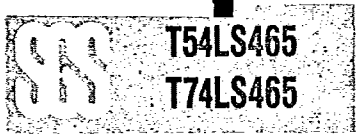


LOW POWER SCHOTTKY INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



67C 16502 D 7-52-09

OCTAL BUFFERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

DESCRIPTION

The T54LS/T74LS465 is an Octal Buffer which utilizes the latest low-power Schottky technology. A two-input active low and enable gate controlling all eight data buffers is provided, a high level on any \bar{G} places the affected outputs at high impedance.

- PNP INPUTS REDUCE BUS LOADING

B1
Plastic Package

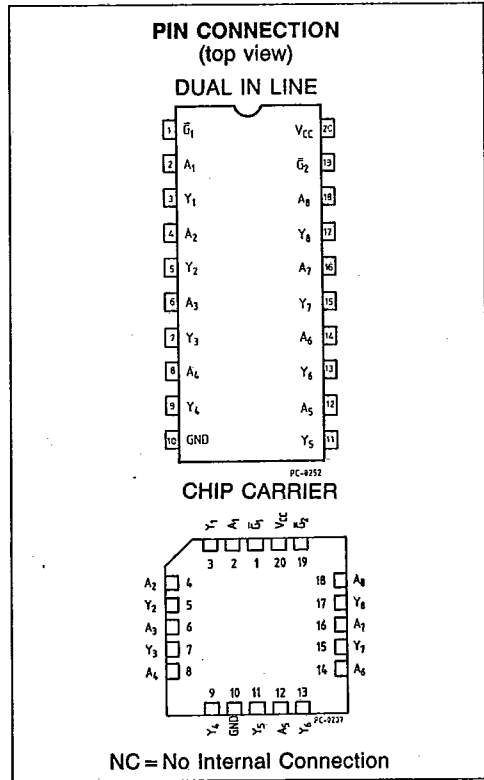
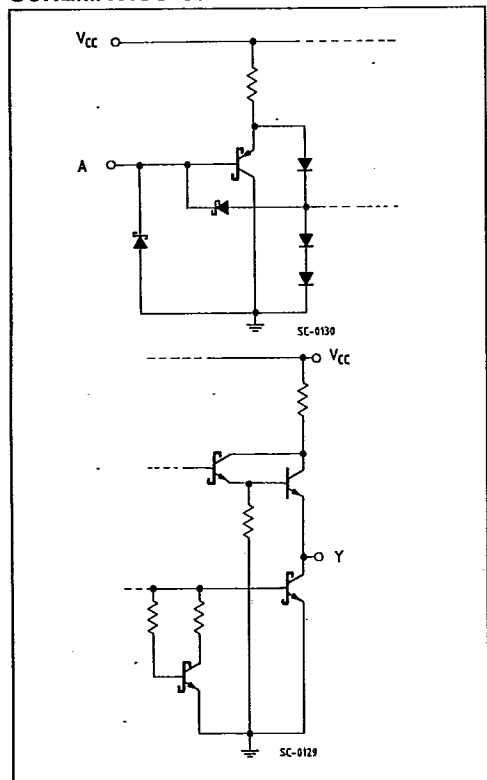
D1/D2
Ceramic Package

M1
Micro Package

C1
Plastic Chip Carrier

ORDERING NUMBERS:
T54LS465 D2 T74LS465 C1
T74LS465 D1 T74LS465 M1
T74LS465 B1

SCHEMATICS OF INPUT AND OUTPUT



T54LS465
T74LS465

T-5Z-09

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------|
| V _{CC} | Supply Voltage | -0.5 to 7 | V |
| V _i | Input Voltage, Applied to Input | -0.5 to 15 | V |
| V _O | Output Voltage, Applied to Output | 0 to 10 | V |
| I _i | Input Current, Into Inputs | -30 to 5 | mA |
| I _O | Output Current, Into Outputs | 50 | mA |

Stresses in excess of those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions in excess of those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

| Part Numbers | Supply Voltage | | | Temperature |
|--------------|----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | Min | Typ | Max | |
| T54LS465D2 | 4.5 V | 5.0 V | 5.5 V | -55°C to +125°C |
| T74LS465XX | 4.75 V | 5.0 V | 5.25 V | 0°C to +70°C |

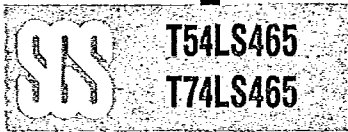
XX = package type.

