

MM74C165 Parallel-Load 8-Bit Shift Register

General Description

The MM74C165 functions as an 8-bit parallel-load, serial shift register. Data is loaded into the register independent of the state of the clock(s) when PARALLEL LOAD (\overline{PL}) is low. Shifting is inhibited as long as \overline{PL} is low. Data is sequentially shifted from complementary outputs, Q_7 and $\overline{Q_7}$, highest-order bit (P7) first. New serial data may be entered via the SERIAL DATA (Ds) input. Serial shifting occurs on the rising edge of CLOCK1 or CLOCK2. Clock inputs may be used separately or together for combined clocking from independent sources. Either clock input may be used also as an active-low clock enable. To prevent double-clocking when a clock input is used as an enable, the enable must be changed to a high level (disabled) only while the clock is HIGH.

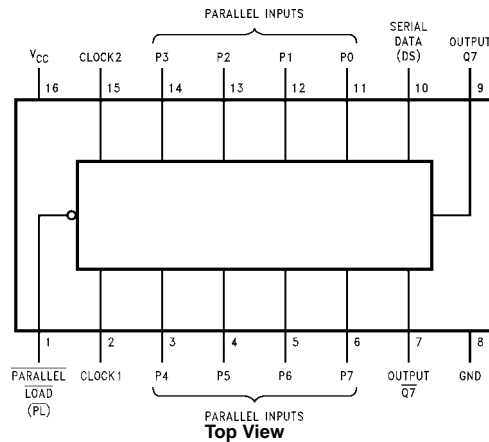
Features

- Wide supply voltage range: 3V to 15V
- Guaranteed noise margin: 1V
- High noise immunity: 0.45 V_{CC} (typ.)
- Low power TTL compatibility: fan out of 2 driving 74L
- Parallel loading independent of clock
- Dual clock inputs
- Fully static operation

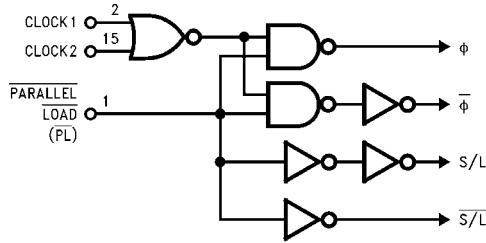
Ordering Code:

| Order Number | Package Number | Package Description |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| MM74165N | N16E | 16-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide |

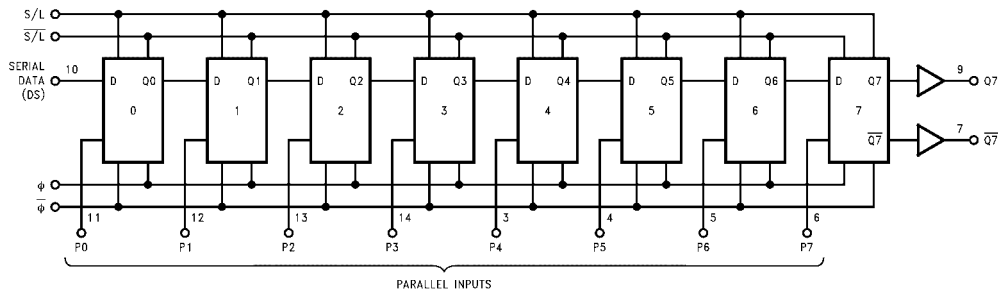
Connection Diagram



Block Diagrams



*Please look into Section 8, Appendix D for availability of various package types.



Truth Table

| State | Inputs | | | | | Internal | | Outputs | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|----|------------|----------|----|---------|-----------------|
| | \overline{PL} | Clock1 | Clock2 (as enable) | Ds | P0 thru P7 | Q0 | Q1 | Q7 | $\overline{Q7}$ |
| Parallel Load | L | X | X | X | P0...P7 | P0 | P1 | P7 | $\overline{P7}$ |
| Enable | H | L | L | X | X | P0 | P1 | P7 | $\overline{P7}$ |
| Shift (with Ds) | H | \uparrow | L | H | X | H | P0 | P6 | $\overline{P6}$ |
| Shift (with Ds) | H | \uparrow | L | L | X | L | H | P5 | $\overline{P5}$ |
| Hold (Disable) | H | \uparrow | H | X | X | L | H | P5 | $\overline{P5}$ |

X = Don't Care
H = $V_{IN(1)}$
L = $V_{IN(0)}$
 \uparrow = Clock transition from $V_{IN(0)}$ to $V_{IN(1)}$
P0 thru P7 = Data present (and loaded into) parallel inputs
Q0 thru Q6 = Internal flip-flop outputs

