14-STAGE BINARY COUNTER

The HEF4020B is a 14-stage binary ripple counter with a clock input ($\overline{CP}$), an overriding asynchronous master reset input (MR) and twelve fully buffered outputs (O_0, O_3 to O_{13}). The counter advances on the HIGH to LOW transition of $\overline{CP}$. A HIGH on MR clears all counter stages and forces all outputs LOW, independent of the state of $\overline{CP}$. Each counter stage is a static toggle flip-flop. A feature of the HEF4020B is: high speed (typ. 35 MHz at V_{DD} = 15 V).

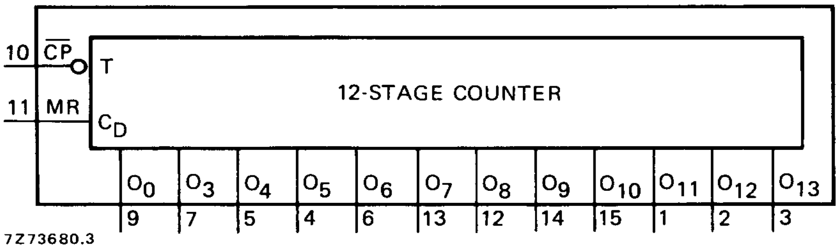

Fig. 1 Functional diagram.

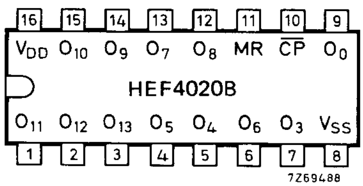

Fig. 2 Pinning diagram.

HEF4020BP : 16-lead DIL; plastic (SOT-38Z).
HEF4020BD: 16-lead DIL; ceramic (cerdip) (SOT-74).
HEF4020BT : 16-lead mini-pack; plastic (SO-16; SOT-109A).

PINNING

$\overline{CP}$	clock input (HIGH to LOW edge triggered)
MR	master reset input (active HIGH)
O_0, O_3 to O_{13}	parallel outputs

FAMILY DATA
I_{DD} LIMITS category MSI
} see Family Specifications

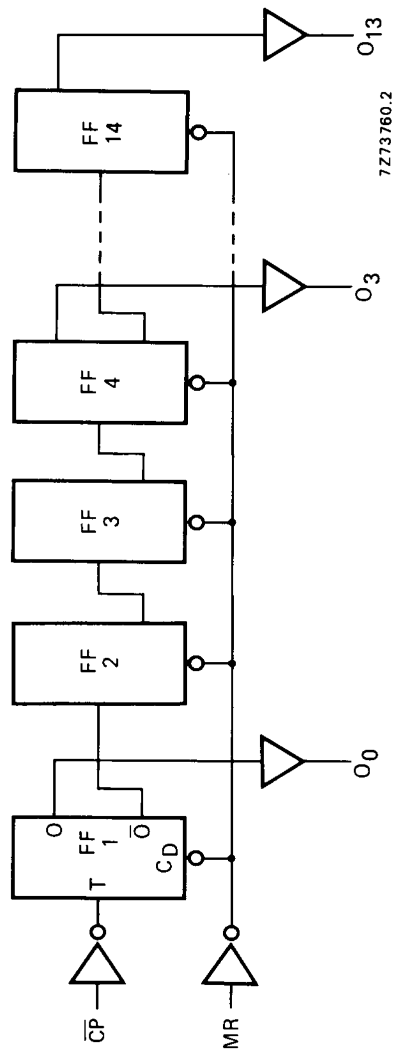

Fig. 3 Logic diagram.

