DATA SHEET

For a complete data sheet, please also download:

- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Family Specifications HEF, HEC
- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Package Outlines/Information HEF, HEC

HEF4520B
MSI
Dual binary counter

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC04

January 1995

Philips Semiconductors

PHILIPS

Dual binary counter

HEF4520B MSI

DESCRIPTION

The HEF4520B is a dual 4-bit internally synchronous binary counter. The counter has an active HIGH clock input (CP_0) and an active LOW clock input ($\overline{CP}_1$), buffered outputs from all four bit positions (O_0 to O_3) and an active HIGH overriding asynchronous master reset input (MR). The counter advances on either the LOW to HIGH transition of the CP_0 input if $\overline{CP}_1$ is HIGH or the HIGH to LOW transition of the $\overline{CP}_1$ input if CP_0 is low. Either CP_0 or $\overline{CP}_1$ may be used as the clock input to the counter and the other clock input may be used as a clock enable input. A HIGH on MR resets the counter (O_0 to O_3 = LOW) independent of CP_0, $\overline{CP}_1$.
Schmitt-trigger action in the clock input makes the circuit highly tolerant to slower clock rise and fall times.

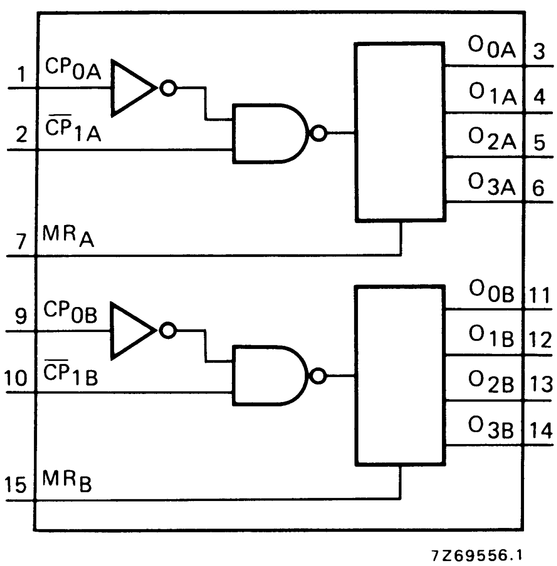

Fig.1 Functional diagram.

Fig.2 Pinning diagram.

HEF4520BP(N):	16-lead DIL; plastic (SOT38-1)
HEF4520BD(F):	16-lead DIL; ceramic (cerdip) (SOT74)
HEF4520BT(D):	16-lead SO; plastic (SOT109-1) (SOT109-1)

( ): Package Designator North America

PINNING

CP_{0A}, CP_{0B}	clock inputs (L to H triggered)
$\overline{CP}_{1A}$, $\overline{CP}_{1B}$	clock inputs (H to L triggered)
MR_A, MR_B	master reset inputs
O_{0A} to O_{3A}	outputs
O_{0B} to O_{3B}	outputs

FAMILY DATA, I_{DD} LIMITS category MSI

See Family Specifications

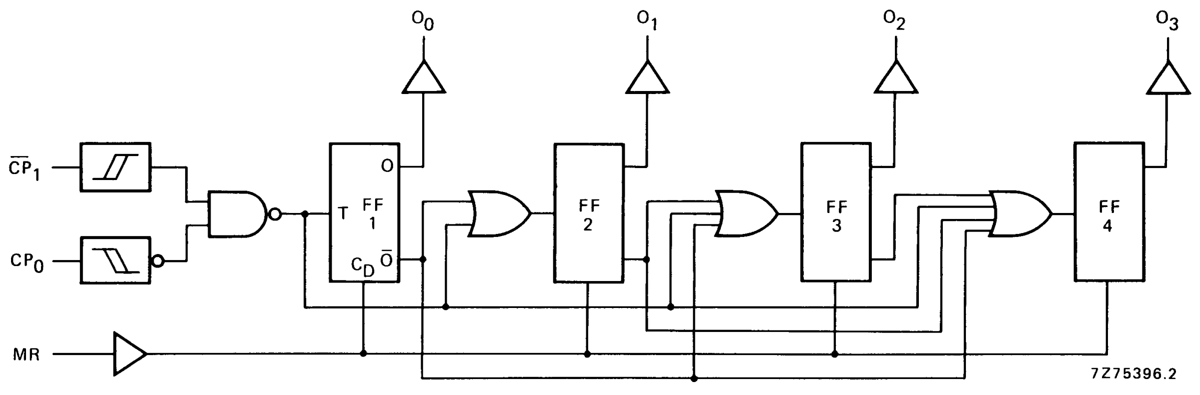

Fig.3 Logic diagram (one counter).

