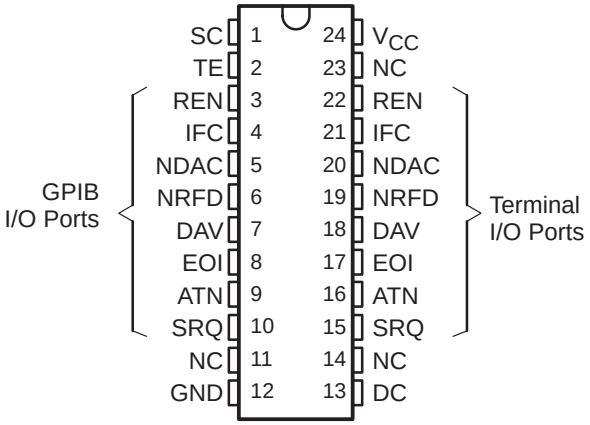
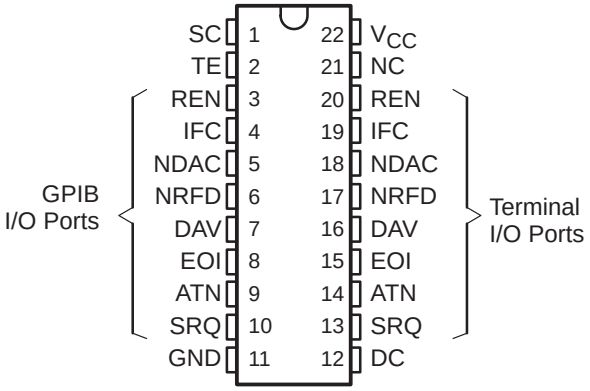
SLLS020C – JUNE 1986 – REVISED MAY 1995

- **Meets IEEE Standard 488-1978 (GPIB)**
- **8-Channel Bidirectional Transceiver**
- **Designed to Implement Control Bus Interface**
- **Designed for Multicontrollers**
- **High-Speed Advanced Low-Power Schottky Circuitry**
- **Low-Power Dissipation . . . 46 mW Max per Channel**
- **Fast Propagation Times . . . 20 ns Max**
- **High-Impedance PNP Inputs**
- **Receiver Hysteresis . . . 650 mV Typ**
- **Bus-Terminating Resistors Provided on Driver Outputs**
- **No Loading of Bus When Device Is Powered Down (V_{CC} = 0)**
- **Power-Up/Power-Down Protection (Glitch Free)**

DW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description

The SN75ALS162 eight-channel general-purpose interface bus (GPIB) transceiver is a monolithic, high-speed, advanced low-power Schottky process device designed to provide the bus-management and data-transfer signals between operating units of a multiple-controller instrumentation system. When combined with the SN75ALS160 octal bus transceiver, the SN75ALS162 provides the complete 16-wire interface for the IEEE 488 bus.

The SN75ALS162 features eight driver-receiver pairs connected in a front-to-back configuration to form input/output (I/O) ports at both the bus and terminal sides. The direction of data through these driver-receiver pairs is determined by the DC, TE, and SC enable signals. The SC input allows the REN and IFC transceivers to be controlled independently.

The driver outputs (GPIB I/O ports) feature active bus-terminating resistor circuits designed to provide a high impedance to the bus when V_{CC} = 0. The drivers are designed to handle loads up to 48 mA of sink current. Each receiver features pnp transistor inputs for high input impedance and hysteresis of 400 mV minimum for increased noise immunity. All receivers have 3-state outputs to present a high impedance to the terminal when disabled.

