

# FAST 74F545 Transceiver

## FAST Products

### FEATURES

- High impedance NPN base inputs for reduced loading (70 $\mu$ A In High and Low states) output
- Higher drive than 8304
- 8-bit bidirectional data flow reduces system package count
- 3-state inputs/outputs for interfacing with bus orientated systems
- 24 mA and 64mA bus drive capability on A and B ports, respectively
- Transmit/Receive and Output Enable simplify control logic
- Pin for pin replacement for Intel 8286

### DESCRIPTION

The 74F545 is an 8-bit, 3-state, high speed transceiver. It provides bidirectional drive for bus-oriented microprocessor and digital communications systems. Straight through bidirectional transceivers are featured, with 24mA bus drive capability on the A ports and 64mA bus drive capability on the B ports. One input, Transmit/Receive ( $T/\bar{R}$ ) determines the direction of logic signals through the bidirectional transceiver. Transmit enables data from A ports to B ports; Receive enables data from B ports to A ports. The Output Enable input disables both A and B ports by placing them in a 3-state condition. The 74F545 performs the same function as the 74F245, the only difference being package pin assignment.

## Octal Bidirectional Transceiver (With 3-State Inputs/Outputs) Product Specification

TYPE	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY	TYPICAL SUPPLY CURRENT (TOTAL)
74F545	4.0ns	87mA

### ORDERING INFORMATION

PACKAGES	COMMERCIAL RANGE $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ ; $T_A = 0^\circ C$ to $+70^\circ C$
20-Pin Plastic DIP	N74F545N
20-Pin Plastic SOL	N74F545D

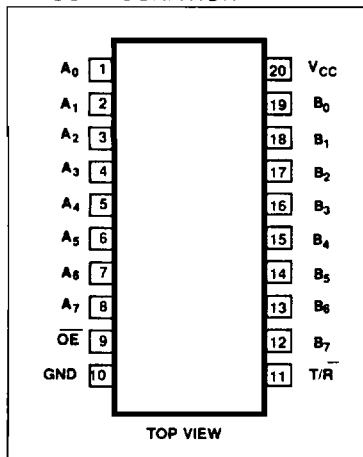
### INPUT AND OUTPUT LOADING AND FAN-OUT TABLE

PINS	DESCRIPTION	74F(U.L.) HIGH/LOW	LOAD VALUE HIGH/LOW
$A_0 - A_7, B_0 - B_7$	Data inputs	3.5/0.117	70 $\mu$ A/70 $\mu$ A
$\bar{O}E$	Output Enable input (active Low)	2.0/0.067	40 $\mu$ A/40 $\mu$ A
$T/\bar{R}$	Transmit/Receive input	2.0/0.067	40 $\mu$ A/40 $\mu$ A
$A_0 - A_7$	Port A 3-state outputs	150/40	3.0mA/24mA
$B_0 - B_7$	Port B 3-state outputs	750/107	15mA/64mA

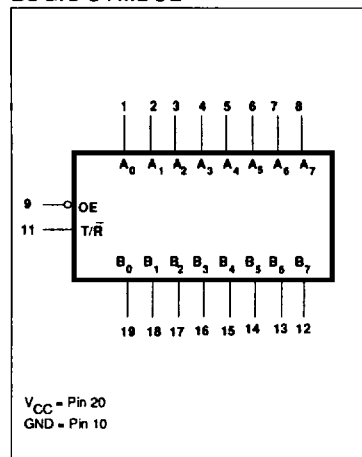
#### NOTE:

One (1.0) FAST Unit Load is defined as: 20 $\mu$ A in the High state and 0.6mA in the Low state.