FUNCTION TABLE

CP_0	$\overline{CP}_1$	MR	MODE
⎠	H	L	counter advances
L	⎝	L	counter advances
⎝	X	L	no change
X	⎠	L	no change
⎠	L	L	no change
H	⎝	L	no change
X	X	H	O_0 to O_3 = LOW

Notes

1. H = HIGH state (the more positive voltage)
   L = LOW state (the less positive voltage)
   X = state is immaterial
   ⎠ = positive-going transition
   ⎝ = negative-going transition

AC CHARACTERISTICS

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; C_L = 50 pF; input transition times ≤ 20 ns

	V_{DD} V	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		TYPICAL EXTRAPOLATION FORMULA
Propagation delays							
CP_0 , $\overline{CP}_1 \rightarrow O_n$	5			110	220	ns	83 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{PHL}		50	100	ns	39 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			40	80	ns	32 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
	5			110	220	ns	83 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
LOW to HIGH	10	t_{PLH}		50	100	ns	39 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			40	80	ns	32 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
$MR \rightarrow O_n$	5			75	150	ns	48 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{PHL}		35	70	ns	24 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			25	50	ns	17 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
Output transition							
times	5			60	120	ns	10 ns + (1,0 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{THL}		30	60	ns	9 ns + (0,42 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	6 ns + (0,28 ns/pF) C_L
	5			60	120	ns	10 ns + (1,0 ns/pF) C_L
LOW to HIGH	10	t_{TLH}		30	60	ns	9 ns + (0,42 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	6 ns + (0,28 ns/pF) C_L
Minimum CP_0	5		60	30		ns	
pulse width; LOW	10	t_{WCPL}	30	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
Minimum $\overline{CP}_1$	5		60	30		ns	
pulse width; HIGH	10	t_{WCPH}	30	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
Minimum MR	5		30	15		ns	
pulse width; HIGH	10	t_{WMRH}	20	10		ns	
	15		16	8		ns	see also waveforms Figs 4 and 5
Recovery time	5		50	25		ns	
for MR	10	t_{RMR}	30	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
Set-up times	5		50	25		ns	
$CP_0 \rightarrow \overline{CP}_1$	10	t_{su}	30	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
	5		50	25		ns	
$\overline{CP}_1 \rightarrow CP_0$	10	t_{su}	30	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
Maximum clock	5		8	16		MHz	
pulse frequency	10	f_{max}	15	30		MHz	
	15		20	40		MHz	

AC CHARACTERISTICS

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input transition times ≤ 20 ns

	V_{DD} V	TYPICAL FORMULA FOR P (μW)	
Dynamic power dissipation per package (P)	5	$850\ f_i + \sum (f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	where
	10	$3\ 800\ f_i + \sum (f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	f_i = input freq. (MHz)
	15	$10\ 200\ f_i + \sum (f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	f_o = output freq. (MHz)
			C_L = load capacitance (pF)
			$\sum(f_oC_L)$ = sum of outputs
			V_{DD} = supply voltage (V)

