

100328 Low Power Octal ECL/TTL Bi-Directional Translator with Latch

General Description

The 100328 is an octal latched bi-directional translator designed to convert TTL logic levels to 100K ECL logic levels and vice versa. The direction of this translation is determined by the DIR input. A LOW on the output enable input (OE) holds the ECL outputs in a cut-off state and the TTL outputs at a high impedance level. A HIGH on the latch enable input (LE) latches the data at both inputs even though only one output is enabled at the time. A LOW on LE makes the 100328 transparent.

The cut-off state is designed to be more negative than a normal ECL LOW level. This allows the output emitter-followers to turn off when the termination supply is $-2.0V$, presenting a high impedance to the data bus. This high impedance reduces termination power and prevents loss of low state noise margin when several loads share the bus.

The 100328 is designed with FAST® TTL output buffers, featuring optimal DC drive and capable of quickly charging and discharging highly capacitive loads. All inputs have 50 k Ω pull-down resistors.

Features

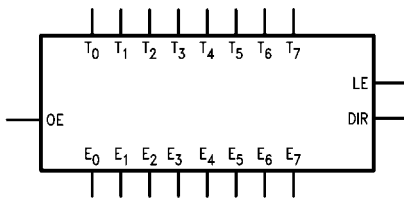
- Identical performance to the 100128 at 50% of the supply current
- Bi-directional translation
- 2000V ESD protection
- Latched outputs
- FAST TTL outputs
- 3-STATE outputs
- Voltage compensated operating range = $-4.2V$ to $-5.7V$
- Available to industrial grade temperature range

Ordering Code:

| Order Number | Package Number | Package Description |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 100328SC | M24B | 24-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-013, 0.300 Wide |
| 100328PC | N24E | 24-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-010, 0.400 Wide |
| 100328QC | V28A | 28-Lead Plastic Lead Chip Carrier (PLCC), JEDEC MO-047, 0.450 Square |
| 100328QI | V28A | 28-Lead Plastic Lead Chip Carrier (PLCC), JEDEC MO-047, 0.450 Square Industrial Temperature Range ($-40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$) |

Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

Logic Symbol



Pin Descriptions

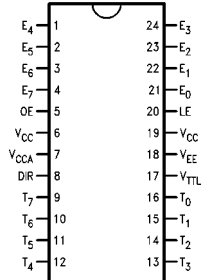
| Pin Names | Description |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| E ₀ -E ₇ | ECL Data I/O |
| T ₀ -T ₇ | TTL Data I/O |
| OE | Output Enable Input |
| LE | Latch Enable Input |
| DIR | Direction Control Input |

All pins function at 100K ECL levels except for T₀-T₇.

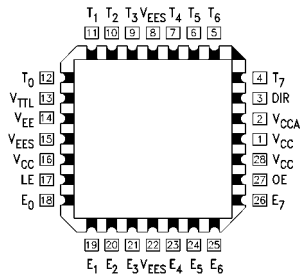
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Connection Diagrams

24-Pin DIP/SOIC



28-Pin PLCC



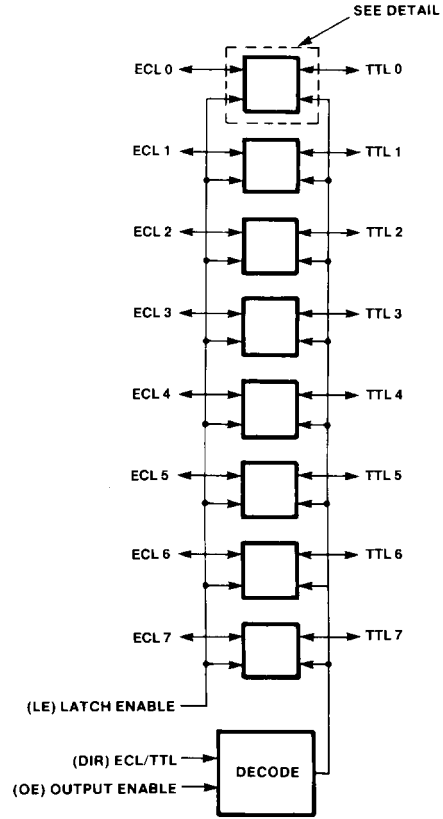
Truth Table

| OE | DIR | LE | ECL Port | TTL Port | Notes |
|----|-----|----|---------------|----------|------------------|
| L | X | L | LOW (Cut-Off) | Z | |
| L | L | H | Input | Z | (Note 1)(Note 3) |
| L | H | H | LOW (Cut-Off) | Input | (Note 2)(Note 3) |
| H | L | L | L | L | (Note 1)(Note 4) |
| H | L | L | H | H | (Note 1)(Note 4) |
| H | L | H | X | Latched | (Note 1)(Note 3) |
| H | H | L | L | L | (Note 2)(Note 4) |
| H | H | L | H | H | (Note 2)(Note 4) |
| H | H | H | Latched | X | (Note 2)(Note 4) |

