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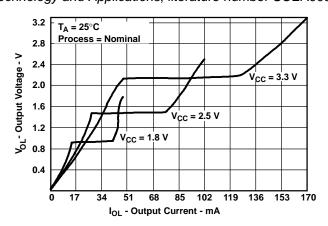
#### **FEATURES**

- Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus™ **Family**
- **EPIC™** (Enhanced-Performance Implanted **CMOS) Submicron Process**
- **DOC™** (Dynamic Output Control) Circuit **Dynamically Changes Output Impedance, Resulting in Noise Reduction Without Speed** Degradation
- Dynamic Drive Capability Is Equivalent to Standard Outputs With  $I_{OH}$  and  $I_{OL}$  of  $\pm 24$  mA at 2.5-V V<sub>CC</sub>

- Overvoltage-Tolerant Inputs/Outputs Allow Mixed-Voltage-Mode Data Communications
- I<sub>off</sub> Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Ideal for Use in PC133 Registered DIMM **Applications**
- **Package Options Include Plastic Thin Shrink** Small-Outline (DGG) and Thin Very Small-Outline (DGV) Packages

#### **DESCRIPTION**

A Dynamic Output Control (DOC™) circuit is implemented, which, during the transition, initially lowers the output impedance to effectively drive the load and, subsequently, raises the impedance to reduce noise. Figure 1 shows typical V<sub>OL</sub> vs I<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> vs I<sub>OH</sub> curves to illustrate the output impedance and drive capability of the circuit. At the beginning of the signal transition, the DOC circuit provides a maximum dynamic drive that is equivalent to a high-drive standard-output device. For more information, refer to the TI application reports, AVC Logic Family Technology and Applications, literature number SCEA006, and Dynamic Output Control (DOC™) Circuitry Technology and Applications, literature number SCEA009.



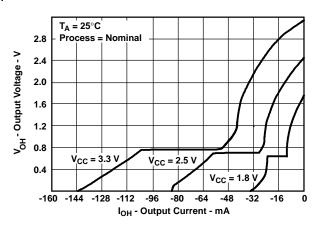


Figure 1. Output Voltage vs Output Current

This 20-bit universal bus driver is operational at 1.2-V to 3.6-V V<sub>CC</sub>, but is designed specifically for 1.65-V to 3.6-V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

Data flow from A to Y is controlled by the output-enable (OE) input. The device operates in the transparent mode when the latch-enable ( $\overline{\text{LE}}$ ) input is low. When  $\overline{\text{LE}}$  is high, the A data is latched if the clock (CLK) input is held at a high or low logic level. If LE is high, the A data is stored in the latch/flip-flop on the low-to-high transition of CLK. When  $\overline{OE}$  is high, the outputs are in the high-impedance state.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down,  $\overline{OE}$  should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  through a pullup resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

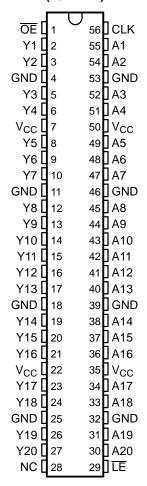
This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using I<sub>off</sub>. The I<sub>off</sub> circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

The SN74AVC16836 is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet. Widebus, EPIC, DOC are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

#### **TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS**

### DGG OR DGV PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



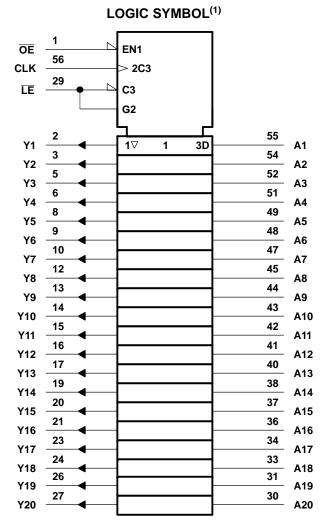
NC - No internal connection

## FUNCTION TABLE (EACH UNIVERSAL BUS DRIVER)

	INF	PUTS		OUTPUT
ŌĒ	LE	CLK	Α	Y
Н	Χ	X	Χ	Z
L	L	X	L	L
L	L	X	Н	Н
L	Н	$\uparrow$	L	L
L	Н	$\uparrow$	Н	Н
L	Н	L or H	Χ	Y <sub>0</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>

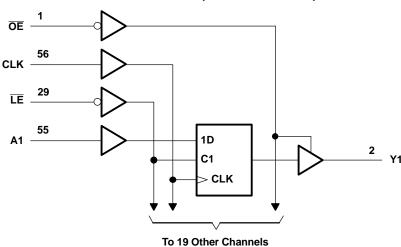
Output level before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established





