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- Inputs Are TTL-Voltage Compatible
- Flow-Through Architecture Optimizes
  PCB Layout
- Center-Pin V<sub>CC</sub> and GND Pin Configurations Minimize High-Speed Switching Noise
- EPIC<sup>™</sup> (Enhanced-Performance Implanted CMOS) 1-µm Process
- 500-mA Typical Latch-Up Immunity at 125°C
- Package Options Include Plastic Small-Outline Packages and Standard Plastic 300-mil DIPs

#### description

The 74ACT11657 contains eight noninverting buffers with 3-state outputs and an 8-bit parity generator/checker and is intended for busoriented applications.

DW PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) PARITY 28 OE A1 2 27**∏** B1 A2 🛮 3 26 | B2 25 II B3 A3 4 24**∏** B4 A4 🛮 5 23 V<sub>CC</sub> GND II 7 22 V<sub>CC</sub> 21 🛮 V<sub>CC</sub> GND [8] 20 B5 A5 🛮 10 19 B6 18 🛮 B7 A6 [] 11 17**∏** B8 A7 1 12 A8 🛮 13 16 ODD/EVEN ERR 15 T/R

The transmit/receive  $(T/\overline{R})$  input determines the direction of data flow through the bidirectional transceivers. When  $T/\overline{R}$  is high, data flows from the A port to the B port (transmit mode); when  $T/\overline{R}$  is low, data flows from the B port to the A port (receive mode). When the output-enable  $(\overline{OE})$  input is high, both the A and B ports are in the high-impedance state.

Odd or even parity is selected by a logic high or low level, respectively, on the ODD/EVEN input. PARITY carries the parity bit value; it is an output from the parity generator/checker in the transmit mode and an input to the parity generator/checker in the receive mode.

In the transmit mode, after the A bus is polled to determine the number of high bits, PARITY is set to the logic level that maintains the parity sense selected by the level at the ODD/EVEN input. For example, if ODD/EVEN is low (even parity selected) and there are five high bits on the A bus, then PARITY is set to the logic high level so that an even number of the nine total bits (eight A-bus bits plus parity bit) are high.

In the receive mode, after the B bus is polled to determine the number of high bits, the  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  output logic level indicates whether or not the data to be received exhibits the correct parity sense. For example, if  $\overline{\text{ODD/EVEN}}$  is high (odd parity selected), PARITY is high, and there are three high bits on the B bus, then  $\overline{\text{ERR}}$  is low, indicating a parity error.

The 74ACT11657 is characterized for operation from −40°C to 85°C.

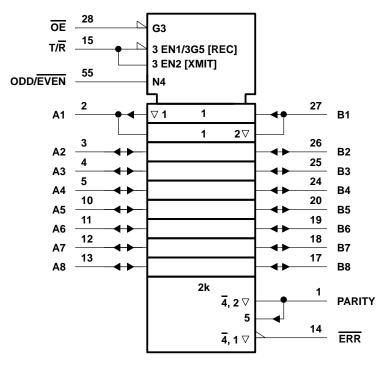
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#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

NUMBER OF A OR B	INPUTS			INPUT/OUTPUT	OUTPUTS		
INPUTS THAT ARE HIGH	OE	T/R	ODD/EVEN	PARITY	ERR	OUTPUT MODE	
	L	Н	Н	Н	Z	Transmit	
	L	Н	L	L	Z	Transmit	
0, 2, 4, 6, 8	L	L	Н	Н	Н	Receive	
0, 2, 4, 6, 6	L	L	Н	L	L	Receive	
	L	L	L	Н	L	Receive	
	L	L	L	L	Н	Receive	
	L	Н	Н	L	Z	Transmit	
	L	Н	L	Н	Z	Transmit	
4 2 5 7	L	L	Н	Н	L	Receive	
1, 3, 5, 7	L	L	Н	L	Н	Receive	
	L	L	L	Н	Н	Receive	
	L	L	L	L	L	Receive	
Don't care	Н	Х	Χ	Z	Z	Z	

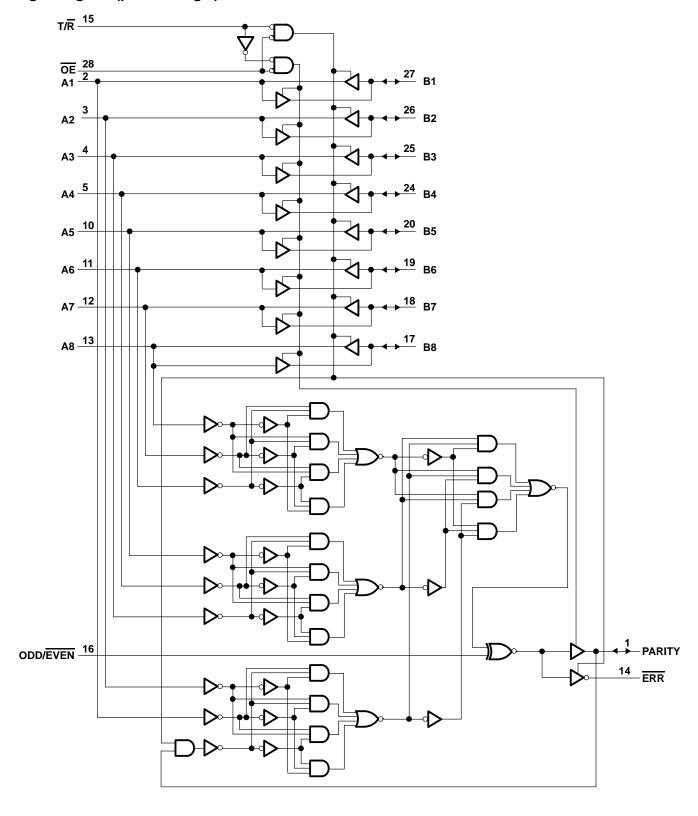
# logic symbol†



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.