H = HIGH Voltage Level
 L = LOW Voltage Level
 X = Don't Care
 Z = High Impedance

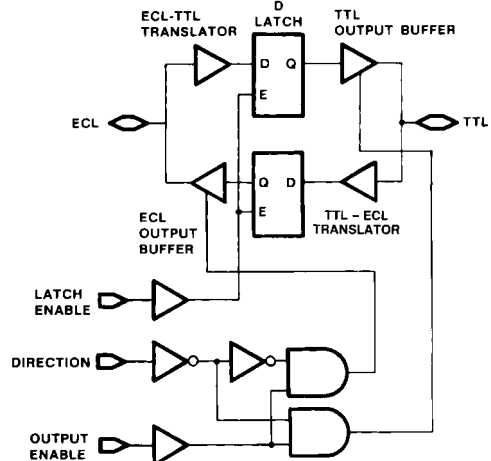
Note 1: ECL input to TTL output mode.
Note 2: TTL input to ECL output mode.
Note 3: Retains data present before LE set HIGH.
Note 4: Latch is transparent.

Functional Diagram



Note: LE, DIR, and OE use ECL logic levels

Detail



Absolute Maximum Ratings(Note 5)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Storage Temperature (T_{STG}) | -65°C to +150°C |
| Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J) | +150°C |
| V_{EE} Pin Potential to Ground Pin | -7.0V to +0.5V |
| V_{TTL} Pin Potential to Ground Pin | -0.5V to +6.0V |
| ECL Input Voltage (DC) | V_{EE} to +0.5V |
| ECL Output Current (DC Output HIGH) | -50 mA |
| TTL Input Voltage (Note 6) | -0.5V to +6.0V |
| TTL Input Current (Note 6) | -30 mA to +5.0 mA |
| Voltage Applied to Output in HIGH State | |
| 3-STATE Output | -0.5V to +5.5V |
| Current Applied to TTL Output in LOW State (Max) | twice the rated I_{OL} (mA) |
| ESD (Note 7) | $\geq 2000V$ |

Recommended Operating Conditions

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Case Temperature (T_C) | Commercial | 0°C to +85°C |
| | Industrial | -40°C to +85°C |
| ECL Supply Voltage (V_{EE}) | | -5.7V to -4.2V |
| TTL Supply Voltage (V_{TTL}) | | +4.5V to +5.5V |

Note 5: The "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristics tables are not guaranteed at the absolute maximum rating. The "Recommended Operating Conditions" table will define the conditions for actual device operation.

Note 6: Either voltage limit or current limit is sufficient to protect inputs.

Note 7: ESD testing conforms to MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.

Commercial Version**TTL-to-ECL DC Electrical Characteristics** (Note 8)

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$, $T_C = 0^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|-----------|--|--------------|-------|-------|---------|---|
| V_{OH} | Output HIGH Voltage | -1025 | -955 | -870 | mV | $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Max)}$ or $V_{IL(Min)}$ |
| V_{OL} | Output LOW Voltage | -1830 | -1705 | -1620 | mV | Loading with 50Ω to -2V |
| | Cutoff Voltage | | -2000 | -1950 | mV | OE or DIR LOW, $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Max)}$ or $V_{IL(Min)}$, Loading with 50Ω to -2V |
| V_{OHC} | Output HIGH Voltage Corner Point HIGH | -1035 | | | mV | $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Min)}$ or $V_{IL(Max)}$ Loading with 50Ω to -2V |
| V_{OLC} | Output LOW Voltage Corner Point LOW | | | -1610 | mV | |
| V_{IH} | Input HIGH Voltage | 2.0 | | 5.0 | V | Over V_{TTL} , V_{EE} , T_C Range |
| V_{IL} | Input LOW Voltage | 0 | | 0.8 | V | Over V_{TTL} , V_{EE} , T_C Range |
| I_{IH} | Input HIGH Current | | | 70 | μA | $V_{IN} = +2.7V$ |
| | Breakdown Test | | | 1.0 | mA | $V_{IN} = +5.5V$ |
| I_{IL} | Input LOW Current | -700 | | | μA | $V_{IN} = +0.5V$ |
| V_{FCD} | Input Clamp Diode Voltage | -1.2 | | | V | $I_{IN} = -18$ mA |
| I_{EE} | V_{EE} Supply Current | | | | mA | LE LOW, OE and DIR HIGH |
| | | | | -75 | | Inputs OPEN |
| | | -159 -169 | | -75 | | $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-4.8V$ $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$ |

Note 8: The specified limits represent the "worst case" value for the parameter. Since these values normally occur at the temperature extremes, additional noise immunity and guardbanding can be achieved by decreasing the allowable system operating ranges. Conditions for testing shown in the tables are chosen to guarantee operation under "worst case" conditions.

