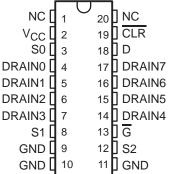
- Low r<sub>DS(on)</sub> . . . 5 Ω Typical
- Avalanche Energy . . . 30 mJ
- Eight Power DMOS-Transistor Outputs of 150-mA Continuous Current
- 500-mA Typical Current-Limiting Capability
- Output Clamp Voltage . . . 50 V
- Four Distinct Function Modes
- Low Power Consumption

### description

This power logic 8-bit addressable latch controls open-drain DMOS-transistor outputs and is designed for general-purpose storage applications in digital systems. Specific uses include working registers, serial-holding registers, and decoders or demultiplexers. This is a multifunctional device capable of storing single-line data in eight addressable latches and 3-to-8 decoder or demultiplexer with active-low DMOS outputs.

Four distinct modes of operation are selectable by controlling the clear ( $\overline{CLR}$ ) and enable ( $\overline{G}$ ) inputs as enumerated in the function table. In the addressable-latch mode, data at the data-in (D) terminal is written into the addressed latch. The addressed DMOS-transistor output inverts the data input with all unaddressed DMOS-transistor outputs remaining in their previous states. In the memory mode, all DMOS-transistor outputs remain in their previous states and are unaffected by the data or address inputs. To eliminate the possibility of entering erroneous data in the latch, enable G should be held high (inactive) while the address lines are changing. In the 3-to-8 decoding or demultiplexing mode, the addressed output is inverted with respect to the D input and all other

# DW OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



NC - No internal connection

#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

INPUTS  CLR G D		S	OUTPUT OF	EACH	FUNCTION		
		D	ADDRESSED DRAIN	OTHER DRAIN			
H	L L	H L	L H	Q <sub>io</sub> Q <sub>io</sub>	Addressable Latch		
Н	Н	Χ	Q <sub>io</sub>	Q <sub>io</sub>	Memory		
L L	L L	H L	L H	H H	8-Line Demultiplexer		
L	Н	Х	Н	Н	Clear		

#### LATCH SELECTION TABLE

SELE	CT IN	DRAIN	
S2	S1	S0	ADDRESSED
L	L	L	0
L	L	Н	1
L	Н	L	2
L	Н	Н	3
Н	L	L	4
Н	L	Н	5
Н	Н	L	6
Н	Н	Н	7

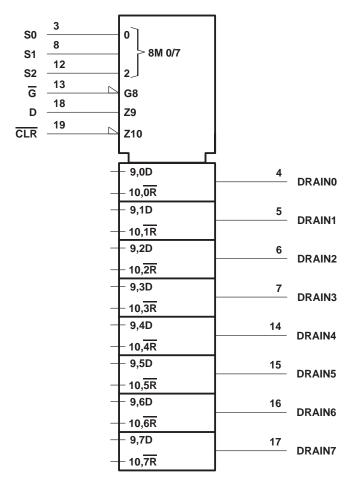
H = high level, L = low level

outputs are off. In the clear mode, all outputs are off and unaffected by the address and data inputs. When data is low for a given output, the DMOS-transistor output is off. When data is high, the DMOS-transistor output has sink-current capability.

Outputs are low-side, open-drain DMOS transistors with output ratings of 50 V and 150-mA continuous sink-current capability. Each output provides a 500-mA typical current limit at  $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ . The current limit decreases as the junction temperature increases for additional device protection.

The TPIC6B259 is characterized for operation over the operating case temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

