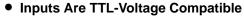
### 74ACT11867 SYNCHRONOUS 8-BIT UP/DOWN BINARY COUNTER WITH ASYNCHRONOUS CLEAR

SCAS178 - D3990, DECEMBER 1991 - REVISED APRIL 1993



- Asynchronous Clear
- Fully Independent Clock Circuit Simplifies Use
- Flow-Through Architecture Optimizes PCB Layout
- Center-Pin V<sub>CC</sub> and GND Configurations Minimize High-Speed Switching Noise
- EPIC<sup>™</sup> (Enhanced-Performance Implanted CMOS) 1-µm Process
- 500-mA Typical Latch-Up Immunity at 125°C

#### description

The 74ACT11867 is a synchronous presettable binary counter featuring an internal carry look-ahead for cascading in high-speed counting applications. Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so

(TOP VIEW) 28 🛮 A  $Q_B$ 27 🛮 B 26∏ C  $Q_C \sqcup 3$  $Q_D$ 25 ΠD  $Q_{E}$  [] 5 24 🛮 E 23 | F GND 6 22 V<sub>CC</sub> GND ∏7 21 V<sub>CC</sub> GND [8 GND ¶9 20 | G Q<sub>F</sub> [] 10 19 🛮 H 18 ENP  $Q_{G}$ 11 Π ENT Q<sub>H</sub> [ 12 17 **RCO** 13 16 S0 CLK [ 14 15 S1

**DW PACKAGE** 

that the outputs change coincident with each other when so instructed by the count-enable inputs and internal gating. This mode of operation helps eliminate the output counting spikes that are normally associated with asynchronous (ripple-clock) counters. A buffered clock (CLK) input triggers the eight flip-flops on the rising (positive-going) edge of the clock waveform.

The counters are fully programmable; that is, the outputs may each be preset to either logic level. The load-mode circuitry allows parallel loading of the cascaded counters. As loading is synchronous, selecting the load mode disables the counter and causes the outputs to agree with the data inputs after the next clock rising edge.

The carry look-ahead circuitry is provided for cascading counters for n-bit synchronous applications without additional gating. This is done with two count-enable inputs and a carry output. Both count-enable ( $\overline{\text{ENP}}$  and  $\overline{\text{ENT}}$ ) inputs must be low to count. The direction of the count is determined by the levels of the select (S0 and S1) inputs (see the function table). Input  $\overline{\text{ENT}}$  is fed forward to enable the ripple-carry ( $\overline{\text{RCO}}$ ) output.  $\overline{\text{RCO}}$  then produces a low-level pulse while the count is zero (all outputs low) when counting down or 255 during counting up (all outputs high). This low-level overflow carry pulse can be used to enable successive cascaded stages. Transitions at  $\overline{\text{ENP}}$  and  $\overline{\text{ENT}}$  are allowed regardless of the level of the clock input.

These counters feature a fully independent clock circuit. Whenever  $\overline{\text{ENP}}$  and/or  $\overline{\text{ENT}}$  is taken high,  $\overline{\text{RCO}}$  either goes high or remains high. The function of the counter (whether enabled, disabled, loading, or counting) is dictated solely by the conditions meeting the stable setup and hold times.

The 74ACT11867 is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

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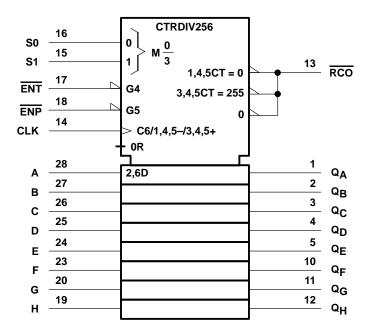


