SDLS069

- Reduced-Power Versions of SN54196. SN54197, SN74196, and SN74197
 50-MHz Counters
- D-C Coupled Counters Designed to Replace Signetics 8280, 8281, 8290, and 8291 Counters in Most Applications
- Performs BCD, Bi-Quinary, or Binary Counting
- Fully Programmable
- Fully Independent Clear Input
- Counts at Input Frequencies from 0 to 35 MHz
- Input Clamping Diodes Simplify System Design

description

These high-speed monolithic counters consist of four d-c coupled master-slave flip-flops which are internally interconnected to provide either a divide-by-two and a divide-by-five counter (SN54176, SN74176) or a divide-by-two and a divide-by-eight counter (SN54177, SN74177). These counters are fully programmable; that is, the outputs may be preset to any state by placing a low on the count/load input and entering the desired data at the data inputs. The outputs will change to agree with the data inputs independent of the state of the clocks.

These counters may also be used as 4-bit latches by using the count/load input as the strobe and entering data at the data inputs. The outputs will directly follow the data inputs when the count/load is low, but will remain unchanged when the count/load is high and the clock inputs are inactive.

These high-speed counters will accept count frequencies of 0 to 35 megahertz at the clock-1 input and 0 to 17.5 megahertz at the clock-2 input. During the count operation, transfer of information to the outputs occurs on the negative-going edge of the clock pulse. The counters feature a direct clear which when taken low sets all outputs low regardless of the states of the clocks.

All inputs are diode-clamped to minimize transmission-line effects and simplify system design. The circuits are compatible with most TTL logic families. Typical power dissipation is

SN54176, SN54177, SN74176, SN74177 35-MHz PRESETTABLE DECADE AND BINARY COUNTERS/LATCHES MAY 1971-REVISED MARCH 1988

SN54176, SN54177 ... J PACKAGE SN74176, SN74177 ... N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) \overrightarrow{LOAD} $\overrightarrow{1}$ $\overrightarrow{14}$ $\overrightarrow{V_{CC}}$ $\overrightarrow{Q_C}$ $\overrightarrow{2}$ 13 \overrightarrow{CLR} \overrightarrow{C} $\overrightarrow{3}$ $\overrightarrow{12}$ \overrightarrow{OD}



logic symbols†





[†] These symbols are in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std. 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

150 milliwatts. The SN54176 and SN54177 circuits are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of -55°C to 125°C; the SN74176 and SN74177 circuits are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

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typical count configurations

SN54176 and SN74176

The output of flip-flop A is not internally connected to the succeeding flip-flops; therefore, the count may be operated in three independent modes:

- When used as a binary-coded-decimal decade counter, the clock-2 input must be externally connected to the QA output. The clock-1 input receives the incoming count, and a count sequence is obtained in accordance with the BCD count sequence function table shown at right.
- 2. If a symmetrical divide-by-ten count is desired for frequency synthesizers (or other applications requiring division of a binary count by a power of ten), the Ω_D output must be externally connected to the clock-1 input. The input count is then applied at the clock-2 input and a divide-by-ten square wave is obtained at output Ω_A in accordance with the bi-quinary function table.

FUNCTION TABLES SN54176, SN74176

BI-QUINARY (5-2)

(See Note B)

Qg

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H

H L

L

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L

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L

DECADE (BCD)	
(See Note A)	

COUNT		ουτ	PUT		COUNT		רטס	PUT
COONT	٩D	٥c	QB	a _A	CODIAT	QA	Q _D	QC
0	L	L	L	L	0	L	Ĺ	τ
1 1	L	L	L	н	1	L	L	L
2	L	L	н	L	2	L	L,	н
3	L	Ļ	Н	н	3	L	L	н
4	L	н	L	L	4	L	н	Ĺ
5	L	н	L	н	5	н	Ł	Ļ
6	L	н	н	L	 6	н	L	L
7	L	н	н	н	7	н	L	н
8	н	L	L	L	8	н	L	н
9	н	L	L	н	9	н	н	L

H = high level, L = low level

NOTES: A. Output Q_A connected to clock-2 input. B. Output Q_D connected to clock-1 input.

3. For operation as a divide-by-two counter and a divide-by-five counter, no external interconnections are required. Flip-flop A is used as a binary element for the divide-by-two function. The clock-2 input is used to obtain binary divide-by-five operation at the Q_B, Q_C, and Q_D outputs. In this mode, the two counters operate independently; however, all four flip-flops are loaded and cleared simultaneously.

SN54177 and SN74177

The output of flip-flop A is not internally connected to the succeeding flip-flops, therefore the counter may be operated in two independent modes:

- 1. When used as a high-speed 4-bit ripple-through counter, output Q_A must be externally connected to the clock-2 input. The input count pulses are applied to the clock-1 input. Simultaneous divisions by 2, 4, 8, and 16 are performed at the Q_A , Q_B , Q_C , and Q_D outputs as shown in the function table at right.
- 2. When used as a 3-bit ripple-through counter, the input count pulses are applied to the clock-2 input. Simultaneous frequency divisions by 2, 4, and 8 are available at the Q_B , Q_C , and Q_D outputs. Independent use of flip-flop A is available if the load and clear functions coincide with those of the 3-bit ripple-through counter.

