

August 1998

100331

Low Power Triple D Flip-Flop

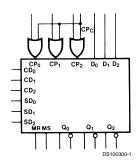
General Description

The 100331 contains three D-type, edge-triggered master/slave flip-flops with true and complement outputs, a Common Clock (CP_C), and Master Set (MS) and Master Reset (MR) inputs. Each flip-flop has individual Clock (CP_n), Direct Set (SD_n) and Direct Clear (CD_n) inputs. Data enters a master when both CP_n and CP_C are LOW and transfers to a slave when CP_n or CP_C (or both) go HIGH. The Master Set, Master Reset and individual CD_n and SD_n inputs override the Clock inputs. All inputs have 50 k Ω pull-down resistors.

Features

- 35% power reduction of the 100131
- 2000V ESD protection
- Pin/function compatible with 100131
- Voltage compensated operating range = -4.2V to -5.7V
- Available to industrial grade temperature range
- Available to Standard Microcircuit Drawing (SMD) 5962-9153601

Logic Symbol



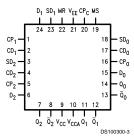
Pin Names	Description
CP ₀ -CP ₂	Individual Clock Inputs
CP _C	Common Clock Input
D ₀ -D ₂	Data Inputs
CD ₀ -CD ₂	Individual Direct Clear Inputs
SD _n	Individual Direct Set Inputs
MR	Master Reset Input
MS	Master Set Input
Q ₀ -Q ₂	Data Outputs
$\overline{Q}_0 - \overline{Q}_2$	Complementary Data Outputs

Connection Diagrams

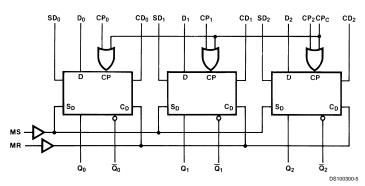
24-Pin DIP



24-Pin Quad Cerpak



Logic Diagram



Truth Tables

Synchronous Operation

(Each Flip-Flop)

	Outputs				
D _n	CP _n	CP _C	MS	MR	Q _n (t + 1)
			SD _n	CD _n	
L	~	L	L	L	L
Н	~	L	L	L	Н
L	L	~	L	L	L
Н	L	~	L	L	Н
Х	L	L	L	L	Qn(t)
X	Н	Х	L	L	Qn(t)
Х	Х	Н	L	L	Qn(t)

H = HIGH Voltage Level
L = LOW Voltage Level
X = Don't Care
U = Undefined
t = Time before CP Positive Transition
t + 1 = Time after CP Positive Transition
= LOW to HIGH Transition

Asynchronous Operation

(Each Flip-Flop)

	Outputs				
D _n	CP _n	CPc	MS	MR	Q _n (t + 1)
			SD _n	CD _n	
Х	Х	Х	Н	L	Н
X	Х	Х	L	Н	L
X	X	Х	Н	Н	U

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Above which the useful life may be impaired

Storage Temperature (T_{STG})

-65°C to +150°C

Maximum Junction Temperature (T₁)

Ceramic

+175°C

Pin Potential to

Ground Pin (V_{EE})

-7.0V to +0.5V

Input Voltage (DC)

Output Current

(DC Output HIGH)

ESD (Note 2)

-50 mA

V_{EE} to +0.5V

≤ 2000V

Recommended Operating Conditions

Case Temperature (T_C)

Military

-55°C to +125°C

Supply Voltage (V_{EE})

-5.7V to -4.2V

Note 1: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device may be damaged or have its useful life impaired. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

Note 2: ESD testing conforms to MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.

Military Version

DC Electrical Characteristics

 V_{EE} = -4.2V to -5.7V, V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND, T_{C} = -55°C to +125°C

