimum overdrive current required to switch the input from one state to another.

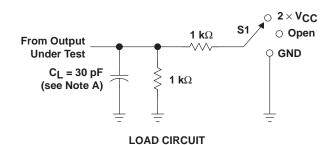
<sup>§</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter IOZ includes the input leakage current.

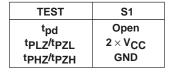
#### operating characteristics, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

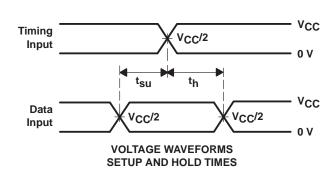
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	UNIT		
		TEOT CONDITIONS	TYP	TYP	TYP	ONIT		
<u> </u>	Power dissipation capacitance	Outputs enabled	C <sub>1</sub> = 50 pF. f = 10 MHz	Ť	24	32	pF	
Cpd		Outputs disabled	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF},  f = 10 \text{ MHz}$	†	4	5	þг	

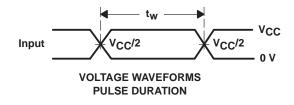
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> This information was not available at the time of publication.

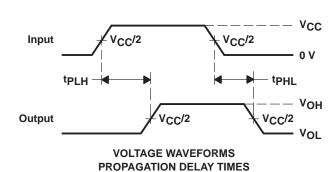
#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$

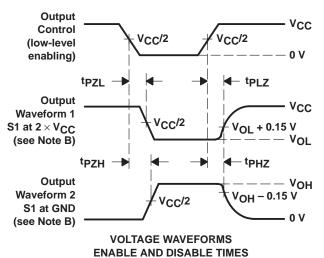












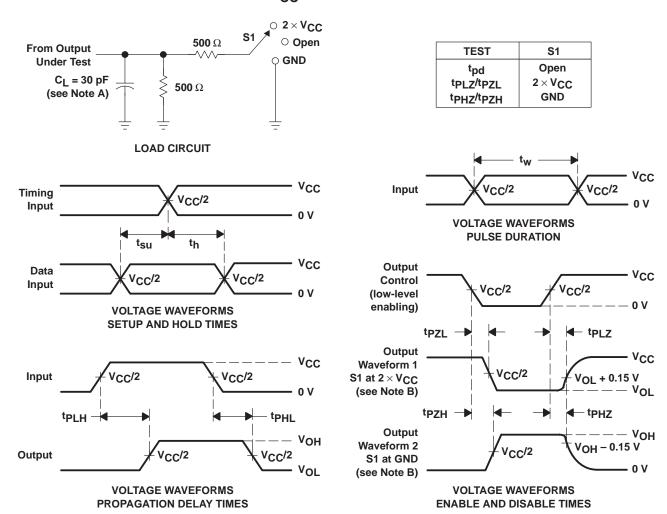
NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_Q = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
- E. tpLz and tpHz are the same as tdis.
- tpzL and tpzH are the same as ten.
- G. tplH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



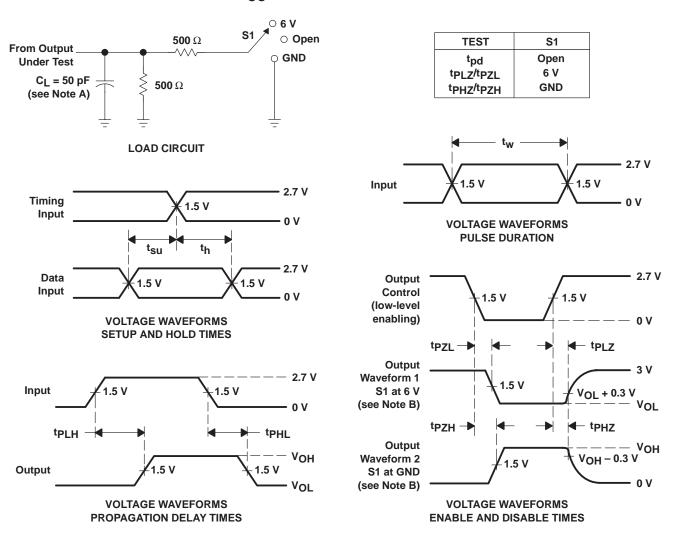
## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$



- NOTES: A. C<sub>I</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
  - B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
  - C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \ \Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
  - E. tpLZ and tpHZ are the same as tdis.
  - F. tpzL and tpzH are the same as ten.
  - G. tpLH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 2. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC}$ = 2.7 V AND 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V



- NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
  - B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
  - C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2.5 ns,  $t_f \leq$  2.5 ns.
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
  - E. tpLZ and tpHZ are the same as tdis.
  - F. tpzL and tpzH are the same as ten.
  - G. tpLH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



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