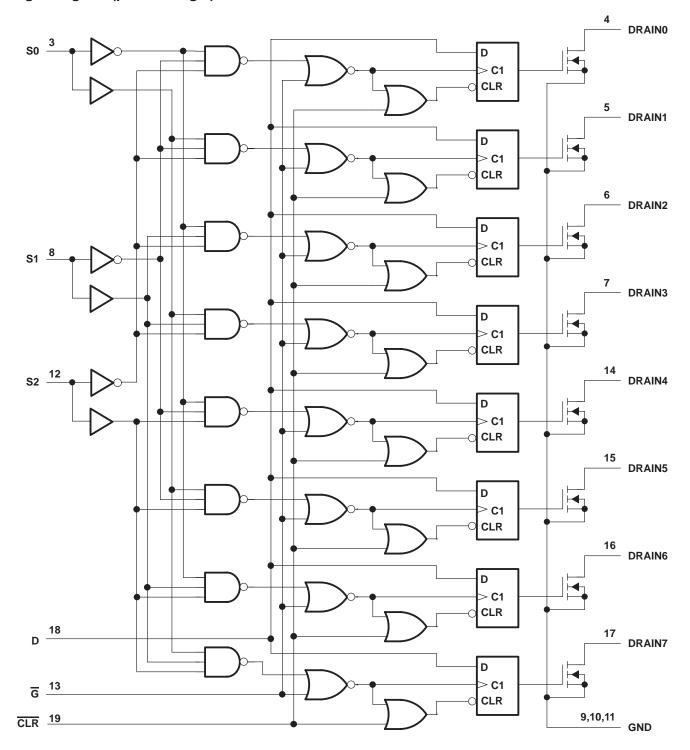
# logic symbol†



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

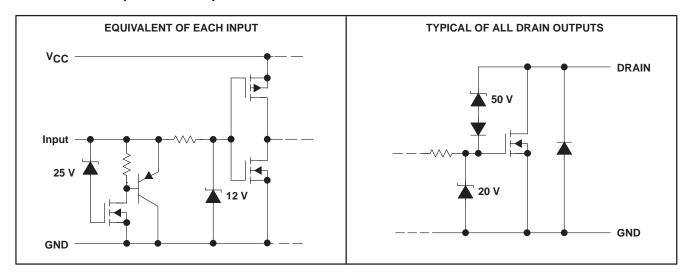


# logic diagram (positive logic)





## schematic of inputs and outputs



# absolute maximum ratings over the recommended operating case temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Logic supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	7 V
Logic input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub>	0.3 V to 7 V
Power DMOS drain-to-source voltage, V <sub>DS</sub> (see Note 2)	50 V
Continuous source-to-drain diode anode current	500 mA
Pulsed source-to-drain diode anode current (see Note 3)	1 A
Pulsed drain current, each output, all outputs on, ID, TC = 25°C (see Note	e 3) 500 mA
Continuous drain current, each output, all outputs on, ID, TC = 25°C	150 mA
Peak drain current single output, I <sub>DM</sub> , T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C (see Note 3)	500 mA
Single-pulse avalanche energy, EAS (see Figure 4)	30 mJ
Avalanche current, I <sub>AS</sub> (see Note 4)	500 mA
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipating Rating Table
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T <sub>J</sub>	–40°C to 150°C
Operating case temperature range, T <sub>C</sub>	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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. All voltage values are with respect to GND.
  - 2. Each power DMOS source is internally connected to GND.
  - 3. Pulse duration  $\leq$  100  $\mu s$  and duty cycle  $\leq$  2%.
  - 4. DRAIN supply voltage = 15 V, starting junction temperature ( $T_{JS}$ ) = 25°C, L = 200 mH,  $I_{AS}$  = 0.5 A (see Figure 4).

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_C \le 25^{\circ}C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING
DW	1389 mW	11.1 mW/°C	278 mW
N	1050 mW	10.5 mW/°C	263 mW



# recommended operating conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Logic supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	5.5	V
High-level input voltage, V <sub>IH</sub>	0.85 V <sub>CC</sub>		V
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>		0.15 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Pulsed drain output current, T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V (see Notes 3 and 5)	-500	500	mA
Setup time, D high before $\overline{G} \uparrow$ , t <sub>SU</sub> (see Figure 2)	20		ns
Hold time, D high after $\overline{G}\uparrow$ , th (see Figure 2)	20		ns
Pulse duration, t <sub>W</sub> (see Figure 2)	40		ns
Operating case temperature, T <sub>C</sub>	-40	125	°C

# electrical characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $T_{C} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIO	ONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>(BR)DSX</sub>	Drain-to-source breakdown voltage	I <sub>D</sub> = 1 mA			50			V
V <sub>SD</sub>	Source-to-drain diode forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 100 mA				0.85	1	V
lн	High-level input current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V},$	$V_I = V_{CC}$				1	μΑ
I <sub>Ι</sub> Γ	Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V,	V <sub>I</sub> = 0				-1	μΑ
la a	Logic cumply current	V 55V	All outputs off			20	100	
lcc	Logic supply current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V$	All outputs on	outputs on		150	300	μΑ
IN	Nominal current	V <sub>DS(on)</sub> = 0.5 V, See Notes 5, 6, a		T <sub>C</sub> = 85°C,		90		mA
1	Off-state drain current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 40 V,	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V			0.1	5	^
IDSX	Oil-state drain current	V <sub>DS</sub> = 40 V,	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V,	T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C		0.15	8	μΑ
		I <sub>D</sub> = 100 mA,	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V			4.2	5.7	
rDS(on)	Static drain-to-source on-state resistance	I <sub>D</sub> = 100 mA, T <sub>C</sub> = 125°C	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V,	See Notes 5 and 6 and Figures 6 and 7		6.8	9.5	Ω
		I <sub>D</sub> = 350 mA,	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	]		5.5	8	