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE

| Symbol | Parameter | Limits | | | Test Conditions (Note 1) | Units |
|------------------|---|--------|-------|------|--|----------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| V _{IH} | Input HIGH Voltage | 2.0 | | | Guaranteed input HIGH Voltage for all Inputs | V |
| V _{IL} | Input LOW Voltage | 54 | | 0.7 | Guaranteed input LOW Voltage for all Inputs | V |
| | | 74 | | 0.8 | | |
| V _{CD} | Input Clamp Diode Voltage | | -0.65 | -1.5 | V _{CC} = MIN, I _{IN} = -18mA | V |
| V _{OH} | Output HIGH Voltage | 54 | 2.4 | 3.3 | I _{OH} = -1.0mA V _{CC} = MIN, V _{IH} = 2.0V | V |
| | | 74 | 2.4 | 3.1 | I _{OH} = -2.6mA V _{IL} = V _{IL} MAX | |
| V _{OL} | Output LOW Voltage | 54,74 | 0.25 | 0.4 | I _{OL} = 12mA V _{CC} = MIN, V _{IH} = 2.0V | V |
| | | 74 | 0.35 | 0.5 | I _{OL} = 24mA V _{IL} = V _{IL} MAX | |
| I _{OZH} | Output Off Current HIGH | | | 20 | V _{CC} = MAX, V _{OUT} = 2.4V | μA |
| I _{OZL} | Output Off Current LOW | | | -20 | V _{CC} = MAX, V _{OUT} = 0.4V | μA |
| I _{IH} | Input HIGH Current | | | 20 | V _{CC} = MAX, V _{IN} = 2.7V V _{CC} = MAX, V _{IN} = 7.0V | μA mA |
| | | | | 0.1 | | |
| I _{IL} | Input LOW Current | | | -0.2 | V _{CC} = MAX, V _{IN} = 0.4V | mA |
| I _{OS} | Output Short Circuit Current (Note 2) | -30 | | -130 | V _{CC} = MAX | mA |
| I _{CC} | Power Supply Current Outputs Low Outputs High Outputs Hi-Z | | | 32 | V _{CC} = MAX | mA |
| | | | | 22 | | |
| | | | | 37 | | |

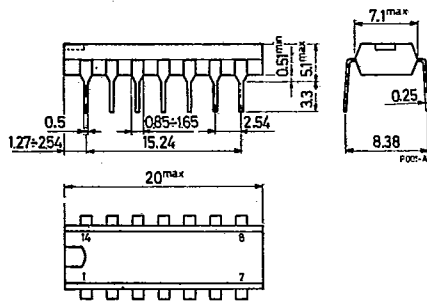
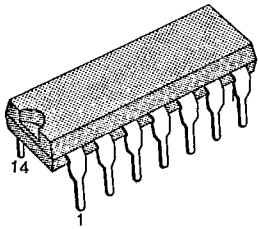
Notes:

- 1) For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under guaranteed operating ranges.
- 2) Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.
- 3) Typical values are at V_{CC} = 5.0V, T_A = 25°C

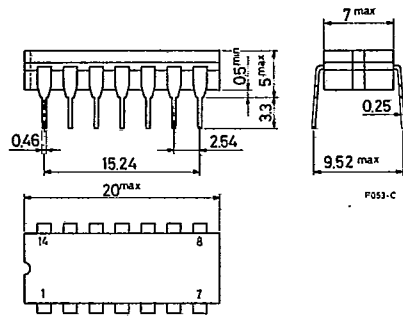
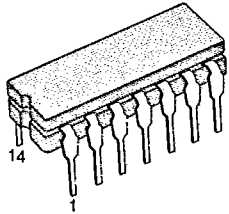
AC CHARACTERISTICS: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Symbol | From (Input) | To (Output) | Limits | | | Test Conditions | Units |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|------|------|--|-------|
| | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| t_{PLH} | Ai | Yi | | 9 | 15 | $C_L = 45\text{pF}$ $R_L = 667\ \Omega$ | ns |
| t_{PHL} | Ai | Yi | | 12 | 18 | | ns |
| t_{PZH} | G | Y | | 25 | 40 | | ns |
| t_{PZL} | \bar{G} | Y | | 29 | 45 | $C_L = 5.0\text{pF}$ | ns |
| t_{PHZ} | \bar{G} | Y | | 25 | 40 | | ns |
| t_{PLZ} | \bar{G} | Y | | 30 | 45 | | ns |

