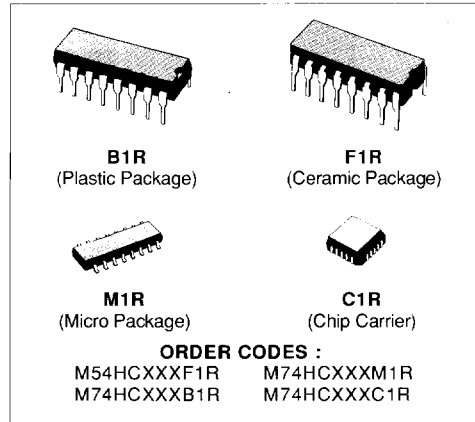


## HEX BUS BUFFER (3-STATE) HC367 NON INVERTING, HC368 INVERTING

- HIGH SPEED  
 $t_{PD} = 11 \text{ ns}$  (TYP.) AT  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$
- LOW POWER DISSIPATION  
 $I_{CC} = 4 \mu\text{A}$  (MAX.) AT  $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY  
 $V_{NIH} = V_{NIL} = 28 \% V_{CC}$  (MIN.)
- OUTPUT DRIVE CAPABILITY  
15 LSTTL LOADS
- SYMMETRICAL OUTPUT IMPEDANCE  
 $|I_{OH}| = I_{OL} = 6 \text{ mA}$  (MIN.)
- BALANCED PROPAGATION DELAYS  
 $t_{PLH} = t_{PHL}$
- WIDE OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE  
 $V_{CC}$  (OPR) = 2 V TO 6 V
- PIN AND FUNCTION COMPATIBLE WITH  
54/74LS367/368

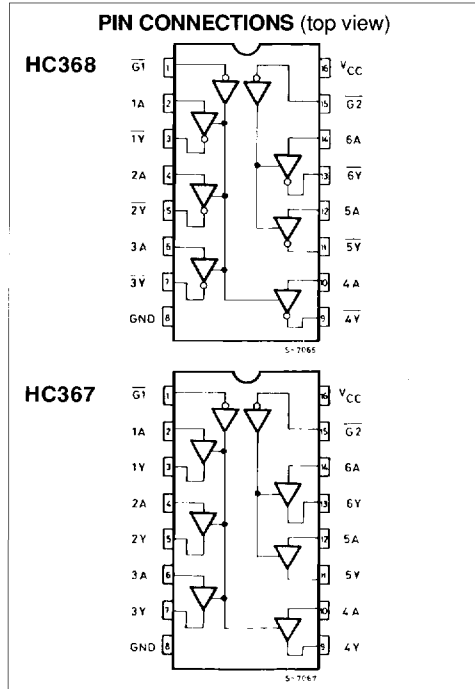


### DESCRIPTION

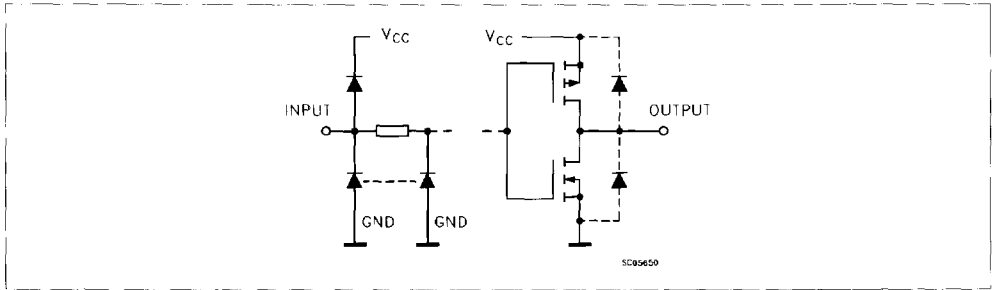
The M54/74HC367 and the M54/74HC368 are high speed CMOS HEX BUS BUFFER (3-STATE) fabricated in silicon gate C<sup>2</sup>MOS technology. They have the same high speed performance of LSTTL combined with true CMOS low power consumption. These devices contain six buffers, four buffers are controlled by an enable input ( $\overline{G1}$ ) and the other two buffers are controlled by the other enable input ( $\overline{G2}$ ); the outputs of each buffer group are enabled when  $\overline{G1}$  and/or  $\overline{G2}$  inputs are held low, and when held high these outputs are disabled to be high-impedance.

These outputs are capable of driving up to 15 LSTTL loads. The designer has a choice of non-inverting outputs (HC367) and inverting outputs (HC368).

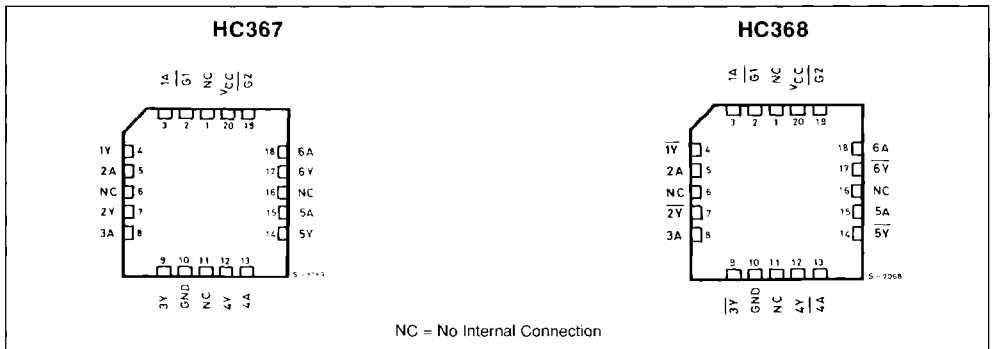
All inputs are equipped with protection circuits against static discharge and transient excess voltage.