Absolute Maximum Ratings(Note 1)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Voltage at Any Pin | -0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | -55°C to +125°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to +150°C |
| Absolute Maximum V_{CC} | 18V |
| Power Dissipation | |
| Dual-In-Line | 700 mW |
| Small Outline | 500 mW |
| Operating V_{CC} Range | 3V to 15V |
| Lead Temperature | |
| (Soldering, 10 seconds) | 260°C |

Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. Except for "Operating Temperature Range" they are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The Electrical Characteristics table provides conditions for actual device operation.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Min/Max limits apply across temperature range unless otherwise noted

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------|------------|---------|
| CMOS TO CMOS | | | | | | |
| $V_{IN(1)}$ | Logical "1" Input Voltage | $V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ | 3.5 8.0 | | | V |
| $V_{IN(0)}$ | Logical "0" Input Voltage | $V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ | | | 1.5 2.0 | V |
| $V_{OUT(1)}$ | Logical "1" Output Voltage | $V_{CC} = 5V, I_O = -10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_O = -10 \mu A$ | 4.5 9.0 | | | V |
| $V_{OUT(0)}$ | Logical "0" Output Voltage | $V_{CC} = 5V, I_O = +10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_O = +10 \mu A$ | | | 0.5 1.0 | V |
| $I_{IN(1)}$ | Logical "1" Input Current | $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{IN} = 15V$ | | 0.005 | 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{IN(0)}$ | Logical "0" Input Current | $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{IN} = 0V$ | -1.0 | -0.005 | | μA |
| I_{CC} | Supply Current | $V_{CC} = 15V$ | | 0.05 | 300 | μA |
| CMOS TO LPTTL INTERFACE | | | | | | |
| $V_{IN(1)}$ | Logical "1" Input Voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ | $V_{CC} - 1.5$ | | | V |
| $V_{IN(0)}$ | Logical "0" Input Voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ | | | 0.8 | V |
| $V_{OUT(1)}$ | Logical "1" Output Voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_O = -360 \mu A$ | 2.4 | | | V |
| $V_{OUT(0)}$ | Logical "0" Output Voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_O = 360 \mu A$ | | | 0.4 | V |
| OUTPUT DRIVE (See Family Characteristics Data Sheet) (short circuit current) | | | | | | |
| I_{SOURCE} | Output Source Current (P-Channel) | $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{OUT} = 0V$ | -1.75 | -3.3 | | mA |
| I_{SOURCE} | Output Source Current (P-Channel) | $V_{CC} = 10V$ $T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{OUT} = 0V$ | -8.0 | -15 | | mA |
| I_{SINK} | Output Sink Current (N-Channel) | $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ | 1.75 | 3.6 | | mA |
| I_{SINK} | Output Sink Current (N-Channel) | $V_{CC} = 10V$ $T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ | 8.0 | 16 | | mA |

AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 2)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$, unless otherwise noted

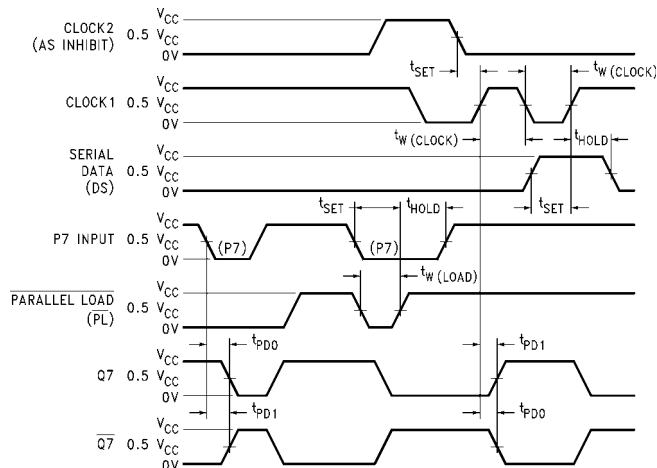
| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| t_{pd0}, t_{pd1} | Propagation Delay Time to a Logical "0" or Logical "1" from Clock or Load to Q or \bar{Q} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | | 200 80 | 400 200 | ns |
| t_{pd0}, t_{pd1} | Propagation Delay Time to a Logical "0" or Logical "1" from H to Q or \bar{Q} | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | | 200 80 | 400 200 | ns |
| t_S | Clock Inhibit Set-up Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 150 60 | 75 30 | | ns |
| t_S | Serial Input Set-up Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 50 30 | 25 15 | | ns |
| t_H | Serial Input Hold Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 50 30 | 0 0 | | ns |
| t_S | Parallel Input Set-Up Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 150 60 | 75 30 | | ns |
| t_H | Parallel Input Hold Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 50 30 | 0 0 | | ns |
| t_W | Minimum Clock Pulse Width | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | | 70 30 | 200 100 | ns |
| t_W | Minimum Load Pulse Width | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | | 85 30 | 180 90 | ns |
| f_{MAX} | Maximum Clock Frequency | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 2.5 5 | 6 12 | | MHz |
| t_r, t_f | Maximum Clock Rise and Fall Time | $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ | 10 5 | | | μs |
| C_{IN} | Input Capacitance | (Note 3) | | 5 | | pF |
| C_{PD} | Power Dissipation Capacitance | (Note 4) | | 65 | | pF |

Note 2: AC Parameters are guaranteed by DC correlated testing.

