National Semiconductor

DS75362 Dual TTL-to-MOS Driver

General Description

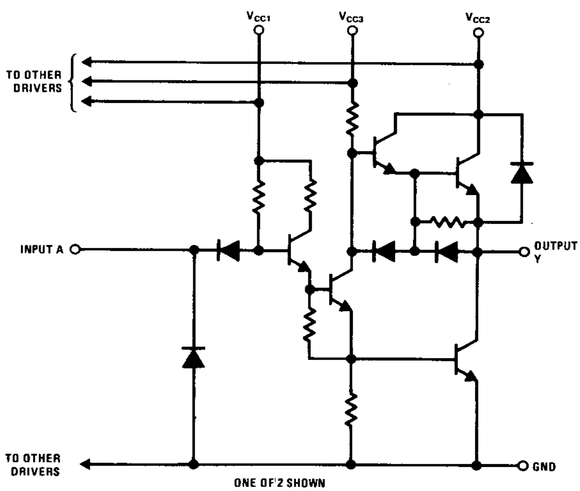
The DS75362 is a dual monolithic integrated TTL-to-MOS driver and interface circuit that accepts standard TTL input signals and provides high-current and high-voltage output levels suitable for driving MOS circuits. It is used to drive address, control, and timing inputs for several types of MOS RAMs including the 1103.

The DS75362 operates from the TTL 5V supply and the MOS V_{SS} and V_{BB} supplies in many applications. This device has been optimized for operation with V_{CC2} supply voltage from 16V to 20V, and with nominal V_{CC3} supply voltage from 3V to 4V higher than V_{CC2}. However, it is designed so as to be usable over a much wider range of V_{CC2} and V_{CC3}. In some applications the V_{CC3} power supply can be eliminated by connecting the V_{CC3} pin to the V_{CC2} pin.

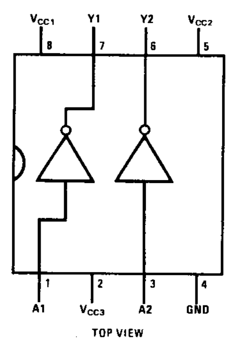
Features

- Dual positive-logic NAND TTL-to-MOS driver
- Versatile interface circuit for use between TTL and high-current, high-voltage systems
- Capable of driving high-capacitance loads
- Compatible with many popular MOS RAMs
- V_{CC2} supply voltage variable over wide range to 24V maximum
- V_{CC3} supply voltage pin available
- V_{CC3} pin can be connected to V_{CC2} pin in some applications
- TTL compatible diode-clamped inputs
- Operates from standard bipolar and MOS supply voltages
- High-speed switching
- Transient overdrive minimizes power dissipation
- Low standby power dissipation

Schematic and Connection Diagrams



Dual-In-Line Package



Order Number DS75362J-8 or DS75362N
See NS Package J08A or N08A

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage Range of V_{CC1}	−0.5V to 7V
Supply Voltage Range of V_{CC2}	−0.5V to 25V
Supply Voltage Range of V_{CC3}	−0.5V to 30V
Input Voltage	5.5V
Inter-Input Voltage (Note 4)	5.5V
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Maximum Power Dissipation* at 25°C	
Molded Package	1022 mW
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C

*Derate molded package 8.2 mW/°C above 25°C.

Operating Conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage (V_{CC1})	4.75	5.25	V
Supply Voltage (V_{CC2})	4.75	24	V
Supply Voltage (V_{CC3})	V_{CC2}	28	V
Voltage Difference Between Supply Voltages: $V_{CC3}-V_{CC2}$	0	10	V
Operating Ambient Temperature Range (T_A)	0	70	°C

Electrical Characteristics (Notes 2 and 3)

