INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

DATA SHEET

74AVC16245; 74AVCH16245 16-bit transceiver with direction pin; 3-state

Objective specification File under Integrated Circuits, IC24 1998 Dec 11





16-bit transceiver with direction pin; 3-state

74AVC16245; 74AVCH16245

FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range of 1.2 V to
- · Complies with JEDEC standard no. 8-1A/5/7
- CMOS low power consumption
- Input/Output tolerant up to 3.6 V
- DCO (Dynamic Controlled Output) Circuit dynamically changes output impedance, resulting in noise reduction without speed degradation
- Low inductance multiple V_{CC} and GND pins for minimize noise and ground bounce.
- · All data inputs have bushold. (only 74AVCH16245)
- Power off disables 74AVC16245; 74AVCH16245 outputs, permitting Live Insertion.

DESCRIPTION

The 74AVC(H)16245 is a 16-bit transceiver featuring non-inverting 3-state bus compatible outputs in both send and receive directions.

The AVCH16245 features two output enable (nOE) inputs for easy cascading and two send/receive (nDIR) inputs for direction control. nOE controls the outputs so that the buses are effectively isolated. This device can be used as two 8-bit transceivers or one 16-bit transceiver.

This product is designed to have an extremely fast propagation delay and a minimum amount of power consumption.

To ensure the high-impedance output state during power up or power down, \overline{OE}_n should be tied to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor (Live insertion).

A Dynamic Controlled Output (DCO) circuitry is implemented to support termination line drive during transient. See graphs at this page for typical curves.

The 74AVCH16245 has active bushold circuitry which is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level. This feature eliminates the need for external pull-up or pull-down resistors.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $t_r = t_f \le 2.0$ ns; $C_L = 30$ pF.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t _{PHL} / t _{PLH}	propagation delay	V _{CC} = 1.8 V	1.5	ns
	A _n to Y _n	V _{CC} = 2.5 V	1.1	ns
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	1.0	ns
t _{PHL} / t _{PLH}	propagation delay	$V_{CC} = 1.8 V^{(3)}$	1.5	ns
	A _n to Y _n	$V_{CC} = 2.5 V^{(3)}$	1.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 V^{(3)}$	1.0	ns
C _I	input capacitance		5.0	pF
C _{PD}	power dissipation	notes 1 and 2		
	capacitance per buffer	outputs enabled	20	pF
		output disabled	4	pF

Notes

 C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ where:

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

fo = output frequency in MHz;

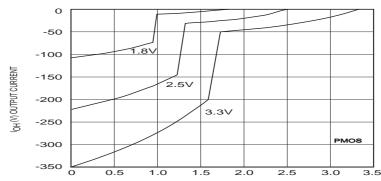
C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

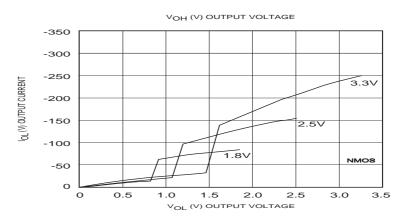
V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;

 $\sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0) = \text{sum of outputs.}$

The condition is $V_I = GND$ to V_{CC}

For type with bushold





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FUNCTION TABLE

See Note 1.

INP	INPUTS		DUTPUTS
nOE	nDIR	nA _n	nB _n
L	L	A = B	inputs
L	Н	inputs	B = A
Н	X	Z	Z

Note

- 1. H HIGH voltage level;
 - L LOW voltage level;
 - X- don't care;
 - Z high impedance OFF-state.

ORDERING AND PACKAGE INFORMATION

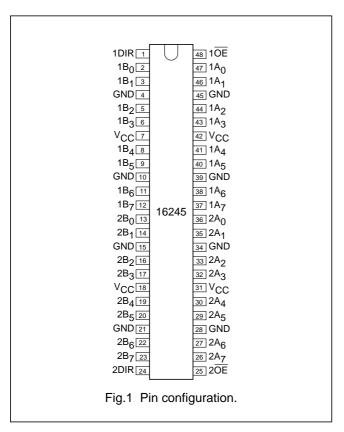
OUTSIDE NORTH	NORTH		P	ACKAGES		
AMERICA	AMERICA	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74AVC16245DGG		–40 to +85 °C	48	TSSOP	plastic	SOT362-1
74AVCH16245DGG		–40 to +85 °C	48	TSSOP	plastic	SOT362-1