Commercial Version (Continued)
ECL-to-TTL DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 9)

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$, $T_C = 0^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$, $C_L = 50$ pF, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Conditions |
|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| V_{OH} | Output HIGH Voltage | 2.7 2.4 | 3.1 2.9 | | V | $I_{OH} = -3$ mA, $V_{TTL} = 4.75V$ $I_{OH} = -3$ mA, $V_{TTL} = 4.50V$ |
| V_{OL} | Output LOW Voltage | | 0.3 | 0.5 | V | $I_{OL} = 24$ mA, $V_{TTL} = 4.50V$ |
| V_{IH} | Input HIGH Voltage | -1165 | | -870 | mV | Guaranteed HIGH Signal for All Inputs |
| V_{IL} | Input LOW Voltage | -1830 | | -1475 | mV | Guaranteed LOW Signal for All Inputs |
| I_{IH} | Input HIGH Current | | | 350 | μA | $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ (Max) |
| I_{IL} | Input LOW Current | 0.50 | | | μA | $V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ (Min) |
| I_{OZHT} | 3-STATE Current Output HIGH | | | 70 | μA | $V_{OUT} = +2.7V$ |
| I_{OZLT} | 3-STATE Current Output LOW | -700 | | | μA | $V_{OUT} = +0.5V$ |
| I_{OS} | Output Short-Circuit Current | -150 | | -60 | mA | $V_{OUT} = 0.0V$, $V_{TTL} = +5.5V$ |
| I_{TTL} | V_{TTL} Supply Current | | | 74 49 67 | mA mA mA | TTL Outputs LOW TTL Outputs HIGH TTL Outputs in 3-STATE |

DIP TTL-to-ECL AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 9)

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = 0^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|--------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | T_N to E_n (Transparent) | 1.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 3.8 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to E_n | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.9 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PZH} | OE to E_n (Cutoff to HIGH) | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 4.8 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | OE to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 4.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | DIR to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 4.5 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{SET} | T_n to LE | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{HOLD} | T_n to LE | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| $t_{PW}(H)$ | Pulse Width LE | 2.1 | | 2.1 | | 2.1 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{TLH} t_{THL} | Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20% | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |

Note 9: The specified limits represent the "worst" case value for the parameter. Since these values normally occur at the temperature extremes, additional noise immunity and guardbanding can be achieved by decreasing the allowable system operating ranges. Conditions for testing shown in the tables are chosen to guarantee operation under "worst case" conditions.

Commercial Version (Continued) DIP ECL-to-TTL AC Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$, $C_L = 50$ pF

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = 0^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | E_n to T_n (Transparent) | 2.3 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 5.9 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to T_n | 3.1 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 7.7 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PZH} t_{PZL} | OE to T_n (Enable Time) | 3.4 | 8.45 | 3.7 | 8.95 | 4.0 | 9.7 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | OE to T_n (Disable Time) | 3.2 | 8.95 | 3.3 | 8.95 | 3.5 | 9.2 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | DIR to T_n (Disable Time) | 2.7 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 8.95 | ns | Figures 3, 6 |
| t_{SET} | E_n to LE | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | ns | Figures 3, 6 |
| t_{HOLD} | E_n to LE | 2.1 | | 2.1 | | 2.6 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| $t_{PW(H)}$ | Pulse Width LE | 4.1 | | 4.1 | | 4.1 | | ns | Figures 3, 7 |

SOIC and PLCC TTL-to-ECL AC Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = 0^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|------------------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | T_n to E_n (Transparent) | 1.1 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to E_n | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.7 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PZH} | OE to E_n (Cutoff to HIGH) | 1.3 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 4.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | OE to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.5 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 4.4 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | DIR to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{SET} | T_n to LE | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{HOLD} | T_n to LE | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| $t_{PW(H)}$ | Pulse Width LE | 2.0 | | 2.0 | | 2.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{TLH} t_{THL} | Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20% | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{OSHL} | Maximum Skew Common Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 10) |
| t_{OSLH} | Maximum Skew Common Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 200 | | 200 | | 200 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 10) |
| t_{OST} | Maximum Skew Opposite Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 650 | | 650 | | 650 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 10) |
| t_{PS} | Maximum Skew Pin (Signal) Transition Variation Data to Output Path | | 650 | | 650 | | 650 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 10) |

Note 10: Output-to-Output Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any outputs within the same packaged device. The specifications apply to any outputs switching in the same direction either HIGH-to-LOW (t_{OSHL}), or LOW-to-HIGH (t_{OSLH}), or in opposite directions both HL and LH (t_{OST}). Parameters t_{OST} and t_{PS} guaranteed by design.

