

Laboration i digitalteknik

– Datablad

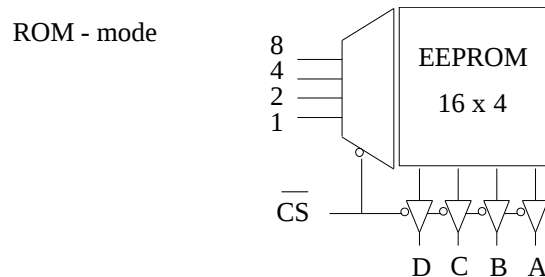
TSEA22 Digitalteknik D

TSEA51 Digitalteknik Y

TDDC75 Diskreta strukturer IT

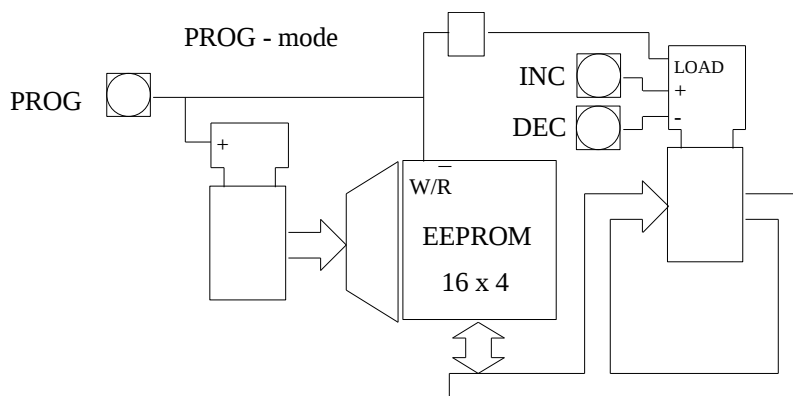
PROM-modul

På modulen sitter en mikroprocessor som bl.a. innehåller ett skriv och elektriskt raderbart minne (EEPROM) på 16 ord à 4 bit. Mikroprocessorn är programmerad så att modulen kan arbeta i två moder - PROG-mode eller ROM-mode. I den senare fungerar modulen som ett permanentminne med funktion enligt figur:

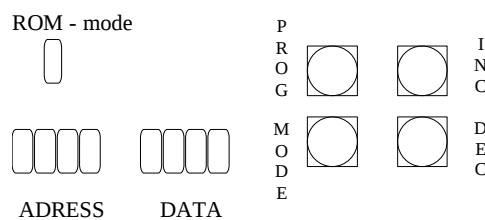


Observera att modulen i denna mod har en speciell aktiveringssignal ($\overline{CS}$ = chip select). $\overline{CS} = 0$ innebär att utgångarna är aktiverade och $\overline{CS} = 1$ bland annat att minnets utgångar blir höghmiga.

I PROG-mode kan ny information skrivas in i EEPROMet. Funktionen är enligt figur:



Modulen har 9 lysdioder och 4 tryckknappar, se figur.



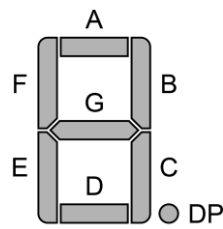
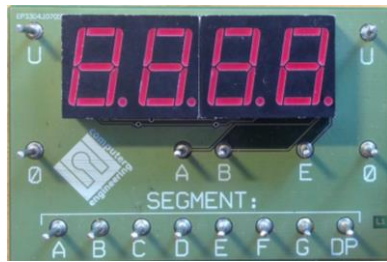
Med knappen MODE kan man växla mellan ROM-mode och PROG-mode. Lysdioden är tänd i ROM-mode.

De tre knapparna PROG, INC och DEC används enbart i PROG-mode. I moden visas adress med tillhörande data på vardera 4 lysdioder. Data kan ökas respektive minskas med knapparna INC och DEC. Skrivning utförs när man trycker på knappen PROG och som en bifunktion räknas adressen upp. Om alla tre knapparna trycks ner samtidigt, nollställs hela minnet och som en indikering på detta växlas modulen över i ROM-mode.

I ROM-mode visar lysdioderna adresserad minnescell och data på denna adress, förutsatt att $\overline{CS}$ är aktiverad.

LED-displaymodul

LED-modulen visas i figuren nedan.



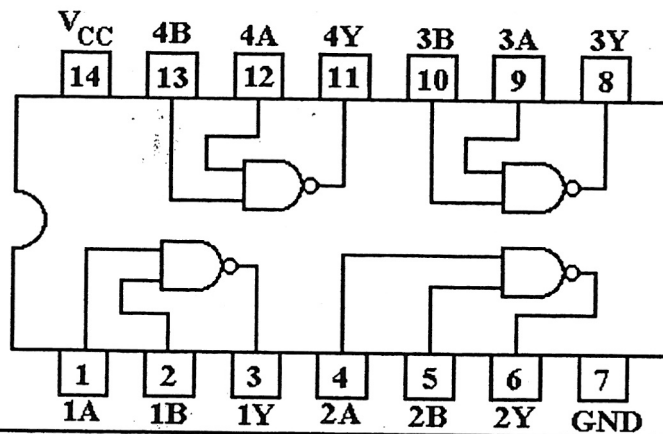
Modulen har fyra 7-segmentsdisplayer. Segmenten är namngivna A-G och DP står för decimalpunkt.