(1) This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

#### **LOGIC DIAGRAM (POSITIVE LOGIC)**



#### SN74AVC16836 20-BIT UNIVERSAL BUS DRIVER WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

SCES170F-DECEMBER 1998-REVISED MAY 2005



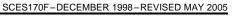
#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage range		-0.5	4.6	V
$V_{I}$	Input voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	4.6	V
Vo	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-imped	dance or power-off state <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	4.6	V
Vo	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or lov	v state <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0		-50	mA
$I_{OK}$	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0		-50	mA
Io	Continuous output current			±50	mA
	Continuous current through each V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±100	mA
0	Package thermal impedance (4)	DGG package		64	°C/W
$\theta_{JA}$	гаскаде шеннан шрецапсе <sup>чу</sup>	DGV package		48	C/VV
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</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.

- (2) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- 3) The output positive-voltage rating may be exceeded up to 4.6 V maximum if the output current rating is observed.
- 4) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.





#### Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V	Cupply voltage	Operating	1.4	3.6	V
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	Data retention only	1.2		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub>		
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>		
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>		V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7		
		$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V		GND	
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.7	
		$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		8.0	
$V_{I}$	Input voltage		0	3.6	V
\/	Output voltage	Active state	0	$V_{CC}$	V
Vo	Output voltage	3-state	0	3.6	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		-2	
	Static high-level output current (2)	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		-4	mA
I <sub>OHS</sub>	Static high-level output current	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		-8	IIIA
		$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-12	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		2	
	Static law level output ourrent(2)	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		4	mA
I <sub>OLS</sub>	Static low-level output current <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		8	MA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V		12	
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 3.6 V		5	ns/V
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.

<sup>(2)</sup> Dynamic drive capability is equivalent to standard outputs with I<sub>OH</sub> and I<sub>OL</sub> of ±24 mA at 3.3-V V<sub>CC</sub>. See Figure 1 for V<sub>OL</sub> vs I<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> vs I<sub>OH</sub> characteristics. Refer to the TI application reports, AVC Logic Family Technology and Applications, literature number SCEA006, and Dynamic Output Control (DOC™) Circuitry Technology and Applications, literature number SCEA009.

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CO	ONDITIONS	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN T	YP <sup>(1)</sup> MAX	UNIT		
		$I_{OHS} = -100 \mu\text{A}$		1.4 V to 3.6 V	$V_{CC} - 0.2$				
		$I_{OHS} = -2 \text{ mA},$	V <sub>IH</sub> = 0.91 V	1.4 V	1.05				
$V_{OH}$		$I_{OHS} = -4 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IH} = 1.07 V$	1.65 V	1.2		V		
		$I_{OHS} = -8 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IH} = 1.7 V$	2.3 V	1.75				
		$I_{OHS} = -12 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IH} = 2 V$	3 V	2.3				
		$I_{OLS} = 100 \mu A$		1.4 V to 3.6 V		0.2			
		$I_{OLS} = 2 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IL} = 0.49 V$	1.4 V		0.4			
$V_{OL}$		I <sub>OLS</sub> = 4 mA,	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.57 V	1.65 V		0.45	V		
		$I_{OLS} = 8 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IL} = 0.7 V$	2.3 V		0.55			
		$I_{OLS} = 12 \text{ mA},$	$V_{IL} = 0.8 \ V$	3 V		0.7			
$I_{\parallel}$	Control inputs	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND		3.6 V		±2.5	μΑ		
I <sub>off</sub>		$V_I$ or $V_O = 3.6 \text{ V}$		0		±10	μΑ		
$I_{OZ}$		$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND		3.6 V		±10	μΑ		
$I_{CC}$		$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	$I_O = 0$	3.6 V		40	μΑ		
	Control inputs			2.5 V					
_	Control inputs	V V or CND		3.3 V			~F		
Ci	Data inputa	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND		2.5 V			pF		
	Data inputs			3.3 V					
C	Outputo	V – V or CND		2.5 V			n.E		
C <sub>o</sub>	Outputs	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND		3.3 V			pF		

<sup>(1)</sup> Typical values are measured at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

#### **Timing Requirements**

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 2 through Figure 5)

