



The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



**The  
Bipolar  
Microcomputer  
Components  
Data Book**  
for  
**Design Engineers**

DECEMBER 1977

The Bipolar Microcomputer Components Data Book



**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED

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# THE BIPOLAR MICROCOMPUTER COMPONENTS DATA BOOK

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INDEXES	<b>A</b>
SCHOTTKY TTL 4-BIT-SLICE PROCESSOR ELEMENTS	<b>1</b>
I <sup>2</sup> L 4-BIT-SLICE PROCESSOR ELEMENTS	<b>2</b>
I <sup>2</sup> L 16-BIT MICROPROCESSOR	<b>3</b>
MEMORIES: PROM, ROM, RAM, FIFO	<b>4</b>
SUPPORT FUNCTIONS DATA SHEETS	<b>5</b>
MEMORIES/SUPPORT FUNCTIONS MECHANICAL DATA	<b>6</b>
FUNCTIONAL INDEX SELECTION GUIDE	<b>7</b>

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## THE BIPOLAR MICROCOMPUTER COMPONENTS DATA BOOK

This data book describes a series of high complexity bipolar digital building blocks designed specifically for implementing high performance computer or controller systems. The series offers a system designer the maximum flexibility for achieving cost-effective hardware designs from dedicated, highly specialized unique systems with tailored instructions to general-purpose computers capable of emulating existing machine instructions, or programs, without loss of software investment.

In addition to a choice between the high-performance Schottky<sup>†</sup> TTL 4-bit slice processor element, the unique performance flexibility of an I<sup>2</sup>L 4-bit slice processor element, or a 16-bit computer central processing unit (CPU), the system designer can pick from a full family of Schottky TTL memories (RAMs, PROMs and ROMs), and state-of-the-art support functions needed to meet all control and interface requirements.

The SN74S481, with a typical clock cycle time of 90 ns, and the SN54LS481/SN74LS481 at 120 ns, are the industry's highest complexity Schottky TTL processor elements, and the only bipolar micro/macroprogrammable elements featuring automatically sequenced iterative multiply and divide and cyclical-redundancy algorithms.

The SBP0400A and the SBP0401A, integrated injection logic (I<sup>2</sup>L) bit slices with complete TTL/MOS compatibility, can operate at a constant speed-power product over a wide range of supply current therein offering an unmatched level of performance flexibility.

The SBP 9900 microprocessor, a ruggedized monolithic parallel 16-bit (I<sup>2</sup>L) central processing unit (CPU), combines an advanced memory-to-memory architecture, a powerful minicomputer instruction set, user-programmable speed/power performance with the simplicity of a single power supply and static logic with a single phase clock to thrust its capabilities beyond those of existing microprocessors.

The family of high-performance Schottky TTL memories offers a wide variety of organizations providing efficient solutions for virtually any size microcontrol or program memory.

System control is simplified to a very low package count with the expandable SN54S/74S482 4-bit slice controller performing next-address generation functions coupled with system status decoding performed by the industry's most versatile field-programmable logic arrays.

A number of advanced high-complexity I/O and interface circuits have been added to the series. Most of these I/O and interface functions as well as a number of the other processor support functions are offered in space saving 20-pin packages which reduce package count and enhance system density.

Although this volume offers design and specification data only for bipolar computer components, complete technical data for any TI semiconductor/component product are available from your nearest TI field sales office, local authorized TI distributor, or by writing direct to: Marketing and Information Services, Texas Instruments Incorporated, P. O. Box 5012, MS 308, Dallas, Texas 75222.

We sincerely hope you will find the Bipolar Microcomputer Components Data Book a meaningful addition to your technical library.

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1277 <sup>†</sup>Integrated Schottky-Barrier diode-clamped transistor is patented by Texas Instruments. U. S. Patent Number 3,463,975.

### NOTICE

Some products described in this document are in the developmental stage, and Texas Instruments reserves the right to change these specifications in any manner, without notice.

v



# NUMERICAL INDEX

TYPE NUMBERS	SECTION	PAGE	TYPE NUMBERS	SECTION	PAGE
SBP 0400AM, SBP 0400AC . . . . .	.2	1	SN74S314 . . . . .	.4	27
SBP 0401AM, SBP 0401AC . . . . .	.2	1	SN74LS315 . . . . .	.4	27
SBP 8316M, SBP 8316C . . . . .	.4	16	SN74S330 . . . . .	.5	13
SBP 9818M, SBP 9818C . . . . .	.4	16	SN74S331 . . . . .	.5	13
SBP 9900M, SBP 9900E . . . . .	.3	1	SN54S370, SN74S370 . . . . .	.4	9
SN5488A, SN7488A . . . . .	.4	9	SN54S371, SN74S371 . . . . .	.4	9
SN54187, SN74187 . . . . .	.4	9	SN54S373, SN74S373 . . . . .	.5	26
SN54S188, SN74S188 . . . . .	.4	1	SN54S374, SN74S374 . . . . .	.5	26
SN54S189, SN74S189 . . . . .	.4	20	SN54S387, SN74S387 . . . . .	.4	1
SN74S201 . . . . .	.4	24	SN54S412, SN74S412 . . . . .	.5	30
SN74LS207 . . . . .	.4	33	SN74S428 . . . . .	.5	35
SN74S207 . . . . .	.4	33	SN74S438 . . . . .	.5	35
SN74LS208 . . . . .	.4	33	SN54S450, SN74S450 . . . . .	.4	7
SN74S208 . . . . .	.4	33	SN54S451, SN74S451 . . . . .	.4	7
SN74LS214 . . . . .	.4	27	SN54S470, SN74S470 . . . . .	.4	1
SN74S214 . . . . .	.4	27	SN54S471, SN74S471 . . . . .	.4	1
SN74LS215 . . . . .	.4	27	SN54S472, SN74S472 . . . . .	.4	1
SN74S225 . . . . .	.4	39	SN54S473, SN74S473 . . . . .	.4	1
SN54S226, SN74S226 . . . . .	.5	1	SN54S474, SN74S474 . . . . .	.4	1
SN54S240, SN74S240 . . . . .	.5	5	SN54S475, SN74S475 . . . . .	.4	1
SN54S241, SN74S241 . . . . .	.5	5	SN54S476, SN74S476 . . . . .	.4	7
SN54S270, SN74S270 . . . . .	.4	9	SN54S477, SN74S477 . . . . .	.4	7
SN54S271, SN74S271 . . . . .	.4	9	SN54S478, SN74S478 . . . . .	.4	7
SN54S287, SN74S287 . . . . .	.4	1	SN54S479, SN74S479 . . . . .	.4	7
SN54S288, SN74S288 . . . . .	.4	1	SN54LS481, SN74LS481 . . . . .	.1	1
SN54S289, SN74S289 . . . . .	.4	20	SN74S481 . . . . .	.1	1
SN54S299, SN74S299 . . . . .	.5	9	SN54S482, SN74S482 . . . . .	.5	41
SN74S301 . . . . .	.4	24	SN54S2708, SN74S2708 . . . . .	.4	7
SN74LS314 . . . . .	.4	27	SN54S3708, SN74S3708 . . . . .	.4	7

A

# GLOSSARY

## TTL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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### INTRODUCTION

This glossary consists of two parts: (1) general concepts for digital circuits including types of bipolar memories, and (2) operating conditions and characteristics (including letter symbols). The terms, symbols, abbreviations, and definitions used with memory integrated circuits have not, as yet, been standardized. All are currently under consideration by the EIA/JEDEC (Electronic Industries Association) and the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission). The following are as consistent with the past and future work of these organizations as is possible to anticipate at this time.

### PART I – GENERAL CONCEPTS INCLUDING TYPES OF BIPOLAR MEMORIES

#### Chip-Enable Input

A control input that when active permits operation of the integrated circuit for input, internal transfer, manipulation, refreshing, and/or output of data and when inactive causes the integrated circuit to be in a reduced-power standby mode.

NOTE: See "chip-select input".

#### Chip-Select Input

A gating input that when inactive prevents input or output of data to or from an integrated circuit.

NOTE: See "chip-enable input".

#### Dynamic (Read/Write) Memory

A read/write memory in which the cells require the repetitive application of control signals in order to retain stored data.

- NOTES:
1. The words "read/write" may be omitted from the term when no misunderstanding will result.
  2. Such repetitive application of the control signals is normally called a refresh operation.
  3. A dynamic memory may use static addressing or sensing circuits.
  4. This definition applies whether the control signals are generated inside or outside the integrated circuit.

#### First-In First-Out (FIFO) Memory

A memory from which data bytes or words can be read in the same order, but not necessarily at the same rate, as that of the data entry.

#### Gate Equivalent Circuit

A basic unit-of-measure of relative digital-circuit complexity. The number of gate equivalent circuits is that number of individual logic gates that would have to be interconnected to perform the same function.

#### Large-Scale Integration, LSI

A concept whereby a complete major subsystem or system function is fabricated as a single microcircuit. In this context a major subsystem or system, whether digital or linear, is considered to be one that contains 100 or more equivalent gates or circuitry of similar complexity.

#### Mask-Programmed Read-Only Memory

A read-only memory in which the data content of each cell is determined during manufacture by the use of a mask, the data content thereafter being unalterable.

**Medium-Scale Integration, MSI**

A concept whereby a complete subsystem or system function is fabricated as a single microcircuit. The subsystem or system is smaller than for LSI, but whether digital or linear, is considered to be one that contains 12 or more equivalent gates or circuitry of similar complexity.

**Memory Cell**

The smallest subdivision of a memory into which a unit of data has been or can be entered, in which it is or can be stored, and from which it can be retrieved.

**Memory Integrated Circuit**

An integrated circuit consisting of memory cells and usually including associated circuits such as those for address selection, amplifiers, etc.

**Output-Enable Input**

A gating input that when active permits the integrated circuit to output data and when inactive causes the integrated circuit output(s) to be at a high impedance (off).

**Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM)**

A read-only memory that after being manufactured can have the data content of each memory cell altered once only.

**Random-Access Memory (RAM)**

A memory that permits access to any of its address locations in any desired sequence with similar access time for each location.

NOTE: The term RAM, as commonly used, denotes a read/write memory.

**Read-Only Memory (ROM)**

A memory in which the contents are not intended to be altered during normal operation.

NOTE: Unless otherwise qualified, the term "read-only memory" implies that the content is unalterable and defined by construction.

**Read/Write Memory**

A memory in which each cell may be selected by applying appropriate electronic input signals and the stored data may be either (a) sensed at appropriate output terminals, or (b) changed in response to other similar electronic input signals.

**Small-Scale Integration, SSI**

Integrated circuits of less complexity than medium-scale integration (MSI).

**Very-Large-Scale Integration, VLSI**

A concept whereby a complete system function is fabricated as a single microcircuit. In this context, a system, whether digital or linear, is considered to be one that contains 1000 or more gates or circuitry of similar complexity.

**Volatile Memory**

A memory the data content of which is lost when power is removed.

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**A**

# GLOSSARY

## TTL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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### PART II – OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDING LETTER SYMBOLS)

The symbols for quantities involving time use upper and lower case letters according to the following historically evolved principles:

- a. Time itself, is always represented by a lower case t.
- b. Subscripts are lower case when one or more letters represent single words, e.g., d for delay, su for setup, rd for read, wr for write.
- c. Multiple subscripts are upper case when each letter stands for a different word, e.g., SR for sense recovery and PLH for propagation delay from low to high.

#### Access Time (of a memory)

The time between the application of a specified input pulse during a read cycle and the availability of valid data signals at an output.

Example symbology:

$t_{a(ad)}$	Access time from address
$t_{a(E)}$	Access time from chip enable
$t_{a(S)}$	Access time from chip select

#### Clock Frequency

##### Maximum clock frequency, $f_{max}$

The highest rate at which the clock input of a bistable circuit can be driven through its required sequence while maintaining stable transitions of logic level at the output with input conditions established that should cause changes of output logic level in accordance with the specification.

#### Current

##### High-level input current, $I_{IH}$

The current into\* an input when a high-level voltage is applied to that input.

##### High-level output current, $I_{OH}$

The current into\* an output with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will establish a high level at the output.

##### Low-level input current, $I_{IL}$

The current into\* an input when a low-level voltage is applied to that input.

##### Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$

The current into\* an output with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will establish a low level at the output.

##### Off-state output current, $I_{O(off)}$

The current flowing into\* an output with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will cause the output switching element to be in the off state.

**Note:** This parameter is usually specified for open-collector outputs intended to drive devices other than logic circuits.

\* Current out of a terminal is given as a negative value.

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**Off-state (high-impedance-state) output current (of a three-state output),  $I_{OZ}$** 

The current into\* an output having three-state capability with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will establish the high-impedance state at the output.

**Short-circuit output current,  $I_{OS}$** 

The current into\* an output when that output is short-circuited to ground (or other specified potential) with input conditions applied to establish the output logic level farthest from ground potential (or other specified potential).

**Supply current,  $I_{CC}$** 

The current into\* the  $V_{CC}$  supply terminal of an integrated circuit.

### Cycle Time

**Read cycle time,  $t_C(rd)$  (see note)**

The time interval between the start and end of a read cycle.

**Read-write cycle time,  $t_C(rd,wr)$  (see note)**

The time interval between the start of a cycle in which the memory is read and new data are entered, and the end of that cycle.

**Write cycle time,  $t_C(wr)$  (see note)**

The time interval between the start and end of a write cycle.

NOTE: The read, read-write, or write cycle time is the actual interval between two impulses and may be insufficient for the completion of operations within the memory. A minimum value is specified that is the shortest time in which the memory will perform its read and/or write function correctly.

### Hold Time

**Hold time,  $t_H$** 

The interval during which a signal is retained at a specified input terminal after an active transition occurs at another specified input terminal.

NOTES: 1. The hold time is the actual time between two events and may be insufficient to accomplish the intended result. A minimum value is specified that is the shortest interval for which correct operation of the logic element is guaranteed.

2. The hold time may have a negative value in which case the minimum limit defines the longest interval (between the release of data and the active transition) for which correct operation of the logic element is guaranteed.

### Output Enable and Disable Time

**Output enable time (of a three-state output) to high level,  $tp_{ZH}$  (or low level,  $tp_{ZL}$ )**

The propagation delay time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the three-state output changing from a high-impedance (off) state to the defined high (or low) level.

**Output enable time (of a three-state output) to high or low level,  $tp_{ZX}$** 

The propagation delay time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the three-state output changing from a high-impedance (off) state to either of the defined active levels (high or low).

**Output disable time (of a three-state output) from high level,  $tp_{HZ}$  (or low level,  $tp_{LZ}$ )**

The propagation delay time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the three-state output changing from the defined high (or low) level to a high-impedance (off) state.

\*Current out of a terminal is given as a negative value.

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# GLOSSARY

## TTL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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### Output disable time (of a three-state output) from high or low level, $t_{PXZ}$

The propagation delay time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the three-state output changing from either of the defined active levels (high or low) to a high-impedance (off) state.

## Propagation Time

### Propagation delay time, $t_{PD}$

The time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the output changing from one defined level (high or low) to the other defined level.

### Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output, $t_{PLH}$

The time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the output changing from the defined low level to the defined high level.

### Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output, $t_{PHL}$

The time between the specified reference points on the input and output voltage waveforms with the output changing from the defined high level to the defined low level.

## Pulse Width

### Pulse width, $t_w$

The time interval between specified reference points on the leading and trailing edges of the pulse waveform.

Example symbology:

$t_w(cir)$	Clear pulse width
$t_w(wr)$	Write pulse width

## Recovery Time

### Sense Recovery time, $t_{SR}$

The time interval needed to switch a memory from a write mode to a read mode and to obtain valid data signals at the output.

## Release Time

### Release time, $t_{release}$

The time interval between the release from a specified input terminal of data intended to be recognized and the occurrence of an active transition at another specified input terminal.

**Note:** When specified, the interval designated "release time" falls within the setup interval and constitutes, in effect, a negative hold time.

## Setup Time

### Setup time, $t_{su}$

The time interval between the application of a signal that is maintained at a specified input terminal and a consecutive active transition at another specified input terminal.

**NOTES:** 1. The setup time is the actual time between two events and may be insufficient to accomplish the setup. A minimum value is specified that is the shortest interval for which correct operation of the logic element is guaranteed.

2. The setup time may have a negative value in which case the minimum limit defines the longest interval (between the active transition and the application of the other signal) for which correct operation of the logic element is guaranteed.

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## Transition Time

### Transition time, low-to-high-level, $t_{TLH}$

The time between a specified low-level voltage and a specified high-level voltage on a waveform that is changing from the defined low level to the defined high level.

### Transition time, high-to-low-level, $t_{THL}$

The time between a specified high-level voltage and a specified low-level voltage on a waveform that is changing from the defined high level to the defined low level.

## Voltage

### High-level input voltage, $V_{IH}$

An input voltage within the more positive (less negative) of the two ranges of values used to represent the binary variables.

NOTE: A minimum is specified that is the least positive value of high-level input voltage for which operation of the logic element within specification limits is guaranteed.

### High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$

The voltage at an output terminal with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will establish a high level at the output.

### Input clamp voltage, $V_{IK}$

An input voltage in a region of relatively low differential resistance that serves to limit the input voltage swing.

### Low-level input voltage, $V_{IL}$

An input voltage level within the less positive (more negative) of the two ranges of values used to represent the binary variables.

NOTE: A maximum is specified that is the most positive value of low-level input voltage for which operation of the logic element within specification limits is guaranteed.

### Low-level output voltage, $V_{OL}$

The voltage at an output terminal with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will establish a low level at the output.

### Negative-going threshold voltage, $V_{T-}$

The voltage level at a transition-operated input that causes operation of the logic element according to specification as the input voltage falls from a level above the positive-going threshold voltage,  $V_{T+}$ .

### Off-state output voltage, $V_{O(off)}$

The voltage at an output terminal with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will cause the output switching element to be in the off state.

Note: This characteristic is usually specified only for outputs not having internal pull-up elements.

### On-state output voltage, $V_{O(on)}$

The voltage at an output terminal with input conditions applied that according to the product specification will cause the output switching element to be in the on state.

Note: This characteristic is usually specified only for outputs not having internal pull-up elements.

### Positive-going threshold voltage, $V_{T+}$

The voltage level at a transition-operated input that causes operation of the logic element according to specification as the input voltage rises from a level below the negative-going threshold voltage,  $V_{T-}$ .

**A**

# TTL

## EXPLANATION OF FUNCTION TABLES

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The following symbols are used in function tables on TI data sheets:

H	=	high level (steady state)
L	=	low level (steady state)
↑	=	transition from low to high level
↓	=	transition from high to low level
→	=	value/level or resulting value/level is routed to indicated destination
↶	=	value/level is re-entered
X	=	irrelevant (any input, including transitions)
a . . h	=	the level of steady-state inputs at inputs A through H respectively
$Q_0$	=	level of Q before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established
$\bar{Q}_0$	=	complement of $Q_0$ or level of $\bar{Q}$ before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established
$Q_n$	=	level of Q before the most recent active transition indicated by ↓ or ↑
	=	one high-level pulse
	=	one low-level pulse
TOGGLE	=	each output changes to the complement of its previous level on each active transition indicated by ↓ or ↑.

The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



**SN74S481**  
**SN54LS481**  
**SN74LS481**  
**4-Bit-Slice Schottky**  
**Processor Elements**  
**Data Manual**

NOVEMBER 1976  
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**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Architectural Features . . . . .	1
1.2 Operational Features . . . . .	1
1.3 Mechanical Features . . . . .	1
<b>2. DETAILED FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
2.1 Micro-Decoding Logic Array . . . . .	4
2.2 Relative Position Control (POS) . . . . .	4
2.3 Clock . . . . .	5
2.4 Latched Data Input Ports . . . . .	5
2.5 A and B Operand Sources . . . . .	6
2.6 Arithmetic/Logic Unit (ALU) . . . . .	8
2.7 ALU Magnitude and Carry Functions . . . . .	9
2.7.1 Equal (EQ, See Figure 5) . . . . .	9
2.7.2 Logically-Greater Than (LG, See Figure 6) . . . . .	9
2.7.3 Arithmetically-Greater-Than (AG, See Figure 7) . . . . .	10
2.8 Operand Overflow . . . . .	11
2.9 Sum' Bus Multiplexer . . . . .	12
2.10 B-Input/Output Control . . . . .	13
2.11 Working Register . . . . .	14
2.12 Working Register Multiplexer (WR MUX) . . . . .	14
2.13 Extended Working Register . . . . .	15
2.14 Extended Working Register Multiplexer (XWR MUX) . . . . .	15
2.14.1 $\Sigma$ -Bus, WR, XWR MSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers . . . . .	16
2.14.2 WRLFT, XWRLFT Multiplexers . . . . .	16
2.14.3 WRLFT', XWRLFT' Multiplexers . . . . .	16
2.14.4 WR, XWR LSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers . . . . .	16
2.14.5 WRRT Multiplexer, XWRRT Buffer . . . . .	17
2.14.6 WRRT', XWRRT' Multiplexers . . . . .	17
2.15 Shift Functions . . . . .	20
2.15.1 Circulate (Shift) Functions (Microprogrammable) . . . . .	20
2.15.2 Arithmetic Shift Functions (Microprogrammable) . . . . .	20
2.15.3 Logical Shift Functions (Microprogrammable) . . . . .	22
2.16 Data-Out Port Multiplexer (DO MUX) . . . . .	22
2.17 Memory and Program Counters . . . . .	22
2.18 Address-Out Port Multiplexer (AO MUX) . . . . .	26
2.19 Expanding the Word Length . . . . .	27
<b>3. OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
3.1 Micro/Macro-Operations . . . . .	27
3.2 Operation Form I – Add/Subtract $\rightarrow$ Register . . . . .	30
3.3 Operation Form II – Add/Subtract with Double-Precision Shift . . . . .	32
3.4 Operation Form III – Add with Single-Precision Shift . . . . .	32
3.5 Operation Form IV – AI Shifted $\rightarrow \Sigma'$ Bus . . . . .	33
3.6 Operation Form V – Single-Length Shift . . . . .	34
3.7 Operation Form VI – Double-Precision Shifts . . . . .	35
3.8 Operation Form VII – Compare (A:B or B:A) . . . . .	35
3.9 Operation Form VIII – Logical Functions . . . . .	35
3.9.1 NOR/AND Logical Operations . . . . .	37

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

3.9.2	OR/NAND Logical Operations . . . . .	38
3.9.3	Exclusive-OR/Exclusive-NOR Logical Operations . . . . .	39
3.10	Operation Form IX . . . . .	40
3.11	Operation Form X – Cyclic Redundancy Character Accumulation . . . . .	40
3.12	Operation Form XI – Signed Integer Divide . . . . .	41
3.13	Operation Form XII – Unsigned Divide . . . . .	41
3.14	Operation Form XIII – Unsigned Multiply . . . . .	41
3.15	Operation Form XIV – Signed Integer Multiply . . . . .	46
<b>4.</b>	<b>SPECIFICATIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>MECHANICAL DATA . . . . .</b>	<b>Section 6</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Functional Block Diagram . . . . .	3
Figure 2	Clock Cycle . . . . .	5
Figure 3	Input Latches Setup/Hold Times . . . . .	6
Figure 4	ALU Operand Sources . . . . .	7
Figure 5	Equal Output . . . . .	9
Figure 6	MSP Logically-Greater-Than (LG) Output . . . . .	10
Figure 7	MSP Arithmetically-Greater-Than (AG) Output . . . . .	11
Figure 8	Sum Bus Multiplexer . . . . .	12
Figure 9	B-Input/Output Control . . . . .	13
Figure 10	Working Register (WR) and WR Multiplexer . . . . .	14
Figure 11	Extended Working Register (XWR) and XWR Multiplexer . . . . .	15
Figure 12	Sum-Bus, WR, XWR MSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers . . . . .	17
Figure 13	Sum-Bus, WR, XWR LSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers . . . . .	19
Figure 14	Circulate Functions . . . . .	21
Figure 15	Arithmetic Shift Functions . . . . .	23
Figure 16	Logical Shift Functions . . . . .	24
Figure 17	Data-Out Port Multiplexer (DO MUX) . . . . .	25
Figure 18	Program and Memory Counter Functions . . . . .	26
Figure 19	Address-Out Port Multiplexer (AO MUX) . . . . .	27
Figure 20	Typical 16-Bit Processor . . . . .	28
Figure 21	Form I – Arithmetic Operations: A Plus B Plus ALUCIN → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma' \text{ Bus} \\ \text{Register} \end{array} \right\}$ . . . . .	30
Figure 22	'S481 Operation with Single-Port Register File . . . . .	31
Figure 23	Form II – Arithmetic with Double-Precision Shift . . . . .	32
Figure 24	Form III – Arithmetic With Single-Precision Shift . . . . .	33
Figure 25	Form IV – AI Shifted → $\Sigma'$ Bus . . . . .	34
Figure 26	Form V: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WR} \\ \text{XWR} \end{array} \right\}$ Shifted → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WR} \\ \text{XWR} \end{array} \right\}$ . . . . .	34
Figure 27	Form VI – Double-Precision Shifts:(WR, XWR)Shifted →(WR, XWR) . . . . .	35

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

Figure 28	Form VII – Compare: $\left. \begin{matrix} A : B \\ B : A \end{matrix} \right\}$ . . . . .	. 36
Figure 29	Form VIII – Logical Operations: $A \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{NOR} \\ \text{OR} \\ \text{X-OR} \end{matrix} \right\} B \rightarrow \text{Register}$ . . . . .	. 36
Figure 30	Form VIIIA – NOR/AND Logical Operations . . . . .	. 37
Figure 31	Form VIIIB – OR/NAND Logical Operations . . . . .	. 38
Figure 32	Form VIIIC – EXCLUSIVE-OR/EXCLUSIVE-NOR Operations . . . . .	. 39
Figure 33	Form IX – No Operation: Zero $\rightarrow \Sigma'$ Bus . . . . .	. 40
Figure 34	Cyclic Redundancy Character Accumulation . . . . .	. 40
Figure 35	Form XI – Signed Integer Divide . . . . .	42,43
Figure 36	Form XII – Unsigned Divide . . . . .	44,45
Figure 37	Form XIII – Unsigned Multiply . . . . .	. 46
Figure 38	Form XIV – Signed Integer Multiply . . . . .	. 47
Figure 39	Pin Assignments . . . . .	. 49
Figure 40	Switching Times - Voltage Waveforms . . . . .	. 50

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Functional Descriptions . . . . .	2,3
Table 2	MSP OP8 and OP9 Iterative Function Summary . . . . .	. 4
Table 3	Position Control Functions . . . . .	. 4
Table 4	Dual-Function Logic I/O Pins . . . . .	. 5
Table 5	'S481 ALU and Logic Functions . . . . .	. 8
Table 6	Extended ALU Functions of 'S481 . . . . .	. 8
Table 7	MSP Logically-Greater-Than (LG) Output . . . . .	. 10
Table 8	ALU Carry and MSP Arithmetically-Greater-Than (AG) Outputs . . . . .	. 11
Table 9	MSP Overflow (OV) Output . . . . .	. 12
Table 10	B-Input/Output Control . . . . .	. 13
Table 11	Working Register Bit Transfers to WRLFT/WRRT . . . . .	. 18
Table 12	Sum-Bus Bit Transfers to WRLFT/WRRT . . . . .	. 18
Table 13	Extended Working Register Bit Transfers to XWRLFT/XWRRT . . . . .	. 18
Table 14	Sum-Bus Bit Transfers to WRLFT (MSP) . . . . .	. 19
Table 15	Microprogrammable Shift Functions . . . . .	. 20
Table 16	Data-Out Port Control . . . . .	. 25
Table 17	Address-Out Port Control . . . . .	. 26
Table 18	Operation Form, Command Format, and Test Outputs . . . . .	. 29
Table 19	Recommended Operating Conditions . . . . .	. 48
Table 20	Electrical Characteristics . . . . .	. 48
Table 21	Switching Characteristics . . . . .	. 49



## 1. INTRODUCTION

These Schottky TTL 4-bit expandable parallel binary micro/macroprogrammable processor element building blocks are designed specifically for implementing high-performance digital computers/controllers. With the ability to efficiently emulate existing systems, they can be used to upgrade hardware performance with full compatibility to protect software investments.

Two performance ranges are available:

- a. The SN74S481, Schottky TTL performs typically at a clock cycle time of 90 nanoseconds at 345 milliamperes of supply current.
- b. The SN54LS/74LS481, low-power Schottky TTL performs typically at a clock cycle time of 120 nanoseconds at 220 milliamperes of supply current.

### 1.1 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Designed with full parallel dual input/output ports, the memory-to-memory architecture provides a new dimension in interrupt processing or program context switching flexibilities. Static bipolar logic performs each microinstruction within a single clock cycle.

Primary among the architectural features are:

- Microprogrammable, bit-slice design is expandable in 4-bit multiples
- Full parallel dual input/output ports for use in advanced memory-to-memory architecture
- Full-function ALU with carry look-ahead, magnitude, and overflow decision capabilities
- Double-length accumulator with full shifting capability and sign-bit handling
- Dual memory address generators on-chip.

### 1.2 OPERATIONAL FEATURES

The functional capabilities, characterized by the 24,780 unique operations, coupled with the macroprogrammable multiply and divide algorithms, make these processor elements particularly attractive for implementing advanced high performance computers and controllers.

In addition to the full parallel data bus structure, the 'S481 architecture also features asynchronous access to data routing and counter updating controls which, when combined with the most versatile instruction set available (see operational description) maximizes flexibility, efficiency, and performance. Simultaneous compound operations in the form of an ALU function with shift, plus destination selection with address/iteration updating, plus address *and* present data to memory can be accomplished in a single microcycle. Some other operational features are:

- Simultaneous one-clock compound operations, with status, can reduce microcycles and improve throughput
- Pre-programmed CRG and double-precision multiply/divide algorithms
- Double length accumulator with full bidirectional single/double precision arithmetic/logical/circulate shift capabilities include sign protection
- Full micro-operational control is provided for programming: address updating, data and address source selection, and direct transfer of data to working register or working memory
- Relative position control defines bit-slice rank and sign handling in N-bit applications.

### 1.3 MECHANICAL FEATURES

These processor elements are supplied in either a high-density quad-in-line ceramic package or a plastic dual-in-line package. The high-density 48-pin ceramic package has quad pin rows formed on 600- and 800-mil centers. Within each of the four rows, the pin spacing is 100 mils, center-to-center. The plastic dual-in-line package has standard 100-mil spacing on 600-mil centers. Outline drawings are provided in Section 6 of this data book.

NOTE: Functional and operational descriptions through this data manual which reference the 'S481 are applicable to both the SN74S481 and the SN54LS/74LS481 processor elements.

**TABLE 1  
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS**

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION	INPUT, OUTPUT, OR INPUT/OUTPUT
46, 47 1, 2	BI/O0, BI/O1 BI/O2, BI/O3	4-bit parallel data input port to the B latch, or 4-bit parallel data output for the $\Sigma$ -bus when not being used as an input.	Inputs/Outputs
6, 5 4, 3	AI0, AI1 AI2, AI3	4-bit parallel data input port to the A latch and WR.	Inputs
7, 8 9, 10 17, 14 13, 11 15, 16	OP0, OP1 OP2, OP3 OP4, OP5 OP6, OP7 OP8, OP9	OP0 through OP9 serve as a 10-bit parallel operation-select input to the micro-decode logic array. In the most-significant position, OP8 and OP9 additionally serve as open-collector outputs during multiply and divide algorithms. In the least-significant position, OP9 serves as an open-collector output during the CRC algorithm.	Inputs
12	VCC	Single 5-volt power-supply terminal.	Supply Voltage Pin
18	CIN	Receives low-active ripple carry input data.	Input
19	POS	Directs internal and input/output end-conditions required to define the relative position of each bit-slice when N-SN74S481's are cascaded to implement Nx4-bit word lengths. When biased at 2.4 volts, the package operates as the least-significant (LSP) slice; when grounded, it functions as an intermediate (IP) slice; and when high, 5 volts, it functions as the most-significant (MSP) slice.	Input
20	Y/AG	In least-significant and intermediate positions outputs arithmetic carry generate (Y) for use with look-ahead. In most-significant position outputs true arithmetically-greater-than signal.	Output
21	X/LG	In least-significant and intermediate positions outputs arithmetic carry propagate (X) for use with look-ahead. In most-significant position outputs true logically-greater-than signal.	Output
22	CO <sub>UT</sub>	Outputs low-active ripple carry data.	Output
23	EQ	Outputs true (active-high) equality of $\Sigma'$ bus equals zero for each 4-bit slice. The open-collector output permits wire-AND to achieve Nx4-bit equality output.	Open-Collector-Output
24	LDWR	When low, data applied at the AI port coincident with the $\uparrow$ clock transition is loaded into the WR.	Input
26 25	WRRT, WRLFT	Working register and $\Sigma$ -bus shift interconnectivity pins. WRRT receives left-shift and outputs right-shift (true) data. WRLFT receives right-shift and outputs left-shift (true) data. Shift can be single-precision, double-precision, signed or unsigned.	Bidirectional I/O
28 27	XWRRT, XWRLFT	Extended working register shift interconnectivity pins. XWRRT receives left-shift and outputs right-shift (true) data. XWRLFT receives right-shift and outputs left-shift (true) data. Shift can be single-precision, double-precision, signed or unsigned.	Bidirectional I/O
29 30	D0 D1	Selects one of three DOP sources (WR, XWR, or $\Sigma$ -bus) or places the DOP outputs in a high-impedance state.	Inputs
34 33 32 31	DOP0 DOP1 DOP2 DOP3	4-bit parallel, data-out port. DOP0 is LSB.	3-state outputs
35	INCMC	When low, enables the MC to increment as directed by $\overline{CCI}$ on the next $\uparrow$ clock transition. When high, inhibits MC to hold mode. As $\overline{CCO}$ is common to MC and PC, the MC should be inhibited when PC is enabled.	Input
36	GND	Common or ground terminal for the supply voltage.	
37	$\overline{CCO}$ /OV	In least-significant and intermediate positions a low-level output indicates that either the PC or MC is at maximum count. As $\overline{CCO}$ is common for both PC and MC ambiguous carry can be avoided if one or both counters is/are disabled by the INPCP and/or INCMC inputs. In the most-significant position, a high-level output, depending on the operation selected, indicates that the WR, XWR, or ALU will overflow (OV) on the next clock.	Output

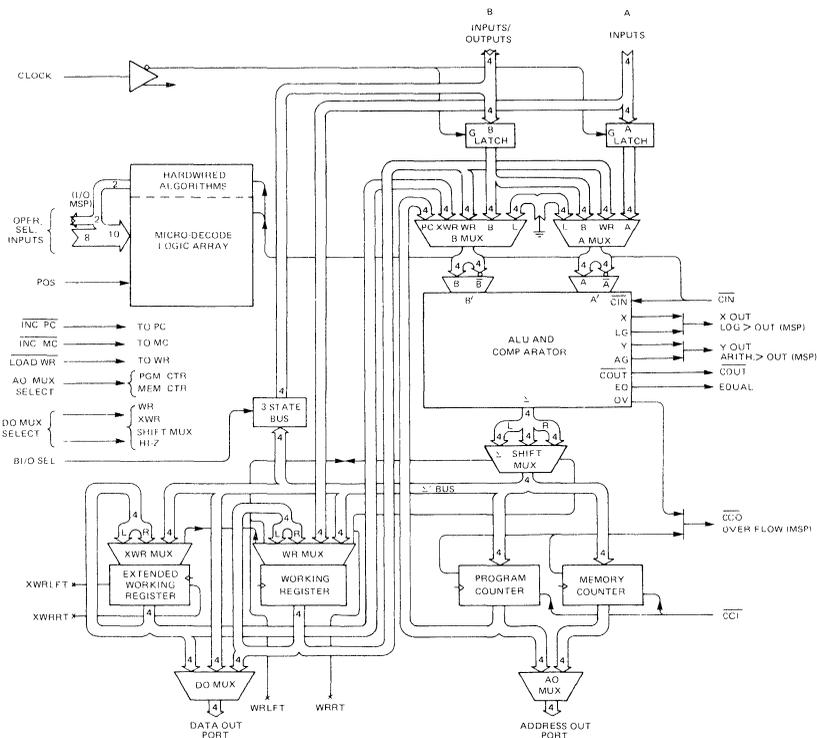


FIGURE 1 – FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION	INPUT, OUTPUT, OR INPUT/OUTPUT
38, 39 40, 41	AOP0, AOP1 AOP2, AOP3	4-bit parallel address-out port.	Outputs
42	A0	Selects one of two AOP sources (PC or MC).	Input
43	INCPC	When low, enables the PC to increment as directed by CCI on the next $\uparrow$ clock transition. When high, inhibits PC to hold mode. As CCO is common to PC and MC, the PC should be inhibited when MC is enabled.	Input
44	CCI	In least-significant position, a low input directs enabled PC or enabled MC to increment by one on next $\uparrow$ clock transition. In the LSP, a high directs enabled PC or enabled MC to increment by 2. In other positions, a low is a carry input and a high inhibits the counter.	Input
45	CK	When high, enables the transparency of A and B input latches. When low, latches A and B input data. Clocks synchronous registers and counters on the positive transition.	Input
48	BI/O SEL	When low, enables BI/O to output $\Sigma$ -bus data. When high, the BI/O output drivers are placed in a high-impedance state permitting BI/O to be used as data inputs.	Input

## 2. DETAILED FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

### 2.1 MICRO-DECODING LOGIC ARRAY

The micro-decoding logic array is a dedicated 11 input PLA decoding 73 product terms to generate 24 control lines needed to implement the 14 operation forms. The eleven inputs consist of the ten operation select lines (OP0 through OP9) and the ALU carry input. The carry input, utilized as an additional operation select line during operation forms not performing arithmetic functions, maximizes system pin efficiency and functional density.

In an expanded word-length system (two or more 'S481's), operation select inputs 8 (OP8) and 9 (OP9) assume an input/output capability in the most-significant or least-significant package as a result of the position control and the type of operation being performed. During microprogrammable operation forms I through IX, OP8 and OP9 function simply as another input; but, during the macroprogrammable operations of forms X through XIV one or both become an output during iterations. Table 2 summarizes by operation form the control (output) package and the operation lines which are used as an output.

**TABLE 2**  
**MSP OP8 and OP9 ITERATIVE FUNCTION SUMMARY**

OP. FORM	ALGORITHM	CONTROL PACKAGE	OPERATION SELECT I/O	
			OP8	OP9
I thru IX	All	None	INPUT	INPUT
X	CRC ACCUMULATION	LSP	INPUT	OUTPUT
XI	SIGNED DIVIDE	MSP	OUTPUT	OUTPUT
XII	UNSIGNED DIVIDE	MSP	INPUT	OUTPUT
XIII	UNSIGNED MULTIPLY	MSP	INPUT	OUTPUT
XIV	SIGNED MULTIPLY	MSP	OUTPUT	OUTPUT

If the macroinstructions are to be used in an expanded word length, OP8 and OP9 select lines of the MSP and the OP9 line of the LSP should be driven from either a 3-state output (which can be placed in high-impedance state) or an open-collector output (which can be wire-OR'ed with the OP select I/O lines). During an iterative function for which the OP line is designated as an open-collector output, the OP line driver should be placed in a high-impedance or off state permitting the output function to drive similar OP lines in the remaining packages.

The output state of OP8 or OP9 is a function of on-chip status decoder as enumerated in the flow diagrams illustrating the five algorithms.

### 2.2 RELATIVE POSITION CONTROL (POS)

The single line position control, with the ability of decoding one of three input logic states, provides each 'S481 in an expanded word length system with the capability of identifying its relative position. The relative positions, with the corresponding input logic levels are enumerated in Table 3.

**TABLE 3**  
**POSITION CONTROL FUNCTIONS**

POS INPUT LOGIC LEVEL	RELATIVE POSITION
≥ 3.6 V	MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP)
1.8 V to 3 V	LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (LSP)
≤ 0.8 V	INTERMEDIATE POSITION (IP)

This relative position identification dictates how each 'S481 in the system handles the multi-purpose I/O accommodations and ALU sign and magnitude functions. See Table 4. Shift/Circulate interconnectivity bit transfers are explained in detail under shift/circulate transfer multiplexers.

**TABLE 4**  
**DUAL-FUNCTION LOGIC I/O PINS**

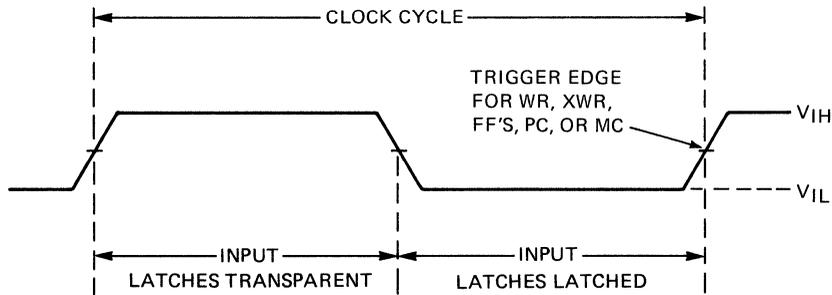
PIN	MSP	IP	LSP
X/LG	LG (OUT)	X	X
Y/LG	AG (OUT)	Y	Y
$\overline{CCO}/OV$	OVERFLOW (OUT)	$\overline{CCO}$ (OUT)	$\overline{CCO}$ (OUT)

X AND Y ARE CARRY LOOK-AHEAD FUNCTIONS

### 2.3 CLOCK

The clock synchronizes the entry or change of data in the 'S481 registers and counters, and it controls the status of the A and B input latches. A typical clock cycle is illustrated in Figure 2. The low-to-high transition of the clock input is the clocking edge for any combination of either the working register, extended working register, flag flip-flops, and the program counter or the memory counter activated by the resident operation. During the low-level portion of the clock input, both input latches are latched ensuring data stability at the positive clock transition. After the clock has gone to a high level, the input latches are placed in a transparent mode to accept the next set of input data.

1



**FIGURE 2 – CLOCK CYCLE**

### 2.4 LATCHED DATA INPUT PORTS

The SN54S/74S481 features dual input ports combined with data flow paths which are designed specifically to reduce the number of system clock cycles needed to enter operands and/or data. Both the A and B input ports are latched, eliminating the need for external registers, to simplify interfacing directly with system data bus paths.

The A input port data is made available to both the input latch and the working register which allows A data to be loaded into the working register directly.

The B port is configured to serve as an input/output data path providing the capability to:

- a. Input data to the B latch
- b. Output sum-bus data.

This I/O port is designed specifically to simplify implementation of data transfers to the external working memory.

Both the A and B latches are transparent when the 'S481 clock input is high. Data applied at the A and B inputs should be stable anytime prior to or at least coincident with the falling edge of the clock input (see Figure 3). After the clock falling edge, the data inputs should be held steady for  $t_{hold}(data)$  or longer to facilitate the on-chip clock buffers to latch the data.

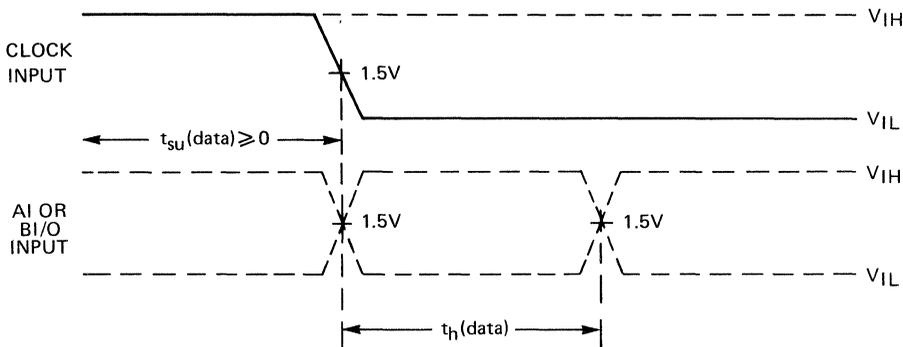


FIGURE 3 – INPUT LATCHES SETUP/HOLD TIMES

The A input port latch data is routed to the A input multiplexers, and the B input port latch data is sourced to both the A and B input multiplexers.

## 2.5 A AND B OPERAND SOURCES

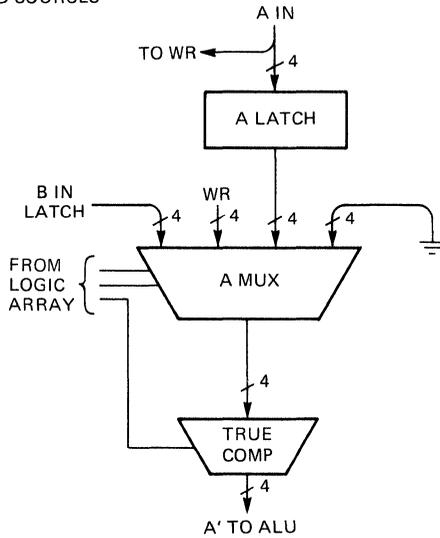
The A and B input multiplexers source the ALU A' and B' ports through true/complement conditional inverter circuits. Data routing for each, illustrated and listed in Figure 4, provides the ALU with access to the true or complement of:

ALU A' PORT	ALU B' PORT
1. A input latch	1. B input latch
2. B input latch	2. Sum bus
3. Working Register	3. Working register
4. Low logic level inputs (force zeros)	4. Extended working register
	5. Program counter
	6. Low logic level inputs (force zeros)

The A and B multiplexers and true complement circuits, under control of the resident operation code, are selectable at the microprogram level. The number of A or B multiplexer sources available depend upon the specific operation being performed by the 'S481. Operation form descriptions contain detailed microprogramming.

The A and B input multiplexers, with selectable true and complement operand sources, maximizes the processing power of the 'S481 by minimizing the active components needed to achieve both the simple but highly flexible data routing tasks and full ALU capabilities.

A OPERAND SOURCES

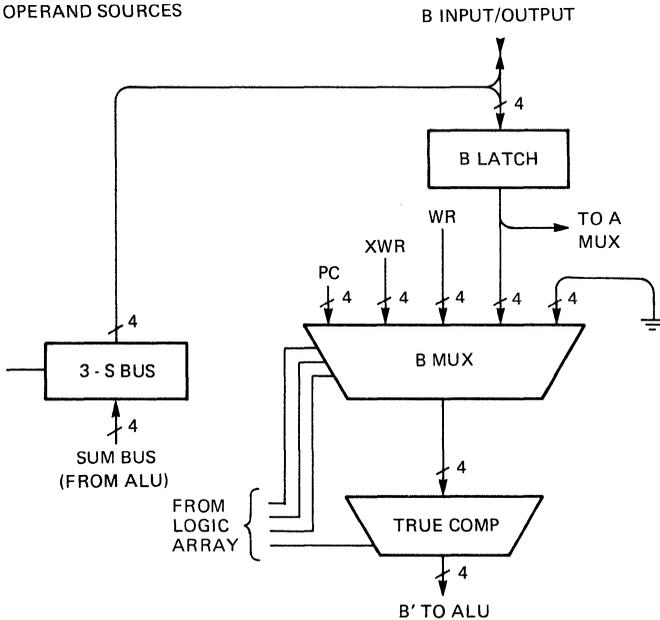


A INPUT SELECTIONS

- $A\ IN \rightarrow A'$
- $\overline{A\ IN} \rightarrow A'$
- LOGIC ONE'S  $\rightarrow A'$
- LOGIC ZERO'S  $\rightarrow A'$
- $B\ IN \rightarrow A'$
- $\overline{B\ IN} \rightarrow A'$
- $WR \rightarrow A'$
- $\overline{WR} \rightarrow A'$

1

B OPERAND SOURCES



B INPUT/OUTPUT SELECTIONS

- $B\ IN \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{B\ IN} \rightarrow B'$
- LOGIC ONE'S  $\rightarrow B'$
- LOGIC ZERO'S  $\rightarrow B'$
- $(B\ IN) \cdot (WR) \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{(B\ IN) \cdot (WR)} \rightarrow B'$
- $WR \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{WR} \rightarrow B'$
- $(B\ IN) \cdot (XWR) \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{(B\ IN) \cdot (XWR)} \rightarrow B'$
- $XWR \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{XWR} \rightarrow B'$
- $(B\ IN) \cdot (PC) \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{(B\ IN) \cdot (PC)} \rightarrow B'$
- $PC \rightarrow B'$
- $\overline{PC} \rightarrow B'$

FIGURE 4 – ALU OPERAND SOURCES

## 2.6 ARITHMETIC/LOGIC UNIT (ALU)

The 4-bit, parallel, binary arithmetic/logic unit provides the arithmetic/Boolean operand combination/modification mechanism including magnitude and overflow status. The ALU performs, as directed by the resident operation form, one of four basic functions which, when combined with the operand selections at the A and B multiplexers, extends the arithmetic/logic capabilities to that of a full 16-function ALU.

When compared to other bit-slice processor elements, unique to the 'S481 arithmetic architecture are the parallel input ports and fully microprogrammable symmetry for all ALU functions within the selections of the A and B input multiplexers.

Logical and arithmetic operation forms for the 'S481 are shown in Table 5. The full functional power of the 'S481 can be visualized only if it is understood that although both ALU's have parallel A and B input ports, the 'S481 architecture not only provides access to multiple sources but has the capability to route true or complement of any source to the A and B ALU port. This means that for a subtract operation, the subtrahend may be either an A or B input. In addition to maximizing data routing capabilities of the 'S481 at minimum logic/gate levels, this architecture permits fully symmetrical operations to be performed on the A or B sources within the selections offered by these 'S481 arithmetic/logical operation forms.

**TABLE 5**  
**'S481 ALU AND LOGIC FUNCTIONS**

DATA INPUT		TWO'S COMPLEMENT INTEGER ARITHMETIC OP'S		LOGICAL OP'S (FORM VIII)		
A PORT	B PORT	CIN = L	CIN = H	CIN = H OR L		
				OR	NOR	EX-NOR
ZEROS	ZEROS	1	0	ZEROS	ONES	ONES
ZEROS	ONES	0	MINUS 1	ONES	ZEROS	ZEROS
ONES	ZEROS	0	MINUS 1	ONES	ZEROS	ZEROS
ONES	ONES	MINUS 1	MINUS 2	ONES	ZEROS	ONES
A	ZEROS	A PLUS 1	A	A	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$
A	ONES	A	A MINUS 1	ONES	ZEROS	A
$\bar{A}$	ZEROS	MINUS A	MINUS A MINUS 1	$\bar{A}$	A	A
$\bar{A}$	ONES	MINUS A MINUS 1	MINUS A MINUS 2	ONES	ZEROS	$\bar{A}$
ZEROS	B	B PLUS 1	B	B	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$
ONES	B	B	B MINUS 1	ONES	ZEROS	B
ZEROS	$\bar{B}$	MINUS B	MINUS B MINUS 1	$\bar{B}$	B	B
ONES	$\bar{B}$	MINUS B MINUS 1	MINUS B MINUS 2	ONES	ZEROS	$\bar{B}$
A	B	A PLUS B PLUS 1	A PLUS B	A + B	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$	$\bar{A} \oplus \bar{B}$
A	$\bar{B}$	A MINUS B	A MINUS B MINUS 1	A + $\bar{B}$	$\bar{A} \cdot B$	A $\oplus$ B
$\bar{A}$	B	B MINUS A	B MINUS A MINUS 1	$\bar{A}$ + B	A $\cdot$ $\bar{B}$	A $\oplus$ B
$\bar{A}$	$\bar{B}$	MINUS A MINUS B MINUS 1	MINUS A MINUS B MINUS 2	$\bar{A}$ + $\bar{B}$	A $\cdot$ B	$\bar{A} \oplus \bar{B}$

Some unique one-clock arithmetic/iterative capabilities of the 'S481 are listed in Table 6.

**TABLE 6**  
**EXTENDED ALU FUNCTIONS OF 'S481**

FORM NO.	FUNCTION
I	A (ALU) B $\cdot$ WR A (ALU) B $\cdot$ XWR A (ALU) B $\cdot$ PC
II	A (ALU) B DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTED LOGICAL LEFT OR RIGHT
III	A (ALU) B SINGLE-PRECISION SHIFTED LOGICAL OR ARITHMETIC LEFT OR RIGHT

Table 5 also indicates the 16 logical combinations of two Boolean variables which are selectable for the OR, NOR, and exclusive-NOR functions. Full symmetry of the ALU and the ability to select the complement of input data extends the logic functions for performance of:

- a. NAND
- b. AND
- c. Exclusive-OR
- d. Mixed combinations of each
- e. Transfer functions for true or inverted data
- f. All ones or all zeros.

## 2.7 ALU MAGNITUDE AND CARRY FUNCTIONS

The 'S481 ALU is fully decoded on chip to generate three magnitude outputs (status lines) and both ripple and look-ahead carry functions. The magnitude outputs and their status indications are as follows:

### 2.7.1 Equal (EQ, See Figure 5)

The results of the resident ALU operation are compared at the sum-bus for all bits high during subtract and left-shift arithmetic operations, or for all bits low during other operations.

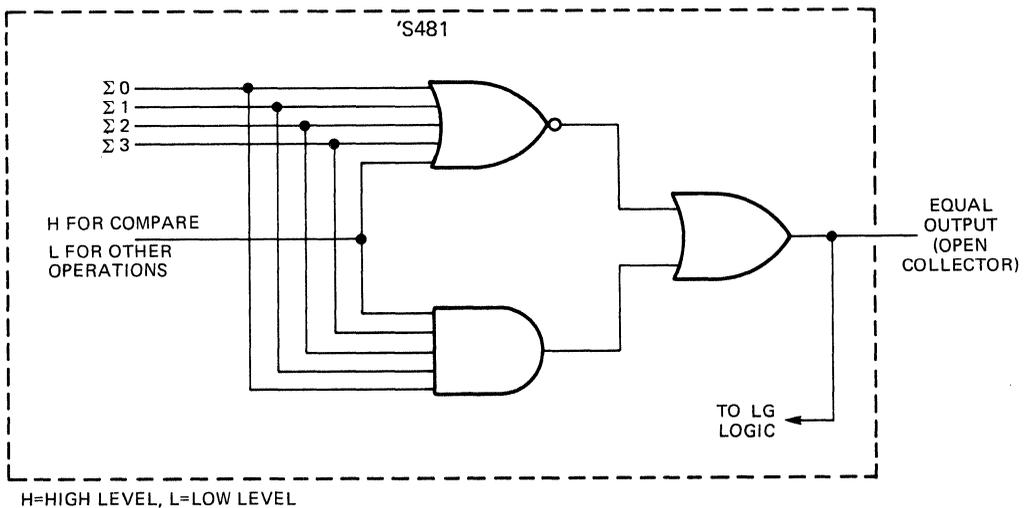


FIGURE 5 – EQUAL OUTPUT

### 2.7.2 Logically-Greater Than (LG, See Figure 6)

In the most-significant package (MSP) the X look-ahead function from the ALU is inhibited and the logically-greater-than (LG) output is enabled. See Figure 6. The MSP LG output is active during arithmetic and shift operation forms to provide a status indication that can be used when it is desirable to compare two unsigned integer numbers. The specific status for each operation form is listed in Table 7.

1

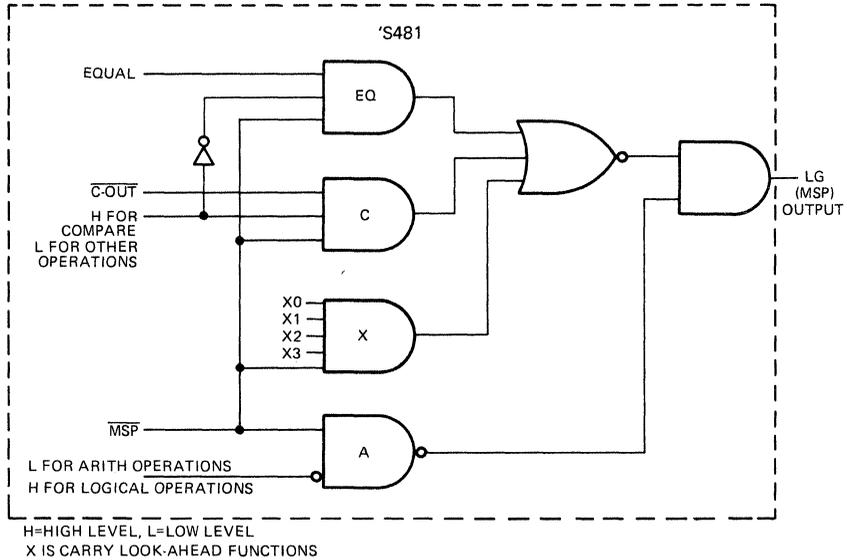


FIGURE 6 – MSP LOGICALLY-GREATER-THAN (LG) OUTPUT

TABLE 7  
MSP LOGICALLY-GREATER-THAN (LG) OUTPUT

OP FORM	TYPE OF OP	LG = H INDICATES
I or II (ARITH)	ALL	$\Sigma$ -BUS $\neq$ ZERO (EQ = L)
III (ARITH WITH SHIFT)	LSL, RSL	$\Sigma$ -BUS $\neq$ ZERO (EQ = L)
	LSA or RSA	ADDER C-OUT
IV, V, or VI (SHIFTS)	ALL	A1 $\neq$ ZERO (EQ = L)
VII (COMPARE)	A : B	A IS LG THAN B
	B : A	B IS LG THAN A
VIII (LOGICAL)	ALL	$\Sigma$ -BUS $\neq$ ZERO (EQ = L)
IX (NO OP)	ZERO $\Sigma$ -BUS	LG = L (EQ = H)
X THRU XIV	HARDWIRED ALGORITHMS	SEE OPERATION FORM DESCRIPTION

### 2.7.3 Arithmetically-Greater Than (AG, See Figure 7)

In the most-significant package (MSP) the Y look-ahead function from the ALU is inhibited and the arithmetically-greater-than (AG) output is enabled. The MSP AG output is active during arithmetic and shift operation forms to provide a status indication that can be used when it is desirable to compare two signed integer numbers. The specific status for each operation form is listed in Table 8.

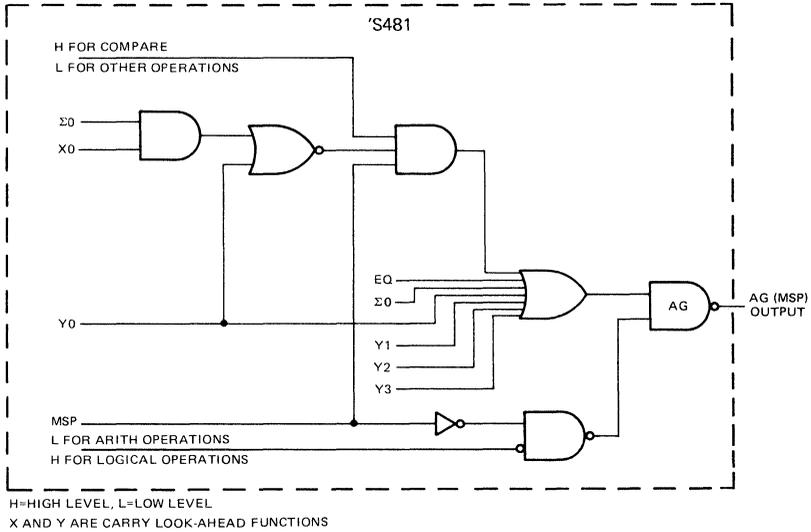


FIGURE 7 – MSP ARITHMETICALLY-GREATER-THAN (AG) OUTPUT

TABLE 8  
ALU CARRY AND MSP ARITHMETICALLY-GREATER-THAN (AG) OUTPUTS

OPERATION FORM	LSP AND IP				MSP			
	X	Y	EQ	C-OUT	LG	AG	EQ	C-OUT
LOGICAL OPERATIONS	L	H	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} = 0$	$\overline{\text{C-IN}}$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} \neq 0$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} > 0$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} = 0$	$\overline{\text{C-IN}}$
ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS:								
COMPARE	X	Y	A=B	$\overline{\text{C-OUT}}$	A LG B or B LG A	A LG B or B LG A	A = B	$\overline{\text{C-OUT}}$
ALL OTHER ARITHMETIC	X	Y	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} = 0$	$\overline{\text{C-OUT}}$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} \neq 0$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS} > 0$	$\Sigma\text{-BUS AG } 0$	$\overline{\text{C-OUT}}$

X and Y are carry look-ahead functions.

## 2.8 OPERAND OVERFLOW

In the most-significant package (MSP) the counter-carry output ( $\overline{\text{CCO}}$ ) function from the program/memory counter is inhibited and the overflow (OV) output is enabled. The MSP OV output is active during arithmetic and shift operation forms to provide a status indication that the result of the operation cannot be correctly represented with the number of bit positions available. When the OV output goes high, it indicates that the next clock will:

- During arithmetic operations, cause the ALU to overflow.
- During left-shift arithmetic operations, cause the shifted register to overflow.

Table 9 enumerates the specific indicators generated.

**TABLE 9**  
**MSP OVERFLOW (OV) OUTPUT**

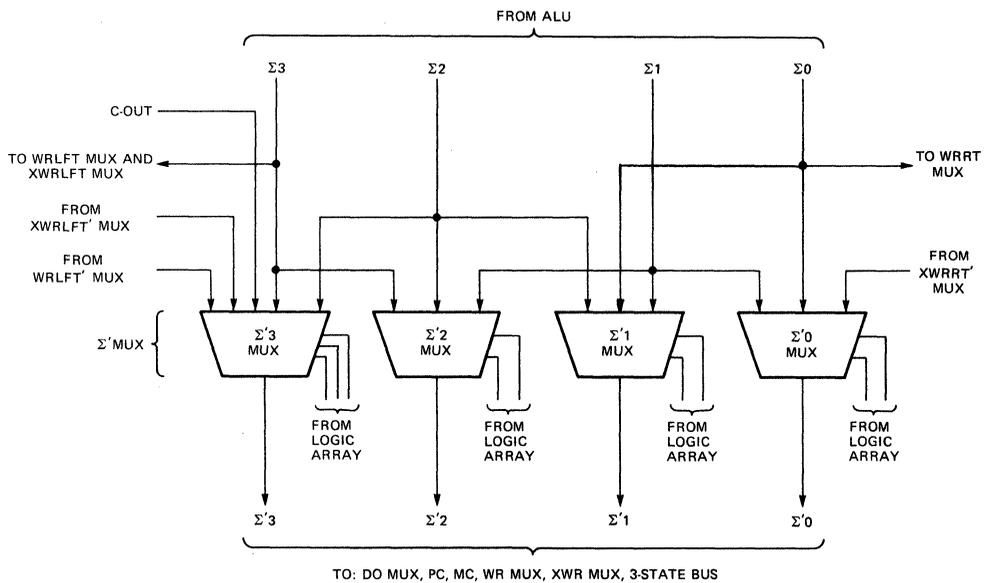
OP FORM	TYPE OF OP	OV = H INDICATES
I or II (ARITH)	ADD or SUB	ALU OVERFLOW
III (ARITH WITH SHIFT)	LSL, RSL	ALU OVERFLOW
	RSA	OV = L
	LSA	NEXT CLOCK WILL CAUSE SHIFT OVERFLOW
IV, V, or VI (SHIFTS)	LSA	NEXT CLOCK WILL CAUSE SHIFT OVERFLOW
	ALL OTHERS	OV $\equiv$ L
VII (COMPARE)	A : B	UNDEFINED
	B : A	UNDEFINED
VIII (LOGICAL)	ALL	OV $\equiv$ L
IX (NO OP)	ZERO $\Sigma$ -BUS	OV $\equiv$ L
X THRU XIV	HARDWIRED ALGORITHMS	SEE OPERATION FORM DESCRIPTIONS

H = high level, L = low level

## 2.9 SUM' BUS MULTIPLEXER

The sum'-bus multiplexer, sourced by the ALU, provides a means for accomplishing a shift operation on the ALU operand without affecting the contents of WR, XWR, PC or MC (See Figure 8). Functionally, this multiplexer can be used to:

- a. Shift the operand left or right (one bit position) arithmetic, logical, or circulate
- b. Pass the operand without shift to the  $\Sigma'$  bus.



**FIGURE 8 – SUM BUS MULTIPLEXER**

Full sign protection and fill-in is provided in the MSP and LSP under control of the relative position inputs.

Information on the  $\Sigma'$  bus can be accessed during some operations through the 3-state  $\Sigma'$  bus control buffer at the B input/output port.

The parallel data input ports and the I/O capability of the B port, combined with the  $\Sigma$ -bus access, provides considerable flexibility for performing simple shifts or combinations of operation-and-shift on data or operands resident in the external working memory locations.

## 2.10 B-INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROL

The B-input/output port is isolated from the sum' bus by a 3-state control buffer when the buffer outputs are at a high-impedance. Enabling the buffer routes the sum' bus data to the B-port. The low-current inputs of the B port latch minimizes loading effects, and the buffers can source 6.5 mA or sink 10 mA of drive current in the output mode. During the output mode, the 'bus data can be latched in the B input latch. Enabling or disabling is accomplished by the I/O control input. See Table 10 and Figure 9.

TABLE 10  
B-INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROL

I/O CONTROL	I/O BUFFER OUTPUT
L	SUM' BUS DATA
H	HIGH-IMPEDANCE

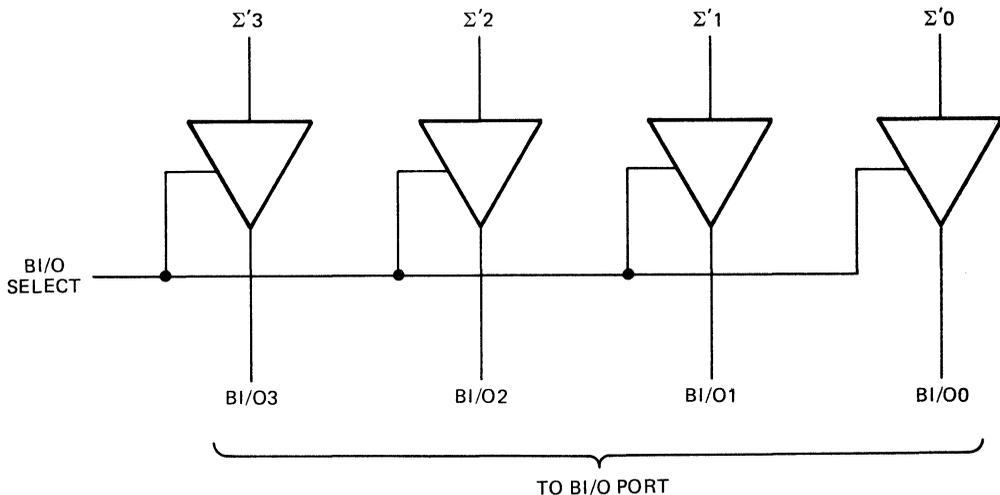


FIGURE 9 – B-INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROL

## 2.11 WORKING REGISTER

The working register (WR) is a 4-bit D-type register which functions as an accumulator during iterative arithmetic operations or as a temporary holding register for intermediate operands (see Figure 10). It is sourced by the WR multiplexer. Storage of setup data, under control of the resident operation forms which permit the WR to be a destination, occurs on the positive transition of the clock. WR shifting capabilities are implemented in the WR multiplexer. The working register can be selected to source the data-out port multiplexer (DO MUX), A-input multiplexer (A MUX), or B-input multiplexer (B MUX). The MSB of the WR is sourced to the WRLFT MUX, and the LSB of the WR is sourced to the WRRRT MUX to facilitate expansion.

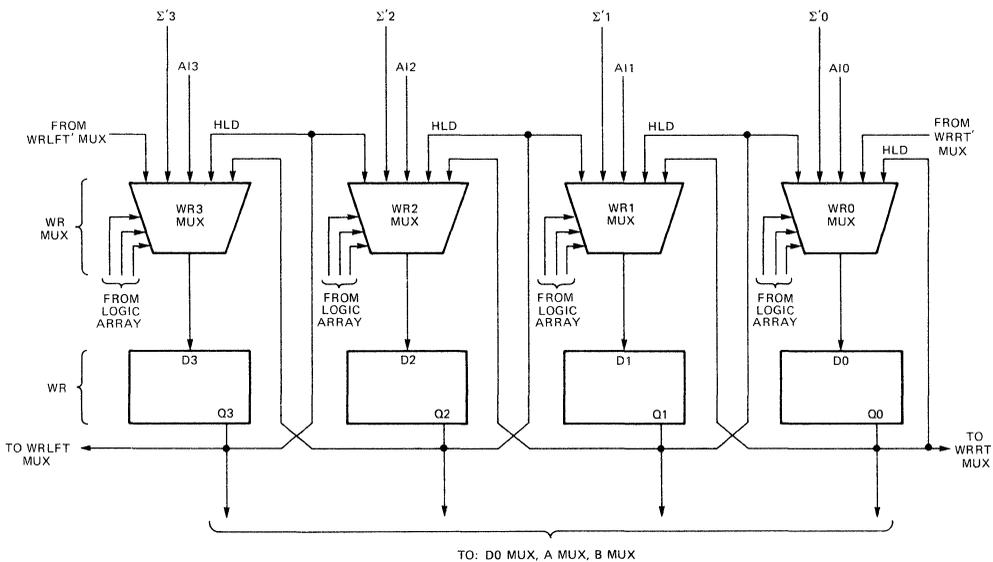


FIGURE 10 – WORKING REGISTER (WR) AND WR MULTIPLEXER

An asynchronous control line,  $\overline{LDWR}$ , is available to facilitate loading the working register directly from the A input port in combination with the resident micro-operation.

## 2.12 WORKING REGISTER MULTIPLEXER (WR MUX)

The working register multiplexer provides source selection, including the bidirectional shifting capability, for the working register. See Figure 10. Under direction of the resident operation, the WR MUX asynchronously selects either:

- a. A input port for direct loading
- b.  $\Sigma'$  bus for ALU operand results

- c. Hold mode for no change
- d. Shift left
- e. Shift right

End conditions for both shift left and shift right operations are routed to or from WR MSB (WR3) or WRLSB (WR0) to the WRLFT/WRLFT' multiplexers or to the WRRT/WRRT' multiplexers respectively.

### 2.13 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER

The extended working register (XWR) is a 4-bit D-type register which functions primarily as an extension of the working register to provide the double-precision operation capabilities needed for iterative multiply and divide routines (see Figure 11). Additionally, the storage capabilities of the XWR are available for use as another temporary holding register for intermediate operands during a number of the single-precision operation forms. It is sourced by the XWR multiplexer. Storage of setup data, under control of resident operation forms which permit the XWR to be a destination, occurs on the positive transition of the clock. XWR shifting capabilities are implemented in the XWR multiplexer. The XWR can be selected to source the data-out port multiplexer (DO MUX), B-input multiplexer (B MUX), or the XWR multiplexer (XWR MUX). The MSB of the XWR is sourced to the XWRLFT' MUX, and the LSB of the XWR is sourced to the XWRTT' MUX to facilitate expansion.

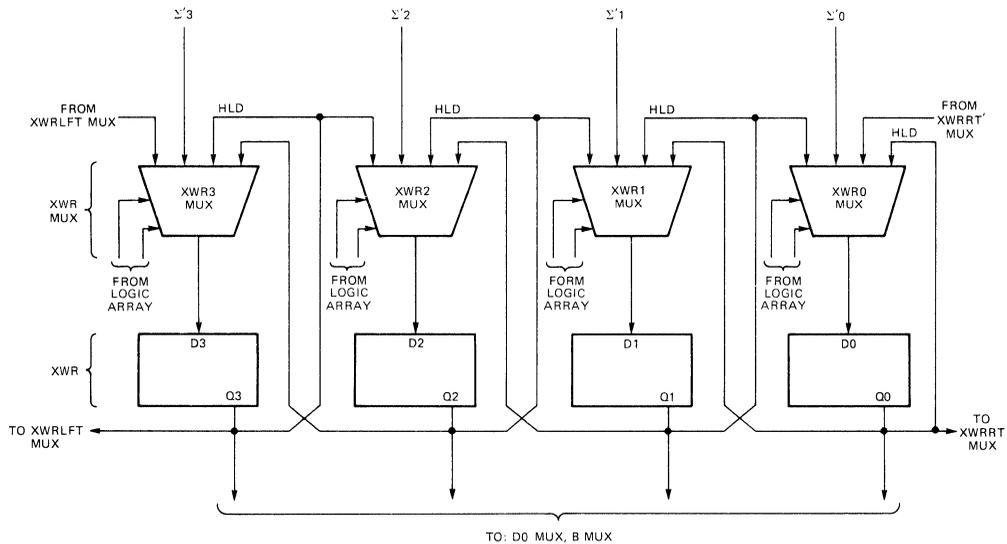


FIGURE 11 – EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER (XWR) AND XWR MULTIPLEXER

### 2.14 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER MULTIPLEXER (XWR MUX)

The extended working register multiplexer provides source selection, including the bidirectional shifting capability, for the extended working register (see Figure 11). Under direction of the resident operation, the XWR MUX asynchronously selects either:

- a.  $\Sigma'$  bus for ALU operand results
- b. Hold mode for no change

- c. Shift left
- d. Shift right.

End conditions for both shift left and shift right operations are routed to or from XWR MSB (XWR3) or XWR LSB (XWR0) to the XWRLFT/XWRLFT' multiplexers or to the XWRRT/XWRRT' multiplexers respectively.

#### 2.14.1 $\Sigma$ -Bus, WR, XWR MSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers

The MSB shift transfers are accomplished by the WRLFT, XWRLFT input/output multiplexers and the WRLFT', XWRLFT' sum-bus/register MSB input multiplexers. All four multiplexers, and the impedance of the 3-state I/O lines of the WRLFT and XWRLFT multiplexer outputs are under control of the resident operation code and the relative position control (POS). Data paths of the multiplexers are illustrated in Figure 12, and bit transfers with respect to each of the shift operations are enumerated in Tables 11 through 14.

#### 2.14.2 WRLFT, XWRLFT Multiplexers

The WRLFT, XWRLFT input/output multiplexers facilitate routing of the working register, extended working register, or sum bus MSB out the WRLFT, XWRLFT I/O's during output modes. In an input mode, the three-state output is at a high impedance permitting the WRLFT and/or the XWRLFT pins to be used as inputs.

#### 2.14.3 WRLFT', XWRLFT' Multiplexers

The WRLFT' multiplexer selects the source for either the sum bus or working register MSB. Sign bit protection and right-shift bit-fill functions are all handled on-chip by these multiplexers under control of the operation code and relative position. The WRLFT' sources are:

- a. WRLFT (input)
- b. ALU carry out (for sign-fill)
- c. Low level (for zero-fill)
- d. XWRLFT input
- e. XWR MSB
- f. WR MSB (sign-fill in for RSA)
- g. Sign fill in for RSA (see Figure 12)

The XWRLFT multiplexer selects the source for XWR MSB and provides sign-bit protection and right-shift-fill functions for the XWR. The XWRLFT sources are:

- a. XWRLFT (input)
- b. WRLFT
- c. XWR MSB (sign-fill in for RSA)

#### 2.14.4 WR, XWR LSB Shift Transfer Multiplexers

The LSB shift transfers are accomplished by the WRRT, XWRRT input/output multiplexers and the WRRT', XWRRT' sum-bus/register LSB input multiplexers. All four multiplexers, and the impedance of the 3-state I/O lines of the WRRT and XWRRT multiplexer outputs, are under control of the resident operation code and the relative position control (POS). Data paths of the multiplexers are illustrated in Figure 13.

### 2.14.5 WRRT Multiplexer, XWRRT Buffer

The WRRT input/output multiplexer facilitates routing of sum-bus or working register LSB out the WRRT I/O during output modes. The XWRRT I/O buffer can access and source the XWR LSB. In an input mode, the three-state output is at a high impedance permitting the WRRT and/or XWRRT pins to be used as inputs.

### 2.14.6 WRRT', XWRRT' Multiplexers

The WRRT' multiplexer selects either the WRRT input or a low logic level (fill) input as the LSB source for either the working register or the sum-bus. The XWRRT' multiplexer selects between the XWRRT input and low logic level (fill) input as the XWR LSB source.

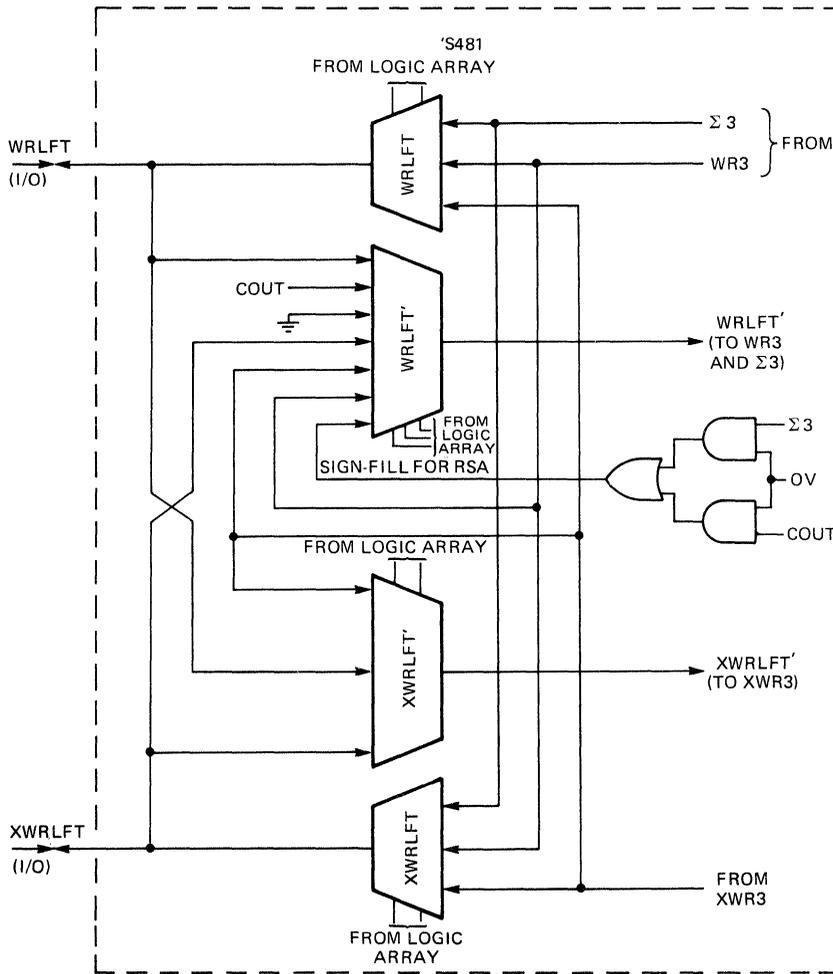


FIGURE 12 – SUM-BUS, WR, XWR MSB SHIFT TRANSFER MULTIPLEXERS

**TABLE 11**  
**WORKING REGISTER BIT TRANSFERS TO WRLFT/WRRT**

SHIFT MODE	MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION				INTERMEDIATE POSITION				LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION			
	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT
LSL (SP)	Z	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z
LSL (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z
LSA (SP)	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	L	Z
LSA (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z
LCIR (SP)	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z
LCIR (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z	WR3	X	WRRT	Z
RSL (SP)	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	Z
RSL (DP)	Z	L	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0
RSA (SP)	Z	WR3	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0
RSA (DP)	Z	WR3	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0
RCIR (SP)	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0
RCIR (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0	Z	WRLFT	X	WR0

**TABLE 12**  
**SUM-BUS BIT TRANSFERS TO WRLFT/WRRT**

SHIFT MODE	MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION				INTERMEDIATE POSITION				LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION			
	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT	WRLFT	WRLFT'	WRRT'	WRRT
LSL (SP)	Z	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z
LSL (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z
LSA (SP)	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	L	Z
LSA (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z
LCIR (SP)	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z
LCIR (DP)	XWR3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z	Σ3	X	WRRT	Z
RSL (SP)	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0
RSL (DP)	Z	C-OUT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0
RSA (SP)	Z	*	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0
RSA (DP)	Z	*	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0
RCIR (SP)	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0
RCIR (DP)	Z	XWRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0	Z	WRLFT	X	Σ0

\* VARIABLE = (Σ3 · ALU OVERFLOW) + (C-OUT · ALU OVERFLOW)

**TABLE 13**  
**EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER BIT TRANSFERS TO XWRLFT/XWRRT**

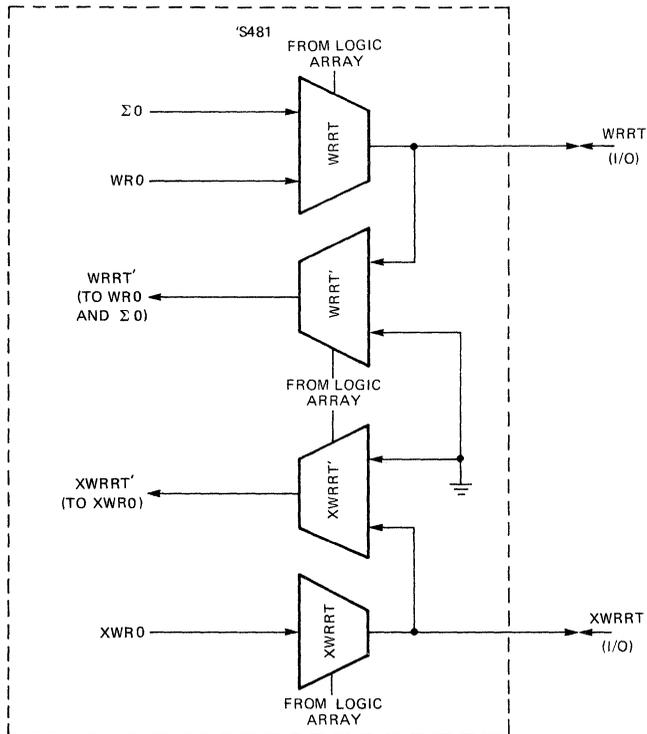
SHIFT MODE	MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION				INTERMEDIATE POSITION				LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION			
	XWRLFT	XWRLFT'	XWRRT'	XWRRT	XWRLFT	XWRLFT'	XWRRT'	XWRRT	XWRLFT	XWRLFT'	XWRRT'	XWRRT
LSL (SP)	Z	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
LSL (DP)	Z	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
LSA (SP)	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	L	Z
LSA (DP)	WR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	L	Z
LCIR (SP)	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
LCIR (DP)	WR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
RSL (SP)	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	Z
RSL (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RSA (SP)	Z	XWR3	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RSA (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RCIR (SP)	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RCIR (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0

**TABLE 14**  
**SUM-BUS BIT TRANSFERS TO XWRLFT (MSP)**

SHIFT MODE	MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION			
	XWRLFT	XWRLFT'	XWRRT'	XWRRT
LSL (SP)	Z	X	XWRRT	Z
LSL (DP)	Z	X	XWRRT	Z
LSA (SP)	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
LSA (DP)	≥3	X	XWRRT	Z
LCIR (SP)	XWR3	X	XWRRT	Z
LCIR (DP)	≥3	X	XWRRT	Z
RSL (SP)	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RSL (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0
RSA (SP)	Z	XWR3	X	XWR0
RSA (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0
RCIR (SP)	Z	XWRLFT	X	XWR0
RCIR (DP)	Z	WRLFT	X	XWR0

NOTE: Intermediate and Least-Significant Positions are the same as shown in Table 13.

1



**FIGURE 13 – SUM-BUS, WR, XWR LSB SHIFT TRANSFER MULTIPLEXERS**

## 2.15 SHIFT FUNCTIONS

The 'S481 contains the necessary controls and data paths to perform single or double length logical, arithmetic, or circulate bidirectional shift functions in a single clock cycle. Each of the six shift functions implemented are selectable by a single microinstruction; and, additionally two single clock operation forms are included which provide the capability of performing an add/subtract in conjunction with a shift. The six shift functions and the basic operation forms offering them are enumerated in Table 15.

**TABLE 15**  
**MICROPROGRAMMABLE SHIFT FUNCTIONS**

FUNCTION	OPERATION FORMS			
	SIMPLE SHIFT		ADD/SUBTRACT WITH SHIFT	
	SINGLE LENGTH	DOUBLE LENGTH	SINGLE LENGTH	DOUBLE LENGTH
LEFT CIRCULATE (LCIR)	IV, V	VI		
LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC (LSA)	IV, V	VI	III	
LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL (LSL)	IV, V	VI	III	II
RIGHT CIRCULATE (RCIR)	IV, V	VI		
RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC (RSA)	IV, V	VI	III	
RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL (RSL)	IV, V	VI	III	II

### 2.15.1 CIRCULATE (SHIFT) FUNCTIONS (MICROPROGRAMMABLE)

Operation forms IV and V provide the system designer with the capability of programming a single precision circulate (or rotate) of the  $\Sigma'$  bus, working register, or extended working register and operation form VI provides the capability of circulating or rotating a double-length word resident in the WR/XWR. A single-bit-position left or right circulate is accomplished on each clock without the loss of any bits as the shift transfer multiplexers, under control of the resident operation and position input, interconnect the bus or register as illustrated in Figure 14.

The remaining end conditions are handled on chip by the shift transfer multiplexers to interconnect the bit transfer mechanisms for MSB  $\rightarrow$  LSB for single precision circulates and for transfers to or from the  $\Sigma'$  bus or working register and the extended working register during double-precision circulates. Data flow between packages in an expanded word-length system is via the interconnected WRRT/WRLFT and XWRRT/XWRLFT terminals.

### 2.15.2 ARITHMETIC SHIFT FUNCTIONS (MICROPROGRAMMABLE)

Operation forms III, IV, V and VI provide the system designer with the capability of programming the following arithmetic shifts.

Form III — A single-precision arithmetic left or sign-protected right shift of the sum or difference of the A and B operands destined for either the WR or XWR.

Form IV — A single-precision arithmetic left or sign-protected right shift of the A operand destined for the  $\Sigma'$  bus.

Form V — A single-precision arithmetic left or sign-protected right shift of the WR or XWR contents.

Form VI — A double-precision arithmetic left or sign-protected right shift of the WR and XWR contents.

SN74S481 4-BIT-SLICE SCHOTTKY PROCESSOR ELEMENT

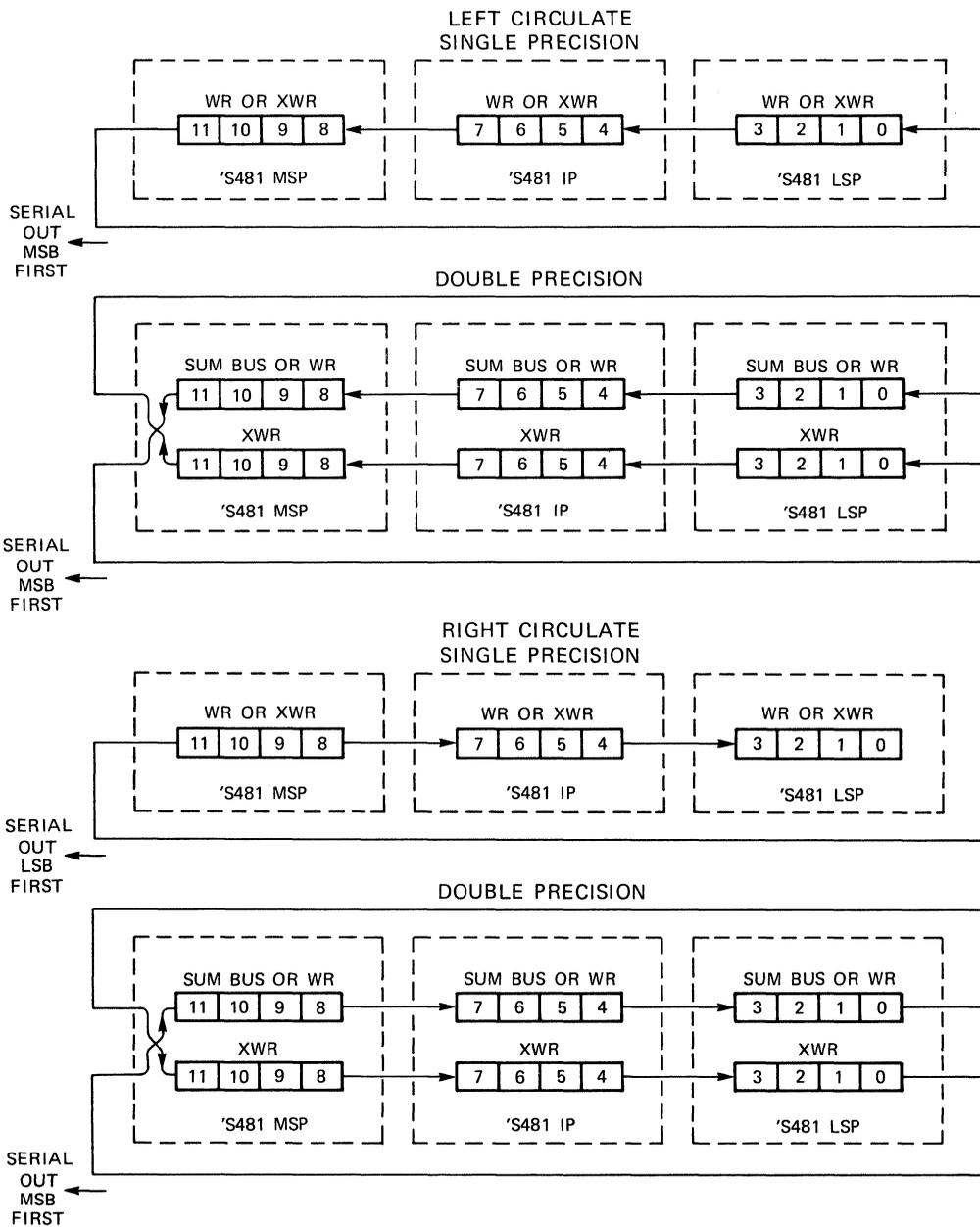


FIGURE 14 - CIRCULATE FUNCTIONS

A single-bit-position shift is accomplished on each clock with right-shift sign-protection and left shift LSB zero-fill operations controlled by the shift transfer multiplexers under direction of the resident operation and the position input. See Figure 15.

The remaining end conditions are handled on chip by the shift transfer multiplexers to interconnect the bit transfer mechanisms for transfers to or from the  $\Sigma'$  bus or working register and the extended working register during double-precision arithmetic shifts. Data flow between packages in an expanded word-length system is via the interconnected WRRT/WRLFT and XWRRT/XWRLFT terminals.

### 2.15.3 LOGICAL SHIFT FUNCTIONS (MICROPROGRAMMABLE)

Operation Forms II, III, IV, V and VI provide the system designer with the capability of programming the following logical shifts:

Form II – A double-precision left or right shift of the sum or difference of the A and B operands destined for the WR in conjunction with the XWR.

Form III – A single-precision left or right logical shift of the sum or difference of the A and B operands destined for the WR or the XWR.

Form IV – A single-precision left or right logical shift of the A operand destined for the  $\Sigma'$  bus.

Form V – A single-precision left or right logical shift of the WR or XWR contents.

Form VI – A double-precision left or right logical shift of the WR and XWR contents.

A single-bit-position shift is accomplished on each clock with MSB and LSB fill operations controlled by the shift transfer multiplexers under direction of the resident operation and the position input. See Figure 16.

The remaining end conditions are handled on chip by the shift transfer multiplexers to interconnect the bit transfer mechanisms for transfers to and from the  $\Sigma'$  bus or working register and the extended working register during double-precision logical shifts. Data flow between packages in an expanded word length system is via the interconnected WRRT/WRLFT and XWRRT/XWRLFT terminals.

### 2.16 DATA-OUT PORT MULTIPLEXER (DO MUX)

The data-out port multiplexer, Figure 17, provides selection for routing the contents of either the sum'-bus, working register, or extended working register to the parallel output port. Additionally, the multiplexer is equipped with 3-state outputs providing the capability to isolate the 'S481 from the system data bus. Source selections and high-impedance controls are detailed in Table 16.

Each data output is capable of sourcing 6.5 and sinking 10 milliamperes of drive current.

