APPENDIX B
DATA SHEETS

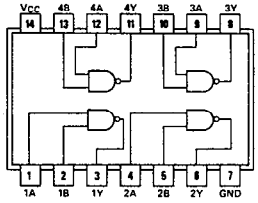
PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND GATES

00

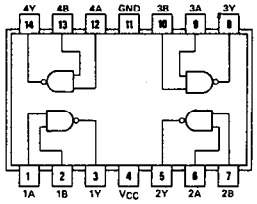
positive logic:
$Y = \overline{AB}$

See page 6-2



SN5400 (J)
SN54H00 (J)
SN54L00 (J)
SN54LS00 (J, W)
SN54S00 (J, W)

SN7400 (J, N)
SN74H00 (J, N)
SN74L00 (J, N)
SN74LS00 (J, N)
SN74S00 (J, N)



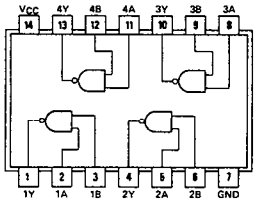
SN5400 (W)
SN54H00 (W)
SN54L00 (T)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

01

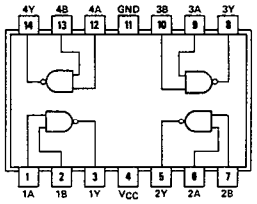
positive logic:
$Y = \overline{AB}$

See page 6-4

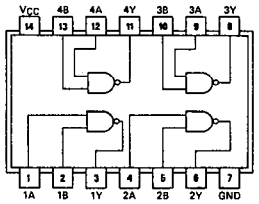


SN5401 (J)
SN54LS01 (J, W)

SN7401 (J, N)
SN74LS01 (J, N)



SN5401 (W)
SN54H01 (W)
SN54L01 (T)



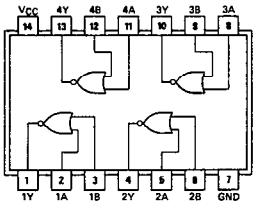
SN54H01 (J)
SN74H01 (J, N)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NOR GATES

02

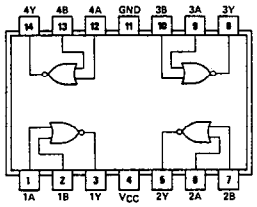
positive logic:
$Y = \overline{A+B}$

See page 6-8



SN5402 (J)
SN54L02 (J)
SN54LS02 (J, W)
SN54S02 (J, W)

SN7402 (J, N)
SN74L02 (J, N)
SN74LS02 (J, N)
SN74S02 (J, N)



SN5402 (W)
SN54L02 (T)

5

1076

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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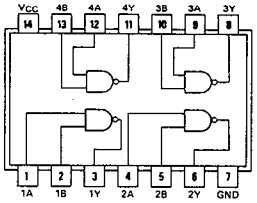
PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

03

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

See page 6-4



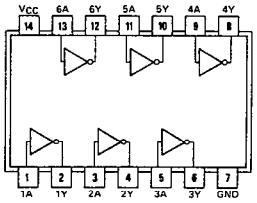
SN5403 (J) SN7403 (J, N)
SN54L03 (J) SN74L03 (J, N)
SN54LS03 (J, W) SN74LS03 (J, N)
SN54S03 (J, W) SN74S03 (J, N)

HEX INVERTERS

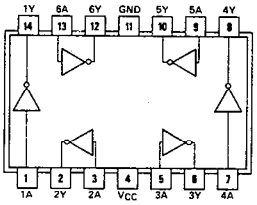
04

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

See page 6-2



SN5404 (J) SN7404 (J, N)
SN54H04 (J) SN74H04 (J, N)
SN54L04 (J) SN74L04 (J, N)
SN54LS04 (J, W) SN74LS04 (J, N)
SN54S04 (J, W) SN74S04 (J, N)



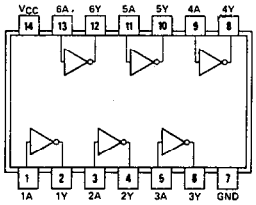
SN5404 (W)
SN54H04 (W)
SN54L04 (T)

HEX INVERTERS WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

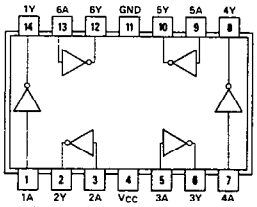
05

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

See page 6-4



SN5405 (J) SN7405 (J, N)
SN54H05 (J) SN74H05 (J, N)
SN54LS05 (J, W) SN74LS05 (J, N)
SN54S05 (J, W) SN74S05 (J, N)



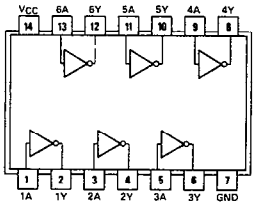
SN5405 (W)
SN54H05 (W)

HEX INVERTER BUFFERS/DRIVERS WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR HIGH-VOLTAGE OUTPUTS

06

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

See page 6-24



SN5406 (J, W) SN7406 (J, N)

5

54/74 FAMILIES OF COMPATIBLE TTL CIRCUITS

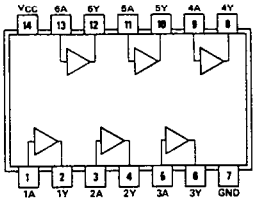
PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

HEX BUFFERS/DRIVERS
WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR
HIGH-VOLTAGE OUTPUTS

07

positive logic:
Y = A

See page 6-24



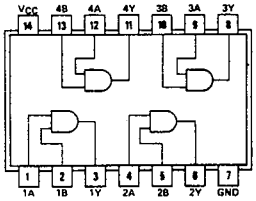
SN5407 (J, W) SN7407 (J, N)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT
POSITIVE-AND GATES

08

positive logic:
Y = AB

See page 6-10



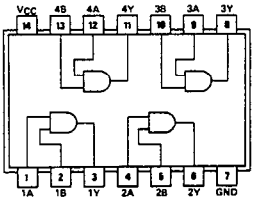
SN5408 (J, W) SN7408 (J, N)
SN54LS08 (J, W) SN74LS08 (J, N)
SN54S08 (J, W) SN74S08 (J, N)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT
POSITIVE-AND GATES
WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

09

positive logic:
Y = AB

See page 6-12



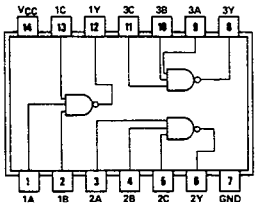
SN5409 (J, W) SN7409 (J, N)
SN54LS09 (J, W) SN74LS09 (J, N)
SN54S09 (J, W) SN74S09 (J, N)

TRIPLE 3-INPUT
POSITIVE-NAND GATES

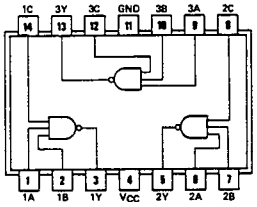
10

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

See page 6-2



SN5410 (J) SN7410 (J, N)
SN54H10 (J) SN74H10 (J, N)
SN54L10 (J) SN74L10 (J, N)
SN54LS10 (J, W) SN74LS10 (J, N)
SN54S10 (J, W) SN74S10 (J, N)



SN5410 (W)
SN54H10 (W)
SN54L10 (T)

5

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54/74 FAMILIES OF COMPATIBLE TTL CIRCUITS

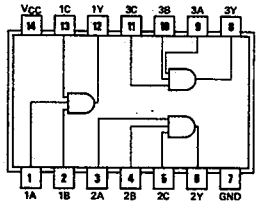
PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

TRIPLE 3-INPUT POSITIVE-AND GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

15

positive logic:
Y = ABC

See page 6-12



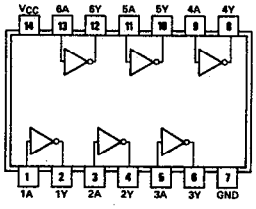
SN54H15 (J, W) SN74H15 (J, N)
SN54LS15 (J, W) SN74LS15 (J, N)
SN54S15 (J, W) SN74S15 (J, N)

HEX INVERTER BUFFERS/DRIVERS WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR HIGH-VOLTAGE OUTPUTS

16

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

See page 6-24



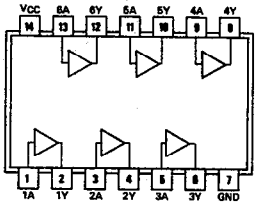
SN5416 (J, W) SN7416 (J, N)

