

# SN74AUCH32374

## 32-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED D-TYPE FLIP-FLOP WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

SCES476 – AUGUST 2003

- Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus+™ Family
- Optimized for 1.8-V Operation and is 3.6-V I/O Tolerant to Support Mixed-Mode Signal Operation
- $I_{off}$  Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Sub 1-V Operable
- Max  $t_{pd}$  of 2.8 ns at 1.8 V
- Low Power Consumption, 40- $\mu$ A Max  $I_{CC}$
- $\pm 8$ -mA Output Drive at 1.8 V
- Bus Hold on Data Inputs Eliminates the Need for External Pullup/Pulldown Resistors
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 200-V Machine Model (A115-A)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

### description/ordering information

This 32-bit edge-triggered D-type flip-flop is operational at 0.8-V to 2.7-V  $V_{CC}$ , but is designed specifically for 1.65-V to 1.95-V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

The SN74AUCH32374 is particularly suitable for implementing buffer registers, I/O ports, bidirectional bus drivers, and working registers. It can be used as four 8-bit flip-flops, two 16-bit flip-flops, or one 32-bit flip-flop. On the positive transition of the clock (CLK) input, the Q outputs of the flip-flop take on the logic levels set up at the data (D) inputs.

A buffered output-enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) input can be used to place the eight outputs in either a normal logic state (high or low logic levels) or the high-impedance state. In the high-impedance state, the outputs neither load nor drive the bus lines significantly. The high-impedance state and increased drive provide the capability to drive bus lines without interface or pullup components.

$\overline{OE}$  does not affect internal operations of the latch. Old data can be retained or new data can be entered while 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.

Active bus-hold circuitry holds unused or undriven inputs at a valid logic state. Use of pullup or pulldown resistors with the bus-hold circuitry is not recommended.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

TA	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 85°C	LFBGA – GKE	Tape and reel	SN74AUCH32374GKER	MK374

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at [www.ti.com/sc/package](http://www.ti.com/sc/package).



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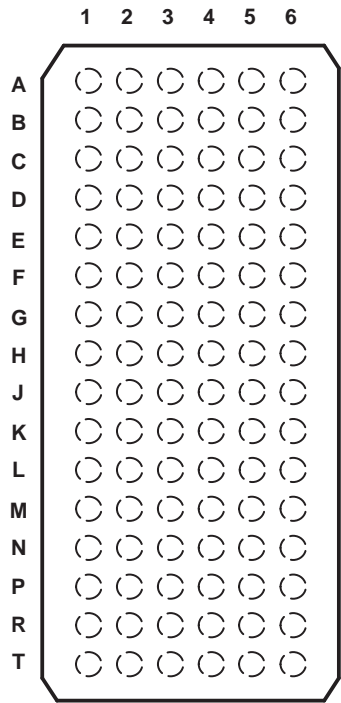
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WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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GKE PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



terminal assignments

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1Q2	1Q1	1OE	1CLK	1D1	1D2
B	1Q4	1Q3	GND	GND	1D3	1D4
C	1Q6	1Q5	VCC	VCC	1D5	1D6
D	1Q8	1Q7	GND	GND	1D7	1D8
E	2Q2	2Q1	GND	GND	2D1	2D2
F	2Q4	2Q3	VCC	VCC	2D3	2D4
G	2Q6	2Q5	GND	GND	2D5	2D6
H	2Q7	2Q8	2OE	2CLK	2D7	2D8
J	3Q2	3Q1	3OE	3CLK	3D1	3D2
K	3Q4	3Q3	GND	GND	3D3	3D4
L	3Q6	3Q5	VCC	VCC	3D5	3D6
M	3Q8	3Q7	GND	GND	3D7	3D8
N	4Q2	4Q1	GND	GND	4D1	4D2
P	4Q4	4Q3	VCC	VCC	4D3	4D4
R	4Q6	4Q5	GND	GND	4D5	4D6
T	4Q7	4Q8	4OE	4CLK	4D7	4D8

FUNCTION TABLE  
(each flip-flop)

INPUTS			OUTPUT Q
OE	CLK	D	
L	↑	H	H
L	↑	L	L
L	H or L	X	Q <sub>0</sub>
H	X	X	Z

The diagram illustrates the logic for channel 0 of a 4-to-1 multiplexer. The inputs are  $\overline{4OE}$  (labeled T3),  $4CLK$  (labeled T4), and  $4D1$  (labeled N5). The output is  $4Q1$  (labeled N2). The multiplexer block is labeled C1 (1D). The output N2 is connected to a buffer. The diagram also shows connections to other channels via a bus structure, labeled "To Seven Other Channels".

