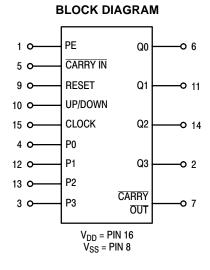
PIN ASSIGNMENT

PE [1•	16	u v _{dd}
Q3 [2	15	þс
P3 [3	14] Q2
P0 [4	13] P2
CARRY IN	5	12	D P1
Q0 [6	11	[] Q1
CARRY OUT	7	10	þu/d
v _{ss} [8	9	ПR
			•



TRUTH TABLE

Carry In	Up/Down	Preset Enable	Reset	Clock	Action	
1	Х	0	0	Х	No Count	
0	1	0	0	<u>`</u>	Count Up	
0	0	0	0		Count Down	
Х	Х	1	0	Х	Preset	
Х	Х	Х	1	Х	Reset	

X = Don't Care

NOTE: When counting up, the Carry Out signal is normally high and is low only when Q0 through Q3 are high and Carry In is low. When counting down, Carry Out is low only when Q0 through Q3 and Carry In are low.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
MC14516BDG	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	48 Units / Rail
MC14516BDR2G	SOIC-16	2500 / Tape & Reel
NLV14516BDR2G*	(Pb-Free)	

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.
*NLV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q100 Qualified and PPAP

Capable.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to V_{SS})

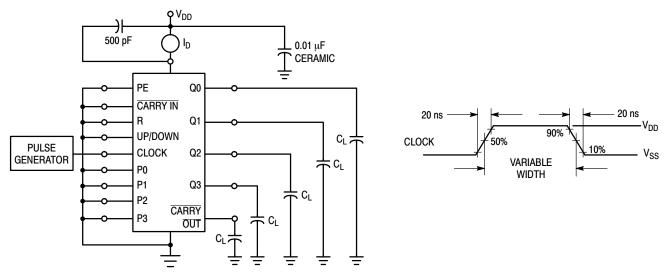
				– 55°C		25°C			125°C	
Characteristic	Symbol	V _{DD} Vdc	Min	Мах	Min	Typ (Note 2)	Мах	Min	Мах	Unit
Output Voltage "0" Level $V_{in} = V_{DD}$ or 0		5.0 10 15	_ _ _	0.05 0.05 0.05	- - -	0 0 0	0.05 0.05 0.05	- - -	0.05 0.05 0.05	Vdc
"1" Level V _{in} = 0 or V _{DD}	V _{OH}	5.0 10 15	4.95 9.95 14.95	_ _ _	4.95 9.95 14.95	5.0 10 15	- - -	4.95 9.95 14.95	- - -	Vdc
Input Voltage "0" Level $(V_O = 4.5 \text{ or } 0.5 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_O = 9.0 \text{ or } 1.0 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_O = 13.5 \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ Vdc})$		5.0 10 15	_ _ _	1.5 3.0 4.0	_ _ _	2.25 4.50 6.75	1.5 3.0 4.0	_ _ _	1.5 3.0 4.0	Vdc
"1" Level ($V_O = 0.5 \text{ or } 4.5 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_O = 1.0 \text{ or } 9.0 \text{ Vdc}$) ($V_O = 1.5 \text{ or } 13.5 \text{ Vdc}$)	VIH	5.0 10 15	3.5 7.0 11		3.5 7.0 11	2.75 5.50 8.25		3.5 7.0 11		Vdc
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Output Drive Current} \\ (V_{OH} = 2.5 \mbox{ Vdc}) \\ (V_{OH} = 4.6 \mbox{ Vdc}) \\ (V_{OH} = 9.5 \mbox{ Vdc}) \\ (V_{OH} = 13.5 \mbox{ Vdc}) \end{array}$	I _{ОН}	5.0 5.0 10 15	- 3.0 - 0.64 - 1.6 - 4.2	_ _ _ _	- 2.4 - 0.51 - 1.3 - 3.4	- 4.2 - 0.88 - 2.25 - 8.8	- - -	- 1.7 - 0.36 - 0.9 - 2.4		mAdc
$\begin{array}{l} (V_{OL} = 0.4 \; Vdc) & \text{Sink} \\ (V_{OL} = 0.5 \; Vdc) \\ (V_{OL} = 1.5 \; Vdc) \end{array}$	I _{OL}	5.0 10 15	0.64 1.6 4.2	- - -	0.51 1.3 3.4	0.88 2.25 8.8	- - -	0.36 0.9 2.4	- - -	mAdc
Input Current	l _{in}	15	-	± 0.1	-	± 0.00001	± 0.1	_	± 1.0	μAdc
Input Capacitance (V _{in} = 0)	C _{in}	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.5	_	-	pF
Quiescent Current (Per Package)	I _{DD}	5.0 10 15		5.0 10 20		0.005 0.010 0.015	5.0 10 20	_ _ _	150 300 600	μAdc
Total Supply Current (Note 3, 4) (Dynamic plus Quiescent, Per Package) (C_L = 50 pF on all outputs, all buffers switching)	Ι _Τ	5.0 10 15		·	$I_{T} = (1$.58 μA/kHz) .20 μA/kHz) .70 μA/kHz)	f + I _{DD} f + I _{DD}	·	·	μAdc

Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance.
The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.
To calculate total supply current at loads other than 50 pF: I_T(C_L) = I_T(50 pF) + (C_L - 50) Vfk where: I_T is in µA (per package), C_L in pF, V = (V_{DD} - V_{SS}) in volts, f in kHz is input frequency, and k = 0.001.

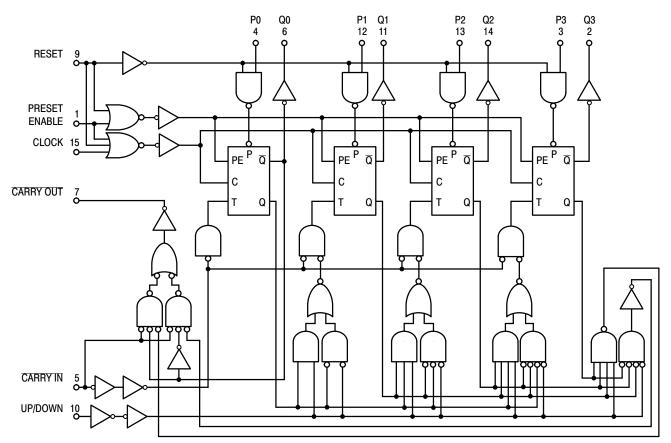
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 5) (CL = 50 pF, TA = 25° C)

			All Types			_	
Characteristic	Symbol	V_{DD}	Min	Typ (Note 6)	Max	Uni	
Output Rise and Fall Time t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (1.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 25 \text{ ns}$ t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (0.75 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 12.5 \text{ ns}$ t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (0.55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 9.5 \text{ ns}$	t _{TLH} , t _{THL}	5.0 10 15		100 50 40	200 100 80	ns	
Propagation Delay Time Clock to Q t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 230 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 97 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 75 \text{ ns}$	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	315 130 100	630 260 200	ns	
Clock to Carry Out t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} = (1.7 ns/pF) C _L + 230 ns t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} = (0.66 ns/pF) C _L + 97 ns t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} = (0.5 ns/pF) C _L + 75 ns	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	315 130 100	630 260 200	ns	
Carry In to Carry Out t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 230 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 97 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 75 \text{ ns}$	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	180 80 60	360 160 120	ns	
Preset or Reset to Q t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 230 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 97 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 75 \text{ ns}$	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	315 130 100	630 360 200	ns	
Preset or Reset to $\overline{Carry Out}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 465 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 192 \text{ ns}$ t_{PLH} , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 125 \text{ ns}$	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	550 225 150	1100 450 300	ns	
Reset Pulse Width	t _w	5.0 10 15	380 200 160	190 100 80	_ _ _	ns	
Clock Pulse Width	t _{WH}	5.0 10 15	350 170 140	200 100 75	_ _ _	ns	
Clock Pulse Frequency	f _{cl}	5.0 10 15	- - -	3.0 6.0 8.0	1.5 3.0 4.0	MH	
Preset or Reset Removal Time The Preset or Reset signal must be low prior to a positive–going transition of the clock.	t _{rem}	5.0 10 15	650 230 180	325 115 90	-	ns	
Clock Rise and Fall Time	t _{TLH} , t _{THL}	5.0 10 15	- - -	- - -	15 5 4	μs	
Setup Time Carry In to Clock	t _{su}	5.0 10 15	260 120 100	130 60 50	_ _ _	ns	
Hold Time Clock to Carry In	t _h	5.0 10 15	0 20 20	- 60 - 20 0	- - -	ns	
Setup Time Up/Down to Clock	t _{su}	5.0 10 15	500 200 150	250 100 75	_ _ _	ns	
Hold Time Clock to Up/Down	t _h	5.0 10 15	- 70 - 10 0	- 160 - 60 - 40	_ _ _	ns	
Setup Time Pn to PE	t _{su}	5.0 10 15	- 40 - 30 - 25	- 120 - 70 - 50	_ _ _	ns	
Hold Time PE to Pn	t _h	5.0 10 15	480 420 420	240 210 210	_ _ _	ns	
Preset Enable Pulse Width	t _{WH}	5.0 10 15	200 100 80	100 50 40	- - -	ns	