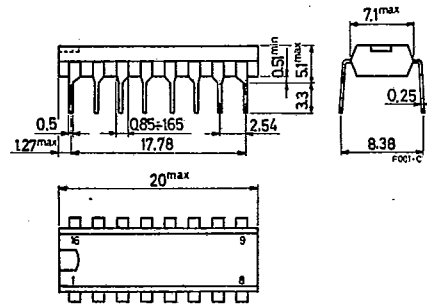
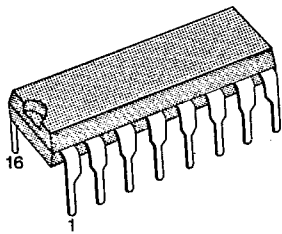
14-LEAD PLASTIC DIP



14-LEAD CERAMIC DIP



16-LEAD PLASTIC DIP



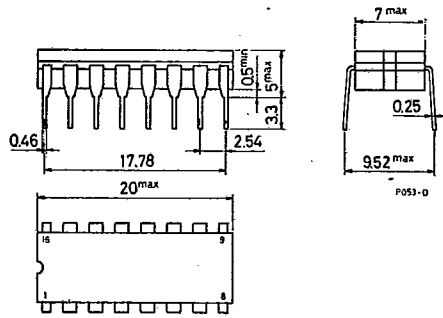
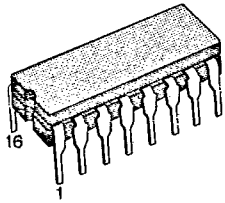
Packages

67C 16545

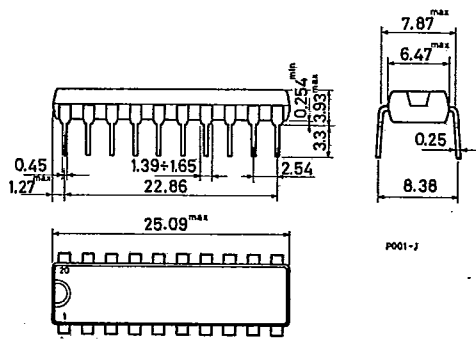
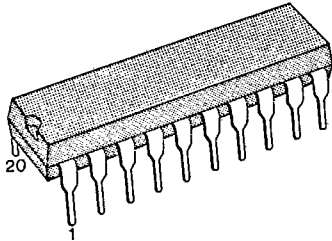
D

T-90-20

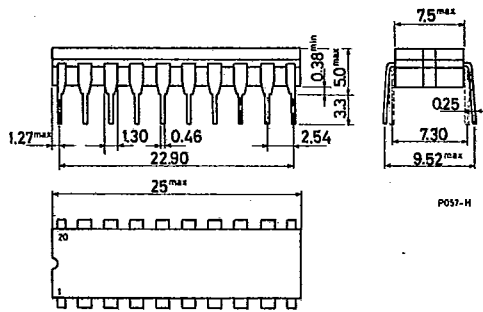
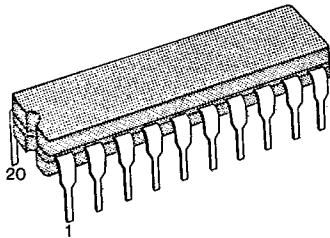
16-LEAD CERAMIC DIP



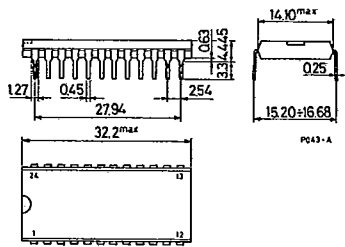
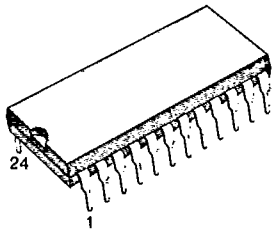
20-LEAD PLASTIC DIP



