

# **DM9368**

# 7-Segment Decoder/Driver/Latch with Constant Current **Source Outputs**

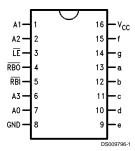
# **General Description**

mon cathode type LED displays directly.

The DM9368 is a 7-segment decoder driver incorporating input latches and constant current output circuits to drive com-

# **Connection Diagram**

#### **Dual-In-Line Package**



Order Number DM9368N See Package Number N16E

Pin Name	Description
A0-A3	Address (Data) Inputs
RBO	Ripple Blanking Output (Active Low)
RBI	Ripple Blanking Input (Active Low)
a–g	Segment Drivers-Outputs
ĪĒ.	Latch Enable Input (Active Low)

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

Supply Voltage Input Voltage Operating Free Air Temperature Range Storage Temperature Range

0°C to +70°C -65°C to +150°C

# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter		Units		
		Min	Nom	Max	
V <sub>cc</sub>	Supply Voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage			0.8	V
I <sub>он</sub>	High Level Output Current		-80		μΑ
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level Output Current RBO			3.2	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Free Air Operating Temperature	0		70	°C
t <sub>s</sub> (H)	Setup Time High	30			ns
	$A_n$ to $\overline{LE}$				
t <sub>h</sub> (H)	Hold Time HIGH	0			ns
	$A_n$ to $\overline{LE}$				
t <sub>s</sub> (L)	Setup Time LOW	20			ns
	$A_n$ to $\overline{LE}$				
t <sub>h</sub> (L)	Hold Time LOW	0			ns
	$A_n$ to $\overline{LE}$				
t <sub>w</sub> (L)	LE Pulse Width LOW	45			ns
l <sub>он</sub>	Segment Output HIGH Current	-16		-22	mA
I <sub>OL</sub>	Segment Output LOW Current	-250		250	μA

7V

5.5V

Note 1: The "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the "Electrical Characteristics" table are not guaranteed at the absolute maximum ratings. The "Recommended Operating Conditions" table will define the conditions for actual device operation.

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Over recommended operating free air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
				(Note 1)		
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Clamp Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>I</sub> = -12 mA			-1.5	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High Level	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>OH</sub> = Max,	2.4	3.4		V
	Output Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub> = Max				
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level	V <sub>CC</sub> = Min, I <sub>OL</sub> = Max,		0.2	0.4	V
	Output Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub> = Min				
I <sub>1</sub>	Input Current @ Max	$V_{CC} = Max, V_I = 5.5V$			1	mA
	Input Voltage					
I <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4V			40	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, V <sub>I</sub> = 0.4V			-1.6	mA
I <sub>os</sub>	Short Circuit	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max	-18		-57	mA
	Output Current	(Note 2)				
I <sub>cc</sub>	Supply Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, Outputs Open,			67	mA
		Data & Latch Inputs = 0V				

Note 2: All typicals are at  $V_{CC}$  = 5V,  $T_A$  = 25°C.

 $\textbf{Note 3:} \ \ \text{Not more than one output should be shorted at a time.}$ 

### **Switching Characteristics**

 $V_{CC}$  = 5.0V,  $T_A$  = 25°C (See Section 1 for Waveforms and Load Configuations)

Symbol	Parameter	C <sub>L</sub> = R <sub>L</sub> =	Units			
		Min	Max			
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay		50	ns		
t <sub>PHL</sub>	A <sub>n</sub> to a-g		75			
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay		70	ns		
t <sub>PHL</sub>	LE to a-g		90			

#### **Functional Description**

The '68 is a 7-segment decoder driver designed to drive 7-segment common cathode LED displays. The '68 drives any common cathode LED display rated at a nominal 20 mA at 1.7V per segment without need for current limiting resistors.

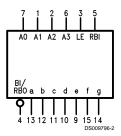
This device accepts a 4-bit binary code and produces output drive to the appropriate segments of the 7-segment display. It has a hexadecimal decode format which produces numeric codes "0" thru "9" and alpha codes "A" through "F" using upper and lower case fonts.