HEX BUFFERS/DRIVERS WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR HIGH-VOLTAGE OUTPUTS

17

positive logic:
Y = A

See page 6-24



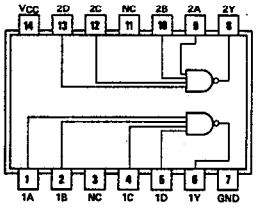
SN5417 (J, W) SN7417 (J, N)

DUAL 4-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND GATES

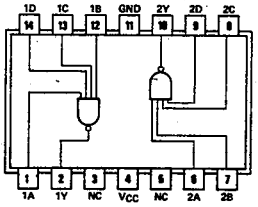
20

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

See page 6-2



SN5420 (J) SN7420 (J, N)
SN54H20 (J) SN74H20 (J, N)
SN54L20 (J) SN74L20 (J, N)
SN54LS20 (J, W) SN74LS20 (J, N)
SN54S20 (J, W) SN74S20 (J, N)



SN5420 (W)
SN54H20 (W)
SN54L20 (T)

NC—No internal connection

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54/74 FAMILIES OF COMPATIBLE TTL CIRCUITS

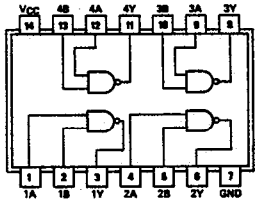
PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT HIGH-VOLTAGE INTERFACE POSITIVE-NAND GATES

26

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

See pages 6-24 and 6-26



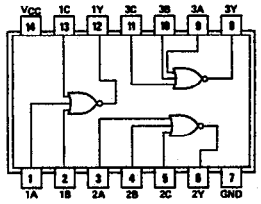
SN5426 (J) SN7426 (J, N)
SN54LS26 (J, W) SN74LS26 (J, N)

TRIPLE 3-INPUT POSITIVE-NOR GATES

27

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

See page 6-8



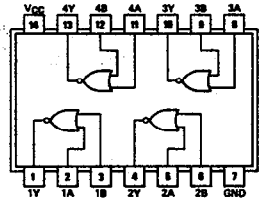
SN5427 (J, W) SN7427 (J, N)
SN54LS27 (J, W) SN74LS27 (J, N)

QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NOR BUFFERS

28

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

See page 6-20



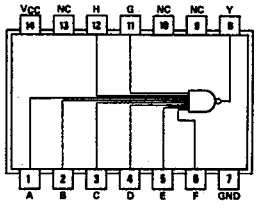
SN5428 (J, W) SN7428 (J, N)
SN54LS28 (J, W) SN74LS28 (J, N)

8-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND GATES

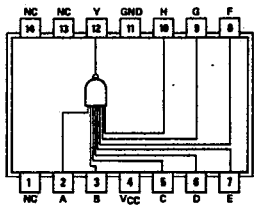
30

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

See page 6-2



SN5430 (J) SN7430 (J, N)
SN54H30 (J) SN74H30 (J, N)
SN54L30 (J) SN74L30 (J, N)
SN54LS30 (J, W) SN74LS30 (J, N)
SN54S30 (J, W) SN74S30 (J, N)



SN5430 (W)
SN54H30 (W)
SN54L30 (T)

NC—No internal connection

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PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEWS)

AND-GATED J-K MASTER-SLAVE FLIP-FLOPS WITH PRESET AND CLEAR

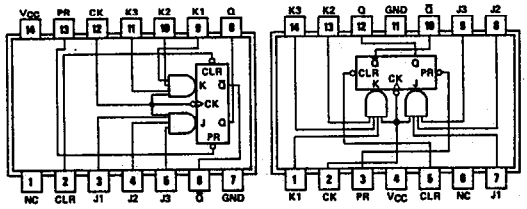
72

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS					OUTPUTS	
PRESET	CLEAR	CLOCK	J	K	Q	$\bar{Q}$
L	H	X	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	X	L	H
L	L	X	X	X	H*	H*
H	H	⊓	L	L	Q_0	$\bar{Q}_0$
H	H	⊓	H	L	H	L
H	H	⊓	L	H	L	H
H	H	⊓	H	H	TOGGLE	

positive logic: J = J1·J2·J3; K1·K2·K3

See pages 6-46, 6-50, and 6-54



SN5472 (J) SN7472 (J, N) SN5472 (W)
SN54H72 (J) SN74H72 (J, N) SN54H72 (W)
SN54L72 (J) SN74L72 (J, N) SN54L72 (T)

NC—No internal connection

DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOPS WITH CLEAR

73

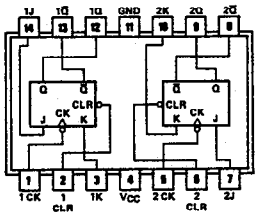
'73, 'H73, 'L73
FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
CLEAR	CLOCK	J	K	Q	$\bar{Q}$
L	X	X	X	L	H
H	⊓	L	L	Q_0	$\bar{Q}_0$
H	⊓	H	L	H	L
H	⊓	L	H	L	H
H	⊓	H	H	TOGGLE	

'LS73A
FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
CLEAR	CLOCK	J	K	Q	$\bar{Q}$
L	X	X	X	L	H
H	↓	L	L	Q_0	$\bar{Q}_0$
H	↓	H	L	H	L
H	↓	L	H	L	H
H	↓	H	H	TOGGLE	
H	H	X	X	Q_0	$\bar{Q}_0$

See pages 6-46, 6-50, 6-54, and 6-56



SN5473 (J, W) SN7473 (J, N)
SN54H73 (J, W) SN74H73 (J, N)
SN54L73 (J, T) SN74L73 (J, N)
SN54LS73A (J, W) SN74LS73A (J, N)

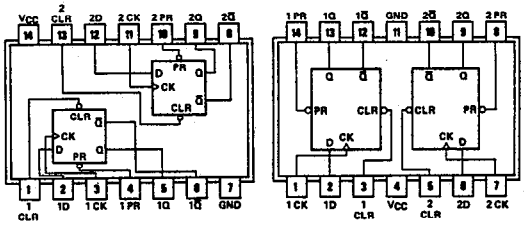
DUAL D-TYPE POSITIVE-EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS WITH PRESET AND CLEAR

74

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
PRESET	CLEAR	CLOCK	D	Q	$\bar{Q}$
L	H	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	L	H
L	L	X	X	H*	H*
H	H	↑	H	H	L
H	H	↑	L	L	H
H	H	L	X	Q_0	$\bar{Q}_0$

See pages 6-46, 6-50, 6-54, and 6-56



SN5474 (J) SN7474 (J, N) SN5474 (W)
SN54H74 (J) SN74H74 (J, N) SN54H74 (W)
SN54L74 (J) SN74L74 (J, N) SN54L74 (T)
SN54LS74A (J, W) SN74LS74A (J, N)
SN54S74 (J, W) SN74S74 (J, N)

See explanation of function tables on page 3-8.

*This configuration is nonstable; that is, it will not persist when preset or clear inputs return to their inactive (high) level. Furthermore, the output levels of the 'LS74A in this configuration are not guaranteed to meet the minimum levels for V_{OH} if the lows at preset and clear are near V_{IL} maximum.

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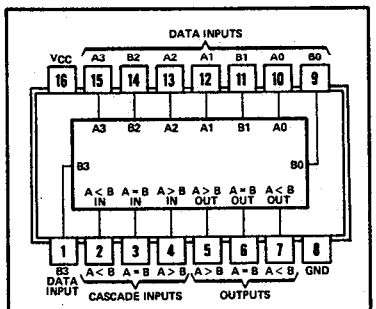
TTL
MSI

TYPES SN5485, SN54L85, SN54LS85, SN54S85, SN7485, SN74L85, SN74LS85, SN74S85
4-BIT MAGNITUDE COMPARATORS

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7611810, MARCH 1974—REVISED OCTOBER 1976

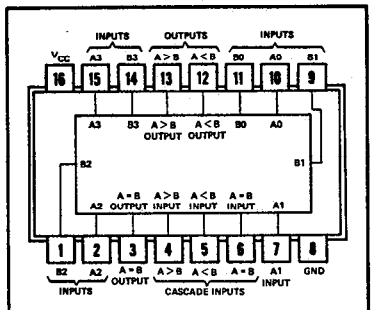
TYPE	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION	TYPICAL DELAY (4-BIT WORDS)
'85	275 mW	23 ns
'L85	20 mW	90 ns
'LS85	52 mW	24 ns
'S85	365 mW	11 ns

SN5485, SN54LS85, SN54S85 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7485, SN74LS85, SN74S85 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic: see function tables

SN54L85 . . . J PACKAGE
SN74L85 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic: see function tables

description

These four-bit magnitude comparators perform comparison of straight binary and straight BCD (8-4-2-1) codes. Three fully decoded decisions about two 4-bit words (A, B) are made and are externally available at three outputs. These devices are fully expandable to any number of bits without external gates. Words of greater length may be compared by connecting comparators in cascade. The A > B, A < B, and A = B outputs of a stage handling less-significant bits are connected to the corresponding A > B, A < B, and A = B inputs of the next stage handling more-significant bits. The stage handling the least-significant bits must have a high-level voltage applied to the A = B input and in addition for the 'L85, low-level voltages applied to the A > B and A < B inputs. The cascading paths of the '85, 'LS85, and 'S85 are implemented with only a two-gate-level delay to reduce overall comparison times for long words. An alternate method of cascading which further reduces the comparison time is shown in the typical application data.

