

# 3207A

## QUAD BIPOLAR-TO-MOS LEVEL SHIFTER AND DRIVER

- High Speed, 45 nsec Max. — Delay + Transition Time Over Temperature with 200 pF Load
- TTL and DTL Compatible Inputs
- 1103 and 1103A Memory Compatible at Output
- Simplifies Design — Replaces Discrete Components
- Easy to Use — Operates from Standard Bipolar and MOS Supplies
- Minimum Line Reflection — Input and Output Clamp Diodes
- High Input Breakdown Voltage — 19 Volts
- CerDIP Package — 16 Pin DIP

MEMORY SUPPORT

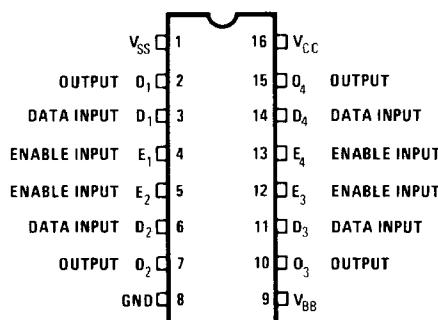
The 3207A is a Quad Bipolar-to-MOS level shifter and driver which accepts TTL and DTL input signals, and provides high output current and voltage suitable for driving MOS circuits. It is particularly suitable for driving the 1103 and 1103A memory chips. The circuit operates from a 5 volt TTL power supply, and V<sub>SS</sub> and V<sub>BB</sub> power supplies from the 1103 and 1103A.

The device features two common enable inputs per pair of devices which permits some logic to be done at their inputs, such as enable and precharge decoding for the 1103 and 1103A.

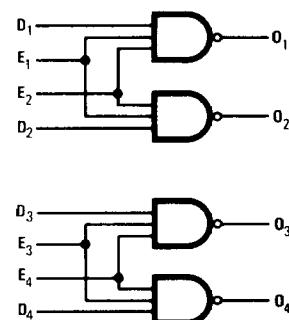
For the TTL inputs a logic "1" is V<sub>IH</sub> and a logic "0" is V<sub>IL</sub>. The 3207A outputs correspond to a logic "1" as V<sub>OL</sub> and a logic "0" as V<sub>OH</sub> for driving MOS inputs.

The 3207A is packaged in a hermetically sealed 16 pin ceramic dual-in-line package. The device performance is specified over the same temperature range as the 1103 and 1103A, i.e. from 0°C to +70°C.

PIN CONFIGURATION



LOGIC SYMBOL



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

Temperature Under Bias ..... 0°C to +70°C  
 Storage Temperature ..... -65°C to +160°C  
 All Input Voltages and  $V_{SS}$  ..... -1.0 to +21V  
 Supply Voltage  $V_{CC}$  ..... -1.0 to +7V  
 All Outputs and Supply Voltage  
 $V_{BB}$  with respect to GND ..... -1.0 to +25V<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Power Dissipation at 25°C ..... 2 Watts

## \* COMMENT

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or at any other condition above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(1) Refer to the graph of Junction Temperature versus Total Power Dissipation on page 5-10 for other temperatures.

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS  $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = 16\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{BB} - V_{SS} = 3.0\text{V}$  to  $4.0\text{V}$ 

SYMBOL	TEST	LIMIT	UNIT	CONDITIONS
		MIN.	MAX.	
$I_{FD}$	DATA INPUT LOAD CURRENT	-0.25	mA	$V_D = .45\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}$ , All Other Inputs at 5.25V, $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$I_{FE}$	ENABLE INPUT LOAD CURRENT	-0.50	mA	$V_E = .45\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}$ , All Other Inputs at 5.25V, $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$I_{RD}$	DATA INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT	20	μA	$V_D = 19\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , All Other Inputs Grounded, $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$I_{RE}$	ENABLE INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT	20	μA	$V_E = 19\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , All Other Inputs Grounded, $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$V_{OL}$	OUTPUT "LOW" VOLTAGE	.8 .7 .6	$V(0^\circ\text{C})$ $V(25^\circ\text{C})$ $V(70^\circ\text{C})$	$I_{OL} = 500\mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{V}$ $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$ All Inputs at 2.0V
$V_{OH}$ (MIN.)	OUTPUT "HIGH" VOLTAGE	$V_{SS} = .7$ $V_{SS} = .6$ $V_{SS} = .5$	$V(0^\circ\text{C})$ $V(25^\circ\text{C})$ $V(70^\circ\text{C})$	$I_{OH} = -500\mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$ All Inputs at 0.85V
$V_{OH}$ (MAX.)		$V_{SS} + 1.0$	V	$I_{OH} = 5\text{mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$I_{OL}$	OUTPUT SINK CURRENT	100	mA	$V_O = 4\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$ , $V_E = V_D = 2.0\text{V}$
$I_{OH}$	OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT	-100	mA	$V_O = V_{SS} = -4\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$ , $V_E = V_D = 0.85\text{V}$
$V_{IL}$	INPUT "LOW" VOLTAGE	1.0	V	$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$V_{IH}$	INPUT "HIGH" VOLTAGE	2.0	V	$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_{SS} = 16\text{V}$ , $V_{BB} = 19\text{V}$
$C_{IN}$	INPUT CAPACITANCE	8(Typical)	pF	$V_{BIAS} = 2.0\text{V}$ , $V_{CC} = 0\text{V}$