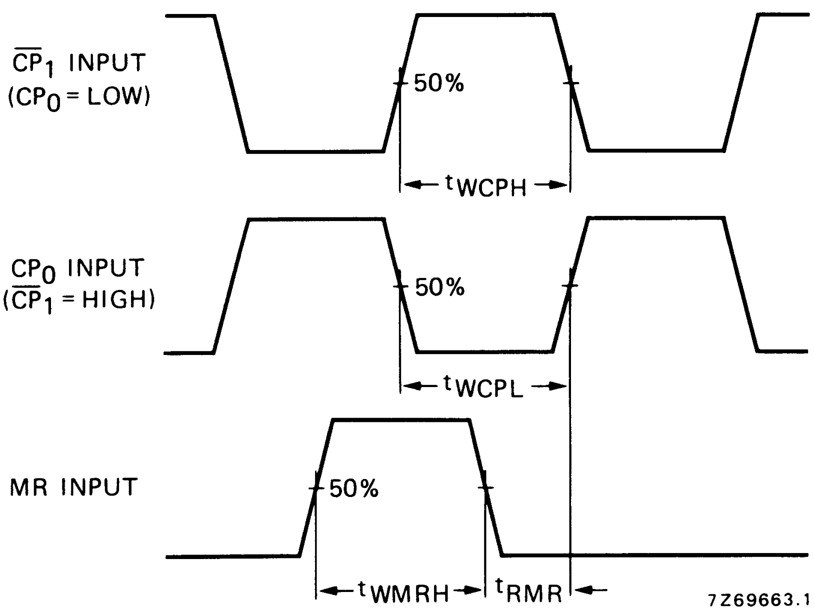

Fig.4 Waveforms showing recovery time for MR; minimum CP_0, $\overline{CP}_1$ and MR pulse widths.

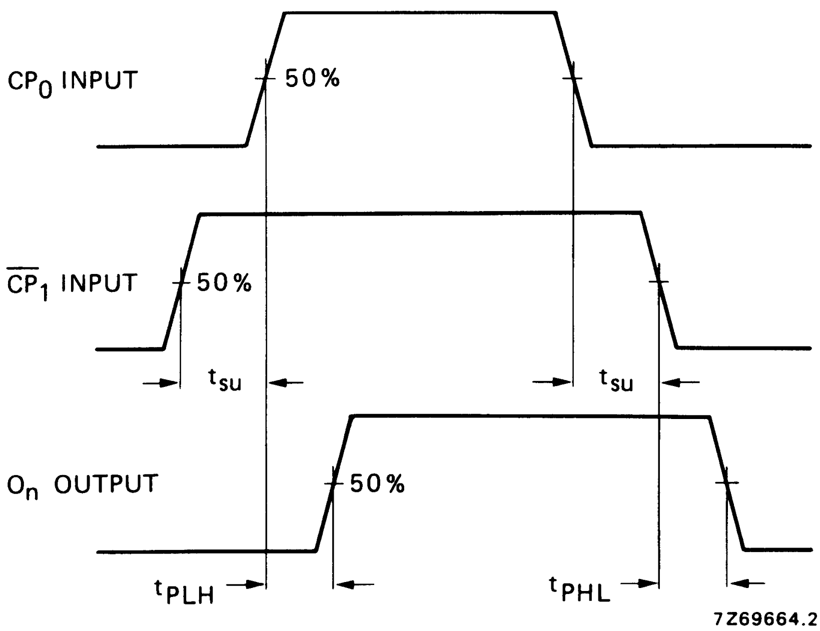

Fig.5 Waveforms showing set-up times for CP_0 to $\overline{CP}_1$ and $\overline{CP}_1$ to CP_0, and propagation delays.

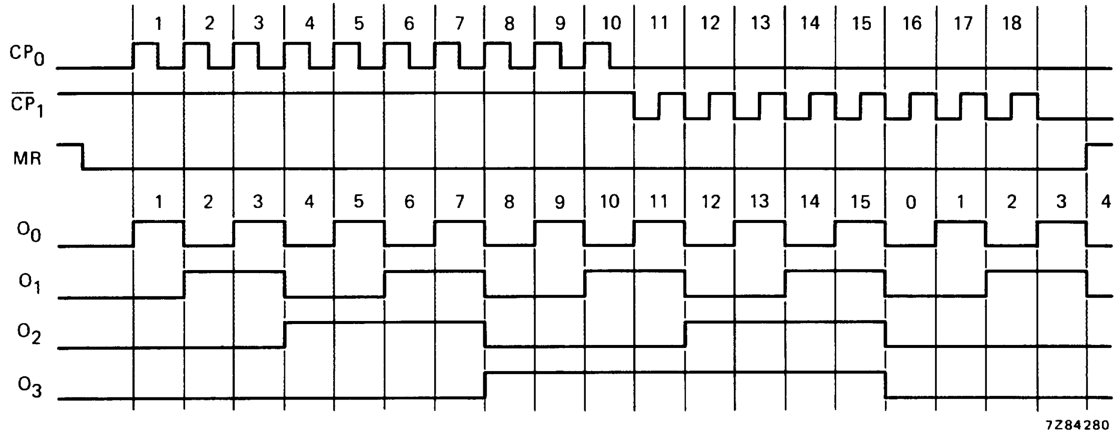

Fig.6 Timing diagram.