The SN75ALS162 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

RECEIVE/TRANSMIT FUNCTION TABLE

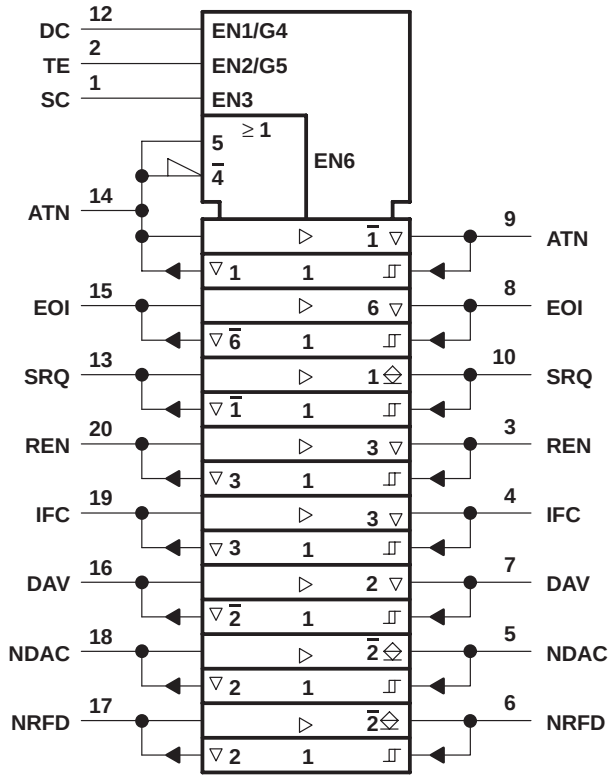
CONTROLS				BUS-MANAGEMENT CHANNELS					DATA-TRANSFER CHANNELS		
SC	DC	TE	ATN†	ATN† (controlled by DC)	SRQ (controlled by DC)	REN (controlled by SC)	IFC (controlled by SC)	EOI	DAV (controlled by TE)	NDAC (controlled by TE)	NRFD (controlled by TE)
	H	H	H	R	T			T	T	R	R
	H	H	L					R			
	L	L	H	T	R			R	R	T	T
	L	L	L					T			
	H	L	X	R	T			R	R	T	T
	L	H	X	T	R			T	T	R	R
H						T	T				
L						R	R				

H = high level, L = low level, R = receive, T = transmit, X = irrelevant
Direction of data transmission is from the terminal side to the bus side, and the direction of data receiving is from the bus side to the terminal side. Data transfer is noninverting in both directions.
† ATN is a normal transceiver channel that functions additionally as an internal direction control or talk enable for EOI whenever the DC and TE inputs are in the same state. When DC and TE are in opposite states, the ATN channel functions as an independent transceiver only.

CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION TABLE

NAME	IDENTITY	CLASS
DC	Direction Control	Control
TE	Talk Enable	
SC	System Control	
ATN	Attention	Bus Management
SRQ	Service Request	
REN	Remote Enable	
IFC	Interface Clear	
EOI	End or Identify	
DAV	Data Valid	Data Transfer
NDAC	No Data Accepted	
NRFD	Not Ready for Data	

logic symbol†



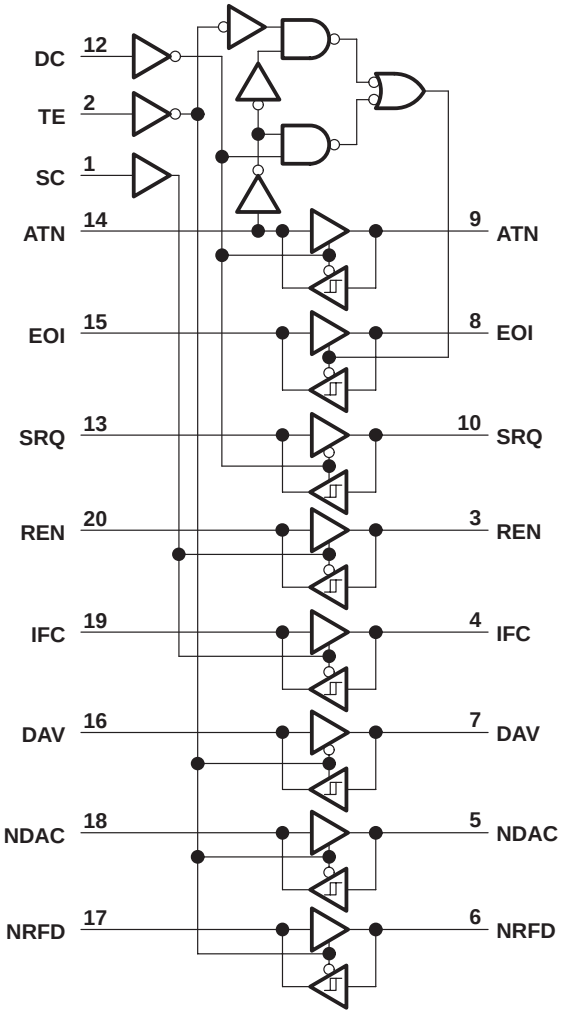
† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

