

HD74LS190 • Synchronous Up/Down Decade Counters (single clock line)

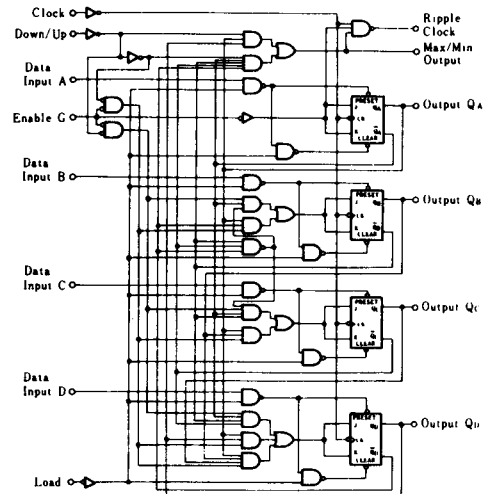
Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so that the outputs change coincident with each other when so instructed by the steering logic. This mode of operation eliminates the output counting spikes normally associated with asynchronous (ripple clock) counters.

The outputs of the four master-slave flip-flops are triggered on a low-to-high-level transition of the clock input if the enable input is low. A high at the enable input inhibits counting. Level changes at the enable input should be made only when the clock input is high. The direction of the count is determined by the level of the down/up input. When low, the counter counts up and when high, it counts down. Level changes at the down/up input should be made only when the clock input is high. This counter is fully programmable; that is, the outputs may be preset to either level by placing a low on the load input and entering the desired data at the data inputs. The output will change to agree with the data inputs independently of the level of the clock input. This feature allows the counters to be used as modulo-N dividers by simply modifying the count length with the preset inputs. The clock, down/up, and load inputs are buffered to lower the drive requirement which significantly reduces the number of clock drivers, etc., required for long parallel words.

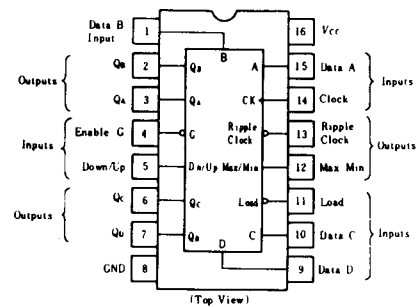
Two outputs have been made available to perform the cascading function: ripple clock and maximum/minimum count. The latter output produces a high-level output pulse with a duration approximately equal to one complete cycles to the clock when the counter overflows or underflows. The ripple clock output produces a low-level output pulse equal in width to the low-level portion of the clock input when an overflow or underflow conditions exists.

The counters can be easily cascaded by feeding the ripple clock output to the enable input of the succeeding counter if parallel clocking is used, or to the clock input if parallel enabling is used. The maximum/minimum count output can be used to accomplish look-ahead for high-speed operation.

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ PIN ARRANGEMENT



■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	min	typ	max	Unit
Clock frequency	f_{clock}	0	—	20	MHz
Clock pulse width	$t_w(CK)$	25	—	—	ns
Load input pulse width	$t_w(load)$	35	—	—	ns
Setup time	t_{su}	20	—	—	ns
Hold time	t_h	3	—	—	ns
Enable time	t_{enable}	40	—	—	ns

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = -20 \sim +75^\circ\text{C}$)

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	min	typ*	max	Unit	
Input voltage	V_{IH}		2.0	—	—	V	
	V_{IL}		—	—	0.8	V	
Output voltage	V_{OH}	$V_{CC} = 4.75\text{V}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}, I_{OH} = -400\mu\text{A}$	2.7	—	—	V	
	V_{OL}	$V_{CC} = 4.75\text{V}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}$ $I_{OL} = 4\text{mA}$ $I_{OL} = 8\text{mA}$	—	—	0.4 0.5	V	
Input current	Enable	I_{IH}	$V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}, V_I = 2.7\text{V}$	—	—	60	μA
	Others			—	—	20	
	Enable	I_{IL}	$V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}, V_I = 0.4\text{V}$	—	—	-1.2	mA
	Others			—	—	-0.4	
Enable	I_I	$V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}, V_I = 7\text{V}$	—	—	0.3	mA	
Others			—	—	0.1		
Short-circuit output current	I_{OS}	$V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}$	-20	—	-100	mA	
Supply current**	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 5.25\text{V}$	—	20	35	mA	
Input clamp voltage	V_{IK}	$V_{CC} = 4.75\text{V}, I_{IN} = -18\text{mA}$	—	—	-1.5	V	