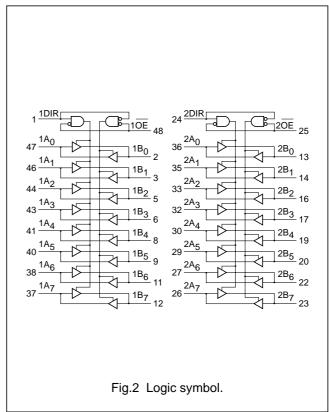
PINNING

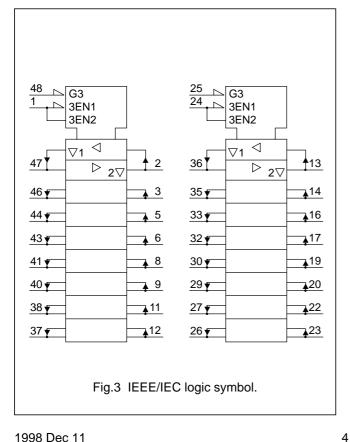
PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1DIR	Direction control
2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12	1B ₀ to 1B ₇	Data inputs/outputs
4, 10, 15, 21, 28, 34, 39 and 45	GND	Ground (0 V)
7,18, 31 and 42	V _{CC}	Positive supply voltage
13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23	2B ₀ to 2B ₇	Data inputs/outputs
24	2DIR	Direction control
25	2 OE	Output enable input (active LOW)
36, 35, 33, 32, 30, 29, 27 and 26	2A ₀ to 2A ₇	Data inputs/outputs
47, 46, 44, 43, 41, 40, 38 and 37	1A ₀ to 1A ₇	Data inputs/outputs
48	1 OE	Output enable input (active LOW)

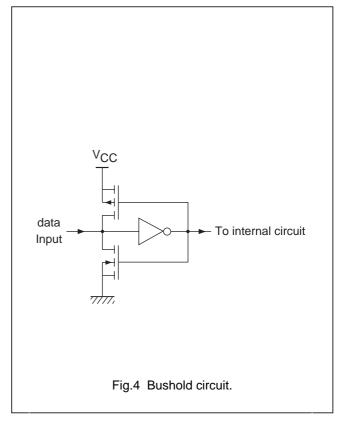
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RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	DC supply voltage				
	According JEDEC Low Voltage Standards		1.65	1.95	v
			2.3	2.7	v
			3.0	3.6	v
V _{CC}	DC supply voltage (for low-voltage applications)		1.2	3.6	V
VI	DC input voltage range		0	3.6	٧
Vo	DC output voltage range; output 3-state		0	3.6	V
Vo	DC output voltage range; output High or Low state		0	V _{CC}	V
T _{amb}	operating ambient temperature range	in free air	-40	+85	°C
t _r , t _f	input rise and fall times	V _{CC} = 1.65 to 2.3 V	0	30	ns/V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 to 3.0 V	0	20	ns/V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 to 3.6 V	0	10	ns/V

LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	DC supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	٧
I _{IK}	DC input diode current	V _I < 0	_	-50	mA
VI	DC input voltage	for inputs; note 1	-0.5	4.6	V
I _{OK}	DC output diode current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$	_	±50	mA
Vo	DC output voltage; output High or Low state	note 1	-0.5	V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Vo	DC output voltage; output 3-state	note 1	-0.5	4.6	V
Io	DC output source or sink current	$V_O = 0$ to V_{CC}	_	±50	mA
I _{GND} , I _{CC}	DC V _{CC} or GND current		_	±100	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature range		-65	+150	°C
P _{tot}	power dissipation per package	for temperature range: -40 to +125 °C			
	plastic thin-medium-shrink (TSSOP)	above +55 °C derate linearly with 8 mW/K	_	600	mW

Notes

1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

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DC CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions. Voltage are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

