

## Intro to Logic Gates & Datasheets

Digital Electronics



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## This presentation will

- Introduce integrated circuits (ICs).
- Present an overview of :
  - Transistor-Transistor Logic TTL
  - Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor CMOS
- Define the scale of integration and package styles.
- Describe the TTL logic gate numbering system.
- Review manufacturer datasheets.

## Introduction to Integrated Circuits

- All logic gates are available in Integrated Circuits (ICs)
- ICs are categorized in three different ways:
  - The underlying technology upon which their circuitry is based:
    - Transistor-Transistor Logic TTL
    - Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor CMOS
  - The scale of integration:
    - Small Scale Integration SSI
    - Medium Scale Integration MSI
    - Large Scale Integration LSI
    - Very Large Scale Integration VLSI
  - Package Style
    - Through-Hole Technology THT
      - Dual Inline Packages DIP
    - Surface-Mount Technology SMT
      - Small Outline IC SOIC
      - Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier PLCC
      - Quad Flat Pack QFP



## TTL Vs. CMOS Logic

### TTL: Transistor-Transistor Logic

- Constructed from Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJT)
- BJT
  Transistor

- Advantages:
  - Faster than CMOS
  - Not sensitive to damage from electrostatic-discharge
- Disadvantages:
  - Uses more power than CMOS

## CMOS: Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

 Constructed from Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistors (MOSFET) MOSFET Transistor

- Advantages:
  - Uses less power than TTL
- Disadvantages:
  - Slower than TTL
  - Very sensitive to damage from electrostatic-discharge



## IC Density of Integration

Density of Integration / Complexity	Gates per IC
SSI: Small-Scale Integration  • Logic Gates (AND, OR, NAND, NOR)	<10
MSI: Medium-Scale Integration	10 – 100
LSI: Large-Scale Integration  •Small Memory Chips  •Programmable Logic Device	100 — 10,000
VLSI: Very Large-Scale Integration  •Large Memory Chips  •Complex Programmable Logic Device	10,000 — 100,000
ULSI: Ultra Large-Scale Integration •8 & 16 Bit Microprocessors	100,000 — 1,000,000
GSI: Giga-Scale Integration  •Pentium IV Processor	>1,000,000



## Package Styles

# Through-Hole Technology (THT)

DIP: Dual Inline Package





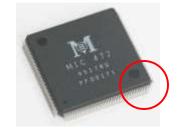
NOTE: For most commercial application, the DIP package has become obsolete. However, it is still the package of choice for educational applications because it can be used with proto-boards.

# Surface Mount Technology (SMT)

SOIC: Small Outline IC

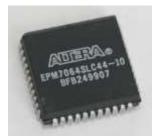


QFP: Quad Flat Pack





PLCC: Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier





## Through-Hole Technology (THT)

 THT components have pins that are inserted into holes drilled in the PCB and soldered on the reverse side of the board.

## Advantages:

- Designs with THT components are easier to handassemble than SMT-based designs because THT components are much larger.
- THT components can be used in proto-boards.

## Disadvantages:

- Designs with TMT components are significantly larger than SMT-based designs.
- Most high-end electronics components (i.e., microprocessors) are not available in THT package styles.

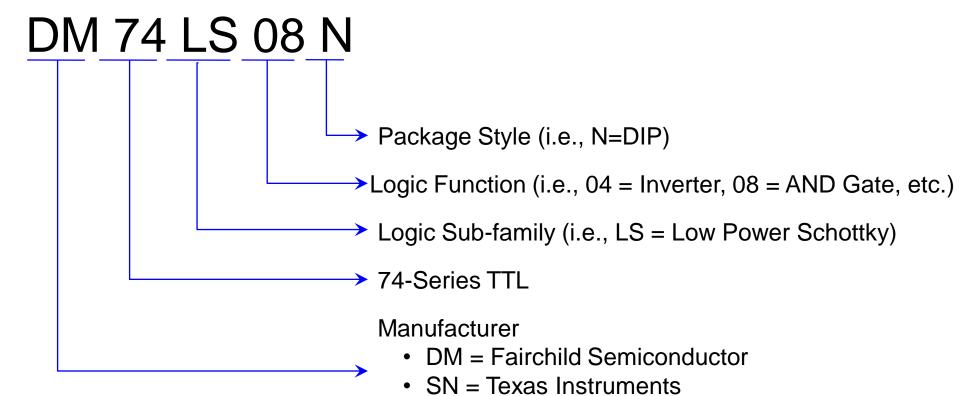
# Surface Mount Technology (SMT)