INPUT AND OUTPUT EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



CHIP CARRIER



TRUTH TABLE

INPUTS		OUTPUTS	
G	An	Yn (367)	Yn (368)
L	L	L	H
L	H	H	L
H	X	Z	Z

X = DON'T CARE Z = HIGH IMPEDANCE

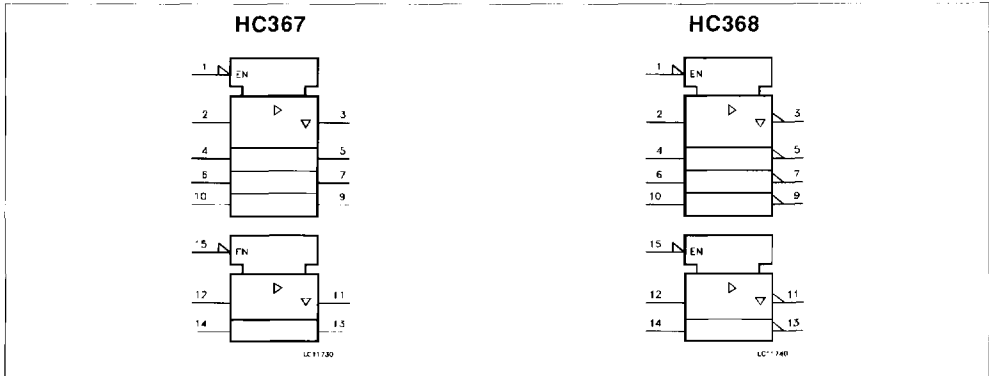
PIN DESCRIPTION (HC367)

PIN No	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
1, 15	G1, G2	Output Enable Inputs
2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14	1A to 6A	Data Inputs
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	1Y to 6Y	Data Outputs
8	GND	Ground (0V)
16	VCC	Positive Supply Voltage

PIN DESCRIPTION (HC368)

PIN No	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
1, 15	G1, G2	Output Enable Inputs
2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14	1A to 6A	Data Inputs
3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	1Y to 6Y	Data Outputs
8	GND	Ground (0V)
16	VCC	Positive Supply Voltage

## IEC LOGIC SYMBOL



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +7	V
$V_I$	DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to $V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_O$	DC Output Voltage	-0.5 to $V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$I_{IK}$	DC Input Diode Current	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{OK}$	DC Output Diode Current	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_O$	DC Output Source Sink Current Per Output Pin	$\pm 35$	mA
$I_{CC}$ or $I_{GND}$	DC $V_{CC}$ or Ground Current	$\pm 70$	mA
$P_D$	Power Dissipation	500 (*)	mW
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
$T_L$	Lead Temperature (10 sec)	300	°C

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these condition is not implied.

(\*) 500 mW:  $\pm 65$  °C derate to 300 mW by 10mW/°C: 65 °C to 85 °C

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit						
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage	2 to 6	V						
$V_I$	Input Voltage	0 to $V_{CC}$	V						
$V_O$	Output Voltage	0 to $V_{CC}$	V						
$T_{op}$	Operating Temperature: <b>M54HC Series</b>	-55 to +125	°C						
	<b>M74HC Series</b>	-40 to +85	°C						
$t_r, t_f$	Input Rise and Fall Time	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>V_{CC} = 2</math> V</td> <td>0 to 1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{CC} = 4.5</math> V</td> <td>0 to 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{CC} = 6</math> V</td> <td>0 to 400</td> </tr> </table>	$V_{CC} = 2$ V	0 to 1000	$V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	0 to 500	$V_{CC} = 6$ V	0 to 400	ns
$V_{CC} = 2$ V	0 to 1000								
$V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	0 to 500								
$V_{CC} = 6$ V	0 to 400								

