CDC305 OCTAL DIVIDE-BY-2 CIRCUIT/CLOCK DRIVER

DORNPACKAGE

SCAS326A - JUNE 1990 - REVISED NOVEMBER 1995

- Replaces SN74AS305
- Maximum Output Skew of 1 ns
- Maximum Pulse Skew of 1 ns
- TTL-Compatible Inputs and Outputs
- Center-Pin V_{CC} and GND Configurations Minimize High-Speed Switching Noise
- Package Options Include Plastic Small-Outline (D) Package and Standard Plastic (N) 300-mil DIPs

(TOP VIEW)] Q2 Q3 Q4[] 2 15 Q1 GND∏ 3 14 CLR GND 4 13] v_{cc} GND 5 □ v_{cc} 12 11 CLK Q5 6 Q6[7 10 PRE $\overline{Q}7$ 9 $\Pi \overline{Q} 8$

description

The CDC305 contains eight flip-flops designed to have low skew between outputs. The eight outputs (four in-phase with CLK and four out-of-phase) toggle on successive CLK pulses. Preset (\overline{PRE}) and clear (\overline{CLR}) inputs are provided to set the Q and \overline{Q} outputs high or low independent of the clock (\overline{CLK}) input.

The CDC305 has output and pulse-skew parameters $t_{sk(0)}$ and $t_{sk(p)}$ to ensure performance as a clock driver when a divide-by-two function is required.

The CDC305 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS			OUTPUTS		
CLR	PRE	CLK	Q1-Q4	$\overline{Q}5-\overline{Q}8$	
L	Н	Χ	L	Н	
Н	L	X	Н	L	
L	L	X	∟†	լ†	
Н	Н	L	Q ₀	\overline{Q}_0	
Н	Н	1	\overline{Q}_0	Q_0	

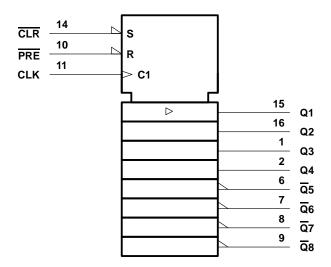
[†] This configuration does not persist when PRE or CLR returns to its inactive (high) level.



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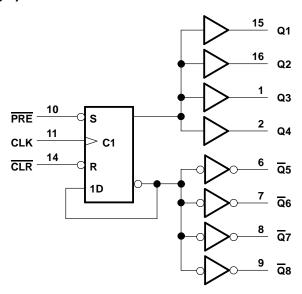


logic symbol†



[†] This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

logic diagram (positive logic)



absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)‡

Supply voltage, V _{CC}	
Input voltage, V _I	7 V
Maximum power dissipation at T _A = 55°C (in still air) (see Note 1): D package	0.77 W
N package	1.2 W
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}	65°C to 150°C

[‡] 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.

NOTE 1: The maximum package power dissipation is calculated using a junction temperature of 150°C and a board trace length of 300 mils, except for the N package, which has a trace length of zero. For more information, refer to the *Package Thermal Considerations* application note in the 1994 *ABT Advanced BiCMOS Technology Data Book*, literature number SCBD002B.



SCAS326A - JUNE 1990 - REVISED NOVEMBER 1995

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
VCC	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	2			V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
ІОН	High-level output current			-24	mA
lOL	Low-level output current			48	mA
TA	Operating free-air temperature	0		70	°C

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TYP [†]	MAX	UNIT
VIK	V _{CC} = 4.5 V,	$I_{I} = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2	V
VOH	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V},$	$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$	V _{CC} -2			٧
	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V},$	$I_{OH} = -24 \text{ mA}$	2	2.8		٧
V _{OL}	V _{CC} = 4.5 V,	$I_{OL} = 48 \text{ mA}$		0.3	0.5	V
lį	V _{CC} = 5.5 V,	V _I = 7 V			0.1	mA
lн	V _{CC} = 5.5 V,	V _I = 2.7 V			20	μΑ
IΙL	V _{CC} = 5.5 V,	V _I = 0.4 V			-0.5	mA
IO [‡]	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V,$	V _O = 2.25 V	-50		-150	mA
Icc	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V,$	See Note 2		40	70	mA

timing requirements over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
fclock	Clock frequency	;y		80	MHz
		CLR or PRE low	5		
t _W	Pulse duration	CLK high	4		ns
		CLK low	6		
t _{su}	Setup time before CLK↑	CLR or PRE inactive	6		ns

[†] All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C. ‡ The output conditions have been chosen to produce a current that closely approximates one half of the true short-circuit output current, I_{OS}. NOTE 2: I_{CC} is measured with CLK and PRE grounded, then with CLK and CLR grounded.

