## 74ACQ245, 74ACTQ245 <br> Quiet Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Octal Bidirectional Transceiver with 3-STATE Inputs/Outputs

## Features

- $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZ}}$ reduced by $50 \%$

■ Guaranteed simultaneous switching noise level and dynamic threshold performance
■ Guaranteed pin-to-pin skew AC performance

- Improved latch-up immunity
- 3-STATE outputs drive bus lines or buffer memory address registers
■ Outputs source/sink 24 mA
- Faster prop delays than the standard ACT245


## General Description

The ACQ/ACTQ245 contains eight non-inverting bidirectional buffers with 3-STATE outputs and is intended for bus-oriented applications. Current sinking capability is 24 mA at both the $A$ and B ports. The Transmit/Receive (T/ $/ \mathrm{R}$ ) input determines the direction of data flow through the bidirectional transceiver. Transmit (active-HIGH) enables data from A Ports to B Ports; Receive (activeLOW) enables data from B Ports to A Ports. The Output Enable input, when HIGH, disables both A and B ports by placing them in a HIGH $Z$ condition.
The ACQ/ACTQ utilizes Fairchild Quiet Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ technology to guarantee quiet output switching and improve dynamic threshold performance. FACT Quiet Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ features GTO ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ output control and undershoot corrector in addition to a split ground bus for superior performance.

Device also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending suffix letter " $X$ " to the ordering number. Pb-Free package per JEDEC J-STD-020B.

## Note:

1. Device available in Tape and Reel only.

## Connection Diagram



## Pin Description

| Pin Names | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\overline{\mathrm{OE}}$ | Output Enable Input |
| $\mathrm{T} / \overline{\mathrm{R}}$ | Transmit/Receive Input |
| $\mathrm{A}_{0}-\mathrm{A}_{7}$ | Side A 3-STATE Inputs or 3-STATE <br> Outputs |
| $\mathrm{B}_{0}-\mathrm{B}_{7}$ | Side $B$ 3-STATE Inputs or 3-STATE <br> Outputs |

## Logic Symbol



IEEE/IEC


Truth Table

| Inputs |  | Outputs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OE | T/R |  |
| L | L | Bus |
| L | H | Bus A Data to Bus B |
| H | X | HIGH-Z State |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{HIGH} \text { Voltage Level } \\
& \mathrm{L}=\text { LOW Voltage Level } \\
& \mathrm{X}=\text { Immaterial }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

| Symbol | Parameter | Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage | -0.5 V to +7.0 V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IK }}$ | DC Input Diode Current $\begin{aligned} & V_{I}=-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & V_{I}=V_{C C}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & +20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| $V_{1}$ | DC Input Voltage | -0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{IOK}^{\text {l }}$ | DC Output Diode Current $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & +20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | DC Output Voltage | -0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ | DC Output Source or Sink Current | $\pm 50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC }}$ or $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GND }}$ | DC V ${ }_{\text {CC }}$ or Ground Current per Output Pin | $\pm 50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage Temperature | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | DC Latch-Up Source or Sink Current | $\pm 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| TJ | Junction Temperature | $140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to absolute maximum ratings.

| Symbol | Parameter | Rating |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage <br> ACQ <br> ACTQ | 2.0 V to 6.0 V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | Input Voltage | 4.5 V to 5.5 V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | Output Voltage | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Temperature | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{V} / \Delta \mathrm{t}$ | Minimum Input Edge Rate, ACQ Devices: <br> $V_{\text {IN }}$ from 30\% to $70 \%$ of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} @ 3.0 \mathrm{~V}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{V} / \Delta \mathrm{t}$ | Minimum Input Edge Rate, ACTQ Devices: <br> $V_{\text {IN }}$ from 0.8 V to $2.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}} @ 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $125 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{ns}$ |

