



July 1987

MM82PC12 8-Bit Input/Output Port

General Description

The MM82PC12 is a microCMOS 8-bit input/output port contained in a standard 24-pin dual-in-line package. The MM82PC12 can be used to implement latches, gated buffers, or multiplexers. Thus, all of the major peripheral and input/output functions of a microcomputer system can be implemented with this device.

The MM82PC12 includes an 8-bit latch with TRI-STATE® output buffers, and device selection and control logic. Also included is a service request flip-flop for the generation and control of interrupts to the microprocessor.

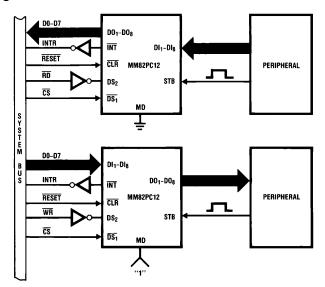
The MM82PC12 is pinout and function compatible with standard INS8212 and DP8212 devices.

For military applications, the MM82PC12 is available with class B screening in accordance with method 5004 of MIL-STD-883.

Features

- Drive capability—150 pF load
- High noise immunity
- Low power dissipation
- Full interface to CMOS logic levels
- microCMOS technology
- \blacksquare TTL drive capability when $V_{CC} = 5V$
- 8-bit data latch and buffer
- Service request flip-flop for generation and control of interrupts
- 1 µA input load current
- Reduces system package count by replacing buffers, latches, and multiplexers in microcomputer systems

System Configuration



TL/C/5596-1

TRI-STATE® is a registered trademark of National Semiconductor Corp.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

-65°C to +150°C Storage Temperature Range Voltage at Any Pin With

Respect to Ground

 $-0.3\mbox{V}$ to $\mbox{V}_{\mbox{CC}}\,+\,0.3\mbox{V}$ Lead Temperature

(Soldering, 10 seconds)

Power Dissipation 500 mW $\text{Maximum V}_{\text{CC}}$

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. Continuous operation at these limits is not intended; operation should be limited to those conditions specified under DC Electrical Characteristics.

Operating Range $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$

Ambient Temperature

Military -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ Industrial Commercial 0°C to +70°C

DC Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$, GND = 0V, unless otherwise specified

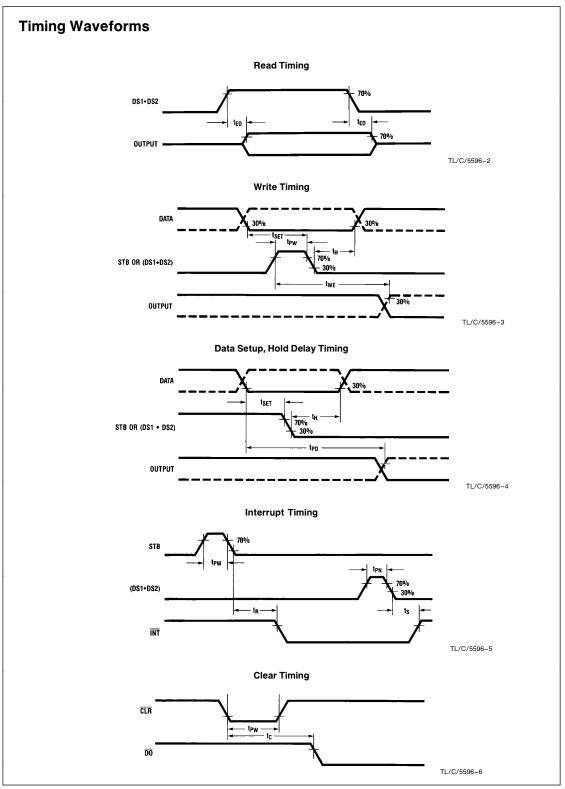
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage		0.7 V _{CC}		V _{CC}	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage		0		0.2 V _{CC}	V
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5V, V_{IH} = 4.5V, I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$	2.4			V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IL} = 0V, V_{IH} = 5.5V, I_{OL} = 2 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
I _{IH}	Input High Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IN} = 5.5V$			10	μΑ
I _{IL}	Input Low Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IN} = 0V$			-10	μΑ
I _{OH}	Output High Current	$V_{CC} = 4.5V, V_{OUT} = 2.4V, V_{IH} = 4.5V$	-2.0			mA
l _{OL}	Output Low Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{OUT} = 0.4V, V_{IL} = 0V$	2.0			mA
Icc	Power Supply Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{IH} = 5.5V, V_{IL} = 0V$			400	μΑ
lozL	TRI-STATE Low Leakage Current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V, V_{OUT} = 0V$			-10	μΑ
lozh	TRI-STATE High Leakage Current	V _{CC} = 4.5V, V _{OUT} = 4.5V			10	μΑ

