

# 54ACQ245, 74ACQ245, 54ACTQ245, 74ACTQ245

## Quiet Series Octal Bidirectional Transceiver

The 'ACQ/'ACTQ245 contains eight non-inverting bidirectional buffers with TRI-STATE outputs and is intended for bus-oriented applications. Current sinking capability is 24 mA at both the A and B ports. The Transmit/Receiver (T/R) input determines the direction of data flow through the bidirectional transceiver. Transmit (active-HIGH) enables data from A ports to B ports; Receive (active-LOW) enables data from B ports to A ports. The Output Enable input, when HIGH, disables both A and B ports by placing them in a HIGH Z condition.

### Rochester Electronics Manufactured Components

Rochester branded components are manufactured using either die/wafers purchased from the original suppliers or Rochester wafers recreated from the original IP. All recreations are done with the approval of the OCM.

Parts are tested using original factory test programs or Rochester developed test solutions to guarantee product meets or exceeds the OCM data sheet.

### **Quality Overview**

- ISO-9001
- AS9120 certification
- Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) MIL-PRF-38535
  - Class Q Military
  - Class V Space Level
- Qualified Suppliers List of Distributors (QSLD)
  - Rochester is a critical supplier to DLA and meets all industry and DLA standards.

Rochester Electronics, LLC is committed to supplying products that satisfy customer expectations for quality and are equal to those originally supplied by industry manufacturers.

The original manufacturer's datasheet accompanying this document reflects the performance and specifications of the Rochester manufactured version of this device. Rochester Electronics guarantees the performance of its semiconductor products to the original OEM specifications. 'Typical' values are for reference purposes only. Certain minimum or maximum ratings may be based on product characterization, design, simulation, or sample testing.



### 54ACQ/74ACQ245 • 54ACTQ/74ACTQ245 Quiet Series Octal Bidirectional Transceiver with TRI-STATE® Inputs/Outputs

#### **General Description**

The 'ACQ/'ACTQ245 contains eight non-inverting bidirectional buffers with TRI-STATE outputs and is intended for bus-oriented applications. Current sinking capability is 24 mA at both the A and B ports. The Transmit/Receive (T/R) input determines the direction of data flow through the bidirectional transceiver. Transmit (active-HIGH) enables data from A ports to B ports; Receive (active-LOW) enables data from B ports to A ports. The Output Enable input, when HIGH, disables both A and B ports by placing them in a HIGH Z condition.

The 'ACQ/'ACTQ utilizes NSC Quiet Series technology to guarantee quiet output switching and improve dynamic threshold performance. FACT Quiet Series™ features GTO™ output control and undershoot corrector in addition to a split ground bus for superior performance.

#### **Features**

- I<sub>CC</sub> and I<sub>OZ</sub> reduced by 50%
- Guaranteed simultaneous switching noise level and dynamic threshold performance
- Guaranteed pin-to-pin skew AC performance
- Improved latch-up immunity
- TRI-STATE outputs drive bus lines or buffer memory address registers
- Outputs source/sink 24 mA
- Faster prop delays than the standard 'ACT245
- 4 kV minimum ESD immunity ('ACQ)
- Standard Military Drawing (SMD)
  - 'ACTQ245: 5962-8766303
  - 'ACQ245: 5962-92177



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54ACQ/7 Transceiver with TRI-STAT '4ACQ245 • 54ACTQ/74ACTQ245 Quiet Series Octal Bidirectiona m Inputs/Outputs

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#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications. Supply Voltage (Voo) -0.5V to +7.0V

Supply voltage (vCC)	$-0.5$ 10 $\pm 7.0$
DC Input Diode Current (I <sub>IK</sub> )	
$V_{I} = -0.5V$	-20 mA
$V_{\rm I} = V_{\rm CC} + 0.5 V$	+ 20 mA
DC Input Voltage (VI)	$-0.5V$ to $V_{CC}+0.5V$
DC Output Diode Current (I <sub>OK</sub> )	
$V_{O} = -0.5V$	—20 mA
$V_{\rm O} = V_{\rm CC} + 0.5 V$	+ 20 mA
DC Output Voltage (V <sub>O</sub> )	$-0.5V$ to $V_{CC}+0.5V$
DC Output Source	
or Sink Current (I <sub>O</sub> )	±50 mA
DC V <sub>CC</sub> or Ground Current	
per Output Pin (I <sub>CC</sub> or I <sub>GND</sub> )	$\pm$ 50 mA
Storage Temperature (T <sub>STG</sub> )	-65°C to +150°C
DC Latch-Up Source or	
Sink Current	±300 mA
Junction Temperature (TJ)	
CDIP	175°C
PDIP	140°C

Note 1: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which damage Note if Absolute maximum ratings are inose 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. National does not recom-mend operation of FACT circuits outside databook specifications.

