# Low-Voltage CMOS Octal **Transceiver/Registered Transceiver With Dual Enable** With 5V-Tolerant Inputs and Outputs (3-State, Non-Inverting)

The MC74LCX652 is a high performance, non-inverting octal transceiver/registered transceiver operating from a 2.7 to 3.6V supply. High impedance TTL compatible inputs significantly reduce current loading to input drivers while TTL compatible outputs offer improved switching noise performance. A VI specification of 5.5V allows MC74LCX652 inputs to be safely driven from 5V devices. The MC74LCX652 is suitable for memory address driving and all TTL level bus oriented transceiver applications.

Data on the A or B bus will be clocked into the registers as the appropriate clock pin goes from a LOW-to-HIGH logic level. Two Output Enable pins (OEBA, OEAB) are provided to control the transceiver outputs. In the transceiver mode, data present at the high impedance port may be stored in either the A or the B register or in both. The select controls (SBA, SAB) can multiplex stored and real-time (transparent mode) data. In the isolation mode (both outputs disabled), A data may be stored in the B register or B data may be stored in the A register. When in the real-time mode, it is possible to store data without using the internal registers by simultaneously enabling OEAB and OEBA. In this configuration, each output reinforces its input (data retention is not guaranteed in this mode).

- Designed for 2.7 to 3.6V V<sub>CC</sub> Operation
- 5V Tolerant Interface Capability With 5V TTL Logic
- Supports Live Insertion and Withdrawal
- IOFF Specification Guarantees High Impedance When V<sub>CC</sub> = 0V
- LVTTL Compatible
- LVCMOS Compatible
- 24mA Balanced Output Sink and Source Capability
- Near Zero Static Supply Current in All Three Logic States (10uA) Substantially Reduces System Power Requirements
- Latchup Performance Exceeds 500mA
- ESD Performance: Human Body Model >2000V; Machine Model >200V

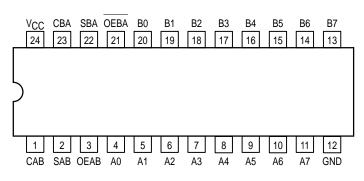
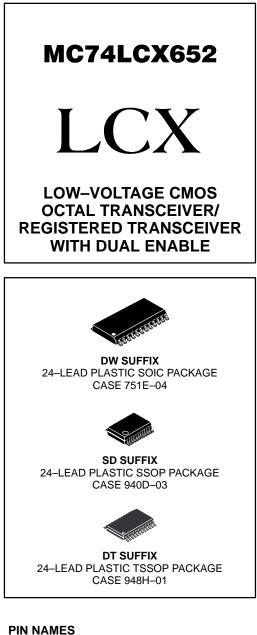
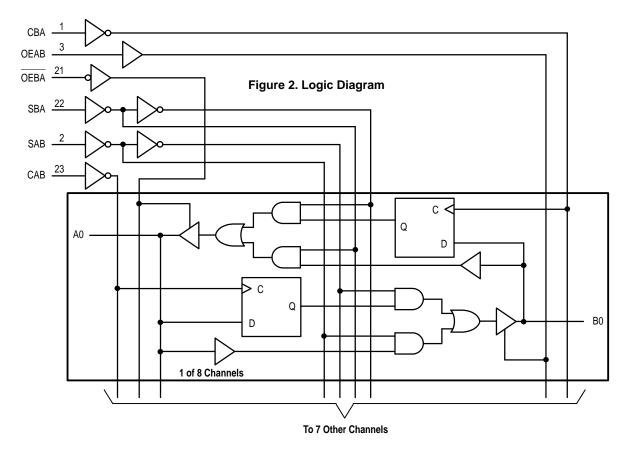


Figure 1. 24-Lead Pinout (Top View)



Pins	Function
A0–A7 B0–B7 CAB, CBA <u>SAB, </u> SBA	Side A Inputs/Outputs Side B Inputs/Outputs Clock Pulse Inputs Select Control Inputs
OEBA, OEAB	Output Enable Inputs