▽ Designates 3-state outputs

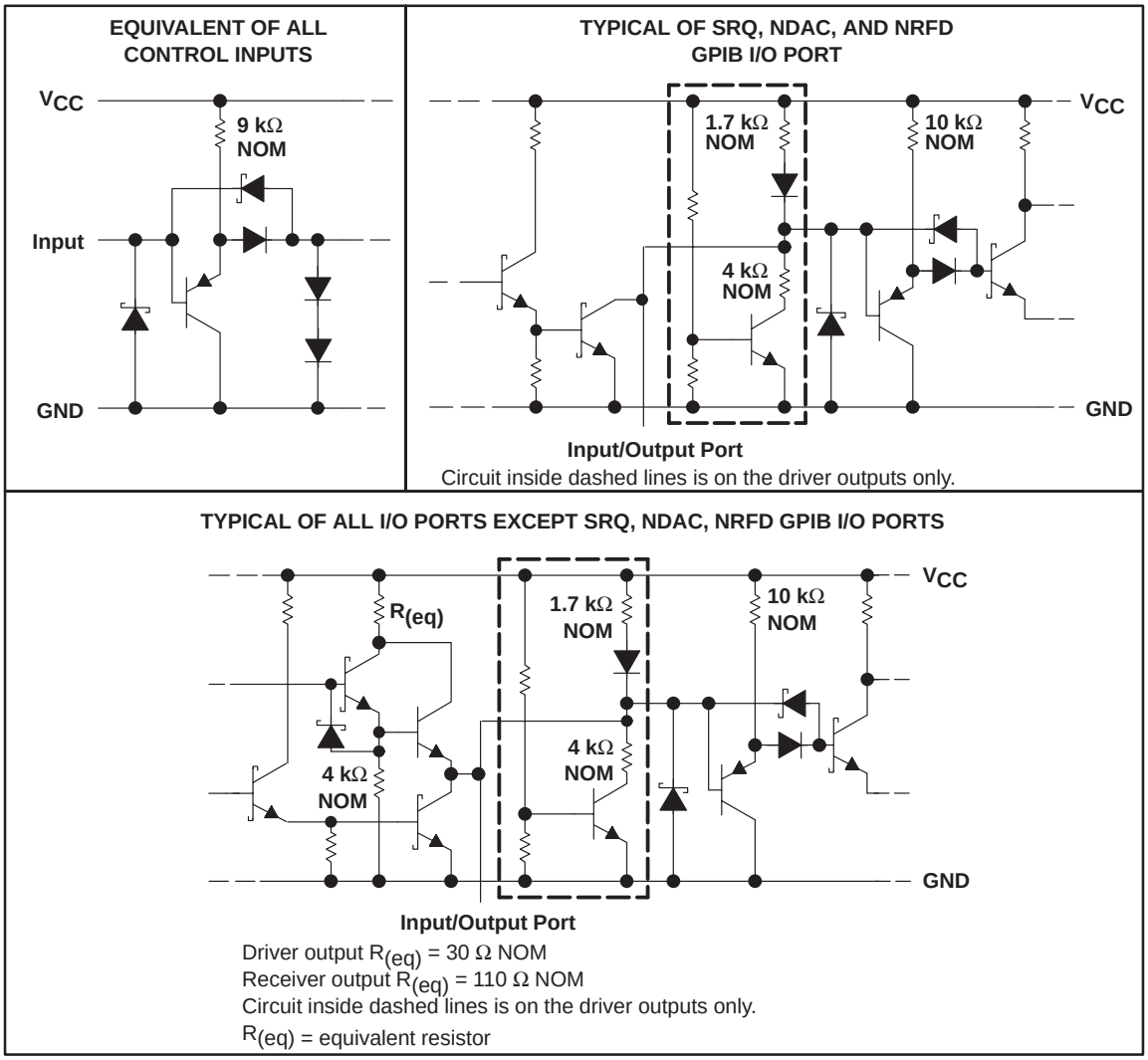
◇ Designates passive-pullup outputs

Pin numbers shown are for the N package.

logic diagram (positive logic)



schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage, V_I	5.5 V
Low-level driver output current, I_{OL}	100 mA
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	– 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from the case for 10 seconds	260°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.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \le 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR	$T_A = 70°C$ POWER RATING
DW	1350 mW	10.8 mW/°C	864 mW
N	1700 mW	13.6 mW/°C	1088 mW

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC}		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}		2			V
Low level input voltage, V_{IL}				0.8	V
High-level output current, I_{OH}	Bus ports with 3-state outputs			– 5.2	mA
	Terminal ports			– 800	µA
Low-level output current, I_{OL}	Bus ports			48	mA
	Terminal ports			16	
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		0		70	°C

electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}	Input clamp voltage		I_I = –18 mA			– 0.8	–1.5	V