FUNCTION TABLES

COMPARING INPUTS				CASCADING INPUTS			OUTPUTS		
A3, B3	A2, B2	A1, B1	A0, B0	A > B	A < B	A = B	A > B	A < B	A = B
A3 > B3	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	L	L
A3 < B3	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 > B2	X	X	X	X	X	H	L	L
A3 = B3	A2 < B2	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 > B1	X	X	X	X	H	L	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 < B1	X	X	X	X	L	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 > B0	X	X	X	H	L	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 < B0	X	X	X	L	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	H	L	L	H	L	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	L	H	L	L	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	L	L	H	L	L	H

'85, 'LS85, 'S85

A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	X	X	H	L	L	H
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	H	H	L	L	L	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	L	L	L	H	H	L

'L85

A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	L	H	H	L	H	H
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	H	L	H	H	L	H
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	H	H	H	H	H	H
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	H	H	L	H	H	L
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 = B0	L	L	L	L	L	L

H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant

7

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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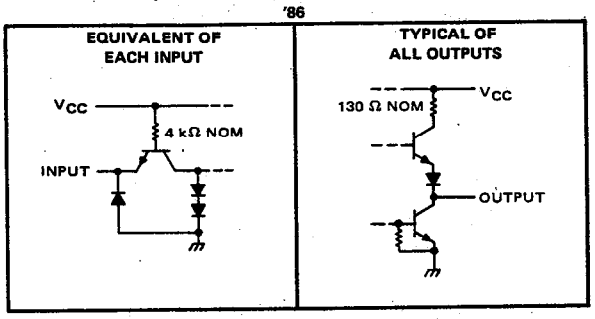
TTL
MSI

TYPES SN5486, SN54L86, SN54LS86, SN54S86, SN7486, SN74L86, SN74LS86, SN74S86 QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT EXCLUSIVE-OR GATES

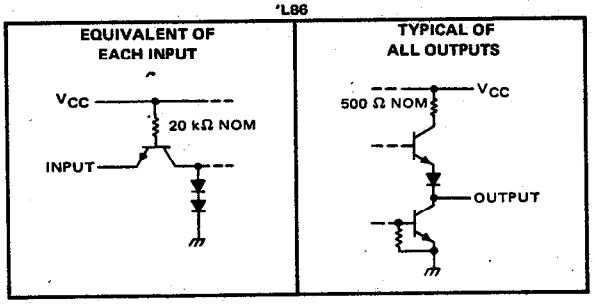
BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7611825, DECEMBER 1972—REVISED OCTOBER 1976

schematics of inputs and outputs

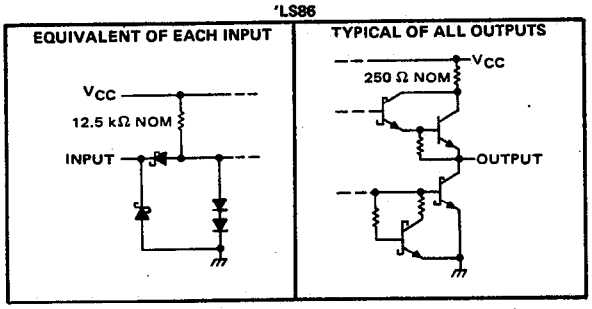
'86



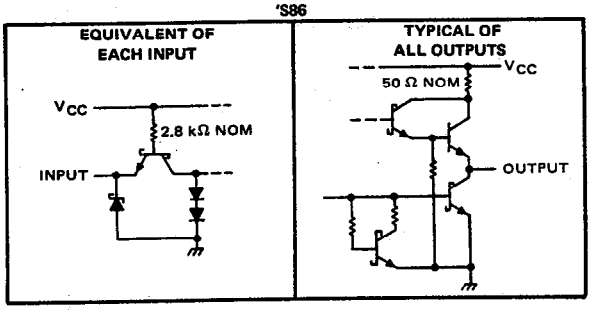
'L86



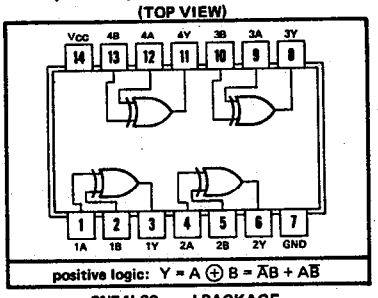
'LS86



'S86

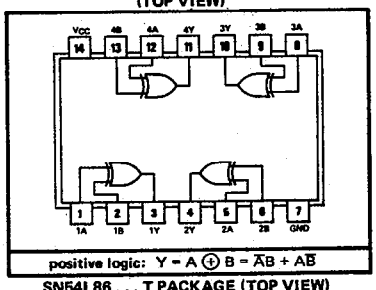


SN54', SN54LS', SN54S' . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74', SN74LS', SN74S' . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



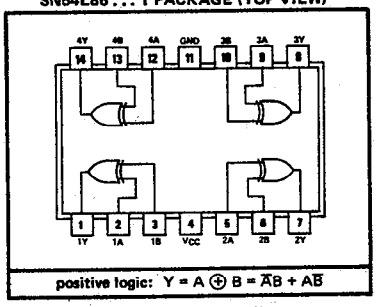
positive logic: $Y = A \oplus B = \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$

SN54L86 . . . J PACKAGE
SN74L86 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



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

SN54L86 . . . T PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



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

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS		OUTPUT
A	B	Y
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

H = high level, L = low level

TYPE	TYPICAL AVERAGE PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	TYPICAL TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION
'86	14 ns	150 mW
'L86	55 ns	15 mW
'LS86	10 ns	30.5 mW
'S86	7 ns	250 mW

7

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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SDLS037

DUAL J-$\overline{K}$ POSITIVE-EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS WITH PRESET AND CLEAR

DECEMBER 1983 – REVISED MARCH 1988

- **Package Options Include Plastic "Small Outline" Packages, Ceramic Chip Carriers and Flat Packages, and Plastic and Ceramic DIPs**
- **Dependable Texas Instruments Quality and Reliability**

description

These devices contain two independent J-$\overline{K}$ positive-edge-triggered flip-flops. A low level at the preset or clear inputs sets or resets the outputs regardless of the levels of the other inputs. When preset and clear are inactive (high), data at the J and $\overline{K}$ inputs meeting the setup time requirements are transferred to the outputs on the positive-going edge of the clock pulse. Clock triggering occurs at a voltage level and is not directly related to the rise time of the clock pulse. Following the hold time interval, data at the J and $\overline{K}$ inputs may be changed without affecting the levels at the outputs. These versatile flip-flops can perform as toggle flip-flops by grounding $\overline{K}$ and tying J high. They also can perform as D-type flip-flops if J and $\overline{K}$ are tied together.

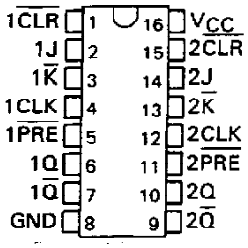
The SN54109 and SN54LS109A are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of −55°C to 125°C. The SN74109 and SN74LS109A are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

FUNCTION TABLE (each flip-flop)

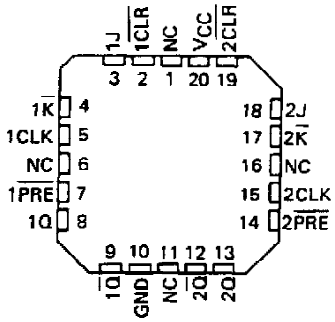
INPUTS					OUTPUTS	
$\overline{PRE}$	$\overline{CLR}$	CLK	J	K	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	X	L	H
L	L	X	X	X	H†	H†
H	H	↑	L	L	L	H
H	H	↑	H	L	TOGGLE	
H	H	↑	L	H	Q_0	$\overline{Q}_0$
H	H	↑	H	H	H	L
H	H	L	X	X	Q_0	$\overline{Q}_0$

† The output levels in this configuration are not guaranteed to meet the minimum levels for V_{OH} if the lows at preset and clear are near V_{IL} maximum. Furthermore, this configuration is nonstable; that is, it will not persist when preset or clear return to their inactive (high) level.