The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.
Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an Indication of the IC's potential performance.

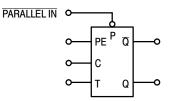






LOGIC DIAGRAM

TOGGLE FLIP-FLOP



FLIP-FLOP FUNCTIONAL TRUTH TABLE

Preset Enable	Clock	т	Q _{n+1}
1	Х	Х	Parallel In
0		0	Q _n
0	<u>`</u>	1	<u>Q</u> n
0	\sim	Х	Q _n

X = Don't Care

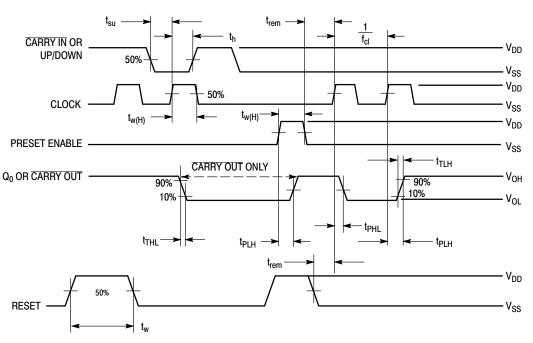


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveforms

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

INPUTS

P0, **P1**, **P2**, **P3**, **Preset Inputs** (**Pins 4**, **12**, **13**, **3**) — Data on these inputs is loaded into the counter when PE is taken high.

Carry In, (Pin 5) — This active–low input is used when Cascading stages. Carry In is usually connected to Carry Out of the previous stage. While high, Clock is inhibited.

Clock, (Pin 15) — Binary data is incremented or decremented, depending on the direction of count, on the positive transition of this input.

OUTPUTS

Q0, Q1, Q2, Q3, Binary outputs (Pins 6, 11, 14, 2) — Binary data is present on these outputs with Q0 corresponding to the least significant bit.

Carry Out, (Pin 7) — Used when cascading stages, Carry Out is usually connected to Carry In of the next stage. This synchronous output is active low and may also be used to indicate terminal count.

CONTROLS

PE, Preset Enable, (Pin 1)—Asynchronously loads data on the Preset Inputs. This pin is active high and inhibits the clock when high.

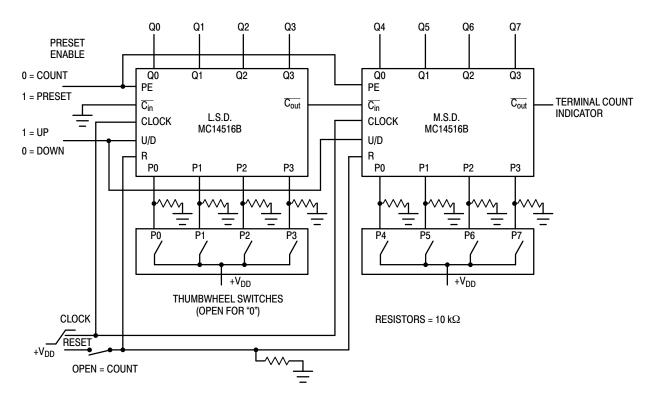
R, **Reset**, (**Pin 9**) — Asynchronously resets the Q outputs to a low state. This pin is active high and inhibits the clock when high.

Up/Down, (Pin 10) — Controls the direction of count, high for up count, low for down count.