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; C_L = 50 pF; input transition times ⩽ 20 ns; see also waveforms Fig. 4

	V_{DD} V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.		typical extrapolation formula
Propagation delays							
$\overline{CP}$ → O_0	5			105	210	ns	78 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{PHL}		45	90	ns	34 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			30	65	ns	22 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
	5			105	210	ns	78 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
LOW to HIGH	10	t_{PLH}		50	95	ns	39 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			35	70	ns	27 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
O_n → $O_n + 1$	5			80	160	ns	53 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{PHL}		30	60	ns	19 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	12 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
	5			70	140	ns	43 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
LOW to HIGH	10	t_{PLH}		25	50	ns	14 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	12 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
MR → O_n	5			180	360	ns	153 ns + (0,55 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{PHL}		90	180	ns	79 ns + (0,23 ns/pF) C_L
	15			70	140	ns	62 ns + (0,16 ns/pF) C_L
Output transition times							
	5			60	120	ns	10 ns + (1,0 ns/pF) C_L
HIGH to LOW	10	t_{THL}		30	60	ns	9 ns + (0,42 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	6 ns + (0,28 ns/pF) C_L
	5			60	120	ns	10 ns + (1,0 ns/pF) C_L
LOW to HIGH	10	t_{TLH}		30	60	ns	9 ns + (0,42 ns/pF) C_L
	15			20	40	ns	6 ns + (0,28 ns/pF) C_L
Minimum clock	5		50	25		ns	
pulse width; HIGH	10	t_{WCPH}	25	15		ns	
	15		20	10		ns	
Minimum MR	5		130	65		ns	
pulse width; HIGH	10	t_{WMRH}	95	50		ns	
	15		90	45		ns	
Recovery time	5		115	60		ns	
for MR	10	t_{RMR}	65	35		ns	
	15		55	25		ns	
Maximum clock	5		5	10		MHz	
pulse frequency	10	f_{max}	13	25		MHz	
	15		18	35		MHz	

	V_{DD} V	typical formula for P (μW)	where
Dynamic power	5	$600\ f_i + \Sigma(f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	f_i = input freq. (MHz) f_o = output freq. (MHz)
dissipation per	10	$2800\ f_i + \Sigma(f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	C_L = load cap. (pF) $\Sigma(f_oC_L)$ = sum of outputs
package (P)	15	$8200\ f_i + \Sigma(f_oC_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	V_{DD} = supply voltage (V)

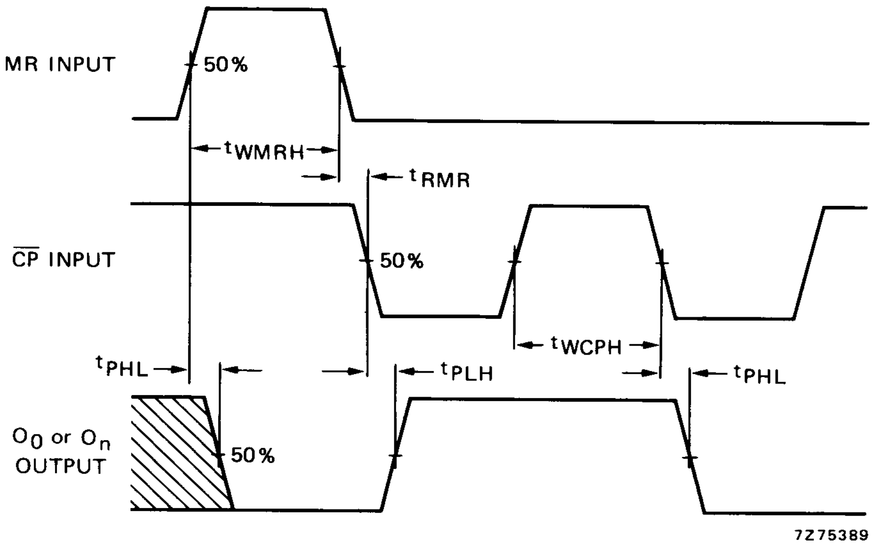

Fig. 4 Waveforms showing propagation delays for MR to O_n and $\overline{CP}$ to O_0, minimum MR and $\overline{CP}$ pulse widths.

