

August 1998 Revised October 2004

### 74VCXR162601

# Low Voltage 18-Bit Universal Bus Transceivers with 3.6V Tolerant Inputs and Outputs and 26 $\Omega$ Series Resistors in the Outputs

### **General Description**

The VCXR162601, 18-bit universal bus transceiver, combines D-type latches and D-type flip-flops to allow data flow in transparent, latched, and clocked modes.

Data flow in each direction is controlled by output-enable  $(\overline{\text{OEAB}})$  and  $\overline{\text{OEBA}}$ , latch-enable (LEAB and LEBA), and clock (CLKAB and CLKBA) inputs. The clock can be controlled by the clock-enable (CLKENAB and CLKENBA) inputs. For A-to-B data flow, the device operates in the transparent mode when LEAB is HIGH. When LEAB is LOW, the A data is latched if CLKAB is held at a HIGH-to-LOW logic level. If LEAB is LOW, the A bus data is stored in the latch/flip-flop on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of CLKAB. Output-enable  $\overline{\text{OEAB}}$  is active-LOW. When  $\overline{\text{OEAB}}$  is HIGH, the outputs are in the high-impedance state.

Data flow for B to A is similar to that of A to B but uses OEBA, LEBA, CLKBA and CLKENBA.

The 74VCXR162601 is designed for low voltage (1.4V to 3.6V)  $V_{CC}$  applications with I/O compatibility up to 3.6V. The VCXR162601 is also designed with  $26\Omega$  series resistors on both the A and B Port outputs. This design reduces line noise in applications such as memory address drivers, clock drivers, and bus transceivers/transmitters.

### **Features**

- $\blacksquare$  1.4V to 3.6V  $\rm V_{CC}$  supply operation
- 3.6V tolerant inputs and outputs
- $\blacksquare$  26 $\Omega$  series resistors on both the A and B Port outputs.
- $\blacksquare$  t<sub>PD</sub> (A to B, B to A)

3.8 ns max for 3.0V to 3.6V  $V_{\rm CC}$ 

- Power-down HIGH impedance inputs and outputs
- Supports live insertion/withdrawal (Note 1)
- $\blacksquare$  Static Drive (I\_OH/I\_OL)

 $\pm$ 12 mA @ 3.0V V<sub>CC</sub>

- Uses patented noise/EMI reduction circuitry
- Latchup performance exceeds 300 mA
- ESD performance:

Human body model > 2000V

Machine model >200V

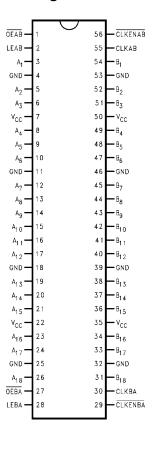
**Note 1:** To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  should be tied to  $V_{\text{CC}}$  through a pull-up resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver

### **Ordering Code:**

Order Number Package Number	· ·	Package Description	
74VCXR162601MTD	MTD56	56-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 6.1mm Wide	

Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

### **Connection Diagram**



### **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Names	Description
OEAB, OEBA	Output Enable Inputs (Active LOW)
LEAB, LEBA	Latch Enable Inputs
CLKAB, CLKBA	Clock Inputs
CLKENAB, CLKENBA	Clock Enable Inputs
A <sub>1</sub> -A <sub>18</sub>	Side A Inputs or 3-STATE Outputs
B <sub>1</sub> -B <sub>18</sub>	Side B Inputs or 3-STATE Outputs

### Function Table (Note 2)

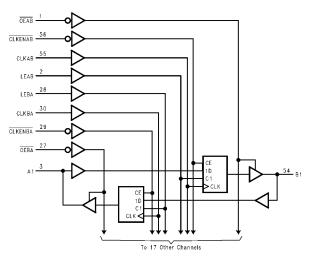
	Inputs					
CLKENAB	OEAB	LEAB	CLKAB	$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{n}}$	B <sub>n</sub>	
Х	Н	Х	Х	Χ	Z	
Х	L	Н	X	L	L	
Х	L	Н	X	Н	Н	
Н	L	L	X	Χ	B <sub>0</sub> (Note 3)	
Н	L	L	X	Χ	B <sub>0</sub> (Note 3)	
L	L	L	$\uparrow$	L	L	
L	L	L	$\uparrow$	Н	Н	
L	L	L	L	Χ	B <sub>0</sub> (Note 3)	
L	L	L	Н	Χ	B <sub>0</sub> (Note 4)	

Note 2: A-to-B data flow is shown; B-to-A flow is similar but uses  $\overline{\text{OEBA}}$ , LEBA, CLKBA, and  $\overline{\text{CLKENBA}}$ .