Med segmentingångarna A-G och DP väljs vilket eller vilka segment som skall vara tända. Ingångarna A och B direkt under displayerna används för att välja vilken av de fyra displayerna som skall tändas. Ingång A är minst signifikant bit och displayerna är numrerade i ordning 3, 2, 1 och 0. E står för enable och måste vara hög för att någon av displayerna överhuvudtaget ska lysa.

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT
POSITIVE-NAND GATES

00

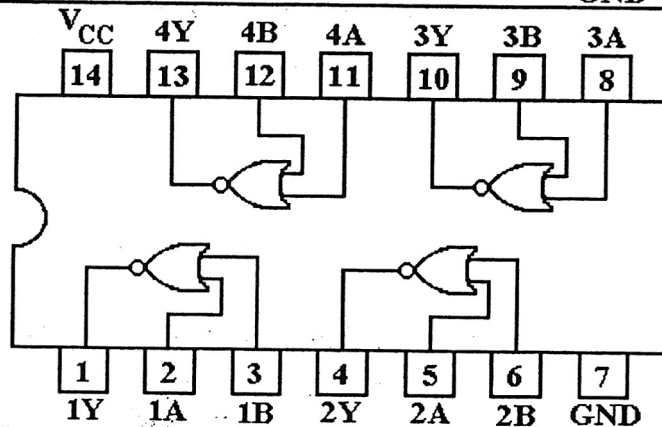
positive logic:
 $Y = \overline{AB}$



QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT
POSITIVE-NOR GATES

02

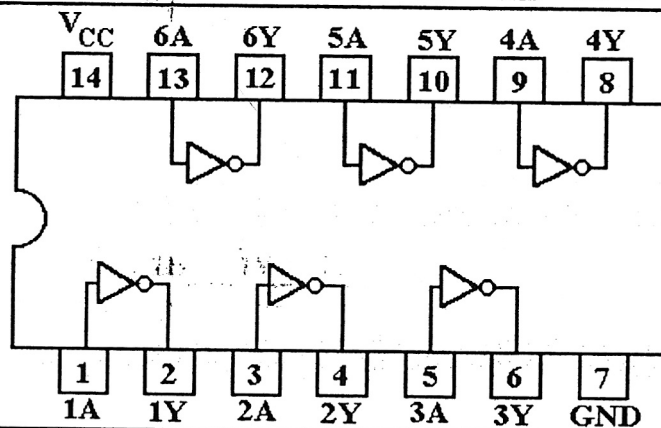
positive logic:
 $Y = \overline{A+B}$



HEX INVERTERS

04

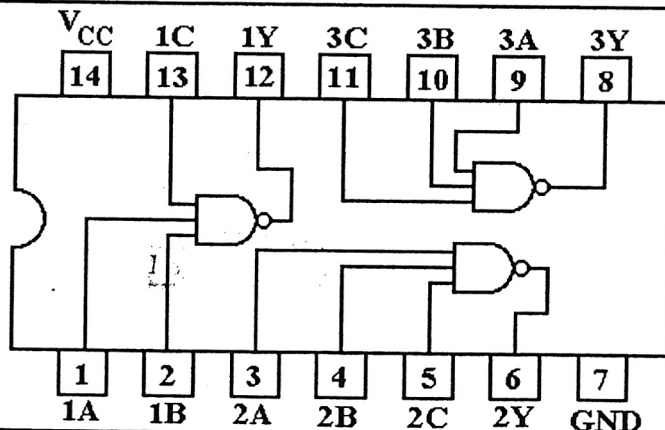
positive logic:
 $Y = \overline{A}$



TRIPLE 3-INPUT
POSITIVE-NAND GATES

10

positive logic:
 $Y = \overline{ABC}$

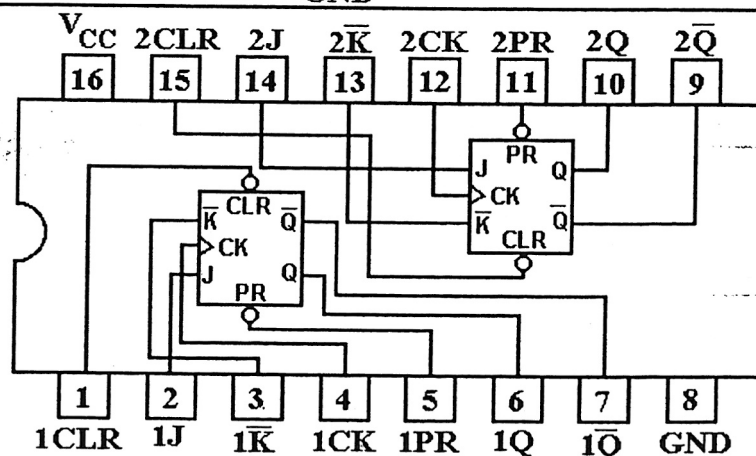


DUAL J-K POSITIVE-EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS
WITH PRESET AND CLEAR