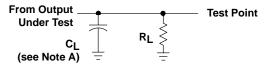
SCAS326A – JUNE 1990 – REVISED NOVEMBER 1995

switching characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

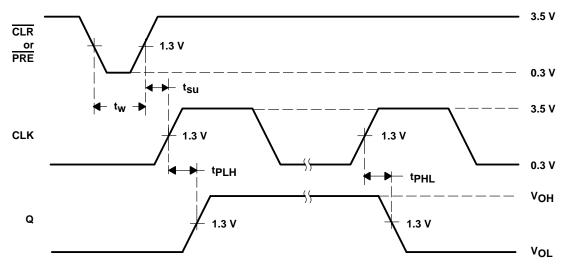
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
f _{max} ‡				80			MHz		
^t PLH	CLK	Q, \overline{Q}	R_L = 500 Ω, C_L = 50 pF	2	6	9	ns		
^t PHL	CLK	Q, Q		2	6	9			
^t PLH	PRE or CLR	Q, \overline{Q}	$R_{I} = 500 \Omega$, $C_{I} = 50 pF$	3	7	12	ns		
^t PHL	PRE OF CLR		KL = 300 s2,	3	7	12	110		
	CLK	Ια	R_L = 500 Ω, C_L = 10 pF to 30 pF, See Figure 2			1			
^t sk(o)		Q				1	ns		
		Q1– <u>Q</u> 8				1.5			
t _{sk(p)}	CLK	t	Q1, Q 8	$R_L = 500 \Omega$, $C_L = 10 pF to 30 pF$			1.5		
		$Q2-\overline{Q7}$ $RL = 5$	C = 500 22, CL = 10 pr to 50 pr			2	ns		
t _r						4.5	ns		
t _f		_				3.5	ns		

[†] All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



LOAD CIRCUIT



NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

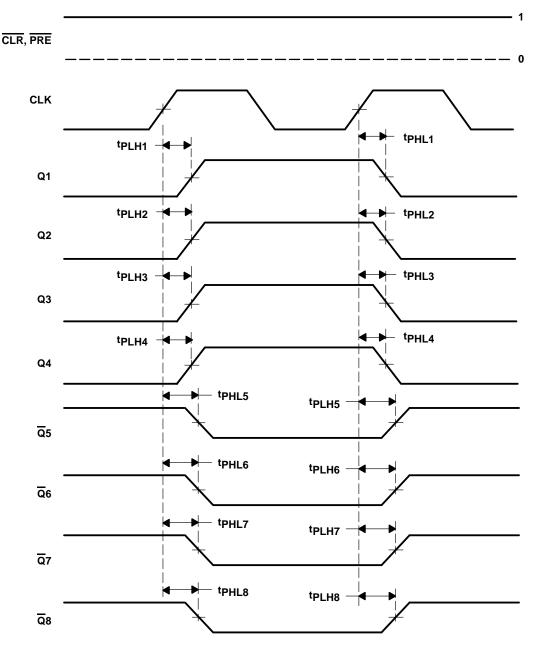
B. Input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR \leq 10 MHz, t_{Γ} = 2.5 ns, t_{f} = 2.5 ns.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



 $[\]ddagger$ f_{max} minimum values are at C_L = 0 to 30 pF.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. $t_{Sk(0)}$ CLK to Q are calculated as the greater of:

- $\dot{}$ The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpLHn (n = 1, 2, 3, 4)
- The difference between the fastest and slowest of t_{PHLn} (n = 1, 2, 3, 4)
- B. $t_{sk(0)}$ CLK to \overline{Q} are calculated as the greater of:
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpLHn (n = 5, 6, 7, 8)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of t_{PHLn} (n = 5, 6, 7, 8)
- C. $t_{Sk(0)}$ CLK to Q and \overline{Q} are calculated as the greater of:
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of tpLHn (n = 1, 2, 3, 4), tpHLn (n = 5, 6, 7, 8)
 - The difference between the fastest and slowest of t_{PHLn} (n = 1, 2, 3, 4), t_{PLHn} (n = 5, 6, 7, 8)
- D. $t_{Sk(p)}$ is calculated as the greater of | $t_{PLHn} t_{PHLn}$ | (n = 1, 2, 3, ..., 8).

Figure 2. Waveforms for Calculation of $t_{sk(o)}$ and $t_{sk(p)}$



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