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捷多邦,专业PCB打样工厂,24小时加急**SM**74LVC821A 10-BIT BUS-INTERFACE FLIP-FLOP WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS SCAS304F – MARCH 1993 – REVISED JUNE 1998

- EPIC™ (Enhanced-Performance Implanted CMOS) Submicron Process
- Typical V_{OLP} (Output Ground Bounce) < 0.8 V at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C
- Typical V_{OHV} (Output V_{OH} Undershoot)
 > 2 V at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C
- Supports Mixed-Mode Signal Operation on All Ports (5-V Input/Output Voltage With 3.3-V V_{CC})
- Power Off Disables Outputs, Permitting Live Insertion
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 250 mA Per JESD 17
- Package Options Include Plastic Small-Outline (DW), Shrink Small-Outline (DB), and Thin Shrink Small-Outline (PW) Packages

description

This 10-bit bus-interface flip-flop is designed for 1.65-V to 3.6-V V_{CC} operation.

The SN74LVC821A features 3-state outputs designed specifically for driving highly capacitive or relatively low-impedance loads. They are particularly suitable for implementing wider buffer registers, I/O ports, bidirectional bus drivers with parity, and working registers.

The ten flip-flops are edge-triggered D-type flip-flops. On the positive transition of the clock (CLK) input, the device provides true data at the Q outputs.

A buffered output-enable (\overline{OE}) input can be used to place the ten outputs in either a normal logic state (high or low logic levels) or a high-impedance state. In the high-impedance state, the outputs neither load nor drive the bus lines significantly. The high-impedance state and increased drive provide the capability to drive bus lines without interface or pullup components.

OE does not affect the internal operations of the latch. Previously stored data can be retained or new data can be entered while the outputs are in the high-impedance state.

Inputs can be driven from either 3.3-V or 5-V devices. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in a mixed 3.3-V/5-V system environment.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, <u>OE</u> 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.

The SN74LVC821A is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C.



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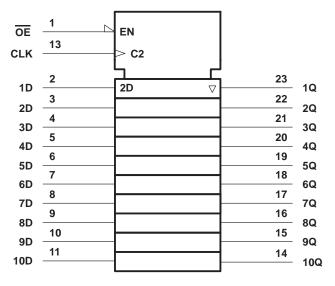
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FUNCTION TABLE

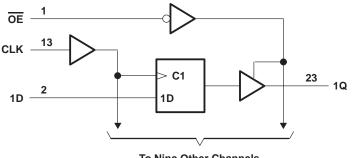
(each flip-flop)								
	INPUTS	OUTPUT						
OE	CLK	D	Q					
L	\uparrow	Н	Н					
L	\uparrow	L	L					
L	H or L	Х	Q ₀					
н	Х	Х	Z					

logic symbol[†]



[†] This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

logic diagram (positive logic)



To Nine Other Channels



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

Supply voltage range, V _{CC} Input voltage range, V _I (see Note 1)	
Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state, V _O	
(see Note 1)	–0.5 V 10 6.5 V
(see Notes 1 and 2)	–0.5 V to V _{CC} + 0.5 V
Input clamp current, I _{IK} (V _I < 0)	–50 mA
Output clamp current, I _{OK} (V _O < 0)	–50 mA
Continuous output current, IO	
Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND	
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Note 3): DB package	
DW package	
PW package	
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}	

[†] 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. The value of V_{CC} is provided in the recommended operating conditions table.

3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.

recommended operating conditions (see Note 4)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Vee	Supply voltage	Operating	1.65	3.6	V	
VCC	Supply voltage	Data retention only	1.5		v	
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$			
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7		V	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	2			
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$		
VIL	Low-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		0.7	V	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		0.8		
VI	Input voltage	•	0	5.5	V	
VO		High or low state	0	VCC	- v	
	Output voltage	3 state	0	5.5		
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V		-4		
	High-level output current	V _{CC} = 2.3 V		8	mA	
IOH		V _{CC} = 2.7 V		-12		
		V _{CC} = 3 V		-24		
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V		4		
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V		8	mA	
IOL	Low-level output current	V _{CC} = 2.7 V				
		V _{CC} = 3 V		24		
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate	-	0	10	ns/V	
TA	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C	

NOTE 4: All unused inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} 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)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Vcc	MIN	TYP [†] M	X UNIT
	I _{OH} = -100 μA	1.65 V to 3.6 V	V _{CC} -0.2		
	$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	1.65 V	1.2		
	$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.3 V	1.7		
VOH	10	2.7 V	2.2		v
	$I_{OH} = -12 \text{ mA}$	3 V	2.4		
	$I_{OH} = -24 \text{ mA}$	3 V	2.2		
	I _{OL} = 100 μA	1.65 V to 3.6 V		(.2
	$I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$	1.65 V		0.	45
VOL	I _{OL} = 8 mA	2.3 V		(.7 V
	I _{OL} = 12 mA	2.7 V		(.4
	I _{OL} = 24 mA	3 V		0.	55
l	V _I = 0 to 5.5 V	3.6 V			±5 μΑ
loff	$V_{I} \text{ or } V_{O} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	0		±	10 μA
I _{OZ}	V _O = 0 to 5.5 V	3.6 V		±	10 μA
	$V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or } GND$				10
ICC	$\frac{1}{3.6 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{I}} \le 5.5 \text{ V}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ I}_{\text{O}} = 0$	3.6 V	10		μA 10
ΔICC	One input at V_{CC} – 0.6 V, Other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	2.7 V to 3.6 V		5	D0 μA
C Control inputs		3.3 V		5	~F
C _i Data inputs	$V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or } GND$			4	pF
Co	C_0 $V_0 = V_{CC}$ or GND			7	pF

[†] All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C. [‡] This applies in the disabled state only.

timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 1 through 3)

			V _{CC} = 1.8 V V _{CC} = 2.5 V ± 0.15 V ± 0.2 V		V _{CC} = 2.7 V		V _{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
fclock	Clock frequency		§		§		150		150	MHz
tw	Pulse duration, CLK high or low	§		§		3.3		3.3		ns
t _{su}	Setup time, data before CLK	§		§		1.9		1.9		ns
th	Hold time, data after CLK	§		§		1.5		1.5		ns

§ This information was not available at the time of publication.