109

Function Table

Inputs					Outputs	
PR	CLR	CLK	J	$\overline{K}$	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	X	L	H
L	L	X	X	X	H*	H*
H	H	$\uparrow$	L	L	L	H
H	H	$\uparrow$	H	L	Toggle	
H	H	$\uparrow$	L	H		
H	H	$\uparrow$	H	H	Q_0	$\overline{Q}_0$
H	H	L	X	X	Q_0	$\overline{Q}_0$



54LS153/DM54LS153/DM74LS153

Dual 4-Line to 1-Line Data Selectors/Multiplexers

General Description

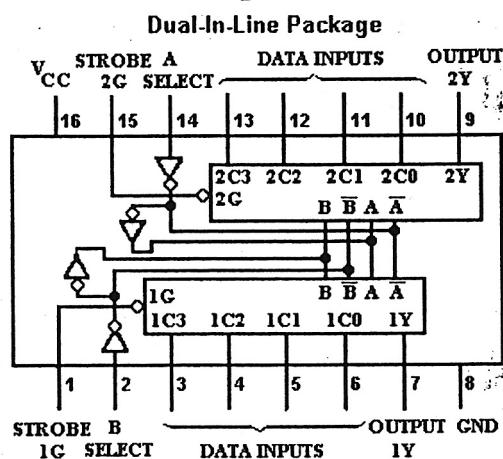
Each of these data selectors/multiplexers contains inverters and drivers to supply fully complementary, on-chip, binary decoding data selection to the AND-OR-invert gates. Separate strobe inputs are provided for each of the two four-line sections.

Features

- Permits multiplexing from N lines to 1 line
- Performs at parallel-to-serial conversion

- Strobe (enable) line provided for cascading (N lines to n lines)
- High fan-out, low impedance, totem pole outputs
- Typical average propagation delay times
 - From data 14 ns
 - From strobe 19 ns
 - From select 22 ns
- Typical power dissipation 31 mW
- Alternate Military/Aerospace device (54LS153) is available. Contact a National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributor for specifications.

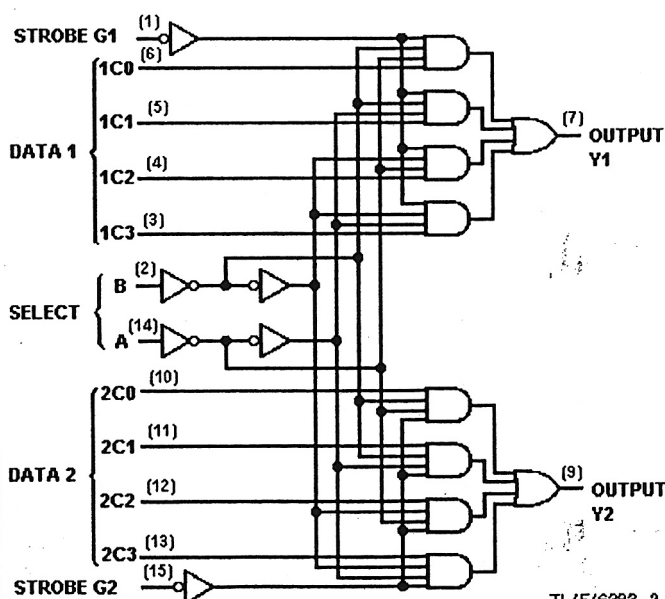
Connection Diagram



TL/F/6393-1

Order Number 54LS153DMQB, 54LS153FMQB, 54LS153LMQB, DM54LS153J, DM54LS153W, DM74LS153M or DM74LS153N
See NS Package Number E20A, J16A, M16A, N16E or W16A

Logic Diagram



TL/F/6393-2

Function Table

Select Inputs		Data Inputs				Strobe	Output
B	A	C0	C1	C2	C3	G	Y
X	X	X	X	X	X	H	L
L	L	L	X	X	X	L	L
L	L	H	X	X	X	L	H
L	H	X	L	X	X	L	L
L	H	X	H	X	X	L	H
H	L	X	X	L	X	L	L
H	L	X	X	H	X	L	H
H	H	X	X	X	L	L	L
H	H	X	X	X	H	L	H

Select inputs A and B are common to both sections.

H = High Level, L = Low Level, X = Don't Care

54LS157/DM54LS157/DM74LS157, 54LS158/DM54LS158/DM74LS158 Quad 2-Line to 1-Line Data Selectors/Multiplexers

General Description

These data selectors/multiplexers contain inverters and drivers to supply full on-chip data selection to the four output gates. A separate strobe input is provided. A 4-bit word is selected from one of two sources and is routed to the four outputs. The LS157 presents true data whereas the LS158 presents inverted data to minimize propagation delay time.

