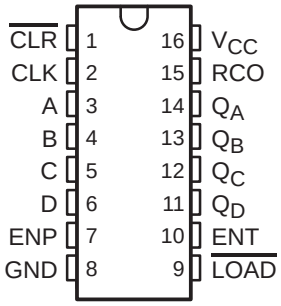
- **Qualification in Accordance With AEC-Q100†**
- **Qualified for Automotive Applications**
- **Customer-Specific Configuration Control Can Be Supported Along With Major-Change Approval**
- **Wide Operating Voltage Range of 2 V to 6 V**
- **Outputs Can Drive Up To 10 LSTTL Loads**
- **Low Power Consumption, 80-μA Max I_{CC}**
- **Typical t_{pd} = 14 ns**
- **±4-mA Output Drive at 5 V**
- **Low Input Current of 1 μA Max**
- **Internal Look-Ahead for Fast Counting**
- **Carry Output for n-Bit Cascading**
- **Synchronous Counting**
- **Synchronously Programmable**

† Contact factory for details. Q100 qualification data available on request.

PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description/ordering information

This synchronous, presettable counter features an internal carry look-ahead for application in high-speed counting designs. The SN74HC163 is a 4-bit binary counter. Synchronous operation is provided by having all flip-flops clocked simultaneously so that the outputs change coincident with each other when instructed by the count-enable (ENP, ENT) inputs and internal gating. This mode of operation eliminates the output counting spikes normally associated with synchronous (ripple-clock) counters. A buffered clock (CLK) input triggers the four flip-flops on the rising (positive-going) edge of the clock waveform.

This counter is fully programmable; that is, it can be preset to any number between 0 and 9 or 15. As presetting is synchronous, setting up a low level at the load input disables the counter and causes the outputs to agree with the setup data after the next clock pulse, regardless of the levels of the enable inputs.

The clear function for the SN74HC163 is synchronous. A low level at the clear ($\overline{CLR}$) input sets all four of the flip-flop outputs low after the next low-to-high transition of CLK, regardless of the levels of the enable inputs. This synchronous clear allows the count length to be modified easily by decoding the Q outputs for the maximum count desired. The active-low output of the gate used for decoding is connected to $\overline{CLR}$ to synchronously clear the counter to 0000 (LLLL).

The carry look-ahead circuitry provides for cascading counters for n-bit synchronous applications without additional gating. ENP, ENT, and a ripple-carry output (RCO) are instrumental in accomplishing this function. Both ENP and ENT must be high to count, and ENT is fed forward to enable RCO. Enabling RCO produces a high-level pulse while the count is maximum (9 or 15 with Q_A high). This high-level overflow ripple-carry pulse can be used to enable successive cascaded stages. Transitions at ENP or ENT are allowed, regardless of the level of CLK.