- SMT components are mounted on the surface of the PCB, so no holes need to be drilled.
- Primary Advantages:
  - Designs with SMT components are smaller than THTbased designs because SMT components are significantly smaller and have much higher pin counts than THT components.
  - Also, SMT components can be mounted on both sides of the PCB.
- Primary Disadvantages:
  - Designs with SMT components are more expensive to manufacture because the process is significantly more sophisticated than THT-based designs.
  - SMT components can not be used in a proto-boarding

# TTL Logic Sub-Families

TTL Series	Infix	Example	Comments
Standard TTL	none	7404	Original TTL gates. Slowest, uses a lot of power. (obsolete)
Low Power	L	74L04	Optimized to consume less power than "Standard". (obsolete)
Schottky	S	74S04	First to utilizes the Schottky transistor. Optimized for speed, but consumes a lot of power. (obsolete)
Low-Power Schottky	LS	74LS04	Faster and lower power consumption than the L & LS subfamilies. The type that is used throughout this course.
Advanced Schottky	AS	74A S04	Very fast, uses a lot of power.
Advanced Low-Power Schottky	ALS	74ALS04	Very good speed-power ratio. Quite popular member of this family.

## TTL Logic Gate Numbering System

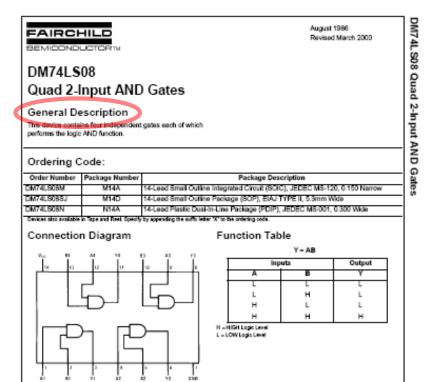


## Manufacturer Datasheets

A manufacturer datasheet for a logic gate contains the following information:

- General Description
- Connection (pin-out) Diagram
- Function Table
- Operating Conditions
- Electrical Characteristics
- Switching Characteristics
- Physical Dimensions

## General Description

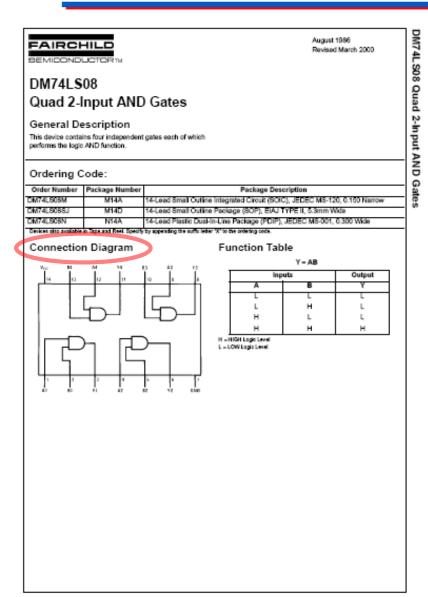


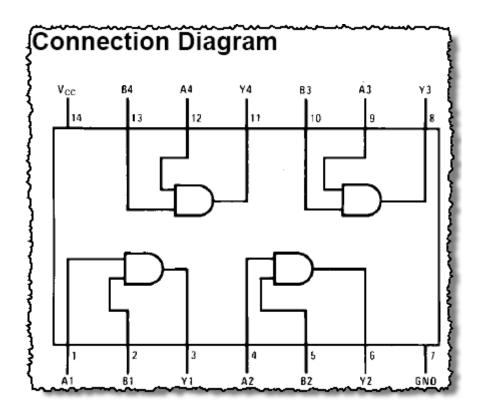
# DM74LS08 Quad 2-Input AND Gates

### General Description

This device contains four independent gates each of which performs the logic AND function.