Latches on the four data inputs are controlled by an active LOW latch enable  $\overline{LE}$ . When the  $\overline{LE}$  is LOW, the state of the outputs is determined by the input data. When the  $\overline{LE}$  goes HIGH, the last data present at the inputs is stored in the latches and the outputs remain stable. The  $\overline{LE}$  pulse width necessary to accept and store data is typically 30 ns which allows data to be strobed into the '68 at normal TTL speeds. This feature means that data can be routed directly from high speed counters and frequency dividers into the display without slowing down the system clock or providing intermediate data storage

Another feature of the '68 is that the unit loading on the data inputs is very low (–100  $\mu$ A Max) when the latch enable is

HIGH. This allows '68s to be driven from an MOS device in multiplex mode without the need for drivers on the data lines. The '68 also has provision for automatic blanking of the leading and/or trailing edge zeros in a multidigit decimal number, resulting in an easily readable decimal display conforming to normal writing practice. In an eight digit mixed integer fraction decimal representation, using the automatic blanking capability, 0060.0300 would be displayed as 60.03. Leading edge zero suppression is obtained by connecting the Ripple Blanking Output (RBO) of a decoder to the Ripple Blanking Input (RBI) of the next lower stage device. The most significant decoder stage should have the RBI input grounded; and since suppression of the least significant integer zero in a number is not usually desired, the RBI input of this decoder stage should be left open. A similar procedure for the fractional part of a display will provide automatic suppression of trailing edge zeros. The RBO terminal of the decoder can be OR-tied with a modulating signal via an isolating buffer to achieve pulse duration intensity modulation. A suitable signal can be generated for this purpose by forming a variable frequency multivibrator with a cross coupled pair of TTL or DTL

#### **Logic Symbol**



V<sub>CC</sub> = Pin 16 GND = PIN 8

# **Truth Table**

			INP	UTS				OUTPUTS							
BINARY STATE	ΙE	RBI	A3	A2	<b>A</b> 1	A0	а	ь	С	d	е	f	g	RBO	DISPLAY
0 0 1	HLLL	* L H X	X L L	X L L	X L L	X L L	<b>↓</b> L H L	L H H	— S L Н Н	TABI L H L	.E — L H L	L H L	L L L	HHH	STABLE BLANK
2 3 4 5	L L L	X X X	L L L	L H H	H H L	L H L	H H L H	H H H L	L H H	H H L	H L L	L H H	H H H	H H H	ા કરાવાન
6 7 8 9 10		X X X X	L H H H	H L L	H L L	L H L H L	H H H H	L H H H	H H H H	HLLL	H H L H	H H H H	H H H H	H H H H H	67888
11 12 13 14 15		X X X X	H H H H	L H H H	H L H H	H H L	L H L H H	L H L L	HLLL	H H H L	H H H	H L H	H H H H	H H H H	70,000,000
Х	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L**	BLANK