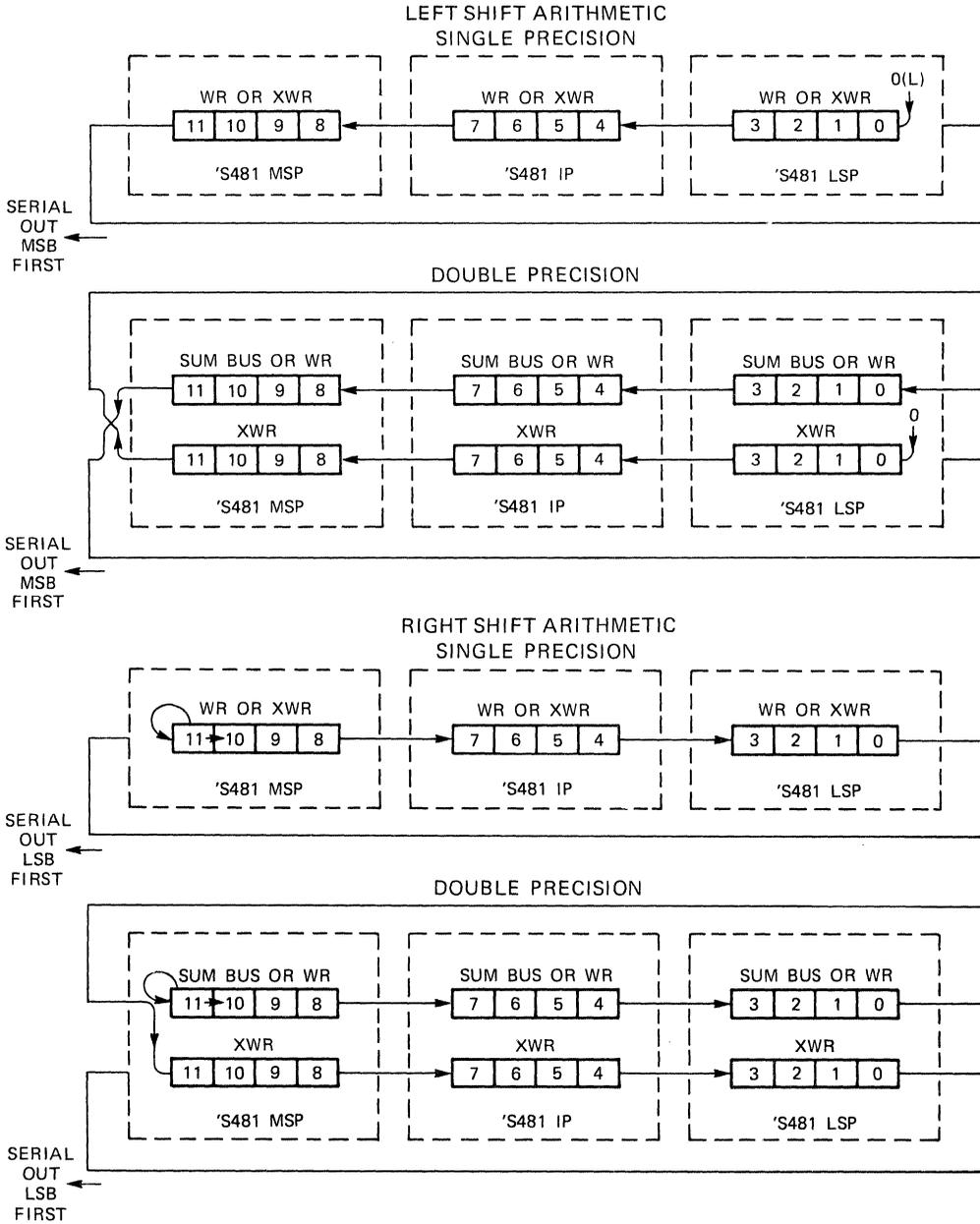
### 2.17 MEMORY AND PROGRAM COUNTERS

Dual counters provide the system designer with a processor element containing both an iteration counter and the capability of generating and/or storing locations of operands/data.

Either counter can be loaded or preset to any value or result from the sum bus in operations forms as follows:

OP FORM	SELECTABLE AS DESTINATION	
	PC	MC
I	Yes	Yes
III	No	Yes
VIII	Yes	No

SN74S481 4-BIT-SLICE SCHOTTKY PROCESSOR ELEMENT



1

FIGURE 15 - ARITHMETIC SHIFT FUNCTIONS

SN74S481 4-BIT-SLICE SCHOTTKY PROCESSOR ELEMENT

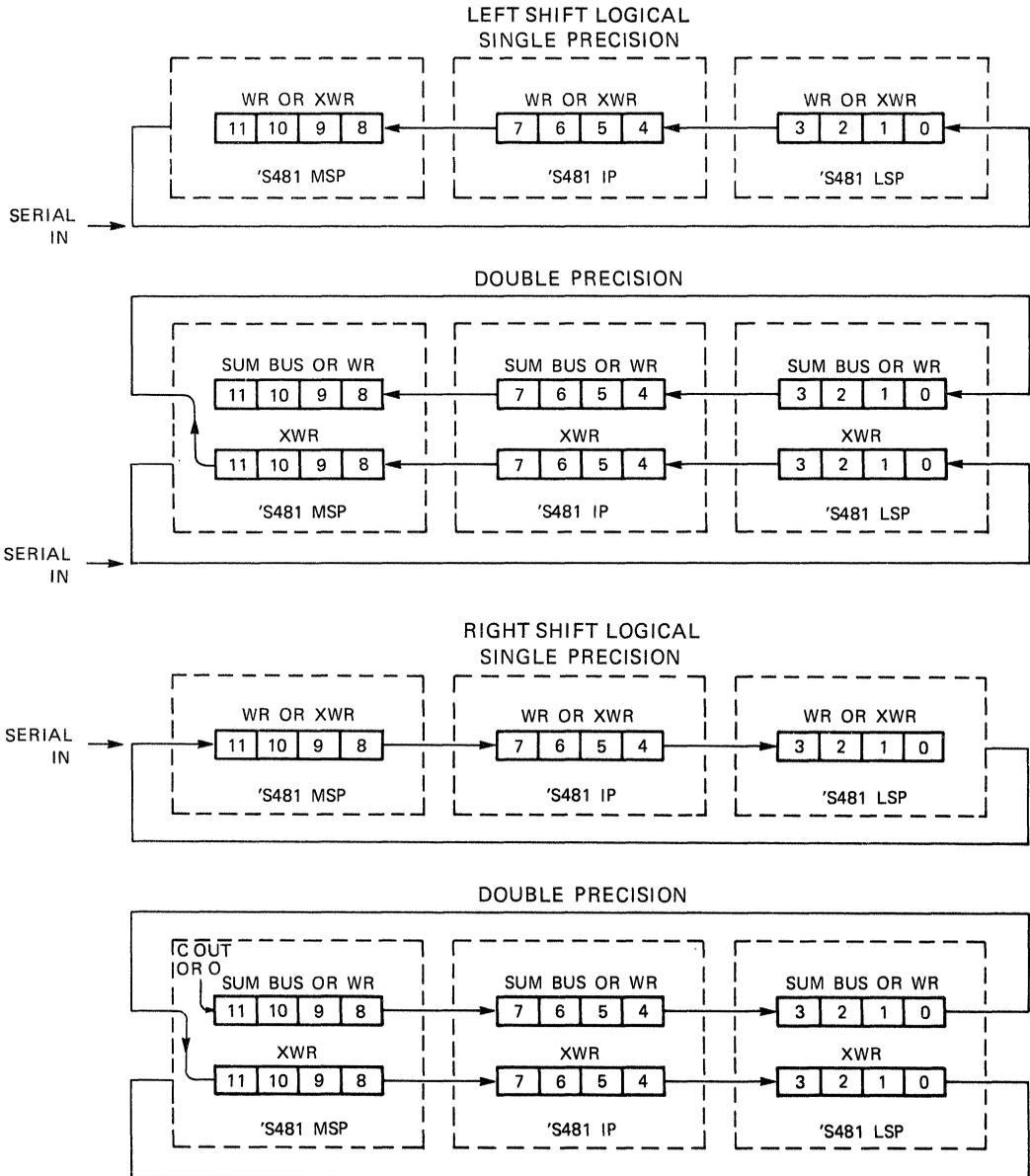


FIGURE 16 – LOGICAL SHIFT FUNCTIONS

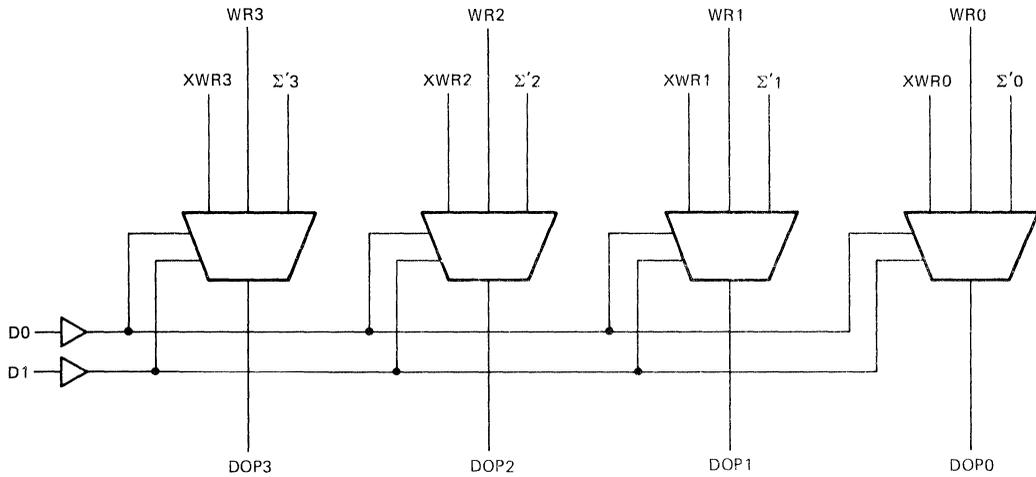


FIGURE 17 – DATA-OUT PORT MULTIPLEXER (DO MUX)

Under control of the position (POS) input and the resident operation code, the  $\overline{CCO}/OV$  output facilitates cascading the program and memory counters. In the least-significant and intermediate positions, the  $\overline{CCO}$  pins of lesser significant packages are connected to the  $\overline{CCI}$  pins of more significant packages to complete the counter interconnections to the bit-size of the processor element.

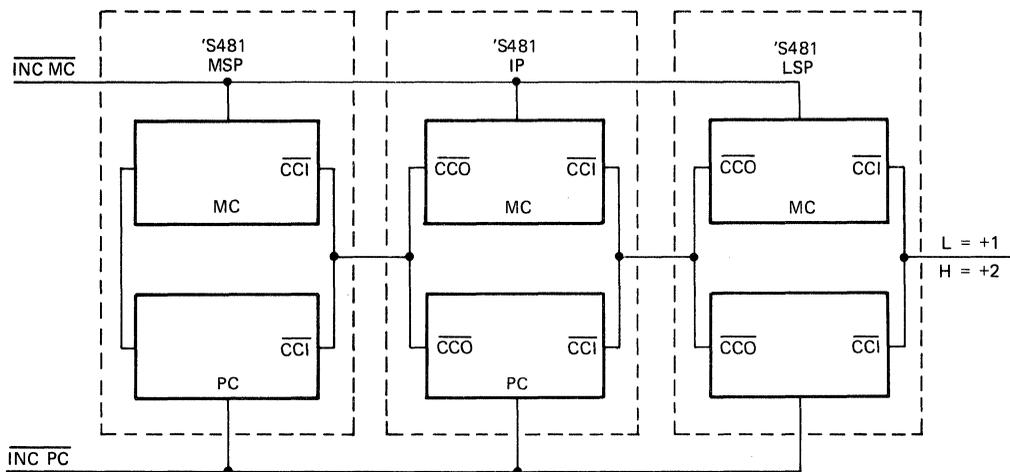
TABLE 16  
DATA-OUT PORT CONTROL

CONTROL INPUTS		SOURCE OR FUNCTION
D1	D0	
L	L	$\Sigma'$ -BUS
L	H	EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER
H	L	WORKING REGISTER
H	H	HIGH-IMPEDANCE

The functionally identical program and memory counters, sharing a common counter carry input ( $\overline{CCI}$ ) control pin and a common counter carry output ( $\overline{CCO}$ ) pin, feature individual control lines ( $\overline{INC PC}$ ,  $\overline{INC MC}$ ) which can be used to instruct either (but normally not both) or neither counter to increment on the next clock transition in any of the 14 operation forms. Additionally, the counter in the LSP, under command of the POS input, has the capability of incrementing its value by one or by two to facilitate the generation of even or odd address locations in a single clock cycle. Contents of the counters can be read out from the address out port asynchronously under control of the address output multiplexer (AO MUX) select input.

Typical counter functions with respect to package relative positions are shown in Figure 18.

In the MSP, the  $\overline{CCO}/OV$  output, as a result of the position (POS) control, becomes the ALU/shift overflow (OV) status output.



INPUTS			CK	COUNTER VALUE			
INC PC	INC MC	CCI		LSP MC	LSP PC	MSP, IP MC	MSP, IP PC
H	H	X	↑	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG
L	H	L	↑	NO CHG	+1	NO CHG	+1
L	H	H	↑	NO CHG	+2	NO CHG	NO CHG
H	L	L	↑	+1	NO CHG	+1	NO CHG
H	L	H	↑	+2	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG
X	X	X	L	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG
X	X	X	H	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG	NO CHG

H=HIGH LEVEL, L=LOW LEVEL, X=IRRELEVANT, ↑=LOW-TO-HIGH TRANSITION

FIGURE 18 – PROGRAM AND MEMORY COUNTER FUNCTIONS

## 2.18 ADDRESS-OUT PORT MULTIPLEXER (AO MUX)

The address-out port multiplexer, Figure 19, provides for direct parallel access to the contents of either the program or memory counter contents. A single line controls selection as shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17  
ADDRESS-OUT PORT CONTROL

CONTROL INPUT A0	COUNTER SELECTED
L	MEMORY
H	PROGRAM

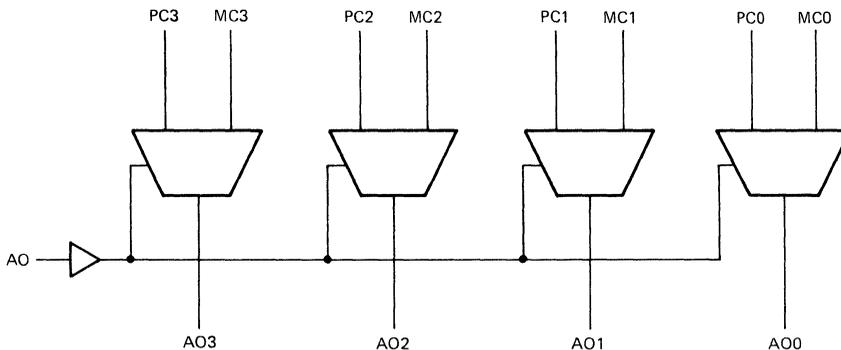


FIGURE 19 – ADDRESS-OUT PORT MULTIPLEXER (AO MUX)

## 2.19 EXPANDING THE WORD LENGTH

The 'S481 processor element contains on-chip personality circuitry designed specifically to minimize the external discrete components required to cascade 4-bit slices to form larger word lengths. At the processor-element level, three external resistors are all that is required: one to pull-up the open-collector outputs and two to establish the position control input voltage at the LSP. Figure 20 shows a typical 16-bit processor element and illustrates the parallel bus arrangements for I/O and control with an SN74S182 performing ALU look-ahead across the 16-bit word. Interconnectivity for the shift, arithmetic, and counter functions is accomplished by hardwiring the functions as shown.

At the system level, standard techniques commonly employed for power-supply bypass, termination of unused pins, and system grounding of high-performance Schottky TTL systems are recommended.

## 3. OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

### 3.1 MICRO/MACRO-OPERATIONS

The micro/macro-operations resident in the micro-decode logic array can be accessed with an eleven-bit operation-select word. Operational flexibility is maximized by the fact that the op-select word format has been defined individually for each of the 14 different operation forms.

Operation Forms I, II, and III are primarily ALU functions. Forms II and III combine logical or arithmetic shifting functions with the ALU result. Form II can be used for double-precision shifting. Sources, specific ALU function, shift format, and destinations are detailed for each op-select word format.

Forms IV, V, and VI perform either logical or arithmetic, bidirectional shifting of the single- and double-precision buses and registers.

Form VII can be used to compare the magnitude of A source to B source, or B source to A source.

Form VIII provides the capability to logically combine the values of the A and B sources.

Form IX zeros the  $\Sigma'$  bus with the effect of providing no operation.

Forms X through XIV are macroprogrammable operations which provide:

- a. CRC partial sum update (normally  $\frac{N}{2}$  clocks)
- b. Signed Divide ( $N + 3$  clocks)
- c. Unsigned Divide ( $N + 1$  clocks)
- d. N-bit-by-N-bit double-precision unsigned multiply ( $N$  clocks)
- e. N-bit-by-N-bit double-precision signed multiply ( $N$  clocks)

The 14 operation forms, symbols, and number of unique operations are detailed in Table 18.

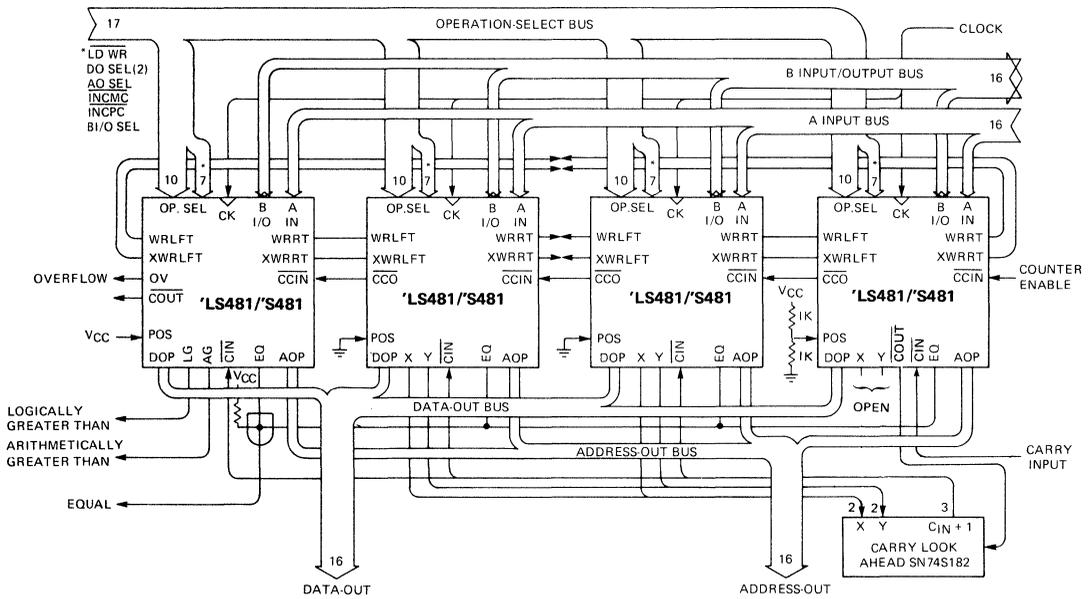


FIGURE 20 – TYPICAL 16-BIT PROCESSOR

TABLE 18 — OPERATION FORM, COMMAND FORMAT, AND TEST OUTPUTS

OPERATION FORM		COMMAND FORMAT										TEST OUTPUTS										
NO.	OPERATION	OP0 (7)†	OP1 (8)	OP2 (9)	OP3 (10)	OP4 (17)	OP5 (14)	OP6 (13)	OP7 (11)	OP8 (15)	OP9 (16)	LSP CTR (18)	MSP		ALL		MSP		MSP	MSP		
		LG (21)	AG (20)	EQ (23)	COUT (22)	X (21)	Y (20)	OVFL (37)	CCO (37)													
IA	(A + B + CIN) → Σ' BUS ONLY <sup>2</sup>	H	L	L	A SOURCE			B SOURCE			A' FNCT	B' FNCT	L = CARRY H = NO CARRY	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	COUT	X <sup>4</sup>	Y <sup>4</sup>	OVFL	CCO	
IB	(A + B + CIN) → REGISTER	L	REGISTER			LL = AI → A LH = H'S → A HL = BI → A HH = WR → A			LLL = BI → B LLH = H'S → B LHL = BI · WR → B LHH = WR → B HLL = BI · XWR → B HLH = XWR → B HHL = BI · PC → B HHH = PC → B			L = A → A' H = A → A'	L = B → B' H = B → B'	L = SUB H = ADD	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	COUT	X	Y	OVFL	CCO
IIA	(A + B + CIN) ≠ WR, XWR <sup>2</sup>	H	H	H	L	H	L	FUNCTION		B' SRC	A' SRC	SHIFT	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	COUT	X	Y	OVFL	CCO		
IIB	(B - A - 1) ≠ WR, XWR	H	H	H	L	H	L	L = A → A' H = A → A'		L = BI → B' H = BI → B'	L = AI → A' H = BI → A'	L = LFT H = RT	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	COUT	X	Y	OVFL	CCO		
III	(A + B + CIN) → REGISTER	H	H	L	H	A' SRC		REGISTER		B' SOURCE		SHIFT	TYPE	L = CARRY H = NO CARRY	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	COUT	X	Y	OVFL	CCO
IV	AI → Σ' BUS	H	H	H	L	H	H	REG OR AI		SHIFT		TYPE	AI≠ZERO	AI>ZERO	AI=ZERO	CIN	X	Y	L (FOR LSA OVFL)	CCO		
VA	WR ≠ WR	H	H	H	L	H	H	LL = AI → A' LH = WR → WR HL = XWR → XWR HH = WR → WR		LH = ARITH HL = ROTATE HH (NOT DEFINED)		L = LFT H = RT	AI≠ZERO	AI>ZERO	AI=ZERO	CIN	X	Y	L (FOR LSA OVFL)	CCO		
V	XWR ≠ XWR	H	H	H	L	H	H	HH = XWR → XWR		HH (NOT DEFINED)		L = LFT H = RT	AI≠ZERO	AI>ZERO	AI=ZERO	CIN	X	Y	L (FOR LSA OVFL)	CCO		
VI	WR, XWR ≠ WR, XWR	H	H	H	L	H	H	HH = WR → WR HH = XWR → XWR		HH (NOT DEFINED)		L = LFT H = RT	AI≠ZERO	AI>ZERO	AI=ZERO	CIN	X	Y	L (FOR LSA OVFL)	CCO		
VIIA	A: B (N1-N2)	H	H	H	L	L	B' SOURCE					A' SRC	OPER	H	N1>N2	N1>N2	N1=N2	-LG	X	Y	-	CCO
VIIB	B: A (N1-N2)	H	H	H	L	L	ISAME AS FORM I ABOVE					L = AI → A' H = WR → A'	L = A: B H = B: A	H	N1>N2	N1>N2	N1=N2	-LG	X	Y	-	CCO
VIIIA	NOR/AND LOGICAL OPERATIONS	H	FUNCTION			A' SRC	REG†		B SOURCE		A' FNCT	B' FNCT	REG†	Σ'≠ZERO	Σ'>ZERO	Σ'≠ZERO	-CIN	X	Y	L	CCO	
VIIIB	OR/AND LOGICAL OPERATIONS	H	LHL = NOR			L = AI → A'	LL = WR	LL = BI → B'	L = A → A'	L = B → B'	SEE UNDER OPS COLUMN											
VIIIC	EX OR/EX NOR LOGICAL OPERATIONS	H	LHH = OR			H = WR → A'	LH = XWR	LH = WR → B	H = A → A'	H = B → B'												
IX	NO OPERATION (ZERO → Σ' BUS)	H	H	H	H	H	H or L	H or L	H or L	H or L	H or L	H or L	L	L	H	-CIN	X	Y	L	CCO		
X	CRC ACCUMULATION	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L						X	Y	L	CCO	
XI	A. START	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	B. ITERATE (N-1 CLKS)	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	C. ITERATE FINISH	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	D. FIX REMAINDER	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
XII	E. ADJUST QUOTIENT	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	A. START	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	B. ITERATE (N-1 CLKS)	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
XIII	C. FINISH	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
	UNIGNED MULTIPLY	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										
XIV	SIGNED INTEGER MULTIPLY	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L										

AO SEL (42)	DO1 SEL (29)	DO2 SEL (30)	BI/O SEL (29)	LD WR (24)	INC/MC (35)	INC/PC (43)	CCI (44)	POS (19)
L MC	LL Σ' BUS	L OUTPUT	L AI → WR	L INC	L INC	LSP L: x 1	0 V = MID	
H PC	LH WR	H INPUT	H NO LOAD	H HOLD	H HOLD	LSP H: x 2	2.4 V = 1 SP	
	HL XWR					MID OR MSP	5 V = MSP	
	HH HI-Z					L CARRY		
						H NO CARRY		

PIN	DATA PORTS				BIT (2 <sup>n</sup> )	PIN ASSIGNMENTS	
	AI	BI/O	DOP	AOP		WRR T (26)	CK (45)
(6)	(46)	(34)	(38)	0 (LSB)	WRLFT (25)	Vcc (12)	
(5)	(47)	(33)	(39)	1	XWRR T (28)	GND (36)	
(4)	(11)	(32)	(40)	2	XWRLFT (27)		
(3)	(2)	(31)	(41)	3 (MSB)			

NOTES: 1. NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS ARE PIN NUMBERS  
 2. → DESTINED FOR ≠ SHIFTED AND DESTINED FOR  
 3. H = HIGH VOLTAGE LEVEL, L = LOW VOLTAGE LEVEL  
 4. X AND Y ARE CARRY LOOK-AHEAD FUNCTIONS  
 5. O IS OUTPUT ON LSP, I IS INPUT ON LSP  
 6. O IS OUTPUT ON MSP, I IS INPUT ON MSP  
 7. VOLTAGE VALUES ARE NOMINAL

### 3.2 OPERATION FORM I – ADD/SUBTRACT → REGISTER

Operation Form I is designed specifically to perform the addition or symmetrical subtraction of two operands. The operation form shown in Figure 21, is composed of two distinct capabilities:

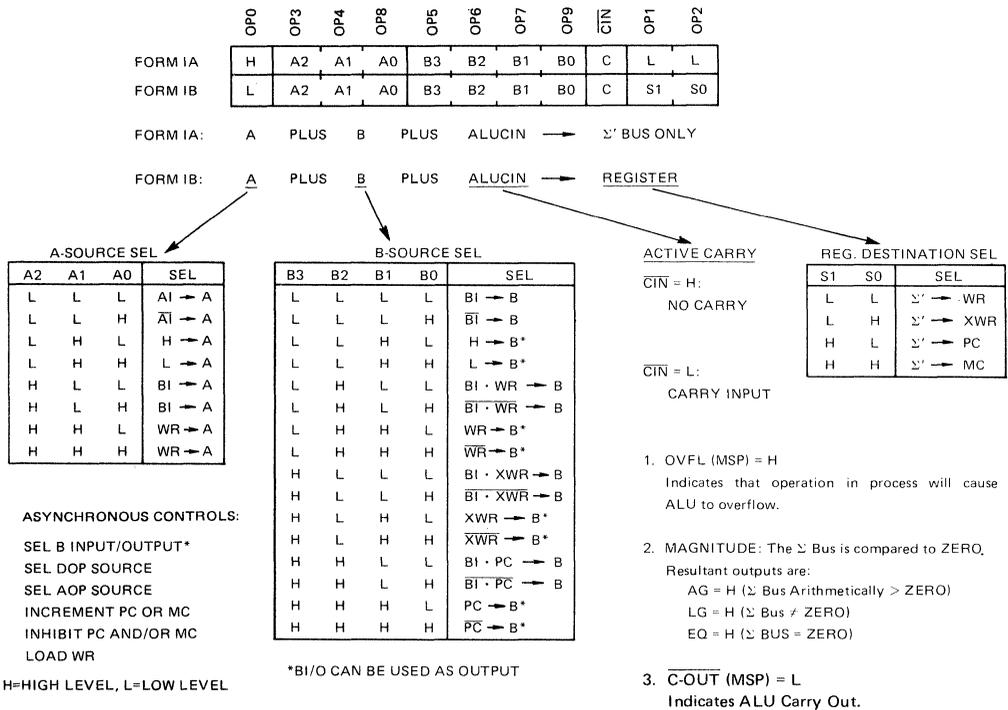


FIGURE 21 – FORM I—ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS: A PLUS B PLUS ALUCIN → { Σ' BUS REGISTER }

- a. Form IA provides the capability of adding or subtracting two operands and routing the results to the Σ' bus. Symbolically, this operation can be expressed as:

$$A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PLUS} \\ \text{MINUS} \end{array} \right\} B \text{ PLUS ALUCIN} \rightarrow \Sigma' \text{ BUS}$$

This form provides the capability of choosing from any one of the A and any one of the B sources listed in Figure 21 as the operands to accomplish the add/subtract. The example illustrated in Figure 22 utilizes the I/O capability of the B input/output port. Input data at the AI or B I/O is setup and then latched into the 'S481 A or B input latch on the negative transition of the 'S481 clock.

During Form IA operations, the contents of the extended working register are not changed and the working register may be saved or loaded directly. The program or memory counters under control of the asynchronous increment, inhibit, and LSP  $\bar{C}$ CI can be saved or either may be incremented by one or two. Sources for the DOP and AOP are also selectable.

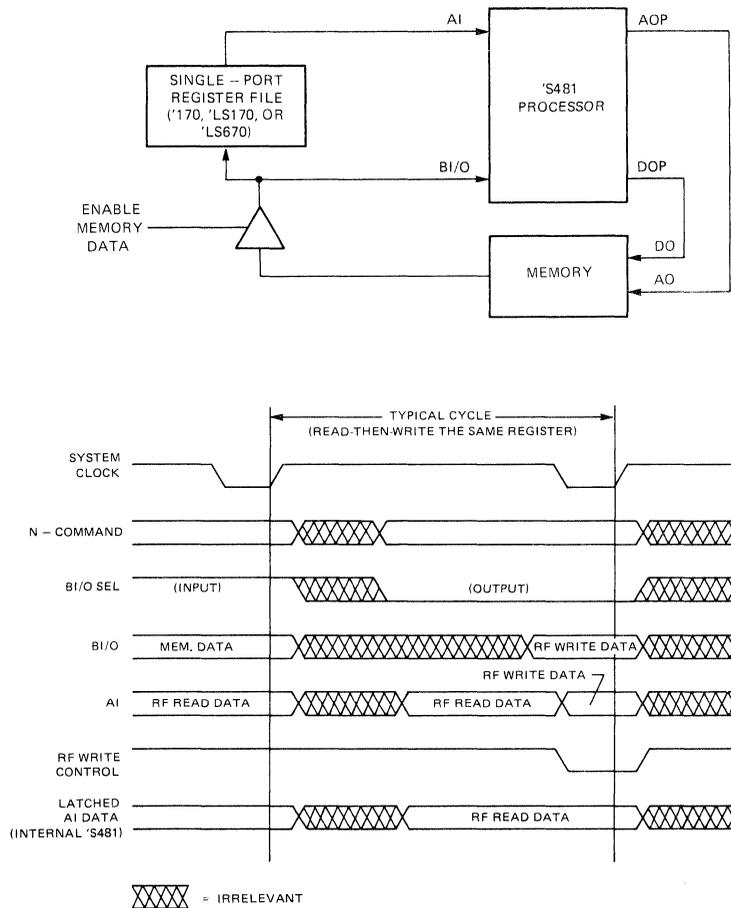


FIGURE 22 – 'S481 OPERATION WITH SINGLE-PORT REGISTER FILE

The overflow and magnitude status lines are active as enumerated in Figure 21.

- b. Form 1B provides the capability of adding or subtracting two operands and routing the results to one of the four 'S481 storage destinations: the working register (WR), the extended working register (XWR), the program counter (PC), or the memory counter (MC). Symbolically, this operation can be expressed as:

$$A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PLUS} \\ \text{MINUS} \end{array} \right\} B \text{ PLUS ALUCIN} \rightarrow \text{REGISTER}$$

This form provides the capability of choosing from any one of the A and any one of the B sources listed in Figure 21 as the operands to accomplish the add/subtract.

### 3.3 OPERATION FORM II – ADD/SUBTRACT WITH DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFT

Operation Form II is designed specifically to perform one of two classical iterations used frequently to implement microprogrammed multiply and divide algorithms. This form provides the system designer with the capability of selecting a single microinstruction which will complete both the add-and-shift or subtract-and-shift functions in a single clock cycle. Available microinstructions are illustrated in Figure 23. Symbolically, Form II operations can be represented as:

(A PLUS B PLUS ALUCIN)                      SHIFTED → WR, XWR  
 (B MINUS A MINUS 1)                      SHIFTED → WR, XWR

Hardwired algorithms for double-precision multiply and divide routines can be selected in operation forms XI, XII, XIII, or XIV.

During Form II operations the status, overflow, and asynchronous controls are the same as described for Form I.

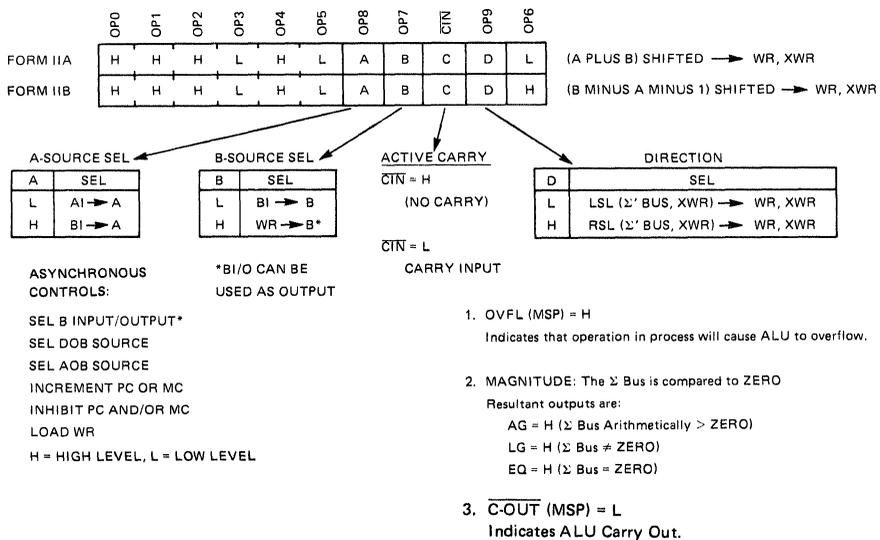


FIGURE 23 – FORM II—ARITHMETIC WITH DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFT

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix} \right\}$  PLUS  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} B \\ A \end{matrix} \right\}$  PLUS CARRY    SHIFTED → WR, XWR  
 (MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE SHIFT OPERATIONS WITHOUT AUTOMATIC CONTROL)

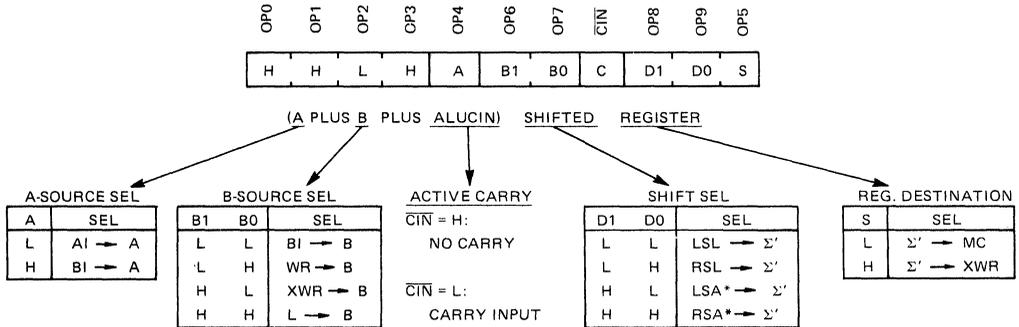
### 3.4 OPERATION FORM III – ADD WITH SINGLE-PRECISION SHIFT

Operation Form III is a universal microinstruction providing the designers with the capability of performing an add-and-shift function in a single clock cycle. Sources and destinations are shown in Figure 24. Also enumerated are the shift functions which are selectable as part of the microinstruction.

Magnitude and overflow status indicators are active as enumerated in Figure 24. Form III can be represented symbolically as:

(A PLUS B PLUS ALUCIN) SHIFTED → XWR, OR MC

During Form III operation the contents of the working register are not changed unless an asynchronous load is selected. If not selected as the destination, the extended working register will be saved. The memory counter can be the operand destination, or it and the program counter can be saved, or one can be incremented by one or two on selection. Sources for the DOP and AOP are also selectable.



**ASYNCHRONOUS CONTROLS:**

- SEL B INPUT/OUTPUT
- SEL DOB SOURCE
- SEL AOB SOURCE
- INCREMENT PC OR MC
- INHIBIT PC AND/OR MC
- LOAD WR

H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL

1. OVFL (MSP) = H Indicates that the shift operation in process will cause the selected register to overflow.
2. \*MAGNITUDE: During LSA or RSA, A plus C (N1) is compared to B (N2); during the remaining operations, the Σ Bus is compared to ZERO. Resultant outputs are:  
 AG = H (N1 ARITHMETICALLY > N2) or (Σ BUS ARITHMETICALLY > ZERO)  
 LG = H (N1 > N2) or (Σ BUS ≠ ZERO)  
 EQ = H (N1 = N2) or (Σ BUS = ZERO)
3. COUT (MSP) = L Indicates ALU Carry Out.

**FIGURE 24 – FORM III—ARITHMETIC WITH SINGLE-PRECISION SHIFT  
(A PLUS B PLUS ALUCIN) SHIFTED → XWR OR MC**

**3.5 OPERATION FORM IV – AI SHIFTED → Σ' BUS**

Operation Form IV is designed specifically for performing a single bit-position logical, arithmetic, or circular shift of the data applied at the A input port. This single clock operation can be used to shift information residing in any of the external working memory register locations simply by enabling the output capability of the BI/O port and writing the shifted word back into the same (or any other selected) memory location.

Asynchronous controls are the same as described for Operation Form IA, and the magnitude status lines are active and overflow is active during left-shift arithmetic (LSA) operation as enumerated in Figure 25.

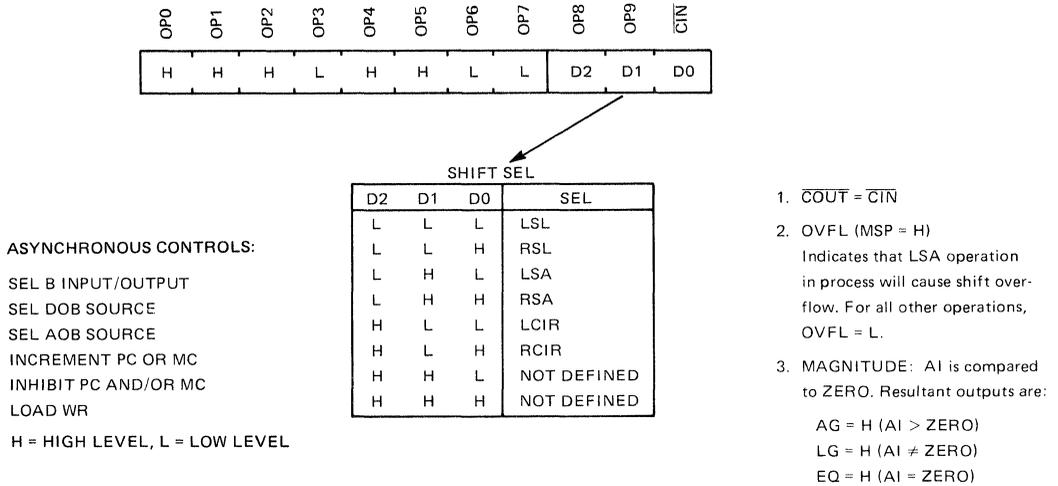


FIGURE 25 – FORM IV–AI SHIFTED →  $\Sigma'$  BUS

### 3.6 OPERATION FORM V – SINGLE-LENGTH SHIFT

Operation Form V performs a single-bit position, logical, arithmetic, or circular shift of either the working register or extended working register. Magnitude status indicators are active and overflow is active during left-shift arithmetic (LSA) operations as enumerated in Figure 26. Asynchronous controls are the same as described for Operation Form IA.

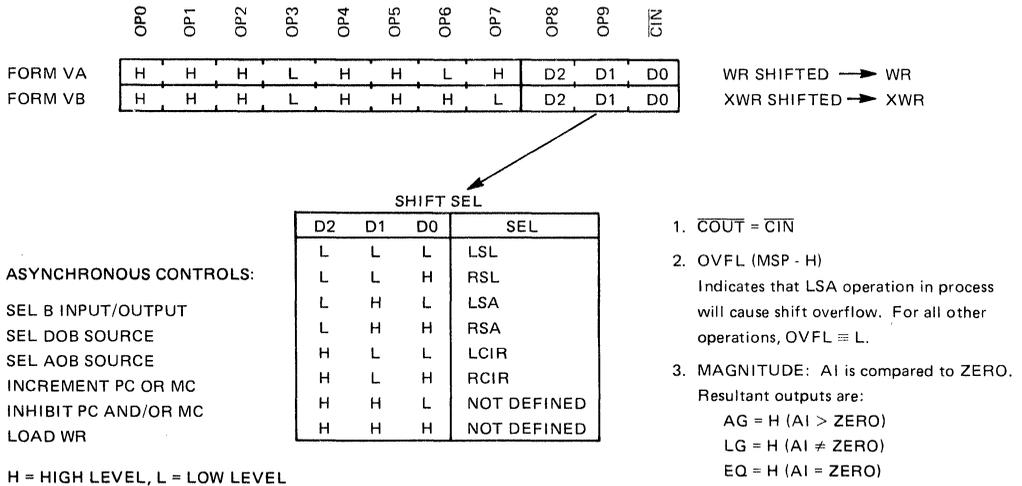


FIGURE 26 – FORM V:  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} WR \\ XWR \end{matrix} \right\}$  SHIFTED →  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} WR \\ XWR \end{matrix} \right\}$

### 3.7 OPERATION FORM VI – DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS

Operation Form VI performs a double-precision logical, arithmetic, or circular shift of a double-length word residing in the working register and extended working register. Magnitude status indicators are active and overflow is active during left-shift arithmetic (LSA) operations as enumerated in Figure 27. Asynchronous controls are the same as described for operation form IA.

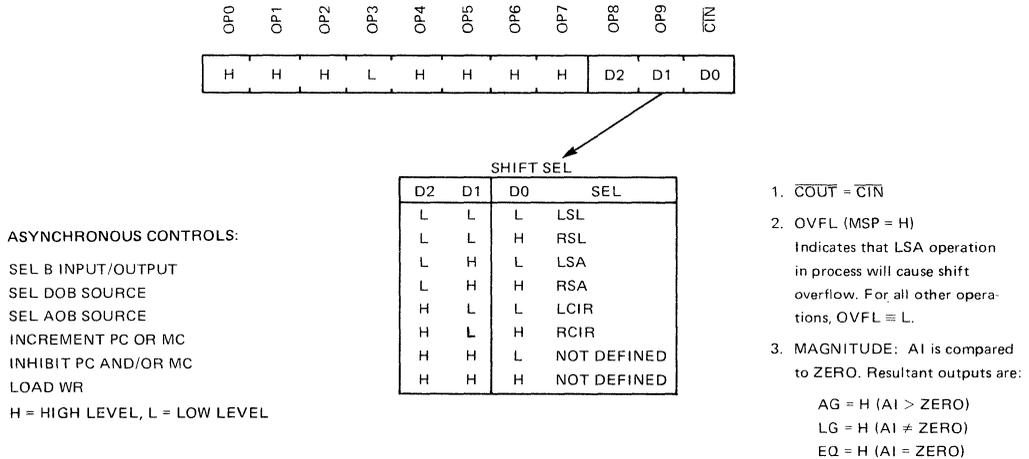


FIGURE 27 – FORM VI—DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS: (WR, XWR)SHIFTED →(WR, XWR)

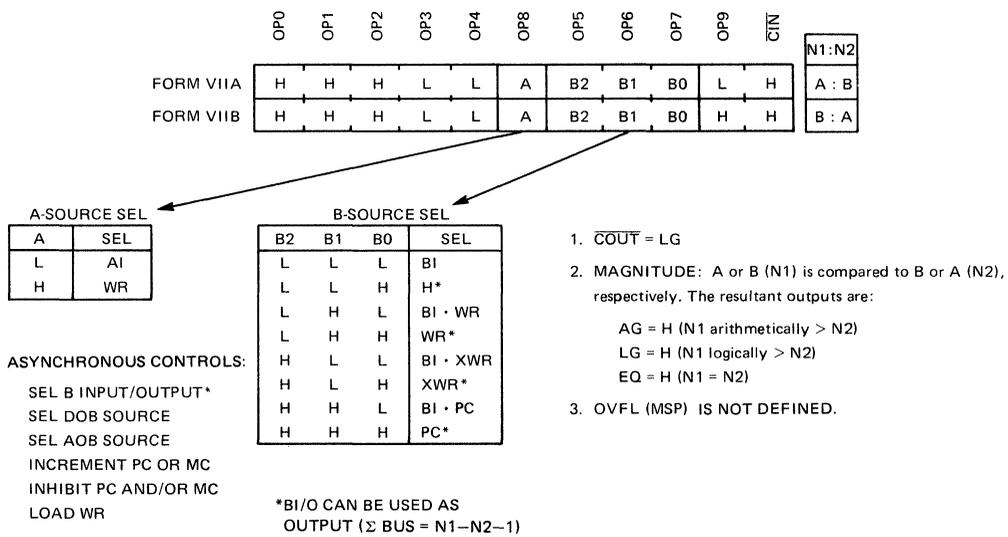
### 3.8 OPERATION FORM VII – COMPARE (A:B OR B:A)

Operation Form VII is designed specifically to provide the system designer with the capability of symmetrically comparing either operands A-to-B or operands B-to-A. The operands selectable are enumerated in Figure 28 as the A source select or B source select. The carry output, overflow, and magnitude status lines decode and indicate the logical and arithmetic relationship of the operands being compared as shown in Figure 28. Asynchronous controls are the same as described for Operation Form IA.

### 3.9 OPERATION FORM VIII – LOGICAL FUNCTIONS

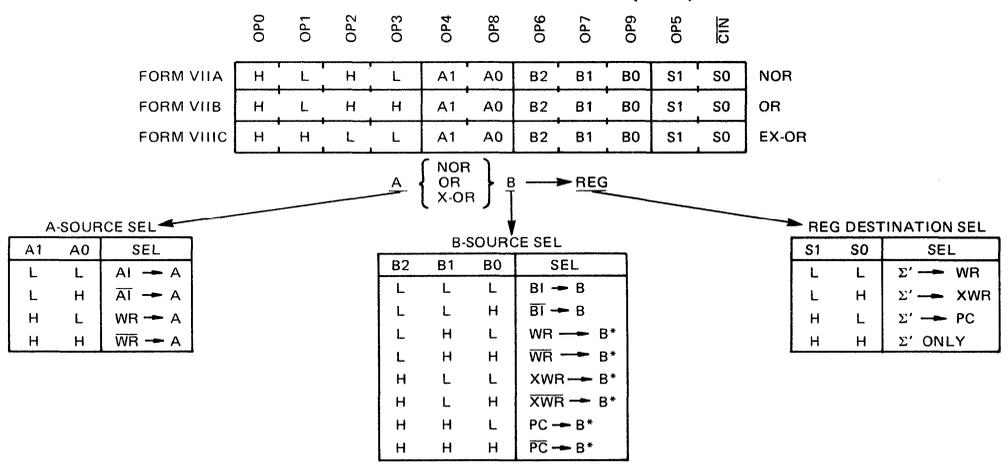
The ALU with its carry circuit functionally inactivated in Form VIII operations can be microprogrammed in conjunction with the source operands to perform any of the possible combinatorial Boolean functions on two binary variables. See Figure 29. Simple transfer functions are performed with the arithmetic operations in Form I, and combinatorial transfer and shift operations are available in Form III.

As with the arithmetic operations, a highly flexible source selection extends performance of single clock combinatorial logical operations between two (external) operands applied at the A and B input ports, or combinations of resident data in 'S481 registers or counters can be combined logically with another register or external source. The specific combinations selectable are enumerated in the following paragraphs.



H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL

FIGURE 28 – FORM VII—COMPARE:  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A : B \\ B : A \end{matrix} \right\}$



ASYNCHRONOUS CONTROLS: SEL B INPUT/OUTPUT\*  
 SEL DOB SOURCE  
 SEL AOB SOURCE  
 INCREMENT PC OR MC  
 INHIBIT PC AND/OR MC  
 LOAD WR

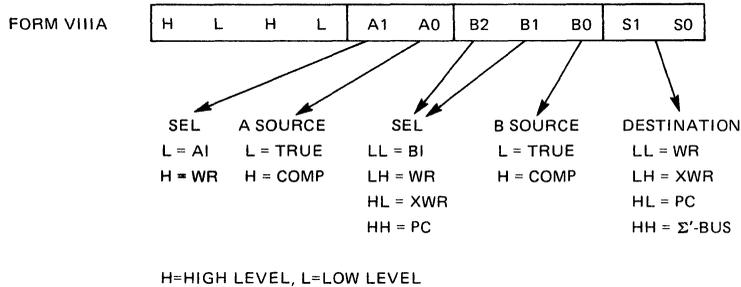
H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL

1. OVFL = LOW
2.  $\overline{COUT} = CIN$
3. MAGNITUDE: The  $\Sigma$  Bus is compared to ZERO.  
 Resultant outputs are:  
 $AG = H$  ( $\Sigma$  Bus Arithmetically > ZERO)  
 $LG = H$  ( $\Sigma$  Bus  $\neq$  ZERO)  
 $EQ = H$  ( $\Sigma$  Bus = ZERO)

FIGURE 29 – FORM VIII—LOGICAL OPERATIONS:  $A \left\{ \begin{matrix} NOR \\ OR \\ X-OR \end{matrix} \right\} B \rightarrow REGISTER$

### 3.9.1 NOR/AND Logical Operations

Operation Form VIII A can be used to perform the NOR or AND logical combination of two selectable operands and route the results to one of four destinations. The operation microcode is:



As shown above, the A and B sources are selectable by the A1, B1, and B2 bits in their true or complementary form (bits A0, B0) to facilitate performing the NOR, mixed NOR/AND, and the AND functions. As implemented, see Figure 30, the NOR function is performed when the sources are both true, mixed NOR/AND functions are performed with one source complemented, and the AND function is performed when both sources are selected in their complement form. Both implementation and other/equal logic symbols are shown in Figure 30. Also provided are the function tables and Boolean equations.

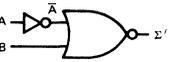
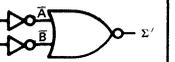
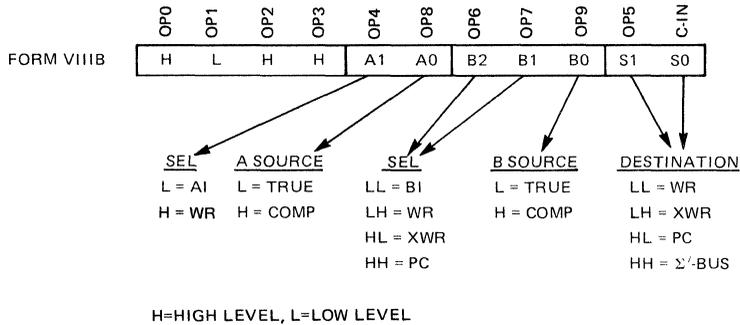
	SELECTIONS AVAILABLE																																																																																			
	TRUE	A = COMP	B = COMP	A and B = COMP																																																																																
IMPLEMENTATION																																																																																				
FUNCTION TABLES (H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL)	<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = OP9 = L</p>	A	B	Σ'	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><th>A</th><th><math>\bar{A}</math></th><th>B</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = H, OP9 = L</p>	A	$\bar{A}$	B	Σ'	L	H	L	L	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><th>B</th><th><math>\bar{B}</math></th><th>A</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = L, OP9 = H</p>	B	$\bar{B}$	A	Σ'	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>\bar{A}</math></th><th><math>\bar{B}</math></th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = OP9 = H</p>	A	B	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{B}$	Σ'	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	H
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OTHER OR EQUAL SYMBOLS	 <p>NOR</p>	 <p>MIXED</p>	 <p>MIXED</p>	 <p>AND</p>																																																																																
BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS	$\Sigma' = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$	$\Sigma' = A\bar{B}$	$\Sigma' = \bar{A}B$	$\Sigma' = AB$																																																																																

FIGURE 30 – FORM VIII A NOR/AND LOGICAL OPERATIONS

### 3.9.2 OR/NAND Logical Operations

Operation Form VIII B can be used to perform the OR or NAND logical combination of two selectable operands and route the results to one of four destinations. The operation microcode is:



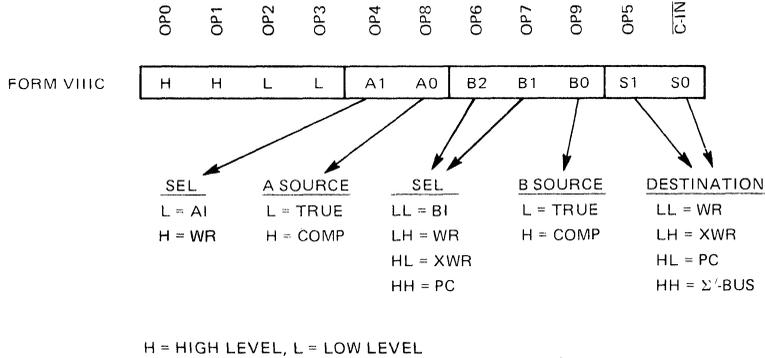
As shown above, the A and B sources are selectable by the A1, B1, and B2 bits in their true or complementary form (bits A0, B0) to facilitate performing the OR, mixed OR/NAND, and the NAND functions. As implemented, see Figure 31, the OR function is performed when the sources are both true, mixed OR/NAND functions are performed with one source complemented, and the NAND function is performed when both sources are selected in their complement form. Both implementation and other/equal logic symbols are shown in Figure 31. Also provided are the function tables and Boolean equations.

	SELECTIONS AVAILABLE																																																																																			
	TRUE	A = COMP	B = COMP	A and B = COMP																																																																																
IMPLEMENTATION																																																																																				
FUNCTION TABLES (H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>Σ'</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = OP9 = L</p>	A	B	Σ'	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>Ā</td><td>B</td><td>Σ'</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = H, OP9 = L</p>	A	Ā	B	Σ'	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>B</td><td>B̄</td><td>A</td><td>Σ'</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = L, OP9 = H</p>	B	B̄	A	Σ'	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>Ā</td><td>B̄</td><td>Σ'</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = OP9 = H</p>	A	B	Ā	B̄	Σ'	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	L
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A	B	Ā	B̄	Σ'																																																																																
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H	H	L	L	L																																																																																
OTHER OR EQUAL SYMBOLS	 OR	 MIXED	 MIXED	 NAND																																																																																
BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS	$\Sigma' = A + B$	$\Sigma' = \bar{A} + B$	$\Sigma' = A + \bar{B}$	$\Sigma' = \bar{A}\bar{B}$																																																																																

FIGURE 31 – FORM VIII B OR/NAND LOGICAL OPERATIONS

### 3.9.3 Exclusive-OR/Exclusive-NOR Logical Operations

Operation Form VIII C can be used to perform the exclusive-OR/exclusive-NOR logical combination of two selectable operands and route the results to one of four destinations. The operation microcode is:



As shown above, the A and B sources are selectable by the A1, B1, and B2 bits in their true or complementary form (bits A0, B0) to facilitate both exclusive-OR and exclusive-NOR operations. As implemented, see Figure 32, the exclusive-NOR function is performed when the sources are both true or both complemented. When either the A or the B source (not both) are complemented, the exclusive-OR function is performed. Both implementation and other/equal logic symbols are shown in Figure 32. Also provided are the function tables and Boolean equations.

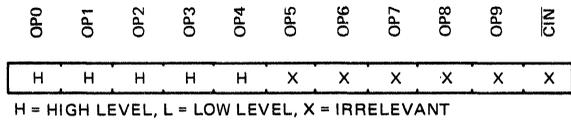
	ALL TRUE OR ALL COMPLEMENT SOURCES	ONE SOURCE COMPLEMENTED																																																							
IMPLEMENTATION																																																									
FUNCTION TABLES (H = HIGH LEVEL, L = LOW LEVEL)	<table border="1"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = OP9 = L</p>	A	B	Σ'	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	<table border="1"> <tr><th>A</th><th><math>\bar{A}</math></th><th>B</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = H, OP9 = L</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>B</th><th><math>\bar{B}</math></th><th>A</th><th>Σ'</th></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>OP8 = L, OP9 = H</p>	A	$\bar{A}$	B	Σ'	L	H	L	L	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	L	B	$\bar{B}$	A	Σ'	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
A	B	Σ'																																																							
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H	L	H	L																																																						
OTHER OR EQUAL SYMBOLS	 EX-AND EX-NOR	 EX-OR EX-OR																																																							
BOOLEAN FUNCTIONS	$\Sigma' = A \oplus B$ $\Sigma = A \oplus B$	$\Sigma' = A \oplus B$ $\Sigma = A \oplus B$																																																							

FIGURE 32 – FORM VIII C EXCLUSIVE-OR/EXCLUSIVE-NOR OPERATIONS

### 3.10 OPERATION FORM IX – NO OP

Operation Form IX is designed specifically to clear the  $\Sigma'$  bus force AG and LG low, and force EQ high; and, during this operation form data in the 'S481 registers, counters and latches remain unchanged unless directed to do otherwise by the asynchronous control inputs as shown in Figure 33.

The memory or program counter can be incremented (by one or two) on each clock transition, or the working register can be loaded on each clock. Additionally, the B input/output can be specified, as well as sources for the address or data out ports. States of the carry and overflow outputs are not interrupted.



#### ASYNCHRONOUS CONTROLS:

SEL B INPUT/OUTPUT	
SEL DOB SOURCE	AG = ZERO
SEL AOB SOURCE	LG = ZERO
INCREMENT PC OR MC	EQ = HIGH
INHIBIT PC AND/OR MC	
LOAD WR	

FIGURE 33 – FORM IX–NO OPERATION: ZERO  $\rightarrow$   $\Sigma'$  BUS

### 3.11 OPERATION FORM X – CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHARACTER ACCUMULATION

Operation Form X is a macroinstruction which can be used to update a 16-bit cyclic redundancy character (CRC) partial sum in eight clock cycles, assuming 8-bit data characters. The updated CRC partial sum resides in the working register. The flow diagram of this algorithm is illustrated in Figure 34.

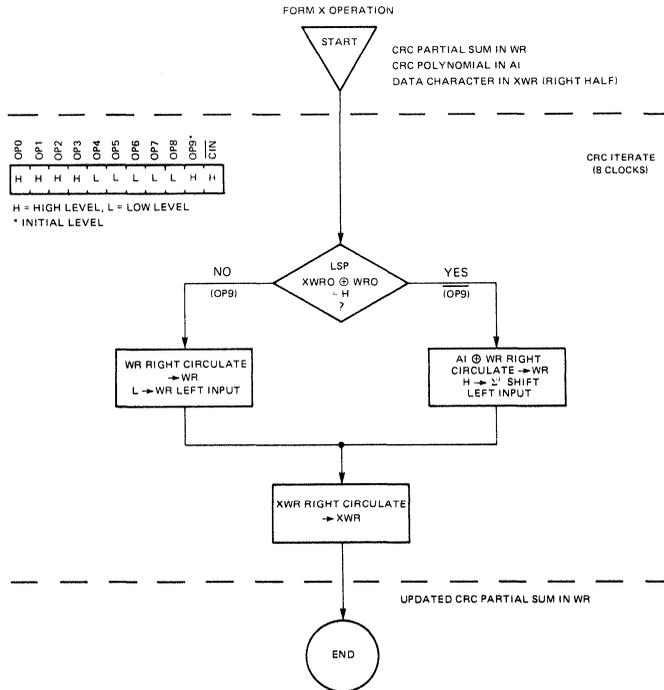


FIGURE 34 – CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHARACTER ACCUMULATION

Setup conditions include the existence or placement of the previous CRC partial sum in the working register, the CRC polynomial at the A input port, and the data character in the eight least significant bits of the extended working register. All decisions after setup are decoded on chip for each of the eight iterations. Microcontrol open-collector output OP9 of the LSP assumes control during the iterations to generate one of two microinstructions required to accomplish the CRC update.

### 3.12 OPERATION FORM XI – SIGNED INTEGER DIVIDE

Operation Form XI consists of the micro/macroinstructions needed to perform the signed division of a double length dividend by an N-bit divisor in N + 3 clock times. After the division routine the quotient will reside in the extended working register (XWR) and the remainder will be in the working register (WR). Negative results are in two's complement. The flow diagram of this algorithm is illustrated in Figure 35.

Setup conditions include the existence or placement of the double length dividend in the WR, XWR and application of the divisor at the A input port. To obtain a legitimate result, the divisor must not be arithmetically zero as indicated during the start command by the EQ output being low. The dividend must be of a nature that it could be generated by a signed multiply and add operation on the divisor. Status outputs LG, AG, C-OUT and OV are undefined, as is EQ after the start command.

After setup, all decisions are decoded on chip for start, iterate, iteration finish, fix remainder, and adjust quotient. The iterate macroinstruction (Form XIB) internally decodes the status of the stored signs, carry out, and working register and the OP8 and OP9 microcontrol open-collector outputs of the MSP assume control generating one of four microinstructions required to accomplish the signed divide.

### 3.13 OPERATION FORM XII – UNSIGNED DIVIDE

Operation Form XII consists of micro/macroinstructions needed to perform the unsigned division of a double length dividend by an N-bit divisor in N + 1 clock times. After the division routine the binary magnitude quotient will reside in the extended working register (XWR) and the binary magnitude remainder will be in the working register (WR). The flow diagram of this algorithm is illustrated in Figure 36.

Setup conditions include the existence or placement of the double length dividend in the WR, XWR; application of the divisor at the A input port and that the last operation was not a divide command. To obtain a legitimate result, the N-bit divisor must be logically greater than the most-significant N-bits resident in the working register. A direct status on the arithmetically-greater-than (AG) output indicates that a valid (start) [AG = H], or invalid (abort) [AG = L] setup condition exists.

After setup, all decisions are decoded on chip for start, iterate and finish. The iterate macroinstruction (Form XIIB) internally decodes the status of C-OUT or FORCE LOAD FLAG and the OP9 microcontrol open-collector output of the MSP assumes control generating one of two microinstructions required to accomplish the unsigned divide.

### 3.14 OPERATION FORM XIII – UNSIGNED MULTIPLY

Operation Form XIII consists of a macroinstruction which performs the unsigned multiplication of two N-bit words in N clock times. After the multiply routine the double length product is residing in the working register (most-significant N-bits) and the extended working register (least-significant N-bits). The flow diagram of this algorithm is illustrated in Figure 37.

Setup conditions include clearing the working register to all zeros, loading (not shifting) the multiplier into the extended working register, and applying the multiplicand at the A input port. Arithmetic shift commands must not occur between multiplier load and the first iteration. Status outputs (EQ, AG, LG, C-OUT and OV) are undefined during this algorithm.

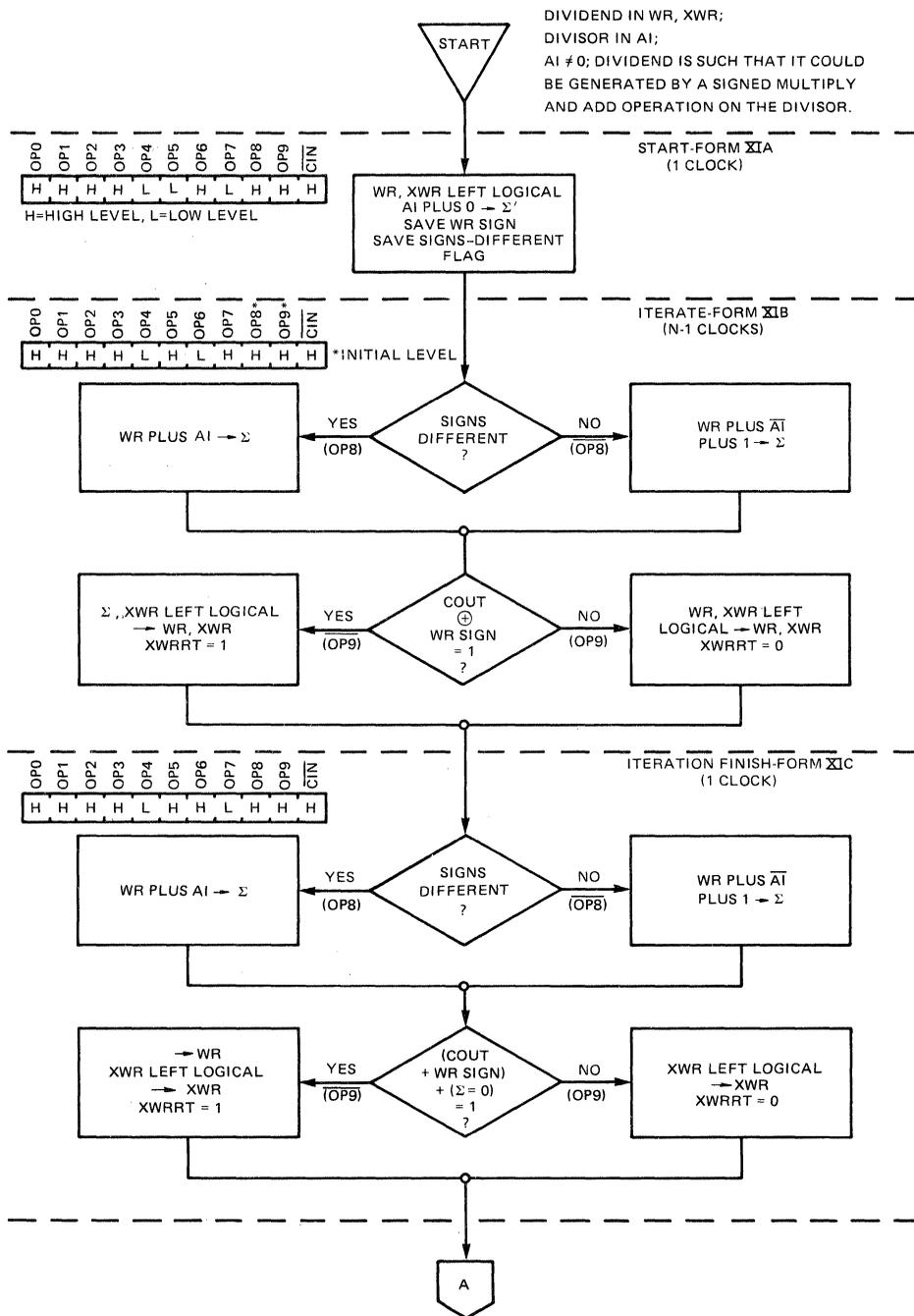


FIGURE 35 – FORM XI—SIGNED INTEGER DIVIDE (SHEET 1 OF 2)

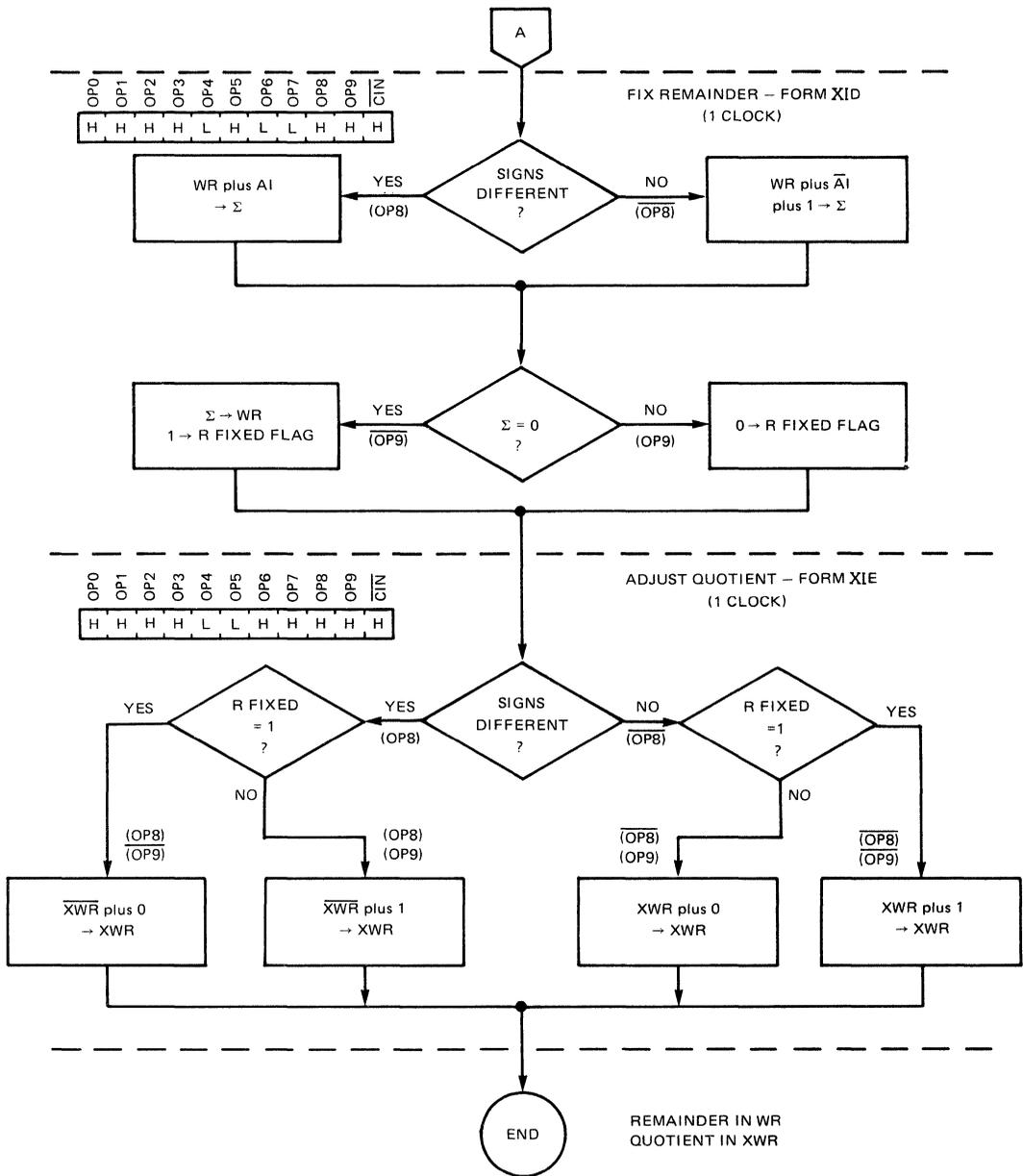


FIGURE 35 - FORM XI-SIGNED INTEGER DIVIDE (SHEET 2 OF 2)

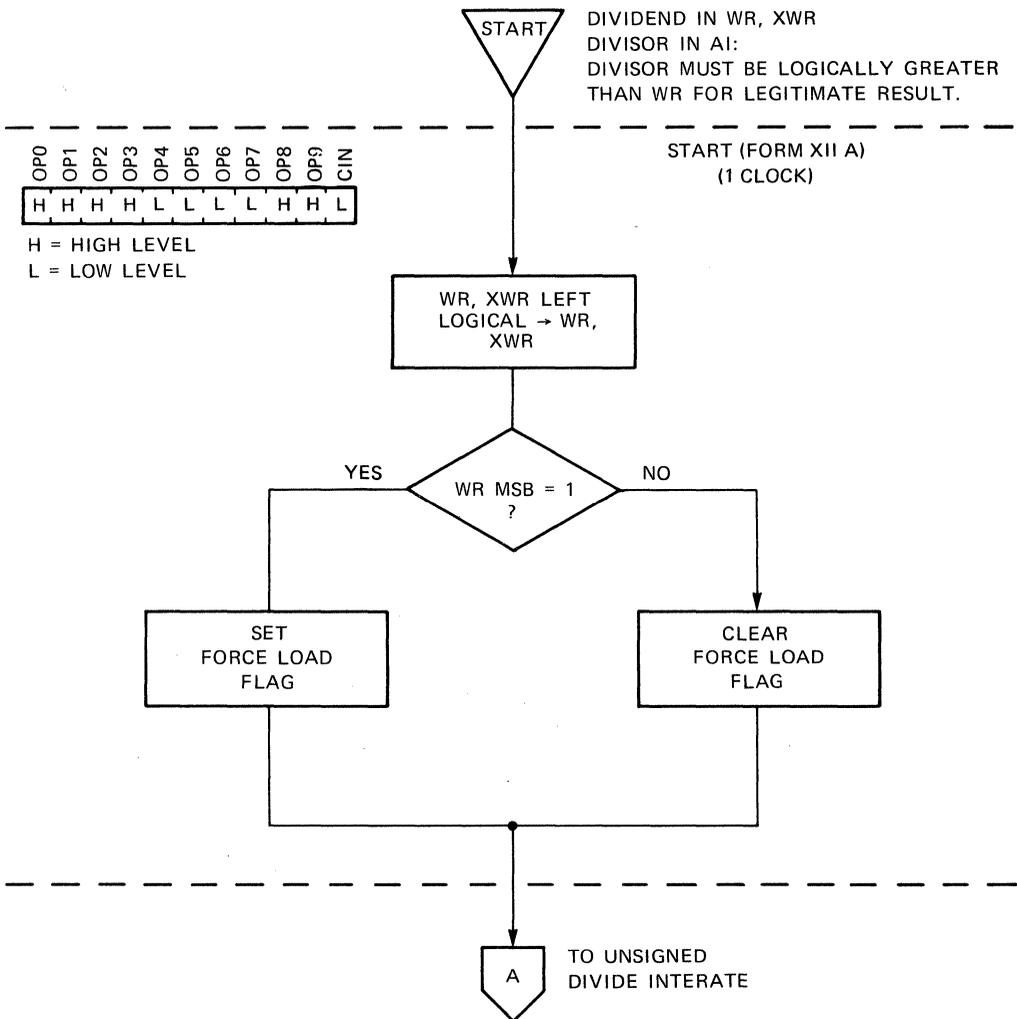


FIGURE 36 – FORM XII–UNSIGNED DIVIDE (SHEET 1 OF 2)

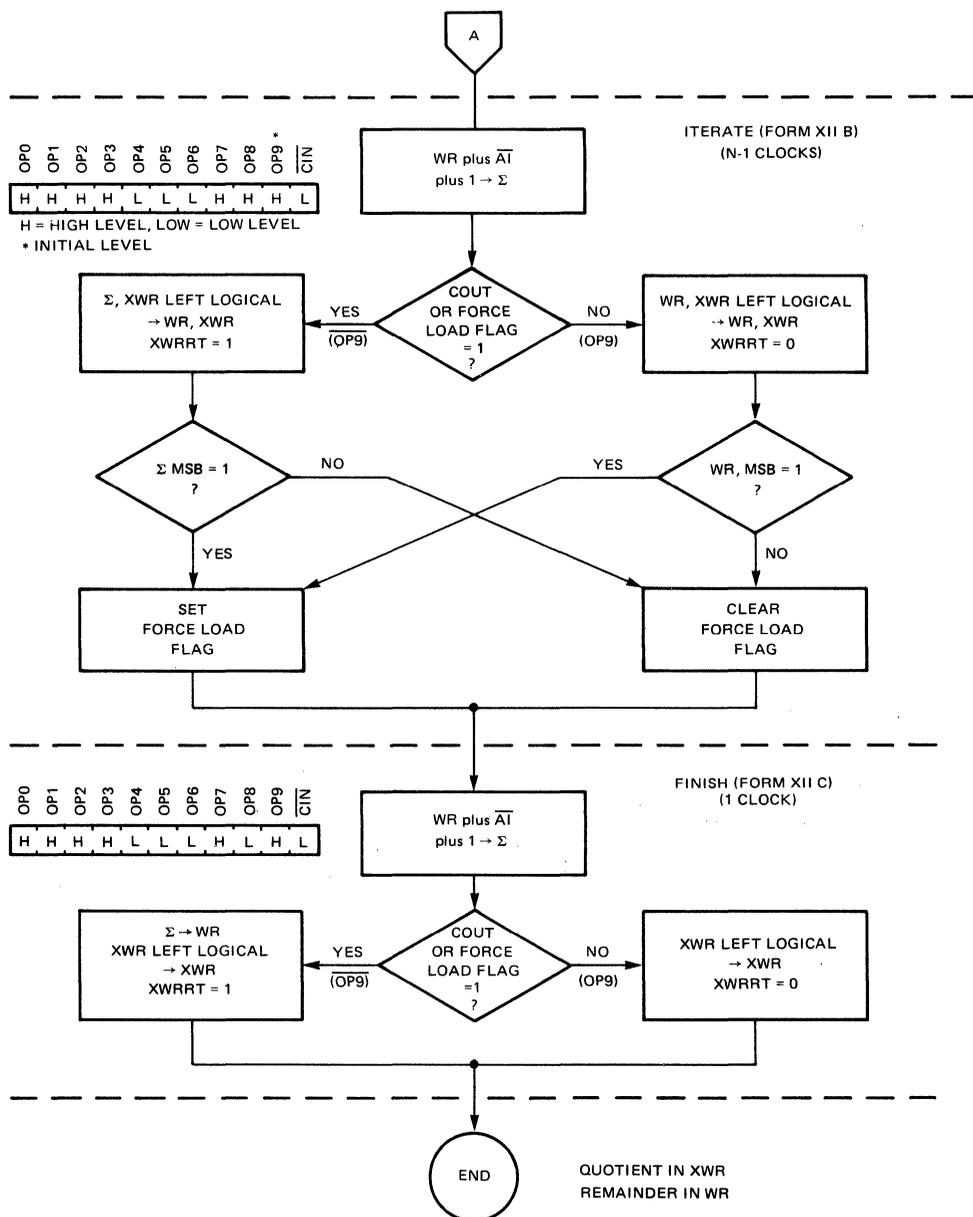


FIGURE 36 – FORM XII–UNSIGNED DIVIDE (SHEET 2 OF 2)

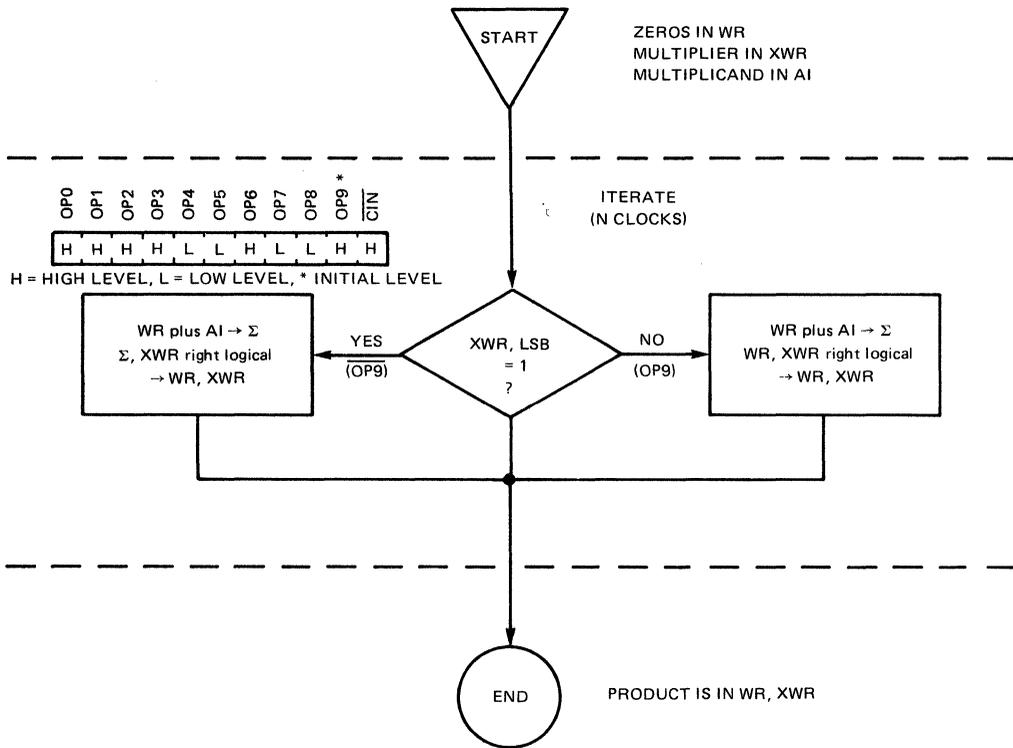


FIGURE 37 – FORM XIII—UNSIGNED MULTIPLY

The iterate macroinstruction internally decodes the status of the XWR LSB and the OP9 microcontrol open-collector output of the MSP assumes control generating one of two microinstructions required to accomplish the unsigned multiply.

### 3.15 OPERATION FORM XIV – SIGNED INTEGER MULTIPLY

Operation Form XIV consists of a macroinstruction which performs the signed multiplication of two N-bit signed integers in N clock times. After the multiply routine, the double precision signed product resides in the working register (most-significant N-bits) and the extended working register (least-significant N-bits). Negative products are in two's complement. The flow diagram of this algorithm is illustrated in Figure 38.

Setup conditions include clearing the working register to all zeros, loading (not shifting) the multiplier into the extended working register, and applying the multiplicand at the A input port. Arithmetic shifts must not occur between multiplier load and the first iteration. Status outputs (EO, AG, LG, C-OUT, and OV) are undefined during this algorithm.

The iterate macroinstruction internally decodes the status of the multiplier (XWR) sign-bit flag, the multiplier LSB, and the multiplier LSB flag and the OP8 and OP9 microcontrol open-collector outputs of the MSP assume control generating one of four microinstructions required to accomplish the signed multiply.

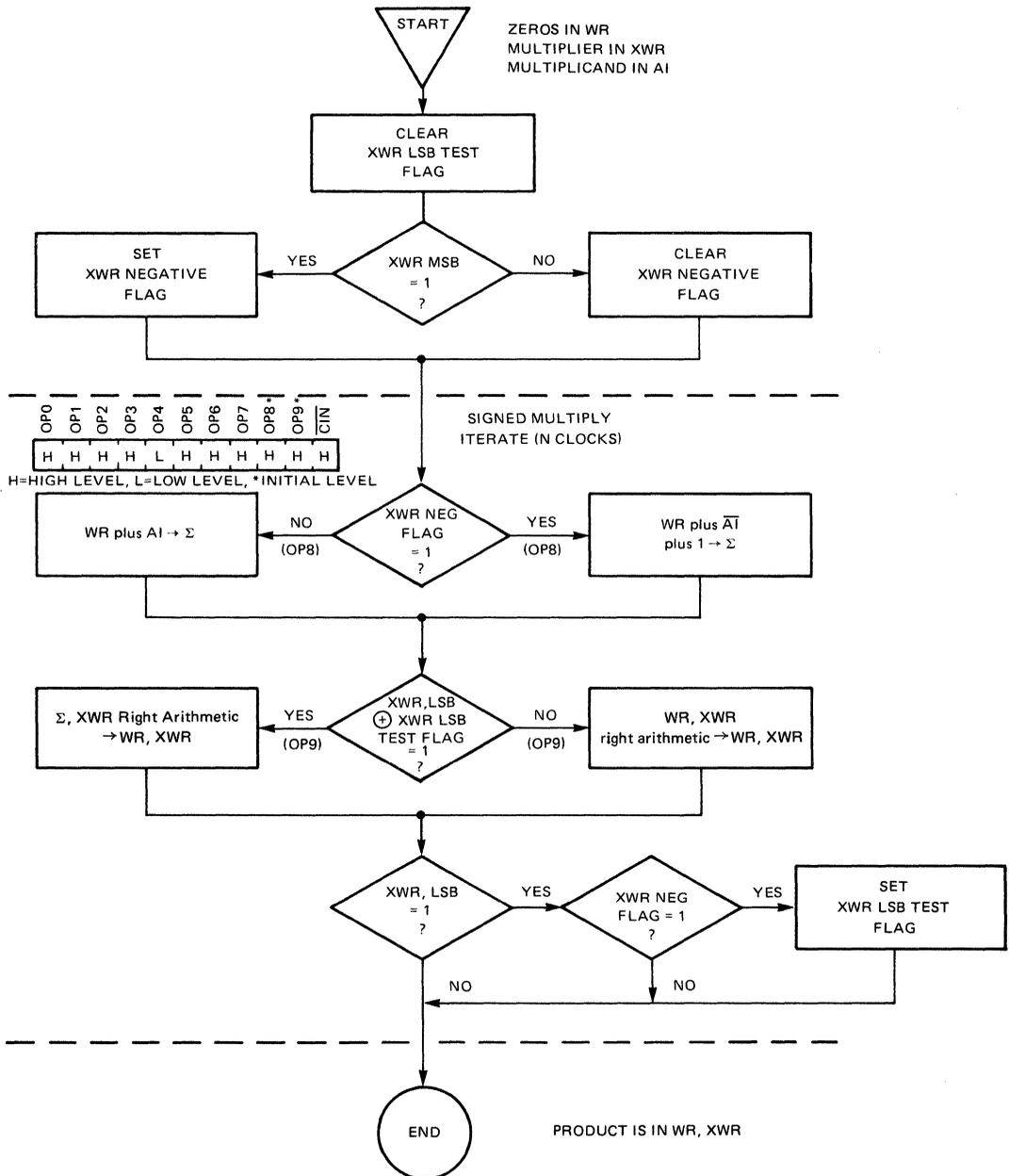


FIGURE 38 – FORM XIV—SIGNED INTEGER MULTIPLY

## 4. SPECIFICATIONS

Recommended operating conditions, electrical characteristics, and switching characteristics are provided in Tables 19 through 21.

**TABLE 19  
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

		SN54LS481			SN74LS481			SN74S481			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output voltage at EQ, OP8, OP9; $V_O$				5.5			5.5			5.5	V
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	AOP, BI/O, DOP, $\overline{CCO}/OV$ , $\overline{COUT}$			10			10			10	mA
	EQ, OP8, OP9			8			8			8	
	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT			4			4			4	
	X/LG, Y/AG			16			16			16	
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	BI/O, DOP			2			6.5			6.5	mA
	All other outputs or I/O except EQ, OP8, OP9			1			1			1	
Width of clock pulse, $t_W$	High logic level			35			35			35	ns
	Low logic level			25			25			25	
Clock frequency				7			8			10	MHz
Setup time, $t_{SU}$	AI, BI/O Latch			25↓			20↓			15↓	ns
	AI → WR			25↑			25↑			15↑	
	AI, BI/O → ALU → MC, PC, WR, XWR			90↑			80↑			65↑	
	$\overline{CCI}$ , INCMC, INCP $\overline{C}$ , LDWR			50↑			40↑			30↑	
	OP0 thru OP9		90	140↑		90	120↑		60	90↑	
	CIN			60↑			50↑			40↑	
	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT			40↑			40↑			30↑	
Hold time, $t_H$	AI, BI/O → Latch			5↓			5↓			10↓	ns
	AI → WR			10↑			10↑			10↑	
	AI, BI/O → ALU → MC, PC, WR, XWR			-20↑			-20↑			-20↑	
	$\overline{CCI}$ , INCMC, INCP $\overline{C}$ , LDWR			0↑			0↑			10↑	
	OP0 thru OP9			-10↑			-10↑			0↑	
	CIN			-5↑			0↑			0↑	
	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT			0↑			0↑			5↑	
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$		55	25	125	0	25	70	0	25	70	°C

↑↓The arrow indicates the transition of the clock input used for reference; ↑ for the low-to-high transition, ↓ for the high-to-low transition.

