

93S46

010547

HIGH SPEED 6-BIT IDENTITY COMPARATOR

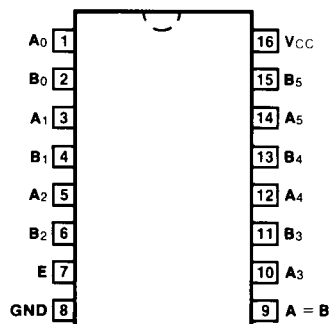
DESCRIPTION — The '46 is a very high speed 6-bit identity comparator. The device compares two words of up to six bits and indicates identity in less than 12 ns. It is easily expandable to any word length by using either serial or parallel expansion techniques. When the Enable input (E) is LOW, it forces the output LOW.

- COMPARES TWO 6-BIT WORDS IN 12 ns
- EASILY EXPANDABLE TO ANY WORD SIZE
- ACTIVE HIGH ENABLE FOR FAST RIPPLE EXPANSION

ORDERING CODE: See Section 9

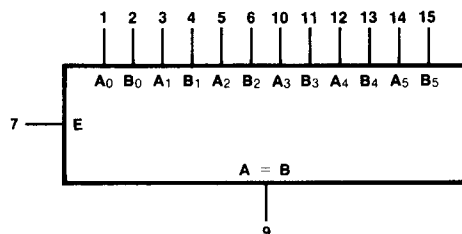
| PKGS | PIN OUT | COMMERCIAL GRADE | MILITARY GRADE | PKG TYPE |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|----------|
| | | $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V} \pm 5\%$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } +70^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{CC} = +5.0\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C to } +125^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| Plastic DIP (P) | A | 93S46PC | | 9B |
| Ceramic DIP (D) | A | 93S46DC | 93S46DM | 6B |
| Flatpak (F) | A | 93S46FC | 93S46FM | 4L |

CONNECTION DIAGRAM
PINOUT A



INPUT LOADING/FAN-OUT: See Section 3 for U.L. definitions

| PIN NAMES | DESCRIPTION | 93S (U.L.) HIGH/LOW |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| $A_0 - A_5$ | Word A Inputs | 1.25/1.25 |
| $B_0 - B_5$ | Word B Inputs | 1.25/1.25 |
| E | Enable Input (Active HIGH) | 1.25/1.25 |
| $A = B$ | A Equal to B Output | 25/12.5 |

LOGIC SYMBOL

V_{CC} = Pin 16
GND = Pin 8

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION — The '46 is a very high speed 6-bit identity comparator. The $A = B$ output is HIGH when the Enable (E) is HIGH and the two 6-bit words are equal. Equality is determined by Exclusive-NOR circuits which individually compare the equivalent bits from each word. When any two of the equivalent bits from each word have different logic levels, the $A = B$ output is LOW.

$$(A = B) = (\overline{A_0 \oplus B_0}) \cdot (\overline{A_1 \oplus B_1}) \cdot (\overline{A_2 \oplus B_2}) \cdot (\overline{A_3 \oplus B_3}) \cdot (\overline{A_4 \oplus B_4}) \cdot (\overline{A_5 \oplus B_5}) \cdot E$$

An active HIGH Enable (E) provides a means of fast ripple expansion. By connecting the $A = B$ output of the first stage of the comparator to the enable of the next stage, the comparator can be expanded in 6-bit increments at an additional 4.5 ns per stage. An even faster expansion technique is achieved by connecting the $A = B$ outputs to a Schottky NAND gate. This method compares two words of up to 78 bits each in 15 ns (typical) using the '133 13-input Schottky NAND gate.