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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V _{CC} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		V _{CC} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V _{CC} = 2.7 V		V _{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f _{max}			†		†		150		150		MHz
^t pd	CLK	Q	†	†	†	†		8.5	2.2	7.3	ns
t _{en}	OE	Q	†	†	†	†		8.8	1.3	7.6	ns
^t dis	OE	Q	†	†	†	†		6.8	1.6	6.2	ns
^t sk(o) [‡]										1	ns

[†] This information was not available at the time of publication.

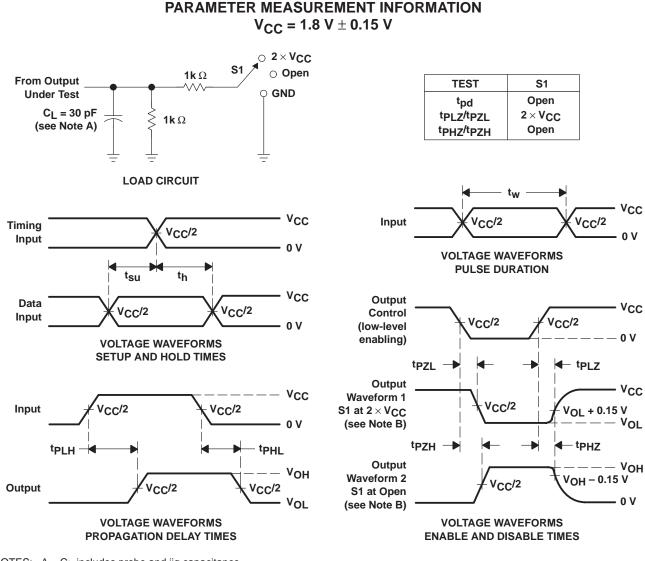
 \ddagger Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction

operating characteristics, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V _{CC} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V	$\begin{array}{c} \text{V}_{\text{CC}} = 2.5 \text{ V} \\ \pm 0.2 \text{ V} \end{array}$	V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	UNIT		
				TYP	TYP	TYP		
Power dissipation capacitance		Outputs enabled	f = 10 MHz	†	†	65	5 5	
∽pd	C _{pd} per flip-flop	Outputs disabled		†	†	48	pF	

[†] This information was not available at the time of publication.





NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

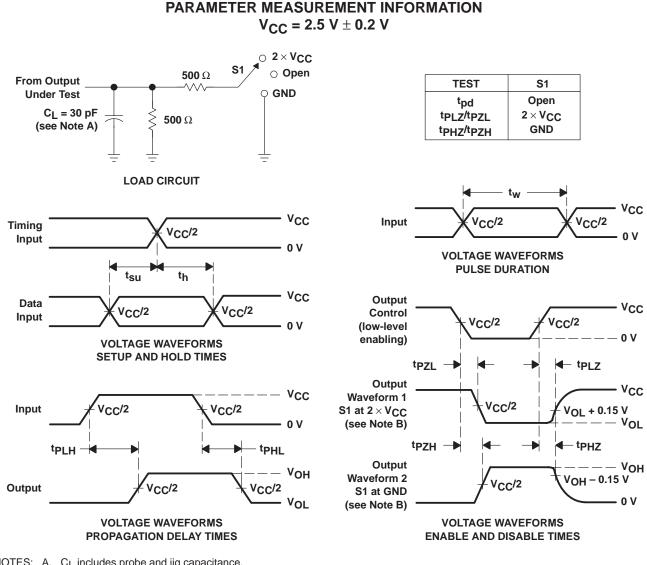
- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
 C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 10 MHz, Z_Q = 50 Ω, t_f ≤ 2 ns, t_f ≤ 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 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



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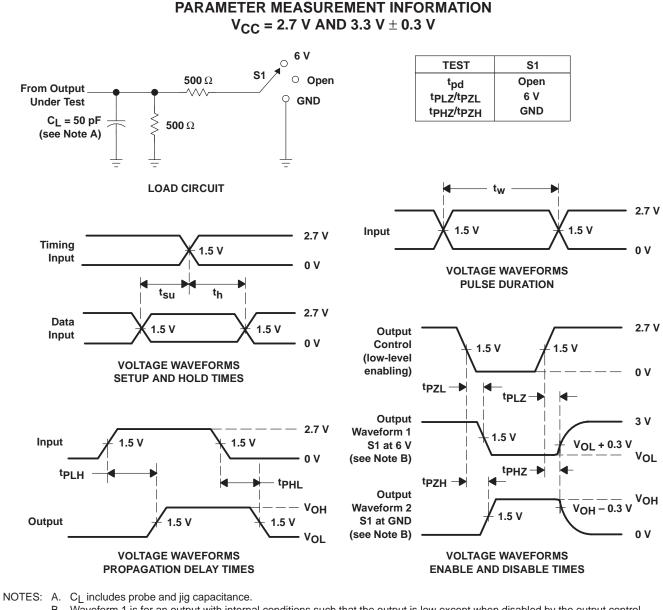


NOTES: A. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

- 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 Ω , 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. t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as t_{en} .
- G. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd} .

Figure 2. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms





- 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 Ω , t_r \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. t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} are the same as t_{dis} .
 - F. t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as t_{en} .
 - G. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd} .

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



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