CVMDOL	DADAMETED	T _{amb}	= -40 TO +8	35 °C	LINUT	Т	EST CONDITIO	ONS
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	MAX.	UNIT	V _{CC} (V)	V _I (V)	OTHER
V _{IH}	HIGH level input	V _{CC}	_	_	V	1.2		
	voltage	0.65V _{CC}	0.9	_	٧	1.65 to 1.95		
		1.7	1.2	_	٧	2.3 to 2.7		
		2.0	1.5	_	٧	3.0 to 3.6		
V _{IL}	LOW level input	_	_	GND	٧	1.2		
	voltage	_	0.9	0.35V _{CC}	٧	1.65 to 1.95		
		_	1.2	0.7	٧	2.3 to 2.7		
		_	1.5	0.8	٧	3.0 to 3.6		
V _{OH}	HIGH level output	V _{CC} -0.20	V _{CC}	_	٧	1.65 to 3.6	V _{IH} or V _{IL}	$I_{O} = -100 \mu\text{A}$
	voltage	V _{CC} -0.45	V _{CC} -0.10	_	٧	1.65		$I_O = -4 \text{ mA}$
		V _{CC} -0.55	V _{CC} -0.28	_	٧	2.3		$I_O = -8 \text{ mA}$
		V _{CC} -0.70	V _{CC} -0.32	_	٧	3.0		$I_0 = -12 \text{ mA}$
V _{OL}	LOW level output	_	GND	0.20	٧	1.65 to 3.6	V _{IH} or V _{IL}	I _O = 100 μA
	voltage	_	0.10	0.45	٧	1.65		$I_O = 4 \text{ mA}$
		_	0.26	0.55	٧	2.3		$I_O = 8 \text{ mA}$
		_	0.36	0.70	٧	3.0		I _O = 12 mA
I _I	input leakage current per pin	_	0.1	2.5	μΑ	1.65 to 3.6	V _{CC} or GND	
I _{OFF}	power off leakage current	_	0.1	±10	μΑ	0		V_1 or $V_0 = 3.6$
I _{IHZ} /I _{ILZ}	input current for common I/O pins	_	0.1	12.5	μΑ	1.65 to 3.6	V _{CC} or GND	
I _{OZ}	3-state output	_	0.1	5	μА	1.65 to 2.7	V _{IH} or V _{IL}	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or
	OFF-state current	_	0.1	10	μΑ	3.0 to 3.6		GND
I _{CC}	quiescent supply	_	0.1	20	μА	1.65 to 2.7	V _{CC} or GND	I _O = 0
	current	_	0.2	40	μА	3.0 to 3.6		

Note

OPTIONAL: BUSHOLD SPECIFICATION FOR 74AVCH16245 ONLY

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions. Voltage are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T _{amb} = −40 TO +85 °C		UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS			
STWIBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	MAX.	UNIT	V _{CC} (V)	V _I (V)	OTHER
I _{BHL}	bushold LOW sustaining	25	_	_	μΑ	1.65	0.35V _{CC}	see note 2.
	current	45	_	_	μΑ	2.3	0.7 V	
		75	_	_	μΑ	3.0	0.8 V	

^{1.} All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.

CVMDOL	DADAMETED	T _{amb} :	= −40 TO	+85 °C	LINUT	TEST CONDITIONS		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP. (1)	MAX.	UNIT	V _{CC} (V)	V _I (V)	OTHER
I _{BHH}	bushold HIGH sustaining	-25	_	_	μΑ	1.65	0.65V _{CC}	see note 2.
	current	-45	_	_	μΑ	2.3	1.7 V	
		-75	_	_	μΑ	3.0	2.0 V	
I _{BHLO}	bushold LOW overdrive	200	_	_	μΑ	1.95		see note 2.
	current	300	_	_	μΑ	2.7		
		450	_	_	μΑ	3.6		
I _{BHHO}	bushold HIGH overdrive	-200	_	_	μΑ	1.95		see note 2.
	current	-300	_	_	μΑ	2.7		
		-450	_	_	μΑ	3.6		7

Note

- 1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.
- 2. Valid for data inputs of bushold parts.

