PRELIMINARY INFORMATION （subject to change without notice） May 15， 2000

## DABiC－IV，12－BIT SERIAL－INPUT， LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER



Dwg．PP－029－5

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Storage Temperature Range，
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Caution：These CMOS devices have input static protection（Class 2）but are still susceptible to damage if exposed to extremely high static electrical charges．

The A6811－devices combine a 12－bit CMOS shift register， accompanying data latches and control circuitry with bipolar sourcing outputs and pnp active pull downs．Designed primarily to drive vacuum－fluorescent displays，the 60 V and -40 mA output ratings also allow these devices to be used in many other peripheral power driver applications．The A6811－features an increased data input rate（com－ pared with the older UCN／UCQ5811A）and a controlled output slew rate．

The CMOS shift register and latches allow direct interfacing with microprocessor－based systems．With a 3.3 V or 5 V logic supply， typical serial－data input rates are up to 33 MHz ．

A CMOS serial data output permits cascade connections in applica－ tions requiring additional drive lines．Similar devices are available as the A6809－and A6810－（10 bits），A6812－（20 bits），and A6818－（32 bits）．

The A6811－output source drivers are npn Darlingtons，capable of sourcing up to 40 mA ．The controlled output slew rate reduces electro－ magnetic noise，which is an important consideration in systems that include telecommunications and／or microprocessors and to meet government emissions regulations．For inter－digit blanking，all output drivers can be disabled and all sink drivers turned on with a BLANK－ ING input high．The pnp active pull－downs will sink at least 2.5 mA ．

Two temperature ranges are available for optimum performance in commercial（suffix S－）or industrial（suffix E－）applications．Package styles are provided for through－hole DIP（suffix－A）and surface－mount SOIC or PLCC（suffix－LW or－EP）．Copper lead frames，low logic－ power dissipation，and low output－saturation voltages allow all devices to source 25 mA from all outputs continuously at up to $83^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．

## FEATURES

| $\square$ Controlled Output Slew Rate | ■ Low－Power CMOS Logic |
| :---: | :---: |
| － 60 V Minimum | and Latches |
| Output Breakdown | ■ Improved Replacements |
| High Data Input Rate | for SN75512B，UCN5811 |
| －PNP Active Pull－Downs | and UCQ5811－ |
| Low Output－Saturation Volta |  |

Complete part number includes a suffix to identify operating temperature range（ $\mathrm{E}-$ or S －）and package type（－A，－EP，or－LW）． Always order by complete part number，e．g．，A6811SLW．

## 6811

12-BIT SERIAL-INPUT, LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER


TYPICAL INPUT CIRCUIT


Dwg. EP-010-5
TYPICAL OUTPUT DRIVER



## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



TRUTH TABLE


## 6811

12-BIT SERIAL-INPUT, LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathbf{+ 2 5 ^ { \circ }} \mathbf{C}$ (A6811S-) or over operating temperature range (A6811E-), $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}=60 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise noted.