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#### MODE FUNCTION TABLE

S1	S0	FUNCTION				
L	L	Clear				
L	Н	Count down				
Н	L	Load				
Н	Н	Count up				

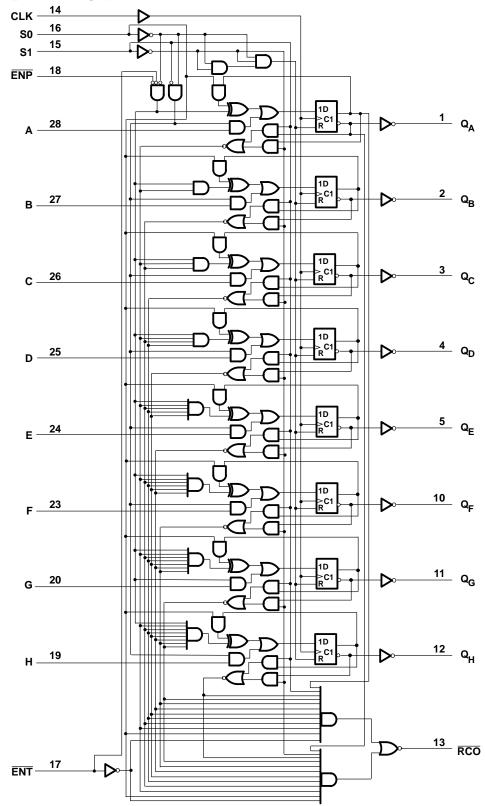
### logic symbol†



 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^{\dagger}}$  This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.



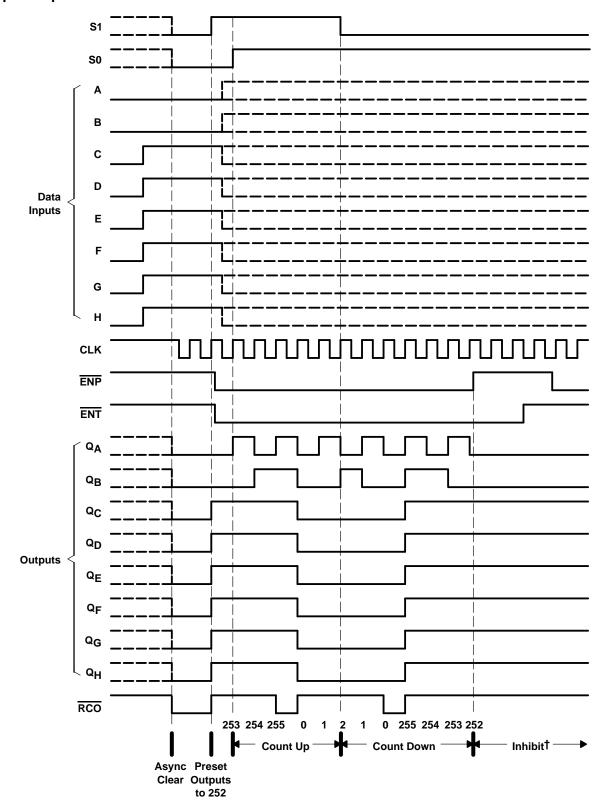
## logic diagram (positive logic)





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#### output sequence



 $<sup>\</sup>dagger \overline{\text{ENT}}$  and  $\overline{\text{ENP}}$  must both be low for counting to occur.



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#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 V to 7 V
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)	$-0.5 \text{ V to V}_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> (see Note 1)	$-0.5 \text{ V to V}_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$
Input clamp current, I <sub>IK</sub> (V <sub>I</sub> < 0 or V <sub>I</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> )	±20 mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0 or V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> )	±50 mA
Continuous output current, $I_O(V_O = 0 \text{ to } V_{CC})$	±50 mA
Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	±225 mA
Storage temperature range	

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 2)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Vcc	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
٧ <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	0		VCC	V
VO	Output voltage	0		VCC	V
IOH	High-level output current			-24	mA
lOL	Low-level output current			24	mA
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	0		10	ns/V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	-40		85	°C

NOTE 2: Unused or floating inputs must be held high or low.

# electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			MAIN	MAY	UNIT
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	vcc	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNII
	I <sub>OH</sub> = -50 μA	4.5 V	4.4			4.4		
		5.5 V	5.4			5.4		
Voн	I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA	4.5 V	3.94			3.8		V
	10H = -24 IIIA	5.5 V	4.94			4.8		
	$I_{OH} = -75 \text{ mA}^{\ddagger}$	5.5 V				3.85		
	Ι <sub>ΟL</sub> = 50 μΑ	4.5 V			0.1		0.1	
		5.5 V			0.1		0.1	
Vol	I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	4.5 V			0.36		0.44	V
		5.5 V			0.36		0.44	
	$I_{OL} = 75 \text{ mA}^{\ddagger}$	5.5 V					1.65	
IĮ	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5.5 V			±0.1		±1	μΑ
lcc	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	5.5 V			8		80	μΑ
Δlcc§	One input at 3.4 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	5.5 V			0.9		1	mA
C <sub>i</sub>	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5 V		4.5				pF

<sup>‡</sup> Not more than one output should be tested at a time, and the duration of the test should not exceed 10 ms.

<sup>§</sup> This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at one of the specified TTL voltage levels rather than 0 V or VCC.



NOTE 1: The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

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# timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V $\pm$ 0.5 V (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

			T <sub>A</sub> =	25°C	MIN	MAX	UNIT
			MIN	MAX	IVIIIV	WAX	UNIT
fclock	Clock frequency		0	70	0	70	MHz
	Pulse duration	S0 and S1 low	12		12		ns
t <sub>W</sub>		CLK	6.5		6.5		
	Setup time before CLK↑	Data	8		8		ns
		ENP, ENT	4		4		
<sub>tsu</sub> †		S0, S1 (load)	11		11		
		S0, S1 (count down)	11		11		
		S0, S1 (count up)	11		11		
th	Hold time after CLK↑	Data	1		1		ns
tskew	Skew time between S0 and S1 to avoid inadvertent clear‡	S0 and S1 low		0		0	ns

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> This setup time is required to ensure stable data.

# switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V $\pm$ 0.5 V (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

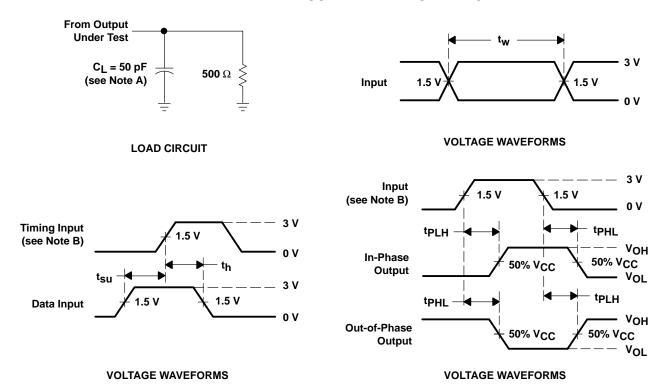
00	•	, ,						
PARAMETER	FROM	то	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			MIN	MAX	UNIT
PARAMETER	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	MIN	TYP	MAX	IVIIIN	MIAA	UNIT
f <sub>max</sub>			70			70		MHz
<sup>t</sup> PLH	CLK	RCO	6	9.9	12.7	6	14.6	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	CLN	RCO	6.4	10.9	14.2	6.4	16.3	115
<sup>t</sup> PLH	CLK	Q	5	8.9	11.9	5	13.6	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	OLN	Q	4.9	9	12.2	4.9	14	115
<sup>t</sup> PLH	ENT	RCO	3.9	6.8	9.1	3.9	10.5	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	ENI	RCO	3.1	7	10.2	3.1	11.5	115
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Clear (S0, S1 low)	Q	6.3	11.9	16.6	6.3	19.1	ns
<sup>t</sup> PLH	S0, S1 (count up/down)	RCO	5.5	10.4	15.6	5.5	17.8	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	S0, S1 (count up/down)	RCO	5.6	10.1	14.8	5.6	17.2	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Clear (S0, S1 low)	RCO	6.2	11.3	15.6	6.2	17.8	ns

# operating characteristics, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V, $T_A$ = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CON	TYP	UNIT	
C <sub>pd</sub>	Power dissipation capacitance	$C_L = 50 pF$ ,	f = 1 MHz	62	pF

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> This is the maximum time for which S0 and S1 may be low simultaneously when the device transitions between the load (S1 = H, S0 = L) and count-down (S1 = L, S0 = H) modes.

#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_f = 3 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_f = 3 \text{ ns}$ .
- C. The outputs are measured one at a time with one input transition per measurement.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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