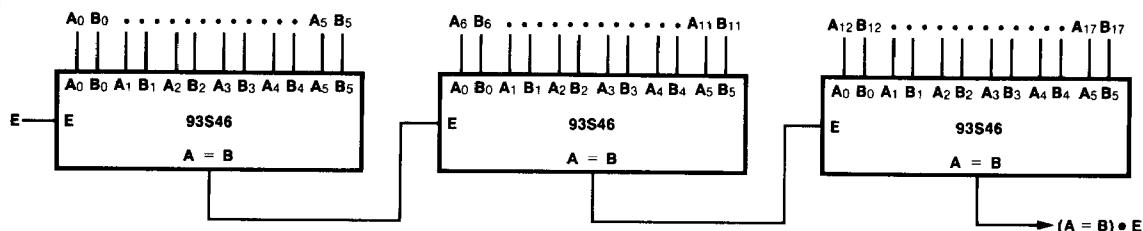
TRUTH TABLE

| INPUTS | | OUTPUT |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| E | A_n, B_n | $A = B$ |
| L | $A_n = B_n$ | L |
| L | $A_n \neq B_n$ | L |
| H | $A_n \neq B_n$ | L |
| H | $A_n = B_n$ | H |

H = HIGH Voltage Level

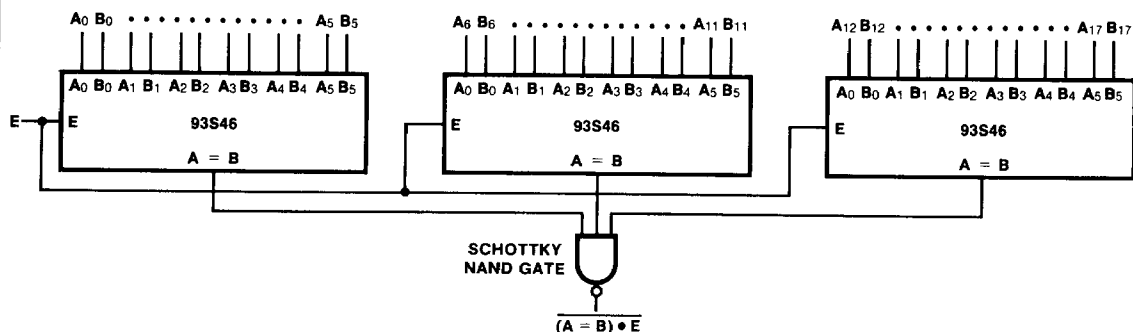
L = LOW Voltage Level

RIPPLE EXPANSION



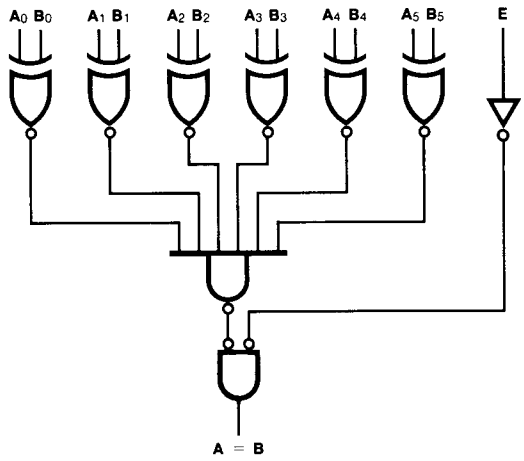
NOTE: This simple method of expansion adds 4.5 ns for each additional '46 used.

PARALLEL EXPANSION



NOTE: This method of expansion adds one gate delay (≈ 3 ns) to the '46, independent of the word length that is compared.

LOGIC DIAGRAM



DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | 93S | | UNITS | CONDITIONS |
|----------|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| | | Min | Max | | |
| I_{CC} | Power Supply Current | | 70 | mA | $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$ |

AC CHARACTERISTICS: $V_{CC} = +5.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ \text{C}$ (See Section 3 for waveforms and load configurations)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | 93S | | UNITS | CONDITIONS |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|-------|---|
| | | C _L = 15 pF | | | |
| | | Min | Max | | |
| t _{PLH} t _{PHL} | Propagation Delay A _n or B _n to A = B | 3.0 3.0 | 17 17 | ns | E = 4.5 V, Other Inputs = 4.5 V, Test each input individually, Figs. 3-1, 3-5 |
| t _{PLH} t _{PHL} | Propagation Delay A _n or B _n to A = B | 3.0 3.0 | 14 15 | ns | E = 4.5 V, Other Inputs = Gnd, Test each input individually, Figs. 3-1, 3-4 |
| t _{PLH} t _{PHL} | Propagation Delay E to A = B | 2.0 2.0 | 10 10 | ns | A _n = B _n Figs. 3-1, 3-5 |