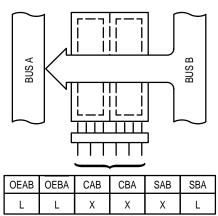


# FUNCTION TABLE

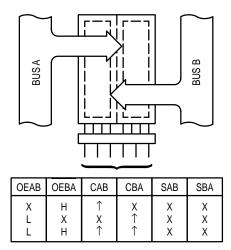
		Ir	nputs			Data	Ports	Operating Mode
OEAB	OEBA	САВ	СВА	SAB	SBA	An	Bn	Operating mode
L	н					Input	Input	
		1	1	Х	х	Х	Х	Isolation, Hold Storage
		Ŷ	↑	х	х	l h	l h	Store A and/or B Data
н	н					Input	Output	
		¢	X*	L	х	L H	L H	Real Time A Data to B Bus
				н	х	Х	QA	Stored A Data to B Bus
		Ŷ	X*	L	X	l h	L H	Real Time A Data to B Bus; Store A Data
				н	x	L H	QA QA	Clock A Data to B Bus; Store A Data
L	L					Output	Input	
		Х*	¢	х	L	L H	L H	Real Time B Data to A Bus
				х	Н	QB	х	Stored B Data to A Bus
		Х*	<u>↑</u>	х	L	L H	l h	Real Time B Data to A Bus; Store B Data
				Х	Н	QB QB	L H	Clock B Data to A Bus; Store B Data
Н	L					Output	Output	
		¢	¢	н	н	QB	QA	Stored A Data to B Bus, Stored B Data to A Bus

H = High Voltage Level; h = High Voltage Level One Setup Time Prior to the Low-to-High Clock Transition; L = Low Voltage Level; I = Low Voltage Level One Setup Time Prior to the Low-to-High Clock Transition; X = Don't Care; 1 = Low-to-High Clock Transition; <math>A = A input storage register; QB = B input storage register; \* = The clocks are not internally gated with either the Output Enables or the Source Inputs. Therefore, data at the A or B ports may be clocked into the storage registers, at any time. For I<sub>CC</sub> reasons, Do Not Float Inputs.

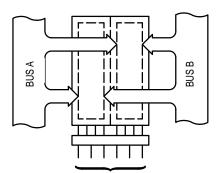
#### Real Time Transfer – Bus B to Bus A



Store Data from Bus A, Bus B or Bus A and Bus B

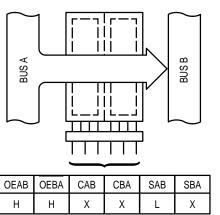


#### Store Bus A in Both Registers or Store Bus B in Both Registers

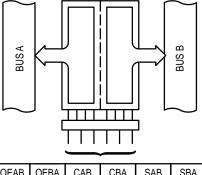


OEAB	OEBA	CAB	CBA	SAB	SBA
HL	HL	${\leftarrow}$	$\leftarrow$	L X	X L

#### Real Time Transfer – Bus A to Bus B



Transfer A Stored Data to Bus B or B Stored Data to Bus A or Both at the Same Time



OEAB	OEBA	CAB	CBA	SAB	SBA
ΗΓΗ	ΗLL	H or L X H or L	X HorL HorL	H X H	X H H
п	L		TUL	п	п

#### Isolation

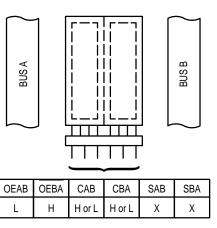


Figure 3. Bus Applications

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\***

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Condition	Unit
VCC	DC Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +7.0		V
VI	DC Input Voltage	$-0.5 \le V_I \le +7.0$		V
VO	DC Output Voltage	$-0.5 \le V_O \le +7.0$	Output in 3–State	V
		$-0.5 \le V_{O} \le V_{CC} + 0.5$	Note 1.	V
liк	DC Input Diode Current	-50	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
Iок	DC Output Diode Current	-50	V <sub>O</sub> < GND	mA
		+50	VO > ACC	mA
IO	DC Output Source/Sink Current	±50		mA
ICC	DC Supply Current Per Supply Pin	±100		mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	DC Ground Current Per Ground Pin	±100		mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150		°C

