SDLS074 - DECMEBER 1972 - REVISED MARCH 1988

- Cascading Circuitry Provided Internally
- Synchronous Operation
- Individual Preset to Each Flip-Flop
- Fully Independent Clear Input

TYPES	TYPICAL MAXIMUM	TYPICAL
	COUNT FREQUENCY	POWER DISSIPATION
'192,'193	32 MHz	325 mW
'LS192,'LS193	32 MHz	95 mW

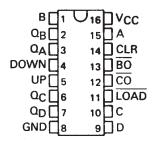
description

These monolithic circuits are synchronous reversible (up/down) counters having a complexity of 55 equivalent gates. The '192 and 'LS192 circuits are BCD counters and the '193 and 'LS193 are 4-bit binary counters. Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so that the outputs change coincidently with each other when so instructed by the steering logic. This mode of operation eliminates the output counting spikes which are normally associated with asynchronous (ripple-clock) counters.

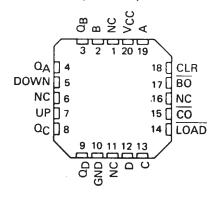
The outputs of the four master-slave flip-flops are triggered by a low-to-high-level transition of either count (clock) input. The direction of counting is determined by which count input is pulsed while the other count input is high.

All four counters are fully programmable; that is, each output may be preset to either level by entering the desired data at the data inputs while the load input is low. The output will change to agree with the data inputs independently of the count pulses. This feature

SN54192, SN54193, SN54LS192, SN54LS193...J OR W PACKAGE SN74192, SN74193...N PACKAGE SN74LS192, SN74LS193...D OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



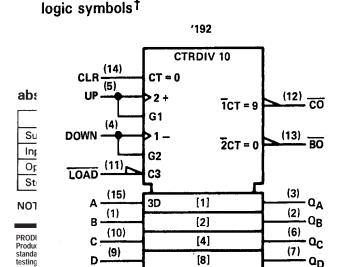
SN54LS192, SN54LS193 . . . FK PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)

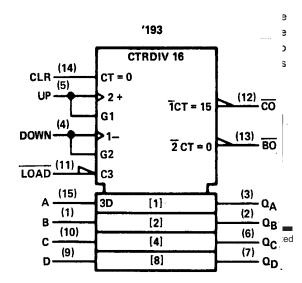


NC - No internal connection

allows the counters to be used as modulo-N dividers by simply modifying the count length with the preset inputs.

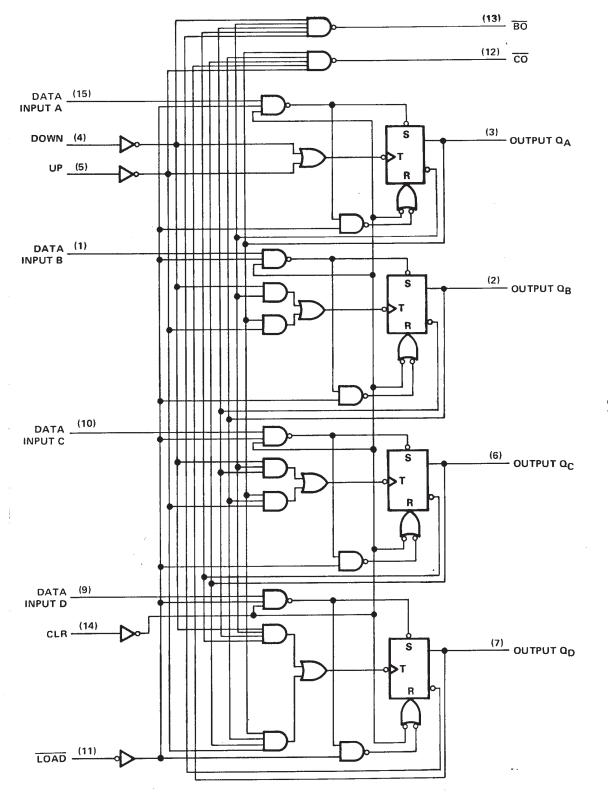
A clear input has been provided which forces all outputs to the low level when a high level is applied. The clear function is independent of the count and load inputs. The clear, count, and load inputs are buffered to lower the drive requirements. This reduces the number of clock drivers, etc., required for long words.





[†]These symbols are in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std. 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12. Pin numbers shown are for D, J, N, and W packages.

logic diagram (positive logic)



Pin numbers shown are for D, J, N, and W packages.

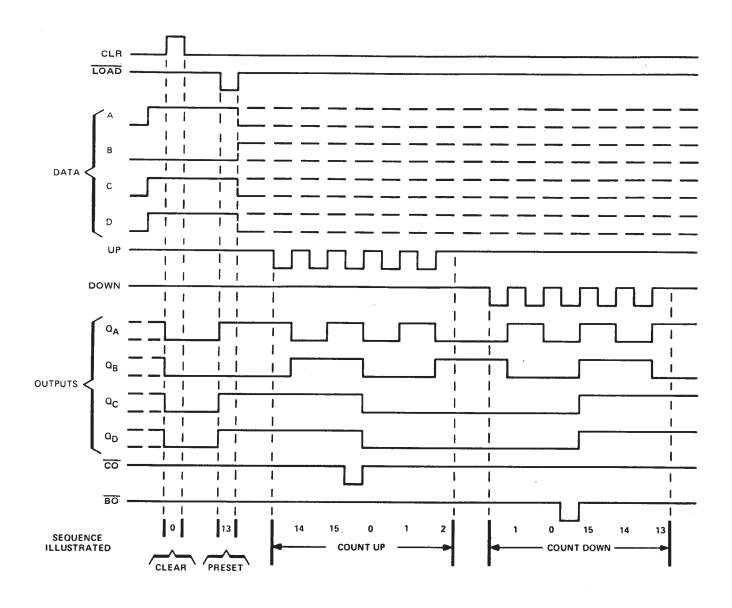


'193, 'LS193 BINARY COUNTERS

typical clear, load, and count sequences

Illustrated below is the following sequence:

- 1. Clear outputs to zero.
- 2. Load (preset) to binary thirteen.
- 3. Count up to fourteen, fifteen, carry, zero, one, and two.
- 4. Count down to one, zero, borrow, fifteen, fourteen, and thirteen.

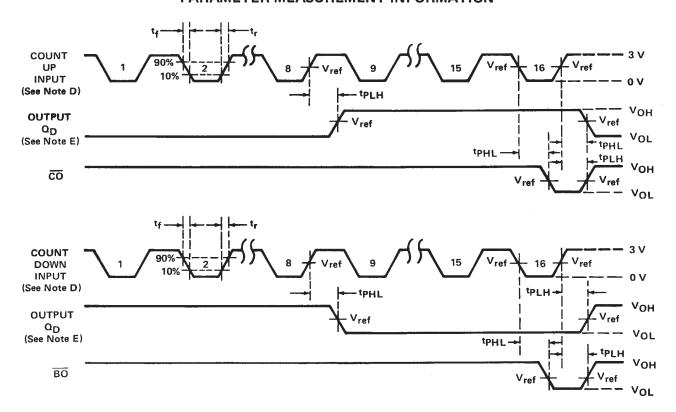


NOTES: A. Clear overrides load, data, and count inputs.

B. When counting up, count-down input must be high; when counting down, count-up input must be high.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

NOTES: A. The pulse generators have the following characteristics: PRR \approx 1 MHz, Z_{OUt} \approx 50 Ω , duty cycle = 50%.

- B. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
- C. Diodes are 1N3064 or equivalent.
- D. Cout-up and dount-down pulse shown are for the '193 and 'LS193 binary counters. Count cycle for '192 and 'LS192 decade counters is 1 through 10.
- E. Waveforms for outputs QA, QB, and QC are omitted to simplify the drawing.
- F. t_r and $t_f \le 7$ ns.
- G. V_{ref} is 1.5 V for '192 and '193, 1.3 V for 'LS192 and 'LS193.

FIGURE 2B - PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES