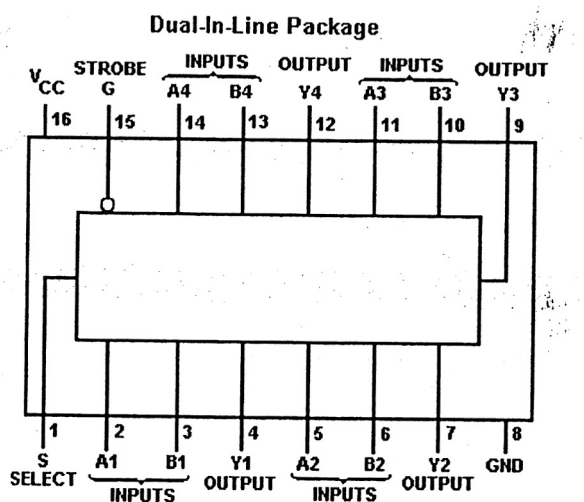
Applications

- Expand any data input point
- Multiplex dual data buses
- Generate four functions of two variables (one variable is common)
- Source programmable counters

Features

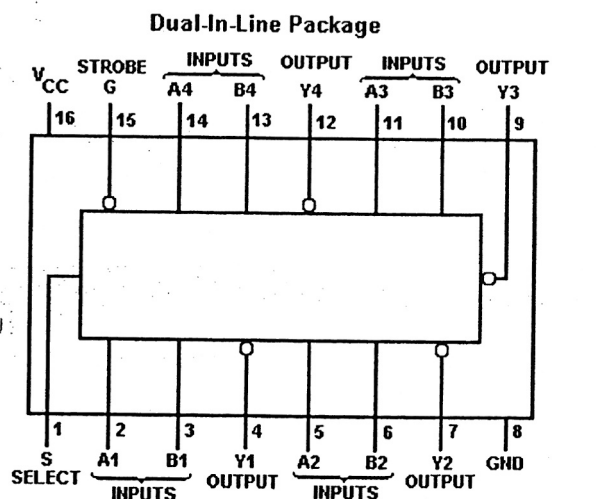
- Buffered inputs and outputs
- Typical Propagation Time
 - LS157 9 ns
 - LS158 7 ns
- Typical Power Dissipation
 - LS157 49 mW
 - LS158 24 mW
- Alternate Military/Aerospace device (54LS157, 54LS158) is available. Contact a National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributor for specifications.

Connection Diagrams



TL/F/6396-1

Order Number 54LS157DMQB, 54LS157FMQB,
54LS157LMQB, DM54LS157J, DM54LS157W,
DM74LS157M or DM74LS157N
See NS Package Number E20A, J16A,
M16A, N 16E or W 16A



TL/F/6396-2

Order Number 54LS158DMQB, 54LS158FMQB,
54LS158LMQB, DM54LS158J, DM54LS158W,
DM74LS158M or DM74LS158N
See NS Package Number E20A, J16A,
M 16A, N 16E or W16A

Function Table

Inputs				Output Y	
Strobe	Select	A	B	LS157	LS158
H	X	X	X	L	H
L	L	L	X	L	H
L	L	H	X	H	L
L	H	X	L	L	H
L	H	X	H	H	L

H = High Level, L = Low Level, X = Don't Care

TYPES SN54160 THRU SN54163, SN54LS160A THRU SN54LS163A, SN54162, SN54163, SN74160 THRU SN74163, SN74LS160A THRU SN74LS163A, SN74S162, SN74S163 SYNCHRONOUS 4-BIT COUNTERS

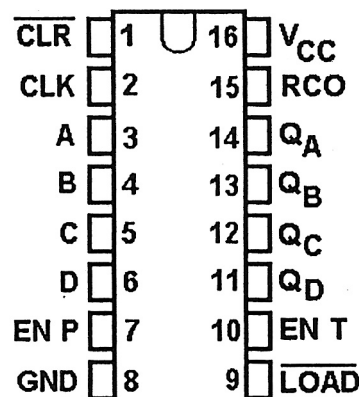
SDLS060

OCTOBER 1976 - REVISED MARCH 1980

'160, '161, 'LS160A, 'LS161A . . . SYNCHRONOUS COUNTERS WITH DIRECT CLEAR
'162, '163, 'LS162A, 'LS163A, 'S162, 'S163 . . . FULLY SYNCHRONOUS COUNTERS

- Internal Look-Ahead for Fast Counting
- Carry Output for n-Bit Cascading
- Synchronous Counting
- Synchronously Programmable
- Load Control Line
- Diode-Clamped Inputs

SERIES 54, 54LS, 54S . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SERIES 74, 74LS, 74S . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



TYPE	TYPICAL PROPAGATION TIME. CLOCK TO Q OUTPUT	TYPICAL MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'160 thru '163	14 ns	32 MHz	305 mW
'LS162A thru 'LS163A	14 ns	32 MHz	93 mW
'S162 and 'S163	9 ns	70 MHz	475 mW

description

These synchronous, presettable counters feature an internal carry look-ahead for application in high-speed counting designs. The '160, '162, 'LS160A, 'LS162A and 'S162 are decade counters and the '161, '163, 'LS161A, 'LS163A and 'S163 are 4-bit binary counters. Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so that outputs change coincident with each other when so instructed by the count-enable inputs and internal gating. This mode of operation eliminates the output counting spikes that are normally associated with asynchronous (ripple clock) counters. A buffered clock input triggers the four flip-flops on the rising (positive-going) edge of the clock input waveform.