Note 3: Output level before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established

Note 4: Output level before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established, provided that CLKAB was HIGH before LEAB went LOW.

## **Logic Diagram**



H = HIGH Voltage Level
L = LOW Voltage Level
X = Immaterial (HIGH or LOW, inputs may not float)

Z = HIGH Impedance

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**(Note 5)

-0.5V to +4.6V Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>) DC Input Voltage (V<sub>I</sub>) -0.5V to +4.6V Output Voltage (V<sub>O</sub>) Outputs 3-STATED -0.5V to +4.6VOutputs Active (Note 6) -0.5 to  $V_{CC} + 0.5V$ DC Input Diode Current ( $I_{IK}$ )  $V_I < 0V$ -50 mA DC Output Diode Current (I<sub>OK</sub>)  $V_{O} < 0V$ -50 mA  $V_{O} > V_{CC}$ +50 mA DC Output Source/Sink Current  $(I_{OH}/I_{OL})$ ±50 mA DC V<sub>CC</sub> or Ground Current per

# **Recommended Operating Conditions** (Note 7)

Power Supply 1.4V to 3.6V Operating -0.3V to 3.6V Input Voltage Output Voltage (V<sub>O</sub>) Output in Active States 0V to  $V_{CC}$ Output in 3-STATE 0.0V to 3.6V Output Current in  $I_{OH}/I_{OL}$  $V_{CC} = 3.0V \text{ to } 3.6V$ ±12 mA  $V_{CC} = 2.3V$  to 2.7V±8 mA  $V_{CC} = 1.65 V \text{ to } 2.3 V$ ±3 mA  $V_{CC} = 1.4V \text{ to } 1.6V$ ±1 mA Free Air Operating Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) -40°C to +85°C Minimum Input Edge Rate ( $\Delta t/\Delta V$ )

 $V_{IN} = 0.8V$  to 2.0V,  $V_{CC} = 3.0V$  10 ns/V

Note 5: The "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristics tables are not guaranteed at the Absolute Maximum Ratings. The Recommended Operating Conditions tables will define the conditions for actual device operation.

Note 6: IO Absolute Maximum Rating must be observed.

Note 7: Floating or unused pin (inputs or I/O's) must be held HIGH or LOW.

### **DC Electrical Characteristics**

Supply Pin (I<sub>CC</sub> or Ground)

Storage Temperature Range (T<sub>STG</sub>)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	Min	Max	Units
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH Level Input Voltage		2.7 - 3.6	2.0		
			2.3 - 2.7	1.6		V
			1.65 - 2.3	0.65 x V <sub>CC</sub>		V
			1.4 - 1.6	0.65 x V <sub>CC</sub>		
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW Level Input Voltage		2.7 - 3.6		0.8	
			2.3 - 2.7		0.7	V
			1.65 - 2.3		0.35 x V <sub>CC</sub>	V
			1.4 - 1.6		0.35 x V <sub>CC</sub>	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH Level Output Voltage	$I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$	2.7 - 3.6	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		
		$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}$	2.7	2.2		
		$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.4		
		$I_{OH} = -12 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.2		
		$I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$	2.3 - 2.7	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		
		$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.3	2.0		V
		$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}$	2.3	1.8		V
		$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.3	1.7		
		$I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$	1.65 - 2.3	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		
		$I_{OH} = -3 \text{ mA}$	1.65	1.25		
		$I_{OH} = -100 \mu\text{A}$	1.4 - 1.6	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		
		$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	1.4	1.05		