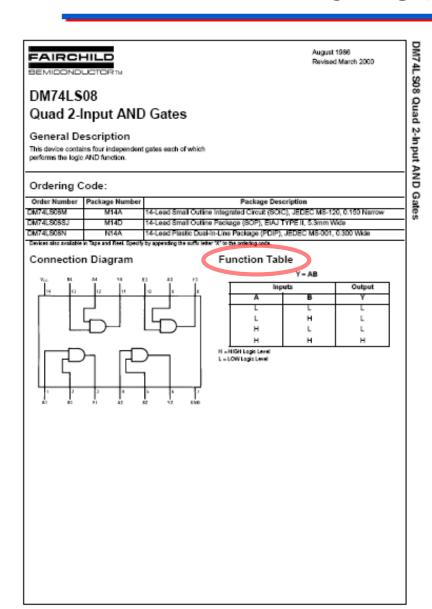
## **Connection Diagram**

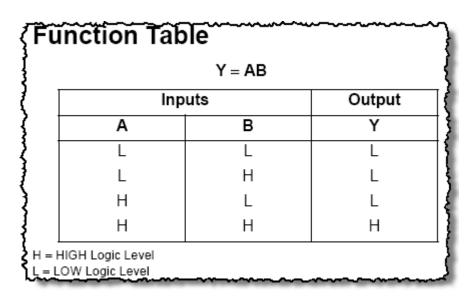






## **Function Table**





## Recommended Operating Conditions

### Absolute Maximum Ratings(Note 1)

 Note 1: The Vibraliak Maximum Ratings' are those values beyond which to eathly of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device that off not be coperated at these lents. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristics tables are not guaranteed at the absolute maximum ratings. The "Recommended Operating Conditions" table will define the conditions for actual device operation.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Nom	Max	Units
Voc	Supply Voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
Viн	HIGH Level Input Voltage	2			V
VIL	LOW Level Input Voltage			0.8	V

### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Nom	Max	Units
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH Level Input Voltage	2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW Level Input Voltage			0.8	V
loн	HIGH Level Output Current			-0.4	mA
l <sub>OL</sub>	LOW Level Output Current			8	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Free Air Operating Temperature	0		70	°C

	LOW-Ho-HIGH Level Output	4	13	6	18	ns
tes.	Propagation Delay Time HIGHID-LOW Level Output	3	11	5	18	ns
Note 2: All to	deals are at Vov. = 5V. Ta = 25°C.					

Note 1: Not more than one culput should be shorted at a time, and the duration should not exceed one second

## **Electrical Characteristics**

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings(Note 1)

 Supply Voltage
 7V

 Input Voltage
 7V

 Operating Free Air Temperature Range
 0°C to +70°C

 Storage Temperature Range
 -85°C to +150°C

Note it. The Vibration National Ratings' can those values beyond which be safely of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these lents. The parameter values defined in the Steeded Chandlet dot tables are not guaranteed at the a brokke maintain market. The "Recommended departing Operation Confident table will define the confident table."

### **Electrical Characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 2)	Max	Units
VI	Input Clamp Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA			-1.5	V
Voн	HIGH Level	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>OH</sub> = Max,	2.7 3.4	3./		V
	Output Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub> = Min		3.4		ľ
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW Level	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>OL</sub> = Max,		0.35	0.5	v
	Output Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub> = Max				
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = Min		0.4		
ı	Input Current @ Max Input Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, V <sub>I</sub> = 7V			0.1	mA
IH	HIGH Level Input Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7V			20	μΑ
IL	LOW Level Input Current	$V_{CC} = Max, V_I = 0.4V$			-0.36	mA
os	Short Circuit Output Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max (Note 3)	-20		-100	mA
ссн	Supply Current with Outputs HIGH	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max		2.4	4.8	mA
Iccl	Supply Current with Outputs LOW	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max		4.4	8.8	mA

## **Switching Characteristics**

### Absolute Maximum Ratings(Note 1)

 Supply Voltage
 7V

 Input Voltage
 7V

 Opending Free Air Temperature Range
 0°C to +70°C

 Storage Temperature Range
 -85°C to +150°C

Note 1: The Vibratiate Maximum Ratings' are those values beyond which the suffey of the device cannot be government. The device studied not be operated at these lents. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristic tables are not government as should recommended Operating Conditions' table will define the conditions for actual device operation.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Nom	Max	Units
Voc	Supply Voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
V <sub>H</sub>	HIGH Level Input Voltage	2			V
VIL	LOW Level Input Voltage			0.8	V
lau.	MONLoad Output Current			-0.4	må

### Switching Characteristics

at  $V_{CC} = 5V$  and  $T_A = 25$ °C

	Parameter					
Symbol		C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	•
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay Time LOW-to-HIGH Level Output	4	13	6	18	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay Time HIGH-to-LOW Level Output	3	11	5	18	ns

904	LOWHo-HIGH Level Output	4	13	6	18	ns
tec.	Propagation Delay Time HIGH-to-LOW Level Output	3	11	5	18	ns

Note 3: Not more than one culput should be shorted at a time, and the duration should not exceed one second



## Physical Dimensions