**TABLE 20  
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE  
(UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'LS481		'S481		UNIT		
		MIN	TYP±	MAX	MIN		TYP±	MAX
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage (any input except POS)			2		2	V		
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage (any input except POS)				0.8	0.8	V		
$V_{IK}$ Input clamp voltage				-1.2	-1.2	V		
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	Any I/O or output except EQ, OP8, OP9	$V_{CC}=\text{MIN}$ , $I_I=-18$ mA				V		
		$V_{CC}=\text{MIN}$ , $V_{IH}=2V$ , $V_{IL}=0.8V$ , $I_{OH}=\text{MAX}$	54S <sup>‡</sup>	2.5	3.4			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage		$V_{CC}=\text{MIN}$ , $V_{IH}=2V$ , $V_{IL}=0.8V$ , $I_{OH}=\text{MAX}$		0.5	0.5	V		
		$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$ , $V_I=V_{CC}$		1	1			
$I_I$ Input current at maximum input voltage	POS	$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$ , $V_I=5.5V$		1	1	mA		
	Any Other	$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$ , $V_I=5.5V$		1	1			
$I_{IH}$ High-level input current	OP0, OP1, OP2, OP3, CIN	$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$ , $V_I=2.7V$		200	200	μA		
	Any other except POS			100	100	μA		
$I_{IL}$ Low-level input current	OP0, OP1, OP2, OP3, CIN	$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$ , $V_I=0.5V$		-4	-8	mA		
	WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT, $\overline{CCI}$ , CLOCK			-2	-4			
	Any Other			-1	-2			
$I_{OS}$ Short-circuit output current‡	Any output or I/O except EQ, OP8, OP9	$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$		-30	-100	mA		
$I_{CC}$ Supply current		$V_{CC}=\text{MAX}$		220	325	345	425	mA

†For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡All typical values are at  $V_{CC}=5V$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

§Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

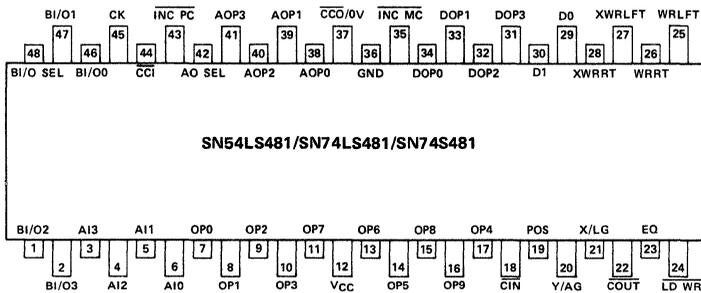
### DESIGN GOAL

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**TABLE 21**  
**SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (OVER OPERATING RANGE OF V<sub>CC</sub> AND T<sub>A</sub>)**

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	OPERATION ROUTING	SN54LS481		SN74LS481		SN74S481		UNIT
				TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
t <sub>PD</sub>	AI, BI/O	DOP	LATCH → ALU DOP	56	100	56	80	42	65	ns
		X, Y	LATCH → ALU	40	65	40	55	32	45	ns
		COU $\bar{T}$	LATCH → ALU	35	65	35	55	30	40	ns
		EQ	LATCH → ALU	55	100	55	85	45	65	ns
		OV	LATCH → ALU	45	75	45	65	35	45	ns
		AG, LG	LATCH → ALU	73	125	73	105	60	80	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	OP0 thru OP9	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT	LATCH → ALU	60	105	60	85	45	65	ns
		WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT		100	160	100	140	75	105	ns
		X, Y, COU $\bar{T}$ , EQ		75	130	75	115	55	80	ns
		OV		75	135	75	120	60	90	ns
		AG, LG		100	165	100	135	75	105	ns
		DOP		90	150	90	130	70	100	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	AI, BI/O	BI/O	LATCH → ALU	75	120	75	100	50	70	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	CIN	COU $\bar{T}$		35	60	35	50	30	40	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	CCI	CCO		55	90	55	70	37	50	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	A0	AOP		20	45	20	40	15	30	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	D0, D1	DOP		20	45	20	40	15	30	ns
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	BI/O SEL or D0, D1	BI/O or DOP		20	35	20	30	15	30	ns
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	OP0 thru OP9	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT		60	120	60	100	45	80	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>	BI/O SEL or D0, D1	BI/O or DOP		20	35	20	30	15	30	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>	OP0 thru OP9	WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT		55	120	55	100	45	80	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	CLOCK	AOP, DOP	NO SHIFT	32	70	32	60	26	40	ns
		WRLFT, WRRT, XWRLFT, XWRRT	[WR, XWR, ΣBUS]	50	90	50	85	40	65	ns
		AOP, DOP	→ SHIFTED	40	60	40	55	35	45	ns
		DOP, BI/O	[WR, XWR, PC] → ALU → SHIFTED	50	90	50	85	40	65	ns
		OV		75	125	75	100	50	70	ns
		CCO		35	65	35	55	25	45	ns
		COU $\bar{T}$		60	105	60	85	47	65	ns
		OP8, OP9		85	140	85	120	75	90	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	CIN	DOP		56	100	56	75	42	60	ns

t<sub>PD</sub> ≡ Propagation delay  
t<sub>PXZ</sub> ≡ Disable time to Hi-Z  
t<sub>PZX</sub> ≡ Enable time (Hi-Z-To-Enable)



**FIGURE 39 – PIN ASSIGNMENTS**

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The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



**SBP0400A  
SBP0401A  
4-Bit-Slice  
I<sup>2</sup>L Processor Elements  
Data Manual**

OCTOBER 1976

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Architectural Features . . . . .	1
1.2 Operational Features . . . . .	1
1.3 Additional Features . . . . .	1
1.4 Technological Features . . . . .	2
<b>2. FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTIONS</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>3. DETAILED FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
3.1 Programmable Logic Array . . . . .	4
3.1.1 PLA Description . . . . .	4
3.1.2 PLA Factory Programming . . . . .	4
3.2 SBP0400A Operation Register (OR) . . . . .	4
3.3 Status Outputs . . . . .	5
3.4 Arithmetic/Logic Unit (ALU) Description . . . . .	5
3.4.1 ALU Function Selection . . . . .	5
3.4.2 ALU Arithmetic Mode . . . . .	5
3.4.3 ALU Logical (Boolean) Mode . . . . .	6
3.4.4 ALU Carry and Look-Ahead Generator Functions . . . . .	6
3.5 Relative Position Control (POS1, POS0) . . . . .	7
3.6 Register File (RF0 → RF7) . . . . .	8
3.6.1 RF General Description . . . . .	8
3.6.2 RF Source/Destination Operands . . . . .	8
3.7 Program Counter (PC) – Register File Seven (RF7) . . . . .	10
3.7.1 General Description . . . . .	10
3.7.2 PC Configurations . . . . .	10
3.7.3 PC Count Sequences . . . . .	12
3.8 Address-Out Multiplexer (ADR MUX) . . . . .	12
3.9 A Bus . . . . .	12
3.10 B Bus . . . . .	12
3.11 Working Register (WR) . . . . .	12
3.11.1 General Description . . . . .	12
3.11.2 WR Source/Destination Operands . . . . .	12
3.11.3 WR Sourcing of ADR MUX . . . . .	14
3.12 Extended Working Register (XWR) . . . . .	14
3.12.1 XWR General Description . . . . .	14
3.12.2 XWR Source/Destination Operands . . . . .	15
3.12.3 XWR Sourcing of ADR MUX . . . . .	16
3.13 Data-Out Multiplexer (DO MUX) . . . . .	16
3.13.1 DO MUX General Description . . . . .	16
3.13.2 DO MUX Shift Accommodations . . . . .	17
3.14 Data-Out I-Multiplexer (DO IMUX) . . . . .	17
3.15 Data-Out J-Multiplexer (DO JMUX) . . . . .	18
3.16 Extended Working Register Multiplexer (XWR MUX) . . . . .	18
3.16.1 XWR MUX General Description . . . . .	18
3.16.2 XWR MUX Shift Accommodations . . . . .	18
3.17 Extended Working Register K-Multiplexer (XWR KMUX) . . . . .	19
3.18 Extended Working Register L-Multiplexer (XWR LMUX) . . . . .	20
3.19 Working Register Multiplexer (WR MUX) . . . . .	20

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<b>4.</b>	<b>SHIFT/CIRCULATE OPERATIONS</b>	
4.1	WR Single-Precision Shifts/Circulates	20
4.1.1	(WR Plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	21
4.1.2	(WR Plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	21
4.1.3	(WR Plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	22
4.1.4	(WR Plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	22
4.1.5	(WR Plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	22
4.1.6	(WR Plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	23
4.2	WR,XWR Double-Precision Shifts/Circulates	23
4.2.1	(WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → WR,XWR	24
4.2.2	(WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → WR,XWR	24
4.2.3	(WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR,XWR	25
	4.2.3.1 Single-Signed Double-Precision RSA (MSP POS0=H)	25
	4.2.3.2 Double-Signed Double-Precision RSA (MSP POS0=L)	25
4.2.4	(WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → WR,XWR	26
	4.2.4.1 Single-Signed Double-Precision LSA (MSP POS0=H)	26
	4.2.4.2 Double-Signed Double-Precision (LSA (MSP POS0=L)	26
4.2.5	(WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → WR,XWR	27
4.2.6	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR	27
4.3	Compound-Function WR,XWR Double-Precision Shifts/Circulates	28
<b>5.</b>	<b>OPERATION SET (MICROINSTRUCTION SET)</b>	<b>28</b>
5.1	SBP0400A Microinstruction Overlap	29
5.2	Operation-Select Word	29
5.2.1	D-Field, Operation-Select Word	29
	5.2.1.1 D-Field = LL	29
	5.2.1.2 D-Field = LH	30
	5.2.1.3 D-Field = HL	30
	5.2.1.4 D-Field = HH	30
5.2.2	OP-Field, Operation-Select Word	31
	5.2.2.1 OP-Field ALU Function (Micro-Operation) Selection	31
	5.2.2.2 OP-Field Operand-Source/ALU Function/Operation-Result-Destination Selection	34
5.2.3	S-Field, Operation-Select Word	34
5.3	Index To Microinstructions By Operation Form	34
	5.3.1 Operation – Form I	35
	5.3.2 Operation – Form II	35
	5.3.3 Operation – Form III	35
	5.3.4 Operation – Form IV	36
	5.3.5 Operation – Form V	36
	5.3.6 Operation – Form VI	37
5.4	Index To Microinstructions By Source Operands	37
<b>6.</b>	<b>INTERFACING</b>	
6.1	Input Circuit	40
	6.1.1 Sourcing Inputs	41
	6.1.2 Terminating Unused Inputs	41
6.2	Output Circuit	41
	6.2.1 $R_{L(max)}$ Calculation for Output Source Current	42
	6.2.2 $R_{L(min)}$ Calculation for Output Source Current	44
6.3	Bidirectional Input/Output Circuit	44

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<b>7.</b>	<b>POWER SOURCE</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>	
8.1	Recommended Operating Conditions	46
8.2	Electrical Characteristics	46
8.3	SBP0400A and SBP0401A Switching Characteristics	47
8.4	SBP0401A Operation Select Switching Characteristics	47
8.5	Ordering Information	51

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Functional Block Diagram	2
Figure 2	Single-Level ALU Carry Look-Ahead and Bit-Slice Relative Positions	6
Figure 3	64-Bit System With ALU Full-Carry Look-Ahead	7
Figure 4	Execution of Typical ALU Operation	7
Figure 5	Typical Operation Executions	9
Figure 6	16-Bit Program Counter	11
Figure 7	12-Bit Program Counter	11
Figure 8	Right-Shift Logical – Single Precision (RSL – SP)	21
Figure 9	Left Shift Logical – Single Precision (LSL – SP)	21
Figure 10	Right Shift Arithmetic – Single Precision (RSA – SP)	22
Figure 11	Left Shift Arithmetic – Single Precision (LSA – SP)	22
Figure 12	Right Circulate – Single Precision (RCIR – SP)	22
Figure 13	Left Circulate – Single Precision (LCIR – SP)	23
Figure 14	Right Shift Logical – Double Precision (RSL – DP)	24
Figure 15	Left Shift Logical – Double Precision (LSL – DP)	24
Figure 16	Right Shift Arithmetic – Single Sign/Double Precision (RSA – SS/DP)	25
Figure 17	Right Shift Arithmetic – Double Sign/Double Precision (RSA – DS/DP)	25
Figure 18	Left Shift Arithmetic – Single Sign/Double Precision (LSA – SS/DP)	26
Figure 19	Left Shift Arithmetic – Double Sign/Double Precision (LSA – DS/DP)	26
Figure 20	Right Circulate – Double Precision (RCIR – DP)	27
Figure 21	Left Circulate – Double Precision (LCIR – DP)	27
Figure 22	Typical 16-Bit Machine	40
Figure 23	Schematics of Equivalent Inputs, Outputs, Inputs/Outputs	41
Figure 24	Typical Input Characteristics	41
Figure 25	Typical Output Characteristics	42
Figure 26	Output Load Resistor Calculations	43
Figure 27	Injector Current Calculations	45
Figure 28	Injector-Node Voltage Vs. Free-Air Temperature	45
Figure 29	Injector-Node Voltage Vs. Injector Current	45
Figure 30	Propagation Delay Times – SBP0400A Synchronous Operations	48
Figure 31	Propagation Delay Times – Asynchronous Operations	49
Figure 32	Propagation Delay Times – Asynchronous Operations	49
Figure 33	Switching Times Load Circuits	50
Figure 34	Typical Switching Characteristics	50
Figure 35	Plastic Dual-In-Line Package	51
Figure 36	Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package	51

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	ALU Function-Select Table . . . . .	6
Table 2	Typical Add Times (DIB Plus WR) From $\uparrow$ Clock To DOB . . . . .	7
Table 3	Position Control Functions . . . . .	8
Table 4	RF Source Operands . . . . .	8
Table 5	RF Destination Operands . . . . .	9
Table 6	Program Counter Incrementation . . . . .	10
Table 7	Working Register Source Operands . . . . .	13
Table 8	Working Register Destination Operands . . . . .	14
Table 9	Extended Working Register Source Operands . . . . .	15
Table 10	Working Register Destination Operands . . . . .	15
Table 11	DO MUX Transfers . . . . .	16
Table 12	DO IMUX Transfers To $\overline{WRLFT}$ . . . . .	17
Table 13	DO JMUX Transfers to $\overline{WRRT}$ . . . . .	18
Table 14	XWR MUX Transfers . . . . .	19
Table 15	XWR KMUX Transfers To $\overline{XWRLFT}$ . . . . .	19
Table 16	XWR LMUX Transfers To $\overline{XWRRT}$ . . . . .	20
Table 17	WR Single-Precision Shifts/Circulates . . . . .	21
Table 18	WR, XWR Double-Precision Shifts/Circulates . . . . .	23
Table 19	Compound-Function WR, XWR Double-Precision Shifts/Circulates . . . . .	28
Table 20	D-Field = HL . . . . .	30
Table 21	D-Field = HH . . . . .	31
Table 22	ALU Function (Micro-Operation Select) . . . . .	32
Table 23	16 Function ALU Operations . . . . .	32
Table 24	Register Transfer Operations . . . . .	33
Table 25	Register Clear and Preset Operations . . . . .	34
Table 26	RF Selection . . . . .	34
Table 27	Operation Form I . . . . .	35
Table 28	Operation Form II . . . . .	35
Table 29	Operation Form III . . . . .	35
Table 30	Operation Form IV . . . . .	36
Table 31	Operation Form V . . . . .	36
Table 32	Operation Form VI . . . . .	37
Table 33	DIP Source Operands . . . . .	37
Table 34	RF Source Operands . . . . .	38
Table 35	XWR Source Operands . . . . .	38
Table 36	WR Source Operands . . . . .	39
Table 37	Sourcing SBP0400 Inputs . . . . .	42
Table 38	Terminating Unused Inputs . . . . .	42
Table 39	Output Load Resistor Values ( $R_L$ ) . . . . .	44
Table 40	Injector Current Limiting Resistor Values . . . . .	45

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The SBP0400A and SBP0401A are 4-bit expandable parallel binary processor elements, each monolithically integrating 1660 functional gates. These controller/processor building blocks combine the unique properties of Integrated Injection Logic (I<sup>2</sup>L) with a microprogrammable bit-slice architecture to offer a high degree of performance and design flexibility. Each can provide the basis for efficient, low-cost solutions to a wide range of applications, from basic sequential controllers to advanced multiprocessor systems for either industrial or military environments.

### 1.1 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Primary among the SBP0400A and SBP0401A architectural features are:

- Microprogrammable, bit-slice design expandable in 4-bit multiples
- Separate data-in, data-out, address-out and control ports provide flexible parallel device access
- 16-function arithmetic/logic unit (ALU) with symmetrical subtraction and fully carry look-ahead capability
- 8-word general register file including program counter with independent incrementor
- Two 4-bit working registers for both single- and double-length operations
- Dual scaled-shifters with on-chip handling of end conditions
- Versatile factory programmable logic array (PLA) generates on-chip control transformation
- The SBP0400A features an on-chip pipelining operation register
- The SBP0401A, with asynchronous microinstruction decode, is designed for use in externally pipelined systems

### 1.2 OPERATIONAL FEATURES

The functional power of the SBP0400A or SBP0401A is characterized by their ability to perform, within a single clock cycle, any one of a repertoire of 512 standard operations:

- Operand modifications or combinations via eight arithmetic or eight Boolean functions of the ALU
- Double length accumulator with full bidirectional single/double precision arithmetic/logical/circulate shift capabilities, including sign protection
- Single clock ALU/shift combinations simplify implementation of iterative multiple and non-restore divide algorithms
- Special select operations and transfers

### 1.3 ADDITIONAL FEATURES

When provided with external control for sequencing of its operation set, either an SBP0400A or SBP0401A based system design can efficiently emulate a large number of existing systems with full software compatibility and no loss of software investment. Or complete application-tailoring of custom instructions may be accomplished for any design. Additional features are:

- Independent program counter with independent access controls (and the internal operation register of the SBP0400A) provide instruction look-ahead capability (pipelining)
- Relative position control defines bit-slice rank in N-bit applications

#### TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

**This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.**

- Serial and parallel access to or from working registers
- Word or byte incrementation of program counter
- ALU bypass for direct register-file access

#### 1.4 TECHNOLOGICAL FEATURES

These processor elements, fabricated with Integrated Injection Logic (I<sup>2</sup>L), feature an extremely wide performance range.

- Constant speed-times-power performance over an injector current range covering three orders of magnitude (10<sup>3</sup>)
- Operates from a single dc power source capable of 1.1 volt minimum at desired injector current
- ALU/shift operation time . . . 240 nanoseconds typical at 200 mW nominal power
- Fully TTL compatible at nominal injector current
- Static operation with positive (↑) edge-triggered storage
- SBP0400AC and SBP0401AC operate over 0°C to 70°C industrial temperature range
- SBP0400AM and SBP0401AM operate over full -55°C to 125°C military temperature range

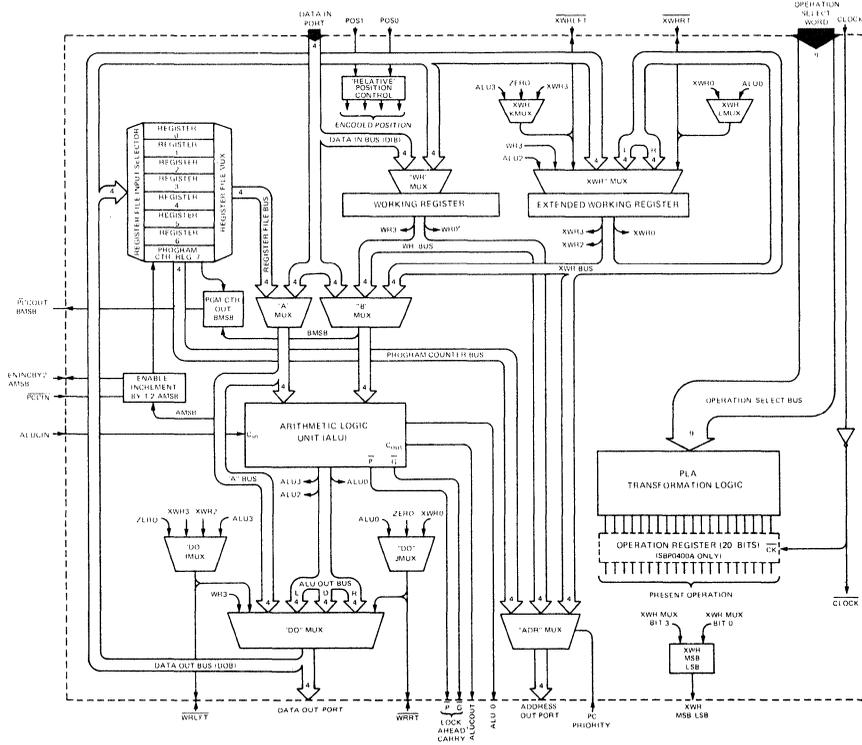


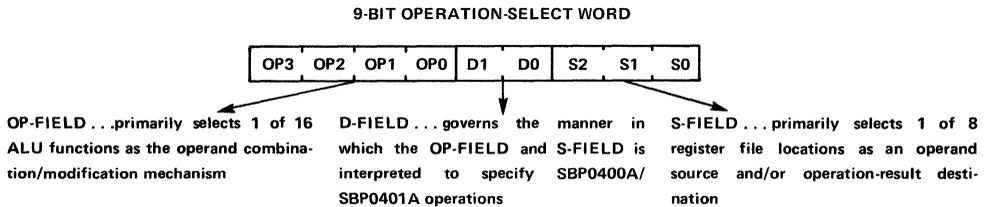
FIGURE 1 – FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

## 2. FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION	INPUT, OUTPUT, OR INPUT/OUTPUT
1 2	D1 D0	2-bit, "D" field of the Operation-Select Word.	Input Input
3 4 5	S2 S1 S0	3-bit, "S" field of the Operation-Select Word designates, in general, a particular RF as an operand source/destination.	Input Input Input
6	XWRLFT	Bidirectional I/O, low active, shift accommodation for the XWR. Receives double-precision right-shift data; outputs double-precision left-shift data. Becomes XWRLFT (high active) internally.	Bidirectional Input/output
7	XWRRT	Bidirectional I/O, low active, shift accommodation. Receives double-precision left-shift data; outputs double-precision right-shift data. Becomes XWRRT (high active) internally.	Bidirectional Input/output
8	XWR MSB/LSB	MSB of the input to the XWR if in the most-significant 4 bit slice position (MSP) and LSB input to the XWR if in the least-significant 4-bit slice position (LSP).	Output
9	WRRT	Bidirectional I/O, low-active, shift accommodation for ALU output data. Receives left-shift data. Outputs right-shift data. Becomes WRRT (high active) internally.	Bidirectional Input/output
10	WRLFT	Bidirectional I/O, low-active, shift accommodation for ALU output data. Receives right-shift data; outputs left-shift data. Becomes WRLFT (high active) internally.	Bidirectional Input/output
11	ALUCIN	Receives, high-active, ALU ripple carry-in data.	Input
12 13 14 15	DOP0 DOP1 DOP2 DOP3	4-bit, parallel, high active, data-out port. (DOP3 → DOP0)	Output Output Output Output
16 17 24 25	DIP3 DIP2 DIP1 DIP0	4-bit, parallel, high active, data-in port (DIP3 → DIP0)	Input Input Input Input
18	PCCIN	In all positions, directs the program counter to increment by 1 or 2, depending on the level applied to ENINCBY2, on the next low-to-high clock transition.	Input
19	PCCOUT/ BMSB	In any position but MSP, PCCOUT is the program counter output applied to the next more significant package PCCIN. In the MSP, outputs the MSB of the "B" bus.	Output
20	GND	Common or ground terminal.	Supply Common
21 22	POS0 POS1	Directs internal and input/output end-conditions required to define the relative position of each SBP0400A/SBP0401A when a number is cascaded to implement > 4-bit word lengths. See double-precision shift data flow.	Input Input
23	ENINCBY2/ AMSB	In the least-significant 4-bit slice position (LSP), ENINCBY2 = H in conjunction with PCCIN = L directs the PROGRAM COUNTER to increment by a displacement of 2 on the next clock. In the most-significant 4-bit slice position (MSP), outputs the MSB of the "A" bus.	Bidirectional Input/output (LSP) (MSP)
26	CLOCK	Clocks all synchronous registers on positive transition.	Input (Edge-triggered)
27	ALU=0	Active high open-collector output indicates that the four ALU outputs are low (equal zero).	Output
28 29 31 32	AOP3 AOP2 AOP1 AOP0	4-bit, parallel, high-active, address-out port. (AOP3 → AOP0)	Output Output Output Output
30	PC PRIORITY	Selects program counter to the address-out port (high active). Overrides internal direction of address-out port.	Input
33	P	ALU Carry-propagate	Output
34	G	ALU Carry-generate	Output
35	ALUCOUT	Outputs, high active, ALU ripple carry-out data.	Output
36 37 38 39	OP3 OP2 OP1 OP0	This 4-bit "OP" field of the Operation-Select Word designates in general, 1 of 16 ALU functions.	Input Input Input Input
40	INJECTOR	Supply current source.	Supply input

### 3. DETAILED FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The SBP0400A and SBP0401A architectures are formed by the various functional blocks and interconnecting data/control paths shown in Figure 1. Parallel data/control flow to/from the processor element is accomplished through 1) the data-in port (DIP) via the 4-bit data-in bus (DIB), 2) the data-out port (DOP) via the 4-bit data-out bus (DOB), 3) the address-out port (AOP) via the 4-bit address-out bus (AOB), and 4) the operation-select port (OSP) via the nine operation-select inputs. The format of the op-select word is:



#### NOTE

A complete discussion of the operation-select word is provided in section 5.

The SBP0400A contains a 20-bit operation register which stores, on the clock positive transition, the present (resident) operation decoded by the transformation PLA. The SBP0401A, containing the identical operation decode 20-output PLA, derives the present (resident) operation from the steady-state input at the nine op-select inputs. The '0401A is designed specifically for use in systems utilizing the SN54S/74S482 control element which, in addition to generating next control-memory addresses and storing interrupt/subroutine addresses, contains an on-chip control memory address register to assist with the system pipelining functions. Thus, the need for an operation register in the SBP0401A processor element is eliminated.

#### 3.1 PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAY (PLA)

##### 3.1.1 PLA Description

The programmable logic array (PLA) is a factory-programmable block of combinational logic which forms the control operation transformation center. Nine bits of encoded microinstruction data are presented to the PLA via the 9-bit operation-select word input lines. The PLA decodes/translates this encoded data to generate a 20-bit internal microinstruction. The various micro-operation fields of this microinstruction condition the appropriate functional blocks and buses for microinstruction execution.

On the positive going (↑) transition at the clock input, this 20-bit microinstruction is stored in the operation register (OR) of the SBP0400A.

##### 3.1.2 PLA Factory Programming

The standard factory PLA program provides a flexible, universal, repertoire of 459 unique operations. However, the PLA can be factory programmed to provide, within the constraint of 62 AND terms and 20 OR terms, a personality tailored to meet custom requirements.

#### 3.2 SBP0400A OPERATION REGISTER (OR)

The 20-bit operation register (OR) of the SBP0400A is a D-type edge-triggered register which, on each positive transition at the clock input, loads the present PLA output. The OR, as loaded, continuously enables the various

'0400A functional blocks for execution of the "present" microinstruction while the PLA may be simultaneously decoding/translating the "next" microinstruction.

### 3.3 STATUS OUTPUTS

Status outputs for the operation in process are designed specifically to simplify system implementation by providing direct access to those status bits used with the classical and highly efficient multiply and divide algorithms. The status outputs consist of:

- a. **AMSB and BMSB** — In the MSP these outputs provide direct access to the sign bits of data/operands entering the ALU.
- b. **XWR MUX MSB** — In the MSP this output provides direct access to the data bit which can become the XWR sign bit during left-shift operations. It is useful for determining overflow (impending change of the XWR sign bit) in double-signed arithmetic operations, shifting operations, or fix-up routines in iterative sign-magnitude divide algorithms.
- c. **XWR MUX LSB** — In the LSP this output provides direct access to the data bit which can become the XWR LSB during right-shift operations. It is useful for looking ahead during iterative multiply and divide routines to setup the next micro-operation.
- d. **ALU = 0** — In the LSP, IP, and MSP this output provides a direct indication that all four of the ALU outputs are low. In an expanded word length system all of the ALU = 0 outputs can be dot-AND connected to provide, on a single-line, an indication that all of the ALU outputs are low (equal zero).
- e. **ALUCOUT** — In the LSP, IP, and MSP this output provides a direct carry out from each of the 4-bit slices. In the MSP the ALUCOUT can be used for determining ALU overflow.

2

### 3.4 ARITHMETIC/LOGIC UNIT (ALU) DESCRIPTION

The 4-bit parallel, binary, arithmetic/logic unit (ALU) is the operand combination/modification mechanism. Under direction of the present micro-operation, the ALU performs 1 of 16 arithmetic/Boolean operations on either or both of two operands present at its A and B input ports. Operand sources which may access the A input port of the ALU via the A multiplexer are the register file (RF) and data-in port (DIP); operand sources which may access the B input port of the ALU via the B multiplexer are the data-in port (DIP), working register (WR), and extended working register (XWR).

#### 3.4.1 ALU Function Selection

In general, an ALU function is specified via the 4-bit OP-field (OP<sub>3</sub> → OP<sub>0</sub>) of the operation-select word as shown in Table 1. This field is presented to the PLA via the operation-select word input lines. The PLA translates OP<sub>3</sub>, OP<sub>2</sub>, OP<sub>1</sub>, OP<sub>0</sub> into a 4-bit micro-operation field which ultimately selects the ALU mode. The OP<sub>3</sub> bit functions similarly to an ALU mode control in that 1) a low-logic level places the ALU in an arithmetic mode, and 2) a high-logic level places the ALU in a logic mode. OP<sub>2</sub> → OP<sub>0</sub> selects a particular function within the specified ALU mode.

#### 3.4.2 ALU Arithmetic Mode

Functionally similar to the popular TTL ALU's, such as the SN54S/74S181 and SN54S/74S281, the arithmetic functions (see Table 1) include symmetrical subtraction whereby either A minus B or B minus A may be employed to simplify data flow. Other arithmetic-type functions include simple A plus B, A plus B plus carry-in, preset all high, clear all low, and direct symmetrical generation of complements (1's or 2's) for either A or B.

**TABLE 1**  
**ALU FUNCTION-SELECT TABLE**

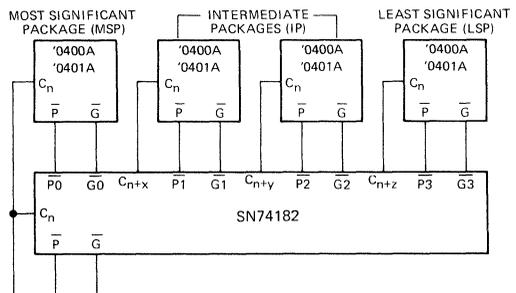
		ALU OP-FIELD				ACTIVE-HIGH DATA	
		OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	ALUCIN = H (WITH CARRY, NO BORROW)	ALUCIN = L (WITH CARRY, NO BORROW)
Arithmetic	L	L	L	L	$F_n = L$	$F_n = H$	
	L	L	L	H	$F_n = B \text{ minus } A$	$F_n = B \text{ minus } A \text{ minus } 1$	
	L	L	H	L	$F_n = A \text{ minus } B$	$F_n = A \text{ minus } B \text{ minus } 1$	
	L	L	H	H	$F_n = A \text{ plus } B \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = A \text{ plus } B$	
	L	H	L	L	$F_n = B \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = B$	
	L	H	L	H	$F_n = \bar{B} \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = \bar{B}$	
	L	H	H	L	$F_n = A \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = A$	
	L	H	H	H	$F_n = \bar{A} \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = \bar{A}$	
Logic	H	L	L	L	$F_n = A_n B_n$	$F_n = A_n \oplus B_n$	
	H	L	L	H	$F_n = A_n \oplus \bar{B}_n$	$F_n = \bar{A}_n \oplus B_n$	
	H	L	H	L	$F_n = \bar{A}_n B_n$	$F_n = A_n \bar{B}_n$	
	H	L	H	H	$F_n = A_n \bar{B}_n$	$F_n = A_n + \bar{B}_n$	
	H	H	L	L	$F_n = A_n + \bar{B}_n$	$F_n = \bar{A}_n + B_n$	
	H	H	L	H	$F_n = \bar{A}_n + B_n$	$F_n = A_n + B_n$	
	H	H	H	L			
	H	H	H	H			

### 3.4.3 ALU Logical (Boolean) Mode

Functionally similar to the popular ALUs such as the SN54S/74S181 and SN54S/74S281, the ALU logical functions (see Table 1) include AND, OR, exclusive OR, exclusive NOR, and four symmetrical mixed combinational functions of the ALU's A and B operands.

### 3.4.4 ALU Carry and Look-Ahead Generator Functions

These processor elements have accommodations for ALU ripple carry-in (ALUCIN) and ALU ripple carry-out (ALUCOUT); and in order to facilitate look-ahead carry generation across expanded word sizes, each has output accommodations for ALU carry-generate data ( $\bar{G}$ ) and ALU carry-propagate data ( $\bar{P}$ ). When these accommodations are utilized in conjunction with SN54/74182 look-ahead carry generators, ALU add/subtract times may be significantly improved over those times where only ripple-carry techniques are employed. Only one SN54/74182 (Figure 2) is required to provide look-ahead carry generation across an expanded system of from two to four 4-bit slice processor elements. A second level of look-ahead carry generation may be employed (Figure 3) for systems expanded up to 64 bits. Typical ALU add times are shown in Table 2, and are illustrated in Figure 4.



**FIGURE 2 — SINGLE-LEVEL ALU CARRY LOOK-AHEAD AND BIT-SLICE RELATIVE POSITIONS**

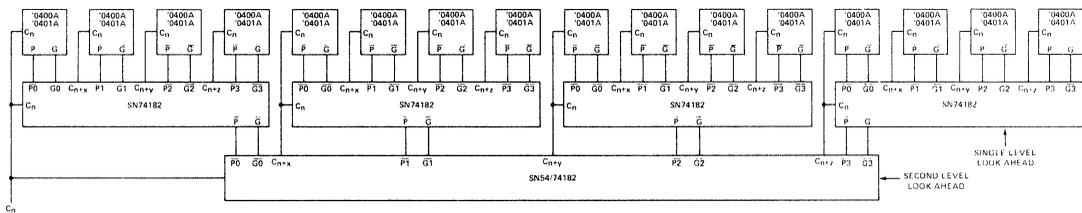


FIGURE 3 – 64-BIT SYSTEM WITH ALU FULL-CARRY LOOK-AHEAD

TABLE 2  
TYPICAL SBP0400A ADD TIMES (DIP PLUS WR) FROM ↑ CLOCK TO DOB

TYPE OF CARRY	TWO 4-BIT WORDS	TWO 8-BIT WORDS	TWO 16-BIT WORDS	TWO 32-BIT WORDS	TWO 64-BIT WORDS
RIPPLE	240 ns	285 ns	405 ns	645 ns	1.1 μs
SINGLE-LEVEL LOOK-AHEAD*	NA	300 ns	300 ns	405 ns	525 ns
SECOND-LEVEL LOOK-AHEAD*	NA	NA	NA	315 ns	315 ns

\* LOOK-AHEAD IS SN54/74182, AND INJECTOR CURRENT IS 200 mA.

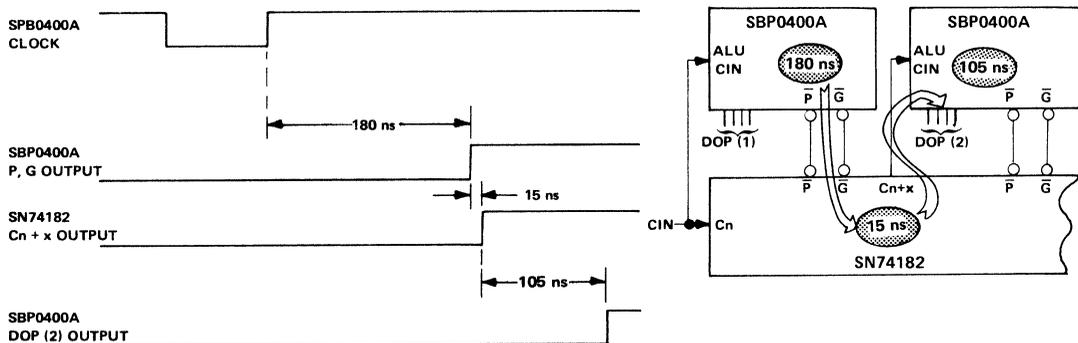


FIGURE 4 – EXECUTION OF TYPICAL ALU MICRO-OPERATION

### 3.5 RELATIVE POSITION CONTROL (POS1, POS0)

The 2-bit relative position control (POS1, POS0) encodes the relative positional rank of each individual processor element in an expanded word length system. As shown in Figure 2, the three positional rank possibilities are: 1) most significant position/package (MSP), 2) intermediate position/package (IP), and 3) least significant position/package (LSP).

Consequent to encoded positional rank, the relative position control (POS1, POS0), as shown in Table 3 dictates for each individual 4-bit slice in an expanded word length system: 1) the manner in which data shifts/circulates are to be accomplished, and 2) a particular assignment for each individual multi-function I/O accommodation.

**TABLE 3  
POSITION CONTROL FUNCTIONS**

INPUTS		RELATIVE POSITION	MULTIFUNCTION I/O		
POS1	POS0		PCCOUT/ BMSB	ENINCBY2/ AMSB	XWR MUX MSB/LSB
L	H	LEAST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (LSP)	PCCOUT	ENINCBY2	XWR LSB
L	L	INTERMEDIATE POSITION (IP)	PCCOUT	Hi-Z	ZERO
H	L	MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP); DOUBLE-SIGNED/DOUBLE-PRECISION (DS/DP) ARITHMETIC SHIFTS	BMSB	AMSB	XWR MSB
H	H	MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP); SINGLE-SIGNED/DOUBLE-PRECISION (SS/DP) ARITHMETIC SHIFTS	BMSB	AMSB	XWR MSB

### 3.6 REGISTER FILE (RF0 → RF7)

#### 3.6.1 RF General Description

The register file (RF) is an 8-word by 4-bit set of D-type edge-triggered registers. Any one of the eight registers may be selected as an operand source and/or operation-result destination. Register selection is accomplished via the 3-bit, S-field (S2 → S0) of the operation-select word. This field is presented to the PLA via the operation-select word input lines. The PLA translates S2, S1, S0 into a 3-bit micro-operation field which ultimately selects a particular register within the file.

#### 3.6.2 RF Source/Destination Operands

Register file source and destination operands are listed in Tables 4 and 5 respectively. When the register file is used as a destination, the source data is recognized only when a low-level condition exists at the clock input. As shown in Figure 5, source data can change during the low-level clock condition as long as the setup time prior to the low-to-high transition of the clock input is satisfied.

**TABLE 4  
RF SOURCE OPERANDS**

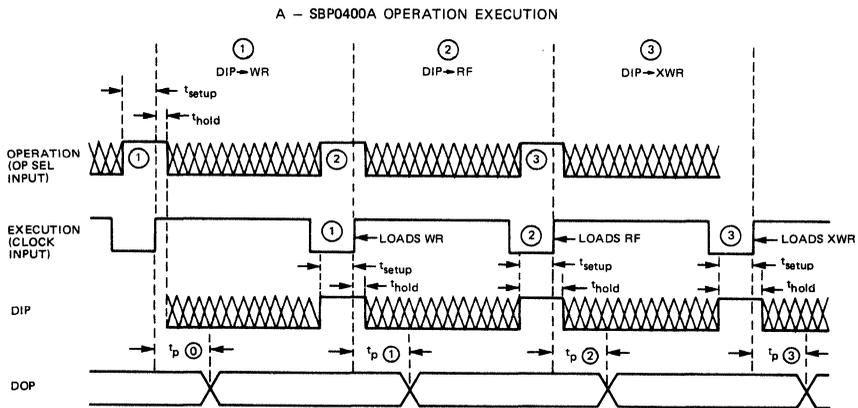
OPERATION	OP FORM	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
RF → DOP	IIIb	LLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF → XWR	IIIc	LLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF ALU WR → RF	Ia	LLLL → HHHH	LL	LLL → HHH
RF ALU WR → XWR	Ib	LLLL → HHHH	LH	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → RF	IIId	LHHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	IIb	LHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIc	LHLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(RF plus WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(RF plus WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVi	HLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIa	LLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	IIe	HHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	III	HHLH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC priority is low WR → AOP

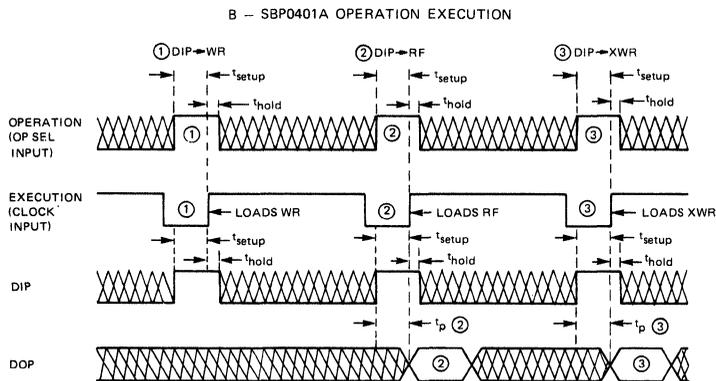
**TABLE 5**  
**RF DESTINATION OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
DIP → RF	IIIa	HHHH	HL	LLL → HHH
XWR plus ALUCIN → RF	IIg	HHHL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF ALU WR → RF	Ia	LLLL → HHHH	LL	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → RF	II d	LHHH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC priority is low WR → AOP



NOTE: THE SAME CLOCK ① THAT EXECUTES OPERATION ① LOADS OPERATION ② INTO THE '0400A OR.



**FIGURE 5-TYPICAL OPERATION EXECUTIONS**

### 3.7 PROGRAM COUNTER (PC) – REGISTER FILE SEVEN (RF7)

#### 3.7.1 General Description

RF7 of the register file features the added flexibility of performing as a program counter (PC). Independent of the “present” microinstruction, RF7 may be incremented by a displacement of 1 or 2. Incrementation is accomplished synchronously with the clock and selected, as shown in Table 6, via the multifunction  $\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$  and ENINCBY2 inputs as defined by the relative-position control (see Table 3). For cascading purposes, RF7 overflow is provided via the PCCOUT output. Furthermore, RF7 features an independent output bus which allows direct access at the AOP via the ADR multiplexer. When the PC PRIORITY input is taken to a high-logic level, operation select control of the ADR multiplexer is overridden allowing the PC to source the AOP.

TABLE 6  
PROGRAM COUNTER INCREMENTATION

RELATIVE POSITION			INPUT		PC IS INCREMENTED ON NEXT CLOCK BY
LSP	IP	MSP	$\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$	ENINCBY2	
YES	NO	NO	H	X	0
			L	L	1
			L	H	2
NO	YES	NO	H	X	0
			L	X	1
NO	NO	YES	H	X	0
			L	X	1

Instruction look-ahead techniques may be employed to boost the system-level efficiency. While the internal operation register of the SBP0400A is directing execution of the “present” microinstruction, the PC may be independently updated to address/fetch data for the “next” microinstruction. In this manner, when the “next” microinstruction becomes the “present” microinstruction as evidenced by its residence in the 0400A OR, steps will have already been taken to fetch an associated data operand.

The SBP0401A, designed for use with the SN54S/74S482 control element, can employ the control memory address register of the 'S482 and other system registers to implement instruction look-ahead or overlap.

#### 3.7.2 PC Configurations

Typical configurations for use of the program counter in an expanded wordlength system are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. The BMSB/ $\overline{\text{PCCOUT}}$  multifunction output may be time multiplexed (see Figure 6) to provide both BMSB and PC overflow (maximum count) status. Under direction of the relative position control (POS1, POS0), the BMSB is available (see Table 3) when POS1 is high, but if POS1 is taken low,  $\overline{\text{PCCOUT}}$  is available. After time  $t_0$  the PC contents of the most significant (MSP) will persist until the next L-to-H clock transition. Thus, the BMSB, then  $\overline{\text{PCCOUT}}$  data may both be obtained within a single microcycle (1 clock period).

The PC technique shown in Figure 7 may be employed if the required PC wordlength is 4-bits shorter than the processor wordlength. In this situation, the PC’s maximum count status is available from the PCCOUT output of the next-to-MSP (IP) package.

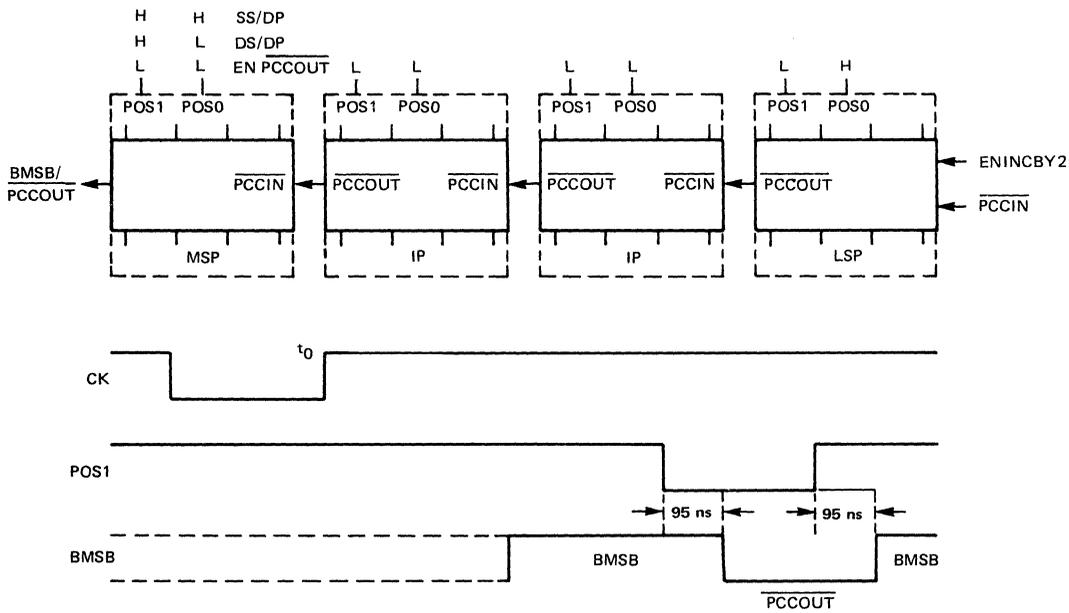


FIGURE 6 – 16-BIT PROGRAM COUNTER

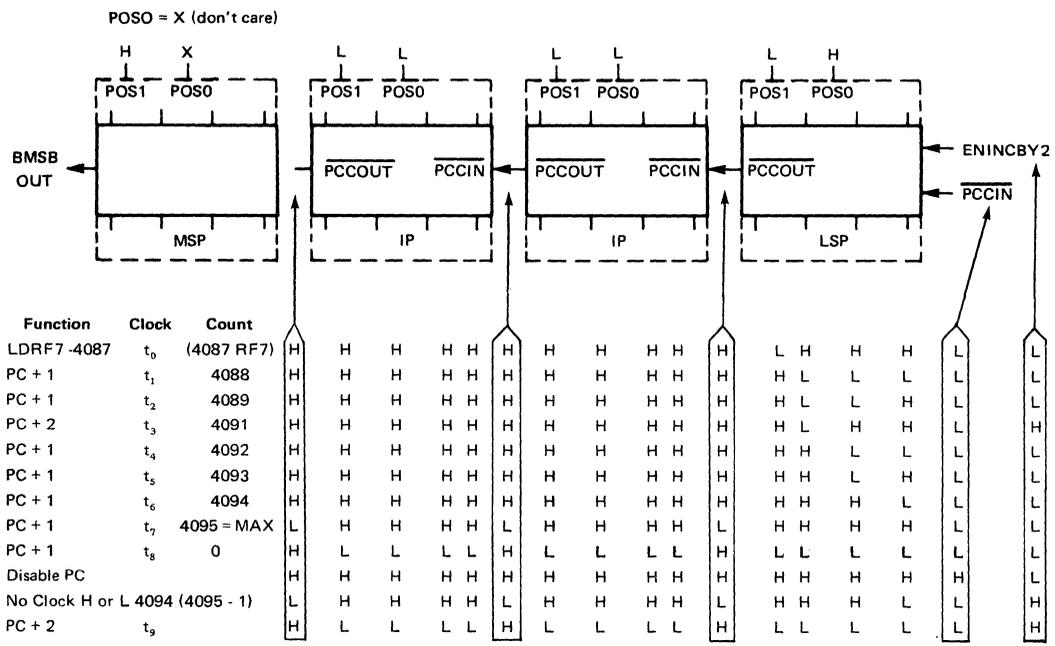


FIGURE 7 – 12-BIT PROGRAM COUNTER

### 3.7.3 PC Count Sequences

PC count sequences initiated at the  $\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$  and ENINCBY2 inputs of the LSP of an expanded wordlength system are shown in Figure 7. An increment-by-1 command ( $\overline{\text{PCCIN}} = \text{L}$ , ENINCBY2 = L) advances the PC from 4088 to 4089 synchronously with the  $t_2$  clock; an increment-by-2 command ( $\overline{\text{PCCIN}} = \text{L}$ , ENINCBY2 = H) advances the PC from 4089 to 4091 synchronously with the  $t_3$  clock; a PC disable-increment command ( $\overline{\text{PCCIN}} = \text{H}$ ) retains the PC at its present count status. When the PC is at maximum count, an increment-by-1 command ( $\overline{\text{PCCIN}} = \text{L}$ , ENINCBY2 = H) conditions the  $\overline{\text{PCCOUT}}/\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$  interpackage carry accommodations such that the PC will increment to zero synchronously with the  $t_8$  clock; when the PC is at maximum-count-minus-1 (N-1), an increment-by-2 command ( $\overline{\text{PCCIN}} = \text{L}$ , ENINCBY2 = H) conditions the  $\overline{\text{PCCOUT}}/\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$  interpackage carry accommodations such that the PC will increment to zero synchronously with the  $t_9$  clock. A maximum count output will be generated at N-1 if the PC is instructed to count by two. This is shown in the supplementary state table of Figure 7.

### 3.8 ADDRESS-OUT MULTIPLEXER (ADR MUX)

The address-out multiplexer (ADR MUX) is a multiport multiplexer which selects either the WR, XWR, or program counter (PC) for transfer to the address-out port (AOP) via the address-out bus (AOB). When the PC PRIORITY input is logic-level low, ADR MUX transfer of the WR or XWR is selected by the resident operation; when the PC PRIORITY input is logic-level high, resident operation direction of the ADR MUX is overridden allowing the PC to source the AOP.

### 3.9 A BUS

In addition to 4-bit parallel data transfers, the most significant bit (MSB) of the A bus is available at the multifunction AMSB output if the SBP0400A or SBP0401A is in the most significant position (MSP) as defined by the relative-position control. The AMSB output may be used to monitor the sign-bit of A bus data, or in conjunction with the BMSB and DOP3 (MSP) outputs, to detect an impending ALU overflow condition.

### 3.10 B BUS

In addition to 4-bit parallel data transfers, the most significant bit (MSB) of the B bus is available at the multifunction BMSB output in the most significant-position (MSP) as defined by the relative-position control. When used with shifts or circulates, this output may be used to extract B-bus data serially from the selected source. The BMSB output may be used to monitor the sign-bit of B bus data, or in conjunction with the AMSB and DOP3 (MSP) outputs, to detect an impending ALU overflow condition.

### 3.11 WORKING REGISTER (WR)

#### 3.11.1 General Description

The 4-bit working register (WR) is a D-type edge-triggered register which functions as an accumulator for intermediate operands. The WR sources the ALU via the B multiplexer and the address-out-port (AOP) via the ADR multiplexer; the WR is a destination, via the WR multiplexer, for either the data-out bus (DOB) or data-in port (DIP).

#### 3.11.2 WR Source/Destination Operands

Working register source and destination operands are listed in Tables 7 and 8 respectively. When the WR is used as a destination, the source data is recognized only when a low-level condition exists at the clock input. As shown in Figure 5, the source data may change during the low-level clock condition as long as the setup time prior to the low-to-high transition of the clock input is satisfied.

**TABLE 7  
WORKING REGISTER SOURCE OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM (See 5.3)	OP FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
*WR ALU DIP → DOP	Ic	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLL
*WR ALU DIP → WR	Id	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLH
WR ALU DIP → XWR	If	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HLL
WR ALU RF → RF	Ia	LLLL → HHHH	LL	LLL → HHH
WR ALU RF → WR	Ib	LLLL → HHHH	LH	LLL → HHH
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVa	HLLL	HH	LHL
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSA → WR,XWR	IVf	LLHL	HH	LHL
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVc	HLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSA → WR,XWR	IVh	LLHL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVe	HLHL	HL	XXX
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVe	HLHL	HH	LHL
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	LLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	HLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	Vc	LLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	Vf	HLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	LLLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	HLLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	Va	LLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	Ve	HLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) LCIR → (WR,XWR)	VId	HHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,HWR) LCIR → (WR,XWR)	VId	LHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) LSA → (WR,XWR)	VIf	LHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) LSL → (WR,XWR)	VIf	HHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) RCIR → (WR,XWR)	VIf	HHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) RCIR → (WR,XWR)	VIf	LHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSA → (WR,XWR)	VIf	LHLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSL → (WR,XWR)	VIf	HLLL	HH	HLH
WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → DOP	IIj	LHHH	HH	LHL
WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIh	LLHH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVb	HLLH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVg	HLHH	HH	LHL
WR plus RF plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIa	LLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVi	HLHH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC priority is low WR → AOP  
\*XWR → AOP

**TABLE 8**  
**WORKING REGISTER DESTINATION OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM (See 5.3)	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
WR ALU RF → WR	Ib	LLLL → HHHH	LH	LLL → HHH
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVa	HLLL	HH	LHL
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSA → WR,XWR	IVd	LLHL	HH	LHL
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR	IVc	HLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN,XWR) RSA → WR,XWR	IVh	LLHL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVe	HLHL	HL	XXX
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR,XWR	IVe	HLHL	HH	LHL
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	LLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	HLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	Vc	LLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	Vf	HLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	LLLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	HLLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	Va	LLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	Ve	HLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	VId	HHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	VId	LHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → (WR, XWR)	Vlc	LHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → (WR, XWR)	Vlf	HHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	HHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	LHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → (WR,XWR)	Vla	LHLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → (WR, XWR)	Vle	HHLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVb	HLLH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVg	HLHH	HH	LHL
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVi	HLHH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is low WR → AOP

\* XWR → AOP

### 3.11.3 WR Sourcing of ADR MUX

The resident operation directs the WR to source the AOP via the ADR multiplexer during 427 of the 459 possible unique operations. In the cases of operation form-type Ic and Id (see Table 27) which represent the remaining 32 of the 459 possible unique operations, the resident operation directs the XWR to source the AOP via the ADR. When the PC PRIORITY input is at a high-logic level, resident operation direction of the ADR multiplexer is overridden allowing the PC to source the AOP.

## 3.12 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER (XWR)

### 3.12.1 XWR General Description

The 4-bit extended working register (XWR) is a D-type edge-triggered register which functions as 1) an accumulator during address derivations and 2) a WR extension during operations where double-length operands are present/

accumulated (iterative non-restoring divide, double-precision shifts/circulates, iterative multiply, etc.). The XWR sources 1) the ALU via the B multiplexer, 2) the AOP via the ADR multiplexer, or 3) itself shifted right or left via the XWR multiplexer. The XWR is a destination via the XWR multiplexer for either the DOB or the XWR, itself, shifted right or left.

### 3.12.2 XWR Source/Destination Operands

Extended working register source and destination operands are listed in Tables 9 and 10 respectively.

**TABLE 9  
EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER SOURCE OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM (See 5.3)	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
XWR ALU DIP → DOP	lh	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHH
XWR ALU DIP → WR	le	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LHH
XWR ALU DIP → XWR	lg	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHL
XWR plus ALUCIN → DOP	lll	HHHL	HH	LHL
XWR plus ALUCIN → RF	llj	HHHL	HL	LLL → HHH
XWR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	llk	HHLL	HH	LHL
XWR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	llf	HHLH	HH	LHL
XWR plus RF plus ALUCIN → WR	lle	HHLL	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is low WR → AOP

**TABLE 10  
WORKING REGISTER DESTINATION OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM (See 5.3)	OP FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
DIP ALU XWR → XWR	lg	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHL
WR ALU DIP → XWR	lf	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HLL
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVa	HLLL	HH	LHL
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVf	LLHL	HH	LHL
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVc	HLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVh	LLHL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVe	HLHL	HL	XXX
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVe	HLHL	HH	LHL
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vld	HHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → (WR, XWR)	Vlc	LHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → (WR, XWR)	Vlf	HHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	HHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	LHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → (WR, XWR)	Vla	LHLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → (WR, XWR)	Vle	HHLL	HH	HLH
WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	llh	LLHH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVb	LLLH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVg	HLHH	HH	LHL
WR plus RF plus ALUCIN → XWR	lla	LLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVi	HLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	llk	HHLH	HH	LHL
DIP → XWR	llle	LLLH	HH	LHL

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is low WR → AOP

When the XWR is used as a destination, the source data is recognized only when a low-level condition exists at the clock input. As shown in Figure 5, the source data can change during the low-level clock condition as long as the setup time prior to the low-to-high transition of the clock input is satisfied.

### 3.12.3 XWR Sourcing of ADR MUX

Operation form-type Ic and Id (see Table 27) represent 32 of the 459 possible unique operations. During these operations the resident operation directs the XWR to source the AOP via the ADR multiplexer. During the remaining 427 of the 459 possible operations, the resident operation directs the WR to source the AOP via the ADR multiplexer. When the PC PRIORITY input is at a high-logic level, resident operation direction of the ADR multiplexer is overridden allowing the PC to source the AOP.

## 3.13 DATA-OUT MULTIPLEXER (DO MUX)

### 3.13.1 DO MUX General Description

The data-out multiplexer (DO MUX) is a multi-port, special purpose multiplexer which provides scaled shifting of the ALU output, and direct transfer of the A bus to the data-out bus, bypassing the ALU. The output port of the DO MUX provides, in accordance with Table 11, ALU output data not shifted, ALU output data shifted right one bit position, ALU output data shifted left one bit position, and A bus data not shifted. Control for the DO MUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

**TABLE 11**  
**DO MUX TRANSFERS**

OPERATION TYPE		DO MUX OUTPUT			
		3	2	1	0
INTERMEDIATE AND LEAST SIGNIFICANT POSITIONS	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC	WRLFT	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL	WRLFT	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	RIGHT CIRCULATE	WRLFT	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	ALU OUT BUS → DATA-OUT BUS	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0
	A BUS → DATA-OUT BUS	ABUS3	ABUS2	ABUS1	ABUS0
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT
	LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT
	LEFT CIRCULATE	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT
MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP)	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC	WR3	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL	WRLFT	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	RIGHT CIRCULATE	WRLFT	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1
	ALU OUT BUS → DATA-OUT BUS	ALU3	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0
	A BUS → DATA-OUT BUS	ABUS3	ABUS2	ABUS1	ABUS0
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT
	LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT
	LEFT CIRCULATE	ALU2	ALU1	ALU0	WRRT

### 3.13.2 DO MUX Shift Accommodations

Special bidirectional shift accommodations are provided to or from each end of the DO MUX to facilitate interpackage data shifts in expanded word length systems. The direction of these shift accommodations is selected by the resident operation. Bit 3 (MSB) of the DO MUX for each processor element receives interpackage right shift data and transmits interpackage left shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$ ; bit 0 (LSB) receives interpackage left shift data and transmits interpackage right shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ . Both  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and  $\overline{WRRT}$ , low-active signals at the package terminals, become  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and  $\overline{WRRT}$ , respectively, high-active signals within the processor element.

### 3.14 DATA-OUT I-MULTIPLEXER (DO IMUX)

The data-out I-multiplexer (DO IMUX) is a special purpose multiplexer which outputs, in accordance with Table 12, appropriate left-shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$ . Control for the DO IMUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

TABLE 12  
DO IMUX TRANSFERS TO  $\overline{WRLFT}$

	OPERATION TYPE	DO IMUX OUTPUT TO $\overline{WRLFT}$
INTERMEDIATE (IP) AND LEAST SIGNIFICANT POSITIONS (LSP)	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	$\overline{ALU3}$ $\overline{ALU3}$ $\overline{ALU3}$
MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP) SINGLE-PRECISION (SP) SHIFTS/ CIRCULATES	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	HIGH HIGH $\overline{ALU3}$
MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP) SINGLE-SIGNED/ DOUBLE-PRECISION (SS/DP) SHIFTS/ CIRCULATES	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	$\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$
MOST SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP) DOUBLE-SIGNED/ DOUBLE-PRECISION (DS/DP) SHIFTS/ CIRCULATES	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	$\overline{XWR2}$ $\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$

### 3.15 DATA-OUT J-MULTIPLEXER (DO JMUX)

The data-out J-multiplexer (DO JMUX) is a special purpose multiplexer which outputs, as per Table 13, appropriate right shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ . Control for the DO JMUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

**TABLE 13**  
**DO JMUX TRANSFERS TO  $\overline{WRRT}$**

	OPERATION TYPE	DO JMUX OUTPUT TO $\overline{WRRT}$
MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP) OR INTER-MEDIATE (IP) POSITIONS	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL RIGHT CIRCULATE	$\overline{ALU0}$ $\overline{ALU0}$ $\overline{ALU0}$
LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (LSP) SINGLE-PRECISION (SP) SHIFTS/ CIRCULATES	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL RIGHT CIRCULATE	HIGH HIGH $\overline{ALU0}$
LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (LSP) DOUBLE-PRECISION (DP) SHIFTS/ CIRCULATES	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL RIGHT CIRCULATE	HIGH HIGH $\overline{XWR0}$

### 3.16 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER MULTIPLEXER (XWR MUX)

#### 3.16.1 XWR MUX General Description

The extended working register multiplexer (XWR MUX) is a multi-port, special purpose multiplexer which provides scaled shifting of the XWR outputs and direct transfer of the data-out bus to the XWR input. The output port of the XWR MUX provides, in accordance with Table 14, XWR output data shifted left one bit position, XWR output data shifted right one bit position, and data-out bus data not shifted. The XWR MUX also sources the XWR MSB/LSB output. Under control of the relative position inputs, in the MSP the XWR MUX MSB (Bit 3) is available at the XWR MSB output and in the LSP the XWR MUX LSB (Bit 0) is available at the XWR LSB output. Control for the XWR MUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

#### 3.16.2 XWR MUX Shift Accommodations

Special bidirectional shift accommodations are provided to or from each end of the XWR MUX to facilitate interpackage data shifts when the processor element is used in expanded word length systems. Bit 3 (MSB) or bit 2 of the XWR MUX is selected by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control to receive double-precision interpackage right shift data or transmit double-precision interpackage left shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$ ; bit 0 (LSB) receives double-precision interpackage left shift data and

**TABLE 14  
XWR MUX TRANSFERS**

OPERATION TYPE (DOUBLE-PRECISION)		XWR MUX OUTPUT			
		3	2	1	0
MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (MSP)	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED	XWR3	XWRLFT	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT CIRCULATE	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	DATA-OUT-BUS → XWR	DOB3	DOB2	DOB1	DOB0
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED	ALU2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT CIRCULATE	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
LEAST-SIGNIFICANT OR INTERMEDIATE POSITION (IP)	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	RIGHT CIRCULATE	XWRLFT	XWR3	XWR2	XWR1
	DATA-OUT-BUS → XWR	DOB3	DOB2	DOB1	DOB0
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT
	LEFT CIRCULATE	XWR2	XWR1	XWR0	XWRRT

transmits interpackage right shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$ . Both  $\overline{XWRLFT}$  and  $\overline{XWRRT}$ , low-active signals at the package terminals, become XWRLFT and XWRRT, respectively, high-active signals within the processor element.

### 3.17 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER K-MULTIPLEXER (XWR KMUX)

The extended working register K-multiplexer (XWR KMUX) is a special purpose multiplexer which outputs, in accordance with Table 15, appropriate double-precision left-shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$ . Control for the XWR KMUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

**TABLE 15  
XWR KMUX TRANSFERS TO  $\overline{XWRLFT}$**

OPERATION TYPE (DOUBLE-PRECISION)		XWR KMUX OUTPUT TO $\overline{XWRLFT}$
LEAST-SIGNIFICANT OR INTERMEDIATE POSITIONS (IP)	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	$\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$ $\overline{XWR3}$
MOST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION	LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL LEFT CIRCULATE	HIGH HIGH HIGH $\overline{ALU3}$

### 3.18 EXTENDED WORKING REGISTER L MULTIPLEXER (XWR LMUX)

The extended working register L multiplexer (XWR LMUX) is a special purpose multiplexer which outputs, in accordance with Table 16, appropriate double-precision right shift data via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$ . Control for the XWR LMUX is provided by the resident operation in conjunction with the relative position control.

**TABLE 16**  
**XWR LMUX TRANSFERS TO  $\overline{XWRRT}$**

OPERATION TYPE (DOUBLE-PRECISION)		XWR LMUX OUTPUT TO $\overline{XWRRT}$
MOST-SIGNIFICANT OR INTER-MEDIATE POSITIONS (IP)	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL RIGHT CIRCULATE	$\overline{XWR0}$ $\overline{XWR0}$ $\overline{XWR0}$ $\overline{XWR0}$
LEAST-SIGNIFICANT POSITION (LSP)	RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC SINGLE-SIGNED RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC DOUBLE-SIGNED RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL RIGHT CIRCULATE	$\overline{ALU0}$ $\overline{ALU0}$ $\overline{ALU0}$ $\overline{ALU0}$

### 3.19 WORKING REGISTER MULTIPLEXER (WR MUX)

The working register multiplexer (WR MUX) is a multi-port multiplexer which, under control of the resident operation, selects either data-in port data or data-out bus data for direct transfer to the WR.

## 4. SHIFT/CIRCULATE OPERATIONS

The SBP0400A and the SBP0401A uses the DO MUX in conjunction with the DO IMUX and DO JMUX to accomplish single-bit WR shift/circulate operations; the XWR MUX in conjunction with the XWR KMUX and XWR LMUX to accomplish single-bit XWR shift/circulate operations. While single-precision shift/circulate operations involve the WR only, double-precision shift/circulate operations involve the WR in conjunction with the XWR. The standard operation set does not include single-precision XWR shift/circulate operations.

### 4.1 WR SINGLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES

WR single-precision shift/circulate operations are directed by the resident operation with expanded wordlength "end" conditions handled by the relative position controls. These single-precision operations may best be represented by the generalized symbol:

$$(WR \text{ plus } ALUCIN) \text{ SHIFTED/CIRCULATED} \rightarrow WR$$

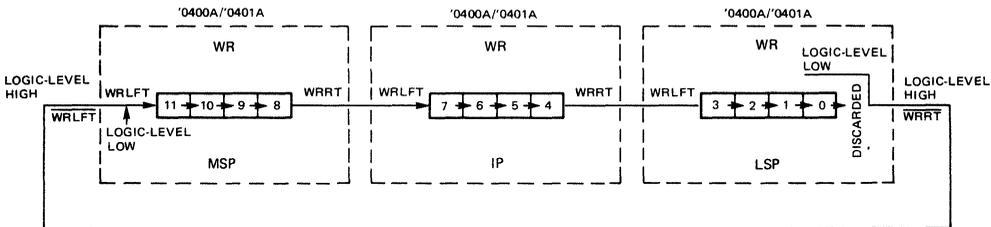
Within a single microcycle (1 clock period), each of six possible WR single-precision shift/circulate operations is capable of 1) asynchronously summing the WR with the ALUCIN input, then 2) asynchronously shifting/circulating the sum one bit position to the right/left, and finally 3) synchronously storing the shifted/circulated result back into the WR. The six WR single-precision shift/circulate possibilities, with data flow paths for expanded wordlengths, are listed in Table 17.

**TABLE 17**  
**WR SINGLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES**

SHIFT/CIRCULATE OPERATION	SHIFT/CIRCULATE FUNCTION	EXPANDED WORDLENGTH DATA FLOW PATHS	OP-FORM (See 5.3)	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR (WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	RIGHT-SHIFT-LOGICAL (RSL) LEFT-SHIFT-LOGICAL (LSL)	Figure 8 Figure 9	Ve Vf	HLLL HLHL	HH HH	HLH HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR (WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA) LEFT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (LSA)	Figure 10 Figure 11	Va Vc	LLLL LLHL	HH HH	HLH HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR (WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	RIGHT-CIRCULATE (RCIR) LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR)	Figure 12 Figure 13	Vb Vd	LLLH LLHH	HH HH	HLH HLH

**4.1.1 (WR Plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR**

The WR single-precision logical right-shift operation, shown in Figure 8, displaces the entire contents of the WR one bit position to the right. In an expanded wordlength system, a logic-level low is automatically right-shifted into the WR's most-significant-bit (MSB) of the most-significant-package (MSP) as the WR's contents are displaced to the right. This logic-level low, sourced by the least-significant-package (LSP), exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation WRLFT and enters the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation WRRT. During each WR RSL operation, the WR's displaced LSB of the LSP is discarded.

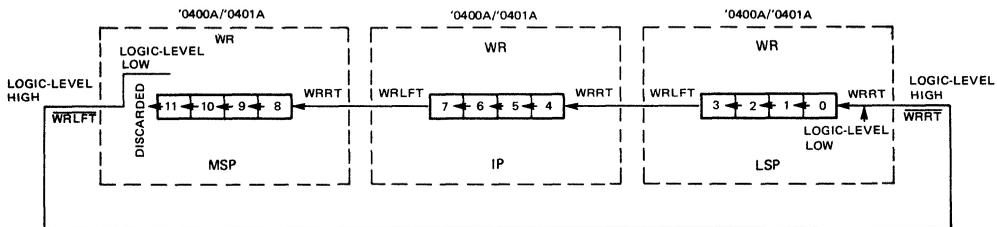


NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

**FIGURE 8 – RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL – SINGLE PRECISION (RSL – SP)**

**4.1.2 (WR Plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR**

The WR single-precision logical left-shift operation, shown in Figure 9, displaces the entire contents of the WR one bit position to the left. In an expanded wordlength system, a logic-level low is automatically left-shifted into the WR's LSB of the LSP as the WR's contents are displaced to the left. This logic-level low, sourced by the MSP, exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation WRLFT and enters the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation WRRT. During each WR LSL operation, the WR's displaced MSB of the MSP is discarded.



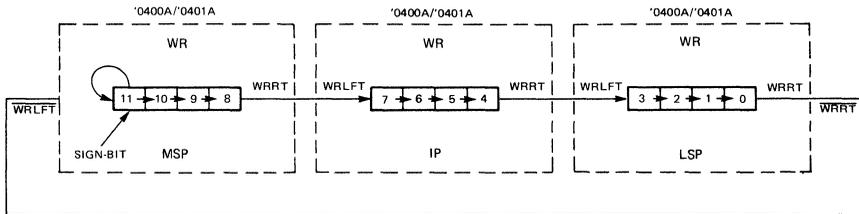
NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

**FIGURE 9 – LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL – SINGLE PRECISION (LSL – SP)**

2

#### 4.1.3 (WR Plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR

The WR single-precision arithmetic right-shift operation, shown in Figure 10, displaces the entire contents of the WR one bit position to the right. The MSB of the MSP is designated as a sign-bit. As the entire contents of the WR is displaced to the right, the sign-bit does *not* change. Rather the sign-bit is duplicated to the right. The displaced LSB of the LSP exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ .

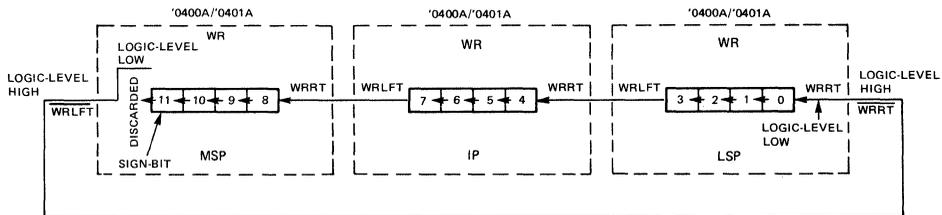


NOTE:  $\overline{WRRT}$ ,  $\overline{WRLFT}$ , ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 10 – RIGHT SHIFT ARITHMETIC – SINGLE PRECISION (RSA – SP)

#### 4.1.4 (WR Plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR

The WR single-precision arithmetic left-shift operation, shown in Figure 11, is functionally identical to the WR single-precision logical left-shift operation. The WR's MSB of the MSP, although designated as a sign-bit, is discarded as the entire contents of the WR is displaced one bit position to the left. As each WR LSA operation is performed, the BMSB output (WR-sign bit) may be compared to the MSB of the MSP's DOP (data displacing into WR sign bit) to detect an impending change in WR sign-bit polarity.

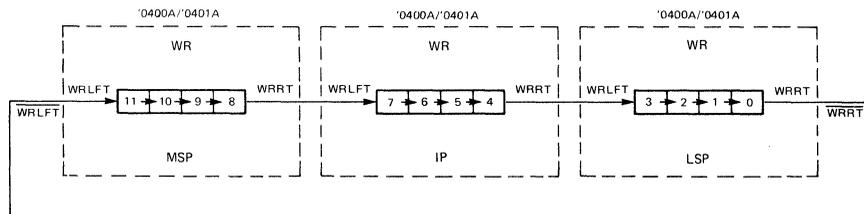


NOTE:  $\overline{WRRT}$ ,  $\overline{WRLFT}$ , ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 11 – LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC – SINGLE PRECISION (LSA – SP)

#### 4.1.5 (WR Plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR

The WR single-precision right-circulate operation, shown in Figure 12, displaces the entire contents of the WR one bit position to the right. The displaced LSB of the LSP replaces the displaced MSB of the MSP. The displaced LSB of the LSP exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$  and enters the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$ .

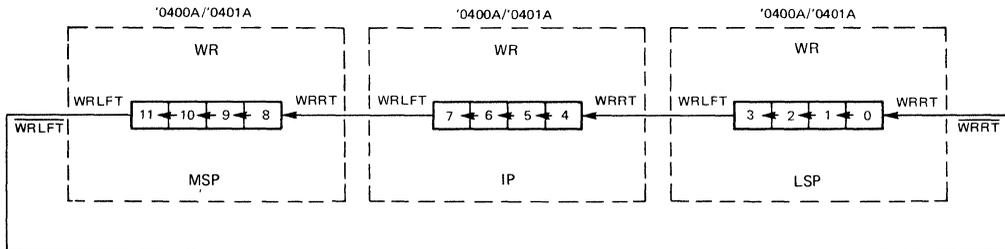


NOTE:  $\overline{WRRT}$ ,  $\overline{WRLFT}$ , ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 12 – RIGHT CIRCULATE – SINGLE PRECISION (RCIR – SP)

#### 4.1.6 (WR Plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR

The WR single-precision left-circulate operation, shown in Figure 13, displaces the entire contents of the WR one bit position to the left. The displaced MSB of the MSP replaces the displaced LSB of the LSP. The displaced MSB of the MSP exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and enters the LSP via its bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ .



NOTE:  $\overline{WRRT}$ ,  $\overline{WRLFT}$ , ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 13 – LEFT CIRCULATE – SINGLE PRECISION (LCIR – SP)

#### 4.2 WR,XWR DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES

WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate operations are directed by the resident operation with expanded wordlength “end” conditions handled by the relative position controls. The double-precision shift/circulate operations may best be represented by the generalized symbol:

(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) SHIFTED/CIRCULATED → WR,XWR

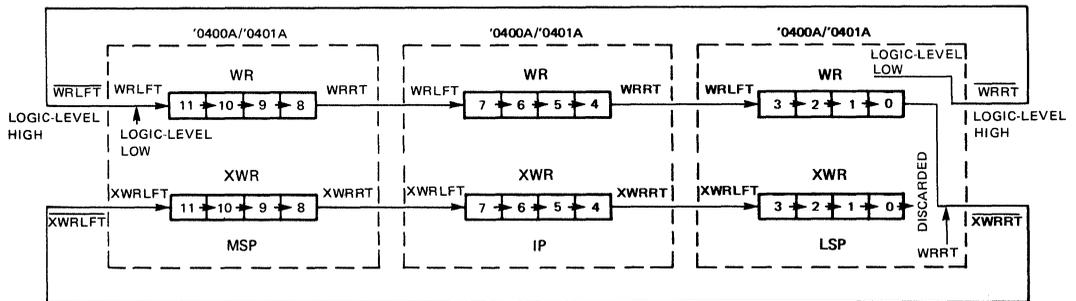
Within a single microcycle, each of eight possible WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate operations is capable of 1) asynchronously summing the WR with the ALUCIN input, then 2) asynchronously double-precision shifting/circulating the sum with the WR and XWR considered as one double-length register, and finally 3) synchronously storing the shifted/circulated result into the double-length register formed by WR in conjunction with the XWR. The eight WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate possibilities, with data flow paths for expanded wordlengths, are listed in Table 18.

TABLE 18  
WR, XWR DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES

SHIFT/CIRCULATE OPERATION	SHIFT/CIRCULATE FUNCTION	EXPANDED WORDLENGTH DATA FLOW PATHS	OP-FORM (See 5.3)	OP-FIELD OP3 → OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → WR, XWR (WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → WR, XWR	RIGHT-SHIFT-LOGICAL (RSL) LEFT-SHIFT-LOGICAL (LSL)	Figure 14 Figure 15	V1e V1f	HHLL HHHL	HH HH	HLH HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR (WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → WR, XWR	RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA) LEFT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (LSA)	Figure 16, 17 Figure 18, 19	V1a V1c	LHLL LHHL	HH HH	HLH HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → WR, XWR (WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	RIGHT-CIRCULATE (RCIR) LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR)	Figure 20 Figure 21	V1b V13	LHLH LHHH	HH HH	HLH HLH

#### 4.2.1 (WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → WR,XWR

The WR,XWR double-precision logical right-shift operation, shown in Figure 14, displaces the entire contents of the double-length register, formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR, one bit position to the right. In an expanded wordlength system, the WR's displaced LSB of the LSP exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$  and enters the XWR's MSB of the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$ . A logic-level low is automatically right-shifted into the WR's MSB of the MSP. This logic-level low, sourced by the LSP, exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$  and enters the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$ . During each WR,XWR RSL operation, the XWR's displaced LSB of the LSP is discarded.

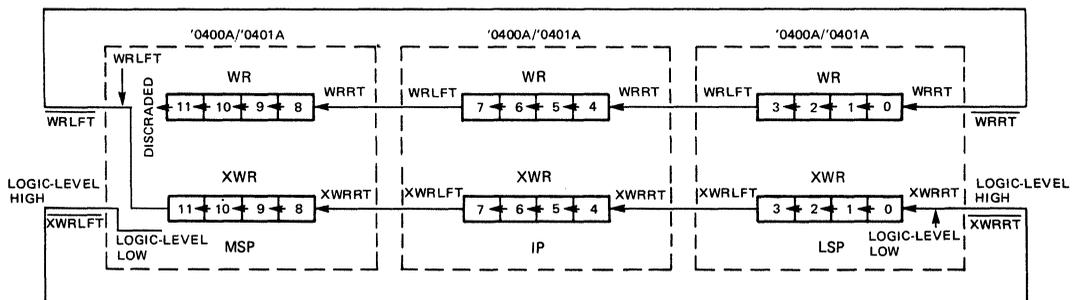


NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 14 – RIGHT SHIFT LOGICAL – DOUBLE PRECISION (RSL – DP)

#### 4.2.2 (WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → WR,XWR

The WR,XWR double-precision logical left-shift operation, shown in Figure 15, displaces the entire contents of the double length register, formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR, one bit position to the left. In an expanded wordlength system, the XWR's displaced MSB of the MSP exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and enters WR's LSB of the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ . A logic-level low is automatically left-shifted into the XWR's LSB of the LSP. This logic-level low, sourced by the MSP, exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$  and enters the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$ . During each WR,XWR LSL operation, the WR's displaced MSB is discarded.



NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 15 – LEFT SHIFT LOGICAL – DOUBLE PRECISION (LSL – DP)

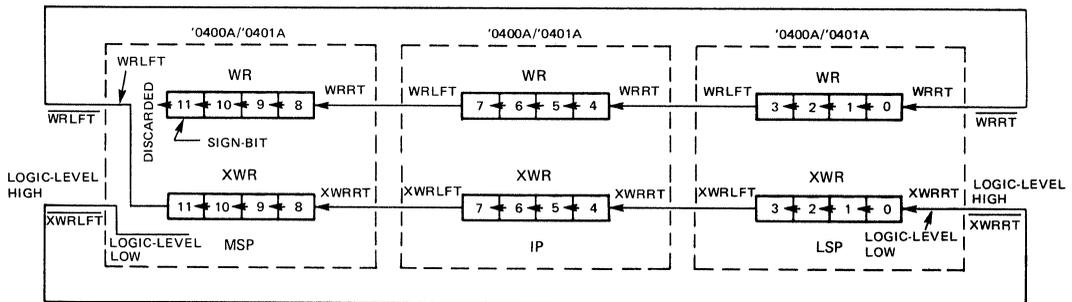


#### 4.2.4 (WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → WR,XWR

The WR,XWR double-precision arithmetic left-shift operations, shown in Figures 18 and 19, displace the entire contents of the double-length register, formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR, one bit position to the left. In an expanded wordlength system, either the XWR's displaced MSB or MSB-minus-1 of the MSP exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and enters the WR's LSB of the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ . The polarity of the MSP's relative position control input POS0 selects between single-signed and double-signed double-precision arithmetic left-shift operations.

##### 4.2.4.1 Single-Signed Double-Precision LSA (MSP POS0=H)

The single-signed WR,XWR double-precision arithmetic left-shift operation, shown in Figure 18, is functionally identical to the WR,XWR double-precision logical left-shift operation. The WR's MSB of the MSP, although designated as a sign-bit, is discarded as the entire contents of the double-length WR,XWR register is displaced one bit position to the left. As each WR,XWR LSA operation is performed, the BMSB output (WR sign bit) may be compared to the MSB of the MSP's DOP (data displacing into WR sign bit) to detect an impending change in WR sign bit polarity.

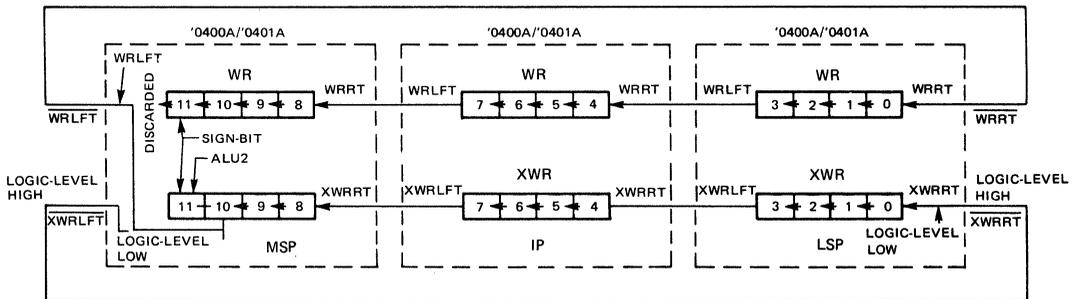


NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 18 – LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC – SINGLE SIGN/DOUBLE PRECISION (LSA – SS/DP)

##### 4.2.4.2 Double-Signed Double-Precision LSA (MSP POS0=L)

The double-signed WR,XWR double-precision arithmetic left-shift operation shown in Figure 19 is, with one exception, functionally identical to the WR,XWR double-precision left-shift operation. The exception is, the XWR's sign-bit is automatically forced to the polarity of the MSP's ALU2 output. As each double-signed double-precision LSA operation is performed, the WR's sign-bit is discarded. Consequently the BMSB output (WR sign bit) may be compared to the MSB of the MSP's DOP (ALU2 data displacing into WR sign bit) to detect an impending change in WR sign bit polarity.

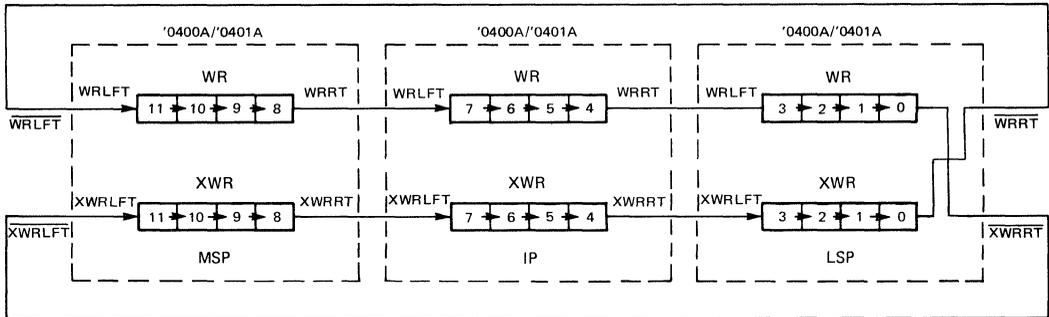


NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 19 – LEFT SHIFT ARITHMETIC – DOUBLE SIGN/DOUBLE PRECISION (LSA – DS/DP)

#### 4.2.5 (WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → WR,XWR

The WR,XWR double-precision right-circulate operation, shown in Figure 20, displaces the entire contents of the double-length register, formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR, one bit position to the right. In an expanded wordlength system, the WR's displaced LSB of the LSP exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$  and enters the XWR's MSB of the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$ . The XWR's LSB of the LSP exits the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$  and enters the WR's MSB of the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$ .



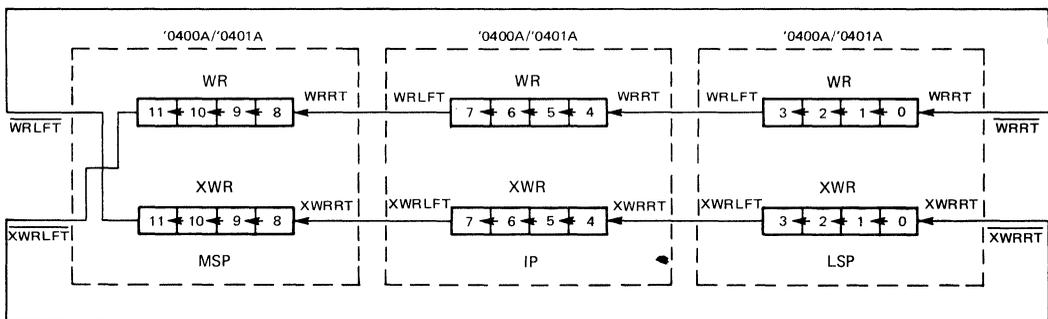
NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 20 – RIGHT CIRCULATE – DOUBLE PRECISION (RCIR – DP)

2

#### 4.2.6 (WR Plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR,XWR

The WR,XWR double-precision left-circulate operation, shown in Figure 21, displaces the entire contents of the double-length register, formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR, one bit position to the left. In an expanded wordlength system, the WR's displaced MSB of the MSP exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRRT}$  and enters the XWR's LSB of the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{XWRLFT}$ . The XWR's MSB of the MSP exits the MSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRLFT}$  and enters the WR's LSB of the LSP via the bidirectional shift accommodation  $\overline{WRRT}$ .



NOTE: WRRT, WRLFT, XWRRT, XWRLFT ARE HIGH-ACTIVE INTRA-PACKAGE AND LOW-ACTIVE (INVERSE POLARITY) INTER-PACKAGE.

FIGURE 21 – LEFT CIRCULATE – DOUBLE PRECISION (LCIR – DP)

### 4.3 COMPOUND-FUNCTION WR,XWR DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES

Compound-function WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate operations extend the processing power of the basic double-precision RSA and LCIR operations to boost systems-level efficiency in the assembly of iterative macro-instructions such as multiply and non-restoring divide. These compound-function shift/circulate operations, directed by the resident operation with expanded wordlength "end" conditions handled by the relative position controls, may best be represented by the generalized symbol:

$$(WR \text{ plus/minus } A \text{ plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA/LCIR} \rightarrow WR, XWR$$

where A is either the DIP or RF

Within a single microcycle, each of eight possible compound-function WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate operations is capable of 1) asynchronously summing/subtracting either the RF or DIP with/from the WR, then 2) asynchronously adding the result to the ALUCIN input, then 3) asynchronously double-precision shifting/circulating (RSA/LCIR) the result with the WR and XWR considered as one double-length register, and finally 4) synchronously storing the shifted/circulated result into the double-length register formed by the WR in conjunction with the XWR. The eight compound-function WR,XWR double-precision shift/circulate possibilities, with data flow paths for expanded wordlengths, are listed in Table 19.

**TABLE 19**  
**COMPOUND-FUNCTION WR, XWR**  
**DOUBLE-PRECISION SHIFTS/CIRCULATES**

SHIFT/CIRCULATE OPERATION	SHIFT/CIRCULATE FUNCTION	EXPANDED WORDLENGTH DATA FLOW PATHS	OP-FORM (See 5.3)	OP-FIELD OP3-OP0	D-FIELD D1 → D0	S-FIELD S2 → S0
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR (WR minus RF(n) minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR) LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR)	Figure 21 Figure 21	IVa IVc	HLLL HLLL	HH HL	LHL LLL → HHH
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR (WR plus RF(n) plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR) LEFT-CIRCULATE (LCIR)	Figure 21 Figure 21	IVb IVd	HLLH HLLH	HH HL	LHL LLL → HHH
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR (WR minus RF(n) minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA) RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA)	Figure 16 Figure 16	IVf IVh	LLHL LLHL	HH HL	LHL LLL → HHH
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR (WR plus RF(n) plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA) RIGHT-SHIFT-ARITHMETIC (RSA)	Figure 16 Figure 16	IVg IVi	HLHH HLHH	HH HL	LHL LLL → HHH

### 5. OPERATION SET (MICROINSTRUCTION SET)

The SBP0400A and SBP0401A are supplied with an identical set of 459 non-redundant standard factory-defined operations (microinstructions). The only difference between the SBP0400A and the SBP0401A is the presence and absence of the operation register (OR):

- a. The SBP0400A contains a 20-bit operation register. After the 9-bit operation code is applied (and setup), the positive-going clock transition causes the resident operation to be stored in the OR. See Figure 5 and microinstruction overlap, paragraph 5.1.
- b. The SBP0401A, without the OR, derives its resident operation from a steady-state 9-bit code applied at the operation select inputs. See Figure 5.

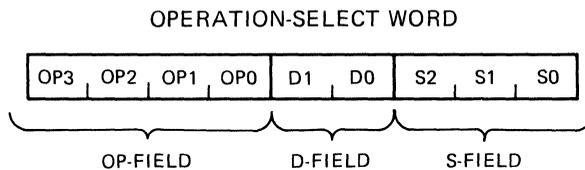
## 5.1 SBP0400A MICROINSTRUCTION OVERLAP

Within a single microcycle (1 clock period), any one of the '0400A's 459 unique operations may be both selected and executed. While the "present" microinstruction is directing the '0400A's functional blocks and data paths from the OR, the "next" microinstruction may be setup for entry into the OR. As the results of the "present" microinstruction are synchronously stored at their appointed destination, the "next" microinstruction simultaneously enters the OR where it becomes the "present" microinstruction. This technique of overlapping microinstruction setup with microinstruction execution (Figure 5) allows a string of successive microinstructions to be executed, one each, during successive microcycles.

## 5.2 OPERATION-SELECT WORD

Each of the 459 operations is selected by presenting 9-bits of encoded microinstruction data to the operation-select input lines which is then asynchronously decoded/translated by the PLA. In the SBP0400A this decoded/translated microinstruction enters the OR synchronous with the completion of the previous microinstruction (positive transition of the clock) to become the resident operation. In the SBP0401A this decoded/translated microinstruction is distributed directly from the 20 outputs of the PLA as the resident operation.

The 9-bit operation-select word is partitioned, as shown below, into three interacting fields: 1) the 2-bit D-field, 2) the 4-bit OP-field, and 3) the 3-bit S-field.



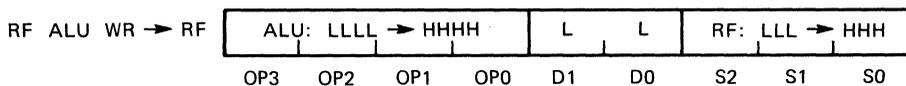
2

### 5.2.1 D-Field, Operation-Select Word

This 2-bit D-field (D1 → D0) of the operation-select word governs the manner in which the OP-field and S-field are interpreted to specify the operations. Four D-field possibilities exist. They are: LL, LH, HL, and HH.

#### 5.2.1.1 D-Field = LL

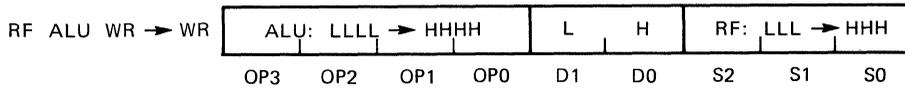
When the D-field is "LL", the RF and WR, as shown below, are designated as operand sources with the RF also designated as the operation-result destination.



The 3-bit S-field is interpreted to select 1 of 8 RF locations both as an operand source and an operation-result destination; the 4-bit OP-field is interpreted to select one of 16 ALU functions (micro-operations) as the operand combination/modification mechanism.

### 5.2.1.2 D-Field = LH

When the D-field is "LH", the RF and WR, as shown below, are designated as operand sources with the WR also designated as the operation-result destination.



The 3-bit S-field is interpreted to select 1 of 8 RF locations as an operand source; the 4-bit OP-field is interpreted to select one of 16 ALU functions (micro-operations) as the operand combination/modification mechanism.

### 5.2.1.3 D-Field = HL

When the D-field is "HL", the ALU functions (micro-operations) available for the combination/modification of operands are limited to 1) plus, 2) minus, or 3) unconditional ALU-bypass (no ALU function).

As shown in Table 20, the 3-bit S-field is primarily interpreted to select one of eight RF locations as an operand source and/or operation-result destination; the 4-bit OP-field is interpreted to select a limited ALU function in conjunction with an operand source and/or operand-result destination.

**TABLE 20**  
**D-FIELD = HL**

	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
RF → DOP	L	L	L	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF → XWR	L	L	L	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	L	L	H	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	L	H	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	L	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	H	L	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
DIP → WR	L	H	H	L	H	L	Don't Care X X X		
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → RF	L	H	H	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	L	H	L	Don't Care X X X		
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	H	H	L	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	H	H	L	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
XWR plus ALUCIN → RF	H	H	H	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
DIP → RF	H	H	H	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		

### 5.2.1.4 D-Field = HH

When the D-field is "HH", the RF is neither used as an operand source nor an operation-result destination. Rather, two S-field possibilities (LHL, HLH) are, as shown in Table 21, interpreted to extend the 4-bit OP-field to select one of 32 non-RF operations. The extended OP-field is interpreted to select a limited ALU function in conjunction with an operand source(s) and an operation-result destination.

TABLE 21  
D-FIELD = HH

	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
DIP → DOP	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP → XWR	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
F <sub>1,6</sub> plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
DIP → WR	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
XWR plus ALUCIN → DOP	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
DIP → DOP	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	L

	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → WR, XWR	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → WR, XWR	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → WR, XWR	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → WR, XWR	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → WR, XWR	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H

OP3 OP2 OP1 OP0 D1 D0 S2 S1 S0

## 5.2.2 OP-Field, Operation-Select Word

The 4-bit OP-field (OP3 → OP0) of the operation-select word interacts with the D-field and S-field to specify an ALU function as the operand combination/modification mechanism for operations (microinstructions).

### 5.2.2.1 OP-Field ALU Function (Micro-Operation) Selection

The most consistent utilization of the OP-field is realized when specifying one of 16 ALU functions, listed in Table 22, as the operand combination/modification mechanism for those particular operations listed in Table 23. For those

TABLE 22  
ALU FUNCTION (MICRO-OPERATION SELECT)

ALU OP-FIELD				ACTIVE-HIGH DATA	
OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	ALUCIN = H (WITH CARRY)	ALUCIN = L (NO CARRY)
L	L	L	L	$F_n = L$	$F_n = H$
L	L	L	H	$F_n = B \text{ minus } A$	$F_n = B \text{ minus } A \text{ minus } 1$
L	L	H	L	$F_n = A \text{ minus } B$	$F_n = A \text{ minus } B \text{ minus } 1$
L	L	H	H	$F_n = A \text{ plus } B \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = A \text{ plus } B$
L	H	L	L	$F_n = B \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = B$
L	H	L	H	$F_n = \bar{B} \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = \bar{B}$
L	H	H	L	$F_n = A \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = A$
L	H	H	H	$F_n = \bar{A} \text{ plus } 1$	$F_n = \bar{A}$
H	L	L	L	$F_n = A_n B_n$	
H	L	L	H	$F_n = A_n \oplus B_n$	
H	L	H	L	$F_n = \overline{A_n \oplus B_n}$	
H	L	H	H	$F_n = \bar{A}_n B_n$	
H	H	L	L	$F_n = A_n \bar{B}_n$	
H	H	L	H	$F_n = A_n + \bar{B}_n$	
H	H	H	L	$F_n = \bar{A}_n + B_n$	
H	H	H	H	$F_n = A_n + B_n$	

TABLE 23  
16 FUNCTION ALU OPERATIONS

OP3 → OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
RF ALU WR → RF	L	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
RF ALU WR → WR	L	H	RF: LLL → HHH		
*DIP ALU WR → DOP	H	H	L	L	L
*DIP ALU WR → WR	H	H	L	L	H
DIP ALU XWR → WR	H	H	L	H	H
DIP ALU WR → XWR	H	H	H	L	L
DIP ALU XWR → XWR	H	H	H	H	L
DIP ALU XWR → DOP	H	H	H	H	H

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is low WR → AOP  
\* XWR → AOP

operations, the D-field interacts with the S-field to specify two operand sources in combination with an operation-result destination. Either the DIP or RF is available as an operand source to the "A" input port of the ALU; either the DIP, WR or XWR is available as an operand source to the "B" input port of the ALU. Ultimate destinations for ALU output results include either the DOP, RF, WR or XWR.