Commercial Version (Continued) SOIC and PLCC ECL-to-TTL AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $C_L = 50$ pF

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = 0^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | E_n to T_n (Transparent) | 2.3 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 5.7 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to T_n | 3.1 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 7.5 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PZH} t_{PZL} | OE to T_n (Enable Time) | 3.4 | 8.25 | 3.7 | 8.75 | 4.0 | 9.5 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | OE to T_n (Disable Time) | 3.2 | 8.75 | 3.3 | 8.75 | 3.5 | 9.0 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | DIR to T_n (Disable Time) | 2.7 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 8.75 | ns | Figures 3, 6 |
| t_{SET} | E_n to LE | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{HOLD} | E_n to LE | 2.0 | | 2.0 | | 2.5 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| $t_{PW(H)}$ | Pulse Width LE | 4.0 | | 4.0 | | 4.0 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{OSHL} | Maximum Skew Common Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 600 | | 600 | | 600 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 11) |
| t_{OSLH} | Maximum Skew Common Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 850 | | 850 | | 850 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 11) |
| t_{OST} | Maximum Skew Opposite Edge Output-to-Output Variation Data to Output Path | | 1350 | | 1350 | | 1350 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 11) |
| t_{PS} | Maximum Skew Pin (Signal) Transition Variation Data to Output Path | | 950 | | 950 | | 950 | ps | PLCC Only (Note 11) |

Note 11: Output-to-Output Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any outputs within the same packaged device. The specifications apply to any outputs switching in the same direction either HIGH-to-LOW (t_{OSHL}), or LOW-to-HIGH (t_{OSLH}), or in opposite directions both HL and LH (t_{OST}). Parameters t_{OST} and t_{PS} guaranteed by design.

Industrial Version**PLCC TTL-to-ECL DC Electrical Characteristics** (Note 12)
 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$, $T_C = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = -40^{\circ}C$ | | $T_C = 0^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|-----------|--|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|--|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| V_{OH} | Output HIGH Voltage | -1085 | -870 | -1025 | -870 | mV | $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Max)}$ or $V_{IL(Min)}$ |
| V_{OL} | Output LOW Voltage | -1830 | -1575 | -1830 | -1620 | mV | Loading with 50Ω to $-2V$ |
| | Cutoff Voltage | | -1900 | | -1950 | mV | OE or DIR LOW, $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Max)}$ or $V_{IL(Min)}$, Loading with 50Ω to $-2V$ |
| V_{OHC} | Output HIGH Voltage Corner Point HIGH | -1095 | | -1035 | | mV | $V_{IN} = V_{IH(Min)}$ or $V_{IL(Max)}$ |
| V_{OLC} | Output LOW Voltage Corner Point LOW | | -1565 | | -1610 | mV | Loading with 50Ω to $-2V$ |
| V_{IH} | Input HIGH Voltage | 2.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | V | Over V_{TTL} , V_{EE} , T_C Range |
| V_{IL} | Input LOW Voltage | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.8 | V | Over V_{TTL} , V_{EE} , T_C Range |
| I_{IH} | Input HIGH Current | | 70 | | 70 | μA | $V_{IN} = +2.7V$ |
| | Breakdown Test | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | mA | $V_{IN} = +5.5V$ |
| I_{IL} | Input LOW Current | -700 | | -700 | | μA | $V_{IN} = +0.5V$ |
| V_{FCD} | Input Clamp Diode Voltage | -1.2 | | -1.2 | | V | $I_{IN} = -18 mA$ |
| I_{EE} | V_{EE} Supply Current | | | | | mA | LE LOW, OE and DIR HIGH Inputs OPEN $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-4.8V$ $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$ |
| | | -159 | -70 | -159 | -75 | | |
| | | -169 | -70 | -169 | -75 | | |

PLCC ECL-to-TTL DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 12)
 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$, $T_C = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $C_L = 50 pF$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = -40^{\circ}C$ | | $T_C = 0^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|--|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| V_{OH} | Output HIGH Voltage | 2.7 | | 2.7 | | V | $I_{OH} = -3 mA$, $V_{TTL} = 4.75V$ $I_{OH} = -3 mA$, $V_{TTL} = 4.50V$ |
| | | 2.4 | | 2.4 | | | |
| V_{OL} | Output LOW Voltage | | 0.5 | | 0.5 | V | $I_{OL} = 24 mA$, $V_{TTL} = 4.50V$ |
| V_{IH} | Input HIGH Voltage | -1170 | -870 | -1165 | -870 | mV | Guaranteed HIGH Signal for All Inputs |
| V_{IL} | Input LOW Voltage | -1830 | -1480 | -1830 | -1475 | mV | Guaranteed LOW Signal for All Inputs |
| I_{IH} | Input HIGH Current | | 425 | | 350 | μA | $V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Max)$ |
| I_{IH} | Input LOW Current | 0.50 | | 0.50 | | μA | $V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Min)$ |
| I_{OZHT} | 3-STATE Current Output HIGH | | 70 | | 70 | μA | $V_{OUT} = +2.7V$ |
| I_{OZLT} | 3-STATE Current Output LOW | -700 | | -700 | | μA | $V_{OUT} = +0.5V$ |
| I_{OS} | Output Short-Circuit Current | -150 | -60 | -150 | -60 | mA | $V_{OUT} = 0.0V$, $V_{TTL} = +5.5V$ |
| I_{TTL} | V_{TTL} Supply Current | | 74 | | 74 | mA | TTL Outputs LOW |
| | | | 49 | | 49 | | TTL Outputs HIGH |
| | | | 67 | | 67 | | TTL Outputs in 3-STATE |