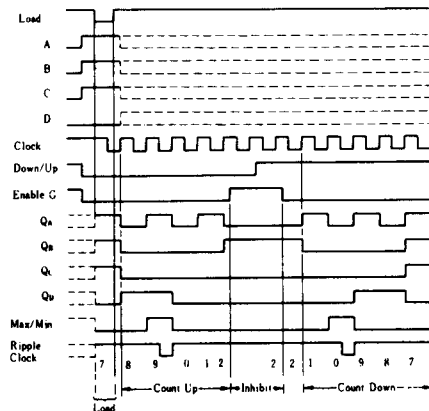
* $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

** I_{CC} is measured with all outputs open and all inputs grounded.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Item	Symbol	Inputs	Outputs	Test Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Maximum clock frequency	f_{max}	Clock	Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, Q_D	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$ $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$	20	25	—	MHz
Propagation delay time	t_{PLH}	Load	Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, Q_D		—	22	33	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	33	50	
	t_{PLH}	A, B, C, D	Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, Q_D		—	20	32	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	27	40	
	t_{PLH}	Clock	Ripple Clock		—	13	20	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	16	24	
	t_{PLH}	Clock	Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, Q_D		—	16	24	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	24	36	
	t_{PLH}	Clock	Max/Min		—	28	42	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	37	52	
	t_{PLH}	Down/Up	Ripple Clock		—	30	45	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	30	45	
	t_{PLH}	Down/Up	Max/Min		—	21	33	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	22	33	
	t_{PLH}	Enable	Ripple Clock		—	21	33	ns
	t_{PHL}				—	22	33	

COUNT SEQUENCES



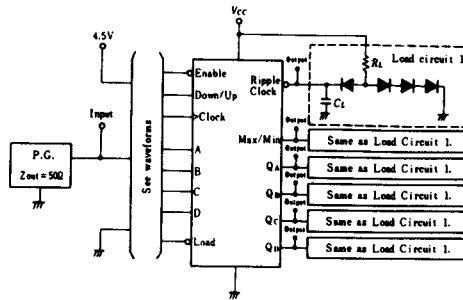
Illustrated below is the following sequence:

1. Load (preset) to BCD seven.
2. Count up to eight, nine (maximum), zero, one and two.
3. Inhibit
4. Count down to one, zero (minimum), nine, eight, and seven.

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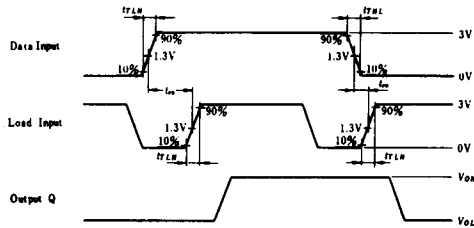
TESTING METHOD

1) Test Circuit



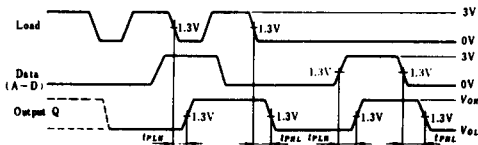
- Notes) 1. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
2. All diodes are 1S2074 (1).