300°C

AC Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$, GND = 0V, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
t _{PW}	Pulse Width (STB, DS1 • DS2, CLR)			25	40	ns
t _{PD}	Data In to Data Out			45	60	ns
t _{WE}	Write Enable to Data Out			55	75	ns
t _{SET}	Data Setup Time		15			ns
t _H	Data Hold Time		20			ns
t _R	Reset to Data Out			50	65	ns
t _S	Select to Interrupt			50	65	ns
t _C	Clear to Data Out			45	60	ns
t _{ED}	Output Enable/Disable Time			50	65	ns



Propagation Delays

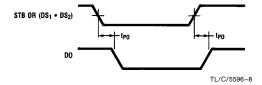
Figure 1 illustrates the calculations of a more useful propagation delay. The figure uses a 5V supply with a tolerance of \pm 10%, ambient temperature of \pm 25°C, and a load capacitance of 100 pF. The AC Characteristics table depicts tpp, at 5V, 25°C, equalling 25 ns. Use the graph in Figure 1 to get the degradation multiple for 150 pF. The number shown is 1.09. The adjusted propagation delay is, therefore 25 \times 1.09 or 27 ns.



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*Including jig and probe capacitance

Output Test Circuit for Propagation Delays



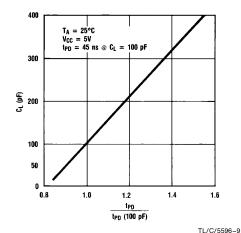


FIGURE 1. Normalized Typical Propagation Delay vs.

Load Capacitance

Pin Descriptions

The following describes the function of all the MM82PC12 input/output pins. Some of these descriptions reference internal circuits.

INPUT SIGNALS

Device Select (\overline{DS}_1, DS_2) : When \overline{DS}_1 is low and DS_2 is high, the device is selected. The output buffers are enabled and the service request flip-flop is asynchronously reset (cleared) when the device is selected.

Mode (MD): When MD is high (output mode), the output buffers are enabled and the source of the data latch clock input is the device selection logic (DS₁ \bullet DS₂). When MD is low (input mode), the state of the output buffers is determined by the device selection logic (DS₁ \bullet DS₂) and the source of the data latch clock input is the strobe (STB) input

Strobe (STB): STB is used as the data latch clock input when the mode (MD) input is low (input mode). STB is also used to synchronously set the service request flip-flop, which is negative edge triggered.

Data In (DI₁-DI₈): Data In is the 8-bit data input to the data latch, which consists of eight D-type flip-flops incorporating a level sensitive clock. While the data latch clock input is high, the Q output of each flip-flop follows the data input. When the clock input returns low, the data latch stores the data input. Clear (CLR) is only effective when the clock is low (latch in the latched state).

Clear (CLR): When CLR is low, the data latch is reset (cleared) if the clock is also low. The clock input high overrides the clear (CLR) input data latch reset. CLR being low also resets the service request flip-flop. The service request flip-flop is in the non-interrupting state when reset.

OUTPUT SIGNALS

Interrupt (INT): The interrupt pin goes low (interrupting state) when either the service request flip-flop is synchronously set by the strobe (STB) input or the device is selected.

Data Out (DO₁-DO₈): Data Out is the 8-bit data output of data buffers, which are TRI-STATE, non-inverting stages. These buffers have a common control line that either enables the buffers to transmit the data from the data latch outputs or disables the buffers by placing them in the high-impedance state.