\* Absolute maximum continuous ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Exposure to these conditions or conditions beyond those indicated may adversely affect device reliability. Functional operation under absolute-maximum-rated conditions is not implied.
 1. Output in HIGH or LOW State. IO absolute maximum rating must be observed.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
VCC	Supply Voltage Operating Data Retention Only	2.0 1.5	3.3 3.3	3.6 3.6	V
VI	Input Voltage	0		5.5	V
VO	Output Voltage (HIGH or LOW State) (3–State)	0 0		V <sub>CC</sub> 5.5	V
ЮН	HIGH Level Output Current, $V_{CC} = 3.0V - 3.6V$			-24	mA
IOL	LOW Level Output Current, $V_{CC} = 3.0V - 3.6V$			24	mA
I <sub>ОН</sub>	HIGH Level Output Current, $V_{CC} = 2.7V - 3.0V$			-12	mA
IOL	LOW Level Output Current, $V_{CC} = 2.7V - 3.0V$			12	mA
т <sub>А</sub>	Operating Free–Air Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Δt/ΔV	Input Transition Rise or Fall Rate, V <sub>IN</sub> from 0.8V to 2.0V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V	0		10	ns/V

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

			T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C		
Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
VIH	HIGH Level Input Voltage (Note 2.)	$2.7V \le V_{CC} \le 3.6V$	2.0		V
VIL	LOW Level Input Voltage (Note 2.)	$2.7V \le V_{CC} \le 3.6V$		0.8	V
VOH	HIGH Level Output Voltage	$2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6V; \ I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2		V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7V; I_{OH} = -12mA$	2.2		
		$V_{CC} = 3.0V; I_{OH} = -18mA$	2.4		
		$V_{CC} = 3.0V; I_{OH} = -24mA$	2.2		
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW Level Output Voltage	$2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6V; \ I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$		0.2	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V; I <sub>OL</sub> = 12mA		0.4	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; I <sub>OL</sub> = 16mA		0.4	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; I <sub>OL</sub> = 24mA		0.55	

2. These values of V<sub>1</sub> are used to test DC electrical characteristics only.

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

			T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C		
Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Ц	Input Leakage Current	$2.7V \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6V; \ 0V \leq V_I \leq 5.5V$		±5.0	μΑ
loz	3-State Output Current	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7 \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6 \text{V}; \ 0 \text{V} \leq \text{V}_{O} \leq 5.5 \text{V}; \\ \text{V}_{I} = \text{V}_{IH} \ \text{or} \ \text{V} \ \text{IL} \end{array}$		±5.0	μΑ
IOFF	Power–Off Leakage Current	$V_{CC} = 0V; V_I \text{ or } V_O = 5.5V$		10	μA
ICC	Quiescent Supply Current	$2.7 \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6 \textrm{V}; ~\textrm{V}_{\textrm{I}} = \textrm{GND} ~\textrm{or} ~\textrm{V}_{CC}$		10	μA
		$2.7 \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6 \textrm{V}; \ 3.6 \leq \textrm{V}_{I} \ \textrm{or} \ \textrm{V}_{O} \leq 5.5 \textrm{V}$		±10	μΑ
ΔICC	Increase in I <sub>CC</sub> per Input	$2.7 \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6 \text{V}; \text{ V}_{IH} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{V}$		500	μA