V_{hys}	Hysteresis voltage ($V_{IT+} – V_{IT–}$)	Bus			0.4	0.65		V
V_{OH}‡	High-level output voltage	Terminal	I_{OH} = –800 µA		2.7	3.5		V
		Bus	I_{OH} = –5.2 mA		2.5	3.3		
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	Terminal	I_{OL} = 16 mA			0.3	0.5	V
		Bus	I_{OL} = 48 mA			0.35	0.5	
I_I	Input current at maximum input voltage	Terminal	V_I = 5.5 V			0.2	100	µA
I_{IH}	High-level input current	Terminal and control inputs	V_I = 2.7 V			0.1	20	µA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current		V_I = 0.5 V			–10	–100	µA
$V_{I/O(bus)}$	Voltage at bus port		Driver disabled	$I_{I(bus)}$ = 0	2.5	3.0	3.7	V
				$I_{I(bus)}$ = –12 mA			–1.5	
$I_{I/O(bus)}$	Current into bus port	Power on	Driver disabled	$V_{I(bus)}$ = –1.5 V to 0.4 V	–1.3			mA
				$V_{I(bus)}$ = 0.4 V to 2.5 V	0		– 3.2	
				$V_{I(bus)}$ = 2.5 V to 3.7 V			+ 2.5 – 3.2	
				$V_{I(bus)}$ = 3.7 V to 5 V	0		2.5	
				$V_{I(bus)}$ = 5 V to 5.5 V	0.7		2.5	
		Power off	V_{CC} = 0,	$V_{I(bus)}$ = 0 to 2.5 V			– 40	µA
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	Terminal			–15	– 35	–75	mA
		Bus			– 25	– 50	–125	
I_{CC}	Supply current		No load,	TE, DC, and SC low		55	75	mA
$C_{I/O(bus)}$	Bus-port capacitance		V_{CC} = 0 to 5 V,	$V_{I/O}$ = 0 to 2 V, f = 1 MHz		30		pF