#### **Recommended Operating** Conditions

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )						
'ACQ	2.0V to 6.0V					
'ACTQ	4.5V to 5.5V					
Input Voltage (V <sub>I</sub> )	0V to $V_{CC}$					
Output Voltage (V <sub>O</sub> )	0V to $V_{CC}$					
Operating Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )						
74ACQ/ACTQ	-40°C to +85°C					
54ACQ/ACTQ	-55°C to +125°C					
Minimum Input Edge Rate ΔV/Δt						
'ACQ Devices						
$V_{IN}$ from 30% to 70% of $V_{CC}$						
V <sub>CC</sub> @ 3.0V, 4.5V, 5.5V	125 mV/ ns					
Minimum Input Edge Rate ΔV/Δt						
'ACTQ Devices						
V <sub>IN</sub> from 0.8V to 2.0V						
V <sub>CC</sub> @ 4.5V, 5.5V	125 mV/ns					
Note: All commercial packaging is not recommended for applications requiring greater than 2000 temperature cycles from $-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}.$						

			$74ACQ$ $T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C$		54ACQ	74ACQ	Units	
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)			T <sub>A</sub> = −55°C to +125°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C		Conditions
			Тур		Guaranteed L	imits		
VIH	Minimum High Level Input Voltage	3.0 4.5	1.5 2.25	2.1 3.15	2.1 3.15	2.1 3.15	v	$V_{OUT} = 0.1V$ or $V_{CC} - 0.1V$
		5.5	2.75	3.85	3.85	3.85		
VIL	Maximum Low Level Input Voltage	3.0 4.5 5.5	1.5 2.25 2.75	0.9 1.35 1.65	0.9 1.35 1.65	0.9 1.35 1.65	v	$V_{OUT} = 0.1V$ or $V_{CC} - 0.1V$
V <sub>OH</sub>	Minimum High Level Output Voltage	3.0 4.5 5.5	2.99 4.49 5.49	2.9 4.4 5.4	2.9 4.4 5.4	2.9 4.4 5.4	v	$I_{OUT} = -50 \ \mu A$
		3.0 4.5 5.5		2.56 3.86 4.86	2.4 3.7 4.7	2.46 3.76 4.76	v	*V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub> - 12 mA I <sub>OH</sub> - 24 mA - 24 mA
V <sub>OL</sub>	Maximum Low Level Output Voltage	3.0 4.5 5.5	0.002 0.001 0.001	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	v	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 μA
		3.0 4.5 5.5		0.36 0.36 0.36	0.50 0.50 0.50	0.44 0.44 0.44	v	*V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub> 12 mA I <sub>OL</sub> 24 mA 24 mA
I <sub>IN</sub>	Maximum Input Leakage Current	5.5		±0.1	±1.0	± 1.0	μΑ	$V_{I} = V_{CC}, GND$ (Note 1)

DC	<b>Characteristics</b>	for '/	ACQ I	Family	<b>/ Devices</b> (Conti	inued)		
			74	ACQ	54ACQ	74ACQ	Units	
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> =	+ 25°C	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = −55°C to + 125°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C		Conditions
			Тур		Guaranteed Li	mits		
IOLD	†Minimum Dynamic	5.5			50	75	mA	$V_{OLD} = 1.65 V Max$
I <sub>ОНD</sub>	Output Current	5.5			-50	-75	mA	$V_{OHD} = 3.85V$ Min
Icc	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current	5.5		4.0	80.0	40.0	μΑ	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND (Note 1)
lozt	Maximum I/O Leakage Current	5.5		±0.3	± 5.5	± 3.0	μΑ	
V <sub>OLP</sub>	Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	1.1	1.5			v	<i>Figures 2-12</i> , <i>13</i> (Notes 2, 3)
V <sub>OLV</sub>	Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	-0.6	-1.2			v	<i>Figures 2-12</i> , <i>13</i> (Notes 2,3)
VIHD	minimum High Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0	3.1	3.5			v	(Notes 2, 4)
V <sub>ILD</sub>	Maximum Low Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0	1.9	1.5			v	(Notes 2, 4)

†Maximum test duration 2.0 ms, one output loaded at a time.