An ALU function from Table 22 may be selected as the operand combination/modification mechanism for each operation in Table 23 by simply choosing the appropriate OP-field code. For example, a D-field code of "HH" interacts with an S-field code of "LLH" to specify the operation DIP ALU WR → WR. If the WR is to be subtracted from the DIP, an OP-field code of "LLHL" ( $F_n = A \text{ minus } B$ , ALUCIN = H) must be selected from Table 22 along with an ALUCIN = H forced into the LSP. The resulting operation-select word will then specify the operation DIP minus WR → DOP.

OP	D	S
LLHL	HH	LLL

An OP-field choice of "LLLH" would automatically interchange the operands and specify the operation WR minus DIP → DOP. In fact, any of eight arithmetic or eight Boolean ALU functions may be selected from Table 22 and impressed upon any operation in Table 23.

Although the ALU generally accepts two operand sources simultaneously as inputs, certain ALU functions may be selected from Table 22 which only consider one operand source. These ALU functions, when impressed upon the operations of Table 23, specify the register transfer operations of Table 24. These register transfer operations allow: 1) unconditioned transfers, X → Y with the LSP's ALUCIN = L, 2) incrementing transfers, X plus 1 → Y with the LSP's ALUCIN = H, 3) one's-complement transfers,  $\bar{X}$  → Y with the LSP's ALUCIN = L, and 4) two's-complement transfers,  $\bar{X}$  plus 1 → Y with the LSP's ALUCIN = H.

**TABLE 24**  
**REGISTER TRANSFER OPERATIONS**

	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0	
WR plus ALUCIN → RF	L	H	L	L	L	L	RF:	LLL	→ HHH	
RF plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	L	L	H	RF:	LLL	→ HHH	
WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	H	L	L	H	H		H	L	L
XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	L	L	H	H		L	H	H
DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	L	H	H		L	H	H
DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	H	H	L	H	H		H	L	L
DIP plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	H	L	H	H		H	H	H
XWR plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	L	H	H		H	H	H
*DIP plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	H	L	H	H		L	L	L
*WR plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	L	H	H		L	L	L
DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	L	H	H		L	L	H
	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0	
$\overline{\text{WR}}$ plus ALUCIN → RF	L	H	L	H	L	L	RF:	LLL	→ HHH	
$\overline{\text{RF}}$ plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	H	L	H	RF:	LLL	→ HHH	
$\overline{\text{WR}}$ plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	H	L	H	H	H		H	L	L
$\overline{\text{XWR}}$ plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	L	H	H	H		L	H	H
$\overline{\text{DIP}}$ plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	H	H	H		L	H	H
$\overline{\text{DIP}}$ plus ALUCIN → XWR	L	H	H	H	H	H		H	L	L
$\overline{\text{DIP}}$ plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	H	H	H	H		H	H	H
$\overline{\text{XWR}}$ plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	H	H	H		H	H	H
* $\overline{\text{DIP}}$ plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	H	H	H	H		L	L	L
* $\overline{\text{WR}}$ plus ALUCIN → DOP	L	H	L	H	H	H		L	L	L
* $\overline{\text{DIP}}$ plus ALUCIN → WR	L	H	H	H	H	H		L	L	H

\* XWR → AOP, otherwise WR → AOP. PC PRIORITY overrides.

Certain ALU functions may be selected from Table 22 to facilitate register "clear" (all logic-level LOWs) and register "preset" (all logic-level HIGHs) operations. These ALU functions, when impressed upon the operations of Table 23, specify the register "clear" and "preset" operations of Table 25.

2

**TABLE 25**  
**REGISTER CLEAR AND PRESET OPERATIONS**

	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
LOW → RF, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	L	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
LOW → WR, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	H	H	L H H		
*LOW → WR, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	H	H	L L H		
LOW → XWR, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	H	H	H H L		
LOW → DOP, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	H	H	H H H		
*LOW → DOP, ALUCIN = HIGH	L	L	L	L	H	H	L L L		
	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0
HIGH → RF, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	L	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
HIGH → WR, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	H	H	L H H		
*HIGH → WR, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	H	H	L L H		
HIGH → XWR, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	H	H	H H L		
HIGH → DOP, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	H	H	H H H		
*HIGH → DOP, ALUCIN = LOW	L	L	L	L	H	H	L L L		
	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	D1	D0	S2	S1	S0

\* XWR → AOP, otherwise WR → AOP. PC PRIORITY = HIGH overrides

### 5.2.2.2 OP-Field Operand-Source/ALU Function/Operation-Result-Destination Selection

The 4-bit OP-field also interacts with the D-field and S-field to specify the operations of Tables 22 and 23. For these operations, the ALU functions available for operand combination/modification are limited to: 1) plus, 2) minus, and 3) unconditioned ALU-bypass (no ALU functions).

**TABLE 26**  
**RF SELECTION**

### 5.2.3 S-Field, Operation-Select Word

The 3-bit S-field (S2 → S0) of the operation-select word either: 1) specifies one of eight RF locations, shown in Table 26, as an operand source and/or operation-result destination, or 2) extends the 4-bit OP-field to select one of 32 non-RF operations as listed in Table 23.

RF LOCATION	S2	S1	S0
RF0	L	L	L
RF1	L	L	H
RF2	L	H	L
RF3	L	H	H
RF4	H	L	L
RF5	H	L	H
RF6	H	H	L
RF7 (PC)	H	H	H

NOTE: D-FIELD is LL, LH, or HL

## 5.3 INDEX TO MICROINSTRUCTIONS BY OPERATION FORM

The operation (microinstruction) set may be sectioned into six operation-forms as described in Tables 27 through 32. Each operation-form may, in turn, be subsequently sectioned into a group of operation-types. In general, for each operation type, the WR is automatically selected by the OR to source the AOP via the ADR MUX. The exception to this statement is realized in operation-form I, operation-types a and b where the XWR is automatically selected by the OR to source the AOP via the ADR MUX. Of course, when the PC PRIORITY input is taken to a logic-level high, OR selection of the ADR MUX is overridden. In this situation, the PC is prioritized to source the AOP via the ADR MUX.

In general, the execution results of most operations may be monitored at the DOP whether the result destination is the RF, WR, XWR or DOP itself. The only exceptions are realized when the DOB is not involved in operation execution. These exceptions include the DIP → WR transfer of operation-form III operation-type d, and the XWR portion of the double-precision shift/circulates involved throughout operation-forms IV and VI.

### 5.3.1 Operation – Form I

Operation form I may be utilized to perform one of 16 ALU functions, selected by the Operation-Select Word OP-field, on two of four operand sources, (RF, WR, XWR, DIP). The result is transferred to one of four operation-result destinations (RF, WR, XWR, DOP).

TABLE 27  
OPERATION FORM I

I	OPERATION TYPE	OP3 → OP0	D1 D0	S2 S1 S0
a.	RF ALU WR → RF	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	L L	RF: LLL → HHH
b.	RF ALU WR → WR	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	L H	RF: LLL → HHH
c.	*DIP ALU WR → DOP	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	L L L
d.	*DIP ALU WR → WR	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	L L H
e.	DIP ALU XWR → WR	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	L H H
f.	DIP ALU WR → XWR	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	H L L
g.	DIP ALU XWR → XWR	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	H H L
h.	DIP ALU XWR → DOP	ALU: LLLL → HHHH	H H	H H H

\*XWR → AOP, otherwise WR → AOP. PC PRIORITY = HIGH overrides

### 5.3.2 Operation – Form II

Operation form II may be utilized to arithmetically sum one or two operand sources (RF, WR, XWR, DIP) and a ripple-carry-in (ALUCIN). The operation-result is transferred to one of four destinations (RF, WR, XWR, DOP).

TABLE 28  
OPERATION FORM II

II	OPERATION TYPE	OP3 → OP0	D1 D0	S2 S1 S0
a.	RF plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	L L H H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
b.	RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	L H L L	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
c.	RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	L H L H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
d.	RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → RF	L H H H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
e.	RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	H H L L	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
f.	RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	H H L H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
g.	XWR plus ALUCIN → RF	H H H L	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
h.	DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	L L H H	H H	L H L
i.	DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → DOP	L H H H	H H	L H L
j.	DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	H H L L	H H	L H L
k.	DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	H H L H	H H	L H L
l.	XWR plus ALUCIN → DOP	H H H L	H H	L H L

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP

2

### 5.3.3 Operation – Form III

Operation form III may be utilized to transfer one or two operand sources (RF, DIP) to one of four destinations (RF, WR, XWR, DOP).

TABLE 29  
OPERATION FORM III

III	OPERATION TYPE	OP3 → OP0	D1 D0	S2 S1 S0
a.	DIP → RF	H H H H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
b.	RF → DOP	L L L L	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
c.	RF → XWR	L L L H	H L	RF: LLL → HHH
d.	DIP → WR	L H H L	H L	X X X
e.	DIP → XWR	L H H L	H H	L H L
f.	DIP → DOP	L L L L	H H	L H L

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP

### 5.3.4 Operation – Form IV

Operation form IV may be utilized to either:

- arithmetically sum the WR and the ripple carry-in (ALUCIN) with one of two operand sources (RF, DIP), arithmetically double-precision shift the result to the right, and transfer the shifted result to the WR and XWR;
- arithmetically sum the WR and the ripple carry-in (ALUCIN) with one of two operand sources (RF, DIP), double-precision circulate the result to the left, and transfer the circulated result to the WR and XWR;
- arithmetically subtract one of two operand sources (RF, DIP) and  $-1$  from the WR, arithmetically add the ripple carry-in (ALUCIN), double-precision circulate the result to the left, and transfer the circulated result to the WR and XWR;
- arithmetically subtract one of two operand sources (RF, DIP) and  $-1$  from the WR, arithmetically add the ripple carry-in (ALUCIN), arithmetically double-precision shift the result to the right and transfer the shifted result to the WR and XWR.

**TABLE 30**  
**OPERATION FORM IV**

<b>IV</b>	<b>OPERATION TYPE</b>	<b>OP3</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>OP0</b>	<b>D1</b>	<b>D0</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S0</b>	
a.	(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
b.	(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
c.	(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
d.	(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	H	L	L	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
e.	(WR plus ALALUCIN, XWR) RSA → XWR	H	L	H	L	H	L	X	X	X
f.	(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
g.	(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
h.	(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	L	L	H	L	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		
i.	(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	H	L	H	H	H	L	RF: LLL → HHH		

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP

### 5.3.5 Operation – Form V

**TABLE 31**  
**OPERATION FORM V**

Operation form V may be utilized to perform single-precision shifts on the contents of the WR, placing the result in the WR. The WR may be logically shifted left or right (LSL, RSL), arithmetically shifted left or right (LSA, RSA), or circulated left or right (LCIR, RCIR).

<b>V</b>	<b>OPERATION TYPE</b>	<b>OP3 → OP0</b>	<b>D1</b>	<b>D0</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S0</b>			
a.	(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H
b.	(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
c.	(WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H
d.	(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
e.	(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
f.	(WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP

As the WR is passed through the ALU during form V and VI, the ALUCIN is active and should be held at a low logic level for true shifts.

### 5.3.6 Operation – Form VI

Operation form VI may be utilized to perform double-precision shifts on the contents of WR in conjunction with XWR. The WR in conjunction with the XWR may be:

- logically shifted left or right (LSL, RSL);
- arithmetically shifted left or right (LSA, RSA) single- or double-signed;
- circulated left or right (LCIR, RCIR).

TABLE 32  
OPERATION FORM VI

VI	OPERATION TYPE	OP3 → OP0	D1 D0	R2 R1 R0
a.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → (WR, XWR)	L H L L	H H	H L H
b.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	L H L H H H L H	H H H H	H L H H L H
c.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → (WR, XWR)	L H H L	H H	H L H
d.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	L H H H H H H H	H H H H	H L H H L H
e.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → (WR, XWR)	H H L L	H H	H L H
f.	(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → (WR, XWR)	H H H L	H H	H L H

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → DOP

### 5.4 INDEX TO MICROINSTRUCTIONS BY SOURCE OPERANDS

When the source operand is known, tables 33 through 36 can be used to obtain the form/type and microcode of the possible operations for that source operand.

TABLE 33  
DIP SOURCE OPERANDS

OPERATION	OP FORM/TYPE	OP3 → OP0 OP FIELD	D1 D0 D-FIELD	S2 → S0 S-FIELD
DIP → DOP	III f	HHHH	HH	LHL
DIP → DOP	III f	LLLL	HH	LHL
DIP → RF	III a	HHHH	HL	LLL → HHH
DIP → WR	III d	LHHL	HL	XXX
DIP → WR	III d	LHHL	HH	LHL
DIP → XWR	III e	LLLH	HH	LHL
*DIP ALU WR → DOP	I c	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLL
*DIP ALU WR → WR	I d	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLH
DIP ALU WR → XWR	I f	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HLL
DIP ALU XWR → DOP	I h	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHH
DIP ALU XWR → WR	I e	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LHH
DIP ALU XWR → XWR	I g	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHL
(DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IV b	HLLH	HH	LHL
(DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IV q	HLHH	HH	LHL
DIP plus RF plus ALUCIN → RF	I d	LHHH	HL	LLL → HHH
DIP plus RF plus ALUCIN → WR	I I b	LHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
DIP plus RF plus ALUCIN → XWR	I I c	LHLH	HL	LLL → HHH
DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → DOP	III i, III h	LHHH	HH	LHL
DIP plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	I I h	LLHH	HH	LHL
DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	I I j	HHLL	HH	LHL
DIP plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	I I k	HHLH	HH	LHL

\* XWR → AOP, otherwise WR → AOP. PC PRIORITY = HIGH overrides.

**TABLE 34**  
**RF SOURCE OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM/TYPE	OP3 → OP0 OP FIELD	D1 D0 D-FIELD	S2 → S0 S-FIELD
RF → DOP	IIIb	LLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF → XWR	IIIc	LLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF ALU WR → RF	Ia	LLLL → HHHH	LL	LLL → HHH
RF ALU WR → WR	Ib	LLLL → HHHH	LH	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → RF	IIId	LHHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	IIb	LHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIc	LHLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(RF plus WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL → HHH
(RF plus WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVi	HLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus WR plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIa	LLHH	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → WR	IIe	HHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
RF plus XWR plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIf	HHLH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP.

**TABLE 35**  
**XWR SOURCE OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM/TYPE	OP3 → OP0 OP FIELD	D1 D0 D-FIELD	S2 → S0 S-FIELD
XWR ALU DIP → DOP	Ih	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHH
XWR ALU DIP → WR	Ie	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LHH
XWR ALU DIP → XWR	Ig	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HHL
XWR plus ALUCIN → DOP	III	HHHL	HH	LHL
XWR plus ALUCIN → RF	IIj	HHHL	HL	LLL → HHH
XWR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → WR	IIk	HHLL	HH	LHL
XWR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	IIe	HHLH	HH	LHL
XWR plus RF plus ALUCIN → WR	IIf	HHLL	HL	LLL → HHH
XWR plus RF plus ALUCIN → XWR		HHLH	HL	LLL → HHH

NOTE: When PC PRIORITY is LOW, WR → AOP.

**TABLE 36**  
**WR SOURCE OPERANDS**

OPERATION	OP FORM/TYPE	OP3 → OP0 OP-FIELD	D1 D0 D-FIELD	S2 → S0 S-FIELD
*WR ALU DIP → DOP	lc	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLL
*WR ALU DIP → WR	ld	LLLL → HHHH	HH	LLH
WR ALU DIP → XWR	lf	LLLL → HHHH	HH	HLL
WR ALU RF → RF	la	LLLL → HHHH	LL	LLL → HHH
WR ALU RF → WR	lb	LLLL → HHHH	LH	LLL → HHH
(WR minus BIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVa	HLLL	HH	LHL
(WR minus DIP minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVf	LLHL	HH	LHL
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVc	HLLL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR minus RF minus 1 plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → WR, XWR	IVh	LLHL	HL	LLL → HHH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVe	HLHL	HL	XXX
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVe	HLHL	HH	LHL
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	LLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR	Vd	HLHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSA → WR	Vc	LLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) LSL → WR	Vf	HLHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	LLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RCIR → WR	Vb	HLLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR	Va	LLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN) RSL → WR	Ve	HLLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vld	HHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vld	LHHH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSA → (WR, XWR)	Vlc	LHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) LSL → (WR, XWR)	Vlf	HHHL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	HHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RCIR → (WR, XWR)	Vlb	LHLH	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSA → (WR, XWR)	Vla	LHLL	HH	HLH
(WR plus ALUCIN, XWR) RSL → (WR, XWR)	Vle	HHLL	HH	HLH
WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → DOP	lli	LHHH	HH	LHL
WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN → XWR	llh	LLHH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVb	HLLH	HH	LHL
(WR plus DIP plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVc	HLHH	HH	LHL
WR plus RF plus ALUCIN → XWR	Ila	LLHH	HL	LLL HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) LCIR → WR, XWR	IVd	HLLH	HL	LLL HHH
(WR plus RF plus ALUCIN) RSA → WR, XWR	IVI	HLHH	HL	LLL HHH

\*XWR → AOP, otherwise WR → AOP. PC PRIORITY = HIGH overrides.

## 6. INTERFACING

The input/output (I/O) accommodations of these processor elements have been designed for TTL and/or MOS compatibility. Direct interfacing, supportable by the entire families of catalog devices, is shown in Figure 22. Typical data/address flow and microcontrol are illustrated for an expanded wordlength system.

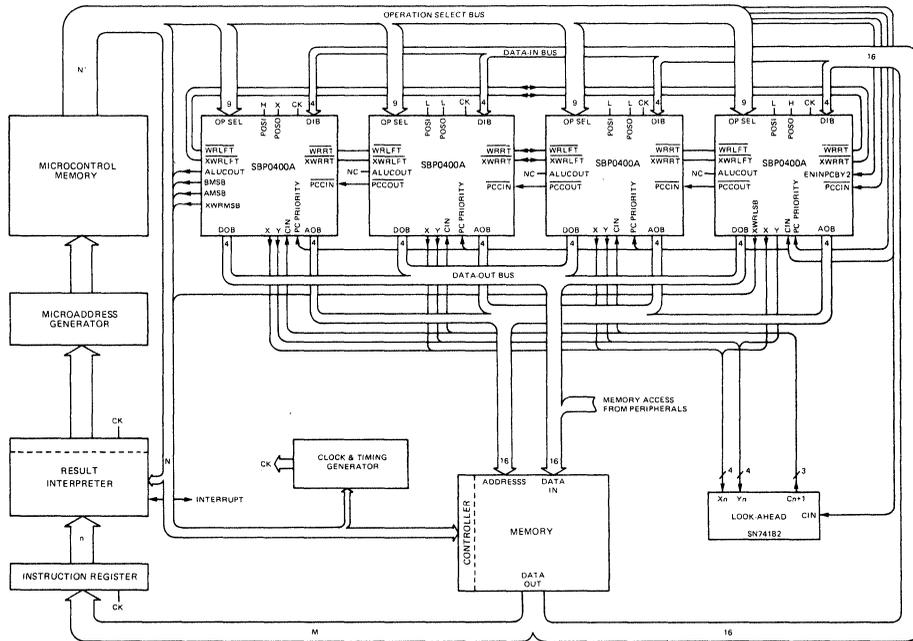


FIGURE 22 – TYPICAL 16-BIT MACHINE

### 6.1 INPUT CIRCUIT

The input circuit used on the '0400A/'0401A is basically an RTL configuration which has been modified for TTL/MOS compatibility as shown in Figure 23A. An input-clamping diode is incorporated to limit negative excursions (ringing) when the '0400A/'0401A is on the receiving end of a transmission line; an input switching threshold of nominally +1.5 volts has been specified for improved noise immunity. This threshold is achieved via two 10K ohm resistors which function as a voltage divider to increase the one  $V_{BE}$  threshold of the I<sup>2</sup>L input transistor to +1.5 volts. Since this input circuit is independent of injector current, input threshold compatibility is maintained over the entire speed X power performance spectrum.

The input circuit characteristics for input current versus input voltage are shown in Figure 24. The 10K and 20K ohm load lines and threshold knee at +1.5 volts provide a high-impedance characteristic to reduce input loading and improve the low-logic level input noise immunity over some standard TTL inputs. Full compatibility is maintained with virtually all 5 volt logic families even when the '0400A/'0401A is powered down (injector current reduced).

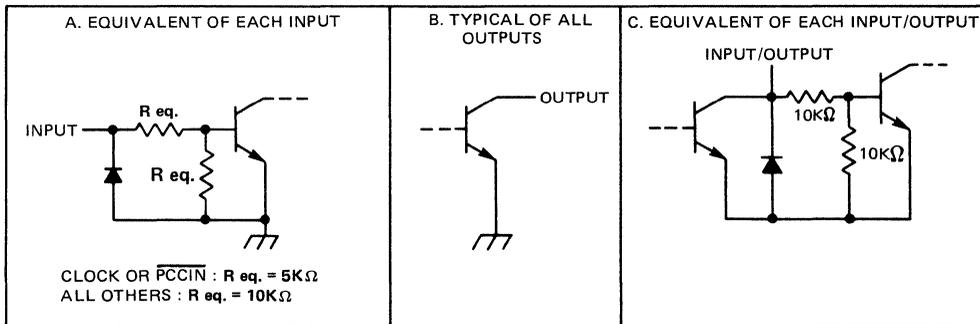


FIGURE 23 – SCHEMATICS OF EQUIVALENT INPUTS, OUTPUTS, INPUTS/OUTPUTS

### 6.1.1 Sourcing Inputs

The inputs may be sourced directly by most 5 volt logic families. Five volt functions which feature internal pull-up resistors at their outputs require no external interface components; five volt functions which feature open-collector outputs generally require external pull-up resistors which may be specified as shown in Table 37.

### 6.1.2 Terminating Unused Inputs

Inputs which are selected to be hardwired to a logic-level low may be connected directly to ground. Inputs which are selected to be hardwired to a logic-level high must be tied, via a current limiting (pull-up) resistor, to a logic-level-high low-impedance voltage source such as  $V_{CC}$ . A single transient protecting resistor, specified as shown in Table 38, may be utilized common to (N) inputs.

### 6.2 OUTPUT CIRCUIT

The output circuit selected for the '0400A/'0401A is an injected open-collector transistor shown in Figure 23B. Since this transistor is injected, output sourcing capability is directly related to injector current. In other words, the number of loads which may be sourced by an '0400A/'0401A output is directly reduced as injector current is reduced.

The output circuit characteristic for logic-level low output voltage ( $V_{OL}$ ) versus logic-level low output current ( $I_{OL}$ ) is shown in Figure 25. At rated injector current; the '0400A/'0401A output circuit offers a low-level output voltage of typically 65mV.

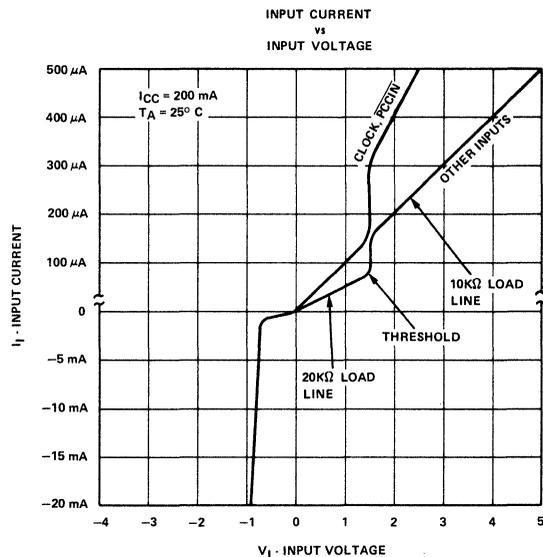


FIGURE 24 – TYPICAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

**TABLE 37**  
**SOURCING SBP0400 INPUTS**

	CLOCK OR $\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$	ALL OTHER INPUTS
SOURCED BY OPEN-COLLECTOR TTL, CMOS	$R_p = \frac{V_{CC} - 3.3}{.0005 (N)}$	$R_p = \frac{V_{CC} - 3.3}{.00025 (N)}$
SOURCED BY MOS, CMOS: LOW-THRESHOLD	$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - 2.4}{I_{OH} - .0005 (N)}$	$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - 2.4}{I_{OH} - .00025 (N)}$
HIGH-THRESHOLD	NOT RECOMMENDED	
SOURCED BY TTL WITH 5 V ACTIVE PULL-UP	DRIVE DIRECTLY	

**TABLE 38**  
**TERMINATING UNUSED INPUTS**

	$\overline{\text{PCCIN}}$ INPUT	ALL OTHER INPUTS
HARDWIRED TO $V_{IH}$	$R_p = \frac{V_{CC} - 3.3}{.0005 (N)}$	$R_p = \frac{V_{CC} - 3.3}{.00025 (N)}$

The output circuit characteristics for 1) logic-level high output voltage ( $V_{OH}$ ) and current ( $I_{OH}$ ), 2) rise times, and 3) next stage input noise immunity, are a function of the load circuit being sourced. The load circuit may be either:

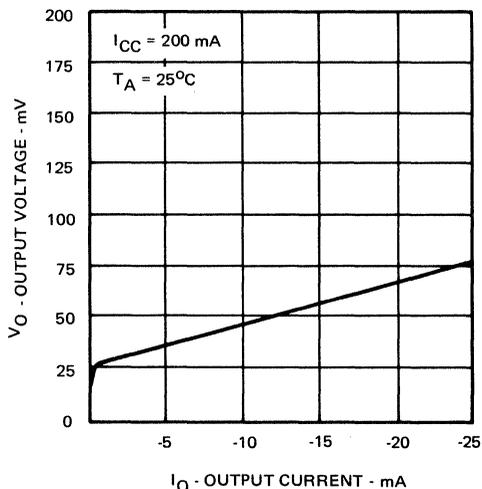
- A) the direct input, if no source current is required, of a five-volt logic family function,

or, for greater noise immunity and improved rise times,

- B) the direct input of a five-volt logic family function in conjunction with a discrete pull-up resistor.

When a discrete pull-up resistor ( $R_L$ ) is utilized, the fanout requirements placed on a particular '0400A/'0401A output restrict both the maximum and minimum value of  $R_L$ . Techniques for calculating  $R_{L(max)}$  and  $R_{L(min)}$  respectively are explained in Figure 26. Table 39 provides  $R_{L(max)}$  and  $R_{L(min)}$  values for one, five, nine, or ten loads for the more popular five-volt logic families.

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE**  
**vs**  
**OUTPUT CURRENT**



**FIGURE 25 - TYPICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS**

### 6.2.1 $R_{L(max)}$ Calculation for Output Source Current

The maximum load register  $R_{L(max)}$  value insures: 1) that sufficient current is available to satisfy both the fanout and logic-level-high output current requirements, and 2) that the voltage drop across  $R_L$  itself is insufficient to reduce the logic-level-high output voltage below 2.4 volts.  $R_{L(max)}$  can be calculated as shown in Figure 26A.

### HIGH-LEVEL (OFF-STATE) CIRCUIT CALCULATIONS

The allowable voltage drop across the load resistor ( $V_{RL}$ ) is the difference between the pull-up source and the  $V_{OH}$  level required at the load:

$$V_{RL} = V_{source} - V_{OH\ min}$$

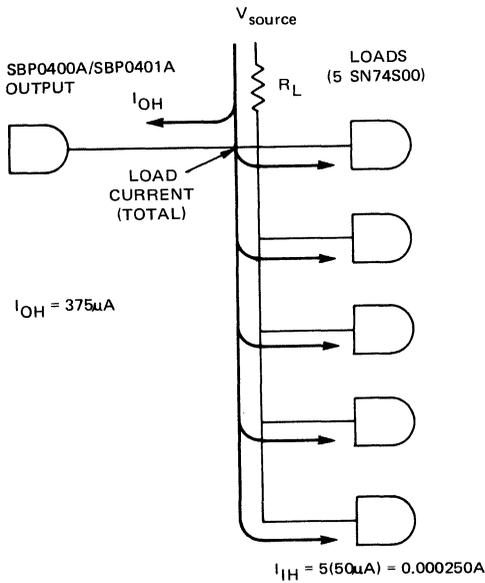
The total current through the load resistor ( $I_{RL}$ ) is the sum of the load current and the high-level output current ( $I_{OH}$ ):

$$I_{RL} = \text{Load Current (into the load inputs)} + I_{OH}$$

where:  $I_{OH} = 375\ \mu\text{A}\ \text{max}$

Therefore, calculations for the maximum value of  $R_L$  would be:

$$R_L(\text{max})\ \text{in ohms} = \frac{V_{source} - V_{OH\ min}}{\text{Amperes of Load Current} + .000375}$$



Assume:  $V_{source} = 5\ \text{V}$  and  $V_{OH(\text{min})} = 2.4\ \text{V}$

$$R_L(\text{max}) = \frac{V_{source} - V_{OH}}{I_{load} + 0.000375}$$

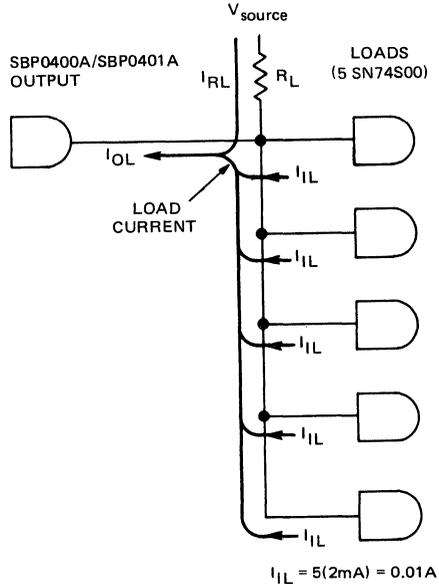
$$R_L(\text{max}) = \frac{5 - 2.4}{0.00025 + 0.000375}\ \Omega = \frac{2.6}{0.000625}\ \Omega = 4160$$

A.  $R_L$  MAXIMUM CALCULATIONS

### LOW-LEVEL (ON-STATE) CIRCUIT CALCULATIONS

The maximum current through the load resistor when the output is on, plus the amount of current from the low-level input load, must be limited to the  $I_{OL}$  capability of the output. Therefore, the equation is:

$$R_L(\text{min}) = \frac{V_{source} - V_{OL\ max}}{I_{OL\ capability} - I_{load}}$$



Assume:  $V_{source} = 5\ \text{V}$ ,  $V_{OL} = 0.4\ \text{V}$ , and  $I_{OL\ capability} = 20\ \text{mA}$

$$R_L(\text{min}) = \frac{V_{source} - V_{OL}}{I_{OL\ capability} - I_{IL}}$$

$$R_L(\text{min}) = \frac{5 - .4}{0.02 - 0.01}\ \Omega = \frac{4.6}{0.01}\ \Omega = 460\ \Omega$$

B.  $R_L$  MINIMUM CALMCLATIONS

FIGURE 26 – OUTPUT LOAD RESISTOR CALCULATIONS

**TABLE 39**  
**OUTPUT LOAD RESISTOR VALUES (R<sub>L</sub>)**

SBP0400 OUTPUT TYPE	DRIVING 1 Load		DRIVING 5 Loads		DRIVING 10 Loads		TYPE OF LOGIC
	RL(MIN)	RL(MAX)	RL(MIN)	RL(MAX)	RL(MIN)	RL(MAX)	
20 mA SINK OUTPUTS	234 Ω	6190 Ω	252 Ω	5200 Ω	280 Ω	4333 Ω	54LS/74LS
	250 Ω	5909 Ω	383 Ω	4333 Ω	1150 Ω	3250 Ω	54/74
	256 Ω	5777 Ω	460 Ω	4160 Ω	2300 Ω	2888 Ω	54S/74S
	230 Ω	6341 Ω	230 Ω	5777 Ω	231 Ω	5200 Ω	MOS
	230 Ω	6500 Ω	230 Ω	6500 Ω	231 Ω	6498 Ω	C-MOS
10 mA SINK OUTPUTS	477 Ω	6190 Ω	560 Ω	5200 Ω	<b>TYPE OF LOGIC</b>		
	547 Ω	5909 Ω	2300 Ω	4333 Ω	54LS/74LS		
	575 Ω	5777 Ω	4000 Ω	4000 Ω	54/74		
	464 Ω	6341 Ω	462 Ω	5777 Ω	54S/74S		
	460 Ω	6500 Ω	460 Ω	6500 Ω	MOS		
					C-MOS		

Specific designs can be tailored for minimum power or maximum performance by making the individual calculations as described in Figure 26.

**CONDITIONS:**

$V_{source} = 5\text{ V}$

$V_{OH} = 2.4\text{ V}$  (Satisfies most 5 V logic)

$V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$  (Based on max noise margin provided by SBP0400A/SBP0401A)

$I_{OH} = 375\ \mu\text{A}$  (Maximum leakage of SBP0400A/SBP0401A)

$I_{OL}$  as specified (20 mA, 10 mA)

And unit loads of:

	<b>I<sub>IL</sub> =</b>	<b>I<sub>IH</sub> =</b>
54LS/74LS	0.36 mA	10 μA
54/74	1.6 mA	40 μA
54S/74S	2 mA	50 μA
N-MOS	10 μA	10 μA
C-MOS	10 pA	10 pA

**6.2.2 R<sub>L(min)</sub> Calculation for Output Source Current**

The minimum load resistor R<sub>L(min)</sub> value insures that the arithmetic sum of the current through R<sub>L</sub> itself plus the sink currents from the various loads will not exceed the low-level current rating (I<sub>OL</sub>) of the particular output being utilized. R<sub>L(min)</sub> may be calculated as shown in Figure 26B.

**6.3 BIDIRECTIONAL INPUT/OUTPUT CIRCUIT**

The bidirectional input/output circuit, shown in Figure 23C, is simply a "marriage" of the separate input and output circuits, with the respective electrical characteristics described above.

**7. POWER SOURCE**

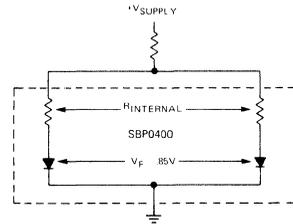
I<sup>2</sup>L is a current-injected logic. When placed across a curve tracer, the processor element will resemble a silicon switching diode. Any voltage or current source capable of supplying the desired current at the injector node voltage

required will suffice (see Table 40). A dry-cell battery, a 5-volt TTL power supply, a programmable current supply (for power-up/power-down operation) – literally whatever power source is convenient can be used for most cases. For example, if a 5-volt TTL power supply is to be used, a series dropping resistor would be connected between the 5-volt supply and the injector pins of the I<sup>2</sup>L device, as illustrated in Figure 27, to select the desired operating current. In expanded systems using multiple 4 bit slices, an individual dropping resistor is required for each SBP0400A/SBP0401A.

Figures 28 and 29 show the typical injector node voltages which occur across the temperature and injector current ranges. Table 40 provides the approximate resistor values for various combinations of supply voltages and operating injector currents.

**TABLE 40**  
**INJECTOR CURRENT LIMITING RESISTOR VALUES**

Injector Current	0.01 mA	0.1 mA	1 mA	10 mA	100 mA	200 mA	Supply Voltage
~R <sub>DROP</sub> VALUE (OHMS)	1.1M	114K	11K	1.1K	110	56	12V
	840K	84K	8.4K	830	82	41	9V
	540K	54K	5.4K	530	52	26	6V
	440K	44K	4.4K	430	42	21	5V
	390K	39K	3.9K	380	37	18	4.5V
	240K	24K	2.4K	230	22	11	3V
	90K	9K	960	82	7	3.25	1.5V
	63K	6K	550	50	4	1.75	1.2V



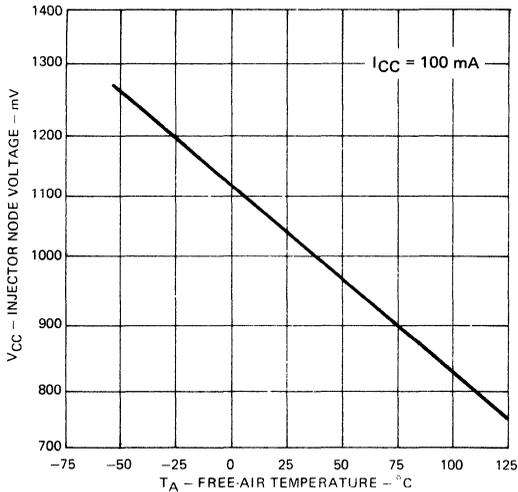
GENERAL FORMULA (OHM'S LAW)

$$R_{DROP} = \frac{V_{SUPPLY} - V_{CC}}{I_{CC}}$$

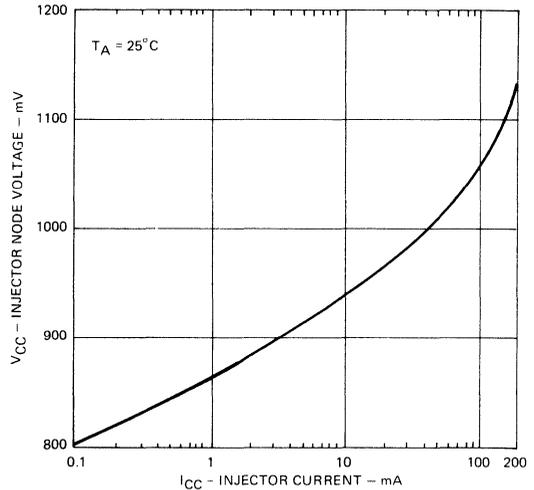
EXAMPLE FOR V<sub>SUPPLY</sub> = 5V, AND I<sub>CC</sub> = 200mA:

$$R_{DROP} = \frac{5 - 0.85}{0.2} = \frac{4.15}{0.2} = 21 \text{ OHMS}$$

**FIGURE 27 – INJECTOR CURRENT CALCULATIONS**



**FIGURE 28 – INJECTOR-NODE VOLTAGE VS. FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**



**FIGURE 29 – INJECTOR-NODE VOLTAGE VS. INJECTOR CURRENT**

## 8. ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 8.1 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED $I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$

		SBP0400AM			SBP0400AC			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply current, $I_{CC}$		200	300		200	300		mA
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$			5.5		5.5			V
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	Any AOP, X, Y, ALUCOUT, DOP, or XWR MSB/LSB		20		20			mA
	$\bar{X}WRLFT$ , $\bar{X}WRRT$ , $WRRT$ , $WRLFT$ , PCCOUT/BMSB, ENINCBY 2/AMSB		10		10			
Width of clock pulse, $t_w$	High		255		230			ns
	Low		50		45			
Setup time, $t_{su}$ (See Figure 30)	OPERATION SELECT (0400A ONLY)		78		70			ns
	PCCIN		28		25			
	DIP → RF, WR, XWR		110		100			
	DIP THRU ALU		200		180			
Hold time, $t_h$ (any input)			0†		0†			ns
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		-55	125		0	70		°C

† Rising edge of clock pulse is reference.

### 8.2 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	SBP0400AM			SBP0400AC			UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage		2			2			V
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage				0.8			0.8	V
$V_{IK}$ Input clamp voltage	$I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ , $I_I = -12 \text{ mA}$			-1.5			-1.5	V
$I_{OH}$ High-level output current	$I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $V_{OH} = 5.5 \text{ V}$			400			250	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$			0.4			0.4	V
$I_I$ Input current	Clock, PCCIN			500			500	$\mu\text{A}$
	All other inputs			250			250	

† For conditions shown as MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

**8.3 SBP0400A AND SBP0401A SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ( $I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**  
**SEE FIGURES 30 THROUGH 34**

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	DIP	DOP	VIA A BUS, BYPASS ALU	85		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	DIP	DOP	VIA A BUS, THRU ALU	155		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	DIP	DOP	VIA B BUS, THRU ALU	155		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	PC PRIORITY	AOP		70		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	ALUCIN	ALUCOUT		60		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	DIP	ENINCBY2/AMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	80		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	DIP	PCCOUT/BMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	80		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	POS0, or POS1	ENINCBY2/AMSB or PCCOUT/BMSB		95		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	PCCIN	PCCOUT		35		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	ALUCIN	DOP		105		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	PCCOUT/BMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	140		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	DOP	VIA A BUS, BYPASS ALU	155		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	DOP	VIA A BUS, THRU ALU	240		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	ENINCBY2/AMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	155		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	DOP	VIA B BUS, THRU ALU	225		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	P, G, or ALUCOUT	VIA A OR B BUS, THRU ALU	180		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	AOP		105		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	WRLFT, WRRRT, XWRLFT, or XWRRRT		240		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	XWR MUX MSB	POS0 = H, POS1 = H	130		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	XWR MUX LSB	POS0 = H, POS1 = L	130		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	ALU = 0		215		ns

**8.4 SBP0401A OPERATION SELECT SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ( $I_{CC} = 200 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**  
**SEE FIGURES 31 THROUGH 34**

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	XWR MUX MSB	POS0 = H, POS1 = H	175		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	XWR MUX LSB	POS0 = H, POS1 = L	175		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	AOP		130		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	ALU = 0		215		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	P, G, or ALUCOUT	Via A or B bus, thru ALU	180		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	DOP	Via A or B bus, thru ALU	235		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	AMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	140		ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	OP SEL	BMSB	POS0 = X, POS1 = H	175		ns

**TENTATIVE DATA SHEET**

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

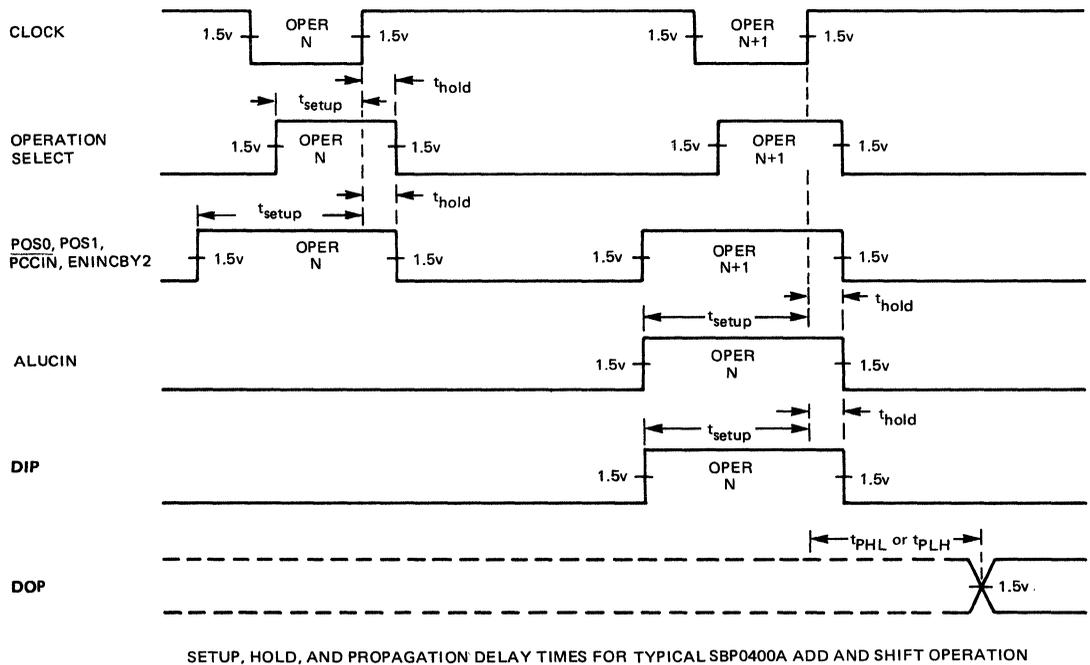
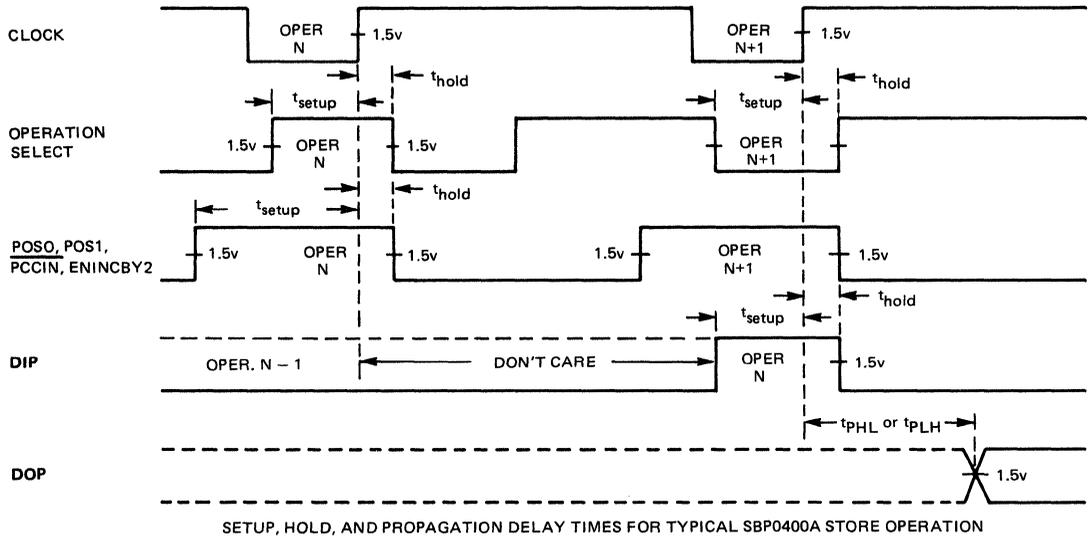
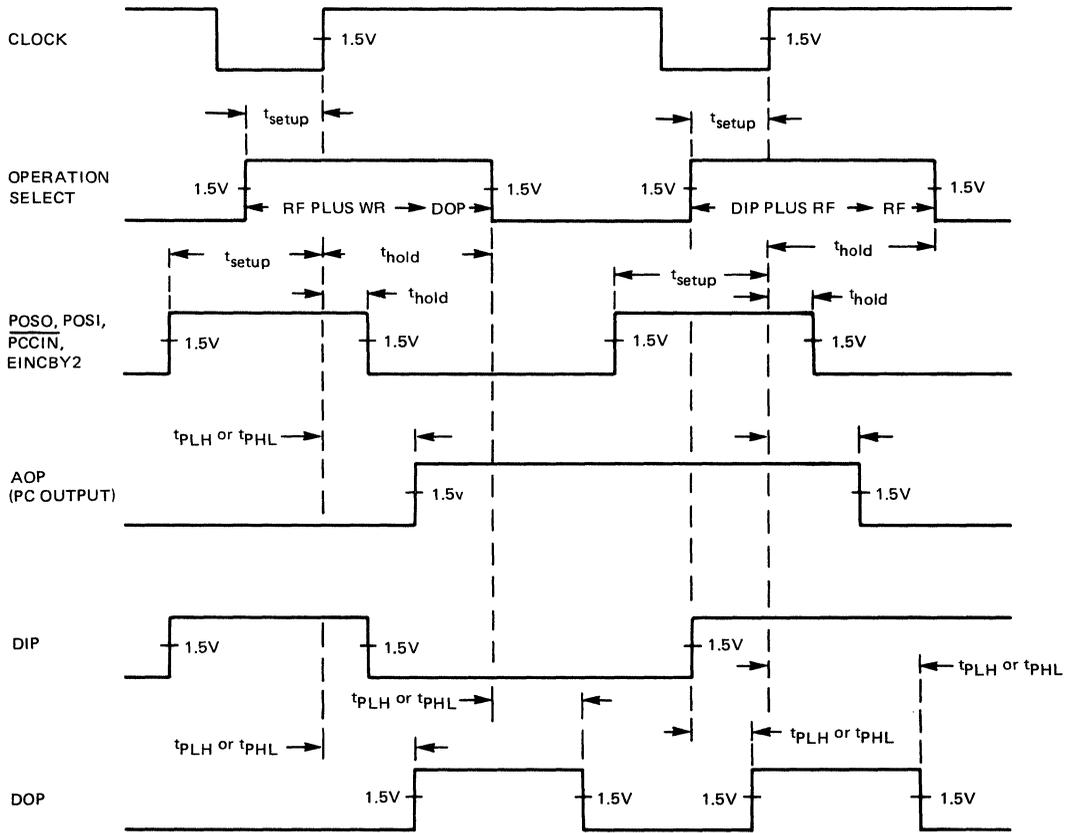


FIGURE 30 – PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES – SBP0400A SYNCHRONOUS OPERATIONS



PC PRIORITY IS HIGH

FIGURE 31 – PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES – ASYNCHRONOUS OPERATIONS

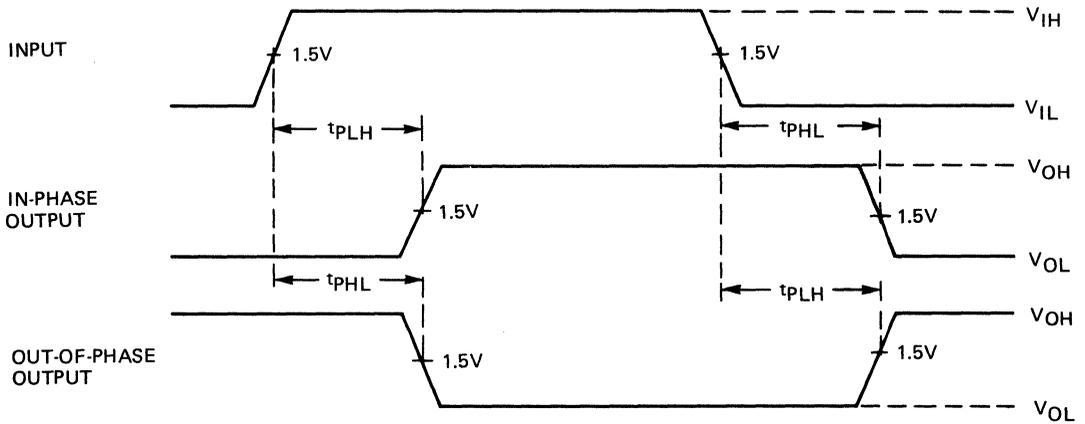
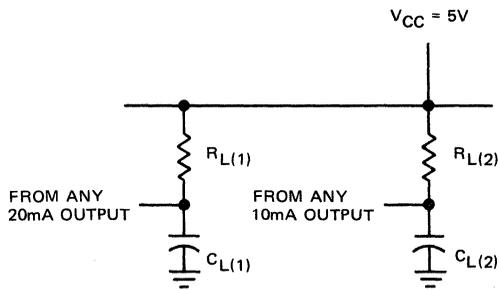


FIGURE 32 – PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES – ASYNCHRONOUS OPERATIONS



REF.	OUTPUTS	MAXIMUM CURRENT RATING	$R_L$ VALUE	$C_L$ VALUE
1	ANY AOB, DOB, $\bar{P}$ , $\bar{G}$ , ALUCOUT OR XWR MSB/LSB	20 mA	280 $\Omega$	50 pF
2	XWRLFT, XWRRT, WRRT, WRLFT, PCCOUT/BMSB, ENINCBY2/AMSB	10 mA	560 $\Omega$	25 pF

FIGURE 33 – SWITCHING TIMES LOAD CIRCUITS

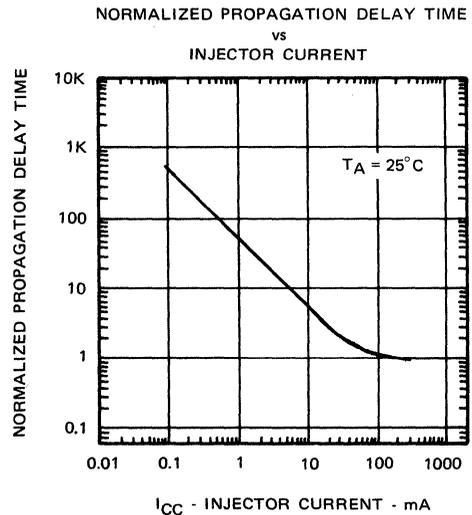
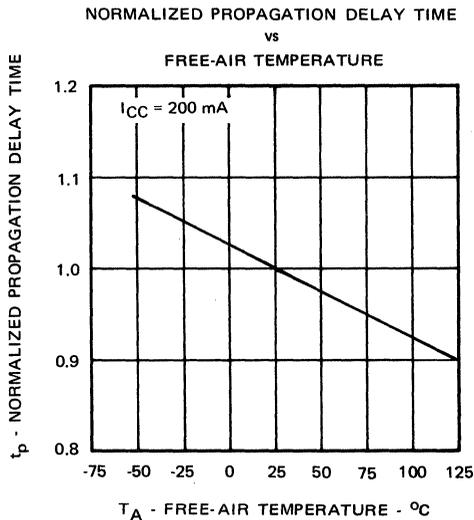


FIGURE 34 – TYPICAL SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

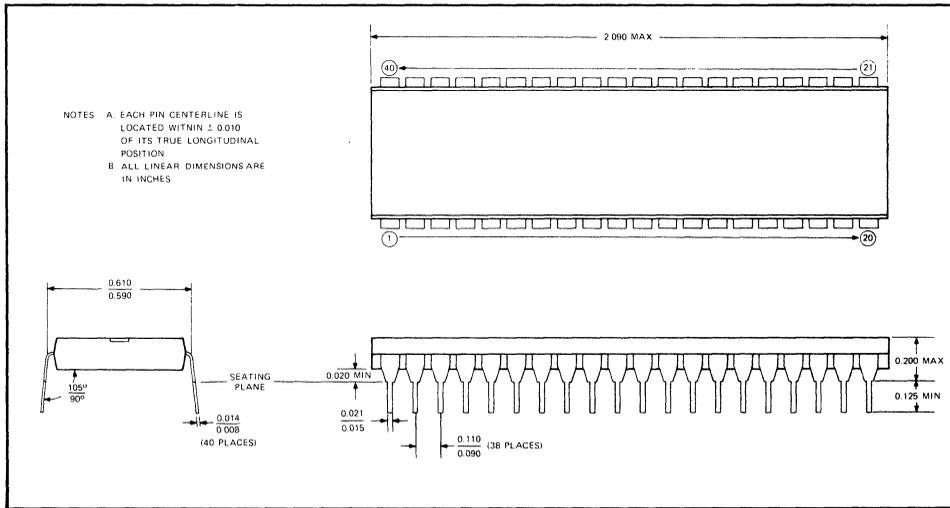


FIGURE 35 – PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

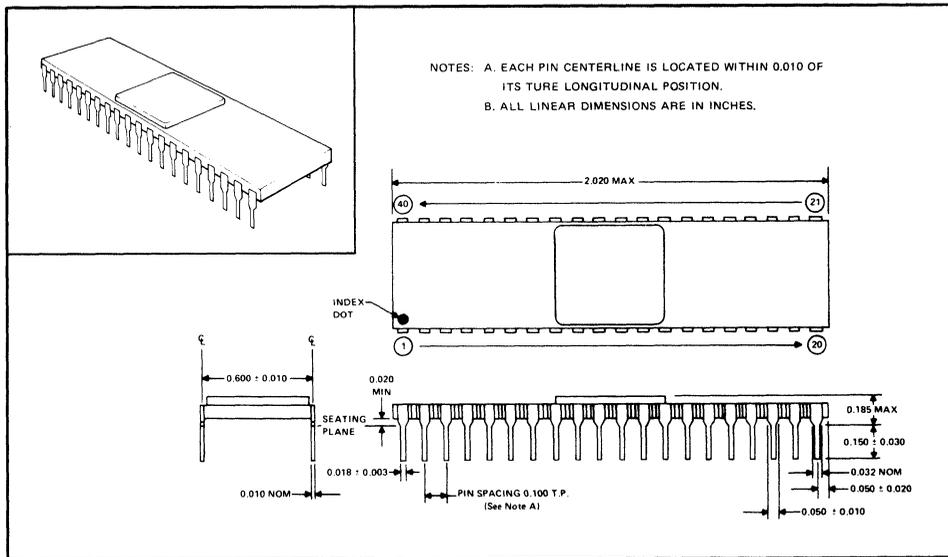


FIGURE 36 – CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

## 8.5 ORDERING INFORMATION

PACKAGE	OPERATING TEMPERATURE	PART NUMBERS
PLASTIC DIP	0°C to 70°C	SBP0400ACN or SBP0401ACN
CERAMIC DIP	0°C to 70°C	SBP0400ACJ or SBP0401ACJ
	-55°C to 125°C	SBP0400AMJ or SBP0401AMJ



The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



**SBP 9900**  
**I<sup>2</sup>L 16-Bit**  
**Microprocessor**  
**Data Manual**

OCTOBER 1976

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1	Description	1
1.2	Key Features	1
<b>2.</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>	
2.1	Registers and Memory	3
2.2	Interrupts	5
2.3	I/O Interface Communications-Register-Unit (CRU)	6
2.4	Single-Bit CRU Operations	7
2.5	Multiple-Bit CRU Operations	7
2.6	External Instructions	9
2.7	Load Function	10
2.8	SBP 9900 Pin Description	11
2.9	SBP 9900 Timing	13
2.9.1	SBP 9900 Memory	13
2.9.2	SBP 9900 Hold	14
2.9.3	SBP 9900 CRU	14
<b>3.</b>	<b>9900 INSTRUCTION SET</b>	
3.1	Definition	16
3.2	Addressing Modes	16
3.2.1	Workspace Register Addressing R	16
3.2.2	Workspace Register Indirect Addressing *R	16
3.2.3	Workspace Register Indirect Auto Increment Addressing *R+	16
3.2.4	Symbolic (Direct) Addressing @ Label	17
3.2.5	Indexed Addressing @ Table (R)	17
3.2.6	Immediate Addressing	17
3.2.7	Program Counter Relative Addressing	17
3.2.8	CRU Relative Addressing	17
3.3	Terms and Definitions	18
3.4	Status Register	18
3.5	Instructions	19
3.5.1	Dual Operand Instructions with Multiple Addressing Modes for Source and Destination Operand	19
3.5.2	Dual Operand Instructions with Multiple Addressing Modes for the Source Operand and Workspace Register Addressing for the Destination	20
3.5.3	Extended Operation (XOP) Instruction	21
3.5.4	Single Operand Instructions	21
3.5.5	CRU Multiple-Bit Instructions	22
3.5.6	CRU Single-Bit Instructions	23
3.5.7	Jump Instructions	23
3.5.8	Shift Instructions	24
3.5.9	Immediate Register Instructions	24
3.5.10	Internal Register Load Immediate Instructions	24
3.5.11	Internal Register Store Instructions	25
3.5.12	Return Workspace Pointer (RTWP) Instruction	25
3.5.13	External Instructions	25
3.6	Microinstruction Cycle	26
3.7	SBP 9900 Instruction Execution Times	26

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<b>4. INTERFACING</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1 Input Circuit	29
4.1.1 Sourcing Inputs	29
4.1.2 Terminating Unused Inputs	29
4.2 Output Circuit	30
<b>5. POWER SOURCE</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6. ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>	
6.1 SBP 9900 Recommended Operating Conditions	32
6.2 SBP 9900 Electrical Characteristics	33
6.3 SBP 9900 Switching Characteristics	33
6.4 Clock Frequency Vs. Temperature	35
<b>7. MECHANICAL DATA</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>8. SBP 9900 PROTOTYPING SYSTEM</b>	
8.1 Hardware	36
8.2 System Console	36
8.3 Software	36

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 Architecture	vi
Figure 2 9900 CPU Flow Chart	2
Figure 3 Word and Byte Formats	3
Figure 4 Memory Map	4
Figure 5 Memory-to-Memory Workspace Concept	5
Figure 6 9900 Interrupt Interface	7
Figure 7 9900 Single-Bit CRU Address Development	8
Figure 8 9900 LDCR/STCR Data Transfers	8
Figure 9 9900 16-Bit Input/Output Interface	9
Figure 10 External Instruction Decode Logic	10
Figure 11 SBP 9900 Pin Assignments	11
Figure 12 SBP 9900 Memory Bus Timing	13
Figure 13 SBP 9900 Hold Timing	15
Figure 14 SBP 9900 CRU Interface Timing	15
Figure 15 Minimum SBP 9900 System	28
Figure 16 Schematics of Equivalent Inputs, Outputs, Inputs/Outputs	29
Figure 17 Typical Input Characteristics	29
Figure 18 Typical Output Characteristics	30
Figure 19 Injector Current Calculations	31
Figure 20 Switching-Regulator Injector Source	31
Figure 21 Clock Period Vs. Injector Current	31
Figure 22 Injector-Node Voltage Vs. Free-Air Temperature	32
Figure 23 Injector-Node Voltage Vs. Injector Current	32

### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

Figure 24	Switching Times-Voltage Waveforms . . . . .	34
Figure 25	Switching Times Load Circuits . . . . .	34
Figure 26	A-C Performance Vs. Temperature . . . . .	35

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Interrupt Level Data . . . . .	6
Table 2	External Instructions . . . . .	10
Table 3	9900 Pin Assignments and Functions . . . . .	11
Table 4	Term Definitions . . . . .	18
Table 5	Status Register Bit Definitions . . . . .	19
Table 6	Instruction Execution Times . . . . .	27

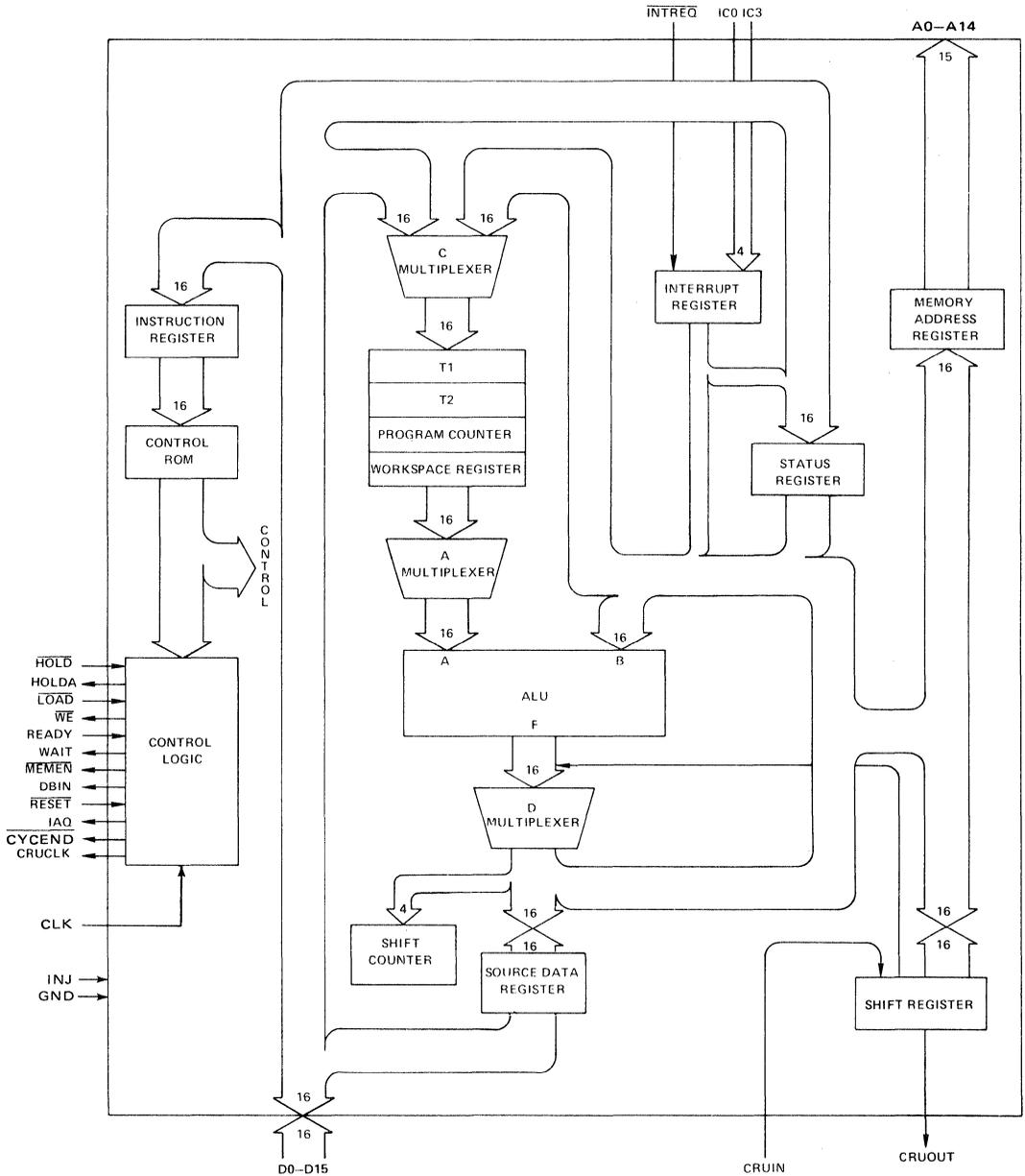


FIGURE 1 - SBP 9900 ARCHITECTURE

TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 DESCRIPTION

The SBP 9900 microprocessor is a ruggedized monolithic parallel 16-bit Central Processing Unit (CPU) fabricated with Integrated Injection Logic (I<sup>2</sup>L) technology. The SBP 9900 combines the properties of I<sup>2</sup>L technology with a 16-bit word length, an advanced memory to memory architecture, and a full minicomputer instruction set to extend the end application reach of Texas Instruments 9900 microprocessor family into those applications requiring efficient, stable, reliable performance in severe operating environments. I<sup>2</sup>L technology enables the SBP9900 to operate over a very wide ambient temperature range from a d-c power source with user selectable speed/power performance. Static Logic is used throughout with directly TTL compatible I/O permitting use with standard logic and memory devices and thereby eliminating the need for special clock and interface functions. The SBP 9900 is software compatible with other 9900 microprocessor family members and shares a common body of hardware/software with Texas Instruments 990 minicomputer family.

## 1.2 KEY FEATURES

- Parallel 16-Bit Word Length
- Full Minicomputer Instruction Set Includes Multiply and Divide
- Directly Addresses Up to 65,536 Bytes/32,768 Words of Memory
- Advanced Memory-To-Memory Architecture
- Multiple 16-Word Register Files (Work Spaces) Reside in Memory
- Separate I/O, Memory and Interrupt Bus Structures
- 16 Prioritized Hardware Interrupts
- 16 Software Interrupts (XOPS)
- Programmed and DMA I/O Capability
- Serial I/O Via Communications-Register-Unit (CRU)
- 64-Pin Package
- Software Compatible with TI 9900 Microprocessor/990 Minicomputer Family
- I<sup>2</sup>L Technology:
  - User Selectable Speed/Power Operation
  - 2.6 MHz Nominal Clock at 500 mW
  - Single d-c Power Supply
  - Fully Static Operation
  - Single Phase Clock
  - Directly TTL Compatible I/O (Including Clock)
  - Operates Over Wide Temperature Range:
    - –55°C to 125°C for SBP 9900M, SBP 9900N (883 B)
    - –40°C to 85°C for SBP 9900E

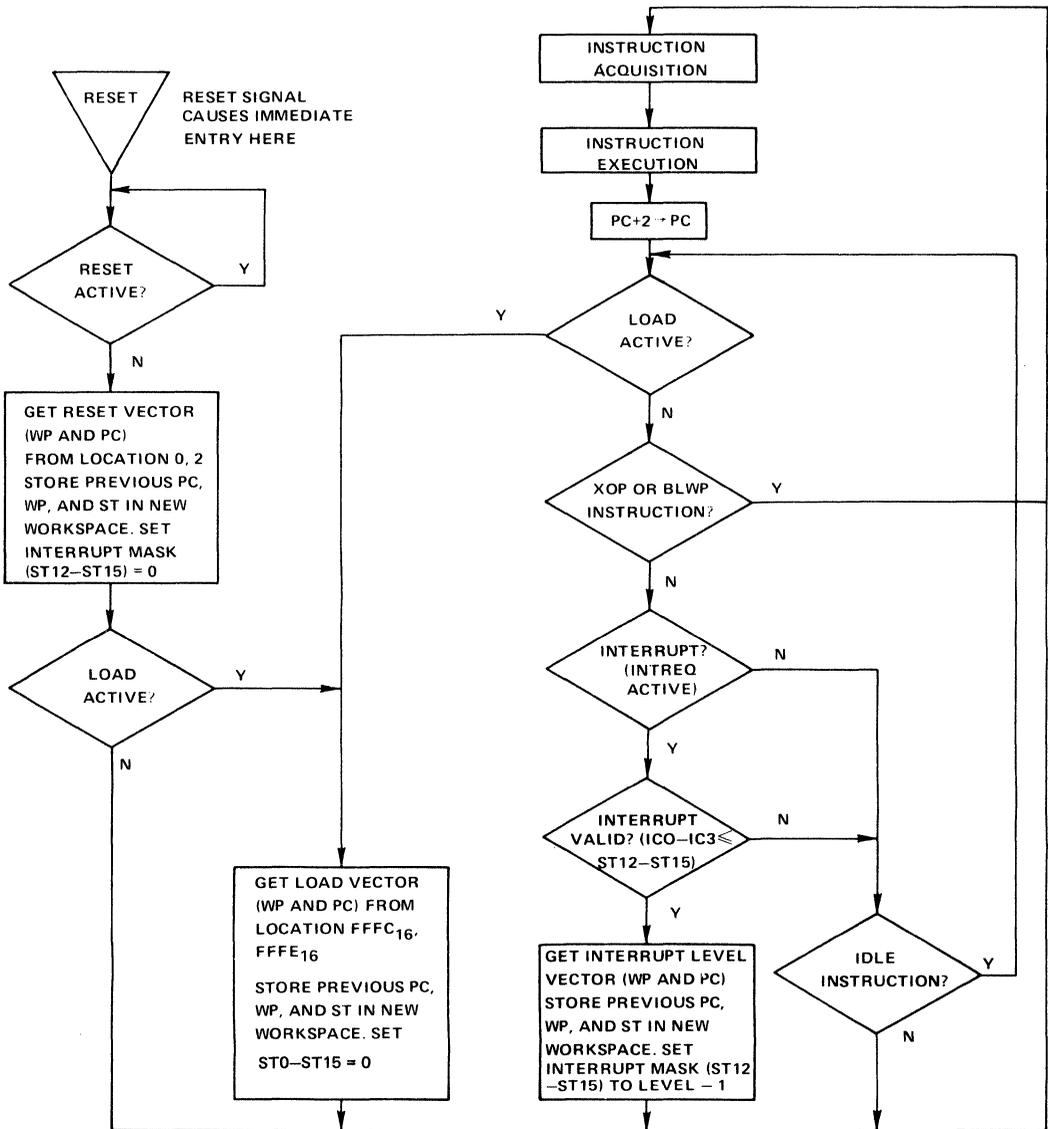


FIGURE 2 - 9900 CPU FLOW CHART

## 2. ARCHITECTURE

The memory word of the 9900 is 16 bits long. Each word is also defined as 2 bytes of 8 bits. The instruction set of the 9900 allows both word and byte operands. Thus, all memory locations are on even address boundaries and byte instructions can address either the even or odd byte. The memory space is 65,536 bytes or 32,768 words. The word and byte formats are shown in Figure 3.

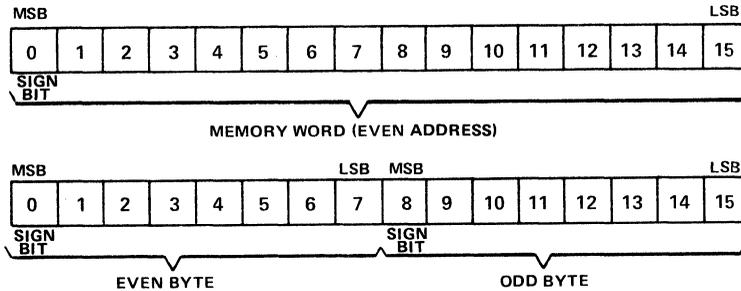


FIGURE 3 – WORD AND BYTE FORMATS

### 2.1 REGISTERS AND MEMORY

The 9900 employs an advanced memory-to-memory architecture. Blocks of memory designated as workspace replace internal-hardware registers with program-data registers. The 9900 memory map is shown in Figure 4. The first 32 words are used for interrupt trap vectors. The next contiguous block of 32 memory words is used by the extended operation (XOP) instruction for trap vectors. The last two memory words,  $FFFC_{16}$  and  $FFFE_{16}$ , are used for the trap vector of the LOAD signal. The remaining memory is then available for programs, data, and workspace registers. If desired, any of the special areas may also be used as general memory.

Three internal registers are accessible to the user. The program counter (PC) contains the address of the instruction following the current instruction being executed. This address is referenced by the processor to fetch the next instruction from memory and is then automatically incremented. The status register (ST) contains the present state of the processor and will be further defined in Section 3.4. The workspace pointer (WP) contains the address of the first word in the currently active set of workspace registers.

A workspace-register file occupies 16 contiguous memory words in the general memory area (see Figure 4). Each workspace register may hold data or addresses and function as operand registers, accumulators, address registers, or index registers. During instruction execution, the processor addresses any register in the workspace by adding the register number to the contents of the workspace pointer and initiating a memory request for the word. The relationship between the workspace pointer and its corresponding workspace is shown in Figure 5.

The workspace concept is particularly valuable during operations that require a context switch which is a change from one program environment to another (as in the case of an interrupt) or to a subroutine. Such an operation, using a conventional multi-register arrangement, requires that at least part of the contents of the register file be stored and reloaded. A memory cycle is required to store or fetch each word. By exchanging the program counter, status register, and workspace pointer in the 9900 concept accomplishes a complete context switch with only three store cycles and three fetch cycles. See Figure 5. After the switch the workspace pointer contains the starting address of a new 16-word workspace in memory for use in the new routine. A corresponding time saving occurs when the original context is restored. Instructions in the 9900 that result in a context switch include:

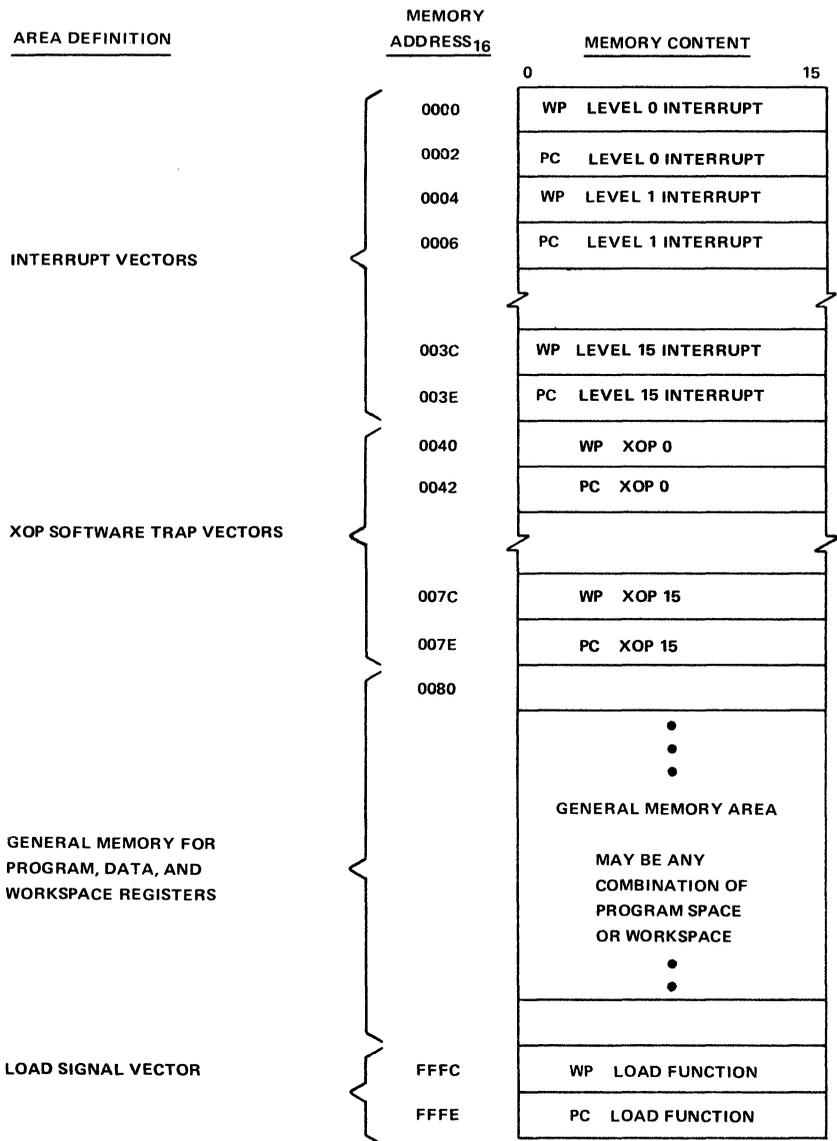


FIGURE 4 – MEMORY MAP

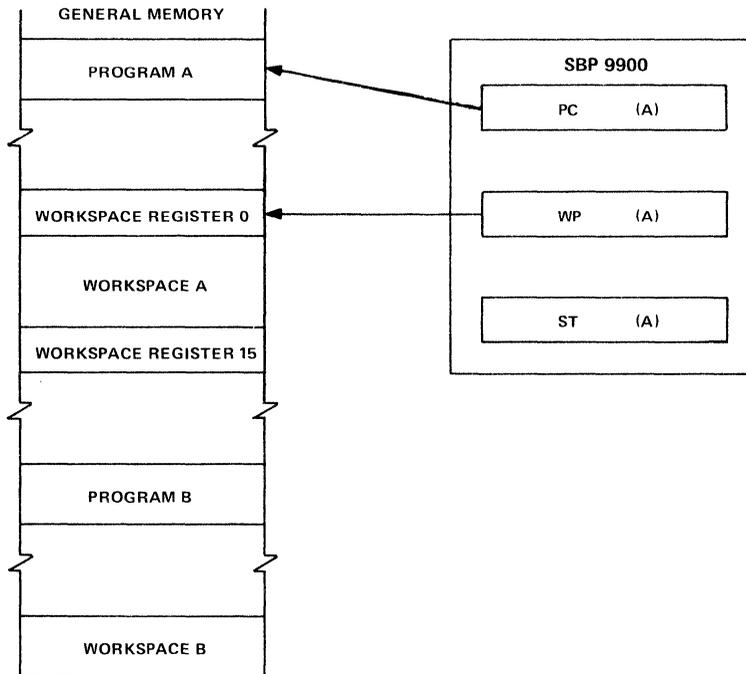


FIGURE 5 – MEMORY-TO-MEMORY WORKSPACE CONCEPT

1. Branch and Load Workspace Pointer (BLWP)
2. Return from Subroutine (RTWP)
3. Extended Operation (XOP).

Device interrupts,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ , and  $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$  also cause a context switch by forcing the processor to trap to a service subroutine.

## 2.2 INTERRUPTS

The 9900 employs 16 interrupt levels with the highest priority level 0 and lowest level 15. Level 0 is reserved for the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  function and all other levels may be used for external devices. The external levels may also be shared by several device interrupts, depending upon system requirements.

The 9900 continuously compares the interrupt code (IC0 through IC3) with the interrupt mask contained in status-register bits 12 through 15. When the level of the pending interrupt is less than or equal to the enabling mask level (higher or equal priority interrupt), the processor recognizes the interrupt and initiates a context switch following completion of the currently executing instruction. The processor fetches the new context WP and PC from the interrupt vector locations. Then, the previous context WP, PC, and ST are stored in workspace registers 13, 14, and 15, respectively, of the new workspace. The 9900 then forces the interrupt mask to a value that is one less than

the level of the interrupt being serviced. This allows only interrupts of higher priority to interrupt a service routine. The processor also inhibits interrupts until the first instruction of the service routine has been executed. All interrupt requests should remain active until recognized by the processor in the device-service routine. The individual service routines must reset the interrupt requests before the routine is complete.

If a higher priority interrupt occurs, a second context switch occurs to service the higher priority interrupt. When that routine is complete, a return instruction (RTWP) restores the first service routine parameters to the processor to complete processing of the lower-priority interrupt. All interrupt subroutines should terminate with the return instruction to restore original program parameters. The interrupt-vector locations, device assignment, enabling-mask value, and the interrupt code are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
INTERRUPT LEVEL DATA

Interrupt Level	Vector Location (Memory Address In Hex)	Device Assignment	Interrupt Mask Values To Enable Respective Interrupts (ST12 thru ST15)	Interrupt Codes IC0 thru IC3
(Highest priority) 0	00	Reset	0 through F*	0000
1	04	External device ↓ External device	1 through F	0001
2	08		2 through F	0010
3	0C		3 through F	0011
4	10		4 through F	0100
5	14		5 through F	0101
6	18		6 through F	0110
7	1C		7 through F	0111
8	20		8 through F	1000
9	24		9 through F	1001
10	28		A through F	1010
11	2C		B through F	1011
12	30		C through F	1100
13	34		D through F	1101
14	38		E and F	1110
(Lowest priority) 15	3C	External device	F only	1111

\* Level 0 can not be disabled.

The 9900 interrupt interface utilizes standard TTL components as shown in Figure 6. Note that for eight or less external interrupts a single SN54/74148 is required and for one external interrupt  $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$  is used as the interrupt signal with a hard-wired code IC0 through IC3.

### 2.3 I/O INTERFACE COMMUNICATIONS-REGISTER-UNIT (CRU)

The SBP 9900 communications-register-unit (CRU) is a versatile, direct command-driven serial I/O interface. The CRU may directly address, in bit-fields of one to sixteen, up to 4096 peripheral input bits and up to 4096 peripheral output bits. The SBP 9900 executes three single-bit and two multiple-bit CRU instructions. The single-bit instructions include TEST BIT (TB), SET BIT TO ONE (SBO), and SET BIT TO ZERO (SBZ); the multiple-bit instructions include LOAD CRU (LDCR) and STORE CRU (STCR).

The SBP 9900 employs three dedicated I/O signals CRUIN, CRUOUT, CRUCLK, and the least significant twelve bits of the address bus to support the CRU interface. CRU interface timing is shown in Section 2.9.

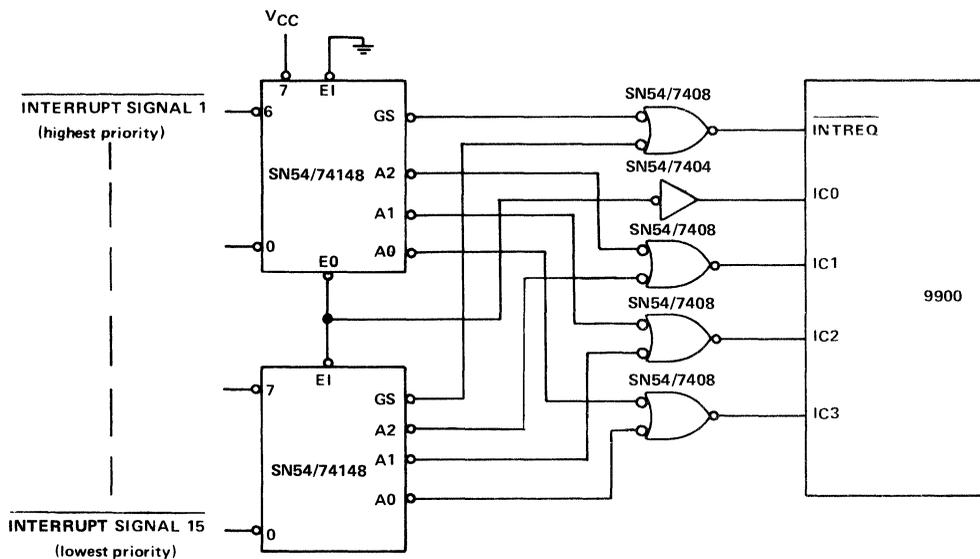


FIGURE 6 – 9900 INTERRUPT INTERFACE

## 2.4 SINGLE-BIT CRU OPERATIONS

The 9900 performs three single-bit CRU functions: test bit (TB), set bit to one (SBO), and set bit to zero (SBZ). To identify the bit to be operated upon, the 9900 develops a CRU-bit address and places it on the address bus, A3 to A14.

For the two output operations (SBO and SBZ), the processor also generates a CRUCLK pulse, indicating an output operation to the CRU device, and places bit 7 of the instruction word on the CRUOUT line to accomplish the specified operation (bit 7 is a one for SBO and a zero for SBZ). A test-bit instruction transfers the addressed CRU bit from the CRUIN input line to bit 2 of the status register (EQUAL).

The 9900 develops a CRU-bit address for the single-bit operations from the CRU-base address contained in workspace register 12 and the signed displacement count contained in bits 8 through 15 of the instruction. The displacement allows two's complement addressing from base minus 128 bits through base plus 127 bits. The base address from W12 is added to the signed displacement specified in the instruction and the result is loaded onto the address bus. Figure 7 illustrates the development of a single-bit CRU address.

## 2.5 MULTIPLE-BIT CRU OPERATIONS

The 9900 performs two multiple-bit CRU operations: store communications register (STCR) and load communications register (LDCR). Both operations perform a data transfer from the CRU-to-memory or from memory-to-CRU as illustrated in Figure 8. Although the figure illustrates a full 16-bit transfer operation, any number of bits from 1 through 16 may be involved. The LDCR instruction fetches a word from memory and right-shifts it to serially transfer it to CRU output bits. If the LDCR involves eight or fewer bits, those bits come from the right-justified field within the addressed byte of the memory word. If the LDCR involves nine or more bits, those bits come from the right-justified field within the whole memory word. When transferred to the CRU interface, each successive bit receives an address that is sequentially greater than the address for the previous bit. This addressing mechanism results

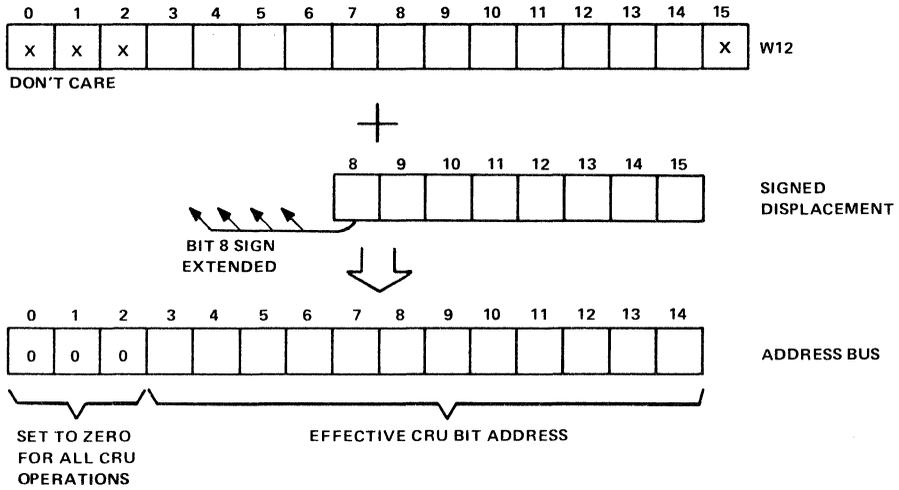


FIGURE 7 – 9900 SINGLE-BIT CRU ADDRESS DEVELOPMENT

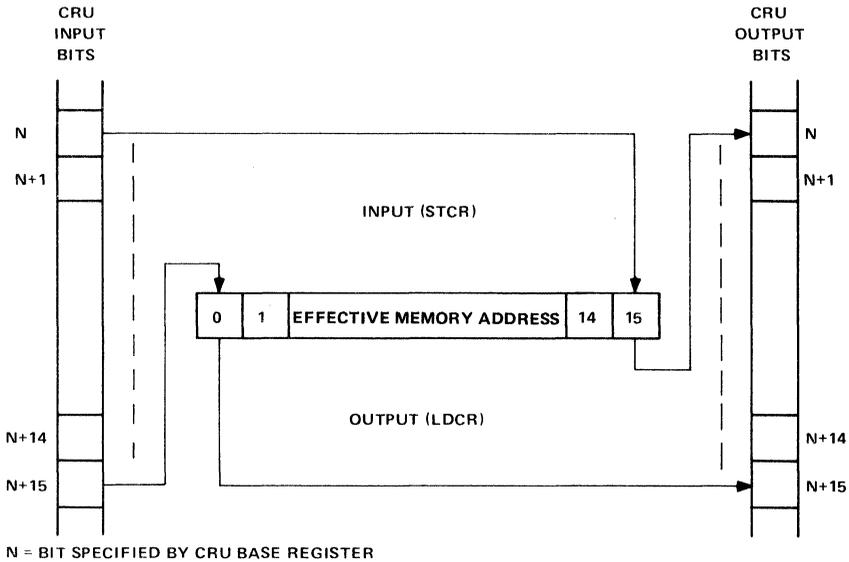


FIGURE 8 – 9900 LDCR/STCR DATA TRANSFERS

in an order reversal of the bits; that is, bit 15 of the memory word (or bit 7) becomes the lowest addressed bit in the CRU and bit 0 becomes the highest addressed bit in the CRU field.

An STCR instruction transfers data from the CRU to memory. If the operation involves a byte or less transfer, the transferred data will be stored right-justified in the memory byte with leading bits set to zero. If the operation involves from nine to 16 bits, the transferred data is stored right-justified in the memory word with leading bits set to

zero. When the input from the CRU device is complete, the first bit from the CRU is the least-significant-bit position in the memory word or byte.

Figure 9 illustrates how to implement a 16-bit input and a 16-bit output register in the CRU interface. CRU addresses are decoded as needed to implement up to 256 such 16-bit interface registers. In system application, however, only the exact number of interface bits needed to interface specific peripheral devices are implemented. It is not necessary to have a 16-bit interface register to interface an 8-bit device.

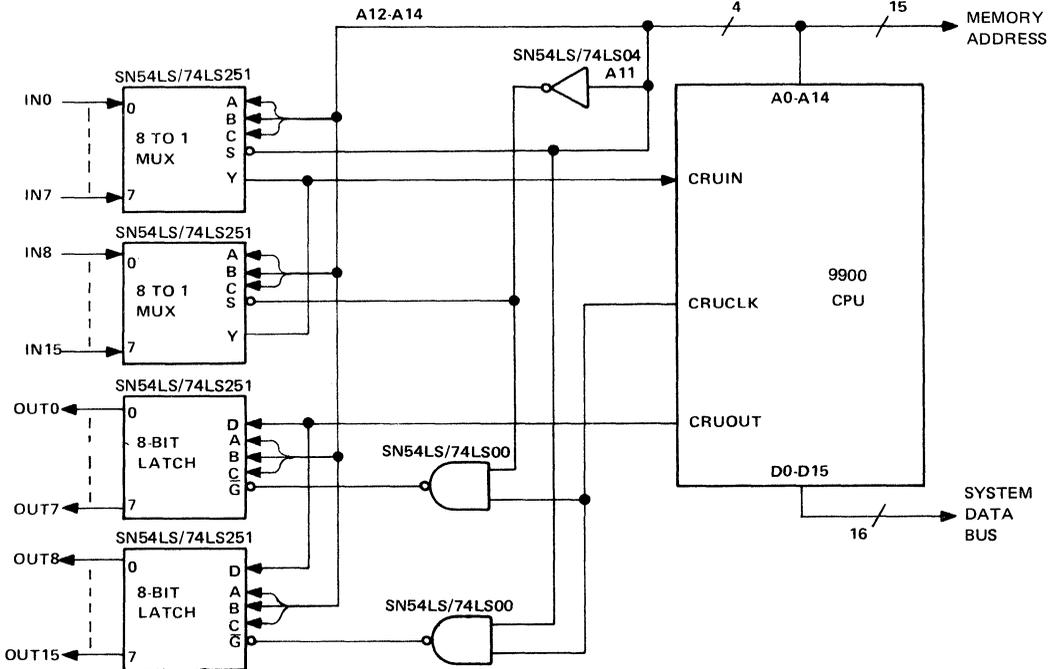


FIGURE 9 – 9900 16-BIT INPUT/OUTPUT INTERFACE

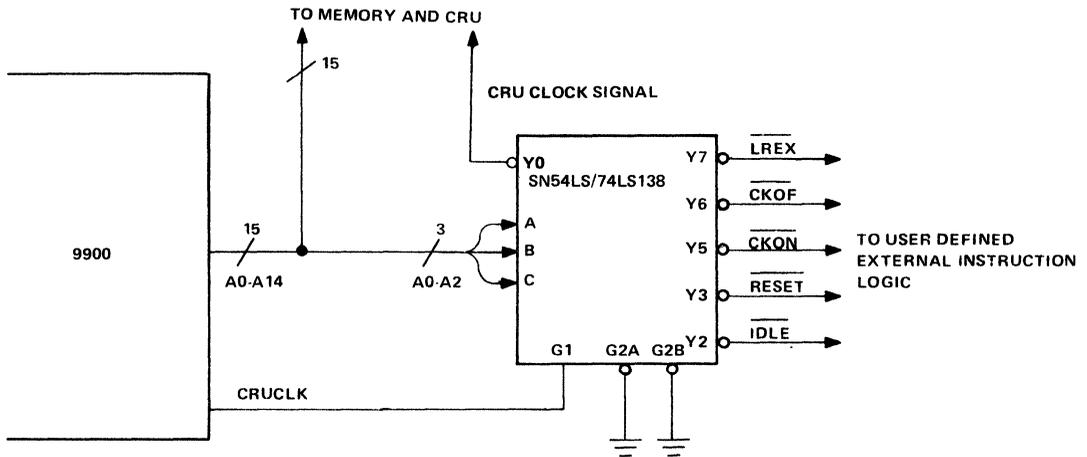
## 2.6 EXTERNAL INSTRUCTIONS

The 9900 has five external instructions that allow user-defined external functions to be initiated under program control. These instructions are CKON, CKOF, RSET, IDLE, and LREX. These mnemonics, except for IDLE, relate to functions implemented in the 990 minicomputer and do not restrict use of the instructions to initiate various user-defined functions. IDLE also causes the 9900 to enter the idle state and remain until an interrupt,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ , or LOAD occurs. When any of these five instructions are executed by the 9900, a unique 3-bit code appears on the most-significant 3 bits of the address bus (A0 through A2) along with a CRUCLK pulse. When the 9900 is in an idle state, the 3-bit code and CRUCLK pulses occur repeatedly until the idle state is terminated. The codes are shown in Table 2.

