### 捷多邦,专业PCB打样工厂,24小時**SN差4S**©TU32864D 25-BIT CONFIGURABLE REGISTERED BUFFER WITH SSTL 18 INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

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#### **FEATURES**

- Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus+™
   Family
- Pinout Optimizes DDR2 DIMM PCB Layout
- Configurable as 25-Bit 1:1 or 14-Bit 1:2 Registered Buffer
- Chip-Select Inputs Gate Data Outputs From Changing State and Minimize System Power Consumption
- Output Edge-Control Circuitry Minimizes Switching Noise in Unterminated Line
- Supports SSTL\_18 Data Inputs

- Differential Clock (CLK and CLK) Inputs
- Supports LVCMOS Switching Levels on Control and RESET Inputs
- RESET Input Disables Differential Input Receivers, Resets All Registers, and Forces All Outputs Low
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 5000-V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 150-V Machine Model (A115-A)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

#### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION**

This 25-bit 1:1 or 14-bit 1:2 configurable registered buffer is designed for 1.7-V to 1.9-V  $V_{CC}$  operation. In the 1:1 pinout configuration, only one device per DIMM is required to drive nine SDRAM loads. In the 1:2 pinout configuration, two devices per DIMM are required to drive 18 SDRAM loads.

All inputs are SSTL\_18, except the LVCMOS reset (RESET) and LVCMOS control (Cn) inputs. All outputs are edge-controlled circuits optimized for unterminated DIMM loads and meet SSTL\_18 specifications.

The SN74SSTU32864D operates from a differential clock (CLK and CLK). Data are registered at the crossing of CLK going high and CLK going low.

The C0 input controls the pinout configuration of the 1:2 pinout from register-A configuration (when low) to register-B configuration (when high). The C1 input controls the pinout configuration from 25-bit 1:1 (when low) to 14-bit 1:2 (when high). C0 and C1 should not be switched during normal operation. They should be hard-wired to a valid low or high level to configure the register in the desired mode. In the 25-bit 1:1 pinout configuration, the A6, D6, and H6 terminals are driven low and should not be used.

In the DDR2 RDIMM application, RESET is specified to be completely asynchronous with respect to CLK and CLK. Therefore, no timing relationship can be ensured between the two. When entering reset, the register is cleared and the data outputs are driven low quickly, relative to the time to disable the differential input receivers. However, when coming out of reset, the register becomes active quickly, relative to the time required to enable the differential input receivers. As long as the data inputs are low, and the clock is stable during the time from the low-to-high transition of RESET until the input receivers are fully enabled, the design of the SN74SSTU32864D must ensure that the outputs remain low, thus ensuring no glitches on the output.

To ensure defined outputs from the register before a stable clock has been supplied, RESET must be held in the low state during power up.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 70°C	LFBGA – GKE	Tape and reel	SN74SSTU32864DGKER	SU864D
0.0 10 10.0	LFBGA – ZKE	Tape and reel	SN74SSTU32864DZKER	3U004D

(1) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.



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### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

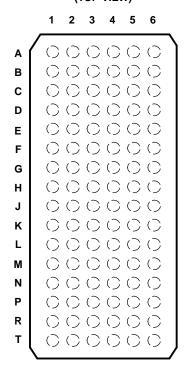
The device supports low-power standby operation. When  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  is low, the differential input receivers are disabled, and undriven (floating) data, clock, and reference voltage ( $V_{\text{REF}}$ ) inputs are allowed. In addition, when  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  is low, all registers are reset and all outputs are forced low. The LVCMOS  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  and Cn inputs always must be held at a valid logic high or logic low level.

The device also supports low-power active operation by monitoring both system chip select ( $\overline{DCS}$  and  $\overline{CSR}$ ) inputs and will gate the Qn outputs from changing states when both  $\overline{DCS}$  and  $\overline{CSR}$  inputs are high. If either  $\overline{DCS}$  or  $\overline{CSR}$  input is low, the Qn outputs function normally. The  $\overline{RESET}$  input has priority over the  $\overline{DCS}$  and  $\overline{CSR}$  control and forces the output low. If the  $\overline{DCS}$  control functionality is not desired, the  $\overline{CSR}$  input can be hard-wired to ground, in which case the setup-time requirement for  $\overline{DCS}$  is the same as for the other D data inputs.