| Characteristic | Symbol | Test Conditions | Limits @ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | Limits @ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MIn. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |  |
| Output Leakage Current | $I_{\text {CEX }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $<-0.1$ | -15 | - | $<-0.1$ | -15 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT(1) }}$ | IOUT $=-25 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 57.5 | 58.3 | - | 57.5 | 58.3 | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT(0) }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | V |
| Output Pull-Down Current | IOUT(0) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ | 2.5 | 5.0 | - | 2.5 | 5.0 | - | mA |
| Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN(1) }}$ |  | 2.2 | - | - | 3.3 | - | - | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }(0)}$ |  | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | 1.7 | V |
| Input Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}(1)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | - | $<0.01$ | 1.0 | - | <0.01 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | $\operatorname{lin(0)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | <-0.01 | -1.0 | - | <-0.01 | -1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Input Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}=-200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | - | -0.8 | -1.5 | - | -0.8 | -1.5 | V |
| Serial Data Output Voltage | V OUT(1) | I OUT $=-200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2.8 | 3.05 | - | 4.5 | 4.75 | - | V |
|  | V OUT(0) | lout $=200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | V |
| Maximum Clock Frequency | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{c}}$ |  | 10 | 33 | - | 10 | 33 | - | MHz |
| Logic Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DD}(1)}$ | All Outputs High | - | 0.25 | 0.75 | - | 0.3 | 1.0 | mA |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DD}(0)}$ | All Outputs Low | - | 0.25 | 0.75 | - | 0.3 | 1.0 | mA |
| Load Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BB}(1)}$ | All Outputs High, No Load | - | 1.7 | 3.5 | - | 1.7 | 3.5 | mA |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BB}(0)}$ | All Outputs Low | - | 0.2 | 20 | - | 0.2 | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Blanking-to-Output Delay | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis( }}$ (BQ) | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \%$ to $50 \%$ | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en( }}(\mathrm{BQ})$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \%$ to $50 \%$ | - | 1.8 | 3.0 | - | 1.8 | 3.0 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Strobe-to-Output Delay | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p} \text { (STH-QL) }}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 30 \mathrm{pF}$ | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p} \text { (STH-QH) }}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 30 \mathrm{pF}$ | - | 1.8 | 3.0 | - | 1.8 | 3.0 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Output Fall Time | $t_{f}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 30 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.4 | - | 12 | 2.4 | - | 12 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Output Rise Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 30 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.4 | - | 12 | 2.4 | - | 12 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Output Slew Rate | dV/dt | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 30 \mathrm{pF}$ | 4.0 | - | 20 | 4.0 | - | 20 | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Clock-to-Serial Data Out Delay | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{SQX})}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}= \pm 200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | - | 50 | - | - | 50 | - | ns |

Negative current is defined as coming out of (sourcing) the specified device terminal.
Typical data is is for design information only and is at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Dwg. WP-029

A. Data Active Time Before Clock Pulse
(Data Set-Up Time), $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su(D) }}$........................................ 25 ns
B. Data Active Time After Clock Pulse
(Data Hold Time), $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{D})}$.............................................. 25 ns
C. Clock Pulse Width, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{CH})}$.............................................. 50 ns
D. Time Between Clock Activation and Strobe, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{su}(\mathrm{C})} \ldots \ldots . .100 \mathrm{~ns}$
E. Strobe Pulse Width, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{STH})}$............................................. 50 ns

NOTE - Timing is representative of a 10 MHz clock. Significantly higher speeds are attainable.

Serial Data present at the input is transferred to the shift register on the logic " 0 " to logic " 1 " transition of the CLOCK input pulse. On succeeding CLOCK pulses, the registers shift data information towards the SERIAL DATA OUTPUT. The SERIAL DATA must appear at the input prior to the rising edge of the CLOCK input waveform.

Information present at any register is transferred to the respective latch when the STROBE is high (serial-to-parallel conversion). The latches will continue to accept new data as long as the STROBE is held high. Applications where the latches are bypassed (STROBE tied high) will require that the BLANKING input be high during serial data entry.

When the BLANKING input is high, the output source drivers are disabled (OFF); the pnp active pull-down sink drivers are ON. The information stored in the latches is not affected by the BLANKING input. With the BLANKING input low, the outputs are controlled by the state of their respective latches.

# 6811 <br> 12-BIT SERIAL-INPUT, LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER 

A6811EA \& A6811SA
Dimensions in Inches
(controlling dimensions)


Dimensions in Millimeters
(for reference only)


NOTES: 1. Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
2. Lead spacing tolerance is non-cumulative.
3. Lead thickness is measured at seating plane or below.

## 12-BIT SERIAL-INPUT, LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER



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## 6811 <br> 12-BIT SERIAL-INPUT, LATCHED SOURCE DRIVER

## A6811ELW \& A6811SLW

## Dimensions in Inches

(for reference only)


Dwg. MA-008-20 in
Dimensions in Millimeters
(controlling dimensions)


NOTES: 1. Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
2. Lead spacing tolerance is non-cumulative.