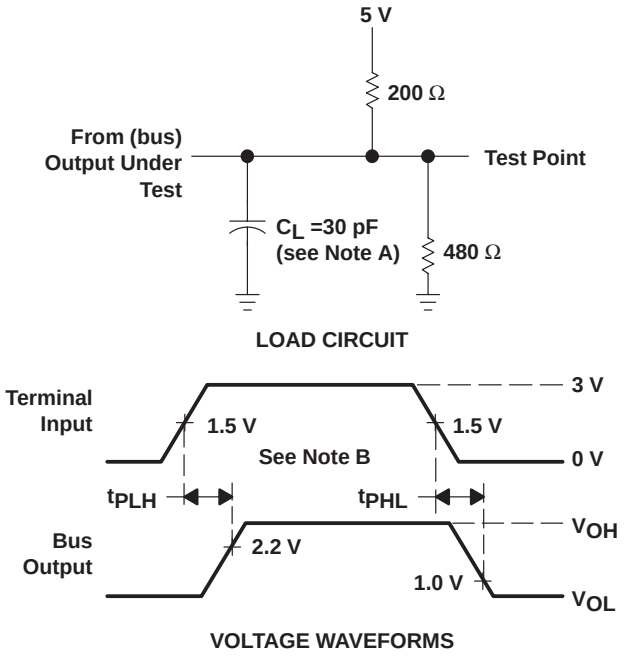
† All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C.
‡ V_{OH} applies to 3-state outputs only.

switching characteristics over recommended range of operating free-air temperature, V_{CC} = 5 V

PARAMETER		FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output	Terminal	Bus	C_L = 30 pF, See Figure 1		10	20	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output					12	20	
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output	Bus	Terminal	C_L = 30 pF, See Figure 2		5	10	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output					7	14	
t_{PZH}	Output enable time to high level	TE, DC, or SC	Bus (ATN, EOI, REN, IFC, and DAV)	C_L = 15 pF, See Figure 3			30	ns
t_{PHZ}	Output disable time from high level						20	
t_{PZL}	Output enable time to low level						45	
t_{PLZ}	Output disable time from low level						20	
t_{PZH}	Output enable time to high level	TE, DC, or SC	Terminal	C_L = 15 pF, See Figure 4			30	ns
t_{PHZ}	Output disable time from high level						25	
t_{PZL}	Output enable time to low level						30	
t_{PLZ}	Output disable time from low level						25	

† All typical values are at T_A = 25°C.

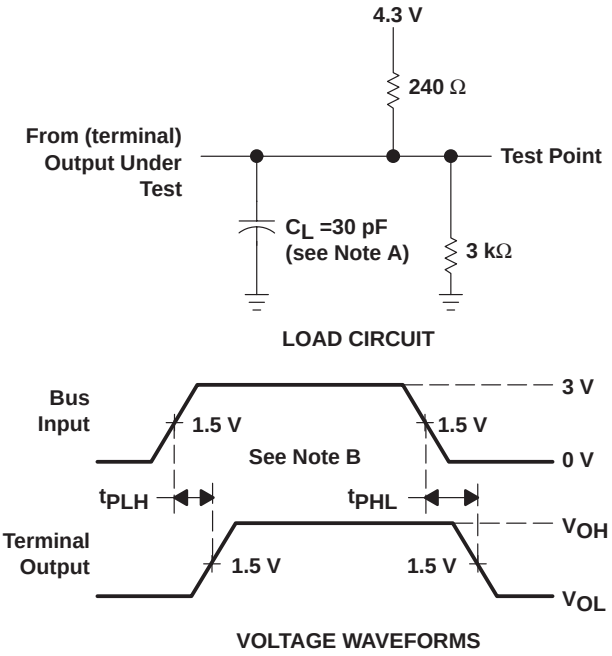
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, t_r ≤ 6 ns, t_f ≤ 6 ns, Z_O = 50 Ω.