These counters are fully programmable; that is, the outputs may be preset to either level. As presetting is synchronous, setting up a low level at the load input disables the counter and causes the outputs to agree with the setup data after the next clock pulse regardless of the levels of the enable inputs. Low-to-high transitions at the load input of the '160 thru '163 should be avoided when clock is low if the enable inputs are high at or before the transition. This restriction is not applicable to the 'LS160A thru 'LS163A or 'S162 or 'S163. The clear function of the '160, '161, 'LS160A and 'LS161A is asynchronous and a low level at the clear input sets all four of the flip-flop outputs low regardless of the levels of clock, load or enable inputs. The clear function for the '162, '163, 'LS162A, 'LS163A, 'S162 and 'S163 is synchronous and a low level at the clear input sets all four of the flip-flop outputs low after the next clock pulse, regardless of the levels of the enable inputs. This synchronous clear allows the count lengths to be modified as decoding the maximum count desired can be accomplished with one external NAND gate. The gate output is connected to the clear input to synchronously clear the counter to 0000 (LLLL). Low-to-high transitions at the clear input of the '162 and '163 should be avoided when the clock is low if the enable and load inputs are high at or before the transition.

The carry look-ahead circuitry provides for cascading counters for n-bit synchronous applications without additional gating. Instrumental in accomplishing this function are two count-enable inputs and a ripple carry output. Both count-enable inputs (P and T) must be high to count, and input T is fed forward to enable the ripple carry output. The ripple carry output thus enabled will produce a high-level output pulse with a duration approximately equal to the high-level portion of the QA output. This high-level overflow ripple carry pulse can be used to enable successive cascaded stages. High-to-low-level transitions at the enable P or T inputs of the '160 thru '163 should occur only when the clock input is high. Transitions at the enable P or T inputs of the 'LS160A thru 'LS163A or 'S162 or 'S163 are allowed regardless of the level of the clock input. The use of the ripple carry output as an edge trigger pulse is not recommended.

'LS160A thru 'LS163A, 'S162 and 'S163 feature a fully independent clock circuit. Changes at control inputs (enable P or T, or clear) that will modify the operating mode have no effect until clocking occurs. The function of the counter (whether enabled, disabled, loading, or counting) will be dictated solely by the conditions meeting the stable setup and hold times.

The 'LS160A thru 'LS163A are completely new designs. Compared to the original 'LS160 thru 'LS163, they feature 0-nanosecond minimum hold time and reduced input currents I_{IH} and I_{IL} .

PRODUCTION DATA documents contain information current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

POST OFFICE BOX 955012 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

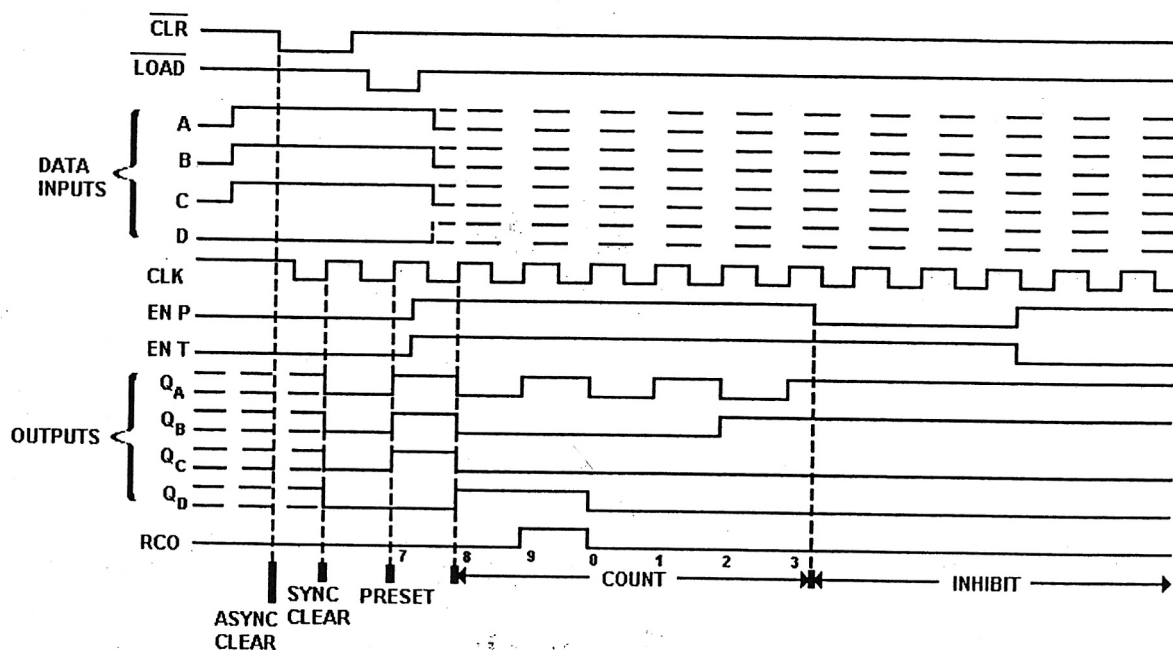
SN54160, SN54162, SN54LS160A, SN54LS162A, SN54S162, SN74160, SN74162, SN74LS160A, SN74LS162A, SN74S162 SYNCHRONOUS 4-BIT COUNTERS