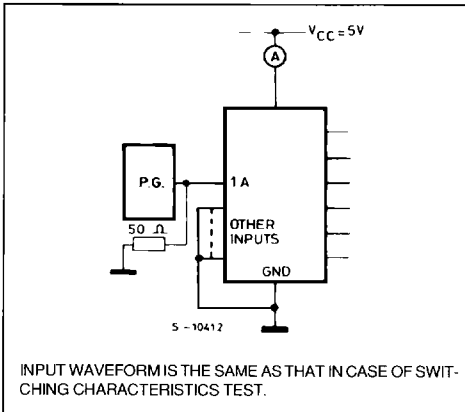
DC SPECIFICATIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Value								Unit
				T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C 54HC and 74HC			-40 to 85 °C 74HC		-55 to 125 °C 54HC			
		V <sub>CC</sub> (V)		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	2.0		1.5			1.5		1.5		V	
		4.5		3.15			3.15		3.15			
		6.0		4.2			4.2		4.2			
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	2.0				0.5		0.5		0.5	V	
		4.5				1.35		1.35		1.35		
		6.0				1.8		1.8		1.8		
V <sub>OH</sub>	High Level Output Voltage	2.0	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA	1.9	2.0		1.9		1.9		V	
		4.5		4.4	4.5		4.4		4.4			
		6.0		5.9	6.0		5.9		5.9			
		4.5	I <sub>O</sub> = -6.0 mA	4.18	4.31		4.13		4.10			
		6.0		I <sub>O</sub> = -7.8 mA	5.68	5.8		5.63		5.60		
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level Output Voltage	2.0	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA		0.0	0.1		0.1		0.1	V	
		4.5			0.0	0.1		0.1		0.1		
		6.0			0.0	0.1		0.1		0.1		
		4.5	I <sub>O</sub> = 6.0 mA		0.17	0.26		0.33		0.40		
		6.0		I <sub>O</sub> = 7.8 mA		0.18	0.26		0.33			0.40
I <sub>I</sub>	Input Leakage Current	6.0	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±0.1		±1		±1	μA	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	3 State Output Off State Current	6.0	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±0.5		±5		±10	μA	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent Supply Current	6.0	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			4		40		80	μA	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $C_L = 50$  pF, Input  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Value						Unit	
		$V_{CC}$ (V)	$C_L$ (pF)	$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			$-40\text{ to }85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		$-55\text{ to }125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		
				54HC and 74HC			74HC		54HC		
Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.					
$t_{TLH}$ $t_{THL}$	Output Transition Time	2.0	50		25	60		75	90	ns	
		4.5		7	12	15	18				
		6.0		6	10	13	15				
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay Time	2.0	50		30	85	105	130	ns		
		4.5		10	17	21	26				
		6.0		9	14	18	22				
		2.0	150		42	105	130	160	ns		
		4.5		14	21	26	32				
		6.0		12	18	22	27				
$t_{PZL}$ $t_{PZH}$	Output Enable Time	2.0	50	$R_L = 1\text{ K}\Omega$	36	90	115	135	ns		
		4.5			11	18	23	27			
		6.0			9	15	20	23			
		2.0	150	$R_L = 1\text{ K}\Omega$	49	110	140	165	ns		
		4.5			15	22	28	33			
		6.0			13	19	24	28			
$t_{PLZ}$ $t_{PHZ}$	Output Disable Time	2.0	50	$R_L = 1\text{ K}\Omega$	32	95	120	145	ns		
		4.5			14	19	24	29			
		6.0			12	16	20	25			
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance				5	10	10	10	pF		
$C_{PD} (*)$	Power Dissipation Capacitance				33				pF		

(\*)  $C_{PD}$  is defined as the value of the IC's internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. (Refer to Test Circuit). Average operating current can be obtained by the following equation.  $I_{CC(opr)} = C_{PD} \cdot V_{CC} \cdot f_{IN} + I_{CC(6)}$  (per Channel)

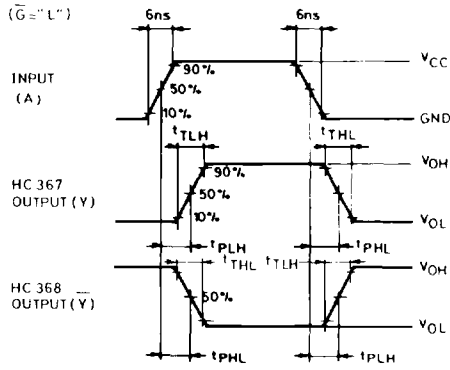
TEST CIRCUIT  $I_{CC}$  (Opr.) $C_{PD}$  CALCULATION

$C_{PD}$  is to be calculated with the following formula by using the measured value of  $I_{CC(opr)}$  in the test circuit opposite.

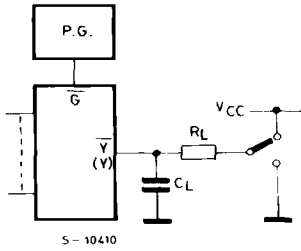
$$C_{PD} = \frac{I_{CC(opr)}}{f_{IN} \times V_{CC}}$$

In determining the typical value of  $C_{PD}$ , a relatively high frequency of 1 MHz was applied to  $f_{IN}$ , in order to eliminate any error caused by the quiescent supply current.

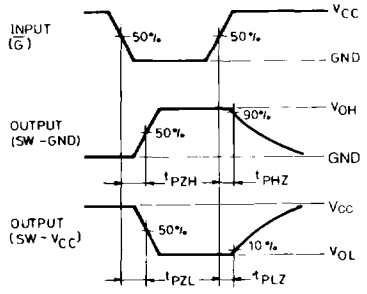
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS TEST WAVEFORM



S-10409



S-10410



S-10411

Note : Such a logic level shall be applied to each input that the output voltage stays in the apposite side to the switch connection level, when the output is enable.