Note 1: I<sub>IN</sub> and I<sub>CC</sub> @ 3.0V are guaranteed to be less than or equal to the respective limit @ 5.5V V<sub>CC</sub>. I<sub>CC</sub> for 54ACQ @ 25°C is identical to 74ACQ @ 25°C. Note 2: Plastic DIP package.

Note 3: Max number of outputs defined as (n). Data Inputs are driven 0V to 5V; one output @ GND.

Note 4: Max number of Data Inputs (n) switching. (n - 1) Inputs switching 0V to 5V (ACQ). Input-under-test switching: 5V to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), 0V to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), f = 1 MHz.

### **DC Characteristics for 'ACTQ Family Devices**

			74A0	стQ	54ACTQ	74ACTQ			
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = -	⊦25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −55°C to +125°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C	Units	Conditions	
			Тур		Guaranteed L	imits			
VIH	Minimum High Level Input Voltage	4.5 5.5	1.5 1.5	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	v	$V_{OUT} = 0.1V$ or $V_{CC} - 0.1V$	
VIL	Maximum Low Level Input Voltage	4.5 5.5	1.5 1.5	0.8 0.8	0.8 0.8	0.8 0.8	v	$V_{OUT} = 0.1V$ or $V_{CC} - 0.1V$	
V <sub>OH</sub>	Minimum High Level Output Voltage	4.5 5.5	4.49 5.49	4.4 5.4	4.4 5.4	4.4 5.4	v	$I_{OUT} = -50 \mu A$	
		4.5 5.5		3.86 4.86	3.70 4.70	3.76 4.76	v	$V_{IN} = V_{IL} \text{ or } V_{IH}$ $-24 \text{ mA}$ $I_{OH} -24 \text{ mA}$	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Maximum Low Level Output Voltage	4.5 5.5	0.001 0.001	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	v	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 μA	
		4.5 5.5		0.36 0.36	0.50 0.50	0.44 0.44	v	$V_{IN} = V_{IL} \text{ or } V_{IH}$ $V_{OL} = 24 \text{ mA}$ 24  mA	
I <sub>IN</sub>	Maximum Input Leakage Cu <b>rr</b> ent	5.5		±0.1	± 1.0	±1.0	μΑ	$V_{I} = V_{CC}, GND$	
*All outpu	ts loaded: thresholds on inpu	t associated	d with output	under test					

DC	Characteristics 1	for 'A	стр	Famil	y Devices (Col	ntinued)		
			74A0	стQ	54ACTQ	74ACTQ		
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = -	⊦25°C	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = −55°C to + 125°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −40°C to +85°C	Units	Conditions
			Тур		Guaranteed L	imits		
lozt	Maximum TRI-STATE Leakage Current	5.5		±0.3	$\pm 5.5$	±3.0	μΑ	$V_{I} = V_{IL}, V_{IH}$ $V_{O} = V_{CC}, GND$
ICCT	Maximum I <sub>CC</sub> /Input	5.5	0.6		1.6	1.5	mA	$V_{\rm I} = V_{\rm CC} - 2.1 V$
IOLD	†Minimum Dynamic	5.5			50	75	mA	$V_{OLD} = 1.65 V Max$
IOHD	Output Current	5.5			-50	-75	mA	V <sub>OHD</sub> = 3.85V Min
ICC	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current	5.5		4.0	80.0	40.0	μΑ	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND (Note 1)
V <sub>OLP</sub>	Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	1.1	1.5			v	<i>Figures 2-12</i> , <i>13</i> (Notes 2, 3)
V <sub>OLV</sub>	Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	-0.6	-1.2			v	<i>Figures 2-12</i> , <i>13</i> (Notes 2, 3)
VIHD	Minimum High Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0	1.9	2.2			v	(Notes 2, 4)
V <sub>ILD</sub>	Maximum Low Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0	1.2	0.8			v	(Notes 2, 4)

 $\dagger \mbox{Maximum}$  test duration 2.0 ms, one output loaded at a time.

Note 1: I<sub>CC</sub> for 54ACTQ @ 25°C is identical to 74ACTQ @ 25°C.

Note 2: Plastic DIP package.

Note 3: Max number of outputs defined as (n). n-1 Data Inputs are driven 0V to 3V; one output @ GND.

Note 4: Max number of Data Inputs (n) switching. (n - 1) Inputs switching 0V to 3V ('ACTQ). Input-under-test switching: 3V to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), 0V to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), f = 1 MHz.