The two  $V_{REF}$  pins (A3 and T3) are connected together internally by approximately 150  $\Omega$ . However, it is necessary to connect only one of the two  $V_{REF}$  pins to the external  $V_{REF}$  power supply. An unused  $V_{REF}$  pin should be terminated with a  $V_{REF}$  coupling capacitor.

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#### GKE PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



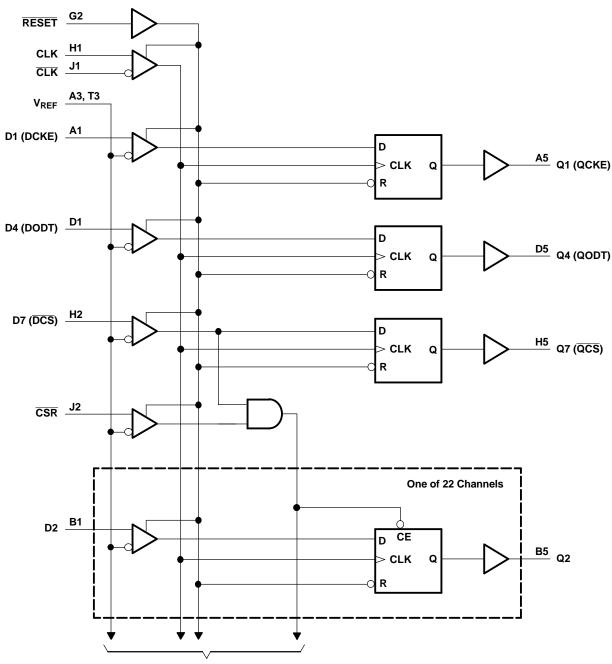
# TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR 1:1 REGISTER (C0 = 0, C1 = 0) $^{(1)(2)(3)}$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Α	D1 (DCKE)	NC	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q1 (QCKE)	DNU
В	D2	D15	GND	GND	Q2	Q15
С	D3	D16	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q3	Q16
D	D4 (DODT)	NC	GND	GND	Q4 (QODT)	DNU
E	D5	D17	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q5	Q17
F	D6	D18	GND	GND	Q6	Q18
G	NC	RESET	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	C1	C0
Н	CLK	D7 (DCS)	GND	GND	Q7 (QCS)	DNU
J	CLK	CSR	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	NC	NC
K	D8	D19	GND	GND	Q8	Q19
L	D9	D20	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q9	Q20
М	D10	D21	GND	GND	Q10	Q21
N	D11	D22	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q11	Q22
Р	D12	D23	GND	GND	Q12	Q23
R	D13	D24	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q13	Q24
Т	D14	D25	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q14	Q25

- (1) Each pin name in parentheses indicates the DDR2 DIMM signal name.
- (2) NC No internal connection
- (3) DNU Do not use

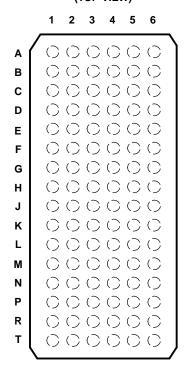


### LOGIC DIAGRAM FOR 1:1 REGISTER CONFIGURATION (POSITIVE LOGIC)



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#### GKE PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



