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- EPIC<sup>™</sup> (Enhanced-Performance Implanted CMOS) Submicron Process
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 250 mA Per JESD 17
- Typical V<sub>OLP</sub> (Output Ground Bounce)
  < 0.8 V at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C
- Typical V<sub>OHV</sub> (Output V<sub>OH</sub> Undershoot)
  2 V at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C
- Inputs Accept Voltages to 5.5 V
- Package Options Include Plastic Small-Outline (D), Shrink Small-Outline (DB), Thin Very Small-Outline (DGV), and Thin Shrink Small-Outline (PW) Packages

#### D. DB. DGV. OR PW PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) 16 NCC 1CLK 1K **□** 2 15 1 1 CLR 1J 14 1 2 CLR 3 1PRE [ 4 13 2CLK 1Q **∏** 5 12**∏** 2K 1Q 11 **∏** 2J 2Q 10 2PRE GND 8 9 2Q

#### description

This dual negative-edge-triggered J-K flip-flop is designed for 1.65-V to 3.6-V V<sub>CC</sub> operation.

A low level at the preset (PRE) or clear (CLR) inputs sets or resets the outputs, regardless of the levels of the other inputs. When PRE and CLR are inactive (high), data at the J and K inputs meeting the setup time requirements is transferred to the outputs on the negative-going edge of the clock pulse. Clock triggering occurs at a voltage level and is not directly related to the rise time of the clock pulse. Following the hold-time interval, data at the J and K inputs can be changed without affecting the levels at the outputs. The SN74LVC112A can perform as a toggle flip-flop by tying J and K high.

Inputs can be driven from either 3.3-V or 5-V devices. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in a mixed 3.3-V/5-V system environment.

The SN74LVC112A is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

		OUTI	PUTS			
PRE	CLR	CLK	J	K	Q	Q
L	Н	Х	Х	Х	Н	L
Н	L	X	Χ	X	L	Н
L	L	X	Χ	X	н†	H <sup>†</sup>
Н	Н	$\downarrow$	L	L	Q <sub>0</sub>	$\overline{Q}_0$
Н	Н	$\downarrow$	Н	L	Н	L
Н	Н	$\downarrow$	L	Н	L	Н
Н	Н	$\downarrow$	Н	Н	Tog	gle
Н	Н	Н	Χ	X	$Q_0$	$\overline{Q}_0$

<sup>†</sup> The output levels in this configuration may not meet the minimum levels for V<sub>OH</sub>. Furthermore, this configuration is unstable; that is, it does not persist when either PRE or CLR returns to its inactive (high) level.



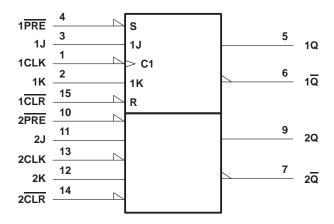
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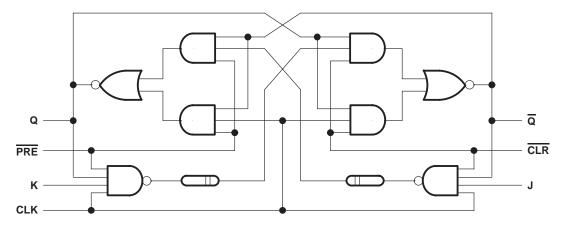
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### logic symbol†



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

#### logic diagram, each flip-flop (positive logic)





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

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub>		–0.5 V to 6.5 V
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)		
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> (see Notes 1 and 2)		0.5 V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V
Input clamp current, $I_{IK}$ ( $V_I < 0$ )		–50 mA
Output clamp current, $I_{OK}$ ( $V_O < 0$ )		
Continuous output current, IO		±50 mA
Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		±100 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ <sub>JA</sub> (see Note 3)	: D package	113°C/W
-	DB package	131°C/W
	DGV package	180°C/W
	PW package	149°C/W
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub>		–65°C to 150°C

<sup>†</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.

NOTES: 1. The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

- 2. The value of V<sub>CC</sub> is provided in the recommended operating conditions table.
- 3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 4)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V	Supply voltage	Operating	1.65	3.6	V
Vcc	Supply voltage	Data retention only	1.5		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>		
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7		V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.7	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		0.8	
٧ <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	·	0	5.5	V
VO	Output voltage		0	Vcc	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V		-4	
la	ah layal autaut aurrant	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		-8	mA
ІОН	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		-12	IIIA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		-24	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V		4	
la.	Low lovel output ourrent	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		8	A
lOL	Low-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		12	mA
	VCC = 3 V			24	
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate		0	10	ns/V
TA	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C

NOTE 4: 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.



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 μA	1.65 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> -0.2			
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -4 mA	1.65 V	1.2			
\/a	I <sub>OH</sub> = -8 mA	2.3 V	1.7			V
VOH	12 70	1.65 V 1.2			v	
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -12 mA	3 V 2.4				
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA	3 V	2.2			
	$I_{OL} = 100 \mu\text{A}$ 1.65 V to 3.6 V				0.2	
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	1.65 V			0.45	
VoL	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	2.3 V			0.7	V
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	2.7 V			0.4	
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	3 V			0.55	
lį	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	3.6 V			±5	μΑ
lcc	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	3.6 V			10	μΑ
ΔlCC	One input at V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.6 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.7 V to 3.6 V			500	μА
Ci	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	3.3 V		4.5		pF

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

# timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 1 through 3)

			V <sub>CC</sub> =		V <sub>CC</sub> =		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f <sub>clock</sub>	Clock frequency			‡		‡		150		150	MHz
t <sub>W</sub>	Pulse duration, CLK high or low		‡		‡		3.3		3.3		ns
		Data before CLK↓	‡		‡		2.3		3.1		
t <sub>su</sub>	Setup time	PRE or CLR inactive	‡		‡		1.1		2.4		ns
t <sub>h</sub>	Hold time, data after CLK↓		‡		‡		0.7		2.5		ns

<sup>‡</sup>This information was not available at the time of publication.

# switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figures 1 through 3)

PARAMETER		FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub> =	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		UNIT
		(INFOT)	(001F01)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
	f <sub>max</sub>			‡		‡		150		150			MHz
Г		CLR or PRE	0	‡	‡	‡	‡		5.5	1	3.4	4.8	no
	<sup>t</sup> pd	CLK	Q or Q	‡	‡	‡	‡		7.1	1	3.5	5.9	ns

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> This information was not available at the time of publication.

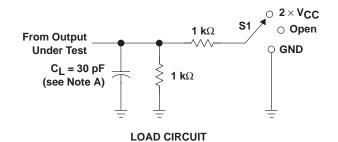


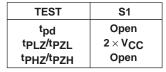
#### operating characteristics, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

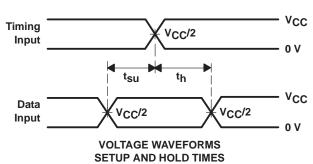
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
C <sub>pd</sub>	Power dissipation capacitance per flip-flop	f = 10 MHz	†	†	24	pF

<sup>†</sup> This information was not available at the time of publication.

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



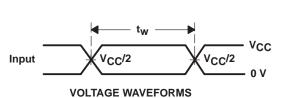




V<sub>CC</sub>/2

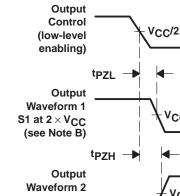
**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS** 

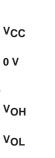
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES

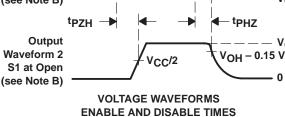


**PULSE DURATION** 

V<sub>CC</sub>/2







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

V<sub>CC</sub>/2

Input

Output

**tPLH** 

- 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.

V<sub>CC</sub>/2

- E. tpl 7 and tpH7 are the same as tdis.
- F. tpzL and tpzH are the same as ten.
- G. tplH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



VCC

**VCC** 

VoL

Vон

0 V

- 0 V

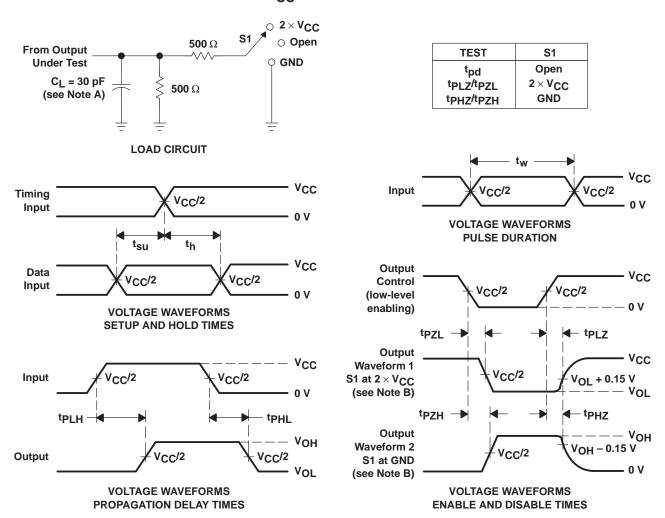
V<sub>CC</sub>/2

- tPLZ

V<sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V

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



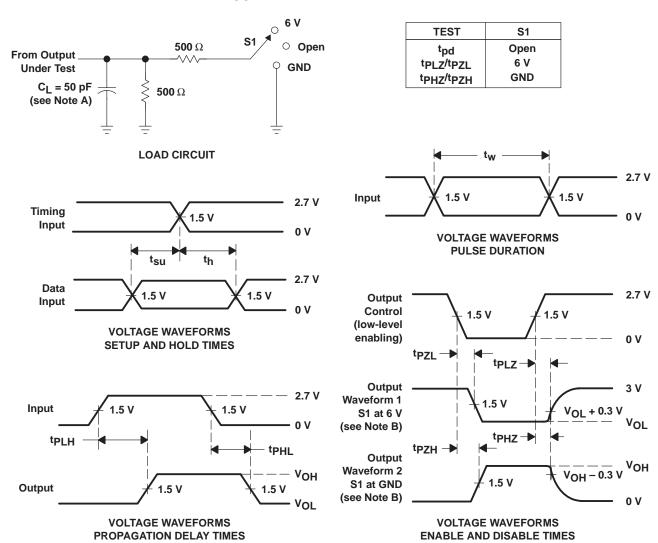
NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- 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,  $Z_Q = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns,  $t_f \leq$  2 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
- E. tpLz and tpHz are the same as tdis.
- F. tpzl and tpzH are the same as ten.
- G. tpLH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 2. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION $V_{CC}$ = 2.7 V AND 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 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,  $Z_Q = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_f \leq$  2.5 ns,  $t_f \leq$  2.5 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
- E. tpl 7 and tpH7 are the same as tdis.
- F. tpzL and tpzH are the same as ten.
- G. tpLH and tpHL are the same as tpd.

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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