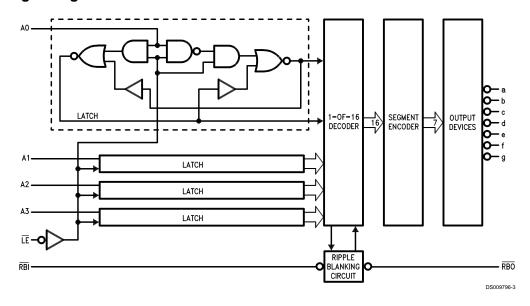
DS009796-8

H = HIGH Voltage Level

L = LOW Voltage Level

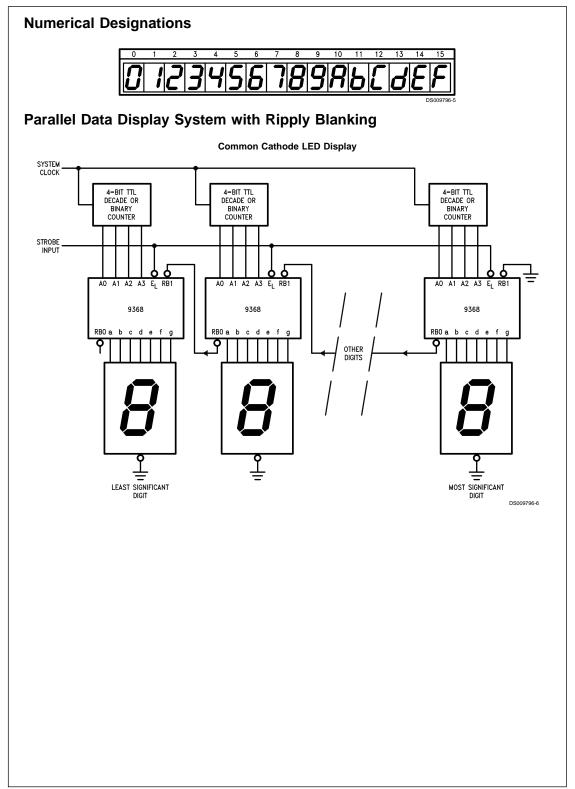
X = Immaterial

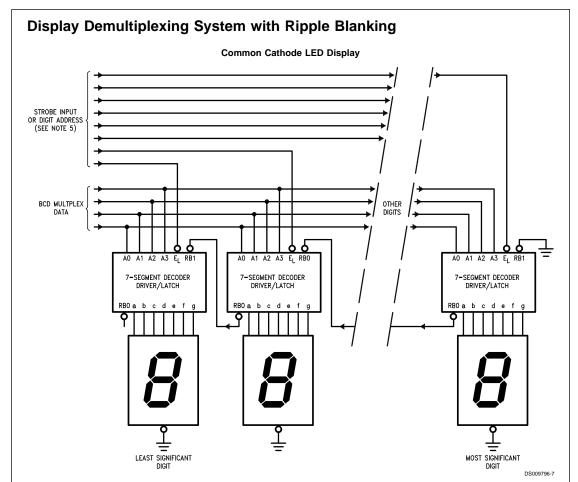
# **Logic Diagram**



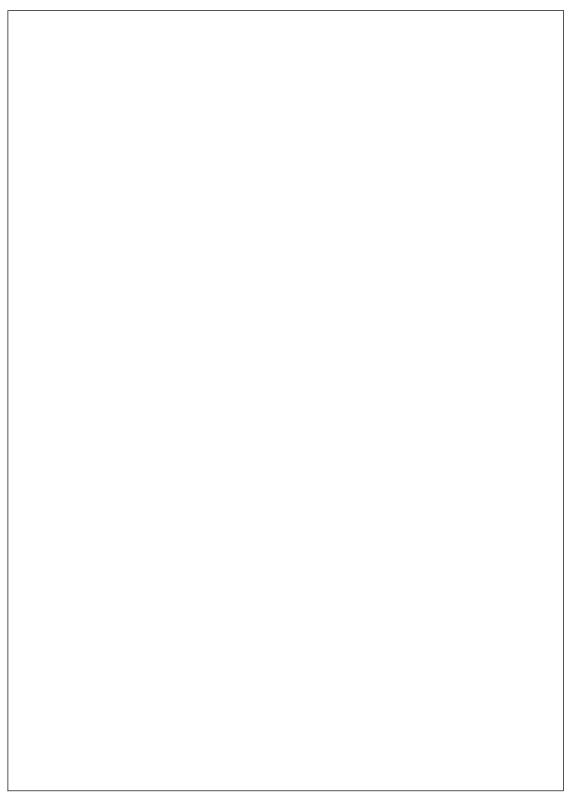
<sup>\*</sup>The  $\overline{\text{RBI}}$  will blank the display only if a binary zero is stored in the latches.

<sup>\*</sup>The  $\overline{\mbox{RBO}}$  used as an input overrides all other input conditions.

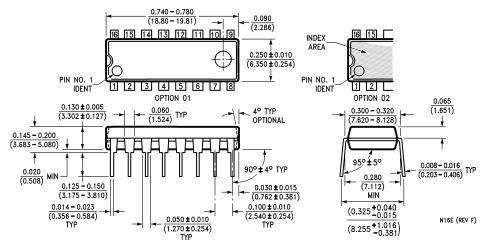




Note: Digit address data must be non-overlapping. Standard TTL decoders like the 9301, 9311, 7442 or 74155 must be strobed, since the address decoding glitches could cause erroneous data to be strobed into the latches.



#### Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



16-Lead Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N) Order Number DM9368N Package Number N16E

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