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DEI1198 8CH GND/OPEN PARALLEL OUTPUT DISCRETE INTERFACE IC

FEATURES

- Eight discrete inputs
 - o Senses GND/OPEN discrete signals.
 - o Meets input threshold and hysteresis requirements specified per AirBus ABD0100H specification.
 - Thresholds: 4.5 V / 10.5 V, Hysteresis: 3 V
 - o ~1 mA DIN source/sink current to prevent dry relay contacts.
 - o Internal isolation diode.
 - o Uses an external 3 k Ω resistor on the inputs to implement lightning transient immunity of 1600 V and higher. i.e.: DO160E, Section 22, Levels 4 and 5.
 - o Inputs protected from Lightning Induced Transients per DO160, Section 22, Cat A3 and B3 plus waveform 5A to 500 V.
- Parallel I/O interface
 - o TTL/CMOS compatible inputs and Tristate outputs
 - o CLK & /OE control inputs and outputs
- Logic Supply Voltage (VCC): 3.3 V ±%
- Analog Supply Voltage (VDD): 12.0 V to 16.5 V
- Package Options
 - o 24 Lead TSSOP
 - o 24 Lead TSSOP EP Thermally Enhanced
- Pin compatible with DEI1166/67



PIN ASSIGNMENTS

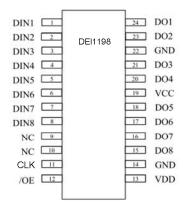


Figure 1 DEI1198 Pin Assignment (24 Lead TSSOP)

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

DEI1198 is an eight-channel parallel discrete-to-digital interface IC implemented in an HV DIMOS technology. It senses eight GND/OPEN discrete signals of the type commonly found in avionic systems and converts them to logic data. The discrete data is read from the device via a parallel tri-state bus.

The discrete input circuits are designed to achieve a high level of lightning transient immunity. The application design requires a series $3 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor on each discrete input to achieve DO160 Level 3 and WF5A 500 V pin injection immunity. Higher immunity levels can be achieved (i.e. Level 5) with the addition of a TVS between the resistor and the input pin.

Table 1 Pin Description

PINS	NAME	DESCRIPTION	
1-8	DIN[1:8]	Discrete Inputs. Eight GND/OPEN discrete input signals.	
9-10	NC	Not Connected.	
11	CLK	Latch Clock Logic Input. A low level on this input enables	
		transparent mode. A high level on this input enables latch mode.	
12	/OE	Output Enable Logic Input. Low input will enable the tri-state	
		outputs	
13	VDD	Analog Supply Voltage. 12 V to 16.5 V	
14	GND	Logic/Signal Ground	
19	VCC	Logic Supply Voltage. 3.3V+/-5%	
22	GND	Logic Ground	
15-18,20-21,23-	DO[1:8]	Logic Outputs. Eight tri-state data outputs	
24			

DIN[1:8] Discrete AFE

The Discrete Input Analog Front End circuit function is represented in Figure 3. Each DINn signal is conditioned by the resistor / diode network and presented to a comparator with hysteresis. The external 3 k Ω resistor is part of the front end circuitry for achieving threshold and hysteresis requirements while protecting the chip from Lightning Induced Transients.

Some notable features are:

- The DIN source/sink current is ~1 mA. This current will prevent a "dry" relay contact.
- The input voltage and hysteresis:

Low Level: -4.0 to +4.5 V
High Level: 10.5 to 49 V
Hysteresis: > 3 V

- Input noise immunity is maximized with a combination of voltage hysteresis and use of a slow input voltage comparator
- The inputs can withstand continuous input voltages of 49 V. The isolation diode breakdown voltage is greater than 45 V. The 10 k Ω input resistance (consists of a 7 k Ω On-Chip resistor and a 3 k Ω Off-Chip resistor) is designed to limit diode breakdown current to safe levels during transient events.