Note 12: The specified limits represent the "worst case" value for the parameter. Since these values normally occur at the temperature extremes, additional noise immunity and guardbanding can be achieved by decreasing the allowable system operating ranges. Conditions for testing shown in the tables are chosen to guarantee operation under "worst case" conditions.

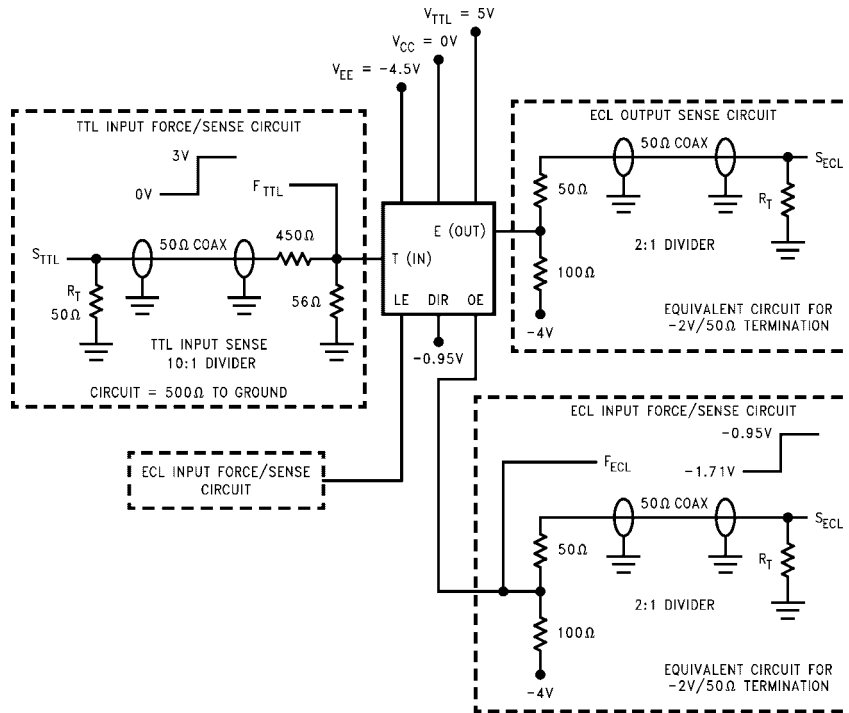
Industrial Version (Continued)
PLCC TTL-to-ECL AC Electrical Characteristics
 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = -40^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|--------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | T_n to E_n (Transparent) | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to E_n | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.7 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PZH} | OE to E_n (Cutoff to HIGH) | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 4.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | OE to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 4.4 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{PHZ} | DIR to E_n (HIGH to Cutoff) | 1.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{SET} | T_n to LE | 2.5 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{HOLD} | T_n to LE | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| $t_{PW(H)}$ | Pulse Width LE | 2.5 | | 2.0 | | 2.0 | | ns | Figures 1, 2 |
| t_{TLH} t_{THL} | Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20% | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | ns | Figures 1, 2 |

PLCC ECL-to-TTL AC Electrical Characteristics
 $V_{EE} = -4.2V$ to $-5.7V$, $V_{TTL} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $C_L = 50$ pF

| Symbol | Parameter | $T_C = 0^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 25^\circ C$ | | $T_C = 85^\circ C$ | | Units | Conditions |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|--------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | | |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | E_n to T_n (Transparent) | 2.3 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 5.7 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PLH} t_{PHL} | LE to T_n | 3.1 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 7.5 | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{PZH} t_{PZL} | OE to T_n (Enable Time) | 3.4 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 8.75 | 4.0 | 9.5 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | OE to T_n (Disable Time) | 3.2 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 8.75 | 3.5 | 9.0 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ} | DIR to T_n (Disable Time) | 2.7 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 8.75 | ns | Figures 3, 5 |
| t_{SET} | E_n to LE | 2.5 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| t_{HOLD} | E_n to LE | 2.3 | | 2.0 | | 2.5 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |
| $t_{PW(H)}$ | Pulse Width LE | 4.0 | | 4.0 | | 4.0 | | ns | Figures 3, 4 |

Test Circuitry (TTL-to-ECL)



- Note:**
- $R_T = 50\Omega$ termination. When an input or output is being monitored by a scope, R_T is supplied by the scope's 50Ω resistance. When an input or output is not being monitored, an external 50Ω resistance must be applied to serve as R_T .
 - TTL and ECL force signals are brought to the DUT via 50Ω coax lines.
 - V_{TTL} is decoupled to ground with $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$ and V_{EE} is decoupled to ground with $0.01\ \mu\text{F}$ and V_{CC} is connected to ground.
 - For ECL input pins, the equivalent force/sense circuitry is optional.