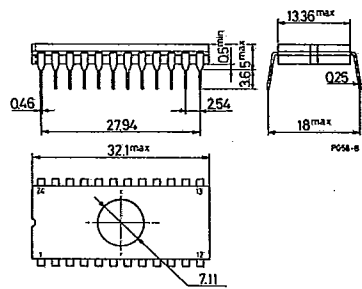
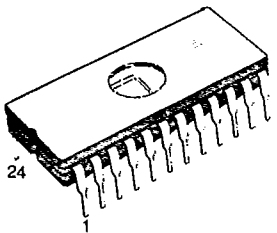
20-LEAD CERAMIC DIP



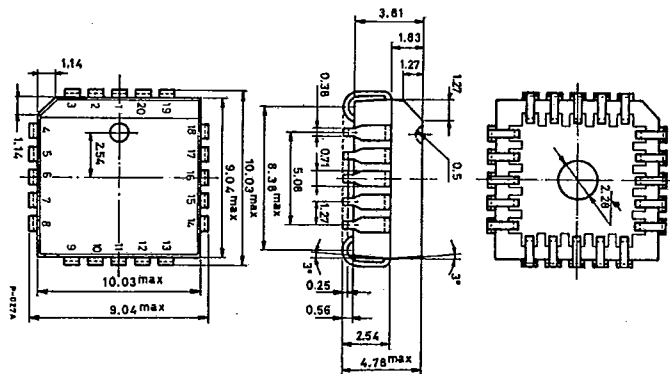
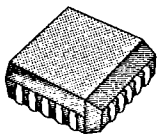
24-LEAD PLASTIC DIP



24-LEAD CERAMIC DIP



CHIP CARRIER 20 LEAD PLASTIC



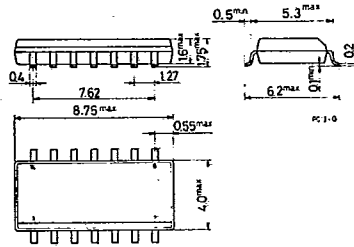
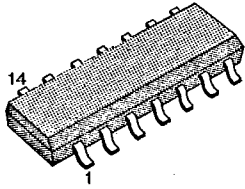
Packages

67C 16547

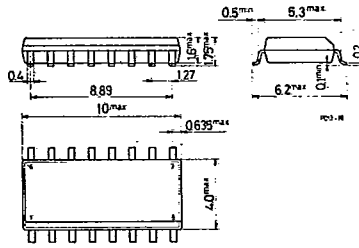
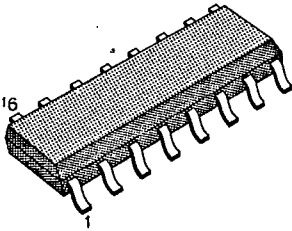
D

T-90-20

14-LEAD PLASTIC DIP MICROPACKAGE



16-LEAD PLASTIC DIP MICROPACKAGE



NOTE: FOR 20-LEAD PLASTIC DIP MICROPACKAGE CONTACT SGS

Surface Mounted

67C 16548

D

T-90-20

One possible solution to the important problem of PWB minimization, is that of using surface mounted components. Integrated circuits in SO (Small Outline) packages are made up of standard chips mounted in very small plastic packages. The advantages given by using these devices are:

PWB Reduction

This is by far the most important advantage since the reduction of PWB size varies from 40 to 60% in comparison with standard board types. (See page 584 for package dimensions.)

Assembly Cost Reduction

SO Devices require no preliminary operation prior to mounting and can therefore be easily utilized in fully automatic equipment.

Increasing Reliability

The following characteristics lead to a higher level of reliability with respect to their standard packaged counter parts:

- The mounting system is fully automatic
- PWB number and the interconnections between them are reduced when the same number of devices are used.
- The high density of components on the board makes it thermally much more stable.

Noise Reduction and Improved Frequency Response

The reduction of the length of the connecting wires between the leads and the silicon guarantees a more homogeneous propagation delay between the external pins, with respect to the standard type.

Assembly Without Board Holes

The devices are placed on the board and soldered. This technology permits a higher level of tolerance in the positioning (automatic) of the device. For the standard DIP types this must be done with great accuracy due to the insertion of the leads into their holes.