ORDERING INFORMATION

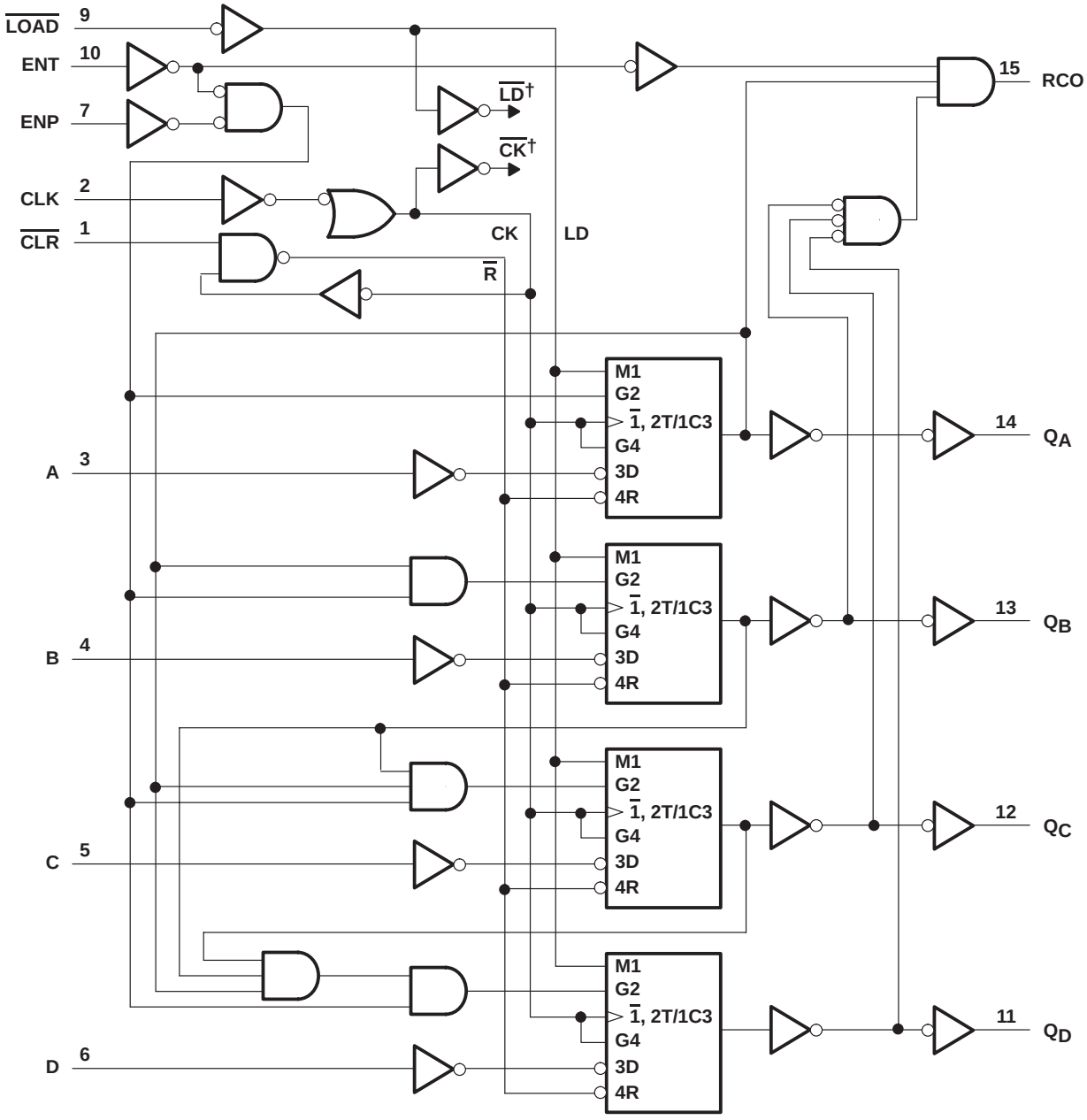
T_A	PACKAGE‡		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
−40°C to 85°C	TSSOP − PW	Tape and reel	SN74HC163IPWRQ1	HC163I

‡ Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

description/ordering information (continued)

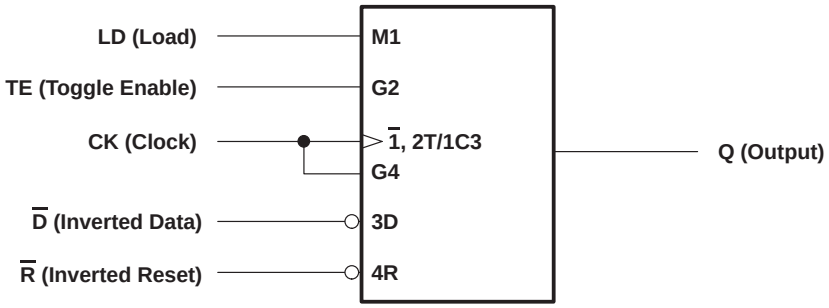
This counter features a fully independent clock circuit. Changes at control inputs (ENP, ENT, or $\overline{\text{LOAD}}$) that modify the operating mode have no effect on the contents of the counter until clocking occurs. The function of the counter (whether enabled, disabled, loading, or counting) is dictated solely by the conditions meeting the stable setup and hold times.

logic diagram (positive logic)