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units	T _c	Conditions		Notes
V _{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	-1025	-870	mV	0°C to	V _{IN} = V _{IH}	Loading with	(Notes 3,
					+125°C	(Max)	50Ω to -2.0V	4, 5)
		-1085	-870	mV	–55°C	or V _{IL} (Min)		
V _{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	-1830	-1620	mV	0°C to	1		
					+125°C			
		-1830	-1555	mV	–55°C	1		
V _{OHC}	Output HIGH Voltage	-1035		mV	0°C to	V _{IN} = V _{IH}	Loading with	(Notes 3,
					+125°C	(Min)	50Ω to -2.0V	4, 5)
		-1085		mV	–55°C	or V _{IL} (Max)		
V _{OLC}	Output LOW Voltage		-1610	mV	0°C to	1		
					+125°C			
			-1555	mV	−55°C	1		
V _{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage	-1165	-870	mV	−55°C to	Guaranteed HIG	SH Signal	(Notes 3,
					+125°C	for all Inputs		4, 5, 6)
V _{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	-1830	-1475	mV	−55°C to	Guaranteed LOW Signal for all Inputs		(Notes 3,
					+125°C			4, 5, 6)
I _{IL}	Input LOW Current	0.50		μA	−55°C to	V _{EE} = -4.2V		(Notes 3,
					+125°C	$V_{IN} = V_{IL} (Min)$		4, 5)
I _{IH}	Input HIGH Current		240	μA	0°C to	V _{EE} = -5.7V		(Notes 3,
					+125°C	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Max)$		4, 5)
			340	μA	−55°C	1		
I _{EE}	Power Supply Current	-130	-50	mA	−55°C to	Inputs Open		(Notes 3,
					+125°C			4, 5)

Note 3: F100K 300 Series cold temperature testing is performed by temperature soaking (to guarantee junction temperature equals -55°C), then testing immediately without allowing for the junction temperature to stabilize due to heat dissipation after power-up. This provides "cold start" specs which can be considered a worst case

Note 4: Screen tested 100% on each device at -55° C, $+25^{\circ}$ C, and $+125^{\circ}$ C, Subgroups, 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Note 5: Sampled tested (Method 5005, Table I) on each manufactured lot at -55°C, +25°C, and +125°C, Subgroups A1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Note 6: Guaranteed by applying specified input condition and testing V_{OH}/V_{OL}.

AC Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{\rm EE}$ = -4.2V to -5.7V, $V_{\rm CC}$ = $V_{\rm CCA}$ = GND

Symbol	Parameter	T _C = -55°C		T _C = +25°C		T _C = +125°C		Units	Conditions	Notes
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
f _{max}	Toggle Frequency	400		400		400		MHz	Figures 2, 3	(Note 10)
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40	ns		
t _{PHL}	CP _C to Output								Figures 1, 3	
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40	ns		
t _{PHL}	CP _n to Output									
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40		CP_n , $CP_C = L$ Figures	
t _{PHL}	CD _n , SD _n to Output							ns	1, 4	7, 8,
t _{PLH}]	0.50	2.40	0.60	2.10	0.50	2.50		CP _n , CP _C = H	9)
t _{PHL}										
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay	0.70	2.70	0.80	2.60	0.80	2.90		CP _n , CP _C = L	
t _{PHL}	MS, MR to Output							ns		
t _{PLH}		0.70	2.90	0.80	2.80	0.80	3.10		CP _n , CP _C = H	
t _{PHL}										
t _{TLH}	Transition Time	0.20	1.40	0.20	1.40	0.20	1.40	ns	Figures 1, 3, 4	
t _{THL}	20% to 80%, 80% to 20%									
t _s	Setup Time								Figure 5	
	D _n	1.00		0.80		0.90				(Note
	CD _n , SD _n (Release Time)	1.50		1.30		1.60		ns	Figure 4	10)
	MS, MR (Release Time)	2.50		2.30		2.50				
t _h	Hold Time D _n	1.50		1.30		1.60		ns	Figure 5	
t _{pw} (H)	Pulse Width HIGH									
	CP _n , CP _C , CD _n ,	2.00		2.00		2.00		ns	Figures 3, 4	
	SD _n , MR, MS									

Note 7: F100K 300 Series cold temperature testing is performed by temperature soaking (to guarantee junction temperature equals -55°C), then testing immediately without allowing for the junction temperature to stabilize due to heat dissipation after power-up. This provides "cold start" specs which can be considered a worst case condition at cold temperatures.

Note 8: Screen tested 100% on each device at +25 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$ Temperature only, Subgroup A9.

Note 9: Sample tested (Method 5005, Table I) on each Mfg. lot at +25°C, Subgroup A9, and at +125°C, and -55°C Temp., Subgroups A10 and A11.

Note 10: Not tested at +25°C, +125°C and -55°C Temperature (design characterization data).