## POWER SUPPLY CURRENT DRAIN:

All Outputs "Low"

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
$I_{CC}$	Current from $V_{CC}$	83	mA		
$I_{SS}$	Current from $V_{SS}$	250	μA		
$I_{BB}$	Current from $V_{BB}$	21	mA		
$P_{TOTAL}$	Total Power Dissipation	900	mW		

## All Outputs "High"

$I_{CC}$	Current from $V_{CC}$	33	mA	
$I_{SS}$	Current from $V_{SS}$	250	μA	
$I_{BB}$	Current from $V_{BB}$	3	mA	
$P_{TOTAL}$	Total Power Dissipation	250	mW	

Standby Condition with  $V_{CC} = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = V_{BB}$ 

$I_{CC}$	Current from $V_{CC}$	0	mA	
$I_{SS}$	Current from $V_{SS}$	250	μA	
$I_{BB}$	Current from $V_{BB}$	250	μA	
$P_{TOTAL}$	Total Power Dissipation	10	mW	

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

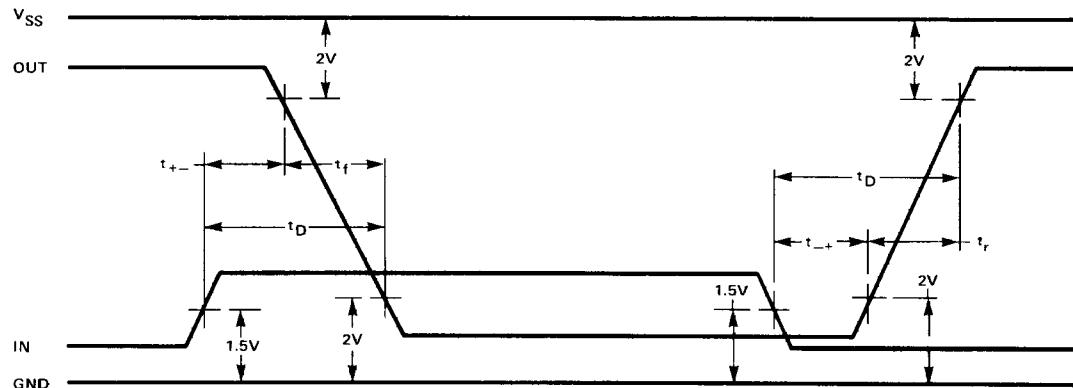
### A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = 16\text{V} \pm 5\%$ ,  $V_{BB} = V_{SS} + 3$  to  $4\text{V}$ ,  $f = 2\text{ MHz}$ , 50% Duty Cycle

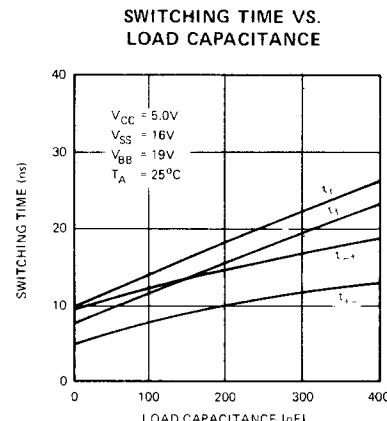
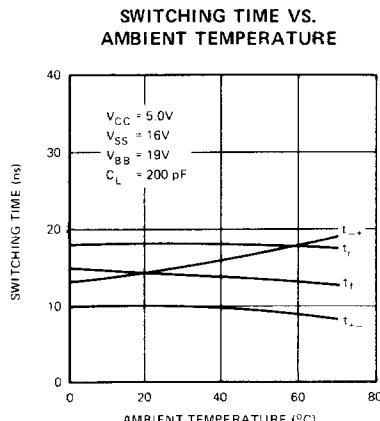
SYMBOL	TEST	LIMITS (ns)			
		$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		$C_L = 200\text{ pF}$	
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
$t_{+-}$	INPUT TO OUTPUT DELAY	5	15	5	15
$t_{-+}$	INPUT TO OUTPUT DELAY	5	25	5	25
$t_r$	OUTPUT RISE TIME	5	20	5	30
$t_f$	OUTPUT FALL TIME	5	20	10	30
$t_D$	DELAY + RISE OR FALL TIME	10	35	20	45

