

# 8-bit addressable latch

# 74HC/HCT259

## FEATURES

- Combines demultiplexer and 8-bit latch
- Serial-to-parallel capability
- Output from each storage bit available
- Random (addressable) data entry
- Easily expandable
- Common reset input
- Useful as a 3-to-8 active HIGH decoder
- Output capability: standard
- I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 74HC/HCT259 are high-speed Si-gate CMOS devices and are pin compatible with low power Schottky TTL (LSTTL). They are specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A.

The 74HC/HCT259 are high-speed 8-bit addressable latches designed for general purpose storage applications in digital systems. The “259” are multifunctional devices

capable of storing single-line data in eight addressable latches, and also 3-to-8 decoder and demultiplexer, with active HIGH outputs (Q<sub>0</sub> to Q<sub>7</sub>), functions are available.

The “259” also incorporates an active LOW common reset ( $\overline{MR}$ ) for resetting all latches, as well as, an active LOW enable input ( $\overline{LE}$ ).

The “259” has four modes of operation as shown in the mode select table. In the addressable latch mode, data on the data line (D) is written into the addressed latch. The addressed latch will follow the data input with all non-addressed latches remaining in their previous states. In the memory mode, all latches remain in their previous states and are unaffected by the data or address inputs.

In the 3-to-8 decoding or demultiplexing mode, the addressed output follows the state of the D input with all other outputs in the LOW state. In the reset mode all outputs are LOW and unaffected by the address (A<sub>0</sub> to A<sub>2</sub>) and data (D) input. When operating the “259” as an addressable latch, changing more than one bit of address could impose a transient-wrong address. Therefore, this should only be done while in the memory mode. The mode select table summarizes the operations of the “259”.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 6 ns

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL		UNIT
			HC	HCT	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V			
	D to Q <sub>n</sub>		18	20	ns
	A <sub>n</sub> , $\overline{LE}$ to Q <sub>n</sub>		17	20	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	$\overline{MR}$ to Q <sub>n</sub>		15	20	ns
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per latch	notes 1 and 2	19	19	pF

## Notes

1. C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW):

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o) \text{ where:}$$

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz

∑ (C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) = sum of outputs

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V

2. For HC the condition is V<sub>I</sub> = GND to V<sub>CC</sub>

For HCT the condition is V<sub>I</sub> = GND to V<sub>CC</sub> – 1.5 V

## 8-bit addressable latch

## 74HC/HCT259

**DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC**

For the DC characteristics see *"74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications"*.

Output capability: standard

I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

**AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC**

GND = 0 V; t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 6 ns; C<sub>L</sub> = 50 pF

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)						UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS		
		74HC							V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	WAVEFORMS	
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125				
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.				max.
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay D to Q <sub>n</sub>		58 21 17	185 37 31		230 46 39		280 56 48	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.7
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay A <sub>n</sub> to Q <sub>n</sub>		58 21 17	185 37 31		230 46 39		280 56 48	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.8
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $\overline{\text{LE}}$ to Q <sub>n</sub>		55 20 16	170 34 29		215 43 37		255 51 43	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub>	propagation delay $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to Q <sub>n</sub>		50 18 14	155 31 26		195 39 33		235 47 40	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.9
t <sub>THL</sub> / t <sub>TLH</sub>	output transition time		19 7 6	75 15 13		95 19 16		119 22 19	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Figs 6 and 7
t <sub>w</sub>	$\overline{\text{LE}}$ pulse width HIGH or LOW	70 14 12	17 6 5		90 18 15		105 21 18		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>w</sub>	$\overline{\text{MR}}$ pulse width LOW	70 14 12	17 6 5		90 18 15		105 21 18		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.9
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time D, A <sub>n</sub> to $\overline{\text{LE}}$	80 16 14	19 7 6		100 20 17		120 24 20		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Figs 10 and 11
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time D to $\overline{\text{LE}}$	0 0 0	-19 -6 -5		0 0 0		0 0 0		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.10
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time A <sub>n</sub> to $\overline{\text{LE}}$	2 2 2	-11 -4 -3		2 2 2		2 2 2		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.11