SUPPLY PINS

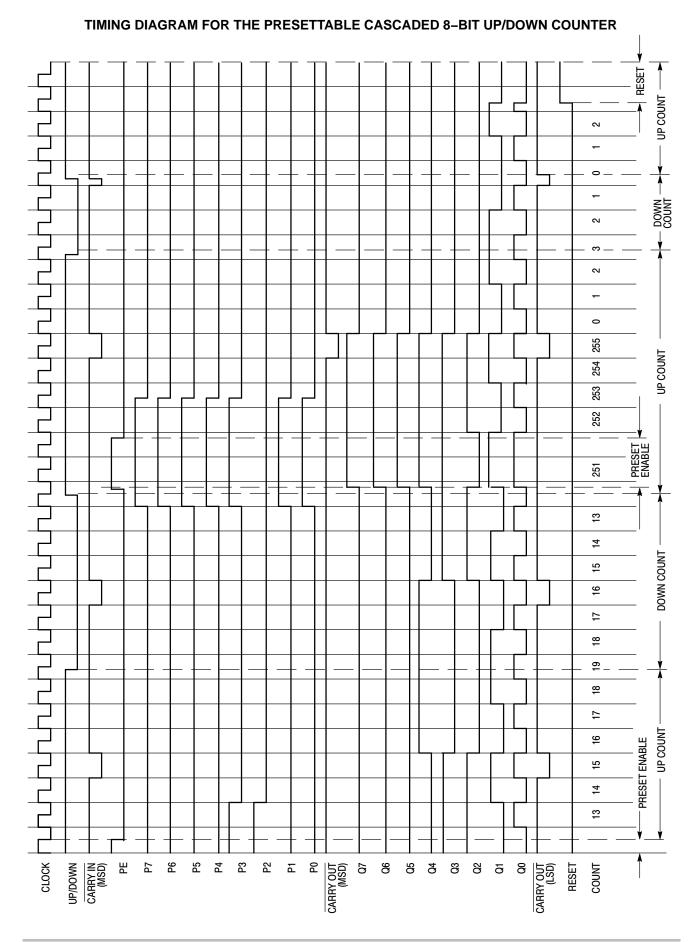
 V_{SS} , Negative Supply Voltage, (Pin 8) — This pin is usually connected to ground.

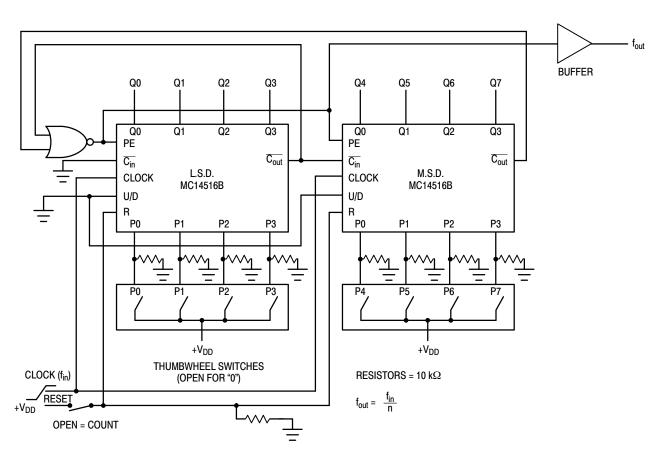
 V_{DD} , Positive Supply Voltage, (Pin 16) — This pin is connected to a positive supply voltage ranging from 3.0 V to 18 V.



NOTE: The Least Significant Digit (L.S.D.) counts from a preset value once Preset Enable (PE) goes low. The Most Significant Digit (M.S.D.) is disabled while $\overline{C_{in}}$ is high. When the count of the L.S.D. reaches 0 (count down mode) or reaches 15 (count up mode), $\overline{C_{out}}$ goes low for one complete clock cycle, thus allowing the next counter to decrement/increment one count. (See Timing Diagram) The L.S.D. now counts through another cycle (15 clock pulses) and the above cycle is repeated.

Figure 3. Presettable Cascaded 8-Bit Up/Down Counter





NOTE: The programmable frequency divider can be set by applying the desired divide ratio, in binary, to the preset inputs. For example, the maximum divide ratio of 255 may be obtained by applying a 1111 1111 to the preset inputs P0 to P7. For this divide operation, both counters should be configured in the count down mode. The divide ratio of zero is an undefined state and should be avoided.







DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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