DC Electrical Characteristics for ACQ

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}(\mathrm{V})$ | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Typ. |  | uaranteed Limits |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Input Voltage | 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | V |
|  |  | 4.5 |  | 2.25 | 3.15 | 3.15 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 2.75 | 3.85 | 3.85 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | Maximum LOW Level Input Voltage | 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | V |
|  |  | 4.5 |  | 2.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 2.75 | 1.65 | 1.65 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Output Voltage | 3.0 | IOUT $=-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2.99 | 2.9 | 2.9 | V |
|  |  | 4.5 |  | 4.49 | 4.4 | 4.4 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 5.49 | 5.4 | 5.4 |  |
|  |  | 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}: \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-12 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.56 | 2.46 |  |
|  |  | 4.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 3.86 | 3.76 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA}{ }^{(2)}$ |  | 4.86 | 4.76 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Maximum LOW Level Output Voltage | 3.0 | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.002 | 0.1 | 0.1 | V |
|  |  | 4.5 |  | 0.001 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 0.001 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  | 3.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OL}}=12 \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.44 |  |
|  |  | 4.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.44 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA}{ }^{(2)}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.44 |  |
| $\mathrm{IIN}^{(4)}$ | Maximum Input Leakage Current | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{GND}$ |  | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IOLD | Minimum Dynamic Output Current ${ }^{(3)}$ | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLD }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ Max. |  |  | 75 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OHD }}$ |  | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHD}}=3.85 \mathrm{~V}$ Min. |  |  | -75 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{(4)}$ | Maximum Quiescent Supply Current | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ or GND |  | 4.0 | 40.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OzT }}$ | Maximum I/O Leakage Current | 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{OE})=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, G N D ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, G N D \end{aligned}$ |  | $\pm 0.3$ | $\pm 3.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ | Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | Figures 1 \& $2^{(5)}$ | 1.1 | 1.5 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ | Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | Figures 1 \& $2^{(5)}$ | -0.6 | -1.2 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IHD }}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | (6) | 3.1 | 3.5 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | (6) | 1.9 | 1.5 |  | V |

## Notes:

2. All outputs loaded; thresholds on input associated with output under test.
3. Maximum test duration 2.0 ms , one output loaded at a time.
4. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}} @ 3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ are guaranteed to be less than or equal to the respective limit @ $5.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
5. Max number of outputs defined as (n). Data Inputs are driven 0 V to 5 V ; one output @ GND.
6. Max number of Data Inputs ( $n$ ) switching. ( $n-1$ ) Inputs switching $0 V$ to $5 V(A C Q$ ). Input-under-test switching: 5 V to threshold $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ILD}}\right)$, 0 V to threshold $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IHD}}\right), \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$.

DC Electrical Characteristics for ACTQ

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}(\mathrm{V})$ | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ T $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Typ. |  | uaranteed Limits |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Input Voltage | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | V |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Input Voltage | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | V |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Output Voltage | 4.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 4.49 | 4.4 | 4.4 | V |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 5.49 | 5.4 | 5.4 |  |
|  |  | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}: \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.86 | 3.76 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 m A^{(7)}$ |  | 4.86 | 4.76 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Maximum LOW Level Output Voltage | 4.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.001 | 0.1 | 0.1 | V |
|  |  | 5.5 |  | 0.001 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}: \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.44 |  |
|  |  | 5.5 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA}^{(7)}$ |  | 0.36 | 0.44 |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Maximum Input Leakage Current | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{GND}$ |  | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OzT }}$ | Maximum 3-STATE Leakage Current | 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{GND} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\pm 0.3$ | $\pm 3.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CCT }}$ | Maximum I ${ }_{\text {CC }} /$ Input | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.6 |  | 1.5 | mA |
| IOLD | Minimum Dynamic | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLD }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ Max. |  |  | 75 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OHD }}$ | Output Current ${ }^{(8)}$ | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OHD }}=3.85 \mathrm{~V}$ Min. |  |  | -75 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Maximum Quiescent Supply Current | 5.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ or GND |  | 4.0 | 40.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ | Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | Figures 1 \& $2^{(9)}$ | 1.1 | 1.5 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ | Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | Figures 1 \& $2^{(9)}$ | -0.6 | -1.2 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IHD }}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | (10) | 1.9 | 2.2 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | (10) | 1.2 | 0.8 |  | V |