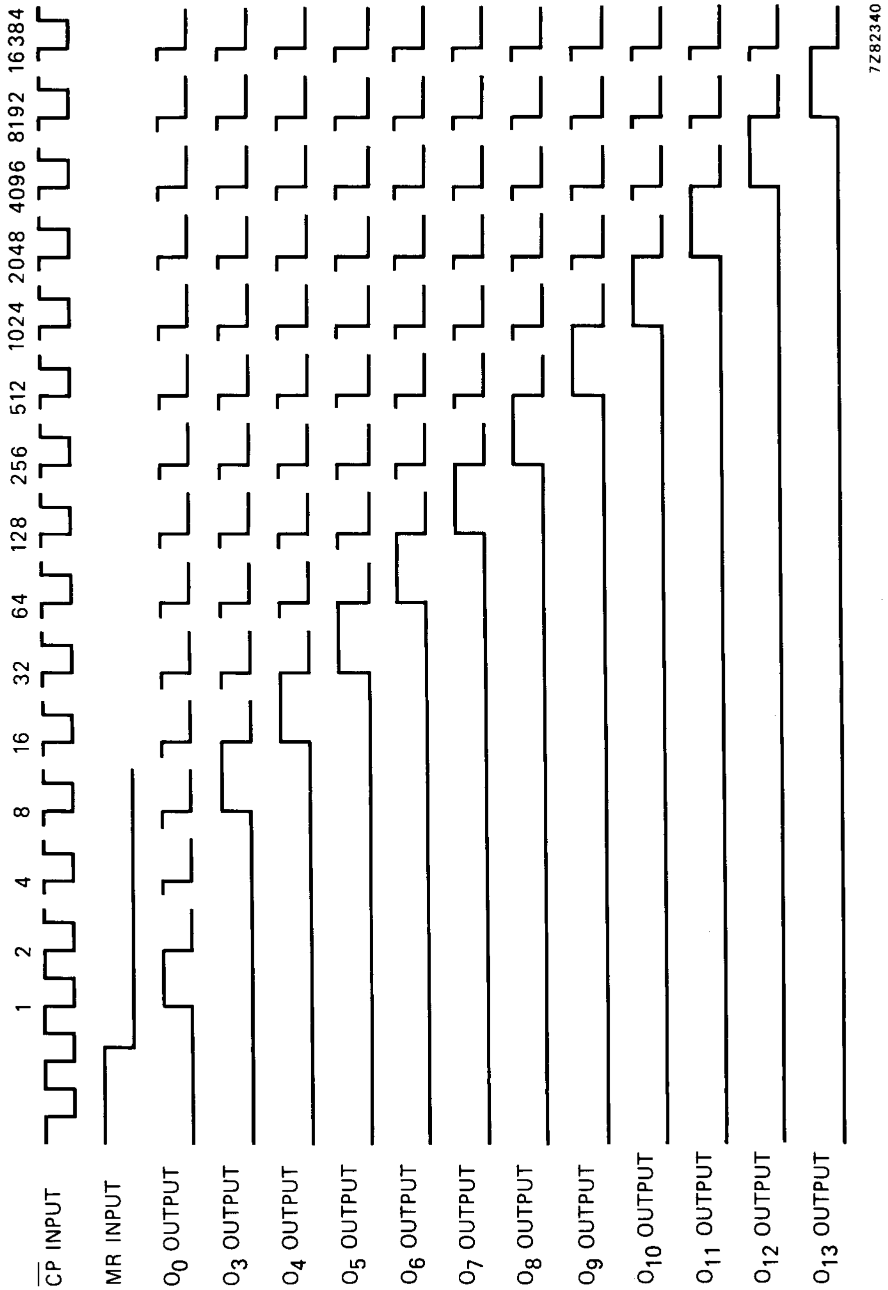

Fig. 5 Timing diagram.