# AC CHARACTERISTICS (t<sub>R</sub> = t<sub>F</sub> = 2.5ns; C<sub>L</sub> = 50pF; R<sub>L</sub> = 500 $\Omega$ )

				Lin	nits		
				T <sub>A</sub> = −40°	C to +85°C		1
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.	0V to 3.6V	V <sub>CC</sub>	= 2.7V	1
Symbol	Parameter	Waveform	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
f <sub>max</sub>	Clock Pulse Frequency	3	150				MHz
<sup>t</sup> PLH <sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation Delay Input to Output	1	1.5 1.5	7.0 7.0	1.5 1.5	8.0 8.0	ns
<sup>t</sup> PLH <sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation Delay Clock to Output	3	1.5 1.5	8.5 8.5	1.5 1.5	9.5 9.5	ns
<sup>t</sup> PLH <sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation Delay Select to Output	1	1.5 1.5	8.5 8.5	1.5 1.5	9.5 9.5	ns
<sup>t</sup> PZH <sup>t</sup> PZL	Output Enable Time to High and Low Level	2	1.5 1.5	8.5 8.5	1.5 1.5	9.5 9.5	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHZ <sup>t</sup> PLZ	Output Disable Time From High and Low Level	2	1.5 1.5	8.5 8.5	1.5 1.5	9.5 9.5	ns
t <sub>S</sub>	Setup Time, HIGH or LOW Data to Clock	3	2.5		2.5		ns
<sup>t</sup> h	Hold Time, HIGH or LOW Data to Clock	3	1.5		1.5		ns
tw	Clock Pulse Width, HIGH or LOW	3	3.3		3.3		ns
<sup>t</sup> OSHL <sup>t</sup> OSLH	Output-to-Output Skew (Note 3.)			1.0 1.0			ns

3. 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<sub>OSHL</sub>) or LOW–to–HIGH (t<sub>OSLH</sub>); parameter guaranteed by design.

# DYNAMIC SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

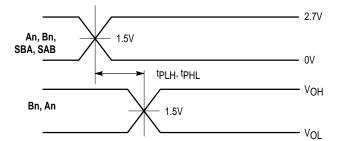
			T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			
Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
VOLP	Dynamic LOW Peak Voltage (Note 4.)	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, $C_{L}$ = 50pF, $V_{IH}$ = 3.3V, $V_{IL}$ = 0V		0.8		V
VOLV	Dynamic LOW Valley Voltage (Note 4.)	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, $C_{L}$ = 50pF, $V_{IH}$ = 3.3V, $V_{IL}$ = 0V		0.8		V

Number of outputs defined as "n". Measured with "n-1" outputs switching from HIGH-to-LOW or LOW-to-HIGH. The remaining output is
measured in the LOW state. The LCX652 is characterized with 7 outputs switching with 1 output held LOW.

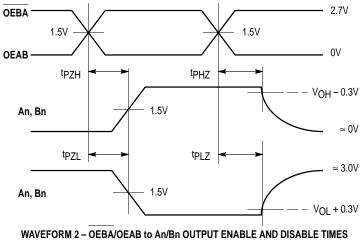
# MC74LCX652

# **CAPACITIVE CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Typical	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, $V_{I}$ = 0V or $V_{CC}$	7	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/Output Capacitance	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$ , $V_I = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$	8	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance	10MHz, $V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, $V_I$ = 0V or $V_{CC}$	25	pF



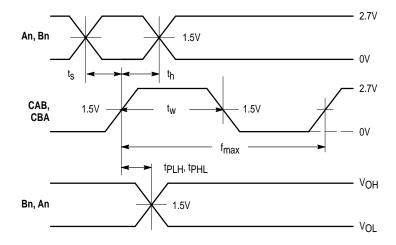
WAVEFORM 1 – SAB to B and SBA to A, An to Bn PROPAGATION DELAYS  $t_R = t_F = 2.5 ns, \ 10\% \ to \ 90\%; \ f = 1 MHz; \ t_W = 500 ns$ 



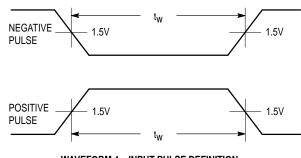
 $t_R = t_F = 2.5$ ns, 10% to 90%; f = 1MHz;  $t_W = 500$ ns

Figure 4. AC Waveforms

# MC74LCX652

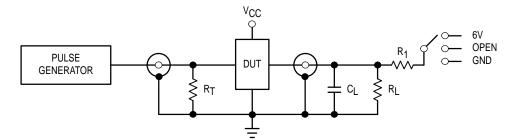


WAVEFORM 3 - CLOCK to Bn/An PROPAGATION DELAYS, CLOCK MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH, An/Bn to CLOCK SETUP AND HOLD TIMES  $t_{R}$  =  $t_{F}$  = 2.5ns, 10% to 90%; f = 1MHz;  $t_{W}$  = 500ns except when noted