Table 2 Truth Table

CLK	/OE	DIN[1:8]	LATCH[1:8]	DO[1:8]	DESCRIPTION	
1	1	Χ	Hold	HiZ	Output = HiZ, Latch = Hold mode	
1	Open 0		Х	Lotob[1.0] . DIN [1.0]		
ı	1 X	Ground	1	^	Latch[1:8] <= DIN [1:8]	
1	0	Χ	Hold	Latch[1:8]	Output = Latched data	
0	Χ	Χ	DIN[1:8]	Х	Latch = Transparent mode	
0	0 0	Ground	0	0	Output = Live data	
0 0	Open	1	1	Output = Live data		

Legend:

X = don't care input or undefined output

HiZ = Hi Impedance

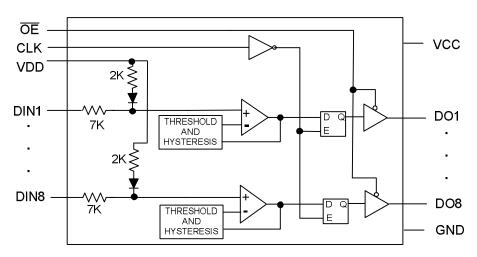


Figure 2 Function Block Diagram (two channels shown)

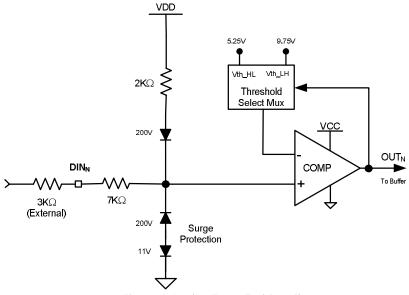


Figure 3 Analog Front End Detail

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

DINn inputs are designed to survive lightning induced transients as defined by RTCA DO160, Section 22, Cat A3 and B3, pin injection Waveforms 3, 4, and 5A. They can withstand Level 3 stress (and WF5A up to 500 V) with the external $3 \text{ k}\Omega$ series resistor for current limiting.

Protection for higher stress levels can be achieved (for example: the 3200 V of WF3 Level 5) with the addition of transient voltage suppressor (TVS) devices at the DINn pins. First select the TVS clamp voltage < $450 \, \text{V}$ (the intrinsic 1198 device capability). A convenient value would be 48 V, which reduces the TVS capacitance to the lowest practicable level. The $3 \, \text{k}\Omega$ series resistor limits the TVS surge current, thus allowing small low power TVS devices.

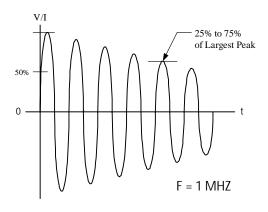


Figure 4 Voltage/Current Waveform 3

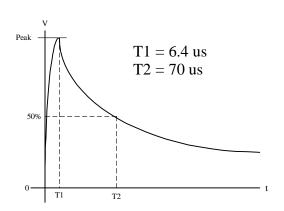


Figure 5: Voltage/Current Waveform 4

Waveform Source Impedance characteristics:

- Waveform 3 Voc/Isc = $600 \text{ V} / 24 \text{ A} \Rightarrow 25 \Omega$
- Waveform 4 Voc/Isc = 300 V / 60 A => 5 Ω
- Waveform 5A Voc / Isc = $300 \text{ V} / 300 \text{ A} \Rightarrow 1 \Omega$
- Waveform 5A Voc / Isc = $500 \text{ V} / 500 \text{ A} \Rightarrow 1 \Omega$

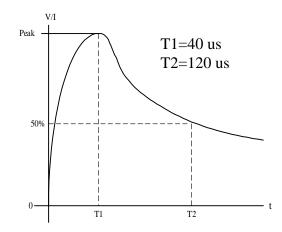


Figure 6 Voltage/Current Waveform 5A

ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION

Table 3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNITS
VCC Supply Voltage	-0.3	+5.0	V
VDD Supply Voltage	-0.3	18	V
Operating Temperature			
1198-TES-G	-55	+85	°C
1198-TMS-G	-55	+125	°C
Storage Temperature			
Plastic Package	-55	+150	°C
Input Voltage (3)(4)			
DIN[1:8] Continuous	-10	+49	V
DO160, Waveform 3, Level 3	-600	+600	V
DO160, Waveform 4 and 5, Level 3	-300	+300	V
DO160, Waveform 4 and 5	-500	+500	V
DO160, Abnormal Surge Voltage, 100ms		80	V
Logic Inputs	-1.5	VCC + 1.5	V
DOUT	-0.5	VCC + 0.5	V
Power Dissipation @ 85 °C steady state, 1198-TES-G		0.8	W
Power Dissipation @ 125 °C steady state, 1198-TMS-G		0.8	W
Junction Temperature:			
Tjmax		145	°C
ESD per JEDEC A114 Human Body Model			
Logic and Supply pins		2000	V
DIN pins		1000	V
Peak Body Temperature (10 sec duration)		260	°C

Notes:

- 1. Stresses above absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.
- 2. Voltages referenced to Ground
- 3. Stress applied to external 3 k Ω series resistor in series with DINn pin.
- 4. Discrete input voltage amplitude tolerance for WF3, 4 and 5 are +20% / -0%

Table 4 Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS
Supply Voltage	VCC	3.3 V ±5%
	VDD	12.0 V to 16.5 V
Logic Inputs and Outputs		0 to VCC
Discrete Inputs	DIN[1:8]	0 to 49 V
Operating Temperature		
1198-TES-G	Ta	-55 to +85 °C
1198-TMS-G		-55 to +125 °C

Table 5 DC Electrical Characteristics

SYMOBL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS (1)(2)		LIMITS		UNIT		
			MIN	NOM	MAX			
	Logic Inputs/Outputs							
V1 _{IH}	HI level input voltage	V00 22V	2.0			V		
V1 _{IL}	LO level input voltage	VCC = 3.3 V			0.8	V		
V _{OH}	HI level output voltage	I_DOUT = -20 uA	VCC - 0.1			V		
		I_DOUT = -4 mA, VCC = 3V	2.4			V		
V _{OL}	LO level output voltage	I_DOUT = 20 uA			0.1	V		
		I_DOUT = 4 mA, VCC = 3 V			0.4	V		
I _{IN}	Input leakage	VIN = VCC VIN = GND	-10 -35		10 0	uA		
loz	3-state leakage current	Output in Hi Impedance state. DOUT = V _{IH} min, V _{IL} max	-10		10	uA		
		Discrete Inputs (4)				1		
V2 _{IH}	HI level input voltage		10.5		49	V		
R _{IH}	HI level DIN-to-GND resistance	Resistor from DIN to GND to guarantee HI input condition.	50			kΩ		
I _{IH}	HI level input current	DIN = 28 V, VDD = 15 V DIN = 49 V, VDD = 15 V		1 1	240 2	uA mA		
V2 _{IL}	LO level input voltage		-4.0		4.5	V		
R _{IL}	LO level DIN-to-GND resistance	Resistor from DIN to GND to guarantee LO input condition.			500	Ω		
I _{IL}	LO level input current	DIN = 0V, VDD = 15V	-0.8	-1.3	-1.8	mA		
V _{Ihst}	Input hysteresis voltage		3			V		
	T	Power Supply	<u>, </u>		1			
ICC	Max quiescent logic supply current	VIN(logic) = VCC or GND DIN[1:8]= open		1.8	3	mA		

SYMOBL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS (1)(2)	LIMITS		UNIT	
			MIN	NOM	MAX	
IDD	Max quiescent analog supply current	VIN(logic) = VCC or GND DIN[1:8]= Open		15	24	mA
		DIN[1:8]= GND		22	33	

Notes:

- 1. Ta = -55 to +85/+125 °C. VDD = 12.0 to 16.5 V, VCC = 3.3 V \pm 5% unless otherwise noted
- 2. Current flowing into device is '+'. Current flowing out of device is '- '. Voltages are referenced to Ground
- 3. Guaranteed by design. Not production tested
- 4. With $3 k\Omega$, 2% resistor in series with DIN input pin

Table 6 AC Electrical Characteristics

CV/MAODI		CONDITIONS	LIMITS		LINIT
SYMOBL	PARAMETER	(1,2)	MIN	MAX	UNIT
t _{HL}	Propagation delay,	CLK = /OE = 0		550	ns
t _{LH}	DIN to DO. (3)				
t _{HZ}	Output disable delay, /OE↑ to DO HI-Z.			50	ns
t _{LZ}	(4)(5)				
t _{zH}	Output Enable delay, /OE↓ to DO active.			50	ns
t _{ZL}	(4)(5)				
t _{SU}	DIN setup time, DIN to $CLK \downarrow$ (6)		550		ns
t _H	DIN hold time, DIN to CLK个 (6)			10	ns
Cin	Logic input pin Capacitance. (7)			10	pf
Cout	DOUT pin capacitance, output in HI-Z state.			15	pf
	(7)				