Reliability Information

Gate Count 108
Transistor Count 248

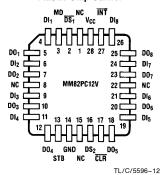
Connection Diagrams

Top View

TL/C/5596-10

Order Number MM82PC12J or N See NS Package Number J24A or N24A

Plastic Chip Carrier



Top View

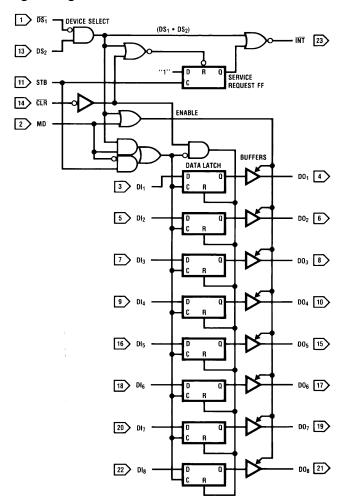
Order Number MM82PC12V See NS Package Number V28A

Logic Table A

STB	MD	DS ₁ • DS ₂	Data Out Equals
0	0	0	TRI-STATE
1	0	0	TRI-STATE
0	1	0	Data Latch
1	1	0	Data Latch
0	0	1	Data Latch
1	0	1	Data In
0	1	1	Data In
1	1	1	Data In

Note: $\overline{\text{CLR}} \sim$ resets data latch to the output low state. The data latch clock is level sensitive, a low level clock latches the data.

Logic Diagram

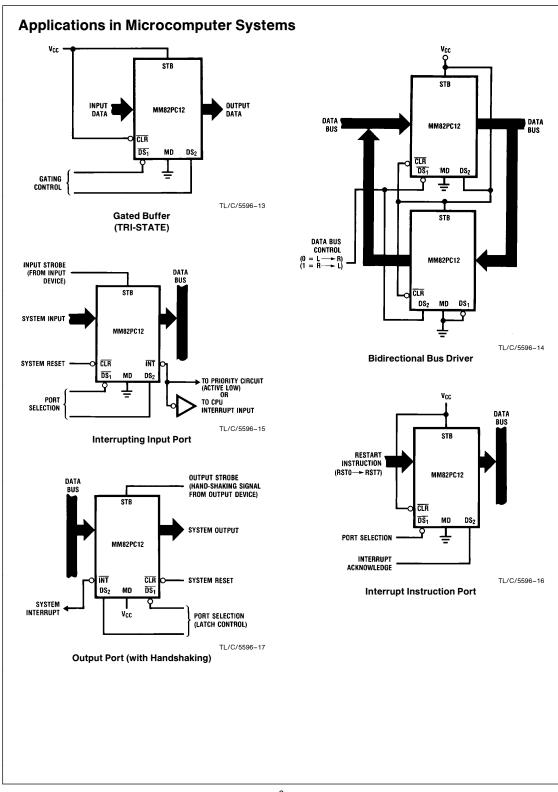


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Logic Table B

CLR	DS ₁ • DS ₂	STB	Q*	ĪNT
0 RESET	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	\sim	1	0
1	1 RESET	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1

^{*}Internal Service Request flip-flop.



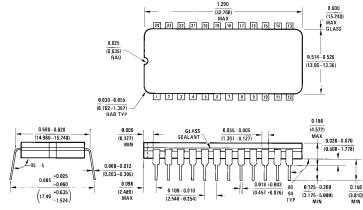
Ordering Information

MM82PC12XXX | /A + = A + Reliability Screening | /883 = MIL-STD-883B Screening (Note 1) | I = Industrial Temperature (-40°C to +85°C) | M = Military Temperature (-55°C to +125°C) | No Designation = Commercial Temperature (0°C to +70°C) | N = Plastic Package | J = Cerdip Package | V = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PCC) (Availability to be announced)

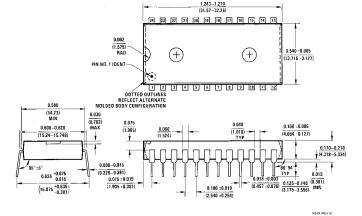
Note 1: Do not specify a temperature option; all parts are screened to military temperature.

TL/C/5596-18

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)

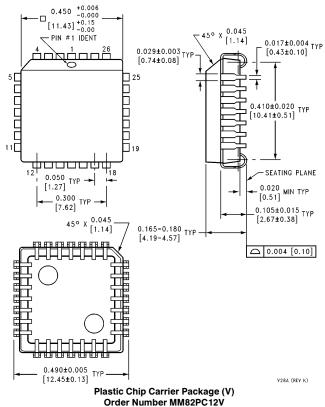


Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package (J) Order Number MM82PC12J NS Package J24A



Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N) Order Number MM82PC12N NS Package N24A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) (Continued)



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NS Package V28A

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- 2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.



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