FIGURE 1. TTL-to-ECL AC Test Circuit

Switching Waveforms (TTL-to-ECL)

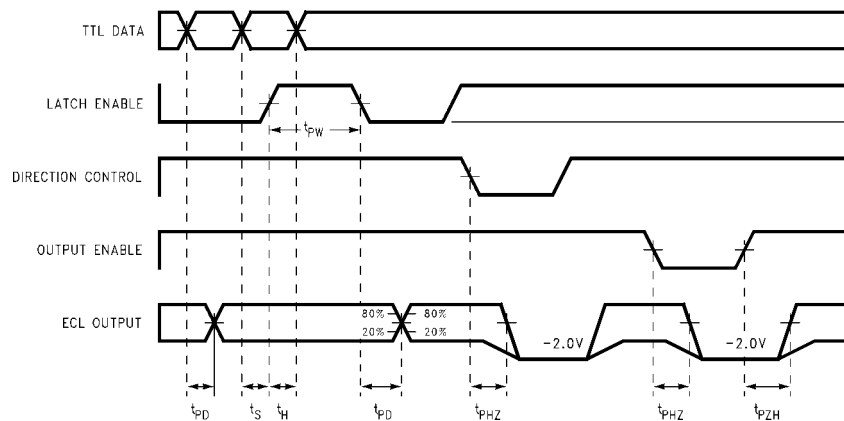
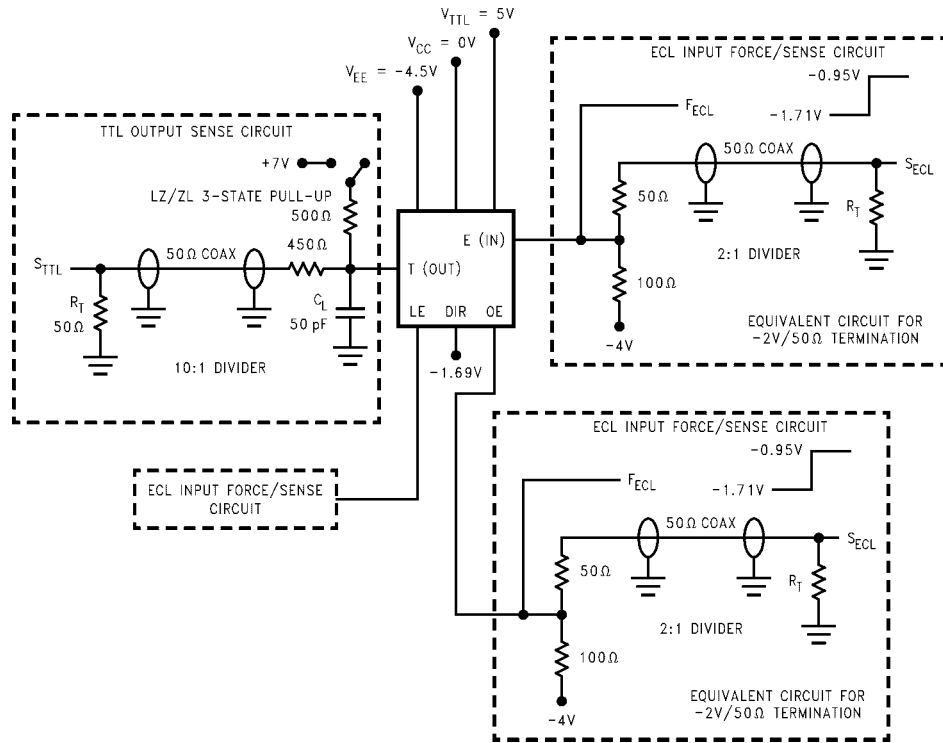


FIGURE 2. TTL to ECL Transition—Propagation Delay and Transition Times

Test Circuitry (ECL-to-TTL)

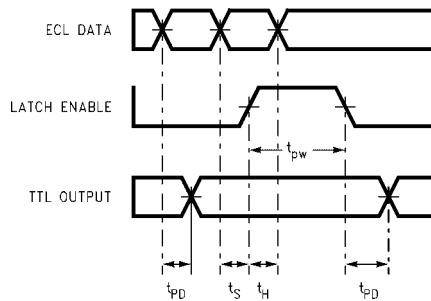


Note:

- $R_T = 50\Omega$ termination. When an input or output is being monitored by a scope, R_T is supplied by the scope's 50 Ω resistance. When an input or output is not being monitored, an external 50 Ω resistance must be applied to serve as R_T .
- The TTL 3-State pull up switch is connected to +7V only for ZL and LZ tests.
- TTL and ECL force signals are brought to the DUT via 50 Ω coax lines.
- V_{TTL} is decoupled to ground with 0.1 μF , V_{EE} is decoupled to ground with 0.01 μF and V_{CC} is connected to ground.