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### recommended operating conditions (see Note 3)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	0.8	2.7	V
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	$V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	1.7	
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	0	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0.7	
$V_I$	Input voltage	0	3.6	V
$V_O$	Output voltage	Active state	0	$V_{CC}$
		3-state	0	3.6
$I_{OH}$	High-level output current	$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	–0.7	mA
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V}$	–3	
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V}$	–5	
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V}$	–8	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$	–9	
$I_{OL}$	Low-level output current	$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	0.7	mA
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V}$	3	
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V}$	5	
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V}$	8	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$	9	
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate		20	ns/V
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	–40	85	°C

NOTE 3: All unused control inputs of the device must be held at  $V_{CC}$  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
V <sub>OH</sub>		I <sub>OH</sub> = –100 µA	0.8 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub> –0.1			V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –0.7 mA	0.8 V	0.55			
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –3 mA	1.1 V	0.8			
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –5 mA	1.4 V	1			
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –8 mA	1.65 V	1.2			
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –9 mA	2.3 V	1.8			
V <sub>OL</sub>		I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 µA	0.8 V to 2.7 V	0.2			V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 0.7 mA	0.8 V	0.25			
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 3 mA	1.1 V	0.3			
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 5 mA	1.4 V	0.4			
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	1.65 V	0.45			
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 9 mA	2.3 V	0.6			
I <sub>I</sub>	All inputs	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	0 to 2.7 V			±5	µA
I <sub>BHL</sub> ‡		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.35 V	1.1 V	10			µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.47 V	1.4 V	15			
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.57 V	1.65 V	20			
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.7 V	2.3 V	40			
I <sub>BHH</sub> §		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.8 V	1.1 V	–5			µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.9 V	1.4 V	–15			
		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.07 V	1.65 V	–20			
		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.7 V	2.3 V	–40			
I <sub>BHLO</sub> ¶		V <sub>I</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	1.3 V	75			µA
			1.6 V	125			
			1.95 V	175			
			2.7 V	275			
I <sub>BHHO</sub> #		V <sub>I</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	1.3 V	–75			µA
			1.6 V	–125			
			1.95 V	–175			
			2.7 V	–275			
I <sub>off</sub>		V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 V	0			±10	µA
I <sub>OZ</sub>		V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.7 V			±10	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0	0.8 V to 2.7 V			40	µA
C <sub>i</sub>		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.5 V			3	pF
C <sub>o</sub>		V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.5 V			5	pF

† All typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

‡ The bus-hold circuit can sink at least the minimum low sustaining current at V<sub>IL</sub> max. I<sub>BHL</sub> should be measured after lowering V<sub>IN</sub> to GND and then raising it to V<sub>IL</sub> max.

§ The bus-hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V<sub>IH</sub> min. I<sub>BHH</sub> should be measured after raising V<sub>IN</sub> to V<sub>CC</sub> and then lowering it to V<sub>IH</sub> min.

¶ An external driver must source at least I<sub>BHLO</sub> to switch this node from low to high.

# An external driver must sink at least I<sub>BHHO</sub> to switch this node from high to low.

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### WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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**timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)**

		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V ± 0.1 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		UNIT
		TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f <sub>clock</sub>	Clock frequency	85	250		250		250		250		MHz
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration, CLK high or low	5.9	1.9		1.9		1.9		1.9		ns
t <sub>su</sub>	Setup time, data before CLK↑	1.4	1.2		0.7		0.6		0.6		ns
t <sub>h</sub>	Hold time, data after CLK↑	0.1	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		ns

**switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)**

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V ± 0.1 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		UNIT
			TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f <sub>max</sub>			85	250		250		250			250		MHz
t <sub>pd</sub>	CLK	Q	7.3	1	4.5	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.5	2.8	0.7	2.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	$\overline{OE}$	Q	7	1.2	5.3	0.8	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.9	0.7	2.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	$\overline{OE}$	Q	8.2	2	7.1	1	4.8	1.4	2.7	4.5	0.5	2.2	ns

