

NE590
Addressable peripheral driver

Product data
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## DESCRIPTION

The NE590 addressable peripheral driver is a high current latched driver, similar in function to the 9334 address decoder. The device has eight Darlington power outputs, each capable of 250 mA load current. The outputs are turned on or off by respectively loading a logic HIGH or logic LOW into the device data input. The required output is defined by a 3-bit address. The device must be enabled by a CE input line. A common clear input, CLR, turns all outputs off when a logic LOW is applied.

The NE590 has eight open-collector Darlington outputs which sink current to ground. The device is packaged in a 16-pin plastic DIP package.

## FEATURES

- 8 high current outputs
- Low-loading bus compatible inputs
- Power-on clear ensures safe operation
- NE590 will operate in addressable or demultiplex mode
- Allows random (addressed) data entry
- Easily expandable
- NE590 is pin compatible with 54/74LS259


## APPLICATIONS

- Relay driver
- Indicator lamp driver
- Triac trigger
- LED display digit driver
- Stepper motor driver


## PIN CONFIGURATIONS

| N Package |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{A}_{0} 1$ |  | 16 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{1}{ }^{2}$ |  | 15 | $\overline{C L R}$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{2}{ }^{3}$ |  | 14 | CE |
| $Q_{0}$ | N5590 | 13 | D |
| Q1 |  | 12 | Q7 |
| Q2 |  | 11 | $Q_{6}$ |
| Q3 7 |  | 10 | $Q_{5}$ |
| GND 8 |  | 9 | Q4 |
|  | TOP VIEW |  |  |
|  |  | SLOO | 0479 |

Figure 1. Pin Configuration

## PIN DESCRIPTION

| PIN | SYMBOL | NAME \& FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $1-3$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{0}-\mathrm{A}_{2}$ | A 3-bit binary address on these pins <br> defines which of the 8 output latches is to <br> receive the data. |
| $4-7$, <br> $9-12$ | $\mathrm{Q}_{0}-\mathrm{Q}_{7}$ | The 8 device outputs. The NE590 has <br> open-collector Darlington outputs. |
| 13 | D | The data input. When the chip is <br> enabled, this data bit is transferred to the <br> defined output such that: <br> "1" turns output switch "ON" <br> "0" turns output switch "OFF" <br> Thus in logic terms, the NE590 inverts <br> data to the relevant output. |
| 14 | $\overline{\text { CE }}$ | The chip enable. When this input is LOW, <br> the output latches will accept data. When <br> CE goes HIGH, all outputs will retain their |
| existing state regardless of address or |  |  |
| data input conditions. |  |  |

ORDERING INFORMATION

| DESCRIPTION | TEMPERATURE RANGE | ORDER CODE | DWG \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP) | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | NE 590 N | SOT38-4 |

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



Figure 2. Block Diagram
TRUTH TABLE

| INPUTS |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLR | CE | D | $\mathrm{A}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ | $Q_{0}$ | $\mathrm{Q}_{1}$ | $Q_{2}$ | $Q_{3}$ | $\mathrm{Q}_{4}$ | $Q_{5}$ | $Q_{6}$ | $Q_{7}$ |  |
| L | H | X | X | X | X | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | Clear |
| L | L | L | L | L | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |  |
| L | L | H | L | L | L | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |  |
| L | L | L | H | L | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | Demultiplex |
| L | L | H | H | L | L | H | L | H | H | H | H | H | H |  |
| L | L | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |  |
| L | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | L |  |
| H | H | X | X | X | X | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | Memory |
| H | L | L | L | L | L | H | $Q_{N-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |  |
| H | L | H | L | L | L | L | $Q_{N-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |  |
| H | L | L | H | L | L | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ | H |  |  |  |  |  |  | Addressable Latch |
| H | L | H | H | L | L | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ | L | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | Addressable Latch |
| H | L | L | H | H | H | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | H |  |
| H | L | H | H | H | H | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | L |  |

## NOTES:

X = Don't care condition
$Q_{N-1}=$ Previous output state
L = Low voltage level/"OFF" output state
$\mathrm{H}=$ High voltage level/"ON" output state

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | RATING | UNIT |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage | -0.5 to +7 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Input voltage | -0.5 to +15 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Output voltage | 0 to +7 | V |
| IOUT | Output current <br> Each output <br> All outputs | 300 | mA |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Maximum power dissipation <br>  <br> $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (still air) | 1000 | 1450 |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\text {amb }}$ | Ambient temperature range | 0 to +70 | mW |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | Junction temperature | 165 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {sld }}$ | Lead soldering temperature $(10$ sec max) | 230 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## NOTE:

1. Derate above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at the following rates:

N package at $11.6 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.25 \mathrm{~V} ; 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \geq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; unless otherwise specified. ${ }^{1}$

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | LIMITS |  |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage |  | 2.0 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage |  |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | LOW-level output voltage | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=250 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { Over temperature } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{IIH}^{\text {H }}$ | HIGH-level input current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ |  | 0.1 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IIL | LOW-level input current CE input All other inputs | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -25 \\ & -15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -60 \\ & -50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{A} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {IOH }}$ | Leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 10 | 250 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Supply current } \\ \text { All outputs LOW } \\ \text { All outputs HIGH } \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Power dissipation | No output load |  |  | 350 | mW |