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage		2			V
V_{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage				0.8	V
V_I	Input Clamp Voltage	$I_I = -12$ mA			−1.5	V
V_{OH}	High-Level Output Voltage	$V_{CC3} = V_{CC2}+3V$, $V_{IL} = 0.8V$, $I_{OH} = -100\mu A$	$V_{CC2}-0.3$	$V_{CC2}-0.1$		V
		$V_{CC3} = V_{CC2}+3V$, $V_{IL} = 0.8V$, $I_{OH} = -10$ mA	$V_{CC2}-1.2$	$V_{CC2}-0.9$		V
		$V_{CC3} = V_{CC2}$, $V_{IL} = 0.8V$, $I_{OH} = -50\mu A$	$V_{CC2}-1$	$V_{CC2}-0.7$		V
		$V_{CC3} = V_{CC2}$, $V_{IL} = 0.8V$, $I_{OH} = -10$ mA	$V_{CC2}-2.3$	$V_{CC2}-1.8$		V
V_{OL}	Low-Level Output Voltage	$V_{IH} = 2V$, $I_{OL} = 10$ mA		0.15	0.3	V
		V_{CC3} = 15V to 28V, $V_{IH} = 2V$, $I_{OL} = 40$ mA		0.25	0.5	V
V_O	Output Clamp Voltage	$V_I = 0V$, $I_{OH} = 20$ mA			$V_{CC2}+1.5$	V
I_I	Input Current at Maximum Input Voltage	$V_I = 5.5V$			1	mA
I_{IH}	High-Level Input Current	$V_I = 2.4V$			40	µA
I_{IL}	Low-Level Input Current	$V_I = 0.4V$		−1	−1.6	mA
$I_{CC1(H)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC1}, All Outputs High	$V_{CC1} = 5.25V$, $V_{CC2} = 24V$, $V_{CC3} = 28V$, All Inputs at 0V, No Load		2	4	mA
$I_{CC2(H)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC2}, All Outputs High			−1.1 −1.1	+0.25 −1.6	mA mA
$I_{CC3(H)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC3}, All Outputs High			1.1	1.8	mA
$I_{CC1(L)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC1}, All Outputs Low	$V_{CC1} = 5.25V$, $V_{CC2} = 24V$, $V_{CC3} = 28V$, All Inputs at 5V, No Load		15	23.5	mA
$I_{CC2(L)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC2}, All Outputs Low				1.5	mA
$I_{CC3(L)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC3}, All Outputs Low			8	12.5	mA
$I_{CC2(H)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC2}, All Outputs High	$V_{CC1} = 5.25V$, $V_{CC2} = 24V$, $V_{CC3} = 24V$, All Inputs at 0V, No Load			0.25	mA
$I_{CC3(H)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC3}, All Outputs High				0.5	mA
$I_{CC2(S)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC2}, Stand-by Condition	$V_{CC1} = 0V$, $V_{CC2} = 24V$, $V_{CC3} = 24V$, All Inputs at 5V, No Load			0.25	mA
$I_{CC3(S)}$	Supply Current from V_{CC3}, Stand-by Condition				0.5	mA

Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. Except for "Operating Temperature Range" they are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The table of "Electrical Characteristics" provides conditions for actual device operation.

Note 2: Unless otherwise specified min/max limits apply across the 0°C to +70°C range for the DS75362. All typical values are for T_A = 25°C and V_{CC1} = 5V and V_{CC2} = 20V and V_{CC3} = 24V.

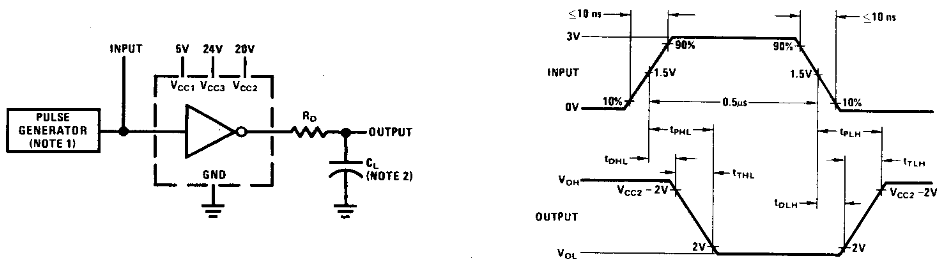
Note 3: All currents into device pins shown as positive, out of device pins as negative, all voltages referenced to ground unless otherwise noted. All values shown as max or min on absolute value basis.

Note 4: This rating applies between any two inputs of any one of the gates.