Notes:

- 1. DOUT loaded with 50 pF to GND.
- 2. Ta = -55 to +85/+125 °C. VDD = 12 V, VCC = 3 V. VIL = 0 V, VIH = VCC unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Timing measured from DO = 1.5 V to VDIN = 9 V (Rising Edge) / 4.5 V (Falling Edge). See Figure 7.
- 4. DOUT loaded with 1 k Ω to GND for Hi output, 1 k Ω to VCC for Low output.
- 5. Timing measured from /OE=1.5 V to DO=200 mV. See Figure 7.
- 6. Timing measured from CLK = 1.5 V to VDIN = 9 V (Rising Edge) / 4.5 V (Falling Edge). See Figure 7.
- 7. Not production tested. Guaranteed by design.
- 8. AC characteristics are sample tested on lot basis.

TIMING DIAGRAMS

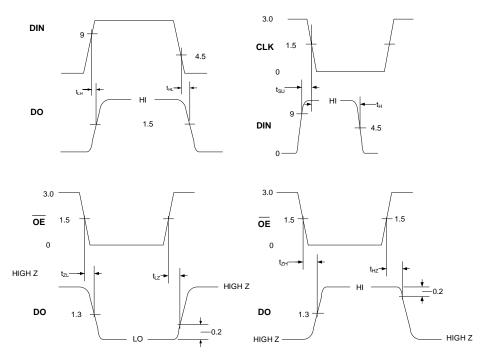


Figure 7 Switching Waveforms

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Discrete Input Filtering

The DEI1198 Analog Front End provides a moderate level of noise immunity via a combination of hysteresis and limited bandwidth. The Hysteresis is 3 V minimum, and the comparator bandwidth is approximately 10 MHZ.

Many applications provide additional noise immunity by means of debounce/filtering in software or in digital circuitry (i.e. FPGA). Common input debounce techniques are readily found with a web search of the term "software debounce" and range from simple detectors of two or more sequential stable readings to FIR filters emulating RC time constants.

Input Current Characteristics

The DIN Input Current vs. Voltage characteristics are shown in Figure 8.

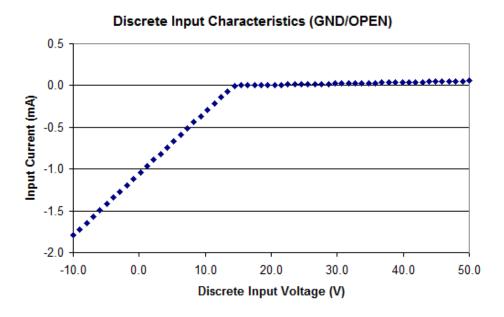


Figure 8 Input IV Characteristics (VDD = 15 V)

Package Power Dissipation

The DEI1198 power dissipation varies with operating conditions. Figure 9 shows the device package power dissipation for various operating conditions. This includes the contributions from Supply currents and DIN Input currents. The curves are as follows:

Table 7 Legend for Power Dissipation Curves

CURVE ID	SUPPLY VOLTAGE, TEMPERATURE, IC VARIATION	
GND/OPEN-Nom	3.3 V, 12 V / 27 °C / typical IC parameters	
GND/OPEN-Wst	3.3 V, 16.5 V / 85 °C / Worst case IC parameters	

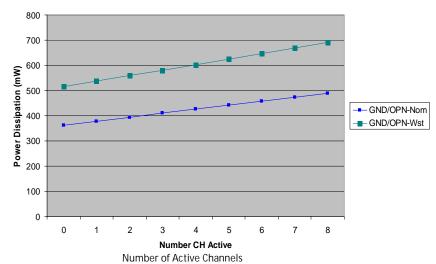


Figure 9 DEI1198 Power Dissipation vs Active Channels

ORDERING INFORMATION

Table 8 Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	MARKING	PACKAGE	TEMPERATURE
DEI1198-TES-G	DEI1198-TES	24 TSSOP G	-55 / +85 °C
DEI1198-TMS-G	DEI1198-TMS	24 TSSOP EP G	-55 / +125 °C