#### **AC Electrical Characteristics**

				74ACQ		544	ACQ	74ACQ			
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> * (V)	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		T <sub>A</sub> = to + C <sub>L</sub> =	– 55°C 125°C 50 pF	T <sub>A</sub> = to + C <sub>L</sub> =	– 40°C 85°C 50 pF	Units		
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	]	
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay Data to Output	3.3 5.0	2.0 1.5	7.5 5.0	10.0 6.5	1.0 1.0	11.5 8.5	2.0 1.5	10.5 7.0	ns	
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PZH</sub>	Output Enable Time	3.3 5.0	3.0 2.0	8.5 6.0	13.0 8.5	1.0 1.0	13.0 10.0	3.0 2.0	13.5 9.0	ns	
t <sub>PHZ</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Output Disable Time	3.3 5.0	1.0 1.0	8.5 7.5	14.5 9.5	1.0 1.0	13.0 10.0	1.0 1.0	15.0 10.0	ns	
<sup>t</sup> OSHL <sup>,</sup> <sup>t</sup> OSLH	Output to Output Skew** Data to Output	3.3 5.0		1.0 0.5	1.5 1.0				1.5 1.0	ns	

\*Voltage Range 5.0 is 5.0V  $\pm 0.5V$ 

Voltage Range 3.3 is 3.3V  $\pm 0.3$ V

\*\*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.

AC Electrical Characteristics												
				74ACTQ		54ACTQ		74A				
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> * (V)	$f T_A=+25^\circ C \ C_L=50 \ pF$		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		–55°C 125°C 50 pF	T <sub>A</sub> = to + C <sub>L</sub> =	– 40°C 85°C 50 pF	Units
			Min	Тур	Мах	Min	Мах	Min	Max			
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay Data to Output	5.0	1.5	5.5	7.0	1.5	9.0	1.5	7.5	ns		
<sup>t</sup> PZL <sup>, t</sup> PZH	Output Enable Time	5.0	2.0	7.0	9.0	1.5	12.0	2.0	9.5	ns		
<sup>t</sup> PHZ <sup>, t</sup> PLZ	Output Disable Time	5.0	1.0	8.0	10.0	1.0	11.5	1.0	10.5	ns		
<sup>t</sup> OSHL, <sup>t</sup> OSLH	Output to Output Skew** Data to Output	5.0		0.5	1.0				1.0	ns		

\*Voltage Range 5.0 is 5.0V  $\pm 0.5 V$ 

\*\*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.

#### Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Тур	Units	Conditions
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	4.5	pF	$V_{CC} = OPEN$
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/Output Capacitance	15	pF	$V_{CC} = 5.0V$
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance	80.0	pF	$V_{\rm CC} = 5.0 V$

#### **FACT 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 word generator so that no two channels have greater than 150 ps skew between them. This requires that the oscilloscope be deskewed first. Swap out the channels that have more than 150 ps of skew until all channels being used are within 150 ps. It is important to deskew the word generator channels before testing. This will ensure that the outputs switch simultaneously.
- Terminate all inputs and outputs to ensure proper loading of the outputs and that the input levels are at the correct voltage.
- 4. Set  $V_{CC}$  to 5.0V.
- Set the word generator to toggle all but one output at a frequency of 1 MHz. Greater frequencies will increase DUT heating and affect the results of the measurement.



FIGURE 8. Quiet Output Noise Voltage Waveforms

Note A.  $V_{OHV}$  and  $V_{OLP}$  are measured with respect to ground reference. Note B. Input pulses have the following characteristics: f = 1 MHz,  $t_r = 3$  ns,  $t_f = 3$  ns, skew < 150 ps.

- Set the word generator input levels at 0V LOW and 3V HIGH for ACT devices and 0V LOW and 5V HIGH for AC devices. Verify levels with a digital volt meter.
- VOLP/VOLV and VOHP/VOHV:
- 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 V<sub>OLP</sub> and V<sub>OLV</sub> on the quiet output during the HL transition. Measure V<sub>OHP</sub> and V<sub>OHV</sub> on the quiet output during the LH transition.
- Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.
- VILD and VIHD:
- 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, V<sub>IL</sub>, until the output begins to oscillate. Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds V<sub>IL</sub> limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed V<sub>IH</sub> limits. The input LOW voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as V<sub>ILD</sub>.
- Next increase the input HIGH voltage level on the word generator, V<sub>IH</sub> until the output begins to oscillate. Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds V<sub>IL</sub> limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed V<sub>IH</sub> limits. The input HIGH voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as V<sub>IHD</sub>.
- Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.



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