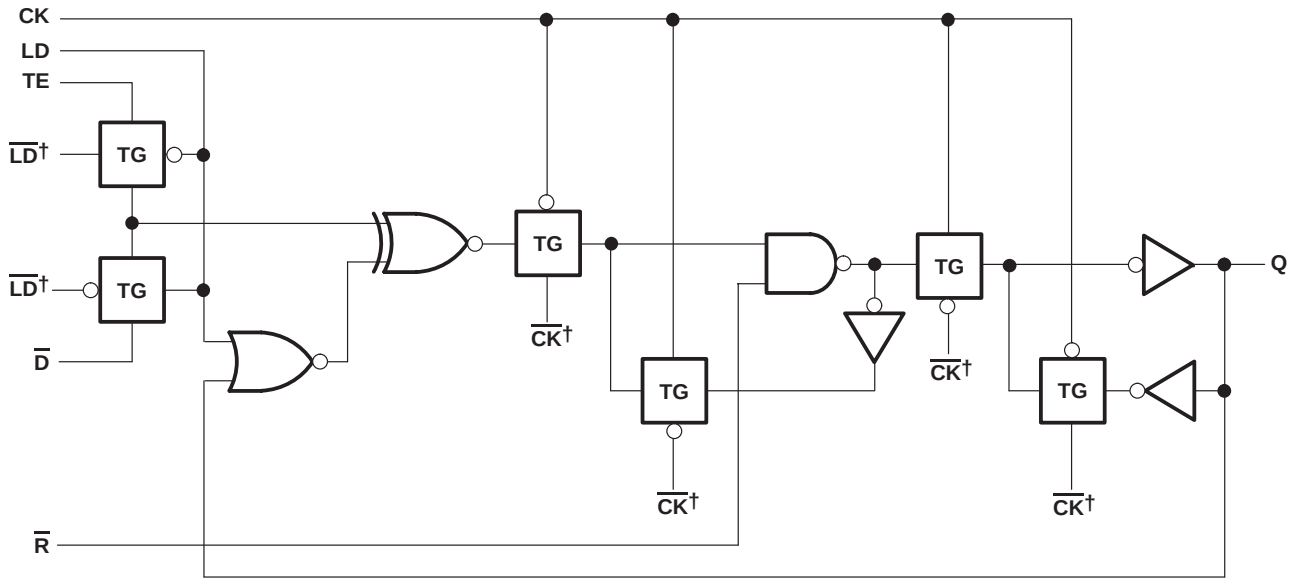


† For simplicity, routing of complementary signals $\overline{\text{LD}}$ and $\overline{\text{CK}}$ is not shown on this overall logic diagram. The uses of these signals are shown on the logic diagram of the D/T flip-flops.

logic symbol, each D/T flip-flop



logic diagram, each D/T flip-flop (positive logic)