# switching characteristics, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V, $T_{C}$ = 25°C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output from D			150		ns
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output from D	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, \qquad I_D = 100 \text{ mA},$		90		ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time, drain output	See Figures 1, 2, and 8		200		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall time, drain output			200		ns
ta	Reverse-recovery-current rise time	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}, \qquad \text{di/dt} = 20 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s},$		100		
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse-recovery time	See Notes 5 and 6 and Figure 3		300		ns

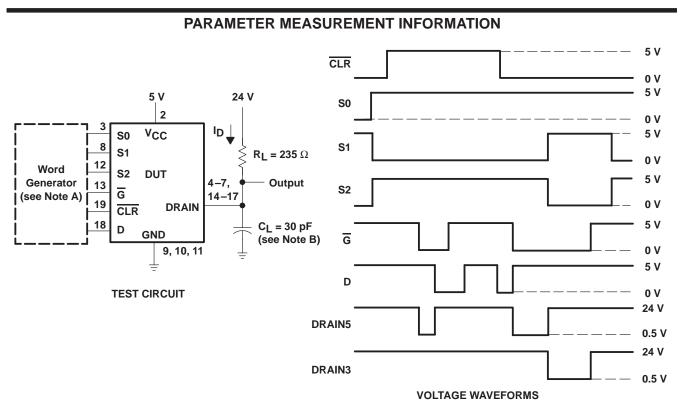
NOTES: 3. Pulse duration  $\leq$  100  $\mu$ s and duty cycle  $\leq$  2%.

- 5. Technique should limit  $T_J T_C$  to 10°C maximum.
- 6. These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.
- Nominal current is defined for a consistent comparison between devices from different sources. It is the current that produces a voltage drop of 0.5 V at T<sub>C</sub> = 85°C.



#### thermal resistance

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
D	Thermal registence junction to ambient	DW package	All 8 outputs with equal power		90	°C/W
КӨЈА	R <sub>θJA</sub> Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient		All o outputs with equal power		95	C/VV

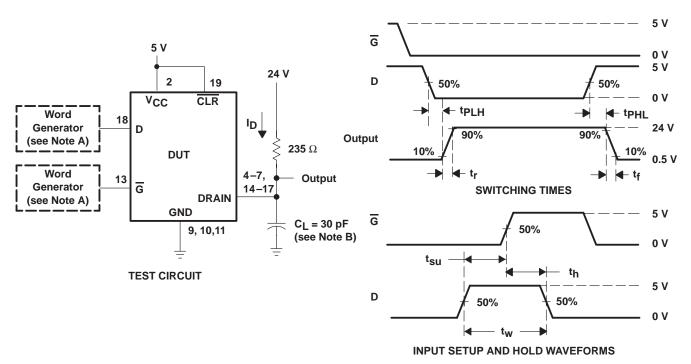


NOTES: A. The word generator has the following characteristics:  $t_f \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns,  $t_W = 300$  ns, pulsed repetition rate (PRR) = 5 kHz,

B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

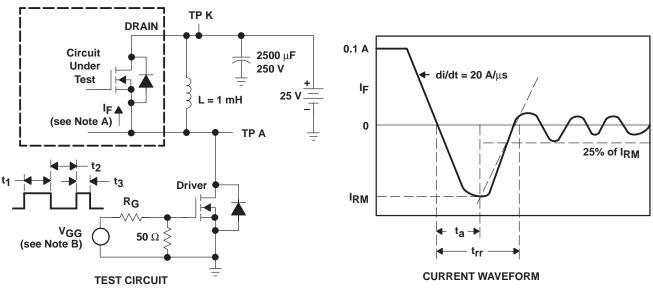
Figure 1. Resistive-Load Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



- NOTES: A. The word generator has the following characteristics:  $t_{\Gamma} \le 10$  ns,  $t_{W} = 300$  ns, pulsed repetition rate (PRR) = 5 kHz,  $Z_{O} = 50~\Omega$ .
  - B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 2. Test Circuit, Switching Times, and Voltage Waveforms