Figure 10 illustrates typical external decode logic to implement these instructions. Note that a signal is generated to inhibit CRU decodes during external instructions.

**TABLE 2**  
**EXTERNAL INSTRUCTIONS**

EXTERNAL INSTRUCTION	A0	A1	A2
LREX	H	H	H
CKOF	H	H	L
CKON	H	L	H
RSET	L	H	H
IDLE	L	H	L



**FIGURE 10 – EXTERNAL INSTRUCTION DECODE LOGIC**

## 2.7 LOAD FUNCTION

The  $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$  signal allows cold-start ROM loaders and front panels to be implemented for the 9900. When active,  $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$  causes the 9900 to initiate an interrupt sequence immediately following the instruction being executed. Memory location FFFC is used to obtain the vector (WP and PC). The old PC, WP and ST are loaded into the new workspace and the interrupt mask is set to 0000. Then, program execution resumes using the new PC and WP.

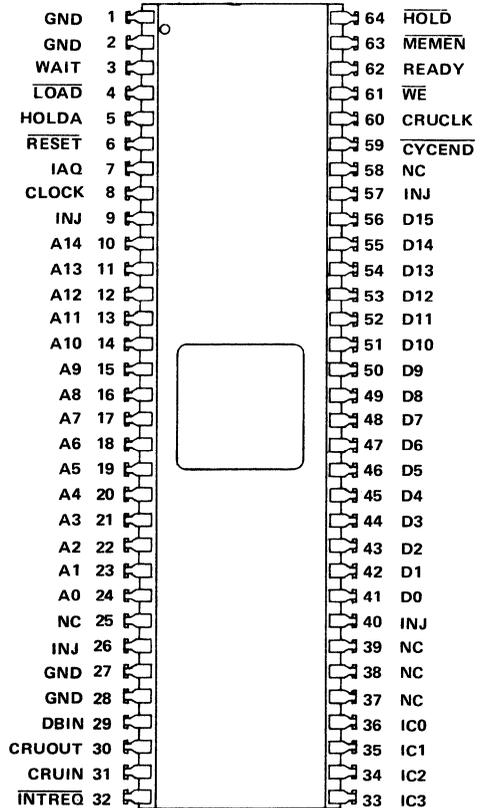
2.8 SBP 9900 PIN DESCRIPTION

Table 3 describes the function of each SBP 9900 pin, and Figure 11 illustrates their assigned locations.

TABLE 3  
9900 PIN ASSIGNMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

SIGNATURE	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
<b>ADDRESS BUS</b>			
A0 (MSB)	24	OUT	A0 (MSB) through A14 (LSB) comprise the address bus. This open-collector bus provides the memory-address vector to the external-memory system when $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ is active, and I/O-bit addresses to the I/O system when $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ is inactive. When $\text{HOLDA}$ is active, the address bus is pulled to the logic level HIGH state by the individual pull-up resistors tied to each respective open-collector output.
A14 (LSB)	10	OUT	
<b>DATA BUS</b>			
D0 (MSB)	41	I/O	D0 (MSB) through D15 (LSB) comprise the bidirectional open-collector data bus. This bus transfers memory data to (when writing) and from (when reading) the external-memory system when $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ is active. When $\text{HOLDA}$ is active, the data bus is pulled to the logic level HIGH state by the individual pull-up resistors tied to each respective open-collector output.
D15 (LSB)	56	I/O	
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>			
INJ	9		Injector-Supply-Current
INJ	26		Injector-Supply-Current
INJ	40		Injector-Supply-Current
INJ	57		Injector-Supply-Current
GND	1		Ground Reference
GND	2		Ground Reference
GND	27		Ground Reference
GND	28		Ground Reference
<b>CLOCK</b>			
CLOCK	8	IN	CLOCK
<b>BUS CONTROL</b>			
DBIN	29	OUT	DATA BUS IN. When active (pulled to logic level HIGH), DBIN indicates that the SBP 9900 has disabled its output buffers to allow the memory to place memory-read data on the data bus during $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ . DBIN remains at logic level LOW in all other cases except when $\text{HOLDA}$ is active (pulled to logic level HIGH).
$\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$	63	OUT	MEMORY ENABLE. When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ indicates that the address bus contains a memory address.
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	61	OUT	WRITE ENABLE. When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{WE}}$ indicates that the SBP 9900 data bus is outputting data to be written into memory.

FIGURE 11 – SBP 9900 PIN ASSIGNMENTS



NC—No internal connection

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

SIGNATURE	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
CRUCLK	60	OUT	COMMUNICATIONS-REGISTER-UNIT (CRU) CLOCK. When active (pulled to logic level HIGH), CRUCLK indicates to the external interface logic the presence of output data on CRUOUT, or the presence of an encoded external instruction on A0 through A2.
CRUIN	31	IN	CRU DATA IN. CRUIN, normally driven by 3-state or open-collector devices, receives input data from the external interface logic. When the SBP 9900 executes a STCR or TB instruction, it samples CRUIN for the level of the CRU input bit specified by the address bus (A3 through A14).
CRUOUT	30	OUT	CRU DATA OUT. CRUOUT outputs serial data when the SBP 9900 executes a LDCCR, SBZ, SBO instruction. The data on CRUOUT should be sampled by the external interface logic when CRUCLK goes active (pulled to logic level HIGH).
<b>INTERRUPT CONTROL</b>			
$\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$	32	IN	INTERRUPT REQUEST. When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$ indicates that an external interrupt is requesting service. If $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$ is active, the SBP 9900 loads the data on the interrupt-code input-lines IC0 through IC3 into the internal interrupt-code storage register. The code is then compared to the interrupt mask bits of the status register. If equal or higher priority than the enabled interrupt level (interrupt code equal or less than status register bits 12 through 15), the SBP 9900 initiates the interrupt sequence. If the comparison fails, the SBP 9900 ignores the interrupt request. In that case, $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$ should be held active. The SBP 9900 will continue to sample IC0 through IC3 until the program enables a sufficiently low interrupt-level to accept the requesting interrupt.
IC0 (MSB)	36	IN	INTERRUPT CODES. IC0 (MSB) through IC3 (LSB), receiving an interrupt identity code, are sampled by the SBP 9900 when $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$ is active (logic level LOW). When IC0 through IC3 are LLLH, the highest priority <i>external</i> interrupt is requesting service; when HHHH, the lowest priority external interrupt is requesting service.
IC3 (LSB)	33	IN	
<b>MEMORY CONTROL</b>			
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	64	IN	When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ indicates to the SBP 9900 that an external controller (e.g., DMA device) desires to use both the address bus and data bus to transfer data to or from memory. In response, the SBP 9900 enters the hold state after completion of its present memory cycle. The SBP 9900 then allows its address bus, data bus, $\overline{\text{WE}}$ , $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ , DBIN, and HOLDA facilities to be pulled to the logic level HIGH state. When $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ is deactivated, the SBP 9900 returns to normal operation from the point at which it was stopped.
HOLDA	5	OUT	HOLD ACKNOWLEDGE. When active (pulled to logic level HIGH), HOLDA indicates that the SBP 9900 is in the hold state and that its address bus, data bus, $\overline{\text{WE}}$ , $\overline{\text{MEMEN}}$ , and DBIN facilities are pulled to the logic level HIGH state.
READY	62	IN	When active (logic level HIGH), READY indicates that the memory will be ready to read or write during the next clock cycle. When not-ready is indicated during a memory operation, the SBP 9900 enters a wait state and suspends internal operation until the memory systems activate READY.
WAIT	3	OUT	When active (pulled to logic level HIGH), WAIT indicates that the SBP 9900 has entered a wait state in response to a not-ready condition from memory.
<b>TIMING AND CONTROL</b>			
IAQ	7	OUT	INSTRUCTION ACQUISITION. IAQ is active (pulled to logic level HIGH) during any SBP 9900 initiated instruction acquisition memory cycle. Consequently, IAQ may be used to facilitate detection of illegal op codes.
$\overline{\text{CYCEND}}$	59	OUT	CYCLE END. When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{CYCEND}}$ indicates that the SBP 9900 will initiate a new machine cycle on the low-to-high transition of the next CLOCK.
$\overline{\text{LOAD}}$	4	IN	When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ causes the SBP 9900 to execute a nonmaskable interrupt with memory addresses FFFC <sub>16</sub> and FFFE <sub>16</sub> containing the associated trap vectors (WP and PC). The load sequence is initiated after the instruction being executed is completed. $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ will also terminate an idle state. If $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ is active during the time $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is active, the $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ trap will occur after the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ function is completed. $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ should remain active for one instruction execution period (IAQ may be

TABLE 3 (CONCLUDED)

SIGNATURE	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
$\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ (Cont.)			used to monitor instruction boundaries). $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$ may be used to implement cold-start ROM loaders. Additionally, front-panel routines may be implemented using CRU bits as front-panel-interface signals, and software-control routines to direct the panel operations.
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	6	IN	When active (logic level LOW), $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ causes the SBP 9900 to reset itself and inhibit $\overline{\text{WE}}$ and CRUCLK. When $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is released, the SBP 9900 initiates a level-zero interrupt sequence acquiring the WP and PC trap vectors from memory locations 0000 <sub>16</sub> and 0002 <sub>16</sub> , sets all status register bits to logic level LOW, and then fetches the first instruction of the reset program environment. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ must be held active for a minimum of three CLOCK cycles.

2.9 SBP 9900 TIMING

2.9.1 SBP 9900 MEMORY

The SBP 9900 basic memory timing for a memory-read cycle with no wait states, and a memory-write cycle with one wait state, is as shown in Figure 12. During each memory-read or memory-write cycle, MEMEN becomes active (logic level LOW) along with valid memory-address data appearing on the address bus (A0 through A14).

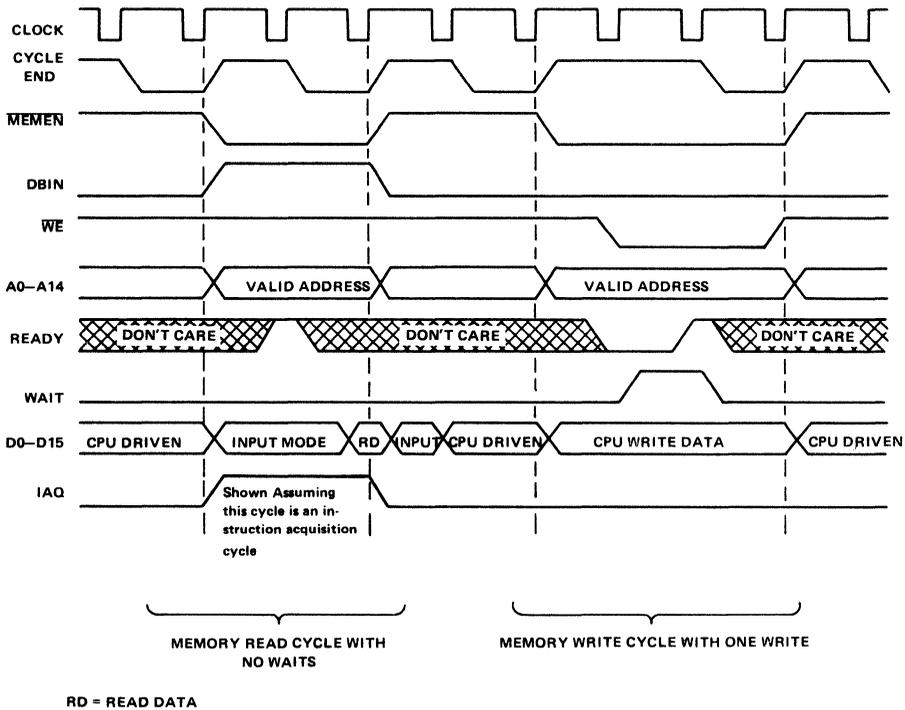


FIGURE 12 – SBP 9900 MEMORY BUS TIMING

In the case of a memory-read cycle, DBIN becomes active (pulled to logic level HIGH) at the same time memory-address data becomes valid; the memory write strobe  $\overline{WE}$  remains inactive (pulled to logic level HIGH). If the memory-read cycle is initiated for acquisition of an instruction, IAQ becomes active (pulled to logic level HIGH) at the same time  $\overline{MEMEN}$  becomes active. At the end of a memory-read cycle,  $\overline{MEMEN}$  and DBIN together become inactive. At that time, though the address may change, the data bus remains in the input mode until terminated by the next high-to-low transition of the clock.

In the case of a memory-write cycle,  $\overline{WE}$  becomes active (logic level LOW) with the first high-to-low transition of the clock after  $\overline{MEMEN}$  becomes active; DBIN remains inactive. At the end of a memory-write cycle,  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{MEMEN}$  together become inactive.

During either a memory-read or a memory-write operation, READY may be used to extend the duration of the associated memory cycle such that the speed of the memory system may be coordinated with the speed of the SBP 9900. If READY is inactive (logic level LOW) during the first low-to-high transition of the clock after  $\overline{MEMEN}$  becomes active, the SBP 9900 will enter a wait state suspending further progress of the memory cycle. The first low-to-high transition of the clock after READY becomes active terminates the wait state and allows normal completion of the memory cycle.

### 2.9.2 SBP 9900 HOLD

The SBP 9900 hold facilities allow both the '9900 and external devices to share a common memory. To gain memory-bus control, an external device requiring direct memory access (DMA) sends a hold request ( $\overline{HOLD}$ ) to the SBP 9900. When the next available non-memory cycle occurs, the SBP 9900 enters a hold state and signals its surrender of the memory-bus to the external device via a hold acknowledge (HOLDA). Receiving the hold acknowledgement, the external device proceeds to utilize the common memory. After its memory requirements have been satisfied, the external device returns memory-bus control to the SBP 9900 by releasing  $\overline{HOLD}$ .

When  $\overline{HOLD}$  becomes active (logic level LOW), the SBP 9900 enters a hold state at the beginning of the next available non-memory cycle as shown below. Upon entering a hold state, HOLDA becomes active (pulled to logic level HIGH) with the following signals pulled to a HIGH logic level by the individual pull-up resistors tied to each respective open-collector output: DBIN,  $\overline{MEMEN}$ ,  $\overline{WE}$ , A0 through A14, and D0 through D15. When  $\overline{HOLD}$  becomes inactive, the SBP 9900 exits the hold state and regains memory-bus control. If  $\overline{HOLD}$  becomes active during a CRU operation, the SBP 9900 uses an extra clock cycle after the deactivation of  $\overline{HOLD}$  to reassert the CRU address thereby providing the normal setup time for the CRU-bit transfer.

### 2.9.3 SBP 9900 CRU

The transfer of two data-bits from memory to a peripheral CRU device, and the transfer of one data-bit from a peripheral CRU device to memory, is shown in Figure 14. To transfer a data-bit to a peripheral CRU device, the SBP 9900 outputs the corresponding CRU-bit-address on address bus bits A3 through A14 and the respective data-bit on CRUOUT. During the second clock cycle of the operation, the SBP 9900 outputs a pulse, on CRUCLK, indicating to the peripheral CRU device the presence of a data-bit. This process is repeated until transfer of the entire field of data-bits specified by the CRU instruction has been accomplished. To transfer a data-bit from a peripheral CRU device, the SBP 9900 outputs the corresponding CRU-bit-Address on address bus bits A3 through A14 and receives the respective data-bit on CRUIN. No CRUCLK pulses occur during a CRU input operation.

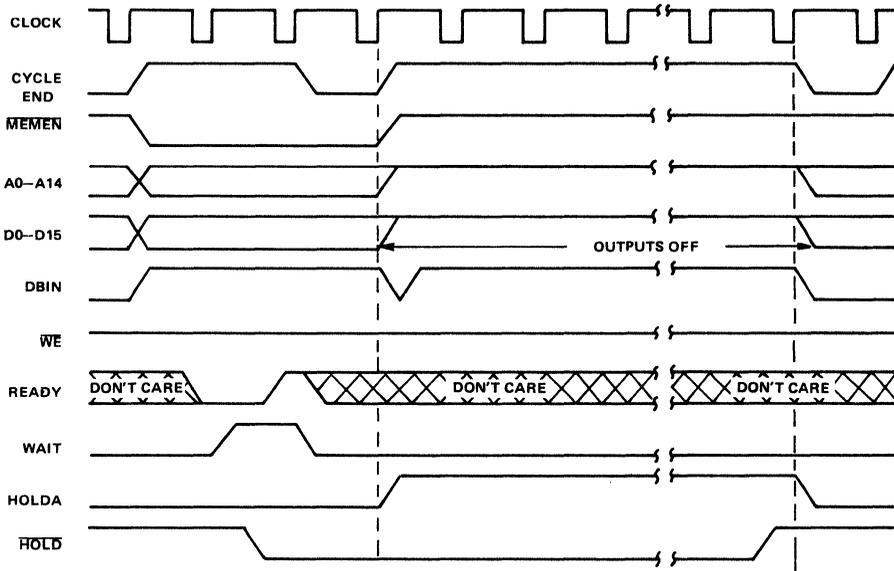


FIGURE 13 – SBP 9900 HOLD TIMING

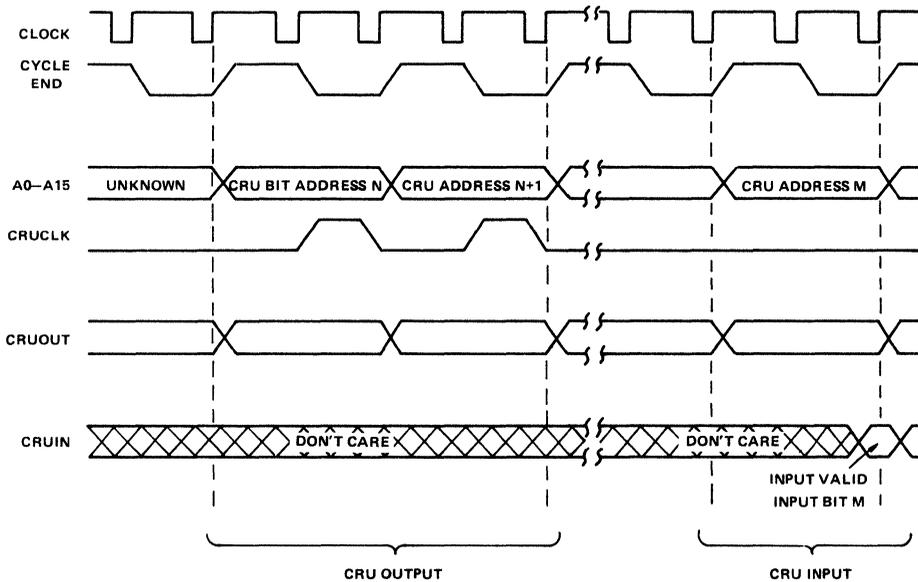


FIGURE 14 – SBP 9900 CRU INTERFACE TIMING

### 3. 9900 INSTRUCTION SET

#### 3.1 DEFINITION

Each 9900 instruction performs one of the following operations:

- Arithmetic, logical, comparison, or manipulation operations on data
- Loading or storage of internal registers (program counter, workspace pointer, or status)
- Data transfer between memory and external devices via the CRU
- Control functions.

#### 3.2 ADDRESSING MODES

The 9900 instructions contain a variety of available modes for addressing random-memory data (e.g., program parameters and flags), or formatted memory data (character strings, data lists, etc.). The following figures graphically describe the derivation of the effective address for each addressing mode. The applicability of addressing modes to particular instructions is described in Section 3.5 along with the description of the operations performed by the instruction. The symbols following the names of the addressing modes [R, \*R, \*R+, @ LABEL, or @ TABLE (R)] are the general forms used by 9900 assemblers to select the addressing mode for register R.

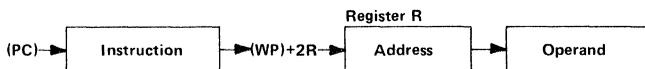
##### 3.2.1 WORKSPACE REGISTER ADDRESSING R

Workspace Register R contains the operand.



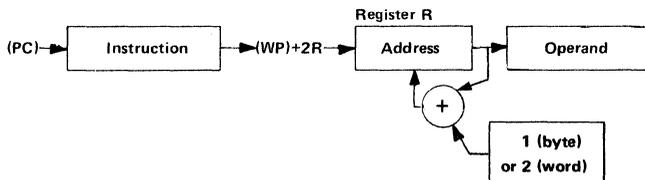
##### 3.2.2 WORKSPACE REGISTER INDIRECT ADDRESSING \*R

Workspace Register R contains the address of the operand.



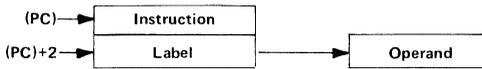
##### 3.2.3 WORKSPACE REGISTER INDIRECT AUTO INCREMENT ADDRESSING \*R+

Workspace Register R contains the address of the operand. After acquiring the operand, the contents of workspace register R are incremented.



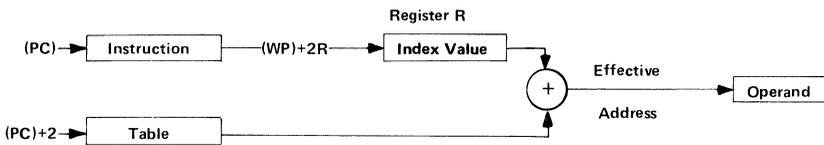
### 3.2.4 SYMBOLIC (DIRECT) ADDRESSING @ LABEL

The word following the instruction contains the address of the operand.



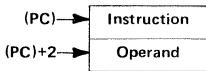
### 3.2.5 INDEXED ADDRESSING @ TABLE (R)

The word following the instruction contains the base address. Workspace register R contains the index value. The sum of the base address and the index value results in the effective address of the operand.



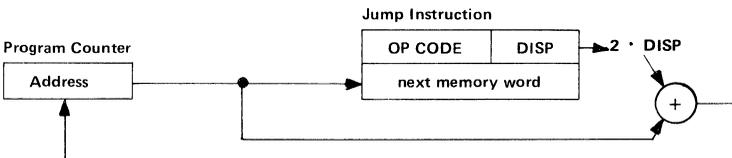
### 3.2.6 IMMEDIATE ADDRESSING

The word following the instruction contains the operand.



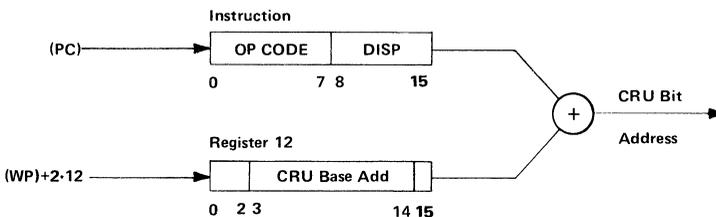
### 3.2.7 PROGRAM COUNTER RELATIVE ADDRESSING

The 8-bit signed displacement in the right byte (bits 8 through 15) of the instruction is multiplied by 2 and added to the updated contents of the program counter. The result is placed in the PC.



### 3.2.8 CRU RELATIVE ADDRESSING

The 8-bit signed displacement in the right byte of the instruction is added to the CRU base address (bits 3 through 14 of the workspace register 12). The result is the CRU address of the selected CRU bit.



### 3.3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The terms used in describing the instructions of the 9900 are defined in Table 4.

**TABLE 4  
TERM DEFINITIONS**

TERM	DEFINITION
B	Byte indicator (1=byte, 0 = word)
C	Bit count
D	Destination address register
DA	Destination address
IOP	Immediate operand
LSB(n)	Least significant (right most) bit of (n)
MSB(n)	Most significant (left most) bit of (n)
N	Don't care
PC	Program counter
Result	Result of operation performed by instruction
S	Source address register
SA	Source address
ST	Status register
STn	Bit n of status register
T <sub>D</sub>	Destination address modifier
T <sub>S</sub>	Source address modifier
W	Workspace register
WRn	Workspace register n
(n)	Contents of n
a → b	a is transferred to b
n	Absolute value of n
+	Arithmetic addition
-	Arithmetic subtraction
AND	Logical AND
OR	Logical OR
⊕	Logical exclusive OR
$\bar{n}$	Logical complement of n

### 3.4 STATUS REGISTER

The status register contains the interrupt mask level and information pertaining to the instruction operation. Table 5 explains the bit indications.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ST0	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	not used (=0)					ST12	ST13	ST14	ST15
L>	A>	=	C	O	P	X						Interrupt Mask			

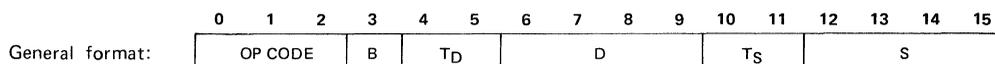
**TABLE 5**  
**STATUS REGISTER BIT DEFINITIONS**

BIT	NAME	INSTRUCTION	CONDITION TO SET BIT TO 1
ST0	LOGICAL GREATER THAN	C,CB  CI  ABS All Others	If MSB(SA) = 1 and MSB(DA) = 0, or if MSB(SA) = MSB(DA) and MSB of [(DA)-(SA)] = 1  If MSB(W) = 1 and MSB of IOP = 0, or if MSB(W) = MSB of IOP and MSB of [IOP-(W)] = 1  If (SA) ≠ 0 If result ≠ 0
ST1	ARITHMETIC GREATER THAN	C,CB  CI  ABS All Others	If MSB(SA) = 0 and MSB(DA) = 1, or if MSB(SA) = MSB(DA) and MSB of [(DA)-(SA)] = 1  If MSB(W) = 0 and MSB of IOP = 1, or if MSB(W) = MSB of IOP and MSB of [IOP-(W)] = 1  If MSB(SA) = 0 and (SA) ≠ 0 If MSB of result = 0 and result ≠ 0
ST2	EQUAL	C, CB C1 COC CZC TB ABS All Others	If (SA) = (DA) If (W) = IOP If (SA) and $\overline{(DA)}$ = 0 If (SA) and (DA) = 0 If CRUIN = 1 If (SA) = 0 If result = 0
ST3	CARRY	A, AB, ABS, AI, DEC, DECT, INC, INCT, NEG, S, SB SLA, SRA, SRC, SRL	If CARRY OUT = 1  If last bit shifted out = 1
ST4	OVERFLOW	A, AB AI S, SB DEC, DECT INC, INCT SLA DIV  ABS, NEG	If MSB(SA) = MSB(DA) and MSB of result ≠ MSB(DA) If MSB(W) = MSB of IOP and MSB of result ≠ MSB(W) If MSB(SA) ≠ MSB(DA) and MSB of result ≠ MSB(DA) If MSB(SA) = 1 and MSB of result = 0 If MSB(SA) = 0 and MSB of result = 1 If MSB changes during shift If MSB(SA) = 0 and MSB(DA) = 1, or if MSB(SA) = MSB(DA) and MSB of [(DA)-(SA)] = 0 If (SA) = 8000 <sub>16</sub>
ST5	PARITY	CB, MOVB LDCR, STCR AB, SB, SOCB, SZCB	If (SA) has odd number of 1's If 1 ≤ C ≤ 8 and (SA) has odd number of 1's If result has odd number of 1's
ST6	XOP	XOP	If XOP instruction is executed
ST12–ST15	INTERRUPT MASK	LIMI RTWP	If corresponding bit of IOP is 1 If corresponding bit of WR15 is 1

3

### 3.5 INSTRUCTIONS

#### 3.5.1 Dual Operand Instructions with Multiple Addressing Modes for Source and Destination Operand



If B = 1 the operands are bytes and the operand addresses are byte addresses. If B = 0 the operands are words and the operand addresses are word addresses.

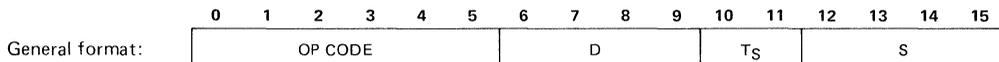
The addressing mode for each operand is determined by the T field of that operand.

T <sub>S</sub> OR T <sub>D</sub>	S OR D	ADDRESSING MODE	NOTES
00	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register	1
01	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register indirect	
10	0	Symbolic	4
10	1, 2, ... 15	Indexed	2,4
11	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register indirect auto-increment	3

- NOTES: 1. When a workspace register is the operand of a byte instruction (bit 3 = 1), the left byte (bits 0 through 7) is the operand and the right byte (bits 8 through 15) is unchanged.  
 2. Workspace register 0 may not be used for indexing.  
 3. The workspace register is incremented by 1 for byte instructions (bit 3 = 1) and is incremented by 2 for word instructions (bit 3 = 0).  
 4. When T<sub>S</sub> = T<sub>D</sub> = 10, two words are required in addition to the instruction word. The first word is the source operand base address and the second word is the destination operand base address.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE			B	MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION
	0	1	2					
A	1	0	1	0	Add	Yes	0-4	(SA)+(DA) → (DA)
AB	1	0	1	1	Add bytes	Yes	0-5	(SA)+(DA) → (DA)
C	1	0	0	0	Compare	No	0-2	Compare (SA) to (DA) and set appropriate status bits
CB	1	0	0	1	Compare bytes	No	0-2,5	Compare (SA) to (DA) and set appropriate status bits
S	0	1	1	0	Subtract	Yes	0-4	(DA) - (SA) → (DA)
SB	0	1	1	1	Subtract bytes	Yes	0-5	(DA) - (SA) → (DA)
SOC	1	1	1	0	Set ones corresponding	Yes	0-2	(DA) OR (SA) → (DA)
SOCB	1	1	1	1	Set ones corresponding bytes	Yes	0-2,5	(DA) OR (SA) → (DA)
SZC	0	1	0	0	Set zeroes corresponding	Yes	0-2	(DA) AND ( $\overline{SA}$ ) → (DA)
SZCB	0	1	0	1	Set zeroes corresponding bytes	Yes	0-2,5	(DA) AND ( $\overline{SA}$ ) → (DA)
MOV	1	1	0	0	Move	Yes	0-2	(SA) → (DA)
MOVB	1	1	0	1	Move bytes	Yes	0-2,5	(SA) → (DA)

### 3.5.2 Dual Operand Instructions with Multiple Addressing Modes for the Source Operand and Workspace Register Addressing for the Destination



The addressing mode for the source operand is determined by the T<sub>S</sub> field.

T <sub>S</sub>	S	ADDRESSING MODE	NOTES
00	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register	
01	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register indirect	
10	0	Symbolic	
10	1, 2, ... 15	Indexed	1
11	0, 1, ... 15	Workspace register indirect auto increment	2

- NOTES: 1. Workspace register 0 may not be used for indexing.  
 2. The workspace register is incremented by 2.

MNEMONIC	OP. CODE					MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION
	0	1	2	3	4				
COC	0	0	1	0	0	0	No	2	Test (D) to determine if 1's are in each bit position where 1's are in (SA). If so, set ST2. Test (D) to determine if 0's are in each bit position where 1's are in (SA). If so, set ST2. (D) $\oplus$ (SA) $\rightarrow$ (D) Multiply unsigned (D) by unsigned (SA) and place unsigned 32-bit product in D (most significant) and D+1 (least significant). If WR15 is D, the next word in memory after WR15 will be used for the least significant half of the product. If unsigned (SA) is less than or equal to unsigned (D), perform no operation and set ST4. Otherwise, divide unsigned (D) and (D+1) by unsigned (SA). Quotient $\rightarrow$ (D), remainder $\rightarrow$ (D+1). If D = 15, the next word in memory after WR 15 will be used for the remainder.
CZC	0	0	1	0	0	1	No	2	
XOR	0	0	1	0	1	0	Yes	0-2	
MPY	0	0	1	1	1	0	No		
DIV	0	0	1	1	1	1	No	4	

### 3.5.3 Extended Operation (XOP) Instruction

General format:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0	0	1	0	1	1	D			T <sub>S</sub>		S				

The T<sub>S</sub> and S fields provide multiple mode addressing capability for the source operand. When the XOP is executed, ST6 is set and the following transfers occur:

- (40<sub>16</sub> + 4D)  $\rightarrow$  (WP)
- (42<sub>16</sub> + 4D)  $\rightarrow$  (PC)
- SA  $\rightarrow$  (new WR11)
- (old WP)  $\rightarrow$  (new WR13)
- (old PC)  $\rightarrow$  (new WR14)
- (old ST)  $\rightarrow$  (new WR15)

The 9900 does not test interrupt requests ( $\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$ ) upon completion of the XOP instruction.

### 3.5.4 Single Operand Instructions

General format:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	OP CODE										T <sub>S</sub>		S			

The T<sub>S</sub> and S fields provide multiple mode addressing capability for the source operand.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE									MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9
B	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Branch	No	—	SA → (PC)
BL	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Branch and link	No	—	(PC) → (WR11); SA → (PC)
BLWP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Branch and load workspace pointer	No	—	(SA) → (WP); (SA+2) → (PC); old WP → (new WR13); old PC → (new WR14); old ST → (new WR15); the interrupt input (INTREQ) is not tested upon completion of the BLWP instruction.
CLR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Clear operand	No	—	0 → (SA)
SETO	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Set to ones	No	—	FFFF <sub>16</sub> → (SA)
INV	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	Invert	Yes	0-2	(SA) → (SA)
NEG	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Negate	Yes	0-4	—(SA) → (SA)
ABS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	Absolute value*	No	0-4	(SA)  → (SA)
SWPB	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Swap bytes	No	—	(SA), bits 0 thru 7 → (SA), bits 8 thru 15; (SA), bits 8 thru 15 → (SA), bits 0 thru 7.
INC	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Increment	Yes	0-4	(SA) + 1 → (SA)
INCT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Increment by two	Yes	0-4	(SA) + 2 → (SA)
DEC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Decrement	Yes	0-4	(SA) - 1 → (SA)
DECT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	Decrement by two	Yes	0-4	(SA) - 2 → (SA)
X†	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Execute	No	—	Execute the instruction at SA.

\* Operand is compared to zero for status bit.

† If additional memory words for the execute instruction are required to define the operands of the instruction located at SA, these words will be accessed from PC and the PC will be updated accordingly. The instruction acquisition signal (IAQ) will not be true when the 9900 accesses the instruction at SA. Status bits are affected in the normal manner for the instruction executed.

### 3.5.5 CRU Multiple-Bit Instructions

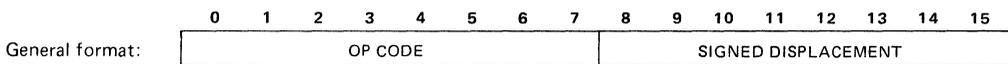
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
General format:	OP CODE									C		T <sub>S</sub>		S		

The C field specifies the number of bits to be transferred. If C = 0, 16 bits will be transferred. The CRU base register (WR12, bits 3 through 14) defines the starting CRU bit address. The bits are transferred serially and the CRU address is incremented with each bit transfer, although the contents of WR12 is not affected. T<sub>S</sub> and S provide multiple mode addressing capability for the source operand. If 8 or fewer bits are transferred (C = 1 through 8), the source address is a byte address. If 9 or more bits are transferred (C = 0, 9 through 15), the source address is a word address. If the source is addressed in the workspace register indirect auto increment mode, the workspace register is incremented by 1 if C = 1 through 8, and is incremented by 2 otherwise.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE	MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION
	0 1 2 3 4 5				
LDCR	0 0 1 1 0 0	Load communication register	Yes	0-2,5 <sup>†</sup>	Beginning with LSB of (SA), transfer the specified number of bits from (SA) to the CRU.
STCR	0 0 1 1 0 1	Store communication register	Yes	0-2,5 <sup>†</sup>	Beginning with LSB of (SA), transfer the specified number of bits from the CRU to (SA). Load unfilled bit positions with 0.

<sup>†</sup>ST5 is affected only if  $1 \leq C \leq 8$ .

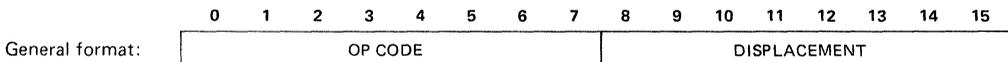
### 3.5.6 CRU Single-Bit Instructions



CRU relative addressing is used to address the selected CRU bit.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE	MEANING	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
SBO	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	Set bit to one	—	Set the selected CRU output bit to 1.
SBZ	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	Set bit to zero	—	Set the selected CRU output bit to 0.
TB	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	Test bit	2	If the selected CRU input bit = 1, set ST2.

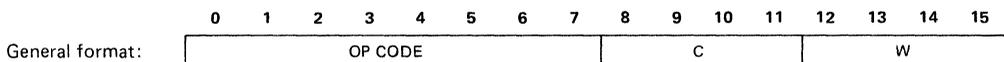
### 3.5.7 Jump Instructions



Jump instructions cause the PC to be loaded with the value selected by PC relative addressing if the bits of ST are at specified values. Otherwise, no operation occurs and the next instruction is executed since PC points to the next instruction. The displacement field is a word count to be added to PC. Thus, the jump instruction has a range of -128 to 127 words from memory-word address following the jump instruction. No ST bits are affected by jump instruction.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE	MEANING	ST CONDITION TO LOAD PC
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
JEQ	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	Jump equal	ST2 = 1
JGT	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	Jump greater than	ST1 = 1
JH	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1	Jump high	ST0 = 1 and ST2 = 0
JHE	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	Jump high or equal	ST0 = 1 or ST2 = 1
JL	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	Jump low	ST0 = 0 and ST2 = 0
JLE	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	Jump low or equal	ST0 = 0 or ST2 = 1
JLT	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	Jump less than	ST1 = 0 and ST2 = 0
JMP	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	Jump unconditional	unconditional
JNC	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1	Jump no carry	ST3 = 0
JNE	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	Jump not equal	ST2 = 0
JNO	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	Jump no overflow	ST4 = 0
JOC	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	Jump on carry	ST3 = 1
JOP	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	Jump odd parity	ST5 = 1

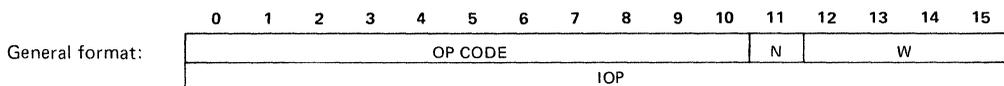
### 3.5.8 Shift Instructions



If C = 0, bits 12 through 15 of WR0 contain the shift count. If C = 0 and bits 12 through 15 of WR0 = 0, the shift count is 16.

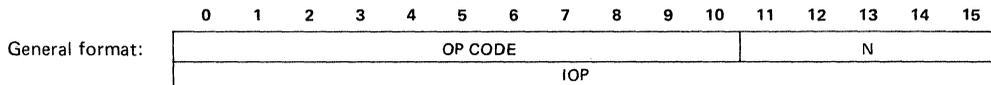
MNEMONIC	OP CODE							MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6					7
SLA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Shift left arithmetic	Yes	0-4	Shift (W) left. Fill vacated bit positions with 0.
SRA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Shift right arithmetic	Yes	0-3	Shift (W) right. Fill vacated bit positions with original MSB of (W).
SRC	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	Shift right circular	Yes	0-3	Shift (W) right. Shift previous LSB into MSB.
SRL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Shift right logical	Yes	0-3	Shift (W) right. Fill vacated bit positions with 0's.

### 3.5.9 Immediate Register Instructions



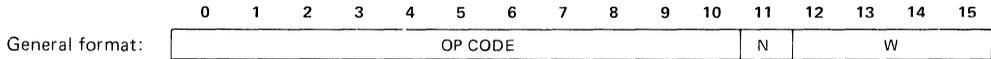
MNEMONIC	OP CODE										MEANING	RESULT COMPARED TO 0	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					10
AI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Add immediate	Yes	0-4	(W) + IOP → (W)
ANDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	AND immediate	Yes	0-2	(W) AND IOP → (W)
CI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Compare immediate	Yes	0-2	Compare (W) to IOP and set appropriate status bits
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Load immediate	Yes	0-2	IOP → (W)
ORI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	OR immediate	Yes	0-2	(W) OR IOP → (W)

### 3.5.10 Internal Register Load Immediate Instructions



MNEMONIC	OP CODE										MEANING	DESCRIPTION	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
LWPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Load workspace pointer immediate	IOP → (WP), no ST bits affected
LIMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Load interrupt mask	IOP, bits 12 thru 15 → ST12 thru ST15

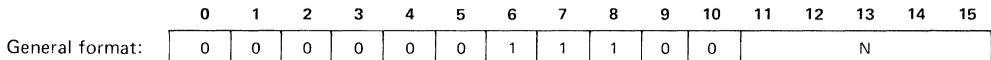
**3.5.11 Internal Register Store Instructions**



No ST bits are affected.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE										MEANING	DESCRIPTION	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
STST	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Store status register	(ST) → (W)
STWP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	Store workspace pointer	(WP) → (W)

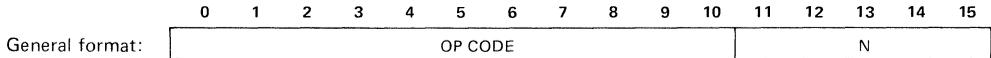
**3.5.12 Return Workspace Pointer (RTWP) Instruction**



The RTWP instruction causes the following transfers to occur:

- (WR15) → (ST)
- (WR14) → (PC)
- (WR13) → (WP)

**3.5.13 External Instructions**



External instructions cause the three most-significant address lines (A0 through A2) to be set to the below-described levels and the CRUCLK line to be pulsed, allowing external control functions to be initiated.

MNEMONIC	OP CODE										MEANING	STATUS BITS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS BUS			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				10	A0	A1	A2
IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Idle	—	Suspend TMS 9900 instruction execution until an interrupt, <u>LOAD</u> , or <u>RESET</u> occurs	L	H	L
RSET	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Reset	12–15	0 → ST12 thru ST15	L	H	H	
CKOF	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	User defined		----	H	H	L	
CKON	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	User defined		----	H	L	H	
LREX	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	User defined		----	H	H	H	

### 3.6 MICROINSTRUCTION CYCLE

The SBP 9900 includes circuitry which will indicate the completion of a microinstruction cycle. Designated as the  $\overline{\text{CYCEND}}$  function, it provides CPU status that can simplify system design. The  $\overline{\text{CYCEND}}$  output will go to a low logic level as a result of the low-to-high transition of each clock pulse which initiates the last clock of a microinstruction.

### 3.7 SBP 9900 INSTRUCTION EXECUTION TIMES

Instruction execution times for the SBP 9900 are a function of:

- 1) Clock cycle time,  $t_c$
- 2) Addressing mode used where operands have multiple addressing mode capability
- 3) Number of wait states required per memory access.

The following Table 6 lists the number of clock cycles and memory accesses required to execute each SBP 9900 instruction. For instructions with multiple addressing modes for either or both operands, the table lists the number of clock cycles and memory accesses with all operands addressed in the workspace-register mode. To determine the additional number of clock cycles and memory accesses required for modified addressing, add the appropriate values from the referenced tables. The total instruction-execution time for an instruction is:

$$T = t_c (C + W \cdot M)$$

where:

T = total instruction execution time;

$t_c$  = clock cycle time;

C = number of clock cycles for instruction execution plus address modification;

W = number of required wait states per memory access for instruction execution plus address modification;

M = number of memory accesses.

**TABLE 6**  
**INSTRUCTION EXECUTION TIMES**

INSTRUCTION	CLOCK CYCLES C	MEMORY ACCESS M	ADDRESS MODIFICATION†		INSTRUCTION	CLOCK CYCLES C	MEMORY ACCESS M	ADDRESS MODIFICATION†	
			SOURCE	DEST				SOURCE	DEST
A	14	4	A	A	LWPI	10	2	—	—
AB	14	4	B	B	MOV	14	4	A	A
ABS (MSB = 0)	12	2	A	—	MOVB	14	4	B	B
(MSB = 1)	14	3	A	—	MPY	52	5	A	—
AI	14	4	—	—	NEG	12	3	A	—
ANDI	14	4	—	—	ORI	14	4	—	—
B	8	2	A	—	RSET	12	1	—	—
BL	12	3	A	—	RTWP	14	4	—	—
BLWP	26	6	A	—	S	14	4	A	A
C	14	3	A	A	SB	14	4	B	B
CB	14	3	B	B	SBO	12	2	—	—
CI	14	3	—	—	SBZ	12	2	—	—
CKOF	12	1	—	—	SETO	10	3	A	—
CKON	12	1	—	—	Shift (C≠0)	12+2C	3	—	—
CLR	10	3	A	—	(C=0, Bits 12–15 of WRO=0)	52	4	—	—
COC	14	3	A	—	(C=0, Bits 12–15 of WRP=N+0)	20+2N	4	—	—
CZC	14	3	A	—	SOC	14	4	A	A
DEC	10	3	A	—	SOCB	14	4	B	B
DECT	10	3	A	—	STCR (C=0)	60	4	A	—
DIV (ST4 is set)	16	3	A	—	(1≤C<7)	42	4	B	—
DIV (ST4 is reset)	92-124	6	A	—	(C=8)	44	4	B	—
IDLE	12	1	—	—	(9≤C<15)	58	4	A	—
INC	10	3	A	—	STST	8	2	—	—
INCT	10	3	A	—	STWP	8	2	—	—
INV	10	3	A	—	SWPB	10	3	A	—
Jump (PC is changed)	10	1	—	—	SZC	14	4	A	A
(PC is not changed)	8	1	—	—	SZCB	14	4	B	B
LDCR (C = 0)	52	3	A	—	TB	12	2	—	—
(1 ≤ C < 8)	20+2C	3	B	—	X **	8	2	A	—
(9 ≤ C < 15)	20+2C	3	A	—	XOP	36	8	A	—
LI	12	3	—	—	XOR	14	4	A	—
LIMI	14	2	—	—					
LREX	12	1	—	—					
RESET function	26	5	—	—	Undefined op codes: 0000-01FF, 0320- 033F, 0C00-0FFF, 0780-07FF	6	1	—	—
LOAD function	22	5	—	—					
Interrupt context switch	22	5	—	—					

\* Execution time is dependent upon the partial quotient after each clock cycle during execution.

\*\* Execution time is added to the execution time of the instruction located at the source address minus 4 clock cycles and 1 memory access time.

† The letters A and B refer to the respective tables that follow.

**ADDRESS MODIFICATION – TABLE A**

ADDRESSING MODE	CLOCK CYCLES	MEMORY ACCESSES
	C	M
WR (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 00)	0	0
WR indirect (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 01)	4	1
WR indirect auto-increment (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 11)	8	2
Symbolic (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 10, S or D = 0)	8	1
Indexed (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 10, S or D ≠ 0)	8	2

**ADDRESS MODIFICATION – TABLE B**

ADDRESSING MODE	CLOCK CYCLES	MEMORY ACCESSES
	C	M
WR (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 00)	0	0
WR indirect (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 01)	4	1
WR indirect auto-increment (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 11)	6	2
Symbolic (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 10, S or D = 0)	8	1
Indexed (T <sub>S</sub> or T <sub>D</sub> = 10, S or D ≠ 0)	8	2

As an example, the instruction MOV<sub>B</sub> is used in a system with  $t_c = 0.5 \mu s$  and no wait states are required to access memory. Both operands are addressed in the workspace register mode:

$$T = t_c (C + W \cdot M) = 0.5 (14 + 0 \cdot 4) \mu s = 7 \mu s.$$

If two wait states per memory access were required, the execution time is:

$$T = 0.5 (14 + 2 \cdot 4) \mu s = 11 \mu s.$$

If the source operand was addressed in the symbolic mode and two wait states were required:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= t_c (C + W \cdot M) \\ C &= 14 + 8 = 22 \\ M &= 4 + 1 = 5 \\ T &= 0.5 (22 + 2 \cdot 5) \mu s = 16 \mu s. \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. INTERFACING

The input/output (I/O) accommodations have been designed for TTL compatibility. Direct interfacing, supportable by the entire families of catalog devices, is shown in Figure 15.

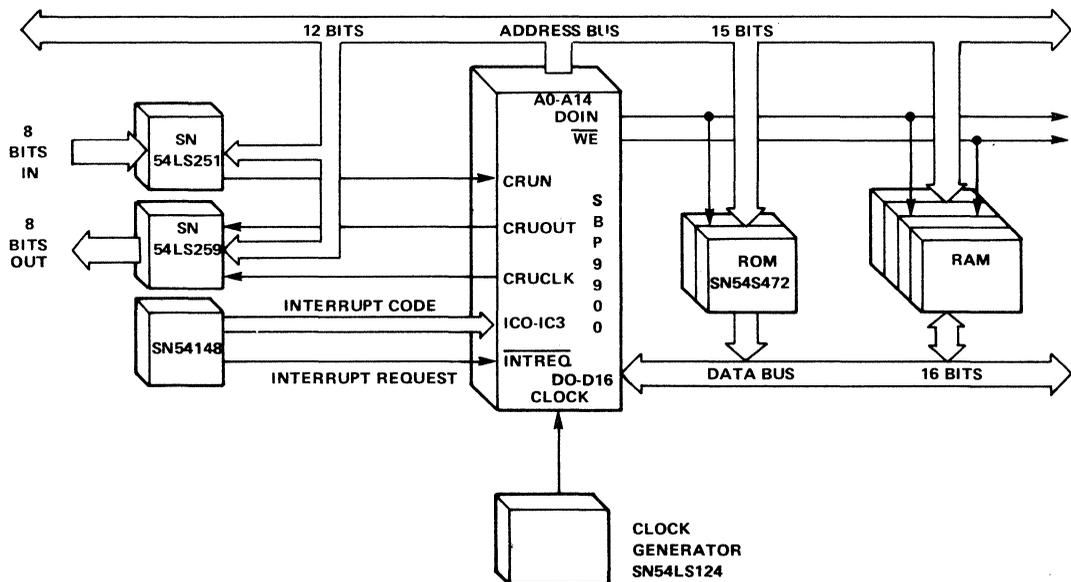


FIGURE 15 – MINIMUM SBP 9900 SYSTEM

#### 4.1 INPUT CIRCUIT

The input circuit used on the SBP 9900 is basically an RTL configuration which has been modified for TTL compatibility as shown in Figure 16A. An input-clamping diode is incorporated to limit negative excursions (ringing) when the SBP 9900 is on the receiving end of a transmission line; an input switching threshold of nominally +1.5 volts has been specified for improved noise immunity. This threshold is achieved via two resistors which function as a voltage divider to increase the one  $V_{BE}$  threshold of the  $I^2L$  input transistor to +1.5 volts. Since this input circuit is independent of injector current, input threshold compatibility is maintained over the entire speed/power performance range.

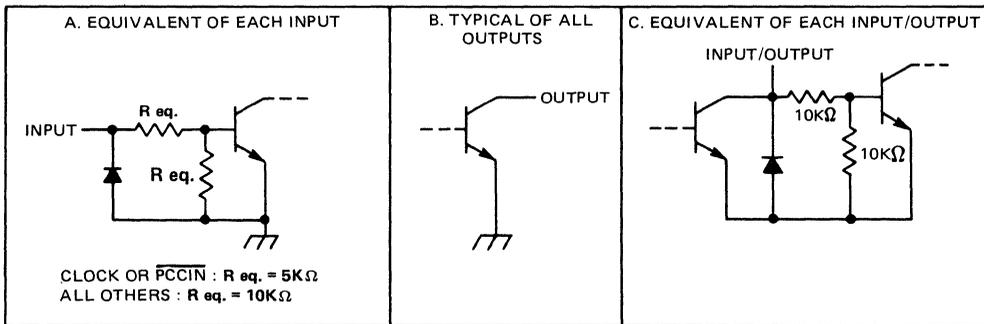


FIGURE 16 – SCHEMATICS OF EQUIVALENT INPUTS, OUTPUTS, INPUTS/OUTPUTS

The input circuit characteristics for input current versus input voltage are shown in Figure 17. The 10K and 20K ohm load lines and threshold knee at +1.5 volts provide a high-impedance characteristic to reduce input loading and improve the low-logic level input noise immunity over some standard TTL inputs. Full compatibility is maintained with virtually all 5 volt logic families even when the SBP 9900 is powered down (injector current reduced).

##### 4.1.1 Sourcing Inputs

The inputs may be sourced directly by most 5 volt logic families. Five volt functions which feature internal pull-up resistors at their outputs require no external interface components; five volt functions which feature open-collector outputs generally require external pull-up resistors.

##### 4.1.2 Terminating Unused Inputs

Inputs which are selected to be hardwired to a logic-level low may be connected directly to

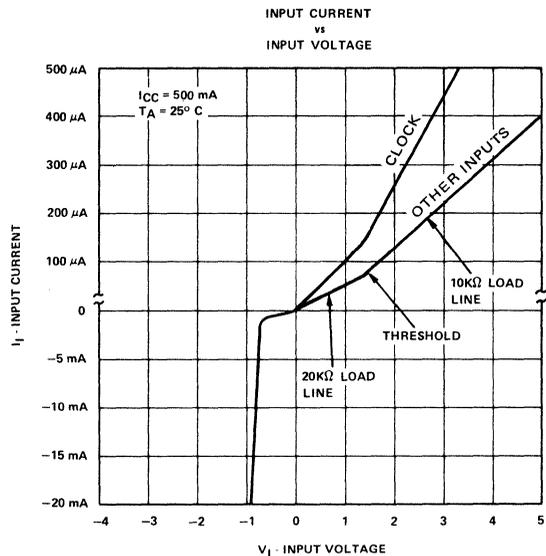


FIGURE 17 – TYPICAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

ground. Inputs which are selected to be hardwired to a logic-level high must be tied, via a current limiting (pull-up) resistor, to a logic-level-high low-impedance voltage source such as  $V_{CC}$ . A single transient protecting resistor may be utilized common to (N) inputs.

## 4.2 OUTPUT CIRCUIT

The output circuit selected for the SBP 9900 is an injected open-collector transistor shown in Figure 16B. Since this transistor is injected, output sourcing capability is directly related to injector current. In other words, the number of loads which may be sourced by an SBP 9900 output is directly reduced as injector current is reduced.

The output circuit characteristic for logic-level low output voltage ( $V_{OL}$ ) versus logic-level low output current ( $I_{OL}$ ) is shown in Figure 18. At rated injector current, the SBP 9900 output circuit offers a low-level output voltage of typically 220 mV.

The output circuit characteristics for 1) logic-level high output voltage ( $V_{OH}$ ) and current ( $I_{OH}$ ), 2) rise times, and 3) next stage input noise immunity, are a function of the load circuit being sourced. The load circuit may be either:

- A) the direct input, if no source current is required, of a five-volt logic family function,

or, for greater noise immunity and improved rise times,

- B) the direct input of a five-volt logic family function in conjunction with a discrete pull-up resistor.

When a discrete pull-up resistor ( $R_L$ ) is utilized, the fanout requirements placed on a particular SBP 9900 output restrict both the maximum and minimum value of  $R_L$ . Techniques for calculating  $R_{L(max)}$  and  $R_{L(min)}$  respectively are explained in the SBP 0400A, SBP 0401A data manual in Chapter 2 of this data book.

## 5. POWER SOURCE

$I^2L$  is a current-injected logic. When placed across a curve tracer, the processor will resemble a silicon switching diode. Any voltage or current source capable of supplying the desired current at the injector node voltage required will suffice. A dry-cell battery, a 5-volt TTL power supply, a programmable current supply (for power-up/power-down operation) — literally whatever power source is convenient can be used for most cases. For example, if a 5-volt TTL power supply is to be used, a series dropping resistor would be connected between the 5-volt supply and the injector pins of the  $I^2L$  device, as illustrated in Figure 19, to select the desired operating current.

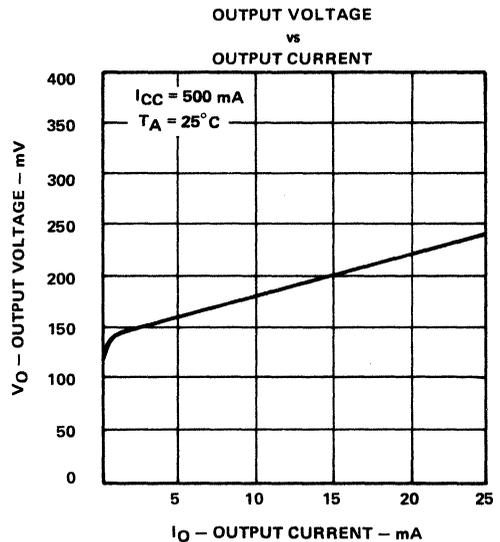
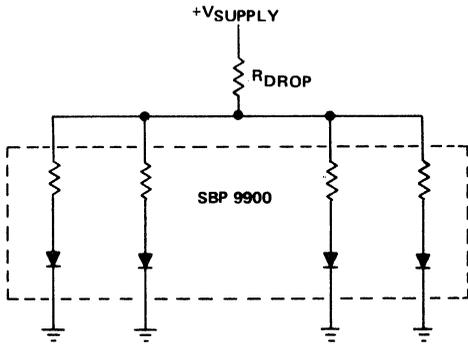


FIGURE 18 — TYPICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



GENERAL FORMULA (OHM'S LAW)

$$R_{DROP} = \frac{V_{SUPPLY} - V_{CC}}{I_{CC}}$$

EXAMPLE FOR  $V_{SUPPLY} = 5V$ , AND  $I_{CC} = 500\text{ mA}$ :

$$R_{DROP} = \frac{5 - 1.05}{0.5} = \frac{3.95}{0.5} = 7.9\text{ OHMS}$$

FIGURE 19 – INJECTOR CURRENT CALCULATIONS

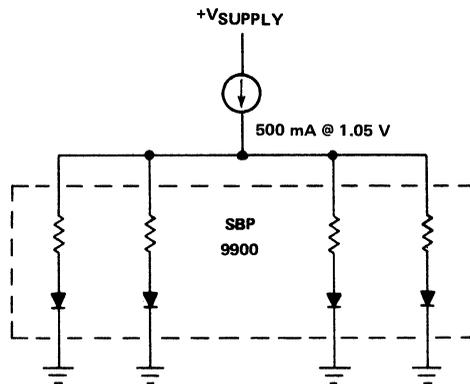


FIGURE 20 – INJECTOR CURRENT SOURCE

Operating from a constant current power source, the SBP 9900 may be powered-up/powered-down with complete maintenance of data integrity to execute instructions over a speed/power range spanning several orders of user-selectable injector-supply-current range as illustrated in Figure 21.

Figures 22 and 23 show the typical injector node voltages which occur across the temperature and injector current ranges.

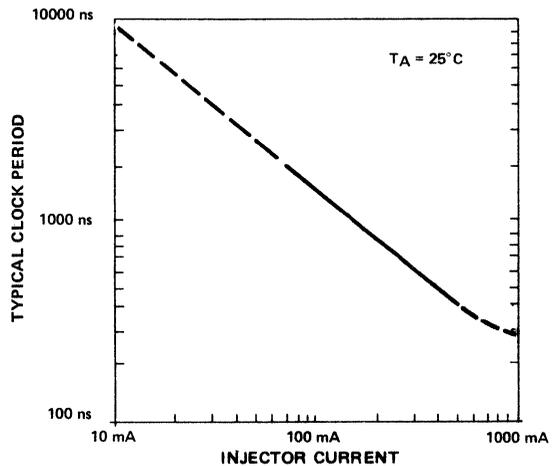


FIGURE 21 – SBP 9900 CLOCK PERIOD VS. INJECTOR CURRENT

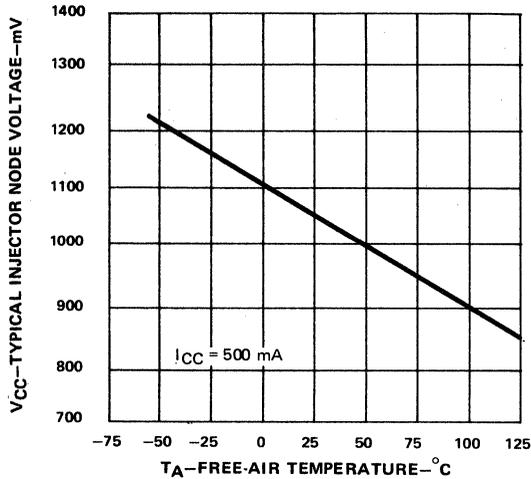


FIGURE 22 – INJECTOR-NODE VOLTAGE VS. FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

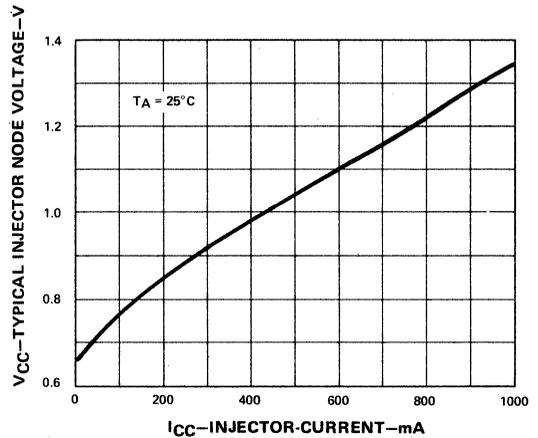


FIGURE 23 – INJECTOR-NODE VOLTAGE VS. INJECTOR CURRENT

## 6. ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 6.1 SBP 9900 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED $I_{CC} = 500 \text{ mA}$

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply current, $I_{CC}$		450	500	550	mA
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$				5.5	V
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$				20	mA
Clock frequency, $f_{clock}$		0		2	MHz
Width of clock pulse, $t_w$	High (67%) ( $V_{IH} = 2.5 \text{ V max}$ )	330			ns
	Low (33%)	170			
Clock rise time, $t_r$			10		ns
Clock fall time, $t_f$			10		ns
Setup time, $t_{su}$ (see Figure 24)	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	210 $\uparrow$			ns
	$\overline{\text{READY}}$	140 $\uparrow$			
	D0 – D15	85 $\uparrow$			
	$\overline{\text{CRUIN}}$	65 $\uparrow$			
	$\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$	25 $\uparrow$			
	IC0 – IC3	25 $\uparrow$			
Hold time, $t_h$ (see Figure 24)	$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$	25 $\uparrow$			ns
	$\overline{\text{READY}}$	65 $\uparrow$			
	D0 – D15	65 $\uparrow$			
	$\overline{\text{CRUIN}}$	55 $\uparrow$			
	$\overline{\text{INTREQ}}$	90 $\uparrow$			
	IC0 – IC3	90 $\uparrow$			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	SBP 9900 M/N	-55		125	°C
	SBP 9900E	-40		85	

$\uparrow$ Rising edge of clock pulse is reference.

#### TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

**6.2 SBP 9900 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage				0.8	V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	I <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -12 mA			-1.5	V
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	I <sub>CC</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 5.5 V			400	μA
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>CC</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 mA			0.4	V
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current	Clock		480	600	μA
		All other inputs	I <sub>CC</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V	240	300	

† For conditions shown as MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.  
‡ All typical values are at I<sub>CC</sub> = 500 mA, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

**6.3 SBP 9900 SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS, I<sub>CC</sub> = 500 mA, (OVER RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE RANGE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) SEE FIGURES 24 AND 25.**

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>max</sub>		MAXIMUM CLOCK FREQUENCY		2			MHz
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	ADDRESS BUS (A0 – A14)	C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω		170	225	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	DATA BUS (D0 – D15)			170	265	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	WRITE ENABLE (WE)			220	295	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	CYCLE END (CYCEND)			170	225	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	DATA BUS IN (DBIN)			190	250	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	MEMORY ENABLE (MEMEN)			155	205	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	CRU CLOCK (CRUCK)			187	280	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	CRU DATA OUT (CRUOUT)			210	265	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	HOLD ACKNOWLEDGE (HLDA)			320	410	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	WAIT			155	210	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> or t <sub>PHL</sub>	CLOCK	INSTRUCTION ACQUISITION (IAQ)			155	210	ns

‡ All typical values are at 25°C.

3

TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

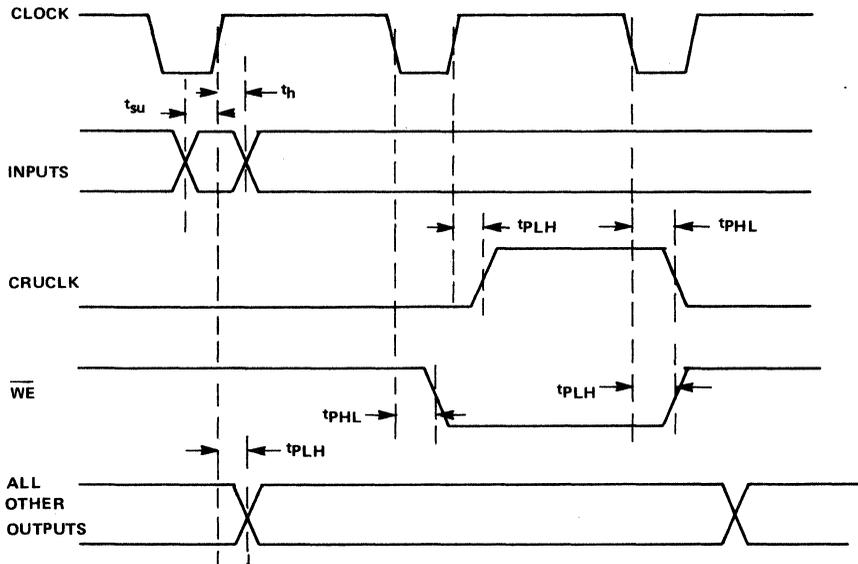


FIGURE 24 – SWITCHING TIMES-VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

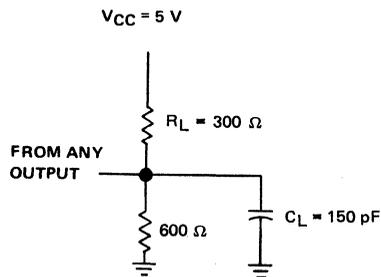


FIGURE 25 – SWITCHING TIMES LOAD CIRCUITS

## 6.4 CLOCK FREQUENCY VS. TEMPERATURE

Stability of the operational frequency over the full temperature range of  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$  is illustrated in Figure 26.

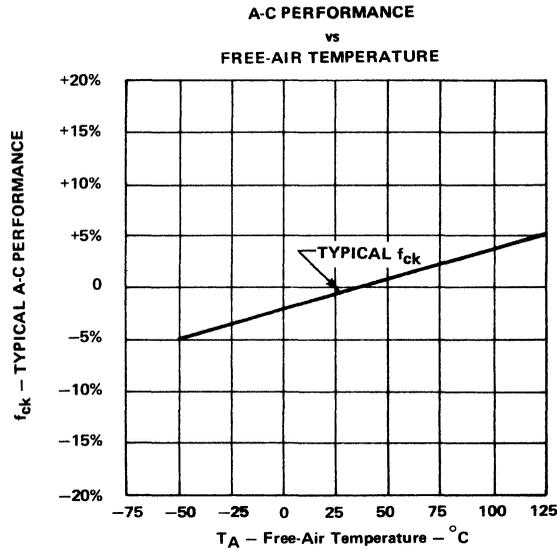
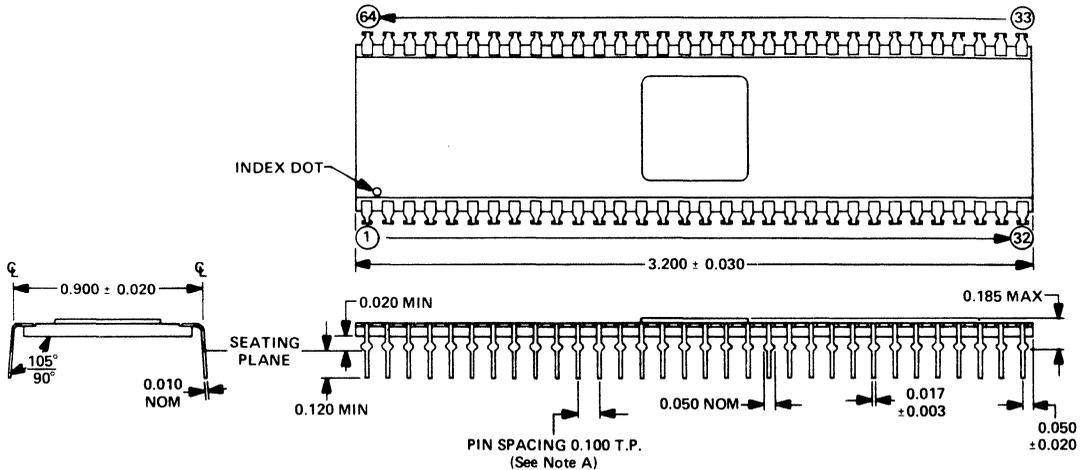


FIGURE 26 - A-C PERFORMANCE VS. TEMPERATURE

## 7. MECHANICAL DATA



NOTE A. Each pin centerline is located within 0.010 of its true longitudinal position.

## 8. SBP 9900 PROTOTYPING SYSTEM

### 8.1 HARDWARE

The TMS 9900 prototyping system enables the user to generate and debug software and to debug I/O controller interfaces. The prototyping system consists of:

- 990/4 computer with TMS 9900 microprocessor
- 1024 bytes of ROM containing the bootstrap loader for loading prototyping system software, the front-panel and maintenance utility, and the CPU self-testing feature
- 16,896 bytes of RAM with provisions for expansion up to 57,334 bytes of RAM
- Programmable-write-protect feature for RAM
- Interface for Texas Instruments Model 733 ASR\* Electronic Data Terminal with provisions for up to five additional interface modules

\* Requires remote device control and 1200 baud EIA interface option on 733 ASR.

- Available with Texas Instruments Model 733 ASR Electronic Data Terminal
- 7-inch-high table-top chassis
- Programmer's front panel with controls for run, halt, single-instruction execute, and entering and displaying memory or register contents
- Power supply with the following voltages:
  - 5 V dc @ 20 A
  - 12 V dc @ 2 A
  - 12 V dc @ 1 A
  - 5 V dc @ 0.1 A
- Complete hardware and software documentation.

### 8.2 SYSTEM CONSOLE

The system console for the prototyping system is the 733 ASR, which provides keyboard entry, 30-character-per-second thermal printer, and dual cassette drives for program loading and storage.

### 8.3 SOFTWARE

The following software is provided on cassette for loading into the prototyping system:

- Debug Monitor — Provides full control of the prototyping system during program development and includes single instruction, multiple breakpoints, and entry and display capability for register and memory contents for debugging user software under 733 ASR console control.
- One-Pass Assembler — Converts source code stored on cassette to relocatable object on cassette and generates program listing. (Object is upward compatible with other 990 series assemblers).
- Linking Loader — Allows loading of absolute and relocatable object modules and links object modules as they are loaded.
- Source Editor — Enables user modification of both source and object from cassette with resultant storage on cassette.
- Trace Routine — Allows user to monitor status of computer at completion of each instruction.
- PROM Programming/Documentation Facility — Provides documentation for ROM mask generation, or communicates directly with the optional PROM Programmer Unit.

The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



# Bipolar Memory Data Manual

SEPTEMBER 1977

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS  
INCORPORATED

## INDEX FOR SCHOTTKY TTL BIPOLAR MEMORIES

### FIELD PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY (PROM) LINE SUMMARY (SEE PAGES 1 AND 6)

### MASK-PROGRAMMED READ-ONLY MEMORY (ROM) LINE SUMMARY

TYPE NUMBER	TYPE OF OUTPUT(S)	BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE		SEE PAGE
			ADDRESS ACCESS TIME	POWER DISSIPATION	
SN54/7488A	Open-Collector	256 Bits (32 W x 8 B)	26 ns	320 mW	9
SN54/74187	Open-Collector	1024 Bits (256 W x 4 B)	40 ns	460 mW	9
SN54S/74S270	Open-Collector	2048 Bits	45 ns	525 mW	9
SN54S/74S370	3-State	(512 W x 4 B)			
SN54S/74S271	Open-Collector	2048 Bits	45 ns	525 mW	9
SN54S/74S371	3-State	(256 W x 8 B)			
SBP 8318M/C	0-C or 10 k $\Omega$ pullup	16,384	$\geq$ 350 ns	$\leq$ 500 mW	16
SBP 9818M/C	Open-Collector	(2048W x 8 B)	$\geq$ 150 ns	$\leq$ 500 mW	

### READ/WRITE MEMORY (RAM) LINE SUMMARY

TYPE NUMBER	BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	OUTPUT CONFIGURATION	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE		SEE PAGE
			ADDRESS ACCESS TIME	POWER DISSIPATION	
SN54S/74S189(J,N) SN54S/74S289(J,N)	64 bits (16 W x 4B)	Three-state Open-Collector	25 ns	375 mW	20
SN74S201(J,N)	256 bits (256 W x 1B)	Three-State	42 ns	500 mW	24
SN74S301(J,N)		Open-Collector	42 ns	500 mW	
SN74S214(J,N)	1024 bits (1024 W x 1B)	Three-State	40 ns	550 mW	27
SN74LS214(J,N)			65 ns	200 mW	
SN74LS215(J,N)			75 ns	200/100*mW	
SN74S314(J,N)		Open-Collector	40 ns	550 mW	
SN74LS314(J,N)			75 ns	200 mW	
SN74S314(J,N)			75 ns	200/100*mW	
SN74S207(J,N)	1024 bits (256 W x 4B)	Three-State	40 ns	600 mW	33
SN74LS207(J,N)			75 ns	200 mW	
SN74S208(J,N)			40 ns	600 mW	
SN74LS208(J,N)			75 ns	200 mW	

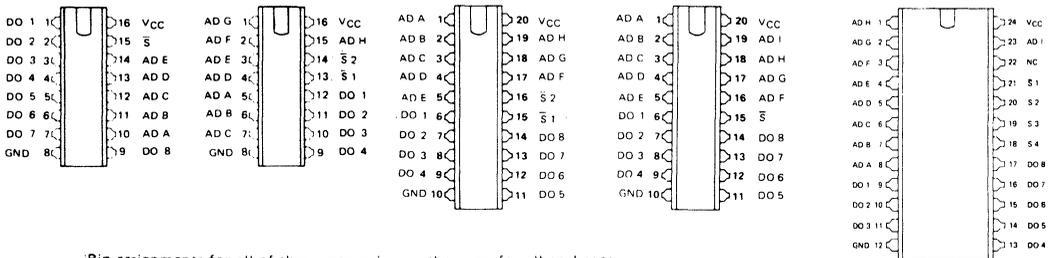
### FIRST-IN/FIRST-OUT (FIFO) MEMORY

TYPE NUMBER	BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE				SEE PAGE
		DATA RATES		FALL THROUGH	POWER DISSIPATION	
		INPUT	OUTPUT			
SN74S225	80 bits (16 W x 5B)	d-c to 10 MHz	d-c to 10 MHz	190 ns	400 mW	39

- Titanium-Tungsten (Ti-W) Fuse Links for Fast, Low-Voltage, Reliable Programming
- All Schottky-Clamped PROM's Offer:
  - Fast Chip Select to Simplify System Decode
  - Choice of Three-State or Open-Collector Outputs
  - P-N-P Inputs for Reduced Loading on System Buffers/Drivers
- Full Decoding and Chip Select Simplify System Design
- Applications Include:
  - Microprogramming/Firmware Loaders
  - Code Converters/Character Generators
  - Translators/Emulators
  - Address Mapping/Look-Up Tables

TYPE NUMBER (PACKAGES)		BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	OUTPUT CONFIGURATION	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE	
-55°C to 125°C	0°C to 70°C			ADDRESS ACCESS TIME	POWER DISSIPATION
SN54S188(J, W)	SN74S188(J, N)	256 bits (32 W x 8 B)	open-collector	25 ns	400 mW
SN54S288(J, W)	SN74S288(J, N)		three-state		
SN54S287(J, W)	SN74S287(J, N)	1024 bits (256 W x 4 B)	three-state	42 ns	500 mW
SN54S387(J, W)	SN74S387(J, N)		open-collector		
SN54S470(J)	SN74S470(J, N)	2048 bits (256 W x 8 B)	open-collector	50 ns	550 mW
SN54S471(J)	SN74S471(J, N)		three-state		
SN54S472(J)	SN74S472(J, N)	4096 bits (512 W x 8 B)	three-state	55 ns	600 mW
SN54S473(J)	SN74S473(J, N)		open-collector		
SN54S474(J, W)	SN74S474(J, N)	4096 bits (512 W x 8 B)	three-state	55 ns	600 mW
SN54S475(J, W)	SN74S475(J, N)		open-collector		

**256 BITS** (32 WORDS BY 8 BITS) 'S188, 'S288  
**1024 BITS** (256 WORDS BY 4 BITS) 'S287, 'S387  
**2048 BITS** (256 WORDS BY 8 BITS) 'S470, 'S471  
**4096 BITS** (512 WORDS BY 8 BITS) 'S472, 'S473  
**4096 BITS** (512 WORDS BY 8 BITS) 'S474, 'S475



**description**

These monolithic TTL programmable read-only memories (PROM's) feature titanium-tungsten (Ti-W) fuse links with each link designed to program with a 100 microsecond pulse. These PROM's offer considerable flexibility for upgrading existing designs or improving new designs as they feature full Schottky clamping for improved performance, low-current MOS-compatible p-n-p inputs, choice of bus-driving three state or open-collector outputs, and improved chip-select access times.

The high-complexity 2048- and 4096-bit 20-pin PROM's can be used to significantly improve system density for fixed memories as all are offered in dual-in-line packages having pin-row spacings of 0.300 inch.

# SERIES 54S/74S

## PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES

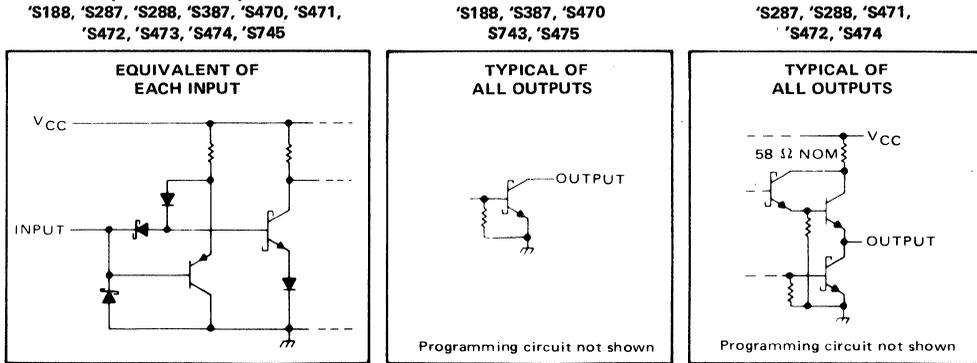
### description (continued)

Data can be electronically programmed, as desired, at any bit location in accordance with the programming procedure specified. All PROM's, except the 'S287 and 'S387 are supplied with a low-logic-level output condition stored at each bit location. The programming procedure open-circuits Ti-W metal links, which reverses the stored logic level at selected locations. The procedure is irreversible; once altered, the output for that bit location is permanently programmed. Outputs never having been altered may later be programmed to supply the opposite output level. Operation of the unit within the recommended operating conditions will not alter the memory content.

Active level(s) at the chip-select input(s) enables all of the outputs. An inactive level at any chip-select input causes all outputs to be off.

The three-state output offers the convenience of an open-collector output with the speed of a totem-pole output; it can be bus-connected to other similar outputs yet it retains the fast rise time characteristic of the TTL totem-pole output. The open-collector output offers the capability of direct interface with a data line having a passive pull-up.

### schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage (see Note 1)		7 V
Input voltage		5.5 V
Off-state output voltage		5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range:	SN54S' Circuits	-55°C to 125°C
	SN74S' Circuits	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range		-65°C to 150°C

### recommended conditions for programming the 'S188, 'S287, 'S288, 'S387, 'S470 through 'S475

		SN54S', SN74S'			UNIT	
		MIN	NOM	MAX		
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	Steady state	4.75	5	5.25	V	
	Program pulse	10	10.5	11†		
Input voltage	High level, $V_{IH}$	2.4		5	V	
	Low level, $V_{IL}$	0		0.5		
Termination of all outputs except the one to be programmed		See load circuit (Figure 1)				
Voltage applied to output to be programmed, $V_{O(PR)}$ (see Note 2)		0	0.25	0.3	V	
Duration of $V_{CC}$ programming pulse Y (see Figure 2 and Note 3)		98	100	10 <sup>3</sup>	μs	
Programming duty cycle		25			35	%
Free-air temperature		0			55	°C

† Absolute maximum ratings.

- NOTES: 1. Voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal. The supply-voltage rating does not apply during programming.  
 2. The 'S188, 'S288, 'S470, 'S471, 'S472, 'S473, 'S474, and 'S475 are supplied with all bit locations containing a low logic level, and programming a bit changes the output of the bit to high logic level. The 'S287 and 'S387 are supplied with all bit outputs at a high logic level, and programming a bit changes it to a low logic level.  
 3. Programming is guaranteed if the pulse applied is 98 μs in duration.



# SERIES 54S/74S

## PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

### recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER		'S287, 'S471			'S288			'S472, 'S474			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	Series 54S	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	V
	Series 74S	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	Series 54S	-2			-2			-2			mA
	Series 74S	-6.5			-6.5			-6.5			
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$		16			20			12			mA
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	Series 54S	-55		125 $\diamond$	-55		125	-55		125	$^{\circ}$ C
	Series 74S	0		70	0		70	0		70	

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS <sup>†</sup>	SN54S'			SN74S'			UNIT		
		MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX			
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage	2			2			V		
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage	0.8			0.8			V		
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2			V		
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$		2.4	3.4	2.4	3.2	V		
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$		0.5			0.5	V		
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$		50			50	$\mu$ A		
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_O = 0.5 \text{ V}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$		-50			-50	$\mu$ A		
$I_i$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$		1			1	mA		
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$		25			25	$\mu$ A		
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$		-250			-250	$\mu$ A		
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current $\S$	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$		-30	-100	-30	-100	mA		
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$								mA
		Chip select(s) at 0 V,								
		Outputs open,								
		See Note 4								
		'S287	100	135	100	135				
		'S288	80	110	80	110				
		'S471	110	155	110	155				
		'S472, 'S474	120	155	120	155				

### switching characteristics over recommended ranges of $T_A$ and $V_{CC}$ (unless otherwise noted)

TYPE	TEST CONDITIONS	$t_a(\text{ad})$ (ns) Access time from address			$t_a(\overline{\text{S}})$ (ns) Access time from chip select (enable time)			$tp_{XZ}$ (ns) Disable time from high or low level			UNIT
		MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
SN54S287	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ for $t_a(\text{ad})$ and $t_a(\overline{\text{S}})$ $5 \text{ pF}$ for $tp_{XZ}$ ; $R_L = 300 \Omega$ ; See Figure 2, Page 13	42	75		15	40		12	40	ns	
SN74S287		42	65		15	35		12	35	ns	
SN54S288		25	50		12	30		8	30	ns	
SN74S288		25	40		12	25		8	20	ns	
SN54S471		50	80		20	40		15	35	ns	
SN74S471		50	70		20	35		15	30	ns	
SN54S472, SN54S474		55	85		20	45		15	40	ns	
SN74S472, SN74S474		55	75		20	40		15	35	ns	

<sup>†</sup>For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

$\diamond$ An SN54S287 in the W package operating at free-air temperatures above  $108^{\circ}\text{C}$  requires a heat sink that provides a thermal resistance from case-to-free-air,  $R_{\theta CA}$ , of not more than  $42^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ .

NOTE 4: The typical values of  $I_{CC}$  shown are with all outputs low.

**PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS**

**recommended operating conditions**

PARAMETER		'S188			'S387, 'S470			'S473, 'S475			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>	Series 54S	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	V
	Series 74S	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	
High-level output voltage, V <sub>OH</sub>				5.5			5.5			V	
Low-level output current, I <sub>OL</sub>				20			16			mA	
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	Series 54S	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	°C
	Series 74S	0		70	0		70	0		70	

**electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage			2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage					0.8	V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN,		I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA		-1.2	V
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V		V <sub>OH</sub> = 2.4 V		50	μA
				V <sub>OH</sub> = 5.5 V		100	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,		V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = MAX		0.5	V
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX,		V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V		1	mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX,		V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V		25	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX,		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V		-250	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, Chip select(s) at 0 V, Outputs open, See Note 4		'S188		80	mA
				'S387		100	
				'S470		110	
				'S473; 'S475		120	

**switching characteristics over recommended ranges of T<sub>A</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> (unless otherwise noted)**

TYPE	TEST CONDITIONS	t <sub>a(ad)</sub> Access time from address			t <sub>a(S)</sub> Access time from chip select (enable time)			t <sub>PLH</sub> Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output from chip select (disable time)			UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
SN54S188	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>L1</sub> = 300 Ω, R <sub>L2</sub> = 600 Ω, See Figure 1, Page 13	25	50		12	30	12	30	ns		
SN74S188		25	40		12	25	12	25	ns		
SN54S387		42	75		15	40	15	40	ns		
SN74S387		42	65		15	35	15	35	ns		
SN54S470		50	80		20	40	15	35	ns		
SN74S470		50	70		20	35	15	30	ns		
SN54S473, SN54S475		55	85		20	45	15	40	ns		
SN74S743, SN74S475		55	75		20	40	15	35	ns		

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

◆ A SN54S387 in the W package operating at free-air temperatures above 108°C requires a heat sink that provides a thermal resistance from case-to-free-air, R<sub>θCA</sub>, of not more than 42°C/W.

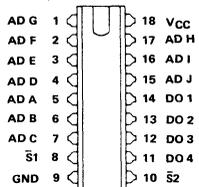
NOTE 4: The typical values of I<sub>CC</sub> shown are with all outputs low.

- Titanium-Tungsten (Ti-W) Fuse Links for Fast Low-Voltage Reliable Programming
- Full Decoding and Chip Select Simplify System Design
- Power-Down Versions ('S450, 'S451) Can Reduce System Power Requirements
- Fast Chip Select to Simplify System Decode
- Choice of Three-State or Open Collector Outputs
- PNP Inputs for Reduced Loading on System Buffers/Drivers
- Applications Include:
  - Microprogramming/Firmware Loaders
  - Code Converters/Character Generators
  - Translators/Emulators
  - Address Mapping/Look-Up Tables

TYPE NUMBER (PACKAGES)		BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	OUTPUT CONFIGURATION	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE		
-55°C to 125°C	0°C to 70°C			ACCESS TIMES		POWER DISSIPATION
				ADDRESS	SELECT	
SN54S450(J)	SN74S450(J,N)	8192 bits	three-state	45 ns	20 ns	600/100† mW
SN54S451(J)	SN74S451(J,N)	1024 W x 8 B	open-collector			
SN54S478(J)	SN74S478(J,N)	8192 bits	three-state	45 ns	20 ns	600 mW
SN54S479(J)	SN74S479(J,N)	1024 W x 8 B	open-collector			
SN54S2708(J)	SN74S2708(J,N)	8192 bits	three-state	45 ns	20 ns	600 mW
SN54S3708(J)	SN74S3708(J,N)	1024 W x 8 B	open-collector			
SN54S476(J)	SN74S476(J,N)	4096 bits	three-state	35 ns	15 ns	475 mW
SN54S477(J)	SN74S477(J,N)	1024 W x 4 B	open-collector			

†Power down

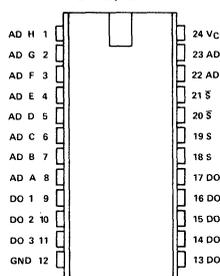
**SN54S/74S476 3-S OUTPUTS  
SN54S/74S477 0-C OUTPUTS  
4096 BITS  
(1024 WORDS BY 4 BITS)  
'S476, 'S477**



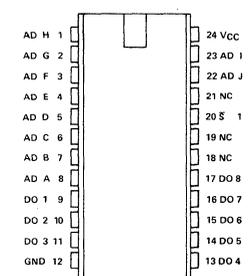
**MAXIMUM DELAY TIMES**

TYPE	ADDRESS	EN	DISABLE
SN54S'	75 ns	40 ns	40 ns
SN74S'	60 ns	30 ns	30 ns

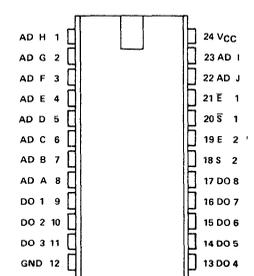
**SN54S/74S478 3-S OUTPUTS  
SN54S/74S479 0-C OUTPUTS  
8192 BITS  
(1024 WORDS BY 8 BITS)  
'S478, 'S479**



**SN54S/74S2708 3-S OUTPUTS  
SN54S/74S3708 0-C OUTPUTS  
8192 BITS  
(1024 WORDS BY 8 BITS)  
'S2708, 'S3708**



**SN54S/74S450 3-S OUTPUTS  
SN54S/74S451 0-C OUTPUTS  
8192 BITS  
(1024 WORDS BY 8 BITS)  
'S450, 'S451**



**description**

These monolithic TTL programmable read-only memories (PROM's) features titanium-tungsten (Ti-W) fuse links with each link designed to program with a 100 microsecond pulse. They offer considerable flexibility for upgrading existing designs or improving new designs as they feature full Schottky clamping for improved performance, low-current MOS-compatible p-n-p inputs, and choice of bus-driving three-state or open-collector outputs. Additionally, the 'S450, 'S451 features dual enable/disable inputs which power-down or power-up the PROM providing additional cost effectiveness in power-sensitive applications. The power-down and power-up functions are sequenced to occur with the outputs at a high impedance.

Data can be electrically programmed, as desired, at any bit location in accordance with the programming procedure specified. These new PROM's are supplied with a high logic-level output condition stored at each bit location. The programming procedure open-circuits Ti-W metal links, which reverses the stored logic level at selected locations. The

**DESIGN GOAL**

This document provides tentative information on a product in the developmental stage. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

# SERIES 54S/74S

## PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES

procedure is irreversible. Once altered, the output for that bit location is permanently programmed. Outputs never having been altered may later be programmed to supply the opposite output level. Operation of the unit within the recommended operating conditions will not alter the memory content. Active level(s) at the chip-select(s) or memory enable (E) input(s) activates all of the outputs, and the 'S450, 'S451 memory enable will initiate a power-up sequence. An inactive level at any chip-select or memory enable input causes all outputs to be off, and the memory enable will initiate a power-down sequence. The three-state output offers the convenience of an open-collector output with the speed of a totem-pole output; it can be bus-connected to other similar outputs yet it retains the fast rise time characteristic of the TTL totem-pole output. The open-collector output offers the capability of direct interface with a data line having a passive pull-up.