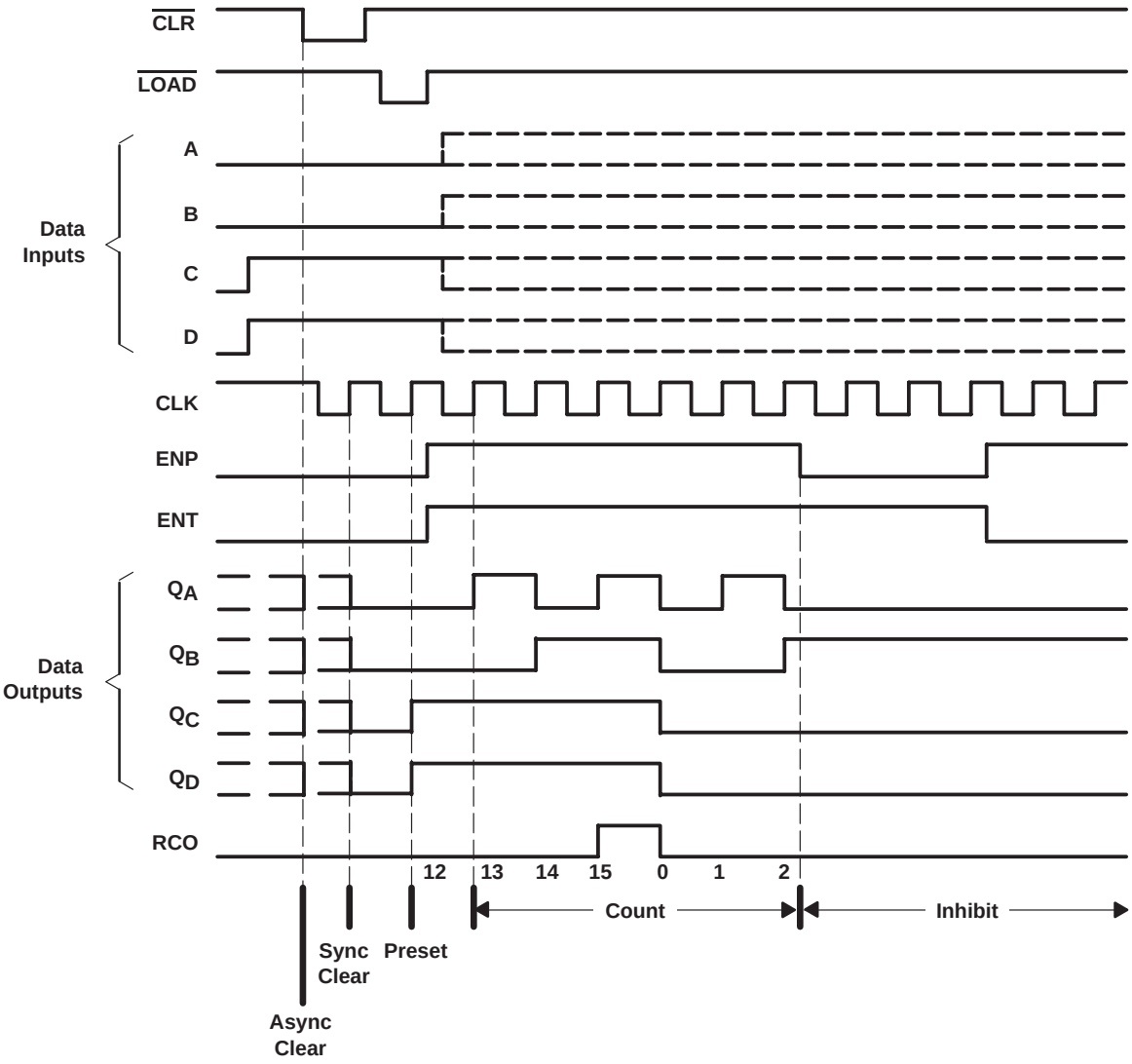


† The origins of $\overline{LD}$ and $\overline{CK}$ are shown in the logic diagram of the overall device.

typical clear, preset, count, and inhibit sequence

The following sequence is illustrated below:

1. Clear outputs to zero (synchronous)
2. Preset to binary 12
3. Count to 13, 14, 15, 0, 1, and 2
4. Inhibit



absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V_{CC} . . . . . −0.5 V to 7 V
Input clamp current, I_{IK} ($V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{CC}$) (see Note 1) . . . . . ±20 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK} ($V_O < 0$ or $V_O > V_{CC}$) (see Note 1) . . . . . ±20 mA
Continuous output current, I_O ($V_O = 0$ to V_{CC}) . . . . . ±25 mA
Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND . . . . . ±50 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Note 2): PW package . . . . . 108°C/W
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . −65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

recommended operating conditions (see Note 3)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		2	5	6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V	1.5			V
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V	3.15			
		V_{CC} = 6 V	4.2			
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V			0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V			1.35	
		V_{CC} = 6 V			1.8	
V_I	Input voltage		0		V_{CC}	V
V_O	Output voltage		0		V_{CC}	V
$\Delta t/\Delta v$‡	Input transition rise/fall time	V_{CC} = 2 V			1000	ns
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V			500	
		V_{CC} = 6 V			400	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−40		85	°C

NOTE 3: All unused inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.

‡ If this device is used in the threshold region (from V_{IL}max = 0.5 V to V_{IH}min = 1.5 V), there is a potential to go into the wrong state from induced grounding, causing double clocking. Operating with the inputs at t_t = 1000 ns and V_{CC} = 2 V does not damage the device; however, functionally, the CLK inputs are not ensured while in the shift, count, or toggle operating modes.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			MIN	MAX	UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX			
V_{OH}	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}	I_{OH} = −20 μA	2 V	1.9	1.998		1.9		V
			4.5 V	4.4	4.499		4.4		
			6 V	5.9	5.999		5.9		
		I_{OH} = −4 mA	4.5 V	3.98	4.3		3.84		
		I_{OH} = −5.2 mA	6 V	5.48	5.8		5.34		
V_{OL}	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}	I_{OL} = 20 μA	2 V		0.002	0.1		0.1	V
			4.5 V		0.001	0.1		0.1	
			6 V		0.001	0.1		0.1	
		I_{OL} = 4 mA	4.5 V		0.17	0.26		0.33	
		I_{OL} = 5.2 mA	6 V		0.15	0.26		0.33	
I_I	V_I = V_{CC} or 0		6 V		±0.1	±100		±1000	nA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or 0,	I_O = 0	6 V			8		80	μA
C_i			2 V to 6 V		3	10		10	pF

timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C		MIN	MAX	UNIT
				MIN	MAX			
f_{clock}	Clock frequency		2 V		6		5	MHz
			4.5 V		31		25	
			6 V		36		29	
t_w	Pulse duration	CLK high or low	2 V	80		100		ns
			4.5 V	16		20		
			6 V	14		17		
t_{su}	Setup time before CLK↑	A, B, C, or D	2 V	150		190		ns
			4.5 V	30		38		
			6 V	26		32		
		$\overline{LOAD}$ low	2 V	135		170		
			4.5 V	27		34		
			6 V	23		29		
		ENP, ENT	2 V	170		215		
			4.5 V	34		43		
			6 V	29		37		
		$\overline{CLR}$ low	2 V	160		200		
			4.5 V	32		40		
			6 V	27		34		
		$\overline{CLR}$ inactive	2 V	160		200		
			4.5 V	32		40		
			6 V	27		34		
t_h	Hold time, all synchronous inputs after CLK↑		2 V	0		0		ns
			4.5 V	0		0		
			6 V	0		0		

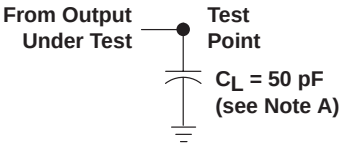
switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, C_L = 50 pF (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			MIN	MAX	UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX			
f_{max}			2 V	6	14		5		MHz
			4.5 V	31	40		25		
			6 V	36	44		29		
t_{pd}	CLK	RCO	2 V		83	215		270	ns
			4.5 V		24	43		54	
			6 V		20	37		46	
		Any Q	2 V		80	205		255	
			4.5 V		25	41		51	
			6 V		21	35		43	
	ENT	RCO	2 V		62	195		245	
			4.5 V		17	39		49	
			6 V		14	33		42	
t_t		Any	2 V		38	75		95	ns
			4.5 V		8	15		19	
			6 V		6	13		16	

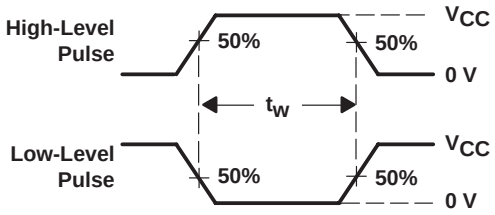
operating characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance	No load	60	pF

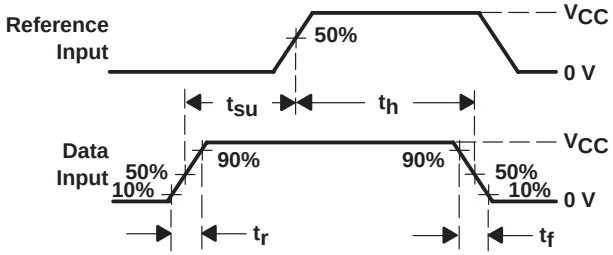
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



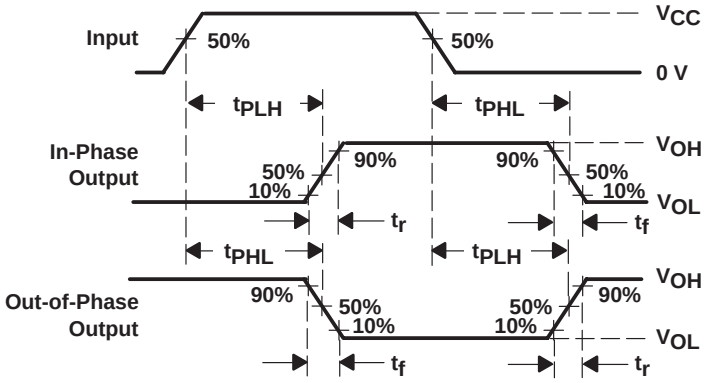
LOAD CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATIONS



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
SETUP AND HOLD AND INPUT RISE AND FALL TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PROPAGATION DELAY AND OUTPUT TRANSITION TIMES

NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.
B. Phase relationships between waveforms were chosen arbitrarily. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω, t_r = 6 ns, t_f = 6 ns.
C. For clock inputs, f_{max} is measured when the input duty cycle is 50%.
D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one input transition per measurement.
E. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd}.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

APPLICATION INFORMATION

n-bit synchronous counters

This application demonstrates how the look-ahead carry circuit can be used to implement a high-speed n-bit counter. The SN74HC163 counts in binary. Virtually any count mode (modulo-N, N_1-to-N_2, N_1-to-maximum) can be used with this fast look-ahead circuit.