## logic diagram (positive logic)





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#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub>	$-0.5\ V$ to 7 $V$
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)	. $-0.5$ V to V <sub>CC</sub> + $0.5$ V
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> (see Note 1)	. $-0.5$ V to V <sub>CC</sub> + $0.5$ V
Input clamp current, $I_{IK}$ ( $V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{CC}$ )	±20 mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0 or V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> )	±50 mA
Continuous output current, $I_O(V_O = 0 \text{ to } V_{CC})$	±50 mA
Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	±225 mA
Storage temperature range	

<sup>†</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.

### recommended operating conditions (see Note 2)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Vcc	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
٧ <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	0		VCC	V
VO	Output voltage	0		VCC	V
IOH	High-level output current			-24	mA
lOL	Low-level output current			24	mA
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	0		10	ns/V
TA	Operating free-air temperature	-40		85	°C

NOTE 2: Unused or floating pins (input or I/O) must be held high or low.



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

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			MIN	MAX	UNIT
	RAWETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VCC	MIN	TYP	MAX	IVIIIN	WAX	UNII
VOH		ΙΟΗ = – 50 μΑ		4.4			4.4		
				5.4			5.4		
		lou - 24 mA	4.5 V	3.94			3.8		٧
		IOH = - 24 mA	5.5 V	4.94			4.8		
		$I_{OH} = -75 \text{ mA}^{\dagger}$ 5.5 V			3.85				
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 μA	4.5 V			0.1		0.1	V
		10L = 30 μΑ	5.5 V			0.1		0.1	
VOL		Jan. 24 mA	4.5 V			0.36		0.44	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	5.5 V			0.36		0.44	
		$I_{OL} = 75 \text{ mA}^{\dagger}$	5.5 V					1.65	
lį	A or B ports	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5.5 V			±0.1		±1	μΑ
loz <sup>‡</sup>	Control Inputs	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND	5.5 V			±0.5		±5	μΑ
Icc		$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	5.5 V			8		80	μΑ
ΔICC§		One input at 3.4 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	5.5 V			0.9		1	mA
Ci	Control inputs	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5 V		4.5				pF
Co	PARITY/ERR	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND	5 V		10				pF
C <sub>io</sub>	A or B ports	V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	5 V		12				pF

<sup>†</sup> Not more than one output should be tested at a time, and the duration of the test should not exceed 10 ms.

# switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V $\pm$ 0.5 V (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	ТО	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			MIN	MAX	UNIT
TANAMETER		(OUTPUT)	MIN	TYP	MAX	IVIIIV	IVIAA	ONII
<sup>t</sup> PLH	A or B	B or A	2.9	6.7	8.4	2.9	9.4	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	AOID		2.2	7	8.4	2.2	9.4	IIS
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Α	PARITY	3.4	10.4	12.7	3.4	14.4	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL			3.9	10.9	13.2	3.9	15	
<sup>t</sup> PLH	ODD/ <del>EVEN</del>	PARITY, ERR	2.5	7.9	9.4	2.5	10.7	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>			3	8.5	10	3	11.3	115
t <sub>PLH</sub>	В	B ERR	4.6	18.1	20.6	4.6	23.6	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>		ERK	4.9	18.5	21.8	4.9	24.6	110
t <sub>PLH</sub>	PARITY	ERR	4	10.9	12.8	4	14.6	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL		ERK	3.9	11	12.9	3.9	14.7	110
<sup>t</sup> PZH		4 B BARITY 555	2.6	9.1	10.8	2.6	12.1	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	ŌĒ	A, B, PARITY, or ERR	3.1	10.6	12.3	3.1	13.8	110
<sup>t</sup> PHZ	ŌĒ	A, B, PARITY, or ERR	4.5	9.1	10.8	4.5	12.1	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	OE .	A, D, FARILY, OF ERR	4.5	8.7	10.5	4.5	11.6	115

<sup>‡</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter IOZ includes the input leakage current.

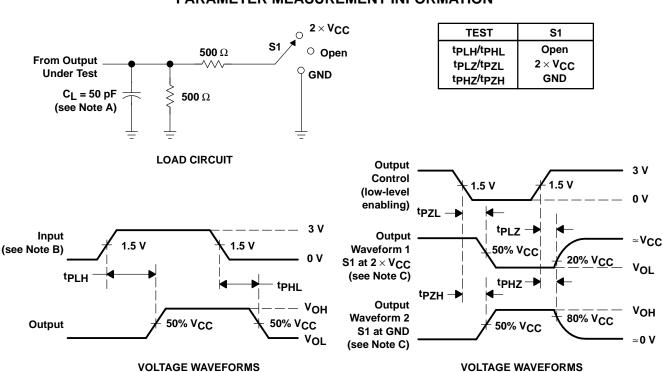
<sup>§</sup> This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at one of the specified TTL voltage levels rather than 0 V or V<sub>CC</sub>.

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### operating characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
C <sub>pd</sub> Po	Power dissipation capacitance per transceiver	Outputs enabled	C <sub>I</sub> = 50 pF, f = 1 MHz	95	pF
	i ower dissipation capacitance per transceiver	Outputs disabled	CL = 30 β1, 1 = 1 WH2	21	рі

#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_f = 3 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_f = 3 \text{ ns}$ .
- C. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one input transition per measurement.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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