FIGURE 3. ECL-to-TTL AC Test Circuit

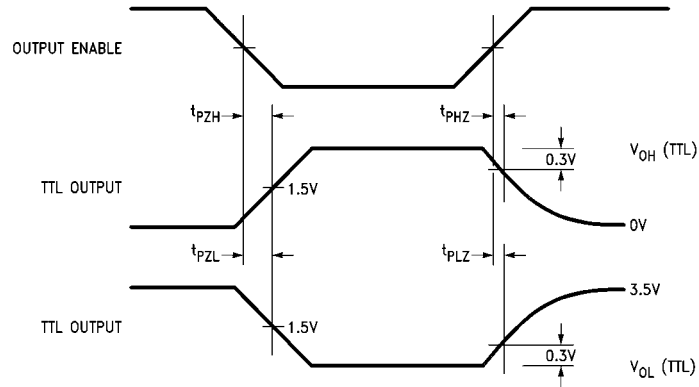
Switching Waveforms (ECL-to-TTL)



Note: DIR is LOW, and OE is HIGH

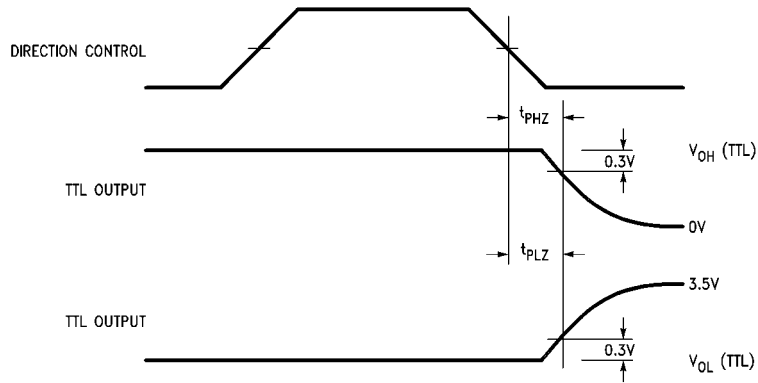
FIGURE 4. ECL-to-TTL Transition—Propagation Delay and Transition Times

Switching Waveforms (ECL-to-TTL) (Continued)