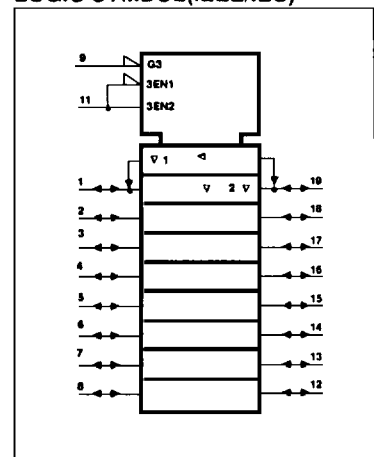
### PIN CONFIGURATION



### LOGIC SYMBOL



### LOGIC SYMBOL (IEEE/IEC)



# Transceiver

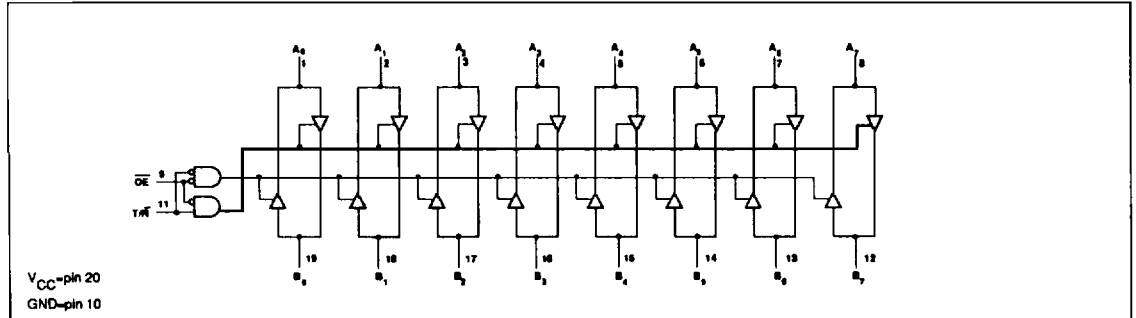
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## FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS		OUTPUTS
OE	T/R	
L	L	Bus B data to Bus A
L	H	Bus A data to Bus B
H	X	Z

H=High voltage level  
 L=Low voltage level  
 X=Don't care  
 Z=High impedance "off" state

## LOGIC DIAGRAM



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Operation beyond the limits set forth in this table may impair the useful life of the device. Unless otherwise noted these limits are over the operating free-air temperature range.)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	-0.5 to +7.0	V
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage	-0.5 to +7.0	V
$I_{IN}$	Input current	-30 to +5	mA
$V_{OUT}$	Voltage applied to output in High output state	-0.5 to +5.5	V
$I_{OUT}$	Current applied to output in Low output state	$A_0-A_7$	48
		$B_0-B_7$	128
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature range	0 to +70	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	LIMITS			UNIT
		Min	Nom	Max	
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	2.0			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
$I_{IK}$	Input clamp current			-18	mA
$I_{OH}$	High-level output current	$A_0-A_7$		-3	mA
		$B_0-B_7$		-15	mA
$I_{OL}$	Low-level output current	$A_0-A_7$		24	mA
		$B_0-B_7$		64	mA
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature range	0		70	°C

## Transceiver

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## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over recommended operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted.)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS <sup>1</sup>			LIMITS			UNIT
						Min	Typ <sup>2</sup>	Max	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$A_0-A_7$ $B_0-B_7$	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN.}$ $V_{IL} = \text{MAX.}$ $V_{IH} = \text{MIN.}$	$I_{OH} = -3\text{mA}$	$\pm 10\%V_{CC}$	2.4			V
					$\pm 5\%V_{CC}$	2.7	3.3	V	
		$B_0-B_7$		$I_{OH} = -15\text{mA}$	$\pm 10\%V_{CC}$	2.0		V	
					$\pm 5\%V_{CC}$	2.0		V	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$A_0-A_7$	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN.}$ $V_{IL} = \text{MAX.}$ $V_{IH} = \text{MIN.}$	$I_{OL} = 24\text{mA}$	$\pm 10\%V_{CC}$		0.35	0.50	V
					$\pm 5\%V_{CC}$		0.35	0.50	V
		$B_0-B_7$		$I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$	$\pm 10\%V_{CC}$			0.55	V
					$\pm 5\%V_{CC}$		0.42	0.55	V
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage		$V_{CC} = \text{MIN.}, I_I = I_{IK}$			-0.73	-1.2	V	
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$\overline{OE}, T/\overline{R}$	$V_{CC} = 0.0\text{V}, V_I = 7.0\text{V}$				100	$\mu\text{A}$	
		$A_0-A_7, B_0-B_7$	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}, V_I = 5.5\text{V}$				1.0	$\text{mA}$	
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}, V_I = 2.7\text{V}$				40	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	$\overline{OE}, T/\overline{R}$ only	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}, V_I = 0.5\text{V}$				-40	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{OZH} + I_{IH}$	Off state output current, High-level voltage applied		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}, V_I = 2.7\text{V}$				70	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{OZL} + I_{IL}$	Off state output current, Low-level voltage applied		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}, V_I = 0.5\text{V}$				-70	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{OS}$	Short circuit output current <sup>3</sup>	$A_0-A_7$	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$			-60	-150	$\text{mA}$	
		$B_0-B_7$				-100	-225	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current <sup>4</sup> (total)	$I_{CCH}$	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	$T/\overline{R} = A_n = 4.5\text{V}, \overline{OE} = \text{GND}$		77	90	$\text{mA}$	
		$I_{CCL}$		$\overline{OE} = T/\overline{R} = B_n = \text{GND}$		96	120	$\text{mA}$	
		$I_{CCZ}$		$T/\overline{R} = B_n = \text{GND}, \overline{OE} = 4.5\text{V}$		89	110	$\text{mA}$	

## NOTES:

- For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions for the applicable type.
- All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. For testing  $I_{OS}$ , the use of high-speed test apparatus and/or sample-and-hold techniques are preferable in order to minimize internal heating and more accurately reflect operational values. Otherwise, prolonged shorting of a High output may raise the chip temperature well above normal and thereby cause invalid readings in other parameter tests. In any sequence of parameter tests,  $I_{OS}$  tests should be performed last.
- Measure  $I_{CC}$  with outputs open.

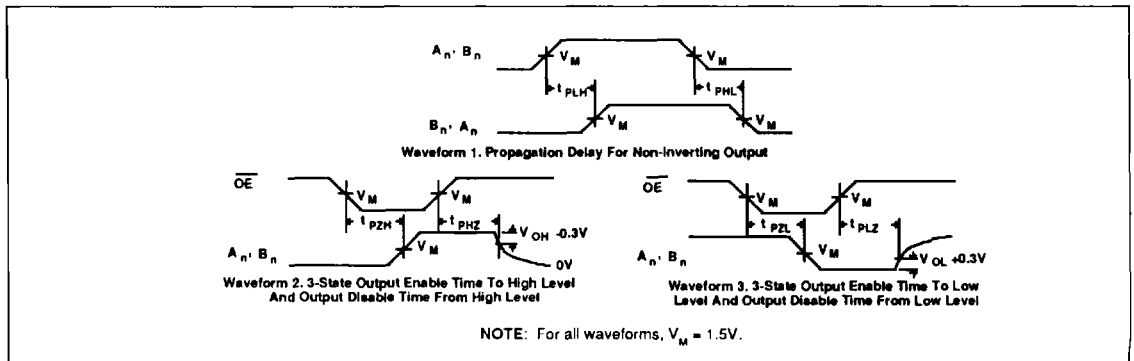
# Transceiver

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## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	LIMITS					UNIT
			$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $C_L = 50\text{pF}$ $R_L = 500\Omega$			$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } +70^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ $C_L = 50\text{pF}$ $R_L = 500\Omega$		
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation delay $A_n$ to $B_n$ , $B_n$ to $A_n$	Waveform 1	1.5 2.5	3.5 4.5	5.5 6.5	1.5 2.5	6.5 7.0	ns
$t_{PZH}$ $t_{PZL}$	Output Enable time to High or Low level	Waveform 2 Waveform 3	6.0 5.5	8.5 8.0	10.5 9.5	6.0 5.5	11.0 10.0	ns
$t_{PHZ}$ $t_{PLZ}$	Output Disable time from High or Low level	Waveform 2 Waveform 3	2.5 2.0	5.0 4.5	7.0 6.5	2.5 2.0	8.0 7.5	ns

## AC WAVEFORMS



## TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS