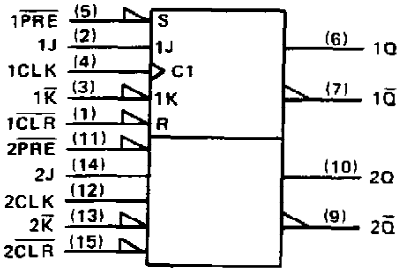
SN54109, SN54LS109A . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74109 . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS109A . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN54LS109A . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



logic symbol‡



‡This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

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

TYPES SN54150, SN54151A, SN54152A, SN54LS151, SN54LS152, SN54S151, SN74150, SN74151A, SN74LS151, SN74S151
DATA SELECTORS/MULTIPLEXERS

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7611819, DECEMBER 1972—REVISED OCTOBER 1976

- '150 Selects One-of-Sixteen Data Sources
- Others Select One-of-Eight Data Sources
- Performs Parallel-to-Serial Conversion
- Permits Multiplexing from N Lines to One Line
- Also For Use as Boolean Function Generator
- Input-Clamping Diodes Simplify System Design
- Fully Compatible with Most TTL and DTL Circuits

TYPE	TYPICAL AVERAGE PROPAGATION DELAY TIME DATA INPUT TO W OUTPUT	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'150	11 ns	200 mW
'151A	8 ns	145 mW
'152A	8 ns	130 mW
'LS151	11 ns†	30 mW
'LS152	11 ns†	28 mW
'S151	4.5 ns	225 mW

†Tentative data

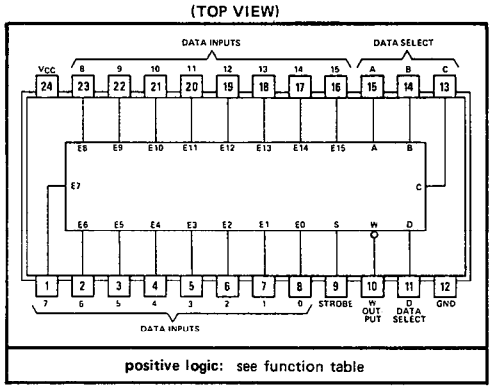
description

These monolithic data selectors/multiplexers contain full on-chip binary decoding to select the desired data source. The '150 selects one-of-sixteen data sources; the '151A, '152A, 'LS151, 'LS152, and 'S151 select one-of-eight data sources. The '150, '151A, 'LS151, and 'S151 have a strobe input which must be at a low logic level to enable these devices. A high level at the strobe forces the W output high, and the Y output (as applicable) low.

The '151A, 'LS151, and 'S151 feature complementary W and Y outputs whereas the '150, '152A, and 'LS152 have an inverted (W) output only.

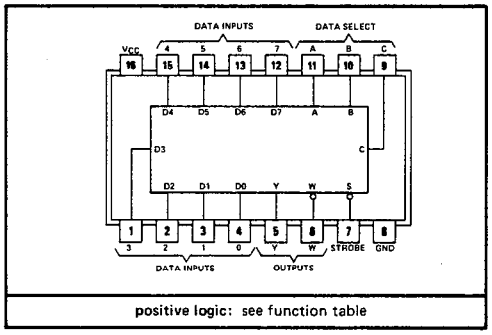
The '151A and '152A incorporate address buffers which have symmetrical propagation delay times through the complementary paths. This reduces the possibility of transients occurring at the output(s) due to changes made at the select inputs, even when the '151A outputs are enabled (i.e., strobe low).

SN54150 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74150 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



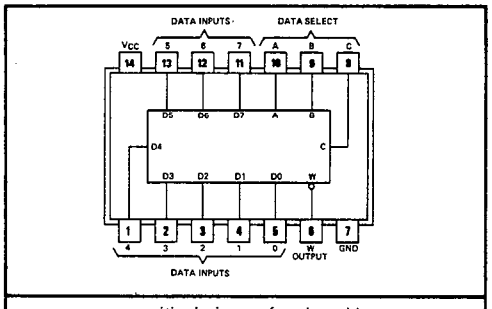
positive logic: see function table

SN54151A, SN54LS151, SN54S151 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74151A SN74LS151, SN74S151 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic: see function table

SN54152A, SN54LS152 . . . W PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic: see function table

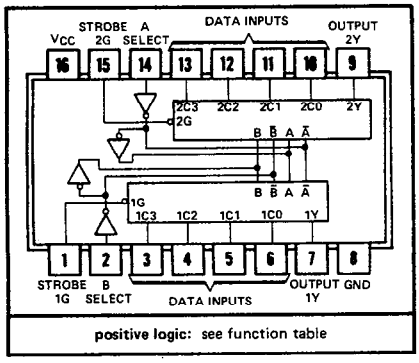
7

TTL
MSI

TYPES SN54153, SN54L153, SN54LS153, SN54S153, SN74153, SN74L153, SN74LS153, SN74S153
DUAL 4-LINE-TO-1-LINE DATA SELECTORS/MULTIPLEXERS

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7611852, DECEMBER 1972 – REVISED OCTOBER 1976

SN54153, SN54LS153, SN54S153 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN54L153 . . . J PACKAGE
SN74153, SN74L153, SN74LS153, SN74S153 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic: see function table

- Permits Multiplexing from N lines to 1 line
- Performs Parallel-to-Serial Conversion
- Strobe (Enable) Line Provided for Cascading (N lines to n lines)
- High-Fan-Out, Low-Impedance, Totem-Pole Outputs
- Fully Compatible with most TTL and DTL Circuits

TYPE	TYPICAL AVERAGE PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES FROM DATA	FROM STROBE	FROM SELECT	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'153	14 ns	17 ns	22 ns	180 mW
'L153	27 ns	34 ns	44 ns	90 mW
'LS153	14 ns	19 ns	22 ns	31 mW
'S153	6 ns	9.5 ns	12 ns	225 mW

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 = irrelevant

description

Each of these monolithic, 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.

7

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1) . . . . . 7 V
Input voltage: '153, 'L153, 'S153 . . . . . 5.5 V
'LS153 . . . . . 7 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54', SN54L', SN54LS', SN54S' Circuits . . . . . −55°C to 125°C
SN74', SN74L', SN74LS', SN74S' Circuits . . . . . 0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range . . . . . −65°C to 150°C

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

TYPES SN54157, SN54L157, SN54LS157, SN54LS158, SN54S157, SN54S158, SN74157, SN74L157, SN74LS157, SN74LS158, SN74S157, SN74S158
QUADRUPLE 2-LINE-TO-1-LINE DATA SELECTORS/MULTIPLEXERS

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7711847, MARCH 1974—REVISED AUGUST 1977

features

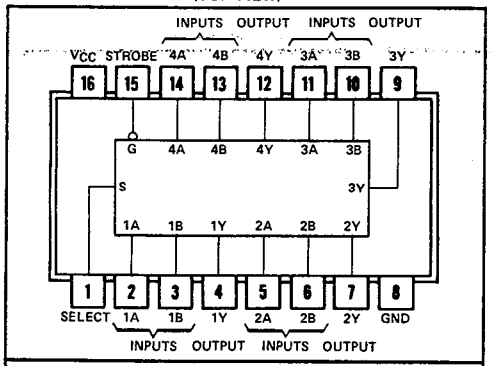
- Buffered Inputs and Outputs
- Three Speed/Power Ranges Available

TYPES	TYPICAL AVERAGE PROPAGATION TIME	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'157	9 ns	150 mW
'L157	18 ns	75 mW
'LS157	9 ns	49 mW
'S157	5 ns	250 mW
'LS158	7 ns	24 mW
'S158	4 ns	195 mW

applications

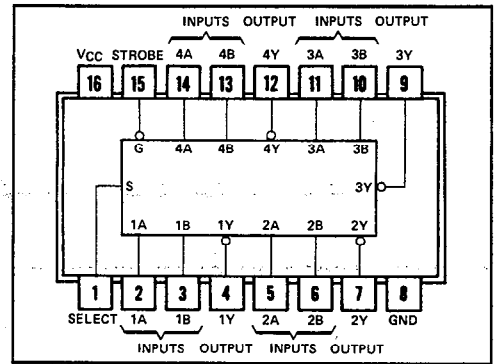
- Expand Any Data Input Point
- Multiplex Dual Data Buses
- Generate Four Functions of Two Variables (One Variable Is Common)
- Source Programmable Counters

SN54157, SN54LS157, SN54S157 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN54L157 . . . J PACKAGE
SN74157, SN74L157, SN74LS157, SN74S157 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic:
Low level at S selects A inputs
High level at S selects B inputs

SN54LS158, SN54S158 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74LS158, SN74S158 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



positive logic:
Low level at S selects A inputs
High level at S selects B inputs

description

These monolithic 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 '157, 'L157, 'LS157, and 'S157 present true data whereas the 'LS158 and 'S158 present inverted data to minimize propagation delay time.

