

54LS192/DM74LS192 Up/Down Decade Counter with Separate Up/Down Clocks

General Description

The 'LS192 is an up/down BCD decade (8421) counter. Separate Count Up and Count Down Clocks are used and in either counting mode the circuits operate synchronously. The outputs change state synchronous with the LOW-to-HIGH transitions on the clock inputs.

Separate Terminal Count Up and Terminal Count Down outputs are provided which are used as the clocks for a subsequent stage without extra logic, thus simplifying multistage counter designs. Individual preset inputs allow the circuits to be used as programmable counters. Both the Parallel Load (PL) and the Master Reset (MR) inputs asynchronously override the clocks.

Connection Diagram

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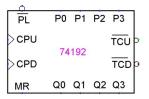
Dual-In-Line Package v_{cc} -MR - TC_D · TC_U - PL 02

-P2

Order Number 54LS192DMQB, 54LS192FMQB, 54LS192LMQB, DM74LS192M or DM74LS192N See NS Package Number E20A, J16A, M16A, N16E or W16A

Pin Names	Description
CPU	Count Up Clock Input
	(Active Rising Edge)
CPD	Count Down Clock Input
	(Active Rising Edge)
MR	Asynchronous Master Reset Input
	(Active HIGH)
PL	Asynchronous Parallel Load Input
	(Active LOW)
P0-P3	Parallel Data Inputs
Q0-Q3	Flip-Flop Outputs
TC _D	Terminal Count Down (Borrow)
	Output (Active LOW)
TCU	Terminal Count Up (Carry)
	Output (Active LOW)

Symbol



Truth table

MR	PL	CPU	CPD	Mode
Н	Х	Х	Х	Reset (Asyn.)
L	L	Х	Χ	Preset (Asyn.)
L	Н	Н	Н	No Change
L	Н		Н	Count Up
L	Н	Н	\	Count Down

H = HIGH Voltage Level

L = LOW Voltage Level

X = Immaterial

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage 7V
Input Voltage 7V
Operating Free Air Temperature Range

Storage Temperature Range -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note: The "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the "Electrical Characteristics" table 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	54LS192			DM74LS192			Units
		Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max	Oilits
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
V _{IH}	High Level Input Voltage	2			2			V
V _{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage			0.7			0.8	V
l _{OH}	High Level Output Voltage			-0.4			-0.4	mA
l _{OL}	Low Level Output Current			4			8	mA
T _A	Free Air Operating Temperature	-55		125	0		70	°C
t _s (H) t _s (L)	Setup Time HIGH or LOW Pn to $\overline{\text{PL}}$	20 20			20 10			ns
t _h (H)	Hold Time HIGH or LOW Pn to PL	3 3			3 3			ns
t _w (L)	CP Pulse Width LOW	17			17			ns
t _w (L)	PL Pulse Width LOW	20			20			ns
t _w (H)	MR Pulse Width HIGH	15			15			ns
t _{rec}	Recovery Time, MR to CP	3			3			ns
t _{rec}	Recovery Time, PL to CP	10			10			ns

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ (Note 1)	Max	Units
V_{I}	Input Clamp Voltage	$V_{CC} = Min, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.5	V
V _{OH}	High Level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = Min, I_{OH} = Max,$	54LS	2.5			· v
		V _{IL} = Max	DM74	2.7			
V _{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = Min, I_{OL} = Max,$	54LS			0.4	
		V _{IH} = Min	DM74			0.5	V
		I _{OL} = 4 mA, V _{CC} = Min	DM74			0.4	
-II	I _I Input Current @ Max	$V_{CC} = Max, V_I = 10V$				0.1	mA
Input Voltage	Input Voltage	$V_I = 7V$	DM74		0.1	0.1	IIIA
I _{IH}	High Level Input Current	$V_{CC} = Max, V_I = 2.7V$				20	μΑ
I _{IL}	Low Level Input Current	$V_{CC} = Max, V_I = 0.4V$				-0.4	mA
los	Short Circuit	V _{CC} = Max	54LS	-20		-100	mA
Output Current	(Note 2)	DM74	-20		-100		
Icc	Supply Current	$V_{CC} = Max, MR, \overline{PL} = GND$ Other Inputs = 4.5V				31	mA

Note 1: All typicals are at $V_{CC} = 5V$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$.

Note 2: Not more than one output should be shorted at a time, and the duration should not exceed one second.

Switching Characterisitcs

 $V_{CC} = +0.5V$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (See Section 1 for waveforms and load configurations)

Symbol	Parameter	R _L C _L =	Units	
		Min	Max	
f _{max}	Maximum Count Frequency	30		MHz
t _{PLH} t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay CP _U or CP _D to Q _n		31 28	ns
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay CP _U to TC _U		16 21	ns
^t PLH t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay CP _D to TC _D		16 24	110
^t PLH t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay P _n to Q _n		20 30	ns
t _{PLH} t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay PL to Q _n		32 30	ns
t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay, MR to Q _n		25	113

Functional Description

The '192 is an asynchronously presettable decade and 4-bit binary synchronous up/down (reversible) counter. The operating modes of the '192 decade counter and the '193 binary counter are identical, with the only difference being the count sequences as noted in the State Diagram. Each circuit contains four master/slave flip-flops, with internal gating and steering logic to provide master reset, individual preset, count up, and count down operations.

Each flip-flop contains JK feedback from slave to master such that a LOW-to-HIGH transition on its T input causes the slave, and thus the Q output to change state. Synchronous switching, as opposed to ripple counting, is achieved by driving the steering gates of all stages from a common Count Up line and a common Count Down line, thereby causing all state changes to be initiated simultaneously. A LOW-to-HIGH transition on the Count Up input will advance the count by one; a similar transition on the Count Down input will decrease the count by one. While counting with one clock input, the other should be held HIGH. Otherwise, the circuit will either count by twos or not at all, depending on the state of the first flip-flop, which cannot toggle as long as either Clock input is LOW.

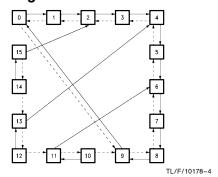
The Terminal Count Up (\overline{TC}_U) and Terminal Count Down (\overline{TC}_D) outputs are normally HIGH. When a circuit has reached the maximum count state (9 for the '192, 15 for the '193), the next HIGH-to-LOW transition of the Count Up Clock will cause \overline{TC}_U to go LOW. \overline{TC}_U will stay LOW until CPU goes HIGH again, thus effectively repeating the Count Up Clock, but delayed by two gate delays. Similarly, the \overline{TC}_D output will go LOW when the circuit is in the zero state and the Count Down Clock goes LOW. Since the \overline{TC} outputs repeat the clock waveforms, they can be used as the clock input signals to the next higher order circuit in a multistage counter.

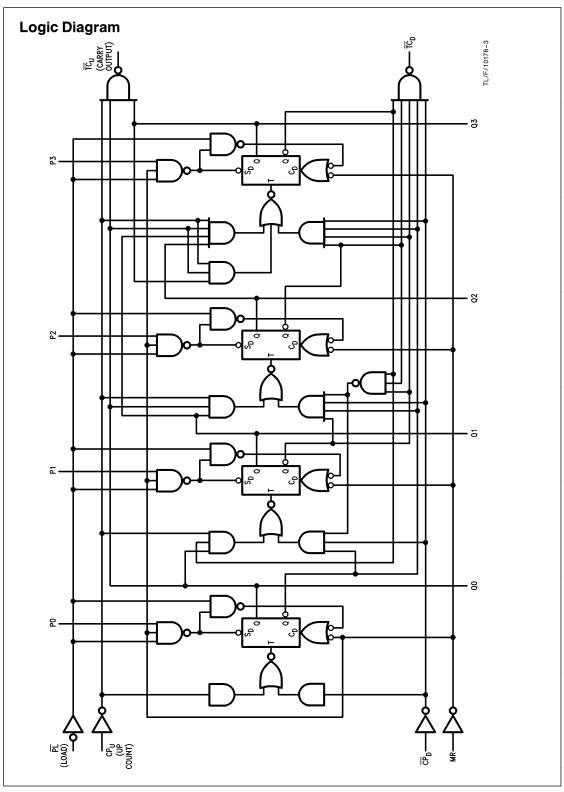
$$\overline{TC}_{U} = Q0 \bullet Q3 \bullet \overline{CP}_{U}$$