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PACKAGE DESCRIPTIONS

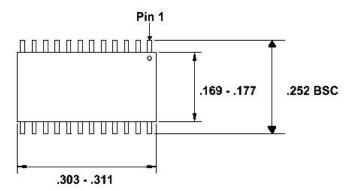
CHARACTERISTIC		25TSSOP G	24TSSOP EP G
Moisture Sensitivity		MSL 1 / 260 °C	MSL 3 / 260 °C
Lead Finish		NiPdAu	100% Matte Sn
Materials		RoHS Compliant	RoHS Compliant
JEDEC Reference		MO-153-AD	MO-153-AD
Thermal Resistance (°C/W)			
	Θја:	~84	~29
	Oic:	14	7

Table 9 Package Information

The PCB design and layout are a significant factor in determining thermal resistance (Θ ja) of the IC package. Use maximum trace width on all power and signal connections at the IC. These traces serve as heat spreaders which improve heat flow from the IC leads.

The exposed thermal pad of the 24TSSOP EP G package must be soldered to a heat spreader land pattern on the PCB to achieve required thermal performance.

- Connect the exposed thermal pad to electrical Ground.
- Use large and multi-layer PCB boards, at least 4 layers 3" x 3", with internal solid GND and Power planes.
- Maximize the thermal pad land size by extending it beyond the IC to form a dog-bone pattern on the top layer and a similar sized heat spreader copper pattern on the bottom layer.
- Use thermal VIAs to connect the thermal pad land pattern on the top layer, inter GND(s) and bottom GND layer. Place as many thermal VIA's in the land pattern as space allows to conduct heat from the thermal pad to the internal ground plane and bottom heat spreader.



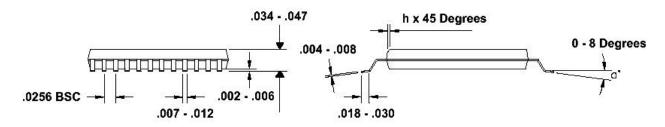
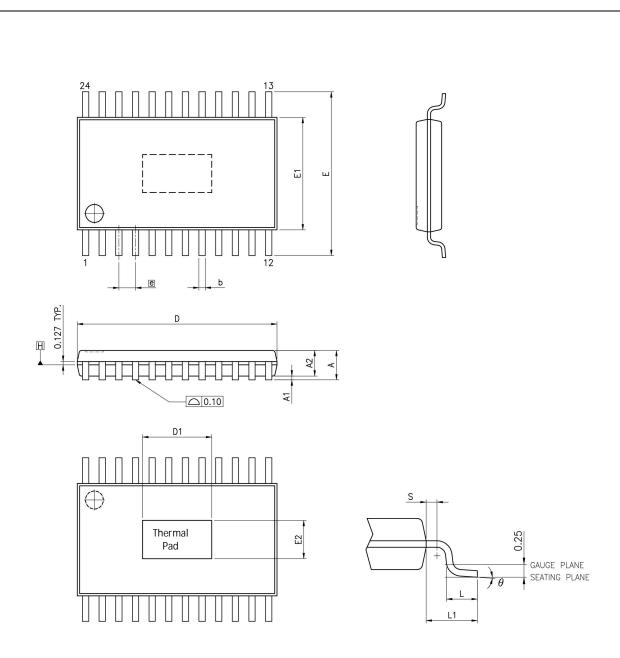


Figure 10 24 TSSOP G Outline



SYMBOLS	MIN	NOM	MAX			
			1.20			
A1	0.00		0.15			
A2	0.80	1.00	1.05			
b	0.19		0.30			
D	7.70	7.80	7.90			
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50			
E		6.40 BSC				
е		0.65 BSC				
L1		1.00 REF				
L	0.45	0.60	0.75			
S	0.20					
?	0 °		8°			
E2	2.28		3.00			
D1	3.70		4.75			

Figure 11 24 TSSOP EP G Outline