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUT Y	
STROBE	SELECT	A	B	'157, 'L157, 'LS157, 'S157	'LS158 'S158
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 = irrelevant

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1) . . . . . 7 V
Input voltage: '157, 'L157, 'S158 . . . . . 5.5 V
'LS157, 'LS158 . . . . . 7 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54', SN54L', SN54LS', SN54S' Circuits . . . . . −55°C to 125°C
SN74', SN74L', SN74LS', SN74S' Circuits . . . . . 0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range . . . . . −65°C to 150°C

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

SN54160 THRU SN54163, SN54LS160A THRU SN54LS163A, SN54S162, SN54S163, SN74160 THRU SN74163, SN74LS160A THRU SN74LS163A, SN74S162, SN74S163 SYNCHRONOUS 4-BIT COUNTERS

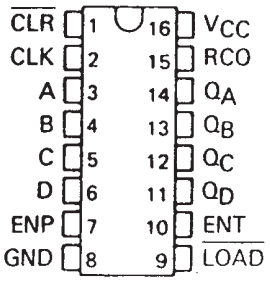
SDLS060 – OCTOBER 1976 – REVISED MARCH 1988

'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**

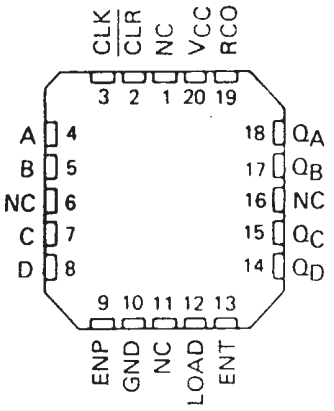
TYPE	TYPICAL PROPAGATION TIME, CLOCK TO Q OUTPUT	TYPICAL MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'160 thru '163	14 ns	32 MHz	305 mW
'LS162A thru 'LS163A	14 ns	32 MHz	93 mW
'S162 and 'S163	9 ns	70 MHz	475 mW

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



NC—No internal connection

SERIES 54LS', 54S' . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC—No internal connection

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 the 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, however counting spikes may occur on the (RCO) ripple carry output. A buffered clock input triggers the four flip-flops on the rising edge of the clock input waveform.

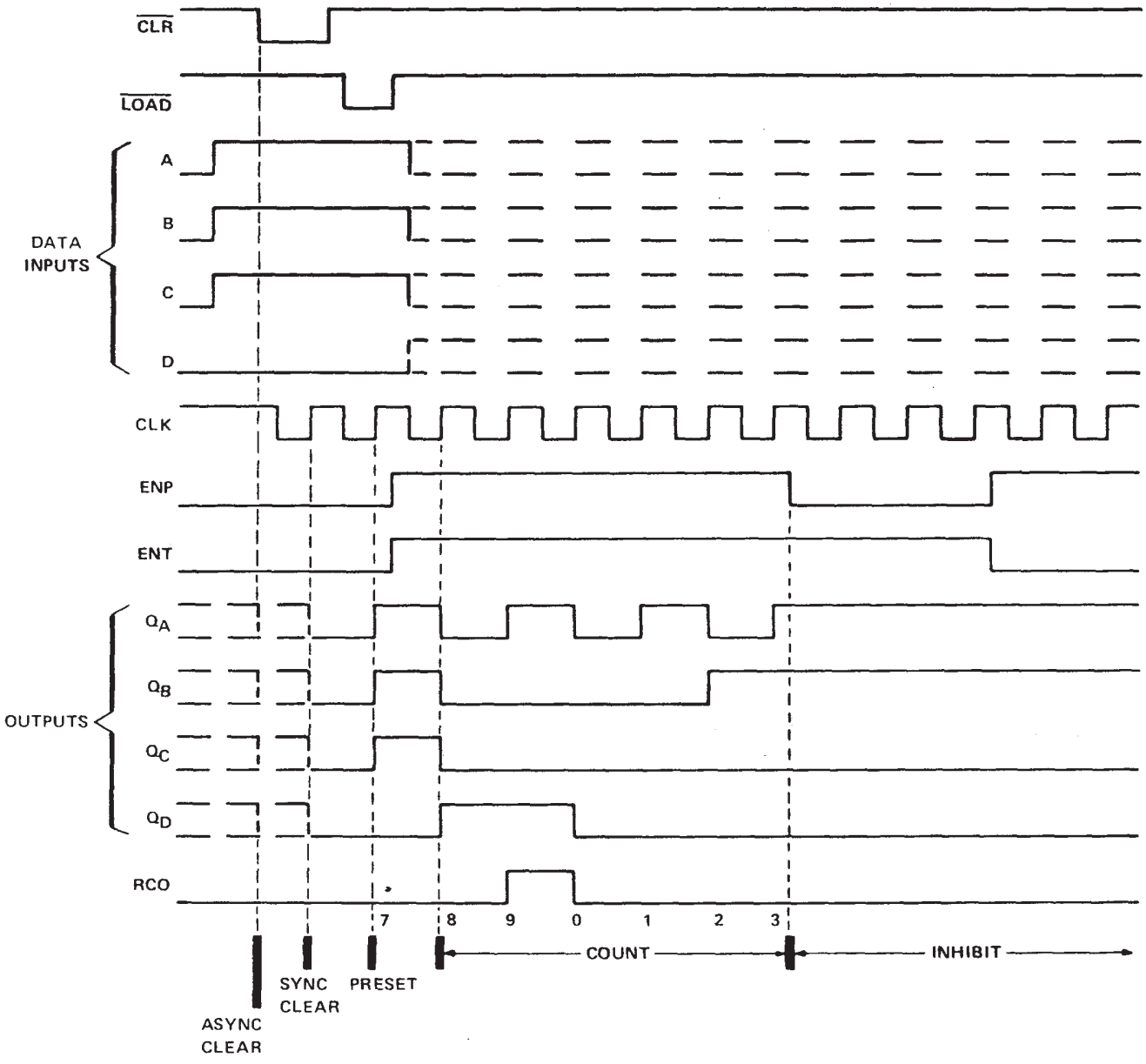
These counters are fully programmable; that is, the outputs may be preset to either level. As presetting is synchronous, setting up a low level at the load input disables the counter and causes the outputs to agree with the setup data after the next clock pulse regardless of the levels of the enable inputs. Low-to-high transitions at the load input of the '160 thru '163 should be avoided when the 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 for 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 length to be modified easily 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.

'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

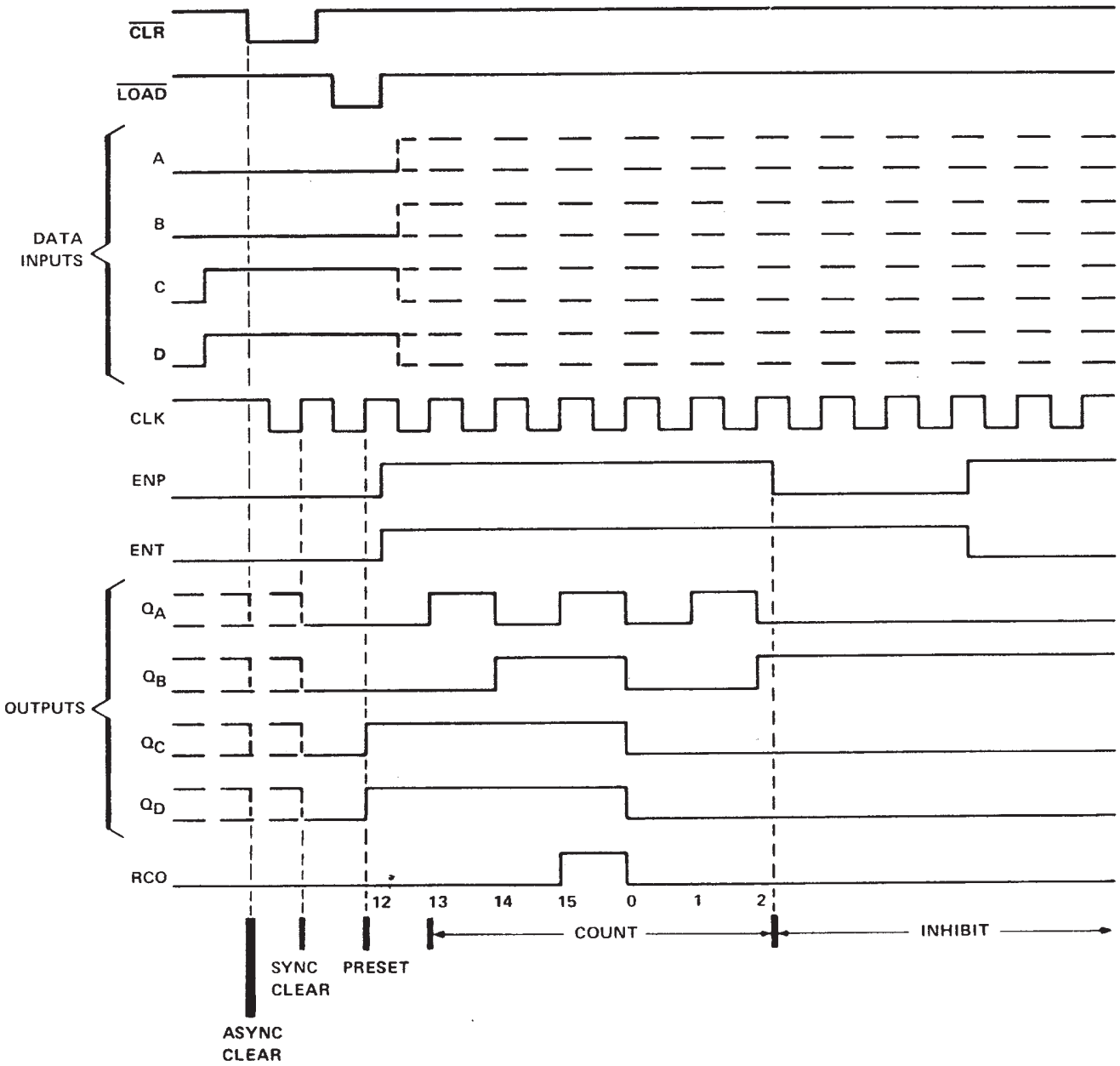


'161, 'LS161A, '163, 'LS163A, 'S163 BINARY COUNTERS

typical clear, preset, count, and inhibit sequences

Illustrated below is the following sequence:

1. Clear outputs to zero ('161 and 'LS161A are asynchronous; '163, 'LS163A, and 'S163 are synchronous)
2. Preset to binary twelve
3. Count to thirteen, fourteen fifteen, zero, one, and two
4. Inhibit



TTL
MSI

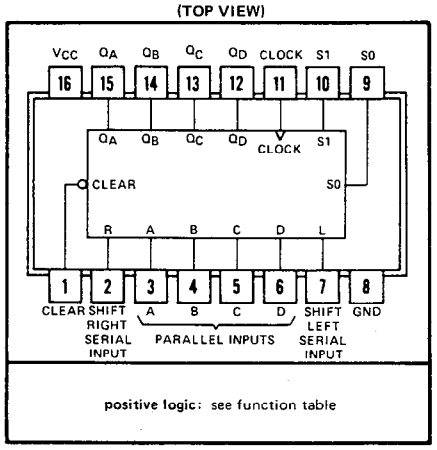
TYPES SN54194, SN54LS194A, SN54S194, SN74194, SN74LS194A, SN74S194
4-BIT BIDIRECTIONAL UNIVERSAL SHIFT REGISTERS

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7611866, MARCH 1974–REVISED OCTOBER 1976

- Parallel Inputs and Outputs
- Four Operating Modes:
  - Synchronous Parallel Load
  - Right Shift
  - Left Shift
  - Do Nothing
- Positive Edge-Triggered Clocking
- Direct Overriding Clear

TYPE	TYPICAL MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'194	36 MHz	195 mW
'LS194A	36 MHz	75 mW
'S194	105 MHz	425 mW

SN54194, SN54LS194A, SN54S194 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74194, SN74LS194A, SN74S194 . . . J OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

These bidirectional shift registers are designed to incorporate virtually all of the features a system designer may want in a shift register. The circuit contains 46 equivalent gates and features parallel inputs, parallel outputs, right-shift and left-shift serial inputs, operating-mode-control inputs, and a direct overriding clear line. The register has four distinct modes of operation, namely:

Parallel (broadside) load
Shift right (in the direction Q_A toward Q_D)
Shift left (in the direction Q_D toward Q_A)
Inhibit clock (do nothing)

Synchronous parallel loading is accomplished by applying the four bits of data and taking both mode control inputs, S0 and S1, high. The data are loaded into the associated flip-flops and appear at the outputs after the positive transistion of the clock input. During loading, serial data flow is inhibited.

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Shift right is accomplished synchronously with the rising edge of the clock pulse when S0 is high and S1 is low. Serial data for this mode is entered at the shift-right data input. When S0 is low and S1 is high, data shifts left synchronously and new data is entered at the shift-left serial input.

Clocking of the flip-flop is inhibited when both mode control inputs are low. The mode controls of the SN54194/SN74194 should be changed only while the clock input is high.

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS										OUTPUTS			
CLEAR	MODE		CLOCK	SERIAL		PARALLEL				Q_A	Q_B	Q_C	Q_D
	S1	S0		LEFT	RIGHT	A	B	C	D				
L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L
H	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	Q_{A0}	Q_{B0}	Q_{C0}	Q_{D0}
H	H	H	↑	X	X	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
H	L	H	↑	X	H	X	X	X	X	H	Q_{An}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}
H	L	H	↑	X	L	X	X	X	X	L	Q_{An}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}
H	H	L	↑	H	X	X	X	X	X	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	Q_{Dn}	H
H	H	L	↑	L	X	X	X	X	X	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	Q_{Dn}	L
H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Q_{A0}	Q_{B0}	Q_{C0}	Q_{D0}

H = high level (steady state)
L = low level (steady state)
X = irrelevant (any input, including transitions)
↑ = transition from low to high level
a, b, c, d = the level of steady-state input at inputs A, B, C, or D, respectively.
Q_{A0}, Q_{B0}, Q_{C0}, Q_{D0} = the level of Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, or Q_D, respectively, before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established.
Q_{An}, Q_{Bn}, Q_{Cn}, Q_{Dn} = the level of Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, respectively, before the most-recent ↑ transition of the clock.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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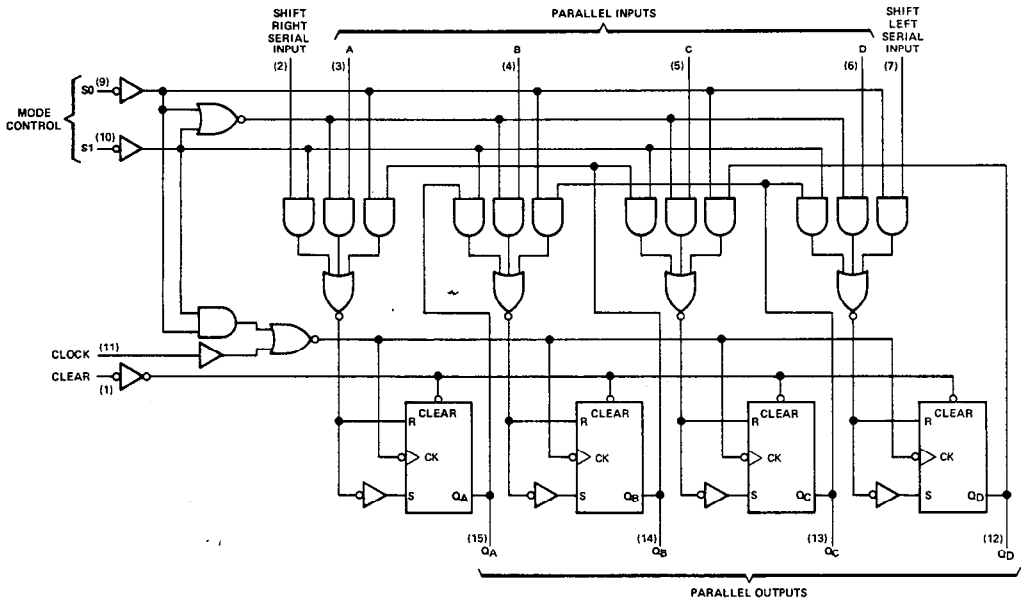
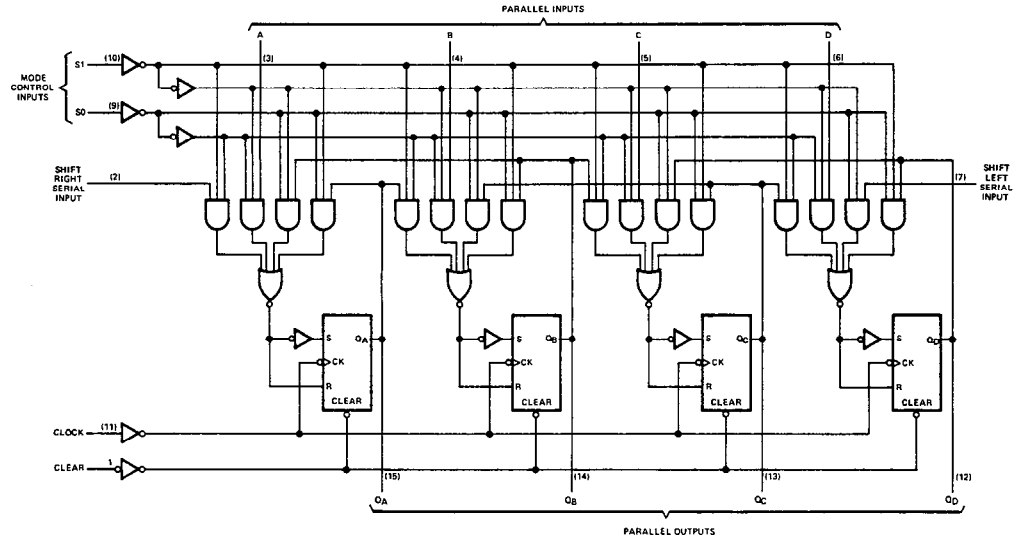
functional block diagrams

'194

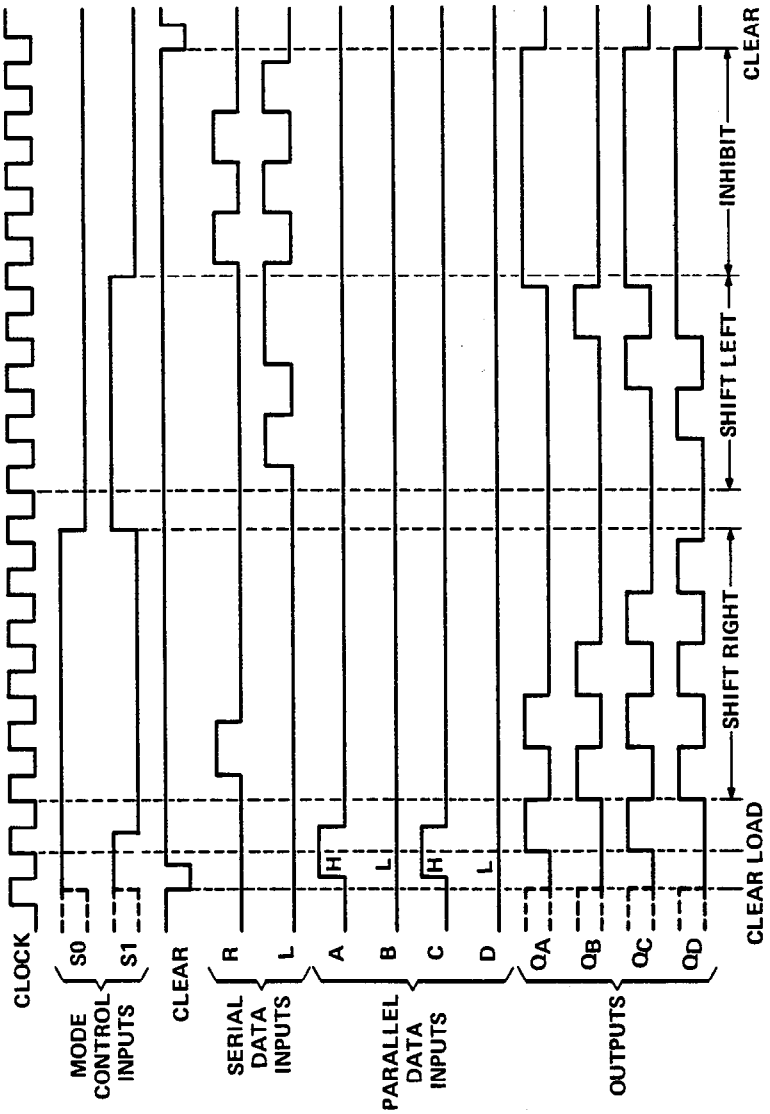


'LS194A, 'S194



7

typical clear, load, right-shift, left-shift, inhibit, and clear sequences



7

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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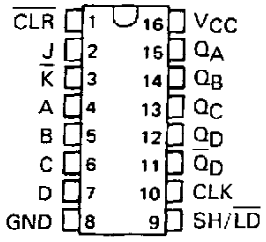
SDLS076

SN54195, SN54LS195A, SN54S195, SN74195, SN74LS195A, SN74S195
4-BIT PARALLEL-ACCESS SHIFT REGISTERS

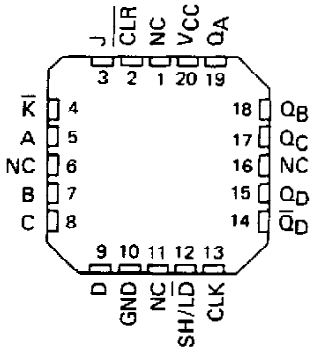
MARCH 1974—REVISED MARCH 1988

- Synchronous Parallel Load
- Positive-Edge-Triggered Clocking
- Parallel Inputs and Outputs from Each Flip-Flop
- Direct Overriding Clear
- J and $\overline{K}$ Inputs to First Stage
- Complementary Outputs from Last Stage
- For Use in High Performance: Accumulators/Processors Serial-to-Parallel, Parallel-to-Serial Converters

SN54195, SN54LS195A, SN54S195 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74195 . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS195A, SN74S195 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN54LS195, SN54S195 . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description

These 4-bit registers feature parallel inputs, parallel outputs, J-$\overline{K}$ serial inputs, shift/load (SH/$\overline{LD}$) control input, and a direct overriding clear. All inputs are buffered to lower the input drive requirements. The register has two modes of operation:

Parallel (broadside) load
Shift (in the direction Q_A toward Q_D)

Parallel loading is accomplished by applying the four bits of data and taking SH/$\overline{LD}$ low. The data is loaded into the associated flip-flop and appears at the outputs after the positive transition of the clock input. During loading, serial data flow is inhibited.

Shifting is accomplished synchronously when SH/$\overline{LD}$ is high. Serial data for this mode is entered at the J-$\overline{K}$ inputs. These inputs permit the first stage to perform as a J-$\overline{K}$, D-, or T-type flip-flop as shown in the function table.

The high-performance 'S195, with a 105-megahertz typical maximum shift-frequency, is particularly attractive for very-high-speed data processing systems. In most cases existing systems can be upgraded merely by using this Schottky-clamped shift register.

TYPE	TYPICAL MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'195	39 MHz	195 mW
'LS195A	39 MHz	70 mW
'S195	105 MHz	350 mW

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS									OUTPUTS				
CLEAR	SHIFT/$\overline{LOAD}$	CLOCK	SERIAL		PARALLEL				Q_A	Q_B	Q_C	Q_D	$\overline{Q}_D$
			J	$\overline{K}$	A	B	C	D					
L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	H
H	L	↑	X	X	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	$\overline{d}$
H	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	Q_{A0}	Q_{B0}	Q_{C0}	Q_{D0}	$\overline{Q}_{D0}$
H	H	↑	L	H	X	X	X	X	Q_{A0}	Q_{A0}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	$\overline{Q}_{Cn}$
H	H	↑	L	L	X	X	X	X	L	Q_{An}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	$\overline{Q}_{Cn}$
H	H	↑	H	H	X	X	X	X	H	Q_{An}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	$\overline{Q}_{Cn}$
H	H	↑	H	L	X	X	X	X	$\overline{Q}_{An}$	Q_{An}	Q_{Bn}	Q_{Cn}	$\overline{Q}_{Cn}$

H = high level (steady state)
L = low level (steady state)
X = irrelevant (any input, including transitions)
↑ = transition from low to high level
a, b, c, d = the level of steady-state input at A, B, C, or D, respectively
Q_{A0}, Q_{B0}, Q_{C0}, Q_{D0} = the level of Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, or Q_D, respectively, before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established
Q_{An}, Q_{Bn}, Q_{Cn} = the level of Q_A, Q_B, or Q_C, respectively, before the most-recent transition of the clock