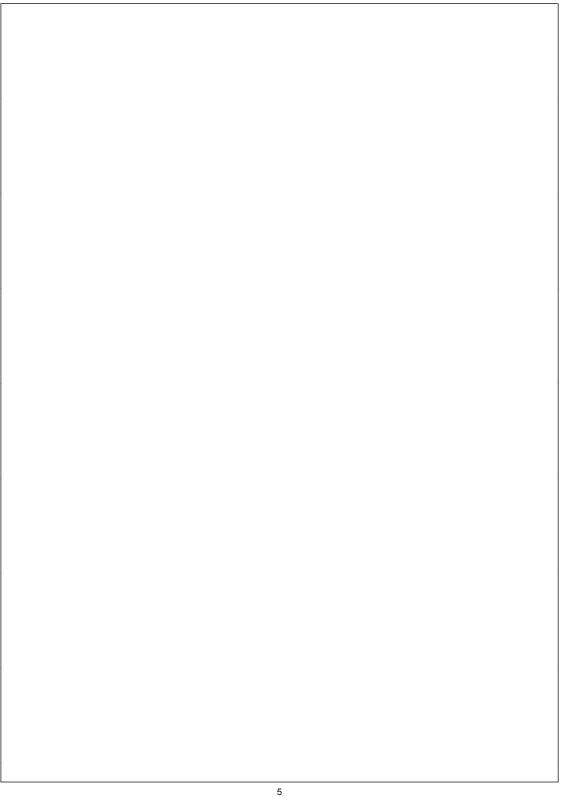
$$\overline{TC}_{D} = \overline{Q}0 \bullet \overline{Q}1 \bullet \overline{Q}2 \bullet \overline{Q}3 \bullet \overline{CP}_{D}$$

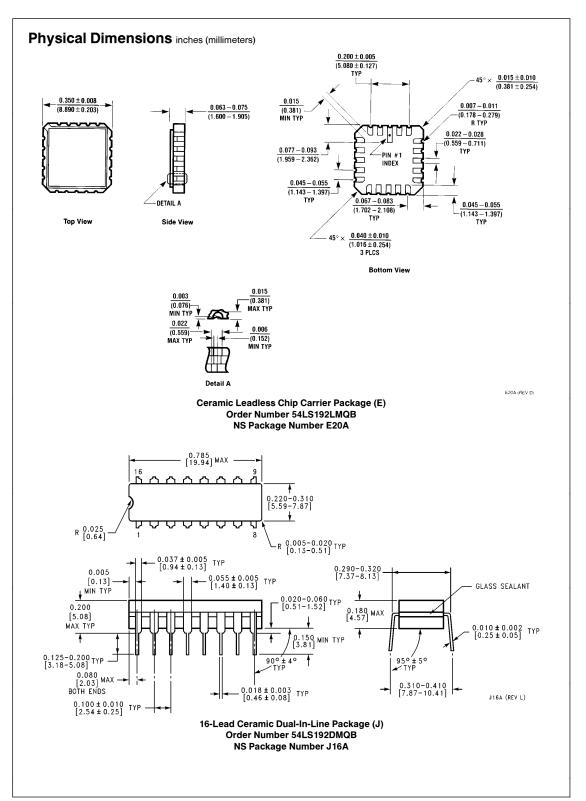
Each circuit has an asynchronous parallel load capability permitting the counter to be reset. When the Parallel Load $(\overline{\text{PL}})$ and the Master Reset (MR) inputs are LOW, information present on the Parallel Data inputs (Po-P3) is loaded into the counter and appears on the outputs regardless of the conditions of the clock inputs. A HIGH signal on the Master Reset input will disable the preset gates, override both Clock inputs, and latch each Q output in the LOW state. If one of the Clock inputs is LOW during and after a reset or load operation, the next LOW-to-HIGH transition of that Clock will be interpreted as a legitimate signal and will be counted.

State Diagram

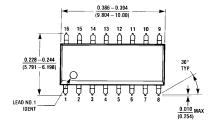


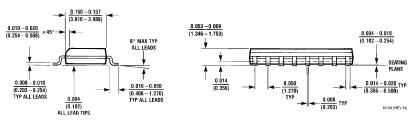




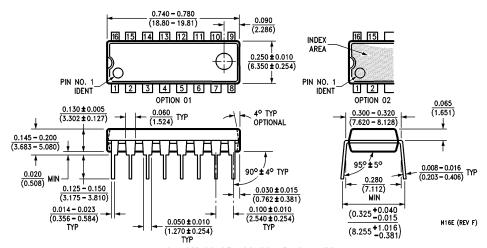






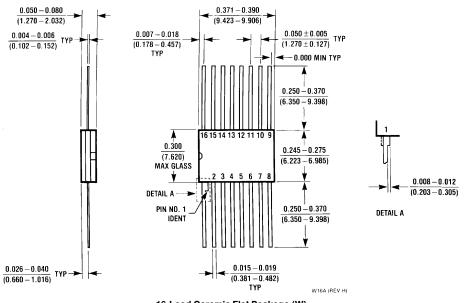


16-Lead Small Outline Molded Package (M) Order Number DM74LS192M NS Package Number M16A



16-Lead Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N) Order Number DM74LS192N NS Package Number N16E

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) (Continued)



16-Lead Ceramic Flat Package (W) Order Number 54LS192FMQB NS Package Number W16A

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