## NOTES:

1. All typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TO | FROM | Limits |  |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { tPLH } \\ t_{\text {PHL }} \end{array}$ | Propagation delay time Low-to-High ${ }^{1}$ High-to-Low ${ }^{1}$ | Output | CE |  | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }} \\ \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Low-to-High ${ }^{2}$ High-to-Low ${ }^{2}$ | Output | Data |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 65 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Low-to-High ${ }^{3}$ High-to-Low ${ }^{3}$ | Output | Address |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }} \\ \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PH}} \end{array}$ | Low-to-High ${ }^{4}$ High-to-Low ${ }^{4}$ | Output | $\overline{\text { CLR }}$ |  | 65 | 130 | ns |
| Switching setup requirements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{H})} \\ \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{~L}} \end{array}$ |  | Chip enable Chip enable | High data Low data | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ns } \\ & \text { ns } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {S }(\mathrm{A})}$ |  | Chip enable | Address | 30 |  |  | ns |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{H})} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{~L})} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Chip enable Chip enable | High data Low data | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{ns} \\ & \mathrm{~ns} \end{aligned}$ |
| tPW(E) | Chip enable pulse width ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | 120 |  |  | ns |

## NOTES:

1. See Turn-On and Turn-Off Delays, Enable to Output and Enable Pulse Width timing diagram.
2. See Turn-On and Turn-Off Delays, Data to Output timing diagram.
3. See Turn-On and Turn-Off Delays, Address to Output timing diagram.
4. See Turn-Off Delay, Clear to Output timing diagram.
5. See Setup and Hold Time, Data to Enable timing diagram.
6. See Setup Time, Address to Enable timing diagram.

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

These peripheral drivers have latched outputs which hold the input data until cleared. The NE590 has active-Low, open-collector outputs. All outputs are cleared when power is first applied.

## Addressable Latch Function

Any given output can be turned on or off by presenting the address of the output to be set or cleared to the three address pins, by holding the "D" input High to turn on the selected input, or by holding it Low to turn off, holding the CLR input High, and bringing the CE input Low. Once an output is turned on or off, it will remain so until addressed again, or until all outputs are cleared by bringing the CLR, CE, and "D" inputs Low.

## Demultiplexer Operation

By bringing the CLR and CE inputs Low and the "D" input High, the addressed output will remain on and all other outputs will be off. This condition will remain only as long as the output is addressed.

## High Current Outputs

The obvious advantage of these devices over the 9334 and N74LS259 (which provide a similar function) is the fact that the NE590 is capable of output currents of 250 mA at each of its eight outputs. It should be noted, however, that the load power dissipation would be over 2.5 W if all 8 outputs were to carry their full rated load current at one time. Since the total power dissipation is limited by the package to 1 W , and since the power dissipation due to supply current is 0.25 W , the total load power dissipation by the device is limited to 0.75 W , and decreases as ambient temperature rises.

The maximum die junction temperature must be limited to $165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the temperature rise above ambient and the junction temperature are defined as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& T_{R}=\theta_{J A} \times P \\
& T_{j}=T_{a m b}+T_{R}
\end{aligned}
$$

where
$\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ is die junction to ambient thermal resistance.
$P_{D}$ is total power dissipation
$T_{R}$ is junction temperature rise above ambient
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ is die junction temperature
$T_{\text {amb }}$ is ambient (surrounding medium) temperature
For example, if we are using the NE590 in a plastic package in an application where the ambient temperature is never expected to rise above $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the output current at the 8 outputs, when on, are $100,40,50,200,15,30,80$, and 10 mA , we find from the graph of output voltage versus load current that the output voltages are expected to be about $0.92,0.75,0.78,1.04,0.5,0.7,0.9$, and 0.4 V , respectively. Total device power due to these loads is found to be 473.5 mW . Adding the 250 mW due to the power supply brings total device power dissipation to 723.5 mW . The thermal resistance is $83^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per W for plastic packages. Using the equations above we find:
$T_{R}=83 \times 0.7235=60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=50+60=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thus we find that $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ is below the $165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum and this package could be used in this application. The graphs of total load power versus ambient temperature would also give us this same information, although interpreting the graphs would not yield the same accuracy.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 3. Typical Performance Characteristics

## TIMING DIAGRAMS



Figure 4. Timing Diagrams

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



Figure 5. Typical Applications


DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

| UNIT | $\underset{\max }{A}$ | $A_{1}$ min. | $\underset{\max .}{\mathbf{A}_{2}}$ | b | $\mathrm{b}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{2}$ | c | $\mathrm{D}^{(1)}$ | $E^{(1)}$ | e | $e_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | w | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{Z}^{(1)} \\ \max . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 4.2 | 0.51 | 3.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.73 \\ & 1.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.53 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & 0.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.50 \\ & 18.55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.48 \\ & 6.20 \end{aligned}$ | 2.54 | 7.62 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.60 \\ & 3.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.25 \\ & 7.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ 8.3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.254 | 0.76 |
| inches | 0.17 | 0.020 | 0.13 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.068 \\ & 0.051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.021 \\ & 0.015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.049 \\ & 0.033 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.014 \\ & 0.009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.77 \\ & 0.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.24 \end{aligned}$ | 0.10 | 0.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.32 \\ & 0.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | 0.01 | 0.030 |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE <br> VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN <br> PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ |  |  |
| SOT38-4 |  |  |  |  | $-92-11-17$ |

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For sales offices addresses send e-mail to:
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