±100 mA

-65°C to +150°C

# DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	Min	Max	Units
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW Level Output Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 μA	2.7 - 3.6		0.2	
		$I_{OL} = 6 \text{ mA}$	2.7		0.4	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	3.0		0.55	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	3.0		0.8	
		$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$	2.3 - 2.7		0.2	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 6 mA	2.3		0.4	V
		$I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$	2.3		0.6	
		$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$	1.65 - 2.3		0.2	
		$I_{OL} = 3 \text{ mA}$	1.65		0.3	
		$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$	1.4 - 1.6		0.2	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA	1.4		0.35	
II	Input Leakage Current	0 ≤ V <sub>1</sub> ≤ 3.6V	1.4 - 3.6		±5.0	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	3-STATE Output Leakage	0 ≤ V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 3.6V	1.4 - 3.6		±10.0	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	1.4 - 3.0		±10.0	μА
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power-OFF Leakage Current	$0 \le (V_I, V_O) \le 3.6V$	0		10.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent Supply Current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	1.4 - 3.6		20.0	
		$V_{CC} \le (V_I, V_O) \le 3.6V \text{ (Note 8)}$	1.4 - 3.6		±20.0	μА
$\Delta I_{CC}$	Increase in I <sub>CC</sub> per Input	$V_{IH} = V_{CC} - 0.6V$	2.7 - 3.6		750	μΑ

Note 8: Outputs disabled or 3-STATE only.

### **AC Electrical Characteristics** $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ Figure $v_{cc}$ Symbol Parameter Conditions Units Number (V) Min Max Maximum Clock Frequency $C_{L} = 30 \text{ pF}$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 250 $f_{MAX}$ $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 200 MHz $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 100 80.0 $1.5 \pm 0.1$ $C_{L} = 15 \text{ pF}$ 3.8 Propagation Delay $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 0.6 $t_{\text{PHL}}$ Figures $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 0.8 4.6 A to B or B to A $t_{PLH}$ 1. 2 $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.5 9.2 ns $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 2k\Omega$ $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 1.0 18.4 Figures 7, 8 $t_{PHL}$ Propagation Delay $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 4.4 Figures Clock to A or B $2.5 \pm 0.2\phantom{0}$ 0.8 5.5 $t_{PLH}$ ns $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.5 9.8 1.0 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ 19.6 Figures 7, 8 $1.5 \pm 0.1$ Propagation Delay $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 4.4 $t_{PHL}$ Figures LEBA or LEAB to A or B $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 8.0 5.8 $t_{PLH}$ 1, 2 $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.5 9.8 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 1.0 19.6 Figures 7, 8 Output Enable Time $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 0.6 4.3 $t_{PZL}$ Figures OEBA or OEAB to A or B 0.8 $t_{PZH}$ $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 5.9 ns $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.5 9.8 1.0 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 2k\Omega$ $1.5 \pm 0.1$ Figures 7, 9, 10 Output Disable Time 0.6 $t_{\text{PLZ}}$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 4.3 Figures OEBA or OEAB to A or B $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 0.8 4.9 $t_{\text{PHZ}}$ 1, 3, 4 $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.5 8.8 ns $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 2k\Omega$ $1.5\pm0.1$ 1.0 Figures 7, 9, 10 Setup Time $3.3\pm0.3$ 1.5 $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $t_{S}$ $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 1.5 Figure 6 ns $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 2.5 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 3.0 Hold Time $3.3 \pm 0.3$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ 1.0 $\mathsf{t}_\mathsf{H}$ $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 1.0 Figure 6 ns $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 1.0 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 2.0 $t_{W}$ Pulse Width $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 1.5 $2.5\pm0.2$ 1.5 Figure 5 ns 4.0

Note 9: For CL = 50 pF, add approximately 300 ps to the AC maximum specification.

Output to Output Skew

(Note 10)

toshl

toslh

Note 10: Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any two separate outputs of the same device. The specification applies to any outputs switching in the same direction, either HIGH-to-LOW (t<sub>OSHL</sub>) or LOW-to-HIGH (t<sub>OSLH</sub>).

 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ 

 $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 500\Omega$ 

 $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 2k\Omega$ 

 $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 

 $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 

 $3.3 \pm 0.3$ 

 $2.5 \pm 0.2$ 

 $1.8 \pm 0.15$ 

 $1.5 \pm 0.1$ 

4.0

0.5

0.75

1.5

ns

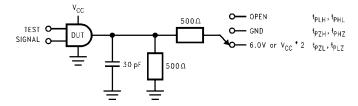
# **Dynamic Switching Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>cc</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	Units
Oyiliboi		Conditions	(V)	Typical	Julia
V <sub>OLP</sub>	Quiet Output Dynamic	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.8	0.15	
	Peak V <sub>OL</sub>		2.5	0.25	V
			3.3	0.35	
V <sub>OLV</sub>	Quiet Output Dynamic	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.8	-0.15	
	Valley V <sub>OL</sub>		2.5	-1.25	V
			3.3	-0.35	
V <sub>OHV</sub>	Quiet Output Dynamic	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.8	1.5	
	Valley V <sub>OH</sub>		2.5	2.05	V
			3.3	2.65	