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

Supply voltage	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S' Circuits	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S' Circuits	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

### recommended conditions for programming

PARAMETER	'S450, 'S451			ALL OTHER TYPES			UNIT
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (See Note 1)	Steady state			4.75	5	5.25	V
	During programming			6.8	7	7.25	
Address input voltage	High level, $V_{IH}$			2.4	5		V
	Low level, $V_{IL}$			0.0	0.5		
Select input voltage, $V_S$	to disable			9.75	10	10.25 <sup>†</sup>	V
	to enable			0.0	0.5		
Termination of all outputs except the one to be programmed				0.0	0.5		V
Voltage applied to output to be programmed, $V_{O(pr)}$ (See Note 2)				16.75	17	17.25 <sup>†</sup>	V
Programming ramp (10% to 90% times for $V_{CC}$ , $V_S$ , and $V_{O(pr)}$ )	Rise time, $t_r$			10 <sup>‡</sup>	50		$\mu s$
	Fall time, $t_f$			10			
Duration of $V_{O(pr)}$ programming pulse (See Figure 3)				98	100	10 <sup>3</sup>	$\mu s$
Programming duty cycle				25		35	%
Free air temperature				0	55		°C

<sup>†</sup> Absolute maximum ratings.

<sup>‡</sup> This minimum rise time applies only for the  $V_{O(pr)}$  ramp.

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

2. All bit locations contain a high logic level and programming a bit changes the output of the bit to low logic level.

3. Programming is guaranteed if the pulse applied is 98  $\mu s$  in duration.

### step-by-step programming procedure

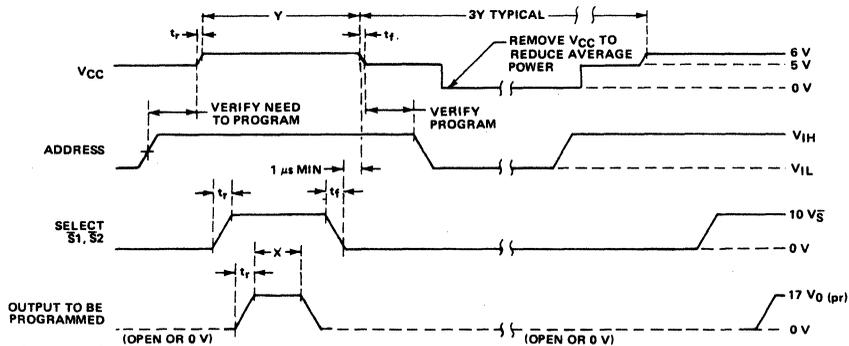
1. Apply steady-state supply voltage and address the word to be programmed.
2. Enable the PROM and verify that the bit location needs to be programmed. If not, proceed to the next bit.
3. If the bit requires programming, increase  $V_{CC}$  by 1 volt (minimum current capability should be 200 mA) and disable the outputs by applying 10 volts to chip-select inputs. Minimum chip-select input current capabilities should be 5 mA.
4. Only one bit location is programmed at a time. Connect each output not being programmed to a 0 to 0.5 volt source. Apply the  $V_{O(pr)}$  voltage pulse specified in the table to the output to be programmed. Minimum current capability of the programming output supply (during programming) should be 200 mA. See programming sequence of Figure 1.
5. After the X pulse is completed, disconnect the output that was programmed. Then, remove the 0 to 0.5 volt source from the remaining outputs.

# SERIES 54S/74S

## PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES

- The chip-select inputs may be taken to a low logic level (to permit program verification).
- One microsecond after the chip select input(s) reach low logic level  $V_{CC}$  should be decreased 1 V at which verification can be accomplished by measuring  $V_{OL}$  at the programmed output.
- At a Y pulse duty cycle of 35% or less, repeat steps 1 through 7 for each output where it is desired to program a bit.

NOTE: Only one programming attempt per bit is recommended.



### recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER		'S450			'S451			'S478, 'S2708			'S479, 'S3708			'S476			'S477			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	SN54S	5.8	6	6.5	5.8	6	6.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	V
	SN74S	5.8	6	6.25	5.8	6	6.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	SN54S			-2						-2									-2	mA
	SN74S			-3.2						-3.2									-3.2	
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	SN54S			12			12			12			12			16			16	mA
	SN74S			12			12			12			12			16			16	
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	SN54S	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	°C
	SN74S	0		70	0		70	0		70	0		70	0		70	0		70	

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'S450, 'S476, 'S478, 'S2708			'S451, 'S477, 'S479, 'S3708			UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage			2			2	V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage			0.8			0.8	V
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage						-1.2	V
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage			2.4			3.4	V
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage						0.5	V
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied						50	μA
							100	
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied						-50	μA
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage						1	mA
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current						25	μA
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current						-250	μA
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current§						-20	mA
							-100	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current						-15	mA
							95	
							140	

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

### DESIGN GOAL

This document provides tentative information on a product in the developmental stage. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

- Mask-Programmed Memories That Can Replace PROMs
- Full On-Chip Decoding and Fast Chip Select(s) Simplify System Decoding
- All Schottky-Clamped ROMs Offer
  - Choice of 3-State or Open-Collector Outputs
  - P-N-P Inputs for Reduced Loading on System Buffers/Drivers
- Applications Include:
  - Microprogramming Firmware/Firmware Loaders
  - Code Converters/Character Generators
  - Translators/Emulators
  - Address Mapping/Look-Up Tables

TYPE NUMBER (PACKAGES)		TYPE OF OUTPUT(S)	BIT SIZE (ORGANIZATION)	TYPICAL ACCESS TIMES	
–55° C to 125° C	0° C to 70° C			CHIP-SELECT	ADDRESS
SN5488A(J, W)	SN7488A(J, N)	Open-Collector	256 Bits (32 W x 8 B)	22 ns	26 ns
SN54187(J, W)	SN74187(J, N)	Open-Collector	1024 Bits (256 W x 4 B)	20 ns	40 ns
SN54S270(J)	SN74S270(J, N)	Open-Collector	2048 Bits (512 W x 4 B)	15 ns	45 ns
SN54S370(J)	SN74S370(J, N)	3-State			
SN54S271(J)	SN74S271(J, N)	Open-Collector	2048 Bits (256 W x 8 B)	15 ns	45 ns
SN54S371(J)	SN74S371(J, N)	3-State			

**description**

These monolithic TTL custom-programmed read-only memories (ROMs) are particularly attractive for applications requiring medium to large quantities of the same bit pattern. Plug-in replacements can be obtained for most of the popular TTL PROMs.

The high-complexity 2048-bit ROMs can be used to significantly improve system bit density for fixed memory as all are offered in compact 16- or 20-pin dual-in-line packages having pin-row spacings of 0.300-inch.

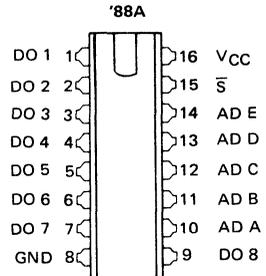
The Schottky-clamped versions offer considerable flexibility for upgrading existing designs or improving new designs as they feature improved performance; plus, they offer low-current MOS-compatible p-n-p inputs, choice of bus-driving three-state or open-collector outputs, and improved chip-select access times.

Data from a sequenced deck of data cards punched according to the specified format are permanently programmed by the factory into the monolithic structure for all bit locations. Upon receipt of the order, Texas Instruments will assign a special identifying number for each pattern programmed according to the order. The completed devices will be marked with the appropriate TI special device number. It is important that the customer specify not only the output levels desired at all bit locations, but also the other information requested under ordering instructions.

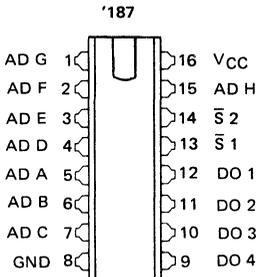
The three-state outputs offer the convenience of an open-collector output with the speed of a totem-pole output: they can be bus-connected to other similar outputs yet they retain the fast rise time characteristic of the TTL totem-pole output. The open-collector outputs offer the capability of direct interface with a data line having a passive pull-up.

Word-addressing is accomplished in straight positive-logic binary and the memory may be read when all  $\bar{S}$  inputs are low. A high at any  $\bar{S}$  input causes the outputs to be off.

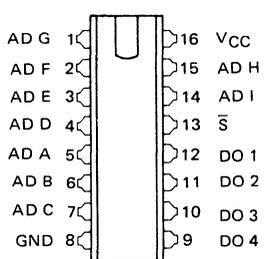
256 BITS (32 WORDS BY 8 BITS)



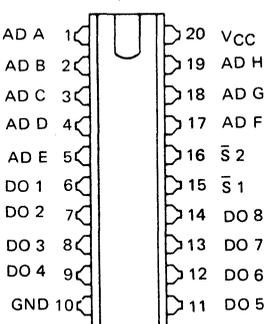
1024 BITS (256 WORDS BY 4 BITS)



2048 BITS (512 WORDS BY 4 BITS)  
'S270, 'S370



2048 BITS (256 WORDS BY 8 BITS)  
'S271, 'S371

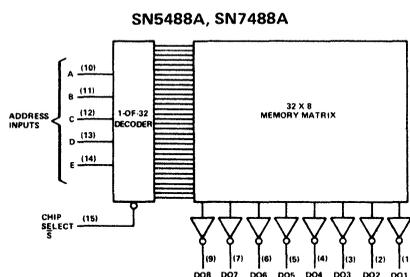


Pin assignments for all of these memories are the same for all packages.

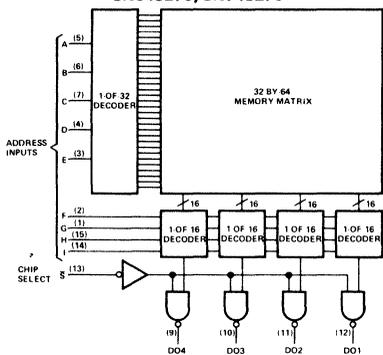
4

# SERIES 54/74, 54S/74S READ-ONLY MEMORIES

## functional block diagrams

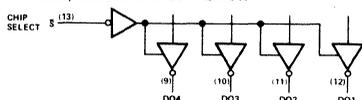


SN5488A, SN7488A



SN54S270, SN74S270

Same as SN54S270, SN74S270 except outputs are as shown below:



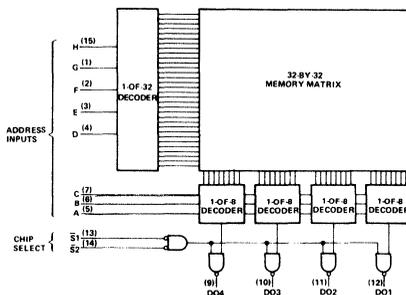
### word addressing

'88A

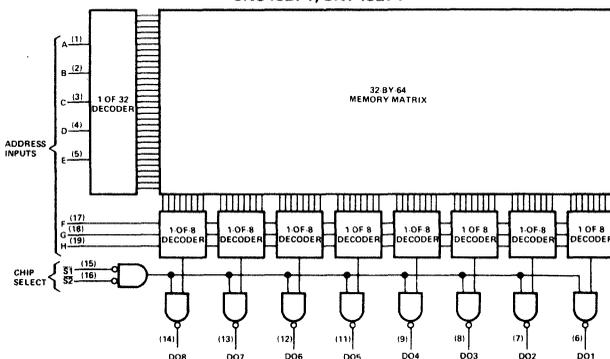
WORD ADDRESS TABLE

WORD	INPUTS				
	E	D	C	B	A
0	L	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	L	H	H
4	L	L	H	L	L
5	L	L	H	L	H
6	L	L	H	H	L
7	L	L	H	H	H
8	L	H	L	L	L
9	L	H	L	L	H
10	L	H	L	H	L
11	L	H	L	H	H
12	L	H	H	L	L
13	L	H	H	L	H
14	L	H	H	H	L
15	L	H	H	H	H
16	H	L	L	L	L
17	H	L	L	L	H
18	H	L	L	H	L
19	H	L	L	H	H
20	H	L	H	L	L
21	H	L	H	L	H
22	H	L	H	H	L
23	H	L	H	H	H
24	H	H	L	L	L
25	H	H	L	L	H
26	H	H	L	H	L
27	H	H	L	H	H
28	H	H	H	L	L
29	H	H	H	L	H
30	H	H	H	H	L
31	H	H	H	H	H

SN54187, SN74187

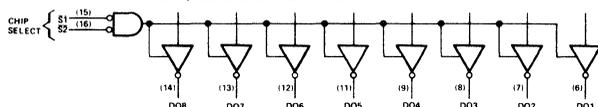


SN54S271, SN74S271



SN54S371, SN74S371

Same as SN54S271, SN74S271 except outputs are as shown below:



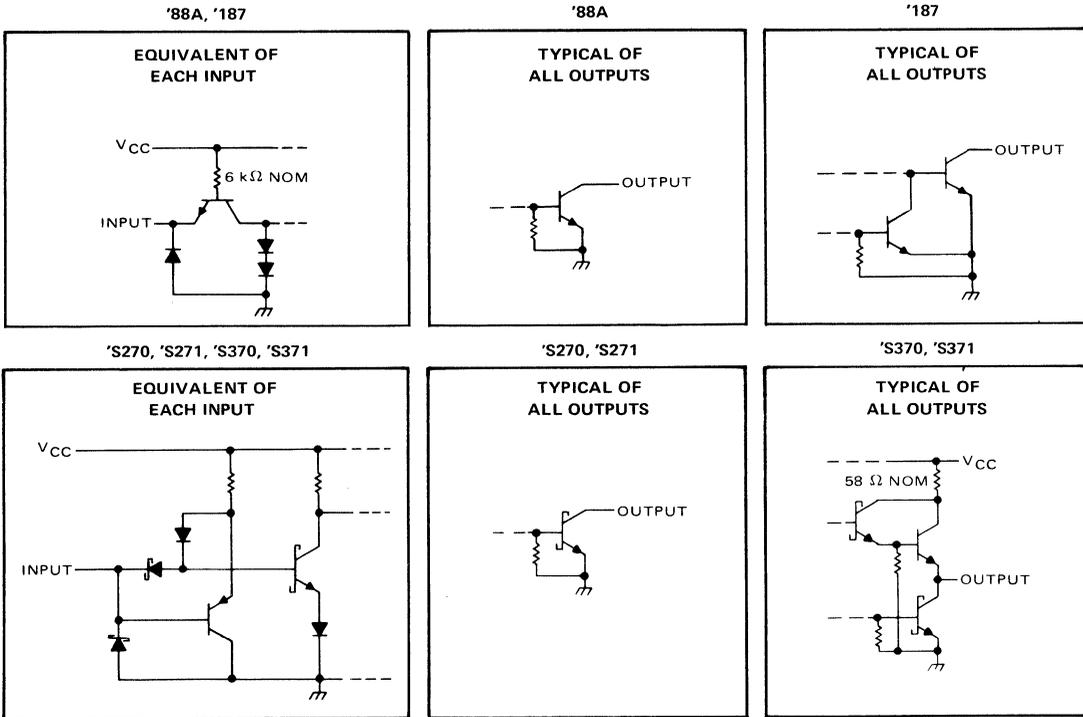
'187, 'S271, 'S371

WORD ADDRESS TABLE

WORD	INPUTS							
	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
0	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H
4	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L
5	L	L	L	L	H	L	H	L
6	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	L
7	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L
8	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L
9	L	L	L	H	L	L	H	L
10	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L
11	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	L
12	L	L	L	H	H	L	L	L
13	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L
14	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L
15	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L
16	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L
17	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	L
18	L	L	H	L	L	H	L	L
19	L	L	H	L	L	H	H	L
20	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L
21	L	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
22	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	L
23	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	L
24	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L
25	L	L	H	H	L	L	H	L
26	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	L
27	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	L
28	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L
29	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L
30	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	L
31	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L
32	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
33	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
34	L	H	L	L	L	L	H	L
35	L	H	L	L	L	H	L	L
36	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	L
37	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	H
38	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L
39	L	H	L	H	L	L	H	L
40	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	L
41	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L
42	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	H
43	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	L
44	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L
45	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	H
46	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	L
47	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	L
48	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	L
49	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H
50	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L
51	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	L
52	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	L
53	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	H
54	L	H	H	L	L	H	L	L
55	L	H	H	L	L	H	L	L
56	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	L
57	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	H
58	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
59	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	L
60	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H
61	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	L
62	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	L
63	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	L
64	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
65	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
66	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
67	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
68	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
69	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
70	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
71	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
72	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
73	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
74	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
75	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
76	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
77	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
78	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
79	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
80	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
81	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
82	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
83	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
84	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
85	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
86	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
87	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
88	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
89	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
90	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
91	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
92	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
93	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
94	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
95	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
96	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
97	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
98	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
99	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
100	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
101	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
102	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
103	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
104	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
105	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
106	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
107	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
108	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
109	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
110	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
111	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
112	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
113	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
114	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
115	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
116	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
117	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
118	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
119	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
120	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
121	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
122	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
123	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
124	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
125	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
126	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
127	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
128	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
129	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
130	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
131	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
132	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
133	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
134	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
135	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
136	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
137	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
138	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
139	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
140	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
141	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
142	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
143	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
144	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
145	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
146	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
147	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
148	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
149	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
150	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
151	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
152	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
153	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
154	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
155	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
156	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
157	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
158	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
159	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
160	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
161	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
162	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
163	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
164	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
165	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
166	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
167	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
168	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
169	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
170	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
171	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
172	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
173	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
174	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
175	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
176	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
177	L							

# SERIES 54/74, 54S/74S READ-ONLY MEMORIES

## schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1) . . . . .	7 V
Input voltage . . . . .	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage . . . . .	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54', SN54S' Circuits (see Note 2) . . . . .	-55°C to 125°C
SN74', SN74S' Circuits . . . . .	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range . . . . .	-65°C to 150°C

### recommended operating conditions

		'88A			'187, 'S270, 'S271			'S370, 'S371			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>	SN54'	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	V
(See Note 1)	SN74'	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	
High-level output voltage, V <sub>OH</sub>				5.5			5.5			5.5	V
High-level output current, I <sub>OH</sub>	SN54'									-2	mA
	SN74'									-6.5	
Low-level output current, I <sub>OL</sub>				12			16			16	mA
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub> (See Note 2)	SN54'	-55		125	-55		125	-55		125	°C
	SN74'	0		70	0		70	0		70	

NOTES: 1. Voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.  
 2. An SN54187 in the W package operating at free-air temperatures above 111°C requires a heat sink that provides a thermal resistance from case-to-free-air, R<sub>θCA</sub>, of not more than 46°C/W.

# SERIES 54S/74S

## READ-ONLY MEMORIES

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'S270, 'S271			'S370, 'S371			UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
V <sub>IH</sub> High-level input voltage		2			2			V
V <sub>IL</sub> Low-level input voltage					0.8			V
V <sub>IK</sub> Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA				-1.2			V
V <sub>OH</sub> High-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX				2.4			V
I <sub>OH</sub> High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V	V <sub>OH</sub> = 2.4 V			50			μA
		V <sub>OH</sub> = 5.5 V			100			μA
V <sub>OL</sub> Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = MAX				0.5			V
I <sub>OZH</sub> Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V				50			μA
I <sub>OZL</sub> Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V				-50			μA
I <sub>I</sub> Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V				1			mA
I <sub>IH</sub> High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V				25			μA
I <sub>IL</sub> Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V				-0.25			mA
I <sub>OS</sub> Short-circuit output current §	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX				-30			mA
I <sub>CC</sub> Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, See Note 4	105 155			105 155			mA
C <sub>O</sub> Off-state output capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 5 V, f = 1 MHz	6.5			6.5			pF

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTE 4: With outputs open and CS input(s) grounded, I<sub>CC</sub> is measured first by selecting a word that contains the maximum number of programmed high-level outputs; then by selecting a word that contains the maximum number of programmed low-level outputs.

switching characteristics over recommended ranges of T<sub>A</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SN54S270 SN54S271		SN74S270 SN74S271		SN54S370 SN54S371		SN74S370 SN74S371		UNIT
		TYP‡	MAX	TYP‡	MAX	TYP‡	MAX	TYP‡	MAX	
t <sub>a(ad)</sub> Access time from address	R <sub>L1</sub> = 300Ω, See Figure 1	45	95	45	70					ns
t <sub>a(̄S)</sub> Access time from chip select (enable time)		15	45	15	30					ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output from chip select (disable time)		15	40	15	25					ns
t <sub>a(ad)</sub> Access time from address	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF, See Figure 2					45	95	45	70	ns
t <sub>a(̄S)</sub> Access time from chip select (enable time)	See Figure 2					15	45	15	30	ns
t <sub>PXZ</sub> Disable time from high or low level	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, See Figure 2					10	40	10	25	ns

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

# SERIES 54/74 READ-ONLY MEMORIES

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'88A		'187		UNIT		
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN		TYP‡	MAX
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	2			2		V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage			0.8		0.8	V	
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -12 mA		-1.5		-1.5	V	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 5.5 V		40		40	μA	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V		0.2	0.4	0.4	V	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA				0.45		
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V		1		1	mA	
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V		25		40	μA	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.4 V		-1		-1	mA	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, See Note 3		64	80	92	130	mA
C <sub>O</sub>	Off-state output capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 5 V, f = 1 MHz		6.5		6.5	pF	

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

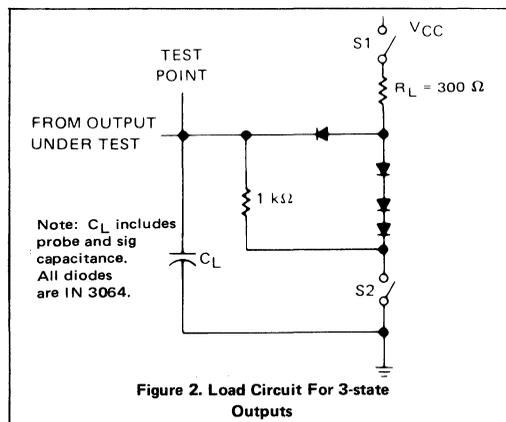
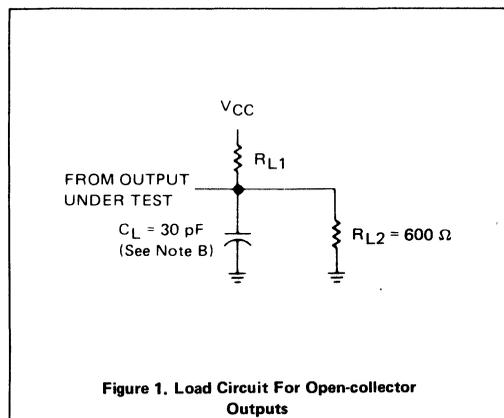
‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

NOTE 3: With outputs open and  $\overline{CS}$  input(s) grounded, I<sub>CC</sub> is measured first by selecting a word that contains the maximum number of programmed high-level outputs, then by selecting a word that contains the maximum number of programmed low-level outputs.

switching characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	'88A		'187		UNIT
		TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
t <sub>a(ad)</sub>	Access time from address	26	45	40	60	ns
t <sub>a(̄S)</sub>	Access time from chip select (enable time)	22	35	20	30	ns
t <sub>pLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	22	35	20	30	ns
	from chip select (disable time)					

### parameter measurement information



4

# SERIES 54/74, 54S/74S

## TTL READ-ONLY MEMORIES

### ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

Programming instructions for these read-only memories are solicited in the form of a sequenced deck of standard 80-column data cards providing the information requested under "data card format," accompanied by a properly sequenced listing of these cards, and the supplementary ordering data. Upon receipt of these items, a computer run will be made from the deck of cards which will produce a complete function table for the requested part. This function table, showing output conditions for each of the words, will be forwarded to the purchaser as verification of the input data as interpreted by the computer-automated design (CAD) program. This single run also generates mask and test program data; therefore, verification of the function table should be completed promptly.

Each card in the data deck prepared by the purchaser identifies the words specified and describes the levels at the outputs for each of those words. All addresses must have all outputs defined and columns designated as "blank" must not be punched. Cards should be punched according to the data card format shown.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERING DATA

Submit the following information with the data cards:

- a) Customer's name and address
- b) Customer's purchase order number
- c) Customer's drawing number.

The following information will be furnished to the customer by Texas Instruments:

- a) TI part number
- b) TI sales order number
- c) Date received.

#### '88A DATA CARD FORMAT (32 CARDS)

Column

- 1-2 Punch a right-justified integer representing the positive-logic binary input address (00-31) for the word described on the card.
- 3-4 Blank
- 5 Punch "H" or "L" for output Y8. H = high-voltage-level output, L = low-voltage-level output
- 6-9 Blank
- 10 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 7.
- 11-14 Blank

- 15 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 6.
- 16-19 Blank
- 20 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 5.
- 21-24 Blank
- 25 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 4.
- 26-29 Blank
- 30 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 3.
- 31-34 Blank
- 35 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 2.
- 36-39 Blank
- 40 Punch "H" or "L" for output DO 1.
- 41-49 Blank
- 50-51 Punch a right-justified integer representing the current calendar day of the month.
- 52 Blank
- 53-55 Punch an alphabetic abbreviation representing the current month.
- 56 Blank
- 57-58 Punch the last two digits of the current year.
- 59 Blank
- 60-61 Punch "SN"
- 62-66 Punch a left-justified integer representing the Texas Instruments part number. This is supplied by the factory through a TI sales representative.
- 67-68 Blank
- 69-80 Preferably these columns should be punched to reflect the customer's part or specification-control number. This information is not essential.

#### '187 DATA CARD FORMAT (32 CARDS)

Column

- 1-3 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (000-248) for the first set of outputs described on the card.
- 4 Punch a "-" (Minus sign)
- 5-7 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (007-255) for the last set of outputs described on the card.
- 8-9 Blank

**ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS**

- 10-13 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for bits four, three, two, and one (outputs DO 4, DO 3, DO 2 and DO 1 in that order) for the first set of outputs specified on the card. H = high-voltage-level output, L = low-voltage-level output, X = output level irrelevant.
- 14 Blank
- 15-18 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the second set of outputs.
- 19 Blank
- 20-23 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the third set of outputs.
- 24 Blank
- 25-28 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the fourth set of outputs.
- 29 Blank
- 30-33 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the fifth set of outputs.
- 34 Blank
- 35-38 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the sixth set of outputs.
- 39 Blank
- 40-43 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the seventh set of outputs.
- 44 Blank
- 45-48 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the eighth set of outputs.
- 49 Blank
- 50-51 Punch a right-justified integer representing the current calendar day of the month.
- 52 Blank
- 53-55 Punch an alphabetic abbreviation representing the current month.
- 56 Blank
- 57-58 Punch the last two digits of the current year.
- 59 Blank
- 60-61 Punch "SN"
- 62-66 Punch a left-justified integer representing the Texas Instruments part number. This is supplied by the factory through a TI sales representative.
- 67-68 Blank

- 69-80 Preferably these columns should be punched to reflect the customer's part or specification-control number. This information is not essential.

**'S270, 'S370 DATA CARD FORMAT (64 CARDS)**

Column

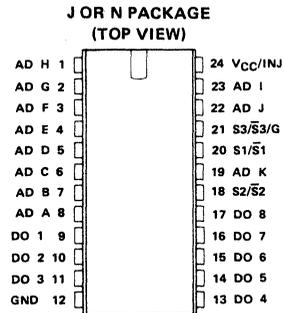
- 1-3 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (000-504) for the first set of outputs described on the card.
- 4 Punch a "-" (Minus sign)
- 5-7 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (007-511) for the last set of outputs described on the card.
- 8-80 Same as the '187 data card format.

**'S271, 'S371 DATA CARD FORMAT (64 CARDS)**

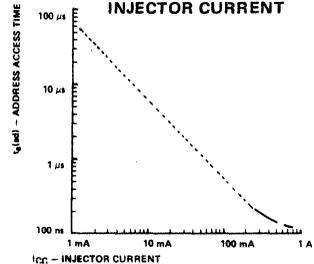
Column

- 1-3 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (000-252) for the first set of outputs described on the card.
- 4 Punch a "-" (Minus sign)
- 5-7 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (003-255) for the last set of outputs described on the card.
- 8-9 Blank
- 10-17 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for bits eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, and one (outputs DO 8, DO 7, DO 6, DO 5, DO 4, DO 3, DO 2, and DO 1 in that order) for the first set of outputs specified on the card. H = high-voltage-level output, L = low-voltage-level output, X = output level irrelevant.
- 18 Blank
- 19-26 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the second set of outputs.
- 27 Blank
- 28-35 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the third set of outputs.
- 36 Blank
- 37-44 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the fourth set of outputs.
- 45-49 Blank
- 50-80 Same as the '187 data card format.

- Mask Programmable I<sup>2</sup>L ROM
- Fully TTL Compatible Inputs/Outputs
- Programmable Options Include:
  - User Selectable Speed/Power Operation:
    - Wide Range for Injector Current Supply Operation (SBP 9818)
    - Resistor Options for 5-Volt Supply Operation (SBP 8316)
  - Choice of Outputs:
    - Open-Collector for V<sub>CC</sub> or INJ Operation
    - Internal 10K Ω Pull-Up Resistors to V<sub>CC</sub> (SBP 8316)
  - Choose Any Combination of Up to 3 Boolean Variables for Chip Select or 2 Boolean Variables with Latched Outputs
- Industry Standard Pin Assignments in 24-Pin Plastic or C-DIP Packages
- Choice of Temperature Ranges:
  - SBP 8316CN, SBP 9818CN for 0 to 70°C Applications
  - SBP 8316MJ, SBP 9818MJ for -55°C to 125°C Applications



**FIGURE 1  
ADDRESS ACCESS TIMING  
VS.  
INJECTOR CURRENT**



**description**

These integrated injection logic (I<sup>2</sup>L) 16,384-bit mask programmable read-only memories are organized as 2048-words of 8-bit length. They offer a system designer the highest degree of selectivity with respect to speed/power/performance and a wide choice of programmable options in a single monolithic ROM function. These flexible, high density, bipolar ROM's can provide the basis for cost-effective solutions to a wide range of applications especially large, fixed macro- and microprogram memory having a capacity which may include code converters, constants, character generators, and look-up tables.

These ROM's feature a unique capability of being dedicated at programming to become either:

- Pure I<sup>2</sup>L, SBP 9818, for operation from an injector (INJ) current source with user selectable speed/power performance and open-collector outputs. This option is injector-source compatible with other user selectable speed/power I<sup>2</sup>L products such as the SBP 9900, SBP 0400A, and SBP 0401A. See Figure 1 and schematic of outputs.
- Or, the SBP 8316, with a fixed voltage source (V<sub>CC</sub>) in the range of 1.5 to 5 volts, has on-chip supply current resistor supplied and output pull-up resistors available. See Figure 1 and schematic of outputs. This option is V<sub>CC</sub> compatible with Schottky TTL or low-threshold MOS and can eliminate the need for external resistors.

In addition to the data bits, other programmable selections available are:

- To include or eliminate latches for the outputs which are controllable from the strobe input (G). If latches are selected, the strobe being high will make the latches transparent, and when low the addressed data is latched.

**DESIGN GOAL**

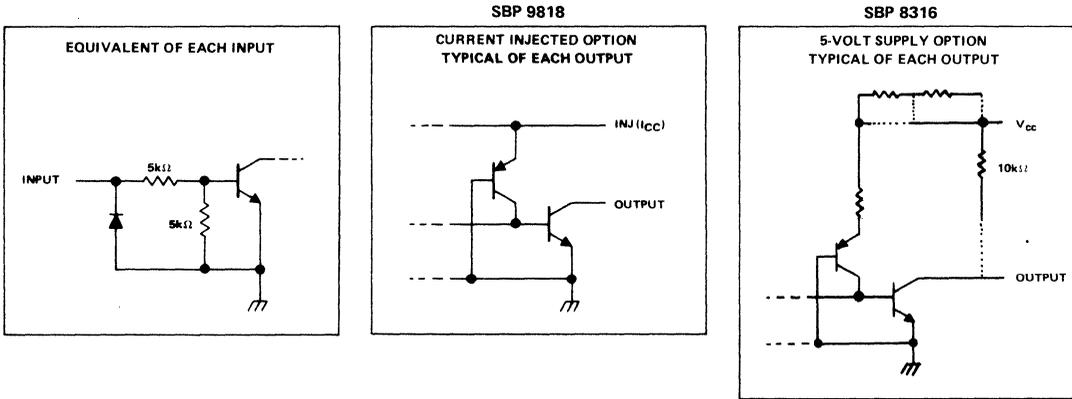
This document provides tentative information on a product in the developmental stage. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

# TYPES SBP 8316, SBP 9818 16,384-BIT I<sup>2</sup>L READ-ONLY MEMORIES

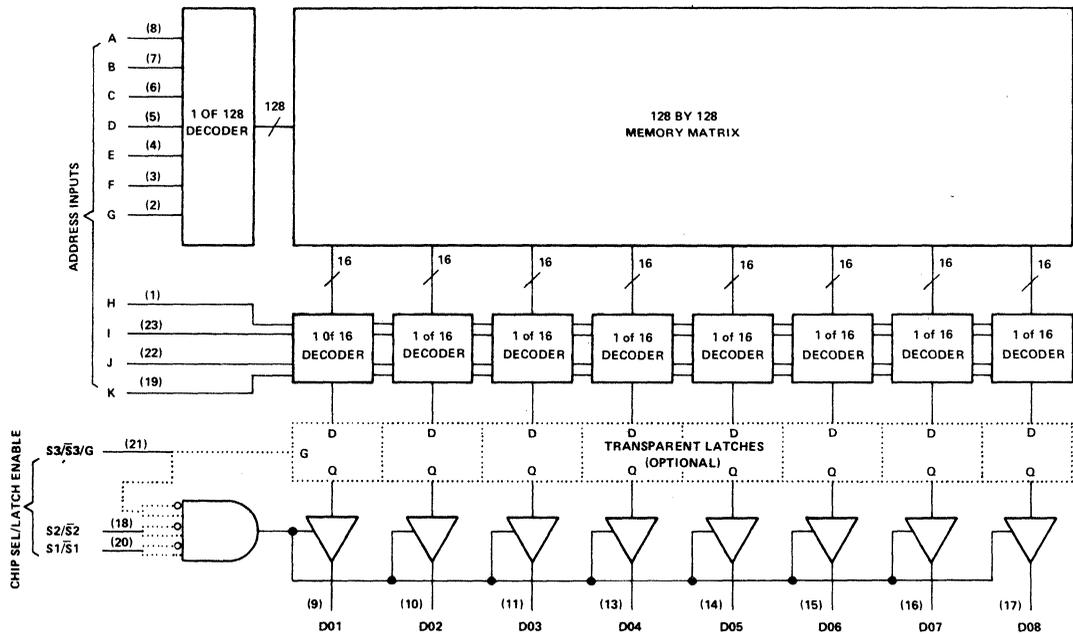
- Active high or active low chip selects (S). Two inputs are dedicated as chip selects and if output latches are not used, a third chip-select input is available. Each can be specified active high or low providing the flexibility of selecting the ROM with any Boolean combination of up to three inputs.

The SBP 8316M and SBP 9818M are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the SBP 8316C and SBP 9818C are characterized for operation from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## schematics of inputs and outputs



## functional block diagram



NOTE: ..... INDICATES PROGRAMMABLE OPTIONS

# TYPES SBP 8316, SBP 9818

## 16,384-BIT 1<sup>2</sup>L READ-ONLY MEMORIES

### recommended operating conditions

	SBP 8316						SBP 9818				UNIT	
	SBP 8316M			SBP 8316C			SBP 9818M			SBP 9818C		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN		NOM
Supply current, $I_{CC}$							300			500		mA
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25						V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	-55			125			0			70		°C

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	SBP 8316			SBP 9818			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage		2			2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage				0.8			0.8	V
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage	$I_{CC} = 3 \text{ mA}$ or $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $I_I = -12 \text{ mA}$			-1.5			-1.5	V
$I_{OH}$	High-level output current	Open-collector outputs	$I_{CC} = 300 \text{ to } 500 \text{ mA}$ or $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$		$V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$	200		200	$\mu\text{A}$
		10-k $\Omega$ Pull-up Resistors	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$		$R_{VCC} = 40 \Omega$	400		400	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$ , $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$			$I_{OL} = 5.6 \text{ mA}$		0.4	0.4	
		$I_{CC} = 300 \text{ mA}$			$I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$		0.4	0.4	
		$I_{CC} = 500 \text{ mA}$			$I_{OL} = 20 \text{ mA}$		0.5	0.5	
$I_I$	Input current	$V_I = 2.4 \text{ V}$				340		340	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I = 0.4 \text{ V}$				25		25	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$		$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	$R_{VCC} = 40 \Omega$			100			mA

### typical switching characteristics, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$

PARAMETER		SBP 8316	SBP 9818	
		$R_{VCC} = 40 \Omega$	$I_{CC} = 300 \text{ mA}$	$I_{CC} = 500 \text{ mA}$
$t_{a(ad)}$	Access time from address	350 ns	200 ns	150 ns
$t_{a(S)}$	Access time from chip select	175 ns	75 ns	60 ns

#### DESIGN GOAL

18

This document provides tentative information on a product in the developmental stage. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

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ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

TO BE COMPLETED BY REQUESTOR

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 POSTAL ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONTACT (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE: (Area Code) \_\_\_\_\_ (NO.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PRINT OR I.D. NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PART NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SYMBOLIZE AS PART NO: \_\_\_\_\_

ROM POWER-SUPPLY OPTIONS (Choose A or B):

A.  INJECTOR-SUPPLY VERSION  
 (outputs are open-collector)

B.  5V-SUPPLY VERSION  
 (choose one  
 pullup resistor option):

B1. OUTPUT COLLECTOR {  10k  $\Omega$   
 PULLUPS (check one) {  NONE (open)

ROM MEMORY-ENABLE OPTIONS

(Choose one option for each pin):

A. PIN 18  H = true enable  
 (Check one)  L = true enable

B. PIN 20  H = true enable  
 (Choose one)  L = true enable

NOTES: 1. L = True enable pins will be logically true if left open.  
 2. All memory enable pins must be true to enable the outputs.

ROM LATCH/ENABLE OPTIONS

(Choose one option):

A.  TRANSPARENT LATCH FOR EACH OUTPUT  
 (Pin 21 = H for transparency, L for storing)

B.  NO LATCHES (Choose memory-enable option for pin 21):

B1. PIN 21 (Choose one)  H = true enable  
 L = true enable

BIT PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS

Programming instructions for each bit location of these read-only memories are solicited in the form of a sequenced deck of standard 80-column data cards providing the information requested below, and accompanied by a properly sequenced listing of these cards. Upon receipt of these items, a computer run will be made from the deck of cards which will produce a complete function table for the requested part. This function table, showing output conditions for each of the words, will be forwarded to the purchaser as verification of the input data as interpreted by the computer-automated design (CAD) program. This single run also generates mask and test program data; therefore, verification of the function table should be completed promptly.

Each card in the data deck prepared by the purchaser identifies the words specified and describes the levels at the outputs for each of those words. All addresses must have all outputs defined and columns designated as "blank" must not be punched. The 512 cards should be punched according to the following data card format:

Column

- 1-3 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (000-2044) for the first set of outputs described on the card.
- 4 Punch a "-" (Minus sign)
- 5-7 Punch a right-justified integer representing the binary input address (003-2047) for the last set of outputs described on the card.
- 8-9 Blank
- 10-17 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for bits eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, and one (outputs DO 8, DO 7, DO 6, DO 5, DO 4, DO 3, DO 2, and DO 1 in that order) for the first set of outputs specified on the card. (See note 1.)
- 18 Blank
- 19-26 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the second set of outputs.
- 27 Blank
- 28-35 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the third set of outputs.
- 36 Blank
- 37-44 Punch "H", "L", or "X" for the fourth set of outputs.
- 45-49 Blank
- 50-80 Same as the '187 data card format, page 15.

4

TO BE COMPLETED BY TI

SPECIAL DEVICE NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SALES ORDER NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONTACT (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE EXT: \_\_\_\_\_

- Static Fully Decoded Ram's Organized as 16 Words of Four Bits Each
- Schottky-Clamped for High Speed:
  - Read Cycle Time . . . 25 ns Typical
  - Write Cycle Time . . . 25 ns Typical
- Choice of Three-State or Open-Collector Outputs
- Compatible with Most TTL and I<sup>2</sup>L Circuits
- Chip-Select Input Simplifies External Decoding

**description**

These 64-bit active-element memories are monolithic Schottky-clamped transistor-transistor logic (TTL) arrays organized as 16 words of four bits each. They are fully decoded and feature a chip-select input to simplify decoding required to achieve expanded system organization. The memories feature p-n-p input transistors that reduce the low-level input current requirement to a maximum of -0.25 milliamperes, only one-eighth that of a Series 54S/74S standard load factor. The chip-select circuitry is implemented with minimal delay times to compensate for added system decoding.

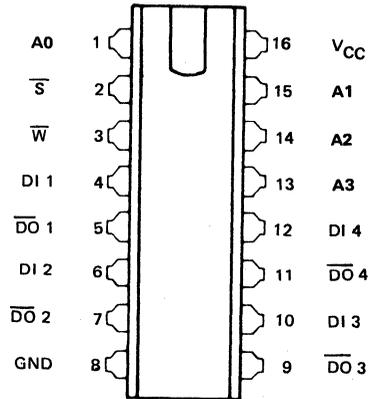
**write cycle**

The information applied at the data input is written into the selected location when the chip-select input and the write-enable input are low. While the write-enable input is low, the 'S189 output is in the high-impedance state and the 'S289 output is off. When a number of outputs are bus-connected, this high-impedance or off state will neither load nor drive the bus line, but it will allow the bus line to be driven by another active output or a passive pull-up.

**read cycle**

The stored information (complement of information applied at the data input during the write cycle) is available at the output when the write-enable input is high and the chip-select input is low. When the chip-select input is high, the 'S189 output will be in the high-impedance state and the 'S289 output will be off.

SN54S189, SN54S289 . . . J OR W PACKAGE  
SN74S189, SN74S289 . . . J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



Pin assignments are same for all packages.

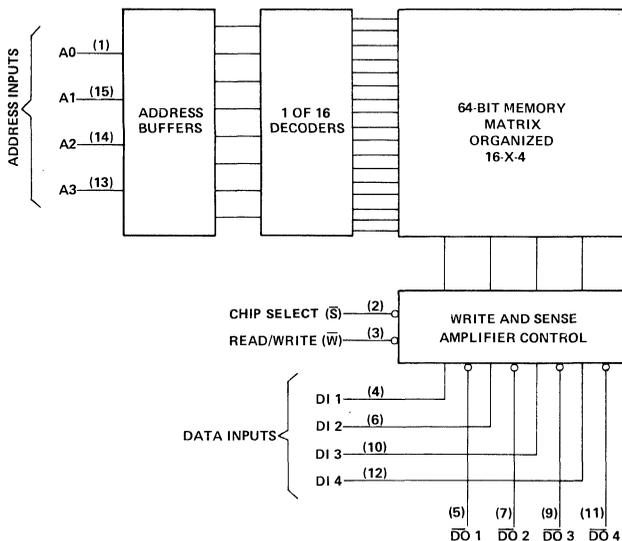
FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION	INPUTS		'S189 OUTPUT	'S289 OUTPUT
	CHIP SELECT	WRITE ENABLE		
Write	L	L	High Impedance	Off
Read	L	H	Complement of Data Entered	Complement of Data Entered
Inhibit	H	X	High Impedance	Off

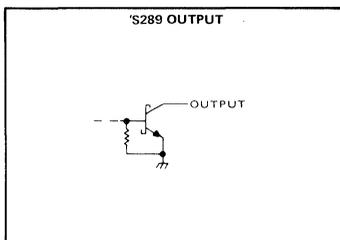
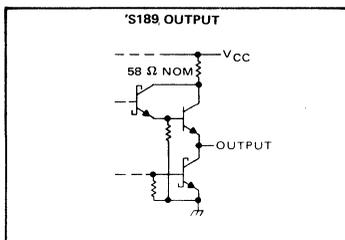
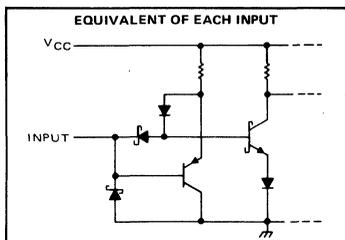
H ≡ high level, L ≡ low level, X ≡ irrelevant

# 64-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## functional block diagram



## schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-State output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S <sup>1</sup> Circuits	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S <sup>1</sup> Circuits	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

# 64-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## recommended operating conditions

	SN54S189			SN54S289			SN74S189			SN74S289			UNIT	
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	V	
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$				5.5						5.5			V	
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	-2						-6.5						mA	
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	16			16			16			16			mA	
Width of write pulse (write enable low), $t_{w(wr)}$	25			25			25			25			ns	
Setup time	Address before write pulse, $t_{su}(da)$	0↓			0↓			0↓			0↓			ns
	Data before end of write pulse, $t_{su}(da)$	25↑			25↑			25↑			25↑			
	Chip-select before end of write pulse, $t_{su}(\overline{S})$	25↑			25↑			25↑			25↑			
Hold time	Address after write pulse, $t_h(ad)$	0↑			0↑			0↑			0↑			ns
	Data after write pulse, $t_h(da)$	0↑			0↑			0↑			0↑			
	Chip-select after write pulse, $t_h(\overline{S})$	0↑			0↑			0↑			0↑			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	-55 125			-55 125			0 70			0 70			°C	

↑↓The arrow indicates the transition of the write-enable Input used for reference: ↑ for the low-to-high transition, ↓ for the high-to-low transition.

## electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'S189		'S289		UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage		2		2		V
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage				0.8		V
$V_{IK}$ Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18\text{mA}$			-1.2		V
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	SN54S'		2.4	3.4	V
		SN74S'		2.4	3.2	
$I_{OH}$ High-level output current	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}$	$V_O = 2.4\text{V}$				40
		$V_O = 5.5\text{V}$				100
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}, I_{OL} = 16\text{mA}$	SN54S'		0.35	0.5	V
		SN74S'		0.35	0.45	
$I_{OZH}$ Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}, V_{OH} = 2.4\text{V}$			50		μA
$I_{OZL}$ Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2\text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.8\text{V}, V_{OL} = 0.4\text{V}$			-50		μA
$I_I$ Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5\text{V}$			1		mA
$I_{IH}$ High-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.7\text{V}$			25		μA
$I_{IL}$ Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5\text{V}$			-250		μA
$I_{OS}$ Short-circuit output current §	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$			-30 -100		mA
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$ See Note 2			75 110		mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

§ Duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.

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

2.  $I_{CC}$  is measured with the read/write and chip-select inputs grounded. All other inputs at 4.5V, and the outputs open.

## 64-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

'S189 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	SN54S189		SN74S189		UNIT
			TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$	Access time from address	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 300 \Omega$ See Note 3	25	50	25	35	ns
$t_{a(S)}$	Access time from chip select (enable time)		12	25	12	17	ns
$t_{SR}$	Sense recovery time		22	40	22	35	ns
$t_{PXZ}$	Disable time from high or low level	from $\bar{S}$	12	25	12	17	ns
		from $\bar{W}$	12	30	12	25	
		$C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 300 \Omega$ , See Note 3					

'S289 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

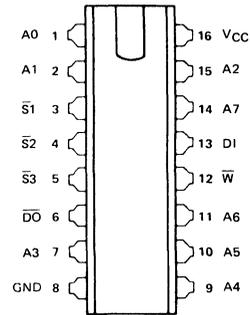
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	SN54S289		SN74S289		UNIT
			TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$	Access time from address	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ , $R_{L1} = 300 \Omega$ , $R_{L2} = 600 \Omega$ , See Note 3	25	50	25	35	ns
$t_{a(S)}$	Access time from chip select (enable time)		12	25	12	17	ns
$t_{SR}$	Sense recovery time		22	40	22	35	ns
$t_{PLH}$	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output (disable time)	from $\bar{S}$	12	25	12	17	ns
		from $\bar{W}$	12	30	12	25	

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{ C}$

NOTES: 3. Load circuit and voltage wave forms are shown in Appendix A, page 44.

- Static Fully Decoded RAM's Organized as 256 Words of One Bit Each
- Schottky-Clamped for High Performance
- Choice of Three-State or Open-Collector Outputs
- Compatible with Most TTL and I<sup>2</sup>L Circuits
- Chip-Select Inputs Simplify External Decoding
- Typical Performance:  
 Read Access Time ..... 42 ns  
 Power Dissipation ..... 500 mW

SN74S201, SN74S301 . . . J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



Pin assignments are same for all packages.

**description**

These 256-bit active-element memories are monolithic transistor-transistor logic (TTL) arrays organized as 256 words of one bit. They are fully decoded and have three chip-select inputs to simplify decoding required to achieve expanded system organizations.

**write cycle**

The information applied at the data input is written into the selected location when the three chip-select inputs and the write-enable input are low. While the write-enable input is low, the 'S201 outputs are in the high-impedance state and the 'S301 outputs are off. When a number of outputs are bus-connected, this high-impedance or off state will neither load nor drive the bus line, but it will allow the bus line to be driven by another active output or a passive pull-up.

**read cycle**

The stored information (complement of information applied at the data input during the write cycle) is available at the output when the write-enable input is high and the three chip-select inputs are low. When any one of the chip-select inputs are high, the 'S201 outputs will be in the high-impedance state and the 'S301 outputs will be off.

**FUNCTION TABLE**

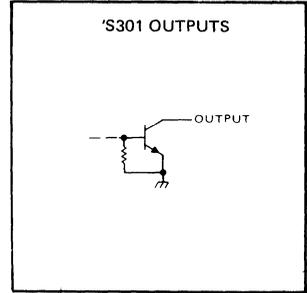
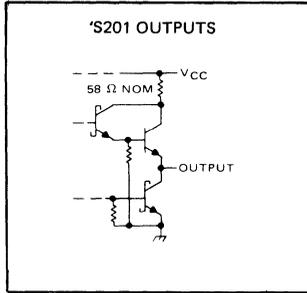
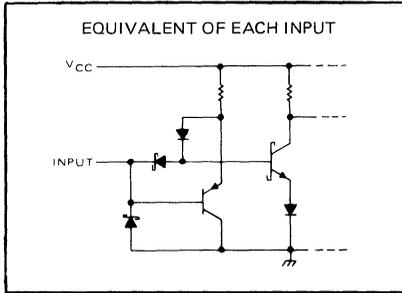
FUNCTION	INPUTS		'S201 OUTPUT (DO)	'S301 OUTPUT (DO)
	CHIP ENABLE (Ei) OR SELECT (Si)	WRITE ENABLE (W)		
Write	L	L	High Impedance	Off
Read	L	H	Complement of Data Entered	Complement of Data Entered
Inhibit	H	X	High Impedance	Off

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

† For chip-select: L ≡ all Si inputs low, H ≡ one or more Si inputs high

# 256-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-State output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

## recommended operating conditions

	SN74S201			SN74301			UNIT
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$						5.5	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$			-10.3				mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$			16			16	mA
Width of write pulse (write enable low), $t_{W(wr)}$	65			65			ns
Setup time	Address before write pulse, $t_{su(ad)}$	0↓		0↓			ns
	Data before end of write pulse, $t_{su(da)}$	65↑		65↑			
	Chip-select before end of write pulse, $t_{su(S)}$	65↑		65↑			
Hold time	Address after write pulse, $t_h(ad)$	0↑		0↑			ns
	Data after write pulse, $t_h(da)$	0↑		0↑			
	Chip-select after write pulse, $t_h(S)$	0↑		0↑			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	0		70	0		70	°C

↑↓ The arrow indicates the transition of the write input used for references: ↑ for the low-to-high transition, ↓ for the high-to-low transition.

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

## 256-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS <sup>†</sup>	'S201			'S301			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	2			2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	0.8			0.8			V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18mA			-1.2			V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX			2.4			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,			0.45			V
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V			40			μA
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 2.4 V			40			μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.5 V			-40			μA
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V			1			mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V			25			μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V			-250			μA
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current <sup>§</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX			-30			mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, See Note 2			100 140			mA

<sup>†</sup>For conditions shown as MIN or MAX use the appropriate value specified under recommended operation conditions.

<sup>‡</sup>These typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

<sup>§</sup>Duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTE: 2. I<sub>CC</sub> is measured with all chip-select inputs grounded, all other inputs at 4.5 V, and the output open

### 'S201 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of T<sub>A</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
t <sub>a(ad)</sub>	Access time from address	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF,		42	65	ns	
t <sub>a(S)</sub>	Access time from chip select (select time)	R <sub>L</sub> = 300 Ω, See Note 3		13	30	ns	
t <sub>SR</sub>	Sense recovery time			20	40	ns	
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	Disable time from high or low level	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 300 Ω, See Note 3	From $\bar{S}$		9	20	ns
			From W				

### 'S301 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of T<sub>A</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
t <sub>a(ad)</sub>	Access time from address	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF,		42	65	ns	
t <sub>a(S)</sub>	Access time from chip enable (enable time)	R <sub>L1</sub> = 300 Ω,		13	30	ns	
t <sub>SR</sub>	Sense recovery time	R <sub>L2</sub> = 600 Ω,		20	40	ns	
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output (disable time)	See Note 3	From $\bar{S}$		8	20	ns
			From W				
				15	35		

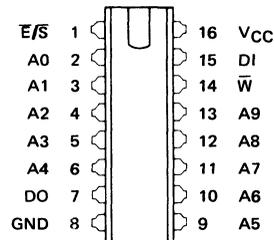
<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

NOTE: 3. Load circuit and voltage waveforms are shown in Appendix A, page 44.

- Static Fully Decoded RAM's Organized 1024 Words of One Bit Each
- Schottky-Clamped for High Performance
- Choice of Three-State or Open-Collector Outputs
- Compatible with Most TTL and I<sup>2</sup>L Circuits
- Chip-Enable/Select Inputs Simplify External Decoding
- Typical Performance

TYPES	READ ACCESS TIMES	POWER DISS
'S214/'S314	40 ns	550 mW
'LS214/'LS314	75 ns	200 mW
'LS215/'LS315	75 ns	200 mW
'LS215/'LS315 POWER DOWN	75 ns (to power-up)	125 mW

SN74LS214, SN74LS314  
SN74LS215, SN74LS315  
SN74S214, SN74S314 . . . J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



Pin assignments are same for all packages.  
 $\bar{E}$  = Chip-Enable for 'LS215, 'LS315  
 $\bar{S}$  = Chip-Select for 'LS214, 'LS314, 'S214, 'S314

**description**

These 1024-bit active-element memories are monolithic transistor-transistor logic (TTL) arrays organized as 1024 words of one bit. They are fully decoded and have a chip-enable or chip-select input to simplify decoding required to achieve expanded system organizations. When the 'LS215/'LS315 is disabled, all read and write functions are in a power-down mode, that is, turned off.

**write cycle**

The information applied at the data input is written into the selected location when the chip-enable/select input and the write-enable input are low. While the write-enable input is low, the 'S214, 'LS214, and 'LS215 outputs are in the high-impedance state and the 'S314, 'LS314, and 'LS315 outputs are off. When a number of outputs are bus-connected, this high-impedance or off state will neither load nor drive the bus line, but it will allow the bus line to be driven by another active output or a passive pull-up.

**read cycle**

The stored information is available at the output when the write-enable input is high and the chip-enable/select input is low. When the chip-enable/select input is high, the 'S214, 'LS214, or 'LS215 output will be in the high-impedance state, the 'S314, 'LS314, or 'LS315 output will be off, and 'LS215 or 'LS315 will be in a power-down mode.

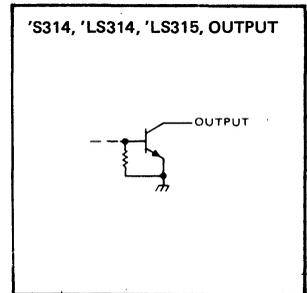
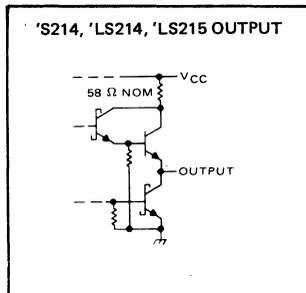
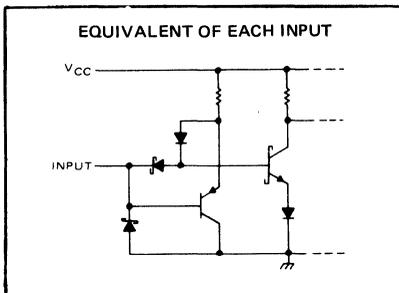
# 1024-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION	INPUTS		'S214 'LS214 'LS215 OUTPUT (DO)	'S314 'LS314 'LS315 OUTPUT (DO)
	CHIP ENABLE (E) OR SELECT (S)	WRITE ENABLE (W)		
Write	L	L	High Impedance	Off
Read	L	H	Stored Data	Stored Data
Inhibit	H	X	High Impedance	Off

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

## schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-State output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

# 1024-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## 'S214 recommended operating conditions

		SN74S214			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$				-10.3	mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$				16	mA
Width of write pulse (write enable low), $t_{W(wr)}$		50			ns
Setup time	Address before write pulse, $t_{su(ad)}$	15↓			ns
	Data before end of write pulse, $t_{su(da)}$	55↑			
	Chip select before end of write pulse, $t_{su(\overline{S})}$	55↑			
Hold time	Address after write pulse, $t_h(ad)$	20↑			ns
	Data after write pulse, $t_h(da)$	5↑			
	Chip select after write pulse, $t_h(\overline{S})$	5↑			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0		70	°C

## 'S314 recommended operating conditions

		SN74S314			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$				5.5	V
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$				16	mA
Width of write pulse (write enable low), $t_{W(wr)}$		50			ns
Setup time	Address before write pulse, $t_{su(ad)}$	15↓			ns
	Data before end of write pulse, $t_{su(da)}$	55↑			
	Chip select before end of write pulse, $t_{su(\overline{S})}$	55↑			
Hold time	Address after write pulse, $t_h(ad)$	20↑			ns
	Data after write pulse, $t_h(da)$	5↑			
	Chip select after write pulse, $t_h(\overline{S})$	5↑			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0		70	°C

↑↓The arrow indicates the transition from the read/write input used for reference: ↑ for the low-to-high transition, ↓ for the high-to-low transition.

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

# 1024-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## 'LS214, 'LS314, 'LS215, 'LS315 recommended operating conditions

		SN74LS214 SN74LS314			SN74LS215 SN74LS315			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)		4.75	5	5.25	4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$	'LS314, 'LS315	5.5			5.5			V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	'LS214, 'LS215	-5.2			-5.2			mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$		16			16			mA
Width of write pulse (write enable low), $t_{w(wr)}$		60			60			ns
Setup time	Address before write pulse, $t_{su(ad)}$	20↓			20↓			ns
	Data before end of write pulse, $t_{su(da)}$	75↑			75↑			
	Chip-select/enable before end of write pulse, $t_{su}(\bar{E}), t_{su}(\bar{S})$	75↑			110↑			
Hold time	Address after write pulse, $t_h(ad)$	15↑			15↑			ns
	Data after write pulse, $t_h(da)$	15↑			15↑			
	Chip-select/enable after write pulse $t_h(\bar{E}), t_h(\bar{S})$	15↑			15↑			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0			70			°C

## 'S214, 'S314 electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'S214			'S314			UNIT
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage		2			2			V
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage		0.8			0.8			V
$V_{IK}$ Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$	-1.2			-1.2			V
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.4 2.9					V	
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$	0.45			0.45			V
$I_{OH}$ High-level output current	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$				50			μA
	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, V_O = 5.5 \text{ V}$				100			
$I_{OZH}$ Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, V_{OH} = 2.4 \text{ V}$	50						μA
$I_{OZL}$ Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, V_{OL} = 0.5 \text{ V}$	-50						μA
$I_I$ Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$	1			1			mA
$I_{IH}$ High-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$	25			25			μA
$I_{IL}$ Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$	-250			-250			μA
$I_{OS}$ Short-circuit output current §	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-30		-100				mA
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, \text{ See Note 2}$	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$	155		155		mA	
		$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	130		130			

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ These typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

§ Duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.

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

2.  $I_{CC}$  is measured with all inputs grounded and the output open.

# 1024-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

'LS214, 'LS314, 'LS215, 'LS315 electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	SN74'			UNIT
			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage		0.8			V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA	-1.2			V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	'LS214, 'LS215 V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX	2.4	3.3		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = MAX	0.5			V
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	'LS314, 'LS315 V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V				μA
		V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V			50	
		V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V			100	
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	'LS214, 'LS215 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OH</sub> = 2.4 V	50			μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	'LS214, 'LS215 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.5 V	-50			μA
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V	1			mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V	25			μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V	-250			μA
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current §	'LS214, 'LS215 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX	-20		-100	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, See Note 2	40		58	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current - Power down	'LS215, 'LS315 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, $\bar{E}$ = 2.4 V	25		30	mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ These typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

§ Duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTE: 2. I<sub>CC</sub> is measured with all inputs grounded and the output open.

4

'S214, 'LS214 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of T<sub>A</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SN74S214			SN74LS214			UNIT	
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX		
t <sub>a(ad)</sub>	Access time from address			40	70	75	95	ns	
t <sub>a(S)</sub>	Access time from chip select (select time)	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 400 Ω, See Note 3		15	40	30	50	ns	
t <sub>SR</sub>	Sense recovery time			25	50	35	65	ns	
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	Disable time from high or low level	from $\bar{S}$	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 400 Ω, See Note 3		20	40	30	40	ns
		from $\bar{W}$			20	40	35	50	

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

NOTE: 3. Load circuit and voltage waveforms are shown in Appendix A, page 44.

# 1024-BIT HIGH-PERFORMANCE RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

'S314 and 'LS315 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SN74S314			SN74LS314			UNIT
		MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$ Access time from address	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ , $R_{L1} = 300 \Omega$ , $R_{L2} = 600 \Omega$ , See Note 3	40	70	75	95	ns		
$t_{a(\overline{S})}$ Access time from chip select (select time)		15	40	35	50	ns		
$t_{SR}$ Sense recovery time		25	50	35	50	ns		
$t_{PLH}$ Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output (disable time)		$\overline{S}$ $\overline{W}$	20 25	40 40	45 35	60 50	ns	

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

'LS215 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SN74LS215			UNIT
		MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$ Access time from address	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ ,	75	95	ns	
$t_{a(\overline{E})}$ Access time from chip enable (enable time)	$R_L = 400 \Omega$ ,	75	95	ns	
$t_{SR}$ Sense recovery time	See Note 5	35	65	ns	
$t_{PXZ}$ Disable time from high or low level	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ , $R_{L1} = 400 \Omega$ , See Note 3	30 35	40 50	ns	
$t_{EPD}$ Chip power-down time	See Figure 1	40	65	ns	

'LS315 switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SN74LS315			UNIT
		MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$ Access time from address	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ , $R_{L1} = 400 \Omega$ , $R_{L2} = 600 \Omega$ , See Note 3	75	95	ns	
$t_{a(\overline{E})}$ Access time from chip enable (enable time)		75	95	ns	
$t_{SR}$ Sense recovery time		35	50	ns	
$t_{PLH}$ Propagation delay time, low-to-high level output (disable time)		30 35	60 50	ns	
$t_{EPD}$ Chip power-down time	See Figure 1	40	65	ns	

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$

NOTE: 3. Load circuit and voltage waveforms are shown in Appendix A, page 44.

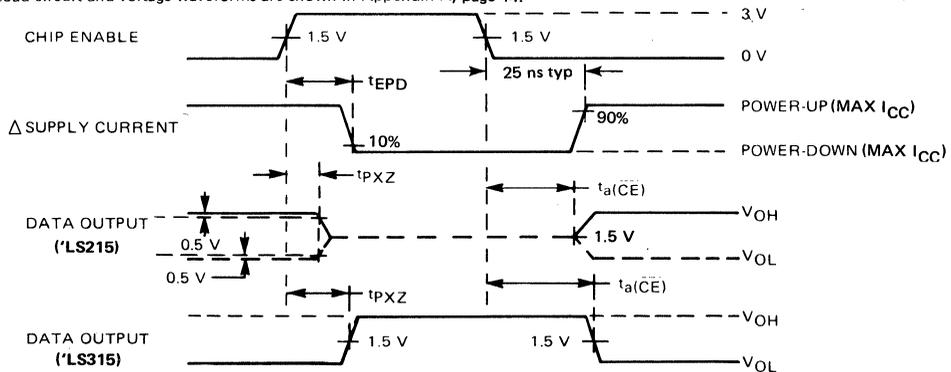


FIGURE 1. POWER-DOWN WAVEFORMS

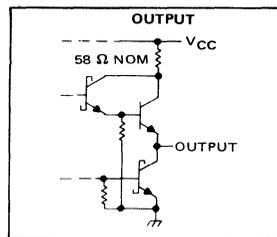
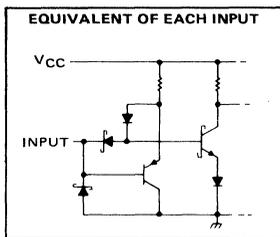
- Static Fully Decoded RAM's Organized as 256 Words of Four Bits Each
- Schottky-Clamped for High Performance
- Edge-Triggered Write Control
- 'S207 Data and Address are Same Pins as 1K PROM's ('S287, 'S387)
- High-Density Dual-in-Line Packages have Pin-Row Spacing of 0.300-Inch
- Three-State Output for Driving Bus-Organized Systems and/or Highly Capacitive Loads
- Compatible with Most TTL and I<sup>2</sup>L Circuits
- Typical Performance:

TYPES	ACCESS TIMES		POWER DISS.
	WRITE	READ	
'S207/'S208	35 ns	40 ns	600 mW
'LS207/'S208	65 ns	75 ns	200 mW

**description**

These 1024-bit active-element memories are monolithic transistor-transistor logic (TTL) arrays organized as 256 words of four bits each. They are fully decoded with output enable inputs to simplify decoding required to achieve the desired system organization. Read and write times are virtually equal, which simplifies control implementation.

**schematics of inputs and outputs**



Pin assignments are same for all packages.

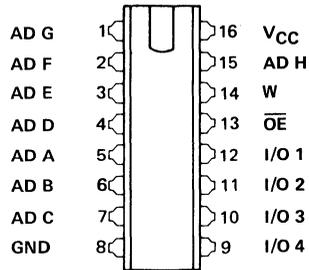
**write cycle**

While the output-enable input,  $\overline{OE}$ , of the 'LS207, 'S207 is high, data applied to the input/output (I/O) into the selected location on a positive transition at the write input. Information at the data input of the 'LS208, 'S208 memory is written into the selected location on a positive transition at the write input regardless of the state of the output-enable input. While the output-enable input of either is high, the output is in the high-impedance state. When a number of outputs are bus-connected, this high-impedance output state will neither load nor drive the bus line, but it will allow the bus line to be driven by another active output or a passive pull-up if desired.

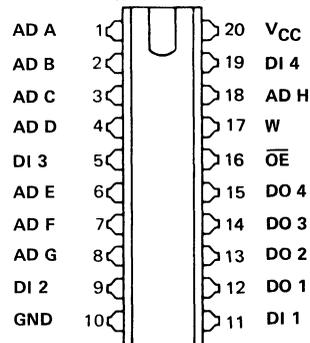
**read cycle**

The stored information is available at the output when the output-enable input is low.

SN74LS207, SN74S207 . . . J OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



SN74LS208, SN74S208 . . . J OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)

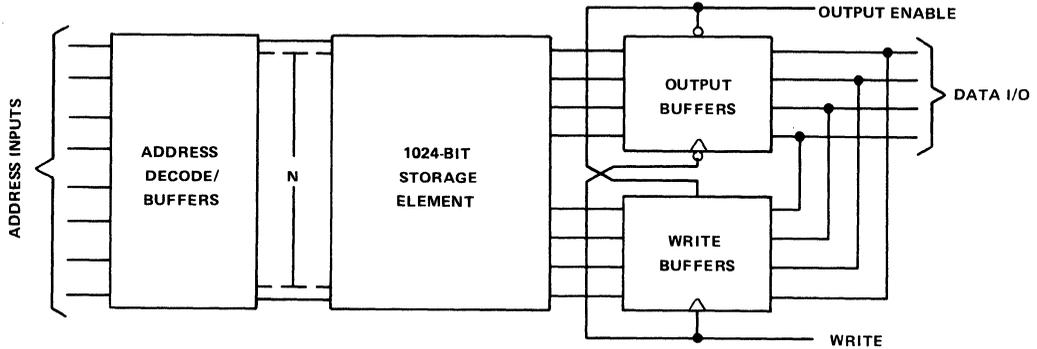


**DESIGN GOAL**

This document provides tentative information on a product in the developmental stage. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

# 1024-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

'LS207, 'S207 functional block diagram

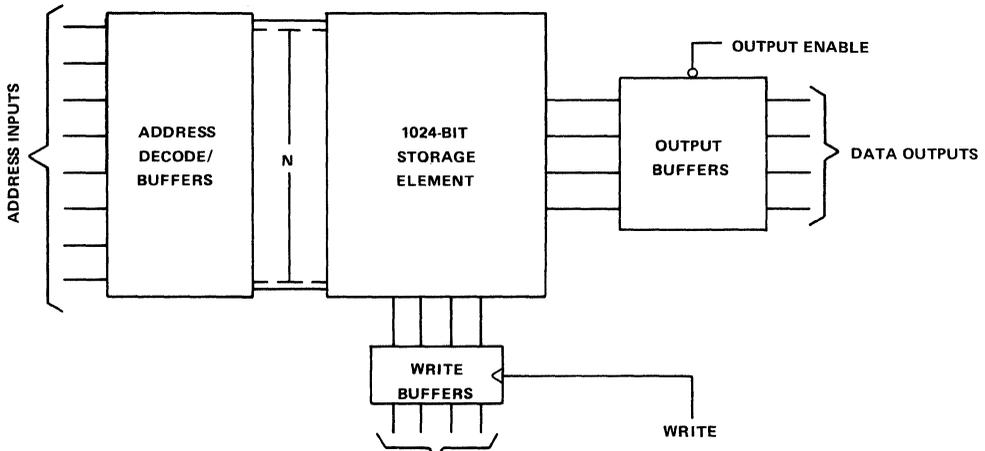


FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION	WRITE	ENABLE	OUTPUTS
WRITE	↑	H	Hi-Z (USE AS DATA INPUTS)
READ	H or L	L	DATA ADDRESSED
DO NOTHING	H or L	H	Hi-Z

H = HIGH, L = LOW, ↑ = LOW-TO-HIGH TRANSITION

'LS208, 'S208 functional block diagram



FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION	WRITE	ENABLE	OUTPUTS
WRITE AND READ	↑	L	DATA ADDRESSED
READ	H or L	L	DATA ADDRESSED
DO NOTHING	H or L	H	Hi-Z
WRITE ONLY	↑	H	Hi-Z

H = HIGH, L = LOW, ↑ = LOW-TO-HIGH TRANSITION

# 1024-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range:	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

## 'S207, 'S208 recommended operating conditions

		SN74S'			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$					-6.5 mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$					16 mA
Width of write pulse (high), $t_{w(wr)}$		15†			ns
Setup time (see Figures 3 and 4)	Address before write, $t_{su(ad)}$	0†			ns
	Data before write, $t_{su(da)}$	0†			
Hold time	Output enable after write, $t_h(\overline{OE})$ (see Figure 3) 'S207	$t_h(da)$ †			ns
	Address after write, $t_h(ad)$ (see Figures 3 and 4)	35†			
	Data after write, $t_h(da)$ (see Figures 3 and 4)	35†			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0		70	°C

†The arrow indicates that the rising transition of the write input is used for reference.

## 'S207, 'S208 electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	SN74S'			UNIT
			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage		2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage		0.8			V
$V_{IK}$	Input Clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$	-1.2			V
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.4	3.2		V
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$	0.5			V
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current high-level voltage applied	'S207	100			$\mu\text{A}$
		'S208	50			
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current low-level voltage applied	'S207	-250			$\mu\text{A}$
		'S208	-50			
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$	1			mA
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	'S207	100			$\mu\text{A}$
		'S208	25			
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$	-250			$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current§	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-30	-100		mA
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	'S207	120			mA
		'S208	120			

# 1024-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

## 'LS207, 'LS208 recommended operating conditions

		SN74LS <sup>†</sup>			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$					-6.5 mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$					16 mA
Width of write pulse (high), $t_{w(wr)}$		25 <sup>†</sup>			ns
Setup time (see Figures 3 and 4)	Address before write, $t_{su(ad)}$	0 <sup>†</sup>			ns
	Data before write, $t_{su(da)}$	0 <sup>†</sup>			
Hold time	Output enable after write, $t_h(\overline{OE})$ (see Figure 3) 'S207	$t_h(da)$ <sup>†</sup>			ns
	Address after write, $t_h(ad)$ (see Figures 3 and 4)	65 <sup>†</sup>			
	Data after write, $t_h(da)$ (see Figures 3 and 4)	65 <sup>†</sup>			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0	70	°C	

<sup>†</sup>The arrow indicates that the rising transition of the write input is used for reference.

## 'LS207, 'LS208 electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS <sup>†</sup>	SN74LS <sup>†</sup>			UNIT
			MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage		2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage					0.8 V
$V_{IK}$	Input Clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.2 V
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.4	3.2	V	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$				0.5 V
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current high-level voltage applied	'LS207	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$			100 $\mu\text{A}$
		'LS208				50 $\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current low-level voltage applied	'LS207	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_O = 0.5 \text{ V}$			-250 $\mu\text{A}$
		'LS208				-50 $\mu\text{A}$
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$				1 mA
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	'LS207	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.4 \text{ V}$			100 $\mu\text{A}$
		'LS208				25 $\mu\text{A}$
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$				-250 $\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current <sup>§</sup>	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-20			-100 mA
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	'LS207	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$ See Note 2			40 mA
		'LS208				40 mA

<sup>†</sup>For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

<sup>§</sup>Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

2.  $I_{CC}$  is measured with the write input high, output enable input grounded, all other inputs at 4.5 V, and all outputs open.

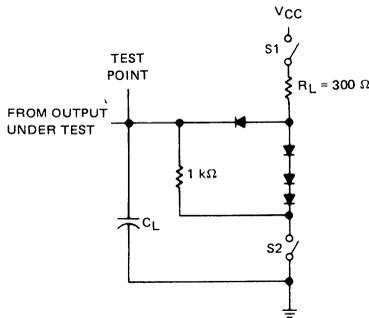
# 1024-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

switching characteristics at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	'S207, 'S208		'LS207, 'LS208		UNIT
			TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
$t_{a(ad)}$	Access time from address	$C_L = 30\text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , See Figures 1 thru 5	40		75		ns
$t_{a(OE)}$	Access time from output enable (enable time)		15		20		ns
$t_{a(wr)}$	Access time from write				25		ns
$t_{PXZ}$	Disable time from high or low level (see Note 4)	from OE §	15		20		ns
		from W	15		20		

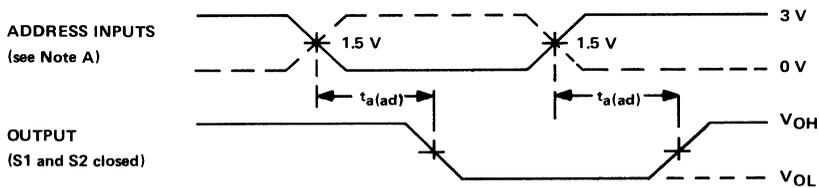
§ This parameter defines the delay for the I/O port to enter the input mode.

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



$C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.  
All diodes are 1N3064.

**FIGURE 1 – LOAD CIRCUIT**



**FIGURE 2 – ACCESS TIME FROM ADDRESS INPUTS  
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

NOTE A. When measuring delay times from address inputs, the output-enable and write inputs are low.

# 1024-BIT EDGE-TRIGGERED RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORIES

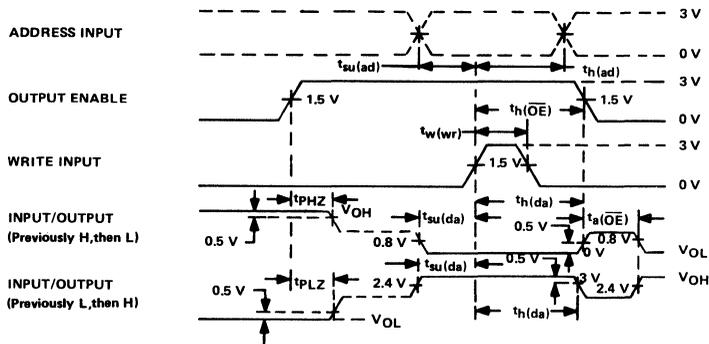


FIGURE 3 – 'LS207, 'S207 WRITE AND READ VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

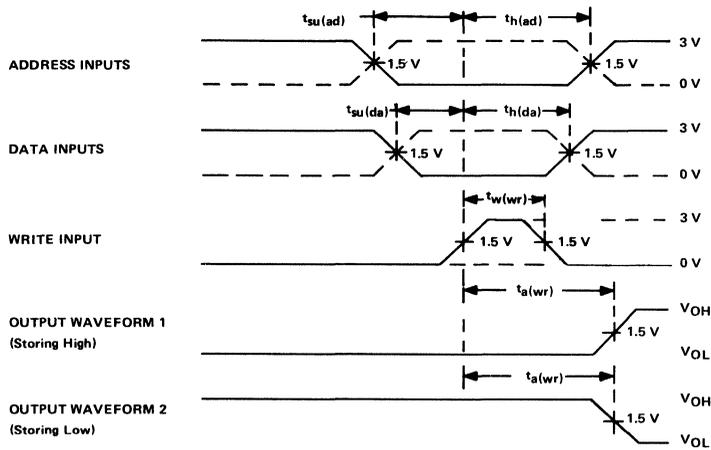


FIGURE 4 – 'LS208, 'S208 WRITE WHILE READ VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS (OUTPUT ENABLE IS LOW)

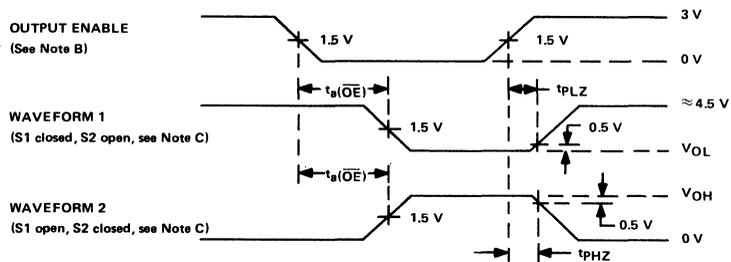


FIGURE 5 – ACCESS (ENABLE) TIME AND DISABLE TIME FROM OUTPUT ENABLE VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

- NOTES: B. When measuring delay times from the output-enable input, the address inputs are steady-state and the write/read input is low.  
 C. Waveform 1 is for the output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled, Waveform 2 is for the output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled.  
 D. Input waveforms are supplied by the pulse generators having the following characteristics:  $t_r \leq 2.5$  ns,  $t_f \leq 2.5$  ns, PRR  $\leq 1$  MHz, and  $Z_{out} \approx 50 \Omega$ .

- Independent Synchronous Inputs and Outputs
- Organized as 16-Words of 5 Bits
- DC to 10 MHz Data Rate
- 3-State Data Outputs
- 20-Pin, 300-mil, High Density Package

**description**

This 80-bit active-element memory is a monolithic, Schottky-clamped transistor-transistor logic (STTL) array organized as 16 words of five-bits each. The 'S225 can easily be expanded to 16N-words of 5N-bits in length and features a single enable control for all 3-state data outputs.

**operation**

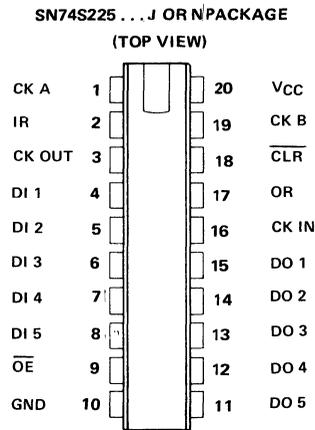
A FIFO is a memory storage device which allows data to be written into and/or read from its array at independent data rates. The 'S225 is a FIFO which will process data at any desired clock rate from DC to 10 MHz. The data is processed in a parallel format, word by word.

Reading or writing is done independently utilizing separate synchronous data clocks. Data may be written into the array on the low-to-high transition of either load clock input. Data may be read out of the array on the low-to-high transition of the unload clock input (normally high). When writing data into the FIFO one of the load clock inputs must be held high while the other strobes in the data. This arrangement allows either load clock to function as an inhibit for the other.

Status of the 'S225 is provided by three outputs. Input ready monitors the status of the last word location and signifies when the memory is full. This output is high whenever the memory is available to accept any data. The unload clock output also monitors the last word location. This output generates a low-logic-level pulse (synchronized to the internal clock pulse) when the location is vacant. The third status output, output ready, is high when the first word location contains valid data and unload clock input is high. When unload clock input is low, output ready will be low. The first word location is defined as the location from which data is provided to the outputs.

The data outputs are noninverted with respect to the data inputs and are three-state with a common control input, output enable. When output enable is low, the data outputs are enabled to function as totem-pole outputs. A high-logic-level forces each data output to a high-impedance state while all other inputs and outputs remain active.

The clear input invalidates all data stored in the memory array by clearing the control logic and setting output ready to a low-logic-level on the high-to-low transition of a low-active pulse. The data outputs do not change as a result of the clear input; however, the output ready at a low-logic-level signifies invalid data.



Pin assignments are same for all packages

TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
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†Integrated Schottky-Barrier diode-clamped transistor is patented by Texas Instruments. U. S. Patent Number 3,463,975.

# TYPE SN74S225

## 16 x 5 ASYNCHRONOUS FIRST-IN/FIRST-OUT MEMORY

### FUNCTION TABLES

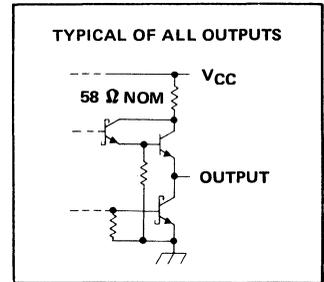
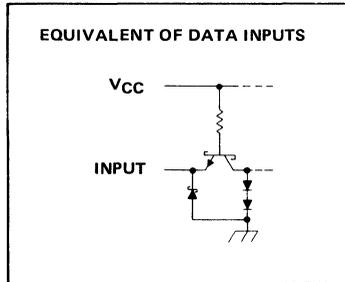
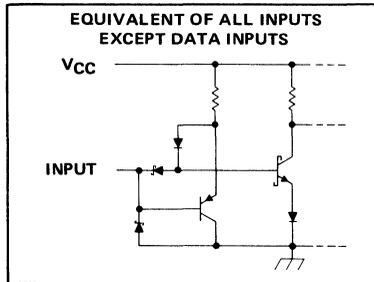
Table 1 – Input Functions

Input	Pin	Description
CK A	1	Load Clock A
DI 1 - DI 5	4-8	Data Inputs
OE	9	Output Enable
CK IN	16	Unload Clock Input
CLR	18	Clear
CK B	19	Load Clock B
GND	10	Ground pin
VCC	20	Supply Voltage

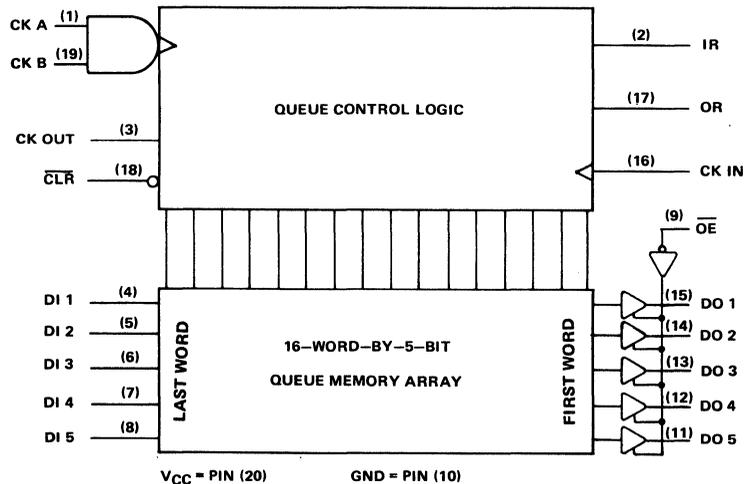
Table 2 – Output Functions

Output	Pin	Description
IR	2	Input Ready
CK OUT	3	Unload Clock Output
DO 5 - DO 1	11 - 15	Data Outputs
OR	17	Output Ready

### Schematics of inputs and outputs



### functional block diagram



# TYPE SN74S225

## 16 x 5 ASYNCHRONOUS FIRST-IN/FIRST-OUT MEMORY

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

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7V
Input Voltage	5.5V
Off-State Output Voltage	5.5V
Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	$0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	All Outputs Except Data			-3.2	mA
	Data Outputs			-6.5	
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	All Outputs Except Data			8	mA
	Data Outputs			16	
Pulse Width	Load Clock A or B, $t_{W}$ (high)		25		ns
	Unload Clock Input, $t_{W}$ (low)		7		
	Clear, $t_{W}$ (low)		40		
Setup Time	Data to Load Clock, $t_{SU}$ (DII) See Note 2		-20 $\uparrow$		ns
	Clear Release to Load Clock, $t_{SU}$		25 $\uparrow$		
Hold Time, Data from Load Clock, $t_H$ (DII)			70 $\uparrow$		ns
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0		70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTE 2: Data must be setup within 15 ns after the load clock positive transition.

$\uparrow$   $\equiv$  The arrow indicates that the low-to-high transition of the load clock is used for reference.

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS $\dagger$		MIN	TYP $\ddagger$	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage			2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage					0.8	V
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$ ,	$I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2	V
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$ ,	$V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.4	2.9		V
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$ ,	$V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$		0.35	0.50	V
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,	$V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$			50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,	$V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0.5 \text{ V}$			-50	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,	$V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$			1	mA
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	Data In	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,			40	$\mu\text{A}$
		All Inputs Except Data In	$V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$			25	
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	Data In	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,			-1	mA
		All Inputs Except Data In	$V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$			-250	
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current $\S$	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$		-30		-100	mA
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$ ,	See Note 3		80	120	mA

$\dagger$  For conditions shown as MIN or MAX use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

$\ddagger$  All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$\S$  Duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTE 3:  $I_{CC}$  is measured with all inputs grounded and the output open.

# TYPE SN74S225

## 16 x 5 ASYNCHRONOUS FIRST-IN/FIRST-OUT MEMORY

switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETERS¶	FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
$f_{max}$	CK A		$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 300 \Omega$ , See Note 4	10	20		MHz
$f_{max}$	CK B			10	20		MHz
$f_{max}$	CK IN			10	20		MHz
$t_w$	CK OUT			7	14		ns
$t_{PXZ}$	$\overline{OE}$	DOi	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$		10	25	ns
$t_{PZX}$					10	25	
$t_{PLH}$	CK IN	DOi	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 300 \Omega$ , See Note 4		50	75	ns
$t_{PHL}$					50	75	
$t_{PLH}$	CK A or CK B	OR			190	300	ns
$t_{PLH}$	CK IN	OR			40	60	ns
$t_{PHL}$					30	45	
$t_{PHL}$	$\overline{CLR}$	OR			35	60	ns
$t_{PHL}$	CK A or CK B	CK OUT			25	50	ns
$t_{PHL}$	CK IN	CK OUT			270	400	ns
$t_{PHL}$	CK A or CK B	IR			55	75	ns
$t_{PLH}$	CK IN	IR			255	400	ns
$t_{PLH}$	$\overline{CLR}$	IR			16	35	ns
$t_{PLH}$	$OR\uparrow$	DOi			10	20	ns
$t_{PHL}$	$OR\downarrow$				10	20	

¶  $f_{max}$  ≡ maximum clock frequency.

$t_w$  ≡ pulse width (output)

↑↓ ≡ The arrow indicates that the low-to-high (↑) or high-to-low (↓) transition of the output ready (OR) output is used for reference.

$t_{PLH}$  ≡ propagation delay time, low-to-high level output.

$t_{PHL}$  ≡ propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output.

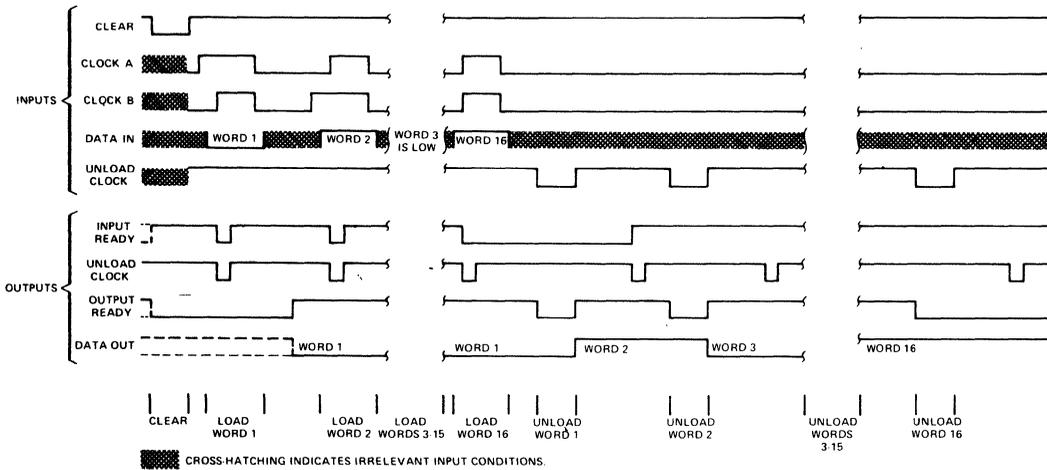
‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{ C}$ .

NOTE 4: Load circuit and voltage waveforms are shown in Appendix A.

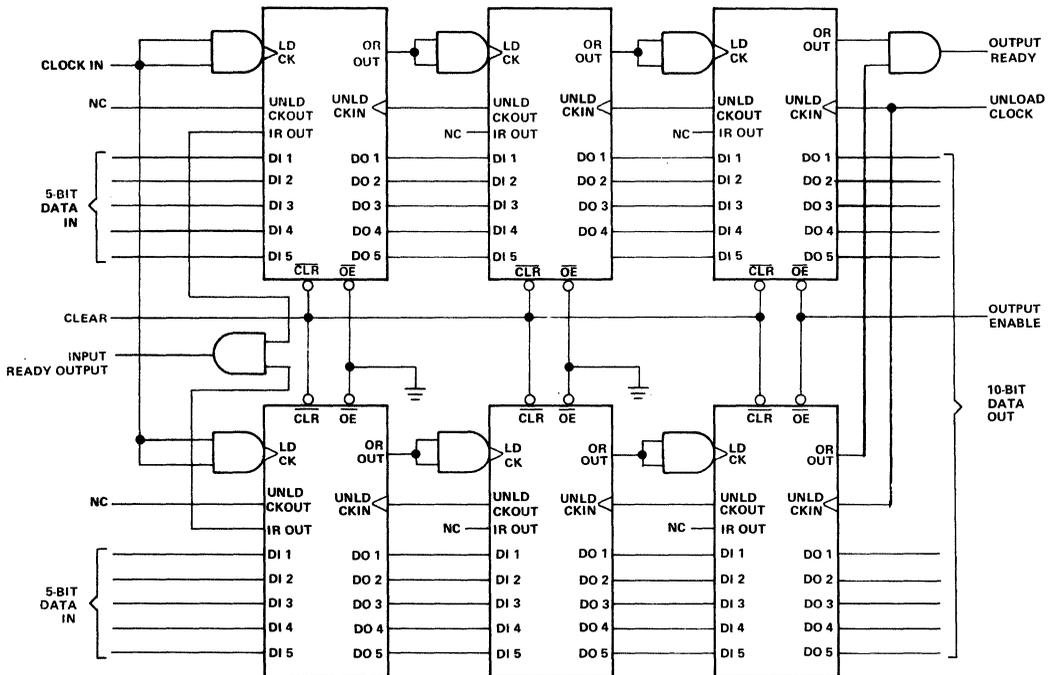
# TYPE SN74S225

## 16 x 5 ASYNCHRONOUS FIRST-IN/FIRST-OUT MEMORY

### TYPICAL WAVEFORMS



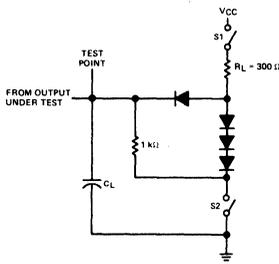
### EXPANDING THE S225 FIFO (48 WORDS OF 10 BITS SHOWN)



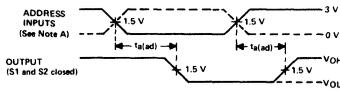
4

# APPENDIX A

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

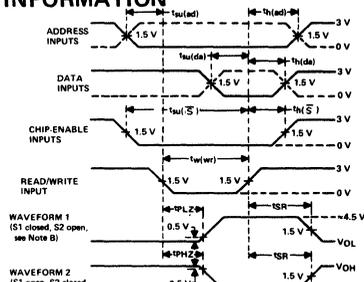


**LOAD CIRCUIT**



**ACCESS TIME FROM ADDRESS INPUTS VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

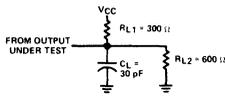
- NOTES: A. When measuring access times from address inputs, the enable/select input (s) is (are) low and the read/write input is high.  
 B. Waveform shown is for the output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled.  
 C. When measuring access and disable times from enable/select input (s), the address inputs are steady-state and the read/write input is high.  
 D. Input waveforms are supplied by pulse generators having the following characteristics and  $Z_{out} \approx 50 \Omega$ .