Switching Characteristics (V_{CC1} = 5V, V_{CC2} = 20V, V_{CC3} = 24V, T_A = 25°C)

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
t_{DLH}	Delay Time, Low-to-High Level Output	C_L = 200 pF, R_D = 24Ω, (*Figure 1*)		11	20	ns
t_{DHL}	Delay Time, High-to-Low Level Output			10	18	ns
t_{TLH}	Transition Time, Low-to-High Level Output			20	33	ns
t_{THL}	Transition Time, High-to-Low Level Output			20	33	ns
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay Time, Low-to-High Level Output		10	31	48	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time, High-to-Low Level Output		10	30	46	ns

AC Test Circuit and Switching Time Waveforms



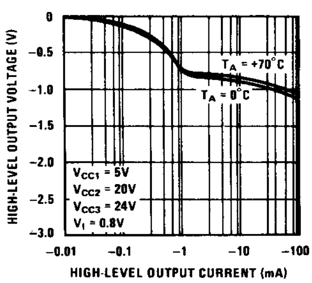
Note 1: The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, Z_{OUT} ≈ 50Ω.

Note 2: C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

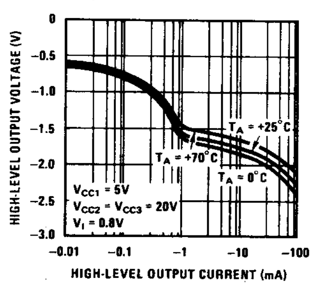
FIGURE 1. Switching Times, Each Driver

Typical Performance Characteristics

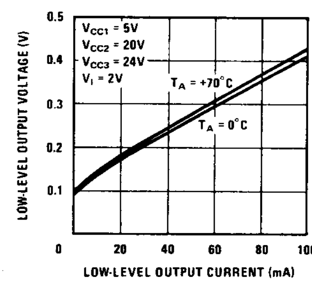
High-Level Output Voltage vs Output Current



High-Level Output Voltage vs Output Current

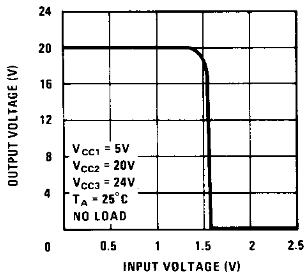


Low-Level Output Voltage Output Current

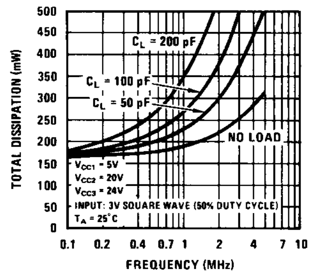


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

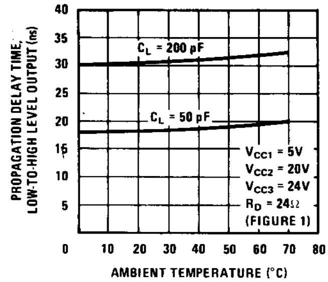
Voltage Transfer Characteristics



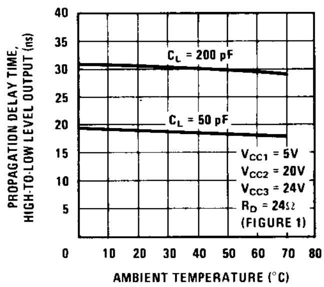
Total Dissipation (Two Drivers) vs Frequency



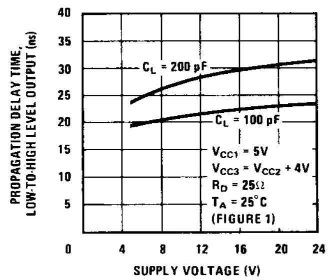
Propagation Delay Time, Low-to-High Level Output vs Ambient Temperature



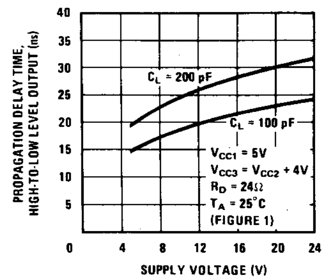
Propagation Delay Time, High-to-Low Level Output vs Ambient Temperature



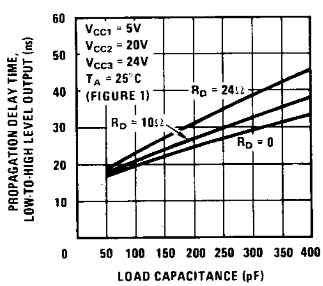
Propagation Delay Time, Low-to-High Level Output vs V_{CC2} Supply Voltage