'160, '162, 'LS160A, 'LS162A, 'S162 DECADE COUNTERS

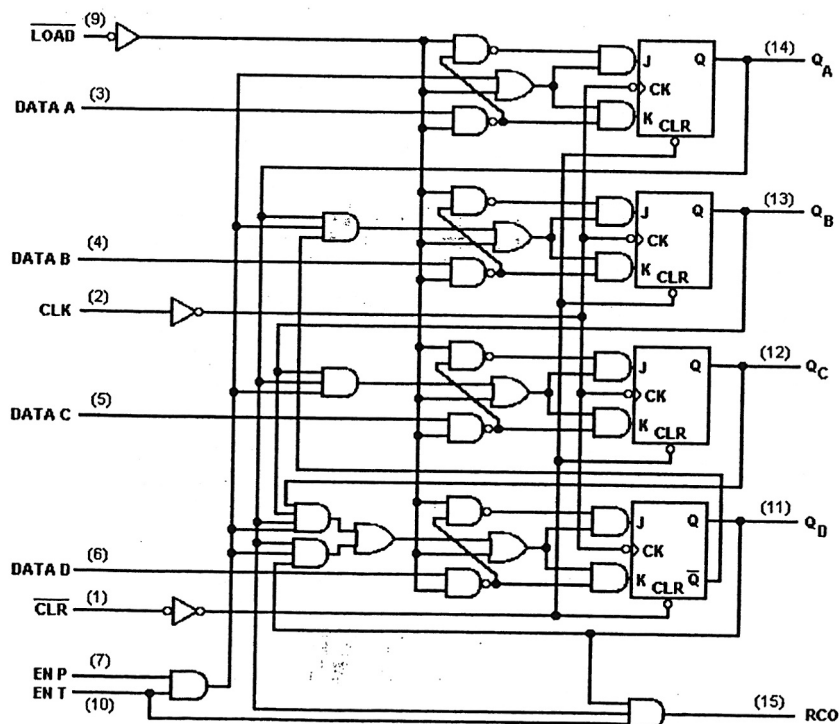
typical clear, preset, count and inhibit sequences

Illustrated below is the following sequence:

1. Clear outputs to zero ('160 and 'LS160A are asynchronous; '162, 'LS162A and 'S162 are synchronous)
2. Preset to BCD seven
3. Count to eight, nine, zero, one, two and three
4. Inhibit



logic diagram



TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

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TYPES SN54668, SN54LS669, SN74LS668, SN74LS669 SYNCHRONOUS 4-BIT UP/DOWN COUNTERS

D2351, APRIL 1977 — REVISED MARCH 1989

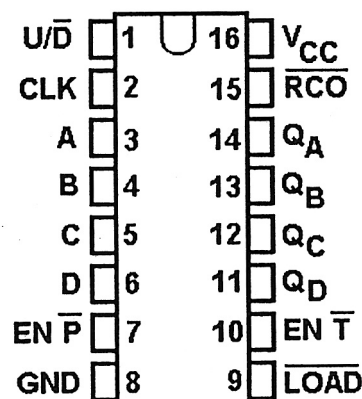
'LS668 ... SYNCHRONOUS UP/DOWN DECADE COUNTERS
'LS669 ... SYNCHRONOUS UP/DOWN BINARY COUNTERS

Programmable Look-Ahead Up/Down Binary/Decade Counters

- Fully Synchronous Operation for Counting and Programming
- Internal Look-Ahead for Fast Counting
- Carry Output for n-Bit Cascading
- Fully Independent Clock Circuit
- Buffered Outputs

SERIES 54', 54LS', 54S' . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SERIES 74', 74LS', 74S' . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

TYPE	TYPICAL MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY		TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
	COUNTING UP	COUNTING DOWN	
'LS668, 'LS669	35 MHz	35 MHz	100 mW



description

These synchronous presettable counters feature an internal carry look-ahead for cascading in high-speed counting applications. The 'LS668 are decade counters and the 'LS669 are 4-bit binary counters. Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so 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 input triggers the four master-slave flip-flops on the rising (positive-going) edge of the clock waveform.

These counters are fully programmable; that is, the outputs may each be preset to either level. The load input circuitry allows loading with the carry-enable output of cascaded counters. As loading is synchronous, setting up a low level at the load input disables the counter and causes the outputs to agree with the data inputs after the next clock pulse.

The carry look-ahead circuitry provides for cascading counters for n-bit synchronous applications without additional gating. Instrumental in accomplishing this function are two count-enable inputs and a carry output. Both count enable inputs ($\bar{P}$ and $\bar{T}$) must be low to count. The direction of the count is determined by the level of the up/down input. When the input is high, the counter counts up; when low, it counts down. Input $\bar{T}$ is fed forward to enable the carry output. The carry output thus enabled will produce a low-level output pulse with a duration approximately equal to the high portion of the Q_A output when counting up and approximately equal to the low portion of the Q_A output when counting down. This low-level overflow carry pulse can be used to enable successive cascaded stages. Transitions at the enable $\bar{P}$ or $\bar{T}$ inputs are allowed regardless of the level of the clock input. All inputs are diode-clamped to minimize transmission-line effects, thereby simplifying system design.

These counters feature a fully independent clock circuit. Changes at control inputs (enable $\bar{P}$, enable $\bar{T}$, load, up/down) that will modify the operating mode have no effect until clocking occurs. The function of the counter (whether enabled, disabled, loading or counting) will be dictated solely by the conditions meeting the stable setup and hold times.

The 'LS668 and 'LS669 are completely new designs. Compared to the original 'LS168 and 'LS169, they feature 0-nanosecond hold time, reduced input currents I_{IH} and I_{IL} and all buffered outputs.

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TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

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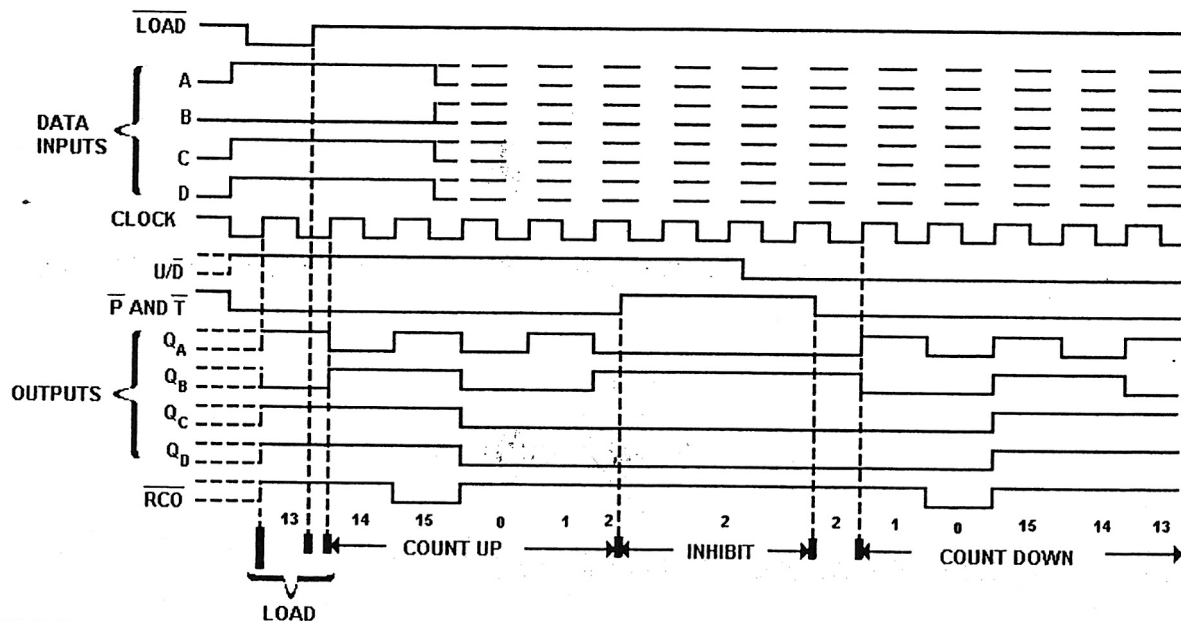
SN54LS669, SN74LS669 SYNCHRONOUS 4-BIT UP/DOWN COUNTERS

'LS669 BINARY COUNTERS

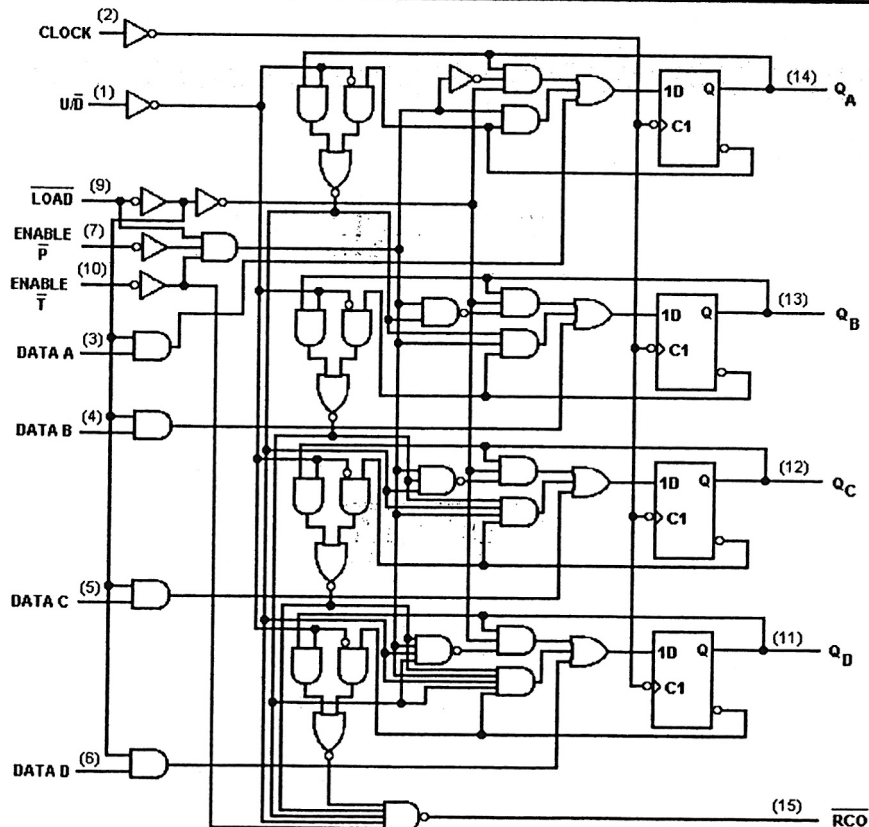
typical clear, preset, count and inhibit sequences

Illustrated below is the following sequence:

1. Load (preset) to binary thirteen
2. Count up to fourteen, fifteen (maximum), zero, one and two
3. Inhibit
4. Count down to one, zero, (minimum), fifteen, fourteen and thirteen



logic diagram

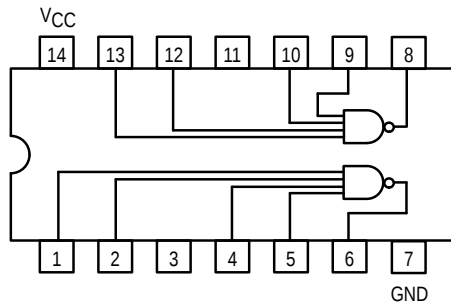


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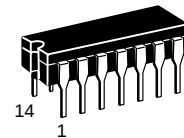


DUAL 4-INPUT NAND GATE

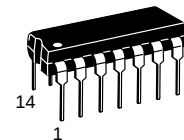


SN54/74LS20

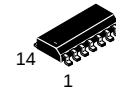
DUAL 4-INPUT NAND GATE
LOW POWER SCHOTTKY



J SUFFIX
CERAMIC
CASE 632-08



N SUFFIX
PLASTIC
CASE 646-08



D SUFFIX
SOIC
CASE 751A-02

ORDERING INFORMATION

SN54LSXXJ	Ceramic
SN74LSXXN	Plastic
SN74LSXXD	SOIC

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	-55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I _{OH}	Output Current — High	54, 74			-0.4	mA
I _{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

SN54/74LS20

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter		Limits			Unit	Test Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs
		74			0.8		
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			-0.65	-1.5	V	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$, $I_{IN} = -18 \text{ mA}$
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$, $I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} per Truth Table
		74	2.7	3.5		V	
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54, 74		0.25	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 4.0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = V_{CC} \text{ MIN}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	$I_{OL} = 8.0 \text{ mA}$
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$, $V_{IN} = 2.7 \text{ V}$
					0.1	mA	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$, $V_{IN} = 7.0 \text{ V}$
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				-0.4	mA	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$, $V_{IN} = 0.4 \text{ V}$
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current (Note 1)		-20		-100	mA	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current Total, Output HIGH Total, Output LOW				0.8	mA	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$
					2.2		

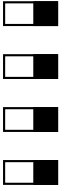
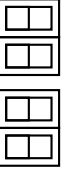
Note 1: Not more than one output should be shorted at a time, nor for more than 1 second.

AC CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Symbol	Parameter		Limits			Unit	Test Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
t_{PLH}	Turn-Off Delay, Input to Output			9.0	15	ns	$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$
t_{PHL}	Turn-On Delay, Input to Output			10	15	ns	

Laborationsutrustning i Digitalteknik

Återställ modulerna enligt nedanstående karta

+5 0	 7-segment	 Skjutomkopplare	74LS00	74LS04	74LS153
+5 0	 7-segment	 Skjutomkopplare	74LS00	74LS10	74LS157
+5 0	 7-segment	Klockpulsgenerator	74LS00	74LS10	74LS160
+5 0	 7-segment	Minne	74LS00	74LS109	74LS160
+5 0	 Lysdioder	Minne	74LS02	74LS109	74LS160
+5 0	 Tryckomkopplare	Förgrening	74LS04	74LS109	74LS669