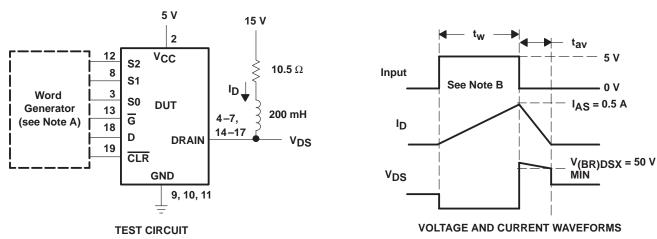


- NOTES: A. The DRAIN terminal under test is connected to the TP K test point. All other terminals are connected together and connected to the TP A test point.
  - B. The V<sub>GG</sub> amplitude and R<sub>G</sub> are adjusted for di/dt = 20 A/ $\mu$ s. A V<sub>GG</sub> double-pulse train is used to set I<sub>F</sub> = 0.1 A, where t<sub>1</sub> = 10  $\mu$ s, t<sub>2</sub> = 7  $\mu$ s, and t<sub>3</sub> = 3  $\mu$ s.

Figure 3. Reverse-Recovery-Current Test Circuit and Waveforms of Source-to-Drain Diode



#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

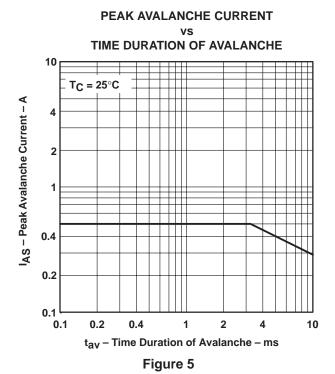


NOTES: A. The word generator has the following characteristics:  $t_r \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns,  $t_{CO} = 50 \Omega$ .

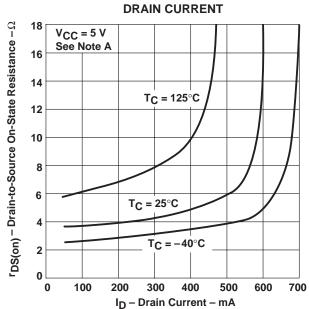
B. Input pulse duration,  $t_W$ , is increased until peak current  $I_{AS} = 0.5$  A. Energy test level is defined as  $E_{AS} = I_{AS} \times V_{(BR)DSX} \times t_{av}/2 = 30$  mJ.

Figure 4. Single-Pulse Avalanche Energy Test Circuit and Waveforms

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



# DRAIN-TO-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE VS DRAIN CURRENT



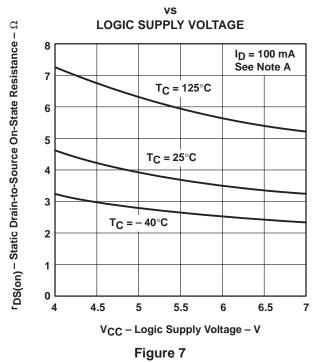
NOTE C: Technique should limit  $T_J - T_C$  to 10°C maximum.

Figure 6



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

# STATIC DRAIN-TO-SOURCE ON-STATE RESISTANCE



NOTE D: Technique should limit  $T_J - T_C$  to 10°C maximum.

# SWITCHING TIME vs CASE TEMPERATURE

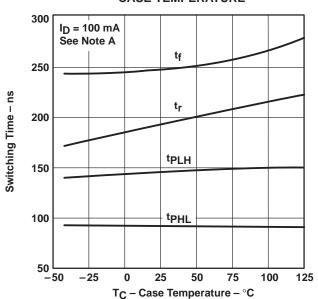


Figure 8

**MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS** 

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

# **DRAIN CURRENT OF EACH OUTPUT** NUMBER OF OUTPUTS CONDUCTING **SIMULTANEOUSLY** 0.45 $V_{CC} = 5 V$ - Maximum Continuous Drain Current of Each Output - A 0.4 0.35 0.3 0.25 T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C 0.2 0.15 T<sub>C</sub> = 100°C 0.1 T<sub>C</sub> = 125°C ٥ 0.05 0 2 5 N - Number of Outputs Conducting Simultaneously

Figure 9

**MAXIMUM PEAK DRAIN CURRENT** OF EACH OUTPUT NUMBER OF OUTPUTS CONDUCTING **SIMULTANEOUSLY** - Maximum Peak Drain Current of Each Output - A 0.5 d = 10% 0.45 d = 20%0.4 0.35 d = 50%0.3 0.25 d = 80%0.2 0.15  $V_{CC} = 5 V$ 0.1 T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C  $d = t_W/t_{period}$ 0.05 = 1 ms/tperiod ٥ 5 8 N - Number of Outputs Conducting Simultaneously

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