Note 3: Capacitance is guaranteed by periodic testing.

Note 4: C_{PD} determines the no load AC power consumption of any CMOS device. For complete explanation see Family Characteristics application note AN-90.

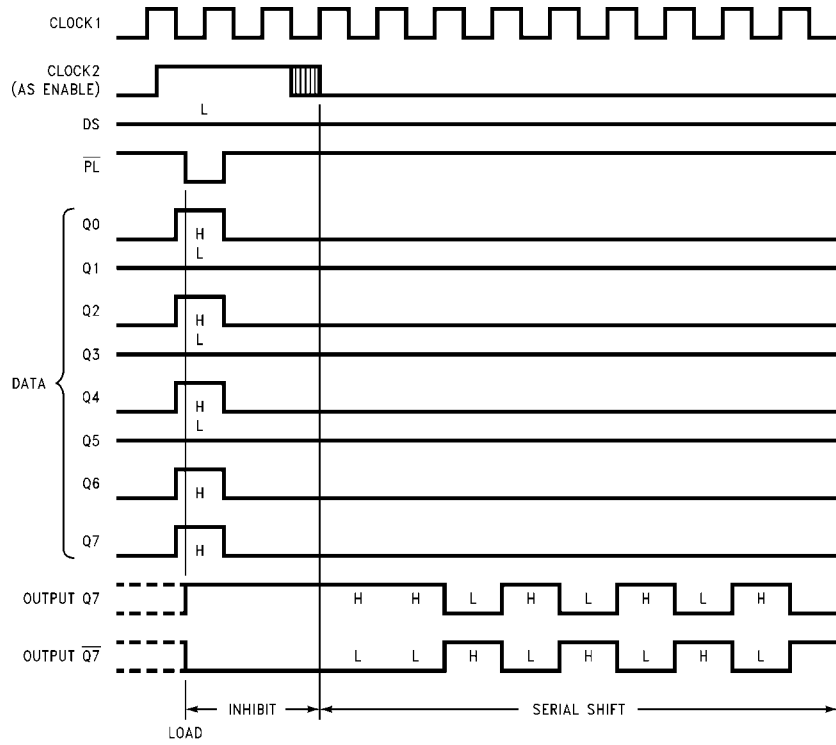
Switching Time Waveform

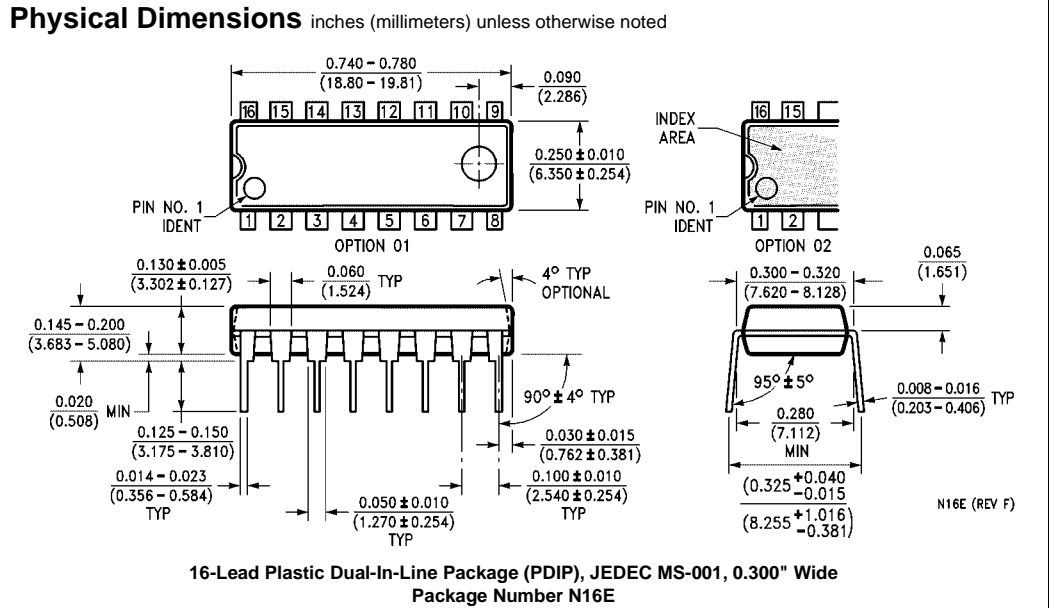


Note A: The remaining six data and the serial input are LOW.

Note B: Prior to test, HIGH level data is loaded into the P7 input.

Logic Waveform





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