WAVEFORM 4 - INPUT PULSE DEFINITION  $t_{I\!\!R}$  =  $t_{I\!\!F}$  = 2.5ns, 10% to 90% of 0V to 2.7V



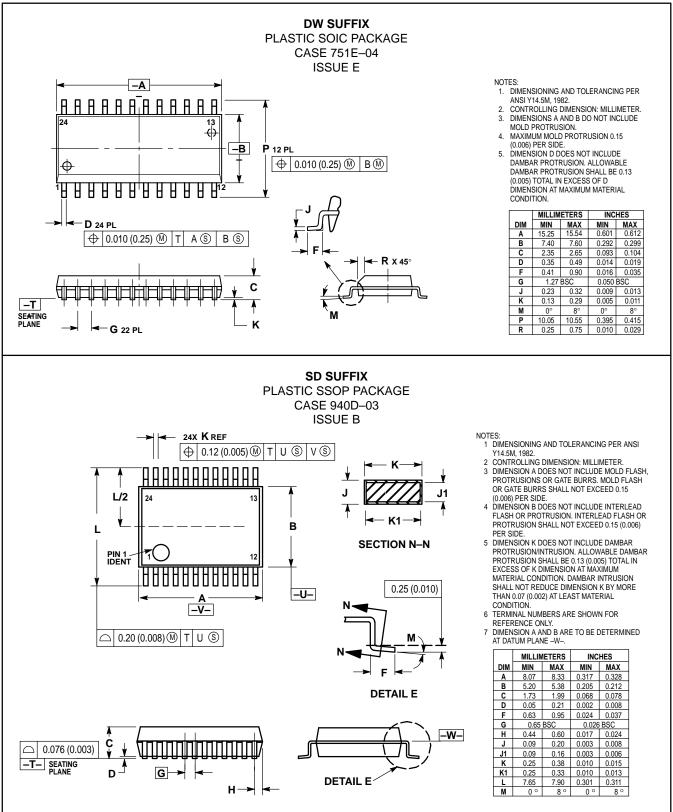


TEST	SWITCH
<sup>t</sup> PLH <sup>,</sup> <sup>t</sup> PHL	Open
tPZL, tPLZ	6V
Open Collector/Drain tPLH and tPHL	6V
<sup>t</sup> PZH <sup>, t</sup> PHZ	GND

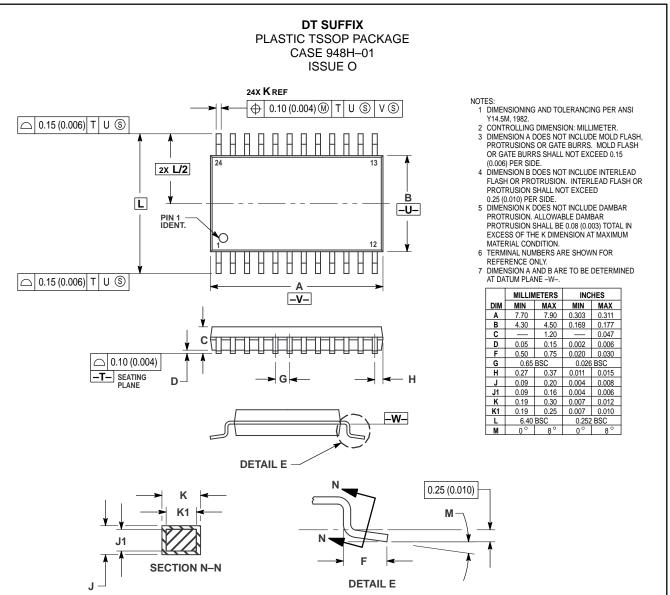
 $C_L = 50 pF$  or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)  $R_L = R_1 = 500\Omega$  or equivalent  $R_T = Z_{OUT}$  of pulse generator (typically 50 $\Omega$ )

**Figure 6. Test Circuit** 

# **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



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