Test Circuits

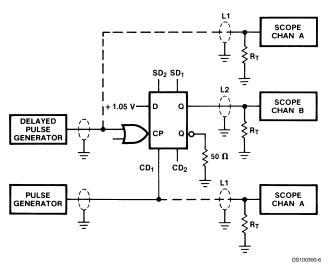
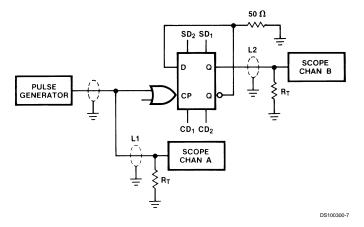


FIGURE 1. AC Test Circuit



Notes:

Notes:
$$\begin{split} &V_{CC},\ V_{CCA} = +2V,\ V_{EE} = -2.5V \\ &L1\ \text{and}\ L2 = \text{Equal length }50\Omega\ \text{impedance lines} \\ &R_T = 50\Omega\ \text{terminator internal to scope} \\ &\text{Decoupling }0.1\ \mu\text{F from GND to }V_{CC}\ \text{and }V_{EE} \\ &\text{All unused outputs are loaded with }50\Omega\ \text{to GND} \\ &C_L = \text{Fixture and stray capacitance} \leq 3\ \text{pF} \end{split}$$

FIGURE 2. Toggle Frequency Test Circuit

Switching Waveforms

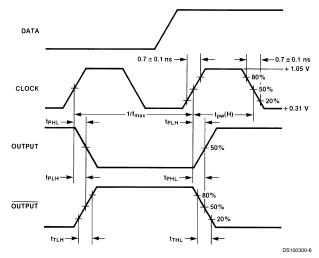


FIGURE 3. Propagation Delay (Clock) and Transition Times

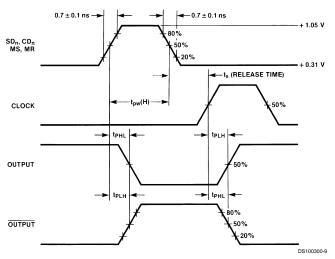


FIGURE 4. Propagation Delay (Resets)

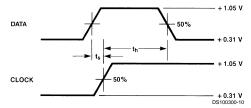
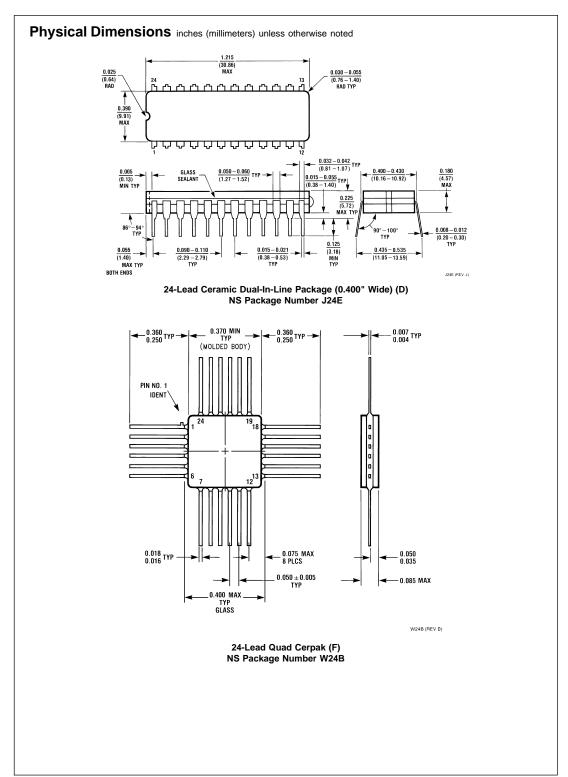


FIGURE 5. Data Setup and Hold Time

Note 11: t_s is the minimum time before the transition of the clock that information must be present at the data input. Note 12: t_h is the minimum time after the transition of the clock that information must remain unchanged at the data input.

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National Semiconductor Corporation Americas Tel: 1-800-272-9959 Fax: 1-800-737-7018 Email: support@nsc.com

www.national.com

National Semiconductor

National Semiconductor
Europe
Fax: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 85
English Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-532 78 32
Français Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-532 93 58
Italiano Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-532 93 58

Asia Pacific Customer Response Group
Tel: 65-2544466
Fax: 65-2504466
Email: sea.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor

National Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Tel: 81-3-5620-6175
Fax: 81-3-5620-6179