The application circuit shown in Figure 2 is not valid for clock frequencies above 18 MHz (at 25°C and 4.5-V V_{CC}). The reason for this is that there is a glitch that is produced on the second stage's RCO and every succeeding stage's RCO. This glitch is common to all HC vendors that Texas Instruments has evaluated, in addition to the bipolar equivalents (LS, ALS, AS).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

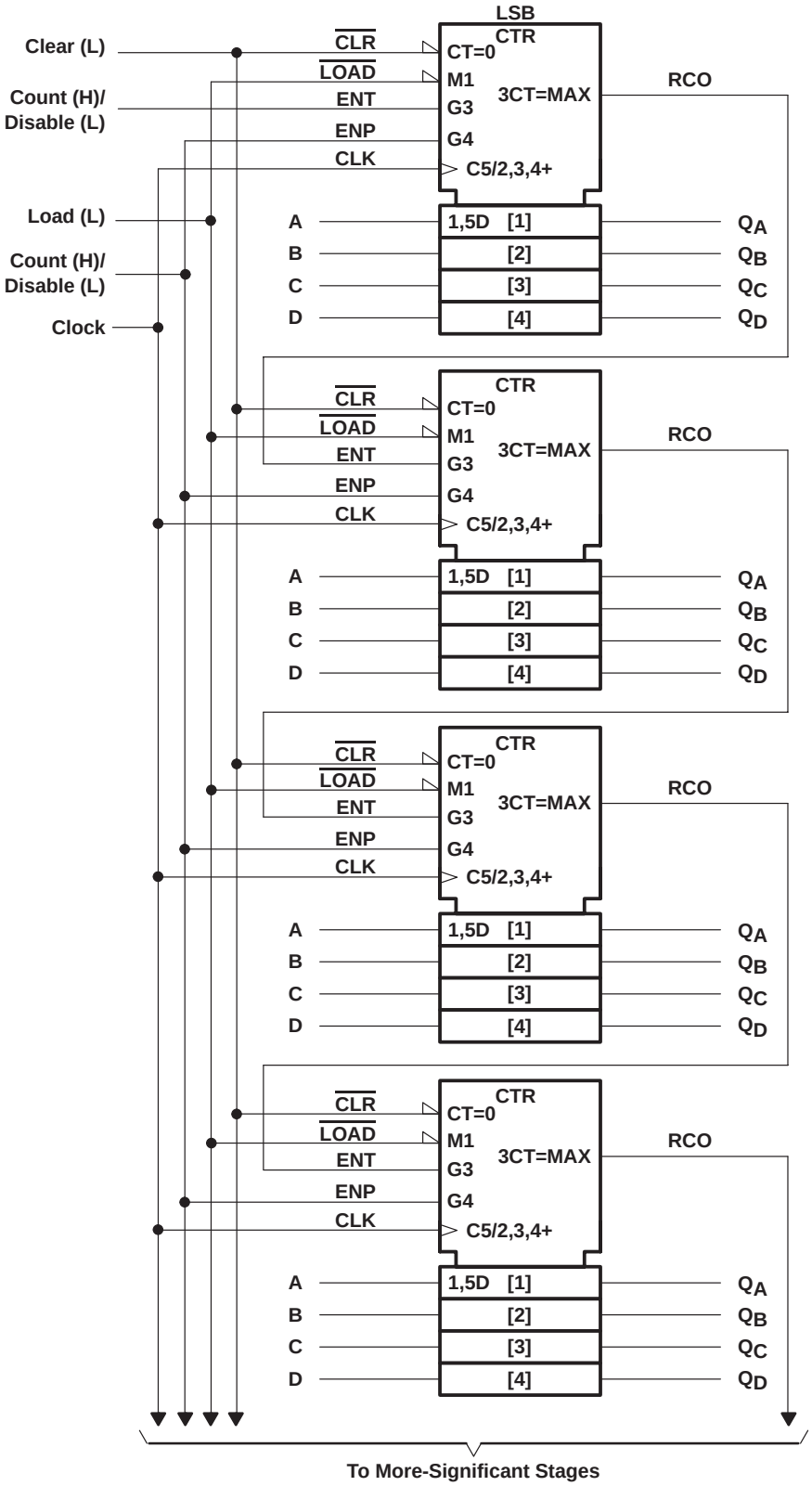


Figure 2

APPLICATION INFORMATION

n-bit synchronous counters (continued)

The glitch on RCO is caused because the propagation delay of the rising edge of Q_A of the second stage is shorter than the propagation delay of the falling edge of ENT. RCO is the product of ENT, Q_A, Q_B, Q_C, and Q_D ($ENT \times Q_A \times Q_B \times Q_C \times Q_D$). The resulting glitch is about 7 ns to 12 ns in duration. Figure 3 shows the condition in which the glitch occurs. For simplicity, only two stages are being considered, but the results can be applied to other stages. Q_B, Q_C, and Q_D of the first and second stage are at logic one, and Q_A of both stages are at logic zero (1110 1110) after the first clock pulse. On the rising edge of the second clock pulse, Q_A and RCO of the first stage go high. On the rising edge of the third clock pulse, Q_A and RCO of the first stage return to a low level, and Q_A of the second stage goes to a high level. At this time, the glitch on RCO of the second stage appears because of the race condition inside the chip.

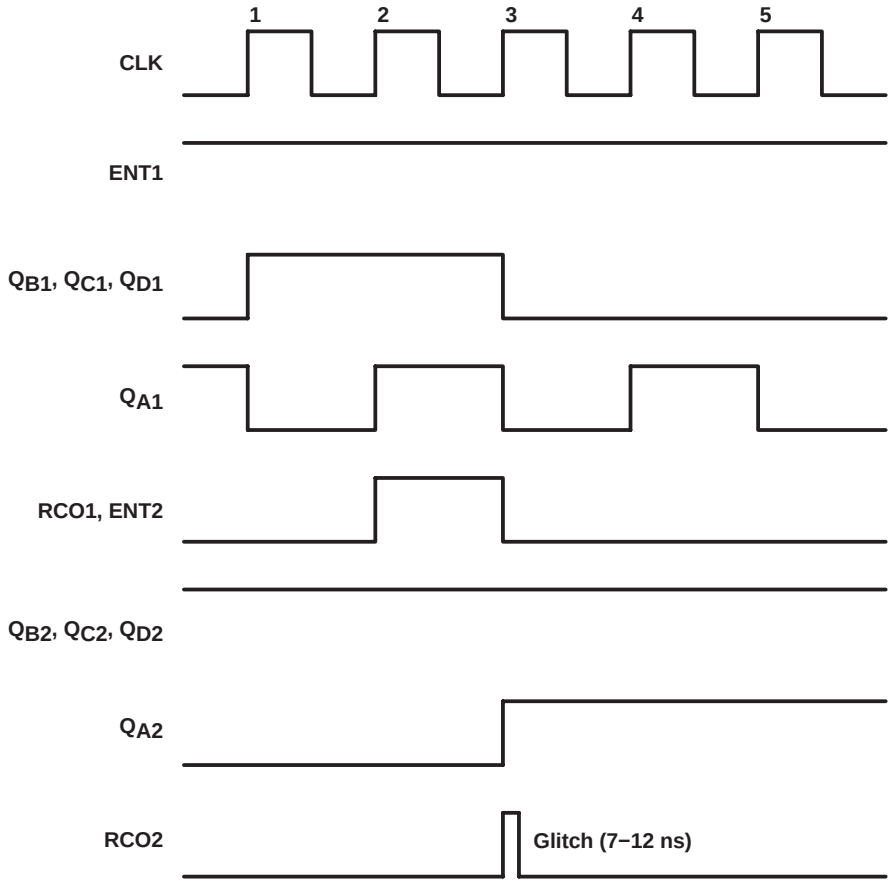


Figure 3

The glitch causes a problem in the next stage (stage three) if the glitch is still present when the next rising clock edge appears (clock pulse 4). To ensure that this does not happen, the clock frequency must be less than the inverse of the sum of the clock-to-RCO propagation delay and the glitch duration (t_g). In other words, $f_{max} = 1/(t_{pd}$ CLK-to-RCO + $t_g)$. For example, at 25°C at 4.5-V V_{CC}, the clock-to-RCO propagation delay is 43 ns and the maximum duration of the glitch is 12 ns. Therefore, the maximum clock frequency that the cascaded counters can use is 18 MHz. The following tables contain the f_{clock}, t_w, and f_{max} specifications for applications that use more than two ’HC163 devices cascaded together.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