Figure 1. Terminal-to-Bus Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

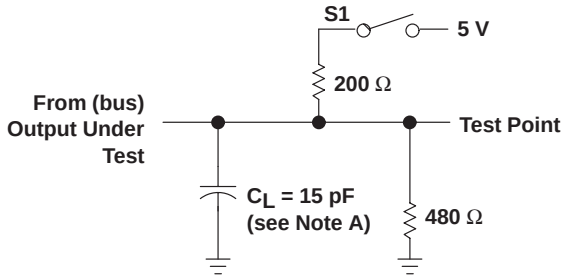
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



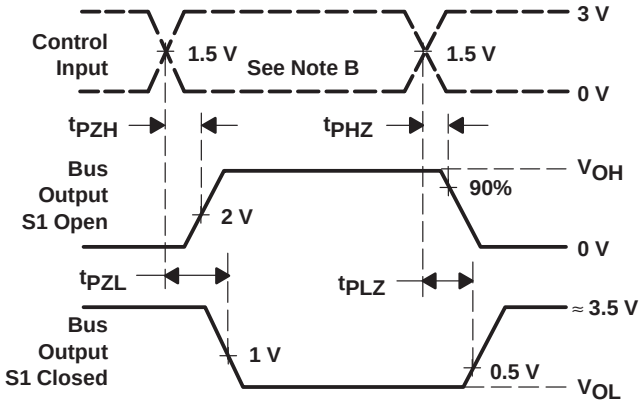
NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, t_r ≤ 6 ns, t_f ≤ 6 ns, Z_O = 50 Ω.

Figure 2. Bus-to-Terminal Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



LOAD CIRCUIT

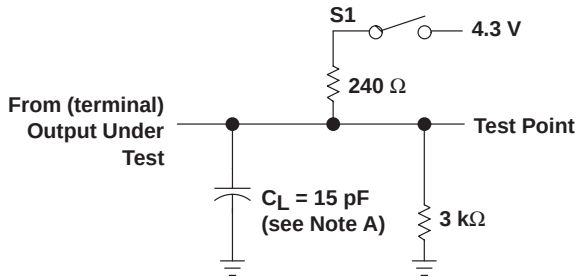


VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

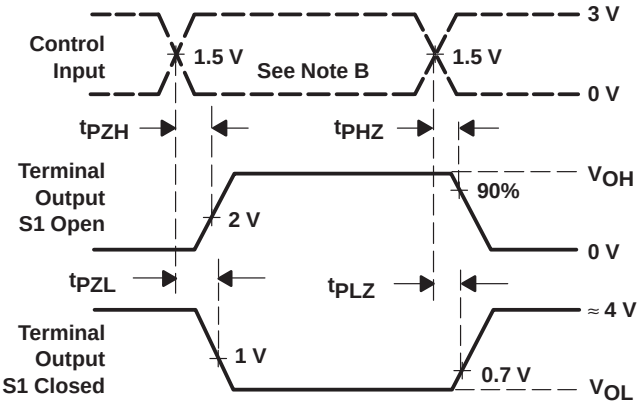
NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, t_r ≤ 6 ns, t_f ≤ 6 ns, Z_O = 50 Ω.

Figure 3. Bus Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



LOAD CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, t_r ≤ 6 ns, t_f ≤ 6 ns, Z_O = 50 Ω.

Figure 4. Terminal Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TERMINAL
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