FUNCTION TABLE SN54177, SN74177 (See Note A)

		007	PUT	
COUNT	QD	QC	QB	QA
0	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	н
2	L	L	н	L
3	L	L	н	н.
4	L	н	L	L
5	L	н	L	н
6	L	н	н	L
7	L	н	н	н
8	н	L	L	L
9	н	L	L	н
10	н	L.	н	L
11	н	L	н	н
12	н	н	L	L
13	н	н	L	н
14	н	н	н	L.
15	н	н	н	н

 $\label{eq:H} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{H = high level, L = iow level} \\ \mbox{NOTE A: Output } \Omega_{A} \mbox{ connected} \\ \mbox{ to clock-2 input.} \end{array}$







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

Supply voltage, VCC (see Note 1)								-								-			•								. 7	v
Input voltage											•							2		•					•		. 5.5	v i
Interemitter voltage (see Note 2)																						-					. 5.5	i v
Operating free-air temperature range:	: :	S٨	154	41	76	, s	N	54	177	c	ircu	lits													55°	C t	o 125	°C
	:	S٨	174	41	76	, S	N7	74	177	' C	ircu	its					-								C	°c	to 70	°C
Storage temperature range	•	•	•	•	•						•		·	•	•	•		•		•	·			-6	5°	C to	o 150°	°C

NOTES: 1, Voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

2. This is the voltage between two emitters of a multiple-emitter transistor. For this circuit, this rating applies between the clear and count/load inputs.

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT	
		4.5	5	5.5		
Supply voltage, VCC	SN74'	4.75	5	5.25		
High-level output current, IOH	<u> </u>			-800	μA	
Low-level output current, IOL				16	mΑ	
Count from uno figure 1)	Clock-1 input	0		35		
Count frequency (see Figure 1)	Clock-2 input	0		17,5	MHz	
	Clock-1 input	14				
Pulse width, τ_w (see Figure 1)	Clock-2 input	28				
	Clear	20			ns	
	Load	25				
teau hald sime a (rea Figure 1)	High-level data	twiload	}			
Input hold time, t _h (see Figure 1)	Low-level data	tw(load)		ns	
	High-level data	15				
Input setup time, t _{SU} (see Figure 1)	Low-level data	20			ns	
Count enable time, tenable (see Note 3 and Figure 1)		25			ns	
	SN54'	-55		125		
Operating free-air temperature, T _A	SN74'	0		70	°C	

NOTE 3: Minimum count enable time is the interval immediately preceding the negative-going edge of the clock pulse during which interval the count/load and clear inputs must both be high to ensure counting,



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

	PARAMETEI	<u></u>	TEST	CONDITIONS	 +	SN54	176, SN	74176	SN54	177, SN	74177		
	FARAMETER	1	1531	MIN	TYPŤ	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX				
⊻ін	High-level input voltage					2			2			V	
VIL	Low-level input voltage					1		0,8			0.8	V	
Vik	Input clamp voltage		V _{CC} = MIN,	lj = -12 mA		1		-1.5			-1.5	V	
V _{OH}	High-level output voltag	9	V _{CC} = MIN, V _{IL} = 0.8 V,	ViH = 2 V, IOH = -800	μA	2.4	3.4		2,4	3.4		v	
VOL	Low-level output voltage)	V _{CC} = MIN, V _{1L} = 0.8 V,	V _{IH} ≈ 2 V, I _{OL} = 16 mA	q		0.2	0.4	_	0.2	0.4	v	
- <u>1</u> j	Input current at maximu	im input voltage	V _{CC} = MAX,	V ₁ = 5.5 V		<u> </u>		1			1	mА	
		Data, count/load					<u> </u>	40			40		
Чн	High-level input current	Clear, clock 1	V _{CC} = MAX,	Vj = 2.4 V				80			80	μA	
		Clock 2						120			80		
		Data, count/load						-1.6			-1.6		
ł.,	Low-level input current	Clear	Vcc = MAX,	X 0.4 V		F		-3.2			-3.2	_ ^	
11	Low-level input corrent	Clock 1	VCC - MAA,	vi - 0.4 v				-4.8			-4.8	mA	
	Clock	Clock 2						-4.8		-3,2			
	Short-circuit output curr	ant ô	Vcc = MAX		SN54'	-20		-57	-20		-57		
IOS	Shore-rear output can	ent S	YCC - WAX		SN74'	-18		-57	-18		-57	mA	
'cc	Supply current		V _{CC} = MAX,	See Note 4			30	48		30	48	mΑ	

[†] For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

[‡]All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25 °C.

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

¹QA outputs are tested at I_{OL} = 16 mA plus the limit value of I_{IL} for the clock-2 input. This permits driving the clock-2 input while fanning out to 10 Series 54/74 loads.

NOTE 4: I_{CC} is measured with all inputs grounded and all outputs open.

switching characteristics, V_{CC} = 5 V, R_L = 400 Ω , C_L = 15 pF, T_A = 25°C, see figure 1

PARAMETER#	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	SN54	176, SN	174176	SN541			
ARAMETER#			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	түр	MAX	
f _{max}	Clock 1	a _A	35	50		35	50		MHz
^{TP} LH	Clock 1			8	13		8	13	
^t PHL	CIDER 1	Q _A		11	17		11	17	ns
tPLH	Clock 2	0-		11	17		11	17	
¹ PHL	CIOCK 2	QB		17	26		17	26	_ ns
tPLH	Clock 2	Clock 2 QC				·	27	41	
tPHL .	CIOCK 2	uc		34	51		34	51	ns ns
^t PLH	Clock 2	0-		13	20		44	66	
tPHL	GIOCK 2	۵ _D		17	26		50	75	ns
^t ₽LH	A, B, C, D			19	29		19	29	·
TPHL	A, B, C, D	Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, Q_D		31	46		31	46	ាទ
^t PLH	Load		· · · · · ·	29	43		29	43	<u> </u>
^t PHL	LUaU	Any		32	48		32	48	ns
tPHL	Clear	Any		32	48		32	48	ns

[#]f_{max} = maximum count frequency.

 $tp_{LH} \equiv propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output.$

tpHL = propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output.



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