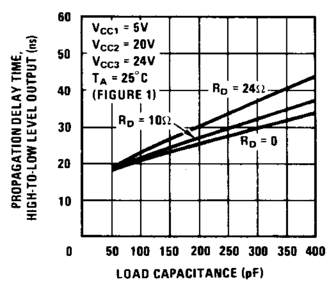
Propagation Delay Time, High-to-Low Level Output vs V_{CC2} Supply Voltage



Propagation Delay Time, Low-to-High Level Output vs Load Capacitance

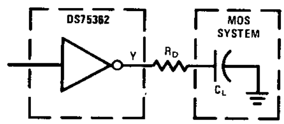


Propagation Delay Time, High-to-Low Level Output vs Load Capacitance



Typical Application

The fast switching speeds of this device may produce undesirable output transient overshoot because of load or wiring inductance. A small series damping resistor may be used to reduce or eliminate this output transient overshoot. The optimum value of the damping resistor depends on the specific load characteristics and switching speed. A typical value would be between 10Ω and 30Ω *(Figure 2)*.



Note: $R_D \approx 10\Omega$ to 30Ω (Optional).

FIGURE 2. Use of Damping Resistor to Reduce or Eliminate Output Transient Overshoot In Certain DS75362 Applications.

Thermal Information

POWER DISSIPATION PRECAUTIONS

Significant power may be dissipated in the DS75362 driver when charging and discharging high-capacitance loads over a wide voltage range at high frequencies. The total dissipation curve shows the power dissipated in a typical DS75362 as a function of load capacitance and frequency. Average power dissipation by this driver can be broken into three components:

$$P_{T(AV)} = P_{DC(AV)} + P_{C(AV)} + P_{S(AV)}$$

where $P_{DC(AV)}$ is the steady-state power dissipation with the output high or low, $P_{C(AV)}$ is the power level during charging or discharging of the load capacitance, and $P_{S(AV)}$ is the power dissipation during switching between the low and high levels. None of these include energy transferred to the load and all are averaged over a full cycle.

The power components per driver channel are:

$$P_{DC(AV)} = \frac{p_L t_L + p_H t_H}{T}$$

$$P_{C(AV)} \approx C\, V_C^2\, f$$

$$P_{S(AV)} = \frac{p_{LH} t_{LH} + p_{HL} t_{HL}}{T}$$

where the times are as defined in *Figure 3*.

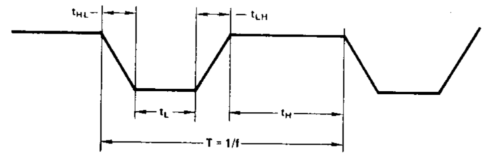


FIGURE 3. Output Voltage Waveform

p_L, p_H, p_{LH}, and p_{HL} are the respective instantaneous levels of power dissipation and C is load capacitance.

The DS75362 is so designed that P_S is a negligible portion of P_T in most applications. Except at very high frequencies, $t_L + t_H >> t_{LH} + t_{HL}$ so that P_S can be neglected. The total dissipation curve for no load demonstrates this point. The power dissipation contributions from two channels are then added together to obtain total device power.

The following example illustrates this power calculation technique. Assume two channels are operating identically with C = 100 pF, f = 2 MHz, V_{CC1} = 5V, V_{CC2} = 20V, V_{CC3} = 24V and duty cycle = 60% outputs high (t_H/T = 0.6). Also, assume V_{OH} = 20V, V_{OL} = 0.1V, P_S is negligible, and that the current from V_{CC2} is negligible when the output is low.

On a per-channel basis using data sheet values:

$$P_{DC(AV)} = \left[(5V\left(\frac{4\text{ mA}}{4}\right) + (20V)\left(\frac{-2.2\text{ mA}}{4}\right) + (24V)\left(\frac{2.2\text{ mA}}{4}\right)\right](0.6) + \left[(5V)\left(\frac{31\text{ mA}}{4}\right) + (20V)\left(\frac{0\text{ mA}}{4}\right) + (24V)\left(\frac{16\text{ mA}}{4}\right)\right](0.4)$$

$P_{DC(AV)}$ = 58 mW per channel

$P_{C(AV)} \approx$ (100 pF) $(19.9V)^2$ (2 MHz)

$P_{C(AV)} \approx$ 79 mW per channel.

For the total device dissipation of the two channels

$P_{T(AV)} \approx$ 2 (58 + 79)

$P_{T(AV)} \approx$ 274 mW typical for total package.