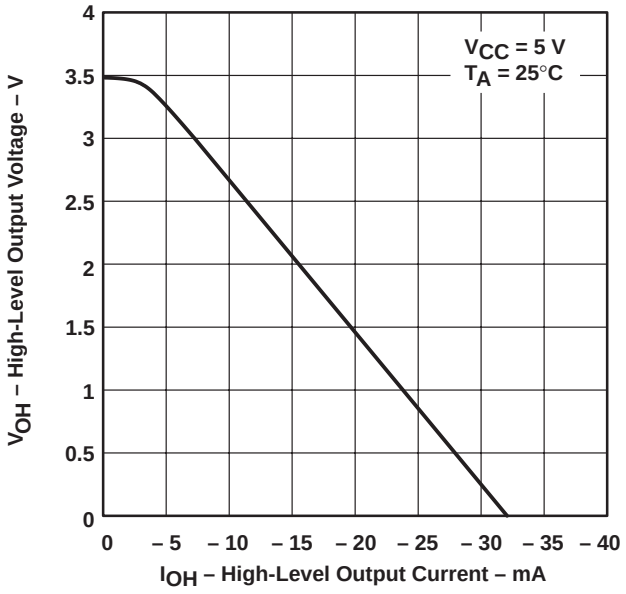


Figure 5

TERMINAL
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

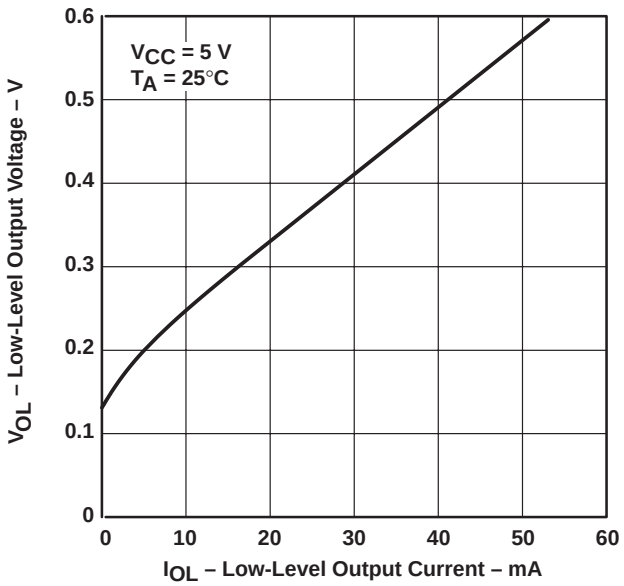


Figure 6

TERMINAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
BUS INPUT VOLTAGE

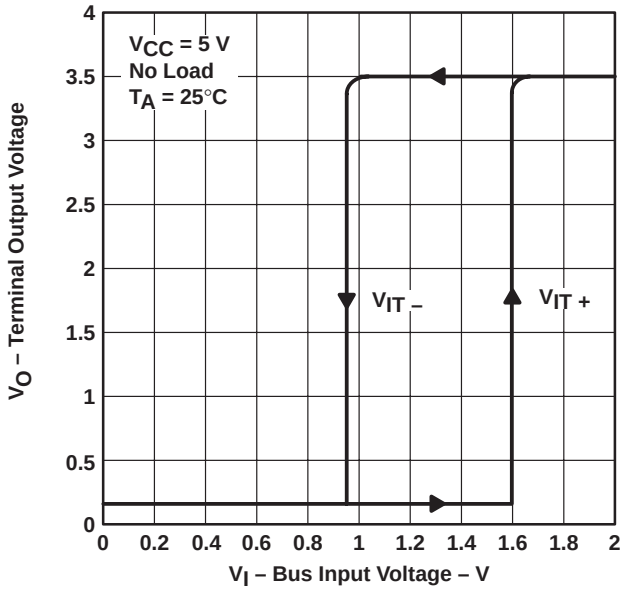


Figure 7

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BUS HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