				V <sub>CC</sub> =	1.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.1	1.5 V I V	V <sub>CC</sub> = ± 0.		V <sub>CC</sub> = ± 0.2		V <sub>CC</sub> = ± 0.		UNIT
				MIN MAX		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f <sub>clock</sub>	Clock freque	ency												MHz
	Pulse	LE low												5
t <sub>w</sub>	duration	CLK high or low												ns
		Data before C	LK↑											
t <sub>su</sub>	Setup time	Data	CLK high											ns
		before <u>LE</u> ↑	CLK low											
	Hold time	Data after CLk	<b>(</b> 1											
t <sub>h</sub>		Data after LE↑	CLK high or low											ns

#### **Switching Characteristics**

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over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 2 through Figure 5)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	UNIT
		(0011-01)	TYP	MIN MAX	MIN MAX	MIN MAX	MIN MAX	
f <sub>max</sub>								MHz
	Α							
t <sub>pd</sub>	LE	Υ						ns
	CLK							
t <sub>en</sub>	ŌĒ	Y						ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	ŌĒ	Υ						ns

#### Switching Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

 $T_A = 0$ °C to 85°C,  $C_L = 0$  pF

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 ± 0.15 V MIN M	V AX	UNIT
	Α	V			
<sup>t</sup> pd	CLK	1			ns

<sup>(1)</sup> Texas Instruments SPICE simulation data

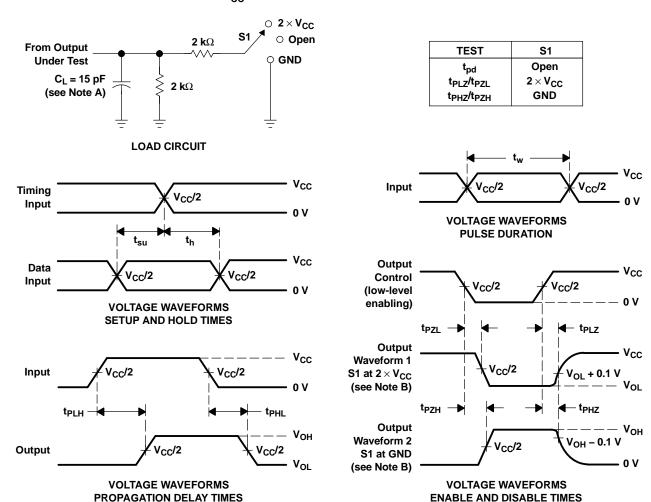
#### **Operating Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V TYP	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V TYP	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V TYP	UNIT
<u> </u>	Power dissipation	Outputs enabled	C - 0	f = 10 MHz				pF
$C_{pd}$	capacitance	Outputs disabled	$C_L = 0$ ,	I = IU IVIMZ				рΓ

# **PRODUCT PREVIEW**

# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{cc}$ = 1.2 V AND 1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V



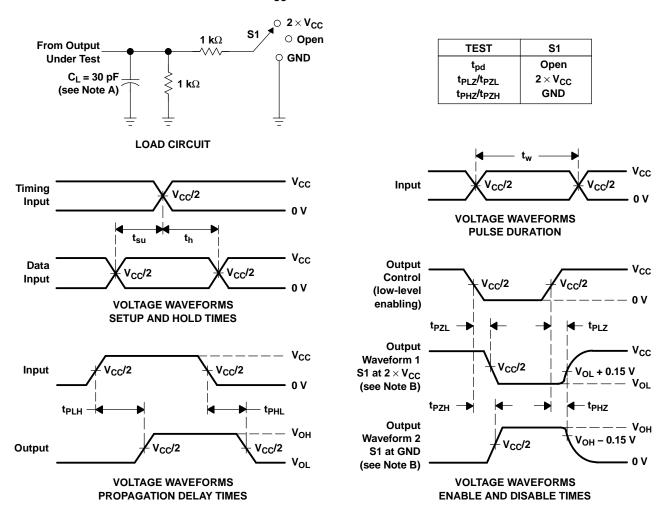
NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. 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.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$ ,  $t_r \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E. t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub> are the same as t<sub>dis</sub>.
- F. t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub> are the same as t<sub>en</sub>.
- G. t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub> are the same as t<sub>pd</sub>.

Figure 2. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V} \pm 0.15 \text{ V}$



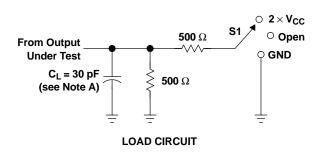
NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. 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.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50~\Omega$ ,  $t_r \leq$  2 ns,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E. t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub> are the same as t<sub>dis</sub>.
- F. t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub> are the same as t<sub>en</sub>.
- G. t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub> are the same as t<sub>pd</sub>.

