

Truth Table

| Inputs |  |  | Outputs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LE | $\overline{\mathbf{O E}}$ | $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{n}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{n}}$ |
| X | H | X | Z |
| H | L | L | H |
| H | L | H | L |
| L | L | X | $\overline{\mathrm{O}}_{0}$ |

H = HIGH Voltage Level
$\mathrm{L}=$ LOW Voltage Level
Z = High Impedance
X = Immaterial
$\overline{\mathrm{O}}_{0}=$ Previous $\overline{\mathrm{O}}_{0}$ before HIGH-to-LOW transition of Latch Enable

## Functional Description

The ACTQ533 contains eight D-type latches with 3-STATE standard outputs. When the Latch Enable (LE) input is HIGH, data on the $D_{n}$ inputs enters the latches. In this condition the latches are transparent, i.e., a latch output will change state each time its $D$ input changes. When LE is LOW, the latches store the information that was present on the D inputs at setup time preceding the HIGH-to-LOW

## Logic Diagram



Please note that this diagram is provided only for the understanding of logic operations and should not be used to estimate propagation delays.


## DC Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ <br> （V） | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Units | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Typ | Guaranteed Limits |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Input Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | Maximum LOW Level Input Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.49 \\ & 5.49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.86 \\ & 4.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.76 \\ & 4.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-24 \mathrm{~mA} \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.001 \\ & 0.001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | V | lout $=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Maximum Input Leakage Current | 5.5 |  | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{GND}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OZ }}$ | Maximum 3－STATE <br> Leakage Current | 5.5 |  | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 2.5$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \text { GND } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CCT }}$ | Maximum ICC／Input | 5.5 | 0.6 |  | 1.5 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}-2.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| IOLD | Minimum Dynamic <br> Output Current（Note 3） | 5.5 |  |  | 75 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLD }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ Max |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OHD }}$ |  | 5.5 |  |  | －75 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OHD }}=3.85 \mathrm{~V}$ Min |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC }}$ | Maximum Quiescent Supply Current | 5.5 |  | 4.0 | 40.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \\ & \text { or GND } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ | Quiet Output <br> Maximum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 |  | V | Figures 1， 2 （Note 4）（Note 5） |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ | Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 5.0 | －0．6 | －1．2 |  | V | Figures 1， 2 <br> （Note 4）（Note 5） |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IHD }}$ | Minimum HIGH Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |  | V | （Note 4）（Note 6） |

DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ <br> (V) | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Units | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Typ |  | ranteed Limits |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$ | Maximum LOW Level Dynamic Input Voltage | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |  | V | (Note 4)(Note 6) |

Note 2: All outputs loaded; thresholds on input associated with output under test.
Note 3: Maximum test duration 2.0 ms , one output loaded at a time.
Note 4: DIP package.
Note 5: Max number of outputs defined as (n). Data inputs are driven 0 V to 3 V . One output @ GND
Note 6: Max number of data inputs ( $n$ ) switching. ( $n-1$ ) inputs switching 0 V to 3 V Input-under-test switching: 3 V to threshold ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ILD}}$ ), 0 V to threshold ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IHD}}$ ), $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$.

## AC Electrical Characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | $V_{c c}$ <br> (V) <br> (Note 7) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}$ <br> $t_{\text {PLH }}$ | Propagation Delay $D_{n} \text { to } O_{n}$ | 5.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 8.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}$ <br> $t_{\text {PLH }}$ | Propagation Delay LE to $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | 5.0 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 9.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PZL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PZ }}$ | Output Enable Time | 5.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 9.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHZ }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ | Output Disable Time | 5.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 10.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OSHL}}$ <br> tosLh | Output to Output Skew $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}$ to $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ (Note 8) | 5.0 |  | 0.5 | 1.0 |  | 1.0 | ns |

Note 8: 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 ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OSHL}}$ ) or LOW-to-HIGH ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OLLH}}$ ). Parameter guaranteed by design.

## AC Operating Requirements

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ <br> (V) <br> (Note 9) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Typ |  | nteed Minimum |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}}$ | Setup Time, HIGH or LOW $D_{n}$ to LE | 5.0 | 0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Hold Time, HIGH or LOW $D_{n}$ to LE | 5.0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{W}}$ | LE Pulse Width, HIGH | 5.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ns |

Note 9: Voltage Range 5.0 is $5.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$.

## Capacitance

| Symbol | Parameter | Typ | Units | Conditions |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Capacitance | 4.5 | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{OPEN}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ | Power Dissipation Capacitance | 40 | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## 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 Oscillo-
scope
Procedure:

1. Verify Test Fixture Loading: Standard Load 50 pF, $500 \Omega$.
2. Deskew the HFS generator so that no two channels have greater than 150 ps skew between them. This requires that the oscilloscope be deskewed first. It is important to deskew the HFS generator channels before testing. This will ensure that the outputs switch simultaneously.
3. Terminate all inputs and outputs to ensure proper loading of the outputs and that the input levels are at the correct voltage.
4. Set the HFS generator to toggle all but one output at a frequency of 1 MHz . Greater frequencies will increase DUT heating and effect the results of the measurement.
5. Set the HFS generator input levels at OV LOW and 3 V HIGH for ACT devices and OV LOW and 5V HIGH for $A C$ devices. Verify levels with a digital volt meter.


FIGURE 1. Quiet Output Noise Voltage Waveforms
Note 10: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLP}}$ are measured with respect to ground reference.
Note 11: Input pulses have the following characteristics:
$\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}$, skew $<150 \mathrm{ps}$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLP}} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OLV}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHP}} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ :

- 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 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLP }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OLV }}$ on the quiet output during the worst case transition for active and enable. Measure $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHP}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OHV}}$ on the quiet output during the worst case active and enable transition.
- Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.
$V_{\text {ILD }}$ and $V_{\text {IHD }}$ :
- 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, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$, until the output begins to oscillate or steps out a min of 2 ns . Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ limits. The input LOW voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ILD }}$.
- Next decrease the input HIGH voltage level on the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ until the output begins to oscillate or steps out a min of 2 ns. Oscillation is defined as noise on the output LOW level that exceeds $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ limits, or on output HIGH levels that exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ limits. The input HIGH voltage level at which oscillation occurs is defined as $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IHD }}$.
- Verify that the GND reference recorded on the oscilloscope has not drifted to ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the measurements.


FIGURE 2. Simultaneous Switching Test Circuit



Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)


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