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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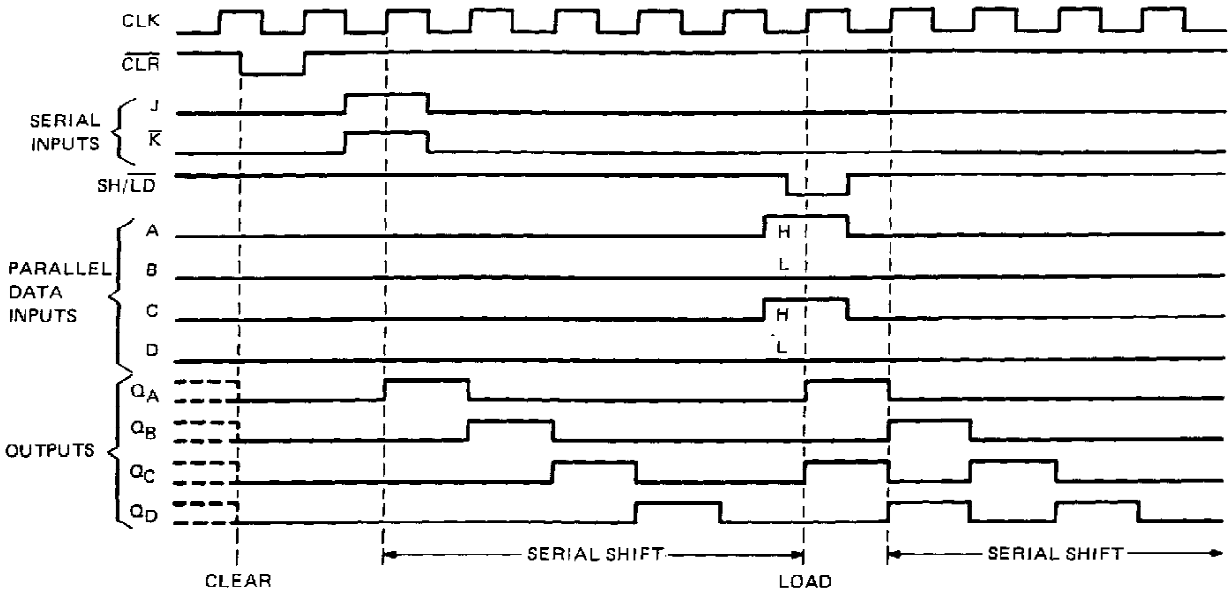
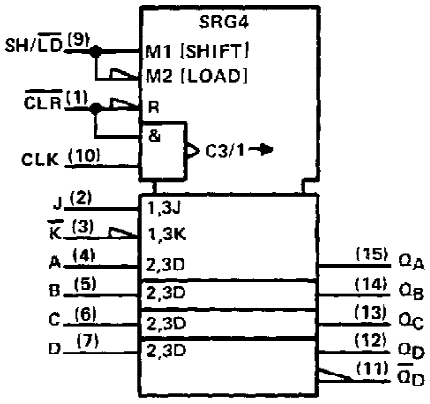
typical clear, shift, and load sequences

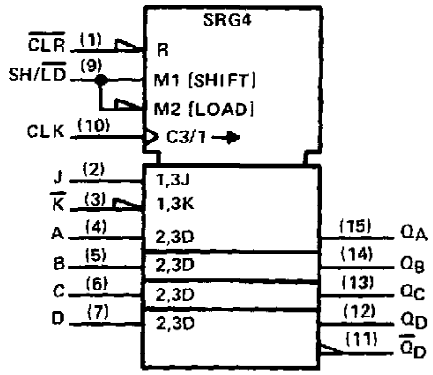


logic symbols†

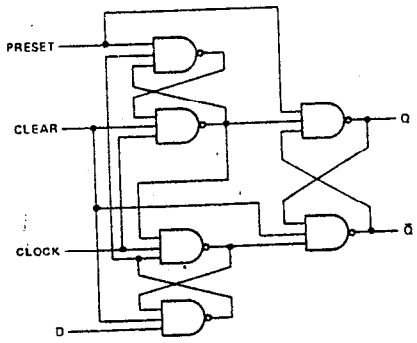
'195



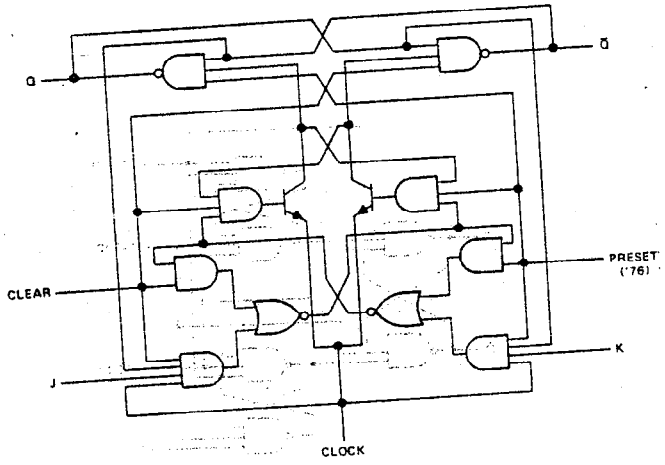
'LS195, 'S195



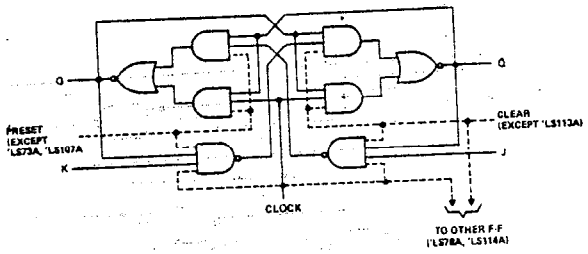
†These symbols are in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std. 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.
Pin numbers are for D, J, N, and W packages.



'74—DUAL D WITH CLEAR AND PRESET



'73—DUAL J-K WITH CLEAR
'76—DUAL J-K WITH CLEAR AND PRESET
'107—DUAL J-K WITH CLEAR



'LS73A, 'LS107A—DUAL J-K WITH CLEAR
'LS76A, 'LS112A—DUAL J-K WITH CLEAR AND PRESET
'LS78A, 'LS114A—DUAL J-K WITH PRESET, COMMON CLEAR, AND COMMON CLOCK
'LS113A—DUAL J-K WITH PRESET

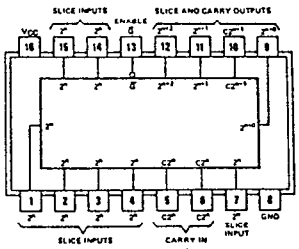
54/74 FAMILIES OF COMPATIBLE TTL CIRCUITS

PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TOP VIEW)

7-BIT SLICE WALLACE TREES

275 3-STATE OUTPUTS

See page 7-391

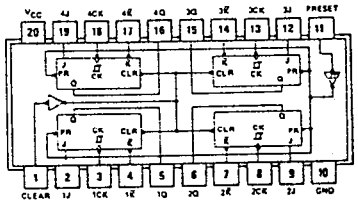


SN54LS275 (J) SN74LS275 (J, N)
SN54S275 (J) SN74S275 (J, N)

QUAD J-$\overline{K}$ FLIP-FLOPS

276 SEPARATE CLOCKS
EDGE-TRIGGERING
COMMON DIRECT CLEAR AND PRESET

See page 7-401

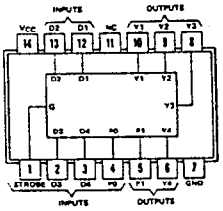


SN54276 (J) SN74276 (J, N)

4-BIT CASCADEABLE PRIORITY REGISTERS

278 LATCHED DATA INPUTS
PRIORITY OUTPUT GATING

See page 7-403



SN54278 (J, W) SN74278 (J, N)

NC — No internal connection

QUAD $\overline{S}$-$\overline{R}$ LATCHES

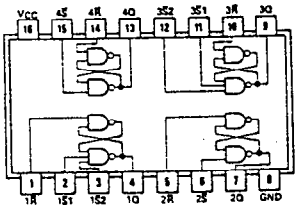
279 DIODE-CLAMPED INPUTS
TOTEM-POLE OUTPUTS

FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS $\overline{S}$†	INPUTS $\overline{R}$	OUTPUT Q
H	H	Q_0
L	H	H
H	L	L
L	L	H*

H = high level
L = low level
Q_0 = the level of Q before the indicated input conditions were established.
*This output level is pseudo stable; that is, it may not persist when the $\overline{S}$ and $\overline{R}$ inputs return to their inactive (high) level.
†For latches with double $\overline{S}$ inputs:
H = both $\overline{S}$ inputs high
L = one or both $\overline{S}$ inputs low

See page 6-60



SN54279 (J, W) SN74279 (J, N)
SN54LS279 (J, W) SN74LS279 (J, N)

5