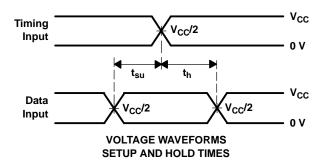
Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

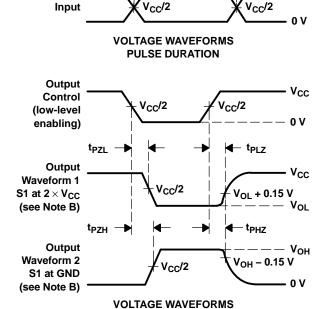
 $v_{cc}$ 

# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{\text{CC}}$ = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V

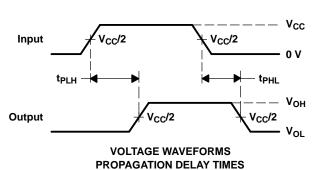


TEST	<b>S</b> 1
t <sub>pd</sub>	Open
t <sub>PLZ</sub> /t <sub>PZL</sub>	2×V <sub>CC</sub>
t <sub>PHZ</sub> /t <sub>PZH</sub>	GND





**ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES** 



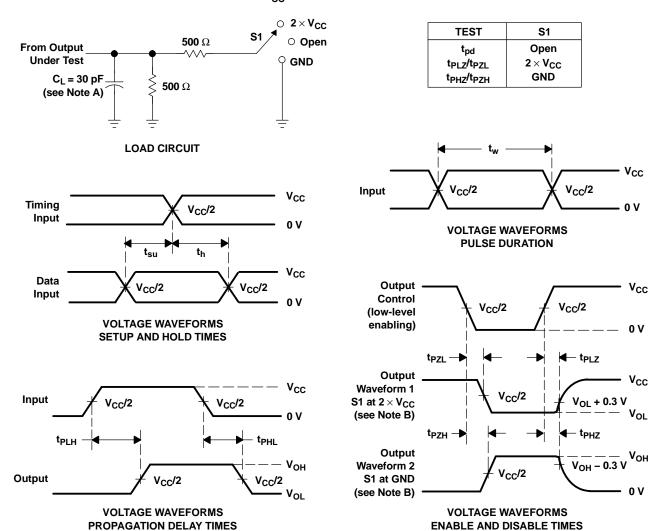
NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. 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.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50~\Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E. t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub> are the same as t<sub>dis</sub>.
- F. t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub> are the same as t<sub>en</sub>.
- G. t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub> are the same as t<sub>pd</sub>.

Figure 4. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$



NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. 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.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E. t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub> are the same as t<sub>dis</sub>.
- F. t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub> are the same as t<sub>en</sub>.
- G.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .

Figure 5. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

#### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM



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#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins Pack Qt	age Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup> /	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
SN74AVC16836DGG	PREVIEW	TSSOP	DGG	56 35	TBD	Call TI	Call TI

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

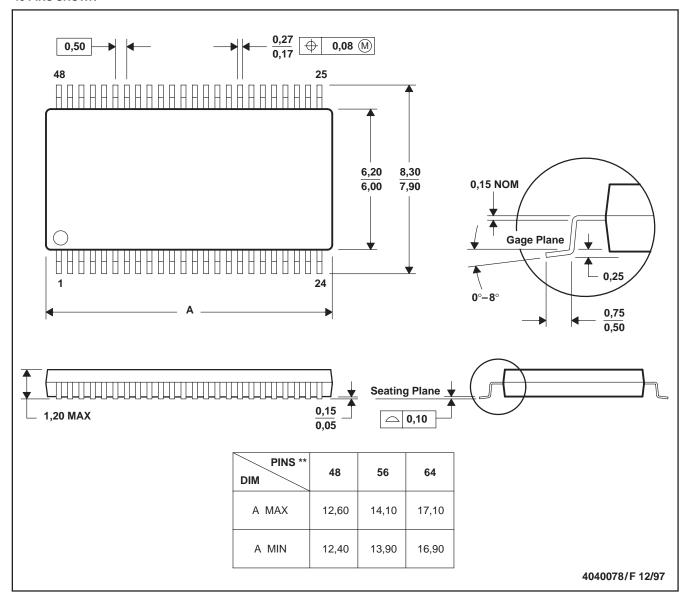
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#### DGG (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

#### **48 PINS SHOWN**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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