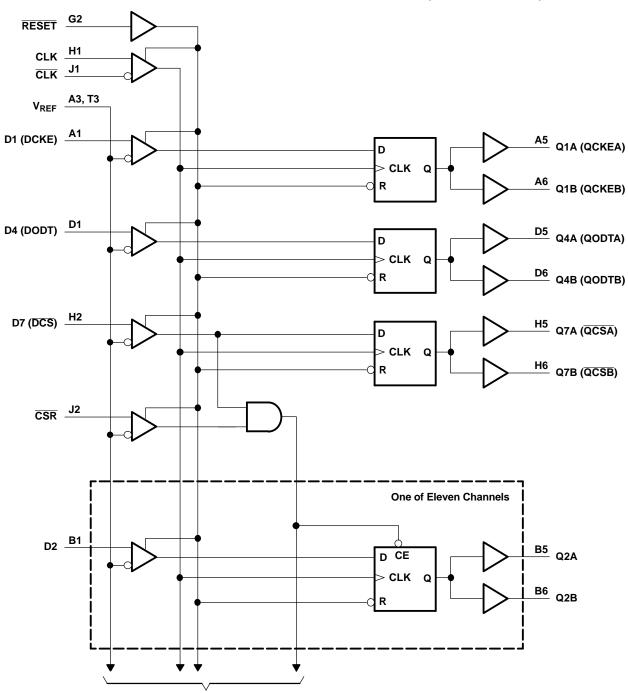
# TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR 1:2 REGISTER A (C0 = 0, C1 = 1) $^{(1)(2)(3)}$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Α	D1 (DCKE)	NC	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q1A (QCKEA)	Q1B (QCKEB)
В	D2	DNU	GND	GND	Q2A	Q2B
С	D3	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q3A	Q3B
D	D4 (DODT)	NC	GND	GND	Q4A (QODTA)	Q4B (QODTB)
E	D5	DNU	$V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q5A	Q5B
F	D6	DNU	GND	GND	Q6A	Q6B
G	NC	RESET	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	C1	C0
Н	CLK	D7 (DCS)	GND	GND	Q7A (QCSA)	Q7B (QCSB)
J	CLK	CSR	$V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	NC	NC
K	D8	DNU	GND	GND	Q8A	Q8B
L	D9	DNU	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q9A	Q9B
М	D10	DNU	GND	GND	Q10A	Q10B
N	D11	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q11A	Q11B
Р	D12	DNU	GND	GND	Q12A	Q12B
R	D13	DNU	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q13A	Q13B
Т	D14	DNU	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q14A	Q14B

- (1) Each pin name in parentheses indicates the DDR2 DIMM signal name.
- (2) NC No internal connection
- (3) DNU Do not use

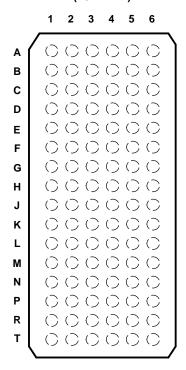


#### LOGIC DIAGRAM 1:2 REGISTER-A CONFIGURATION (POSITIVE LOGIC)



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#### GKE PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



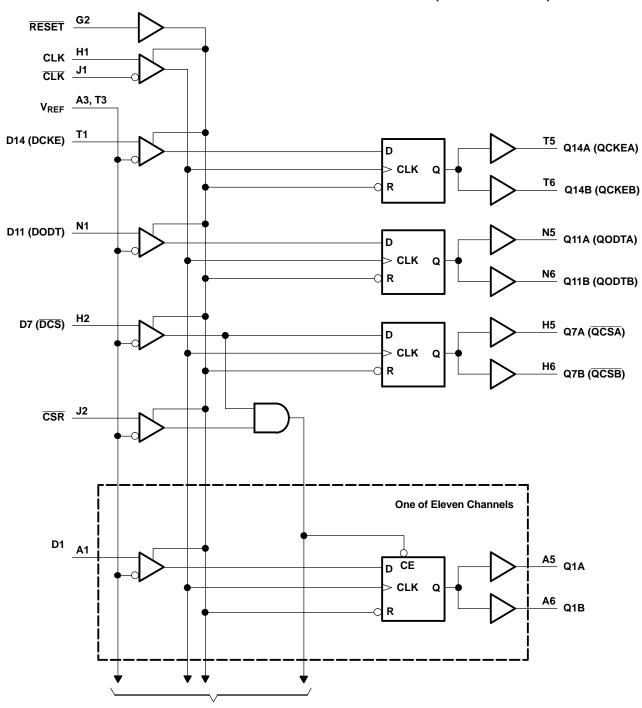
# TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR 1:2 REGISTER B (C0 = 1, C1 = 1) $^{(1)(2)(3)}$

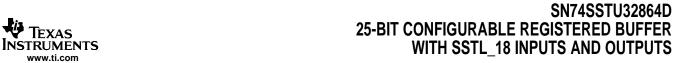
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Α	D1	NC	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q1A	Q1B
В	D2	DNU	GND	GND	Q2A	Q2B
С	D3	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q3A	Q3B
D	D4	NC	GND	GND	Q4A	Q4B
E	D5	DNU	$V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q5A	Q5B
F	D6	DNU	GND	GND	Q6A	Q6B
G	NC	RESET	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	C1	C0
Н	CLK	D7 (DCS)	GND	GND	Q7A (QCSA)	Q7B (QCSB)
J	CLK	CSR	$V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	NC	NC
K	D8	DNU	GND	GND	Q8A	Q8B
L	D9	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q9A	Q9B
M	D10	DNU	GND	GND	Q10A	Q10B
N	D11 (DODT)	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Q11A (QODTA)	Q11B (QODTB)
Р	D12	DNU	GND	GND	Q12A	Q12B
R	D13	DNU	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q13A	Q13B
Т	D14 (DCKE)	DNU	$V_{REF}$	V <sub>cc</sub>	Q14A (QCKEA)	Q14B (QCKEB)

- (1) Each pin name in parentheses indicates the DDR2 DIMM signal name.
- (2) NC No internal connection
- (3) DNU Do not use



#### LOGIC DIAGRAM 1:2 REGISTER-B CONFIGURATION (POSITIVE LOGIC)





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#### **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

TERMINAL NAME	DESCRIPTION	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
GND	Ground	Ground input
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power-supply voltage	1.8 V nominal
$V_{REF}$	Input reference voltage	0.9 V nominal
CLK	Positive master clock input	Differential input
CLK	Negative master clock input	Differential input
C0, C1	Configuration control inputs – Register A, Register B, 1:1, 1:2 select	LVCMOS inputs
RESET	Asynchronous reset input – resets registers and disables V <sub>REF</sub> data and clock differential-input receivers. When RESET is low, all Q outputs are forced low.	LVCMOS input
D1-D25	Data inputs – clocked in on the crossing of the rising edge of CLK and the falling edge of CLK	SSTL_18 inputs
CSR, DCS	Chip select inputs – disables register clocking <sup>(1)</sup> when both inputs are high	SSTL_18 inputs
DODT	The outputs of this register bit will not be suspended by the DCS and CSR control.	SSTL_18 input
DCKE	The outputs of this register bit will not be suspended by the DCS and CSR control.	SSTL_18 input
Q1-Q25 <sup>(2)</sup>	Data outputs that are suspended by the DCS and CSR control	1.8-V CMOS outputs
QCS	Data output that will not be suspended by the DCS and CSR control	1.8-V CMOS output
QODT	Data output that will not be suspended by the DCS and CSR control	1.8-V CMOS output
QCKE	Data output that will not be suspended by the DCS and CSR control	1.8-V CMOS output
NC	No internal connection	
DNU	Do not use – inputs are in standby-equivalent mode, and outputs are driven low.	

- (1) Data inputs = D2, D3, D5, D6, D8–D25 when C0 = 0 and C1 = 0 Data inputs = D2, D3 D5, D6, D8–D14 when C0 = 0 and C1 = 1 Data inputs = D1–D6, D8–D10, D12, D13 when C0 = 1 and C1 = 1
- (2) Data outputs = Q2, Q3, Q5, Q6, Q8–Q25 when C0 = 0 and C1 = 0
  Data outputs = Q2, Q3 Q5, Q6, Q8–Q14 when C0 = 0 and C1 = 1
  Data outputs = Q1–Q6, Q8–Q10, Q12, Q13 when C0 = 1 and C1 = 1

#### **FUNCTION TABLES**

	INPUTS							
RESET	DCS	CSR	CLK	CLK	Dn	Qn		
Н	L	Х	1	<b>\</b>	L	L		
Н	L	X	1	$\downarrow$	Н	Н		
Н	X	L	1	$\downarrow$	L	L		
Н	X	L	1	$\downarrow$	Н	Н		
Н	Н	Н	1	$\downarrow$	X	$Q_0$		
Н	X	X	L or H	L or H	X	$Q_0$		
L	X or floating	L						

	INPUTS					
RESET	ESET CLK CLK DCS		DCKE, DCS, DODT	QCKE, QCS, QODT		
Н	1	<b>\</b>	Н	Н		
Н	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	L	L		
Н	L or H	L or H	Χ	$Q_0$		
L	X or floating	X or floating	X or floating	L		





### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage range		-0.5	2.5	V
VI	Input voltage range <sup>(2)(3)</sup>		-0.5	2.5	V
Vo	Output voltage range <sup>(2)(3)</sup>		-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	$V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{CC}$		±50	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	$V_O < 0$ or $V_O > V_{CC}$		±50	mA
Io	Continuous output current	$V_O = 0$ to $V_{CC}$		±50	mA
	Continuous current through each V <sub>CC</sub> or GNE	)		±100	mA
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance <sup>(4)</sup>			36	°C/W
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</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.

(2) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

3) This value is limited to 2.5 V maximum.

(4) The package thermal impendance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

### Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		1.7		1.9	V
$V_{REF}$	Reference voltage		0.49 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.51 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
VI	Input voltage		0		$V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	AC high-level input voltage	Data inputs, CSR	V <sub>REF</sub> + 250 mV			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	AC low-level input voltage	Data inputs, CSR			V <sub>REF</sub> – 250 mV	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	DC high-level input voltage	Data inputs, CSR	V <sub>REF</sub> + 125 mV			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	DC low-level input voltage	Data inputs, CSR			V <sub>REF</sub> – 125 mV	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	RESET, Cn	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	RESET, Cn			0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>ICR</sub>	Common-mode input voltage range	CLK, CLK	0.675		1.125	V
V <sub>I(PP)</sub>	Peak-to-peak input voltage	CLK, CLK	600			mV
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current				-8	mA
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current				8	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		0		70	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> The RESET and Cn inputs of the device must be held at valid logic voltage levels (not floating) to ensure proper device operation. The differential inputs must not be floating unless RESET is low. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.



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#### **Electrical Characteristics**

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V		$I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$		1.7 V to 1.9 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2			V
V <sub>OH</sub>		$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}$		1.7 V	1.3			V
\/		$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$		1.7 V to 1.9 V			0.2	V
V <sub>OL</sub>		$I_{OL} = 6 \text{ mA}$		1.7 V			0.4	V
I	All inputs <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND		1.9 V			±5	μΑ
L	Static standby	RESET = GND	$I_0 = 0$	1.9 V			100	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	Static operating	$\overline{RESET} = V_{CC}, V_I = V_{IH(AC)} \text{ or } V_{IL(AC)}$	10 – 0	1.5 V			40	mA
	Dynamic operating – clock only	$\label{eq:RESET} \begin{split} \overline{\text{RESET}} &= V_{CC},  V_{\text{I}} = V_{\text{IH(AC)}}  \text{or}   V_{\text{IL(AC)}}, \\ \text{CLK and}   \overline{\text{CLK}}   \text{switching 50\% duty cycle} \end{split}$				33		μΑ/MHz
I <sub>CCD</sub>	Dynamic operating – per each data input, 1:1 configuration		I <sub>O</sub> = 0	1.8 V		19		μΑ/ clock
	Dynamic operating – per each data input, 1:2 configuration	One data input switching at one-half clock frequency, 50% duty cycle			35		MHz/ D input	
	Chip-select-enabled low-power active mode, clock only	$\label{eq:RESET} \begin{split} \overline{\text{RESET}} &= V_{CC}, \ V_{I} = V_{IH(AC)} \ \text{or} \ V_{IL(AC)}, \\ \text{CLK and} \ \overline{\text{CLK}} \ \text{switching} \ 50\% \ \text{duty} \ \text{cycle} \end{split}$				34		μΑ/MHz
I <sub>CCDLP</sub>	Chip-select-enabled low-power active mode, 1:1 configuration	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1.8 V		2		μΑ/ clock	
	Chip-select-enabled low-power active mode, 1:2 configuration	One data input switching at one-half clock frequency, 50% duty cycle				2		MHz/ D input
	Data inputs, CSR	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>REF</sub> ± 250 mV	•		2.5	3	3.5	
Ci	CLK, CLK	V <sub>ICR</sub> = 0.9 V, V <sub>I(PP)</sub> = 600 mV		1.8 V	2		3	pF
	RESET	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND				2.5		

### Timing Requirements<sup>(1)</sup>

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>clock</sub>	Clock frequency	1		500	MHz
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration,	CLK, CLK high or low	1		ns
t <sub>act</sub>	Differential inpu	ts active time <sup>(2)</sup>		10	ns
t <sub>inact</sub>	Differential inpu	ts inactive time <sup>(3)</sup>		15	ns
		$\overline{\text{DCS}}$ before CLK $\uparrow$ , $\overline{\text{CLK}}\downarrow$ , $\overline{\text{CSR}}$ high; $\overline{\text{CSR}}$ before CLK $\uparrow$ , $\overline{\text{CLK}}\downarrow$ , $\overline{\text{DCS}}$ high	0.6		
t <sub>su</sub>	Setup time	DCS before CLK↑, CLK↓, CSR low	0.5		ns
		DODT, DCKE, and Data before CLK↑, CLK↓	0.5		
t <sub>h</sub>	Hold time	DCS, DODT, DCKE, and Data after CLK↑, CLK↓	0.5		ns

All input slew rates are 1 V/ns ±20%.