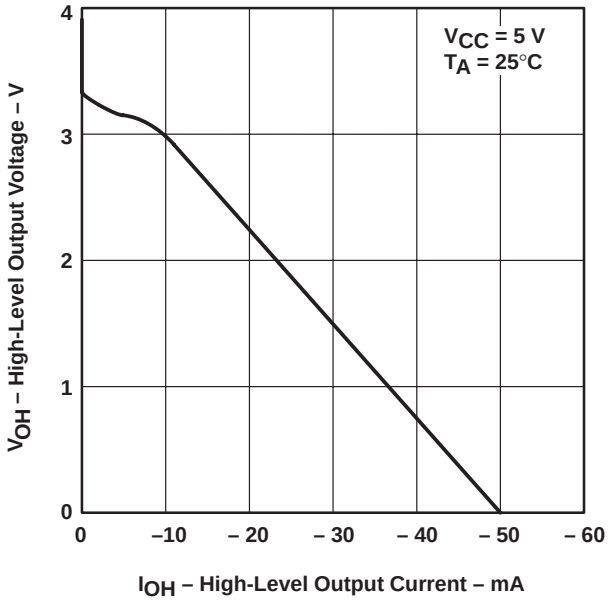


Figure 8

BUS LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

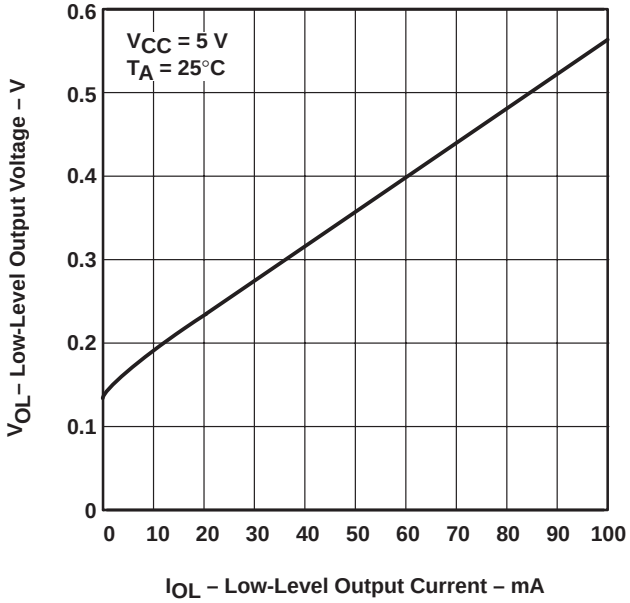


Figure 9

BUS OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TERMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE

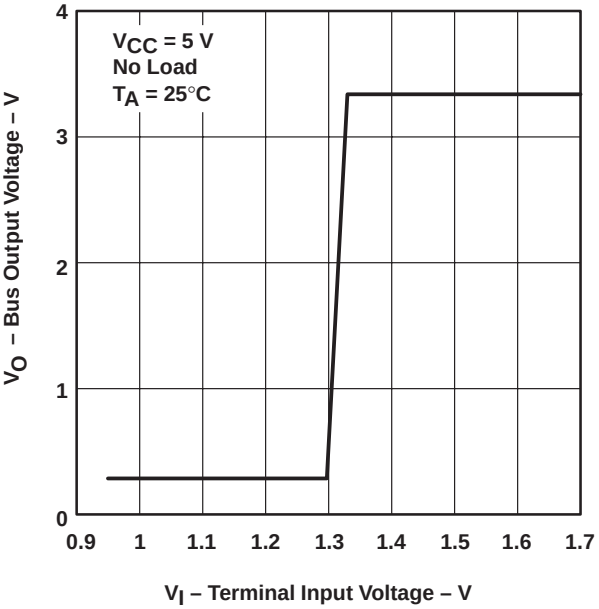


Figure 10

BUS CURRENT vs VOLTAGE

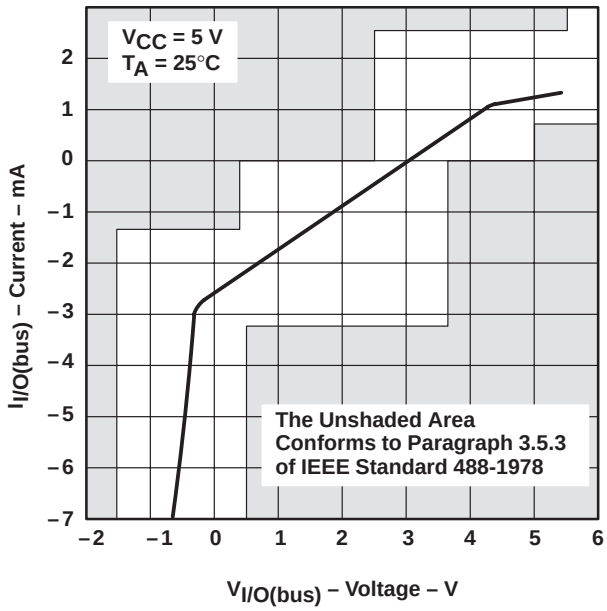


Figure 11

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