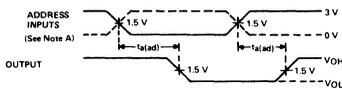
**WRITE CYCLE VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

**ACCESS (ENABLE) TIME AND DISABLE TIME FROM CHIP ENABLE VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

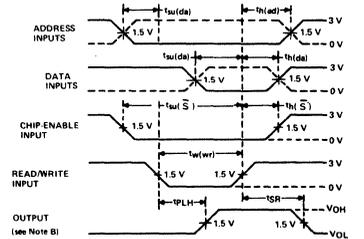
### TESTING RAM'S WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS



**LOAD CIRCUIT**



**ACCESS TIME FROM ADDRESS INPUTS VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**



**WRITE CYCLE VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

**ACCESS (ENABLE) TIME AND DISABLE TIME FROM CHIP ENABLE VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

- NOTES: A. When measuring access times from address inputs, the enable/select input (s) is (are) low and the read/write input is high.  
 B. Waveform shown is for the output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled.  
 C. When measuring access and disable times from enable/select input (s), the address inputs are steady-state and the read/write input is high.  
 D. Input waveforms are supplied by pulse generators having the following characteristics

### TESTING RAM'S WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS

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The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
Semiconductor Group



**Bipolar  
Microcomputer  
Support Functions  
Data Manual**

DECEMBER 1976  
REVISED DECEMBER 1977

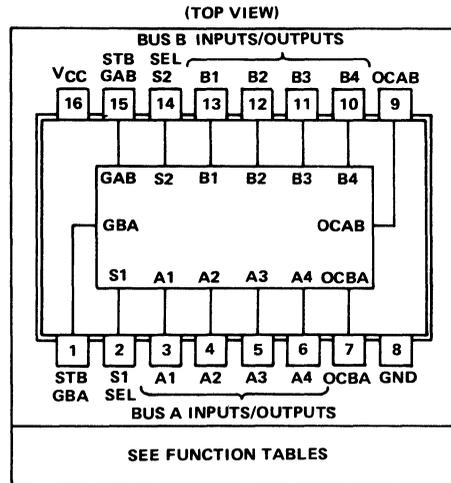
**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED

**INDEX TO  
BIPOLAR MICROCOMPUTER SUPPORT FUNCTIONS**

TYPE NUMBER (PACKAGES)		FUNCTION	SEE PAGE
-55° C to 125° C	0° C to 70° C		
SN54S226(J)	SN74S226(J,N)	4-BIT PARALLEL LATCHED BUS TRANSCEIVERS	1
SN54S240(J)	SN74S240(J,N)	OCTAL INVERTING BUS BUFFER DRIVERS/RECEIVERS	5
SN54S241(J)	SN74S241(J,N)	OCTAL BUS BUFFER DRIVER/RECEIVERS	
SN54S299(J)	SN74S299(J,N)	OCTAL UNIVERSAL SHIFT/STORAGE REGISTERS	9
SN54S330(J)	SN74S330(J,N)	12-INPUT, 50-TERM, 6-OUTPUT FIELD-	13
SN54S331(J)	SN74S331(J,N)	PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS (FPLA)	
SN54S373(J)	SN74S373(J,N)	OCTAL D-TYPE TRANSPARENT LATCHES	26
SN54S374(J)	SN74S374(J,N)	OCTAL D-TYPE FLIP-FLOPS	
SN54S412(J)	SN74S412(J,N)	OCTAL MULTIMODE BUFFERED LATCHES	30
	SN74S428(N)	CONTROLLERS AND BUS DRIVERS	35
	SN74S438(N)	FOR 8080A SYSTEMS	
SN54S482(J)	SN74S482(J,N)	4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS	41

- Universal Transceivers for Implementing System Bus Controllers
- Dual-Rank 4-Bit Transparent Latches Provide
  - Exchange of Data Between 2 Buses In One Clock Pulse
  - Bus-to-Bus Isolation
  - Rapid Data Transfer
  - Full Storage Capability
- Hysteresis at Data Inputs Enhances Noise Rejection
- Separate Output Control Inputs Provide Independent Enable/Disable for Either Bus Output
- 3-State Outputs Drive Bus Lines Directly

SN54S226 . . . J PACKAGE  
SN74S226 . . . J OR N PACKAGE



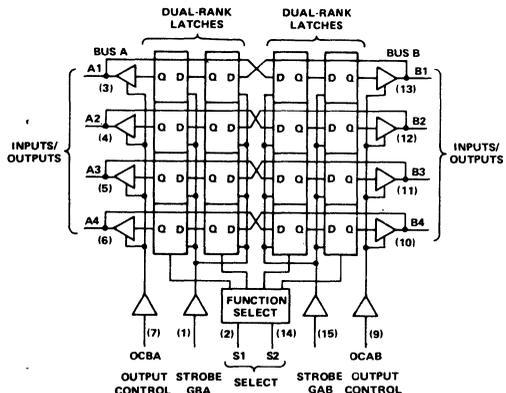
description

These high-performance Schottky TTL quadruple bus transceivers employ dual-rank bidirectional four-bit transparent latches and feature three-state outputs designed specifically for driving highly-capacitive or relatively low-impedance loads. The bus-management functions implemented and the high-impedance controls offered provide the designer with a controller/transceiver that interfaces and drives system bus-organized lines directly. They are particularly attractive for implementing:

- Bidirectional bus transceivers
- Data-bus controllers

The bus-management functions, under control of the function-select (S1, S2) inputs, provide complete data integrity for each of the four modes described in the function table. Directional transparency provides for routing data from or to either bus, and the dual store and dual readout capabilities can be used to perform the exchange of data between the two bus lines in the equivalent of a single clock pulse. Storage of data is accomplished by selecting the latch function, setting up the data, and taking the appropriate strobe input low. As long as the strobe is held low, the data is latched for the selected function. Further control is offered through the availability of independent output controls that can be used to enable or

functional block diagram



5

# TYPES SN54S226, SN74S226

## 4-BIT PARALLEL LATCHED BUS TRANSCEIVERS

REVISED AUGUST 1977

BUS-MANAGEMENT FUNCTION TABLE

OPERATION	S2	S1	LATCH FUNCTIONS
DRIVE BUS A	L	L	Pass Bus B Data to Bus A
DRIVE BUS B	H	L	Pass Bus A Data to Bus B
EXCHANGE	H	H	Store Bus A and Bus B Data
BUS A AND B	L	H	Readout Stored Data

OUTPUT-CONTROL FUNCTION TABLE

OCAB	OCBA	OUTPUT FUNCTION
L	X	Disable Bus B Outputs (Hi-Z)
H	X	Enable Bus B Outputs
X	L	Disable Bus A Outputs (Hi-Z)
X	H	Enable Bus A Outputs

disable the outputs as shown in the output-control function table, regardless of the latch function in process. Store operations can be performed with the outputs disabled to a high impedance (Hi-Z). In the Hi-Z state the inputs/outputs neither load nor drive the bus lines significantly. The p-n-p inputs feature typically 400 millivolts of hysteresis to enhance noise rejection.

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

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S226 (see Note 2)	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S226	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

2. An SN54S226 in the J package operating at temperatures above 113°C requires a heat-sink that provides a thermal resistance from case to free air, R<sub>θCA</sub>, of not more than 48°C/W.

# TYPES SN54S226, SN74S226

## 4-BIT PARALLEL LATCHED BUS TRANSCEIVERS

REVISED AUGUST 1977

### recommended operating conditions

	SN54S226			SN74S226			UNIT		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX			
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V		
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$			5.5			5.5	V		
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$			-6.5			-10.3	mA		
Data setup time, $t_{SU}$	Data (A or B)		0↓			0↓	ns		
	Select		0↓			0↓			
Data hold time, $t_H$	Data (A or B)		30↓			30↓	ns		
	Select		30↓			30↓			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$ (see Note 2)			-55			125	0	70	°C

↓The arrow indicates that the high-to-low transition of the enable input is used for reference.

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage			2			V	
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage					0.8	V	
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage		$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2	V	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	SN54S226	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V},$ $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	SN54S226	2.4	3.3	V	
		SN74S226		SN74S226	2.4	2.9		
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage		$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V},$ $V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 20 \text{ mA}$			0.5	V	
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V},$ $V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$			100	μA	
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V},$ $V_O = 0.5 \text{ V}$			-100	μA	
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$			1	mA	
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$			100	μA	
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$			-380	μA	
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current §		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$			-50	-180	mA
$I_{CC}$	Supply current		$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$ See Note 3			125	185	mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

NOTES: 2. An SN54S226 in the J package operating at temperatures above  $113^\circ \text{C}$  requires a heat-sink that provides a thermal resistance from case to free air,  $R_{\theta CA}$ , of not more than  $48^\circ \text{C/W}$ .

3.  $I_{CC}$  is measured with all inputs (and outputs) grounded.

5

# TYPES SN54S226, SN74S226

## 4-BIT PARALLEL LATCHED BUS TRANSCEIVERS

REVISED AUGUST 1977

switching characteristics,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{PLH}$	A or B	B or A	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 280\ \Omega$ ,	20	30	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				15	30		
$t_{PLH}$	Select	Any		25	37	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				19	30		
$t_{PLH}$	Strobe GBA or GAB	A or B		25	37	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				19	30		
$t_{PZH}$	Output Control OCBA or OCAB	A or B		12	20	ns	
$t_{PZL}$				12	20		
$t_{PHZ}$	Output Control OCBA or OCAB	A or B		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 280\ \Omega$ ,	10	15	ns
$t_{PLZ}$				10	15		

$t_{PLH}$   $\equiv$  propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output

$t_{PHL}$   $\equiv$  propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output

$t_{ZH}$   $\equiv$  output enable time to high level

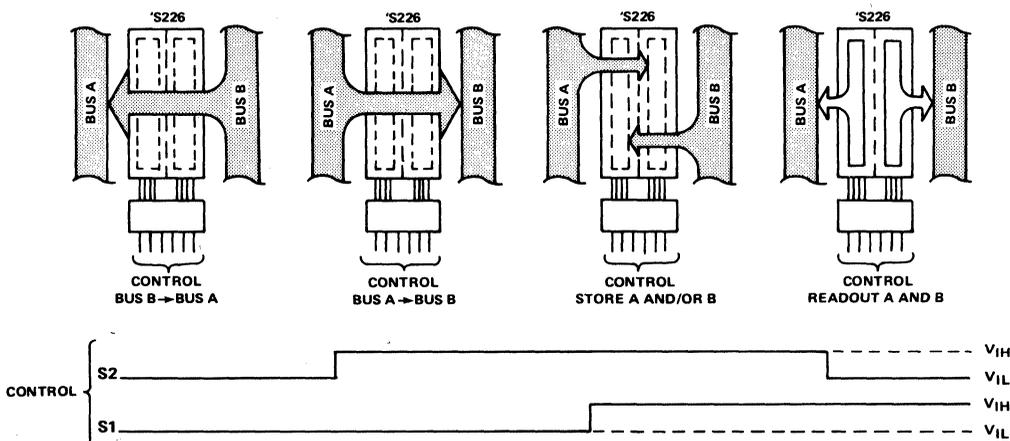
$t_{ZL}$   $\equiv$  output enable time to low level

$t_{HZ}$   $\equiv$  output disable time from high level

$t_{LZ}$   $\equiv$  output disable time from low level

### applications

The following examples demonstrate four fundamental bus-management functions that can be performed with the 'S226. Exchange of data on the two bus lines can be accomplished with a single high-to-low transition at S2 when S1 is high.



**SCHOTTKY** †  
**TTL**

**TYPES SN54S240, SN54S241, SN74S240, SN74S241**  
**OCTAL BUFFERS/LINE DRIVERS/LINE RECEIVERS**  
**WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS**

BULLETIN NO. DL-S 7512346, DECEMBER 1975

**features:**

- High-Performance Schottky TTL Line Drivers and/or Receivers in a High-Density 20-Pin Package
- 3-State Outputs Drive Bus Lines Directly
- P-N-P Inputs Reduce D-C Loading on Bus Lines
- Hysteresis at Inputs Improve Noise Margins
- 'S241 Can Be Interconnected With No External Components to Perform as Bi-directional Bus Transceiver

**typical characteristics:**

- Fan-Out: 

	<u>SN74S'</u>	<u>SN54S'</u>
$I_{OL}$ (Sink Current)	64 mA	48 mA
$I_{OH}$ (Source Current)	-15 mA	-12 mA
- Typical Propagation Delay Times:  
Data-to-Output:  
'S240 (Inverting) . . . 4.5 ns  
'S241 (Noninverting) . . . 6 ns
- Enable-to-Output . . . 9 ns

**description**

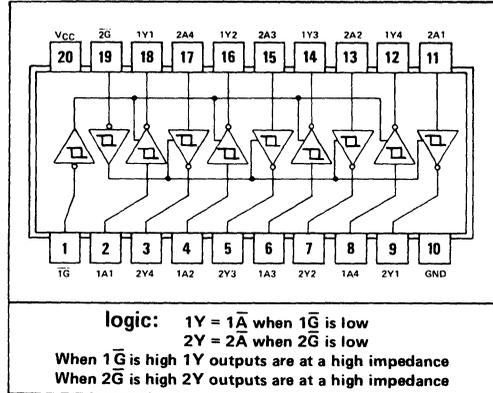
These buffers/line drivers are designed specifically to improve both the performance and p-c board density of 3-state buffers/drivers employed as memory-address drivers, clock drivers, and bus-oriented transmitters/receivers. Featuring 400 millivolts of hysteresis at each low-current p-n-p data-line input, they provide improved noise rejection and high-fan-out outputs to restore Schottky TTL levels completely, or the SN74S' versions can be used to drive terminated lines down to 133 Ω.

Typically, the 'S240 can replace the equivalent of six SN54S04, SN74S04 inverters or four SN54S130, SN74S140 line drivers at their rated drive capabilities with the added benefits of input hysteresis and 3-state outputs. The 'S241 offers the same complexity and drive capability but is designed for use in non-inverting applications.

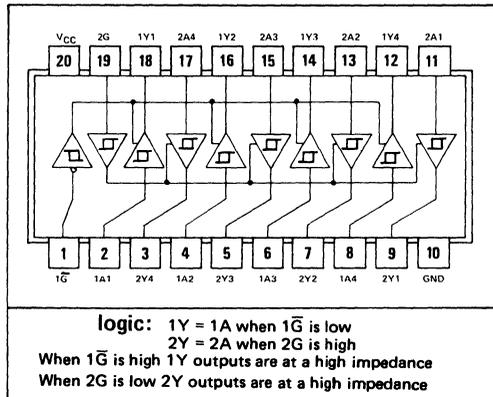
In bus-organized systems, the 'S241 can be connected with no external components to perform as a non-inverting input/output bus transceiver. With complementing enable inputs, the control function can be connected directly to both enable inputs while the two 4-line data paths can be connected (at adjacent pins) input-to-output on both sides to form the asynchronous transceiver/buffer.

Unused inputs must not be left open, or used inputs must not experience driving impedances of  $\geq 40$  kΩ.

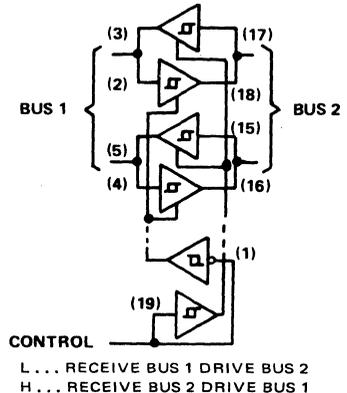
**SN54S240 . . . J PACKAGE**  
**SN74S240 . . . J OR N PACKAGE**  
**(TOP VIEW)**



**SN54S241 . . . J PACKAGE**  
**SN74S241 . . . J OR N PACKAGE**  
**(TOP VIEW)**



**'S241 BUS TRANSCEIVER**



**TENTATIVE DATA SHEET**

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED  
POST OFFICE BOX 5012 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

†Integrated Schottky-Barrier diode-clamped transistor is patented by Texas Instruments. U. S. Patent Number 3,463,975.

# TYPES SN54S240, SN54S241, SN74S240, SN74S241

## OCTAL BUFFERS/LINE DRIVERS/LINE RECEIVERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

### recommended operating conditions

PARAMETER	SN54S'			SN74S'			UNIT
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$			-12			-15	mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$			48			64	mA
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$ (see Note 2)	-55		125	0		70	°C

NOTES: 1. These voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

2. An SN54S241J operating at free-air temperature above 116°C requires a heat sink that provides a thermal resistance from case to free-air,  $R_{\theta CA}$ , of not more than 40°C/W.

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†	'S240		'S241		UNIT		
		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN		TYP‡	MAX
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage		2		2		V		
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage		0.8		0.8		V		
$V_{IK}$ Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2		V		
Hysteresis ( $V_{T+} - V_{T-}$ )	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	V		
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_{OH} = -3 \text{ mA}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	V		
	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}, V_{IL} = 0.5 \text{ V}$	2		2				
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$	0.55		0.55		V		
$I_{OZH}$ Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	50		50		μA		
$I_{OZL}$ Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied		-50		-50				
$I_I$ Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$	1		1		mA		
$I_{IH}$ High-level input current, any input	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_{IH} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	50		50		μA		
$I_{IL}$ Low-level input current	Any A	-400		-400		μA		
	Any G	-2		-2				
$I_{OS}$ Short-circuit output current¶	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-50	-225	-50	-225	mA		
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	Total, outputs high Total, outputs low Outputs at Hi-Z	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$ Outputs open	SN54S'	80	123	95	147	mA
			SN74S'	80	135	95	160	
			SN54S'	100	145	120	170	
			SN74S'	100	150	120	180	
			SN54S'	100	145	120	170	
			SN74S'	100	150	120	180	

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

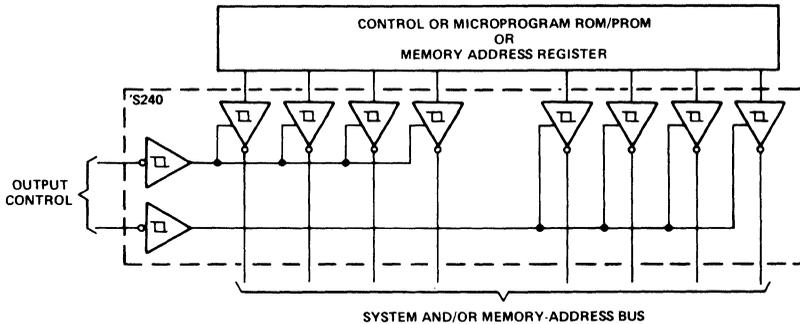
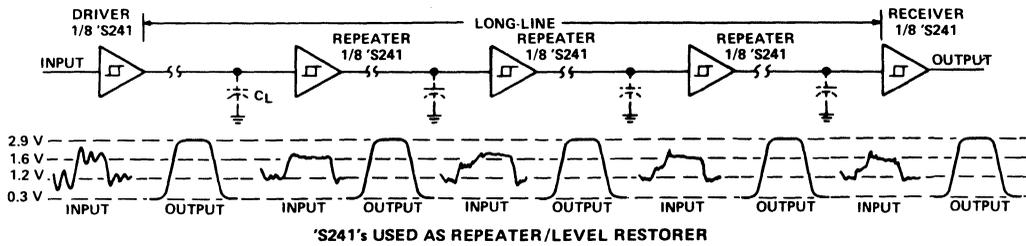
¶ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time, and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

### switching characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$

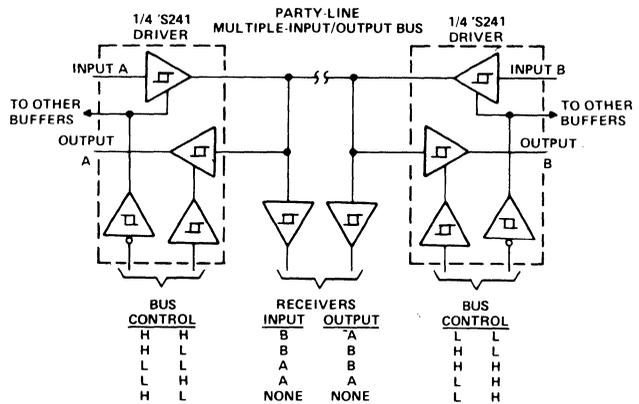
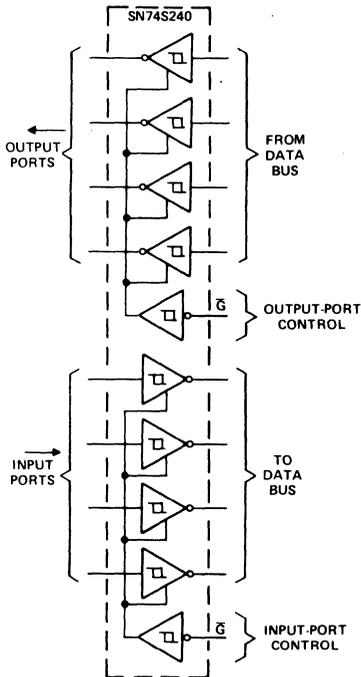
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	'S240			'S241			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$t_{PLH}$ Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, R_L = 90 \Omega,$ See Note 3	4.5		7	6		9	ns
$t_{PHL}$ Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output		4.5		7	6		9	ns
$t_{ZL}$ Output enable time to low level		10		15	10		15	ns
$t_{ZH}$ Output enable time to high level		6.5		10	8		12	ns
$t_{LZ}$ Output disable time from low level	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF}, R_L = 90 \Omega$	10		15	10		15	ns
$t_{HZ}$ Output disable time from high level		6		9	6		9	ns

# TYPES SN54S240, SN54S241, SN74S240, SN74S241

## OCTAL BUFFERS/LINE DRIVERS/LINE RECEIVERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS



**'S240 USED AS SYSTEM AND/OR MEMORY BUS DRIVER—4-BIT ORGANIZATION CAN BE APPLIED TO HANDLE BINARY OR BCD**



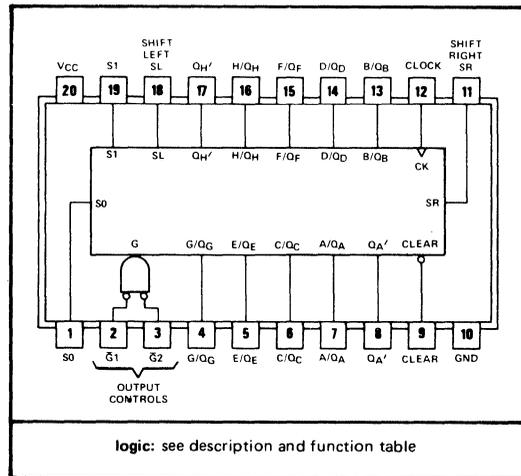
**PARTY-LINE BUS SYSTEM  
WITH MULTIPLE INPUTS, OUTPUTS, AND RECEIVERS**

**NOTE 4:** Unused inputs must not be left open, or used inputs must not experience driving impedances of  $\geq 40$  k $\Omega$ .

... ..

- Multiplexed Inputs/Outputs Provide Improved Bit Density
- Four Modes of Operation:
  - Hold (Store)            Shift Left
  - Shift Right            Load Data
- Operates with Outputs Enabled or at High Z
- 3-State Outputs Drive Bus Lines Directly
- Can be cascaded for N-Bit Word Lengths
- Applications:
  - Stacked or Push-Down Registers,
  - Buffer Storage, and
  - Accumulator Registers

SN54S299 . . . J PACKAGE  
SN74S299 . . . J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



logic: see description and function table

**description**

These Schottky TTL eight-bit universal registers feature multiplexed inputs/outputs to achieve full eight bit data handling in a single 20-pin package. Two function-select inputs and two output-control inputs can be used to choose the modes of operation listed in the function table.

Synchronous parallel loading is accomplished by taking both function-select lines, S0 and S1, high. This places the three-state outputs in a high-impedance state, which permits data that is applied on the input/output lines to be clocked into the register. Reading out of the register can be accomplished while the outputs are enabled in any mode. A direct overriding input is provided to clear the register whether the outputs are enabled or off.

**FUNCTION TABLE**

MODE	INPUTS						INPUTS/OUTPUTS								OUTPUTS			
	CLEAR	FUNCTION SELECT		OUTPUT CONTROL		CLOCK	SERIAL		A/QA	B/QB	C/QC	D/QD	E/QE	F/QF	G/QG	H/QH	QA'	QH'
		S1	S0	G1†	G2†		SL	SR										
Clear	L	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	L	L	H	L	L	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hold	H	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	QA0	QB0	QC0	QD0	QE0	QF0	QG0	QH0	QA0	QH0
	H	X	X	L	L	L	X	X	QA0	QB0	QC0	QD0	QE0	QF0	QG0	QH0	QA0	QH0
Shift Right	H	L	H	L	L	↑	X	H	H	QAn	QBn	QCn	QDn	QEn	QFn	QGn	H	QGn
	H	L	H	L	L	↑	X	L	L	QAh	QBn	QCn	QDn	QEn	QFn	QGn	L	QGn
Shift Left	H	H	L	L	L	↑	H	X	QBn	QCn	QDn	QEn	QFn	QGn	QHn	H	QBn	H
	H	H	L	L	L	↑	L	X	QBn	QCn	QDn	QEn	QFn	QGn	QHn	L	QBn	L
Load	H	H	H	X	X	↑	X	X	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	h

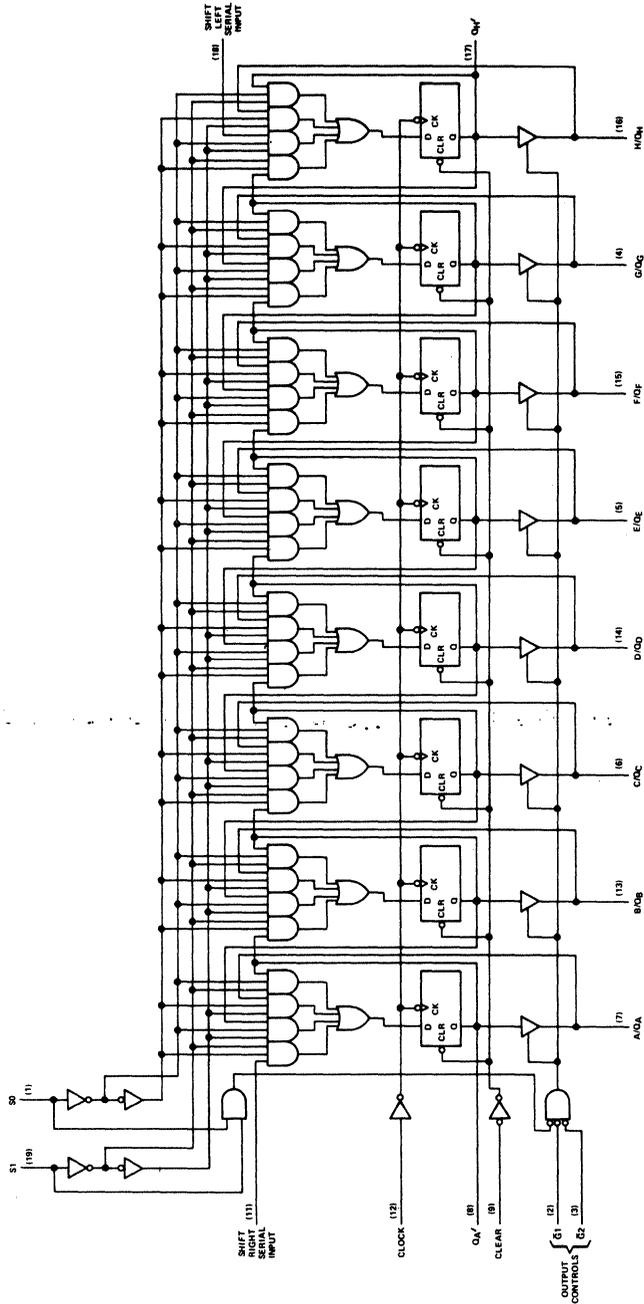
†When one or both output controls are high the eight input/output terminals are disabled to the high-impedance state; however, sequential operation or clearing of the register is not affected.

a . . . h = level of the steady-state input at inputs A through H, respectively. These data are loaded into the flipflops while the flip-flop outputs are isolated from the input/output terminals.

# TYPES SN54S299, SN74S299

## 8-BIT UNIVERSAL SHIFT/STORAGE REGISTERS

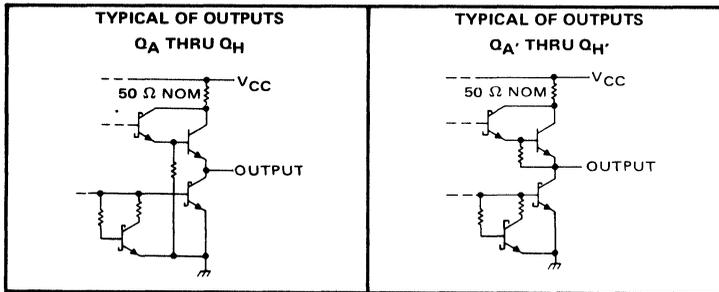
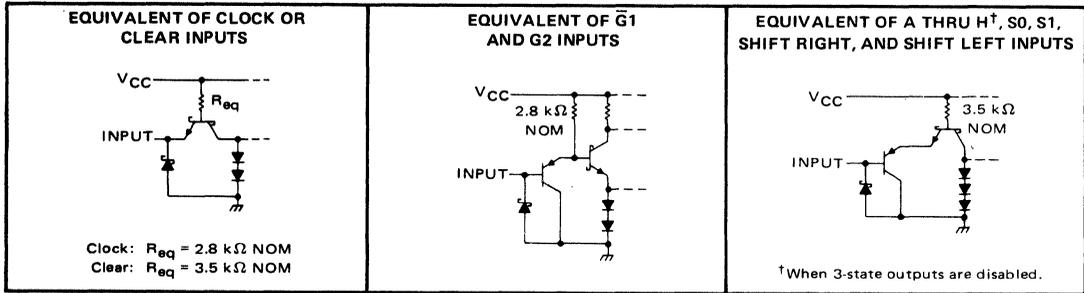
functional block diagram



# TYPES SN54S299, SN74S299

## 8-BIT UNIVERSAL SHIFT/STORAGE REGISTERS

### schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input Voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S299 (see Note 2)	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S299	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to 150°C

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

### recommended operating conditions

		SN54S299			SN74S299			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	$Q_A$ thru $Q_H$	-2			-6.5			mA
	$Q_A'$ or $Q_H'$	-0.5			-0.5			
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	$Q_A$ thru $Q_H$	20			20			mA
	$Q_A'$ or $Q_H'$	6			6			
Clock frequency, $f_{clock}$		0		50	0		50	MHz
Width of clock pulse, $t_w(\text{clock})$	Clock high	10			10			ns
	Clock low	10			10			
Width of clear pulse, $t_w(\text{clear})$	Clear low	10			10			ns
	Select	15 $\uparrow$			15 $\uparrow$			
Setup time, $t_{su}$	High-level data $\diamond$	7 $\uparrow$			7 $\uparrow$			ns
	Low-level data $\diamond$	5 $\uparrow$			5 $\uparrow$			
	Clear inactive-state	10 $\uparrow$			10 $\uparrow$			
Hold time, $t_h$	Select	5 $\uparrow$			5 $\uparrow$			ns
	Data $\diamond$	5 $\uparrow$			5 $\uparrow$			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		-55		125	0		70	°C

$\diamond$ Data includes the two serial inputs and the eight input/output data lines.

# TYPES SN54S299, SN74S299

## 8-BIT UNIVERSAL SHIFT/STORAGE REGISTERS

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage				0.8	V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA			-1.2	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,	2.4	3.2	V
		Q <sub>A</sub> ' or Q <sub>H</sub> '	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX	2.7	3.4	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = MAX			0.5	V
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V			100	μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current low-level voltage applied	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V			-250	μA
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V			1	mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	A thru H, S0, S1	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V		100	μA
		Any other			50	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	Clock or clear	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V		-2	mA
		Any other			-250	
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current§	Q <sub>A</sub> thru A <sub>H</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX		-40	mA
		Q <sub>A</sub> ' or Q <sub>H</sub> '			-100	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX		140	225	mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit test should not exceed one second.

switching characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER¶	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>max</sub>			See Note 2	50	70		MHz
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Clock	Q <sub>A</sub> ' or Q <sub>H</sub> '	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 1 KΩ, See Note 2		12	20	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>					13	20	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Clear	Q <sub>A</sub> ' or Q <sub>H</sub> '	C <sub>L</sub> = 45 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note 2		14	21	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>					15	21	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Clock	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 45 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note 2		15	21	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>					16	24	
t <sub>PZH</sub>	G <sub>1</sub> , G <sub>2</sub>	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note 2		10	18	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>					12	18	
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	G <sub>1</sub> , G <sub>2</sub>	Q <sub>A</sub> thru Q <sub>H</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note 2		7	12	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>					7	12	

¶ f<sub>max</sub> ≡ maximum clock frequency

t<sub>PLH</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output

t<sub>PHL</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output

t<sub>PZH</sub> ≡ output enable time to high level

t<sub>PZL</sub> ≡ output enable time to low level

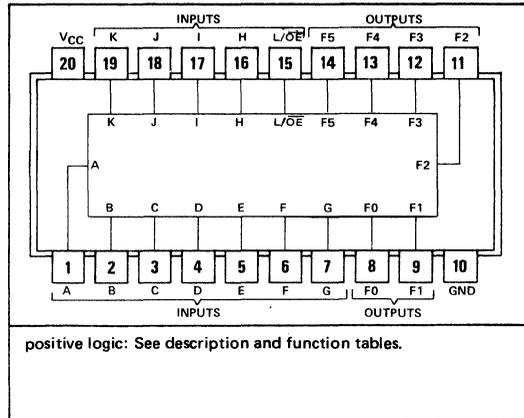
t<sub>PHZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from high level

t<sub>PLZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from low level

NOTE 2: For testing f<sub>max</sub>, all outputs are loaded simultaneously, each with C<sub>L</sub> and R<sub>L</sub> as specified for the propagation times.

- **Field-Programmable Logic Array Organized 12-Inputs/50-Product Terms/6-Outputs**
- **Programmable Options Include:**
  - Active High or Low Inputs/Outputs
  - Choice of Dedicated Enable Input or Automatic Enable by True Product Terms
- **Number of Inputs, Outputs, and Product Terms are Expandable**
- **High Density 20-Pin Package**
- **Full Schottky Clamping for High-Performance:**
  - 30 ns Typical Data Delay Time
  - 20 ns Typical Enable Time
- **Reliable TI-W Fuse Links for Fast, Low-Voltage Programming**
- **Choice of 3-State ('S330) or 2.5 kΩ Passive-Pull-up ('S331) Outputs**

SN74S330, SN74S331 . . . J OR N PACKAGE



**description**

These high-performance, Schottky-clamped 12-input, 6-output logic arrays can be field programmed to provide 50 product terms derived from the 12 inputs and sum the 50 products onto 6-output lines. They feature a programmable option which permits the FPLA outputs to be automatically enabled by a true product term or, to dedicate during programming, input (L/OE) to serve as an output enable (OE). Either option makes the FPLA expandable with respect to product terms. Other options permit use of both dedicated or automatic enable or no disable.

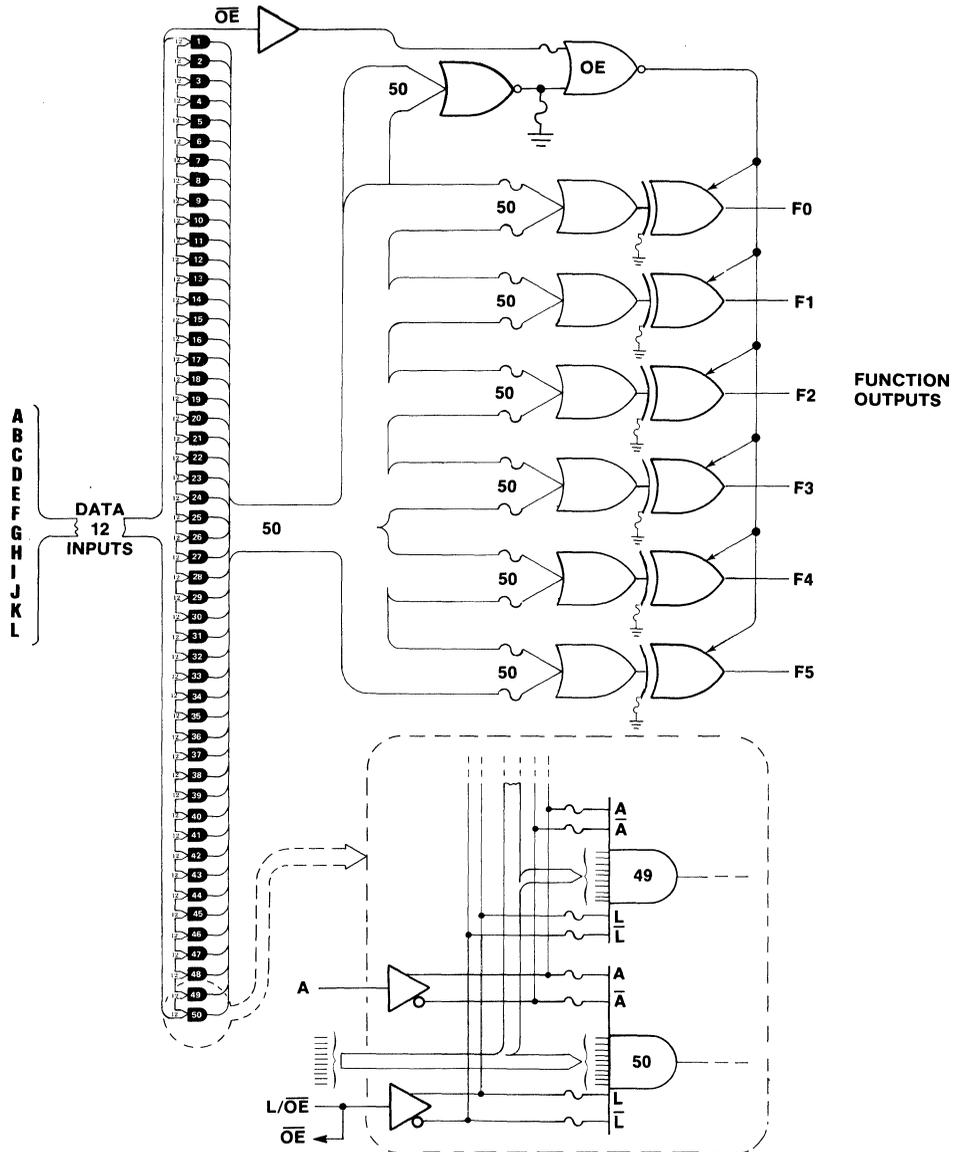
For every product term, 12 input variables can be programmed as high or low. Logic flexibility is further enhanced by the feature that the six outputs can be programmed individually to be active high or low.

The 'S330 is implemented with bus-driving 3-state outputs and can be connected directly to similar outputs in a bus-organized system. The 'S331 is implemented with a 2.5 kΩ passive pull-up resistor on each output meaning that:

- a. The output can be combined with other similar or open-collector outputs to perform the logical wire-AND or a simple enable/disable function.
- b. The 'S331 outputs are also rated at  $V_{OH} = 3.7$  minimum for direct interface with MOS input thresholds.

The TI-W fuse links, used in the 'S330/'S331, feature the same low-voltage programming characteristics and proven reliability which Texas Instruments PROM's have demonstrated over a number of years.

**TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331**  
**EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM**  
**FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS**



WHERE:

$F_i = F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, \text{ or } F_5$

$(ABC \dots L)_i = 12 \text{ PROGRAMMABLE INPUTS (H = TRUE OR L = TRUE) FOR EACH OF 50 PRODUCT TERMS}$

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331 EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range	$0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

recommended operating conditions

		SN74S330, SN74S331			UNIT
		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	'S330 (T-S)	-6.5			mA
	'S331 (2.5 k $\Omega$ Pullup)	-0.25			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0	70		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS <sup>†</sup>		SN74S330, SN74S331			UNIT	
				MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX		
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage			2			V	
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage			0.8			V	
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$		-1.2			V	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	'S330	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	$I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.4	3.1	V	
		'S331		$I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	3.7	4.4		
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		0.5			V	
$I_{OZH}$	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	'S330	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	$V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$	50			$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{off}$		'S331		$V_O = V_{CC}$	150			
$I_{OZL}$	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	'S330	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_O = 0.5 \text{ V}$	-50			$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$		1			mA	
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$		50			$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 0.5 \text{ V}$		-0.25			mA	
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current <sup>§</sup>	'S330	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-30			mA	
		'S331		-1.4				
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	'S330	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX},$ See Note 2	110			mA	
		'S331		122				

<sup>†</sup>For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

<sup>‡</sup>All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not more than one output of the 'S330 should be shorted at a time.

NOTE 2:  $I_{CC}$  is measured with all outputs open and all inputs grounded.

5

switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS		'S330			'S331			UNIT
	'S330	'S331			'S330	'S331	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$t_{PLH}$	$t_{PLH}$	Any data input	Any output	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 2, Section 4, page 13	$R_{L1} = 300\Omega,$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 1, Section 4, page 13	35	60		35	60		ns	
$t_{PHL}$	$t_{PHL}$					35	60		35	60			
$t_{ZL}$	$t_{PHL}$	$\overline{OE}$	Any output	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 2, Section 4, page 13	$R_{L1} = 300\Omega,$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 1, Section 4, page 13	20	35		20	35		ns	
$t_{ZH}$	$t_{PHL}$					20	35		20	35			
$t_{HZ}$		AE or $\overline{OE}$	Any output	$C_L = 5 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 2, Section 4, page 13	$R_{L1} = 300\Omega,$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 1, Section 4, page 13	15	30					ns	
$t_{LZ}$	$t_{PLH}$					15	30		15	30			
$t_{ZL}$	$t_{PHL}$	Any data input (AE)	Any output	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 2, Section 4, page 13	$R_{L1} = 300\Omega,$ $C_L = 30 \text{ pF},$ See Figure 1, Section 4, page 13	40	70					ns	
$t_{ZH}$	$t_{PHL}$					40	70		40	70			

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331

## EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM

### FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

#### programming the FPLA

The 'S330 and 'S331 are fabricated to include reliable low-voltage programmable Ti-W fuse links which have identical fusing characteristics with those used for most of TI's PROM's; however, the AND-OR combinational logic performed by an FPLA requires that sequential programming be employed which establishes the AND term including the data/enable  $L/\overline{OE}$  input before the OR term. Programming the automatic enable feature active and the data/enable input ( $L/\overline{OE}$ ) can be accomplished before or after the AND and OR matrices are established. Programming the true low level of the outputs should be performed last.

#### recommended conditions for programming

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	4.75	5	5.75	V
Program pulse voltage, $V_{(pr)}$ (see Note 1)	10	10.5	11 <sup>†</sup>	V
Program pulse rise time	100			ns
Input voltage (see Note 1)	High level, $V_{IH}$	2.4		V
	Low level, $V_{IL}$	0	0.5	
Voltage applied to output for OR programming, $V_{O(pr)}$ (see Figure 4)	0	0.25	0.3	V
Duration of programming pulse Y (see Figures 1, 3, 4, and Note 2)	98	100	10 <sup>3</sup>	$\mu$ s
Programming duty cycle	25		35	%
Free-air temperature	0	55		$^{\circ}$ C

<sup>†</sup> Absolute maximum ratings.

- NOTES: 1. Voltage values are with respect to the GND terminal.  
2. Programming is guaranteed if the pulse applied is 98  $\mu$ s in duration.

TABLE I — ADDRESSES FOR PROGRAMMING ENABLES AND OUTPUT LEVELS

ADDRESS APPLIED TO OUTPUTS						PRODUCT TERM ADDRESSED	PROGRAMS
F <sub>5</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>0</sub>		
H	H	L	L	H	L	50 <sub>2</sub>	Output F <sub>5</sub> true low Output F <sub>4</sub> true low Output F <sub>3</sub> true low Output F <sub>2</sub> true low Output F <sub>1</sub> true low Output F <sub>0</sub> true low L/ $\overline{OE}$ = L input Automatic output enable active
H	H	L	L	H	H	51 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	L	H	L	L	52 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	L	H	L	H	53 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	L	H	H	L	54 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	L	H	H	H	55 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	H	L	L	L	56 <sub>2</sub>	
H	H	H	L	L	H	57 <sub>2</sub>	

TABLE II — OUTPUT ENABLE OPTIONS

TERM FUSED	PROGRAMS
Neither 56 <sub>2</sub> nor 57 <sub>2</sub>	"L/ $\overline{OE}$ " as " $\overline{OE}$ " (L Must be Programmed "don't care")
56 <sub>2</sub> (See Note 3)	Outputs to be Continously Enabled (L/ $\overline{OE}$ as L input)
57 <sub>2</sub>	L/ $\overline{OE}$ as $\overline{OE}$ and Automatic Enable (AE) Active ( $F_i = \overline{OE} \bullet AE$ , Where: AE = True Product Term Addressed)
56 <sub>2</sub> and 57 <sub>2</sub> (See Note 3)	Automatic Enable (AE) Active ( $F_i = AE$ )

NOTE 3: If the L/ $\overline{OE}$  input is not used as an enable input, programming the fuse at address 56<sub>2</sub> will cause the outputs to be continuously enabled. This function can be used to simplify verification during programming even if address 57<sub>2</sub> is fused subsequently to activate the automatic enable.

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331 EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

## programming the automatic enable (AE) to be active

The 'S330 and 'S331 are supplied with a fuse link disabling the automatic enable circuit. When a true product term is not present at the inputs this circuit is designed to automatically disable the six outputs [high-impedance (Z) for 'S330, high (H) for 'S331]. Fusing one link (See Table I) activates the automatic enabling circuit resulting in the six outputs being enabled for any true input term.

The fuse is programmed by addressing term 57<sub>2</sub> and fusing in accordance with the step-by-step procedure. See Table II above for options available.

## programming the L/ $\overline{OE}$ input

The L/ $\overline{OE}$  input must be programmed either to function as a dedicated enable or to function as the 12th data input.

If it is to become the 12th data input a single fuse, at term 56<sub>2</sub> (see Table 1), should be programmed in accordance with steps 1 through 5 below; then, input L is programmed logically into each AND/AND product term.

If input L/ $\overline{OE}$  is to function as an output enable, term 56<sub>2</sub> is not fused: however, both AND/ $\overline{AND}$  fuse links at each of the 50 product term addresses must be fused as outlined in the step-by-step procedures for the AND matrix creating a "don't care" for input L. This causes the input to become an overriding output disable for the package. See Table II for other output enable options.

## step-by-step programming procedure for enable options and output polarity

1. Apply steady-state supply voltage ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ) and disable the outputs by applying 10.5 volts to the 12 data inputs. See Figure 1.
2. For output polarity, verify that the fuse link needs to be programmed. If not, proceed to the next term.
3. Only one fuse link is programmed at a time. Address the term to be programmed by applying  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  to the outputs in accordance with Table 1 and recommended conditions for programming.
4. Step  $V_{CC}$  to 10.5 V nominal. Maximum supply current required during programming is 750 mA.
5. After the Y pulse time is reached,  $V_{CC}$  should be stepped down to 5 V.
6. The data inputs may be taken to logic levels (to permit output polarity verification) 1  $\mu\text{s}$  or more after  $V_{CC}$  reaches its steady-state value of 5 V.
7. At a Y pulse duty cycle of 35% or less, repeat steps 1 through 6 for each function to be programmed.

NOTE 4:  $V_{CC}$  should be removed between program-pulses to reduce dissipation and chip temperatures. See Figure 1.

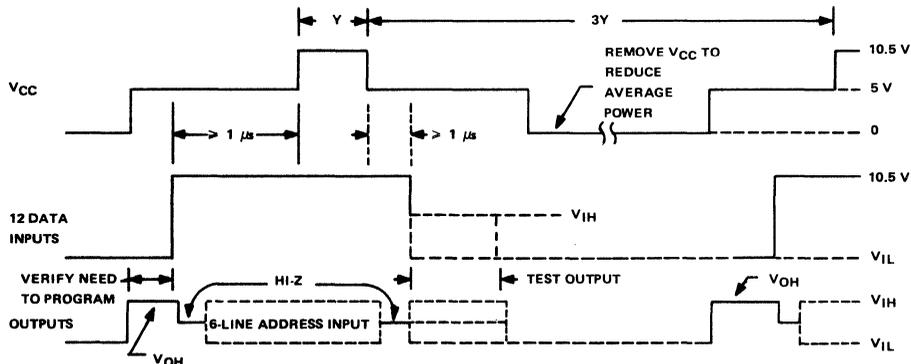


FIGURE 1 – OUTPUTS AND ENABLES PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331

## EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM

### FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

#### programming the true/false logic level of the outputs

The FPLA is supplied with internal conditions established such that when a programmed AND or  $\overline{\text{AND}}$  input term is true the associated function output ( $F_i$ ) will be at a high logic level voltage,  $V_{OH}$ .

After programming the enables, product terms, and OR matrix, the outputs can be programmed to provide a low logic level voltage ( $V_{OL}$ ) output. This is accomplished by using AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  terms 50 through 55 shown in Table I and fusing the desired outputs using the step-by-step procedure.

Programming can be verified by applying  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$  and the input conditions which correspond to each term programmed to result in an active low-level output, measuring  $V_{OL} \leq 0.5 \text{ V}$  at the programmed outputs.

#### programming the AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$ product terms

Each of the 50 product terms are capable of being programmed to decode a 12-wide term consisting of any combination of active (true) high, active (true) low, or don't care (H or L) input conditions at each of the 12 lines. This capability is implemented by providing AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  decode input gates each having a pair of associated fusible links which can be programmed to inactivate the unused decode level. Both decode levels can be removed resulting in a "don't care" input. The equivalent logic diagram showing the fusible links is shown in Figure 2.

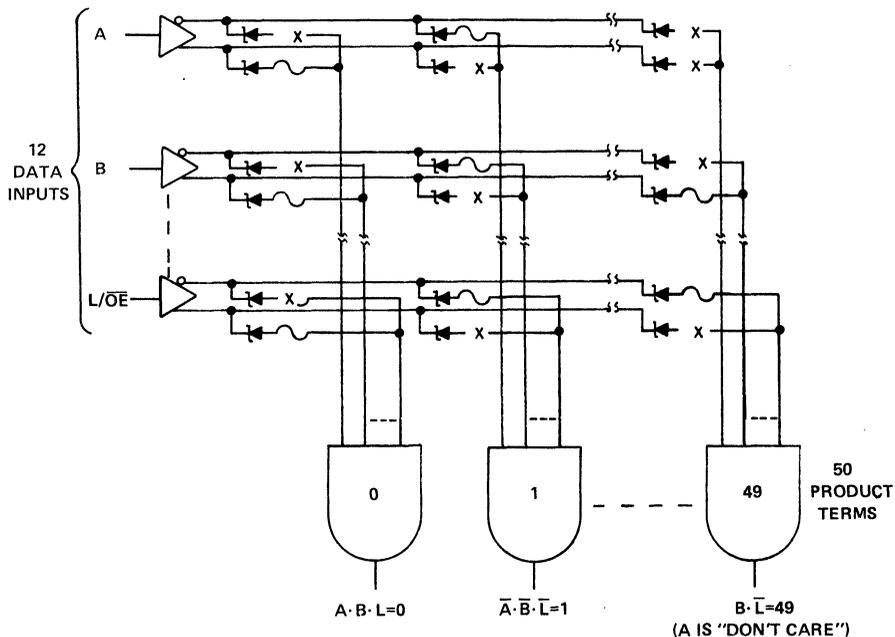


FIGURE 2 – EQUIVALENT LOGIC DIAGRAM OF FPLA PRODUCT TERMS

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331 EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

A particular pattern is assumed to have been programmed into the AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  fuse matrix with fused links opened at the locations marked with an "X". The resultant product terms are enumerated for the outputs of each product-term AND gate.

Product terms programmed into the AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  matrix will be used to select the term for programming the OR (summing) matrix. Redundant product terms will select two sum terms in the OR matrix, and overlapping product terms may select two or more sum terms. Reliable programming can be accomplished if redundant product terms are avoided and overlapping product terms are made unique within the FPLA for programming.

Redundant product terms are defined as being absolutely equal; i.e.,  $\overline{ABCDEF} \equiv \overline{ABCDEF}$ . Use of apparently redundant terms is possible if the term does not use all inputs as the remaining inputs can be utilized to create FPLA unique terms for programming purposes by expansion:

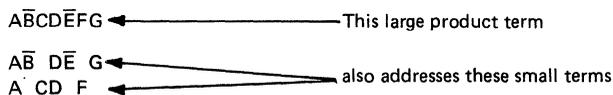
Example:

$$\overline{ABCDEF}GH \neq \overline{ABCDEF}G\overline{H}$$

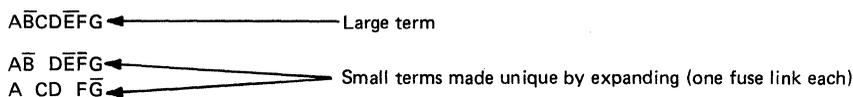
After programming the entire OR matrix, the product terms can be readdressed and expanded inputs can be programmed "don't care".

Overlapping terms are defined as two or more product terms in which the lesser product term can be addressed as a result of the application of a larger product term.

Examples:



The small terms can be made FPLA unique for programming by simply expanding to non-redundant inputs.



After programming the entire OR matrix, the product terms can be shortened by readdressing the expanded terms and programming the added inputs to a "don't care". The AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  matrix is programmed one fuse at a time by addressing the term in accordance with Table III and fusing the input while applying the logic level desired to be active. See Figure 3.

TABLE III – ADDRESSES FOR PROGRAMMING PRODUCT TERMS

ADDRESS APPLIED TO OUTPUTS						PRODUCT TERM ADDRESSED
F <sub>5</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>0</sub>	
L	L	L	L	L	L	0
L	L	L	L	L	H	1
L	L	L	L	H	L	2
L	L	L	L	H	H	3
						.
						.
H	H	L	L	L	L	48
H	H	L	L	L	H	49

# TYPES: SN74S330, SN74S331

## EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM

### FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

#### step-by-step programming procedure for AND matrix

Programming efficiency may be enhanced by programming the OR matrix upon completion of the 12-wide AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  term associated with it; or, the entire AND/ $\overline{\text{AND}}$  term matrix can be programmed for all 50 product terms before programming the summing matrix.

1. Apply steady-state supply ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ) and disable the outputs by applying 10.5 volts to the 11 data inputs not being programmed. See Figure 3.
2. Only one fuse link is programmed at a time. Address the term to be programmed by applying  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  to the outputs in accordance with Table II.
3. Apply the logic level to be true at the input to be programmed.
4. Step  $V_{CC}$  to 10.5 V nominal. Maximum supply current required during programming is 750 mA.
5. After the Y pulse time is reached,  $V_{CC}$  should be stepped down to 5 V. See notes 6 and 7.
6. The data inputs may be taken to logic levels (to permit product term verification) 1  $\mu\text{s}$  or more after  $V_{CC}$  reaches its steady-state value of 5 V.
7. At a Y pulse duty cycle of 35% or less, repeat steps 1 through 6 for each input to be programmed.

- NOTES:
5.  $V_{CC}$  should be removed between program pulses to reduce dissipation and chip temperatures. See Figure 3.
  6. If the input just programmed is to be a "don't care" and is not being used to expand the product term repeat steps 3 and 4 with the opposite logic level applied to the input. Before changing the product term address, program all inputs (A through L/OE for this product term including all "don't cares").
  7. If input L/OE is to be used as a dedicated package enable it must be programmed as a "don't care" by fusing both links at each of the 50 product term locations.

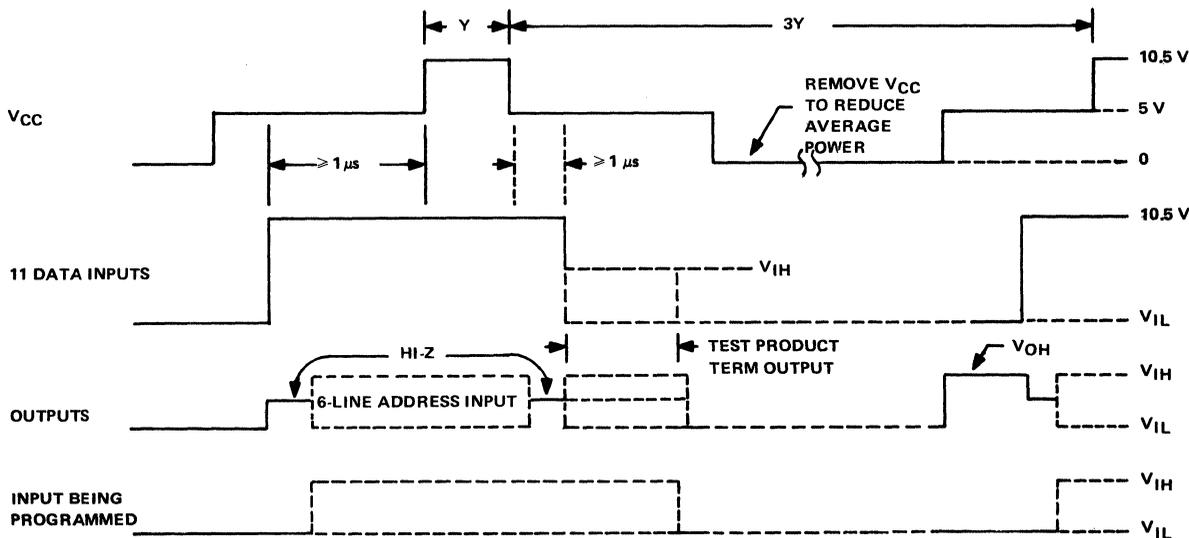


FIGURE 3 – AND MATRIX PRODUCT TERM PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331 EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

## step-by-step programming procedure for OR matrix

Programming the OR matrix consists of fusing (one at a time) those outputs ( $F_0$  through  $F_5$ ) which are desired to be false in the addressed product term. The procedure is:

1. Apply steady-state supply voltage ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ) and apply the unique product term. See Figure 4.
2. Verify that the fuse link needs to be programmed. If not, proceed to the next fuse link.
3. Only one fuse link is programmed at a time. Enable the output to be programmed by applying  $V_{O(pr)}$  to the first output to be false in the product term.
4. Step  $V_{CC}$  to 10.5 V nominal. Maximum supply current required during programming is 750 mA.
5. After the Y pulse time is reached,  $V_{CC}$  should be stepped down to 5 V.
6. Verification can occur 1  $\mu\text{s}$  or more after  $V_{CC}$  reaches its steady-state value of 5 V.
7. At a Y pulse duty cycle of 35% or less repeat steps 1 through 6 for each output to be programmed false for the active product term. Repeat for all product terms. Then program active-low outputs.

- NOTES: 8.  $V_{CC}$  should be removed between program pulses to reduce dissipation and chip temperatures. See Figure 1.  
9. If product terms were expanded to make them unique for programming purposes the product terms can be addressed and the added inputs can be removed by programming them to a "don't care" (fuse the remaining links).

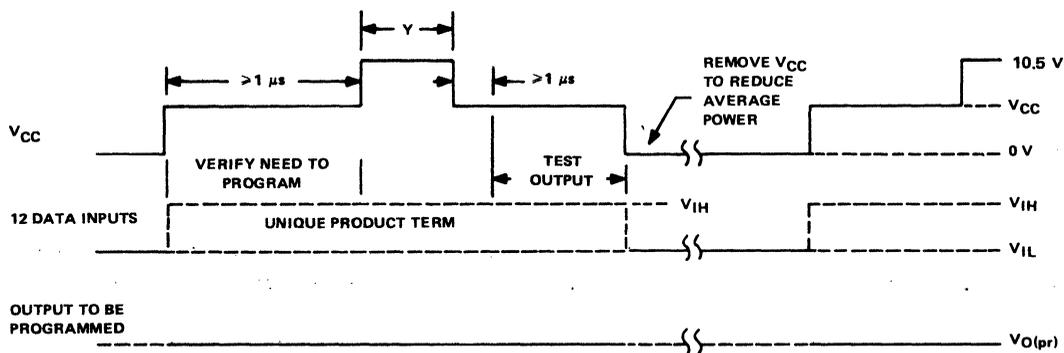


FIGURE 4 — OR TERM PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE

TYPES , SN74S330, SN74S331  
 12-INPUT/6-OUTPUT EXPANDABLE FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

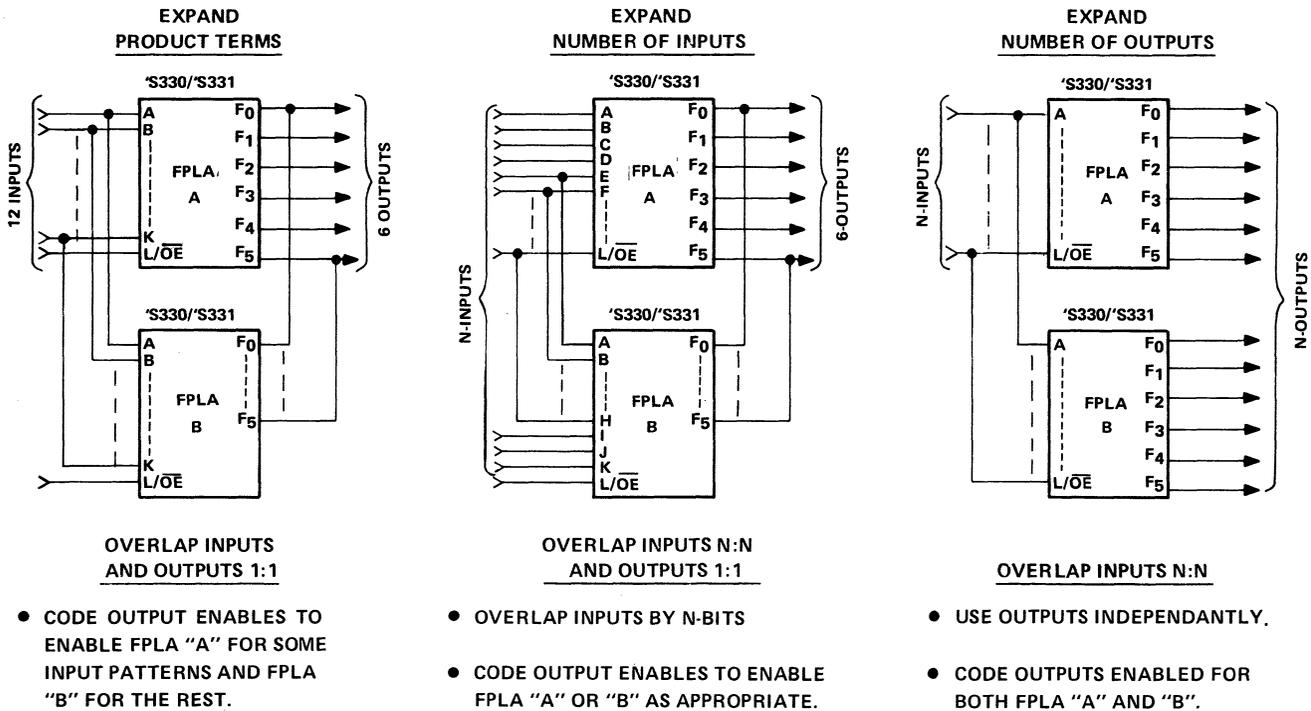


FIGURE 5 – EXPANDING THE 'S330, 'S331 FPLA

# TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331 EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

## APPLICATIONS

The FPLA is efficiently suited for generating the sum of product terms which are normally required to implement:

- Memory mapping/supplemental functions
- Random logic or function generators
- Sequential controllers
- Status decoders or result interpreters
- Priority encoders

In addition, the FPLA introduces an alternative approach to the implementation of some code converters, pattern generators, and look-up tables which have commonly utilized PROMs and/or ROMs.

## MEMORY CONTROL/SUPPLEMENTAL FUNCTIONS

The FPLA is ideally suited for implementing a wide variety of functions with respect to the control and/or supplementing of system memory capabilities. Some are:

- Memory mapping
- Microprogram control
- Memory patch
- PROM extension

The wide input capability of the 'S330/'S331 FPLA makes it ideal for decoding either a current memory address or a variety of status lines and generate a unique system control function.

## MEMORY MAPPING/MICROPROGRAM CONTROL (See Figure 6)

These similar control functions utilize FPLAs which decode the assigned (mapped) addresses to accomplish system memory management; and/or, the FPLAs decode the current system address/status and implement the hardwired jump, branch-to-subroutine, or starting address in the microprogram control memory.

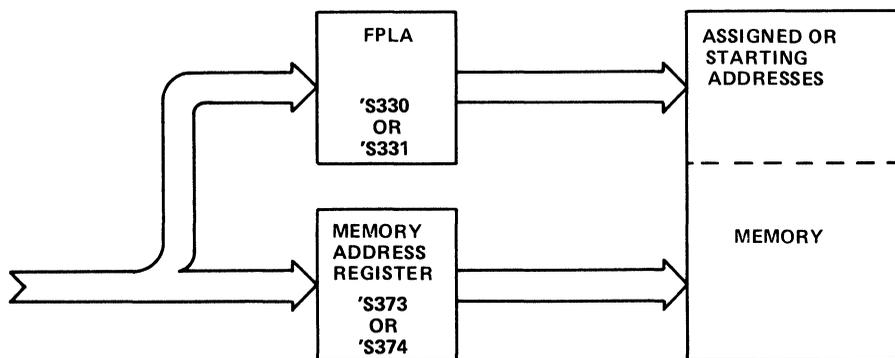


FIGURE 6 – MEMORY MAPPING/MICROPROGRAM CONTROL

**ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS (SHEET 1 OF 2)**

**TO BE COMPLETED BY REQUESTOR**

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 POSTAL ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER CONTACT (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE: (Area Code) \_\_\_\_\_ (No.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PRINT OR I.D. NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER PART NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SYMBOLIZE AS PART NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

**TO BE COMPLETED BY TI**

SPECIAL DEVICE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SALES ORDER NO.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONTACT (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_  
 LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE EXT.: \_\_\_\_\_

- ENABLE/DISABLE OPTION:** (Check one)
- AUTOMATIC ENABLE (A/E)
  - DEDICATED L/ $\overline{OE}$  ( $\overline{OE}$ ) (Pin 15)
  - NONE
  - (Outputs enabled)
  - $F_i = AE \bullet \overline{OE}$

- CERAMIC  SN74S330J  
 DIP  SN74S331J
- PLASTIC  SN74S330N  
 DIP  SN74S331N

**OUTPUT ACTIVE LEVEL DATA**  
 Check one for each output

OUTPUT	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
H $\geq 2.4V$	<input type="checkbox"/>					
L $\leq 0.5V$	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**PRODUCT TERM INPUT. FILL IN ALL TERM NUMBERS FOR ALL INPUTS USING:**  
 H = Active high, L = Active low, X = Irrelevant. Leave unused product terms blank.

**SUMMING DATA:** Fill in using:  
 A = Active for each output summed in a used product term. B = Inactive or not summed.

PROD. TERM NO.	PRODUCT TERM INPUT VOLTAGE LEVELS												SUMMING DATA					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L/ $\overline{OE}$	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
	PIN 1	PIN 2	PIN 3	PIN 4	PIN 5	PIN 6	PIN 7	PIN 16	PIN 17	PIN 18	PIN 19	PIN 15	PIN 8	PIN 9	PIN 11	PIN 12	PIN 13	PIN 14
0																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		

**TYPES SN74S330, SN74S331**  
**EXPANDABLE 12-INPUT, 50-TERM**  
**FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS**

**ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 2)**

PROD. TERM NO.	PRODUCT TERM INPUT VOLTAGE LEVELS											SUMMING DATA						
	A PIN 1	B PIN 2	C PIN 3	D PIN 4	E PIN 5	F PIN 6	G PIN 7	H PIN 16	I PIN 17	J PIN 18	K PIN 19	L/OE PIN 15	F0 PIN 8	F1 PIN 9	F2 PIN 11	F3 PIN 12	F4 PIN 13	F5 PIN 14
15																		
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**TYPES SN54S373, SN54S374, SN74S373, SN74S374**  
**OCTAL D-TYPE TRANSPARENT LATCHES AND**  
**EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS**

BULLETIN NO. DL S 7512350, OCTOBER 1975

- Choice of 8 Latches or 8 D-Type Flip-Flops In a Single Package
- 3-State Bus-Driving Outputs
- Full Parallel-Access for Loading and Reloading
- Buffered Control Inputs
- Clock/Enable Input has Hysteresis to Improve Noise Rejection
- P-N-P Inputs Reduce D-C Loading on Data Lines
- Operates with outputs Enabled or at High Z

SN74S373

OUTPUT CONTROL	ENABLE G	D	OUTPUT
L	H	H	H
L	H	L	L
L	L	X	Q <sub>0</sub>
H	X	X	Hi-Z

SN74S374

OUTPUT CONTROL	CLOCK	D	OUTPUT
L	↑	H	H
L	↑	L	L
L	L	X	Q <sub>0</sub>
H	X	X	Hi-Z

Q<sub>0</sub> ≡ the level of Q before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established.

H ≡ high level

L ≡ low level

Hi-Z ≡ high impedance

X ≡ irrelevant

↑ ≡ transition from low to high level

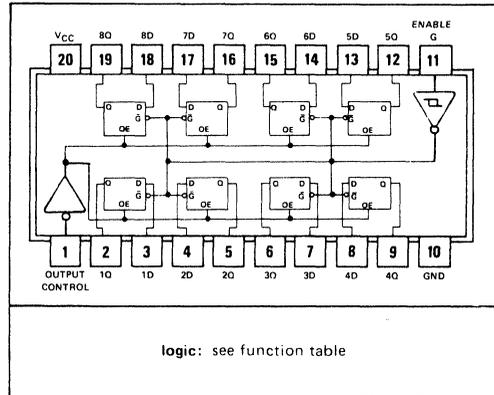
**description**

These 8-bit registers feature totem-pole 3-state outputs designed specifically for driving highly-capacitive or relatively low-impedance loads. The high-impedance third state and increased high-logic-level drive provide these registers with the capability of being connected directly to and driving the bus lines in a bus-organized system without need for interface or pull-up components. They are particularly attractive for implementing:

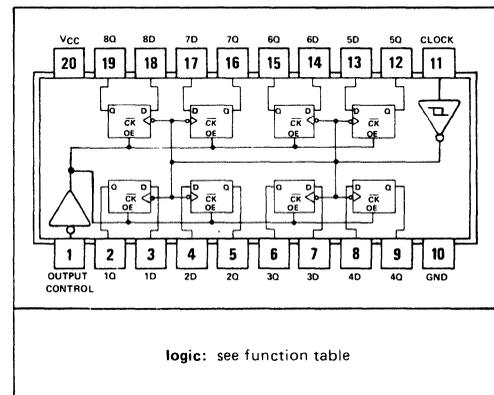
- Buffer Registers
- I/O Ports
- Bidirectional Bus Drivers
- Working Registers.

The SN54S373 and SN74S373 are transparent D-type latches meaning that while the enable (G) is high the Q output will follow the data (D) input. When the enable is taken low the output will be latched at the data that was setup.

SN54S373 ... J PACKAGE  
SN74S373 ... J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



SN54S374 ... J PACKAGE  
SN74S374 ... J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



**TENTATIVE DATA SHEET**

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
INCORPORATED  
POST OFFICE BOX 5012 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

† Integrated Schottky-Barrier diode-clamped transistor is patented by Texas Instruments. U. S. Patent Number 3,463,975.

# TYPES SN54S373, SN54S374, SN74S373, SN74S374 OCTAL D-TYPE TRANSPARENT LATCHES AND EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS

## description (continued)

The SN54S374 and SN74S374 are edge-triggered D-type flip-flops. On the positive transition of the clock the Q output will be set to the logic state that was setup at the D input.

Schmitt-trigger buffered inputs at the enable ('S373) and clock ('S374) lines simplifies system design as a-c and d-c noise rejection is improved by typically 400 mV due to the input hysteresis. A buffered output control input can be used to place the eight outputs in either a normal logic state (high or low logic levels) or a high-impedance state (Hi-Z). In the Hi-Z state the outputs neither load nor drive the bus line significantly.

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S373, SN54S374	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S373, SN74S374	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

## recommended operating conditions

		SN54S373, SN54S374			SN74S373, SN74S374			UNIT		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX			
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V		
High-level output voltage, $V_{OH}$		5.5			5.5			V		
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$		2			6.5			mA		
Width of clock/enable pulse, $t_w$	High	6			6			ns		
	Low	7.3			7.3					
Data setup time, $t_{SU}$	'S373	0↓			0↓			ns		
	'S374	5↑			5↑					
Data hold time, $t_h$	'S373	10↓			10↓			ns		
	'S374	2↑			2↑					
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		-55			125			0	70	°C

↑↓ The arrow indicates the transition of the clock/enable input used for reference: ↑ for the low-to-high transition, ↓ for the high-to-low transition.

# TYPES SN54S373, SN54S374, SN74S373, SN74S374

## OCTAL D-TYPE TRANSPARENT LATCHES AND EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		MIN	TYP‡	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage			2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage					0.8	V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA			-1.2	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	SN54S*	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,	2.4	3.4		V
		SN74S*	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX	2.4	3.1		
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 mA			0.5	V
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V			50	μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V			-50	μA
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V			1	mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.7 V			50	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.5 V			-250	μA
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current§		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX	-40		-100	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current		V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX		105	160	mA
				'S373	90	140	

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit test should not exceed one second.

switching characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	'S373			'S374			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
f <sub>max</sub>			C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note				75	100		MHz
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Data	Any Q		5	9					ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>				9	13					
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Clock or enable	Any Q		10	18	8	15			ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>				12	18	11	17			
t <sub>ZH</sub>	Output Control	Any Q		8	15	8	15			ns
t <sub>ZL</sub>				11	18	11	18			
t <sub>HZ</sub>	Output Control	Any Q		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 280 Ω, See Note	6	9	5	9		ns
t <sub>LZ</sub>			8	12	7	12				

NOTE: f<sub>max</sub> is tested with all outputs loaded. See load circuits and waveforms on page 3-10 of *The TTL Data Book for Design Engineers*, second edition, LCC4112.

f<sub>max</sub> ≡ maximum clock frequency

t<sub>PLH</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, low-to-high level

t<sub>PHL</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, high-to-low level

t<sub>ZH</sub> ≡ output enable time to high level

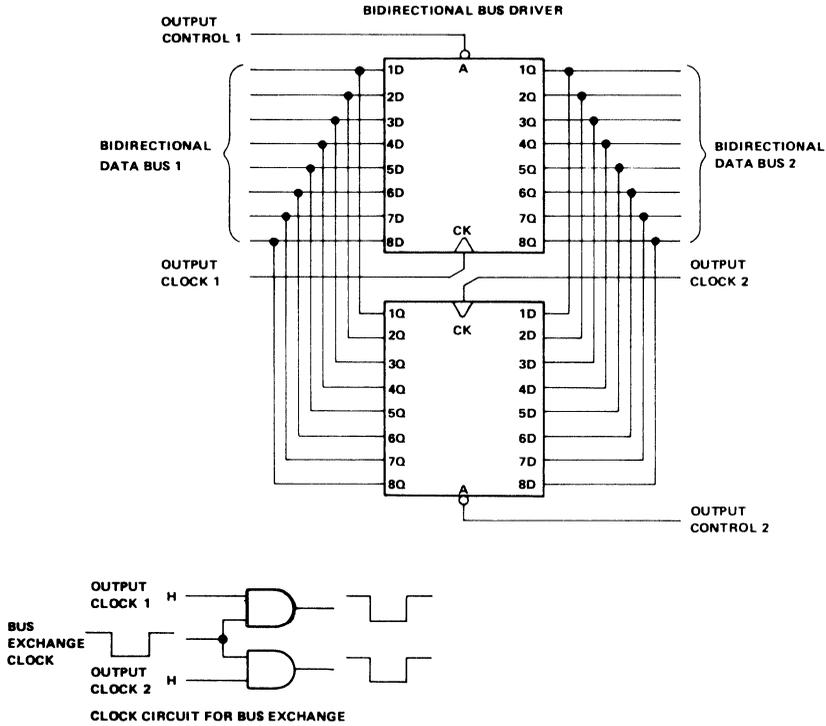
t<sub>ZL</sub> ≡ output enable time to low level

t<sub>HZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from high level

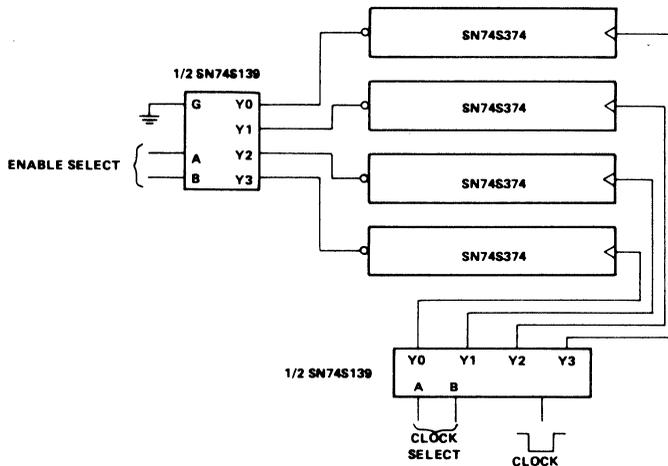
t<sub>LZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from low level

# TYPES SN54S373, SN54S374, SN74S373, SN74S374 OCTAL D-TYPE TRANSPARENT LATCHES AND EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS

## APPLICATIONS

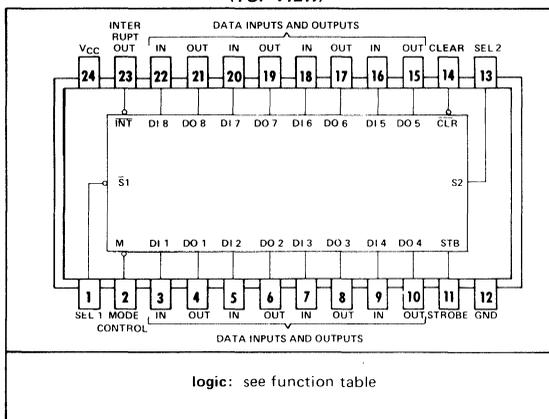


## EXPANDABLE 4-WORD-BY-8-BIT GENERAL REGISTER FILE



- P-N-P Inputs and 3-State Outputs Maximize I/O and Data Bus Capabilities
- Data Latch Transparency Permits Asynchronous or Latched Receiver Modes
- Mode and Select Inputs Permit Storing With Outputs Enabled or Disabled
- Strobe-Controlled Flag Flip-Flop Indicates Status or Interrupt
- Asynchronous Clear Sets All Eight Data Lines Low and Initializes Status Flag
- High-Level Output Voltage, Typically 4 V, Drives Most MOS Functions Directly
- Direct Replacement for Intel 3212 or 8212

SN54S412 . . . J PACKAGE  
SN74S412 . . . J OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



**description**

This high-performance eight-bit parallel expandable buffer register incorporates package and mode selection inputs and an edge-triggered status flip-flop designed specifically for implementing bus-organized input/output ports. The three-state data outputs can be connected to a common data bus and controlled from the appropriate select inputs to receive or transmit data. An integral status flip-flop provides package busy or request interrupt commands. The outputs, with a 4-volt typical high-level voltage, are compatible for driving low-threshold MOS directly.

**DATA LATCHES**

The eight data latches are fully transparent when the internal gate enable,  $\bar{G}$ , input is high and the outputs are enabled ( $OE = H$ ). Latch transparency is selected by the mode control (M), select ( $\bar{S}1$  and S2), and the strobe (STB) inputs and during transparency each data output ( $DO_i$ ) follows its respective data input ( $DI_i$ ). This mode of operation can be terminated by clearing, de-selecting, or holding the data latches. See data latches function table.

**MODE SELECTION**

An input mode or an output mode is selectable from this single input line. In the input mode,  $MD = L$ , the eight data latch inputs are enabled when the strobe is high regardless of device selection. If selected during an input mode, the outputs will follow the data inputs. When the strobe input is taken low, the latches will store the most-recently setup data.

In the output mode,  $M = H$ , the output buffers are enabled regardless of any other control input. During the output mode the content of the register is under control of the select ( $\bar{S}1$  and S2) inputs. See data latches function table.

**STATUS FLIP-FLOP**

The status flip-flop provides a low-level output signal when:

- the package is selected
- a strobe input is received.

This status signal can be used to indicate that the register is busy or to initiate an interrupt type command.

**TENTATIVE DATA SHEET**

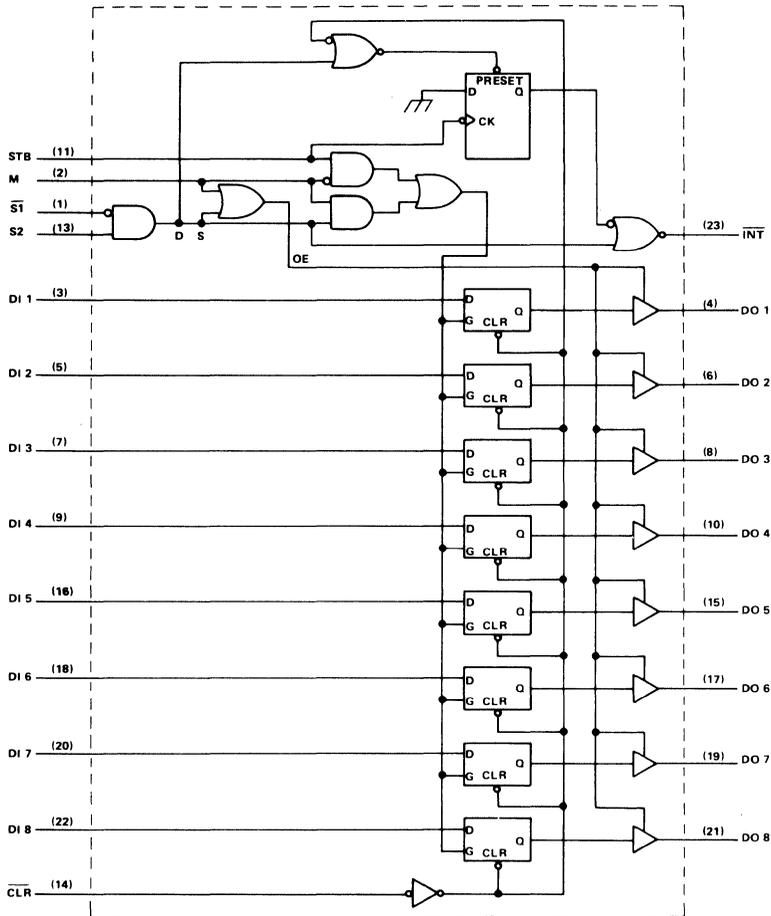
This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

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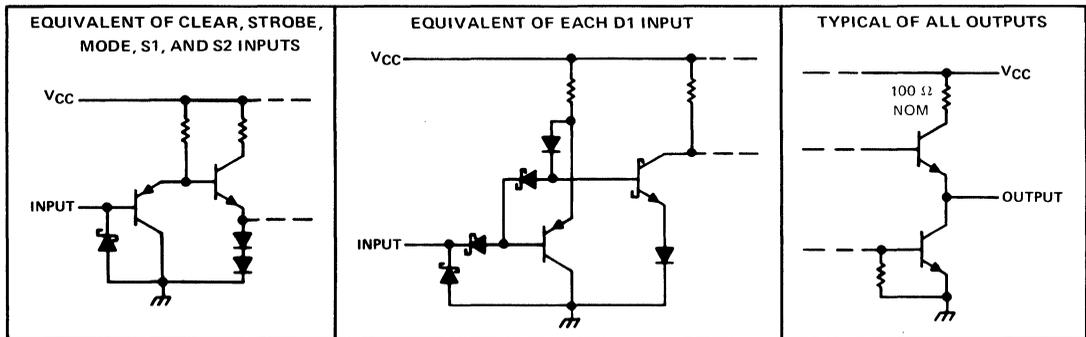
# TYPES SN54S412, SN74S412 (TIM8212)

## MULTI-MODE BUFFERED LATCHES

functional block diagram



schematics of inputs and outputs



# TYPES SN54S412, SN74S412 (TIM8212)

## MULTI-MODE BUFFERED LATCHES

DATA LATCHES FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION	CLEAR	M	$\bar{S}1$	S2	STB	DATA IN	DATA OUT
Clear	L	H	H	X	X	X	L
	L	L	L	H	L	X	L
De-select	X	L	X	L	X	X	Z
	X	L	H	X	X	X	Z
Hold	H	H	H	L	X	X	$O_O$
	H	L	L	H	L	X	$O_O$
Data Bus	H	H	L	H	X	L	L
	H	H	L	H	X	H	H
Data Bus	H	L	L	H	H	L	L
	H	L	L	H	H	H	H

STATUS FLIP-FLOP FUNCTION TABLE

CLEAR	$\bar{S}1$	S2	STB	$\bar{INT}$
L	H	X	X	H
L	X	L	X	H
H	X	X	↓	L
H	L	H	X	L

- H ≡ high level (steady state)
- L ≡ low level (steady state)
- X ≡ irrelevant (any input, including transitions)
- Z ≡ high impedance (off)
- ↓ ≡ transition from low to high level

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S412	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S412	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

### recommended operating conditions

	SN54S412			SN74S412			UNIT
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
Pulse width, $t_w$ (see Figures 1, 2, and 4)	STB or $\bar{S}1 \cdot S2$			25			ns
	Clear low			25			
Setup time, $t_{su}$ (see Figure 3)	15↓			15↓			ns
Hold time, $t_h$ (see Figures 1 and 3)	20↓			20↓			ns
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	-55		125	0		70	°C

↓ The arrow indicates that the falling edge of the clock pulse is used for reference.

# TYPES SN54S412, SN74S412 (TIM8212)

## MULTI-MODE BUFFERED LATCHES

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	SN54S412		SN74S412		UNIT
			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		2		2		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage		0.85		0.85		V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA	-1.2		-1.2		V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = -1 mA	3.65	4	3.65	4	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 15 mA		0.45		V
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 mA		0.5		
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	DO 1 thru DO 8 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.4 V	50		50		μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	DO 1 thru DO 8 V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V	-50		-50		μA
I <sub>I</sub>	Input current at maximum input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V	1		1		mA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.25 V	20		10		μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	S <sub>1</sub>	-1		-1		mA
		M	-0.75		-0.75		
		All others	-0.25		-0.25		
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current‡	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX	-20	-65	-20	-65	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, see Note 2	82		82 130		mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

NOTE 2: I<sub>CC</sub> is measured with all outputs open, clear input at 4.5 V, and all other inputs grounded.

### switching characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	FIGURE	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	STB, S <sub>1</sub> , or S <sub>2</sub>	Any	1	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF	18 27		ns	
t <sub>PHL</sub>		DO			15 25			
t <sub>PHL</sub>	CL <sub>R</sub>	Any DO	2		18 27		ns	
t <sub>PLH</sub>	DI <sub>i</sub>	DO <sub>i</sub>	3		12 20		ns	
t <sub>PHL</sub>					10 20			
t <sub>PLH</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> or S <sub>2</sub>	INT	4		12 20		ns	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	STB	INT	4	16 25				
t <sub>ZH</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , or M	Any DO	5	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF	21 35		ns	
t <sub>ZL</sub>					25 40			
t <sub>HZ</sub>	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , or M	Any DO	5		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF	9 20		ns
t <sub>LZ</sub>						12 20		

t<sub>PLH</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output

t<sub>PHL</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output

t<sub>ZH</sub> ≡ output enable time to high level

t<sub>ZL</sub> ≡ output enable time to low level

t<sub>HZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from high level

t<sub>LZ</sub> ≡ output disable time from low level

# TYPES SN54S412, SN74S412 (TIM8212)

## MULTI-MODE BUFFERED LATCHES

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

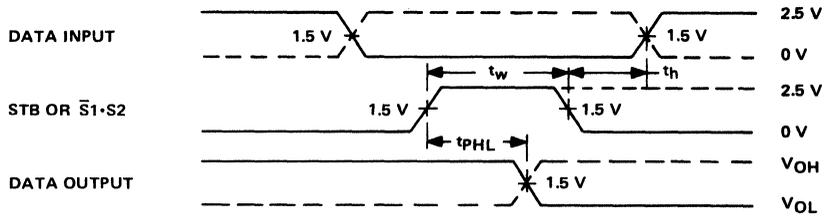


FIGURE 1 - STROBE OR SELECT TO DATA OUTPUT

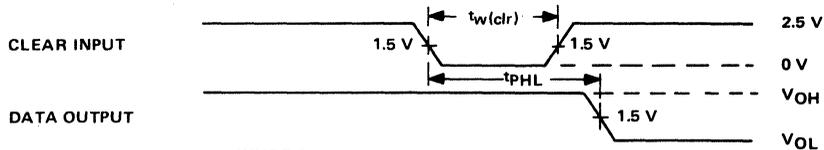


FIGURE 2 - CLEAR INPUT TO DATA OUTPUT

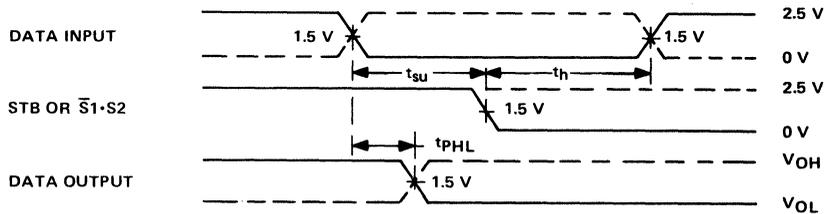


FIGURE 3 - DATA INPUT TO DATA OUTPUT

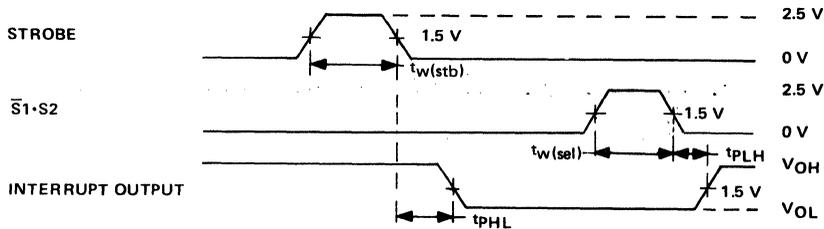


FIGURE 4 - STROBE OR SELECT TO INTERRUPT OUTPUT

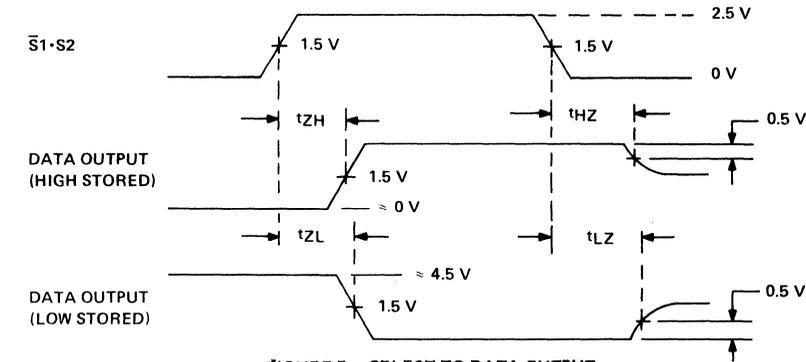


FIGURE 5 - SELECT TO DATA OUTPUT

# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

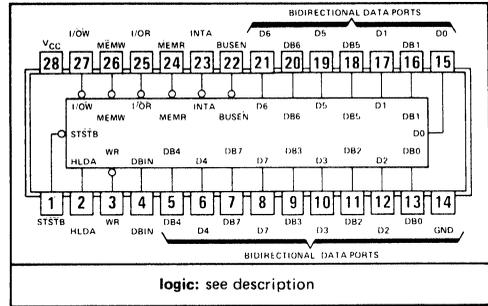
BULLETIN NO. DLS 7612468, OCTOBER 1976

- Designed to Be Interchangeable with Intel 8228 and 8238

### PIN DESIGNATIONS

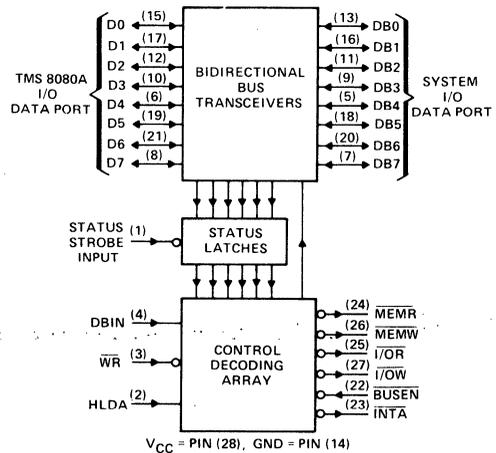
DESIGNATION	PIN NOS.	FUNCTION
D0 thru D7	15, 17, 12, 10, 6, 19, 21, 8	BIDIRECTIONAL DATA PORT (TO TMS 8080A)
DB0 thru DB7	13, 16, 11, 9, 5, 18, 20, 7	BIDIRECTIONAL DATA PORT (TO SYSTEM BUS)
$\overline{I/OR}$	25	READ OUTPUT TO I/O (ACTIVE LOW)
$\overline{I/O/W}$	27	WRITE OUTPUT TO I/O (ACTIVE LOW)
$\overline{MEMR}$	24	READ OUTPUT TO MEMORY (ACTIVE LOW)
$\overline{MEMW}$	26	WRITE OUTPUT TO MEMORY (ACTIVE LOW)
DBIN	4	INPUT TO INDICATE TMS 8080A IS IN INPUT MODE (ACTIVE HIGH)
$\overline{INTA}$	23	INTERRUPT ACKNOWLEDGE OUTPUT (ACTIVE LOW)
HLDA	2	HOLD ACKNOWLEDGE INPUT (ACTIVE HIGH) FROM TMS 8080A
$\overline{WR}$	3	INPUT TO INDICATE TMS 8080A IS IN WRITE MODE (ACTIVE LOW)
$\overline{BUSEN}$	22	SYSTEM DATA PORT ENABLE INPUT (ACTIVE LOW)
$\overline{STSTB}$	1	SYNCHRONIZING STATUS STROBE INPUT FROM SN74LS424 (TIM8224)
VCC	28	SUPPLY VOLTAGE (5 V)
GND	14	GROUND

### N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



logic: see description

### functional block diagram



VCC = PIN (28), GND = PIN (14)

### description

These monolithic Schottky-clamped TTL system controllers are designed specifically to provide bus-driving and peripheral-control capabilities for interfacing memory and I/O devices with the 8080A in small to medium-large micro-computer systems.