All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C. Each  $V_{REF}$  pin (A3 or T3) should be tested independently, with the other (untested) pin open. Since the two  $V_{REF}$  pins are connected internally, the total maximum input current on the  $V_{REF}$  input is doubled (±10  $\mu$ A).

V<sub>REF</sub> must be held at a valid input level, and data inputs must be held low for a minimum time of t<sub>act</sub> max after RESET is taken high.

V<sub>REF</sub> data and clock inputs must be held at valid voltage levels (not floating) for a minimum time of t<sub>inact</sub> max after RESET is taken low.



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### **Switching Characteristics**

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1. ± 0.1	.8 V V	UNIT
	(INFOT)	(001701)	MIN	MAX	
f <sub>max</sub>			500		MHz
t <sub>pdm</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CLK and CLK	Q	1.41	2.15	ns
t <sub>pdmss</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CLK and CLK	Q		2.35	ns
t <sub>RPHL</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	RESET	Q		3	ns

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes 350-ps test-load transmission-line delay

#### **Output Slew Rates**

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 2)

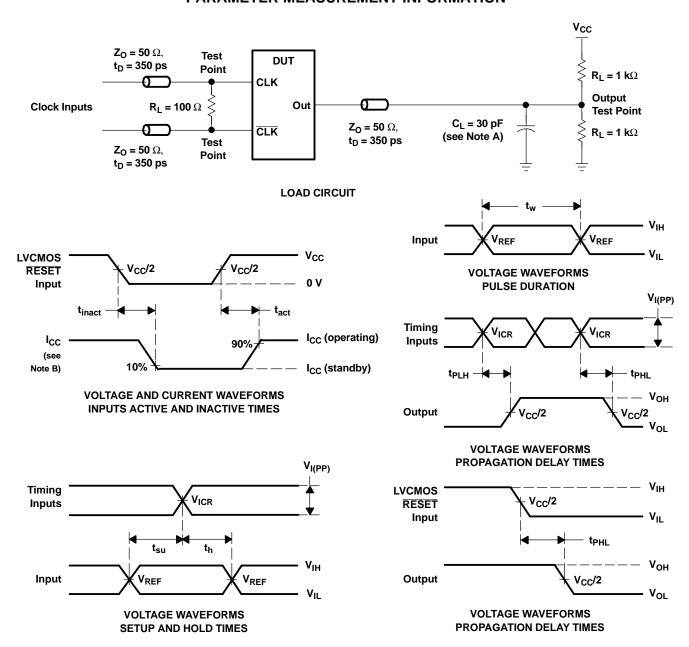
PARAMETER	FROM	то	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.1 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	
dV/dt_r	20%	80%	1	4	V/ns
dV/dt_f	80%	20%	1	4	V/ns
dV/dt $_{\Delta}^{(1)}$	20% or 80%	80% or 20%		1	V/ns

<sup>(1)</sup> Difference between dV/dt\_r (rising edge rate) and dV/dt\_f (falling edge rate)



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#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



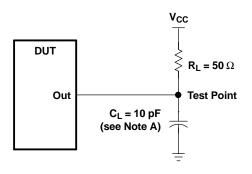
- NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
  - B.  $I_{CC}$  tested with clock and data inputs held at  $V_{CC}$  or GND, and  $I_{O}$  = 0 mA.
  - C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , input slew rate = 1 V/ns  $\pm$ 20% (unless otherwise noted).
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
  - E.  $V_{RFF} = V_{CC}/2$
  - F.  $V_{IH} = V_{REF} + 250$  mV (ac voltage levels) for differential inputs.  $V_{IH} = V_{CC}$  for LVCMOS input.
  - G.  $V_{IL} = V_{REF} 250$  mV (ac voltage levels) for differential inputs.  $V_{IL} = GND$  for LVCMOS input.
  - H.  $V_{I(PP)} = 600 \text{ mV}$
  - I. t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub> are the same as t<sub>pd</sub>.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