Notes:
7. All outputs loaded; thresholds on input associated with output under test.
8. Maximum test duration 2.0 ms , one output loaded at a time.
9. Max number of outputs defined as (n). n-1 Data Inputs are driven 0 V to 3 V ; one output @ GND.
10. Max number of Data Inputs ( $n$ ) switching. ( $n-1$ ) Inputs switching $0 V$ to $3 V$ (ACTQ). Input-under-test switching:

## AC Electrical Characteristics for ACQ

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}(\mathrm{V})^{(11)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}$ | Propagation Delay, Data to Output | 3.3 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 10.5 | ns |
|  |  | 5.0 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 7.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PZL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PZH }}$ | Output Enable Time | 3.3 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 13.5 | ns |
|  |  | 5.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 9.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHZ}}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ | Output Disable Time | 3.3 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 15.0 | ns |
|  |  | 5.0 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 10.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OSHL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {OSLH }}$ | Output to Output Skew, Data to Output ${ }^{(12)}$ | 3.3 |  | 1.0 | 1.5 |  | 1.5 | ns |
|  |  | 5.0 |  | 0.5 | 1.0 |  | 1.0 |  |

Notes:
11. Voltage range 5.0 is $5.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$. Voltage range 3.3 is $3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
12. 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 ( $t_{\mathrm{OSHL}}$ ) or LOW-to-HIGH ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OLLH}}$ ). Parameter guaranteed by design.

## AC Electrical Characteristics for ACTQ

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}(\mathrm{V})^{(13)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}$ | Propagation Delay, Data to Output | 5.0 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 7.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PZL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PZH }}$ | Output Enable Time | 5.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 9.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHZ }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ | Output Disable Time | 5.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 10.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OSHL }}$, $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OSLH }}$ | Output to Output Skew, Data to Output ${ }^{(14)}$ | 5.0 |  | 0.5 | 1.0 |  | 1.0 | ns |

## Notes:

13. Voltage range 5.0 is $5.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
14. 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 ( $t_{\mathrm{OSHL}}$ ) or LOW-to-HIGH ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OSLH}}$ ). Parameter guaranteed by design.

Capacitance

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ. | Units |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ OPEN | 4.5 | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}}$ | Input/Output Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15 | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ | Power Dissipation Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 80.0 | pF |

## FACT Noise Characteristics

The setup of a noise characteristics measurement is critical to the accuracy and repeatability of the tests. The following is a brief description of the setup used to measure the noise characteristics of FACT.

## Equipment:

Hewlett Packard Model 8180A Word Generator
PC-163A Test Fixture
Tektronics Model 7854 Oscilloscope

## Procedure:

1. Verify Test Fixture Loading: Standard Load 50 pF , $500 \Omega$.
2. Deskew the HFS generator so that no two channels have greater than 150 ps skew between them. This requires that the oscilloscope be deskewed first. It is important to deskew the HFS generator channels before testing. This will ensure that the outputs switch simultaneously.
3. Terminate all inputs and outputs to ensure proper loading of the outputs and that the input levels are at the correct voltage.
4. Set the HFS generator to toggle all but one output at a frequency of 1 MHz . Greater frequencies will increase DUT heating and effect the results of the measurement.
5. Set the HFS generator input levels at 0 V LOW and 3 V HIGH for ACT devices and 0 V LOW and 5 V HIGH for AC devices. Verify levels with an oscilloscope.