A bidirectional eight-bit parallel bus driver is provided that isolates the 8080A bus from the memory and I/O data bus allowing the system designed to utilize cost-effective memory and peripheral devices while obtaining the maximum efficiency from the microprocessor. The TTL system drivers also provide increased fan-out with a lower impedance that enhances noise margins on the system bus.

Implementation of the status latches and control decoding array of the SN74S428/SN74S438 provides for using either a single-level interrupt vector RST7 for small systems, or multiple-byte call instructions for systems needing unlimited interrupt levels.

### TENTATIVE DATA SHEET

This document provides tentative information on a new product. Texas Instruments reserves the right to change specifications for this product in any manner without notice.

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# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

## description (continued)

With respect to the system clocks, the SN74S438 is configured to generate an advanced response for I/O or memory write output signals to further simplify peripheral control implementation of complex systems. See Figure 3.

### 8-bit parallel bus transceiver

The 8-bit parallel bus transceiver buffers the 8080A data bus from the memory and I/O system bus by providing one port (D0 through D7) to interface with the 8080A and another port (DB0 through DB7) to interface with the system devices. The 8080A side of the transceiver is designed specifically to interface with the microprocessor data bus ensuring not only that the processor output drive capabilities are adequate, but also that the inputs are driven with enhanced noise margins. The system bus side features high fan-out buffers designed to drive a number of system devices simultaneously and directly. The system port is rated to sink ten milliamperes of current and to source one milliamperes of current at standard low-threshold voltage levels.

Status lines from the 8080A instruction-status decoder and the system bus enable input (BUSEN) provide complete transceiver directional and enable control to ensure integrity of both the processor data and the system bus data.

### status latches

During the beginning of each machine cycle, the six status latches receive status information from the 8080A data bus indicating the type of operation that will be performed. When the STSTB input goes low, the latches store the status data and generate the signals needed to enable and sequence the memory and I/O control outputs. The status words and types of machine cycles are enumerated in Table A.

TABLE A – STATUS WORDS

STATUS WORD	8080A STATUS OUTPUT								TYPE OF MACHINE CYCLE	'S428/'S438 COMMAND GENERATED
	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7		
1	L	H	L	L	L	H	L	H	Instruction fetch	MEMR
2	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	H	Memory read	MEMR
3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Memory write	MEMW
4	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	H	Stack read	MEMR
5	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	Stack write	MEMW
6	L	H	L	L	L	L	H	L	Input read	I/OR
7	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	Output write	I/OW
8	H	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	Interrupt acknowledge	INTA
9	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	H	Halt acknowledge	NONE
10	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	L	Interrupt acknowledge at halt	INTA
	INTA	WO	STACK	HLTA	OUT	M1	INP	MEMR		
	STATUS INFORMATION									

### decoding array

The decoding array receives enabling commands from the status latches and sequencing commands from the 8080A and generates memory and I/O read/write commands and an interrupt acknowledgement.

# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

## description (continued)

The read commands ( $\overline{\text{MEMR}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{I/OR}}$ ) and the interrupt acknowledgement ( $\overline{\text{INTA}}$ ) are derived from the status bit(s) and the data bus input mode (DBIN) signal. The write commands ( $\overline{\text{MEMW}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{I/OW}}$ ) are derived from the status bit(s) and the write mode ( $\overline{\text{WR}}$ ) signal. (See Table A.) All control commands are active low to simplify interfacing with memory and I/O controllers.

The interrupt acknowledgement ( $\overline{\text{INTA}}$ ) command output is actually a dual function pin. As an output, its function is to provide the  $\overline{\text{INTA}}$  command to the memory and I/O peripherals as decoded from the status inputs and latches. When CALL is used as an interrupt instruction, the SN74S428/SN74S428 generates the proper sequence of control signals. Additionally, the terminal includes high-threshold decoding logic that permits it to be biased through a one-kilohm series resistor to the 12-volt supply to implement an interrupt structure that automatically inserts an RST7 instruction on the bus when the DBIN input is active and an interrupt is acknowledged. This capability provides a single-level interrupt vector with minimal hardware.

The asynchronous bus enable ( $\overline{\text{BUSEN}}$ ) input to the decoding array is a control signal that protects the system bus. The system bus can be accessed and driven from the SN74S428/SN74S428 controller only when the  $\overline{\text{BUSEN}}$  input is at a low voltage level.

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	7 V
Operating free-air temperature range	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

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

## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.75	5	5.25	V
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	D0 thru D7			-10	$\mu\text{A}$
	All others			-1	mA
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	D0 thru D7			2	mA
	All others			10	
Status strobe pulse width, $t_w(\text{STSTB})$ (see Figure 3)		22			ns
Setup time, $t_{SU}$ (see Figure 3)	Status inputs D0 thru D7	8			ns
	System bus inputs to HLDA	10			
Hold time, $t_H$ (see Figure 3)	Status inputs D0 thru D7	5			ns
	System bus inputs to HLDA	20			
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		0			70 °C

5

# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>‡</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage				0.8	V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, I <sub>I</sub> = -5 mA			-1	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	D0 thru D7	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,	3.6	4	V
		All other outputs	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = MAX	2.4		
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V, I <sub>OL</sub> = MAX			0.45	V
I <sub>OZH</sub>	Off-state output current, high-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>O</sub> = 5.25 V			100	μA
I <sub>OZL</sub>	Off-state output current, low-level voltage applied	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.45 V			-100	μA
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	$\overline{\text{INTA}}$	V <sub>CC</sub> = MIN, See Figure 1	5		mA
		D0 thru D7		20		
		All other inputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 5.25 V	100		
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	D2 or D6		-750		μA
		$\overline{\text{STSTB}}$	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.45 V	-500		
				-250		
		All other inputs				
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short-circuit output current <sup>§</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX	-15		-90	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = MAX		140	190	mA

<sup>†</sup> For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

<sup>‡</sup> All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

<sup>§</sup> Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

switching characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, see figure 3

PARAMETER <sup>¶</sup>	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PD</sub>	D0 thru D7	DB0 thru DB7	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, See Figure 2	5		40	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	DB0 thru DB7	D0 thru D7	C <sub>L</sub> = 25 pF, See Figure 2			30	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	$\overline{\text{STSTB}}$	$\overline{\text{INTA}}$ , I/OR, MEMR, I/OW, MEMW	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, See Figure 2	20		60	ns
t <sub>PD</sub>	$\overline{\text{WR}}$	I/OW, MEMW		5		45	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	DBIN	$\overline{\text{INTA}}$ , I/OR, MEMR				30	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	HLDA	$\overline{\text{INTA}}$ , I/OR, MEMR				25	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>	DBIN	D0 thru D7				45	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>		D0 thru D7	C <sub>L</sub> = 25 pF, See Figure 2			45	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>	$\overline{\text{STSTB}}$ , $\overline{\text{BUSEN}}$	DB0 thru DB7	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, See Figure 2			30	ns
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSEN}}$	DB0 thru DB7				30	ns

<sup>¶</sup> t<sub>PD</sub> ≡ propagation delay time

t<sub>PHL</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output

t<sub>PLH</sub> ≡ propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output

t<sub>PZX</sub> ≡ output enable time from high-impedance state

t<sub>PXZ</sub> ≡ output disable time to high-impedance state

# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

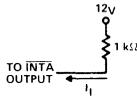


FIGURE 1—INTA INPUT CURRENT TEST CIRCUIT

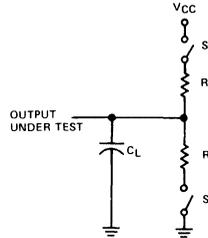
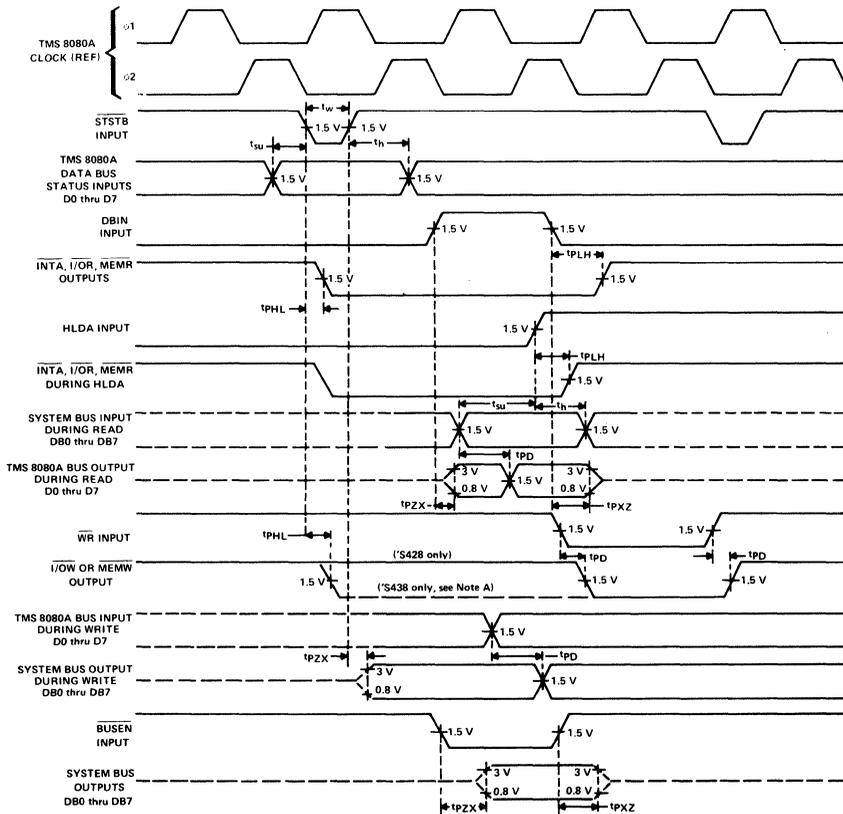


FIGURE 2—SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS LOAD CIRCUIT



NOTE A: Advanced response of I/OW or MEMW for the SN74S438 is indicated by the dashed line.

FIGURE 3—VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

5

# TYPES SN74S428(TIM8228), SN74S438(TIM8238) CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS

## TYPICAL APPLICATION DATA

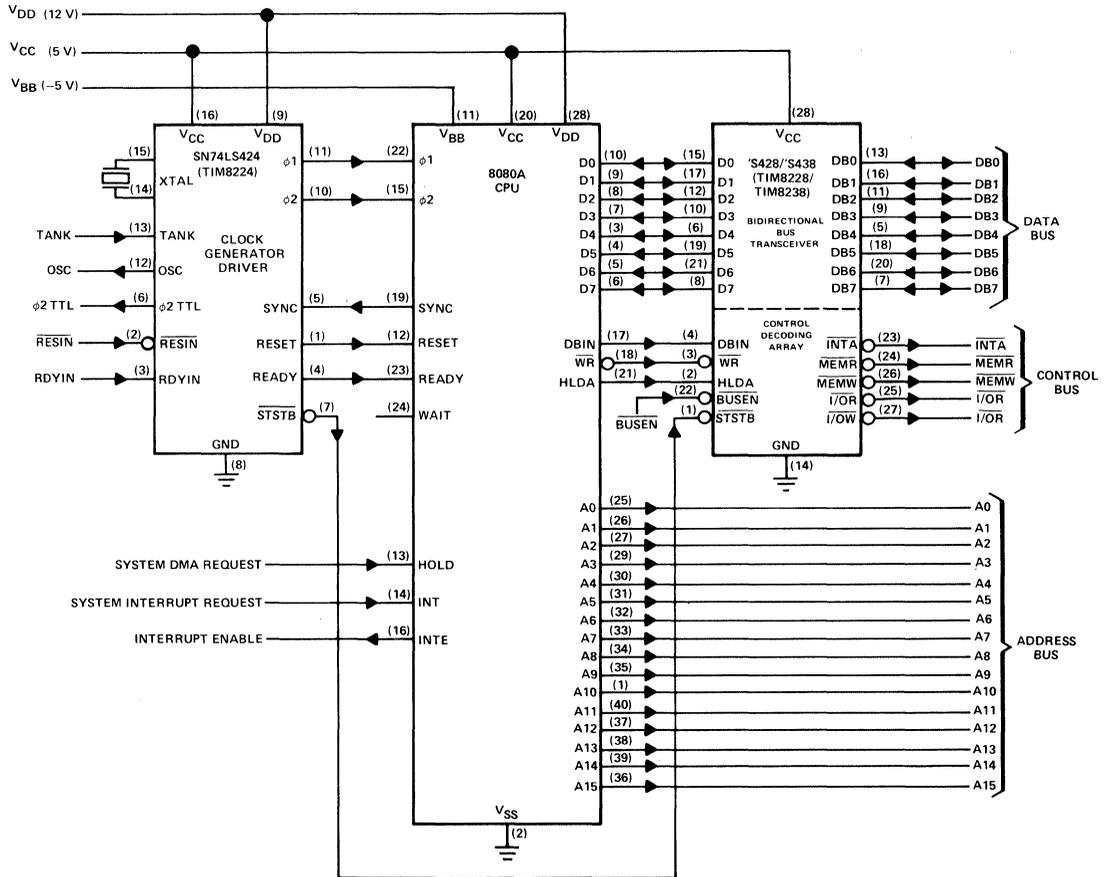
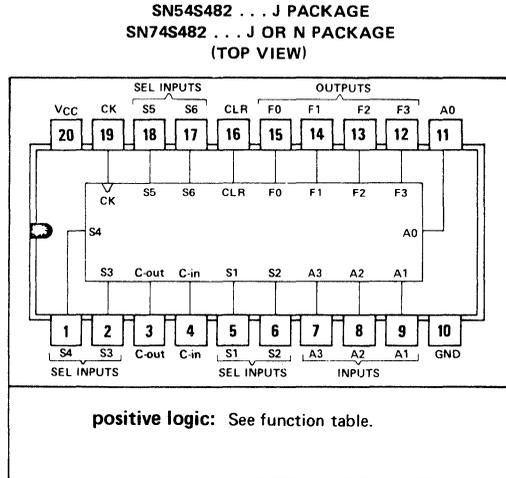


FIGURE 4—SYSTEM INTERFACING WITH CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

- 4-Bit Slice is Cascadable to N-Bits
- Designed Specifically for Microcontroller/ Next-Address Generator Functions
- Increment/Decrement by One (Immediate or Direct Symbolic Addressing Modes)
- Offset, Vector, or Branch (Indexed or Relative Addressing Modes)
- Store Up to Four Returns or Links (Program Return Address from Subroutine)
- Program Start or Initialize (Return to Zero or Clear Mode)
- On-Chip Edge-Triggered Output Register (Provides Steady-State Micro-Address/ Instruction)
- High-Density 20-Pin Dual-in-Line Package with 300-Mil Row Pin Spacing

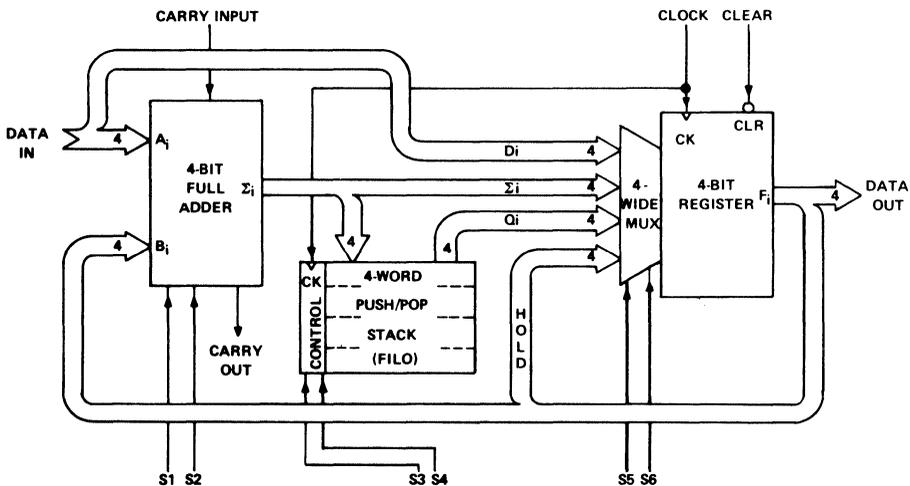


**description**

The 'S482 is a high-performance Schottky TTL 4-bit-slice control element for use in any computer/control application requiring the coupling of high-performance bipolar speeds with the flexibility of microprogram control and bit-slice expandability. When used as a next-address generator, two 'S482 elements can address up to 256 words of microprogram; three elements can address up to 4096 words of microprogram; or a number of 'S482 elements can generate N words in multiples of four lines.

Comprised of an output register, push-pop stack, and a full adder, the 'S482 provides the capability to implement multiway testing needed to generate or to determine and select the source of the next function of microprogram address.

**functional block diagram**



# TYPES SN54S482, SN74S482

## 4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS

### output register and source functions

The 4-bit edge-triggered register provides a steady-state output throughout each system clock cycle. An asynchronous clear extends the multiway testing to directly implement system initialization at ROM address zero.

Two source-select lines (S5, S6) provide the output register with access to either the current instruction (no change), an operand or address stored in the push-pop stack, the output of a four-function full adder, or a direct data-in address port. The sources and functions are summarized in Tables I and II.

TABLE I. REGISTER-SOURCE FUNCTIONS

SELECT		REGISTER INPUT SOURCE
S5	S6	
L	L	DATA-IN PORT (Di)
L	H	FULL ADDER OUTPUTS ( $\Sigma i$ )
H	L	PUSH-POP STACK OUTPUTS (Qi)
H	H	REGISTER OUTPUTS (HOLD)

H  $\equiv$  high level, L  $\equiv$  low level

TABLE II. PUSH-POP STACK CONTROL AND REGISTER-SOURCE FUNCTIONS

	INPUTS						INTERNAL	OUTPUTS
	S3	S4	S5	S6	CLOCK	CLEAR	QiA	Fi
HOLD	X	X	X	X	L	H	QiA0	Fi0
CLEAR	X	X	X	X	X	L	QiA0	L
PUSH-POP STACK "HOLD"	L	L	L	L	$\uparrow$	H	QiA0*	Di
	L	L	L	H	$\uparrow$	H	QiA0*	$\Sigma i$
	L	L	H	L	$\uparrow$	H	QiA0*	QiA0
	L	L	H	H	$\uparrow$	H	QiA0*	Fi0
PUSH-POP STACK "LOAD"	L	H	L	L	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^*$	Di
	L	H	L	H	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^*$	$\Sigma i$
	L	H	H	L	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^*$	QiA0
	L	H	H	H	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^*$	Fi0
PUSH-POP STACK "POP"	H	L	L	L	$\uparrow$	H	QiB0 $\dagger$	Di
	H	L	L	H	$\uparrow$	H	QiB0 $\dagger$	$\Sigma i$
	H	L	H	L	$\uparrow$	H	QiB0 $\dagger$	QiA0
	H	L	H	H	$\uparrow$	H	QiB0 $\dagger$	Fi0
PUSH-POP STACK "PUSH"	H	H	L	L	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^\ddagger$	Di
	H	H	L	H	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^\ddagger$	$\Sigma i$
	H	H	H	L	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^\ddagger$	QiA0
	H	H	H	H	$\uparrow$	H	$\Sigma i^\ddagger$	Fi0

MSB                  LSB  
i  $\equiv$  3, 2, 1, 0

Ai  $\equiv$  Data inputs

QiA  $\equiv$  Push-pop stack word A output (internal)

QiA0  $\equiv$  the level of Qi before the indicated inputs conditions were established.

Fi  $\equiv$  Device outputs

Fi0  $\equiv$  the level of Fi before the indicated input conditions were established.

$\Sigma i$   $\equiv$  Adder outputs (internal)

\*QiB, QiC, QiD do not change

$\dagger$ QiD0  $\rightarrow$  QiD, QiD0  $\rightarrow$  QiC, QiC0  $\rightarrow$  QiB, QiB0  $\rightarrow$  QiA

$\ddagger$ QiA0  $\rightarrow$  QiB, QiB0  $\rightarrow$  QiC, QiC0  $\rightarrow$  QiD

# TYPES SN54S482, SN74S482

## 4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS

### push-pop stack control

The 4-word push-pop stack can be used for nesting up to four levels of program or return (link) addresses. In the load mode, the first (top) word is filled with new data from the output of the full adder, and no push occurs meaning that previous data at that location is lost. However, all other word locations in the push-pop stack remain unchanged. In the push mode, the new word is again entered in the first (top) location; however, previous data residing in the top three words are pushed down one word location and retained at their new locations. The bottom word is written over and lost.

In the pop mode, words in the push-pop stack move up one location on each clock transition. A unique function is provided by the bottom (fourth) register as its content is retained during the pop mode, and after 3 clock transitions, all words in the stack are filled with the operand/address that occupied the bottom register.

The operand/address will remain available indefinitely if stack functions are limited to the pop or hold modes.

The push-pop stack functions are shown in Tables II and III.

**TABLE III. PUSH-POP STACK FUNCTIONS**

	FUNCTION	SEL.		REG.	REG.	REG.	REG.	INPUT/ OUTPUT
		S3	S4	D	C	B	A	
BIT 0	LOAD	L	H	QiD0	QiC0	QiB0	← Σi	Σi IN
BIT 1	PUSH	H	H	←	←	←	← Σi	Σi IN
BIT 2	POP	H	L	↶ → QiD0	→ QiD0	→ QiC0	→ QiB0	QiA OUT
BIT 3	HOLD	L	L	QiD0	QiC0	QiB0	QiA0	QiA OUT

*μ*link operations show previous data location after clock transition.

### full adder

The four-function full adder is controllable from select inputs S1 and S2 to perform:

- A or B incrementation, or decrementation of B
- Unconditional jumps or relative offsets
- No change
- Return to zero or one

Incrementation can be implemented by forcing a carry (high) into the ALU. In this mode either of the following options are possible:

1. Increment (A plus zero plus carry)
2. Increment B (zero plus B plus carry), or decrement B (all highs at A then A plus B with carry input low and disregard, don't use, carry out)
3. Increment the jump or offset (A plus B plus carry)

# TYPES SN54S482, SN74S482

## 4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS

### full adder (continued)

4. Start at zero or one and increment on each clock (select zero plus zero plus carry, then select zero plus B plus carry), or set register to N and decrement B (see 2 above).
5. No change (carry input is always active and removal of carry combined with either the ALU or register hold mode will retain the current address).

Unconditional jumps can be implemented by applying and selecting the jump directly from the data inputs to the output register. Offset can be accomplished by summing the output register with the offset magnitude (A plus B) with carry low.

The ALU functions are shown in Table IV.

**TABLE IV. ADDRESS CONTROL FUNCTIONS**

INPUTS		INTERNAL
S1	S2	$\Sigma_i$
H	H	0 PLUS 0 PLUS C-in
H	L	0 PLUS Bi PLUS C-in
L	H	Ai PLUS 0 PLUS C-in
L	L	Ai PLUS Bi PLUS C-in

### compound generator functions

As the function-select lines of the register sources, push-pop stack, and adder are independent, compound functions can be selected to occur on the next clock transition.

Subroutine branches and returns can be simplified by saving the return or link addresses in the push-pop stack. This branch-and-save function can be accomplished on the same clock time as follows:

DATA-IN	ADDER	PUSH-POP STACK	REGISTER SOURCE
Branch address	Zero plus B plus one (S1 = H, S2 = L)	Push (S3 = S4 = H)	Data-in (S5 = S6 = L)

Up to four branches can be made with the return stored in the 4-word push-pop stack.

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$ (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage	5.5 V
Off-state output voltage	5.5 V
Operating free-air temperature range: SN54S482	-55°C to 125°C
SN74S482	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C

NOTE 1. All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

# TYPES SN54S482, SN74S482

## 4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS

### recommended operating conditions

		SN54S482			SN74S482			UNIT	
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V	
High-level output current, $I_{OH}$	Carry output				-1			mA	
	Any F output				-2				
Low-level output current, $I_{OL}$	Carry output				10			mA	
	Any F output				16				
Setup time, $t_{SU}$	Data-in, S5, S6	0↑			0↑			ns	
	Data-in via adder	20↑			15↑				
	S1, S2	40↑			30↑				
	S3, S4	20↑			15↑				
	Clear-inactive state	0↑			0↑				
Pulse width, $t_w$	Clock (high or low)	50			30			ns	
	Clear (low)	15			15				
Clock input rise time, $t_r$					50			ns	
Hold time, $t_h$	Data-in, S5, S6	30↑			25↑			ns	
	Data-in via adder	15↑			10↑				
	S1, S2	15↑			10↑				
	S3, S4	25↑			20↑				
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		-55			125			0 25 70 °C	

↑ The arrow indicates that the rising edge of the clock pulse is used for reference.

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†	SN54S482			SN74S482			UNIT
			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	TYP‡	MAX	
$V_{IH}$	High-level input voltage		2			2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage		0.8			0.8			V
$V_{IK}$	Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$	-1.2			-1.2			V
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = \text{MAX}$	2.5	3.4		2.7	3.4		V
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}, V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = \text{MAX}$	0.5			0.5			V
$I_I$	Input current at maximum input voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}, V_I = 5.5 \text{ V}$	1			1			mA
$I_{IH}$	High-level input current	S1, S2, C <sub>in</sub>	50			50			μA
		S3, S4, S5, S6, clock	100			100			
		Clear	250			250			
		Any A	150			150			
$I_{IL}$	Low-level input current	S1, S2	-1			-1			mA
		C <sub>in</sub>	-0.8			-0.8			
		S3, S4	-1.2			-1.2			
		Any A, S5, S6, CK	-2			-2			
		Clear	-4			-4			
		Clock	-2.8			-2.8			
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current §	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	-40	-110		-40	-110	mA	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	90 130			90 140			mA

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ .

§ Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

# TYPES SN54S482, SN74S482

## 4-BIT-SLICE EXPANDABLE CONTROL ELEMENTS

switching characteristics over recommended operating ranges of  $T_A$  and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	TEST CONDITIONS	SN54S482			SN74S482			UNIT
				MIN	TYP†	MAX	MIN	TYP†	MAX	
$t_{PLH}$	CLOCK	DATA OUT	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF},$ $R_L = 280 \Omega$	12	30		12	25	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				15	30		15	25		
$t_{PHL}$	CLEAR	DATA OUT		12	25		12	20	ns	
$t_{PLH}$	CARRY IN	CARRY OUT		12	22		12	18	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				10	22		10	18		
$t_{PLH}$	DATA IN	CARRY OUT		17	30		17	25	ns	
$t_{PHL}$				12	30		12	25		

†All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

The Engineering Staff of  
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED  
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**Memories/Support  
Functions  
Mechanical Data**

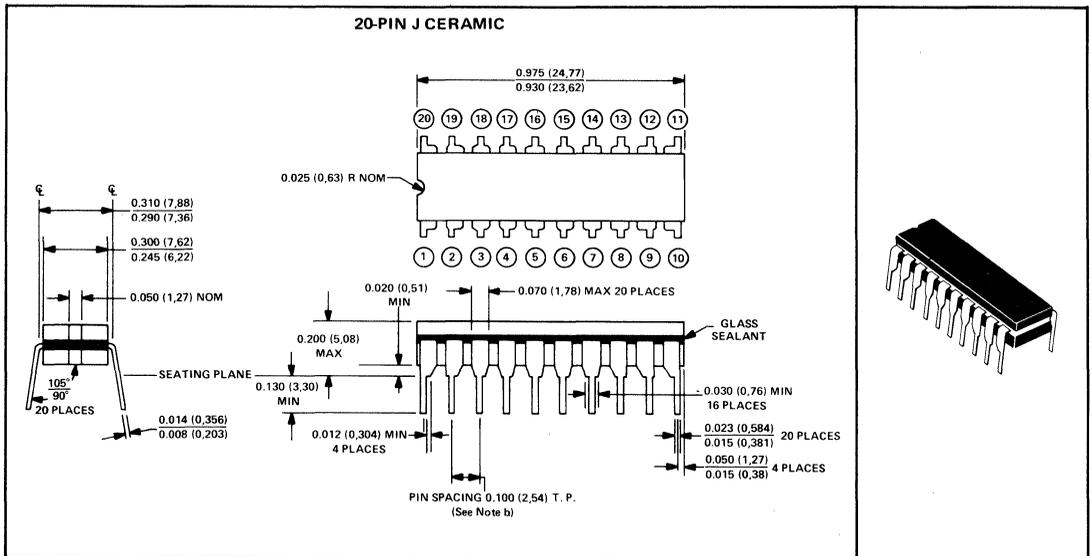
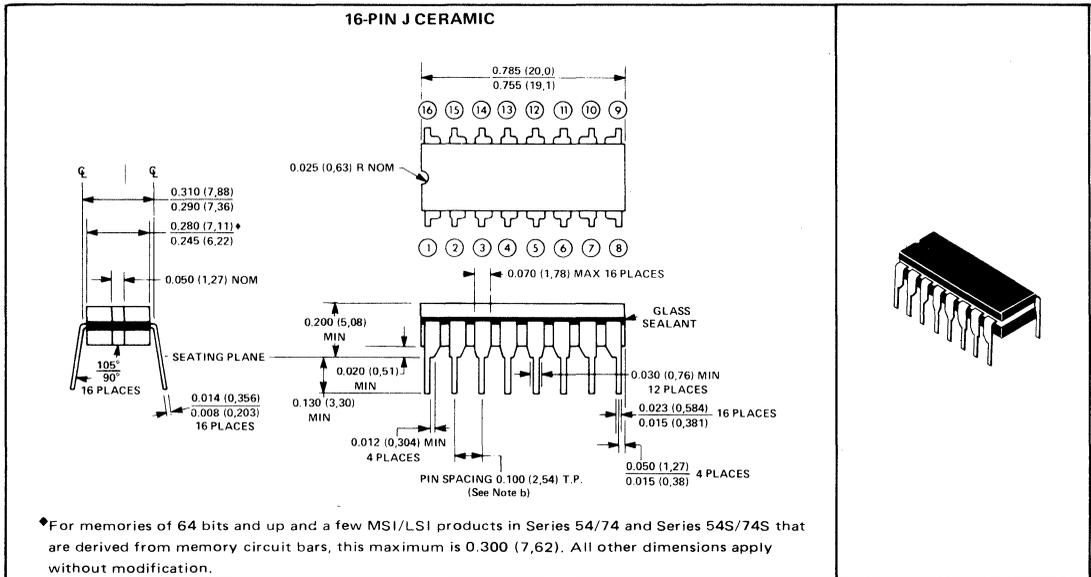
DECEMBER 1976

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
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# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

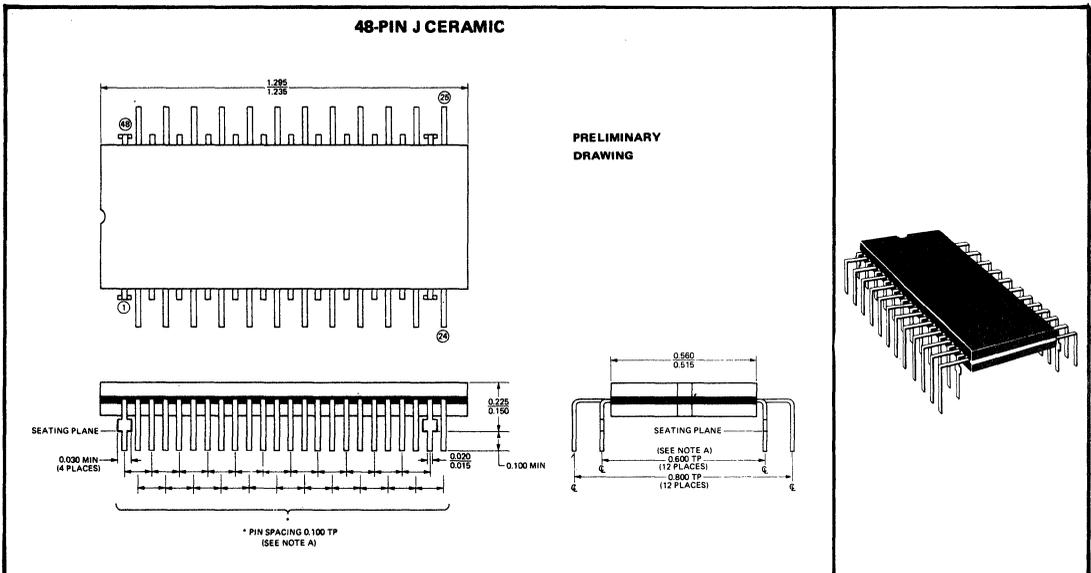
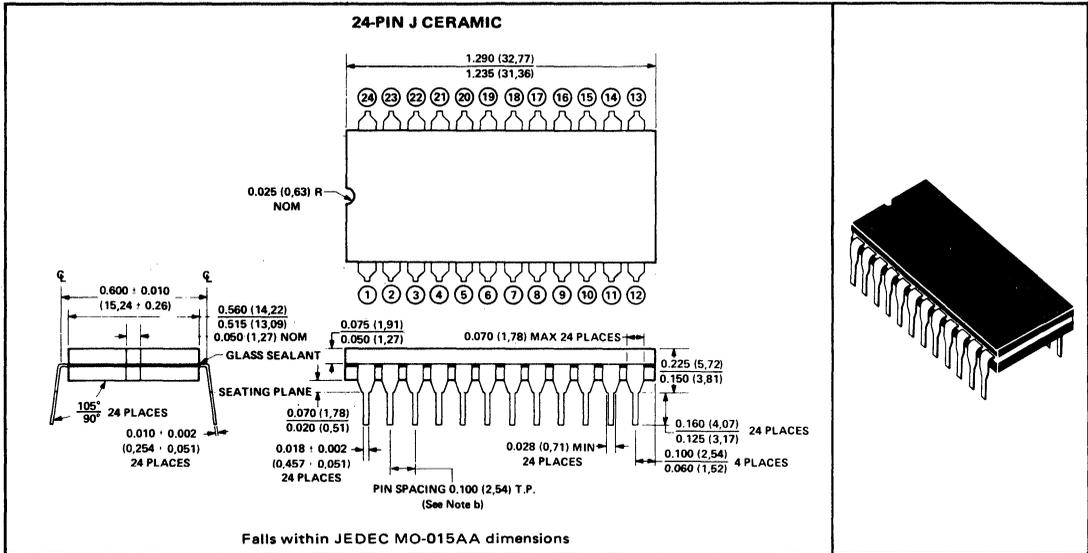
## J ceramic dual-in-line package

These hermetically sealed dual-in-line packages consist of a ceramic base, ceramic cap, and a 14-, 16-, 20-, or 24-lead frame. Hermetic sealing is accomplished with glass. The packages are intended for insertion in mounting-hole rows on 0.300 (7,62) or 0.600 (15,24) centers. Once the leads are compressed and inserted, sufficient tension is provided to secure the package in the board during soldering. Tin-plated ("bright-dipped") leads (-00) require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

## J ceramic dual-in-line packages (continued)

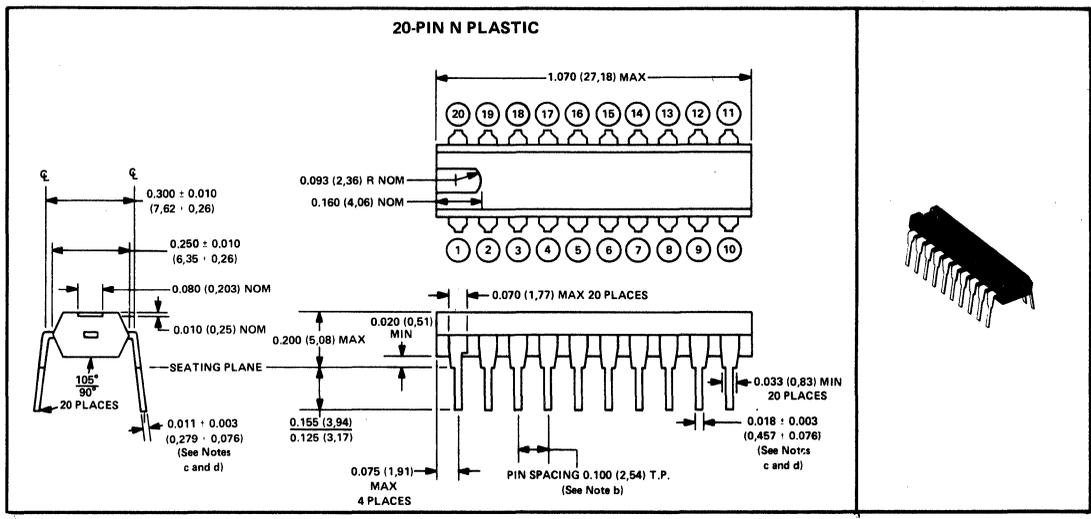
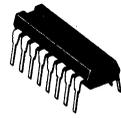
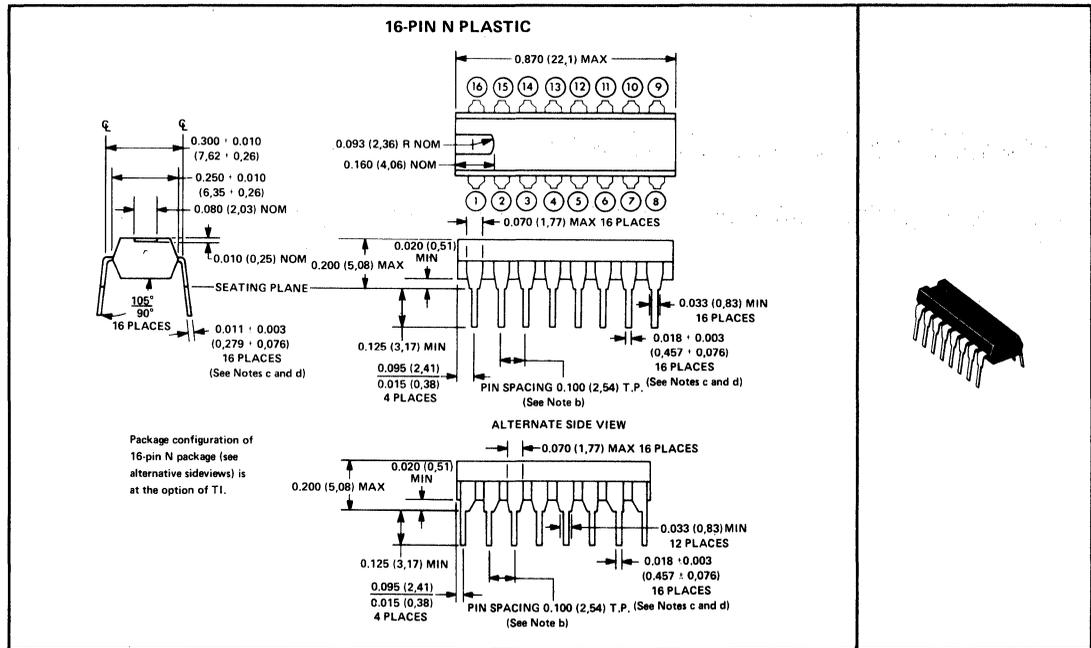


- NOTES: a. All dimensions are shown in inches (and parenthetically in millimeters for reference only). Inch dimensions govern.  
 b. Each pin centerline is located within 0.010 (0.26) of its true longitudinal position.

# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

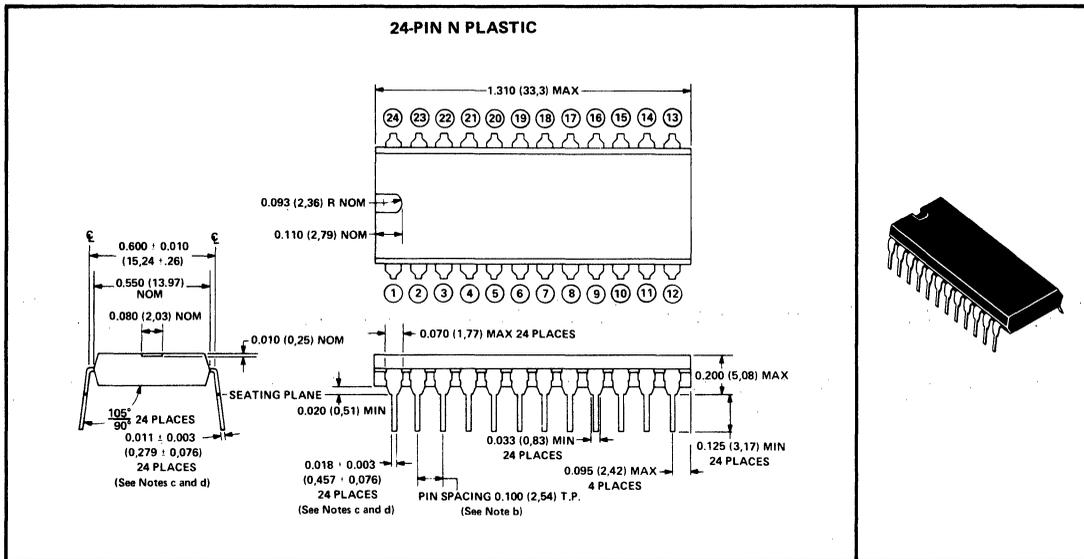
## N plastic dual-in-line packages

These dual-in-line packages consist of a circuit mounted on a 14-, 16-, 20-, or 28-lead frame and encapsulated within an electrically nonconductive plastic compound. The compound will withstand soldering temperature with no deformation and circuit performance characteristics remain stable when operated in high-humidity conditions. The packages are intended for insertion in mounting hole rows on 0.300 (7,62) or 0.600 (15,24) centers. Once the leads are compressed and inserted, sufficient tension is provided to secure the package in the board during soldering. Leads require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

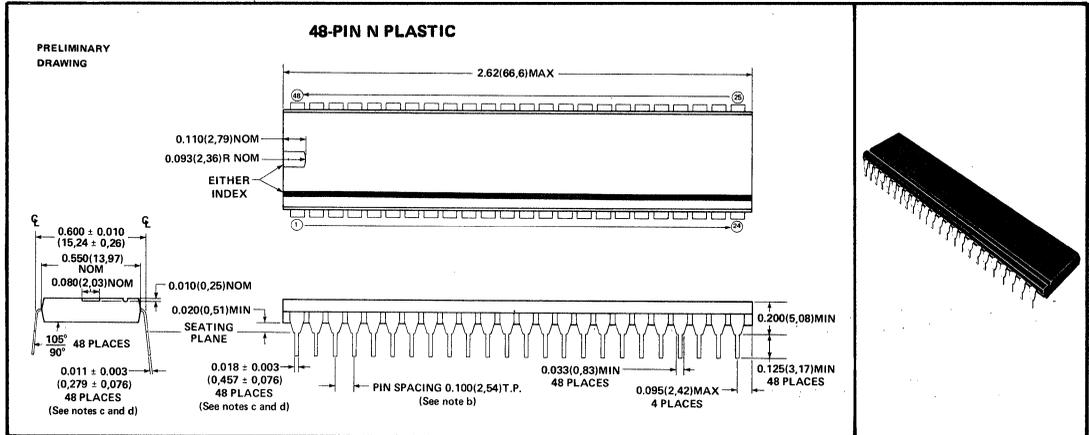
## N plastic dual-in-line packages (continued)



- NOTES: a. All dimensions are shown in inches (and parenthetically in millimeters for reference only). Inch dimensions govern.  
 b. Each pin centerline is located within 0.010 (0.26) of its true longitudinal position.  
 c. This dimension does not apply for solder-dipped leads.  
 d. When solder-dipped leads are specified, dipped area of the lead extends from the lead tip to at least 0.020 (0.50) above the seating plane.

# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

## N plastic dual-in-line packages (continued)

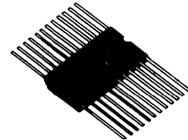
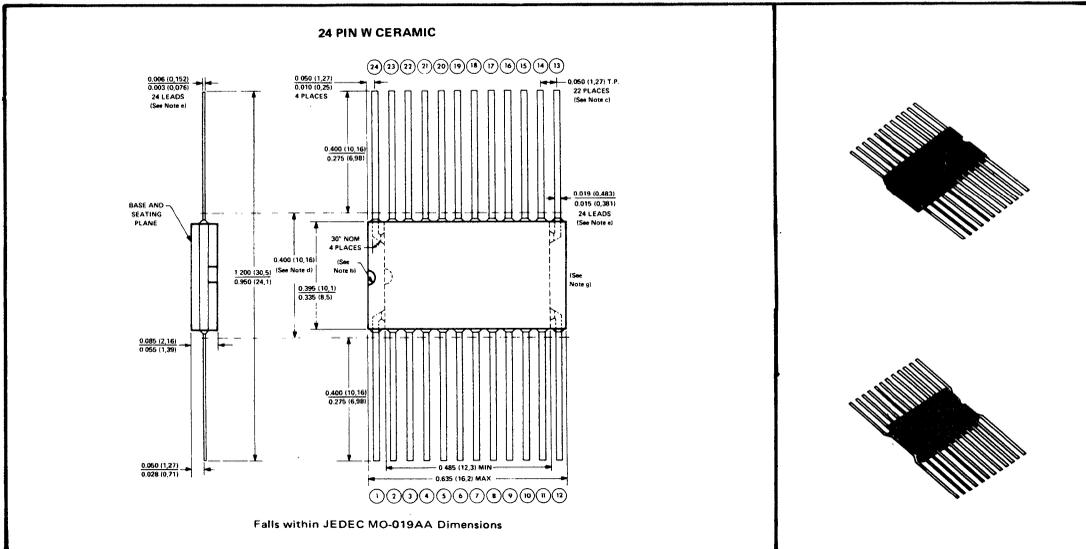
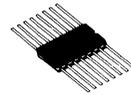
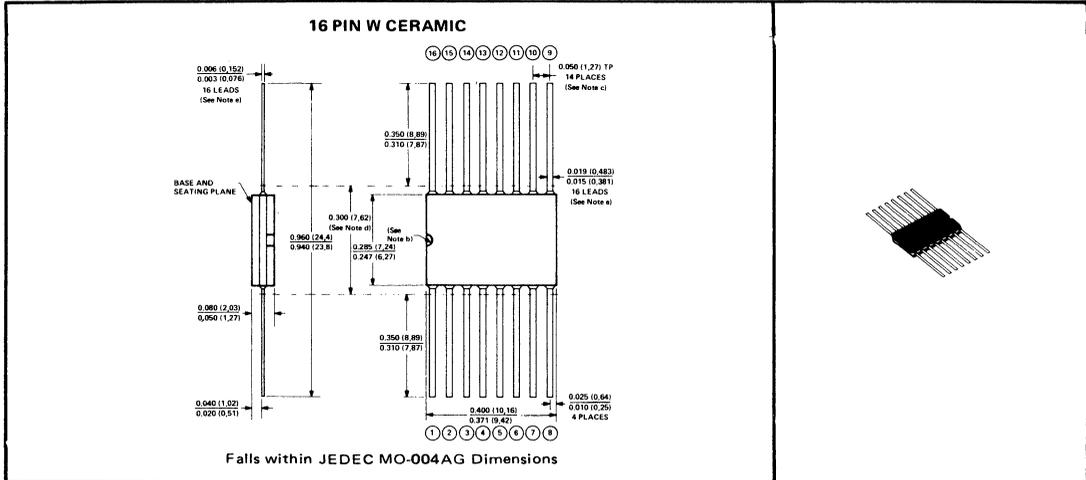


- NOTES:
- All dimensions are shown in inches (and parenthetically in millimeters for reference only). Inch dimensions govern.
  - Each pin centerline is located within 0.010 (0,26) of its true longitudinal position.
  - This dimension does not apply for solder-dipped leads.
  - When solder-dipped leads are specified, dipped area of the lead extends from the lead tip to at least 0.020 (0,50) above the seating plane.

# TTL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS MECHANICAL DATA

## W ceramic flat package

These hermetically sealed flat packages consist of an electrically nonconductive ceramic base and cap, and a 14-, 16-, or 24-lead frame. Hermetic sealing is accomplished with glass. Tin-plated ("bright-dipped") leads (-00) require no additional cleaning or processing when used in soldered assembly.



- NOTES:
- All dimensions are shown in inches (and parenthetically in millimeters for reference only). Inch dimensions govern.
  - Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
  - Leads are within 0.005 (0,13) radius of true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.
  - This dimension determines a zone within which all body and lead irregularities lie.
  - Not applicable for solder-dipped leads.
  - When solder-dipped leads are specified, dipped area extends from lead tip to within 0.050 (1,27) of package body.
  - End configuration of 24-pin package is at the option of TI.





# **Index to Schottky TTL Functions**

**SEPTEMBER 1977**

**TEXAS INSTRUMENTS**  
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## INDEX TO 54S/74S, 54LS/74LS, AND 1<sup>L</sup> FUNCTIONS

Function	Page	Function	Page
Accumulators, Arithmetic Logic Units, Look-Ahead Generators . . . . .	3	Line Drivers, 50-Ohm/75-Ohm . . . . .	11
Adders . . . . .	3	Logic Arrays, Field Programmable . . . . .	1
AND Gates . . . . .	12	Look-Ahead Carry Generators . . . . .	3
AND-OR-Invert Gates . . . . .	9	Memories, PROM's . . . . .	1
Arithmetic Logic Gates . . . . .	3	Memories, RAM's . . . . .	2
Arithmetic Operators . . . . .	3	Memories, ROM's . . . . .	2
Asynchronous Counter . . . . .	6	Microprocessor Controllers and Support Functions . . . . .	4
BCD-to-Decimal Decoders/Drivers . . . . .	11	Microprocessors, 16-Bit 1 <sup>L</sup> . . . . .	1
BCD-to-Seven Segment Decoders/Drivers . . . . .	11	Monostable Multivibrators . . . . .	8
Bit-Slice Processor Elements . . . . .	1	Multiplexers, Data Selectors . . . . .	5
Buffer and Interface Gates . . . . .	10	Multipliers . . . . .	3
Buffers, Clock Drivers . . . . .	11	NAND Gates . . . . .	12
Bus Drivers . . . . .	6	NOR Gates . . . . .	12
Bus Transceiver Gates . . . . .	10	Operators, Arithmetic . . . . .	3
Clock Drivers, Buffers . . . . .	11	OR Gates . . . . .	11
Clock Generator Circuits . . . . .	8	Parity Generators/Checkers . . . . .	3
Comparators . . . . .	3	Priority Encoders/Registers . . . . .	7
Controllers and Support Functions, Microprocessor . . . . .	4	Processor Elements, 4-Bit Slice . . . . .	1
Counters, Asynchronous . . . . .	6	Programmable Read-Only Memories (PROM's) . . . . .	1
Counters, Synchronous . . . . .	6	Random-Access Read-Write Memories (RAM's) . . . . .	2
Current-Sensing Gates . . . . .	5	Read-Only Memories, Programmable (PROM's) . . . . .	1
Data Selectors, Multiplexers . . . . .	5	Read-Only Memories (ROM's) . . . . .	2
Decoders, Demultiplexers . . . . .	5	Register Files . . . . .	2
Display Drivers/Decoders . . . . .	11	Register Flip Flops . . . . .	4
Field Programmable Logic Arrays . . . . .	1	Register, Other . . . . .	4, 7
First-In, First-Out Memory (FIFO) . . . . .	1	Register, Shift . . . . .	7
Flip-Flops, Dual J-K . . . . .	9	Retriggerable Monostable Multivibrators . . . . .	8
Flip Flops/Registers . . . . .	4	Sensing Gates, Current . . . . .	5
Gates, AND . . . . .	12	Shift Registers . . . . .	7
Gates, AND-OR-INVERT . . . . .	9	S-R Latches . . . . .	8
Gates, Buffer, Interface and Transceiver . . . . .	10	Support Functions, Microprocessor . . . . .	4
Gates, NAND . . . . .	12	Synchronous Counters . . . . .	6
Gates, NOR . . . . .	12	Transceivers and Drivers, Bus . . . . .	6
Gates, OR . . . . .	11	Transceiver Gates . . . . .	10
J-K Flip Flops, Dual . . . . .	9	4-Bit-Slice Processor Elements . . . . .	1
Latches . . . . .	8	16-Bit 1 <sup>L</sup> Microprocessor . . . . .	1
		50-Ohm/75-Ohm Line Drivers . . . . .	11

# SCHOTTKY TTL AND I<sup>2</sup>L FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

## I<sup>2</sup>L 16-BIT MICROPROCESSORS

DESCRIPTION	COMPUTER INSTRUCTIONS	CLOCK FREQUENCY	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
			-55°C to 125°C		-40°C to 85°C		
MEMORY-TO-MEMORY ARCHITECTURE SUPPORTED WITH SEPARATE MEMORY AND CRU INTERRUPT BUSES	69 (TI 990/4)	2 MHz	SBP 9900M SBP 9900N‡	J J	SBP 9900E	J	3-1

## BIPOlar BIT-SLICE PROCESSOR ELEMENTS

DESCRIPTION	CASCADABLE TO N-BITS	TYPICAL $\mu$ -OPERATION TIME	TECHNOLOGY	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
EXPANDABLE 4-BIT SLICE	Yes	50 ns	STTL			SN74S481	J, N	1-1
	Yes	100 ns	LSTTL	SN54LS481	J	SN74LS481	J, N	1-1
	Yes	300 ns	I <sup>2</sup> L	SBP0400AM	J	SBP0400AC	J, N	2-1
	Yes	300 ns	I <sup>2</sup> L	SBP0401AM	J	SBP0401AC	J, N	2-1

## EXPANDABLE FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAYS

DESCRIPTION	ORGANIZATION	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	OUTPUTS TYPE/ NO.	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
AUTOMATIC OR DEDICATED ENABLE	12 X 50 X 6	35 ns	3-State/6 O-C/6			SN74S330 SN74S331	J, N J, N	5-13

## FIRST-IN FIRST-OUT MEMORY (FIFO)

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL CLOCK FREQUENCY	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
ASYNCHRONOUS 16 X 5	3-State	20 MHz	400 mW			SN74S225	J, N	4-39

## PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORIES (PROM'S)

DESCRIPTION, PKG. PINS, AND ROW SPACING	ORGANIZATION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL ADDRESS TIME	TYPICAL ENABLE TIME	TYP POWER PER BIT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.	
						-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C			
4096-BIT ARRAYS	20-Pin	512 X 8	3-State	55 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S472	J	SN74S472	J, N	4-1
	300-Mil	512 X 8	O-C	55 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S473	J	SN74S473	J, N	
	24-Pin	512 X 8	3-State	55 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S474	J, W	SN74S474	J, N	
	600-Mil	512 X 8	O-C	55 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S475	J, W	SN74S475	J, N	
	18-Pin	1024 X 4	3-State	35 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S476	J	SN74S476	J, N	
2048-BIT ARRAYS	300-Mil	1024 X 4	O-C	35 ns	20 ns	0.14 mW	SN54S477	J	SN74S477	J, N	4-1
	20-Pin	256 X 8	O-C	50 ns	20 ns	0.24 mW	SN54S470	J	SN74S470	J, N	
1024-BIT ARRAYS	300-Mil	256 X 8	3-State	50 ns	20 ns	0.27 mW	SN54S471	J	SN74S471	J, N	4-1
	16-Pin	256 X 4	3-State	40 ns	15 ns	0.49 mW	SN54S287	J, W	SN74S287	J, N	
256-BIT ARRAYS	300-Mil	256 X 4	O-C	40 ns	15 ns	0.49 mW	SN54S387	J, W	SN74S387	J, N	4-1
	16-Pin	32 X 8	O-C	25 ns	12 ns	1.56 mW	SN54S188	J, W	SN74S188	J, N	
300-Mil	32 X 8	3-State	25 ns	12 ns	1.56 mW	SN54S288	J, W	SN74S288	J, N	4-1	

‡MIL-STD-883 level B processing.

# SCHOTTKY TTL AND I<sup>2</sup>L FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

### READ-ONLY MEMORIES (ROM'S)

DESCRIPTION	ORGANIZATION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL ADDRESS TIME	TYPICAL ENABLE TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER BIT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
						-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
16384-BIT ARRAYS	2048 X 8	O-C or 10K Ω Pullup	150(350) ns	60(150)ns	0.03 mW	SBP 9818M	J	SBP 9818C	J, N	4-16
			to 20 μs	to 8 μs	to 0.0002 mW	(SBP 8316M)	J	(SBP 8316C)	J, N	
2048-BIT ARRAYS	512 X 4	O-C	45 ns	15 ns	0.26 mW	SN54S270	J	SN74S270	J, N	4-9
	256 X 8	O-C	45 ns	15 ns	0.26 mW	SN54S271	J	SN74S271	J, N	
	512 X 4	3-State	45 ns	15 ns	0.26 mW	SN54S370	J	SN74S370	J, N	
	256 X 8	3-State	45 ns	15 ns	0.26 mW	SN54S371	J	SN74S371	J, N	
1024-BIT ARRAYS	256 X 4	O-C	40 ns	20 ns	0.46 mW	SN54187	J, W	SN74187	J, N	4-9
256-BIT ARRAYS	32 X 8	O-C	26 ns	22 ns	1.1 mW	SN5488A	J, W	SN7488A	J, N	4-9

### RANDOM-ACCESS READ-WRITE MEMORIES (RAM'S)

DESCRIPTION	ORGANIZATION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL ADDRESS TIME	TYPICAL ENABLE TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER BIT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
						-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
1024-BIT ARRAYS WITH POWER-DOWN	1024 X 1	3-State	75 ns	75 ns	0.2/0.07 mW			SN74LS215	JD, N	4-27
	1024 X 1	O-C	75 ns	75 ns	0.2/0.07 mW			SN74LS315	JD, N	
1024-BIT ARRAYS	1024 X 1	3-State	75 ns	35 ns	0.2 mW			SN74LS214	JD, N	4-27
	1024 X 1	3-State	40 ns	15 ns	0.51 mW			SN74S214	JD, N	
	1024 X 1	O-C	75 ns	35 ns	0.2 mW			SN74LS314	JD, N	
	1024 X 1	O-C	40 ns	15 ns	0.51 mW			SN74S314	JD, N	
	256 X 4	3-State	75 ns	20 ns	0.3 mW			SN74LS207	J, N	4-33
	256 X 4	3-State	40 ns	15 ns	0.59 mW			SN74S207	J, N	
	256 X 4	3-State	75 ns	20 ns	0.3 mW			SN74LS208	J, N	
	256 X 4	3-State	40 ns	15 ns	0.59 mW			SN74S208	J, N	
256-BIT ARRAYS	256 X 1	3-State	42 ns	17 ns	1.9 mW			SN74S201	J, N	4-24
	256 X 1	O-C	42 ns	13 ns	1.9 mW			SN74S301	J, N	
64-BIT ARRAYS	16 X 4	3-State	25 ns	12 ns	5.9 mW	SN54S189	J, W	SN74S189	J, N	4-20
	16 X 4	O-C	25 ns	12 ns	5.9 mW	SN54S289	J, W	SN74S289	J, N	

### REGISTER FILES†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL ADDRESS TIME	TYP READ ENABLE TIME	DATA INPUT RATE	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
FOUR WORDS OF FOUR BITS	27 ns	15 ns	20 MHz	125 mW	SN54LS170	J, W	SN74LS170	J, N
FOUR WORDS OF FOUR BITS (3-STATE OUTPUTS)	24 ns	19 ns	20 MHz	135 mW	SN54LS670	J, W	SN74LS670	J, N

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

## ACCUMULATORS, ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNITS, LOOK-AHEAD CARRY GENERATORS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL CARRY TIME	TYPICAL ADD TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
				Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
4-BIT PARALLEL BINARY ACCUMULATORS	10 ns	20 ns	720 mW	SN54S281	J, W	SN74S281	J, N
4-BIT ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNITS/ FUNCTION GENERATORS	11 ns	20 ns	525 mW	SN54S381	J	SN74S381	J, N
	7 ns	11 ns	600 mW	SN54S181	J, W	SN74S181	J, N
	16 ns	24 ns	102 mW	SN54LS181	J, W	SN74LS181	J, N
LOOK-AHEAD CARRY GENERATORS	7 ns		260 mW	SN54S182	J, W	SN74S182	J, N

## ADDDERS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL CARRY TIME	TYPICAL ADD TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER BIT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
				Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
4-BIT FULL ADDERS	20 ns	15 ns	24 mW	SN54LS83A	J, W	SN74LS83A	J, N
	10 ns	15 ns	24 mW	SN54LS283	J, W	SN74LS283	J, N
	11 ns	7 ns	124 mW	SN54S283	J	SN74S283	J, N
DUAL CARRY-SAVE FULL ADDERS	15 ns	15 ns	23 mW	SN54LS183*	J, W	SN74LS183*	J, N

## MULTIPLIERS†

DESCRIPTION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
	-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
	Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
2-BIT-BY-4-BIT PARALLEL BINARY MULTIPLIERS	SN54LS261	J, W	SN74LS261	J, N
4-BIT-BY-4-BIT PARALLEL BINARY MULTIPLIERS	SN54S274	J	SN74S274	J, N
7-BIT-SLICE WALLACE TREES	SN54LS275	J	SN74LS275	J, N
	SN54S275	J	SN74S275	J, N

## COMPARATORS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL COMPARE TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
			Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
4-BIT MAGNITUDE COMPARATORS	11.5 ns	365 mW	SN54S85	J, W	SN74S85	J, N
	23.5 ns	52 mW	SN54LS85	J, W	SN74LS85	J, N

## OTHER ARITHMETIC OPERATORS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
			Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT EXCLUSIVE-OR GATES WITH TOTEM-POLE OUTPUTS	7 ns	250 mW	SN54S86	J, W	SN74S86	J, N
	10 ns	30 mW	SN54LS86	J, W	SN74LS86	J, N
	10 ns	30 mW	SN54LS386	J, W	SN74LS386	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT EXCLUSIVE-OR GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS	18 ns	30 mW	SN54LS136	J, W	SN74LS136	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT EXCLUSIVE-NOR GATES	18 ns	40 mW	SN54LS266	J, W	SN74LS266	J, N
QUADRUPLE EXCLUSIVE OR/NOR GATES	8 ns	325 mW	SN54S135	J, W	SN74S135	J, N

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

\*New Product in development as of August 1977.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

### PARITY GENERATORS/CHECKERS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
			Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
9-BIT ODD/EVEN PARITY GENERATORS/CHECKERS	31 ns	80 mW	SN54LS280	J, W	SN74LS280	J, N
	13 ns	335 mW	SN54S280	J, W	SN74S280	J, N

### MICROPROCESSOR CONTROLLERS AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM APPLICATION	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
			Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package	
SYSTEM CONTROLLERS	8080A	700 mW			SN74S428 (TIM8228)	N	5-35
	8080A	700 mW			SN74S438 (TIM8238)	N	
	Universal	450 mW	SN54S482	J	SN74S482	J, N	5-41
REGISTERS	TMS 9900	110 mW	SN54LS259	J, W	SN74LS259 (TIM9906)	J, N	†
	MOS	210 mW	SN54LS363*	J	SN74LS363*	J, N	†
		210 mW	SN54LS364*	J	SN74LS364*	J, N	
MULTI-MODE LATCHES	8080A	410 mW	SN54S412	J, W	SN74S412 (TIM8212)	J, N	5-30
TRANSCEIVERS AND BUS DRIVERS	Universal	625 mW	SN54S226	J, W	SN74S226	J, N	5-1
		207 mW	SN54LS245	J	SN74LS245	J, N	†
TRANSCEIVERS AND BUS DRIVERS (SSI)	Universal	98 mW	SN54LS240	J	SN74LS240	J, N	†
		450 mW	SN54S240	J	SN74S240	J, N	5-5
		100 mW	SN54LS241	J	SN74LS241	J, N	†
		538 mW	SN54S241	J	SN74S241	J, N	5-5
		128 mW	SN54LS242	J, W	SN74LS242	J, N	†
		128 mW	SN54LS243	J, W	SN74LS243	J, N	†
CLOCK ELEMENTS	TMS 9900	669 mW			SN74LS362 (TIM9904)	J, N	†
	8080A	719 mW			SN74LS424 (TIM8224)	J, N	†
LOGIC ELEMENTS	TMS 9900	190 mW	SN54LS148	J, W	SN74LS148 (TIM9907)	J, N	†
	TMS 9900	35 mW	SN54LS251	J, W	SN74LS251 (TIM9905)	J, N	†
	TMS 9900	63 mW	SN54LS348	J, W	SN74LS348 (TIM9908)	J, N	†

### QUAD, HEX, AND OCTAL FLIP-FLOP/REGISTERS†

DESCRIPTION	F-F PER PKG	FREQ	POWER PER FLIP-FLOP	DATA TIMES		DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
				SETUP	HOLD	-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
				ns	ns	Part No.	Package	Part No.	Package
D TYPE 3-STATE WITH ENABLE	8	50 MHz	26 mW	20†	0†	SN54LS364*	J	SN74LS364*	J, N
		50 MHz	17 mW	20†	0†	SN54LS374	J	SN74LS374	J, N
		100 MHz	56 mW	5†	2†	SN54S374	J	SN74S374	J, N
D TYPE WITH ENABLE	8	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS377	J	SN74LS377	J, N
	6	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS378	J, W	SN74LS378	J, N
	4	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS379	J	SN74LS379	J, N
D TYPE WITH CLEAR	8	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS273	J	SN74LS273	J, N
	6	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS174	J, W	SN74LS174	J, N
		110 MHz	75 mW	5†	3†	SN54S174	J, W	SN74S174	J, N
	4	40 MHz	10.6 mW	20†	5†	SN54LS175	J, W	SN74LS175	J, N
		110 MHz	75 mW	5†	3†	SN54S175	J, W	SN74S175	J, N

† See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

\* New product in development as of August 1977.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

## DATA SELECTORS/MULTIPLEXERS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL DELAY TIMES			TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
		DATA TO INV OUTPUT	DATA TO NON-INV OUTPUT	FROM ENABLE		-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
8-LINE-TO-1-LINE	3-State	4.5 ns	8 ns	14 ns	275 mW	SN54S251	J, W	SN74S251	J, N
	3-State	17 ns	21 ns	21 ns	35 mW	SN54LS251	J, W	SN74LS251	J, N
	2-State	4.5 ns	8 ns	9 ns	225 mW	SN54S151	J, W	SN74S151	J, N
	2-State	11 ns	18 ns	27 ns	30 mW	SN54LS151	J, W	SN74LS151	J, N
	2-State	11 ns		18 ns	28 mW	SN54LS152	W		
DUAL 4-LINE-TO-1-LINE	3-State		12 ns	16 ns	35 mW	SN54LS253	J, W	SN74LS253	J, N
	2-State	15 ns		22 ns	31 mW	SN54LS352	J, W	SN74LS352	J, N
	3-State	12 ns		21 ns	43 mW	SN54LS353	J, W	SN74LS353	J, N
	2-State		6 ns	9.5 ns	225 mW	SN54S153	J, W	SN74S153	J, N
	2-State		14 ns	17 ns	31 mW	SN54LS153	J, W	SN74LS153	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-LINE-TO-1-LINE WITH STORAGE	2-State		20 ns §		65 mW	SN54LS298	J, W	SN74LS298	J, N
	2-State		20 ns §		32 mW	SN54LS398	J	SN74LS398	J, N
	2-State	20 ns §	20 ns §		37 mW	SN54LS399	J, W	SN74LS399	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-LINE-TO-1-LINE	3-State	4 ns		14 ns	280 mW	SN54S258	J, W	SN74S258	J, N
	3-State		5 ns	14 ns	320 mW	SN54S257	J, W	SN74S257	J, N
	2-State	4 ns		7 ns	195 mW	SN54S158	J, W	SN74S158	J, N
	2-State		5 ns	8 ns	250 mW	SN54S157	J, W	SN74S157	J, N
	3-State	12 ns		20 ns	60 mW	SN54LS258A*	J, W	SN74LS258A*	J, N
	3-State		12 ns	20 ns	60 mW	SN54LS257A*	J, W	SN74LS257A*	J, N
	2-State	7 ns		12 ns	24 mW	SN54LS158	J, W	SN74LS158	J, N
	2-State		9 ns	14 ns	49 mW	SN54LS157	J, W	SN74LS157	J, N

## DECODERS/DEMUTIPLEXERS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF OUTPUT	TYPICAL SELECT TIME	TYPICAL ENABLE TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
4-LINE-TO-10-LINE, BCD-TO-DECIMAL	Totem-Pole	17 ns		35 mW	SN54LS42	J, W	SN74LS42	J, N
3-LINE-TO-8-LINE	Totem-Pole	8 ns	7 ns	245 mW	SN54S138	J, W	SN74S138	J, N
	Totem-Pole	22 ns	21 ns	31 mW	SN54LS138	J, W	SN74LS138	J, N
DUAL 2-LINE-TO-4-LINE	Totem-Pole	7.5 ns	6 ns	300 mW	SN54S139	J, W	SN74S139	J, N
	Totem-Pole	22 ns	19 ns	34 mW	SN54LS139	J, W	SN74LS139	J, N
	Totem-Pole	18 ns	15 ns	30 mW	SN54LS155	J, W	SN74LS155	J, N
	Open-Collector	33 ns	26 ns	31 mW	SN54LS156	J, W	SN74LS156	J, N

## CURRENT-SENSING-GATES†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGES			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
HEX	21 ns	3.3 mW	SN54LS63	J, W	SN74LS63	J, N

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

§ From clock.

\*New Product in development as of August 1977.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

### BUS TRANSCEIVERS AND DRIVERS

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES	MAXIMUM SOURCE CURRENT	MAXIMUM SINK CURRENT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS		-1 mA	10 mA			SN74S428	N	5-35
		-1 mA	10 mA			SN74S438	N	
OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	8 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS245	J	SN74LS245	J, N	†
4-BIT BUS TRANSCEIVERS WITH STORAGE	10 ns	-6.5 mA	20 mA	SN54S226	J, W	SN74S226	J, N	5-1

### ASYNCHRONOUS COUNTERS (RIPPLE CLOCK) – NEGATIVE-EDGE TRIGGERED†

DESCRIPTION	COUNT FREQ	PARALLEL LOAD	CLEAR	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
DECADE	100 MHz	Yes	Low	375 mW	SN54S196	J, W	SN74S196	J, N
	32 MHz	Set-to-9	High	40 mW	SN54LS90	J, W	SN74LS90	J, N
	32 MHz	Set-to-9	High	40 mW	SN54LS290	J, W	SN74LS290	J, N
	30 MHz	Yes	Low	60 mW	SN54LS196	J, W	SN74LS196	J, N
4-BIT BINARY	100 MHz	Yes	Low	375 mW	SN54S197	J, W	SN74S197	J, N
	32 MHz	None	High	39 mW	SN54LS93	J, W	SN74LS93	J, N
	32 MHz	None	High	39 mW	SN54LS293	J, W	SN74LS293	J, N
	30 MHz	Yes	Low	60 mW	SN54LS197	J, W	SN74LS197	J, N
DIVIDE-BY-12	32 MHz	None	High	39 mW	SN54LS92	J, W	SN74LS92	J, N
DUAL DECADE	35 MHz	None	High	75 mW	SN54LS390	J, W	SN74LS390	J, N
	35 MHz	Set-to-9	High	75 mW	SN54LS490	J, W	SN74LS490	J, N
DUAL 4-BIT BINARY	35 MHz	None	High	75 mW	SN54LS393	J, W	SN74LS393	J, N

### SYNCHRONOUS COUNTERS – POSITIVE-EDGE TRIGGERED†

DESCRIPTION	COUNT FREQ	PARALLEL LOAD	CLEAR	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
DECADE	40 MHz	Sync	Sync-L	475 mW	SN54S162	J, W	SN74S162	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	Sync-L	93 mW	SN54LS162A	J, W	SN74LS162A	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	Async-L	93 mW	SN54LS160A	J, W	SN74LS160A	J, N
DECADE UP/DOWN	40 MHz	Sync	None	500 mW	SN54S168	J, W	SN74S168	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	None	100 mW	SN54LS168A	J, W	SN74LS168A	J, N
	25 MHz	Async	Async-H	85 mW	SN54LS192	J, W	SN74LS192	J, N
	20 MHz	Async	None	100 mW	SN54LS190	J, W	SN74LS190	J, N
4-BIT BINARY	40 MHz	Sync	Sync-L	475 mW	SN54S163	J, W	SN74S163	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	Sync-L	93 mW	SN54LS163A	J, W	SN74LS163A	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	Async-L	93 mW	SN54LS161A	J, W	SN74LS161A	J, N
4-BIT BINARY UP/DOWN	40 MHz	Sync	None	500 mW	SN54S169	J, W	SN74S169	J, N
	25 MHz	Sync	None	100 mW	SN54LS169A	J, W	SN74LS169A	J, N
	25 MHz	Async	Async-H	85 mW	SN54LS193	J, W	SN74LS193	J, N
	20 MHz	Async	None	90 mW	SN54LS191	J, W	SN74LS191	J, N

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

## SHIFT REGISTERS†

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF BITS	SHIFT FREQ	SERIAL DATA INPUT	ASYNC CLEAR	MODES				TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					‡S-R	‡J-S	LOAD	HOLD		-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
					X	X	X	X					
PARALLEL-IN, PARALLEL-OUT (BIDIRECTIONAL)	8	50 MHz	D	Low	X	X	X	X	750 mW	SN54S299	J, W	SN74S299	J, N
		35 MHz	D	Low	X	X	X	X	175 mW	SN54LS299*	J	SN74LS299*	J, N
		35 MHz	D	Sync L	X	X	X	X	175 mW	SN54LS323*	J	SN74LS323*	J, N
	4	70 MHz	D	Low	X	X	X	X	450 mW	SN54S194	J, W	SN74S194	J, N
PARALLEL-IN, PARALLEL-OUT	4	25 MHz	D	Low	X	X	X	X	75 mW	SN54LS194A	J, W	SN74LS194A	J, N
		5	10 MHz	D	Low	X		X		60 mW	SN54LS96	J, W	SN74LS96
	4	70 MHz	J- $\bar{K}$	Low	X		X		375 mW	SN54S195	J, W	SN74S195	J, N
		30 MHz	D	Low	X		X		75 mW	SN54LS395A	J, W	SN74LS395A	J, N
		30 MHz	J- $\bar{K}$	Low	X	X	X		70 mW	SN54LS195A	J, W	SN74LS195A	J, N
		30 MHz	D	None	X	X	X		65 mW	SN54LS95B	J, W	SN74LS95B	J, N
		25 MHz	D	None	X		X		70 mW	SN54LS295B	J, W	SN74LS295B	J, N
SERIAL-IN, PARALLEL-OUT	8	25 MHz	Gated D	Low	X			80 mW	SN54LS164	J, W	SN74LS164	J, N	
PARALLEL-IN, SERIAL-OUT	8	35 MHz	D	None	X	X	X	105 mW	SN54LS165	J, W	SN74LS165	J, N	
35 MHz		D	Low	X	X	X		110 mW	SN54LS166	J, W	SN74LS166	J, N	
SERIAL-IN, SERIAL-OUT	8	25 MHz	Gated D	None	X			60 mW	SN54LS91	J, W	SN74LS91	J, N	

‡S-R  $\equiv$  shift right, S-L  $\equiv$  shift left

## OTHER REGISTERS†

DESCRIPTION	FREQ	ASYNC CLEAR	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE NO.
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
QUADRUPLE MULTIPLEXERS WITH STORAGE	30 MHz	None	36.5 mW	SN54LS398	J	SN74LS398	J, N	†
	30 MHz	None	36.5 mW	SN54LS399	J, W	SN74LS399	J, N	†
	25 MHz	None	65 mW	SN54LS298	J, W	SN74LS298	J, N	†
8-BIT UNIVERSAL SHIFT/STORAGE REGISTERS	35 MHz	Low	175 mW	SN54LS299*	J	SN74LS299*	J, N	†
	50 MHz	Low	750 mW	SN54S299	J, W	SN74S299	J, N	5-9
QUADRUPLE BUS-BUFFER REGISTERS	50 MHz	High	85 mW	SN54LS173*	J, W	SN74LS173*	J, N	†

## PRIORITY ENCODERS/REGISTERS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
FULL BCD PRIORITY ENCODERS	15 ns	60 mW	SN54LS147	J, W	SN74LS147	J, N
CASCADABLE OCTAL PRIORITY ENCODERS	15 ns	60 mW	SN54LS148	J, W	SN74LS148	J, N
CASCADABLE OCTAL PRIORITY ENCODERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS	16 ns	63 mW	SN54LS348	J, W	SN74LS348	J, N

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

\*New product in development as of August 1977.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

### LATCHES†

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF BITS	CLEAR	OUTPUTS	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				SEC. PAGE
						-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
MULTI-MODE BUFFERED	8	Low	Q	11 ns	410 mW	SN54S412	J	SN74S412	J, N	†
ADDRESSABLE	8	Low	Q	17 ns	110 mW	SN54LS259	J, W	SN74LS259	J, N	†
TRANSPARENT	8	None	Q	17 ns	210 mW	SN54LS363*	J	SN74LS363*	J, N	†
		None	Q	19 ns	120 mW	SN54LS373	J	SN74LS373	J, N	†
		None	Q	7 ns	525 mW	SN54S373	J	SN74S373	J, N	5-26
DUAL 2-BIT WITH INDEPENDENT ENABLE	4	None	Q, $\bar{Q}$	11 ns	32 mW	SN54LS75	J, W	SN74LS75	J, N	†
		None	Q	10 ns	35 mW	SN54LS77	W			†
		None	Q, $\bar{Q}$	12 ns	32 mW	SN54LS375	J, W	SN74LS375	J, N	†
QUAD $\bar{S}\text{-}\bar{R}$ (SSI)	4	None	Q	13 ns	19 mW	SN54LS279	J, W	SN74LS279	J, N	†

### S-R LATCHES†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
QUADRUPLE $\bar{S}\text{-}\bar{R}$ LATCHES	13 ns	19 mW	SN54LS279	J, W	SN74LS279	J, N

### MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATORS WITH SCHMITT-TRIGGER INPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF INPUTS		OUTPUT PULSE RANGE	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
DUAL	1	1	20 ns–70 s	23 mW			SN74LS221	J, N
	1	1	20 ns–49 s	23 mW	SN54LS221	J, W		

### RETRIGGERABLE MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATORS†

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF INPUTS		DIRECT CLEAR	OUTPUT PULSE RANGE	TYP TOTAL POWER	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
SINGLE	2	2	Yes	45 ns–∞	30 mW	SN54LS122	J, W	SN74LS122	J, N
DUAL	1	1	Yes	45 ns–∞	60 mW	SN54LS123	J, W	SN74LS123	J, N

### CLOCK GENERATOR CIRCUITS†

DESCRIPTION	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE				
		-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C		
CLOCK GENERATOR/DRIVERS	(FOR TMS 9900)	669 mW			SN74LS362	J, N
	(FOR TMS 8080A)	719 mW			SN74LS424	J, N
DUAL VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR WITH ENABLE	90 mW	SN54LS124	J, W	SN74LS124	J, N	
	525 mW	SN54S124	J, W	SN74S124	J, N	
	90 mW	SN54LS326	J, W	SN74LS326	J, N	
DUAL VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR	150 mW	SN54LS325	J, W	SN74LS325	J, N	
	150 mW	SN54LS327	J, W	SN74LS327	J, N	
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR WITH ENABLE	90 mW	SN54LS324	J, W	SN74LS324	J, N	

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

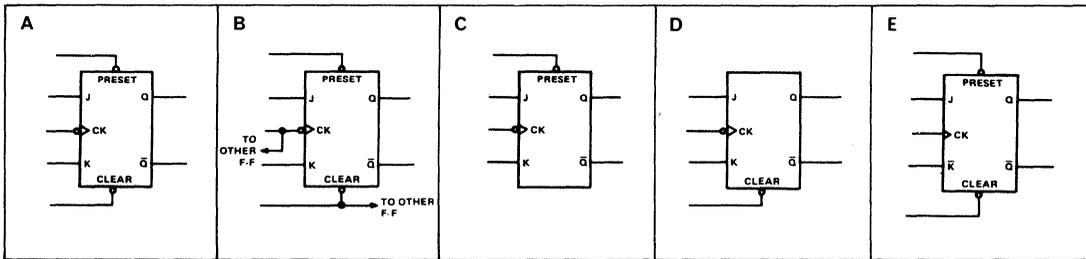
## AND-OR-INVERT GATES WITH TOTEM-POLE OUTPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
			2-WIDE 4-INPUT	12.5 ns	2.75 mW	SN54LS55
4-WIDE 4-2-3-2-INPUT	3.5 ns	29 mW	SN54S64	J, W	SN74S64	J, N
4-WIDE 2-3-3-2-INPUT	12.5 ns	4.5 mW	SN54LS54	J, W	SN74LS54	J, N
DUAL 2-WIDE 2-INPUT	3.5 ns	28 mW	SN54S51	J, W	SN74S51	J, N
	12.5 ns	2.75 mW	SN54LS51	J, W	SN74LS51	J, N

## AND-OR-INVERT GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	TYP POWER DISSIPATION PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
			-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
			4-WIDE 4-2-3-2-INPUT	5.5 ns	36 mW	SN54S65

## DUAL J-K EDGE-TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS †



DWG. REF.	TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS		DATA TIMES		DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
	$f_{max}$ (MHz)	Pwr/F-F (mW)	SETUP (ns)	HOLD (ns)	-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
	A	125	75	3↓	0↓	SN54S112	J, W	SN74S112
B	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS76A	J, W	SN74LS76A	J, N
	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS112A	J, W	SN74LS112A	J, N
	125	75	3↓	0↓	SN54S114	J, W	SN74S114	J, N
C	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS78A	J, W	SN74LS78A	J, N
	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS114A	J, W	SN74LS114A	J, N
	125	75	3↓	0↓	SN54S113	J, W	SN74S113	J, N
D	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS113A	J, W	SN74LS113A	J, N
	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS73A	J, W	SN74LS73A	J, N
	45	10	20↓	0↓	SN54LS107A	J	SN74LS107A	J, N
E	33	10	20↑	5↑	SN54LS109A	J, W	SN74LS109A	J, N

†The arrow indicates the edge of the clock pulse used for reference: ↑ for the rising edge, ↓ for the falling edge.

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

### BUFFER AND INTERFACE GATES WITH OPEN-COLLECTOR OUTPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE	LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP POWER PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
					Part Number	Package	Part Number	Package
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND BUFFERS	15 V	8 mA	16 ns	2 mW			SN74LS26	J, N
	15 V	4 mA	16 ns	2 mW	SN54LS26	J, W		
	5.5 V	60 mA	6.5 ns	41 mW	SN54S38	J, W	SN74S38	J, N
	5.5 V	24 mA	19 ns	4.3 mW			SN74LS38	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE- NOR BUFFERS	5.5 V	12 mA	19 ns	4.3 mW	SN54LS38	J, W		
	5.5 V	24 mA	19 ns	5.45 mW			SN74LS33	J, N
	5.5 V	12 mA	19 ns	5.45 mW	SN54LS33	J, W		

### GATES, BUFFERS, DRIVERS, AND BUS TRANSCEIVERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY TIME	MAXIMUM SOURCE CURRENT	MAXIMUM SINK CURRENT	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
				-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
				Part Number	Package	Part Number	Package
12-INPUT NAND GATE	4.5 ns	-6.5 mA	20 mA			SN74S134	J, N
	4.5 ns	-2 mA	20 mA	SN54S134	J, W		
QUADRUPLE BUS BUFFERS/DRIVERS WITH INDEPENDENT OUTPUT CONTROLS	8 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS125A	J, N
	8 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS125A	J, W		
	8.5 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS126A	J, N
	8.5 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS126A	J, W		
HEX BUS BUFFERS/DRIVERS	9.5 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS365A	J, N
	9.5 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS365A	J, W		
	9.5 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS366A	J, N
	9.5 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS366A	J, W		
	9.5 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS367A	J, N
	9.5 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS367A	J, W		
	9.5 ns	-2.6 mA	24 mA			SN74LS368A	J, N
	9.5 ns	-1 mA	12 mA	SN54LS368A	J, W		
OCTAL BUS BUFFERS/DRIVERS	5 ns	-15 mA	64 mA			SN74S240	J, N
	5 ns	-12 mA	48 mA	SN54S240	J		
	5 ns	-15 mA	64 mA			SN74S241	J, N
	5 ns	-12 mA	48 mA	SN54S241	J		
	10 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS240	J, N
	10 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS240	J		
	10 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS241	J, N
	10 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS241	J		
	10 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS244	J, N
	10 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS244	J		
CONTROLLER AND BUS DRIVER FOR 8080A SYSTEMS		-1 mA	10 mA			SN74S428	N
		-1 mA	10 mA			SN74S438	N
QUADRUPLE TRANSCEIVERS	11 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS242	J, N
	11 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS242	J, W		
	12 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS243	J, N
	12 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS243	J, W		
QUADRUPLE TRANSCEIVERS WITH STORAGE	10 ns	-10.3 mA	20 mA			SN74S226	J, N
	10 ns	-6.5 mA	20 mA	SN54S226	J, W		
OCTAL TRANSCEIVERS	12 ns	-15 mA	24 mA			SN74LS245	J, N
	12 ns	-12 mA	12 mA	SN54LS245	J		

† See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

## BUFFERS;CLOCK DRIVERS WITH TOTEM-POLE OUTPUTS†

DESCRIPTION	LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT	HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP POWER PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NOR BUFFERS	24 mA 12 mA	-1.2 mA -1.2 mA	12 ns 12 ns	5.5 mW 5.5 mW	SN54LS28	J, W	SN74LS28	J, N
QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND BUFFERS	60 mA 24 mA 12 mA	-3 mA -1.2 mA -1.2 mA	4 ns 12 ns 12 ns	41 mW 4.3 mW 4.3 mW	SN54S37 SN54LS37	J, W J, W	SN74S37 SN74LS37	J, N J, N
DUAL 4-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND BUFFERS	60 mA 24 mA 12 mA	-3 mA -1.2 mA -1.2 mA	4 ns 12 ns 12 ns	44 mW 4.3 mW 4.3 mW	SN54S40 SN54LS40	J, W J, W	SN74S40 SN74LS40	J, N J, N

## 50-OHM/75-OHM LINE DRIVERS†

DESCRIPTION	LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT	HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT	TYPICAL DELAY TIME	TYP POWER PER GATE	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
DUAL 4-INPUT POSITIVE-NAND LINE DRIVERS	60 mA	-40 mA	4 ns	44 mW	SN54S140	J, W	SN74S140	J, N

## OPEN-COLLECTOR DISPLAY DECODERS/DRIVERS†

DESCRIPTION	OUTPUT SINK CURRENT	OFF-STATE OUTPUT VOLTAGE	TYP TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION	BLANKING	DEVICE TYPE AND PACKAGE			
					-55°C to 125°C		0°C to 70°C	
BCD-TO-DECIMAL DECODERS/DRIVERS	80 mA	15 V	35 mW	Invalid Codes	SN54LS145	J, W	SN74LS145	J, N
	12 mA	15 V	35 mW	Invalid Codes				
BCD-TO- SEVEN-SEGMENT DECODERS/DRIVERS	24 mA	15 V	35 mW	Ripple	SN54LS47	J, W	SN74LS47	J, N
	24 mA	15 V	35 mW	Ripple				
	12 mA	15 V	35 mW	Ripple				
	12 mA	15 V	35 mW	Ripple				
	6 mA	5.5 V	125 mW	Ripple	SN54LS48	J, W	SN74LS48	J, N
	6 mA	5.5 V	125 mW	Ripple				
	2 mA	5.5 V	125 mW	Ripple	SN54LS248	J, W	SN74LS248	J, N
	2 mA	5.5 V	125 mW	Ripple				
	8 mA	5.5 V	40 mW	Direct	SN74LS249	J, W	SN74LS249	J, N
	8 mA	5.5 V	40 mW	Direct				
	4 mA	5.5 V	40 mW	Direct	SN54LS49	J, W	SN74LS49	J, N
	4 mA	5.5 V	40 mW	Direct				

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

# SCHOTTKY TTL FUNCTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL INDEX/SELECTION GUIDE

SCHOTTKY TTL GATE SUMMARY†

DESCRIPTION	AND	NAND	NOR	OR
QUAD 2-INPUT	SN54S/74S08 SN54LS/74LS08 SN54S/74S09* SN54LS/74LS09*	SN54S/74S00 SN54LS/74LS00 SN54S/74S03* SN54LS/74LS03* SN54S/74S132 $\overline{TT}$ SN54LS/74LS132 $\overline{TT}$	SN54S/74S02 SN54LS/74LS02	SN54S/74S32 SN54LS/74LS32
HEX INVERTERS		SN54S/74S04 SN54LS/74LS04 SN54S/74S05* SN54LS/74LS04* SN54LS/74LS14 $\overline{TT}$		
TRIPLE 3-INPUT	SN54S/74S11 SN54LS/74LS11 SN54S/74S15* SN54LS/74LS15*	SN54S/74S10 SN54LS/74LS10 SN54LS/74LS12*	SN54LS/74LS27	
DUAL 4-INPUT	SN54LS/74LS21	SN54S/74S20 SN54LS/74LS20 SN54S/74S22* SN54LS/74LS22* SN54LS/74LS13 $\overline{TT}$		
DUAL 5-INPUT			SN54S/74S260	
8-INPUT		SN54S/74S30 SN54LS/74LS30		
13-INPUT		SN54S/74S133		

†See the TTL Data Book for Design Engineers, Second Edition, LCC4112.

$\overline{TT}$ Schmitt-trigger inputs

\*Open-Collector