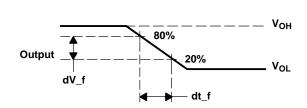




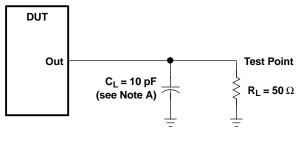
#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



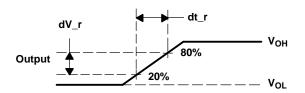




VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
HIGH-TO-LOW SLEW-RATE MEASUREMENT







VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS LOW-TO-HIGH SLEW-RATE MEASUREMENT

NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_{\Omega}$  = 50  $\Omega$ , input slew rate = 1 V/ns  $\pm$  20% (unless otherwise specified).

Figure 2. Output Slew-Rate Measurement Information



#### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

24-Jun-2005

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
SN74SSTU32864DGKER	ACTIVE	LFBGA	GKE	96	1000	TBD	/	Level-3-220C-168 HR
SN74SSTU32864DZKER	ACTIVE	LFBGA	ZKE	96	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	/	Level-3-260C-168 HR

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS) or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <a href="http://www.ti.com/productcontent">http://www.ti.com/productcontent</a> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

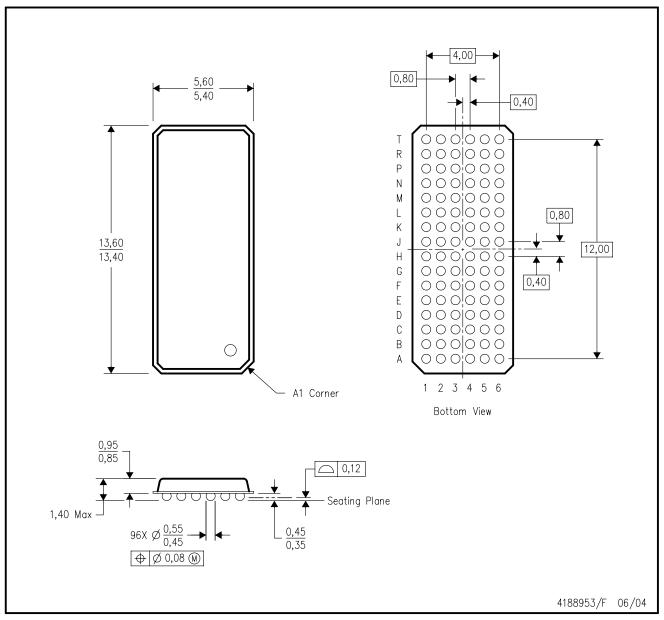
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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# GKE (R-PBGA-N96)

# PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



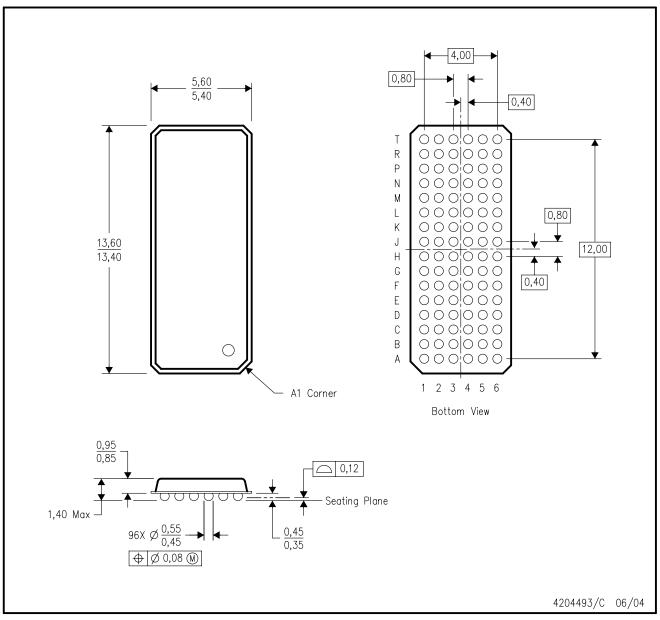
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MO-205 variation CC.
- D. This package is tin-lead (SnPb). Refer to the 96 ZKE package (drawing 4204493) for lead-free.



# ZKE (R-PBGA-N96)

# PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MO-205 variation CC.
- D. This package is lead-free. Refer to the 96 GKE package (drawing 4188953) for tin-lead (SnPb).



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