

Absolute Maximum Ratings $\mathbf{( N o t e ~}^{1}$ )
Supply Voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right)$
DC Input Diode Current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{K}}\right)$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{1}=-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Input Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{l}}$ )
DC Output Diode Current (IOK)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}
\end{aligned}
$$

DC Output Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ )
DC Output Source
or Sink Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$ )
DC $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or Ground Current
per Output Pin ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GND}}$ )
Storage Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{STG}}$ )
-0.5 V to +7.0 V
-20 mA
+20 mA
-0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
$+20 \mathrm{~mA}$
-0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$\pm 50 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm 50 \mathrm{~mA}$
$-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

DC Latch-up Source
or Sink Current
Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ )
PDIP
$140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Recommended Operating

 Conditions| Supply Voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right)$ | 4.5 V to 5.5 V |
| :--- | ---: |
| Input Voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}\right)$ | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| Output Voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}\right)$ | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| Operating Temperature $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\right)$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Minimum Input Edge Rate $(\Delta \mathrm{V} / \Delta \mathrm{t})$ |  |
| $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ from 0.8 V to 2.0 V | $125 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{ns}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} @ 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |

Note 1: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. The databook specifications should be met, without exception, to ensure that the system design is reliable over its power supply, temperature, and output/input loading variables. Fairchild does not

DC Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ <br> (V) | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Units | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Typ | Guaranteed Limits |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Input Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{V} \text { IL }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Input Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.49 \\ & 5.49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4.4 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4.4 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.86 \\ & 4.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.76 \\ & 4.76 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA}(\text { Note } 2) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Maximum LOW Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.001 \\ & 0.001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \left.\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \text { (Note } 2\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Maximum Input Leakage Current | 5.5 |  | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{GND}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CCT }}$ | Maximum I $\mathrm{CC}^{\text {/Input }}$ | 5.5 | 0.6 |  | 1.5 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-2.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| loLD | Minimum Dynamic Output Current (Note 3) | 5.5 |  |  | 75 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLD }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ Max |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OHD }}$ |  | 5.5 |  |  | -75 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OHD }}=3.85 \mathrm{~V}$ Min |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Maximum Quiescent Supply Current | 5.5 |  | 2.0 | 20.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ or GND |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ | Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 |  | V | Figure 1, Figure 2 (Note 4)(Note 5) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ | Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | -0.6 | -1.2 |  | V | Figure 1, Figure 2 (Note 4)(Note 5) |
| $\overline{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{IHD}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |  | V | (Note 4)(Note 6) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |  | V | (Note 4)(Note 6) |
| Note 2: All outputs loaded; thresholds on input associated with output under test. <br> Note 3: Maximum test duration 2.0 ms , one output loaded at a time. <br> Note 4: DIP package. <br> Note 5: Max number of outputs defined as (n). Data inputs are 0V to 3V. One output @ GND. <br> Note 6: Max number of data inputs ( $n$ ) switching. ( $n-1$ ) inputs switching 0 V to 3 V . Input-under-test switching: 3 V to threshold ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ ), OV to threshold $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IHD}}\right), f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## AC Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ <br> （V） <br> （Note 7） | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{A}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Max |  |
| ${ }_{\text {t }}$ | Propagation Delay Data to Output | 5.0 | 2.0 |  | 7.5 | 2.0 | 8.0 | ns |
| $\overline{t_{\text {PHL }}}$ | Propagation Delay Data to Output | 5.0 | 2.0 |  | 7.5 | 2.0 | 8.0 | ns |
| toshl <br> tosLh | Output to Output Skew（Note 8） | 5.0 |  | 0.5 | 1.0 |  | 1.0 | ns |
| Note 7：Vo Note 8：Sk specificatio Capa | age Range 5.0 is $5.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ ． <br> w is defined as the absolute value of the di applies to any outputs switching in the sam <br> citance | nce betwe direction，eit | actual <br> GH to | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ation } \\ & \text { SSHL) } \end{aligned}$ | delay for any two or LOW to HIG | wo separate ou GH（tosth）．Par | the sam uarante | ce．The design． |
| Symbo | Parameter |  | Typ |  | Units | Conditions |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ | Input Capacitance |  | 4.5 |  | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=$ OPEN |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {PD }}$ | Power Dissipation Capacitance |  | 74 | pF |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |

## FACT ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ 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 word 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 OV LOW and 3 V HIGH for ACT devices and OV LOW and 5V HIGH for AC devices. Verify levels with an oscilloscope


Note 9: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLP}}$ are measured with respect to ground reference.
Note 10: Input pulses have the following characteristics: $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=$ $3 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}$, 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.
$V_{I L D}$ and $V_{I H D}$ :
- 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 $\mathrm{V}_{I H}$ limits. The input LOW voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$
- Next decrease the input HIGH voltage level. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ until the output begins to oscillate or steps out a mine 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 HIGH voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IHD}}$.
- 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 inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

14-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP) JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide
Package Number N14A

## LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.
www.fairchildsemi.com
[^0]
[^0]:    Fairchild does not assume any responsibility for use of any circuitry described, no circuit patent licenses are implied and Fairchild reserves the right at any time without notice to change said circuitry and specifications.