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AC CHARACTERISTICS 74AVC16245

GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f \le 2.0$ ns; $C_L = 30$ pF.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T _{amb}	= -40 to	+85 °C	UNIT	TES1	CONDITIONS	
STWIBUL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP. (1)	MAX.	UNIT	V _{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS	
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay	1.6	2.6	4.0	ns	1.2		
	nA _n to nB _n	0.9	1.5 ⁽²⁾	3.2	ns	1.65 to 1.95	see Fig.5, Fig.7	
	nB _n to nA _n	0.8	1.1 ⁽²⁾	1.9	ns	2.3 to 2.7	see rig.s, rig. <i>r</i>	
		0.7	1.0 ⁽²⁾	1.7	ns	3.0 to 3.6		
t _{PZH} /t _{PZL}	3-state output enable time	_	5.0	-	ns	1.2		
	nOE _n to nA _n	1.6	3.0(2)	5.5	ns	1.65 to 1.95	see Fig.6, Fig.7	
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nB_n	1.3	2.1 ⁽²⁾	4.5	ns	2.3 to 2.7	See Fig.6, Fig.7	
		1.2	1.8 ⁽²⁾	4.0	ns	3.0 to 3.6		
t _{PHZ} /t _{PLZ}	3-state output disable time	_	5.0	_	ns	1.2		
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nA_n	2.2	3.5(2)	5.0	ns	1.65 to 1.95	ooo Fin C Fin 7	
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nB_n	1.1	1.8 ⁽²⁾	4.0	ns	2.3 to 2.7	see Fig.6, Fig.7	
		1.2	1.8 ⁽²⁾	3.5	ns	3.0 to 3.6		

Note

- 1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.
- 2. Typical value is measured at V_{CC} = 1.8 V, V_{CC} = 2.5 V, V_{CC} = 3.3 V.

AC CHARACTERISTICS 74AVCH16245

GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f \le 2.0 \text{ ns}$; $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$.

SYMBOL	DADAMETED	$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		UNIT	TEST	CONDITIONS	
STWIBUL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	UNIT	V _{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay	1.6	2.6	4.0	ns	1.2	
	nA _n to nB _n	0.9	1.5 ⁽²⁾	3.2	ns	1.65 to 1.95	see Fig.5, Fig.7
	nB _n to nA _n	0.8	1.1 ⁽²⁾	1.9	ns	2.3 to 2.7	See Fig.5, Fig.7
		0.7	1.0 ⁽²⁾	1.7	ns	3.0 to 3.6	
t _{PZH} /t _{PZL}	3-state output enable time	_	5.0	_	ns	1.2	
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nA_n	1.6	3.0 ⁽²⁾	5.5	ns	1.65 to 1.95	see Fig.6, Fig.7
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nB_n	1.3	2.1 ⁽²⁾	4.5	ns	2.3 to 2.7	See 1 19.0, 1 19.7
		1.2	1.8 ⁽²⁾	4.0	ns	3.0 to 3.6	
t _{PHZ} /t _{PLZ}	3-state output disable time	_	5.0	_	ns	1.2	
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nA_n	2.2	3.5(2)	5.0	ns	1.65 to 1.95	ooo Fig 6 Fig 7
	$n\overline{OE}_n$ to nB_n	1.1	1.8 ⁽²⁾	4.0	ns	2.3 to 2.7	see Fig.6, Fig.7
		1.2	1.8 ⁽²⁾	3.5	ns	3.0 to 3.6	

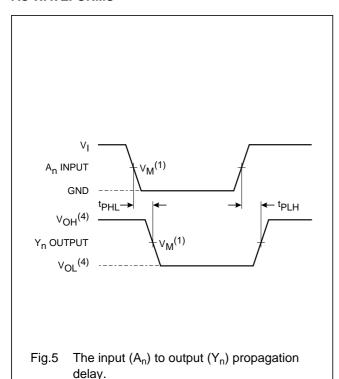
Note

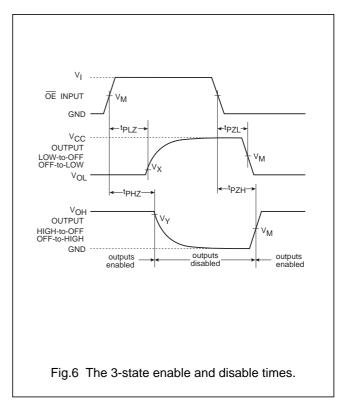
- 1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.
- 2. Typical value is measured at V_{CC} = 1.8 V, V_{CC} = 2.5 V, V_{CC} = 3.3 V.