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

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V	UNIT
				TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	
C <sub>pd</sub> ‡ (each output)	Power dissipation capacitance	Outputs enabled, 1 output switching	1 f <sub>data</sub> = 5 MHz 1 f <sub>clk</sub> = 10 MHz 1 f <sub>out</sub> = 5 MHz $\overline{OE}$ = GND C <sub>L</sub> = 0 pF	24	24	24.1	26.2	31.2	pF
C <sub>pd</sub> (Z)	Power dissipation capacitance	Outputs disabled, 1 clock and 1 data switching	1 f <sub>data</sub> = 5 MHz 1 f <sub>clk</sub> = 10 MHz f <sub>out</sub> = not switching $\overline{OE}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> C <sub>L</sub> = 0 pF	7.5	7.5	8	9.4	13.2	pF
C <sub>pd</sub> § (each clock)	Power dissipation capacitance	Outputs disabled, clock only switching	1 f <sub>data</sub> = 0 MHz 1 f <sub>clk</sub> = 10 MHz f <sub>out</sub> = not switching $\overline{OE}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> C <sub>L</sub> = 0 pF	13.8	13.8	14	14.7	17.5	pF

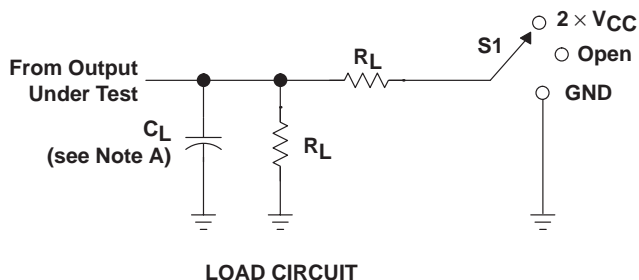
† Total device C<sub>pd</sub> for multiple (n) outputs switching and (y) clocks inputs switching = {n \* C<sub>pd</sub> (each output)} + {y \* C<sub>pd</sub> (each clock)}.

‡ C<sub>pd</sub> (each output) is the C<sub>pd</sub> for each data bit (input and output circuitry) as it operates at 5 MHz (Note: the clock is operating at 10 MHz in this test, but its I<sub>CC</sub> component has been subtracted out).

§ C<sub>pd</sub> (each clock) is the C<sub>pd</sub> for the clock circuitry only as it operates at 10 MHz.

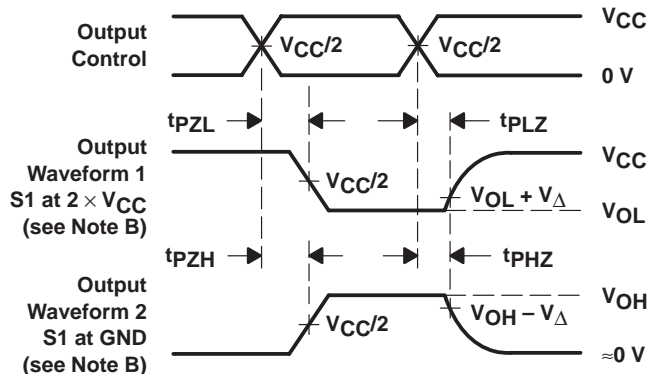
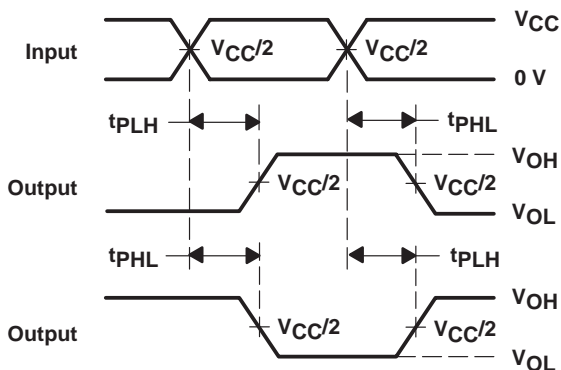
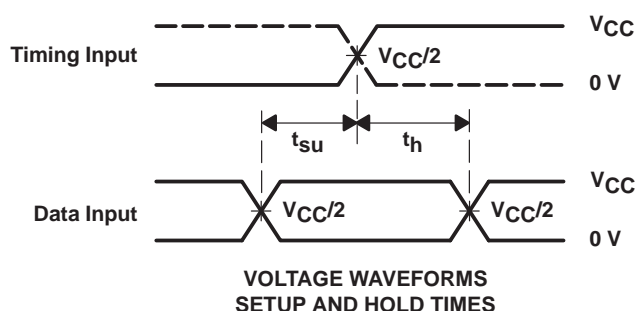
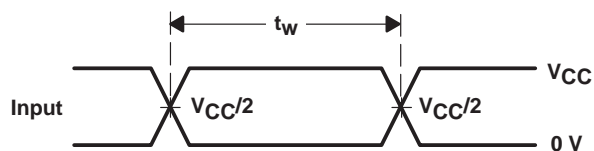


## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



TEST	S1
$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	Open
$t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}$	$2 \times V_{CC}$
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}$	GND

$V_{CC}$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$V_{\Delta}$
0.8 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.1 V
1.2 V $\pm$ 0.1 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.1 V
1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.1 V
1.8 V $\pm$ 0.15 V	30 pF	1 k $\Omega$	0.15 V
2.5 V $\pm$ 0.2 V	30 pF	500 $\Omega$	0.15 V

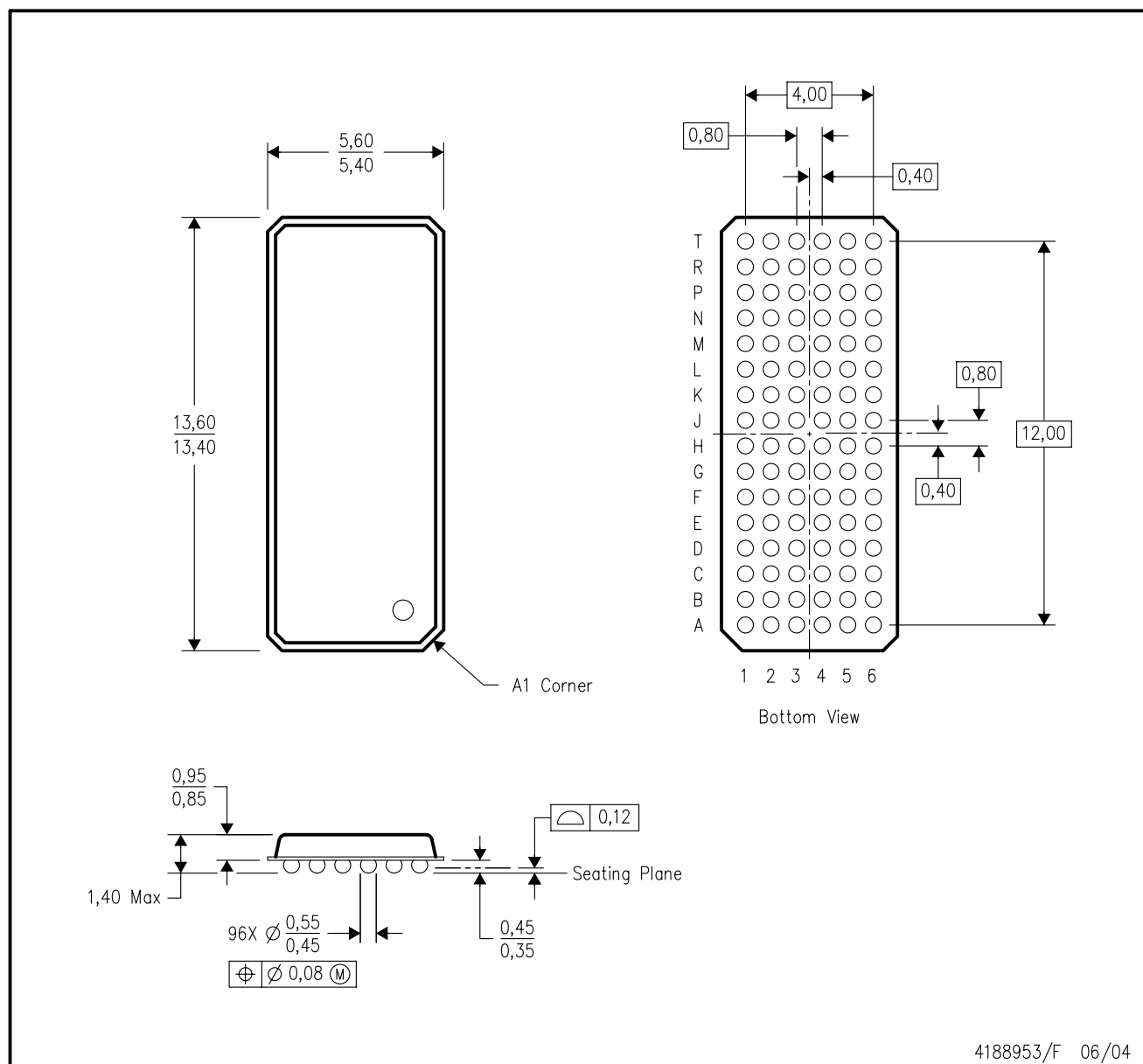


- NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.  
 B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.  
 C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , slew rate  $\geq$  1 V/ns.  
 D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.  
 E.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .  
 F.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$ .  
 G.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .  
 H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

**Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms**

GKE (R-PBGA-N96)

## PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY

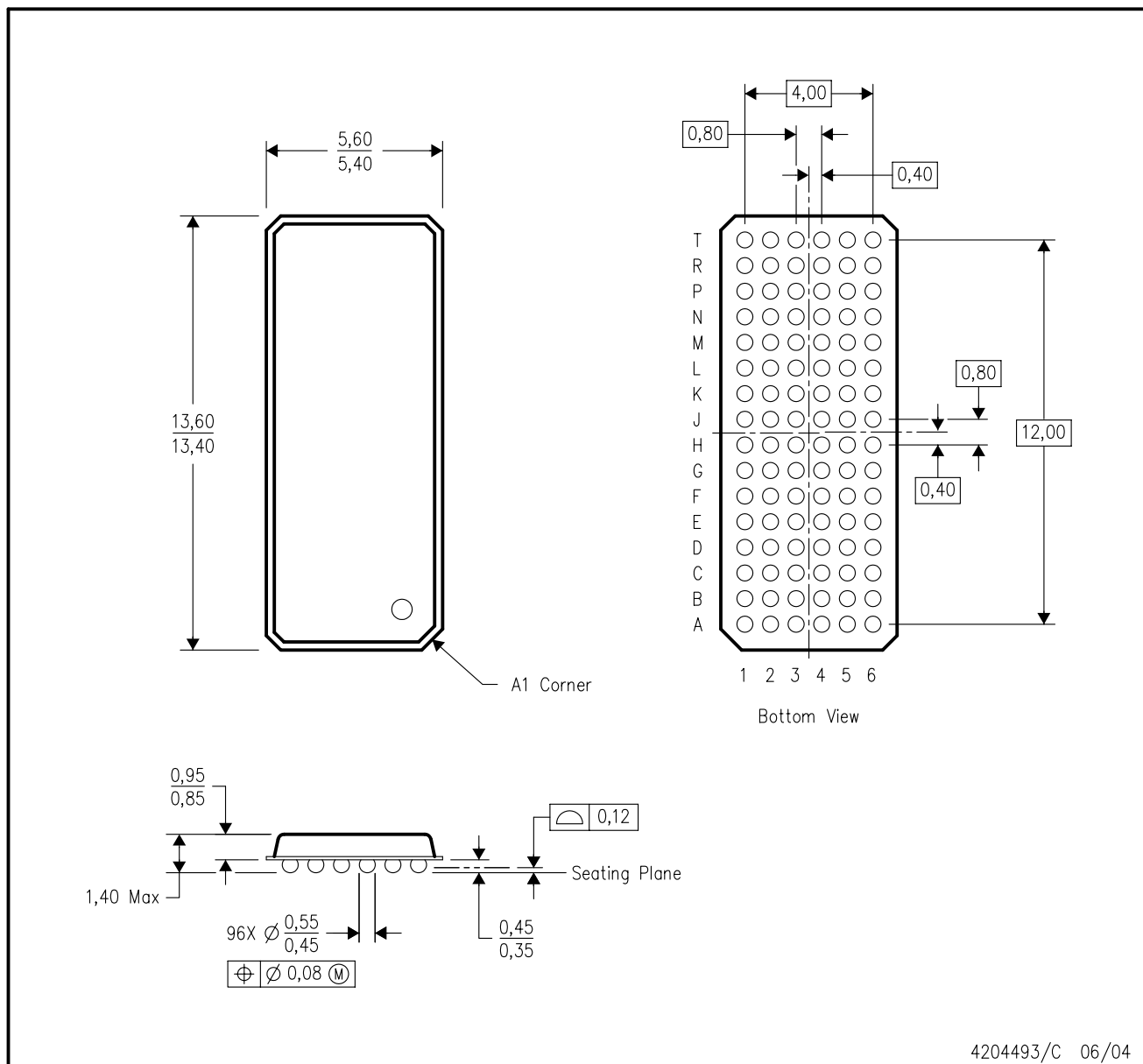


- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
C. Falls within JEDEC MO-205 variation CC.  
D. This package is tin-lead (SnPb). Refer to the 96 ZKE package (drawing 4204493) for lead-free.



ZKE (R-PBGA-N96)

PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Falls within JEDEC MO-205 variation CC.
  - D. This package is lead-free. Refer to the 96 GKE package (drawing 4188953) for tin-lead (SnPb).

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