n-bit synchronous counters (continued)

timing requirements over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C		MIN	MAX	UNIT
			MIN	MAX			
f_{clock}	Clock frequency	2 V		3.6		2.9	MHz
		4.5 V		18		14	
		6 V		21		17	
t_w	Pulse duration, CLK high or low	2 V	140		170		ns
		4.5 V	28		36		
		6 V	24		30		

switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, C_L = 50 pF (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C		MIN	MAX	UNIT
				MIN	MAX			
f_{max}			2 V	3.6		2.9		MHz
			4.5 V	18		14		
			6 V	21		17		

NOTE 4: These limits apply only to applications that use more than two ’HC163 devices cascaded together.

If the SN74HC163 device is used as a single unit, or only two are cascaded together, then the maximum clock frequency that the device can use is not limited because of the glitch. In these situations, the device can be operated at the maximum specifications.

A glitch can appear on the RCO of a single SN74HC163 device, depending on the relationship of ENT to CLK. Any application that uses RCO to drive any input, except an ENT of another cascaded SN74HC163 device, must take this into consideration.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status [1]	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan [2]	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp [3]
SN74HC163IPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-250C-UNLIM

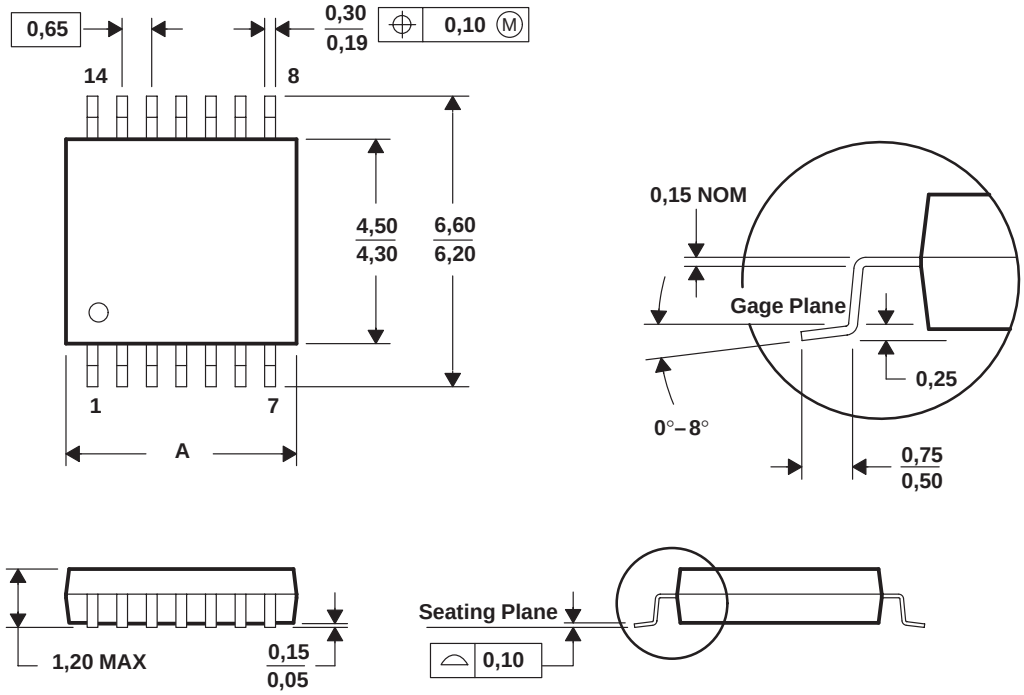
[1] The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

[2] Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

[3] MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

PW (R-PDSO-G)** **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

14 PINS SHOWN



DIM \ PINS **	8	14	16	20	24	28
A MAX	3,10	5,10	5,10	6,60	7,90	9,80
A MIN	2,90	4,90	4,90	6,40	7,70	9,60

4040064/F 01/97

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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