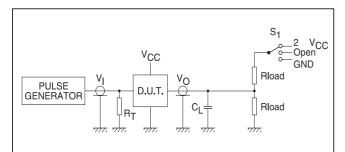
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AC WAVEFORMS







TEST	SWITCH
t _{PLH} /t _{PHL}	Open
t _{PLZ} /t _{PZL}	2V _{CC}
tpuz/tpzu	GND

V _{CC}	VI	R _{LOAD}			
< 2.3 V	V _{CC}	1000Ω			
2.3 - 2.7 V	Vcc	500Ω			
3.0 - 3.6 V	2.7 V	500Ω			

Fig.7 Load circuitry for switching times.

NOTES: V_{CC} = 2.3 TO 2.7 V RANGE AND V_{CC} < 2.3 V

- 1. $V_M = 0.5V_{CC}$
- 2. $V_X = V_{OL} + 150 \text{ mV}$
- 3. $V_Y = V_{OH} 150 \text{ mV}$
- 4. $V_I = V_{CC}$
- 5. V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

NOTES: V_{CC} = 3.0 TO 3.6 V RANGE

- 1. $V_M = 0.5V_{CC}$
- 2. $V_X = V_{OL} + 300 \text{ mV}$
- 3. $V_Y = V_{OH} 300 \text{ mV}$
- 4. $V_1 = 2.7 \text{ V}$

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5. V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

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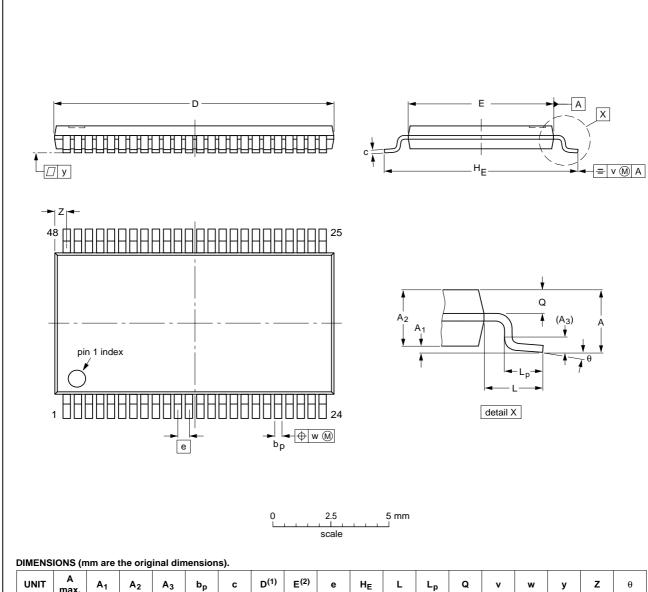
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP48: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 48 leads; body width 6.1 mm

SOT362-1



UNIT	A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	bp	С	D ⁽¹⁾	E ⁽²⁾	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z	θ
mm	1.2	0.15 0.05	1.05 0.85	0.25	0.28 0.17	0.2 0.1	12.6 12.4	6.2 6.0	0.5	8.3 7.9	1	0.8 0.4	0.50 0.35	0.25	0.08	0.1	0.8 0.4	8° 0°

Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	ENCES		EUROPEAN LOGUE DATE				
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE			
SOT362-1		MO-153ED				93-02-03 95-02-10			

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SOLDERING

Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages" (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mount ICs, or for printed-circuit boards with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, infrared/convection heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 230 °C.

Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards

with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
 - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis must be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

 For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C. A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to $300\ ^{\circ}$ C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$

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Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD					
PACKAGE	WAVE	REFLOW ⁽¹⁾				
BGA, SQFP	not suitable	suitable				
HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, SMS	not suitable ⁽²⁾	suitable				
PLCC ⁽³⁾ , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable				
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	suitable				
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended ⁽⁵⁾	suitable				

Notes

- 1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods".
- 2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
- 3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- 4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- 5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

DEFINITIONS

Data sheet status						
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.					
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.					
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.					
Limiting values						
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.						

Application information

Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.

LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

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