Note: DIR is LOW, LE is HIGH

FIGURE 5. ECL-to-TTL Transition, OE to TTL Output, Enable and Disable Times



Note: OE is HIGH, LE is HIGH

FIGURE 6. ECL-to-TTL Transition, DIR to TTL Output, Disable Time

Applications

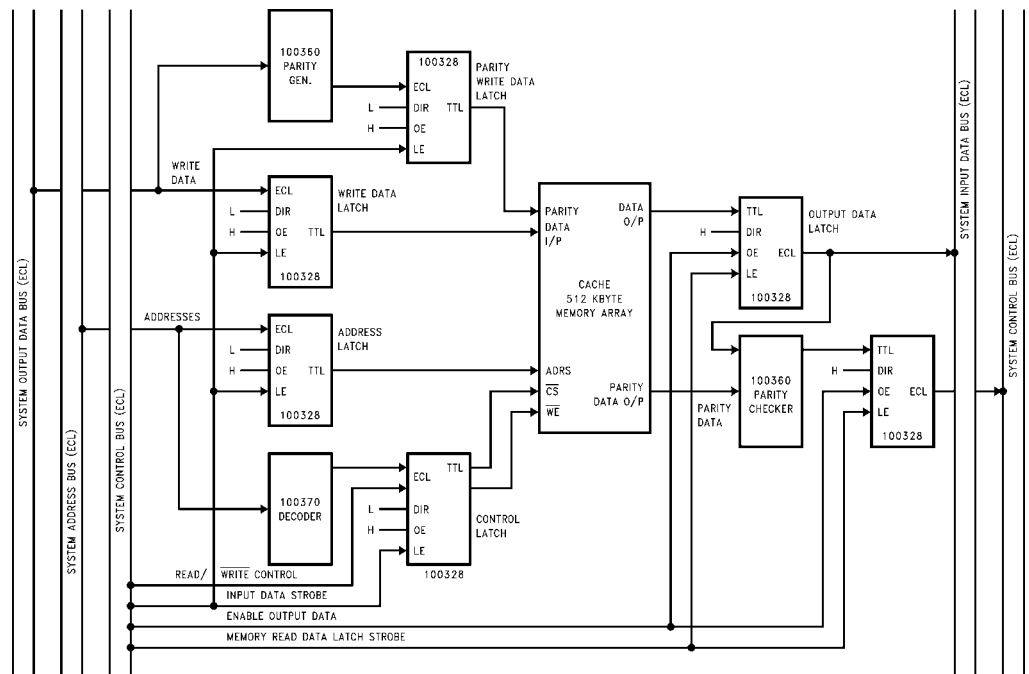
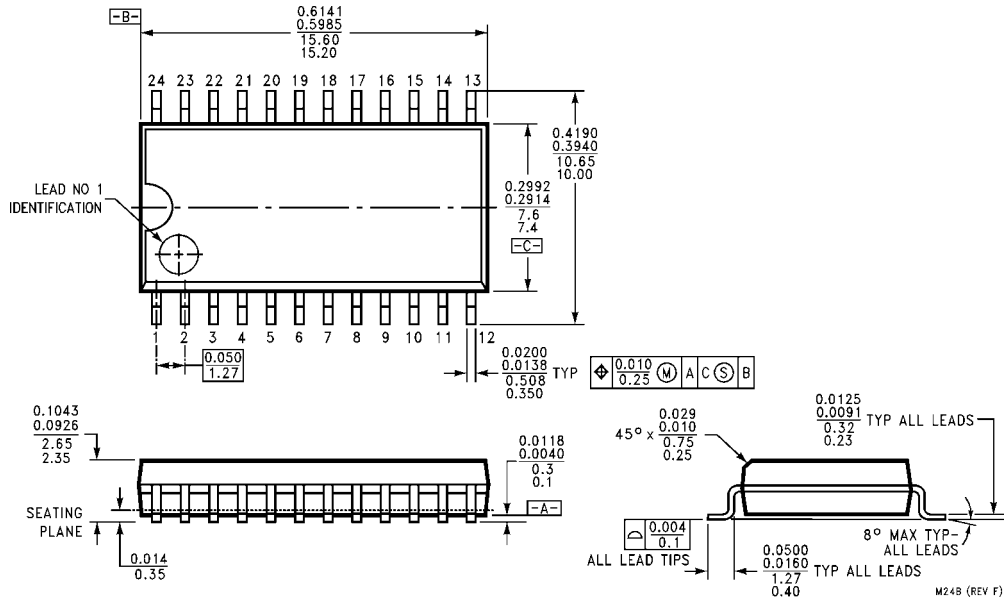
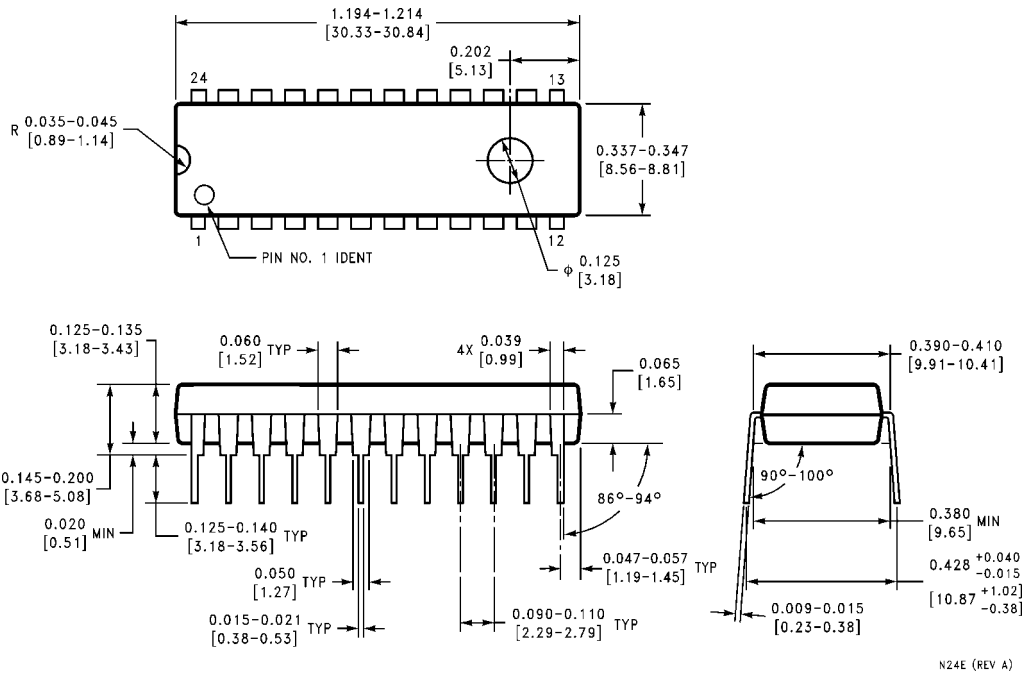


FIGURE 7. Applications Diagram—MOS/TTL SRAM Interface Using 100328 ECL–TTL Latched Translator

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



**24-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-013, 0.300 Wide
Package Number M24B**



**24-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-010, 0.400 Wide
Package Number N24E**