Waveform



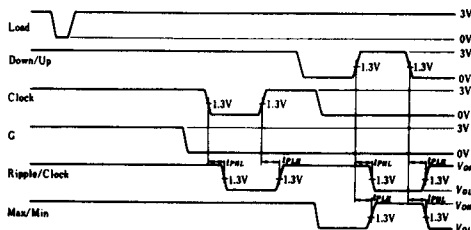
Input pulse: $t_{TLH}, t_{THL} \leq 10\text{ns}$, $PRR=1\text{MHz}$, Duty cycle $\leq 50\%$

Waveform 1. Load \rightarrow Q, Data \rightarrow Q



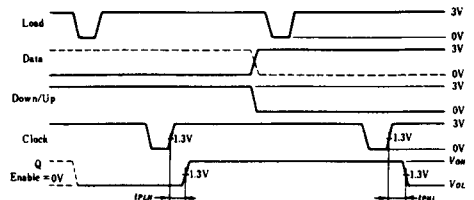
Note) Conditions on other inputs are irrelevant

Waveform 2. G \rightarrow Ripple CK, CK \rightarrow Ripple CK, Down/UP \rightarrow Ripple CK, Down/UP \rightarrow Max/Min



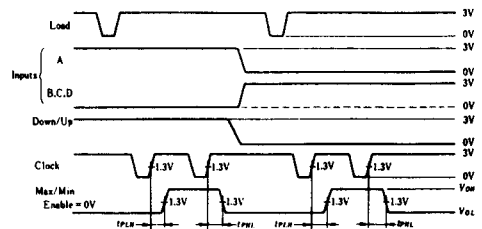
Note) All data inputs are low

Waveform 3. Clock \rightarrow Q



- Notes) 1. When test the $Q_A, Q_B,$ and Q_C outputs, data inputs A, B and C are shown by the solid line, and data input D is shown by the dashed line.
2. When test the Q_D output, data inputs A and D are shown by the solid line, and data inputs B and C are held at the low logic level.

Waveform 4. Clock \rightarrow Max/Min



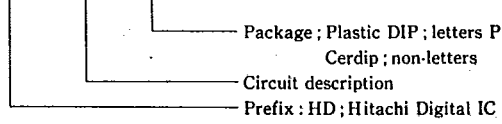
Note) Data inputs B and C are shown by the dashed line. Data input D is shown by the solid line.

PACKAGING INFORMATIONS

T-90-20

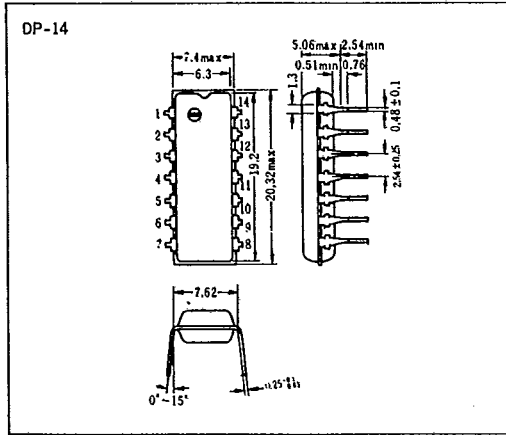
Factory orders for circuits described in this databook should include a three-part type number as explained in the following example.

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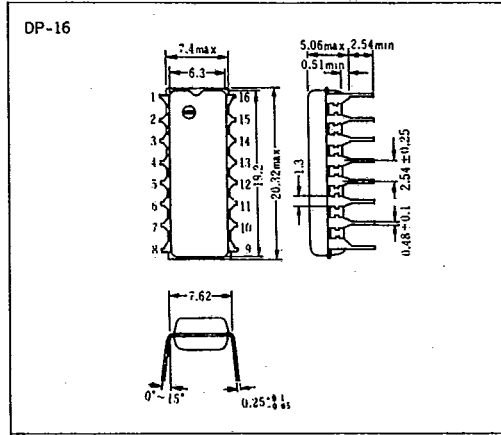


■ Plastic DIP

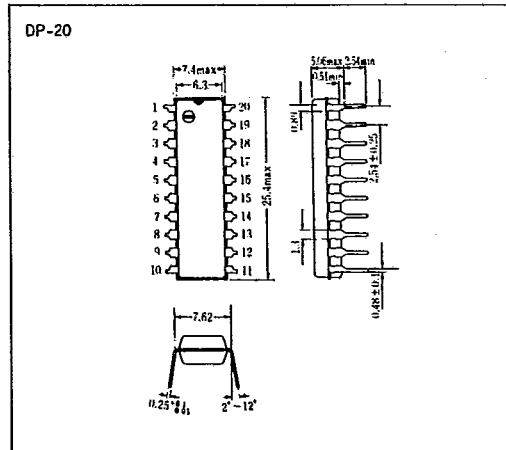
● 14 Pin



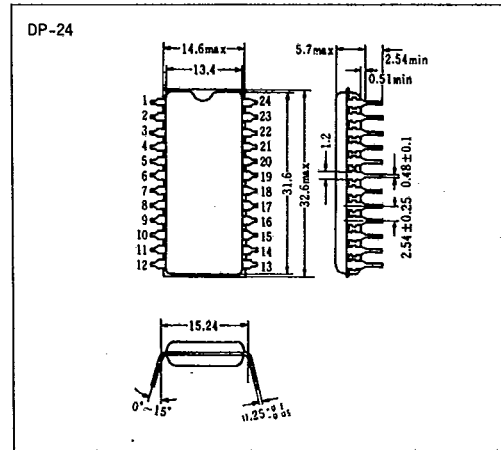
● 16 Pin



● 20 Pin



● 24 Pin

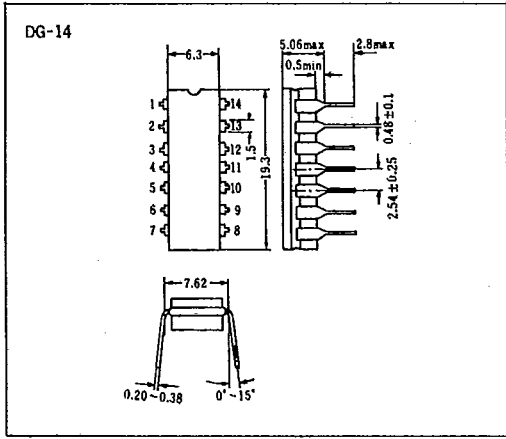


T-90-20

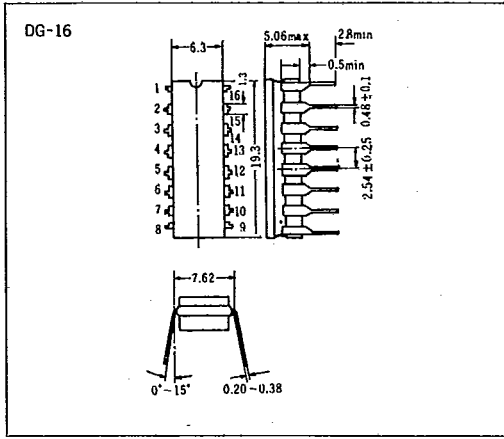
PACKAGING INFORMATIONS

■ Cerdip

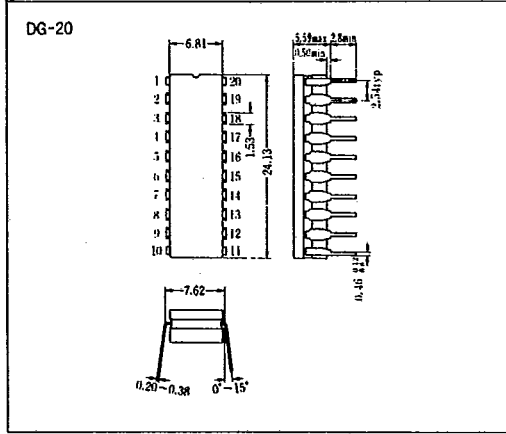
● 14 Pin



● 16 Pin



● 20 Pin



● 24 Pin