(1) This is defined as the maximum skew between any output in the same package, eg., all the input to output delays for the  $t_{-+}$  parameter are within a maximum of 10 nsec of each other in the same package.

### WAVEFORMS

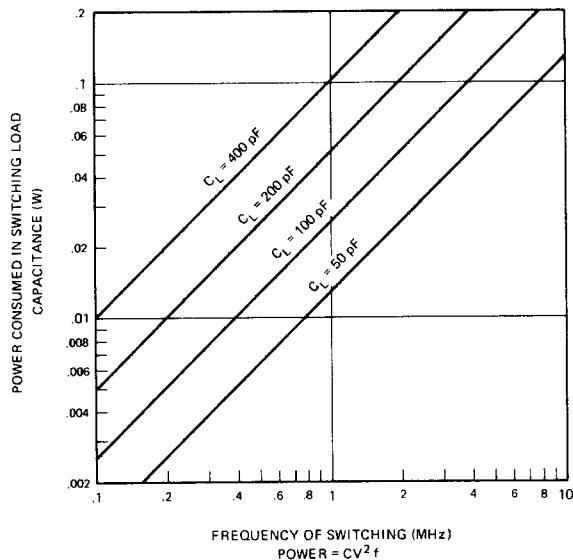


### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

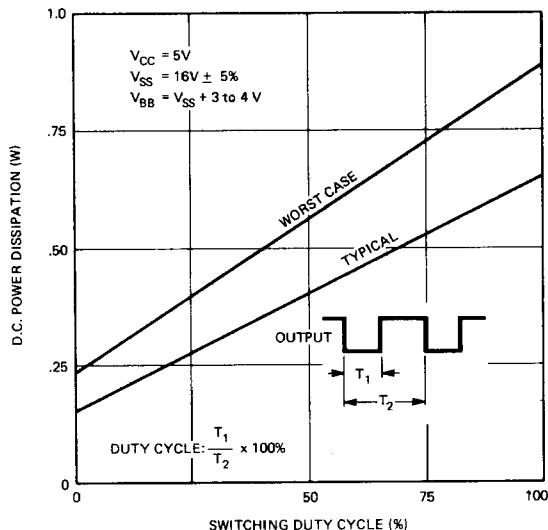


## POWER AND SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

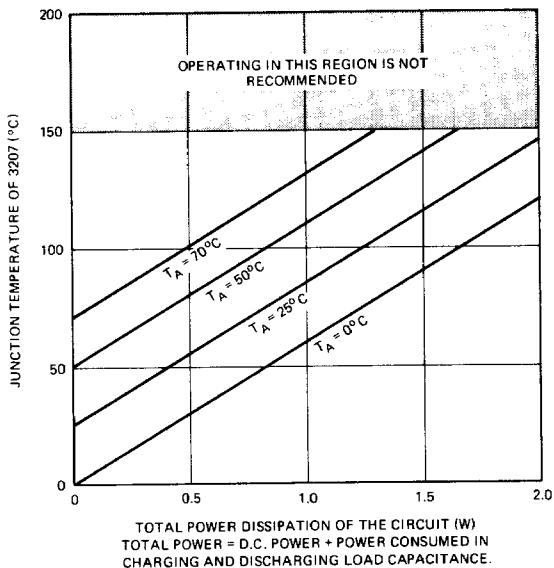
POWER CONSUMED IN CHARGING AND  
DISCHARGING LOAD CAPACITANCE  
OVER 0V TO 16V INTERVAL



NO LOAD D.C. POWER DISSIPATION VS.  
OPERATING DUTY CYCLE



JUNCTION TEMPERATURE VS. TOTAL  
POWER DISSIPATION OF THE CIRCUIT



TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION OF THE CIRCUIT (W)  
TOTAL POWER = D.C. POWER + POWER CONSUMED IN  
CHARGING AND DISCHARGING LOAD CAPACITANCE.

WORST CASELOAD CAPACITANCE  
ON EACH OUTPUT VS.  
FREQUENCY OF SWITCHING