## Notes:

15. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ are measured with respect to ground reference.
16. Input pulses have the following characteristics: $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}$, skew $<150 \mathrm{ps}$.
Figure 1. Quiet Output Noise Voltage Waveforms
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLP}} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLV}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHP}} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ :
■ Determine the quiet output pin that demonstrates the greatest noise levels. The worst case pin will usually be the furthest from the ground pin. Monitor the output voltages using a $50 \Omega$ coaxial cable plugged into a standard SMB type connector on the test fixture. Do not use an active FET probe.
■ Measure $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ on the quiet output during the worst case transition for active and enable. Measure $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHP}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ on the quiet output during the worst case active and enable transition.
■ Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IHD }}$ :
■ Monitor one of the switching outputs using a $50 \Omega$ coaxial cable plugged into a standard SMB type connector on the test fixture. Do not use an active FET probe.
■ First increase the input LOW voltage level, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$, until the output begins to oscillate or steps out a min of 2 ns . Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ limits. The input LOW voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $V_{\text {ILD }}$.
■ Next decrease the input HIGH voltage level, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$, until the output begins to oscillate or steps out a min of 2ns. Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed $\mathrm{V}_{I H}$ limits. The input HIGH voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $V_{I H D}$.
■ Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.


Figure 2. Simultaneous Switching Test Circuit

## Physical Dimensions

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.


Figure 3. 20-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-013, 0.300" Wide Package Number M20B

Physical Dimensions (Continued)
Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.


M20DREVC
Figure 4. 20-Lead Small Outline Package (SOP), EIAJ TYPE II, 5.3mm Wide Package Number M20D

Physical Dimensions (Continued)
Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.


MQA20REVA

Figure 5. 20-Lead Quarter Size Outline Package (QSOP), JEDEC MO-137, 0.150" Wide Package Number MQA20

Physical Dimensions (Continued)
Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.


LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATIONS


## DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

NOTES:
A. CONFORMS TO JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-150, VARIATION AE, DATE $1 / 94$.
B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
c. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF BURRS, MOLD FLASH, AND TIE BAR EXTRUSIONS.
D. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M - 1994.


DETAIL A

Figure 6. 20-Lead Shrink Small Outline Package (SSOP), JEDEC MO-150, 5.3mm Wide Package Number MSA20

Physical Dimensions (Continued)
Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.


## MTC20REVD1

Figure 7. 20-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP), JEDEC MO-153, 4.4mm Wide Package Number MTC20

## TRADEMARKS

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Across the board. Around the world. ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | $i$-Lo ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | QFET ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | TINYOPTOTM |
| ActiveArray ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | ImpliedDisconnect ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | QS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | TinyPower ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |
| Bottomless ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | QT Optoelectronics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | TinyWire ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ |
| Build it Now ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | ISOPLANAR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Quiet Series ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | TruTranslation ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |
| CoolFET ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | MICROCOUPLER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | RapidConfigure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | $\mu$ SerDes ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ |
| CROSSVOLT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | MicroPak ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | RapidConnect ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | UHC ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |
| CTL ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | MICROWIRE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | ScalarPump ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | UniFET ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |
| Current Transfer Logic ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | MSX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | SMART START ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | VCX ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ |
| DOME ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | MSXProtm | SPM ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Wire ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ |
| $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{CMOS}^{\text {™ }}$ | OCX ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | STEALTH ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ |  |
| EcoSPARK ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | OCXProtm | SuperFET ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| EnSigna ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | OPTOLOGIC ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | SuperSOT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - 3 |  |
| FACT Quiet Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | OPTOPLANAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ | SuperSOT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-6 |  |
| $\mathrm{FACT}^{\text {® }}$ | PACMAN ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | SuperSOT ${ }^{\text {TM- }}$ 8 |  |
| FAST ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | РОРтм | SyncFET ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| FASTr ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Power220 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | TCM $^{\text {™ }}$ |  |
| FPS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Power247 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | The Power Franchise ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |
| FRFET ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | PowerEdge ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | (1) ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| GlobalOptoisolator ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | PowerSaver ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | TinyBoost ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| GTO ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | PowerTrench ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | TinyBuck ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |

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PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS
Definition of Terms

| Datasheet Identification | Product Status | Definition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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