# Capacitance

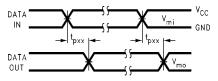
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	Units
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, 2.5V, \text{ or } 3.3V,$ $V_{I} = 0V \text{ or } V_{CC}$	6.0	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = 0V, or V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8V, 2.5V or 3.3V	7.0	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CC</sub> , f = 10 MHz V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8V, 2.5V or 3.3V	20.0	pF

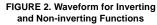
# AC Loading and Waveforms (V<sub>CC</sub> 3.3V $\pm$ 0.3V to 1.8V $\pm$ 0.15V)



TEST	SWITCH
t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	Open
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	6V at $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ ; $V_{CC} \times 2$ at $V_{CC} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$ ; 1.8V $\pm 0.15V$
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	GND

FIGURE 1. AC Test Circuit





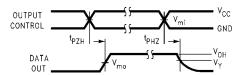


FIGURE 3. 3-STATE Output Low Enable and Disable Times for Low Voltage Logic

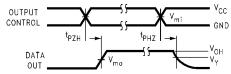


FIGURE 4. 3-STATE Output High Enable and Disable Times for Low Voltage Logic

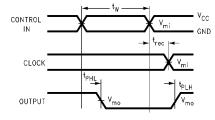


FIGURE 5. Propagation Delay, Pulse Width and  $t_{\rm rec}$  Waveforms

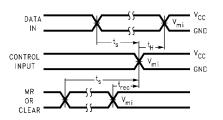
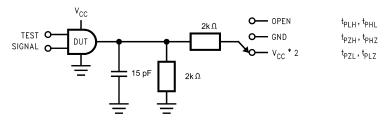


FIGURE 6. Setup Time, Hold Time and Recovery Time for Low Voltage Logic

Symbol	V <sub>CC</sub>				
- Cymbol	$3.3V \pm 0.3V$	2.5V ± 0.2V	1.8V ± 0.15V		
V <sub>mi</sub>	1.5V	V <sub>CC</sub> /2	V <sub>CC</sub> /2		
$V_{mo}$	1.5V	V <sub>CC</sub> /2	V <sub>CC</sub> /2		
V <sub>X</sub>	$V_{OL} + 0.3V$	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15V	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15V		
V <sub>Y</sub>	V <sub>OH</sub> – 0.3V	V <sub>OH</sub> – 0.15V	V <sub>OH</sub> – 0.15V		

# AC Loading and Waveforms (V $_{CC}$ 1.5V $\pm$ 0.1V)



TEST	SWITCH
t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	Open
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	$V_{CC}$ x 2 at $V_{CC} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	GND

FIGURE 7. AC Test Circuit

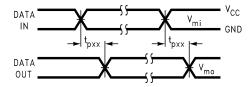


FIGURE 8. Waveform for Inverting and Non-inverting Functions

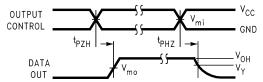


FIGURE 9. 3-STATE Output High Enable and Disable Times for Low Voltage Logic

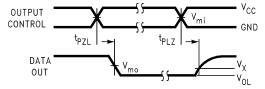
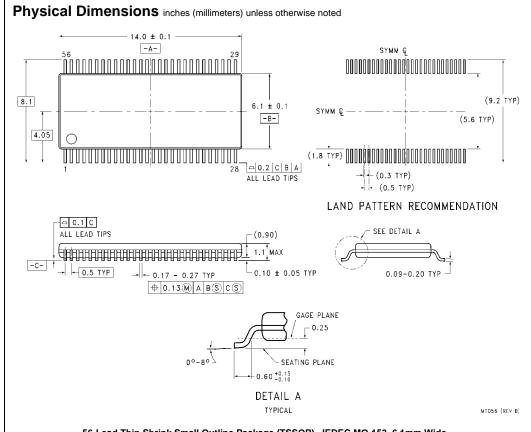


FIGURE 10. 3-STATE Output Low Enable and Disable Times for Low Voltage Logic

Symbol	V <sub>cc</sub>
Cyboi	1.5V ± 0.1V
V <sub>mi</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> /2
V <sub>mo</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> /2
V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1V
V <sub>Y</sub>	V <sub>OH</sub> – 0.1V

Series Resistors in the Outputs



56-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 6.1mm Wide Package Number MTD56

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